



STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE
COMMUNITY AND
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Division of Community & Regional Affairs

Sarah Palin, Governor
Emil Notti, Commissioner
Tara Jollie, Director

April 21, 2009

Dear Alaskans:

Since 2000, Alaska's rural population has declined. The attached document titled "Alaska's Rural Population and School Population Trends, Report 1" discusses the components of the decline on an area-wide basis and identifies specific rural areas that have lost population.

Both out-migration and lower birth rates have contributed to the overall population decline. The aging of the population has also played a role. The number of students in rural Alaska has declined much faster than the overall population. Since 2000, hub and rural schools have lost the most students.

Updates to this report will follow and be posted on our web page as new data become available. I hope you find this interesting and informative. If you have any questions regarding this report, please call Brigitta Windisch-Cole at 269-4521 or email her at brigitta.windisch-cole@alaska.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Tara Jollie".

Tara Jollie, Director
Division of Community and Regional Affairs

Alaska's Rural Population and School Population Trends

A Discussion of its Components



Report 1



Sarah Palin, Governor

**Emil Notti, Commissioner
Department of Commerce, Community,
and Economic Development**

**Tara Jollie, Director
Division of Community and Regional Affairs**

April 2009

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Rural Population Decline

Introduction

The sharp rise of fuel prices during 2008 substantially increased the costs of living in rural Alaska. Given the high costs of fuel, concerns arose whether Alaska's rural population could endure such hardship and maintain residence in their villages, or if their economic situation would deteriorate to prompt migration from rural places to Alaska's urban centers. Anticipating mounting problems, several agencies and state departments started to gather evidence to determine if rural out-migration was occurring and how it would impact rural and urban Alaska.



Project Chronology

In May 2008, researchers at the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER) spearheaded research and found that high fuel costs did not seem to be “definite drivers of out migration” from rural Alaska to its urban centers. According to their findings, current rural migration to urban centers is the continuation of a long lasting trend. The scarcity of jobs combined with low earnings was cited as the principal reason for rural residents to move to urban centers.

In November 2008, the Division of Community and Regional Affairs (DCRA) spearheaded a workgroup with representatives of First Alaskans Institute, ISER and the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (AKDOL) to discuss rural population trends and their effect on urban areas. All four agencies planned projects to supply data or to conduct specific analyses to understand current in-state population movement. In four meetings, the inter-agency workgroup discussed approaches to gathering data and interpreting findings.

The workgroup shared information on the designs of their individual studies. First Alaskans Institute conducted the Alaska Native Survey during the Alaska Federation of Natives Convention in October 2008, asking Alaska Natives if and when they had changed their residence within the state. The results of their survey are made public on their internet site:

www.firstalaskans.org under *The Native Quarterly*, 1st edition, March 2009. ISER initiated a study to learn if and how school enrollment growth in the Anchorage School District relates to rural migration. So far the ISER study has not been published. The mid March population releases for 2008 with its revisions (2001-2008) from AKDOL are incorporated in this report.

The Division of Community and Regional Affairs aggregated population estimates to assemble information for Alaska’s entire rural area. Staff explored historical rural population trends and compared rural population to rural student counts as shown in Part A. A detailed discussion of school population trends follows in Part B. Updates of this report will be made as new data become available.

Part A

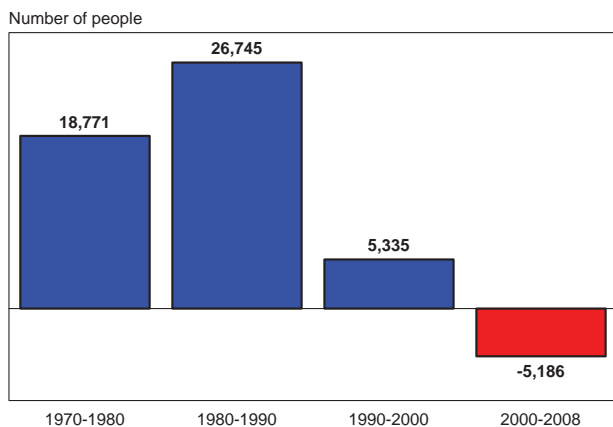
DCRA’s Methodology

Research staff compiled rural population numbers between 2000 and 2008 and earlier periods using the state demographer’s (AKDOL) revised 2008 population estimates and U.S. Census 2000 data. Rural Alaska was defined as all areas with the exception of the Municipality of Anchorage, the Matanuska-Susitna, Kenai Peninsula, Fairbanks North Star, and Juneau boroughs. Twenty-two of Alaska’s 27 areas were considered rural. Staff identified population change in rural locations and studied its two components - net migration and natural increase. School enrollment figures were compared to Alaska’s rural population to establish links between the two trends. Geographic summaries provided detail and separated area from the overall rural population trend.

Population in Rural Alaska has Declined

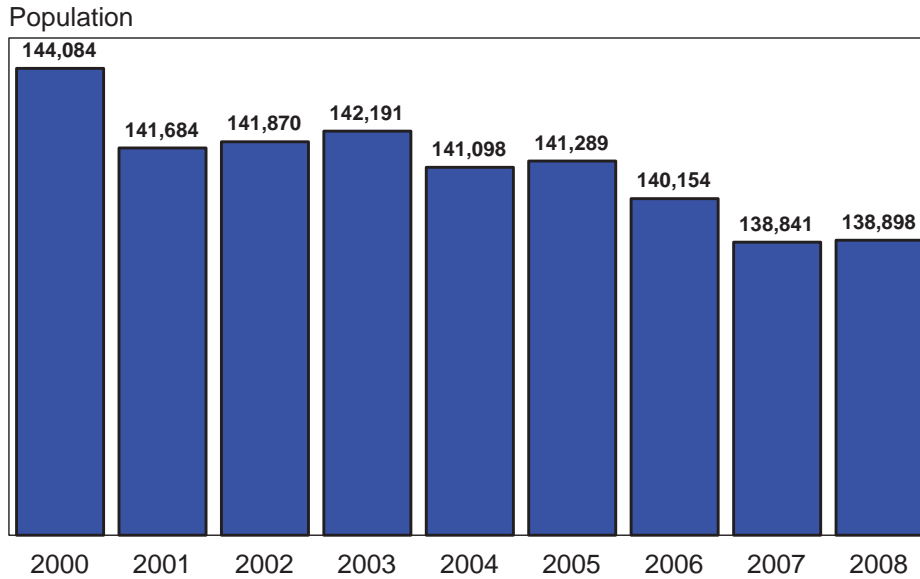
In 2008, rural Alaska was home to 138,898 residents. Although rural Alaska gained 57 residents in 2008, the long term rural population trend points predominantly to a decline. Since 2000, Alaska’s rural population has dropped by 5,186 persons, reversing the growth trend of the 90’s, when population in rural areas grew by 5,335. (See Exhibit 1 and 2.)

Exhibit 1 - Changes in Alaska’s Rural Population



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

Exhibit 2 - Alaska's Rural Population Trend 2000-2008



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

Between Census 2000 and 2008 Alaska's rural population declined in 16 rural areas and increased in only six rural areas. In the 90's, the population trend was the exact opposite. While 16 areas gained population, only six areas had losses.

The 2000-2008 loss of 3.6 percent offset most of the gains recorded in the 90's and Alaska's 2008 rural population estimate was only 149 persons higher than the 1990 aggregated "rural" census figure. This indicates that Alaska's rural population has hardly changed in 18 years.

Regional Trends 2000 -2008

Although most of Alaska's rural regions lost population between Census 2000 and 2008, impacts differed. By far, rural Southeast Alaska lost the most people, absorbing 69 percent of the total rural population decline. In just eight years its population fell by 3,596 persons and the region's year 2000 population base eroded by 8.5 percent. (See Exhibit 3.)

Rural Southeast's hardest hit areas were the Ketchikan Gateway Borough and the Prince of Wales–Outer Ketchikan Census Area each posting a decline of 1,066 and 797 persons respectively. Alaska's least populated area, the Yakutat Borough, was impacted the most with a 27 percent drop of its year 2000 population base. In future years the Southeast Region's

Exhibit 3 - Percent Change in Population

Alaska's Regions	Change 2000-2008
Total Rural	-3.6%
Rural Southeast	-8.5%
Rural Gulf Coast	-5.1%
Northern	-0.7%
Rural Interior	-0.4%
Southwest	-0.4%
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section	

population should stabilize because the economic downturn caused by the timber industry has been absorbed.

In the rural Gulf Coast Region the loss in population accumulated to a 5.1 percent drop. In the remaining regions the population losses were moderate: the rural regions of the Interior, Northern, and Southwest had population declines of less than one percent.

Area Impacts

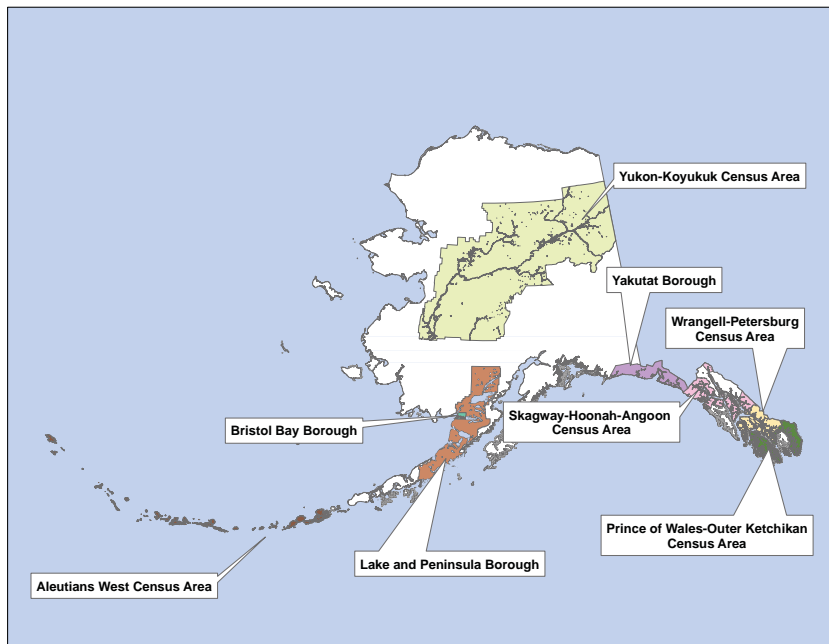
The following rural areas experienced population losses of more than 10 percent between Census 2000 and 2008. (See Exhibit 4.)

The impacted areas were: the Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area (Interior Region); Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area; the former Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, the former Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area; the Yakutat Borough (all four lie in Southeast Region); Aleutians West Census Area and Bristol Bay and Lake and Peninsula boroughs (all three lie in the Southwest Region).

Exhibit 4 - Areas with Population Losses of More than 10 Percent

Area Name	2000-2008 Change
Yakutat City and Borough	-26.7%
Aleutians West Census Area	-18.8%
Bristol Bay Borough	-18.2%
Lake and Peninsula Borough	-14.9%
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	-12.9%
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon C.A.	-14.3%
Yukon Koyukuk Census Area	-12.9%
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	-10.8%
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section	

Map 1 - Areas Experiencing Population Losses of 10 Percent or More Between Census 2000 and 2008



As of 2008, Alaska had 29 boroughs or census areas but for comparison reasons the former Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon and the former Wrangell-Petersburg census areas are represented with their former geographic boundaries in this report. Recently, Skagway became a borough and separated from the Skagway-Hoonah-

Angoon Census Area. Wrangell also incorporated as a borough and separated from the former Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area. For the remainder in this text only 27 areas will be referenced.

As aforementioned, numeric population losses were the highest in the areas of the Southeast Region but five additional census areas in the remaining four regions had also losses of 300 and more. (See Exhibit 5.)

Between Census 2000 and 2008 only six areas in rural Alaska gained population. (See Exhibit 6.) Most of the gains can be attributed to natural increase. The Southeast Fairbanks Census Area was the only area to gain population from natural increase and net migration. The Pogo Mine and the missile base at Fort Greely (both located near Delta Junction) have attracted in-migrants.

Factors Contributing to Changes in Population

Population changes occur through natural increase (birth minus death) or net-migration, the net result of people moving in and out. In recent years population growth in Alaska overall was upheld by natural increase and net migration was negative, meaning more people left Alaska than came to the state. Since Census

Exhibit 5 – Areas with Population Losses of 300 or more

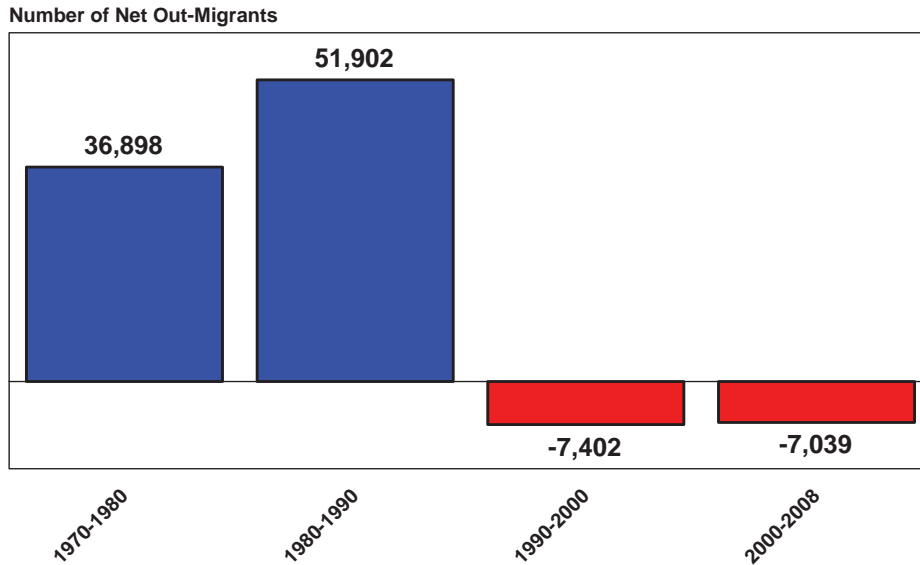
Area Names	Change 2000-2008
Gulf Coast Region	
Kodiak Island Borough	-540
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	-682
Interior	
Yukon Koyukuk Census Area	-841
Northern Region	
North Slope Borough	-679
Southeast Region	
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	-1,066
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	-797
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon C.A.	-490
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	-725
Southwest Region	
Aleutians West Census Area	-1,026
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section	

Exhibit 6 - Increases in Rural Population

Area Name	Change 2000-2008
Bethel Census Area	894
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	834
Wade Hampton Census Area	642
Nome Census Area	303
Northwest Arctic Borough	199
Aleutians East Borough	2
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section	

2000 out-of-state migration has accumulated to a net out-flow of 7,039 persons. (See Exhibit 7.) At this time the decennial population flow (2000-2010) to and from Alaska cannot be estimated. Military movement influences Alaska’s migration pattern to a high degree. Moreover, Alaska’s stable economy may counter future out-migration.

Exhibit 7 – Alaska Net Migration



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

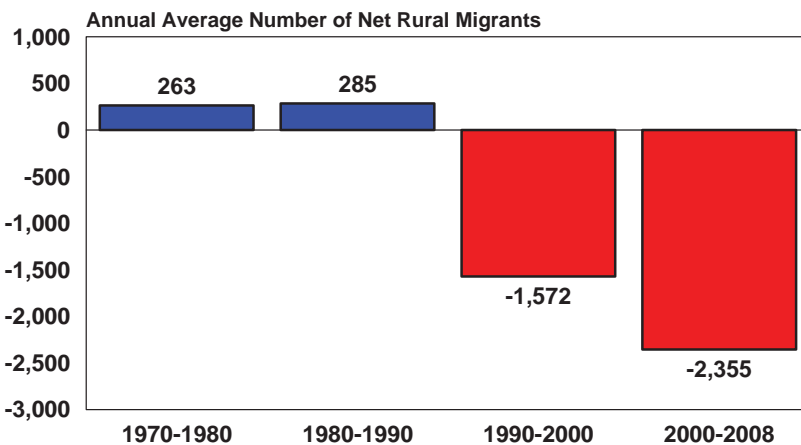
Rural Out-Migration has Accelerated

According to the state demographer, “rural areas have consistently shown a predominant pattern of out-migration since 1990.” Between 1990 and 2000 rural areas lost an average of 1,572 persons per year due to net out-migration.

Between 2000 and 2008 net out-migration led to an average loss of 2,355 persons, signaling an increase of 50 percent in net population outflow over the 1990-2000 period. (See Exhibit 8.)

Since 2000 out-migration caused a decline in 16 boroughs or census areas. Natural increase offset out-migration in only six rural

Exhibit 8 – Rural Migration



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

areas. In all, the number of net out-migrants from 21 areas totaled 19,150 persons. (See Exhibit 9.) Only one area, the Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, experienced in-migration.

The Bethel Census Area had the largest number of (net) out-migrants, although its population grew due to natural increase. The North Slope Borough shows that it lost nearly 1,800 persons to net migration, and natural increase did not offset this loss. In six additional areas the number of out-migrants exceeded in-migrants by more than 1,000. But in 2008 the number of (net) out-migrants was 1,712 – 27 percent below the 2000-2008 average.

According to the state demographer, most out-migrants from rural areas move to Alaska's urban centers. Anchorage attracts in-migrants from all areas but loses population to the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Anchorage's "suburb." Many of Fairbanks' new residents are

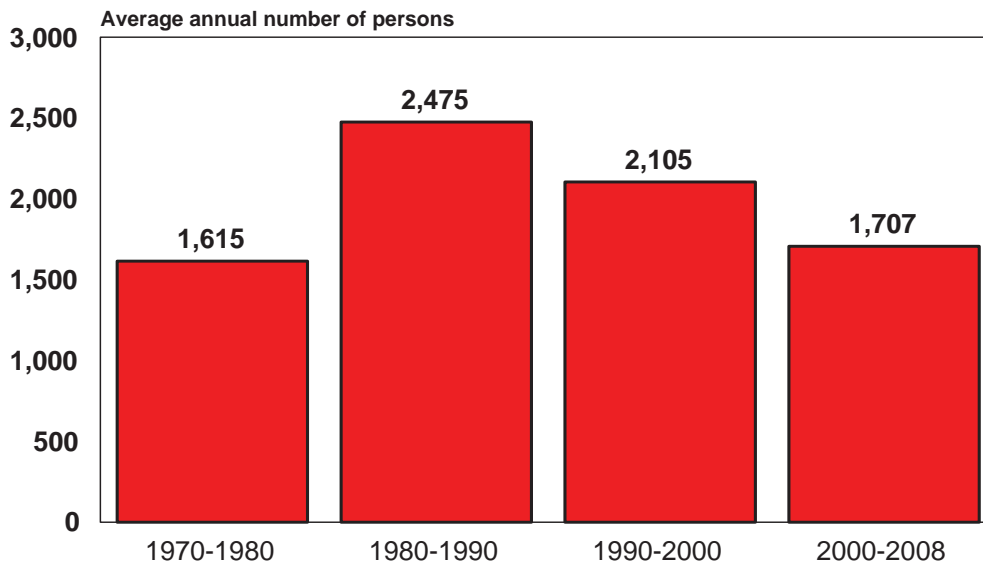
university students from all parts of the state, new military personnel from all parts of the nation and additional in-migrants come mainly from the Interior Region. Juneau becomes home for rural residents from the Southeast Region and from Kodiak.

Exhibit 9 - Recent Out-Migration from Rural Areas

Area Name	Net migration (in minus out) 4/2000-6/2008
Bethel Census Area	-1,872
Kodiak Island Borough	-1,854
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	-1,844
North Slope Borough	-1,777
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	-1,307
Aleutians West Census Area	-1,242
Yukon Koyukuk Census Area	-1,146
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	-1,135
Nome Census Area	-982
Northwest Arctic Borough	-926
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	-891
Wade Hampton Census Area	-820
Sitka City and Borough	-776
Dillingham Census Area	-673
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon C.A.	-619
Lake and Peninsula Borough	-364
Bristol Bay Borough	-290
Yakutat City and Borough	-244
Denali Borough	-172
Haines Borough	-116
Aleutians East Borough	-100
Total Net Out-Migrants	-19,150
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section	

Natural Increase Slows in Rural Areas

The strongest component of population growth is natural increase. In rural areas its contribution has diminished in recent years. (See Exhibit 10 on following page.) While the average annual increase gained strength in the 1980s and peaked at 2,475 persons, it dropped to 1,707 between Census 2000 and estimate year 2008. Falling birth rates in rural Alaska have restricted population

Exhibit 10 – Natural Increase in Rural Alaska

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: U.S. Census 2000

growth the most. Households, having fewer children, the out-migration of women of child bearing ages, and the aging of the resident female populations have all contributed to a reduction in the number of births in many rural areas. The moderate increase in deaths in rural areas has not significantly impacted natural increase.

Although birth rates, measured as number of births per 1,000 population, in many rural areas are above the 2008 Alaska average of 16.6, exceptions exist. Birth rates, for example, are particularly low in the Aleutians. In 2008 the Aleutians East Borough's birthrate registered at 8.4 and the Aleutians West Census Area's at 8.5. In the 1980's these area-specific rates were 18.6 and 17.5 respectively. Alaska's highest birthrate recorded in the Northwest Arctic Borough at 29.1 – 75 percent above the average Alaska birth rate. In previous years the Wade Hampton Census Area claimed the highest rate but in 2008 it came in at 28.1 births per thousand population, as the second highest rate in the state.

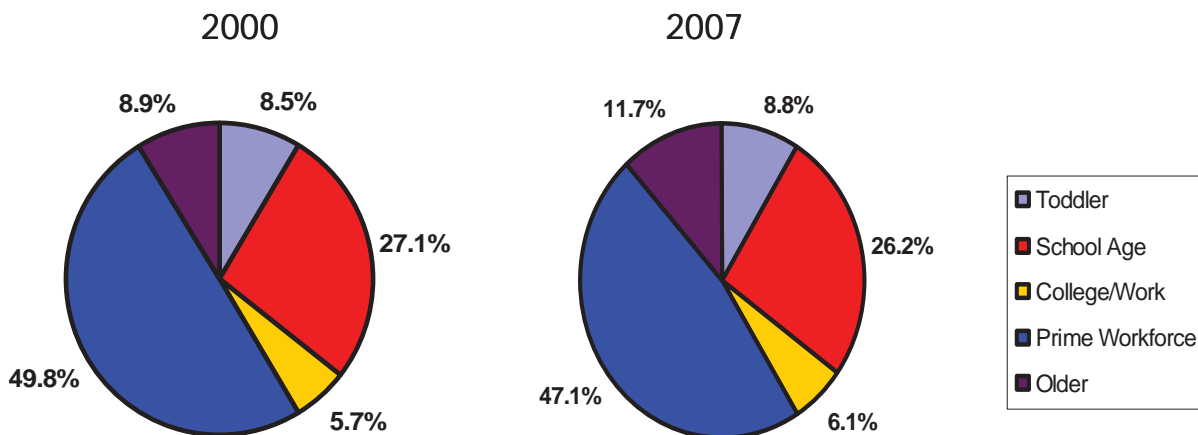
On a regional scale the Northern Region had the highest birth rate ranging from 23.7 to 29.1. In contrast, the Southeast Region's rate had only 13.3. Southeast's lowest birth rate was in the Haines Borough and stood at 9.2. This borough also records the highest median age. In 2007, for example, the area's median female age was 45.3, slightly lower than the overall median of 45.7.

The Age Composition in Rural Alaska is Changing

So far, the age and race composition of Alaska’s 2008 area population has not been determined but it should not deviate substantially from the year 2007 profiles. Demographic perceptions hold that rural Alaska has a young population. This still holds true for several Alaska regions but not for the Gulf Coast or Southeast regions. Their 2007 median ages of 37.8 and 39 years are above Alaska’s median of 32.5. Since 2000 the populations of these regions has aged. In 2000, for example, the Gulf Coast’s median age was 35.3 and the Southeast’s was 35.8. The median age also advanced in the Interior Region. In contrast, in both the Northern and the Southwest regions the median age fell, which could have been caused by increases in the regions’ birthrate, higher numbers of deaths, or out-migration of persons belonging to older age cohorts. Changes in the components of the natural increase, the aging of the resident population, and migration influence the age profile in specific geographies.

Comparing the age composition of rural Alaska between 2000 and 2007 reveals that the older population group of 60 + has gained the most in representation. (See Exhibit 11.) The prime workforce cohort, persons between 25 and 60, has lost share. Two possible events explain this decrease: a portion of the prime workforce advanced to the “older” group, or individuals of this group moved away from the rural region. In the seven year comparison, the toddler group (ages 0 – 5) and the college and young workforce group (ages 20-25) became slightly larger but the school age group lost share.

Exhibit 11 – Age Composition in Rural Alaska

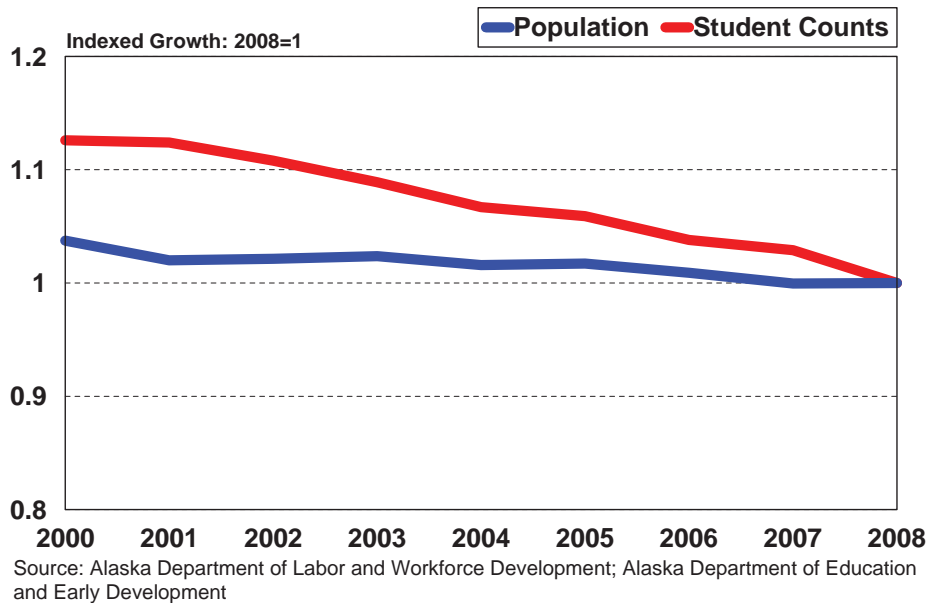


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development. Research and Analysis Section

A Link to Alaska’s School Population Trend

While total rural population declined by 3.6 percent between 2000 and 2008, its school population dropped by 11 percent. Alaska’s rural school population decreased continuously, while population fell four times and recovered, however, slightly four times in the eight years. (See Exhibit 12.) But both long-term trends point down. According to the average 2008 October student count, the drop in school population continued in 2008 and marked a 2.9 percent decline. It confirmed that 1,012 fewer students were attending schools in rural Alaska than in 2007.

Exhibit 12 – Rural Population and Student Count Trends



Since both, the annual rural student counts and the population trends, move in the same direction, it can be anticipated that rural Alaska will experience future declines in population. Part B of this report discusses in more detail school population trends.

Part B - Changes in School Population

DCRA’s Methodology

DCRA’s research staff gathered current and historical school population counts. Utilizing the Average Daily Membership (ADM) counts in schools across the state, obtained from the Department of Education and Early Development in late February 2009, DCRA staff illustrated school population trends, changes in student population by school district, and type of school.

Six categories emerged from the school type classification: Boarding Schools, Correspondence Schools, and Correctional Facility Schools became separate categories. The classification of the traditional schools into urban, hub and rural groupings was difficult because universal definitions do not exist. DCRA staff lists their groupings in Appendix A according to the following definitions:

- **Boarding Schools:** Schools that provide housing in addition to education for students who don't usually live in the community. (3 schools)
- **Correspondence:** Schools that provide education through the mail or web-sites to students who may or may not live in the community where the schools offices are located. This group includes home schooled students. (33 schools)
- **Correctional Schools:** Correctional facilities that have the capacity to provide education for incarcerated youth. (9 schools)
- **Hub Schools:** Schools that are located in communities that serve as a regional service center for residents of the hub city and the surrounding villages. (74 schools)
- **Urban Schools:** Schools that are located in large communities and have several schools. These communities are Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, Palmer, Sitka, Skagway, Wasilla, (and cities or census designated areas that are close by). (193 schools)
- **Rural Schools:** Schools that are usually located in small communities or census designated places away from hub or urban population centers. (226 schools)
- Appendix A lists the schools in each group.

School Data Background

In 2008 discussions arose regarding the issue of rural out-migration. Such migration would impact student counts in rural, hub, and urban schools. Concerns entailed how the urban schools could accommodate in-migrating students. Moreover, the influx of new student populations would pose financial challenges to urban school districts such as Anchorage.

Former Anchorage Mayor Mark Begich and the Anchorage Schools Superintendent Carol Comeau addressed the situation in a letter sent to Governor Sarah Palin, asking her “to take immediate steps to stem this trend.”¹ One newspaper article stated that “The main evidence of the migration was enrollment in Anchorage schools, which have seen more than 400 new Native students since school started . . .”² Another article reported that “The Anchorage School District projected 47,944 kids this year in its 100 schools. So far that population has exceeded 48,320 and is expected to grow more in the next several months.”

1 Julia O'Malley, "Bush cost prompt exodus to cities," Anchorage Daily News, Sept 29th, 2008.

2 O'Malley, "Bush cost prompt exodus."

What Changes have Occurred in the Last Year?

State Wide Student Count Changes between FY 08 and FY 09

Preliminary FY 2009 statewide school population counts showed an overall decline from the previous year. Overall the state lost 590 students between FY 2008 and FY 2009. To determine, if certain types of schools were losing or gaining more than other types, the schools were classified into six categories as shown in Exhibit 13.

While the majority of Alaska’s students attend traditional school buildings in their community, 8.7 percent of all students do not. Correspondence school student counts stood at 10,301 in October 2008 and boarding schools housed 574 students. Correctional facilities reported capacity for 370 students. For students, attending classes outside the traditional buildings, their place of residence could not be determined.

Exhibit 14 shows the types of schools and the numbers of students in both FY 08 and FY 09. While rural schools and hub schools experienced decreases, urban, correspondence, and boarding schools show small increases.

Exhibit 13 - Type of Schools, Numbers of Students and Percent of Total

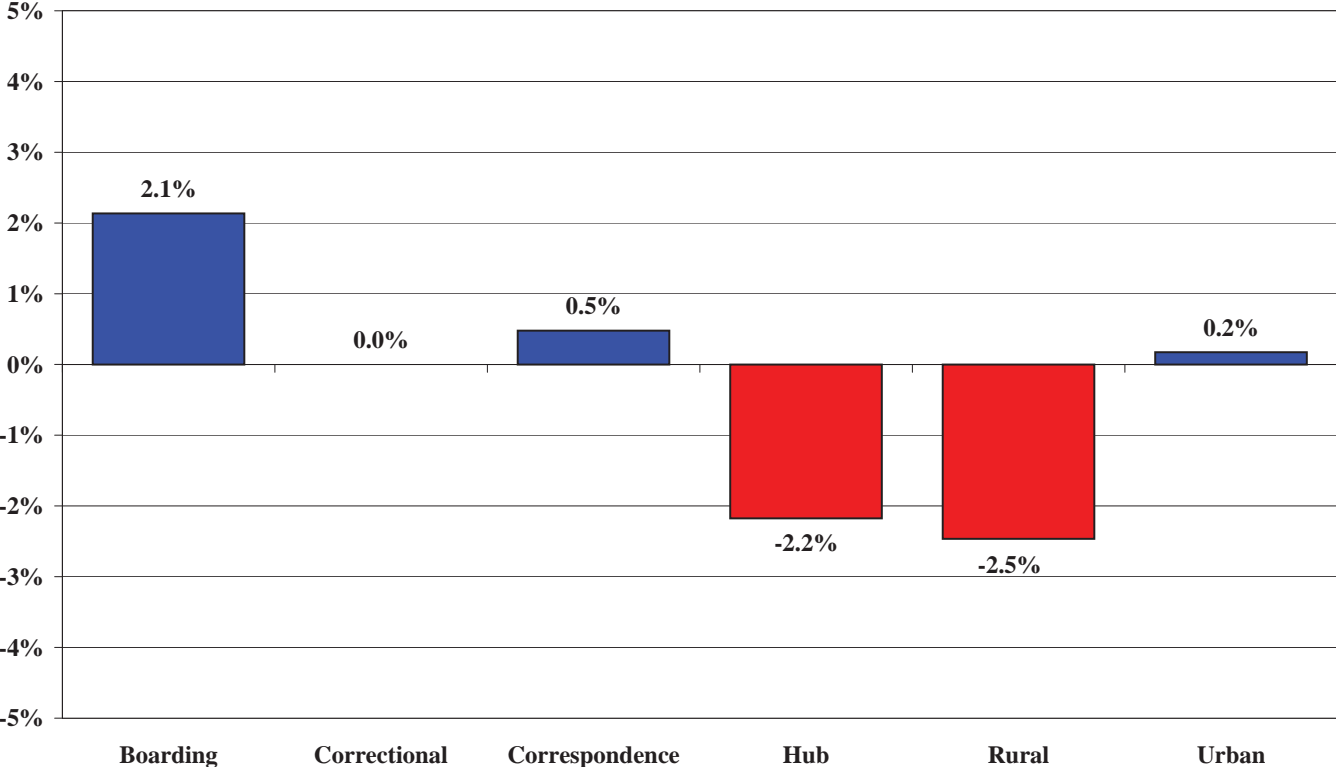
Type of School	# of Students FY09	% of Total Students FY09
Boarding	574	0.4%
Correctional	370	0.3%
Correspondence	10,301	8.0%
Hub	16,456	12.8%
Rural	17,019	13.3%
Urban	83,667	65.2%
Grand Total	128,387	100.00%
Data Source: Alaska Department of Education and Early Development (Ak DEED) (2009)		

Exhibit 14 - Changes in Number of Students FY 08 to FY 09

Type of School	FY08	FY09	Change
Boarding	561	574	13
Correctional	370	370	0
Correspondence	10,252	10,301	49
Hub	16,822	16,456	-366
Rural	17,449	17,019	-430
Urban	83,522	83,667	145
Grand Total	128,977	128,387	-590
Data Source: AK DEED (2009)			

The comparison of student population between FY 08 and FY 09 points at changes in students attending the different types of schools. As seen in Exhibit 15, schools in rural and hub communities have experienced decreases in FY 09, with rural schools impacted the most. These changes in student population by school type range from a negative 2.5 percent to a positive of 2.1 percent. (See Exhibit 15.)

Exhibit 15 - Percent Change in Number of Students by School Type



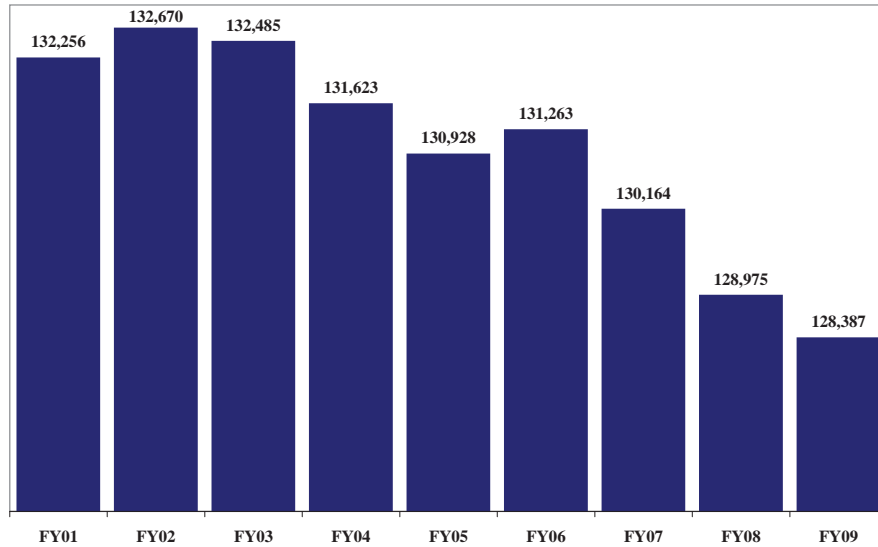
Data Source: AK DEED (2009)

How Does the Current Student Population Compare to Historical Counts?

Statewide Student Count Changes between FY 01 and FY 09

Between FY 01 and FY 09 overall school enrollment has declined. (See Exhibit 16.) Since FY 01 the total number of students in the state fell by 3,869 – a drop of 2.9 percent.

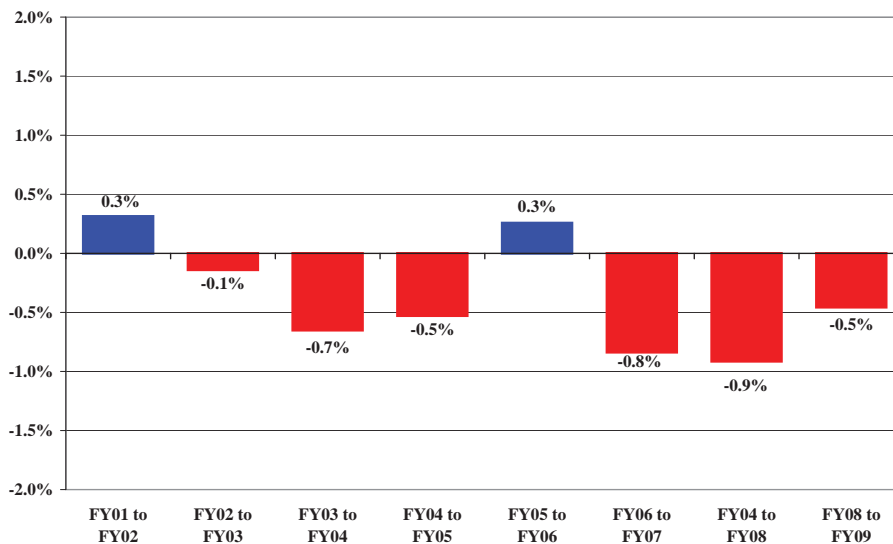
Exhibit 16 - Statewide Student Counts from FY 01 to FY 09



Data Source: AK DEED (2009)

The decline, however, was not consistent. There were two years of increases and six of decreases in student counts. (See Exhibit 17.) The percentage changes portray the pattern of growth and decline. Although the annual changes appear insignificant, the predominance of declines reinforces the downward trend in school population.

Exhibit 17 - Percent Change from FY 01 to FY 09



Data Source: AK DEED (2009)

How Do these Changes Affect Certain Types of Schools?

Viewing long-term student population changes (FY 01-FY 09) by type of school reveals that certain types of schools are more affected than others. Hub and rural schools show the largest decreases but urban schools have also experienced declines.

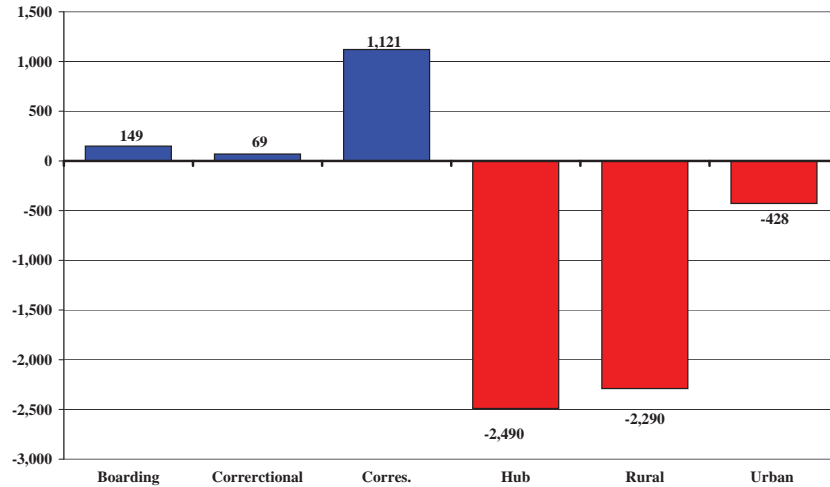
Student counts in boarding and correspondence schools have risen and student capacity in correctional facility has expanded. Exhibits 18 and 19 underscore the impact of these changes. Boarding schools have proportionally gained the most.

Is the Anchorage School District Experiencing Significant Growth?

Anchorage School District Student Enrollment Changes - FY 08 to FY 09

The Average Daily Membership (ADM) count for FY 09 indicates that student population in the Anchorage School District has increased by 85 students from last year. This equates to **0.2 percent** growth of student population in FY 09. Twelve additional districts and the state-run Mt. Edgecumbe boarding school also experienced increases in student population. (See Exhibit 20 on the following page.)

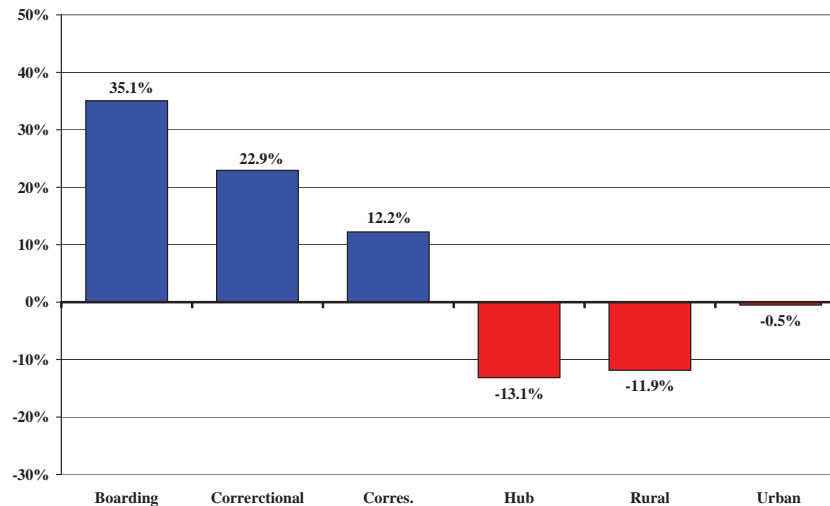
Exhibit 18 - FY 01 to FY 09
Changes in Student Count



Data Source: AK DEED (2009)

Exhibit 19 - FY 01 to FY 09
Percent Changes in Student Count

Percent Difference in Student Population - FY 01 to FY 09



Data Source: AK DEED (2009)

Exhibit 20 - Student Change - FY 08 to FY 09

SCHOOL DISTRICT - REAA	Type of District	FY 08	FY 09	Diff: FY 08 to FY 09
Matanuska-Susitna Schools	Urban	16,115	16,481	366
Nenana City Schools	Rural	888	1,000	112
Anchorage School District	Urban	48,143	48,228	85
Fairbanks North Star Schools	Urban	14,082	14,148	65
Yukon/Koyukuk Schools	Rural	1,320	1,368	48
Lower Kuskokwim Schools	Rural	3,917	3,954	37
Mt. Edgecumbe	Rural	404	427	23
Southeast Island Schools	Rural	152	173	21
Unalaska City School District	Rural	388	402	15
Alaska Gateway Schools	Rural	375	383	8
Bering Straits Schools	Rural	1,647	1,653	6
Kenai Peninsula Schools	Urban	9,250	9,256	6
Lake & Peninsula Schools	Rural	368	369	1
Data Source: AK DEED (2009)				

Exhibit 21 - Percent Change- FY 08 and FY 09

SCHOOL DISTRICT - REAA	Type of District	FY 08	FY 09	% of Change from FY 08
Southeast Island Schools	Rural	152	173	13.8%
Nenana City Schools	Rural	888	1,000	12.6%
Mt. Edgecumbe	Rural	404	427	5.6%
Unalaska City School District	Rural	388	402	3.8%
Yukon/Koyukuk Schools	Rural	1,320	1,368	3.6%
Matanuska-Susitna Schools	Urban	16,115	16,481	2.3%
Alaska Gateway Schools	Rural	375	383	2.1%
Lower Kuskokwim Schools	Rural	3,917	3,954	0.9%
Fairbanks North Star Schools	Urban	14,082	14,148	0.5%
Bering Straits Schools	Rural	1,647	1,653	0.4%
Lake & Peninsula Schools	Rural	368	369	0.3%
Anchorage School District	Urban	48,143	48,228	0.2%
Kenai Peninsula Schools	Urban	9,250	9,256	0.1%
Data Source: AK DEED (2009)				

The Anchorage increase represents the third largest numeric change in students, with Nenana City schools and the Mat-Su schools experiencing increases of 112 and 366 respectively.

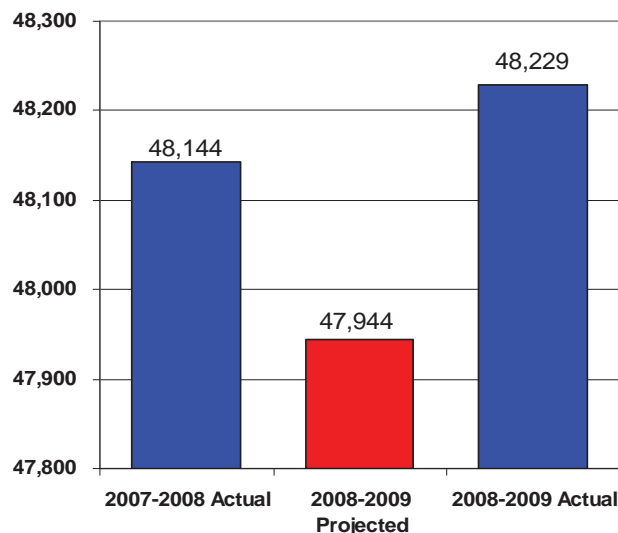
Anchorage’s growth rate ranked as the second slowest and eleven districts experienced higher growth rates than Anchorage. Among them are nine rural districts.

Anchorage School District Projection in FY 2009

When staff at the Anchorage School District projected the school student counts, they expected 47,944 students in the FY 09 school year. Their projection was built on decline, as experienced in FY 07 and FY 08. Against expectations, enrollment counts actually came in 285 students above projections, which appeared as a noteworthy deviation at first.

Exhibit 22 illustrates the differences between projected attendance and the actual counts. All told, the Anchorage School District actually gained only 85 students in FY 2009.

Exhibit 22 - Anchorage School District Actual and Projected Student Counts



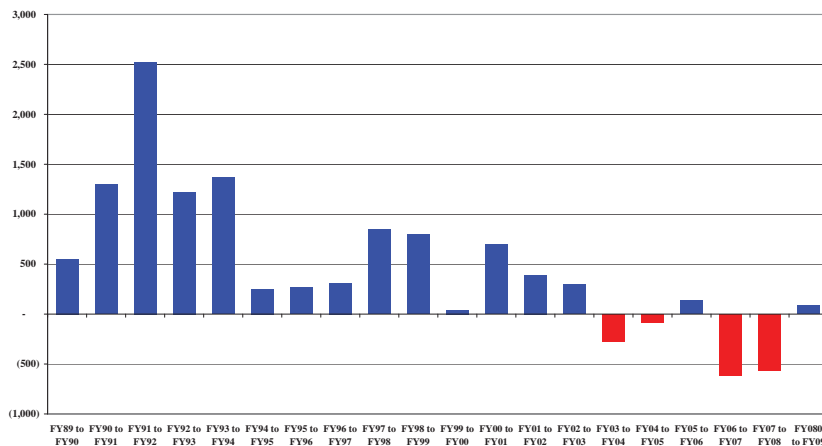
Data Source: AK DEED (2009)

Anchorage School District Student Population Changes – FY 89 to FY 09

The historical student population trend in the Anchorage School District from FY 1989 to FY 2009 reveals a pattern of consecutive growth for 14 years. This pattern, however, changed in the past six years.

Between FY 03 and FY 09 Anchorage’s school population has declined four times and increased only twice. Overall, in the past 20 years the district’s student population has grown by 38,734 students - a 24 percent gain. The district experienced 16 increases in enrollment and four decreases.

Exhibit 23 - Anchorage Average Daily Membership



Data Source: AK DEED (2009)

How are these Changes Impacting the Closure of Schools?

The final analysis of statewide school enrollment focuses on individual schools. According to the latest student counts, ten communities face immediate threats of losing school funding based on average daily membership numbers provided by the Department of Education and Early Development (DEED). A total of 91 students attend these ten schools.

Exhibit 24 - Immediate Threats of Loss of Funding (10 or fewer students)

Community	School Name	Type of School	FY 09 Students
Red Devil	George Willis School	Rural	5
Akutan	Akutan School	Rural	7
Tenakee Springs	Tenakee Springs School	Rural	9
Nikolski	Nikolski School	Rural	10
Whale Pass	Whale Pass School	Rural	10
Edna Bay	Edna Bay School	Rural	10
Hollis	Hollis School	Rural	10
Hyder	Hyder School	Rural	10
Kasaan	Kasaan School	Rural	10
Port Protection	Port Protection School	Rural	10
Data Source: AK DEED (2009)			

Moreover, the preliminary student counts show that an additional 26 communities are barely meeting the 10 student threshold that preserves school funding. A total of 295 students attend schools that have student counts of eleven or twelve.

Map 2 - School in Immediate and Looming Threats of Loss of Funding



**Exhibit 25 - Looming Threats of Loss of Funding
(between 10-12 students)**

Community	School Name	Type of School	FY 09 Students
Naukati Bay	Naukati School	Rural	10
Hope	Hope School	Urban	10
Hughes	Johnny Oldman School	Rural	10
Tanacross	Tanacross School	Rural	11
Circle	Circle School	Rural	11
Manley Hot Springs	Gladys Dart School	Rural	11
Dot Lake	Dot Lake School	Rural	11
Coffman Cove	Howard Valentine School	Rural	11
False Pass	False Pass School	Rural	11
Clark's Point	Clark's Point School	Rural	11
Cooper Landing	Cooper Landing School	Urban	11
Port Alexander	Port Alexander School	Rural	11
Danger Bay	Danger Bay	Rural	11
Venetie	John Fredson School	Rural	12
Karluk	Karluk School	Rural	12
Cold Bay	Cold Bay School	Rural	12
Nelson Lagoon	Nelson Lagoon School	Rural	12
Sleetmute	Jack Egnaty Sr. School	Rural	12
Chignik	Chignik Bay School	Rural	12
Pedro Bay	Dena'ina School	Rural	12
Egegik	Egegik School	Rural	12
Chistochina	Chistochina School	Rural	12
Shageluk	Innoko River School	Rural	12
Takotna	Takotna School	Rural	12
Central	Far North School	Rural	12
Koyukuk	Ella B. Verneti School	Rural	12
Data Source: AK DEED (2009)			

Conclusion

Alaska's rural population is declining. While the decline is broad-based, some areas are still experiencing population growth mostly due to natural increase. Overall, rural Alaska has been experiencing lower birthrates than in past decades. Out-migration from rural Alaska has accelerated and natural increase in many areas has not offset the population losses. Moreover, changes in demographics point at the aging of rural residents.

School population in rural Alaska has declined, much stronger than overall population.

Since 2000, hub schools have lost the most students but rural school student counts have also fallen. This suggests that the overall population decline in rural Alaska will continue.

This population study will be updated, when 2008 demographic data become available. Additional research will focus on the age distributions in specific areas of rural Alaska.

Appendix A – Schools Listed by Type of School

Boarding Schools	
SCHOOL NAME	COMMUNITY
Bethel Alternative Boarding School	Bethel
Galena Interior Learning Academy (GILA)	Galena
Mt. Edgecumbe High School	Sitka

Correctional Facility Schools	
SCHOOL NAME	COMMUNITY
Bethel Youth Facility	Bethel
Fairbanks Youth Facility	Fairbanks
Johnson Youth Center	Juneau
Kenai Peninsula Youth Facility	Kenai
Ketchikan Regional Youth Facility	Ketchikan
Mat-Su Secondary Youth Facility	Wasilla
McLaughlin Youth Center	Anchorage
Nome Youth Facility	Nome
Spring Creek School	Seward

Correspondence Schools	
SCHOOL NAME	COMMUNITY
Bristol Bay Correspondence	Naknek
Chatham Correspondence	Angoon
Chugach Extension Correspondence	Valdez
Connections Corr.	Soldotna
Copper River Corresp.	Glennallen
Corresp. Study School	Wasilla
Craig Correspondence- PACE	Craig
CyberLynx Correspondence Program	Nenana

SCHOOL NAME	COMMUNITY
Delta Charter Cyber School/ Correspondence School	Delta Junction
Denali Peak Program/ Correspondence School	Healy
Dillingham Correspondence	Dillingham
Distance Learning/ Correspondence Center	McGrath
Family Partnership Charter School	Anchorage
Frontier Charter School	Anchorage
Gateway Correspondence	Tok
Guided Independent Study	Fairbanks
Haines Correspondence	Haines
Interior Distance Education of AK (IDEA)	Galena
Juneau District Corresp. School (HomeBRIDGE)	Juneau
Ketchikan Correspondence	Ketchikan
Kodiak Island Corresp.	Kodiak
Lake and Peninsula Corresp.	Lake and Peninsula Borough
Nome Extensions Correspondence School	Nome
NW Arctic Dist. Wide Corresp.	Kotzebue
PACE Learning Centers/Craig Alternative High School	Craig
Raven Correspondence School	Fairbanks
SeeU Online.org	Wasilla
Sitka Correspondence	Sitka
Southeast Island Correspondence	Ketchikan
Twindly-Bridge Charter School	Wasilla
Wrangell Correspondence	Wrangell
Yukon Flats Correspondence	
Yukon River Academy Corresp.	Tanana

Hub Schools	
SCHOOL NAME	COMMUNITY
Anvil City Science Academy	Nome
Aurora Borealis Charter School	Soldotna
Ayaprun Elitnaurvik Yup'ik Immersion	Bethel
Barrow High School	Barrow
Bethel Regional High School	Bethel
Big Sandy Lake	Kodiak
Cordova Jr./Sr. High School	Cordova
Delta Junction Elementary	Delta Junction
Delta Junction Sr. High School	Delta Junction
Dillingham Elementary School	Dillingham
Dillingham Middle/High School	Dillingham
East Elementary School	Kodiak
Eben Hopson Middle School	Barrow
Evergreen Elementary School	Wrangell
Fireweed Academy	Homer
Fort Greely School	Delta Junction
Fred Ipalook Elementary School	Barrow
George H. Gilson Junior High School	Valdez
Gerstle River School	Delta Junction
Haines Elementary/Jr. High School	Haines
Haines High School	Haines
Healy Lake	Healy Lake
Hermon Hutchens Elementary	Valdez
Homer Flex School	Homer
Homer High School	Homer
Homer Middle School	Homer
June Nelson Elementary School	Kotzebue
Kaleidoscope School	Kenai
Kenai Alternative High School	Soldotna
Kenai Central High School	Kenai
Kenai Middle School	Kenai
Kiita Learning Community	Barrow
Kilbuck Elementary School	Bethel

SCHOOL NAME	COMMUNITY
Kodiak High School	Kodiak
Kodiak Middle School	Kodiak
Kotzebue Middle/High School	Kotzebue
Leonard Seppala High School	Nome
Main Elementary School	Kodiak
McGrath School	McGrath
McNeil Canyon Elementary	Homer
Mikelnguut Elitnaurviat	Bethel
Mitkof Middle School	Petersburg
Mosquito Lake Elementary	Mosquito Lake
Mount Eccles Elementary	Cordova
Mt. View Elementary School	Kenai
New Horizons High School	Delta Junction
Nikiski Middle/Senior High School	Nikiski
Nikiski North Star Elementary School	Nikiski
Nome Elementary School	Nome
Nome-Beltz Jr./Sr. High School	Nome
North Star School	Kodiak
Paul Banks Elementary School	Homer
Peninsula Optional High School	Soldotna
Petersburg High School	Petersburg
Peterson Elementary School	Kodiak Station
Rae C. Stedman Elementary School	Petersburg
Razdolna School	Homer
Redoubt Elementary School	Soldotna
Sears Elementary	Kenai
Seward Elementary School	Seward
Seward High School	Seward
Seward Middle School	Seward
Sidney C. Huntington Elementary	Galena
Sidney C. Huntington Jr/Sr High School	Galena
Skyview High School	Soldotna
Soldotna Elementary School	Soldotna
Soldotna High School	Soldotna

SCHOOL NAME	COMMUNITY
Soldotna Middle School	Soldotna
Soldotna Montessori Charter School	Soldotna
St. Mary's School	Saint Mary's
Stikine Middle School	Wrangell
Valdez High School	Valdez
West Homer Elementary School	Homer
Wrangell High School	Wrangell

Rural Schools

SCHOOL NAME	COMMUNITY
Adak School	Adak
Akhiok School	Akhiok
Akiachak School	Akiachak
Akiak School	Akiak
Akiuk Memorial School	Kasigluk
Akula Elitnaurvik School	Kasigluk
Akutan School	Akutan
Alak School	Wainwright
Alakanuk School	Alakanuk
Aleknagik School	Aleknagik
Allakaket School	Allakaket
Ambler School	Ambler
Anderson School	Anderson
Andrew K. Demoski School	Nulato
Angoon School	Angoon
Aniak Middle/High School	Aniak
Aniguiin School	Elim
Anna Tobeluk Memorial School	Nunapitchuk
Anthony A. Andrews School	Saint Michael
Aqqaluk High School/Noorvik Elementary	Noorvik
Arctic Village School	Arctic Village
Arviq School	Platinum
Auntie Mary Nicoli Elementary	Aniak
Ayaprun School	Newtok
Beryozava School	Willow
Blackwell School	Anvik

SCHOOL NAME	COMMUNITY
Brevig Mission School	Brevig Mission
Bristol Bay Middle/High School	Naknek
Buckland School	Buckland
Cantwell School	Cantwell
Chapman School	Anchor Point
Chaptnguak School	Chefornak
Chenega Bay Community School	Chenega Bay
Chevak School	Chevak
Chief Ivan Blunka School	New Stuyahok
Chief Paul Memorial School	Kipnuk
Chignik Bay School	Chignik
Chignik Lagoon School	Chignik Lagoon
Chignik Lake School	Chignik Lake
Chiniak School	Chiniak
Chistochina School	Chistochina
Circle School	Circle
Clark's Point School	Clark's Point
Cold Bay School	Cold Bay
Cooper Landing School	Cooper Landing
Copper Center School	Copper Center
Craig Elementary School	Craig
Craig High School	Craig
Craig Middle School	Craig
Crow Village Sam School	Chuathbaluk
Cruikshank School	Beaver
Cube Cove School	Cube Cove
Danger Bay	Danger Bay
David-Louis Memorial School	Grayling
Davis-Ramoth School	Selawik
Deering School	Deering
Dena'ina School	Pedro Bay
Dick R. Kiunya Memorial School	Kongiganak
Diomedes School	Diomedes
Dot Lake School	Dot Lake
Eagle Community School	Eagle

SCHOOL NAME	COMMUNITY
Eagle's View Elementary School	Unalaska
Edna Bay School	Edna Bay
Eek School	Eek
Egegik School	Egegik
Ella B. Verneti School	Koyukuk
Emmonak School	Emmonak
False Pass School	False Pass
Far North School	Central
Fort Yukon School	Fort Yukon
Gakona Elementary School	Gakona
Gambell Schools	Gambell
George Morgan Jr./Sr. High School	Lower Kalskag
George Willis School	Red Devil
Gladys Dart School	Manley Hot Springs
Glennallen Elementary School	Glennallen
Glennallen Jr./Sr. High School	Glennallen
Gustavus School	Gustavus
Gusty Michael School	Stony River
Harold Kaveolook School	Kaktovik
Hogarth Kingeekuk Memorial H.S.	Savoonga
Hollis School	Hollis
Holy Cross School	Holy Cross
Hoonah Elementary School	Hoonah
Hoonah Jr./Sr. High School	Hoonah
Hooper Bay School	Hooper Bay
Hope School	Hope
Howard Valentine School	Coffman Cove
Hydaburg School	Hydaburg
Hyder School	Hyder
Icy Bay School	Yakutat
Igiugig School	Igiugig
Ignatius Beans School	Mountain Village
Innoko River School	Shageluk
Jack Egnaty Sr. School	Sleetmute
James C. Isabell School	Teller

SCHOOL NAME	COMMUNITY
Jimmy Huntington School	Huslia
Joann A. Alexie Memorial School	Atmautluak
John Fredson School	Venetie
Johnnie John Sr. School	Crooked Creek
Johnny Oldman School	Hughes
Joseph S. & Olinga Gregory Elementary School	Upper Kalskag
Kachemak Selo School	Fritz Creek
Kake Elementary & High School	Kake
Kali School	Point Lay
Kalifornsky Beach Elementary	Kalifornsky
Kaltag School	Kaltag
Karluk School	Karluk
Kasaan School	Kasaan
Kenny Lake School	Kenny Lake
Ket'achik/Aapalluk Memorial School	Kwethluk
Kiana School	Kiana
King Cove School	King Cove
Klawock City School	Klawock
Klukwan School	Klukwan
Kobuk School	Kobuk
Kokhanok School	Kokhanok
Koliganek School	Koliganek
Kotlik School	Kotlik
Koyuk-Malemute School	Koyuk
Kuinerrarmiut Elitnaurviat	Quinhagak
Kwigillingok School	Kwigillingok
Larsen Bay School	Larsen Bay
Leask Middle School	Metlakatla
Levelock School	Levelock
Lewis Angapak Memorial School	Tuntutuliak
Lime Village School	Lime Village
Lottie Sparks Elementary	Glennallen
Manokotak School	Manokotak
Marshall School	Marshall

SCHOOL NAME	COMMUNITY
Martin L. Olson School	Golovin
Maudrey J. Sommer School	Tanana
McQueen School	Kivalina
Meade River School	Atqasuk
Mentasta Lake School	Mentasta Lake
Merrelaine A. Kangas School	Ruby
Meshik School	Port Heiden
Metlakatla High School	Metlakatla
Minto School	Minto
Moose Pass School	Moose Pass
Naknek Elementary School	Naknek
Nanwalek School	Nanwalek
Napaaqtugmiut School	Noatak
Naukati School	Naukati Bay
Nelson Island Area Schools	Toksook Bay
Nelson Lagoon School	Nelson Lagoon
Nenana City Public School	Nenana
Newhalen School	Newhalen
Nightmute School	Nightmute
Nikolaevsk School	Nikolaevsk
Nikolski School	Nikolski
Ninilchik School	Ninilchik
Nondalton School	Nondalton
Nuiqsut Trapper School	Nuiqsut
Nunamiut School	Anaktuvuk Pass
Nuniwaarmiut School	Mekoryuk
Old Harbor School	Old Harbor
Ouzinkie School	Ouzinkie
Paul T. Albert Memorial School	Tununak
Pelican School	Pelican
Perryville School	Perryville
Pilot Point School	Pilot Point
Pilot Station School	Pilot Station
Pitkas Point School	Pitkas Point
Port Alexander School	Port Alexander
Port Graham School	Port Graham

SCHOOL NAME	COMMUNITY
Port Lions School	Port Lions
Port Protection School	Port Protection
Portage Creek School	Portage Creek
Qugcuun Memorial School	Oscarville
Richard Johnson Elementary	Metlakatla
Rocky Mountain School	Goodnews Bay
Russian Mission School	Russian Mission
Salcha Elementary School	Salcha
Sand Point School	Sand Point
Scammon Bay School	Scammon Bay
Shaktoolik School	Shaktoolik
Sheldon Point School	Nunam Iqua
Shishmaref School	Shishmaref
Shungnak School	Shungnak
Slana School	Slana
South Naknek Elementary	South Naknek
St. George School	Saint George
St. Paul School	Saint Paul
Sterling Elementary School	Sterling
Stevens Village School	Stevens Village
Susan B. English School	Seldovia
Susitna Valley High	Y
Takotna School	Takotna
Takotna Training Ctr. Charter School	Takotna
Talkeetna Elementary School	Talkeetna
Tanacross School	Tanacross
Tanalian School	Port Alsworth
Tatitlek Community School	Tatitlek
Tebughna School	Tyonek
Tenakee Springs School	Tenakee Springs
Tetlin School	Tetlin
Thorne Bay School	Thorne Bay
Tikigaq School	Point Hope
Togiak School	Togiak

SCHOOL NAME	COMMUNITY
Tok School	Tok
Top of the Kuskokwim School	Nikolai
Trapper Creek Elementary School	Trapper Creek
Tri-Valley School	Healy
Tsuk Taih School	Chalkyitsik
Tukurngailnguq School	Stebbins
Tuluksak School	Tuluksak
Tustumena Elementary School	Kasilof
Twin Hills School	Twin Hills
Two Rivers School	Two Rivers
Unalakleet Schools	Unalakleet
Unalaska Jr./Sr. High School	Unalaska
Voznesenka Elementary School	Fritz Creek
Wales-Kingikmiut School	Wales
Walter Northway School	Northway
Whale Pass School	Whale Pass
White Mountain School	White Mountain
Whittier Community School	Whittier
William "Sonny" Nelson School	Ekwok
William N. Miller Memorial School	Napakiak
Willow Elementary School	Willow
Wiseman/Coldfoot School	Wiseman/ Coldfoot
Yakov E. Netsvetov School	Atka
Yakutat School	Yakutat
Z. John Williams Memorial School	Napaskiak
Zackar Levi Elementary School	Lower Kalskag

Urban Schools

SCHOOL NAME	COMMUNITY
Abbott Loop Elementary	Anchorage
Academy Charter School	Palmer
Airport Heights Elementary	Anchorage
Alaska Native Charter School	Anchorage

SCHOOL NAME	COMMUNITY
Alaska School for the Deaf & Hard of Hearing	Anchorage
Alpenglow Elementary	Anchorage
Alternative Learning System	Fairbanks
Anderson Elementary	Eielson AFB
Anne Wien Elementary School	Fairbanks
Aquarian Charter School	Anchorage
Arctic Light Elementary School	Fairbanks
Auke Bay Elementary School	Juneau
Aurora Elementary School	Anchorage
Avail School	Anchorage
Badger Road Elementary School	North Pole
Baranof Elementary School	Sitka
Barnette Magnet School	Fairbanks
Bartlett High School	Anchorage
Baxter Elementary	Anchorage
Bayshore Elementary	Anchorage
Bear Valley Elementary	Anchorage
Ben Eielson Jr./Sr. High School	Eielson AFB
Benson Secondary/SEARCH	Anchorage
Big Lake Elementary School	Big Lake
Birchwood ABC Elementary	Anchorage
Blatchley Middle School	Sitka
Bowman Elementary	Anchorage
Burchell Alternative High School	Wasilla
Butte Elementary School	Butte
Campbell Elementary	Anchorage
Central Middle School of Science	Anchorage
Chester Valley Elementary	Anchorage
Chinook Elementary	Anchorage
Chinook Montessori Charter School	Fairbanks
Chugach Optional Elementary	Anchorage
Chugiak Elementary	Anchorage
Chugiak High School	Anchorage
Clark Middle School	Anchorage
COHO High School	Anchorage

SCHOOL NAME	COMMUNITY
College Gate Elementary	Anchorage
Colony High School	Lakes
Colony Middle School	Lakes
Continuation School	Anchorage
Cottonwood Creek Elementary	Lakes
Crawford Elementary School	Eielson AFB
Creekside Park Elementary	Anchorage
Crossroads School	Anchorage
Denali Elementary	Fairbanks
Denali Elementary School	Anchorage
Dimond High School	Anchorage
Dzantik'i Heeni Middle School	Juneau
Eagle Academy Charter School	Eagle River
Eagle River Elementary	Anchorage
Eagle River High School	Eagle River
East High School	Anchorage
Effie Kokrine Charter School	Fairbanks
Fairview Elementary	Anchorage
Fawn Mountain Elementary School	Ketchikan
Finger Lake Elementary	Lakes
Fire Lake Elementary	Anchorage
Floyd Dryden Middle School	Juneau
Fronteras Charter School	Wasilla
Gastineau Elementary	Juneau
Girdwood School	Anchorage
Glacier Valley Elementary	Juneau
Glacier View School	Glacier View
Gladys Wood Elementary	Anchorage
Goldenview Middle School	Anchorage
Goose Bay Elementary School	Knik-Fairview
Government Hill Elementary	Anchorage
Gruening Middle School	Anchorage
Hanshaw Middle School	Anchorage
Harborview Elementary	Juneau
Highland Tech High	Anchorage
Homestead Elementary	Anchorage
Horizon Charter	Wasilla

SCHOOL NAME	COMMUNITY
Houghtaling Elementary School	Ketchikan
Houston High School	Houston
Houston Middle School	Houston
Howard Luke Academy	Fairbanks
Huffman Elementary	Anchorage
Hunter Elementary School	Fairbanks
Hutchison High School	Fairbanks
Iditarod Elementary School	Wasilla
IEP	Wasilla
Inlet View Elementary	Anchorage
Joy Elementary School	Fairbanks
Juneau Community Charter School	Juneau
Juneau-Douglas High School	Juneau
Kasuun Elementary	Anchorage
Keet Gooshi Heen Elementary School	Sitka
Ketchikan Charter School	Ketchikan
Ketchikan High School	Ketchikan
Kincaid Elementary	Anchorage
Klatt Elementary	Anchorage
Knik Elementary	Wasilla
Ladd Elementary School	Fairbanks
Lake Hood Elementary	Anchorage
Lake Otis Elementary	Anchorage
Larson Elementary School	Wasilla
Lathrop High School	Fairbanks
Mat-Su Career & Tech Ed High School	Wasilla
Mat-Su Day School	Wasilla
Meadow Lakes Elementary School	Meadow Lakes
Mears Middle School	Anchorage
Mendenhall River Community School	Juneau
Midnight Sun Family Learning Center	Meadow Lakes
Mid-Valley Alternative High School	Wasilla

SCHOOL NAME	COMMUNITY
Mirror Lake Middle School	Anchorage
Mountain View Elementary	Anchorage
Mt. Iliamna Elementary	Anchorage
Mt. Spurr Elementary	Anchorage
Muldoon Elementary	Anchorage
New Beginnings Charter School	Fairbanks
Nicholas J. Begich Middle School	Anchorage
Nordale Elementary School	Fairbanks
North Pole Elementary School	North Pole
North Pole High School	North Pole
North Pole Middle School	North Pole
North Star Elementary School	Anchorage
Northern Lights ABC K-8	Anchorage
Northwood Elementary	Anchorage
Nunaka Valley Elementary	Anchorage
Ocean View Elementary	Anchorage
O'Malley Elementary	Anchorage
Orion Elementary School	Anchorage
Pacific Alternative High School	Sitka
Palmer High School	Palmer
Palmer Middle School	Palmer
Pearl Creek Elementary School	Fairbanks
Pioneer Peak Elementary	Gateway
Point Higgins School	Ketchikan
Polaris K-12 School	Anchorage
Ptarmigan Elementary	Anchorage
Rabbit Creek Elementary	Anchorage
Randy Smith Middle School	Fairbanks
Ravenwood Elementary	Anchorage
Revilla Jr./Sr. High School	Ketchikan
Rilke Schule Charter School	Anchorage
Riverbend Elementary School	Juneau
Rogers Park Elementary	Anchorage
Romig Middle School	Anchorage
Russian Jack Elementary	Anchorage
Ryan Middle School	Fairbanks
S.A.V.E. High School	Anchorage

SCHOOL NAME	COMMUNITY
Sand Lake Elementary	Anchorage
Scenic Park Elementary	Anchorage
Schoenbar Middle School	Ketchikan
Service High School	Anchorage
Shaw Elementary	Wasilla
Sherrod Elementary School	Palmer
Sitka High School	Sitka
Skagway City School	Skagway
Snowshoe Elementary School	Knik-Fairview
South Anchorage High School	Anchorage
Spring Hill Elementary	Anchorage
Star of the North Charter School	North Pole
Steller Secondary School	Anchorage
Susitna Elementary	Anchorage
Sutton Elementary School	Sutton-Alpine
Swanson Elementary School	Palmer
Taku Elementary School	Anchorage
Tanaina Elementary School	Tanaina
Tanana Middle School	Fairbanks
Teeland Middle School	Wasilla
Thunder Mountain High School	Juneau
Ticasuk Brown Elementary	North Pole
Tongass School of Arts & Sciences	Ketchikan
Trailside Elementary School	Anchorage
Tudor Elementary School	Anchorage
Turnagain Elementary	Anchorage
University Park Elementary School	College
Ursa Major Elementary	Fort Richardson
Ursa Minor Elementary	Fort Richardson
Valley Park Elementary	Ketchikan
Valley Pathways	Palmer
Village Charter School	Anchorage
Walden Pond Charter School	Anchorage
Wasilla High School	Wasilla
Wasilla Middle School	Wasilla

SCHOOL NAME	COMMUNITY
Weller Elementary School	Fairbanks
Wendler Middle School	Anchorage
West High School	Anchorage
West Valley High School	Fairbanks
Whaley Center	Anchorage
White Cliff Elementary	Ketchikan
William Tyson Elementary School	Anchorage
Williwaw Elementary	Anchorage
Willow Crest Elementary	Anchorage
Winterberry Public School	Anchorage
Wonder Park Elementary	Anchorage
Woodriver Elementary School	Fairbanks
Yaakoozge Daahakidi Alt High School	Juneau

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