

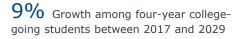
State Outlook: Montana

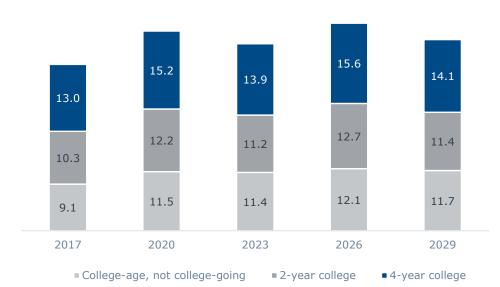
Demographics Trends

Recruitment Pool Set to Grow in the Next Decade

Enrollment of four-year college-going students will fluctuate over the next decade, with an overall growth of 9% between 2017 and 2029.

Forecasted Number of College-Aged and College-Going Students in Montana and Idaho¹ (Thousands), by Year of High School Graduation

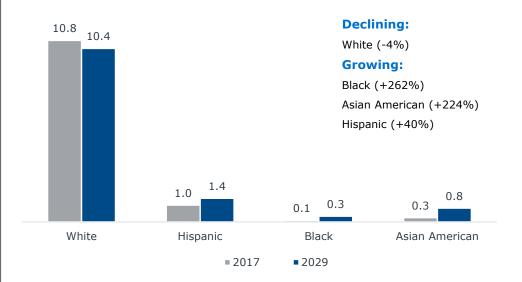




Changing Profiles of College-Going Students

Non-Hispanic Black, Asian American, and Hispanic student populations will grow over the next decade, while the Non-Hispanic White student segment will shrink slightly.

Projected Number of Four-Year College-Going Students in Montana and Idaho¹ (Thousands), by Race/Ethnicity



The states of Idaho and Montana are grouped together in the enrollment projections in order to maintain sufficient sample size and maximize the predictive power of the forecasts.

 $Source: \ Grawe, \ Nathan \ D., \ \textit{Demographics and the Demand for Higher Education}, \ 2017; \ EAB \ analysis.$

State Outlook: Montana

Affordability Trends

Smaller Proportion of Low-Income Households

39% of Montana's households make less than \$50,000 per year compared to 46% nationally in the same income category.

MT's Public Institutions Less Affordable Than Most States'

The average net price at Montana's public institutions is 25% of the state's median household income, making it less affordable than public colleges in the majority of US states.

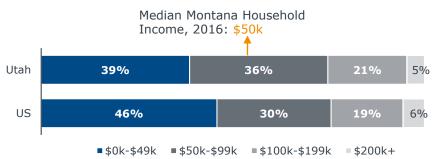
Private Institutions More Affordable Than Median States'

While Montana's private colleges are more expensive than their public counterparts (net price is 33% of median household income for privates vs. 23% for publics), the average net price for private institutions as a percentage of median household income is lower in Montana than it is in 56% of US states.

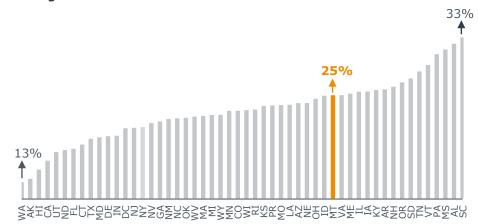
More Debt Among Graduates

The proportion of college graduates who are in debt in Montana is equivalent to the national average. However, Montana's average debt per borrower is higher than that of the average US borrower.

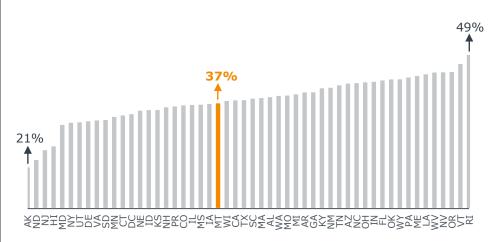
Number of Households by Income Segment (Thousands), 2016



Average Public Institution Net Price as % of Median Household Income



Average Private Institution Net Price as % of Median Household Income



Student Loan Statistics, 2016

Percentage of College Graduates with Student Debt	Montana	US
	60%	60%
Average Debt	\$30,994	\$27.97

Source: IPEDS, National Center for Education Statistics; 2016 American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau; 2017 Student Loan Debt by School by State Report, LendEDU, 2018, https://lendedu.com/blog/student-loan-debt-statistics-by-school-by-state-2017; EAB analysis.



State Outlook: Montana

Funding and Appropriations Trends

Reliance on Net Tuition Steady Post-Recession

Net tuition has consistently contributed to half of total education revenues over the last decade.

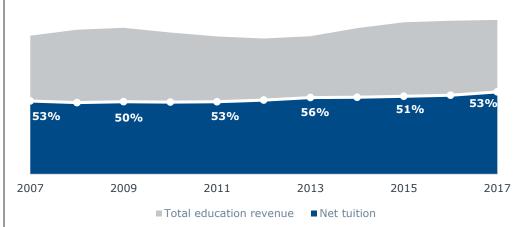
MT's Educational Appropriations Lower Than Regional and National Levels

Montana's educational appropriations per student FTE remain well below regional and national levels.

Smaller Proportion of Tax Revenues Allocated to Higher Education

Montana allocates 5.90% of its tax revenues to higher education – a slightly smaller proportion than that of the median state (6.05%).

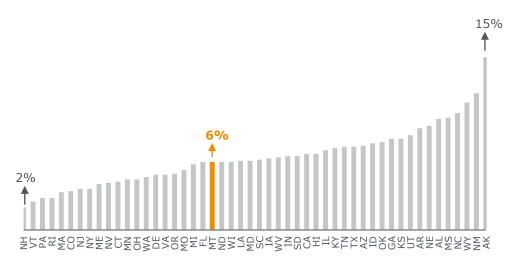
Net Tuition as a Proportion of Total Education Revenues, per Student FTE



Educational Appropriations per Student FTE in MT, Regionally¹ and Nationally (Thousands), 2007-2017



Percentage of Tax Revenues Allocated to Higher Education by State, 2015



Source: "2016 State Higher Education Finance (SHEF) Report," State Higher Education Executive Officers, http://www.sheeo.org/projects/shef-fy16; EAB analysis.

Refers to Mountain region, which includes Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

