

NUIQSUT SNAPSHOT

	2003	2010
Population in 2003 and 2010	416	415
Population Growth Since 1998	(-.09%)	-1.2%
Population Growth Since 1990	17.5%	17.2%
Population Growth Since 1980	100%	99.5%
Percent Female	47.8%	48.7%
Percent Inupiat	91.8%	87.7%
Percent Caucasian	7.4%	8%
Percent Other Minorities	<1%	2.9%
Number of Persons 0-4	26	52
Percent of Persons 0-4	7.5%	13.9%
Number of Persons 17 or younger	143	115
Percent of Persons 17 or younger	41.4%	30.7%
Number of Persons 16-64	205	282
Percent of Persons 16-64	59.4%	61.4%
Number of Persons 65 and older	18	31
Percent of Persons 65 and older	4.6%	6.7%
Median Age of Females	20	22
Median Age of Males	21	24
Median Age-Total Population	21	23
Size of Labor Force	169	232
Rate of Unemployment	10.2%	29.3%
Rate of Perceived Underemployment*	13.6%	12.3%
Rate of Underemployment**	31.9%	39.8%
Total Number of Households	105	125
Total Number of Households Surveyed	101	106
Average Number of People per Household	3.79	3.00
Percent of Households in Census	96.1%	82.4%
Percent of Total Population in Sample	92.0%	83.3%
Percent of Persons with High School Diploma or Higher Education	67.5%	35.9%
Number of Fluent Inupiaq Speakers	120	145

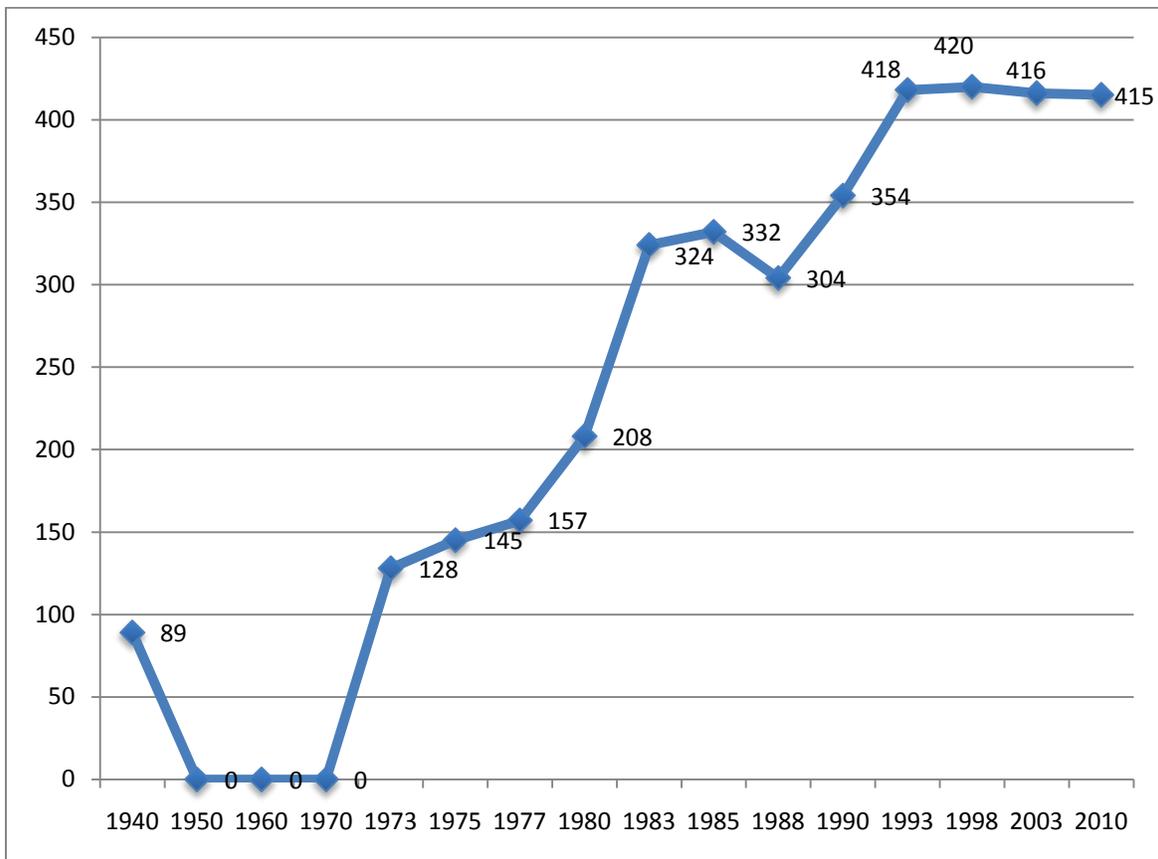
*From Question "Does household member feel underemployed? ** Persons with some employment working less than 40 weeks.

Nuiqsut: Economic Profile and Census Report

Population Trends and Characteristics

The population of Nuiqsut has historically fluctuated since the village was reestablished in the early 1970s. However between 1993 and today the numbers have remained constant varying only by one person, from 416 to 415 residents. In the last seven years the population has decreased only by one individual. The changing growth patterns, either slow or declining, are common in many Alaska rural communities as can be seen from the comparison of villages in other regions with Nuiqsut [see Chart 2 Growth of Nuiqsut and Comparable Alaska Rural Villages].

Chart 1. Changes in Nuiqsut Population 1973-2010



Most Nuiqsut people are Iñupiat, although the proportion has dropped from 92% percent to 89 percent [see Table 2]. The number of Caucasians and other minorities has increased since 2003. There are slightly more males than females, but the proportion of females has risen over the last seven years [see Tables 1 & 2below].

Table 1. Nuiqsut Population by Ethnicity 2003-2010

Ethnicity	2003	Percent	2010	Percent
Iñupiat	312	92%	334	89.1%
Caucasian	25	7%	30	9%
Other Minorities	3	.09%	11	2.9%
Total Population	340	100%	375	100%

Table 2. 2010 Nuiqsut Age Distributions Males & Females*

Age Range	Male	Percent of Population**	Female	Percent of Population**	Total	Percent of Total***
0-4	28	14.6%	24	13.2%	52	13.9%
5-9	10	5.2%	18	9.9%	28	7.5%
10-14	7	3.6%	8	4.4%	15	4%
15-19	26	13.5%	26	14.3%	52	13.9%
20-24	28	14.6%	21	11.5%	49	13.1%
25-29	16	8.3%	16	8.8%	32	8.6%
30-34	7	3.6%	2	1.1%	9	2.4%
35-39	6	3.1%	3	1.6%	8	2.1%
40-44	7	5.1%	10	5.5%	17	4.6%
45-49	20	10.4%	15	8.2%	35	9.4%
50-54	12	6.2%	8	4.4%	20	5.4%
55-59	11	5.7%	10	5.5%	21	5.6%
60-64	4	2.1%	8	4.4%	9	2.4%
65-69	7	3.6%	7	3.8%	14	3.8%
70-74	1	.05%	1	.05%	2	.05%
75-79	1	.05%	2	1.1%	3	.08%
80+	1	.05%	2	1.1%	3	.08%
Total	192	100%	182	100%	374	100%

*Includes only those individuals responding to the survey. **Percent of total male or female population of Nuiqsut
 ***Percent of total population

The age composition of Nuiqsut’s population has changed. There are more very young infants and children (a 100 percent shift) and younger (20-29) and older (55-59 and 65-69) adults. There are also older individuals between 50 and 69. At the same time there have been declines of younger individuals (10-14) and adults in their thirties. There are fewer younger females (ages 10-14 and 20-24) and older women between 45 and 60. Among men there are fewer young people (ages 5-9 and 20-44) and slightly more men aged 45-49 and 55-59 [see Table 3 and Charts 5, 6, and 7].

Table 3. Age Ranges in Nuiqsut 2003-2010

Age Range	Total 2003	Population	Male 2003	Female 2003	Total 2010	Population	Male 2010	Female 2010
0-4	26		13	13	52		28	24
5-9	32		16	16	28		10	18
10-14	55		30	25	15		7	8
15-19	47		28	19	52		26	26
20-24	16		9	7	49		28	21
25-29	13		5	8	32		16	16
30-34	12		7	5	9		7	2
35-39	41		22	19	8		6	3
40-44	22		13	9	17		7	10
45-49	18		7	11	35		20	15
50-54	21		11	10	20		12	8
55-59	7		4	3	21		11	10
60-64	16		8	8	12		4	8
65-69	6		4	2	14		7	7
70-74	7		4	3	2		1	1
75-79	2		1	1	3		1	2
80+	9		4	5	3		1	2
Total	339		185	164	374		192	182

Chart 2. Nuiqsut Age Distributions 2003-2010

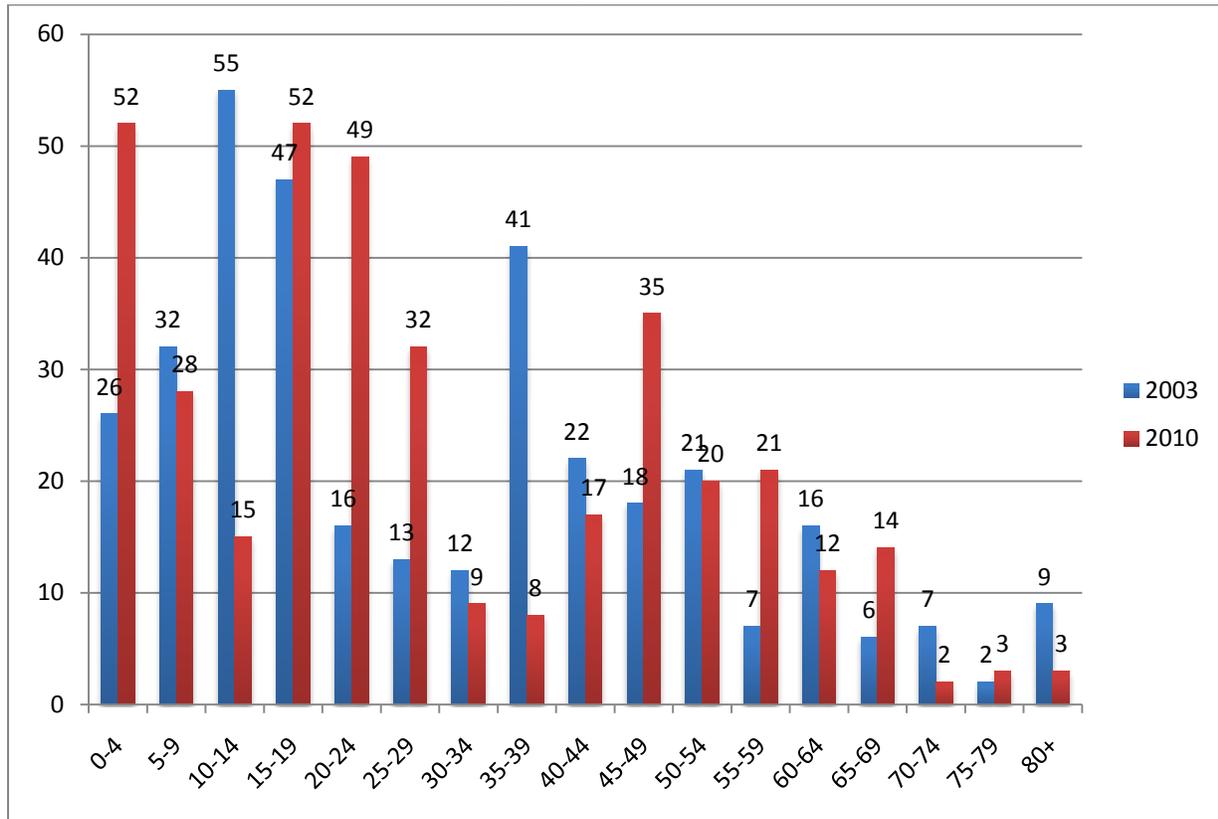
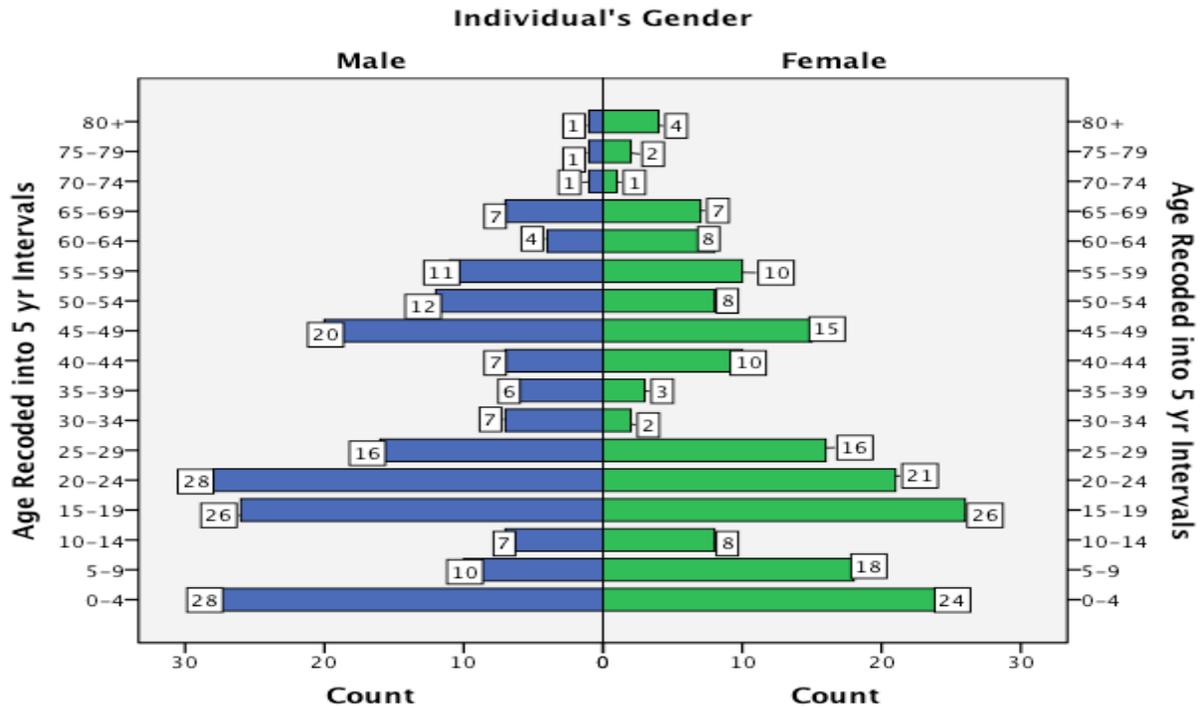
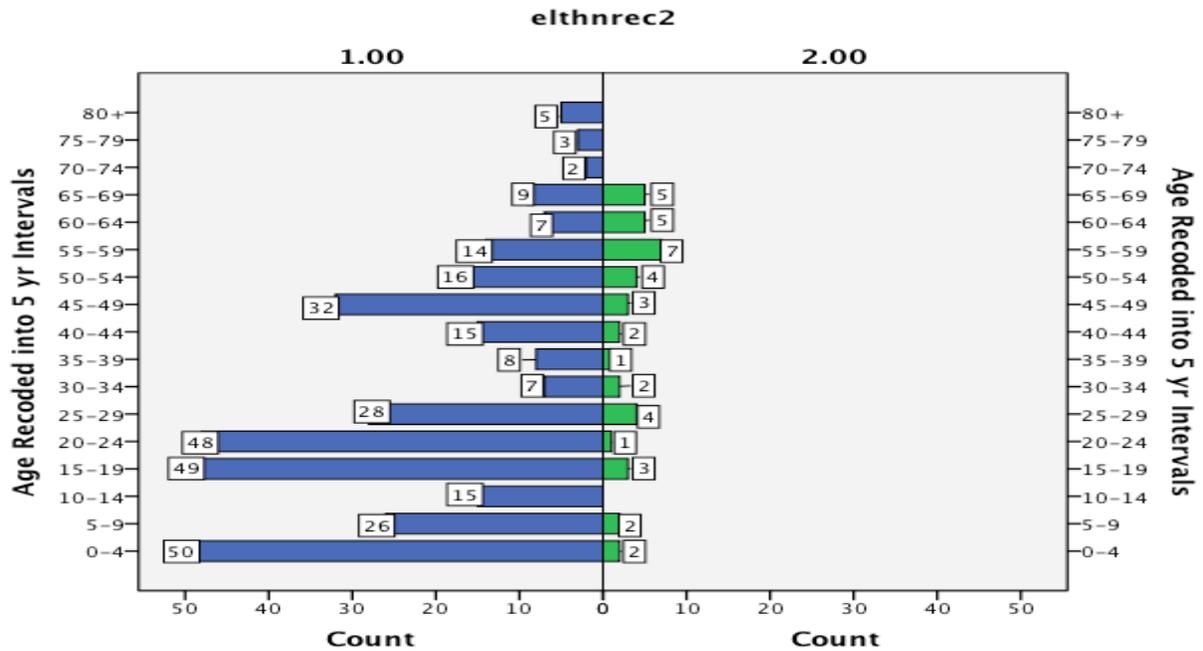


Chart 3: Age Distribution in Nuiqsut by Gender*



*Includes only those individual responding to the survey and the question about age.

Chart 4: Nuiqsut Population 2010: Age by Ethnicity (Iñupiat-non-Iñupiat*)



*Includes only those individuals responding to the survey and the question about ethnicity.

The ethnic composition of the population of Nuiqsut has changed slightly from 2003 when of the individuals responding to the survey, 91.8 percent of the population was Iñupiat, 7 percent was Caucasian and the remaining “Other” 1 percent. By contrast in 2010, of the individuals responding to the survey, 12.3 percent were Caucasian or Other minorities and 87.7 percent were Iñupiat. In other words, there has been a 7 percent increase in the number of Iñupiat responding to the survey in Nuiqsut (312 to 334), with a corresponding 46.4 percent increase in the non-Iñupiat population (from 28 to 41).

The median age of Nuiqsut residents is increasing gradually for men and slightly for women. Between 1998 and 2010 the median age of males moved from 21 to 24; females changed from 20 years old in 1998 to 22 in 2010. The median age of Iñupiat males was 18 in 2003 and 24 today; the Iñupiat female median age decreased from 24 to 21 in 2010. Table 4 compares the median ages between the general populations of the United States and Alaska with Alaska Natives and Nuiqsut Iñupiat residents.

Table 4. Comparative Median Ages 2010*

Areas or Peoples	Median Age of Total Population	Median Age of Females	Median Age of Males
United States**	36.9	38.2	35.5
Alaska**	33.5	33.7	33.4
Alaska Natives***	26.6	27.6	25.8
Nuiqsut Iñupiat	22.0	21.0	23.0

*Sample population of Nuiqsut **Data from Statistical Abstract 2010
 *** Data from Research & Analysis in Alaska Department of Labor and Economic Development, July 9, 2009 estimate.

As the population is ageing in rural Alaska and the entire country, age dependency also rises. The **age dependency ratio** is calculated by dividing the number of people over 65 by the working population, those in the 16-64 age categories. This ratio in Nuiqsut decreased from 11.5 percent in 2003 to 8.8 percent in 2010. At the same time the **youth dependency ratio** (the number of individuals 15 and under divided by the working age groups 16-64) also dropped from over 54 percent to 38.8 percent during the same time period. The **total dependency ratio** (the sum of the youth and age ratios) went down eighteen percentage points between 2003 and 2010 [See Tables 5 and 6 below]. These numbers and trends are important in estimating future social, economic, health, and educational needs and services, e.g. older people require more care and medical support. Nationally it is projected that by 2030 the working population (20-64) will drop from 60 percent of the population to 55 percent; and those over 65 will climb from 13 percent today to 19 percent in 2030.

Table 5. Nuiqsut Comparisons 2003 & 2004

Category	2003 Percentage of Population	2010 Percentage of Population
Individuals 15 years & under	35%	25.9%
Individuals 18 and under	43.8%	34.4%
Individuals 18-24	9.6%	21.6%
Individuals 55-64	6.7%	8.8%
Individuals 62 and over	n/a	87.2%
Individuals 65 and over	5.2%	5.3%
Individuals 16-64	n/a	61.4%
Individuals 18-64	51%	66.4%
Youth Dependency Ratio	54.3%	38.8%
Age Dependency Ratio	11.5%	8.8%
Total Dependency Ratio	65.9%	47.6%

Table 6. Comparative Dependency Ratios

Area	Total (or Age) Dependency	Youth or Child Dependency	Old Age or Age Dependency
United States*	59%	38.7%	20.3%
Alaska*	50.5%	39.4%	11%
Nuiqsut	47.6%	38.8%	8.8%

*2008 Data from Statistical Abstract [2010 Issue]

Employment

The labor force comprises all individuals 16 and over who are employed or available to work. In Nuiqsut the labor force dropped 27% between 1998 and 2003; today there are 254 people 16 to 64. Removing those still in school the labor force is 236, an increase of 67 or 39.6 percent from seven years ago. The proportion of the labor force to the total population has also declined from 67.8 percent to 62.9 percent in 2010. The national employment-population ratio is slightly under 58%. Over 40% of the labor force is between the ages of 16 and 26; over 30% are 45-59. Unemployment increased in Nuiqsut from 19.8% in 2003 to 29.3% in 2010. Iñupiat men were more likely to be unemployed than non-Iñupiat residents and women [See Tables 7 and 8 and Charts 5 & 6 below].

Table 7. Nuiqsut: Employment Status 1998 to 2010*

Employment Type	1998		2003		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Individuals in Labor Force	176		169		232	
Permanent Full Time	85	49.7%	74	45.4%	94	40.5%
Temporary Seasonal	56	32.7%	28	17.2%	33	14.2%
Part Time	13	7.6%	28	17.2%	29	12.5%
Unemployed	17	9.9%	33	20.2%	76	32.8%
Totals	171	100%	163	100%	232	100%

*Includes only those responding to the survey. Excludes individuals indicating they were retired and thus out of the labor force.

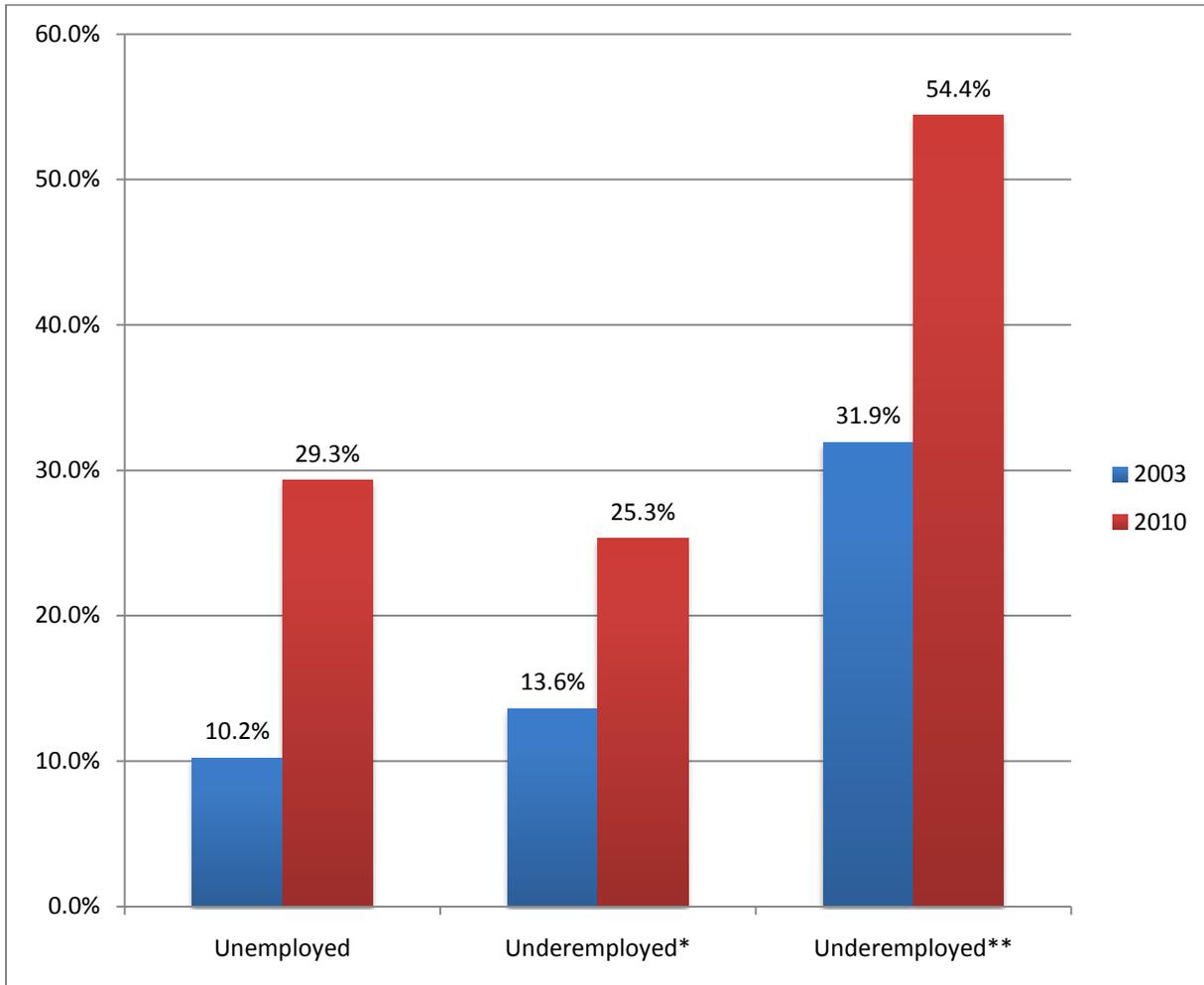
Table 8. Nuiqsut: Labor Force Comparisons 2003 & 2010

Category	2003	2010	Percent Change
16-64 Age Group	205	254	23.9%
Labor Force*	169	232	37.3%
Permanent Full Time	74	94	27.0%
Temporary Seasonal	28	33	17.8%
Part-Time	28	29	3.6%
Unemployed	33	76	130%
Underemployed**	65	43	(-33.8%)
Underemployed***	56	62	10.7%

* Total labor force includes everyone in the 16-64 age groups minus individuals still in school and retirees.
 **Those who say they are underemployed
 ***Individuals who worked less than 42 weeks in the previous year.

More workers complained that their training and education was not fully used in their present job (perceived underemployment) [see Table 8 above]; the proportion of individuals working less than 42 weeks per year rose by 22.5 percent. [See Chart 5 & Tables 9 and 10] that show the total months and weeks individuals worked in 2009]. All categories rose dramatically during the period between 2003 and 2010.

Chart 5. Unemployment and Underemployment in Nuiqsut 2003 & 2010*



*Refers to those individuals who perceive themselves to be underemployed. ** Refers to individuals working less than 10 months during the preceeding year.

Table 9. Nuiqsut: Months Worked in 2009*

Months Employed	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
0	6	4	10	5.9%
1-2	11	4	15	8.9%
3-4	15	16	31	18.3%
5-6	12	8	20	11.8%
7-8	1	6	7	4.1%
9-10	7	8	15	8.9%
11-12	36	35	71	42%
Totals	88	81	169	100%

* Includes only those individuals responding to the survey and to the question of months employed..

Table 10: Nuiqsut: Hours Worked per Week by Gender*

Hours Worked per Week	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
5-10	1	3	4	2.5%
11-20	5	10	15	9.4%
21-30	1	3	4	2.5%
31-39	30	19	49	30.1%
40-50	28	32	60	37.5%
51 and over	18	10	22	13.7%
Totals	83	77	160	100%

*Includes only those individuals in the labor force responding to the survey and the question of hours worked per week.

According to Alaska state economists the 2007-2008 recession did not appreciably affect Alaska’s economy until 2009, when growth slowed and employment declined. Since then the economy has rebounded because of high oil and mineral prices, a stronger fishing industry, substantial federal spending, and increasing tourism. However these economic trends have not affected most rural areas. Unfortunately we lack reliable information about jobs in smaller villages and some regional communities because people are not looking for jobs that don’t exist. One recent study reported that the Native unemployment rate in rural communities was three times higher than the national average from 2005-2007; today it is twice as high (See end notes “The Changing Economic Status of Alaska Natives”).

An estimated 29.3 percent of Nuiqsut’s eligible workers are unemployed, a nineteen-percentage point increase since the 2003 Economic Profile and Census Report. The proportion of unemployed is over three times higher than the official national rate of 9.4%. (Note: The official national percentage does not include (a) individuals working part time because they cannot find full-time jobs; (b) short term discouraged individuals who are not searching for work; and (c) long-term discouraged people. If one adds these groups to the total employment picture the national rate climbs to just below 23%). The unemployment rate in Alaska in December 2010 was 8.1% (same caveats apply).

Fifty-four percent of the unemployed in Nuiqsut are young (16-29); individuals from 30 to 59 years old hold most (58.6 percent) of the full-time employment positions, while 45.9 percent are unemployed [see Table 11]. A third of the unemployed do not have a high school degree and most of the remainder has a high school or GED diploma [see Table 12]. On average individuals were unemployed 7.9 months out of the year [see Table 13].

Table 11. Labor Status and Age Groups in Nuiqsut*

Age Category	Full Time	Temporary/Seasonal	Part Time	Unemployed/Percent	Retired	Totals
16-21	13	8	10	20	27%	51
22-29	24	8	6	20	27%	58
30-39	21	8	6	8	10.8%	44
40-49	24	8	6	14	18.9%	52
50-59	16	2	4	12	16.2%	40
60-64	6	2	1	0	0%	12
Totals	104	36	33	74	100%	257

*Includes only those individuals responding to the survey and the question about labor status.

Table 12. Education, Employment, & Unemployment in Nuiqsut*

Highest Educational Level	Permanent/ Full-time	Temporary/ Seasonal	Part-time	Unemployed	Retired	Totals
Not Started School	1	2	0	1	2	62
Elementary/Middle School	2	1	1	3	17	16
Some High School	12	7	9	21	2	51
HS Diploma/GED	48	17	16	43	4	128
Vocational/Technical Graduate	3	1	0	0	1	5
Some College	14	3	1	6	0	24
BA Degree	5	1	1	0	0	7
MA Degree	6	1	1	0	0	8
Professional Degree	1	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	92	33	29	74	26	254

*Includes only those individuals responding to the survey and the question about employment and unemployment.

Table 13. Nuiqsut: Months Unemployed*

Months Unemployed	Number of Persons	Percentage
0-2	27	19.4%
3-5	10	7.2%
6-8	22	15.9%
9-11	17	12.2%
12	63	45.3%

*Includes only those individuals responding to the survey and the question of unemployment.

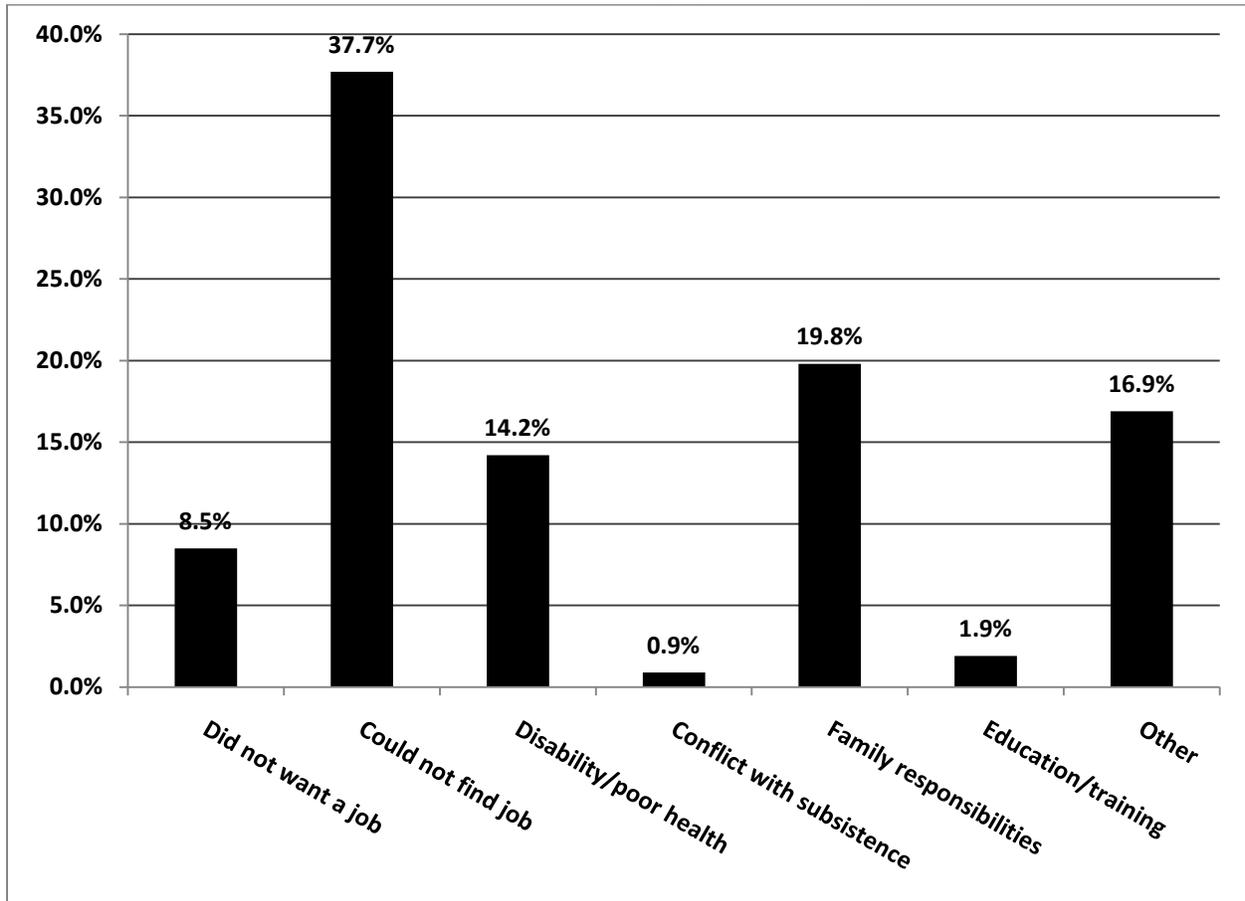
When individuals were asked why they were unemployed 40 percent said they could not find a job; 21 percent said they could not work because of family responsibilities, e.g., caring for children or elders. Fifteen percent were either disabled or in poor health, and some did not want a job. A few were seeking more training and education [see **Chart 6 & Table 14** below]. In a 2009 First Alaskans survey, the scarcity of jobs was the most important reason for individuals moving to Anchorage or elsewhere (See **The Native Quarterly** March 2009).

Table 14. Nuiqsut: Reasons for Unemployment*

Reasons	Male	Female	Iñupiat	Caucasian	Others
Did not want a job	5	4	8	1	0
Could not find job	25	15	38	0	2
Physical Disability/Poor health	9	6	15	0	0
Wage work would conflict with subsistence	1	0	1	0	0
Family responsibilities/Care of elder	6	15	20	1	0
College or technical training	0	2	2	0	0
Other	10	8	16	2	0
Totals	56	50	100	4	2

* Includes only those individuals responding to the survey and the question about reasons for unemployment.

Chart 6. Reasons for Unemployment in Nuiqsut*



*Includes only those individual responding to the survey and the quesiton about reasons for unemployment.

A plurality of employed residents in Nuiqsut work either for the North Slope Borough Government (45.8%), the Kuukpiik village corporation (19.3%), or the Borough School District (16.3%) [see Table 15]. More women work for the school, while men are more likely to be employed by the Borough government [see Table 16]. Most Caucasians living in Wainwright work for the Nuiqsut Trapper School. There has been an increase in public (44.9% to 56%) and a decline (43.9% to 29%) in private employment over the last seven years [see Chart 7].

Table 15. Nuiqsut: Employment & Ethnicity*

Employer	Iñupiat	Caucasian	Other	Total
City Government	17	1		18
NSB Government	44	5		49
NSB School District	7	17	3	27
Oil Industry	12	2		14
Private Construction	1			1
ASRC/Subsidiary	3	0		3
Village Corporation/ Subsidiary	30	1	1	32
Transportation	3		1	4
Other	15	2	1	18
Totals	132	27	7	166

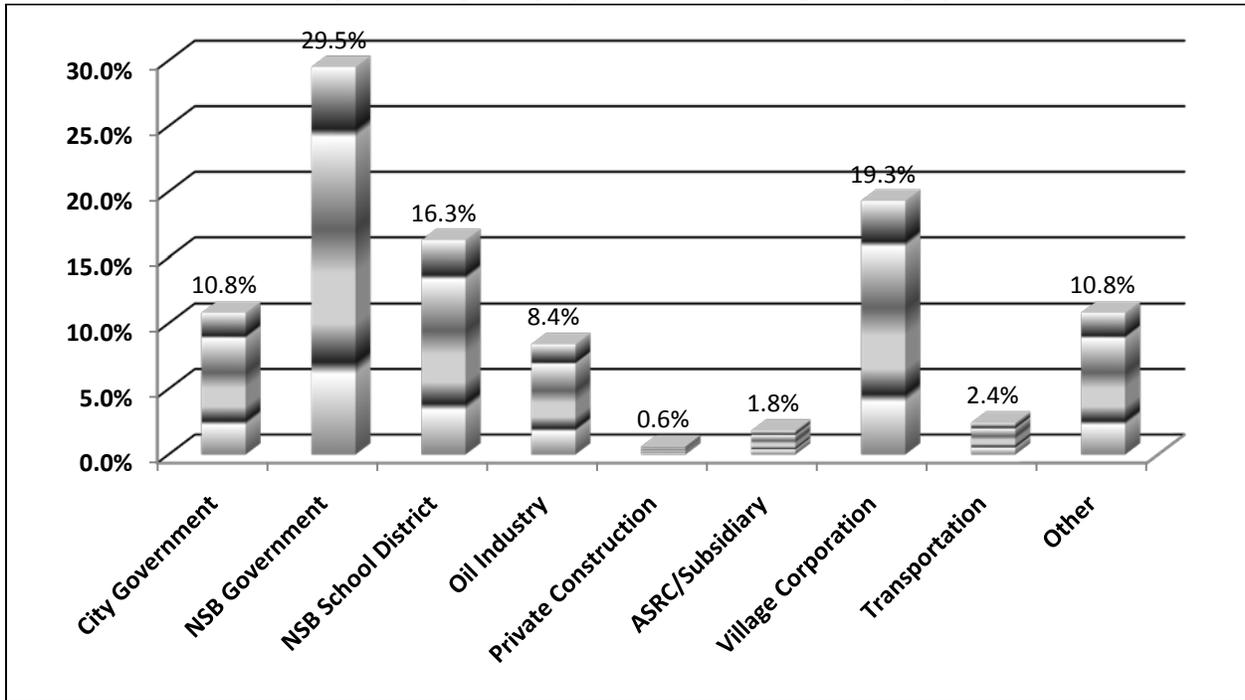
*Includes only those individuals responding to the survey and the questions about ethnicity and employment.

Table 16. Nuiqsut: Employer and Gender 2003 & 2010*

Employer	2003			2010		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
State Government	1	0	1	0	0	0
City Government	1	4	5	5	13	18
NSB Government	16	11	27	32	17	49
NSB School District	1	8	9	11	16	27
NSB CIP	2	0	2	0	0	0
Oil Industry	2	1	3	13	1	14
Private Construction	2	0	2	1	0	1
ASRC/Subsidiary	2	1	3	2	1	3
Village Corporation/ Subsidiary	17	20	37	17	15	32
Transportation	0	0	0	2	2	4
Other	4	5	9	5	13	18
Totals	48	50	98	88	79	167

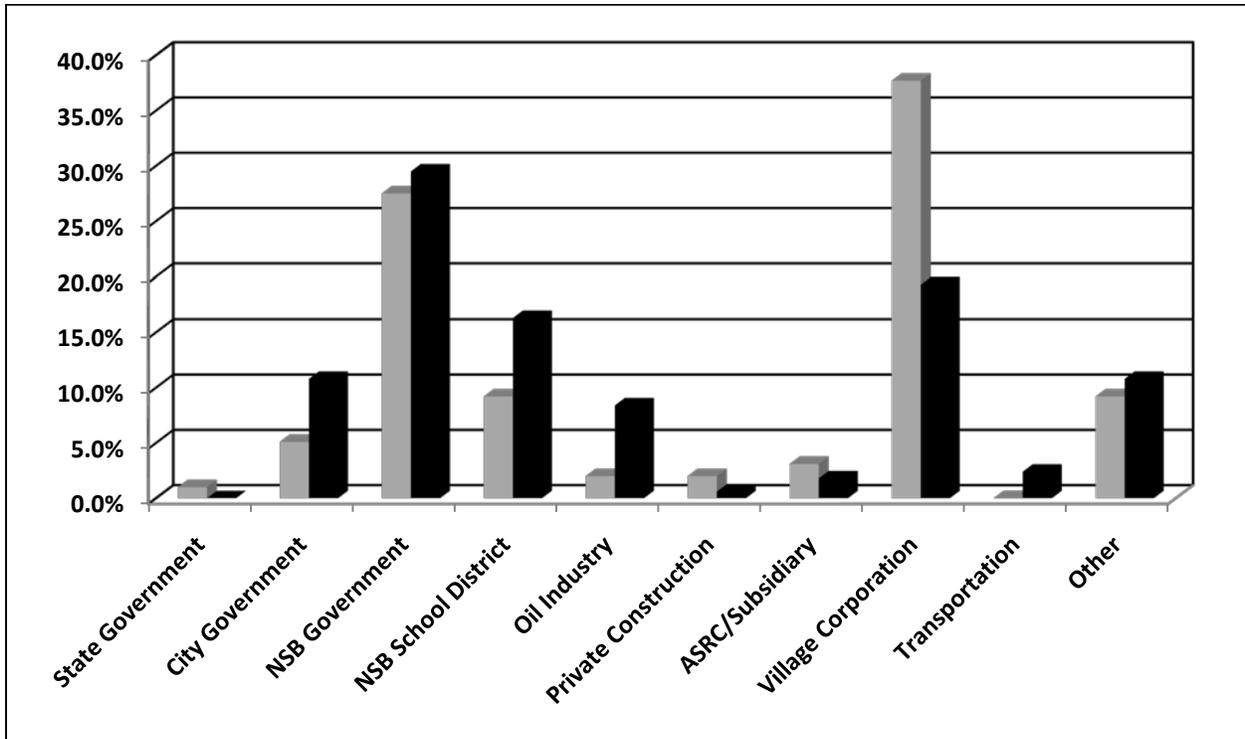
*Includes only those individuals responding to the survey and the question about employer and employment.

Chart 7. Nuiqsut: Village Employers and Percentage of Employees 2010*



*Includes only those individuals responding to the survey and the question about employment and employer.

Chart 8. Nuiqsut: Changes in Public and Private Employment 2003-2010



Income-General

In the 2010 survey total household income includes social security benefits, pensions, food stamps, child support, wages, corporate and permanent fund dividends, and miscellaneous sources such as arts and crafts. The total amounts for each source and their relative importance are summarized in Chart 9 and Table 17. Most income in Nuiqsut is derived from wages and corporation dividends. The median per capita income in 2009 was \$29,400; the median income for Iñupiat individuals was \$20,000 and for others, it was \$72,000 (see Tables 18 and 19). Slightly fewer than 52% of Iñupiat individuals earn less than \$25,000 a year.

Table 17. Nuiqsut: Sources of Household Income*

Source of Income	Total Amount	Percent of Total Village Income
Social Security	\$306,924	4.3%
Pensions	\$290,167	4.0%
Food Stamps	\$37,455	1.2%
Child Support	\$20,410	.05%
Wage Income	\$4,321,387	59.9%
Corporation Dividends	\$1,734,900	24.1%
Permanent Fund Dividend	\$441,090	6.1%
Other Sources	\$59,150	.08%
Total	\$7,211,483	100%

*Figures based on Sample Household Population

Chart 9. Nuiqsut Sources of Income (Total Amount) 2009

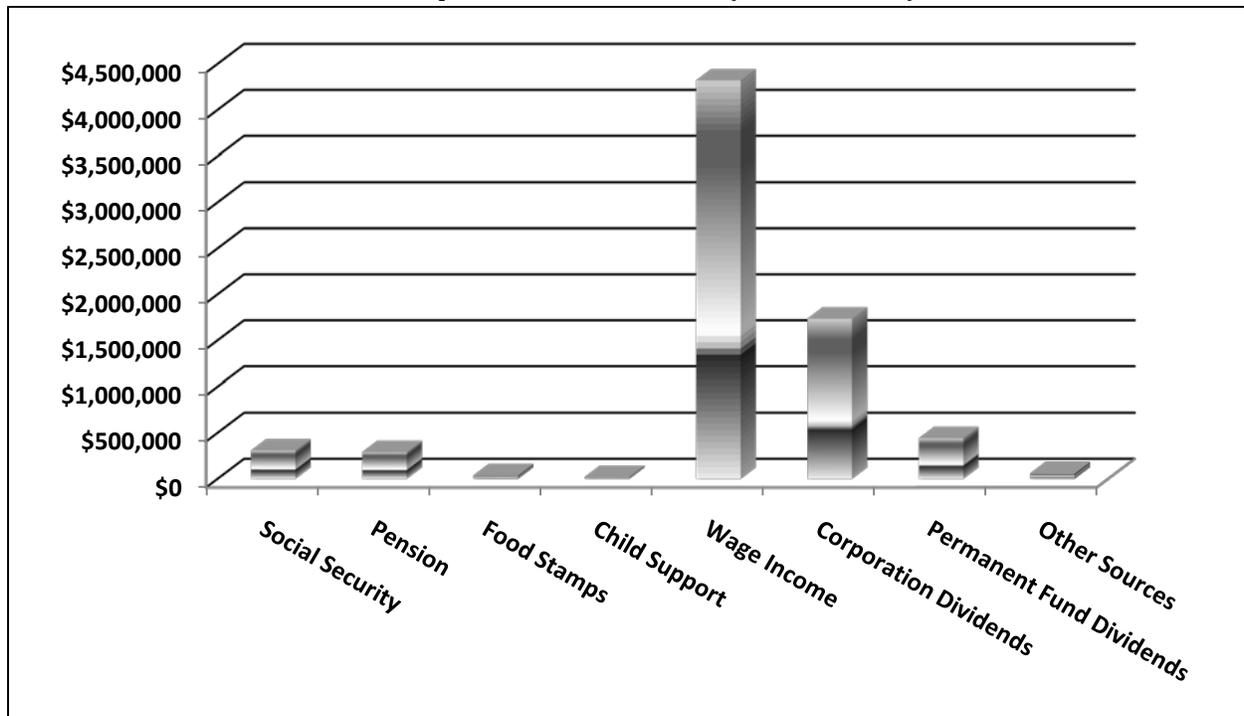


Table 18. Individual Annual Income by Ethnicity in Nuiqsut

Individual Income	Inupiat	Caucasian	Others	Totals	Percent of Population
0-\$5000	20	0	1	21	16.4%
\$5,001-\$10,000	16	0	0	16	12.5%
\$10,001-\$15,000	5	1	0	6	4.7%
\$15,001-\$20,000	9	0	1	10	7.8%
\$20,001-\$25,000	5	2	0	7	5.5%
\$25,001-\$30,000	5	1	0	5	3.9%
\$30,001-\$35,000	4	2	0	6	4.7%
\$35,001-\$40,000	9	0	2	11	8.6%
\$40,001-\$45,000	7	1	1	9	6.8%
\$45,001-\$50,000	4	2	9	6	4.7%
\$50,001-\$55,000	3	1	0	4	3.1%
\$55,001-\$60,000	1	2	0	3	2.3%
\$60,001-\$65,000	1	1	0	2	2.7%
\$65,001-\$70,000	2	1	1	3	2.3%
\$70,001-&75,000	2	3	0	5	3.9%
\$75,001-\$80,000	1	1	0	2	2.7%
\$80,001-\$85,000	0	1	0	1	.08%
\$85,001-\$90,000	1	2	0	3	2.3%
\$90,001+	2	3	0	5	3.9%
Totals	97	24	7	128	100%

Median household incomes in Nuiqsut are higher than the state averages. The household income for all residents in Nuiqsut was \$70,000; for Iñupiat families it was \$54,912; non-Iñupiat households earned \$83,113 per year [see Table 20]. While Iñupiat household incomes have increased since 2003 they have not kept up with inflation.

Table 19. Nuiqsut Average (Mean) Household Income 2003-2010

Category	2003	2010	Constant 2003 Dollars
All Household Incomes	\$59,907	\$70,000	\$53,749
Iñupiat Household Incomes	\$51,904	\$64,196	\$52,103
Non-Iñupiat Household Incomes	\$77,447	\$85,600	\$78,663

Table 20. Comparative Median Household and Per Capita Incomes 2010

Category	2010 Income
Per Capita Incomes (All)	\$29,400
Iñupiat Per Capita Income	\$20,000
Non-Iñupiat Per Capita Income	\$56,000
Median Household Income Alaska	\$66,712
US Per Capita Income	\$27,041
Alaska Per Capita Income	\$29,382
Nuiqsut Household Income	\$70,000
Iñupiat Household Income	\$54,912
Non-Iñupiat Household Income	\$83,113
U.S. Median Household Income	\$50,221
Alaska Median Household Income	\$66,712

Chart 10. Comparative Median Household & Per Capita Incomes 2010

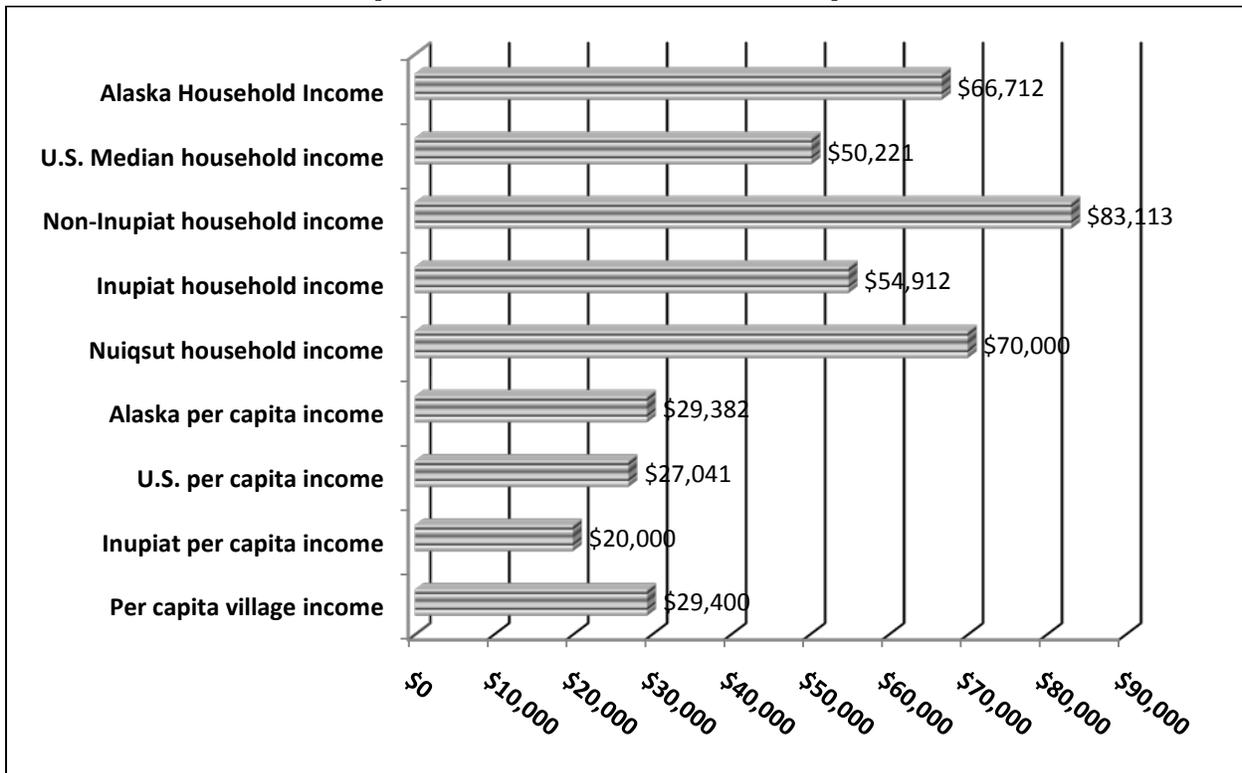


Table 20. Estimated Total Household Income in Nuiqsut*

Income Level	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13+	
0-\$15,000	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
15,001-29,999	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
30,000-39,999	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
40,000-49,999	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
50,000-59,999	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
60,000-69,999	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
70,000-79,999	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
80,000-89,999	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
90,000-99,999	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
100,000-124,999	1	5	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	11
125,000-149,999	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
150,000+	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	14	18	11	8	6	6	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	71

*Includes only those households providing estimates of total household income.

Only 71 of 106 households or 66.9 percent of the households surveyed provided estimates of their household income. Of those households, 8 of 9 with total estimated incomes below \$40,000 were Inupiat. Twenty-three of 30 households with incomes between \$40,000 and \$99,999

were Iñupiat while 12 of 24 households with incomes between \$100,000 and more were Iñupiat. When calculated household incomes are examined in Table 21 below, we find that data is available from 104 or 98 percent of the total households interviewed. Calculated household income demonstrates at least 2 points. First, while both Iñupiat and non-Iñupiat households tended to overestimate total household income, only one non-Iñupiat household indicated its total income was below \$40,000, while eight Iñupiat households did so. When calculated total household incomes were examined, the number of Iñupiat households with incomes of \$15,000 or less was 12 of a total of 15, Iñupiat households with incomes of \$15,000 to \$29,999 was 7 of a total of 7, and those Iñupiat households with incomes between \$30,000 and \$39,999 was 10 of 11. Rather than finding a total of 9 households in Nuiqsut with incomes below \$40,000, when calculated household income was determined there were a total of 29 Iñupiat households and 4 non-Iñupiat households in that category.

Table 21: Nuiqsut Total Calculated Household Income 2010

Income Levels	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13+	Total
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
0-\$15,000	5	2	1	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	15
15,001-29,999	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
30,000-39,999	1	4	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
40,000-49,999	1	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
50,000-59,999	4	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
60,000-69,999	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	7
70,000-79,999	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
80,000-89,999	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
90,000-99,999	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
100,000-124999	0	3	1	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	12
125,000-149,999	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
150,000+	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Totals	17	25	17	15	10	9	3	6	1	0	1	0	0	104

Further, Table 22 below shows that there were 43 Iñupiat households with incomes ranging between \$40,000 and \$99,999 with another 4 non-Iñupiat households in that category. Finally, 17 Iñupiat and 7 non-Iñupiat households had incomes from \$100,000 and above.

Table 22: Nuiqsut 2010 Distribution of Household Income by Ethnicity

Income Level	Iñupiat	Non-Iñupiat
	Count	Count
0-\$15,000	12	3
15,001-29,999	7	0
30,000-39,999	10	1
40,000-49,999	9	0
50,000-59,999	11	1
60,000-69,999	6	1
70,000-79,999	6	1
80,000-89,999	3	3
90,000-99,999	4	1
100,000-124999	10	2
125,000-149,999	2	3
150,000+	5	2
Total	85	18

Calculated household income includes income from dividends (Permanent Fund as well as regional and village corporation dividends), social security, childcare, income from crafts and so on. Dividends from the Regional and Village Corporations are important sources of income for Iñupiat people. Most residents are shareholders in the Arctic Slope Regional Corporations; and a large majority are shareholders of the Kuukpik Village Corporation. Sixty four percent of Nuiqsut households received dividends in 2009. The average amount per home was \$16,367; the median total was \$14,179 (See Table 23). Thirty-seven Iñupiat households received between \$5,000 and \$20,000; fifty percent received between \$20,000 and \$40,000 (see Table 23). Generally higher dividend payments went to households with more dependents. Household receiving dividend earnings between \$35,000 and \$55,000 had five to ten people living at home (See Table 24).

Table 23. Shareholders in Nuiqsut

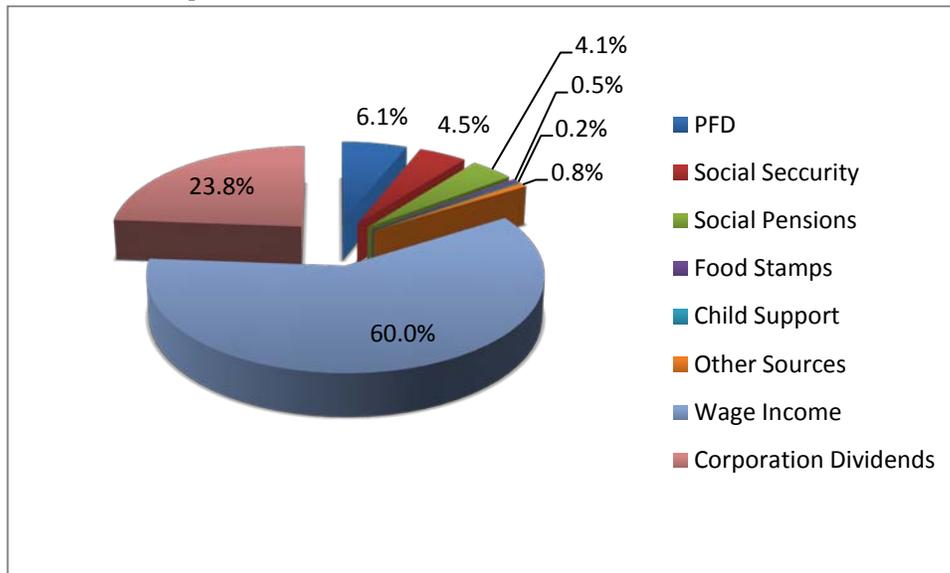
Regional/Village Corporation→	ASRC*	Percent	Other	Kuukpik**	Percent	Other
Shareholders in Survey →	320	97.9%^	7	257	68.5%	100
Amount of Shares ↓						
0 to 100	248	80%		105	73.4%	
101 to 125	38	12.3%		22	15.4%	
126 to 200	19	6.1%		11	7.7%	
201 to 300	3	1%		3	2.1%	
301 to 500	2	.06%		2	1.4%	
Totals	310	100%		143	100%	
*Arctic Slope Regional Corporation ^Percent of total individuals in the survey						
**Nuiqsut's Village Corporation						

Table 24. Household Dividend Payments in Nuiqsut

Dividend Income	Iñupiat Households	Percent
\$5,001 - \$10,000	8	11.7%
\$10,001 - \$15,000	9	13.2%
\$15,001 - \$20,000	8	11.7%
\$20,001 - \$25,000	12	17.6%
\$25,001 - \$30,000	9	13.2%
\$30,001 - \$35,000	5	7.3%
\$35,001 - \$40,000	8	11.7%
\$40,001 - \$45,000	7	10.3%
\$45,001 - \$50,000	0	0%
\$50,001 - \$55,000	0	0%
\$55,001 - \$60,000	3	4.4%
Totals	68	100%

As Chart 11 below demonstrates, the majority of household income in Nuiqsut is in the form of wages (60 percent) followed by ASRC and Kuukpik dividends (23.8 percent) with Permanent Fund Dividends comprising 6.1 percent, and all other sources contributing slightly over 10 percent of the total.

Chart 11. Nuiqsut: 2010 Total Calculated Household income from all Sources



The total **estimated income** of Nuiqsut residents that were interviewed was \$5,231,400. This number represents the 71 households that providing information on household income for the survey. Thus one hundred and six households were surveyed of 114 total households in Nuiqsut with only 66.9 percent of them providing household income information. The median household income that was reported was \$70,000, the average or mean was \$73,681; multiplying this income amount by 114 (the estimated households in Nuiqsut) increases total estimate village income to

\$8,399,712. The estimated and calculated figures are summarized in Table 25 below. The calculated incomes and percentages are more accurate than the estimated amounts.

Table 25. Estimated and Calculated Household and Per Capita Incomes in Nuiqsut

Income	2003	2010	2003 Constant Dollars	Percent Change 2003-2010
Estimated Average Household Income	\$59,907	\$73,681	\$62,178	+4.3%
Estimated Average Iñupiat HH Income	\$51,904	\$69,120	\$58,329	+12.4%
Calculated Average Household Income		\$67,608		
Calculated Average Iñupiat HH Income		\$63,587		
Estimated Average Per Capita Income	\$13,633	\$34,037	\$28,723	+111%
Calculated Average Per Capita Income		\$18,800	\$15,864	

Poverty

While household and individual incomes have increased in Nuiqsut since the 2003 Economic Profile and Census Report, there are still households in the community that have total calculated incomes below the poverty level.

As Table 26 below demonstrates, the poverty level, established by the government and weighted for the cost of living in Alaska (and Hawaii) is established by recent government estimates, begins at household incomes of \$13,500 for a single person household, increasing to a maximum of \$18,210 for a two-person household and increasing at approximately \$4,500 increments with each additional member of each household.

Table 26: Nuiqsut 2010: Calculated Household income by Poverty Levels

Income Level	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13+	
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
\$0-13,530	3	2	1	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	13
\$13,351-18,210	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
\$18,211-22,890	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
\$22,891-27,570	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
\$27,571-32,250	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
\$32,251-36,930	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
\$36,931-41,610	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
\$41,611-46,290	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
\$46,291-50,970	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
\$50,971-55,650	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
\$55,651-60,330	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
\$60,331-65,010	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
\$65,011-highest	5	11	7	6	6	6	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	47
Totals	17	25	17	15	10	9	3	6	1	0	1	0	0	104

Accordingly the table compares household size with calculated household income. In 2003, there were a total of 12 or 18.4 percent of the total households in Nuiqsut falling below the poverty level. In 2010, the number of households falling below a slightly higher income level has risen to a total of 17 or 16.3 percent of the total households interviewed. Fourteen of those were Iñupiat households while the remaining 3 were non-Iñupiat households. (See Table 27 below).

Table 27: Iñupiat Calculated Household Income Poverty Levels

Income Levels	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13+	Total
\$0-13,530	2	1	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
\$13,351-18,210	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
\$18,211-22,890	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
\$22,891-27,570	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
\$27,571-32,250	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
\$32,251-36,930	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
\$36,931-41,610	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
\$41,611-46,290	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
\$46,291-50,970	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
\$50,971-55,650	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
\$55,651-60,330	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	7
\$60,331-65,010	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
\$65,011-highest	0	5	5	6	6	5	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	33
Totals	10	18	14	14	10	8	3	6	1	0	1	0	0	85

Education and Training in Nuiqsut

According to the State of Alaska's latest report on rural communities' school enrollments have followed population declines. Enrolments in the Nuiqsut Trapper School increased 11 percent between 1999 and 2002. Since then the student population has dropped 58 percentage points. The number of pre-elementary children has also dropped but not as precipitously as enrolments [See Chart 12 below].

Between 1999 and 2003 (the last census) total (pre-elementary programs to 12th grade) school enrollments declined by almost a quarter (23.2 percent). Since 2004 the numbers of students in school were relatively stable. During the same time the graduation rate has dropped 42 points and the dropout percentage has increased from 5.3 percent to 13.1 percent. However the numbers are small and enrollment and achievement trends are difficult to predict. The Nuiqsut Trapper School did meet the 2009-10 Adequate Yearly Progress standards [See Table 28 below].

Chart 12. K-12 & Pre Elementary (PE) students to Grade Twelve 1999-2010

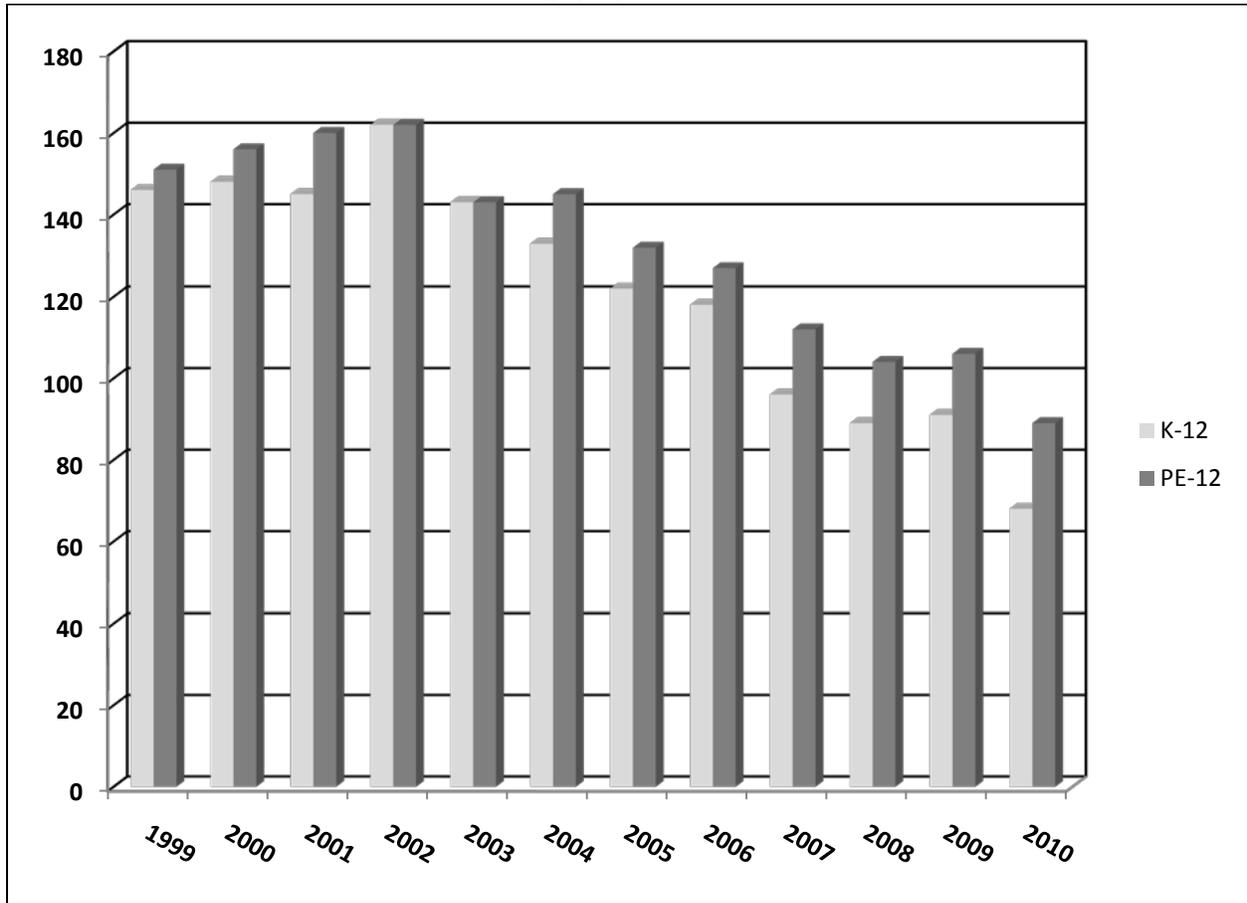


Table 28. Enrollments and Graduation at Nuiqsut Trapper School 1999-2011*

Grade Levels	1999-2000	2002-2003	2009-10
Pre-elementary	5	n/a	11
Kindergarten	11	18	5
Elementary School (1-6)	75	57	31
Middle School (7&8)	25	32	8
High School	35	36	24
Total K-12	146	143	68
Total PE-12	151	143	89
Graduation Rate	80%	25%	42.86%
Grades 7-12 Dropout Rate	8.1%	19.1%	31.25%

*Information from the Alaska Department of Education's Report Card to the Public

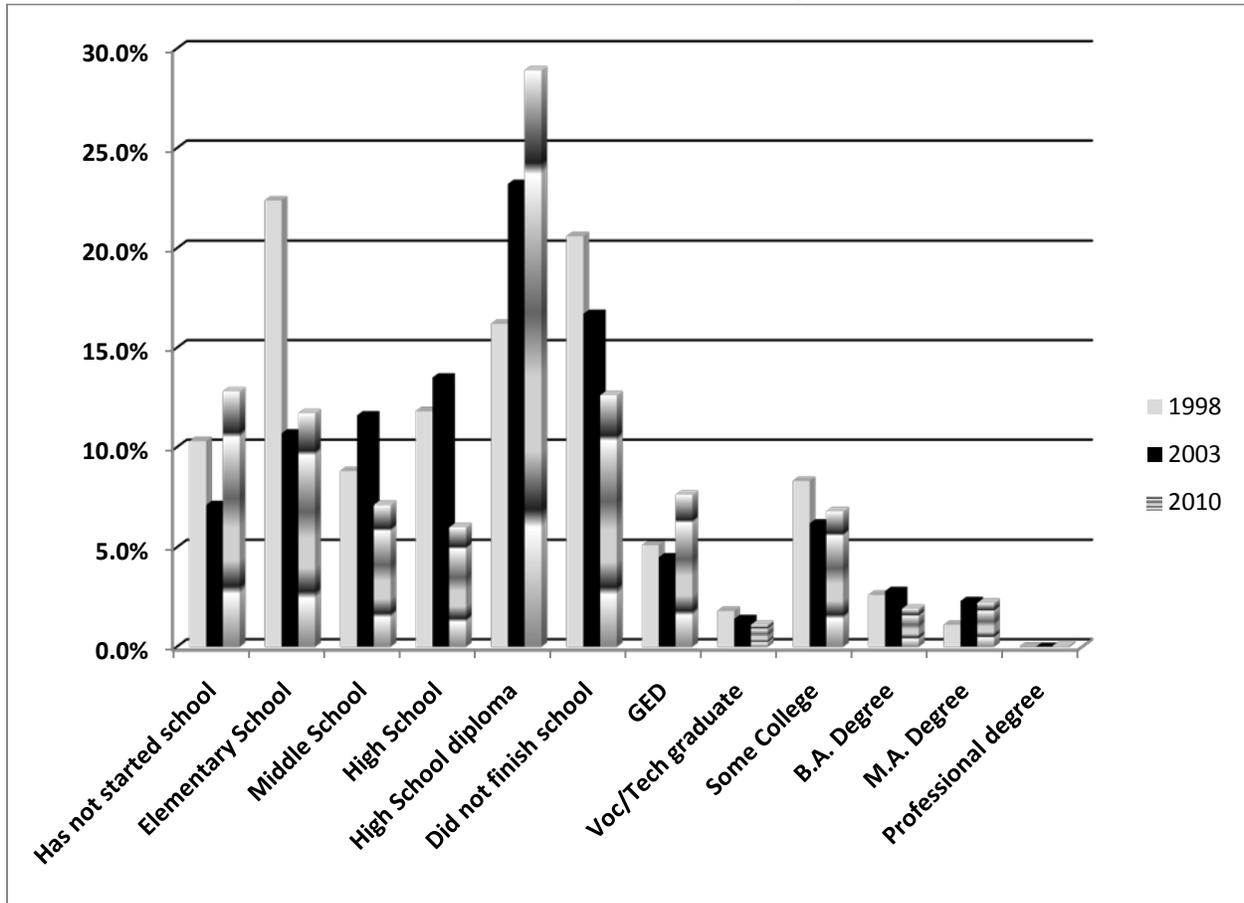
Table 29. Individual's Highest Educational Attainment in Nuiqsut

Individual Level Of Education	Inupiat	Percent	Caucasian & Others	Percent
Has not started school	45	13.9%	2	4.8%
Elementary School	41	12.6%	2	4.8%
Middle School	26	8%	0	0%
High School	22	6.8%	0	0%
Did not finish high school	44	13.6%	2	4.8%
High School diploma	99	30.5%	7	16.7%
GED	25	7.7%	3	7%
Vocational/Technical graduate	3	.09%	1	3.3%
Some College	16	4.9%	9	21.4%
B.A. Degree	1	.03%	6	14.3%
M.A. Degree	1	.03%	7	16.7%
Professional Degree	1	.03%	1	0.0%
Totals	324	100%	42	100%

Table 30. Educational Achievement in Nuiqsut 1998-2010

Educational Status	1998		2003		2010	
	Individuals	Percent	Individuals	Percent	Individuals	Percent
Has not started school	28	10.3%	25	7.1%	47	12.8%
Elementary School	61	22.4%	38	10.7%	43	11.7%
Middle School	24	8.8%	41	11.6%	26	7.1%
High School	32	11.8%	48	13.5%	22	6.0%
High School diploma	44	16.2%	82	23.2%	106	28.9%
Did not finish school	56	20.6%	59	16.7%	46	12.6%
GED	14	5.1%	16	4.5%	28	7.6%
Vocational/Technical graduate	5	1.8%	5	1.4%	4	1.1%
Some College	24	8.3%	22	6.2%	25	6.8%
B.A. Degree	7	2.6%	10	2.8%	7	1.9%
M.A. Degree	3	1.1%	8	2.3%	8	2.2%
Professional Degree	0	0.0%	0	.0%	2	.05%
Other	0	0.0%	0	.0%	1	.03%
Totals	272	100%	354	100%	366	100%

Chart 13. Educational Achievement in Nuiqsut 1998-2010



Just under 20 percent of Iñupiat students have completed college courses and a small percentage have baccalaureate or professional degrees. Over 70 percent have never enrolled in a college course [see Table 31]. Fewer individuals are taking higher education classes and the college graduation numbers have not changed appreciably since the last census in 2003. The 1998 census carried out before the teachers returned in the fall so the increase in college graduates looks higher than it would if everyone had been interviewed [see Table 32].

Table 31. College Experience by Ethnicity in Nuiqsut

College Experience	Inupiat	Percent	Non-Inupiat	Percent
Never Enrolled	43	70.5%	2	12.5%
Enrolled in Past	4	6.5%	1	6.2%
Currently Enrolled	0	0%	0	0%
Completed Courses	12	19.7%	1	6.2%
Graduated from College	2	3.3%	12	75%
Totals	61	100%	16	100%

Table 32. College Experience in Nuiqsut: 1998-2010*

Years	1998		2003		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
College Experience						
Never Enrolled	73	53%	109	72%	45	58.4%
Enrolled in Past	15	11%	9	6%	5	6.5%
Currently Enrolled	1	1%	10	7%	0	0%
Completed Courses	50	36%	20	13%	13	16.9%
Graduated from College	0	0%	4	3%	14	18.2%
Totals	139	100%	152	100%	77	100%

*Question asks about individuals over 18 in the household

Individuals were asked about their employment situation and their educational interests and plans. Eighteen percent saw their employment situation as tenuous or unsettled and 48 percent thought there was no connection between their job and education [See Table 33].

Table 33. Employment and Educational Plans

Status & Intentions	Nuiqsut Residents	Percent
Primarily a Student	2	3%
Job situation unsettled	12	18.2%
Job is Permanent	20	30.3%
No connection job & education	32	48.5%
Totals	66	100%

However when interviewees were asked if training could help them achieve employment or advance their career over 44 percent replied yes; most preferred a two or four year program of training and study [see Table 34].

Table 34. Training & Employment in Nuiqsut

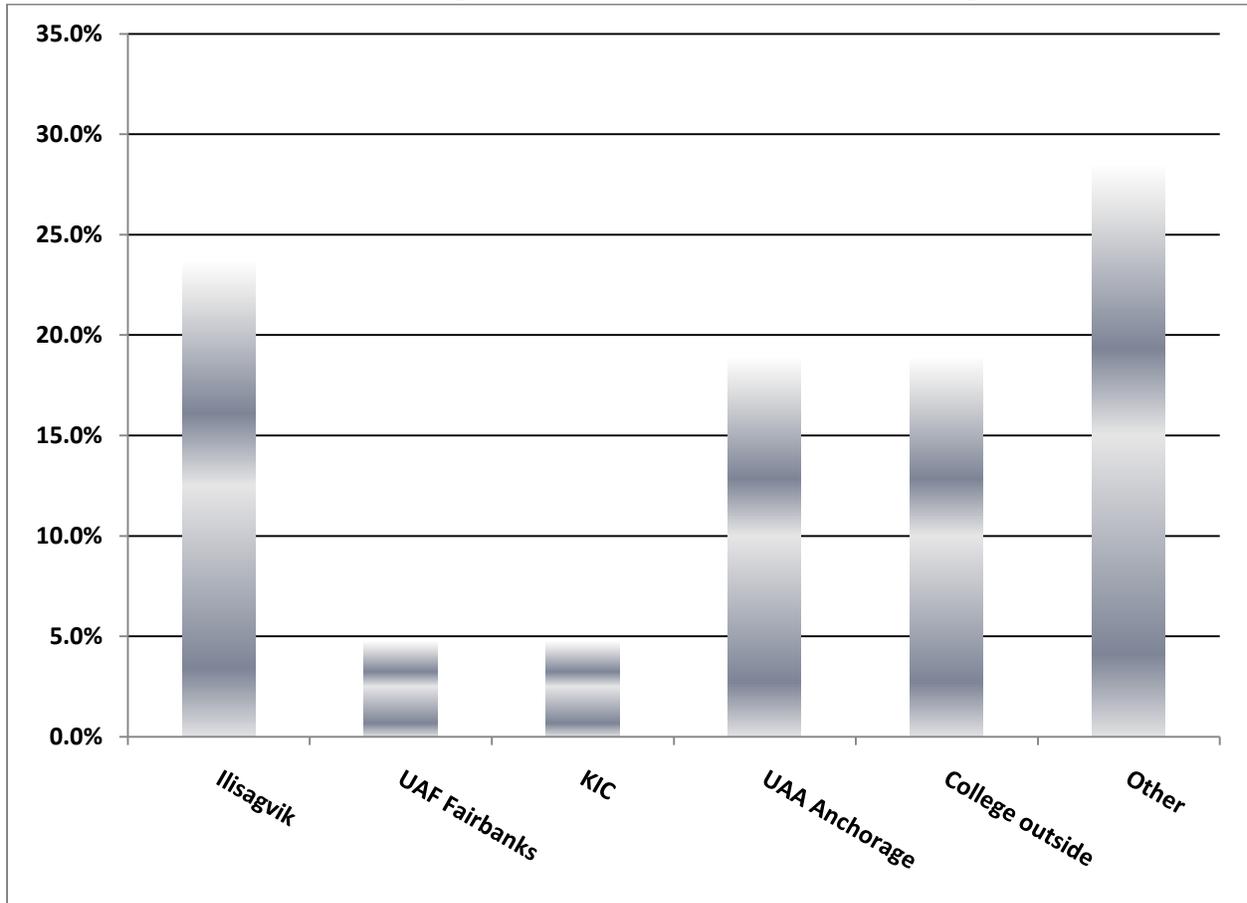
Training & Employment	Nuiqsut Residents	Percent
Could Training help with employment/Career?	[yes] 28	44.4%
	[no] 35	55.6%
Would you consider leaving home for training?	[yes] 20	58.8%
	[no] 14	41.2%
Preferred length of training:		
-Short term on the job	3	15.8%
-Long term on the job	3	15.8%
-Two year program	6	31.6%
-Four year degree program	7	36.8%
Totals	19	100%

The majority of individuals want training or more education in preparation for a career in teaching, business management, accounting, or skilled trades in mechanics, carpentry, or the operation of heavy equipment. The preferences have changed somewhat from the 1998 census with more people interested in teaching, mechanics, and heavy equipment work [see Table 35 below]. Most (50 percent) want to do their training in Barrow (Ilisagvik); 22 percent would choose the University of Alaska in Fairbanks (6.2 percent) or Anchorage (15.8 percent; 13 percent would go to a vocational-technical school and three percent would leave the state for more education [see Chart 14 below].

Table 35. Training Preferences in Nuiqsut: 2003-2010

Years →	2003		2010	
Desired Training	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
English	2	2.6%	1	4.8%
Word Processing	4	5.3%		
Accounting	3	3.9%		
Heavy Equipment	10	13.2%	2	9.5%
Public Administration	3	3.9%		
Food Service	1	1.3%		
Business Management	4	5.3%	2	9.5%
Land Management	1	1.3	2	9.5%
Computer Programmer	3	3.9%		5.8%
Oil Field Worker	3	3.9%	1	4.8%
Teacher	14	18.4%	1	4.8%
Health Worker	4	5.3%	0	0
Carpentry	1	1.3%	1	4.8%
Welding	5	6.6%		
Mechanic	5	6.6%	2	9.5%
Electronics	3	3.9%	2	9.5%
Pilot			1	4.8%
Electrician				
Child care worker	1	1.3%		
Other	8	10.5%	5	23.8%
Totals	76	100%	21	100%

Chart 14. Training/Education Location Preferences in Nuiqsut



Housing

Most people in Nuiqsut live in single-family homes. Over half of Nuiqsut residents own their homes free of a loan obligation or mortgage; a 75 percent increase since 2003. Over a quarter (26.4 percent) of families rent their homes from someone else, the Borough, or the Tagiugmiullu Nunamiullu Housing Authority (TNHA) [See Tables 36 and 37].

Table 36. Types of Homes in Nuiqsut 2003-2010

Years →	2003		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mobile Home/Trailer	3	3%		
Single Family House	92	92.0%	99	93.4%
Building with 2-4 units	3	3%	2	1.9%
Building with 5 units/plus	1	1%	4	3.8%
Other	1	1%	1	.09%
Totals	100	100%	106	100%

Table 37. Home Ownership in Nuiqsut 2003-2010

Years →	2003		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Home Ownership				
TNHA Rental	7	9%	17	17%
North Slope Borough [rental]				
	21	26.9%	14	14%
Privately owned rental	13	16.7%	27	27%
TNHS Mutual Ownership	6	7.7%	9	9%
Home owned by you or someone in the household [LIPP]				
	3	.3.8%	5	5%
Owned by you or someone in household free & clear				
	9	11.5%	28	28%
Totals	78	100%	100	100%

The median monthly rent for a home or apartment in Nuiqsut is \$550; the average mortgage cost is \$268 (\$150 for the median amount). Most homes have running water piped into the house (94 percent) and a few receive water by truck (6 percent). Ninety percent of homes are connected to the village sewer system and the rest (10 percent) use a holding tank. People rely mostly on natural gas (88 percent); 12 percent use diesel oil or a combination of the two fuel sources. Houses have a variety of heating systems (see Table 38). The median monthly charge for heating a home or apartment is \$200. The median monthly expense for electricity is \$180; water is \$69 [see Table 39 below]. Average (or mean) utility costs have increased over 87 percent since 2003 [see Table 40 below]. Six households have received energy assistance, 5 have applied and are waiting for audits, and 3 families plan to apply; 48 percent have not heard of the AHFC Energy Assistance Program. A few more residents were taking advantage of the state weatherization program. Over a third (34.8 percent) were either receiving benefits, on a waiting list, ready for an audit, or planning to apply.

Table 38. Heating Types in Nuiqsut 1998-2010

Years→	1998		2003		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Type of Heating						
Stand-alone stove/heater	25	31%	24	25.3%	30	28.3%
Forced Air Furnace	39	48%	44	46.3%	32	30.2%
Baseboard/boiler system	15	19%	26	27.4%	43	40.6%
Other	2	2%	1	1.1%	1	.09%
Totals	81	100%	95	100%	106	100%

Table 39. Average Household Utility Costs in Nuiqsut 1998-2010

Years→	1998		2003		2010	
Utility	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent
Heating Costs	\$169	52.2%	\$256	50.4%	\$143	37.5%
Electrical Costs	\$104	32.1%	\$145	28.5%	\$158	41.5%
Water Costs	\$51	15.7%	\$107	21.1%	\$80	20.1%
Total Mean (average) Costs	\$324	100%	\$508	100%	\$381	100%

Table 40. Average Monthly Mortgage and Rental Payments in Nuiqsut

Type of Payment	1998	2003	Percent Change	2009	Percent Change
Mortgage Payment	\$211	\$175	-17%	\$268	+53.1%
Rental Payment	\$290	\$456	+57%	\$587	+28.7%

*Only includes households that participated in the survey

The average size of a house in Nuiqsut is 1,200 square feet with four-and-three quarters rooms; most have two to three bedrooms [see Table 41 and Chart 15]. The number of single and two-person households is increasing; the average size of households has declined slightly from 3.79 in 2003 to 3.6 persons in 2010. [see Table 42 and Chart 16].

Table 41. Number of Rooms in Nuiqsut Homes

Years→	2003		2010	
Number of Rooms	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	0	0%	1	.09%
2	2	2.1%	4	3.8%
3	21	22.1%	9	8.5%
4	27	28.4%	21	19.8%
5	29	30.5%	53	50%
6	10	10.5%	12	11.3%
7	5	5.3%	2	1.9%
8	0	0%	2	1.9%
9	0	0%	2	1.9%
10	1	1.1%	0	0.0%
Totals→	95	100%	106	100%

Chart 15. Number of Rooms per Household in Nuiqsut 2003-2009

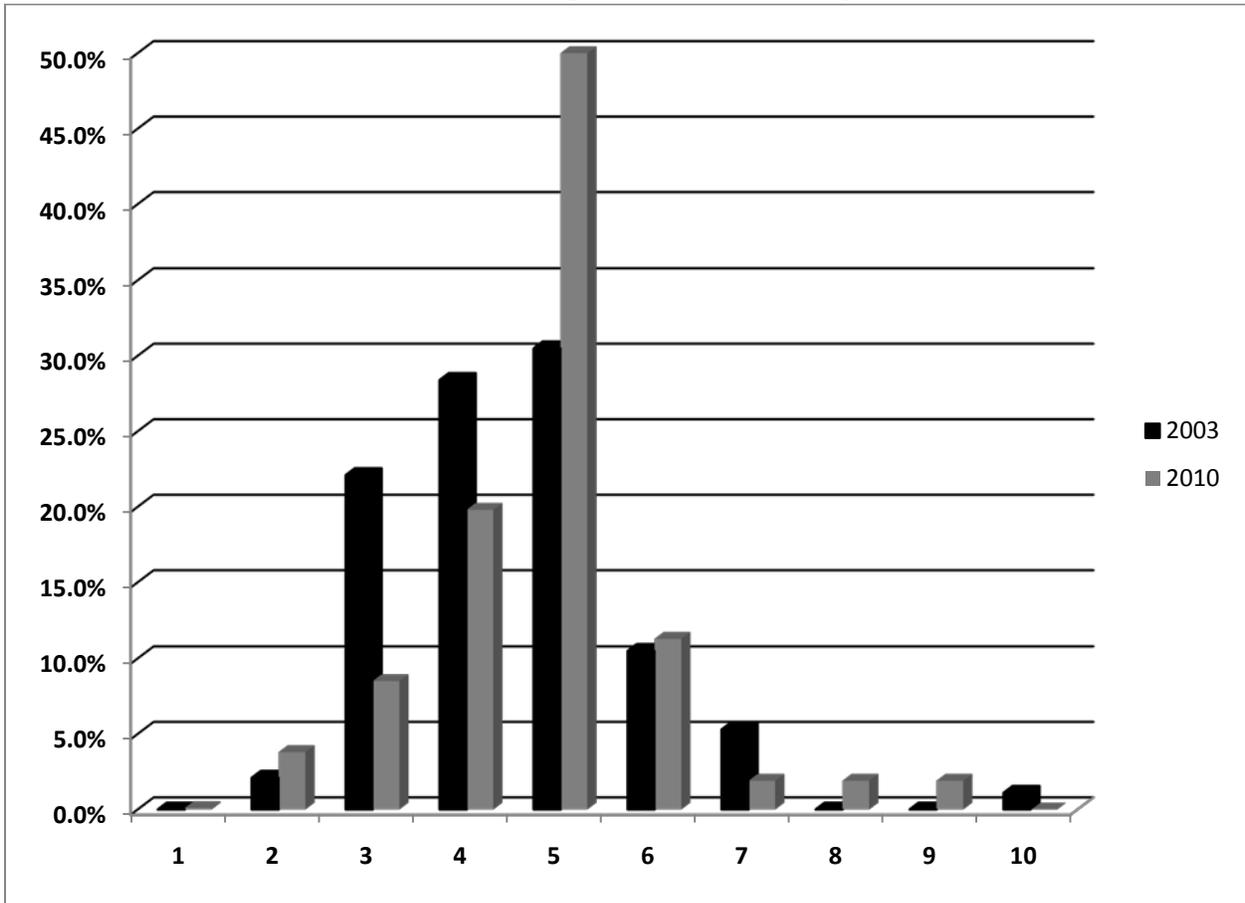
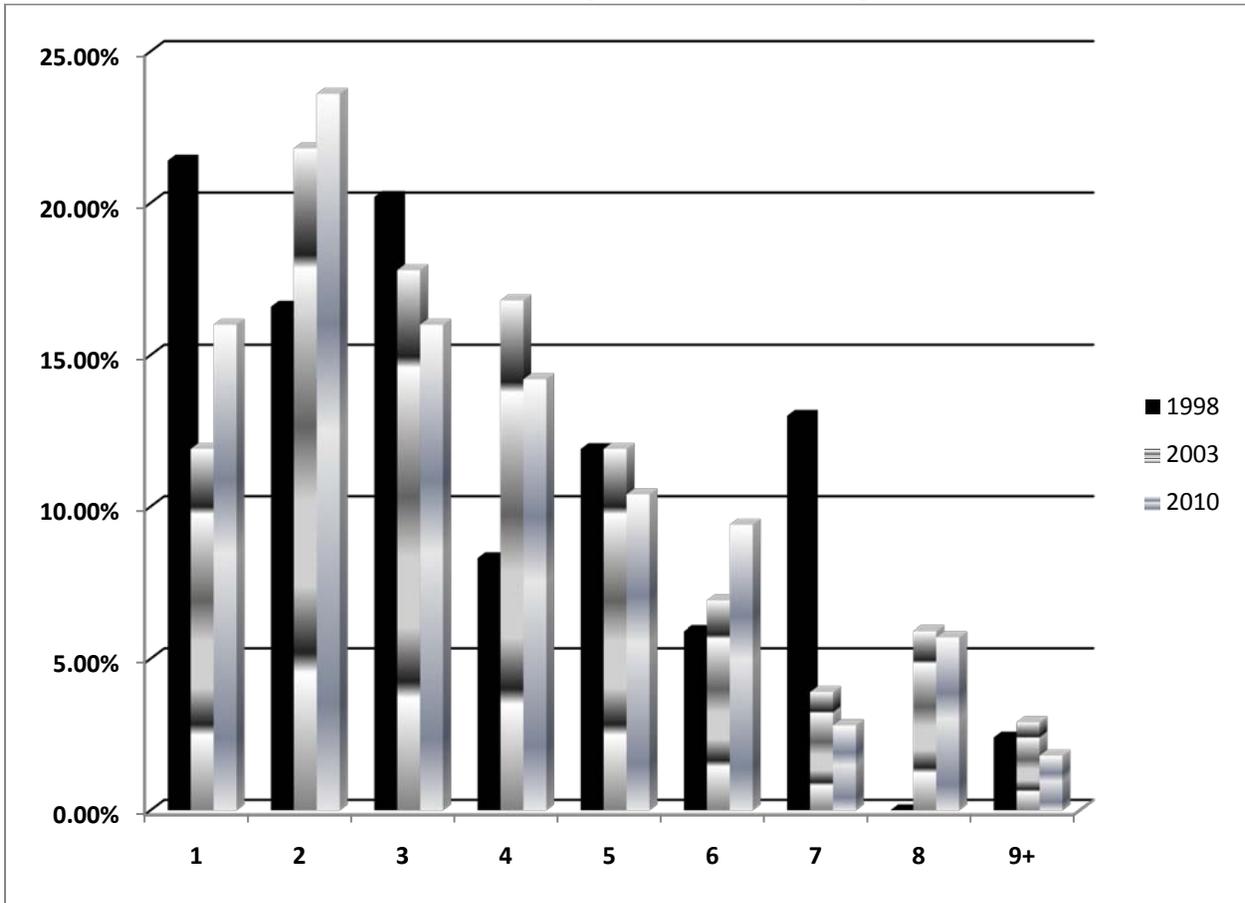


Table 42. Household Sizes in Nuiqsut 1998-2010

Years→	1998		2003		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	18	21.4%	12	11.9%	17	16%
2	14	16.6%	22	21.8%	25	23.6%
3	17	20.2%	18	17.8%	17	16%
4	7	8.3%	17	16.8%	15	14.2%
5	10	11.9%	12	11.9%	11	10.4%
6	5	5.9%	7	6.9%	10	9.4%
7	11	13%	4	3.9%	7	2.8%
8	0	0%	6	5.9%	6	5.7%
9+	2	2.4%	3	2.9%	2	1.8%
Totals→	84	100%	101	100%	106	100%

Chart 16. Number of Residents per Household in Nuiqsut 1998-2009



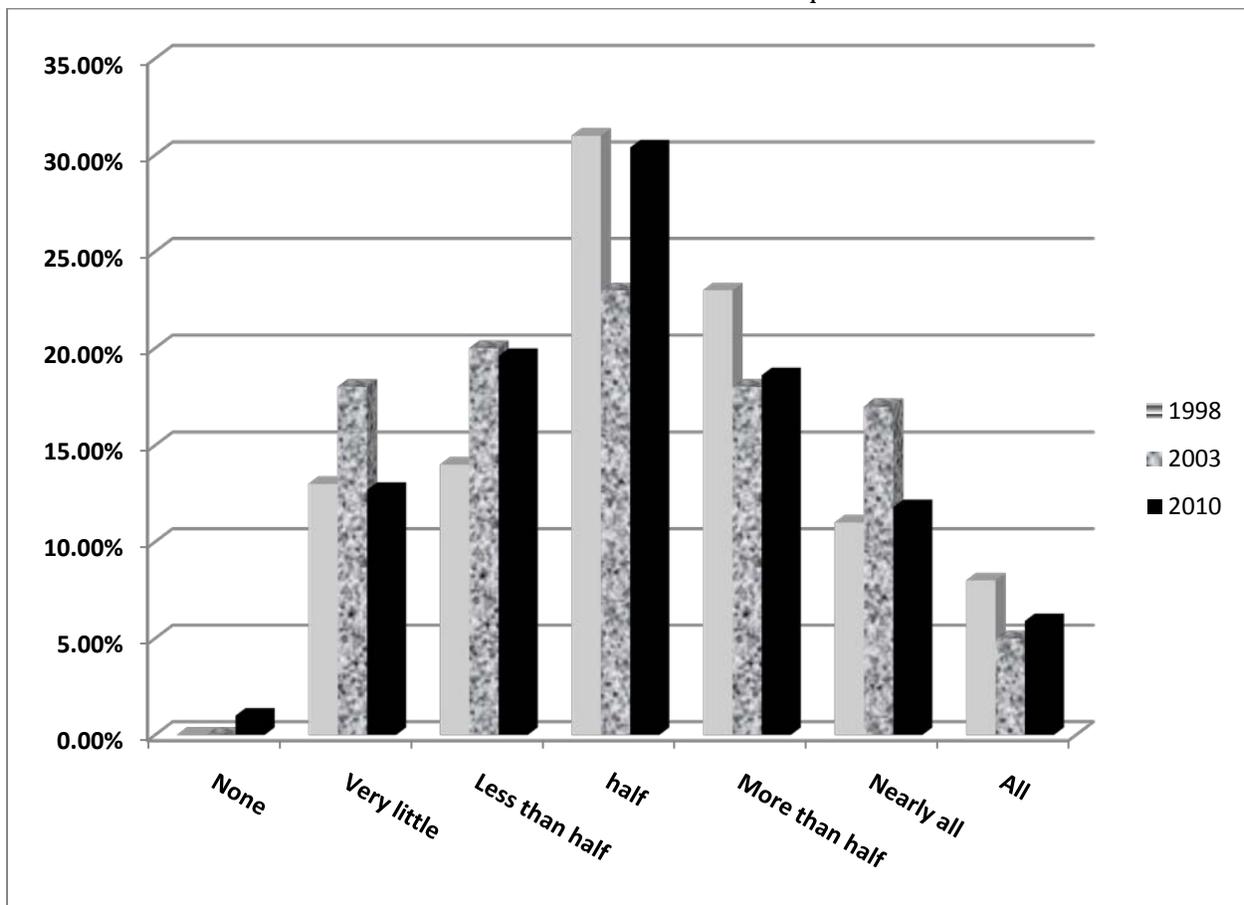
Subsistence

In the 2003 North Slope Borough census over 91 percent of the Iñupiat families that were interviewed participated in the local subsistence economy. More than two-thirds said that half or more of their diet was from hunting, fishing, and gathering. Subsistence continues to be very important in Nuiqsut. Over 96 percent of the households surveyed used subsistence foods. There was evidence in the 2003 census that households were consuming less wild foods (See Table 43 below); in 2009 more than sixty percent of village families derived half or more of their foods from subsistence hunting, fishing, and gathering a slight increase from 2003; in 1998 and 2003 the equivalent proportions were 73 percent and 63 percent. The percentage of households obtaining very little or less than half of their foods from subsistence increased in 2003 (by 5 and 6 points) and 2010 (by 5 points) in 2010 [See Chart 17].

Table 43. Household Subsistence Consumption 1998-2010 in Nuiqsut

Years→	1998		2003		2009	
Response	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	0	0.0%	0	0%	1	1%
Very little	8	13%	14	18%	13	12.7%
Less than half	9	14%	16	20%	20	19.6%
Half	20	31%	18	23%	31	30.4%
More than half	15	23%	14	18%	19	18.6%
Nearly all	7	11%	13	17%	12	11.8%
All	5	8%	4	5%	6	5.9%
Totals	64	100%	79	100%	102	100%

Chart 17. Household Subsistence Diet in Nuiqsut 1998-2009



Individual family members participate in subsistence in a variety of ways. The largest percentages of individuals help cook and process wild foods, hunt land and sea mammals, fish, hunt for birds, and gather berries and other plants (See Table 44). Generally some subsistence activities have declined over the last twelve years, others have remained the same. Close to thirty percent of residents thought whaling and hunting for land and sea mammals had fallen significantly or somewhat from five years ago; a majority felt all subsistence activities (whaling, land and sea

hunting, fishing, and gathering had stayed the same since 2005 (See Tables 45 and 46). A smaller proportion of people today think subsistence activities have diminished somewhat or a lot than was the case in 2003. Also more think subsistence efforts have stabilized than in 2003.

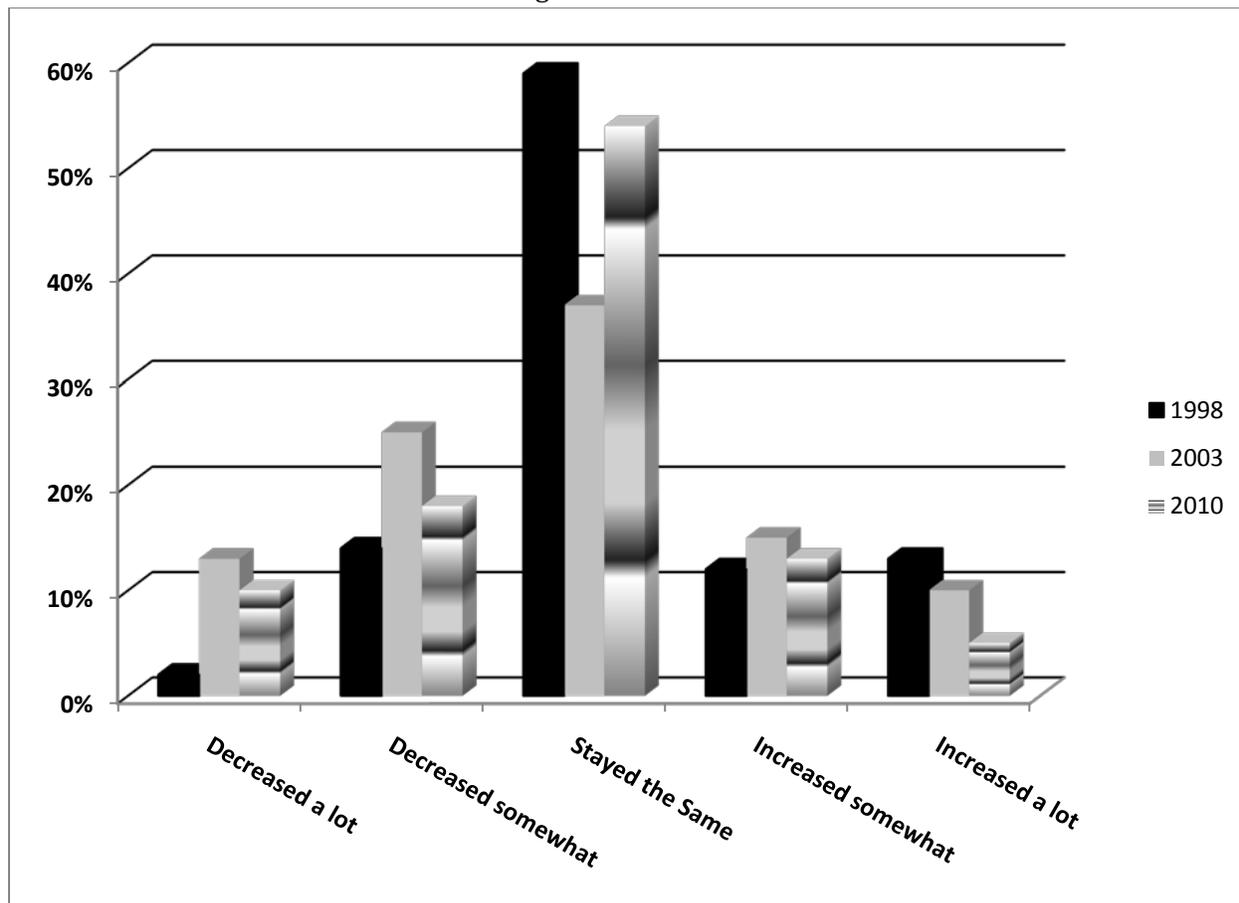
Table 44. Individual Participation in Subsistence Activities in Nuiqsut

Subsistence Activity	Yes	N%	No	N%
Spring Whaling	0	0.0%	101	100.0%
Fall Whaling	27	26.7%	74	73.3%
Hunt Land Mammals	56	55.4%	45	44.6%
Hunt Sea Mammals	36	35.6%	65	64.4%
Fish	67	66.3%	34	33.7%
Sew Skins and Clothes	28	27.7%	73	72.3%
Make Sleds and Boats	10	9.9%	91	90.1%
Share, Cook and Process Wild Foods	76	75.2%	25	24.8%
Trap Fur Bearers	8	7.9%	93	92.1%

Table 45. Changes in Subsistence Activities in Nuiqsut 1998-2010

Activity	Whaling	Seal walrus	Hunting	Fishing	Gathering
1. Decreased a lot	9	8	15	4	3
2. Decreased somewhat	12	13	23	11	11
3. Stayed the same	36	37	33	54	47
4. Increased somewhat	11	12	7	11	5
5. Increased a lot	3	3	3	4	6
Total	71	73	81	84	72

Chart 18. Changes in Subsistence 1998-2010



There were three questions new to the 2010 survey on alterations in distances traveled to hunt and fish, number of subsistence trips, and places for subsistence hunting, fishing, and

Table 46. Changes in Subsistence Hunting, Fishing, and Gathering in Nuiqsut over the Last 5 Years

Changes in→	Distance*		Number of Trips**		Subsistence Area Uses***	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Choices	Percent
Decreased a Lot			2	2.7%	Yes (39)	52%
Decreased Somewhat	2	2.7%	8	10.7%	No (36)	48%
Stayed the Same	22	29.3%	27	36%		
Increased Somewhat	29	38.7%	24	32%		
Increased a Lot	22	29%	14	18.7%		
Totals/Percentages	75	100%	75	100%		

*Over the last 5 years has the distance you have to travel to hunt, fish, and gather subsistence resources changed? How much has it changed?
 **Over the last 5 years, has the number of trips you need to make to have a successful harvest when hunting, fishing, or gathering changed? How much has it changed (or not changed)?
 ***Are there areas you used to go hunt and/or fish 5 years ago that you do not use now? Yes or no?

gathering. Almost 68 percent felt the distances they have to travel to hunt, fish, and gather foods had increased somewhat (38.7 percent) or increased a lot (29 percent).

A plurality of households thought the number of trips for wild foods had remained constant, though 40 percent reported having to take more trips than in the past. A majority of respondents said that there were places they used to hunt and fish that they don't use anymore, while over 42 percent disagreed [see Table 46].

Sharing is an integral part of Alaska Native subsistence economies. According to one observer it is the distribution of food and labor “that reveal the incommensurable differences between Native and non-Native subsistence activities, the ways in which these relations are organized, and the ideas that rationalize them (Jorgenson, 1995 page 34). Eighty-seven percent of Nuiqsut households share subsistence foods with others [see Table 47].

Table 47. Household Subsistence Foods Given to Others in Nuiqsut

Years→	1998		2003		2010	
Response	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	10	16%	18	24%	13	14.1%
Very little	8	12%	7	10%	15	16.3%
Less than half	15	23%	16	22%	21	22.8%
Half	18	28%	26	35%	29	31.5%
More than half	10	16%	6	8%	11	12%
Nearly all	2	3%	1	1%	2	2.2%
All	1	2%	0	0%	1	1.1%
Totals	64	100%	138	100%	92	100%

Roughly one third of Nuiqsut households give none or very little subsistence foods to others. This proportion has not changed significantly since 1998. Two thirds of families give more or less half of their food to friends and families. Over 50 percent of households since 1998 have received less than half their subsistence foods from others; at the same there has been an increase (from 9 in 1998 to 23 households last year) in families that receive nearly all or all of their wild foods from others [see Table 48 below].

Table 48. Subsistence Foods Received from Other Households in Nuiqsut 1998-2010

Years→	1998		2003		2010	
Response	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	5	8%	8	10%	9	9.1%
Very little	21	33%	27	33%	27	27.3%
Less than half	12	19%	17	21%	23	23.2%
Half	9	14%	12	15%	15	15.2%
More than half	1	2%	5	6%	2	2.0%
Nearly all	4	6%	3	4%	9	9.1%
All	11	18%	9	11%	14	14.1%
Totals	118	100%	81	100%	99	100%

Chart 19. Subsistence Foods Given to Other Households in Nuiqsut 1998-2010

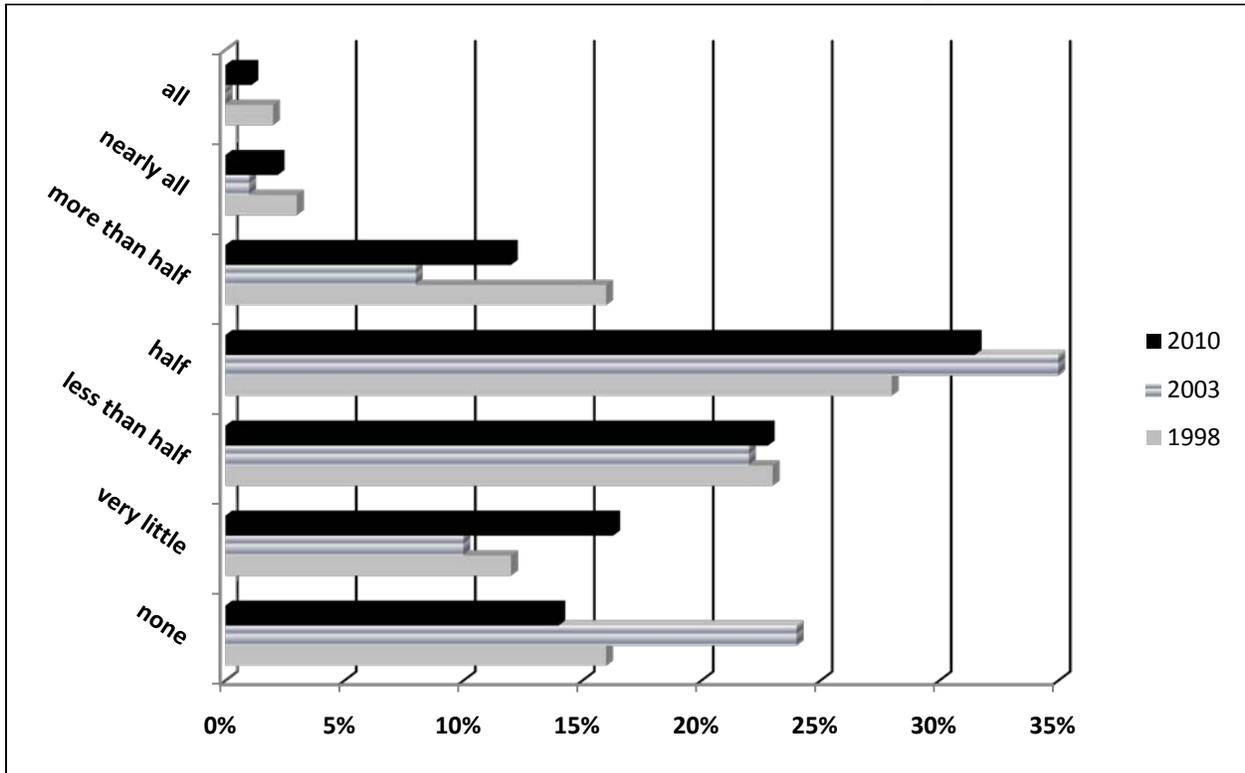


Chart 20. Subsistence Foods Received from Others in Nuiqsut 1998-2010

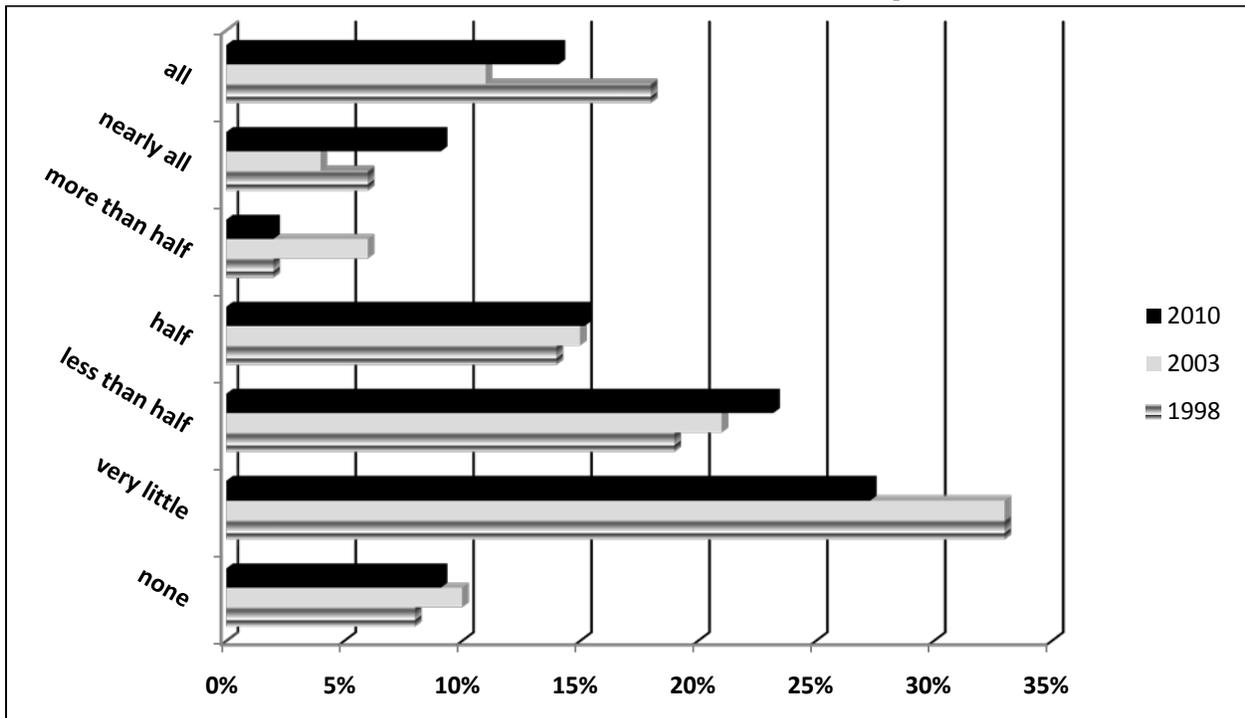


Table 49. Where Nuiqsut Household Subsistence Foods are Shared

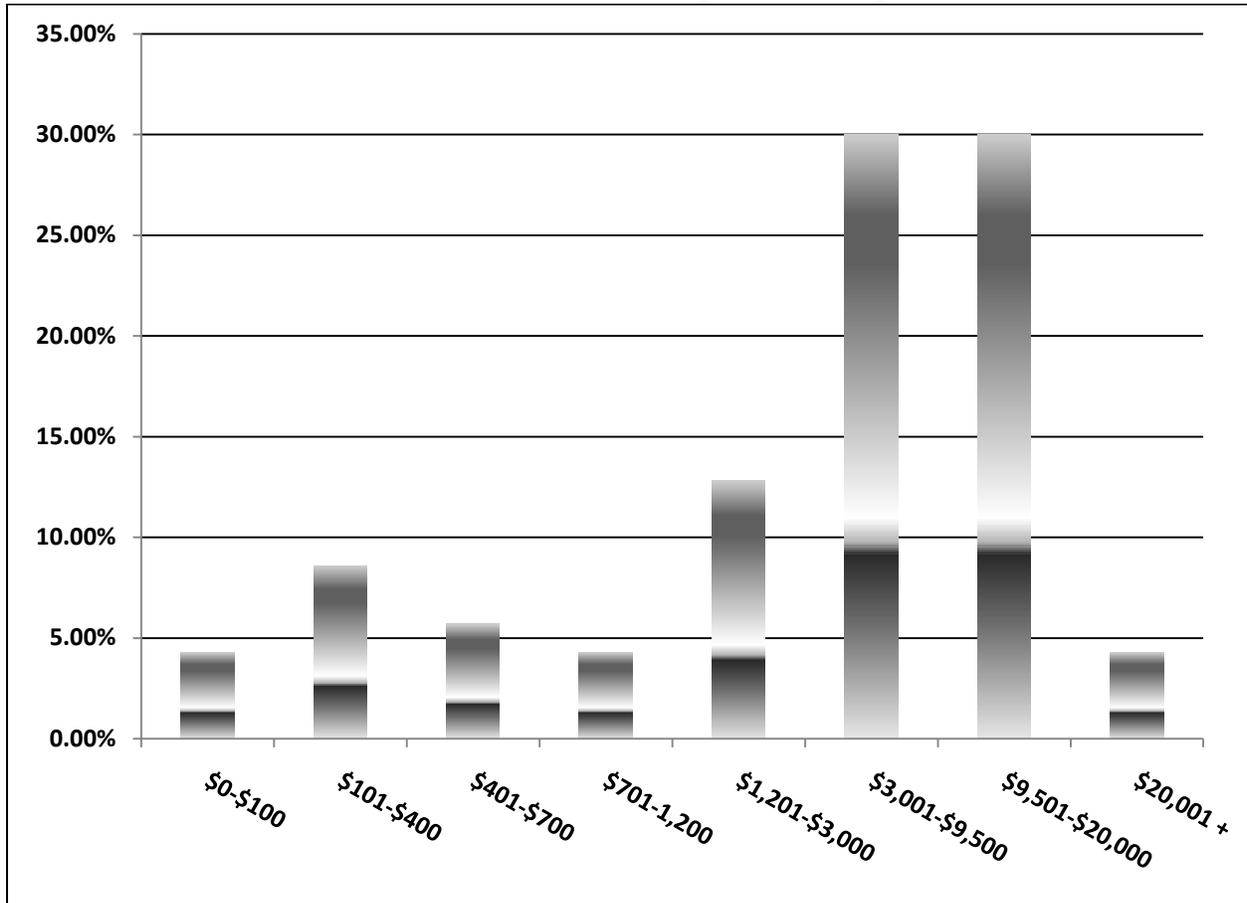
Where Subsistence Food Shared	Households Do Share	Percent	Households Do Not Share	Percent
Nuiqsut	75	92.6%	6	5.7%
Other NSB Communities	59	73.8%	21	26.3%
Other NANA Communities	20	25%	60	75%
Anchorage Households	50	61.7%	31	38.3%
Fairbanks Households	43	53.1%	38	46.9%
Other Areas in Alaska	18	22.5%	60	77.5%
Lower 49 Households	6	5.7%	75	92.6%

Subsistence hunting and fishing is expensive. The median amount spent on equipment, supplies, and support by Nuiqsut households was \$5,000 (average was \$7,062) a small increase in expenditures since 2003 (the average then was \$6,704). Sixty-four percent of households spent more than \$3,000 a year on subsistence, and 4 percent spend over \$20,000. Generally whaling captains incur the highest expenses [see Table 50 and Chart 21].

Table 50. Nuiqsut Household Expenditures on Subsistence in 2003 & 2010.

Year→	2003		Year→	2010	
Amount Spent on Subsistence	Number	Percent	Amount Spent on Subsistence	Number	Percent
\$0-\$100	2	4%	\$0-\$100	3	4.3%
\$200-\$400	6	12%	\$101-400	6	8.6%
\$501-\$700	1	2%	\$401-\$700	4	5.7%
\$800-\$1,200	0	0	\$701-\$1,200	3	4.3%
\$1,300-\$3,000	15	30%	\$1,201-\$3,000	9	12.8%
\$3,100-\$9,500	12	24%	\$3,001-\$9,500	21	30%
\$9,600-\$20,000	14	28%	\$9,501-\$20,000	21	30%
			\$20,001 Plus	3	4.3%
Totals→	50	100%	Totals→	70	100%

Chart 21. Household Subsistence Expenses in Nuiqsut 2010



Nuiqsut Health Profile by Jana Mcaninch

This village health profile provides a brief summary of the results of the 2010 NSB Census. The intent of this profile is to provide individual communities with information on some basic health measures at the village-level in order to guide community health promotion and planning efforts.

Please refer to the 2010 Census NSB Health Profile section for further discussion of each health question and an overview of the census health module results for the NSB. Also, please refer to the *NSB Community Health Analysis* report for expanded discussions of each of the health topics addressed below as well as many more aspects of community health.

At the village-level, some of the small percentages are based on very small numbers of responses, making the estimates less reliable: cells based on fewer than 5 responses are marked. NSB and Alaska estimates are provided for general reference only, and comparisons should be made with caution, as results are not adjusted for differences in the age composition of the

populations. In addition, state and national survey methods may vary considerably from that used in the 2010 NSB Census.

Table 51. Adult Health in Nuiqsut

		Nuiqsut Household Heads	NSB Household Heads	All Nuiqsut adults*	All NSB adults*	Alaska adults
General Health	“Very good” or “excellent” general health	40%	44%	39%	46%	56% ¹
	“Fair” to “Poor” general health	25%	20%	22%	16%	13% ²
Chronic Health Problems	Ever told by a health professional have:					
	Thyroid problems	6%	6%	3%	4%	9% (US) ³
	Diabetes	3%**	7%	2%	6%	6% ¹
	High Blood Pressure	30%	28%	17%	20%	25% ⁴
	High cholesterol	16%	19%	12%	13%	38% ⁴
	Heart disease	8%	7%	7%	5%	12% (US) ¹¹
	In the past 12 months, experienced:					
	Daily pain or arthritis that limits activities or requires prescription pain medicine	38%	29%	25%	21%	(ref) ⁵
	Frequent (3 or more) or chronic ear infections	8%	5%	8%	4%	
	Chronic breathing problems (such as asthma, emphysema, or a cough that won't go away)	8%	13%	7%	8%	(ref) ⁶
Health Insurance	Have health insurance, including IHS eligibility	97%	97%			83% ⁷
	Have health insurance, other than IHS eligibility	42%	64%			
Smoking	Smoke tobacco (in any form)	62%	50%	62%	49%	22% ¹
	Of those who smoke:					
	Smoke one or more packs per day	31%	25%			
	Are interested in quitting	71%	71%			
	Have tried to quit in the last 12 months	59%	62%			
	Permit smoking in the house	35%	33%			
	Support a tobacco tax to fund tobacco prevention or cessation programs	43%	53%			
Overweight and Obesity	Overweight (BMI 25-29.9 kg/m ² , based on self-reported height and weight)	38%	33%			37% ¹

	Obese (BMI 30 kg/m ² or higher, based on self-reported height and weight)	33%	39%			28% ¹
Physical Activity	Never get 30 minutes of moderate exercise in a day	19%	16%			9% ⁴
	Get at least 30 minutes of moderate exercise 5 days per week or more	44%	44%			47% ⁴
Sugar-sweetened beverages	On average, drink no soda or other sugar-sweetened beverage per day	14%	26%			53% ⁸
	On average, drink two or more sodas or other sugar-sweetened beverage per day	58%	45%			30% ⁸
Food security	Times last year when household found it difficult to get the foods they needed to eat healthy meals	38%	35%			
	If yes, because not able to get enough subsistence foods to eat healthy meals	53%	43%			
	If yes, because not able to get enough store foods to eat healthy meals	87%	90%			
	Percent with household members who at times did not have enough to eat	25%	19%			(4-11%) ¹⁰
Safety: Helmet use	Wear a helmet when riding a snowmachine or 4-wheeler (of household heads who ride on snowmachines or 4-wheelers)	9%	18%			(57%) ⁹
Drugs and alcohol	In the past 12 months, felt a household member had been hurt by drugs or alcohol	28%	24%			
	In the past 12 months, felt the health of their community had been hurt by drugs or alcohol					
	Often	54%	57%			
	Sometimes	42%	35%			

*Includes both household head (survey respondent) and all other household members, as reported by the household head

**Based on cell counts less than five (fewer than five respondents)

- Three quarters of Nuiqsut household heads reported their health to be at least “good,” with one in four reporting “fair” to “poor” health, not significantly different from the remaining North Slope communities combined. The percent of Nuiqsut adults reported to have “very good” to “excellent” health was lower than adults statewide, but similar to Alaska Native adults statewide (42%)
- The estimated diabetes rate was low among Nuiqsut adults, lower than in the remaining North Slope communities combined. Looking at Inupiat adults only, this difference was not

statistically significant. Diabetes rates among Nuiqsut adults do appear to be lower than state and national diabetes prevalence estimates for adults.

- The prevalence of chronic pain/arthritis in Nuiqsut household heads was significantly higher than in the other North Slope communities combined, and the prevalence of chronic ear infections among adults (Inupiat only and all adults) was significantly higher in Nuiqsut than in the remaining the North Slope communities combined.
- Reported adult tobacco smoking was high, significantly higher than in the rest of the North Slope communities combined and almost three times the statewide adult smoking rate.
- Nuiqsut household heads were less likely than household heads in the other North Slope communities overall to support a tobacco tax to fund tobacco prevention programs.
- Reported soda and sugared beverage consumption among Nuiqsut household heads was high compared to statewide estimates and significantly higher than among household heads in the other North Slope communities combined.
- One in four Nuiqsut households reported household members who, at times last year, did not have enough to eat. This rate was similar to the rate among Inupiat households slope-wide.
- Helmet use was very low, similar to other North Slope communities.

Slightly more than one in four Nuiqsut household heads reported feeling that a household member had been hurt by alcohol or drugs in the past year, but most felt that alcohol or drugs had hurt the health of the community. These percentages did not differ significantly from those in other North Slope communities overall, looking at either all household heads or Inupiat only.

Table 52. Children (under age 18)

		Nuiqsut Children	NSB Children	Alaska children
General Health	“Very good” or “excellent” general health	55%	63%	89% ¹¹
Chronic Health Problems	In the past 12 months, experienced:			
	Frequent (3 or more) or chronic ear infections	18%	19%	5% ¹¹
	Chronic breathing problems (such as asthma, emphysema, or a cough that won't go away)	8%	5%	(5-6%) ^{6,11}
Teen tobacco Smoking (ages 14-18)**	Smoke tobacco (in any form)	43%	16%	Not comparable

As reported by the household head. All the other chronic health problems had a prevalence of less than 1% among children in the NSB and were not analyzed or reported by individual village.

**based on other NSB surveys, likely significantly underestimates the prevalence of smoking among children and teens as is not comparable to anonymous self-administered surveys used to estimate teen smoking rates statewide and nationally

- Reported general health status among Nuiqsut children was significantly worse than among children in the other North Slope communities overall, and this difference persisted when

looking only at Inupiat children. The percent of Nuiqsut children with “very good” to “excellent” reported general health was considerably lower than the statewide estimate.

- Rates of chronic ear infections and breathing problems among Nuiqsut children were not significantly different from children in the other NSB communities combined.
- Tobacco smoking among teens (as reported by the household head) was notably and significantly more common in Nuiqsut than in the rest of the North Slope communities overall, and this difference remained significant when looking at Inupiat teens only.

Language

Table 53. Most Comfortable Language use at Home in Nuiqsut*

Years→	1998		2003		2010	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Primary Language						
Iñupiaq	19	24%	5	8%	15	14.1%
English/Iñupiaq	39	28%	18	28%	48	45.3%
English mostly	23	48%	40	62%	42	39.6%
English/Other			1	2%	1	.09%
Totals→	81	100%	64	100%	106	100%

* Results include only household interviewees that responded to questions about language use

The changes in the use of Iñupiaq and in English in Nuiqsut households are difficult to assess using the percentages in Table 52. In 1998 Iñupiaq was spoken in a quarter of the homes, Iñupiaq and English in 28 percent and almost half relied solely on English. In the last census in 2003 Iñupiaq speakers dropped 16 percentage points and English only rose by 14 points. Then in 2010 families speaking only Iñupiaq rose 6 points and English only fell 22 points. Given the low number of individuals that answered the language questions in 2003 and the wide fluctuations, the statistics and proportions are suspect. However, there is a clear decline in the use of Iñupiaq and speaking proficiency between 1998 and 2010. Fewer people speak Iñupiaq and more choose to use English; many individuals have difficulty speaking their language, and while more understand Iñupiaq, most do not speak their native tongue [see Table 54]. The summary of individual usage (Table 55 below) challenges this conclusion because the number of fluent Iñupiaq speakers increases over 42 percent between 2003 and 2010. The numbers again are difficult to reconcile with earlier trends. The rest of the percentages are comparable

Table 54. Individual Language Competency in Nuiqsut 2010

Years→	2003		2010	
Level of Competency				
Speaks Fluently & Prefers Iñupiaq	88	28.5%	126	43.8%
Speaks Iñupiaq but Prefers Other Language*	24	7.8%	19	6.6%
Speaks Iñupiaq with Difficulty	21	6.8%	11	3.8%
Understands Iñupiaq well & Speaks Enough	12	3.9%	25	8.7%
Understands Iñupiaq but Hardly Speaks	49	15.8%	47	16.3%
Understands Some Iñupiaq & Speaks Enough	10	3.2%	16	5.6%
Understands Simple Questions & Directions/Speaks Some	48	15.5%	43	14.9%
Understands Simple Directions & Questions/Doesn't Speak	26	8.4%	1	.03%
Understands at Least Two Dozen Iñupiaq Words	8	2.6%		
Understands at Least Five or Six Words	10	3.2%		
Doesn't Understand More Than a Few Iñupiaq Words	13	4.2%		
Totals→	309	100%	288	100%

*In the 2003 Survey question ended with prefers English not other language.

Table 55 [Part I]. Language Competency and Age Groups in Nuiqsut

Age Groups→	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39
Level of Competency	[Number]-Percent*			
Speaks Fluently & Prefers Iñupiaq	[0]	[0]	[1] 1.5%	[5] 10.2%
Speaks Iñupiaq but Prefers Another Language	[0]	[0]	[0] 0%	[0]
Speaks Iñupiaq with Difficulty	[0]	[0]	[1] 1.5%	[0]
Understands Iñupiaq well & Speaks Enough	[0]	[5] 5.7%	[4] 6.1%	[3] 6.1%
Understands Iñupiaq but Hardly Speaks	[3] 2.9%	[12] 13.8%	[13] 19.7%	[11] 22.4%
Understands Some Iñupiaq & Speaks Enough	[8] 7.8%	[3] 3.4%	[7] 10.6%	[3] 6.1%
Understands Simple Questions & Directions/Speaks Some	[16] 15.7%	[8] 9.2%	[11] 16.7%	[13] 26.5%
Understands Simple Directions & Questions/Doesn't Speak	[9] 8.8%	[22] 25.3%	[12] 18.2%	[7] 14.3%
Understands at Least Two Dozen Iñupiaq Words	[9] 8.8%	[14] 16.1%	[1] 1.5%	[3] 6.1%
Understands at Least Five or Six Words	[19] 18.6%	[10] 11.5%	[3] 4.5%	[1] 2%
Doesn't Understand More Than a Few Iñupiaq Words	[33] 32.3%	[12] 13.8%	[6] 9.1%	[3] 6.1%

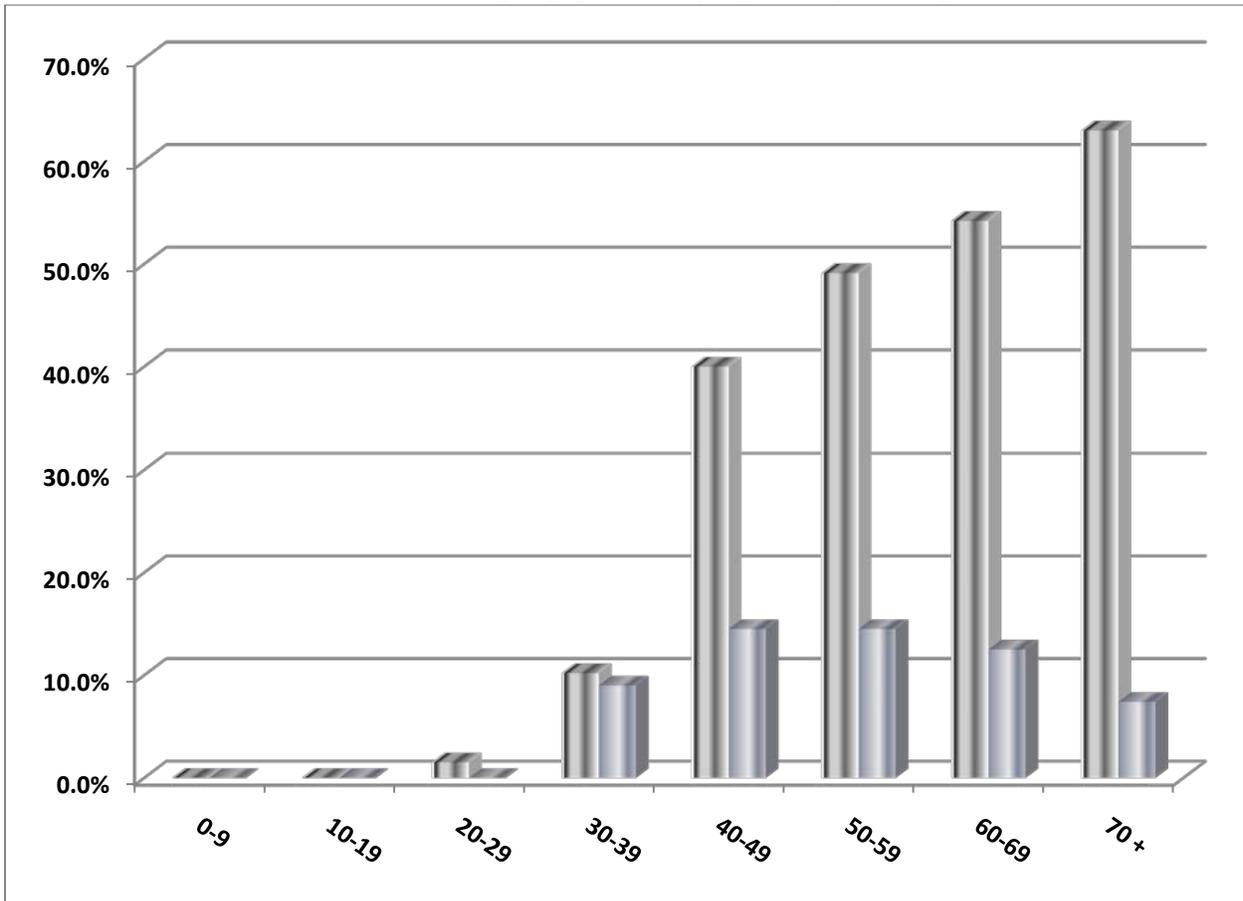
*Percent of age group, which can be found on, page 4 in this report.

Table 55 [Part II]. Language Competency and Age Groups in Nuiqsut

Age Groups→	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Level of Competency	[Number]-Percent*			
Speaks Fluently & Prefers Iñupiaq	[22] 40%	[27] 49.1%	[13] 54.2%	[17] 63%
Speaks Iñupiaq but Prefers Another Language	[8] 14.5%	[8] 14.5%	[3] 12.5%	[2] 7.4%
Speaks Iñupiaq with Difficulty	[2] 3.6%	[2] 3.6%	[0] 0%	[0] 0%
Understands Iñupiaq well & Speaks Enough	[9] 16.4%	[4] 7.3%	[0] 0%	[1] 3.7%
Understands Iñupiaq but Hardly Speaks	[7] 12.7%	[4] 7.3%	[1] 1.8%	[0] 0%
Understands Some Iñupiaq & Speaks Enough	[1] 1.8%	[0] 0%	[1] 1.8%	[0] 0%
Understands Simple Questions & Directions/Speaks Some	[0] 0%	[0] 0%	[0] 0%	[1] 3.7%
Understands Simple Directions & Questions/Doesn't Speak	[1] 1.8%	[0] 0%	[0] 0%	[0] 0%
Understands at Least Two Dozen Iñupiaq Words	[3] 5.4%	[2] 3.6%	[3] 12.5%	[0] 0%
Understands at Least Five or Six Words	[1] 1.8%	[2] 3.6%	[0] 0%	[0] 0%
Doesn't Understand More Than a Few Iñupiaq Words	[1] 1.8%	[5] 9.1%	[1] 1.8%	[0] 0%

*Percent of age group, which can be found on, page 4 in this report.

Chart 22. Fluent Iñupiaq Speakers by Age Group in Nuiqsut*



*The first axis represents Inupiaq speakers who prefer to speak their own language; the second bar includes fluent Inupiaq speakers that choose to speak another language.

Community Perceptions: Education

Household representatives were generally satisfied with their local school. At least two-thirds approved of the subjects that were offered, the availability of computers, and the preparedness of students to use new technologies. Almost a third of the parents thought there should be more homework in high school, and a quarter called for more work in the elementary and middle school grades. Most were comfortable too with the involvement and connectedness of their children in school.

Table 56 Household Perceptions of Schools and Classes in Nuiqsut

Questions	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither	Satisfied	Very Satisfied
Value of class texts?	3	9	22	58	1
Use of assigned computers?	3	6	13	64	17
Student preparedness?	2	10	14	68	12
Value of subjects/classes?	2	16	17	63	4
Quality of instruction?	2	9	17	58	14
Totals/Percentages	2.4/3.4%	50/10%	83/16.6%	311/62.1%	48/9.6%

Table 57. Household Opinions about School Homework in Nuiqsut*

Questions	No Homework	Less Homework	Same	More Homework	Much More Homework
In Elementary School?	6	10	53	25	2
In Middle School?	1	8	46	28	5
In High School?	1	9	37	36	5
Totals/Percentages	8/2.9%	27/9.9%	136/50%	89/32.7%	12/4.4%
*Question was "What do you think about the amount of homework in elementary, middle, or high school?"					

Table 58. Household Perceptions of Connectedness & Involvement of Students in School

Questions/Responses→	Very Disconnected	Somewhat Disconnected	Equally	Somewhat Connected	Very Connected
Connectedness & Involvement in Elementary School	1	3	16	27	47
Connectedness & Involvement In Middle School		1	7	14	22
Connectedness & Involvement In High Schools	2	1	3	11	9
Totals/Percentages	3/1.8%	5/3%	26/15.8%	52/31.7%	78/47.6%

As we have seen in the education summary the number of students leaving school before graduating is increasing in rural Alaska. Nuiqsut is not an exception. In the 2008-2009 academic year the dropout percentage at Alak School for grades 7-12 was 15.9 percent. Survey participants suggested several reasons for students dropping including boredom (60 percent), behind in work

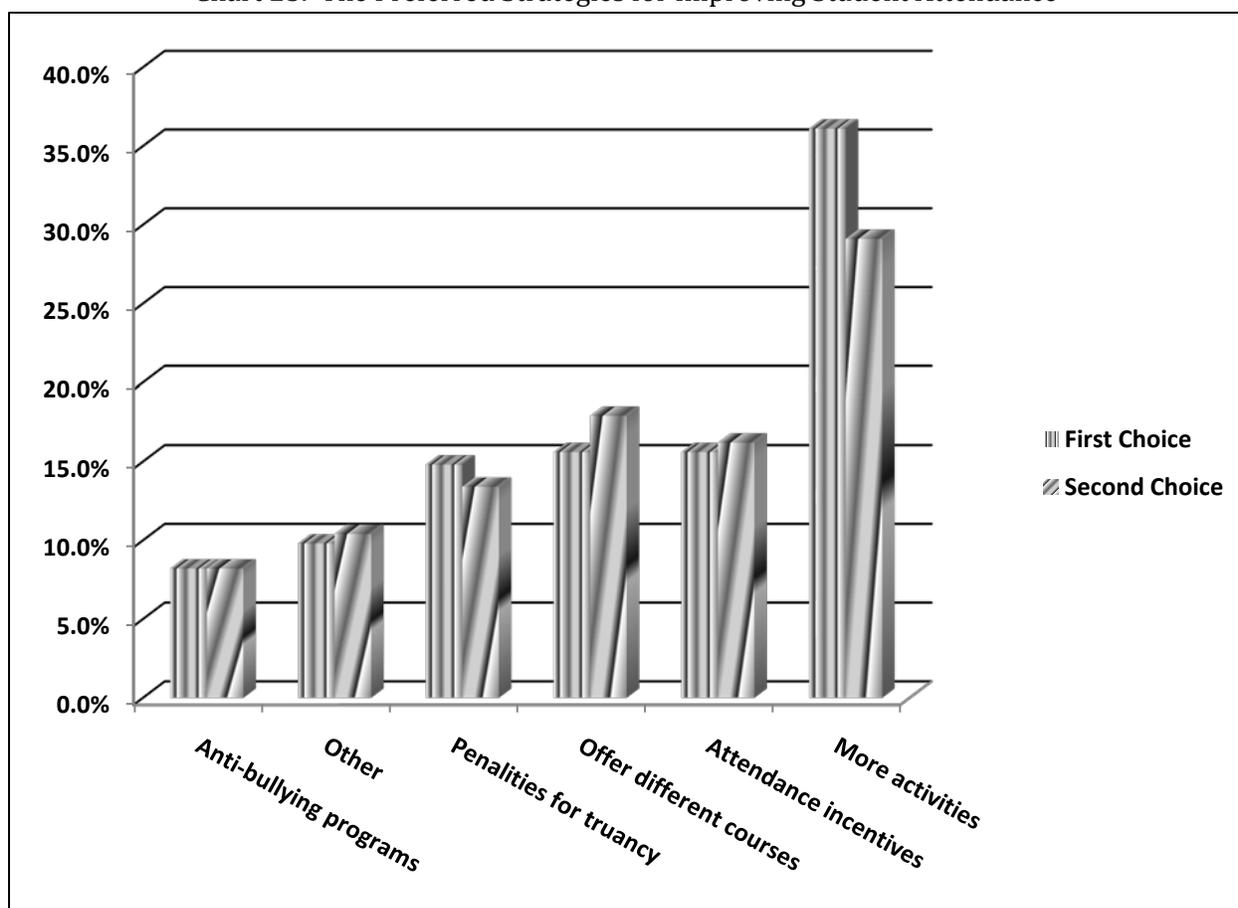
(55k percent), pregnancy (51 percent), , and drug/alcohol problems.[See Table 59]. There was no consensus of how to deal with poor attendance and student dropouts.

Table 59. Household Explanations for Students Dropping out of School

Why did the student leave school before graduating?	Yes	Percent	No	Percent
Illness?	1	.09%	105	99.1%
Bored?	65	59.6%	44	40.4%
Behind in Credits?	58	54.7%	48	45.3%
Drug/Alcohol Problems?	54	50.9%	52	49.1%
Needed to Work?	25	22.9%	84	77.1%
Had a Baby?	55	50.9%	53	49.1%
Kicked Out of School?	29	26.6%	80	73.4%

Individuals were asked to identify the two best strategies to improve local education; the results are graphically illustrated in Chart 23. A plurality would add more activities for students but there was no clear choice. There was more support for positive changes like offering new course or providing attendance incentives than punitive actions like penalties for absences or anti-bullying rules.

Chart 23. The Preferred Strategies for Improving Student Attendance



Nuiqsut residents were also asked about their attitudes toward the school principal and village elders. Most people highly or somewhat respect the principal though the numbers are lower than in 2003. Over seventy percent of villagers think elders are well respected; the proportion agreeing that elders are treated less respectfully increased slightly in 2010. A few more also feel elders are just tolerated as a traditional given [see Table 59].

Table 59. Household Perceptions of Authority: Principals & Elders 2003 & 2004*

Questions	Very Disrespected	Somewhat Disrespected	Tolerated	Somewhat Respected	Very Respected
Authority of Principal [2010]		2/2%	26/25.7%	50/49.5%	23/17.2%
Authority of Principal [2003]		2/2.7%	4/5.5%	35/47.9%	32/43.9%
Authority of Elders [2010]		12/9.4%	7/5.5%	35/27.6%	73/57.5%
Authority of Elders [2003]		4/3.7%		33/30.3%	72/66%

*Questions were "Is the authority of the principal at your school ____? And "is the authority of the elders in your community respected by students and community members?"

Community Perceptions: General

Table 60. Public Attitudes about Change in Nuiqsut: 2010

Questions	Large Decrease	Some Decrease	Same	Some Increase	Large Increase
Amount of Fish & Game?		20/16%	89/71	15/12%	1/1%
Number of Things at Store?	8/6%	30/23%	59/44%	31/23%	5/4%
Good Jobs for Inupiat?	9/7%	32/24%	45/36%	39/31%	
Amount of Drugs, Fighting, Stealing?		11/9%	41/32%	53/42%	21/17%
Number of non-Inupiat in Village?		8/6%	72/55%	41/32%	9/7%
Quality of School Teachers?		17/14%	76/64%	41/16%	6/5%
Support from Others?		10/8%	93/71%	22/17%	7/5%
Opportunities for Whaling?	2/2%	19/15%	78/63%	14/11%	11/9%
Opportunities for Hunting Marine Mammals?	1/1%	16/13%	87/71%	14/11%	4/3%
Opportunities for Hunting Land Mammals?	1/1%	8/7%	84/69%	23/19%	6/5%

Table 61. Political Participation and Voting in Nuiqsut

Questions	Yes	Percent	No	Percent
Registered Voter?	116	86.6%	18	13.4%
Vote in last Borough Election?	98	74.2%	34	25.8%
Vote in last City Election?	93	70.5%	39	29.5%
Vote in last State Election?	99	76.2%	31	23.8%
Vote in last National Election?	104	79.4%	27	20.6%

Endnotes

Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (November, 2009)
Rural Population Report: The Trends are Changing. (Alaska Community and Regional Affairs)

Institute of Social and Economic Research (July 2009). **The Changing Status of Alaska Natives, 1970-2008.** (Anchorage, Alaska)