



# Midwestern Higher Education Compact

## 2025 Ohio State Visit

**Susan Heegaard**

President

[susanh@mhec.org](mailto:susanh@mhec.org)

**Breanne Hegg**

Vice President Programs & Contracts

[breanneh@mhec.org](mailto:breanneh@mhec.org)

**Samra Asghedom**

Manager of External Relations & Strategic Initiatives

[samraa@mhec.org](mailto:samraa@mhec.org)

# About MHEC

- **Our purpose:** To work in partnership with our 12 member states to strengthen postsecondary education through cost-savings initiatives and collaborative solutions that are informed by research and the expertise of regional leaders
- **Legislatively created** in 1991 through Council of State Governments, Midwestern Legislative Conference; Ohio authorized legislation in 1991 to join MHEC
- **Governed** by 60 commissioners and alternates
- **MHEC annual state commitment** of \$115,000 lowest of four compacts

# Ohio Commissioners



**Gary Cates**  
*Ohio Dept of  
Higher  
Education, Sr  
Vice Chancellor*



**Mike Duffey**  
*Ohio Dept of  
Higher  
Education,  
Chancellor,  
MHEC Chair  
2024-25*



**Vacancy**  
*Appointing  
Authority:  
Governor*



**Sen. Jerry Cirino**  
*Higher  
Education  
Committee, Vice  
Chair*



**Rep. Tom Young**  
*Workforce and  
Higher Education  
Committee, Chair*

# MHEC's Value to Ohio

- **Cost & Time-Saving Contracts & Programs** – technology (hardware, software and services); student health solutions; insurance programs
- **Policy Initiatives** – state-specific support on dual enrollment; open educational resources; M-SARA; credentials and learner records; FAFSA summit
- **Research** – regular reporting on data trends and responses to specific requests to inform state decision making
- **Convenings** – opportunities for legislative, executive branch, and higher ed leaders to problem solve and share ideas

# FY24 Cost Savings for Ohio

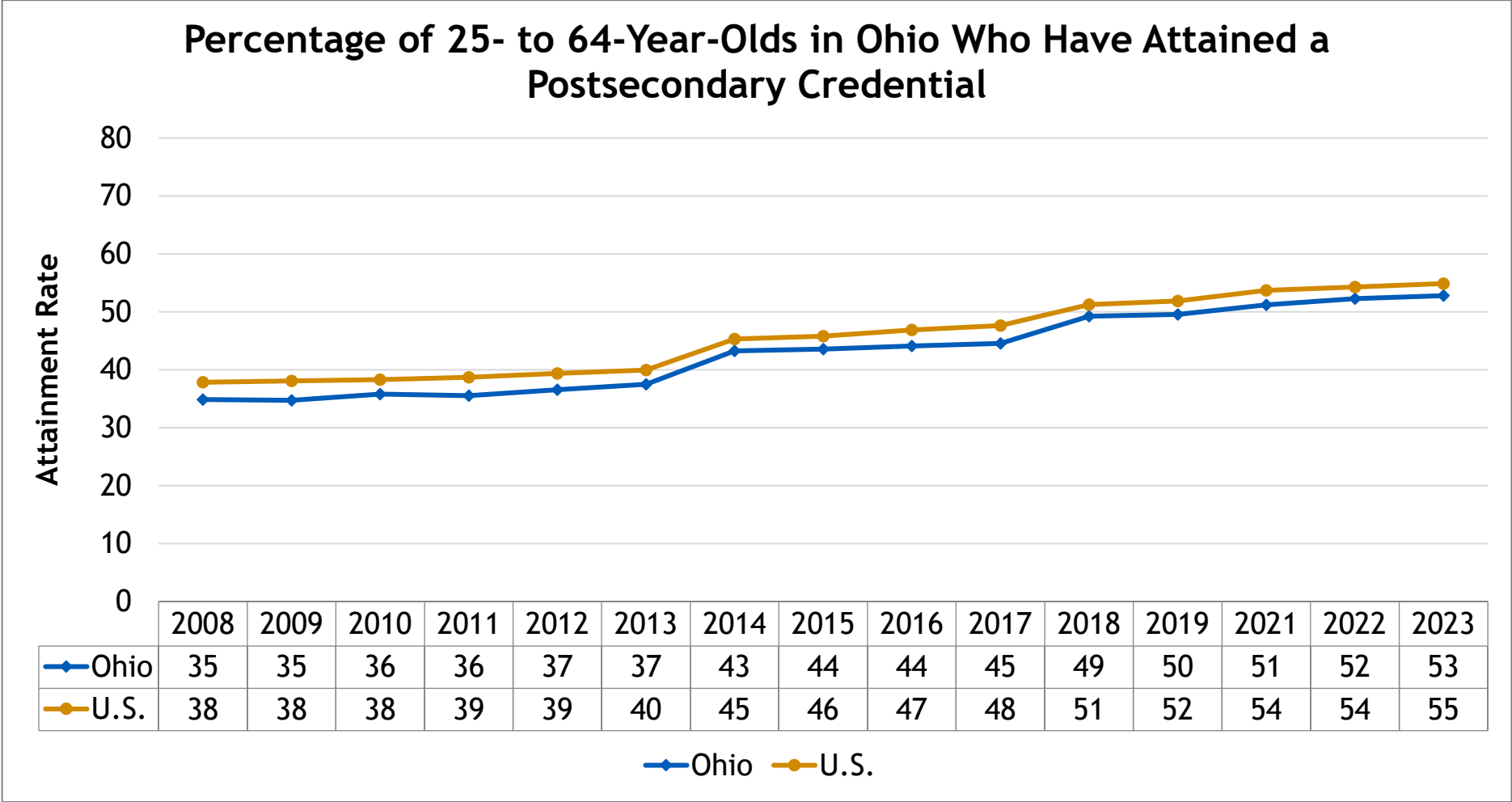
- **\$14.33M in total annual savings** for Ohio colleges, universities, school districts, state and local governments, and students and their families through MHEC's contracts and programs
- **124-fold return** on annual compact membership commitment of \$115,000
- **\$2.95M in savings on technology** for Ohio entities through contracts with Dell, Oracle, Xerox, CampusGuard, Lenovo, Presidio, and more
- **\$7.55M savings on distance education** through Midwestern-State Authorization Reciprocity Agreement

# Other MHEC Benefits for Ohio

- **Ohio students and their families** who participated in the Midwest Student Exchange Program saved \$3.83M
- **MHEC supported Ohio** with grant funds to develop and implement a train-the-trainer program for open educational resources librarian training programs across Ohio
- **25,000 students** at five Ohio institutions participated in MHEC's contract for student health insurance
- **Eight Ohio leaders** attended MHEC's FAFSA Summit
- **Seven technology leaders** engaged in MHEC's free professional development and networking

# Key Indicators for Higher Education in Ohio

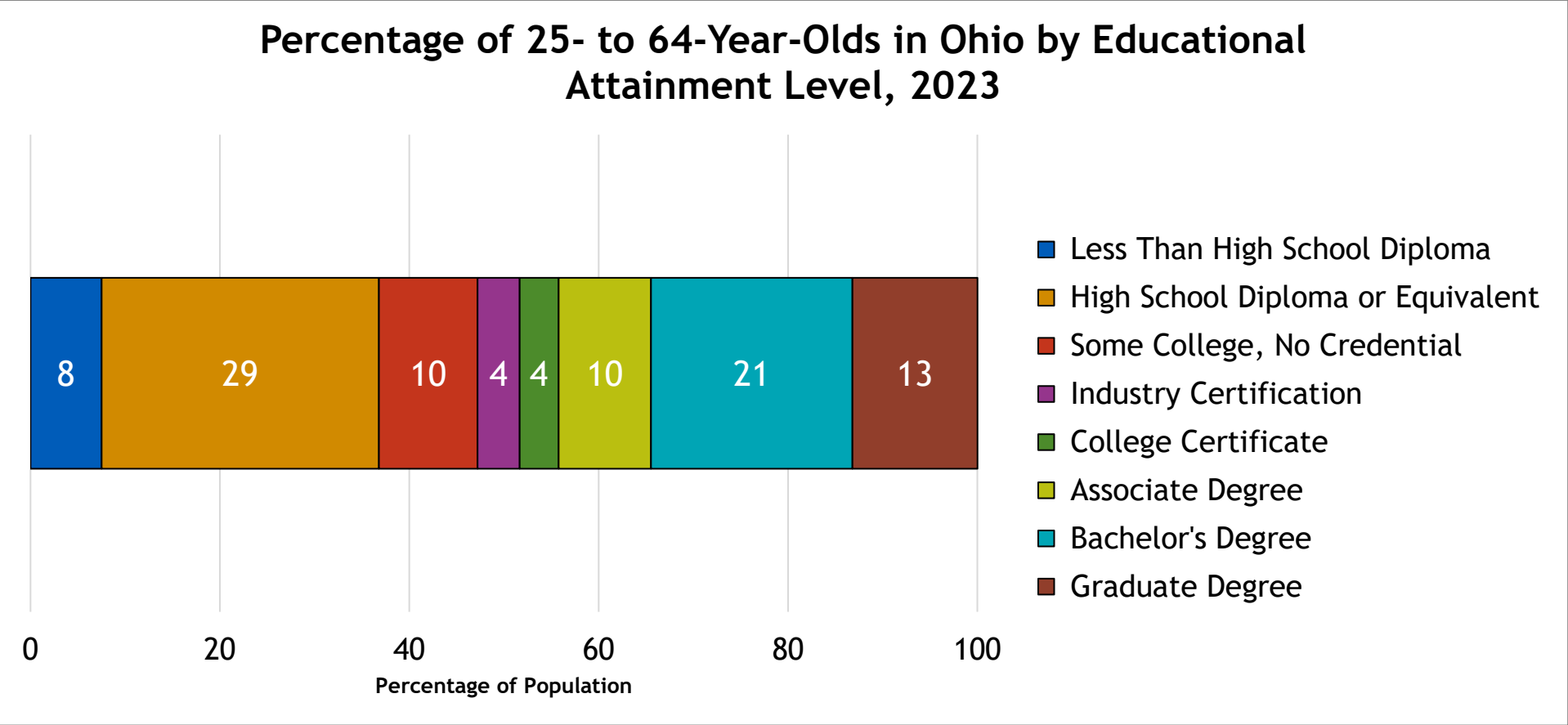
**ATTAINMENT: About 53% of Ohioans have a postsecondary certificate or higher, compared to 55% nationally.**



Source. Lumina Foundation. (2025). *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.

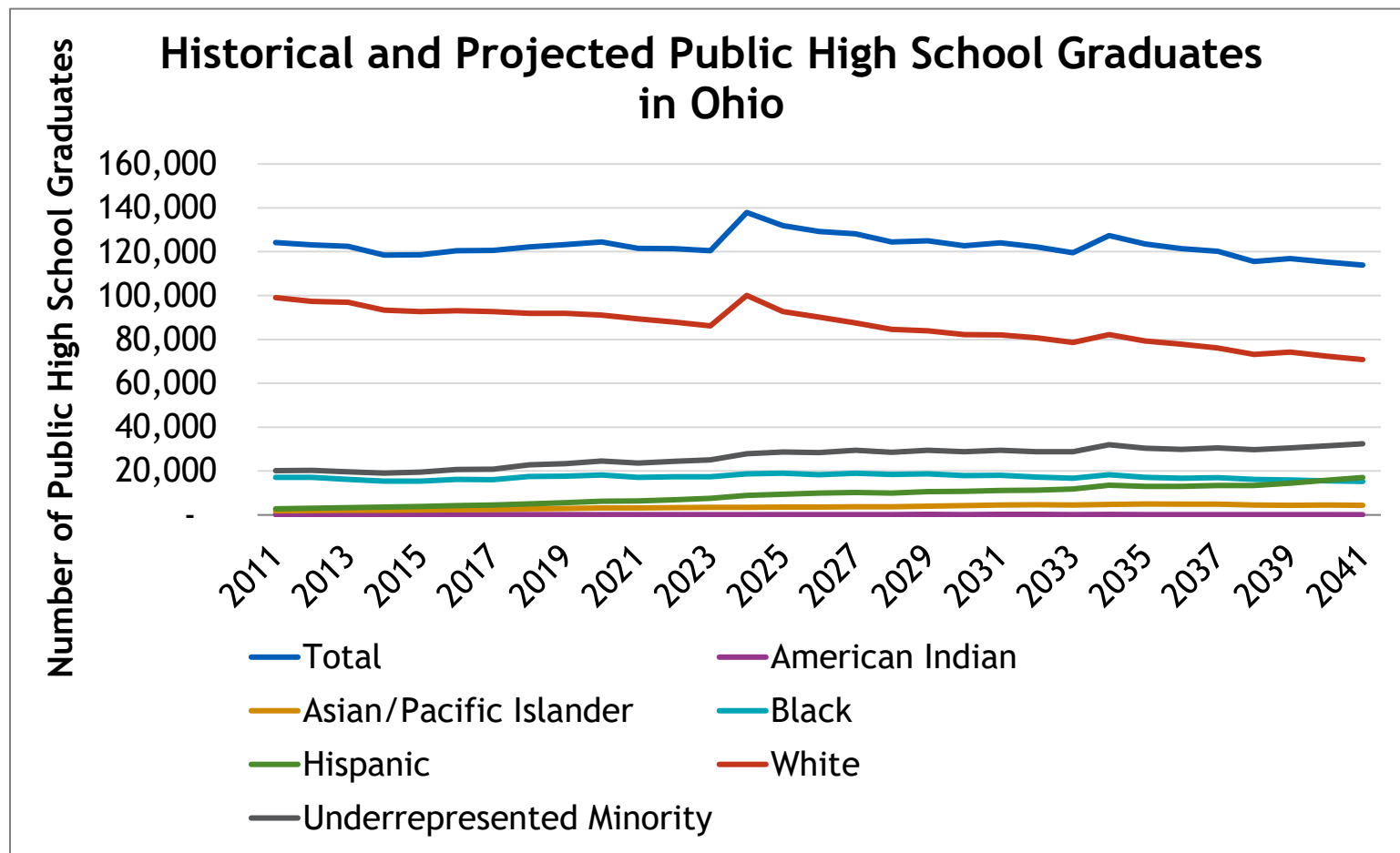


**ATTAINMENT:** Ohio residents have attained various types of postsecondary credentials, ranging from industry certifications and college certificates to bachelor's and graduate degrees; 47% of residents do not have a post-college credential.



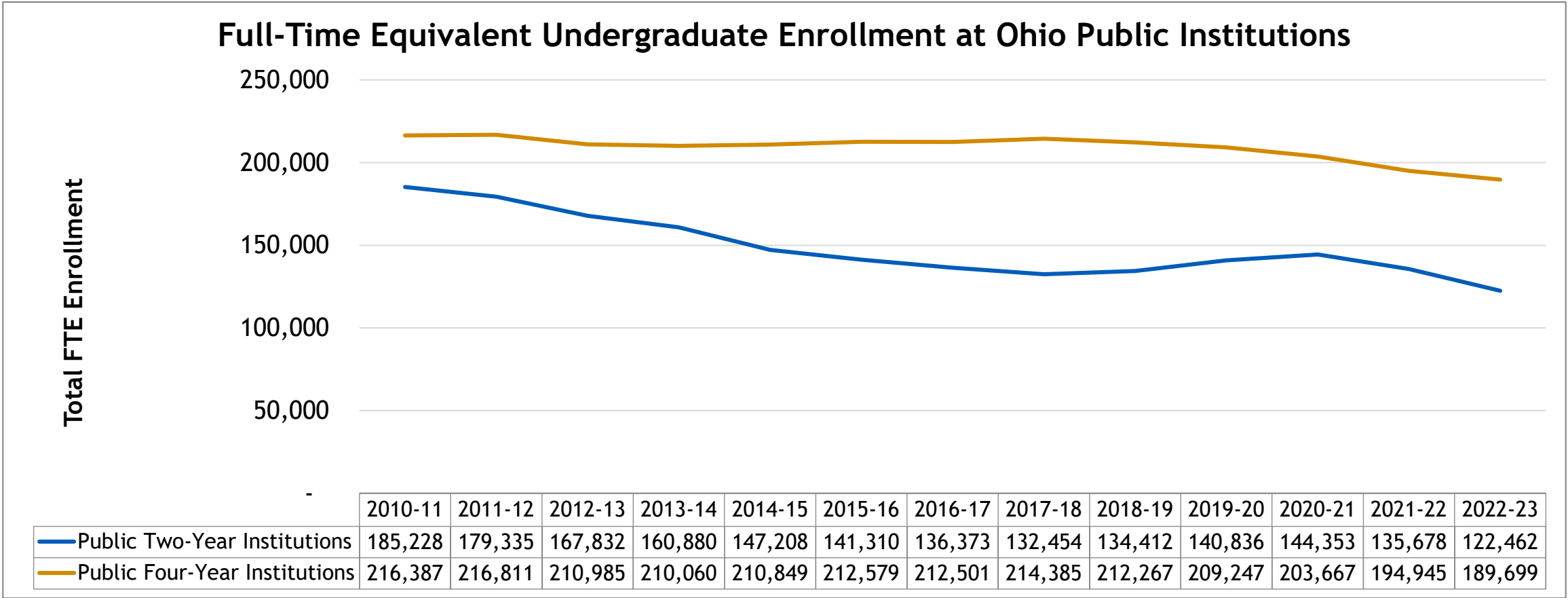
Source. Lumina Foundation. (2025). *A Stronger Nation*.

## ENROLLMENT POOL: High school graduates are projected to decrease in Ohio over the coming decade, with decreases for White graduates but increases in non-White graduates.



Source. WICHE. (2024). *Knocking at the College Door*. Note. The Underrepresented Minority category comprises American Indians, Blacks, and Hispanics.

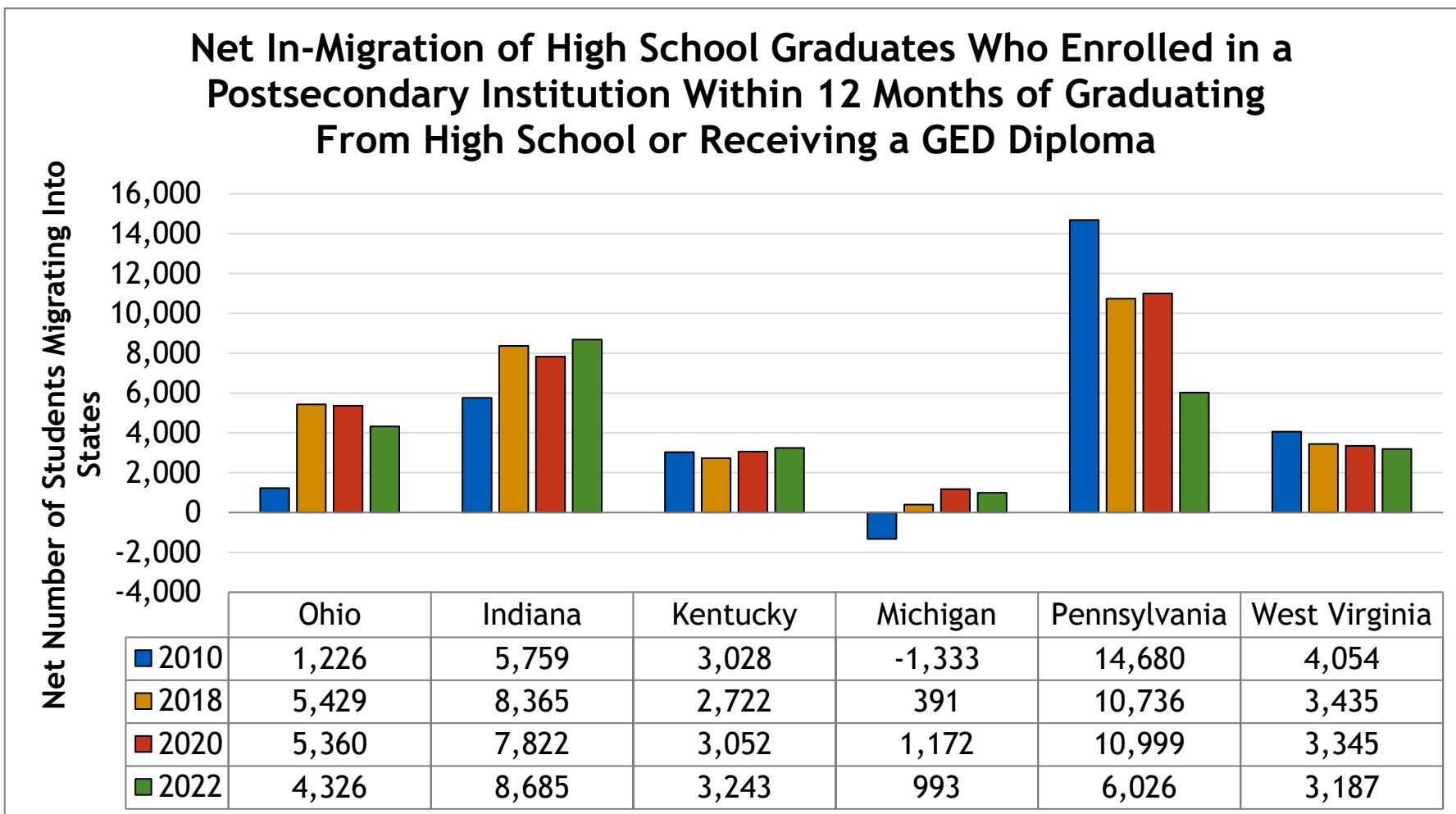
**ENROLLMENT: Undergraduate enrollment declined sharply between 2020-21 and 2022-23 at public two-year and public four-year institutions in Ohio.**



Source. NCES IPEDS. (2023). 12-month enrollment. Enrollment estimates include on- and off-campus students, dual enrollment students, and students taking distance or online courses. 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.

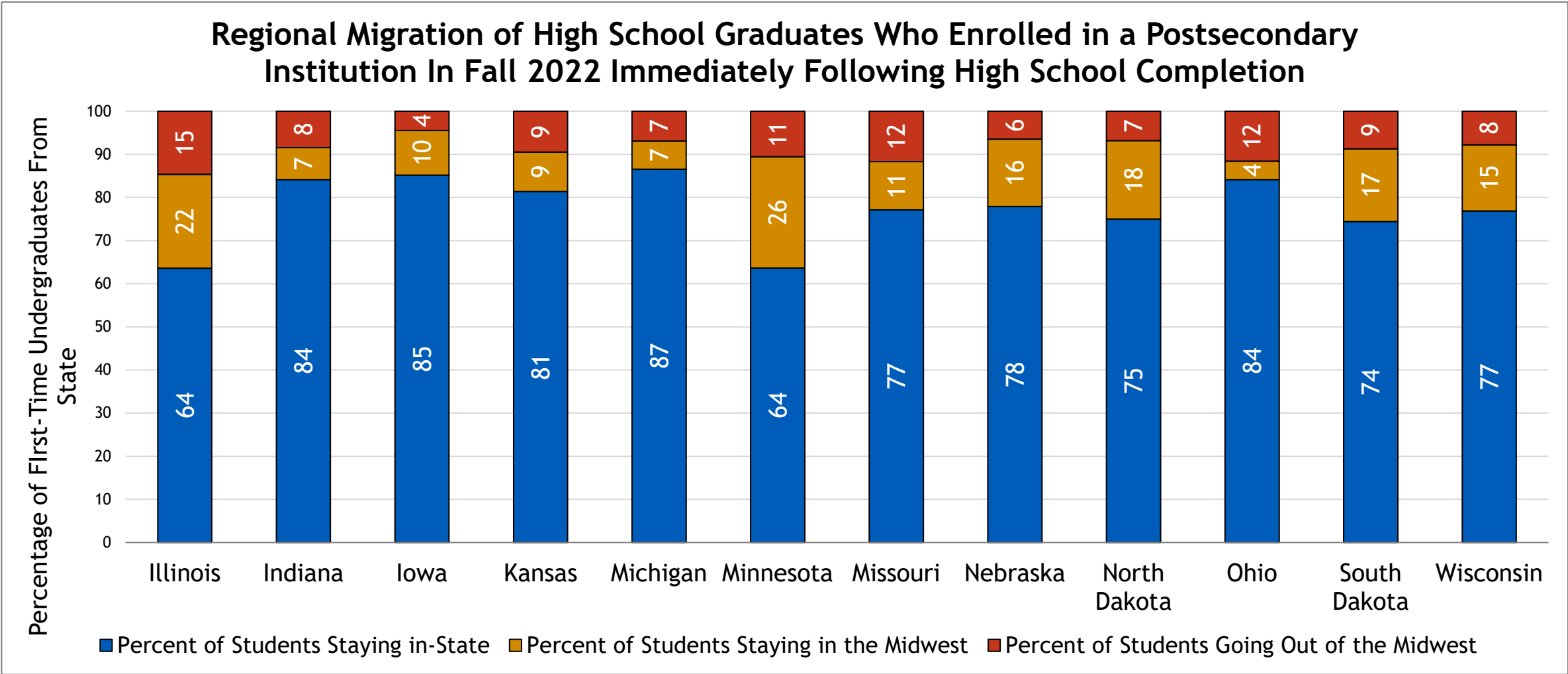


## MIGRATION: More students migrate into Ohio than migrate out.



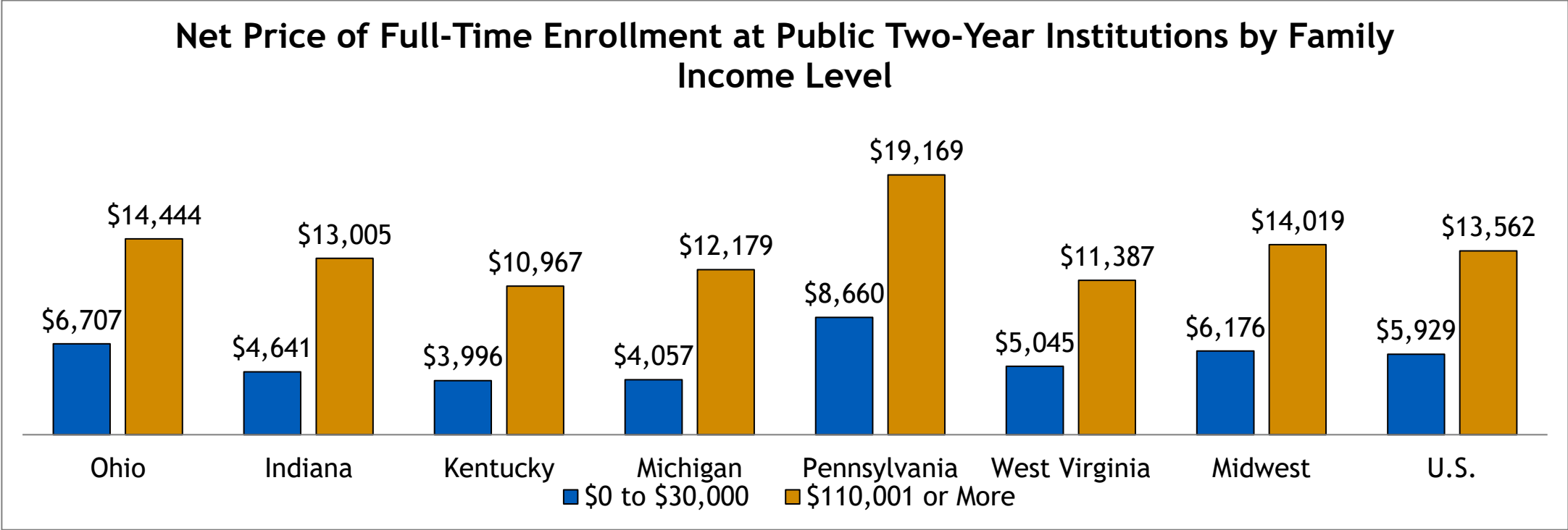
Source. NCES IPEDS. (2022). Fall enrollment.

**ENROLLMENT LOCATION: Of first-time college students from Ohio in 2022, 84 percent enrolled in state, 4 percent enrolled elsewhere in Midwest, and 12 percent enrolled outside the Midwest.**



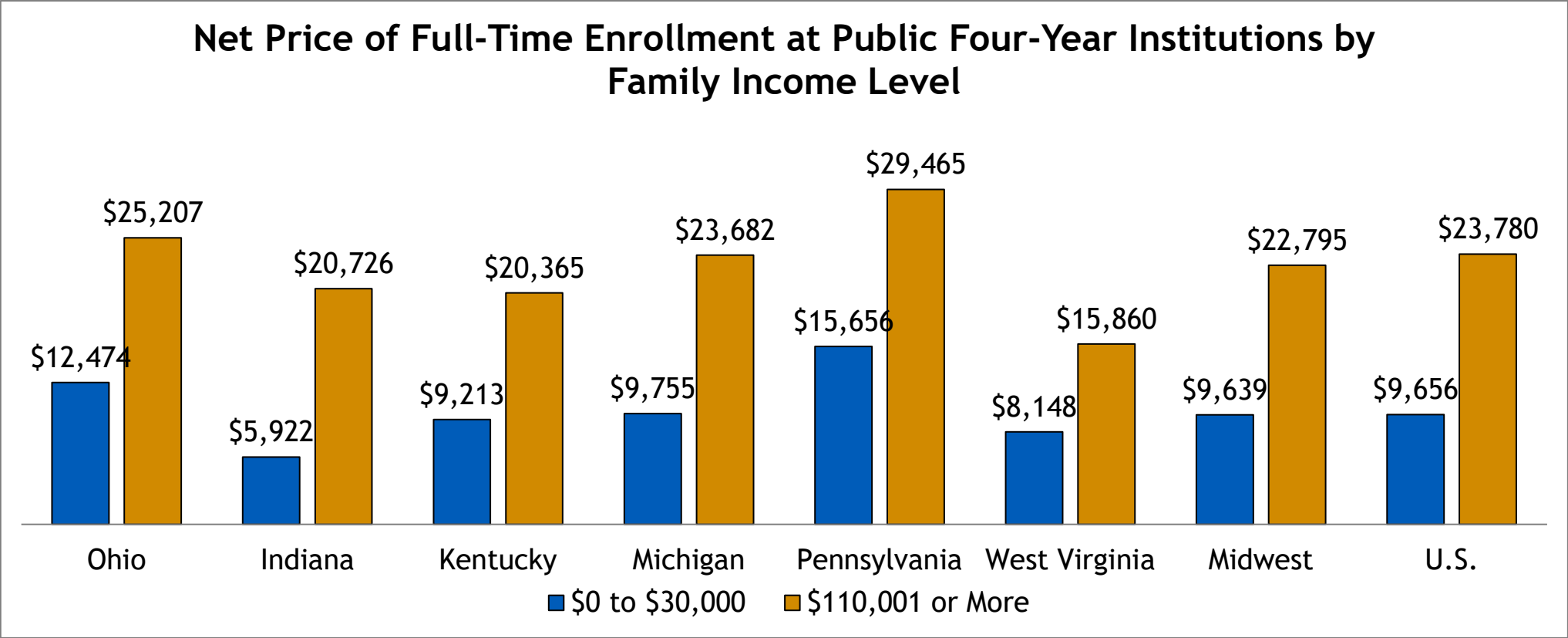
Source. NCES IPEDS. (2022). Fall enrollment.

**TWO-YEAR COLLEGE PRICE: Average net price for low-income students at Ohio public two-year institutions is higher than the Midwest and national averages but lower than Pennsylvania.**



Source. NCES IPEDS. (2023). Net price. Estimates are weighted by income group of first-time/full-time students. Total price of attendance includes in-district 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.

**FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE PRICE: Average net price for low-income students at Ohio public four-year institutions is higher than the Midwest and national averages but lower than Pennsylvania.**



Source. NCES IPEDS. (2023). Net price. Estimates are weighted by income group of first-time/full-time students. Total price of attendance includes in-state 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)

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

## [MHEC Interactive Dashboard](http://mhec.org/dashboard)

<http://mhec.org/dashboard>

## [2023-24 MHEC Cost Savings](https://www.mhec.org/resources/2023-24-mhec-cost-savings)

<https://www.mhec.org/resources/2023-24-mhec-cost-savings>

## [Ohio-specific information](http://mhec.org/states/Ohio)

Ohio State Highlights, State Performance Update, Higher Education in Focus Report

<http://mhec.org/states/Ohio>

