

Alaska at a glance

THE STATE OPPORTUNITY INDEX combines research-backed strategies for improving education-to-career outcomes with benchmarking measures to track progress for all 50 states, giving policymakers and institutions a framework for strengthening the link between education and opportunity.

For each state, the Index reports the percentage of students who experience a positive return on investment and summarizes progress in five key areas for improving success beyond completion: Clear Outcomes, Quality Coaching, Affordability, Work-Based Learning, and Employer Alignment. States are grouped into four categories: Leading (at the forefront, demonstrating strong progress); Advanced (substantial progress); Developing (early stages of improvement); and Foundational (just beginning their journey).

Positive ROI

77%



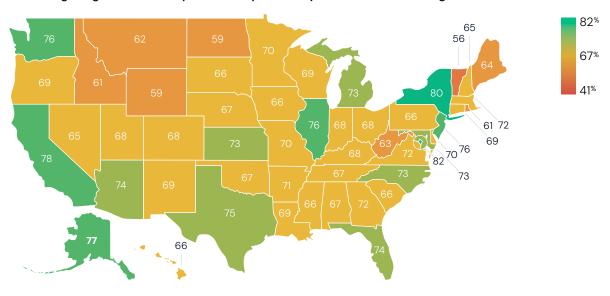
State Opportunity Index

strada

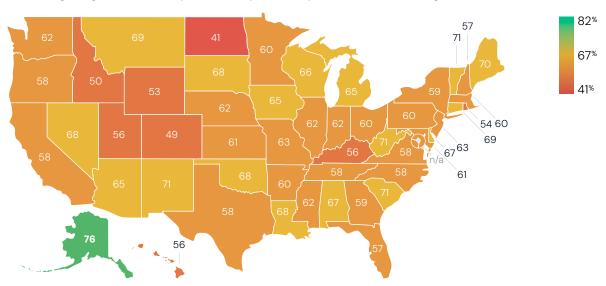
The positive ROI value for each state represents the estimated percentage of public college graduates whose earnings premium over high school graduates is enough to repay their total cost of a degree within 10 years.

	Alaska	U.S.	
Overall	77%	70%	
Bachelor's	77%	73%	
Associate	76%	60%	

Percentage of graduates with positive 10-year ROI by state - bachelor's degrees



Percentage of graduates with positive 10-year ROI by state - associate degrees





infrastructure.

Everyone should have access to accurate information on employment outcomes that can help them make informed decisions about education after high school. The Clear Outcomes measure is based on 10 critical elements that contribute to the capacity of state education-to-employment data systems to strengthen the connection between education and opportunity.

State description	Rating	
Alaska collects enrollment and credential outcome data for multiple nondegree and noncredit postsecondary education and training programs. The state's nondegree and noncredit collections include: (i) college-issued, for-credit nondegree credentials; (ii) WIOA-eligible training providers; and (iii) other third-party credentials, namely apprenticeships. The University of Alaska Workforce Reports publishes employment data for college-issued , for-credit employment data for apprenticeships .	DEVELOPING	
Alaska collects both occupation (job title or SOC) and work location but does not collect pay rate. Additionally, Alaska matches wage records to data from the state's Permanent Fund Dividend program for residency status and tenure in the state along with other demographic information.	LEADING	
State description	Rating	
Alaska has integration and publication of several key types of postsecondary education and training and employment data, including: (i) public four-year institutions to employment, (ii) community colleges to employment, and (iii) WIOA-eligible training providers to employment. Integrated data for public four-year institutions, community colleges, and college-issued, forcredit nondegree credentials to employment are all available through the University of Alaska Workforce Reports. Reports on WIOA-eligible training providers to employment are available from the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development. The data in these reports are disaggregated by gender. Alaska does not integrate and publish data on private four-year institutions to employment.	ADVANCED	
Alaska publishes <u>ad hoc reports and analysis</u> on college and employment outcomes for the state's high school graduates.	ADVANCED	
Alaska partners with State Wage Interchange System.	FOUNDATIONA	
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State data system elements	State description	Rating
Provides comprehensive and timely open data files containing anonymized education-to-opportunity statistics that anyone can access, download, and otherwise use	No evidence was identified through the state's response or in Strada's research of the state demonstrating this element.	FOUNDATIONAL
Publishes robust, timely, and easily understandable interactive resources informing education-to-opportunity decision-making by learners, families, and institutions	No evidence was identified through the state's response or in Strada's research of the state demonstrating this element.	FOUNDATIONAL
Gives researchers access to individual-level matched education-to-opportunity datasets	Alaska provides researchers access to aggregate education-to-opportunity datasets. The request and review process is not publicly documented.	FOUNDATIONAL
((·)) IMPACT		
State data system elements	State description	Rating
Enables learners and earners to access and utilize their own verified data, unlocking opportunities for college and career advancement	No evidence was identified through the state's response or in Strada's research of the state demonstrating this element.	FOUNDATIONAL
Designates a unit with responsibility and dedicated, full-time capacity for generating education-to-employment insights to inform state policymaking and resource allocation decision-	The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development Research and Analysis section is the state's source for generating education-to-employment insights. It has ready access to integrated education-to-employment data. The section prepares and publishes a number of reports for E2E stakeholders, including partnering with the University of Alaska for its Workforce Development Reports and high school graduate employment outcomes reports.	ADVANCED



FOUR-YEAR

Timely labor market information

Support

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TWO-YEAR

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Everyone should have access to coaching that helps them reflect on their talents and interests, choose a career goal, chart a path, and navigate challenges. Graduates who receive such guidance are more likely to land a job that requires a degree and feel satisfied with their career trajectory. The Quality Coaching measure is based on the percentage of two-year students and four-year senior students who reported receiving personalized guidance, timely labor market information, and support to create a plan and overcome barriers.

Personalized guidance	Four-year	Two-year
Percentage of students at public institutions who report receiving personalized coaching or guidance to help select the education that will help prepare them for a successful career.	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE
Timely labor market information	Four-year	Two-year
The average share of students at public institutions who receive timely labor market information, across the various types below, before enrolling or during their first year.	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE
Education-to-career paths that might be a good fit for student's strengths and interests		
Job opportunities that a particular education program could lead to		
Potential earnings in different careers related to student's education program		
Career outcomes of students from their own institution		
Support	Four-year	Two-year
The average share of students at public institutions who receive at least some support in setting goals and in overcoming obstacles.	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE
Setting education and career goals and developing a plan to achieve these goals		
Identifying and overcoming barriers		
CATEGORY KEY • Leading	Advanced Develop	ing • Foundational
When the margin of error crosses a category ≥75% threshold, states are given a combined category.	50% to <75% 25% to <	
National results	Four-year	Two-year
Personalized guidance	34%	45%

21%

71%

33%

74%

TWO-YEAR

LEADING

Quality post-high school programs should be within everyone's financial reach, allowing for equitable opportunities for success. The Affordability measure is based on how many hours a week the average student would need to work to cover the in-state net price (total cost of attendance minus any grants and scholarships), how many hours a student from a low-income family would need to work to cover their typical in-state net price, and the percentage of students that complete their degree on time – a critical factor in the cost of a degree.

Student hours of wor	k needed	Four-year		Two-yea	ar
Average student hours of work needed		ADVANCED		LE	ADING
		13 hours per weel Average annual ne four-year institution	t price,	Average	per week annual net price, r institutions: \$8,181
Low-income student hours of work neeeded		LEADING		LE	ADING
		3 hours per week Average annual net price for low-income students, four-year institutions: \$6,221		6 hours per week Average annual net price for low-income students, two-year institutions: \$7,394	
CATEGORY KEY	• Leading <10 hrs	• Advanced 10 to <20 hrs	• Developir 20 to <3	-	● Foundational ≥30 hrs

On-time completion	n rate	Four-year		
On-time completion	rate	FOUNDATIONAL		
		18%		
CATEGORY KEY	Leading	Advanced	Developing	Foundational
	≥65%	50% to <65%	35% to <50%	<35%



All students should have access to quality work-based learning experiences, such as paid internships and apprenticeships, that are linked to higher earnings, greater job satisfaction, and lower underemployment. The Work-Based Learning measure is based on the percentage of two-year students and four-year senior students who reported participating in at least one of the following types of paid experiences: paid internship, paid apprenticeship, paid co-op, paid practicum, or paid undergraduate research experience.

Quality Work-Based	Learning	Four-year	Two-ye	ar
who participated in at	ts at public institutions t least one of five types of ed learning experiences	UNAVAILABLE	UNAN	/AILABLE
CATEGORY KEY	Leading	Advanced	Developing	Foundational
When the margin of error crosses a category threshold, states are given a combined category.	≥75%	50% to <75%	25% to <50%	<25%

National results	Four-year	Two-year	
Any quality paid work-based learning experience	43%	17%	
Paid internship	37%	14%	
Any work-based learning experience (paid or unpaid)	72%	33%	



In addition to student self-reporting of apprenticeship participation, states have other sources of information on participation in registered apprenticeships via the U.S. Department of Labor. In Alaska, **0.65 percent** of the state labor force is made up of active apprentices, for a total of **2,316 apprentices.** Across the country, this number ranges from 0.9 percent (Hawaii) to 0.12 percent (Oklahoma). In countries with leading apprenticeship systems, such as Germany, Switzerland, Australia, Canada, and England, apprentices constitute about 2.5–3.0 percent of the labor force, so all states in the U.S. have substantial room for improvement.





Students should have access to programs that lead to quality jobs and mobility, and employers should assess and advance individuals based on skills and experiences, not just degrees. The Employer Alignment measure is based on the percentage of terminal bachelor's degree holders aged 25–34 employed in a college-level job as well as the supply/demand ratio for a variety of high-demand, high-wage jobs in each state.

College-level empl	pyment			
The percentage of b	DEVELOPING			
Supply/demand rat	io			
The overall ratio: the for these nine oppor		y-level supply/demand ratios groups		FOUNDATIONAL
Information	Data analytics			ADVANCED
technology and business	Finance and acco	FOUNDATIONAL		
	Finance and accounting support			FOUNDATIONAL
	Information and cybersecurity			FOUNDATIONAL
	Software develop	LEADING		
Health care	Health care technicians and technologists			FOUNDATIONAL
	Nursing	FOUNDATIONAL		
Manufacturing	Engineering			FOUNDATIONAL
and engineering	Manufacturing/Tr	FOUNDATIONAL		
CATEGORY KEY	• Leading ≥75%	• Advanced 60% to <75%	Developing50% to <60%	• Foundational <50%