# Access and Affordability in Higher Education 

ALUMNI LEADERSHIP
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There are several thousand colleges in the US but only 44 that practice need blind admission and commit to meeting the full need of those it admits.
Williams is one
About 2,500 fouryear US nonprofit colleges and universities

## What it means <br> to be need blind and to meet full need




## Efforts to attract high-achieving, low-income (HALI) students

$>$ QuestBridge (QB)
>Funded visits for low-income students (Windows on Williams and Previews)
$>$ WOW phone call program
>Partnerships with community-based organizations and college counselors
$>$ Collaborations with other colleges and universities
>MyinTuition online price calculator
-Application fee waivers and score report flexibility

Applications, Admits, and Matriculants
Classes of 1961-present


# First-Year Enrollment by Race, Ethnicity, and Citizenship 

Class of 1969, 1994, 2021
■ Asian ■ Black - Hispanic

Class of 1969


Class of 1994


Class of 2021


## Percent of First-Year Students Receiving a Pell Grant



## Percent of First-Year Students on Financial Aid

Classes of 1975-2021


## What We Actually Spend, Charge, and Collect per Student




The average aided student has been
shielded from real price increases while real spending has increased
(2018 constant dollars, CPI)


Williams Sticker Price Relative to Family Incomes
(real 2017 \$s)


A potentially
alarming chart, but it is important to understand that:

- The median family is NOT paying the sticker price (it is heavily, if not fully, grant-aided)
- Incomes at the upper end have been growing faster, in real dollar terms, than has tuition.


## Comparison with Peers

2016-17


## Peer Comparison:

Net Price for Aided, and \% on Aid


Increasing \% of aided

- Relative to our peers our current aid and admissions policies result in
- A low net price
- of $\$ 16,050$
- An average \% on aid
- of 52\%
- Our peers pursue a range of strategies


[^0]- We could choose to be anywhere along this frontier with no additional investment in financial aid.
- That is:
- We could have a lower net price (but enroll fewer aided students).
- Or we could have a higher percentage of aided students (but the average such student would pay more in net tuition).
- What would new resources allow?

Increasing

## \% of aided


$-(2.00)$
$-(3.00)$

Increasing

- With $\$ 2$ million of NEW money we could be anywhere along this new higher frontier.
- That is:
- We could be \$1,500 less expensive for the average aided student (and keep the number of aided students constant)
- Or we could have ${ }^{\sim} 130$ more aided students (and keep the average net price constant)
- ...And it is theoretically possible to move in BOTH directions
- i.e decrease our net price AND increase our \% on aid.


## With new $\$ 2$ million

 annual investment


[^0]:    Z-scores. 1 box = 1 stdev from peer group average

