

2019



ALASKA HIGHER EDUCATION ALMANAC

The State of Higher Education in Alaska

Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education

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Alaska Student
Loan Corporation



**Alaska
Commission on
Postsecondary
Education**

The State of Higher Education in Alaska

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Introduction

Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education

Positively Impacting Alaska's Higher Education Outcomes

The Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education (ACPE) supports access to and success in postsecondary education and career training after high school. Funded by the Alaska Student Loan Corporation, the Commission provides:

- Education planning tools & resources
- Financial aid for college & career training
- Advocacy & support for postsecondary participation in Alaska
- Education consumer protection through institutional authorization & complaint investigation
- Research & analysis on Alaska's postsecondary education & financial aid programs

The Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education was created by the Legislature in 1974 to centralize planning for higher education and administer financial aid programs. In 1987, the Legislature established the Alaska Student Loan Corporation, which funds the Commission's programs and services.

The following responsibilities and authorities set out in law frame the Commission's overarching mission of improving access to and success in college and career training for Alaskans.

- Support the growth and development of postsecondary programs
- Assess educational outcomes
- Administer financial aid programs and interstate education compact programs
- Advise on consortia and cooperative agreements between Alaska postsecondary institutions
- Regulate and ensure compliance of postsecondary institutions as the state agency required by federal higher education law

The institutional profile information includes IPEDS data for reporting institutions and survey responses for non-Alaska based institutions and for Alaska workforce training centers. ACPE can answer questions about the data for the Alaska Student Loan, APS, and AEG data, and can provide contact information for questions about campus information used in this publication.

Auxiliary aids and services available upon request to individuals with disabilities.

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Alaska Higher Education Almanac is a publication of ACPE, Alaska's state higher education agency. ACPE's mission is to promote access and success in education and career training beyond high school.

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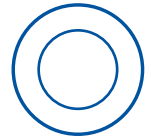
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Letter from Commission Leadership



A confluence of trends has contributed to an environment of uncertainty within the postsecondary sector. Alaska's traditional college-age population has dropped in recent years, fewer students are choosing to attend college or career training in-state, and, once leaving college or career training, fewer decide to remain Alaska residents. While overall college degree attainment rates have changed little, declining enrollments at Alaska's postsecondary institutions combined with lower graduation rates portend that proportionally fewer Alaskan residents will have an associate degree or higher in years to come. With high unemployment compared to the rest of the country, however, the Alaska labor market advantages those with a credential and the highest-paying jobs will continue to require education after high school.

Education stakeholders, meanwhile, are working to build local, cross-sector strategies for strengthening the career—and cultural—relevance of postsecondary programs and communicating the value of higher education for Alaska. Within the last year, ACPE brought national postsecondary policy and research expertise to articulate Alaska's situation for the Commission, contributed and participated in the Alaska Postsecondary Access and Completion Network's Alaska CAN conference, and began planning for industry partnerships among other long-term projects. While our financial aid programs have always been at the center of our mission to improve access to postsecondary programs, we recognize that ACPE also has a key leadership role in statewide partnerships to provide needed information to students and decision makers, and in turn, facilitate progress on improving educational attainment or career training and Alaska's postsecondary and workforce development pipelines.

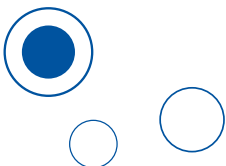
Our work to reduce informational barriers and contribute to statewide partnerships is foundational to ensuring student access to postsecondary opportunities, and complements our longstanding commitment to effective financial aid programs. This second edition of the Alaska Higher Education Almanac serves these initiatives by providing an update on where Alaska ranks on postsecondary attainment and success metrics compared to the rest of the country and by highlighting the diverse range of postsecondary opportunities in Alaska.

We are grateful to our Legislature, members of the Administration, the Alaska Department of Education and Early Development, the University of Alaska, and our public and private partners who do so much for Alaska's students. Thank you for your interest in and ongoing support of higher education.

Best regards,

Pat Jacobson, ACPE Chair

Stephanie Butler, ACPE Executive Director



Enrollment & Graduation

Alaska Postsecondary Trends

Alaska postsecondary institutions have seen recent declines in:

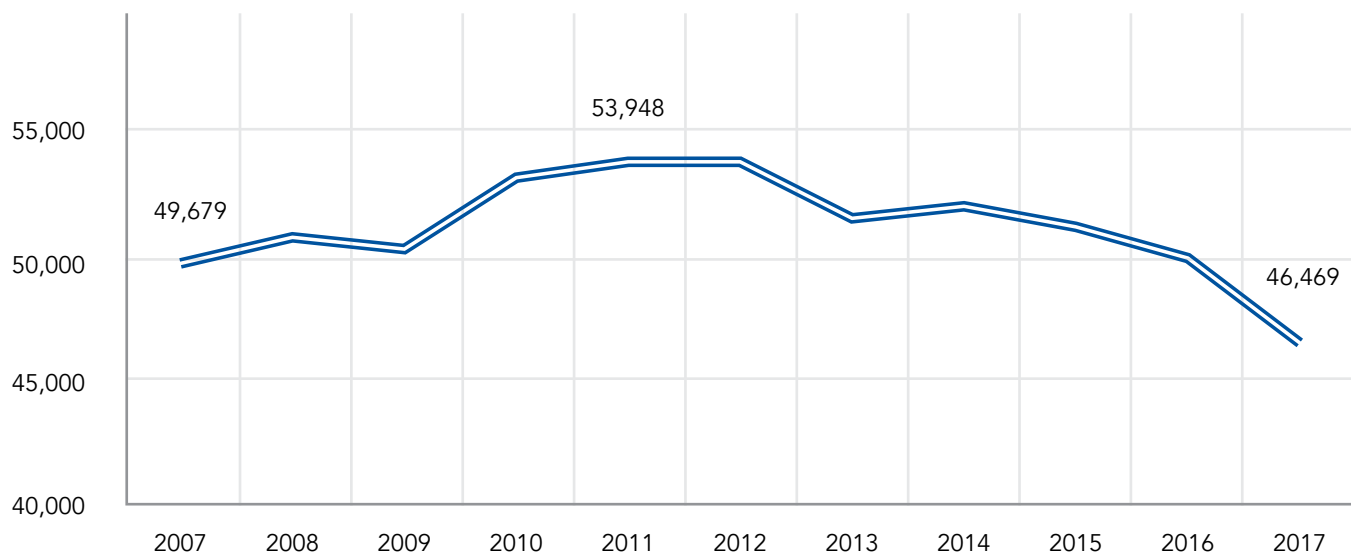
- total enrollment (Figure 1)
- enrollments directly out of high school (Figure 2)
- graduation rates (Figure 5), and
- the number of degrees awarded (Figure 7)¹.

A closer look at the underlying differences in these trends among student groups and institutions may allow education leaders and stakeholders to better target resources and programs in statewide efforts to increase Alaska's educational attainment.

Enrollment

From the 2016 academic year (AY) until 2017AY, total yearly enrollment dropped 7.0% with greater declines among undergraduate students (-7.2%) compared with graduate students (-3.8%) (Figure 1). By comparison, among all US institutions, total yearly enrollment has dropped -0.8% over the same time period.

Figure 1. Total Alaska Postsecondary Enrollment From 2007AY-2017AY



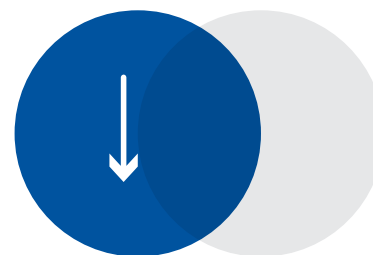
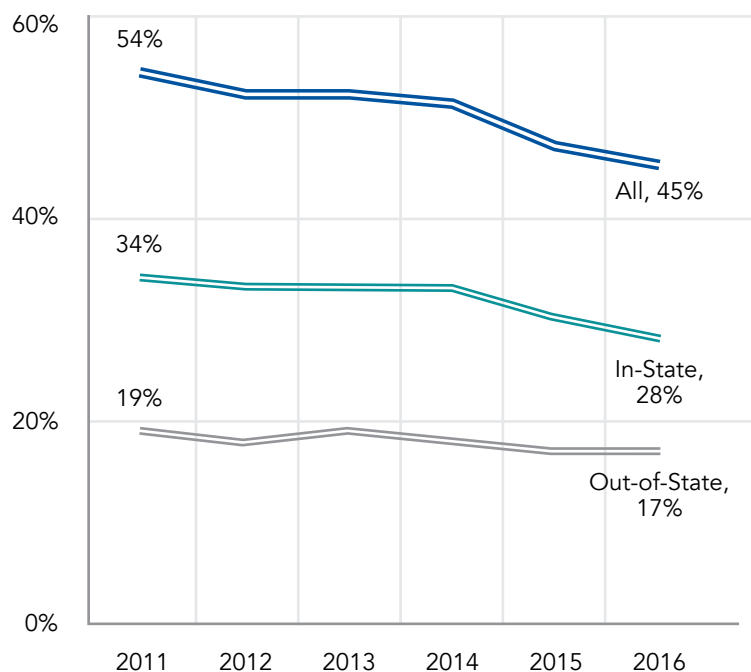
¹ Alaska's institutions measured include the list in Figure 4 (University of Alaska, AVTEC, Alaska Pacific University, Alaska Career College, Iñisaġvik College, Alaska Christian College, and Alaska Bible College). US institutions are those located within the US only. Previous ACPE publications included enrollments at Charter College; however, this institution is now headquartered in Washington and is therefore not included in Alaska's postsecondary institutions. Data from these institutions, unless otherwise noted, are from Integrated Postsecondary Education Data Systems (IPEDS).

A decline in postsecondary enrollment can also be found within the subset of students that are Alaska's high school graduates, as reported by the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC, Figure 2). For the high school graduating class of 2011, 54% enrolled in college at some time during the first year after high school, compared with 45% of the Class of 2016. Although reasons for this decline in Alaska have not been studied, students may be deciding to defer postsecondary enrollment or decide not to enroll because of national improvements in the job market since the Great Recession, or because of increasing tuition in Alaska.² However, 2016 was also the worst year for job losses in Alaska since before 2008, Alaska wages have been on the decline, and Alaska's unemployment rate is the highest in the country, suggesting the job market for recent high school graduates looking to stay in-state may not be particularly attractive.³ In addition,

college enrollment the fall following high school graduation has increased at the national level in recent years, and as of 2016 is as high as 70%. Alaska's high school graduation rates have improved during this time—from 2011 to 2016, public high school graduation rates increased from 68% to 76%.⁴

The reduction in Alaska postsecondary enrollments after high school is largely concentrated in reductions in the proportions of recent graduates choosing to attend in-state institutions, with 34% of the Class of 2011 attending in-state institutions within one year after high school compared with 28% of the Class of 2016. By comparison, out-of-state enrollment within one year has been relatively stable but decreased from 19% for the Class of 2011 to 17% for the Class of 2016. Figure 2 describes these trends in Alaska high school graduates' postsecondary enrollment.

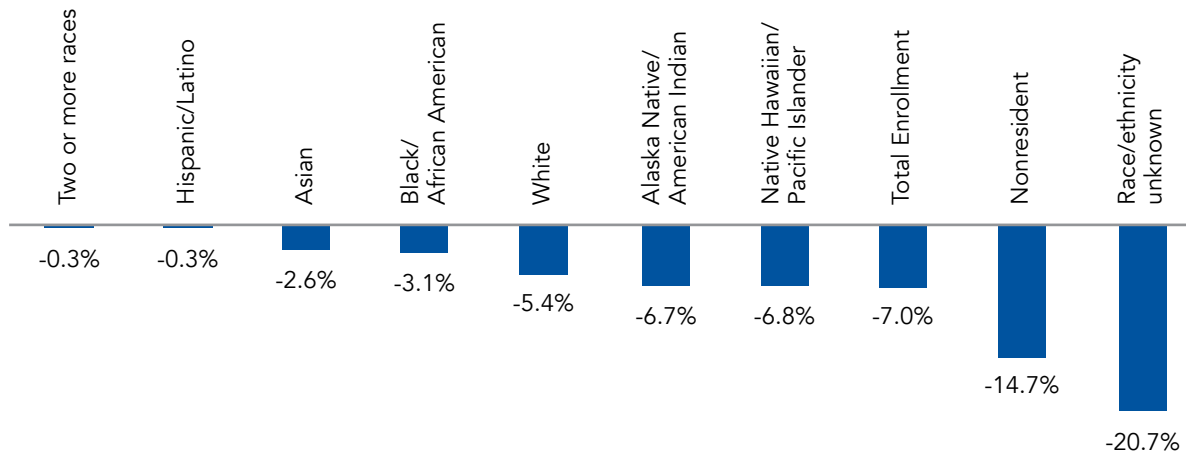
Figure 2. Percent Of Alaska High School Graduates Enrolled In College During The First Year After High School



Fewer students are attending postsecondary education in 2016 compared to 2011.

The largest reduction is in Alaska in-state attendance.

² Tuition increased 20% in Alaska in the last five years, adjusted for inflation, as measured by the College Board from IPEDS data in their table "2017-2018 Tuition and Fees at Public Four-Year Institutions by State and Five-Year Percentage Change in In-State Tuition and Fees" available: trends.collegeboard.org/college-pricing/figures-tables/2017-18-state-tuition-and-fees-public-four-year-institutions-state-and-five-year-percentage. ³ Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development. (January 2018). Employment Forecast for 2018. Alaska Economic Trends. Available: labor.alaska.gov/trends/jan18.pdf ⁴ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development, Graduation and Dropout Rates in Alaska Fact Sheet (2018). Available: education.alaska.gov/Stats/HSGraduates/Graduation_Rate_Fact_Sheet.pdf

Figure 3. Change in Postsecondary Enrollment from 2016AY to 2017AY

Because enrollment declines are larger among many racial minority groups, the proportion of non-White students in 2017AY is smaller than in 2016AY.

Overall 2017AY postsecondary enrollments declined among all student demographics reported, with largest proportional reductions in enrollment among students of unknown race or ethnicity (-20.7%, Figure 3).

Students of unknown race or ethnicity composed 13.4% of total enrollment in the 2016AY and 11.4% in the 2017AY, and the proportion of White students increased from 52.8% to 53.7%. Because enrollment declines are larger among many racial minority groups, the proportion of non-White students in 2017AY is smaller than in 2016AY. Enrollment declines among males (-8.3%) were larger than females (-6.0%) from 2016 to 2017. Males represented 41.9% of total enrollment in 2016AY compared with 41.3% in 2017AY.

Although data on students' age is not collected from every institution every year, the last two years of fall enrollment data show that between fall 2013 and fall 2015, enrollment among students 25 and older declined faster (at -8.5%) than among younger students (at -5.8%). In 2013, 50.5% of Alaska's fall students were over 25 compared with 49.0% in fall 2015. Nationally, students under 25 increased 2.2% from 62.7% to 70.8% and students 25 and over declined (-2.7%) over the same time period.

Despite overall declines in enrollment, Alaska's two-year and less than two-year institutions (Alaska Vocational Technical Center (AVTEC), Alaska Career College, and Alaska Christian College) have increased enrollment between fall 2011 and fall 2016. Figure 4 summarizes total fall enrollments for each institution.

Proportionally, students are choosing to enroll at UA at lower rates than at other Alaska institutions in recent years. Out of fall 2011 students enrolled at Alaska institutions, 94.0% attended the University of Alaska. Five years later, 91.6% of fall 2016 students attended UA.

US institutions have also seen total fall postsecondary enrollments decline (-0.8%) between fall 2015 and fall 2016. However, US fall enrollments have increased among public and private nonprofit four-year institutions, meaning the decline in enrollments is primarily among two-year institutions – the opposite of Alaska’s trend.

From fall 2015 to fall 2016, the number of full-time students enrolled at Alaska institutions declined by 4.0% and part-time students by 1.0%. The proportion of Alaska’s students enrolled full-time has dropped in recent years; in fall 2016, 43.2% of students were enrolled full-time, compared with 45.9% during fall 2011.

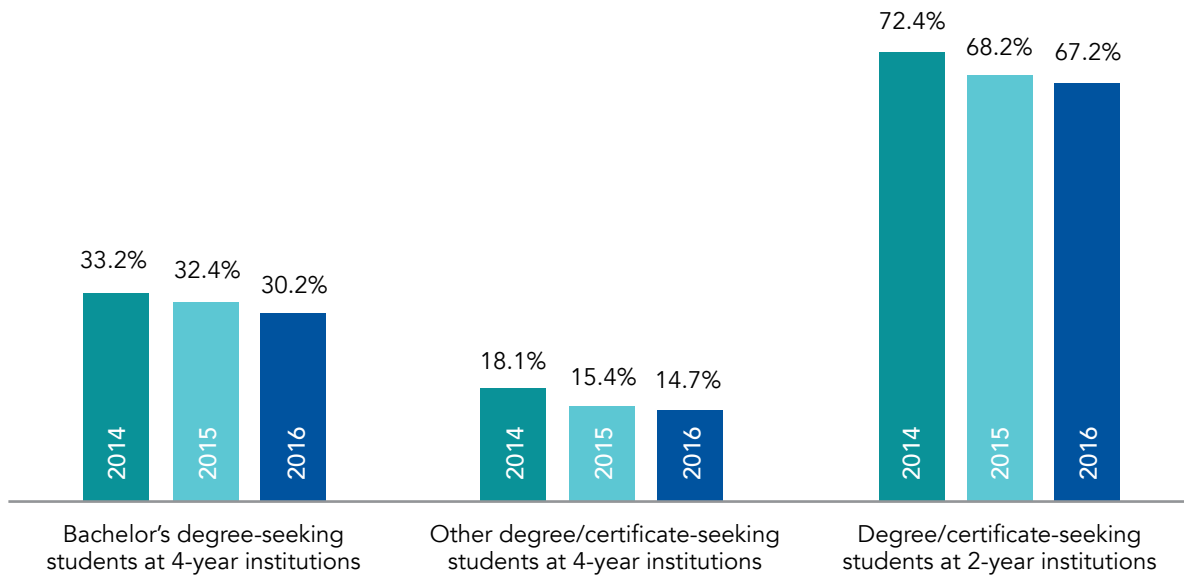
Figure 4. Fall 2011-2016 Enrollments for Alaska’s Postsecondary Institutions

	Fall 2011	Fall 2012	Fall 2013	Fall 2014	Fall 2015	Fall 2016
University of Alaska Anchorage	18,128	17,497	17,363	17,151	16,798	16,318
University of Alaska Fairbanks	9,712	9,223	9,166	8,620	8,638	8,283
University of Alaska Southeast	3,344	3,117	2,996	2,989	2,800	2,563
AVTEC	607	1,022	1,347	889	970	1,209
Alaska Pacific University	692	657	669	579	522	541
Alaska Career College	381	228	335	479	378	424
Iḷisaḡvik College	226	231	257	243	193	188
Alaska Christian College	33	40	53	68	66	79
Alaska Bible College	50	58	42	46	33	40

Graduation

Graduation rates within 150% of normal time for degree or certificate-seeking students at Alaska postsecondary institutions have declined from 2014AY to 2016AY.⁵ 33.2% of bachelor's degree-seeking students graduated by the end of 2014AY, compared with 30.2% by the end of 2016AY (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Graduation Rates at Alaska Postsecondary Institutions within 150% of Normal Time



150% of normal time is 6 years for students at 4-year institutions

⁵ 150% of normal time is three years for students enrolled in two-year institutions and six years for students at four-year institutions. IPEDS graduation rates do not include students who transfer and graduate from another institution, or whether an institution has open or selective enrollment.

Figure 6 unpacks graduation rates measured in 2015AY and 2016AY at the institutional level, and shows that this overall trend disaggregates unevenly. AVTEC had the largest year-over-year increase in its graduation rate within 150% of normal time (Figure 6).

Although more of Alaska’s students are completing bachelor’s degrees in recent years, fewer degrees or certificates were awarded in 2017 at Alaska’s postsecondary institutions (Figure 7). The last time the total number of degrees and certificates awarded in Alaska increased was between 2013AY and 2014AY—potentially marking the end of the bubble of increased enrollments during the Great Recession.

Figure 6. Graduation Rates in 150% of Normal Time by Institution

	Number of Completers		150% Graduation Rate		Difference 2015AY to 2016AY (percentage pts.)
	2015AY	2016AY	2015AY	2016AY	
University of Alaska Anchorage	372	391	24.1%	24.3%	+0.2% pts
Alaska Career College	336	340	70.3%	71.4%	+1.1% pts
University of Alaska Fairbanks	233	214	28.2%	25.1%	- 3.1% pts
AVTEC	205	318	80.4%	93.8%	+13.4% pts
University of Alaska Southeast	44	36	23.0%	17.3%	- 5.7% pts
Alaska Pacific University	11	16	52.4%	48.5%	- 3.9% pts
Iñisagvik College	6	6	42.9%	28.6%	- 14.3% pts

Number of Completers
Top Three Schools

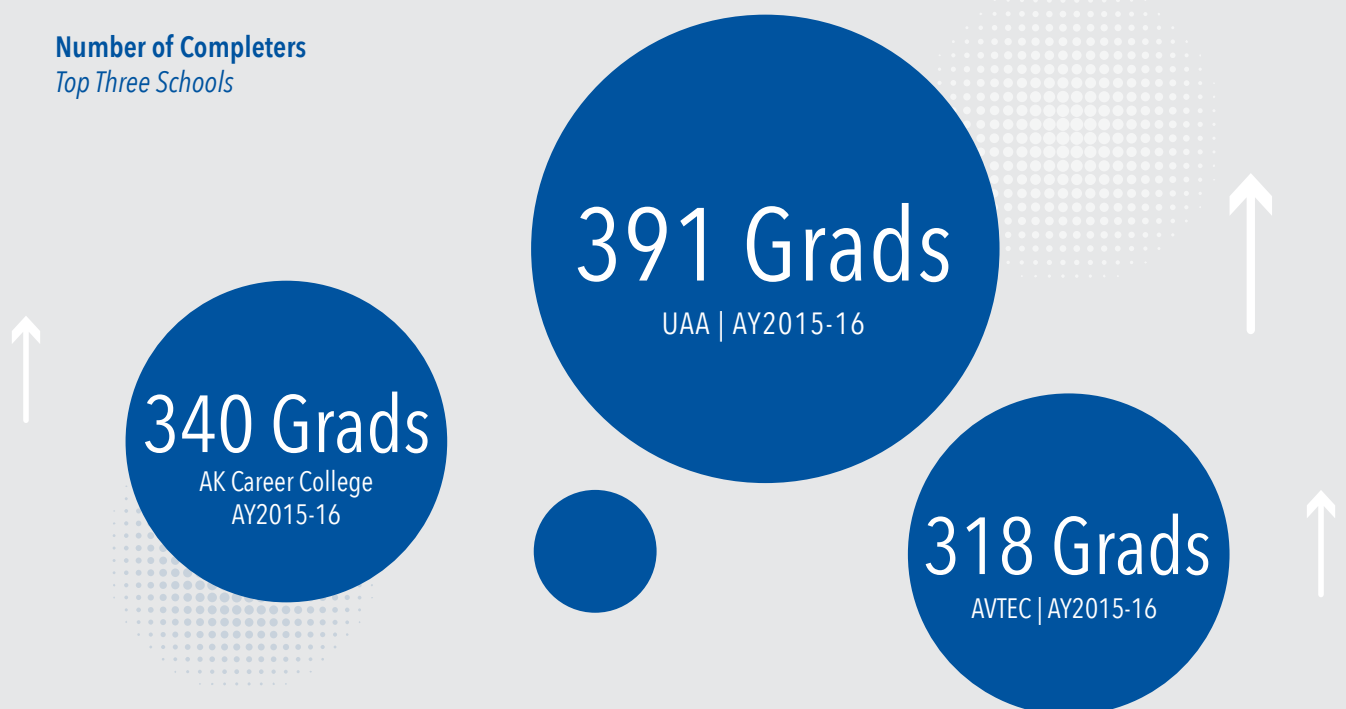
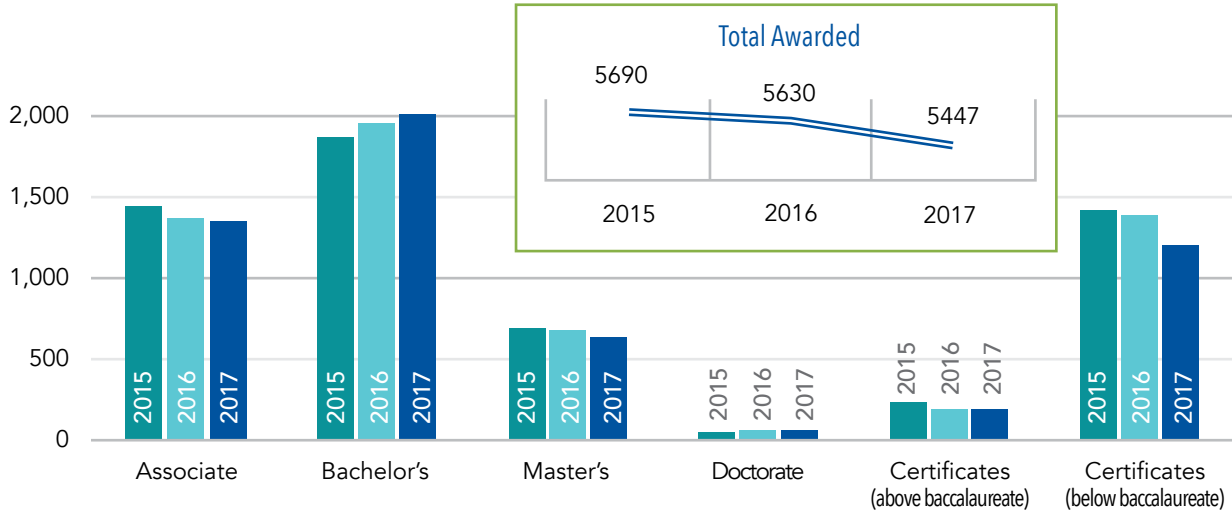
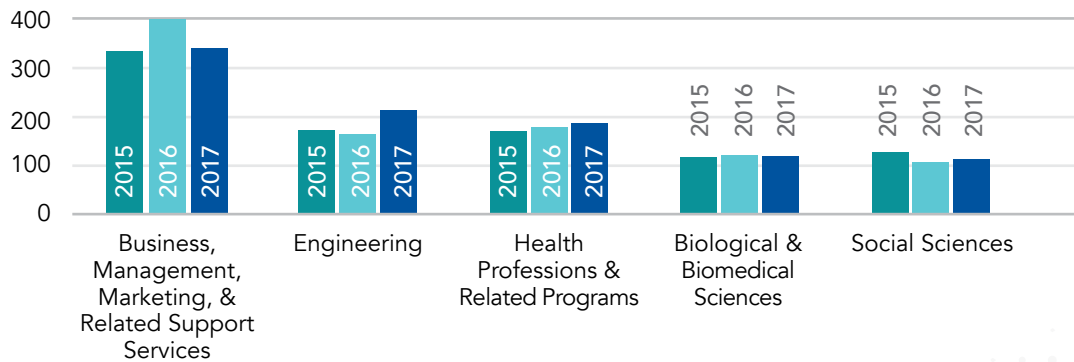


Figure 7. Degrees and Certificates Awarded at Alaska Institutions, by Academic Year



Bachelor's degrees within the engineering major grew by 29% from 2016AY to 2017AY, while business, management, and marketing declined by 14%. Figure 8 shows students' top five majors among Bachelor's degrees awarded at Alaska institutions.

Figure 8. Top Five Majors Among Bachelor's Degrees Awarded at Alaska Institutions, by Academic Year



Economic Impact of Education

Alaskans with credentials have higher incomes and lower poverty rates

14% of high school graduates in Alaska have incomes below the poverty line, compared with 3% for residents 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or higher (Figure 10).

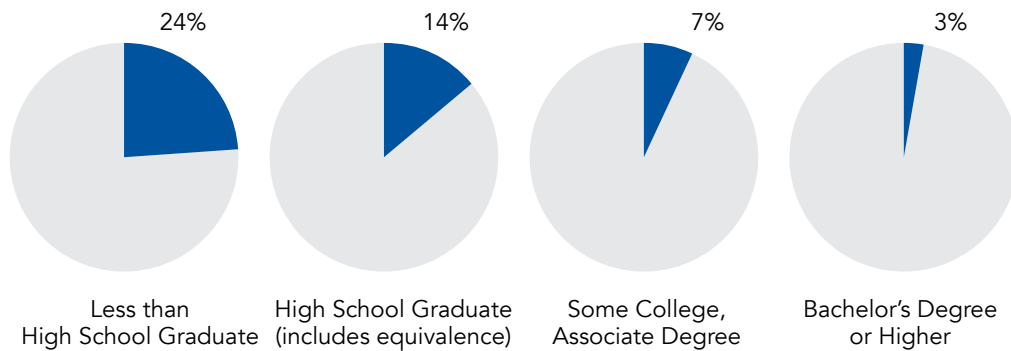
Roughly 80,000 Alaskans 45 and older have a bachelor's degree or higher compared to roughly 60,000 adults under 45 with the same level of education.

As the 45+ generation retires there may not be enough educated Alaskans to meet the workforce needs.

Figure 9: Population with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, by Age Group

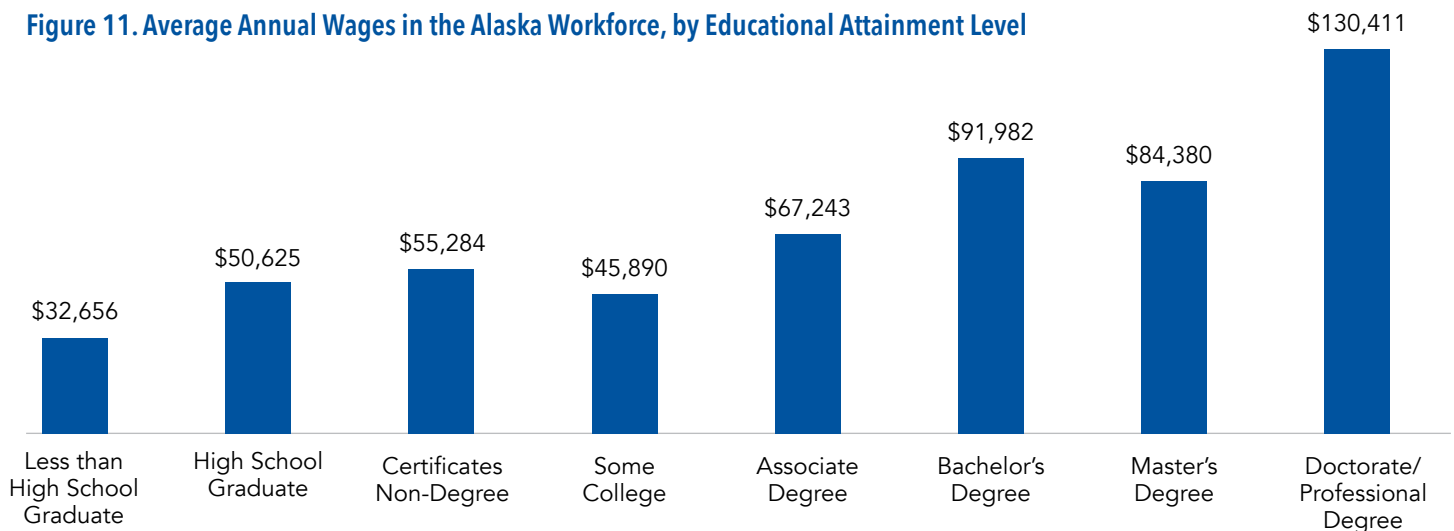
Age Groups	US	Alaska	Alaskans with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher
25 to 34	36%	24%	28,098
35 to 44	36%	32%	31,021
45 to 64	31%	30%	54,192
65+	28%	31%	25,373

Figure 10. Alaska Poverty Rate, by Educational Attainment



Alaskans with a postsecondary credential have higher average annual wages (Figure 11).⁶

Figure 11. Average Annual Wages in the Alaska Workforce, by Educational Attainment Level



⁶ Alaska income information by educational attainment are average annual wages in the Alaska workforce for full-time, year-round employment, based on 2017 Occupational Employment Statistics wage estimates for Alaska, weighted by 2016 employment, and occupational education levels are from 2015 and 2016 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata from the US Census Bureau, as published by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, "Industry and Occupation Projections for 2016 to 2026," October 2018, Alaska Economic Trends article available: labor.alaska.gov/trends/oct18.pdf.

Alaska's Attainment Goal

The Alaska Postsecondary Access and Completion Network (the Network) adopted an attainment goal in 2014 for Alaska to achieve 65% of working-age Alaskans holding a postsecondary credential by 2025. "65 by 2025" aims to ensure Alaska is producing local workers with education and training for Alaska's projected workforce needs, especially in top jobs and careers.⁷ The Network defines "postsecondary credential" as education that results in a certificate, degree, or endorsement, including but not limited to 1) completion of an apprenticeship program; 2) industry-recognized licensure, workforce credential, or occupational endorsement certificate; 3) career or technical education certificate; 4) associate, bachelor's, or master's degree; or 5) doctoral or advanced degree. The Network's attainment goal was subsequently endorsed by the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education, the State Board of Education, the University of Alaska Board of Regents, the Alaska Federation of Natives, the Alaska Workforce Investment Board, as well as additional Alaska training providers, Native organizations, local chambers, and non-profits.

Current Status

Gaps in available data currently present challenges in accurately tracking Alaska's progress towards meeting our attainment goal.

Census Bureau data is readily available for degrees, and shows slight progress in Alaska's attainment of associate and bachelor's degrees between 2011 and 2017 - an increase from 37.0% to 37.7%. However, this difference is well within the margin of survey error.

Calculations based on the Census Bureau's 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation allow us to estimate that an additional 14.2% of Alaskans who did not have degrees held some form of professional certificate,

licensure, or education certificate⁸. Unfortunately, data is not available to assess progress since 2008. The credentials that limited data is available for - certificates, occupational endorsements, apprenticeship, and licensure - are significant to Alaska's economy, and to Alaska's progress towards the attainment goal.

While increasing enrollments and completions at some institutions, in particular two-year institutions, show that progress is likely occurring, and can continue to occur in that area, overall postsecondary enrollment and graduation rates appear to be declining rather than increasing.

Alaska has been in a recession since 2015, with a budget deficit that poses challenges for funding education and training programs as well as career awareness and outreach activities. The state saw declines in the number of jobs during these years - 1.6% overall in 2016, another 1.4% in 2017, with preliminary estimates of a .8% loss in 2018. While Alaska saw increased enrollment rates during the Great Recession beginning with the 2010AY, there has not been a similar increase during the recent state recession beginning in 2015.

To ensure that Alaska continues to make progress in light of these challenges, significant collective effort is needed. A key opportunity area for progress lies in addressing Alaska's attainment gaps.

Attainment Gaps

Current attainment rates vary depending on the group measured. Proportionally more females (20.5%) than males (15.6%) are estimated to have a bachelor's degree as their highest postsecondary attainment level (Figure 12). Bachelor's degree or higher attainment rates for Whites are over four times those of Alaska Natives/American Indian Alaska residents (Figure 13).

⁷ Postsecondary credentials include non-degree certificates and postsecondary degrees (associate, bachelor's, and graduate and professional degrees), and estimates usually measure the highest level of education attained within the population. ⁸ Alaska's certificates and licensures were estimated using the national proportions of the population 18 and over with non-degree credentials from the Census Bureau's 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation. These proportions were applied to 2017 American Community Survey educational attainment estimates for Alaskans 25 and older.



The Alaska Postsecondary Access and Completion Network (the Network) was created under a federal grant and incubated at the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education. The goal was to develop a non-profit entity, composed of Alaska higher education leaders and stakeholders, with a mission to build and strengthen partnerships to increase the percentage of all Alaskans who complete postsecondary education, particularly credentials relevant to a robust Alaskan economy. The Network is now a stand-alone 501(c)(3) organization and has received private grant funding to continue its work.

Figure 12. Alaska Attainment Rates 25 and Older, by Degree

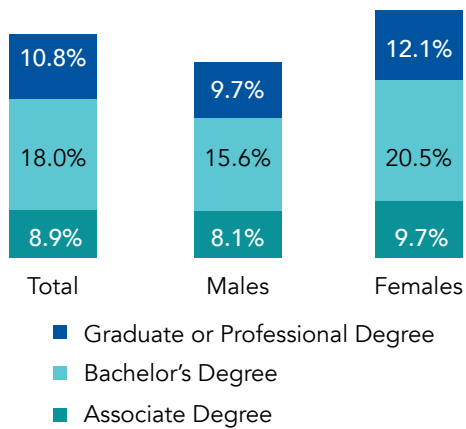
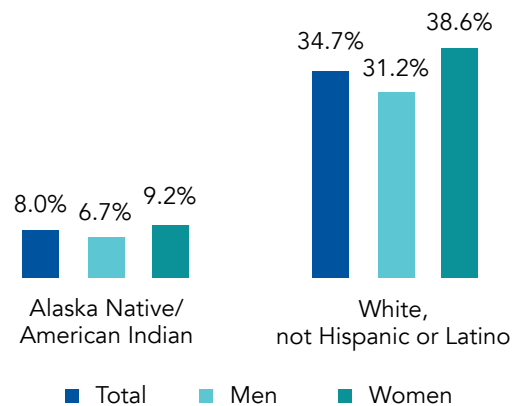


Figure 13. Alaska Bachelor's Degree & Higher Attainment Rates



NETWORK ACTIVITIES

The Network is continuing statewide efforts to improve Alaska's postsecondary attainment and to close the gaps in attainment rates for Alaska's traditionally underserved populations. Recent activities include:

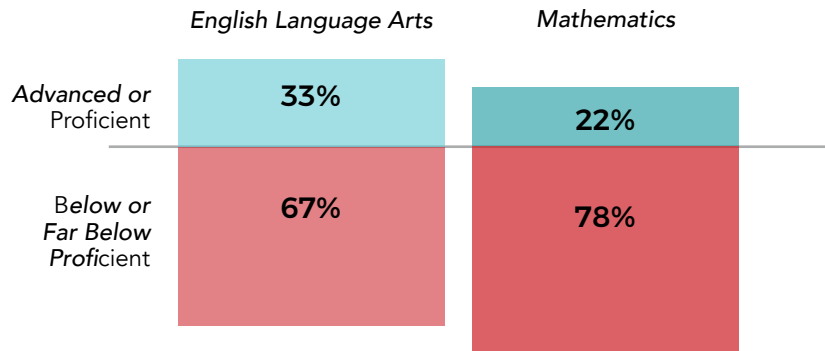
- Defining a credential of value for the State of Alaska
- Establishing a diversity workgroup to address equity in postsecondary access and completion
- Developing regional action plans and regional steering committees for focused region-specific efforts in support of the attainment goal
- Facilitating professional development through distance-based counselor training and an annual conference

Additional information about the Network is available at 65by2025.org.



Higher Education: Alaska

Figure 14: High School Class of 2021 (9th Graders Tested 2018AY)
Alaska Performance Evaluation for Alaska's Schools (PEAKS) Assessment⁹



College
Preparation in
High School

Figure 15: Public High School Graduation Rate
(adjusted cohort graduation rate), Class of 2016

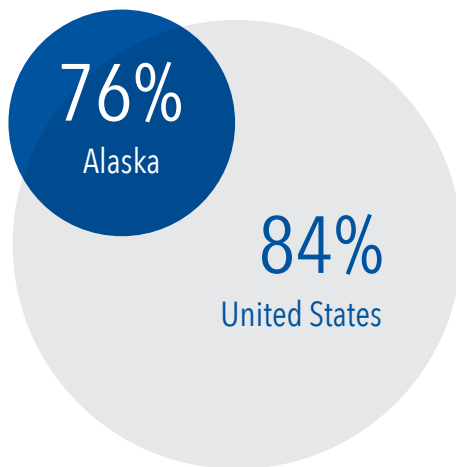
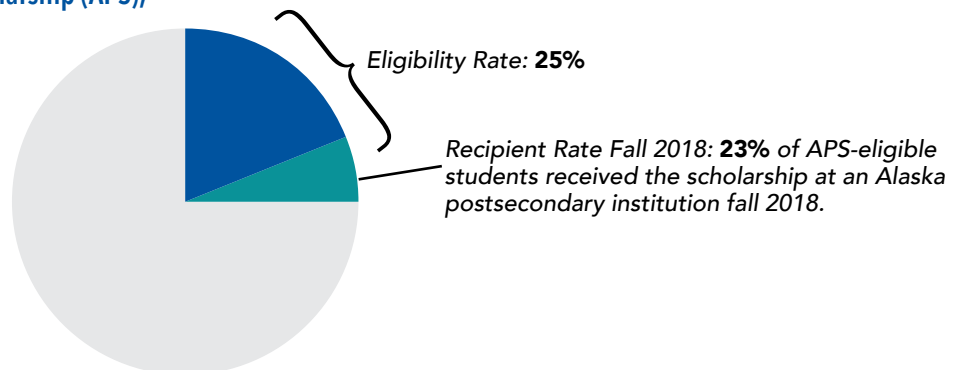


Figure 16: ACT/SAT Score Benchmarks for College
and Career Readiness, Class of 2018

		Alaska	Participation Rate	
ACT ²	Average Composite Score	20.8	33% of Alaska High School Students	
	Met Benchmark	English		60%
		Reading		49%
		Math		42%
		Science		36%
SAT ³	Average Score		43% of Alaska High School Students	
	ERW	ERW		561
		Math		544
	Met Benchmark	ERW		81%
		Math		56%
Both		55%		
	Neither	17%		

Figure 17: Alaska Performance Scholarship (APS),
Class of 2018 Preliminary⁴



⁹ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. For complete reporting of statewide PEAKS Scores 2018AY: education.alaska.gov/tls/Assessments/AsmtVer2018/StatewideOverview.cfm?Test=PEAKS. ² ACT National Report, October 2018. The Condition of College & Career Readiness 2018. Available: act.org/content/dam/act/secured/documents/cccr2018/National-CCCR-2018.pdf ³ CollegeBoard, 2018. SAT Suite of Assessments Annual Report. Alaska and Total Group. Available: <https://reports.collegeboard.org/sat-suite-program-results> ⁴ Class of 2018 Alaska Performance Scholarship (APS) information is from preliminary data and is likely to change in future reporting, including ACPE's upcoming 2019 Alaska Performance Scholarship Outcomes Report. Visit acpe.alaska.gov/reports in early 2019 for more information about the Alaska High School Class of 2018's APS eligibility, receipt, and long-term outcomes.

College Enrollments

Figure 18: College Enrollment Rates, Alaska High School Classes of 2010-2015

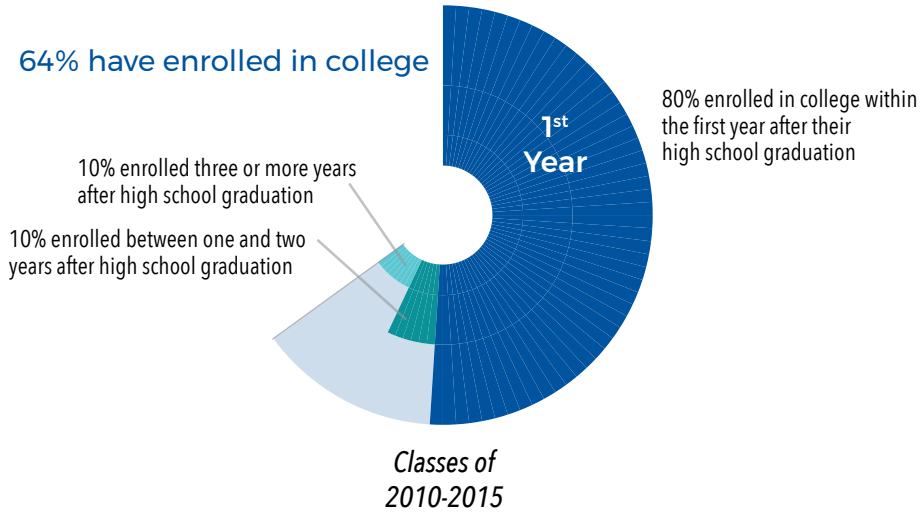
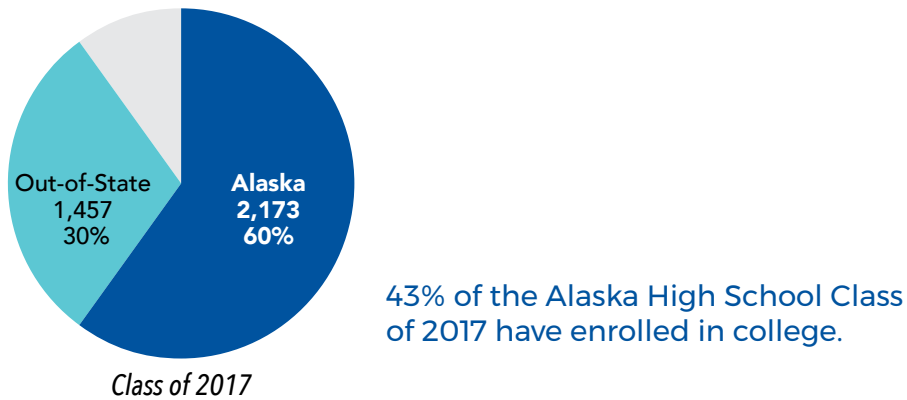


Figure 19: Class of 2017 Enrollments, by the Location of the First Enrollment Institution:



Western Undergraduate Exchange (WUE) Program Enrollment, 2018AY¹⁰

- 1,239 Alaska residents enrolled out-of-state through WUE
- These students saved approximately \$11.6 million in tuition through the program
- Top schools included Northern Arizona University (132) and Montana State University-Bozeman (70).

State Authorization Reciprocity Agreements (SARA) Enrollments, 2017-2018⁶

- Top states enrolling Alaska students: Arizona (757), West Virginia (588), Alabama (428), Utah (422)
 - o Total enrollments: 5,918
- Top states sending students to enroll in Alaska institutions: Washington (62), Texas (38), Colorado (29), Oregon (27).
 - o Total enrollments from SARA states: 430

¹⁰ Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE), February 2018. WICHE Student Exchange Programs by the Numbers 2017-2018. Available: <https://www.wiche.edu/sepreport>. ⁶ Alaska's SARA enrollments are from 2017-2018 reporting period data from the National Council for State Authorization Reciprocity Agreements (NC-SARA), available: nc-sara.org/content/enrollments.

Higher Education: National Context

Although Alaska is well positioned on several indicators usually linked to broad financial access to postsecondary education, our state falls behind on attainment and success metrics compared with the rest of the country. The charts below document how Alaska ranks on these metrics compared to the highest-performing, lowest-performing, and similar performing states. Please see p. 35 for complete data notes and source references.

Alaska has a low postsecondary education cost burden on students, but our low-income participation ranks last.

Alaska has among the highest median household incomes (Figure 22), tuition is relatively inexpensive at public four-year colleges (Figure 23), and students' share of tuition is low; however, Alaska ranks 50th in the proportion of low-income families pursuing postsecondary education. This suggests sociocultural, informational, motivational, academic, or other potential barriers may play a significant role in addition to financial barriers (Figure 28).¹¹

Alaskans attend but do not complete postsecondary degree programs.

Alaska has the highest proportion of the population 25 and older that have attended some college but have not completed a degree (Figure 20). Students in this category are often left with repaying debt without a credential to boost their wages. Our state also ranks last in graduation rates for undergraduates at four-year postsecondary institutions, measured six years after first enrollment (Figure 21).¹²

Figure 20: Educational Attainment

Some college, no degree

1 Alaska	26.4%
2 Idaho	26.3%
3 Utah	25.7%
4 Wyoming	25.3%
50 New York	15.4%

Associate Degree

1 North Dakota	13.4%
19 Montana	9.1%
20 Alaska	8.9%
21 Indiana	8.9%
50 Louisiana	5.9%

Bachelor's Degree

1 Colorado	26.0%
32 Idaho	18.2%
33 Alaska	18.0%
34 Delaware	18.0%
50 West Virginia	12.2%

Graduate/Professional Degree

1 Massachusetts	19.5%
27 Arizona	11.0%
28 Alaska	10.8%
29 Florida	10.8%
50 West Virginia	8.0%

11 For more information on the role of financial and other barriers to completion, see: Goldrick-Rab, S., Harris, D. N. & Benson, J. (2016). Reducing income inequality in educational attainment: experimental evidence on the impact of financial aid on college completion. *American Journal of Sociology* 121(6): 1762-1817. **12** IPEDS graduation rates do not include students who transfer and graduate from another institution, and do not account for whether an institution has open or selective enrollment.

Figure 21: Graduation Rate*6-Year IPEDS, 4-Year Institutions*

1	Delaware	73.6%
47	New Mexico	41.7%
48	Idaho	41.4%
49	Arkansas	39.7%
50	Alaska	30.6%

Figure 24: Income Inequality*Gini Coefficient¹² (Pell Institute)*

1	Alaska	0.42
2	Wyoming	0.43
3	Utah	0.43
4	Hawaii	0.43
50	New York	0.51

Figure 27: Appropriations per Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student

1	Alaska	\$16,391
2	Wyoming	\$15,821
3	Illinois	\$15,468
4	Hawaii	\$15,367
50	New Hampshire	\$2,959

Figure 22: Income*Median Household Income*

1	Maryland	\$80,776
6	New Hampshire	\$73,381
7	Alaska	\$73,181
8	California	\$71,805
50	West Virginia	\$43,469

Figure 25: Student's Share of Cost*Net Tuition as a Percent of Revenues*

1	Wyoming	14.7%
2	Hawaii	29.7%
3	Alaska	30.8%
4	Illinois	32.1%
50	Vermont	86.6%

Figure 28: Low-Income College Participation*(Pell Institute)*

1	New Jersey	56%
47	New Mexico	22%
48	Wyoming	21%
49	Oklahoma	21%
50	Alaska	10%

Figure 23: Average Tuition and Fees*Public, 2-Year*

1	California	\$1,262
24	Illinois	\$3,749
25	Alaska	\$3,820
26	Washington	\$3,848
50	New Hampshire	\$7,002

Public, 4-Year

1	Wyoming	\$4,311
9	Georgia	\$7,010
10	Alaska	\$7,210
11	North Carolina	\$7,218
50	Vermont	\$15,537

Figure 26: % of College Graduates with Debt*(College InSight)*

1	Utah	38%
2	Alaska	46%
3	Wyoming	47%
4	Louisiana	48%
49	West Virginia	74%

See Figure 30 on p. 20 for a full table of state data on select postsecondary metrics.

Figure 29: Cost of Living*2016 Regional Price Parities (US Bureau of Economic Analysis)¹³*

1	Mississippi	86
40	Colorado	103
41	Alaska	105
42	Washington	106
50	Hawaii	118

12 The Gini coefficient is a statistical measure of the amount of variation in incomes in an economy, where a coefficient of 0 would represent perfect income equality and a coefficient of 100 would represent perfect inequality. **13** Regional price parities (RPP) are a measure of price differences in consumption goods and services across states expressed relative to US prices at the national level at 100. For example, Alaska's prices are 5% higher than the national average (RPP of 105), while Mississippi's prices are 14% lower (RPP of 86). For more information: bea.gov/news/2018/real-personal-income-states-and-metropolitan-areas-2016

Figure 30: National Context Data

	Educational Attainment (%)				Average Tuition & Fees (\$)			Graduation Rate (%)		Students' Cost		
	Some college	Associate	Bachelor's	Graduate	Public 2-Year	Public 4-Year	Private 4-Year	6 Year Rate, 4-Year Institutions	3 Year Rate, 2-Year Institutions	Appropriations per FTE (\$)	Student Share of Tuition (%)	Average Debt of College Grads (\$)
National	20.4	8.5	19.7	12.3	\$3,156	\$8,804	\$29,478	57.6	19.4	\$7,642	46.4	\$29,002
Alabama	21.4	8.4	16.0	9.6	\$4,362	\$9,466	\$15,422	49.5	15.6	\$5,669	67.5	\$31,899
Alaska	26.4	8.9	18.0	10.8	\$3,820	\$7,210	\$18,876	30.6	27.0	\$16,391	30.8	\$25,682
Arizona	25.0	8.7	18.3	11.0	\$2,129	\$10,057	\$13,140	58.4	13.8	\$5,148	63.1	\$23,967
Arkansas	22.1	7.1	15.0	8.4	\$3,195	\$7,924	\$21,710	39.7	21.4	\$6,757	48.2	\$26,799
California	21.1	7.8	21.1	12.6	\$1,262	\$7,896	\$31,495	64.0	26.2	\$10,157	20.0	\$22,785
Colorado	20.9	8.2	26.0	15.2	\$3,565	\$9,352	\$22,627	53.6	20.8	\$4,394	69.9	\$26,530
Connecticut	16.5	8.1	21.4	17.3	\$4,189	\$11,726	\$38,975	63.4	12.1	\$10,281	53.1	\$38,510
Delaware	19.0	7.7	18.0	13.5	N/A	\$9,578	\$14,383	73.6	14.4	\$6,327	74.5	\$34,144
Florida	19.9	10.0	18.9	10.8	\$2,552	\$4,435	\$24,360	64.4	30.4	\$6,484	33.5	\$24,041
Georgia	20.2	7.8	19.0	11.9	\$2,895	\$7,010	\$27,220	54.5	19.0	\$8,080	37.7	\$28,653
Hawaii	20.5	10.7	21.7	11.2	\$3,080	\$9,712	\$15,949	51.8	14.5	\$15,367	29.7	\$25,125
Idaho	26.3	9.7	18.2	8.5	\$3,227	\$7,005	\$5,925	41.4	18.1	\$8,254	32.8	\$26,675
Illinois	20.6	8.0	21.0	13.4	\$3,749	\$13,636	\$31,298	61.8	21.7	\$15,468	32.1	\$29,214
Indiana	20.2	8.9	17.0	9.8	\$4,175	\$8,876	\$30,926	55.2	8.8	\$6,455	61.6	\$29,561
Iowa	21.0	11.6	19.4	9.5	\$4,791	\$8,361	\$26,742	68.4	25.1	\$5,818	61.6	\$29,859
Kansas	22.7	8.8	21.2	12.6	\$3,222	\$8,489	\$20,291	54.6	30.6	\$5,847	53.3	\$27,720
Kentucky	21.3	8.0	14.0	9.9	\$3,962	\$10,014	\$25,845	48.9	23.0	\$6,623	50.3	\$28,447
Louisiana	21.4	5.9	15.5	8.3	\$4,031	\$8,813	\$35,190	44.7	18.2	\$4,892	51.3	\$27,210
Maine	19.0	10.3	19.9	12.1	\$3,673	\$9,219	\$35,547	47.8	21.8	\$7,733	54.3	\$31,364
Maryland	18.9	6.8	21.3	18.3	\$3,983	\$9,083	\$40,209	60.8	14.5	\$8,684	48.8	\$29,314
Massachusetts	15.5	7.5	23.9	19.5	\$4,785	\$12,331	\$42,655	58.3	15.9	\$8,741	43.6	\$32,065
Michigan	23.4	9.5	17.6	11.5	\$3,423	\$11,890	\$24,058	62.0	12.6	\$5,957	69.7	\$31,289
Minnesota	20.9	11.3	23.5	12.5	\$5,310	\$10,883	\$30,925	58.6	25.3	\$6,775	56.0	\$31,734
Mississippi	22.0	10.1	13.5	8.3	\$2,830	\$7,472	\$16,949	49.8	24.2	\$5,892	50.5	\$30,439
Missouri	22.0	7.9	17.9	11.1	\$3,028	\$8,176	\$23,702	55.2	18.7	\$5,691	47.6	\$27,108
Montana	23.5	9.1	21.7	10.6	\$3,381	\$6,503	\$23,657	45.6	25.3	\$5,747	53.4	\$28,466
Nebraska	23.1	10.2	20.9	10.8	\$2,991	\$7,732	\$23,109	56.2	27.0	\$9,274	40.8	\$25,750
Nevada	25.1	8.0	16.5	8.4	\$2,910	\$5,520	\$21,423	45.8	21.0	\$7,046	38.1	\$22,064
New Hampshire	17.9	10.2	22.6	14.3	\$7,002	\$15,491	\$33,235	70.1	21.0	\$2,959	78.8	\$34,415
New Jersey	16.3	6.7	24.2	15.6	\$4,366	\$13,297	\$35,224	67.2	16.3	\$7,062	60.1	\$32,247
New Mexico	24.0	8.4	15.2	11.8	\$1,590	\$6,825	\$22,535	41.7	13.0	\$8,932	28.7	\$21,237
New York	15.4	8.8	20.2	15.8	\$5,122	\$7,709	\$37,580	59.2	20.6	\$10,636	36.5	\$30,931
North Carolina	21.3	9.4	20.1	11.2	\$2,470	\$7,218	\$30,701	61.2	17.6	\$8,778	34.8	\$26,526
North Dakota	22.4	13.4	21.8	9.0	\$4,562	\$7,376	\$14,290	50.3	40.9	\$8,976	47.9	N/A
Ohio	20.2	8.8	17.3	10.6	\$3,655	\$9,827	\$30,296	54.6	12.1	\$5,592	58.7	\$30,629
Oklahoma	23.3	8.1	16.9	8.6	\$3,627	\$7,219	\$24,776	46.2	16.5	\$5,665	51.7	\$25,952
Oregon	25.2	8.8	21.0	12.7	\$4,263	\$9,739	\$37,088	55.5	16.1	\$6,514	57.0	\$27,885
Pennsylvania	15.8	8.3	18.9	12.5	\$5,048	\$14,068	\$39,185	62.9	14.3	\$4,431	72.8	\$36,854
Rhode Island	16.9	8.0	20.3	13.1	\$4,266	\$11,386	\$38,855	58.0	12.6	\$6,104	59.7	\$36,250
South Carolina	20.3	9.6	17.6	10.4	\$4,418	\$12,153	\$24,523	60.6	11.9	\$5,506	65.2	\$30,891
South Dakota	22.0	10.8	19.1	9.0	\$5,803	\$8,301	\$23,147	50.5	51.2	\$6,083	65.1	\$31,275
Tennessee	20.8	7.2	17.2	10.1	\$4,048	\$9,287	\$25,985	47.9	13.5	\$7,225	46.6	\$25,252
Texas	21.7	7.3	19.3	10.3	\$2,099	\$8,375	\$31,009	51.7	13.6	\$7,356	40.7	\$26,824
Utah	25.7	9.5	22.8	11.8	\$3,690	\$6,334	\$7,445	47.1	23.2	\$6,380	46.2	\$18,838
Vermont	16.8	8.5	22.5	15.8	\$6,222	\$15,537	\$41,063	65.3	11.1	\$3,017	86.6	\$30,651
Virginia	19.0	7.9	22.0	16.7	\$4,962	\$12,126	\$22,286	70.5	22.0	\$5,799	61.9	\$29,887
Washington	23.6	10.1	22.2	13.3	\$3,848	\$6,903	\$35,288	68.1	28.8	\$7,295	43.0	\$23,936
West Virginia	18.6	7.1	12.2	8.0	\$4,009	\$7,241	\$12,206	45.6	11.8	\$4,745	63.9	\$27,505
Wisconsin	20.3	10.9	19.8	10.6	\$4,292	\$8,419	\$31,662	59.3	29.1	\$5,953	50.9	\$29,569
Wyoming	25.3	10.4	17.4	10.3	\$2,987	\$4,311	\$18,021	54.1	29.3	\$15,821	14.7	\$22,524

Federal Financial Aid Programs

According to the College Scorecard from the US Department of Education, former students of Alaska's postsecondary institutions earn between \$31,000 to \$45,000 in median wages ten years later (Figure 31). These wages are measured for students who received federal financial aid while enrolled at each institution, and include students who did not graduate from their degree program.

Pell Grant Program

According to the US Department of Education Federal Grant Program 2016-2017 End of Year Report:

- 9,991 students at Alaska postsecondary institutions were awarded the Pell Grant in 2017AY
- \$34,235,145 of postsecondary education costs were covered by Pell Grant funds

Alaska's students and institutions received \$34,235,145 in federal grants towards the cost of postsecondary education during the 2016-17 school year.

Figure 31. Students Who Received Federal Financial Aid: Median Earnings 10 Years after First Enrollment

University of Alaska-Anchorage	\$45,400
Alaska Pacific University	\$40,200
University of Alaska-Fairbanks	\$38,700
University of Alaska-Southeast	\$36,000
Alaska Career College	\$31,200

Alaska Financial Aid Programs

State and UA-Sponsored Programs

Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education

The Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education (ACPE) administers programs to support Alaska students' postsecondary access and success.

acpe.alaska.gov
for more
information

Alaska Performance Scholarship



The Alaska Performance Scholarship (APS) provides an opportunity for Alaska high school graduates to earn up to \$4,755 per year towards their postsecondary education costs. Alaska residents graduating from an Alaska high school earn the scholarship by taking a rigorous curriculum, getting good grades, and scoring well on qualifying college placement or work-ready exams. Recipients can use the scholarship at eligible Alaska institutions for up to four years of study.

Scholarship Eligibility (earned in Alaska high schools):

- Complete rigorous courses in high school
- Perform well on the ACT (21 or higher), SAT (1060 or higher), or WorkKeys tests (13 or higher)
- Achieve a GPA of 2.5 or greater, with high school GPA and test score determining award eligibility level

Alaska Education Grant

The Alaska Education Grant (AEG) provides needs-based financial assistance to Alaska students attending qualifying postsecondary educational institutions in Alaska. Grant awards range from \$500 to \$4,000 per academic year. Awards are prioritized based on financial need, continuing full-time enrollment, and application date for the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA).

Alaska Supplemental Education Loan

The Alaska Supplemental Education Loan provides low-cost loans to Alaska college or career training students. Payments are deferred while the student is attending school full-time, and a discounted rate is available for students attending an Alaska institution.

Family Education Loan

The Family Education Loan is a low-cost state loan option for family members supporting a student's postsecondary education. Parents, spouses, and grandparents can take out a loan on behalf of the student.

Alaska Refinance Loan

The Alaska Refinance Loan (Refi) is a state loan option for Alaska residents to reduce their costs for repaying their student loan debt from any lender, including federal or private loans. The Refi offers a 5-, 10-, or 15-year repayment term.

acpe.alaska.gov

acpe.alaska.gov/reports

Alaska Student
Loan Corporation



Alaska
Commission on
Postsecondary
Education

University of Alaska

UA Scholars Program

The UA Scholar award is a \$12,000 scholarship provided to the top ten percent of all graduating seniors from Alaska high schools and can be used at any of the 15 University of Alaska campuses. It provides an incentive for Alaska's middle and high school students to achieve academic excellence, and it is designed to nourish efforts of schools to provide high quality education and encourage top Alaska high school graduates to attend UA. The UA Scholars Program is administered by the University of Alaska and is funded through its Land Grant Endowment.

alaska.edu/scholars
for more
information



Every dollar awarded in an
ASLC loan or in a grant or scholarship ...
generates an economic benefit of \$3.25

*- Public Works LLC, Alaska Division of Legislative Audit,
Performance Review of ACPE, 2016*

Financial Aid Outcomes

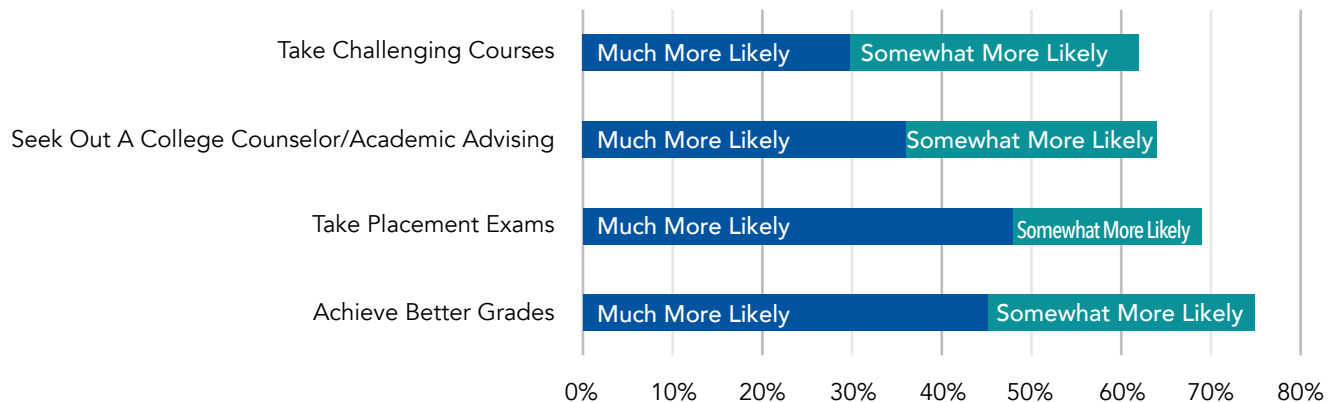
Alaska Performance Scholarship

The APS encourages students to engage in behaviors in high school that are positively associated with high school completion, college enrollment, and degree completion. Out of APS-eligible Alaska high school graduates from the classes of 2011-2017 responding to a survey, the majority reported that the APS encouraged them to achieve better grades, take placement exams, seek out college or academic advising, and to take challenging courses in high school (Figure 32).



Figure 32. APS Impacts in High School

Did the availability of APS make you more likely to do any of the following in high school?

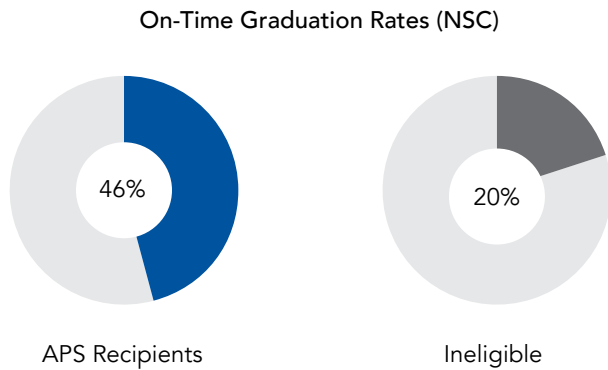


Alaska Performance Scholarship

The Alaska Performance Scholarship (APS) provides an opportunity for Alaska high school graduates to earn up to \$4,755 per year towards their postsecondary education costs. Alaska residents graduating from an Alaska high school earn the scholarship by taking a rigorous curriculum, getting good grades, and scoring well on qualifying college placement or work-ready exams. Recipients can use the scholarship at eligible Alaska institutions for up to four years of study.

acpe.alaska.gov/aps

Figure 33. APS Impacts on College Completion



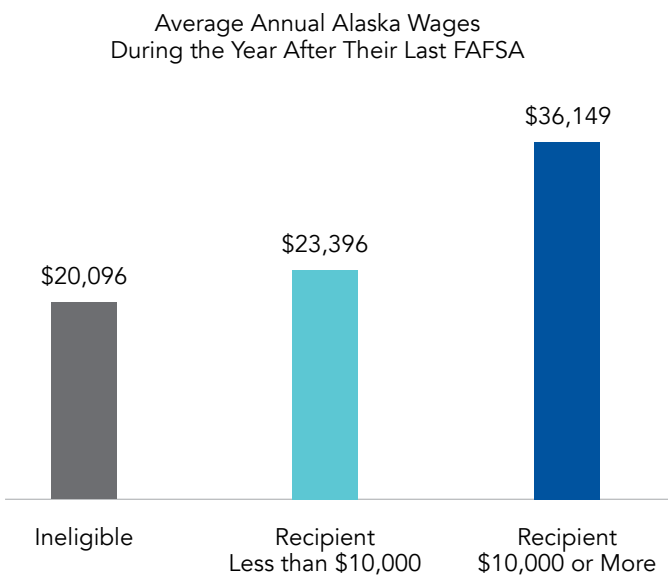
APS students are more prepared for college at the University of Alaska than non-recipients.

97% of APS recipients from the high school class of 2017 entered UA in fall 2017 requiring no remediation compared with 74% of non-recipients.

APS students graduate at higher rates, according to data from the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC).

46% of APS recipients graduate with a credential within standard time compared with 20% of ineligible Alaska high school graduates (Figure 33).

Figure 34. APS Impacts on Alaska Wages



APS recipients of \$10,000 or more earn over \$16,000 in annual wages, on average, than ineligible students working in Alaska.

APS students from the class of 2011 had higher residency rates in 2017 compared with non-recipients.

80% of APS recipients applied for the Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) in 2017 compared with 69% of non-recipients.

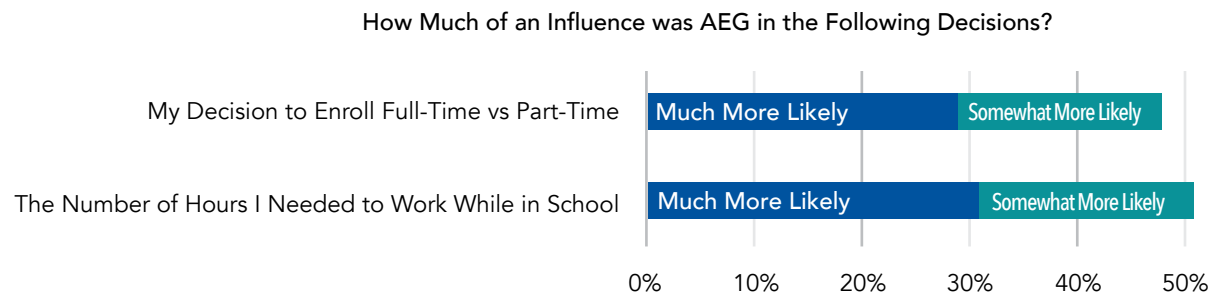
Alaska Education Grant

All AEG recipients are low-income students pursuing Alaska postsecondary education. 41% of fall 2017 AEG recipients were also first-generation students and 73% had independent status.¹⁴

51% of AEG recipients said in a fall 2017 survey the program influenced the number of hours needed to work while attending school, while 48% said the AEG influenced their decision to enroll full-time versus part-time (Figure 35).

For more information about student outcomes with the Alaska Performance Scholarship and the Alaska Education Grant, visit acpe.alaska.gov/reports.

Figure 35. AEG Supports Student Persistence in College



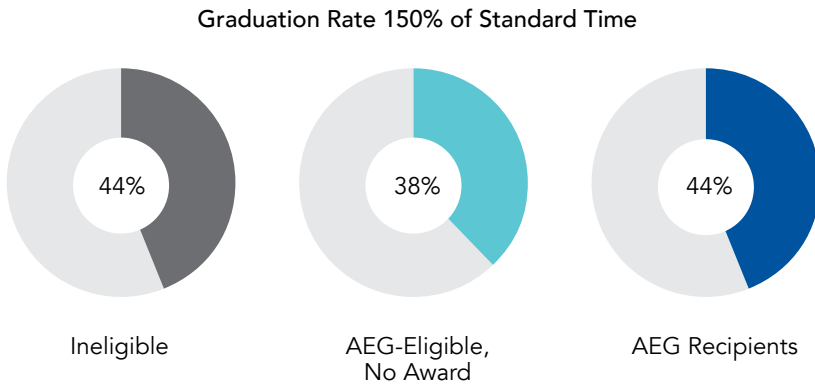
Alaska Education Grant

The Alaska Education Grant (AEG) provides needs-based financial assistance to Alaska students attending qualifying postsecondary educational institutions in Alaska. Grant awards range from \$500 to \$4,000 per academic year. Awards are prioritized based on financial need, continuing full-time enrollment, and application date for the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA).

acpe.alaska.gov/aeg

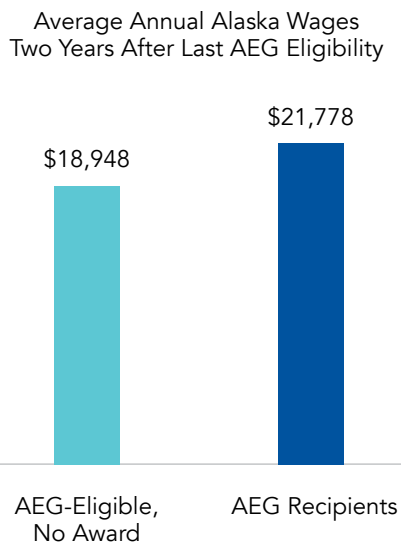
¹⁴ A student is considered independent based on information from their Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) if they are 24 or older or meet certain other criteria. For a full list of criteria considered in determining dependency status, visit: <https://studentaid.gov/dependency>

Figure 36. AEG Impacts on College Completion



61% of AEG recipients surveyed who reported they had graduated with a credential said the AEG had a role in their ability to graduate. According to data from NSC, AEG recipients closed the completion gap between their higher-income peers. Within 150% of standard time, AEG recipients graduated at a rate 6 percentage points higher than their similarly-low income peers and equal to higher-income students (Figure 36).

Figure 37. AEG Impacts on Alaska Wages



AEG recipients earn more annually, on average, in wages working in the Alaska workforce than their peers two years after their last eligibility for the grant (Figure 37).



Alaska Bible College

[Palmer]

Offers: Certificates, Associates, Bachelor's

50	Enrollment (Fall 2016)
	• Admission Rate (Fall 2016)
100% / 0%	Undergraduate / Graduate
58% / 42%	Full-Time / Part-Time
10%	With Some Distance Education (Undergraduate)
0%	Nonresident
<hr/>	
\$9,350	Tuition & Fees
<hr/>	
58%, avg \$3,436	Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
21%, avg \$4,068	Pell Grant
12%, avg \$2,972	Alaska Performance Scholarship
\$0	Alaska Education Grant
<hr/>	
24%, avg \$5,937	Federal Student Loans
\$0	Alaska State Education Loans

First-to-Second Year Retention Rates Fall 2016

67% / 0% | Full-Time / Part-Time

Top Program Bachelor's Awarded 2017AY

Theology and Religious Vocations (3)

32% Female

68% Male

• 24 & under

• 25 & older

86% White

4% Hispanic

2% Black, African American

0% Asian

0% Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander

4% Alaska Native, American Indian

4% Two or More

0% Unknown

Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time, by Title IV Aid Status (2010 cohort)

• Pell Grant Recipients

• Stafford Loan Recipients

22% | Non-Recipients

Graduation Rate 150% of Normal Time, full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates

20% | Total (2010 cohort)

20% | Men

20% | Women

13% | White

50% | Alaska Native

Graduation Numbers for 2017AY

1 | Certificates Below Bachelor's

0 | Certificates Above Bachelor's

1 | Associate Awarded

3 | Bachelor's Awarded

0 | Master's Awarded

0 | Doctorate's Awarded

Alaska Career College

[Anchorage]

Offers: Certificates, Associates

424	Enrollment (Fall 2016)
	• Admission Rate (Fall 2016)
100% / 0%	Undergraduate / Graduate
100% / 0%	Full-Time / Part-Time
0%	With Some Distance Education (Undergraduate)
0%	Nonresident
<hr/>	
\$15,340	Tuition & Fees (46 credit hours)
<hr/>	
88%, avg \$5,737	Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
74%, avg \$5,135	Pell Grant
5%, avg \$2,345	Alaska Performance Scholarship
64%, avg \$1,936	Alaska Education Grant
<hr/>	
79%, avg \$6,822	Federal Student Loans
6%, avg \$6,492	Alaska State Education Loans

First-to-Second Year Retention Rates Fall 2016

72% / 0% | Full-Time / Part-Time

83% Female

17% Male

• 24 & under

• 25 & older

36% White

10% Hispanic

13% Black, African American

22% Asian

0% Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander

16% Alaska Native, American Indian

1% Two or More

1% Unknown

Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time, by Title IV Aid Status (2013 cohort)

68% | Pell Grant Recipients

88% | Stafford Loan Recipients

82% | Non-Recipients

Graduation Rate 150% of Normal Time, full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates

71% | Total (2013 cohort)

55% | Men

75% | Women

78% | White

63% | Alaska Native

Graduation Numbers for 2017AY

262 | Certificates Below Bachelor's

0 | Certificates Above Bachelor's

49 | Associates Awarded

0 | Bachelor's Awarded

0 | Master's Awarded

0 | Doctorate's Awarded

Top Program Certificates Awarded 2017AY

Health Professions & Related Programs (238); Transportation & Materials Moving (15); Business, Management, Marketing & Related Support Services (9)

Alaska Christian College

[Soldotna]

Offers: Certificates, Associates

79	Enrollment (Fall 2016)
	• Admission Rate (Fall 2016)
100% / 0%	Undergraduate / Graduate
94% / 6%	Full-Time / Part-Time
0%	With Some Distance Education (Undergraduate)
0%	Nonresident
<hr/>	
\$7,814	Tuition & Fees
<hr/>	
100%, avg \$11,673	Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
97%, avg \$4,920	Pell Grant
2%, avg \$3,566	Alaska Performance Scholarship
67%, avg \$2,216	Alaska Education Grant
<hr/>	
41%, avg \$5,540	Federal Student Loans
\$0	Alaska State Education Loans
<hr/>	
<i>First-to-Second Year Retention Rates Fall 2016</i>	
48% / 0%	Full-Time / Part-Time

Top Program Associates Awarded 2017AY

Theology and Religious Vocations (11); Education (1)

- 61% Female
- 39% Male
 - 24 & under
 - 25 & older

- 10% White
- 1% Hispanic
- 0% Black, African American
- 0% Asian
- 4% Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
- 84% Alaska Native, American Indian
- 0% Two or More
- 1% Unknown

Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time, by Title IV Aid Status (2013 cohort)

- 15% Pell Grant Recipients
 - Stafford Loan Recipients
 - Non-Recipients

Graduation Rate 150% of Normal Time, full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates

- 14% Total (2013 cohort)
- 17% Men
- 10% Women
- 0% White
- 11% Alaska Native

Graduation Numbers for 2017AY

- 0 Certificates Below Bachelor's
- 0 Certificates Above Bachelor's
- 12 Associates Awarded
- 0 Bachelor's Awarded
- 0 Master's Awarded
- 0 Doctorate's Awarded

Alaska Pacific University

[Anchorage]

Offers: Certificates; Associates, Bachelor's, Master's, Doctorate

541	Enrollment (Fall 2016)
55%	Admission Rate (Fall 2016)
55% / 45%	Undergraduate / Graduate
50% / 50%	Full-Time / Part-Time
39%	With Some Distance Education (Undergraduate)
0%	Nonresident
<hr/>	
\$20,760	Tuition & Fees (46 credit hours)
<hr/>	
74%, avg \$11,530	Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
31%, avg \$3,860	Pell Grant
4%, avg \$3,764	Alaska Performance Scholarship
4%, avg \$2,500	Alaska Education Grant
<hr/>	
49%, avg \$6,937	Federal Student Loans
2%, avg \$8,823	Alaska State Education Loans
<hr/>	
<i>First-to-Second Year Retention Rates Fall 2016</i>	
51% / 0%	Full-Time / Part-Time

- 63% Female
- 37% Male
 - 24 & under
 - 25 & older

- 53% White
- 1% Hispanic
- 3% Black, African American
- 3% Asian
- 1% Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
- 16% Alaska Native, American Indian
- 11% Two or More
- 12% Unknown

Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time, by Title IV Aid Status (2010 cohort)

- 54% Pell Grant Recipients
- 40% Stafford Loan Recipients
- 60% Non-Recipients

Graduation Rate 150% of Normal Time, full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates

- 49% Total (2010 cohort)
- 53% Men
- 44% Women
- 52% White
- 50% Alaska Native

Graduation Numbers for 2017AY

- 0 Certificates Below Bachelor's
- 18 Certificates Above Bachelor's
- 4 Associates Awarded
- 61 Bachelor's Awarded
- 50 Master's Awarded
- 3 Doctorate's Awarded

Top Program Bachelor's Awarded 2017AY

Liberal Arts & Sciences, General Studies & Humanities (14); Parks, Recreation, Leisure & Fitness Studies (11); Business, Management, Marketing, & Related Support Services (9)

AVTEC

[Seward]

Offers: Certificates

1,209	Enrollment (Fall 2016)
	• Admission Rate (Fall 2016)
100% / 0%	Undergraduate / Graduate
20% / 80%	Full-Time / Part-Time
0%	With Some Distance Education (Undergraduate)
0%	Nonresident
<hr/>	
\$3,490	Tuition & Fees (up to 1,414 contact hours)
<hr/>	
6%, avg \$3,356	Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
4%, avg \$4,542	Pell Grant
2%, avg \$2,954	Alaska Performance Scholarship
4%, avg \$2,044	Alaska Education Grant
<hr/>	
4%, avg \$2,723	Federal Student Loans
0.9%, avg \$4,733	Alaska State Education Loans

First-to-Second Year Retention Rates Fall 2016

94% / 100% | Full-Time / Part-Time

16%	Female
84%	Male
	• 24 & under
	• 25 & older
<hr/>	
50%	White
3%	Hispanic
1%	Black, African American
1%	Asian
0%	Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
20%	Alaska Native, American Indian
5%	Two or More
19%	Unknown

Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time, by Title IV Aid Status (2013 cohort)

92%	Pell Grant Recipients
100%	Stafford Loan Recipients
94%	Non-Recipients

Graduation Rate 150% of Normal Time, full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates

94%	Total (2013 cohort)
	• Men
	• Women
	• White
	• Alaska Native

Graduation Numbers for 2017AY

244	Certificates Below Bachelor's
0	Certificates Above Bachelor's
0	Associates Awarded
0	Bachelor's Awarded
0	Master's Awarded
0	Doctorate's Awarded

Top Program Certificates Awarded 2017AY

Mechanic & Repair Technologies/Technicians (78); Engineering Technologies & Engineering-related Fields (50); Business, Management, Marketing, & Related Support Services (26)

Charter College

[Anchorage, Wasilla]

Offers: Certificates, Associates, Bachelor's, Master's

2,676	Enrollment (Fall 2016)
	• Admission Rate (Fall 2016)
99% / 1%	Undergraduate / Graduate
100% / 0%	Full-Time / Part-Time
95%	With Some Distance Education (Undergraduate)
0%	Nonresident
<hr/>	
\$19,251	Tuition & Fees
<hr/>	
84%, avg \$4,910	Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
65%, avg \$3,231	Pell Grant
0%	Alaska Performance Scholarship
5%, avg \$2,117	Alaska Education Grant
<hr/>	
70%, avg \$8,818	Federal Student Loans
0.3%, avg \$12,876	Alaska State Education Loans

First-to-Second Year Retention Rates Fall 2016

71% / • | Full-Time / Part-Time

64%	Female
36%	Male
30%	24 & under
70%	25 & older
<hr/>	
42%	White
13%	Hispanic
10%	Black, African American
1%	Asian
8%	Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
15%	Alaska Native, American Indian
7%	Two or More
4%	Unknown

Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time, by Title IV Aid Status (2010 cohort)

47%	Pell Grant Recipients
46%	Stafford Loan Recipients
47%	Non-Recipients

Graduation Rate 150% of Normal Time, full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates

47%	Total (2010 cohort)
38%	Men
50%	Women
51%	White
24%	Alaska Native

Graduation Numbers for 2017AY

236	Certificates Below Bachelor's
0	Certificates Above Bachelor's
73	Associates Awarded
40	Bachelor's Awarded
6	Master's Awarded
0	Doctorate's Awarded

Top Program Certificates Awarded 2017AY

Business Administration (18); Healthcare Administration (16); Accounting (4)

Iġisagvik College

[Utqiaġvik]

Offers: Certificates, Associates, Bachelor's

188	Enrollment (Fall 2016)
•	Admission Rate (Fall 2016)
100% / 0%	Undergraduate / Graduate
11% / 89%	Full-Time / Part-Time
38%	With Some Distance Education (Undergraduate)
0%	Nonresident
<hr/>	
\$3,820	Tuition & Fees
<hr/>	
45%, avg \$4,548	Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
13%, avg \$3,350	Pell Grant
0.5%, avg \$5,826	Alaska Performance Scholarship
5%, avg \$1,625	Alaska Education Grant
<hr/>	
\$0	Federal Student Loans
\$0	Alaska State Education Loans

First-to-Second Year Retention Rates Fall 2016

45% / 33% | Full-Time / Part-Time

67%	Female
33%	Male
•	24 & under
•	25 & older
<hr/>	
20%	White
3%	Hispanic
2%	Black, African American
13%	Asian
5%	Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
57%	Alaska Native, American Indian
0%	Two or More
1%	Unknown

Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time, by Title IV Aid Status (2013 cohort)

75%	Pell Grant Recipients
•	Stafford Loan Recipients
18%	Non-Recipients

Graduation Rate 150% of Normal Time, full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates

43%	Total (2012 cohort)
	Men
	Women
	White
	Alaska Native

Graduation Numbers for 2017AY

79	Certificates Below Bachelor's
0	Certificates Above Bachelor's
15	Associates Awarded
0	Bachelor's Awarded
0	Master's Awarded
0	Doctorate's Awarded

Top Program Certificates Awarded 2017AY

Construction Trades (49); Health Professions & Related Programs (11); Business, Management, Marketing, & Related Support Services (6)

University of Alaska Anchorage

[Anchorage, Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak, Mat-Su, Prince William Sound]

Offers: Certificates, Associates, Bachelor's, Master's, Doctorate

16,318	Enrollment (Fall 2016)
83%	Admission Rate (Fall 2016)
95% / 5%	Undergraduate / Graduate
45% / 55%	Full-Time / Part-Time
45%	With Some Distance Education (Undergraduate)
2%	Nonresident
<hr/>	
\$6,690	Tuition & Fees
<hr/>	
42%, avg \$5,145	Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
22%, avg \$3,538	Pell Grant
12%, avg \$3,181	Alaska Performance Scholarship
8%, avg \$1,969	Alaska Education Grant
<hr/>	
23%, avg \$6,749	Federal Student Loans
0.3%, avg \$9,074	Alaska State Education Loans

First-to-Second Year Retention Rates Fall 2016

70% / 48% | Full-Time / Part-Time

58%	Female
42%	Male
58%	24 & under
42%	25 & older
<hr/>	
56%	White
8%	Hispanic
3%	Black, African American
7%	Asian
1%	Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
6%	Alaska Native, American Indian
10%	Two or More
6%	Unknown

Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time, by Title IV Aid Status (2010 cohort)

19%	Pell Grant Recipients
20%	Stafford Loan Recipients
28%	Non-Recipients

Graduation Rate 150% of Normal Time, full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates

24%	Total (2010 cohort)
23%	Men
25%	Women
28%	White
8%	Alaska Native

Graduation Numbers for 2017AY

134	Certificates Below Bachelor's
80	Certificates Above Bachelor's
844	Associates Awarded
1175	Bachelor's Awarded
220	Master's Awarded
7	Doctorate's Awarded

Top Program Bachelor's Awarded 2017AY

Business, Management, Marketing, & Related Support Services (219); Health Professions & Related Programs (189); Engineering (106)

University of Alaska Fairbanks

Offers: Certificates, Associates, Bachelor's, Master's, Doctorate

[Fairbanks, Dillingham, King Salmon, Togiak, New Stuyahok, Kotzebue, Bethel, Nome]

8,283	Enrollment (Fall 2016)
73%	Admission Rate (Fall 2016)
86% / 14%	Undergraduate / Graduate
45% / 55%	Full-Time / Part-Time
47%	With Some Distance Education (Undergraduate)
3%	Nonresident
<hr/>	
\$6,262	Tuition & Fees
<hr/>	
43%, avg \$6,058	Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
21%, avg \$3,561	Pell Grant
13%, avg \$3,622	Alaska Performance Scholarship
6%, avg \$1,962	Alaska Education Grant
<hr/>	
23%, avg \$6,898	Federal Student Loans
0.9%, avg \$8,827	Alaska State Education Loans
<hr/>	
<i>First-to-Second Year Retention Rates Fall 2016</i>	
75% / 50%	Full-Time / Part-Time

Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time, by Title IV Aid Status (2010 cohort)

15%	Pell Grant Recipients
24%	Stafford Loan Recipients
31%	Non-Recipients

Graduation Rate 150% of Normal Time, full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates

25%	Total (2010 cohort)
24%	Men
26%	Women
28%	White
10%	Alaska Native

Graduation Numbers for 2017AY

332	Certificates Below Bachelor's
44	Certificates Above Bachelor's
309	Associates Awarded
581	Bachelor's Awarded
228	Master's Awarded
49	Doctorate's Awarded

57%	Female
43%	Male
54%	24 & under
46%	25 & older
<hr/>	
46%	White
6%	Hispanic
2%	Black, African American
2%	Asian
1%	Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
13%	Alaska Native, American Indian
5%	Two or More
23%	Unknown

Top Program Bachelor's Awarded 2017AY

Engineering (110); Business, Management, Marketing, & Related Support Services (67); Homeland Security, Law Enforcement, Firefighting, & Related Protective Service (55)

University of Alaska Southeast

Offers: Certificates, Associates, Bachelor's, Master's

[Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka]

2,563	Enrollment (Fall 2016)
49%	Admission Rate (Fall 2016)
88% / 12%	Undergraduate / Graduate
29% / 71%	Full-Time / Part-Time
69%	With Some Distance Education (Undergraduate)
1%	Nonresident
<hr/>	
\$6,828	Tuition & Fees
<hr/>	
30%, avg \$5,562	Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
18%, avg \$3,529	Pell Grant
5%, avg \$3,328	Alaska Performance Scholarship
6%, avg \$2,015	Alaska Education Grant
<hr/>	
18%, avg \$7,164	Federal Student Loans
0.5%, avg \$6,273	Alaska State Education Loans
<hr/>	
<i>First-to-Second Year Retention Rates Fall 2016</i>	
56% / 62%	Full-Time / Part-Time

Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time, by Title IV Aid Status (2010 cohort)

14%	Pell Grant Recipients
11%	Stafford Loan Recipients
20%	Non-Recipients

Graduation Rate 150% of Normal Time, full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates

17%	Total (2010 cohort)
16%	Men
19%	Women
26%	White
13%	Alaska Native

Graduation Numbers for 2017AY

151	Certificates Below Bachelor's
51	Certificates Above Bachelor's
119	Associates Awarded
186	Bachelor's Awarded
135	Master's Awarded
0	Doctorate's Awarded

69%	Female
31%	Male
43%	24 & under
57%	25 & older
<hr/>	
51%	White
6%	Hispanic
1%	Black, African American
3%	Asian
1%	Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
10%	Alaska Native, American Indian
6%	Two or More
20%	Unknown

Top Program Bachelor's Awarded 2017AY

Liberal Arts & Sciences, General Studies & Humanities (51); Business, Management, Marketing, & Related Support Services (44); Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies (21)

Wayland Baptist University

[Anchorage, Fairbanks]

Offers: Associates, Bachelor's, Master's, Doctorate

Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time, by Title IV Aid Status (2010 cohort)

20%	Pell Grant Recipients
25%	Stafford Loan Recipients
28%	Non-Recipients

Graduation Rate 150% of Normal Time, full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates

24%	Total (2010 cohort)
19%	Men
29%	Women
31%	White
0%	Alaska Native

Graduation Numbers for 2017AY

28	Certificates Below Bachelor's
27	Certificates Above Bachelor's
28	Associates Awarded
149	Bachelor's Awarded
27	Master's Awarded
0	Doctorate's Awarded

485	Enrollment (Fall 2016)
•	Admission Rate (Fall 2016)
78%/22%	Undergraduate / Graduate
5%/95%	Full-Time / Part-Time
47%	With Some Distance Education (Undergraduate)
0%	Nonresident
<hr/>	
\$10,052	Tuition & Fees
<hr/>	
18%, avg \$3,913	Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
14%, avg \$2,871	Pell Grant
\$0	Alaska Performance Scholarship
4%, avg \$1,386	Alaska Education Grant
<hr/>	
15%, avg \$7,414	Federal Student Loans
\$0	Alaska State Education Loans
<hr/>	
<i>First-to-Second Year Retention Rates Fall 2016</i>	
51% / 45%	Full-Time / Part-Time

46%	Female
54%	Male
12%	24 & under
88%	25 & older
<hr/>	
55%	White
11%	Hispanic
17%	Black, African American
4%	Asian
2%	Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
2%	Alaska Native, American Indian
5%	Two or More
4%	Unknown

Top Program Associates Awarded 2017AY
 Business (84); Social Science (27); Education (29)

Workforce Training Centers

	Location	Programs Offered	Enrollment	On-Time Graduation Rate	Tuition & Fees (Typical)	Financial Aid
Yuut Elitnaurviat People's Learning Center	Bethel	Certified Nurse Aide, Aircraft Mechanic, Commercial Driver License, Tribal/Village Police Officer Academy, Welding, Construction Trades, Commercial Electrical Apprenticeship, Commercial Plumber Apprenticeship	805 (FY18)	75-100%	Varies by program	STEP Grants, funding from tribal beneficiaries, Alaska Performance Scholarship, Post 9-11 GI Bill
Alaska Driving Academy-Truck Driving Division, LLC	Soldotna	Entry Level Driver Training (20 days), Commercial Driver's License Training Course (1 Week)	2, 1	100%, 100%	\$7,000, \$4,000	APS, Grants and scholarships through DVR, Department of Labor and Workforce Development, various
Kenai Peninsula Driving Instruction, LLC	Kenai	Commercial Truck Driving: Beginner, Intermediate, Refresher & Pre-Road Exam	47 (FY18)	96%	Beginner: \$6,000 Intermediate: \$3,000 Refresher: \$2,200 Pre-Road: \$1,200	State and Federal grants, APS, Native Corporation Funding, Student Loans
Trend Setters	Anchorage	Hairdressing License (offered every 5 weeks)	9	85%	\$8,500 (including books, equipment, tuition, and fees)	Alaska State Education Loans, APS

Workforce Training Centers listed above contributed this additional data for this publication. All workforce training institutions authorized by ACPE were invited to contribute. (Postsecondary institutions operating in Alaska must be authorized by ACPE or determined to be exempt from authorization requirements.)

Learning More: Alaska's Postsecondary Institutions

2- and 4-year Institutions

Alaska Bible College	akbible.edu
Alaska Career College	alaskacareercollege.edu
Alaska Christian College	alaskacc.edu
Alaska Pacific University	alaskapacific.edu
AVTEC	avtec.edu
Charter College*	chartercollege.edu
Iñisagvik College	ilisagvik.edu
UAA	uaa.alaska.edu
UAF	uaf.edu
UAS	uas.alaska.edu
Wayland Baptist University*	wbu.edu/AK

Workforce Training Centers

A Head of Time Design Academy	facebook.com/topofthelinebeautysupply
Academy of Hair Design	ahdalaska.com
Alaska Academy of Advanced Cosmetology	alaskaacademy.com
Alaska Driving Academy, Truck Driving Division LLC#	
Alaska Institute of Oriental Medicine, Acupuncture and Massage Therapy	akinstitute.com
Alaska Nail & Skin Academy	
Amundsen Educational Center	aecak.org
Center for Employment Education	cee-ak.com
Central Council Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of AK Vocational Training & Resource Center	vtrc.org
Glenda's Salon and Training Center	facebook.com/GlendasSalonTrainingCenter
Hair Science	facebook.com/hairscienceak
Kenai Peninsula Driving Instruction	
Mane Place Academy	maneplacehairdesign.com
MetrOasis Advanced Training Center	metroasis.com
Northern Industrial Training	nitalaska.com
Shear Fire Academy of Hair Design	shearfiredesign.net
Spirit Path Ayurveda	spiritpathyoga.com
The Esthetics District	theestheticsdistrict.com
Trend Setters School of Beauty#	trendsettersak.com
Yuut Elitnaurviat#	yuut.org

*These institutions contributed additional data to this publication not otherwise reported by the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) for the National Center for Education Statistics.

These institutions contributed data for this publication. All workforce training institutions authorized by ACPE were invited to contribute. (Postsecondary institutions operating in Alaska must be authorized by ACPE or determined to be exempt from authorization requirements.)

DATA NOTES

ALASKA ENROLLMENT & GRADUATION

US and Alaska postsecondary enrollments are from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Data Center provisional release data for fall 2016 enrollment and preliminary release data for 12-month (yearly) 2016-2017AY enrollment. Historical enrollment data are final release data. Alaska's institutions measured include the University of Alaska, AVTEC, Alaska Pacific University, Alaska Career College, Iliisaġvik College, Alaska Christian College, and Alaska Bible College. US institutions are those located within the US only. Previous ACPE publications included enrollments at Charter College; however, this institution's headquarters is now located in Washington and is therefore not included in Alaska's postsecondary institutions. 12-month enrollment headcounts are unduplicated. Completion data are from IPEDS 2017AY preliminary data or 2015 and 2016AY final data. Graduation rates are from IPEDS 2016AY provisional data and 2015AY final data, and are measured for first-time, full-time students. Degrees and certificates awarded by Alaska institutions, where categorized by major, reflect students' first major. Graduation rates and counts by institution in Figure 6 were suppressed for Alaska Christian College and Alaska Bible College. Data on Alaska high school graduates' postsecondary enrollment in Alaska and across the country used in Figure 2 is from the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC). In-state institutions reporting enrollment to NSC include the University of Alaska, Alaska Pacific University, and Iliisaġvik College. For a list of all US institutions reporting enrollment to NSC, go to: studentclearinghouse.org/high-schools/studenttracker/enrollment-reporting-institutions/.

ALASKA'S ATTAINMENT GOAL

Alaska degree attainment rates are from the 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year estimates from the US Census Bureau table S1501, available through American FactFinder at factfinder.census.gov. For more information about the Network and their current activities visit 65by2025.org.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

National and state degree attainment rates in Figure 20 are from the 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year estimates from the US Census Bureau table S1501, available through American FactFinder at factfinder.census.gov. Median household income is in 2017 inflation-adjusted dollars and is also from the 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year estimates, from table R1901. Graduation rates by state were aggregated and downloaded from the Chronicle of Higher Education's microsite College Completion. College Completion uses IPEDS data and is available at collegecompletion.chronicle.com/state. Graduation rates at 4-year institutions are measured six years after first enrollment for first-time, full-time Bachelor's degree-seeking undergraduates and are from IPEDS. IPEDS graduation data do not contain information for students who leave and re-enroll or complete a degree at another institution. Average tuition and fees by state and type of institution in Figure 23 are from the National Center for Education Statistics 2017 Digest of Education Statistics, table 330.20, available at nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/current_tables.asp. Average tuition and fees are for full-time students during the 2017AY. Information about low-income

college participation and income inequality is from the 2018 Indicators of Higher Education Equity in the United States published by the Pell Institute for the Study of Opportunity in Higher Education available at pellinstitute.org/indicators. Income inequality in Figure 16 uses the Gini coefficient and is from 2015, published in 2018 Indicators Figure 24. The Gini coefficient is a statistical measure of the amount of variation in incomes in an economy, where a coefficient of 0 would represent perfect income equality and a coefficient of 100 would represent perfect inequality. Low-income college participation by state is from Equity Indicator 1i(i) for 2016. Information on student debt in Figure 26 and Figure 30 is from College Insight available at ticas.org/posd/map-state-data from the Institute for College Access & Success' Project on Student Debt using data licensed from 2018 Peterson's LLC for the college graduating Class of 2017 bachelor's students. Student debt data were reported by colleges in response to a voluntary survey (Peterson's Undergraduate Financial Aid Survey). They are not audited, and colleges have an incentive to under-report student debt or may not be fully aware of all the private loans held by students and therefore under-report student debt in response to the survey. Data on state appropriations to postsecondary institutions and students' share (net tuition as a proportion of total educational revenues) in Figure 27 and 30 is from the State Higher Education Finance 2017 Fiscal Year from the State Higher Education Executive Officers Association (SHEEO) available at sheeo.org. Other data included in this section are cited directly in footnotes. Information about cost of living from Figure 29 is from the US Bureau of Economic Analysis within the US Department of Commerce at bea.gov/data/prices-inflation/regional-price-parities-state-and-metro-area.

ALASKA CONTEXT

Alaska PEAKS Assessment information and public high school graduation rate are from the Alaska Department of Education and Early development available at education.alaska.gov/data-center. ACT scores are from the Condition of College & Career Readiness 2017 published by ACT and SAT scores are from the CollegeBoard's 2017 SAT Suite of Assessments Annual Report. Poverty rates by educational attainment level are from the 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year estimates from the US Census Bureau table B17003 available through the American FactFinder at factfinder.census.gov. Data on college enrollments after high school are from the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC). Information about the Alaska high school Class of 2018, including APS information, is preliminary and is likely to change in future reporting. Other data included in this section are cited directly in footnotes.

FINANCIAL AID OUTCOMES

Financial aid impact and outcome information for the Alaska Performance Scholarship (APS) and the Alaska Education Grant (AEG) is from the 2018 APS Outcomes Report and the 2018 AEG Outcomes Report available at acpe.alaska.gov/reports. National Student Clearinghouse data were used to calculate graduation rates within 100% and 150% of time at 2 or 4 year institutions since the student's first enrollment record after high school graduation, but does not differentiate between full or part-time enrollment intensity. Median earnings data of federal financial aid recipients can be found at the US Department of Education College Scorecard at collegescorecard.ed.gov/data accessed November 1, 2018. Federal Pell Grant disbursement data for 2016-2017AY is from ed.gov/finaid/prof/resources/data/pell-data.html.

INSTITUTIONAL PROFILES

Postsecondary institutional profiles data are from the US Department of Education National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data Systems (IPEDS) preliminary/provisional release data for 2017-2018 (tuition), 2016-2017 (enrollment, admissions, and completions), and 2015-2016 (financial aid). Graduation rates are from 2016 provisional release data. IPEDS-reported data in this publication reflects data most recently available for the entire institution, with the exception of Charter College and Wayland Baptist University; those institutional enrollment totals and top credentials awarded were for Alaska students only reported to ACPE via a survey. Age groups and distance education are reported for undergraduate students only. Workforce training program information were requested from each institution in fall 2018 and were included to the extent each institution contributed to the Almanac. Internal ACPE data from 2016FY were used to report on APS, AEG, and student loan data for this publication to align with fall 2016 enrollment totals at each institution. Data fields not reported in aggregate in IPEDS institutional profiles for that institution or supplied directly by the institution are denoted "•"

For questions about the data used in this report or for additional information about Alaska postsecondary education research, contact Research Analyst Gretchen Becker at gretchen.becker@alaska.gov or visit ACPE.Alaska.gov/Reports.

To leave anonymous feedback about this publication for consideration in future editions, please visit www.surveymonkey.com/r/akalmanac

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Alaska Student
Loan Corporation

Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education
PO Box 110505, Juneau, Alaska 99811-0505
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acpe.alaska.gov