

Selected Statewide and Regional Data

- Statewide data on population, health, economy and education
- 12-ANCSA region data on population, education and economy

This chapter is intended to present you with additional facts at a glance at a statewide and at a 12-region level. This presentation illustrates that statewide averages present a general sense of what is happening in the state. However, to get a deeper understanding of populations and regions across the state, it is necessary to drill down to at least a regional level. Regional differences in issues, such as education and cost of living, become apparent and can help leaders and policy makers address the issues and challenges the data indicate.

The information in this chapter is presented mainly in graphical form. The intent is to give the reader an overview and an ability to compare across regions.

Please note that there are several sources of Census data and small discrepancies in numbers sometimes occur between these sources.

- The PUMS (Public Use Microdata Series) is data for individual people and households that is sampled from Census records. The PUMS data is more easily compared over time so has been used for time series comparisons (i.e., 1960 through 2000).
- The Census "100% Count Data" (includes "Summary File 2" [SF2]) covers the entire population.
- The population and age pyramids are built from data straight from the 2000 Census. No adjustments were made to compensate for possible undercounting of children between birth and 9 years old and over-counting of youths 10-17 years old. (See chapter Two.)
- Census "Sample Data" (includes the "American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File" [SFAIAN] or "Summary File 3" [SF3]) only covers a sample of the population. When extrapolated to represent the entire population these figures are often slightly different than the same data in the "100% Count" series.
- For the income data presented in the regional summaries, the source data is the Summary File American Indian Alaska Native 2000 (PCT 103), Aggregate Earnings in 1999 for households. The Statewide overview source data is the *Status of Alaska Natives 2004 Report* which uses a combination of PUMS and Census sources.
- Labor force and employment: The people who are employed plus those who are unemployed make

up the Civilian Labor Force. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the number of people who are unemployed by the total of the Civilian Labor Force. Sometimes the unemployment rate is understated because people without jobs may stop 'looking for work' and thus, for the purposes of data collection, are no longer included in the Civilian Labor Force.

- In the statewide summary of poverty, we use the figure reported in the Status of Alaska Natives 2004 Report, which is 20%. The source of the poverty data for the regional summaries is the Census SFAIAN 2000 (PCT142) which shows the statewide poverty rate for Natives at 19%.
- We suggest caution in use of the census poverty statistics because (1) money income is used to compute poverty status, non-cash benefits do not count, and income used to calculate poverty level is before-tax income, (2) there are 48 possible poverty thresholds, and the threshold that applies to a particular family depends on the size of the family and the ages of family members, (3) the same poverty thresholds are used throughout the United States (there is no adjustment for geographic differences in family incomes and cost of living), (4) many government aid programs use poverty measures different than those presented in Census statistics. See <http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/povdef.html> for more information.

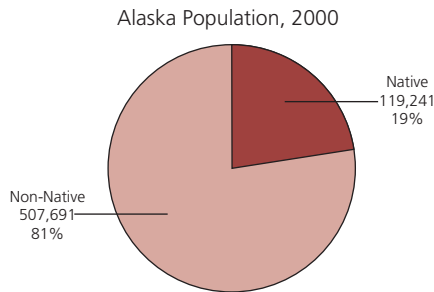
Education Data:

- Regional high school drop out rates in the 2001-2002 school year are listed in the source, Alaska Native K-12 Education Indicators Report. We have not reported regional drop-out rates in this chapter because the regional numbers are questionable. The drop out rate data published in that document came from the Department of Education and Early Development. Those data are the best that were available at the time. When the Policy Center took this information to the regions, we heard time and again, that those rates do not accurately reflect what residents see in their schools.
- Mt. Edgecumbe and Alyeska Central Schools are not included in the regional education numbers, but are included in the statewide overview.
- Some schools had unknown results for the AYP calculation because they had not yet reported to the Department of Education and Early Development. In the Aleut region, 1 school; Calista region, 2 schools; Cook Inlet region, 9 schools; Doyon region, 1 school; and Sealaska region, 1 school.

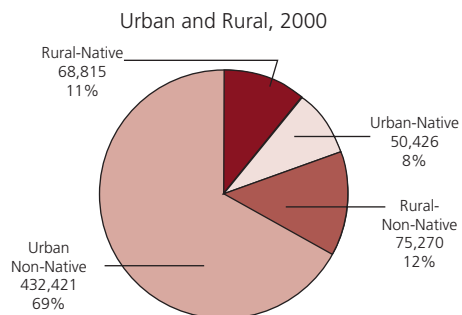
Alaska

POPULATION

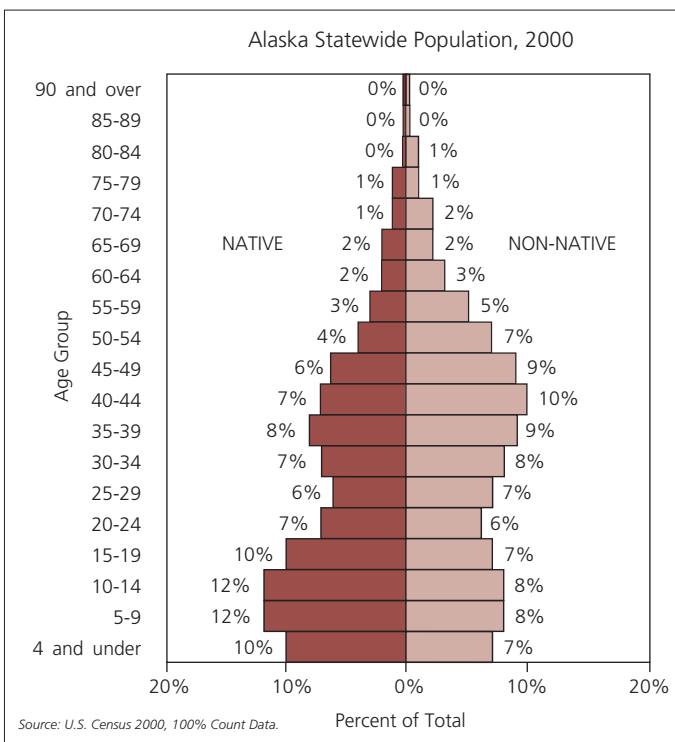
Alaska Native and Non-Native Population as a Percentage of Total Population



Source: U.S. Census 2000, 100% Count Data.



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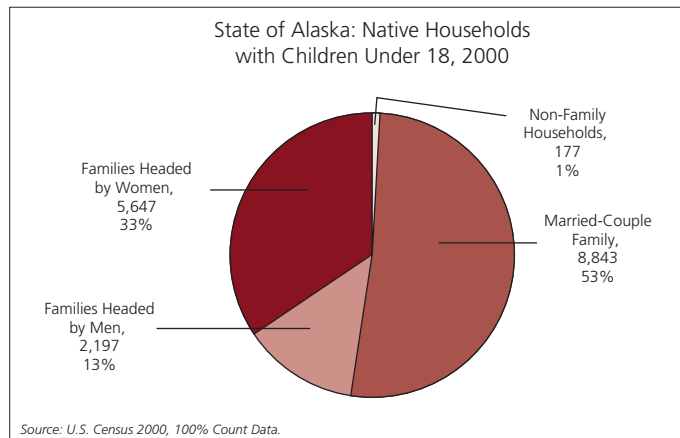


Source: U.S. Census 2000, 100% Count Data.

- 19% of Alaska's total population are Natives.
- More than 44% of the Native population (52,656 people) are 19 years of age or younger.
- Of Alaska's total population, 11% (68,815 people) are Natives living in rural areas; 8% (50,426 people) are Natives living in urban* areas; 12% (75,270 people) are non-Natives living in rural areas; and 69% (432,421 people) are non-Natives living in urban* areas.

* Urban areas are defined as Juneau City and Borough, Anchorage Municipality, Kenai Peninsula Borough, Fairbanks North Star Borough, and the Matanuska Susitna Borough.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES



Source: U.S. Census 2000, 100% Count Data.

Of the 16,864 Alaska Native households with children in 2000, 53% were married-couple families, 13% were families headed by men and 33% were families headed by women.

EDUCATION

During the 2002-2003 school year:

- there were 502 schools with a total enrollment of 134,364 students;
- 23.7% of the enrolled students (31,873 people) were Natives;
- 13.5% of all students (18,129 people) had disabilities; of these, 30% (5,433 students) were Natives;
- of the state's 8,325 public school teachers, 90% were Caucasians, 5% were Alaska Natives or American Indians, and 4% were of other races;
- of 488 schools reporting, 206 (42.2%) made Adequate Yearly Progress under No Child Left Behind; and 282 (57.8%) did not.

During the 2001-2002 school year, the reported statewide dropout rate for Natives was 8.8% (1,178 students); and the rate for non-Natives was 4.7% (2,246 students).

The Alaska Benchmark examinations measure student progress in grades 3, 6 and 8 in meeting statewide standards in Reading, Writing and Math. During the 2002-2003 school year:

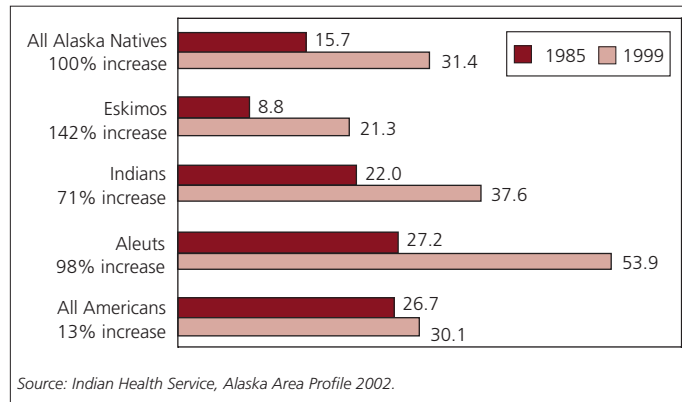
- Grade 3: 49.4% of Native and 81.8% of non-Native students showed proficiency in Reading, 35.5% of Native and 67.7% of non-Native students showed proficiency in Writing, and 50.7% of Native and 78.7% of non-Native students showed proficiency in Math.
- Grade 6: 44.4% of Native and 77.7% of non-Native students showed proficiency in Reading, 55.1% of Native and 81.2% of non-Native students showed proficiency in Writing, and 42.2% of Native and 71.2% of non-Native students showed proficiency in Math.
- Grade 8: 56.7% of Native and 86.8% of non-Native students showed proficiency in Reading, 38.9% of Native and 70.5% of non-Native students showed proficiency in Writing, and 19.9% of Native students and 44.9% of non-Native students showed proficiency in Math.

Of the tenth grade students who took the High School Graduation Qualifying Exam (HSGQE) during the 2002-2003 school year, 44.0% of Native and 76.6% of non-Native students passed the Reading section, 68.1% of Native and 87.5% of non-Native students passed the Writing section, and 48.8% of Native and 75.3% of non-Native students passed the Math section.

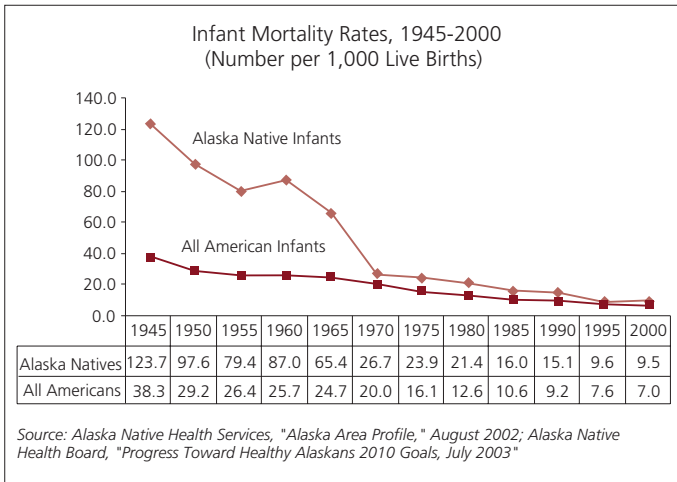
Source: "Alaska Native K-12 Education Indicators," McDowell Group, October 2003, prepared for First Alaskans Institute, Alaska Native Policy Center.

HEALTH

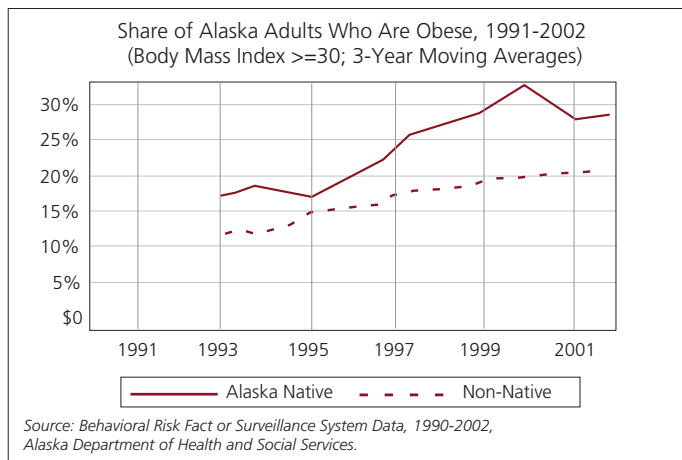
Rates of Diabetes Among Alaska Natives, 1985-1999
(Cases per 1,000 People)



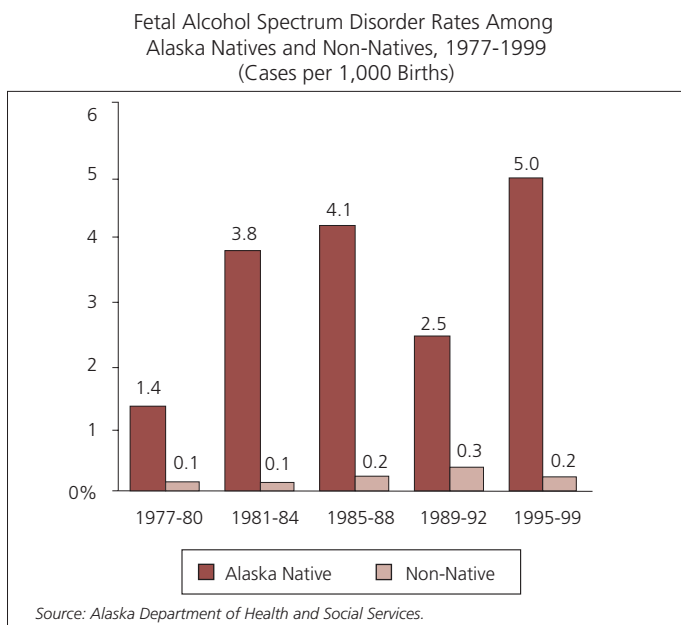
Between 1985 and 1999 the rate of Diabetes among Alaska Natives doubled (a 100% increase); the rate of Diabetes among all Americans increased by 13% during this same time period. The Diabetes rate among Eskimos increased by 142%, among Indians by 71% and among Aleuts by 98%.



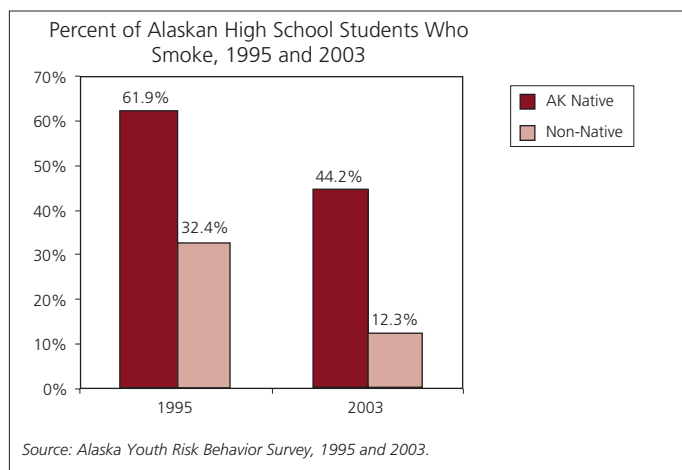
The infant mortality rate for the Alaska Native population improved between 1945 and 1970, decreasing from 123.7 to 26.7. Since 1970, the Alaska Native infant mortality rate has remained higher than the rate for "all Americans" but has continued to improve. By 2000, the infant mortality rate for Alaska Natives was 9.5 per 1,000 live births compared to "all Americans" (7.0 per 1,000 live births).



A three year moving average of data on adult obesity between 1991 and 2002 shows the rate for both Alaska Natives and non-Natives increasing. The Native rate of obesity is higher than the non-Native rate.



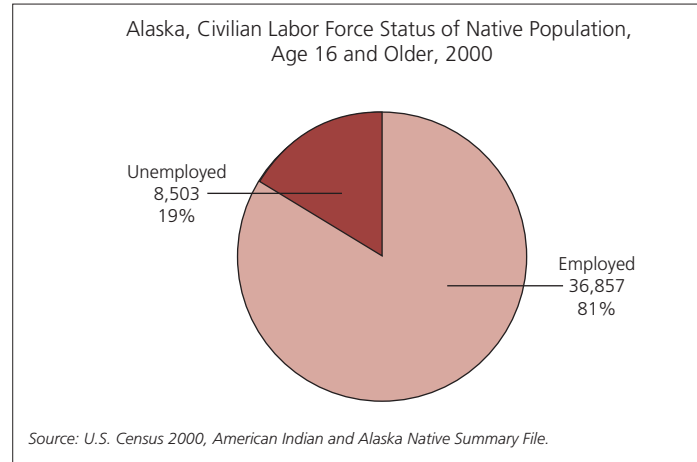
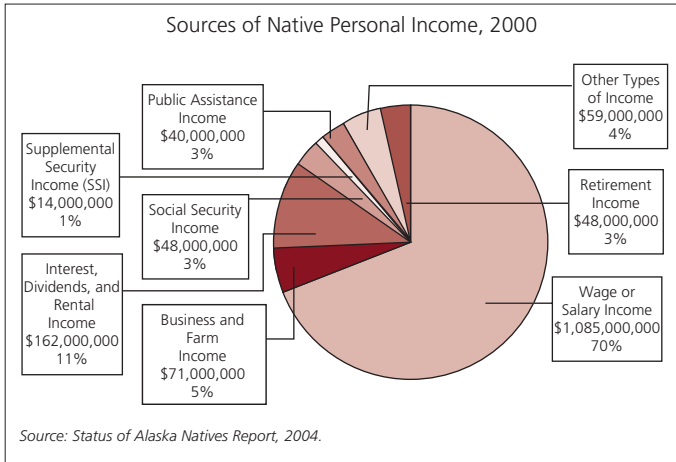
During the period 1995-1999 the Alaska Native population had 5 cases of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) per 1,000 births; the non-Native population had 0.2 cases per 1,000 births during this same period.



Alaska Native high school students are more likely to smoke than non-Native students although the rate of smoking among both groups decreased between 1995 and 2003.

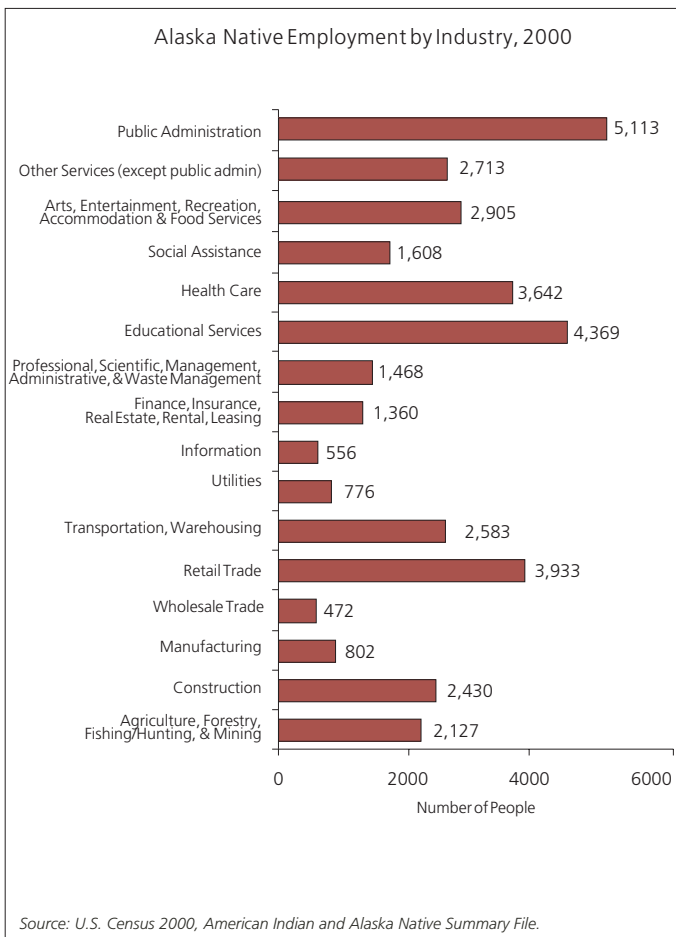
Source Note: Graphs on this page are from Status of Alaska Natives Report, 2004.

ECONOMY

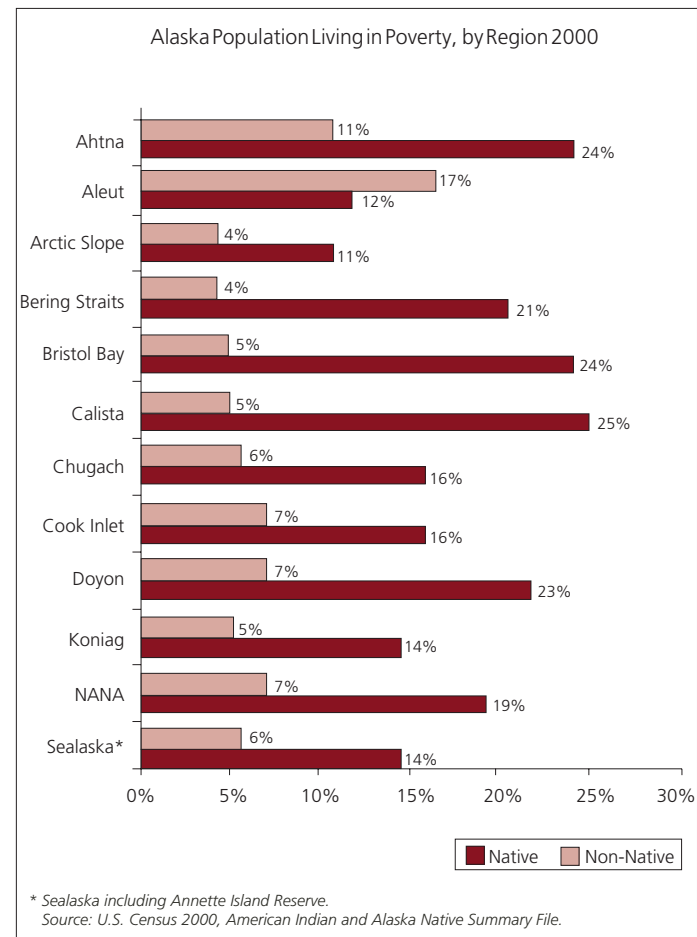


Total personal income for Alaska Natives in 2000 was \$1.527 billion. The primary sources of income were wage and salary income (\$1.085 billion), interest, dividends and rentals (\$162 million), and 'business and farm' income (\$71 million). Other sources of income included Social Security, Supplemental Security (SSI), public assistance, retirement and 'other.'

Statewide, in 2000, the unemployment rate for the Native population was 19% (8,503), the unemployment rate for the non-Native population was 7% (19,450).

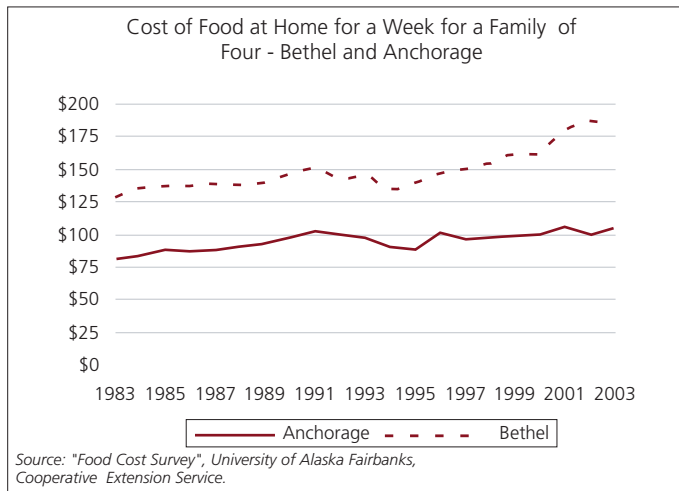


In 2000, Native employment was highest in public administration (5,113), educational services (4,369), retail trade (3,933), and health care (3,642).



The highest rates of Native Alaskans living in poverty are in the Calista Region (25%), Ahtna (24%), Bristol Bay (24%) and Doyon (23%). Except for the Aleut Region, the percentage of Natives living in poverty is two or more times higher than the percentage of non-Natives living in poverty. Statewide, 20% of Alaska Natives and 7% of non-Natives lived in poverty in 2000.

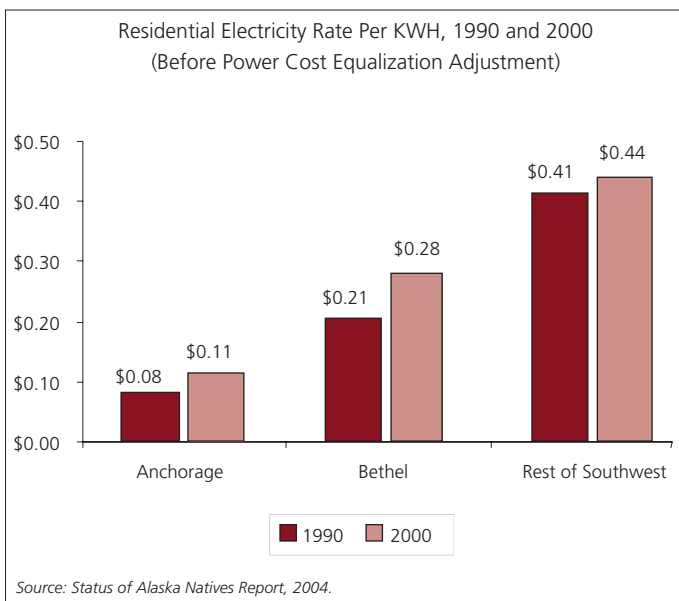
COST OF LIVING



A week's worth of groceries purchased for a family of four in Bethel cost \$128 in September 1983, which was 157% of the cost in Anchorage. Twenty years later (September 2003) the cost of food in Bethel was 175% of the cost of food in Anchorage--\$186 in Bethel, \$106 in Anchorage.

Notes on the Food Cost Survey: The Food Cost Survey provides an important comparison of food costs between various places in Alaska. However, the survey assumes that purchasing habits are the same in all communities, whether urban or remote. For example, many items available for purchase in urban communities are not available in remote communities; bartered items or items imported to remote communities as baggage or private cargo are not included in the survey; and the survey's list of basic grocery items does not include subsistence foods.

Source: Alaska Economic Trends, June 2003 (Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development)



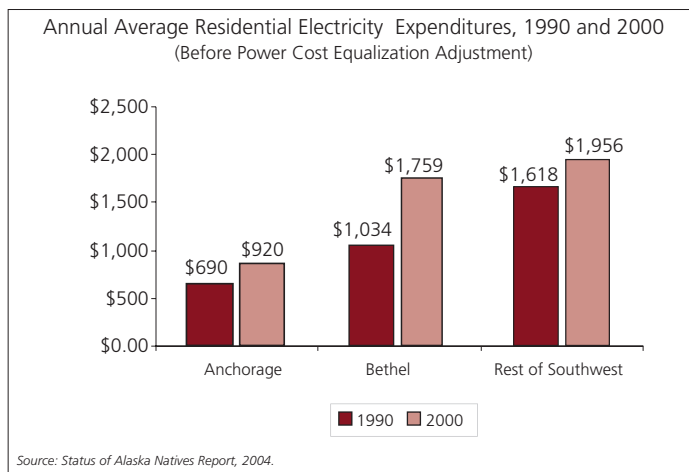
Residential electric cost is another way of comparing the cost of living in Alaska's urban areas with more remote places. Without the Power Cost Equalization adjustment, residential electric rates in Bethel in 2000 averaged \$.28 per kilowatt hour, over 2.5 times the rate in Anchorage. Rates in outlying villages of Southwest average \$.44/KWH. Without the PCE program, many communities would have rates as high as \$.60/KWH (in Kokhanok, Pedro Bay, Sleetmute, Manley and Karluk), and up to \$.80/KWH (in Lime Village).

Cost of Food at Home for a Week Comparison For family of four with elementary school age children

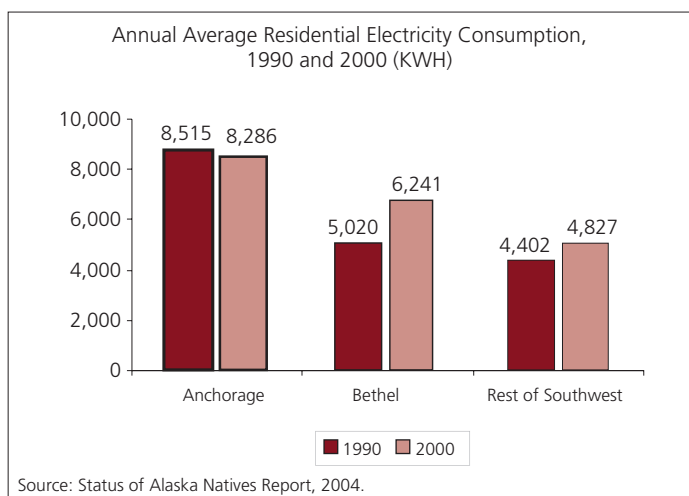
Month/Year	Anchorage	Bethel	Food Cost in Bethel as a % of Food Cost in Anchorage
Sep-83	\$81.66	\$128.30	157%
Sep-93	\$97.89	\$147.84	151%
Sep-03	\$105.54	\$186.07	176%

Source: "Food Cost Survey", University of Alaska Fairbanks, Cooperative Extension Service.

Looking at the cost of food in various parts of the state is a way to assess the relative cost of living in different places. Purchased food tends to be less expensive in the main urban places, such as Anchorage, and more expensive in remote places. In September, 1983 it cost 57% more to feed a family of four in Bethel, compared to Anchorage. In September, 1993 it cost 51% more. By September, 2003 the cost of food for a family of four in Bethel was \$186.07, 76% higher than in Anchorage (\$105.54).



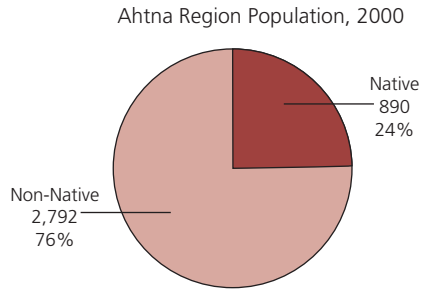
The average annual residential cost of electricity is higher in rural Alaska than in urban places like Anchorage. It is also higher in outlying villages than it is in regional centers like Bethel. Because cash incomes are lower in rural Alaska, the electricity cost burden on the family cash budget is significantly heavier than in Anchorage.



Average residential electricity consumption (per household) was 75% less in Bethel and 58% less in the rest of southwest Alaska than in Anchorage in 2000.

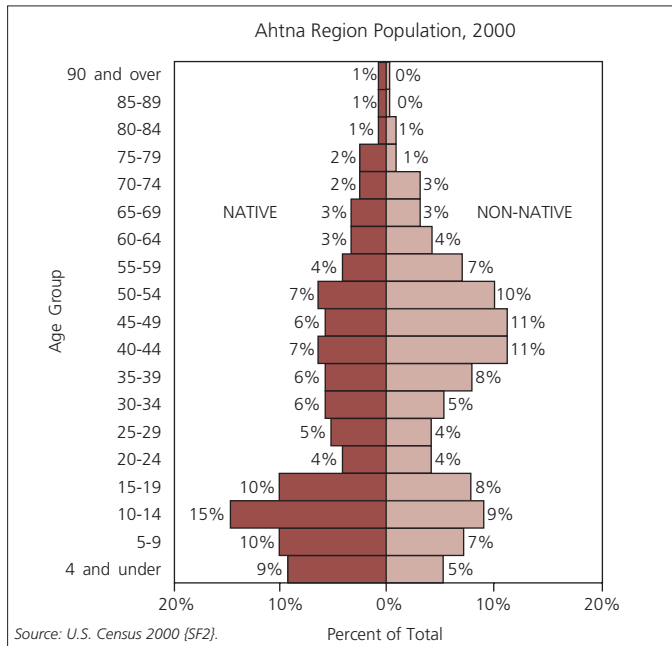
Ahtna Region

POPULATION



Source: U.S. Census 2000 (SF2).

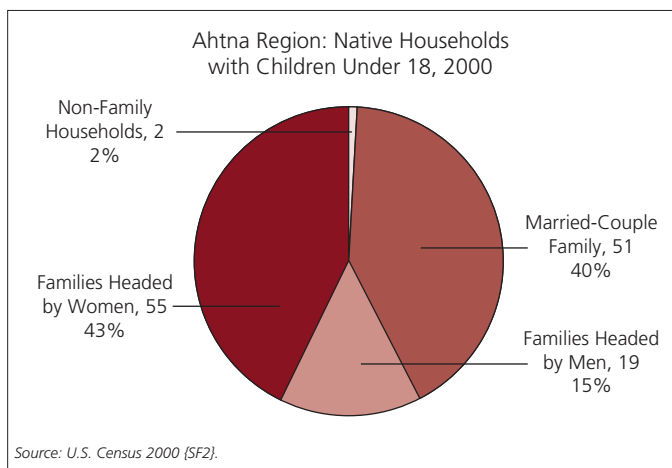
• In 2000, 24% (890) of the Ahtna Region's total population (3,682) were Natives.



Source: U.S. Census 2000 (SF2).

• 44% (389) of the Native population were 19 years old or younger.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES



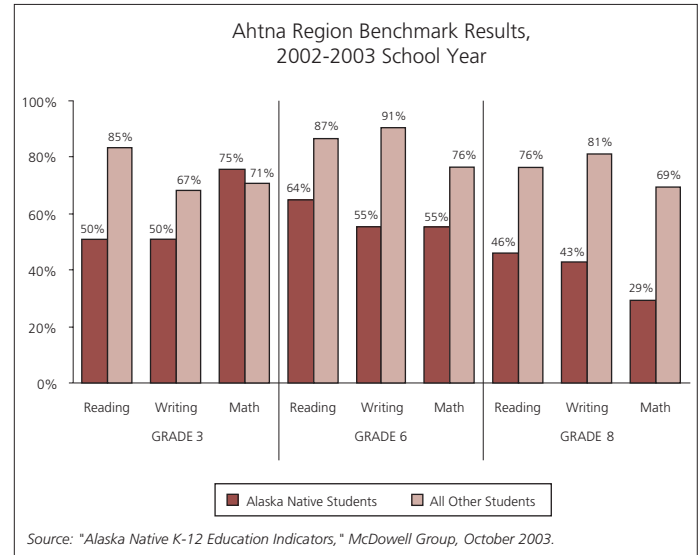
Source: U.S. Census 2000 (SF2).

Of the 127 Native households with children in the Ahtna Region in 2000, 40% were married-couple families, 15% were families headed by men, and 43% were families headed by women.

EDUCATION

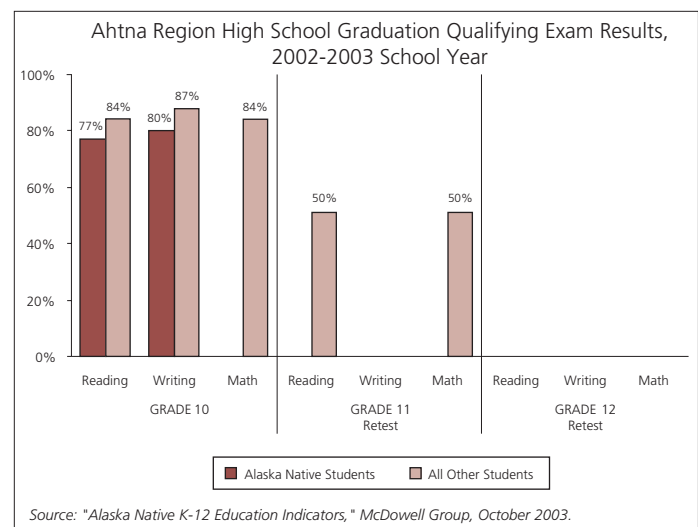
During the 2002-2003 school year in the Ahtna Region:

- there were 12 schools with a total enrollment of 1,000 students, 21.7% (217) were Natives, and 78.3% (783) were non-Natives;
- 17.1% of all enrolled students were identified as having disabilities; of these, 35.7% (61) were Natives, while 64.3% (110) were non-Natives;
- 2% of all teachers were Alaska Natives or American Indians; 96% were Caucasians; and 1% were of non-Native minorities;
- 10 schools made Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) and 2 schools did not.



Source: "Alaska Native K-12 Education Indicators," McDowell Group, October 2003.

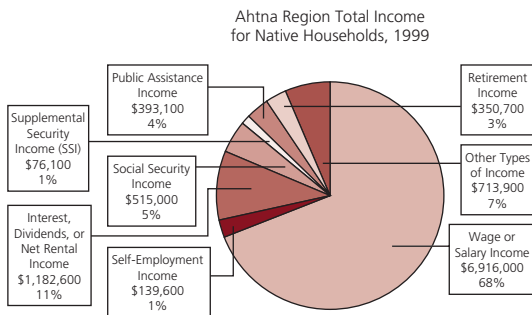
Benchmark Exams measure whether students in the 3rd, 6th, and 8th grades meet statewide standards in reading, writing and math. The graph shows percentages of Native and non-Native students who passed each of the three skills, in each of the three grades, in the 2002-2003 school year.



Source: "Alaska Native K-12 Education Indicators," McDowell Group, October 2003.

An Alaska student must pass the HSGQE in order to receive a high school diploma. Students may begin taking the exam in 10th grade. They may re-take any un-passed parts of it in 11th grade, and again in 12th grade. [Note: Data bars are missing because of small sample size.]

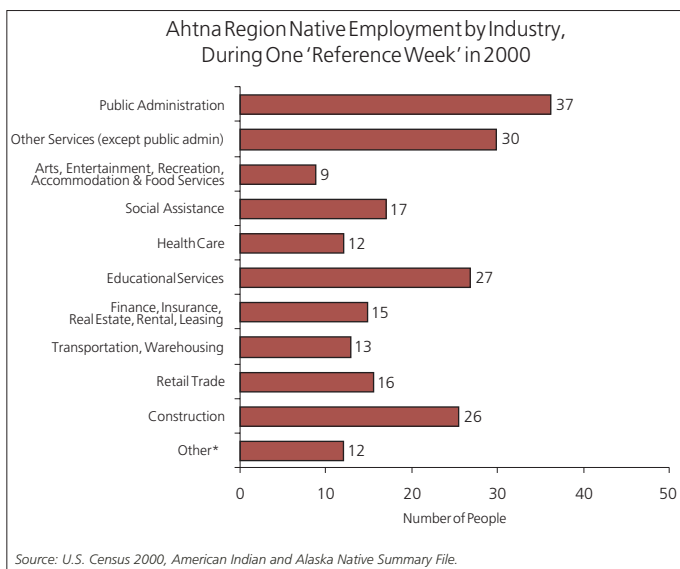
ECONOMY



Source: U.S. Census 2000, American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File.

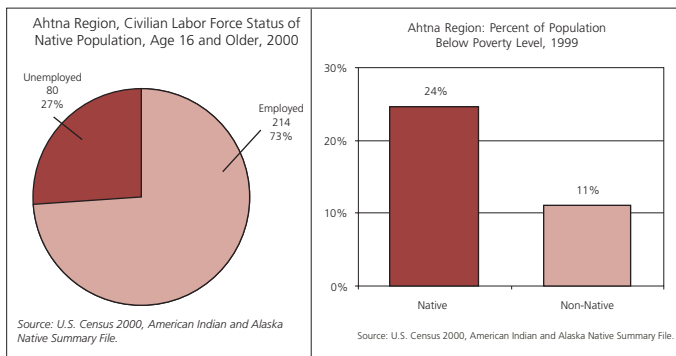
In 2000, total earnings for Native households in the region were more than \$10 million. Primary sources of Native income were Wages/Salaries (\$6.9 million), and Interest/Dividends/Rentals (\$1.2 million). Remaining sources (Self-Employment, Public Assistance, Social Security, Supplemental Security, Retirement and "Other") produced \$2.2 million.

Total Wage/Salary income (Natives and non-Natives) was \$42 million, while Self-Employment produced \$4 million, and Interest/Dividend/Rentals produced \$6 million.



Source: U.S. Census 2000, American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File.

In 2000, the largest number of Native jobs in the region were in Public Administration (37) Other services except public administration (30), Educational Services (27), and Construction (26).



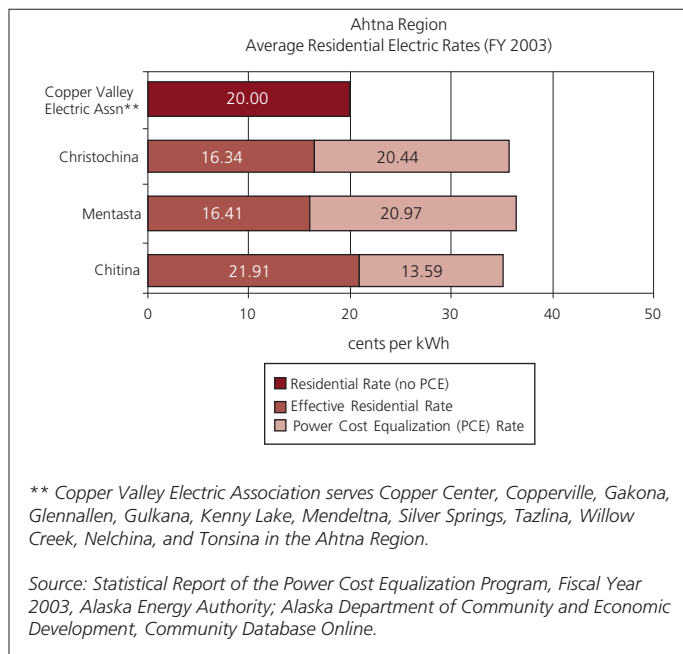
Source: U.S. Census 2000, American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File.

Poverty: 24% of the region's Native population, and 11% of its non-Native population, were below the poverty line in 1999. The Native poverty rate was more than twice the non-Native poverty rate.

In 2000, the Native unemployment rate in the Ahtna region was 27%. The non-Native unemployment rate was 14%.

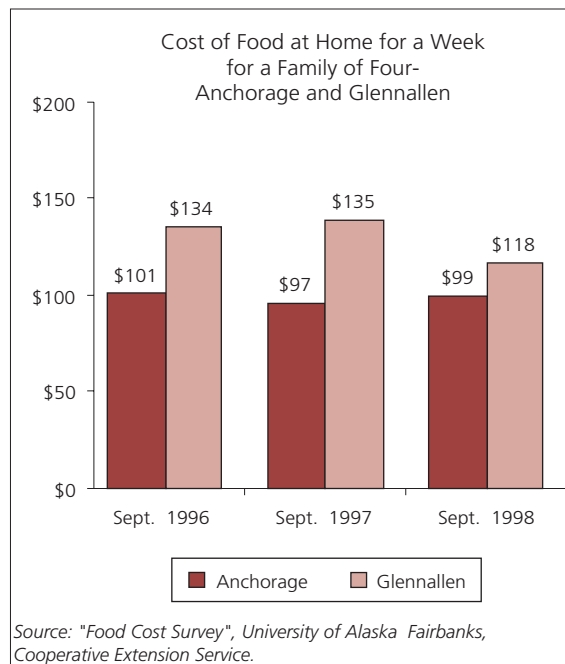
COST OF LIVING

Residents of some Ahtna communities get some relief from high residential electric rates from Power Cost Equalization. In FY 2003, residents of Chistochina and Mentasta paid about 16 cents per kilowatt hour, while PCE paid the remaining 20 to 21 cents/KWH. Residents of Chitina paid an average of 21.91 cents/KWH, while PCE paid the remaining 13.59 cents/KWH. Without PCE, residents of these communities would have paid about 37 cents/KWH, nearly four times the rate in Anchorage. Communities served by Copper Valley Electric Association are not in the PCE program.



** Copper Valley Electric Association serves Copper Center, Copperville, Gakona, Glennallen, Gulkana, Kenny Lake, Mendeltna, Silver Springs, Tazlina, Willow Creek, Nelchina, and Tonsina in the Ahtna Region.

Source: Statistical Report of the Power Cost Equalization Program, Fiscal Year 2003, Alaska Energy Authority; Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development, Community Database Online.

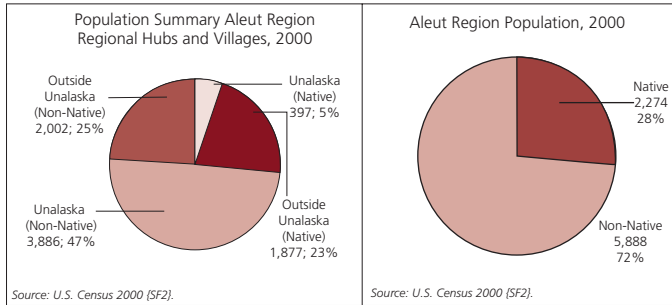


Source: "Food Cost Survey", University of Alaska Fairbanks, Cooperative Extension Service.

A week's worth of groceries purchased for a family of four in Glennallen cost 33% more than in Anchorage in September 1996--\$134 in Glennallen compared to \$101 in Anchorage. In September 1998 the cost of groceries in Glennallen was only 19% more than in Anchorage--\$118 compared to \$99.

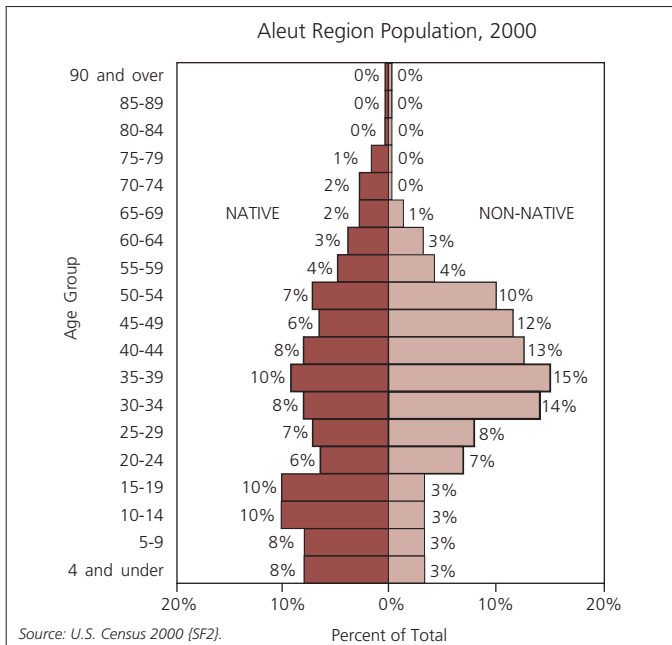
Aleut Region

POPULATION



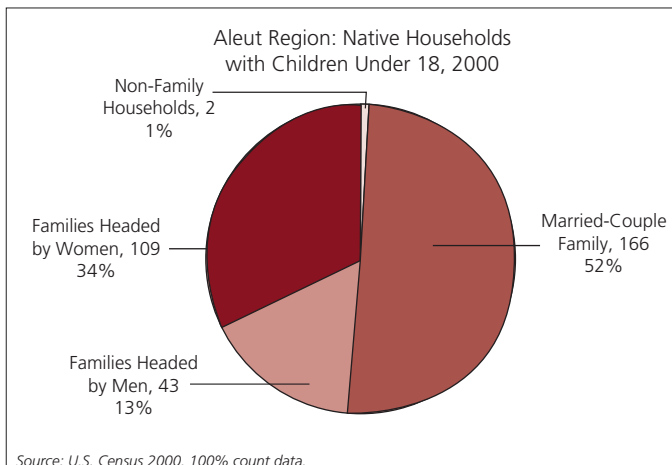
• In 2000, 28% (2,274) of the Aleut Region's total population (8,162) were Natives.

• 52% (4,283) of the region's total population lived in Unalaska; 48% (3,879) lived in outlying villages of the region.



• 36% (823) of the Native population were 19 years old or younger.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

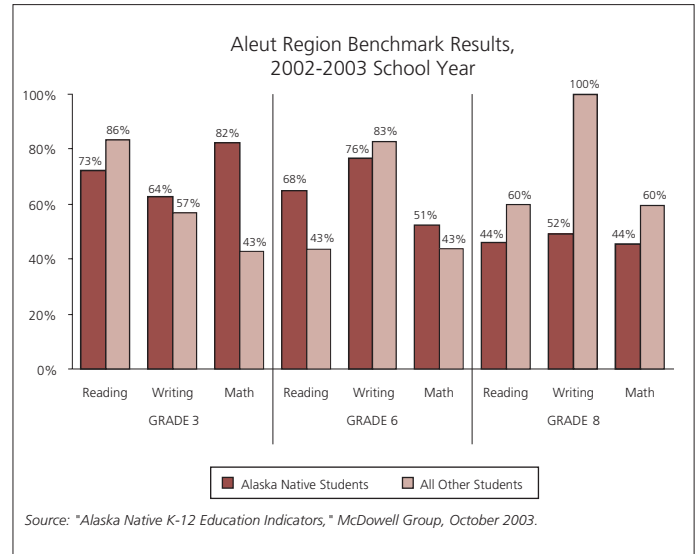


Of the 320 Native households with children in the Aleut Region in 2000, 52% were married-couple families, 13% were families headed by men, and 34% were families headed by women.

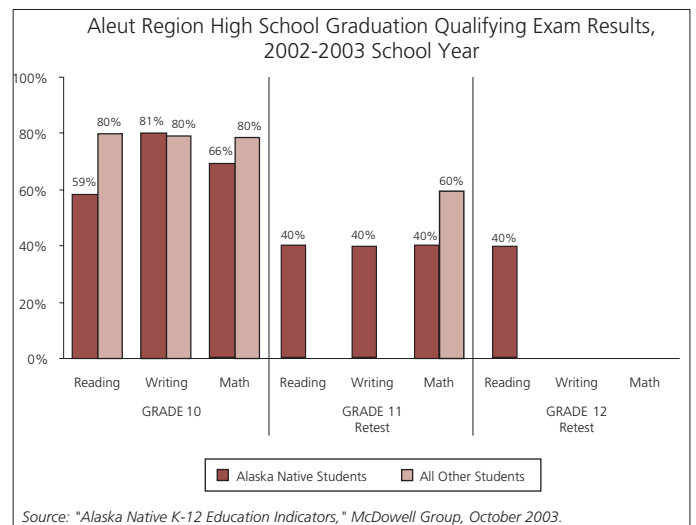
EDUCATION

During the 2002-2003 school year in the Aleut Region:

- there were 14 schools with a total enrollment of 888 students, 56.8% (504) were Natives, and 43.2% (384) were non-Natives;
- 12.8% of all enrolled students were identified as having disabilities; of these, 61.4% (70) were Natives, while 38.6% (44) were non-Natives;
- 9% of all teachers were Alaska Natives; 89% were Caucasians; and 2% were of non-Native minorities;
- 11 schools made Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) and 2 schools did not.

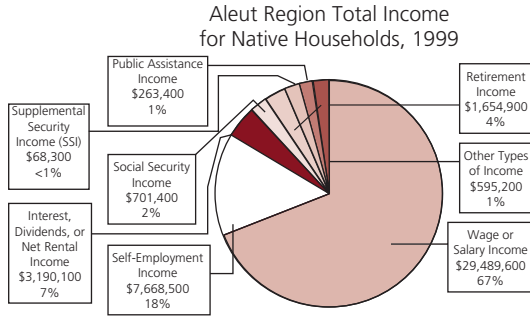


Benchmark Exams measure whether students in the 3rd, 6th, and 8th grades meet statewide standards in reading, writing and math. The graph shows percentages of Native and non-Native students who passed each of the three skills, in each of the three grades, in the 2002-2003 school year.



An Alaska student must pass the HSGQE in order to receive a high school diploma. Students may begin taking the exam in 10th grade. They may re-take any un-passed parts of it in 11th grade, and again in 12th grade. [Note: Data bars are missing because of small sample size.]

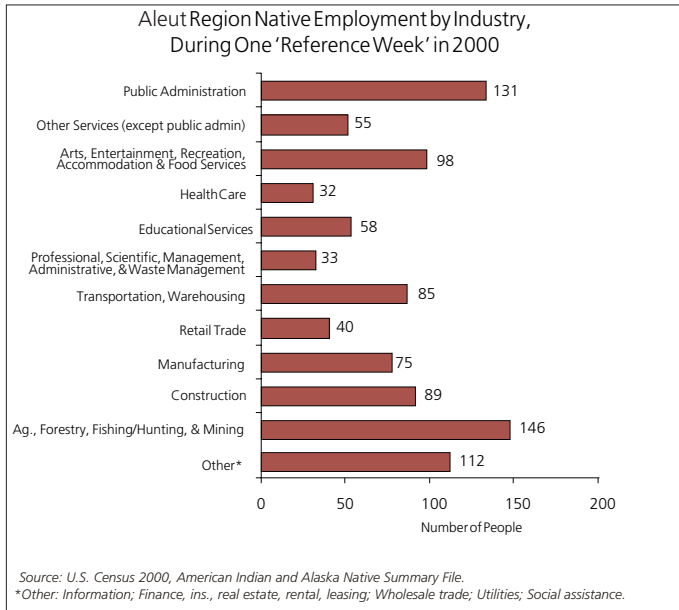
ECONOMY



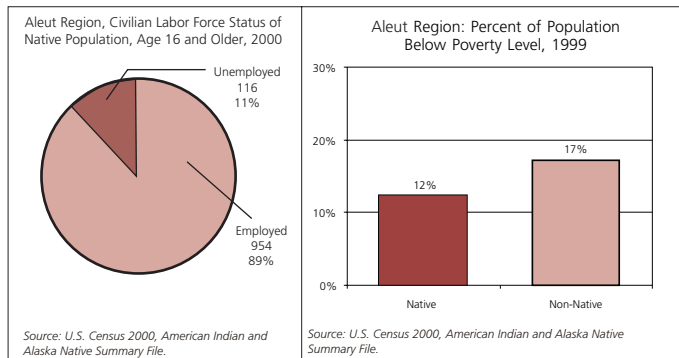
Source: U.S. Census 2000, American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File.

In 2000, total earnings for Native households in the region were more than \$43 million. Primary sources of Native income were Wages/Salaries (\$29.5 million), Self-Employment (\$7.7 million), and Interest/Dividends/Rentals (\$3.2 million). Remaining sources (Public Assistance, Social Security, Supplemental Security, Retirement and "Other") produced a total of nearly \$3.3 million.

Total Wage/Salary income (Natives and non-Natives) was \$97.7 million, while Self-Employment produced \$11.8 million, and Interest/Dividend/Rentals produced \$6.2 million.



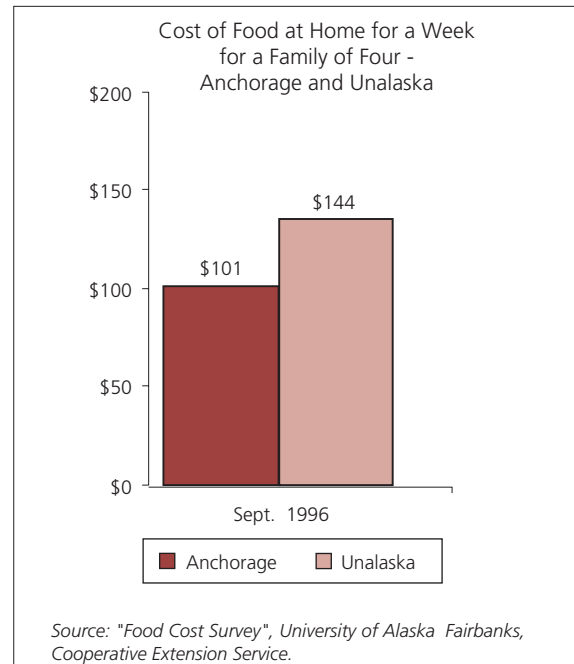
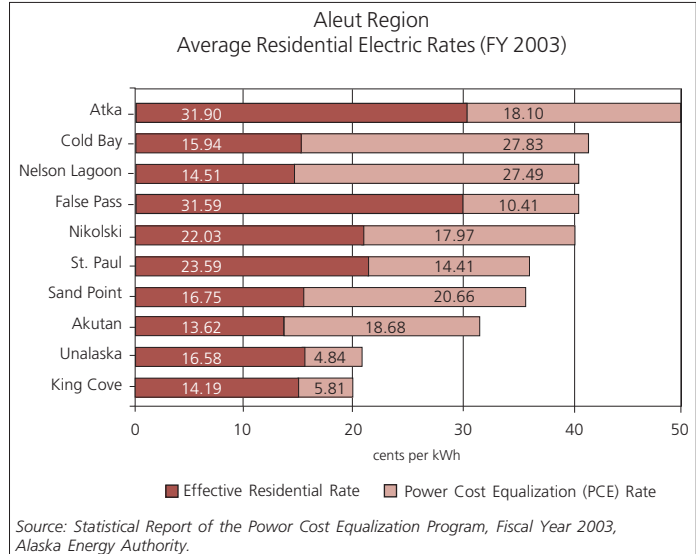
In 2000, the largest numbers of Native jobs in the region were in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting and Mining (146) and Public Administration (131).



Poverty: 12% of the region's Native population, and 17% of its non-Native population, were below the poverty line in 1999 (see note below labor force graph).

COST OF LIVING

Residents of many Aleut communities get some relief from high residential electric rates from Power Cost Equalization. In FY 2003, residents of Unalaska paid an average of 16.58 cents per kilowatt hour, while PCE paid the remaining 4.84 cents/KWH. Residents of Atka paid an average of 31.90 cents/KWH, while PCE paid the remaining 18.10 cents/KWH. Without PCE, Atka residents would have paid 50 cents/KWH, five times the rate in Anchorage.



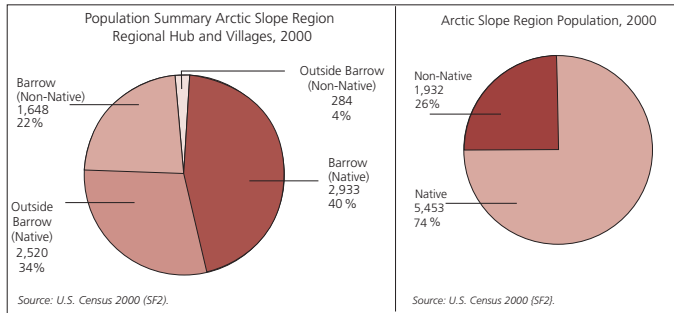
A week's worth of groceries purchased for a family of four in Unalaska cost \$144 in September 1996, which was 143% of the cost in Anchorage.

Note: These remarks pertain to the unemployment information on the left side of this page.

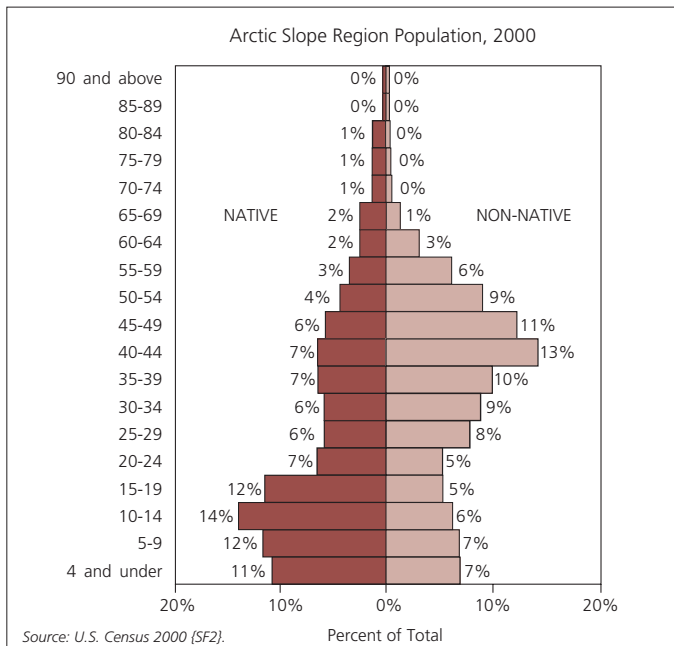
In 2000, the Native unemployment rate in the Aleut region was 11%. The non-Native unemployment rate was 25%. The relatively high non-Native Unemployment rate and Poverty rate could be due to non-Native, but minority, residents working in seasonal jobs and residing in the region,

Arctic Slope Region

POPULATION

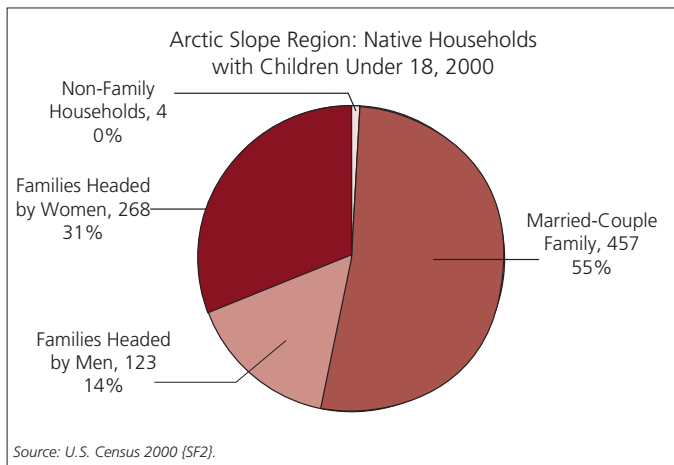


- In 2000, 74% (5,453) of the Arctic Slope Region's total population (7,385) were Natives.
- 62% (4,581) of the region's total population lived in Barrow; 38% (2,804) lived in outlying villages of the region.



- 48% (2,596) of the Native population were 19 years old or younger.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

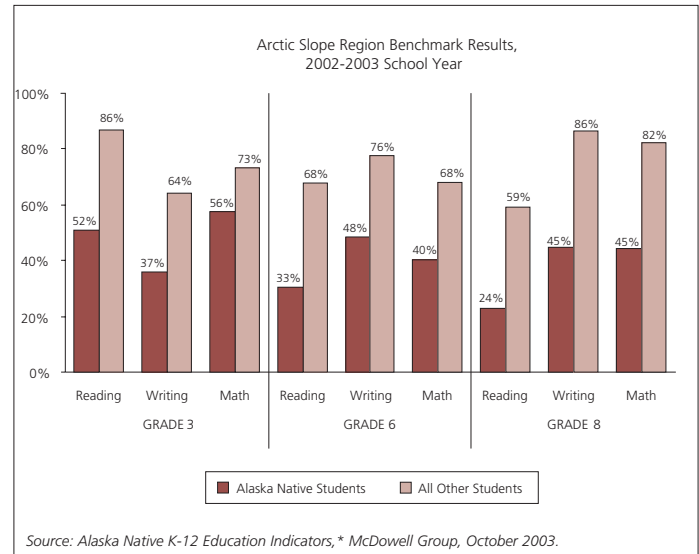


Of the 852 Native households with children in the Arctic Slope Region in 2000, 55% were married-couple families, 14% were families headed by men, and 31% were families headed by women.

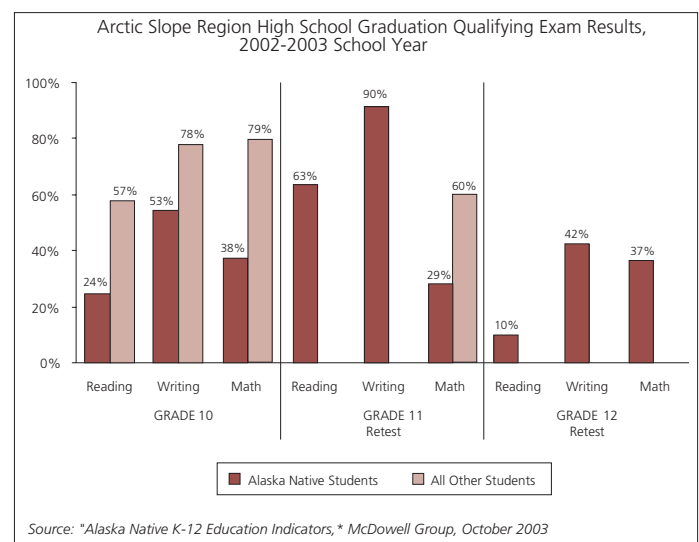
EDUCATION

During the 2002-2003 school year in the Arctic Slope Region:

- there were 10 schools with a total enrollment of 2,115 students; 82.6% (1,747) were Natives, and 17.4% (368) were non-Natives;
- 10.4% of all enrolled students were identified as having disabilities; of these, 90% (197) were Natives, while 10% (22) were non-Natives;
- 12% of all teachers were Alaska Natives; 86% were Caucasians; and 2% were of non-Native minorities;
- 1 school made Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP), and 9 schools did not.



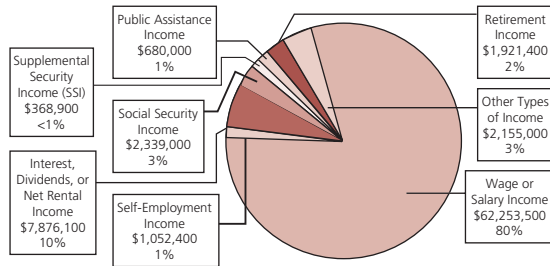
Benchmark Exams measure whether students in the 3rd, 6th, and 8th grades meet statewide standards in reading, writing and math. The graphs show percentages of Native and non-Native students who passed each of the three skills, in each of the three grades, in the 2002-2003 school year. Note the large gap between Native and non-Native scores.



An Alaska student must pass the HSGQE in order to receive a high school diploma. Students may begin taking the exam in 10th grade. They may re-take any un-passed parts of it in 11th grade, and again in 12th grade. [Note: Data suppressed due to small sample size.]

ECONOMY

Arctic Slope Region Total Income for Native Households, 1999



Source: U.S. Census 2000, American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File.

In 2000, total earnings for Native households in the region were more than \$78 million. Primary sources of Native income were Wages/Salaries (\$62 million) and Interest/Dividends/Rentals (\$7.9 million). Remaining sources (Self-Employment, Public Assistance, Social Security, Supplemental Security, Retirement and "Other") produced a total of \$8.5 million.

Total Wage/Salary income (Natives and non-Natives) was \$126 million, while Self-Employment produced \$2 million, and Interest/Dividend/Rentals produced \$11 million.

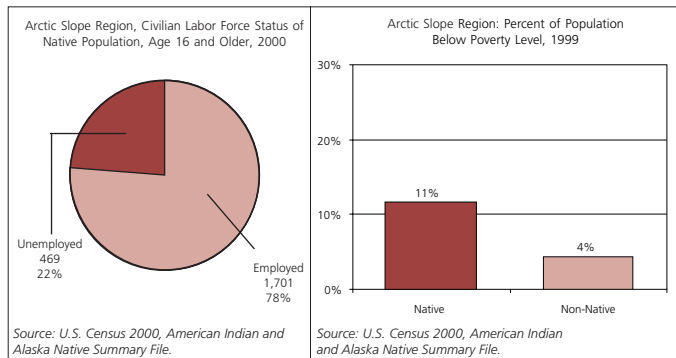
Arctic Slope Region Native Employment by Industry, During One 'Reference Week' in 2000



* Other: Ag., forestry, fishing/hunting, & mining; Manufacturing; Wholesale trade; Transportation, warehousing; Information; Finance, ins., real estate, rental, leasing; Professional, scientific, management, administrative, & waste management services.

Source: U.S. Census 2000, American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File.

In 2000, the largest numbers of Native jobs in the region were in Public Administration (300), Educational Services (244), Health Care (233), Other services (148), and Retail Trade (140).

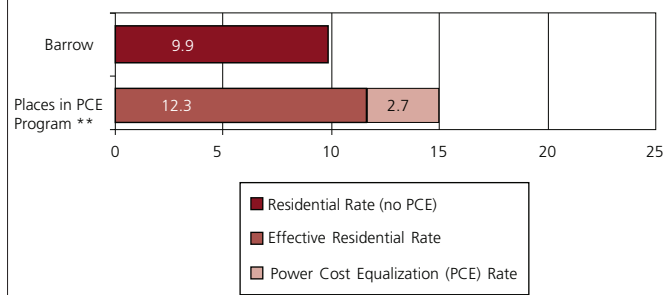


Poverty: 11% of the region's Native population, and 4% of its non-Native population, were below the poverty line in 1999. The Native poverty rate was nearly three times the non-Native poverty rate.

In 2000, the Native unemployment rate in the Arctic Slope region was 22%. The non-Native unemployment rate was 4%.

COST OF LIVING

Arctic Slope Region Average Residential Electric Rates (FY 2003)

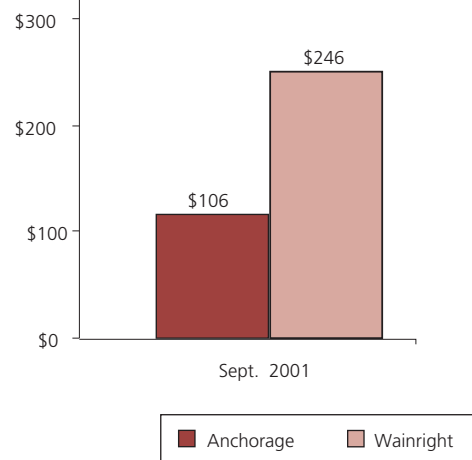


**North Slope Borough places in PCE program are Anaktuvuk Pass, Atkasuk, Kaktovik, Nuiqsut, Point Hope, Point Lay, and Wainright.

Source: Statistical Report of the Power Cost Equalization Program, Fiscal Year 2003, Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development, Community Database Online.

Residents of Arctic Slope communities that are in the Power Cost Equalization Program paid an average residential rate of 12.3 cents/KWH while the PCE program paid the remaining 2.7 cents/KWH.

Cost of Food at Home for a Week for a Family of Four - Anchorage and Wainright

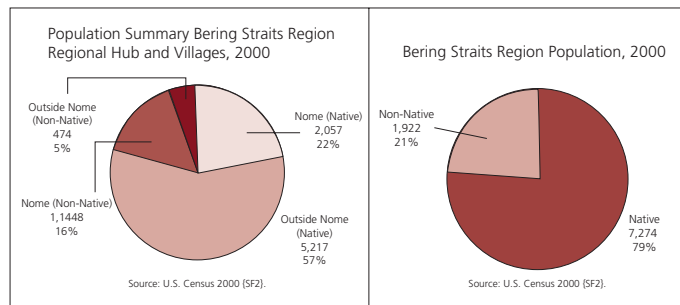


Source: "Food Cost Survey", University of Alaska Fairbanks, Cooperative Extension Service.

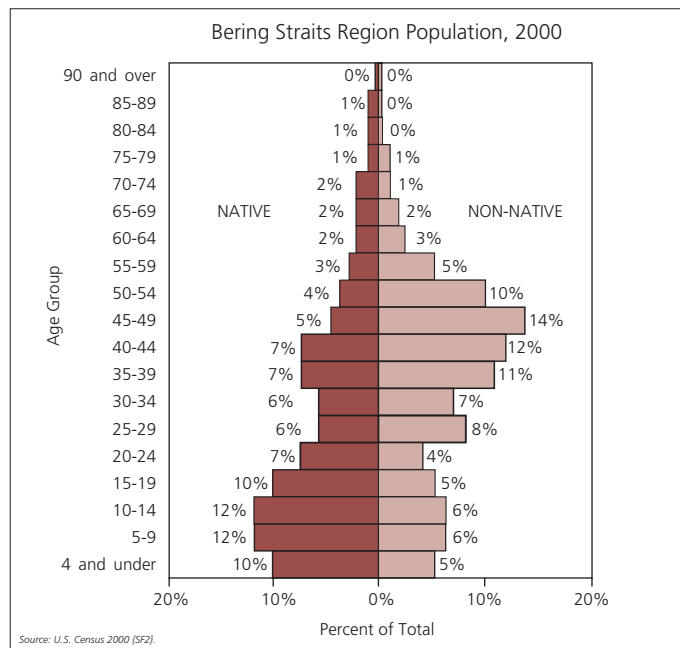
A week's worth of groceries purchased for a family of four in Wainright cost \$246 in September 2001, which was 232% of the cost in Anchorage.

Bering Straits Region

POPULATION

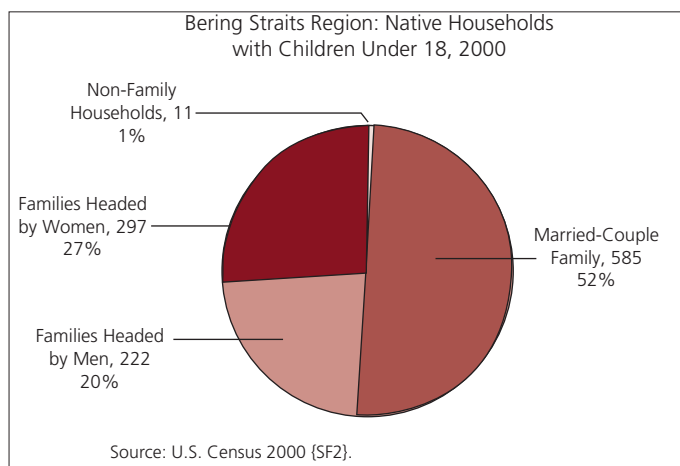


- In 2000, 79% (7,274) of the Bering Straits Region's total population (9,196) were Natives.
- 38% (3,505) of the region's total population lived in Nome; 62% (5,691) lived in outlying villages in the region.



- 45% (3,252) of the Native population were 19 years old or younger.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

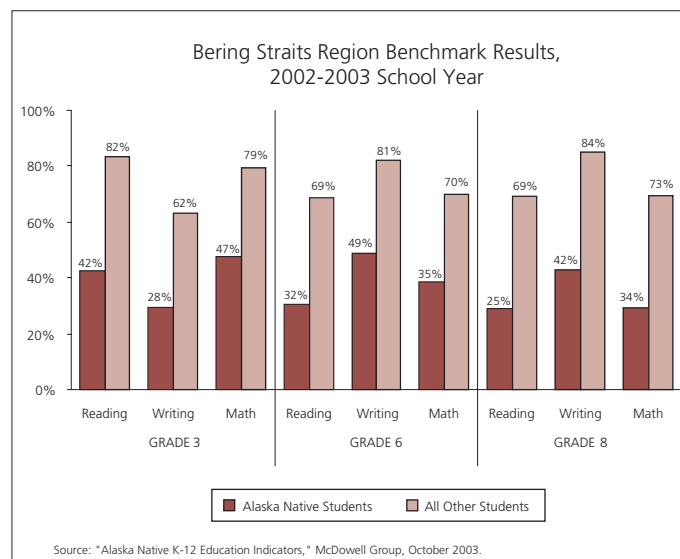


Of the 1,115 Native households with children in the Bering Straits Region in 2000, 52% were married-couple families, 20% were families headed by men, and 27% were families headed by women.

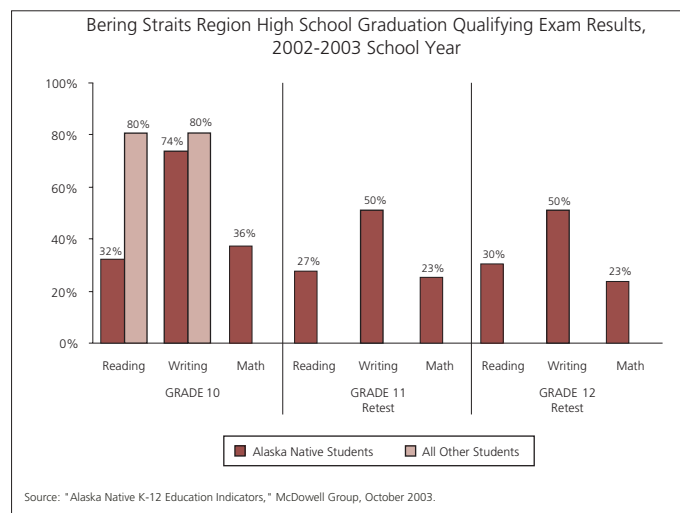
EDUCATION

During the 2002-2003 school year in the Bering Straits Region:

- there were 19 schools with a total enrollment of 2,497 students; 87.3% (2,179) were Natives, and 12.7% (318) were non-Natives;
- 13.5% of all enrolled students were identified as having disabilities; of these, 95.2% (320) were Natives, while 4.8% (16) were non-Natives;
- 7% of all teachers were Alaska Natives and 93% were Caucasians;
- 5 schools made Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP), and 14 schools did not.



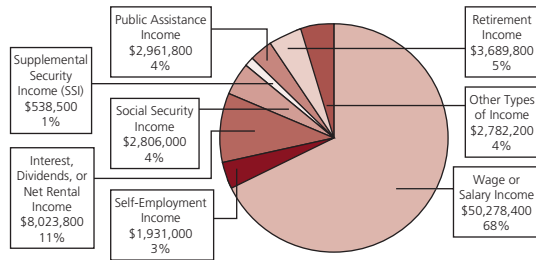
Benchmark Exams measure whether students in the 3rd, 6th, and 8th grades meet statewide standards in reading, writing and math. The graph shows percentages of Native and non-Native students who passed each of the three skills, in each of the three grades, in the 2002-2003 school year. Note the large gap between Native and non-Native scores.



An Alaska student must pass the HSGQE in order to receive a high school diploma. Students may begin taking the exam in 10th grade. They may re-take any un-passed parts of it in 11th grade, and again in 12th grade. [Note: Data bars are missing because of small sample size.]

ECONOMY

Bering Straits Region Total Income for Native Households, 1999

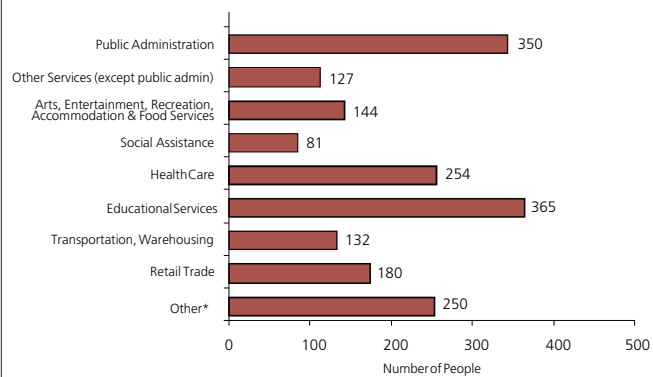


Source: U.S. Census 2000, American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File.

In 2000, total earnings for Native households in the region were more than \$73 million. Primary sources of Native income were Wages/Salaries (\$50.3 million) and Interest/Dividends/Rentals (\$8 million). Remaining sources (Self-Employment, Public Assistance, Social Security, Supplemental Security, Retirement and "Other") produced a total of \$14.7 million.

Total Wage/Salary income (Natives and non-Natives) was \$104.5 million, while Self-Employment produced \$5.6 million, and Interest/Dividend/Rentals produced \$11.6 million.

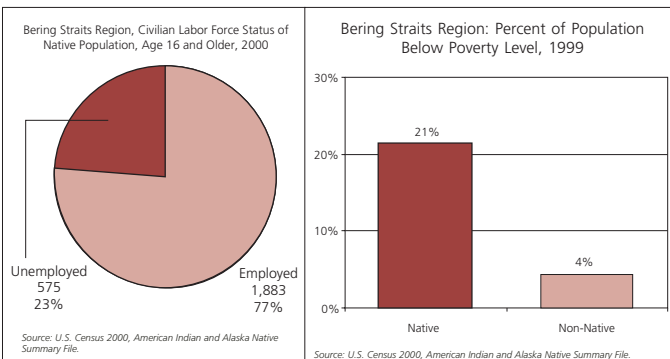
Bering Straits Region Native Employment by Industry, During One 'Reference Week' in 2000



* Other: Ag., forestry, fishing/hunting, & mining; Construction; Manufacturing; Wholesale trade; Utilities; Information; Finance, ins., real estate, rental, leasing; Professional, scientific, management, administrative, & waste management services.

Source: U.S. Census 2000, American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File.

In 2000, the largest numbers of Native jobs in the region were in Educational Services (365), Public Administration (350), Health Care (254), and Retail Trade (180).



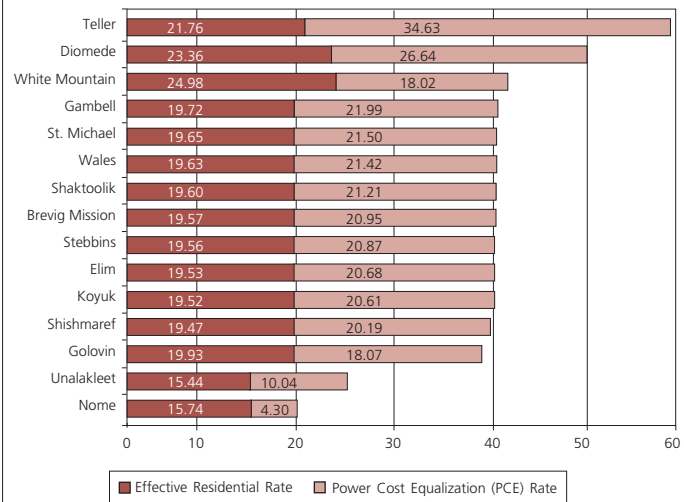
Poverty: 21% of the region's Native population, and 4% of its non-Native population, were below the poverty line in 1999. The Native poverty rate was more than five times the non-Native poverty rate.

In 2000, the Native unemployment rate in the Bering Straits region was 23%. The non-Native unemployment rate was 3%.

COST OF LIVING

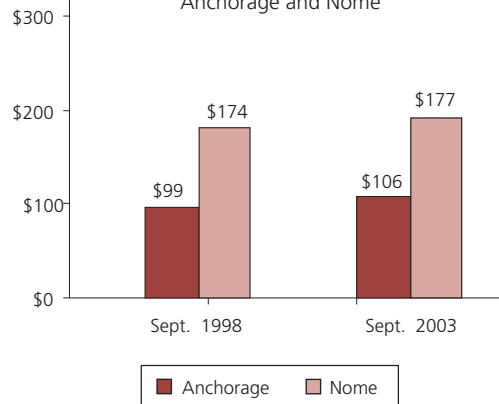
Residents of many Bering Straits communities get some relief from high residential electric rates from Power Cost Equalization. In FY 2003, residents of Nome paid an average of 15.74 cents per kilowatt hour, while PCE paid the remaining 4.30 cents/KWH. Residents of Teller paid an average of 21.76 cents/KWH, while PCE paid the remaining 34.63 cents/KWH. Without PCE, Teller residents would have paid 56 cents/KWH, over five times the rate in Anchorage.

Bering Straits Region Average Residential Electric Rates (FY 2003)



Source: Statistical Report of the Power Cost Equalization Program, Fiscal Year 2003, Alaska Energy Authority.

Cost of Food at Home for a Week for a Family of Four - Anchorage and Nome

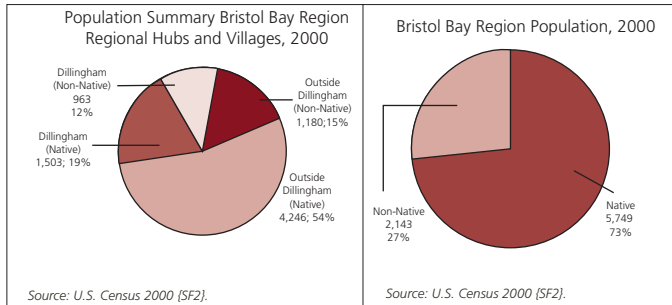


Source: "Food Cost Survey", University of Alaska Fairbanks, Cooperative Extension Service.

A week's worth of groceries purchased for a family of four in Nome cost \$177 in September 2003, which was 167% of the cost in Anchorage (\$106).

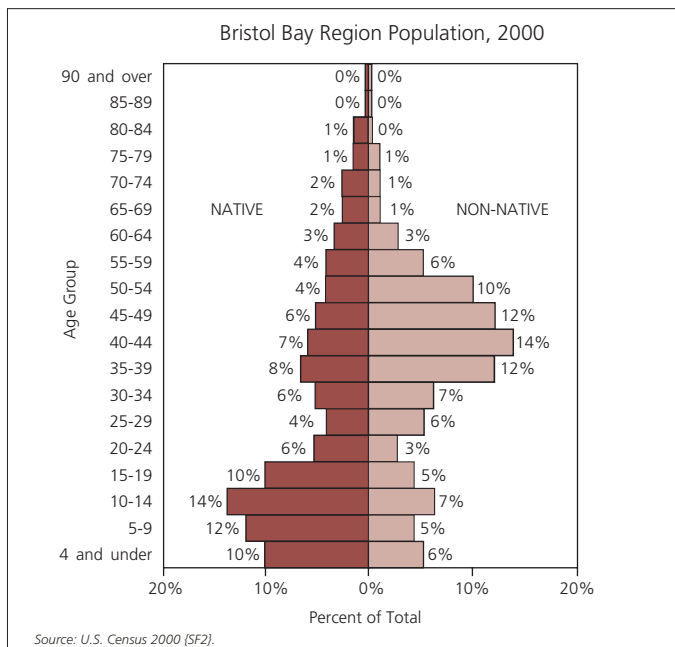
Bristol Bay Region

POPULATION



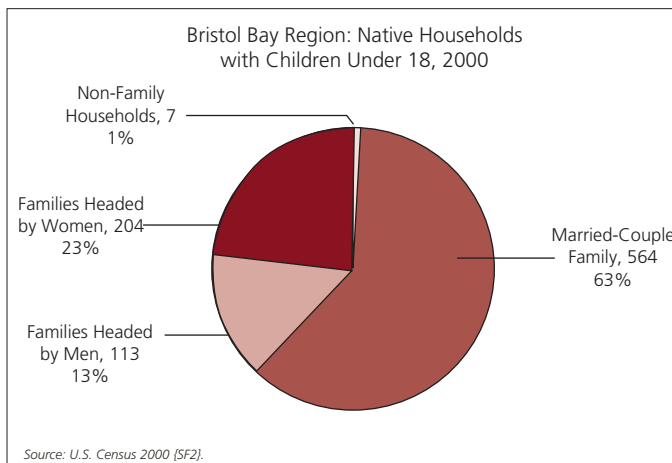
• In 2000, 73% (5,749) of the Bristol Bay Region's total population (7,892) were Natives.

• 31% (2,466) of the region's total population lived in Dillingham; 69% (5,426) lived in outlying villages of the region.



• 46% (2,631) of the Native population were 19 years old or younger.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

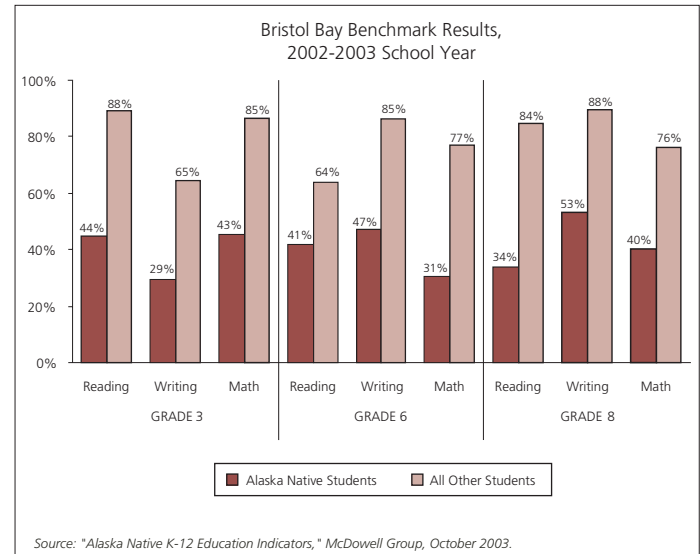


Of the 888 Native households with children in the Bristol Bay Region in 2000, 63% were married couple families, 13% were families headed by men, and 23% were families headed by women.

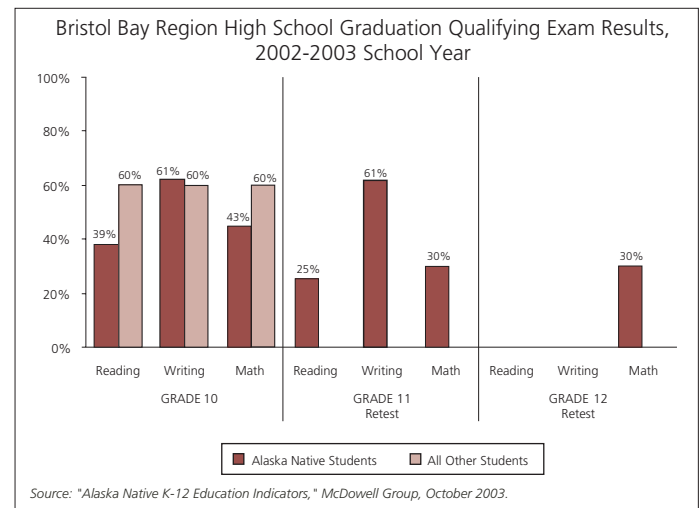
EDUCATION

During the 2002-2003 school year in the Bristol Bay Region:

- there were 28 schools, with a total enrollment of 1,976 students; 86.6% (1,712) were Natives, and 13.4% (264) were non-Natives;
- 14.4% of all enrolled students were identified as having disabilities; of these, 92.6% (264) were Natives, while 7.4% (21) were non-Natives;
- 13% of all teachers were Alaska Natives or American Indians; 85% were Caucasians; and 2% were of non-Native minorities;
- 14 schools made Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP), and 14 schools did not.



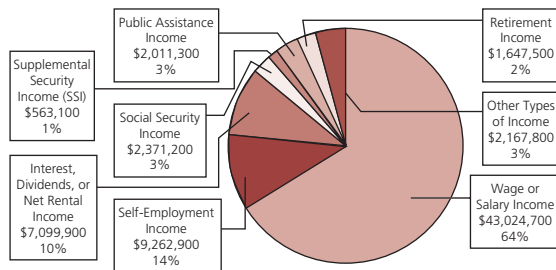
Benchmark Exams measure whether students in the 3rd, 6th, and 8th grades meet statewide standards in reading, writing and math. The graph shows percentages of Native and non-Native students who passed each of the three skills, in each of the three grades, in the 2002-2003 school year. Note the large gap between Native and non-Native scores.



An Alaska student must pass the HSGQE in order to receive a high school diploma. Students may begin taking the exam in 10th grade. They may re-take any un-passed parts of it in 11th grade, and again in 12th grade. [Note: Data bars are missing because of small sample size.]

ECONOMY

Bristol Bay Region Total Income for Native Households, 1999

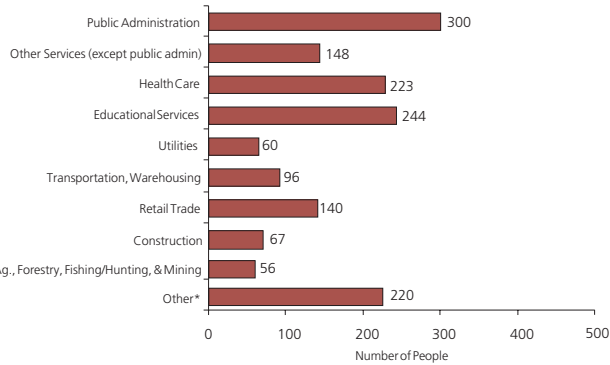


Source: U.S. Census 2000, American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File.

In 2000, total earnings for Native households in the region were more than \$68 million. Primary sources of Native income were Wages/Salaries (\$43 million), Self-Employment (\$9 million), and Interest/Dividends/Rentals (\$7 million). Remaining sources (Public Assistance, Social Security, Supplemental Security, Retirement and "Other") produced a total of \$9 million.

Total Wage/Salary income (Natives and non-Natives) was \$93 million, while Self-Employment produced \$14 million, and Interest/Dividend/Rentals produced \$11 million.

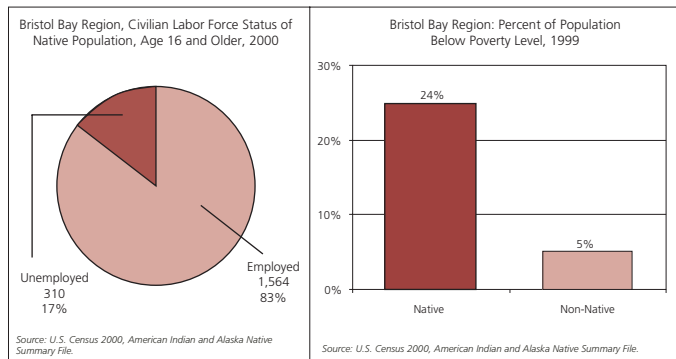
Bristol Bay Region Native Employment by Industry, During One 'Reference Week' in 2000



* Other: Manufacturing; Wholesale trade; Information; Finance, ins., real estate, rental, leasing; Professional, scientific, management, administrative, & waste management services; Social assistance; Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation & food services.

Source: U.S. Census 2000, American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File.

In 2000, the largest numbers of Native jobs in the region were in Public Administration (300), Educational Services (244), Health Care (233), Other services (148), and Retail Trade (140).



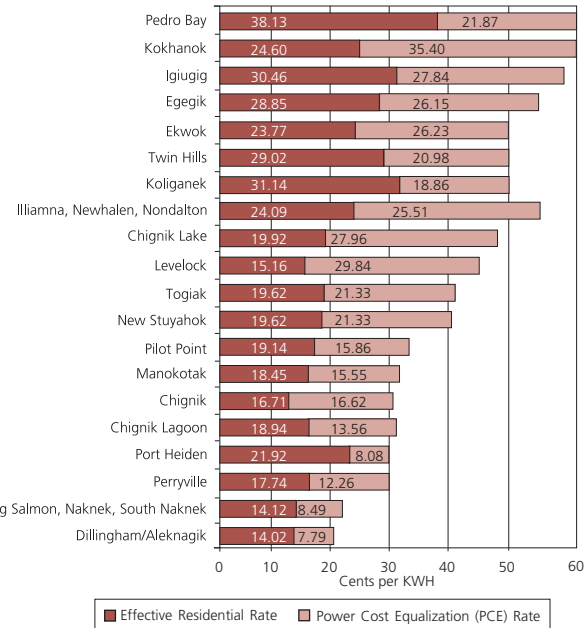
Poverty: 24% of the region's Native population, and 5% of its non-Native population, were below the poverty line in 1999. The Native poverty rate was almost five times the non-Native poverty rate.

In 2000, the Native unemployment rate in the Bristol Bay region was 17%. The non-Native unemployment rate was 6%.

COST OF LIVING

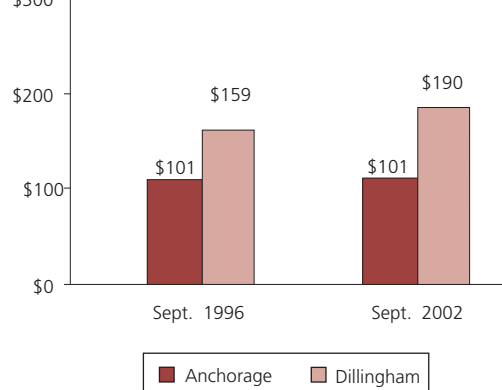
Residents of many Bristol Bay communities get some relief from high residential electric rates from Power Cost Equalization. In FY 2003, residents of Dillingham paid an average of 14.02 cents per kilowatt hour, while PCE paid the remaining 7.79 cents/KWH. Residents of Pedro Bay paid an average of 38.13 cents/KWH, while PCE paid the remaining 21.87 cents/KWH. Without PCE, Pedro Bay residents would have paid 60 cents/KWH, about six times the rate in Anchorage.

Bristol Bay Region Average Residential Electric Rates (FY 2003)



Source: Statistical Report of the Power Cost Equalization Program, Fiscal Year 2003, Alaska Energy Authority.

Cost of Food at Home for a Week for a Family of Four - Anchorage and Dillingham

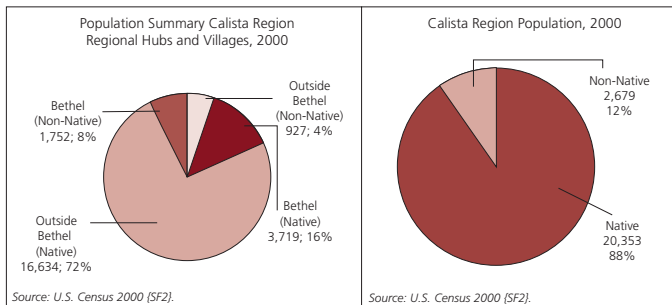


Source: "Food Cost Survey", University of Alaska Fairbanks, Cooperative Extension Service.

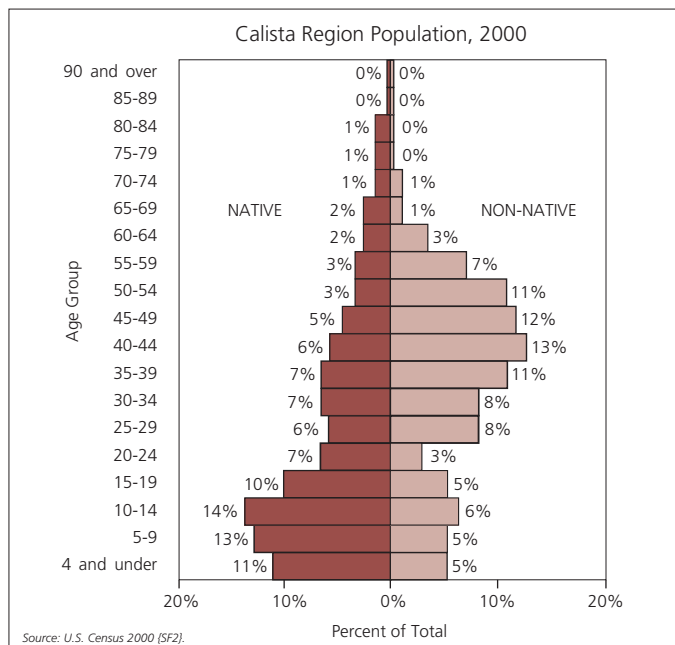
A week's worth of groceries purchased for a family of four in Dillingham cost \$190 in September 2002, which was 188% of the cost in Anchorage. In six years (September 1996 to September 2002), the cost of food in Dillingham increased by 20%, while the Anchorage cost remained the same.

Calista Region

POPULATION

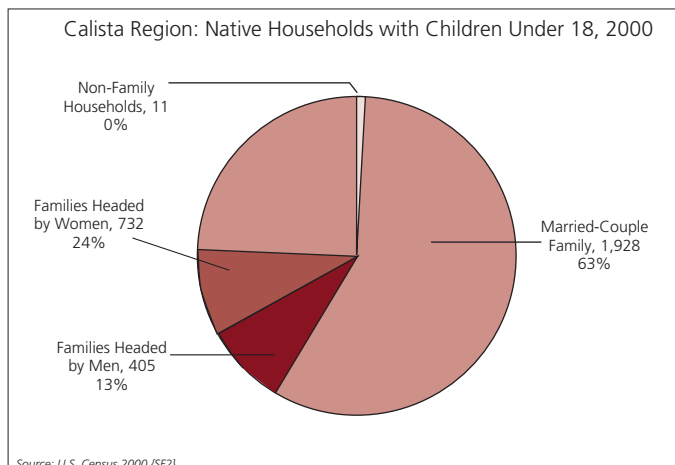


- In 2000, 88% (20,353) of the Calista Region's total population (23,032) were Natives.
- 24% (5,471) of the region's total population lived in Bethel; 76% (17,561) lived in outlying villages of the region.



- 48% (9,806) of the Native population were 19 years old or younger.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

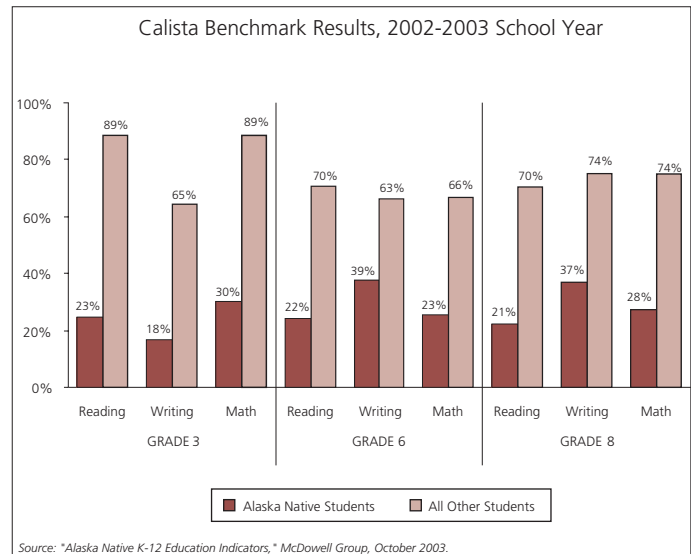


Of the 3,076 Native households with children in the Calista Region in 2000, 63% were married-couple families, 13% were families headed by men, and 24% were families headed by women.

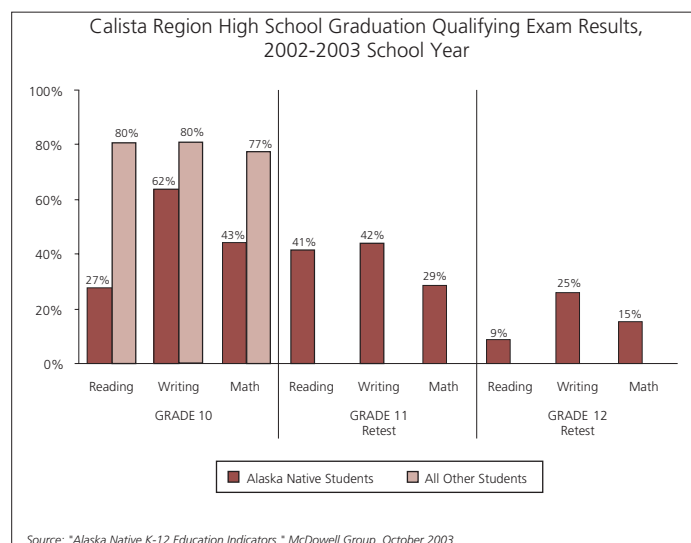
EDUCATION

During the 2002-2003 school year in the Calista Region:

- there were 55 schools with a total enrollment of 7,173 students; 95.4% (6,840) were Natives, and 4.6% (333) were non-Natives;
- 12.6% of all enrolled students were identified as having disabilities; of these, 97.5% (884) were Natives, while 2.5% (23) were non-Natives;
- 20% of all teachers were Alaska Natives or American Indians; 77% were Caucasians; and 2% were of non-Native minorities;
- 5 schools made Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP), and 48 schools did not.



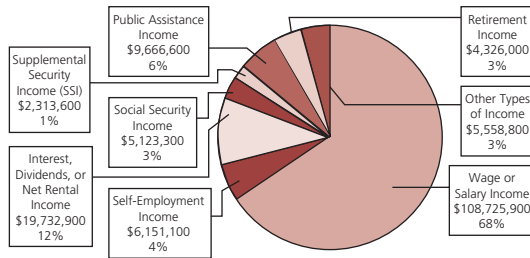
Benchmark Exams measure whether students in the 3rd, 6th, and 8th grades meet statewide standards in reading, writing and math. The graph shows percentages of Native and non-Native students who passed each of the three skills, in each of the three grades, in the 2002-2003 school year. Note the large gap between Native and non-Native scores.



An Alaska student must pass the HSGQE in order to receive a high school diploma. Students may begin taking the exam in 10th grade. They may re-take any un-passed parts of it in 11th grade, and again in 12th grade. [Note: Data bars are missing because of small sample size.]

ECONOMY

Calista Region Total Income for Native Households, 1999

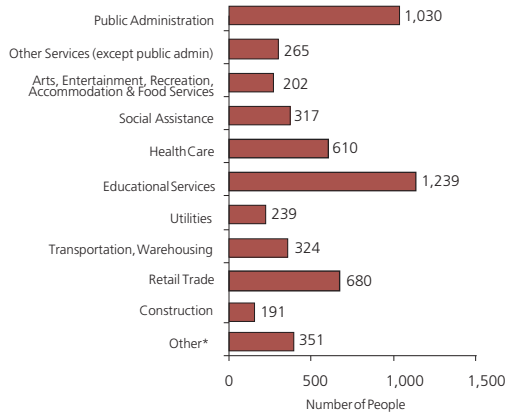


Source: U.S. Census 2000, American Indian and Alaskan Native Summary File.

In 2000, total earnings for Native households in the region were more than \$161 million. Primary sources of Native income were Wages/Salaries (\$108.7 million) and Interest/Dividends/Rentals (\$19.7 million). Remaining sources (Self-Employment, Public Assistance, Social Security, Supplemental Security, Retirement and "Other") produced nearly \$33 million.

Total Wage/Salary income (Natives and non-Natives) was \$190 million, while Self-Employment produced \$12 million, and Interest/Dividend/Rentals produced \$24.8 million.

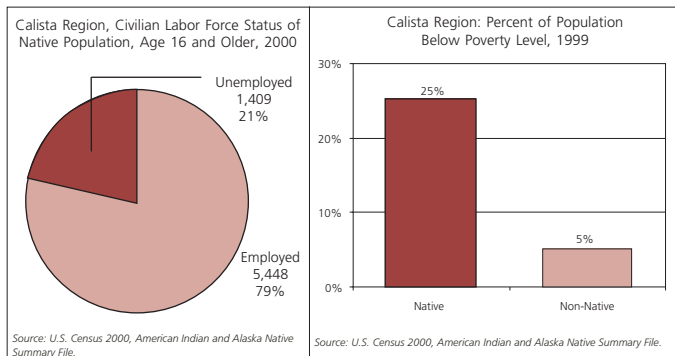
Calista Region Native Employment by Industry, During One 'Reference Week' in 2000



*Other: Ag., forestry, fishing/hunting, & mining; Manufacturing; Wholesale trade; Information; Finance, ins., real estate, rental, leasing; Professional, scientific, management, administrative, & waste management services.

Source: U.S. Census 2000, American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File.

In 2000, the largest numbers of Native jobs in the region were in Educational Services (1,239), Public Administration (1,030), Retail Trade (680), and Health Care (610).



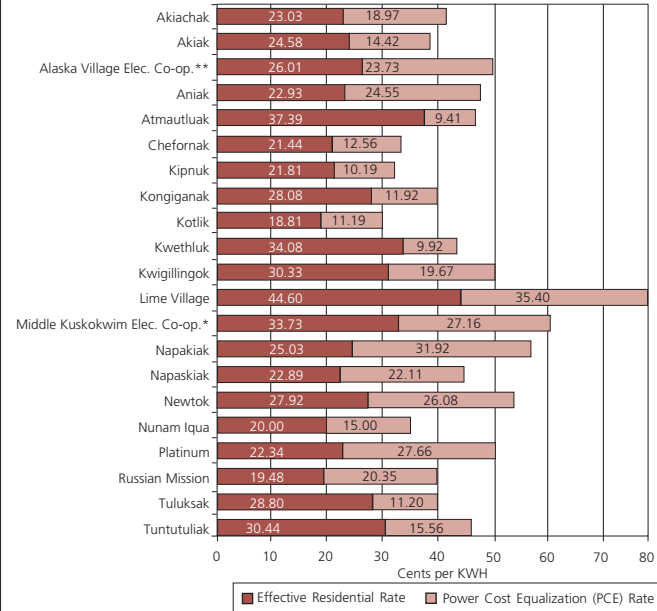
Poverty: 25% of the region's Native population, and 5% of its non-Native population, were below the poverty line in 1999. The Native poverty rate was five times the non-Native poverty rate.

In 2000, the Native unemployment rate in the Calista Region was 21%. The non-Native unemployment rate was 5%.

COST OF LIVING

Residents of many Calista communities get some relief from high residential electric rates from Power Cost Equalization. In FY 2003, residents of Aniak paid an average of 22.93 cents per kilowatt hour, while PCE paid the remaining 24.55 cents/KWH. Residents of Lime Village paid an average of 44.60 cents/KWH, while PCE paid the remaining 35.40 cents/KWH.

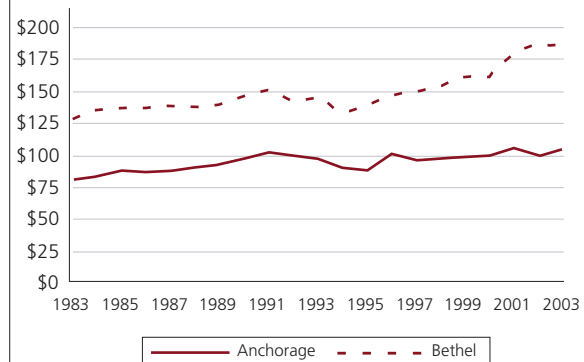
Calista Region Average Residential Electric Rates (FY 2003)



* Middle Kuskokwim Electric Cooperative: average of rates for Sleetmute, Chuathbaluk, Red Devil, Stony River, Crooked Creek. ** Alaska Village Electric Cooperative: average of rates for Quinhagak, Emmeanak, Mekoryuk, Alakanuk, Scammon Bay, Chevak, Hooper Bay, Pitkas Point, St. Mary's, Andreafsky, Marshall, Toksook Bay, Lower Kalsag, Upper Kalsag, Mountain Village, Goodnews Bay, Kasigluk, Nunapituch, Pilot Station, Nightmute, Bethel.

Source: Statistical Report of the Power Cost Equalization Program Fiscal Year 2003, Alaska Energy Authority

Cost of Food at Home for a Week for a Family of Four - Anchorage and Bethel

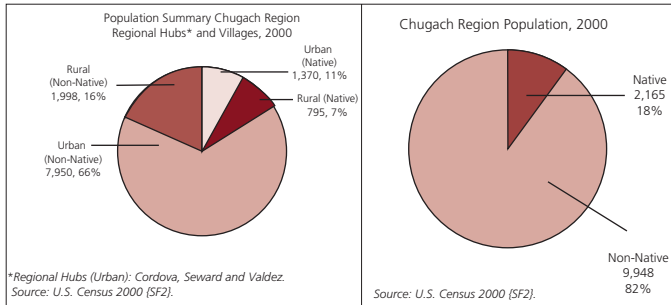


Alaska Economic Trends, June 2003 (Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development)

A week's worth of groceries purchased for a family of four in Bethel cost \$128 in September 1983, which was 157% of the cost in Anchorage. Twenty years later (September 2003) the cost of food in Bethel was 175% of the cost of food in Anchorage.

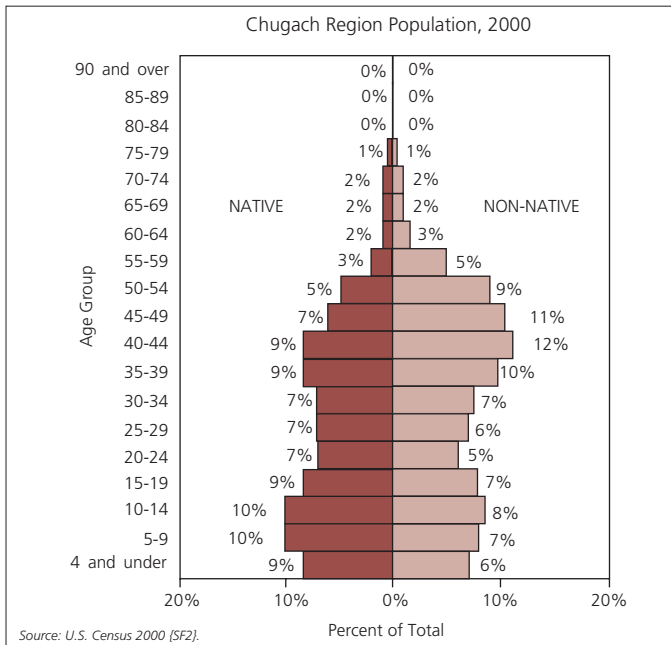
Chugach Region

POPULATION



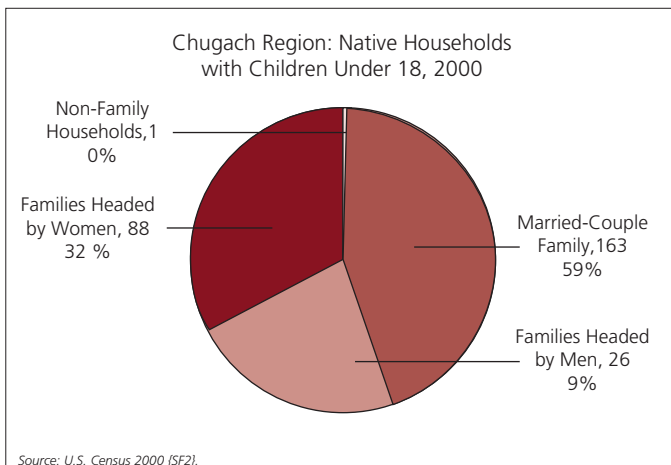
• In 2000, 18% (2,165) of the Chugach Region's total population (12,113) were Natives.

• 77% (9,320) of the region's total population lived in regional hubs (Cordova, Seward and Valdez).



• 38% (817) of the Native population were 19 years old or younger.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES



Of the 278 Native households with children in the Chugach Region in 2000, 59% were married-couple families, 9% were families headed by men, and 32% were families headed by women.

EDUCATION

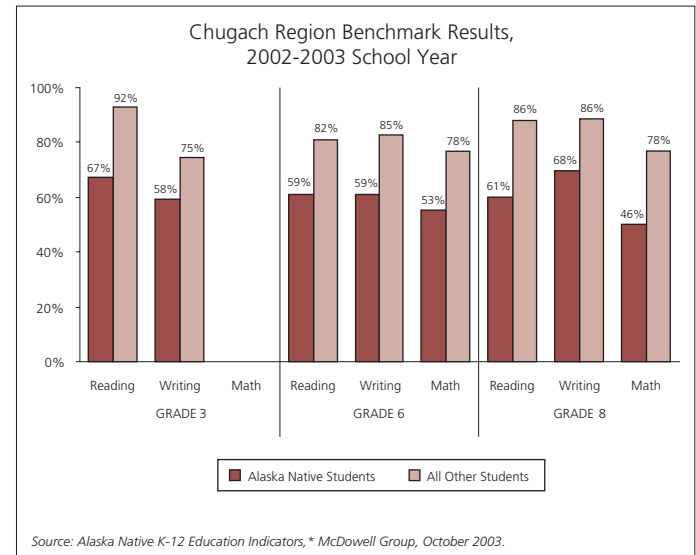
During the 2002-2003 school year in the Chugach Region:

• there were 9 schools with a total enrollment of 1,555 students, 17% (265) were Natives, and 83% (1,290) were non-Natives;

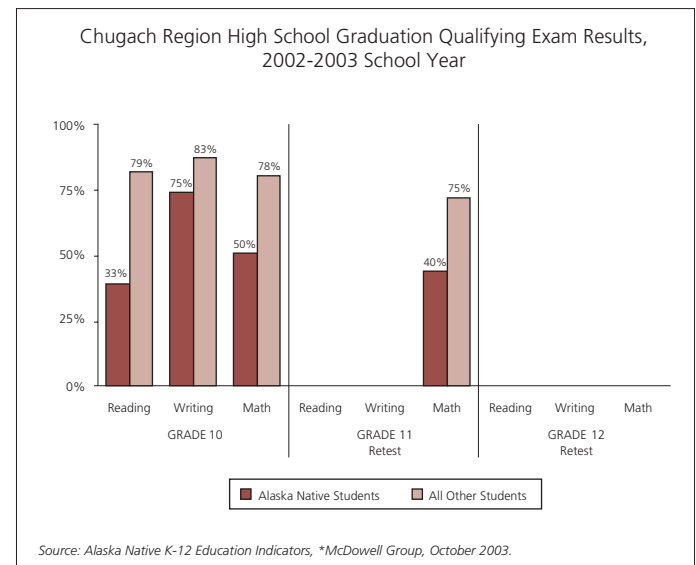
• 14.3% of all enrolled students were identified as having disabilities; of these, 26.1% (58) were Natives, while 73.9% (164) were non-Natives;

• 1% of all teachers were Alaska Natives; 98% were Caucasians; and 1% were of non-Native minorities;

• 5 schools made Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP), and 4 schools did not.



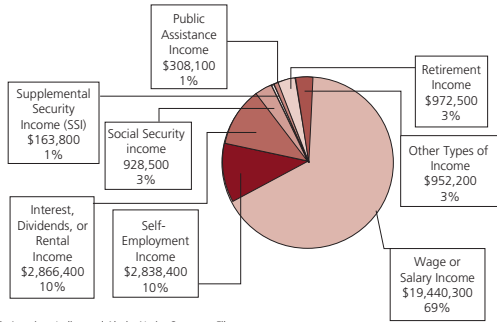
Benchmark Exams measure whether students in the 3rd, 6th, and 8th grades meet statewide standards in reading, writing and math. The graph shows percentages of Native and non-Native students who passed each of the three skills, in each of the three grades, in the 2002-2003 school year. Note the large gap between Native and non-Native scores.



An Alaska student must pass the HSGQE in order to receive a high school diploma. Students may begin taking the exam in 10th grade. They may re-take any un-passed parts of it in 11th grade, and again in 12th grade. [Note: Data bars are missing because of small sample size.]

ECONOMY

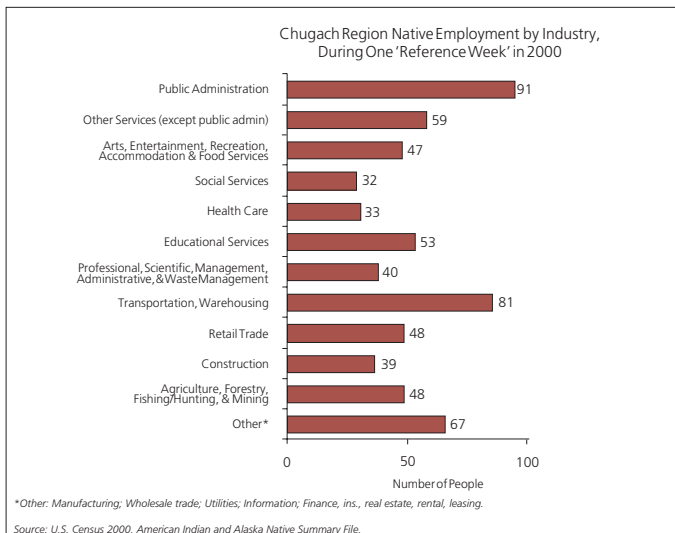
Chugach Region Total Income for Native Households, 1999



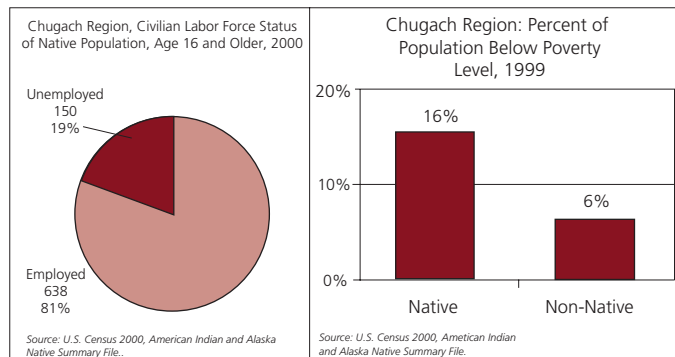
Source: U.S. Census 2000, American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File.

In 2000, total earnings for Native households in the region were more than \$28 million. Primary sources of Native income were Wages/Salaries (\$19.4 million), Self-Employment (\$2.8 million), and Interest/Dividends/Rentals (\$2.9 million). Remaining sources (Public Assistance, Social Security, Supplemental Security, Retirement and "Other") produced a total of \$3.3 million.

Total Wage/Salary income (Natives and non-Natives) was \$200.6 million, while Self-Employment produced \$27.3 million, and Interest/Dividend/Rentals produced \$23.3 million.



In 2000, the largest numbers of Native jobs in the region were in Public Administration (91), Transportation and Warehousing (81), Other services (59), and Educational Services (53).

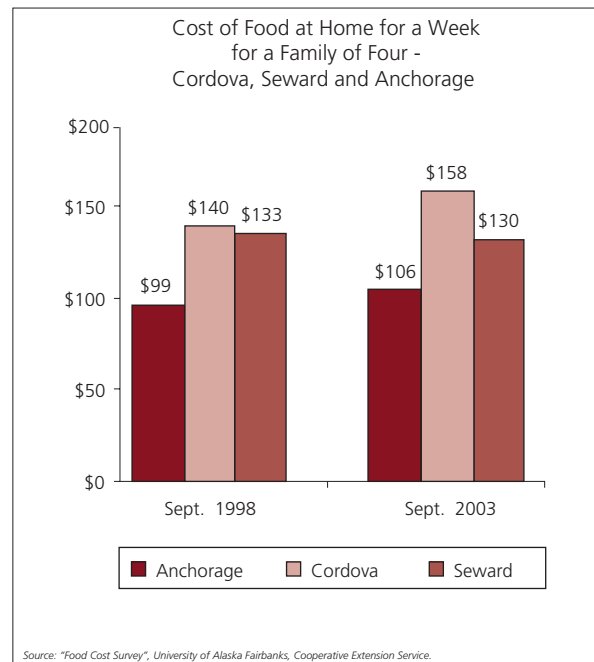
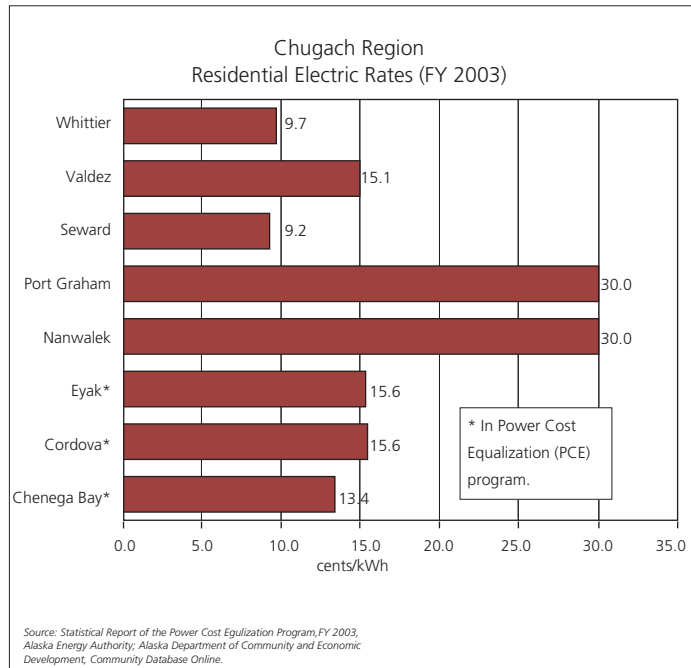


Poverty: 16% of the region's Native population, and 6% of its non-Native population, were below the poverty line in 1999. The Native poverty rate was more than 2.5 times the non-Native poverty rate.

In 2000, the Native unemployment rate in the Chugach region was 19%. The non-Native unemployment rate was 8%.

COST OF LIVING

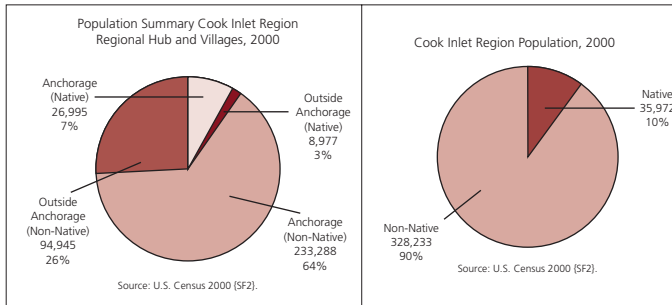
In the Chugach region, communities on the road system are not in the Power Cost Equalization Program (Valdez, Seward and Whittier) but have relatively low residential electric rates. Port Graham and Nanwalek are also not in the PCE program; electricity to these communities is supplied by Homer Electric Association at 30 cents/KWH. With help from the PCE program, Eyak, Cordova and Chenega Bay residents have relatively low electric rates (13.4-15.6 cents/KWH).



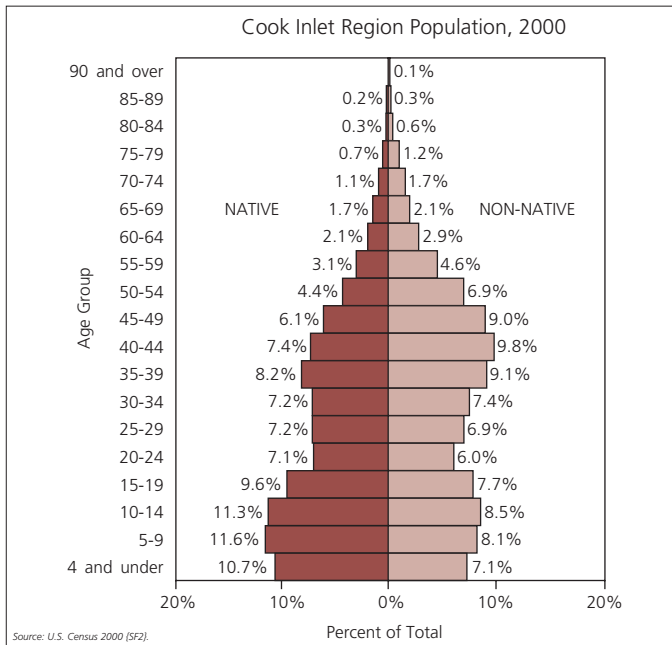
In September 2003, a week's worth of groceries purchased for a family of four in Cordova cost \$158, 149% of the cost in Anchorage. In Seward the cost of food for a family of four in September 2003 was \$130, 123% of the cost in Anchorage (\$106).

Cook Inlet Region

POPULATION

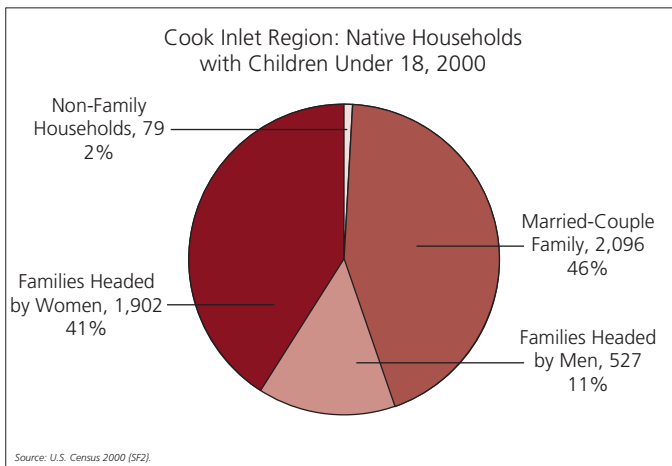


- In 2000, 10% (35,972) of the Cook Inlet Region's total population (364,205) were Natives.
- 71% (260,283) of the region's total population lived in Anchorage;
- 29% (103,922) lived in outlying villages of the region.



- 43% (15,522) of the Native population were 19 years old or younger.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

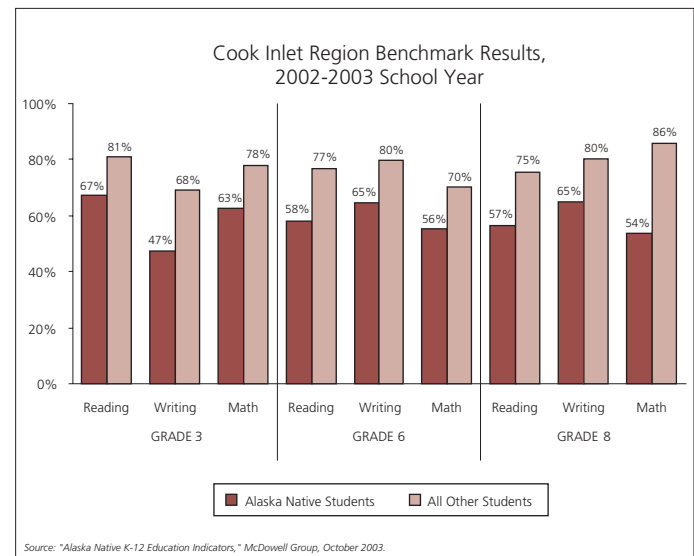


Of the 4,604 Native households with children in the Cook Inlet Region in 2000, 46% were married-couple families, 11% were families headed by men, and 41% were families headed by women.

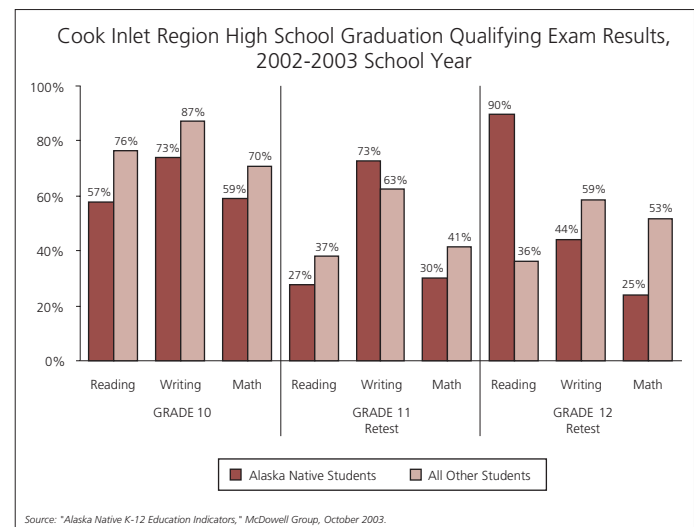
EDUCATION

During the 2002-2003 school year in the Cook Inlet Region:

- there were 175 schools with a total enrollment of 73,675 students; of these, 10.8% (7,985) were Natives, and 89.2% (65,690) were non-Natives;
- 14.4% of all enrolled students were identified as having disabilities; of these, 16.6% (1,760) were Natives, while 83.4% (8,854) were non-Natives;
- 2% of all teachers were Alaska Natives or American Indians; 91% were Caucasians; and 6% were of non-Native minorities;
- 72 schools made Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP), and 94 schools did not.

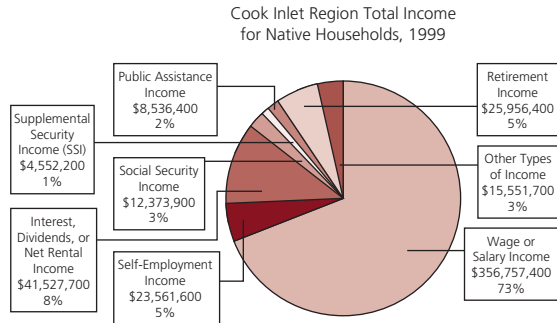


Benchmark Exams measure whether students in the 3rd, 6th, and 8th grades meet statewide standards in reading, writing and math. The graph shows percentages of Native and non-Native students who passed each of the three skills, in each of the three grades, in the 2002-2003 school year.



An Alaska student must pass the HSGQE in order to receive a high school diploma. Students may begin taking the exam in 10th grade. They may re-take any un-passed parts of it in 11th grade, and again in 12th grade.

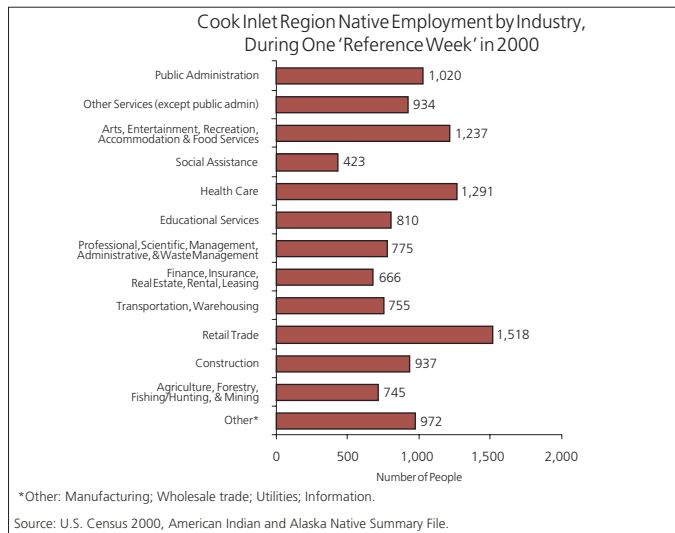
ECONOMY



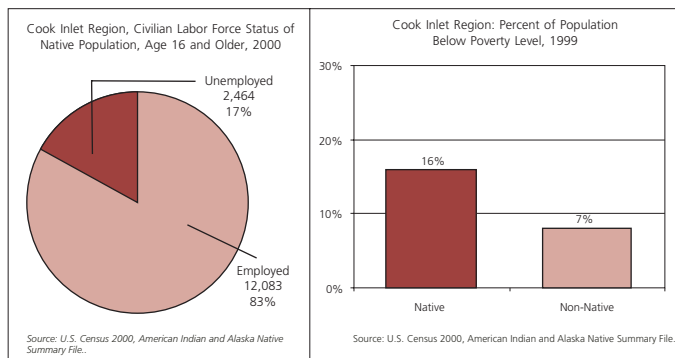
Source: U.S. Census 2000, American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File.

In 2000, total earnings for Native households in the region were more than \$488.8 million. Primary sources of Native income were Wages/Salaries (\$356.8 million), Self-Employment (\$23.6 million), and Interest/Dividends/Rentals (\$41.5 million). Remaining sources (Public Assistance, Social Security, Supplemental Security, Retirement and "Other") produced nearly \$67 million.

Total Wage/Salary income (Natives and non-Natives) was \$6,496 million, while Self Employment produced \$596 million, and Interest/Dividend/Rentals produced \$645 million.



In 2000, the largest numbers of Native jobs in the region were in Retail Trade (1,518), Health Care (1,291), Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation & Food Services (1,237), and Public Administration (1,020).

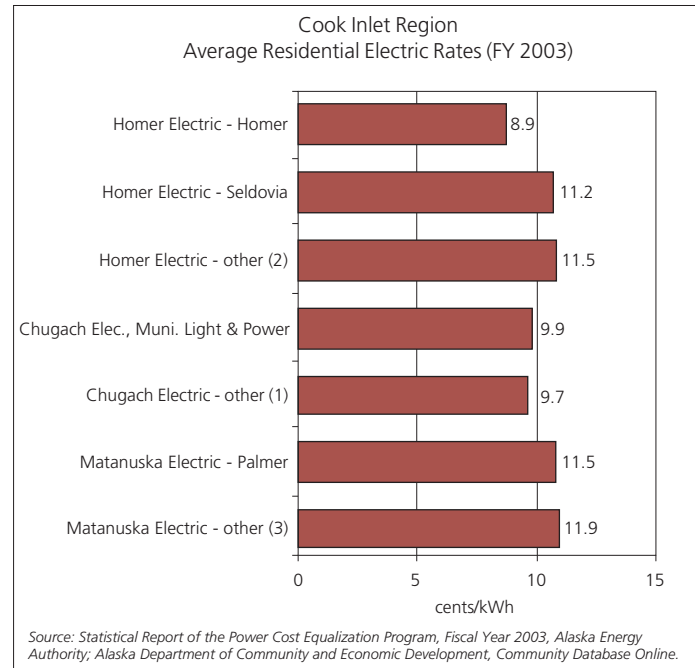


Poverty: 16% of the region's Native population, and 7% of its non-Native population, were below the poverty line in 1999. The Native poverty rate was more than two times the non-Native poverty rate.

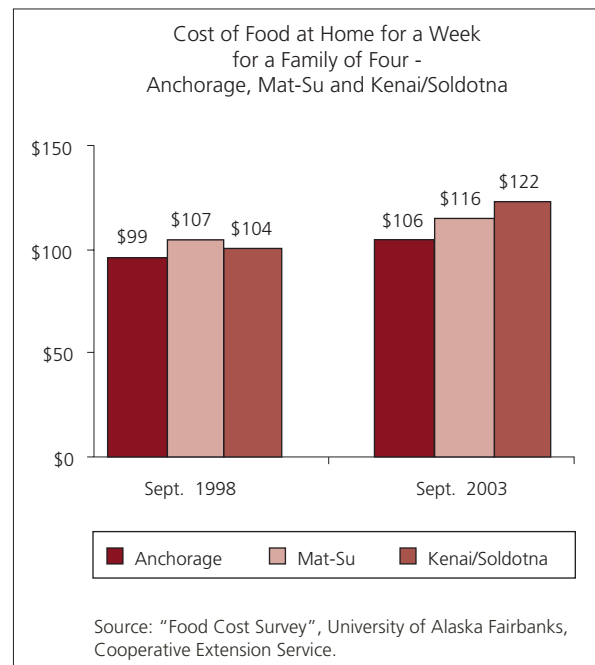
In 2000, the Native unemployment rate in the Cook Inlet region was 17%. The non-Native unemployment rate was 7%.

COST OF LIVING

Most communities in the Cook Inlet region receive relatively inexpensive electricity from the large electric utilities: Chugach Electric, Municipal Light and Power (Anchorage), Matanuska Electric Association and Homer Electric Association. These communities are not in the Power Cost Equalization Program.



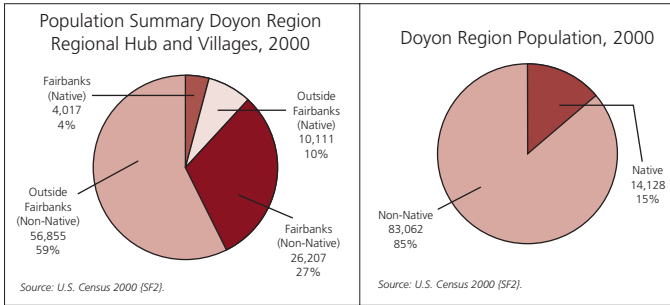
(1) Cooper Landing, Girdwood, Hope, Moose Pass, Tyonek (2) Anchor Point, Clam Gulch, Kachemak, Kasilof, Kenai, Nikiski, Nikolaevsk, Ninilchik, Salamatof, Soldotna (3) Big Lake, Chickaloon, Eagle River, Eklutna, Houston, Knik-Fairview, Sutton-Alpine, Talkeetna, Wasilla, Willow



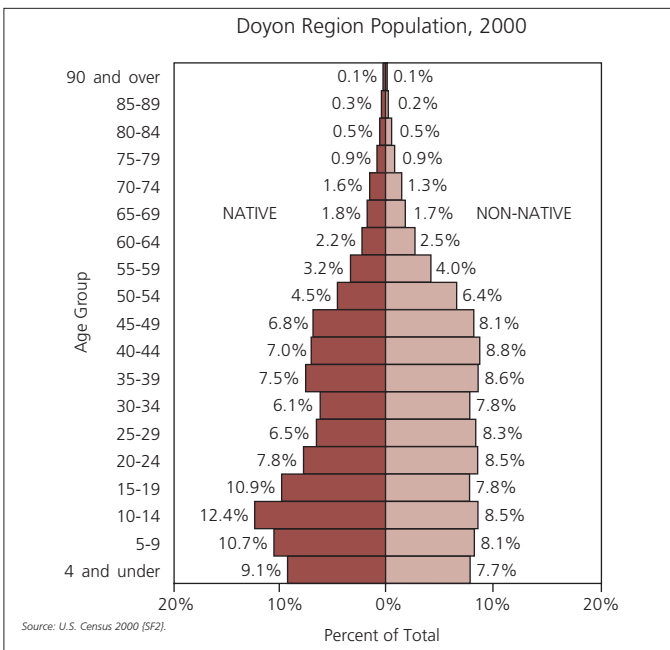
In September 2003, a week's worth of groceries purchased for a family of four in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough cost \$116, about 109% of the cost in Anchorage. In Kenai/Soldotna the cost of food for a family of four in September 2003 was \$122, 115% of the cost in Anchorage (\$106).

Doyon Region

POPULATION

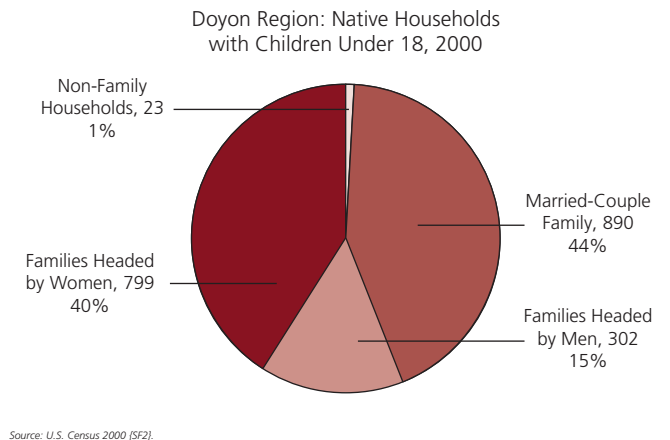


- In 2000, 15% (14,128) of the Doyon Region's total population (97,190) were Natives.
- 31% (30,224) of the region's total population lived in Fairbanks; 69% (66,966) lived in outlying villages of the region.



- 43% (6,087) of the Native population were 19 years old or younger.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

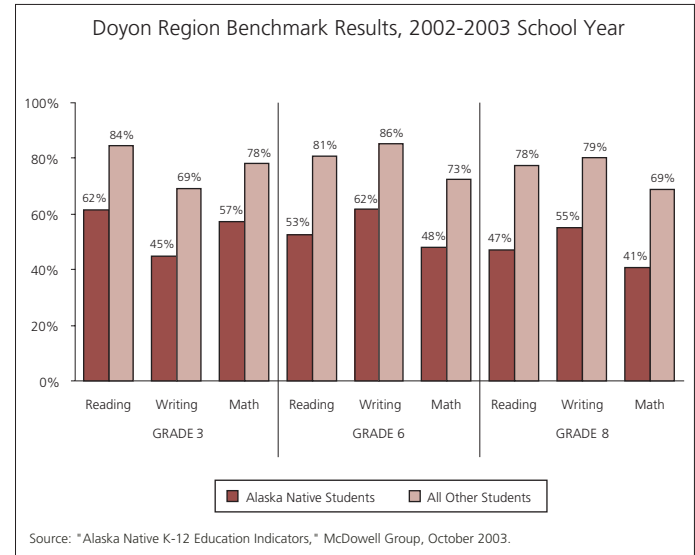


Of the 2,014 Native households with children in the Doyon Region in 2000, 44% were married-couple families, 15% were families headed by men, and 40% were families headed by women.

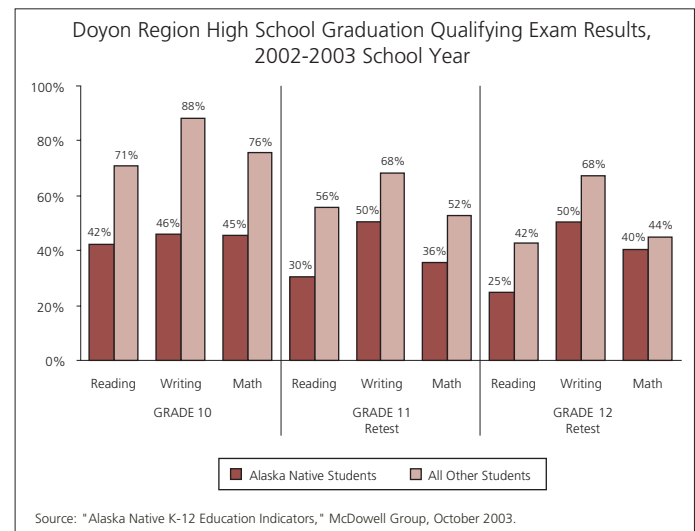
EDUCATION

During the 2002-2003 school year in the Doyon Region:

- there were 82 schools with a total enrollment of 24,073 students; of these, 15.7% (3,768) were Natives, and 84.3% (20,305) were non-Natives;
- 11.5% of all enrolled students were identified as having disabilities; of these, 28% (778) were Natives, while 72% (1,998) were non-Natives;
- 7% of all teachers were Alaska Natives or American Indians; 88% were Caucasians; and 5% were of non-Native minorities;
- 30 schools made Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP), and 50 schools did not.

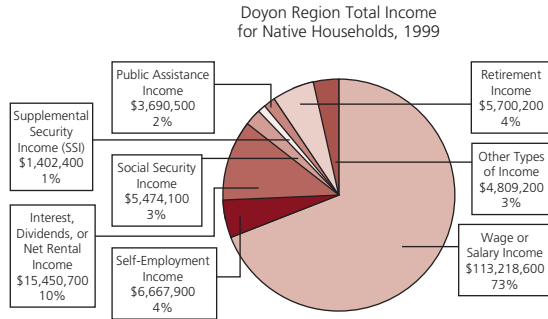


Benchmark Exams measure whether students in the 3rd, 6th, and 8th grades meet statewide standards in reading, writing and math. The graph shows percentages of Native and non-Native students who passed each of the three skills, in each of the three grades, in the 2002-2003 school year. Note the large gap between Native and non-Native scores.



An Alaska student must pass the HSGQE in order to receive a high school diploma. Students may begin taking the exam in 10th grade. They may re-take any un-passed parts of it in 11th grade, and again in 12th grade.

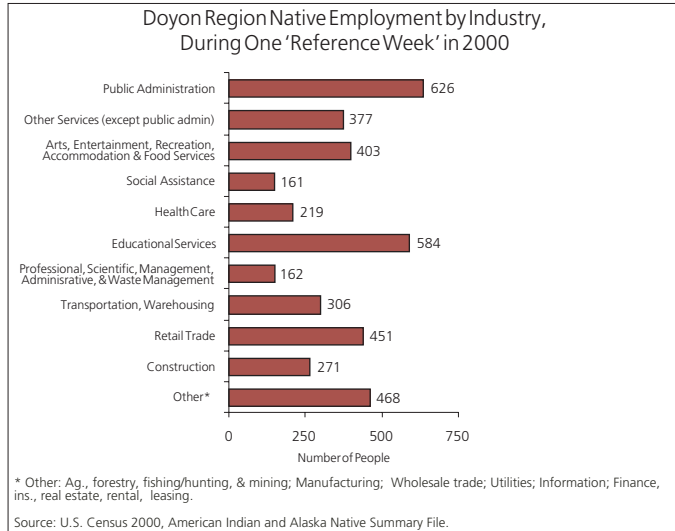
ECONOMY



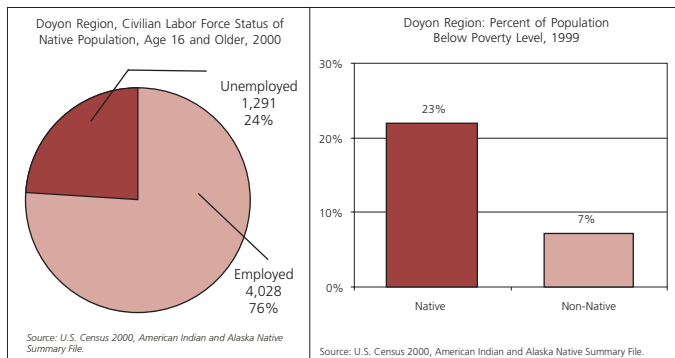
Source: U.S. Census 2000, American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File.

In 2000, total earnings for Native households in the region were more than \$156.4 million. Primary sources of Native income were Wages/Salaries (\$113.2 million) and Interest/Dividends/Rentals (\$15.5 million). Remaining sources (Self-Employment, Public Assistance, Social Security, Supplemental Security, Retirement and "Other") produced a total of \$27.7 million.

Total Wage/Salary income (Natives and non-Natives) was \$1,504 million, while Self-Employment produced \$104.8 million, and Interest/Dividend/Rentals produced \$146.6 million.



In 2000, the Native unemployment rate in the Doyon region was 24%. The non-Native unemployment rate was 8%.

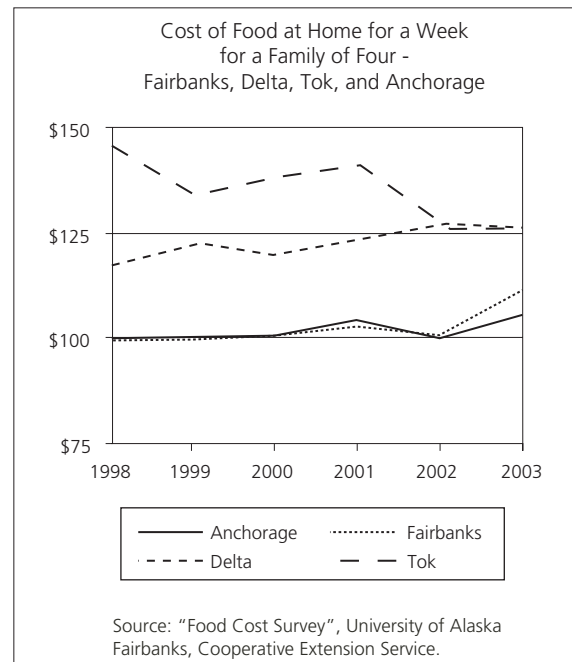
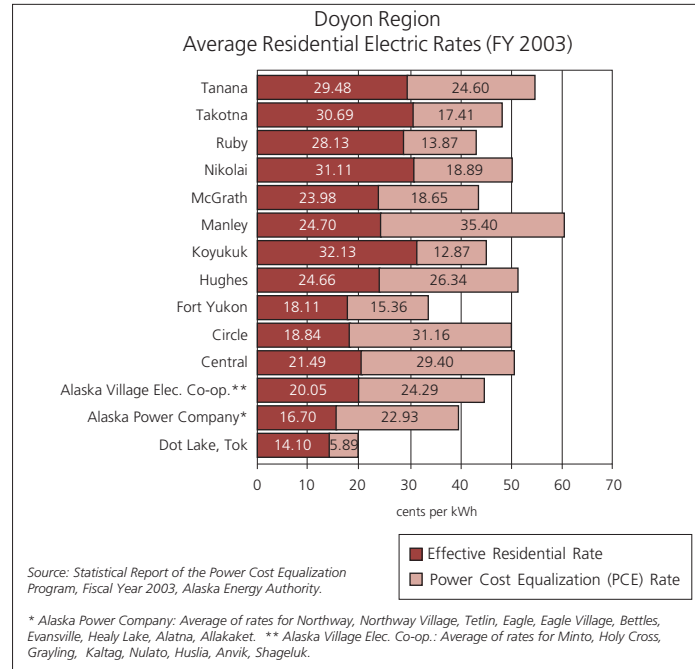


Poverty: 23% of the region's Native population, and 7% of its non-Native population, were below the poverty line in 1999. The Native poverty rate was more than three times the non-Native poverty rate.

In 2000, the largest numbers of Native jobs in the region were in Public Administration (626), Educational Services (584), Retail Trade (451), and Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Service (403).

COST OF LIVING

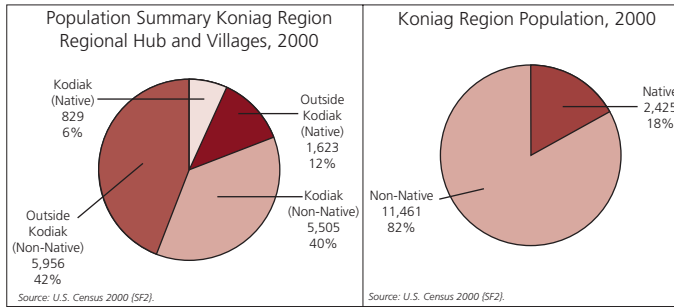
The graph shows average electric rates of many places in the Doyon region that benefit from the Power Cost Equalization Program. The residential rate for communities served by Golden Valley Electric Association was 11.3 cents/KWH. Other places not in the PCE Program include Stevens Village (37.9 cents/KWH), Birch Creek (34 cents/KWH), Rampart (33.5 cents/KWH), Chalkyitsik (21.5 cents/KWH), Tanacross (21.1 cents/KWH) and Arctic Village (15.6 cents/KWH) [Alaska DCED, Community Database Online].



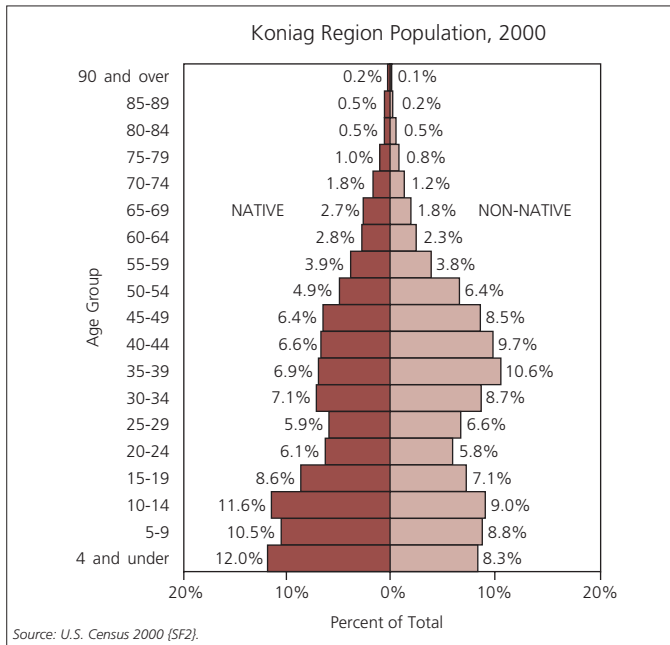
In September 2003, a week's worth of groceries purchased for a family of four in the Tok cost \$126, about 118% of the cost in Anchorage. In Delta the cost of food for a family of four in September 2003 was \$128, 121% of the cost in Anchorage (\$106). During the five-year period, 1998 to 2003, the cost of food in Fairbanks was similar to the cost of food in Anchorage.

Koniag Region

POPULATION

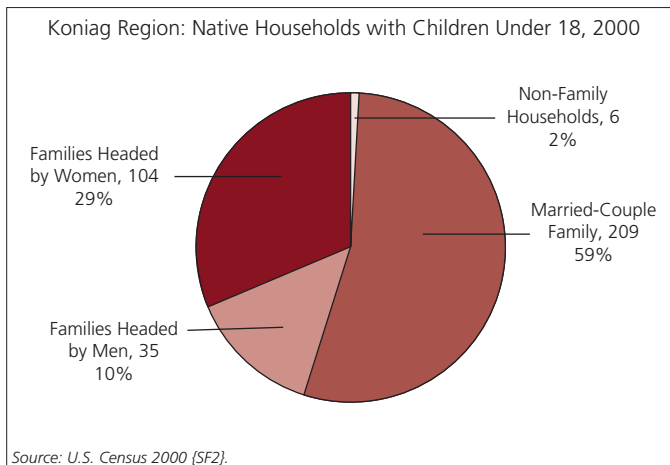


- In 2000, 18% (2,452) of the Koniag Region's total population (13,886) were Natives.
- 46% (6,334) of the region's total population lived in outlying villages of the region.



- 43% (1,046) of the Native population were 19 years old or younger.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

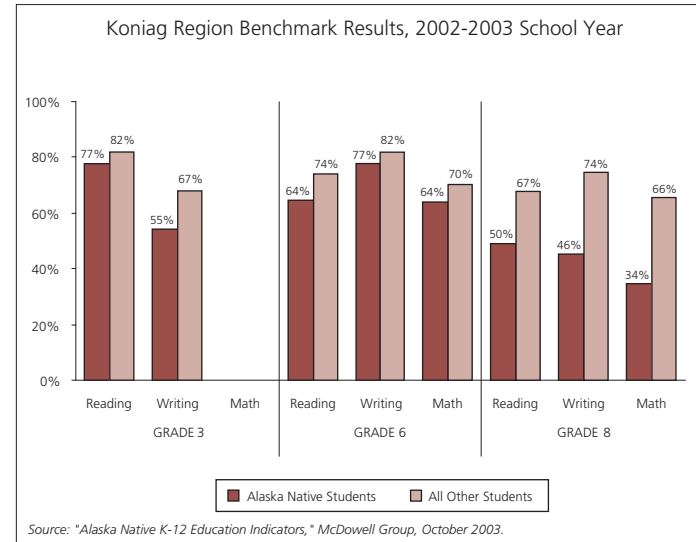


Of the 354 Native households with children in the Koniag Region in 2000, 59% were married-couple families, 10% were families headed by men, and 29% were families headed by women.

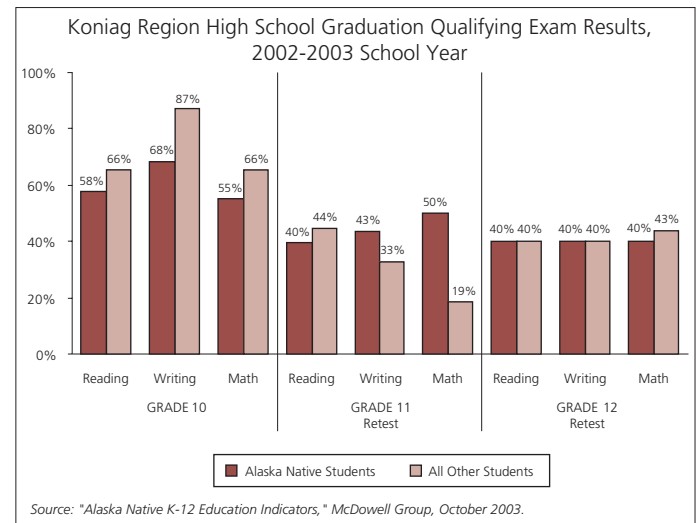
EDUCATION

During the 2002-2003 school year in the Koniag Region:

- there were 14 schools with a total enrollment of 2,754 students; of these, 20.7% (571) were Natives, and 79.3% (2,183) were non-Natives;
- 15% of all enrolled students were identified as having disabilities; of these, 29.5% (122) were Natives, while 70.5% (291) were non-Natives;
- 2% of all teachers were Alaska Natives; 92% were Caucasians; and 6% were of non-Native minorities;
- 9 schools made Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP), and 5 schools did not.



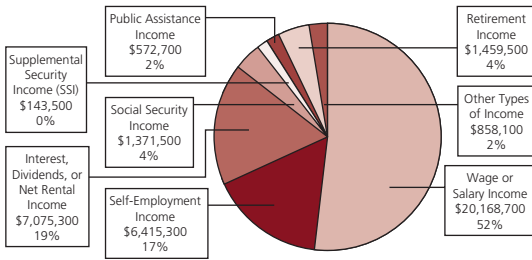
Benchmark Exams measure whether students in the 3rd, 6th, and 8th grades meet statewide standards in reading, writing and math. The graph shows percentages of Native and non-Native students who passed each of the three skills, in each of the three grades, in the 2002-2003 school year. Note the large gap between Native and non-Native scores. (Note: Data bars are missing because of small sample size.)



An Alaska student must pass the HSGQE in order to receive a high school diploma. Students may begin taking the exam in 10th grade. They may re-take any un-passed parts of it in 11th grade, and again in 12th grade.

ECONOMY

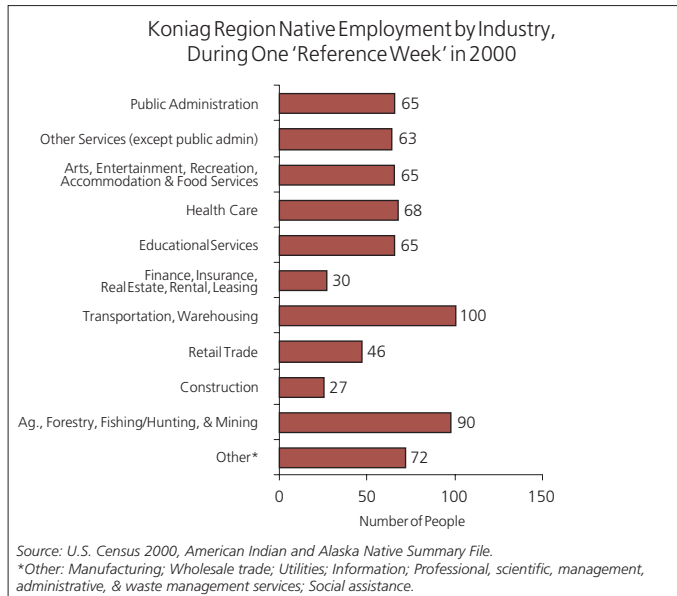
Koniag Region Total Income for Native Households, 1999



Source: U.S. Census 2000, American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File.

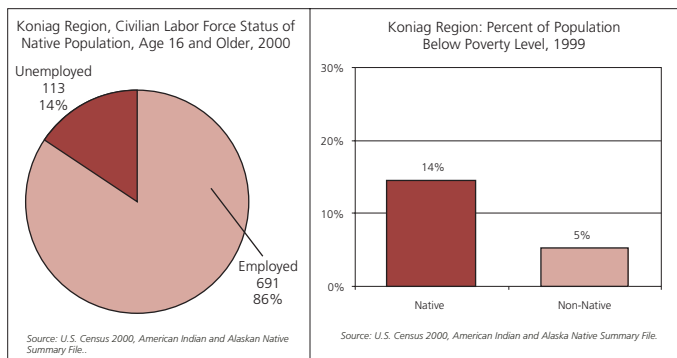
In 2000, total earnings for Native households in the region were more than \$38 million. Primary sources of Native income were Wages/Salaries (\$20.2 million), Self-Employment (\$6.4 million), and Interest/Dividends/Rentals (\$7.1 million). Remaining sources (Public Assistance, Social Security, Supplemental Security, Retirement and "Other") produced a total of \$4.4 million.

Total Wage/Salary income (Natives and non-Natives) was \$206 million, while Self Employment produced \$39.7 million, and Interest/Dividend/Rentals produced \$28.5 million.



Source: U.S. Census 2000, American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File.
*Other: Manufacturing; Wholesale trade; Utilities; Information; Professional, scientific, management, administrative, & waste management services; Social assistance.

In 2000, the largest numbers of Native jobs in the region were in Transportation and Warehousing (100) and Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing/Hunting and Mining (90).

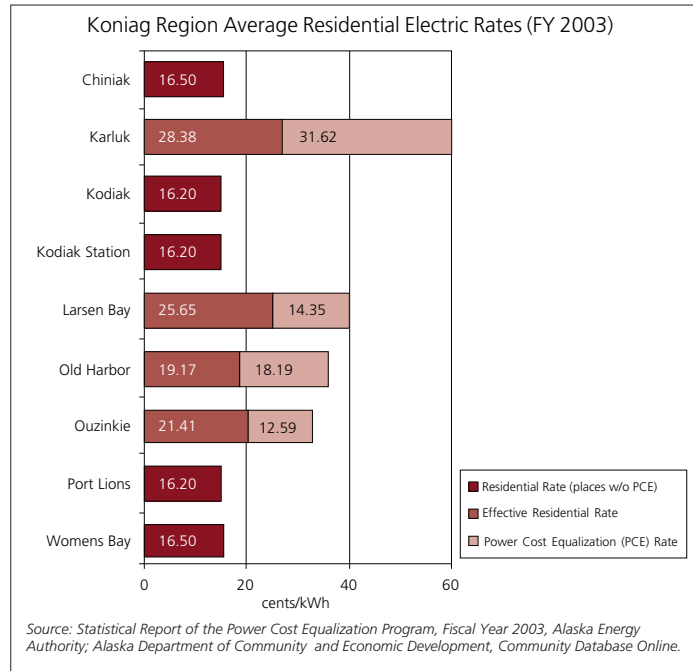


Poverty: 14% of the region's Native population, and 5% of its non-Native population, were below the poverty line in 1999. The Native poverty rate was nearly three times the non-Native.

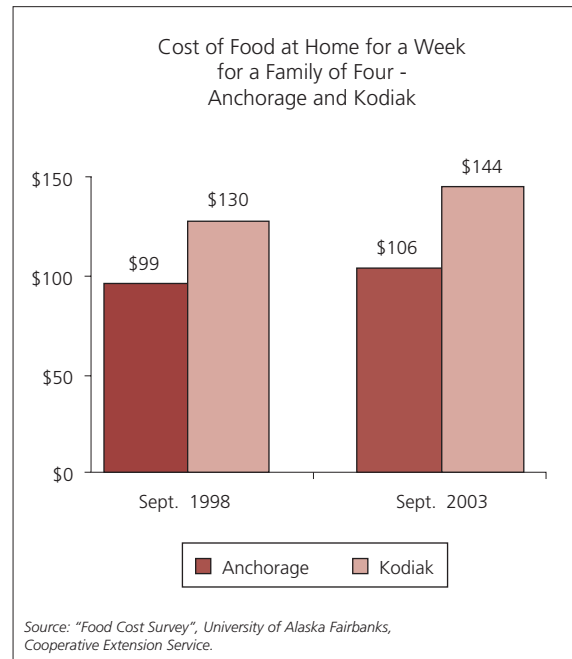
In 2000, the Native unemployment rate in the Koniag region was 14%. The non-Native unemployment rate was 4%.

COST OF LIVING

Residents of some Koniag communities get some relief from high residential electric rates from Power Cost Equalization. In FY 2003, residents of Old Harbor paid an average of 119.17 cents per kilowatt hour, while PCE paid the remaining 18.19 cents/KWH. Residents of Karluk paid an average of 28.38 cents/KWH, while PCE paid the remaining 31.62 cents/KWH. Without PCE, Karluk residents would have paid 60 cents/KWH, six times the rate in Anchorage.



Source: Statistical Report of the Power Cost Equalization Program, Fiscal Year 2003, Alaska Energy Authority; Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development, Community Database Online.

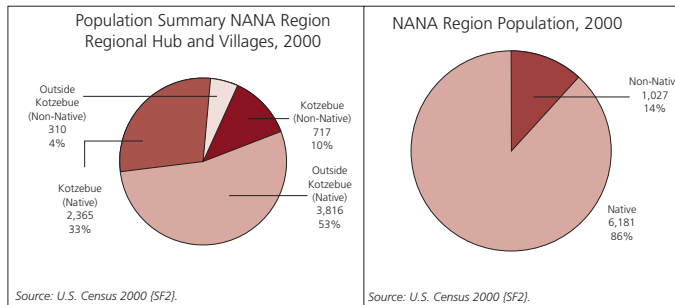


Source: "Food Cost Survey", University of Alaska Fairbanks, Cooperative Extension Service.

A week's worth of groceries purchased for a family of four in Kodiak cost \$130 in September, 1998, which was 131% of the cost in Anchorage. In five years (September 1998 to September 2003), the cost of food in Kodiak increased by 11%, while the Anchorage food cost increased by 7%.

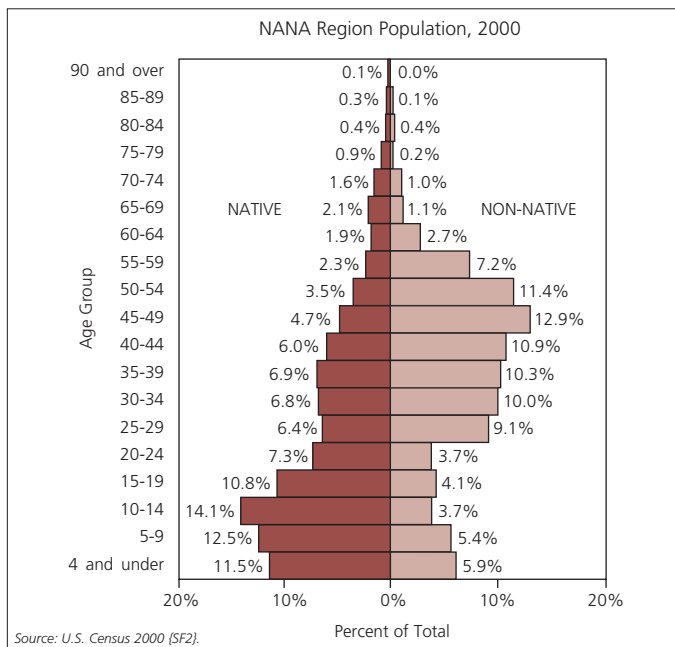
NANA Region

POPULATION



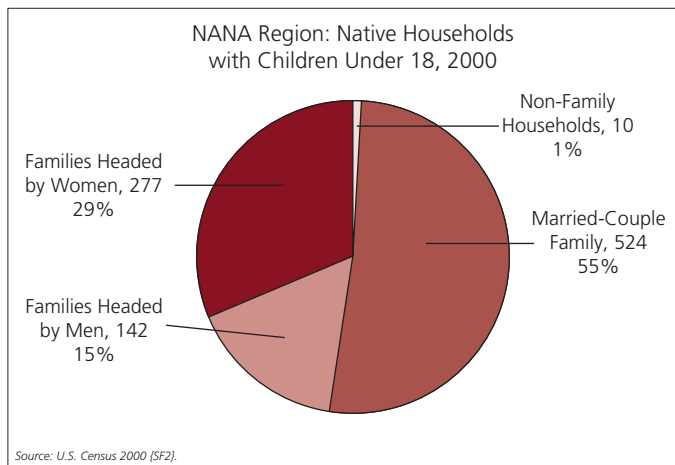
• In 2000, 86% (6,181) of the NANA Region's total population (7,208) were Natives.

• 43% (3,082) of the region's total population lived in Kotzebue; 57% (4,126) lived in outlying villages of the region.



• 49% (3,025) of the Native population were 19 years old or younger.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

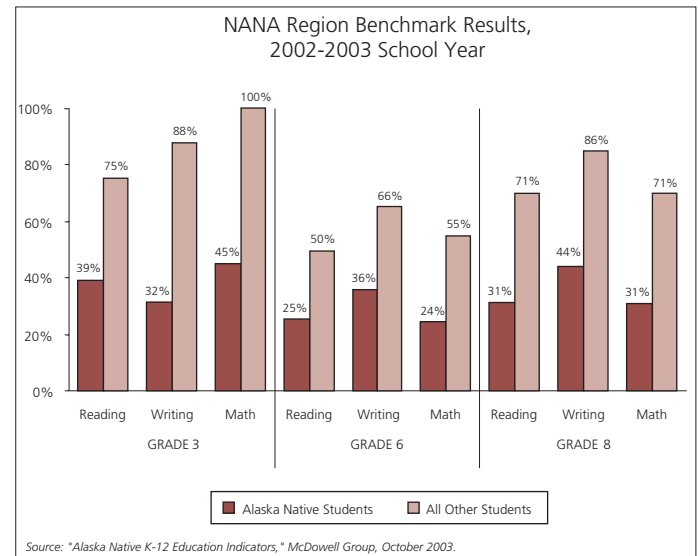


Of the 953 Native households with children in the NANA Region in 2000, 55% were married-couple families, 15% were families headed by men, and 29% were families headed by women.

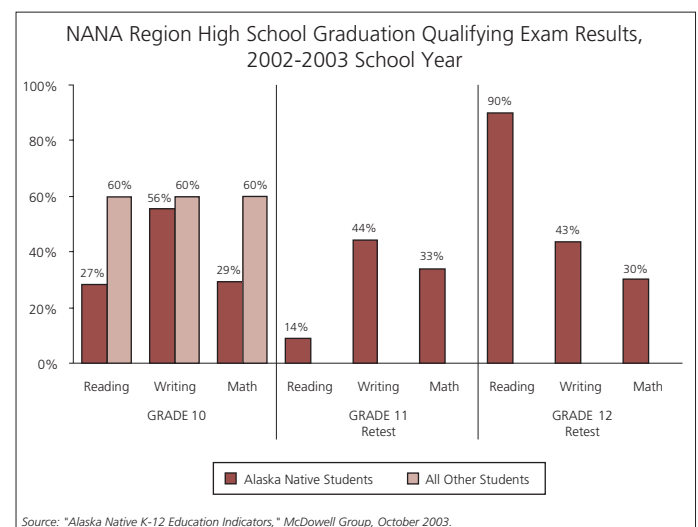
EDUCATION

During the 2002-2003 school year in the NANA Region:

- there were 13 schools with a total enrollment of 2,172 students; of these, 90.9% (1,975) were Natives, and 9.1% (197) were non-Natives;
- 10.2% of all enrolled students were identified as having disabilities; of these, 91% (201) were Natives, while 9% (20) were non-Natives;
- 9% of all teachers were Alaska Natives or American Indians; 87% were Caucasians; and 4% were of non-Native minorities;
- 2 schools made Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP), and 11 schools did not.

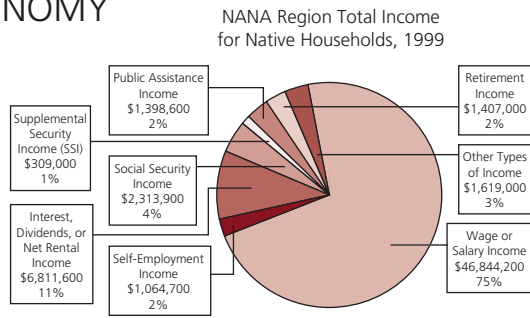


Benchmark Exams measure whether students in the 3rd, 6th, and 8th grades meet statewide standards in reading, writing and math. The graph shows percentages of Native and non-Native students who passed each of the three skills, in each of the three grades, in the 2002-2003 school year. Note the large gap between Native and non-Native scores.



An Alaska student must pass the HSGQE in order to receive a high school diploma. Students may begin taking the exam in 10th grade. They may re-take any un-passed parts of it in 11th grade, and again in 12th grade. [Note: Data bars are missing because of small sample size.]

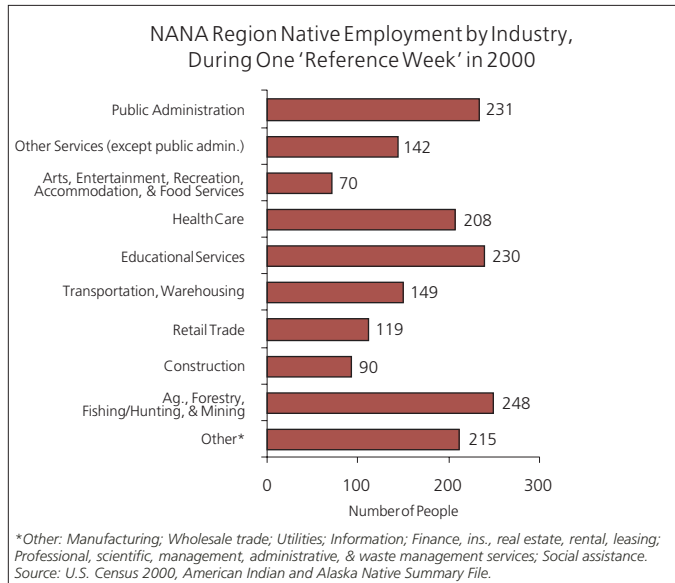
ECONOMY



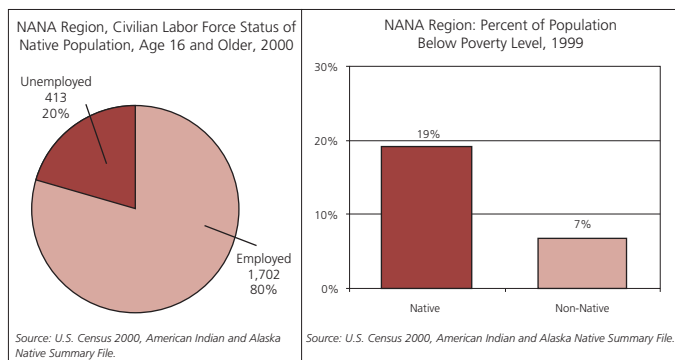
Source: U.S. Census 2000, American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File.

In 2000, total earnings for Native households in the region were more than \$61 million. Primary sources of Native income were Wages/Salaries (\$46.8 million) and Interest/Dividends/Rentals (\$6.8 million). Remaining sources (Self-Employment, Public Assistance, Social Security, Supplemental Security, Retirement and "Other") produced a total of \$8 million.

Total Wage/Salary income (Natives and non-Natives) was \$75.2 million, while Self-Employment produced \$3 million, and Interest/Dividend/Rentals produced \$8.5 million.



In 2000, the largest numbers of Native jobs in the region were in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing/Hunting and Mining (248), Public Administration (231), Educational Services (230), and Health Care (208).

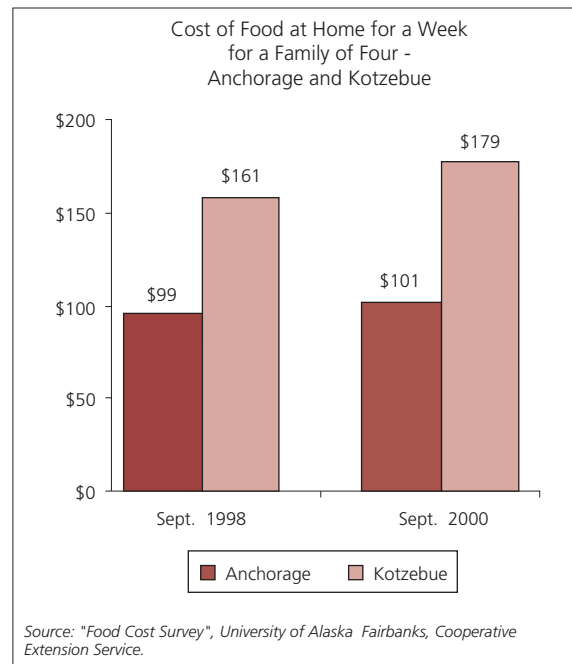
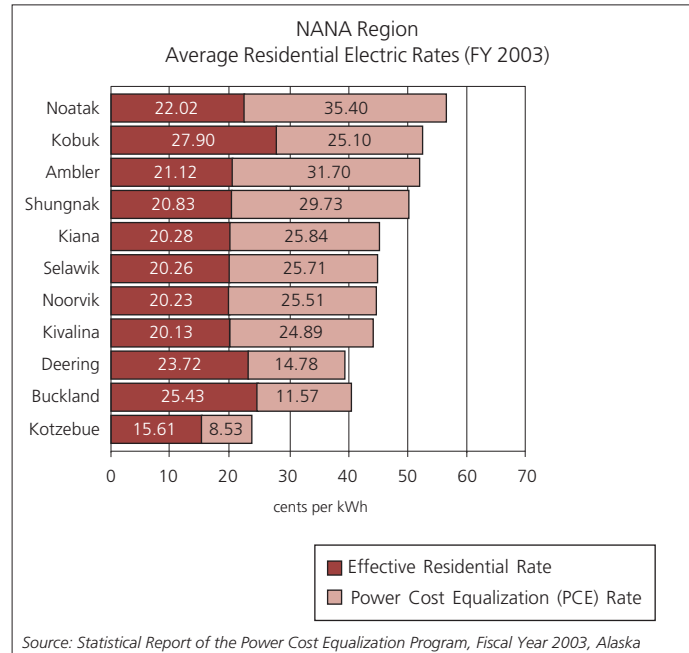


Poverty: 19% of the region's Native population, and 7% of its non-Native population, were below the poverty line in 1999. The Native poverty rate was nearly three times the non-Native poverty rate.

In 2000, the Native unemployment rate in the NANA region was 20%. The non-Native unemployment rate was 4%.

COST OF LIVING

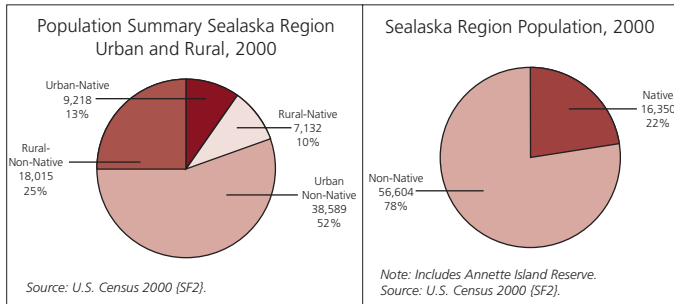
Residents of many NANA communities get some relief from high residential electric rates from Power Cost Equalization. In FY 2003, residents of Kotzebue paid an average of 15.61 cents per kilowatt hour, while PCE paid the remaining 8.53 cents/KWH. Residents of Noatak paid an average of 22.02 cents/KWH, while PCE paid the remaining 35.40 cents/KWH. Without PCE, Noatak residents would have paid 57.42 cents/KWH, nearly six times the rate in Anchorage.



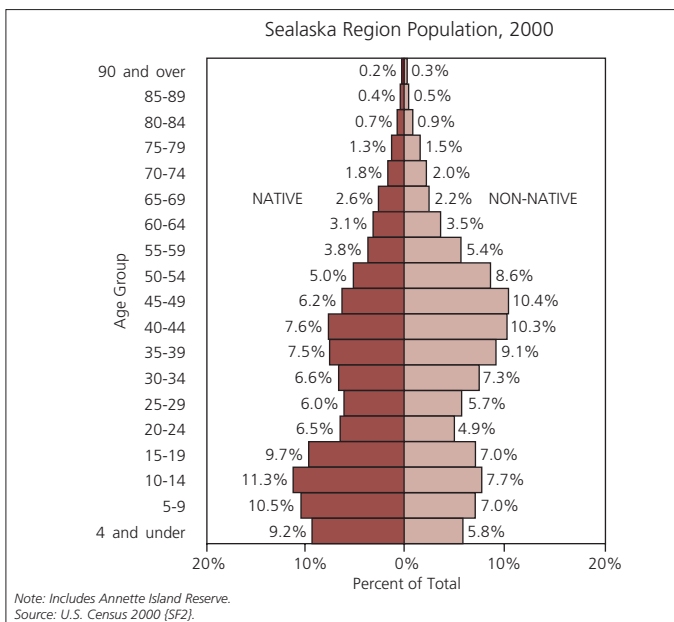
A week's worth of groceries purchased for a family of four in Kotzebue cost \$161 in September 1998, which was 163% of the cost in Anchorage. In two years (September 1998 to September 2000), the cost of food in Kotzebue increased by 11%, while the cost of food in Anchorage only increased by 2%.

Sealaska Region

POPULATION

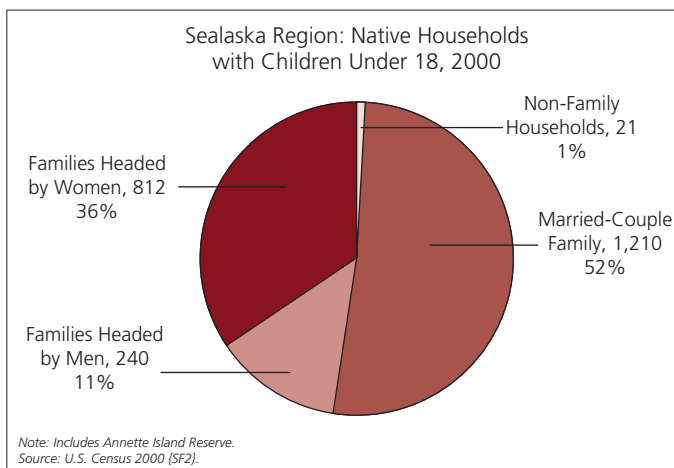


- In 2000, 22% (16,350) of the Sealaska Region's total population (72,954) were Natives.
- 65% (47,807) of the region's total population lived in urban areas**; 35% (25,147) lived in rural areas of the region.



- 41% (6,662) of the Native population were 19 years old or younger.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

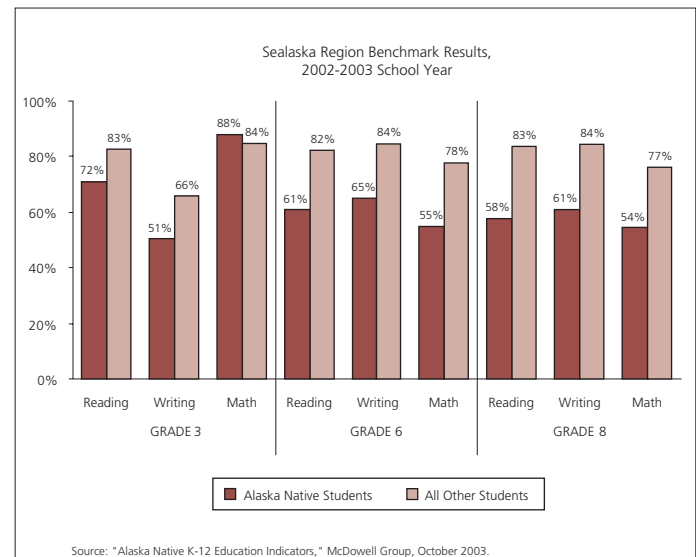


Of the 2,283 Native households with children in the Sealaska Region in 2000, 52% were married-couple families, 11% were families headed by men, and 36% were families headed by women.

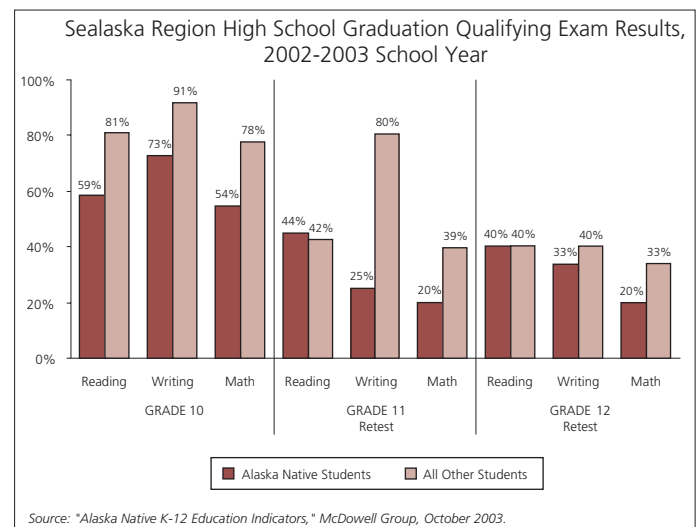
EDUCATION

During the 2002-2003 school year in the Sealaska Region:

- there were 69 schools with a total enrollment of 13,425 students; of these, 27.5% (3,693) were Natives, and 72.5% (9,732) were non-Natives;
- 13.6% of all enrolled students were identified as having disabilities; of these, 38.8% (706) were Natives, while 61.2% (1,115) were non-Natives;
- 6% of all teachers were Alaska Natives; 90% were Caucasians; and 3% were of non-Native minorities;
- 40 schools made Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP), and 28 schools did not.



Benchmark Exams measure whether students in the 3rd, 6th, and 8th grades meet statewide standards in reading, writing and math. The graph shows percentages of Native and non-Native students who passed each of the three skills, in each of the three grades, in the 2002-2003 school year. Note the large gap between Native and non-Native scores.

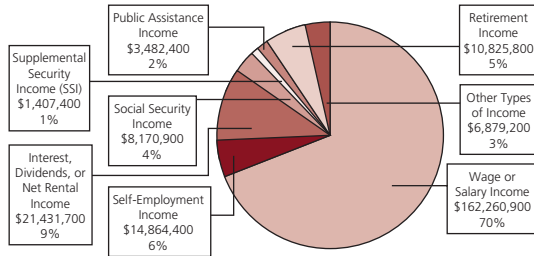


An Alaska student must pass the HSGQE in order to receive a high school diploma. Students may begin taking the exam in 10th grade. They may re-take any un-passed parts of it in 11th grade, and again in 12th grade.

**Urban areas include the cities of Haines, Sitka, Petersburg, Ketchikan and Wrangell, and Juneau and Juneau South (urban clusters). The census defines an urban cluster as "... densely settled territory that has at least 2,500 but fewer than 50,000 people." Source: 2000 Census (SF4.pdf).

ECONOMY

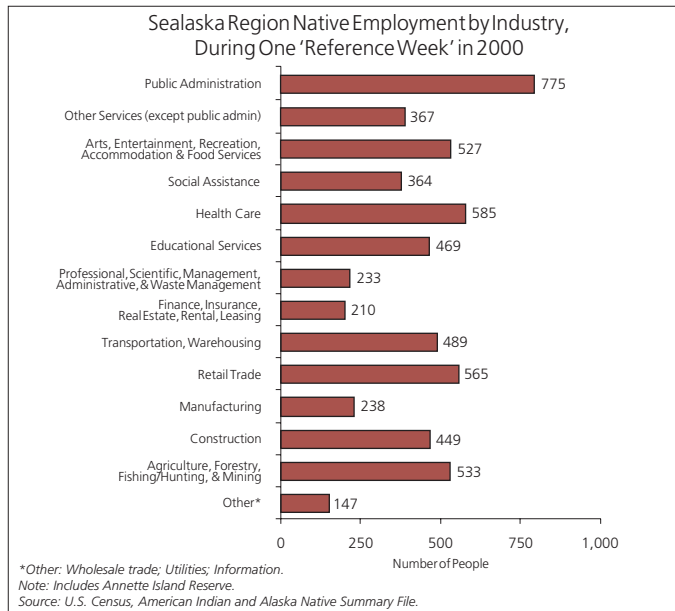
Sealaska Region Total Income for Native Households, 1999



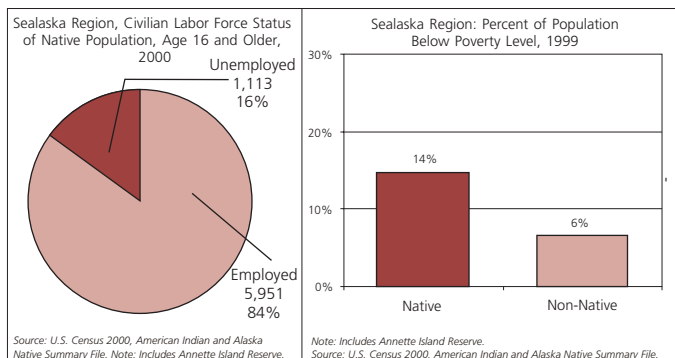
Note: Includes Annette Island Reserve.
Source: U.S. Census 2000, American Indian and Alaskan Native Summary File.

In 2000, total earnings for Native households in the region were more than \$229 million. Primary sources of Native income were Wages/Salaries (\$162.3 million) and Interest/Dividends/Rentals (\$21.4 million). Remaining sources (Self-Employment, Public Assistance, Social Security, Supplemental Security, Retirement and "Other") produced a total of \$45.6 million.

Total Wage/Salary income (Natives and non-Natives) was \$1,241 million, while Self-Employment produced \$156.9 million, and Interest/Dividend/Rentals produced \$161.2 million.



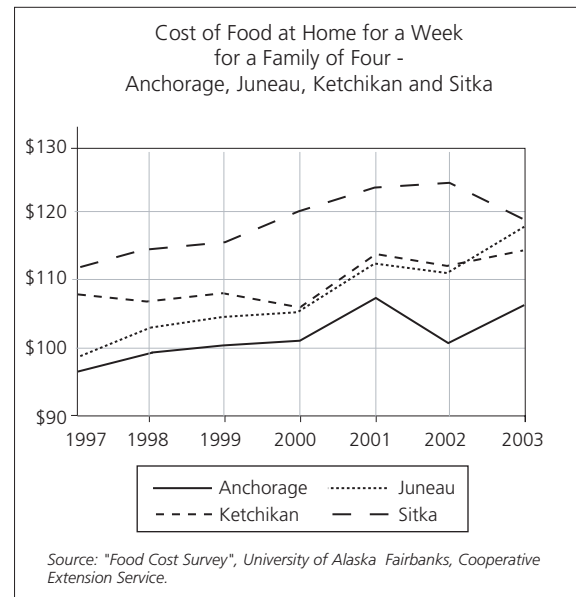
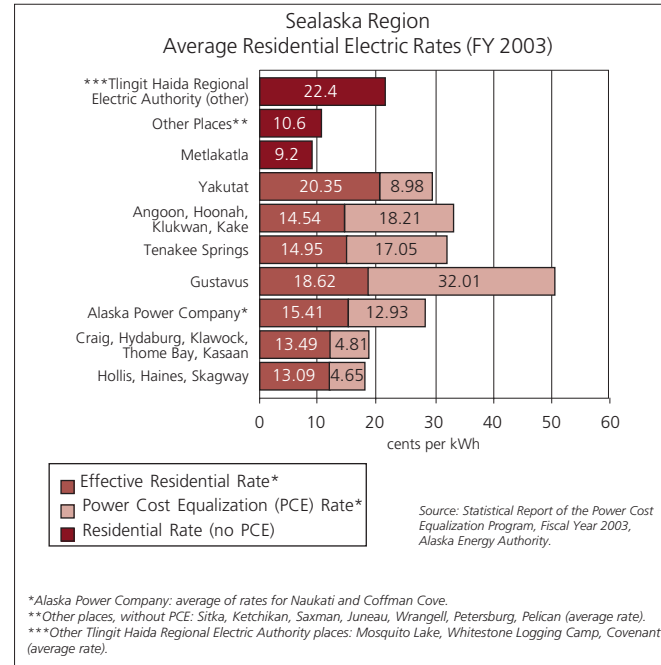
In 2000, the largest numbers of Native jobs in the region were in Public Administration (775), Health Care (585), Retail Trade (565), Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing/Hunting and Mining (533), and Arts Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Service (527).



Poverty: 14% of the region's Native population, and 6% of its non-Native population, were below the poverty line in 1999. The Native poverty rate was more than two times the non-Native poverty rate.

COST OF LIVING

Residents of many Sealaska communities get relief from high residential electric rates from Power Cost Equalization. For example, in FY 2003, residents of Gustavus paid an average of 18.62 cents per kilowatt hour, while PCE paid the remaining 32.01 cents/KWH. Without PCE, Gustavus residents would have paid 50 cents/KWH, nearly five times the rate in Juneau.



In September 2003, a week's worth of groceries purchased for a family of four in Ketchikan cost \$114, about 108% of the cost in Anchorage. In both Juneau and Sitka the cost of food for a family of four in September 2003 was about \$118, 111% of the cost in Anchorage (\$106).

Note: These remarks pertain to the unemployment information on the left side of this page. In 2000, the Native unemployment rate in the Sealaska region was 16%. The non-Native unemployment rate was 6%.