HIGH SCHOOL & THE FUTURE OF WORK

State Data Sheet
ALASKA

EMPLOYMENT IN ALASKA IS GROWING.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>346K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>401K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JOB REQUIREMENTS ARE CHANGING.

IN 2014-15, 56% of job postings required an associate’s degree or higher.

ALASKA HIGH SCHOOLS MUST STEP UP.

TOO MANY STUDENTS DROP OUT:

1 IN 4 STUDENTS
1 IN 4 LATINO STUDENTS
DO NOT GRADUATE WITH THEIR CLASS

TOO FEW GRADUATE COLLEGE-READY:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Math</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All students</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska Native students</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MOST GRADUATES GO ON TO COLLEGE:

3/7 of graduates enroll in some form of postsecondary education

BUT MANY REQUIRE REMEDIAL COURSES:

58% of 2-year college students need remediation
46% of 4-year college students need remediation

AND TOO FEW FRESHMEN COMPLETE DEGREES:

Students in 2-year colleges: 29%
Students in 4-year colleges: 30%

THIS LEAVES ALASKA’S ADULT WORKFORCE FAR SHORT OF WHAT’S NEEDED TO BE COMPETITIVE.

IN 2014-15, 37% OF ADULTS HAVE AN ASSOCIATE’S DEGREE OR HIGHER

AND REMEMBER:
Degrees alone don’t guarantee that workers have the other skills—the teamwork, the analysis, the problem-solving—that are so necessary in today’s and tomorrow’s economy.

FOR DETAILED SOURCE INFORMATION ON ALASKA’S DATA, VISIT:
xqsuperschool.org/future