2024 Wisconsin State Visit

Midwestern Higher Education Compact (MHEC)

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MHEC Background

- Legislatively created in 1991 through Council of State Governments, Midwest Legislative Conference
- 12 states, Midwest census region
- One of four regional higher education compacts (MHEC, WICHE, SREB, NEBHE)
- Governed by 60 commissioners and alternates
- Wisconsin joined April 18, 1994
- MHEC's annual state commitment is \$115,000, lowest of the compacts



Wisconsin Commissioners



Sen. Joan Ballweg



Dr. Eric Fulcomer President and CEO WAICU



Dr. Julie Underwood

Professor Emeritus University of WI-Madison Governor's Designee



Dr. Morna Foy

Alternate President, WI **Technical College** System



Vacancy Appointing Authority

WI Governor

Sean Nelson

Alternate VP for Finance & Administration University of WI System



Rep. David Murphy



What value do we provide to Wisconsin? What is the ROI?

- Cost Savings Contracts Technology (hardware, software and services)
- **Programs** MHECcare student health solutions (fully insured schoolsponsored plans and virtual mental health services) and property insurance programs in development
- Policy Related Programs Dual Enrollment, Open Educational Resources (OER), State Authorization (M-SARA), Credentials and Learner Records
- **Research** Reporting regularly on data trends informed by you as well as specific requests, interactive dashboard
- **Convening Opportunities** Bringing together legislative, executive branch as well as higher education leaders to problem solve and share ideas

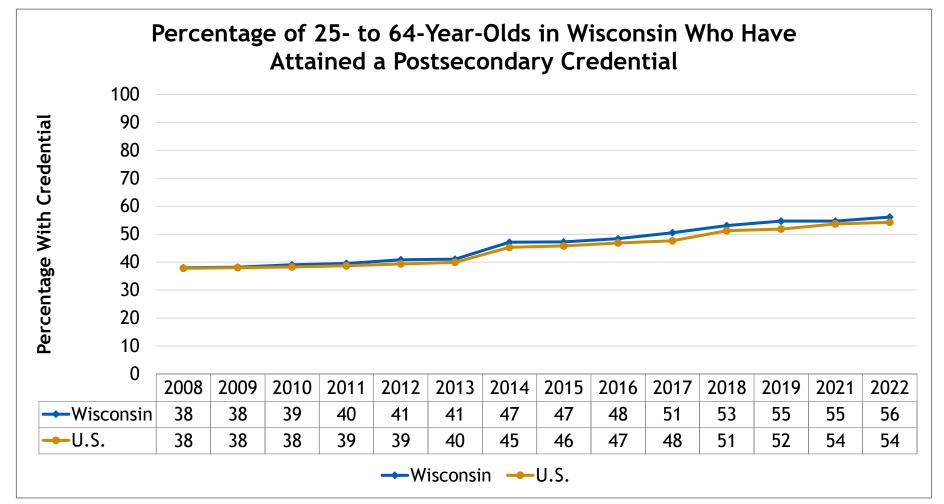


FY23 Cost Savings for Wisconsin

- The State of Wisconsin received a 36-fold return on its annual compact membership commitment of \$115,000.
- In 2023, Wisconsin colleges, universities, school districts, and state and local governments realized more than \$4.12M in cost savings through MHEC's contracts and programs.
- Wisconsin saved over \$2.14M by purchasing over \$23.82M in technology hardware, software, and services.
- Wisconsin saved approximately \$1.98M through the Midwestern-State Authorization Reciprocity Agreement (M-SARA).
- Wisconsin citizens saved over \$1.77M through the Midwest Student Exchange Program.



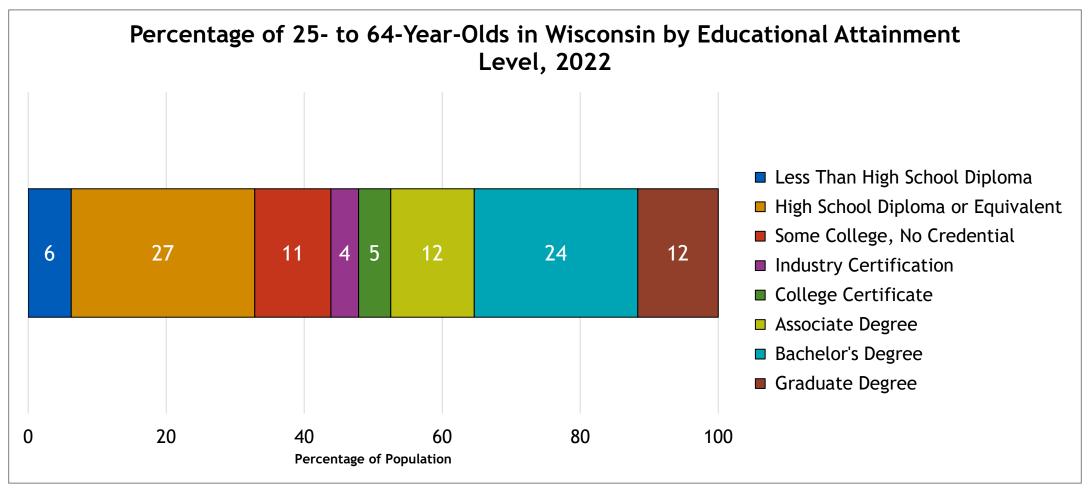
About 56% of Wisconsinites have a postsecondary certificate or higher, compared to 54% nationally.



Source. Lumina Foundation. (2024). *A stronger nation*. Note. Since 2014, the attainment estimate includes postsecondary certificates. Since 2018, the attainment estimate includes industry-recognized certifications. 2020 estimates are not available due to sampling problems that occurred during the 2020 administration of the American Community Survey.



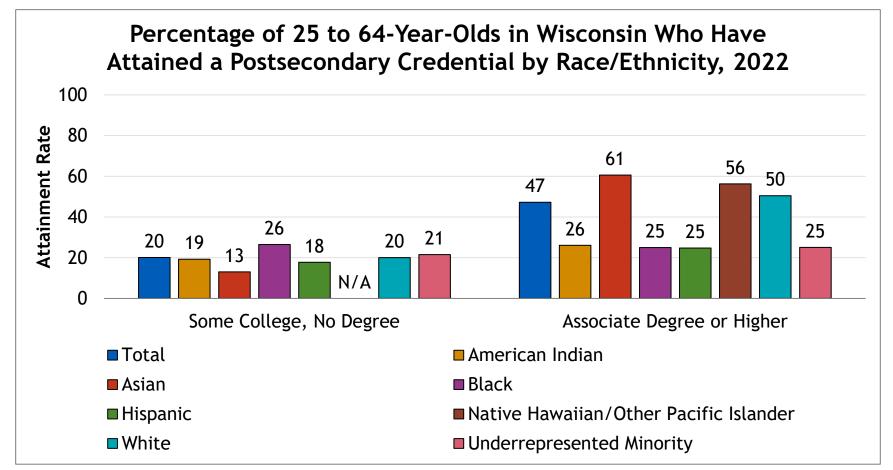
Wisconsin residents have attained various levels of postsecondary education, spanning from industry certifications and college certificates to bachelor's and graduate degrees.



Source. Lumina Foundation. (2024). A stronger nation.



There is a 25-point gap in the percentage of adults with an associate degree or higher between underrepresented minority adults as a group (American Indian, Black, Hispanic, and Pacific Islander) and White adults in Wisconsin.

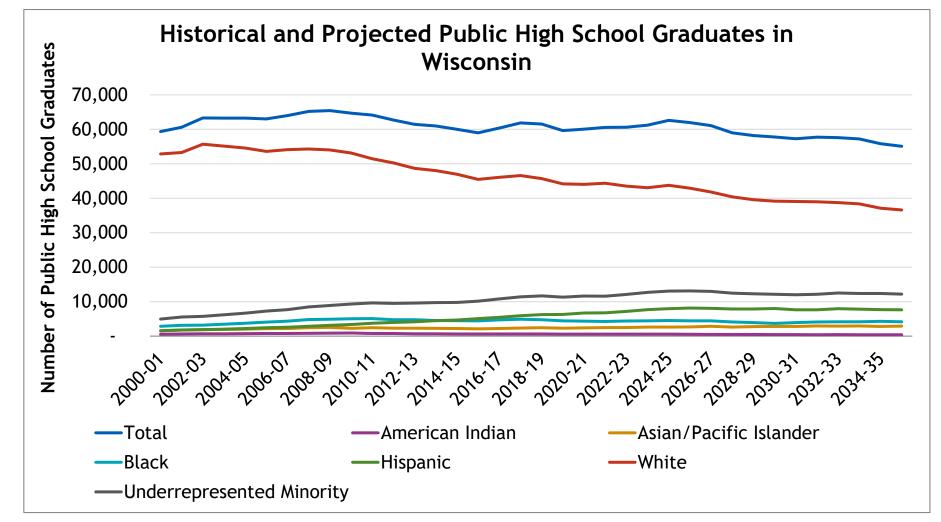


Source. U.S. Census Bureau. (2022). American Community Survey 1-year estimates.

Note. College certificates are included within the "some college, no degree" category. Some Asian subgroups are underrepresented in higher education (e.g., Hmong) but cannot be separated from the Asian category.



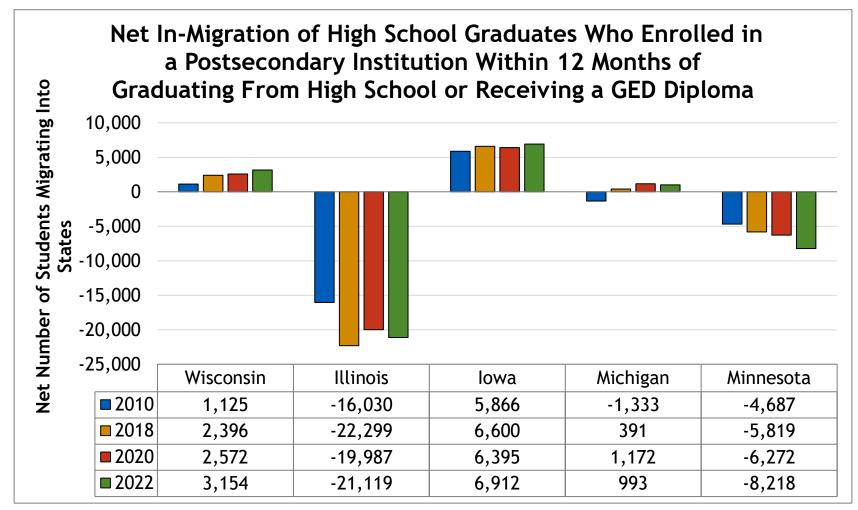
As with many states, high school graduates are projected to decline in Wisconsin over the coming decade, with the sharpest decline in the number of White high school graduates.



Source. WICHE. (2020). Knocking at the college door.



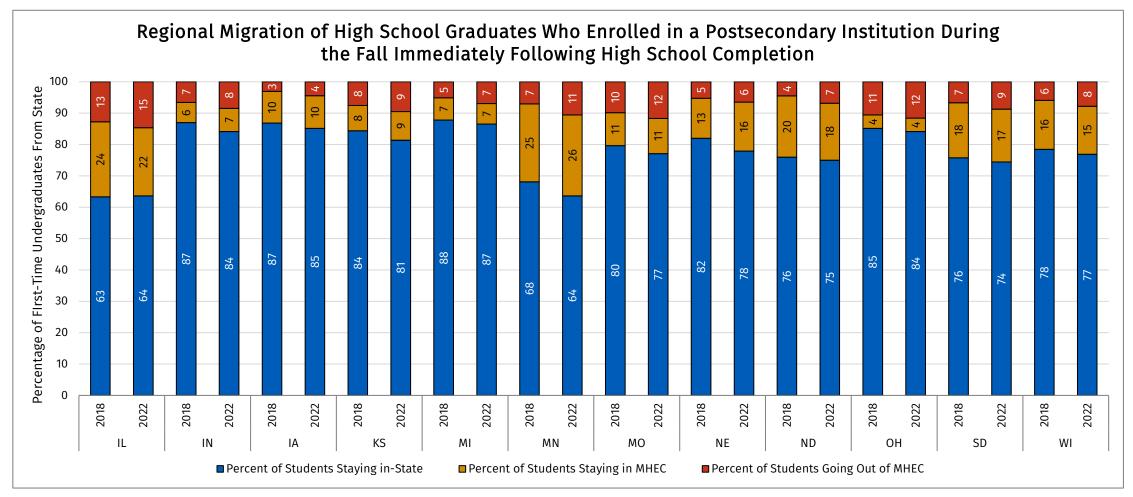
More students migrate into Wisconsin than the number that migrate out. Net in-migration into Wisconsin increased between 2020 and 2022, while most border states experienced a decrease.



Source. NCES IPEDS. (2022). Fall enrollment.



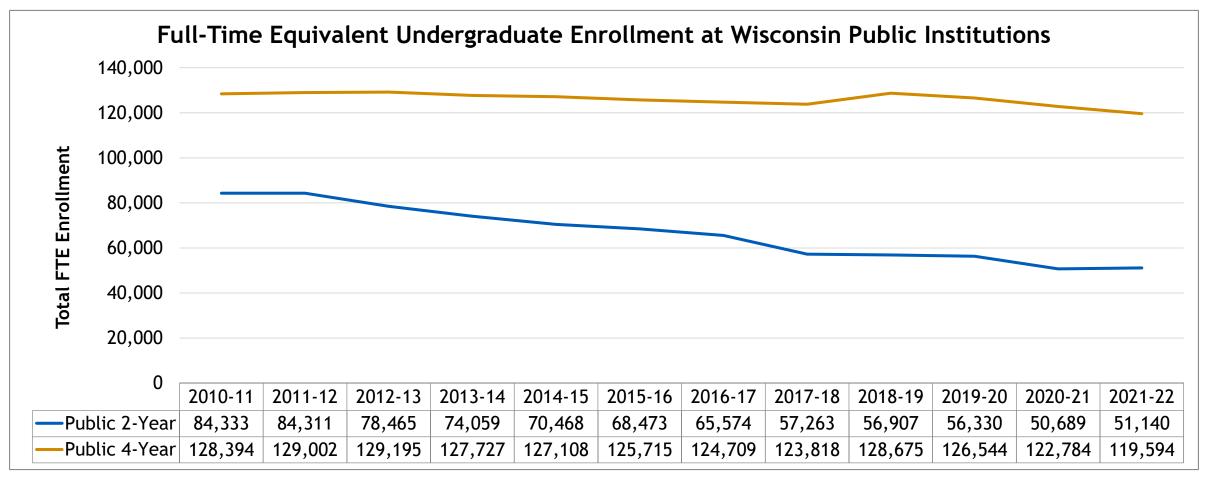
Of first-time college students from Wisconsin in 2022, 77 percent enrolled in state, 15 percent enrolled elsewhere in the Midwest, and 8 percent enrolled outside the Midwest.



Source. NCES IPEDS. (2022). Fall enrollment.



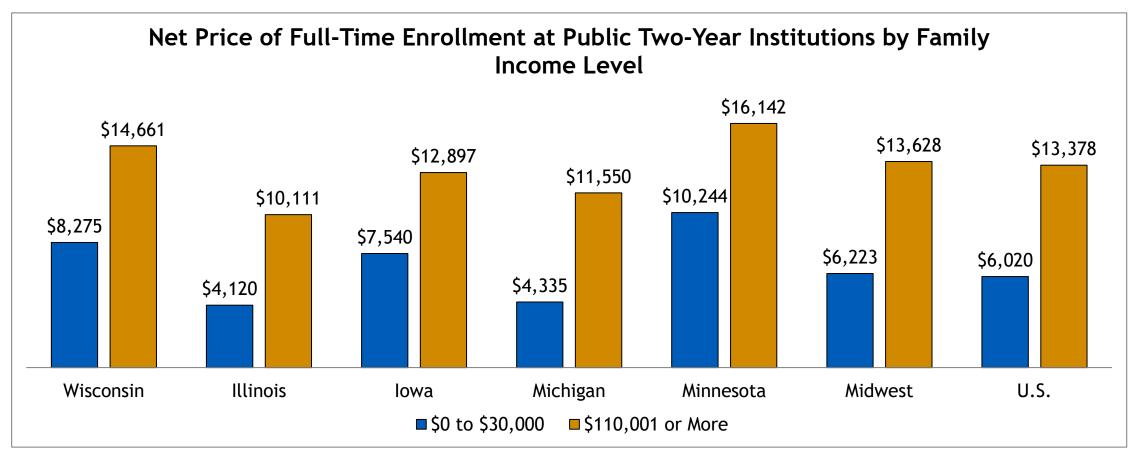
Undergraduate enrollment has declined at public two-year institutions in Wisconsin since 2010-11, compared to a more recent decline at public four-year institutions.



Source. NCES IPEDS. (2022). 12-month enrollment. Carnegie Classification was used to classify institutions. Institutions with mixed categories were classified according to their distribution of associate and bachelor's degrees awarded. Tribal colleges and universities are excluded. Categorizations may change over time. Enrollment at public four-year institutions since 2018-19 includes the University of Wisconsin Colleges.



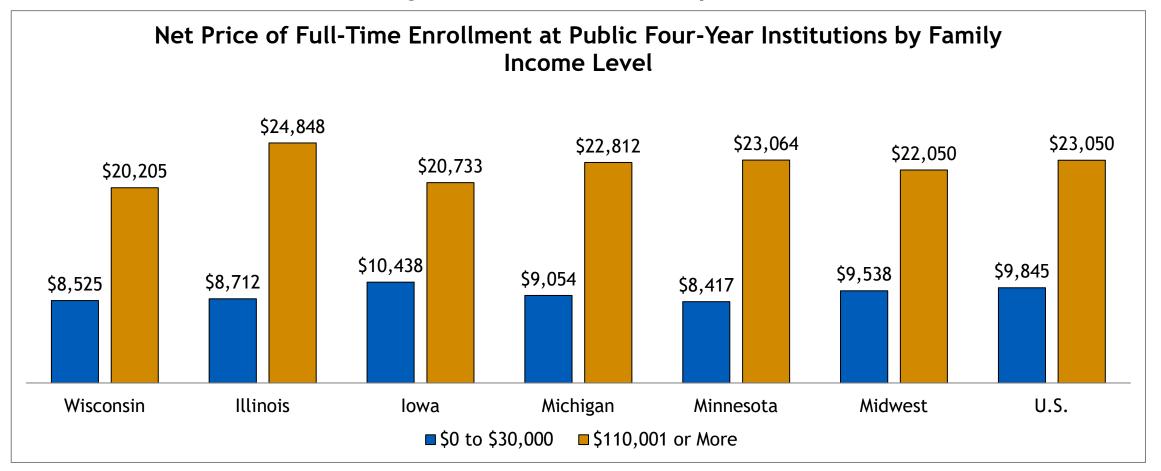
The average net price - the total cost of attendance (including room and board) minus grant aid - for low-income students at Wisconsin public two-year institutions is above the Midwest and national averages and higher than the prices in most border states.



Source. NCES IPEDS. (2022). *Net price*. Estimates are weighted by income group of first-time/full-time students. Total price of attendance includes tuition, fees, room, board, books, supplies, transportation, and other designated costs. Carnegie Classification was used to classify institutions. Institutions with mixed categories were classified according to their distribution of associate and bachelor's degrees awarded. Tribal colleges are excluded.



The average net price - the total cost of attendance (including room and board) minus grant aid - for low-income students at Wisconsin public four-year institutions is below the Midwest and national averages and lower than the prices in most border states.



Source. NCES IPEDS. (2022). *Net price*. Estimates are weighted by income group of first-time/full-time students. Total price of attendance includes tuition, fees, room, board, books, supplies, transportation, and other designated costs. Carnegie Classification was used to classify institutions. Institutions with mixed categories were classified according to their distribution of associate and bachelor's degrees awarded. Tribal colleges and universities are excluded.



Policy & Research and Resources

MHEC Strategic Plan 2022-2025

https://www.mhec.org/resources/strategic-plan-2022-2025

- <u>MHEC Interactive Dashboard</u> http://mhec.org/dashboard
- 2022-23 MHEC Cost Savings

https://www.mhec.org/resources/2022-23-mhec-cost-savings

<u>Wisconsin Highlights 2022-2023</u>

https://www.mhec.org/resources/wisconsin-highlights-2022-2023

2023 State Performance Update-Wisconsin
 https://www.mhec.org/resources/2023-state-performance-update-wisconsin

