

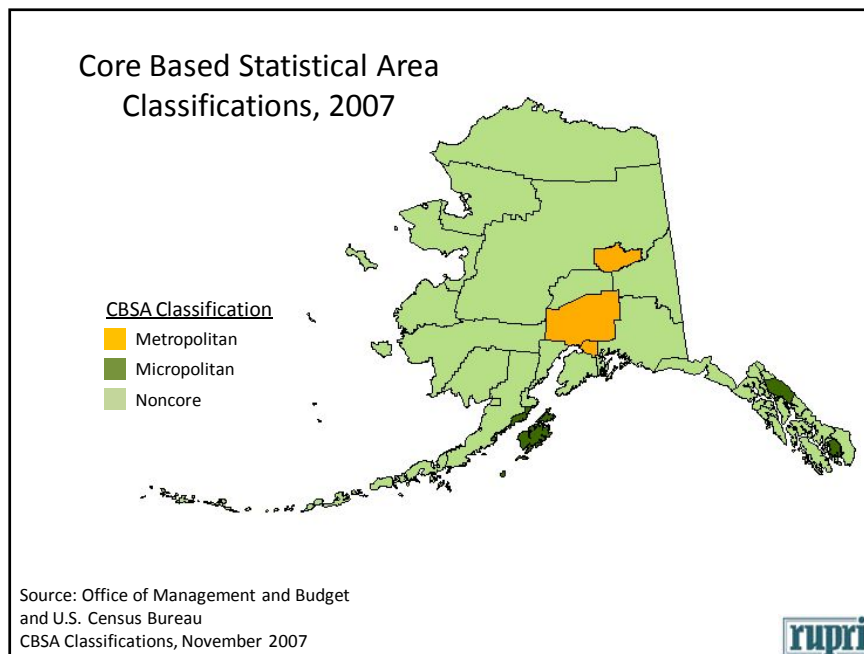
Alaska

Introduction

This profile report provides updated statistics and trends for Alaska. The most recent classifications of core based statistical areas, November 2007, are utilized throughout the report in comparisons of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. This report includes updated data on population trends and racial and ethnic composition of the population (2007), updated estimates of county poverty rates (2007), county unemployment rates (2007), and per capita income data (2006). The report also includes some new indicators of entrepreneurship, classifications of health professional shortage areas, and infant mortality rates.

Metro and Nonmetro Counties

Based on county Core Based Statistical Area classifications, there are 3 metropolitan counties in Alaska, 3 micropolitan counties, and 21 noncore counties. Based on population estimates for 2007, 67.3 percent of Alaska residents live in metropolitan areas, 8.3 percent live in micropolitan areas, and 24.4 percent live in noncore areas.



Population Change

Since the 2000 Census, population increased 7.2 percent in the U.S., and 9.0 percent in Alaska. Within Alaska, the fastest growth was in the metropolitan areas, and the micropolitan areas experienced an overall population loss. From 2006 to 2007, the U.S. population grew by one percent, while the

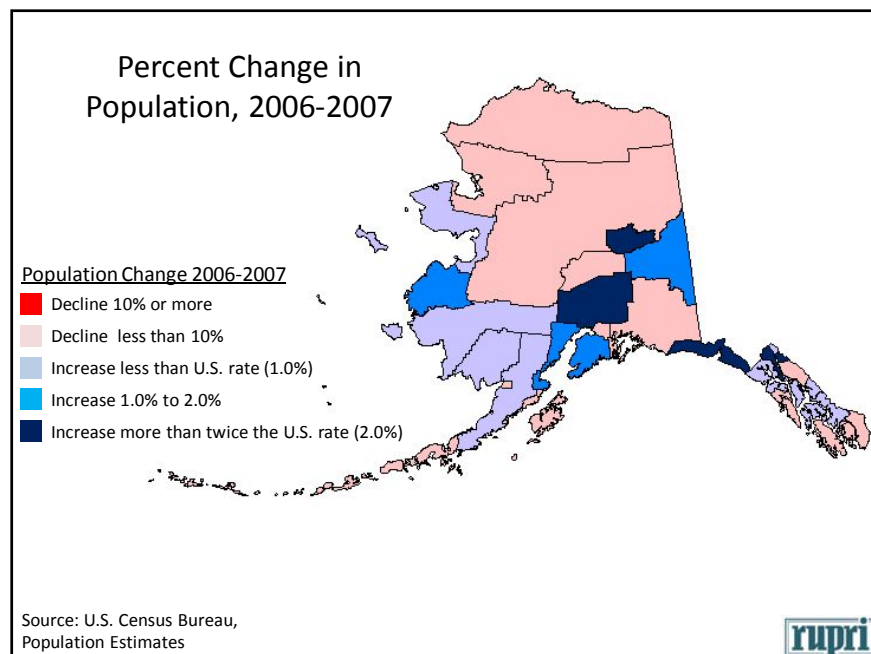
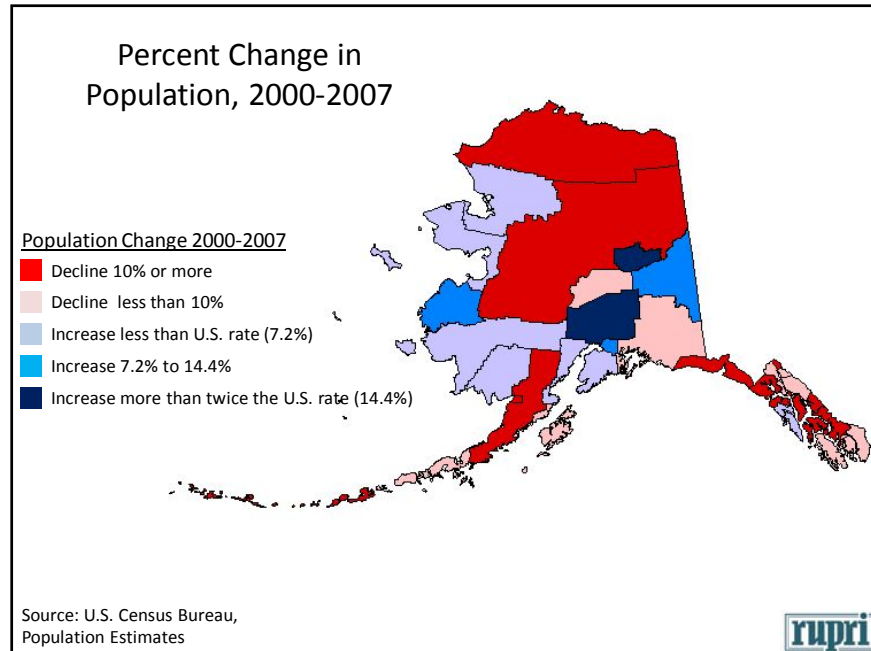
Alaska population increased by 0.9 percent. Again, the metropolitan areas grew the fastest, while micropolitan areas lost population

From 2000 to 2007, 16 counties in Alaska lost population, all of them nonmetropolitan counties. From 2006 to 2007, 14 Alaska counties lost population, all but one of them nonmetropolitan.

The fastest growth during both time periods was in Matanuska-Susitna Borough, part of the Anchorage Metropolitan Area.

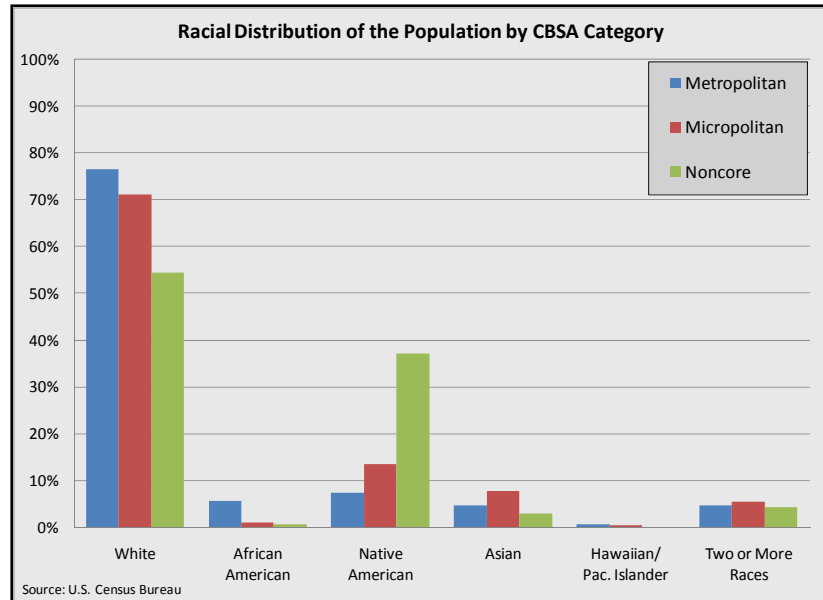
Percent Change in Population		
	<u>2000-2007</u>	<u>2006-2007</u>
U.S.	7.2%	1.0%
Alaska	9.0%	0.9%
Metropolitan	14.3%	1.2%
Micropolitan	-3.0%	-0.5%
Noncore	0.6%	0.5%

source: U.S. Census Bureau

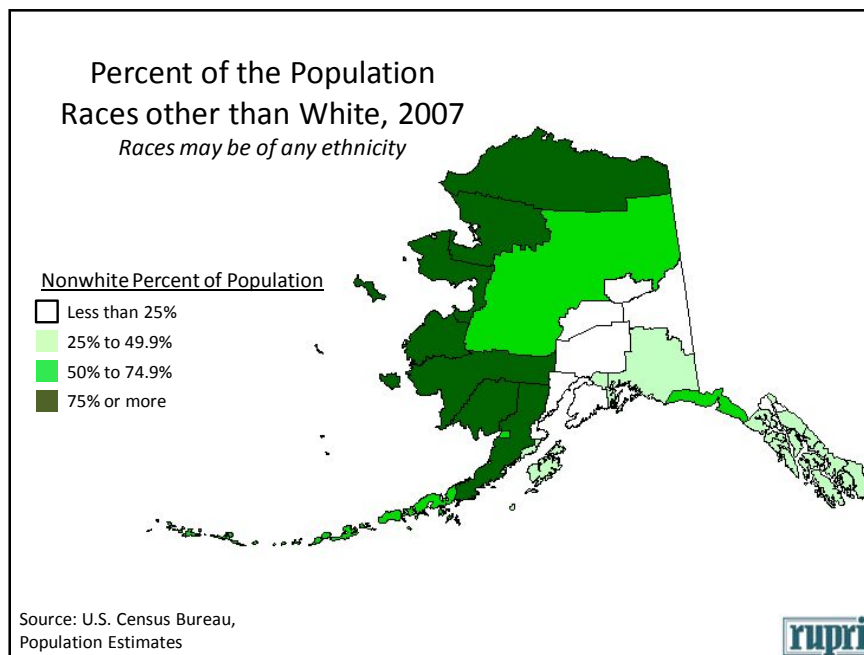


Racial and Ethnic Composition of the Population

The racial composition of the population is shown in the bar chart to the right. It is important to note that the population of any given race includes those of Hispanic ethnicity. Each racial category presented in the chart includes both Hispanics and non Hispanics of that race. The population of Alaska is 70.8 percent white and 15.2 Native American / Alaska Native. In noncore areas, Native Americans and Alaska Natives account for 37.2 percent of the population. People of Hispanic origin make up 5.9 percent of Alaska's population.

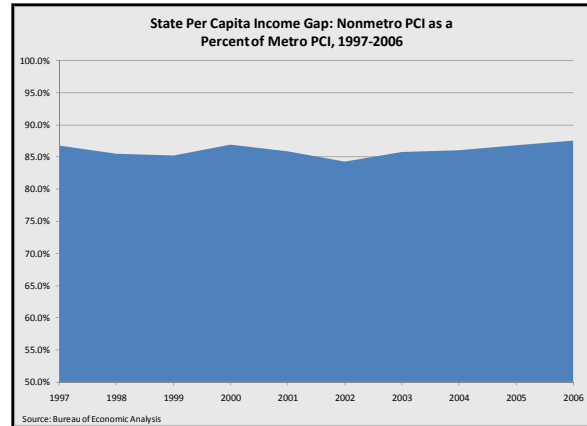
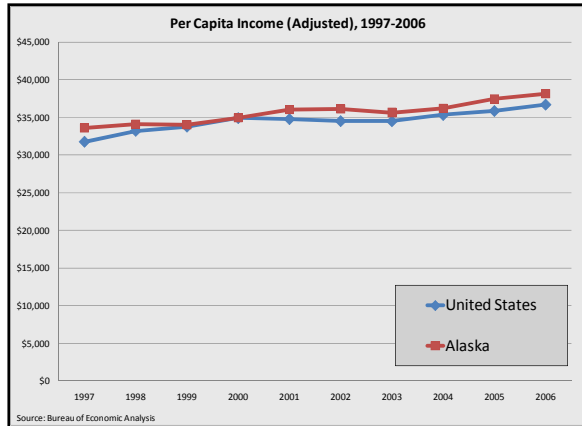


The counties in which nonwhites account for a significant portion of total population are shown in the map below.

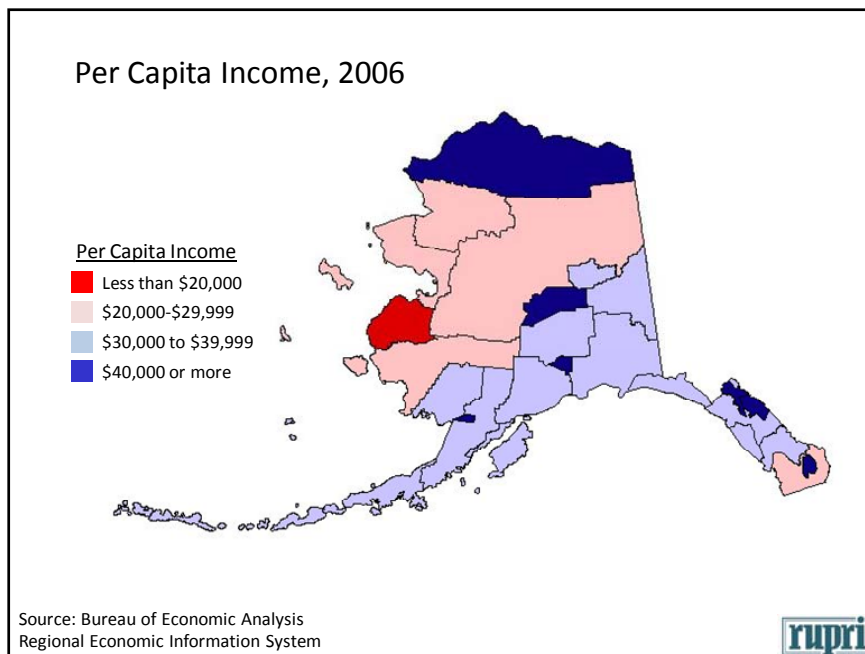


Per Capita Income

Per capita income in Alaska has followed a similar trend as the nation over the past 10 years, with Alaska's income exceeding the U.S. income in recent years. In 2006 per capita income was \$36,714 in the U.S. and \$38,138 in Alaska. The metro-nonmetro per capita income gap in Alaska has persisted over the past 10 years. In 2006, nonmetropolitan per capita income was 87.5 percent of metro per capita income in Alaska. The per capita income in nonmetro areas was about \$5,000 less than in metro areas (\$34,811 compared to \$39,772).

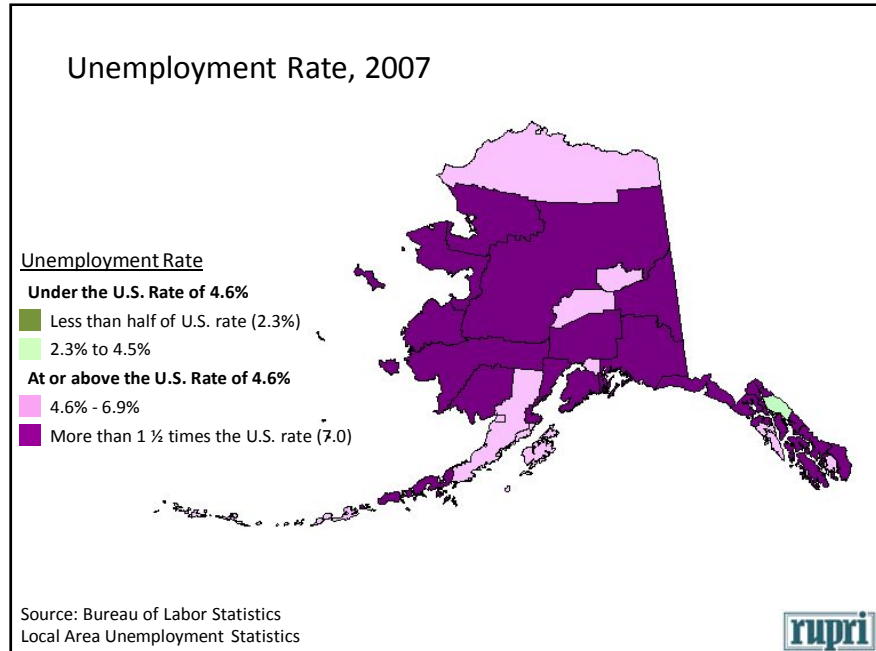


Within Alaska, per capita income ranged from \$16,677 in Wade Hampton Census Area to \$51,957 in North Slope Borough.



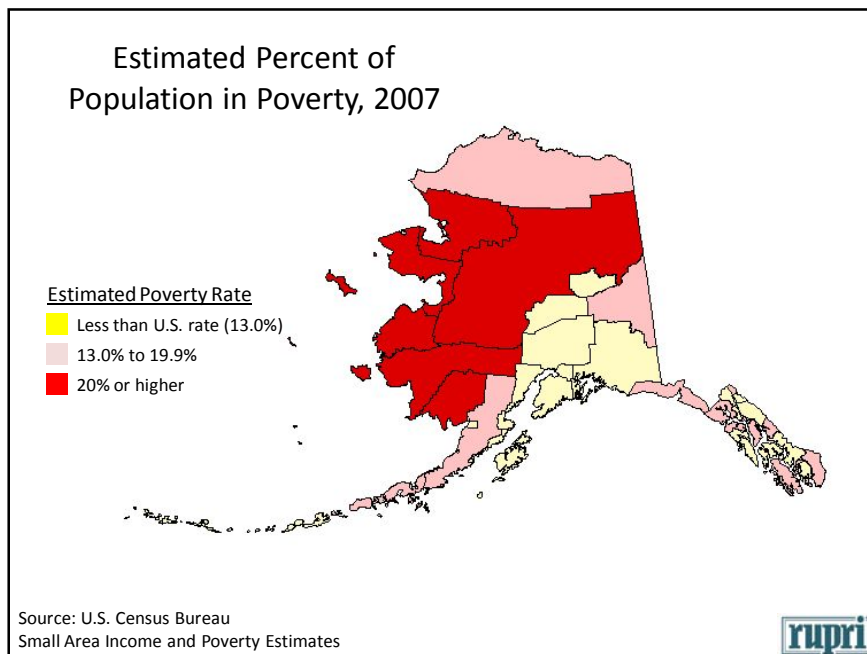
Unemployment

The 2007 unemployment rate was 4.6 percent in the U.S. and 6.2 percent in Alaska. All but one county in Alaska had unemployment rates higher than the U.S. average, and 16 counties had rates more than 1.5 times the U.S. rate. Only in Juneau Borough was the unemployment rate lower than the U.S. rate. The highest rate was in Wade Hampton Census Area, at 20.3 percent.



Poverty

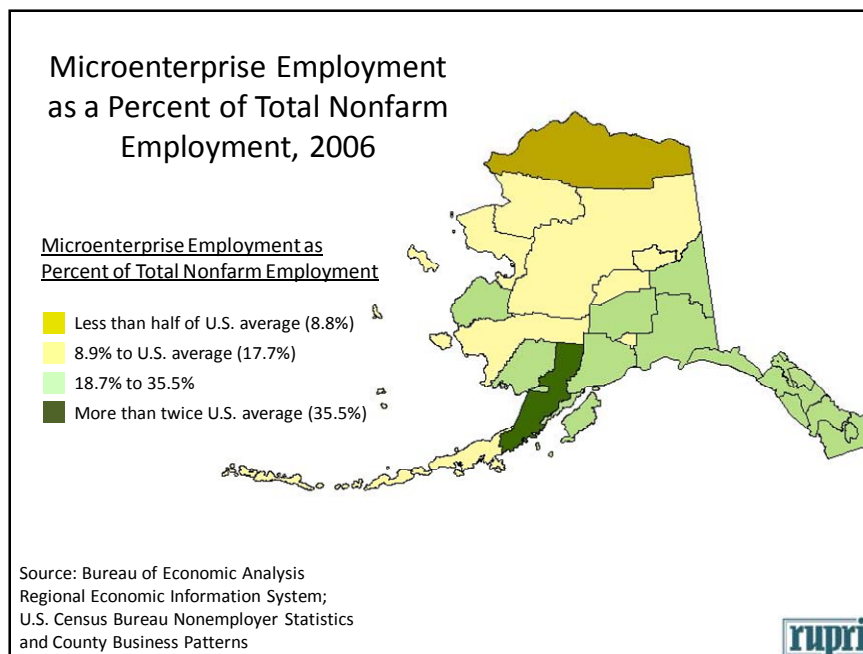
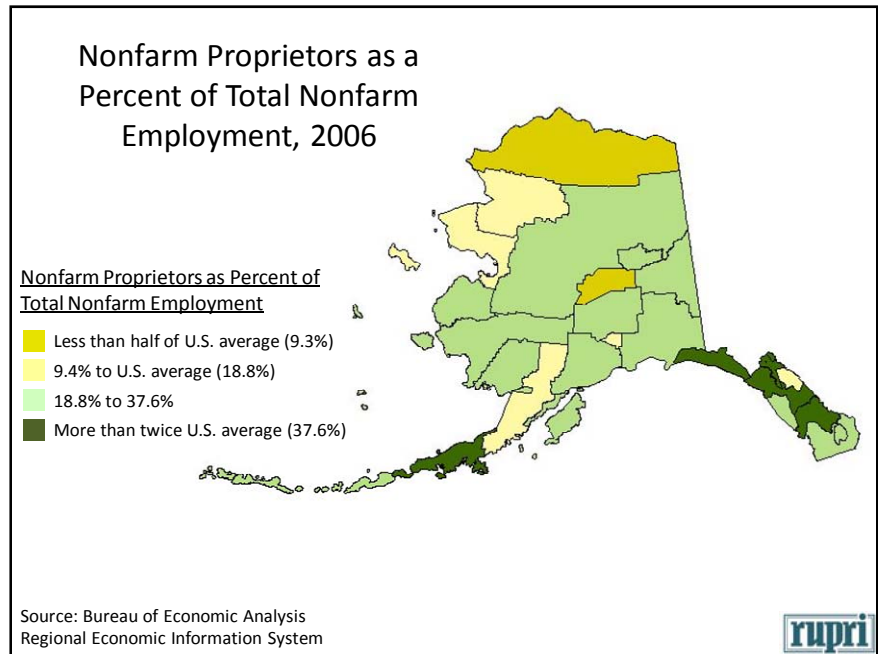
Poverty estimates for 2007 show that the poverty rate in the U.S. was 13 percent, compared to 9.8 percent in Alaska. Within Alaska, poverty rates ranged from 6.4 in Denali Borough to 27.3 in Wade Hampton Census Area. Six Alaska counties had poverty rates over 20 percent in 2007.



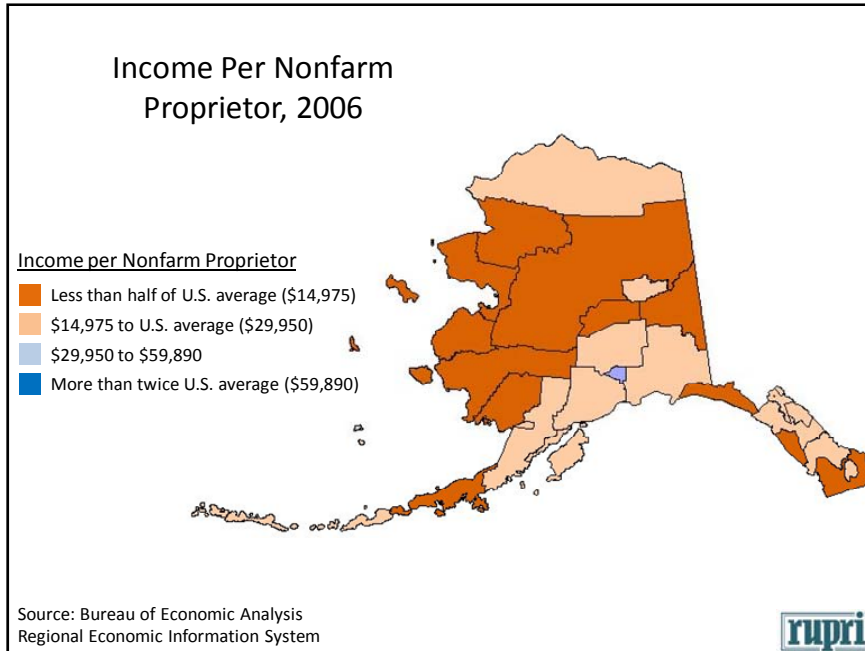
Entrepreneurship Indicators

Entrepreneurship plays a key role in the economic development of communities, but entrepreneurship is a difficult concept to measure. Four indicators of entrepreneurship are presented here: (1) nonfarm proprietors as a proportion of total nonfarm employment and (2) microenterprise employment (calculated as the number of self employed individuals plus the number of employees in establishments with less than 5 employees) as a proportion of total nonfarm employment; (3) income per nonfarm proprietor; and (4) nonfarm proprietors income as a proportion of county total personal income.

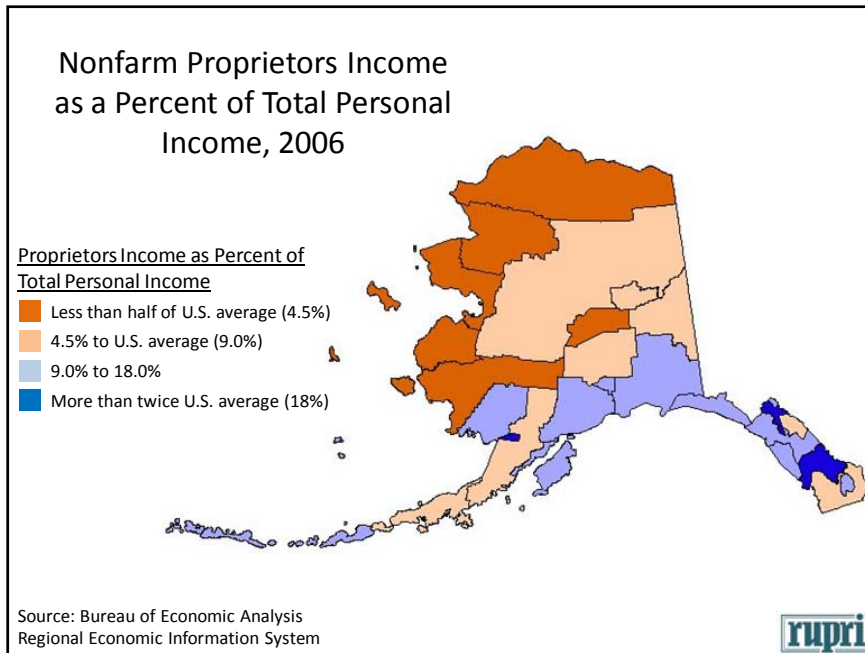
Nationally, nonfarm proprietor employment accounts for 18.8 percent of total nonfarm employment. In Alaska, this figure is 21.7 percent, and within Alaska, this figure ranges from 3.3 percent to 53.1 percent. Microenterprise employment represents 17.7 percent of U.S nonfarm employment and 18 percent of Alaska nonfarm employment. Within Alaska, this ranges from 3.3 percent to 46.3 percent.



Average income per proprietor in the U.S was \$29,950, compared to \$25,328 in Alaska. Within Alaska, this ranged from \$5,210 per proprietor to \$38,208 per proprietor.



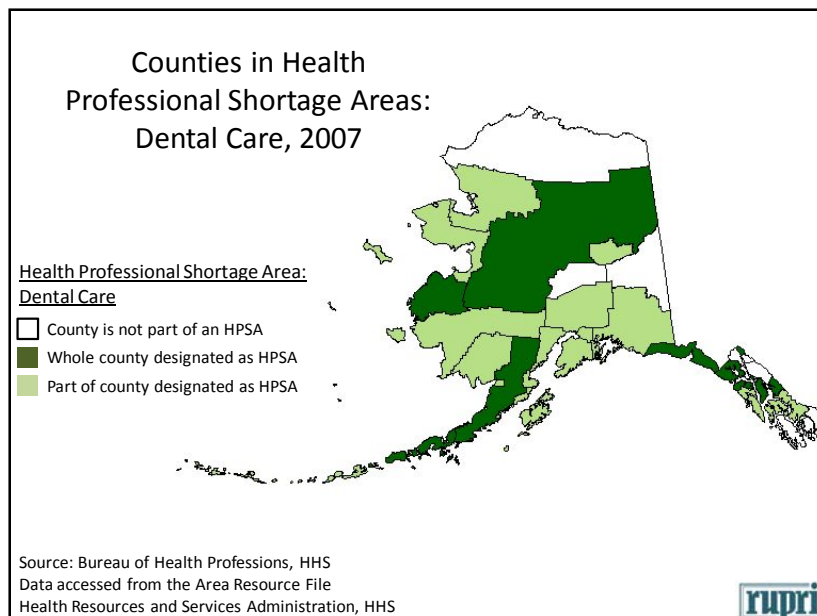
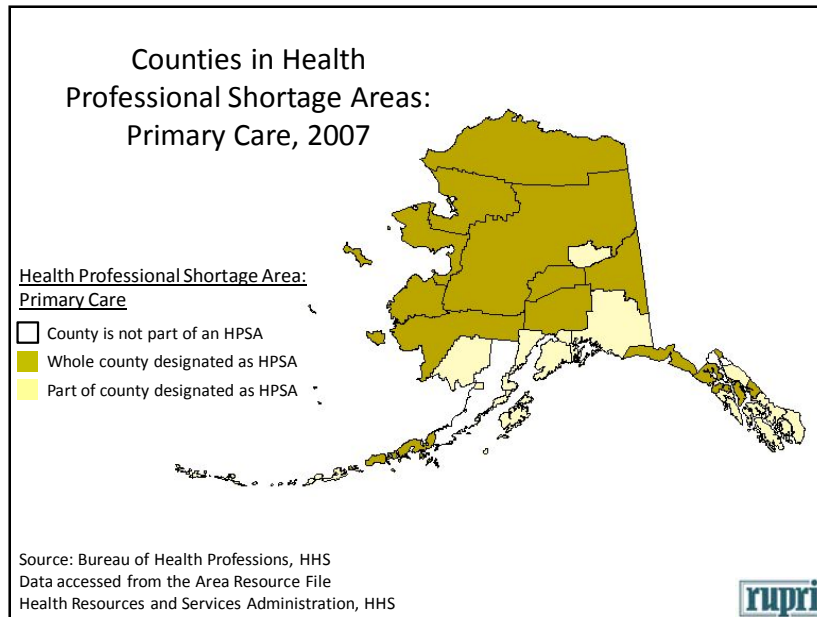
Nationally, nonfarm proprietors income accounted for 9 percent of total personal income. In Alaska, this figure was 9.4 percent, and ranged from 1.7 percent to 24.5 percent in Alaska counties.

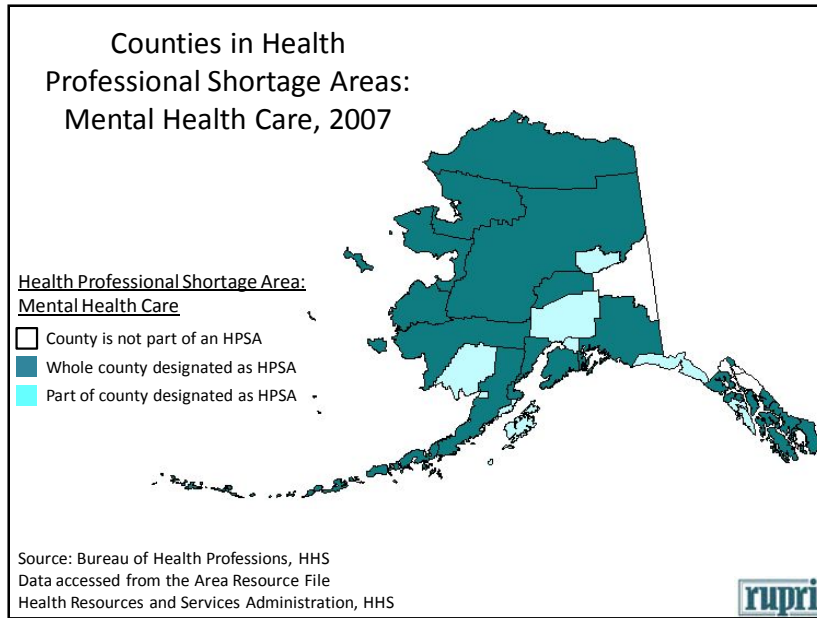


Health Professional Shortage Areas

Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) are designated for primary medical care, dentists, and mental health professionals. The designations are made by the Bureau of Health Professions within the Department of Health and Human Services. The maps below present the status of counties as being whole or in part designated as part of an HPSA.

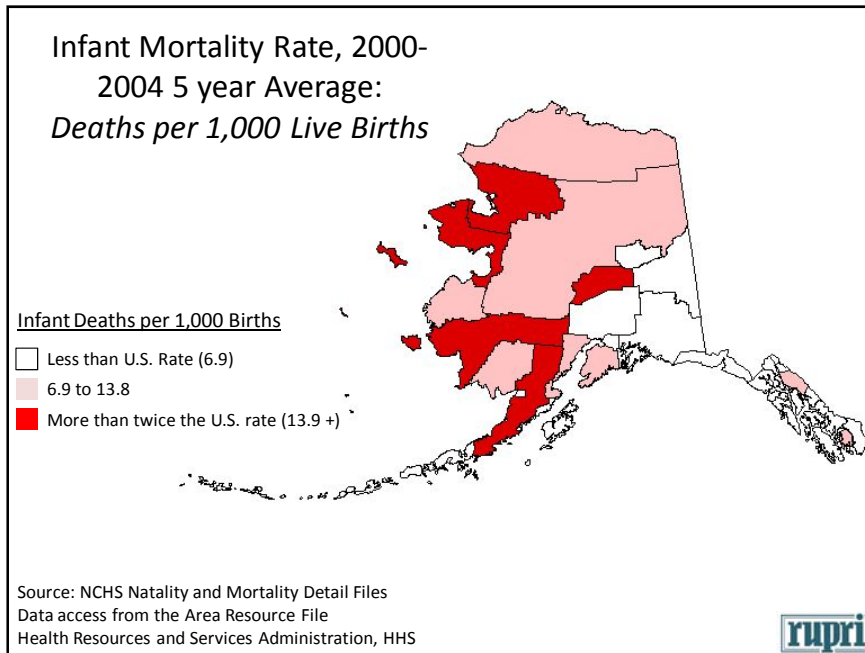
Within Alaska, 25 counties were either whole or in part designated as a primary care HPSA; 20 counties were designated whole or part of a dental care HPSA, and 23 counties were designated whole or in part of a mental health care HPSA.





Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rates are a 5 year average of infant deaths per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate is 6.9 for the U.S. and 6.8 for Alaska. 12 counties in Alaska had an infant mortality rate higher than the U.S. average, and 5 counties had a rate more than twice the national average.



Data Sources:

Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

<http://www.bea.gov/beat/regional/reis/>

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm>

Department of Health and Human Services , Health Resources and Services Administration
Area Resource File

<http://www.arfsys.com/>

U.S. Census Bureau

Population Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Area Classifications

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>

Nonemployer Statistics

<http://www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer/>

County Business Patterns

<http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/index.html>

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/saipe.html>

For questions and comments, please contact:

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Visit the RUPRI website at

<http://www.rupri.org>

Make Your Own Maps with the CARES/RUPRI Interactive Map Room

A national level interactive mapping application jointly developed by the Center for Applied Research and Environmental Systems (CARES) and RUPRI is available at

<http://ims2.missouri.edu/step1.AOI/Alaskalist.asp>

This three step map-making process allows you to select from over 500 GIS layers and create custom maps for your Alaska or the whole U.S.

Step 1: In the first step, select your Alaska of interest or the whole U.S.



Step 2: Select the indicators you would like to see mapped. Included are over 500 data layers, including demographic and economic indicators, health and human services indicators, health and education facility locations, emergency preparedness, and many others. We are working constantly to keep these data sets as up to date as possible.

U.S. Interactive Maps



Step 3: Verify your selections and make your map.

Once you have created your map, you can utilize a variety of tools to analyze or modify your map image, and you may print your map or download it to use in your own reports and presentations. The **help** section includes a series of frequently asked questions and a website help section that explains each tool available in the toolbar.

