State has increased or remained stable on the key indicator in the category.

State has declined on the key indicator in the category.

See back page for key indicator by category.
This page reflects Alaska’s performance and progress since the early 1990s on several key indicators.

**PREPARATION**

The percentage of young adults in Alaska who earn a high school diploma has increased slightly since the early 1990s. High school completion is slightly above the U.S. average but below the top-performing states.

**PARTICIPATION**

College enrollment of young adults in Alaska has declined slightly since the early 1990s. Compared with the national average and the top states, substantially fewer young adults are enrolled in Alaska (in percentages).

The enrollment of working-age adults, relative to the number of residents without a bachelor’s degree, has declined in Alaska—as it has nationally and in the best-performing states. The percentage attending college in Alaska is slightly higher than the U.S. average but below the top states.

**AFFORDABILITY**

The share of family income, even after financial aid, needed to pay for college has risen substantially. To attend public two- and four-year colleges in Alaska, students and families pay less than the U.S. average but more than those in the best-performing states.

**COMPLETION**

The number of undergraduate credentials and degrees awarded in Alaska, relative to the number of students enrolled, has increased since the early 1990s. However, Alaska is considerably below the U.S. average and the top states on this measure.

**BENEFITS**

The percentage of residents who have a bachelor’s degree has increased slightly in Alaska, but is below the U.S. average and the top states.

**PARTICIPATION**

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**LEGEND:**

- **= Alaska
- ** = United States
- ** = Median of Top Five States