



# *The Economic Impact of the University of Alaska 2012*

*Prepared for:*  
**University of Alaska**



Research-Based Consulting

Juneau  
Anchorage



*August 2012*

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# Executive Summary

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The University of Alaska contracted with McDowell Group, an Alaska research and consulting firm, to quantify the economic impact of the University system on the Alaska economy. This study updates previous economic impact studies conducted by McDowell Group in 1998, 2004, and 2007. The analysis measures “return on investment” from State of Alaska appropriations to the University, and focuses on the direct and indirect economic impacts of University-related spending. University impacts are quantified for employment, payroll, and expenditures on goods and services. Spending by University students and out-of-state visitors in the economy is also analyzed. Additional impacts are identified, though not quantified, including research activity at the University and the University’s prominent role in Alaska workforce development.

The University is an important cornerstone in the Alaska economy, generating substantial economic activity and employment throughout the state. The University also contributes to a more resilient, responsive workforce for the state and increased earning potential for a significant portion of the Alaska population. Through community education opportunities, research, public facilities, and infrastructure, University contributions to Alaska extend far beyond monetary benefits to enrich quality of life for all Alaskans. Following are key findings of this study.

## **Total Economic Impact**

- In total, the University of Alaska generated \$1.1 billion in economic activity in Alaska in FY11. This number includes a total of \$714 million in direct, in-state expenditures by the University, UA students, and University visitors, in addition to \$402 million in indirect and induced spending.
- For each dollar the State of Alaska invested in the University in FY11, the University generated \$3.25 in economic activity in the state. The State’s return on its investment in UA has increased since 2007, when each dollar invested generated \$3.05 in economic activity.

## **Leveraging State Investment in the University**

- The State of Alaska appropriated \$344 million to the University in FY11. The University generated an additional \$422 million in revenue in FY11 through other revenue sources, including tuition, federal grants, self-supported activities, and interest income.
- Research revenue generated by the University rose by almost 50 percent between FY01 and FY11, from \$93 to \$138 million. For every dollar of State investment in UA research in FY11, the University generated \$5.60 in additional research revenue.

## **Employment and Payroll**

- With peak monthly employment of 8,247 in FY11, the University ranked as Alaska's fourth largest employer, including all public and private employers, in 2010.
- In addition to direct employment, the University generated 7,435 indirect and induced jobs for a total UA-related employment impact of 15,682 jobs in FY11.
- Direct University payroll totaled \$351 million. Additional indirect and induced payroll totaled \$289 million for a total FY11 payroll impact of \$640 million.
- While the majority of UA wages were paid to residents of Fairbanks, Anchorage, and Juneau, \$48 million in payroll was spread throughout the state to the University's thirteen other campuses.

## **UA-Related Spending**

- The University purchased more than \$126 million in goods and services from over 2,500 Alaska businesses and organizations in over 100 Alaska communities.
- In FY11, UA spending on goods and services was highest in Fairbanks (\$55 million), Anchorage (\$49 million), Juneau (\$8 million), Palmer (\$4 million), and Metlakatla (\$1 million).
- Eighty-eight percent of University spending occurred in the Interior and Anchorage/Mat-Su regions.
- University of Alaska students spent an estimated \$169 million in Alaska in FY11 (beyond what they paid the University) for off-campus housing, food, entertainment, transportation, and personal items.
- University-related visitors to Alaska (to visit UA students, attend UA events, or participate in sporting events) spent an estimated total of \$2 million in Alaska in FY11.

## **Impact of University Graduates**

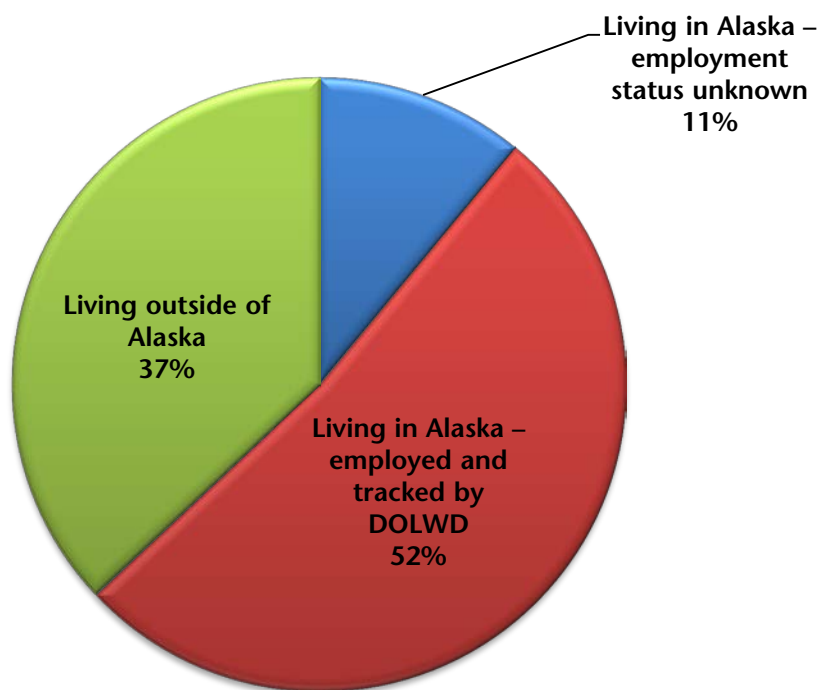
A special analysis of UA graduates that remain in Alaska was conducted to demonstrate the substantial and enduring economic impacts generated by these graduates.

### **UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA GRADUATES IN ALASKA**

- UA provides significant educational opportunities for residents, many who would otherwise not have access to higher education. Eighty-six percent of UA students who graduated between 1989 and 2011 lived in Alaska before entry into UA, including 11 percent from rural Alaska.
- Among 61,815 graduates from the classes of 1989 through 2010, 39,033 graduates (63 percent) were living in Alaska in 2010.
- More than half (52 percent) of UA graduates from the classes of 1989 through 2010 were working in Alaska as private sector, state, or local government employees in FY11. Another 11 percent of total graduates were also living in Alaska, though their employment status was unknown; it is likely

that a substantial number of these graduates were self-employed or worked for the federal government. The final 37 percent of graduates were living outside of Alaska in FY11.

### **Resident and Employment Status for UA Graduates Classes of 1989-2010**



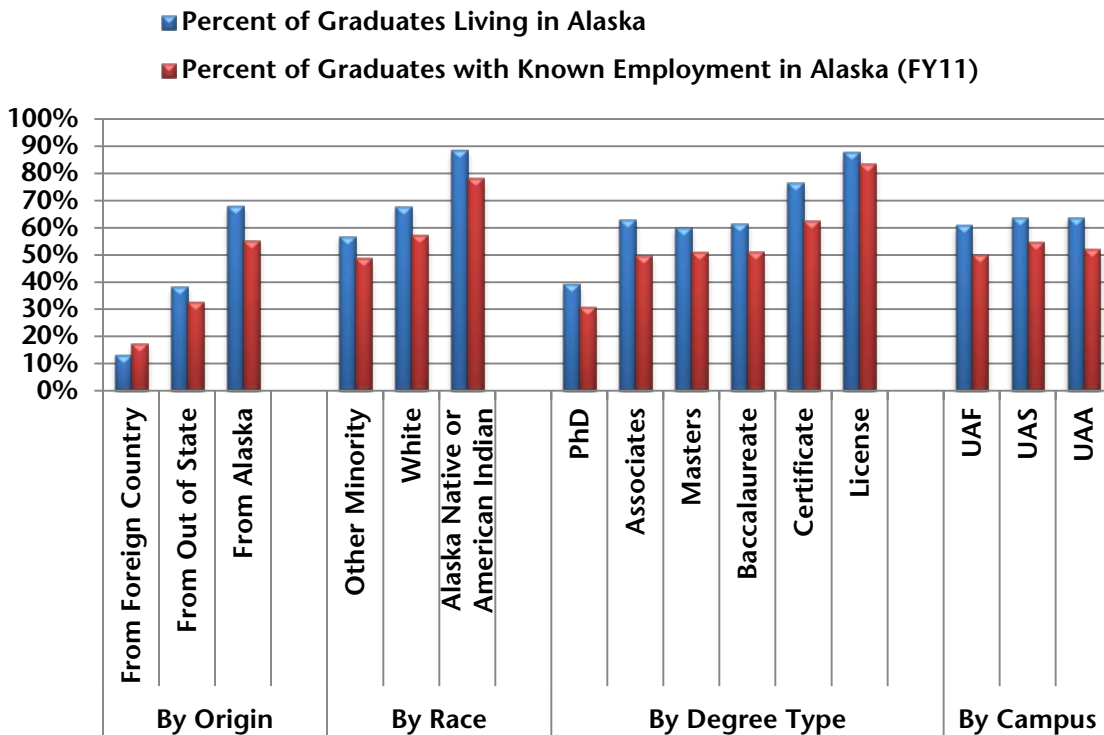
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, 2012.

### **UA GRADUATES BY ETHNICITY, GENDER, AND DEGREE**

- Eighty-nine percent of Alaska Native graduates (classes 1998 through 2010) were living in Alaska in 2010, compared to 68 percent of white graduates and 57 percent of graduates of other races.
- Women graduates tend to stay and work in Alaska at a slightly higher rate than men. In FY11, 54 percent of female graduates from the classes of 1989 to 2010 were employed in Alaska in the private sector or in state or local government, versus 49 percent of men.
- Certificate and license holders remain in Alaska at a higher rate than graduates with other degree types.

*(see chart next page)*

## Percent of UA Graduates (Classes of 1989-2010) Living and Working in Alaska by Origin, Ethnicity, Degree Type, and Campus, FY11



Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

Notes: Employment information only includes private sector, state, and local government employment. Residency figures not available for foreign nationals. Ethnicity data available for classes 1998-2010.

### EARNINGS OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES

- University of Alaska graduates from the classes of 1989 through 2010 who were working in Alaska in the private sector or state or local government earned a total of \$1.6 billion in FY11. Including self-employed graduates and graduates working for the federal government, earnings in FY11 totaled an estimated \$1.9 billion.
- In FY11, these University of Alaska graduates made up approximately 8.5 percent of the Alaska workforce and earned about 9.3 percent of all Alaska wages.
- If these UA graduates working in Alaska in FY11 had not earned their UA degree, their cumulative earnings would likely have been closer to \$1.0 billion. By this measure, the University of Alaska generated an increased earning power among these graduates of approximately \$621 million in FY11, likely resulting in significant additional economic activity in the state.

## **Purpose of the Study**

The University of Alaska contracted with McDowell Group to quantify the economic impact of the University system on the Alaska economy. This study quantifies the State of Alaska's investment in the University, and the return on that investment from additional revenue and economic impacts generated by the University throughout the state. The study also describes the qualitative benefits of the University as well as the key role the University plays in providing skilled workers to the Alaska labor market. This study updates earlier analyses conducted in 1998, 2003, and 2007 by McDowell Group.

## **Overview of the University**

In 1915, the United States Congress set aside federal lands near Fairbanks for a land-grant college. In 1917, the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines was established. The institution opened in 1922 and was renamed the University of Alaska in 1935. It was established as the State University in the Alaska State Constitution in 1959. The University of Alaska is the only public institution of higher learning in the State of Alaska.

The UA system comprises three regional centers, termed major administrative units, or MAUs: University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA), University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF), and the University of Alaska Southeast (UAS) in Juneau. Together, the MAUs serve communities throughout Alaska through community campuses and extension centers. UA also provides an extensive e-Learning program to further improve access to education in Alaska.

### **University of Alaska Fairbanks**

In addition to the main Fairbanks campus, UAF operates community campuses in Bethel, Dillingham, Kotzebue, and Nome, as well the Interior-Aleutians campus in Fairbanks. The Interior-Aleutians campus, part of UAF's College of Rural and Community Development, runs six rural community centers that each serve a number of surrounding villages throughout the Interior and Aleutians.

### **University of Alaska Anchorage**

The UAA system includes seven main campuses and several campus extensions: Kenai Peninsula College, with campuses located in Homer, Seward, Soldotna; Matanuska-Susitna College, located between Palmer and Wasilla; the UAA Chugiak-Eagle River campus, located in Eagle River; Prince William Sound Community College in Valdez, with extensions in Cordova and the Copper Basin; Kodiak College; and Joint Base Elmendorf/Richardson (JBER) Extension Centers.

## University of Alaska Southeast

The UAS main campus and administrative center is located in Juneau, with additional campuses in Ketchikan and Sitka.

## UA Profile

UA is governed by an 11-member Board of Regents, to which the University president serves as the chief executive officer. A chancellor, who reports to the president, heads each MAU. UA statewide administration is based in Fairbanks.

The UA system provides a range of educational services to almost 35,000 full and part-time students (Fall 2011 enrollment was 34,983) through a mix of on-site and e-Learning options. The University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA) enrolled the majority of UA students, with over 20,000 enrolled in Fall 2011. The University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF) enrolled approximately 11,000 students, and the University of Alaska Southeast (UAS) enrolled about 4,000. Approximately 500 degree (associate's through doctorate), certificate, licensure, and endorsement programs are available through the University.

**Figure 1. University of Alaska Statewide System**



## The University as an Investment

Through investment in Alaska's public university, the State of Alaska generates economic and social benefits for the state. These benefits include qualitative benefits, such as improved quality of life, creation of new knowledge, and increased involvement in community life and government. They also include more tangible

benefits such as gains in productivity, increased earnings resulting from a more educated workforce, and a supply of skilled professionals to meet labor market demands.

State of Alaska appropriations to the University provide the resources necessary for UA to attract additional funding, such as student tuition, research funding, federal grants, and donations. The State's return on investment from University appropriations is determined by how much money the University attracts from those other sources. Funds that are drawn from out-of-state, as well as those that are retained in state but would have been spent elsewhere without the presence of the University, are of special importance in this analysis.

The UA system is supported by State of Alaska appropriations, and by University-generated revenue (UGR) from a mix of sources. UGR sources include University receipts; including interest income, auxiliary receipts, student tuition and fees, indirect cost recovery, and federal grants, as well as other sources.

Within each region of the state, local businesses and communities benefit economically from University spending. Also, cultural and educational programs and facilities provided by the institution (many of which are available to the general public, such as libraries and meeting spaces) provide benefits that, though difficult to quantify, improve quality of life in the host region.

## **Economic Impacts of the University**

The University is an economic engine for Alaska. It attracts and redistributes revenue across the Alaska economy in the form of purchases of goods and services from Alaska businesses; payroll and benefits paid to University employees; and spending by students and visitors to the University.

The economic benefit of the University is determined by how much money it directs into the state economy through direct expenditures and the expenditures of employees, students, and others associated with the University.

There are a number of ways to measure UA's economic impact on the Alaska economy. This report looks at four different types of spending that would not occur if UA did not exist:

- **Operational expenditures** – includes the normal and routine operating expenditures UA makes in support of its educational mission. This includes faculty and staff salaries and benefits, building maintenance and utility costs, and equipment and supplies, among other things.
- **Construction and renovations spending** – includes both labor and capital expenses used to build new campus facilities or to expand or renovate existing buildings.
- **Student spending** – includes student off-campus spending on housing, food, transportation, and personal items. Student spending related to room and board, tuition, books, and other on-campus expenditures are captured as part of UA operating expenditures.
- **Campus visitor spending** – includes spending by visitors to Alaska who would otherwise not be in the state were it not for UA activities or programs.

Expenditures on goods and supplies in support of University operations, wages paid to faculty, staff, and students, and spending by employees in the local economy have a “multiplier effect.” The term *multiplier* illustrates that each initial dollar spent (or job created) by the University will lead to additional spending by Alaska businesses selling goods and services to the University and its employees. These businesses further spend a portion of each dollar received to pay for their goods and services. Multiple rounds of this spending and the portion of each dollar spent locally create the *multiplier effect* in the Alaska economy. Higher multipliers reflect greater in-state spending and higher the economic impact on the state’s economy.

As defined in this study, the University’s economic impact occurs at three levels:

- Direct impacts, including jobs and earnings associated with the University, as well as purchases by the University.
- Indirect impacts, including business activity that results from UA’s spending in the local economy, such as additional employment in businesses providing goods and services to the University.
- Induced impacts, including the jobs and earnings created when University employees spend their payroll dollars in the local economy.

Before discussing UA’s expenditures and economic impacts in more detail, this report first examines the University’s revenue sources in Chapter 1. Chapter 2 describes University-related expenses and Chapter 3 describes University employment. Chapter 4 presents the indirect and induced economic impacts of the University, including the impact of deferred maintenance funding. Chapter 5 describes qualitative benefits of the University. Chapter 6 describes the combined earning power of UA graduates living in Alaska and Chapter 7 illustrates the impacts of UA programs on Alaska’s labor force.

## Methodology

This analysis investigates the economic impacts of the University of Alaska system by describing all University-related spending and employment and then estimating the cumulative impact of that spending and employment on Alaska’s economy. Data provided by UA included University in-state expenditures on goods and services, capital projects, University payroll, and health benefits paid to Alaska medical providers.

The original 1998 study in this UA economic impact series was based in part on an economic model developed by Caffrey and Isaacs in 1971 for the American Council on Education.<sup>1</sup> Widely known as the ACE method, the model uses University purchasing data, employee payroll, and local spending by students and visitors to determine overall university-related direct expenditures. Regional economic multipliers are then applied to the total expenditures to determine overall economic impact. The ACE method also uses a separate multiplier to estimate the impact of total expenditures on job creation in sectors of the economy supporting the institution (induced impacts).

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<sup>1</sup> Caffrey, J. and H.I. Herbert, *Estimating the Impact of a College or University on the Local Economy*. 1971, Washington, D.C.: American Council on Education.

For this study, economic impacts were calculated using the IMPLAN input/output model.<sup>2</sup> This modeling tool is widely used by economists to measure the multipliers effects of expenditures, income and employment. The IMPLAN 2010 data file was used to calculate the multipliers in this study.

## **Limitations**

This analysis provides a snapshot of the impacts the University of Alaska system has on the Alaska economy. The study does not forecast long-term changes to the economy resulting from possible growth or decline in the University's operations, or from localized research and development. Nor does it consider the economic impact of University retirees on the Alaska economy.

## **Database Analysis**

Chapters 6 and 7 illustrate the impacts of University of Alaska graduates on Alaska's workforce. These impacts were analyzed using a database developed by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (ADOLWD) and the University of Alaska to track employment and Alaska residency status of UA graduates. The database includes data on UA graduates from the classes of 1989 through 2011 and tracks whether or not graduates stay and work in Alaska; how much graduates earn and what factors influence that earning power; and how the passing of time influences graduates choices and earning potential. The data allows for subgroup analysis by age, gender, location, ethnicity, degree, and other information. Some data sets, including ethnicity and local campus information, are only available for 1998 through 2011 within the database.

This data does provide some insight into University of Alaska graduate trends, though a rigorous statistical analysis of the graduate residency and employment database would require access to individual records, which are confidential. A statistical analysis is beyond the scope of work for this report and, thus, this report does not determine with certainty if one particular segment of graduates is more likely to stay in Alaska after graduation than another segment, or if one particular segment of graduates earns more than another. A broad range of factors likely determine the patterns of UA graduates following graduation, including the number of years since graduation, degree type, and place of residency before attending the University. Nevertheless, sorting data by various subgroups (gender, ethnicity, etc.) provides indicators of those factors that may be important in graduates' decisions to remain and work in Alaska.

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<sup>2</sup> Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc., IMPLAN System (data and software), [www.implan.com](http://www.implan.com).

# Chapter 1: UA Revenues

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## Revenue Sources

All University of Alaska campuses generate revenue from a variety of sources, including federal and state government and student tuition and fees. Major revenue sources for UA include:

- **State appropriations** – from the State of Alaska general operating fund.
- **Federal receipts** – restricted funds, such as grants and contracts, for which spending is dictated by the specific federal funding agency.
- **Student tuition and fees** – generated by tuition charged to students for instructional programs, as well as fees charged for specific activities or items, such as materials and labs.
- **Indirect cost recovery** – generated from federal and other restricted grants. This revenue is used to help offset administrative and support costs that cannot be efficiently tracked directly to grant programs. When the University receives a grant, it records the revenue for the actual project in restricted receipts and the revenue for indirect costs in indirect cost recovery.
- **Auxiliary receipts** – from all self-supported activities of the University, including all revenues from bookstore, food services, and other campus operations.
- **UA receipts and transfers** – include restricted revenues from corporate sources, private donations, and local governments, as well as revenues from publication sales, non-credit self-support programs, recreational facility user fees and other miscellaneous sources.
- **State inter-agency receipts** – originate in contractual obligations with other state agencies.
- **Interest income** – income generated from short-term investments associated with grant receipts and auxiliary enterprises.

## University Revenues Fiscal Year 2011

In fiscal year 2011<sup>3</sup> (FY11), University of Alaska system-wide revenue totaled \$765.5 million. State of Alaska general fund appropriations comprised the largest portion of UA revenue, totaling \$343.9 million, or 45 percent of total revenue in FY11. Revenue generated from non-state sources included \$134.1 million (18 percent of total FY11 revenue) from federal grants and contracts; \$116.1 million (15 percent) from student tuition and fees; \$78.4 million (10 percent) from UA receipts; \$36.0 million (5 percent) from auxiliary receipts; and \$33.7 million (4 percent) from indirect cost recovery. Combined, state inter-agency receipts (\$12.5 million), CIP receipts (\$9.2 million), MHTAAR (\$1.4 million), and interest income (\$242,000) rounded out the final 3 percent of FY11 revenue.

*(see next page.)*

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<sup>3</sup> Fiscal year 2011 runs from July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011.

**Table 1. University of Alaska Revenue Sources, FY11**

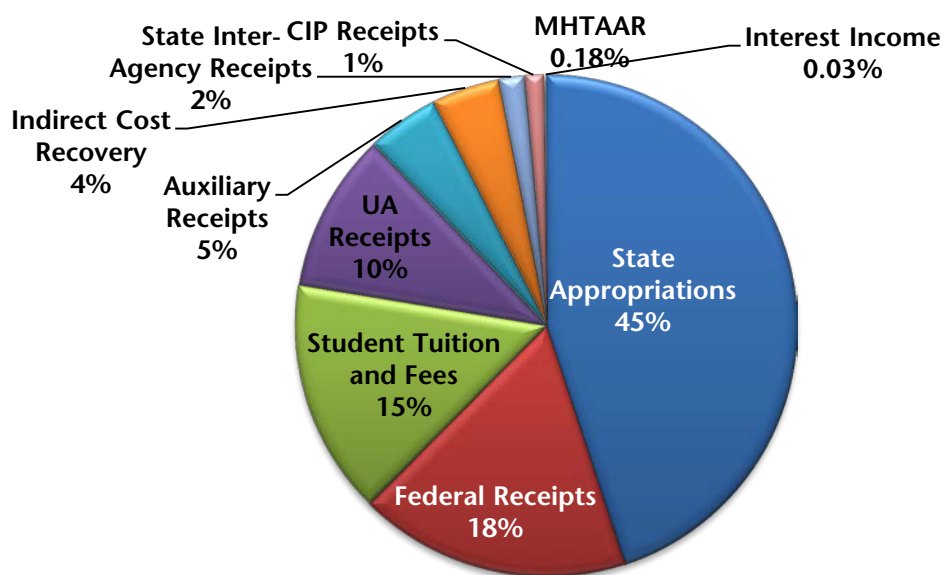
Revenue Source	Revenue Amount (\$ millions)	% of Total
State Appropriations	\$343.9	45%
Federal Receipts	134.1	18
Student Tuition and Fees	116.1	15
UA Receipts	78.4	10
Auxiliary Receipts	36.0	5
Indirect Cost Recovery	33.7	4
State Inter-Agency Receipts	12.5	2
CIP Receipts	9.2	1
MHTAAR	1.4	<1
Interest Income	0.2	<1
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$765.5</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: UA Statewide Planning and Budget, 2012.

Note: Totals do not include UA Intra-Agency Receipts. Total in columns may not sum due to rounding.

In total, University revenue increased 16 percent between FY07 (the date of the last UA impact study) and FY11.<sup>4</sup> State appropriations increased from \$282.2 million in FY07 to \$343.9 million in FY11, marking a slight increase in the proportion of UA revenue coming from State appropriations (43 to 45 percent). This measure compares to 50 percent in FY97 (as measured in the 1998 impact study).

**Figure 2. University of Alaska Revenue Sources in FY11**



Source: UA Statewide Planning and Budget, 2012.

<sup>4</sup> Comparisons to FY07 do not account for inflation.

## Return on State Investment

State of Alaska appropriations to the University provide the institution with the resources necessary to generate additional revenue from non-State sources. For each dollar in State money received, the University raised an additional \$1.23 in FY11.<sup>5</sup> This figure is down from \$1.31 in FY07. This decrease reflects an expected reduction in the proportion of revenue the University is able to generate due to what the University describes as “the current global economic situation, a more competitive federal funding environment, as well as challenges with other major external, temporary funding sources.”<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> For calculations of return on investment, state money is assumed to be equal to the sum of state appropriations and funds paid to the University through the State’s Mental Health Trust. The remaining revenue is considered non-State money.

<sup>6</sup> UA Statewide Planning and Budget. Performance Measures. 2012.

## Chapter 2: UA-Related Expenditures

University-related expenditures include spending on faculty and staff payroll, goods and services, and UA student and visitor spending in the Alaska economy. In FY11, University of Alaska employees earned \$351.0 million in gross wages. Expenditures in Alaska on goods and services (including construction) amounted to \$126.2 million. UA and its employees paid \$66.1 million to Alaska medical providers for the care of University employees and their families. A summary of these expenditures is available in Table 5. Student spending in the local economy is estimated at \$168.6 million for FY11 and visitor spending is estimated at \$2.1 million. The following sections discuss each of these expenditure categories in detail.

### Payroll

In FY11, the University paid \$351 million in gross (pre-tax) wages. Table 2 shows payroll expenditures by campus. The Fairbanks campus paid 44 percent of all UA faculty and staff payroll expenditures. The Anchorage campus paid the second largest percentage, with nearly one-third (32 percent) of total UA payroll. The balance of UA payroll expenses are spread throughout the state, including 6 percent for UA Statewide administration (located in Fairbanks and Anchorage), and 5 percent for the Juneau campus.

**Table 2. University of Alaska Payroll, by Campus, FY11**

Campus	Payroll (\$ millions)	Percent
Fairbanks	\$154.6	44.0%
Anchorage	110.9	31.6
UA Statewide	20.3	5.8
Juneau	17.4	5.0
UAF CTC	7.5	2.1
Kenai	7.3	2.1
Rural College	6.6	1.9
Matanuska-Susitna	5.2	1.5
Kuskokwim	3.5	1
Sitka	3.4	1
Prince William Sound	3.1	<1
Interior-Aleutians	2.5	<1
Ketchikan	2.3	<1
Kodiak	2.0	<1
Bristol Bay	2.1	<1
Northwest	1.4	<1
Chukchi	1.0	<1
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$351.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: UA Statewide Planning and Budget, 2012.

## Goods and Services

During FY11, the University of Alaska purchased goods and services valued at \$126.2 million from Alaska vendors. This spending occurred in a wide variety of sectors, as well as geographic locations. The University did business with more than 2,500 Alaska businesses and organizations in FY11. Table 3 shows University spending in Alaska, by community, in FY11. Ninety percent of Alaska-based UA spending in FY11 occurred in three communities: Fairbanks (44 percent), Anchorage (39 percent), and Juneau (7 percent). The other 10 percent of UA spending (approximately \$12.6 million in total) was spent in over 100 other Alaska communities.

**Table 3. University of Alaska Spending  
by Community in FY11**

Community	Purchases (\$ millions)	Percent
Fairbanks	\$55.3	43.8%
Anchorage	48.6	38.6
Juneau	8.3	6.6
Palmer	4.3	3.4
Metlakatla	1.0	0.8
Kodiak	0.7	0.6
Eagle River	0.6	0.5
Bethel	0.5	0.4
Sitka	0.5	0.4
Ketchikan	0.5	0.4
Craig	0.5	0.4
Big Lake	0.4	0.3
Wasilla	0.4	0.3
Soldotna	0.4	0.3
Valdez	0.3	0.3
Nome	0.3	0.2
Dillingham	0.3	0.2
Kotzebue	0.3	0.2
Seward	0.3	0.2
Tyonek	0.2	0.2
Homer	0.2	0.2
Kenai	0.2	0.1
Barrow	0.2	0.1
Cordova	0.2	0.1
Other Alaska Communities	0.9	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$126.2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: UA Statewide Planning and Budget, 2012.

Note: Table columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

UA spending reaches all regions of the state. While 88 percent of FY11 spending occurred in the Anchorage/Mat-Su and Interior regions, an additional 9 percent occurred in Southeast, 2 percent in the Gulf Coast region, and a less than one percent in both the Southwest and Northern regions.

**Table 4. University of Alaska Purchases of Goods and Services, by Alaska Region, FY11**

Region	Purchases (\$ millions)	Percent
Interior	\$56.3	44.6%
Anchorage/Mat-Su	54.5	43.2
Southeast	10.9	8.6
Gulf Coast	2.6	2.1
Southwest	2.2	0.9
Northern	0.8	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$126.2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: UA Statewide Planning and Budget, 2012.

Note: Spending for UA Statewide is included in the Interior region.

In addition to spending on goods and services described above, UA and its employees also paid Alaska medical providers \$66.1 million in health care benefits for UA employees and their dependents.

Table 5 summarizes University spending for goods and services, payroll, and health care in Alaska.

**Table 5. Summary of University of Alaska Spending, by Region and Category in FY11**

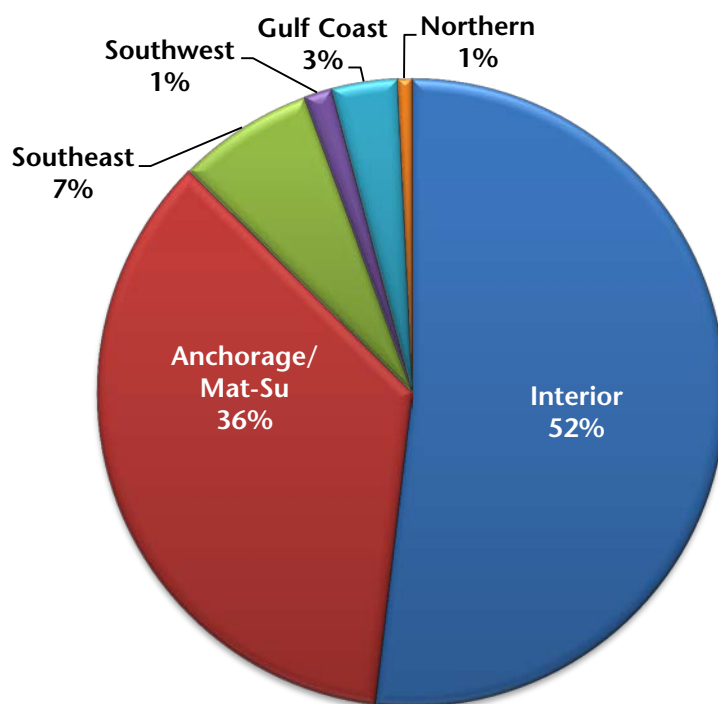
Region	Goods & Services (\$ millions)	% of Total	Payroll (\$ millions)	% of Total	Health Care to AK Providers (\$ millions)	% of Total	Total Spending (\$ millions)	% of Total Spending
Interior	\$56.3	44.6%	\$191.5	55%	\$32.4	49%	<b>\$280.2</b>	<b>52%</b>
Anchorage/ Mat-Su	54.5	43.2	116.1	33	23.8	36	<b>194.4</b>	36
Southeast	10.9	8.6	23.0	7	4.6	7	<b>38.5</b>	7
Gulf Coast	2.6	2.1	12.5	4	3.3	5	<b>18.4</b>	3
Southwest	1.1	0.9	5.5	2	1.3	2	<b>7.9</b>	1
Northern	0.8	0.6	2.4	<1	0.7	1	<b>3.9</b>	<1
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$126.2</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$351.0</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$66.1</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$543.3</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: UA Statewide Planning and Budget, 2012.

Notes: Goods and services spending includes construction. Interior data includes UA Statewide. Table columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Figure 3 presents the distribution of expenditures by region calculated in Table 5.

**Figure 3. Summary of University of Alaska Expenditures, FY11**



Source: University of Alaska Statewide Planning and Budget, 2012.  
Note: UA Statewide is included in the Interior region.

UA Alaska-based spending totaled \$543 million in FY11. The Interior region (including UA Statewide) accounted for 52 percent of UA total spending (\$280 million), the Anchorage/Mat-Su region accounted for 36 percent (\$194 million), and the Southeast region's share was 7 percent (\$39 million). The Gulf Coast region accounted for approximately 3 percent (\$18 million) of UA Alaska-based spending. The Southwest region's share was 1 percent (\$8 million) of total UA expenditures and UA spent less than 1 percent (\$4 million) in the Northern region.

## Student Expenditures in the Economy

### Overview

Student payments made directly to UA for tuition, room and board, fees, and other items are accounted for in the UA spending categories presented in Table 5. In addition to those direct UA payments, students spend a significant amount of money in local economies for housing, food, entertainment, and other amenities.

While a portion of student off-campus spending contributes to the University's economic impact, not all student off-campus spending can be included in this analysis. In quantifying the economic impact of the University on Alaska's economy, it is important to avoid counting expenditures that may have occurred in the absence of the University. The impact of student spending is, therefore, calculated by first determining

the number of students who either a) bring new money to the state's economy or b) are associated with money that would otherwise be lost from Alaska if the student did not attend UA.

Following is a brief profile of UA students.

## **UA Student Population Profile**

- Campus enrollment in Fall 2011 totaled 34,983 students.
- The majority of UA students (89 percent) were from Alaska at the time they entered the University, and the remaining 11 percent were out-of-state or international students in Fall 2011.
- Approximately 40 percent of UA students attended the University full-time, with the other 60 percent attending part-time.
- The average age of students at the University was 30 years old in Fall 2011.
- A little less than half of students enrolled at UA are traditional college-age students (under the age of 25). Compared to recent national data, in 2010, 61 percent of post-secondary students enrolled in degree-granting institutions were under the age of 25.<sup>7</sup>

All spending by students who originated from outside Alaska (11 percent of Fall 2011 enrollment) represents new dollars into the state.

The amount of money that remains in the state from Alaskan high school students who choose to attend UA instead of a college or university elsewhere is more difficult to estimate. Though some Alaska students would likely not attend a university at all in the absence of UA, for purposes of this study, we assume that nearly all full-time UA students would likely attend school outside the state in the absence of UA. Expenditures by part-time students are not included in this analysis. As the UA student profile above illustrates, a significant portion of the UA student body attend the University part-time and are slightly older than is typical for public universities. These statistics suggest that many UA students attend UA because it is convenient, and they likely would or could not travel to attend school elsewhere. Therefore, living expenses of part-time students are assumed to not be solely University-related and are not included in this study. In the absence of extensive survey research to determine the reasons students attend UA, the above described methodology results in a conservative but reasonable estimate of UA-related student spending.

## **Estimating Student Expenditures**

The University of Alaska estimates current per-student-expenditures for each MAU. Spending levels vary according to student living arrangements. For this study, full-time students were categorized into *on-campus* or *off-campus* students. For the two categories of students, the number of full-time students is multiplied by average per-student-spending for each MAU (Table 6). For example, UAA students living off-campus each spend an estimated \$15,549 per year. While spending for room and board by on-campus students is paid directly to UA and not included in this analysis, on-campus students do spend money on amenities not directly paid to the University, such as food, entertainment, transportation, and personal items. UAA students living on-campus are estimated to spend \$3,818 per year on these items.

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<sup>7</sup> NCES, Digest of Education Statistics. 2010. Data and projections.

For tuition year 2011-2012, full-time student spending is estimated at \$117.6 million for UAA, \$41.0 million for UAF, and \$10.0 million at UAS for an estimated total of \$168.6 million. This calculation represents new money coming into the state, as well as money that would likely otherwise leave the state.

**Table 6. UA Student Spending for Tuition Year 2011-2012**

	UAA	UAF	UAS
<b>Full-time students</b>			
Number living off-campus	7,331	2,915	733
Number living on-campus	949	1,570	244
<b>Per student spending by category</b>			
Housing	\$7,650	\$4,800	\$6,885
Groceries	4,081	3,600	3,825
Transportation On-Campus	2,295	400	740
Transportation Off-Campus	2,295	2,000	740
Personal	1,523	2,250	1,440
<b>Average per student spending</b>			
Living off-campus	\$15,549	\$12,650	\$12,890
Living on-campus	3,818	2,650	2,180
<b>Total spent in the economy (in \$ millions)</b>	<b>\$117.6</b>	<b>\$41.0</b>	<b>\$10.0</b>

Source: UA Statewide Budget and Planning, 2012.

Notes: The number of full-time students living on-campus is assumed to be equal to the occupancy in UA student residences. While data on student spending is for tuition year 2011-2012, it is considered a reasonable estimate of FY11 student spending.

## Visitor Expenditures

Out-of-state visitors to the University also contribute to the economic impact of the University. Commencements, reunions, conferences, festivals, athletic events, and family visits are some of the University-related reasons people visit Alaska. University visitors spend money for accommodations, food, transportation, sightseeing, and other purposes that inject money into the economy. Unfortunately, no organization tracks out-of-state visitors whose primary purpose for visiting Alaska is University-related. Calculating a definitive estimate of visitor impacts would require substantial research, including surveys for event attendees and students. However, a reasonable estimate can be derived by estimating out-of-state visitation to UA-related events and by utilizing visitor spending data from the 2011 Alaska Visitor Statistics Program VI (AVSP).<sup>8</sup> AVSP is a statewide visitor survey periodically commissioned by the State of Alaska. The most recent data available is from summer 2011 (May-September) when 6,700 visitors were surveyed concerning their Alaska trip. Following are estimates for UA-related visitation by type of visitor.

## UA Sporting Events

UAA and UAF both host sporting events that attract out-of-state attendees and spectators. The largest sporting events referenced in the 2007 version of this report, the Great Alaska Shootout and Top of the World Classic, were both affected by changes in NCAA rules in 2006 that have greatly reduced out-of-state

<sup>8</sup> McDowell Group, *Alaska Visitor Statistics Program: Summer 2011*. 2012.

attendance at the Shootout and resulted in cancelation of the Top of the World Classic. In FY11, UA sporting events attracted an estimated 3,500 out-of-state visitors, including team members, coaches, support staff, family, and fans. This number includes approximately 2,200 out-of-state visitors to UAA and 1,300 to UAF.

Visiting out-of-state athletic teams (and their associated family and fans) are assumed to primarily spend money on accommodations and meals while in Alaska. They likely have less time to participate in tours, activities, and shopping than most visitors. According to AVSP VI, air visitors to the state spend an average of \$149 per person per night. An adjustment of the AVSP average based on behavioral differences of visiting teams results in estimated average spending of \$105 per person per night. Length of competition determines the average number of nights stayed. In total, these Anchorage and Fairbanks visitors spent an estimated \$1 million in the state.

## UA Conferences and Events

Although limited data is available on UA event attendance, a total of 1,700 out-of-state visitors are estimated to have attended UA-sponsored events in FY11. Event attendance was conservatively estimated at 1,000 for UAA, 500 for UAF, and 200 for UAS. Many of these visitors utilize campus housing and food services while at the events, which results in lower per person per night expenditures than for other Alaska visitors. A conservative estimated for per night spending was applied: about one-third of that estimated for sporting event attendees, or \$37. Using these estimates, out-of-state visitor spending related to UA conferences and other campus events is estimated at approximately \$800,000 in FY11.

## Visiting Relatives and Friends

Estimating spending by out-of-state visitors who visit students is complicated by a lack of information on the frequency of visitation. For purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that ten percent of all out-of-state students (3,788 enrolled in Fall 2011) receive one visitor per year. AVSP data was adjusted to calculate an estimated average length of stay and per night spending for visitors whose primary purpose is to visit students.

Visitors to UA students are assumed to behave similarly to other Alaska vacation pleasure visitors, with the exception that their average length of stay is likely shorter and spending for tours and activities somewhat lower. Average length of stay was estimated at 5 to 7 days, with a mid-point of 6 days utilized for this study. Per person per day spending was estimated at \$117. This assumption results in a conservative annual total of approximately \$266,000 in spending by out-of-state visitors who traveled to visit UA students in FY11.

Total spending for all University-related out-of-state visitors to Alaska in FY11 is estimated at \$2.1 million.

**Table 7. FY11 Out-of-State Visitor Spending**

Event	Direct Spending (\$ millions)
University sporting events	\$1.0
Conferences and campus events	0.8
Family, friends and relatives of students	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2.1</b>

Source: University of Alaska statistics and McDowell Group estimates.

## Chapter 3: Employment

The University of Alaska system is one of the largest employers in Alaska, ranking fourth in number of employees among all Alaska public and private employers in 2010.<sup>9</sup> Only uniformed military, the State of Alaska, and the federal government employ more people in Alaska than UA does. In Fall 2011, the University reported 8,523 employees.<sup>10</sup>

- The University employed 4,553 regular employees and 3,970 temporary employees.
- Members of the faculty totaled 2,645, including 1,396 full-time regular faculty members.
- There were 328 professors, 390 associate professors, 595 assistant professors, and 1,332 instructor/lecturers.
- Just under two-thirds (64 percent) of UA full-time regular faculty members held tenure or tenure-track positions.

**Table 8. Full-time and Part-time Faculty, Staff, and Student Employment by MAU, Fall 2011**

	UAA	UAF	UAS	Statewide	UA System
<b>Full-time</b>					
Faculty	630	659	107	--	1,396
Staff	1,007	1,458	205	267	2,937
Student	--	47	--	--	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,637</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>4,380</b>
<b>Part-time</b>					
Faculty	744	365	129	11	1,249
Staff	388	882	64	14	1,348
Student	742	656	125	23	1,546
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,874</b>	<b>1,903</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4,143</b>
<b>Combined Total</b>	<b>3,511</b>	<b>3,967</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>8,523</b>

Source: UA Statewide Budget and Planning, 2012.

The University of Alaska records employment statistics using a different methodology than the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (ADOLWD). While the University takes an employment snap-shot on October 1 of every year, ADOLWD tracks monthly employment. In FY11, ADOLWD reported average monthly employment of 7,387, with peak employment of 8,247 (in April 2011), and a low of 5,671 employees (in July 2010).<sup>11</sup>

If the University were a private institution, it would top the list of the largest private employers in Alaska by a substantial margin. ADOLWD reports only seven private sector employers with more than 2,000 employees, and only one with more than 4,000.

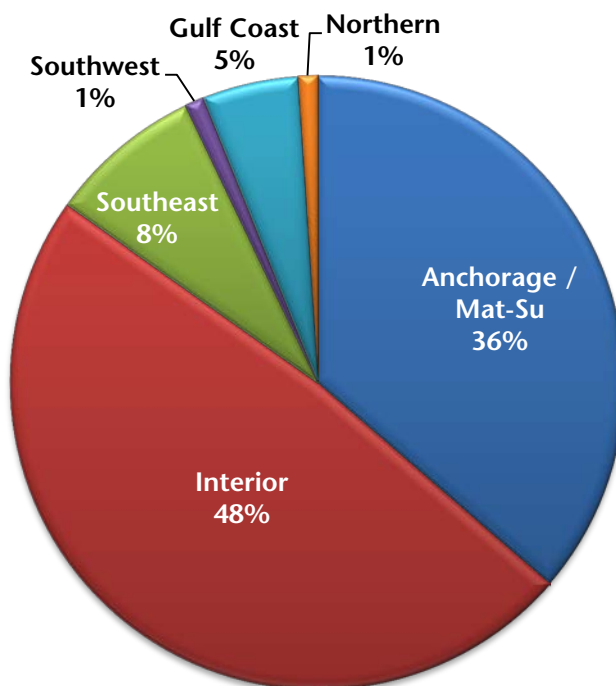
<sup>9</sup> ADOLWD. Alaska Economic Trends, The Trends 100 25<sup>th</sup> Edition, Alaska's Largest Employers in 2010. July 2011.

<sup>10</sup> University of Alaska Systemwide Institutional Research and Analysis, 2012.

<sup>11</sup> Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, 2010. For locations with less than three employees, data is confidential and thus not counted in these figures.

Table 9 shows a regional breakdown of average annual employment for the University as measured by ADOLWD. The Interior region accounts for 48 percent of total UA employment. Ninety-three percent of UA employment is associated with the regions hosting the three main campuses.

**Figure 4. Total Average Monthly Employment, University of Alaska, by Region, FY11**



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, 2012.

Approximately 78 percent of University employees are covered by unemployment insurance. The remainder, such as student assistants and students who work as facility personnel, are not covered.

**Table 9. Average Annual Employment and Unemployment Insurance Coverage, FY11**

Region	Covered	% of Covered	Not Covered	% of Not Covered	Total	% of Total
Anchorage / Mat-Su	2,141	37%	543	33%	2,683	36%
Interior	2,632	46	936	57	3,568	48
Southeast	465	8	119	7	585	8
Southwest	102	2	0	0	102	1
Gulf Coast	354	6	48	3	402	5
Northern	48	1	0	0	48	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,742</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,646</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7,387</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development. Figures for UA Statewide are included the Interior.  
Note: Table columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

In FY11, nearly half of all UA employees (48 percent) worked in Fairbanks, including employees at the main UAF campus, UA statewide administration, UAF Community and Technical College, and the College of Rural and Community Development. One third of UA employees were located in Anchorage and 6 percent in Juneau. Other communities with substantial numbers of UA employees included Palmer, Soldotna, Sitka, Kodiak, Valdez, Bethel, Ketchikan, Homer, Eagle River, Dillingham, and Nome.

**Table 10. Average Annual Employment by Community, FY11**

Community	Total	% of Total
Fairbanks	3,562	48%
Anchorage	2,466	33
Juneau	444	6
Palmer	174	2
Soldotna	166	2
Sitka	85	1
Kodiak	75	1
Valdez	71	1
Bethel	62	1
Ketchikan	54	1
Homer	45	1
Eagle River	43	1
Dillingham	38	1
Nome	30	<1
Kotzebue	18	<1
Seward	16	<1
Kenai	10	<1
Glennallen	8	<1
Cordova	8	<1
Tok	6	<1
Other	6*	<1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,387</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

\*Notes: Employment numbers for locations with fewer than three employees are confidential and, thus, not included in this data. UA Statewide figures are included in community figures. Table columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

## Chapter 4: Indirect/Induced Economic Impacts

Economic impact analysis considers three different types of impact: direct, indirect, and induced economic impact. *Direct economic impact* refers to the actual expenditures by the University of Alaska. This initial spending includes the amount directly spent by the University to purchase goods and services such as materials, utilities, construction services, transportation services, and the wages paid to University employees. These impacts were described in Chapters 2 and 3. *Indirect economic impact* occurs as a result of University spending circulating through the economy. *Induced economic impact* is associated with the spending of University employees' payroll dollars, as well as spending by students and visitors to the University.

Multipliers are used to quantify total direct, indirect and induced effects. For example, if the multiplier is 1.5, the total (direct, indirect, and induced) employment impact of a business that employs 100 workers is equal to 150 jobs. In other words, for every direct job, one-half additional job is created in the support sector. Payroll impacts are estimated in the same way.

The magnitude of spending, employment, and earnings multipliers depends on the proportion of local spending and the types of goods and services purchased locally, the average salary of employees (which reflects the purchasing power of employees), and the residency of those employees. Calculating multipliers specifically for the University of Alaska would require complex econometric modeling of the state and regional economies that is beyond the scope of this study. However, using IMPLAN, a predictive model of local and state economies, it is possible to derive reasonable estimates of multiplier impacts. IMPLAN calculates multipliers for all sectors of the economy, though only a handful are directly applicable to University spending. Following are the results of an IMPLAN-based analysis of total output (spending), employment, and payroll in Alaska that is directly or indirectly linked to the University of Alaska (Table 11).

**Table 11. Total Employment and Payroll Impacts of the University of Alaska, FY11**

Impact	Direct	Indirect & Induced	Total
Employment Impact	8,247	7,435	15,682
Payroll Impact (\$ million)	\$351.0	\$289.2	\$640.2

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, University of Alaska, and McDowell Group estimates.

Note: Direct employment is as of April 2011, and is peak employment for the fiscal year.

UA's direct, in-state expenditures totaled \$714 million in FY11. This number includes all University spending, as well as UA student and visitor spending. This direct spending in the Alaska economy generates an additional \$402 million in induced and indirect spending for a total of \$1.1 billion in total economic activity.

In addition to direct employment of 8,247 Alaskans (FY11 peak), 7,435 additional full and part-time jobs in Alaska are associated with the University's economic activity. The total number of full and part-time jobs that are associated with the University is estimated at 15,682, approximately 5 percent of Alaska's non-farm

wage and salary employment.<sup>12</sup> Similarly, in addition to UA's direct annual payroll of \$351 million, another \$289 million in payroll is generated elsewhere in the economy, for a total payroll impact of \$640 million.

## Summary of Impacts

The State of Alaska invested \$343.9 million in the University in FY11. For that investment, the Alaska economy experienced a total economic impact of \$1.1 billion. Thus, for every \$1.00 invested by the State in the University, the University generated spending of \$3.25 within the Alaska economy, up from \$3.05 in 2007.

This economic impact includes funding of deferred maintenance. UA received \$37.5 million in State funding for deferred maintenance in FY11 (which is already accounted for in this analysis). For each \$1 million in funding for deferred maintenance, approximately 10 jobs are created in the state as well as \$600,000 in labor income.

The University's overall economic impact on Alaska is significant, as is evident when compared to the impact of many of Alaska's key industries. The University's \$1.1 billion in economic activity in FY11 is approximately one-third of the state's large visitor industry.<sup>13</sup>

In addition, a comparison of the University's average annual employment provides an understanding of UA's important role as an employer in the Alaska economy. The University's annual average employment of 7,387 in FY11 compares to 2010 average annual employment of 16,095 in Alaska's entire construction sector; 12,736 jobs in the manufacturing sector; 8,823 in finance and insurance; and 5,626 in air transportation.<sup>14</sup>

The economic impacts of the University reach beyond those generated by direct University spending. In addition to direct spending, and associated indirect and induced impacts, the University generates significant additional economic activity in Alaska. Such activity is associated with the University of Alaska Foundation, management of University lands, and UA graduate earnings. These impacts are discussed in the following chapters.

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<sup>12</sup> Average non-farm wage and salary employment in FY11 was 328,050. ADOLWD.

<sup>13</sup> McDowell Group. *Economic Impact of Alaska's Visitor Industry*, 2008-09 (2010).

<sup>14</sup> ADOLWD. *Annual Employment and Wages*, 2010.

## Chapter 5: Qualitative Benefits of UA

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This study demonstrates that the University of Alaska plays an important role in Alaska's economy. In addition to impacts that can be quantified (see Chapter 4), the University offers many other benefits that are less tangible. This chapter provides an overview of many of the qualitative benefits the University contributes to Alaska, including: a more educated workforce that is prepared to respond to state needs; research and development activities that contribute knowledge to the state and also contribute to the Alaska economy; and investments, endowments, and real estate holdings that strengthen Alaska's economy.

### UA – Responsive to State Needs

The University of Alaska System Academic Master Plan (Spring 2011 to Fall 2015) illustrates the University's keen interest in strengthening Alaska's economic landscape and workforce, as well as in improving economic opportunity for all Alaskans.<sup>15</sup> These goals and measures include:

- **Workforce Development** – To develop a skilled, responsive, and sustainable workforce, the University focuses on: student retention and timely graduation; increased access to post-secondary education throughout the state; partnerships with industry and communities to provide relevant training and hands-on experiences to students; developing leadership and civic skills, and embracing Alaska's cultural diversity.
- **University Research, Scholarship, and Creative Activity** – The University strives to engage in research for the benefit of Alaska industry and society, including taking advantage of research opportunities in Alaska, the circumpolar North, and the Pacific Rim. To achieve this goal, the University aims to: provide faculty with adequate time, opportunities, infrastructure, and resources to engage in research, scholarship, and creative activity; and provide real opportunities for students to engage in these activities.
- **Life-Long Learning and Community Development** – The University works to improve college-readiness programs and partnerships with K-12 districts across the state; increase student retention and graduation rates; and stay connected to alumni.
- **State Needs** – Through 2015, the University has recognized the following state needs: strengthen Alaska Native languages, cultures, and communities; educate teachers for Alaska's PK-12 school system; workforce training; engineer training; biomedical research programs; and healthcare professional training.

### UA Programs

The University of Alaska offers approximately 500 study programs. Many of these programs directly relate to Alaska's workforce needs, such as those covering major Alaska industries: mining, oil and gas development, fisheries, forestry, tourism, education, business, and health care.

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<sup>15</sup> University of Alaska, *Academic Master Plan Spring 2011 to Fall 2015*. January 2011. UA Statewide Office of Public Affairs.

**Table 12. Degrees and Certificates Offered by the University of Alaska, 2011**

Campus	Doctoral Degrees	Master's Degrees	Bachelor's Degrees	Associate's Degrees	Certificates and Endorsements	Licenses
UAF	19	59	124	29	49	7
UAA	0	36	102	64	110	18
UAS	0	10	26	14	48	9

Source: UA Statewide Budget and Planning, 2012.

The following is a selection, by campus, of UA programs that respond to Alaska's economic and workforce needs.

#### **UA-FAIRBANKS**

- **Certificates:** Airframe, Community Health, Ground Vehicle Maintenance, High Latitude Range Management, Rural Human Services, Tribal Management
- **Associate's Degrees:** Community Health, Professional Piloting, Native Language Education, Renewable Resources, Tribal Management
- **Baccalaureate Degrees:** Environmental Politics, Fisheries, Geological Engineering, Mining Engineering, Natural Resource Management, Northern Studies, Petroleum Engineering, Rural Development
- **Master's Degrees:** Arctic Engineering, Atmospheric Sciences, Fisheries, Geological Engineering, Geophysics, Mineral Preparation Engineering, Mining Engineering, Natural Resource Management and Geography, Northern Studies, Oceanography, Petroleum Engineering, Resource and Applied Economics, Rural Development
- **Doctoral Degrees:** Atmospheric Sciences, Fisheries, Indigenous Studies, Oceanography

#### **UA-ANCHORAGE**

- **Certificates:** Aviation Maintenance Technology, Industrial Safety Program Support, Industrial Welding, Nondestructive Testing, Petroleum Technology
- **Associate's Degrees:** Air Traffic Control, Aviation Administration, Aviation Maintenance Technology, Architectural and Engineering Technology, Computer and Networking Technology, Construction Management, Dental Hygiene, Geomatics, Heavy Duty Transportation and Equipment, Logistics and Supply Chain Operations, Medical Lab Technology, Process Technology, Radiologic Technology
- **Baccalaureate Degrees:** Aviation Technology, Construction Management, Engineering, Geometrics, Global Logistics Management, Health Sciences, Nursing
- **Master's Degrees:** Arctic Engineering, Environmental Quality Engineering, Environmental Quality Science, Global Supply Chain Management, Project Management

#### **UA-SOUTHEAST**

- **Certificates:** Community Wellness Advocate, Fisheries Technology, Health Care Privacy and Security

- **Associate's Degrees:** Construction Technology, Fisheries Technology, Health Information Management, Health Science, Nursing Science
- **Baccalaureate Degrees:** Education, Geography and Environmental Resources
- **Master's Degrees:** Education

## Educating an Alaska Workforce

Alaska's public university provides an education for many individuals who would otherwise not have access to educational opportunities after high school. UA is also instrumental in retaining many Alaska residents who would either otherwise leave the state in pursuit of higher education. Additionally, the strength of UA's programs attracts students from out-of-state to pursue their studies in Alaska. In Fall 2011, University of Alaska enrollment totaled almost 35,000 students. Four in ten of those students attended the University full-time, with the other 60 percent attending part-time. The majority of UA students (89 percent) were from Alaska, and the remaining 11 percent were out-of-state or international students.

Alaska's workforce is strengthened by the volume and diversity of students who graduate from UA each year. As part of its success in educating a significant portion of the Alaska workforce, the University retains an increasing number of top Alaska high school graduates as UA students through the University of Alaska Scholars Program. The program offers a four-year \$11,000 scholarship to students in the top 10 percent of their graduating class who choose to enroll in the University of Alaska. From establishment in 1999 to Fall 2011, a total of 5,751 students have received a partial tuition scholarship for UA from this program.<sup>16</sup>

## Academic and Administrative Facilities

The University owned approximately 400 facilities dispersed throughout the state in FY11.<sup>17</sup> The facilities provide 6.7 million square feet of space for higher education, research, and public services. UAF facilities accounted for 50.2 percent of total University square footage, UAA for 39.8 percent, UAS for 8.3 percent, and UA Statewide for 1.7 percent.

The adjusted value of the University's facilities, including infrastructure, was \$2.6 billion in FY11, including \$1.4 billion at UAF, \$958.2 million at UAA, and \$193.2 million at UAS (the balance is for other portions of the UA system).

New construction includes an \$8.8 million UAS Juneau campus student housing addition; UAA's Engineering Instructional Laboratory Building, a \$123 million, 75,000 square foot (sf) building and renovation of the existing facility; an additional \$109 million engineering facility, including renovation, at UAF; a 100,000 sf, \$109 million life sciences research and teaching facility at UAF; the UAA Sports Arena, a \$109 million, 196,000 sf, 5,000-seat multi-use facility; the Bristol Bay Science Lab and Clinical Space in Dillingham, a \$2 million project which includes 1,420 sf of additional space; and many other facilities.

<sup>16</sup> Through Fall 2011. UA Statewide Institutional Research and Analysis, 2012.

<sup>17</sup> University of Alaska 2011 Facilities Inventory. UA Statewide Planning and Budget. Fall 2011.

## Endowments, Investments, and Donations

### University of Alaska Foundation

The University of Alaska Foundation is a public nonprofit corporation (501(c)(3)) established in 1974 to solicit, manage, and invest donations for the exclusive benefit of the University. The Foundation is legally separate from the University and is governed by its own board of trustees. As of June 30, 2011, the Foundation managed assets totaling approximately \$193 million, up from \$172 million in 2010. A significant proportion of University of Alaska Foundation assets (68 percent) are in a Consolidated Endowment Fund managed with the University for investment purposes (see discussion below).

In FY11, Foundation revenue from contributions totaled \$15.8 million in support of University of Alaska programs and students. This is almost equal to FY10 contribution revenue of \$15.9 million. Approximately 1,240 out of 7,500 donations managed by the Foundation (16.5 percent of all donors) were contributed toward endowments in FY11.

### Endowment Funds

By Acts of Congress in 1915 and 1929, the University was granted approximately 110,000 acres of land which the territory, and later the State of Alaska, managed on behalf of the University. Approximately 81,000 acres of the lands were held at no basis because fair value at the date of transfer was not determinable. In 1982 and 1988, the University entered into settlement agreements with the State that allowed it to select additional State-owned lands including limited timber, agricultural, surface, and subsurface rights with a combined market value of \$45.5 million. The settlements were in exchange for University lands that were disposed of or adversely affected during the period of administration by the territory and the State of Alaska.

In 1997, the University of Alaska Foundation and the University Board of Regents consolidated the Foundation's pooled endowment funds and the University's land grant endowments into a Consolidated Endowment Fund for investment purposes. The fund is managed by the Foundation. As of June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2011, the fund totaled \$257.3 million, up from \$216.2 million in FY10. Also as of June 30, 2011, the Foundation's investment in the fund represented 51 percent of total fund assets (up from 47 percent in 2010). The FY11 annual return on the fund was 18 percent, a much higher return than the previous 3 years, when the return was -.57 percent, cumulatively. The average annual return on the fund for the 10 years ending June 30, 2011 was 4.2%.<sup>18</sup>

The endowment includes approximately 147,000 acres of land designated as investment property, including federal grant lands, lands acquired from local, state, or federal government, purchased lands, and lands donated to the University. The endowment also includes another 12,000 acres of educational property, which includes the three main campuses in Fairbanks, Anchorage and Juneau; a number of community campuses; and various administrative, academic and research sites throughout the state.<sup>19</sup> The University's Statewide Office of Land Management (SOLM) generated receipts of more than \$5.8 million in FY97, \$5.0

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<sup>18</sup> Source: University of Alaska Foundation.

<sup>19</sup> University of Alaska Land Management. <http://www.ualand.com/index.cfm?fuseaction=Stewardship.Home>. 2012.

million in FY02, \$6.6 million in FY07, and \$3.5 million in FY11 from real estate and resource development projects involving the University and University of Alaska Foundation property.

Table 13 provides details of the University's receipts from its land management activities during FY97, FY02, FY07, and FY11. In addition to income generated by University management of these lands, the real estate and resource development projects conducted on the lands creates jobs in the state and can increase the tax base of local communities.

Income from management of federal grant lands is deposited to the University Land Grant Endowment Trust Fund (LGTF), a fund managed by the University of Alaska Foundation Trustees. The Alaska Scholars Program, a program providing UA scholarships to Alaska's top high school graduates, is one of the many programs funded through the LGTF.

**Table 13. University of Alaska Receipts from  
Statewide Land Management Activities FY97, FY02, FY07, FY11**

<b>Receipt Type</b>	<b>FY97</b>	<b>FY02</b>	<b>FY07</b>	<b>FY11</b>
<b>University Trust Land</b>				
Land Sales	\$1,470,954	\$2,027,368	\$3,719,136	\$1,252,702
Commercial/Residential Sales	13,004	102,200	100,583	99,464
Land Leases	61,901	119,878	96,263	85,521
Mineral Lease/Royalty Payments	75,300	--	18,200	3,200
Permits & Fees	3,790	6,760	13,870	9,010
Easements/Rights of Way	10,875	850	2,500	900
Timber Sales	2,276,529	246,807	--	--
Oil and Gas Leases	10,575	56,220	1,984	112,441
Material Sales	29,352	1,900	1,911	217,947
Misc.	4,306	1,996	58,250	--
<b>Total University Trust Land</b>	<b>\$3,956,626</b>	<b>\$2,563,979</b>	<b>\$4,012,698</b>	<b>\$1,781,185</b>
<b>Other University Property</b>				
Commercial/Residential Leases	\$835,280	\$1,184,564	\$1,537,787	\$1,125,170
Land Sales	542,428	41,967	357,856	100,279
Permits & Fees	2,900	3,100	48,000	6,000
Material Sales	11,612	33,174	45,885	45,966
Land Leases	5,576	9,627	32,254	52,676
Investment Revenue	439,740	--	--	--
Easements/Right of Way	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous	--	300	2,900	7,332
<b>Total Other University Property</b>	<b>\$1,837,536</b>	<b>\$1,272,732</b>	<b>\$2,024,682</b>	<b>\$1,337,423</b>
<b>Other Receipts</b>				
Land Contract Interest	--	--	\$558,651	\$333,185
Foundation Property Land Sales	44,084	585,201	16,440	34,931
<b>Total Other Receipts</b>	<b>\$44,084</b>	<b>\$585,201</b>	<b>\$575,091</b>	<b>\$368,116</b>
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS</b>	<b>\$5,838,246</b>	<b>\$4,995,548</b>	<b>\$6,612,471</b>	<b>\$3,486,725</b>

Source: UA, Statewide Office of Land Management.

Note: Table columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

## Increased Knowledge and Economic Activity Through Research

University of Alaska research programs play an important role in the overall value of the University to the state, generating jobs, investment, and new knowledge to help drive the Alaska economy. Revenues as a result of research at the University increased relatively steadily over the past decade, from a total of \$109.4 million in FY01 to \$162.6 million in FY11. This FY11 number includes \$14 million in indirect cost recovery, which is allocated system-wide to reimburse the University for research-related administrative, facility, and support costs.

The University received \$24.7 million in State appropriations for research in FY11. UAF received the bulk of these revenues (over 80 percent), at \$20.6 million, while UAA received \$4.0 million, and UAS received \$54,000. Aside from State appropriations, research revenue generated by the University rose by almost 50 percent between FY01 (\$92.9 million) and FY11 (\$137.9 million). UAF received the majority of this FY11 funding, with \$113.4 million, compared to \$9.6 million at UAA, and \$707,000 at UAS. Indirect cost recovery accounted for the remainder of non-general fund research revenue.

The research programs provide a significant return on state investment for research. For every dollar of State investment in UA research in FY11, the University generated \$5.60 in addition research revenue. This generated research revenue is derived primarily from out-of-state sources or in-state sources that could choose to spend their money elsewhere. In FY11, the University of Alaska attracted \$107 million in new research grants that were competitive. In most cases, these grants could have been awarded outside of Alaska. Between FY02 and FY11, competitive grants awarded to the University have accounted for approximately \$1 billion in revenue that might not otherwise have come to the state.

Thus, a large proportion of the University-generated research revenue represents new dollars into the state. Between FY01 and FY10, UA research generated \$6.20 from non-general fund sources for each general fund dollar appropriated to University research. This number reached a ten-year high of \$7.20 in FY04 and a low of \$5.20 in FY10.

A 2007 study (most recent available) estimated that UA research generates approximately 2,400 jobs (direct and indirect) in the state for a combined payroll of at least \$92 million.<sup>20</sup> In addition, the study estimated that UA research generates \$125 million in purchased goods annually. As University research revenues have increased by 5 percent since FY07, the economic impact on the state from University research can be assumed to meet or surpass these estimates.

The following section highlights some of the major institutes and research programs that attract research funding from sources other than the State of Alaska. Information provided in this section reflects the status of these institutes and programs as of FY11.

## **UAF Institutes**

As indicated by the distribution of research revenue, most University of Alaska research is conducted through UAF. A summary of UAF's largest research institutes (by revenue) and associated research revenues follows (in order of the level of research revenue received).

The **Geophysical Institute** conducts scientific research in space physics, atmospheric sciences, seismology, volcanology, tectonics and sedimentation, and remote sensing. Institute facilities include the Alaska Synthetic Aperture Radar Facility, which provides all-weather data; and the Alaska Volcano Observatory, which monitors volcanoes around Cook Inlet.

- General Fund (GF) Revenues (FY11): \$4.5 million
- Non-General Fund (NGF) Revenues (FY11): \$33.4 million

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<sup>20</sup> Goldsmith, S., *University of Alaska research: an economic enterprise*. 2007, Institute of Social and Economic Research: Anchorage, Alaska.

- NGF for every dollar of GF (FY11): \$7.40

The **Institute of Arctic Biology (IAB)** studies plant, animal, and human adaptation to arctic and sub-arctic environments. Research areas include ecology; conservation and resource ecology; physiology and biomedicine; and genetics and evolutionary biology. IAB provides platforms for this research, including field stations, small and large animal facilities, and core laboratories for geographic information systems (GIS) and DNA sequencing. Major programs include the Center for Alaska Native Health Research, Alaska Specialized Neuroscience Research Program, and the Center for Molecular Genetic Studies of Hibernation.

- General Fund (GF) Revenues (FY11): \$3.7 million
- Non-General Fund (NGF) Revenues (FY11): \$16.8 million
- NGF for every dollar of GF: \$4.50

The **Institute of Northern Engineering (INE)** provides research and engineering solutions for cold climates. INE focuses on basic and applied research and development, as well as research outreach. INE conducts research in all areas of engineering, including, but not limited to: civil and environmental, petroleum, mining, geological, electrical, computer, and mechanical engineering.

- General Fund (GF) Revenues (FY11): \$2.4 million
- Non-General Fund (NGF) Revenues (FY11): \$15.4 million
- NGF for every dollar of GF (FY11): \$6.40

The **School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences (SFOS)** conducts research in oceanography, fisheries, and marine biology. The school operates seven units throughout the state and numerous research programs. Faculty research at the School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences extends from the rivers of Alaska to the fisheries of the Bering Sea and from Arctic Ocean oceanography to marine mammals in the Antarctic.

- General Fund (GF) Revenues (FY11): \$2.0 million
- Non-General Fund (NGF) Revenues (FY11): \$15.1 million
- NGF for every dollar of GF (FY11): \$7.50

The **School of Natural Resources and Agricultural Sciences** is engaged in the long-term management of Alaska's natural resources and works with farmers, ranchers, community planners, the oil and gas industry, recreation managers, and foresters. Faculty within the school conduct research on a variety of natural resources and agricultural science topics, including basic and applied research in ecosystems, forest and soil science, agriculture and forestry, horticulture, community development related to planning, policy, economics, and recreation management. The dean of the school is also the director of the Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station (AFES), which operates two experimental farms and several research sites.

- General Fund (GF) Revenues (FY11): \$3.9 million
- Non-General Fund (NGF) Revenues (FY11): \$5.9 million
- NGF for every dollar of GF (FY11): \$1.50

The **Arctic Region Supercomputing Center (ARSC)** serves the computational needs of the University of Alaska and the Department of Defense (DOD) as a shared resource within the DOD's High Performance Computing Modernization Program. The Center supports research on a wide variety of subjects, including global climate change, permafrost, volcanology, petroleum and mineral engineering, and arctic biology. ARSC computational systems and resources include a wide range of high performance computing, storage, and visualization technology.

- General Fund (GF) Revenues (FY11): \$305,000
- Non-General Fund (NGF) Revenues (FY11): \$9.2 million
- NGF for every dollar of GF (FY11): \$30.00

The **International Arctic Research Center (IARC)** is a cooperative research institute supported by the U.S. and Japanese governments. The institute encourages international collaboration to conduct research vital to the understanding of climate change and issues of the Arctic. In doing so, the institute aims to increase knowledge of Arctic systems and reduce uncertainty in predictions of Arctic change.

- General Fund (GF) Revenues (FY11): \$1.2 million
- Non-General Fund (NGF) Revenues (FY11): \$6.9 million
- NGF for every dollar of GF (FY11): \$5.70

## **UAA Institutes**

The **Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)** researches and analyzes important public policy issues. ISER's research includes the impact of oil and other resource development, the effects of change on Alaska's Native peoples, and the benefits of education and research to Alaska's economy. ISER maintains a large economic database and forecasts population and employment growth.

- General Fund (GF) Revenues (FY11): \$1.3 million
- Non-General Fund (NGF) Revenues (FY11): \$1.9 million
- NGF for every dollar of GF (FY11): \$1.40

The **Environment and Natural Resources Institute (ENRI)** provides access to environmental and natural resources data and analysis. The Institute maintains cooperative links with natural resources libraries and researchers in Alaska, elsewhere in the U.S., and in other circumpolar nations. The Institute functions through the Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center (AEIDC), Alaska Natural Heritage Program (AKNHP), Alaska State Climate Center (ASCC), Aquatic Ecology, Arctic Stable Isotope Lab, Cultural Heritage Studies, and the Seismic Data Analysis and Information Center.

- General Fund (GF) Revenues (FY11): \$504,000
- Non-General Fund (NGF) Revenues (FY11): \$846,000
- NGF for every dollar of GF (FY11): \$1.70

## Chapter 6: Educational Attainment and Increased Earnings of University of Alaska Graduates

The purpose of this chapter is to analyze aspects of the economic impact in Alaska of earnings generated by UA graduates who remain in the state. As part of this analysis, the added earning power of a University of Alaska degree is also estimated.

The University of Alaska partnered with the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development to track UA graduate employment and earnings. The resulting database contains information regarding almost 66,000 graduates from the classes of 1989 through 2011. Of these, 42,500 are currently living in Alaska, including 35,000 whose employment information was tracked by ADOLWD. Earnings are only tracked for graduates working in Alaska in the private sector, with state government, or with local governments. Graduates who are self-employed, working for the federal government, in the military, or living out of state are not tracked.

### Total FY11 University of Alaska Graduate Earnings

Graduates from the UA classes of 1989 through 2010 with tracked employment information earned a total of \$1.6 billion in FY11. Earnings by degree type are shown in Table 14.

**Table 14. Total FY11 Earnings of University of Alaska Graduates (1989-2010) Working in Alaska, by Degree Type**

Type of Degree	Earnings (\$ millions)
License	\$23.0
Certificate	124.3
Associate's	433.3
Bachelor's	735.1
Master's	298.5
Doctorate	10.3
<b>Total Earnings</b>	<b>\$1,624.6</b>

Source: University of Alaska and the Alaska Department of Labor Workforce and Development.

Note: Data in this table does not include self-employed graduates or graduates employed by the federal government. Graduates who received multiple degrees from the University of Alaska are double counted. Table columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

As stated, these figures do not include self-employed graduates or those holding federal government jobs. ADOLWD data indicates there were 6,988 UA graduates (classes of 1989-2010) living in Alaska but not identified as employed in FY11. The number of these graduates who were likely working was determined using the latest data from the Current Population Survey, a joint publication of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau. For 25 to 34-year-olds nationally, recognizing that some graduates are older or

younger than this cohort, the Current Population Survey shows that 87 percent of graduates with an associate's degree or higher were earning income in 2010.<sup>21</sup>

Using these parameters, of the estimated 39,033 graduates (1989 through 2010) living in Alaska in 2011, 38,158 were likely employed and earning an income. Table 15 disaggregates this estimate by year of graduation.

**Table 15. Number of University of Alaska Graduates (1989-2010)  
Living and Earning Income in Alaska, FY11**

Graduation Class	Total Graduates	Graduates Living in Alaska in 2010	Graduates Earning an ADOLWD-Tracked Income in Alaska in FY11	Additional Untracked Graduates Likely Earning an Income in Alaska in FY11
1989	1,876	941	691	219
1990	2,004	1,080	783	260
1991	2,022	1,067	773	257
1992	2,255	1,226	916	271
1993	2,400	1,308	974	292
1994	2,801	1,522	1,185	295
1995	2,912	1,577	1,202	328
1996	2,957	1,560	1,217	300
1997	2,947	1,605	1,254	307
1998	2,940	1,676	1,344	290
1999	2,753	1,600	1,280	280
2000	2,674	1,600	1,289	272
2001	2,591	1,506	1,200	268
2002	2,696	1,699	1,421	243
2003	2,744	1,690	1,386	266
2004	2,958	1,898	1,599	262
2005	2,948	1,941	1,708	204
2006	3,223	2,269	1,956	274
2007	3,428	2,457	2,160	260
2008	3,505	2,688	2,359	288
2009	3,427	2,783	2,435	304
2010	3,754	3,340	2,913	374
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,815</b>	<b>39,033</b>	<b>32,045</b>	<b>6,113</b>

Source: Data provided by University of Alaska and the Alaska Department of Labor Workforce and Development, and McDowell Group estimates.

Note: Table columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Using an earnings formula that considers graduation year<sup>22</sup>, degree earned, and the gender of graduates, the earnings of the untracked graduates (classes of 1989 through 2010) are estimated at \$251 million in FY11. In total, it is estimated that these University of Alaska graduates earned approximately \$1.9 billion in FY11.

<sup>21</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

<sup>22</sup> A graduation year runs from July 1 to June 30.

**Table 16. Total Earnings of University of Alaska Graduates Working in Alaska, Classes of 1989-2010, in FY11 (in millions of dollars)**

Type of Degree	Tracked Earning Classes 1989-2010	Untracked Earnings Classes 1989-2010	Estimated Total Earnings
License	\$23.0	\$0.8	\$29.2
Certificate	124.3	20.8	161.4
Associate's Degree	433.3	79.7	563.5
Bachelor's Degree	735.1	108.0	897.3
Master's Degree	298.5	39.8	370.1
Doctoral Degree	10.3	2.0	12.8
<b>Total Earning</b>	<b>\$1,624.6</b>	<b>\$251.0</b>	<b>\$1,875.5</b>

Source: Estimates by McDowell Group, Inc. Data provided by UA and ADOLWD.

Note: Graduates who received multiple degrees from the University of Alaska during the study period of 1989 through 2010 are double-counted, which will slightly inflate the total earnings estimates. Table columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, there were 447,852 workers in Alaska (including wage and salary workers and proprietors) in 2010. Those workers earned an approximate combined total of \$20.4 billion. McDowell Group estimates 38,158 UA graduates from the classes of 1989 through 2010 worked in Alaska in FY11, earning a combined total of \$1.9 billion. These UA graduates earned an estimated 9.3 percent of all wages in Alaska in FY11, and represented about 8.5 percent of the entire Alaska workforce.

## The Added Value of a UA Degree

In addition to determining the total size and earnings of the UA workforce, it is also instructive to consider the “added value” of a UA degree. In FY11 the “average” UA degree holder earned \$50,700 (classes of 1989 through 2010). Men with PhD degrees earned the most, with an average wage of \$74,504, and women with certificates earned the least, at \$34,435.

**Table 17. Annual Median Earnings by Level of Educational Attainment, FY11 University of Alaska Graduates Working in Alaska (Classes of 1989-2010)**

Educational Attainment	Average Earnings	Average Male Earnings	Average Female Earnings
Certificate	\$40,785	\$49,856	\$34,435
Associate of Arts	40,266	49,454	36,513
Associate of Applied Science	51,376	65,465	42,382
Bachelor's	50,855	60,006	45,448
Master's	61,766	72,599	55,425
Doctorate	64,679	74,504	52,362
<b>Total Average</b>	<b>\$50,700</b>	<b>\$61,209</b>	<b>\$44,528</b>

Source: Calculations by McDowell Group, Inc. Data provided by UA and ADOLWD.

Note: PhD wages were estimated using a relatively small sample size, which may not be statistically representative of the overall PhD earning power.

## National Trends in Earnings by Level of Education

A UA degree adds value to annual average earnings. The value is estimated as the difference in annual average earnings between a UA graduate, and what his or her earnings might otherwise have been if he or she had not earned a college degree. The following national statistics guide this analysis:

- In 2010, individuals 25 years old and over with a bachelor's degree earned an average of 71 percent more than high school graduates. Median earnings for individuals with a bachelor's degree in 2011 totaled \$47,973 versus \$28,070 for individuals with a high school diploma. Individuals with a master's degree earned 107 percent more than those with a high school diploma and those with a professional degree earned 225 percent more than those with a high school diploma.<sup>23</sup>
- Over an expected 40-year work-life, median earnings (for all male workers) for a white male with a bachelor's degree total over \$1 million more than a white male with a high school diploma. Expected earnings for a white male worker with a bachelor's degree are estimated at \$2.6 million, while earnings for a male with a high school diploma are estimated at \$1.5 million.<sup>24</sup> <sup>25</sup> Median expected earnings for a white male with a master's degree are \$3.0 million, and \$3.4 million for a doctorate. Differences in earnings between males with a high school diploma and those with a bachelor's degree are less, though still substantial, for graduates of Hispanic (approximately \$700,000 difference), black (\$775,000), Asian (\$1 million), and other ethnicities (\$1 million).
- The difference in earnings over an expected work-life for white females (for all female workers) with a bachelor's degree versus those with high school diplomas totals over \$685,000. Median expected earnings for a female worker with a bachelor's degree are \$1.3 million, versus approximately \$571,000 for a female with a high school diploma. Expected earnings for white females with master's degrees jump to \$1.7 million, while average work-life earnings for white females with doctorates total \$2.4 million. As with males, the expected difference in work-life earnings for females with a bachelor's degree versus high school diploma varies with ethnicity: \$636,000 each for Hispanics and Asians; \$884,000 for blacks; and \$757,000 for other ethnicities.
- Those with a post-secondary education are more likely to be employed. In 2011, 9.4 percent of high school graduates age 25 and over were unemployed compared to 6.8 percent of workers with an associate's degree, 4.9 percent with a bachelor's degree, and 3.6 percent with a master's degree.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

<sup>24</sup> U.S. Census Bureau. *Education and Synthetic Work-Life Earnings Estimates*. American Community Survey Reports. Issued September 2011.

<sup>25</sup> Synthetic work-life earnings represent expected earnings over a 40-year time period for the population aged 25–64 based on annual earnings from a single (cross-sectional) point in time (from U.S. Census Bureau). All workers includes both full-time and part-time workers.

<sup>26</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics. Community Population Survey, 2011.

**Table 18. Annual Median Earnings for High School Graduates, 2010  
Ages 25 and Over, Nationwide versus Alaska**

Educational Attainment	Annual Median Earnings	Annual Median Male Earnings	Annual Median Female Earnings
High School Graduate Nationwide	\$28,070	\$32,501	\$22,452
High School Graduate Alaska	\$30,794	\$37,754	\$21,843

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

### Earning Power of a UA Degree

University of Alaska graduates from 1989 through 2010 who were working in Alaska in ADOLWD-tracked positions cumulatively earned \$1.6 billion in FY11. Without the UA degrees earned by these graduates, cumulative earnings would likely have been closer to \$1.0 billion in FY11 (see Table 19). Thus, the University of Alaska generates an increased annual earning power among its graduates within Alaska of approximately \$621 million.

**Table 19. Increased Annual Earning Power in FY11 of University of Alaska Graduates,  
Classes of 1989-2010 (in millions of dollars)**

Type of Degree	Total FY11 Earnings with UA Degree	Likely Female Earnings with Lesser Degree	Likely Male Earnings with Lesser Degree	Total Likely Earnings with Lesser Degree	Total Increased Earning Power
License	\$23.0	\$6.7	\$4.9	\$8.6	\$11.5
Certificate	124.3	39.2	47.4	86.5	37.8
Associate's Degree	433.3	128.5	121.9	250.4	182.9
Bachelor's Degree	735.1	198.5	202.7	401.2	334.0
Master's Degree	298.5	138.5	107.1	245.6	52.9
Doctoral Degree	10.3	3.2	5.3	8.6	1.8
<b>Total Earning</b>	<b>\$1,624.6</b>	<b>\$514.5</b>	<b>\$489.3</b>	<b>\$1,003.8</b>	<b>\$621.0</b>

Source: Calculations and analysis by McDowell Group, Inc. Data provided by University of Alaska and the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

Note: To calculate increased earning power, licenses, certificates, associate's, and bachelor's degree earnings were compared with Alaska median annual high school degree earnings from the U.S. Census Bureau. Master's and doctoral degree earnings were compared with median UA bachelor's degree earnings. Table columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

The increased earning power of \$621 million only reflects FY11 earnings for graduates in ADOLWD-tracked positions from the classes of 1989 to 2010. Graduates employed in non-ADOLWD-tracked positions are likely also realizing increased earning power from their UA degree. In addition, graduates as far back as 1965 are likely still in the workforce and earning substantially higher incomes near the end of their working years. Thus, the total increased earning power for all UA graduates who are working in Alaska is likely substantially more than that calculated in Table 19.

# Chapter 7: University of Alaska Graduate Profile and Employment Analysis

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## Introduction

This special section presents an analysis of the impacts of University of Alaska programs on Alaska's labor force. The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development coordinated with the University to track residency and employment status of UA graduates. The result is an extensive database linking UA graduate data with ADOLWD employment data. The database includes data on UA graduates from the classes of 1989 through 2011. The data tracks whether or not graduates stay in Alaska; which graduates are more likely to stay; how much graduates earn and what factors influence that earning power; and how the passing of time influences graduate retention in Alaska and earning potential. The data allows for subgroup analysis by age, gender, location, ethnicity, degree, and other information. As previously mentioned, employment information in this database is only available for private sector wage and salary workers, state government, and local government employees. Self-employed graduates and those working for the federal government are excluded.

Information contained in the database includes:

- **Graduate demographics** – Graduate information includes **ethnicity** and **gender** of each graduate, the **age** of each graduate when they began their education, and total number of graduates for various subgroups (see below). Ethnicity information is only available for the classes of 1998 through 2011.
- **Alaska residency in 2010** – Within the data, UA graduates are considered 2010 Alaska state residents if they applied for the Permanent Fund Dividend in 2010 or 2011. In addition to Alaska residency, the database also contains information on borough or census area of residency.
- **Origin information** – The database includes information regarding where graduates lived prior to enrolling in the University, including whether graduates were living in Alaska (origin city and borough/census area), a US state other than Alaska, or in a foreign country.
- **Employment information** – Employment information includes **total number of graduates employed in Alaska** by gender, and **total earnings** by gender. Employment information is available only for private sector and state and local government employees living in Alaska. It is not available for graduates who are self-employed, working for the federal government (military or civilian), or living outside of Alaska. In addition to Alaska employment, the borough or census area of the graduate's work location is also available. Employment information also categorized which graduates were in **training-related employment** (determined by an ADOLWD formula); and which graduates are working in fields with **similar education requirements**.
- **Major Administrative Unit (MAU) and campus attended** – The database contains information on which MAU graduates attended, UAA, UAF, or UAS, as well as which campus (Anchorage, Kenai, Kodiak, Mat-Su, PWSCC, Fairbanks, Bristol Bay, Chukchi, Interior/Aleutians, Kuskokwim, Northwest,

Rural College, CTC, Juneau, Ketchikan, or Sitka). Campus level data is only available for the classes of 1998 through 2011 in the database.

- **Type of degree and major**– Type of degree information includes whether the graduate obtained a certificate, master’s, bachelor’s, associate’s, PhD, or license. Information is also available regarding precisely what type of degree was obtained. (For example, if it was a bachelor’s, was it a BA, BAS, BBA, BFA, BLS, BS, BM, BT, BSW, BLA, BED, BHS?). With each degree, information on major is also available. There are also data for career clusters and high-demand job areas.

## **Profile of University of Alaska Graduates**

The following tables provide an overview of the 65,798 UA students who graduated between 1989 and 2011 (unless another time period is noted).

The University of Alaska Anchorage MAU graduated the largest proportion of UA students between 1998 and 2011 (58 percent), followed by UAF (33 percent), and UAS with the remaining 9 percent. Over half (51 percent) of the degrees obtained between 1998 and 2011 were from the UAA Anchorage campus, with another 21 percent from the UAF Fairbanks campus.

**Table 20. Number and Percent of UA Graduates (1998-2011)  
by MAU and Campus**

<b>MAU</b>	<b># of Graduates</b>	<b>% of Total Graduates</b>
<b>UAA</b>		
Anchorage	22,337	51%
Kenai	1,181	3
Kodiak	257	<1
Mat-Su	1,162	3
PWSCC	301	<1
<b>UAA Total</b>	<b>25,238</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>UAF</b>		
Fairbanks	9,303	21
Bristol Bay	226	<1
Chukchi	80	<1
Interior/Aleutians	494	1
Kuskokwim	451	1
Northwest	79	<1
Rural College	165	<1
UAF CTC	3,621	8
<b>UAF Total</b>	<b>14,419</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>UAS</b>		
Juneau	3,439	8
Ketchikan	204	<1
Sitka	324	<1
<b>UAS Total</b>	<b>3,967</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>University of Alaska Total</b>	<b>43,624</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: University of Alaska Statewide Planning and Budget, 2012.

Note: Table columns may not sum to totals due to rounding. Graduate data by campus was only available for classes the of 1998 through 2011.

Forty-five percent of graduates between 1989 and 2011 obtained bachelor's degrees, while 29 percent earned associate's degrees, and 15 percent earned master's degrees.

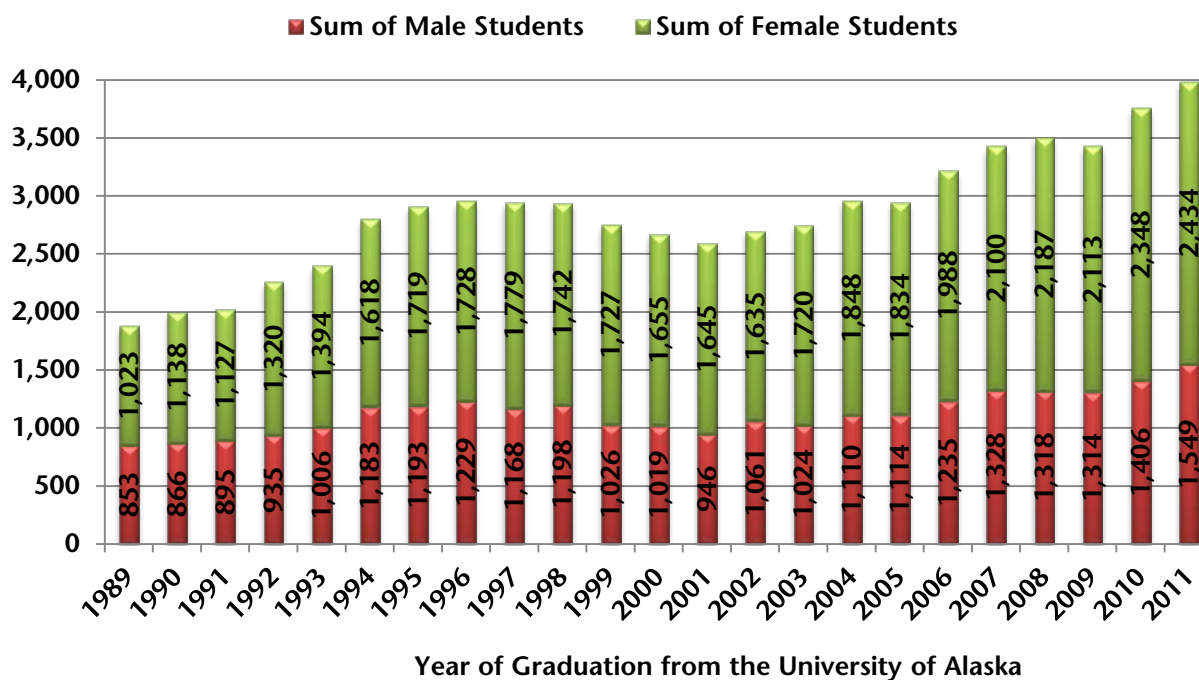
**Table 21. Number of UA Graduates (1989-2011)  
by Type of Degree**

Type of Degrees	# of Graduates	% of Total Degrees
Licensure	368	0.6%
Certificate/Endorsement	5,687	8.6
Associate's	19,316	29.4
Baccalaureate	29,759	45.2
Master's	10,103	15.4
Doctoral	565	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,798</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, 2012.

A significantly larger proportion of UA graduates are women. Sixty-one percent of UA graduates between 1989 and 2011 were women.

**Figure 5. Number of UA Graduates (1989-2011) by Graduation Year and Gender**



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, 2012.

Note: Graduation year is from July 1 to June 30.

White graduates comprise three-quarters of all graduates from 1998 through 2011. Alaska Natives or American Indians account for 10 percent, and all other minorities combined account for 13 percent.<sup>27</sup>

**Table 22. Number of UA Graduates (1998-2011), by Race**

	# of Graduates	% of Total Graduates
White	32,520	75%
Alaska Native or American Indian	4,222	10
Other Minority	5,497	13
Unknown	1,385	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,624</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: University of Alaska Statewide Planning and Budget, 2012.

Note: Ethnicity data was only available for classes 1998 through 2011 for this report.

Eighty-six percent of graduates lived in Alaska before entry into UA, including 11 percent from rural Alaska. Among graduates who did not live in Alaska, 10 percent were from elsewhere in the United States, and 3 percent were from other countries.

**Table 23. Number of UA Graduates (1989-2011) by Place of Origin**

Place of Origin	# of Graduates	% of Total Graduates
Alaska	56,385	86%
Non-Rural Alaska	47,378	72
Rural Alaska	6,965	11
Alaska Unknown	2,042	3
Elsewhere in the United States	6,777	10
Foreign	2,221	3
Unknown	415	<1
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,798</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

Note: In this case, urban Alaska includes the Municipality of Anchorage, the Fairbanks North Star Borough, the City and Borough of Juneau, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, the Kenai Peninsula Borough, the City and Borough of Sitka, and the Ketchikan Gateway Borough. Rural Alaska includes all other areas of the state.

## Alaska Retention of UA Graduates

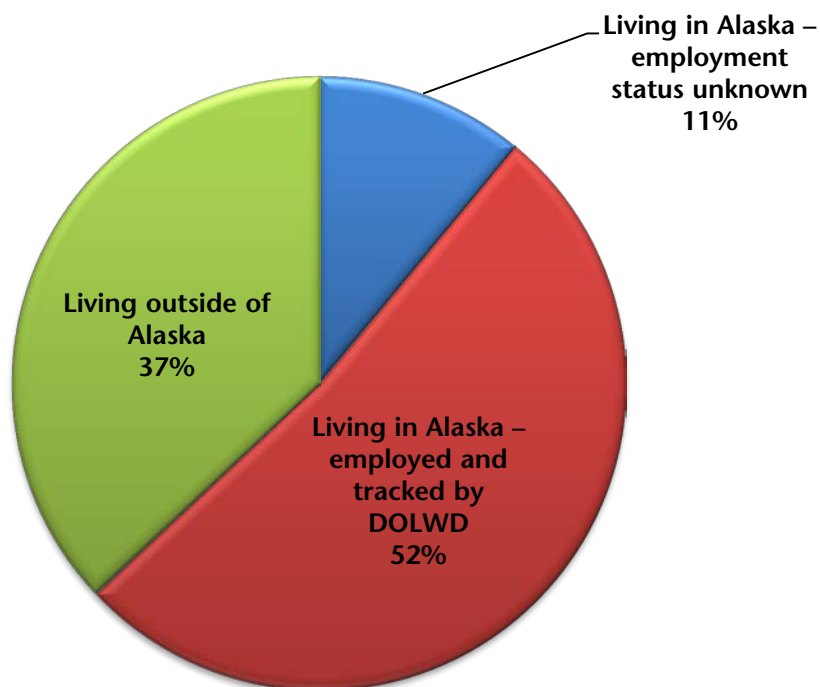
Producing suitably skilled workers to join the Alaska labor force is a crucial contribution UA makes to the Alaska economy. The following analysis provides information on the residency, employment, and earnings status of the UA graduates profiled above.

<sup>27</sup> Race and campus data was only available between 1998 and 2011 for this report.

## UA Graduates Residency and Employment Status

From a base of 61,815 graduates from the classes of 1989 through 2010, 39,033 graduates (63 percent) were living in Alaska in 2010, and 32,045 (52 percent) were Alaska private sector, state, or local government employees. The employment status for the remaining 6,988 graduates living in Alaska (11 percent of total graduates) is unknown, though it likely includes a substantial number of graduates who were self-employed or working for the federal government.

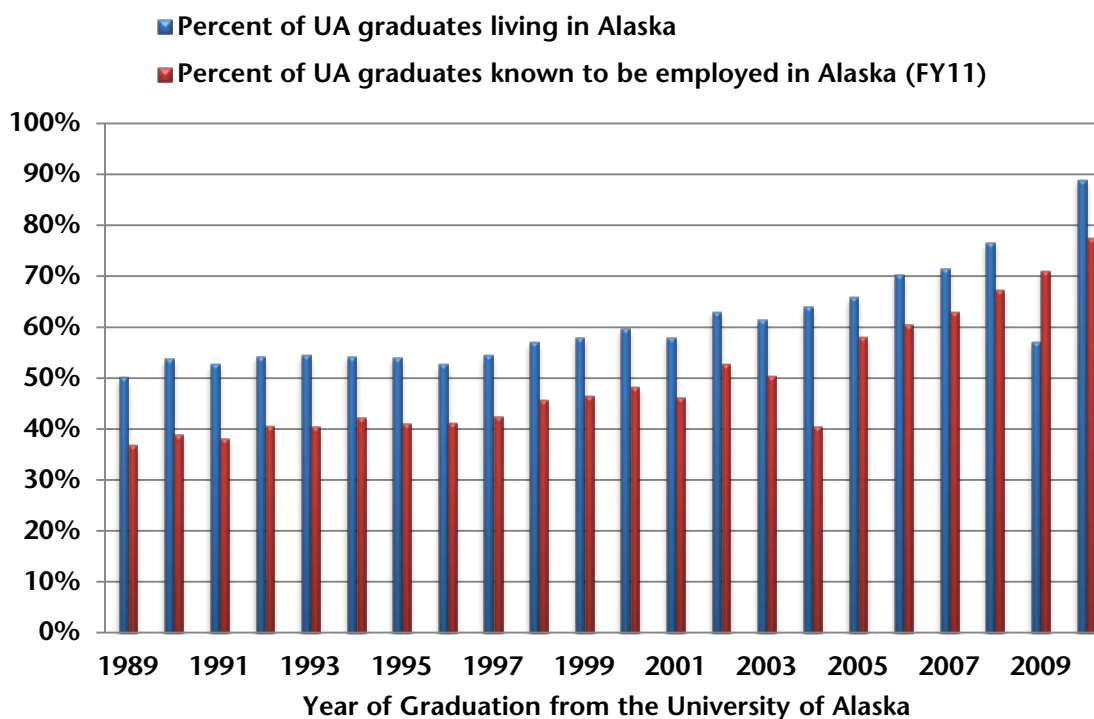
**Figure 6. Resident and Employment Status for UA Graduates Classes of 1989-2010**



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, 2012.

The following figure illustrates the effect of time on Alaska residency and employment for the UA graduate population. As time passes from the year of graduation, a decreasing proportion of graduates from that class are likely to live in Alaska. For example, of the 50 percent of graduates from the class of 1989 who were living in Alaska as of 2010, 73 percent were in ADOLWD-tracked jobs in Alaska in 2010. Among UA graduates from the class of 2000, of the 60 percent who were living in Alaska in 2010, 81 percent held ADOLWD-tracked jobs.

**Figure 7. Percent of UA Graduates (Classes 1989-2010)  
Living and Working in Alaska in 2010 by Year of Graduation**



Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section.

Note: Known employment represents ADOLWD-tracked employment information, which is only available for private sector, state, and local government employees.

Overall, the proportion of graduates who stay in Alaska is similar between MAUs. UAA graduates stay at a slightly higher rate overall than UAS graduates, who stay at a slightly higher rate than UAF graduates. Most of the difference in proportion of graduates remaining in Alaska between the three MAUs is likely related to the types of degrees awarded at each MAU.

## Outmigration Patterns from the State of Alaska

In considering the outmigration of UA graduates from Alaska, it is useful to also look at the outmigration patterns of Alaska residents as a whole, and of young adults nationally.

Alaska experiences one of the highest rates of population turnover in the nation, with an annual total of 5 to 7 percent of the population entering or exiting the state. Between 2006 and 2010, a net migration of approximately 1,700 people annually arrived in Alaska, though this figure varies widely from year to year (see Table 24).<sup>28</sup> As of 2010, 39 percent of residents living in Alaska had been born in Alaska, a smaller

<sup>28</sup> Hunsinger, Eddie and Howell, David, *Alaska's Highly Migratory Population*. Alaska Economic Trends. April 2012, Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development. <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/trends/apr12art1.pdf>

proportion than for all but three U.S. states.<sup>29</sup> On average in the U.S., 59 percent of residents live in the state in which they were born.

**Table 24. Alaska Net Migration Rates, 2006-2011**

Fiscal Year (July 1 <sup>st</sup> – June 30 <sup>th</sup> )	Net Migration
2006-2007	-2,023
2007-2008	-1,111
2008-2009	3,009
2009-2010	8,664
2010-2011	114
<b>Average</b>	<b>1,731</b>

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, 2011.

One interesting trend in migration in Alaska pertains to the proportion of 18-year-olds who are staying in Alaska. Since 1995, the percentage of 18-year-old Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) applicants remaining in Alaska has increased from 67 to 72 percent.

## **Profile of UA Graduates Who Stay in Alaska**

The following analysis provides more detail on UA graduate retention in Alaska. A rigorous statistical analysis of the graduate residency and employment database would require access to individual records, which are confidential. Such statistical analysis is beyond the scope of this report and, thus, this report does not determine with certainty if one particular segment of graduates is more likely to stay in Alaska after graduation than another segment (men compared to women, for example). A broad range of factors likely determine whether a graduate is more likely or less likely to reside in Alaska following graduation. These include the number of years since graduation, degree type, ethnicity, place of residency before attending college, and other factors. Sorting graduate retention data by various subgroups (gender, ethnicity, etc.) provides an indicator of what factors may be important in graduate retention.

The following analysis examines UA graduate retention in the following categories:

- Place of residence prior to attending UA
- Ethnicity
- Type of degree earned
- Campus attended
- Gender

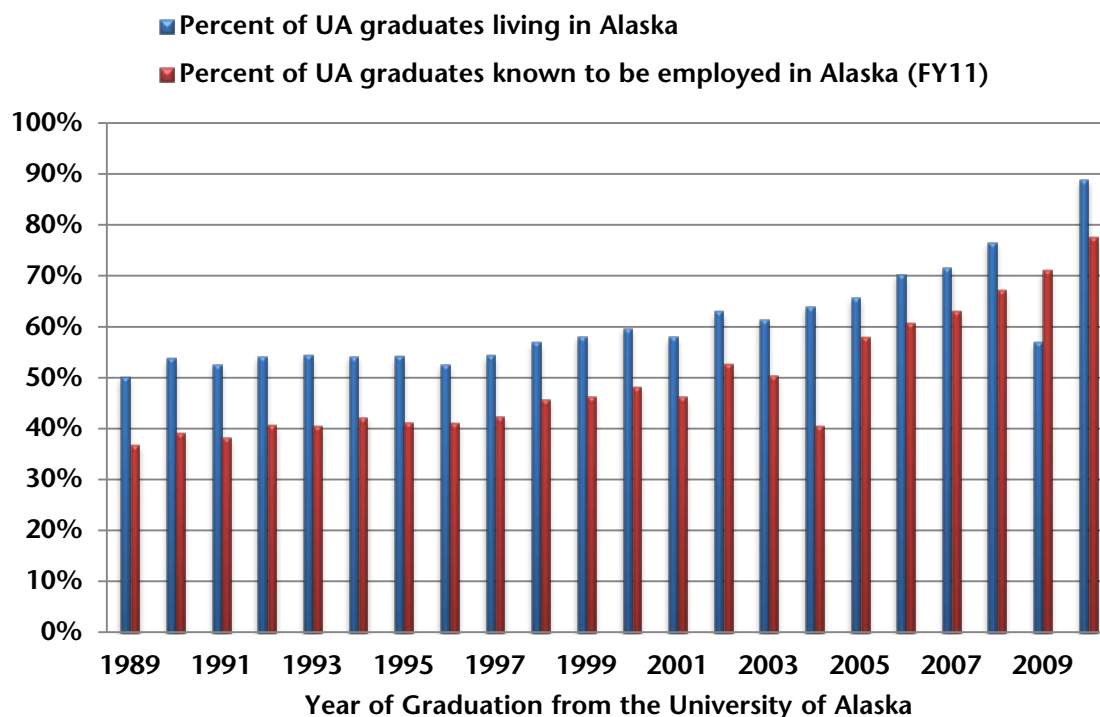
Figure 8 provides an overview of graduate retention within Alaska for all students who graduated between 1989 and 2010, sorted by most of these categories. Ethnicity data presented in the figure only represents

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<sup>29</sup> According to the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, the only three states with a smaller percentage of residents who were born in-state are Arizona (38 percent), Florida (35 percent), and Nevada (24 percent). Alaska Economic Trends. April 2012.

graduates from 1998 through 2010. The figure also shows employment status. The analysis suggests Alaska Native graduates are much more likely than white graduates to stay in Alaska. Students earning certificates appear to be more likely to stay than students earning other degrees. Not surprisingly, graduates who were Alaska residents at the time of entry into the University are more likely to stay in the state than non-Alaskans. In addition, female graduates are slightly more likely to be employed in Alaska than male graduates (see Figure 11 below).

**Figure 8. Percent of UA Graduates (1989-2010) Living and Working in Alaska by Origin, Race, Degree Type, and Campus, FY11**



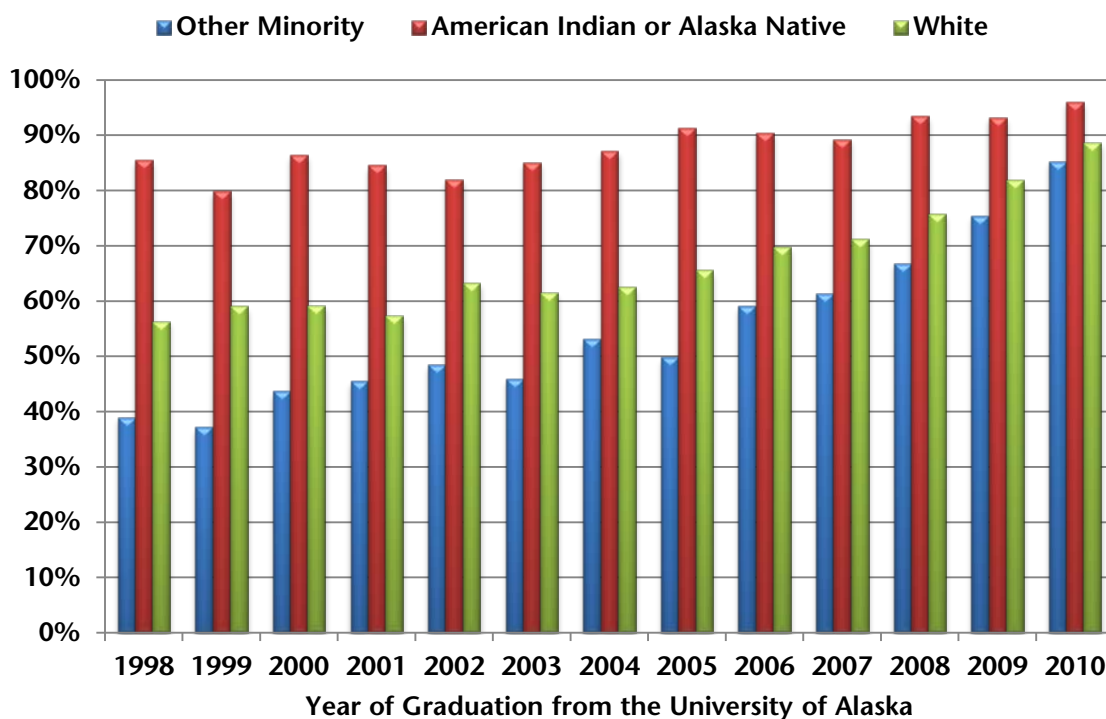
Source: University of Alaska and ADOLWD, Research and Analysis Section.

Notes: ADOLWD employment information is available only for graduates working in the private sector and in state and local government. Residency figures for foreign nationals are not available. Race data was only available for the classes of 1998 through 2010 for this report.

### UA GRADUATES WHO STAY IN ALASKA AFTER GRADUATION: ETHNICITY ANALYSIS

The following chart presents retention data by race. Alaska Native graduates tend to stay in Alaska at a higher rate than graduates from any other ethnic group. Overall, 89 percent of Alaska Native graduates from 1998 through 2010 were living in Alaska in 2010. UA graduates from minority groups, other than Alaska Natives, remain in Alaska less frequently after graduation than white or Alaska Native graduates. Sixty-eight percent of white graduates (1998 through 2010) were living in Alaska in 2010, while 57 percent of graduates from all other ethnicities (aside from Alaska Native) were Alaska residents in 2010. For graduation counts by race, please see Appendix Data.

**Figure 9. Percent of UA Graduates (1998-2010) Living in Alaska in 2010  
by Year of Graduation and Race**

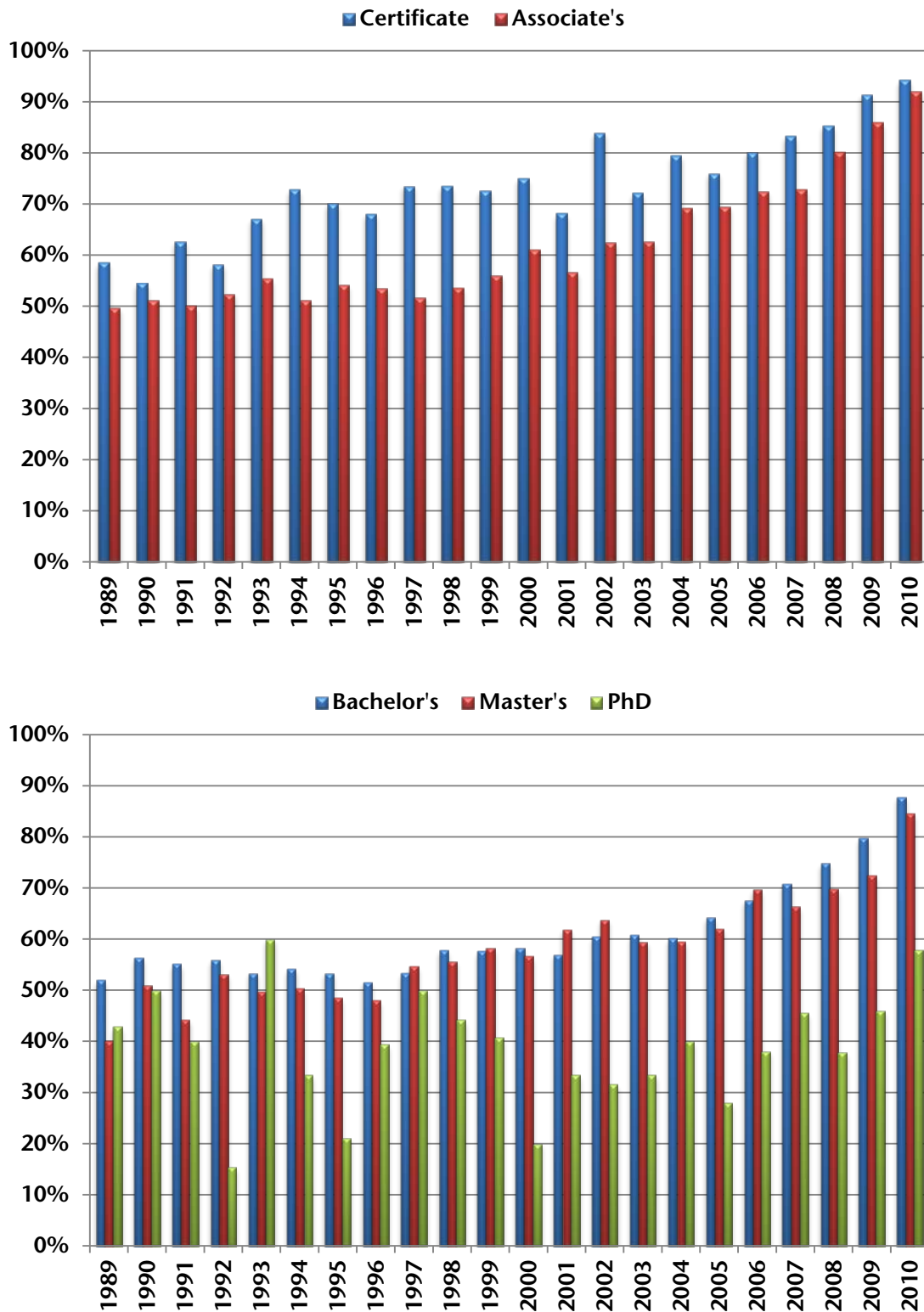


Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

#### **UA GRADUATES WHO STAY IN ALASKA AFTER GRADUATION: DEGREE ANALYSIS**

Students who earned certificates consistently stayed in Alaska at a higher rate than those who earned four-year degrees and advanced degrees. Graduates who earned associate's degrees stayed in Alaska at a slightly higher rate than those who earned bachelor's degrees on average.

**Figure 10. Percent of UA Graduates (1989-2010) Living in Alaska in 2010  
by Year of Graduation and Type of Degree**

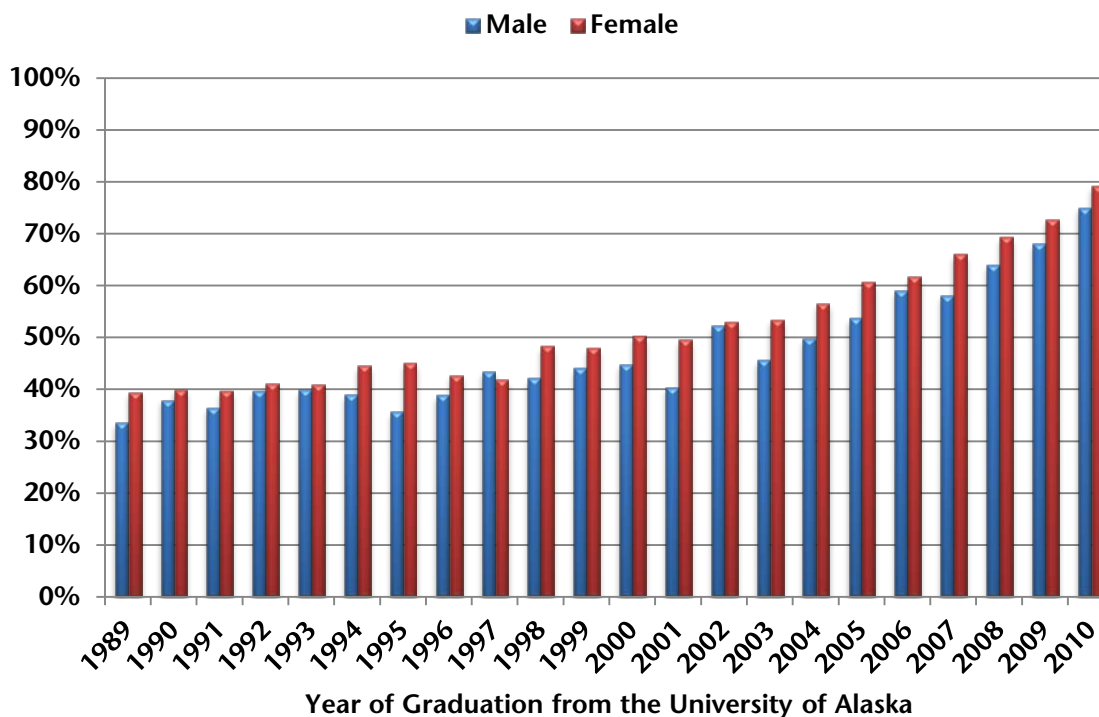


Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section.

## UA GRADUATES WHO STAY IN ALASKA AFTER GRADUATION: GENDER ANALYSIS

The percentage of female UA graduates employed in Alaska in FY11 (in ADOLWD-tracked positions) was larger than the proportion of male graduates employed in Alaska for all graduation classes from 1989 to 2010. Cumulatively, 54 percent of all women graduates were employed in Alaska in FY11, versus 49 percent of men.

**Figure 11. Percent of UA Graduates (1989-2010) with Known Employment in Alaska in FY11 by Year of Graduation and Gender**



Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

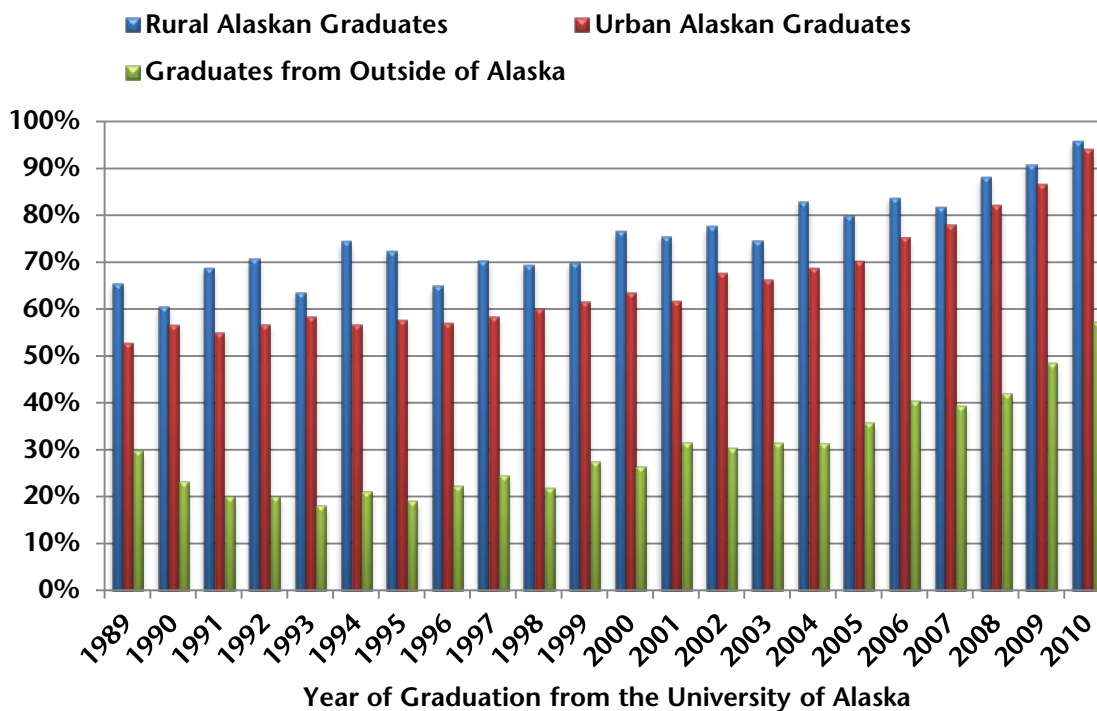
## UA GRADUATES WHO STAY IN ALASKA AFTER GRADUATION: ORIGIN ANALYSIS

For the classes of 1989 through 2010 combined, over two-thirds (68 percent) of UA graduates who were Alaska residents when they entered the University were living in Alaska in 2010. Approximately one in three UA graduates (32 percent) who lived outside of Alaska prior to enrolling at UA remained in Alaska as residents in 2010.

UA graduates who came from rural Alaska remained in Alaska at a higher rate in 2010 for every graduating class from 1989 through 2010. Slightly less than eight in ten (78 percent of) of these graduates from rural Alaska were Alaska residents in 2010, compared to 67 percent of graduates from urban Alaska.<sup>30</sup>

<sup>30</sup> Urban Alaska includes the Municipality of Anchorage, the Fairbanks North Star Borough, the City and Borough of Juneau, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, the Kenai Peninsula Borough, the City and Borough of Sitka, and the Ketchikan Gateway Borough. Rural Alaska includes all other areas of the state.

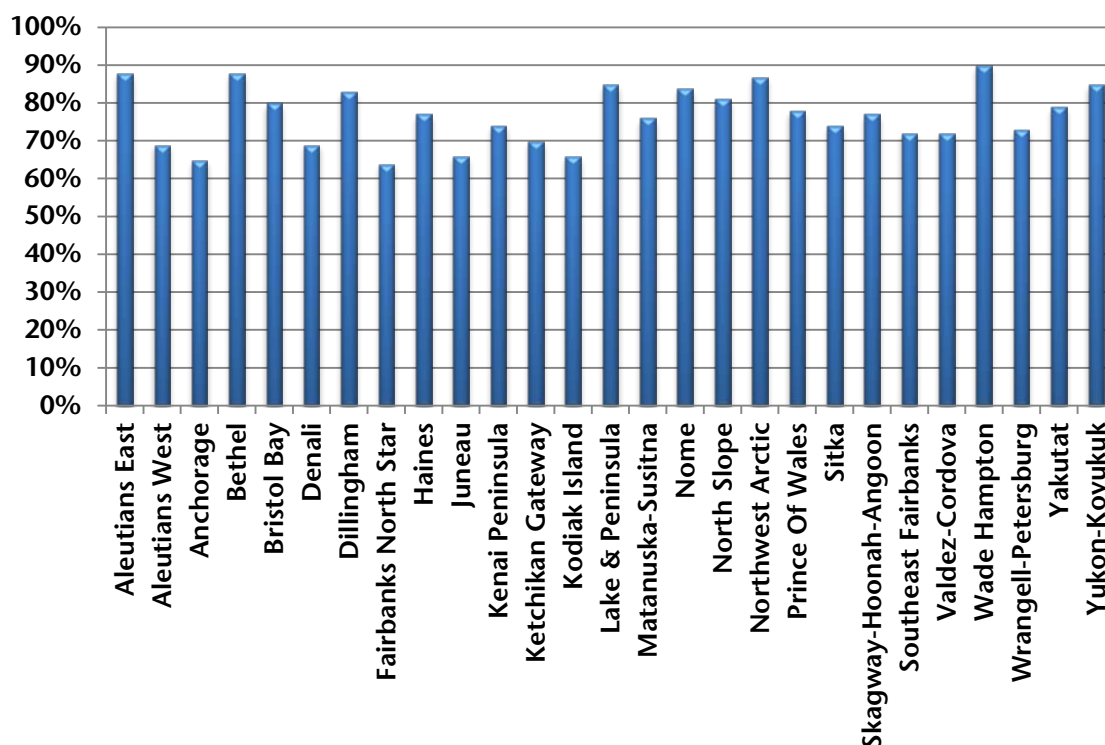
**Figure 12. Percent of UA Graduates (1989-2010) Living in Alaska in 2010  
by Year of Graduation and Pre-University Origin**



Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section.

Overall, 68 percent of UA graduates (1989 through 2010) who were from Alaska at the time of entry into the University lived in Alaska in 2010. Several Alaska boroughs have particularly high proportions of UA graduates who originated from the borough and lived in Alaska as of 2010. These boroughs include Aleutians East, Bethel, Northwest Arctic, and Wade Hampton. At least 87 percent of graduates who originated from those boroughs still lived in Alaska in 2010. Graduates originally from Fairbanks (64 percent living in Alaska as of 2010); Anchorage (65 percent); and Juneau and Kodiak Island (66 percent for each location) are the least likely to have remained in Alaska.

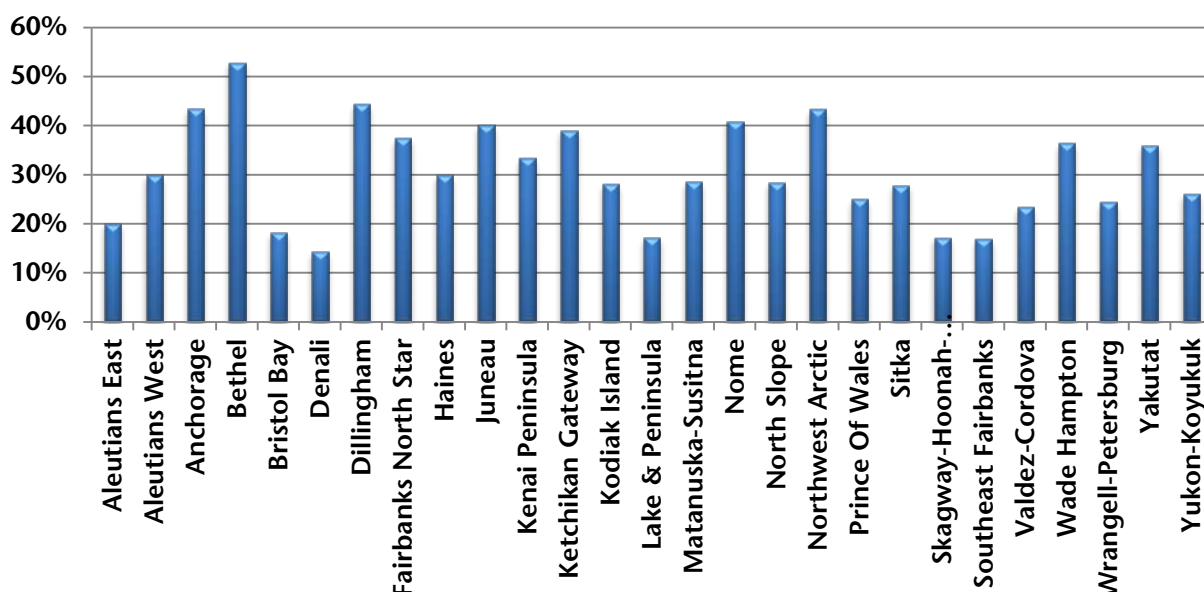
**Figure 13. Percent of UA Graduates (1989-2010) from Alaska Living in Alaska in 2010 by Borough of Origin**



Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

UA graduates who lived in Bethel at the time of entry into the University worked in their borough of origin (Bethel) in 2010 in a higher proportion than graduates from any other Alaska location. More than half (53 percent) of UA graduates (class of 1989 through 2010) from Bethel were working in Bethel in FY11.

**Figure 14. Percent of UA Graduates (1989-2010) From Alaska and Working in Borough of Origin in FY11**



Source: Data from University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

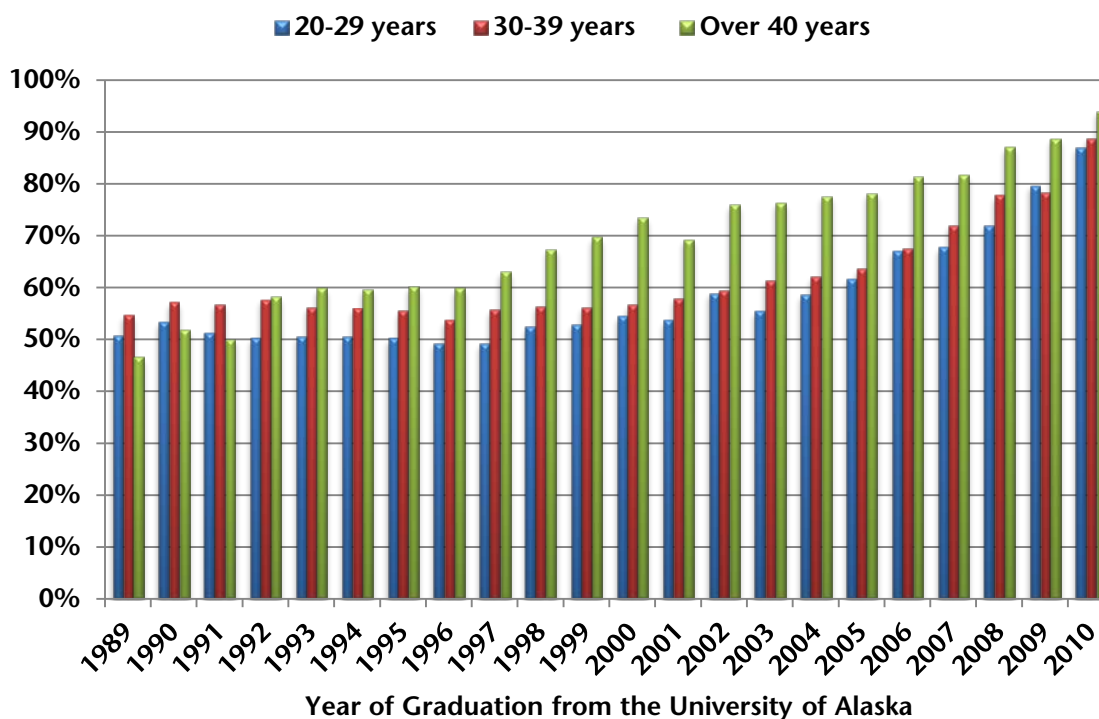
Other boroughs with a relatively high percentage of graduates working in their borough of origin were Anchorage, Dillingham, Juneau, Nome, and Northwest Arctic boroughs, each with at least 40 percent of UA graduates from that borough working in the borough as of FY11.

Less than 20 percent of graduates originally from Bristol Bay, Denali, Lake and Peninsula, Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon, and Southeast Fairbanks boroughs were working in their borough of origin as of FY11. (For counts of graduates by graduation year and borough of origin, see Appendix Data.)

#### UA GRADUATES WHO STAY IN ALASKA AFTER GRADUATION: AGE ANALYSIS

Data from the classes of 1989 to 2010 suggests that the older students are when they receive their UA degree, the more likely they are to remain in Alaska after graduation. A higher percentage of graduates who were 40 years or older at the time of graduation still lived in Alaska in 2010. For the graduating classes of 1989 through 2010 combined, 72 percent of those who graduated from UA at the age of 40 or older remained in Alaska in 2010. This compares to 62 percent of graduates who were between 30 and 39 years old at the time of graduation, and 60 percent of graduates who were between 20 and 29 years old.

**Figure 15. Percent of UA Graduates (1989-2010) Living in Alaska in 2010 by Age at Graduation**



Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

## UA GRADUATES WHO STAY IN ALASKA AFTER GRADUATION: UA SCHOLARS

The UA Scholars Program began in 1999 and offers an \$11,000 scholarship to the top 10 percent of the graduates from qualified Alaska high schools. In 2000, a single UA Scholar became the first graduate of this program. By 2010, a total of 1,857 UA scholars had earned diplomas. A substantial proportion of UA Scholars have remained in Alaska after graduation. In 2010, 80 percent of UA Scholar graduates from the classes of 2000 through 2010 lived in Alaska.

**Table 25. Percent of UA Scholar Graduates Living in Alaska in 2010**

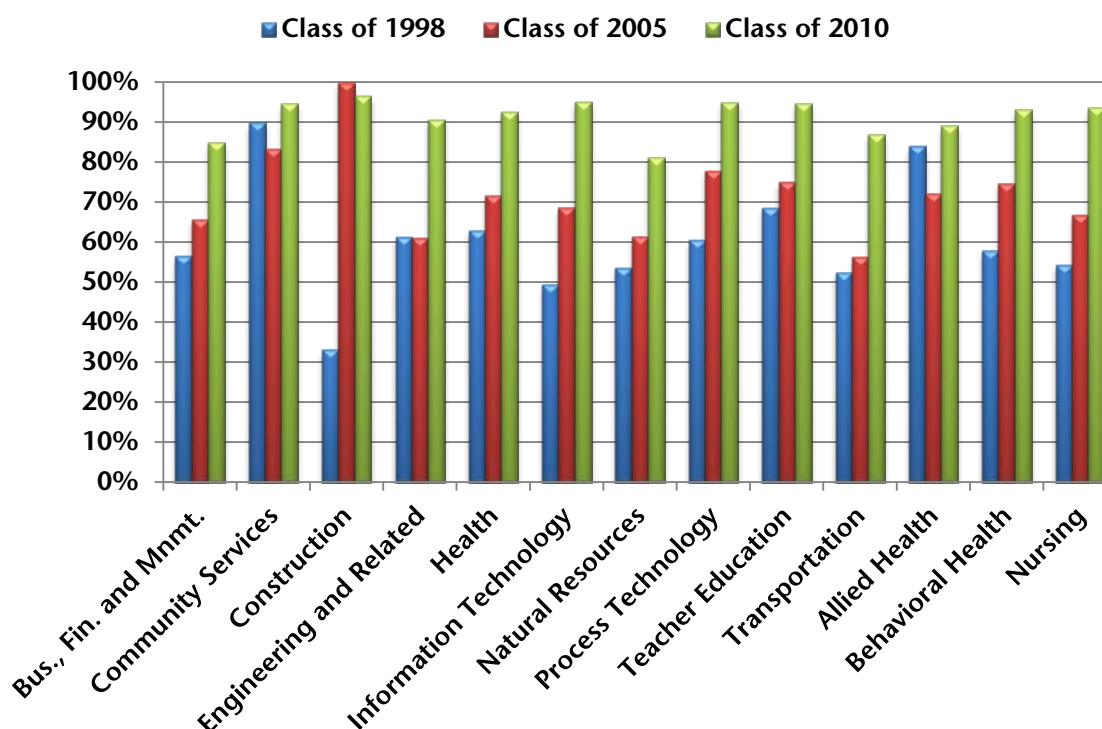
Year of Graduation	Number of UA Scholar Graduates	Percent of UA Scholar Graduates Living in Alaska
2000	1	100%
2001	8	50
2002	19	74
2003	77	61
2004	152	66
2005	174	69
2006	260	74
2007	271	79
2008	261	79
2009	298	89
2010	336	95
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,857</b>	<b>80%</b>

Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

## UA GRADUATES WHO STAY IN ALASKA AFTER GRADUATION: HIGH DEMAND JOB AREA ANALYSIS

Providing education and training for students to pursue careers in the state's high demand fields is an integral part of the University of Alaska's mission. Multiple occupations have been identified by UA and ADOLWD as high demand. UA programs designated as high demand include business, finance and management, community services, construction, engineering, health, information technology, natural resources, process technology, protective services, teacher, education, and transportation. These fields have been identified as having growing job availability and higher than average wages. The chart below shows the percentage of graduates in these fields who are still living in Alaska.

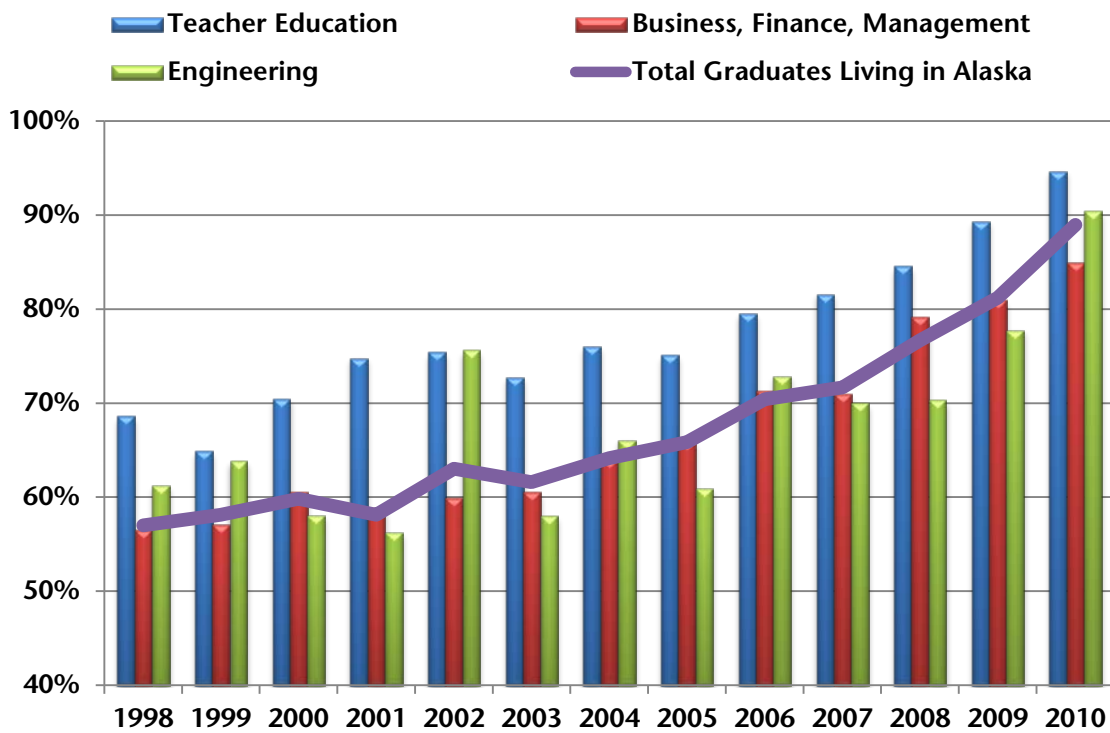
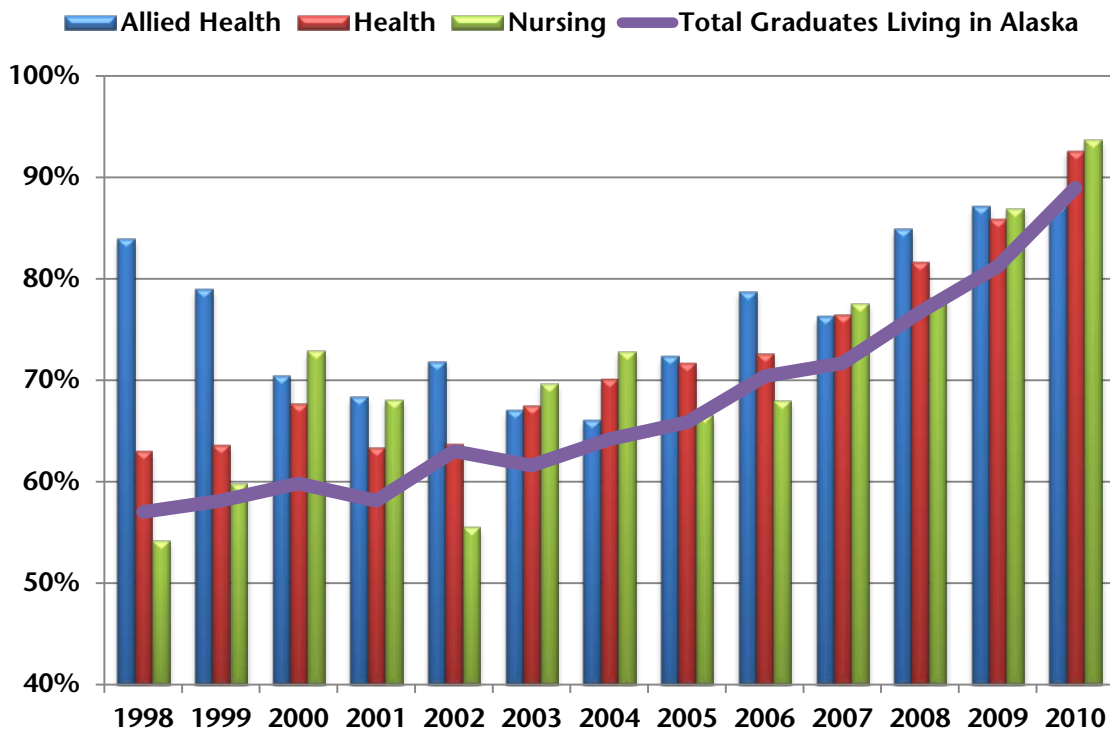
**Figure 16. Percent of UA Graduates Living in Alaska in 2010 by High Demand Job Area, Classes of 1998, 2005, and 2010**



Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

The following charts report the proportion of graduates in selected high demand job areas who were living in Alaska in 2010. Graduates in the allied health, health, and teacher education fields tend to remain in Alaska at higher rates than the other fields. Business, finance, and management graduates stay in Alaska at rates similar to the average got all UA graduates. The proportion of nursing and engineering graduates in Alaska varies by graduating class.

**Figure 17. Percent of UA Graduates (1989-2010) Living in Alaska in 2010  
by Year of Graduation and High Demand Job Area**

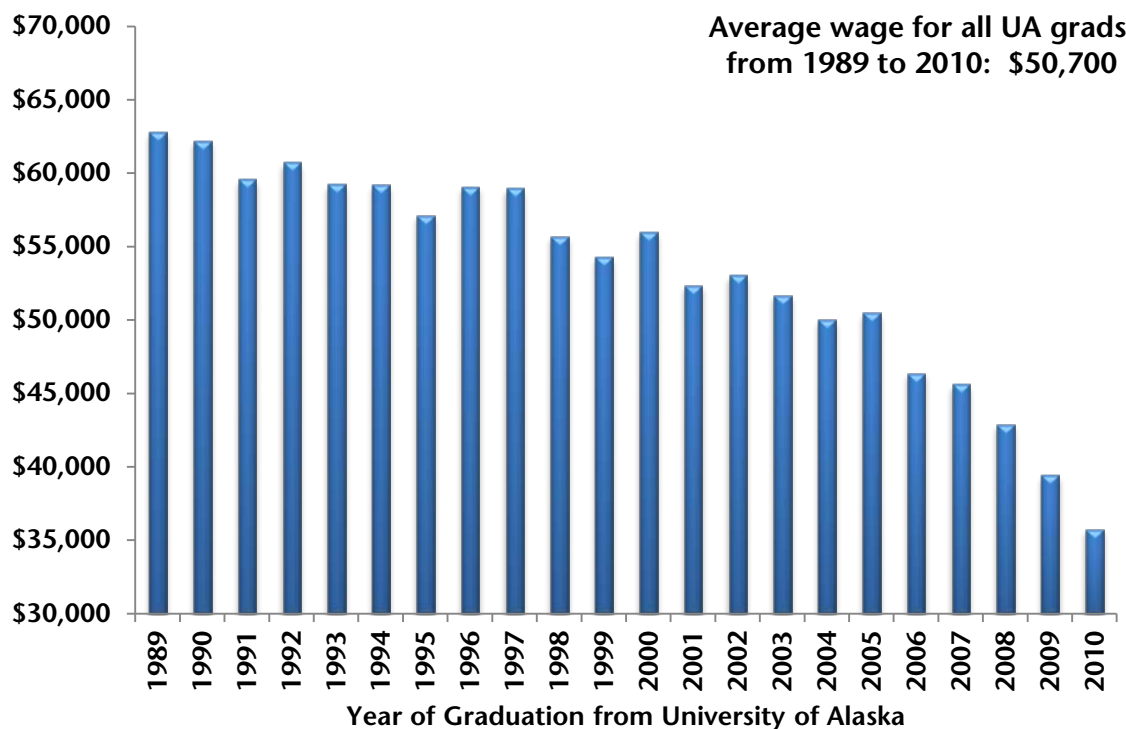


Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

## Earnings of UA Graduates

An analysis of earnings of UA graduates provides one measure of the economic impact of higher education in Alaska. University graduates living in Alaska from the graduating classes of 1989 through 2010 earned more than a \$1.6 billion in FY11. The average wage of all graduates (1989 to 2010) for FY11 was \$50,700. As a whole, graduates from the class of 1989 working in Alaska in occupations tracked by ADOLWD earned 76 percent more than 2010 graduates. Graduates of the class of 1989 earned an average of \$63,071, while most recent graduates (2010) earned an average of \$35,833. Graduates from the class of 2011 are not included in this section of the analysis, as the class as a whole was likely not fully engaged in the workforce during FY11.

**Figure 18. Average FY11 Earnings of UA Graduates Working in Alaska by Graduation Year**



Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

Note: Earnings are only from graduates working in Alaska in the private sector, state and local government.

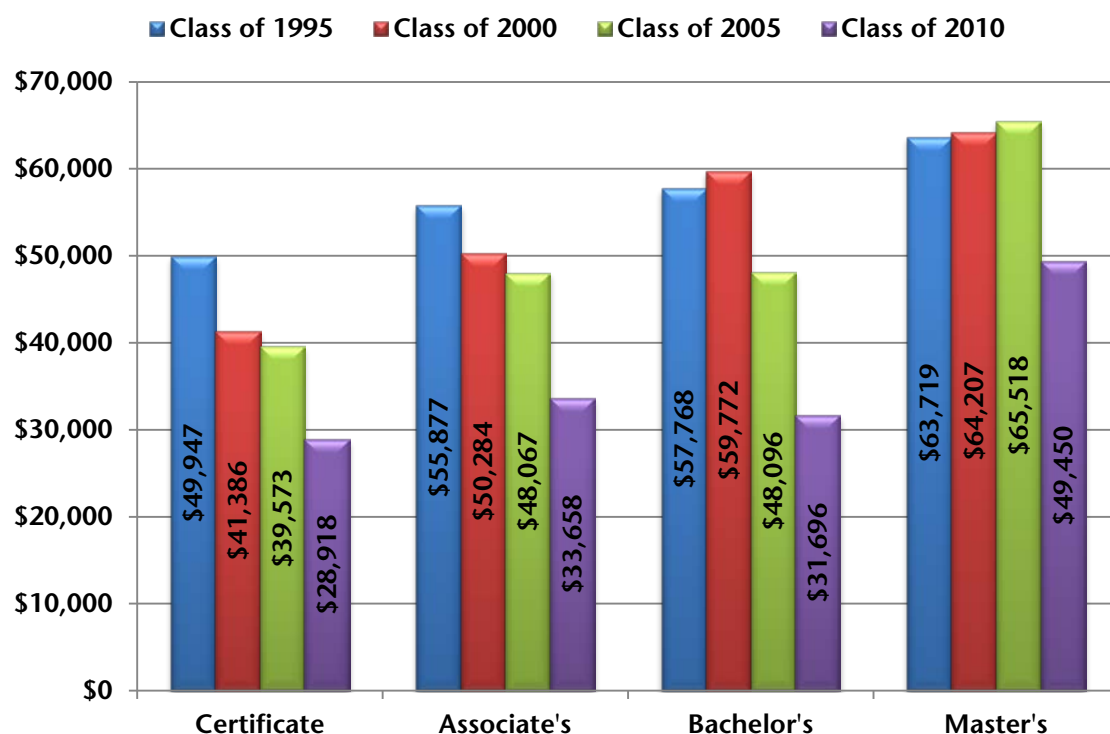
Graduates working for federal (military or civilian), self-employed, or living out of state are not included.

Graduation year is from July 1 to June 30.

## Earnings by Degree

As expected, over time UA graduates with master's degrees earn more on average than those with bachelor's degrees, who in turn earn more than those with associate's degrees and certificates. While average earnings for graduates with an associate's degree may initially be higher than for graduates with a bachelor's degree (for graduates in 2005 and 2010 in Figure 19 below), as graduates continue in their careers, average earnings from a bachelor's degree outpace associate's degree earnings. Due to the small number of PhD candidates, data is not available to calculate average earnings for PhD graduates living in Alaska.

**Figure 19. Average FY11 Earnings of UA Graduates from the Classes of 1995, 2000, 2005, and 2010 Living in Alaska, by Degree**



Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

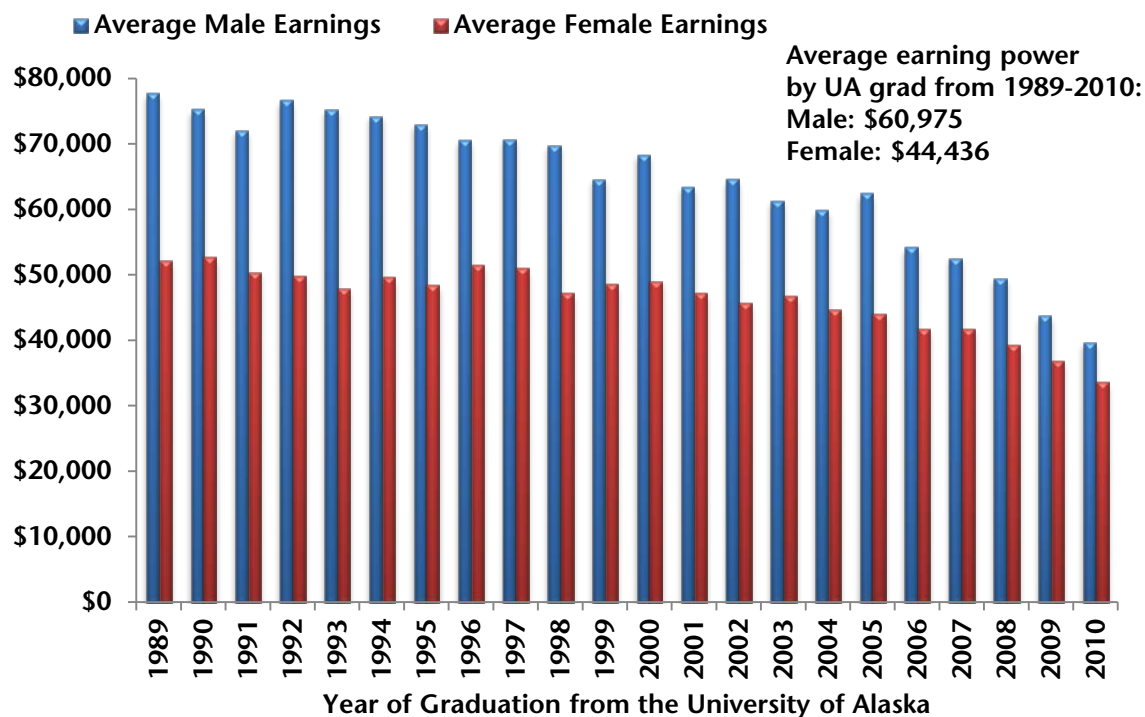
Note: Earnings are only from graduates working in Alaska in the private sector, state and local government. Graduates working for federal (military or civilian), self-employed, or living out of state are not included.

## Earnings of UA Graduates by Gender

A significant wage disparity exists between male and female UA graduates in Alaska. Women UA graduates earn significantly less on average than male UA graduates with similar levels of educational attainment. Similar to figures reported in 2007, women with UA degrees (for classes 1989 through 2010) earned an average of 73 cents for each dollar earned by their male counterparts in FY11, an average salary of \$44,436 versus \$60,975.

The earnings gap between female and male UA graduates working in Alaska is smaller for more recent graduates. Female UA graduates from the class of 2010 earned 85 cents on average for each dollar earned by male 2010 graduates, while female graduates from the class of 1989 earned 67 cents for each dollar earned by male 1989 graduates. Nationally, in 2010, women's average earnings represented 81 percent of male earnings.<sup>31</sup>

**Figure 20. Average FY11 Earnings of UA Graduates (1989-2010) Working in Alaska by Gender and by Graduation Year**



Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

Note: Earnings are only from graduates working in Alaska in the private sector, state and local government. Graduates working for federal (military or civilian), self-employed, or living out of state are not included. Graduation year is from July 1 to June 30.

<sup>31</sup> U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Community Population Survey, 2010.

## Earnings of UA Graduates by Race

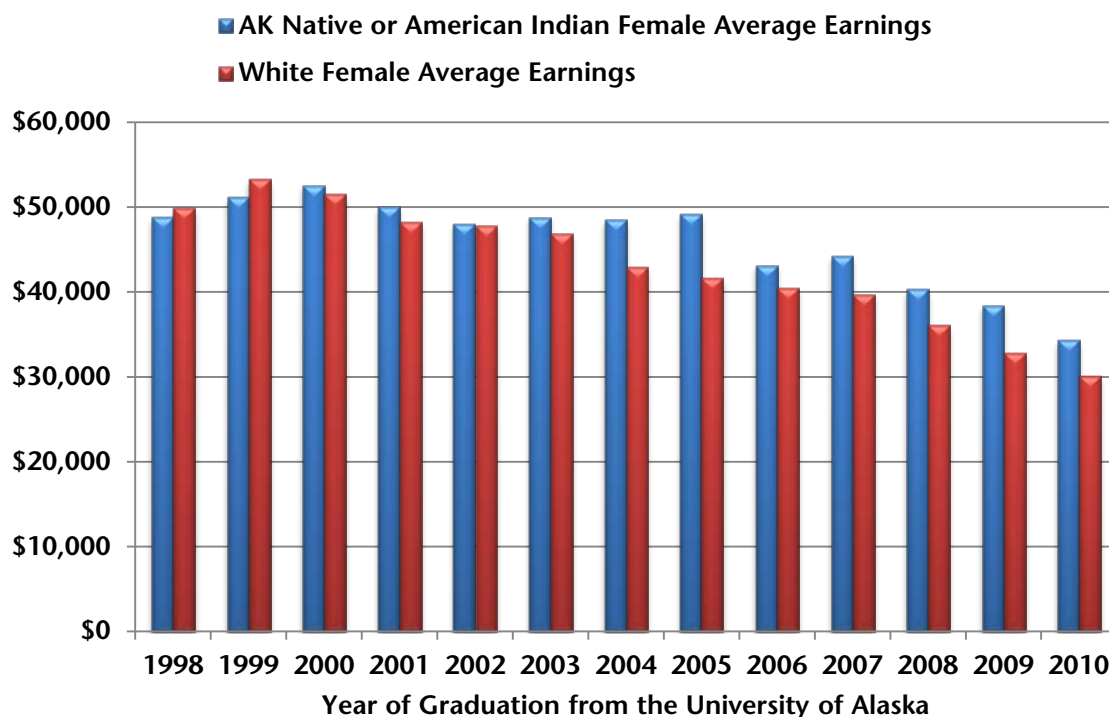
While the gender gap in UA graduate earnings follows national trends, the ethnicity gap does not. Nationally, median income of American Indians and Alaska Natives working full time was 67 percent of median income for whites.<sup>32</sup> Average earnings for Alaska Natives or American Indians with a UA bachelor's and master's degrees were greater for those graduates working in Alaska in FY11 than average earnings in Alaska for white UA graduates with similar degrees.

Women made up nearly two-thirds (63 percent) of UA graduates from the classes of 1989 through 2010 who were working in Alaska (in employment tracked by ADOLWD) in 2010. Alaska Native or American Indian women make up almost three-quarters (73 percent) of all Alaska Natives or American Indians who were working in Alaska in 2010. (For counts of degrees earned by ethnic group, see Appendix Data.)

### EARNINGS OF UA GRADUATES BY RACE: BACHELOR'S DEGREE ANALYSIS

Aside from in 1998 and 1999, the average earnings of Alaska Native or American Indian women UA graduates with a bachelor's degree who were employed in Alaska were larger than those for white, female UA graduates of the same graduation class.

**Figure 21. Average FY11 Earnings of Female UA Graduates (1998-2010) with Bachelor's Degrees Working in Alaska by Year of Graduation and Gender**

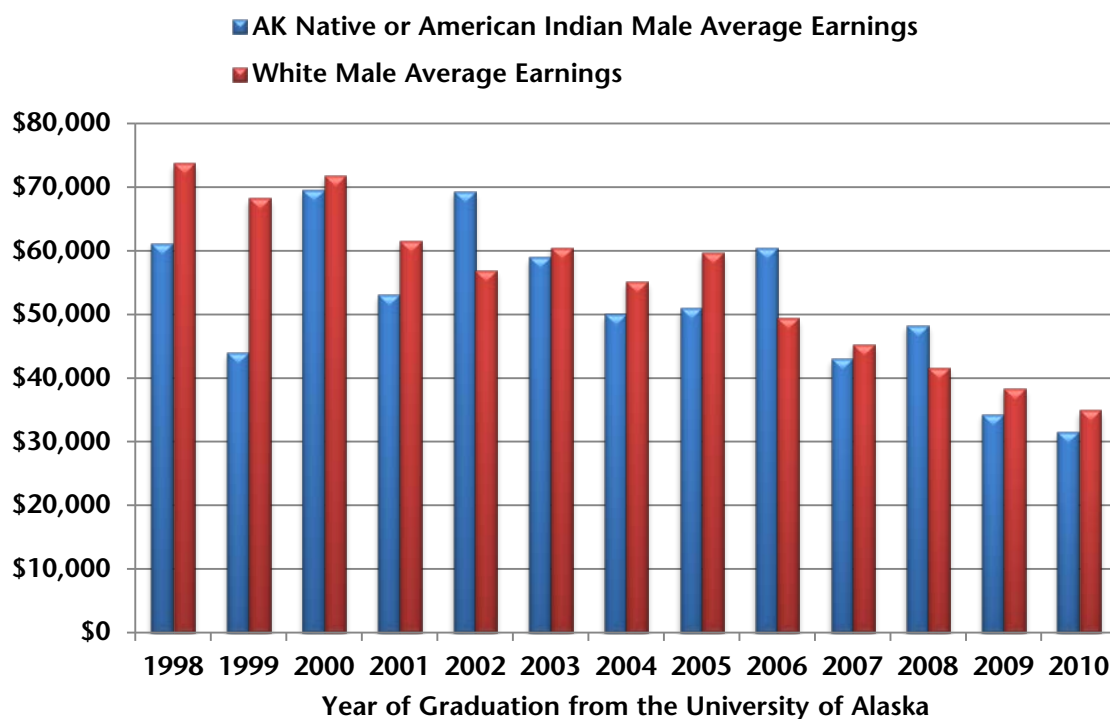


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

<sup>32</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics. American Community Survey, 2010.

Earnings by race show less consistent trends for men with bachelor's degrees. White, male graduates earned more than Alaska Native or American Indian male graduates in ten of the thirteen years graduating years in that data set (1998 through 2010). Given the relatively small sample sizes, it is important to note that the presence of a single individual with significantly higher-than-average earnings can impact the average for a class of graduates.

**Figure 22. Average FY11 Earnings of Male UA Graduates (1998-2010) with Bachelor's Degrees Living in Alaska by Year of Graduation and Gender**



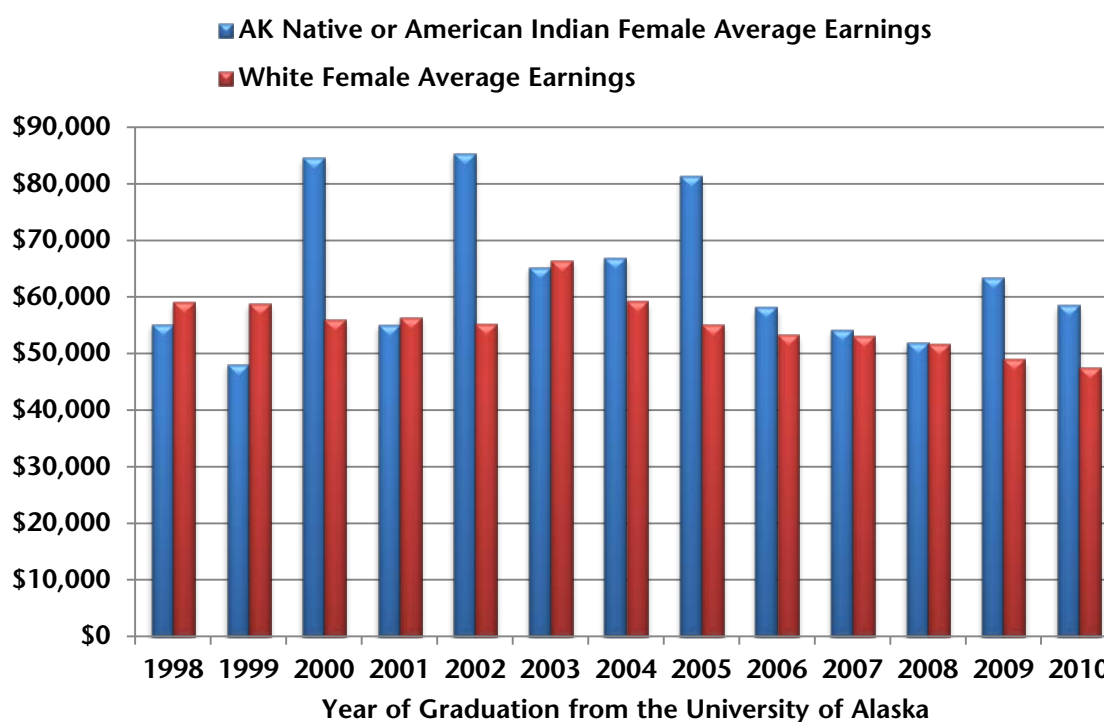
Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

Note: Earnings are only from graduates working in Alaska in the private sector, state and local government. Graduates working for federal (military or civilian), self-employed, or living out of state are not included.

## EARNINGS OF UA GRADUATES BY RACE: MASTER'S DEGREE ANALYSIS

Alaska Natives or American Indians earned 361 master's degrees between 1998 and 2011. Employment and earnings information is tracked by ADOLWD for 294 of these degree holders, including 230 women and 64 men. While combined earnings averages are available for both genders, ADOLWD does not provide earnings information for groups under 4 persons. Due to this limitation, the master's degree ethnic analysis can only be conducted for females. Earnings for Alaska Native or American Indian women who graduated from UA with master's degrees (classes 1998 through 2010) averaged \$63,189 in FY11. This compares to \$54,304 for white, female UA graduates with the same educational attainment during that time frame.

**Figure 23. Average FY11 Earnings of Female UA Graduates (1998-2010) with Master's Degrees Working in Alaska by Year of Graduation**



Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

Note: Earnings are only from graduates working in Alaska in the private sector, state and local government. Graduates working for federal (military or civilian), self-employed, or living out of state are not included.

## Links between UA Degrees and Alaska Employment

### Training-Related Employment

The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development has developed a method to measure the number of UA graduates who are employed in jobs that are related to the degree or training they received from the University. Training-related employment is determined through a match of the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) codes connected to UA degrees, and the Standard Occupational Classification

(SOC) codes provided by employers on quarterly contribution reports. The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development used an existing “federal crosswalk” that was set up to identify training related matches, and customized it for use in Alaska, using what is termed the Alaska Career Lattice.<sup>33</sup>

Approximately 37 percent of UA graduates (1998-2010) were employed in training related jobs in FY11. While this number does not vary much based on year of graduation, it does increase slightly for graduates who have been in the workforce longer (33 percent of 2010 graduates, versus 40 percent of 1998 graduates).

**Table 26. UA Graduates (1998-2010) with Training-Related Employment by Year of Graduation, FY11**

1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
40%	39%	40%	41%	40%	36%	34%	34%	37%	37%	37%	36%	33%

Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

Note: Training-related employment is measured for graduates working in Alaska in ADOLWD-tracked positions.

UA graduates (1998-2010) who received a license through the University were much more likely to be employed in a training-related position than all other UA graduates in FY11. Among UA graduates employed in Alaska, over three quarters of UA license holders held training-related positions. Graduates with an associate’s degree were the least likely to be employed in a training-related position (27 percent). Overall, among graduates employed in Alaska, those from UAA were more likely to be employed in training-related positions in FY11 (39 percent), compared to 36 percent of UAF graduates and 22 percent of UAS graduates.

**Table 27. UA Graduates (1998-2010) Working in Alaska with Training-Related Employment by Type of Degree, FY11**

Type of Degree	% of Total
License	79%
Certificate	38
Associate’s	27
Bachelor’s	41
Master’s	38
Doctoral	40

Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

Note: Training-related employment is measured for graduates working in Alaska in ADOLWD-tracked positions.

<sup>33</sup> In 2011, ADOLWD adopted a new methodology to determine training-related employment that included US DOL 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) codes and National Center for Education Statistics 2010 Classification of Instructional Program (CIP) codes. All data reported in this study were calculated using the new methodology.

**Table 28. UA Graduates (1998-2010) with Training Related Employment by Main Campus**

Campus	% of Total
UAS	22%
UAA	39
UAF	36

Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

Note: Training-related employment is measured for graduates working in Alaska in ADOLWD-tracked positions.

The percentage of UA graduates (1998 through 2010) who were working in training-related positions varied slightly depending on the origin of the graduate at the time of enrollment at UA. The percentage also varied by the current work location of graduates. Almost half (47 percent) of graduates who originated from Aleutians East Borough were working in training-related positions in FY11. Over forty percent of graduates from each of the following boroughs also were working in training-related positions in FY11: Denali, Kodiak Island, Northwest Arctic, and Yakutat. One-quarter (26 percent) of graduates who originated from Haines were working held training-related employment in FY11, the lowest percentage for any Alaska location.

A larger percentage of graduates living in the Northwest Arctic Borough (48 percent) held training-related employment in FY11 than any other Alaska location, followed by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough (41 percent), Yakutat (41 percent), and Wade Hampton (40 percent). Only 17 percent of graduates living in the Lake and Peninsula Borough in FY11 were working in training-related positions, followed by 20 percent in Haines. These two locations marked the smallest percentages of training-related employment among graduates in Alaska in FY11.

**Table 29. UA Graduates (1998-2010) with Training Related Employment by Place of Origin and Place of Occupation, FY11**

Location	Graduates From Location with Training Related Employment	Graduates Working in Location in Training-Related Employment
Aleutians East	47%	38%
Aleutians West	34	33
Anchorage	39	39
Bethel	28	26
Bristol Bay	37	33
Denali	42	31
Dillingham	28	24
Fairbanks North Star	39	39
Foreign	38	N/A
Haines	26	24
Juneau	31	30
Kenai Peninsula	32	31
Ketchikan Gateway	34	35
Kodiak Island	40	35
Lake & Peninsula	30	17
Matanuska-Susitna	38	41
Nome	30	34
North Slope	38	23
Northwest Arctic	41	48
Prince Of Wales	29	34
Sitka	35	29
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	30	31
Southeast Fairbanks	34	31
USA Outside Alaska	38	N/A
Valdez-Cordova	27	20
Wade Hampton	35	40
Wrangell-Petersburg	25	30
Yakutat	44	41
Yukon-Koyukuk	29	28

Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

Note: Training-related employment is measured for graduates working in Alaska in ADOLWD-tracked positions.

## Pre and Post-Degree Earnings and Employment

UA vocational education training programs have been demonstrated to significantly improve earning power on average for program graduates. A report published by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce

Development in 2012 provides a comparison of the total combined earnings of participants in UA vocational education programs before they entered the program and after program completion.<sup>34</sup> According to the report, total FY10 earnings of program participants working in Alaska in ADOLWD-tracked positions increased by 21.1% between the year prior to training and the year following training completion. Average earnings per quarter worked after training totaled \$7,779, compared to average earnings per quarter worked before training of \$7,010. For graduates tracked in this study, total combined earnings in the year following training were \$109.7 million, up from \$90.6 million before training.

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<sup>34</sup> Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section. *Alaska Training Program Performance 2010*. February 2012.

## Appendix Data

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Table 30 Count of Graduates by Year of Graduation and Degree

Table 31 Count of Graduates by Gender

Table 32 Count of Graduates by Campus (MAU)

Table 33 Count of Graduates by Origin

Table 34 Count of Graduates by Year of Graduation and Race

Table 35 Count of Graduates by Year of Graduation, Degree, Gender, and Race=White

Table 36 Count of Graduates by Year of Graduation, Degree, Gender, and Race=Alaska Native or American Indian

Table 37 Count of Graduates by Year of Graduation, Degree, Gender, and Race=Other Minority

Table 38 and 39 Count of UA Graduates From Alaska by Borough of Origin

**Table 30. Count of Graduates by Year of Graduation and Degree**

Class of	Certificate	Associate of Applied Science	Associate of Arts	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctoral Degree	Total
1989	128	348	251	904	227	14	1,872
1990	132	326	296	959	282	8	2,003
1991	161	293	282	1,006	267	10	2,019
1992	146	362	350	1,053	331	13	2,255
1993	152	405	378	1,150	304	10	2,399
1994	265	468	396	1,293	352	24	2,798
1995	245	432	401	1,428	386	19	2,911
1996	207	451	439	1,411	419	28	2,955
1997	208	437	422	1,393	465	20	2,945
1998	237	441	414	1,385	429	34	2,940
1999	187	434	412	1,271	422	27	2,753
2000	208	431	328	1,244	443	20	2,674
2001	179	433	374	1,232	346	27	2,591
2002	187	511	344	1,281	354	19	2,696
2003	187	487	361	1,245	428	36	2,744
2004	224	555	370	1,288	501	20	2,958
2005	222	534	276	1,304	587	25	2,948
2006	273	631	308	1,443	513	21	3,189
2007	331	692	276	1,419	643	33	3,394
2008	452	692	290	1,408	604	29	3,475
2009	315	633	295	1,527	537	37	3,344
2010	510	697	291	1,498	622	45	3,663
2011	527	778	290	1,616	641	46	3,898
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,683</b>	<b>11,471</b>	<b>7,844</b>	<b>29,758</b>	<b>10,103</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>65,424</b>

Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

Note: There were also 374 licenses and endorsements earned between 1989 and 2011.

**Table 31. Count of Graduates by Gender**

UA Class of	Male Graduates	Female Graduates
1989	853	1,023
1990	866	1,138
1991	895	1,127
1992	935	1,320
1993	1,006	1,394
1994	1,183	1,618
1995	1,193	1,719
1996	1,229	1,728
1997	1,168	1,779
1998	1,198	1,742
1999	1,026	1,726
2000	1,018	1,653
2001	946	1,645
2002	1,061	1,635
2003	1,024	1,720
2004	1,110	1,848
2005	1,114	1,833
2006	1,235	1,988
2007	1,327	2,100
2008	1,318	2,187
2009	1,314	2,112
2010	1,406	2,348
2011	1,549	2,434
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,974</b>	<b>39,817</b>

Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development. Seven additional students graduated during this time period but are not accounted for in this data set.

**Table 32. Count of Graduates by Campus (MAU)**

Class of	UAA	UAF	UAS
1989	1,076	659	141
1990	1,194	682	128
1991	1,119	745	158
1992	1,382	708	165
1993	1,516	704	180
1994	1,718	917	166
1995	1,792	903	217
1996	1,802	928	227
1997	1,702	1,055	230
1998	1,681	1,055	204
1999	1,625	914	214
2000	1,476	939	259
2001	1,459	920	212
2002	1,546	933	217
2003	1,592	918	234
2004	1,718	971	269
2005	1,687	1,007	254
2006	1,843	1,082	298
2007	2,022	1,109	297
2008	2,021	1,130	354
2009	2,071	1,047	309
2010	2,171	1,206	377
2011	2,326	1,188	469
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,539</b>	<b>21,680</b>	<b>5,579</b>

Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

**Table 33. Count of Graduates by Origin**

Class of	Urban Alaska	Rural Alaska	Outside of Alaska
1989	1,432	151	154
1990	1,581	191	163
1991	1,565	211	195
1992	1,812	192	195
1993	1,874	193	232
1994	2,099	301	303
1995	2,191	267	368
1996	2,212	263	409
1997	2,077	281	431
1998	2,127	254	344
1999	2,039	209	297
2000	1,868	252	354
2001	1,803	242	382
2002	1,850	278	410
2003	1,913	280	443
2004	2,026	367	499
2005	2,020	360	508
2006	2,223	413	536
2007	2,341	395	620
2008	2,443	470	555
2009	2,435	409	544
2010	2,634	521	550
2011	2,813	465	670
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,378</b>	<b>6,695</b>	<b>9,162</b>

Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

Notes: In this case, urban Alaska includes the Municipality of Anchorage, the Fairbanks North Star Borough, the City and Borough of Juneau, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, the Kenai Peninsula Borough, the City and Borough of Sitka, and the Ketchikan Gateway Borough. Rural Alaska includes all other areas of the state. Table does not include 2,293 students for whom origin was not available.

**Table 34. Count of Graduates by Year of Graduation and Race**

Class of	Alaska Native or American Indian	Other Minority	White	Not Reported
1989	89	111	1,320	203
1990	101	136	1,534	100
1991	142	144	1,634	72
1992	155	183	1,841	76
1993	175	205	1,937	83
1994	215	249	2,224	112
1995	236	301	2,285	90
1996	202	281	2,365	109
1997	248	301	2,266	132
1998	264	291	2,321	64
1999	235	286	2,168	64
2000	260	275	2,057	82
2001	221	287	2,008	75
2002	250	301	2,066	79
2003	265	316	2,077	86
2004	352	335	2,177	94
2005	302	356	2,181	109
2006	337	375	2,403	108
2007	350	382	2,583	113
2008	446	437	2,502	120
2009	269	554	2,469	135
2010	381	605	2,660	108
2011	290	697	2,848	148
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,785</b>	<b>7,408</b>	<b>49,926</b>	<b>2,362</b>

Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

**Table 35. Count of Graduates by Year of Graduation, Degree and Race=White**

Class of	Certificate	Associate of Applied Science	Associate of Arts	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctoral Degree	Total
1989	88	285	197	610	133	7	1,320
1990	104	265	234	743	185	3	1,534
1991	122	246	221	828	213	4	1,634
1992	118	301	274	875	269	4	1,841
1993	121	337	286	947	237	8	1,936
1994	175	382	299	1,069	286	12	2,223
1995	161	355	288	1,160	309	11	2,284
1996	140	370	335	1,156	343	21	2,365
1997	121	337	301	1,099	394	13	2,265
1998	118	342	318	1,139	375	26	2,318
1999	123	336	295	1,041	351	20	2,166
2000	120	329	236	981	374	17	2,057
2001	121	332	261	988	286	20	2,008
2002	125	400	228	1,007	294	12	2,066
2003	116	373	254	953	352	29	2,077
2004	117	385	257	1,005	395	17	2,176
2005	121	387	195	1,003	460	17	2,183
2006	135	475	209	1,118	411	13	2,361
2007	209	526	193	1,089	510	24	2,551
2008	236	499	180	1,051	469	23	2,458
2009	193	445	187	1,136	411	27	2,399
2010	295	462	189	1,125	475	35	2,581
2011	317	540	185	1,206	491	37	2,776
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,496</b>	<b>8,709</b>	<b>5,622</b>	<b>23,329</b>	<b>8,023</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>49,579</b>

Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

Note: There were also 344 licenses earned by white students.

**Table 36. Count of Graduates by Year of Graduation,  
Degree and Race=Alaska Native or American Indian**

Class of	Certificate	Associate of Applied Science	Associate of Arts	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctoral Degree	Total
1989	13	10	19	43	4	0	89
1990	14	25	26	31	5	0	101
1991	27	23	26	63	3	0	142
1992	16	20	32	79	7	1	155
1993	16	31	40	72	16	0	175
1994	67	28	33	81	5	0	214
1995	48	31	49	96	12	0	236
1996	42	32	29	92	7	0	202
1997	68	32	31	99	18	0	248
1998	93	43	30	90	8	0	264
1999	53	35	34	90	23	2	237
2000	63	48	26	110	13	0	260
2001	31	39	35	96	20	0	221
2002	51	49	33	99	18	1	251
2003	41	45	41	116	22	0	265
2004	80	83	50	100	39	0	352
2005	64	81	37	87	33	0	302
2006	91	67	45	92	35	0	330
2007	80	66	46	115	37	1	345
2008	140	85	63	130	25	0	443
2009	62	54	31	93	19	1	260
2010	125	80	26	96	42	3	372
2011	60	65	30	98	32	1	286
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>2,068</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5,750</b>

Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

Note: There were also 31 licenses earned by Alaska Natives.

**Table 37. Count of Graduates by Year of Graduation, Degree and Race=Other Minority**

Class of	Certificate	Associate of Applied Science	Associate of Arts	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctoral Degree	Total
1989	13	24	17	46	11	0	111
1990	6	24	23	55	26	2	136
1991	8	22	26	63	21	4	144
1992	9	33	36	66	35	4	183
1993	12	27	38	92	35	1	205
1994	14	45	56	90	34	9	248
1995	24	37	54	128	51	7	301
1996	16	41	64	106	49	5	281
1997	12	54	66	125	41	2	300
1998	16	47	60	124	39	7	293
1999	8	49	74	119	37	4	291
2000	16	44	50	121	44	3	278
2001	19	48	61	128	31	5	292
2002	5	44	71	145	28	6	299
2003	24	54	57	140	39	6	320
2004	21	68	49	151	46	2	337
2005	31	44	34	158	80	7	354
2006	12	68	43	190	53	6	372
2007	28	74	34	164	73	8	381
2008	41	82	36	175	92	5	431
2009	46	105	65	247	78	6	547
2010	65	124	67	250	88	7	601
2011	98	139	58	285	92	8	680
<b>Total</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>3,168</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>7,385</b>

Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

Note: There were also ten licenses earned.

**Table 38. Count of UA Graduates from Alaska by Borough of Origin, 1989 to 1999**

Borough of Origin	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
Aleutians East	1	1	4	2	1	4	1	1	2	4	2	23
Aleutians West	1		3	3	4	6	1	8	10	7	6	49
Anchorage	770	844	863	985	996	1,088	1,166	1,180	1,088	1,134	1,036	11,150
Bethel	17	25	23	27	25	41	20	28	32	38	21	297
Bristol Bay	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	6	4	4	2	30
Denali	2	9	4	6	5	4		11	2	4	10	57
Dillingham	10	7	16	3	11	18	11	10	10	15	11	122
Fairbanks NS	318	329	363	383	397	482	468	490	468	537	485	4,720
Haines	4	5	5	3	2	7	2	1	2	2	1	34
Juneau	106	109	115	113	100	97	114	116	103	94	116	1,183
Kenai Peninsula	96	100	84	145	131	158	168	144	160	127	152	1,465
Ketchikan	23	26	26	25	50	26	26	31	27	37	17	314
Kodiak Island	18	22	18	31	31	42	45	39	46	31	32	355
Lake & Pen		4	1	3		7	7	5	7	8	5	47
Mat-Su	100	158	99	141	177	224	212	223	209	176	207	1,926
Nome	14	13	16	14	14	22	20	12	14	11	12	162
North Slope	2	9	7	1	3	7	7	3	4	15	6	64
Northwest Arctic	8	8	10	6	8	8	6	8	24	10	9	105
Prince Of Wales	7	4	5	2	4	5	5	7	6	6	1	52
Sitka	19	15	15	20	23	24	37	28	22	22	26	251
SKG-HNH-ANG	3	2	3	5	4	3	10	8	6	8	4	56
SE Fairbanks	17	23	17	25	14	26	26	26	15	19	18	226
Valdez-Cordova	24	29	34	33	34	43	47	39	44	32	38	397
Wade Hampton	5	8	16	7	5	18	11	16	14	7	7	114
WRA-PBS	7	6	7	5	10	11	9	10	17	10	7	99
Yakutat	1		2		2	2	1				1	9
Yukon-Koyukuk	9	15	18	14	14	24	35	25	22	23	16	215
USA Outside AK	154	163	195	195	232	303	368	409	431	344	297	3,091

Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

**Table 39. Count of UA Graduates from Alaska by Borough of Origin, 2000 to 2011**

Borough of Origin	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Aleutians East	5	3	5	3	3	4	9	6	7	2	6	7	60
Aleutians West	5	4	9	9	4	9	8	5	12	11	11	9	96
Anchorage	927	908	882	923	1,007	1,024	1,090	1,114	1,147	1,219	1,273	1,385	12,899
Bethel	26	30	35	33	54	33	48	40	59	40	72	61	531
Bristol Bay	2	9	4	4	4	8	7	3	3	6	2	7	59
Denali	6	8	3	5	7	10	4	7	5	17	10	12	94
Dillingham	8	10	16	20	15	30	13	12	28	26	44	23	245
Fairbanks NS	475	438	461	444	465	420	489	516	539	540	571	576	5,934
Haines	2	4	6	14	4	12	12	7	15	8	16	9	109
Juneau	117	98	94	107	102	112	115	134	148	98	138	147	1,410
Kenai Peninsula	116	153	161	170	159	141	192	202	234	207	230	227	2,192
Ketchikan	30	23	32	37	43	44	45	42	56	48	60	59	519
Kodiak Island	42	33	40	51	50	54	58	63	54	57	55	80	637
Lake & Pen	5	5	4	3	5	6	10	5	6	7	7	8	71
Mat-Su	175	154	195	212	211	247	261	286	280	290	325	367	3,003
Nome	12	17	16	11	22	22	28	24	20	18	19	32	241
North Slope	7	8	6	4	14	9	20	11	20	14	20	18	151
Northwest Arctic	13	9	9	5	22	14	20	27	13	24	13	19	188
Prince Of Wales	9	5	5	6	13	6	12	9	20	11	22	18	136
Sitka	28	29	25	20	39	32	31	47	39	33	37	52	412
SKG-HNH-ANG	5	9	5	11	8	11	16	12	23	11	14	6	131
SE Fairbanks	19	18	19	19	21	27	30	28	21	25	33	32	292
Valdez-Cordova	37	30	45	45	44	44	44	55	52	55	67	52	570
Wade Hampton	13	7	11	5	16	16	13	13	25	22	28	23	192
WRA-PBS	9	12	14	7	19	14	23	20	34	21	19	13	205
Yakutat	2		1	2	1	1	1	3	3	2	3	2	21
Yukon-Koyukuk	25	21	25	23	41	30	37	45	50	32	60	34	423
USA Outside AK	354	382	410	443	499	508	536	620	555	544	550	670	6,071

Source: University of Alaska and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.