## Net Price Illustration

|  | School A | School B | School C |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total Incoming First Time First Year | 775 | 775 | 775 |
| Total Receiving Scholarship | 656 | 390 | 350 |
| Percent Receiving Scholarship | $85 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $45 \%$ |
| Mean Scholarship for Recipients | $\$ 20,298$ | $\$ 34,142$ | $\$ 38,044$ |
| Sticker Price | $\$ 55,095$ | $\$ 55,095$ | $\$ 55,095$ |
| Federal Net Price | $\mathbf{\$ 3 4 , 7 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 2 0 , 9 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 7 , 0 5 1}$ |
| Total Scholarship Aid | $\mathbf{\$ 1 3 , 3 1 5 , 4 8 8}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 3 , 3 1 5 , 4 8 8}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 3 , 3 1 5 , 4 8 8}$ |
| Mean Scholarship Across all Students | $\$ 17,181$ | $\$ 17,181$ | $\$ 17,181$ |
| New Net Price | $\mathbf{\$ 3 7 , 9 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 3 7 , 9 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 3 7 , 9 1 4}$ |

All three schools enroll the same number of students, have the same sticker price and award the same total scholarship. However, the percentage of students who receive that scholarship differs significantly. This causes dramatic differences in net price based on the federal definition. Which school is more affordable? We don't really know but the illusion is that School C is the most affordable and School A is by far the most expensive. Yet, $55 \%$ of the students in school $C$ are paying full sticker price compared to just 15\% in School A

