National Congress of American Indians
Alaska Region

Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas

ANCSA Regions

Indigenous Language Families
Athabascan-Eyak-Tlingit
Yupik-Inupiaq-Aleut
Haida
Tsimshian
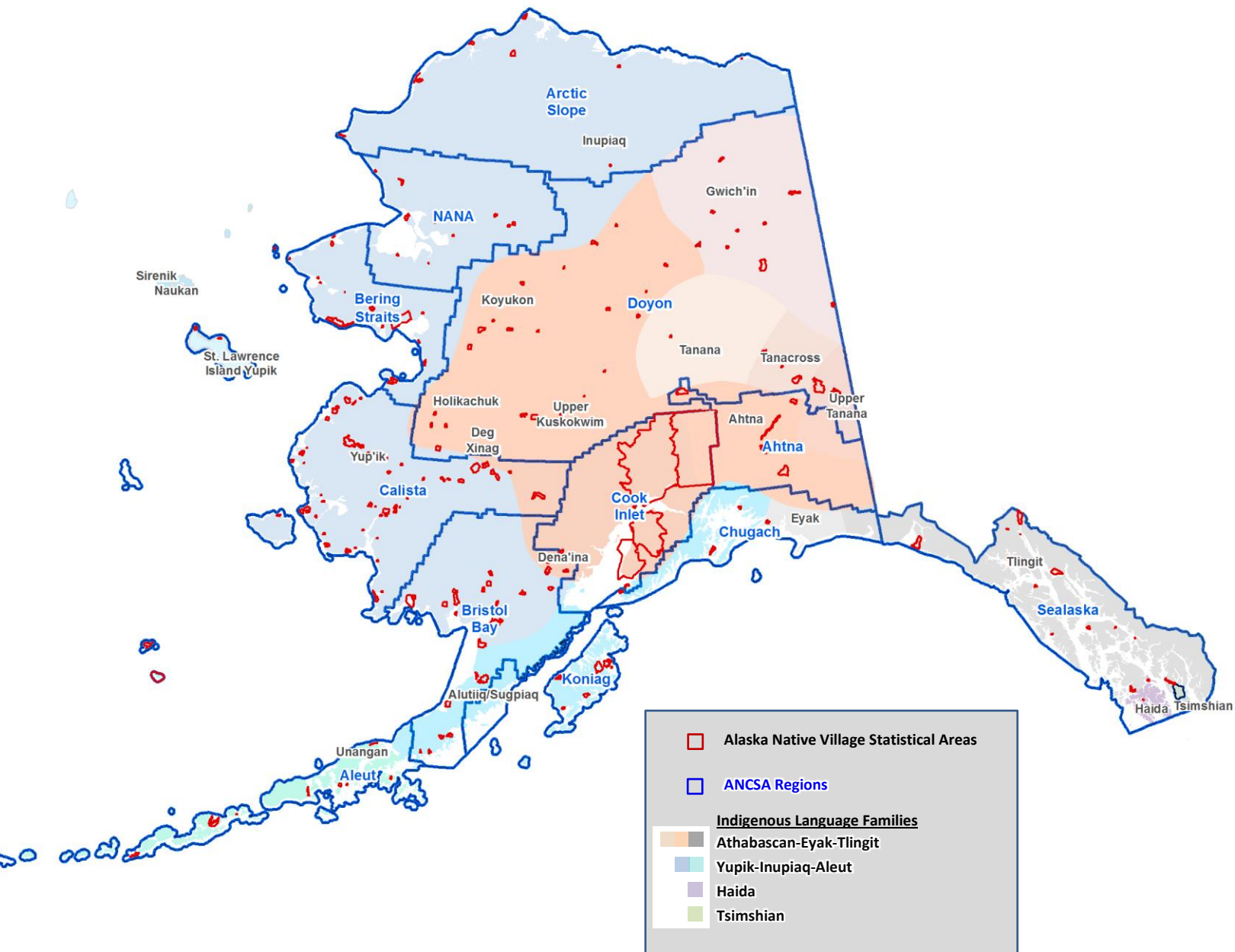
This map[1] shows the boundaries of Alaska Native village statistical areas, Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act regions, and indigenous language groups[2] of the state. Alaska is home to 229 federally recognized tribes.

---

[1] Alaska ANRC Regions and ANVSAs. Scale 1:13,500,000. 2010 TIGER/Line Shapefiles, U.S. Census Bureau, 2012. *Using ArcMap10.1.* Washington, DC: National Congress of American Indians

[2] Krauss, Michael, Gary Holton, Jim Kerr, and Colin T. West. 2011. Indigenous Peoples and Languages of Alaska. Fairbanks and Anchorage: Alaska Native Language Center and UAA Institute of Social and Economic Research.

Demographics

In Alaska, 19.5 percent of the total population was American Indian/Alaska Native (AIAN) alone or in combination with other races in 2010, constituting the highest percentage of a state's population in the United States.
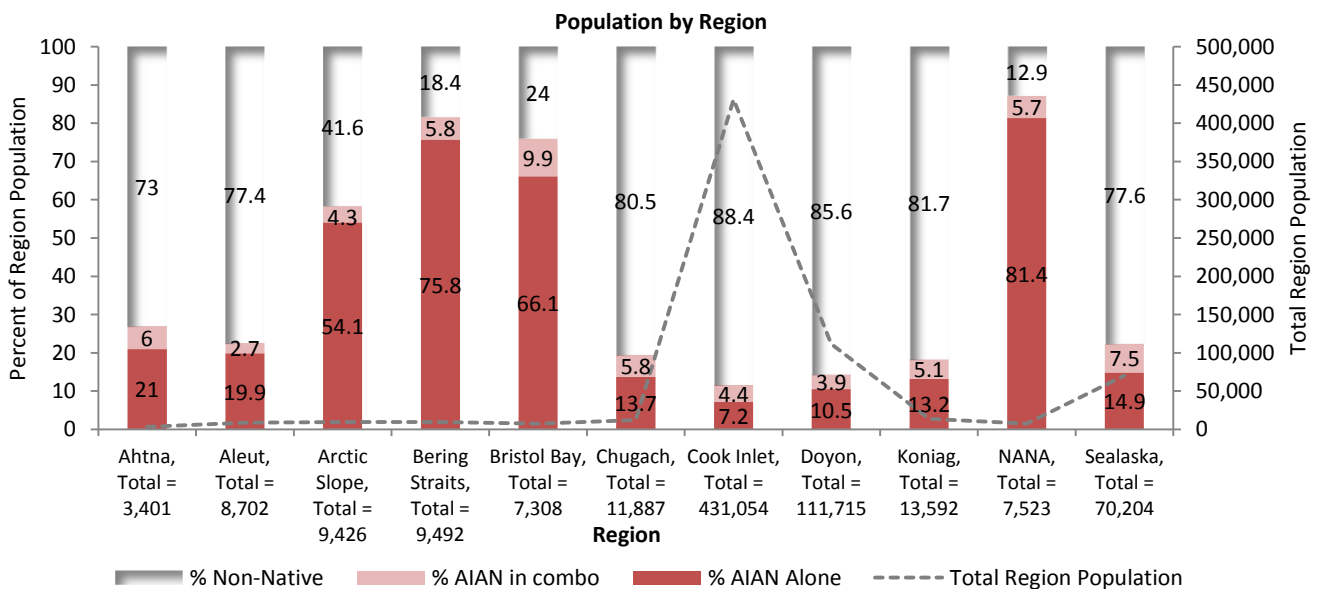
Population	AK Statewide		Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population (all races)	710,231	100	242,613	100
AIAN alone or in combination	138,312	19.5	78,141	32.2
AIAN alone	104,871	14.8	65,855	27.1
Median Age, White population	37.9	(x)	39.7	(x)
Median Age, AIAN alone	27.8	(x)	26.3	(x)
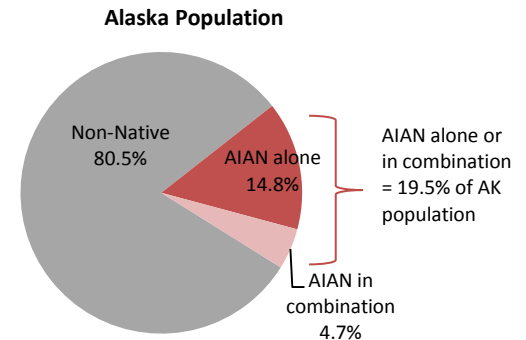
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, Summary File, Table DP-1
(x): not applicable

Alaska Population


Regional Population

The figure below shows the percentage of AIAN alone and in combination population by region. The Cook Inlet Region is the largest, with 431,054 people (all races) in the region, representing 61 percent of the state's population. This region has the smallest proportion in a region of AIAN people at 12 percent. NANA has the highest proportion of AIAN (alone or in combination) people with 87 percent, then Bering Straits with 82 percent, then Bristol Bay with 76 percent.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, Summary File, Table DP-1

Age Distribution

The figure below shows age distribution for the AIAN population statewide, in Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas (ANVSA), and in urban areas compared to the White population of Alaska. Dependents (including young dependents under 15 and elderly dependents over 65) rely upon the economically active for economic support. The AIAN population has a higher percentage of young dependents compared to the White population.
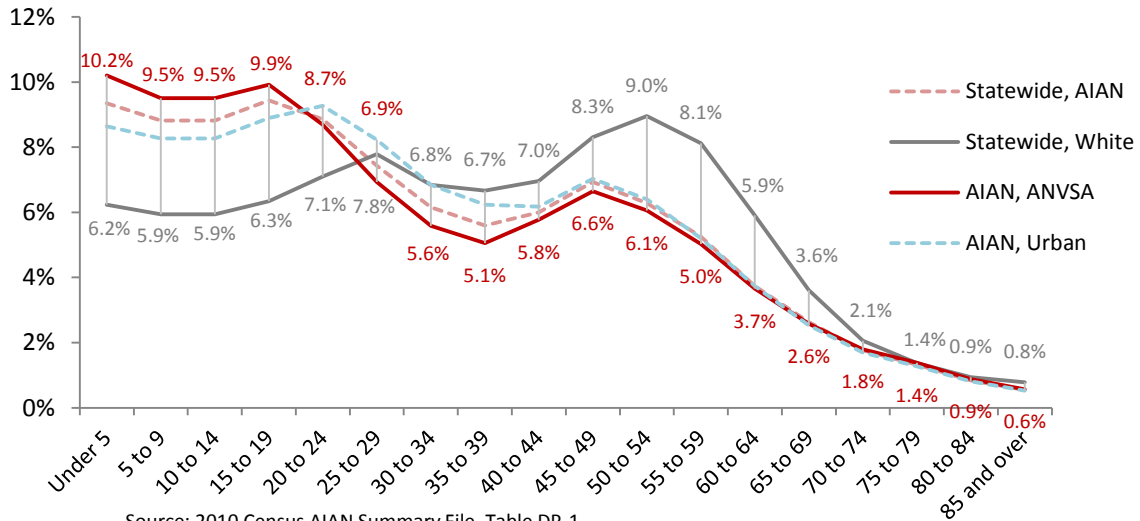
Source: 2010 Census AIAN Summary File, Table DP-1

In the figure above, the percentage distribution by age of AIAN (alone) people living in ANVSAs is labeled in red and the White population is labeled in dark gray (e.g. 10.2 percent of the AIAN ANVSA population was under 5 years old in 2010 compared to 6.2 percent of the White population statewide). The AIAN population statewide is the dotted light red line.

Under Age 18

- In 2010, **32.7 percent of the total 104,871 AIAN (alone)** people statewide were under the age of 18 compared to **22.1 percent of the White population** in Alaska.
- In Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas, **35.2 percent of AIAN people** were under 18 years.
- Of the total population (all races), 26.4 percent were under the age 18 in 2010.

Under 18 Years	Number			Percent			Males per 100 Females
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
AIAN, ANVSA	23,210	11,906	11,304	35.2	35	35.5	105.3
AIAN, Statewide	34,241	17,688	16,553	32.7	33.4	31.9	106.9
Statewide, White	104,681	53,941	50,740	22.1	21.6	22.7	106.3
Statewide, Total	187,378	96,406	90,972	26.4	26.1	26.7	106.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, Summary File – 1, Table QT-P1

According to the World Factbook,[3] age structure of a population affects a nation's key socioeconomic issues. Nations with young populations (high percentage under age 15), for instance, should invest more in schools, while nations with older populations should invest more in the health sector. The age structure can also be used to help predict political issues. The rapid growth of a young adult population unable to find employment, for instance, can lead to unrest.

---

[3] The World Factbook 2013-14. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency, 2013.

Median Age by Sex, Statewide and by Region
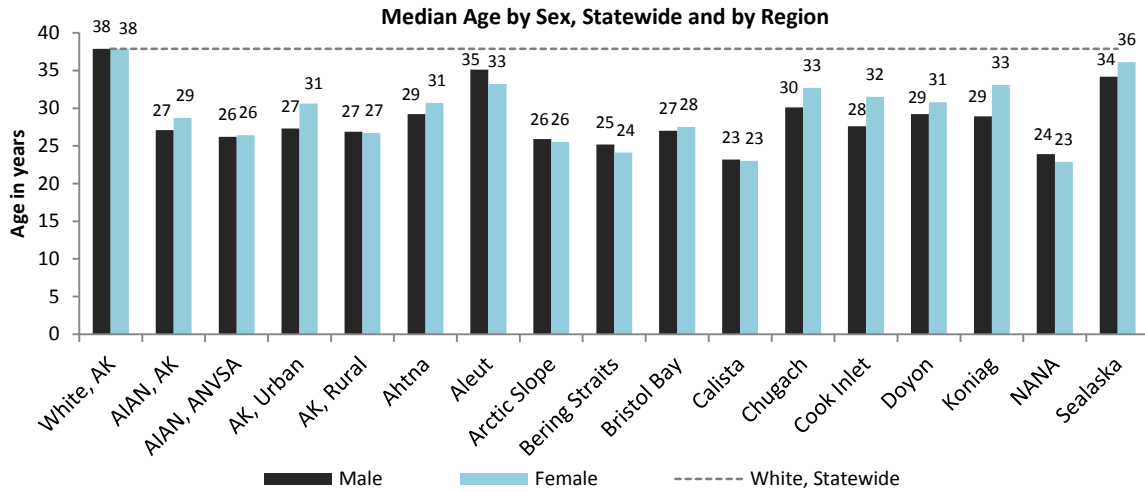
Median Age	White, AK	AIAN, AK	AIAN, ANVSA	AIAN, Urban	AIAN, Rural	AIAN, Ahtna	AIAN, Aleut	AIAN, Arctic Slope
Both sexes	37.9	27.8	26.3	29	26.8	29.8	34.2	25.7
Male	37.9	27.1	26.2	27.3	26.9	29.2	35.1	25.9
Female	37.9	28.7	26.4	30.6	26.7	30.7	33.2	25.5

Median	AIAN, Bering Straits	AIAN, Bristol Bay	AIAN, Calista	AIAN, Chugach	AIAN, Cook Inlet	AIAN, Doyon	AIAN, Koniag	AIAN, NANA	AIAN, Sealaska
Both sexes	24.8	27.2	23.1	31	29.7	30	30.9	23.5	35
Male	25.2	27	23.2	30.1	27.6	29.2	28.9	23.9	34.2
Female	24.1	27.5	23	32.7	31.5	30.8	33.1	22.9	36.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, Summary File – 1, Table QT-P1

The figure and table above shows median age by sex for AIAN (alone) people by region compared to the White population statewide. The median age for the AIAN alone population statewide was 27.8 years old compared to 37.9 years for the White population (both male and female).

- The region with the lowest AIAN median age was Calista with a median age of 23.1.
- The region with the second lowest AIAN median age was NANA.
- The region with the highest AIAN median age was Sealaska at 35.

Male/Female Median Age

- For AIAN people in rural areas, the median age for men and women was close, at 26.9 and 26.7 respectively. However, in urban areas, the AIAN median age for women was slightly higher at 30.6 than the median of 27.3 years for men.
- In the Aleut, Bering Strait, and NANA regions, the AIAN male median age was actually higher than the female AIAN median age.

Child Welfare

Disproportionality is the level at which groups of children are present in the child welfare system at higher or lower percentages or rates than in the general population.

> The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges published a "disproportionality index," a measure of the degree a given jurisdiction is disproportionate.[4] The index is calculated by dividing the proportion of children in foster care for a given race by the proportion of the same group in the child population. The resulting ratios that are under 1 indicate underrepresentation, ratios of 1.0 indicate no disproportionality, and scores of 1.1 and greater indicate overrepresentation. Disproportionality scores are calculated for the number of children "entering" care, "exiting" care, and "remaining" in care at the end of the year. [5]
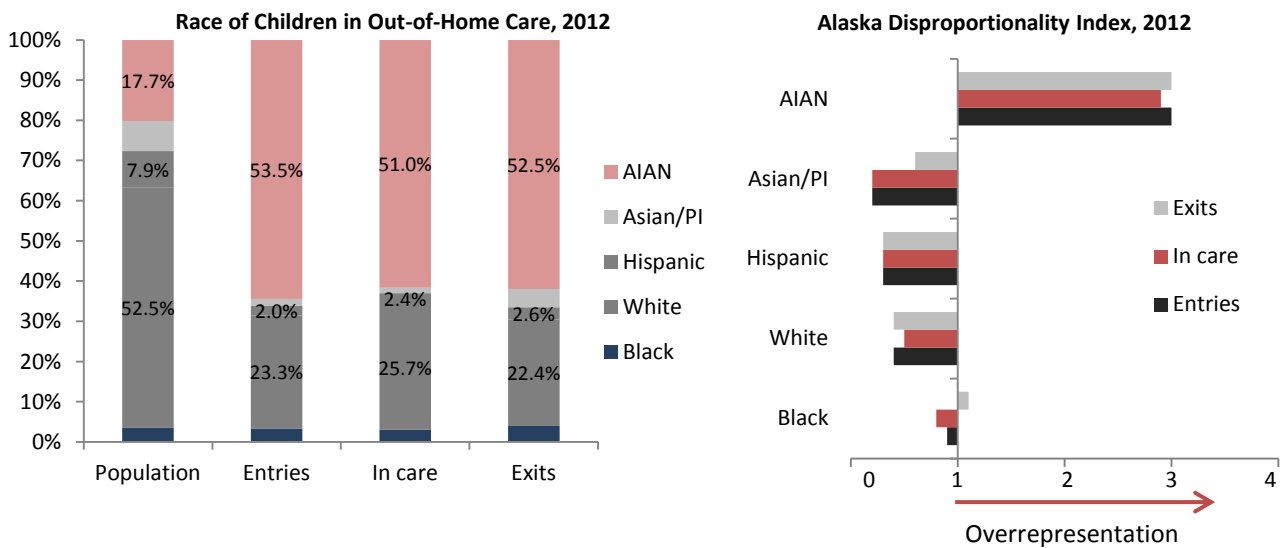
Source: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, Disproportionality Rates for Children of Color in Foster Care, 2012
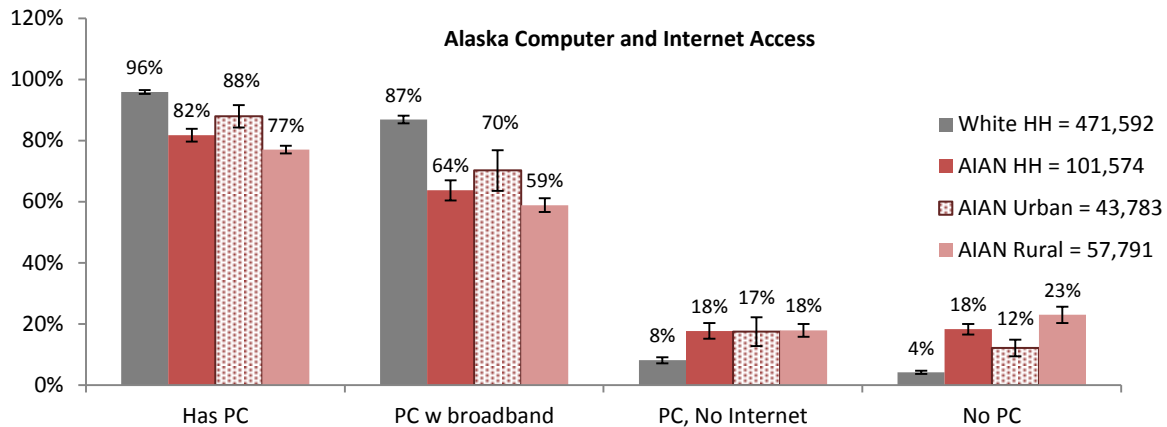
In Alaska, AIAN children represent 17.7 percent of the child population, but 51 percent of the foster care population, resulting in a 2.9 disproportionality index in 2012 (the index was calculated by 51/17.7).

Disproportionality Index	Entries	In care	Exits
Black	0.9	0.8	1.1
White	0.4	0.5	0.4
Hispanic	0.3	0.3	0.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.2	0.2	0.6
AIAN	3	2.9	3

---

[4] National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ), Disproportionality Rates for Children of Color in Foster Care, 2012

[5] These calculations require (1) the child population (by race) for any given state or jurisdiction, available from the 2010 census data; and (2) the number of children in the child welfare system (by race), available from the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect's Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS).
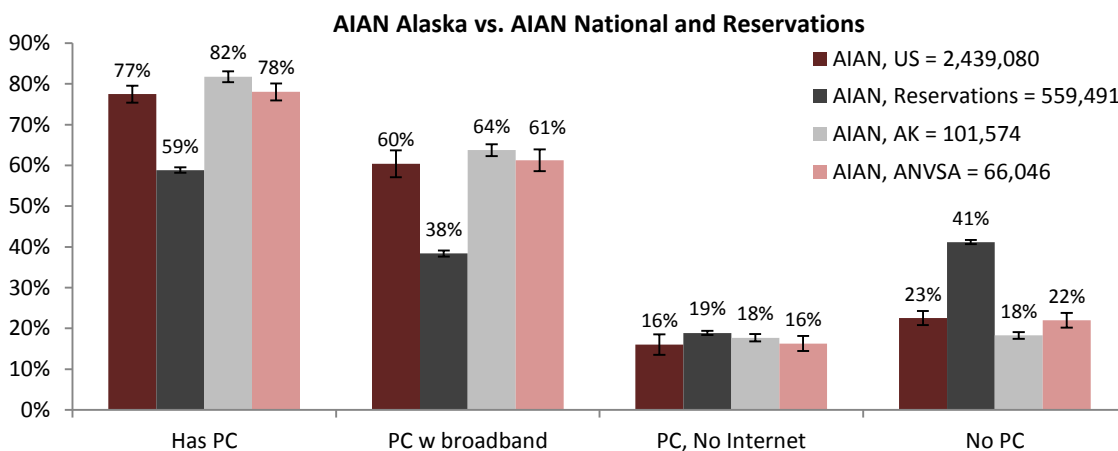
Computer and Internet Access

Alaska Computer and Internet Access

Legend:
- White HH = 471,592
- AIAN HH = 101,574
- AIAN Urban = 43,783
- AIAN Rural = 57,791

	Has PC	PC w broadband	PC, No Internet	No PC
White HH	96%	87%	8%	4%
AIAN HH	82%	64%	18%	18%
AIAN Urban	88%	70%	17%	12%
AIAN Rural	77%	59%	18%	23%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey, Table B28009C

The Census Bureau released data on computer and internet usage for 2013. The figure[6] above compares the percentage of AIAN and White households that have access to a computer and broadband.

- In Alaska, 82 percent of AIAN households have access to a computer (about 83,000 out of 101,574 AIAN households), compared to 96 percent of White households in Alaska, statewide.
- Less than two-thirds of AIAN households had a computer with access to broadband, compared to 87 percent of White households.
- About 18 percent of AIAN households had a computer but no internet, compared to 8 percent of White households.
- Access to computer and internet is higher for AIAN households in urban areas, 70 percent, compared to 59 percent for rural AIAN households.

AIAN Alaska vs. AIAN National and Reservations

Legend:
- AIAN, US = 2,439,080
- AIAN, Reservations = 559,491
- AIAN, AK = 101,574
- AIAN, ANVSA = 66,046

|	Has PC	PC w broadband	PC, No Internet	No PC
AIAN, US	77%	60%	16%	23%
AIAN, Reservations	59%	38%	19%	41%
AIAN, AK	82%	64%	18%	18%
AIAN, ANVSA	78%	61%	16%	22%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey, Table B28009C

Comparing AIAN computer and internet access to the national AIAN rates shows that better access for AIAN in Alaska. Nationally, 38 percent of AIAN households on reservations had access to a computer and broadband, compared to 61 percent of AIAN households in Alaska Native Village areas.
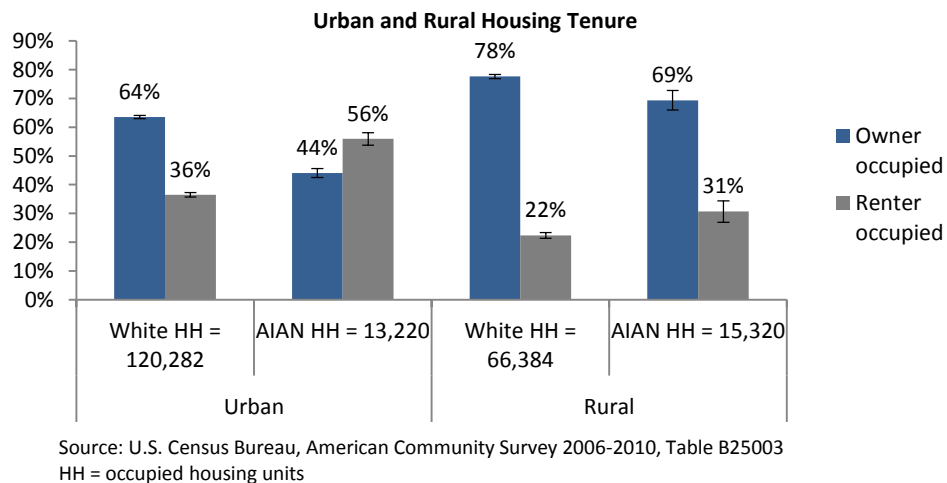
---

[6] Confidence intervals are displayed at the 90-percent confidence level. A 90-percent confidence interval can be interpreted roughly as providing 90 percent certainty that the interval defined by the upper and lower bounds contains the true value of the characteristic.

Housing Characteristics

Housing tenure identifies whether a unit is owner-occupied or renter-occupied. The homeownership rate is the proportion of households that is owner-occupied, calculated by dividing the number of households occupied by owners by the total number of occupied households. In 2010, out of the 30,342 AIAN (alone) occupied housing units in Alaska, 56 percent were owned (25 percent with a mortgage or loan and 33 percent owned free and clear) and about 43 percent were rented. The homeownership rate for the White population in Alaska was 67 percent in 2010.

Housing Tenure

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Summary File 1, Table H11C
HH = occupied housing units
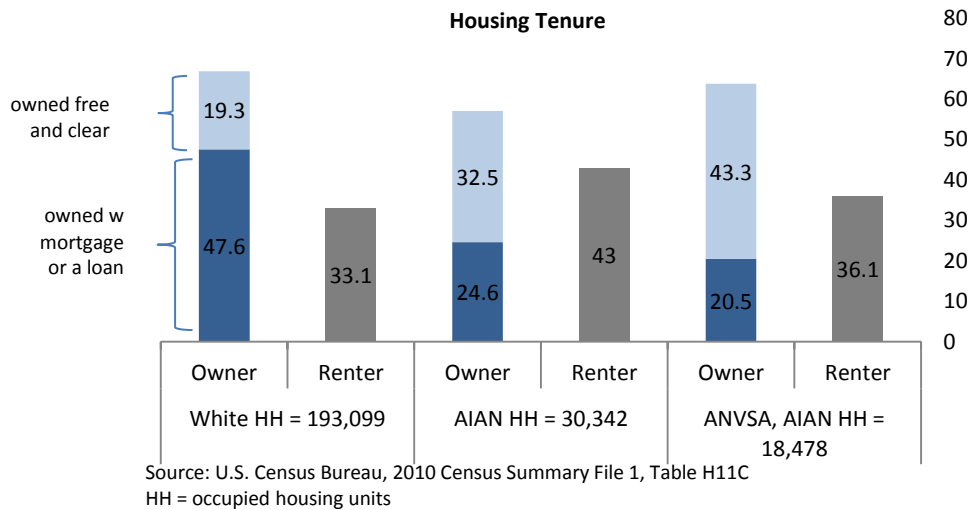
Over the 2006-2010 time period, the homeownership rate for AIAN occupied households in urban areas was 44 percent, much lower than the rural AIAN rate of 69 percent in the same time period.[7]

Urban and Rural Housing Tenure

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010, Table B25003
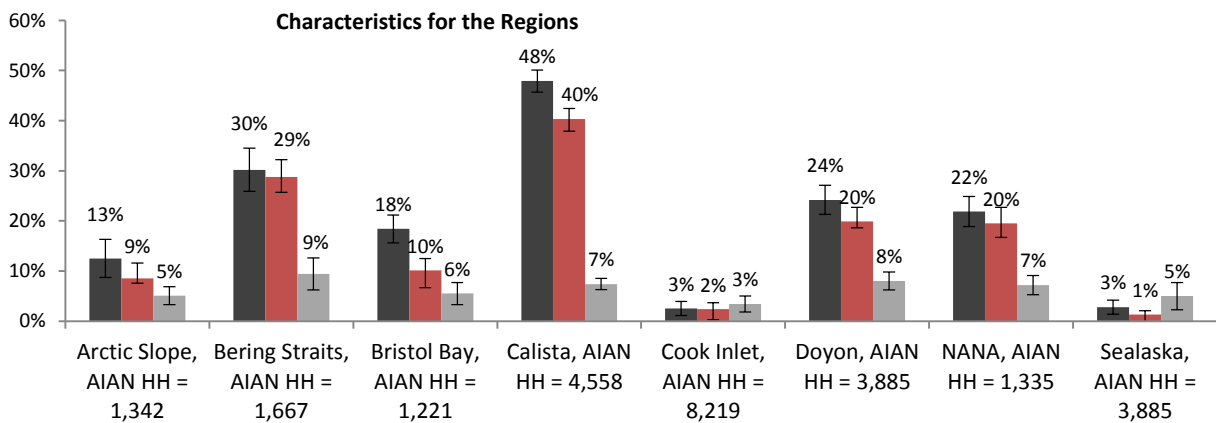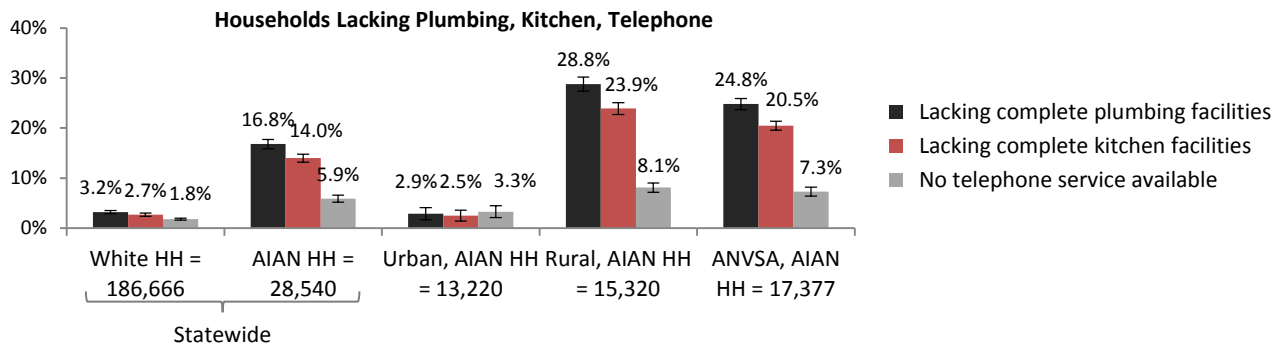HH = occupied housing units

About the American Community Survey (ACS): ACS produces period estimates of socioeconomic and housing characteristics which describe the average characteristics of an area over a specific time period. The survey collects information nearly every day of the year and then aggregates the results over a 1, 3, or 5 year period. The multiyear estimates describe the population and characteristics of an area for the full period, as opposed to a point in time. Multiyear estimates are the only type of estimates available for geographic areas with populations of less than 65,000, which describes most tribal geographies and AIAN village- and reservation-level populations. Multiyear estimates, based on larger sample sizes, are more reliable for AIAN populations.

---

[7] Confidence intervals are displayed at the 90-percent confidence level. A 90-percent confidence interval can be interpreted roughly as providing 90 percent certainty that the interval defined by the upper and lower bounds contains the true value of the characteristic.

Plumbing, Kitchen, Telephone Access

The figures below show the percentage of AIAN (alone) households statewide, in urban areas, in rural areas, and in Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas which lack complete plumbing, kitchen facilities, and telephone service (over the 2006-2010 time period). Statewide, out of 186,666 White occupied households, 3 percent lacked complete plumbing and kitchen facilities and about 2 percent had no telephone service.

- In rural Alaska, which is where the majority of AIAN households were located, almost 30 percent lacked complete plumbing, 24 percent lacked complete kitchen facilities, and 8 percent had no telephone service available.
- Among AIAN (alone) households in urban areas, the proportions lacking complete plumbing, kitchens, and telephone service were comparable to the statewide White household proportions.
- Calista had the highest proportion of AIAN households that lacked all three characteristics. Almost half of AIAN households in Calista lacked complete plumbing and two-fifths lacked complete plumbing.
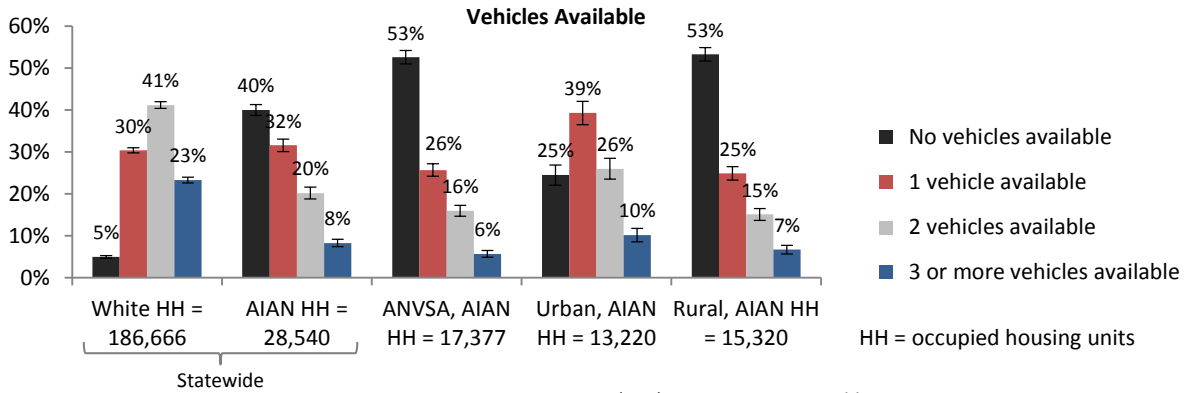

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP04
HH = occupied housing units

Data interpretation must take account the level of uncertainty present in ACS estimates, which may be large for small subpopulation groups and rare characteristics. The coefficient of variation (CV) can help determine the fitness of an estimate and help assess whether estimates should be aggregated to a higher geographic level or if the characteristic detail should be collapsed. The CV is calculated as the ratio of the standard error of the estimate to the estimate. A white paper produced by the software company ESRI characterizes a CV below 0.12 as high reliability, 0.12–0.40 as medium reliability and anything above 0.40 as low reliability.[8] The analysis above omits regions where the CV for the characteristics was above 0.40 (Ahtna, Aleut, Chugach, and Koniag).

[8] ESRI (2011). The American Community Survey. Technical report, ESRI.

The figure below shows the percentage of vehicles available for AIAN (alone) households statewide, in urban areas, in rural areas, and in Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas. Half of AIAN households in rural areas and in ANVSAs had no vehicles available in the 2006-2010 time period. Among urban AIAN households, a quarter had no vehicle, a proportion five times the percentage of 5 percent for White households statewide.

Vehicles Available

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP04

Occupants per room is obtained by dividing the number of people in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures show the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of people per room. Although the Census Bureau has no official definition of crowded units, many users consider units with more than one occupant per room to be crowded.

- Statewide, 3 percent of White households were overcrowded compared to 21 percent of AIAN households and 28 percent of rural AIAN households. The overcrowding percentage in Calista was 48 percent of 4,558 AIAN households; in NANA, 45 percent of the 1,335 AIAN households; in Bering Straits, 34 percent; in Arctic Slope, 33 percent.
- The Sealaska region had the lowest percentage of overcrowding for AIAN households.
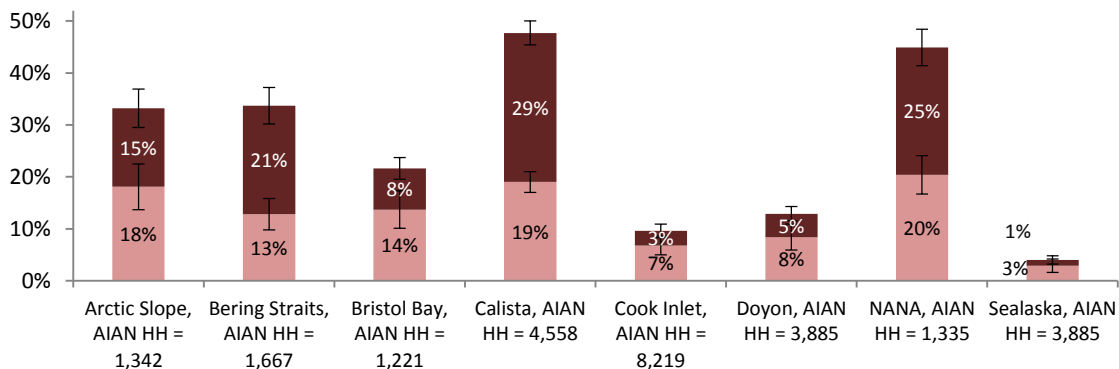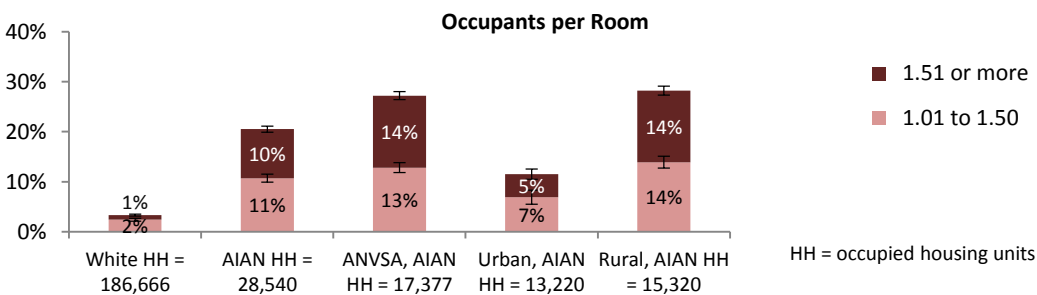
Occupants per Room

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP04

House Value

The median value of owner-occupied units is displayed in the figure below. The median value of owner-occupied units for White households in Alaska was $238,300, $188,400 for urban AIAN households, $147,400 for AIAN households statewide, and $118,100 for rural AIAN owned units.
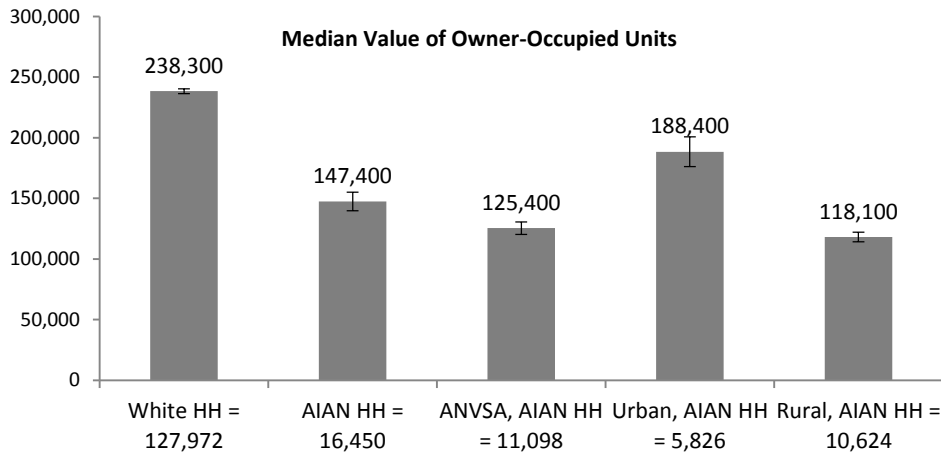
Median Value of Owner-Occupied Units

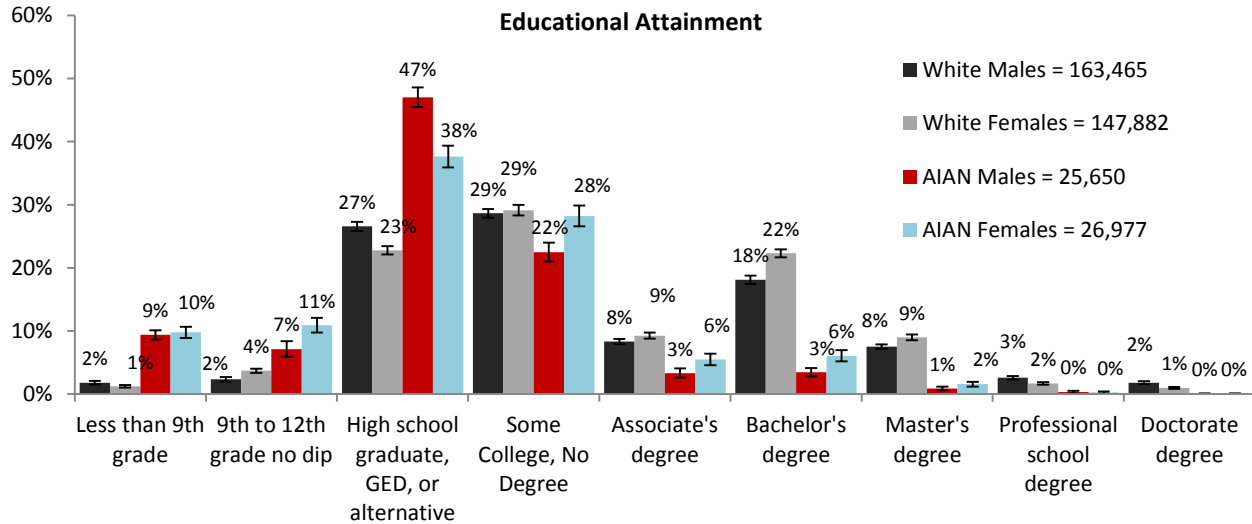SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP04

The value of owner-occupied housing units is shown in more detail below.
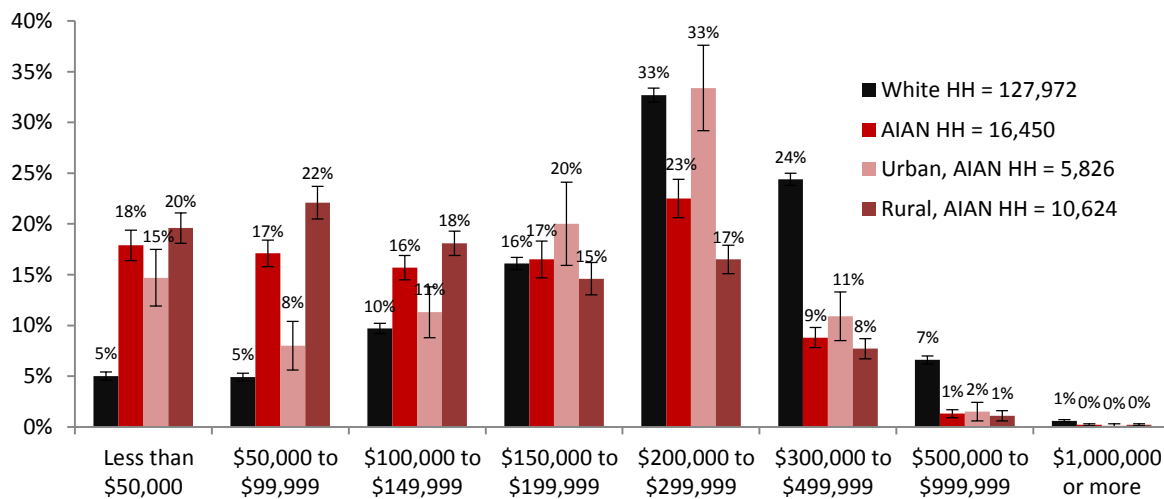
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP04

Educational Attainment

The figure below shows highest level of education attained for AIAN males, AIAN females, White males, and White females over 25.

Source: US Census Bureau, 2006 -2010 American Community Survey, Table DP02

Male Educational Attainment
- Among AIAN males, 1 percent had attained a master's degree as a highest level of education attained, 3 percent a bachelor's, and 22 percent had some college but no degree.
- Almost half of AIAN males over 25 had a high school diploma or equivalent as the highest level of education, a proportion that was twice that for White females and males. For comparison, among White males in Alaska, 2 percent had attained a doctorate degree, 3 percent a professional degree, 8 percent a masters, 18 percent a bachelors, and 27 percent a high school diploma or equivalent.

Female Educational Attainment
- Among AIAN females, the highest level of education attained for 2 percent was a master's degree; for 6 percent, a bachelor's degree (twice the percentage for AIAN males but 1/3 the percentage for White females attaining a bachelor's degree – 18 percent); for 6 percent, an associate's degree; for 28 percent, some college but no degree; and for 38 percent, a high school diploma or equivalent.
- AIAN females had the highest proportion with less than a high school diploma or equivalent (21 percent), with 10 percent having attained less than 9th grade, and 11 percent attaining between a 9th and 12th grade education with no diploma.

Dropout Rate

The dropout rate for AIAN students in 2009-2010 was 11.6 compared to 5.1 for white students, 6.1 for Hispanic students, 6.4 for Black students, and 3.5 for Asian/Pacific Islander students.

Alaska Dropout Rate by Race/Ethnicity 2009-10
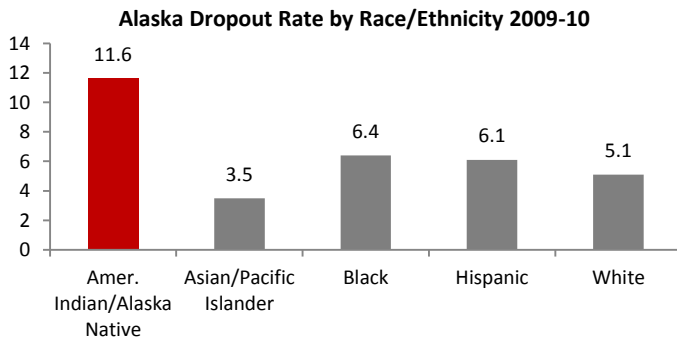
The Dropout Rate is the count of grade dropouts divided by the enrollment base for the grade. These data are from the Common Core Data (CCD) State-Level Dropout file.

Data Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Dropout and Completion Data File", 2009-10 v.1a.

Graduation Rate

The average freshman graduation rate was lowest for AIAN students. The figure below shows that 55.8 percent of AIAN freshman students graduated in 4 years, compared to 78.4 percent of White students.

**Alaska Averaged Freshman Graduation Rate 2009-10**
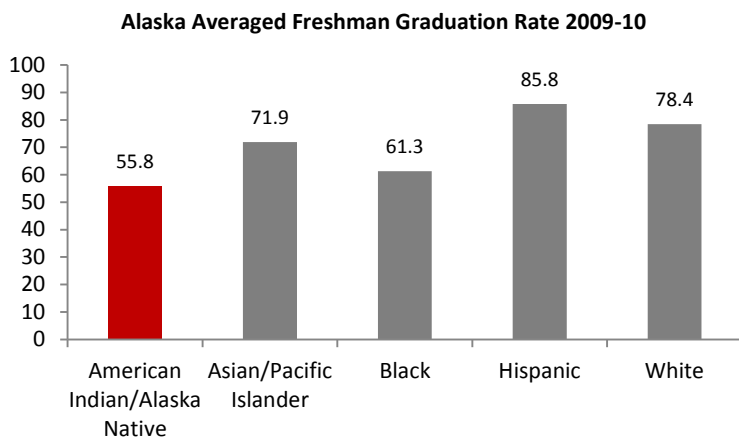
Averaged Freshman Graduation Rate (AFGR) of students is an estimate of the percentage of an entering freshman class students graduating in 4 years. These data are taken from the CCD State Dropout and Completion Data File.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Dropout and Completion Data File", 2009-10 v.1a.

Economic Characteristics

The Census definition of unemployment differs from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) measure of unemployment. Persons are considered by BIA as "unemployed" if they are thought to be available for work, but not employed. This more realistic approach differs from the definition of unemployment in the Census Bureau data which requires that a person be "actively seeking work" within the last four weeks to be counted as unemployed. The Census definition does not take into account job seeking patterns where persons do not actively search for work when they know it is not available, common for many reservation/tribal areas. With that caveat, below is the percent unemployed according to the 5 year estimate (2006-2010) for Alaska, state-wide, ANVSAs, urban, rural, and regions.
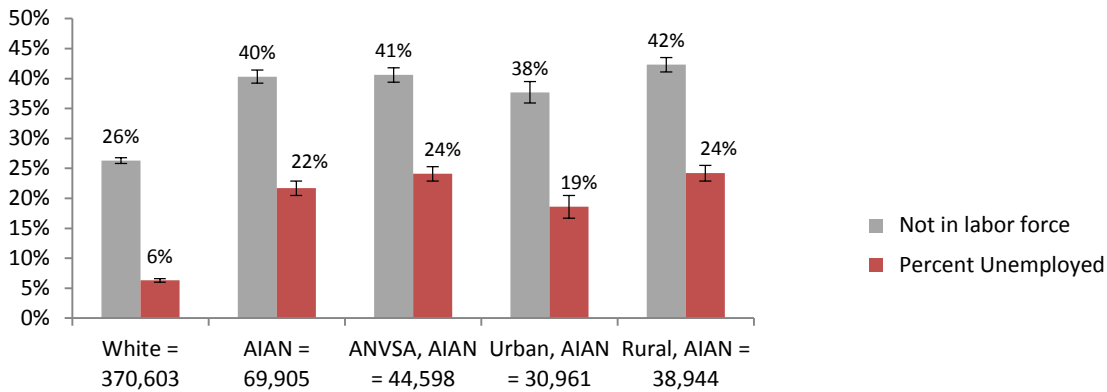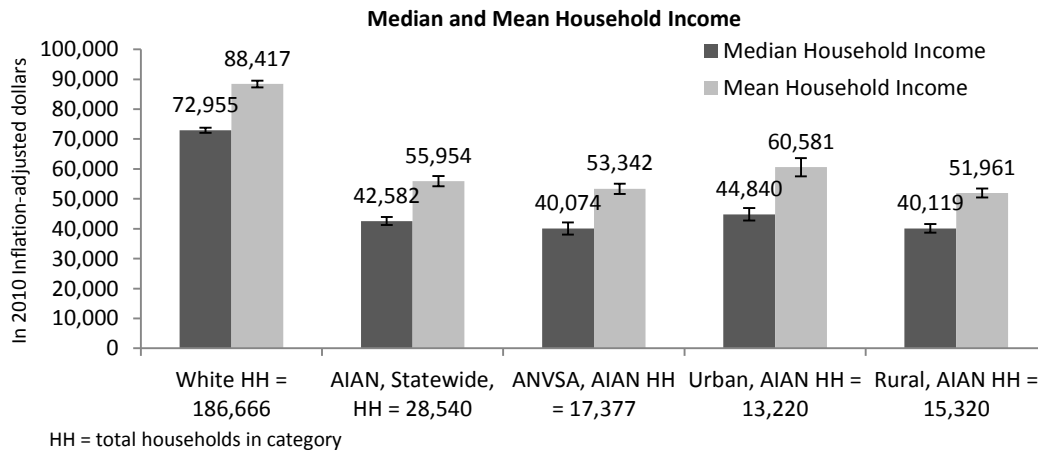

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03
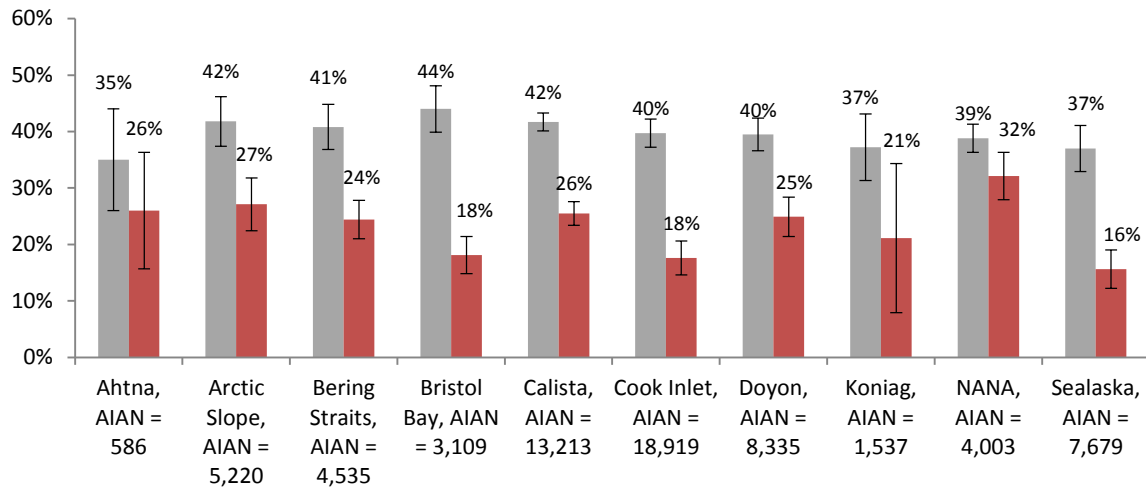
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03

Household Income and Benefits

The figure below shows mean and median household income for White and AIAN (alone) households statewide. The characteristics are also shown for AIAN households in Alaska Native Village Statistical areas, urban areas, and rural areas. The mean is an average income for all households in the category: aggregate of total income is divided by the number of households. The median is the middle value in a sample sorted into ascending order.

Median and Mean Household Income

Out of all AIAN households in Alaska, 27 percent received SNAP benefits in the previous 12 months, compared to 5 percent of White households; 16 percent of AIAN households received cash public assistance, compared to 4 percent of White households.

Rural AIAN households had a higher proportion of SNAP benefits (34 percent) than urban AIAN households (20 percent). Similarly, a lower percentage of urban AIAN households received cash public assistance (12 percent, 3 times as high as the White proportion) as rural AIAN households (20 percent, 5 times the White percentage of 4 percent).
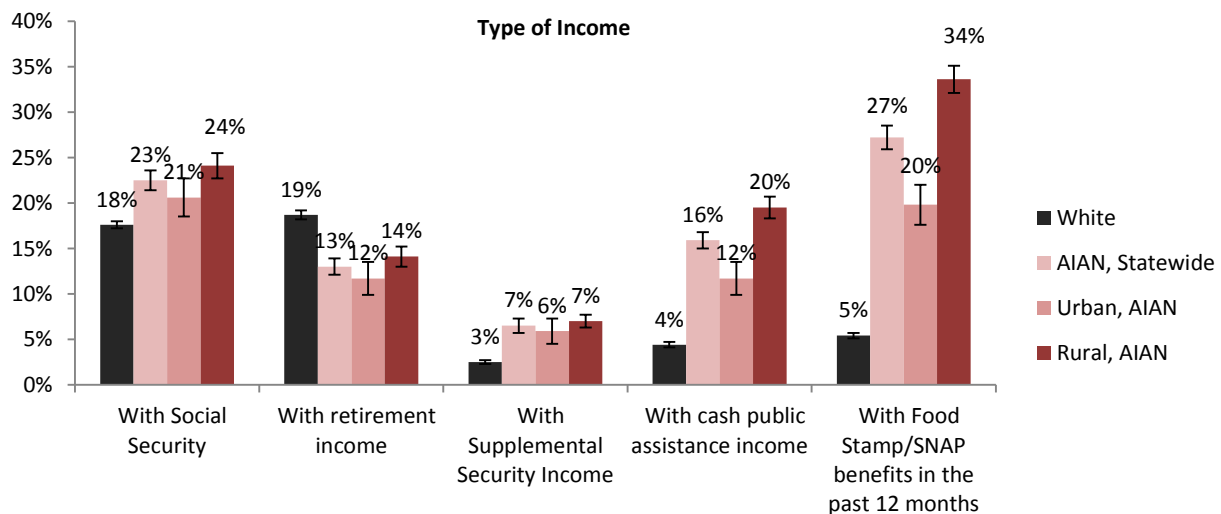
Type of Income

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03

Poverty

The figure below shows families in poverty for the White population statewide compared to the AIAN population statewide, in urban areas, rural areas, and in Alaska Native Village Statistical areas. Among White families, 4 percent had income in the past 12 months below the poverty level, and 7 percent of families with related children under 18 years. For AIAN families statewide, the percentage in poverty was 18 and 23 percent, respectively, for families and families with related children under 18. Rural AIAN families had the highest rate of poverty at 21 percent; for families with related children under 18, the rate was 27 percent. Urban AIAN families had a lower percentage of 13 percent for families, and 18 percent for families with children under 18.
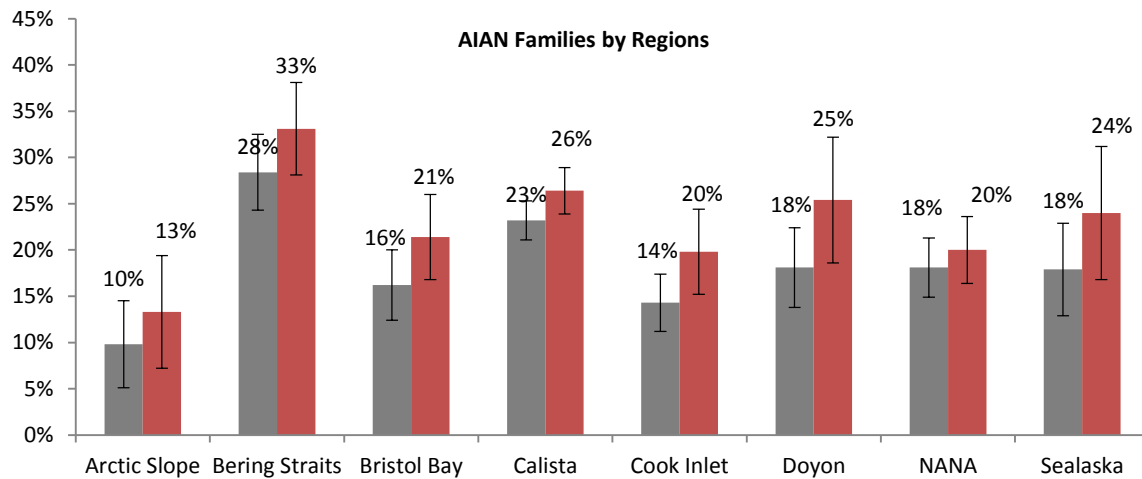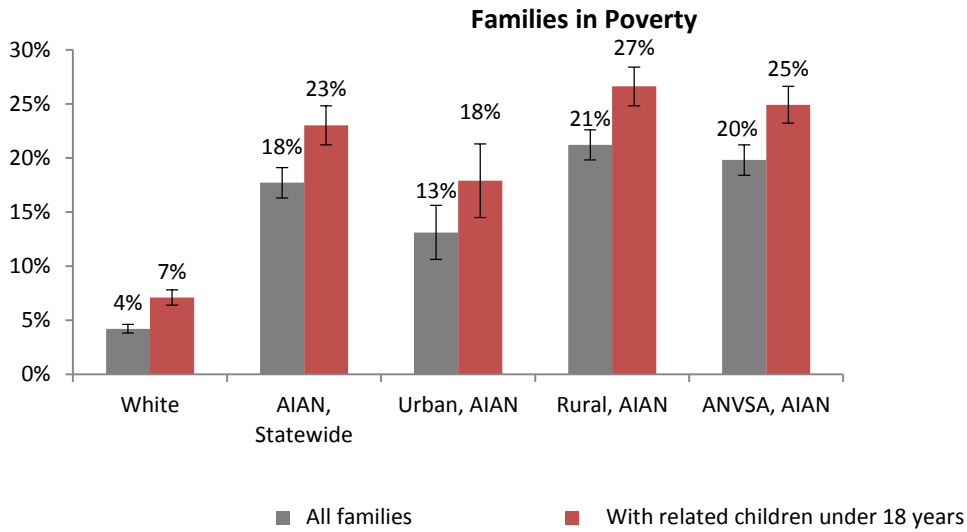
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03

Individuals in Poverty

The figures below show percentages of people years whose income in the past 12 months was below the poverty level in the 2006 to 2010 time period.
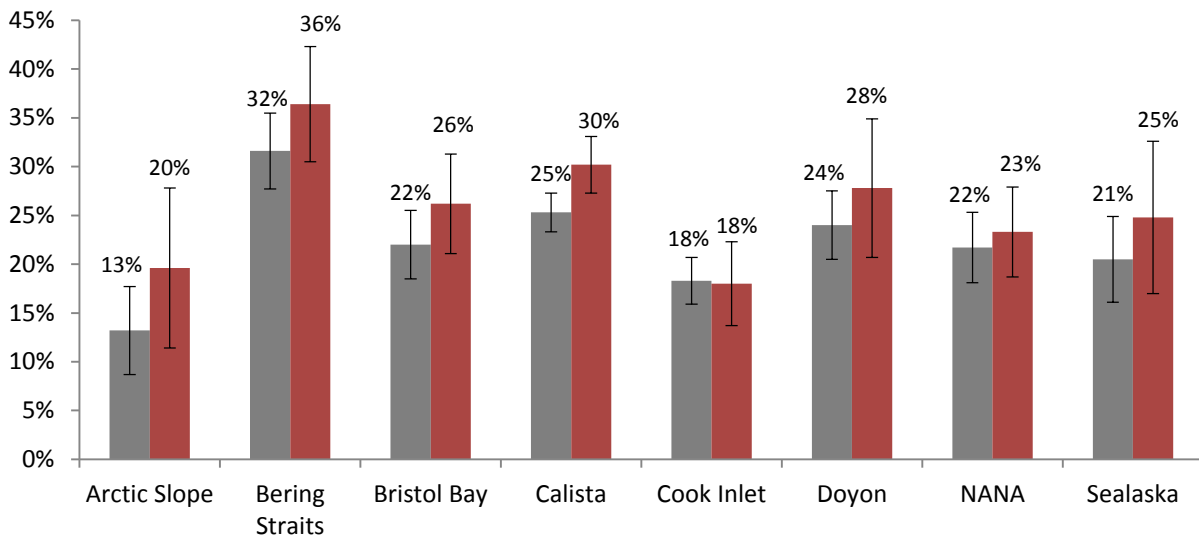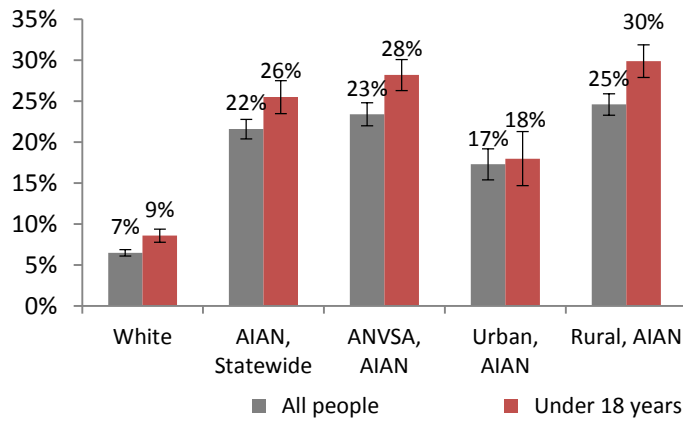
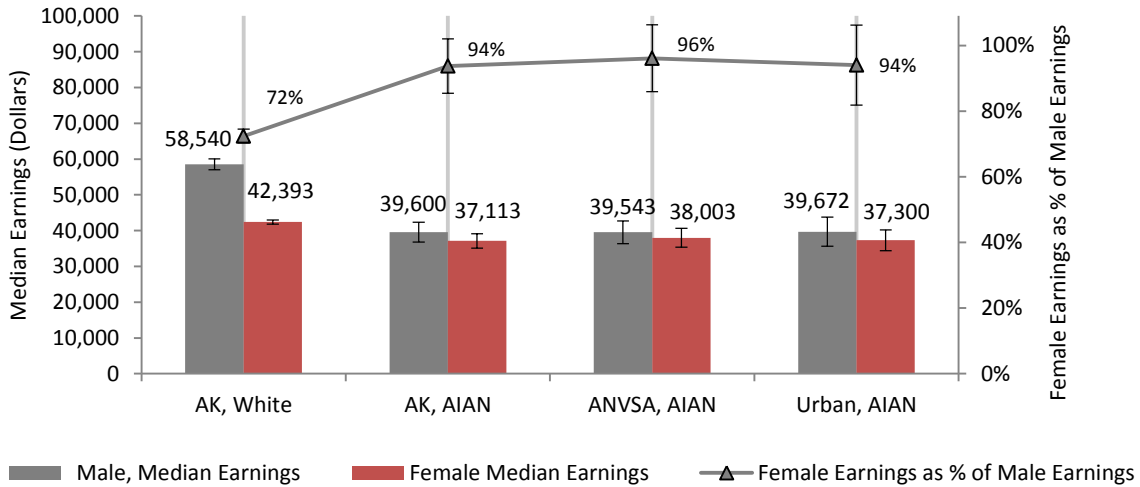SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03

Median Annual Earnings and Gender Earnings Ratio for Full-Time Workers

The figure below shows the median annual earnings for men and women for AIAN full time workers in Alaska, statewide, in Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas, and in urban areas compared to White full-time workers statewide. The figure shows that the gender wage gap is smaller for AIAN full-time workers statewide and in every region. Among AIAN full-time workers, the median annual earnings for women was 94 percent to that of AIAN men; among White workers, the ratio was 72 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03

In some regions, median annual earnings were higher for AIAN women than for AIAN men. The only region however with a statistically significant difference between male and female AIAN annual earnings was the Cook Inlet region.

AIAN Annual Median Earnings by Region
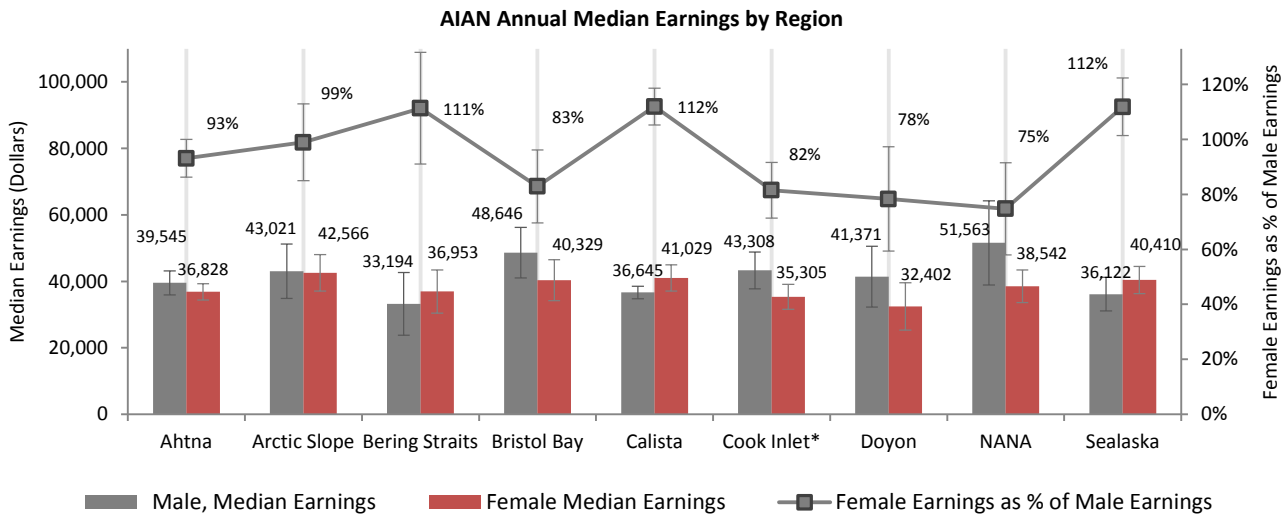
*Statistically significant difference between male and female annual median earnings.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03

Employment by Industry Sector

Legend:
- Rural, AIAN = 16,999
- Urban, AIAN = 15,453
- White = 242,601

Industry Sector	Rural AIAN	Urban AIAN	White
Public administration	18%	11%	11%
Other services, except public administration	4%	5%	5%
Arts, entertainment, rec, and accommodation and food services	6%	10%	7%
Ed, health care, social assistance	30%	28%	22%
Prof, scientific, mgmt/admin and waste mgmt services	4%	7%	9%
Finance/insurance, real estate and rental and leasing	3%	3%	5%
Information	1%	1%	2%
Transport/warehousing, and utilities	10%	7%	8%
Retail trade	10%	10%	11%
Wholesale trade	0%	2%	2%
Manufacturing	2%	2%	3%
Construction	6%	9%	9%
Ag, forestry, fishing/hunting, and mining	6%	6%	6%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03

Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas by County Equivalent

ALEUTIANS EAST	BETHEL Continued	KETCHIKAN GATEWAY	KENAI Continued	SITKA	WRANGELL
Akutan	Platinum	Ketchikan	St. Michael	Sitka	Wrangell
Belkofski	Red Devil	Saxman	Savoonga	**SKAGWAY**	**YAKUTAT**
False Pass	Sleetmute	**KODIAK ISLAND**	Shaktoolik	Skagway	Yakutat
King Cove	Stony River	Akhiok	Shishmaref	**SE FAIRBANKS**	**YUKON-KOYUKUK**
Nelson Lagoon	Toksook Bay	Karluk	Solomon	Dot Lake	Alatna
Sand Point	Tuluksak	Kodiak	Stebbins	Eagle	Allakaket
ALEUTIANS WEST	Tuntutuliak	Larsen Bay	Teller	Healy Lake	Anvik
Atka	Tununak	Lesnoi	Unalakleet	Northway	Arctic Village
Nikolski		Old Harbor	Wales	Tanacross	Beaver
St. George		Ouzinkie	White Mountain	Tetlin	Birch Creek
St. Paul	**BRISTOL BAY**	Port Lions			Canyon Village
Unalaska	King Salmon				Chalkyitsik
	Naknek		**NORTH SLOPE**	**VALDEZ-CORDOVA**	Circle
	South Naknek	**LAKE AND PENINSULA**	Anaktuvuk Pass	Chenega	Evansville
ANCHORAGE	**DENALI**	Chignik	Atqasuk	Chistochina	Fort Yukon
Eklutna	Cantwell	Chignik Lagoon	Barrow	Chitina	Galena
BETHEL	**DILLINGHAM**	Chignik Lake	Kaktovik	Copper Center	Grayling
Akiachak	Aleknagik	Egegik	Nuiqsut	Eyak	Holy Cross
Akiak	Clarks Point	Igiugig	Point Hope	Gakona	Hughes
Aniak	Dillingham	Iliamna	Point Lay	Gulkana	Huslia
Atmautluak	Ekuk	Ivanof Bay	Wainwright	Mentasta Lake	Kaltag
Bethel	Ekwok	Kokhanok	**NORTHWEST ARCTIC**	Tatitlek	Koyukuk
Chefornak	Manokotak	Levelock	Ambler	Tazlina	Lake
Chuathbaluk	New Koliganek	Newhalen	Buckland		Minchumina
Crooked Creek	New Stuyahok	Nondalton	Deering		McGrath
Eek	Portage Creek	Pedro Bay	Kiana	**WADE HAMPTON**	Manley Hot Springs
Georgetown	Togiak	Perryville	Kivalina	Alakanuk	Minto
Goodnews Bay	Twin Hills	Pilot Point	Kobuk	Algaacig	Nenana
Kalskag	**HAINES**	Port Alsworth	Kotzebue	Andreafsky	Nikolai
Kasigluk	Chilkoot	Port Heiden	Noatak	Bill Moore's	Nulato
Kipnuk	**HOONAH-ANGOON**	Ugashik	Noorvik	Chevak	Rampart
Kongiganak	Angoon		Selawik	Chulloonawick	Ruby
Kwethluk	Chilkat		Shungnak	Emmonak	Shageluk
Kwigillingok	Hoonah			Hamilton	Stevens Village
Kwinhagak		**MATANUSKA-SUSITNA**		Hooper Bay	Takotna
Lime Village		Chickaloon		Kotlik	Tanana
Lower Kalskag	**JUNEAU**	Knik		Marshall	Telida
Mekoryuk	Douglas	**NOME**	**PETERSBURG**	Mountain Village	Venetie
Napaimute	**KENAI PENINSULA**	Brevig Mission	Kake	Nunam Iqua	
Napakiak	Kenaitze	Council	Petersburg	Ohogamiut	
Napaskiak	Nanwalek	Elim	**PRINCE OF WALES-HYDER**	Paimiut	
Newtok	Ninilchik	Gambell	Craig	Pilot Station	
Nightmute	Port Graham	Golovin	Hydaburg	Pitkas Point	
Nunapitchuk	Salamatof	Inalik	Klawock	Russian Mission	
Oscarville	Seldovia	Koyuk	Kasaan	Scammon Bay	
	Tyonek	Mary's Igloo			
		Nome			