

Enrollment Change: 2.7%
 Students Survey Return Rate: 73.3%
 Students Commenting: 126
 School/Business Partnerships: 3
 Average Volunteer Hours Per Week: 3

Enrollment Change Due to Transfers: 34.4%
 Parents Survey Return Rate: 16.9%
 Parents Commenting: 23
 Community Members Commenting: 10
 Percentage of Core Academic Classes
 Taught by Highly Qualified Teachers: 70.7%

James C. Isabell School (Teller)

Grades: KG-12
 School Enrollment: 75

Attendance Rate: 90.4%
 Graduation Rate: 38.5%
 Percentage Diploma HSGQE Waiver: 0.0%
 Grades 7-12 Dropout Rate: 8.3%
 Enrollment Change: -3.8%
 Students Survey Return Rate: 41.4%
 Students Commenting: 29
 School/Business Partnerships: 0
 Average Volunteer Hours Per Week: 6

Grades KG-8 Retention Rate: 2.2%
 High School Graduates: 5
 Number of Diploma HSGQE Waiver: 0
 Grades 7-12 Dropouts: 3
 Enrollment Change Due to Transfers: 27.4%
 Parents Survey Return Rate: 40.0%
 Parents Commenting: 12
 Community Members Commenting: 0
 Percentage of Core Academic Classes
 Taught by Highly Qualified Teachers: 68.8%

Unalakleet School (Unalakleet)

Grades: KG-12
 School Enrollment: 172

Attendance Rate: 90.7%
 Graduation Rate: 66.7%
 Percentage Diploma HSGQE Waiver: 0.0%
 Grades 7-12 Dropout Rate: 1.1%
 Enrollment Change: -2.3%
 Students Survey Return Rate: 66.0%
 Students Commenting: 124
 School/Business Partnerships: 10
 Average Volunteer Hours Per Week: 0

Grades KG-8 Retention Rate: 0.0%
 High School Graduates: 10
 Number of Diploma HSGQE Waiver: 0
 Grades 7-12 Dropouts: 1
 Enrollment Change Due to Transfers: 19.7%
 Parents Survey Return Rate: 5.8%
 Parents Commenting: 7
 Community Members Commenting: 2
 Percentage of Core Academic Classes
 Taught by Highly Qualified Teachers: 76.7%

Wales School (Wales)

Grades: KG-12
 School Enrollment: 35

Attendance Rate: 88.8%
 Graduation Rate: 20.0%
 Percentage Diploma HSGQE Waiver: 0.0%
 Grades 7-12 Dropout Rate: 5.6%
 Enrollment Change: 9.4%
 Students Survey Return Rate: 80.6%
 Students Commenting: 25
 School/Business Partnerships: 3
 Average Volunteer Hours Per Week: 2

Grades KG-8 Retention Rate: 4.3%
 High School Graduates: 1
 Number of Diploma HSGQE Waiver: 0
 Grades 7-12 Dropouts: 1
 Enrollment Change Due to Transfers: 31.7%
 Parents Survey Return Rate: 33.3%
 Parents Commenting: 4
 Community Members Commenting: 0
 Percentage of Core Academic Classes
 Taught by Highly Qualified Teachers: 50.0%

White Mountain School (White Mountain)

Grades: KG-12
 School Enrollment: 49

Attendance Rate: 93.2%

Grades KG-8 Retention Rate: 0.0%

Graduation Rate: 100.0%	High School Graduates: 8
Percentage Diploma HSGQE Waiver: 0.0%	Number of Diploma HSGQE Waiver: 0
Grades 7-12 Dropout Rate: 3.8%	Grades 7-12 Dropouts: 1
Enrollment Change: -9.3%	Enrollment Change Due to Transfers: 11.5%
Students Survey Return Rate: 97.9%	Parents Survey Return Rate: 65.5%
Students Commenting: 47	Parents Commenting: 19
School/Business Partnerships: 2	Community Members Commenting: 0
Average Volunteer Hours Per Week: 12	Percentage of Core Academic Classes Taught by Highly Qualified Teachers: 57.9%

Nome Public Schools

Nome Elementary (Nome)	
Grades: KG-6	
School Enrollment: 367	
Attendance Rate: 91.2%	Grades KG-8 Retention Rate: 0.9%
Graduation Rate: N/A	High School Graduates: 0
Percentage Diploma HSGQE Waiver:	Number of Diploma HSGQE Waiver:
Grades 7-12 Dropout Rate: N/A	Grades 7-12 Dropouts: 0
Enrollment Change: -1.6%	Enrollment Change Due to Transfers: 25.1%
Students Survey Return Rate: 91.2%	Parents Survey Return Rate: 0.6%
Students Commenting: 0	Parents Commenting: 16
School/Business Partnerships: 33	Community Members Commenting: 1
Average Volunteer Hours Per Week: 73.5	Percentage of Core Academic Classes Taught by Highly Qualified Teachers: 96.3%
Nome-Beltz Jr/Sr High (Nome)	
Grades: 7-12	
School Enrollment: 322	
Attendance Rate: 90.1%	Grades KG-8 Retention Rate: 0.0%
Graduation Rate: 72.0%	High School Graduates: 36
Percentage Diploma HSGQE Waiver:	Number of Diploma HSGQE Waiver:
Grades 7-12 Dropout Rate: 4.7%	Grades 7-12 Dropouts: 15
Enrollment Change: -3.9%	Enrollment Change Due to Transfers: 33.0%
Students Survey Return Rate: 79.4%	Parents Survey Return Rate: 0.5%
Students Commenting: 0	Parents Commenting: 12
School/Business Partnerships: 2	Community Members Commenting: 0
	Percentage of Core Academic Classes Taught by Highly Qualified Teachers: 100.0%

Total BSSD Enrollment	1,676
Total BSSD Graduates	65
Total BSSD Dropouts	102
Total NPS Enrollment	689
Total NPS Graduates	36
Total NPS Dropouts	15
Total BSSD&NPS Enrollment	2,365
Total BSSD&NPS Graduates	101
Total BSSD&NPS Dropouts	203

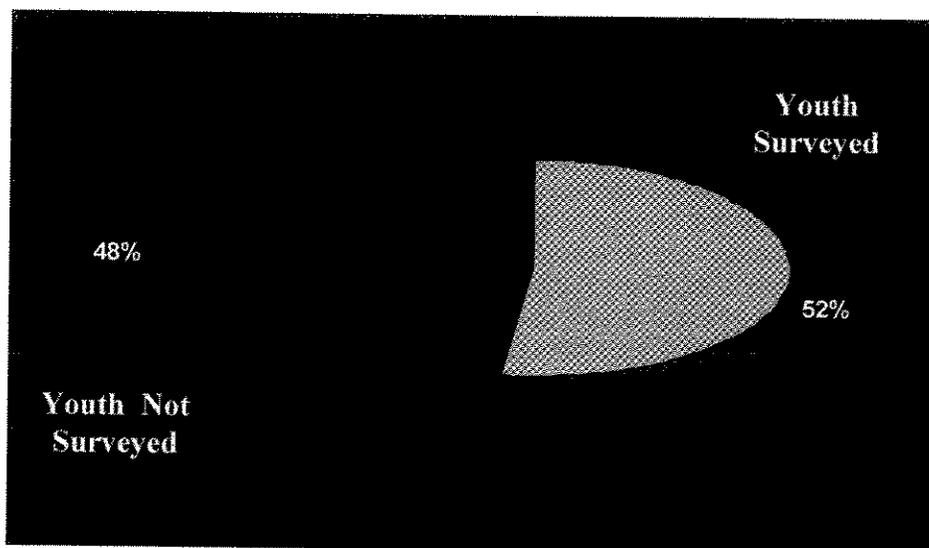
Bering Strait School District Total Enrollment Grades 7-12¹ and Population Counts

	Total Youth Grades 7-12	Surveys Completed	% of Total	Total Community Population	Total Youth Population (0-19)
Brevig	49	27	55%	276	140
Diomedede	17	7	41%	146	65
Elim	43	25	58%	313	140
Gambell	71	19	27%	649	264
Golovin	24	21	88%	144	65
Koyuk	58	32	55%	297	133
Savoonga	96	29	30%	643	263
Shaktoolik	18	12	67%	230	99
Shishmaref	80	56	70%	562	248
St. Michael	86	50	58%	368	174
Stebbins	62	29	47%	547	277
Teller	39	30	77%	268	118
Unalakleet	88	31	35%	747	296
Wales	18	15	83%	152	64
White Mountain	26	21	81%	203	85
Totals	775	404		5545	2431

Total Students (grades 7-12) in the Bering Strait Region Communities: **775**

Total Students Surveyed in Bering Strait Region Communities: **404**

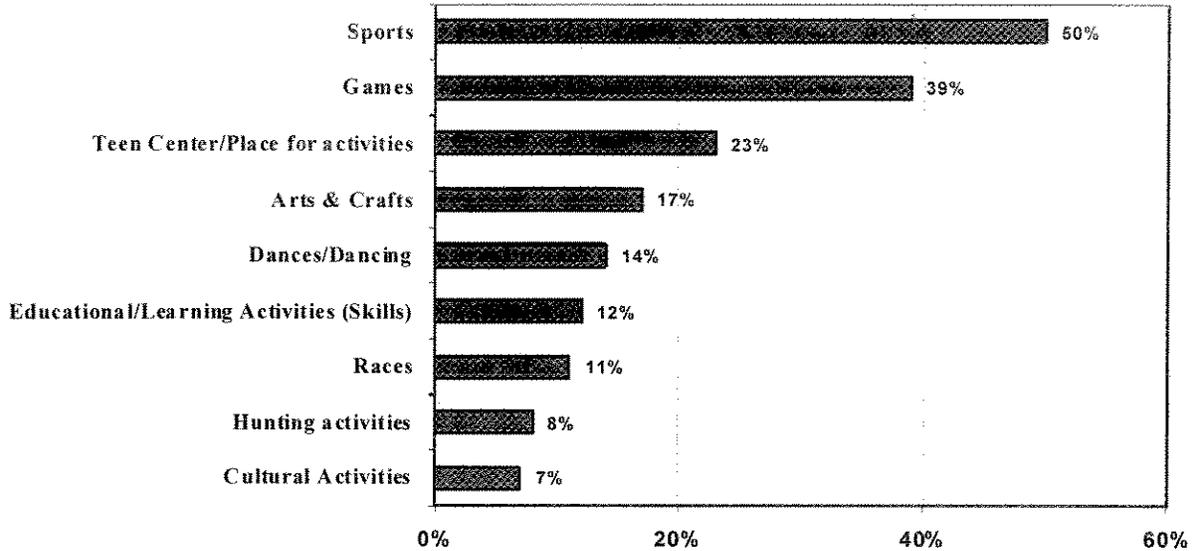
Overall Percent Return for BSSD Surveys: **52%**



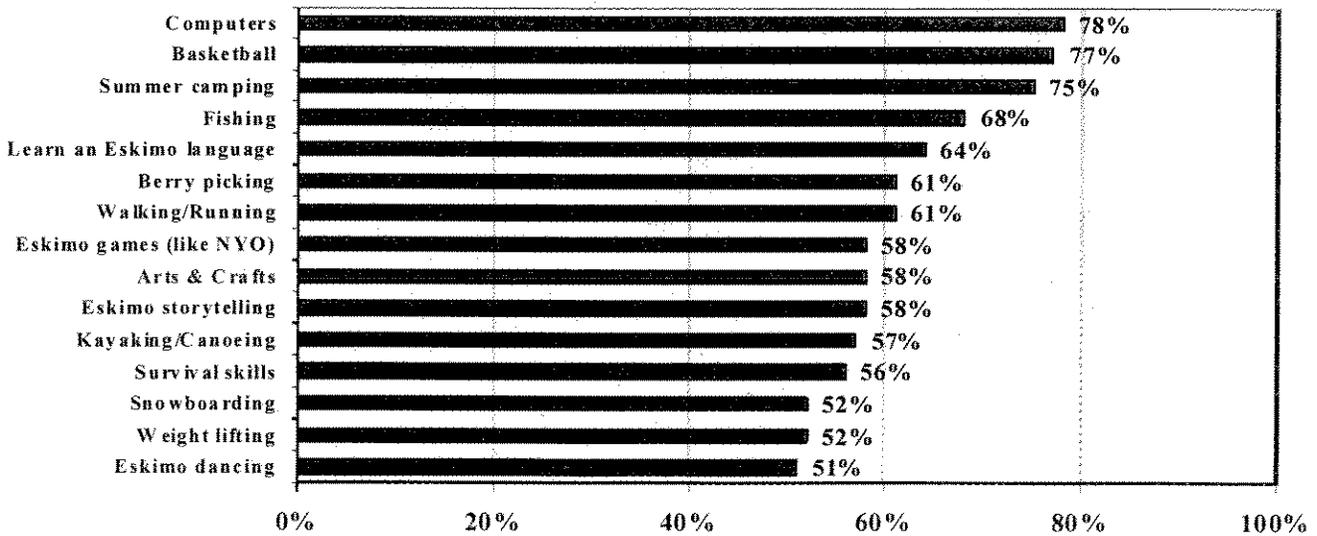
¹ From <http://www.eed.state.ak.us/stats/SchoolEnrollment/2007SchoolEnrollment.pdf>

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**Overall Student Answers to Activities Desired (Open-ended Question #7,
Please list six activities for youth you would like to see offered in your community:)**



Overall Student Responses to Activities Desired (from Activity List Question #12: Please mark one of the following: 1) activities you would like to see offered in your community or 2) activities you probably wouldn't be interested in)

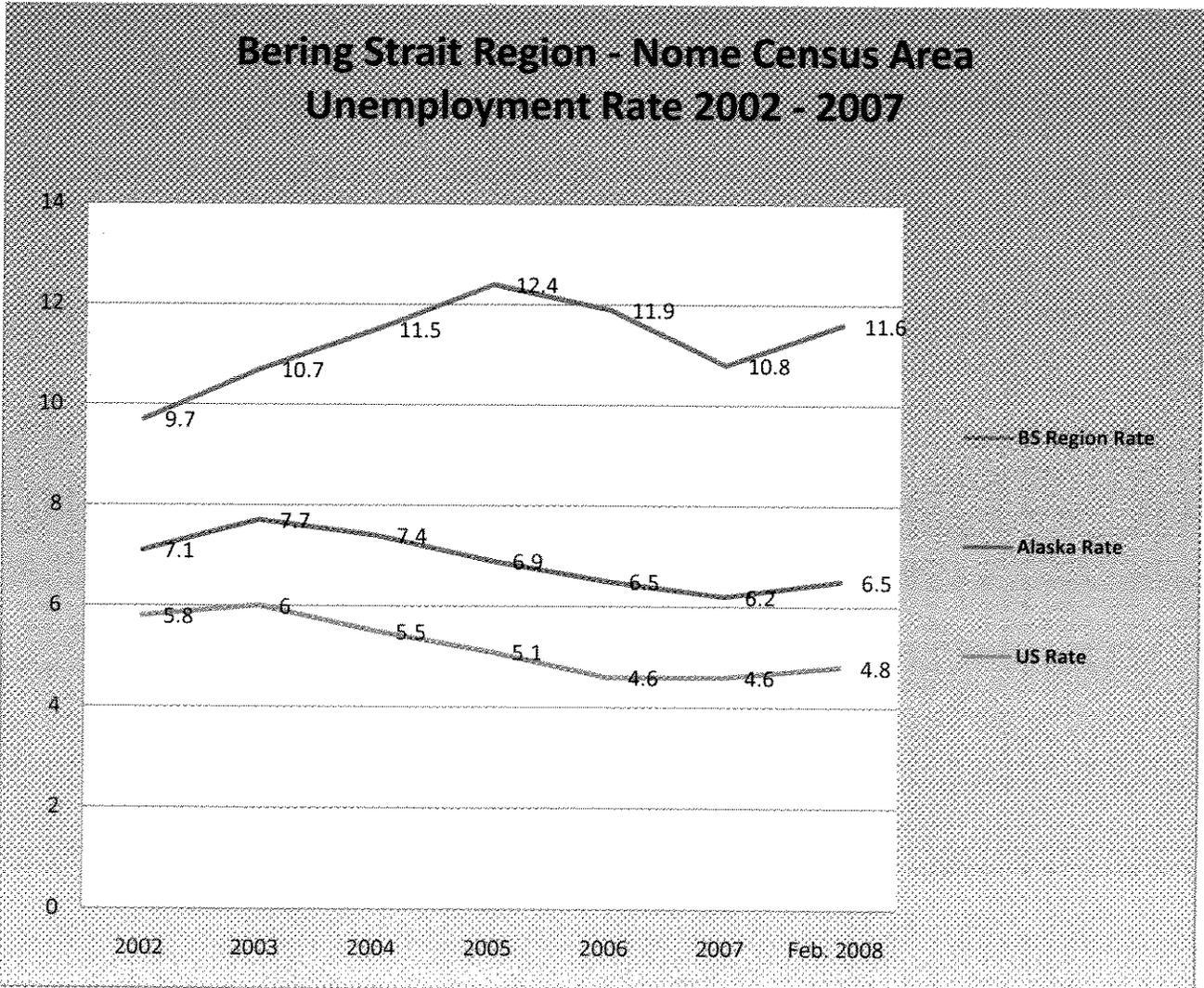


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AK Dept. of Labor & Workforce Development Unemployment/Employment Rates
 Bering Strait Region - Nome Census Area

Nome Census Area	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Feb. 2008
Labor Force	3,877	3,968	3,996	3,992	3,909	3,807	
Employment	3,499	3,544	3,535	3,498	3,443	3,394	
Unemployment	378	424	461	494	466	413	
BS Region Rate	9.7	10.7	11.5	12.4	11.9	10.8	11.6
Alaska Rate	7.1	7.7	7.4	6.9	6.5	6.2	6.5
US Rate	5.8	6	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.8

Bering Strait Region	2002	2007	Increase/ Decrease	%
Change in Labor Force	3,877	3,807	-70	-1.84%
Change in Unemployment	378	413	35	8.47%



http://www.labor.state.ak.us/research/emp_ue/akif.htm

<http://almis.labor.state.ak.us/?PAGEID=67&SUBID=188>

http://data.bls.gov/PDQ/servlet/SurveyOutputServlet?series_id=LNU04000000

Alaska Poverty Rates - 2004-2005						
	All People in Poverty			Children ages 0-17 in poverty		
	90% confidence interval of estimate			90% confidence interval of estimate		
	%	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	%	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Nome Census						
2004	18.2%	14.0%	23.0%	22.9%	17.0%	29.0%
2005	21.7%	17.7%	25.6%	27.6%	21.7%	33.4%
Anchorage Borough						
2004	8.9%	7.0%	11.0%	11.2%	8.0%	14.0%
2005	9.2%	7.9%	10.5%	11.7%	9.5%	13.9%
Alaska						
2004	10%	9%	11%	12.9%	11%	15%
2005	10.8%	10.3%	11.3%	14.2%	13.2%	15.2%

Transportation in the Region

Unlike most areas in America, a road system does not exist throughout the Bering Strait Region. As a result, most village residents do not own automobiles, nor do they possess operating licenses. Primary modes of land transportation include snowmobiles and All Terrain Vehicles (ATV's). Both summer and winter vehicles are relied upon for subsistence activities such as hunting, trapping, and fishing, and for visiting & bartering with other communities.

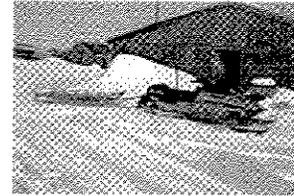


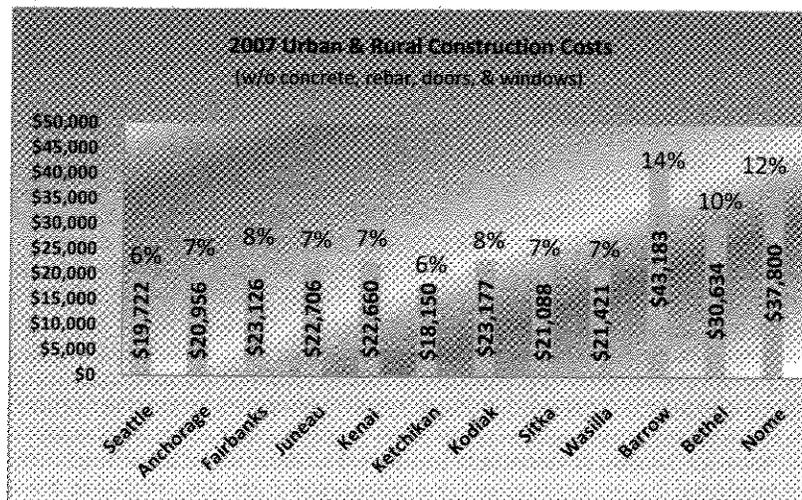
Photo Courtesy of Bering Air

Air transportation is the most common and reliable mode of transportation in the Bering Strait Region. The aviation system is the only dependable mode to all communities throughout the year. The primary source of air transportation throughout the Bering Strait villages is small single or twin engine commuter airplanes. While Alaska's population only accounts for 2% of the US population, Alaskans use 13% of all commuter airlines and air taxi trips in the US, and transport most commercial goods via airfreight. As a result, Alaskans use commuter airlines 65 times more often than the average US citizen. (Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities 1997).

A majority of the communities are located on or near the coast, and community residents utilize the rivers and coastline as vital routes for transportation during the summer months. In late May to early October, boats with outboard motors are used to travel to fish camps, whaling camps, and for hunting. Although marine freight to the Bering Strait Region is seasonal, it offers a good way to haul bulk goods and materials, and serves as an economical alternative to airfreight. After the ice breaks up in late May, marine freight services (mostly barges) visit coastal villages bringing important shipments of cargo such as gasoline & heating oil, canned & dry goods; and other basic supplies & staples. Construction materials and equipment; automobiles, boats, and snowmobiles; and fully assembled houses are also shipped on a seasonal basis.

Housing Costs in the Region

The cost of housing in Alaska positively correlates to transportation costs. In January 2001, the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation & the Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development conducted an annual survey that tracks a basket of items representing approximately 30% of the total cost of materials needed to build a single home. A consistent finding from this and previous surveys was that building materials cost more in rural than in urban areas, and more in northern Alaska than in the Southeast. The main reason for higher costs in rural areas is the added cost of transportation; the further a community is from Seattle, the more expensive the price of building materials. (Data Source: AHFC & AKDOL). Other factors to higher costs include smaller markets found in rural areas, the presence of permafrost, and colder climates.



Source : Alaska Housing Finance Corporation

Note: 2008 Housing costs will be substantially higher due to increased transportation costs.

The Bering Straits Regional Housing Authority (BSRHA) is a Tribally Designated Housing Entity (TDHE) serving seventeen (17) federally recognized tribes and the Bering Straits Native Corporation in 14 communities. BSRHA utilizes United States Census 2000 data, the Community database of the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs, HUD IHBG Final allocation Data, and the BSRHA waiting list as indicators of housing needs and when planning programs and services.

Tribe/Village	AIAN Population	AIAN Households	Low-Income AIAN Households	Substandard Housing AIAN Households	Overcrowded AIAN Households	Housing Shortage (Units)
Brevig Mission	277	68	62	65	65	21
Council *	134	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Diomedede	150	43	32	43	43	32
Elim	255	84	29	28	28	24
Gambell	688	159	118	109	109	99
Golovin	147	45	34	41	41	7
King Island (in Nome)	403	45	45	44	44	45
Koyuk	302	80	51	31	31	21
Mary's Igloo *	98	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
St. Michael	378	90	56	83	83	19
Savoonga	679	154	141	154	154	121
Shaktoolik	240	60	49	33	33	30
Shishmaref	581	143	110	143	143	56
Solomon *	68	3	3	3	2	N/A
Teller	275	76	55	65	65	33
Wales	141	50	32	43	43	19
White Mt.	188	69	62	45	45	33
TOTAL	5001	1169	879	930	930	560

Notes:

- Low-Income *American Indian/Alaska Native* (AIAN) Households, Overcrowded AIAN Households, AIAN Population, and Housing Shortage per HUD FY 2008 Final Allocation Data.
- AIAN Households per United States Census 2000 Data or extrapolated from HUD 2008 Final allocation Data
- * Denotes Tribal Enrollment rather than US Census data.

Analysis of data contained in the above table reveals that there were 1169 American Indian\ Alaska Native (AIAN) families residing in BSRHA affiliated villages. Of this total, 879 or 75% had incomes below 80% of median for the region. Data contained in Table 1, Statement of Needs Part I reveals 184 elderly Indian families of which 169 or 91.8% are low income. Analysis of occupancy and quality of life data discloses dramatic need. Of the aggregate 1169 AIAN families in the BSRHA service area 930 or 80% reside in overcrowded conditions and substandard housing.

Source: Bering Strait Housing Authority June 2008

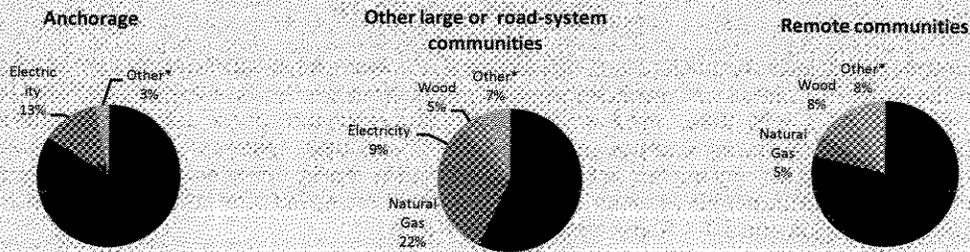
Water & Sewer

Alaska's rural communities often lack the most basic forms of public infrastructure, including piped water and indoor plumbing. (AHFC 1995, Pg. 4) Many of the homes in Nome's surrounding villages do not have running water or plumbing. Of the 2,371 occupied housing units in the Norton Sound region in 1990, 86% (2,039) lacked complete plumbing facilities (US Census Bureau 1990). In June 2008, the Bering Strait Housing Authority reported 4 communities were still without water & sewer: Diomedede, Shishmaref, Stebbins and Wales. Five villages had partial water & sewer services within the community: Gambell, Golovin, Elim, Teller and Savoonga. Many people in the Bering Strait Region rely on public washerias as the main source for washing and drinking water, and use honeybuckets to dispose of human waste. Some washerias are located in small, dilapidated buildings, and have inefficient or damaged equipment. Because funding and technical expertise are often unavailable for regular maintenance and repairs on existing equipment, some communities resort to purchasing used washers and dryers to replace damaged ones. Often times, however, broken or inoperable equipment is never replaced or fixed. Although hauling water is second nature to many rural residents, it is an inconvenient and cumbersome process, increases the risk of water contamination, and contributes to unhealthy living conditions. Although Alaska Governor Tony Knowles declared an initiative to "put the honey bucket in the museum," (Ulmer1995) the installation of sewer and water has been slow throughout rural Alaska.

Energy

In 2005, Alaska ranked number 1 in the nation for energy consumption per capita with 1,194 million BTU's more than 3 times the national average of 339 million BTU's. (US Energy Information Administration). Such a high consumption level is attributed to the state's relatively dark and cold winter seasons. Fuel is usually barged into most villages and stored in large tanks. Because fuel capacity is a factor, a high quality of construction is needed to ensure the safety and longevity of the storage units. Constructing and maintaining large and safe bulk fuel tanks is very expensive, and many of tanks are in need of repair or replacement to due age, weathering, or damaged parts. Primary heating sources in *rural* Alaskan communities were 79% diesel, 8% wood, 5% natural gas and 8% other sources (2000 U S Census).

Figure 2: How Do Alaskans Heat Their Homes?
(Share of Households Using Various Energy Sources)



*Any fuel type not specified. Sources of heat include natural gas, propane, electricity, diesel, coal, wood, and solar energy. Barrow has access to natural gas from local wells.

Source: 2000 US Census

The Institute of Social & Economic Research (ISER), University of Alaska, Anchorage completed a "Estimated Household Energy Use" article in May 2008. The following tables summarizes the data they compiled:

	All Households, All incomes: 3.9%		
	20% of HH with lowest incomes	60% of HH with mid-range incomes	20% of HH with highest incomes
Anchorage	3.90%	3.20%	2.00%
Other large and road-system communities	12.90%	5.20%	3.10%
Remote rural communities	41%	11%	5.30%

Table 4. Total cost of gas, electricity, and heating fuel for those who pay at May 2008 prices.

<i>Household Income</i>		<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Kenai & Mat- Su</i>	<i>Mid- Sized & Roaded</i>	<i>Remote Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>
\$28,715 and below	<i>avg.</i>	16.2%	43.1%	29.9%	80.5%	37.6%
\$28,716-\$52,021	<i>avg.</i>	4.4%	9.7%	7.9%	18.2%	8.2%
\$52,022-\$78,601	<i>avg.</i>	3.8%	6.0%	6.6%	11.6%	5.9%
\$78,602-\$119,777	<i>avg.</i>	3.0%	4.1%	5.7%	8.1%	4.5%
over \$119,777	<i>avg.</i>	2.1%	2.7%	3.9%	5.7%	3.0%
	<i>Total</i>	5.4%	14.2%	10.6%	31.6%	11.9%

Telecommunications

The installation of telecommunication infrastructure in the Bering Strait Region has historically lagged behind the rest of the United States. It wasn't until the early '70's when local telephone services appeared in the Region's villages. Satellite earth stations were introduced to the Region in 1976, and by 1989, digital services via satellite made their public debut at Nome's Northwest College Campus. Initial connections at the Northwest Campus operated at 9600 baud rates, speeds well below Lower 48 standards. For the Bering Strait Region, this meant an ongoing technological lapse from the rapidly developing information systems, data transfer and communication technologies elsewhere in America. By 1995, however, increased rural competition led to the installation of earth stations throughout the Region and a T-1 frame relay circuit in Nome.

Since 1995, there have been numerous improvements to the telecommunication services offered in the region. Internet services in Nome, and wireless connections in the region's villages are offered by GCI. In 2006 Cellular Telephone through Dobson Communication (later AT&T) came to Nome and in 2007 was joined by ACS Cellular. For the future, a fiber connection to Anchorage and DSL connection to the villages are planned.

Heating Fuel & Gasoline Prices in the Bering Straits Region

Community	May-08 Fuel Oil <i>Cost per gallon</i>	May-08 Gasoline <i>Cost per gallon</i>	Jun-08 Fuel Oil <i>Cost per gallon</i>	Jun-08 Gasoline <i>Cost per gallon</i>
Brevig Mission	\$ 4.45	\$5.10		
Diomede				
Elim	\$5.00	\$4.89	\$8.09	\$7.25
Gambell				
Golovin	\$4.00	\$4.25		
Koyuk	\$3.98	\$3.98		
St. Michael	\$4.65	\$4.98		
Savoonga			\$7.99	\$7.25
Shishmaref	\$5.09	\$5.25		
Stebbins				
Teller	\$3.91	\$4.38		
Unalakleet	\$4.58	\$4.65		\$6.49 w/o tax
Wales	\$4.84	\$4.94		
White Mountain			\$6.25	\$5.99
Average Village Fuel Costs		\$4.51	\$4.71	
Nome	\$3.90	\$4.30	\$5.98	will chg in soon
Anchorage	\$4.42 ***	\$3.93 *		
Average in Lower 48 States	\$3.67 **	\$3.94 **		

* AAA 5/20/08

** <http://www.eia.doe.gov/steo> 5/20/08

*** Inlet Petroleum delivered 300 gallons 5/20/08

First Alaskans Institute - Compilation of Cost of Living Data
March 2008

Community	March 2007 Electricity (7) Electricity (7)	March 2008 Electricity (7) Electricity (7)	Electricity % Change	March 2007 Heating Oil (8)	March 2008 Heating Oil (8)	Heating % Change	March 2007 Gasoline	March 2008 Gasoline	Gasoline % Change	March 2007 Lumber (9)	March 2008 Lumber (9)	Lumber % Change	March 2007 Propane (10)	March 2008 Propane (10)	Propane % Change
Anchorage	\$141.87	\$128.82	-9.2%	\$2.55			\$2.39	\$3.30	38.1%	\$2.30	\$2.03	-11.7%	\$3.00	\$3.75	25.0%
Barrow	\$110.65	\$118.65	7.2%	\$0.00			\$4.55	\$4.45	-2.2%	\$8.99			\$2.00	\$2.10	5.0%
Bethel*	\$319.21	\$315.19	-1.3%	\$4.48	\$4.75	6.0%	\$4.65	\$4.84	4.1%	\$5.24	\$5.47	4.4%	\$6.72	\$6.72	0.0%
Cordova*	\$295.96	\$355.91	20.3%	\$3.69	\$4.76	29.0%	\$3.39	\$4.43	30.7%	\$4.77	\$4.84	1.5%	\$3.71	\$4.35	17.3%
Delta Junction	\$145.90	\$185.83	27.4%	\$4.37	\$3.57	-18.3%	\$4.16	\$3.41	-18.0%	\$4.39	\$4.40	0.2%	\$2.15	\$0.00	-100.0%
Fairbanks	\$145.90	\$185.83	27.4%	\$2.38	\$3.69	55.0%	\$2.20	\$3.24	47.3%	\$3.70	\$3.41	-7.8%	\$2.75	\$3.00	9.1%
Glennallen	n/a	\$268.60	n/a	n/a	\$3.71	n/a	n/a	\$3.59	n/a	n/a	\$2.89	n/a	\$4.53	\$4.53	
Homer	\$163.69	\$162.52	-0.7%	\$2.37	\$4.10	73.0%	\$1.62	\$3.82	135.8%	\$2.97	\$2.64	-11.1%	\$2.79	\$3.71	33.0%
Juneau	\$106.38	\$125.44	17.9%	\$3.50	\$4.03	15.1%	\$2.80	\$3.49	24.6%	\$3.09	\$2.42	-21.7%	\$3.22	\$3.98	23.6%
Kenai - Soldotna	\$161.36	\$151.13	-6.3%				\$2.47	\$3.59	45.3%	\$2.71	\$2.46	-9.2%	\$3.00	\$3.71	23.7%
Ketchikan	\$100.20	\$100.50	0.3%	\$3.10	\$3.89	25.5%	\$2.83	\$3.47	22.6%	\$3.06	\$2.64	-13.7%	\$3.07	\$3.69	20.2%
King Salmon*	\$245.25	\$237.15	-3.3%	\$4.04			\$4.29	\$4.29			\$7.50				
Kodiak	\$177.58	\$190.57	7.3%	\$2.80	\$4.18	49.3%	\$2.89	\$3.94	36.3%	\$5.43	\$3.90	-28.2%	\$4.40	\$4.49	2.0%
Kotzebue*	\$151.31	\$154.01	1.8%	\$4.26	\$4.45	4.5%	\$5.32	\$5.50	3.4%	\$14.83	\$12.71	-14.3%	\$5.73	\$5.99	4.5%
Nome* +	\$247.00	\$251.15	1.7%	\$3.93	\$3.80	-3.3%	\$4.16			\$6.56	\$6.25	-4.7%	\$5.91	\$5.89	-0.3%
Palmer - Wasilla	\$139.78	\$133.73	-4.3%	\$2.67	\$3.65	36.7%	\$2.34	\$3.36	43.6%	\$2.92	\$2.48	-15.1%	\$2.71	\$3.38	24.7%
Seward	\$161.85	\$156.78	-3.1%	\$2.61	\$3.82	46.4%	\$2.50	\$3.75	50.0%	\$3.26	\$2.80	-14.1%	\$3.23	\$4.17	29.1%
Sitka	\$108.89	\$97.04	-10.9%	\$3.07	\$3.81	24.1%	\$3.13	\$3.56	13.7%	\$3.69	\$2.49	-32.5%	\$3.94	\$3.47	-11.9%

+ Nome June 2008: heating fuel price @ \$5.98/gallon & gas price @ \$4.29/gallon.

7 Under electricity: 1000 kWh. ** communities participate in the power cost equalization program.

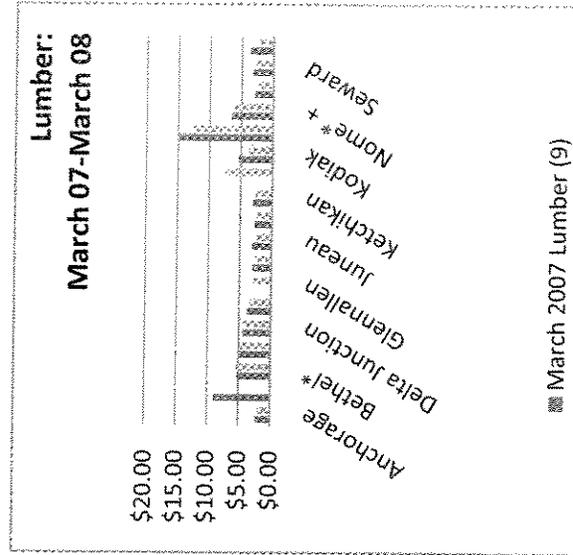
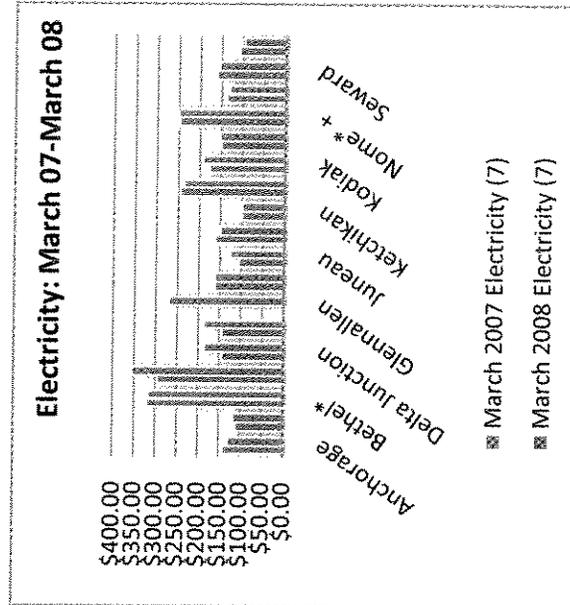
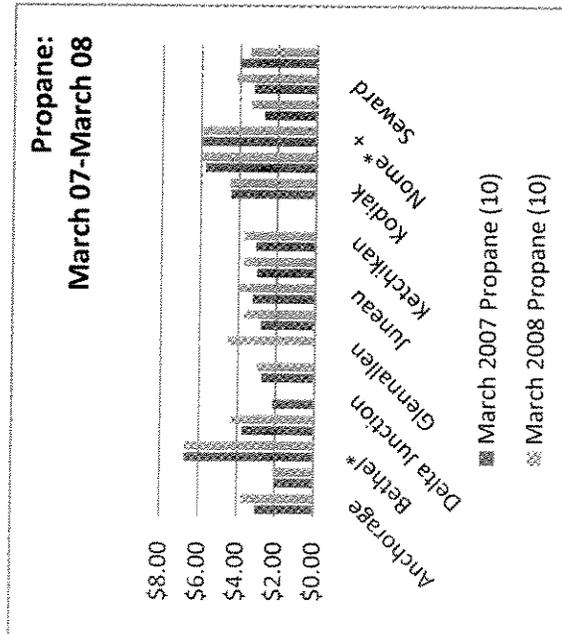
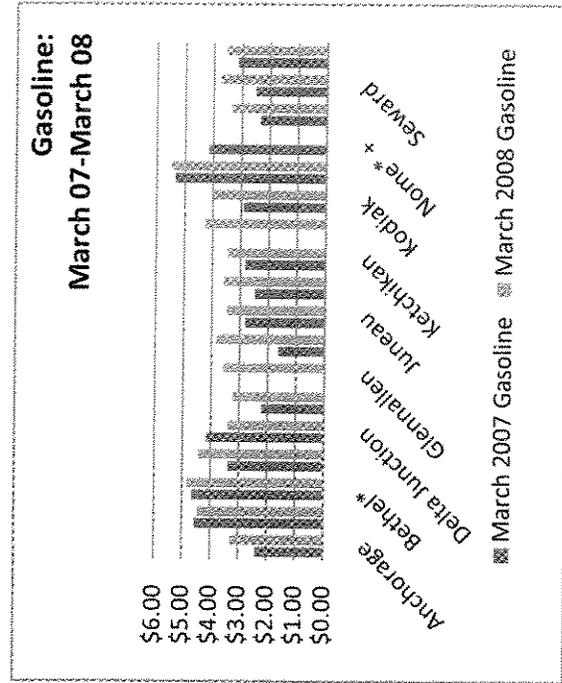
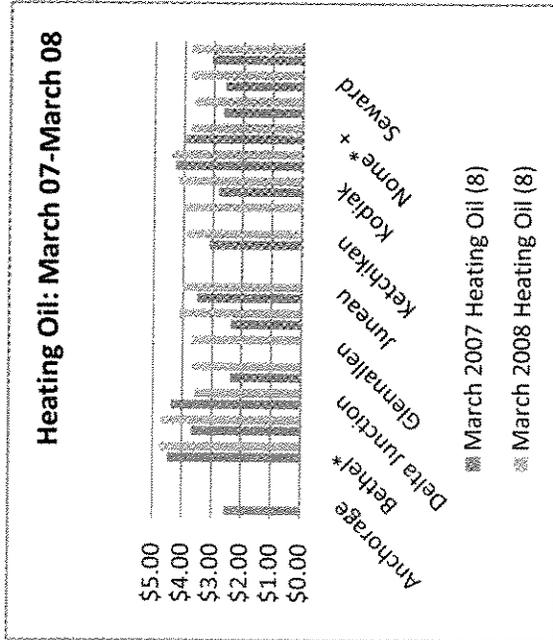
See <http://www.state.ak.us/rca/Statistics/pce.html>

8 Per Gallon, columns 10-11

9 2" x 4" x 8'

10 Per Gallon, 23.6 gallons equals 100 lbs.

First Alaskans Institute - Compilation of Cost of Living Data
March 2008



+ Nome June 2008: heating fuel price @ \$5.98/gallon & gas price @ \$4.29/gallon.
* Communities participate in the power cost equalization program.

Food Basket Report

University of Alaska, Fairbanks

Community	Couple 20-50y; Children 6-11 (4)					Year over Year Percent Change				
	March 2004	March 2005	March 2006	March 2007	March 2008	2008 2004-2008	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Anchorage	\$110.88	\$116.15	\$121.41	\$117.23	\$134.05	20.9%	4.8%	4.5%	-3.4%	14.3%
Nome	\$181.72	\$195.34		\$215.88	\$223.48	23.0%	7.5%			3.5%
Portland, OR	\$95.35	\$97.84	\$93.74	\$96.70	\$103.68	8.7%	2.6%	-4.2%	3.2%	7.2%

Difference Anchorage

Nome	March 2004	March 2005	March 2006	March 2007	March 2008
Weekly food cost by community as a percentage of Anchorage cost	\$70.84	\$79.19	n/a	\$98.65	\$89.43
Percent difference from Anchorage	163.9%	168.2%	n/a	184.2%	166.7%
	63.9%	68.2%	n/a	84.2%	66.7%



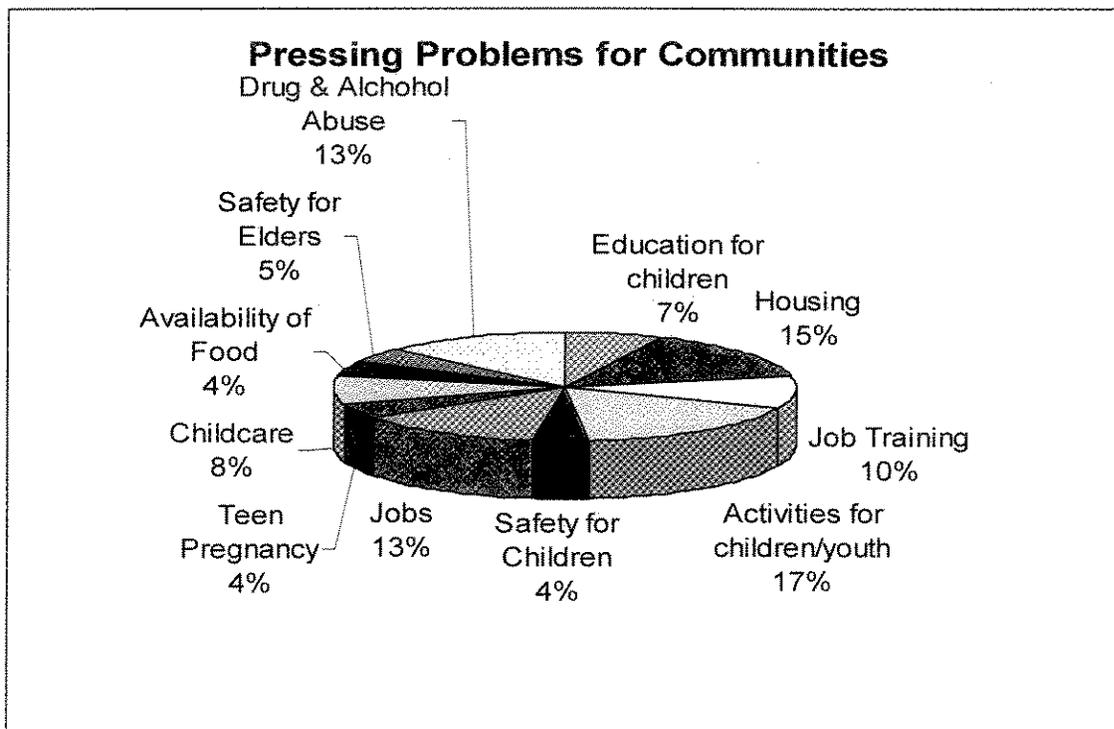
Cooperative Extension Service Food Cost Survey
University of Alaska Fairbanks
March 2008

Weekly Food Costs for Individuals by Age (Years)

Community	Female		Family of 2;		Family of 4;		Family of 4; children	
	19-50	51-70	19-50	51-70	2-5	6-11	2-5	6-11
Anchorage	34.47	33.97	80.23	76.10	116.71	134.05	116.71	134.05
Barrow	74.20	73.12	172.71	163.81	251.25	288.57	251.25	288.57
Bethel	61.12	60.22	142.24	134.92	206.93	237.67	206.93	237.67
Cordova	50.76	50.02	118.15	112.06	171.88	197.41	171.88	197.41
Delta Junction	39.42	38.84	91.75	87.02	133.47	153.30	133.47	153.30
Fairbanks	32.81	32.33	76.36	72.43	111.09	127.59	111.09	127.59
Glennallen	41.80	41.19	97.30	92.29	141.55	162.57	141.55	162.57
Homer	44.09	43.45	102.62	97.33	149.29	171.46	149.29	171.46
Juneau	36.29	35.76	84.46	80.11	122.87	141.12	122.87	141.12
Kenai - Soldotna	36.52	35.99	85.00	80.62	123.65	142.02	123.65	142.02
Ketchikan	36.56	36.03	85.09	80.71	123.79	142.18	123.79	142.18
King Salmon	68.62	67.62	159.71	151.48	232.34	266.85	232.34	266.85
Kodiak	45.68	45.01	106.32	100.85	154.68	177.65	154.68	177.65
Kotzebue	67.30	66.32	156.64	148.58	227.88	261.73	227.88	261.73
Nome	57.47	56.63	133.75	126.86	194.58	223.48	194.58	223.48
Palmer - Wasilla	30.51	30.06	71.01	67.35	103.30	118.64	103.30	118.64
Portland, OR	26.66	26.27	62.05	58.86	90.27	103.68	90.27	103.68
Seward	44.97	44.32	104.68	99.29	152.28	174.90	152.28	174.90
Sitka	41.71	41.10	97.09	92.09	141.24	162.22	141.24	162.22

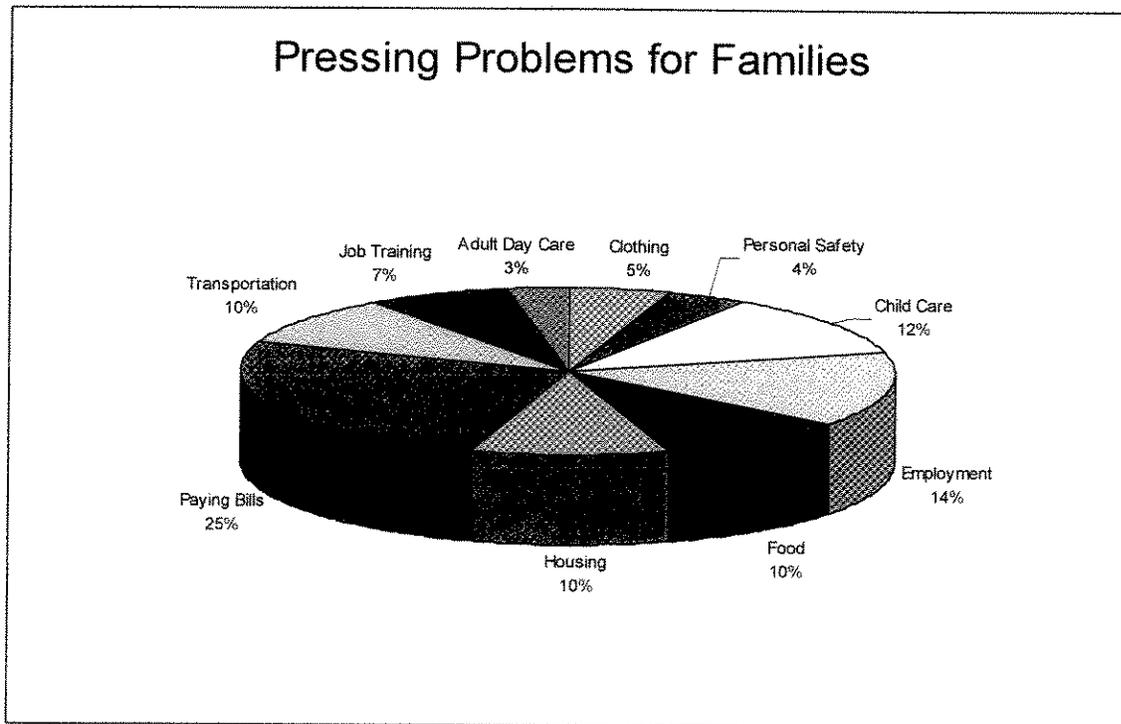
Pressing Problems for Communities

Utilizing the data from the 2007 Kawerak Head Start Community Needs Assessment the following chart is a list of the top concerns for the Bering Straits Region. The top four pressing problems for our communities are Activities for Children/Youth (17%), Housing (15%), Drug & Alcohol Abuse (13%) and Jobs (13%).



Pressing Problems for Families

Utilizing the data from the 2007 Kawerak Head Start Community Needs Assessment the following chart is a list of top concerns in the Bering Strait Region. The top three problems for our families are Paying Bills (25%), Employment (14%) and Child Care (12%).



SCHEDULE OF LOCAL OPTION COMMUNITIES
Updated November 6, 2007

City	Ban sale	Community license only	Ban sale and importation	Ban possession	Package store license only	Vote Tally	Election date	Certification date	Effective date
Brevig Mission			1	1		34-32	03-03-99		05-03-99
Diomedea			1			27-11	09-10-81	09-29-81	10-01-81
Elim			1			49-17	08-24-81	08-27-81	09-01-81
Gambell			1			79-10	08-22-81	08-25-81	09-01-81
Gambell				1		72-13	12-23-86	12-29-86	01-01-87
Golovin			1			31-22	01-16-84	01-17-84	02-01-84
Koyuk			1			57-8	08-25-81	08-26-81	09-01-81
Saint Michael			1			39-21	08-04-86	08-07-86	09-01-86
Savoonga			1	1		117-56	10-07-97	10-10-97	12-09-97
Shaktoolik			1			34-28	03-13-84	03-15-84	04-01-84
Shishmaref			1			82-47	01-04-83	01-04-83	02-01-83
Stebbins			1			88-19	08-25-87	10-08-87	11-01-87
Teller	1					55-41	11-13-97	11-14-97	01-14-98
Unalakleet	1					121-40	04-14-92	04-16-92	05-01-92
Wales			1			29-21	08-14-81	08-17-81	09-01-81
White Mountain	1								
TOTALS	3	0	12	3	0				

This schedule is continuously updated as dictated by ongoing elections. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call the ABC Board office at 907-269-0350.

State of Alaska
 Division of Public Assistance and Kawerak General Assistance

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program

Community	October 1996	April 2008	
	Individuals	Individuals	Families
Brevig Mission	83	34	10
Diomedede	36	27	6
Elim	60	25	6
Gambell	50	109	30
Golovin	12	0	0
Koyuk	46	14	5
Nome	149	49	17
Saint Michael	77	12	5
Savoonga	101	90	28
Shaktoolik	14	12	3
Shishmaref	93	44	11
Stebbins	144	76	20
Teller	23	8	4
Unalakleet	59	3	1
Wales	5	0	0
White Mountain	46	13	5

General Assistance

April 2008	
Individuals	Families
1	1
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
4	4
0	0
1	1
4	4
0	0
3	3
0	0
2	2

Source: State of Ak C.K. Research Analyst (2008) & B.K. State of Ak Dept. of Public Assistance (1996)

Alaska enacted a statute in 1996 that provides for a comprehensive family assistance program known as the Alaska Temporary Assistance Program. Alaska Temporary Assistance replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program.

State of Alaska DHSS/Office of Children & Family Services
 Nome Office Information for Calendar Years 2006 & 2007

Children Placement

	2006	2007
Native	67	53
Non-Native	0	0

Reports Screened Out to Law Enforcement

	2006	2007	
Native	9	37	Some reports have more than one alleged victim.

Alleged Victims of Screened In Reports

Race	2006	2007	
Native	28	43	Alleged Victims for this report include children with at least one allegation of either physical abuse or sexual abuse in the Nome office for the reported year.
Non-Native	0	0	
Undetermined	5	7	

Substantiated* Victims by Race

Race	2006	2007	
Native	7	16	Substantiated Victims for this report include children with at least one allegation of either physical abuse or sexual abuse in the Nome office substantiated within the reported year.
Non-Native	0	0	
Undetermined	1	0	

* Not all reports are substantiated the same year they are reported.

Data Source:

ORCA ALLEGATION table
 ORCA ASSIGNMENT table
 ORCA CPS_REPORT table
 ORCA INVESTIGATION table
 ORCA PERSON table
 ORCA PERSON_RACE table
 ORCA WORKER table

Research Unit 236 report

Race Definitions:

Native: any mention of either Alaska Native or American Indian.

Non-Native: at least one race is reported, none of which is Native.

Undetermined: no race for individual defined.

Maltreatment:

Only physical Abuse and Sexual Abuse are considered in this report; Neglect and Mental Injury are not included.

Date Parameters:

2006: 1/1/2006-12/31/2006

2007: 1/1/2007-12/31/2007

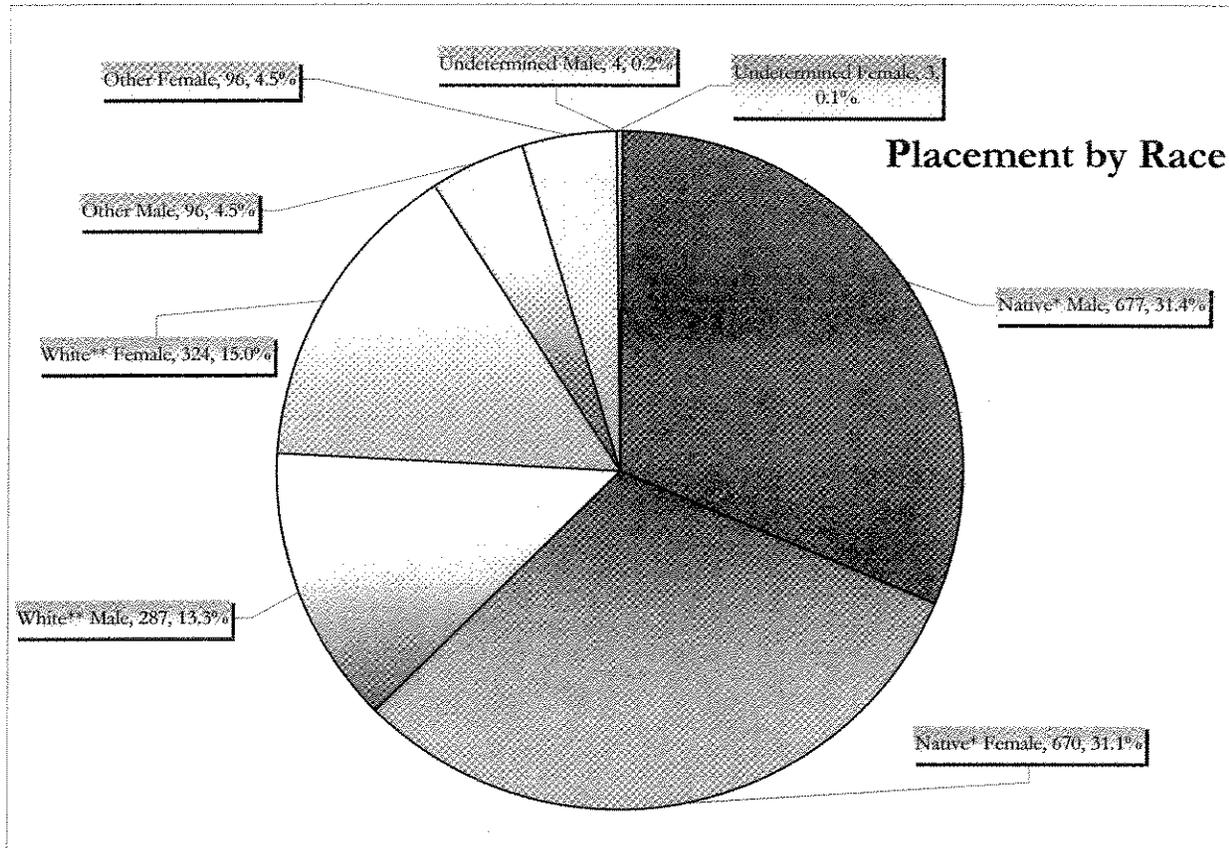
Program Used to Tabulate Statistics:

SR08098.sas

State of Alaska - Office of Children's Services

Children in Out of Home Care for April 1, 2008, by Race

Out-of-home placement is the last option considered when reasonable efforts to protect a child in his or her own home have been exhausted by OCS. The first preference considered in all out-of-home placements for a child or youth is a relative's home. When it is not possible to place a child with a relative it is necessary to place the child in a licensed foster home. Residential care facilities may offer short-term emergency shelter as well as more long-term residential treatment.



Alaska-Statewide		Apr-08												TOTAL
Race	Native*			White**			Other			Undetermined				
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Foster Home - Non-Relative	248	260	508	119	128	247	31	39	70	2	2	4	829	
Foster Home - Relative	218	196	414	85	115	200	31	35	66	1	1	2	682	
Group Home	40	39	79	8	6	14	7	5	12	0	0	0	105	
Other	13	19	32	9	6	15	3	1	4	0	0	0	51	
Pre-Adoptive Home	7	10	17	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	
Residential Care or Other Facility	40	33	73	29	21	50	8	3	11	1	0	1	135	
Trial Home Visit	111	113	224	37	47	84	16	13	29	0	0	0	337	
TOTAL	677	670	1,347	287	324	611	96	96	192	4	3	7	2,137	

*Alaska Native or American Indian alone or in combination of other races

**White excluding all other races

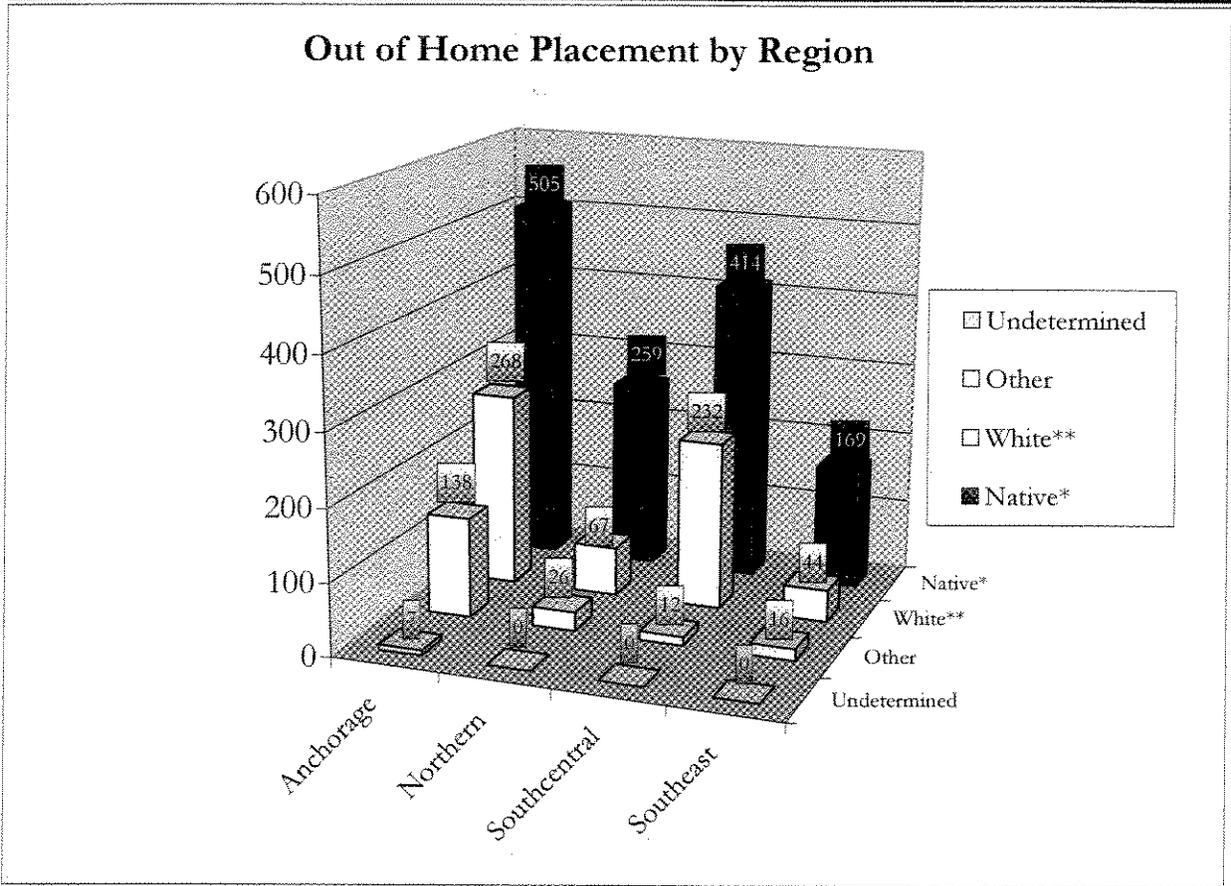
data from ORCA, program used: monthlyreport.sas

if you have any questions regarding this data please forward your inquiry to ocs@health.state.ak.us

State of Alaska - Office of Children's Services

Children in Out of Home Care for April 1, 2008, by Region and Race

Race	Apr-08												TOTAL
	Native*			White**			Other			Undetermined			
Region	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Anchorage	250	255		120	148		64	74		4	3		918
Northern	122	137		40	27		16	10		0	0		352
Southcentral	219	195		111	121		6	6		0	0		658
Southeast	86	83		16	28		10	6		0	0		229
TOTAL	677	670	1,347	287	324	611	96	96	192	4	3	7	2,157



*Alaska Native or American Indian alone or in combination of other races

**White excluding all other races

Out-of-home placement is the last option considered when reasonable efforts to protect a child in his or her own home have been exhausted by OCS. The first preference considered in all out-of-home placements for a child or youth is a relative's home. When it is not possible to place a child with a relative it is necessary to place the child in a licensed foster home. Residential care facilities may offer short-term emergency shelter as well as more long-term residential treatment.

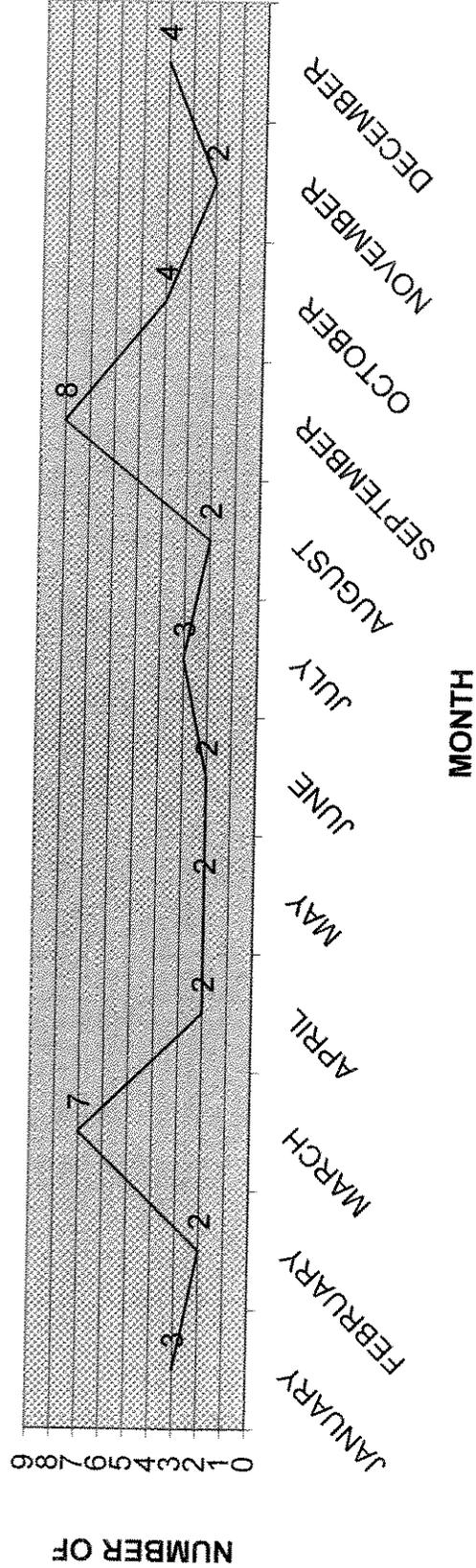
data from ORCA, program used: monthlyreport.sas

if you have any questions regarding this data please forward your inquiry to ocs@health.state.ak.us

Norton Sound Health Corporation/Behavioral Health Services
 Suicide Totals for the Norton Sound Region 2002-2007

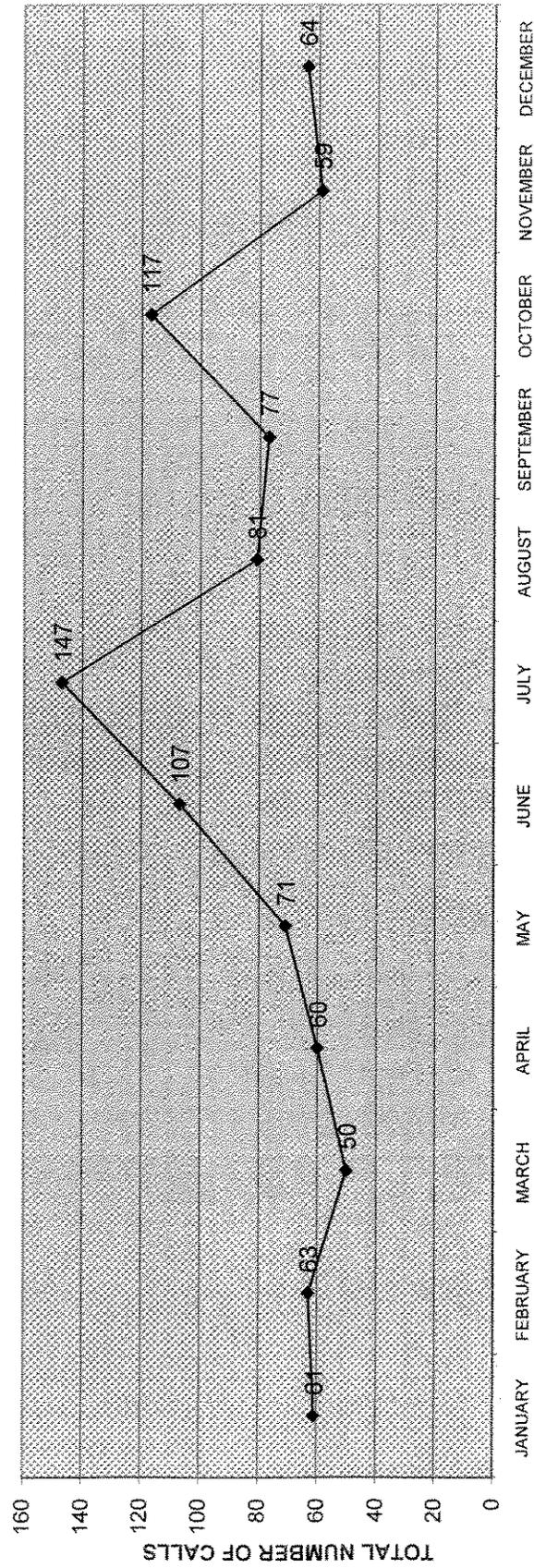
MONTH	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	TOTALS
JANUARY	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
FEBRUARY	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
MARCH	2	1	0	2	2	0	7
APRIL	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
MAY	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
JUNE	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
JULY	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
AUGUST	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
SEPTEMBER	2	1	3	0	2	0	8
OCTOBER	1	0	1	2	0	0	4
NOVEMBER	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
DECEMBER	0	1	2	1	0	4	4
TOTALS	10	4	7	9	9	2	41

SUICIDE TOTALS PER MONTH FOR 2002-2007

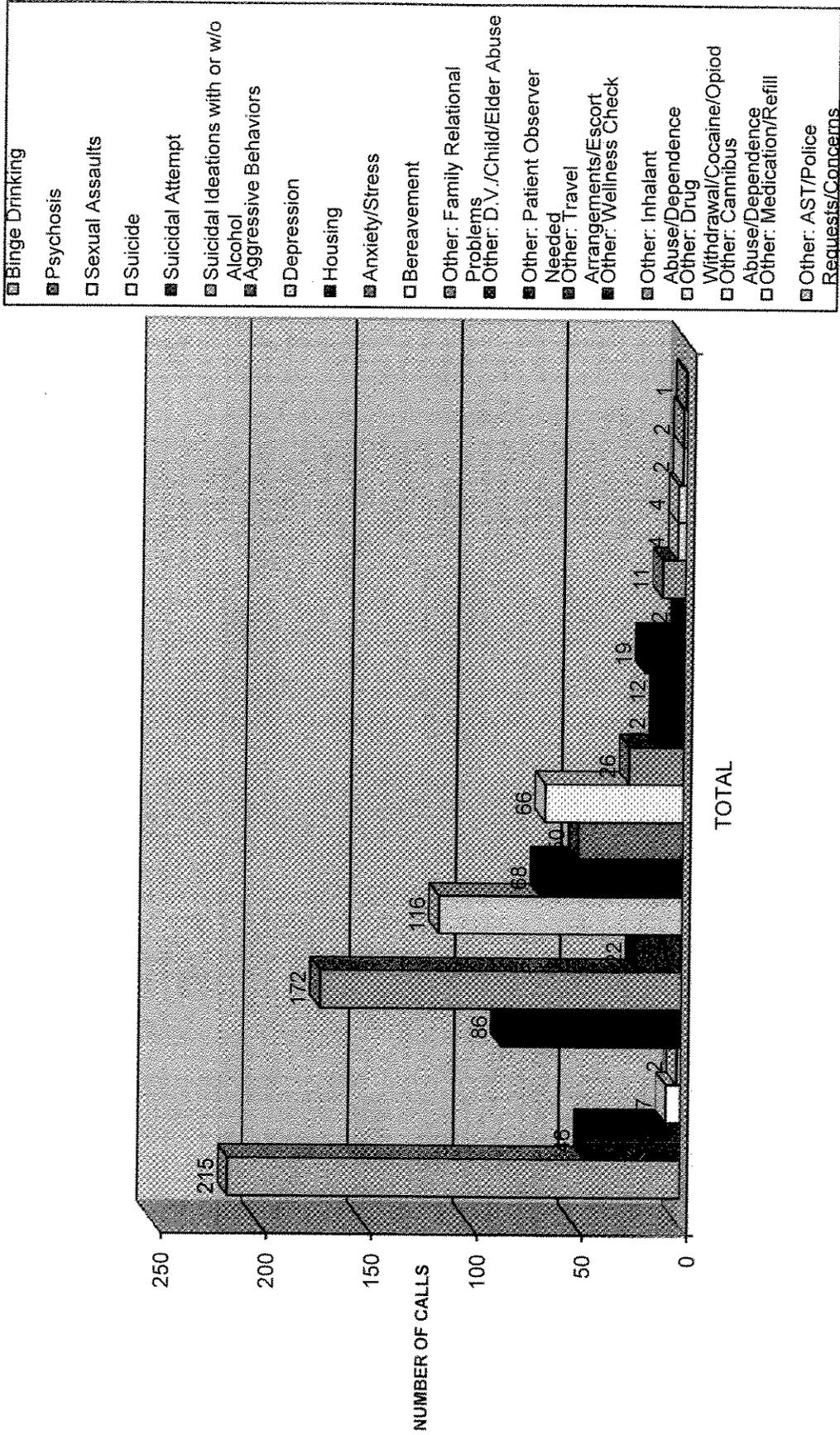


Created by Kim Knudsen
 Intake Coordinator for NSHC/Behavioral Health Services

Norton Sound Health Corporation/Behavioral Health Services ON-CALL 2007



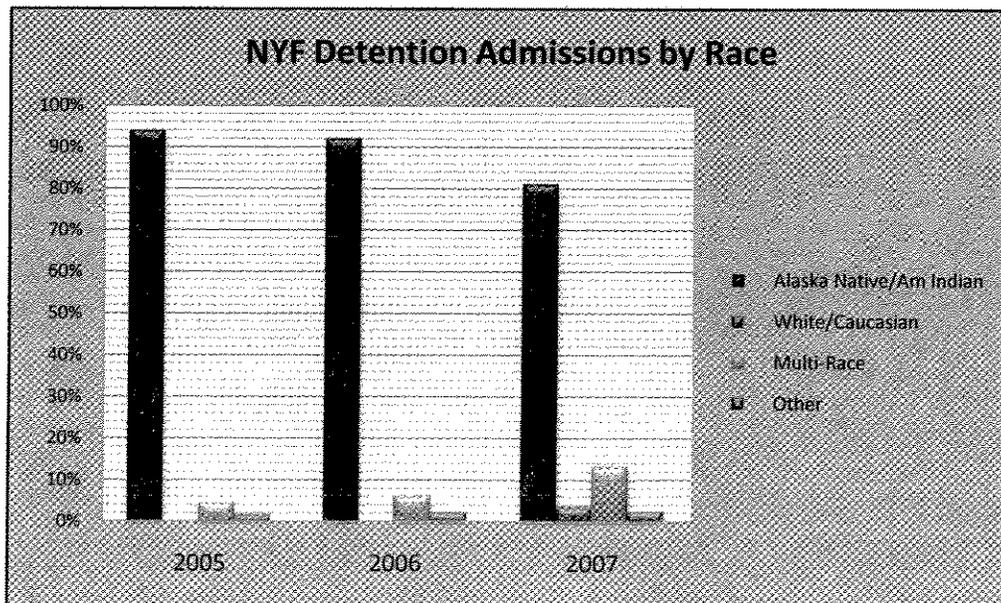
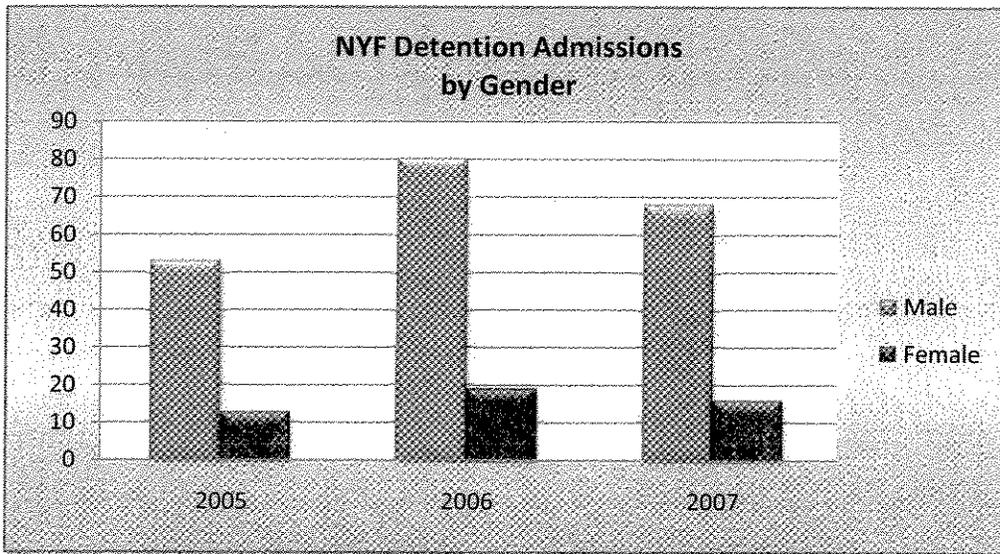
Norton Sound Health Corporation/BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES ON-CALL REPORT FOR 2007



12 Presenting Problems not

Nome Youth Facility Statistics
 Division of Juvenile Justice
 State of AK, Dept. of Health & Social Services

Nome Youth Facility	2005	2006	2007	Total	Average
Total Detention Admissions	66	99	84	249	83
Male	53	80	68	201	67
Female	13	19	16	48	16
Race %					
Alaska Native/Am Indian	94%	92%	81%		89%
White/Caucasian	0%	0%	4%		1%
Multi-Race	5%	6%	13%		8%
Other	2%	2%	2%		2%



SUMMARY OF NOME YOUTH FACILITY 2003-2006

YEAR	2003	2004	2005	2006	Totals / Avg
Number of Admissions	110	76	66	99	351
Male	88 (80%)	68 (89.5%)	53 (80.3%)	80 (80.8%)	82.65%
Female	22 (20%)	8 (10.5%)	13 (19.7%)	19 (19.2%)	17.35%
Average Age at Admission	15.44 yrs	14.3 yrs	15.69 yrs	15.4 yrs	15.2 yrs
Race					
Alaska Native/Am. Indian	89.10%	83%	94%	92%	89.5%
White/Caucasian	0	0	0	2%	0.5%
Multirace	10%	17%	4.5%	4%	8.90%
Other	0.9%	0	1.5%	2%	1.1%
Offenses directly related to Alcohol/Drugs	16.36%	4%	7.60%	13%	10.24%
Offenses					
Burglary/Theft	15	11	5	24	55
Sexual Offense	10	6	3	9	28
Assault	22	23	24	21	90
Criminal Mischief	2	1	1	2	6
Criminal Trespass	1		2		3
Probation Violation	36	20	22	29	107
PV (Alcohol)	4	1	4	7	16
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	3	2		3	8
Cruelty to Animals			2		2
Criminal Negligence Burning		2			2
Fraud	1				1
Disorderly Conduct		1	1		2
Misc. Involving Weapon	2	6			8
Terroristic Threats	1	2			3
Attempted Murder		1			1
Protective Custody	4				4
Habitual Minor Consuming Alcohol	4			3	7
MICS	2				2
Resisting Arrest	2		1		3
Importing Alcohol	1				1
Reckless Endangerment			1		1
Escape				1	1
Total	110	76	66	99	351

SUMMARY OF NOME YOUTH FACILITY 2003-2006

