

**MEASURING UP**

**2006**

**THE STATE REPORT CARD  
ON HIGHER EDUCATION**

**ALASKA**



**THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR  
PUBLIC POLICY AND  
HIGHER EDUCATION**

# WHAT IS MEASURING UP?

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The purpose of this state report card is to provide the general public and policymakers with information they can use to assess and improve postsecondary education in each state. *Measuring Up 2006* is the fourth in a series of biennial report cards.

*Measuring Up 2006* evaluates states on their performance in higher education because it is the states that are primarily responsible for educational access and quality in the United States. In this report card, “higher education” refers to all education and training beyond high school, including all public and private, two- and four-year, for-profit and nonprofit institutions.

The report card grades states in six overall performance categories:

- **Preparation:** How adequately does the state prepare students for education and training beyond high school?
- **Participation:** Do state residents have sufficient opportunities to enroll in education and training beyond high school?
- **Affordability:** How affordable is higher education for students and their families?
- **Completion:** Do students make progress toward and complete their certificates or degrees in a timely manner?
- **Benefits:** What benefits does the state receive from having a highly educated population?
- **Learning:** What is known about student learning as a result of education and training beyond high school?

Each state receives a letter grade in each performance category. Each grade is based on the state’s performance on several indicators, or quantitative measures, in that category.

*Measuring Up 2006* is the first edition that includes data in the Learning category for all 50 states on the extent to which colleges and universities prepare students to contribute to the workforce.

As in *Measuring Up 2004*, most states in 2006 receive an “Incomplete” in Learning due to the lack of reported information.

This year, however, nine states (Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, and South Carolina) receive a “Plus.” For more information on these states and the Learning category, see page 12 of this state report card.

In four of the performance categories—Preparation, Participation, Completion, and Benefits—grades are calculated by comparing each state’s current performance to that of the best-performing states. This comparison provides a basis for evaluating each state’s performance within a national context and encourages each state to “measure up” to the highest-performing states.

In the Affordability category, however, the United States as a whole is “measuring down.” That is, even in the best-performing states, higher education has become *less* rather than *more* affordable when the costs of attending college are considered relative to family income. As a result, state grades in the Affordability category are calculated by comparing each state’s current performance with the performance of the best states in the early 1990s. This comparison allows policymakers to examine their state’s results relative to other states, while also encouraging improved performance over time. The Affordability category is the only one in which no state receives an A—the highest grade is a C–.

*Measuring Up 2006* also compares each state’s current performance with its own performance in the early 1990s. Although this historical comparison is not graded, it is offered so that states can examine their trends in performance—both improvements and declines—over time. All data are drawn from reliable national sources. (For more information, please see the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2006* at [www.highereducation.org](http://www.highereducation.org).)

*Measuring Up 2006* is the first edition that offers international comparisons that provide essential information on how well the United States and each of the 50 states are preparing residents with the knowledge and skills necessary to compete effectively in a global economy. Every state is compared with nations associated with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

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## A Snapshot of Change Over Time

Academic preparation for college has continued to improve since the early 1990s, which is approximately when the most reliable data became available for meaningful comparisons. High school graduates are, in general, better prepared for college today than their peers were about a decade ago, as indicated by a greater proportion of high school students enrolled in a college-preparatory curriculum and scoring higher on national assessment examinations. Most states, however, and the United States as a whole, continue to show little progress in translating these gains into improvements at the college level.

**Preparation:** 45 states improved on more than half of the indicators; 5 improved on some of the indicators.

**Participation:** 8 states improved on more than half of the indicators; 28 improved on some of the indicators; 14 declined on most or all of the indicators.

**Affordability:** 1 state improved on more than half of the indicators; 32 improved on some of the indicators; 17 declined on most or all of the indicators.

**Completion:** 35 states improved on more than half of the indicators; 13 improved on some of the indicators; 2 declined on most or all of the indicators.

**Benefits:** 40 states improved on more than half of the indicators; 8 improved on some of the indicators; 2 declined on most or all of the indicators.



# ALASKA

Alaska’s underperformance in educating its young population could limit the state’s access to a competitive workforce and weaken its economy over time. As the well-educated baby boomer generation begins to retire, the young population that will replace it does not appear prepared educationally to maintain or enhance the state’s position in a global economy. The proportion of 9th graders graduating from high school within four years is among the lowest in the country. Moreover, relatively few students who enroll in college earn certificates or degrees. Since the early 1990s, colleges and universities in Alaska have become less affordable for students and their families. If these trends are not addressed, they could undermine the state’s ability to develop an educated workforce.

## Strengths

### Preparation

■ Alaska compares well with leading states on the number of secondary school students taught by teachers with an undergraduate or graduate major in the subject they are teaching.

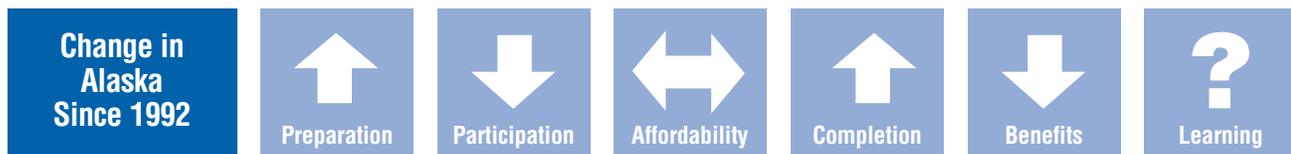
### Participation

■ A very high percentage of working-age adults enroll part-time in college-level education or training. However, Alaska has seen one of the steepest declines in the nation on this measure over the past decade.

## Weaknesses

### Preparation

■ Low-income 8th graders perform poorly on national assessments in math. Over the past nine years, Alaska’s substantial decline on this measure contrasts with a nationwide increase.



### What do the arrows mean?

- The state has improved on more than half of the indicators in the category.
- The state has improved on some, but no more than half, of the indicators in the category.
- The state has declined on most or all indicators.

- Very small proportions of 11th and 12th graders score well on Advanced Placement tests.

### **Participation**

- Ninth graders are not very likely to enroll in college within four years. The proportion of students graduating from high school within four years is one of the lowest in the country, and has dropped more than the nation as a whole over the past decade.

### **Affordability**

- Net college costs for low- and middle-income students to attend public four-year colleges and universities represent more than one-third of their annual family income. (Net college costs equal tuition, room, and board after financial aid.) These institutions enroll about 92% of students in the state.

- Alaska makes a very low investment in need-based financial aid compared with top-performing states, and the state offers no low-tuition college opportunities.

### **Completion**

- A very low percentage of college students earn a bachelor's degree within six years of enrolling. However, this percentage has increased over the past seven years—outpacing the national improvement on this measure.

- Likewise, a very small proportion of students complete certificates and degrees relative to the number enrolled, although Alaska has shown some of the greatest improvement among states on this measure.

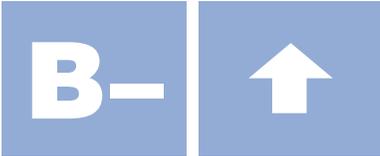
- When compared internationally, Alaska ranks very low in the number of certificates and degrees produced relative to the number of students enrolled—behind such low-performing nations as the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Mexico.

### **Benefits**

- Over the past 12 years, the gap has widened between whites and non-whites in the percentage who have a bachelor's degree.

2006  
Grade

Change  
Over Time



*Alaska has improved in preparing students to perform well in college, and this year receives a B- in preparation.*

## Graded Information

Compared with other states:

- The performance of 8th graders in Alaska on national assessments in math is fair; however, they perform fairly poorly on national assessments in reading.

- Low-income 8th graders perform poorly on national assessments in math.

- Very small proportions of 11th and 12th graders score well on Advanced Placement tests, but fair proportions score well on college entrance exams.

- About three-quarters of secondary school students are taught by qualified teachers, which compares well with top-performing states.

## Change in Graded Measures

- Over the past nine years, the percentage of low-income 8th graders performing well on national assessments in math has decreased. Alaska is one of only five states to decline on this measure.

- The percentage of secondary school students taught by qualified teachers has increased substantially.

## Other Key Facts

- Among young adults, 11% receive a General Education Development (GED) diploma rather than a high school diploma, the highest percentage in the nation.

PREPARATION	ALASKA		Top States 2006
	1992*	2006	
<b>High School Completion (20%)</b>			
18- to 24-year-olds with a high school credential	87%	89% <sup>†</sup>	94%
<b>K-12 Course Taking (35%)</b>			
9th to 12th graders taking at least one upper-level math course	n/a	n/a	64%
9th to 12th graders taking at least one upper-level science course	n/a	n/a	40%
8th grade students taking algebra	n/a	n/a	35%
12th graders taking at least one upper-level math course	n/a	n/a	66%
<b>K-12 Student Achievement (35%)</b>			
8th graders scoring at or above "proficient" on the national assessment exam:			
in math	n/a	29%	38%
in reading	n/a	26%	38%
in science	31%	n/a	41%
in writing	n/a	n/a	41%
Low-income 8th graders scoring at or above "proficient" on the national assessment exam in math	16%	14%	22%
Number of scores in the top 20% nationally on SAT/ACT college entrance exam per 1,000 high school graduates	168	178	237
Number of scores that are 3 or higher on an Advanced Placement subject test per 1,000 high school juniors and seniors	64	113	217
<b>Teacher Quality (10%)</b>			
7th to 12th graders taught by teachers with a major in their subject	54%	72%	81%

\*The indicators report data beginning in 1992 or the closest year for which reliable data are available. See the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2006*.

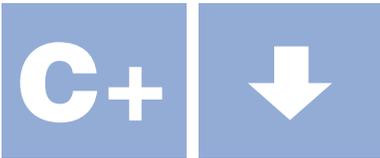
<sup>†</sup>Seventy-eight percent of 18-24-year-olds have a regular high school diploma; 11% have a GED. The numbers shown for a regular high school diploma and a GED may not exactly equal the number for a high school credential due to rounding.

- About 11% of children under age 18 live in poverty, compared with a national rate of 18%.
- Policymakers and state residents do not have access to important information about the courses students take in high school, about 8th graders taking algebra, or about 8th graders' performance in writing and science because the state declined to participate in the national survey and assessments.

The preparation category measures how well a state's K–12 schools prepare students for education and training beyond high school. The opportunities that residents have to enroll in and benefit from higher education depend heavily on the performance of their state's K–12 educational system.

2006  
Grade

Change  
Over Time



*Alaska has lost ground in its efforts to enroll students in higher education. Alaska receives a C+ in participation this year.*

## Graded Information

Compared with other states:

■ The chance of Alaska high school students enrolling in college by age 19 is very low, because few students graduate from high school and enroll in college. The proportion of students graduating from high school within four years is among the lowest in the country.

■ However, a very high percentage of working-age adults (ages 25 to 49) are enrolled part-time in college-level education or training.

## Change in Graded Measures

Over the past decade:

■ The percentage of working-age adults who are enrolled part-time in college-level education or training has declined by 25%—among the largest declines in the nation. Nonetheless, the state's current performance on this measure remains very good compared with other states.

PARTICIPATION	ALASKA		Top States 2006
	1992*	2006	
<b>Young Adults (60%)</b>			
Chance for college by age 19	29%	28%	53%
18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college	29%	30%	41%
<b>Working-Age Adults (40%)</b>			
25- to 49-year-olds enrolled part-time in any type of postsecondary education	6.0%	4.5%	5.1%

\*The indicators report data beginning in 1992 or the closest year for which reliable data are available. See the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2006*.

## Other Key Facts

■ The state's population is projected to grow by 17% from 2005 to 2020, above the national rate of 14%. During approximately the same period, the number of high school graduates is projected to decrease by 4%.

■ About 10% of the adult population has less than a high school diploma or its equivalent, compared with 14% of adults nationwide.

■ In Alaska, 1,553 more students are leaving the state than are entering to attend college. About 44% of Alaska high school graduates who go to college attend college out of state.

The participation category addresses the opportunities for state residents to enroll in higher education. A strong grade in participation generally indicates that state residents have high individual expectations for education and that the state provides enough spaces and types of educational programs for its residents.

2006  
Grade

Change  
Over Time



Alaska made no notable progress in making higher education affordable. This year Alaska receives an F in affordability.

## Graded Information

■ Compared with best-performing states, families in Alaska devote a large share of family income, even after financial aid, to attend public four-year colleges and universities, which enroll 92% of college students in the state.

■ Alaska's investment in need-based financial aid is very low when compared with top-performing states, and the state does not offer low-priced college opportunities.

■ Undergraduate students borrowed on average \$3,432 in 2005.

## Change in Graded Measures

■ Over the past several years, the share of family income, even after financial aid, needed to pay for college expenses has increased from 17% to 23% at community colleges, and from 17% to 24% at public four-year institutions.

## Other Key Facts

■ In Alaska, 92% of students are enrolled in public four-year colleges and universities.

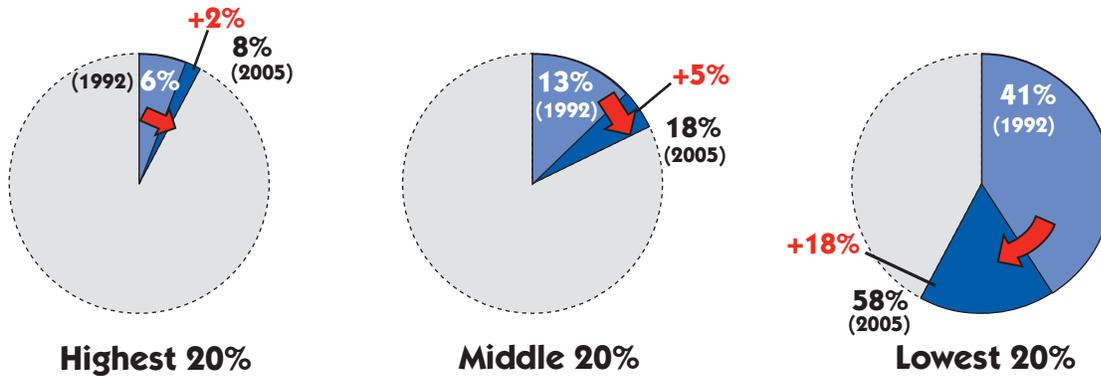
AFFORDABILITY	ALASKA		Top States In Early 1990s
	1992*	2006	
<b>Family Ability to Pay (50%)</b>			
Percent of income (average of all income groups) needed to pay for college expenses minus financial aid:			
at community colleges	17%	23%	15%
at public 4-year colleges/universities	17%	24%	16%
at private 4-year colleges/universities	34%	49%	32%
<b>Strategies for Affordability (40%)</b>			
State investment in need-based financial aid as compared to the federal investment	5%	6%	89%
At lowest-priced colleges, the share of income that the poorest families need to pay for tuition	10%	17%	7%
<b>Reliance on Loans (10%)</b>			
Average loan amount that undergraduate students borrow each year	\$3,101	\$3,432	\$2,619

\*The indicators report data beginning in 1992 or the closest year for which reliable data are available. See the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2006*.

Note: In the affordability category, the lower the figures the better the performance for all indicators except for "State investment in need-based financial aid."

The affordability category measures whether students and families can afford to pay for higher education, given income levels, financial aid, and the types of colleges and universities in the state.

**College in Alaska Has Become Less Affordable, Particularly for Low-Income Families (1992–2005)**



Net costs to attend public 4-year colleges as a share of income for different income families.

**Financial Burden to Pay for College Varies Widely Among Different Income Families in the State**

Those who are striving to reach or stay in the middle class—the 40% of the population with the lowest incomes—earn on average \$24,652.

**Note**

The numbers shown for tuition, room, and board minus financial aid may not exactly equal net college cost due to rounding.

■ If a student from such a family were to attend a public four-year college in the state, their net cost to attend college would represent about 36% of their income annually:

Tuition, room, and board: \$10,424  
 Financial aid received: -\$ 1,465  
 Net college cost: \$ 8,958  
 Percent of income: 36%

<b>A CLOSER LOOK AT FAMILY ABILITY TO PAY</b>	<b>Average family income</b>	<b>Community colleges</b>		<b>Public 4-year colleges/universities</b>		<b>Private 4-year colleges/universities</b>	
		<b>Net college cost*</b>	<b>Percent of income needed to pay net college cost</b>	<b>Net college cost*</b>	<b>Percent of income needed to pay net college cost</b>	<b>Net college cost*</b>	<b>Percent of income needed to pay net college cost</b>
<b>Income groups used to calculate 2006 family ability to pay</b>							
20% of the population with the lowest income	\$15,003	\$8,249	55%	\$8,740	58%	\$18,092	121%
20% of the population with lower-middle income	\$34,300	\$8,546	25%	\$9,177	27%	\$18,459	54%
20% of the population with middle income	\$54,706	\$8,802	16%	\$9,729	18%	\$18,710	34%
20% of the population with upper-middle income	\$82,216	\$8,880	11%	\$9,751	12%	\$18,756	23%
20% of the population with the highest income	\$128,909	\$8,901	7%	\$9,802	8%	\$18,964	15%
<b>40% of the population with the lowest income</b>	<b>\$24,652</b>	<b>\$8,398</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>\$8,958</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>\$18,276</b>	<b>74%</b>

\*Net college cost equals tuition, room, and board, minus financial aid.

2006  
Grade

Change  
Over Time



*Despite substantial improvement, Alaska is one of the worst-performing states in the proportion of students earning certificates or degrees in a timely manner. This year Alaska is one of only two states to receive an F in completion.*

## Graded Information

Compared with other states:

- Only fair percentages of first-year students in community colleges and four-year colleges and universities return for their second year.

- A very small percentage (21%) of first-time, full-time college students complete a bachelor's degree within six years of entering college.

- A very small proportion of students complete certificates and degrees relative to the number enrolled.

## Change in Graded Measures

- Over the past 15 years, the percentage of freshmen at four-year colleges and universities returning for their sophomore year has increased slightly.

- During the past seven years, the percentage of first-time, full-time college students earning a bachelor's degree within six years of enrolling in college has increased by 10%, compared with a nationwide increase of 6%. However, Alaska's current performance remains very low when compared with other states.

COMPLETION	ALASKA		Top States 2006
	1992*	2006	
<b>Persistence (20%)<sup>†</sup></b>			
1st year community college students returning their second year	n/a	50%	62%
Freshmen at 4-year colleges/universities returning their sophomore year	59%	64%	82%
<b>Completion (80%)</b>			
First-time, full-time students completing a bachelor's degree within 6 years of college entrance	19%	21%	64%
Certificates, degrees, and diplomas awarded at all colleges and universities per 100 undergraduate students	6	9	20

\*The indicators report data beginning in 1992 or the closest year for which reliable data are available.

<sup>†</sup>2006 data may not be entirely comparable with data from previous years.

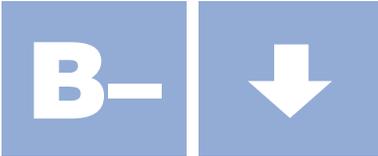
See the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2006*.

- Over the past 12 years, the state has substantially increased the proportion of students completing certificates and degrees relative to the number enrolled, making it one of the fastest-improving states on this measure. Nonetheless, Alaska's current performance relative to other states remains very low.

The completion category addresses whether students continue through their educational programs and earn certificates or degrees in a timely manner. Certificates and degrees from one- and two-year programs as well as the bachelor's degree are included.

2006  
Grade

Change  
Over Time



Alaska is one of only two states to see a decline in the benefits the state receives from having a more highly educated population. This year Alaska earns a B- in benefits.

## Graded Information

Compared with other states:

- Only a fair proportion of residents have a bachelor's degree, and the economic benefits to the state as a result are very low.

- However, residents contribute substantially to the civic good, as measured by charitable giving and voting.

## Change in Graded Measures

Over the past 12 years:

- The economic benefits that Alaska enjoys as a result of the proportion of its population with a bachelor's degree have decreased substantially (by 21%), in contrast to a nationwide increase of 21%.

- Alaska has consistently performed very well on the percentage of residents voting when compared with other states.

## Other Key Facts

- If all ethnic groups had the same educational attainment and earnings as whites, total personal income in the state would be about \$493 million higher.

- Over the past 12 years, the gap between whites and other ethnic groups in the percentage who have a bachelor's degree has widened. Currently, white adults are almost three times as likely as adults from other ethnic groups to have a bachelor's degree. This is among the widest gaps in the country on this measure.

BENEFITS	ALASKA		Top States 2006
	1992*	2006	
<b>Educational Achievement (37.5%)</b>			
Population aged 25 to 65 with a bachelor's degree or higher	27%	27%	37%
<b>Economic Benefits (31.25%)</b>			
Increase in total personal income as a result of the percentage of the population holding a bachelor's degree	9%	7%	12%
Increase in total personal income as a result of the percentage of the population with some college (including an associate's degree), but not a bachelor's degree	2%	2%	3%
<b>Civic Benefits (31.25%)</b>			
Residents voting in national elections	64%	59%	64%
Of those who itemize on federal income taxes, the percentage declaring charitable gifts	84%	83%	91%
Increase in volunteering rate as a result of college education	n/a	17%	22%
<b>Adult Skill Levels (0%)*</b>			
Adults demonstrating high-level literacy skills:			
quantitative	29%	31%	33%
prose	29%	30%	33%
document	24%	26%	28%

\*The indicators report data beginning in 1992 or the closest year for which reliable data are available. See the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2006*.

†These are estimates from *Measuring Up 2004* and are not used to calculate grades. New data will be available in fall 2006.

- In 2002, Alaska scored 56 on the New Economy Index, compared to a nationwide score of 60. The New Economy Index, developed by the Progressive Policy Institute, measures the extent to which states are participating in knowledge-based industries.

- Policymakers and state residents do not have access to important information about high-level literacy skills because the state has declined to participate in the national literacy survey.

The benefits category measures the economic and societal benefits that the state receives as the result of having well educated residents.

2006  
Grade



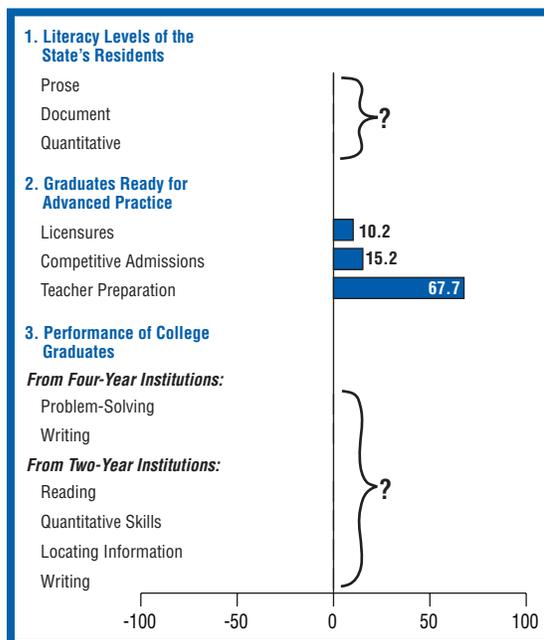
*Like most states, Alaska receives an “Incomplete” in Learning because insufficient data would not allow meaningful state-by-state comparisons. However, data are available this year to examine the readiness of college graduates—from two- and four-year institutions—for advanced practice. State results are described below.*

In *Measuring Up 2006*, data are available, for the first time, for all fifty states on “Graduates Ready for Advanced Practice” indicators (see chart). In the 2004 edition of *Measuring Up*, state-level results on all Learning indicators were reported for five states (Illinois, Kentucky, Nevada, Oklahoma, and South Carolina) that participated in a pilot project directed by the National Forum on College-Level Learning and funded by the Pew Charitable Trusts.\* This project evaluated state performance in Learning on three topics:

**1. Literacy Levels of the State’s Residents.** These indicators answer the question, “What are the abilities of the state’s college-educated population?” The answer provides information about the level of “educational capital” the state can count on to develop a competitive 21st-century workforce and a responsible citizenry.

**2. Graduates Ready for Advanced Practice.** These indicators address the question, “To what extent do colleges and universities in the state educate students to contribute to the workforce?” These measures examine how well prepared state college and university graduates are to enter a licensed profession or participate in graduate study.

**3. Performance of College Graduates.** These indicators address the question, “How effectively can college and university graduates in the state communicate and solve problems?” The ability of college graduates to perform complex academic and real-world tasks is the “bottom line” in Learning. This can only be determined by common direct assessments of college graduate abilities.



Note: Measures under the third cluster will require special data collection efforts similar to those undertaken by the five pilot project states in 2004.

*Measuring Up 2006* employs the same methodology for Learning as used in the 2004 edition of *Measuring Up*. Overall state performance is illustrated by a bar chart for each state. In the chart, the data for each indicator are represented by a bar showing the number of percentage points the state performed above or below the national average.

The overall picture for *Measuring Up 2006* remains incomplete. While “Graduates Ready for Advanced Practice” results can be reported for all states, results for “Literacy Levels of State’s Residents” can only be calculated for five of the six states that participated in a state-level version of the National Assessment of Adult Literacy (SAAL) conducted in 2003. Results for “Performance of College Graduates”, reported in the 2004

edition of *Measuring Up*, were based on assessments administered to representative samples of college students in each of the five pilot project states. These measures were not updated for 2006.

**Alaska Results**

Alaska is about 10% above the national benchmark in work-force preparation as reflected in professional licensure examinations. Almost 10% more Alaska graduates take such examinations than is typical nationally, and their pass rate matches the national average. Alaska is about 15% above the national benchmark in preparing students for graduate study as reflected in graduate admissions examinations, placing it among the top 10 states on this measure. Alaska graduates are about 10% more likely to take such examinations than is typical nationally, and they perform competitively on them. Finally, Alaska is substantially above the national benchmark with respect to pass rates on its teacher examinations.

Alaska did not participate in the SAAL, so no results on literacy are available.

\*More information on the National Forum on College-Level Learning can be obtained at [http://www.highereducation.org/reports/mu\\_learning/index.shtml](http://www.highereducation.org/reports/mu_learning/index.shtml).

## How Alaska Measures Up Internationally

### Participation\*

■ About 21% of young adults, ages 18 to 24, in Alaska are currently enrolled in college. Internationally, Alaska's enrollment rate compares very poorly, representing only 43% of the rate in Korea, the best-performing nation. Alaska is also surpassed by most countries with data on this measure.

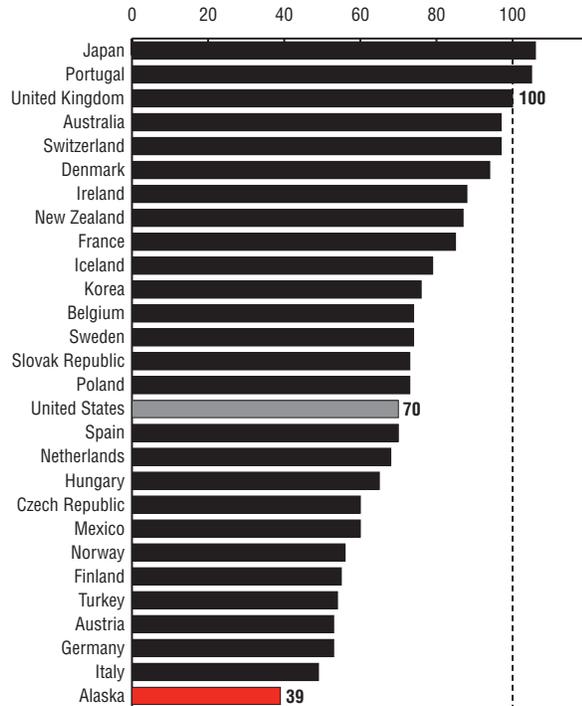
### Completion

■ When compared internationally, Alaska ranks as the worst performer in the proportion of students who complete certificates or degrees. With only 9 out of 100 students enrolled completing certificates or degrees, Alaska's completion rate is only 39% of the rate in the United Kingdom, the top-performing nation on this measure, where 24 out of 100 students complete certificates or degrees. Alaska is also surpassed by all countries with data on this measure (see figure 1).

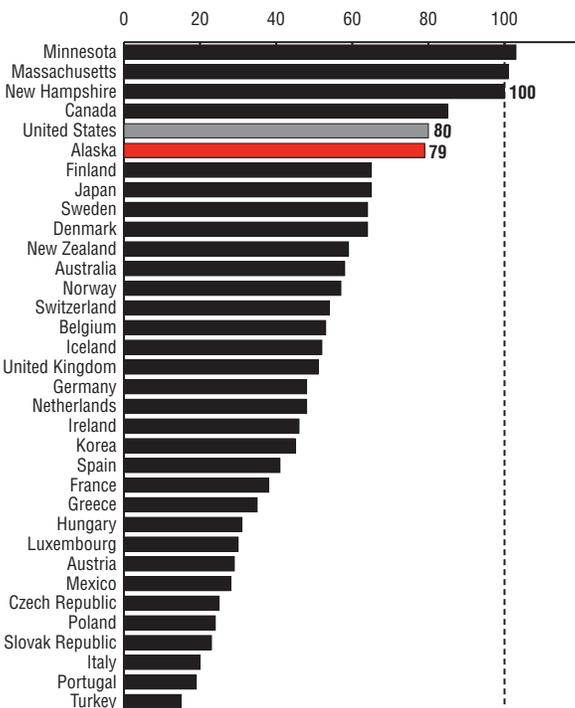
### Educational Level of Adult Population

■ Alaska's younger adults, ages 25 to 34, are falling behind older adults, ages 35 to 64, in attaining a college degree. Internationally, the proportion of younger adults with a college degree in Alaska is only 58% of the proportion in Japan, the top-performing nation on this measure. Alaska is also surpassed by Canada, Korea, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Spain, France, Ireland, Australia, Denmark, the United Kingdom, and New Zealand (see figures 2 and 3).

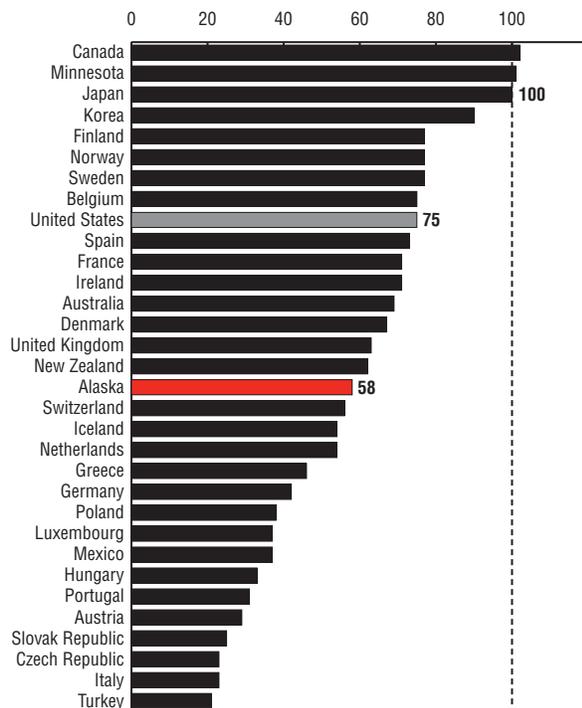
**Figure 1. Total Degrees/Certificates Awarded Per 100 Students Enrolled, 2004**



**Figure 2. Percent of Older Adults (Ages 35-64) with an Associate's Degree or Higher, 2004**



**Figure 3. Percent of Younger Adults (Ages 25-34) with an Associate's Degree or Higher, 2004**

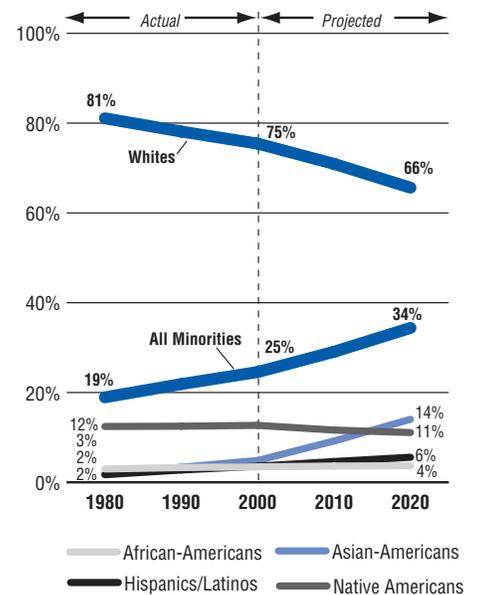


\*This measure includes both undergraduate and graduate enrollment, whereas the similar indicator in the graded category only reports undergraduate enrollment.

Note: The charts show index scores, as measured against the top performance. The top performance, defined as the median value of the top five performers, receives a score of 100. The top performer can be a nation or a U.S. state. For more international comparison information, go to [www.highereducation.org](http://www.highereducation.org).

State Context	Alaska	State Rank
Population (2005)	663,661	47
Gross state product (2004, in millions)	\$35,988	45
Leading Indicators	Alaska	U.S.
Projected % change in population, 2005-2020	17%	14%
Projected % change in number of all high school graduates, 2002-2017	-4%	8%
Projected budget surplus/shortfall by 2013	-6%	-6%
Average income of poorest 20% of population (2004)	\$15,003	\$12,168
Children in poverty (2004)	11%	18%
Percent of adult population with less than a high school diploma or equivalent (2004)	10%	14%
New economy index (2002)*	56	60
Facts and Figures	Alaska	
	Number/Amount	Percent
Institutions of Postsecondary Education (2004-05)		
Public 4-year	3	
Public 2-year	2	
Private 4-year	3	
Private 2-year	0	
Students Enrolled by Institution Type (2004)		
Public 4-year	26,240	92%
Public 2-year	1,186	4%
Private 4-year	1,137	4%
Private 2-year	0	0%
Students Enrolled by Level (2004)		
Undergraduate	28,563	93%
Graduate	2,306	7%
Professional	0	0%
Enrollment Status of Students (2004)		
Full-time	13,130	43%
Part-time	17,739	57%
Net Migration of Students (2004)		
Positive numbers for net migration mean that more students are entering than leaving the state to attend college. Negative numbers reveal the reverse.	-1,553	
Average Tuition (2005-06)		
Public 4-year institutions	\$4,056	
Public 2-year institutions	\$2,585	
Private 4-year institutions	\$14,853	
State and Local Appropriations for Higher Education		
Per \$1,000 of personal income, FY 2006	\$11	
Per capita, FY 2006	\$376	
% change, FY 1996-2006		44%

## Working-Age Population (ages 25-64) by Race/Ethnicity, 1980-2020



## Racial and Ethnic Gaps in Educational Levels of Working-Age Population (ages 25-64), 2000

	Whites	Asian-Americans	Native Americans
Less than a high school credential	6%	24%	23%
Associate's degree or higher	38%	28%	10%

\* This index, created by the Progressive Policy Institute, measures the extent to which a state is participating in knowledge-based industries. A higher score means increased participation.

Note: Percentages might not add to 100 due to rounding.

## QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

### **Q: What is being graded in this report card, and why?**

**A:** *Measuring Up 2006* grades states, not individual colleges or universities, on their performance in higher education. The states are responsible for preparing students for higher education by means of sound K–12 school systems, and they provide most of the public financial support—\$72 billion currently—for colleges and universities. Through their oversight of public colleges and universities, state leaders affect the types and number of programs available in the state. State leaders also determine the limits of financial support and often influence tuition and fees for public colleges and universities. They establish how much state-based financial aid is available to students and their families, which affects students attending both private and public colleges and universities.

### **Q: How are states graded?**

**A:** *Measuring Up 2006* grades states in six performance categories: Preparation, Participation, Affordability, Completion, Benefits, and Learning. Each category is made up of several indicators, or quantitative measures—a total of 35 in the first five categories. Grades are calculated based on each state's performance on these indicators, relative to the best-performing states. As in earlier editions, state data are drawn from the most recent public information available, and the grades in *Measuring Up 2006* reflect state performance in 2004 or 2005.

In the Affordability category, *Measuring Up 2006* reflects the major changes in tuition and financial aid that occurred in 2005. In addition, each state's performance is calculated relative to the performance of top states in the early 1990s—rather than relative to the current performance of top states, as is the case with other graded categories. This difference in comparison, first introduced in *Measuring Up 2004*, creates a more stable basis for states to assess their performance in Affordability, which is the most volatile of the graded categories.

*Measuring Up 2006* is the first edition that includes data in the Learning category for all 50 states on the extent to which colleges and universities prepare students to contribute to the workforce (see the “Graduates Ready for Advanced Practice” indicators). As in *Measuring Up 2004*, most states in 2006 receive an “Incomplete” in Learning due to the lack of reported information. This year, however, nine states receive a “Plus”: Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, and South Carolina. These nine states reported adequate data in more than

one of the indicator groups either through their participation in a pilot project, or by collecting additional state data for the state version of the National Assessment of Adult Literacy (NAAL) conducted in 2003.

All data used to grade states in *Measuring Up 2006* were collected from reliable national sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Department of Education. All data are the most current available for state comparisons, are in the public domain, and were collected in ways that allow meaningful comparisons among states. Please see the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2006* (available at [www.highereducation.org](http://www.highereducation.org)) for more information regarding data sources used in *Measuring Up 2006*.

### **Q: What information is provided but not graded?**

**A:** The state report cards highlight important gaps in college opportunities for various income and ethnic groups, and they identify improvements and setbacks in each state's performance over time. Each report card also presents important contextual information, such as demographic trends, student migration data, and state funding levels for higher education. International comparisons provide new contextual information for states.

### **Q: Why does *Measuring Up 2006* include international indicators?**

**A:** *Measuring Up 2006* is the first edition to draw on international indicators, at both the state and national levels. In a global economy, it is critical for each nation to establish and maintain a competitive edge through the ongoing, high-quality education of its population. *Measuring Up 2006* provides essential information on how well the nation and each of the 50 states are preparing residents with the knowledge and skills necessary to compete effectively in the global economy. As with other data in *Measuring Up*, each international measure is based on the most current data available. In this case, the data are from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). International comparisons are used to gauge the states' and the nation's standing relative to OECD countries on the participation and educational attainment of their populations.

For more information on international comparisons, see *Measuring Up Internationally: Developing Skills and Knowledge for the Global Knowledge Economy* by Alan Wagner. For more information on available data sources, see the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2006* (available at [www.highereducation.org](http://www.highereducation.org)).

# STATE GRADES

	Preparation	Participation	Affordability	Completion	Benefits	Learning
Alabama	D-	C	F	B-	B	I
Alaska	B-	C+	F	F	B-	I
Arizona	D	B+	F	B	B+	I
Arkansas	D+	C	F	C	C	I
California	C	A	C-	B	A	I
Colorado	B+	A-	F	B	A-	I
Connecticut	A-	A-	F	B+	A	I
Delaware	C	B	F	A-	B-	I
Florida	C	C	F	A	B	I
Georgia	C+	D+	F	A	B-	I
Hawaii	C-	C	D	B-	A-	I
Idaho	C	D+	D	C+	C-	I
Illinois	B	A	F	B+	A	+
Indiana	C	C+	F	B+	C	I
Iowa	B+	A-	F	A	C	I
Kansas	B-	A	F	B+	B+	I
Kentucky	C-	B-	F	C+	C+	+
Louisiana	F	C-	F	C-	D+	I
Maine	B	B-	F	B	B-	I
Maryland	A-	A	F	B	A	+
Massachusetts	A	A	F	A	A	+
Michigan	C-	A-	F	B	A-	I
Minnesota	B	A	D	A	B+	I
Mississippi	D-	D	F	B	C	I
Missouri	C	B	F	B+	A	+
Montana	B+	C-	F	B-	C+	I
Nebraska	B	A	F	B+	B	I
Nevada	C-	C	F	F	C-	+
New Hampshire	B+	C+	F	A	A	I
New Jersey	A	A-	D	B	A	I
New Mexico	F	A	F	D	C	I
New York	A-	B-	F	A-	B+	+
North Carolina	B+	B-	F	B+	B	I
North Dakota	B-	A	F	B	C+	I
Ohio	B-	B-	F	B	B+	I
Oklahoma	D+	C+	F	C	B-	+
Oregon	C-	C+	F	B-	A	I
Pennsylvania	B	B	F	A	A-	I
Rhode Island	C+	A	F	A	B	I
South Carolina	C+	D+	F	B+	C	+
South Dakota	B	A	F	B+	C+	I
Tennessee	C-	C-	F	B	C+	I
Texas	B-	C+	F	C+	B-	I
Utah	A	B	C-	B	A-	I
Vermont	B-	C	F	A	A-	I
Virginia	A-	B	F	B+	A	I
Washington	B	C-	D-	A	A-	I
West Virginia	C-	C-	F	C+	D+	I
Wisconsin	B+	A-	F	A	B-	I
Wyoming	C-	B+	F	A	C-	I