

Data Notes

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APS at a Glance 2011-2017

For additional data notes and definitions for the 2018 APS Outcomes Report, go to acpe.alaska.gov/reports.

APS Supports Economic Mobility

- 17% are from low-income families (including 33% of Level 3)
- 23% are 1st generation college/career training students (including 25% of Level 3)

These statistics are summarized for unique students from the history of the program, including the partial 2018 fiscal year, and are from the student’s Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). The proportion of students from low-income families is based on eligibility for the federal Pell Grant as one indicator of low-income status. First-generation students are students who report that neither parent has completed college.

APS Encourages Students to Study in Alaska

- 71% say the APS factored in their decision to stay in Alaska for college or career training

These are results from the fall 2017 APS survey of eligible students from the history of the program (high school graduating Classes of 2011-2017). This survey asked students who reported in a previous question that they had attended a college or vocational/technical school in Alaska (n=449), “How much of an influence was APS in the following decisions regarding your degree or certificate program?” Respondents chose between “major influence,” “minor influence,” “no-influence,” or “don’t know” to the question “My decision to attend an in-state school.” The above 71% combines responses of “major influence” (52%) and “minor influence,” (19%). For more information about the 2017 survey, see the Appendix of the 2018 APS Outcomes Report at acpe.alaska.gov/reports.

- 75% of APS-eligible students report they worked harder in school

These are also results from the 2017 APS survey of eligible students. All respondents were asked “Did the availability of APS make you more likely to do any of the following in high

school?" Out of 2,616 responses to the item "achieve better grades," 45% reported they were "much more likely," and 30% reported "somewhat more likely" for a combined 75%. Other options included "APS had no effect" and "don't know."

- 86% of APS-eligible enroll in college or career training. 44% of non-eligible enroll

According to eligibility data matched with student postsecondary enrollment records from the National Student Clearinghouse, 86% of APS-eligible students attended postsecondary education compared with 44% of ineligible Alaska graduates from public and private high schools from the history of the program (including students from the Classes of 2011-2017).

APS Leads to Success in College or Career Training

- 97% of APS recipients vs. 74% of ineligible students are prepared (no remediation needed)
- 92% of APS recipients vs. 51% of ineligible students persist (into their 2nd year)

The above summarizes postsecondary outcomes for students at the University of Alaska (source: University of Alaska). Remediation describes students from the high school Class of 2017 who have enrolled in course numbers between '050' and '099.' The University of Alaska course numbering structure has changed since APS student outcomes were last reported; more information is available in the 2018 APS Outcomes Report at acpe.alaska.gov/reports. Persistence reports the proportion of students from the high school Class of 2015 who have enrolled in their second year at the University of Alaska.

- 46% of APS recipients vs. 20% of ineligible students graduate (within standard time)

This describes student graduation records of APS recipients with matched enrollment from the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC) from the history of the program (high school Classes of 2011-2017). Standard time refers only to students who have graduated within four years at four-year institutions and within two years at two-year institutions, and does not reflect enrollment intensity (full or part-time status).

APS Provides Positive Workforce Impacts

- APS recipients who persist and use multiple awards earn an average of approximately \$16,000 more annually

Wages of APS recipients of more than \$10,000 in APS awards were compared to ineligible students' annual wages in the Alaska workforce measured after the last fiscal year tracked by ACPE (last FAFSA academic year). The APS recipients earned an average of \$16,053 more than ineligible students. This summary is from student records matched by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development to Alaska employment data.

- 80% of APS recipients vs 69% of non-recipients stay in Alaska (6 years after graduation)

The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development matched students from the Class of 2011 to filers for the 2017 Permanent Fund Dividend, as a measure of Alaska residency.

AEG at a Glance 2018

AEG Supports Economic Mobility

- 40% are 1st generation college/training students
- 100% are from low-income families

These statistics are summarized for AEG recipients from the partial 2018 fiscal year, and are from the student's FAFSA. The proportion of students from low-income families is based on eligibility for the federal Pell Grant as one indicator of low-income status. First-generation students are students who report that neither parent has completed college.

AEG Benefits Alaska Families

- 27 is the average age of an AEG recipient

AEG recipients' ages was calculated as of September 1 of their first year of AEG funding, and were averaged over students from the history of the program (recipients from 2010-partial 2018 fiscal year).

- 73% are independent students

AEG recipient's tax-dependency status was summarized for recipients from the partial 2018 fiscal year from information from the FAFSA.

- Quote: "It was helpful to me because I did not have to worry about how I was going to support my family while going to school. The peace of mind provided by the grant is really what made my getting the degree possible. Without all the funding I have received, I would not have been able to go to school. I am a single mother of 3 and still need to be able to support them. Thank you for the help in making this a possibility"

This testimonial was from a fall 2017 survey of AEG recipients from the history of the program, and was a response to the open-ended part of the question "Would you recommend the Alaska Education Grant?"

AEG Financial Impacts

- Estimated UA Cost of Attendance: \$22,000

This estimate is from UAA, UAF, & UAS published information on cost of attendance for an undergraduate, lower-division, AK resident full-time student living on campus (including tuition,

fees, books & supplies, housing, meals, transportation, and misc. living expenses); added together and divided by three. The exact average was \$22,457 before rounding.

UAA: \$26,594 (<https://www.uaa.alaska.edu/students/financial-aid/cost-of-attendance.cshtml>)

UAF: \$20,900 (<https://uaf.edu/finaid/costs/>)

UAS: \$19,876 (<http://www.uas.alaska.edu/future/cost/coa.html>)

AEG Leads to Success in Career Training or College

- 48% say AEG influenced their decision to attend full-time

This is from the fall 2017 AEG survey of recipients from the history of the program. This survey asked students, "How much of an influence was APS in the following decisions regarding your degree or certificate program?" Respondents chose between "major influence," "minor influence," "no-influence," or "don't know" to the item "My decision to enroll full-time versus part-time." The above 48% combines responses of "major influence" (29%) and "minor influence" (19%).

- 61% say the AEG influenced their completion

This is also from the fall 2017 survey. Respondents who had reported they had received a degree or credential (n=648) were asked "How much did the AEG affect your ability to complete your degree or credential?" 61% is from the combined responses of "AEG was a major factor," (30%) and "AEG was a minor factor," (31%). Other options included "AEG had no effect," and "don't know."

AEG Provides Positive Workforce Impacts

- AEG recipients earn an average of \$2,830 more annually compared to eligible non-recipients

Wages of AEG recipients were compared to eligible students' annual wages in the Alaska workforce measured two years after their last eligibility for the grant. This summary is from student records matched by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.