THE STATE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN ALASKA
ALASKA HIGHER EDUCATION ALMANAC

THE STATE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN ALASKA
Institutional profile information in this report (pages 28-35) includes IPEDS data for reporting institutions and survey responses for non-Alaska based institutions and Alaska workforce training centers. ACPE can answer questions about the data for the Alaska State Education Loans, APS, and AEG data, and can provide contact information for questions about campus information used in this publication.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE OF CONTENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTRODUCTION .......................................................................................................................... 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska Commission Members .................................................................................................................. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter From Commission Leadership .................................................................................................. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALASKA POSTSECONDARY ACCESS &amp; COMPLETION NETWORK .................................................................. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metrics Dashboard .............................................................................................................................. 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIGHER EDUCATION: ALASKA CONTEXT .............................................................................................. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Preparation ..................................................................................................................... 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postsecondary Enrollments ............................................................................................................... 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Aid .................................................................................................................................. 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postsecondary Graduation ............................................................................................................... 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postsecondary Attainment ................................................................................................................. 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Impact ............................................................................................................................. 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIGHER EDUCATION: NATIONAL CONTEXT ........................................................................................ 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINANCIAL AID: FEDERAL PROGRAMS ................................................................................................. 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINANCIAL AID: ALASKA PROGRAMS ................................................................................................. 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINANCIAL AID: STUDENT OUTCOMES .............................................................................................. 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska Performance Scholarship (APS) ............................................................................................... 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska Education Grant (AEG) ........................................................................................................... 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSTITUTION PROFILES .................................................................................................................... 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workforce Training Centers ........................................................................................................... 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Training Centers .............................................................................................................. 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATA NOTES ................................................................................................................................... 35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

ACPE’S Mission

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 and resources;
- Financial aid for college and career training;
- Advocacy and support for postsecondary participation in Alaska;
- Education consumer protection through institutional authorization; and,
- Research and analysis of Alaska’s postsecondary education and financial aid programs.

Commission’s Responsibilities

The Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education was created by the Alaska 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 among Alaska postsecondary institutions; and,
- Authorize postsecondary institutions and ensure their compliance with federal higher education law.

ALASKA COMMISSION MEMBERS

PATRICIA JACOBSON, CHAIR
LES MORSE, VICE CHAIR
DALE ANDERSON
DR. ERIC ASH
JAMES BAILEY
JOSH BICCHINELLA
DR. PEARL BROWER
REPRESENTATIVE HARRIET DRUMMOND
DR. KEITH HAMILTON
SENATOR GARY STEVENS
LISA PARKER
DANIEL DOMKE
RANDY WEAVER
VACANT

General Public
General Public
University of Alaska Board of Regents
Private Higher Education
General Public
Proprietary Education
Community Colleges
Alaska House of Representatives
Board of Education and Early Development
Alaska Senate
University of Alaska Board of Regents
Alaska Workforce Investment Board
General Public
Student Representative
Letter From Commission Leadership

Alaska is unique because of its vast, diverse, and magnificent landscapes. These resources are major economic drivers in our state. Yet, the most valued resource is the people of Alaska. The future of Alaska and its people is dependent upon the opportunity for Alaskans to gain postsecondary skills to innovate, work, and lead in these landscapes. This opportunity is also a challenge, with a decline in Alaska students attending postsecondary education institutions and Alaska ranking near the bottom nationally in higher-education graduation and completion rates.

The Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education’s mission is to support access to and success in postsecondary education and career training. This third edition of the Alaska Higher Education Almanac continues to address a need for accessible and concise longitudinal information about the overall state of higher education in Alaska, Alaska’s postsecondary institutions, and how Alaska compares to overall national performance. The Higher Education Almanac combines enrollment, credential attainment, and economic impact information, including data on financial aid, to offer a comprehensive picture of Alaska postsecondary education.

The Alaska Higher Education Almanac frames this data to inform Alaska’s policy makers and education leaders and to assist them in their decision-making in regard to increasing postsecondary attainment, and to highlight the importance of Alaska’s financial aid programs in that attainment. The Alaska Performance Scholarship, the Alaska Education Grant, and the state’s higher education student loans are integral in our state’s higher education successes.

The Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education delivers efficient and effective communication about the value of higher education for Alaskans by building and leveraging local, statewide, and national partnerships. This past year, ACPE partnered with the University of Alaska to focus key national education leadership on Alaska, bringing their expertise and design to enhance our mission to the State. We are grateful for these partnerships and their collaboration. We would also like to recognize the role of the Administration, the Legislature, the Alaska Department of Education and Early Development, and many other public and private partners and institutions in their support of Alaska students.

Thank you for your interest in the Alaska Higher Education Almanac. We hope that you will find it to be a useful tool in your support of higher education in Alaska.

Respectfully,

PATRICIA JACOBSON, ACPE Chair
STEPHANIE BUTLER, ACPE Executive Director
Strategic Planning

To achieve its vision of an Alaska economy driven by Alaskans with postsecondary credentials to fill Alaska’s jobs, the Network has developed a list of strategic priorities for 2019-2020 guided by several core values: Diverse, Inclusive, Equitable, Accessible, Collaborative, and Networks. The strategic priorities include:

1. Conduct high-quality research, and identify data to describe postsecondary credential completion in Alaska;
2. Increase Alaskans’ awareness of postsecondary credentials, their importance, and how to access programs leading to credential completion;
3. Align organizations to address systemic barriers to postsecondary access and completion;
4. Connect Alaska professionals working to increase postsecondary credential completion to best practices and a supportive network; and,
5. Increase the Network’s human resource capacity and financial stability.

Metrics Dashboard

As part of its strategic priority to conduct research and identify data to support the postsecondary attainment goal, the Network collaborated with ACPE in early summer 2019 to develop a metrics dashboard gauging the state’s progress (Figure 1, page 8). The dashboard includes metrics that:

- Closely track near-term changes in postsecondary enrollment and completion;
- Highlight opportunities for coordinated action based on Alaska’s barriers to postsecondary attainment.

The enrollment metric included on the dashboard is the percent of Alaska residents 18 or older without a college degree who have enrolled in college within the last three months as measured by the US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey. This information helps stakeholders
understand enrollment trends as a percent of the relevant population rather than merely counting the number of students enrolled in Alaska’s postsecondary institutions, which would include students who already have a credential.

A third of the metrics highlighted describe different ways to understand Alaska’s graduation and completion outcomes. First, Alaska’s graduation rate within 150% of normal program time is 26%. Nationally, this rate is 56%. However, Alaskans have high rates of enrollment at four-year public, open-admission institutions, which have national graduation rates around 30%. Another completion metric included is the undergraduate award rate for part-time, non-first time students, to highlight a subset of non-traditional students who may face substantial barriers to completion.

An example of a potential barrier to address is the cost burden of postsecondary education. Four-year, public tuition in Alaska is relatively affordable (Figure 24, page 19). However, Alaska’s low-income participation is the lowest in the nation (Figure 29, page 19). Furthermore, Alaska’s postsecondary institutions’ budget shortfalls in the next few years may result in increased student costs and reduced access.

This suggests that an efficient target for action to support financial access in Alaska might be to keep the cost of postsecondary education low relative to other states. Based on this understanding, the dashboard uses the education cost burden metric to track the year-over-year change in the “sticker price” faced by prospective students at four-year, public institutions as a percent of Alaska’s median household income.

Another metric in the dashboard is the high school graduation rate of Alaska Native students. Only 69% of the 2017 cohort graduated high school, compared with 82% of White students. Alaska’s overall high school graduation rate ranked 46th in the country at 78% that same year. Education research indicates that some of the variation between states’ high school graduation rates reflects underlying racial and ethnic compositions of those states. Addressing educational achievement gaps for Alaska Native students is a critical focal point for stakeholder action, and doing so would likely improve the overall high school graduation rate and increase Alaskans’ readiness for postsecondary education.

DASHBOARD METRICS:
(1) CLOSELY TRACK NEAR-TERM CHANGES IN POSTSECONDARY ENROLLMENT & COMPLETION
(2) HIGHLIGHT OPPORTUNITIES FOR COORDINATED ACTION BASED ON ALASKA’S BARRIERS TO POSTSECONDARY ATTAINMENT.”

FIGURE 1

Metrics Dashboard

Postsecondary education attainment metrics dashboard for the 65% by 2025 Goal.

Alaska Postsecondary Education Attainment Metrics - 2019 -
Goal: 65% of working-age Alaskans have a postsecondary credential by 2025

Progress is measured on Alaskans’ academic readiness for postsecondary education, access to and support for postsecondary enrollment, and credential completion rates. Green arrows (▲, ▼) show improvement from the previous year, red arrows (▲, ▼) show worsening, and the associated number indicates either a unit or percentage point change.

Alaska’s Attainment Rate
16% Certificates
9% Associate
19% Bachelor’s
7% Master’s
+ 3% Doctorate

54% working-age Alaskans with a postsecondary credential

Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education
The national adjusted cohort graduation rate for public high school students for 2016-2017 was 85%. Alaska’s rate that same year was 78%, ranking 46th in the country (National Center for Education Statistics).

Among the Class of 2019, 38% took the ACT, with an average composite score of 20.1. The national average composite score is 20.7 with 52% of graduates taking the ACT. Out of five states with similar ACT participation rates (from 31% to 42%), Alaska has the lowest average score:

- Texas 20.5
- Oregon 21.1
- Idaho 22.5
- Illinois 24.3
- Alaska 20.1

40% of the Class of 2019 took the SAT, with an average Evidence-Based Reading and Writing (ERW) score of 555 and an average Math score of 541, for a total average score of 1,096. Among five states with similar participation rates (31% to 54%), Alaska has the lowest average total score. The national average total score of all SAT test takers is 1,059.

23% of the Class of 2019 was eligible for the Alaska Performance Scholarship (APS). A third (33%) of those eligible in the Class of 2019 have since enrolled in an Alaska postsecondary institution and have earned the scholarship based on preliminary data.

---

Postsecondary Enrollments

Figure 6

College Enrollments

A

44% of the Alaska public high school Class of 2018 enrolled in college within one year of their high school graduation (National Student Clearinghouse).

B

Out of students enrolling in college within 1 year, 42% enrolled out-of-state, and 58% enrolled in-state.

Figure 7

Proportion of Alaska’s fall 2017 enrollments by: (a) gender, (b) enrollment intensity, and (c) race/ethnicity.

A

42% Male

58% Female

B

Full-time Students

Part-time Students

C

44% 56%

- 9% Alaska Native, American Indian
- 6% Asian
- 3% Black, African American
- 7% Hispanic, Latino
- 1% Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
- 54% White
- 9% Two or More
- 2% Nonresident Alien
- 9% Unknown

Out of students enrolling in college within 1 year, 42% enrolled out-of-state, and 58% enrolled in-state.

Proportion of Alaska’s fall 2017 enrollments by: (a) gender, (b) enrollment intensity, and (c) race/ethnicity.
### Total Enrollments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Enrollments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>49,679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>50,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>50,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>52,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>53,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>53,793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>51,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>51,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>51,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>49,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>46,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>44,871</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FIGURE 8: Undergraduates

- **Highest Total**: 49,974
- **Average**: 46,935
- **Lowest**: 41,684

### FIGURE 9: Graduates

- **Highest Total**: 4,056
- **Average**: 3,694
- **Lowest**: 3,187

### FIGURE 10: Enrollment Totals

- **Total enrollments (undergraduates and graduates) per year (2007—2018AY).**

---

**Note:** The text above the figures provides context for the data presented.
ENROLLMENT BY INSTITUTION

Alaska institution enrollments as a percent difference from average fall enrollment counts (2011-2017).

■ University of Alaska Anchorage
- 2011: 6.6%
- 2013: 2.9%
- 2015: 0.9%
- 2017: 16,998

■ University of Alaska Fairbanks
- 2011: 10.9%
- 2013: 5.3%
- 2015: 4.7%
- 2017: 8,758

■ University of Alaska Southeast
- 2011: 16.2%
- 2013: 8.3%
- 2015: 4.1%
- 2017: 2,879

■ AYTEC
- 2011: -39.4%
- 2013: -11.2%
- 2015: -3.2%
- 2017: 1,002

■ Alaska Bible College
- 2011: 16.2%
- 2013: 10.3%
- 2015: 12.3%
- 2017: 596

■ Alaska Christian College
- 2011: -44.4%
- 2013: -32.2%
- 2015: -10.2%
- 2017: 59

■ Alaska Career College
- 2011: -12.5%
- 2013: 30.5%
- 2015: 20.7%
- 2017: 44

■ Alaska Christian University
- 2011: 12.5%
- 2013: 30.5%
- 2015: 3.5%
- 2017: 44

■ Alaska Pacific University
- 2011: 16.2%
- 2013: 10.3%
- 2015: 12.3%
- 2017: 596

■ University of Alaska Anchorage
- 2011: 10.9%
- 2013: 5.3%
- 2015: 4.7%
- 2017: 16,998

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University of Alaska Anchorage</td>
<td>17,151</td>
<td>16,798</td>
<td>16,318</td>
<td>15,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Alaska Fairbanks</td>
<td>8,620</td>
<td>8,638</td>
<td>8,283</td>
<td>7,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Alaska Southeast</td>
<td>2,989</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>2,563</td>
<td>2,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVTEC: Alaska’s Institute of Technology</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>1,209</td>
<td>967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska Pacific University</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska Career College</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilisagvik College</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska Christian College</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska Bible College</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Western Undergraduate Exchange (WUE)

Program Enrollment, 2019AY<sup>6</sup>

- **1,237**: Alaska residents enrolled out-of-state through WUE
- **$12 million**: These students saved approximately $12 million in tuition through the WUE program

State Authorization Reciprocity Agreements (SARA)

Distance Education Program Enrollment, 2019AY<sup>7</sup>

- **5,918**: Total SARA enrollments
- **430**: Alaska enrollments from SARA states

**TOP STATES ENROLLING ALASKA STUDENTS**

- Arizona: 757
- West Virginia: 588
- Alabama: 428
- Utah: 422

**TOP STATES WITH STUDENTS AT ALASKA INSTITUTIONS**

- Washington: 62
- Texas: 38
- Colorado: 29
- Oregon: 27

---


<sup>7</sup> Alaska’s SARA enrollments are from 2018AY, National Council for State Authorization Reciprocity Agreements (SARA). Available: https://nc-sara.org/content/enrollments.
### Postsecondary Graduation

Graduation rates at Alaska postsecondary institutions within 150% of normal time, by institution (IPEDS).

#### FIGURE 15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER OF COMPLETERS</th>
<th>150% GRADUATION RATE</th>
<th>DIFFERENCE 2016AY TO 2017AY (PERCENTAGE PTS.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016AY</td>
<td>2017AY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Alaska Anchorage</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska Career College</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVTEC</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Alaska Fairbanks</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Alaska Southeast</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska Pacific University</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Federal and state financial aid disbursed in Alaska 2018FY. The amount disbursed by each financial aid program and the proportion (%) the disbursed amount represents relative to the other programs is provided below. See page 21-27 for more information about federal and state financial aid programs.
**Figure 19**

*Postsecondary Education Attainment for Alaskans 25 and older, 2017 (IPUMS 2019).*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All Alaskans (+25 Yr)</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>White, Non-Hispanic</th>
<th>Alaska Native, American Indian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some College, No Degree</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Degree</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s Degree</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate/Professional Degree</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Certificate** 16%

An estimate of Alaska’s attainment rate for certificates is 16% (based on a separate dataset as published in the 2019 Alaska Postsecondary Education Attainment metrics dashboard).

Projected job openings (2016-2026) and average annual wages in the Alaska workforce, by educational attainment. 

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

Median earnings of students 10 years after first enrollment who received federal financial aid (College Scorecard, US Department of Education). 

Alaska poverty rates by educational attainment (2017).

10 Many of the high school diploma/GED and no formal credential categories include jobs requiring apprenticeships or other vocational training. 
11 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. 
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. Figures 23 - 32 document how Alaska ranks on key metrics compared to:

- The highest-performing state
- The lowest-performing state
- Similar performing states

Please see page 35 for data notes and sources.

### FIGURE 23
Educational attainment for Alaskan residents from 2018:
(a) Some college with no degree, (b) Associate degree, (c) Bachelor’s degree, and (d) Graduate or Professional degree.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Some College, No Degree</th>
<th>Associate Degree</th>
<th>Bachelor’s Degree</th>
<th>Graduate, Professional Degree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“A high proportion of the population has attended some college but have not completed a degree.”

ALASKANS ATTEND BUT DO NOT COMPLETE POSTSECONDARY DEGREE PROGRAMS:

HIGHER EDUCATION: NATIONAL CONTEXT
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. Data for North Dakota were not available. 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 4% higher than the national average (RPP of 104), while Mississippi’s prices are 14% lower (RPP of 86). 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES</th>
<th>Some College</th>
<th>Associate</th>
<th>Bachelor's</th>
<th>Graduate</th>
<th>AVERAGE TUITION &amp; FEES ($)</th>
<th>GRADUATION RATE (%)</th>
<th>STUDENT'S COST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>$3,243</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>$7,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>$4,403</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>$5,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>$17,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>$2,152</td>
<td>58.4</td>
<td>$5,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>$3,291</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>$6,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>$1,268</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>$10,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>$3,638</td>
<td>53.6</td>
<td>$4,479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>$4,312</td>
<td>63.4</td>
<td>$9,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>73.6</td>
<td>$6,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>$2,506</td>
<td>64.4</td>
<td>$7,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>$2,901</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>$8,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>$3,080</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td>$16,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>$3,282</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>$8,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>$3,881</td>
<td>61.8</td>
<td>$14,587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>$4,255</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>$6,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>$4,923</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td>$5,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>$3,382</td>
<td>54.6</td>
<td>$6,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>$4,106</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>$6,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>$4,093</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>$5,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>$3,698</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>$7,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>$4,090</td>
<td>60.8</td>
<td>$8,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>$4,391</td>
<td>58.3</td>
<td>$8,965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>$3,469</td>
<td>62.0</td>
<td>$6,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>$5,381</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>$7,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>$3,382</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>$5,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>$3,273</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>$5,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>$3,631</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>$5,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>$3,212</td>
<td>56.2</td>
<td>$9,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>$3,075</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>$7,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>$7,337</td>
<td>70.1</td>
<td>$3,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>$4,536</td>
<td>67.2</td>
<td>$7,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>$1,066</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>$10,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>$5,229</td>
<td>59.2</td>
<td>$11,355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>$2,499</td>
<td>61.2</td>
<td>$9,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>$4,700</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td>$7,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>$3,672</td>
<td>54.6</td>
<td>$5,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>$3,876</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>$5,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>$4,487</td>
<td>55.5</td>
<td>$6,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>$5,173</td>
<td>62.9</td>
<td>$4,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>$4,564</td>
<td>67.2</td>
<td>$6,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>$4,502</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>$5,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>$6,026</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td>$5,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>$4,148</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>$7,723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>$2,209</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>$7,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>$3,781</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>$7,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>$6,414</td>
<td>65.3</td>
<td>$3,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>$5,118</td>
<td>70.5</td>
<td>$5,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>$4,078</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>$7,421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>$4,077</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>$4,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>$4,337</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td>$6,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>$3,142</td>
<td>54.1</td>
<td>$15,726</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please see page 35 for complete data notes and source references.
Primarily designed to support undergraduate students, the federal Pell Grant program awards aid to students with exceptional financial need. Award amounts change yearly and are determined based on need, cost of attendance, and enrollment type; for the 2020 award year, the maximum Pell Grant award is $6,195.

The federal work-study program provides part-time work for undergraduate and graduate students with financial need during their time enrolled in school.

These federal loan programs support students at colleges, universities, community colleges, and career or technical schools. Subsidized loans are for undergraduate students with financial need, and unsubsidized loans are for either undergraduates or graduate students and do not require the student to demonstrate financial need.

The PLUS loan program supports eligible parents and graduate or professional students to cover costs at participating postsecondary institutions.
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 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.
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.

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 is a state loan option for Alaska residents to reduce their costs for repaying their student loan debt from any lender, including federal and private loans.

University of Alaska

UA Scholars

The UA Scholars 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 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 Performance Scholarship (APS)

Since 2011, the Alaska Performance Scholarship (APS) has awarded about $70 million in scholarships to over 8,000 high-achieving students pursuing postsecondary education in Alaska. To be eligible for the scholarship, students must:

- Obtain a grade point average of 2.5 or greater;
- Score well on the SAT (at least 1060), ACT (21), or WorkKeys (13) tests; and,
- Complete a required high school curriculum.

A quarter (25%) of the Class of 2018 was eligible for the APS. A third (32%) of those eligible in the Class of 2018 earned the scholarship by enrolling in an Alaska postsecondary institution the fall following their high school graduation.

For more APS student outcomes, read the 2019 APS Outcomes Report available at ACPE.Alaska.Gov/Reports.
“SINCE 2011, $70 MILLION HAS BEEN AWARDED TO 8,000 HIGH-ACHIEVING STUDENTS.”

FIGURE 35
During College

Out of the Class of 2017, 77% of APS-eligible students had ENROLLED IN COLLEGE by fall 2018 compared with 30% of ineligible students (National Student Clearinghouse).

In fall 2018 at the University of Alaska (UA), 3% of APS recipients from the Class of 2018 needed to take DEVELOPMENTAL COURSEWORK, compared with 29% of non-recipients.

APS recipients also PERSIST LONGER at the University of Alaska; 84% of APS recipients from the Class of 2016 persisted into their second year at UA compared with 58% of non-recipients.

FIGURE 36
Post-College

APL recipients stay in Alaska longer and are employed at higher rates (2019 APS Report).

73% of APS recipients from the Class of 2011 were residents in 2018, compared with 63% of non-recipients.

91% of APS recipients and ineligible students (Classes of 2011-2014) were residents one year after leaving college after only enrolling in-state.

69% of APS recipients were employed in Alaska two years after graduating from college, compared with 56% of ineligible students. They earned similar average annual wages ($30,759 compared with $30,601).
Alaska Education Grant (AEG)

Since 2006, the Alaska Education Grant (AEG) has awarded about $45 million in needs-based grants to over 18,000 students pursuing postsecondary education in Alaska. Students are selected for grants based on their financial need, determined by income information from the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA).

Students who meet eligibility requirements are awarded based on the following prioritization criteria:

- Student’s financial need, from the student’s Expected Family Contribution (EFC) estimate calculated from the FAFSA;
- Status as recipient of the AEG in the previous academic year;
- Student’s enrollment intensity that term, with full-time students prioritized over part-time students; and,
- FAFSA filing date, beginning with the earliest date.

To date, more students have been eligible for the AEG than the amount of grant funding available for that academic year. 41% of AEG recipients from the 2016AY who submitted a FAFSA for the 2017AY were not selected for continued award. Therefore, the selection criteria above were developed to prioritize awards to the neediest students and to enable eligible students to take actions that would increase their likelihood of receiving an award, such as filing their FAFSA earlier.16

100% were low-income students, receiving on average $2,294 in AEG awards.

12% were Alaska Native or American Indian students.

40% were first-generation students.

“SINCE 2006, $45 MILLION HAS BEEN AWARDED TO 18,000 STUDENTS WITH FINANCIAL NEED.”

IN A 2017 SURVEY, FORMER AEG RECIPIENTS SAID...

$3,313 was the overall average total aid awarded to AEG recipients in 2017-2018, from grants, loans, scholarships, and other aid types.¹⁸

19.5% of all degrees, certificates, and endorsements awarded to AEG recipients were awarded to Alaska Native/American Indian students in the 2018 fiscal year.

14.6% were awarded to Alaska Native/American Indian students among the University of Alaska student body overall.¹⁸

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ANCHORAGE</th>
<th>UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS</th>
<th>UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SOUTHEAST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 General Program</td>
<td>1 General Program</td>
<td>1 Business Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Psychology</td>
<td>2 Business Administration</td>
<td>2 General Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Accounting</td>
<td>3 Biological Sciences</td>
<td>3 Social Science</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alaska Bible College

LEARN MORE | akbible.edu

- 2% — Alaska Native, American Indian
- 2% — Asian
- 0% — Black, African American
- 2% — Hispanic, Latino
- 0% — Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
- 79% — White
- 5% — Two or More
- 5% — Unknown

Alaska Career College

LEARN MORE | alaskacareercollege.edu

- 14% — Alaska Native, American Indian
- 22% — Asian
- 10% — Black, African American
- 12% — Hispanic, Latino
- 1% — Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
- 34% — White
- 5% — Two or More
- 1% — Unknown
Alaska Christian College

Enrollment (Fall 2017) 74
- Undergraduates | Graduate
- Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
- Pell Grant Recipients
- Stafford Loan Recipients
- Non-Recipients of Title IV Aid

First-to-Second Year Retention Rates
- 55% | 0% Full-Time | Part-Time

Graduation Rates Within 150% of Normal Time (2014 Cohort)
- 23% Pell Grant Recipients
- 7% Stafford Loan Recipients
- 9% Non-Recipients of Title IV Aid

Top Program Associates Awarded (2018AY)
- Theology & Religious Vocations (4)
- Education (3)
- Health Professions & Related (1)

Alaska Pacific University

Enrollment (Fall 2017) 509
- Undergraduate | Graduate
- Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
- Pell Grant Recipients
- Stafford Loan Recipients
- Non-Recipients of Title IV Aid

First-to-Second Year Retention Rates
- 78% | 100% Full-Time | Part-Time

Graduation Rates Within 150% of Normal Time (2011 Cohort)
- 25% Pell Grant Recipients
- 57% Stafford Loan Recipients
- 67% Non-Recipients of Title IV Aid

Top Program Bachelor’s Awarded (2018AY)
- Psychology (10)
- Parks, Recreation, Leisure, Fitness Studies (8)
- Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies (7)
AVTEC

LEARN MORE | avtec.edu

RACE | ETHNICITY

- 18% — Alaska Native, American Indian
- 1% — Asian
- 1% — Black, African American
- 3% — Hispanic, Latino
- 1% — Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
- 51% — White
- 5% — Two or More
- 21% — Unknown

Central Texas College (Alaska)

LEARN MORE | ctd.edu

RACE | ETHNICITY

- 0% — Alaska Native, American Indian
- 0% — Asian
- 0% — Black, African American
- 0% — Hispanic, Latino
- 0% — Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
- 0% — White
- 0% — Two or More
- 100% — Unknown

SEWARD

Enrollment (Fall 2017) 967

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Alaska Native</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Tuition & Fees (Largest Program) $3,490

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>Undergraduates</th>
<th>Graduate</th>
<th>Full-Time</th>
<th>Part-Time</th>
<th>With Some Distance Education</th>
<th>Nonresident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

First-to-Second Year Retention Rates

Graduation Rates Within 150% of Normal Time (2014 Cohort)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>Pell Grant Recipients</th>
<th>Stafford Loan Recipients</th>
<th>Non-Recipients of Title IV Aid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

FORT RICHARDSON/ELMENDORF AFB, FORT WAINWRIGHT

Alaska (In-State) Enrollment (Fall 2017) 418

Tuition & Fees $13,500

First-to-Second Year Retention Rates

Graduation Rates Within 150% of Normal Time (2011 Cohort)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>Pell Grant Recipients</th>
<th>Stafford Loan Recipients</th>
<th>Non-Recipients of Title IV Aid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

FORT RICHARDSON/ELMENDORF AFB, FORT WAINWRIGHT

Certificates

First-Time, Full-Time, Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduates (2014 Cohort)

90% Total

- Men
- Women
- White
- Alaska Native

Awards (2018AY)

- Certificate Below Bachelor’s
- Certificate Above Bachelor’s
- Associate
- Bachelor’s
- Master’s
- Doctorate/Professional Degree

Top Program Certificates Awarded (2018AY)

- Mechanic & Repair Technologies/Technicians (60)
- Engineering Technologies, Engineering-Related Fields (31)
- Precision Production (25)

Central Texas College (Alaska)

Certificates, Associate

First-Time, Full-Time, Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduates (2011 Cohort)

16% Total

- Men
- Women
- White
- Alaska Native

Alaska (In-State) Awards (2018AY)

- Certificate Below Bachelor’s
- Certificate Above Bachelor’s
- Associate
- Bachelor’s
- Master’s
- Doctorate/Professional Degree

Top Program Associates Awarded (2018AY)

- General Studies (-)
- Business Management (-)
- Criminal Justice (-)
Charter College (Alaska)

LEARN MORE | chartercollege.edu

- 76% MALE
- 24% FEMALE
- 76% 25 YR +
- 24% 18-24
- 24% 15-17
- 24% 0-5
- 24% 15-17
- 76% 25 YR +
- 24% 18-24
- 24% 15-17
- 24% 0-5

- 21% — Alaska Native, American Indian
- 1% — Asian
- 7% — Black, African American
- 5% — Hispanic, Latino
- 10% — Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
- 42% — White
- 6% — Two or More
- 8% — Unknown

Ilisaġvik College

LEARN MORE | ilisagvik.edu

- 56% MALE
- 44% FEMALE
- 56% 25 YR +
- 44% 18-24
- 44% 15-17
- 44% 0-5
- 44% 15-17
- 56% 25 YR +
- 44% 18-24
- 44% 15-17
- 44% 0-5

- 71% — Alaska Native, American Indian
- 13% — Asian
- 0% — Black, African American
- 2% — Hispanic, Latino
- 2% — Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
- 13% — White
- 0% — Two or More
- 0% — Unknown

ANCHORAGE, WASILLA

First-Time, Full-Time, Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduates (2011 Cohort)

- 48% Total
- 42% Men
- 51% Women
- 50% White
- 32% Alaska Native

Alaska (In-State) Awards (2018AY)

- 254 Certificate Below Bachelor's
- 79 Associate
- 17 Bachelor's
- Master's
- Doctorate/Professional Degree

Top Program Certificates Awarded (2018AY)

- Medical Assistant (75)
- AAS in Nursing (47)
- Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning, Refrigeration (36)

Enrollment (Fall 2017) 966
100% | 0% Undergraduate | Graduate
100% | 0% Full-Time | Part-Time
78% | 0% With Some Distance Education
2% | 0% Nonresident

Tuition & Fees $18,884
82% (AVG $6,246) Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
53% (AVG $4,413) Pell Grant
2.8% (AVG $3,090) Alaska Performance Scholarship
21% (AVG $2,830) Alaska Education Grant
67% (AVG $8,537) Federal Student Loans
1.7% (AVG $13,399) Alaska State Education Loans

First-to-Second Year Retention Rates
50% | 0% Full-Time | Part-Time

Graduation Rates Within 150% of Normal Time (2011 Cohort)
47% | 0% Pell Grant Recipients
48% | 0% Stafford Loan Recipients
48% | 0% Non-Recipients of Title IV Aid

UTOQIAĠVIK

First-Time, Full-Time, Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduates (2013 Cohort)

- 29% Total
- 29% Men
- 29% Women
- 29% White
- 29% Alaska Native

Awards (2018AY)

- 56 Certificate Below Bachelor's
- 21 Associate
- 0 Bachelor’s
- Master’s
- Doctorate/Professional Degree

Top Program Certificates Awarded (2018AY)

- Health Professions & Related (21)
- Construction Trades (18)
- Business, Management, Marketing, & Related (9)

Enrollment (Fall 2017) 111
100% | 0% Undergraduate | Graduate
46% | 54% Full-Time | Part-Time
78% | 0% With Some Distance Education
0% | 0% Nonresident

Tuition & Fees $4,300
23% (AVG $10,293) Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
9% (AVG $1,763) Pell Grant
0.9% (AVG $1,763) Alaska Performance Scholarship
13% (AVG $1,692) Alaska Education Grant
0% | 0% Federal Student Loans
0% | 0% Alaska State Education Loans

First-to-Second Year Retention Rates
50% | 67% Full-Time | Part-Time

Graduation Rates Within 150% of Normal Time (2013 Cohort)
- Pell Grant Recipients
- Stafford Loan Recipients
- Non-Recipients of Title IV Aid
**University of Alaska Anchorage**

LEARN MORE | uaf.edu

- **RACE | ETHNICITY**
  - 6% — Alaska Native, American Indian
  - 8% — Asian
  - 3% — Black, African American
  - 8% — Hispanic, Latino
  - 1% — Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
  - 56% — White
  - 10% — Two or More
  - 6% — Unknown

**FAIRBANKS, DILLINGHAM, KING SALMON, TOGIAK, NEW STUYAHOK, KOTZEBUE, BETHEL, NOME**

LEARN MORE | uaa.alaska.edu

- **RACE | ETHNICITY**
  - 13% — Alaska Native, American Indian
  - 2% — Asian
  - 2% — Black, African American
  - 6% — Hispanic, Latino
  - 0% — Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander
  - 52% — White
  - 7% — Two or More
  - 15% — Unknown

---

### University of Alaska Anchorage

**Enrollment (Fall 2017)**

- 15,733

**Tuition & Fees**

- $8,580

**First-to-Second Year Retention Rates**

- 69% | 51% Full-Time | Part-Time

**Graduation Rates Within 150% of Normal Time (2011 Cohort)**

- 17% Pell Grant Recipients
- 18% Stafford Loan Recipients
- 30% Non-Recipients of Title IV Aid

---

### University of Alaska Fairbanks

**Enrollment (Fall 2017)**

- 7,664

**Tuition & Fees**

- $6,657

**First-to-Second Year Retention Rates**

- 77% | 64% Full-Time | Part-Time

**Graduation Rates Within 150% of Normal Time (2011 Cohort)**

- 20% Pell Grant Recipients
- 31% Stafford Loan Recipients
- 36% Non-Recipients of Title IV Aid
University of Alaska Southeast

First-Time, Full-Time, Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduates (2011 Cohort)
- 20% Total
  - 17% Men
  - 24% Women
  - 22% White
  - 0% Alaska Native

Alaska (In-State) Awards (2018AY)
- Certificate Below Bachelor's
- Certificate Above Bachelor's
- Associate
- Bachelor's
- Master's
- Doctorate/Professional Degree

Top Program Bachelor's Awarded (2018AY)
- Business, Management, Marketing, & Related (52)
- Social Sciences (17)
- Education (15)

Wayland Baptist University (Alaska)

First-Time, Full-Time, Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduates (2011 Cohort)
- 235 Certificate Below Bachelor's
- 79 Certificate Above Bachelor's
- 97 Associate
- 134 Bachelor's
- 123 Master's
- Doctorate/Professional Degree

Top Program Bachelor's Awarded (2018AY)
- Business, Management, Marketing, & Related (52)
- Social Sciences (17)
- Education (15)

ANCHORAGE, FAIRBANKS

Enrollment (Fall 2017) 462
- 72% Undergraduate | 28% Graduate
- 47% Full-Time | 53% Part-Time
- 99% With Some Distance Education
- 0% Nonresident

Tuition & Fees $10,640
- 0% Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
- 30% AVG $3,080 Pell Grant
- 0% AVG $3,496 Alaska Performance Scholarship
- 6.3% AVG $2,136 Alaska Education Grant
- 0.6% AVG $3,070 Alaska State Education Loans

First-to-Second Year Retention Rates
- 42% Full-Time | 44% Part-Time

Graduation Rates Within 150% of Normal Time (2011 Cohort)
- 19% Pell Grant Recipients
- 21% Stafford Loan Recipients
- 28% Non-Recipients of Title IV Aid

JUNEAU, KETCHIKAN, SITKA

Enrollment (Fall 2017) 2,342
- 89% Undergraduate | 12% Graduate
- 30% Full-Time | 70% Part-Time
- 68% With Some Distance Education
- 1% Nonresident

Tuition & Fees $7,092
- 32% AVG $5,150 Undergraduates Receive Gift Aid
- 18% AVG $3,496 Pell Grant
- 7% AVG $3,070 Alaska Performance Scholarship
- 6.3% AVG $2,136 Alaska Education Grant
- 0.6% AVG $2,078 Alaska State Education Loans

First-to-Second Year Retention Rates
- 70% Full-Time | 17% Part-Time

Graduation Rates Within 150% of Normal Time (2011 Cohort)
- 19% Pell Grant Recipients
- 21% Stafford Loan Recipients
- 28% Non-Recipients of Title IV Aid

University of Alaska Southeast

LEARN MORE | uas.alaska.edu

Wayland Baptist University (Alaska)

LEARN MORE | wbu.edu/AK

University of Alaska Southeast

LEARN MORE | uas.alaska.edu

Wayland Baptist University (Alaska)

LEARN MORE | wbu.edu/AK

University of Alaska Southeast

LEARN MORE | uas.alaska.edu

Wayland Baptist University (Alaska)

LEARN MORE | wbu.edu/AK
## A Head of Time Design Academy

**Location**: Anchorage  

- **Programs**: Hairdresser, Barber, Esthetician, Instructor, Manicuring, Braid, Barber/Hairdressing Dual, Barber/Hairdressing Refresher  
- **Enrollment**: Hairdressers (4); Barber/Hairdresser Dual (1); Hairdressers (2); Braid (3); Instructor (1)  
- **Graduation Rate**: 100% of Fall 2018 completed by Fall 2019  
- **Tuition & Fees**: Varies: $599 (Manicuring) to $1225 (Barber/Hairdressing Dual)  
- **Financial Aid**: Alaska State Education Loans, Alaska Performance Scholarship, Veterans Affairs Educational Benefits, Alaska Native Corporations, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Nine Star Education and Employment, Job Training and Work Readiness

## Alaska Driving Academy: Truck Driving Division

**Location**: Soldotna  

- **Programs**: Entry Level Driver Training Program (PTDI certificate)  
- **Enrollment**: 6 (September 2019)  
- **Graduation Rate**: 100% (2018)  
- **Tuition & Fees**: $4,695 (plus DMV permit/license fees)  
- **Financial Aid**: Alaska Performance Scholarship, Alaska Job Center, Nine Star Education and Employment, Alaska Housing Authority, Bristol Bay Native Corporation, Other Corporations

## Alaska Nail and Skin Academy

**Location**: Anchorage  

- **Programs**: Advanced Manicuring with Endorsement, Esthetics, Instructor, Fast-Track Programs  
- **Enrollment**: Advanced Manicuring (5); Fast Track B, Artificial Nail Application (2)  
- **Graduation Rate**: 100%  
- **Tuition & Fees**: $1,995 (Fast Track B Artificial Nail Application); $3,195 (Advanced Manicuring)  
- **Financial Aid**: State & Local Organizations & Programs, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Nine Star Education & Employment, Jump Start, Alaska Native Corporations

## Center for Employment Education

**Location**: Anchorage  

- **Programs**: Basic Driver Training (CDL-A), Fast Track CDL-A, CDL-B, CDL A/B, Passenger Bus, First Aid/CPR/AED, OSHA Forklift, Flagger Training, OSHA, Rigger/Signal person, Boom Truck, 49 CFR 172.704, Transportation Awareness, Hazardous Material Transportation Specialist, HAZWOPER  
- **Enrollment**: 682 (2018)  
- **Graduation Rate**: 85%  
- **Tuition & Fees**: Varies  
- **Financial Aid**: Alaska State Education Loans, Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Alaska Native Organizations, Veterans Affairs Education Benefits

## Glenda’s Training Center

**Location**: Wasilla  

- **Programs**: Hairdresser, Barber, Esthetics, Manicurist with Endorsement, Barber, Barber/Hairdresser, Instructor  
- **Enrollment**: Hairdresser (4); Esthetics (6); Manicurist (3)  
- **Graduation Rate**:  
- **Tuition & Fees**: Varies: Up to $13,525 (Barber/Hairdresser Dual)  
- **Financial Aid**: Alaska State Education Loans, Alaska Performance Scholarship, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

## Kenai Peninsula Driving Instruction

**Location**: Kenai  

- **Programs**: Commercial Driving for Beginners, Commercial Driver Training  
- **Enrollment**: 69  
- **Graduation Rate**: 99%  
- **Tuition & Fees**: Varies: $1,200 (CDL 8 Hour) to $6,000 (Beginner CDL)  
- **Financial Aid**: Alaska Performance Scholarship, State and federal grants, Alaska Native Corporations

## Metroasis

**Location**: Anchorage  

- **Programs**: Esthetician, Hairdresser, Instructor, Nails  
- **Enrollment**: Hairdressing (9); Esthetics (40)  
- **Graduation Rate**: Hairdressing (89%); Esthetics (100%)  
- **Tuition & Fees**: $250 (Nails); $4,325 (Instructor); $6,860 (Esthetician); $8,350 (Hairdressing)  
- **Financial Aid**: Alaska State Education Loans, Alaska Performance Scholarship

## Northern Industrial Training Institute

**Location**: Palmer  

- **Programs**: Pro Truck Driver, Structural Welding, Advanced Welding, Ultimate Welding, Aluminum Welding, Fabrication Welding, Pipe Welding, Service Oiler, Outboard Mechanics, ATV Mechanics, Construction Equipment Training, Project Management, Health, Safety, and Environmental Technician  
- **Enrollment**: Pro Truck Driver (127); Structural Welding (40); Advanced Welding (12); Ultimate Welding (11) Aluminum Welding (3); Pipe Welding (2); Service Oiler (11); Outboard Mechanics (2); ATV Mechanics (6); Construction Equipment Training (48); Project Management (9); Health, Safety, and Environmental Technician (15) (2018)  
- **Graduation Rate**: Varies: 72% (Pro Truck Driver 160 Hour); 100% (Pro Truck Driver 320 Hour)  
- **Tuition & Fees**: Varies: $5,000 (Project Management) to $18,250 (Ultimate Welding)  
- **Financial Aid**: Alaska State Education Loans, Alaska Performance Scholarship, Veterans Affairs Education Benefits, Alaska Native Scholarships & Grants

## Trend Setters School of Beauty

**Location**: Anchorage  

- **Programs**: Hairdressing  
- **Enrollment**: 29  
- **Graduation Rate**: 95%  
- **Tuition & Fees**: $8,500  
- **Financial Aid**: Alaska State Education Loans, Alaska Performance Scholarship, Veterans Affairs Education Benefits, GI Bill, Alaska Native Corporations, Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development

## Yuut Elitnaurviat: The People’s Learning Center

**Location**: Bethel  

- **Programs**: Adult Basic Education Program, Apprenticeship Program, Aircraft Maintenance Program, Others  
- **Enrollment**: 1,052 (2019FY)  
- **Graduation Rate**: 75%  
- **Tuition & Fees**: Varies  
- **Financial Aid**: Alaska State Education Loans, Alaska Performance Scholarship, Various Corporations

---

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).
**DATA NOTES**

**ADDITIONAL TRAINING CENTERS**

(ACPE-Authorized Institutions)

**Higher Education: Alaska Context**

Alaska PEAKS assessment information and public high school graduation rates 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 and Career Readiness. 2019 published by ACT and SAT scores are from the CollegeBoard’s 2019 SAT Suite of Assessments Annual Report. Postsecondary enrollments for Alaska’s Class of 2018 after high school are from the National Student Clearinghouse’s StudentTracker service. All other postsecondary enrollments, enrollment intensity, and demographics are from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Data Center 12 month or Fall enrollments, using final release data where available. Federal financial aid totals are from the U.S. Department of Education Federal Student Aid Office. Title IV Program Volume Reports, 2017-2018 New Disbursements by Location, Alaska available: https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/about/data-center/student/title-iv. Summary of UA Scholars financial aid disbursed 2017-2018 aid year is from the 2019 UA Year in Review Table 1.7 Average Amount of Financial Aid Paid to UA Scholars, available: https://www.alaska.edu/files/ira/UAQ-Overall-2019-04-11.pdf. Graduation rates for 2014AY through 2016AY are from the IPEDS Data Center Graduation Rates final release data. Bachelor’s degree completion ranked by top five first majors are from the IPEDS Data Center 2018AY Completions preliminary release data. Poverty rates by educational attainment level are from the 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates from the US Census Bureau table B17003 available at data.census.gov.

**National Education: National Context**

National and state degree attainment rates are from the 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year estimates from the US Census Bureau table DP03. Graduation rates by state were aggregated and downloaded from the Chronicle of Higher Education’s micro-site “College Completion” available at collegecompletion.chronicle.com. “College Completion” uses IPEDS data. 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 33 are from the National Center for Education Statistics 2018 Digest of Education Statistics, table 330.20, available at nces.ed.gov/programs/digest. Average tuition and fees are for full-time students during the 2018AY. Low-income college participation by state was provided by the Pell Institute for the Study of Opportunity in Higher Education. Income inequality in Figure 28 uses the Gini coefficient and is from 2017, published in the 2018 Pell Institute Indicators of Higher Education Equity in the United States Figure 81 available at http://pellinstitute.org/indicators/reports_2018.pdf. 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. Information on student debt in Figure 30 is from College Insight available at ticas.org/psd/stat-state-data-from-the-institute-for-college-access-success-project-on-student-debt/using-data-licensed-from-2018-petersons-llc-for-the-college-grading-class-of-2017-bachelors-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. North Dakota data were not available. Data on state appropriations to postsecondary institutions and students’ share (net tuition as a proportion of total educational revenues) in Figure 25 and 26 are from the State Higher Education Finance 2018 Fiscal Year from the State Higher Education Officials Association (SHEEO), available at sheeo.org. Information about cost of living from Figure 31 is from the US Bureau of Economic Analysis within the US Department of Commerce at bea.gov/data/prices-inflation/regional-price-parties-state-and-metro-area.

**Institutional Profiles**

Postsecondary institutional profile data for Alaska Bible College, Alaska Career College, Alaska Christian College, Alaska Pacific University, AVTEC, Ilisagvik College, and the University of Alaska are from the US Department of Education National Center for Education Statistics Integrated Postsecondary Education Data Systems (IPEDS) provisional release data for 2017-2018 (fall enrollment and completions/awards), 2018-2019 (tuition), 2017 (graduation rates), and 2016-2017 (financial aid). Age groups and distance education are reported for undergraduate students only.

Postsecondary institutional profile data for Central Texas College, Charter College, and Wayland Baptist University were from IPEDS provisional release data for 2017 (graduation rates), combined with survey information reported to ACPE of students enrolled in Alaska for fall 2017 (enrollment), and include 2017-2018 (financial aid, completions/awards), and 2018-2019 (tuition).

Workforce training program information was requested from each institution fall 2019 and were included to the extent each institution contributed to the Almanac. Internal Almanac data from 2018FY were used to report on APS, AEG, and student loan data for this publication. This publication is intended to align with fall 2017 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 more IPEDS data, visit nces.ed.gov/ipeds/use-the-data.

For questions about the data used in this report or for additional information about Alaska postsecondary education research, contact ACPE’s Research Analyst, Gretchen Becker at GRETCHEN.BECKER@ALASKA.GOV or visit ACPE.ALSAKA.GOV/REPORTS.

**TO LEAVE FEEDBACK ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION FOR CONSIDERATION IN FUTURE EDITIONS, PLEASE VISIT SURVEYMONKEY.COM/R/AKALMANAC.**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Academy of Hair Design

Alaska Academy of Advanced Cosmetology

Alaska Institute of Oriental Medicine, Acupuncture, & Massage Therapy

Amundsen Educational Center

Central Council Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of AK Vocational Training & Resource Center

Hair Science

Shaw Fire Academy of Hair Design

The Esthetics District
ACPE provides its programs and services to all persons without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, gender, age, political affiliation, or disability.

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

PO Box 110505, Juneau, Alaska 99811-0505
800-441-2962 | in Juneau 907-465-2962
TTY: Dial 771 or 800-770-8973
ACPE.Alaska.Gov

ACPE provides its programs and services to all persons without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, gender, age, political affiliation, or disability.

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