

# VILLAGE BACKGROUND

---

## Introduction

### Village Location and Population Size

This community profile draws heavily from secondary and primary sources, U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, the Alaska Community Database maintained by the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, Division of Community Advocacy, and a publication from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, *Wild Resource Harvests and Uses by Residents of Manokotak, Togiak, and Twin Hills, 1999/2000* by Philippa Coiley-Kenner, Theodore M. Krieg, Molly B. Chythlook, and Gretchen Jennings, Technical Paper Number 275, April 2003. Local Elders provided information on village history and culture. Planning team members provided information on local environmental issues, and corrected secondary sources where necessary.



### Village Description

Manokotak is a Yup'ik Eskimo village with a fishing, trapping, and subsistence lifestyle. Located 25 miles southeast of Dillingham on the Igushik River, it lies approximately 350 miles southwest of Anchorage, Alaska's largest city. The community of Manokotak sits between the east bank of the Igushik River and a lone hill that rises to an elevation of about 850 feet. The Tuklung Hills are visible in the background to the west. The area encompasses 36.4 sq. miles of land and 0.9 sq. miles of water. The Igushik River is the outlet of the Ualik and Amanka lake system and drains into Nushagak Bay.

Manokotak is one of the newer villages in the Bristol Bay region. It became a permanent settlement in 1946-47 with consolidation of the villages of Igushik and Tuklung. Manokotak was incorporated in 1970 and the estimated population in 2004 was 405 (DCCED). People also migrated to Manokotak from Kulukak, Togiak, and Aleknagik. Most of the residents leave during the summer, traveling to fish camps in either Igushik or Ekuk. Igushik has become a summer fish camp and is located on the mouth of the Igushik River. Ninety-six residents hold commercial fishing permits for salmon and herring fisheries (DCCED). Sharing relationships exist with several area villages, especially Togiak and Twin Hills.

### Access

Manokotak is accessible by air and water. Regular and charter flights are available from Dillingham. There is a State-owned 2,720-foot long by 60-foot wide lighted gravel airstrip located one mile to the north, and a 5,000 foot designated seaplane base. Lighterage services deliver cargo each summer, but must pull up to the mud beach; there are currently no docking facilities on the Igushik River. The Igushik River consists of tight, broad meandering loops; therefore, many miles of waterway must be traveled to cover a comparably short distance in air miles. A 6.5-mile road to a barge landing area on the Snake River began construction in 1998. ATVs, snowmachines, and some vehicles are used for local travel. The Manokotak Trail to Dillingham is used by snowmachines during winter to haul fuel.

## Physical Setting and Habitat

Manokotak is located in a climatic transition zone. The primary influence is maritime, although the arctic climate affects the region. Cloudy skies, mild temperatures, and moderately heavy precipitation characterize the area. Annual precipitation ranges from 20 to 26 inches. Fog and high winds exist periodically through the year. The river is ice-free from June through mid-November.

The dominant vegetation type in the area is tundra with willows, and scattered clumps of cottonwoods grow along the rivers. Small patches of spruce grow in some areas. Lakes and small ponds dot the landscape.

Bristol Bay drainages are the world's most productive areas for sockeye (red salmon), but four other species of Pacific salmon also spawn in Bristol Bay drainages: Chinook, chum, pink, and Coho salmon. Marine fish in the region include herring, smelt, halibut, and flounder. A variety of freshwater fish species, particularly rainbow trout, Dolly Varden, Arctic grayling, and northern pike are common in many drainages.

## Environmental Issues

The community has an active Indian General Assistance Program (IGAP) funded by the Environmental Protection Agency and managed through Bristol Bay Native Association. The IGAP program has identified the following environmental issues for Manokotak:

- Air quality is very bad in the summer and fall due to dust from the unpaved roads. This is a health hazard for village residents, particularly elders and children. The community recommends resurfacing the roads with chip-seal material to reduce maintenance costs and keep dust down.
- Noise pollution from snow machines and ATVs during evening hours is a concern. A recent curfew, enforced by the Tribal Police Officer has greatly reduced this problem.
- A recent fuel spill highlighted the need for spill prevention and readiness.
- Protecting subsistence sites in and around Manokotak used for berry picking, seal and beluga hunting, fishing, and other subsistence activities.
- Demolition, renovation and replacement of dilapidated public buildings and houses is a high priority to remove public hazard and reuse land in the village.
- Several solid waste issues are high priorities for the community. The existing landfill needs to be remediated and closed. A new landfill should be constructed to accommodate multiple types of waste (burnables, salvage yard, recyclables, hazardous waste, non-burnables). A solid Waste operator is needed to manage the landfill, collect and separate waste, and supervise burning. Fencing to prevent and safeguards against water pollution are needed at the existing and proposed landfill site. :
- The water and sewer systems in both the main village and the Manokotak Heights need to be upgraded, with existing lines being replaced. An additional sewage lagoon is being planned for the Manokotak Heights. Enforcing collections for billing is a high priority. Installing curb stops to ease water shut-off would increase efficiency.

## **Subsistence Economy**

Almost all of the households in Manokotak use wild foods, and a large majority fish, hunt, or gather resources. In 1999/2000 wild resource harvest levels were estimated to be 355 pounds per person with an average of 28.8 kinds used (Coiley-Kenner *et al.*, 2003). Sockeye salmon ranked first in use. While some salmon is removed from commercial harvests for home use, this accounted for less than 15 percent of the total subsistence harvest. Sockeye salmon are generally taken at the Igushik fish camp on Nushagak Bay.

Moose and caribou are also frequently used, providing almost one third of the wild resource harvests, with most harvesting taking place in the Igushik river drainage. Previous subsistence surveys were conducted in Manokotak in 1973/74 and 1985. The 1999/2000 study concluded that while resource harvest levels vary from year to year in composition, the total harvest level has been fairly constant since the early 1970s.

In the 1999/2000 survey conducted by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, each household was asked what percent of all meat, fish, and birds eaten in the household during the past year were taken from wild resources. Ninety percent of households were interviewed. Approximately 78 percent of Manokotak households reported getting at least half of this type of food from wild resources. According to DCCED, sharing relationships exist with several area villages, especially Togiak and Twin Hills.

## **Manokotak Economy & Population**

Subsistence is an important part of the local economy in Manokotak, particularly because of the limited opportunities for cash employment. As in much of the Bristol Bay area, most cash employment is seasonal with little year-round employment. Commercial fishing is especially important as a source of jobs and income. Government is also an important source of jobs and income.

### **Income**

Personal income is the income received by people from all sources—private sector and government wages, salary disbursements, other labor income, farm and non-farm self employment income, rental income of people, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments. Personal income does not have taxes subtracted from it.

Per capita personal income is the annual total personal income of residents of an area divided by the number of residents. Per capita personal income is a measure of economic well-being.

As in many other Alaska villages, incomes vary considerably from year to year and household to household, and are generally much lower than those of urban Alaska. For example, the Manokotak median family household income from the 2000 Census was \$30,357—just over half of the State median family household income of \$59,036 (U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000). According to the Coiley-Kenner *et al.* study (2003), Alaska Permanent Fund dividends accounted for approximately 15 percent of total income.

Per capita personal income is only \$9,294 compared to \$16,021 for the census area and \$22,660 for the State (Table 1). The lower per capita is due in part to the larger household size which was 4.29 individuals in Manokotak compared to 3.20 for the census area as a whole and 2.74 for the State. Almost sixty-five percent of households have a cash income under \$35,000 per year (see Table 2). Manokotak is considered a “distressed” community by the Denali Commission.

Table 1. Personal Income in 1999 for Manokotak, Dillingham Census Area, and Alaska

|                                     | Manokotak | Dillingham<br>Census Area | Alaska |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------|
| Median Household Income (\$)        | 26,875    | 43,079                    | 51,571 |
| Median Family Household Income (\$) | 30,357    | 45,391                    | 59,036 |
| Per Capita Income (\$)              | 9,294     | 16,021                    | 22,660 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, DP-3. Values calculated by Northern Economics, Inc.

Table 2. Manokotak Income Distributions for Family Households and all Households, 1999

|                        | Number of<br>Family<br>Households | Percent Family<br>Households | Number of<br>Households | Percent of<br>Households |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Less than \$10,000     | 8                                 | 10                           | 15                      | 16.5                     |
| \$10,000 to \$14,999   | 4                                 | 5.0                          | 6                       | 6.6                      |
| \$15,000 to \$24,000   | 23                                | 28.8                         | 23                      | 25.3                     |
| \$25,000 to \$34,999   | 15                                | 16.5                         | 15                      | 16.5                     |
| \$35,000 to \$49,999   | 6                                 | 7.5                          | 6                       | 6.6                      |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999   | 9                                 | 11.3                         | 11                      | 12.1                     |
| \$75,000 to \$99,999   | 4                                 | 5.0                          | 4                       | 4.4                      |
| \$100,000 to \$149,999 | 11                                | 13.8                         | 11                      | 12.1                     |
| 150,000 and above      | -                                 | -                            | -                       | -                        |
| Total                  | 80                                | 100                          | 91                      | 100                      |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000, DP-3. Values calculated by Northern Economics, Inc.

## Poverty Rate

The poverty rate is a commonly used indicator of the level of economic need in a community. Almost every positive personal and community outcome is negatively affected by poverty. Community factors such as the status of resources like affordable housing, transportation, education and training, jobs providing a living wage, health insurance, and availability of child care determine to a large extent an area's poverty rate. Previous research has shown that poverty populations in rural communities are more likely to be long-term poor than poverty populations in urban areas.<sup>1</sup>

The poverty rate for families in Manokotak is almost five times the poverty rate for families in Alaska as a whole.

Table 3. Poverty Status in 1999

|                                      | Manokotak | Dillingham<br>Census Area | Alaska |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------|
| Families                             | 32.5      | 18.3                      | 6.7    |
| With Related children under 18 Years | 38.3      | 23.0                      | 9.3    |
| With Related Children under 5 Years  | 56.0      | 26.3                      | 13.4   |
| Individuals                          | 35.3      | 21.4                      | 9.4    |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000. Values calculated by Northern Economics, Inc.

## Employment

A community's labor force provides a measure of how much employment and economic activity a community may have. Labor force is defined as the number of persons 16 years of age or older, the age at which an individual is legally able to work.

Table 4 shows the number and percent of individuals 16 years and older, individuals in this age category in the civilian labor force, and employed and unemployed individuals.

Unemployment rates do not take into account individuals who are underemployed or discouraged workers who have given up hope of finding a job and are not actively seeking employment. Approximately 62.9 percent of the population 16 years and over is in the labor force in the Dillingham Census Area (U.S. Census 2000). However, only 40.6 of individuals 16 and over in Manokotak participate in the labor force.

The seasonal nature of seafood processing employment, the traditional practice of a subsistence lifestyle, and the absence of other employment opportunities all affect labor force participation rates (Table 4).

As a result, it appears from Census data that Manokotak has a lower unemployment rate than the State of Alaska or the Dillingham Census Area, but the low unemployment rate is probably due to fact that many individuals 16 years and over are not actively looking for work because they are aware of the limited opportunities available.

Table 4. Employment Status of Population 16 Years and Over, Census 2000, Dillingham Census Area and Selected Communities

| Employment Status               | Alaska  |         | Dillingham Census Area |         | Manokotak |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|
|                                 | Number  | Percent | Number                 | Percent | Number.   | Percent |
| Population 16 Years and Over    | 458,054 | 100     | 3,216                  | 100     | 256       | 100     |
| In Labor Force                  | 326,596 | 71.3    | 2,007                  | 62.4    | 104       | 40.6    |
| Civilian Labor Force            | 309,485 | 67.6    | 1,995                  | 62.0    | 102       | 39.8    |
| Employed                        | 281,532 | 61.5    | 1,765                  | 54.9    | 88        | 34.4    |
| Unemployed                      | 27,953  | 6.1     | 230                    | 7.2     | 14        | 5.5     |
| Percent of Civilian Labor Force | 9       | -       | 11.5                   | -       | 13.7      | -       |
| Armed Forces                    | 17,111  | 3.7     | 12                     | 0.4     | 2         | 0.8     |
| Not in Labor Force              | 131,458 | 28.7    | 1,209                  | 37.6    | 152       | 59.4    |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, SF-3. Values calculated by Northern Economics, Inc.

Table 5 shows the reported occupations of the employed civilian population 16 years and over in Manokotak. Of note is that no one reported employment in the fishing sector. We know that this does not reflect the importance of fishing in this community. This disparity is most likely due to the timing of the census, which occurs in April every ten years, and asks respondents what they did for employment the previous week. Thus, the census does not account for those involved in fishing at other times of the year, including the important summer salmon season.

Table 5. Occupation of Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over, Manokotak, Census 2000

| Occupation  | Number | Percent |
|---|--------|---------|
| Management, Professional, and Related Occupations           | 47     | 53.4    |
| Service Occupations   | 12     | 13.6    |
| Sales and Office Occupations                                | 12     | 13.6    |
| Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations                  | -      | -       |
| Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations       | 11     | 12.5    |
| Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations | 6      | 6.8     |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, SF-3. Values calculated by Northern Economics, Inc.

Table 6 shows the percentage of four different classes of workers: private wage and salary workers, government workers, self-employed workers in their own business who are not incorporated, and unpaid family workers. The government sector is a very significant source of employment in Manokotak, accounting for almost 83 percent of workers. In contrast government workers account for 47.5 percent of employment in the Dillingham Census Area.

Table 6. Class of Worker Manokotak, 1999

| Employment Class                                  | Number | Percent |
|---|--------|---------|
| Private Wage and Salary Workers                   | 15     | 17      |
| Government Workers                                | 73     | 83.0    |
| Self-Employed Workers (Not Incorporated Business) | -      | -       |
| Unpaid Family Workers                             | -      | -       |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, SF-3. Values calculated by Northern Economics, Inc.

### Number and Types of Small Businesses

The records below reflect current business licenses on file with the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Division of Occupation Licensing, Business Licensing Section. These licenses may not represent actual business activity.

Table 7. Current Business Licenses in Manokotak

|                            | SIC Codes (Primary - Secondary) |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Anecia Ayojiak             | 6244                            |
| Grummi's Daycare           | 6244                            |
| Lomack Bunkhouse           | 5311                            |
| Manuquutaq Trading Company | 4451 - 4529                     |
| Minaq's Store & Marina     | 4529                            |
| Olga M. Dick               | 6244                            |

A business and jobs survey conducted in April 2005 by the City of Manokotak reported 14 entities in Manokotak that employ local workers. Of these, seven are government organizations, five are local businesses, one is a non-profit organization and one is a subsidiary of the village corporation. These 14 organizations provide a total of 45 full-time jobs and 38 part-time jobs. Of these positions, nine full-time and one part-time are filled by non-local workers, all at the school. Local workers fill all remaining jobs in Manokotak. See Figure 5 for results of the survey.

Figure 5. Results from Business & Jobs Survey, Conducted by City of Manokotak, April 2005

| ID            | Name of Business or Organization              | Business Type* | Description or Type of Business | # of Full-Time Jobs | # of Part-Time Jobs | # of Months per Year in Operation | Year Established | # of Employees When Est. |          | # of New Jobs During Past Two Years |          | # of Jobs Expected 5 Years from Now |           | Any Non-Locals Employed? |          | # of Non-Locals Employed |          |     |
|---------------|---|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|-----|
|               |   |                |                                 |                     |                     |                                   |                  | F/T                      | P/T      | F/T                                 | P/T      | F/T                                 | P/T       | Yes                      | No       | F/T                      | P/T      |     |
| 1             | City of Manokotak                             | G              |                                 | 3                   | 2                   | 12                                |                  |                          |          |                                     |          |                                     |           | Yes                      | No       | F/T                      | P/T      |     |
| 2             | Manokotak Morvian Church                      | NP             |                                 | 0                   | 1                   | 12                                |                  |                          |          |                                     |          |                                     |           | Yes                      | No       | F/T                      | P/T      |     |
| 3             | Manokotak Fire/Search & Rescue/1st Responders | G              |                                 | 0                   | 0                   | 12                                |                  |                          |          |                                     |          |                                     |           | Yes                      | No       | F/T                      | P/T      |     |
| 4             | Manokotak Village Council                     | G              |                                 | 3                   | 2                   | 12                                |                  |                          |          |                                     |          |                                     |           | Yes                      | No       | F/T                      | P/T      |     |
| 5             | Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation           | G              |                                 | 6                   | 2                   | 12                                |                  |                          |          |                                     |          |                                     |           | Yes                      | No       | F/T                      | P/T      |     |
| 6             | Bristol Bay Native Association                | G              |                                 | 2                   | 1                   | 12                                |                  |                          |          |                                     |          |                                     |           | Yes                      | No       | F/T                      | P/T      |     |
| 7             | Manokotak Trading Company (MNL)               | LB             | General merchandise             | 5                   | 3                   | 12                                | early 1990's     |                          |          | 0                                   | 0        | 0                                   | 0         | x                        | Yes      | No                       | F/T      | P/T |
| 8             | Lomack Bunkhouse                              | LB             | Lodging                         | 1                   | 0                   | 12                                | 1977             | 1                        | 0        | 0                                   | 0        | 1                                   | 0         | Yes                      | x        | No                       | F/T      | P/T |
| 9             | Manokotak Post Office                         | G              | Postal Service                  | 1                   | 2                   | 12                                | 1960             | 1                        |          | 1                                   | 1        | 1                                   | 2         | Yes                      | x        | No                       | F/T      | P/T |
| 10            | Manokotak Nunanig School                      | G              | Education                       | 21                  | 7                   | 9                                 |                  |                          |          | 2                                   | 1        | 2                                   | 1         | x                        | Yes      | No                       | 9        | 0   |
| 11            | Manokotak Airline Dispatchers                 | LB             |                                 | 1                   | 1                   | 12                                |                  |                          |          |                                     |          |                                     |           | Yes                      | No       | F/T                      | P/T      |     |
| 12            | Manokotak Power Company                       | O              | Supplies power to community     | 0                   | 13                  | 12                                | 1971             | 0                        | 6        | 0                                   | 2        | 0                                   | 13        | Yes                      | x        | No                       | F/T      | P/T |
| 13            | Van/Dispatch Service #1                       | LB             | Dispatch/van driver             | 1                   | 2                   | 12                                | 1978             | 1                        | 1        |                                     |          | 1                                   | 1         | Yes                      | x        | No                       | F/T      | P/T |
| 14            | Van/Dispatch Service #2                       | LB             | Dispatch/van driver             | 1                   | 2                   | 12                                | 1978             | 1                        | 0        | 1                                   | 1        | 1                                   | 2         | Yes                      | x        | No                       | F/T      | P/T |
| <b>TOTALS</b> |   | see below      |                                 | <b>45</b>           | <b>38</b>           | <b>12</b>                         |                  | <b>4</b>                 | <b>7</b> | <b>4</b>                            | <b>5</b> | <b>6</b>                            | <b>19</b> | <b>0</b>                 | <b>0</b> | <b>9</b>                 | <b>1</b> |     |

Total = Average # of Months Per Year

- Government Agency G = 7
- Locally-Owned Business (For Profit) LB = 2
- NOT Locally-Owned Business (For Profit) NLB = 0
- Non-Profit NP = 1
- Other O = 0

## **Fisheries Participation**

The number of permits held and the number of permits fished by Manokotak residents fell dramatically between 1990 and 2002 (see Table 8). Overall, permits held by residents fell from 261 permits in 1990 to 150 permits in 2002. This decline represents an overall reduction of 43 percent. The number of permits held by residents dropped the most in the “other finfish” category. This category declined from fifteen permits in 1990 to one permit in 2002. The number of individuals holding halibut permits fell by nearly 75 percent. However much of this decline took place before the rationalization of the halibut fishery in the mid-1990’s into a transferable quota system.

Permit numbers have been relatively stable since rationalization and have increased in the last several years. The number of individuals holding herring permits fell by just under half. Falling stocks have negatively affected the herring fisheries for several years and openings are rare in specific areas. Resident ownership of salmon permits was the steadiest across all groups, but still fell by 18 permits. This amount represents a loss of nearly 20 percent. The salmon fishery has suffered from international competition and poor returns in some Bristol Bay fishing districts leading to a decline the number of permits held and overall participation. For example, in 1990 (just past the height of the Bristol Bay salmon fishery) the participation rate amongst permit holders was 96 percent. In 2002, the participation rate was only 64 percent.

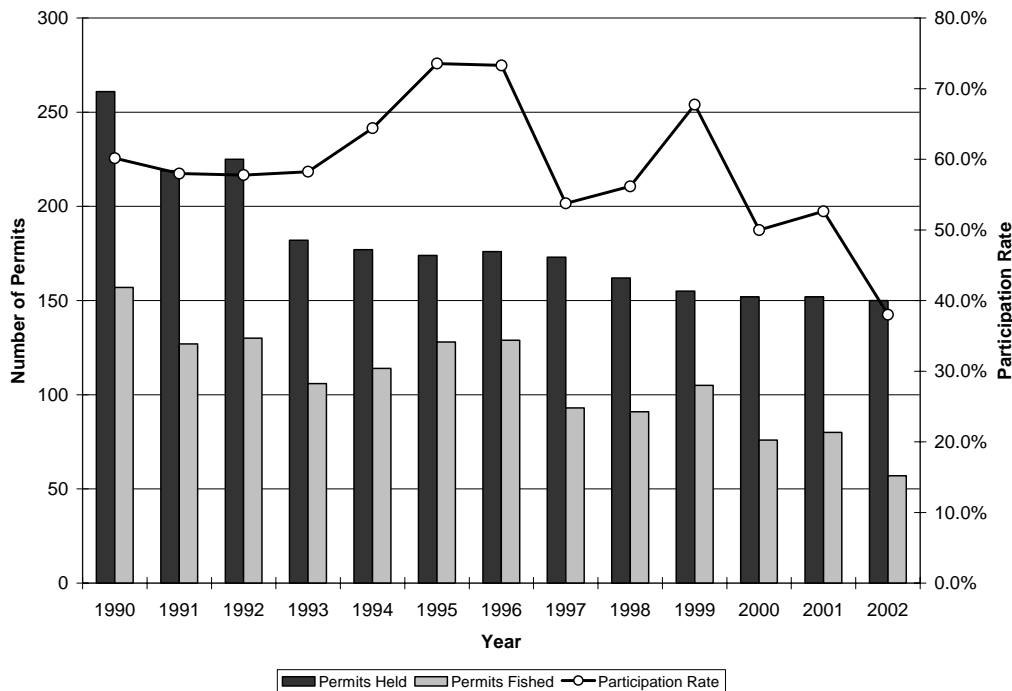
Table 8. Fishing Permits and Fishing Participation, 1990-2002, Manokotak

| Species | Permits | Year |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|---------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|         |         | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
| Halibut | Fished  | 5    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 1    | 1    | 0    | 2    |
|         | Held    | 22   | 13   | 12   | 6    | 4    | 4    | 3    | 2    | 4    | 3    | 3    | 4    | 6    |
| Herring | Fished  | 63   | 42   | 44   | 20   | 31   | 44   | 50   | 17   | 14   | 32   | 8    | 5    | 7    |
|         | Held    | 131  | 114  | 121  | 89   | 87   | 85   | 90   | 90   | 81   | 76   | 75   | 73   | 68   |
| Salmon  | Fished  | 89   | 85   | 86   | 86   | 83   | 84   | 79   | 76   | 77   | 72   | 67   | 75   | 48   |
|         | Held    | 93   | 85   | 86   | 85   | 85   | 84   | 82   | 80   | 76   | 75   | 73   | 74   | 75   |
| Other   | Fished  | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    |
|         | Held    | 15   | 7    | 6    | 2    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    |
| Total   | Fished  | 157  | 127  | 130  | 106  | 114  | 128  | 129  | 93   | 91   | 105  | 76   | 80   | 57   |
|         | Held    | 261  | 219  | 225  | 182  | 177  | 174  | 176  | 173  | 162  | 155  | 152  | 152  | 150  |

Source: Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, 2004. Values calculated by Northern Economics, Inc.

Figure 6 shows fishing permit ownership and participation trends in Manokotak from 1990-2002. The total number of permits owned in Manokotak shows a steady downward trend across the period. However, the rate of loss has slowed in recent years. Between 2000 and 2002 the community lost two permits; a rate of loss of less than one percent per year. Between 1990 and 1992 the community lost 36 permits; a rate of slightly more than five percent per year.

Figure 6. Fishing Participation and Permit Ownership in Manokotak, 1990-2002



Source: Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. Values calculated by Northern Economics, Inc.

## Population

Information about population trends and characteristics helps describe the general nature of a community or area. An analysis of population trends can help determine if changes are occurring for specific groups defined by age, gender, race, or education level, thereby influencing the nature of social and economic relationships in the community. The Dillingham Census Area and its communities have some distinct demographic characteristics and trends that will be discussed in this section.

Table 9 shows the population for the Dillingham Census Area and Manokotak at 10-year intervals, 1960 through 2000, along with the estimated population for 2004 (DCCED). The population of the Dillingham Census Area is centered in the City of Dillingham, which accounts for 50 percent of the population of the designated census area. The Dillingham census area realized the largest population increase between 1990 and 2002 with a growth of 23 percent. All the communities in the census area experienced growth between 1990 and 2000, but between 2001 and 2002 five communities experienced population declines.

Table 9. Population of Manokotak and the Dillingham Census Area, 1930-2004

| Community   | 1930 | 1940 | 1950 | 1960  | 1970  | 1980  | 1990  | 2000  | 2003  | 2004 |
|-------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Manokotak   | -    | -    | 120  | 149   | 214   | 294   | 385   | 399   | 405   | 405  |
| Census Area |      |      |      | 4,024 | 3,485 | 4,616 | 4,012 | 4,922 | 4,912 |      |

Source: DCCED community profiles. <http://www.census.gov/population/cencounts/ak190090.txt>. Population for 2003 and 2004 from AKDOLWD Provisional Estimate. Values calculated by Northern Economics, Inc.

### Age & Gender

Age distribution gives an indication of whether the population of a community is generally young or old and growing or declining. It is a predictor of future school enrollments, an indicator of what resources and programs the community may need for specific age groups, and one source of information about the available labor force, and the impacts of changes in the nature of the local economy.

Table 10 shows five cohort groups, median age, and gender for Alaska, the Dillingham Census Area, and Manokotak. The median age for the Dillingham Census Area and Manokotak is lower than the median age for the state as whole. The median age in Manokotak is very young at 21.9 years. In contrast, the median age for the State is 32.4 years while the median age of the U.S. in 2000 was 35.3.



In Manokotak, 54 percent of the population was male and 46 percent female (Census 2000).

Table 10. Total Population, Age and Gender, Alaska, Dillingham Census Area and Manokotak, 2000 Census

| Geographic Area | Total Population | Percent  |          |          |          |              | Year | Percent    |      |
|-----------------|------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|------|------------|------|
|                 |                  | Under 18 | 18 to 24 | 25 to 44 | 45 to 64 | 65 and Older |      | Median Age | Male |
| Alaska          | 626,932          | 30.4     | 9.1      | 32.5     | 22.3     | 5.7          | 32.4 | 51.7       | 48.3 |
| Census Area     | 4,922            | 38.1     | 7.7      | 28.9     | 19.5     | 5.7          | 28.9 | 52.2       | 47.8 |
| Manokotak       | 399              | 44.4     | 10.8     | 24.8     | 15.0     | 5.0          | 21.9 | 53.9       | 46.1 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, GCT-P5. Values calculated by Northern Economics, Inc.

### Race

Table 11 shows that in 2000, 70.1 percent of Dillingham Census Area residents were Alaska Native or American Indian. At the time of Census 2000, 378 individuals or 94.7 percent of Manokotak's population reported they were Alaska Native or American Indian alone or in combination with one or more other races.

Table 11. Percent of Population by Race for Selected Communities and Dillingham Census Area, Census 2000

| Geographic Area | White | Alaska Native | Black | Asian | Other race | Two or More |
|-----------------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|------------|-------------|
| Dillingham      | 35.6  | 52.6          | 0.6   | 1.2   | 0.6        | 9.4         |
| Manokotak       | 4.8   | 94.7          | 0.3   | 0     | 0          | 0.3         |
| Togiak          | 6.9   | 86.3          | 0.1   | 0     | 0.2        | 6.4         |
| Twin Hills      | 5.8   | 84.1          | 0     | 0     | 0          | 10.1        |
| Census Area     | 21.6  | 70.1          | 0.4   | 0.6   | 0.5        | 6.7         |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, SF-3. Values calculated by Northern Economics, Inc.

### Households

Table 12 shows the number of individuals living in households and group housing, the total number of households, average household size, total number of family households, average family size, and the number of individuals not living in a household. Both the average household size and average family size in the Dillingham census area are larger than in Alaska as a whole. The average household size in Alaska is 2.74 and the average family size is 3.28. In Manokotak the average household size is 4.29 and the average family size is 4.92.

Table 12. Households in Dillingham Census Area and Manokotak, Census 2000

|                                | Census Area | Manokotak |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Population in Households       | 4,889       | 399       |
| Population in Group Quarters   | 33          | 0         |
| Total Number of Households     | 1,529       | 93        |
| Average Household Size         | 3.20        | 4.29      |
| Number of Family Households    | 1,106       | 77        |
| Average Family Size            | 3.84        | 4.92      |
| Number of Nonfamily Households | 423         | 16        |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000. Values calculated by Northern Economics, Inc.

## **Facilities, Utilities, Schools and Health Care**

Water is derived from two wells, is treated and stored in a 150,000-gallon water storage tank. A piped water and sewer system, constructed in 1972, serves 68 households and the school with complete plumbing. Two homes and a duplex have individual wells. Manokotak Heights, located 4 miles to the south, is served by a well and treatment system, but water shortages have occurred. New HUD housing units were built in 2000, and additional units are planned. A feasibility study is underway to examine water, sewer and landfill improvements. Electricity is provided by Manokotak Power Company. There is one school located in the community, attended by 142 students. Local hospitals or health clinics include Manokotak Village Clinic (289-1077). Manokotak is classified as an isolated village, it is found in EMS Region 2I in the Bristol Bay Region. Emergency Services have river and air access. Emergency service is provided by volunteers and a health aide. Auxiliary health care is provided by Manokotak First Responders (289-1025).