



University of Alaska Recent Alumni Survey 2014

*Prepared for:
University of Alaska*



Research-Based Consulting

Juneau
Anchorage



December 2014

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*Prepared for:
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Executive Summary

The University of Alaska contracted with McDowell Group to conduct a survey of UA graduates who had received any type of degree or certificate from UA in summer 2013, fall 2013, or spring 2014. This is the eighth survey of UA graduates, with previous surveys conducted annually 2006 to 2012. (No survey was conducted in 2013.) The survey sample included 1,277 respondents: 631 UAA graduates, 469 UAF graduates, and 164 UAS graduates.¹ The survey was administered over the internet and included questions on graduates' satisfaction with their experience at UA; factors in attaining their degree; details on career preparation and their job search; and current employment situation, among other subjects. Key findings from the survey follow.

Satisfaction Ratings

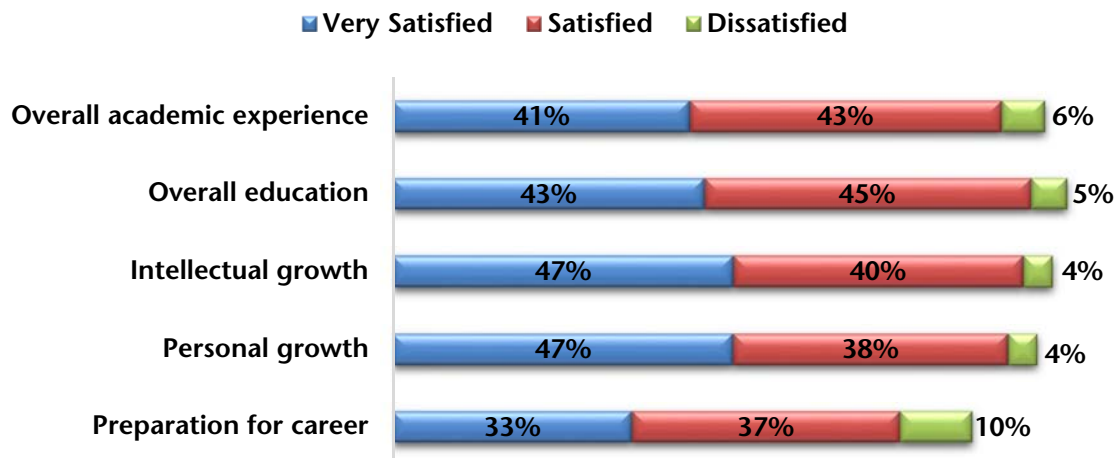
Graduates expressed high satisfaction ratings with their overall UA education, with 88 percent satisfied, including 43 percent *very* satisfied. Only 5 percent were dissatisfied. Satisfaction ratings were only slightly lower for overall academic experience, with 84 percent satisfied, including 41 percent *very* satisfied.

The categories earning the most very satisfied ratings were intellectual growth and personal growth, both at 47 percent very satisfied. The category with the fewest very satisfied ratings was career preparation at 33 percent. However, only 10 percent were dissatisfied with this category – 37 percent were satisfied, and many (19 percent) gave neutral ratings.

Satisfaction tends to be higher among UAF and UAS graduates than among UAA graduates. For example, 34 percent of UAA graduates were very satisfied with their overall academic experience, compared with 49 percent of UAF and 50 percent of UAS students. Likewise, 38 percent of UAA graduates were very satisfied with their overall education, compared with 47 percent of UAF and 51 percent of UAS graduates.

Please see the following page for satisfaction ratings over time. More detailed ratings can be found in the body of the report, in Table 1.

Satisfaction Ratings, 2014



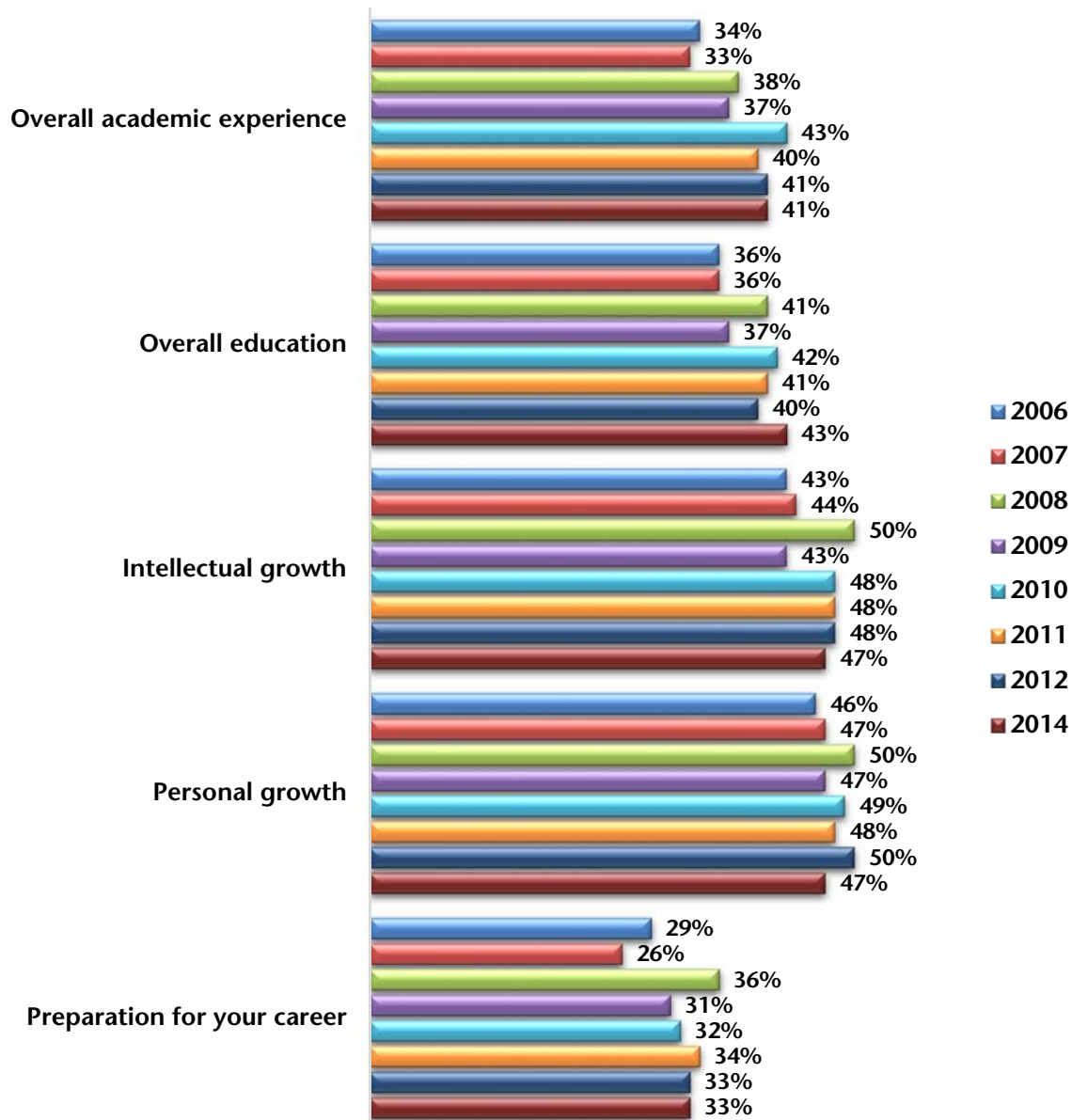
Notes: Excludes "Neutral and "don't know." "Dissatisfied" includes "very dissatisfied" and "dissatisfied."

¹ 13 survey records were not associated with a particular MAU.

The chart below shows how “very satisfied” rates have changed since 2006, when the survey commenced. The “very satisfied” rates are shown, rather than net satisfied rates, because net satisfied rates tend to represent the vast majority of the graduate population (80 to 90 percent), and do not change as much over time.

Intellectual and personal growth have consistently been the highest rated categories, while career preparation has consistently been the lowest. Overall, very satisfied rates have increased over the course of the survey for all but one category, personal growth (which has stayed fairly consistent at between 46 and 50 percent). The category showing the largest increase in ratings is academic experience, with the rate of those very satisfied starting at 33-34 percent in 2006-07, and increasing to 41 percent in both 2012 and 2014. Overall education ratings increased from 36 percent in 2006-07 to 43 percent in 2014. Career preparation ratings increased from 26-29 percent in 2006-07 to 33-34 percent in 2011-14. Intellectual growth ratings increased more modestly, from 43 percent in 2006 to 47-48 percent in the last several survey years.

“Very Satisfied” Ratings, 2006-2014

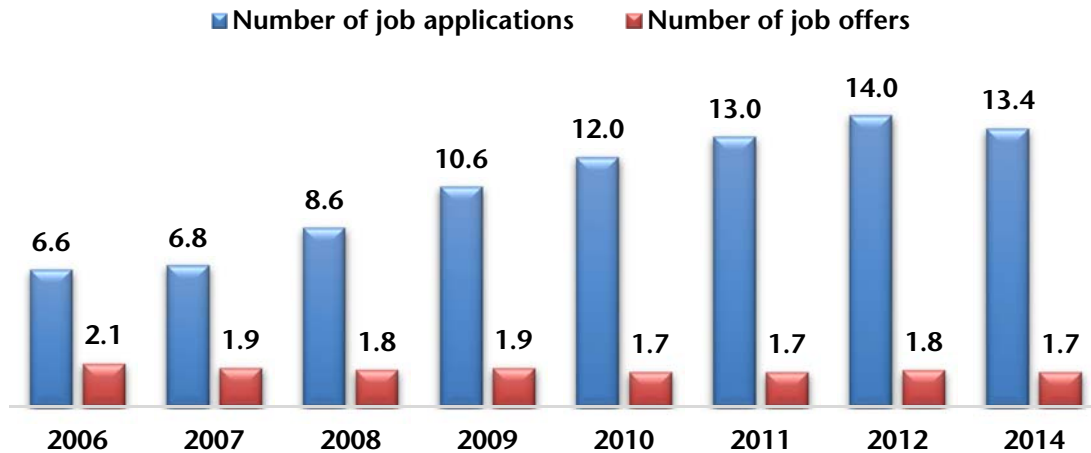


Job Search

UA graduates who were currently employed, and who had obtained their position after starting their degree program, reported applying for an average of 13.4 jobs, down from the 2012 average of 14.0. The average number of job offers was 1.7, slightly down from the 2012 average of 1.8.

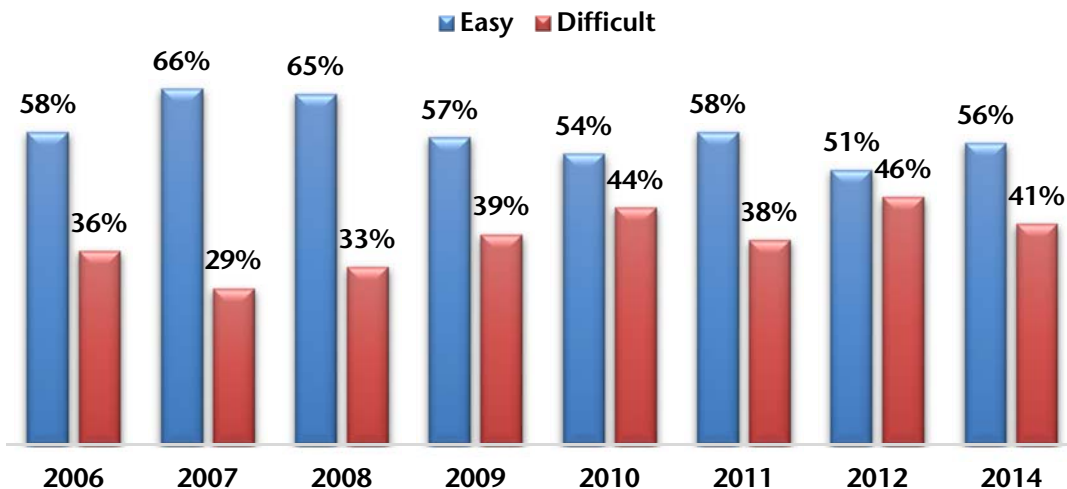
Over time, the average number of job applications increased steadily, from 6.6 in 2006 to the 2012 peak of 14.0. The number of job offers received declined slightly: from 2.1 in 2006, to 1.7 in 2010, 2011, and 2014.

Average Number of Job Applications and Job Offers, 2006-2014
Base: Currently Employed; Obtained Position After Starting Degree Program



Over half of employed graduates (56 percent) said the process of finding a job was easy or very easy, while 41 percent said it was difficult or very difficult. Those giving easy ratings increased between 2012 and 2014, from 51 to 56 percent, while those giving difficult ratings decreased from 46 to 41 percent. However, in the longer term, difficulty ratings have been increasing: from 29 percent in 2007 to 46 percent in 2012. Easy ratings fell from 65-66 percent in 2007-08 to 51 percent in 2012.

Ease versus Difficulty of Finding a Job
Base: Currently Employed; Obtained Position After Starting Degree Program

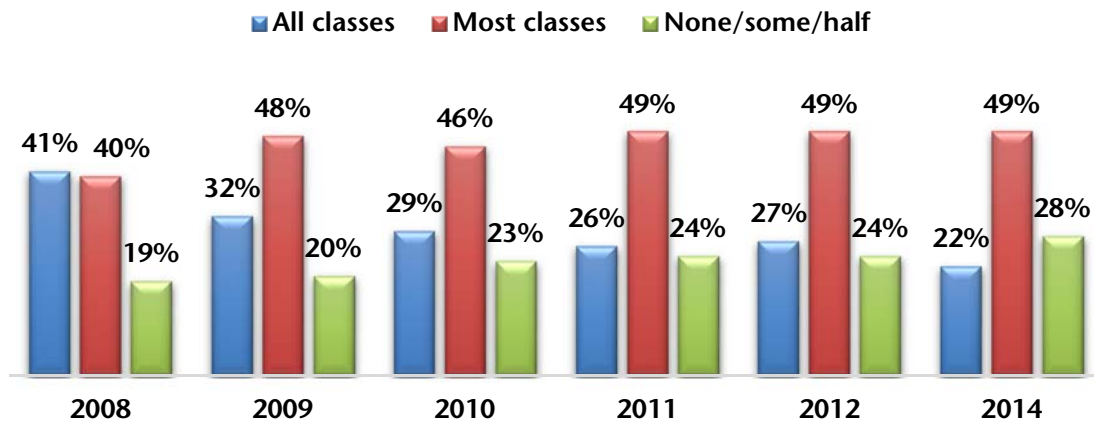


Notes: Excludes "don't know." "Easy" includes "very easy"; "Difficult" includes "very difficult."

Distance Education

Graduates have become much less likely to take all of their classes in person over time, dropping from 41 percent in 2008 to 22 percent in 2014. Those taking most of their classes in person has increased, from 40 percent in 2008 to 49 percent in 2014. Those taking half, some, or none of their classes in person also increased, from 19 percent in 2008 to 28 percent in 2014.

Graduates Reporting Number of Classes Taken in Person, 2008-2014
(As opposed to via video/audio conference, correspondence, internet, etc.)

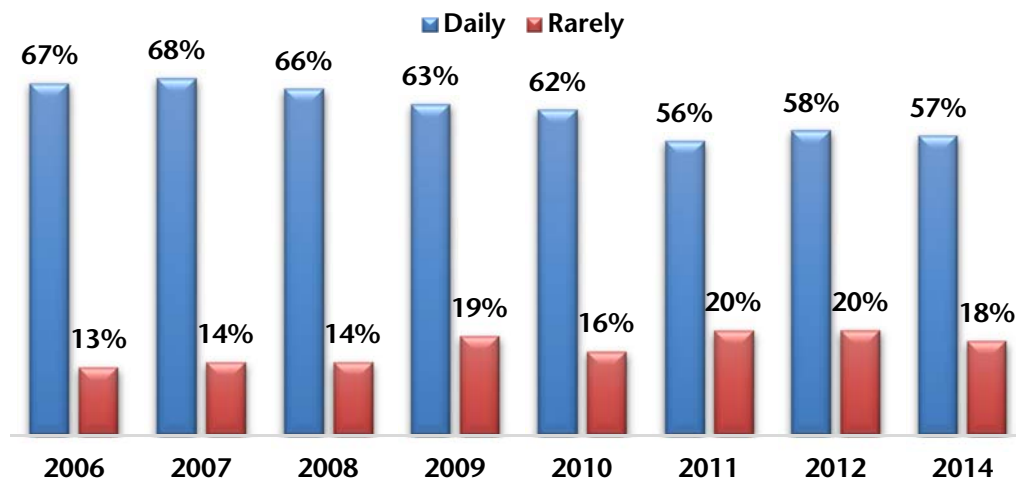


Using UA Knowledge and Skills

Over half of employed graduates (57 percent) report using the knowledge and skills they gained in their UA degree program on a daily basis, while 18 percent report using them rarely. Other responses included weekly at 18 percent and monthly at 5 percent.

Over time, the percentage of respondents using their skills daily has decreased, from 67-68 percent in 2006-07, down to 56-58 percent in 2011-14. Meanwhile, those using their skills rarely has increased, from 13-14 percent in 2006-08 to 18-20 percent in 2011-14.

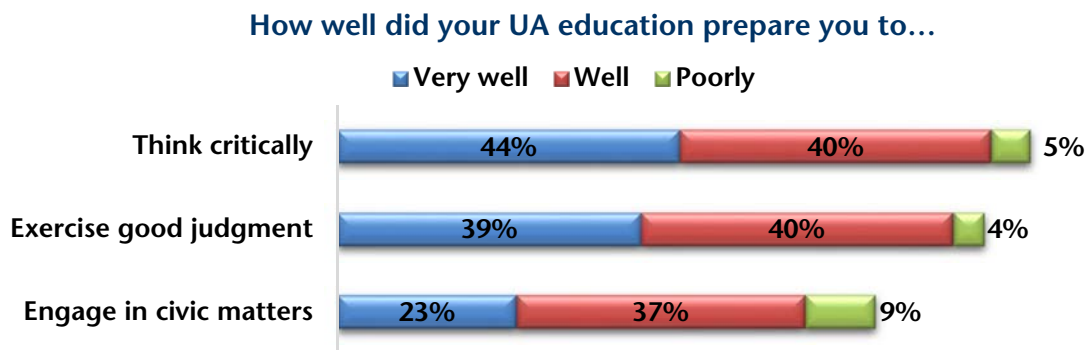
Graduates Using Knowledge/Skills from Degree Program "Daily" versus "Rarely", 2006-2014
Base: Currently Employed



Notes: Excludes "weekly," "monthly," and "don't know."

Shaping Alaska's Future

Several questions were added to the 2014 survey in reflection of the Shaping Alaska's Future initiative. One series of questions asked graduates how well their UA education prepared them to think critically, exercise good judgment, and engage in civic matters. Graduates overwhelmingly felt that their education prepared them well for these activities, with thinking critically earning the highest ratings at 84 percent well or very well, followed by exercising good judgment (79 percent), then engaging in civic matters (60 percent). Only 4 to 9 percent gave poor or very poor ratings to any of the categories.



Notes: Excludes "don't know" and "neutral." "Poorly" includes "very poorly."

A related series of questions asked graduates about their civic duties. Results show that 87 percent of graduates were registered to vote; 65 percent voted in their last state election; and 56 percent voted in their last local election. Over half of graduates (54 percent) volunteered for a non-profit in the last six months, while 61 percent donated time or resources to a non-profit in the same time period.

Summary

In contrast to previous years, this year's report focuses on the longer term, considering how survey responses have changed since McDowell Group's first graduate survey in 2006. While some responses have stayed fairly consistent over time, others show important trends.

- There has been an overall increase in satisfaction, as very satisfied ratings showed a modest but long-term increase in four out of five categories.
- Not surprisingly, graduates have become more likely to report having taken distance classes, and much less likely to have taken all of their classes in person. It is interesting to note that the increase in distance courses has not apparently negatively impacted satisfaction ratings.
- The difficulty of finding a job appears to have increased, with the number of applications on the rise, while the number of offers has declined. Graduates have also become more likely to report that their job search was difficult.
- Employed graduates have gradually become less likely to report using their UA skills on a daily basis, a finding that may warrant further analysis.
- Graduates currently enrolled in classes, and seeking an additional degree, have become more likely to pursue a Bachelor's degree, and less likely to pursue a Master's.

Introduction and Methodology

Introduction

The University of Alaska contracted with McDowell Group, Inc. to conduct a survey of UA graduates who had received any type of degree or certificate from UA in summer 2013, fall 2013, or spring 2014. The survey was administered over the internet and included questions on graduates' satisfaction with their experience at UA; factors in attaining their degree; details on career preparation and their job search; and current employment situation, among other subjects. This is the eighth survey of graduates administered by McDowell Group; previous surveys were conducted annually between 2006 and 2012. The survey was not administered in 2013.

Methodology

The McDowell Group study team designed the survey instrument with input from University of Alaska staff. The survey was based on the previous instrument, with several new questions and minor edits. A copy of the survey instrument can be found at the end of the report.

The sample included 1,277 respondents: 631 UAA graduates, 469 UAF graduates, and 164 UAS graduates.² The overall response rate was 28 percent; by campus, response rates were 25 percent for UAA, 33 percent for UAF, and 26 percent for UAS.

An initial postcard mailing was sent in early September 2014 to 4,592 graduates. The postcard directed graduates to the survey website and included information on the incentive. All participants were entered into a drawing to win their choice of a \$300 Amazon gift certificate or 10,000 Alaska Airlines miles. On September 9, an email was sent to all graduates that included a web link to the survey. One reminder email was sent on September 18.

The maximum margin of error for the full sample of graduates is ± 2.3 percent at the 95 percent confidence level. Survey results are also presented by main campus: Anchorage (± 3.4 percent), Fairbanks (± 3.7 percent), and Southeast (± 6.6 percent).

The survey population was compared to the overall graduate population in terms of gender, age, MAU (Major Academic Unit – UAA, UAF, UAS), and degree type. Women were more likely than men to respond to the survey. Also, UAF graduates were more likely to answer the survey than other graduates. The survey data was therefore weighted by gender and MAU to ensure statistical representation.

The survey data was tested for differences by campus, type of degree, and field of study, among other variables. Statistically significant differences among the subgroups (that is, those outside the margin of error) are pointed out in the text.

The table on the following page shows how sample sizes have increased over time, generally keeping pace with growing graduating populations. Response rates ranged from 31 to 35 percent between 2007 and 2011. The slight dip in response rates for 2012 (25 percent) may be related to the later survey fielding time frame that

² 13 survey records were not associated with a particular MAU.

year: December, instead of the usual September. The lengthening of the survey over time is likely to impact response rates as well. The rate of 28 percent for 2014 may warrant a more appealing incentive, or perhaps a second reminder email, the next time the survey is administered.

Survey Sample Sizes and Response Rates, 2006-2014

	Sample Size	Response Rate
2006	512	19%
2007	905	32%
2008	941	31%
2009	1,213	35%
2010	1,133	32%
2011	1,156	31%
2012	1,030	25%
2014	1,277	28%

Most tables include a comparison to 2012 data unless it is a new question for 2014. Where data from previous years is comparable and relevant, it is referenced in the text.

One change that was made in 2014 was the title of the report and survey from “UA Graduate Survey” to “UA Recent Alumni Survey,” to reflect UA’s efforts to stay connected with alumni. However, the term “graduates” is used in this report in reference to survey respondents for simplicity.

Satisfaction with University of Alaska

Satisfaction by Category

- Graduates expressed high levels of satisfaction with their UA experience, with nearly nine out of ten satisfied or very satisfied with overall education (88 percent) and intellectual growth (87 percent). Only slightly fewer were satisfied with their personal growth (85 percent) and overall academic experience (84 percent). Preparation for career showed a somewhat lower net satisfaction of 70 percent.

OVERALL ACADEMIC EXPERIENCE

- By campus, net satisfaction with the overall academic experience was highest at UAS (90 percent), followed by UAF (88 percent) and UAA (81 percent). UAS and UAF graduates were more likely to be *very* satisfied with their overall academic experience, compared to UAA graduates (50, 49, and 34 percent respectively).
- By degree type, net satisfaction was fairly consistent, with 85 percent of AA/CT, 83 percent of BA, and 82 percent of MA/PhD graduates reporting satisfaction.
- By fields of study, net satisfaction was highest amongst engineering graduates (93 percent), followed by business/public administration (89 percent), and voc/ed graduates (87 percent).

OVERALL EDUCATION

- Net satisfaction with overall education by degree type was higher among AA/CT graduates (90 percent) and BA graduates (88 percent) than among MA/PhD graduates (83 percent).
- Engineering graduates had the highest overall education net satisfaction rating at 98 percent, followed by voc/ed (92 percent), and math/science/computer and business/public administration (both 89 percent). The lowest net satisfaction rating was 84 percent among education graduates.

INTELLECTUAL GROWTH

- In terms of intellectual growth, UAF showed a slightly higher net satisfaction rating at 90 percent, compared with 87 percent for UAS and 85 percent for UAA.
- Net satisfaction with intellectual growth was consistent across different degree types.
- Engineering graduates has the highest net satisfaction rating at 99 percent. Additional majors with a net satisfaction rating over 90 percent were health and education (91 and 90 percent, respectively). Arts/humanities/social sciences had the lowest net satisfaction rating at 84 percent.

PERSONAL GROWTH

- Personal growth net satisfaction was highest at UAS with 90 percent of graduates reporting satisfaction. UAF followed with 88 percent net satisfaction, and UAA had 81 percent of graduates reporting satisfaction.
- MA/PhD graduates had the highest personal growth net satisfaction rating at 88 percent, followed by AA/CT (86 percent) and BA graduates (82 percent).

- Vocational education students reported the highest rate of net satisfaction with 89 percent satisfied with their personal growth. This was followed by engineering (88 percent) and math/science/computer graduates (85 percent). All remaining fields of study had a net satisfaction of 84 percent.

PREPARATION FOR CAREER

- UAA graduates reported lower net satisfaction ratings with career preparation (67 percent) than UAF graduates (74 percent) and UAS graduates (73 percent).
- By degree type, MA/PhD graduates had the highest net satisfaction rating at 76 percent, followed by AA/CT graduates at 74 percent. BA graduates had a net satisfaction rating of 62 percent.
- The three fields with the highest net satisfaction ratings with career preparation were health (83 percent), education (82 percent), and vocational education (80 percent). Three majors had net satisfaction ratings under 70 percent: engineering (68 percent), math/science/computer (65 percent), and arts/humanities/social sciences (57 percent).

TRENDS

Note: The discussion below refers only to those “very satisfied,” as the net satisfaction rates (“satisfied” plus “very satisfied”) account for the vast majority of graduates (generally 80 to 90 percent), and have stayed fairly steady over time. Recent results (2012 and 2014) can be found in the following table. Long-term results (2006-2014) are shown in the subsequent table.

- For all campuses combined, 2014 satisfaction ratings varied little from 2012 ratings. The percentage of graduates who gave a very satisfied rating stayed the same for career preparation and overall academic experience. Those very satisfied with their overall education increased from 40 to 43 percent; those very satisfied with their intellectual growth went from 48 to 47 percent; and those very satisfied with their personal growth dropped slightly from 50 to 47 percent.
- Differences were slightly more pronounced on the campus level.
 - UAA graduates who were very satisfied dropped slightly between 2012 and 2014 in several categories: overall academic experience (38 to 34 percent), intellectual growth (45 to 42 percent), and personal growth (46 to 40 percent).
 - UAF graduates’ very satisfied ratings increased between 2012 and 2014 in *all* categories: overall academic experience (43 to 49 percent), overall education (41 to 47 percent); intellectual growth (48 to 54 percent), personal growth (54 to 56 percent); and career preparation (35 to 36 percent).
 - UAS graduates’ very satisfied ratings dropped in several categories: from 59 to 53 percent for intellectual growth, from 60 to 52 percent for personal growth, and from 45 to 40 percent in career preparation.
- This series of satisfaction questions has stayed mostly consistent since the survey began in 2006, allowing for long-term trend analysis. Overall, “very satisfied” ratings have increased over time in most categories. Please see Table 2 for a breakout of the long-term trend data by campus.
 - Those very satisfied with their overall academic experience have increased from 33-34 percent in 2006-07 to 40-41 percent in 2011, 2012, and 2014.

- Those very satisfied with their overall education have increased from 36 percent in 2006-07 to the 40-43 percent range in 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2014.
- Those very satisfied with their intellectual growth increased from 43-44 percent in 2006-07 to 47-48 percent in 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2014.
- Those very satisfied with preparation for their career increased from 26-29 percent in 2006-07 to 33-34 percent in 2011, 2012, and 2014. (Although, the category was called “career training” in 2006 and 2007.)
- The category showing the least change over time is personal growth. Those very satisfied with this aspect of their UA education totaled 46 percent in 2006, then ranged between 47 and 50 percent between 2007 and 2014.
- The year 2008 shows a brief blip in very satisfied ratings, higher than previous or subsequent years, in nearly all categories: overall education, intellectual growth, personal growth, and career preparation.

Table 1. Satisfaction with UA Experience

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=1,030	2014 n=1,277	2012 n=506	2014 n=631	2012 n=370	2014 n=469	2012 n=144	2014 n=164
Overall academic experience								
Very satisfied	41%	41%	38%	34%	43%	49%	51%	50%
Satisfied	46	43	48	47	44	39	40	40
Neutral	8	9	8	11	8	9	4	5
Dissatisfied	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	2
Very dissatisfied	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	2
Overall education								
Very satisfied	40%	43%	38%	38%	41%	47%	50%	51%
Satisfied	48	45	49	48	47	43	43	39
Neutral	8	7	9	8	6	6	6	8
Dissatisfied	4	3	4	4	4	3	1	-
Very dissatisfied	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2
Intellectual growth								
Very satisfied	48%	47%	45%	42%	48%	54%	59%	53%
Satisfied	41	40	44	43	40	36	34	34
Neutral	7	9	8	10	6	6	5	9
Dissatisfied	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	1
Very dissatisfied	1	2	<1	2	1	1	1	4
Personal growth								
Very satisfied	50%	47%	46%	40%	54%	56%	60%	52%
Satisfied	34	38	35	41	33	32	29	38
Neutral	13	11	16	14	10	8	8	7
Dissatisfied	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Very dissatisfied	1	2	<1	2	1	1	1	2
Preparation for your career								
Very satisfied	33%	33%	30%	30%	35%	36%	45%	40%
Satisfied	39	37	40	37	36	38	40	33
Neutral	17	19	19	20	18	16	11	20
Dissatisfied	7	6	7	7	7	6	2	3
Very dissatisfied	3	4	3	4	4	3	1	2

Table 2. Satisfaction Ratings: 2006-2014
Percentage Very Satisfied

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2014
Overall academic experience	34%	33%	38%	37%	43%	40%	41%	41%
UAA	35	31	35	34	40	37	38	34
UAF	32	34	42	38	46	42	43	49
UAS	38	37	40	54	52	54	51	50
Overall education	36	36	41	37	42	41	40	43
UAA	35	36	38	35	38	38	38	38
UAF	37	34	45	36	44	41	41	47
UAS	37	44	49	52	57	54	50	51
Intellectual growth	43	44	50	43	48	48	48	47
UAA	43	45	48	43	44	45	45	42
UAF	42	41	50	40	52	50	48	54
UAS	47	50	62	56	56	59	59	53
Personal growth	46	47	50	47	49	48	50	47
UAA	45	46	47	45	46	45	46	40
UAF	45	47	53	49	54	52	54	56
UAS	46	55	60	57	53	57	60	52
Preparation for your career ("Career Training" in 2006-2007")	29	26	36	31	32	34	33	33
UAA	28	26	35	31	29	32	30	30
UAF	29	25	36	27	33	32	35	36
UAS	34	33	45	43	47	48	45	40

Preparation for the Future

Note: This series of questions was introduced in 2014 in response to the "Shaping Alaska's Future" initiatives.

- Nearly nine out of ten graduates (84 percent) said their education prepared them well to think critically, including 40 percent giving a "well" rating and 44 percent giving a "very well" rating. UAA's "very well" rating was lower (39 percent) than UAF's and UAS' (50 percent for both).
- Seventy-nine percent of graduates said their UA education prepared them well to exercise good judgment, including 40 percent giving a "well" rating and 39 percent giving a "very well" rating. UAS and UAF's "very well" ratings again matched (44 percent) and were higher than UAA's rating (35 percent).
- Of the three categories rated by graduates, engaging in civic matters received the lowest ratings, although over half (60 percent) gave a rating of well or very well. A significant number (29 percent) felt "neutral" on this issue. UAS graduates gave the most "very well" ratings at 32 percent, followed by UAF at 25 percent, then UAA at 20 percent.

Table 3. How well do you think your UA education prepared you to...?

	TOTAL n=1,277	UAA n=631	UAF n=469	UAS n=164
Think critically				
Very well	44%	39%	50%	50%
Well	40	44	35	36
Neutral	11	12	10	10
Poorly	4	4	4	2
Very poorly	1	1	1	2
Exercise good judgment				
Very well	39%	35%	44%	44%
Well	40	43	35	38
Neutral	17	18	16	15
Poorly	3	2	4	2
Very poorly	1	1	1	2
Engage in civic matters				
Very well	23%	20%	25%	32%
Well	37	37	40	35
Neutral	29	32	25	26
Poorly	7	8	6	3
Very poorly	2	3	2	3

Planning and Goals

Plans at Start of Degree Program

- Nearly nine in ten UA graduates (88 percent) reported that when they started their UA degree/certificate program they planned to obtain a degree/certificate at UA. Five percent planned to transfer to another school, while 7 percent had no formal plans when they started.
- The percentage planning to stay at UA ranged from 85 percent at UAS, to 88 percent at UAA, to 90 percent at UAF.
- Graduates who pursued a MA/PhD were more likely to say they planned to obtain a degree/certificate from UA (95 percent), compared to 85 percent of AA/CT graduates and 87 percent of BA graduates.

Table 4. Which of the following statements best describes your plans when you started your degree/certificate program with UA?

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=1,016	2014 n=1,277	2012 n=497	2014 n=631	2012 n=365	2014 n=469	2012 n=144	2014 n=164
I planned to obtain a degree/certificate from UA	91%	88%	91%	88%	90%	90%	88%	85%
I planned to transfer to another school for my degree/certificate	4	5	4	6	5	3	3	5
I had no formal plans, I was just taking classes	5	7	5	7	5	7	8	9

- When starting their degree program, over half of graduates (56 percent) reported they knew which career field they wanted to pursue after graduating. One-quarter of graduates responded they did not know what they would pursue after graduating, and 18 percent said they planned to pursue a different degree upon graduation. Results were similar across all campuses.
- In regards to degree type, MA/PhD graduates were much more likely to know which field they were likely to get into at 70 percent, compared to 54 percent of AA/CT graduates and 48 percent of BA graduates. Thirty percent of BA graduates did not know what they were pursuing after graduating, compared to one-quarter of AA/CT graduates, and 15 percent of MA/PhD graduates.

Table 5. Which of the following statements best describes your career goals when you started your degree/certificate program with UA?

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=1,016	2014 n=1,277	2012 n=497	2014 n=631	2012 n=365	2014 n=469	2012 n=144	2014 n=164
I knew which field I wanted to pursue after graduating	55%	56%	55%	56%	55%	56%	55%	57%
I planned to pursue an additional degree after graduating	22	18	23	20	21	16	22	17
I didn't know what I would pursue after graduating	22	25	22	23	23	27	23	26
Don't remember	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-

- If graduates knew which field they wanted to go into when they started their degree program, they were asked if they were currently working in that field. Over two-thirds of these graduates (68 percent) said they were working in that field.
- Over three-quarters of UAS graduates (76 percent) reported currently working in that field compared to 69 percent of UAF and 65 percent of UAA graduates.
- MA/PhD graduates were much more likely to be currently working in their originally intended field, at 83 percent, than AA/CT graduates (55 percent) or BA graduates (66 percent).

Table 6. Are you currently working in that field?
(Base: Knew which field they wanted to go into)

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=554	2014 n=710	2012 n=274	2014 n=352	2012 n=196	2014 n=257	2012 n=80	2014 n=93
Yes	71%	68%	66%	65%	75%	69%	82%	76%
No	29	32	34	35	25	31	18	24

- If respondents reported they planned on pursuing an additional degree when they started their degree program, they were asked if they were currently pursuing that degree. Fifty-seven percent of respondents answered affirmatively. Responses were similar across all campuses.
- Among types of degrees, AA/CT graduates were much more likely to be pursuing that degree at 77 percent, compared to BA (51 percent) and MA/PhD graduates (33 percent).

Table 7. Are you currently pursuing that degree?
(Base: Planned to pursue an additional degree)

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=223	2014 n=232	2012 n=113	2014 n=128	2012 n=79	2014 n=75	2012 n=28	2014 n=28
Yes	63%	57%	66%	57%	53%	56%	74%	55%
No	37	43	34	43	48	44	26	45

TRENDS

Note: This series of questions was introduced in 2011.

- The percent of graduates who reported that, at the time they entered the university, they planned to obtain a degree/certificate from UA has changed little since the question was introduced in 2011: from 88 percent in 2011, to 91 percent in 2012, back to 88 percent in 2014. Those planning to transfer stayed at 4 to 5 percent all three years. Differences were likewise minimal by MAU.
- The proportion of graduates saying they knew which field they wanted to pursue has been consistent at 55 percent in 2011 and 2012, and 56 percent in 2014. The proportion planning to pursue an additional degree varied little: 21 percent in 2011, 22 percent in 2012, and 18 percent in 2014. Those saying “I didn’t know what I would pursue” has ranged from 23 percent in 2011, to 22 percent in 2012, to 25 percent in 2014. Results by MAU likewise show little change over time.
- Those currently working in their originally chosen field dropped slightly in 2014, from 71 percent in 2011 and 2012 to 68 percent in 2014.

- Those currently pursuing their originally chosen degree dropped in 2014, from 63 to 57 percent. The 2011 response was 60 percent.

Choice of Field of Study

- When 2014 graduates were asked if they could start college over again, would they choose the same field of study, over half of graduates (55 percent) said they would. Nearly one-quarter (24 percent) said they maybe would, while 16 percent said they would not. Responses were fairly similar across all campuses and types of degrees.
- Those graduates studying health and engineering were more likely to respond they would choose the same field of study again, at 72 and 66 percent respectively.
- Nearly one-quarter of arts/humanities/social sciences graduates (24 percent) reported they would not choose the same field of study, while 20 percent of voc/ed graduates reported the same.

TRENDS

- The percentage of graduates who said they would choose the same field of study has fluctuated slightly over the years, from 57-59 percent between 2006 and 2011, down to 53 percent in 2012, then 55 percent in 2014.
- By MAU, results for 2014 are within a few percentage points of 2012.

Table 8. If you could start your college career all over again, would you choose the same field of study?

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=1,019	2014 n=1,277	2012 n=498	2014 n=631	2012 n=367	2014 n=469	2012 n=144	2014 n=164
Yes	53%	55%	54%	57%	52%	55%	51%	51%
No	17	16	18	17	15	15	17	16
Maybe	27	24	24	23	30	24	29	29
Don't know	3	4	3	4	3	5	3	4

Table 9. Analysis by Field of Study

	Education n=156	Health n=148	Engineering n=72	Business/ Public Admin. n=293	Arts/ Humanities/ Soc. Sci. n=360	Math/ Science/ Computer n=147	Voc/Ed n=88
Yes	59%	72%	66%	51%	47%	57%	60%
No	12	8	9	16	24	11	20
Maybe	24	15	24	28	25	31	13
Don't know	5	6	2	5	4	1	7

Note: A complete list of degrees included in each field of study can be found in the Appendix.

Factors in Degree Attainment

Graduates were asked about the importance of various factors in helping them attain their degree: support from friends/classmates, family, UA faculty, UA staff, UA Career Services Center, and UA alumni; availability of financial aid; ability to work while going to school; ability to take some/all classes online; and love of learning/subject matter. Support from UA alumni was added in 2014.

- There were two factors identified as being very important by 60 percent or more of graduates in helping them attain their degree: love of learning/subject matter (66 percent) and support from family (63 percent).
- An additional three factors were identified by over half of graduates as being very important: ability to work while going to school (59 percent), support from UA faculty (51 percent), and availability of financial aid (51 percent).
- Factors with the lowest very important ratings were support from Career Services (14 percent) and support from UA alumni (8 percent). It should be noted in each of these categories, 40 percent or more reported “not applicable/did not use.”
- UAS graduates were more likely to cite ability to work while going to school as very important (70 percent), compared to UAA and UAF (both 57 percent). The ability to take some/all classes online was also very important to UAS students (64 percent), compared to 41 percent of UAA graduates and 39 percent of UAF graduates.
- AA/CT graduates were most likely to cite four factors as being very important to help them attain their degree:
 - Twenty-three percent cited support from Career Services as very important, compared to 12 percent of BA graduates and 4 percent of MA/PhD graduates.
 - Over half (51 percent) identified the ability to take some/all classes online as very important, compared to 40 percent of BA graduates and 38 percent of MA/PhD graduates.
 - Support from family and friends very important for 69 percent of AA/CT graduates, compared to 60 percent of BA graduates and 58 percent of PhD graduates.
 - The availability of financial aid was very important to 59 percent of AA/CT graduates, compared to 51 percent of BA graduates and 42 percent of MA/PhD graduates.
- MA/PhD graduates were most likely to cite two factors as being very important to help them attain their degree:
 - Nearly half (47 percent) reported support from friends/classmates as being very important compared to AA/CT (38 percent) and BA graduates (39 percent).
 - Support from UA faculty was mentioned by 58 percent of MA/PhD graduates, compared to 46 percent of AA/CT graduates and 49 percent of BA graduates.
- There were also statistically significant differences by field of study. The following pairs are the highest percentage field of study and the lowest percentage field of study in each support factor.

- Education graduates were more likely to consider support from friends/classmates as very important compared to arts/humanities/social sciences graduates, 47 percent versus 37 percent.
- Nearly three-quarters of health graduates (73 percent) cited family support as very important, compared to 55 percent of math/science/computer graduates.
- Math/science/computer graduates were most likely to cite UA faculty support (58 percent), compared to 44 percent of Engineering graduates.
- Nearly half (46 percent) of health graduates rated UA staff support as very important, compared to 32 percent of engineering graduates.
- Support from Career Services was mentioned as very important by over one-fifth of voc/ed graduates (21 percent), compared to just 7 percent of math/science/computer graduates. It should be noted for all major types, this category was reported as “not applicable/did not use” by at least a third of each field of study.
- The availability of financial aid was very important to 57 percent of health graduates, compared to 45 percent of voc/ed graduates.
- Seventy percent of business/public administration graduates cited the ability to work while going to school as very important, compared to 34 percent of engineering graduates.
- Over half of education graduates (57 percent) listed the ability to take some/all classes online as very important, compared to less than one-fifth of engineering graduates (19 percent).
- Health graduates cited love of learning/subject matter as very important 76 percent of the time, compared to 55 percent of engineering graduates.

TRENDS

Note: This series of questions was introduced in 2010.

- Overall, the percentage of UA graduates choosing “very important” for each category have changed little over the last several years.
 - The only category showing notable change is ability to take online classes. Those rating this as very important has grown from 34 percent in 2010, to 41 percent in 2011, to 40 percent in 2012, to 43 percent in 2014.
 - Those giving a very important rating to love of learning/subject matter has ranged between 65 and 68 percent between 2010 and 2014.
 - Those giving a very important rating to support from family has ranged between 62 and 65 percent.
 - Those giving a very important rating to ability to work has ranged between 59 and 63 percent.
 - Those giving a very important rating to UA faculty support shows a slight downward trend, from 55 percent in 2010, to 54 percent in 2011 and 2012, to 51 percent in 2014.
 - Those giving a very important rating to availability of financial aid has ranged between 49 and 52 percent.

- Those giving a very important rating to UA staff support has ranged between 40 and 43 percent.
- Those giving a very important rating to friend/classmate support has ranged between 40 and 42 percent.
- Those giving a very important rating to Career Services support shows a slight increase over time: from 10 percent in 2010, to 11 percent in 2011, to 13 percent in 2012, to 14 percent in 2014.
- By MAU, very important ratings show slight changes over time.
 - UAS students gave lower “very important” ratings in nearly all categories in 2014, compared to previous years. For example, support from family was considered very important by 58 percent of UAS graduates in 2014, down from 69 percent in 2012. Love of learning/subject matter went from 75 to 62 percent very important.
 - UAA students gave higher very important ratings to financial aid availability over time: from 45 percent in 2010 to 53 percent in 2012 and 51 percent in 2014. They also gave higher ratings to ability to take online classes, from 30 percent in 2010 to 41 percent in 2014.
 - UAF students gave lower very important ratings to faculty support over time: from 60 percent in 2010, to 56 percent in 2011-12, to 54 percent in 2014.

Table 10. How important were each of the following factors in helping you attain your degree?

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=1,021	2014 n=1,277	2012 n=500	2014 n=631	2012 n=367	2014 n=469	2012 n=144	2014 n=164
Love of learning/subject matter								
Very important	65%	66%	63%	67%	65%	66%	75%	62%
Somewhat important	30	28	33	26	30	31	23	31
Not important	3	4	4	5	4	2	1	5
Not applicable/did not use	<1	1	<1	2	1	1	1	1
Support from family								
Very important	62%	63%	61%	64%	60%	62%	69%	58%
Somewhat important	26	24	26	24	28	24	23	26
Not important	9	7	10	6	8	7	5	10
Not applicable/did not use	3	5	3	5	3	7	4	5
Ability to work while going to school								
Very important	60%	59%	60%	57%	55%	57%	75%	70%
Somewhat important	22	23	22	24	26	23	14	17
Not important	8	8	10	8	8	9	4	5
Not applicable/did not use	9	10	8	10	10	11	7	7
Support from UA faculty								
Very important	54%	51%	50%	48%	56%	54%	61%	55%
Somewhat important	36	38	37	39	36	37	32	38
Not important	8	7	10	10	6	5	3	3
Not applicable/did not use	2	4	2	4	1	4	4	2
Availability of financial aid								
Very important	52%	51%	53%	50%	52%	55%	49%	45%
Somewhat important	19	18	18	18	19	20	22	18
Not important	10	10	11	10	10	7	8	12

Not applicable/did not use	18	20	17	22	18	17	21	23
Ability to take some/all classes online								
Very important	40%	43%	40%	41%	33%	39%	60%	64%
Somewhat important	29	30	29	33	30	29	26	19
Not important	18	15	19	16	20	13	10	12
Not applicable/did not use	12	12	12	10	16	18	5	4
Support from UA staff								
Very important	43%	40%	41%	38%	44%	44%	49%	43%
Somewhat important	42	43	42	44	44	42	39	45
Not important	11	11	14	13	8	9	7	10
Not applicable/did not use	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	2
Support from friends/classmates								
Very important	40%	40%	41%	38%	41%	45%	35%	38%
Somewhat important	42	42	41	44	43	39	44	43
Not important	16	14	16	15	15	10	18	14
Not applicable/did not use	1	4	1	3	1	5	2	3
Support from Career Services								
Very important	13%	14%	11%	13%	16%	15%	15%	13%
Somewhat important	23	20	23	18	23	22	24	21
Not important	25	25	27	26	24	23	20	24
Not applicable/did not use	36	40	37	41	34	38	39	38
*Support from UA alumni								
Very important	*	8%	*	7%	*	10%	*	5%
Somewhat important	*	15	*	14	*	16	*	14
Not important	*	33	*	34	*	30	*	37
Not applicable/did not use	*	42	*	43	*	42	*	40

*Added in 2014.

After being asked about the various factors' importance in helping them attain their degree certificate, graduates were asked which one of the factors was *most* important in helping them attain their degree/certificate.

- Support from family was the most common response at 21 percent, followed by availability of financial aid (16 percent), ability to work while going to school (15 percent), and love of learning/subject matter (14 percent).
- All degree types listed support from family as the most important factor.
- While support from family was the most cited factor for UAA (24 percent) and UAF (19 percent), UAS graduates' highest ranked factors were ability to take some/all classes online (24 percent), ability to work while going to school (20 percent), then support from family (15 percent).
- Additionally, while 24 percent of UAS graduates reported the ability to take some/all classes online as most important, only 8 percent of UAA graduates and 9 percent of UAF graduates reported this as most important.
- There were several statistically significant differences by field of study:
 - Support from family and friends was listed as most important by health (29 percent), education (24 percent), math/science/computer (22 percent), and voc/ed graduates (21 percent).

- One-quarter of engineering graduates reported support from friends/classmates as most important.
- Nearly one-quarter of business/public administration graduates (23 percent) mentioned the ability to work while going to school as most important.
- Nineteen percent of arts/humanities/social sciences students reported love of learning/subject matter as most important.
- Distance graduates were, predictably, more likely to cite ability to take some/all classes online as most important (31 percent), compared to non-distance graduates (2 percent).
- Non-distance graduates were more likely to report love of learning/subject matter as more important than distance graduates, 17 percent versus 5 percent.

TRENDS

Note: This question was introduced in 2011.

- The availability of financial aid was selected by 14 percent in 2011, then 17 percent in 2012, then 16 percent in 2014. It went from being the fourth most common response to the second most common response.
- Ability to work while going to school was selected by 18 percent in 2011, then 15 percent in both 2012 and 2014.
- UAF graduates selecting “support from family” has ranged from 21 percent in 2011, to 24 percent in 2012, to 19 percent in 2014.
- UAS graduates selecting online classes went from 24 percent in 2011, to 19 percent in 2012, back to 24 percent in 2014.

Table 11. Which of these was the most important factor in helping you attain your degree/certificate?

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=1,019	2014 n=1,277	2012 n=498	2014 n=631	2012 n=367	2014 n=469	2012 n=144	2014 n=164
Support from family	22%	21%	22%	24%	24%	19%	22%	15%
Availability of financial aid	17	16	19	16	15	16	14	14
Ability to work while going to school	15	15	15	17	13	11	19	20
Love of learning/subject matter	14	14	15	14	16	14	11	11
Support from UA faculty	11	10	9	9	15	15	11	7
Ability to take some/all classes online	8	10	7	8	6	9	19	24
Support from friends/classmates	7	7	9	7	6	10	3	3
Support from UA staff	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	3
Support from Career Services Center	<1	<1	-	<1	1	<1	-	1
Support from UA alumni	*	<1	*	-	*	-	*	1
None of these	2	3	3	4	2	4	-	1

*Added in 2014.

Activities, Work, and Internships While Attending UA

ACTIVITIES WHILE ATTENDING UA

- Overall, over half of UA graduates (58 percent) participated in at least one group or activity while attending UA. The most common activity was clubs/organizations related to their major (26 percent).
- UAS graduates were less likely to have participated in any activities (39 percent) compared to UAA graduates (59 percent) and UAF graduates (64 percent).
- Nearly three-quarters of BA graduates (72 percent) participated, compared to less than half of AA/CT graduates (47 percent) and MA/PhD graduates (49 percent).

TRENDS

- Overall participation rates rose slightly between 2010, when 53 percent of graduates reported at least one activity, and 2014, when 58 percent of graduates reported at least one activity. UAA graduates showed an increase from 52 to 59 percent.
- Participation in clubs/organizations related to major has dropped over the years, from 31 percent in 2006 to 26 percent in 2014. Participation in Student Activities dropped from 25 percent in 2006 to 16 percent in 2014.

Table 12. While you were attending UA, did you participate in any of the following groups or activities?

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=1,014	2014 n=1,277	2012 n=496	2014 n=631	2012 n=365	2014 n=469	2012 n=143	2014 n=164
Did not participate in any groups/activities	45%	42%	48%	41%	36%	36%	59%	61%
Participated in at least one activity	55	58	52	59	64	61	41	39
Clubs/organizations related to your major	24	26	25	28	28	30	9	9
Student Activities	21	16	20	13	25	21	20	18
Academic honors programs	11	12	11	14	11	11	11	7
Clubs/organizations related to minor/other academic subjects*	*	10	*	10	*	14	*	5
Non-varsity sports	9	10	5	7	18	15	4	7
Service/volunteer organizations	6	10	5	9	7	12	6	10
Undergraduate research	10	9	8	10	15	9	3	9
Performing arts	6	7	4	6	10	9	5	6
Minority student programs/activities	4	6	4	5	6	7	2	7
Student leadership	4	5	4	5	4	6	3	4
Religious groups	5	5	4	4	5	7	7	6
Outdoor clubs	4	4	2	3	7	7	2	3

Student government	3	4	2	4	4	3	5	4
Political or issue group	2	4	1	4	2	3	4	3
Student media publications	4	3	3	3	6	4	4	1
Alumni activities	4	3	2	2	4	2	12	7
Fraternity or sorority	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	1
Residence hall council or IRC	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	1
Varsity sports	2	2	2	1	3	3	-	1
ROTC	1	1	1	<1	1	2	-	-
Student judicial board	-	<1	-	<1	-	<1	-	-
Other**	3	5	3	4	4	7	2	3
Don't know	1	1	1	<1	<1	1	-	1

*Added in 2014.

** A list of other responses can be found in the Appendix.

Distance Education

- Seventy-one percent of UA graduates attended most or all of their classes in person, with nearly half (49 percent) attending most classes in person. Twenty-eight percent of UA graduates attended half or less of their classes in person.
- Over one-quarter of UAS graduates (28 percent) attended none of their classes in person, compared to 5 percent of UAA graduates and 4 percent of UAF graduates.
- One-third (34 percent) of MA/PhD graduates attended all classes in person, compared to 24 percent of AA/CT graduates and 17 percent of BA graduates.
- BA graduates were much more likely to attend most classes in person at 69 percent, compared to 39 percent of AA/CT graduates and 25 percent of MA/PhD graduates.
- One-fifth (21 percent) of education graduates attended no classes in person, the highest percentage of all fields of study.

TRENDS

Note: This question was added in 2008.

- The percentage of graduates who attended all their classes in person has dropped steadily over the years, from 41 percent in 2008, to 32 percent in 2009, to 29 percent in 2010, to 26 percent in 2011, to 27 percent in 2012, to 22 percent in 2014.
- The percentage of graduates attending most of their classes in person rose from 40 percent in 2008 to 49 percent in 2012 and 2014.
- The percentage of graduates who attended none or some of their classes in person has risen from 14 percent in 2008 to 19 percent in 2009.
- All MAUs showed a shift towards distance education between 2008 and 2014.

Table 13. Of the classes you took towards your degree program, about how many did you attend in person?
(as opposed to via video conference, audio conference, correspondence, or internet)

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=1,030	2014 n=1,277	2012 n=506	2014 n=631	2012 n=370	2014 n=469	2012 n=144	2014 n=164
Attended all classes in person	27%	22%	26%	19%	37%	33%	9%	10%
Attended most classes in person	49	49	55	57	46	48	28	21
Attended about half my classes in person	8	9	7	9	4	6	19	17
Attended some of my classes in person	10	11	7	9	9	9	26	23
Attended none of my classes in person	6	8	6	5	3	4	19	28

Table 14. Analysis By Degree Type

	AA/CT		BA		MA/PhD	
	2012 n=309	2014 n=369	2012 n=427	2014 n=559	2012 n=87	2014 n=240
Attended all classes in person	23%	23%	29%	17%	34%	34%
Attended most classes in person	50	39	60	69	31	25
Attended about half my classes in person	11	16	5	7	8	7
Attended some of my classes in person	10	15	4	4	17	19
Attended none of my classes in person	6	8	1	3	10	16

Working While Attending UA

- Three-quarters of respondents (75 percent) worked during their final year of school. UAS graduates had a slightly higher percentage with 81 percent working during their final year, compared to 74 percent of both UAA and UAF graduates.
- MA/PhD graduates were more likely to have worked during the final year of school (81 percent) compared to AA/CT graduates (76 percent) and BA graduates (72 percent).
- Of those who worked, the majority of graduates (70 percent) worked off-campus. UAF graduates were much more likely to have worked on campus (30 percent), compared to UAA (11 percent) and UAS graduates (6 percent).
- For those graduates working on campus, 40 percent worked between 11 and 20 hours.
- For graduates working off campus, 43 percent worked between 21 and 40 hours, and 29 percent worked over 40 hours.

TRENDS

- The percentage of UA graduates working their last year of school has stayed steady since 2009, between 73 and 75 percent.
- The percentage working on-campus has also stayed steady, since 2007, at between 15 and 18 percent.
- The most common time period worked on-campus, 11 to 20 hours, has fluctuated over the years between 32 percent and 52 percent, with 2014 at 40 percent, down slightly from 45 percent in 2012.
- The most common time period worked off-campus, 21 to 40 hours, has ranged from 35 to 46 percent over the years, with 2014 at 43 percent – up slightly from 35 percent in 2012.

Table 15. Did you work during the final school year before you graduated?

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=1,013	2014 n=1,277	2012 n=496	2014 n=631	2012 n=364	2014 n=469	2012 n=143	2014 n=164
Yes	74%	75%	74%	74%	72%	74%	80%	81%
No	25	25	25	26	27	26	19	19

Table 16. Did you work on-campus, off-campus, or both?*(Base: Worked during their final school year)*

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=756	2014 n=953	2012 n=368	2014 n=464	2012 n=264	2014 n=347	2012 n=106	2014 n=134
On-campus	18%	16%	14%	11%	28%	30%	9%	6%
Off-campus	68	70	73	78	54	51	78	82
Both	14	13	12	11	16	18	12	11

Table 17. Approximately how many hours per week did you work?*(Base: Worked during their final school year)*

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=899	2014 n=400	2012 n=440	2014 n=166	2012 n=313	2014 n=192	2012 n=134	2014 n=39
On-campus								
10 hours or less	17%	15%	15%	16%	15%	12%	31%	20%
11 to 20 hours	45	40	46	35	46	47	34	34
21 to 40 hours	20	23	18	22	24	25	13	19
Over 40 hours	10	10	8	10	12	10	7	13
Off-campus								
10 hours or less	9%	9%	8%	8%	12%	10%	6%	7%
11 to 20 hours	24	19	25	21	27	19	16	13
21 to 40 hours	35	43	33	44	38	41	38	42
Over 40 hours	32	29	33	26	24	28	41	38

- Of those graduates who reported working their final year of school, 58 percent said at least some of the work was related to their degree/certificate program. UAS graduates were more likely to report this (67 percent), compared to 54 percent of UAA graduates and 60 percent of UAF graduates.
- When comparing degree types, MA/PhD graduates were much more likely to be employed in work related to their degree (80 percent), compared to AA/CT graduates (54 percent) and BA graduates (48 percent).

TRENDS

- The percentage of graduates whose work was related to their degree/certificate program has stayed fairly steady over the years, ranging from 58 percent (in both 2007 and 2014) to 64 percent in 2010. Both UAS and UAF showed declines in yes responses between 2012 and 2014 (from 65 to 60 percent for UAF, and from 78 to 67 percent for UAS).

Table 18. Was any of your work related to your degree or certificate program?*(Base: Worked during their final school year)*

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=754	2014 n=953	2012 n=367	2014 n=464	2012 n=263	2014 n=347	2012 n=114	2014 n=134
Yes	61%	58%	55%	54%	65%	60%	78%	67%
No	38	42	43	46	34	39	22	33
Don't know	1	1	1	<1	1	1	1	-

Internships

- One-third of graduates participated in an internship as part of their degree/certificate program. This was similar across all MAUs.
- MA/PhD graduates were more likely to have participated in an internship, compared to AA/CT and BA graduates, 39 percent versus 34 and 25 percent, respectively.
- Education graduates were the most likely to have participated in an internship at 81 percent, followed by health graduates (50 percent) and business/public administration graduates (28 percent). Arts/humanities/social sciences graduates were the least likely to have participated in an internship at 18 percent.
- Of the graduates who had participated in an internship, over one-quarter of internships (27 percent) were based in school districts.
 - Nearly half of UAS graduates (45 percent) reported their internships were based in the school district, compared to 27 percent of UAA graduates and 18 percent of UAF graduates.
 - Over half (52 percent) of MA/PhD graduates' internships were in the school districts, compared to 15 percent of BA graduates and 8 percent of AA/CT graduates.
- The majority of the internships overall, and across all MAUs and degree types, were unpaid. An exception to this was engineering graduates, 56 percent of whom were paid \$20 or more hourly.
- Overall, and across all MAUs and degree types, the majority of internships were not coordinated through their campus Career Services Center.
- Of those that participated in an internships, 41 percent resulted in a job offer. UAF had the highest percentage at 44 percent of graduates being offered a job, compared to 30 percent of UAS graduates. MA/PhD graduates' internships were least likely to result in a job offer, with only 19 percent reporting a job had been offered, compared to 51 percent of AA/CT graduates and 46 percent of BA graduates.
- Of those offered a job, nearly two-third of graduates (65 percent) accepted the job.

TRENDS

Note: The question about whether the graduate had participated in an internship referred to "internship or practicum" in 2006 and 2007. The questions "With what organization?", "Did you take the job?", and hourly wage were introduced in 2011.

- The proportion of graduates participating in internships declined by only a few percentage points over the last several years, from 36 percent in 2010, to 34 percent in 2011 and 2012, to 33 percent in 2013. The question included "practicums" in 2006 and 2007 which may explain the higher percentages in those years: 43 and 45 percent, respectively.
- Those reporting that their internship was unpaid dropped from 67 percent in 2012 to 62 percent in 2014. (The rate in 2011 was 64 percent.) Those earning \$16/hour or more increased from 14 percent in 2012 to 21 percent in 2014.
- School district has remained the most common type of internship organization over the years, although the percentage mentioning it dropped from 35 and 36 percent (2011 and 2012) to 27 percent in 2014. Those mentioning hospital/clinic/doctor's office stayed steady at 13 percent all three years. Those

mentioning University of Alaska went from 10 percent in 2011, to 6 percent in 2012, to 10 percent in 2014.

- The percentage of internship participants reporting their internship was coordinated through the Career Services Center dropped slightly in the last several years, from 10 and 11 percent in 2008 and 2009, to 8 percent in 2011 and 2012, to 7 percent in 2014.
- The percentage of internship participants reporting that their internship lead to a job offer increased to 41 percent in 2014, after three years at 34 percent. (Rates for 2006 and 2007 were higher at 46 and 47 percent, but may be related to the inclusion of practicums in the original question.)
- Those saying that they took the job offer has fluctuated over the last three years, from 71 percent in 2011, to 80 percent in 2012, to 65 percent in 2014.

Table 19. Did you do an internship as part of your degree or certificate program?

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=1,015	2014 n=1,277	2012 n=497	2014 n=631	2012 n=364	2014 n=469	2012 n=144	2014 n=164
Yes	34%	33%	35%	36%	31%	30%	34%	31%
No	65	66	64	64	68	70	64	68
Don't know	1	1	1	<1	2	1	2	1

Note: Previous surveys asked whether the respondent did an "internship or practicum."

Table 20. With what organization?

(Base: Participated in an internship)

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=340	2014 n=427	2012 n=175	2014 n=227	2012 n=114	2014 n=143	2012 n=49	2014 n=50
School district	36%	27%	34%	27%	26%	18%	66%	45%
Hospital/clinic/doctor's office	13	13	18	18	5	7	5	2
University of Alaska	6	10	4	6	10	15	3	11
State of Alaska	9	7	7	4	14	9	2	21
Alaska Native corporation/ organization	3	5	3	3	1	7	3	7
Federal government	6	6	5	7	10	5	2	4
Municipality/Borough	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-
Non-profit organization	8	9	10	9	10	9	-	5
Professional services firm (law, engineering, consulting, etc.)	4	6	4	5	4	10	6	-
Media organization (radio, newspaper, TV, etc.)	4	1	2	1	7	2	8	-
Mining/oil company	4	4	5	5	4	6	-	-
Other*	7	11	7	13	9	11	5	4

* A list of other responses can be found in the Appendix.

Note: "N/a" responses were not coded in previous years.

Table 21. What was your hourly wage for your internship?

(Base: Participated in an internship)

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=340	2014 n=427	2012 n=175	2014 n=227	2012 n=114	2014 n=143	2012 n=49	2014 n=50
Unpaid	67%	62%	67%	66%	60%	49%	81%	72%
Less than \$9.00/hour	2	2	2	2	1	4	-	-
\$9.00-11.99/hour	5	7	3	4	6	10	6	11
\$12.00-15.99/hour	9	5	9	7	10	5	9	-
\$16.00-19.99/hour	7	10	8	7	10	12	2	14
\$20.00/hour or more	7	11	7	11	8	15	2	3
Other	2	2	3	2	3	2	-	-
Don't know	2	2	2	2	2	3	-	-

Table 22. Was your internship coordinated through your campus Career Services?

(Base: Participated in an internship)

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=340	2014 n=427	2012 n=175	2014 n=227	2012 n=114	2014 n=143	2012 n=49	2014 n=50
Yes	8%	7%	8%	7%	11%	8%	3%	8%
No	79	84	80	85	77	83	81	83
Don't know	13	9	12	9	12	9	16	10

Table 23. Did the internship lead to a job offer?

(Base: Participated in an internship)

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=340	2014 n=427	2012 n=175	2014 n=227	2012 n=114	2014 n=143	2012 n=49	2014 n=50
Yes	34%	41%	36%	41%	34%	44%	25%	30%
No	58	54	55	54	60	49	66	69
Don't know	8	5	9	5	5	7	9	2

Table 24. Did you take the job?

(Base: Participated in an internship, led to job offer)

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=115	2014 n=172	2012 n=63	2014 n=93	2012 n=38	2014 n=62	2012 n=13	2014 n=15
Yes	80%	65%	81%	67%	72%	65%	93%	58%
No	17	31	14	30	25	32	7	32
Don't know	4	4	5	4	3	3	-	10

Post-Graduation Plans and Employment

Post-Graduation Plans

Respondents were asked to report their post-graduation year plans. Multiple responses were allowed.

- Nearly three-quarters of graduates (72 percent) responded with employment (working or looking for a job). Over one-third of graduates (35 percent) reported pursuing additional graduate or professional study, and 18 percent planned on additional undergraduate study. Over one-fifth of graduates (21 percent) reported plans to start/raise a family.
- Responses were similar across MAUs.
- Among types of degrees, nearly half of BA graduates (48 percent) planned on additional graduate or professional study, compared to 22 percent of AA/CT graduates and 28 percent of MA/PhD graduates.
- Forty-three percent of AA/CT graduates planned on additional undergraduate study, compared to 8 percent of BA graduates and 2 percent of MA/PhD graduates.

TRENDS

Note: This question was introduced in 2009.

- The percentage of graduates pursuing employment has stayed consistent over the last several years: 73 percent in 2010, 74 percent in 2011, 73 percent in 2012, and 72 percent in 2014. While the 2009 rate was slightly lower at 67 percent, this was likely due to a change in wording.
- The percentage of graduates seeking additional graduate or professional study has declined slightly, from 42 percent in 2009, to 38 percent in 2010, 2011, and 2012, to 35 percent in 2014.
- The percentage of graduates seeking additional undergraduate study changed little over the years: 19 percent in 2009 and 2010, 16 percent in 2011, and 18 percent in both 2012 and 2014.

Table 25. Which of the following are you pursuing (or planning to pursue) in your post-graduation year?

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=1,010	2014 n=1,272	2012 n=494	2014 n=630	2012 n=363	2014 n=466	2012 n=143	2014 n=163
Working/employment/ looking for a job	73%	72%	74%	71%	73%	73%	67%	74%
Additional graduate or professional study	38	35	36	36	42	36	36	34
Additional undergraduate study	18	18	20	19	12	17	20	14
Starting/raising a family	19	21	19	22	19	21	18	17
Volunteer services	9	12	10	12	9	11	9	14
Military/armed services	2	3	3	3	1	2	-	2
Other	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	3
Don't know	4	4	3	5	4	3	5	3

Current Primary Activity

Respondents were asked to identify one primary activity in their post-graduate year.

- The activity with the highest percentage was employment, accounting for 71 percent of respondents. Additional graduate study was reported by 9 percent of respondents, and additional undergraduate study was reported by 8 percent of respondents. Starting/raising a family was reported by 7 percent.
- Responses were similar across all MAUs.
- MA/PhD graduates were more likely to report employment (81 percent), compared to 60 percent of AA/CT graduates and 73 percent of BA graduates.
- BA graduates were more likely to pursue additional graduate study (15 percent), compared to 4 percent of AA/CT graduates and 6 percent of MA/PhD graduates.
- AA/CT graduates were more likely to plan on additional undergraduate study (20 percent), compared to 2 percent of both BA graduates and MA/PhD graduates. Likewise, they were more likely to pursue starting/raising a family (10 percent), compared to 6 percent for both BA and MA/PhD graduates.
- Health graduates were more likely to report employment as their primary activity (82 percent), followed by education (81 percent) and business/public administration graduates (79 percent).

TRENDS

Note: This question was introduced in 2009.

- Those claiming employment as their current primary activity has increased slightly in each of the last four survey years: 66 percent in 2010, 68 percent in 2011, 69 percent in 2012, and 71 percent in 2014.
- Those seeking additional graduate or professional study dropped slightly from 12 percent in 2010 and 2011, to 11 percent in 2012, to 9 percent in 2014.
- Those seeking additional undergraduate study has ranged between 7 and 9 percent over the years, ending at 8 percent in 2014.

Table 26. Which of the following is currently your primary activity?

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=1,011	2014 n=1,277	2012 n=495	2014 n=631	2012 n=363	2014 n=469	2012 n=143	2014 n=164
Working/employment/ looking for a job	69%	71%	68%	71%	70%	69%	67%	76%
Additional graduate or professional study	11	9	9	8	15	11	9	8
Additional undergraduate study	9	8	11	9	5	8	12	6
Starting/raising a family	6	7	5	8	6	7	7	4
Volunteer services	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Military/armed services	1	1	2	<1	-	1	-	1
Other	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	2
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2

Place of Residence

- Eighty-four percent of graduates currently reside in Alaska, while 14 percent reside in another US state and 2 percent outside the US.
- UAA and UAS graduates were slightly more likely to reside in Alaska (86 and 85 percent, respectively) than UAF graduates (79 percent).
- AA/CT graduates were more likely to live in Alaska (90 percent), compared to 83 percent of BA graduates and 73 percent of PhD graduates.
- Education graduates were most likely to reside in Alaska (91 percent), followed by voc/ed (88 percent), business/public administration (85 percent), health (84 percent), math/science/computer (82 percent), arts/humanities/social sciences (80 percent), and engineering (79 percent).

TRENDS

Note: This question was changed from asking those currently employed where they were employed, to asking all graduates where they currently resided, in 2010.

- The percentage of graduates currently residing in Alaska declined very slightly between 2010 and 2014: from 86 percent in 2010, to 85 percent in 2011 and 2012, to 84 percent in 2014.
- Previously, when the question was asked only of employed graduates, the rate of those living in Alaska tended to be higher: 89 percent in 2006, 85 percent in 2007, 87 percent in 2008, and 90 percent in 2009.

Table 27. Do you currently reside in Alaska, another US state, or outside the United States?

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=1,030	2014 n=1,277	2012 n=506	2014 n=631	2012 n=370	2014 n=469	2012 n=144	2014 n=164
In Alaska	85%	84%	89%	86%	77%	79%	87%	85%
Other US state	12	14	9	12	17	18	12	13
Outside US	3	2	2	2	5	3	1	2

Current Employment Status

For the following question, only graduates who selected employment or military/armed services among their post-graduation plans were asked this question, while other respondents were moved to the next series of questions. However, the data below is based to all respondents in order to show a more complete picture. Those who were skipped out of the question are included in the “Other” category.

- Fewer than half of graduates (44 percent) reported full-time, year-round employment. Nine percent were employed part-time, year-round; 5 percent full-time, seasonally; and 2 percent part-time, seasonally. Nine percent were unemployed, and currently looking for work, while 2 percent were unemployed and not looking for work.
- Responses were similar across MAUs.
- MA/PhD graduates were more likely to be employed full-time, year-round (52 percent), compared to 35 percent of AA/CT graduates and 46 percent of BA graduates.

- Engineering graduates were most likely to report full-time, year-round employment (57 percent), followed by business/public administration (55 percent) and education graduates (53 percent). Only one-third of math/science/computer graduates (33 percent) reported full-time, year-round employment.

TRENDS

Note: This question was changed to its current format in 2009. The responses to this question in 2012 were likely impacted by the timing of the survey that year, which occurred several months past the usual survey date.

- Graduates employed full-time, year round represented between 44 and 46 percent of respondents in each of the last four survey years, ending at 44 percent in 2014.
- The percentage of graduates unemployed and currently looking for work increased significantly between 2012 and 2014 (from 3 to 9 percent); however, this is almost certainly related to the timing of the 2012 survey. Prior to 2012, the percentage was consistent with the 2014 rate: 8 to 9 percent in 2009, 2010, and 2011.
- Those employed part-time, year-round have represented 9 to 10 percent of respondents in each of the last four survey years. Those employed full-time, seasonally represented 5 percent of graduates in 2010, 2011, and 2014; in 2012, they represented 7 percent. Those employed part-time, seasonally represented 2 percent of respondents in 2010, 2011, and 2014; in 2012, they represented 5 percent.

Table 28. Which statement best describes your current employment status?

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=1,030	2014 n=1,277	2012 n=506	2014 n=631	2012 n=370	2014 n=469	2012 n=144	2014 n=164
Employed full-time, year-round	46%	44%	43%	42%	48%	43%	47%	49%
Employed part-time, year-round	9	9	11	12	8	6	3	8
Employed full-time, seasonally	7	5	8	4	7	5	4	5
Employed part-time, seasonally	5	2	6	2	4	3	5	3
Unemployed, currently looking for work	3	9	4	9	3	11	3	6
Unemployed, not looking for work	2	2	2	1	1	4	3	2
Other (student, raising family, etc.)	29	29	27	30	29	28	35	27

Using UA Knowledge and Skills

- When asked about using the skills and knowledge learned from their degree/certificate, 57 percent of employed graduates reported they used them daily, 18 percent weekly, 5 percent monthly, and 18 percent rarely.
- UAF graduates were the most likely to use their skills daily at 59 percent, followed by UAA graduates at 57 percent and UAS graduates at 52 percent.
- UAA graduates had a slightly higher percentage of rarely using the skills and knowledge (22 percent), compared to UAF and UAS graduates (both 14 percent).
- MA/PhD graduates were more likely to use their skills and knowledge on a daily basis (65 percent), compared to 57 percent of AA/CT graduates and 53 percent of BA graduates.

- Health graduates (78 percent) and education graduates (76 percent) were most likely to use their skills on a daily basis. Arts/humanities/social sciences graduates had the lowest daily use rate, at just 37 percent.

TRENDS

- While the percentage of employed graduates using skills learned at UA has been relatively consistent the last several years (56 to 58 percent in 2011, 2012, and 2014), they have been dropping over the long-term: 67 and 68 percent in 2006 and 2007, 66 percent in 2008, 63 percent in 2009, and 62 percent in 2010.
- Conversely, those using their skills rarely have been increasing: from 13-14 percent in 2006, 2007, and 2008, to 19 percent in 2009, 16 percent in 2010, 20 percent in 2011 and 2012, and 18 percent in 2014.

Table 29. In your current position, how often do you use skills and knowledge learned from your UA degree or certificate program?

(Base: Currently employed)

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=647	2014 n=761	2012 n=322	2014 n=379	2012 n=231	2014 n=269	2012 n=88	2014 n=104
Daily	58%	57%	56%	57%	56%	59%	72%	52%
Weekly	14	18	13	15	19	20	9	23
Monthly	4	5	5	3	4	5	4	9
Rarely	20	18	22	22	18	14	14	14
Don't know	3	2	4	3	3	2	-	2

Industries

- The most common industries of employed graduates were education (21 percent), health care/social services (14 percent), government (13 percent), and professional services (10 percent).
- UAA graduates reported 18 percent employment in the health care/social services industry, compared to 9 percent of UAF graduates and 7 percent of UAS graduates.
- UAS graduates were more likely to be employed in education (37 percent), compared to 17 percent of UAA graduates, and 20 percent of UAF graduates. Likewise, they were more likely to be employed in government (21 percent) than UAA graduates (11 percent) and UAF graduates (14 percent).
- MA/PhD graduates were more likely to be employed in education (46 percent), compared to 11 percent of AA/CT graduates and 13 percent of BA graduates.
- AA/CT graduates were more likely to be employed in health care/social services (20 percent) than BA (13 percent) and MA/PhD graduates (9 percent).

TRENDS

Note: The question of occupation/position was not categorized before 2010.

- Graduates employed in the education field dropped from 26 percent in 2012 to 21 percent in 2014. This rate has fluctuated over the years; previous rates were 21 percent in 2006, 22 percent in 2007, 26 percent in 2008, 24 percent in 2009, 25 percent in 2010, and 28 percent in 2011.

- The percentage of graduates employed in health care/social services has declined over the years: from 21 and 22 percent in 2006 and 2007, to 26 percent in 2008, 21 percent in 2009 and 2010, 18 percent in 2011, and 14 percent in 2012 and 2014.
- The percentage of graduates working in government has stayed at 13 to 14 percent over the years, with one exception (16 percent in 2009).
- The percentage of graduates in professional services increased from a range of 6 to 8 percent in 2007-2012, to 10 percent in 2014.
- The position of teacher/instructor/principal was the most common in each of the last four survey years, although its percentage was smallest in 2014 at 14 percent (down from 15-20 percent in previous years). All other positions represented fewer than 10 percent of employed graduates in each survey year.

Table 30. In what industry are you currently employed?
(Base: Currently employed)

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=647	2014 n=761	2012 n=322	2014 n=379	2012 n=231	2014 n=269	2012 n=88	2014 n=104
Education	26%	21%	21%	17%	26%	20%	44%	37%
Health care/social services	14	14	16	18	11	9	9	7
Government	13	13	13	11	13	14	17	21
Professional services (engineering, legal, consulting)	7	10	7	11	9	9	3	7
Finance/insurance/real estate	5	4	6	4	4	4	8	4
Non-profit	4	3	4	2	5	6	3	5
Tourism/hospitality	4	4	5	6	2	3	5	2
Mining/oil	6	6	6	5	8	9	-	2
Retail	4	5	4	7	4	3	4	4
Transportation/utilities	3	3	4	4	3	3	2	-
Construction/maintenance	4	5	4	4	2	6	4	4
Information technology	2	3	2	4	3	3	-	1
Media/communications	2	3	2	3	3	4	-	-
Fishing/seafood	1	<1	1	<1	2	<1	1	1
Arts	1	1	1	1	<1	<1	-	2
Security	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	1	-	-
Manufacturing	<1	1	<1	-	-	2	-	-
Other*	3	3	3	3	5	4	-	6
Don't know	1	1	1	1	<1	<1	-	-

* A list of other responses can be found in the Appendix.

Table 31. What occupation or position do you hold?
(Base: Currently employed)

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=645	2014 n=758	2012 n=321	2014 n=379	2012 n=231	2014 n=267	2012 n=87	2014 n=103
Teacher/instructor/principal	16%	14%	13%	10%	14%	12%	39%	30%
Technician/technologist	7	6	9	6	7	7	2	5
Office assistant/manager	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	7
Manager/assistant manager	5	5	5	5	3	4	6	10
Registered nurse/nurse assistant/ nurse practitioner	4	5	7	9	<1	1	1	1
Engineer/civil engineer	6	6	4	5	10	9	2	1
Accountant/bookkeeper	5	6	4	5	4	8	13	8
Specialist	4	5	3	4	5	6	4	7
Biologist/geologist/scientist	3	4	<1	3	7	6	2	3
Sales representative	2	4	2	5	2	2	-	2
Program coordinator/director	3	3	2	3	4	2	5	5
Researcher/research assistant	3	3	2	1	5	6	1	2
Customer service representative	3	3	4	3	1	2	-	2
Analyst/programmer	1	3	1	3	3	5	-	1
Supervisor	2	3	3	4	<1	3	2	2
Clerk	3	2	5	3	2	1	-	2
Bartender/barista/server	2	2	2	3	<1	1	3	1
Director	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
Intern	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	4
Social worker	2	2	3	2	2	3	-	-
Consultant	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	4
EMT/firefighter/paramedic	2	2	2	2	1	3	-	-
Therapist/counselor	2	1	2	1	4	1	-	-
Business owner/operator	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	-
Case manager	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
Armed services officer	1	<1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Dispatcher	<1	<1	1	<1	-	1	-	-
Other*	27	25	28	25	27	24	18	24

* A list of other responses can be found in the Appendix.

Timing of Current Position

- Of employed graduates, nearly half (47 percent) started working in their current position after graduation, one-third while attending UA, and one-fifth starting working in their position before attending UA.
- One-third of UAS graduates started in their current position before attending UA, compared to 18 percent of UAA graduates and 17 percent of UAF graduates. Related to this, nearly half of UAA and UAF graduates (both 49 percent) started working in their current position after graduation, compared to 35 percent of UAS graduates.
- Only 11 percent of BA graduates started their positions before UA, compared to 26 percent of AA/CT graduates and 28 percent of MA/PhD graduates.

- Over one-third of AA/CT graduates (35 percent) started their current positions after graduating, compared to 54 percent of BA graduates and 48 percent of MA/PhD graduates.
- Engineering graduates were the most likely to start their current positions after graduation (70 percent), followed by health graduates (62 percent), and education graduates (52 percent).

TRENDS

- Employed graduates who started in their current position after graduating fell from 52 percent in 2012 to 47 percent in 2014. This rate has fluctuated over the years: 51 percent in 2006, 50 percent in 2007, 48 percent in 2008, 49 percent in 2009, 44 percent in 2010, and 45 percent in 2011.
- The rates for those who started working before attending UA have likewise fluctuated over the years, ranging from 17 percent (in 2009) to 24 percent (2010). The rate for 2014 fell in the middle of this range at 20 percent.
- The percentage of those starting their current position while attending UA has risen slightly over the years, starting at 26 percent in 2006, ending at 33 percent in 2014.

Table 32. When did you start working in your current position: before attending UA, while attending UA, or after graduating from UA?
(Base: Currently employed)

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=647	2014 n=761	2012 n=322	2014 n=379	2012 n=231	2014 n=269	2012 n=88	2014 n=104
Before attending UA	18%	20%	16%	18%	17%	17%	30%	33%
While attending UA	29	33	30	33	29	34	29	31
After graduating	52	47	53	49	54	49	40	35
Other	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-

Salary and Benefits

- Among all graduates, the most common annual salary/wage was between \$50,001 and \$75,000 (21 percent), followed by 18 percent of graduates at \$35,001 to \$50,000 annually. The average annual salary was \$40,000. Twelve percent of all graduates reported they did not earn a salary/wage.
- UAS graduates had a higher average annual salary (\$46,000) than UAA (\$39,000) and UAF graduates (\$38,000).
- MA/PhD graduates reported the highest mean annual salary at \$54,000, compared to AA/CT graduates' \$34,000 and BA graduates' \$37,000.
- Engineering graduates had the highest mean annual salary at \$56,000, followed by education (\$49,000), business/public administration (\$47,000), health (\$43,000), and voc/ed (\$41,000). Math/science/computer graduates reported the lowest mean annual salary at \$27,000.

TRENDS

Note: Results for 2006 are not comparable because the question was only asked of employed graduates.

- The reported average salary of graduates has increased slightly over the years, but does not appear to have kept up with inflation. More recently, the average salary increased by \$2,000 in each of the last two survey years. Average salary rates were \$37,000 in 2007, \$36,000 in 2008, \$37,000 in 2009, \$38,000 in 2010, \$36,000 in 2011, \$38,000 in 2012, and \$40,000 in 2014.
- Those not currently earning any income stayed consistent over the years at 12 percent in 2008, 2009, 2010, 2012, and 2014. Exceptions were 10 percent in 2007 and 14 percent in 2011.

Table 33. Current Annual Salary/Wage: All Graduates

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=1,008	2014 n=1,275	2012 n=493	2014 n=629	2012 n=363	2014 n=469	2012 n=142	2014 n=164
\$0; do not currently earn	12%	12%	13%	12%	11%	14%	15%	10%
Less than \$15,000	12	12	13	12	13	12	7	11
\$15,000 to \$25,000	12	12	12	13	14	11	11	8
\$25,001 to \$35,000	14	11	14	11	15	13	12	6
\$35,001 to \$50,000	17	18	17	18	16	17	18	18
\$50,001 to \$75,000	20	21	19	19	20	20	24	32
\$75,001 to \$100,000	7	7	7	7	5	5	9	8
Over \$100,000	2	4	2	4	3	4	3	4
Don't know/refused	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	3
Average (000's)	\$38	\$40	\$37	\$39	\$38	\$38	\$41	\$46

- When employed graduates were asked which benefits they receive in their current position, the most commonly reported benefits were health insurance and paid leave, both at 63 percent. Over half (51 percent) also reported a company-funded retirement plan, and 40 percent reported a self-funded retirement plan. Nearly one-quarter of respondents (24 percent) reported they received none of the benefits listed.
- AA/CT graduates were less likely than BA and MA/PhD graduates to report receiving most benefits, including health insurance, paid leave, company-funded retirement plan, self-funded retirement plan, and education reimbursement program.
- Engineering graduates were the most likely to receive benefits, including health insurance (77 percent), company-funded retirement plan (67 percent), and education reimbursement program (53 percent).
- Arts/humanities/social sciences graduates were the least likely to receive most benefits, including health insurance (50 percent), company-funded retirement plan (37 percent), and self-funded retirement plan (32 percent).

TRENDS

- Many types of benefits have decreased over time. Health insurance was reported by 76 percent in 2006, gradually declining to 63 percent in 2014.
- Paid leave has declined from 74 percent in 2006 to 63 percent in 2014, with some fluctuations in between.

- Company-funded retirement plans were reported by 61 percent in 2006, compared with 51 percent in both 2012 and 2014.
- Education reimbursement programs declined from 41 percent in 2006 to 29 percent in 2014.
- Those reporting “none of the above” increased from 17 percent in 2007 to 24 percent in 2014. (“None of the above” was not an option in 2006.)

Table 34. Please tell me which of the following benefits you receive in your current position.
(Base: Currently employed)

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=644	2014 n=755	2012 n=320	2014 n=375	2012 n=230	2014 n=267	2012 n=88	2014 n=104
Health insurance	67%	63%	66%	61%	67%	67%	75%	64%
Paid leave	65	63	66	61	59	65	73	66
Company-funded retirement plan	51	51	51	49	48	53	56	53
Self-funded retirement plan	40	40	39	39	34	44	57	35
Education reimbursement program	31	29	30	31	31	27	34	22
Stock options	10	10	12	11	8	10	4	4
None of the above	22	24	23	24	23	23	15	24
Don't know	2	3	1	3	4	3	-	2

Loans

- Half of graduates said they took out loans in order to complete their degree/certificate. Responses were similar across MAUs. MA/PhD graduates were less likely to take out loans than BA and AA/CT graduates: 41 percent versus 55 and 52 percent, respectively.
- The average amount borrowed was \$27,000, with UAS graduates borrowing the least (\$25,000) and UAF graduates borrowing the most (\$30,000). MA/PhD graduates borrowed more than AA/CT and BA graduates: \$33,000 versus \$22,000 and \$29,000, respectively.
- A new question in 2014 asked what kind of loans were taken out. Federal loans were by far the most popular type at 88 percent. Nearly one-quarter (23 percent) took out a private loan or State of Alaska loan. Family members (5 percent) and friends (1 percent) accounted for very few loans.

TRENDS

Note: This question was asked for the first time in 2012.

- The 2014 percentage of graduates taking out loans (50 percent) was consistent with 2012 (49 percent).
- The average loan amount decreased by \$2,000 between 2012 and 2014.

Table 35. Loans

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=1,008	2014 n=1,276	2012 n=493	2014 n=630	2012 n=363	2014 n=469	2012 n=142	2014 n=164
Did you take out any loans in order to complete your degree/certificate?								
Yes	49%	50%	52%	52%	44%	49%	47%	45%
No	51	50	48	48	56	51	53	55
How much did you borrow overall? (Base: Took out loans)								
Less than \$5,000	7%	9%	6%	10%	9%	6%	9%	9%
\$5,001 to \$10,000	11	16	11	16	12	17	7	16
\$10,001 to \$20,000	24	18	22	20	24	16	32	19
\$20,001 to \$30,000	20	19	21	16	15	20	20	27
\$30,001 to \$40,000	10	12	10	14	12	10	11	9
\$40,001 to \$50,000	10	11	11	10	9	12	5	10
\$50,001 to \$60,000	7	6	8	6	5	6	8	7
Over \$60,000	9	6	9	5	11	10	6	3
Don't know	2	2	1	2	3	3	1	1
Average loan amount (000's)	\$29	\$27	\$30	\$26	\$29	\$30	\$26	\$25

Table 36. What types of loans did you take out?

	TOTAL n=640	UAA n=331	UAF n=227	UAS n=75
Federal loan	88%	86%	89%	92%
Private loan	23	24	21	23
State of Alaska loan	23	21	27	22
Personal loan from family member	5	5	5	3
Personal loan from friend	1	1	1	-
Other	<1	1	-	-

Difficulty in Finding a Job

- Over half of employed graduates (56 percent) reported the process of getting a job was very easy or easy, while 41 percent said it was difficult or very difficult.
- UAS graduates reported the process as easiest, with 68 percent responding the process was very easy or easy, compared to 55 percent of UAF graduates and 54 percent of UAA graduates. UAA graduates reported more difficulty in getting a job at 45 percent, compared to 40 percent at UAF and 28 percent at UAS.
- AA/CT graduates had the easiest time in getting a job (67 percent), compared to BA graduates (54 percent) and MA/PhD graduates (48 percent). The latter found the process hardest with 49 percent reporting difficulty, compared to 44 percent of BA graduates and 29 percent of AA/CT graduates.
- The fields finding the process the easiest was health (68 percent), voc/ed (66 percent), and arts/humanities/social sciences (57 percent). The fields with the most difficulty with the process were engineering (56 percent), business/public administration (44 percent), and math/science/computers (43 percent).

TRENDS

- The proportion of graduates reporting it was difficult or very difficult to get a job dropped from 46 percent in 2012 to 41 percent in 2014. However, it appears that difficulty has increased in the longer term. Difficult plus very difficult rates have been: 36 percent in 2006, 29 percent in 2007, 33 percent in 2008, 39 percent in 2009, 44 percent in 2010, 38 percent in 2011, 46 percent in 2012, and 41 percent in 2014.
- Those rating the process as easy or very easy have likewise decreased over time, although with some fluctuation. Easy plus very easy rates have been: 58 percent in 2006, 66 percent in 2007, 65 percent in 2008, 57 percent in 2009, 54 percent in 2010, 58 percent in 2011, 51 percent in 2012, and 56 percent in 2014.

Table 37. How difficult did you find the process of getting a job?
(Base: those currently employed; started in position during/after attending UA)

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=526	2014 n=613	2012 n=270	2014 n=314	2012 n=191	2014 n=222	2012 n=61	2014 n=71
Very easy	17%	20%	18%	20%	18%	20%	14%	18%
Easy	34	36	34	34	31	35	45	49
Difficult	33	32	32	35	35	29	29	22
Very difficult	13	9	12	9	14	11	10	6
Don't know	3	3	4	2	2	5	3	4

Note: This question was not asked of unemployed graduates.

Table 38. How difficult did you find the process of getting a job? By Type of Degree
(Base: Currently employed; started in position during/after attending UA)

	AA/CT n=143	BA n=316	MA/PhD n=113
Very easy	24%	21%	13%
Easy	43	34	35
Difficult	23	33	37
Very difficult	6	11	12
Don't know	4	2	4

Geographical Area

- The vast majority of employed graduates, 86 percent, focused their job search within Alaska. Eight percent focused it in the Pacific Northwest, and 6 percent focused it in the U.S. overall.
- UAS graduates were slightly more likely to search for jobs in Alaska (93 percent), compared to UAA graduates (88 percent) and UAF graduates (80 percent).
- Among degree types, MA/PhD students were the least likely to search for jobs in Alaska (78 percent), compared to AA/CT (90 percent) and BA graduates (87 percent).

TRENDS

- The percentage of respondents focusing their job search in Alaska has ranged between 84 and 89 percent since 2008, with the 2014 rate falling in the middle at 86 percent. The first two years of the survey (2006 and 2007) showed lower rates at 80 and 79 percent.
- Rates for other locations have stayed fairly consistent over the years, each accounting for less than 10 percent of responses.

Table 39. In what geographical area was your job search focused?
(Base: Currently employed; started in position during/after attending UA)

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=524	2014 n=612	2012 n=270	2014 n=314	2012 n=190	2014 n=221	2012 n=60	2014 n=71
Alaska	84%	86%	86%	88%	80%	80%	86%	93%
Pacific Northwest	8	8	7	7	11	8	10	13
All US	7	6	6	5	11	8	-	2
California	1	3	1	4	2	1	-	4
East	3	3	1	2	6	4	1	3
Midwest	4	3	2	3	5	3	6	1
Southwest	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	4
South	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	4
Outside the US	5	4	4	4	6	5	1	-
Don't know	1	1	<1	1	1	1	1	-

Number of Applications and Offers

- Employed graduates, on average, applied for 13.4 jobs during their employment search.
- UAS graduates applied for the least amount of jobs, with a mean of 6.9 jobs, compared to UAA's 13.1 and UAF's 16.4 jobs.
- MA/PhD graduates applied for the most jobs, 16.6 on average, compared to AA/CT (11.2 jobs) and BA graduates (13.2 jobs).
- Employed graduates received an average of 1.7 job offers. This was similar across MAUs and degree types.

TRENDS

- Among currently employed UA graduates, the average number of jobs applied for dropped slightly in 2014, from 14.0 to 13.4. Previously this average had been on a long-term growth trend: 6.6 in 2006, 6.8 in 2007, 8.6 in 2008, 10.6 in 2009, 12.0 in 2010, 13.0 in 2011, and 13.4 in 2012.
- Despite the growing number of applications, the average number of job offers has stayed fairly consistent over the years, ranging between 1.7 and 1.9 2007 to 2014, with the 2014 rate at 1.7. The only exception is 2006, with a higher rate of 2.1.

Table 40. Can you estimate how many jobs you applied for?
(Base: Currently employed; started in position during/after attending UA)

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=521	2014 n=609	2012 n=268	2014 n=314	2012 n=189	2014 n=219	2012 n=60	2014 n=70
None	7%	5%	9%	4%	4%	6%	7%	6%
One	16	20	13	21	21	17	19	25
Two	8	10	9	9	6	12	12	11
Three to five	24	22	25	23	22	17	21	23
Six to ten	13	14	10	14	18	15	16	14
Eleven and over	25	19	25	20	27	22	19	9
Average	14.0	13.4	12.7	13.1	17.3	16.4	9.8	6.9

Table 41. Can you estimate how many jobs you applied for? By Type of Degree
(Base: Currently employed; started in position during/after attending UA)

	AA/CT n=142	BA n=313	MA/PhD n=113
None	9%	3%	2%
One	29	18	23
Two	13	10	7
Three to five	22	23	22
Six to ten	12	15	15
Eleven or more	10	22	22
Average	11.2	13.2	16.6

Table 42. Can you estimate how many job offers you received?
(Base: Currently employed; started in position during/after attending UA)

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=521	2014 n=605	2012 n=267	2014 n=310	2012 n=189	2014 n=218	2012 n=61	2014 n=71
None	8%	9%	11%	10%	3%	8%	7%	6%
One	45	46	42	45	50	45	46	53
Two	26	22	24	22	31	25	29	19
Three	10	10	11	11	9	10	7	6
Four or more	7	6	7	6	7	6	8	6
Average	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.9

Table 43. Can you estimate how many job offers you received? By Type of Degree
(Base: Currently employed; started in position during/after attending UA)

	AA/CT n=142	BA n=312	PhD n=111
None	9%	8%	8%
One	48	45	48
Two	21	23	23
Three	10	11	10
Four or more	3	5	6
Average	1.7	1.6	1.6

Sources for Current Position

- When graduates were asked how they had first heard about their current position, the most common response was family/friends/co-workers (27 percent), followed by company/organization’s website (14 percent); other website (12 percent); and recruited, a previous employer, and UA staff/faculty (all at 7 percent).
- Results were similar across all MAUs.
- MA/PhD graduates were less likely to hear about their current position from friends/family/co-workers (18 percent), compared to AA/CT (31 percent) and BA graduates (29 percent).

TRENDS

Note: The answer codes for this question have changed over the years to accommodate changing habits.

- Family/friends/co-workers has been the number one response since the survey began in 2006, representing between 24 and 29 percent of responses. The 2014 rate fell in the middle at 27 percent (up from 24 percent in 2012).
- Internet usage rates are difficult to track over time as the response codes have been adjusted. Adding together the responses for “company/organization website” and “other website”, the 2014 rate matched the 2012 rate for “internet/website” at 26 percent. Previous rates for “internet” and “internet/website” tended to be lower, starting at 17 percent in 2006 and increasing over time.
- The percentage citing newspaper has decreased significantly, from 8 percent in 2007 to 1 percent in 2014.

- The percentage citing UA staff/faculty decreased slightly over time, from 11 percent in 2006 to 7 percent in 2014.

Table 44. How did you first hear about your current position?
(Base: Currently employed; started in position during/after attending UA)

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=522	2014 n=613	2012 n=266	2014 n=314	2012 n=191	2014 n=222	2012 n=61	2014 n=71
Family/friends/co-workers	24%	27%	27%	28%	18%	26%	25%	26%
Company/organization website	*	14	*	16	*	14	*	9
Other website	*	12	*	13	*	9	*	11
Internet/website	26	*	27	*	23	*	29	*
Previously worked for this employer	8	7	9	7	6	7	10	6
UA staff/faculty	9	7	7	6	13	9	5	5
Was recruited	7	7	7	6	7	8	4	10
Contacted employer	*	5	*	5	*	4	*	9
Internship	5	5	5	5	5	6	8	2
Employment agency	3	2	3	2	2	2	-	5
Social media (LinkedIn, Facebook, etc.)	*	2	*	2	*	3	*	2
Job fair	2	2	1	2	3	3	6	4
UA career services	2	2	2	1	2	3	-	2
Newspaper	2	1	1	1	4	2	3	-
Self-employed	6	1	4	1	11	<1	5	1
UA alumni	*	<1	*	1	*	-	*	-
Trade journal	<1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other**	2	3	2	3	2	1	3	4

* "Internet/website" in 2012 was divided into "company/organization website" and "other website" in 2014.

"Contacted employer," "Social media," and "UA alumni" were not response codes in 2012.

** A list of other responses can be found in the Appendix.

Current Enrollment Status

- Thirty percent of graduates said they were currently enrolled in a college or university class. This was similar across all MAUs.
- Nearly half of AA/CT graduates (49 percent) reported they were currently enrolled in a class, compared to 25 percent of BA graduates and 12 percent of MA/PhD graduates.
- Fields of study with the highest percentage of current enrollees included voc/ed at 41 percent, arts/humanities/social sciences at 40 percent, and math/science/computer at 34 percent.
- Of current enrollees, 86 percent were pursuing a degree. UAA graduates were the most likely to be pursuing a degree at 91 percent, followed by UAF at 83 percent and UAS at 78 percent.
- Of current enrollees, AA/CT graduates were most likely to be pursuing a degree (96 percent), compared to BA (81 percent) and MA/PhD graduates (57 percent).
- Of those pursuing a degree, 50 percent were pursuing a BA and 31 percent a Master's. UAA graduates were more likely to be pursuing a BA (59 percent), followed by 52 percent of UAS and 34 percent of UAF graduates. UAF graduates were more likely to be pursuing a Master's (41 percent), compared with 38 percent of UAS and 24 percent of UAA graduates.
- Of those pursuing a degree, the most common area of study was business (21 percent), followed by medical support (14 percent), and education and social sciences (both 11 percent).
- Predictably, AA/CT graduates were most likely pursuing a BA degree (83 percent), BA graduates were most likely pursuing a Master's (75 percent), and MA/PhD graduates were most likely pursuing a PhD (59 percent).

TRENDS

Note: This series of questions was introduced in 2007. The question regarding field of study was introduced in 2009.

- The percentage of graduates currently enrolled dropped by 10 percent in 2014, from 40 to 30 percent. This rate has fluctuated over the years: from 28 percent in 2007, to 37 percent in 2008 and 2009, to 34 percent in 2010 and 2011, to 40 percent in 2012.
- The 2012-2014 decrease in current enrollment was apparent across all MAUs although UAA showed the largest decrease (from 41 to 29 percent).
- The percentage of currently enrolled graduates pursuing a degree has increased for the last several survey years: from 81-84 percent between 2009 and 2012, to 86 percent in 2014 (matching the 2008 rate, also 86 percent).
- The percentage of degree-seekers pursuing a BA has increased significantly over time, from 33 percent in 2007 to 50 percent in 2014, including a 7 percent increase between 2012 and 2014 alone.

- The percentage of degree-seekers pursuing an MA has decreased in recent years: from a high of 38 percent in 2008, to 36 percent in 2009, 33 percent in 2010, 37 percent in 2011, 32 percent in 2012, and 31 percent in 2014.
- The percentage of degree-seekers pursuing an AA has ranged between 7 and 11 percent over time, with the 2014 rate in the middle at 9 percent.
- The percentage of degree-seekers studying business increased from 16 percent in 2012 to 21 percent in 2014. Previous rates were 19 percent in 2009, 17 percent in 2010, and 18 percent in 2011.
- Those studying social sciences increased from 6 percent in 2012 to 11 percent in 2014. Previous rates fell in between these figures.
- Those studying education decreased from 17 percent in 2012 to 11 percent in 2014. Previous rates were 9 percent in 2010 and 18 percent in 2011.
- The rate of those studying medical support has increased over time, from 8 percent in 2011 to 14 percent in 2014.

Table 45. Are you currently enrolled in any college or university classes?

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=1,008	2014 n=1,277	2012 n=493	2014 n=631	2012 n=363	2014 n=469	2012 n=142	2014 n=164
Yes	40%	30%	41%	29%	35%	31%	46%	30%
No	60	70	59	70	64	68	54	70

Table 46. Current Enrollment Activities
(Base: Currently enrolled)

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=398	2014 n=387	2012 n=200	2014 n=186	2012 n=129	2014 n=146	2012 n=63	2014 n=50
Are you pursuing a degree?								
Yes	84%	86%	87%	91%	80%	83%	80%	78%
No	14	12	10	8	20	14	17	20
Don't know	2	2	3	1	-	3	3	2
What type of degree? (Base: Pursuing a degree)								
AA	11%	9%	14%	9%	6%	10%	9%	5%
BA	43	50	49	59	29	34	46	52
Master's	32	31	27	24	45	41	32	38
PhD	7	8	3	7	14	11	6	6
Certificate	4	1	4	1	3	3	3	-
Professional license	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	-
Other	1	<1	1	-	-	1	-	-

Table 47. Current Enrollment Activities (cont'd)

(Base: Currently enrolled)

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=330	2014 n=332	2012 n=174	2014 n=168	2012 n=103	2014 n=121	2012 n=48	2014 n=39
In what field of study? (Base: Pursuing a degree)								
Business	16%	21%	17%	16%	12%	24%	22%	37%
Medical support	12	14	14	17	10	14	5	4
Social sciences	6	11	5	14	8	9	6	5
Education	17	11	17	8	14	14	24	18
Sciences	7	9	5	6	14	15	4	10
Engineering	7	7	5	6	9	10	13	-
Technology	7	6	9	9	2	2	6	-
Liberal arts	9	4	10	3	8	2	6	13
Arts (Fine Arts, Performing Arts, Digital Art)	*	4	*	5	*	1	*	5
Medicine/Dentistry	4	3	4	3	4	2	-	-
Aviation	2	3	3	4	1	1	-	-
Law/Justice	2	2	3	2	2	2	-	4
Process technology/Logistics/Project management	1	2	1	3	-	1	-	-
Interdisciplinary	1	1	1	-	1	2	6	6
Rural development/Tribal management	<1	<1	-	1	2	-	-	-
International studies	<1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
Other**	4	1	2	1	9	1	7	-
Don't know	1	<1	2	1	1	-	-	-

*New in 2014.

**A list of other responses can be found in the Appendix.

Table 48. Current Enrollment Activities, by Type of Degree Recently Obtained
(Base: Currently enrolled)

	AA/CT n=173	BA n=112	MA/PhD n=16
Are you pursuing a degree?			
Yes	96%	81%	57%
No	3	17	39
Don't know	2	2	4
What type of degree? (Base: Pursuing a degree)			
AA	11%	4%	-%
BA	83	7	17
Master's	3	75	24
PhD	2	13	59
Certificate	1	1	-
Professional license	-	-	-
Other	<1	-	1
In what field of study? (Base: Pursuing a degree)			
Business	24%	18%	10%
Medical support	19	10	6
Liberal arts	2	5	14
Arts (Fine Arts, Performing Arts, Digital Art)	3	4	11
Sciences	7	10	22
Education	6	16	6
Social sciences	10	14	17
Technology	7	3	-
Engineering	5	8	13
Law/Justice	2	4	-
Aviation	5	-	-
Medicine/Dentistry	3	3	-
Interdisciplinary	1	2	-
Rural development/Tribal management	1	-	-
Process technology/Logistics/Project management	3	-	-
International Studies	-	2	-
Veterinary Medicine	-	-	-
Other	<1	1	-
Don't know	1	-	-

Future Enrollment Plans

- The graduates who responded they were not currently enrolled in a college or university class were asked about their future enrollment plans. Forty-seven percent responded they plan on enrolling in the future, while 38 percent reported maybe.
- UAS graduates were slightly less likely to answer affirmatively (43 percent), compared to UAA (47 percent) and UAF graduates (48 percent).
- MA/PhD graduates were less likely to enroll in the future (22 percent), compared to BA (9 percent) and AA/CT graduates (8 percent).
- Over half of graduates intending to enroll responded it was likely they would attend either UAA (33 percent), UAF (16 percent), or UAS (6 percent), with graduates most likely re-enrolling in their former MAU. Over one-third (34 percent) of respondents reported they did not know.
- Over half of graduates (55 percent) reported they would pursue a degree, while 30 percent reported they did not know.
- Of the graduates that responded they would pursue a degree, over half (53 percent) reported they would pursue a Master's, 23 percent a Bachelor's, and 14 percent a PhD.
- When asked what field of study they would pursue their degree in, business was the most common response (19 percent), followed by medical support at 16 percent, and education at 11 percent.

TRENDS

Note: This series of questions was introduced in 2007.

- The percentage of those not currently enrolled, and planning to enroll in the future, increased slightly between 2012 and 2014 (from 44 to 47 percent), but rates had been previously falling over time: 58 percent in 2007, 54 percent in 2008, 55 percent in 2009, and 51 percent in 2010 and 2011.
- Those planning to attend UAA has stayed consistent at around 32 to 34 percent over the years, with a brief blip (41 percent) in 2010. The 2014 rate fell in the middle at 33 percent. Those planning to attend UAF have been steady in the last several years, at 16 to 17 percent for 2011, 2012, and 2014. UAS rates have fallen between 6 and 8 percent over the years.
- The percentage planning on pursuing a degree has fluctuated, with increases in each of the last several years: 60 percent in 2008, 57 percent in 2009, 51 percent in 2010, 49 percent in 2011, 51 percent in 2012, and 55 percent in 2014.
- Those planning on an MA have stayed consistent at 51 to 54 percent over the years. Rates for a BA degree have ranged between 21 and 28 percent, with the 2014 rate at 23 percent. Rates for a PhD increased between 2008-10 (11 to 12 percent), and 2011 (17 percent), settling to 14 percent in both 2012 and 2014. Rates for an AA degree have ranged between 1 and 5 percent, ending at 5 percent in 2014.
- The percentage planning to study business ranged between 17 and 21 percent since 2009, ending at 19 percent for 2014. The percentage planning to study education ranged between 9 and 18 percent, ending at 11 percent for both 2012 and 2014. Those planning study medical support has increased steadily, from 8 percent in 2010, to 10 percent in 2011, 14 percent in 2012, and 16 percent in 2014.

Table 49. Do you plan on enrolling in any college or university classes in the future?
(Base: Not currently enrolled)

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=610	2014 n=945	2012 n=293	2014 n=463	2012 n=234	2014 n=348	2012 n=79	2014 n=125
Yes	44%	47%	41%	47%	46%	48%	49%	43%
Maybe	35	38	37	38	33	35	31	44
No	14	11	15	11	16	13	7	11
Don't know	7	4	7	4	5	4	13	2

Table 50. Future Enrollment Plans
(Base: Not currently enrolled; plan on enrolling in classes in the future)

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=482	2014 n=800	2012 n=228	2014 n=397	2012 n=186	2014 n=289	2012 n=65	2014 n=109
What school will you likely attend?								
UAA	32%	33%	52%	52%	5%	8%	14%	20%
Anchorage	28	29	47	45	3	8	9	16
Mat-Su	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	-
Kenai	1	2	<1	3	1	<1	3	1
Other	1	1	2	1	1	<1	1	2
UAF	17	16	1	2	45	45	5	6
Fairbanks	15	15	1	1	40	43	5	4
Other	2	1	-	<1	5	3	-	2
UAS	7	6	3	2	3	3	42	30
Juneau	6	5	1	1	3	2	37	25
Other	2	1	2	1	-	1	6	5
Alaska Pacific University	<1	<1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Other Alaska school	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Outside Alaska**	9	9	7	6	12	14	12	5
Non-UA Distance program	2	1	3	1	1	-	-	-
Don't know	31	34	32	36	33	29	26	39
Will you be pursuing a degree?								
Yes	51%	55%	53%	56%	50%	57%	42%	43%
No	19	15	16	14	20	16	27	21
Don't know	30	30	30	31	30	27	31	35
What type of degree? (Base: Plan on pursuing a degree)								
AA	3%	5%	3%	3%	4%	8%	-%	6%
BA	21	23	20	24	21	21	32	20
Master's	54	53	55	57	54	51	50	40
PhD	14	14	14	10	15	17	15	21
Certificate	3	3	5	3	1	1	-	8
Professional license	1	1	-	1	3	1	-	-
Other*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table continued

Table 51. Future Enrollment Plans (cont'd)
(Base: Not currently enrolled; plan on enrolling in classes in the future)

	TOTAL		UAA		UAF		UAS	
	2012 n=243	2014 n=436	2012 n=122	2014 n=220	2012 n=93	2014 n=166	2012 n=27	2014 n=46
In what field of study? (Base: Plan on pursuing a degree)								
Business	21%	19%	20%	16%	22%	20%	22%	28%
Medical support	14	16	18	21	8	11	10	8
Education	11	11	10	11	9	9	28	20
Social sciences	10	8	9	9	11	7	9	5
Sciences	6	7	2	4	13	9	7	16
Engineering	6	7	7	7	5	9	-	3
Liberal arts	6	4	7	3	3	3	12	7
Medicine/Dentistry	2	4	2	4	2	5	-	4
Law/Justice	2	4	2	3	1	5	-	2
Process technology/Logistics/ Project management	2	2	2	4	2	-	-	-
Interdisciplinary	<1	1	-	<1	1	1	-	-
Aviation	1	1	2	2	-	1	-	-
Arts (Fine Arts, Performing Arts, Digital Art)	*	4	*	4	*	5	*	3
Technology	2	3	2	3	2	3	-	-
International studies	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-
Rural development/Tribal management	1	<1	-	-	4	1	-	-
Other*	7	2	8	2	5	1	10	-
Don't know	6	6	6	4	8	10	3	4

* New in 2014. ** A list of other responses can be found in the Appendix.

Table 52. Future Enrollment Plans, by Type of Degree Recently Obtained
(Base: Not currently enrolled; plan on enrolling in classes in the future)

	AA/CT n=114	BA n=234	PhD n=52
Will you be pursuing a degree?			
Yes	66%	59%	28%
No	8	10	43
Don't know	25	31	29
What type of degree? (Base: Plan on pursuing a degree)			
AA	6%	1%	-%
BA	85	3	-
Master's	3	87	12
PhD	2	5	74
Certificate	2	1	14
Professional license	-	1	-
Other	-	-	-
Don't know	2	3	-
In what field of study? (Base: Plan on pursuing a degree)			
Medical Support	28%	18%	24%
Business	16	18	6
Liberal arts	2	4	-
Sciences	2	5	6
Arts (Fine Arts, Performing Arts, Digital Art)	3	5	-
Social sciences	3	8	30
Engineering	-	11	6
Medicine/Dentistry	7	4	-
Process technology/Logistics/Project management	4	4	-
Education	6	10	20
Rural development/Tribal management	-	-	-
Technology	6	2	-
Law/Justice	4	4	-
Aviation	2	2	6
Interdisciplinary	-	1	-
International studies	2	2	-
Veterinary medicine	-	-	-
Other	7	1	-
Don't know	9	1	-

Social Responsibility

This series of questions was introduced in 2014 in response to the “Shaping Alaska’s Future” initiatives.

- Nearly nine out of ten graduates (87 percent) were registered to vote, ranging from 83 percent among UAF graduates, to 87 percent among UAA graduates, to 95 percent among UAS graduates.
- Among registered voters, three-quarters (74 percent) voted in their last state election, while 64 percent voted in their last local election. Rates for both types of elections were higher among UAS graduates and lower among UAF graduates.
- Based on the total survey population (not just those registered to vote), 56 percent of all graduates voted in their last location election, and 65 percent voted in their last state election.

Table 53. Are you currently registered to vote?

	TOTAL n=1,277	UAA n=631	UAF n=469	UAS n=164
Yes	87%	87%	83%	95%
No	11	11	13	3
Don’t know	2	2	3	1

Table 54. Did you vote in your last local election?
(Base: Registered voters)

	TOTAL n=1,109	UAA n=550	UAF n=393	UAS n=156
Yes	64%	65%	60%	70%
No	34	32	39	29
Don’t know	2	3	1	1

Table 55. Did you vote in your last state election?
(Base: Registered voters)

	TOTAL n=1,109	UAA n=550	UAF n=393	UAS n=156
Yes	74%	75%	72%	76%
No	23	22	26	22
Don’t know	3	4	2	2

- Over half of graduates (54 percent) said they had volunteered for a non-profit organization in the last six months, with rates ranging from 51 percent among UAA graduates to 56 percent among UAF graduates, and 57 percent among UAS graduates.
- Six out of ten graduates (61 percent) said they had donated money or resources to non-profit causes in the last six months. Rates were again higher among UAS graduates and lower among UAF graduates.

Table 56. In the last six months, have you volunteered for any non-profit organization?

	TOTAL n=1,277	UAA n=631	UAF n=469	UAS n=164
Yes	54%	51%	56%	57%
No	45	47	42	42
Don't know	2	2	2	1

Table 57. In the last six months, have you donated any money or other resources to non-profit causes?

	TOTAL n=1,277	UAA n=631	UAF n=469	UAS n=164
Yes	61%	62%	57%	63%
No	38	37	40	37
Don't know	2	1	3	-

UA Graduate Profile

The following information shows results from data provided by the University of Alaska on their graduate population. Survey data closely matched these percentages.

Table 58. UA Database: Gender and Age

2014 TOTAL	
Gender	
Female	61%
Male	39
Age	
Under 25	31%
25-40	51
Over 40	17

Table 59. UA Database: Campus

2012 TOTAL	
UAA	55%
UAF	31
UAS	14

Table 60. UA Database: Type of Degree Are there any changes to the degree categories since 2012?

	TOTAL	UAA	UAF	UAS
AA/CT degree				
AA, AAS, AB, AO, AS, AT, CERT, CT1, CT2	34%	35%	33%	31%
BA degree				
BA, BAR, BAS, BBA, BC, BCE, BE, BED, BEE, BEM, BFA, BHS, BLA, BLS, BM, BME, BO, BPH, BS, BSA, BSME, BSN, BSOE, BSW, BT	40	43	40	25
MA/PhD degree				
DA, DDS, DMA, DMD, DO, DS, DSW, DVM, EDD, JD, MA, MAMFA, MAT, MBA, MCE, MD, ME, MED, MEE, MFA, MHSA, MLIS, MLN, MLS, MMA, MME, MMU, MO, MPA, MPH, MS, MSE, MSW, MT, PHD, PHN	15	10	19	27
Other				
BEN, EDE, EDS, EM, GCRT, GED, GEN, GLI, HSD, LIC, MLI, OEC, PBCT, PGCT, PMC, TC	11	12	8	17

Note: University of Alaska provided the degree categories.

Fields of Study

Following are definitions of the seven fields of study analyzed in this report. The University of Alaska provided these definitions.

Business, Applied Business and Public Administration

Accounting	Marketing
Accounting Technician	Office Digital Media
Admin Office Supp	Office Foundations
Administration of Justice	Office Management & Technology
Applied Accounting	Office Occupations
Applied Business	Office Support
Applied Business Mgmt	Office Technology
Bookkeeping	Paralegal Studies
Bookkeeping Support	Planning
Business Administration	Premajor - Accounting
Business Info Systems Support	Premajor - Business Admin
Clinical Social Work Practice	Premajor - Justice
Computer Info Office Systems	Premajor - Rural Development
Conflict Resolution	Premajor - Social Work
Construction Management	Pre-Major Accounting
Desktop Publ & Graph	Pre-Major BS
Emergency Management	Pre-Major Business Administration
Emergency Services	Pre-Major Finance
Environmental Reg & Permitting	Pre-Major Justice
Finance	Pre-Major Management
Fire & Emergency Services Tech	Pre-Major Management Info Syst
Fire Service Administration	Pre-Major Marketing
General Business	Pre-Major Paralegal Studies
General Clerical	Pre-Major Social Work
Global Logistics Mgmt	Pre-Mjr Global Logistics Mgmt
Global Supply Chain Mgmt	Public Administration
Hospitality Restaurant Mgmt	Public Administration
Human & Rural Dev Non-Major	Rural Campus Non-Major
Information Systems	Rural Development
Justice	Rural Utilities Business Mgmt.
Justice	Small Business Administration
Law Enforcement	Small Business Mgmt
Legal Office Support	Social Work
Legal Secretary	Social Work Management
Logistics	Supply Chain Management
Logistics Operations	Technical Support
Management	Tribal Management
Management Information Systems	Web Foundations
Management Non-Major	Word/Info Processing

Education

Adult Basic Education
Adult Education
Bilingual/Multicultural Ed K-12
Career & Technical Education
Coun & Guid Spec Svcs (Type C)
Coun and Guid (K-8)
Coun and Guid (7-12)
Coun and Guid (K-8, 7-12)
Counseling
Counseling and Guidance
Counselor Education
Developmental Disabilities
Disability Services
Early Childhood
Early Childhood Development
Early Childhood Education
Early Childhood Spec Edu
Ed Cert - Early Childhood Ed
Ed Cert - Education Technology
Ed Cert - Elementary Education
Ed Cert - Mathematics K-8
Ed Cert - Reading K-8
Ed Cert - Special Education
Education
Education Non-major
Educational Leadership
Educational Technology
Educator: Para-Professional
Elementary Ed (K-6)
Elementary Education
Elementary Education (K-8)
General Studies
Guidance and Counseling
Language Education
Licensure Prg - Elementary
Licensure Prg - Secondary
Master Teacher
Mathematics K-8
Music, Music Education Emphasis

Engineering

Appl Environ Science & Techno
Arctic Engineering
Arctic Engineering
Civil Engineering
Computer Engineering
Electrical Engineering
Engineering
Engineering Non-Major
Engineering Management
Environmental Engineering

Outdoor and Adventure Studies
Physical Education
Post-Bacc K-12 Spec Ed Lic Prg
Pre-General Studies
Premajor - Education
Pre-Major Early Childhood
Pre-Major Elementary Education
Pre-Major Music Elementary Edu
Pre-Major Music Secondary Edu
Pre-Major Music, Music Edu Em
Pre-Major Physical Education
Pre-Major Secondary Education
Principal
Principal (7-12)
Principal (K-8)
Principal (K-8, 7-12)
Public School Admin
Reading
Reading Specialist
Reading Specialist K-12
Secondary Education
Secondary Education (7-12)
Special Education
Superintendent
Teach Cred - Math K-8
Teach Cred - Sec Ed (PBTE)
Teach Cred - Special Education
Teach Cred Coun & Guid
Teach Cred Read Endorsement
Teach Cred-Elem Ed (PBTE)
Teach Credential-Ed Leader
Teach Credential-Phys Ed
Teach Cred-Read Spe
Teach Cred-Spe Ed
Teach Cred-Superin
Teaching
Teaching Credential
Vocational Education
World Language Educ K-12

Mech/Elect Engr Consortium
Mechanical Engineering
Mineral Preparation Engineer
Mining Engineering
Petroleum Engineering
Port & Coastal Engineering
Premajor - Civil Engineering
Premajor - Computer Engineer
Premajor - Electrical Engineer
Premajor - Geological Engineer

Environmental Quality Engr
Environmental Quality Science
Geographic Information Sys
Geological Engineering
Math & Science Non-Major

Premajor - Mechanical Engineer
Pre-Major Civil Engineering
Pre-major Engineering
Premajor-Petroleum Engineering
Project Management
Software Engineering

Arts, Humanities & Social Sciences

Alaska Native Studies
Anthropology
Applied Ethics
Applied Linguistics
Art
Arts and Sciences
Basketry
Broadcast Communications
Carving
Civic Engagement
Clinical Psychology
Clinical-Community Psychology
Communication
Community Psychology
Counseling Psychology
Creat Writing & Lit Arts
Creative Writing
Cross-Cultural Studies
Digital Art
Economics
English
Foreign Language
General Program
Geography
Geography-Environ Studies
Government
History
Interdisciplinary Studies
International Studies
Inupiaq Eskimo
Japanese Studies
Journalism
Journalism & Public Comm
Languages
Liberal Arts
Liberal Arts Non-Major
Liberal Studies
Linguistics
Music
Music Performance
Native Language Education
Natural Res & Ag Sci Non-Major
Northern Studies

Philosophy
Political Science
Premajor - Anthropology
Premajor - Art
Premajor - Arts and Sciences
Premajor - Communication
Premajor - Economics
Premajor - English
Premajor - Eskimo
Premajor - Foreign Language
Premajor - Geography
Premajor - Geography/Env Stu
Premajor - History
Premajor - Japanese Studies
Premajor - Journalism
Premajor - Linguistics
Premajor - Music
Premajor - Northern Studies
Premajor - Philosophy
Premajor - Political Science
Premajor - Psychology
Premajor - Russian Studies
Premajor - Sociology
Premajor - Theatre
Pre-major Economics
Pre-Major Fine Arts
Pre-Major Languages
Pre-Major Liberal Arts
Pre-Major Music
Pre-Major Music Performance
Pre-Major Social Science
Premajor-Alaska Native Studies
Professional Communication
Psychology
Resource & Applied Economics
Russian Studies
Social Science
Sociology
Theatre
Weaving
Yup'ik Eskimo
Yup'ik Language Proficiency

Math, Physical Sciences, Computer & Info Systems

Applied Physics	Natural Sciences
Atmospheric Sciences	Networking Essentials
Biochemistry/Molecular Biology	Oceanography
Biological Sciences	Physics
Biology	Premajor - Applied Physics
Botany	Premajor - Biological Sciences
Business Computer Info Systems	Premajor - Chemistry
Chemistry	Premajor - Computer Science
Cisco Cert Network Associate	Premajor - Earth Science
Computational Physics	Premajor - Fisheries
Computer & Networking Tech	Premajor - Geology
Computer Applications	Premajor - Mathematics
Computer Information Systems	Premajor - Natural Resourc Mgt
Computer Science	Premajor - Physics
Earth Science	Premajor - Statistics
Environmental Chemistry	Premajor - Wildlife Biology
Environmental Science	Pre-Major Biology
Fisheries	Pre-Major Environmental Sci
Fisheries Technology	Pre-Major Marine Biology
Fisheries/Aquaculture	Programming Foundations
Geological Science	Renewable Resources
Geology	Space Physics
Geophysics	Statistics
High Latitude Range Management	Sustainable Energy
Introductory Network Admin	Telecomm and Electronic System
Marine Biology	Web Authoring
Mathematics	Web Foundations
Natural Resources Management	Wildlife Biology

Health

All Hlth Non-Major	Nursing
Children's Behavioral Health	Nursing Education
Children's Mental Health	Nursing Science
Clinical Assistant	Nursing Science
Comm Ment Hlth Svcs	Nutrition
Community Health	Paramedical Tech
Community Wellness Advocate	Pharmacy Technology
Dental Assistant	Phlebotomist
Dental Hygiene	Phlebotomy
Dietetic Internship	Practical Nursing
Family Nurse Practitioner	Pre-Major Dental Assisting
Health Care Reimbursement	Pre-Major Dental Hygiene
Health Information Mgt	Pre-Major Health Science (BS)
Health Science	Pre-Major Medical Assisting
Human Services	Pre-Major Medical Lab Tech
Human Services w/ RHS Cert	Pre-Major Nursing
Limited Radiography	Pre-Major Nursing Science
Medical Assistant	Pre-major Paramedical Tech
Medical Billing	Premajor Radiologic Technolog
Medical Coding	Pre-Radiologic Technology
Medical Lab Technology	Psychia & Mentl Hlth Nur Pract

Medical Office Coding
Medical Office Reception
Medical Office Supp
Medical Science
Medical Technology
Medical/Dental Reception
Nurse Aide

Vocational Education

Air Traffic Control
Airframe
Airframe and Powerplant
Apprenticeship Technology
Archit & Engr Technology
Architectural Drafting
Automotive Technology
Aviation Administration
Aviation Maint Technology
Aviation Maintenance
Aviation Technology
Brakes, Suspension, Align
CAD for Building Construction
Child Develop & Family Studies
Children's Residential Service
Civil Drafting
Commercial HVAC Syst
Commercial Refrig
Computer Electronics
Computer Systems Technology
Construction Technology
Construction Trades Technology
Culinary Arts and Hospitality
Diesel Technology
Diesel/Heavy Duty
Diesel/Heavy Equipment
Diesel/Marine
Drafting Technology
Early Childhood Development
Electrical
Electronics Technology
Engine Performance
Engineering Management
Environmental Technology
Fitness Leadership
Foodservice Technology
Geomatics
Ground Vehicle Maint Tech
Heating
Heavy Duty Trans & Equip
Indust Safety Program Support
Indust Weld Tech

Public Health Practice
Radiologic Technology
RHS Behavioral Health Aide
Rural Human Services
Veterinary Science

Maintenance Technology
Marine Engine Repair
Marine Engine Room Prep
Marine Technology
Marine Transportation
Mech & Elect Drafting
Mechanical Technology
Mineral Engineering Non-Major
Mining Applications & Tech
Mining Engineering
NonDestruct Testing
Occupational Safety & Health
Outdoor Skills & Leadership
Petroleum Technology
Physical Education
Power Generation
Power Technology
Power Trains
Powerplant
Premajor - Child Devl & Fam St
Premajor - Mining Engineering
Pre-Major Automotive Tech
Pre-Major Aviation Maintenance
Pre-Major Diesel Tech
Pre-Major Early Childhood Ed
Pre-Major Human Services
Pre-Major Technology
Process Technology
Professional Piloting
Refrig & Heat Technology
Residential Air Cond & Ref
Residential Bldg Science
Residential Heat/Vent
Safety, Hlth & Envn Aware Tech
School-Age Care: Admin
School-Age Care: Practitioner
Science Management
Structural Drafting
Technology
Telecomm Elect & Computer Tech
Wastewater Operations
Water Operations

Industrial Proc Instrumentatn
Industrial Technology
Information Technology Special
Instrumentation Technology

Weld & NonDestruct Test Tech
Welding
Welding Technology

Other Responses

Following are “other” responses.

Question 1: *Do you currently reside in Alaska, other US state, or outside of the United States?*

UAA

Alabama
Arizona x4
Arkansas
California x13
Colorado x3
Connecticut
Florida x2
Georgia x3
Hawaii x4
Idaho x3
Illinois
Maryland
Massachusetts
Minnesota
Missouri x3
Montana
New Hampshire
New Mexico
New York x3
North Carolina x2
North Dakota
Ohio x3
Oregon x5
Tennessee
Texas x5
Texas/Arkansas
Washington x6
Wisconsin
Wyoming

UAF

Alabama
Arizona x5
California x8
Colorado x9
Florida
Georgia x2
Hawaii
Hong Kong
Idaho
Indiana x2
Louisiana
Massachusetts
Michigan
Missouri
Montana
Nevada x3
New Mexico x3
New York x3
Ohio

Oklahoma x2
Oregon x3
South Carolina x3
Tennessee
Texas x12
Utah
Vermont
Virginia x3
Washington x8
Wisconsin x3
Yearlong road trip to every state

UAS

Arizona x2
California
Colorado x2
Missouri
Nevada x2
Oregon
Texas x3
Vermont
Virginia
Washington x6
Wyoming

Question 11: *While you were attending UA, did you participate in any of the following groups or activities?*

UAA

ABT (Church) - not affiliated with UAA
Alaska Army National Guard
ANSEP
Camai
Club Sports x2
Game club
GLBTQA group – The Family
Graduate Assistant for Women's basketball
I attended several lectures (bookstore).
Intramural debate
Japanese Club
Low residency activities were fantastic.
Personal exercise routine outside of UAA.
Phi Theta Kappa
RAD
Seawolf Debate x2
Sports/recreation that weren't organized
Student employment x2
Tutored Programming
Veterans group, gym
Worked in eventual career field.

UAF

Academic competitions
Alaska Native
Fairbanks Roller Girls (not UAF)
Fencing Club x2
Fire Department
GAAP!!! Best decision I ever made
Graduate student Association; Outreach program

Hockey games - Nanooks
I played on the women's basketball team.
Internships
Master Planning Committee
Math groups, English writing center
New Student Orientation Leader
Non-academic clubs/organizations
Northern Studies Club
Pep Band
Program's activities
Pub
RISE Board/ Sustainability
SPS
Student Ambassador
Student investment fund
Student Job
Student organization: SCA
Student Support Services
Sustainability groups/RISE
UAF Club council
UAF Curling Club
UAF Research Day
Wanted to, but I lived in rural community.
Women's hockey club

UAS

All high school sports.
Campus events.
Flying University.
Golden Key International Honour Society.
Learning Center Employee.

Question 12a: *With what type of organization? (Internship)*

UAA

Aircraft Maintenance
Alaska Veteran's Affairs
Ambulance Service
Australian University Research Department
Bakery
Business
CCS
Fishing Company
Healthcare accounting department
Hospital and non-profit
Local government
Marketing
Medical office
Military base
Non-Profit Organization
NSF Funded research
PAMC
PepsiCo
Political
Portland American Medical Response
Railroad
Refugee and Immigration Services
Russian Commercial Company

Smithsonian
Special needs summer camp in NY
State of Alaska x3
Study abroad
Telecommunications x2

UAF

Another university
Automotive Shop
Hospitality
Human Service
Legal Services
Local marketing group
Microsoft
Military
Private Company
Restaurant
Sentinel Real estate, Madden Real estate
SOARS
U.S. Army
Zoo

UAS

Fiber farms in Eugene on NSE
Schools

Question 12b: *What was your hourly wage for your internship?*

UAA

\$2,000 total
I paid \$5,000.
Tuition

UAF

Salary.

UAS

Question 15: *Which of the following are you pursuing (or planning to pursue) in your post-graduation year?*

UAA

Already earned graduate degree.
CPA exam
Eldercare for parents
Fulbright
Hockey
Just to write
Moving out of state
Professional License (CPA)
Public/Motivational Speaking Degree
Remodeling a house
Starting a business
Studying for Licensing Exams
This was for a post-doctoral M.Ed.
Travel x2

UAF

Business finance courses.

Continued independent study/publication
Personal & professional transitions
Personal Trainer Certification
Professional Gambling
Retired
Study foreign language
Travel x3
Writing

UAS

CPA License x2
Professional licensing in my field
Skiing
Travel

Question 16: Which of the following is currently your primary activity?

UAA

Activities in retirement
Additional undergrad study/working
Continuing in Certificate program
Fulbright application
Full time student & stay at home dad
Going to school at another college
Hockey
Travel
Writing to get published

UAF

Dealing with injury
Exploring
Getting settled in at our new home
Moving
Professional self-study
Retired
Travel x3
Writing

UAS

Caring for family
CPA License
Extra certification study so can find job
Farming, doing art, volunteering

Question 18: In what industry are you currently employed?

UAA

Aerospace
Agriculture
Archaeological/ environmental
Biological research
Childcare
Coaching
Customer service x2
Day spa
Food service
Government contracting
Marketing
Nursing

Nursing instructor and nurse practitioner
Office Clerk at Petro Marine Services
Photography
Political campaign
Public accounting
Public health
Real Estate Development
Restaurant x2
Sales/marketing
Taxidermy
Telecommunications x3
Testing center
USPS
Various industries

UAF

Administrative
Alaska Native Regional Corporation
Children's mental health and pre-k teacher
Cultural resource management
Flight clerk/ reservations
Foodservice
Heavy Duty/Diesel Mechanic
Ice rink
Media / Photography/ Arts/ Retail
Museum
Natural Resources
Office management
Public Safety, FECC Dispatch
Railroad
Records Management
Restaurant/Banquets
Self employed
Teaching (UAF)
Translating
Tribal Office
University of Alaska

UAS

Environmental Conservation
Fisheries Education & Hospitality
Food Service/Marketing
Labor
Merchandising
Non-profit
Self employed
Veterinary

Question 19: What occupation or position do you hold?

UAA

Academic Advisor x2
Academic Faculty
Admin Assistant Payroll
Admissions representative
Air Traffic Controller
Assembly Aid and Receptionist
Assistant Coach

Associate
Associate Attorney
Athletic Coach
Caretaker
City Carrier Assistant
CMA, AAMA
Coach, warehouseman at a distribution co
Communications/press assistant
Cook
Dental assistant x2
Dental Hygienist x2
Developmental Advisor
Direct support professional
Direct Support Staff
Dishwasher
Driver
Education
Engineer Tech
Equipment operator at ARRC
Financial Representative
Flagger
Fleet Detailer
Flight attendant
Flight operations
Freelance writer
Graphic Designer
HSE Advisor
Human Resources
Illustrator
In Home Care Provider
Innkeeper
Instrument man
Interior Designer
Internal Auditor
Laborer
Land Surveyor in Training
Lawyer
Lead CAD Technician/Electrical Designer
Letter Carrier
Life Coach
Line cook
Line locator
Loan officer
Loan Processor
Marketing Coordinator
Marketing director
Medical Assistant
Medical scribe
Merchandiser
Nail tech
Nanny
Network Operations Control Center
Noncommissioned officer, public affairs
Package Handler
Paralegal Assistant
Pharmacist
Photographer

Pilot x2
Police Officer
Production Utility
Project Administrator
Project Assistant/Administrative
Project Officer
Public Relations/ Multimedia Journalist
Public School Superintendent
Range Manager at a plant nursery
Receptionist
Registered dental hygienist
Roustabout x2
Social Services Associate
Special Education Paraprofessional
Swim instructor
Testing Assessment Coordinator
Track Repairer
Traffic control
Veterinary assistant
Vice President
Weather observer
Web Developer
Writer x2

UAF

A/R TECHNICIAN
Adjunct faculty
Administrator
Apprentice pipe fitter
Archivist
Assistant Chief of Seattle Police Dept.
Blacksmith/ Artist
Care Provider
Carpenter
CEO/ developer/ designer
Certified Medical Assistant
CNA
College/Career Counselor
Communications/Marketing Coordinator x2
Content Marketing
Cook
Correctional Officer x2
Direct Service Provider
Economist
Engineering Assistant
Financial manager
Financial Analyst
Flight attendant/ reservations personal
Health Education/Chemical Response
Health Educator
Heavy Duty/Diesel Mechanic
ICWA
Insurance agent
Juvenile Justice Officer at FYF
Laborer
Law Enforcement x2
Legal Assistant x3

Marketing Assistant x2
Massage Therapist and office worker
Mechanic
Medical Biller
Merchandiser
Mobile Equipment Mechanic
Mover
Museum Educator
Nanny
Occupational Health, Safety, & Environ.
Operator
Paraprofessional
Police Officer
Power plant operator
Production assistant
Professor
Records Coordinator Assistant
Report
Security Officer
Special education assistant
Surveyor
Teaching Assistant
Track maintenance laborer
Translator
Vehicle operator

UAS

Advocate
Community Inclusion Coordinator
Deputy Director
Economist x2
Events Assistant
Fish and Wildlife Technician
Guide
HSE, HR, QA/ QC
Human Resource
Investigator
Lawyer and mediator
Lifeguard
Marketer
Medical coding specialist
Musician
Office Administrator/Legal Assistant
Payroll/Accounts Payable
Piledriver apprentice welder
Plumber
Recruiting Coordinator
Seamstress
Veterinary assistant
Wilderness Steward for SEACC

Question 27: How did you first hear about your current position?

UAA

ASD
Boss spoke to A&P class
Clinical practicum
Community Event

Education department bulletin board
Flyer x2
Knocked on doors.
Walk in

UAF

Flyer
I am self-employed in private practice.
Job posted during internship
Mailing list
Searched everywhere

UAS

ADF&G employer
Alaska Teacher Placement
Union hall

Question 28b: What type of degree are you pursuing?

UAA

UAF

OTD

UAS

Question 28c: In what field?

UAA

City and Regional Planning
HUMS

UAF

Arts and Science

UAS

Question 29a: What school are you likely to attend? (School outside Alaska)

UAA

Canisius College
Capella University
Fayetteville State University
Frontier University
George Washington University
Grand Canyon University
Indiana University: Bloomington
Liberty University
Portland State
Seattle Pacific University
Somewhere in Colorado
Tennessee State or MTSU
Uniformed Services University
University of California
University of Hawaii
University of Las Vegas Nevada
University of Maryland

University of Massachusetts, Boston
University of Montana
University of Texas A&M
University of Washington x4
University of Cincinnati/Cincinnati State
WGU x2

UAF

Arizona State University
Aveda Institute
California
Chapel Hill North Carolina
Colorado x2
Cornell
Denver University
Georgia Tech x2
Iowa State University
KSU
Law school
LSU
Michigan
Portland State University
Seattle University
Texas A&M
The Technion or Stanford
UAH
University of Arizona x2
University of Colorado
University of Copenhagen
University of Denver
University of East Anglia
University of Hawaii
University of Hawaii at Manoa
University of Nevada Reno
University of South Carolina
University of South Carolina Aiken
University of Vermont
University of Washington x5
University of Washington Seattle
University of Wisconsin LaCrosse
Virginia
WGU

UAS

NYU
Stanford MOOC
Texas
University of California San Diego
USC
Western Governors University-Online MBA

Question 29c: What type of degree will you pursue?

UAA

One with masters in Dental Hygiene
Online Master's Program

UAF

UAS

Question 29d: *In what field of study?*

UAA

Culinary Arts x2
Outdoor recreation
Safety
Transportation

UAF

Automotive Mechanics
Heavy Diesel Mechanic

UAS

Question 34: *What type of loans did you take out?*

UAA

Credit card.

UAF

UAS

Survey Instrument

See attached.

UA Recent Alumni Survey 2014

Welcome! The University of Alaska is conducting a survey of recent alumni. Your opinion matters to us. Your responses will help the University better serve its students in the future. Those who complete the survey will be entered in a drawing to win their choice of 10,000 Alaska Airlines miles or a \$300 Amazon.com gift certificate.

1. Do you currently reside in Alaska, other US state, or outside of the United States?

- 01 Alaska 03 Other US state _____
 02 Outside US

2. Of the classes you took towards your degree program, about how many did you attend in person (as opposed to via video conference, audio conference, correspondence, or internet)?

- 01 Attended all classes in person
 02 Attended most classes in person
 03 Attended about half of my classes in person
 04 Attended some of my classes in person
 05 Attended none of my classes in person
 06 Don't know

3. How satisfied were you with each of the following aspects of your UA experience?

	01 <i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	02 <i>Dissatisfied</i>	03 <i>Neutral</i>	04 <i>Satisfied</i>	05 <i>Very Satisfied</i>	06 <i>Don't Know</i>
a. Your overall academic experience	01	02	03	04	05	06
b. Your overall education	01	02	03	04	05	06
c. Your intellectual growth	01	02	03	04	05	06
d. Your personal growth	01	02	03	04	05	06
e. Preparation for your career	01	02	03	04	05	06

4. How well do you think your UA education prepared you to...

	01 <i>Very Poorly</i>	02 <i>Poorly</i>	03 <i>Neutral</i>	04 <i>Well</i>	05 <i>Very Well</i>	06 <i>Don't Know</i>
a. Think critically	01	02	03	04	05	06
b. Exercise good judgment	01	02	03	04	05	06
c. Engage in civic matters	01	02	03	04	05	06

5. How important were each of the following factors in helping you attain your degree?

	01 <i>Very Important</i>	02 <i>Somewhat important</i>	03 <i>Not important</i>	04 <i>Not applicable/ Did not use</i>	05 <i>Don't Know</i>
a. Support from friends/classmates	01	02	03	04	05
b. Support from family	01	02	03	04	05
c. Support from UA faculty	01	02	03	04	05
d. Support from UA staff	01	02	03	04	05
e. Support from Career Services Deleted Center	01	02	03	04	05
f. Availability of financial aid	01	02	03	04	05
g. Ability to work while going to school	01	02	03	04	05
h. Ability to take some/all classes online	01	02	03	04	05
i. Love of learning/subject matter	01	02	03	04	05
j. Support from UA alumni	01	02	03	04	05

6. Which of these was the most important factor in helping you attain your degree/certificate?

- 01 Support from friends/classmates
- 02 Support from family
- 03 Support from UA faculty
- 04 Support from UA staff
- 05 Support from Career Services Center
- 06 Availability of financial aid
- 07 Ability to work while going to school
- 08 Ability to take some/all classes online
- 09 Love of learning/subject matter
- 10 Support from UA alumni
- 11 None of these

7. Looking back, how important were each the following in helping you form your educational goals beyond high school?

	01 <i>Very Important</i>	02 <i>Somewhat important</i>	03 <i>Not important</i>	04 <i>Not applicable/ Did not use</i>	05 <i>Don't Know</i>
a. Self	01	02	03	04	05
b. Parents	01	02	03	04	05
c. Spouse/partner	01	02	03	04	05

d. Other family members	01	02	03	04	05
e. UA faculty	01	02	03	04	05
f. UA academic advisor	01	02	03	04	05
g. High school counselor	01	02	03	04	05
h. Needs of your community	01	02	03	04	05

8. If you could start your college career all over again, would you choose the same field of study?

- 01 Yes 04 Don't know
02 No
03 Maybe

9. Which of the following statements best describes your plans when you started your degree/certificate program with UA?

- 01 I planned to obtain a degree/certificate from UA
02 I planned to transfer to another school for my degree/certificate
03 I had no formal plans, I was just taking classes

10. Which of the following statements best describes your career goals when you started your degree/certificate program with UA?

- 01 I knew which field I wanted to pursue after graduating (**ask Q10a**)
02 I planned to pursue an additional degree after graduating (**ask Q10b**)
03 I didn't know what I would pursue after graduating
04 Don't remember

10a. Are you currently working in that field? 01 Yes 02 No

10b. Are you currently pursuing that degree? 01 Yes 02 No

11. While you were attending UA, did you participate in any of the following groups or activities? (Check all that apply)

- 01 Academic honors programs
02 Alumni activities
03 Clubs or organizations related to major
04 Clubs or organizations related to minor/other academic subjects
05 Fraternity or sorority
06 Intramural (non-varsity) sports
07 Minority student programs/activities (Native, Hispanic, etc.)
08 Outdoor clubs
09 Performing arts (dance, theater, music)
10 Political or issue group
11 Residence hall council or IRC
12 Religious group
13 ROTC
14 Service/volunteer organizations
15 Student Activities
16 Student government
17 Student judicial board

- 18 Student leadership programs
- 19 Student media (radio, TV, publications)
- 20 Undergraduate research
- 21 Varsity sports
- 22 Other _____
- 23 Don't know
- 24 **Did not participate in any groups or activities**

12. Did you do an internship as part of your degree or certificate program?

- 01 Yes
- 02 No (Skip to Q13)
- 03 Don't know (Skip to Q13)

12a. With what type of organization?

- 01 Alaska Native corporation/organization
- 02 Federal government
- 03 Hospital/clinic/doctor's office
- 04 Municipality/Borough
- 05 School district
- 06 State of Alaska
- 07 University of Alaska
- 08 Non-profit organization
- 09 Professional services firm (law, engineering, consulting, etc.)
- 10 Media organization (radio, newspaper, TV, etc.)
- 11 Mining/oil company
- 12 Other _____

12b. What was your hourly wage for your internship?

- 01 \$0; unpaid
- 02 Less than \$9.00/hour
- 03 \$9.00-\$11.99/hour
- 04 \$12.00-\$15.99/hour
- 05 \$16.00-\$19.99/hour
- 06 \$20.00/hour or more
- 07 Other _____
- 08 Don't know

12c. Was your internship coordinated through Career Services?

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 03 Don't know

12d. Did the internship lead to a job offer?

- 01 Yes
- 02 No (Skip to Q13)
- 03 Don't know (Skip to Q13)

12e. Did you take the job?

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 03 Don't know

13. Did you work during the final school year before you graduated? (Not including summer work, internships, or practicums)

- 01 Yes
- 02 No (Skip to Q15)
- 03 Don't know (Skip to Q15)

13a. Did you work on-campus, off-campus, or both?

- 01 On campus
- 02 Off campus
- 03 Both
- 04 Don't know (Skip to Q14)

13b. Approximately how many hours per week did you work? (If you worked on and off campus, answer both columns; otherwise just answer for the appropriate column.)

	On Campus		Off Campus
01 <input type="checkbox"/>	10 hours or less	01 <input type="checkbox"/>	10 hours or less
02 <input type="checkbox"/>	11-20 hours	02 <input type="checkbox"/>	11-20 hours
03 <input type="checkbox"/>	21-40 hours	03 <input type="checkbox"/>	21-40 hours
04 <input type="checkbox"/>	Over 40 hours	04 <input type="checkbox"/>	Over 40 hours
05 <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	05 <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know

14. Was any of your work related to your degree or certificate program?

- 01 Yes 03 Don't know
02 No

15. Which of the following are you pursuing (or planning to pursue) in your post-graduation year? (Check all that apply)

- 01 Working/employment/looking for a job
02 Starting/raising a family
03 Military/armed services
04 Volunteer service
05 Additional undergraduate study
06 Additional graduate or professional study
07 Other _____
08 Don't know

16. Which of the following is currently your primary activity? (Check only one)

- 01 Working/employment/looking for a job
02 Starting/raising a family
03 Military/armed services
04 Volunteer service
05 Additional undergraduate study
06 Additional graduate or professional study
07 Other _____
08 Don't know

IF Q15 code 01 or 03, proceed to Q17. ALL OTHERS skip to Q28.

17. Which statement best describes your current employment status? (Check only one)

- 01 Employed **full-time year-round**
02 Employed **part-time year-round**
03 Employed **full-time seasonally**
04 Employed **part-time seasonally**
05 Unemployed, currently looking for work (skip to Q28)
06 Unemployed, not looking for work (skip to Q28)
07 Don't know (skip to Q28)

18. In what industry are you currently employed? (Check only one)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 01 <input type="checkbox"/> Government | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Health Care/Social Services |
| 02 <input type="checkbox"/> Mining/Oil | 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Media/Communications |
| 03 <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing/Seafood | 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Education |
| 04 <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism/Hospitality | 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Arts |
| 05 <input type="checkbox"/> Finance/Insurance/Real Estate | 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Information Technology |
| 06 <input type="checkbox"/> Construction/Maintenance | 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Services (engineering, legal, consulting, research) |
| 07 <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing | 16 <input type="checkbox"/> Security |
| 08 <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation/Utilities | 17 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-profit |
| 09 <input type="checkbox"/> Retail | 18 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |
| | 19 <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

19. What occupation or position do you hold?

- 01 Accountant/bookkeeper
- 02 Analyst/programmer
- 03 Armed services officer
- 04 Bartender/barista/server
- 05 Biologist/geologist/scientist
- 06 Business owner/operator
- 07 Captain/deckhand
- 08 Case manager
- 09 Clerk
- 10 Consultant
- 11 Customer service representative
- 12 Director
- 13 Doctor
- 14 Dispatcher
- 15 Engineer/civil engineer
- 16 EMT/Firefighter/Paramedic
- 17 Intern
- 18 Manager/assistant manager
- 19 Office assistant/manager
- 20 Program coordinator/director
- 21 Researcher/research assistant
- 22 Registered nurse/nurse assistant/nurse practitioner
- 23 Sales representative
- 24 Social worker
- 25 Specialist
- 26 Supervisor
- 27 Teacher/instructor/principal
- 28 Technician/technologist
- 29 Therapist/counselor
- 30 Other _____

20. Which of the following benefits do you receive in your current position?

(Check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 01 <input type="checkbox"/> Health insurance | 05 <input type="checkbox"/> Paid leave |
| 02 <input type="checkbox"/> Company-funded retirement plan | 06 <input type="checkbox"/> Education reimbursement program |
| 03 <input type="checkbox"/> Self-funded retirement plan | 07 <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above |
| 04 <input type="checkbox"/> Stock options | 08 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |

21. In your current position, how often do you use skills and knowledge learned from your UA degree or certificate program?

- 01 Daily 03 Monthly 05 Don't know
02 Weekly 04 Rarely

22. When did you start working in your current position: before attending UA, while attending UA, or after graduating from UA?

- 01 Before UA (Skip to Q28) 03 After graduating 05 Don't know
02 While attending UA 04 Other _____

23. In what geographical area was your job search focused? (Check all that apply)

- 01 Alaska 07 East
02 California 08 Outside of the US
03 Pacific Northwest 09 All US
04 Southwest 10 Don't know
05 South
06 Midwest

24. How difficult did you find the process of getting a job?

- 01 Very easy 03 Difficult 05 Don't know
02 Easy 04 Very difficult

25. Can you estimate how many jobs you applied for?

- Number of jobs _____ 00 None 01 Don't know

26. Can you estimate how many job offers you received?

- Number of offers _____ 00 None 01 Don't know

27. How did you first hear about your current position?

- 01 Newspaper
02 Family/friends/co-workers
03 Employment agency
04 Trade journal
05 UA career services
06 Internship
07 Company/organization website
08 Other website
09 Self-employed
10 Social media (LinkedIn, Facebook, etc.)
11 Previously worked for this employer
12 Contacted employer
13 UA staff/faculty
14 UA alumni
15 Was recruited
16 Job Fair
17 Self-employed
18 Other _____
19 Don't know

28. Are you currently enrolled in any college or university classes?

- 01 Yes
02 No (skip to Q29)
03 Don't know (skip to Q29)

28a. Are you pursuing a degree?

- 01 Yes
02 No (Skip to Q29)
03 Don't know (Skip to Q29)

28b. What type of degree are you pursuing?

- 01 Associate's (AA) 05 Certificate (CT)
02 Bachelor's (BA) 06 Professional license (LIC)
03 Master's (MA) 07 Other _____
04 Doctorate (PhD) 08 Don't know

28c. In what field of study?

- 01 Aviation
02 Arts (Fine Arts, Performing Arts, Digital Art)
03 Business (Economics, Public Administration, Accounting)
04 Education
05 Engineering
06 Interdisciplinary
07 International Studies
08 Law/Justice
09 Liberal Arts (English, Foreign Languages, History, Philosophy, Journalism, etc.)
10 Medicine/Dentistry
11 Medical support (Nursing, Social Work, Public Health, Physical/Occupational Therapy)
12 Process Technology/Logistics/Project Management
13 Rural Development/Tribal Management
14 Social Sciences (Anthropology, Psychology, Human Services)
15 Sciences (Biology, Chemistry, Fisheries, etc.)
16 Technology
17 Veterinary Medicine
18 Other _____
19 Don't know

SKIP TO Q30

29. Do you plan on enrolling in any college or university classes in the future?

- 01 Yes
02 Maybe
03 No (Skip to Q30)
04 Don't know (Skip to Q30)

29a. What school will you likely attend?

UAA

- 01 Anchorage
02 Chugiak-Eagle River
03 Elmendorf/Fort Richardson (JBER)
04 Kachemak Bay
05 Kenai Peninsula
06 Kodiak College
07 Mat-Su College
08 Prince William Sound Comm. College

UAF

- 09 Fairbanks
- 10 Bristol Bay
- 11 Chukchi
- 12 Interior-Aleutians
- 13 Kuskokwim
- 14 Northwest
- 15 Tanana Valley

UAS

- 16 Juneau
- 17 Ketchikan
- 18 Sitka
- 19 Alaska Pacific University
- 20 Other Alaska school: _____
- 21 School outside Alaska: _____
- 22 Non-UA distance program: _____
- 23 Don't know

29b. Will you be pursuing a degree?

- 01 Yes
- 02 No (Skip to Q30)
- 03 Don't know (Skip to Q30)

29c. What type of degree will you pursue?

- 01 Associate's (AA)
- 02 Bachelor's (BA)
- 03 Master's (MA)
- 04 Doctorate (PhD)
- 05 Certificate (CT)
- 06 Professional license (LIC)
- 07 Other _____
- 08 Don't know

29d. In what field of study?

- 01 Aviation
- 02 Arts (Fine Arts, Performing Arts, Digital Art)
- 03 Business (Economics, Public Administration, Accounting)
- 04 Education
- 05 Engineering
- 06 Interdisciplinary
- 07 International Studies
- 08 Law/Justice
- 09 Liberal Arts (English, Foreign Languages, History, Philosophy, Journalism, etc.)
- 10 Medicine/Dentistry
- 11 Medical support (Nursing, Social Work, Public Health, Physical/Occupational Therapy)
- 12 Process Technology/Logistics/Project Management
- 13 Rural Development/Tribal Management
- 14 Social Sciences (Anthropology, Psychology, Human Services)
- 15 Sciences (Biology, Chemistry, Fisheries, etc.)
- 16 Technology
- 17 Veterinary Medicine
- 18 Other _____
- 19 Don't know

30. Are you currently registered to vote?

- 01 Yes 03 Don't know (skip to Q31)
02 No (skip to Q31)

30a. Did you vote in your last local election?

- 01 Yes 03 Don't know
02 No

30b. Did you vote in your last state election?

- 01 Yes 03 Don't know
02 No

31. In the last six months, have you volunteered for any non-profit organizations (schools, churches, service organizations, etc.)?

- 01 Yes 03 Don't know
02 No

32. In the last six months, have you donated any money or other resources to non-profit causes?

- 01 Yes 03 Don't know
02 No

33. Did you take out any loans in order to complete your UA degree/certificate?

- 00 Yes
01 No (skip to Q36)

34. What types of loans did you take out? Check all that apply.

- 01 Private loan (Sallie Mae, Wells Fargo, etc.)
02 Federal loan (Stafford, Perkins, PLUS, Direct)
03 State of Alaska loan (ASEL, FEL)
04 Personal loan from family member
05 Personal loan from friend
06 Other _____

35. How much did you borrow overall?

- 01 Less than \$5,000 04 \$20,001 to \$30,000 07 \$50,001 to \$60,000
02 \$5,001 to \$10,000 05 \$30,001 to \$40,000 08 Over \$60,000
03 \$10,001 to \$20,000 06 \$40,001 to \$50,000 09 Don't know

36. Which category best describes your current annual salary or wage?

- 00 \$0; do not currently earn a salary/wage
01 Less than \$15,000 04 \$35,001 to \$50,000 07 Over \$100,000
02 \$15,001 to \$25,000 05 \$50,001 to \$75,000 08 Don't know
03 \$25,001 to \$35,000 06 \$75,001 to \$100,000

37. What one thing can UA do to enhance the quality of student learning and success?
