



## APPENDIX B: REGION & COMMUNITIES PROFILE

2016

*Kawerak Head Start / Early Head Start/Child Care Partnership Programs*

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## Introduction to Appendix B

This is an appendix to the Kawerak, Inc. *2016 Head Start/Early Head Start/Childcare Partnership Community Needs Assessment*. This appendix supplements the information in the Community Needs Assessment report by providing Bering Strait Region<sup>1</sup> data plus information regarding the following additional 5 villages/communities which are currently not served by Kawerak HS/EHS/CCP: Diomedes<sup>2</sup>, Savoonga, Stebbins, Unalakleet and Wales. As background, two of the villages/communities, Savoonga and Stebbins, are currently served by Rural CAP for HS/EHS. Three villages/communities, Diomedes, Unalakleet, Wales, are currently not served by any HS/EHS program.

The data and information from the 11 villages served by the Kawerak Head Start (HS)/Early Head Start (EHS) /Child Care Partnership (CCP) can be referenced/located in the main report. The appendix B supplements only those sections of the main report that are community/village specific and provides comparisons with the 11-communities, 5-communities and region.

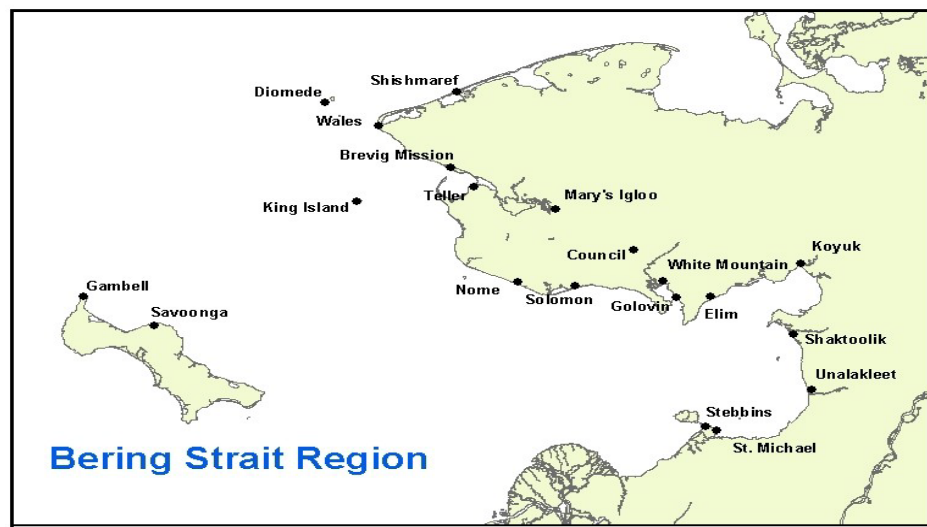


Figure 1: Map of the Bering Strait Region.

<sup>1</sup> The region is also referred to as the Seward Peninsula, Norton Sound, or Nome Census area.

<sup>2</sup> Diomedes is also known as Little Diomedes and Inalik in community and census data.

## Region and 5-Communities

### REGION OVERVIEW

The Bering Strait Region has and continues to be inhabited since time immemorial by Inuit people and families. The region includes three major Inuit nations: Inupiaq, Northern Central Yup'ik, and Saint Lawrence Island Yupik. Historically and today the Bering Strait region is a well-known crossroads among Inuit and non-Inuit peoples that have negotiated relationships including traditional boundaries, trading systems and tribal networking among diverse cultures and communities.

The major Bering Strait Region Inupiaq peoples include the following:

- Qaviaraġmiut
- Tapqaġmiut
- Kiñikmiut
- Singaġmiut
- Ayasaagġiaaġmiut
- Igatuiñmiut
- Igniataġmiut
- Malimiut
- Unaliġmiut
- Ugiuvangmiut
- Injaliġmiut

The major Bering Strait Region Northern Central Yup'ik peoples include the following:

- Tapraqmiut
- Chinikmiut
- Taciqmiut
- Niviacaurluqmiut

The major Bering Strait Region Saint Lawrence Island Yupik peoples include the following:

- Sivungaghmiit
- Sivuqaghmiit

Today, the Bering Strait Region Inuit people are organized into 20 federally recognized tribes based in 16 communities. Each tribe is a member to Kawerak, Inc. representing and advocating the tribal needs and interests via a number of federal-state-tribal programs. Kawerak Head Start, Early Head Start and the Childcare Partnership are operated in 11 communities among 15 Bering Strait Inuit tribes, and Rural CAP operates Head Start and Early Head Start in 2 communities among 2 Bering Strait Inuit tribes. 3 communities among 3 Bering Strait Inuit tribes are not served by any Head Start, Early Head Start or Childcare Partnership programs. The 20 federally recognized tribes in the Bering Strait are as follows:

1. Nome Eskimo Community\*
2. Village of Solomon\* (based in Nome)
3. Native Village of Council\* (based in Nome)
4. King Island Native\* Community (based in Nome)
5. Teller Traditional Council\*
6. Native Village of Mary's\* Igloo (based in Teller)
7. Native Village of Gambell\*
8. Native Village of Savoonga\*\*
9. Native Village of Diomede
10. Native Village of Shishmaref\*
11. Native Village of Wales
12. Native Village of Brevig Mission\*
13. Native Village of Elim\*
14. Native Village of Koyuk\*
15. Native Village of Shaktoolik\*
16. Native Village of Unalakleet
17. Native Village of White Mountain\*
18. Chinik Eskimo Community\* (based in Golovin)
19. Native Village of Stebbins\*\*
20. Native Village of St. Michael\*

*\* Denotes a tribe that participates in the Kawerak Head Start, Early Head Start and/or Childcare Partnership programs*

*\*\* Denotes a tribe that participates in the Rural CAP Head Start and Early Head Start programs*

## 5-COMMUNITIES INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND CULTURES

For the 5 communities' not served by Kawerak HS/EHS/CCP, the indigenous peoples and cultures include the following:

The major **Inupiaq** peoples include the following:

- Kinikmiut / Wales
- Unaligmiut / Unalakleet
- Injaligmiut / Diomede

The major **Northern Central Yup'ik** peoples:

- Tapraqmiut / Stebbins

The major **Saint Lawrence Island Yupik** peoples:

- Sivungaghmiit / Savoonga

The 5 communities include the following 5 federally recognized tribes in the Bering Strait are as follows:

- |                                |                                 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Native Village of Diomede   | 4. Native Village of Unalakleet |
| 2. Native Village of Savoonga* | 5. Native Village of Wales      |
| 3. Native Village of Stebbins* |                                 |

*\* Denotes a tribe that participates in the Rural CAP Head Start/ Early Head Start programs*

## 5-COMMUNITIES' PLANS REGARDING EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

A review of local economic development plans (LEDPs) of the 5-communities identifies the community support for early childhood education. The following is a summary table by community with references to the village LEDP.

**Table 1: Community Plans-Goals Supporting Early Childhood Education**

<i>Community</i>	<i>Local Economic Development Plan or Comprehensive Community Plan Reference</i>
<i>Diomedes</i>	Goal 10: Increase and develop educational services. (Page 59)
<i>Savoonga</i>	Objective: To enhance education in the community for higher education and wages, develop programs that are culturally orientated to the community so there can be better education for all. (Page 43)
<i>Stebbins</i>	Education and School Goal: education is the foundation for Stebbins future. The most important educational component in Stebbins is its school, the place where the foundations for Stebbins is set. (Page 25)
<i>Unalakleet</i>	Goal 5: Improving economic opportunities for the people of Unalakleet / d. To improve vocational education and to seek educational opportunities. (Page 65)
<i>Wales</i>	Goal 1: Providing facilities, programs and resources to raise the standard of living for a strong and healthy community. (Page 58)

## POPULATION AND TRENDS

Overall, the Bering Strait Region is considered a rural area of Alaska with a relatively small population. The population of the Nome Census Area/region according to the 2010 Census was 9,492, and the average village size (excluding Nome) was 380. There has been steady growth in the region census population – from 5,313 in 1960, to 9,492 in 2010, or a change of +4,179. The regional population change from the 2000 to the 2010 Census was a +4.9% increase.

For the 5-communities not served by Kawerak HS, there are varying trends in population – an overall change from the 2000 to the 2010 Census of -2.7%. Both the villages of Savoonga and Stebbins (served by Rural CAP HS) had steady increases in population. The villages of Diomedes, Wales and Unalakleet (not served by any HS program) there have been declines in population. This compares to the 11 communities served by Kawerak for the HS/EHS/CCP with an overall growth of the service population of 4.5%.

**Table 2: Population Trends 1960-2010 / Based Upon the State of Alaska Community Profile Data**

<i>Community</i>	<b>1960</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>+/-</b>
<i>Diomedes</i>	88	84	(4)	139	55	178	39	146	(32)	115	(31)
<i>Savoonga</i>	304	364	60	491	127	519	28	643	124	671	28
<i>Stebbins</i>	158	231	73	331	100	400	69	547	147	556	9
<i>Unalakleet</i>	574	434	(140)	625	191	714	89	747	33	688	(59)
<i>Wales</i>	128	131	3	133	2	161	28	152	(9)	145	(7)
<b>Total 5 communities</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>1,719</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>1,972</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>2,235</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>2,175</b>	<b>(60)</b>
<b>% change over 10-years</b>			-0.6%		38.2%		14.7%		13.3%		-2.7%
<i>Avg. Pop. Village</i>	250	249		344		394		447		435	
<b>% of region</b>										23.4%	
<i>Avg. All Region villages population</i>	<b>192</b>	<b>200</b>		<b>254</b>		<b>298</b>		<b>364</b>		<b>380</b>	
<b>Total Region<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>5,313</b>	<b>5,572</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>6,466</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>8,077</b>	<b>1,611</b>	<b>9,196</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>9,492</b>	<b>442</b>
<b>Region % change over 10-years</b>			4.9%		16.0%		24.9%		13.9%		4.9%

<sup>3</sup> The total region population for the years 2000 and 2010 are based upon the total population count for the Nome Census Area (includes areas like Banner Creek, Dexter, Osbourne and Fort Davis). The totals for 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990 are based upon the sum of the populations of Nome and the 15 villages.



According to the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, the estimated 2015 population (most recent available) of the Nome Census Area/Bering Strait Region is 10,040 – an estimated increase of +548 from the 2010 Census (Alaska Population Estimates by Economic Region, Borough and Census Area 2010 to 2015).

For the 5-communities not served by Kawerak HS/EHS/CCP, the estimated population is 2,315 – an estimated increase of +176 from the 2010 Census. Note, only the community of Diomede is estimated to have a decline in population while the remaining four villages are estimated to have an increase in population from the 2010 Census. For the Kawerak HS/EHS/CCP service area there was an estimated increase of +475 from the 2010 Census.

**Table 3: Alaska Population Estimates by Alaska Native Village Statistical Area (ANVSA), 2011 to 2015**

<i>Population Estimate</i>	<b>Estimate July 2011</b>	<b>Estimate July 2012</b>	<b>Estimate July 2013</b>	<b>Estimate July 2014</b>	<b>Estimate July 2015</b>
<i>Inalik<sup>4</sup> ANVSA</i>	114	121	119	111	94
<i>Savoonga ANVSA</i>	706	712	718	721	723
<i>Stebbins ANVSA</i>	581	565	593	610	618
<i>Unalakleet ANVSA</i>	687	698	701	746	745
<i>Wales ANVSA</i>	155	151	150	146	171
<b><i>Total 5-Communities</i></b>	<b>2,243</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>2,281</b>	<b>2,334</b>	<b>2,351</b>
<b><i>Total 11-Kawerak HS- EHS-CCP Communities</i></b>	<b>7,390</b>	<b>7,511</b>	<b>7,502</b>	<b>7,559</b>	<b>7,594</b>
<b><i>Total 16 Communities<sup>5</sup></i></b>	<b>9,633</b>	<b>9,758</b>	<b>9,783</b>	<b>9,893</b>	<b>9,945</b>
<b><i>Nome Census Area<sup>6</sup></i></b>	<b>9,726</b>	<b>9,850</b>	<b>9,875</b>	<b>9,986</b>	<b>10,040</b>

<sup>4</sup> Inalik is the Inupiaq name for the community of Diomede (English name).

<sup>5</sup> Sum of the 16-communities estimated populations.

<sup>6</sup> Estimated population of the Nome Census Area – includes populations outside of the cities' limits.

**Composition: racial/ethnic heritage, gender and ages**

The population composition of the Nome Census Area/Bering Strait Region is majority Alaska Native/American Indian (alone or in combination) – 81.6% or 7,749 in the 2010 Census. This is estimated to be almost all Inuit. There are more males in the region, 5,058 or 53.3%, compared to females, 4,434 or 46.7%. The median age is 27.6 – a relatively young population compared to the US median age of 37.2 (US Census Bureau, Age and Sex Composition: 2010).

The composition of the 5-communities not served by Kawerak HS/EHS/CCP, are majority Alaska Native/American Indian. In the 2010 Census, a total of 1,974 or 90.8% of the population identify themselves as Alaska Native or American Indian alone or in combination with one or more races (Census data from the State of Alaska community profile data, October 2016). There are more males, 1,139 (or 52.4%), compared to females, 1,036 (or 47.6%). There are 233 ages 4 and under in the 5-communities – the target population of HS/EHS/CCP. The median age of the 5-communities is 27.

# KAWERAK NEEDS ASSESSMENT

**Table 4: Composition of Communities by Race, Gender & Age,  
Compiled from the 2010 Census Data from the State of Alaska Community Profiles**

<i>Community</i>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Native<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Age 4 &amp; &lt;</b>	<b>19 &amp; &lt;</b>	<b>Age 20-64</b>	<b>Age 65 &amp; &gt;</b>	<b>Median Age</b>
<i>Diomede</i>	115	110	61	54	14	49	58	8	26
<i>Savoonga</i>	671	637	347	324	56	248	368	55	27
<i>Stebbins</i>	556	530	278	278	80	267	270	19	22
<i>Unalakleet</i>	688	574	371	317	65	236	387	65	34
<i>Wales</i>	145	123	82	63	18	56	80	9	26
<b>Total 5- communities</b>	<b>2,175</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>156</b>	
<b>% of Pop.</b>		90.8%	52.4%	47.6%	10.7%	39.4%	53.5%	7.2%	
<b>Avg. Median Age 5-Villages</b>									<b>27</b>
<i>Bering Strait Region Villages Subtotal<sup>8</sup></i>	<b>5,696</b>	<b>5,314</b>	<b>3,030</b>	<b>2,666</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>2,430</b>	<b>2,930</b>	<b>336</b>	
		93.3%	53.2%	46.8%	11.9%	42.7%	51.4%	5.9%	
<i>Nome</i>	<b>3,598</b>	<b>2,348</b>	<b>1,911</b>	<b>1,687</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>2,197</b>	<b>255</b>	
<b>% of Nome Pop.</b>		65.3%	50.3%	46.9%	9.0%	31.9%	61.1%	7.1%	
<b>Median Age Nome</b>									<b>32</b>
<b>Communities Total<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>9,294</b>	<b>7,662</b>	<b>4,941</b>	<b>4,353</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>3,576</b>	<b>5,127</b>	<b>591</b>	
		82.4%	53.2%	46.8%	10.7%	38.5%	55.2%	6.4%	
<b>Avg. Median Age of Communities</b>									<b>26</b>
<b>Nome Census Area</b>	<b>9,492</b>	<b>7,749</b>	<b>5,058</b>	<b>4,434</b>					
		81.6%	53.3%	46.7%					
<b>Median Age</b>									<b>27.6</b>

<sup>7</sup> Alaska Native and Native American - alone or in combination with one or more races.

<sup>8</sup> Excluding Nome.

<sup>9</sup> Sum of the 16-communities. Note the Nome Census Area includes populations outside of cities' limits.

### Household Composition

For the Nome Census Area/Bering Strait Region, there are 2,815 households (2010 US Census Data compiled from the State of Alaska Community Profiles). 1,981 or 70.4% are considered family households with an average household size of 3.3. For all regional households, 1,521 or 54% reside in owner occupied units, and 1,294 or 46% reside in renter occupied units.

For the 5-communities not served by Kawerak HS/EHS/CCP, there are 460 households, and 75.9% (or 460) are family households. The average household size is 4.4. For those households, 381 (or 62.9%) live in owner occupied units, and 225 (or 37.1%) live in renter occupied units.

**Table 5: Housing Characteristics based upon 2010 Census Data from the State of Alaska Community Profiles**

<i>Community</i>	<b>Households</b>	<b>Family Households</b>	<b>Average Household Size</b>	<b>Owner Occupied Units</b>	<b>Renter Occupied Units</b>
<i>Diomedea</i>	38	22	4	24	14
<i>Savoonga</i>	166	134	5	137	29
<i>Stebbins</i>	134	108	5	63	71
<i>Unalakleet</i>	225	172	4	138	87
<i>Wales</i>	43	24	4	19	24
<b>Total 5-Communities</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>225</b>
		75.9%		62.9%	37.1%
<i>Subtotal Kawerak HS Villages</i>	<b>922</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>398</b>
		75.9%		56.8%	43.2%
<i>Nome</i>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>659</b>
		64.5%		45.8%	54.2%
<i>Communities Total</i>	<b>2,744</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>4.19</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>1,282</b>
		70.8%		53.3%	46.7%
<i>Nome Census Area</i>	<b>2,815</b>	<b>1,981</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>1,294</b>
		70.4%		54%	46%

## HOUSING

### Availability

According to American Community Survey 2010-2014 data, the estimated vacancy rates for the Bering Strait Region are 1.0 for homeowner units and 4.4 for rental units. These vacancy rates are very low compared to the US averages – 2.1 for homeowner units and 6.9 for rental units. For the 5-villages not served by Kawerak HS/EHS/CCP, vacancy rates for homeowner units are zero (0), and 4.48 for rental units.

The median gross rent in the US is \$920 and the median gross rent for the Nome Census area or Bering Strait Region is \$1,168. This compares to the average median rent in the 5-villages not served by Kawerak HS/EHS/CCP of \$694. Note: village rents are estimated to be generally lower due to small size of units, lack of quality units and/or subsidies through low-income housing assistance or employment. The following summarizes housing availability data.

**Table 6: Housing Availability and Median Rent from the 2010-2014 American Community Survey Data**

<i>Community</i>	<b>Owned Units</b>	<b>Homeowner Vacancy Rate</b>	<b>Rental units</b>	<b>Rental Vacancy Rate</b>	<b>Median Rent</b>
<i>Diomedede</i>	12	0	12	8.3	\$ 563
<i>Savoonga</i>	137	0	36	0	\$ 769
<i>Stebbins</i>	81	0	42	0	\$ 617
<i>Unalakleet</i>	150	0	68	4.4	\$ 950
<i>Wales</i>	28	0	31	9.7	\$ 571
<i>Total 5-Communities</i>	<b>408</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>4.48</b>	<b>\$ 694</b>
<i>Subtotal Kawerak HS Villages</i>	<b>519</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>\$ 728.60</b>
<i>Nome</i>	<b>603</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>\$ 1,427</b>
<i>Nome Census Area or Bering Strait Region</i>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>\$ 1,168</b>

### Overcrowding

According to housing information from Bering Straits Regional Housing Authority (BSRHA), the average overcrowding for the BSRHA service population is estimated at 35.8% or about 1/3 of village households. For the 5 villages not served by Kawerak HS/EHS/CCP, overcrowding ranges from an estimated 60.8% of households in Savoonga to 26.3% in Diomede.

The following table summarizes 2015 housing need and overcrowding information from BSRHA – note it excludes Nome, Stebbins and Unalakleet as HUD funds are compacted by their tribes, and Alaska Housing Finance Corporation operates a number of HUD units in the community as a publicly-designed housing authority in Nome.

<i>Community</i>	<b>Time Since Last BSRHA Construction</b>				<b>BSRHA Waitlist</b>	<b>Overcrowded Households <sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Census Households</b>	<b>% Overcrowded</b>
	<b>&lt;1 yr.</b>	<b>1-5 yrs.</b>	<b>5-9 yrs.</b>	<b>&lt;10 yrs.</b>				
<i><b>Diomede</b></i>			X		0	10	38	26.3%
<i><b>Savoonga</b></i>				X	14	101	166	60.8%
<i><b>Stebbins<sup>11</sup></b></i>								
<i><b>Unalakleet<sup>12</sup></b></i>								
<i><b>Wales</b></i>				X	1	12	43	27.9%
<i><b>Total 5- Communities</b></i>					<b>15</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>49.8%</b>
<i><b>Kawerak HS Villages</b></i>					<b>24</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>32.0%</b>
<i><b>BSRHA Villages</b></i>					<b>39</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>35.8%</b>

<sup>10</sup> Bering Strait Regional Housing Authority considers overcrowded households as units with more than 2 people per room.

<sup>11</sup> Data not available – the Stebbins Community Association compacts/contracts directly with HUD for tribal housing development and services.

<sup>12</sup> Data not available – the Native Village of Unalakleet compacts/contracts directly with HUD for tribal housing development and services.

### Utilities and Heating

The prices for heating fuel and gasoline are very high in the Bering Strait Region – Stebbins was the most expensive for heating fuel, and Wales the most expensive for gasoline. White Mountain was the least expensive for heating fuel, and Nome was the least expensive for gasoline. The average village prices (excluding Nome) in the region are \$6.28/gallon for heating fuel and \$6.60/gallon for gasoline. The Nome prices are \$5.18/gallon for heating fuel and \$4.99/gallon for gasoline. For cost comparisons, the State of Alaska average for gasoline is \$2.58/gallon according to gaswatch.com, and the price of heating oil in Fairbanks is \$2.76/gallon. As an example, if a home used 500 gallons of heating fuel over a winter, the cost would be \$3,140 as a regional village average, \$2,495 in Nome, and \$1,380 in Fairbanks.

**Table 7: Comparison of Heating Fuel and Gasoline Prices / Data from Kawerak Community Service Division based upon prices collected during June 2015**

<i>Community</i>	<b>Heating Fuel (#1)</b>	<b>Difference from Fairbanks<sup>13</sup></b>	<b>Gasoline</b>	<b>Difference from AK AVG<sup>14</sup></b>
<i>Diomedes<sup>15</sup></i>				
<i>Savoonga</i>	\$6.00	+ \$3.24	\$6.50	+ \$3.92
<i>Stebbins</i>	\$7.22	+ \$4.46	\$7.47	+ \$4.89
<i>Unalakleet</i>	\$6.98	+ \$4.22	\$6.62	+ \$4.04
<i>Wales</i>	\$6.49	+ \$3.73	\$7.75	+ \$5.17
<i>Avg. 5-Villages</i>	<b>\$6.67</b>	<b>+ \$3.91</b>	<b>\$7.09</b>	<b>+ \$4.51</b>
<i>Avg. Kawerak HS Villages</i>	<b>\$6.09</b>	<b>+ \$3.33</b>	<b>\$6.36</b>	<b>+ \$3.78</b>
<i>Avg. Region Villages</i>	<b>\$6.28</b>	<b>+ \$3.52</b>	<b>\$6.60</b>	<b>+ \$4.02</b>
<i>Nome<sup>16</sup></i>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>+ 2.42</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>+ 2.41</b>
<i>Avg. Bering Strait Region</i>	<b>\$6.20</b>	<b>+ \$3.44</b>	<b>\$6.48</b>	<b>+ \$3.90</b>

<sup>13</sup> \$2.76 was the price quoted from Sourdough Fuel including taxes in Fairbanks, June 23, 2016 (assuming delivery of 100 gallons)

<sup>14</sup> \$2.58 was the Alaska average price of gasoline based upon gaspricewatch.com, June 23, 2016

<sup>15</sup> Data for Diomedes was not available.

<sup>16</sup> Nome prices quoted from Bonanza fuel including sales tax, June 23, 2016

Utilities are very expensive with electricity generated primarily from diesel that needs to be transported seasonally during the summer months and stored for year usage. According to rates from the *Power Cost Equalization Program – Statistical Data by Community* (January 2016), the regional average cost is \$0.60 per kWh – which compares to the Alaska average of \$0.18 per kWh and the Washington state average of \$0.09 per kWh. The average for all the regional villages is \$0.61 per kWh, and the Nome cost is \$0.43 per kWh.

**Table 8: Electric Utility Rates**

Difference from				
<i>Community</i>	<i>Utility</i>	<i>Cost per kWh</i>	<i>Alaska Average</i>	<i>Washington Average</i>
<i>Diomedede</i>	Diomedede Joint Utilities	\$ 0.60	+ \$0.42	+ \$0.51
<i>Savoonga</i>	AVEC	\$ 0.57	+ \$0.39	+ \$0.48
<i>Stebbins</i>	AVEC	\$ 0.62	+ \$0.44	+ \$0.53
<i>Unalakleet</i>	Unalakleet Valley Electric	\$ 0.47	+ \$0.29	+ \$0.38
<i>Wales</i>	AVEC	\$ 0.71	+ \$0.53	+ \$0.62
<i>Avg. 5-villages</i>		<b>\$0.59</b>	<b>+ \$0.41</b>	<b>+ \$0.50</b>
<i>Avg. Kawerak HS villages</i>		<b>\$0.61</b>	<b>+ \$0.43</b>	<b>+ \$0.52</b>
<i>Avg. Region villages</i>		<b>\$0.61</b>	<b>+ \$0.43</b>	<b>+ \$0.52</b>
<i>Nome</i>		<b>\$0.43</b>	<b>+ \$0.25</b>	<b>+ \$0.34</b>
<i>Avg. Region</i>		<b>\$0.60</b>	<b>+ \$0.42</b>	<b>+ \$0.51</b>



## INFRASTRUCTURE

### Air & Water Quality / Accessibility

In the Bering Strait Region villages, public drinking water quality and maintenance of sewage system is a concern. Based upon a review of local economic development plans (LEDPs), a total of five (5) villages do not have piped or running water/sewer systems – Diomedes, Shishmaref, Stebbins, Teller and Wales – and rely on self-hauling for drinking water and honey buckets for residential sewer. Communities have concerns with water/sewage systems and the below table summarizes based upon comments in the LEDPs. According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, many of the villages are vulnerable to potential contaminants in public drinking water sources – although many of the tests are dated from 2004 with limited funding to conduct regular testing.

**Table 9: Village-Community Water & Sewage Concerns based upon Local Economic Development Plans**

<i>Village/Community</i>	<i>System</i>	<i>Water Concerns</i>	<i>Sewage Concerns</i>
<i>Diomedes</i>	Self-haul	Diomedes faces water shortages and water contamination. Need repair and upgrade of water storage tanks, filters and treatment.	A village sewage system is wanted so all homes have flush toilets and running water.
<i>Savoonga</i>	Piped	The system needs maintenance and upgrades, and to expand as new buildings are constructed. The community is concerned about the longevity of the system.	The vacuum sewer system is above ground and has proved a hardship to residents have to navigate over and around the pipes for work and subsistence activities. Each new building and house added to the system increases the strain on the system.
<i>Stebbins</i>	Self-haul	Water storage capacity needs to be expanded – avoid running out of water every spring.	Honey bucket system.

<i>Village/Community</i>	<b>System</b>	<b>Water Concerns</b>	<b>Sewage Concerns</b>
<i>Unalakleet</i>	Piped	A new main water line is the community's top priority right now. The existing line is vulnerable to storm damage because it runs right along the shoreline from town north to the water source. There have been water shortages during the last two years. The community's plumbing system is over 40 years old.	Sewage is processed by aeration and piped to the sewage lagoon. The smell is bothersome when the wind blows it into town. The potential flooding hazard is a concern, but it has not been a problem yet.
<i>Wales</i>	Self-haul	A new transmission line is needed.	The City of Wales has a need to obtain more Honey bucket bins.

**Table 10: Community Drinking Water Source Assessment Results / Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (2004)**

<b>DEC Water System No.</b>	<b>Water System Name</b>	<b>Primary Source Water Type</b>	<b>Bacteria &amp; Viruses</b>	<b>Nitrates/Nitrites</b>	<b>Volatile Organic Chemicals</b>	<b>Inorganics/Heavy Metals</b>	<b>Synthetic Organic Chemicals</b>	<b>Other Organic Chemicals</b>
<a href="#"><u>AK2340141</u></a>	LITTLE DIOMEDE WATER SUPPLY	Surface water	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
<a href="#"><u>AK2340183</u></a>	SAVOONGA WATER SUPPLY	Ground water	High	High	High	High	High	High
<a href="#"><u>AK2340492</u></a>	STEBBINS CITY WATER SUPPLY	Surface water	High	High	High	High	High	High
<a href="#"><u>AK2340387</u></a>	UNALAKLEET CITY WATER SUPPLY	Ground UDI surface water	Very High	High	High	Very High	Low	Low
<a href="#"><u>AK2340191</u></a>	WALES WATER SYSTEM	Ground water	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low

## ECONOMIC, INCOME AND POVERTY LEVELS

### Income Levels, Employment and Principle Sources of Income

According to the American Community Survey (2010-2014 five-year data) for all races in the Nome Census Area (Bering Strait Region), the per capita income is \$19,651, median household income is \$47,579, and the median family household income is \$46,387. However, the comparison of income and participation in assistance benefits between the region's villages and Nome shows a significant difference economically.

In the region's villages for all races, the average per capita income is \$12,539, average median household income is \$32,842 and the average family household income is \$34,272. In regards to principal sources of income, 86.0% of all village households had earnings. However, only an estimated 41.0% of all village employed civilians worked full-time – indicating there is a high percentage of part-time village employment and may be limited full-time positions. 50.4% of village full-time workers were female compared to 49.6% male – showing a higher number of female full-time workers in village employment. This indicates that women in village households could have more input or control with the cash economy or family finances. It is estimated that many males in village households support families by subsisting – hunting, fishing and gathering – which is not reflected in the per capita or median income measures, but an equally important part of the mixed economy.

The percentage of regional villages unemployed civilians 16-years and older is 25.1%, and an estimated 58.9% of those 16-years and older are not in the labor force – both much higher when compared to Nome and the State of Alaska. The top three (3) industries (representing 66.5% overall) that employed civilian workers in the villages were (1) educational services, health care and social assistance (38.4%); (2) public administration (17.9%); and (3) retail trade (10.2%). These industries are the top 3 for the villages, Nome and the State of Alaska as well; however, in the villages these industries employ a higher percentage indicating a less diverse local-cash economy that is more dependent upon these industries.

Village households also had a higher participation in low-income assistance programs: 10.5% of village households received supplemental security income (SSI), 18.9% received public assistance, and 49% received food stamps. As a mixed economy of cash and

subsistence, the villages had an estimated average of 83.08% of households using subsistence – an important “industry” and source of “income” to households<sup>17</sup>.

In Nome for all races, the per capita income is \$30,087, median household income is \$70,952, and the median family income is \$71,838. The village households have significantly lower incomes – comparison to the village per capita income is (\$17,548) lower than Nome, and the average median household income is (\$14,737) lower than Nome. This disparity shows the economic realities of Nome to the surrounding villages which have fewer jobs, less full-time positions, and lower income employment opportunities, while at the same time a higher cost of living in the villages. This difference may be partially attributed to race – in the villages there is a substantially higher representation of Alaska Natives/American Indians and the median household income data is based upon all races in comparison to Nome which has a higher portion of non-Natives in the community population. Note, nationally Alaska Natives/American Indians have a lower median household income – reference US Census Profile American Facts for Features issue CB11-FF.22, November 1, 2011, that compared Alaska Native/American Indian median household incomes of \$35,062 to \$50,046 for all races in the nation.

In regards to principal sources of income, 93% of all Nome households had earnings. An estimated 72.1% of all employed civilians worked full-time – this would contribute to the higher per capita and median household incomes. 47.8% of Nome full-time workers were female compared to 52.2% male. The percentage of unemployed civilians 16-years and older is 10.3%, and an estimated 32.7% of those 16-years and older are not in the labor force. The top three (3) industries (representing 62.8% overall) that employed civilian workers in Nome were (1) educational services, health care and social assistance (34.9%); (2) public administration (17.6%); and (3) retail trade (10.3%).

In comparison to the region’s villages, Nome has lower participation of households in low-income assistance programs as a percentage of all households: 2.8% in SSI, 4% in public assistance and 10.9% in food stamps. As a mixed economy of cash and subsistence, Nome had an estimated 41.1% of households using subsistence – which is still an important “industry”

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<sup>17</sup> Subsistence is more than income. Subsistence reflects cultural values, traditional ways of life and relationships to the environment at human, animal, plant and spiritual levels. Subsistence is also more than just food or income – for example inclusive of uses for arts, gifts, building materials (e.g. skin boats and drums), medicine and tools.

and source of “income” to households and likely higher for Alaska Natives/American Indians residing in Nome.

The following summarizes the comparison of per capita income and median household income within the 5-communities not served by Kawerak HS/EHS/CCP, 11-communities served by Kawerak HS/EHS/CCP, all regional villages (excluding Nome), the Nome Census Area (Bering Strait Region), the State of Alaska, and the US/national levels. The per capita and median household income for Alaska is \$33,129 and \$71,829 respectively <sup>18</sup> and for the US/national per capita income is \$28,555 and median household income is \$53,657 <sup>19</sup>. Note: the villages in the Nome Census Area/Bering Strait Region are significantly below the per capita and median household incomes for all comparisons.

**Table 11: Summary Comparisons of Per Capita Income**

<b>Differences of Per Capita Income</b>			
<b><i>Village<sup>20</sup> Comparisons</i></b>	<b>5-Villages</b>	<b>11-HS Villages</b>	<b>Regional</b>
<i>Villages to Nome</i>	\$ (16,304)	\$ (18,170)	\$ (17,548)
<i>Villages to AK</i>	\$ (19,346)	\$ (21,212)	\$ (20,590)
<i>Villages to US</i>	\$ (14,772)	\$ (16,638)	\$ (16,016)
<b><i>Region Comparisons</i></b>			
<i>Bering Strait Region<sup>21</sup> to AK</i>			\$ (13,478)
<i>Bering Strait Region to US</i>			\$ (8,904)

<sup>18</sup> Based upon the American Community Survey 2010-2014 5-year data via the Alaska Department of Labor Research and Analysis Section. Does not factor cost of living adjustments in geography.

<sup>19</sup> Based upon the US Census Bureau report – Income and Poverty in the United States: 2014.

<sup>20</sup> Villages are an average of the median household income of the representative communities/villages.

<sup>21</sup> Bering Strait Region is based upon the Nome Census Area data.

Table 12: Summary Comparisons of Median Household Income

Difference of Median Household Income			
<i>Village Comparisons</i>	<b>5-Villages</b>	<b>11-HS Villages</b>	<b>Regional</b>
<i>Villages to Nome</i>	\$ (34,796)	\$ (39,768)	\$ (14,737)
<i>Villages to AK</i>	\$ (35,673)	\$ (40,645)	\$ (38,987)
<i>Villages to US</i>	\$ (17,501)	\$ (22,473)	\$ (20,815)
<i>Region Comparisons</i>			
<i>Bering Strait Region to AK</i>			\$ (24,250)
<i>Bering Strait Region to US</i>			\$ (6,078)

The following table compares the percentage of unemployed civilians and those not in the labor force (16-years and older) among regional villages, Nome and the State of Alaska. The rates for the regional villages are the highest. The top three (3) industries (representing 46% overall) that employed civilian workers in the state were: (1) educational services, health care and social assistance (23.3%); (2) public administration (11.9%); and (3) retail trade (10.8%). It should be noted these industries are considered the cash-based portion of the regional economy and the workers by industry do not reflect subsistence lifestyles which is an important part of the mixed economy of the region.

Table 13: Estimated Percentage of Unemployed Civilians and Those Not in the Labor Force 16-Years and Older

<i>Area</i>	<b>Estimated % of unemployed civilians of those in the labor force 16-years &amp; older</b>	<b>Estimated % of those not in the labor force 16-years &amp; older</b>
<i>Bering Strait Regional Villages</i>	25.1%	41.1%
<i>5-Villages not served by Kawerak HS/EHS/CCP</i>	23.2%	41.1%
<i>11-Villages Served by Kawerak HS</i>	26.4%	41.1%
<i>Nome</i>	10.3%	26.0%
<i>Nome Census Area (Bering Strait Region)</i>	17.4%	34.3%
<i>State of Alaska</i>	8.1%	29.2%

**Table 14: Per Capita and Full-Time (FT) Worker Data Based on the American Community Survey 2010-2014**

<i>Community</i>	<b>Per Capita Income</b>	<b>All Full- Time (FT) Workers</b>	<b>FT Male Workers</b>	<b>% Male</b>	<b>FT Female Workers</b>	<b>% Female</b>
<i>Diomedes</i>	\$ 11,415	16	9	56.3%	7	43.8%
<i>Savoonga</i>	\$ 7,507	58	25	43.1%	33	56.9%
<i>Stebbins</i>	\$ 9,849	49	29	59.2%	20	40.8%
<i>Unalakleet</i>	\$ 27,619	194	115	59.3%	79	40.7%
<i>Wales</i>	\$ 12,524	26	8	30.8%	18	69.2%
<b>Total 5- Villages</b>	<b>\$ 13,783</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>54.2%</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>45.8%</b>
<i>% of FT employed civilians</i>		48.2%				
<b>Kawerak HS Villages</b>	<b>\$ 11,917</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>44.9%</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>55.1%</b>
<i>% of FT employed civilians</i>		35.7%				
<b>Regional Villages Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 12,539</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>49.6%</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>50.4%</b>
<i>% of FT employed civilians</i>		41.0%				
<b>Nome</b>	<b>\$ 30,087</b>	<b>1,344</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>52.2%</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>47.8%</b>
<i>% of FT employed civilians</i>		72.1%				
<b>Nome Census Area</b>	<b>\$ 19,651</b>	<b>2,149</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>52.2%</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>47.8%</b>
<i>% of FT employed civilians</i>		58.9%				
<b>Alaska</b>	<b>\$ 33,129</b>	<b>243,245</b>	<b>143,069</b>	<b>58.8%</b>	<b>100,176</b>	<b>41.2%</b>
<i>% of FT employed civilians</i>		69.9%				



# KAWERAK NEEDS ASSESSMENT

**Table 15: Household Income and Benefits from the American Community Survey 2010-2014 5-Year Data via the Alaska Department of Labor Research and Analysis Section**

<i>Community</i>	# of Households (HH) with Assistance						
	<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>Median Family Income</b>	<b>Total HH</b>	<b>SSI<sup>22</sup></b>	<b>Public Assistance</b>	<b>Food Stamps<sup>23</sup></b>	<b>HH with Earnings</b>
<i>Diomedea</i>	\$ 18,750	\$ 25,000	23	0	2	8	21
<i>Savoonga</i>	\$ 33,594	\$ 34,250	173	32	64	122	141
<i>Stebbins</i>	\$ 36,250	\$ 35,179	123	19	23	72	109
<i>Unalakleet</i>	\$ 57,188	\$ 73,036	215	25	21	40	181
<i>Wales</i>	\$ 35,000	\$ 30,000	56	1	4	24	48
<b><i>Total 5-Villages</i></b>	<b>\$ 36,156</b>	<b>\$ 39,493</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>500</b>
				13.1%	19.3%	45.1%	84.7%
<b><i>Kawerak HS Villages</i></b>	<b>\$ 31,184</b>	<b>\$ 31,661</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>761</b>
				8.8%	18.6%	51.7%	86.9%
<b><i>Regional Villages Subtotal</i></b>	<b>\$ 32,842</b>	<b>\$ 34,272</b>	<b>1,466</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>1,261</b>
				10.5%	18.9%	49.0%	86.0%
<b><i>Nome</i></b>	<b>\$ 70,952</b>	<b>\$ 71,838</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>1,214</b>
				2.8%	4.0%	10.9%	93.0%
<b><i>Nome Census Area</i></b>	<b>\$ 47,579</b>	<b>\$ 46,387</b>	<b>2,839</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>2,529</b>
				6.7%	11.7%	30.8%	89.1%
<b><i>Alaska</i></b>	<b>\$ 71,829</b>	<b>\$ 83,714</b>	<b>251,678</b>	<b>9,343</b>	<b>15,596</b>	<b>26,130</b>	<b>218,142</b>
				3.7%	6.2%	10.4%	86.7%

<sup>22</sup> Supplemental Security Income – designed to help aged, blind, and disabled people who have little or no income, and provides cash to meet basic needs for food, clothing and shelter.

<sup>23</sup> Households with food stamp benefits in the past 12-months.

**Table 16: Estimated Percentage of Households Using Subsistence Based Reports Available on the Alaska Department of Fish and Game Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS)**

<i>Community</i>	<b>Estimated Percentage of Households Using Subsistence<sup>24</sup></b>
<i>Diomed<sup>25</sup></i>	56.41%
<i>Savoonga<sup>26</sup></i>	100%
<i>Stebbins<sup>27</sup></i>	100%
<i>Unalakleet<sup>28</sup></i>	56.03%
<i>Wales<sup>29</sup></i>	92.9%
<i>Total 5-Villages</i>	81.09%
<i>Kawerak HS Villages</i>	84.09%
<i>Regional Villages Subtotal</i>	83.08%
<i>Nome</i>	41.1%
<i>Bering Strait Region</i>	80.46%

<sup>24</sup> ADF&G data was collected over different years due to their work schedule and available funding for subsistence studies across the region and state.

The table uses 2005 harvest by community report data (unless noted otherwise) for subsistence use of **Large Land Mammals**.

It should be noted that subsistence among communities in the Bering Strait Region is diverse – selection one resource such as mammals or birds – is not reflective of the many resources used by households. Resources include (but are not limited to) plants, water, fish, shellfish, small mammals, large land mammals, and marine mammals. However, the estimates provided do give a partial picture for the purposes of demonstrating household use in the communities.

<sup>25</sup> 1995 data for birds & eggs -- only data for comparison.

<sup>26</sup> 1995 data for birds & eggs -- only data for comparison.

<sup>27</sup> 1980 data.

<sup>28</sup> 1995 data for birds & eggs -- only data for comparison.

<sup>29</sup> 1993 data for all resources.

<i>Community</i>	<b>Population 16 &amp; over</b>	<b>In Labor Force 16 &gt;</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>% Not in labor force 16 &gt;</b>	<b>Employed Civilians</b>	<b>Unemployed Civilians</b>	<b>% in labor force 16 &gt; unemployed civilians</b>
<i>Diomedede</i>	36	24	66.7%	33.3%	24	-	0.0%
<i>Savoonga</i>	568	319	56.2%	43.8%	191	128	40.1%
<i>Stebbins</i>	319	165	51.7%	48.3%	122	43	26.1%
<i>Unalakleet</i>	532	351	66.0%	34.0%	311	40	11.4%
<i>Wales</i>	118	67	56.8%	43.2%	63	4	6.0%
<b><i>Total 5- Villages</i></b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>58.9%</b>	<b>41.1%</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>23.2%</b>
					76.8%		
<b><i>Kawerak HS Villages</i></b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>1,312</b>	<b>58.9%</b>	<b>41.1%</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>26.4%</b>
					73.6%		
<b><i>Regional Villages Subtotal</i></b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>2,238</b>	<b>58.9%</b>	<b>41.1%</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>25.1%</b>
					74.9%		
<b><i>Nome</i></b>	<b>2,818</b>	<b>2,084</b>	<b>74.0%</b>	<b>26.0%</b>	<b>1,865</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>10.3%</b>
					89.5%		
<b><i>Nome Census Area</i></b>	<b>6,809</b>	<b>4,472</b>	<b>65.7%</b>	<b>34.3%</b>	<b>3,646</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>17.4%</b>
					81.5%		
<b><i>Alaska</i></b>	<b>560,680</b>	<b>396,856</b>	<b>70.8%</b>	<b>29.2%</b>	<b>347,983</b>	<b>32,097</b>	<b>8.1%</b>
					87.7%		

# KAWERAK NEEDS ASSESSMENT

**Table 17: Workers by Industry Based on the American Community Survey 2010-2014 5-Year Data**

<i>Workers by Industry Civilian Employed</i>	Diomedes	Savoonga	Stebbins	Unalakleet	Wales	5- Villages Subtotal	%	Region Villages	%	Nome Census Area Region	%
<i>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining</i>	0	8	4	22	2	36	5.1%	59	3.5%	149	4.1%
<i>Construction</i>	0	4	7	16	1	28	3.9%	59	3.5%	157	4.3%
<i>Manufacturing</i>	0	2	0	23	0	25	3.5%	35	2.1%	95	2.6%
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	6	0.4%	24	0.7%
<b><i>Retail Trade</i></b>	0	18	7	18	4	47	6.6%	171	<b>10.2%</b>	372	<b>10.2%</b>
<i>Transportation and warehousing, and utilities</i>	3	11	6	34	19	73	<b>10.3%</b>	161	9.6%	305	8.4%
<i>Information</i>	0	3	0	3	0	6	0.8%	13	0.8%	23	0.6%
<i>Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing</i>	0	0	3	2	2	7	1.0%	23	1.4%	94	2.6%
<i>Professional, scientific, management, and administrative</i>	2	0	2	13	0	17	2.4%	33	2.0%	64	1.8%
<b><i>Educational services, and health care, and social assistance</i></b>	13	72	61	101	18	265	<b>37.3%</b>	644	<b>38.4%</b>	1332	<b>36.5%</b>
<i>Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation, and food services</i>	0	15	9	27	0	51	7.2%	115	6.9%	266	7.3%
<i>Other services, except public administration</i>	2	12	5	10	0	29	4.1%	57	3.4%	132	3.6%
<b><i>Public administration</i></b>	4	46	18	42	17	127	<b>17.9%</b>	301	<b>17.9%</b>	633	<b>17.4%</b>
<b><i>Total</i></b>	24	191	122	311	63	712		1,678		3,646	

### Number Below Poverty

For all races in the Nome Census Area (Bering Strait Region), there are 2,635 persons (or 27.6%) below poverty and 457 family households (or 23.1% of all households) in poverty. However, the number below poverty between the regional villages and Nome shows a significant difference. In the regional villages for all races, there are 2,223 persons below poverty which is 84.4% of those below poverty in the region. There are 414 regional village family households in poverty which represents 90.6% of those below poverty in the region.

**Table 18: Poverty Status Over the Last 12-Months Based on American Community Survey 2010-2014 5-Year Data via the Alaska Department of Labor Research and Analysis Section**

<i>Community</i>	<b>Universe<sup>30</sup></b>	<b>Persons Below Poverty</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Family Households (HH) in Poverty</b>	<b>% of All HH</b>
<i>Diomedes</i>	65	38	58.5%	7	30.4%
<i>Savoonga</i>	869	438	50.4%	74	42.8%
<i>Stebbins</i>	533	189	35.5%	34	27.6%
<i>Unalakleet</i>	704	117	16.6%	24	11.2%
<i>Wales</i>	165	59	35.8%	13	23.2%
<b>Total 5-Villages</b>	<b>2,336</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>36.0%</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>25.8%</b>
<b>Kawerak HS Villages</b>	<b>3,408</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>40.6%</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>29.9%</b>
<b>Regional Villages Subtotal</b>	<b>5,744</b>	<b>2,223</b>	<b>38.7%</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>28.2%</b>
<i>% of Total Region Population</i>		84.4%		90.6%	
<b>Nome</b>	<b>3,574</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
<i>% of Total Region Population</i>		15.3%		9.4%	
<b>Nome Census Area (Region)</b>	<b>9,536</b>	<b>2,635</b>	<b>27.6%</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>23.1%</b>
<b>Alaska</b>	<b>711,235</b>	<b>71,866</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>11,843</b>	<b>4.7%</b>

<sup>30</sup> Universe: persons for whom poverty status is determined.

## HEALTH

### Percentage Insured

An estimated 31.9% of the region's (Nome Census Area) population is without insurance – based upon those under 65 years of age for the civilian noninstitutionalized persons (*American Community Survey, 2010-2014 5-Year Data*). For those 18 years and younger, an estimated 14.7% are without insurance coverage. For the villages, the majority of insurance coverage is provided by public insurance – e.g. Medicaid, Denali Kid Care and other publicly provided benefits generally based upon income. In Nome, the majority of insurance is private – such as employer sponsored plans. In the region, Norton Sound Health Corporation (NSHC) is the tribally chartered healthcare provider that serves the whole region and compacts with the US Indian Health Service for providing services to Alaska Native/American Indians. Almost all the Alaska Native/American Indian population in the region are eligible to receive healthcare services through NSHC.

# KAWERAK NEEDS ASSESSMENT

<i>Community</i>	<b>Under 65 Years Civilian NI<sup>31</sup> Persons</b>	<b>Without Ins. Coverage</b>	<b>Public Ins. Only</b>	<b>Private Ins. Only</b>	<b>18 &gt; Years</b>	<b>18 &gt; Without Ins.</b>	<b>%</b>
<i>Diomedes</i>	62	19	39	4	31	-	0.0%
<i>Savoonga</i>	797	307	438	40	337	62	18.4%
<i>Stebbins</i>	516	196	253	52	237	60	25.3%
<i>Unalakleet</i>	628	232	123	243	193	37	19.2%
<i>Wales</i>	153	74	34	38	49	15	30.6%
<b>Total 5- Villages</b>	<b>2,156</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>20.5%</b>
<i>% of &lt; 65 civilian NI persons</i>		38.4%	41.1%	17.5%			
<b>Kawerak HS Villages</b>	<b>3,258</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>1,304</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>13.3%</b>
<i>% of &lt; 65 civilian NI persons</i>		36.1%	46.7%	12.3%			
<b>Regional Villages Subtotal</b>	<b>5,414</b>	<b>2,004</b>	<b>2,408</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>16.1%</b>
<i>% of &lt; 65 civilian NI persons</i>		37.0%	44.5%	14.4%			
<b>Nome</b>	<b>3,323</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>1,682</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>16.5%</b>
<i>% of &lt; 65 civilian NI persons</i>		25.0%	15.6%	50.6%			
<b>Nome Census Area (Region)</b>	<b>8,934</b>	<b>2,847</b>	<b>2,976</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>3,338</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>14.7%</b>
<i>% of &lt; 65 civilian NI persons</i>		31.9%	33.3%	28.9%			
<b>Alaska</b>	<b>643,352</b>	<b>133,223</b>	<b>122,983</b>	<b>326,588</b>	<b>187,648</b>	<b>22,497</b>	<b>12.0%</b>
<i>% of &lt; 65 civilian NI persons</i>		20.7%	19.1%	50.8%			

<sup>31</sup> NI = Non-Institutionalized

### Prevalent Health Problems

According to Norton Sound Health Corporation's FY 2014 annual report, prevalent health problems in the region include sore throat, ear infection, high blood pressure and bronchitis (top 5 primary care or outpatient clinic diagnoses). According to the Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics, the leading causes of death in the Nome Census area (Bering Strait Region) from 2011-2013 are: malignant neoplasms (cancer), diseases of the heart, intentional self-harm (suicide), unintentional injuries (accidents), and cerebrovascular diseases (stroke).

**Table 19: Norton Sound Health Corporation FY 2014 Vital Statistics**

<b>Top Five Primary Care Diagnoses</b>		<b>Common Name</b>
1.	Acute Pharyngitis	Sore throat
2.	Otitis Media	Ear infection
3.	Routine Child Health Exam	
4.	Hypertension	High blood pressure
5.	Bronchitis	Respiratory illness/infection
<b>Preventive Tests/Visits</b>		<b>Count</b>
1.	Vaccines Administered	6,122
2.	Flu Shots Administered	2,273
3.	Well-Child Visits	1,413
4.	Health Fair Participants	826
5.	Pap Tests	729



The following table outlines the top diagnosis for the 5 village clinics not served by Kawerak HS/EHS/CCP by community according to data from the NSHC Clinical Services strategic plan.

**Table 20: Top Diagnoses by Village FY 2011, 2014 & 2015**  
**Data from Norton Sound Health Corporation Clinical Services Strategic Plan to 2018**

<i>Village</i> <sup>32</sup>	FY11 Top Diagnoses-Common Name	FY14 Top Diagnoses-Common Name	FY15 YTD Top Diagnoses-Common Name
<b><i>Little Diomede</i></b>	Vaccination	Otitis Media	Impetigo
	Routine Well Child Exam	Routine Child Exam	Tobacco Use Disorder
<b><i>Savoonga</i></b>	Strep Sore Throat	Routine Child Exam	Bronchitis/Bronchiolitis
	Acute Bronchiolitis	Bronchitis	Hypertension
<b><i>Stebbins</i></b>	Otitis Media	Otitis Media	Pharyngitis
	Strep Sore Throat	Strep Sore Throat	Otitis Media
<b><i>Unalakleet</i></b>	Acute Pharyngitis	Vaccines	Pharyngitis
	Health Exam	Bronchitis	Hypertension
<b><i>Wales</i></b>	Otitis Media	Routine Child Exam	Anemia
	Well Child Exam	Hypertension	Hypertension

<sup>32</sup> Villages listed are only those not served by Kawerak HS/EHS/CCP.

### Incidence of Drug and Alcohol Abuse

According to the Bering Strait School District (new teacher orientation information), many of the regional villages have implemented a local option law regarding the regulation of alcohol – the options are described as are wet, damp and dry. Wet means alcohol is legal to sell and import – Nome is the only wet community in the region. Damp means that alcohol can be legally imported (but not sold) in limited quantities from recognized sources/sellers (amounts are defined in the city ordinances). Three villages in the region are damp: Unalakleet, Teller and White Mountain. Dry means alcohol cannot be legally bought, sold or imported (meaning brought or sent into a community) – this is the remaining villages in the Bering Strait Region.

**Table 21: Local Option Status of Communities Regarding Alcohol**

**5-Villages Not Served by Kawerak  
HS/EHS/CCP**      **Local Option Status**

<i>Diomedes</i>	Dry
<i>Savoonga</i>	Dry
<i>Stebbins</i>	Dry
<i>Unalakleet</i>	Damp
<i>Wales</i>	Dry

## NUTRITION

### Children Receiving Free Lunch and Breakfast

According to the Alaska Department of Education and Early Development, 78% of Bering Strait School District students are enrolled to the free and reduced meals provided by public schools during the 2016 program year. 100% of Nome Public Schools students are enrolled to the free and reduced meals. This compares to the State of Alaska school percentage of 49% of students.

<i>District</i>	<i>School – 2016</i>	<i>Free</i>	<i>Reduced</i>	<i>Enrolled</i>	<i>% F&amp; R</i>
<b><i>Grand Total</i></b>	State of Alaska - all school districts	<b>51,589</b>	<b>5,302</b>	<b>116,397</b>	<b>49%</b>
<b><i>Bering Strait School District Total</i></b>		<b>487</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>78%</b>
	Diomedede School-Prov.	15	0	20	75%
	Savoonga/Hogarth Kingeekuk Sr. Memorial School-Prov.	212	3	221	97%
	Stebbins/Tukurngailng uq School-Prov.	134	5	167	83%
	Unalakleet School-Prov.	93	5	196	50%
	Wales School-Prov.	33	4	43	86%

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