

# Alaska Higher Education Almanac

The State of Higher Education in Alaska

2018



Alaska  
Commission on  
Postsecondary  
Education

Alaska Student  
Loan Corporation



# Contents

<b>Data Notes</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Alaska Financial Aid Academic Outcomes</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Alaska Institution Profiles</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Letter from the Governor</b>	<b>4</b>	Figure 10: APS Impacts on Recipients: High School	11	Alaska Bible College	16
<b>Letter from Commission Leadership</b>	<b>5</b>	Figure 11: APS Impacts on Recipients: College Remediation	11	Alaska Career College	16
<b>Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education</b>	<b>5</b>	Figure 12: APS Impacts on Recipients: College Completion	11	Alaska Christian College	17
<b>Higher Education: National Context</b>	<b>6</b>	Figure 13: AEG Impacts on Recipients: College	11	Alaska Pacific University	17
Figure 1: Educational Attainment	6	Figure 14: APS and AEG Support Economic Mobility	12	AVTEC	18
Figure 2: Average Tuition and Fees	6	Figure 15: Student Who Received Federal Financial Aid: Median Earnings 10 Years After First Enrollment	12	Central Texas College - Alaska	18
Figure 3: Graduate Rate	6	<b>Alaska Financial Aid Economic Impacts</b>	<b>12</b>	Charter College	19
Figure 4: Income	6	<b>Federal Financial Aid Economic Impacts</b>	<b>12</b>	Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University	19
Figure 5: Low-Income College Participation	6	Figure 16: Average Earnings Increases	13	Iļisaĵvik College	20
Figure 6: National Data	7	Figure 17: Alaska College Graduates' Most Common Occupations by 2015 (ranked by total number of workers)	13	University of Alaska Anchorage	20
<b>Addressing Alaska's Attainment Shortage</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Economic Impacts of Postsecondary Attainment</b>	<b>13</b>	University of Alaska Fairbanks	21
Figure 7: Gap Between the Percent of Jobs Projected to Require Postsecondary Education and the Percent of Adults Age 25-64 with Associate's Degrees and Higher.	9	Figure 18: Apprenticeship Increased Earnings	14	University of Alaska Southeast	21
Figure 8: Percent of US Population and Alaskans with an Associate's Degree or Higher by Age Group.	9	<b>Economic Impacts of Postsecondary Attainment</b>	<b>14</b>	Wayland Baptist University	22
Figure 9: Alaska Attainment Rates Have Not Changed (Outside a Margin of Sampling Error) Since 2010.	9	Figure 19: Most Common Occupations after Apprenticeships in 2014 (ranked by total number of workers)	14	<b>Workforce Training Centers</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Alaska Financial Aid Programs</b>	<b>10</b>			<b>Learning More: Alaska's Postsecondary Institutions</b>	<b>23</b>

The institutional profile information combines IPEDS data with survey responses for each institution. ACPE can answer questions about data for the Alaska Student Loan, APS, and AEG data, and can provide contact information for questions about campus information used in this publication.

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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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## Acknowledgments

This inaugural edition of the Alaska Postsecondary Education Almanac would not be possible without ACPE's Executive Director, Stephanie Butler, who envisioned this publication early this summer, and the support and contributions of the Alaska Postsecondary Access and Completion Network.

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## Data Notes

### National Context (pg. 6-7)

**Educational attainment data** are from the US Census Bureau 2016 American Community Survey one-year estimates, Educational Attainment for Population 25 years and older, report S1501, at [factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_16\\_1YR\\_S1501&prodType=table](https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_1YR_S1501&prodType=table).

**6-year IPEDS graduation rate at four-year institutions** is from the US Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Graduation Rates component provisional data, collected from Title IV institutions, from the IPEDS Trend Generator at [nces.ed.gov/ipeds/trendgenerator](https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/trendgenerator). Graduation rates are for undergraduates at four-year postsecondary institutions, measured six years after first enrollment in 2009.

**SAT** data are from the College Board, 2017 SAT Suite of Assessments Annual Report and the supplemental state reports, which contain data from SAT test takers in the class of 2017, at [reports.collegeboard.org/sat-suite-program-results/detailed-2017-reports](https://reports.collegeboard.org/sat-suite-program-results/detailed-2017-reports).

**ACT** composite score data are from ACT Inc. Average ACT Scores by State: Graduating Class 2017, at [act.org/content/dam/act/unsecured/documents/cccr2017/ACT\\_2017-Average\\_Scores\\_by\\_State.pdf](https://act.org/content/dam/act/unsecured/documents/cccr2017/ACT_2017-Average_Scores_by_State.pdf).

**Average tuition and fees for 2015-2016** are from the US Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) in the 2016 Digest of Education Statistics, Table 330.20. The table shows average undergraduate tuition and fees charged for full-time, in-state students at degree-granting postsecondary institutions, found at [nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d16/tables/dt16\\_330.20.asp?current=yes](https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d16/tables/dt16_330.20.asp?current=yes).

**Median household income data** is from the US Census Bureau 2016 American Community Survey one-year estimates, Median Household Income in 2016 inflation-adjusted dollars, report R1901, at [factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_16\\_1YR\\_R1901\\_US01PRF&prodType=table](https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_1YR_R1901_US01PRF&prodType=table).

**Low-income college participation data** is from the Pell Institute for the Study of Opportunity in Higher Education, Number 290, College Participation Rates for Students from Low Income Families by State and Sector: 1998-2016, by Tom Mortenson at [community.coenet.us/home](https://community.coenet.us/home).

### Alaska Postsecondary Access & Completion Network (pg. 8-9)

Alaska's educational attainment data used to describe the Network's 65 by 2025 initiative are from the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, "Getting to 65 by 2025: Understanding the Demographic Landscape," presented to the Alaska Postsecondary Access and Completion Network, February 2015; and educational attainment data from the US Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey one-year estimates for Alaska's population 25 years and older. The postsecondary education and training gap for 2020 jobs data are combined from the US Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey one-year estimates, and Georgetown Public Policy Institute, Recovery Job Growth and Education Requirements through 2020, and job-openings data are also from the Georgetown Public Policy Institute report. More data, analysis, and information can be found at [65by2025.org](https://65by2025.org).

### Financial Aid (p. 11)

Data and analysis for the Alaska Performance Scholarship (APS) and the Alaska Education Grant (AEG) are from ACPE's scholarships and grants data for FY2011-2018, and a portion of FY2018; the University of Alaska Institutional Research, Planning, and Analysis unit for the developmental coursework outcomes, and the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development's Research and Analysis unit. These data were also used for the Economic Impact section for the APS and AEG programs. Full reports on both programs are available at [acpe.alaska.gov/reports](https://acpe.alaska.gov/reports). On-time graduation rates from the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC) were four or more years after first enrollment for students in four-year programs, and two or more years for programs up to two years in length. This calculation does not differentiate between full- or part-time enrollment intensity.

### Economic Impact (pg. 12-13)

Class of 2005 high school graduates wage and employment data ten years later are from the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Alaska Grads, Ten Years Later April 2017 Alaska Economic Trends report. Median earnings data of federal financial aid recipients, ten years after entering each institution can be found from the US Department of Education College Scorecard at [collegescorecard.ed.gov/data/](https://collegescorecard.ed.gov/data/) accessed October 20, 2017. Apprenticeships data are from the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Alaska Apprenticeships, March 2016 Alaska Economic Trends report. Alaska Economic Trends reports can be accessed at [labor.alaska.gov/trends](https://labor.alaska.gov/trends).

### Postsecondary Institutional Profiles (pg. 16-23)

Postsecondary institutional profiles data are from the US Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data Systems (IPEDS) preliminary/provisional release data for 2015-2016 (enrollment data, financial aid) and 2016-2017 academic years (admission rate and tuition). IPEDS-reported data in this publication reflects data most recently available for the entire institution, including enrollment outside of Alaska when applicable. Age groups are reported for undergraduate students only. Graduation rates reported describe full-time, first-time, degree- or certificate-seeking undergraduates unless otherwise noted, for the cohort year indicated within 150% of standard time. First-generation data only represents students who applied for financial aid. Race and ethnicity category listed as "Other/Unknown" combines two or more races, resident alien, and unknown IPEDS categories. First-generation enrollment and workforce training program enrollment, tuition, and financial aid data were requested from each institution in fall 2017 and were included to the extent each institution contributed to the Almanac. Although institutions were surveyed about ACPE's financial aid program enrollment and average financial aid awarded, internal ACPE data from FY2016 were used to report on APS, AEG, and student loan data for this publication. Data fields not reported by IPEDS for that institution or supplied directly by the institution are denoted by "•".



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## Governor Bill Walker STATE OF ALASKA

Dear Alaskan,

As our economy evolves, we who are entrusted to serve and lead our great state are united in the mission to set Alaska on a course for prosperity. In times of plenty, and even more so in times of austerity, we face difficult choices about the best path to lead Alaska forward to the future. Time and time again, postsecondary education and training has proven to be a key factor in the individual and shared successes of our Alaska communities.

Access to clear, concise, and reliable data is instrumental to inform the decisions that impact our constituents every day. The Alaska Higher Education Almanac, provided by the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education, collects key data about the state of higher education in Alaska from reputable state and national sources, and presents it in an easy-to-read format. This publication is an important reference for leaders to use as we make decisions affecting the educational opportunities available to our constituents.

The most valuable resource we have in Alaska is our people. The best thing we can do for our future is to provide opportunities for Alaskans to gain the skills to work, innovate, create, and lead. Our state set a goal of at least 65 percent of working-age Alaskans holding a high-quality postsecondary credential such as apprenticeship completion, technical certificates, and advanced degrees. This resource provides much of the data necessary to measure our progress, and chart a path towards the completion of this goal.

I encourage you to review the data provided in this Almanac and consider how we can empower Alaskans - young and old - to pursue training or education in preparing for a meaningful and rewarding career right here in Alaska.

Thank you for your commitment and service to Alaska.

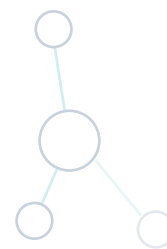
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Bill Walker".

Bill Walker  
Governor



## Letter from Commission Leadership



Alaska's unique challenges in higher education and workforce training shape the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education's (ACPE) strategic goals, and provide opportunities for innovation. One of these challenges is connecting communities of students and education leaders with the information they need about the overall state of higher education in Alaska and about postsecondary education institutions across the state. A first step towards addressing this need for timely and accessible information is this inaugural edition of ACPE's Alaska Higher Education Almanac.

Alaska's financial aid programs—the Alaska Performance Scholarship, the Alaska Education Grant, and our state education loans—are central to ACPE's mission to support student access and success in higher education. The information provided in this first edition reflects that mission and the influence of financial aid on students' decisions about their education. The Alaska Higher Education Almanac combines enrollment, admissions, credential attainment, and economic impact information with data on financial aid to offer the most complete picture to date of the state of Alaska postsecondary education institutions.

Unfortunately, the current state of Alaska postsecondary education is bleak. For years, Alaska has ranked last in credential attainment after high school and student readiness for high-paying, fast-growing careers. To address this postsecondary crisis, the Alaska Postsecondary Access and Completion Network (the Network) was formed to align education leadership and partner initiatives across the state, driven by a common goal to raise attainment of postsecondary credentials to 65% of Alaskan adults by the year 2025.

The Alaska Higher Education Almanac frames institutional data on postsecondary enrollment and completion to inform the actions policy makers and education leaders can take to increase student postsecondary access and completion, and to highlight the integral role of our state's postsecondary and workforce training institutions in meeting those goals.

Thank you for your interest in Alaska's higher education students and institutions, and in the Alaska Higher Education Almanac. We hope you find it a useful tool, and we encourage you to let us know if you have any feedback or suggestions on how the Almanac can be of increased use to you.

Best regards,

**Joey Crum**

Chair

*Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education*

**Stephanie Butler**

Executive Director

*Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education*

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## Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education

### Positively Impacting Alaska's Higher Education Culture

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](#)



## Higher Education: National Context

Please see p.3 for complete data notes and source references.

When comparing postsecondary attainment and success data to other states, Alaska has several areas for improvement. The charts below document how Alaska ranks compares to the highest-performing, lowest-performing, and similar performing states on several key metrics.

### Alaska has high rates of some postsecondary education without degree completion

A significant contributor to Alaska's workforce challenges is that Alaska students start but do not complete degrees (see Figure 1). Compared to other states, Alaska has the highest proportion of the population 25 and older that have attended postsecondary education but have not completed a degree.

### Alaska is at the bottom for graduation rates

Alaska ranks second-to-last in graduation rates for undergraduates at four-year postsecondary institutions, measured six years after first enrollment (see Figure 3).<sup>1</sup>

### Alaska's low tuition compares favorably to other states, but low-income participation ranks 50th

Although Alaska has among the highest median household incomes (see Figure 4), and average tuition for public four-year colleges is relatively inexpensive (see Figure 2), Alaska ranks last in student college participation from low-income families (see Figure 5).<sup>2</sup>

#### Figure 1: Educational Attainment

##### Some college, no degree

1 Alaska	27.1%
2 Utah	26.5%
3 Oregon	26.1%
4 Nevada	25.7%
50 Massachusetts	15.5%

##### Associate's Degree

1 North Dakota	13.6%
25 Oregon	8.6%
26 Alaska	8.5%
27 Indiana	8.5%
50 Louisiana	6.0%

##### Bachelor's Degree

1 Colorado	24.9%
25 Iowa	19.1%
26 Alaska	19.0%
27 Texas	18.9%
50 West Virginia	12.6%

##### Graduate/Professional Degree

1 Massachusetts	19.0%
26 North Carolina	10.8%
27 Alaska	10.6%
28 Hawaii	10.6%
50 North Dakota	7.8%

#### Figure 2: Average Tuition and Fees

##### Public, 2-year

1 California	\$1,246
19 Montana	\$3,310
20 Alaska	\$3,340
21 Oklahoma	\$3,349
50 New Hampshire	\$6,999

##### Public, 4-year

1 Wyoming	\$4,178
7 Oklahoma	\$6,680
8 Alaska	\$6,680
9 West Virginia	\$6,900
50 Vermont	\$15,062

##### Private, 4-year

1 Idaho	\$6,006
12 Nevada	\$18,827
13 Alaska	\$19,957
14 New Mexico	\$20,532
50 Massachusetts	\$40,761

#### Figure 3: Graduate Rate 6-Year IPEDS, 4-Year Institutions

1 Massachusetts	74.3%
47 Georgia	38.7%
48 Nevada	32.6%
49 Alaska	32.1%
50 Arizona	24.1%

#### Figure 4: Income Median Household Income

1 Maryland	\$78,945
2 Alaska	\$76,440
3 New Jersey	\$76,126
4 Massachusetts	\$75,297
50 Mississippi	\$41,754

#### Figure 5: Low-Income College Participation

1 New Jersey	55.8%
47 New Mexico	22.4%
48 Wyoming	21.0%
49 Oklahoma	20.6%
50 Alaska	9.6%

<sup>1</sup> IPEDS graduation rates do not include students who transfer and graduate from from another institution, or whether an institution has open or selective enrollment.

<sup>2</sup> Mortenson, T. (2017). *College Participation Rates for Students from Low Income Families by State and Sector: 1998-2016*. Pell Institute for the Study of Opportunity in Higher Education.

**Figure 6:  
National Data**

	Graduation rate 4-year (%)	Educational Attainment (%)				Test Scores			Average Tuition & Fees (\$)			Median Household Income (\$)	College participation rate, students from low- income families (%)
		Some college	Associate's	Bachelor's	Graduate/ Professional	SAT		ACT	Public, 2-year	Public, 4-year	Private, 4-year		
						ERW (Reading, Writing)	Math	Composite					
National	53.8	16.7	10.1	20.8	12.6	533	527	21	3,038	8,778	27,951	57,617	34.2
Alabama	47.8	21.5	8.2	15.4	9.4	593	572	19.2	4,289	9,179	15,359	46,257	29.6
Alaska	32.1	27.1	8.5	19	10.6	547	533	19.8	3,340	6,880	19,957	76,440	9.6
Arizona	24.1	25.5	8.4	18.1	10.8	563	553	19.7	2,061	9,884	12,667	53,558	26.9
Arkansas	42.6	22.6	6.7	14.2	8.2	614	594	19.4	3,105	7,577	20,936	44,334	27.5
California	65.1	21.3	7.7	20.6	12.3	531	524	22.8	1,246	9,070	29,519	67,739	35.4
Colorado	50.9	21.0	8.6	24.9	14.9	606	595	20.8	3,630	9,128	22,332	65,685	30.7
Connecticut	67.5	16.8	7.5	21.9	16.7	530	512	25.2	4,039	11,106	37,679	73,433	46.5
Delaware	65.9	18.4	7.9	18.4	12.6	503	492	24.1	3,215	11,670	14,200	61,757	33.4
Florida	48.5	20.1	9.7	18.2	10.4	520	497	19.8	2,387	4,438	22,793	50,860	40.6
Georgia	38.7	20.5	7.6	18.7	11.7	535	515	21.4	3,181	7,011	25,754	53,559	31.9
Hawaii	45.9	21.5	10.5	21.4	10.6	544	541	19	2,935	9,263	15,561	74,511	30.4
Idaho	46	25.3	9.6	18.7	8.9	513	493	22.3	3,108	6,915	6,006	51,807	31.9
Illinois	60	21.0	7.9	20.9	13	559	556	21.4	3,692	13,387	29,639	60,960	33.5
Indiana	55.3	20.5	8.5	16.3	9.3	542	532	22.6	4,115	8,745	30,533	52,314	38.0
Iowa	65.8	21.0	11.2	19.1	9.3	641	635	21.9	4,478	7,879	25,308	56,247	31.9
Kansas	52.6	23.2	8.3	20.7	12.2	632	628	21.7	3,201	8,011	17,827	54,935	24.4
Kentucky	47.4	21.4	8.6	14	9.5	631	616	20	3,650	9,490	24,258	46,659	24.9
Louisiana	47.9	21.0	6	15.2	8.2	611	586	19.5	3,919	8,162	32,733	45,146	39.3
Maine	56.3	19.4	9.8	18.8	11.3	513	499	24.3	3,648	9,186	34,277	53,079	39.3
Maryland	66.4	18.9	6.5	20.9	18.5	536	524	23.6	3,816	8,942	38,352	78,945	40.1
Massachusetts	70.9	15.5	7.7	23.8	19	555	551	25.4	4,559	11,670	40,761	75,297	48.7
Michigan	51.2	23.6	9.3	17.2	11.1	509	495	24.1	3,179	11,708	22,018	52,492	39.3
Minnesota	61.7	21.4	11.5	23.1	11.7	644	651	21.5	5,332	10,701	29,377	65,599	41.8
Mississippi	51.7	22.4	9.1	13.5	8.2	634	607	18.6	2,645	7,175	16,438	41,754	30.9
Missouri	55.7	22.5	7.9	17.7	10.8	640	631	20.4	3,016	8,178	22,416	51,746	31.4
Montana	43.8	23.6	9.3	20.9	10.1	605	591	20.3	3,310	6,443	22,961	50,027	28.8
Nebraska	58.3	22.6	10.4	21.1	10.4	629	625	21.4	2,852	7,446	21,641	56,927	31.7
Nevada	32.6	25.7	7.8	15.3	8.1	563	553	17.8	2,805	5,298	18,827	55,180	34.8
New Hampshire	61.6	18.9	10.3	22.5	14.1	532	520	25.5	6,999	14,986	31,979	70,936	49.9
New Jersey	64.8	16.6	6.5	23.7	14.9	530	526	23.9	4,223	13,021	34,040	76,126	55.8
New Mexico	40.1	23.2	8.4	15.5	11.7	577	561	19.7	1,553	6,262	20,532	46,748	22.4
New York	61	15.8	8.7	20.1	15.5	528	523	24.2	4,969	7,647	36,361	62,909	52.8
North Carolina	60.4	21.6	9.5	19.6	10.8	546	535	19.1	2,391	6,944	29,307	50,584	33.6
North Dakota	48.7	22.1	13.6	21.7	7.8	635	621	20.3	4,506	7,208	13,883	60,656	30.7
Ohio	53.8	20.6	8.6	17.2	10.3	578	570	22	3,642	9,757	28,953	52,334	34.8
Oklahoma	43.5	23.5	7.9	16.8	8.4	530	517	19.4	3,349	6,680	23,658	49,176	20.6
Oregon	60.2	26.1	8.6	20	12.7	560	548	21.8	4,148	9,406	35,034	57,532	27.8
Pennsylvania	65.9	16.0	8.2	18.8	12	540	531	23.7	4,791	13,516	37,237	56,907	40.6
Rhode Island	67.5	18.4	8.2	20.6	13.5	539	524	24	4,266	11,321	37,406	60,596	43.6
South Carolina	56.6	21.0	9.4	17.4	9.8	543	521	18.7	4,219	11,791	23,167	49,501	31.1
South Dakota	48.7	21.8	11.5	19.6	9.2	612	603	21.8	5,419	8,273	22,164	54,467	29.0
Tennessee	50.4	21.2	7.3	16.7	9.4	623	604	19.8	3,940	8,932	25,053	48,547	29.7
Texas	52.2	21.8	7.1	18.9	10	513	507	20.7	2,017	8,091	28,880	56,565	25.6
Utah	46.7	26.5	10	21.4	11.2	624	614	20.3	3,569	6,140	7,571	65,977	27.1
Vermont	64.4	17.3	9.2	21.1	15.2	562	551	23.6	6,054	15,062	39,518	57,677	39.8
Virginia	63.4	19.5	7.7	21.7	16.4	561	541	23.8	4,793	11,669	21,016	68,114	38.2
Washington	58.9	23.6	9.8	22	13.2	541	534	21.9	3,771	7,782	34,412	67,106	27.7
West Virginia	43.5	18.1	7.4	12.6	8.2	558	528	20.4	3,825	6,900	11,721	43,385	23.2
Wisconsin	58	20.7	10.7	19.3	10.2	642	649	20.5	4,382	8,504	29,777	56,811	39.4
Wyoming	54	25.1	11.7	17.4	9.7	626	604	20.2	2,788	4,178	18,021	59,882	21.0

Please see p. 3 for complete data notes  
and source references.



*Goal: Increase the percentage of working-age Alaskans holding a postsecondary credential to 65% by the year 2025.*



## Addressing Alaska's Attainment Shortage

### Alaska Postsecondary Access and Completion Network

Alaska is currently headed for a shortfall of workers with education and training to fill Alaska jobs. Based on 2016 estimates of educational attainment from the US Census Bureau, the gap between the need for an educated and trained Alaska workforce and Alaska's current attainment rate is 14 percentage points. Only 51% of Alaskans 25 and older have earned a postsecondary credential<sup>1</sup>.

Alaska ranks near the national average in the percent of jobs projected to require a college education by 2020, but ranks in the bottom ten states for preparedness.

Alaska ranks near the national average in the percent of jobs projected to require a college education by 2020, but ranks in the bottom ten states for preparedness (see Figure 7).<sup>2</sup>

Addressing this gap in college education and credentialing will require a multi-pronged approach. Of particular concern is that Alaska is one of the only states with higher postsecondary credential rates among older residents than

younger residents.<sup>2</sup> Nationally, there is a 7.3% point difference between younger adults and older adults in the percent of the population with an Associate's degree or higher, with proportionally more young adults attaining at higher rates. In Alaska, that relationship is flipped, with adults 45 years old and older 1.6% points ahead of younger adults in educational attainment (see Figure 8). This means that Alaska's upcoming workforce does not have the credentials needed to fill the spaces left as older workers retire.

### The Network

The Alaska Postsecondary Access and Completion Network (the Network) is a non-profit group of Alaska educators, industry, and other higher education stakeholders. The Network's mission is to build and strengthen partnerships to increase the percentage of all Alaskans who complete postsecondary education, particularly credentials relevant to a robust Alaskan economy.

In 2014, in order to help address the state's increasing resident hire shortfall, the Network adopted an attainment goal for Alaska: to increase the percentage of working-age Alaskans holding a postsecondary credential – including apprenticeships, certificates, and degrees – to 65% by

<sup>1</sup> Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, "Getting to 65 by 2025: Understanding the Demographic Landscape" presented to the Alaska Postsecondary Access and Completion Network, February 2015, combined with Educational attainment data from the US Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

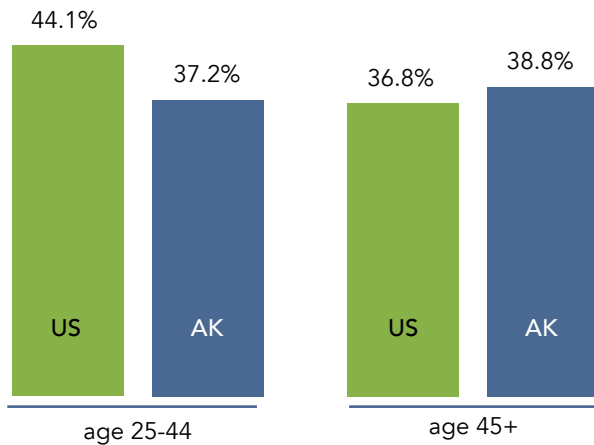
<sup>2</sup> Educational attainment data from the US Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, and Georgetown Public Policy Institute, Recovery Job Growth and Education Requirements through 2020



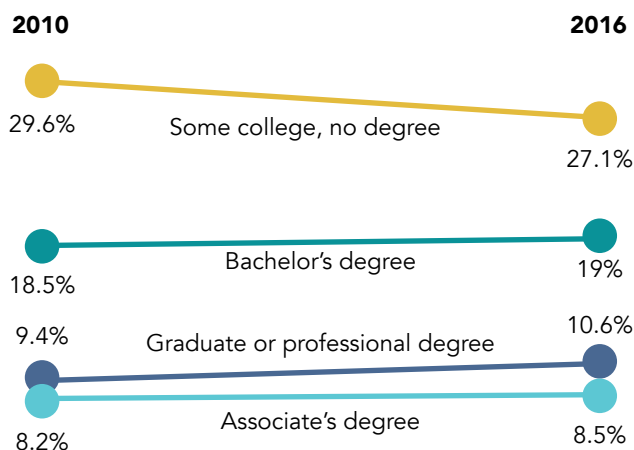
**Figure 7:**  
**Gap Between the Percent of Jobs Projected to Require Postsecondary Education and the Percent of Adults Age 25-64 with Associate's Degrees and Higher.**

1 Vermont	18.4%
38 Alabama	27.9%
39 Montana	28.1%
<b>40 Alaska</b>	<b>28.1%</b>
41 Kansas	28.2%
50 Arizona	31.4%

**Figure 8:**  
**Percent of US Population and Alaskans with an Associate's Degree or Higher by Age Group.**



**Figure 9:**  
**Alaska Attainment Rates Have Not Changed (Outside a Margin of Sampling Error) Since 2010.**



the year 2025 ("65% by 2025"). Note: Where data is unavailable on all credentials – including those non-degree credentials that are an important part of 65% by 2025 – data on Associate's degrees and higher is provided as the best available substitute.

Alaska attainment rates have not changed (outside a margin of error) since 2010.

The Network's "65% by 2025" goal has since been endorsed by the University of Alaska Board of Regents; Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education (ACPE); Alaska Workforce Investment Board (AWIB); Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN); Alaska Process Industries Careers Consortium (APICC); Iliagvik College; Sealaska Heritage; Kawerak, Inc.; and the Greater Palmer Chamber of Commerce.

The Network was first conceptualized in 2014, incubated at the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education, and incorporated as an independent non-profit in late 2016. Members are Alaskans, actively engaged in their communities to facilitate concerted and collaborative approaches to increase postsecondary completion, to support a thriving Alaskan economy.

### Looking Ahead at Postsecondary Credential Attainment in Alaska

Despite a number of efforts across Alaska to increase postsecondary attainment, Alaska has not yet made meaningful progress towards the "65% by 2025" goal since its adoption in 2014. In fact, Alaska postsecondary credentialing rates have not meaningfully changed since 2010 (see Figure 9).

Increasing the number of Alaskans who enter postsecondary education and training immediately after high school, and successfully complete it, is an important part of "65% by 2025." However, the goal focuses on increasing credential completion for Alaskans of all ages—including adults seeking career advancement, and with emphasis on Alaska's large population of adults with some college, but no degree.

More information about the Network is available at [www.65by2025.org](http://www.65by2025.org)

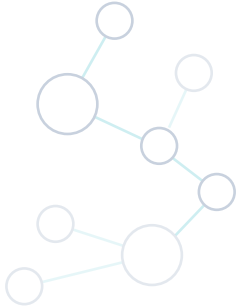
# Alaska Financial Aid Programs

## 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.



### Alaska Performance Scholarship (APS)

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 school)

- Complete rigorous courses in high school, in either a Math and Science Track or Social Studies and Language Arts Track
- 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.  
High school GPA and test score, determine award eligibility level

### Alaska Education Grant (AEG)

The Alaska Education Grant (AEG) provides need-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, application date for the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), and continuing full-time enrollment.

### 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.

### Family Education Loan

The Family Education Loan is a low-cost 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 an option for Alaska residents to lower their costs of repaying their student loan debt from any lender, including federal or private loans. The Refi offers a 5-, 10-, or 15-year repayment term.

For more information about ACPE financial aid programs visit: [acpe.alaska.gov](http://acpe.alaska.gov)

## University of Alaska

The UA Scholars Award is administered by the University of Alaska and is funded through its Land Grant Endowment.



### UA Scholars Program

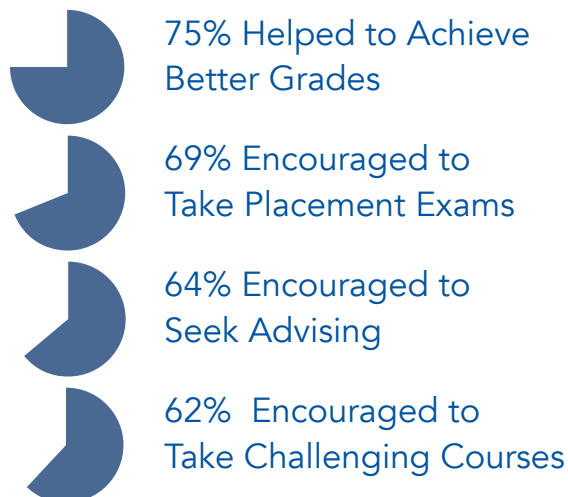
The UA Scholar award is a \$12,000 scholarship provided to the top ten percent of all graduating seniors from Alaska high schools and can be used at any of the 15 University of Alaska campuses. It provides an incentive for Alaska's middle and high school students to achieve academic excellence, and it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

For more information about the UA Scholars program visit: [alaska.edu/scholars](http://alaska.edu/scholars)

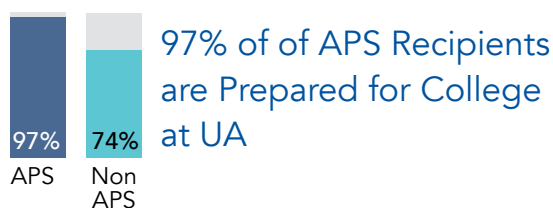
# Alaska Financial Aid Academic Outcomes

Financial Aid Helps Students Succeed: APS & AEG Program Impact 2011-2017

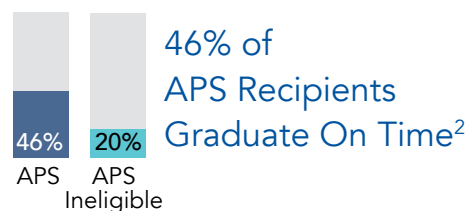
**Figure 10:**  
APS Impacts on Recipients: High School



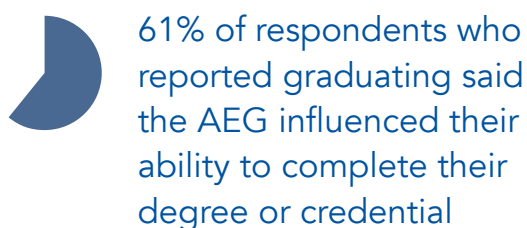
**Figure 11:**  
APS Impacts on Recipients: College Remediation



**Figure 12:**  
APS Impacts on Recipients: College Completion



**Figure 13:**  
AEG Impacts on Recipients: College



## APS Encourages Students to Excel in High School

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 2,616 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.

## APS Students Excel in College

APS recipients are better prepared than their peers to begin college-level work, and more likely to complete a credential within the standard time (usually two to four years). 97% of APS recipients from the high school class of 2017 entered the University of Alaska this fall requiring no remediation (have not taken developmental courses), compared with 74% of non-recipients.<sup>1</sup> 46% of APS recipients complete a credential on time across institutions reporting to the National Student Clearinghouse, compared with 20% of ineligible Alaska high school graduates.<sup>2</sup>

## AEG Supports Students in College

AEG undergraduate recipients are typically older than University of Alaska undergraduates, representing a group of Alaskans (and their families) who stand to benefit significantly from raising their earnings potential, and who typically have access to fewer sources of aid.

- Out of 1,425 2011-2017 AEG students surveyed, 40% reported that the AEG influenced their decision to enroll in a degree or certificate program, 48% reported it influenced their decision to enroll full-time versus part-time, and 51% said it influenced the number of hours needed to work while attending school
- 61% of respondents that report they had graduated (645) said the AEG influenced their ability to complete their degree or credential

<sup>1</sup> The University of Alaska (UA) updated the definition for developmental coursework in January 2017 – since APS student outcomes were last reported. Some courses previously considered developmental courses are now correctly reported as college-level, and the current definition refers only to course numbers between '050' and '099.'

<sup>2</sup> National Student Clearinghouse, Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. This rate does not differentiate between full- or part-time enrollment.

## Alaska Financial Aid Economic Impacts



### APS and AEG Students Succeed in the Alaska Workforce

APS recipients have higher annual wages on average than ineligible students working in Alaska the year after the last fiscal year tracked by ACPE (Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development).

- Level 1: \$6,743 higher wages per year
- Level 2: \$4,933 higher wages per year
- Level 3: \$3,790 higher wages per year

AEG recipients have higher wages of \$2,830 per year on average than eligible students working in Alaska who did not receive the grant, measured two years after their last eligibility (Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development).

### APS Students Stay in Alaska

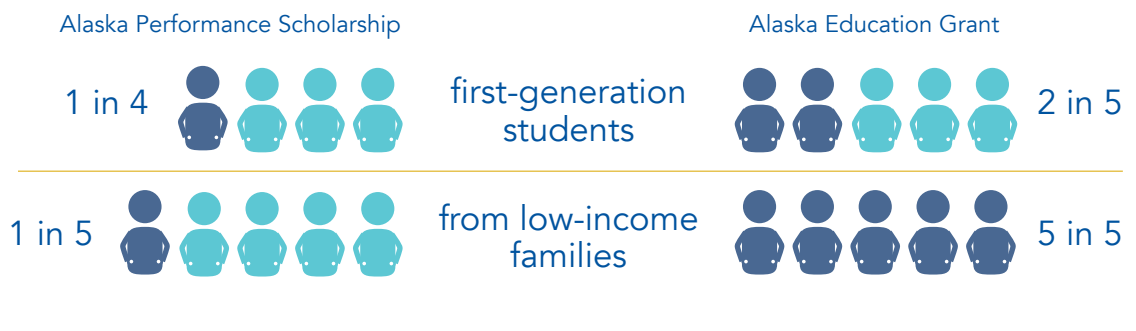
Six years after the Class of 2011 graduated high school, APS recipients remain in Alaska at a rate 11 points higher than non-recipients—measured by comparing application rates for the Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD).

### APS and AEG Support Economic Mobility

- 23% of APS recipients and 41% of AEG recipients are first-generation students
- 17% of APS recipients and 91% of AEG recipients are eligible for the Pell Grant, a proxy for low-income status
- 100% of AEG recipients have \$0 Expected Family Contribution, the federal measure of ability to pay for postsecondary education

For more information about APS and AEG student outcomes: [acpe.alaska.gov/reports](http://acpe.alaska.gov/reports)

**Figure 14:**  
APS and AEG Support Economic Mobility



## Federal Financial Aid Economic Impacts

### Median Earnings of Federal Financial Aid Recipients – 10 Years Later<sup>1</sup>

These wages are for students who received federal financial aid while enrolled at each institution, and include students who did not graduate from their degree program.

**Figure 15:**  
Student Who Received Federal Financial Aid: Median Earnings 10 Years After First Enrollment

University of Alaska-Anchorage	\$43,300
Alaska Pacific University	\$39,000
University of Alaska-Fairbanks	\$37,100
University of Alaska-Southeast	\$36,800

<sup>1</sup> Source: US Department of Education College Scorecard

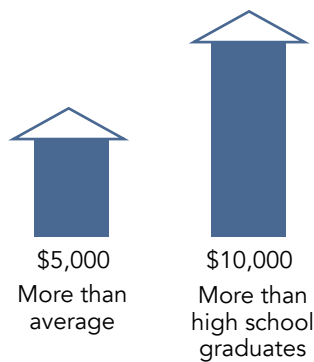
# Economic Impacts of Postsecondary Attainment

## College Degrees

Class of 2005 Alaska High School Graduates –10 Years Later<sup>1</sup>

- Out of nearly 7,000 graduates, 44% attended college in Alaska or out-of-state immediately after high school graduation
- By 2015, over 78% had attended college at some point
- 37% of those who had attended college at some point graduated with an Associate’s degree or higher by 2015
- The average earnings for college graduates increased faster than wages of non-graduates. By 2015, graduates were earning over \$5,000 more annually than the average Alaska worker, and were earning approximately \$10,000 more than high school graduates who did not go to college.

**Figure 16:**  
Average Earnings Increases



Average earnings for college graduates increased faster than wages of non-graduates over 10 years

**Figure 17:**  
Alaska College Graduates’ Most Common Occupations by 2015  
(ranked by total number of workers)

College Degree Occupation Group	Average Alaska Wage
Health Diagnosing and Treating Practitioners	\$61,524
Other Office and Administrative Support Workers	\$47,162
Preschool, Primary, Secondary, Special Education School Teachers	\$49,057
Engineers	\$79,054
Information and Record Clerks	\$38,452
Counselors, Social Workers, and Other Social Service Specialists	\$42,781
Drafters, Engineering Technicians, Mapping Technicians	\$71,525
Financial Specialists	\$67,377
Other Health Care Support Occupations	\$36,348
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	\$41,376

<sup>1</sup> Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, “Alaska Grads, Ten Years Later,” April 2017 Alaska Economic Trends

# Economic Impacts of Postsecondary Attainment

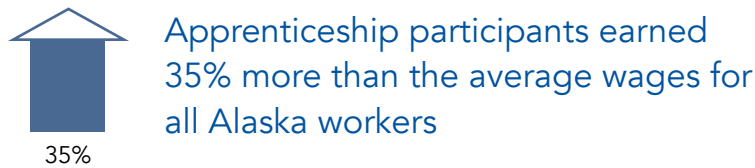
## Apprenticeships<sup>2</sup>

8,801 people participated in a registered apprenticeship program in Alaska between 2004-2014

- 2014 average annual wages (out of 6,930 employed apprenticeship participants)
  - For all apprenticeship participants: \$52,818, which is 35% more than the average for all Alaska workers (\$38,995)
  - For workers who completed their apprenticeship program: \$72,990
- The most common jobs for apprenticeship participants in 2014 were construction (39.6%) and mining (10.7%).

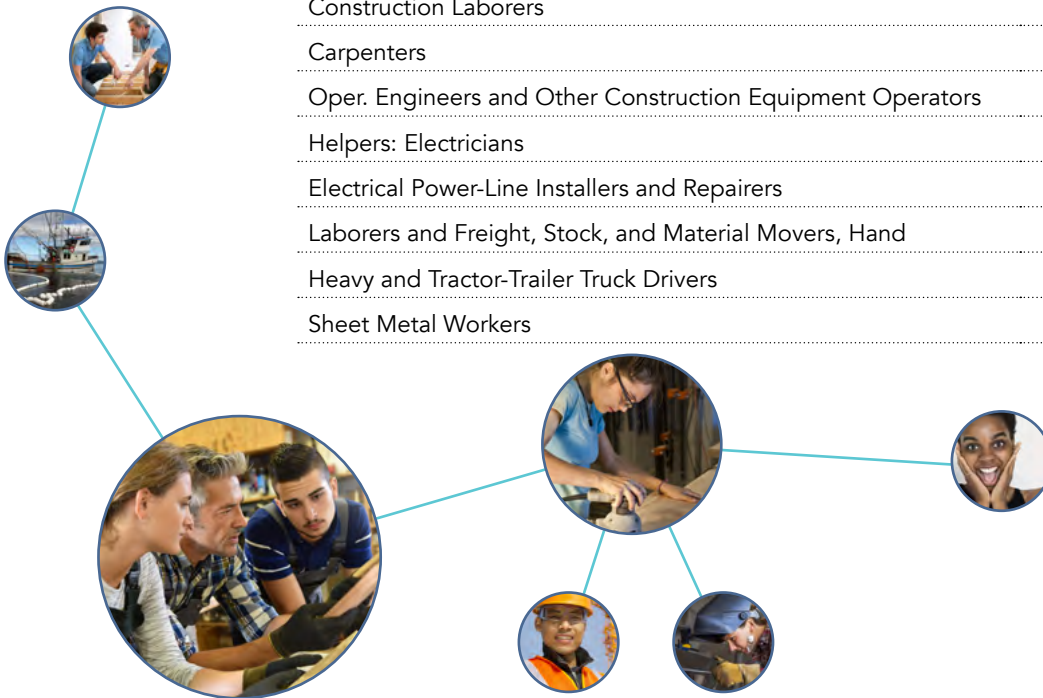
For more wage data on Alaska workers: [labor.alaska.gov](http://labor.alaska.gov)

**Figure 18:**  
Apprenticeship Increased Earnings



**Figure 19:**  
Most Common Occupations after Apprenticeships in 2014  
(ranked by total number of workers)

Apprenticeship Occupation Group	Average Alaska Wage
Electricians	\$56,289
Plumbers, Pipefitters, Steamfitters	\$52,993
Construction Laborers	\$39,655
Carpenters	\$37,609
Oper. Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	\$53,499
Helpers: Electricians	\$38,572
Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers	\$78,879
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	\$37,177
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	\$48,922
Sheet Metal Workers	\$54,043



<sup>2</sup> Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, "Alaska Apprenticeships," March 2016 Alaska Economic Trends



## Alaska Institution Profiles

- 16 Alaska Bible College  
Alaska Career College
- 17 Alaska Christian College  
Alaska Pacific University
- 18 AVTEC  
Central Texas College - Alaska
- 19 Charter College  
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University
- 20 Iḷisaġvik College  
University of Alaska - Anchorage
- 21 University of Alaska - Fairbanks  
University of Alaska - Southeast
- 22 Wayland Baptist University  
Workforce Training Centers
- 23 Institution Websites

*Please see p. 3 for complete data notes  
and source references.*

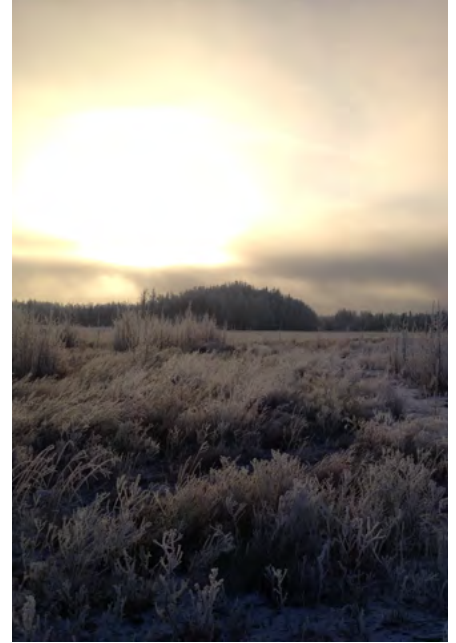
## Alaska Bible College

[ Palmer ]

Offers: Certificates, Associate's, Bachelor's

33	Enrollment (Fall 2015)
•	Admission Rate (Fall 2016)
100% / 0%	Undergraduate / Graduate
3%	With Some Distance Education (Undergraduate)
<hr/>	
20%	Graduation Rate (150% time to completion, 2010 Cohort)
<hr/>	
\$9,300	Tuition & Fees
<hr/>	
58%, avg \$3,436	Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
•	First-Generation (FAFSA Filers)
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

36%	Female
64%	Male
67%	24 & under
27%	25 & older
<hr/>	
79%	White
6%	Hispanic
3%	Black, African American
0%	Asian
0%	Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
9%	Alaska Native, American Indian
3%	Other, Unknown



## Alaska Career College

[ Anchorage ]

Offers: Certificates, Associate's

378	Enrollment (Fall 2015)
•	Admission Rate (Fall 2016)
100% / 0%	Undergraduate / Graduate
0%	With Some Distance Education (Undergraduate)
<hr/>	
70%	Graduation Rate (150% time to completion, 2012 Cohort)
<hr/>	
\$15,315	Tuition & Fees
<hr/>	
88%, avg \$5,737	Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
78%	First-Generation (FAFSA Filers)
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

81%	Female
19%	Male
45%	24 & under
55%	25 & older
<hr/>	
38%	White
11%	Hispanic
9%	Black, African American
21%	Asian
0%	Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
19%	Alaska Native, American Indian
2%	Other, Unknown





# Alaska Christian College

[ Soldotna ]

Offers: Certificates, Associate's

66	Enrollment (Fall 2015)
•	Admission Rate (Fall 2016)
100% / 0%	Undergraduate / Graduate
0%	With Some Distance Education (Undergraduate)
<hr/>	
27%	Graduation Rate (150% time to completion, 2012 Cohort)
<hr/>	
\$7,614	Tuition & Fees
<hr/>	
100%, avg \$11,673	Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
•	First-Generation (FAFSA Filers)
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

68%	Female
32%	Male
85%	24 & under
11%	25 & older
6%	White
2%	Hispanic
0%	Black, African American
0%	Asian
0%	Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
80%	Alaska Native, American Indian
13%	Other, Unknown



# Alaska Pacific University

[ Anchorage ]

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

516	Enrollment (Fall 2015)
55%	Admission Rate (Fall 2016)
55% / 45%	Undergraduate / Graduate
46%	With Some Distance Education (Undergraduate)
<hr/>	
58%	Graduation Rate (6-year, Bachelor's Degree, 2008 Cohort)
<hr/>	
\$20,310	Tuition & Fees
<hr/>	
74%, \$11,530	Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
•	First-Generation (FAFSA Filers)
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

66%	Female
34%	Male
54%	24 & under
46%	25 & older
56%	White
2%	Hispanic
3%	Black, African American
2%	Asian
0%	Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
17%	Alaska Native, American Indian
19%	Other, Unknown



# AVTEC

[ Seward ]

Offers: Certificates

970	Enrollment (Fall 2015)
•	Admission Rate (Fall 2016)
100% / 0%	Undergraduate / Graduate
0%	With Some Distance Education (Undergraduate)
80%	Graduation Rate (150% time to completion, 2012 Cohort)
\$3,250	Tuition & Fees
6%, avg \$3,356	Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
•	First-Generation (FAFSA Filers)
4%, avg \$4,542	Pell Grant
2%, avg \$2,954	Alaska Performance Scholarship
4%, avg \$2,044	Alaska Education Grant
4%, avg \$2,723	Federal Student Loans
0.9%, avg \$4,733	Alaska State Education Loans

18%	Female
82%	Male
20%	24 & under
36%	25 & older
53%	White
4%	Hispanic
1%	Black, African American
2%	Asian
0%	Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
17%	Alaska Native, American Indian
22%	Other, Unknown



# Central Texas College - Alaska

[ Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage, Out-of-State ]

Offers: Certificates, Associate's

19,562	Enrollment (Fall 2015)
•	Admission Rate (Fall 2016)
100% / 0%	Undergraduate / Graduate
53%	With Some Distance Education (Undergraduate)
9%	Graduation Rate (150% time to completion, 2012 Cohort)
\$6,420	Tuition & Fees, Out-of-state
35%, avg \$4,425	Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
•	First-Generation (FAFSA Filers)
31%, avg \$4,586	Pell Grant
\$0	Alaska Performance Scholarship
\$0	Alaska Education Grant
10%, avg \$2,527	Federal Student Loans
\$0	Alaska State Education Loans

47%	Female
53%	Male
43%	24 & under
57%	25 & older
39%	White
21%	Hispanic
27%	Black, African American
3%	Asian
2%	Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
1%	Alaska Native, American Indian
6%	Other, Unknown



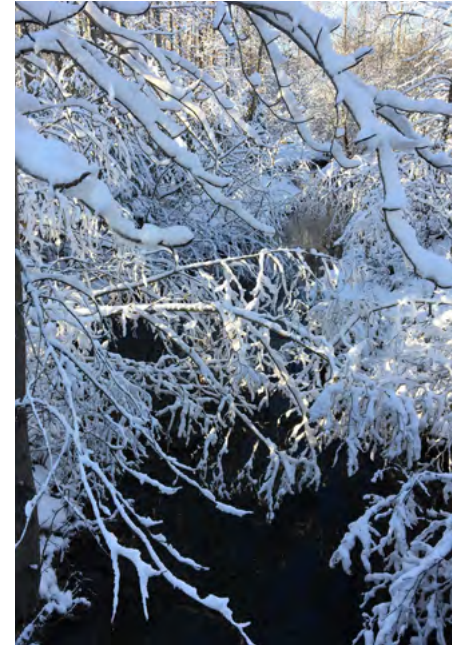
# Charter College

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

[ Anchorage, Wasilla ]

1,945	Enrollment (Fall 2015)
•	Admission Rate (Fall 2016)
99% / 1%	Undergraduate / Graduate
96%	With Some Distance Education (Undergraduate)
25%	Graduation Rate (6-year, Bachelor's Degree, 2008 Cohort)
\$21,004	Tuition & Fees
80%, avg \$4,297	Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
61%	First-Generation (FAFSA Filers)
62%, avg \$3,296	Pell Grant
0.6%, avg \$2,846	Alaska Performance Scholarship
7%, avg \$2,117	Alaska Education Grant
71%, avg \$8,234	Federal Student Loans
0.4%, avg \$12,876	Alaska State Education Loans

74%	Female
26%	Male
38%	24 & under
62%	25 & older
43%	White
30%	Hispanic
5%	Black, African American
5%	Asian
0%	Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
4%	Alaska Native, American Indian
12%	Other, Unknown



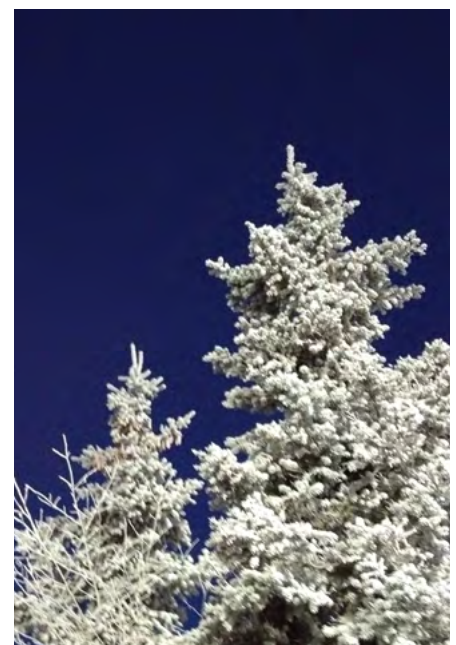
# Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University

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

[ Anchorage ]

13,740	Enrollment (Fall 2015)
63%	Admission Rate (Fall 2016)
71% / 29%	Undergraduate / Graduate
95%	With Some Distance Education (Undergraduate)
24%	Graduation Rate (6-year, Bachelor's Degree, 2008 Cohort)
\$8,760	Tuition & Fees
57%, avg \$1,673	Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
•	First-Generation (FAFSA Filers)
26%, avg \$3,124	Pell Grant
\$0	Alaska Performance Scholarship
\$0	Alaska Education Grant
15%, avg \$7,987	Federal Student Loans
\$0	Alaska State Education Loans

14%	Female
86%	Male
12%	24 & under
88%	25 & older
58%	White
5%	Hispanic
9%	Black, African American
3%	Asian
1%	Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
1%	Alaska Native, American Indian
24%	Other, Unknown



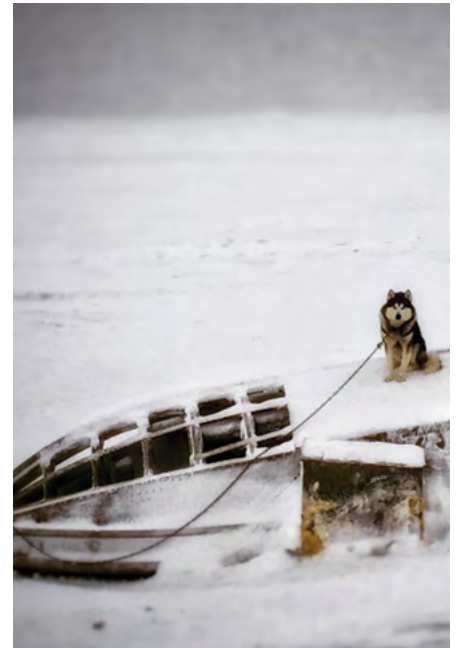
# Iḷisaḡvik College

[ Utqiagvik ]

Offers: Certificates, Associate's

193	Enrollment (Fall 2015)
•	Admission Rate (Fall 2016)
100% / 0%	Undergraduate / Graduate
37%	With Some Distance Education (Undergraduate)
<hr/>	
43%	Graduation Rate (150% time to completion, 2012 Cohort)
<hr/>	
\$3,820	Tuition & Fees
<hr/>	
45%, avg \$4,548	Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
•	First-Generation (FAFSA Filers)
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

55%	Female
45%	Male
44%	24 & under
56%	25 & older
<hr/>	
18%	White
2%	Hispanic
2%	Black, African American
7%	Asian
4%	Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
63%	Alaska Native, American Indian
5%	Other, Unknown



# University of Alaska Anchorage

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

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

16,762	Enrollment (Fall 2015)
83%	Admission Rate (Fall 2016)
95% / 5%	Undergraduate / Graduate
43%	With Some Distance Education (Undergraduate)
<hr/>	
28%	Graduation Rate (6-year, Bachelor's Degree, 2008 Cohort)
<hr/>	
\$5,784	Tuition & Fees, In-State
<hr/>	
42%, avg \$5,145	Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
44%	First-Generation (FAFSA Filers)
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

58%	Female
42%	Male
56%	24 & under
44%	25 & older
<hr/>	
57%	White
7%	Hispanic
3%	Black, African American
7%	Asian
1%	Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
6%	Alaska Native, American Indian
18%	Other, Unknown



## University of Alaska Fairbanks

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

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

8,638	Enrollment (Fall 2015)
76%	Admission Rate (Fall 2016)
87% / 13%	Undergraduate / Graduate
42%	With Some Distance Education (Undergraduate)
<hr/>	
42%	Graduation Rate (6-year, Bachelor's Degree, 2008 Cohort)
<hr/>	
\$5,976	Tuition & Fees, In-State
<hr/>	
43%, avg \$6,058	Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
	• First-Generation (FAFSA Filers)
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

57%	Female
43%	Male
54%	24 & under
46%	25 & older
<hr/>	
44%	White
5%	Hispanic
2%	Black, African American
1%	Asian
0%	Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
13%	Alaska Native, American Indian
34%	Other, Unknown



## University of Alaska Southeast

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

[ Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka ]

2,800	Enrollment (Fall 2015)
49%	Admission Rate (Fall 2016)
88% / 12%	Undergraduate / Graduate
62%	With Some Distance Education (Undergraduate)
<hr/>	
14%	Graduation Rate (6-year, Bachelor's Degree, 2008 Cohort)
<hr/>	
\$8,415	Tuition & Fees, In-State
<hr/>	
30%, avg \$5,562	Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
	• First-Generation (FAFSA Filers)
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

67%	Female
33%	Male
42%	24 & under
58%	25 & older
<hr/>	
55%	White
5%	Hispanic
1%	Black, African American
3%	Asian
1%	Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
9%	Alaska Native, American Indian
25%	Other, Unknown



## Wayland Baptist University

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

[ Anchorage, Fairbanks ]

5,231	Enrollment (Fall 2015)	
100%	Admission Rate (Fall 2016)	49% Female
73% / 27%	Undergraduate / Graduate	51% Male
41%	With Some Distance Education (Undergraduate)	37% 24 & under
		63% 25 & older
32%	Graduation Rate (6-year, Bachelor's Degree, 2008 Cohort)	44% White
\$15,060	Tuition & Fees	26% Hispanic
50%, avg \$7,266	Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid	17% Black, African American
37%	First-Generation (FAFSA Filers)	2% Asian
36%, avg \$3,664	Pell Grant	1% Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
0.02%, avg \$397	Alaska Performance Scholarship	1% Alaska Native, American Indian
0.4%, avg \$1,386	Alaska Education Grant	9% Other, Unknown
45%, avg \$8,278	Federal Student Loans	
\$0	Alaska State Education Loans	



## Workforce Training Centers

	Location	Programs Offered	Admission Rate	On-Time Graduation Rate	Tuition & Fees (Typical)	Financial Aid
<b>Yuut Elitnaurviat People's Learning Center</b>	Bethel	Nurse Aide, Village/Tribal Police Officer, Commercial Driving, Welding	76%	75%-100% Varies by program	Varies by program	STEP Grants, tribal beneficiaries, Post 9/11 GI Bill, APS
<b>Shear Fire Academy of Hair Design</b>	Palmer	Hairdressing, Barbering, Esthetics	100%	100%	\$4,700 - \$7,200	•
<b>Academy of Hair Design</b>	Anchorage	Barbering, Hairdressing, Esthetics, Instructor Training	89%	95%	\$3,850 - \$8,000	GI Bill, State Loans, Dept. of Vocational Rehabilitation Training Grants
<b>Mane Place Academy of Hair Design</b>	Fairbanks	Hairdresser	100%	70%	\$9,875	Native Corporation, Department of Vocational Rehabilitation Training Grants
<b>Alaska Academy of Advanced Cosmetology</b>	Juneau	Manicuring, Barbering, Hairdressing, Esthetics, Massage Therapy, Wellness, Instructor Training	100%	100%	\$1,794 - \$19,200	Department of Vocational Rehabilitation Training Grants, SEALASKA

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	<a href="http://akbible.edu">akbible.edu</a>
Alaska Career College*	<a href="http://alaskacareercollege.edu">alaskacareercollege.edu</a>
Alaska Christian College	<a href="http://alaskacc.edu">alaskacc.edu</a>
Alaska Pacific University	<a href="http://alaskapacific.edu">alaskapacific.edu</a>
AVTEC*	<a href="http://avtec.edu">avtec.edu</a>
Central Texas	<a href="http://ctcd.edu">ctcd.edu</a>
Charter College*	<a href="http://chartercollege.edu">chartercollege.edu</a>
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University	<a href="http://erau.edu">erau.edu</a>
Ilisagvik College*	<a href="http://ilisagvik.edu">ilisagvik.edu</a>
UAA*	<a href="http://uaa.alaska.edu">uaa.alaska.edu</a>
UAF	<a href="http://uaf.edu">uaf.edu</a>
UAS*	<a href="http://uas.alaska.edu">uas.alaska.edu</a>
Wayland Baptist University*	<a href="http://wbu.edu/AK">wbu.edu/AK</a>

## Workforce Training Centers

A Head of Time Design Academy	<a href="https://facebook.com/topofthelinebeautysupply">facebook.com/topofthelinebeautysupply</a>
Academy of Hair Design#	<a href="http://ahdalaska.com">ahdalaska.com</a>
Alaska Institute of Oriental Medicine, Acupuncture, & Massage Therapy	<a href="http://akinstitute.com">akinstitute.com</a>
Alaska Academy of Advanced Cosmetology#	<a href="http://alaskaacademy.com">alaskaacademy.com</a>
Amundsen Educational Center	<a href="http://aecak.org">aecak.org</a>
Center for Employment Education	<a href="http://cee-ak.com">cee-ak.com</a>
Vocational Training and Resource Center	<a href="http://vtrc.org">vtrc.org</a>
Glenda's Training Center	<a href="https://facebook.com/GlendasSalonTrainingCenter">facebook.com/GlendasSalonTrainingCenter</a>
Hair Science	<a href="https://facebook.com/hairscienceak">facebook.com/hairscienceak</a>
Mane Place Academy of Hair Design#	<a href="http://maneplacehairdesign.com">maneplacehairdesign.com</a>
MetrOasis Advanced Training Center	<a href="http://metroasis.com">metroasis.com</a>
Northern Industrial Training	<a href="http://nitalaska.com">nitalaska.com</a>
Shear Fire Academy of Hair Design#	<a href="http://shearfiredesign.net">shearfiredesign.net</a>
Spirit Path Ayurveda	<a href="http://spiritpathyoga.com">spiritpathyoga.com</a>
The Esthetics District	<a href="http://theestheticsdistrict.com">theestheticsdistrict.com</a>
Trend Setters	<a href="http://trendsettersak.com">trendsettersak.com</a>
Yuut Elitnaurviat People's Learning Center#	<a href="http://yuut.org">yuut.org</a>



\*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. All institutions were invited to contribute.

# 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.)

*The Alaska Higher Education Almanac collects key, publicly available data about higher education in Alaska and presents it in an easy-to-read, one-stop format.*

[ACPE.Alaska.gov/Reports](http://ACPE.Alaska.gov/Reports)

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Education**

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