

WAINWRIGHT 2010 Census Snapshot

	Wainwright 2003	Wainwright 2010
Population in 2003 and 2010	556	546
Population Growth Since 1998	(-14.3%)	(-15.1%)
Population Growth Since 1990	13%	12%
Population Growth Since 1980	37.3%	36%
Percent Female	45.9%	49.1%
Percent Iñupiat	93.6%	94.6%
Percent Caucasian	6.4%	5.4%
Percent Other Minorities	0.6%	n/a
Number of Persons 0-4	45	55
Percent of Persons 0-4	10.0%	12.0%
Number of Persons 17 or younger	207	164
Percent of Persons 17 or younger	37.3%	35.7%
Number of Persons 16-64	259	282
Percent of Persons 16-64	55.7%	61.4%
Number of Persons 65 and older	40	31
Percent of Persons 65 and older	6.0%	6.7%
Median Age of Females	24	26
Median Age of Males	26	26
Median Age-Total Population	25	26
Size of Labor Force	243	251
Rate of Unemployment	18.9%	26.3%
Rate of Perceived Underemployment*	26.7%	12.3%
Rate of Underemployment**	9.9%	39.8%
Total Number of Households	158	158
Total Number of Households Surveyed	141	134
Average Number of People per Household	3.53	3.46
Percent of Households in Census	89.0%	85.9%
Percent of Total Population in Sample	89.2%	84.2%
Percent of Persons with High School Diploma or Higher Education	44.6%	35.9%
Number of Fluent Iñupiaq Speakers	154	65

* From Question "Does household member feel underemployed?"

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

Wainwright: Economic Profile and Census Report

Population Trends and Characteristics

The population of Wainwright has declined fifteen percent since 1998. There are 98 fewer people in Wainwright today than twelve years ago. There was a slight drop in village residents (.09%) between 2003 and 2010 [see Chart 1 below]. 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 Wainwright [see Chart 2 Growth of Wainwright and Comparable Alaska Rural Villages].

Chart 1. Changes in Wainwright Population 1939-2010

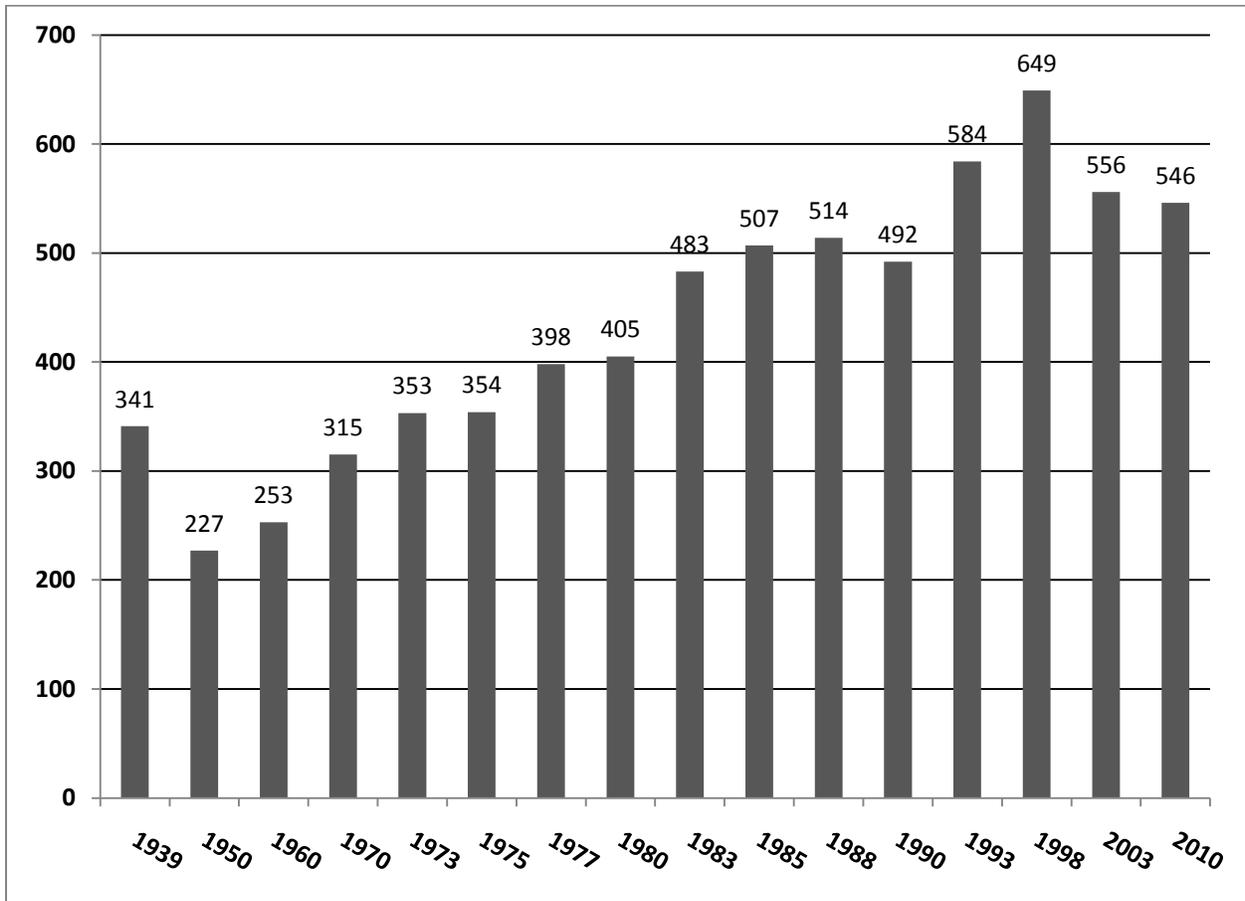
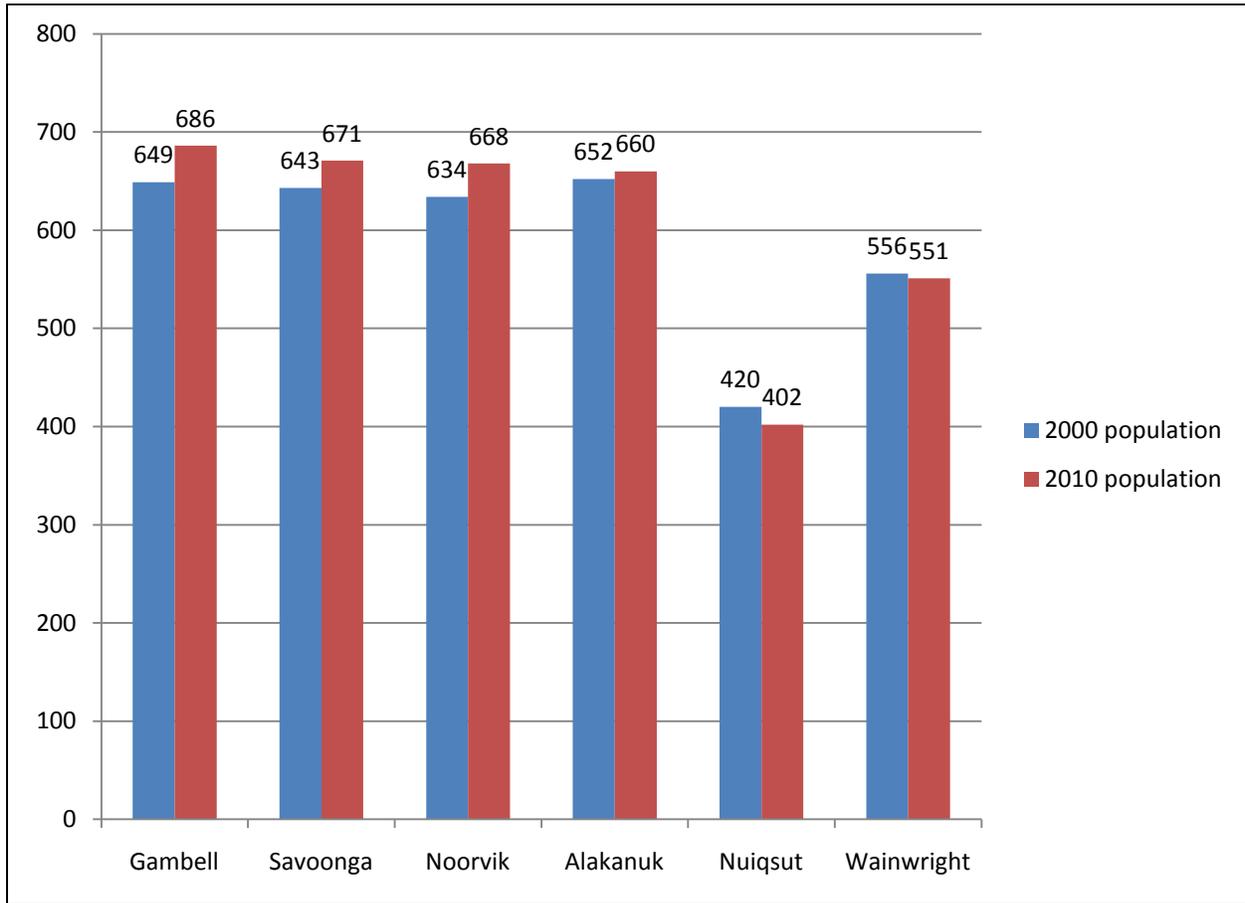


Chart 2. Growth Rate of Wainwright and other Medium Size Alaska Rural Communities



According to a recent study rural populations have been declining or remaining stationary since 1990 (See Rural Population Report, 2009). 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 [see Table I]. The birth and fertility rates from 2006-2008 are higher than the period 1996-1998.

Table 2. Wainwright Population by Ethnicity 1998-2010

Ethnicity	1998	Percent	2003	Percent	2010	Percent
Iñupiat	573	95%	422	93.6%	439	94.6%
Non-Iñupiat*	30	5%	29	6.4%	25	5.4%
Total Population	603	100%	451	100%	464	100%

*Most are Caucasian

Most Wainwright 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 2 above and 3 below].

Table 3. 2010 Wainwright Age Distributions Males & Females

Age Range	Male	Percent of Population*	Female	Percent of Population*	Total	Percent of Total**
0-4	28	12%	27	12%	55	12%
5-9	18	7.7%	29	12.9%	47	10.2%
10-14	25	10.7%	14	6.2%	39	8.5%
15-19	26	11.1%	22	9.8%	48	10.4%
20-24	17	7.3%	15	6.7%	32	7%
25-29	14	6%	21	9.3%	35	7.6%
30-34	10	4.3%	15	6.7%	25	5.4%
35-39	14	6%	10	4.4%	24	5.2%
40-44	12	5.1%	7	3.1%	19	4.1%
45-49	18	7.7%	18	8%	36	7.8%
50-54	15	6.4%	16	7.1%	31	6.8%
55-59	13	5.5%	11	4.9%	24	5.2%
60-64	9	3.8%	5	2.2%	14	3%
65-69	4	1.7%	6	2.7%	10	2.2%
70-74	6	2.6%	3	1.3%	9	2%
75-79	5	2.1%	4	1.8%	9	2%
80+	1	.04%	3	1.3%	3	.06%
Total	234	100%	225	100%	459	100%

*Percent of total male or female population of Wainwright
**Percent of total population

The age composition of Wainwright residents has changed significantly though from 1998 to 2010. There have been declines of young individuals aged 10-29 and adults 30-44. At the same time there have been increases in older people between 45 and 64. 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); there are slightly more men aged 45-49 and 55-59 [see Charts 5, 6, and 7].

In Rural Alaska the Bethel Census Area and the North Slope Borough lost the most residents 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.

Rural residents are also getting older. The number of people 60 and over increased by a third between 2000 and 2008. In Wainwright there are a few more people in the 75-79 age groups. The increases in the 25-34 year are in contrast to many other Alaska communities. Statewide there was a 28.7 percent decline of individuals ages 30-44 between 2003 and 2010.

Chart 4. Wainwright Age Distributions 1998-2010

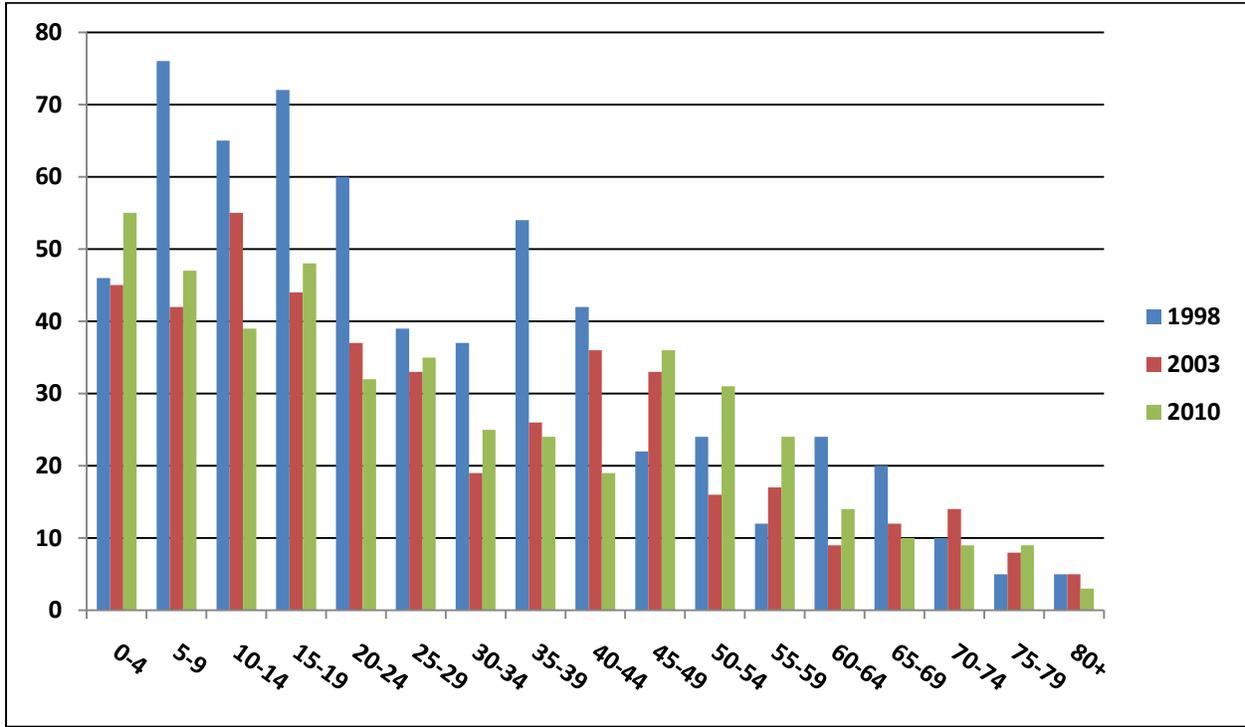


Chart 5. Age Distribution for Females in Wainwright: 1998-2010

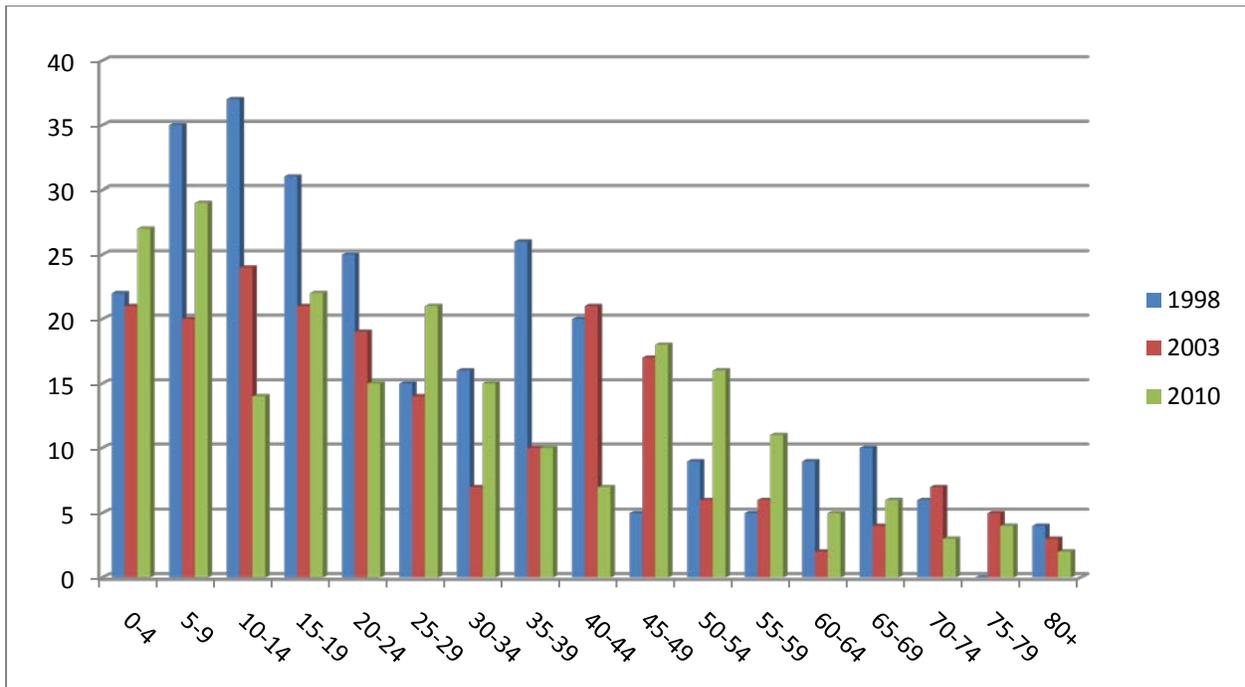
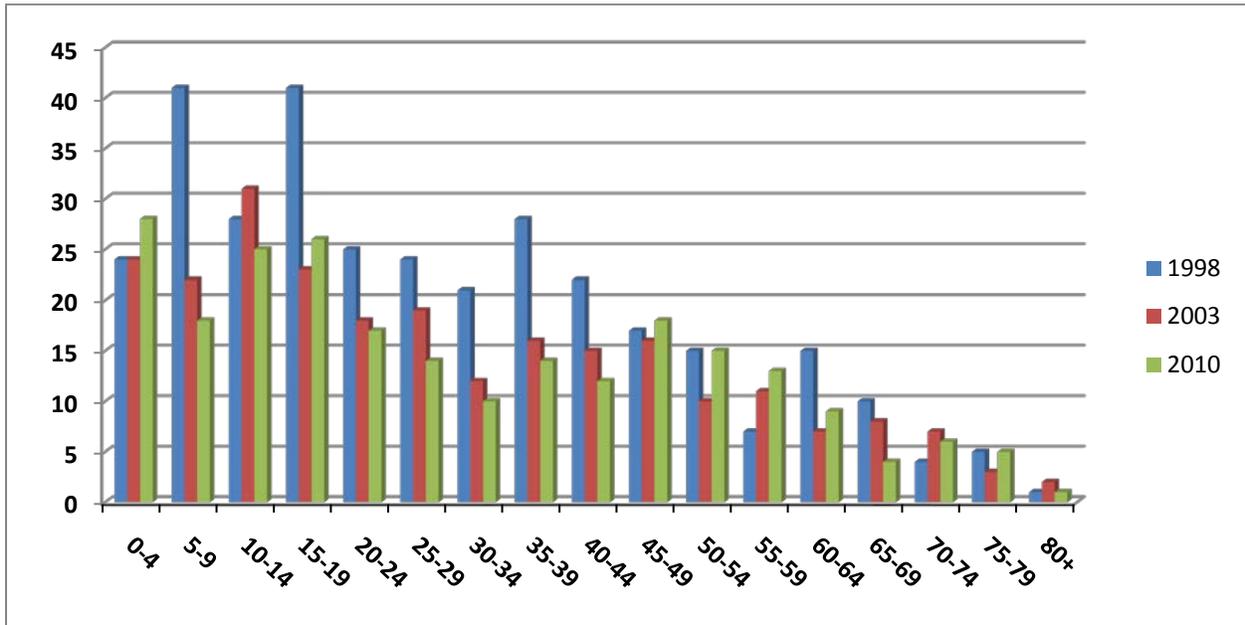


Chart 6. Age Distribution of Wainwright Males 1998-2010.



Unlike Alaska and the United States, the median age of Wainwright residents is not increasing for men, and slowly for women. Between 1998 and 2010 the median age of males stayed at 26; females moved from 22 years old in 1998 to 26 in 2010. The median age of Iñupiat males was the same in 2010 as in 2003; the female median age increased from 22.5 to 24.5 percent. Table 5 compares the median ages between the general populations of the United States and Alaska with Alaska Natives and Wainwright Iñupiat residents.

Table 5. 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
Wainwright Iñupiat	26.0	24.5	26.0

*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 Wainwright decreased from 15 percent in 2003 to 11 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) did not change. The **total dependency ratio** (the sum of the youth and age ratios) dropped four percentage points between 2003 and 2010. 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 6. Wainwright Age Cohorts and Dependency Ratio Comparisons 2003 & 2010

Category	2003 Percentage of Population	2010 Percentage of Population
Individuals 15 years & under	33.9%	32.0%
Individuals 18 and under	39.9%	38.3%
Individuals 18-24	10.9%	12.4%
Individuals 55-64	2.7%	8.3%
Individuals 62 and over		8.7%
Individuals 65 and over	8.9%	6.7%
Individuals 16-64	57.4%	61.4%
Individuals 18-64	51.4%	57.7%
Youth Dependency Ratio	52.1%	49.8%
Age Dependency Ratio	15.0%	10.5%
Total Dependency Ratio	67.1%	60.3%

Table 7. Comparative 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%
Wainwright	60.3%	49.8%	10.5%

*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 Wainwright the labor force dropped 29.7 percent between 1998 and 2003; today there are 280 people in the labor force, an increase of 8.1 percent from seven years ago. The proportion of the labor force to the total population has also grown from 57.4 percent to 60.3 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 Wainwright almost doubled from 17.7% in 2003 to 31.9% in 2010. Iñupiat men were more likely to be unemployed than non-Iñupiat residents and women [See Tables 9 and 10 and Charts 7 & 8 below].

Table 8. Wainwright: Labor Force Age Comparisons by Ethnicity

Age	1998		2003		2010	
	Iñupiat	Other	Iñupiat	Other	Iñupiat	Other
16-17	20	0	15	0	17	0
18-21	53	0	36	0	40	0
22-26	48	2	29	5	29	0
27-29	16	2	14	4	21	0
30-34	37	0	19	0	22	3
35-39	47	6	23	3	21	3
40-44	37	5	33	3	18	1
45-49	17	5	29	4	33	3
50-54	21	2	10	6	31	0
55-59	12	1	15	2	15	9
60-64	22	2	9	0	12	2
Total	330	25	232	27	259	21

Table 9. Wainwright: Labor Employment/Unemployment 1998-2010

Employment Type	1998		2003		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Permanent Full Time	140	51.1%	105	39.8%	123	41.5%
Temporary Seasonal	54	19.7%	43	16.3%	50	16.9%
Part Time	32	11.7%	27	10.2%	22	7.4%
Unemployed	48	17.5%	46	17.4%	66	22.3%
Retired	n/a	0.0%	43	16.3%	35	11.8%
Totals	274	100%	264	264	296	100%

Table 10. Wainwright: Labor Force Comparison 2003 & 2010

Category	2003	2010	Percent Change
16-64 Age Group	259	282	8.8%
Labor Force*	243	251	3.3%
Permanent Full Time	105	123	17.1%
Temporary Seasonal	43	50	16.3%
Part-Time	27	22	(-18.5%)
Unemployed	46	66	43.5%
Underemployed	65	31	(-52.3%)
Underemployed	24	100	400.2%

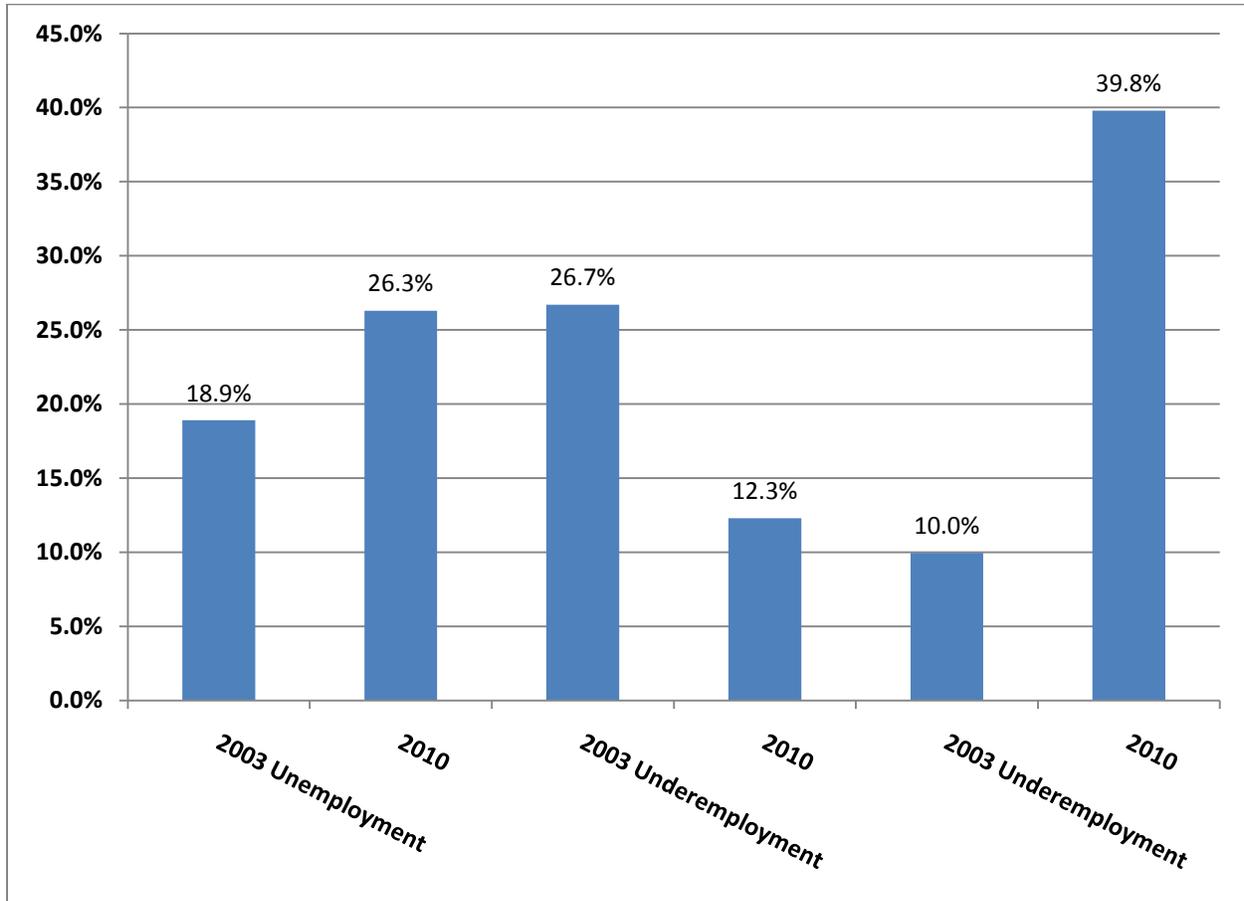
* Total labor force includes everyone in the 16-64 age groups minus individuals still in school and retirees.
 **Those who say they are underemployed
 ***Individuals who work less than 40 hours a week

Fewer workers complained of their training and education not be fully used in their present job (perceived underemployment) [see Table 10 above]; the proportion of individuals working ten months or less grew substantially between 2003 and 2004, particularly for men [See Chart 7 & Tables 11 and 12 that tally the total months and weeks individuals worked in 2009].

Table 11. Wainwright: Months Worked in 2009

Months Employed	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
0	0	1	1	0.5%
1-2	12	10	22	11.5%
3-4	16	10	26	13.5%
5-6	15	8	23	12.0%
7-8	2	4	6	3.1%
9-10	5	16	21	10.9%
11-12	39	54	93	48.4%
Totals	89	103	192	99.9%

Chart 7: Unemployment & Underemployment in Wainwright 2010*



*First underemployment is perceived underemployment. The figures are a percentage of the total labor force.

Table 12. Wainwright: Hours Worked per Week by Gender

Hours Worked per Week	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
5-10	0	2	2	1.2%
11-20	2	5	7	4.4%
21-30	4	12	16	10.1%
31-39	39	36	75	47.2%
40-50	25	12	37	23.3%
51 and over	10	12	22	13.8%
Totals	80	79	159	100

Approximately 26.3 percent of Wainwright’s eligible workers are unemployed, an 8 percentage point increase since the last census. The proportion of unemployed is almost three times higher than the official national rate of 9.4 percent

Forty-two percent of the unemployed are young (16-29); individuals from 30 to 59 years old hold most of the full-time employment positions, while 57.5 percent are unemployed [see Table 13]. Over a third of the unemployed do not have a degree and most of the remainder has a high school or GED diploma [see Table 14].

Table 13. Labor Status and Age Groups in Wainwright

Age Category	Full Time	Temporary/Seasonal	Part Time	Unemployed/Percent		Retired	Totals
16-21	8	11	6	13	19.7%	0	38
22-29	23	8	5	15	22.7%	0	51
30-39	21	8	6	8	12.1%	0	43
40-49	28	10	2	16	24.2%	0	56
50-59	28	8	2	14	21.2%	2	54
60-64	8	0	0	0	4.5%	6	14
Totals	116	45	21	66	100%	8	256

Table 14. Education, Employment, & Unemployment in Wainwright

Highest Educational Level	Permanent/ Full-time	Temporary/ Seasonal	Part-time	Unemployed	Retired	Totals
Elementary/Middle School	4	1	0	1	12	16
Some High School	8	23	2	22	11	66
HS Diploma/GED	75	21	15	38	4	153
Voc/Tech Graduate	2	1	0	0	0	3
Some College	13	2	0	5	2	22
BA Degree	10	1	0	0	1	11
MA Degree	9	0	0	0	0	9
Professional Degree	1	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	123	49	49	66	30	290

When individuals were asked why they were unemployed almost 30 percent said they could not find a job; another quarter claimed 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 8 & Table 15 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)

Chart 8. Reasons for Unemployment in Wainwright

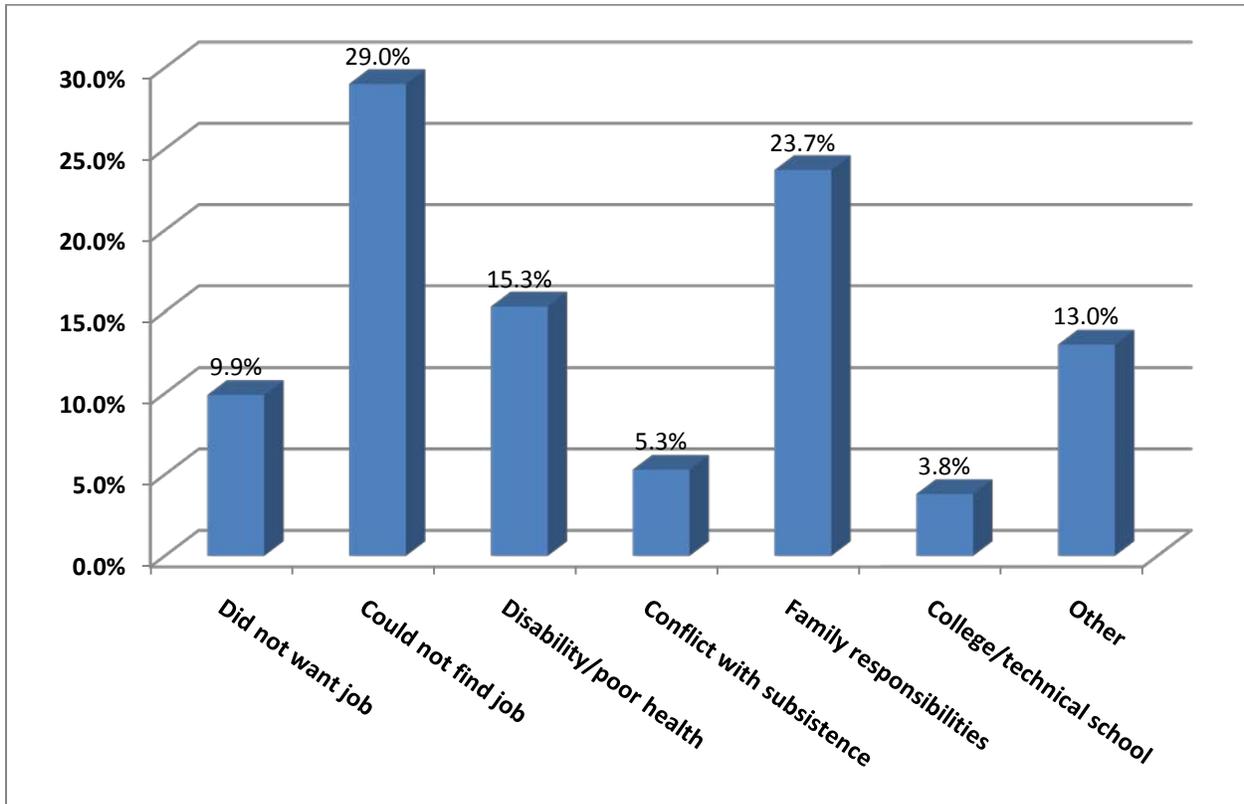


Table 15. Wainwright: Reasons for Unemployment

Reasons	Male	Female	Iñupiat	Caucasian	Others
Did not want a job	10	3	13	0	0
Could not find job	20	18	38	0	0
Physical Disability/ Poor health	10	10	20	0	0
Wage work would Conflict with subsistence	6	1	7	0	0
Family responsibilities/ Care of elder	11	20	31	0	0
College or technical Training	2	3	4	0	1
Other	10	7	16	1	0
Totals	69	62	129	1	1

The majority of employed residents in Wainwright work either for the North Slope Borough Government (27.9 percent), the Olgoonik village corporation (23.5 percent), or the Borough School District (21.9 percent) [see Table 16]. More women work for the school, while men are more likely to be employed by the Borough government [see Table 17]. Most Caucasians living in Wainwright work for the Alak School. There have been slight increases in public and private employment over the last seven years.

Table 16. Wainwright: Employment & Ethnicity

Employer	Iñupiat	Caucasian	Other	Total
Federal Government				
State Government				
City Government	14			14
NSB Government	52	1		53
NSB School District	21	18	1	40
NSB CIP	8			8
Oil Industry	1			1
Private Construction	2			2
ASRC/Subsidiary	3	1		4
Village Corporation/ Subsidiary	42	1		43
Transportation	1	1		2
Trade	1			1
Other	19			19
Totals	164	22	1	187

Table 17. Wainwright: Employer and Gender 2003 & 2010

Employer	2003		2010	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Federal Government	1	1	0	0
State Government	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
City Government	3	5	7	7
NSB Government	33	15	31	22
NSB School District	17	27	10	30
NSB CIP	2	1	7	1
Oil Industry	n/a	n/a	0	2
Private Construction	3	1	4	0
ASRC/Subsidiary	2	1	2	2
Village Corporation/ Subsidiary	19	19	21	22
Transportation	1	0	2	0
Trade	0	1	0	1
Other	13	5	7	6
Ilisagvik	0	1	n/a	n/a
Totals	94	77	91	93

Chart 9. Wainwright: Village Employers and Percentage of Employees 2010

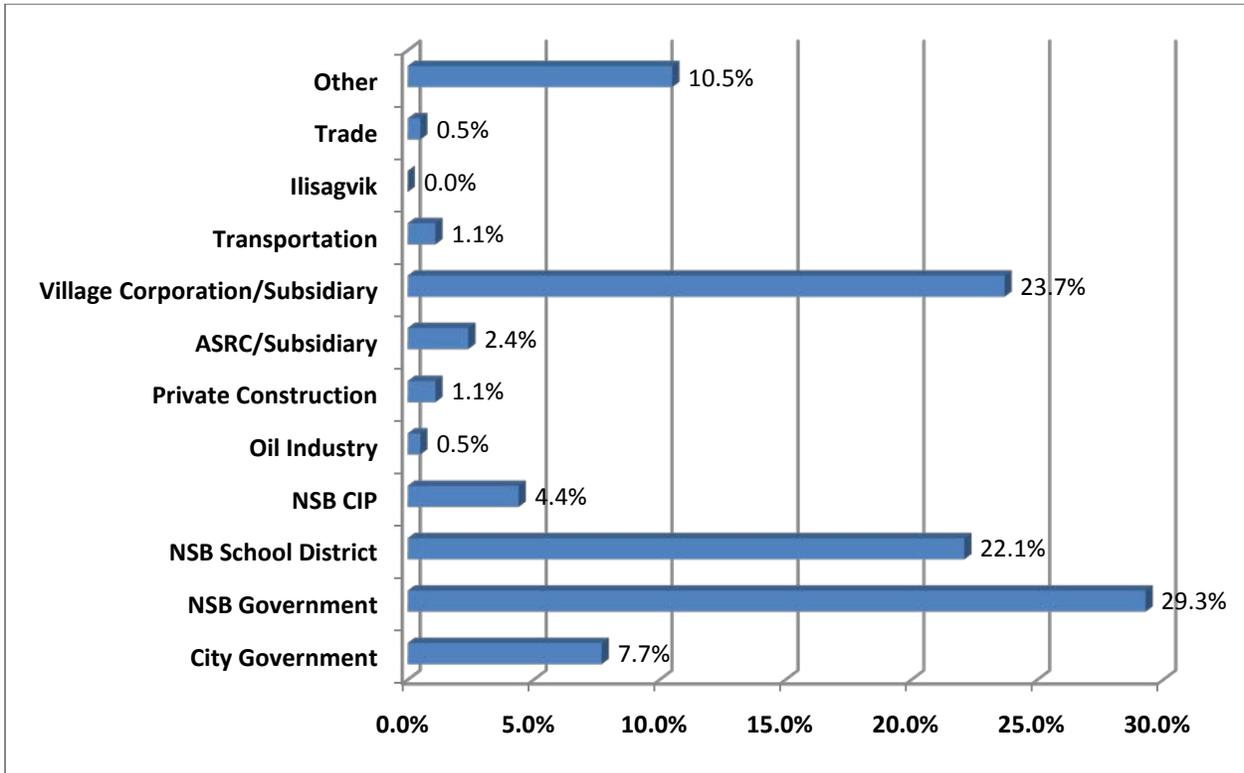
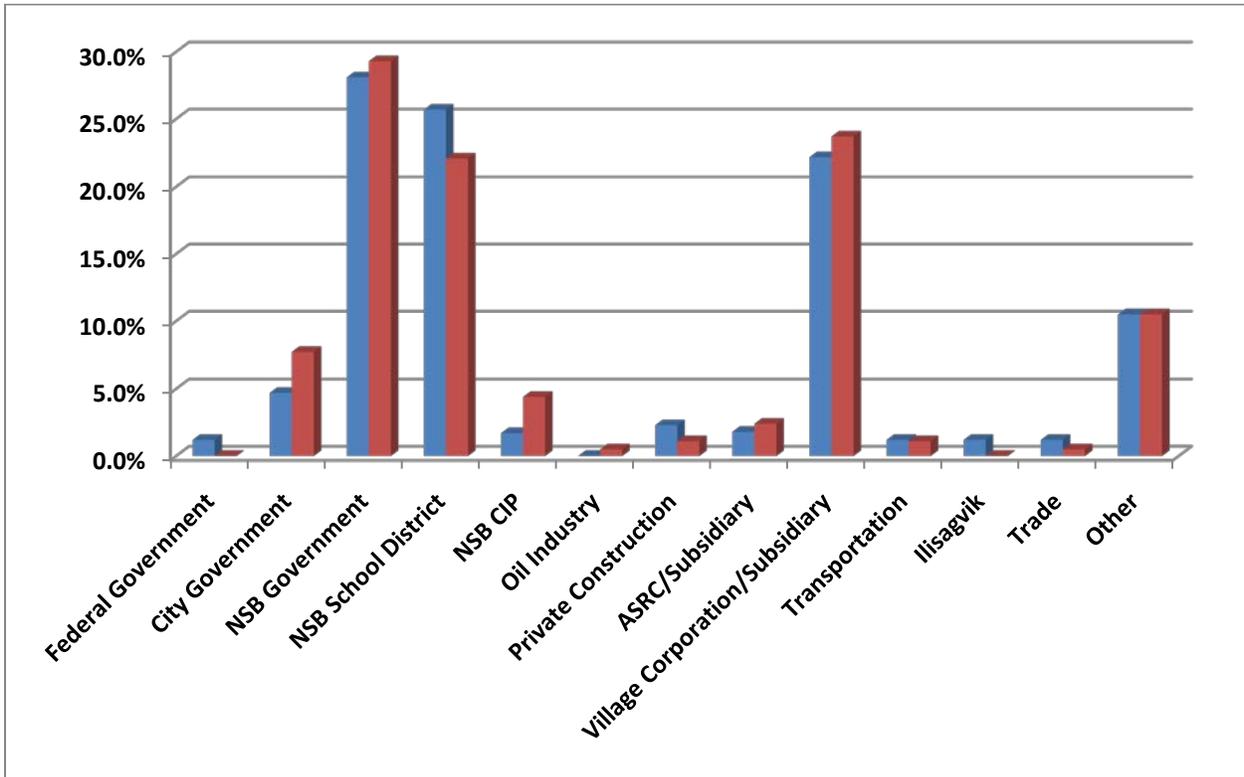


Chart 10. Wainwright: Changes in Public and Private Employment 2003-2010



Income-General

In the 2010 survey, total **calculated** household income includes social security benefits, pensions, food stamps, child support, wages, corporate and permanent fund dividends, and miscellaneous sources (e.g., arts and crafts). The total amounts for each source and their relative importance are summarized in Chart 11 and Table 18. Most income in Wainwright is derived from wages and corporation dividends. The median per capita in 2009 was \$28,000; the median income for Iñupiat individuals was \$25,200 and for others, it was \$72,000 [see Tables 19 and 20]. Slightly under 52 percent of Iñupiat individuals earn less than \$25,000 a year.

Table 18. Wainwright: Sources of Household Income*

Source of Income	Total Amount	Percent of Total Village Income
Social Security	\$292,864	3.5%
Pensions	\$271,446	3.2%
Food Stamps	\$100,569	1.2%
Child Support	\$24,549	.003%
Wage Income	\$4,742,985	56.8%
Corporation Dividends	\$2,743,096	32.8%
Permanent Fund Dividend	\$160,515	0.2%
Other Sources	\$15,697	.002%
Total	\$8,351,721	100%

*Figures based on Sample Household Population

Chart 11. Wainwright Sources of Income (Total Amount) 2009

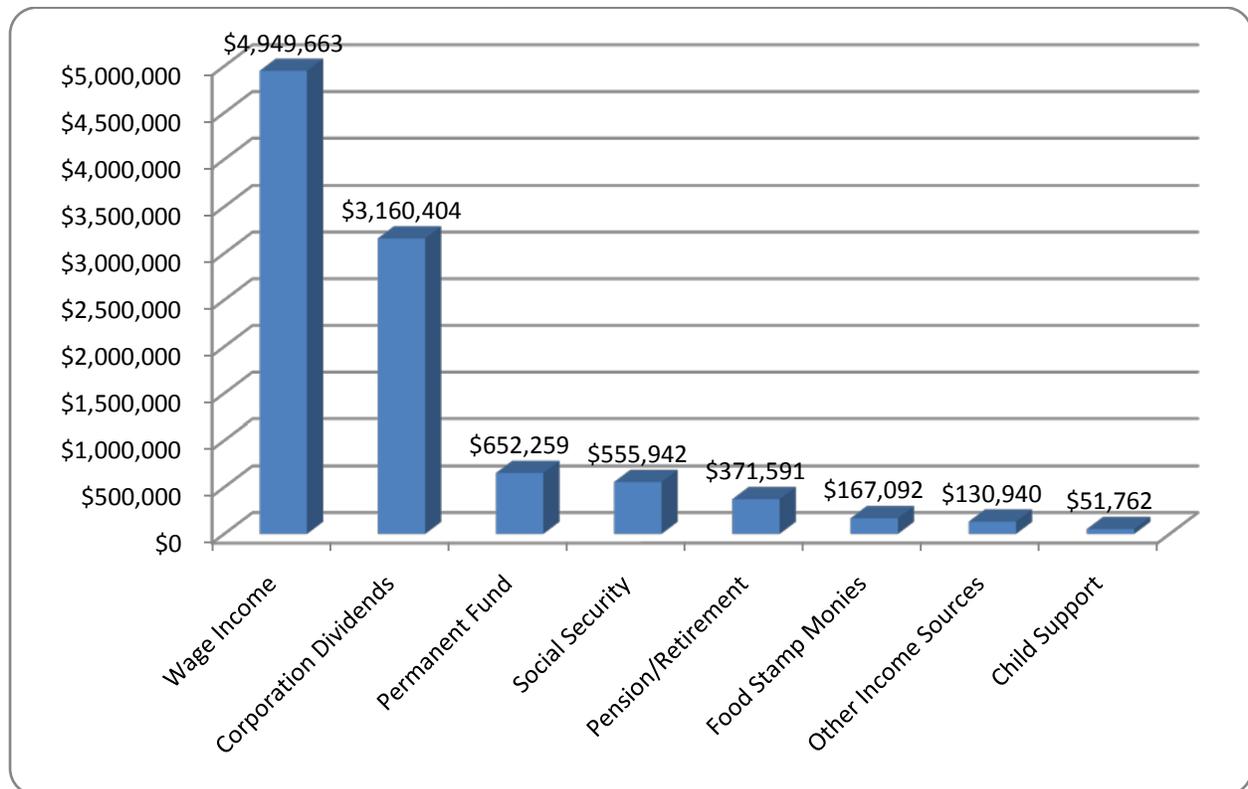


Table 19. Individual Household Annual Income by Ethnicity in Wainwright

Individual Income	Iñupiat	Caucasian	Other	Totals	Percent of Population
0-\$5000	22	0	1	23	15.2%
\$5,001-\$10,000	13	0	0	13	8.6%
\$10,001-\$15,000	8	0	0	8	5.3%
\$15,001-\$20,000	9	0	0	9	5.9%
\$20,001-\$25,000	12	2	0	14	9.3%
\$25,001-\$30,000	18	0	0	18	11.9%
\$30,001-\$35,000	11	0	0	11	7.3%
\$35,001-\$40,000	7	0	0	7	4.6%
\$40,001-\$45,000	10	0	0	10	6.6%
\$45,001-\$50,000	5	2	0	7	4.6%
\$50,001-\$55,000	6	0	0	6	4.0%
\$55,001-\$60,000	2	2	0	4	2.6%
\$60,001-\$65,000	1	0	0	1	.06%
\$65,001-\$70,000	0	2	0	2	1.3%
\$70,001-&75,000	2	2	0	2	1.3%
\$75,001-\$80,000	0	3	0	3	2.0%
\$80,001-\$85,000	0	2	0	2	1.3%
\$85,001-\$90,000	1	0	0	1	.06%
\$90,001+	2	4	0	6	4.0%
Totals	129	21	1	151	100%

Median household incomes in Wainwright are higher than the state averages. The household income for all residents in Wainwright was \$54,200; for Iñupiat families it was \$50,000; non-Iñupiat earned \$101,500 per year [see Table 20]. While Iñupiat household incomes have increased since 2003 they have not kept up with inflation.

Table 20. Wainwright Median Household (Estimated) & Per Capita Incomes 2003-2010

Category	2003	2010	Constant 2003 Dollars
All Household Incomes	\$46,193	\$54,200	\$53,749
Iñupiat Household Incomes	\$44,073	\$50,000	\$52,103
Non-Iñupiat Household Incomes	\$66,540	\$101,500	\$78,663
Per Capita Incomes (All)	\$28,320	\$28,000	\$33,479
Iñupiat Per Capita Income	\$26,201	\$25,200	\$30,486
Non-Iñupiat Per Capita Incomes	\$49,080	\$72,000	\$57,108
Median Household Income in the US		\$50,221	
Median Household Income Alaska		\$66,712	
US Per Capita Income		\$27,041	
Alaska Per Capital Income		\$29,382	

Over a third (36.8 percent) of Iñupiat households earns \$30,000 or less from wage employment and fifty-six percent earn between \$40,000 and \$120,000. About a fifth of Caucasian households earn less than \$30,000 (see Table 21 below).

Table 21. Estimated Total Household Income in Wainwright*

Income Categories	Iñupiat		Caucasian		Total Population	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
\$0-15,000	9	9.1%	0		9	7.8%
\$15,001-\$29,999	11	11.1%	3	18.7%	14	12.2%
\$30,000-\$39,999	20	20.2%	0		20	17.4%
\$40,000-\$49,999	7	7%	0		7	6.1%
\$50,000-\$59,999	13	13.1%	0		13	11.3%
\$60,000-\$69,999	11	11.1%	3	18.7%	14	12.2%
\$70,000-\$79,999	9	9.1%	1	6.0%	10	8.7%
\$80,000-\$89,999	3	3.0%	0		3	2.6%
\$90,000-\$99,999	4	4.0%	1	6.0	4	3.5%
\$100,000-\$124,999	8	8.0%	2	12.5%	10	8.7%
\$125,000-\$149,000	4	4.0%	2	12.5%	6	5.2%
\$150,000 +	0	0%	4	25.0%	4	3.5%
Totals	99	100%	16	100%	115	100%

Regional and village corporate dividends are also an important source of income for Iñupiat people. Most residents are shareholders in the Arctic Slope Regional Corporations; and large majorities are shareholders of the Olgoonik Village Corporation. Eighty-five percent of Wainwright households received dividends in 2009. The average amount per home was \$24,062; the median total was \$23,226 (See Table 23). Close to a half of Iñupiat households received between \$5,000 and \$20,000; over 36 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 22. Shareholders in Wainwright

Regional/Village Corporation→	ASRC*	Percent	Other	Olgoonik**	Percent	Other
Shareholders in Survey →	422	91.2%^	3	367	84.6%	35
Amount of Shares ↓						
0 to 100	322	76.1%		323	81.2%	
101 to 125	46	10.9%		40	10%	
126 to 200	42	9.9%		30	7.5%	
201 to 300	10	2.4%		4	.09%	
301 to 500	3	.07%		1	.02%	
Totals	423	100%		398	100%	
*Arctic Slope Regional Corporation ^Percent of total individuals in the survey						
**Wainwright's Village Corporation						

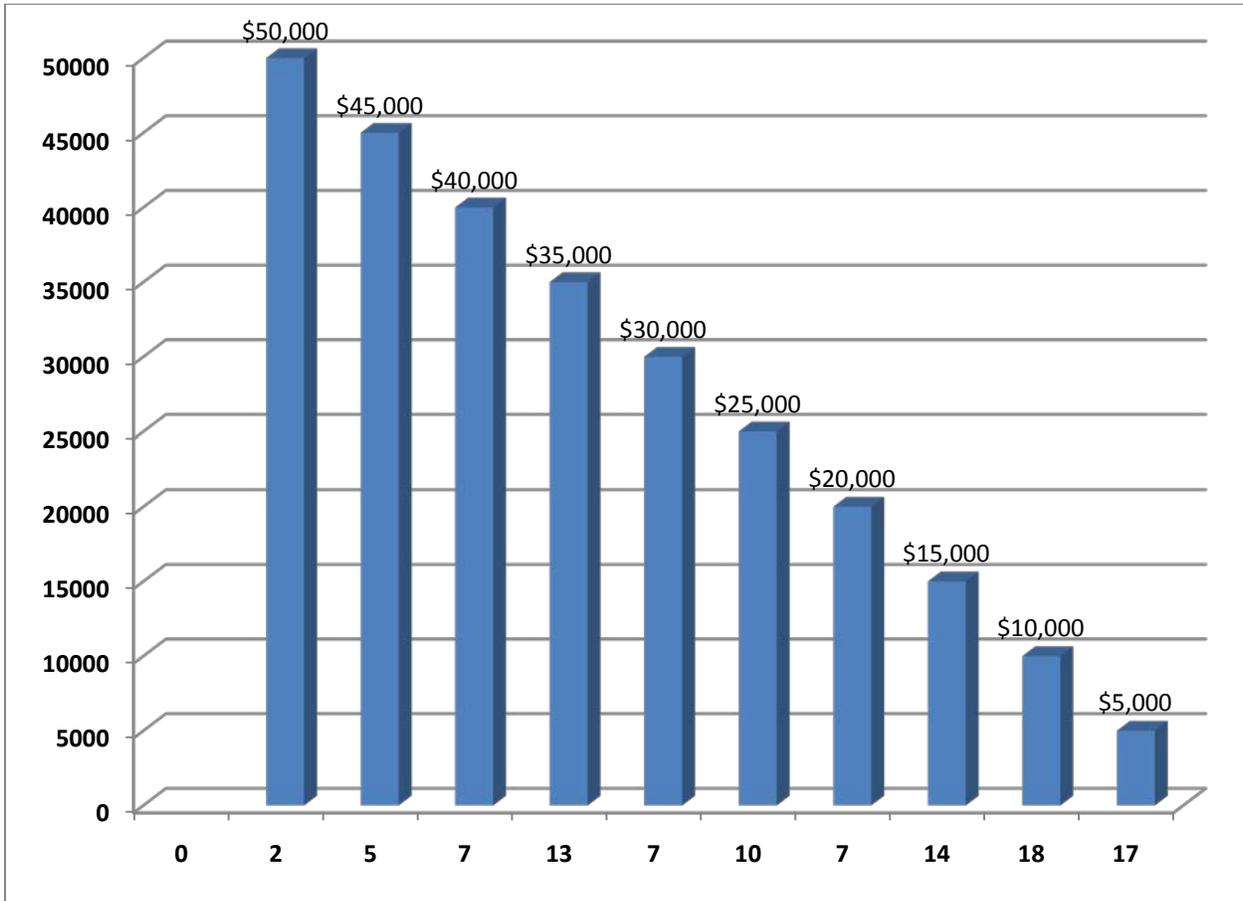
Table 23. Household Dividend Income by Ethnicity in Wainwright

Dividend Income	Indian	Caucasian	Totals	Percent
\$5,001-\$10,000	19	0	19	16.7%
\$10,001-\$15,000	17	0	17	14.9%
\$15,001-\$20,000	14	0	14	12.3%
\$20,001-\$25,000	10	0	10	8.8%
\$25,001-\$30,000	19	2	21	16.7%
\$30,001-\$35,000	8	0	8	7.0%
\$35,001-\$40,000	13	0	13	11.4%
\$40,001-\$45,000	7	0	7	6.1%
\$45,001-\$50,000	4	0	4	3.5%
\$50,001-\$55,000	1	0	1	.09%
\$55,001-\$60,000	0	0	0	0%
\$60,001-\$65,000	1	0	1	.09%
Totals	113	2	115	100%

Table 24. Dividend Income and Number of Household Members

Dividend Income	Number of People in Household										Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
\$5,000-\$10,000	16	1									17
\$10,001-\$15,000	4	11	1	1						1	18
\$15,001-\$20,000		4	10								14
\$20,001-\$25,000		1	5		1						7
\$25,001-\$30,000			4	4	2						10
\$30,001-\$35,000				3	2	2					7
\$35,001-\$40,000	1		1	1	2	5	1				11
\$40,001-\$45,000						3	4				7
\$45,001-\$50,000					1		2	1			4
\$50,001-\$55,000								1	1	1	3
Totals	21	17	21	9	8	10	7	2	1	2	98
Percent	20.8%	16.8%	20.8%	8.9%	9.9%	9.9%	7.9%	2%	1.0%	2.0%	100%

Chart 12. Wainwright Households and Dividends



The total estimated income of Wainwright residents (See Table 21 above) that were interviewed was \$7,186,706 in 2009. This number represents the 115 households that participated in the income section of the survey. Thus one hundred and fifteen households were surveyed out of an estimated 166 total households in Wainwright. The median household income that was reported was \$54,200, the average \$62,493; multiplying this income amount by 166 (the estimated households in Wainwright) increases total village income to \$10,373,838. The **calculated income** of Wainwright households (see Table 25 below) is based on 19 additional Iñupiat households providing income information. All Caucasian households providing calculated income data did estimate their total household income in Table 21. Calculated household income was, not surprisingly, higher than estimated income, resulting in a mean of \$65,228.44 and a median of \$54,081.50 with a total calculated income of \$8,740,611. Interestingly, in many North Slope villages the estimated household income was higher than the calculated total household income because individual household heads over-estimated their income. In Wainwright, Iñupiat heads of households tended to underestimate total household income.

Table 25: Wainwright Total Calculated Household Income 2010*

	Iñupiat		Caucasian		Other	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
0-\$15,000	14	11.9%	2	12.5%	0	0.0%
15,001-29,999	14	11.9%	2	12.5%	0	0.0%
30,000-39,999	11	9.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
40,000-49,999	17	14.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
50,000-59,999	10	8.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
60,000-69,999	12	10.2%	2	12.5%	0	0.0%
70,000-79,999	12	10.2%	1	6.2%	0	0.0%
80,000-89,999	5	4.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
90,000-99,999	8	6.8%	1	6.2%	0	0.0%
100,000-124,999	9	7.6%	1	6.2%	0	0.0%
125,000-149,999	4	3.4%	3	18.8%	0	0.0%
150,000+	2	1.6%	4	25.0%	0	0.0%
Total	118	100.0%	16	99.9%	0	0.0%

*Includes only those households responding to the survey and questions of all sources of income

Poverty

Table 26. Wainwright 2010: Household Poverty Thresholds by Household Size *

Wainwright Poverty Thresholds by Ethnicity 2010														Iñupiat HH Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13+	
\$0-13,530	10	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
\$13,351-18,210	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
\$18,211-22,890	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
\$22,891-27,570	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$27,571-32,250	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
\$32,251-36,930	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$36,931-41,610	1	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$41,611-46,290	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$46,291-50,970	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$50,971-55,650	1	0	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$55,651-60,330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$60,331-65,010	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$65,011-highest	4	13	10	7	5	9	6	3	0	0	1	0	1	1
	26	25	27	20	8	14	7	4	0	0	2	0	1	18/20

*Includes only those household heads responding to the survey and the questions concerning all forms of income

The Bureau of Census defines poverty households by thresholds or income levels and number of residents. In Alaska, the Census figures are adjusted to reflect the higher costs in the state (and also Hawaii). Programs such as Head Start, Food Stamps (the SNAP program), Low Income Energy Assistance, and the Children’s Health Program use these guidelines rather than the Census thresholds. As shown in Table 26 above, using the adjusted thresholds, Based on the HHS categories 14.9 percent of Wainwright household incomes are below poverty level. Eighteen of those are Iñupiat households equating to a poverty rate among Iñupiat households in Wainwright of 15.3 percent. The remaining two households falling under the poverty threshold are Caucasian, reflecting a poverty rate among Caucasian households in Wainwright of 12.5 percent. Everything highlighted on the table represents households falling below the poverty level for each threshold. For example, 14 households in Wainwright have total household calculated incomes of \$13,500 or less, regardless of the number of people living in the household.

Education and Training in Wainwright

According to the State of Alaska’s latest report on rural communities, school enrollments 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. In Wainwright there has been a large decline of school-age children. In 1998 there were 315 children and students between 5 and 18, in 2009-10 there were 176 a 44.1 percent decline [see Table 27]. The numbers in all age groups dropped except among the pre-elementary population, which actually increased 28.6 percent during the same time period.

Table 27. Wainwright Pre-School and School Age Children by Gender 1998-2010

Age	1998		2003		2010	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-2	11	12	18	16	16	17
3-4	2	10	6	5	12	10
5-6	21	24	8	10	6	9
7-9	21	24	14	10	12	20
10-11	26	16	9	12	7	6
12-13	24	16	17	10	13	3
14-15	24	14	12	6	9	7
16-18	35	25	13	14	14	15
Totals	164	141	97	83	89	87

Chart 12. Pre Elementary to Grade Twelve 2000-2011

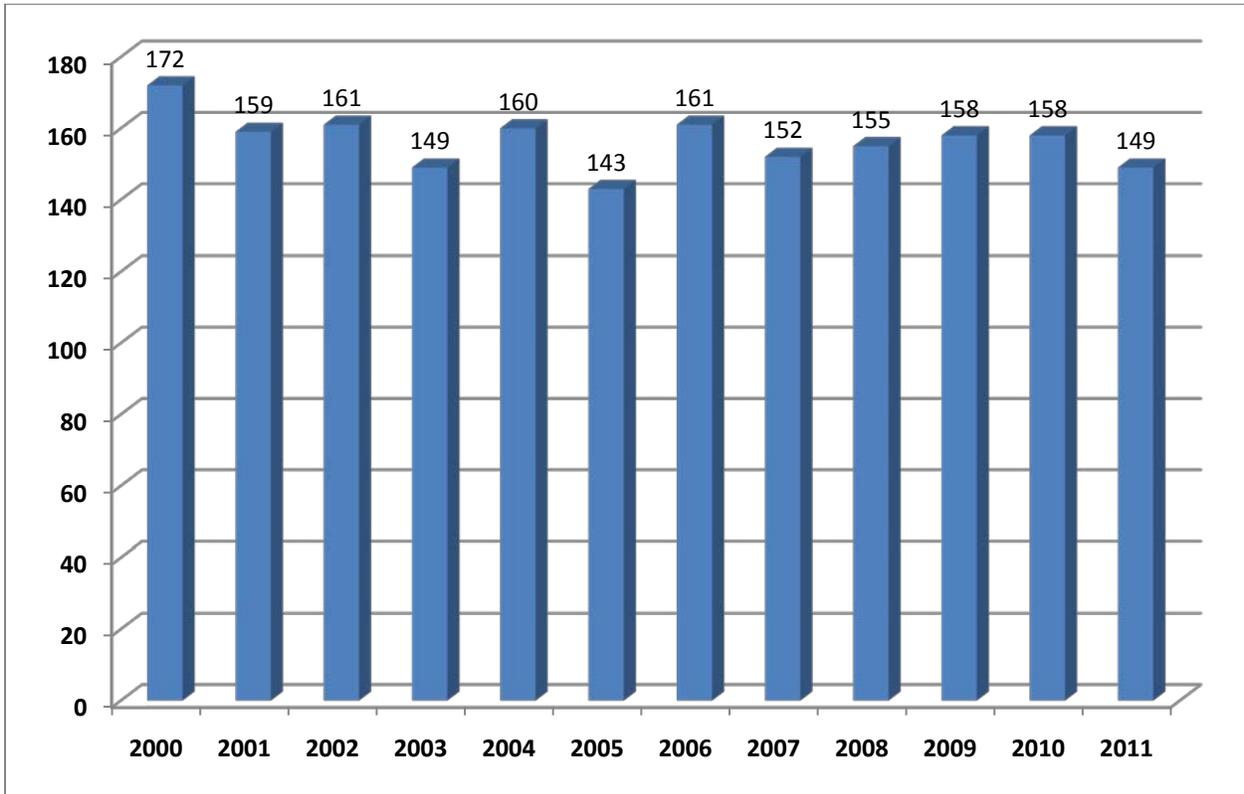
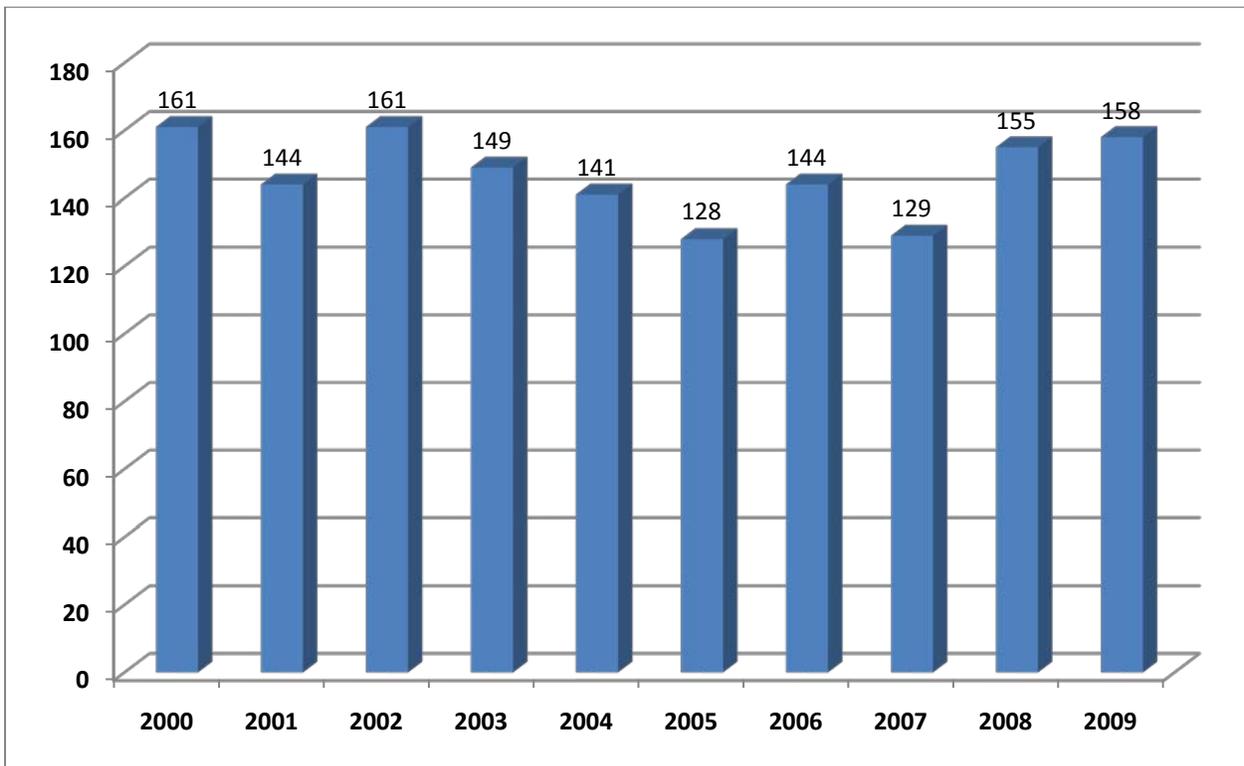


Chart 12. K-12 Student Enrollment in Wainwright's Alak School 2000-2009



Between 1999 and 2003 (the last North Slope Economic Profile and Census Report) 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 Alak School did not meet the 2009-10 Adequate Yearly Progress standards [See Table 28 below].

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

Grade Levels	1999-2000	2002-2003	2010-2011
Pre-elementary	21	n/a	17
Kindergarten	14	25	15
Elementary School (1-6)	82	62	67
Middle School (7&8)	29	20	18
High School	49	42	35
Total K-12	173	149	132
Total PE-12	194	149	149
Graduation Rate	92.3%	81.8%	50%
Grades 7-12 Dropout Rate	5.3%	4.8%	13.1%
*Information from the Alaska Department of Education			

Table 29. Individual's Highest Educational Attainment in Wainwright

Individual Level of Education	Iñupiat	Percent	Caucasian	Percent	Totals	Percent
Has not started school	59	13.6%	0	0.0%	59	12.9%
Elementary School	67	15.5%	0	0.0%	67	14.7%
Middle School	28	6.5%	1	4.2%	29	6.3%
High School	41	9.5%	1	4.2%	42	9.2%
Did not finish high school	54	12.5%	0	0.0%	54	11.8%
High School diploma	140	32.4%	1	4.2%	141	30.8%
GED	15	3.5%	0	0.0%	16	3.5%
Vocational/Technical graduate	2	.05%	1	4.2%	3	.07%
Some College	21	4.9%	1	4.2%	22	4.8%
B.A. Degree	3	.07%	10	41.7%	13	2.8%
M.A. Degree	0	0.0%	9	37.5%	9	2%
Professional Degree	1	.02%	0	0.0%	1	.02%
Other	1	.02%	0	0.0%	1	.02%
Totals	432	100%	24	100%	457	100%

Table 30. Iñupiat Educational Achievement 1998-2010

Educational Status	1998		2003		2010	
	Iñupiat	Percent	Iñupiat	Percent	Iñupiat	Percent
Has not started school	30	6.4%	47	11.2%	59	13.7%
Elementary School	81	17.3%	54	12.9%	67	15.5%
Middle School	39	8.3%	24	5.7%	28	6.6%
High School	50	10.7%	34	8.1%	41	9.5%
High School diploma	106	22.6%	137	32.8%	140	32.4%
Did not finish school	99	21.2%	88	21.1%	54	12.5%
GED	6	1.3%	7	1.7%	15	3.5%
Vocational/Technical graduate	18	3.8%	5	1.2%	2	.05%
Some College	39	8.3%	19	4.5%	21	4.9%
B.A. Degree	1	.02%	3	.07%	3	.07%
M.A. Degree	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Professional Degree	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	.02%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	.02%
Totals	469	100%	418	100%	432	100%

Six percent of Iñupiat students have completed college courses and just below one percent have baccalaureate or professional degrees. Over 73 percent have never enrolled in a college course [see Table 31]. Including the entire village, fewer individuals are taking higher education classes and the college graduation numbers have not changed 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 in 1998 [see Table 32].

Table 31. College Experience by Ethnicity in Wainwright

College Experience	Iñupiat	Percent	Non-Iñupiat	Percent
Never Enrolled	175	73.8%	3	13.6%
Enrolled in Past	11	4.6%	1	4.5%
Currently Enrolled	3	1.3%	2	9.1%
Completed Courses	45	19%	0	0.0%
Graduated from College	3	1.3%	16	72.7%
Totals	237	100%	22	100%

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

Years	1998		2003		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
College Experience						
Never Enrolled	151	70.6%	128	54.9%	178	68.5%
Enrolled in Past	8	3.7%	27	11.6%	12	4.6%
Currently Enrolled	5	2.3%	9	3.9%	6	2.3%
Completed Courses	50	23.3%	37	15.9%	45	17.3%
Graduated from College	0	0.0%	8	3.4%	19	7.3%
Totals	214	100%	233	100%	260	100%

*Question asks about individuals over 18 in the household

Individuals were asked about their employment situation and their educational interests and plans. Over 23 percent saw their employment situation as tenuous or unsettled and 28 percent thought there was no connection between their job and education [See Table 33].

Table 33. Employment and Educational Plans

Status & Intentions	Wainwright Residents	Percent
Primarily a Student	29	11.4%
Job situation unsettled	60	23.6%
Job is Permanent	94	37.0%
No connection job & education	71	28.0%
Totals	254	100%

However when interviewees were asked if training could help them achieve employment or advance their career over 85 percent replied yes; most preferred on the job training, and a quarter would enroll in a two or four year program of training and study [see Table 34].

Table 34. Training & Employment in Point Hope

Training & Employment	Wainwright Residents	Percent
Could Training help with employment/Career?	[yes] 143 [no] 25	85.1% 14.9%
Preferred length of training:		
-Short term on the job	69	42.3%
-Long term on the job	52	31.9%
-Two year program	28	17.2%
-Four year degree program	14	8.6%
Totals	168	100%

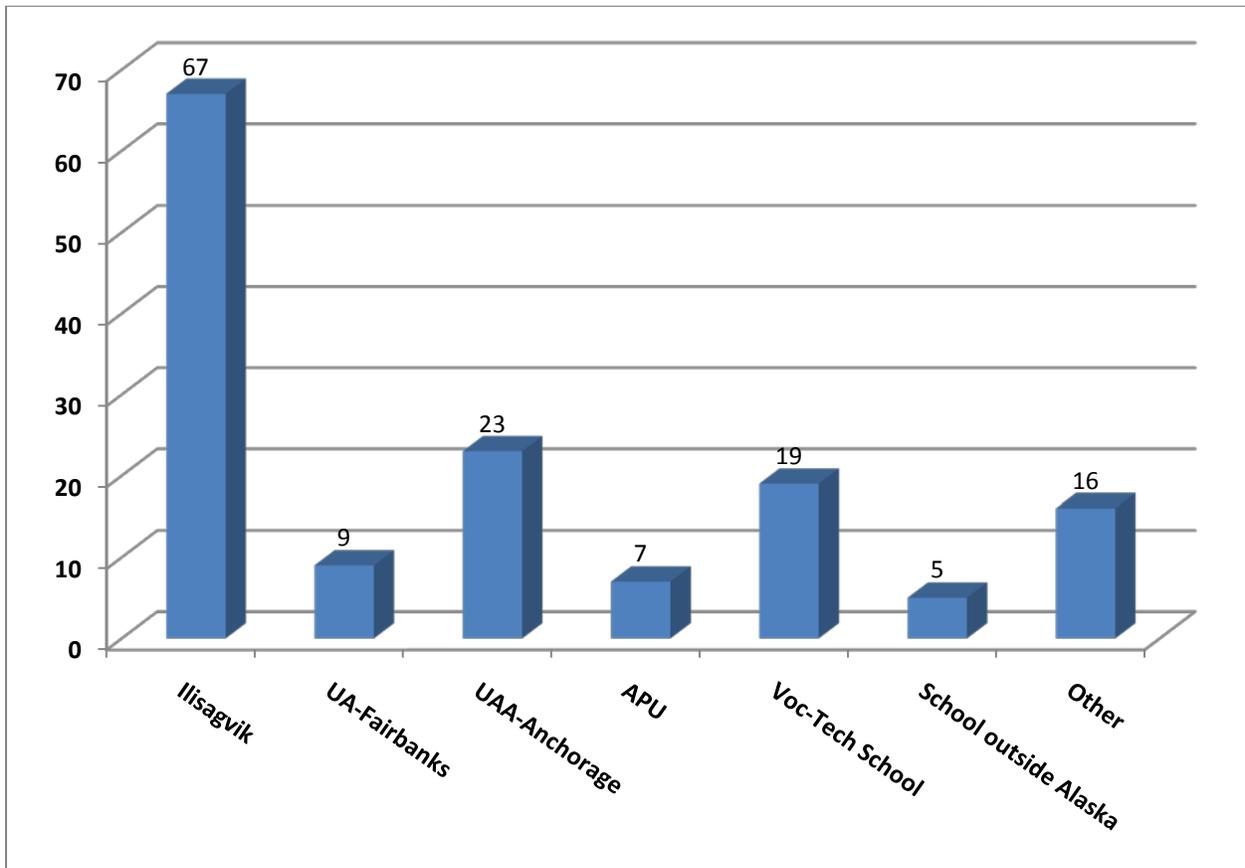
The majority of individuals want training or more education in preparation for a career in teaching, business management, accounting, or skilled trades in mechanics, carpentry, or the operation of heavy equipment. The preferences have changed somewhat from the 1998 census with more people interested 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 Wainwright: 1998-2010

Years →	2003		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Desired Training				
English	2	1.8%	2	1.3%
Word Processing	2	1.8%	5	3.2%
Accounting	12	10.4%	12	7.7%
Heavy Equipment	6	5.3%	11	7.1%
Public Administration	2	1.9%	1	.06%
Food Service			8	5.2%
Business Management	13	11.4%	15	9.7%
Land Management			5	3.2%
Computer Programmer	12	10.4%	9	5.8%
Oil Field Worker	1	.09%	3	1.9%
Teacher	6	5.3%	21	13.5%
Health Worker	2	1.8%	8	5.2%
Carpentry	12	10.4%	9	5.8%
Welding	2	1.8%	4	2.6%
Mechanic	7	6.1%	12	7.7%
Electronics	1	.09%	3	1.9%
Pilot	1	.09%	2	1.3%
Electrician	1	.09%		
Child care worker	1	.09%		
Other	31	27.2%	25	16.1%
Totals	114	100%	155	100%

Chart 14. Training/Education Location Preferences in Wainwright



Housing

Most people in Wainwright live in single-family homes. Over half of Wainwright 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 Wainwright 1998-2010

Years →	1998		2003		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mobile Home/Trailer	n/a		n/a		29	21.8%
Single Family House	129	97%	111	91.0%	92	69.2%
Building with 2-4 units	4	3.0%	4	3.3%	1	.08%
Building with 5 units/plus	0	0.0%	6	4.9%	10	7.5%
Other	0	0.0%	1	.08%	1	.08%
Totals	133	100%	122	100%	133	100%

Table 37. Home Ownership in Wainwright

Years →	2003		2010	
Home Ownership	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TNHA Rental	4	3.8%	12	9.0%
North Slope Borough [rental]	21	19.8%	16	11.9%
Privately owned rental	20	18.9%	15	11.2%
TNHA Mutual Ownership	29	27.4%	19	14.2%
Home owned by you or someone in the household [LIPP]	1	.09%	2	1.5%
Owned by you or someone in household free & clear	40	37.7%	70	52.2%
Totals	106	100%	163	100%

The median monthly rent for a home or apartment in Wainwright is \$500; the average mortgage cost is \$347 (\$150 for the median amount). All homes have running water and a few receive water by truck (9 percent). 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 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]. Only one household has received energy assistance, 3 percent plan to apply, and 37 percent have not heard of the AHFC Energy Assistance Program. A few more residents were taking advantage of the state weatherization program (34 percent) and were either receiving benefits, on a waiting list, ready for an audit, or planning to apply.

Table 38. Heating Types in Wainwright

Years→	1998		2003		2010	
Type of Heating	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Stand-alone stove/heater	62	47%	47	38.2%	52	39.1%
Forced Air Furnace	35	26.5%	23	18.7%	28	21.1%
Baseboard/boiler system	30	22.2%	52	42.3%	50	37.6%
Other	5	3.8%	0	0.0%	1	.08%
Totals	132	100%	123	100%	133	100%

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

Years→	1998		2003		2010	
Utility	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent
Heating Costs	\$194	61.0%	\$223	50.1%	\$208	45.1%
Electrical Costs	\$75	23.6%	\$150	33.7%	\$180	39.0%
Water Costs	\$49	15.4%	\$72	16.2%	\$73	15.8%
Total Mean (average) Costs	\$318	100%	\$445	100%	\$461	100%

Table 40. Average Monthly Mortgage and Rental Payments in Wainwright

Type of Payment	1998	2003	Percent Change	2009	Percent Change
Mortgage Payment	\$186	\$267	43.5%	\$348	30.3%
Rental Payment	\$173	\$284	64.2%	\$531	87%

*Only includes households that participated in the survey

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 41 and Chart 15]. The number of single and two-person households is increasing; the average size of households has declined from 4.2 persons in 1998, to 3.5 in 2010 [see Table 42 and Chart 16].

Table 41. Number of Rooms in Wainwright Homes

Years→	2003		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	4	3.2%	7	5.2%
2	7	5.6%	8	6.0%
3	12	9.7%	12	9.0%
4	29	23.4%	29	21.6%
5	47	37.9%	36	26.9%
6	20	16.1%	28	20.9%
7	2	1.6%	10	7.5%
8	1	.08%	3	2.2%
9	0	0.0%	1	.07%
10	2	1.6%	0	0.0%
Totals→	124	100%	134	100%

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

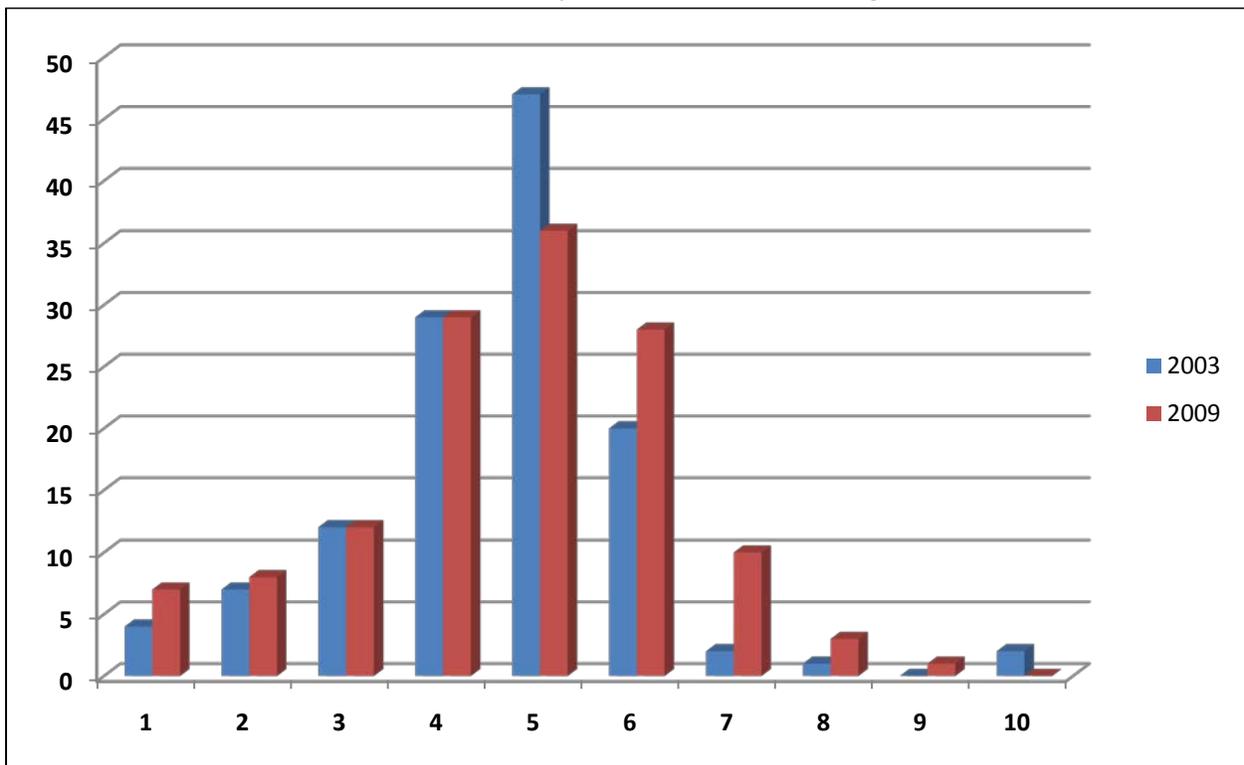
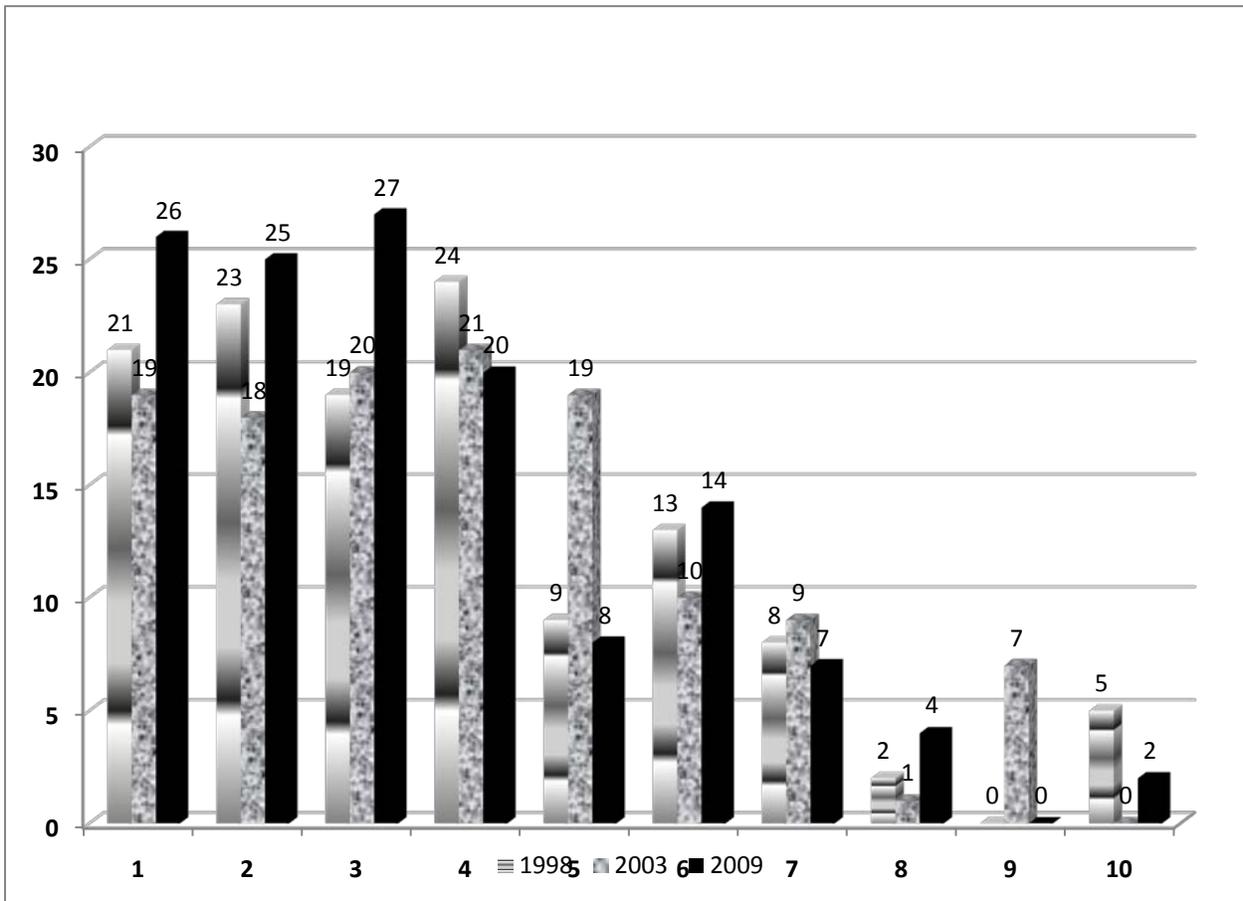


Table 42. Household Sizes in Point Hope 1998-2010

Years→	1998		2003		2010	
Number of Individuals	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	21	16.9%	19	11.1%	26	14.1%
2	23	18.5%	18	8.3%	25	17.8%
3	19	15.3%	20	16.6%	27	12.3%
4	24	19.4%	21	20.8%	20	14.7%
5	9	7.3%	19	14.6%	8	22.7%
6	13	10.5%	10	16%	14	9.8%
7	8	6.5%	9	6.2%	7	4.9%
8	2	1.6%	1	1.4%	4	1.8%
9	0	0.0%	7	1.4%	0	0%
10+	5	0.0%	0	3.5%	2	1.8%
Totals→	124	100%	144	100%	123	100%

Chart 16. Number of Residents per Household in Wainwright 1998-2010



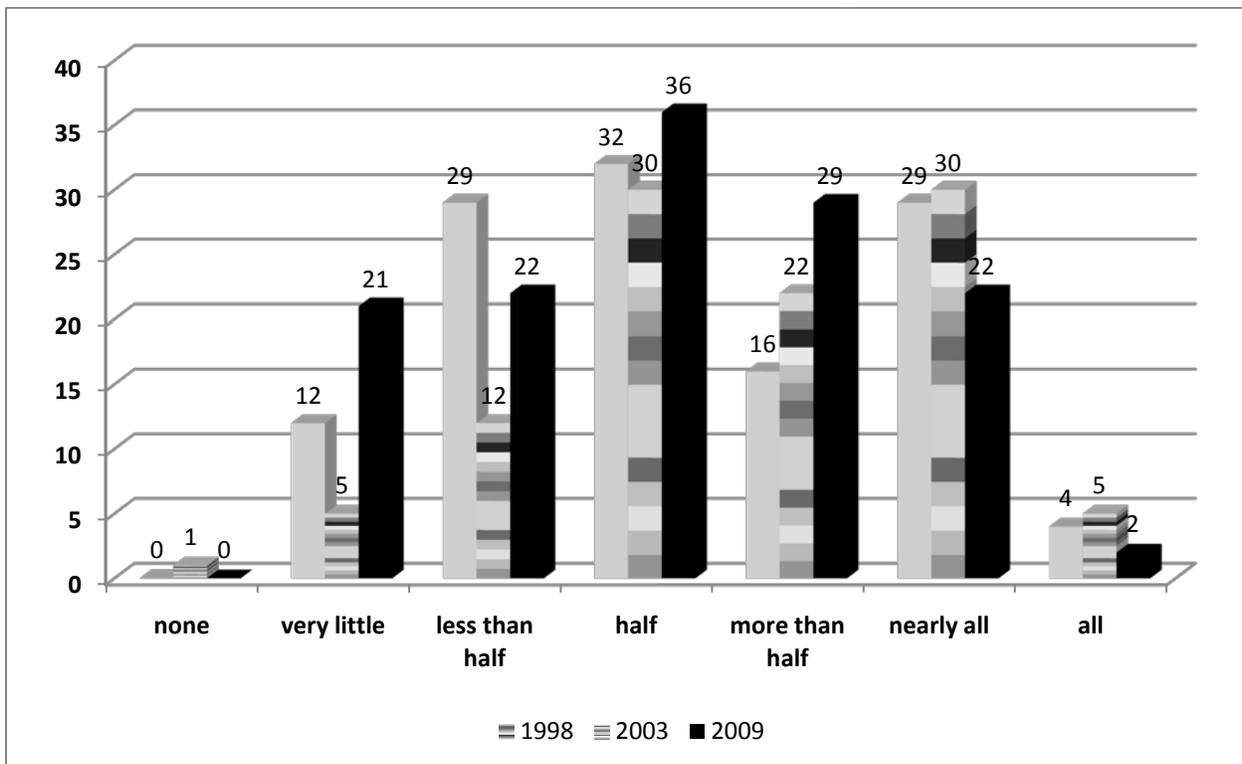
Subsistence

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; but there has not been a change in the proportion of families that say half or more of their foods come from subsistence activities [see Table 43 below]. There has been a decline in the number of households that rely on a steady (nearly all or all) diet of wild foods [see Chart 17].

Table 43. Wainwright Household Subsistence Consumption 1998-2010

Years→	1998		2003		2009	
Response	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	0	0.0%	1	.09%	0	0.0%
Very little	12	9.9%	5	4.8%	21	15.9%
Less than half	29	23.8%	12	11.4%	22	16.7%
half	32	26.2%	30	28.6%	36	27.3%
More than half	16	13.1%	22	20.9%	29	22%
Nearly all	29	23.8%	30	28.6%	22	16.7%
All	4	3.3%	5	4.8%	2	1.5%
Totals	122	100%	105	100%	132	100%

Chart 17. Household Subsistence Diet in Wainwright 1998-2009



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 44). Generally some subsistence activities have declined over the last twelve years, others have remained the same. Over forty percent of residents thought whaling and hunting for seals and walrus 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 larger proportion of people today think subsistence activities have diminished somewhat or a lot. More think subsistence efforts have stayed the same than in 2003.

Table 44. Individual Participation in Subsistence Activities in Wainwright

Subsistence Activity	Yes	Percent	No	Percent
Participate in Spring Whaling	113	24.6%	338	73.6%
Sew Skins and Clothes	59	12.9%	397	82.4%
Make Sleds and Boats	44	9.6%	412	90.4%
Share, Cook, & Process Wild Foods	242	53.1%	214	46.9%
Hunt Land Mammals	170	37.3%	286	62.7%
Hunt Sea Mammals	132	28.9%	324	71.1%
Trap Fur Bearers	12	2.6%	444	97.4%
Fish	191	41.2%	265	58.1%
Hunt for Birds	135	29.6%	321	70.4%
Gather Bird Eggs	25	5.5%	431	94.5%
Pick Berries & Plants	281	61.6%	175	38.4%

Table 45. Changes in Household Subsistence Activities in Wainwright 2005-2010

Years→	2010				
Activity Level	Whaling	Seals/Walrus	Hunting	Fishing	Gathering
Decreased a Lot	[13] 11.0%	[10] 8.9%	[6] 5.1%	[7] 5.9%	[6] 5.4%
Decreased Somewhat	[34] 28.8%	[37] 33%	[25] 21.2%	[30] 25.4%	[25] 22.3%
Stayed the Same	[52] 44.1%	[54] 48.2%	[67] 56.8%	[67] 56.8%	[68] 60.1%
Increased Somewhat	[17] 14.4%	[10] 8.9%	[16] 13.6%	[12] 10.2%	[11] 9.8%
Increased a Lot	[2] 1.7%	[1] .09%	[4] 3.4%	[2] 1.7%	[2] 1.8%
Totals/Percentages	[118] 100%	[112] 100%	[118] 100%	[118] 100%	[112] 100%

Table 46. Changes in Subsistence Activities in Wainwright 1998-2010

Years→	1998*	2003	2010
Activity Levels	All Subsistence Activities	All Subsistence Activities	All Subsistence Activities
Decreased a Lot	[2] 1.7%	[14] 13.2%	[8] 6.9%
Decreased Somewhat	[17] 14.2%	[26] 24.5%	[30] 26.1%
Stayed the Same	[71] 59.2%	[39] 36.8%	[62] 53.9%
Increased Somewhat	[14] 11.7%	[16] 15.1%	[13] 11.3%
Increased a Lot	[16] 13.3%	[11] 10.4%	[2] 1.7%
Totals/Percentages	[120] 100%	[106] 100%	[115] 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 large majority (69.6 percent) said the distances had remained the same, and more than a fifth thought they had increased somewhat (17.9 percent) or a lot (4.5 percent). A majority of households thought the number of trips had remained constant, but 24 percent said there were increases, and 7 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 over 72 percent disagreed [see Table 47].

Table 47. Changes in Subsistence Hunting, Fishing, and Gathering in Wainwright over the Last 5 Years

Changes in→	Distance*		Number of Trips**		Subsistence Area Uses***	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Choices	Percent
Decreased a Lot	1	.09%	0	0.0%	Yes (29)	27.4%
Decreased Somewhat	8	7.1%	14	12.5%	No (77)	72.6%
Stayed the Same	78	69.6%	63	56.2%		
Increased Somewhat	20	17.9%	27	24.1%		
Increased a Lot	5	4.5%	8	7.1%		
Totals/Percentages	112	100%	112	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 them (Jorgenson, 1995 page 34). Seventy-eight percent of Wainwright households share subsistence foods with others [see Table 48].

Table 48. Household Subsistence Foods Given to Others in Wainwright

Years→	1998		2003		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	14	12.1%	18	17%	29	22.0%
Very little	20	17.2%	21	19.8%	25	18.7%
Less than half	26	22.4%	29	27.4%	23	17.4%
half	37	31.9%	26	24.5%	42	31.8%
More than half	13	11.2%	10	9.4%	10	7.5%
Nearly all	6	5.2%	2	1.9%	3	2.2%
All	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Totals	116	100%	106	100%	132	100%

There has been an increase in the number of households that give none or very little subsistence foods to others from 29.3 percent in 1998 to 40.7 percent in 2010. The few families that give nearly all of their subsistence foods away have dropped since 1998. Over 60 percent of households since 1998 have received less than half their subsistence foods from others; at the same

time there has been an increase (from 5 in 1998 to 17 last year) in families that receive nearly all or all of their wild foods from others [see Table 49 below].

Table 49. Subsistence Foods Received from Other Households in Wainwright

Years→ Response	1998		2003		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	11	9.3%	14	13.3%	21	15.9%
Very little	37	31.5%	34	32.4%	30	22.9%
Less than half	24	20.3%	24	22.8%	29	21.6%
half	27	22.9%	13	12.4%	17	12.7%
More than half	7	5.9%	7	6.7%	8	6.0%
Nearly all	7	5.9%	4	3.8%	9	6.9%
All	5	4.2%	9	8.6%	17	12.7%
Totals	118	100%	105	100%	132	100%

Recruitment

An important aspect of subsistence activities is how younger members of the community are taught the important skills and cultural practices/values of subsistence hunting, fishing and gathering. The tables below provide an indication of that recruitment and training, indicating not only the extent to which Iñupiat members of the community participate in subsistence activities, but also the extent to which Iñupiat youth are introduced to those activities and begin their training. Table 51 below indicates that a few individuals ages 0 to 9 are introduced to subsistence activities in Wainwright, a combined 16.6 percent of the total population of those cohorts. Interestingly, there are equal numbers of males and females involved at this age. Beginning with the 10 to 14 age cohort, 29.7 percent of those individuals are involved in subsistence hunting of land mammals, but the number of males who are active is twice the number of females in that age cohort. Twenty-nine point 7 percent of the 15 to 19-age cohort is involved in subsistence hunting, with males outnumbering females by a 4 to 1 ratio. By the 20 to 24 age cohort, over 50 percent is engaged in hunting land mammals and the 4 to 1 ratio of males to females remains. At the same time, females are 2 and one-half times as likely to not participate as males in that cohort. Obviously recruitment is successful in Wainwright.

Table 50 demonstrates that, while the numbers are small, there are individuals in the 0-14 age grouping who participate in Spring whaling activities, at a 4 to 1 male to female ratio. This same ratio is maintained between the 15 and 54 age cohorts, although participation increases dramatically – especially among males, then declines after the age of 55. Obviously, recruitment into participation in whaling is on-going and sufficient to maintain the activity in Wainwright

As Table 52 below indicates, recruitment to subsistence fishing takes place more quickly, undoubtedly due in part to the more family orientation and environment of fish camp and the use of boats as a means of transportation. Twenty-one point two percent of children 0 to 4 participate in subsistence fishing, and 25.5 percent of 5 to 9 year-olds participate. In addition, the ratio

between males and females participating at all younger age cohorts is much closer to two to one than is the case when hunting mammals is concerned.

Table 50: Wainwright - Individual Participation in Spring Whaling

Age	Male		Female	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Count	Count	Count	Count
0-4	1	23	1	24
5-9	2	16	1	27
10-14	5	20	0	13
15-19	15	11	6	15
20-24	9	7	4	10
25-29	9	4	2	18
30-34	4	6	0	15
35-39	8	6	1	9
40-44	4	8	0	7
45-49	9	9	2	16
50-54	8	7	2	14
55-59	3	10	3	8
60-64	5	4	0	5
65-69	3	1	1	4
70-74	3	3	0	3
75-79	1	4	0	4
80+	1	2	0	5

Table 51. Individual Participation in Hunting Land Mammals in Wainwright 2010*

AGE	Yes		No	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	1	1	24	26
5-9	3	3	15	26
10-14	8	3	17	9
15-19	16	4	10	17
20-24	12	3	4	10
25-29	11	4	2	17
30-34	6	3	3	10
35-39	10	4	2	5
40-44	7	4	5	2
45-49	13	6	3	11
50-54	13	8	2	8
55-59	8	1	1	5
60-64	5	2	3	2
65-69	3	0	1	3
70-74	3	0	3	3
75-79	2	0	3	4
80+	0	0	3	5
Totals	121	46	101	163

*Includes only Iñupiat individuals responding to the survey and the question whether they participate in hunting land mammals in 2009.

Table 52. Individual Iñupiat Participation in Fishing Subsistence Activities by Age and Gender*

	Yes		No	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	4	7	21	20
5-9	6	6	12	23
10-14	8	4	17	8
15-19	14	8	12	13
20-24	10	6	6	7
25-29	10	7	3	14
30-34	5	5	4	8
35-39	11	5	1	4
40-44	6	4	6	2
45-49	11	9	5	8
50-54	10	8	5	8
55-59	8	2	1	4
60-64	3	0	5	4
65-69	3	0	1	3
70-74	4	0	2	3
75-79	2	0	3	4
80+	1	1	2	4
	116	72	106	137

*Includes only Iñupiat household members responding to the survey

Table 53 below indicates that recruitment into gathering plants and berries takes place sooner and in greater numbers than hunting and fishing, perhaps because gathering activities allow for both young males and females to participate sooner given proximity of extended family members. 79.3 percent of children in the 0 to 4-age cohort participated in gathering plants and berries in 2009 as opposed to hunting, where less than 20 percent are involved until the 10 to 15 age group, and fishing, where 21.2 percent of individuals in the 0 to 4 age cohort. In addition, participation is virtually equal between males and females until the 60 to 64 age cohort.

Table 53. Wainwright: Iñupiat Household Members Who Participate in Subsistence Gathering of Plants and Berries*

Gather Plants and Berries?				
Age	Yes		No	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	11	12	14	15
5-9	12	24	6	5
10-14	15	10	10	2
15-19	18	14	8	7
20-24	6	9	10	4
25-29	10	15	3	6
30-34	5	11	4	2
35-39	6	5	6	4
40-44	7	4	5	2
45-49	11	15	5	2
50-54	11	13	4	3
55-59	7	4	2	2
60-64	8	1	0	3
65-69	3	1	1	2
70-74	4	2	2	1
75-79	2	1	3	3
80+	0	1	3	4
Total	136	142	86	67

*Includes only those households responding to the survey and the questions about subsistence participation.

It is not a surprise to note that participation in sewing skins and clothing is primarily a female practice in Wainwright, at least until the 30 to 34 age group when a very few males have taken up the art. What is surprising is that few females appear to be interested in skin sewing and/or making clothing. It is not until the 20 to 24 age group that interest and participation in this subsistence skill appears to appeal to 18 percent of the females in Wainwright and, with the exception of the 40 to 44 age group, the percentage of those engaged in sewing skins and clothing never rises about 38 percent.

Table 54. Wainwright: Iñupiat Household Members Participation in Sewing Skins and Clothes, 2010 *

Does Individual Sew Skins and Clothes?				
AGE	Yes		No	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	0	0	25	27
5-9	0	1	18	28
10-14	0	3	25	12
15-19	0	2	26	18
20-24	0	6	16	11
25-29	0	4	13	15
30-34	1	3	9	9
35-39	1	3	11	6
40-44	3	6	11	3
45-49	2	3	13	11
50-54	1	1	13	13
55-59	3	2	8	5
60-64	0	2	5	2
65-69	1	2	4	1
70-74	1	1	5	1
75-79	0	3	4	3
80+	0	3	3	2
Totals	13	42	209	167

*Includes only Iñupiat household members who responded to the question of participation in skin and clothes sewing.

As Table 55 demonstrates, the ratio between males and females is reversed when participation in making sleds and boats is considered. Eighteen percent of Wainwright males participating in the survey indicated that they did make sleds and boats, while only 2.8 percent of females indicated that they engaged in making sleds or boats. Two-thirds of the females so responding were in the 75 and older age category, which would suggest that their participation primarily involved preparing and sewing walrus hides to make the skin covering for umiaqs used in whaling. The vast majority of individuals responding to the survey indicated they did not participate.

Table 55. Wainwright: Iñupiat Household Members Participation in Making Sleds and Boats*

Does Individual Make Sleds and Boats?				
	Yes		No	
AGE	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	0	0	25	27
5-9	0	0	18	29
10-14	2	1	23	11
15-19	3	0	23	21
20-24	3	0	13	13
25-29	2	0	11	21
30-34	2	0	7	13
35-39	3	0	9	9
40-44	1	0	11	6
45-49	7	1	9	16
50-54	8	0	7	16
55-59	3	0	6	6
60-64	3	0	5	4
65-69	0	0	4	3
70-74	2	0	4	3
75-79	1	1	4	3
80+	0	3	3	5
Total	40	6	182	206

*Includes only those Iñupiat individuals responding to the survey and the question about making sleds and/or boats.

Table 56 below demonstrates that Wainwright Iñupiat household members participate in sharing, cooking, and processing subsistence food activities in virtually equal members. Also that participation in these activities is on the part of a majority once the individual reaches the 20 to 24 year age cohort.

Table 56. Wainwright 2010: Participation in Sharing, Cooking and Processing Subsistence Foods by Iñupiat Residents*

Does Individual Share, Cook and Process Subsistence Foods?				
AGE	Yes		No	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	3	1	22	26
5-9	7	6	11	23
10-14	10	2	15	10
15-19	17	8	9	13
20-24	11	5	5	8
25-29	12	16	1	5
30-34	7	7	2	6
35-39	11	7	1	2
40-44	9	4	3	2
45-49	15	14	1	3
50-54	13	11	2	5
55-59	8	6	1	0
60-64	6	3	2	1
65-69	3	2	1	1
70-74	5	3	1	0
75-79	2	2	3	2
80+	1	3	2	2
Total	140	100	82	109

*Includes only those Iñupiat Household Members responding to the survey and the question about participation by sharing, cooking and processing subsistence foods.

Table 57. Where Wainwright Household Subsistence Foods are Shared

Where Subsistence Food Shared	Households Do Share	Percent	Households Do Not Share	Percent
Wainwright	114	92.7%	9	7.3%
Other NSB Communities	74	64.9%	40	35.1%
Other NANA Communities	25	17.7%	89	82.3%
Anchorage Households	53	46.5%	61	53.5%
Fairbanks Households	10	8.8%	104	91.2%
Other Areas in Alaska	10	8.8%	104	91.2%
Lower 49 Households	10	8.8%	103	91.2%

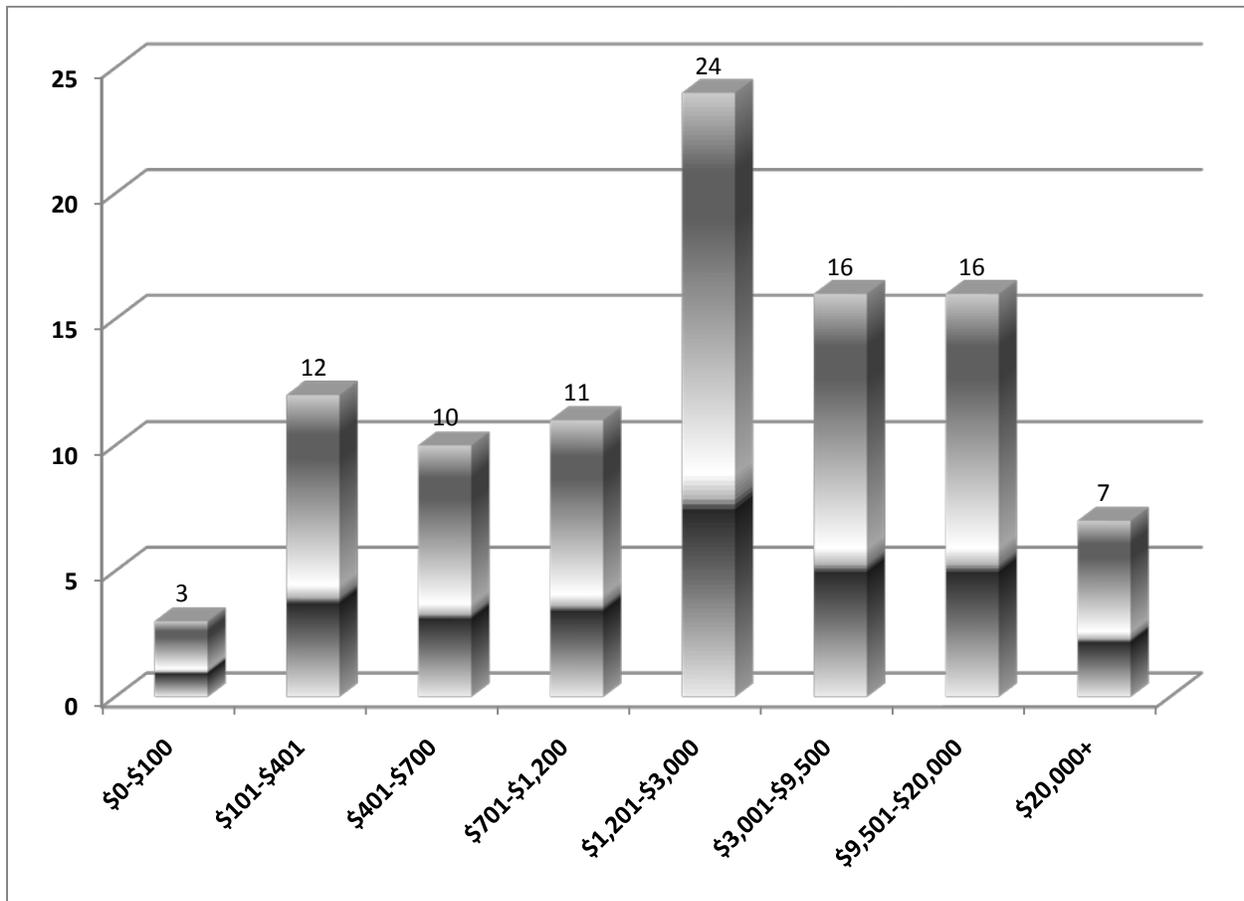
Subsistence hunting and fishing is expensive. The median amount spent on equipment, supplies, and support by Wainwright households was \$2,500 almost doubling expenditures since 2003. Thirty-nine percent of the households spend more than \$3,000 a year on subsistence, and

five percent spend over \$24,000. Generally whaling captains incur the highest expenses [see Table 58].

Table 58. Wainwright Household Expenditures on Subsistence in 2003 & 2010.

Year→	2003		Year→	2010	
Amount Spent on Subsistence	Number	Percent	Amount Spent on Subsistence	Number	Percent
None	22	19.3%	\$0-\$100	3	3%
\$1-\$500	13	11.4%	\$101-400	12	12.1%
\$501-\$1,000	13	11.4%	\$401-\$700	10	10.1%
\$1001-\$2,000	11	9.6%	\$701-\$1,200	11	11.1%
\$2,001-\$4,000	17	14.9%	\$1,201-\$3,000	24	24.1%
\$4,001-\$6,000	13	11.4%	\$3,001-\$9,500	16	16.1%
\$6,001-\$8,000	6	5.3%	\$9,501-\$20,000	16	16.1%
\$8,001-\$10,000	11	9.6%	\$20,001 Plus	7	7.1%
\$10,001+	18	15.8%			
Totals→	114	100%	Totals→	99	100%

Chart 18. Household Subsistence Expenses in Wainwright 2010



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 59. Adult Health in Wainwright

		Wainwright Household Heads	NSB Household Heads	All Wainwright adults*	All NSB adults*	Alaska adults
General Health	“Very good” or “excellent” general health	38%	44%	35%	46%	56% ¹
	“Fair” to “Poor” general health	25%	20%	21%	16%	13% ²
Chronic Health Problems	Ever told by a health professional have:					
	Thyroid problems	4%	6%	4%	4%	9% (US) ³
	Diabetes	4%	7%	4%	6%	6% ¹
	High Blood Pressure	23%	28%	14%	20%	25% ⁴
	High cholesterol	15%	19%	10%	13%	38% ⁴
	Heart disease	7%	7%	5%	5%	12% (US) ¹¹
	In the past 12 months, experienced:					
	Daily pain or arthritis that limits activities or requires prescription pain medicine	27%	29%	21%	21%	(ref) ⁵
	Frequent (3 or more) or chronic ear infections	6%	5%	4%	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	59%	64%			
Smoking	Smoke tobacco (in any form)	53%	50%	55%	49%	22% ¹
	Of those who smoke:					
	Smoke one or more packs per day	23%	25%			

	Are interested in quitting	61%	71%			
	Have tried to quit in the last 12 months	59%	62%			
	Permit smoking in the house	21%	33%			
	Support a tobacco tax to fund tobacco prevention or cessation programs	35%	53%			
Overweight and Obesity	Overweight (BMI 25-29.9 kg/m ² , based on self-reported height and weight)	36%	33%			37% ¹
	Obese (BMI 30 kg/m ² or higher, based on self-reported height and weight)	41%	39%			28% ¹
Physical Activity	Never get 30 minutes of moderate exercise in a day	11%	16%			9% ⁴
	Get at least 30 minutes of moderate exercise 5 days per week or more	59%	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	57%	45%			30% ⁸
Food security	Times last year when household found it difficult to get the foods they needed to eat healthy meals	46%	35%			
	If yes, because not able to get enough subsistence foods to eat healthy meals	36%	43%			
	If yes, because not able to get enough store foods to eat healthy meals	95%	90%			
	Percent with household members who at times did not have enough to eat	30%	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)	3%*	18%			(57%) ⁹
Drugs and alcohol	In the past 12 months, felt a household member had been hurt by drugs or alcohol	15%	24%			
	In the past 12 months, felt the health of their community had been hurt by drugs or alcohol					
	Often	51%	57%			
	Sometimes	38%	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)						

- A majority of Wainwright adults reported or were reported to be in at least “good” general health. Looking at both all adults and Inupiat only, those living in Wainwright were less likely to report “very good” or “excellent” health, and more likely to report “fair” or “poor” health than were adults in other North Slope communities overall.
- The prevalence of chronic health problems among Wainwright household heads and other adults was similar to that in other North Slope communities. Only the prevalence of high blood pressure among Wainwright adults was significantly lower than in other North Slope communities overall.
- Smoking rates were high among household heads and other adults in Wainwright, similar to other North Slope communities overall. About 3 in 5 smokers want to quit, and only 1 in 5

allow smoking in their houses. Only 35% support a tobacco tax to fund prevention programs.

- The prevalence of overweight and obesity was high among Wainwright household heads, similar to other North Slope communities overall.
- Almost 3 in 5 Wainwright household heads reported getting 30 minutes of moderate physical activity at least 5 days a week, a significantly higher proportion than in the other North Slope communities overall.
- Consumption of sodas and other sugared beverages was high among Wainwright household heads. Comparing all household heads, consumption was higher in Wainwright than in the North Slope communities overall, but looking at Inupiat household heads only, this difference was not statistically significant.
- Food insecurity was common in Wainwright; with 30% of household heads reporting that at times last year a household member did not have enough to eat. Looking at Inupiat only, this proportion was significantly higher than in the other North Slope villages overall. Of the 46% of Wainwright household heads reporting difficulty getting foods for healthy meals, about a third stated that this was because they couldn't get enough subsistence foods, while almost all reported difficulty getting enough store foods for healthy meals.
- Helmet use was very low among Wainwright household heads, similar to other North Slope villages.
- A large majority of household heads in Wainwright did NOT feel that a member of their household had been hurt by alcohol or drugs in the last year. The proportion of Inupiat household heads in Wainwright who felt that a member of their household had been hurt by alcohol or drugs was significantly lower than that among Inupiat household heads in other North Slope villages overall. Still, almost 9 in 10 Wainwright household heads felt that the health of their community had been hurt by alcohol or drugs in the last year.

Table 60. Wainwright Children's (under age 18) Health

		Wainwright Children	NSB Children	Alaska children
General Health	"Very good" or "excellent" general health	54%	63%	89% ¹¹
Chronic Health Problems	In the past 12 months, experienced:			
	Frequent (3 or more) or chronic ear infections	17%	19%	5% ¹¹
	Chronic breathing problems (such as asthma, emphysema, or a cough that won't go away)	2%*	5%	(5-6%) ^{6,11}
Teen tobacco smoking (ages 14-18)**	Smoke tobacco (in any form)	31%	16%	Not comparable
<p>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 and is not comparable to anonymous self-administered surveys used to estimate teen smoking rates statewide and nationally *based on cell count less than 5</p>				

- The majority of children in Wainwright were reported by the household head to have at least “good” general health. The proportion reported to have “very good” to “excellent” health was significantly lower than in the other North Slope communities overall and lower than statewide estimates. Looking at Inupiat children only, reported general health status in Wainwright was similar to that among Inupiat children in other North Slope communities overall.
- The reported prevalence of breathing problems such as asthma or chronic cough was low in Wainwright children.
- Reported tobacco smoking among teens (ages 14-18) in Wainwright was significantly more common than among teens in other North Slope communities overall. This difference remained significant when comparing Inupiat teens only.

Language

Table 61. Most Comfortable Language use at Home

Years→	2003		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Primary Language				
Iñupiaq	19	15.4%	2	2.2%
Both English & Iñupiaq	58	47.2%	50	53.8%
English Mostly	46	37.4%	40	43%
Totals→	123	100%	92	100%

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

There are slight declines in the use of Inupiaq 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 62].

Table 62. Language Competency in Wainwright 2010

Years→	2003		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Level of Competency				
Speaks Fluently & Prefers Iñupiaq	62	55.8%	49	36.8%
Speaks Iñupiaq but Prefers Other Language*	12	10.8%	16	12%
Speaks Iñupiaq with Difficulty	4	3.6%	4	3%
Understands Iñupiaq well & Speaks Enough	3	2.7%	8	6%
Understands Iñupiaq but Hardly Speaks	9	7.4%	14	10.5%
Understands Some Iñupiaq & Speaks Enough	n/a**		3	2.3%
Understands Simple Questions & Directions/Speaks Some	2	1.6%	9	6.8%
Understands Simple Directions & Questions/Doesn't Speak	4	3.6%	11	8.3%
Understands at Least Two Dozen Iñupiaq Words	8	6.6%	8	6%
Understands at Least Five or Six Words	7	5.8%	2	1.5%
Doesn't Understand More Than a Few Iñupiaq Words	n/a**		9	6.8%
Totals→	111	100%	133	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.” **Questions not on 2003 survey

In 2003 only Iñupiaq alone was spoken in 15% of the households, and both English and Iñupiaq were used in 47% of the homes. In 2010, 12% use only Iñupiaq, and 42% speak both languages. Two-thirds of fluent speakers are over 50. There are only six Iñupiaq speakers between the ages of 10 and 39. The chart below illustrates the disparity in language capabilities between younger and older Iñupiat people. Table 63 (parts 1 and 2) summarizes Iñupiaq competency of individuals who participated in the survey.

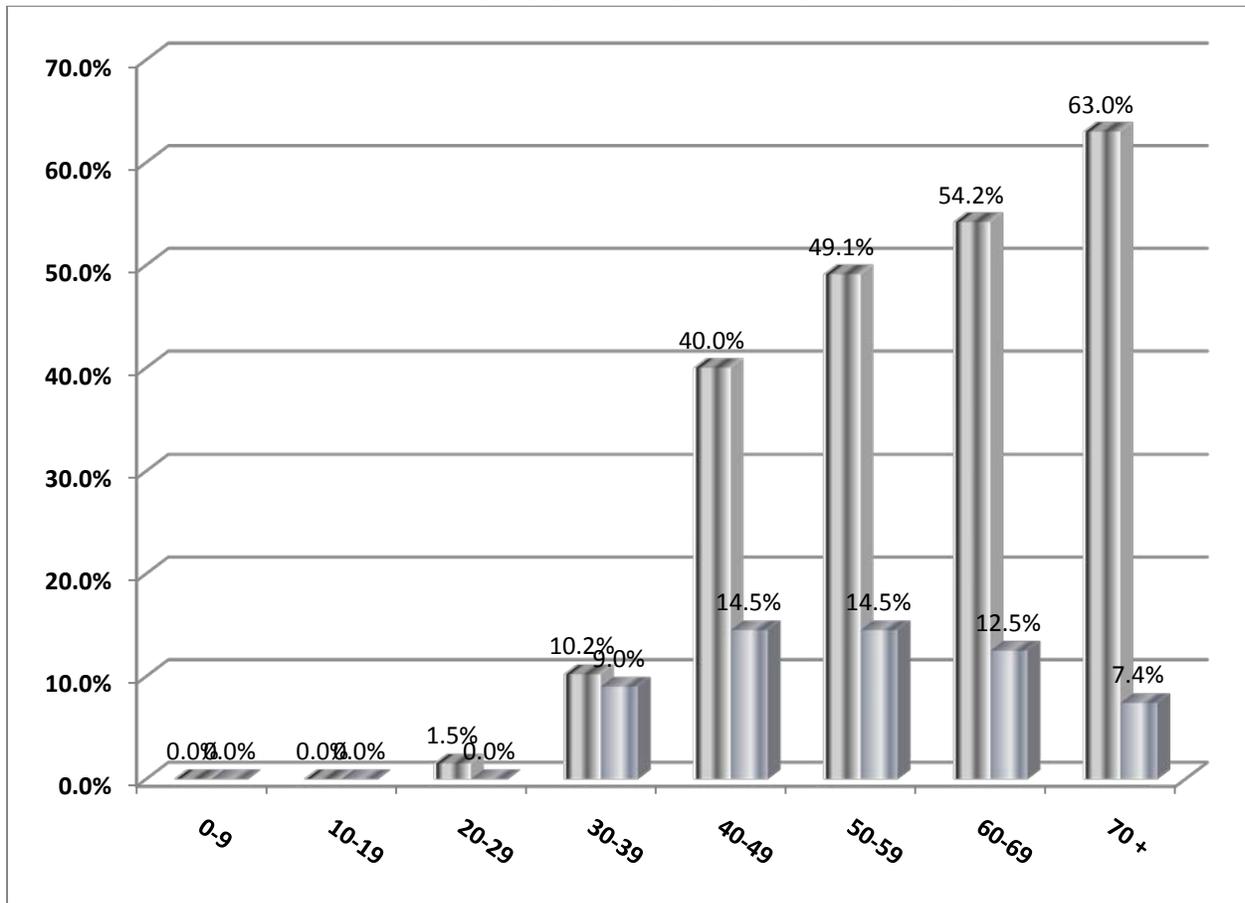
Table 63 [Part I]. Language Competency and Age Groups in Wainwright

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 63 [Part II]. Language Competency and Age Groups in Wainwright

Age Groups→	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Level of Competency	[Number]-Percent*			
Speaks Fluently & Prefers Inupiaq	[22] 40%	[27] 49.1%	[13] 54.2%	[17] 63%
Speaks Inupiaq but Prefers Another Language	[8] 14.5%	[8] 14.5%	[3] 12.5%	[2] 7.4%
Speaks Inupiaq with Difficulty	[2] 3.6%	[2] 3.6%	[0] 0%	[0] 0%
Understands Inupiaq well & Speaks Enough	[9] 16.4%	[4] 7.3%	[0] 0%	[1] 3.7%
Understands Inupiaq but Hardly Speaks	[7] 12.7%	[4] 7.3%	[1] 1.8%	[0] 0%
Understands Some Inupiaq & 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 Inupiaq 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 Inupiaq 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 19. Fluent Iñupiaq Speakers by Age Group in Wainwright*



*The first axis represents Iñupiaq 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 64. Household Head Perceptions of Schools and Classes in Wainwright

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/Percent	12/3.4%	50/10%	83/16.6%	311/62.1%	48/9.6%

Table 65. Household Opinions about School Homework in Wainwright*

Questions	No Homework	Less Homework	Same	More Homework	Much More Homework
Elementary School?	6	10	53	25	2
Middle School?	1	8	46	28	5
High School?	1	9	37	36	5
Totals/Percent	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 66. 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/Percent	3/1.8%	5/3%	26/815.8%	52/31.7%	78/47.6%

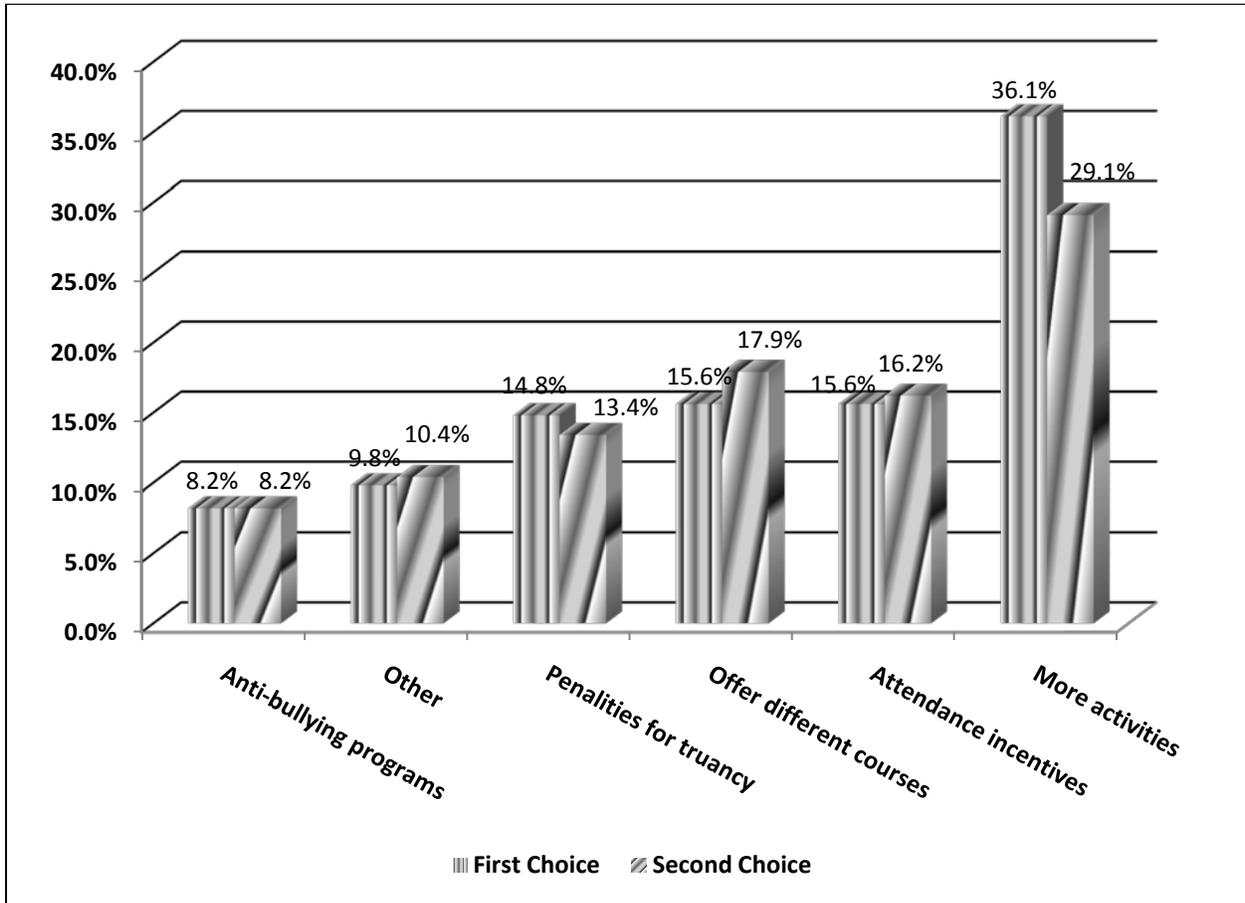
As we have seen in the education summary the number of students leaving school before graduating is increasing in rural Alaska. Wainwright is not an exception. In the 2008-2009 academic year the dropout percentage at Alak School for grades 7-12 was 15.9 percent. Survey participants suggested several reasons for students dropping including boredom (60 percent), behind in work (55 percent), pregnancy (51 percent), , and drug/alcohol problems.[See Table 67]. There was no consensus of how to deal with poor attendance and student dropouts.

Table 67. Household Explanations for Students Dropping out of School

Questions	Yes	Percent	No	Percent
Why did student leave school before graduating-Illness?	1	.09%	105	931.1%
Why did student leave school before graduating-Bored?	65	59.6%	44	40.4%
Why did student leave school before graduating-Behind in Credits?	58	54.7%	48	45.3%
Why did student leave school before graduating-Drug/Alcohol Problems?	54	50.9%	52	49.1%
Why did student leave school before graduating-Needed to Work?	25	22.9%	84	77.1%
Why did student leave school before graduating-Had a Baby?	55	50.9%	53	49.1%
Why did student leave school before graduating-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 20. 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 20. The Preferred Strategies for Improving Student Attendance



Wainwright 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 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 68].

Table 68. Household Perceptions of Authority: Principals & Elders 2003 & 2010*

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 69. Public Attitudes about Change in Wainwright: 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 Iñupiat?	9/7%	32/24%	45/36%	39/31%	
Amount of Drugs, Fighting, Stealing?		11/9%	41/32%	53/42%	21/17%
Number of non-Iñupiat 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%

Table 70. Political Participation and Voting in Wainwright

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%

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