

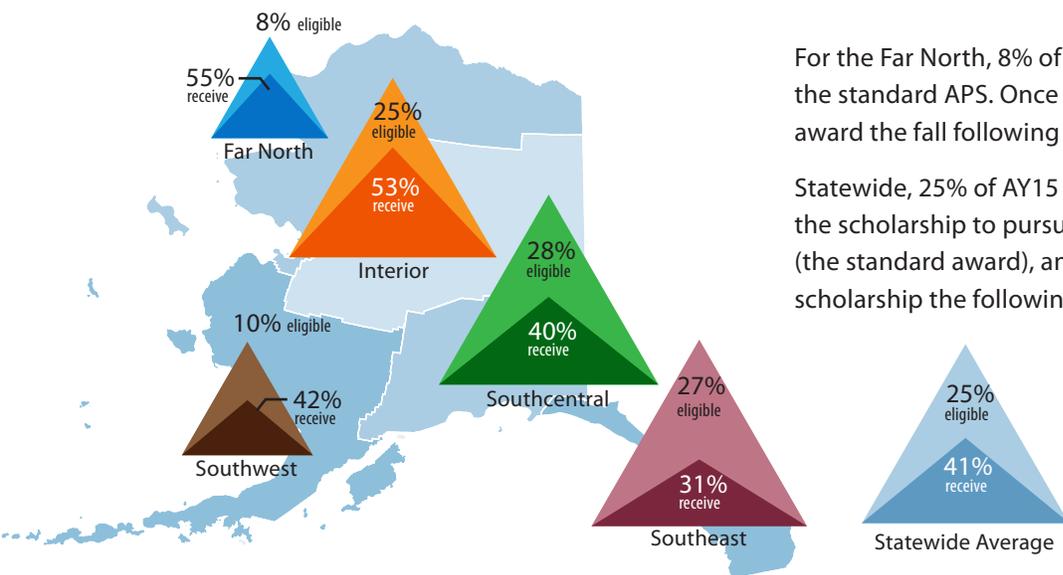
# APS Outcomes Report 2016



This scholarship, designed to be Alaska's "invitation to excellence" when it was created in 2011, was put in place to inspire students to push themselves academically in order to succeed in college and career training. Since then, more than 5,200 Alaskan high school graduates have benefitted from the APS, and another 7,000 remain eligible to make use of it in the future. Recipients come from all regions of the state and diverse racial and ethnic groups, and include public, private and home-schooled graduates. Becoming APS eligible is not easy, with only 25% of graduates meeting the rigorous curricula, grades and standardized testing requirements to receive the scholarship in the pursuit of a degree, and an additional 5% eligible to pursue a career or vocational certificate. However, those graduates who earn the APS excel in their postsecondary studies, taking more credit hours and requiring fewer developmental classes than their peers. They are more likely to continue into postsecondary education and to persist in their studies than are their ineligible peers.

## Who is receiving the APS?

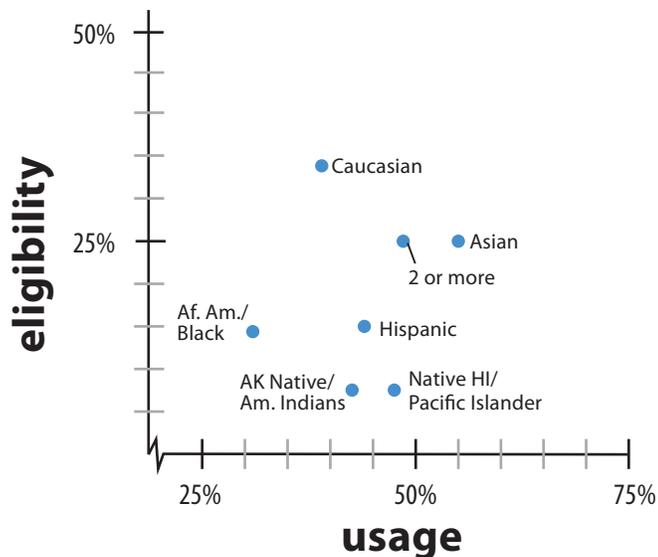
### By Region



For the Far North, 8% of the AY15 graduates were eligible for the standard APS. Once eligible, 55% went on to use the award the fall following graduation.

Statewide, 25% of AY15 graduates were eligible to use the scholarship to pursue either a degree or a certificate (the standard award), and over 41% of those used the scholarship the following fall.

### By Race or Ethnicity

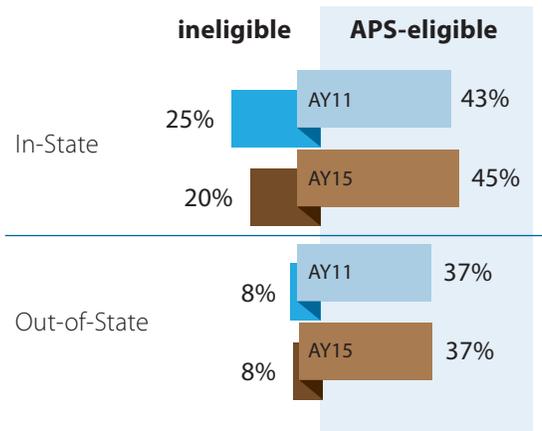


Just over one-third of AY15 Caucasian graduates were APS-eligible, the highest percentage of any racial or ethnic group. Once eligible, Asian students were most likely to use the scholarship, and both AK Native/American Indians and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders used the scholarship at higher-than-average rates.

Female graduates were more likely than males to be APS eligible, a pattern seen since the APS' inception. Both sexes had nearly equal usage rates in prior years, but for the graduating class of 2015 APS-eligible males were noticeably more likely to use the scholarship than females.

# How do APS-eligible students compare to ineligible ones?

## Attendance Rates, Fall Following Graduation



This is the fifth year of the APS, and while fewer graduates overall are attending a college or university compared to the first year of the scholarship, APS-eligible graduates are more likely to pursue postsecondary education as well as more likely to do so in Alaska.

The opposite is true for ineligible graduates – their rates of attending anywhere are much lower and have declined over the same period.

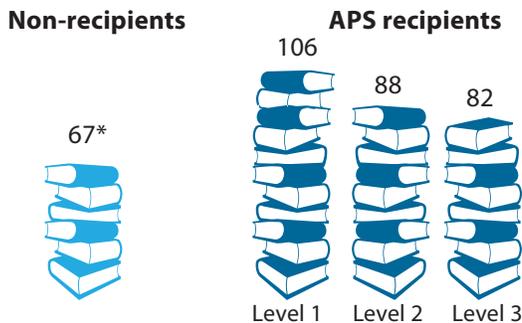
## First-Time UA Freshmen Students: Taking Developmental Credits, Fall 2015



APS recipients require much less developmental coursework, also known as remedial coursework, than non-recipients. Only one in five APS recipients took any developmental courses, but over one-half of non-recipients required developmental coursework.

# How has the first class of APS recipients done so far?

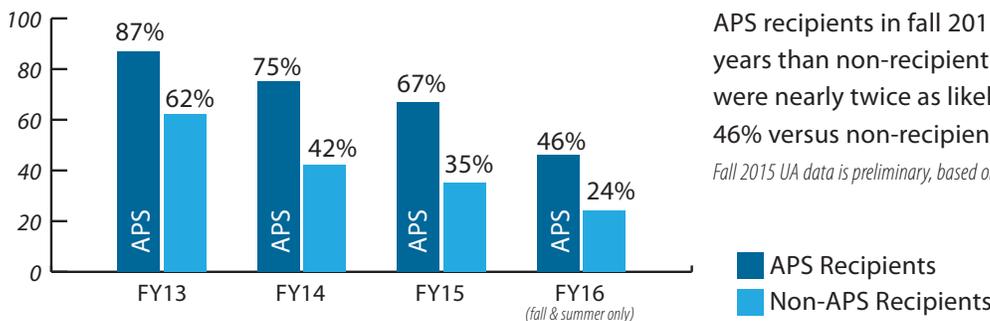
## AY12 First-Time UA Freshmen Students: Average Credit Hours Completed in 4 Years, Fall 2015



Students at all levels of APS eligibility accumulated credits at a faster rate than non-recipients. By their fourth year, the average Level 1 recipient still enrolled had earned 106 credits, compared to 67 credits for non-recipients.

*\*Approximately one-third of UA's first-time freshmen in fall 2015 attended part-time; approximately half of these students are not recent high school graduates, and half took just one or two classes.*

## Fall 2011 First-Time UA Freshmen Students: Persistence Rates



APS recipients in fall 2011 returned at higher rates in subsequent years than non-recipients. By fall 2015, the 2011 APS recipients were nearly twice as likely to continue their attendance – 46% versus non-recipients' 24% persistence rates.

*Fall 2015 UA data is preliminary, based on opening data and subject to revision.*