

POINT HOPE SNAPSHOT

	2003	2010
Population in 2010	764	831
Population Growth Since 1990	16.3%	20%
Population Growth Since 1980	64.6%	66%
Population Growth Since 1970	97.9%	99.5%
Percent Female	47.1%	49%
Percent Inupiat	91.2%	92.6%
Percent Caucasian	6.9%	5.0%
Percent Other Minorities	1.9%	2.4%
Number of Persons 0-4	70	88
Percent of Persons 0-4	9.2%	14.1%
Number of Persons 17 or younger	332	204
Percent of Persons 17 or younger	43.4%	38.2%
Number of Persons 16-64	352	385
Percent of Persons 16-64	46.1%	60.3%
Number of Persons 65 and older	30	37
Percent of Persons 65 and older	3.9%	5.6%
Median Age of Females	19.5	27.1
Median Age of Males	22	29.9
Median Age-Total Population	22	28.1
Size of Labor Force	293	376
Rate of Unemployment	17.7%	31.9%
Rate of Perceived Underemployment*	26.3%	11.7%
Rate of Underemployment**	26.6%	19.9%
Total Number of Households	196	209
Total Number of Households Surveyed	174	184
Average Number of People per Household	3.99	3.84
Percent of Households in Census	88.7	88%
Percent of Total Population in Sample	92.2%	82.3%
Percent of Persons with High School Diploma or Higher Education	46.8%	85.5%
Number of Fluent Inupiaq Speakers	134	118

* From Question "Does household member feel underemployed?"

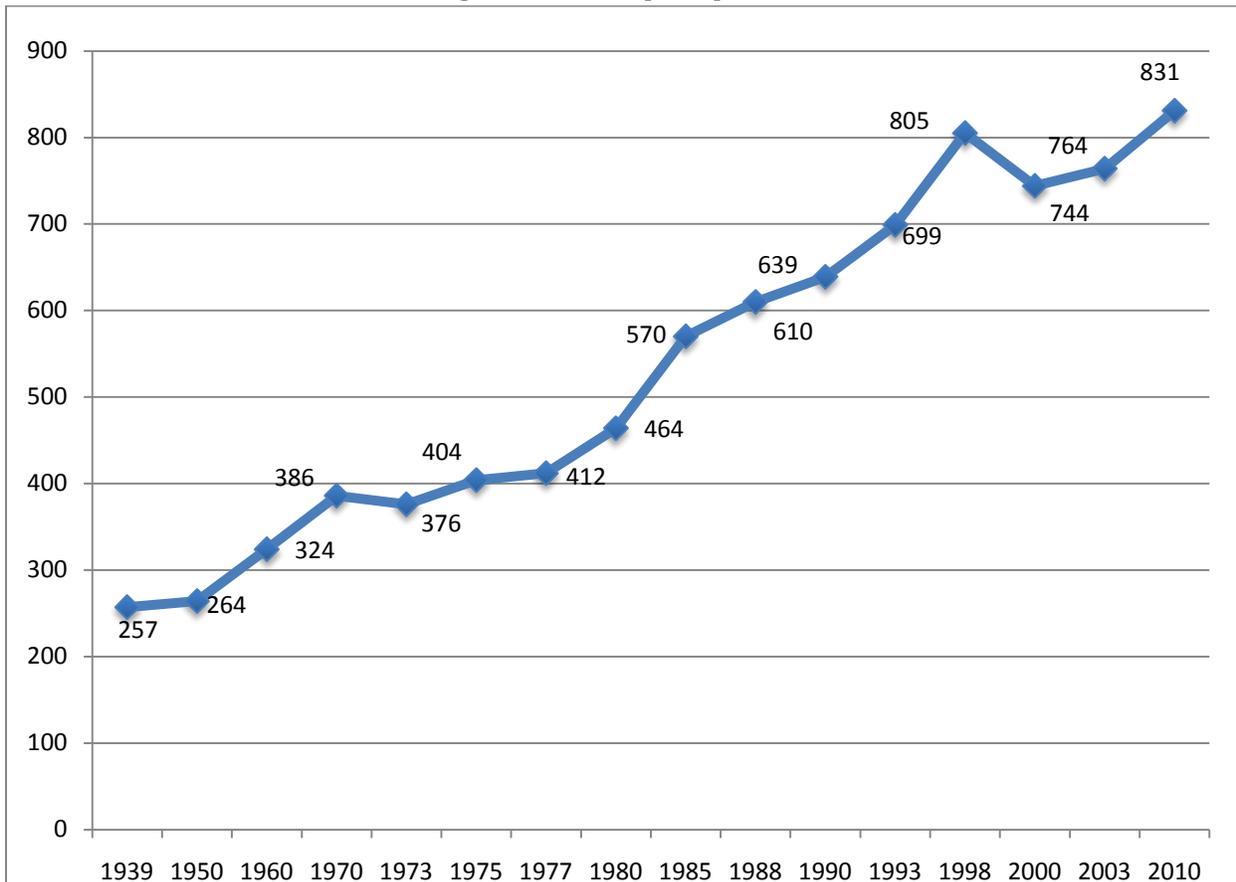
** Persons with some employment working less than 40 weeks.

Point Hope: Economic Profile and Census Report

Population Trends and Characteristics

The population of Point Hope had dropped between five and seven percent between 1998 and 2003, then rebounded by 7.3 percent in 2010. In 1998 there were 805 people in the village, today there are approximately 831 residents. There was a 7.6 percent (61 people) decline in the population between 1998 and 2000; today there are 10.5 percent (87) more people in Point Hope than in 2000, and 8.1 percent (67) more than in the 2003 Borough Census [See Chart I, Changes in Population]. The decrease and then increase of residents in Point Hope is part of a trend in North Slope Borough communities as can be seen when compared with population changes of the other North Slope villages in this report.

Chart I. Changes in Point Hope Population 1939-2010



According to a recent study rural populations have been declining or remaining stationary since 1990¹. Falling birth rates and migration to urban areas account for most of the changes. However, there has not been a significant decrease in births in the North Slope for the decade between 1998 and 2008]. The birth and fertility rates from 2006-2008 are higher than the period 1996-1998.

Most Point Hope people are Iñupiat. The number of Caucasians has dropped slightly since 2003. There are slightly more males than females, but the proportion of females has risen two percentage points over the last seven years [see Tables 3 & 4 below].

Table 1 Individual's Ethnicity*

Ethnicity	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Iñupiat	587	92.3	92.6
Caucasian	32	5.0	97.6
Athabaskan	1	.2	97.8
Tlingit	1	.2	97.9
Tsimshian	3	.5	98.4
American Indian	1	.2	98.6
African American	7	1.1	99.7
Other	2	.3	100.0
Total	634	100.0	

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

Table 2 Ethnic Proportions of the Total Population 1998-2010

Ethnicity	1998	2003	2010
Iñupiat Percent	92.4%	91.2%	92.6%
Non-Iñupiat Percent	7.6%	8.8%	7.4%

The age composition of Point Hope residents has changed significantly from 2003 to 2010. There have been declines of females aged 10-14, 15-19, 30-34, and 40-44. Among males numbers have decreased among the very young (0-4), teens (15-19), and three of the major work groups (25-29 and 40-64) [see the comparative charts between males and females in the two Borough censuses]. In Rural Alaska the Bethel Census Area and the North Slope Borough lost the most people through migration. According to the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, rural communities lost an average of 1,572 residents a year between 1990 and 2000. From 2000 to 2008 out migrations totaled on average 2,355 persons per year. Between April 2000 and June 2008 1,777 individuals left the North Slope, but as this report indicates, that trend has been reversed over the past three years, at least in part because of Iñupiat residents returning to their home communities.

¹ Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (November, 2009) **Rural Population Report: The Trends are Changing.** (Alaska Community and Regional Affairs)

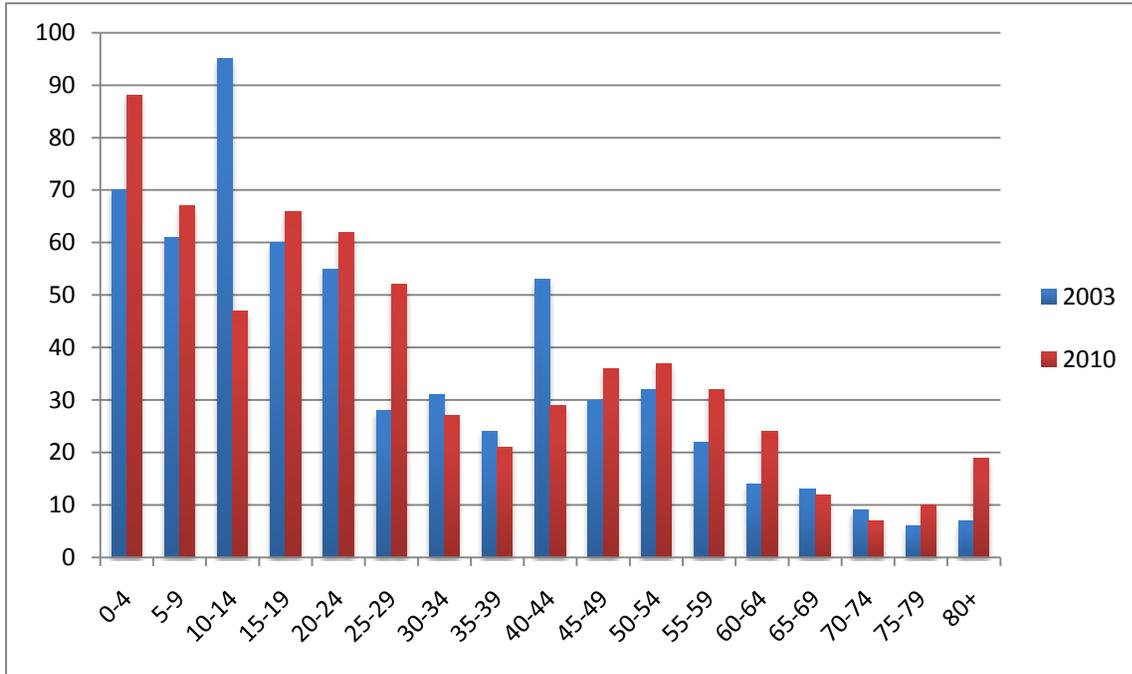
Rural residents are also getting older. The number of people 60 and over increased by a third between 2000 and 2008. In Point Hope the 60 and over group increased by 18%; there were also increases in the 0-9, 15-29, and the 45-59 age groups [see Chart 3]. These latter changes are in contrast to many other Alaska communities. There has been a 28.7 percent decline of individuals ages 30-44 between 2003 and 2010.

Table 3. 2010 Point Hope Age Distributions Males & Females

Age Range	Male	Percent of Population*	Female	Percent of Population*	Total	Percent of Total**
0-4	36	11.4%	50	16.4%	86	13.9%
5-9	30	9.4%	37	12.2%	67	10.8%
10-14	19	6.0%	28	9.2%	47	7.6%
15-19	42	13.3%	24	7.9%	66	10.8%
20-24	29	9.2%	33	10.8%	62	10%
25-29	34	10.8%	18	5.9%	52	8.5%
30-34	19	6.0%	8	2.6%	27	4.4%
35-39	9	2.9%	12	3.9%	21	3.4%
40-44	14	4.4%	15	4.9%	29	4.7%
45-49	18	5.7%	18	5.9%	36	5.8%
50-54	18	5.7%	19	6.2%	37	6.0%
55-59	19	6.0%	13	4.3%	32	5.2%
60-64	13	4.1%	11	3.6%	24	3.9%
65-69	4	1.3%	5	1.6%	9	1.4%
70-74	5	1.6%	2	.66%	7	1.1%
75-79	3	.09%	7	2.3%	10	1.6%
80+	4	1.3%	4	1.3%	8	1.3%
Total	316	100%	304	100%	620	100%
*Percent of total male or female population of Point Hope						
**Percent of total population						

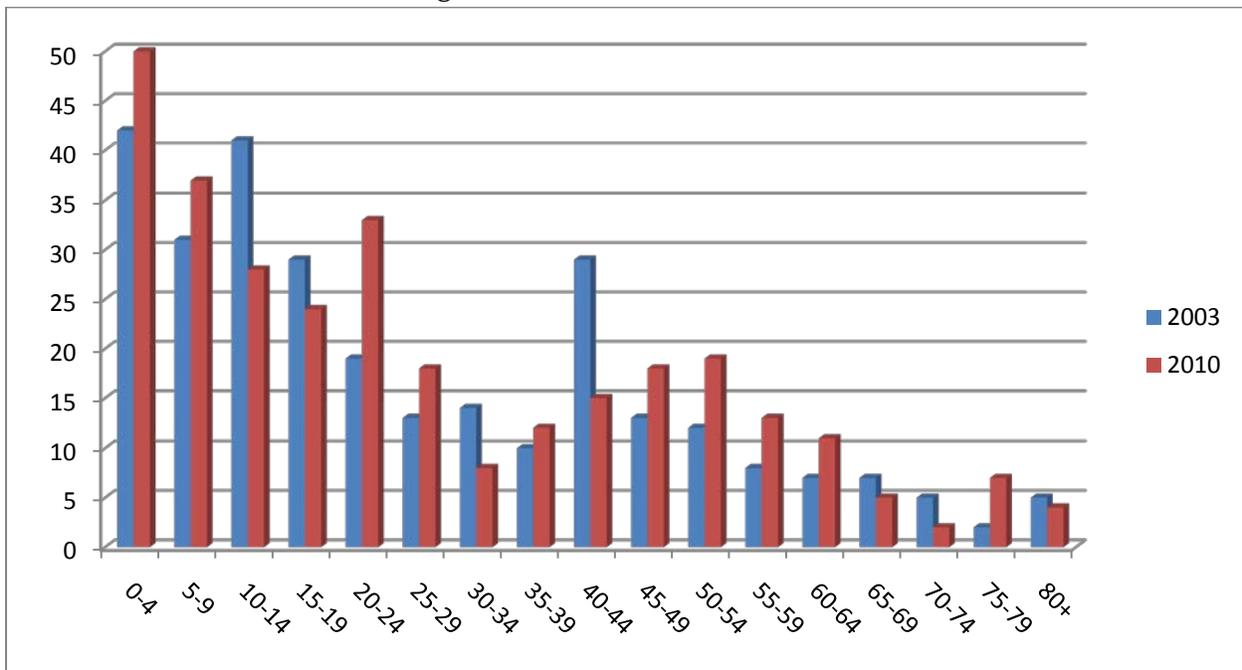
Includes only those individuals responding to the census survey and the question of age.

Chart 3. Point Hope Age Distribution 2010 & 2003*



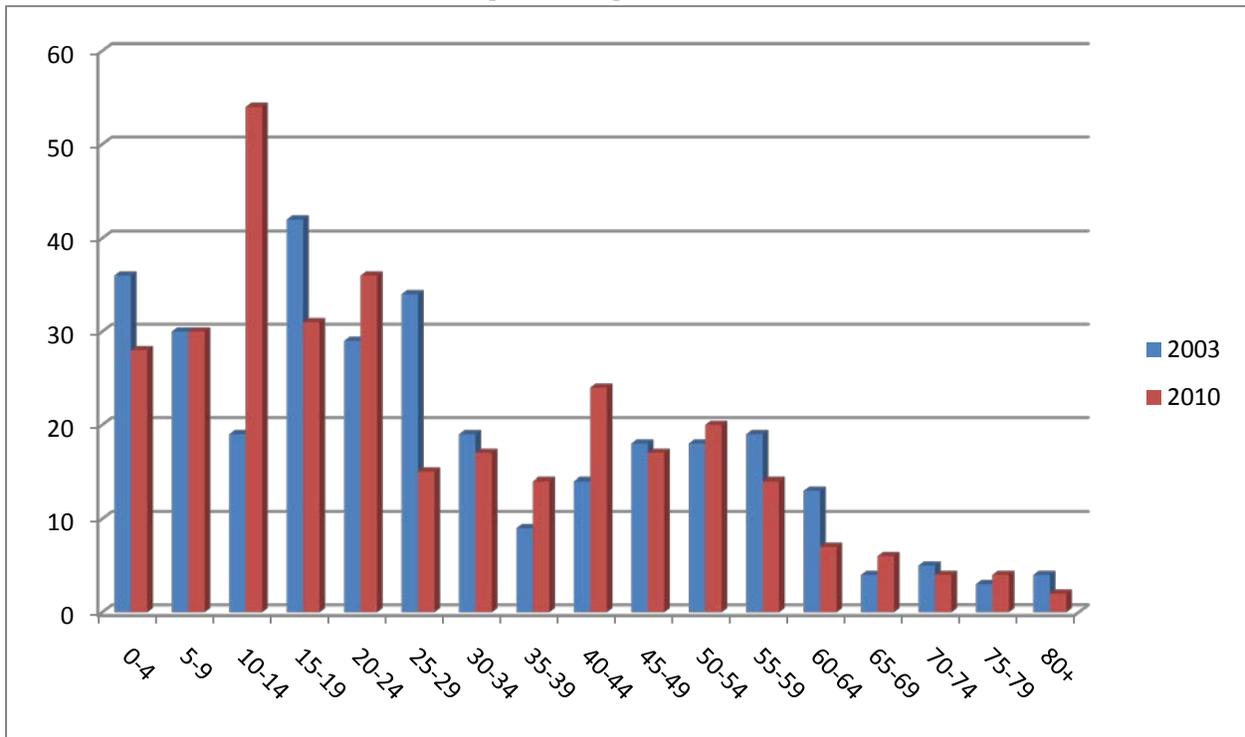
*Sample populations 2003 and 2010

Chart 4. Age Distribution of Females 2003 & 2010*



*Sample populations 2003 and 2010

Chart 5. Point Hope Male Age Distributions 2003 & 2010*



*Sample populations 2003 and 2010

Also like other parts of rural Alaska Point Hope people are getting older. The median age increased from 22 to 28.1; females went from 19.5 to 27.1, and males from 22 to just below 30. Table 4 compares the median ages between the general populations of the United States and Alaska with Alaska Natives and Point Hope Inupiat.

Table 4. Comparative Median Ages

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
Point Hope Residents	28.1	27.1	29.9

*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 Point Hope increased from 7.9 percent in 2003 to 9.6 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) dropped over forty-

six percentage points since 2003. The **total dependency ratio** (the sum of the youth and age ratios) is also much lower than in the past. 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. Point Hope Dependency Ratios*

Category	2003 Percentage of Population	2010 Percentage of Population
Individuals 15 years & under	30.6%	33.8%
Individuals 18 and under	36%	40.2%
Individuals 18-24		14.6%
Individuals 55-64	4.7%	9%
Individuals 62 and over		8.3%
Individuals 65 and over	3.9%	5.6%
Individuals 16-64	43.7%	60.3%
Individuals 18-64	40%	57.1%
Youth Dependency Ratio	108.5%	61.6%
Age Dependency Ratio	7.9%	9.6%
Total Dependency Ratio	116.4%	71.2%

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%
Point Hope	71.2%	61.6%	9.6%
*2008 Data from Statistical Abstract [2010 Issue]			

*2003 and 2010 Sample populations

Employment

The labor force comprises all individuals 16 and over who are employed or available to work. In Point Hope the labor force dropped 19 percent between 1998 and 2003; today there are 357 people in the labor force, an increase of 7 percent from seven years ago. The proportion of the labor force to the total population has also grown from 50 percent to 60.7 percent in 2010. The national employment-population ratio is slightly under 58 percent. Over 40 percent of the labor force is between the ages of 16 and 26; over 30 percent are 45-59. Unemployment in Point Hope almost doubled from 17.7 percent in 2003 to 31.9 percent in 2010. Iñupiat men were more likely to be unemployed than non-Iñupiat residents and women [See Tables 8 and 9 and Charts 7 & 8 below].

Fewer workers complained of their training and education not being fully used in their present job (perceived underemployment); the proportion of individuals working ten months or less doubled between 2003 and 2004 [See Tables 10 and 11 that tallies the total months individuals worked in 2009].

Table 7. Point Hope: Labor Force Age Comparisons by Ethnicity*

Age	1998		2003		2010	
	Iñupiat	Other	Iñupiat	Other	Iñupiat	Other
16-17	42	0	28	2	27	1
18-21	55	1	37	0	58	4
22-26	41	2	44	5	53	5
27-29	17	5	14	2	22	1
30-34	37	6	25	5	25	2
35-39	57	6	21	3	18	3
40-44	41	11	44	7	24	5
45-49	28	10	23	7	33	3
50-54	18	5	23	8	28	9
55-59	11	0	16	6	28	4
60-64	19	0	12	2	17	7
Total	366	46	287	47	313	44

*Sample population only

Table 8. Point Hope: Labor Employment/Unemployment 1998-2010*

Employment Type	1998		2003		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Permanent Full Time	134	43.9%	136	42.2%	141	37.5%
Temporary Seasonal	53	17.4%	43	13.4%	25	7%
Part Time	37	12.1%	47	14.6%	50	13.2%
Unemployed	81	26.6%	57	17.7%	120	31.9%
Retired	n/a	n/a	39	12.1%	40	10.6%

Table 9. Point Hope: Labor Force Comparison 2003 & 2010

Category	2003	2010	Percent Change
16-64 Age Group	334	366	+9.6%
Labor Force*	293	314	+7.1%
Permanent Full Time	136	141	+4%
Temporary Seasonal	43	25	-41.9%
Part-Time	47	50	+6%
Unemployed	57	120	+110%
Underemployed	77	44	-42.9%
Underemployed	78	125	+60%

* Total labor includes everyone in the 16-64 age group minus individuals still in school and retirees
 Those who say they are underemployed *Individuals who work less than 40 hours a week

Chart 6. Point Hope: Unemployment by Gender & Ethnicity 2003 & 2010

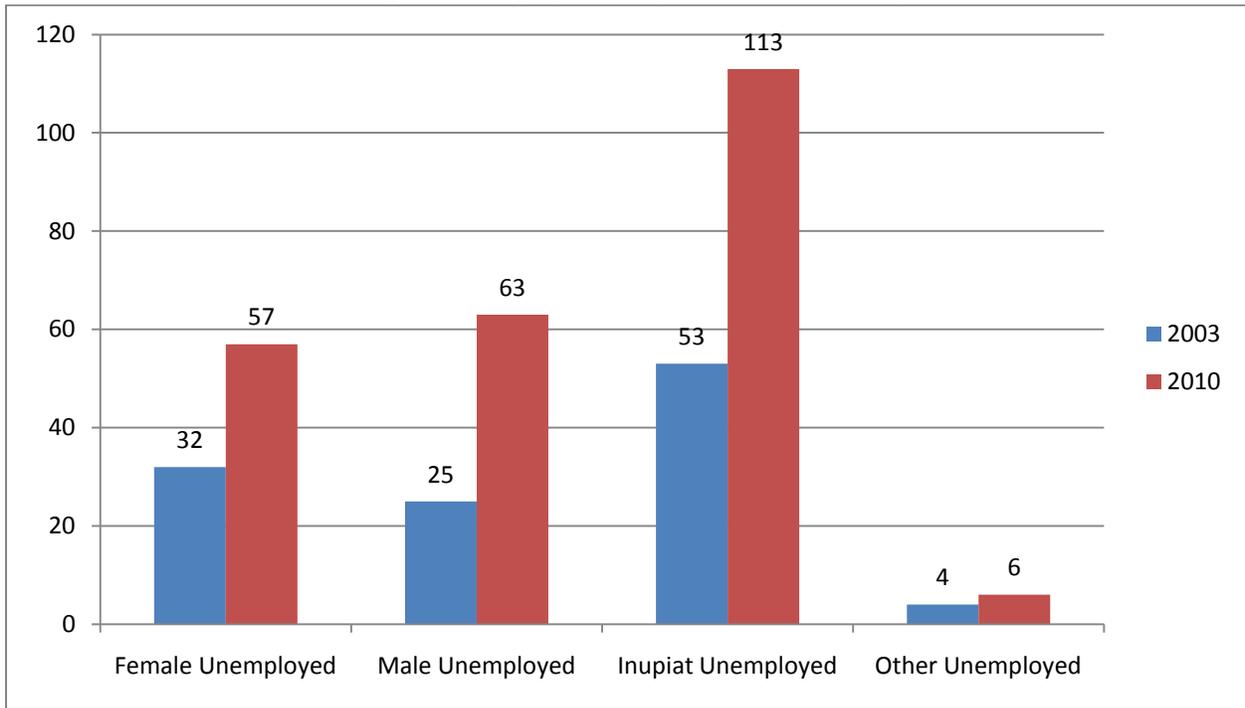
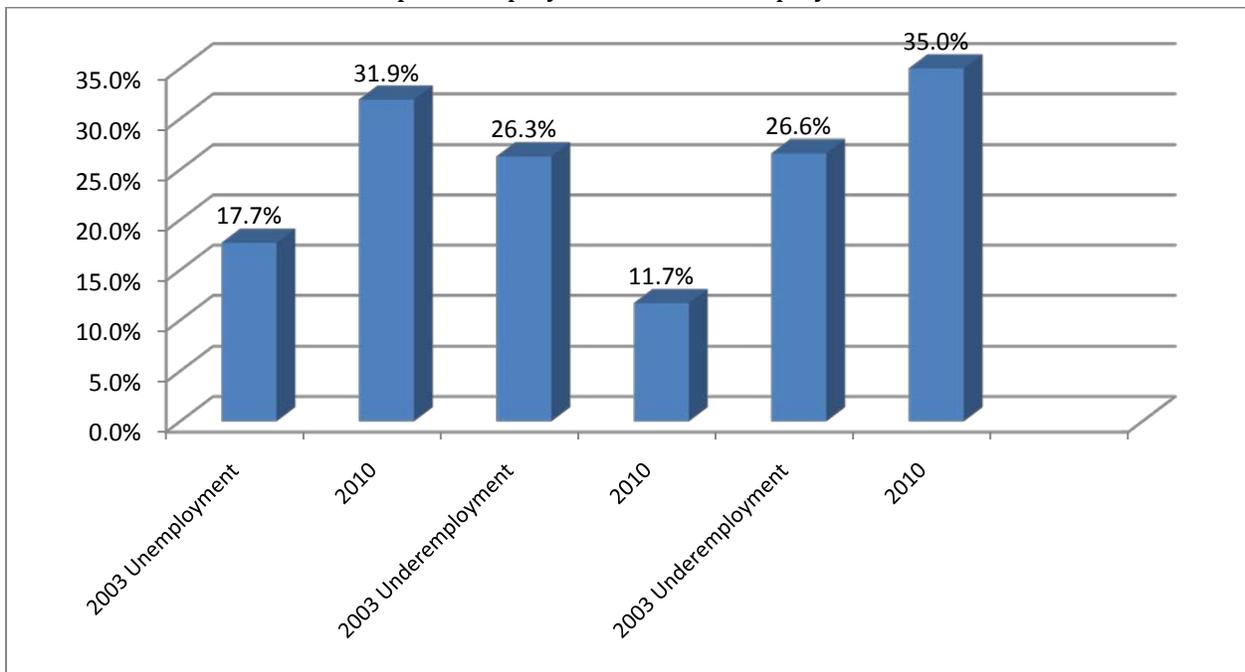


Chart 7. Point Hope Unemployment & Underemployment 2003 & 2010*



*The first underdevelopment column represents the percentage of individuals who believe they are underemployed, or that their skills and training are not fully used at their job. The second column records the number of people working less than 10 months a year.

Table 10. Point Hope 2010: Months Worked in Previous Year*

Months Employed	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
0	8	7	15	5.8%
1-2	16	9	25	9.7%
3-4	19	7	26	10.1%
5-6	21	10	31	12.1%
7-8	11	7	18	7.0%
9-10	14	21	35	13.6%
11-12	57	50	107	41.6%
Totals	146	111	257	100%

*Includes only those individuals responding to the survey and the question about number of months worked in 2009.

Table 11. Point Hope: Hours Worked per Week by Gender*

Hours Worked per Week	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
5-10	6	2	8	3.6%
11-20	8	6	14	6.3%
21-30	4	7	11	5%
31-39	49	43	82	37.1%
40-50	50	29	79	35.7%
51 and over	9	8	17	7.7%
Totals	126	95	221	100

*Includes only those individuals responding to the survey and the question about number 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 high².

Approximately 31 percent of Point Hope's eligible workers are unemployed, a 14 percentage point increase since the last census. The proportion of unemployed is over three times higher than the official national rate of 9.4 percent. (Note: The official national percentage does not include (a) individuals working part time because they cannot find full-time jobs; (b) short term

² Institute of Social and Economic Research (July 2009). **The Changing Status of Alaska Natives, 1970-2008.** (Anchorage, Alaska)

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 percent). The unemployment rate in Alaska in December 2010 was 8.1 percent (same caveats apply).

Forty-eight percent of the unemployed are young (16-29); individuals from 30 to 59 years old hold most of the full-time employment positions, while 47.7 percent are unemployed [see Table 12]. Almost 60 percent of the unemployed do not have a degree and most of the remainder has a high school or GED diploma.

Table 12. Labor Status and Age Groups in Point Hope*

Age Category	Full Time	Temporary/Seasonal	Part Time	Unemployed/Percent		Retired	Totals
16-21	9	6	12	24	21.6%	0	51
22-29	27	6	15	29	26.1%	0	77
30-39	21	3	7	17	15.3%	0	48
40-49	31	7	6	19	17.1%	1	64
50-59	39	2	5	17	15.3%	3	66
60-64	8	1	2	5	4.5%	8	24
Totals	135	25	46	111	100%	12	330

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

Table 13. Education, Employment, & Unemployment in Point Hope*

Highest Educational Level	Permanent/ Full-time	Temporary/ Seasonal	Part-time	Unemployed	Retired	Totals
Elementary/Middle School	2	1	1	3	12	20
Some High School	15	4	19	43	4	85
HS Diploma/GED	61	12	19	52	16	160
Vocational/Technical Graduate	3	1	2	1	1	8
Some College	35	6	6	17	2	66
BA Degree	12	1	1	1	2	17
MA Degree	7	0	1	0	0	8
Professional Degree	3	0	0	0	0	3
Totals	153	25	49	117	37	367

*Includes only those individuals responding to the survey and the questions about employment status and educational achievement

When individuals were asked why they were unemployed almost half (48.6 percent) said they could not find a job; another 26 percent claimed they could not work because of family responsibilities, e.g., caring for children or elders. A few were seeking more training and education [see Chart 9 below]. In a 2009 First Alaskans survey, the scarcity of jobs was the most important reason for individuals moving to Anchorage or elsewhere³.

³ **The Native Quarterly** March 2009

Chart 8. Reasons for Unemployment in Point Hope

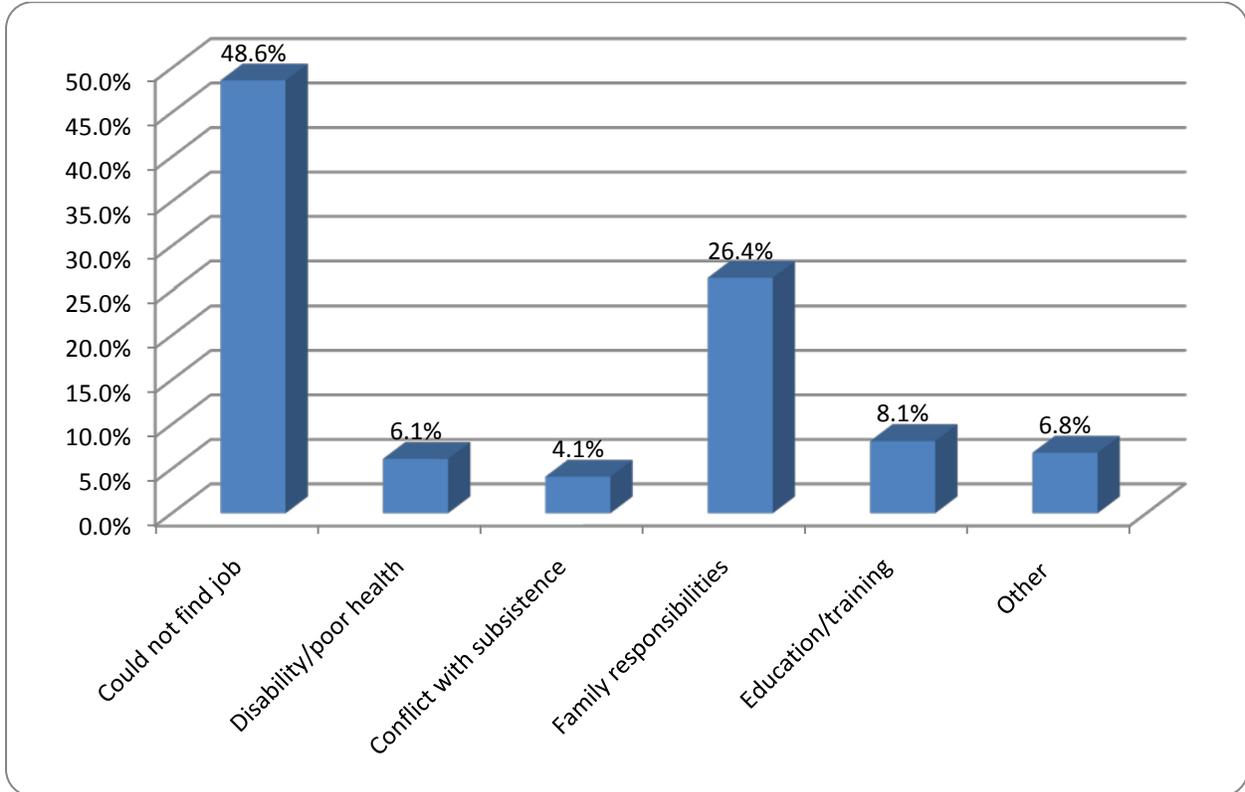


Table 14. Point Hope: Reasons for Unemployment*

Reasons	Male	Female	Inupiat	Caucasian	Others
Could not find job	48	24	67	3	1
Physical Disability/ Poor health	7	2	7	1	1
Wage work would Conflict with subsistence	6	0	6	0	0
Family responsibilities/ Care of elder	7	32	38	1	0
College or technical Training	7	5	12	0	0
Other	5	5	10	0	0
Totals	80	68	140	5	2

*Includes only those responding to the survey and the question about why they were unemployed.

The majority of employed residents work either for the Tikigag village corporation (31.9 percent) or the North Slope Borough’s government and school district (40.5 percent) [see Table 15]. More women work for the school and the federal government, while men are more likely to be

employed by the Borough government [see Table 16]. Most Caucasians living in Point Hope work for the Tikigag School. Since 2003 there has been a drop in the number of public employees and an increase in private employment. The school district and the Borough have been affected by declining revenues and state appropriations.

Table 15. Point Hope: Employment & Ethnicity*

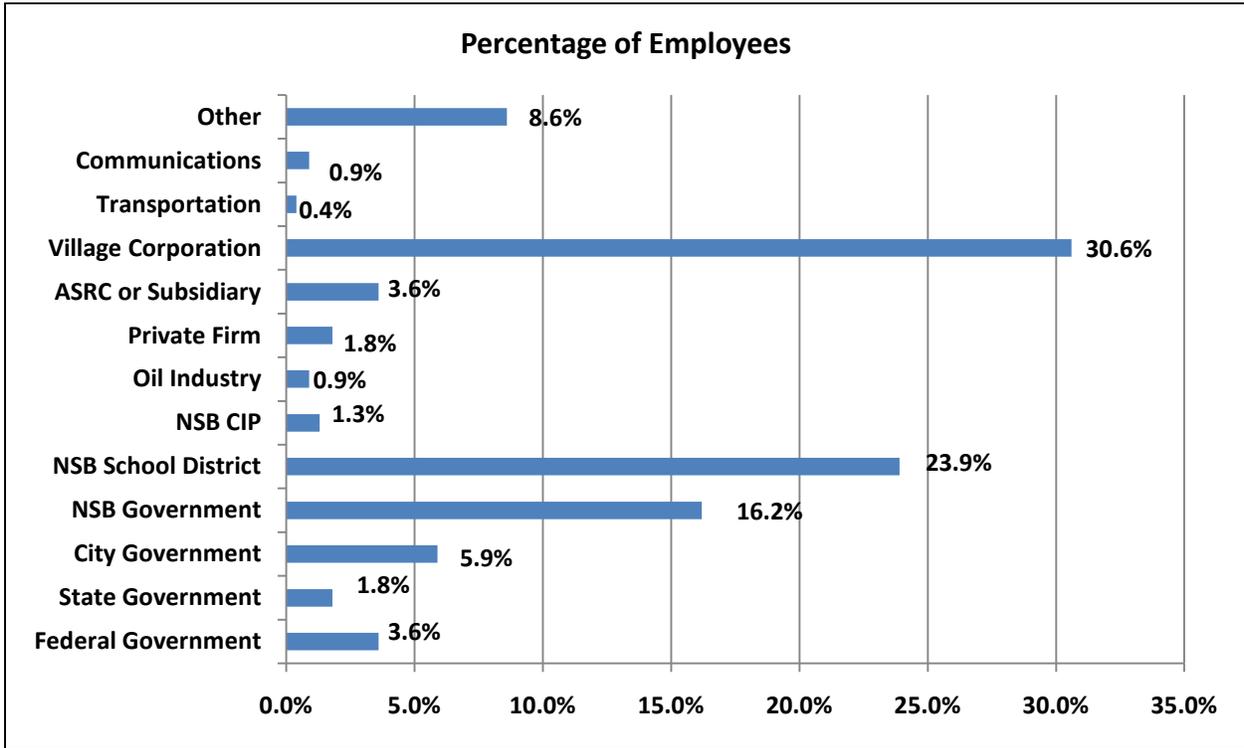
Employer	Iñupiat	Caucasian	Other Alaska Native	African American	Other
Federal Government	8				
State Government	3	1			
City Government	13				
NSB Government	32	2		1	
NSB School District	32	19		1	1
NSB CIP	3				
Oil Industry	2				
Private Construction	4				
ASRC/Subsidiary	8				
Village Corporation/ Subsidiary	66	1		2	
Transportation	1				
Communication	2				
Other	13		3	1	1
Totals	187	23	3	5	2

*Sample population only

Table 16. Point Hope: Employer and Gender 2003 & 2010*

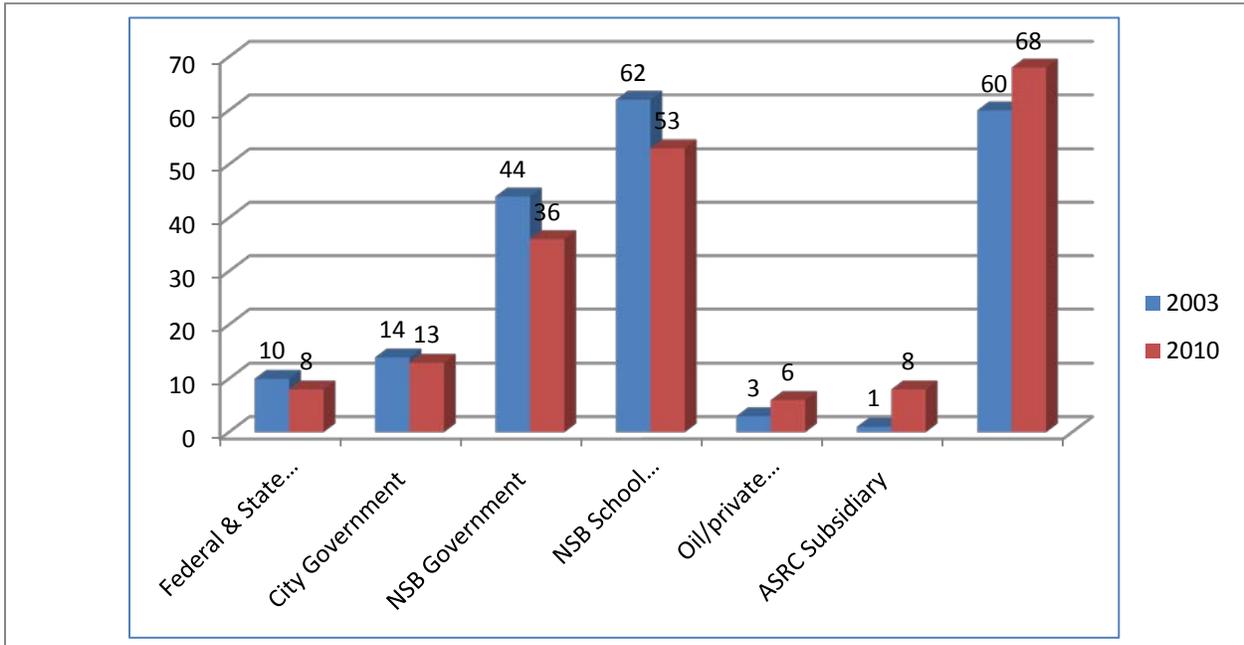
Employer	2003		2010	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Federal Government	8	2	0	8
State Government	n/a	n/a	1	3
City Government	4	10	7	6
NSB Government	37	7	30	6
NSB School District	24	38	23	30
NSB CIP	n/a	n/a	3	0
Oil Industry	2	0	1	1
Private Construction	1	0	4	0
ASRC/Subsidiary	1	0	5	3
Village Corporation/ Subsidiary	42	18	36	32
Transportation	1	3	2	0
Communication	n/a	n/a	2	0
Other	12	3	9	10
Totals	142	81	123	99

Chart 9. Point Hope: Village Employers and Percentage of Employees 2010*



*Sample population only

Chart 10. Changes In Public and Private Employment in Point Hope 2003-2010*

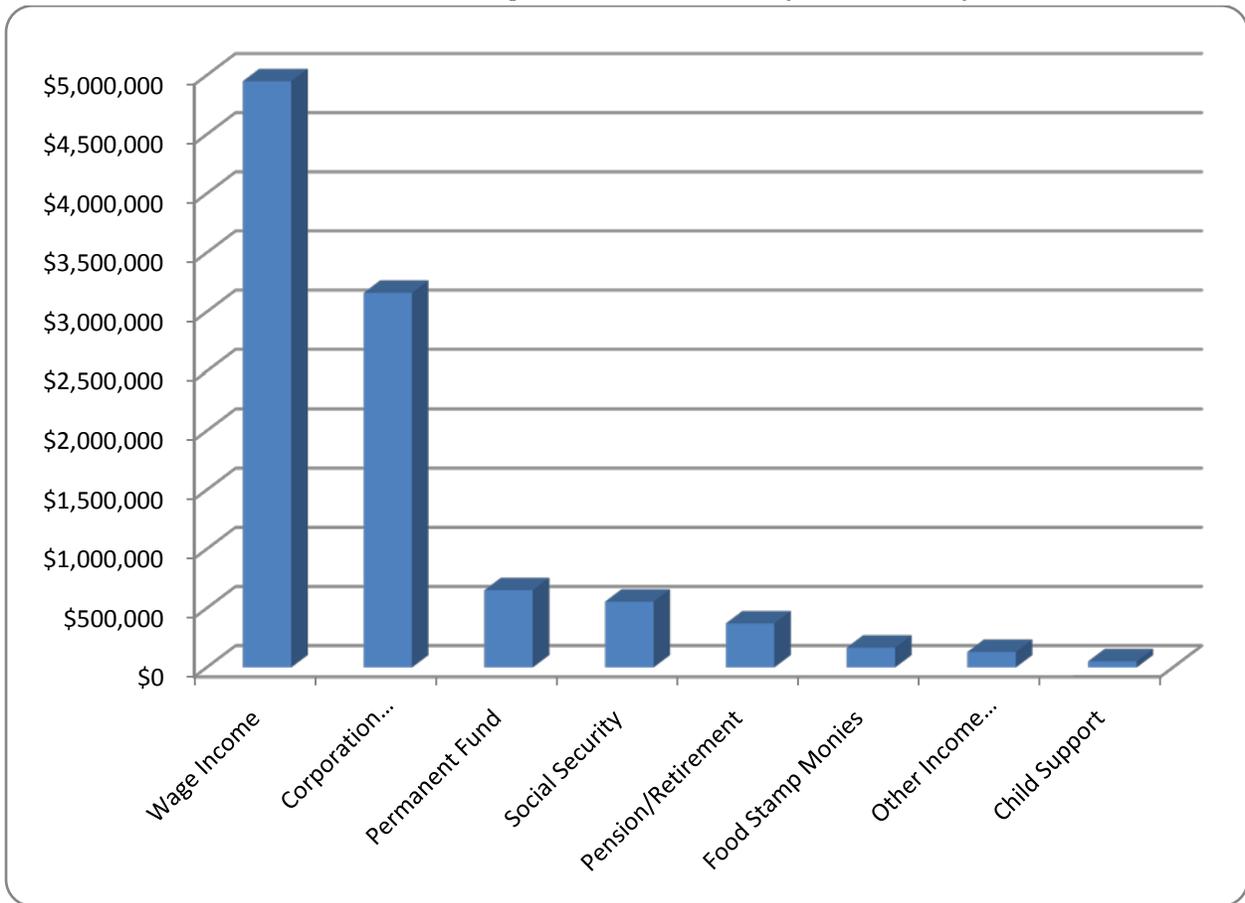


*Sample populations 2003 and 2010

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 11 and Table 17. Most income in Point Hope is derived from wages and corporation dividends. The median per capita in 2010 was \$24,000; the medium income for Iñupiat individuals was \$21,000 and for others, it was \$42,400 (see Tables 18 and 19). Slightly over 58 percent of Iñupiat individuals earn less than \$25,000 a year.

Chart 11. Point Hope Sources of Income (Total Amount)*



*Includes only those responding to the survey and answering questions about various forms of income.

Table 17. Point Hope: Sources of Household Income*

Source of Income	Total Amount	Percent Contribution
Social Security	\$555,942	4%
Pensions	\$371,591	2.7%
Food Stamps	\$167,092	1.2%
Child Support	\$51,762	.003%
Wage Income	\$4,949,663	63.6%
Corporation Dividends	\$3,160,404	23.2%
Permanent Fund Dividend	\$652,259	4.8%
Other Sources	\$130,940	1%
Total	\$10,039,653	100%

*Figures based on Sample Household Population

Table 18. Individual Household Member Annual Income by Ethnicity*

Individual Income	Iñupiat	Caucasian	Other	Totals	Percent
0-\$5000	23	0	0	23	12%
\$5,001-\$10,000	18	1	1	20	10.4%
\$10,001-\$15,000	25	0	1	26	13.5%
\$15,001-\$20,000	14	0	0	14	7.3%
\$20,001-\$25,000	15	4	0	19	9.9%
\$25,001-\$30,000	11	2	1	14	7.3%
\$30,001-\$35,000	9	1	0	10	5.2%
\$35,001-\$40,000	16	0	1	17	8.8%
\$40,001-\$45,000	4	0	2	6	3.1%
\$45,001-\$50,000	7	1	0	8	4.2%
\$50,001-\$55,000	6	1	1	8	4.2%
\$55,001-\$60,000	7	4	1	12	6.2%
\$60,001-\$65,000	1	2	0	3	1.6%
\$65,001-\$70,000	3	3	0	6	3.1%
\$70,001-&75,000	1	2	0	3	1.6%
\$75,001-\$80,000	1	0	0	1	0.5%
\$80,001-\$85,000	1	0	0	1	0.5%
\$85,001-\$90,000	0	0	0	0	0%
\$90,001-\$95,000	1	0	0	1	0.5%
Totals	163	21	8	192	100%

*Includes only those households responding to the survey and questions about household income.

Median household incomes in Point Hope are higher than the state averages. The household income for all residents in Point Hope was \$56,242; for Iñupiat families it was \$54,000; non-Iñupiat earned \$67,000 per year [see Table 20]. While Point Hope incomes have increased since 2003 they have not kept up with inflation.

Table 19. Point Hope Median Household (Calculated) & Per Capita Incomes 2003-2010*

Category	2003	2010	Constant 2003 Dollars
All Household Incomes	\$47,000	\$59,174	\$66,652
Iñupiat Household Incomes	\$42,400	\$58,498	\$63,995
Other Household Incomes	\$69,000	\$62,000	\$79,401
Per Capita Incomes (All)	\$24,500	\$24,000	\$28,442
Iñupiat Per Capita Incomes	\$17,250	\$21,000	\$24,887
Other Per Capita Incomes	\$50,000	\$42,400	\$50,248

*Includes only households and individuals responding to the survey and questions about income.

Twenty-two percent of Iñupiat households earn \$30,000 or less from wage employment and forty-five point four percent earn between \$40,000 and \$90,000. Eighteen point seven percent of Caucasian households earn less than \$30,000 while 31.3 percent earn between \$50,000 and \$100,000 (see Table 20 below). Twenty-eight point six percent of “Other” Households estimated incomes less than \$40,000 while 71.4 percent estimated incomes between \$70,000 and \$125,000 for 2010.

Table 20. Estimated Household Income in Point Hope

Point Hope Total Estimated Household Income*						
Income level	Iñupiat		Caucasian		Other	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
0-\$15,000	9	7.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
15,001-29,999	15	12.2%	5	31.3%	0	0.0%
30,000-39,999	14	11.4%	0	0.0%	2	28.6%
40,000-49,999	18	14.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
50,000-59,999	13	10.6%	1	6.2%	0	0.0%
60,000-69,999	18	14.6%	6	37.5%	0	0.0%
70,000-79,999	9	7.3%	2	12.6%	3	42.8%
80,000-89,999	8	6.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
90,000-99,999	6	4.9%	1	6.2%	0	0.0%
100,000-124,999	5	4.1%	1	6.2%	2	28.6%
125,000-149,999	6	4.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
150,000+	2	1.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	123	100.0%	16	100.0%	7	100.0%

Table 21: Calculated Total Household Income in Point Hope 2010*

Point Hope Total Calculated Household Income*						
Recode Ethnicity into Three Categories						
	Iñupiat		Caucasian		Other	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
0-\$15,000	9	6.4%	3	16.7%	0	0.0%
15,001-29,999	19	13.6%	5	27.8%	0	0.0%
30,000-39,999	11	7.9%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%
40,000-49,999	20	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
50,000-59,999	13	9.3%	1	5.5%	1	14.3%
60,000-69,999	17	12.1%	5	27.8%	0	0.0%
70,000-79,999	13	9.3%	3	16.7%	1	14.3%
80,000-89,999	10	7.1%	0	0.0%	2	28.6%
90,000-99,999	3	2.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
100,000-124,999	16	11.4%	1	5.5%	2	28.6%
125,000-149,999	5	3.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
150,000+	4	2.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
*Includes only those households responding to the survey and questions of household income						

Regional and village corporate dividends are also an important source of income for Iñupiat people. Eighty-three percent of Point Hope households received dividends in 2009. The average amount per home was \$22,107; the median total was \$21,384 (See Table 22). A third of the households received between \$5,000 and \$20,000; 30 percent received between \$20,000 and \$30,000 (see Table 23). Generally higher dividend payments went to households with more dependents.

Table 22. Dividend Payments to Individuals by Ethnicity in Point Hope

Dividend Income	Inupiat	Caucasian	Others	Totals	Percent
0	12	15	1	28	12%
\$5,001-\$10,000	16	1	1	18	10.4%
\$10,001-\$15,000	19	1	1	21	13.5%
\$15,001-\$20,000	14	0	0	14	7.3%
\$20,001-\$25,000	11	1	1	19	9.9%
\$25,001-\$30,000	11	2	1	14	7.3%
\$30,001-\$35,000	9	1	0	10	5.2%
\$35,001-\$40,000	16	0	1	17	8.8%
\$40,001-\$45,000	4	0	2	6	3.1%
\$45,001-\$50,000	7	1	0	8	4.2%
\$50,001-\$55,000	6	1	1	8	4.2%
\$55,001-\$60,000	7	4	1	12	6.2%
\$60,001-\$65,000	1	2	0	3	1.6%
\$65,001-\$70,000	3	3	0	6	3.1%
\$70,001-&75,000	1	2	0	3	1.6%
\$75,001-\$80,000	1	0	0	1	0.5%
\$80,001-\$85,000	1	0	0	1	0.5%
\$85,001-\$90,000	0	0	0	0	0%
\$90,001-\$95,000	1	0	0	1	0.5%
Totals	163	21	8	192	100%

Table 23. Household Dividend Payments by Ethnicity in Point Hope

Dividend Income	Iñupiat	Caucasian	Others	Totals	Percent
0	12	15	1	28	17%
\$5,001-\$10,000	16	1	1	18	11%
\$10,001-\$15,000	19	1	2	22	13.3%
\$15,001-\$20,000	11	1	1	14	8.5%
\$20,001-\$25,000	21	0	1	22	13.3%
\$25,001-\$30,000	28	0	1	29	17.6%
\$30,001-\$35,000	14	0	0	14	8.5%
\$35,001-\$40,000	9	0	0	9	5.4%
\$40,001-\$45,000	5	0	0	5	3.0%
\$45,001-\$50,000	2	0	0	2	1.2%
\$50,001-\$55,000	3	0	0	3	1.8%
Totals	140	18	7	165	100%

The total **estimated income** of Point Hope residents that were interviewed was \$8,568,922.00 in 2009. This number represents the 143 households that provided estimated income in the survey. One hundred and eighty four households were surveyed out of the 211 households in Point Hope. The median household income that was reported was \$56,242.00, the average \$58,691.25; multiplying this income amount by 211 (the estimated households in Point Hope) increases total village income to \$12,383,853.00. The **calculated income** of Point Hope was \$10,158,299.00 with a mean of \$61,565.45 and a median of \$59,174.00. Multiplying the mean by

211, the total occupied household in Point Hope, leads to a total of \$12,990,309.00. Unlike some of the communities, where estimated household incomes were higher than the calculated totals, residents of Point Hope underestimated their total household incomes, on average by \$9,632.58 per household.

Poverty

Using the total calculated household income derived from questions about all sources of income brought into the household by all residents, there are 26 households in Point Hope that fall at or below the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines.

Because only 165 of the households in Point Hope provided data on wage income as well as dividends, social security, pensions, earnings from craft making and so on, the poverty rate in Point Hope is 15.8 percent, below many of the other North Slope communities but above the national poverty rate of 14.3 percent [see Table 24 below]. Numbers in the shaded area represent households at poverty level.

Table 24. Poverty Threshold Using Health and Human Service Guidelines for 2010

Recoded HH Size to Ordinal for Poverty Calculations														
Poverty Threshold Level	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13+	Total
	No													
\$0-13,530	4	3	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
\$13,351-18,210	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
\$18,211-22,890	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3/5
\$22,891-27,570	5	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5/13
\$27,571-32,250	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1/4
\$32,251-36,930	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0/5
\$36,931-41,610	1	2	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1/11
\$41,611-46,290	1	3	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0/13
\$46,291-50,970	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0/3
\$50,971-55,650	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0/5
\$55,651-60,330	2	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0/9
\$60,331-65,010	4	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0/9
\$65,011-highest	5	7	9	10	20	9	7	2	0	3	0	0	0	0/72
Total	23	29	20	24	37	16	8	3	0	3	0	0	2	165

Education and Training in Point Hope

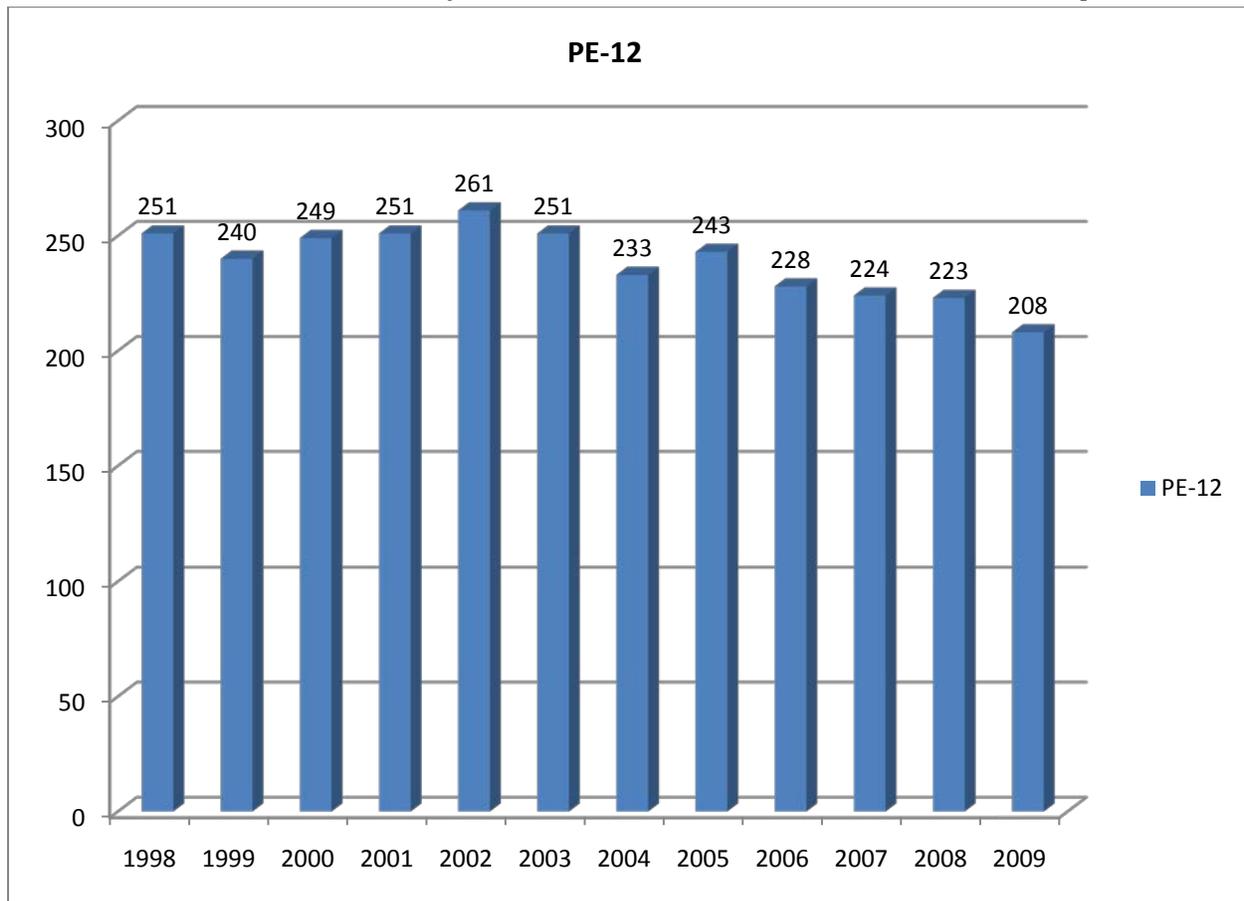
According to the State of Alaska’s latest report on rural communities,’ school enrolments have followed population declines. Enrolments dropped 2.8 percent between 2007 and 2008; from 2001 to 2009 fell 2.9 percent, or by 3,876 students. During the same period the number of young

children and students fell 17.1 percent (See Chart 12 below) and student counts dropped by almost a third (32.3 percent) (See Chart 13 below). There are far fewer school-age males today than in the last two censuses; the number of pre-school and enrolled male students declined by 42.2 percent since 1998, and by 14.6 percent since 2003. The drop in numbers is particularly evident among students aged 7 to 18 (See Table 25). The number of preschoolers has remained constant since the 1990s.

Table 25. Pre-School and School Age Children by Gender 1998-2010

Age	1998		2003		2010	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-2	29	13	17	24	18	30
3-4	13	19	11	18	18	20
5-6	29	14	11	9	16	18
7-9	30	32	19	22	14	19
10-11	26	16	16	11	7	15
12-13	24	16	25	19	9	24
14-15	24	14	15	17	10	9
16-18	35	25	23	18	25	15
Totals	210	149	137	138	117	150

Chart 12. Pre Elementary Children and Students to Twelfth Grade-Point Hope



There are today over twice as many elementary students at the Tikigaq School and fewer middle and high school students. The percentage of high school dropouts has decreased since the last census while the number of graduates has gone up almost 20 percent. There are fewer students enrolled in vocational programs but slightly more are attending and graduating from college [See Tables 26 and 27 below].

According to the annual Report Card to the Public for the 2003-2004 school year Tikigaq School had an attendance rate of 90.5 percent, a graduation rate of 60 percent, and a dropout rate of 2.7 percent; there were 12 graduates and 3 dropouts. In 2008-2009 the attendance rate dropped to 82.4 percent, the graduation rate was the same, 60 percent, and the dropout rate increased to 14.3 percent; there were 12 graduates and 14 dropouts. Tikigaq School did not meet Adequate Yearly Progress standards in 2009.

Chart 13. Student Enrollments in Tikigaq School 1998-2009

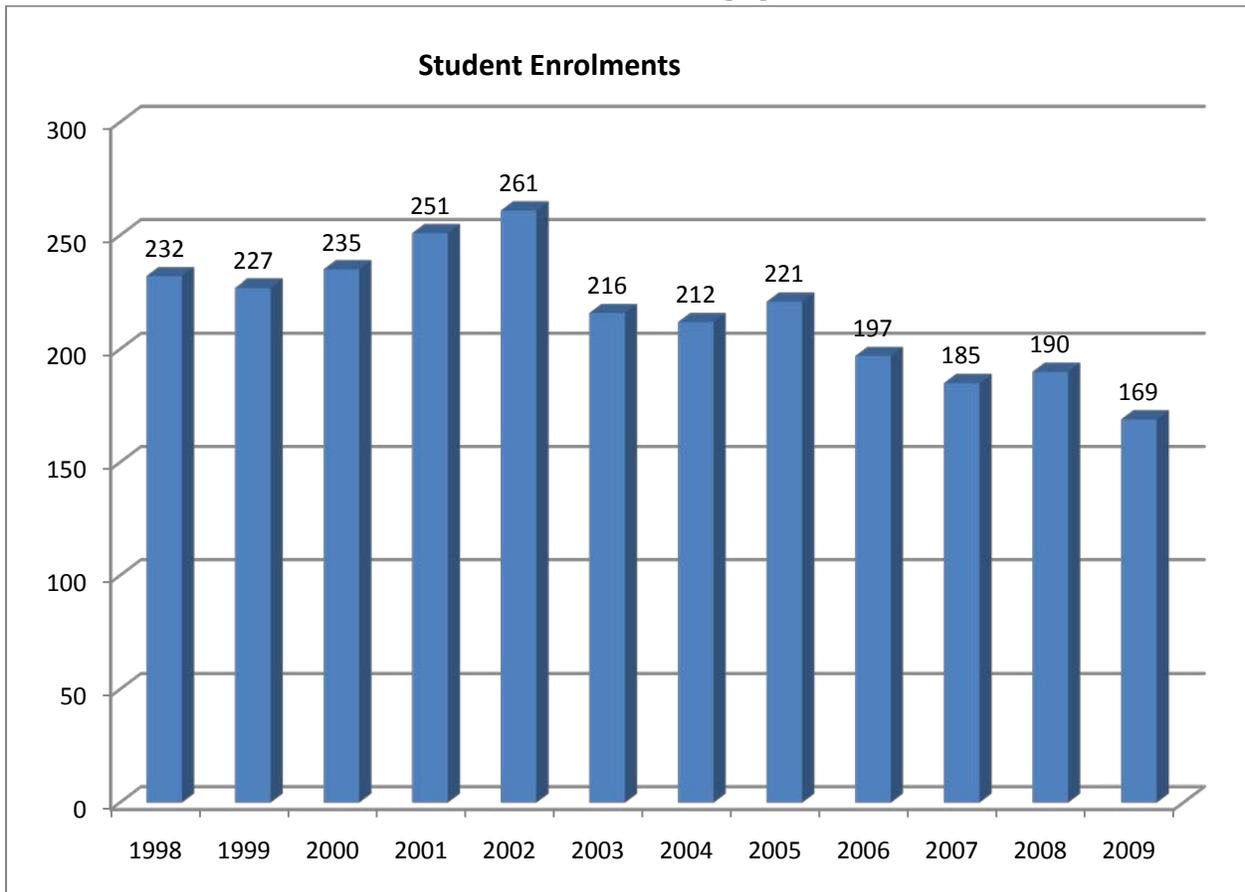


Table 26. Individual's Highest Educational Attainment in Point Hope

Individual Level Of Education	Iñupiat	Percent	Caucasian	Percent	Other	Percent	Totals	Percent
Has not started school	77	13.3%	2	6.5%	1	7.7%	80	12.9%
Elementary School	102	17.6%					102	16.4%
Middle School	29	5%	1	3.2%			30	4.8%
High School	96	16.6%	1	3.2%	4	30.8%	101	16.2%
Did not finish high school	32	5.5%					32	5.1%
High School diploma	147	25.4%	2	6.5%	1	7.7%	150	24.1%
GED	14	2.4%			1	7.7%	15	2.4%
Vocational/Technical graduate	6	1%	2	6.5%			8	1.3%
Some College	63	10.9%	3	9.7%	6	46.2%	72	11.6%
B.A. Degree	9	1.5%	10	32.3%			19	3.1%
M.A. Degree	1	.17%	7	22.6%			8	1.3%
Professional Degree			3	9.7%			3	.05%
Other	2	.34%					2	.03%
Totals	578	100%	31	100%	13	100%	622	100%

Table 27. Iñupiat Educational Achievement 1998-2010

Educational Status	1998		2003		2010	
	Iñupiat	Percent	Iñupiat	Percent	Iñupiat	Percent
Individual Level Of Education						
Has not started school	77	13.5%	58	10.8%	77	13.3%
Elementary School	64	11.2%	47	8.7%	102	17.6%
Middle School	40	7%	50	9.3%	29	5%
High School	130	22.8%	97	18.1%	96	16.6%
Did not finish high school	54	9.4%	61	11.3%	32	5.5%
High School diploma	103	18%	123	22.9%	147	25.4%
GED	18	3.2%	14	2.6%	14	2.4%
Voc/Tech graduate	28	4.9%	17	3.2%	6	1%
Some College	54	9.4%	65	12.1%	63	10.9%
B.A. Degree	3	.05%	4	.07%	9	1.5%
M.A. Degree	0		0		1	.17%
Professional Degree	0		1	.02%		
Other	0		0		2	.34%
Totals	571	100%	537		578	100%

More than a fifth of Iñupiat students have completed college courses and just below three percent have baccalaureate degrees. Over 62 percent have never enrolled in a college course [see Table 28]. More individuals in Point Hope are taking higher education classes and more are graduating, though the numbers have not changed dramatically from the last census in 2003. The 1998 census was 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 29].

Table 28. College Experience by Ethnicity in Point Hope

College Experience	Iñupiat	Percent	Caucasian	Percent	Other	Percent
Never Enrolled	198	62.5%	4	14.8%	3	25%
Enrolled in Past	38	12%	1	3.7%	3	25%
Currently Enrolled	4	1.3%	0		0	
Completed Courses	68	21.4%	3	11.1%	4	33.3%
Graduated from College	9	2.8%	19	70.4%	2	16.6%
Totals	317	100%	27	100%	12	100%

Table 29. College Experience in Point Hope: 1998-2010*

Years	1998		2003		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Never Enrolled	162	66.7%	140	49.4%	205	57.6%
Enrolled in Past	36	14.8%	18	6.4%	42	11.8%
Currently Enrolled	7	2.9%	5	1.8%	4	1.1%
Completed Courses	38	15.6%	87	30.7%	75	21.1%
Graduated from College	0	0%	33	11.7%	30	8.4%
Totals	243	100%	283	100%	356	100%

*Question asks about individuals over 18 in the household

Individuals were asked about their employment situation and their educational interests and plans. Over 38 percent saw their employment situation as tenuous or unsettled but less than a quarter (22.6 percent) thought more education was related to their employment [See Table 30]

Table 30. Employment and Educational Plans

Status & Intentions	Iñupiat	Percent	Caucasian	Percent	Other	Percent
Primarily a Student	40	15.6%	1	0.6%	0	0%
Job Position is Unsettled	95	37.1%	1	0.6%	7	63.6%
Job is Permanent	63	24.6%	10	62.5%	4	36.3%
No Connection employment / education	58	22.6%	4	25%	1	0.9%
Totals	256	100%	16	100%	12	100%

However when individuals were asked if training could help them achieve employment or advance their career a sizable majority replied yes; most would leave home for their training and a majority would prefer training that related to their work [see Table 31].

Table 31. Training & Employment in Point Hope

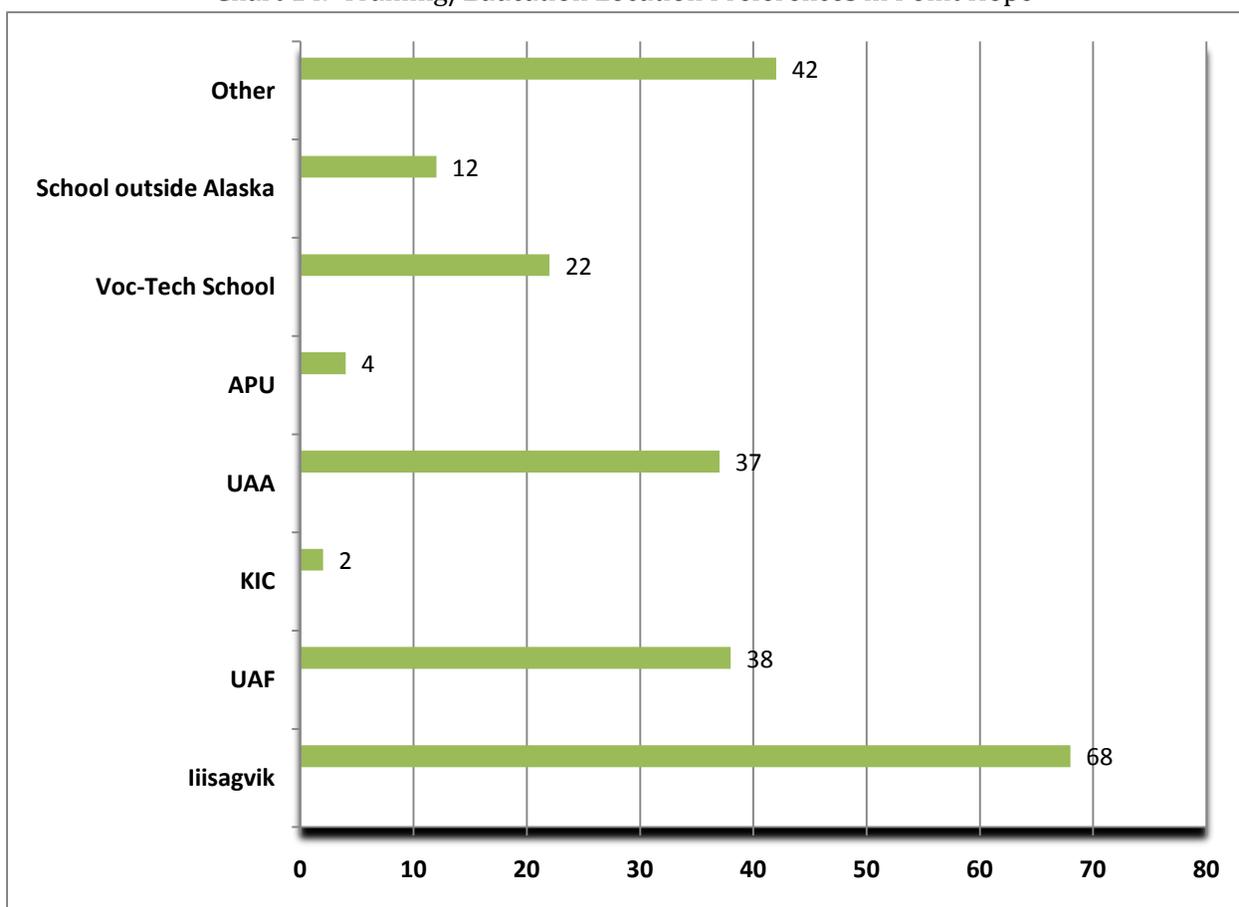
Training & Employment	Iñupiat	Percent	Caucasian	Percent	Other	Percent
Could Training help with employment/Career?	[Yes] 222 [No] 77	74.2% 25.8%	[Yes] 16 [No] 11	59.2% 40.8%	[Yes] 9 [No] 3	75% 25%
Would you consider leaving home for training or education?	[Yes] 188 [No] 34	84.7% 15.3%	[Yes] 13 [No] 5	72.2% 27.8%	[Yes] 7 [No] 5	58.3% 41.7%
What length of training would you prefer?						
-Short term on the job	57	28.2%	5	29.4%	1	11.1%
-Long term on the job	61	30.3%	4	23.5%	4	44.4%
-Two year program	37	18.3%	6	35.3%	1	11.1%
-Four year degree program	47	23.3%	2	11.8%	3	33.3%

Table 32. Training Preferences in Point Hope: 1998-2010

Training or Education Preference	1998	2003	2010	2010
	%	%	%	Count
English	3.7%	3.7%	0.4%	1
Word processing	6.1%	4.9%	1.3%	3
Accounting	4.3%	4.4%	5.8%	13
Heavy equipment	17.1%	8.6%	7.6%	17
Public administration	1.8%	1.8%	3.6%	8
Wildlife Management	1.2%	0.7%	2.7%	6
Food service	5.5%	1.6%	5.8%	13
Business Management	8.5%	10.4%	8.9%	20
Land Mgt.	3.7%	1.3%	2.2%	5
Computer programmer	4.3%	5.5%	4%	9
Oil field worker	3.1%	0.7%	1.8%	4
Teacher	4.3%	12.6%	12.9%	29
Health worker	6.7%	2.5%	6.2%	14
Paralegal	3.7%	1.4%	0.4%	1
Carpentry	3.1%	9.8%	9.3%	21
Welding	5.5%	0.0%	1.8%	4
Mechanic	3.7%	7.4%	7.1%	16
Electronics	4.3%	4.4%	0.9%	2
Surveyor	1.8%	1.4%	0.9%	2
Pilot	0.6%	1.4%	1.8%	4
Other	7.0%	15.4%	14.7%	33
Total	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%	225

The majority of individuals want training or more education in preparation for a career in teaching, business management, healthcare, or skilled trades in carpentry, mechanics, or the operation of heavy equipment. The preferences have not changed significantly since the 1998 census [see Table 32 above]. Almost a third (30.2 percent) want to do their training in Barrow (Iliisagvik); another third would choose the University of Alaska in Fairbanks (16.9 percent) or Anchorage (16.4percent); 9 percent would go to a vocational-technical school and 19 percent would leave the state for more education [see Chart 14 below].

Chart 14. Training/Education Location Preferences in Point Hope



Housing

Most people in Point Hope live in single-family homes. An increasing number own their homes free of a loan obligation or mortgage. Slightly over a quarter of residents rent their homes from someone else, the Borough, or the Tagiugmiullu Nunamiullu Housing Authority (TNHA) [See Tables 33 and 34].

Table 33. Types of Homes in Point Hope 1998-2010

Years →	1998		2003		2010	
Housing Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mobile Home/Trailer	27	17.9%	12	7.6%	24	14.5%
Single Family House	119	78.8%	138	87.9%	134	81.2%
Building with 2-4 units	4	2.6%	1	.06%	2	1.2%%
Building with 5 units/plus	1	0.7%	5	3.2%	4	2.4%
Other	0	0%	1	.06%	.6	.05%
Totals	151	100%	157	100%	165	100%

Table 34. Home Ownership in Point Hope

Years →	1998		2003		2010	
Home Ownership	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TNHA Rental	17	11.4%	7	4.7%	5	3%
North Slope Borough [rental]	32	21.5%	34	23%	16	9.8%
Privately owned rental	37	24.8%	14	9.4%	20	12.3%
TNHA Mutual Ownership	32	21.5%	46	31.1%	18	11%
Home owned by you or someone in the household [LIPP]	4	2.7%	2	1.3%	6	3.7%
Owned by you or someone in household free & clear	19	12.7%	38	25.7%	87	53.4%
Totals	149	100%	148	100%	163	100%

The median monthly rent for a home or apartment in Point Hope is \$500; the average mortgage cost is \$252 (\$150 for the median amount). Most homes have running water (92 percent) and a few receive water by truck (7.3 percent). Families typically pay \$75 a month for their water. Ninety-two percent of homes are connected to the village sewer system, the rest rely on holding tanks. People rely mostly on diesel oil for heat but they have a variety of heating systems (see Table 35). The median monthly charge for heating a home or apartment is \$200. The median monthly expense for electricity is \$200. Utility costs have increased over 24 percent since 2003 [see Table 36 below]. Very few households (3 percent and 4 percent have applied for assistance, (12 percent plan to apply) or have received energy assistance from the Alaska Household Finance Corporation; forty-one percent of the respondents have never heard of the program and a third will not use the program. A few more residents were taking advantage of the state weatherization program (43 percent) and were either receiving benefits, on a waiting list, ready for an audit, or planning to apply.

Table 35. Heating Types in Point Hope

Years→	1998		2003		2010	
Type of Heating	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Stand-alone stove	n/a	n/a	18	11.5%	32	19.4%
Stand-alone heater	55	35.7%	16	10.3%	19	11.5%
Forced Air Furnace	61	39.6%	50	32.1%	63	38.2%
Baseboard/boiler system	30	19.5%	62	39.7%	48	29.1%
Other	8	5.2%	10	6.4%	3	1.8%
Totals	154	100%	156	100%	165	100%

Table 36. Utility Costs in Point Hope 1998-2010

Years→	1998		2003		2010	
Utility	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent
Heating Costs	\$210	52.2%	\$219	48.1%	\$241	42.5%
Electrical Costs	\$133	32.6%	\$161	35.4%	\$220	38.8%
Water Costs	\$65	15.9%	\$76	16.7%	\$106	18.7%
Total Mean (average) Costs	\$408	100%	\$455	100%	\$567	29.1%

The average size of a house in Point Hope is 1,120 square feet with four-and-a-half rooms; most have two to three bedrooms [see Table 37]. The number of single and two-person households is increasing; the average size of households has declined from 4.2 persons in 1998, to 3.8 in 2010 [see Table 38].

Table 37. Number of Rooms in Point Hope Homes

Years→	1998		2003		2010	
Number of Rooms	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	9	5.9%	3	1.9%	6	3.6%
2	7	4.6%	9	5.8%	10	6.1%
3	14	9.2%	16	10.4%	19	11.5%
4	40	26.3%	42	27.3%	41	24.8%
5	43	28.3%	48	31.1%	53	32.1%
6	20	13.2%	23	14.9%	26	15.8%
7	9	5.9%	8	5.2%	8	4.8%
8	10	6.6%	1	.64%	1	.6%
9	n/a	n/a	3	1.9%	1	.6%
10	na	n/a	1	.6%	n/a	n/a
Totals→	152	100%	154	100%	165	100%

Table 38. Household Sizes in Point Hope 1998-2010

Years→	1998		2003		2010	
Number of Individuals	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	12	8.8%	16	11.1%	23	14.1%
2	12	8.8%	12	8.3%	29	17.8%
3	20	14.6%	24	16.6%	20	12.3%
4	24	17.5%	30	20.8%	24	14.7%
5	26	19%	21	14.6%	37	22.7%
6	18	13.1%	23	16%	16	9.8%
7	12	8.8%	9	6.2%	8	4.9%
8	8	5.8%	2	1.4%	3	1.8%
9	5	3.6%	2	1.4%	0	0%
10+	na	n/a	5	3.5%	3	1.8%
Totals→	137	100%	144	100%	163	100%

Chart 15. Number of Rooms per Household in Point Hope 1998-2010

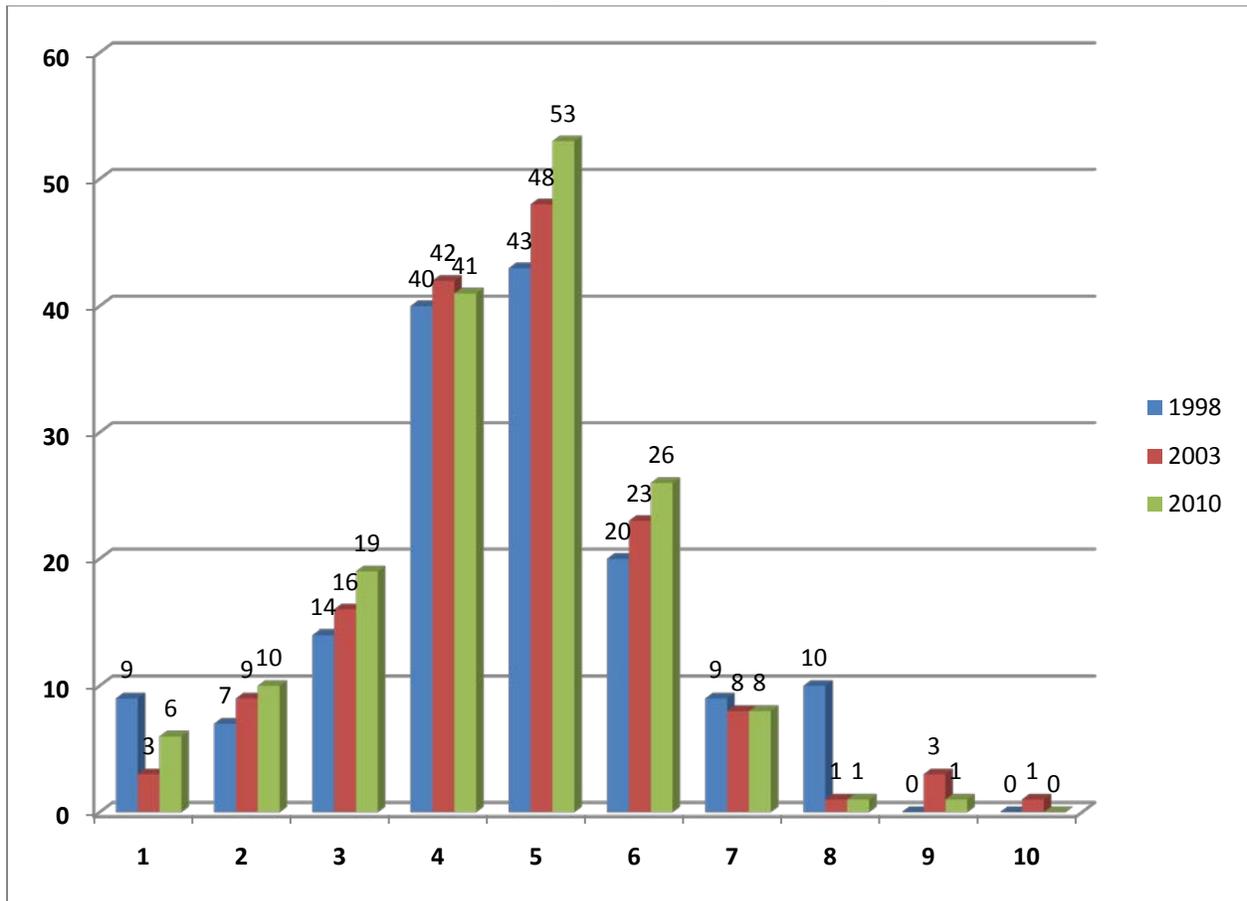
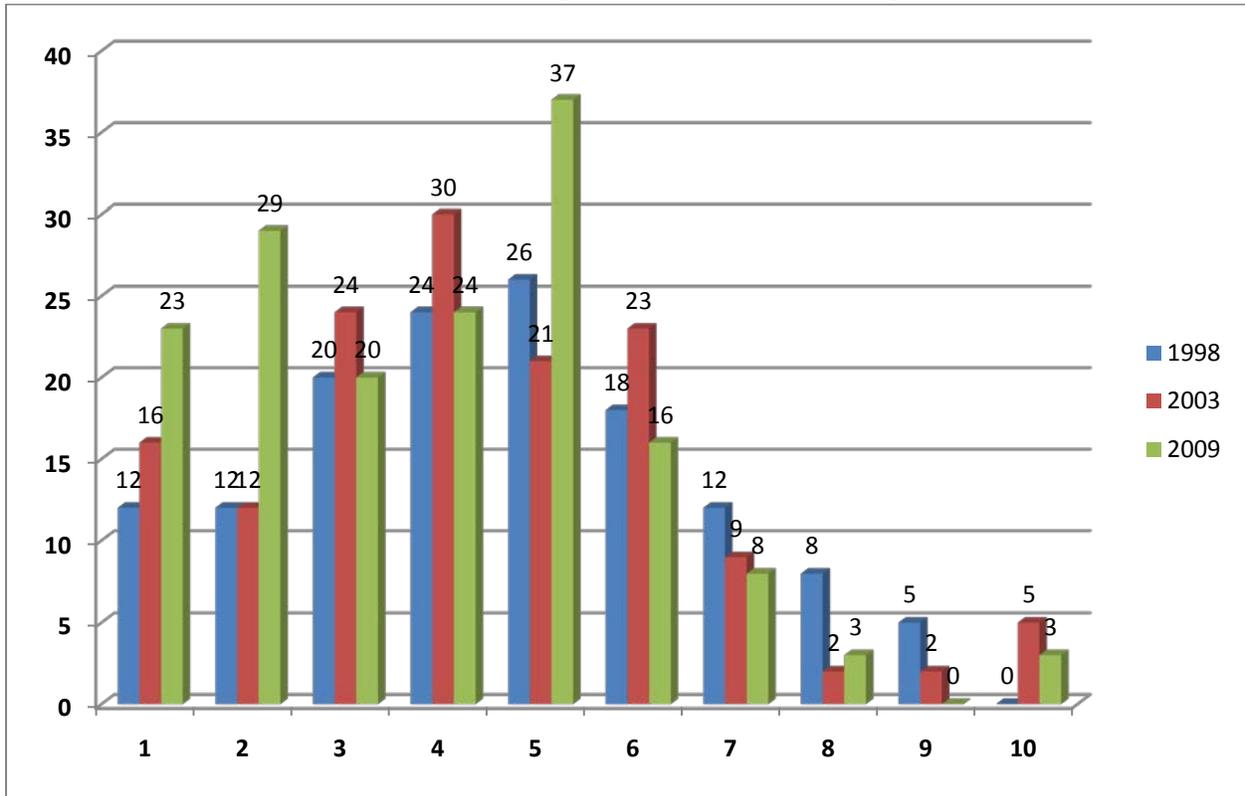


Chart 16. Number of Persons per Household in Point Hope 1998-2010



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. Between 1998 and 2010 there has been an increase in the number of households that consume very little subsistence foods; there has also been a decrease [from 71 percent in 1998 to 64.9 percent in 2010] in the proportion of families that say half or more of their foods come from subsistence activities [see Table 39 below].

Table 39. Household Subsistence Diet 1998-2010 in Point Hope

Years→	1998		2003		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	4	2.9%	10	7.0%	3	1.8%
Very little	11	8.2%	15	11.3%	30	18.4%
Less than half	23	17.2%	23	16.2%	26	15.9%
half	34	25.4%	28	19.7%	43	26.4%
More than half	34	25.4%	30	21.1%%	28	17.0%
Nearly all	19	14.2%	15	10.6%	27	16.4%
All	9	6.7%	20	14.1%	6	3.6%
Totals	134	100%	142	100%	163	100%

Individual family members participate in subsistence in a variety of ways. A large percent of individuals are part of or support whaling crews, help cook and process wild foods, fish, and gather berries and other plants (See Table 40). Generally some subsistence activities have declined over the last twelve years, others have remained the same. A higher proportion of residents thought whaling and hunting for seals and walrus had fallen significantly or somewhat from five years ago; a majority felt hunting for land animals, fishing, and gathering activities had stayed the same since 2005 (See Tables 41 and 42).

Table 40. Individual Participation in Subsistence Activities in Point Hope

Subsistence Activity	Yes	Percent	No	Percent
Participate in Spring Whaling	260	40.0%	369	58.0%
Sew Skins and Clothes	112	17.6%	524	82.4%
Make Sleds and Boats	72	11.3%	563	88.7%
Share, Cook, & Process Wild Foods	314	49.4%	322	50.6%
Hunt Land Mammals	186	29.2%	450	70.8%
Hunt Sea Mammals	182	28.6%	454	71.4%
Trap Fur Bearers	31	4.9%	605	95.1%
Fish	306	48.1%	330	51.9%
Hunt for Birds	174	27.4%	462	72.6%
Gather Bird Eggs	110	17.3%	525	82.5%
Pick Berries & Plants	401	63.1	233	36.6%

Table 41. Changes in Subsistence Activities in Point Hope 2005-2010

Years→	2010				
Activity Level	Whaling	Seals/Walrus	Hunting	Fishing	Gathering
Decreased a Lot	[27] 19%	[17] 10.3%	[9]6.4%	[12]8.5%	[11] 7.5%
Decreased Somewhat	[49]34.5%	[45] 32.8%	[35]24.8%	[30]21.1%	[20]13.7%
Stayed the Same	[43]30.3%	[65] 47.4%	[77]54.6%	[76]53.5%	[81]55.5%
Increased Somewhat	[16] 11.3%	[5] 3.6%	[1]7.8%	[12]8.5%	[13]8.9%
Increased a Lot	[12] 4.9%	[5] 3.6%	[9]6.4%	[12]8.5%	[21]14.4%
Totals/Percentages	[142]100%	[137] 100%	[141]100%	[142]100%	[146] 100%

Table 42. Changes in Subsistence Activities in Point Hope 1998-2010

Years→	1998*	2003	2010
Activity Levels	All Subsistence Activities	All Subsistence Activities	All Subsistence Activities
Decreased a Lot	[7]5.2%	[10]7.6%	[11]7.5%
Decreased Somewhat	[22]16.3%	[30]22.7%	[20]13.7%
Stayed the Same	[71]52.6%	[52]39.4%	[81]55.5%
Increased Somewhat	[22]16.3%	[22]16.7%	[13]8.9%
Increased a Lot	[13]9.6%	[18]13.6%	[21]14.4%
Totals/Percentages	[135]100%	[132]100%	[142]100%

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

gathering. A majority (56 percent) said the distances had remained the same, and almost a quarter thought they had increased somewhat (17.6 percent) or a lot (5.5 percent). A plurality of households thought the number of trips had remained constant, but 22 percent said there were increases, and 6 percent felt there were substantially more trips. Over a quarter of respondents reported that there were places they used to hunt and fish that they don't use anymore, while 70 percent disagreed [see Table 43].

Table 43. Changes in Subsistence Hunting, Fishing, and Gathering over the Last 5 Years

Changes in→	Distance*		Number of Trips**		Subsistence Area Uses***	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Choices	Percent
Decreased a Lot	1	.7%	3	1.8%	Yes (38)	29.9%
Decreased Somewhat	9	5.5%	12	7.3%	No (89)	70.1%
Stayed the Same	93	56.4%	79	47.9%		
Increased Somewhat	29	17.6%	37	22.4%		
Increased a Lot	9	5.5%	10	6.1%		
Totals/Percentages	141	100%	141	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?

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 them⁴. Over eight-six percent of Point Hope households share subsistence foods within the community.

Table 44. Subsistence Foods Given to Other Point Hope Households

Years→	1998		2003		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	4	2.9%	18	13%	23	14.3%
Very little	19	14.2%	17	12.3%	26	16.1%
Less than half	41	30.4%	35	25.4%	43	26.7%
half	42	31.1%	38	27.5%	41	25.5%
More than half	24	17.8%	27	19.6%	28	17.4%
Nearly all	4	2.9%	3	2.2%	0	0%
All	1	.07%	0	0%	0	0%
Totals	135	100%	138	100%	161	100%

There has been an increase in the number of households that give none or very little subsistence foods to others from 17.1 percent in 1998 to 30.4 percent in 2010. The proportion of families that give nearly all or all of their subsistence foods away has dropped to zero. The majority of households (64 percent in 2003 and 2010) receive less than half their subsistence foods from

⁴ Jorgenson, 1995 page 34

others; at the same there has been a slight increase (from 10.5 percent to 17.2 percent) in families that receive nearly all or all of their wild foods from others [see Table 45 below].

Table 45. Subsistence Foods Received from Other Households

Years→	1998		2003		2010	
Response	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	14	10.1%	19	13.4%	13	8.0%
Very little	35	25.4%	43	30.3%	51	31.5%
Less than half	33	23.9%	30	21.1%	42	25.9%
half	26	18.8%	27	19.0%	23	14.2%
More than half	13	9.4%	8	5.6%	13	8.0%
Nearly all	5	3.6%	8	5.6%	8	4.9%
All	2	1.4%	7	4.9%	12	12.3%
Totals	138	100%	142	100%	162	100%

Where Point Hope residents share subsistence foods is of interest. While individuals do share heavily within Point Hope, which is reflected in all other North Slope communities, their pattern of sharing diverges in several respects when other households in communities outside Point Hope are considered. As Table 46 below indicates, sharing with other North Slope Borough communities drops to less than 56 percent, but sharing with NANA communities rises to almost 70 percent, while the pattern of sharing with NANA communities in the other North Slope Borough communities is slightly below 30 percent. The same holds true when sharing with Anchorage households is considered. Point Hope residents share subsistence foods with Anchorage households at a 66.4 percent rate, while borough-wide the percentage is less than 30 percent. The difference in sharing patterns is undoubtedly, at least partially, attributable to the proximity of some of the NANA communities, including Kotzebue, which are more easily reached than Barrow; to close family ties to some of the NANA communities, and to the relative “closeness” of Anchorage and the movement of Point Hope residents to the state’s largest city.

Table 46. Where Point Hope Subsistence Foods are Shared

Where Subsistence Food Shared	Households Do Share	Percent	Households Do Not Share	Percent
Point Hope	143	94.7%	8	5.3%
Other NSB Communities	83	55.7%	66	44.3%
Other NANA Communities	99	66.9%	49	33.1%
Anchorage Households	99	66.4%	50	33.6%
Fairbanks Households	44	26.7%	105	70.5%
Other Areas in Alaska	39	26.2%	110	73.8%
Lower 49 Households	16	10.7%	133	89.3%

Subsistence hunting and fishing is expensive. The median amount spent on equipment, supplies, and support by Point Hope households was \$2,500 almost doubling expenditures since 2003. Almost a fifth of the households spend more than \$9,500 a year, and five percent spend over \$30,000. Generally whaling captains incur the highest expenses [see Table 47].

Table 47. Point Hope Household Expenditures on Subsistence in 2003 & 2010.

Years→	2003		2010	
Amount Spent on Subsistence	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
\$0-\$100	27	22.5%	18	13.1%
\$101-400	9	7.5%	16	11.7%
\$401-\$700	10	8.3%	15	10.9%
\$701-\$1,200	11	9.2%	10	7.3%
\$1,201-\$3,000	22	18.3%	19	13.9%
\$3,001-\$9,500	22	18.3%	32	23.3%
\$9,501-\$20,000	18	15.1%	19	13.9%
\$20,001 Plus	1	0.8%	8	5.8%
Totals→	120	100%	137	100%

The following health profile was prepared by Jana McAninch for the North Slope Borough Department of Health. Any questions about the health profile should be referred to the North Slope Borough Department of Health rather than to any of the authors of this report.

Point Hope Health Profile

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 48. Point Hope’s Adult Health Profile in Comparison with NSB and Alaskan Adults

		Point Hope Household Heads	NSB Household Heads	All Point Hope adults*	All NSB adults*	Alaska adults
General Health	“Very good” or “excellent” general health	32%	44%	36%	46%	56% ¹
	“Fair” to “Poor” general health	29%	20%	21%	16%	13% ²
Chronic Health Problems	Ever told by a health professional have:					
	Thyroid problems	7%	6%	3%	4%	9% (US) ³
	Diabetes	6%	7%	5%	6%	6% ¹
	High Blood Pressure	34%	28%	22%	20%	25% ⁴
	High cholesterol	17%	19%	10%	13%	38% ⁴
	Heart disease	10%	7%	5%	5%	12% (US) ¹¹
	In the past 12 months, experienced:					
	Daily pain or arthritis that limits activities or requires prescription pain medicine	28%	29%	19%	21%	(ref) ⁵
	Frequent (3 or more) or chronic ear infections	2%*	5%	3%	4%	
	Chronic breathing problems (such as asthma, emphysema, or a cough that won't go away)	16%	13%	10%	8%	(ref) ⁶
Health Insurance	Have health insurance, including IHS eligibility	99%	97%			83% ⁷
	Have health insurance, other than IHS eligibility	52%	64%			
Smoking	Smoke tobacco (in any form)	49%	50%	47%	49%	22% ¹
	Of those who smoke:					
	Smoke one or more packs per day	23%	25%			
	Are interested in quitting	75%	71%			
	Have tried to quit in the last 12 months	69%	62%			
	Permit smoking in the house	30%	33%			
	Support a tobacco tax to fund tobacco prevention or cessation programs	46%	53%			
Overweight and Obesity	Overweight (BMI 25-29.9 kg/m ² , based on self-reported height and weight)	29%	33%			37% ¹
	Obese (BMI 30 kg/m ² or higher, based on self-reported height and	48%	39%			28% ¹

	weight)					
Physical Activity	Never get 30 minutes of moderate exercise in a day	10%	16%			9% ⁴
	Get at least 30 minutes of moderate exercise 5 days per week or more	49%	44%			47% ⁴
Sugar-sweetened beverages	On average, drink no soda or other sugar-sweetened beverage per day	19%	26%			53% ⁸
	On average, drink two or more sodas or other sugar-sweetened beverage per day	60%	45%			30% ⁸
Food security	Times last year when household found it difficult to get the foods they needed to eat healthy meals	36%	35%			
	If yes, because not able to get enough subsistence foods to eat healthy meals	59%	43%			
	If yes, because not able to get enough store foods to eat healthy meals	86%	90%			
	Percent with household members who at times did not have enough to eat	24%	19%			(4-11%) ¹⁰
Safety: Helmet use	Wear a helmet when riding a snow machine or 4-wheeler (of household heads who ride on snow machines or 4-wheelers)	4%	18%			(57%) ⁹
Drugs and alcohol	In the past 12 months, felt a household member had been hurt by drugs or alcohol	24%	24%			
	In the past 12 months, felt the health of their community had been hurt by drugs or alcohol					
	Often	51%	57%			
	Sometimes	40%	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)						

- Adults in Point Hope (both Inupiat only and all) were significantly less likely to report “very good” to “excellent” health and more likely to report “poor” to “fair” health than were adults in the other North Slope communities combined.
- The prevalence of chronic health problems was similar in Point Hope adults and North Slope adults, however.
- Looking at Inupiat household heads, the smoking rate in Point Hope was significantly lower than the rate among Inupiat household heads in the other North Slope communities

combined. Smoking rates among adults in Point Hope are still more than double Alaska rates, however. Three quarters of household heads who smoke want to quit.

- Almost half of Point Hope household heads meet criteria for obesity, based on national Body Mass Index (BMI) standards. The difference in obesity prevalence between Point Hope household heads and those in other North Slope communities combined was not statistically significant, however.
- Consumption of sodas and other sugared beverages was high in Point Hope. Point Hope household heads (all ethnicities) were significantly more likely to report drinking two or more sodas or other sugared beverages, and less likely to report drinking none, than were household heads in the other North Slope communities overall and adults statewide.
- Over one in three household heads in Point Hope reported difficulty getting the foods needed to eat healthy meals and almost one in four reported that there were times last year when a household member did not have enough to eat. Comparing Inupiat households only, Point Hope household heads were about as likely as household heads in the other villages to report difficulty getting subsistence and/or store foods for healthy meals, and to have had household member who at times did not have enough to eat.
- Helmet use was low in Point Hope, similar to other North Slope villages.
- About one in four Point Hope household heads reported feeling that a household member had been hurt by alcohol or drugs in the last year, but most felt that the community had been hurt by drugs or alcohol. These estimates were similar to other Slope villages.

Table 49. Point Hope’s Children Health Profile in Comparison with NSB and Alaska Adults*

		Point Hope Children	NSB Children	Alaska children
General Health	“Very good” or “excellent” general health	66%	63%	89% ¹¹
Chronic Health Problems	In the past 12 months, experienced:			
	Frequent (3 or more) or chronic ear infections	12%	19%	5% ¹¹
	Chronic breathing problems (such as asthma, emphysema, or a cough that won’t go away)	5%	5%	(5-6%) ^{6,11}
Teen tobacco Smoking (ages 14-18)**	Smoke tobacco (in any form)	12%	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 among children in Point Hope (the percentage with “very good” or “excellent” health) was similar to children in the other villages overall but worse than among children statewide.

- The percentage of children reported to have frequent or chronic ear infections was significantly lower in Point Hope than in the other villages combined, but still more than twice the statewide estimate.
- Point Hope had the lowest reported teen smoking rate of all the North Slope communities except Barrow

Language

The majority of households in Point Hope prefer to speak English at home; over a third speak both English and Iñupiaq at home. Fewer people speak only Iñupiaq, which usually parallels the passing of elders. Few speak solely Iñupiaq to their children, but more families are conversing with their children in English and Iñupiaq (40 percent) than were in 2003. However the numbers are small and such comparisons do not indicate trends [see Table 50]. There are slight declines in the use of Iñupiaq and speaking proficiency. Fewer people speak Iñupiaq and more choose to use English since the last census. More individuals have difficulty speaking their language, and while more understand Iñupiaq, most do not speak their native tongue [see Table 51].

Table 50. Most Comfortable Language use at Home

Years→	2003		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Primary Language				
Iñupiaq	15	9.6%	10	7.2%
Both English & Iñupiaq	45	28.7%	50	36.2%
English Mostly	94	59.8%	77	55.8%
Language other than English or Iñupiaq	1	0.6%	0	0%
English & Another Language	2	1.3%	1	.07%
Totals→	157	100%	138	100%

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

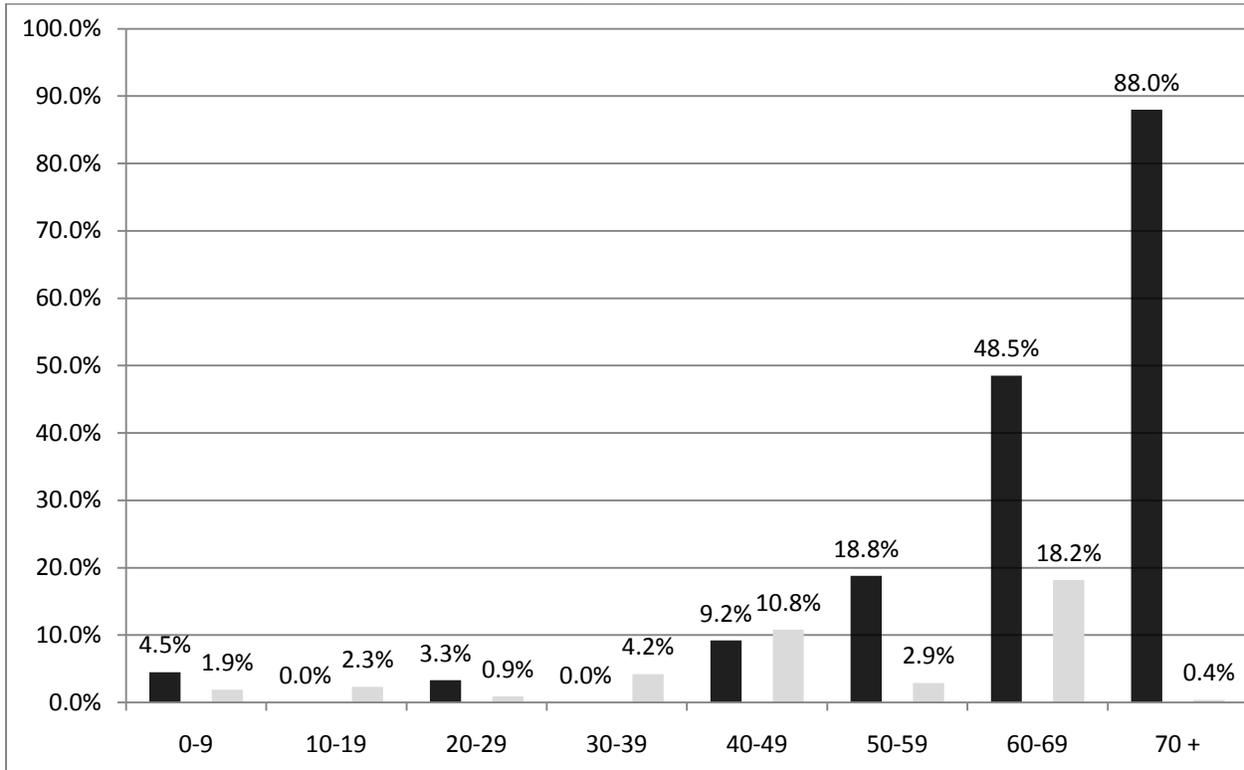
Table 51. Language Competency in Point Hope 2010

Years→	2003		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Level of Competency				
Speaks Fluently & Prefers Iñupiaq	32	23.7%	25	18.2%
Speaks Iñupiaq but Prefers Other Language*	10	7.4%	14	10.2%
Speaks Iñupiaq with Difficulty	2	1.4%	6	4.4%
Understands Iñupiaq well & Speaks Enough	6	4.4%	10	7.3%
Understands Iñupiaq but Hardly Speaks	18	13.3%	27	19.7%
Understands Some Iñupiaq & Speaks Enough	5	3.7%	9	6.6%
Understands Simple Questions & Directions/Speaks Some	20	14.8%	5	3.6%
Understands Simple Directions & Questions/Doesn't Speak	15	11.1%	22	16.1%
Understands at Least Two Dozen Iñupiaq Words	14	10.4%	10	7.3%
Understands at Least Five or Six Words	7	5.2%	6	4.4%
Doesn't Understand More Than a Few Iñupiaq Words	6	4.4%	3	2.2%
Totals→	135	100%	137	100%

*In the 2003 Survey question ended with prefers English not other language. There was also an option that was not used in the 2010 survey: "Speaks fluently but doesn't prefer any."

In 1998 the census estimated there were 218 fluent Iñupiaq speakers in Point Hope; that number fell to 134 in 2003 and 95 in 2010. Two-thirds of fluent speakers are over 50. There are only 11 Iñupiaq speakers between the ages of 10 and 39. The chart below illustrates the disparity in language capabilities between younger and older Inupiat people. Table 52 summarizes Iñupiaq competency of individuals who participated in the survey.

Chart 15. Fluent Iñupiaq Speakers in Point Hope*



*The black axis represents Iñupiaq speakers who prefer to speak their own language; the gray bar includes fluent Iñupiaq speakers that prefer to speak another language.

Table 52 [Part I] Language Competency and Age Groups in Point Hope

Age Groups→	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39
Level of Competency	[Number]-Percent*			
Speaks Fluently & Prefers Iñupiaq	[7] 4.5%	[0] 0%	[6] 5.3%	[0] .0%
Speaks Iñupiaq but Prefers Another Language	[3] 1.9%	[3] 2.3%	[1] .09%	[2] 4.2%
Speaks Iñupiaq with Difficulty	[1] .06%	[1] .08%	[0] 0%	[1] 2.2%
Understand Iñupiaq Well and Speaks Enough	[2] 1.3%	[8] 6.2%	[0] 0%	[0] .0%
Understands Iñupiaq but Hardly Speaks	[4] 2.6%	[17] 13.3%	[16] 14%	[10] 20.8%
Understands Some Iñupiaq & Speaks Enough	[2] 1.3%	[12] 9.4%	[8] 7%	[3] 6.2%
Understands Simple Questions & Directions/Speaks Some	[14] 9.1%	[13] 10.2%	[8] 7%	[4] 8.3%
Understands Simple Directions & Questions/Doesn't Speak	[17] 11.1%	[33] 25.8%	[25] 21.9%	[11] 22.9%
Understands at Least Two Dozen Iñupiaq Words	[24] 15.7%	[10] 7.8%	[16] 14%	[8] 16.6%
Understands at Least Five or Six Words	[23] 15%	[9] 7%	[12] 10.5%	[1] 2.1%
Doesn't Understand More Than a Few Iñupiaq Words	[41] 26.8%	[6] 4.7%	[4] 3.5%	[1] 2.1%

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

Table 52 [Part II]. Language Competency and Age Groups in Point Hope

Age Groups→	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Level of Competency	[Number]-Percent			
Speaks Fluently & Prefers Iñupiaq	[6] 9.2%	[13] 18.8%	[16] 48.5%	[22] 88%
Speaks Iñupiaq but Prefers Another Language	[7] 10.8%	[2] 2.9%	[6] 19.2%	[1] 4%
Speaks Iñupiaq with Difficulty	[2] 3.1%	[6] 8.7%	[0] 0%	[0] 0%
Understands Iñupiaq well & Speaks Enough	[6] 9.2%	[10] 14.5%	[2] 6.1%	[0] 0%
Understands Iñupiaq but Hardly Speaks	[13] 20%	[13] 18.8%	[3] 9.1%	[0] 0%
Understands Some Iñupiaq & Speaks Enough	[3] 4.6%	[4] 5.8%	[0] 0%	[0] 0%
Understands Simple Questions & Directions/Speaks Some	[5] 7.7%	[2] 2.9%	[1] 3%	[0] 0%
Understands Simple Directions & Questions/Doesn't Speak	[7] 10.8%	[3] 4.3%	[0] 0%	[0] 0%
Understands at Least Two Dozen Iñupiaq Words	[3] 4.6%	[1] 1.4%	[0] 0%	[0] 0%
Understands at Least Five or Six Words	[1] 1.5%	[0] 0%	[0] 0%	[0] 0%
Doesn't Understand More Than a Few Iñupiaq Words	[2] 3%	[0] 0%	[0] 0%	[1] 1.2%
*Percent of age group which can be found on page 4 in this report.				

Community Perceptions: Education

Household representatives were generally satisfied with their local school. At least two-thirds approved of the subjects that were offered, the quality of instruction, the texts that were assigned, the availability of computers, and the preparedness of students to use new technologies. There was concern though about how well prepared students were for life after graduating from high school. Most thought students were “not at all prepared” [12.9 percent], “somewhat unprepared,” [19.7 percent] or only “somewhat prepared” [36.7 percent]. Thirty percent felt students were “prepared” [27.9 percent] or “exceptionally prepared” [2.7 percent].

Table 53. Household Perceptions of Schools and Classes in Point Hope

Questions	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither	Satisfied	Very Satisfied
Value of class texts?	2	18	25	80	9
Use of assigned computers?	1	11	14	82	34
Student preparedness?	7	17	29	83	10
Value of subjects/classes?	9	20	29	76	6
Quality of instruction?	5	19	30	74	14
Totals/Percent	24/3.4%	85/12.1%	127/18%	395/56.2%	73/10.4%

Table 54. Household Opinions about School Homework in Point Hope*

Questions	No Homework	Less Homework	Same	More Homework	Much More Homework
In Elementary School?		7	85	37	9
In Middle School?		4	61	45	9
In High School?	1	7	54	39	20
Totals/Percent	1/.03%	18/4.8%	200/53%	121/32%	38/10.5%
*Question was "What do you think about the amount of homework in elementary, middle, or high school?"					

Table 55. 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	12	24	34
Connectedness & Involvement in Middle School		4	1	12	33
Connectedness & Involvement in High Schools	1	2	1	17	25
Totals/Percent	2/1.2%	7/4.2%	14/8.3%	53/31.5%	92/54.8%

As we have seen in the education summary the number of students leaving school before graduating is increasing in Point Hope. Survey participants suggest several reasons for students dropping out: pregnancy (61 percent), too far behind in credits (58 percent), drug/alcohol problems (51 percent, boredom (45 percent), and the need to work (42 percent) [See Table 56]. There was no consensus of how to deal with poor attendance and student dropouts.

Table 56. Household Explanations for Students Dropping out of School

Questions	Yes	Percent	No	Percent
Why did student leave school before graduating-Illness?	7	5.8%	112	93.3%
Why did student leave school before graduating-Bored?	54	45.4%	65	54.6%
Why did student leave school before graduating-Behind in Credits?	69	58%	50	42%
Why did student leave school before graduating-Drug/Alcohol Problems?	61	51.3%	58	48.7%
Why did student leave school before graduating-Needed to Work?	50	42%	69	58%
Why did student leave school before graduating-Had a Baby?	73	61.3%	46	38.7%
Why did student leave school before graduating-Kicked Out of School?	45	37.8%	73	61.3%

Individuals were asked to identify the two best strategies to improve local education; the results are graphically illustrated in Charts 16 and 17. 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 16. First Strategy Choices for Improving Point Hope School Attendance

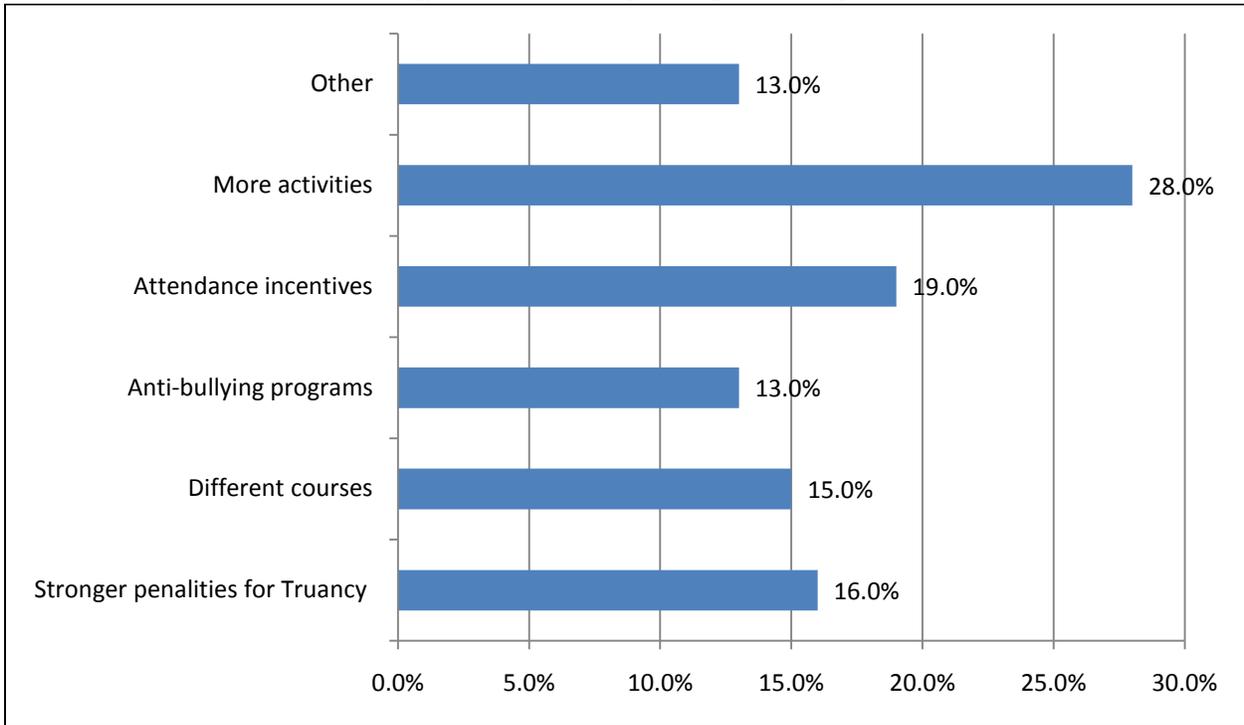
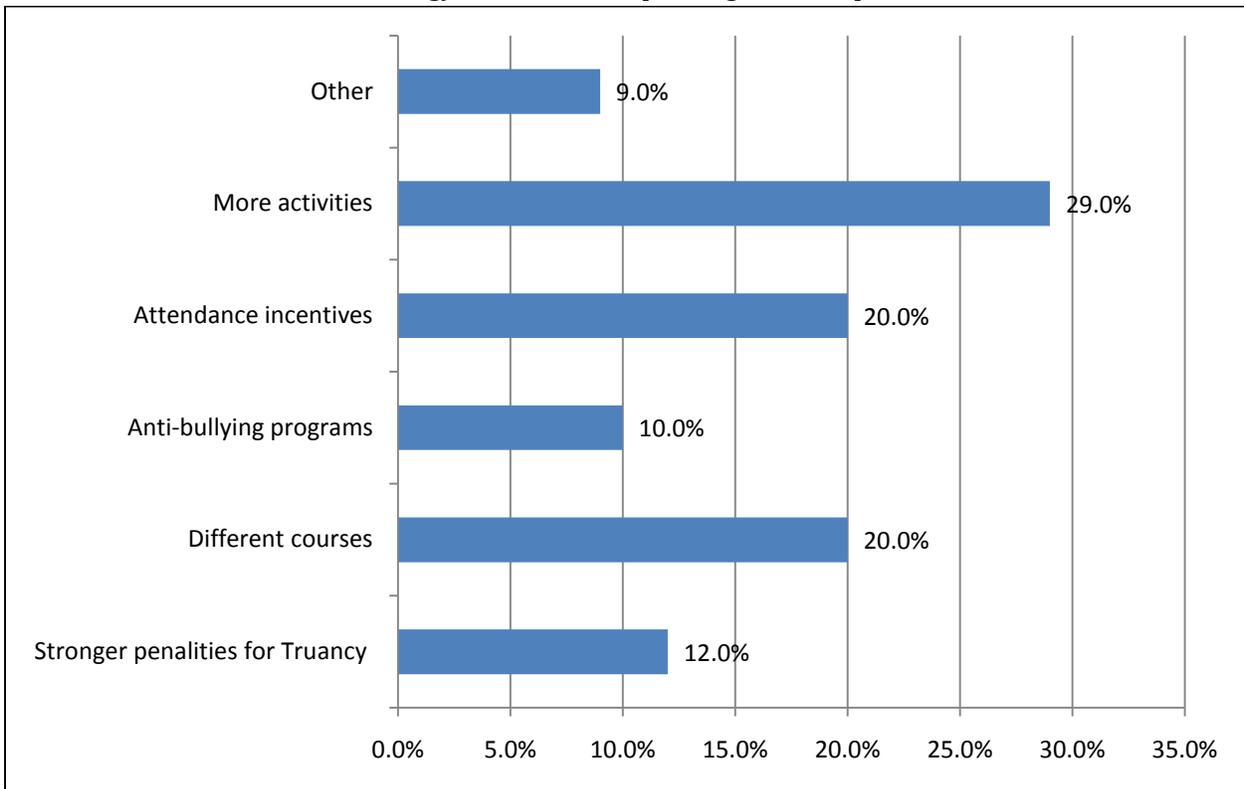


Chart 17. Second Strategy Choices for Improving Point Hope School Attendance



Point Hope residents were also asked about their attitudes of the school principal and village elders. Most people highly or somewhat respect the principal though the numbers are slightly lower than in 2003. Two thirds of the village thinks elders are well respected; the proportion agreeing that elders are treated respectfully however fell from 77 percent in 2003 to just over 66 percent in 2010. More feel elders are just tolerated as a traditional given [see Table 57].

Table 57. Household Perceptions of Authority: Principal & Elders 2003 & 2010*

Questions	Very Disrespected	Somewhat Disrespected	Tolerated	Somewhat Respected	Very Respected
Authority of Principal [2010]	4/3%	10/7.6%	35/26.5%	62/47%	21/15.9%
Authority of Principal [2003]		7%	13%	56%	24%
Authority of Elders [2010]	2/1.3%	12/7.6%	6/3.8%	33/21%	104/66.2%
Authority of Elders [2003]		3%	3%	17%	77%
*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 58. Public Attitudes about Change in Point Hope: 2010

Questions	Large Decrease	Some Decrease	Same	Some Increase	Large Increase
Amount of Fish & Game?	7	35/23.6%	80/54.1	21/12.7%	5
Number of Things at Store?	22	50/31.3%	48/30%	29/18.1%	11
Good Jobs for Inupiat?	23	38/24.5%	74/47.7%	17/11%	3
Amount of Drugs, Fighting, Stealing?	4	12/7.9%	49/32.2%	70/46.1%	17/11.2%
Number of non-Inupiat in Village?		7/4.5%	115/73.2%	32/20.4%	3
Quality of School Teachers?	8	25/17.9%	72/51.4%	30/21.4%	5
Support from Others?	3	13/8.3%	107/68.2%	30/19.1%	4
Opportunities for Whaling?	8	20/13.1%	91/59.5%	27/17.6%	7
Opportunities for Hunting Marine Mammals?	6	26/17.4%	96/64.4%	16/10.7%	5
Opportunities for Hunting Land Mammals?	7	17/11.2%	106/69.7%	19/12.5%	3

Political Participation and Voting in Point Hope

Table 59: Participation/Voting Point Hope: 2010

Questions	Yes	Percent	No	Percent
Registered Voter?	135	84.4%	25	15.6%
Vote in last Borough Election?	105	66%	54	32.7%
Vote in last City Election?	100	62.1%	61	37.9%
Vote in last State Election?	105	65.2%	56	34.8%
Vote in last National Election?	106	65.8%	55	34.2%