

# SUMMARY OF SOCIOECONOMIC TRENDS AND CURRENT CONDITIONS IN THE NORTH ALEUTIAN BASIN PLANNING AREA

A Resource Document

Information Status and Research Planning Meeting  
for the North Aleutian Basin



U.S. Department of the Interior  
Minerals Management Service  
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&

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### List of Acronyms

ADCED	Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development
ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
ADOLWD	Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development
AEB	Aleutians East Borough
AEIS	Alaska Economic Information System
AFSC	Alaska Fisheries Science Center
ANCSA	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act
APICDA	Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association
APO	Alaska Population Overview, ADOLWD
BBNA	Bristol Bay Native Association
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior
CDQ	Community Development Quota
CFEC	Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, State of Alaska
DCED	Department of Community and Economic Development, State of Alaska
DCED-AEIS	Department of Community and Economic Development, Alaska Economic Information System
IAI	Impact Assessment, Inc.
LPB	Lake and Peninsula Borough
MMS	Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior
NAB	North Aleutian Basin
NA	Not available
OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
REIS	Regional Economic Information System, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
SWAMC	Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers

## **Summary of Socioeconomic Trends and Current Conditions in the North Aleutian Basin Planning Area**

### **1.0 Introduction**

The following pages describe select socioeconomic and demographic trends and conditions in the sub-regions and communities encompassed by the MMS North Aleutian Basin planning area. The materials are presented as a compendium of an extensive range of social factors and variables that may be examined and analyzed in advance of oil and gas industry activity on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) of the North Aleutian Basin (NAB). The document has been compiled as a resource for use in association with the “Information Status and Research Planning Meeting for the North Aleutian Basin” convened by the U.S. Department of the Interior Minerals Management Service, Alaska OCS Region and Argonne National Laboratory between November 28 and December 1, 2006, in Anchorage, Alaska.

The North Aleutian Basin (NAB) planning unit includes a vast ocean area and lands adjacent to Bristol Bay and the Gulf of Alaska. These coastal lands and ocean areas extend eastward from the central Kuskokwim Delta, south and east to the eastern Alaska Peninsula, and west to the westernmost portions of the Peninsula and easternmost Aleutian Islands. Small fishing-oriented communities are scattered throughout the region (see MMS NAB map below).

Given time limitations, we have chosen to describe select conditions in a subset of communities around the NAB. Although it is located just west of the planning area, Unalaska/Dutch Harbor was included given its economic importance to the region and proximity to prospective oil and gas activity in the southern portions of the NAB. Akutan is also included, as it is immediately adjacent to and an important community in Aleutians East Borough (AEB). Given limited availability of relevant data, our descriptive coverage of communities in Lake and Peninsula Borough is relatively brief.

We have organized the document into seven sections. Following this introduction, Section Two provides overview discussion of socioeconomic and demographic trends and conditions in AEB; Unalaska/Dutch Harbor is included. Section Three describes those trends and conditions for select communities in AEB communities. Section Four is an overview of the North Bristol Bay region. Section Five describes relevant conditions in select communities in that region. Section Six provides a brief overview of Lake and Peninsula Borough, with Section Seven describing select communities there. References follow.

The intent of this document is basic description for use in a topically-specific forum. We do not undertake extensive analysis of the data, but rather focus on basic description of the regions and communities of interest. A few basic themes emerge naturally from this effort, and these warrant some prefatory discussion.

First, in reiteration, the formal economy of the entire North Aleutian Basin area continues to be based primarily in commercial fisheries and associated services. The harvesting, processing, and distribution of seafood are critically important throughout. Salmon fisheries are most important in communities along the northern reaches of Bristol Bay, while a mix of groundfish, crab, and salmon fisheries is characteristic of the southerly reaches. The nature of commercial fisheries conducted from communities in Lake and Peninsula Borough tend to vary based in part on location either along Bristol Bay or the Gulf of Alaska.

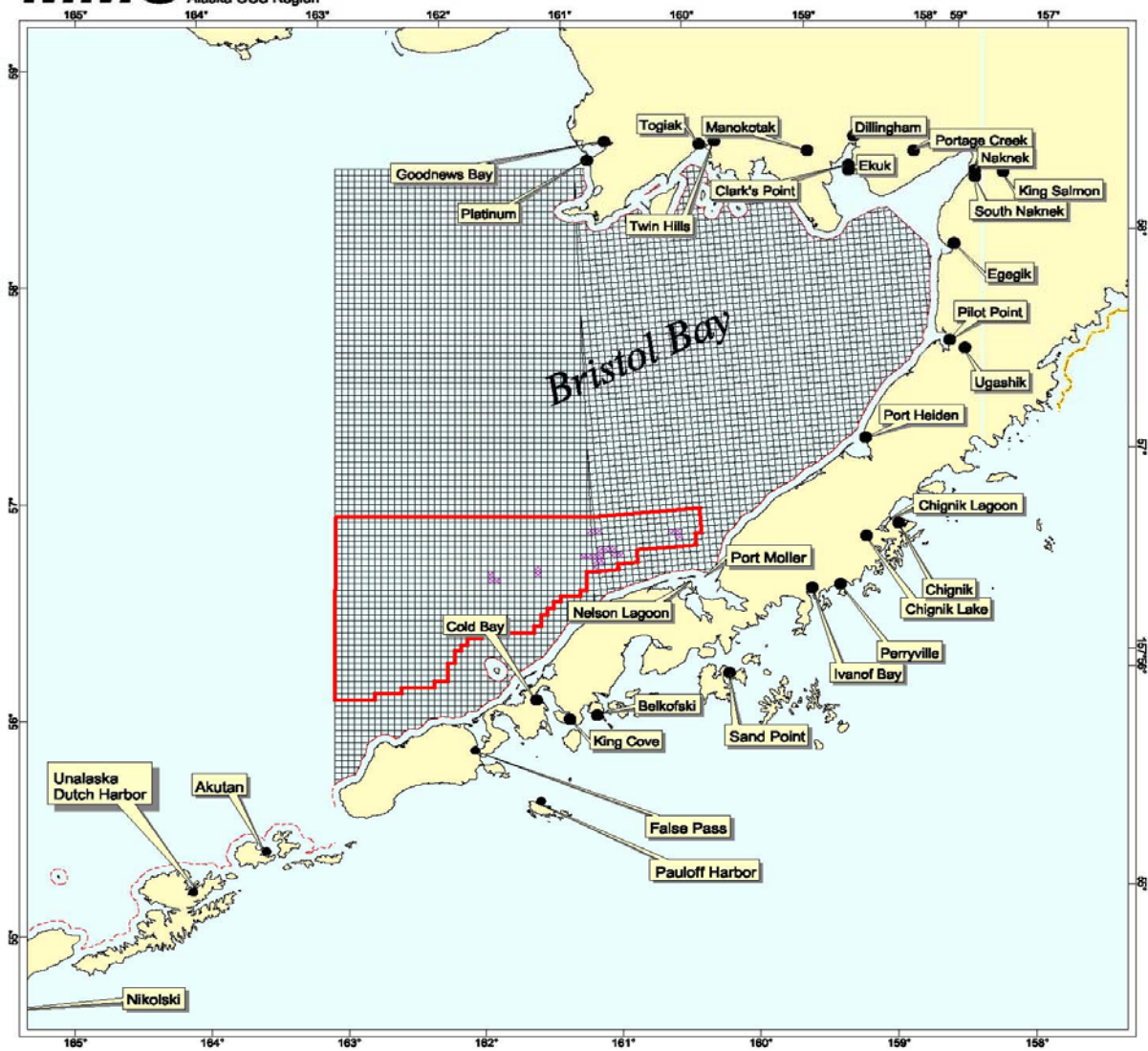
Second, downturns in the salmon fishery and periodic challenges in other fisheries have recently led to detrimental socioeconomic effects for participants or former participants in communities throughout the NAB. Demographic data indicate that many householders in the region were living in conditions of poverty at the time of the year 2000 Census.

Third, there are few employment alternatives to fishing and associated industries. Most service sectors are linked to declining commercial fisheries. Sport fish guiding is one option, but again, the salmon resource has been marginally abundant in recent years and there has been an apparent decrease in the number of visiting clientele. Government-related positions are limited in number but do provide important sources of income for some.





Finally, subsistence-oriented fishing and hunting are critically important to many residents throughout the NAB. While many persons of all ethnic groups engage in hunting and fishing activities, the majority of participants are Alaska Natives who continue centuries-long traditions of pursuing wild foods for consumptive and cultural purposes.

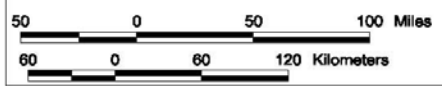
Although food-sharing and customary trade are common throughout this rural area and can mitigate downturns in the modern economy, hunting and fishing activities and hence related cultural practices are enabled in part by availability of cash. Given that generations of Alaska Natives have long augmented consumptive-oriented hunting and fishing activities with money generated through success in commercial fishing, problems in the commercial fisheries can have cascading effects for the typical indigenous subsistence practitioner.

Again, options for employment and income are limited. Moreover, a recent cycle of warm winters had the unfortunate effect of rendering transportation and subsistence activities seasonally difficult throughout much of the region. In sum, residents throughout the NAB are confronting a range of challenges at the start of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Clearly, any meaningful assessment of prospective economic opportunities in this region would need to examine both traditional interests and the social and economic challenges that are characteristic of rural Alaska today.



**North Aleutian Basin  
Legend**

-  North Aleutian Basin Planning Area
-  Sale 92 Blocks Leased [Relinquished as part of litigation settlement.]
-  Sale 92 Area Outline
-  Submerged Lands Act Boundary



Communities in the North Aleutian Basin Planning Area

## **2.0 Regional Socioeconomic Overview: Aleutians East Borough & Unalaska/Dutch Harbor**

This regional overview describes select socioeconomic and demographic conditions and trends for Aleutians East Borough (AEB) and the Unalaska/Dutch Harbor portions of the Aleutians West Census Area. The AEB communities described here include: Akutan, Cold Bay, False Pass, King Cove, Nelson Lagoon, and Sand Point. Description of individual communities follows this overview.

**Table 2-1 AEB Communities and Administrative Entities**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Administrative Entity</b>	<b>Regional Corporation</b>	<b>Regional Non-profit</b>	<b>Tribal Group</b>	<b>Village Corporation</b>
Akutan	AEB	Aleut Corp.	Aleutian Pribilof Islands Assoc., Inc.	--	--
Cold Bay	AEB	NA	NA	NA	NA
False Pass	AEB	Aleut Corp.	Aleutian Pribilof Islands Assoc., Inc.	False Pass Tribal Council	Isanotski Corporation
King Cove	AEB	Aleut Corp.	Aleutian Pribilof Islands Assoc., Inc.	Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove; the Native Village of Belkofski	King Cove Corporation; Belkofski Corp.
Nelson Lagoon	AEB	Aleut Corp.	Aleutian Pribilof Islands Assoc., Inc.	Nelson Lagoon Village Council	--
Sand Point	AEB	Aleut Corp.	Aleutian Pribilof Islands Assoc., Inc.	Pauloff Harbor Village Council; Qagan Tayagungun Tribe; Unga Tribe	Sanak Corp.; Shumagin Corp.; Unga Corporation.
Dutch Harbor/Unalaska	Unorganized/Aleutian Islands Recording District	Aleut Corp.	Aleutian Pribilof Islands Assoc., Inc.	Qawalangin Tribal Council	Ounalashka Corporation

**Overview of Population Trends.** Aleutians East Borough grew significantly between 1980 and 2000, as did Unalaska/Dutch Harbor. The population of AEB increased 71 percent during the period (1,117 persons). Unalaska/Dutch Harbor grew dramatically, with a population increase of 224 percent (2,961 persons).

With the exception of False Pass, the absolute number of Alaska Natives residing in these communities has also increased, although the proportion of Alaska Natives to non-natives has diminished. Tables 2-1 through 2-5 below depict population trends for Unalaska/Dutch Harbor and the communities in AEB.



**Table 2-2 AEB Population Trends: 1980 - 2000**

Community	Total Population	Total Population	Total Population	# Change	% Change
	2000	1990	1980	1980 and 2000	1980 and 2000
Akutan	713	589	169	544	322
Cold Bay	88	148	192	-104	-54
False Pass	64	68	70	-6	-9
King Cove	792	451	460	332	72
Nelson Lagoon	83	83	59	24	41
Sand Point	952	878	625	327	52
AEB Subtotal	2,692	2,217	1,575	1,117	71
Unalaska/D.H.	4,283	3,089	1,322	2,961	224
Total	6,975	5,306	2,897	4,087	141

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000

**Table 2-3 AEB Population Trends, Alaska Natives: 1980-2000**

Community	1980			1990			2000			1980-2000
	Total Pop.	Total Alaska Native Pop.	% Alaska Native Pop.	Total Pop.	Total Alaska Native Pop.	% Alaska Native Pop.	Total Pop.	Total Alaska Native Pop.	% Alaska Native Pop.	% Change Alaska Native Pop.
Akutan	169	70	41	589	80	14	713	114	16	63
Cold Bay	192	9	5	148	8	5	88	15	17	66
False Pass	70	60	86	68	52	77	64	40	63	-33
King Cove	460	367	80	451	176	39	792	372	47	1
Nelson Lagoon	59	55	93	83	67	81	83	65	78	18
Sand Point	625	357	57	878	430	49	952	409	43	15
Unalaska/D.H.	1,322	200	15	3,089	259	8	4,283	330	8	65
Total	2,897	1,118	39	5,306	1,072	20	6,975	1,375	20	23

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; IAI 2006

As noted in Table 2-4 below, the resident population of AEB increased by eight percent between 1990 and 2005. The population of Unalaska/Dutch Harbor increased by 39 percent- or 1,208 persons- during the same period (see Table 2-5 below).

**Table 2-4 Population Trends: Aleutians East Borough**

Area	Population Trend Years							% Change
	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1990-2005
Akutan	589	713	708	748	808	789	773	31.2
Cold Bay	148	88	75	117	97	89	89	-39.9
False Pass	69	64	69	79	70	63	63	-1
King Cove	677	792	694	787	745	726	723	6.8
Nelson Lagoon	83	83	79	70	65	78	70	-15.7
Sand Point	878	952	921	919	956	911	939	6.9
Remainder of AEB	20	5	2	3	1	0	2	-9
Total of AEB	2,464	2,697	2,548	2,723	2,742	2,656	2,659	7.9

Blended data: U.S. Census of the Population 1990, 2000 and Alaska Department of Labor (ADOL) estimates

**Table 2-5 Population Trends: Unalaska/Dutch Harbor**

Area	Population Trend Years							% Change
	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1990-2005
Unalaska/Dutch Harbor	3,089	4,283	4,249	4,035	4,413	4,366	4,297	39.1

**General Demographic Conditions.** The ethnic composition of AEB tends to vary by community. The Alaska Native population is relatively homogenous, and comprised primarily of persons of Aleut or Unangan ancestry.

Numerous persons of Filipino and Vietnamese ancestry reside in AEB communities, many having arrived to work for seafood processing firms. Persons of Scandinavian, Russian, and various other European ancestries also commonly reside here.

There are many more males than females in Akutan, King Cove, Sand Point, and Unalaska. This may be accounted for primarily by the presence of seafood processing facilities which tend to feature male only “worksite enclave” housing and support facilities. There is much transiency among this workforce.

**Table 2-6 Regional Population Composition Select Communities: 2000**

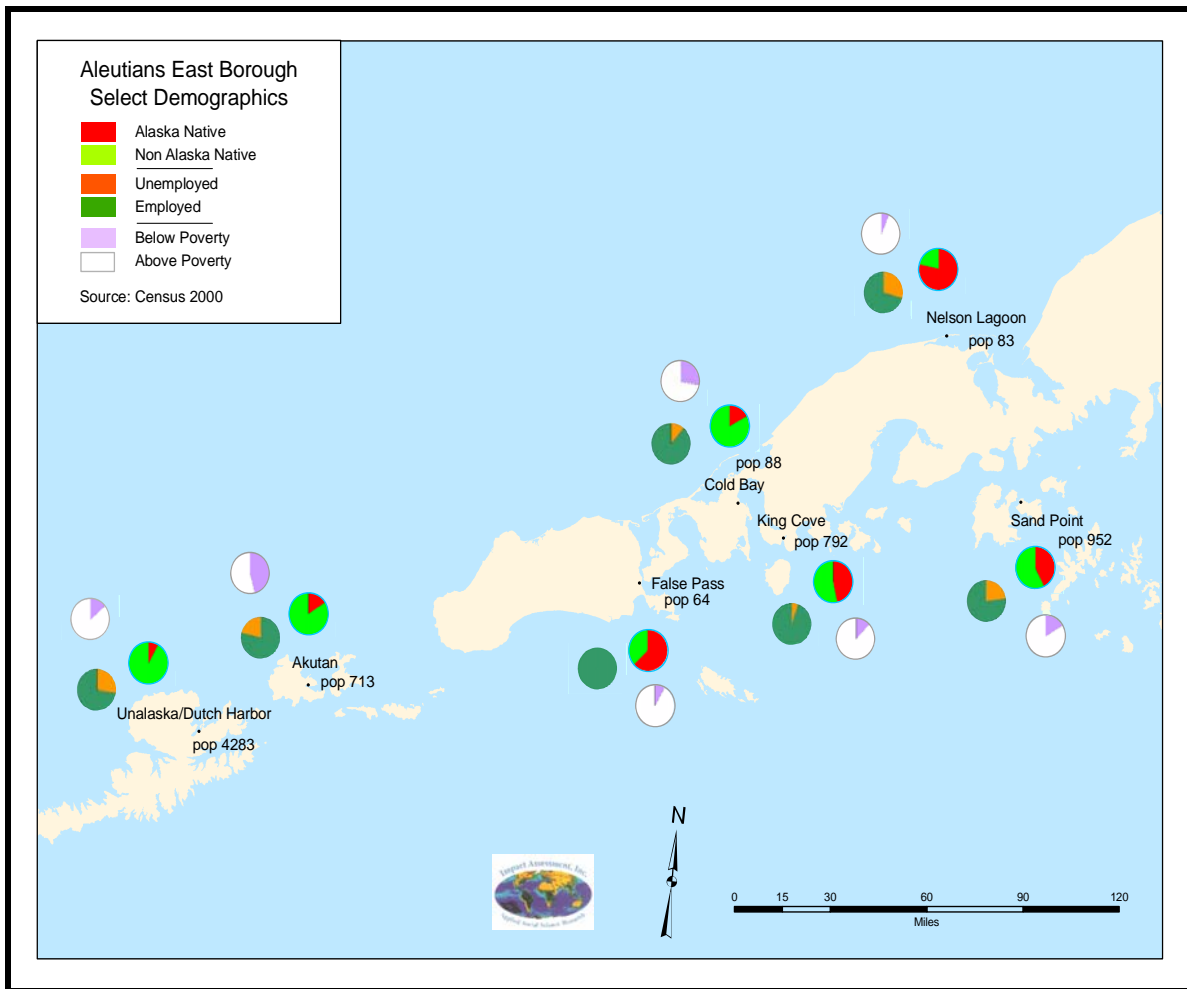
Community	Male	Female	Alaska Native	% Alaska Native	White	Black	Asian	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Two or More Races	Hispanic
Akutan	549	164	112	15.7	168	15	275	2	130	11	148
Cold Bay	57	31	15	17.0	63	3	4	2	0	1	2
False Pass	32	32	40	62.5	17	0	0	0	1	6	1
King Cove	472	320	370	46.7	119	13	212	1	47	30	59
Nelson Lagoon	43	40	65	78.3	11	0	2	0	0	5	0
Sand Point	593	359	403	42.5	264	14	221	3	21	36	129
Unalaska	2,830	1,453	330	7.7	1,893	157	1,312	24	399	168	551

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, accessed through [www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/index](http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/index).

**Out-migration.** Population out-migration and aging in Southwest Alaska are concerns for planners in that these factors affect capacity for continued local participation in the region’s fisheries-based economy.

Declining value of seafood and related challenges is associated with out-migration in this region, particularly in those communities that are highly dependent on salmon resources. Moreover, the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference (SWAMC) reports that entry costs into certain fisheries are increasingly prohibitive, again resulting in fewer resident harvesters (SWAMC 2006).

As noted in Table 2-7 below, population projections generated for the NAB by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (ADOLWD) indicate a diminishing population for AEB with concomitant growth in the adjacent Boroughs. The most significant degree of population growth is expected to occur in Bristol Bay Borough.



Select Demographic Conditions in the AEB and Unalaska/Dutch Harbor Region

Table 2-7 Population Projections for Select Areas of the North Aleutian Basin

Area	Projection Years				% Change
	2005	2008	2013	2018	
Aleutians East Borough	2,659	1,918	1,784	1,738	-34.6
Bristol Bay Borough	1,073	1,506	1,621	1,734	61.6
Dillingham Census Area	4,792	5,394	5,842	6,327	32.0
Lake and Peninsula Borough	1,620	2,128	2,282	2,439	50.5

Source: ADOLWD

**Labor Overview.** The overall rate of participation in the labor force in AEB (84.8 percent) is significantly higher than in other sub-regions of Southwest Alaska. Between 1990 and 2005, the AEB labor force diminished by 263 persons, while unemployment rates rose significantly, from 0.4 percent in 1990 to nearly 10 percent in 2005. Again, much of this change may be attributed to recent changes in the region’s commercial fisheries.

**Table 2-8 Aleutians East Borough Labor Force Participation Rates**

AEB	Years Calculated							
	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Labor Force	1,315	1,572	936	1,514	988	987	1,086	1,052
Employed	1,310	1,518	858	1,434	905	891	989	952
Unemployed	5	54	78	80	83	96	96	100
Unemployment Rate (%)	0.4	3.4	8.3	5.3	8.4	9.7	8.8	9.5

Source: ADOLWD

**Table 2-9 Total Employment for Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Island Region: 1975 - 1999**

Sector	Number of Persons Employed by Year					
	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999
Agricultural Services, Forestry, Fishing, & Other	392	497	545	325*	63*	*
Construction	250	125	182	200	119*	*
Federal, Civilian	535	667	685	772	223	53
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	*	*	176	157	202	305
Manufacturing	754	1,816	928	1,499*	3,566	2,958
Military	3,330	2,410	2,505	2,897	1,073	68
Mining	35	0	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	*	130	161	483	533	72*
Service	77	236	408	358	90*	635*
State and Local	263	376	590	690	691	640
Transportation and Public Utilities	*	134	250	576	463	334
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	72*	47*	84*

Note: Where “\*” appears in the table, the data is suppressed due to confidentiality reasons, or because there were fewer than ten jobs in that sector during the year indicated. Where an “\*” follows a numerical value, one or more of the underlying statistical areas faced disclosure or other limitations. Although the data do not appear in the table, the totals shown in the summary table reflect all available information, which might include estimates of employment and income for unusually small sectors. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (REIS), 1969-1999.

**Unemployment.** The average annual unemployment rate for Southwest Alaska was 8.7 percent in 2004 and 8.0 percent in 2005 (SWAMC 2006). In 2005, the AEB-specific unemployment rate was nearly 10.0 percent, far exceeding the Alaska unemployment rate of 6.8 percent. The national unemployment rate for that year was 5.1 percent (U.S. Census Bureau 2005).

The U.S. Department of Labor has designated the AEB as a labor surplus area for 2006. A labor surplus area is a jurisdiction wherein the average unemployment rate was well above the average unemployment rate for all states during the previous two calendar years (SWAMC 2006).

**Table 2-10 Unemployment Rate by Borough/Census Area: 2000–2005**

Area	Percent per year						% Change 2000-05
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Aleutians East Borough	8.3	5.3	8.4	9.7	8.8	9.5	14.4
Bristol Bay Borough	6.2	6.8	7.5	6.4	6.6	5.8	-6.5
Dillingham Census Area	7.2	7.8	9.9	11.1	11.2	10.6	47.2
Lake and Peninsula Borough	5.0	6.0	7.7	8.8	10.2	8.2	64.0
State of Alaska	6.2	6.2	7.1	7.7	7.4	6.8	9.7
United States	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	27.5

Source: U.S. Census and Alaska Department of Labor (ADOL)

**Table 2-11 North Aleutian Basin Discouraged Worker\* Estimates: 1990 and 2000**

Area	1990			2000		
	Labor Force Participation Rate	Average Annual Unemployment	Estimated Discouraged Workers	Labor Force Participation Rate	Average Annual Unemployment	Estimated Discouraged Workers
Aleutians East Borough	73.7	0.4	25.9	79.3	4.1	16.6
Bristol Bay Borough	68.7	4.2	27.1	71.5	10.9	17.6
Dillingham Census Area	53.1	6.6	40.3	62.0	8.4	29.6
Lake and Peninsula Borough	49.1	5.9	45.0	55.4	10.8	33.8

Source: U.S. Census and Alaska Department of Labor. \*Discouraged workers (Current Population Survey): Persons not in the labor force who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but who are not currently looking because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify.

**Seasonal Workers.** The 2000 Census enumerates a significant number of seasonal workers in the AEB. The vast majority worked in seafood processing plants and as crew members on commercial fishing vessels.

The AEB has one of the highest population transience rates in Alaska. According to data provided by ADOLWD via the Alaska Population Overview (APO) and the U.S. Census Bureau, the overall labor transience rate in the AEB was nearly 40 percent between 2001 and 2002. Some 31 percent of the AEB labor force found employment in other states during that period, including four percent who found work in other parts of Alaska, and four percent who worked in other countries. As indicated in Table 2-12 below, the overall (not labor-specific) transience rate is higher in AEB than in the NAB (36 percent) and Alaska as a whole (31 percent) (APO 2002).

**Table 2-12 Population Transiency in the North Aleutian Basin: 2001-2002**

Area	Persons Moving To A			Overall Transiency (%)
	Different State (%)	Different Area of Alaska (%)	Different Country (%)	
Aleutians East Borough	30.8	4.0	4.0	38.8
Bristol Bay Borough	24.7	13.6	0.3	38.6
Dillingham Census Area	14.9	8.2	0.6	23.7
Lake and Peninsula Borough	13.9	8.2	0.4	22.5
Alaska	22.2	6.9	1.8	30.9

Source: APO 2001-2002; U.S. Census of the Population 2000.

**Non-Resident Employment.** While non-resident hire in all sub-regions of Southwest Alaska increased during 2003 and 2004, such increases in the AEB were particularly notable. Non-resident employment rates rose from 67 percent in 2000 to 80 percent in 2004. Consolidation in the processing sector during this period may have been an influential factor in this regard, as may have efforts to revitalize the salmon industry in the region (SWAMC 2006).

**Table 2-13 Non-resident Employment Rates in the North Aleutian Basin: 2000-2004\***

Area	Percent per Year				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Aleutians East Borough	66.8	72.1	66.1	80.8	80.3
Bristol Bay Borough	70.8	63.8	62.4	66.8	73.9
Dillingham Census Area	33.3	28.8	15.8	23.3	31.4
Lake and Peninsula Borough	59.7	67.1	42.6	65.0	68.1
Alaska	17.9	18.4	18.2	18.1	18.4

\*As a percentage of total employment; Source: U.S. Census and Alaska Department of Labor

**Income.** According to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), year 2004 per capita income in the AEB was \$26,279. This is 11 percent lower than per capita income in Southwest Alaska (\$29,464) and 23 percent lower than the figure for Alaska as a whole (\$34,000) (BEA 2005).

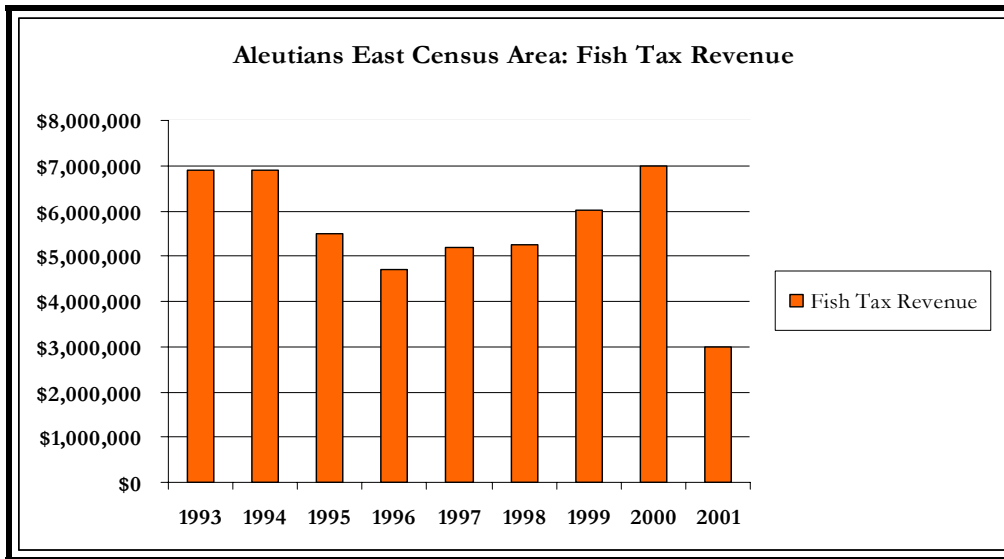
**Table 2-14 Personal Income and Earnings for Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands Region: 1975-1999**

Sector	Earnings by Year (\$ Millions)					
	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999
Agricultural Services, Forestry, Fishing, and Other	4.0	5.5	8.4	5.8*	0.4*	*
Construction	8.8	6.8	11.8	15.3	6.2*	*
Federal, Civilian	6.3	14.2	15.2	21.7	9.4	3.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	*	*	3.1	3.2	3.8	4.8
Manufacturing	9.4	35.8	22.9	48.9*	108.4	114.2
Military	43.7	44.0	70.6	91.2	40.3	1.9
Mining	1.2	*	*	0.1	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	A	2.1	3.1	10.9	12.4	1.6*
Service	0.2	2.8	5.6	5.8	2.2*	22.0*
State and Local	4.1	9.3	19.2	22.9	27.8	26.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	*	2.5	9.0	15.8	13.0	12.1
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	4.4*	2.6*	4.0

Note: Where “\*” appears in the table, the data is suppressed due to confidentiality reasons, or because there were fewer than ten jobs in that sector during the year indicated. Where an “\*” follows a numerical value, one or more of the underlying statistical areas faced disclosure or other limitations. Although the data do not appear in the table, the totals shown in the summary table reflect all available information, which might include estimates of employment and income for unusually small sectors. Source: REIS, 1969-1999. Personal income and employment estimates for all counties and metropolitan areas in the United States.

**Southwest Alaska Regional Economy.** Manufacturing - predominately seafood processing - is the leading industry sector in AEB. This section offers a brief overview of these industries and changes taking place within relevant sectors.

**Overview of the AEB Seafood Industry.** The harvesting sector of the seafood industry is one of the regions’ most productive and economically significant. Historically speaking, salmon resources have been most highly significant to the region’s economy, though Pacific cod and crab resources have also been important sources of income in the region. Pacific cod has recently surpassed salmon as the region’s most economically valued fishery. As indicated in trends in fish tax revenue depicted in the following chart, declining value was notable following a spike in value at the turn of the new century.



Source: Alaska Department of Revenue (DOR)

**Overview of Harvesting Sector Operations in the Region.** The largest component of AEB fisheries is the drift and set net salmon fleets. Pot gear and longline operations are a close second. In 2000, AEB residents registered 386 vessels with the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC). This was a decrease of 24 percent since 1990. Most of the vessels in the region are based in Sand Point (228). With the exception of False Pass, the number of vessels registered in AEB communities decline between 1990 and 2000. The number of vessels in Nelson Lagoon decreased from 70 to 29 during the period.

**Table 2-15 Commercial Fishing Vessels by Community in Aleutians East Borough: 1990 – 2000**

Location	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% Change
												1990-2000
AEB	511	495	493	471	474	447	422	411	405	391	386	-24.5
Akutan	14	12	15	9	10	6	5	7	5	8	6	-57.1
Cold Bay	9	8	9	9	8	3	2	2	3	3	3	-66.7
False Pass	12	9	8	10	13	14	13	16	14	15	15	25.0
King Cove	141	133	132	136	140	134	130	126	119	109	104	-26.2
Nelson Lagoon	70	71	69	61	60	42	32	30	32	29	29	-58.6
Port Moller	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	0.0
Sand Point	264	261	260	246	243	248	240	230	232	226	228	-13.6
All Vessels	16,695	16,780	16,372	15,502	15,284	15,069	14,600	14,266	13,392	13,024	12,820	-23.2

Source: State of Alaska, CFEC

**Vessel Ownership and Landings Value.** Sand Point vessels comprise about 50 percent of the locally-owned fleet in the AEB region. They also account for about 60 percent of landings value by local vessels. King Cove vessels comprise about a quarter of the fleet. Although Unalaska/Dutch Harbor is the leading port in the nation in volume and value of landings, the locally-owned fleet contributes relatively little to overall groundfish landings (Northern Economics/EDAW 2005).

**Onshore Processing.** The number of shore-based processing facilities in AEB remained constant in the 1990s. The four shore-based facilities currently operating in the Borough are located in King Cove, Sand Point, Akutan, and False Pass. Trident Seafoods Corporation

operates the King Cove and Akutan facilities. The King Cove facility processes Pacific cod, salmon, sablefish, pollock, and species of lesser value. The Akutan facility primarily handles pollock, halibut, Pacific cod, and crab. The Sand Point facility is owned by Peter Pan Seafoods and processes canned and frozen salmon, crab, halibut, Pacific cod, and pollock. The False Pass facility is a small processing plant operated by Bering Sea Processors. False Pass fleets and processors have diversified into Pacific cod, salmon, and other groundfish.

There were between nine and eleven active seafood processors in Unalaska/Dutch Harbor between 2003 and 2005 (Impact Assessment, Inc. 2005). Nuka Research and Planning Group Inc. (2005) cites SWAMC (2005) to report that “since 1998, the Dutch Harbor District has consistently had equal to or the highest number of processors in the region.” A single processor is associated with a small local fleet in Akutan, while a larger fleet delivers to the processor in King Cove. Among the multi-processor communities, Unalaska has a relatively small local fleet (Northern Economics/EDAW 2005).

**Table 2-16 Active Processors by Community: 1995-2002**

Community	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Unique Count over All Years
Unalaska	11	9	10	10	11	10	10	9	15
Akutan	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
King Cove	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: CFEC Fish Ticket Data Summaries, provided to Northern Economics, Inc. by request from CFEC Data Analysis Section, September 2004.

**Offshore Processing.** While the number of shore-based facilities has not changed greatly during the last decade, the number of the more mobile floating processors has declined. Salmon profit margins are reportedly diminishing. The Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association (APICDA), the area's Community Development Quota (CDQ) group, owns or controls about 1.5 percent of the pollock resource in the Bering Sea. It also owns 20 percent of the *F/V Starbound*, a large catcher/processor/trawl vessel, and portions of three longline vessels with processing capacity (DCED-AEIS, no date).

**Permitting and Harvesting Activity.** The percentage of AEB permit holders who fished in 2005 declined from 90 percent in 1990 to 78 percent in 2005. While the total number of landings by AEB fishermen in 2005 increased by 44 percent since 1990, estimated gross earnings decreased by 41 percent during the same period. As noted in the chart below, a spike in the number of permits occurred around 2001 in apparent conjunction with establishment of a limited entry program associated with rationalization policy.

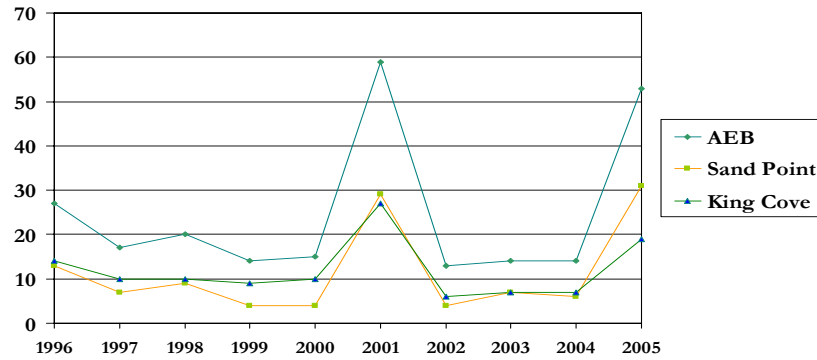
**Table 2-17 Fishing Effort in Aleutians East Borough: 2005**

Community	# of Fishers Who Fished	# of Permits Fished	# of Commercial Vessels
Akutan	7	7	6
Cold Bay	4	4	3
False Pass	6	18	11
King Cove	47	91	75
Nelson Lagoon	23	28	30
Sand Point	82	181	155
Unalaska	25	43	25
Dutch Harbor	21	40	28

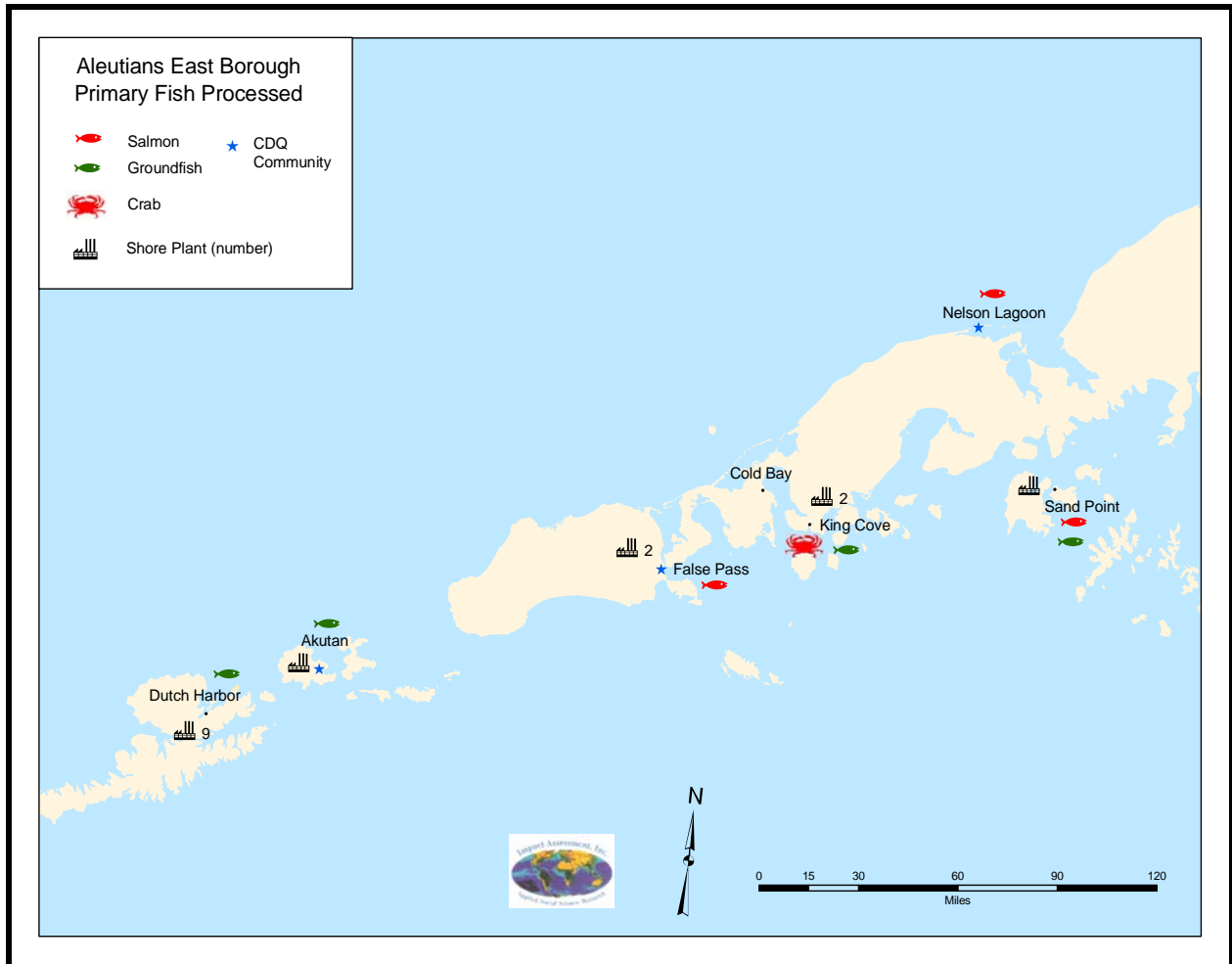
Source: State of Alaska, CFEC



### Number of Crab Permits Fished in the Aleutians East Borough (total), Sand Point, and King Cove: 1996-2005



Source: CFEC, State of Alaska



Principal Species Processed in AEB Communities and Unalaska/Dutch Harbor

**Table 2-18 Commercial Fishing Activity from AEB, All Towns, All Fisheries Combined: 1996-2005**

Year	# of Fishers who Fished	# of Permits Fished	Total Lbs. Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings (\$)	# Salmon Permits Fished	# Other Groundfish Permits Fished	# Herring Permits Fished	# Halibut Permits Fished	# Sablefish Permits Fished	# Crab Permits Fished	# Other Shellfish Permits
1996	222	417	70,717,621	18,903,036	197	91	29	69	4	27	0
1997	219	408	79,200,262	22,525,477	179	114	29	65	3	17	1
1998	205	394	88,112,953	22,519,717	182	120	17	54	1	20	0
1999	191	360	96,678,349	33,772,018	171	102	13	60	0	14	0
2000	195	355	22,825,739	25,942,096	167	101	13	57	2	15	0
2001	186	394	81,956,878	17,029,791	162	107	9	54	2	59	1
2002	176	323	65,798,097	16,112,833	134	112	4	58	1	13	1
2003	126	132	23,286,034	5,300,263	132	119	3	56	1	14	1
2004	173	307	81,175,906	22,303,407	132	99	1	54	3	14	4
2005*	169	329	92,257,956	25,074,298	136	89	3	48	0	53	0

\* 2005 data is preliminary and incomplete. Source: State of Alaska, CFEC 2005.

**Table 2-19 AEB Resident Permitting and Harvesting Activity**

Year	# of Permit Holders	# of Fishers Who Fished	Permit Holders Who Fished (%)	# of Permits Issued	# of Permits Fished	Permits Fished (%)	Total Pounds Fished	Estimated Gross Earnings* (\$)
1990	271	243	89.7	658	423	64.3	63,458,380	33,887,215
1995	236	229	97.0	665	423	63.6	95,501,394	30,026,067
2000	223	196	88.0	531	358	67.4	74,178,696	26,098,871
2001	225	187	83.0	577	397	68.8	82,905,146	17,227,379
2002	218	176	81.0	496	323	65.1	65,798,097	16,094,885
2003	215	178	83.0	474	326	68.8	69,569,018	19,466,515
2004	205	173	84.0	444	307	69.1	81,172,906	22,303,407
2005	204	158	78.0	476	286	60.1	91,293,506	19,946,337

Source: State of Alaska, CFEC \*excludes confidential fisheries

**Employment in the Seafood Industry.** Employment in all commercial fishing sectors has declined in recent years. For instance, according to the State of Alaska, Department of Community and Economic Development, Alaska Economic Information System (DCED-AEIS, no date), there were an estimated 884 harvest sector jobs and 404 seafood processing jobs available in the region in 1995. The number of jobs available in these sectors in 1999 dropped to 760 and 37, respectively. This trend appears to be holding as indicated by CFEC data, which reveals an eight percent decline in the number of resident permit holders between 2000 and 2005. Similarly, the number of licensed crew members participating in the AEB seafood harvesting industry declined by roughly 28 percent between 2000 and 2004 (SWAMC 2006).

**Table 2-20 Select Alaska Resident Commercial Fishing Permit Holders by Borough/Census Area: 2000-2005**

Area	Resident Permit Holders						% Change
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000-2005
Aleutians East Borough	222	224	217	215	205	204	-8.1
Bristol Bay Borough	191	188	190	197	187	179	-6.3
Dillingham Census Area	740	721	714	697	652	645	-12.8
Lake and Peninsula Borough	226	206	192	180	179	173	-23.5

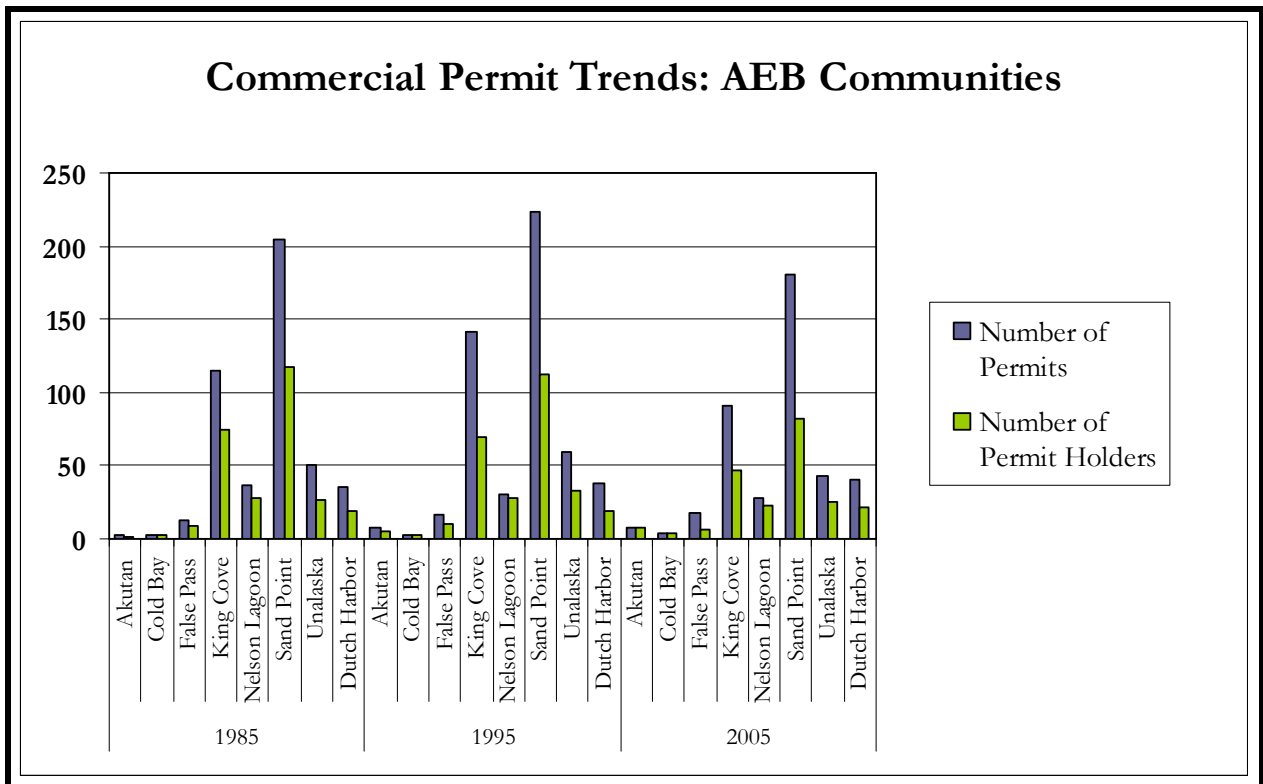
Source: <http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/cpbycen/mnu.htm>

**Table 2-21 Resident Crew Member Licenses for Select Areas: 200-2004**

Resident Crew Members	Licenses per Year					% Change
	2000	2001*	2002	2003	2004	2000-2004
Aleutians East Borough	386	--	268	268	277	-1
Bristol Bay Borough	241	--	187	183	175	-1
Dillingham Census Area	858	--	524	596	608	-1
Lake and Peninsula Borough	369	--	214	274	219	-1

\*Resident Crew Member Licensee Data is not available for 2001 due to a data collection error by license vendors.

Source: <http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/cpbycen/mnu.htm>



**AEB Commercial Permit Trends for 1985, 1995, 2005** (Source: State of Alaska, CFEC)

**Minerals.** Active mining claims in the region increased by more than 37 percent between 2004 and 2005; from just over 4,300 in 2004 to more than 5,900 in 2005. The greatest focus in the minerals sector continues to be the Iliamna District in the Lake and Peninsula Borough. Mining activity in the AEB is minimal, however, with only six active claims reported between 2000 and 2005 (SWAMC 2006).

**Tourism.** Bed tax revenues and public land visitation counts indicate a significant increase in visitation to the region in recent years. The City of Unalaska documented a significant increase in bed tax revenues in 2005, due largely to increased hotel usage associated with the *Selendang Ayu* oil spill. SWAMC (2006) anticipates that tourism-related visitation during 2006-2007 will likely be in line with historical trends.

### **3.0 Aleutians East Borough Communities**

#### **3.1 Akutan**

**Location and Overview:** Akutan is located on Akutan Island, one of the Krenitzin Islands of the Fox Island group. The village is 35 miles east of Unalaska and 766 air miles southwest of Anchorage. The municipal area encompasses 14 square miles of land and 4.9 square miles of water. Although the small harbor is ice-free year-round, high winds and storms are frequent in the winter and fog is common in the summer (Harbanuk 2005).

Census figures indicate a population of 589 persons in 1990 and 713 in 2000. Many are transient employees of the local seafood processing plant. Full-time residents are almost entirely of Alutiiq descent. The state demographer estimated the year 2004 population at 771 persons (Harbanuk 2005).

**Table 3-1 Akutan Population by Decade: 1880-2000**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Population</b>
1880	65
1890	80
1900	60
1910	0
1920	66
1930	71
1940	80
1950	86
1960	107
1970	101
1980	169
1990	589
2000	713

Source: Historic data from Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development; Year 2000 data from U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**History.** Akutan was established in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century as a fur storage and trading port for the Western Fur & Trading Company. The Pacific Whaling Company built a whale processing station across the bay from Akutan in 1912. This was operational until 1939. Following the Japanese attack on Unalaska in June 1942, the federal government evacuated Akutan residents to Ketchikan. Akutan was re-established in 1944 and incorporated in 1979 (Harbanuk 2005).

Akutan was a base of operations for floating king crab processors in the 1970s. Closure led to a declining tax base and fewer employment opportunities for residents. Whereas residents relied on processing work in past decades, city and village corporation jobs are now often preferred, as are crew positions on commercial fishing vessels. Subsistence fishing and hunting, and sharing of wild foods is common and critically important for indigenous residents. In 1990, 100 percent of Akutan households reported using subsistence resources, amounting to an average per capita harvest rate of 466 pounds (Sepez et al. 2005). Akutan remains an informal, kin-oriented community (Braund 1986).

**Conditions and Trends.** Sepez et al. (2005) report that seven residents held ten commercial fishing permits, primarily for halibut, king crab, and other groundfish. Sport fishing is limited in the area.

**Table 3-2 Commercial Fishing Activity from Akutan, All Fisheries Combined: 1996-2005**

Year	# of Fishers who Fished	Total # of Permits Fished	Total Lbs. Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings (\$)	# of Halibut Permits Fished	# Other Groundfish Permits Fished	# Crab Permits Fished
1996	6	6	6,638	12,670	5	1	NA
1997	4	6	18,864	16,384	3	3	NA
1998	8	9	115,262	104,200	3	5	1
1999	7	10	496,589	478,810	3	6	1
2000	6	6	37,053	114,009	4	1	1
2001	4	5	54,331	114,688	3	0	2
2002	6	6	29,450	35,177	5	1	0
2003	6	6	45,046	119,939	5	1	0
2004	9	9	51,440	140,059	7	1	1
2005*	7	7	54,314**	160,063**	6	1	0

\* 2005 data is preliminary and incomplete. \*\* Fishing totals excluding confidential fisheries. Source: State of Alaska, CFEC 2005.

Commercial fish processing is central to the Akutan economy, and many local residents are seasonally employed at the local processing plant owned by Trident Seafoods. In 2000, 73 vessels delivered crab to Akutan for processing. Other vessels delivering to the plant included 56 halibut, 75 other groundfish, 41 herring, 40 salmon, and seven sablefish (Sepez et al. 2005). Northern Economics (2001) reports that groundfish has become the dominant focus of the processor subsequent to the decline of the crab fishery in the region in the 1980s.

Boats and amphibious aircraft are the only means of transportation into Akutan. The State Ferry operates from Kodiak bi-monthly between May and October. Freighter delivers cargo weekly from Seattle (Harbanuk 2005).

**Table 3-3 Select Demographic Conditions in Akutan: 1990-2000**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>Total population</b>	589	713
<b>Gender Ratio M/F (Number)</b>	449/140	549/164
<b>Age (Percent of total population)</b>		
Under 18 years of age	5.0	3.1
18 to 64 years of age	93.2	95.5
65 years and over	1.8	1.4
<b>Ethnicity or Race (Percent)</b>		
White	38.5	23.6
Black or African American	1.0	2.1
American Indian and Alaskan Native	13.6	15.7
- Aleut	12.2	NA
- Eskimo	0.0	NA
Asian	41.9	38.6
- Filipino	35.3	36.6
- Vietnamese	2.2	1.1
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	NA	0.3
Some other race	4.9	18.2
Two or more races	NA	1.5
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	7.6	20.8
<b>Educational Attainment ( Population 25 and over)</b>		
Percent with less than 9th grade	8.1	12.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.4	67.8
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	21.7	0.0
<b>Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)</b>		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	57.9	65.9
And Percent who speak English less than very well	42.4	46.1
<b>Household income (Median \$)</b>	27,813	33,750
<b>Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)</b>	16.6	45.5
<b>Percent female headed household</b>	13.3	14.7
<b>Home Ownership (Percent)</b>		
Owner occupied	87.0	82.4
Renter occupied	12.9	17.6
<b>Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)</b>	81,300	93,400
<b>Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)</b>	99	125
<b>Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in the labor force	92.9	94.1
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	0.3	78.9
<b>Occupation** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Management, professional, and related occupations	NA	9.3
Service occupations	NA	13.4
Sales and office occupations	NA	9.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.6	2.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	NA	5.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	NA	60.8
<b>Industry** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.8	2.1
Manufacturing	71.7	28.9
Percent government workers	22.6	32.0

### 3.2 Cold Bay

**Location and Overview.** Cold Bay is located on the western end of the Alaska Peninsula in the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge. The town is 634 miles southwest of Anchorage and 180 miles northeast of Unalaska. The area encompasses 54.4 square miles of land and 16.6 square miles of water. The area is characterized by tundra, with few trees and many lakes, lagoons, marshes, and swamps. Weather in the area is often cloudy, windy, and foggy (Impact Assessment, Inc. 1983).

Waters in this area are rich in fish (particularly salmon and groundfish) and crab. Terrestrial animals include caribou, brown bear, and several smaller mammals. Bird life is abundant, particularly in the nearby Izembek National Wildlife Refuge. There are few plant resources and few known mineral deposits of value (Impact Assessment, Inc. 1983).

**History.** Archaeological sites dating to the last ice age indicate a large Alaska Native population once inhabited the area around Cold Bay. Hunters and trappers used the area throughout the 19th century. The municipality is relatively new, originating during World War II as Fort Randall Army Base. The population decreased from several thousand residents to less than 100 in the 1950s. The enduring facility in Cold Bay is the airport, which is a transportation nexus for the larger region. The town was incorporated in 1982.

**Conditions and Trends.** Various Cold Bay businesses support the fishing industry. State and federal government agencies and airline support services provide the majority of local employment. Subsistence and recreational fishing and hunting are important aspects of local society.

**Table 3-4 Commercial Fishing Activity from Cold Bay, All Fisheries Combined: 1996-2005**

Year	# of Fishers who Fished	Total # of Permits Fished	Total Lbs. Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings (\$)	# of Salmon Permits Fished	# of Halibut Permits Fished
1996	1	1	NA	NA	1	0
1997	1	1	NA	NA	1	0
1998	2	2	NA	NA	2	0
1999	2	2	NA	NA	2	0
2000	2	2	NA	NA	2	0
2001	3	3	NA	NA	3	0
2002	2	2	NA	NA	2	0
2003	3	3	NA	NA	3	0
2004	3	3	NA	NA	3	0
2005*	4	4	201,353	164,026	3	1

\* 2005 data is preliminary and incomplete; Source: State of Alaska, CFEC 2005

Marine cargo services are available monthly from Seattle, but not from Anchorage. The State Ferry operates from Kodiak between May and October. A local planning priority is construction of a 27-mile road to King Cove through the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge (Harbanuk 2005).

**Table 3-5 Select Demographic Conditions in Cold Bay: 1990-2000**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>Total population</b>	148	88
<b>Gender Ratio M/F (Number)</b>	86/62	57/31
<b>Age (Percent of total population)</b>		
Under 18 years of age	29.7	23.9
18 to 64 years of age	70.3	76.1
65 years and over	0.0	0.0
<b>Ethnicity or Race (Percent)</b>		
White	92.5	71.6
Black or African American	0.0	3.4
American Indian and Alaskan Native	5.4	17.0
- Aleut	2.7	NA
- Eskimo	0.0	NA
Asian	1.3	4.5
- Japanese	0.0	2.3
- Korean	0.0	2.3
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	NA	2.3
Some other race	0.7	0.0
Two or more races	NA	1.1
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	0.7	2.3
<b>Educational Attainment ( Population 25 and over)</b>		
Percent with less than 9th grade	0.0	1.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	97.2	93.0
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	18.7	20.9
<b>Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)</b>		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	3.9	9.1
And Percent who speak English less than very well	0.0	1.0
<b>Household income (Median \$)</b>	45,625	55,750
<b>Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)</b>	0.0	27.3
<b>Percent female headed household</b>	0.0	2.8
<b>Home Ownership (Number)</b>		
Owner occupied	9.2	8.3
Renter occupied	90.7	91.7
<b>Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)</b>	87,500	325,00
<b>Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)</b>	388	513
<b>Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in the labor force	84.0	81.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	0.0	27.3
<b>Occupation** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Management, professional, and related occupations	NA	56.3
Service occupations	NA	14.6
Sales and office occupations	NA	16.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.0	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	NA	2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	NA	10.4
<b>Industry** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.1	12.5
Manufacturing	0.0	0.0
Percent government workers	63.1	41.7
<b>Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in carpools	5.3	4.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	NA	6.8



### 3.3 False Pass

**Location.** False Pass is located on the eastern shore of Unimak Island on a strait connecting the Pacific Gulf of Alaska to the Bering Sea. It is 646 air miles southwest of Anchorage. The area encompasses 26.8 square miles of land and 41.4 square miles of water. The state demographer estimated the 2004 population at 62 persons (Harbanuk 2005).

**History.** The name False Pass derives from the fact that the Bering Sea side of Isanotski Strait on Unimak Island is extremely shallow and hazardous to large vessels. Residents of various Aleut villages formerly populated this island area. A homesteader settled here in the early 1900s, and the population grew following establishment of a cannery in 1917. Native Alaskans immigrated from Morzhovoi, Sanak Island, and Ikatan when the cannery was built. A fire destroyed the cannery in 1981. The town incorporated in 1990 (Harbanuk 2005).

**Conditions and Trends.** Isanotski Strait affords carefully navigated passage (Sepez et al. 2005), but swift currents make fishing impossible. The strait is often used as a shortcut route to and from the Bering Sea by the Togiak herring fleet, Bristol Bay salmon fleet, Area M salmon fleet, various tenders, Bering Sea crabbers, and subsistence harvesters (Cournia 2006).

The community is primarily Unangan. Fishing, fish processing, and subsistence activities are the mainstays of the local way of life (Harbanuk 2005). The economy is based in commercial salmon fishing and related services. Stringent sockeye harvest restrictions and low salmon prices have reportedly led to economic challenges (Cournia 2006). Bering Pacific and Peter Pan Seafoods process the commercial catch. A total of 24 commercial fishing permits were held by 11 residents in 2000. There is relatively little sport fishing activity in the area (Sepez et al. 2005).

**Table 3-6 False Pass Commercial Fishing Activity, All Fisheries Combined: 1996-2005**

Year	# of Fishers who Fished	Total # of Permits Fished	Total Lbs. Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings (\$)	# of Salmon Permits Fished	# of Other Groundfish Permits Fished	# of Herring Permits Fished	# of Halibut Permits Fished	# of Sablefish Permits Fished	# of Crab Permits Fished
1996	12	17	1,130,480	627,578	11	0	3	3	NA	NA
1997	11	16	2,200,622	969,271	10	1	3	2	NA	NA
1998	10	19	2,763,923	986,018	9	3	4	3	NA	NA
1999	10	16	2,956,823	1,309,214	10	2	2	2	NA	NA
2000	8	15	2,240,060	1,113,857	8	1	3	2	1	NA
2001	9	20	3,524,090	998,742	7	7	2	2	1	1
2002	11	23	2,677,457	1,066,358	8	10	0	3	1	1
2003	6	14	2,159,422	1,143,186	7	3	0	3	1	0
2004	6	16	2,030,302	1,182,066	7	4	0	3	2	0
2005*	6	18	3,012,348	1,377,918	7	4	2	3	0	2

\* 2005 data is preliminary and incomplete. Source: State of Alaska, CFEC 2005.

Mail and passenger flights arrive three times weekly. Cargo barges are available from Seattle. The State Ferry operates once a month between May and October (Harbanuk 2005). A harbor project is underway to provide moorage for local commercial fishermen and marine vessels traveling through the area (Cournia 2006). Plans are also underway to establish a seafood processing plant. According to Sepez et al. (2005), Bering Pacific Seafoods will likely process halibut, salmon, and other species here as early as 2007.

**Table 3-7 Select Demographic Conditions in False Pass: 1990-2000**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>Total population</b>	68	64
<b>Gender Ratio M/F (Number)</b>	34/34	32/32
<b>Age (Percent of total population)</b>		
Under 18 years of age	41.0	35.9
18 to 64 years of age	50.2	62.4
65 years and over	8.8	4.7
<b>Ethnicity or Race (Percent)</b>		
White	23.5	26.6
Black or African American	0.0	0.0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	76.5	62.5
- Aleut	69.1	NA
- Eskimo	2.9	NA
Asian	0.0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	NA	0.0
Some other race	0.0	1.6
Two or more races	NA	9.4
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	4.4	1.6
<b>Educational Attainment ( Population 25 and over)</b>		
Percent with less than 9th grade	23.2	8.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	58.1	65.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	4.7	17.4
<b>Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)</b>		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	3.4	10.4
And Percent who speak English less than very well	0.0	0.0
<b>Household income (Median \$)</b>	21,667	49,375
<b>Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)</b>	17.9	8.0
<b>Percent female headed household</b>	0.0	18.2
<b>Home Ownership (Percent)</b>		
Owner occupied	69.5	50.0
Renter occupied	30.5	50.0
<b>Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)</b>	87,500	187,500
<b>Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)</b>	525	458
<b>Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in the labor force	46.9	74.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	0.0	0.0
<b>Occupation** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Management, professional, and related occupations	NA	22.0
Service occupations	NA	7.3
Sales and office occupations	NA	29.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	30.4	24.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	NA	4.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	NA	12.2
<b>Industry** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	39.1	19.5
Manufacturing	0.0	4.9
Percent government workers	39.1	51.2
<b>Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in carpools	21.7	12.1
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	NA	18.6

### 3.4 King Cove

**Location and Overview.** King Cove is located on the south side of the Alaska Peninsula along a sand spit fronting Deer Passage and Deer Island. The town is 18 miles southeast of Cold Bay and 625 miles southwest of Anchorage. The municipal area encompasses 25.3 square miles of land and 4.5 square miles of water. The state demographer estimates the year 2003 population was 723 persons (Harbanuk 2005).

**History.** King Cove was founded in 1911 when Pacific American Fisheries built a salmon cannery in the area. Most early settlers were Scandinavian, European, and Unangan fishermen. The town was incorporated in 1949. The cannery operated continuously between 1911 and 1976, when it was partially destroyed by fire. The adoption of the 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone reportedly spurred rebuilding (Harbanuk 2005).

**Conditions and Trends.** Some 80 percent of the King Cove workforce is employed on a full-time basis in the commercial fishing industry (USACE 1998, 1997). A total of 63 residents held 137 commercial fishing permits in 2000. Income is often supplemented by subsistence activities, and salmon is a critically important resource. About 56 vessels delivered halibut to local processors, 16 delivered sablefish, seven delivered herring, 111 delivered groundfish, 41 delivered crab, and 631 delivered salmon (Sepez et al. 2005). The sport fishery is more active here than in other AEB communities; 32 sport fishing licenses were sold in King Cove in 2000 (Sepez et al. 2005). Extensive labor transience is characteristic during seasonal peaks in seafood processing.

**Table 3-8 King Cove Commercial Fishing Activity, All Fisheries Combined: 1996-2005**

Year	# of Fishers who Fished	Total # of Permits Fished	Total Lbs. Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings (\$)	# of Salmon Permits Fished	# of Other Groundfish Permits Fished	# of Herring Permits Fished	# of Halibut Permits Fished	# of Sablefish Permits Fished	# of Crab Permits Fished	# of Other Shellfish Permits
1996	69	143	14,834,204	4,546,678	59	36	10	21	3	14	NA
1997	66	124	22,104,374	6,507,341	52	35	5	17	2	10	NA
1998	57	108	26,548,777	7,253,889	49	33	3	13	0	10	NA
1999	50	97	23,553,171	10,042,105	44	29	3	12	0	9	NA
2000	57	105	16,615,610	6,979,641	46	31	4	13	1	10	NA
2001	47	119	17,084,068	4,626,894	41	36	2	13	0	27	NA
2002	42	76	13,932,408	4,308,031	33	27	0	9	0	6	NA
2003	46	81	18,547,864	5,586,275	33	28	0	10	0	7	NA
2004	44	74	21,331,871	6,803,334	34	19	0	12	1	7	1
2005*	47	91	26,232,110	8,135,879	39	23	1	9	0	19	0

\* 2005 data is preliminary and incomplete. Source: State of Alaska, CFEC 2005.

The State Ferry operates bi-monthly between May and October. The ferry and marine cargo services use one of three docks owned by Peter Pan Seafoods. A deep water dock is also operated by the municipality. The North Harbor provides moorage for 90 boats and is ice-free all year. A new harbor and breakwater are under construction (Harbanuk 2005).

**Table 3-9 Select Demographic Conditions in King Cove: 1990-2000**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>Total population</b>	451	792
<b>Gender Ratio M/F (Number)</b>	292/159	472/320
<b>Age (Percent of total population)</b>		
Under 18 years of age	19.3	21.3
18 to 64 years of age	78.5	75.7
65 years and over	2.2	3.0
<b>Ethnicity or Race (Percent)</b>		
White	28.1	15.0
Black or African American	1.3	1.6
American Indian and Alaskan Native	39.2	46.7
- Aleut	38.5	45.6
- Eskimo	0.2	NA
Asian	27.7	26.8
- Filipino	27.4	24.0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	NA	0.1
Some other race	3.5	5.9
Two or more races	NA	3.8
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	11.7	7.4
<b>Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)</b>		
Percent with less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	19.6	13.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.4	74.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	11.3	4.2
<b>Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)</b>		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	40.7	37.0
And Percent who speak English less than very well	22.8	19.7
<b>Household income (Median \$)</b>	53,631	45,893
<b>Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)</b>	10.0	11.9
<b>Percent female headed household</b>	12.7	15.9
<b>Home Ownership (Percent)</b>		
Owner occupied	53.4	60.6
Renter occupied	46.6	39.4
<b>Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)</b>	79,200	113,900
<b>Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)</b>	583	450
<b>Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in the labor force	77.4	73.2
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	1.4	4.7
<b>Occupation** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Management, professional, and related occupations	NA	12.2
Service occupations	NA	13.3
Sales and office occupations	NA	7.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	9.0	10.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	NA	3.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	NA	53.1
<b>Industry** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	12.7	6.0
Manufacturing	43.1	58.7
Percent government workers	6.9	16.9
<b>Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in carpools	2.2	7.7
Percent using public transportation	0.0	1.4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	NA	5.1

### 3.5 Nelson Lagoon

**Location and Overview.** Nelson Lagoon is located near Port Moller along the northern coast of the Alaska Peninsula. The village is situated on a narrow sand spit that separates the lagoon from the Bering Sea. It is 580 miles southwest of Anchorage. Frequent weather changes occur here. The state demographer estimated the 2004 population to be 76 persons (Harbanuk 2005).

**History.** The Nelson Lagoon area was long used by Unangan peoples as a summer fish camp. The lagoon was named for Edward William Nelson, an explorer who traveled in the Yukon Delta region between 1877 and 1920. A salmon saltery operated here between 1906 and 1917. A school was built in the area in 1965 (Harbanuk 2005).

**Conditions and Trends.** Peter Pan Seafoods operates a cold storage and processing facility approximately 30 miles to the northeast of Port Moller. Seafood products landed by Port Moller residents are sold at the facility, though residents report interest in developing a local seafood processing and cold storage facility (Harbanuk 2005; Sepez et al. 2005). The local culture and economy are focused on commercial fishing and various subsistence activities. According to Sepez et al. (2005), 24 residents held 31 commercial fishing permits during 2000. Most are involved in the region's salmon fishery. Alternative employment opportunities in Nelson Lagoon are limited and the unemployment rate is often high.

The community is governed by tribal council and is administered as part of the AEB. Most of the land in the immediate area is owned by the Nelson Lagoon Native Corporation (Alaska Community Database, no date).

**Table 3-10 Nelson Lagoon Commercial Fishing Activity, All Fisheries Combined: 1996-2005**

Year	# of Fishermen who Fished	# of Permits Fished	Total Lbs. Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings	# Permits Salmon Fished	# Permits Other Groundfish Fished	# Permits Other Shellfish Fished
1996	24	27	1,702,548	1,287,116	27	0	NA
1997	22	25	1,659,551	1,467,877	25	0	NA
1998	23	26	802,705	789,560	26	0	NA
1999	24	26	1,200,563	1,255,475	26	0	NA
2000	26	27	1,287,895	991,512	27	0	NA
2001	25	26	992,287	484,616	26	0	NA
2002	24	26	1,706,677	817,230	25	1	NA
2003	24	25	1,960,137	978,133	25	0	NA
2004	24	30	2,386,243**	1,239,387**	27	2	1
2005*	23	28	1,886,695	1,024,974	26	1	0

\* 2005 data is preliminary and incomplete. \*\* Fishing totals excluding confidential fisheries. Source: State of Alaska, CFEC 2005.

A new dock, boat ramp, harbor master's office, and warehouse were completed in the mid- to late-1990s (Harbanuk 2005). The runway was upgraded in 1997, improving air access and enabling transport of seafood (Alaska Community Database, no date).

**Table 3-11 Select Demographic Conditions in Nelson Lagoon: 1990-2000**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>Total population</b>	83	83
<b>Gender Ratio M/F (Number)</b>	45/38	43/40
<b>Age (Percent of total population)</b>		
Under 18 years of age	27.7	30.1
18 to 64 years of age	65.1	66.3
65 years and over	7.2	3.6
<b>Ethnicity or Race (Number)</b>		
White	19.3	13.3
Black or African American	0.0	0.0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	80.7	78.3
- Aleut	79.5	NA
- Eskimo	1.2	NA
Asian	0.0	2.4
- Filipino	0.0	2.4
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	NA	0.0
Some other race	0.0	0.0
Two or more races	NA	6.0
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	0.0	0.0
<b>Educational Attainment ( Population 25 and over)</b>		
Percent with less than 9th grade	63.8	35.8
Percent high school graduate or higher	25.5	54.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	0.0	7.5
<b>Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)</b>		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	0.0	13.3
And Percent who speak English less than very well	0.0	0.0
<b>Household income (Median \$)</b>	44,583	43,750
<b>Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)</b>	0.0	6.4
<b>Percent female headed household</b>	22.2	9.7
<b>Home Ownership (Percent)</b>		
Owner occupied	83.9	83.9
Renter occupied	16.1	16.1
<b>Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)</b>	123,400	120,800
<b>Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)</b>	325	0
<b>Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in the labor force	19.2	61.9
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	0.0	28.6
<b>Occupation** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Management, professional, and related occupations	NA	42.9
Service occupations	NA	23.8
Sales and office occupations	NA	0.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	35.7	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	NA	23.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	NA	9.5
<b>Industry** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	35.7	0.0
Manufacturing	0.0	0.0
Percent government workers	0.0	42.9
<b>Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in carpools	0.0	9.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	NA	8.8

### 3.6 Sand Point

**Location and Overview.** Sand Point is located along Humboldt Harbor on Popof Island on the Pacific side of the Alaska Peninsula. The town is 570 air miles from Anchorage. Sand Point encompasses 7.8 square miles of land and 21 square miles of water. Just under 1,000 persons were residing in the community during recent years.

**History.** Sand Point was formally established in 1887 as a trading post. Seafood processing was central to the economy as early as 1930. The community grew following extensive immigration of persons of Alutiiq ancestry during the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century (Impact Assessment, Inc. 1987). Sand Point was incorporated in 1966 (Harbanuk 2005). Extensive growth occurred during the 1980s.

**Table 3-12 Sand Point Population by Decade: 1900-2000**

Year	Population
1900	16
1910	0
1920	60
1930	69
1940	99
1950	107
1960	254
1970	360
1980	625
1990	878
2000	952

Source: Historic data from Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development; Year 2000 data from U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Conditions and Trends.** Sand Point is home to the largest commercial fishing fleet in the Aleutian Chain. A very active crab fleet is based here, though many vessels are also involved in the cod, herring, halibut, and salmon fisheries (Alaska Fisheries Science Center Quarterly 2006).

Trident Seafoods operates a large processing plant in King Cove and provides fuel and other services to the fleets (EDAW 2004). Peter Pan Seafoods Corporation operates a storage, transfer, and buying facility at its King Cove processing plant (Northern Economics 2001). An extensive transient population is associated with local harvesting and processing firms (Harbanuk 2005).

Sepez et al. (2005) report that 117 residents held commercial fishing permits as of the year 2000. Over 50 locally-held permits were for halibut, 24 were for longline vessels over 60 feet, and three were for longliners under 60 feet. There were also 150 locally held permits for groundfish and 100 for salmon. Some 225 registered crew members were residing in Sand Point in 2000 (Sepez et al. 2005). The authors also report that 42 sport-fishing permits were issued during 2000; Alaska residents purchased 25 of these (Sepez et al. 2005).

Subsistence fishing is important for many residents of Sand Point. According to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), 100 percent of Sand Point households used subsistence resources in 1992. In 1999, 54 households in Sand Point held salmon subsistence permits (Sepez et al. 2005).

In terms of employment, 87 percent of the Sand Point workforce was employed on a full-time basis in commercial fisheries during recent years (USACE 1997, 1998). Trident Seafoods seasonally employs between 50 and 400 workers (Sepez et al. 2005).

Direct flights to and from Anchorage are available. Runway expansion is planned. Marine facilities include a 25-acre boat harbor with four docks, 134 boat slips, a harbormaster's office, a barge off-loading area, and a 150-ton lift. A new boat harbor is scheduled for construction. Regular barge services and seasonal State Ferry operations serve the Sand Point area (Harbanuk 2005).

**Table 3-13 Sand Point Commercial Fishing Activity, All Fisheries Combined: 1996-2005**

Year	# of Fishers who Fished	Total # of Permits Fished	Total Lbs. Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings (\$)	# of Salmon Permits Fished	# of Other Groundfish Permits Fished	# of Herring Permits Fished	# of Halibut Permits Fished	# of Sablefish Permits Fished	# of Crab Permits Fished	# of Other Shellfish Permits
1996	110	224	52,916,999	12,328,879	100	54	16	39	1	13	0
1997	115	236	53,115,426	13,474,189	91	75	18	43	1	7	1
1998	106	230	57,786,064	13,292,407	96	79	8	35	1	9	0
1999	98	209	68,360,550	20,565,761	89	65	8	43	0	4	0
2000	96	200	53,389,927	5,703,014	84	68	6	38	0	4	0
2001	98	221	60,188,752	10,749,286	85	64	5	36	1	29	1
2002	91	190	47,347,350	9,834,450	66	73	4	40	0	4	1
2003	93	197	46,731,505	11,589,001	61	87	3	38	0	7	1
2004	87	175	54,843,610	12,753,289	61	73	1	32	0	6	2
2005*	82	181	60,870,703	14,211,319	61	60	0	29	0	31	0

\* 2005 data is preliminary and incomplete. Source: State of Alaska, CFEC 2005.



**Table 3-14 Select Demographic Conditions in Sand Point: 1990-2000**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>Total population</b>	878	952
<b>Gender Ratio M/F (Number)</b>	557/321	593/359
<b>Age (Percent of total population)</b>		
Under 18 years of age	25.8	20.4
18 to 64 years of age	72.1	76.3
65 years and over	2.1	3.3
<b>Ethnicity or Race (Percent)</b>		
White	32.3	27.7
Black or African American	0.4	1.5
American Indian and Alaskan Native	49.3	42.3
- Aleut	46.6	34.5
- Eskimo	0.9	NA
- American Indian	1.7	NA
Asian	9.9	23.2
- Filipino	6.9	21.2
- Vietnamese	0.9	1.9
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	NA	0.3
Some other race	8.0	2.2
Two or more races	NA	2.7
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	8.9	13.6
<b>Educational Attainment ( Population 25 and over)</b>		
Percent with less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	22.6	8.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	61.5	80.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	9.1	6.4
<b>Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)</b>		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	15.7	35.5
And Percent who speak English less than very well	7.7	17.0
<b>Household income (Median \$)</b>	42,083	55,417
<b>Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)</b>	12.6	16.0
<b>Percent female headed household</b>	16.9	15.7
<b>Home Ownership (Number)</b>		
Owner occupied	59.5	59.0
Renter occupied	40.5	41.0
<b>Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)</b>	81,300	95,000
<b>Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)</b>	551	540
<b>Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in the labor force	69.9	74.2
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	2.0	22.8
<b>Occupation** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Management, professional, and related occupations	NA	16.2
Service occupations	NA	10.1
Sales and office occupations	NA	15.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	17.6	14.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	NA	9.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	NA	34.4
<b>Industry** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	17.3	14.3
Manufacturing	42.0	45.2
Percent government workers	18.0	15.9
<b>Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in carpools	12.1	9.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	NA	6.7

### 3.7 Unalaska/Dutch Harbor

**Location and Overview.** Unalaska/Dutch Harbor is located along the Bering Sea on the northeast side of Unalaska Island in the Fox Islands group. The town is approximately 800 miles southwest of Anchorage and 1,700 miles northwest of Seattle. The reported year-round population is about 4,000 persons.

Numerous seafood processing facilities are located here. Dutch Harbor is spoken of as a separate community, though it lays within the city limits of Unalaska. The municipal boundaries of Unalaska encompass 115.8 square miles of land and 98.6 square miles of water. The town is not part of an organized borough, but it is part of the Aleutians West Census Area (Impact Assessment, Inc. 1987; Northern Economics 2001).

**Table 3-15 Unalaska Population by Decade: 1890-2000, 2001-2003**

Year	Population
1890	317
1900	428
1910	281
1920	299
1930	226
1940	298
1950	173
1960	218
1970	178*
1980	1,322
1990	3,089
2000	4,283
2001	4,283
2002	4,051
2003	4,388

\*Note: Other sources put the 1970 census figure at 342 residents. Source: Historic data from Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development (ADCED); Year 2000 data from U.S. Bureau of the Census, and Northern Economics/EDAW (2005).

Unalaska has long served as administrative center for the larger region. It is also the only developed deepwater port along the Aleutian Chain with the added advantage of being ice-free. As such, it serves as a place of refuge and re-supply for shipping interests (Impact Assessment, Inc. 1987).

**History.** Archaeological evidence of pre-contact settlement is abundant in the area. Indigenous peoples have populated Unalaska for thousands of years and there was a large Unangan settlement in the Unalaska area. In 1759, there were estimated to be more than 3,000 Unangan or Aleuts living in 24 settlements around Unalaska and Amaknak. Russian fur traders established a permanent trading post in the area in 1774.

The purchase of Alaska by the United States introduced new forms of commerce. Unalaska became strategically important following the entrance of the U.S. into WWII. By 1943, the population had increased to nearly 70,000 persons. The Japanese bombed Dutch Harbor in 1942 and many indigenous residents were forcibly interned at an abandoned cannery in southeast Alaska (Impact Assessment, Inc. 1987). Many have never returned, and this history is both significant and painful to those who did (Impact Assessment, Inc. 2005).

Many residents prospered significantly from the king crab fishery in the 1970s and 1980s. The fishery subsequently declined and fishermen and processors alike have had to diversify their businesses in order to survive (Impact Assessment, Inc. 1987).

**Current Conditions and Trends.** Today, Unalaska/Dutch Harbor is the center of the Bering Sea groundfish fishery (Sepez et al. 2005). Given the nature of labor associated with commercial fisheries in rural Alaska, transient and ethnically diverse populations are characteristic of this area. For instance, the growth of an Asian/Pacific Islander population has been notable in recent years. Persons of Alutiiq ancestry nevertheless continue to enact a critically important sociopolitical force in the region.

Commercial fisheries provide extensive employment opportunities in Unalaska/Dutch Harbor. Seafood processing and distribution facilities are numerous, and include those operated by Icicle Seafoods, Alyeska Seafoods, Pan Alaska Seafoods, and Westward Seafoods.

The municipality also provides numerous jobs, as do shipping firms. Sport fishing and tourism activities are increasingly important sources of jobs and revenue (Impact Assessment, Inc. 2005)

The area is an important point of maritime transportation-related commerce. An airstrip accommodates large prop planes, but space limitations have obviated a jet runway. Unimak Pass, a major shipping lane and migratory route for several culturally or commercially significant species of fish and marine mammals, is located approximately 70 miles to the northeast (Impact Assessment, Inc. 1987).

**Table 3-16 Select Demographic Conditions in Unalaska/Dutch Harbor: 1990-2000**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
Total population	3,089	4,283
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,194/895	2,830/1,453
<b>Age (Percent of total population)</b>		
Under 18 years of age	11.6	14.6
18 to 64 years of age	87.6	83.8
65 years and over	0.8	1.6
<b>Ethnicity or Race (Percent)</b>		
White	62.0	44.2
Black or African American	2.0	3.7
American Indian and Alaskan Native	8.4	7.7
- Aleut	7.2	4.7
- Eskimo	0.2	3.0
Asian	19.2	30.6
- Filipino		20.4
- Vietnamese		4.4
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	NA	0.6
Some other race	8.3	9.3
Two or more races	NA	3.9
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	12.7	12.9
<b>Educational Attainment ( Population 25 and over)</b>		
Percent with less than 9th grade	54.9	9.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.3	78.1
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	13.8	11.2
<b>Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)</b>		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	30.1	42.1
And Percent who speak English less than very well	20.4	26.8
<b>Household income (Median \$)</b>	56,215	69,539
<b>Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)</b>	15.3	12.5
<b>Percent female headed household</b>	8.4	4.8
<b>Home Ownership (Percent)</b>		
Owner occupied	25.7	21.9
Renter occupied	74.3	78.1
<b>Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)</b>	91,500	189,800
<b>Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)</b>	741	961
<b>Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in the labor force	93.2	83.0
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	1.0	11.1
<b>Occupation** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Management, professional, and related occupations	NA	17.0
Service occupations	NA	11.1
Sales and office occupations	NA	16.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.7	13.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	NA	8.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	NA	33.2
<b>Industry** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.9	15.7
Manufacturing	29.6	36.8
Percent government workers	24.4	12.9
<b>Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in carpools	6.4	6.5
Percent using public transportation	1.4	3.1
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	NA	12.5

#### **4.0 Regional Socioeconomic Overview: Bristol Bay Region**

**Overview.** The Bristol Bay communities described in this summary extend from the Goodnews River drainage in the Kuskokwim Bay region to Meshik River near Point Heiden, along the eastern Alaska Peninsula. Most are located around Nushagak Peninsula and Kvichak Bay. As depicted in Table 4-1 below, some communities in the region are self-governing and not within borough jurisdiction.

**Table 4-1 Select Communities and Associated Administrative Entities in the Bristol Bay Region**

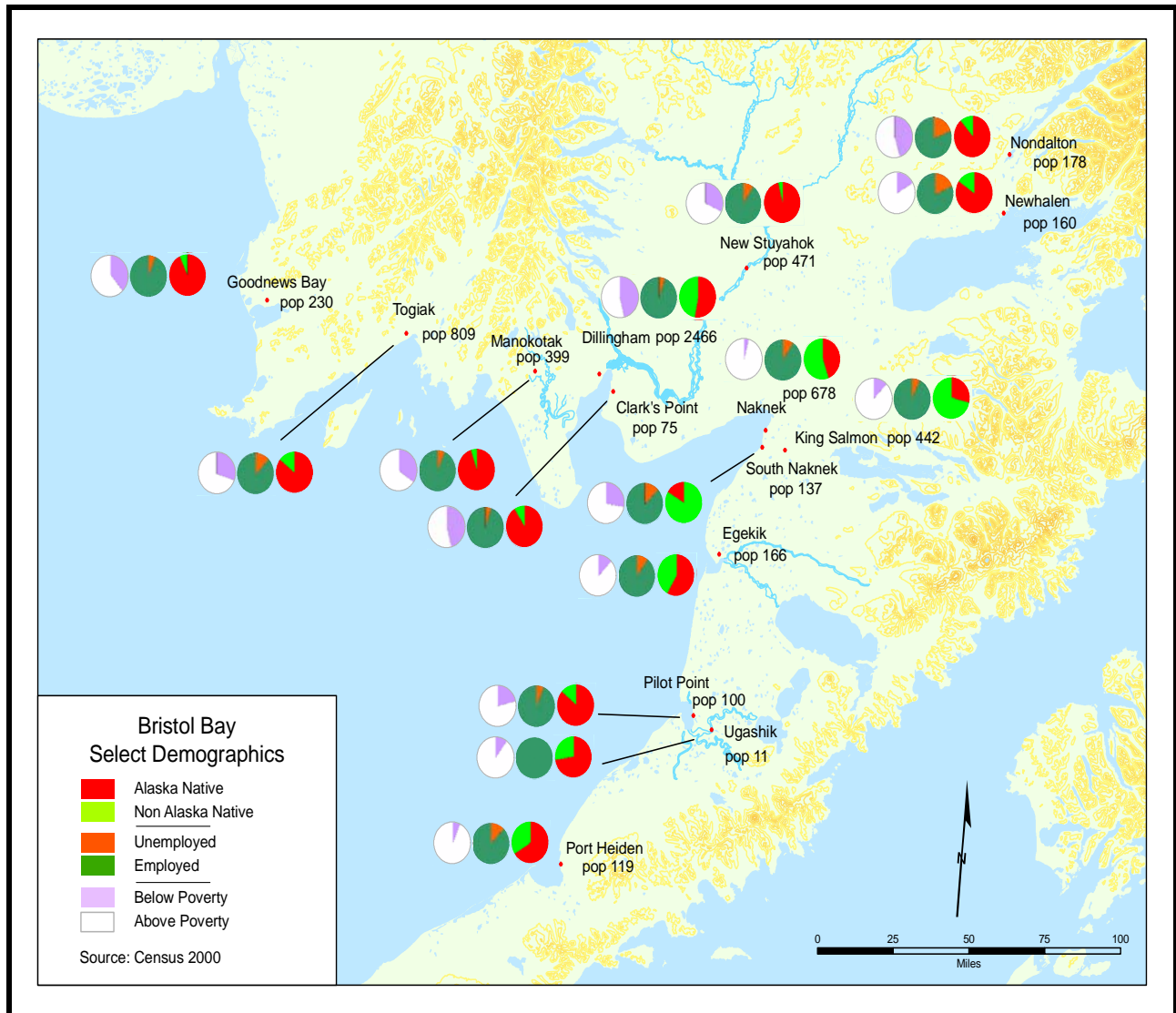
<b>Community</b>	<b>Administrative Entity</b>	<b>Regional Corporation</b>	<b>Regional Non-profit</b>	<b>Tribal Group</b>	<b>Village Corporation</b>
King Salmon	Bristol Bay Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corporation	Bristol Bay Native Association	King Salmon Village Council	--
Naknek	Bristol Bay Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corporation	Bristol Bay Native Association	Naknek Village Council	Paug-Vik, Inc.
South Naknek	Bristol Bay Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corporation	Bristol Bay Native Association	South Naknek Village Council	--
Goodnews Bay	Unorganized/Bethel Census Recording Area	Calista Corp.	--	Native Village of Goodnews Bay	Kuitsarak, Inc.
Dillingham	Unorganized/Bristol Bay Recording District	Bristol Bay Native Corporation	Bristol Bay Native Association	Curyung Native Village Council	Choggiung Ltd. and Olsonville, Inc.
Togiak	Unorganized/ Bristol Bay Recording District	Bristol Bay Native Corporation	Bristol Bay Native Association	Togiak Traditional Council	Togiak Natives Corporation
Manokotak	Unorganized/ Bristol Bay Recording District	Bristol Bay Native Corporation	Bristol Bay Native Association	Manokotak Village Council	Manokotak Natives, Ltd.
New Stuyahok	Unorganized/ Bristol Bay Recording District	Bristol Bay Native Corporation	Bristol Bay Native Association	New Stuyahok Village Council	Stuyahok Ltd.
Clark's Point	Unorganized/ Bristol Bay Recording District	Bristol Bay Native Corporation	Bristol Bay Native Association	New Stuyahok Village Council	Saguyak, Inc

**Regional Population Trends.** Advances in health care delivery, expanded government programs, and a growing commercial economy explain population growth in the region over the last 40 years. The Dillingham area (and Aleutians East Borough) communities have continued to grow in recent decades. But as noted in Table 4-2 below, the population of Bristol Bay Borough has decreased by 24 percent since 1990, largely a result of out-migration. The overall population figure for the entire region increased by about 63 percent since 1980. The population of Alaska as a whole has increased significantly and steadily in recent years.

**Table 4-2 Population Trends around the North Aleutian Basin**

Area	Population Trend Years						
	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Aleutians East Borough	2,464	2,697	2,548	2,723	2,742	2,656	2,659
Bristol Bay Borough	1,410	1,258	1,174	1,163	1,116	1,101	1,073
Dillingham Census Area	4,012	4,922	4,890	4,918	4,962	4,855	4,792
Lake and Peninsula Borough	1,668	1,823	1,733	1,639	1,646	1,612	1,620
Alaska	550,043	626,931	632,249	640,699	648,510	657,755	663,661

Blended data: U.S. Census of the Population 1990, 2000 and ADOLWD Estimates



**Select Demographic Conditions in Bristol Bay Communities**  
(additional communities depicted for comparative reference)

**Table 4-3 Population Trends in Communities around Bristol Bay: 1980-2000**

Community	Total Population			% Change between 1980 and 2000
	1980	1990	2000	
Newhalen	87	160	160	84
Goodnews Bay	168	241	230	37
Togiak	470	613	809	72
Egegik	75	122	166	121
King Salmon	545	696	442	-19
Naknek	318	575	678	113
South Naknek	145	136	137	-6
Pilot Point	66	53	100	52
Ugashik	13	NA	11	-15
Port Heiden	92	119	119	29
Manokotek	294	385	399	36
New Stuyahok	NA	391	471	NA
Clark's Point	NA	69	75	NA
Dillingham	1,563	2,017	2,466	58
Total	3,836	5,577	6,263	63

With the exception of South Naknek, Dillingham, and Ugashik, the absolute number of resident Alaska Natives increased between 1980 and 2000. But the proportion of Alaska Natives to other groups decreased during the same period. Alaska Natives, primarily Sugpiaq-Eskimo and Aleuts, account for 43.8 percent of the population of Bristol Bay Borough population, a 17.5 percent increase since 1990. In comparison, Alaska Natives represented 16.8 percent of Alaska's total population in 2000. The percentage of Alaska Natives in communities adjacent to Bristol Bay is even higher, and very significantly higher than that for the state as a whole (15.9 percent).

**Table 4-4 Trends in Resident Alaska Native Population by Community: 1980-2000**

Community	1980		1990		2000		1980-2000 % Change in Alaska Native Population
	Alaska Native Pop.	% Alaska Native Pop.	Alaska Native Pop.	% Alaska Native Pop.	Alaska Native Pop.	% Alaska Native Pop.	
Newhalen	82	94	151	94	136	85	40
Goodnews Bay	161	96	231	96	214	93	33
Togiak	443	94	535	87	696	86	57
Egegik	57	76	86	70	96	58	68
King Salmon	32	6	108	16	128	29	30
Naknek	161	51	236	41	305	45	89
South Naknek	121	83	108	79	115	84	-5
Pilot Point	57	86	45	85	86	86	51
Ugashik	11	85	NA	NA	8	73	-27
Port Heiden	59	64	86	72	79	66	34
Manokotek	294	93	368	96	379	95	29
New Stuyahok	NA	NA	375	96	452	96	NA
Clark's Point	NA	NA	53	77	68	91	NA
Dillingham	1,563	57	1,125	56	1,296	53	-17
Total	3,041	79	3,507	63	4,058	65	33

Source: [http://www.alaska.ihs.gov/dpehs/pdf/1980\\_census\\_data\\_for\\_Alaskan\\_communities.pdf](http://www.alaska.ihs.gov/dpehs/pdf/1980_census_data_for_Alaskan_communities.pdf).

**Population Projections.** In contrast to population projections for the AEB region, which as noted above estimate an out-migration rate of 35 percent between 2005 and 2018, population projections for the Bristol Bay Borough portend an increase of nearly 62 percent. These estimates also predict population increases for the Dillingham Census Area (32 percent), and the Lake and Peninsula Borough (51 percent).

**Table 4-5 Population Projections for North Aleutian Basin**

Area	Projection Years				% Change
	2005	2008	2013	2018	
Aleutians East Borough	2,659	1,918	1,784	1,738	-34.6
Bristol Bay Borough	1,073	1,506	1,621	1,734	61.6
Dillingham Census Area	4,792	5,394	5,842	6,327	32.0
Lake and Peninsula Borough	1,620	2,128	2,282	2,439	50.5

Source: ADOLWD

**Labor Overview.** Seafood harvesting, processing, and government services are critical aspects of the Bristol Bay regional economy. Subsistence fishing and hunting activities are central to life in the smaller villages and in many cases supplement household income in the larger communities. Poor salmon returns and declines in salmon prices have had a detrimental effect on the entire region in recent years. For instance, according to the State of Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development - Alaska Economic Information System (DCED-AEIS), during the period 1995 to 1999, gross earnings from commercial fishing dropped 29 percent (DCED-AEIS, no date).

King Salmon and Dillingham are important points of transport for fresh and processed salmon. Millions of pounds of salmon are trucked from Naknek and other communities each summer and offloaded for air transport to a range of domestic and foreign markets. Nine processors operate facilities in Naknek. A small U.S. Air Force base in King Salmon closed in 1993, but continues to be maintained on a contractual basis (DCED-AEIS, no date).

**Unemployment.** During the period 1991 to 1996, unemployment rates were lower in the Bristol Bay region than for the state as a whole. But poor salmon returns and challenging market conditions during the period 1997 to 2000 resulted in increasing unemployment rates. The unemployment rate was 11.5 percent in 2000, highest since 1991. As for the rest of the state, there is extensive variation in monthly unemployment (DCED-AEIS, no date).

The normal measure of unemployment (people unemployed and actively seeking work) is somewhat misleading in rural Alaska because it does not reflect the realities of a small cash economy and dependence on a subsistence economy. A better indicator of unemployment is an estimate of working age adults who are not participating in the work force. In a typical developed community in the United States, 20 percent of adults are generally not in the work force (DCED-AEIS, no date). Some 24 percent of the adults in Bristol Bay Borough were not in the work force at the time of the 2000 Census.

**Income.** According to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), per capita income in Southwest Alaska was \$29,464 in 2004. This was a 4.7 percent increase above 2003. There is significant variation in per capita income across the six sub-regions. The figure is highest in Bristol Bay Borough, at \$43,720, and lowest in Lake and Peninsula Borough, at \$23,052 (DCED-AEIS, no date).



**Commercial Fishing Challenges.** The economy of the Bristol Bay region is based primarily in commercial salmon fisheries. Although a herring fishery occurs in the region, the vast majority of landings in 2000 derived from the salmon fishery. Problems with returning salmon stocks and low ex-vessel market prices for domestic wild salmon have led to a decline in the once lucrative Bristol Bay fisheries (DCED-AEIS, no date). The situation has had a detrimental economic impact on the region, especially given a relative lack of economic diversification and minimal investment in alternative fisheries (SWAMC 2006). There is little reported local ownership of vessels participating in the Bering Sea groundfish and crab fisheries (DCED-AEIS, No date).

**Seafood Processing.** There has long been extensive processing activity in communities around Bristol Bay. But again, resource and market problems have forced closure of many operations in recent years. For instance, the number of processors operating in Bristol Bay Borough decreased from about 30 in the mid-1990s to around 15 in the last couple of years (DCED-AEIS, no date).

**Subsistence Overview.** Residents of communities around Bristol Bay very often participate in subsistence fishing and hunting activities. Cash income facilitates such involvement. But subsistence foods can also mitigate the dietary effects of minimal income. There is thus a dynamic and challenging relationship between cash income and subsistence activities, and Alaska Native cultural practices and traditions.

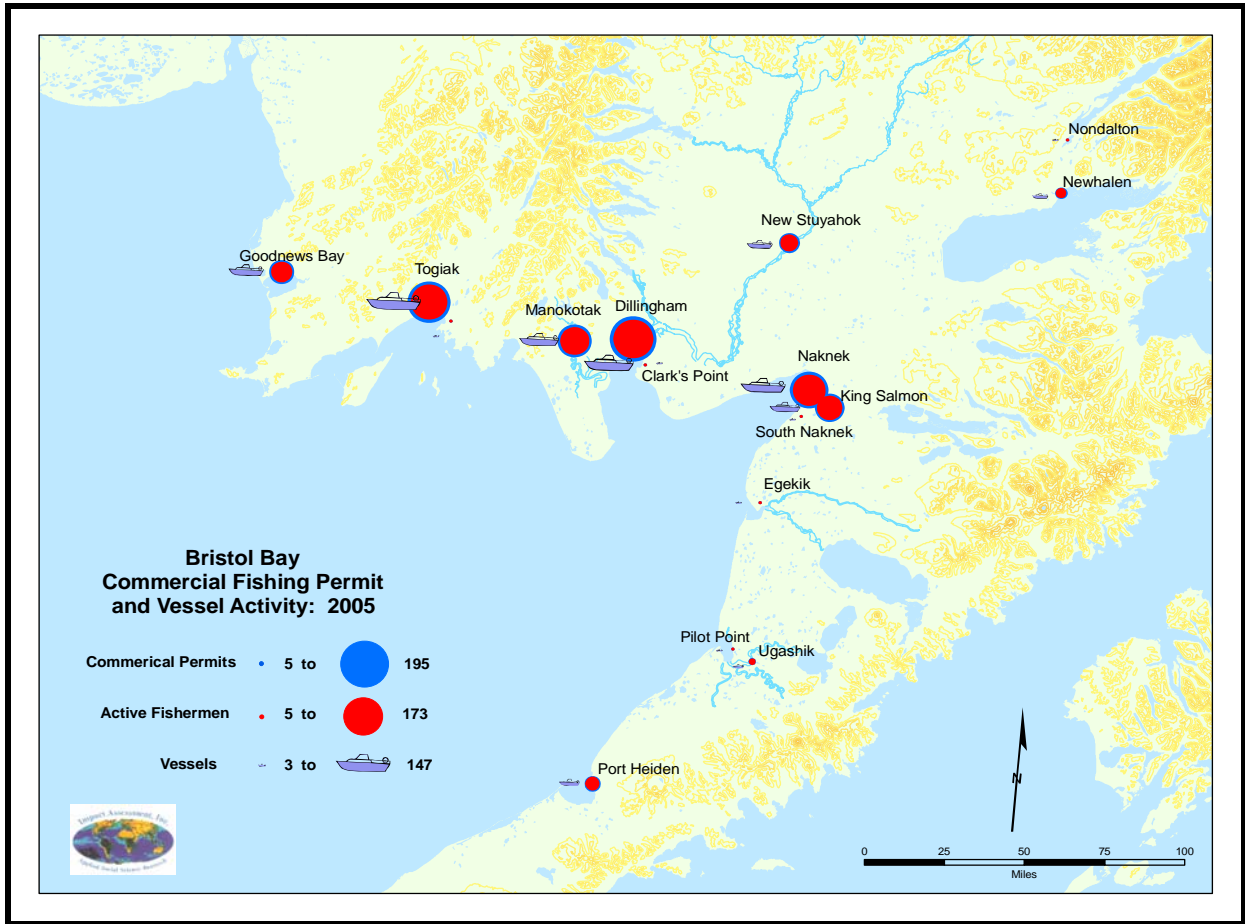
The range of involvement can be characterized through analysis of subsistence foods consumed in the communities of Bristol Bay Borough, which vary extensively in terms of local socioeconomic and demographic conditions. For instance, according to ADF&G, the total annual harvest of wild foods ranges from about 188 pounds per person in Naknek to about 297 pounds per person in South Naknek. Average per capita subsistence harvest is 211 pounds, but the figure varies extensively between individuals and households based on a range of factors, including place of residence, employment, income, adherence to cultural norms, and so forth.

Most wild food consumed in the region is composed of fish (55 percent by weight), land mammals (37 percent) and marine mammals, birds, eggs, shellfish, and plants (eight percent combined). Fish harvests are predominately sockeye salmon (DCED-AEIS, no date).

**Sport Fishing.** Sport fishing began to assume economic importance in the region beginning in the late 1950s. By the 1980s, certain Bristol Bay destinations had become well known for productive fishing and hunting opportunities. Local and visiting guide operators generated extensive revenue.

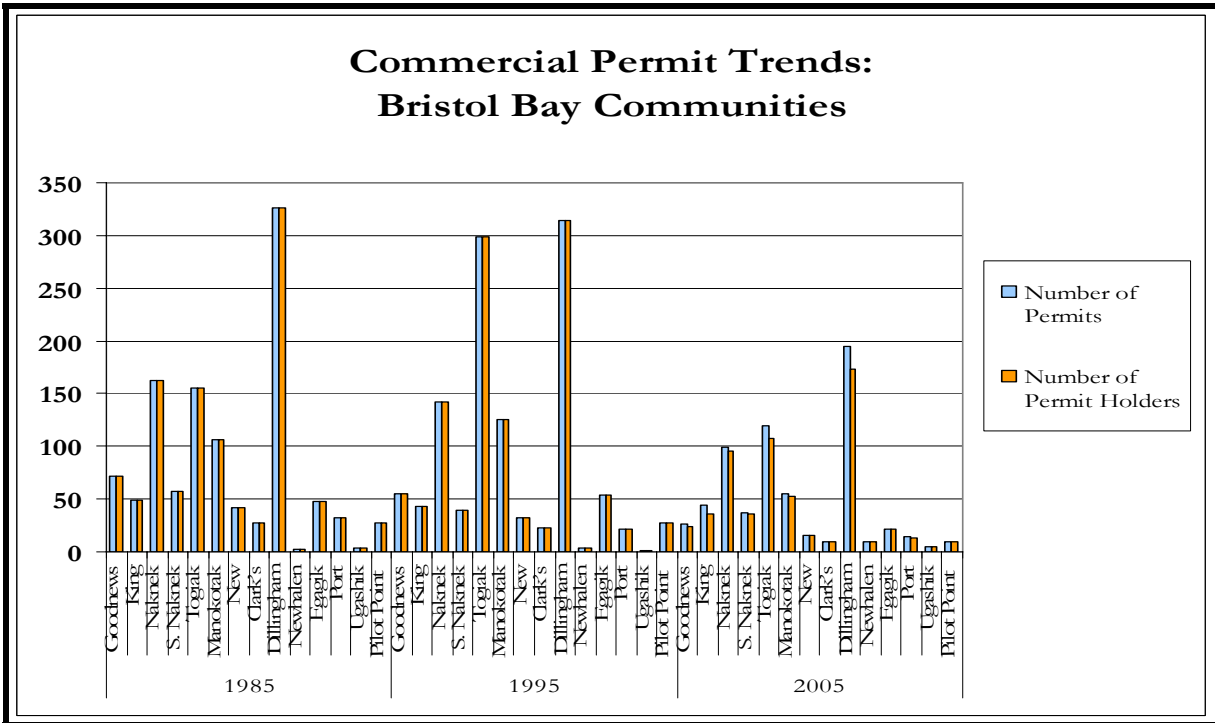
The high-end market for visiting hunters and anglers has reportedly flattened in recent years, and lower cost sectors, such as those associated with self-initiated and guided activities have grown in number and relative importance. That is, unguided sport fishing in the relatively remote Bristol Bay region has grown as "overflow" anglers leave Alaska's more accessible and relatively more crowded rivers, such as those along the Kenai Peninsula.

Complicating any summary statements about fishing trends in these sectors are several recent years of relatively weak salmon returns, which have led ADF&G officials to reduce and even close sport fishing for king and red salmon in the region (DCED-AEIS, no date).



**Bristol Bay Commercial Fishing Permit and Vessel Activity**

(Source: State of Alaska CFEC; additional communities depicted for comparative reference)



**Bristol Bay Regional Commercial Permit Trends: 1985, 1995, 2005**

(Source: State of Alaska CFEC)

**Prospective Mining Activity.** The Pebble Mine project is being advanced by Northern Dynasty Mines, Inc. Once operational, the proposed gold and copper mine would be one of the largest in the world and likely would have a significant effect on the region's economy. The facility would be located about 17 miles northwest of the village of Iliamna in the Nushagak-Big River Hills.

The Pebble Mine proposal has become a political issue in Alaska. A range of parties have emerged to support or oppose the project.

Preliminary activities at or regarding the sites of interest involved the employment of 457 Alaskans during 2005. More than 110 of those employees reportedly were residents of the Bristol Bay region (Northern Dynasty Mines, no date).

The project remains at a pre-permitting stage at the time of this writing in 2006. The prospective operator continues to develop technical, social, and environmental analyses required to comprehensively plan and design the mine under local, state, and federal regulatory statutes. The firm is deferring its feasibility study and permit applications until 2008 (Northern Dynasty Mines, no date).



**Location of Pebble Mine Prospect**

(Map courtesy of Northern Dynasty Mines, Inc.; available at [www.ndmpebblemine.com](http://www.ndmpebblemine.com))

## **5.0 Bristol Bay Communities**

### **5.1 Goodnews Bay**

**Location and Overview.** Goodnews Bay is situated along a small inlet on Kuskokwim Bay in the Bering Sea. The village is 400 miles west of Anchorage. As of the year 2000 Census, there were 230 residents, 93 percent of whom were Yup'ik Eskimos.

**History.** Yup'ik Eskimos called or call this village "Mumtraq." It was moved to its present location during the 1920s due to constant flooding and storms in adjacent locales. A government school and post office were built here in the 1930s. The village was incorporated in 1970.

**Current Conditions and Trends.** Goodnews Bay is part of the Coastal Villages Region Fund, a CDQ group. Most residents rely heavily on subsistence fishing and hunting. Commercial fishing is also an important part of the economy. In 2000, 52 commercial permits were issued to 41 residents; 34 permits were fished. Median household income was quite low, at \$16,250. The unemployment rate was six percent (Sepez et al. 2005).

There are no commercial seafood processors in Goodnews Bay, and therefore, no registered landings. Goodnews Bay residents received federal disaster funds in 2003 to compensate for falling salmon prices.

Goodnews Bay is accessible by plane or boat. The state owns a 2,850 foot gravel airstrip for chartered or private planes. There is no dock; barges deliver fuel and other supplies which are lightered to shore (Sepez et al. 2005).

**Table 5-1 Goodnews Bay Commercial Fishing Activity, All Fisheries Combined: 1996-2005**

<b>Year</b>	<b># of Fishers who Fished</b>	<b># of Permits Fished</b>	<b>Total Lbs. Landed</b>	<b>Estimated Gross Earnings (\$)</b>	<b># of Herring Permits Fished</b>	<b># of Halibut Permits Fished</b>	<b># of Salmon Permits Fished</b>
1996	41	55	936,589**	312,118**	30	0	28
1997	42	55	604,534	213,293	26	1	28
1998	37	48	632,758**	166,517**	20	0	28
1999	33	39	421,361**	115,050**	13	0	26
2000	23	34	366,780**	150,256**	7	0	27
2001	24	31	274,593**	79,985**	10	0	21
2002	19	23	113,188**	24,922**	5	0	18
2003	22	30	501,327**	141,110**	11	0	19
2004	23	27	446,048	119,041	10	NA	17
2005*	24	26	525,323**	153,344**	6	0	20

NA= Not applicable (no permits issued for this fishery in this year); \* 2005 data is preliminary and incomplete;

\*\* Fishing totals excluding confidential fisheries; Source: State of Alaska, CFEC, 2005.

**Table 5-2 Select Demographic Conditions in Goodnews Bay: 1990-2000**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>Total population</b>	241	230
<b>Gender Ratio M/F (Number)</b>	131/110	118/112
<b>Age (Percent of total population)</b>		
Under 18 years of age	35.6	28.3
18 to 64 years of age	56.2	63.9
65 years and over	8.2	7.8
<b>Ethnicity or Race (Percent)</b>		
White	4.1	5.7
Black or African American	0.0	0.0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	95.8	92.6
- Aleut	2.0	NA
- Eskimo	93.7	83.9
- American Indian	0.0	NA
Asian	0.0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0.0	0.0
Some other race	0.0	0.0
Two or more races	NA	1.7
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	0.0	0.0
<b>Educational Attainment ( Population 25 and over)</b>		
Percent with less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	45.6	25.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	36.8	55.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	5.3	4.3
<b>Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)</b>		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	73.8	75.6
And Percent who speak English less than very well	22.5	37.1
<b>Household income (Median \$)</b>	13,523	16,250
<b>Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)</b>	41.8	39.0
<b>Percent female headed household</b>	24.2	23.9
<b>Home Ownership (Number)</b>		
Owner occupied	55	26
Renter occupied	11	45
<b>Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)</b>	14,999	10,600
<b>Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)</b>	425	525
<b>Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in the labor force	44.7	45.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.0	6.0
<b>Occupation** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Management, professional, and related occupations	NA	33.9
Service occupations	NA	18.6
Sales and office occupations	NA	39.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.0	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	NA	3.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	NA	5.1
<b>Industry** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.0	0.0
Percent government workers	57.1	83.1

## 5.2 King Salmon

**Location and Overview.** King Salmon is an unincorporated town of 442 residents. It is located 284 miles southwest of Anchorage, about 15 miles upriver from Naknek. Permit holders living in this area participate in the largest red salmon fishery in the world (Sepez et al. 2005). King Salmon receives a CDQ through the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation.

**History.** Present-day tribal members are descendents of Alutiiq people who were forced to relocate to King Salmon due to the eruption of Mount Katmai on the east coast of the Peninsula. The community has grown over the years as a center of government, transportation, and various fisheries services. Although King Salmon was not included in the 1972 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), the King Salmon Tribe became a federally-recognized entity on December 29, 2000. There are 24 active Alaska Native allotment claims and two patented claims near King Salmon (State of Alaska, DCED, no date).

**Current Trends and Conditions.** Government, transportation, and recreational and commercial fishing-related jobs are central to the King Salmon economy. The commercial sockeye salmon fishery is particularly important (State of Alaska, DCED, no date). Some 36 residents held a total of 58 commercial fishing permits in the year 2000, and 70 registered crew members were living in the community that year (Sepez et al. 2005).

**Table 5-3 King Salmon Commercial Fishing Activity, All Fisheries Combined: 1996-2005**

Year	# of Fishers who Fished	# of Permits Fished	Total Lbs. Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings (\$)	# of Halibut Permits Fished	# of Salmon Permits Fished	# of Herring Permits Fished	# of Other Groundfish Permits Fished	# of Sablefish Permits Fished	# of Crab Permits Fished
1996	39	54	2,345,358	1,701,559	2	33	19	0	NA	NA
1997	36	48	997,957	658,118	3	32	13	0	NA	NA
1998	32	40	946,608	746,024	2	30	8	0	NA	NA
1999	39	51	2,051,666	1,463,030	2	38	11	0	NA	NA
2000	36	50	1,727,045	927,853	3	36	11	0	NA	NA
2001	30	37	1,655,778	505,755	0	29	8	0	NA	NA
2002	31	35	862,213**	411,768**	2	31	2	0	NA	NA
2003	31	37	1,296,692**	644,218**	1	33	3	NA	NA	NA
2004	35	41	2,406,445	967,421	0	36	3	1	1	NA
2005*	36	44	3,063,516	1,394,472	1	34	5	2	1	1

NA= Not applicable (no permits issued for this fishery in this year); \* 2005 data is preliminary and incomplete;

\*\* Fishing totals excluding confidential fisheries; Source: State of Alaska, CFEC 2005.

Sport fishing is an important aspect of the local economy. A total of 3,065 sport fishing licenses were sold here (511 Alaska residents; 2,554 non-residents) in 2000, and as of 2002, 26 registered guides were active in the area (Sepez et al. 2005).

Many residents work in air services associated with distribution of seafood or sport fishing, hunting, or other guided adventures in the area. There are scheduled jet and propeller flights to and from Anchorage. Four docks are situated along the Naknek River. Cargo goods are delivered to Naknek by barge and trucked upriver to King Salmon via a 15-mile connecting road. An ice road enables access to South Naknek during winter months. Vehicles are the primary means of local transportation; skiffs are used during summer (State of Alaska, DECD, no date).

**Table 5-4 Select Demographic Conditions in King Salmon: 1990-2000**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>Total population</b>	696	442
<b>Gender Ratio M/F (Number)</b>	463/233	243/199
<b>Age (Percent of total population)</b>		
Under 18 years of age	20.1	26.2
18 to 64 years of age	78.3	70.9
65 years and over	1.6	2.9
<b>Ethnicity or Race (Percent)</b>		
White	76.1	66.3
Black or African American	5.4	1.1
American Indian and Alaskan Native	15.5	29.0
- Aleut	6.7	NA
- Eskimo	4.1	NA
- American Indian	4.5	NA
Asian	1.4	0.2
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	1.4	0.0
Some other race	1.4	0.2
Two or more races	NA	3.2
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	3.4	0.5
<b>Educational Attainment ( Population 25 and over)</b>		
Percent with less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	2.8	4.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	94.6	89.5
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	17.8	26.7
<b>Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)</b>		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	6.4	4.8
And Percent who speak English less than very well	0.4	0.2
<b>Household income (Median \$)</b>	54,072	54,375
<b>Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)</b>	3.0	12.4
<b>Percent female headed household</b>	5.7	4.6
<b>Home Ownership (Number)</b>		
Owner occupied	46	65
Renter occupied	112	131
<b>Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)</b>	143,800	160,000
<b>Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)</b>	485	789
<b>Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in the labor force	86.2	78.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	2.4	6.9
<b>Occupation** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Management, professional, and related occupations	NA	34.0
Service occupations	NA	16.6
Sales and office occupations	NA	24.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.0	0.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	NA	14.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	NA	9.7
<b>Industry** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.6	0.0
Manufacturing	2.6	0.0
Percent government workers	59.8	34.8

### 5.3 Naknek

**Location and Overview.** Naknek is located along the northern bank of the Naknek River at the northeastern end of Bristol Bay, nearly 300 miles southwest of Anchorage. The Naknek Village Council is federally recognized and eligible for funding from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) (Sepez et al. 2005). Some 678 persons lived in Naknek in 2000. Sepez et al. (2005) report that the population of Naknek increases to as many as 4,000 persons during peak salmon season.

**History.** The Naknek region was settled by Yup'ik Eskimos and Athabascan Indians over 6,000 years ago. A salmon cannery was established on the Naknek River in 1890. The village has since become an important community in the region's salmon fishery (Sepez et al. 2005).

**Current Conditions and Trends.** The economy of Naknek is based in commercial fishing, associated services, and subsistence hunting and fishing. Sepez et al. (2005) report a total of 154 commercial fishing permits were held by 115 permit holders in 2000, and a total of 161 crew members claimed residence.

**Table 5-5 Naknek Commercial Fishing Activity, All Fisheries Combined: 1996-2005**

Year	# of Fishers who Fished	# of Permits Fished	Total Lbs. Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings (\$)	# of Crab Permits Fished	# of Halibut Permits Fished	# of Herring Permits Fished	# of Other Groundfish Permits Fished	# of Other Shellfish Permits Fished	# of Salmon Permits Fished
1996	122	150	5,981,512	4,530,454	0	4	27	NA	NA	119
1997	117	147	2,042,633	1,434,234	0	6	27	NA	NA	114
1998	124	142	2,644,677	2,223,730	0	8	15	NA	NA	119
1999	115	133	4,789,606	3,509,535	NA	3	16	0	NA	114
2000	102	122	4,131,195	2,226,584	NA	3	17	0	NA	102
2001	93	109	4,915,475	1,854,851	NA	2	14	0	0	93
2002	90	94	2,102,840	850,845	0	1	7	NA	NA	86
2003	98	104	3,668,768**	1,716,846**	1	2	5	NA	NA	96
2004	89	95	3,801,899	1,858,199	1	3	2	0	NA	89
2005*	95	99	5,750,056	3,409,899	1	2	2	0	0	94

NA= Not applicable (no permits issued for this fishery in this year). \* 2005 data is preliminary and incomplete.

\*\* Fishing totals excluding confidential fisheries. Source: State of Alaska, CFEC 2005.

Trident Seafoods, North Pacific Processors, Ocean Beauty, Alaska General Seafoods, and other firms operate processing facilities in Naknek (Sepez et al. 2005). Sport fishing is also important. Four guides were operating in the area in 2000, and a total of 365 sport fishing licenses were sold in the community that year, 170 to Alaska residents (Sepez et al. 2005).

Naknek is accessible by air and sea, and to and from King Salmon by road. Two small airports serve residents and visitors.



**Table 5-6 Select Demographic Conditions in Naknek: 1990-2000**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>Total population</b>	575	678
<b>Gender Ratio M/F (Number)</b>	301/274	365/313
<b>Age (Percent of total population)</b>		
Under 18 years of age	33.7	35.0
18 to 64 years of age	62.5	61.2
65 years and over	3.8	3.8
<b>Ethnicity or Race (Percent)</b>		
White	58.4	51.5
Black or African American	0.0	0.0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	41.0	45.3
- Aleut	24.8	NA
- Eskimo	10.2	41.0
- American Indian	5.9	NA
Asian	0.3	0.1
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0.3	0.7
Some other race	0.1	0.0
Two or more races	NA	2.4
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	1.5	0.3
<b>Educational Attainment ( Population 25 and over)</b>		
Percent with less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	8.5	3.8
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.4	90.1
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	22.1	19.9
<b>Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)</b>		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.8	4.2
And Percent who speak English less than very well	1.5	0.0
<b>Household income (Median \$)</b>	50,907	53,393
<b>Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)</b>	1.7	3.7
<b>Percent female headed household</b>	4.3	6.5
<b>Home Ownership (Number)</b>		
Owner occupied	121	151
Renter occupied	87	96
<b>Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)</b>	108,900	141,800
<b>Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)</b>	450	863
<b>Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in the labor force	66.5	71.1
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	2.5	9.4
<b>Occupation** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Management, professional, and related occupations	NA	1.0
Service occupations	NA	12.1
Sales and office occupations	NA	26.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.8	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	NA	16.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	NA	7.9
<b>Industry** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.5	1.0
Manufacturing	5.3	1.7
Percent government workers	50.8	34.8

## 5.4 South Naknek

**Location and Overview.** South Naknek is located directly across river from Naknek. King Salmon is about 20 miles to the east. Most residents are Sugpiaq Natives who are descendants of people displaced by the Katmai and Novarupta volcanic eruptions of 1912. The South Naknek Village Council is federally recognized as the governing body for the Alaska Native residents of South Naknek. South Naknek is also administered by Bristol Bay Borough (Harbanuk, no date).

**History.** Camps along the Naknek River date to 3,000 to 4000 B.C. Russian fur traders inhabited the area in the early 1800s. A cannery opened here in 1890. Commercial fishing brought Scandinavian and Italian fishermen and Chinese and Filipino cannery workers (Harbanuk, no date).

**Current Conditions and Trends.** Commercial fishing and salmon processing are mainstays of the economy. Salmon returns in the Kvichak River drainage, historically one the most productive areas in the Bristol Bay salmon fishery, have diminished in recent years. This has resulted in extensive hardship among fishery-dependent residents.

**Table 5-7 South Naknek Commercial Fishing Activity, All Fisheries Combined: 1996-2005**

Year	# of Fishers who Fished	# of Permits Fished	Total Lbs. Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings (\$)	# of Halibut Permits Fished	# of Herring Permits Fished	# of Salmon Permits Fished	# of Other Groundfish Permits Fished
1996	44	45	1,562,363**	1,237,746	0	3	42	NA
1997	39	40	296,432**	268,563**	1	1	38	NA
1998	43	45	386,597**	428,781**	1	1	43	NA
1999	42	44	1,081,152**	884,254**	0	2	42	0
2000	39	41	801,787**	524,592**	0	2	39	NA
2001	39	40	1,368,005**	571,545**	0	1	39	NA
2002	39	40	590,847**	287,600**	0	1	39	NA
2003	43	45	1,243,027**	631,581**	1	1	43	NA
2004	42	44	777,394**	391,858**	0	1	43	NA
2005*	36	37	1,466,821**	874,593**	0	1	36	NA

NA= Not applicable (no permits issued for this fishery in this year). \* 2005 data is preliminary and incomplete.

\*\* Fishing totals excluding confidential fisheries. Source: State of Alaska, CFEC 2005.

The State of Alaska maintains a small airstrip here, and a seaplane landing area is located on the Naknek River. Peninsula Airways and King Air provide regular flights. Bristol Bay Borough maintains the local road system. During the winter, the frozen river provides a route to the neighboring communities of Naknek and King Salmon, though climate change is affecting traditional patterns of travel. Barge service is available from several companies during the summer months. South Naknek has a public dock capable of handling large barges as well as smaller watercraft (Harbanuk, no date).

**Table 5-8 Select Demographic Conditions in South Naknek: 1990-2000**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>Total population</b>	136	137
<b>Gender Ratio M/F (Number)</b>	78/58	77/60
<b>Age (Percent of total population)</b>		
Under 18 years of age	35.2	29.9
18 to 64 years of age	58.2	63.5
65 years and over	6.6	6.6
<b>Ethnicity or Race (Percent)</b>		
White	20.5	13.1
Black or African American	0.0	1.5
American Indian and Alaskan Native	79.4	83.9
- Aleut	62.5	81.7
- Eskimo	15.4	NA
- American Indian	1.4	NA
Asian	0.0	0.7
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0.0	0.7
Some other race	0.0	0.0
Two or more races	NA	0.0
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	0.0	2.2
<b>Educational Attainment ( Population 25 and over)</b>		
Percent with less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	11.6	8.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.4	81.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	11.7	8.5
<b>Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)</b>		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	5.9	2.1
And Percent who speak English less than very well	0.0	0.7
<b>Household income (Median \$)</b>	23,750	22,344
<b>Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)</b>	26.3	27.1
<b>Percent female headed household</b>	17.9	10.9
<b>Home Ownership (Number)</b>		
Owner occupied	30	29
Renter occupied	9	17
<b>Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)</b>	54,600	65,000
<b>Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)</b>	125	329
<b>Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in the labor force	57.9	51.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	27.4	12.5
<b>Occupation** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Management, professional, and related occupations	NA	31.8
Service occupations	NA	36.4
Sales and office occupations	NA	9.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.0	4.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	NA	13.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	NA	4.5
<b>Industry** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0.0	4.5
Manufacturing	0.0	9.1
Percent government workers	75.6	63.6

## 5.5 Togiak

**Location and Overview.** Togiak is located along Togiak Bay in the Dillingham Census Area. The village is 67 miles west of Dillingham. It had a year 2000 population of 809 inhabitants. Some 86 percent of the population is Alaska Native. Year 2000 unemployment rates were nearly 12 percent (Sepez et al. 2005).

**History.** The Yup'ik had little contact with Russian explorers in this area. Residents began working in salmon canneries during World War II. The herring fishery was important in the 1970s. Togiak was incorporated in 1969.

**Current Conditions and Trends.** The Togiak economy is based in commercial salmon, herring, and herring roe fisheries. Some 392 commercial fishing permits were issued to local residents in 2000 (151 were fished), and 136 licensed crew members were living in the area that year. One onshore and several floating processors are based in the area. Sport fishing and guiding are important activities, and many residents are dependent in part on subsistence fishing and hunting (Sepez et al. 2005).

A 4,200-foot state-owned lighted gravel airstrip serves air travel interests in the area. No docking facilities are available (Sepez et al. 2005).

**Table 5-9 Togiak Commercial Fishing Activity, All Fisheries Combined: 1996-2005**

Year	# of Fishers who Fished	# of Permits Fished	Total Lbs. Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings (\$)	# of Herring Permits Fished	# of Halibut Permits Fished	# of Salmon Permits Fished	# of Other Groundfish Permits Fished
1996	215	314	7,835,781**	4,813,452**	174	0	140	0
1997	144	174	2,547,008**	1,644,967**	38	6	129	NA
1998	144	173	3,644,138**	2,528,632**	28	16	129	NA
1999	182	248	4,769,622**	2,944,862**	124	0	123	NA
2000	128	151	5,792,606	3,294,213	22	14	62	NA
2001	124	139	5,042,650	1,876,107	5	17	117	NA
2002	131	171	2,040,150**	834,642**	39	22	110	NA
2003	137	173	3,806,201**	1,881,396**	32	23	118	NA
2004	114	126	3,258,203	1,425,670	0	15	111	NA
2005*	108	119	3,678,044	1,949,413	0	15	104	NA

NA= Not applicable (no permits issued for this fishery in this year). \* 2005 data is preliminary and incomplete.

\*\* Fishing totals excluding confidential fisheries. Source: State of Alaska, CFEC 2005.

**Table 5-10 Select Demographic Conditions in Togiak: 1990-2000**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>Total population</b>	613	809
<b>Gender Ratio M/F (Number)</b>	327/286	407/402
<b>Age (Percent of total population)</b>		
Under 18 years of age	40.6	42.8
18 to 64 years of age	54.4	50.2
65 years and over	5.0	7.0
<b>Ethnicity or Race (Percent)</b>		
White	11.5	6.9
Black or African American	0.1	0.1
American Indian and Alaskan Native	87.2	86.3
- Aleut	0.3	NA
- Eskimo	86.6	73.5
- American Indian	0.3	18.0
Asian	0.0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0.0	0.0
Some other race	0.9	0.2
Two or more races	NA	6.4
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	0.9	1.1
<b>Educational Attainment ( Population 25 and over)</b>		
Percent with less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	28.9	19.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	60.1	67.1
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	10.6	7.0
<b>Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)</b>		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	85.0	76.7
And Percent who speak English less than very well	35.6	23.3
<b>Household income (Median \$)</b>	15,000	23,977
<b>Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)</b>	46.3	29.9
<b>Percent female headed household</b>	16.5	16.8
<b>Home Ownership (Number)</b>		
Owner occupied	128	165
Renter occupied	49	37
<b>Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)</b>	32,500	75,000
<b>Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)</b>	692	608
<b>Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in the labor force	35.0	45.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	23.0	11.9
<b>Occupation** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Management, professional, and related occupations	NA	42.6
Service occupations	NA	20.7
Sales and office occupations	NA	16.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.0	2.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	NA	8.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	NA	9.5
<b>Industry** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.0	2.4
Manufacturing	2.0	0.0
Percent government workers	73.0	58.6

## 5.6 Manokotak

**Location and Overview.** Manokotak is located 25 miles southwest of Dillingham on the Igushik River. The village is 347 miles southwest of Anchorage. The municipal area encompasses 36.4 square miles of land and 0.9 square miles of water. The river is ice-free from June through mid-November (Harbanuk, no date).

**History.** Manokotak, a Yup'ik village, became a permanent settlement in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century upon consolidation of two adjacent settlements. The village was incorporated in 1970.

**Current Conditions and Trends.** Although it is located somewhat inland, Manokotak's economy is based in large part in commercial fishing. Trapping and subsistence fishing and hunting activities are also critically important, and many residents travel to Igushik or Ekuik each summer to fish for salmon, herring, and trout; to hunt for sea lion, beluga whales, ptarmigan, and duck; and to gather wild foods and berries. Food sharing-based relationships are enacted across several villages, especially Togiak and Twin Hills (Harbanuk, no date). There is relatively little sport fishing in the area.

Sepez et al. (2005) report that 152 commercial fishing permits were issued to Manokotak residents in 2000. There were 97 licensed crewmembers active in the area at that time. About 25 residents reportedly owned vessels and participated in the commercial salmon fishery at the turn of the century. The community is part of the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC) and associated CDQ group. No local processors were operational in 2000 (Sepez et al. 2005).

A state-owned gravel airstrip is located one mile north of the city. Seaplanes also land in the area. There are no docking facilities available, and no visitor accommodations (Sepez et al. 2005).

**Table 5-11 Manokotak Commercial Fishing Activity, All Fisheries Combined: 1996-2005**

Year	# of Fishers who Fished	# of Permits Fished	Total Lbs. Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings (\$)	# of Herring Permits Fished	# of Halibut Permits Fished	# of Salmon Permits Fished	# of Other Groundfish Permits Fished
1996	89	127	3,390,940**	2,480,247**	49	0	78	0
1997	81	92	970,261	661,729	17	0	75	0
1998	78	89	1,465,626**	1,315,476**	14	0	75	0
1999	78	105	2,139,743**	1,630,450	32	1	72	0
2000	68	75	2,44,336**	1,509,287**	8	1	66	0
2001	75	79	2,006,019	718,527	5	0	74	0
2002	52	57	593,252	237,618	7	2	48	0
2003	54	57	1,770,990	792,223	4	1	52	0
2004	50	53	1,814,825**	836,683**	2	1	50	0
2005*	53	55	1,761,486**	951,834**	2	1	52	NA

NA= Not applicable (no permits issued for this fishery in this year). \* 2005 data is preliminary and incomplete.

\*\* Fishing totals excluding confidential fisheries. Source: State of Alaska, CFEC 2005.

**Table 5-12 Select Demographic Conditions in Manokotak: 1990-2000**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>Total population</b>	385	399
<b>Gender Ratio M/F (Number)</b>	204/181	215/184
<b>Age (Percent of total population)</b>		
Under 18 years of age	41.8	44.4
18 to 64 years of age	53.8	50.6
65 years and over	4.4	5.0
<b>Ethnicity or Race (Percent)</b>		
White	4.4	4.8
Black or African American	0.0	0.3
American Indian and Alaskan Native	95.6	94.7
- Aleut	0.0	31.5
- Eskimo	95.3	50.4
- American Indian	0.2	12.8
Asian	0.0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0.0	0.0
Some other race	0.0	0.0
Two or more races	NA	0.3
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	0.2	0.0
<b>Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)</b>		
Percent with less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	30.7	27.8
Percent high school graduate or higher	62.6	62.5
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	6.0	10.8
<b>Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)</b>		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	92.3	84.9
And Percent who speak English less than very well	44.1	34.9
<b>Household income (Median \$)</b>	20,500	26,875
<b>Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)</b>	28.6	35.3
<b>Percent female headed household</b>	15.9	1.8
<b>Home Ownership (Number)</b>		
Owner occupied	67	81
Renter occupied	23	12
<b>Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)</b>	41,300	62,500
<b>Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)</b>	600	675
<b>Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in the labor force	50.0	40.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	16.1	5.5
<b>Occupation** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Management, professional, and related occupations	NA	53.4
Service occupations	NA	13.6
Sales and office occupations	NA	13.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.0	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	NA	12.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	NA	6.8
<b>Industry** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.0	0.0
Percent government workers	77.7	83.0

## 5.7 New Stuyahok

**Location and Overview.** New Stuyahok is located on the Nushagak River, about 12 miles upriver from Ekwok and 52 miles northeast of Dillingham. The River is ice-free from June through mid-November. The village corporation is Stuyahok Limited and the regional corporation is Bristol Bay Native Corporation.

**History.** Yup'ik Eskimos have long used the area. The village sites have shifted several times in recent memory, and the present location was established in 1942. The first school and post office were built in 1961. The village was incorporated in 1972 (Harbanuk, no date).

**Current Conditions and Overview.** New Stuyahok is a southern Yup'ik Eskimo village. Russian Orthodox influences are observable. Residents practice a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. Many trap as well. Subsistence foods are critically important and are often used as components of customary trade between communities in the region.

The commercial salmon fishery is central to the local economy. The local halibut and herring roe fisheries are also important. Sepez et al. (2005) report that 43 residents held 61 commercial fishing permits in 2000, 96 licensed crew members claimed residency, and 26 resident vessel owners worked in the commercial salmon fishery.

A small gravel airstrip is often difficult to access. Limited docking facilities are available. Very little sport fishing and guiding occur here (Sepez et al., 2005).

**Table 5-13 New Stuyahok Commercial Fishing Activity, All Fisheries Combined: 1996-2005**

Year	# of Fishers who Fished	# of Permits Fished	Total Lbs. Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings (\$)	# of Halibut Permits Fished	# of Herring Permits Fished	# of Other Groundfish Permits Fished	# of Salmon Permits Fished
1996	26	29	1,716,051	1,278,015	0	3	0	26
1997	31	34	536,987	415,524	0	4	NA	30
1998	31	32	670,621	626,638	0	3	NA	29
1999	34	35	1,325,151**	1,083,733**	0	2	NA	33
2000	36	40	1,149,666**	752,212**	0	5	NA	35
2001	27	28	743,631	273,517	0	1	NA	27
2002	7	8	129,021**	57,731	NA	1	NA	7
2003	11	11	297,001**	139,018**	NA	0	NA	11
2004	13	13	754,786**	356,624**	NA	0	NA	13
2005*	16	15	732,930**	408,219**	NA	0	NA	15

NA= Not applicable (no permits issued for this fishery in this year). \* 2005 data is preliminary and incomplete.

\*\* Fishing totals excluding confidential fisheries. Source: State of Alaska, CFEC 2005.



**Table 5-14 Select Demographic Conditions in New Stuyahok: 1990-2000**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>Total population</b>	391	471
<b>Gender Ratio M/F (Number)</b>	209/182	259/212
<b>Age (Percent of total population)</b>		
Under 18 years of age	41.9	40.8
18 to 64 years of age	52.7	54.7
65 years and over	5.4	4.5
<b>Ethnicity or Race (Percent)</b>		
White	4.1	3.8
Black or African American	0.0	0.0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	95.6	95.7
- Aleut	3.5	NA
- Eskimo	92.0	93.6
- American Indian	0.2	NA
Asian	0.0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0.0	0.0
Some other race	0.0	0.0
Two or more races	NA	3.4
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	0.0	1.3
<b>Educational Attainment ( Population 25 and over)</b>		
Percent with less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	50.0	25.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	37.5	49.0
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	5.7	10.3
<b>Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)</b>		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	54.2	42.0
And Percent who speak English less than very well	24.7	12.6
<b>Household income (Median \$)</b>	12,083	26,042
<b>Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)</b>	51.0	31.7
<b>Percent female headed household</b>	12.5	21.0
<b>Home Ownership (Number)</b>		
Owner occupied	61	61
Renter occupied	27	44
<b>Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)</b>	58,000	97,700
<b>Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)</b>	369	425
<b>Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in the labor force	30.5	53.9
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.4	9.2
<b>Occupation** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Management, professional, and related occupations	NA	43.1
Service occupations	NA	14.6
Sales and office occupations	NA	30.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	7.7	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	NA	6.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	NA	4.6
<b>Industry** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	7.7	0.0
Manufacturing	0.0	0.0
Percent government workers	87.7	67.7

## 5.8 Clark's Point

**Location and Overview.** Clark's Point is a village of some 75 persons, located along the northeastern shoreline of Nushagak Bay in the Dillingham Census Area. The village is 15 miles from Dillingham and 337 miles southwest of Anchorage. Clark's Point Village Council is federally recognized, and the community is part of the CDQ program (Sepez et al. 2005). Subsistence fishing and hunting are critically important to residents.

**History.** The Nushagak Packing Company cannery was established in the area in 1888. The town was incorporated in 1971. A defunct processing plant that was operated for boat storage and fishing support services was recently closed (Sepez et al. 2005).

**Current Conditions and Trends.** The economy of Clark's Point is based primarily in commercial fishing. Poor returns of salmon, marketing challenges, and infrastructure problems have diminished participation in recent years. Many residents live in conditions of poverty.

Sepez et al. (2005) report that 28 commercial fishing permits were issued in 2000, 30 licensed crewmembers were living in the area that year, and 10 resident vessel owners were participating in the area's salmon fishery. A small state-operated runway serves the community and floatplanes are able to land on the Nushagak River.

**Table 5-15 Clark's Point Commercial Fishing Activity, All Fisheries Combined: 1996-2005**

Year	# of Fishers	# of Permits Fished	Total Lbs. Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings (\$)	# of Halibut Permits Fished	# of Salmon Permits Fished	# of Herring Permits Fished
1996	19	31	857,842	583,998	0	15	16
1997	18	19	325,515**	236,325**	NA	13	6
1998	14	16	455,559	385,781	0	12	4
1999	14	16	725,637	558,500	0	13	3
2000	16	22	701,937	402,920	0	16	6
2001	13	16	578,858**	189,623	0	12	4
2002	10	12	320,107**	115,979**	0	10	2
2003	9	10	429,787**	173,658**	0	9	1
2004	10	10	638,311**	290,020**	0	10	1
2005*	10	9	490,638	273,331	0	9	0

NA= Not applicable (no permits issued for this fishery in this year). \* 2005 data is preliminary and incomplete.

\*\* Fishing totals excluding confidential fisheries. Source: State of Alaska, CFEC 2005.

**Table 5-16 Select Demographic Conditions in Clark's Point: 1990-2000**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>Total population</b>	60	75
<b>Gender Ratio M/F (Number)</b>	32/28	40/35
<b>Age (Percent of total population)</b>		
Under 18 years of age	38.3	38.7
18 to 64 years of age	56.7	53.3
65 years and over	5.0	8.0
<b>Ethnicity or Race (Percent)</b>		
White	11.6	6.7
Black or African American	0.0	0.0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	88.3	90.7
- Aleut	25.0	NA
- Eskimo	63.3	NA
- American Indian	0.0	NA
Asian	0.0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0.0	1.3
Some other race	0.0	0.0
Two or more races	NA	1.3
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	0.0	0.0
<b>Educational Attainment ( Population 25 and over)</b>		
Percent with less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	9.6	13.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	61.3	76.5
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	25.8	3.9
<b>Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)</b>		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	21.8	37.7
And Percent who speak English less than very well	5.4	5.2
<b>Household income (Median \$)</b>	17,083	28,125
<b>Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)</b>	16.1	45.7
<b>Percent female headed household</b>	33.3	16.7
<b>Home Ownership (Number)</b>		
Owner occupied	10	14
Renter occupied	8	10
<b>Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)</b>	87,500	125,000
<b>Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)</b>	525	233
<b>Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in the labor force	71.0	47.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	13.1	5.1
<b>Occupation** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Management, professional, and related occupations	NA	32.0
Service occupations	NA	8.0
Sales and office occupations	NA	24.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.0	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	NA	8.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	NA	28.0
<b>Industry** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	9.0	20.0
Percent government workers	90.9	56.0

## 5.9 Dillingham

**Location and Overview.** Dillingham is located along Nushagak Bay in northern Bristol Bay. The town is 327 miles southwest of Anchorage. The municipal area encompasses 33.6 square miles of land and 2.1 square miles of water (State of Alaska, DCED, no date). Dillingham is part of the CDQ program and its tribal entity is federally recognized (Sepez et al. 2005). Some 61 percent of the town's residents are Alaska Native.

**History.** The area around Dillingham was long used by indigenous tribal groups. The rich natural resources of the Nushagak River and Bay enabled centuries of occupation. A cannery was established here in 1888. The 1918-19 influenza epidemic killed many residents. Residents have long been involved in the region's salmon fishery and canneries have employed a large percentage of the workforce for generations (State of Alaska, DCED, no date).

**Current Conditions and Trends.** Dillingham is the center of commerce for western Bristol Bay. Commercial fishing, processing, distribution, and other fishery support services are critical aspects of the local and regional economies. Peter Pan Seafoods, Triton Fisheries, and Unisea operate seafood processing plants in the area. According to Sepez et al. (2005), 457 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents, and 481 licensed crew members were residing in the area in 2000.

**Table 5-17 Dillingham Commercial Fishing Activity, All Fisheries Combined: 1996-2005**

Year	# of Fishers	# of Permits Fished	Total Lbs. Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings (\$)	# of Halibut Permits Fished	# of Salmon Permits Fished	# Herring Permits Fished
1996	248	347	15,469,294	10,865,231	0	217	130
1997	246	303	7,341,840	5,026,273	5	222	76
1998	224	267	7,393,328**	5,892,224**	6	214	47
1999	228	297	13,985,711	10,127,307	6	216	75
2000	237	292	13,188,006	7,472,059	14	228	50
2001	202	240	9,075,561	2,957,233	11	195	34
2002	165	189	5,283,988	1,992,680	16	156	17
2003	182	205	11,762,927	4,584,679	13	173	19
2004	164	183	12,137,370	5,117,410	10	162	10
2005*	173	195	12,437,042	6,194,119	10	168	16

NA= Not applicable (no permits issued for this fishery in this year); \* 2005 data is preliminary and incomplete;

\*\* Fishing totals excluding confidential fisheries; Source: State of Alaska, CFEC 2005.

Revenue is also generated by the sport fishing industry. Over 50 local businesses are involved in guiding and related tourism services. Some 674 of a total of 2,210 sport fishing licenses were sold to Alaska residents during the year 2000 (Sepez et al. 2005).

Many residents depend on subsistence activities. Cash income is generated through trapping of beaver, otter, mink, lynx, and fox. Salmon, grayling, pike, moose, bear, caribou, and berries are harvested for consumptive and cultural purposes (Harbanuk, no date).

**Table 5-18 Select Demographic Conditions in Dillingham: 1990-2000**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>Total population</b>	2,017	2,466
<b>Gender Ratio M/F (Number)</b>	1,022/995	1,273/1,193
<b>Age (Percent of total population)</b>		
Under 18 years of age	35.3	34.6
18 to 64 years of age	60.3	60.4
65 years and over	4.4	5.0
<b>Ethnicity or Race (Percent)</b>		
White	41.2	35.6
Black or African American	0.3	0.6
American Indian and Alaskan Native	55.8	52.6
- Aleut	23.4	6.2
- Eskimo	30.0	37.0
- American Indian	2.3	15.5
Asian	1.4	1.2
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	1.4	0.0
Some other race	1.4	0.6
Two or more races	NA	9.4
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	NA	3.5
<b>Educational Attainment ( Population 25 and over)</b>		
Percent with less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	10.6	6.8
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.5	83.5
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	21.3	21.9
<b>Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)</b>		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	19.6	15.8
And Percent who speak English less than very well	7.5	4.4
<b>Household income (Median \$)</b>	44,083	51,458
<b>Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)</b>	9.5	11.7
<b>Percent female headed household</b>	12.6	15.3
<b>Home Ownership (Number)</b>		
Owner occupied	357	433
Renter occupied	334	451
<b>Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)</b>	106,100	130,400
<b>Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)</b>	\$575	\$815
<b>Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in the labor force	66.6	73.0
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	6.6	5.2
<b>Occupation** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Management, professional, and related occupations	NA	36.9
Service occupations	NA	14.9
Sales and office occupations	NA	23.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.3	5.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	NA	11.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	NA	8.2
<b>Industry** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.9	5.1
Manufacturing	3.4	1.9
Percent government workers	34.4	37.9

## **6.0 Regional Socioeconomic Overview: Lake and Peninsula Borough**

This overview describes select socioeconomic and demographic conditions and trends for Lake and Peninsula Borough (LPB). The LPB communities described here include: Newhalen, Pilot Point, Port Heiden, Egegik, Chignik, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Ivanof Bay, and Perryville. Although brief descriptive entries are provided, relatively little information is available to describe Port Moller and Pauloff Harbor. Description of individual communities follows this overview.

**Table 6-1 Lake and Peninsula Borough Select Communities and Associated Administrative Entities**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Administrative Entity</b>	<b>Regional Corp.</b>	<b>Regional Non-profit</b>	<b>Tribal Group</b>	<b>Village Corporation</b>
Newhalen	Lake and Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corporation	Bristol Bay Native Association	Newhalen Village Council	--
Pilot Point	Lake and Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corporation	Bristol Bay Native Association	Pilot Point Village Council	Alaska Peninsula Corporation
Port Heiden	Lake and Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corporation	NA	Port Heiden Village Council	Alaska Peninsula Corporation
Egegik	Lake and Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corporation	NA	Egegik Village Council	Becharof Corporation
Chignik	Lake and Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp.	Bristol Bay Native Association	Chignik Bay Tribal Council	Far West, Inc.
Chignik Lagoon	Lake and Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp.	Bristol Bay Native Association	Chignik Lagoon Village Council	Chignik Lagoon Corp.
Chignik Lake	Lake and Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp	Bristol Bay Native Association	Chignik Lake Traditional Council	Chignik river, Ltd.
Ivanof Bay	Lake and Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp	Bristol Bay Native Association	Ivanof Village Bay Council	Bay View, Inc.
Perryville	Lake and Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Native Corp	Bristol Bay Native Association	Native Village of Perryville	Oceanside Native Corp.
Port Moller	--	--	--	--	--
Pauloff Harbor	--	--	--	--	--

**History.** For the past 6,000 years, Yup'ik Eskimos and Athabascan Indians have jointly occupied the area now encompassed by Lake and Peninsula Borough. An influx of fishermen and cannery workers first occurred in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The influenza epidemic of 1918 devastated the indigenous population. Fort Morrow was constructed at Port Heiden during World War II, housing thousands of soldiers from other parts of Alaska and the Lower-48. The Borough was incorporated in 1989. The population is primarily Alaska Native. Roughly 74 percent of the borough's population was Alaska Native at the time of the year 2000 Census.

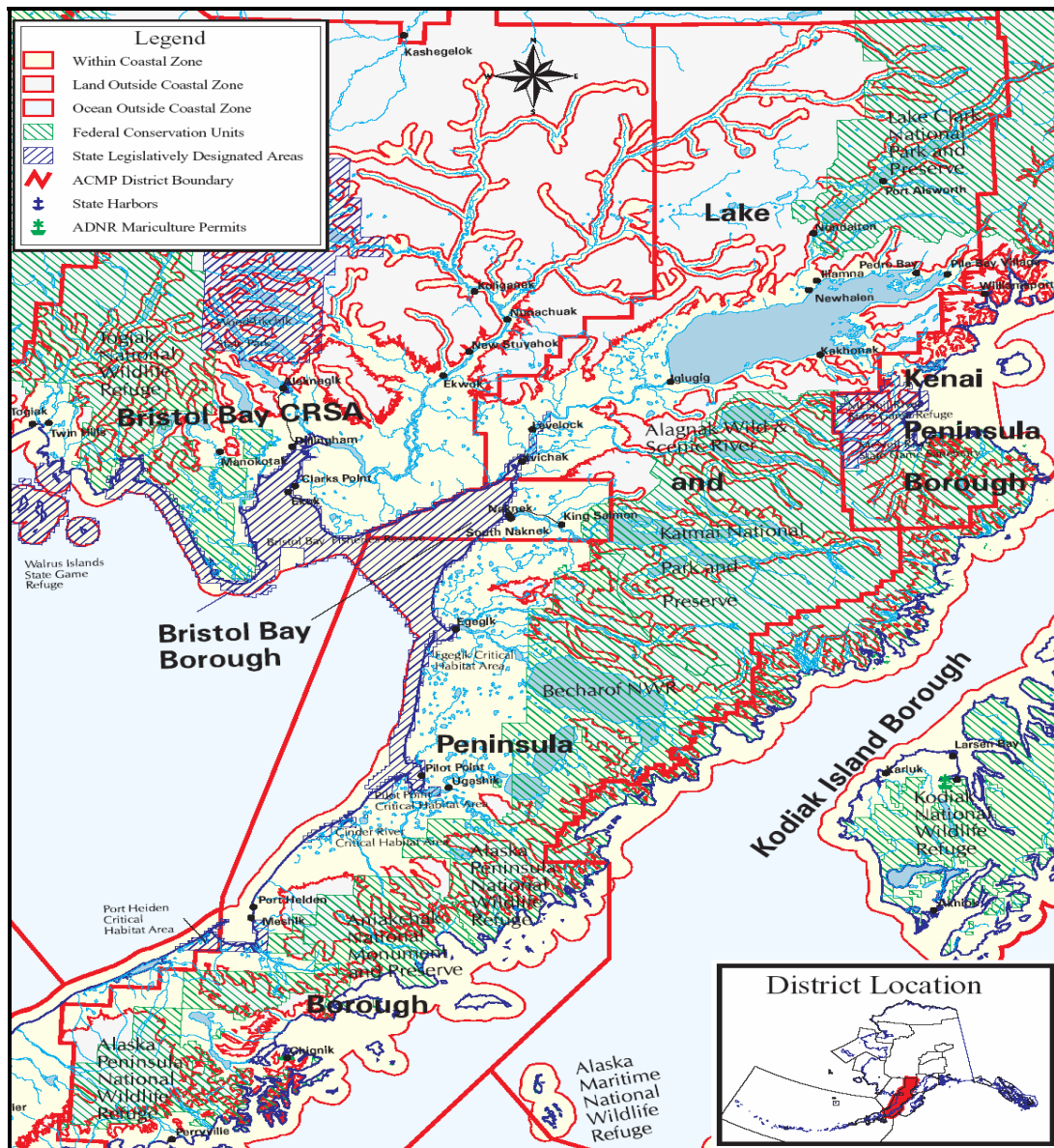
**Population Trends.** There is little readily available population data for Lake and Peninsula Borough (LPB) prior to 1980. The population was 1,384 persons in 1980. The figure has

increased by 32 percent since 1980, but has been decreasing by 0.1 percent per year since 1991. An average of 16.8 per 1,000 persons left the Borough each year from 1991 to 2003 (DCED-AEIS, no date). Lake and Peninsula Borough is relatively rural. The population density of 0.1 persons per square mile is well below the statewide average of 1.1 persons per square mile.

**Table 6.2 Lake and Peninsula Borough Net Migration Rates**

Rate of Migration Per 1,000 Population											
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
LPB	(24.3)	(13.8)	(9.4)	(23.2)	(17.3)	13.6	(35.7)	--	(50.0)	(62.2)	(10.4)
Statewide	2.2	(8.1)	(11.6)	(6.2)	(5.0)	0.2	(3.8)	--	(3.1)	3.2	0.8

Source: ADOLWD



**Map of Lake and Peninsula Borough Coastal Management District**  
(Courtesy of NOAA Alaska Coastal Management Program)

**Table 6.3 Select Demographic Conditions in Lake and Peninsula Borough: 1990-2000**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>Total population</b>	1,668	1,823
<b>Gender Ratio M/F (Number)</b>	911/757	969/854
<b>Age (Percent of total population)</b>		
Under 18 years of age	38.0	37.8
18 to 64 years of age	57.0	56.8
65 years and over	5.0	5.4
<b>Ethnicity or Race (Percent)</b>		
White	23.3	18.8
Black or African American	0.0	0.1
American Indian and Alaskan Native	75.5	73.5
- Aleut	47.2	41.0
- Eskimo	10.7	21.5
- American Indian	17.5	11.0
Asian	0.7	0.2
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	NA	0.2
Some other race	0.3	0.3
Two or more races	NA	7.0
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	1.9	1.2
<b>Educational Attainment ( Population 25 and over)</b>		
Percent with less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	24.3	16.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	60.7	72.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	14.4	12.4
<b>Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)</b>		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	19.6	13.6
And Percent who speak English less than very well	8.9	3.3
<b>Household income (Median \$)</b>	25,231	36,442
<b>Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)</b>	20.0	18.9
<b>Percent female headed household</b>	11.0	9.7
<b>Home Ownership (Number)</b>		
Owner occupied	354	401
Renter occupied	155	187
<b>Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)</b>	67,100	87,400
<b>Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)</b>	\$417	\$591
<b>Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in the labor force	49.0	55.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	15.1	14.3
<b>Occupation** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Management, professional, and related occupations	NA	35.5
Service occupations	NA	19.1
Sales and office occupations	NA	17.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	5.2	1.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	NA	13.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	NA	12.8
<b>Industry** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	9.4	1.4
Manufacturing	5.9	1.2
Government workers	71.8	65.4



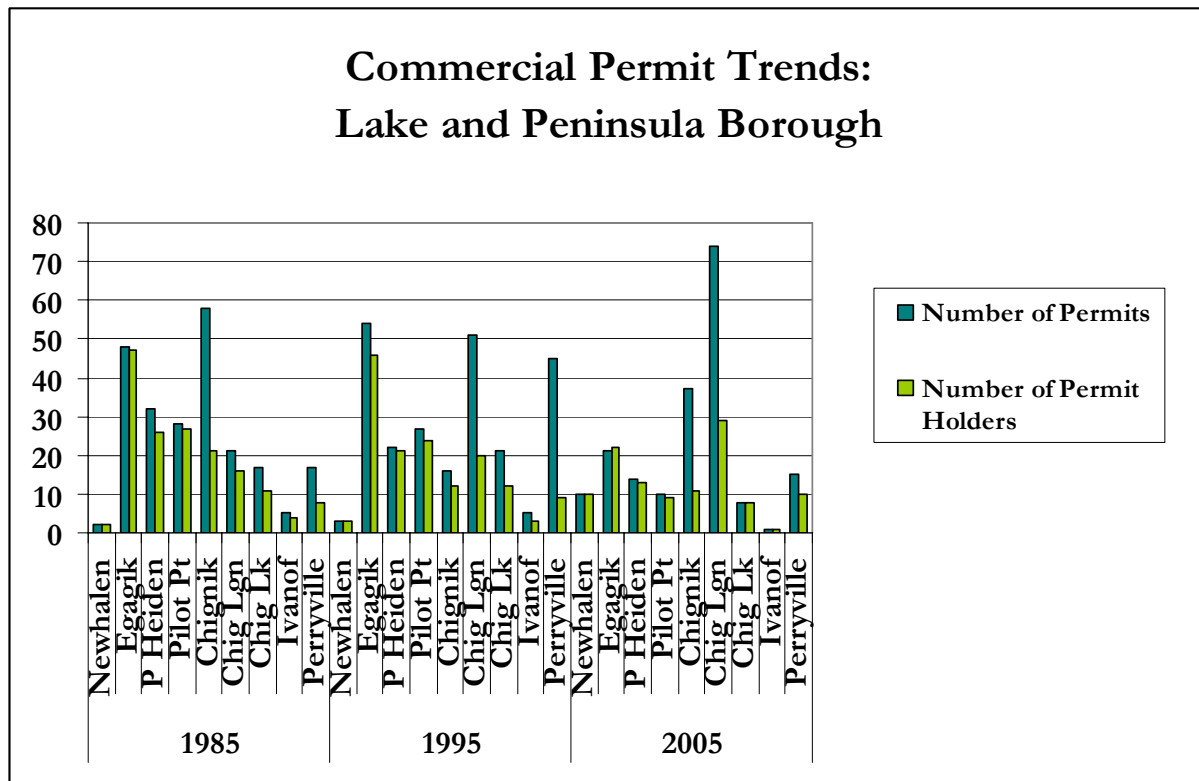
**Commercial and Subsistence Fisheries.** The Lake and Peninsula regional salmon fisheries peak in mid-summer. As such, there is a large seasonal influx of fishing vessels and persons engaged in seafood processing. Two fish processing plants operate in Chignik. Six onshore processors are located on the Egegik River, and about 30 floating processors participate in the Egegik fishery. The population of Egegik increases dramatically during the commercial fishing season, with more than 2,500 fishermen and cannery workers participating.

Most residents of the villages of Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, and Newhalen are Alaska Natives who earn income from the Chignik-Egegik or Bristol Bay fisheries. Most tend to apply a portion of their earnings to enable subsistence hunting and fishing and associated cultural practices. Many families in the region travel to fish camps each summer for purposes of subsistence hunting and fishing (DCED-AEIS, no date).

**Table 6.4 Lake & Peninsula Borough Comm. Fishing Activity, All Fisheries Combined: 1985, 1995, and 2005**

Year	# of Permitted Fishers	# of Permits Fished	Total Lbs. Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings (\$)	# Salmon Permits Fished	# Groundfish Permits Fished	# Herring Permits Fished	# Halibut Permits Fished	# Crab Permits Fished
1985	276	297	17,611,521	13,800,294	255	1	21	9	7
1995	241	259	21,692,870	15,946,166	214	1	30	13	1
2005*	172	263	14,119,912	8,553,523	137	19	1	15	10

\* 2005 data is preliminary and incomplete; \*\* Fishing totals excluding confidential fisheries; Source: State of Alaska, CFEC 2005.



Source: State of Alaska, CFEC

***Sport fishing.*** The Lake Iliamna area has become a particularly well-visited destination for anglers from the Lower-48 and elsewhere in Alaska. Roughly 3,000 sport fishers visit the area each summer. Although tourism activities and visitation are on the increase, most guides and lodge employees are non-residents (DCED-AEIS, no date).

***Subsistence Trends.*** Annual subsistence harvests averaged just over 600 pounds per person in Lake and Peninsula Borough communities in recent years. There is extensive variation in harvest levels across communities, however, with some averaging as little as 211 pounds per capita per annum, and others over 1,000 pounds per person per year (DCED-AEIS, no date).

***Economic and Employment Trends.*** Commercial fishing and seafood processing account for about 83 percent of reported economic activity in the borough. Most commercial fishing activity is related to the region's salmon fishery. Diminishing abundance of salmon and poor market conditions in recent years had detrimental economic effects on the area. Employment alternatives are limited.

There is a small but growing tourism industry and some residents are also employed by government agencies in the region. The government services sector has grown in recent years. After adjusting for inflation, earnings trends were generally flat during the last decade. Earnings in the state and local government job sector were an exception however and increased during the period.

***Unemployment.*** The percentage of adults not in the labor force in Lake and Peninsula Borough communities is relatively very high at 50.9 percent. By way of comparison, about 20 percent of adults are not in the work force in a typical developed community in the Lower-48. While high percentages of this measure are common in Alaska and tend to reflect time and effort directed toward subsistence activities and limited opportunities to earn cash, the percentage for Lake and Peninsula Borough is high even by Alaska standards.

As for the rest of Alaska, extensive variation in monthly unemployment rates is noted for communities in Lake and Peninsula Borough. This is due in large part to the seasonal nature of both commercial and subsistence-oriented fisheries.

## 7.0 Lake and Peninsula Borough Communities

### 7.1 Newhalen

**Location and Overview.** Newhalen is located along the northern shoreline of Iliamna Lake at the mouth of Newhalen River. The village is five miles south of Iliamna and 320 miles southwest of Anchorage.

**History.** The 1890 census described an Eskimo village called "Noghelingamiut," meaning "people of Noghelin." There were 16 residents at the time. "Newhalen" is the anglicized version. The village was incorporated in 1971. Over 90 percent of residents are Alaska Native. Most practice a subsistence-oriented hunting and fishing lifestyle (State of Alaska, DCED, no date).

**Current Conditions and Trends.** Commercial fishing in the area revolves around the Bristol Bay salmon fishery. Most employment is correspondingly seasonal. According to Sepez et al. (2005), eight residents held commercial fishing permits during 2000 and 20 registered crew members were living in the community at that time.

Most residents travel to fish camps during the summer. Salmon, trout, grayling, moose, caribou, rabbit, porcupine, and seal are typically pursued (State of Alaska, DCED, no date).

Two state-maintained airports serve Iliamna and Newhalen. A gravel road connects the communities. Barges deliver bulk goods via the Kvichak River.

**Table 7-1 Newhalen Commercial Fishing Activity, All Fisheries Combined: 1996-2005**

Year	# of Fishers	# of Permits Fished	Total Lbs. Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings (\$)	# of Salmon Permits Fished
1996	4	4	184,451	148,271	4
1997	4	4	13,583	12,656	4
1998	5	5	56,357	66,395	5
1999	6	6	140,981**	115,365	6
2000	6	6	74,129**	49,423**	6
2001	5	5	125,914	53,027	5
2002	7	7	55,385**	27,037**	7
2003	8	8	95,497**	48,716**	8
2004	11	11	225,242**	115,204**	11
2005*	10	10	385,583**	239,664**	10

NA= Not applicable (no permits issued for this fishery in this year); \* 2005 data is preliminary and incomplete;

\*\* Fishing totals excluding confidential fisheries; Source: State of Alaska, CFEC 2005.

**Table 7-2 Select Demographic Conditions in Newhalen: 1990-2000**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>Total population</b>	160	160
<b>Gender Ratio M/F (Number)</b>	84/78	80/80
<b>Age (Percent of total population)</b>		
Under 18 years of age	46.2	45.0
18 to 64 years of age	51.3	50.0
65 years and over	2.5	5.0
<b>Ethnicity or Race (Percent)</b>		
White	5.6	8.8
Black or African American	0.0	0.0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	94.3	85.0
- Aleut	31.2	NA
- Eskimo	48.7	81.2
- American Indian	14.3	NA
Asian	0.0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0.0	0.0
Some other race	0.0	0.0
Two or more races	NA	6.3
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	0.0	0.0
<b>Educational Attainment ( Population 25 and over)</b>		
Percent with less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	14.8	27.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.6	72.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	12.2	12.1
<b>Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)</b>		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	22.0	29.0
And Percent who speak English less than very well	7.3	12.2
<b>Household income (Median \$)</b>	26,250	36,250
<b>Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)</b>	22.3	16.3
<b>Percent female headed household</b>	11.1	12.8
<b>Home Ownership (Number)</b>		
Owner occupied	29	26
Renter occupied	7	13
<b>Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)</b>	91,700	133,300
<b>Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)</b>	375	708
<b>Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in the labor force	56.1	57.1
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.4	17.9
<b>Occupation** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Management, professional, and related occupations	NA	21.2
Service occupations	NA	39.4
Sales and office occupations	NA	21.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.0	6.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	NA	6.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	NA	6.1
<b>Industry** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0.0	9.1
Manufacturing	0.0	0.0
Percent government workers	71.1	57.6

## 7.2 Pilot Point

**Location and Overview.** Pilot Point is located along eastern shore of Ugashik Bay. The village is 84 air miles south of King Salmon and 368 miles southwest of Anchorage. The community is part of the CDQ program.

**History.** This community developed around a salting plant established in 1889. A post office was established here in 1933. The local cannery was closed in 1958. Pilot Point was incorporated in 1992 (State of Alaska-DCED, no date).

**Current Conditions and Trends.** As of the year 2000, 86 percent of the population was Alaska Native. Most residents depend on commercial fishing for cash income. Trapping is also important in this regard. According to Sepez et al. (2005), as of the year 2000, 21 residents held 30 commercial fishing permits and 33 residents were registered as crew members.

A state-owned gravel airstrip is available for use by two air taxi firms. A second strip is located 10 miles southeast at Ugashik. Barge service is chartered from Naknek during the spring and fall months. Dago Creek provides a natural harbor (State of Alaska-DCED, no date).

**Table 7-3 Pilot Point Commercial Fishing Activity, All Fisheries Combined: 1996-2005**

Year	# of Fishers	# of Permits Fished	Total Lbs. Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings (\$)	# of Halibut Permits Fished	# of Salmon Permits Fished	# of Herring Permits Fished	# of Other Groundfish Permits Fished
1996	21	30	1,157,334**	844,692	2	20	8	NA
1997	21	25	729,978	657,573	3	21	1	NA
1998	19	22	455,380**	522,327	3	19	0	NA
1999	18	19	887,908**	733,861**	1	17	1	0
2000	15	17	523,338**	337,459**	2	14	1	0
2001	13	14	283,586**	114,359**	0	13	1	0
2002	10	11	376,319**	182,230**	1	10	NA	0
2003	10	10	332,765	167,601	0	10	NA	NA
2004	11	12	767,541	390,400	1	11	NA	NA
2005*	9	10	502,417	307,991	1	9	0	NA

NA= Not applicable (no permits issued for this fishery in this year). \* 2005 data is preliminary and incomplete.

\*\* Fishing totals excluding confidential

**Table 7-4 Select Demographic Conditions in Pilot Point: 1990-2000**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>Total population</b>	53	100
<b>Gender Ratio M/F (Number)</b>	27/26	44/56
<b>Age (Percent of total population)</b>		
Under 18 years of age	33.9	43.0
18 to 64 years of age	56.7	53.0
65 years and over	9.4	4.0
<b>Ethnicity or Race (Percent)</b>		
White	15.0	14.0
Black or African American	0.0	0.0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	84.9	86.0
- Aleut	60.3	NA
- Eskimo	15.0	NA
- American Indian	9.4	NA
Asian	0.0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0.0	0.0
Some other race	0.0	0.0
Two or more races	NA	0.0
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	1.8	0.0
<b>Educational Attainment ( Population 25 and over)</b>		
Percent with less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	35.4	4.8
Percent high school graduate or higher	35.5	87.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	0.0	0.0
<b>Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)</b>		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	28.2	0.0
And Percent who speak English less than very well	6.5	0.0
<b>Household income (Median \$)</b>	38,750	41,250
<b>Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)</b>	12.9	20.8
<b>Percent female headed household</b>	0.0	3.4
<b>Home Ownership (Number)</b>		
Owner occupied	14	16
Renter occupied	3	13
<b>Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)</b>	93,800	81,100
<b>Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)</b>	675	713
<b>Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in the labor force	44.7	75.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	0.0	5.8
<b>Occupation** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Management, professional, and related occupations	NA	27.1
Service occupations	NA	25.0
Sales and office occupations	NA	10.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	11.7	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	NA	20.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	NA	16.7
<b>Industry** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11.7	0.0
Manufacturing	0.0	6.3
Percent government workers	76.4	66.7
<b>Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in carpools	0.0	25.6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	NA	5.6

### 7.3 Port Heiden

**Location and Overview.** Port Heiden is located some 425 miles southwest of Anchorage, along the Meshik River on the north side of the Alaska Peninsula. Per year 2000 Census figures, some 66 percent of Port Heiden residents reported Alaska Native ancestry (U.S. Census Bureau 2000). The community is part of the CDQ program.

**History.** The old village of Meshik was located at the current village site. Various epidemics forced residents to relocate during the early 1900s. Fort Morrow was built nearby during WWII, and thousands of military personnel were stationed there. A school was established in the early 1950s. Port Heiden was incorporated in 1972. Much of the town was recently moved to somewhat higher ground due to erosion problems along the Meshik River (State of Alaska-DCED, no date).

**Current Conditions and Trends.** Most residents of Port Heiden are of Alutiiq ancestry. Commercial fishing and subsistence-oriented lifestyles are typical. Some opportunities are available in local government. According to Sepez et al. (2005), 17 residents held commercial fishing permits during the year 2000 and 22 residents were registered crew members. Sport fishing is limited in the area.

A state-maintained runway can accommodate up to Boeing 737 aircraft, and regular air services are provided. There is a natural boat harbor here, but no dock. Cargo from Seattle is delivered twice yearly (State of Alaska-DCED, no date).

**Table 7-5 Port Heiden Commercial Fishing Activity, All Fisheries Combined: 1996-2005**

Year	# of Fishers	# of Permits Fished	Total Lbs. Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings (\$)	# of Halibut Permits Fished	# of Herring Permits Fished	# of Salmon Permits Fished
1996	20	29	1,543,995	1,107,950	NA	10	19
1997	19	28	1,283,904	819,044	0	10	18
1998	18	20	654,111	478,328	0	3	17
1999	18	22	1,243,779	992,083	0	5	17
2000	15	16	585,143**	356,720**	0	1	15
2001	13	14	346,698**	140,928**	NA	1	13
2002	10	12	607,080**	294,376**	NA	2	10
2003	9	11	356,109**	179,809**	1	1	9
2004	12	13	1,102,924**	564,180**	1	0	12
2005*	13	14	809,344	502,599	1	0	13

NA= Not applicable (no permits issued for this fishery in this year). \* 2005 data is preliminary and incomplete.

\*\* Fishing totals excluding confidential fisheries. Source: State of Alaska, CFEC 2005.

**Table 7-6 Select Demographic Conditions in Port Heiden: 1990-2000**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>Total population</b>	119	119
<b>Gender Ratio M/F (Number)</b>	67/52	61/58
<b>Age (Percent of total population)</b>		
Under 18 years of age	37.8	39.5
18 to 64 years of age	60.6	54.6
65 years and over	1.6	5.9
<b>Ethnicity or Race (Percent)</b>		
White	27.7	19.3
Black or African American	0.0	0.0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	72.2	65.5
- Aleut	66.3	NA
- Eskimo	1.6	NA
- American Indian	4.2	NA
Asian	0.0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0.0	0.0
Some other race	0.0	2.5
Two or more races	NA	12.6
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	0.0	2.5
<b>Educational Attainment ( Population 25 and over)</b>		
Percent with less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	14.5	17.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.7	55.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	8.3	12.5
<b>Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)</b>		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	2.3	9.3
And Percent who speak English less than very well	2.3	7.0
<b>Household income (Median \$)</b>	35,000	31,875
<b>Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)</b>	24.3	5.6
<b>Percent female headed household</b>	25.9	2.4
<b>Home Ownership (Number)</b>		
Owner occupied	29	31
Renter occupied	13	10
<b>Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)</b>	101,000	95,000
<b>Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)</b>	325	567
<b>Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in the labor force	69.4	69.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	21.9	11.6
<b>Occupation** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Management, professional, and related occupations	NA	45.0
Service occupations	NA	10.0
Sales and office occupations	NA	15.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.0	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	NA	17.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	NA	12.5
<b>Industry** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.0	0.0
Percent government workers	90.6	70.0



## 7.4 Egegik

**Location and Overview.** Egegik is located along the Egegik River on the Alaska Peninsula, about 100 miles southwest of Dillingham and 326 miles southwest of Anchorage. The year 2000 Census enumerated 166 residents, 58 percent of whom were Alaska Native (U.S. Census Bureau 2000). The community is part of the CDQ program.

**History.** In 1876, the village was described by Russian traders as a fish camp called “Igagik.” The area was frequented seasonally by people from Kanatak. Residents of adjacent villages moved to Egegik to isolate themselves from the flu epidemic of 1918-1919. Egegik later grew into an important area for the harvest, processing, and distribution of salmon resources. Egegik was incorporated in 1995 (State of Alaska-DCED, no date).

**Current Conditions and Trends.** The local economy is based primarily in commercial fishing and processing. Cash earned through work in these sectors contributes to household expenses, including those associated with fishing and hunting subsistence activities. The village population increases considerably during peak salmon season.

According to Sepez et al. (2005), 72 residents held commercial fishing permits in 2000 and 48 registered crew members were living in the community that year. Five processors are located along the Egegik River. There is relatively little sport fishing activity in the area.

**Table 7-7 Egegik Commercial Fishing Activity, All Fisheries Combined: 1996-2005**

Year	# of Fishers	# of Permits Fished	Total Lbs. Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings (\$)	# of Halibut Permits Fished	# of Herring Permits Fished	# of Salmon Permits Fished	# of Groundfish Permits Fished
1996	43	67	1,977,113	1,439,564	6	21	40	NA
1997	50	73	1,696,220	1,415,380	14	13	46	NA
1998	46	60	1,146,985	1,104,007	6	9	45	NA
1999	39	49	1,611,837	1,114,506	1	10	38	0
2000	36	46	1,374,887	755,927	2	12	32	0
2001	22	30	1,103,099	311,120	1	8	21	NA
2002	20	25	870,203**	422,190**	3	2	20	NA
2003	21	22	541,592**	267,850**	2	0	20	NA
2004	17	18	876,084**	446,164**	0	1	17	NA
2005*	22	21	931,176**	540,823**	1	NA	20	NA

NA= Not applicable (no permits issued for this fishery in this year). \* 2005 data is preliminary and incomplete.

\*\* Fishing totals excluding confidential fisheries. Source: State of Alaska, CFEC 2005.

**Table 7-8 Select Demographic Conditions in Egegik: 1990-2000**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>Total population</b>	122	116
<b>Gender Ratio M/F (Number)</b>	69/53	69/47
<b>Age (Percent of total population)</b>		
Under 18 years of age	32.7	32.8
18 to 64 years of age	63.3	63.8
65 years and over	4.0	3.4
<b>Ethnicity or Race (Percent)</b>		
White	28.6	19.0
Black or African American	0.0	0.0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	70.4	57.8
- Aleut	60.6	NA
- Eskimo	6.5	NA
- American Indian	3.2	NA
Asian	0.0	0.9
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0.0	0.0
Some other race	0.8	0.0
Two or more races	NA	22.4
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	0.8	6.9
<b>Educational Attainment ( Population 25 and over)</b>		
Percent with less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	21.6	4.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	51.8	54.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	6.0	0.0
<b>Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)</b>		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	20.0	5.5
And Percent who speak English less than very well	4.3	2.8
<b>Household income (Median \$)</b>	20,625	46,000
<b>Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)</b>	34.1	6.9
<b>Percent female headed household</b>	10.4	2.3
<b>Home Ownership (Number)</b>		
Owner occupied	36	38
Renter occupied	12	6
<b>Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)</b>	33,800	131,300
<b>Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)</b>	0	0
<b>Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in the labor force	40.2	36.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	24.3	10.0
<b>Occupation** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Management, professional, and related occupations	NA	28.6
Service occupations	NA	19.0
Sales and office occupations	NA	14.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	14.2	19.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	NA	19.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	NA	0.0
<b>Industry** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (and mining)	14.2	4.8
Manufacturing	7.1	0.0
Percent government workers	57.1	66.7
Percent worked outside of county of residence	NA	0.0

## 7.5 Chignik

**Location and Overview.** Chignik is located along the south shore of the Alaska Peninsula on Anchorage Bay. The village is some 450 miles southwest of Anchorage. Commercial fishing and subsistence activities are mainstays of the local economy. The village was home to just under 80 persons at the time of the year 2000 Census.

**History.** Although Chignik was formally established in the late 1800s as a fishing village and cannery, the area has long been used by indigenous groups who utilized the extensive natural resources of the bay, lake, and associated estuaries. The village was incorporated in 1983. Two of the area's original canneries are still in operation.

**Current Conditions and Trends.** The economy here is based largely in the region's salmon fishery. As many as 800 people travel to Chignik each summer to fish or work in one of the canneries. There is much local dependence on subsistence foods, including salmon, trout, crab, clams, caribou, and moose (DCED-AEIS, no date).

According to Sepez et al. (2005), 41 commercial fishing permits were issued to 18 permit holders during the year 2000. Some 37 licensed crew members and 15 vessel owners were living in the community at that time.

Two small gravel runways and a floatplane lane serve visitors and residents. The state ferry system offers seasonal service to Chignik (Sepez et al. 2005).

**Table 7-9 Chignik Commercial Fishing Activity, All Fisheries Combined: 1996-2005**

Year	# of Fishers	# of Permits Fished	Total Lbs. Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings	# of Salmon Permits Fished	# of Groundfish Permits Fished	# of Herring Permits Fished	# of Halibut Permits Fished	# of Crab Permits Fished
1996	13	19	2,355,687	\$1,601,529	13	0	3	3	0
1997	12	23	2,079,088	\$799,247	11	4	3	3	2
1998	13	21	2,253,716	\$1,230,448	12	5	1	3	NA
1999	11	18	3,866,353	\$2,872,775	10	4	1	3	NA
2000	11	18	1,867,884	\$1,382,289	11	3	1	3	0
2001	11	17	1,960,643	\$978,426	9	5	0	3	0
2002	5	9	892,083	\$658,216	3	2	0	4	NA
2003	7	13	1,960,500	\$944,273	4	6	0	3	NA
2004	8	11	1,139,775	\$682,019	3	5	0	3	NA
2005*	10	21	1,748,038	\$967,923	8	7	0	3	3

\* 2005 data is preliminary and incomplete; \*\* Fishing totals excluding confidential fisheries; Source: State of Alaska, CFEC 2005

**Table 7-10 Select Demographic Conditions in Chignik: 1990-2000**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>Total population</b>	188	79
<b>Gender Ratio M/F (Number)</b>	111/77	42/37
<b>Age (Percent of total population)</b>		
Under 18 years of age	32.9	25.3
18 to 64 years of age	64.5	69.6
65 years and over	2.6	5.1
<b>Ethnicity or Race (Percent)</b>		
White	48.9	31.6
Black or African American	0.0	0.0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	45.2	60.8
- Aleut	37.7	NA
- Eskimo	6.3	NA
- American Indian	1.0	NA
Asian	4.7	2.5
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	NA	2.5
Some other race	1.0	1.3
Two or more races	NA	1.3
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	7.9	1.3
<b>Educational Attainment ( Population 25 and over)</b>		
Percent with less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	11.5	25.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	62.1	74.1
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	22.1	13.0
<b>Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)</b>		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	25.6	10.7
And Percent who speak English less than very well	14.0	0.0
<b>Household income (Median \$)</b>	\$36,875	\$34,240
<b>Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)</b>	0.0	4.5
<b>Percent female headed household</b>	6.5	6.9
<b>Home Ownership (Number)</b>		
Owner occupied	27	17
Renter occupied	19	12
<b>Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)</b>	\$89,800	\$90,800
<b>Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)</b>	\$475	\$388
<b>Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in the labor force	64.5	83.1
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.2	29.2
<b>Occupation** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Management, professional, and related occupations	NA	28.6
Service occupations	NA	28.6
Sales and office occupations	NA	17.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.0	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	NA	5.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	NA	20.0
<b>Industry** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	36.7	0.0
Manufacturing	0.0	5.7
Percent government workers	52.9	77.1

## 7.6 Chignik Lake

**Location and Overview.** Chignik Lake is located along the south shore of the Alaska Peninsula, some 474 miles southwest of Anchorage. The community is part of the CDQ program. As for its neighboring communities, commercial fishing and subsistence activities are the mainstays of the economy. The village was home to about 145 persons at the time of the year 2000 Census.

**History.** Many living in the community today are persons of Alutiiq ancestry whose predecessors moved from the old village of Kanatag. A school was built here in the early 1950s, attracting yet others from around the region. The village has never been incorporated (DCED-AEIS, no date).

**Current Conditions and Trends.** Commercial fishing is an important source of income here, and helps to facilitate culturally valued subsistence fishing and hunting activities. Some residents leave the community during summer to fish on commercial vessels or work at the processing facilities in Chignik (DCED-AEIS, no date).

Sepez et al. (2005) report that 10 commercial fishing permits were issued to eight permit holders during 2000. Some 38 licensed crew members and six vessel owners were living in the community at that time. A state-owned gravel airstrip serves travelers, and seaplanes may land at nearby Chignik Lagoon.

**Table 7-11 Chignik Lake Commercial Fishing Activity, All Fisheries Combined: 1996-2005**

Year	# of Fishers	# of Permits Fished	Total Lbs. Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings (\$)	# of Salmon Permits Fished	# of Halibut Permits Fished	# of Herring Permits Fished	# of Other Groundfish Permits Fished	# of Other Shellfish Permits Fished
1996	8	10	716,327	604,007	8	0	2	0	NA
1997	10	13	490,632**	248,818**	8	0	5	0	NA
1998	8	10	338,286**	392,181**	8	0	1	1	NA
1999	7	8	923,806**	975,736**	7	0	1	0	NA
2000	6	8	454,285**	398,823**	6	NA	1	1	NA
2001	8	8	396,120**	262,959**	7	NA	NA	0	1
2002	4	4	618,514	439,109	4	NA	NA	0	NA
2003	3	3	**	**	3	NA	NA	NA	NA
2004	5	5	509,168	464,823	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
2005*	7	7	525,734**	462,634**	7	NA	NA	NA	NA

\* 2005 data is preliminary and incomplete. \*\* Fishing totals excluding confidential fisheries. Source: State of Alaska, CFEC 2005.

**Table 7-12 Select Demographic Conditions in Chignik Lake: 1990-2000**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>Total population</b>	133	145
<b>Gender Ratio M/F (Number)</b>	70/63	70/75
<b>Age (Percent of total population)</b>		
Under 18 years of age	43.6	44.8
18 to 64 years of age	51.2	51.1
65 years and over	5.2	4.1
<b>Ethnicity or Race (Percent)</b>		
White	8.2	11.7
Black or African American	0.0	0.0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	91.7	86.9
- Aleut	90.2	78.6
- Eskimo	1.5	8.3
- American Indian	0.0	NA
Asian	0.0	0.7
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	NA	0.0
Some other race	0.0	0.0
Two or more races	NA	0.7
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	0.0	1.4
<b>Educational Attainment ( Population 25 and over)</b>		
Percent with less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	32.8	28.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	59.4	57.1
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	29.7	8.6
<b>Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)</b>		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	31.6	61.8
And Percent who speak English less than very well	13.2	38.2
<b>Household income (Median \$)</b>	19,167	41,458
<b>Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)</b>	0.0	22.0
<b>Percent female headed household</b>	17.6	12.5
<b>Home Ownership (Number)</b>		
Owner occupied	26	34
Renter occupied	8	6
<b>Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)</b>	79,200	71,300
<b>Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)</b>	475	850
<b>Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in the labor force	37.5	41.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	15.1	3.6
<b>Occupation** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Management, professional, and related occupations	NA	21.9
Service occupations	NA	21.9
Sales and office occupations	NA	34.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.0	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	NA	0.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	NA	21.9
<b>Industry** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (and mining)	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.0	0.0
Percent government workers	100.0	84.4

## 7.7 Chignik Lagoon

**Location and Overview.** Chignik Lagoon is located on the south shore of the Alaska Peninsula about 450 miles southwest of Anchorage, eight miles west of Chignik, and 16 miles east of Chignik Lake. Commercial fishing and subsistence activities are central to the local economy, and commercial operations are linked to processing activities at Chignik. About 109 persons were living here at the time of the year 2000 Census.

**History.** This area has long been of importance to Alutiiq peoples. The ocean was and remains a source of food and means of transportation. The effects of disease and extensive sea otter trapping by Russian traders had a highly detrimental effect on indigenous residents (DCED-AEIS, no date).

**Current Conditions and Trends.** Most residents of Chignik Lagoon remain dependent on marine resources. Commercial fishing provides cash income and means with which to fish and hunt for food. Some residents leave the community during summer to work in fishing-related industries in neighboring Chignik.

Sepez et al. (2005) report that 70 commercial fishing permits were issued to 29 permit holders during 2000. Additionally, 53 licensed crew members and 27 vessel owners were living in the area that year (DCED-AEIS, no date).

A state-owned gravel airstrip and seaplane base is adjacent to the community. The State ferry provides service here four times per year (Sepez et al. 2005).

**Table 7-13 Chignik Lagoon Commercial Fishing Activity, All Fisheries Combined: 1996-2005**

Year	# of Fishers	# of Permits Fished	Total Lbs. Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings (\$)	# of Salmon Permits Fished	# of Other Groundfish Permits Fished	# of Herring Permits Fished	# of Halibut Permits Fished	# of Other Shellfish Permits Fished	# of Crab Permits Fished
1996	19	32	3,815,526	2,813,502	18	1	7	4	0	2
1997	20	37	4,086,941	1,820,908	18	6	5	7	0	1
1998	26	44	5,065,037	2,742,165	18	18	1	6	0	1
1999	21	40	9,467,911	6,870,583	18	17	1	4	0	0
2000	22	35	5,483,431	3,858,838	20	8	1	5	0	1
2001	28	47	6,743,999	3,275,566	23	17	1	4	0	2
2002	19	29	5,968,980	2,588,845	16	6	0	5	0	2
2003	20	32	5,381,935	2,735,210	14	12	0	5	0	1
2004	22	32	4,740,558	2,459,598	12	13	0	6	0	1
2005*	24	43	5,940,573	3,254,885	20	9	1	6	0	7

\* 2005 data is preliminary and incomplete. \*\* Fishing totals excluding confidential fisheries. Source: State of Alaska, CFEC 2005.

**Table 7-14 Select Demographic Conditions in Chignik Lagoon: 1990-2000**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>Total population</b>	53	103
<b>Gender Ratio M/F (Number)</b>	29/24	59/44
<b>Age (Percent of total population)</b>		
Under 18 years of age	37.7	31.1
18 to 64 years of age	54.8	62.1
65 years and over	7.5	6.8
<b>Ethnicity or Race (Percent)</b>		
White	43.3	11.7
Black or African American	0.0	1.0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	56.6	81.6
- Aleut	56.6	NA
- Eskimo	0.0	NA
- American Indian	0.0	NA
Asian	0.0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	NA	0.0
Some other race	0.0	0.0
Two or more races	NA	5.8
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	0.0	0.0
<b>Educational Attainment ( Population 25 and over)</b>		
Percent with less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	35.7	6.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	47.6	70.0
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	7.1	12.0
<b>Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)</b>		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	23.9	2.9
And Percent who speak English less than very well	5.6	0.0
<b>Household income (Median \$)</b>	\$56,250	\$92,297
<b>Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)</b>	6.4	1.8
<b>Percent female headed household</b>	0.0	0.0
<b>Home Ownership (Number)</b>		
Owner occupied	13	26
Renter occupied	4	7
<b>Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)</b>	\$100,000	\$160,400
<b>Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)</b>	\$425	\$550
<b>Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)</b>		
Percent in the labor force	20.0	52.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	20.0	0.0
<b>Occupation** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Management, professional, and related occupations	NA	22.5
Service occupations	NA	15.0
Sales and office occupations	NA	10.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	25.0	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	NA	37.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	NA	15.0
<b>Industry** (Percent in workforce)</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (and mining)	25.0	5.0
Manufacturing	0.0	27.5
Percent government workers	75.0	47.5



## **7.8 Ivanof Bay**

Ivanoff Bay had a year 2000 population of 22, reflecting a population decrease of 37 percent from its 1990 population of 35. About 95 percent of the population reported Alaska Native ancestry at the time of the year 2000 Census (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000).

One commercial fishing permit holder was living in the community in 2005. Landings and income data are confidential. There are no processing plants in the area.

## **7.9 Perryville**

Perryville had a year 2000 population of 107. The 1990 population was 108. About 97 percent of the population reported Alaska Native ancestry at the time of the year 2000 Census (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000).

During the summer, the majority of residents leave Perryville to fish in Chignik or Chignik Lagoon. Few year-round jobs are available. Some residents earn income by working trap lines during winter. Essentially all residents rely heavily on subsistence foods (DCED-AEIS, no date).

In 2005, 15 commercial fishing permits were issued to ten commercial fishing permit holders. Of these, eight permit holders fished a total of 12 permits. Landings totaled 12,841 pounds that year. Estimated gross earnings were \$627,608. Salmon is the primary fishery (CFEC 2006).

## **7.10 Port Moller**

No Census Bureau data are currently available for Port Moller. There were no commercial fishing permit holders or commercial landings attributed to Port Moller in 2005 (DCED-AEIS, no date; Sepez et al. 2005).

## **7.11 Pauloff Harbor**

There are no Census data available to describe demographic conditions at Pauloff Harbor. Moreover, no employment (DCED-AEIS, no date) or commercial or subsistence fishing data can be attributed to Pauloff Harbor.

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