

SB

308

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATOR DONALD C. OLSON, CHAIR

SENATOR ALBERT KOOKESH
SENATOR JOE THOMAS, VICE-CHAIR
SENATOR HOLLIS FRENCH
SENATOR LINDA MENARD



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SENATE COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

SPONSOR STATEMENT

SB 308 relates to the method the state uses to calculate community population for the purpose of determining state revenue sharing distributions.

This legislation would allow the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (DCCED) to accept the higher of two, credible, population estimates: the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOL) estimate, or the U.S. Census Bureau (USCB) estimate.

Currently, DCCED uses annual community population estimates from DOL to determine revenue sharing distributions. When a community believes its population has been undercounted, it can appeal to DCCED to request an adjustment of the population figure. Over the past ten years, DCCED's appeal process has led to 52 successful appeals resulting in upward revisions to DOL's population estimates.

However the DCCED appeal process, as set out in 3 AAC 180.030 - 050, is onerous for communities, requiring them to conduct either a complete head count census or a housing unit method population estimate including an extensive field survey and census.

This appeal process consumes a great deal of time and money on the part of both DCCED and the communities involved, and DOL does not use the results of a successful appeal as the base population for its future estimates. Communities must undertake additional appeals every two years until the next U.S. decennial census is conducted.

The Census Bureau's population estimate program is a highly-credible, peer-reviewed program and has been estimating populations for Alaskan communities for decades. This legislation would benefit Alaskan communities by allowing DCCED to apply the greater population estimate, either DOL or USCB, and would give the department and communities an alternative to the recurring, expensive and time-consuming process in place today.

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

First Committee of Referral

DATE: 3/22/10

FURTHER:

Date of 5-Day Notice: _____
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED
IN TO OFFICE: _____

Community and Regional Affairs Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 308

SB 308 COMMUNITY REVENUE SHARING PROGRAM

"An Act relating to the determination of population for purposes of per capita payment increases under the community revenue sharing program; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends:

- be replaced with SCS or CS _____ (_____)
- adopt previous SCS or CS _____ (_____)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt _____ Letter of Intent
- further referral to _____ Committee

SENATE BILL:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Same Title
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Title
<hr/>	
HOUSE BILL:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Same Title
<input type="checkbox"/>	Technical Title Change
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Title w/ SCR # _____

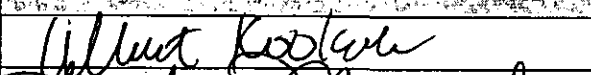

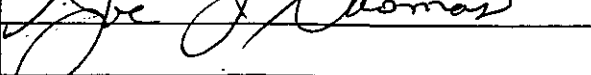
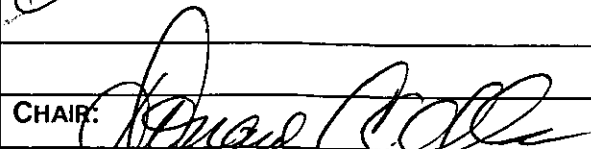
NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#
CED	3/30			✓	

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	PRINTED LAST NAME:	Do PASS	Do NOT PASS	No REC.	AMEND
	KODALE	✓			
	MENARD	X			
	THOMAS	✓			
CHAIR: 	ORSON			X	

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2010 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: SB 308
 () Publish Date: _____

Identifier (file name): SB308-CED-CRA-3-29-10
 Title: Community Revenue Sharing Program
 Sponsor: Senate Community and Regional Affairs
 Requester: Senate Community and Regional Affairs
 Dept. Affected: DCCED
 RDU: Community Assit. and Ec. Dev.
 Component: Community and Regional Affairs
 Component Number: 2879

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	Appropriation Required	Information					
	FY 2011	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Personal Services							
Travel							
Contractual							
Supplies							
Equipment							
Land & Structures							
Grants & Claims							
Miscellaneous							
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES							
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()							
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts							
1003 GF Match							
1004 GF							
1005 GF/Program Receipts							
1037 GF/Mental Health							
Other Interagency Receipts							
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2010) cost: _____

POSITIONS

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill would change how the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development determines population for the per capita portion of the community revenue sharing program. This bill requires that the annual population determination for a municipality or reserve not be less than the latest estimate by the United States Bureau of the Census.

Although this legislation could result in more appeals, the department does not expect additional expenses as a result of this legislation at this time.

Prepared by: Tara Jollie, Director
 Division: Community and Regional Affairs
 Approved by: Emil Notti, Commissioner
Commerce, Community and Economic Development

Phone 269-4580
 Date/Time 3/29/10 12:00 AM
 Date 3/30/2010

**SB 308 Community Revenue Sharing (CRS) Payment Estimates
Based on FY 11 Preliminary Program Data**

	Preliminary DCCED 2009 Population	2008 US Census Estimate	SB 308 Population	Estimated FY 11 CRS Payment Status Quo	Estimated FY 11 CRS Payment SB 308	DIFFERENCE
Municipalities						
Adak	165	316	316	\$104,364	\$111,820	\$7,456
Akhiok	51	72	72	\$98,585	\$99,605	\$1,019
Akiak	346	309	346	\$113,539	\$113,322	-\$217
Akutan	846	871	871	\$138,884	\$139,606	\$722
Alakanuk	686	711	711	\$130,773	\$131,596	\$822
Aleknagik	229	222	229	\$107,608	\$107,465	-\$143
Aleutians East Borough*	62	56	56	\$387,143	\$386,804	-\$339
Allakaket	100	85	100	\$101,069	\$101,006	-\$63
Ambler	261	322	322	\$109,230	\$112,121	\$2,891
Anaktuvuk Pass	287	251	287	\$110,548	\$110,368	-\$180
Anchorage	290,588	279,243	290,588	\$15,209,949	\$15,028,019	-\$181,930
Anderson	275	271	275	\$109,940	\$109,768	-\$172
Angoon	442	445	445	\$118,405	\$118,279	-\$127
Aniak	485	572	572	\$120,585	\$124,637	\$4,052
Anvik	75	91	91	\$99,802	\$100,556	\$754
Atka	71	71	71	\$99,599	\$99,555	-\$44
Atkasuk	201	203	203	\$106,189	\$106,163	-\$26
Barrow	4,119	4,010	4,119	\$304,793	\$302,214	-\$2,579
Bethel	5,803	6,468	6,468	\$390,155	\$419,814	\$29,660
Bertles	19	38	38	\$96,963	\$97,902	\$939
Brevig Mission	358	275	358	\$114,147	\$113,923	-\$224
Bristol Bay Borough	967	953	967	\$433,017	\$432,412	-\$605
Buckland	432	422	432	\$117,898	\$117,628	-\$270
Chefornak	475	394	475	\$120,078	\$119,780	-\$297
Chevak	945	838	945	\$143,902	\$143,311	-\$592
Chignik	62	63	63	\$99,143	\$99,154	\$11
Chuathbaluk	111	119	119	\$101,627	\$101,958	\$331
Clark's Point	61	75	75	\$99,092	\$99,755	\$663
Coffman Cove	152	176	176	\$103,705	\$104,811	\$1,106
Cold Bay	84	74	84	\$100,258	\$100,205	-\$53
Cordova	2,126	2,242	2,242	\$203,767	\$208,244	\$4,476
Craig	1,101	1,171	1,171	\$151,810	\$154,625	\$2,815
Deering	118	141	141	\$101,981	\$103,059	\$1,078
Delta Junction	1,128	930	1,128	\$153,178	\$152,472	-\$706
Denali Borough*	1,563	1,573	1,573	\$463,229	\$462,751	-\$478
Dillingham	2,264	2,465	2,465	\$210,762	\$219,408	\$8,645
Diomedea	117	146	146	\$101,931	\$103,309	\$1,379
Eagle	146	145	146	\$103,401	\$103,309	-\$91
Eek	282	280	282	\$110,295	\$110,118	-\$177
Egegik	73	93	93	\$99,700	\$100,656	\$956
Ekwook	109	130	130	\$101,525	\$102,508	\$983
Elim	297	313	313	\$111,055	\$111,670	\$615
Emmonak	774	841	841	\$135,234	\$138,104	\$2,870
Fairbanks	32,506	35,132	35,132	\$1,743,734	\$1,854,851	\$111,117
Fairbanks North Star Borough*	59,073	60,626	60,626	\$3,378,419	\$3,419,185	\$40,765
False Pass	41	54	54	\$98,078	\$98,703	\$625
Fort Yukon	585	520	585	\$125,654	\$125,287	-\$366
Galena	564	599	599	\$124,589	\$125,988	\$1,399
Gambell	666	647	666	\$129,760	\$129,343	-\$417
Golovin	154	144	154	\$103,806	\$103,710	-\$96
Goodnews Bay	237	230	237	\$108,014	\$107,865	-\$148
Grayling	168	170	170	\$104,516	\$104,511	-\$5
Gustavus	451	355	451	\$118,861	\$118,579	-\$282
Haines Borough	2,286	2,271	2,286	\$595,878	\$594,446	-\$1,431
Holy Cross	187	199	199	\$105,479	\$105,963	\$484
Homer	5,551	5,802	5,802	\$377,381	\$386,472	\$9,091
Hoonah	764	715	764	\$134,727	\$134,249	-\$478
Hooper Bay	1,158	1,109	1,158	\$154,699	\$153,974	-\$725
Houston	1,664	2,153	2,153	\$180,348	\$203,788	\$23,440
Hughes	79	69	79	\$100,005	\$99,955	-\$49
Huslia	265	257	265	\$109,433	\$109,267	-\$166
Hydaburg	340	339	340	\$113,235	\$113,022	-\$213
Juneau	30,661	30,988	30,988	\$2,034,211	\$2,031,386	-\$2,825
Kachemak	430	442	442	\$117,797	\$118,128	\$331

**SB 308 Community Revenue Sharing (CRS) Payment Estimates
Based on FY 11 Preliminary Program Data**

	Preliminary DCCED 2009 Population	2008 US Census Estimate	SB 308 Population	Estimated FY 11 CRS Payment Status Quo	Estimated FY 11 CRS Payment SB 308	DIFFERENCE
Kake	497	635	635	\$121,193	\$127,791	\$6,598
Kaktovik	286	260	286	\$110,497	\$110,318	-\$179
Kaltag	172	202	202	\$104,719	\$106,113	\$1,394
Kasaan	56	34	56	\$98,839	\$98,804	-\$35
Kenai	7,115	7,742	7,742	\$456,660	\$483,596	\$26,936
Kenai Peninsula Borough*	33,611	31,771	31,771	\$2,087,747	\$1,974,586	-\$113,161
Ketchikan	7,503	7,280	7,503	\$476,328	\$471,631	-\$4,697
Ketchikan Gateway Borough*	5,047	5,205	5,205	\$639,833	\$644,584	\$4,750
Kiana	374	403	403	\$114,958	\$116,176	\$1,218
King Cove	744	734	744	\$133,713	\$133,248	-\$466
Kivalina	410	391	410	\$116,783	\$116,526	-\$257
Klawock	782	736	782	\$135,640	\$135,150	-\$490
Kobuk	122	113	122	\$102,184	\$102,108	-\$76
Kodiak	6,626	6,228	6,626	\$431,873	\$427,725	-\$4,148
Kodiak Island Borough*	6,541	6,407	6,407	\$715,564	\$704,761	-\$10,804
Kotlik	618	649	649	\$127,327	\$128,492	\$1,165
Kotzebue	3,154	3,177	3,177	\$255,877	\$255,054	-\$823
Koyuk	358	296	358	\$114,147	\$113,923	-\$224
Koyukuk	105	89	105	\$101,322	\$101,257	-\$66
Kupreanof	24	21	24	\$97,217	\$97,202	-\$15
Kwethluk	764	715	764	\$134,727	\$134,249	-\$478
Lake & Peninsula Borough*	915	868	868	\$430,381	\$427,456	-\$2,926
Larsen Bay	79	104	104	\$100,005	\$101,207	\$1,202
Lower Kalskag	251	268	268	\$108,723	\$109,417	\$694
Manokotak	438	401	438	\$118,202	\$117,928	-\$274
Marshall	414	382	414	\$116,986	\$116,727	-\$259
Matanuska-Susitna Borough*	69,873	64,848	64,848	\$3,925,873	\$3,630,555	-\$295,318
McGrath	322	351	351	\$112,322	\$113,572	\$1,250
Mekoryuk	174	210	210	\$104,820	\$106,513	\$1,693
Metlakatla	1,398	N/A	1,398	\$166,865	\$165,990	-\$875
Mountain Village	782	826	826	\$135,640	\$137,353	\$1,713
Napakiak	337	353	353	\$113,083	\$113,673	\$590
Napaskiak	428	391	428	\$117,695	\$117,427	-\$268
Nenana	479	344	479	\$120,281	\$119,981	-\$300
New Stuyahok	519	473	519	\$122,308	\$121,983	-\$325
Newhalen	162	128	162	\$104,212	\$104,110	-\$101
Nightmute	264	208	264	\$109,382	\$109,217	-\$165
Nikolai	87	86	87	\$100,410	\$100,356	-\$54
Nome	3,468	3,576	3,576	\$271,793	\$275,029	\$3,236
Nondalton	186	177	186	\$105,428	\$105,312	-\$116
Noorvik	628	660	660	\$127,833	\$129,042	\$1,209
North Pole	2,200	2,212	2,212	\$207,518	\$206,742	-\$777
North Slope Borough*	247	245	245	\$396,520	\$396,266	-\$255
Northwest Arctic Borough*	748	716	716	\$421,916	\$419,846	-\$2,070
Nuiqsut	424	371	424	\$117,493	\$117,227	-\$266
Nulato	240	295	295	\$108,166	\$110,769	\$2,603
Nunam Iqua	156	180	180	\$103,908	\$105,012	\$1,104
Nunapitchuk	539	467	539	\$123,322	\$122,985	-\$337
Old Harbor	193	215	215	\$105,783	\$106,764	\$981
Ouzinkie	170	204	204	\$104,617	\$106,213	\$1,596
Palmer	5,532	8,201	8,201	\$376,418	\$506,575	\$130,158
Pelican	122	127	127	\$102,184	\$102,358	\$174
Petersburg	2,973	2,825	2,973	\$246,702	\$244,840	-\$1,861
Pilot Point	66	80	80	\$99,346	\$100,005	\$660
Pilot Station	577	604	604	\$125,248	\$126,239	\$990
Platinum	57	41	57	\$98,889	\$98,854	-\$36
Point Hope	713	674	713	\$132,142	\$131,696	-\$446
Port Alexander	61	74	74	\$99,092	\$99,705	\$613
Port Heiden	83	95	95	\$100,207	\$100,756	\$549
Port Lions	200	232	232	\$106,138	\$107,615	\$1,477
Quinhagak	680	554	680	\$130,469	\$130,044	-\$426
Ruby	149	165	165	\$103,553	\$104,261	\$708
Russian Mission	363	324	363	\$114,401	\$114,173	-\$227
Saint George	111	118	118	\$101,627	\$101,908	\$281
Saint Mary's	553	548	553	\$124,032	\$123,685	-\$346

**SB 308 Community Revenue Sharing (CRS) Payment Estimates
Based on FY 11 Preliminary Program Data**

	Preliminary DCCED 2009 Population	2008 US Census Estimate	SB 308 Population	Estimated FY 11 CRS Payment Status Quo	Estimated FY 11 CRS Payment SB 308	DIFFERENCE
Saint Michael	446	366	446	\$118,608	\$118,329	-\$279
Saint Paul	459	415	459	\$119,267	\$118,979	-\$287
Sand Point	1,001	990	1,001	\$146,741	\$146,114	-\$627
Savoonga	721	642	721	\$132,548	\$132,096	-\$451
Saxman	434	370	434	\$118,000	\$117,728	-\$272
Scammon Bay	528	511	528	\$122,764	\$122,434	-\$331
Selawik	849	804	849	\$139,036	\$138,504	-\$532
Seldovia	241	309	309	\$108,216	\$111,470	\$3,253
Seward	2,609	3,126	3,126	\$228,251	\$252,500	\$24,250
Shageluk	97	113	113	\$100,917	\$101,657	\$740
Shaktoolik	231	230	231	\$107,709	\$107,565	-\$145
Shishmaref	606	560	606	\$126,718	\$126,339	-\$379
Shungnak	270	267	270	\$109,686	\$109,517	-\$169
Sitka	8,627	8,889	8,889	\$917,304	\$925,020	\$7,716
Skagway	865	892	892	\$427,847	\$428,657	\$810
Soldotna	4,021	4,386	4,386	\$299,825	\$315,581	\$15,756
Stebbins	605	547	605	\$126,668	\$126,289	-\$379
Tanana	251	268	268	\$108,723	\$109,417	\$694
Teller	261	266	266	\$109,230	\$109,317	\$87
Tenakee Springs	104	91	104	\$101,272	\$101,207	-\$65
Thorne Bay	424	486	486	\$117,493	\$120,331	\$2,839
Togiak	820	811	820	\$137,566	\$137,053	-\$513
Toksook Bay	596	534	596	\$126,211	\$125,838	-\$373
Unalakleet	725	746	746	\$132,750	\$133,348	\$597
Unalaska	3,662	3,532	3,662	\$281,627	\$279,335	-\$2,293
Upper Kalskag	223	230	230	\$107,304	\$107,515	\$211
Valdez	4,498	3,787	4,498	\$324,004	\$321,188	-\$2,816
Wainwright	551	485	551	\$123,930	\$123,585	-\$345
Wales	148	152	152	\$103,502	\$103,610	\$108
Wasilla	7,245	10,256	10,256	\$463,250	\$609,457	\$146,207
White Mountain	202	203	203	\$106,239	\$106,163	-\$76
Whittier	159	159	159	\$104,060	\$103,960	-\$100
Wrangell	2,058	1,990	2,058	\$584,320	\$583,032	-\$1,288
Yakutat	628	657	657	\$415,833	\$416,892	\$1,059
Unincorporated Communities						
Akiachak	645	N/A	645	\$68,480	\$67,936	-\$544
Alatna	22	N/A	22	\$33,244	\$33,226	-\$19
Arctic Village	139	N/A	139	\$39,862	\$39,744	-\$117
Atmautluak	296	N/A	296	\$48,741	\$48,491	-\$250
Beaver	58	N/A	58	\$35,280	\$35,231	-\$49
Birch Creek	34	N/A	34	\$33,923	\$33,894	-\$29
Central	96	N/A	96	\$37,430	\$37,349	-\$81
Chalkyitsik	60	N/A	60	\$35,394	\$35,343	-\$51
Chenega Bay	71	N/A	71	\$36,016	\$35,956	-\$60
Chistochina	95	N/A	95	\$37,373	\$37,293	-\$80
Chitina	117	N/A	117	\$38,617	\$38,519	-\$99
Circle	99	N/A	99	\$37,599	\$37,516	-\$84
Copper Center	297	N/A	297	\$48,798	\$48,547	-\$251
Crooked Creek	131	N/A	131	\$39,409	\$39,299	-\$111
Deltana	2,355	N/A	2,355	\$96,000	\$96,000	\$0
Dot Lake	53	N/A	53	\$34,998	\$34,953	-\$45
Dry Creek	87	N/A	87	\$36,921	\$36,847	-\$73
Eagle Village	54	N/A	54	\$35,054	\$35,009	-\$46
Edna Bay	49	N/A	49	\$34,771	\$34,730	-\$41
Elfin Cove	25	N/A	25	\$33,414	\$33,393	-\$21
Four Mile Road	39	N/A	39	\$34,206	\$34,173	-\$33
Gakona	202	N/A	202	\$43,425	\$43,254	-\$170
Glennallen	473	N/A	473	\$58,752	\$58,353	-\$399
Goldstream	34	N/A	34	\$33,923	\$33,894	-\$29
Gulkana	131	N/A	131	\$39,409	\$39,299	-\$111
Hollis	193	N/A	193	\$42,916	\$42,753	-\$163
Hyder	87	N/A	87	\$36,921	\$36,847	-\$73
Kasigluk	567	N/A	567	\$64,069	\$63,590	-\$479
Kenny Lake	412	N/A	412	\$55,302	\$54,954	-\$348

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Based on FY 11 Preliminary Program Data**

	Preliminary DCCED 2009 Population	2008 US Census Estimate	SB 308 Population	Estimated FY 11 CRS Payment Status Quo	Estimated FY 11 CRS Payment SB 308	DIFFERENCE
Kipnuk	671	N/A	671	\$69,951	\$69,384	-\$566
Klukwan	72	N/A	72	\$36,072	\$36,011	-\$61
Koliganek	182	N/A	182	\$42,294	\$42,140	-\$154
Kongiganak	465	N/A	465	\$58,300	\$57,907	-\$392
Kwigillingok	365	N/A	365	\$52,644	\$52,336	-\$308
Lime Village	32	N/A	32	\$33,810	\$33,783	-\$27
Manley Hot Springs	81	N/A	81	\$36,581	\$36,513	-\$68
McCarthy	51	N/A	51	\$34,884	\$34,841	-\$43
Mentasta	120	N/A	120	\$38,787	\$38,686	-\$101
Minto	191	N/A	191	\$42,803	\$42,641	-\$161
Naukati Bay	118	N/A	118	\$38,674	\$38,574	-\$100
Nelchina/Mendeltna	108	N/A	108	\$38,108	\$38,017	-\$91
Newtok	355	N/A	355	\$52,078	\$51,779	-\$300
Nikolski	33	N/A	33	\$33,866	\$33,839	-\$28
Northway	224	N/A	224	\$44,669	\$44,480	-\$189
Oscarville	109	N/A	109	\$38,165	\$38,073	-\$92
Paxson	28	N/A	28	\$33,584	\$33,560	-\$24
Pitka's Point	113	N/A	113	\$38,391	\$38,296	-\$95
Point Baker	27	N/A	27	\$33,527	\$33,504	-\$23
Port Protection	72	N/A	72	\$36,072	\$36,011	-\$61
Red Devil	44	N/A	44	\$34,489	\$34,451	-\$37
Silver Springs	178	N/A	178	\$42,067	\$41,917	-\$150
Slana	102	N/A	102	\$37,769	\$37,683	-\$86
Sleetmute	71	N/A	71	\$36,016	\$35,956	-\$60
Stevens Village	64	N/A	64	\$35,620	\$35,566	-\$54
Stony River	48	N/A	48	\$34,715	\$34,674	-\$41
Takotna	53	N/A	53	\$34,998	\$34,953	-\$45
Tanacross	203	N/A	203	\$43,481	\$43,310	-\$171
Tatitlek	83	N/A	83	\$36,694	\$36,624	-\$70
Tazlina	207	N/A	207	\$43,708	\$43,533	-\$175
Tetlin	97	N/A	97	\$37,486	\$37,404	-\$82
Tok	1,429	N/A	1,429	\$96,000	\$96,000	\$0
Tolsona	64	N/A	64	\$35,620	\$35,566	-\$54
Tuluksak	471	N/A	471	\$58,639	\$58,242	-\$397
Tuntutuliak	384	N/A	384	\$53,718	\$53,394	-\$324
Tununak	330	N/A	330	\$50,664	\$50,386	-\$278
Twin Hills	74	N/A	74	\$36,185	\$36,123	-\$62
Venetie	185	N/A	185	\$42,463	\$42,307	-\$156
Whale Pass	60	N/A	60	\$35,394	\$35,343	-\$51
Whitestone	173	N/A	173	\$41,785	\$41,639	-\$146
				\$58,485,000	\$58,485,000	\$0

*Note: For boroughs that have cities within their boundaries, the "2008 US Census Estimate" and "SB 308 Population" were determined by taking the greater of each borough's areawide DCCED vs US Census Estimate minus the SB 308 population of each city located within its boundaries.

Calculation and Distribution of FY12 Revenue Sharing Payments under SB 308

Timeline for Population Determination for Boroughs and Census areas:

- January, 2011: DOL provides 2010 population estimate.
March, 2011: US Census provides 2010 population estimate.
June, 2011: DCCED certifies highest number.

Timeline for Population Determination for Cities and Unincorporated Communities:

- July, 2010: US Census provides 2009 population estimate.
January, 2011: DOL provides 2010 population estimate.
June, 2011: DCCED certifies highest number.

U.S. Census Population Estimates for Boroughs and Census Areas Released in March

Aleutians East Borough
Aleutians West Census Area
Anchorage Municipality
Bethel Census Area
Bristol Bay Borough
Denali Borough
Dillingham Census Area
Fairbanks North Star Borough
Haines Borough
Hoonah-Angoon Census Area
Juneau City and Borough
Kenai Peninsula Borough
Ketchikan Gateway Borough
Kodiak Island Borough
Lake and Peninsula Borough
Matanuska-Susitna Borough
Nome Census Area
North Slope Borough
Northwest Arctic Borough
Petersburg Census Area
Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area
Sitka City and Borough
Skagway Municipality
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area
Valdez-Cordova Census Area
Wade Hampton Census Area
Wrangell City and Borough
Yakutat City and Borough
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area

U.S. Census Population Estimates for Cities and Incorporated Places Released in July

Alaska
Adak city
Akhiok city
Akiak city
Akutan city
Alakanuk city
Aleknagik city
Allakaket city
Ambler city
Anaktuvuk Pass city
Anchorage municipality
Anderson city
Angoon city
Aniak city
Anvik city
Atka city
Atkasuk city
Barrow city
Bethel city
Bettles city
Brevig Mission city
Buckland city
Chefornak city
Chevak city
Chignik city
Chuathbaluk city
Clark's Point city
Coffman Cove city
Cold Bay city
Cordova city
Craig city
Deering city
Delta Junction city
Dillingham city
Diomedes city
Eagle city
Eek city
Egegik city
Ekwok city
Elim city
Emmonak city
Fairbanks city
False Pass city
Fort Yukon city
Galena city
Gambell city
Golovin city
Goodnews Bay city
Grayling city
Gustavus city

Holy Cross city
Homer city
Hoonah city
Hooper Bay city
Houston city
Hughes city
Huslia city
Hydaburg city
Juneau city and borough
Kachemak city
Kake city
Kaktovik city
Kaltag city
Kasaan city
Kenai city
Ketchikan city
Kiana city
King Cove city
Kivalina city
Klawock city
Kobuk city
Kodiak city
Kotlik city
Kotzebue city
Koyuk city
Koyukuk city
Kupreanof city
Kwethluk city
Larsen Bay city
Lower Kalskag city
McGrath city
Manokotak city
Marshall city
Mekoryuk city
Mountain Village city
Napakiak city
Napaskiak city
Nenana city
Newhalen city
New Stuyahok city
Nightmute city
Nikolai city
Nome city
Nondalton city
Noorvik city
North Pole city
Nuiqsut city
Nulato city
Nunam Iqua city
Nunapitchuk city
Old Harbor city
Ouzinkie city
Palmer city
Pelican city

Petersburg city
Pilot Point city
Pilot Station city
Platinum city
Point Hope city
Port Alexander city
Port Heiden city
Port Lions city
Quinhagak city
Ruby city
Russian Mission city
St. George city
St. Mary's city
St. Michael city
St. Paul city
Sand Point city
Savoonga city
Saxman city
Scammon Bay city
Selawik city
Seldovia city
Seward city
Shageluk city
Shaktoolik city
Shishmaref city
Shungnak city
Sitka city and borough
Soldotna city
Stebbins city
Tanana city
Teller city
Tenakee Springs city
Thorne Bay city
Togiak city
Toksook Bay city
Unalakleet city
Unalaska city
Upper Kalskag city
Valdez city
Wainwright city
Wales city
Wasilla city
White Mountain city
Whittier city
Wrangell city



Fairbanks North Star Borough

Office of the Mayor

809 Pioneer Road

P.O. Box 71267

Fairbanks, Alaska 99707-1267

907/459-1300

Fax 907/459-1102

Email mayor@co.fairbanks.ak.us

March 22, 2010

The Honorable Donny Olson, Chair
Senate community & Regional Affairs Committee
Alaska State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Senator Olson:

I am writing this letter as a statement of support for amending state statute to allow DCCED to accept the US Census population estimate as a valid data source for determining population estimates that are used in computing state revenue sharing distributions.

Presently the State Department of Labor (DOL) develops an annual population estimate, if a community disagrees with the estimate, they work with DCCED to develop and execute a methodology to estimate their population. This process consumes a great deal of DCCED and community time and resources to conduct these surveys. The US Census Bureau develops annual population estimates and we support community's being able to use these estimates as a reliable data source to challenge DOL estimates.

Therefore, amending this statute will save the DCCED valuable staff time and communities' valuable staff time and monetary resources.

Thank you for your support,

Luke Hopkins
Borough Mayor

LH:ch



March 19, 2010

The Interior Delegation:

We are writing this letter as a statement of support for HB 418 that would amend state statute to allow DCCED to accept the higher of the most current population estimate, from the State Department of Labor or the US Census Bureau for purposes of determining population estimates to be used in computing state revenue sharing distributions.

Presently the State Department of Labor (DOL) develops an annual population estimate, if a community disagrees with the estimate, they work with DCCED to develop and execute a methodology to estimate their population. This process consumes a great deal of DCCED and community time and resources to conduct these surveys. The US Census Bureau develops annual population estimates and we support DCCED selecting the higher of the two for purposes of Revenue Sharing and other population based distributions.

Therefore, amending this statute will save the DCCED valuable staff time and communities' valuable staff time and monetary resources while ensuring that their population estimates are most beneficial to them. Communities would still be able to challenge DOL or US Census estimates by conducting a challenge should they feel that neither estimate represents their population. Thank you for your support,

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Luke Hopkins.

Luke Hopkins
Borough Mayor

Handwritten signature of Terry Strle.

Terry Strle
Fairbanks City Mayor

Handwritten signature of Doug Isaacson.

Doug Isaacson
North Pole City Mayor

LH:ch



PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
**ECONOMIC
 DEVELOPMENT
 DISTRICT**

Chenega Bay

Cordova

Tatitlek

Valdez

Whittier

March 12, 2010

The Honorable Donny Olson, Chair
 Senate Community & Regional Affairs Committee
 Alaska State Capitol
 Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Senator Olson:

On behalf of Prince William Sound Economic Development District, I am writing to support amending state statute to allow DCCED to accept the higher of the most current population estimates from the State Department of Labor or the US Census Bureau for purposes of determining population estimates to be used in computing state revenue sharing distributions.

Presently, the State Department of Labor (DOL) develops an annual population estimate, if a community disagrees with the estimate, they work with DCCED to develop and execute a methodology to estimate their population. This process consumes a great deal of DCCED and community time and resources to conduct these surveys. The US Census Bureau develops annual population estimates and we support DCCED selecting the higher of the two for purposes of Revenue Sharing and other population based distributions.

Therefore, amending this statute will save the DCCED valuable staff time and communities' valuable staff time and monetary resources while ensuring that their population estimates are most beneficial to them. Communities would still be able to challenge DOL or US Census estimates by conducting a challenge should they feel that neither estimate represented their population.

Thank you for your support,

Sue Cogswell

Executive Director

ALASKA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

2207 Spanard Rd. Suite 207 • Anchorage, Alaska 99503 Phone (907) 222-2440 • FAX (907) 222 2411 • Cell (907) 223-7672 • Email: pwsedd@gci.net



**DCRA Successful Population Appeals
FY 01 – FY 10**

FY 10

Nuiqsut
Nunam Iqua
Grayling
Elim
Metlakatla
Kwethluk
Nenana
FNSB
Point Hope
Valdez
Chuathbaluk

FY 09

St. Mary's
Seldovia

FY 08

Emmonak
Valdez
Nenana
FNSB
Nunam Iqua
Metlakatla
Eagle
Buckland
Anderson

FY 07

Kwethluk
Seldovia
Chuathbaluk

FY 06

Nenana
Valdez
Manokotak
Nunam Iqua

FY 05

Atqasuk

FY 04

Nenana
Port Lions
Kwethluk
Nunam Iqua
Anderson

FY 03

Nunam Iqua
Quinhagak
False Pass
Nikolai
Elim
Nenana
Anderson
Valdez
Juneau

FY 02

Nunam Iqua
Anderson

FY 01

Nenana
Sheldon Point
Alakanuk
Bettles
Kwethluk
False Pass

Alaska Community Population Estimates
AK DOL versus US Census
2004 - 2008

Geographic Area	7/1/2008				7/1/2007				7/1/2006				7/1/2005				7/1/2004			
	US Census	AK DOL	Diff	%Diff	US Census	AK DOL	Diff	%Diff	US Census	AK DOL	Diff	%Diff	US Census	AK DOL	Diff	%Diff	US Census	AK DOL	Diff	%Diff
Adak city	316	178	-138	-43.7%	263	136	-127	-48.3%	268	146	-122	-45.5%	359	167	-192	-53.5%	284	70	-214	-75.4%
Akiak city	72	48	-24	-33.3%	73	33	-40	-54.8%	73	41	-32	-43.8%	73	41	-32	-43.8%	74	57	-17	-23.0%
Akiak city	309	341	32	10.4%	309	350	41	13.3%	310	365	55	17.7%	313	379	66	21.1%	313	368	55	17.6%
Akutan city	871	796	-75	-8.6%	749	859	110	14.7%	750	745	-5	-0.7%	767	773	6	0.8%	781	789	8	1.0%
Alakanuk city	711	670	-41	-5.8%	703	680	-23	-3.3%	691	663	-28	-4.1%	689	677	-12	-1.7%	689	669	-20	-2.9%
Aleknagik city	222	242	20	9.0%	224	237	13	5.8%	223	241	18	8.1%	222	238	16	7.2%	221	233	12	5.4%
Aleutians East Borough	2,810	2,699	-111	-4.0%	2,804	2,789	-15	-0.5%	2,610	2,588	-22	-0.8%	2,642	2,654	12	0.5%	2,642	2,654	12	0.5%
Aleutians West Census Area	4,529	4,439	-90	-2.0%	4,670	4,493	-177	-3.8%	4,839	4,910	-29	-0.6%	5,349	5,239	-110	-2.1%	5,417	5,238	-179	-3.3%
Allakaket city	85	131	46	54.1%	87	130	43	49.4%	87	127	40	46.0%	91	127	36	39.6%	94	125	31	33.0%
Ambler city	251	259	8	3.2%	321	277	-44	-13.7%	322	277	-45	-14.0%	316	262	-54	-17.1%	317	276	-41	-12.9%
Anchorage Municipality	279,243	284,994	5,751	2.1%	277,542	282,375	4,833	1.7%	279,362	282,722	3,360	1.2%	276,164	277,883	1,719	0.6%	274,317	277,941	3,174	1.2%
Anchorage Municipality	279,243	284,944	5,701	2.0%	279,671	283,823	4,152	1.5%	279,922	283,244	3,322	1.2%	276,613	278,294	1,681	0.6%	274,698	277,810	3,112	1.1%
Anderson city	271	295	24	8.9%	274	234	-40	-14.6%	275	277	2	0.7%	289	280	-9	-3.1%	327	342	15	4.6%
Angoon city	445	430	-15	-3.4%	459	478	19	4.1%	461	482	21	4.6%	478	487	9	1.9%	485	483	-2	-0.4%
Aniak city	572	494	-78	-13.6%	573	506	-67	-11.7%	575	515	-60	-10.4%	578	527	-51	-8.8%	580	534	-46	-7.9%
Anvik city	91	84	-7	-7.7%	94	102	8	8.5%	94	88	-6	-6.4%	97	99	2	2.1%	110	100	-10	-9.1%
Atka city	71	73	2	2.8%	75	74	-1	-1.3%	76	73	-3	-3.9%	82	90	8	9.8%	83	93	10	12.0%
Atkasuk city	203	219	16	7.9%	201	223	22	10.9%	203	237	34	16.7%	208	227	19	9.1%	213	219	6	2.8%
Barrow city	4,010	4,054	44	1.1%	3,982	4,052	70	1.8%	4,016	4,068	52	1.3%	4,108	4,178	70	1.7%	4,226	4,367	141	3.3%
Bethel Census Area	17,236	16,940	-296	-1.7%	17,131	16,755	-376	-2.2%	17,097	17,011	-86	-0.5%	17,024	17,066	42	0.2%	16,857	16,860	3	0.0%
Bethel city	6,468	5,665	-803	-12.4%	6,431	5,650	-781	-12.1%	6,344	5,808	-536	-8.4%	6,218	5,961	-257	-4.1%	6,068	5,871	-197	-3.2%
Bettles city	38	22	-16	-42.1%	39	28	-11	-28.2%	39	25	-14	-35.9%	40	30	-10	-25.0%	42	30	-12	-28.6%
Brevig Mission city	275	350	75	27.3%	278	328	50	18.0%	277	324	47	17.0%	281	328	47	16.7%	280	319	39	13.9%
Bristol Bay Borough	953	1,029	76	8.0%	988	1,030	42	4.3%	1,030	1,058	28	2.5%	1,105	1,174	69	6.2%	1,093	1,099	6	0.5%
Buckland city	422	458	36	8.5%	420	461	41	9.8%	421	418	-3	-0.7%	417	434	17	4.1%	418	438	22	5.3%
Chefornak city	394	470	76	19.3%	395	449	54	13.7%	396	459	63	15.9%	399	457	58	14.5%	399	441	42	10.5%
Chevak city	838	922	84	10.0%	828	941	113	13.6%	813	914	101	12.4%	811	916	105	12.9%	810	902	92	11.4%
Chignik city	63	59	-4	-6.3%	65	81	16	24.6%	65	83	18	27.7%	66	95	29	43.9%	68	92	24	35.3%
Chuathbaluk city	119	88	-31	-26.1%	119	90	-29	-24.4%	120	99	-21	-17.5%	121	95	-26	-21.5%	121	105	-16	-13.2%
Clark's Point city	75	54	-21	-28.0%	76	66	-10	-13.2%	75	69	-6	-8.0%	75	65	-10	-13.3%	75	63	-12	-16.0%
Coffman Cove city	176	141	-35	-19.9%	177	147	-30	-16.9%	181	162	-19	-10.5%	180	156	-24	-13.3%	183	176	-7	-3.8%
Cold Bay city	74	90	16	21.6%	75	72	-3	-4.0%	76	87	11	14.5%	78	89	11	14.1%	78	89	11	14.1%
Cordova city	2,242	2,161	-81	-3.6%	2,251	2,192	-59	-2.6%	2,299	2,237	-62	-2.7%	2,318	2,291	-27	-1.2%	2,319	2,298	-21	-0.9%
Craig city	1,171	1,414	243	20.8%	1,177	1,359	182	15.5%	1,207	1,407	200	16.6%	1,212	1,415	203	16.7%	1,237	1,472	235	19.0%
Deering city	141	133	-8	-5.7%	140	133	-7	-5.0%	141	138	-3	-2.1%	139	139	0	0.0%	139	145	6	4.3%
Delta Junction city	930	1,058	128	13.8%	942	974	32	3.4%	925	1,003	78	8.4%	887	989	102	11.5%	816	948	132	16.2%
Denali Borough	1,848	1,848	0	0.0%	1,831	1,762	-69	-3.8%	1,849	1,793	-56	-3.0%	1,837	1,820	-17	-0.9%	1,899	1,848	-51	-2.7%
Dillingham Census Area	4,933	4,771	-162	-3.3%	4,964	4,769	-195	-3.9%	4,942	4,795	-147	-3.0%	4,936	4,784	-152	-3.1%	4,920	4,845	-75	-1.5%
Dillingham city	2,465	2,347	-118	-4.8%	2,501	2,404	-97	-3.9%	2,485	2,404	-81	-3.3%	2,478	2,370	-108	-4.4%	2,465	2,407	-58	-2.4%
Diomedes city	146	128	-18	-12.3%	147	144	-3	-2.0%	147	111	-36	-24.5%	149	132	-17	-11.4%	149	141	-8	-5.4%
Eagle city	145	129	-16	-11.0%	146	109	-37	-25.3%	143	111	-32	-22.4%	137	136	-1	-0.7%	126	115	-11	-8.7%
Ek city	280	272	-8	-2.9%	281	284	3	1.1%	281	287	6	2.1%	283	291	8	2.8%	284	292	8	2.8%
Egegik city	93	82	-11	-11.9%	96	64	-32	-33.3%	96	76	-20	-20.8%	98	81	-17	-17.3%	100	77	-23	-23.0%
Ekwook city	130	121	-9	-6.9%	132	108	-24	-18.2%	131	116	-15	-11.5%	130	118	-12	-9.2%	130	127	-3	-2.3%
Elim city	313	280	-33	-10.5%	316	309	-7	-2.2%	315	294	-21	-6.7%	319	303	-16	-5.0%	319	319	0	0.0%
Emmonak city	841	794	-47	-5.6%	831	777	-54	-6.5%	818	758	-60	-7.3%	814	740	-74	-9.1%	813	764	-49	-6.0%
Fairbanks city	35,132	30,367	-4,765	-13.6%	34,540	31,627	-2,913	-8.4%	33,917	30,179	-3,738	-11.0%	33,980	31,104	-2,876	-8.4%	33,249	30,101	-3,148	-9.5%
Fairbanks North Star Borough	97,970	89,896	-8,074	-8.2%	97,886	91,340	-6,546	-6.8%	94,803	87,607	-7,196	-7.6%	94,561	87,578	-6,983	-7.4%	92,414	85,358	-7,056	-7.6%
False Pass city	54	39	-15	-27.8%	55	46	-9	-16.4%	55	54	-1	-1.8%	57	63	6	10.5%	57	63	6	10.5%
Fort Yukon city	520	587	67	12.9%	533	591	58	10.9%	533	594	61	11.4%	555	570	15	2.7%	574	593	19	3.3%
Galena city	589	580	-9	-1.5%	612	609	-3	-0.5%	612	636	24	3.9%	635	654	19	3.0%	654	681	27	4.1%
Gambell city	647	673	26	4.0%	653	662	9	1.4%	652	644	-8	-1.2%	660	660	0	0.0%	659	651	-8	-1.2%
Golovin city	144	160	16	11.1%	145	167	22	15.2%	145	154	9	6.2%	147	150	3	2.0%	147	160	13	8.8%
Goodnews Bay city	230	225	-5	-2.2%	231	235	4	1.7%	231	243	12	5.2%	233	238	5	2.1%	233	237	4	1.7%
Grayling city	170	152	-18	-10.6%	174	164	-10	-5.7%	174	172	-2	-1.1%	182	171	-11	-6.0%	188	182	-6	-3.2%
Gustavus city	355	448	93	26.2%	366	442	76	20.8%	367	441	74	20.2%	377	459	82	21.8%	378	451	73	19.3%
Haines Borough	2,271	2,310	39	1.7%	2,271	2,246	-25	-1.1%	2,212	2,234	22	1.0%	2,218	2,205	-13	-0.6%	2,232	2,250	18	0.8%
Holy Cross city	199	194	-5	-2.5%	204	199	-5	-2.5%	204	204	0	0.0%	213	205	-8	-3.8%	220	206	-14	-6.4%
Homer city	5,802	5,390	-412	-7.1%	5,691	5,502	-189	-3.3%	5,505	5,430	-75	-1.4%	5,339	5,399	60	1.1%	5,240	5,354	114	2.2%
Hoonah city	715	823	108	15.1%	730	852	122	16.7%	734	829	95	12.9%	747	862	115	15.4%	751	843	92	12.3%
Hooper Bay city	1,109	1,160	51	4.6%	1,097	1,150	53	4.8%	1,075	1,156	81	7.5%	1,075	1,132	57	5.3%	1,073	1,129	56	5.2%
Houston city	2,153	1,755	-398	-18.5%	2,017	1,587	-430	-21.3%	1,847	1,541	-306	-16.6%	1,590	1,441	-149	-9.4%	1,400	1,374	-26	-1.9%
Hughes city	69	81	12	17.4%	70	77	7	10.0%	70	68	-2	-2.9%	73	69	-4	-5.5%	76	72	-4	-5.3%
Huslia city	257	277	20	7.8%	264	255	-9	-3.4%	264	259	-5	-1.9%	274	260	-14	-5.1%	284	269	-15	-5.3%

Alaska Community Population Estimates
AK DOL versus US Census
2004 - 2008

Geographic Area	7/1/2008				7/1/2007				7/1/2006				7/1/2005				7/1/2004			
	US Census	AK DOL	Diff	%Diff	US Census	AK DOL	Diff	%Diff	US Census	AK DOL	Diff	%Diff	US Census	AK DOL	Diff	%Diff	US Census	AK DOL	Diff	%Diff
Hydaburg city	339	341	2	0.6%	341	353	12	3.5%	348	351	3	0.9%	346	369	23	6.6%	351	349	-2	-0.6%
Juneau City and Borough	30,988	30,427	-561	-1.8%	30,530	30,134	-396	-1.3%	30,677	30,753	76	0.2%	30,843	31,179	336	1.1%	30,957	31,087	130	0.4%
Juneau city and borough	30,988	30,427	-561	-1.8%	30,980	30,305	-675	-2.2%	30,855	30,811	-44	-0.1%	31,005	31,225	220	0.7%	31,123	31,122	-1	0.0%
Kachemak city	442	453	11	2.5%	443	467	24	5.4%	438	463	25	5.7%	435	459	24	5.5%	436	470	34	7.8%
Kake city	635	519	-116	-18.3%	644	535	-109	-16.9%	643	536	-107	-16.6%	653	598	-55	-8.4%	665	659	-6	-0.9%
Kaktovik city	260	272	12	4.6%	258	286	28	10.9%	260	288	28	10.8%	267	276	9	3.4%	273	285	12	4.4%
Kallag city	202	188	-14	-6.9%	207	184	-23	-11.1%	207	199	-8	-3.9%	216	227	11	5.1%	223	211	-12	-5.4%
Kasaan city	34	54	20	58.8%	34	63	29	85.3%	35	58	23	65.7%	35	61	26	74.3%	35	61	26	74.3%
Kenai city	7,742	7,134	-608	-7.9%	7,686	6,971	-715	-9.3%	7,504	6,796	-708	-9.4%	7,413	6,776	-637	-8.6%	7,365	6,843	-522	-7.1%
Kenai Peninsula Borough	53,409	52,990	-419	-0.8%	53,084	52,121	-963	-1.8%	52,117	51,352	-765	-1.5%	51,529	51,172	-357	-0.7%	51,325	51,168	-157	-0.3%
Ketchikan city	7,280	7,508	228	3.1%	7,368	7,728	360	4.9%	7,457	7,638	181	2.4%	7,368	7,684	316	4.3%	7,368	7,711	343	4.7%
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	13,142	12,993	-149	-1.1%	13,162	13,089	-73	-0.6%	13,315	13,178	-139	-1.0%	13,173	13,111	-62	-0.5%	13,141	13,067	-74	-0.6%
Kiana city	403	383	-20	-5.0%	401	391	-10	-2.5%	402	399	-3	-0.7%	398	381	-17	-4.3%	397	396	-1	-0.3%
King Cove city	734	750	16	2.2%	807	756	-51	-6.3%	812	745	-67	-8.3%	740	724	-16	-2.2%	719	725	6	0.8%
Kivalina city	391	406	15	3.8%	389	398	9	2.3%	391	392	1	0.3%	386	385	-1	-0.3%	386	390	4	1.0%
Klawock city	736	785	49	6.7%	742	743	1	0.1%	760	780	20	2.6%	757	777	20	2.6%	772	832	60	7.8%
Kobuk city	113	109	-4	-3.5%	113	119	6	5.3%	113	135	22	19.5%	112	131	19	17.0%	112	126	14	12.5%
Kodiak city	6,228	5,974	-254	-4.1%	6,182	5,689	-493	-8.0%	6,201	5,668	-533	-8.6%	6,235	6,137	-98	-1.6%	6,244	6,208	-36	-0.6%
Kodiak Island Borough	13,049	13,373	324	2.5%	12,981	13,495	514	4.0%	12,992	13,427	435	3.3%	12,964	13,667	703	5.4%	13,114	13,554	440	3.4%
Kotlik city	649	610	-39	-6.0%	641	599	-42	-6.6%	630	611	-19	-3.0%	628	609	-19	-3.0%	627	590	-37	-5.9%
Kotzebue city	3,177	3,126	-51	-1.6%	3,152	3,133	-19	-0.6%	3,163	3,102	-61	-1.9%	3,128	3,122	-6	-0.2%	3,129	3,141	12	0.4%
Koyuk city	296	333	37	12.5%	299	347	48	16.1%	298	370	72	24.2%	302	349	47	15.6%	302	349	47	15.6%
Koyukuk city	89	88	-1	-1.1%	91	89	-2	-2.2%	91	88	-3	-3.3%	95	87	-8	-8.4%	98	109	11	11.2%
Kupreanof city	211	27	-184	-87.2%	211	26	-185	-87.7%	211	31	-180	-85.3%	211	37	-174	-82.5%	22	38	16	72.7%
Kwethluk city	715	741	26	3.6%	716	721	5	0.7%	718	696	-22	-3.1%	723	695	-28	-3.9%	723	698	-25	-3.5%
Lake and Peninsula Borough	1,488	1,552	64	4.3%	1,515	1,531	16	1.1%	1,521	1,555	34	2.2%	1,554	1,618	64	4.1%	1,575	1,608	33	2.1%
Larsen Bay city	104	67	-37	-35.6%	104	83	-21	-20.2%	105	83	-22	-21.0%	104	97	-7	-6.7%	108	98	-10	-9.4%
Lower Kalskaq city	268	256	-12	-4.5%	268	253	-15	-5.6%	269	267	-2	-0.7%	271	252	-19	-7.0%	271	262	-9	-3.3%
Manokotak city	401	430	29	7.2%	405	431	26	6.4%	402	424	22	5.5%	401	438	37	9.2%	400	407	7	1.8%
Marshall city	382	417	35	9.2%	378	388	10	2.6%	371	386	15	4.0%	370	374	4	1.1%	370	365	-5	-1.4%
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	85,458	82,515	-2,943	-3.4%	82,547	79,699	-2,848	-3.6%	79,450	77,128	-2,322	-2.9%	74,964	73,984	-980	-1.3%	71,181	70,367	-814	-1.1%
McGrath city	351	317	-34	-9.7%	360	315	-45	-12.5%	360	320	-40	-11.1%	375	347	-28	-7.5%	388	363	-25	-6.4%
Mekoryuk city	210	195	-15	-7.1%	210	208	-2	-1.0%	211	220	9	4.3%	213	192	-21	-9.9%	213	199	-14	-6.6%
Mountain Village city	826	765	-61	-7.4%	816	784	-32	-3.9%	802	797	-5	-0.6%	800	785	-15	-1.9%	789	770	-19	-2.4%
Napaklak city	353	348	-5	-1.4%	354	378	24	6.8%	355	374	19	5.4%	358	373	15	4.2%	358	361	3	0.8%
Napaskiak city	391	435	44	11.3%	391	434	43	11.0%	392	451	59	15.1%	395	426	31	7.8%	395	441	46	11.6%
Nenana city	344	347	3	0.9%	352	357	5	1.4%	353	355	2	0.6%	367	353	-14	-3.8%	380	370	-10	-2.6%
New Stuyahok city	473	491	18	3.8%	478	447	-31	-6.5%	475	468	-7	-1.5%	473	461	-12	-2.5%	472	471	-1	-0.2%
Newhalen city	128	162	34	26.6%	133	167	34	25.6%	133	167	34	25.6%	136	180	44	32.4%	138	184	46	33.3%
Nightmute city	208	249	41	19.7%	209	244	35	16.7%	209	238	29	13.9%	211	234	23	10.9%	211	233	22	10.4%
Nikolai city	86	90	4	4.7%	88	88	0	0.0%	88	97	9	10.2%	92	109	17	18.5%	95	121	26	27.4%
Nome Census Area	9,261	9,499	238	2.6%	9,285	9,465	180	1.9%	9,262	9,523	261	2.8%	9,380	9,450	70	0.7%	9,402	9,419	17	0.2%
Nome city	3,576	3,570	-6	-0.2%	3,578	3,495	-83	-2.3%	3,565	3,539	-26	-0.7%	3,603	3,510	-93	-2.6%	3,818	3,481	-337	-8.8%
Nondalton city	177	202	25	14.1%	183	196	13	7.1%	183	196	13	7.1%	187	203	16	8.6%	190	205	15	7.9%
Noorvik city	660	642	-18	-2.7%	656	636	-20	-3.0%	659	636	-23	-3.5%	651	627	-24	-3.7%	650	612	-38	-5.8%
North Pole city	2,212	2,099	-113	-5.1%	2,183	1,945	-238	-10.9%	2,007	1,647	-360	-17.9%	1,920	1,601	-319	-16.6%	1,768	1,529	-239	-13.5%
North Slope Borough	6,615	6,706	91	1.4%	6,540	6,711	171	2.6%	6,604	6,796	192	2.9%	6,756	6,886	130	1.9%	6,914	7,123	209	3.0%
Northwest Arctic Borough	7,502	7,407	-95	-1.3%	7,467	7,362	-105	-1.4%	7,449	7,318	-131	-1.8%	7,379	7,315	-64	-0.9%	7,368	7,325	-43	-0.6%
Nulato city	371	383	12	3.2%	367	403	36	9.8%	370	417	47	12.7%	380	411	31	8.2%	389	432	43	11.1%
Nulato city	295	274	-21	-7.1%	302	274	-28	-9.3%	302	290	-12	-4.0%	314	310	-4	-1.3%	325	319	-6	-1.8%
Nunam Iqua city	180	156	-24	-13.3%	178	152	-26	-14.6%	175	156	-19	-10.9%	174	152	-22	-12.6%	174	166	-8	-4.6%
Nunapituk city	467	540	73	15.6%	468	545	77	16.5%	469	547	78	16.6%	472	516	44	9.3%	472	529	57	12.1%
Old Harbor city	215	184	-31	-14.4%	215	187	-28	-13.0%	216	179	-37	-17.1%	215	200	-15	-7.0%	219	198	-21	-9.6%
Ouzinkie city	204	167	-37	-18.1%	205	155	-50	-24.4%	205	172	-33	-16.1%	205	189	-16	-7.8%	209	187	-22	-10.5%
Palmer city	8,201	5,558	-2,642	-32.2%	7,804	5,504	-2,300	-29.5%	7,354	5,441	-1,913	-26.0%	6,895	5,308	-1,587	-23.0%	6,342	5,220	-1,122	-17.7%
Pelican city	127	113	-14	-11.0%	131	110	-21	-16.0%	133	106	-27	-20.3%	138	115	-23	-16.7%	140	118	-22	-15.7%
Petersburg city	2,825	3,009	184	6.5%	2,880	3,071	191	6.6%	2,886	3,124	238	8.2%	2,944	3,155	211	7.2%	3,001	3,131	130	4.3%
Pilot Point city	80	72	-8	-10.0%	83	61	-22	-26.5%	83	66	-17	-20.5%	85	73	-12	-14.1%	86	78	-8	-9.3%
Pilot Station city	604	587	-17	-2.8%	596	580	-16	-2.7%	585	574	-11	-1.9%	584	565	-19	-3.3%	583	561	-22	-3.8%
Platinum city	41	47	6	14.6%	41	35	-6	-14.6%	41	38	-3	-7.3%	42	38	-4	-9.5%	42	39	-3	-7.1%
Point Hope city	674	689	15	2.2%	668	704	36	5.4%	673	736	63	9.4%	690	721	31	4.5%	706	729	23	3.3%
Port Alexander city	74	51	-23	-31.1%	75	60	-15	-20.0%	75	64	-11	-14.7%	76	75	-1	-1.3%	77	67	-10	-13.0%
Port Heiden city	95	90	-5	-5.3%	99	87	-12	-12.1%	99	79	-20	-20.2%	101	89	-12	-11.9%	102	90	-12	-11.8%
Port Lions city	232	190	-42	-18.1%	233	179	-54	-23.2%	233	196	-37	-15.9%	233	220	-13	-5.6%	237	240	3	1.3%

**Alaska Community Population Estimates
AK DOL versus US Census
2004 - 2008**

Geographic Area	7/1/2008				7/1/2007				7/1/2006				7/1/2005				7/1/2004			
	US Census	AK DOL	Diff	%Diff	US Census	AK DOL	Diff	%Diff	US Census	AK DOL	Diff	%Diff	US Census	AK DOL	Diff	%Diff	US Census	AK DOL	Diff	%Diff
POW-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	5,533	5,360	-173	-3.1%	5,523	5,299	-224	-4.1%	5,635	5,469	-166	-2.9%	5,585	5,502	-83	-1.5%	5,661	5,562	-99	-1.7%
Quinhagak city	554	661	107	19.3%	555	643	88	15.9%	557	650	93	16.7%	561	643	82	14.6%	562	615	53	9.4%
Ruby city	165	160	-5	-3.0%	169	167	-2	-1.2%	169	173	4	2.4%	176	185	9	5.1%	182	190	8	4.4%
Russian Mission city	324	362	38	11.7%	320	333	13	4.1%	314	329	15	4.8%	313	330	17	5.4%	313	335	22	7.0%
Sand Point city	990	958	-32	-3.2%	893	992	99	11.1%	890	891	1	0.1%	918	939	21	2.3%	928	911	-17	-1.8%
Savoonga city	642	722	80	12.5%	648	712	64	9.9%	647	712	65	10.0%	655	696	41	6.3%	654	713	59	9.0%
Saxman city	370	420	50	13.5%	373	438	65	17.4%	377	425	48	12.7%	374	409	35	9.4%	374	393	19	5.1%
Scammon Bay city	5111	533	22	4.3%	505	517	12	2.4%	496	520	24	4.8%	494	508	14	2.8%	493	488	-5	-1.0%
Selawik city	804	846	42	5.2%	800	828	28	3.5%	802	842	40	5.0%	793	831	38	4.8%	791	833	42	5.3%
Seldovia city	309	423	114	36.9%	306	429	123	40.2%	303	413	110	36.3%	297	391	94	31.6%	297	423	126	42.4%
Seward city	3,126	2,619	-507	-16.2%	3,061	2,661	-400	-13.1%	3,017	2,593	-424	-14.1%	2,995	2,597	-398	-13.3%	2,987	2,544	-443	-14.8%
Shageluk city	113	102	-11	-9.7%	116	118	2	1.7%	116	124	8	6.9%	120	130	10	8.3%	125	131	6	4.8%
Shaktolik city	230	223	-7	-3.0%	232	214	-18	-7.8%	232	214	-18	-7.8%	235	224	-11	-4.7%	234	210	-24	-10.3%
Shishmaref city	560	587	27	4.8%	565	608	43	7.6%	564	617	53	9.4%	571	582	11	1.9%	571	595	24	4.2%
Shungnak city	267	272	5	1.9%	266	269	3	1.1%	266	260	-6	-2.3%	263	259	-4	-1.5%	263	268	5	1.9%
Sitka City and Borough	8,889	8,615	-274	-3.1%	8,837	8,602	-235	-2.7%	8,981	8,972	-9	-0.1%	8,958	8,931	-25	-0.3%	8,873	8,814	-59	-0.7%
Sitka city and borough	8,889	8,615	-274	-3.1%	8,874	8,640	-234	-2.6%	9,004	8,989	-15	-0.2%	8,964	8,944	-20	-0.2%	8,881	8,824	-57	-0.6%
Skagway city	862	846	-16	-1.9%	823	845	22	2.7%	817	854	37	4.5%	824	834	10	1.2%	834	873	39	4.7%
Skagway Municipality	892	846	-46	-5.2%	898	841	-57	-6.3%	893	853	-40	-4.5%	906	833	-73	-8.1%	902	872	-30	-3.3%
Soldotna city	4,386	4,081	-325	-7.4%	4,289	3,982	-307	-7.2%	4,129	3,761	-368	-8.9%	4,050	3,798	-252	-6.2%	4,003	3,778	-225	-5.6%
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	6,753	7,008	255	3.8%	6,790	6,977	187	2.8%	6,694	6,734	40	0.6%	6,427	6,462	35	0.5%	5,941	6,136	195	3.3%
St. George city	118	112	-6	-5.1%	125	114	-11	-8.8%	127	120	-7	-5.5%	133	129	-4	-3.0%	135	138	3	2.2%
St. Mary's city	548	541	-7	-1.3%	541	521	-20	-3.7%	532	539	7	1.3%	530	562	32	6.0%	529	537	8	1.5%
St. Michael city	366	434	68	18.6%	370	444	74	20.0%	369	446	77	20.9%	374	427	53	14.2%	374	411	37	9.9%
St. Paul city	415	450	35	8.4%	441	447	6	1.4%	449	470	21	4.7%	458	492	33	7.2%	475	495	20	4.2%
Stebbins city	547	577	30	5.5%	552	598	46	8.3%	551	613	62	11.3%	558	597	39	7.0%	557	588	31	5.6%
Tanana city	268	252	-16	-6.0%	275	257	-18	-6.5%	275	260	-15	-5.5%	287	281	-6	-2.1%	297	303	6	2.0%
Teller city	266	260	-6	-2.3%	269	256	-13	-4.8%	269	258	-11	-4.1%	272	263	-9	-3.3%	272	242	-30	-11.0%
Tenakee Springs city	911	99	8	8.8%	93	102	9	9.7%	94	104	10	10.6%	98	98	0	0.0%	96	105	9	9.4%
Thorne Bay city	486	440	-46	-9.5%	491	467	-24	-4.9%	501	481	-20	-4.0%	499	486	-13	-2.6%	508	499	-9	-1.8%
Togalak city	811	802	-9	-1.1%	821	787	-34	-4.1%	815	783	-32	-3.9%	811	779	-32	-3.9%	810	803	-7	-0.9%
Toksook Bay city	534	605	71	13.3%	534	609	75	14.0%	536	601	65	12.1%	540	596	56	10.4%	540	563	23	4.3%
Unalakleet city	746	723	-23	-3.1%	752	724	-28	-3.7%	751	727	-24	-3.2%	780	712	-68	-8.3%	780	730	-50	-6.4%
Unalaska city	3,532	3,551	19	0.5%	3,836	3,677	-159	-4.1%	3,874	4,027	153	3.9%	4,247	4,298	51	1.2%	4,369	4,363	-6	-0.1%
Upper Kalskag city	230	235	5	2.2%	230	244	14	6.1%	231	270	39	16.9%	233	276	43	18.5%	233	264	31	13.3%
Valdez city	3,787	3,635	-152	-4.0%	3,843	3,599	-244	-6.3%	3,953	3,675	-278	-7.0%	3,978	3,752	-226	-5.7%	4,021	3,717	-304	-7.6%
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	9,362	9,513	151	1.6%	9,486	9,573	87	0.9%	9,716	9,752	36	0.4%	9,805	10,006	201	2.0%	9,891	9,865	-26	-0.3%
Wade Hampton Census Area	7,717	7,670	-47	-0.6%	7,588	7,560	-28	-0.4%	7,473	7,546	73	1.0%	7,455	7,494	39	0.5%	7,445	7,413	-32	-0.4%
Wainwright city	485	534	49	10.1%	480	540	60	12.5%	484	517	33	6.8%	497	520	23	4.6%	509	533	24	4.7%
Wales city	152	138	-14	-9.2%	153	136	-17	-11.1%	153	139	-14	-9.2%	155	151	-4	-2.6%	155	152	-3	-1.9%
Wasilla city	10,256	7,176	-3,080	-30.0%	9,780	7,025	-2,755	-28.2%	9,127	6,483	-2,644	-29.0%	8,349	6,369	-1,980	-23.7%	7,626	6,144	-1,482	-19.4%
White Mountain city	203	191	-12	-5.9%	205	215	10	4.9%	204	224	20	9.8%	207	224	17	8.2%	207	213	6	2.9%
Whittier city	159	161	2	1.3%	163	174	11	6.7%	168	189	21	12.5%	171	188	17	9.9%	173	172	-1	-0.6%
Wrangell city	1,990	1,943	-47	-2.4%	2,030	1,947	-83	-4.1%	2,035	1,908	-127	-6.2%	2,074	1,975	-99	-4.8%	2,125	2,022	-103	-4.8%
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	5,910	5,959	49	0.8%	5,977	5,997	20	0.3%	5,982	6,022	40	0.7%	6,095	6,157	62	1.0%	6,213	6,262	49	0.8%
Yakutat City and Borough	657	592	-65	-9.9%	681	618	-63	-9.3%	665	635	-30	-4.5%	678	642	-36	-5.3%	711	675	-36	-5.1%
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	5,701	5,669	-32	-0.6%	5,817	5,732	-85	-1.5%	5,818	5,832	16	0.3%	6,073	6,047	-26	-0.4%	6,280	6,267	-13	-0.2%

Population Statutes

Sec. 9.60.860. Per capita payment increases.

(a) Subject to (b) of this section, if the amount available for distribution under AS 29.60.850 (c) exceeds the amount needed to fully fund all the basic community revenue sharing payments, the balance shall be distributed on a per capita basis to municipalities, to reserves, and to communities in the unorganized borough.

(b) The per capita amount distributed to each community in the unorganized borough may not, when added to the basic community revenue sharing payment for that community, exceed the basic amount calculated under AS 29.60.855 (b)(3). If the per capita distribution for a community in the unorganized borough, when added to the basic community revenue sharing payment for that community, would exceed the basic amount calculated under AS 29.60.855 (b)(3), the excess amount shall be distributed on a per capita basis to other communities in the unorganized borough.

(c) For purposes of this section, the population of a municipality, reserve, or community shall be determined by using the numbers of permanent fund dividend recipients or other population data that the department determines is reliable. For purposes of determining the population of a borough, the population of each city in the borough shall be deducted from the total borough population.

3 AAC 180.040. Request for adjustment of population determination

(a) A municipality may request an adjustment of its population determination under 3 AAC 180.030 by submitting a written request to the director, postmarked no later than April 1 of the calendar year. If a municipality requests an adjustment under this section, the municipality shall substantiate the requested adjustment with

- (1) a head count census conducted by the municipality in accordance with (c) of this section; or
- (2) a housing unit method population estimate conducted by the municipality in accordance with (d) of this section.

(b) If a municipality's request under (a) of this section is postmarked after April 1 of the calendar year, it will be denied by the director as being untimely filed. An appeal to the commissioner regarding that denial, submitted in accordance with 3 AAC 180.050, will be accepted if the applicant shows good cause for missing the postmark deadline.

(c) For the purposes of (a)(1) of this section, a head count census must be conducted in a manner satisfactory to the division. The division shall validate the census in accordance with the standard census definitions and procedures specified by the division. The municipality shall bear the expense of the census. The governing body of the municipality must pass a resolution adopting the results of the census and the municipality must provide a copy of the resolution with the census results to the division.

(d) For the purposes of (a)(2) of this section, a housing unit population estimate must be conducted in a manner satisfactory to the division. The division shall validate the estimate in accordance with standard census definitions and procedures specified by the division. The municipality shall bear the expense of the estimate. The governing body of the municipality must pass a resolution adopting the results of the estimate and the municipality must provide a copy of the resolution with the estimate results to the division.

(e) A municipality shall, upon request of the director, furnish available information and provide assistance requested by the director necessary to make a determination to grant or deny a municipality's request for adjustment under (a) of this section. The director may prescribe forms containing procedures for reporting the information.

(f) The director shall, in writing, grant or deny a request for adjustment within 10 days after receipt of the request. The director's response shall include the reason for granting or denying the request for adjustment, and a determination of the municipality's population determination based upon the director's decision to grant or deny the request.

History: Eff. 5/15/2008, Register 186; am 10/8/2008, Register 188

Authority: AS 29.60.860 AS 44.33.020

3 AAC 180.030 Population Determination

(a) For purposes of community revenue sharing per capita payments to municipalities under AS 29.60.860 , the director shall annually determine the permanent resident population of the previous calendar year for each municipality in the state. No later than January 15 of each calendar year, the director shall mail to each municipality the determination of the municipality's previous calendar year population.

(b) The determination under (a) of this section must be based upon the following census or estimate that indicates the most recent population of the municipality:

(1) a census of the United States Bureau of the Census;

(2) a head count census conducted by the municipality in accordance with 3 AAC 180.040(c) ;

(3) a housing unit method population estimate conducted by the municipality in accordance with 3 AAC 180.040(d) ;

(4) an estimate by the Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

(c) If there is a conflict between or among the population results, for the same calendar year, of a census or a population estimate listed in (b) of this section, the order of precedence for determination of population is the order in which the censuses and population estimates are listed in (b) of this section.

(d) When a city is within a borough, a head count census or housing unit method population estimate conducted by the borough may be used to determine the population of the city. For the purposes of (c) of this section, a head count census or housing unit population estimate conducted by the borough within which the city is located takes precedence over an estimate by the Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

(e) If a population determination under this section for a city within a borough conflicts with the population for that city indicated in a head count census or housing unit population estimate upon which a population determination for the borough is based, the conflict is automatically appealed to the commissioner. Both municipalities are parties to the appeal.

History: Eff. 5/15/2008, Register 186; am 10/8/2008, Register 188

Authority: AS 29.60.860 AS 44.33.020

3 AAC 180.050. Appeal of population determination to the commissioner

(a) A municipality may appeal to the commissioner a decision of the director made under 3 AAC 180.040. The appeal must be in writing and must be postmarked within 10 days after the municipality received the written decision of the director. The appeal must include relevant evidence in support of the municipality's claim.

(b) No later than 10 days after receipt of the appeal, the commissioner will render a decision on the appeal. Immediately following the commissioner's decision, written notification, containing a statement of the decision and the reasons for it, will be sent to the municipality.

(c) The commissioner's decision of an appeal is final.

(d) After deciding all appeals made under this section, the commissioner will certify a final municipal population report on or before June 1 of that calendar year.

History: Eff. 5/15/2008, Register 186

Authority: AS 29.60.860 AS 44.33.020



Methods for the Alaska Population Estimates

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

February, 2008

Introduction

The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Demographics Unit (AKDOL), has employed the same population estimation procedure for Alaska since 1986. The estimation process relies upon administrative data, primarily Permanent Fund Dividend applicant information, to generate population estimates.

Alaska continues to seek more accurate administrative data for its estimates process. In 1999, the Permanent Fund Dividend requested the physical place of residence from applicants. This new data allowed for more accurate geocoding of respondents to lower levels of geography.

Alaska's estimates were submitted to the U.S. Census Bureau in 2000 for testing against the Census Bureau estimates. They were found to be significantly superior to the Census Bureau administrative records estimates, and were more accurate than any other state's estimates compared to the Census Bureau estimates, in their ability to predict the 2000 Census figures.

Alaska's estimates are the only state estimates that appear on the Census Bureau website and that have been accepted by the Census Bureau as an alternative to their estimates.

Estimation of Population for Alaska, 2000-2010

Provisional population estimates are made each January for July 1 of the prior year. Thus, July 1, 2007 estimates were produced in January of 2008. These estimates are revised in subsequent years as new and lagged information becomes available. Each year's estimate series (e.g. 2000 to 2007) are produced as a "Vintage", which designates when they were produced. The largest revisions usually occur in the year following the initial estimate.

Fundamental to the estimation process is a definition of residency and of residence type:

Definition of Alaska Residents

The population estimates are for **usual place of residence**, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau:

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence – the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place the person considers as his or her usual home. If a person had no usual place of residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on census day.

(U.S. Census 2000)

Seasonal workers are not considered residents unless they meet the census criteria. It should be noted that in 2006, Alaska had the largest nonresident seasonal population in the country

(22.9%) and a substantial proportion of Alaska residents worked seasonally in other parts of the state from where they live (11.7%). Also, AKDOL estimated that in 2006, 20% of all persons who worked at some time in non-federal covered wage and salary employment were not Alaska residents. The presence of workers who live elsewhere often leads to the impression that communities have larger permanent resident populations than meet the census criteria.

Residence Type is the distinction between Non-Group Quarters (Households) residences and Group Quarters residences.

The Non-Group Quarters (NGQ) population is defined as all persons who live in housing units. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied as separate living quarters.

The Group Quarters (GQ) population is defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as the following:

All persons live either in households or group quarters. Persons living in group quarters are usually persons living in institutions such as prisons, military barracks, dormitories or nursing homes or other group quarters such as fish processing barracks, lumber camps, shelters or group homes. (U.S. Census 2000)

Group Quarters containing 10 persons or more are surveyed annually by AKDOL. Special estimates are made for change in fish processing and transient work site group quarters populations from annual company employment in local areas.

Place, Borough and Census Area Estimates

The decennial census is the starting point for all Alaska population estimates. A review by the Alaska State Demographer of the 2000 Census found only a small number of geographic errors, each of which were corrected by the Census Bureau and are incorporated into the AKDOL estimates. No community challenged the 2000 Census results.

Estimates for each year are independent and not built on prior year estimates. The following are the specific steps involved in producing the population estimates:

Alaska Permanent Fund Data Collection and Adjustments

Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) applicant physical addresses are standardized and geographically coded (or geo-coded) to detailed borough/census area and place. Any persons who live outside Alaska or who live in group quarters are removed.

An adjustment is made to the PFD data for military and dependent non-filers. Second calendar quarter military and dependent counts from Alaska Command (ALCOM), along with surveys of all Alaska military bases, are used to determine the "on-base/off-base" populations. Specifically, the proportion of on-base military and dependent PFD applicants is determined by comparing survey results to "on-base" military and dependent PFD applications.

The military and dependent population is increased to match ALCOM totals. The estimate of the "off-base" military population is distributed to places according to the residence of uniform military as specified in the PFD. Military and dependent non-filers currently account for about

2.7% of the state's NGQ population. Between 40-50% of Alaska's military and dependent population generally apply for Permanent Fund dividends.

Permanent Fund dividend applicants with the above adjustments define the Base NGQ Estimate.

Adjustment to Census Base

Following the 2000 Census, the ratio of the 2000 Base NGQ Estimate to the 2000 Census NGQ population was calculated. Statewide, the 2000 PFD NGQ count was equal to 96.3% of the 2000 Census NGQ population count. When the PFD NGQ was adjusted for military and dependent non-filers, the ratio equals 102%. For boroughs/census areas, the average ratio is 101%. For all places with 100+ persons, the average ratio is 102%. Places with highly transient populations (Aleutians West census area due to fish processing), places with physical address identification problems, and exceptionally small places may have ratios that differ significantly from 100%. Resulting ratios are used to adjust the NGQ applicants for each borough/census area and place to a census basis. The ratio of applicants to a census base makes the estimates dependent upon the change in the number of applicants.

$$\frac{[(2000 \text{ Census NGQ}) / (2000 \text{ Base NGQ Estimate})] * (\text{Current Base NGQ Estimate})}{(\text{Adjusted NGQ Estimate})} =$$

2000 Census NGQ = Non-Group Quarters population from the 2000 decennial U.S. census.

2000 Base NGQ Estimate = Non-Group Quarters Alaska Permanent Fund dividend applicants (including adjustments for group quarters and military) for the year 2000, geo-coded to place of residence.

Current Base NGQ Estimate = Non-Group Quarters Alaska Permanent Fund dividend applicants (including adjustments for group quarters and military) for the current year, geo-coded to place of residence.

Estimate Controls

The Adjusted NGQ Estimate is then proportionally adjusted (controlled) to the Census Bureau's Administrative Records state population estimate for the current year. Alaska's Group Quarters estimate is subtracted from the Census Bureau's total estimate to obtain the State NGQ Control. In 2007, this adjustment amounted to +1.2% statewide. This control is a two step process; it is first applied at the borough/census area level, and then to places.

$$\frac{(\text{Adjusted NGQ Estimate}) +/- (\text{State NGQ Control})}{(\text{Current Non-Group Quarters Estimate})} =$$

State NGQ Control = Census Bureau's population estimate less the AKDOL Group Quarters estimate.

Final Estimate

Finally, a Group Quarters Estimate for each place is added to the Current Non-Group Quarters Estimate to obtain the Current Population Estimate for all places for a given year. The Group Quarters estimate is derived from an annual statewide survey of all known group quarters

facilities. In the case of fish processing facilities identified in the 2000 census, the change in the average annual employment is used to produce a group quarters estimate.

$$\text{(Current Non-Group Quarters Estimate) + (Group Quarters Estimate) = (Current Population Estimate)}$$

$$\text{Group Quarters Estimate} = \text{AKDOL Group Quarters Estimate.}$$

Statewide, the relative weight of the parts of the estimate for each year in 2007 was as follows: NGQ estimate 95.6%; group quarters 3.2% and control to state total 1.2%.

US Census Methodology for the State and County Total Resident Population Estimates

Overview

The Census Bureau develops county population estimates with a component of population change method in which we use administrative records and other data to estimate the household and group quarters population. For the household population, the components of population change are births, deaths, net domestic migration, and net international migration. We measure change in the non-household, or group quarters, population by the net change in the population living in group quarters facilities.

A major assumption underlying this approach is that changes in selected administrative and other data sources closely approximate the components of population change. Therefore, Census Bureau demographers separately estimate each component of population change based on administrative records, including registered births and deaths, Federal income tax returns, Medicare enrollees, and military movement. We also separately estimate net international migration using information from the American Community Survey (ACS), Census 2000, and other data sources.

Most administrative record data sources lag the current estimate year, therefore, we project the data for the current year based on past years' data. As updated data become available, we revise the projected input data so that each vintage's estimates are always based on the most recent data available.

We produce the estimate of each county's population, starting with the base population from either Census 2000 (for the July 1, 2000 estimates) or the revised population estimate for the prior year (for the July 1, 2001 and later estimates). We then add or subtract the demographic components of population change calculated for that time period. Basically, we add the estimated number of births and subtract the estimated number of deaths for the time period. Next, we add the estimates of net domestic migration, net international migration, and the net change in the group quarters population.

We produce separate population estimates for the populations under age 65 and age 65 and over, mainly because different data are used to measure the domestic migration of these two populations. For the population under age 65, we use person-level data from individual Federal tax returns to estimate net domestic migration. We use Medicare enrollment data to calculate measures of migration for the population age 65 and over because this population is not always well represented on tax returns. County total population estimates are the sum of the estimates of the population under age 65 and age 65 years and over.

State and county estimates may also incorporate other changes due to corrections made since Census 2000. The corrections occur outside the component estimation framework and are the result of successful local challenges or special censuses.

Methodology

Base Population

The enumerated resident population in Census 2000 is the starting point for the post-2000 population estimates. We modify this enumerated population in two ways to produce the April 1, 2000 population estimates base. First, we reconcile the Census 2000 race categories with the race categories that appear in our administrative records data by recoding the "Some other race" Census 2000 responses to one or more of the five 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) race categories: White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.¹ Second, we update the population estimates base to reflect changes to the Census 2000 population due to the Count Question Resolution program, legal boundary updates as of January 1, 2009, and other geographic program revisions.

Demographic Components of Population Change

Births and Deaths

The birth and death components are estimated using data from two sources. Where possible, members of the Federal-State Cooperative for Population Estimates (FSCPE) provide summary data on all registered births and deaths to residents of their respective states and counties from 2000 to the most recent calendar year. The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) also provides birth and death data, but these data are not as current as those available from members of the FSCPE. However, the NCHS data include individual record data on each registered birth and death by state, county, month, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age (for deaths). Where FSCPE vital statistics data are not available, we use only NCHS data.

County birth totals from FSCPE and NCHS sources are controlled to the national NCHS birth total for the corresponding year. Then the county-level sex, race, and Hispanic origin distribution of NCHS births for that year is applied to these totals to derive births for each demographic group for all U.S. counties. Estimates of annual deaths for demographic groups are calculated in similar fashion. We reconcile county death totals from the two data sources to the NCHS national death total for the corresponding year and assign the county-level age, sex, race, and

Hispanic origin distribution of NCHS deaths for that year. Since we produce estimates for July 1 of each year, we use the NCHS month-of-occurrence information to derive births and deaths for the July 1 to June 30 period for each year.

Net Domestic Migration

Under Age 65: We use person-level data from Federal income tax returns supplied by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to measure the domestic migration of the household population under age 65. These data are limited to filers and their dependents that are under age 65. We match two years of IRS tax returns and compare the addresses to identify the number of individuals who moved from one county to another between tax filings. Since we know that every U.S. resident may not file or be claimed as an exemption on a tax return, we cannot use

these data as direct information on the number of migrants. Therefore, we derive net domestic migration rates using these data and apply these rates to all potential migrants within each county. To calculate these rates, we subtract the out-migrants from the in-migrants for each county to produce the number of IRS-based net migrants. Then, we divide the number of IRS-based net migrants by the total number of non-migrants and out-migrants for each county.

Age 65 and Over: To measure domestic migration for the age 65 and over population, we use Medicare enrollment data as of each July 1 from 1999 to 2008 for each county. We project the number of Medicare enrollees as of July 1, 2009 for each county based on earlier trends in Medicare enrollment. We estimate the April 1, 2000 enrollment for each county by linear interpolation between the July 1, 1999 and July 1, 2000 data. We know that not all U.S. residents age 65 and over receive or are eligible to receive Medicare benefits. Therefore, we use the year-to-year change in the Medicare enrollment to calculate a domestic net migration rate. We assume that the year-to-year change in enrollment represents the total change in the age 65 and over population in each county. We have independent estimates of the deaths and international migration of the age 65 and over population, as well as the number of individuals turning 65 years old, which we benchmark to the Medicare data. The population change not attributable to either deaths or international migration must, by default, be due to net domestic migration. We calculate a Medicare-based net migration rate for each county by dividing the net domestic migration estimate by the total number of Medicare enrollees at the beginning of the time period.

Net International Migration

International migration, in its simplest form, is any change of residence across the borders of the United States (the 50 states and District of Columbia). The net international migration component of the population estimates combines four parts: (a) net international migration of the foreign born, (b) net migration between the United States and Puerto Rico, (c) net migration of natives to and from the United States, and (d) net movement of the Armed Forces population to and from the United States.

Net international migration of the foreign-born population at the national level is estimated in two parts, immigration and emigration. The estimate of immigration utilizes information from the American Community Survey (ACS) on the reported residence of the foreign-born population in the prior year. The foreign born who reported living abroad in the year prior to the survey are considered immigrants. Because this question is only asked of those age one and older, we make an additional assumption for foreign-born immigrants under the age of one. We assume that the number of foreign-born immigrants under the age of one is equal to half of the number of one-year-old foreign-born immigrants.

At the national level, emigration of the foreign born is estimated using a residual method. We age forward the foreign-born household population in Census 2000 using NCHS life tables to obtain the expected population in 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. We then compare the expected foreign-born population to the foreign-born population estimated by ACS 2005, ACS 2006, ACS 2007, and ACS 2008. Subtracting the estimated from the expected population produces a residual, which serves as the basis for emigration rates for the 2000 to 2005, 2000 to 2006, 2000 to 2007, and 2000 to 2008 time periods. We perform this calculation for two period-of-entry

groups: the foreign born who entered the United States between 1990 and 1999; and the foreign born who entered before 1990. An average of the rates for each period-of-entry group are then applied to the population at risk of emigrating each year (i.e., the foreign-born population in the ACS who indicated that they lived in the United States one year ago) to obtain annual estimates of emigrants for 2000 to 2009. To estimate emigration from 2000 to 2008, we use an average of the rates developed from the 2000 to 2005, 2000 to 2006, and 2000 to 2007 residuals. To estimate emigration in 2009, we use an average of the rates developed from the 2000 to 2006, 2000 to 2007, and 2000 to 2008 residuals.

We estimate the net international migration of the foreign-born population at the national level by subtracting the number of emigrants from the number of immigrants. The state distribution and state-level age, sex, race and Hispanic origin information are estimated for foreign-born immigrants and emigrants separately using data from Census 2000 and the ACS three-year estimates for the 2005 to 2007 time period (ACS 2005-2007). Estimate year 2000 uses information from Census 2000, while 2005 and later years use information from the ACS 2005-2007. The incorporation of ACS data is phased in at the state level through linear interpolation between estimate years 2000 and 2005. The county distribution and county-level age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin information are applied to foreign-born immigrants and emigrants separately using information from Census 2000 for all estimate years. County-level data are controlled to state-level data to ensure the component data sum as required.

Foreign-born immigrants are assigned the state- and county-specific age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin distribution of the foreign-born population who entered the United States within five years of the Census/survey year. Age is adjusted for foreign-born immigrants to represent age at arrival to the United States. Characteristics are applied to the estimates of foreign-born emigration by period of entry. The state- and county-specific age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin distribution of the foreign born who entered the United States within ten years of the Census/survey year is applied to the estimate of emigrants who entered the United States within ten years of the estimate year. The state- and county-specific age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin distribution of the foreign born who entered the United States more than ten years before the Census/survey year is applied to the estimate of emigrants who entered the United States more than ten years before the estimate year.

Net migration between the United States (the 50 states and the District of Columbia) and Puerto Rico is also estimated at the national level in two parts, immigration and emigration, when possible. For 2005 and later years, the ACS and the Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS) allow us to estimate annual migration flows directly using the question on place of residence one year ago.³ People who indicated in the ACS that they lived in Puerto Rico one year ago are considered immigrants (i.e., they moved from Puerto Rico to one of the 50 states or the District of Columbia). People who indicated on the PRCS that they lived in the United States one year ago are considered emigrants (i.e., they moved from one of the 50 states or the District of Columbia to Puerto Rico). We assume the number of immigrants and emigrants under the age of one is equal to half of the number of one-year-old immigrants and emigrants, respectively.

For 2000 to 2004, we use prior research to establish a base estimate of net migration between the United States and Puerto Rico for 2000 and linearly interpolate between the 2000 net estimate

and the 2005 net estimate to generate the estimates for 2001 to 2004.⁴ For 2000, the state distribution and state-level age, sex, race and Hispanic origin distribution is based on the Census 2000 population born in Puerto Rico who entered the United States in 1995 or later. For 2005 and later years, we base the state distribution and state-level age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin distribution of these net migrants on the demographic characteristics of the ACS 2005-2007 population born in Puerto Rico who entered the United States within 10 years of the survey year. As described for foreign-born immigration and emigration, the incorporation of ACS data is phased in at the state level through linear interpolation between estimate years 2000 and 2005. The county distribution and county-level age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin information from Census 2000 are applied to net Puerto Rico migrants for all estimate years using characteristics of the population born in Puerto Rico who entered the United States in 1995 or later. County-level data are controlled to state-level data to ensure the component data sum as required.

We estimate the net migration of natives to and from the United States at the national level using levels observed during the 1990s. We apply the age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin distribution of natives residing in the United States to the estimate of net native migration. For 2000, the state distribution and state-level age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin information are obtained from Census 2000. For 2005 and later years, the state distribution and state-level age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin information are obtained from ACS 2005-2007. The incorporation of information on the state-distribution and state-level characteristics from ACS 2005-2007 is phased in through linear interpolation between estimate years 2000 and 2005. The county distribution and county-level age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin information from Census 2000 is applied to the net native migrants for all estimate years using characteristics of natives residing in the United States. County-level data are controlled to state-level data to ensure the component data sum as required.

We derive county-level data on net overseas movement of the Armed Forces population for the current estimate period using a three-stage process. First, we distribute the national-level overseas Armed Forces movement total to states using Armed Forces data originally supplied by the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). Then, we distribute these state-level data to counties using the county distribution of the Armed Forces data from Census 2000. We assume that all net overseas Armed Forces migrants are under age 65. Finally, we control the county-level data to the original national-level data to ensure the component data sum as required.

Group Quarters Population

We use group quarters population data from two sources to estimate the change in the group quarters (GQ) populations: (1) Census 2000 group quarters population by single year of age and facility type (i.e., correctional institutions, juvenile facilities, nursing homes, other institutional facilities, university dormitories, military barracks, other noninstitutional facilities) for each subcounty area (e.g., cities, towns, etc.) and (2) a time series of individual GQ records from the Group Quarters Report (GQR) prepared by the FSCPE members.

From these GQ population data, we derive a time series of GQ population. First, we separately sum the GQ populations from Census 2000 and the GQR to the subcounty level by facility type for each estimate date in the time series. Then, we calculate a time series of subcounty GQ population by facility type from July 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009 by adding the year-to-year change

indicated by the GQR data to the Census 2000 GQ populations for the same subcounty area by facility type.

We sum the subcounty GQ population to the county level by type and derive the total group quarters population under age 65 and age 65 and over by GQ type from the total GQ population by type using the Census 2000 age distribution of the GQ population by type in each county. Finally, we aggregate the county group quarters population across facility types to calculate the county GQ population under age 65 and 65 years and older.

Estimation of the County Populations: Under Age 65 and 65 and Over

To begin the calculation of county population estimates, we first need to calculate the appropriate beginning populations for April 1, 2000. We assume that one-fourth of the 64 year olds in each county as of April 1, 2000 will have turned 65 by July 1, 2000. We calculate the July 1, 2000 base resident populations under and over age 65 by subtracting and adding, respectively, the base resident population turning age 65 from the April 1, 2000 population under age 65 and age 65 and over. From these aged base resident populations, we subtract the base group quarters populations under and over age 65 to calculate the aged base household populations under and over age 65, respectively. We need this population base to represent the household population because we assume that the GQ population grows and migrates differently than the rest of the population. Consequently, we want to apply the county-to-county migration rates to the household population only.

The population bases of potential domestic migrants under age 65 and age 65 and over represent all people who have the possibility of moving within the United States during the estimate period. The population at the beginning of the estimate period includes those people who died or moved out of the county during the period, but excludes people who were born or moved into the county during the period. The population at the end of the estimate period is just the opposite. Since neither population is an accurate depiction of the population at risk of moving into or out of the county during the estimate period, an appropriate demographic compromise is to use the population at the midpoint of the period in our calculation of the population base of potential domestic migrants under age 65 and age 65 and over.

We assume that estimated resident births, estimated deaths, and net international migration are evenly distributed throughout the estimate period. Therefore, people experiencing these events are at risk of migrating, on average, for one-half of the period. We develop the domestic migration population base for each age group by adding one half of the births and net international migration and subtracting one half of the deaths from the aged household base population by age group.

There is a slight difference in the formula for the two age groups in that we calculate the migration base for the age 65 and over population by subtracting one half of the deaths and one half of the net native international migrants and adding one half of the international migrants between the United States and Puerto Rico. We make these adjustments in the migration base calculation for the older group because 1) birth cohorts entering the younger age group do not apply and 2) most foreign-born international migrants (the other part of the total net international migration) are not eligible to receive Medicare upon arrival in the United States.

Once we have calculated these base populations, we then calculate the net number of county-to-county migrants for the under age 65 and age 65 and over populations by multiplying the IRS-based migration rates and the Medicare-based migration rates by the respective migration bases. Since the IRS-based migration rate represents the movement over the course of one year, we divide the number of net migrants under age 65 by four to calculate the net migration in this population between April 1, 2000 and July 1, 2000. This is not necessary for the net migrants who are age 65 and over because the Medicare-based migration rate for this period exactly represents the period of interest, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2000.

We subtract the county net Armed Forces movement of the population under age 65 to prevent any double counting of migrants since we assume those military personnel moving between the United States and overseas are included in the IRS tax return universe. From the net migrants 65 years and older, we subtract out all of the net international migration except the foreign-born migrants.

Once we have calculated the county-to-county migration for both age groups, we estimate the household population as of July 1, 2000 for each age group by starting with the aged base household population, adding the births, county-to-county net migration, and net international migration and subtracting the deaths. Then, we add in the GQ population by age group as of July 1, 2000 to produce the county resident population for the under age 65 and age 65 and over groups as of July 1, 2000.

Finally, we must ensure consistency between the county population estimates and the independently produced national population estimates. We do this by proportionally adjusting, or raking, all county populations so the sum of the county estimates by under and over age 65 equals the national estimates by under age 65 and age 65 and over.

We then use the controlled July 1, 2000 population estimate for each county as the starting point for the July 1, 2001 population estimates by county and repeat the procedure described above for each year of the time series until reaching July 1, 2009. The only differences between the calculation of the July 1, 2000 estimates and subsequent calculations are due to the change in the length of the estimate period. When calculating the population turning 65 years old, we can assume that all people age 64 at the beginning of the time period would have become 65 years old after one year. Also, we no longer need to divide the number of net domestic migrants under age 65 by four to represent only three months of migration.

Other Population Change

We incorporate data from other administrative sources into the estimates as necessary. These other sources include revisions from the population estimates review and update program (challenges) to the population estimates and the results of whole-entity special censuses.

Municipal Population Estimate



Housing Unit Method Manual: Population Estimate Instructions and Reporting Forms

State of Alaska
Sean Parnell, Governor

Dept. of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development
Emil Notti, Commissioner

Division of Community and Regional Affairs
Tara Jollie, Director

January 2010



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Municipal Population Determinations and Requests for Adjustment

Population Determination

Under regulation, the Director of the Division of Community and Regional Affairs (DCRA) determines municipal populations for previous calendar year to be used for various funding programs. These determinations are sent to each municipality by mid January following the estimate year.

The mid January municipal population determinations are provided by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, State Demographer.

NOTE: Municipalities are NOT REQUIRED to conduct a local census or population estimate. These forms ONLY need to be completed if your municipality disagrees with the Division's mid January population determination and wishes to request an adjustment.

Population Adjustment Request

If the municipality believes its population determination does not reflect the permanent resident population of the community of the previous calendar year, the municipality has until **April 1**, to request from DCRA's Director an adjustment to the mid January determination. If a municipality's request for adjustment is postmarked after **April 1**, it will be denied by the Director as being untimely filed. If the municipality's request for adjustment does not include all of the required documentation set forth in this manual, it will be denied by the Director as being unresponsive.

In determining a new population estimate, communities must select one of the following estimation methods:

- A **housing unit population method**, as described in this manual
- A **head count census**, as described in the separate Head Count Census Manual: Instructions and Reporting Forms, updated January 2010.

Municipalities with a population less than 1,000 must use the head count census, which is more reliable than the housing unit method for smaller populations. Municipalities with a population of 1,000 or more may use *either* method.

PLEASE NOTE: The methodologies described in the previous DCCED/DCRA publications entitled *Standards for Conducting a Population Census in Small Alaskan Cities* (1981) and the *Housing Unit Method of Population Estimation: A Manual for Municipal Personnel Responsible for Annual Population Estimates* (1982) is no longer accepted by this Department and should not be used for local population censuses or estimates. This manual and the separate *Head Count Census Manual* prescribe the Department's acceptable methodologies.

Extension of April 1st Deadline

A municipality may request an extension of the deadline, if the request is received in writing by close of business April 1st and the municipality shows just cause for missing the deadline. However, please note that any extension of the deadline limits the time available to a municipality to appeal the Director's decision to the Commissioner (see "Appeal" below). Please, contact Brigitta Windisch-Cole, Research Analyst, responsible for validating population censuses, at 907-269-4521 should you have questions.

Appeal to the Commissioner

If DCRA's Director does not grant the request for population adjustment or the municipality has other grounds for challenging the determination, the Director's decision may be appealed to the Commissioner (3 AAC 130.050). The appeal must be made within 10 days after the municipality first receives the decision of the Director.

Certified Population

After all appeals have been resolved, the Commissioner will certify a final municipal population report by on or before June 1st. The Department's certified population is based upon one of the following:

- (1) A head count census conducted by the municipality
- (2) A housing unit method population estimate conducted by the municipality in accordance with this manual
- (3) An estimate by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Regulations state that the Department must use whichever of the above methods indicates the most recent population of the municipality. If there is a conflict among the municipal population numbers for the same year from two or more of the sources listed above, it will be resolved by taking them in the order set out above, so that an approved locally conducted census, that includes an adjustment to the previous calendar year estimate, would take precedence over the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development estimate. A local census or population census or estimate, conducted in 2010, for example, will be adjusted to reflect a community's 2009 mid-year population.

Housing Unit Method Population Estimate Documentation and Procedures

The Housing Unit Method (HUM) is the most commonly used approach to making small-area population estimates in the United States. A municipality conducts a HUM population estimate by randomly sampling households to measure characteristics of the "typical household," and by applying those characteristics to the total housing unit inventory of the municipality. Because samples are subject to various types of statistical errors, the Housing Unit Method is truly an estimate of population. In spite of the errors inherent in this methodology, for many large municipalities, a 100% "Head Count Census" would be overly labor-intensive and expensive.

Five housing unit elements must be measured to properly conduct a Housing Unit Method population estimate:

I. Housing Units - number of housing units by structure type (single family, duplex, etc)

II. Vacancy Rates - vacancy rates for each structure type

III. Residency Rates - residency rates for each structure type

IV. PPH - Average persons per household (PPH) in each structure type

V. Group Quarters - The number of permanent municipal residents living in group quarters

Note: Please review the manual carefully, as some of these elements may be measured concurrently.

(1) Occupied Resident Households

x (Average PPH) = Estimated Household Population

(2) Estimated Household Population + Group Quarters Population = Total Population Estimate

Sample reporting forms for each element required in the HUM are provided as attachments in the back of this manual. Large municipalities and boroughs must measure and report each of the five elements described above by service areas or cities within their boundaries.

Municipalities who choose to conduct a Housing Unit Method population estimate **should discuss their choice of methodology from among those presented in this manual with Brigitta Windisch-Cole, Research Analyst, at 907-269-4521, prior to conducting any field work.** Discussion in advance and pre-approval of the methodologies, sampling techniques, and documentation required by the Department is for the municipality's benefit.

Point in Time Estimation: Regardless of the type of method selected, the municipality must estimate the population of residents (persons who reside in the municipality for more than six months of the year) on June 30 of the estimate year. If the population estimate is not for July 1 of the estimate year, the estimate will be prorated to July 1 of the estimate year. For example, if a 2009 population estimate is made on October 1 of 2009, it will be adjusted by the Division of Community and Regional Affairs to July 1 of 2009, based on a linear trend between the last certified population estimate and the October 1 of 2009 estimate.

The following documents must be submitted to the Department in support of the local estimate.

1. **Municipal Map or U.S. Census Block Map.** A map of the municipality which accurately depicts the placement and names of block numbers, streets, roads, landmarks, and boundaries which mark the corporate (legal) limits of the municipality. (See Attachment B)
2. **Housing Unit Method documentation.** Detailed documentation of all field work, samples, and surveys for: housing units; vacancy rates; residency rates; average persons per household estimates; and group quarters populations. Sample forms are provided (Attachments C- K) and all required documentation is identified throughout this manual.
3. **Housing Unit Method Calculation worksheet.** Final calculation of Housing Unit Method population estimate, using the five housing unit elements above. A sample calculation worksheet is on Form 5 (Attachment K). Please use Microsoft Excel Version 2003 for the worksheet, and submit an electronic copy of the worksheet(s) as well as a hard copy.
4. **Resolution.** The municipality must pass and sign a resolution adopting the results of the population estimate. (See page 17 for a sample resolution).

The municipality should thoroughly document all steps involved in the Housing Unit Method population estimate, since the Department may request any documentation it deems necessary to substantiate the local municipal population estimate.

HOUSING UNIT METHOD

2010 POPULATION ESTIMATE

Submitted To

Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic
Development

Division of Community & Regional Affairs
Attn: Brigitta Windisch-Cole, Research Analyst
550 W. 7th Ave., Suite 1770
Anchorage, AK 99501-3501

Telephone: 907-269-4521 Fax: 907-269-4539

Date Submitted: _____

Contact: _____

Included:

- Housing Unit Method Documentation
- Municipal Map
- Council/Assembly Population Resolution

I. HOUSING UNITS

- A municipal map or U.S. Census block map is required, indicating legal boundaries of the municipality.
- Total Housing Units must be enumerated and documented by Structure Type: Single Family, Duplex, Apartments (Multiple Family), Mobile Homes. (See Attachment A for descriptions of housing unit types).
- If your municipality is stratified by service areas or geographically-unique areas, housing units must be tabulated for each area by structure type.
- Live-aboard boats may be counted as housing units. Contact the Harbormaster or conduct a boat-to-boat survey. If the number of residents living on each boat cannot be determined, an average population of one (1) will be used per boat.
- Dilapidated, uninhabitable housing, or housing under construction, may not be included in the housing inventory. (Under Appendix, see Glossary for a further description of housing units using U.S. Census definitions).
- Any unusual growth from previous year's data will require additional documentation.

Acceptable Housing Unit Methodologies (HUM): Listed below are acceptable sources for identifying total Housing Units to be sampled through a random selection of census blocks. Select one.

1. Administrative or Property Tax Assessment Housing Records

Documentation printed directly from the Assessment computer system is required, including a list of residential units by lot number, structure type, and year built. If your municipality is stratified by service areas or geographically-unique areas, block-level subtotals by structure type are sufficient. The map must outline census blocks, service areas, or geographic areas that correspond with assessment record tabulations.

Documentation: Assessment system report, or provide information identified on **Form 1** (Attachment C); map corresponding with assessment record tabulations.

2. Field Census of Housing Units

Vacancies, Residency and/or Persons per Household (PPH) may also be measured during a field census of housing.

Documentation: If only housing will be counted in the field, use Form 1. The last page should total all housing units. Use Form 2 (Attachments D-F) if vacancies and residency will be measured with housing. Use Form 3 (Attachments G-I) if vacancies, residency and PPH will also be enumerated. The Summary forms are used to total all blocks or areas surveyed. A Municipal Map with census block numbers and street names corresponding to the inventory worksheet must be provided.

3. New Housing Units Constructed Since Last Housing Count

You are required to use the 2000 U. S. Census housing unit count and add any new units constructed and occupied since April 2000. You must deduct housing units demolished since 2000.

Documentation: Attach a list of each new unit constructed (must be completed and habitable), structure type, address, and permit number. Attach a list of each demolished properties by structure type and address. Complete Form 1, or provide similar information.

II. VACANCY RATES

- Vacancies must be measured for each Structure Type: Single Family, Duplex, Apartments (Multiple Family), Mobile Homes.
- If service areas or geographically-unique areas have been defined, vacancies must be tabulated separately for each area by structure type.
- Dilapidated or uninhabitable housing, including housing under construction, should not be counted as vacant.
- Vacancies or occupancy for all structure types can only be established through a door to door survey.
- Vacancies must be measured exactly as they are found on the "census day." They are a "snapshot" of the current situation. For example, if an apartment is vacant on the census day, but will be inhabited the following week, it must be marked as vacant. Failure to do so is equivalent to counting that relocating family twice, once in its old home and again in its new apartment.

<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vacancy Rate = Vacant Housing Units Found / All Sampled Housing Units (per type)</p> <p>Occupancy Rate = 1.00 - Vacancy Rate</p>

III. RESIDENCY RATES

- Residency must be measured for each Structure Type: Single Family, Duplex, Apartments (Multiple Family), Mobile Homes.
- If service areas or geographically-unique areas have been defined, residency must be tabulated separately for each area by structure type.
- Residency is determined on the basis of where a person resides for 6 months of the year unless a person has no usual place of residence. For example, an individual or family that is in your community for seasonal subsistence or employment purposes is a non-resident household. A household member must be contacted in person to determine residency. Special cases of residency are found in the Appendix, under the Glossary titled: Table of Residence Special Case Definitions.

Acceptable Methodologies: Select one of the two methodologies listed below to determine Vacancy and Residency Rates.

1. Sample Field Survey – Random Sample of Blocks for Vacancy and Residency

Municipalities with less than 2,000 housing units must conduct a **40% random sample of residential census blocks**. Municipalities with 2,000 to 4,000 housing units are required to sample 25% of housing units. Municipalities with greater than 4,000 housing units must select a sample size sufficient to provide 1% error of 90% confidence interval given the municipality's expected occupancy rate. **Contact the Department for recommended sample size.**

The required sample sizes of residential blocks are drawn at random from a hat, or through a random (block) number generating program. Two-person verification of random selection process is required and should be documented. These sample blocks are then surveyed door-to-door for vacancy and residency. Since households must be contacted to determine vacancy and residency, the Persons per Household (PPH) survey is usually conducted simultaneously in the selected sample areas. If the resulting sample is not of sufficient size for a specific housing unit structure type (for example, only 10% of all apartments were sampled in the 40% block selection), additional field work will be required.

Documentation: If conducting a sample of Blocks, use Block Detail (Form 2) and Block Summary (Form 2 Summary). Use Form 3 and Form 3 Summary if conducting vacancy, residency and PPH surveys simultaneously. (See Attachments at the back of the manual for all forms listed). A Municipal map depicting all blocks in the municipality and indicating the blocks sampled by using a marker to highlight the block borders is required.

2. Field Census for Vacant Units and Resident Households

This is a door-to-door census of all housing units to determine vacancy. This is usually conducted only if the housing inventory is not known and a field census of housing is necessary. Residency and Persons per Household (PPH) can be measured for all households at the time of the census, or be measured separately in a sample field survey. Two-person verification of occupied housing units is required and should be documented. Vacant units must be identified by structure type.

Documentation: Block Detail (Form 2) and Block Summary (Form 2 Summary) information, is required. The Municipal map should indicate City boundaries, census blocks, and street names as they appear on Form 2. If the average Persons per Household (PPH) is also measured at this time include the use of Form 3 and Form 3 Summary worksheets.

IV. AVERAGE PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD (PPH)

- PPH must be measured for each Structure Type: Single Family, Duplex, Apartments (Multiple Family), Mobile Homes.
- If service areas or geographically-unique areas have been identified, PPH must be tabulated separately for each service area by structure type.
- Non-residents are **not** included in the PPH survey. Special cases of residency are presented in the Appendix, under the Glossary in the table titled: Table of Residence Special Case Definitions.
- $$\text{PPH} = \frac{\text{Resident Persons}}{\text{Occupied Housing Units Surveyed}}$$

Acceptable PPH Methodologies: Each of the two methodologies listed below are acceptable for determining Average PPH. Select one.

1. Sample Field Survey – Random Sample of Blocks

Municipalities with less than 2,000 housing units must conduct a **40% random sample of census blocks**. Municipalities with 2,000 to 4,000 housing units are required to sample 25% of housing units. Municipalities with greater than 4,000 housing units must elect a sample size sufficient to provide 1% error of 90% confidence interval given a municipal specific occupancy rate. **Contact the Department for the required sample size.**

The required sample size of residential blocks is drawn at random from a hat, or through a random (block) number generating program. Two-person verification of random selection process is required and should be documented. A door-to-door survey of the selected areas is then conducted. **PPH is measured simultaneously with vacancy and residency.**

Documentation: Use Form 3 and Form 3 Summary.

2. Field Census

This is a door-to-door census of all housing units by structure type to determine resident PPH. Residency and Vacancy must be measured for all households in a sample. Two-person verification of occupied housing units is required and PPH must be calculated separately for each structure type.

Documentation: Use Form 3 and Form 3 Summary.

V. GROUP QUARTERS

- Documentation must include Form 4. List each group facility name, service provided/facility purpose, address, contact name and phone number, and resident population as of June 30 of the estimate year.
- The Department may require additional residency documentation for any facility which houses a non-resident population as of July 1 of the estimate year.
- See "Additional Requirements" below for residency definitions and other documentation. Further information about group quarters is found in the Appendix, Glossary.

Acceptable Methodologies: Select one.

1. Telephone Survey of Group Quarters Managers
2. Field Census of Group Quarters Managers

Additional Requirements:

On-Shore or Off-Shore Fish Processing Group Quarters and Construction Camps:

Facilities must be in operation within the municipal boundaries for more than six months out of the past 12 months. If the facility is in operation year-round, and monthly or seasonal population increases and decreases occur in this facility, a letter from the facility documenting the monthly group quarters population for the past 12 months is required and the annual average population should be used and submitted to the Department.

Military Barracks: If the barracks are in operation year-round, and monthly or seasonal population increases and decreases occur in this facility, a letter from the facility documenting the monthly group quarters population as of June 30 of the estimate year is required. Please refer to Appendix, Table of Residence Special Case Definitions for addition information).

Correctional Facilities:

If the facility incarcerates a resident population include a count as of June 30 of the estimate year.

Hotels/Motels:

Permanent local residents who are living in long-term rooms are counted as of July 1 of the estimate year. If a hotel guest is in town temporarily, he/she may not be counted until they have been housed for at least six months and a day.

Other Facilities:

Senior Citizen homes, long-term medical care facilities, juvenile youth facilities, crisis shelters, and homeless shelters, etc., are assumed to house local residents, and therefore require no special documentation of individual resident status.

HUM POPULATION ESTIMATE CALCULATIONS

Use Form 5 to calculate the total population estimate. The following summarizes the information required, and the steps in the calculations. Municipalities with stratified service areas or geographic regions must utilize a separate Form 5 for each area.

For each Housing Structure Type: Single, Duplex, Multi-Family, Mobile Homes, Boats/Other:

- (A) Total Number of Housing Units**
- (B) Selection of Sample Census Blocks (List all Households for Each Census Block)**
- (C) Vacancy Rate = Vacant Housing Units Found / All Sampled Housing Units**
- (D) Occupied Housing Units = Total Housing Units x (1.00 – Vacancy Rate)**

- (E) Persons Per Household (PPH) = Residents / Occupied Housing Units**
Where: Residents = $\frac{\text{Number of Residents in Households Surveyed}}{\text{Total Persons in Households Surveyed}}$

- (F) Estimated Population = (D) Occupied Resident . Households x (E) Average PPH**

- (1) Occupied Resident Households
x PPH = Estimated Household Population**

 - (2) Estimated Household Population + Group Quarters Population (Form 4) = Total
Population Estimate**
-

POPULATION RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION OF THE _____ adopting the
(Municipality)
determination of population of the municipality as of _____
(Date)

WHEREAS, the _____ has conducted an
(Municipality)
estimate of the municipal population indicating the population of permanent residents of the
municipality as of _____, and
(Date)

WHEREAS, the governing body of the municipality must pass a resolution adopting the
results of the census for use by the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic
Development;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the governing body finds that on
_____ the population of permanent residents of the municipality was
(Date)

(Population)

PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE _____ on the
(Governing Body)
_____ day of _____, 2010.

BY: _____
(Mayor)

ATTEST: _____
(Clerk or Secretary)

Appendix

Glossary: Census definitions

1. **Housing Unit.** A housing unit is one or more rooms intended for permanent occupancy as separate living quarters. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied (or vacant, intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other people in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any group of related or unrelated people sharing living arrangements.
 - Occupied Housing Unit (Also called a Household): a housing unit is occupied if a household of one or more resident persons usually live and sleep there. A housing unit is considered occupied if the residents are only temporarily absent. (See #6).
 - Vacant Housing Unit: a housing unit is vacant if it is either without occupants or is temporarily occupied by persons whose unusual place of residence is elsewhere. A unit from which the occupants are temporarily absent (on vacation etc.) is not considered a vacant unit.
 - Housing structures not considered housing units if vacant include: dilapidated or derelict housing structures that are not considered fit for human habitation, including: broken windows, missing doors or roof, collapsed walls or extensive fire damage; housing units being used solely for storage; recreational boats; tents, motor homes, travel trailers, and new housing under construction.
 - Year-round housing units: all occupied and unoccupied units, regardless of design, that are intended for occupancy at all times of the year.
 - Single-family detached unit: a housing structure with open space on all four sides.
 - Single-family attached unit: a single-unit housing structure that has one or more unbroken wall extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures, such as a townhouse.
 - Multifamily units: housing units contained in multiunit structures such as apartment buildings.

2. **Residents:** Residency is determined on the basis of where a person usually resides on a weekly basis or for the majority of the year (more than six months) if persons divide their time between two or more residences. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's voting residence or legal residence. Also, noncitizens that are living in the United States are included, regardless of their immigration status. Persons who sleep consecutive nights in one locality to be near their place of work and sleep in another locality on weekends or during other non-work periods are considered residents of the housing unit in which they spend most of their nights during the week. The following special cases apply:

Table of Residence Special Case Definitions	
Type of Person	Resident of
Lives in this household but is temporarily absent on a visit, business trip, vacation, or in connection with job.	This household
Lives in this household only on weekends. Works most of the week in another place.	The other place
Lives in this household, but is in a general or VA hospital, including new babies in the hospital who have not yet been brought home.	This household
Members of the Armed Forces	
(a). Living on military installation	The military installation
(b). Stationed on nearby installation but living off base in this household.	This household
(c). Assigned to a military vessel whose home port is 50 miles or more away from this household.	The vessel
(c). Assigned to a military vessel whose home port is 50 miles or less away from this household.	This household
Officer or crew member of a merchant vessel, vessel engaged in coastwise or foreign transportation.	The vessel
Officer or crew member of a merchant vessel, vessel engaged in inland water transportation.	This household
College Student	
(a). Not living in this household during school year - here only on vacation.	Place where they live while attending college
(b). Living in this household during the school year.	This household
Student away while attending school below college level or students attending boarding school	This household
Nurse living hospital or nursing home.	Hospital or nursing home
Family members working and living away from home four or more nights a week for the majority of the calendar year.	Place where they live while working away from home
Person who has more than one home and divides time between them.	Place where he/she spends largest part of the year
American Citizen abroad	
(a). On vacation or temporarily away in connection with work.	This household
(b). Employed by the U.S. Government	Do not list
(c). Any other American working or living abroad for extended time.	Do not list
Institutionalized individuals, those in prison or reformatories, and schools for citizens with special needs.	The special place
Members of religious order.	The monastery or convent
Citizens of a foreign country	
(a). Studying or working in the U.S. or the members of the family of such person living with him or her.	This household
(b). Temporary traveling or visiting the U.S.	Do not list
Source: United States Census Bureau	

3. **Household:** A household is an occupied housing unit. It may be a single-person household, a household where unrelated persons live together, or a family household.
4. **Group Quarters:** Facilities that house group quarters populations are not counted as housing units. Group quarter populations are found most frequently in nursing homes, student residence halls, on military establishments, including military vessels, and populations residing in institutional group quarters.
5. **Vintage Year:** Refers to the year that demographers begin production on a set of population estimates. For example, the vintage 2009 estimates are estimates whose production was begun in 2009.
6. **Occupied Housing Unit:** A housing unit that is the usual place of residency of the occupant(s). Also referred to as a Household. A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of people living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or a business trip. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living quarters. Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, people who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. If any of the occupants in rooming or boarding houses, congregate housing, or continuing care facilities live separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units. The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Attachments

- A. Examples of Structure Types
- B. Sample Block Map
- C. Form 1: Municipal Housing Inventory
- D. Form 2: Sample Municipal Block Detail Field Survey: Housing, Residency and Vacancy
- E. Form 2
- F. Form 2 Sample
- G. Form 3 Sample Municipal Block Detail field Survey: Housing, Persons, Residency and Vacancy
- H. Form 3
- I. Form 3 Summary
- J. Form 4: Group Quarters Population
- K. Form 5: Hum Estimate Worksheet
- L. Household Size Sample Questionnaire

Attachment A

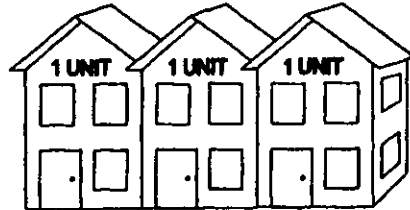
EXAMPLES OF STRUCTURE TYPES



1 Structure with
1 Housing unit



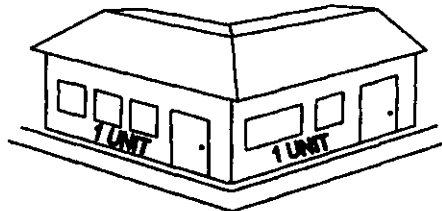
1 Structure with
1 Housing Unit



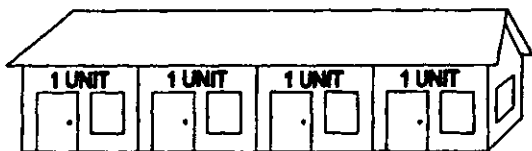
1 Structure with
3 Housing Units



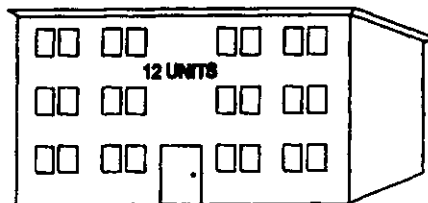
1 Structure with
2 Housing Units



1 Structure with
2 Housing Units

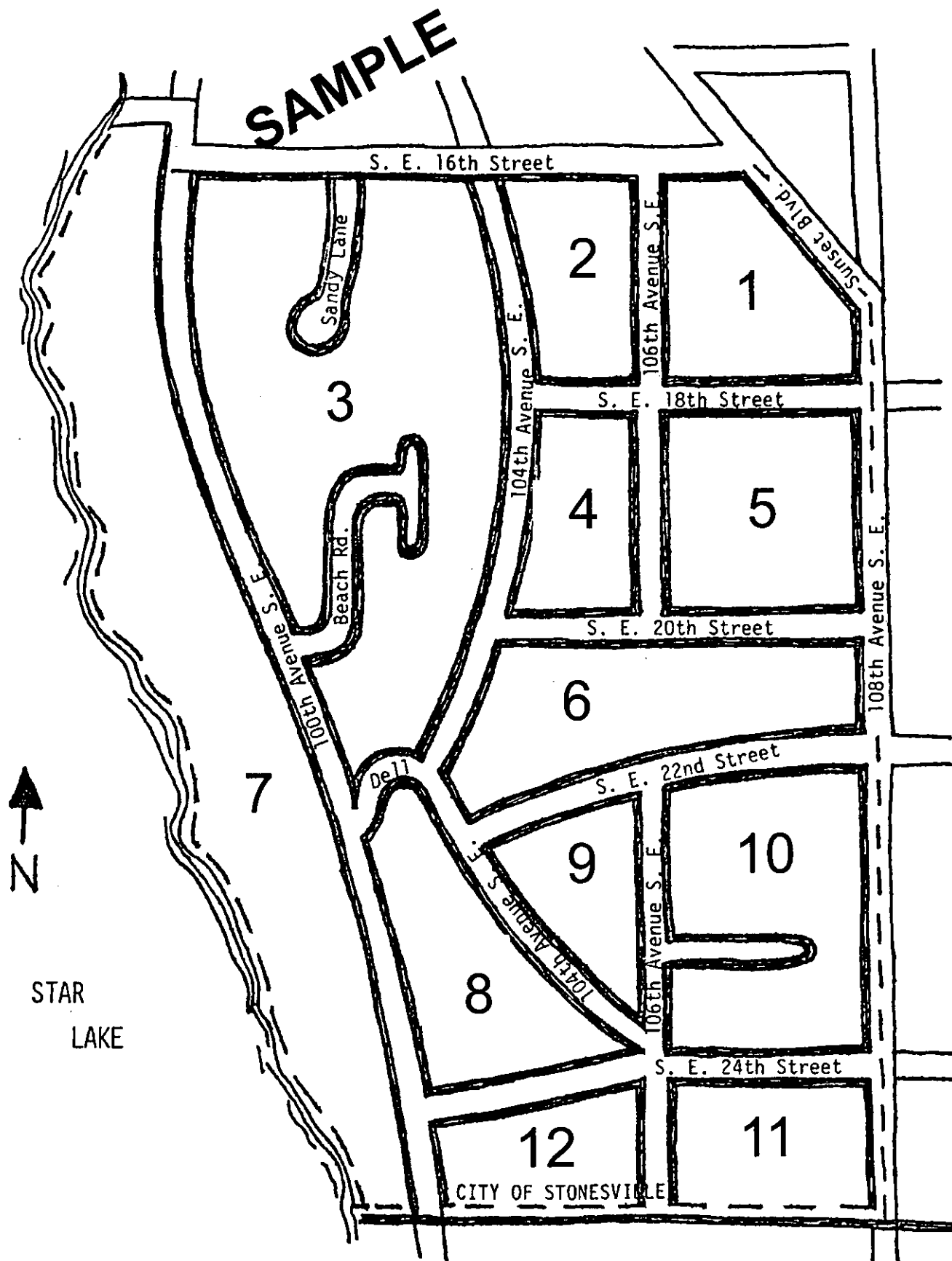


1 Structure with
4 Housing Units



1 Structure with
5+ Housing Units

Attachment B



NOTE: MAPS MAY BE HAND DRAWN - BLOCK MAPS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE 2000 U.S. CENSUS

Attachment C

FORM 1

MUNICIPAL HOUSING INVENTORY
CITY OF _____

Date _____
Enumerator _____
Block _____

Page _____

Address/Lot/Permit #	Single	Duplex	Multi-Fam	Mobile	
					1
					2
					3
					4
					5
					6
					7
					8
					9
					10
					11
					12
					13
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					21
					22
					23
					24
					25
					26
					27
					28
					29
					30
Municipal Totals					

Total All Housing Units

SAMPLE

CENSUS BLOCK DETAIL
FIELD SURVEY - HOUSING, RESIDENCY & VACANCIES
CITY OF RVERBEND

FORM 2 - SAMPLE

Block No. 4
Page 2 of 10

Date October 8, 1998
Enumerator Jane Jones

Housing Units Surveyed

Household Address	Housing Unit #	Single				Duplex				Multi-Family				Mobile Home				Dates of Residency	
		Tot	Occ	Vac	Res	Tot	Occ	Vac	Res	Tot	Occ	Vac	Res	Tot	Occ	Vac	Res		
100 106th Ave. SE	1	1		1															
102 106th Ave. SE	2	1	1		1														since 1972
104 106th Ave. SE	3	1	1		1														since 1993
106 106th Ave. SE	4	1	1		1														since 1959
400 S.E. 18th St.	5												1	1			1		since 1940
402 S.E. 18th St.	6												1	1					summer work
404 S.E. 18th St.	7												1	1			1		since 1992
406 S.E. 18th St.	8												1	1			1		since 6/97
408 S.E. 18th St.	9												1	1			1		since 1973
410 S.E. 18th St.	10												1	1			1		since 1955
401 S.E. 18th St.	11												1	1			1		since 1985
403 S.E. 18th St.	12												1	1			1		since 1970
405 S.E. 18th St.	13												1	1			1		since 1/98
407 S.E. 18th St.	14												1	1			1		since 1988
251 Sunset Blvd. #1	15									1	1		1						since 1945
251 Sunset Blvd. #2	16									1	1		1						since 1933
251 Sunset Blvd. #3	17									1		1							
251 Sunset Blvd. #4	18									1	1		1						since 1980
251 Sunset Blvd. #5	19									1	1								summer work
251 Sunset Blvd. #6	20									1	1		1						since 1960
Page Sub-Total		4	3	1	3					6	5	1	4	10	10	0	9		

Attachment D

Definitions: Tot= Total Housing Units Surveyed
 Occ= Occupied Housing Units in Total
 Vac= Vacant Housing Units in Total
 Res= Household spends majority of year in City, and has no other usual place of residence

CENSUS BLOCK DETAIL
 FIELD SURVEY - HOUSING, RESIDENCY & VACANCIES
 CITY/AREA: _____

Block No. _____
 Page _____

Date _____
 Enumerator _____

Household Address	Housing Unit #	Housing Units Surveyed																Dates of Residency	
		Single				Duplex				Multi-Family				Mobile Home					
		Tot	Occ	Vac	Res	Tot	Occ	Vac	Res	Tot	Occ	Vac	Res	Tot	Occ	Vac	Res		
																			1
																			2
																			3
																			4
																			5
																			6
																			7
																			8
																			9
																			10
																			11
																			12
																			13
																			14
																			15
																			16
																			17
																			18
																			21
																			30
Page Sub-Total																			

Attachment E

Definitions:
 Tot= Total Housing Units Surveyed
 Occ= Occupied Housing Units in Total
 Vac= Vacant Housing Units in Total
 Res= Household spends majority of year in City, and has no other usual place of residence

**CENSUS BLOCK DETAIL
FIELD SURVEY - HOUSING, PERSONS, RESIDENCY & VACANCIES
CITY/AREA: _____**

FORM 3 - SAMPLE

Block No. _____
Page _____

SAMPLE

Date _____
Enumerator _____

Household Address	Housing Unit #	Housing Units Surveyed																Dates of Residency								
		Single Family				Duplex				Multi-Family				Mobile Home												
		Tot	Occ	Vac	PPH	Res	Tot	Occ	Vac	PPH	Res	Tot	Occ	Vac	PPH	Res	Tot	Occ	Vac	PPH	Res					
100 106th Ave. SE	1	1		1																						
102 106th Ave. SE	2	1	1		3	1																		since 1972	2	
104 106th Ave. SE	3	1	1		4	1																		since 1993	3	
106 106th Ave. SE	4	1	1		2	1																		since 1959	4	
400 S.E. 18th St.	5														1	1		2	1					since 1940	5	
402 S.E. 18th St.	6														1	1		1						summer work	6	
404 S.E. 18th St.	7														1	1		5	1					since 1992	7	
406 S.E. 18th St.	8														1	1		4	1					since 6/97	8	
408 S.E. 18th St.	9														1	1		2	1					since 1973	9	
410 S.E. 18th St.	10														1	1		3	1					since 1955	10	
401 S.E. 18th St.	11														1	1		4	1					since 1985	11	
403 S.E. 18th St.	12														1	1		3	1					since 1970	12	
405 S.E. 18th St.	13														1	1		2	1					since 1/98	13	
407 S.E. 18th St.	14														1	1		1	1					since 1988	14	
251 Sunset Blvd. #1	15											1	1			3	1							since 1945	15	
251 Sunset Blvd. #2	16											1	1			3	1							since 1933	16	
251 Sunset Blvd. #3	17											1		1												14
251 Sunset Blvd. #4	18											1	1			2	1							since 1980	15	
251 Sunset Blvd. #5	19											1	1			1								summer work	16	
251 Sunset Blvd. #6	20											1	1			5	1							since 1960	17	
																										18
																										21
																										30
Page Sub-Total		4	3	1	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	1	14	4	10	10	0	27	9					

Attachment G

Definitions:
 Tot= Total Housing Units Surveyed
 Occ= Occupied Housing Units in Total
 Vac= Vacant Housing Units in Total
 PPH= Persons in Household Surveyed
 Res= Household spends majority of year in City, and has no other usual place of residence

Attachment K

FORM 5

HOUSING UNIT METHOD POPULATION ESTIMATE CALCULATION WORKSHEET CITY OF _____

Date _____

Contact _____

Structure Type	Total Housing Units	Vacancy Rate	Occupancy Rate	Residency Rate	Occupied Resident Households	Average PPH	Resident Population Estimate
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Calculations:			$1.00 - B$		$A \times C \times D$		$E \times F$
Single Family							
Duplex							
Multi-Family							
Mobile Homes							
Other/Boats							
TOTALS							

Estimated Residents Living in Housing

Group Quarters Population

Total Municipal Population Estimate

Attachment L

SAMPLE

**HOUSEHOLD SIZE QUESTIONNAIRE
DUE MARCH 1ST**

The City is conducting a population estimate, which is used, in part, to determine funding from the State of Alaska. An important part of the estimate is determining the average number of residents in each household (persons per household) for various housing types. We need as many responses as possible to ensure accuracy of the estimate. We urge you to take a minute to answer this survey, and appreciate your response by March 1st. Thank you!

If you have questions about filling out this survey, please call Jane Jones, City Clerk, at 555-4242.

1) What type of housing do you live in? *(please check one)*

- Single Family Home
- Duplex or Zero-Lot Line
- Mobile Home or Trailer
- Multi-Family (includes 3-plex, 4-plex and larger apartment complexes)
- Other (please identify type) _____

2) How many persons currently live in your household? *(circle one)*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 More _____
(specify)

3) How many of the persons circled above have another usual place of residence where they spend the majority of the year? (For example, how many are students that leave home to attend High School or College? How many persons are living in your household temporarily for seasonal employment, subsistence activities, or for other purposes?)

(circle one)

None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

More _____ *(specify)*

NOTE: if households located outside of the City's incorporated boundaries may receive this survey, an additional question must be asked, such as:

Is your home located within City boundaries? Yes / No

Municipal Population Census



Head Count Census Manual: Instructions and Reporting Forms

State of Alaska
Sean Parnell, Governor

Dept. of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development
Emil Notti, Commissioner

Division of Community and Regional Affairs
Tara Jollie, Director

January 2010



Municipal Population Determinations and Requests for Adjustment

Population Determination

Under regulation, the Director of the Division of Community and Regional Affairs (DCRA) determines municipal populations for calendar year 2009 to be used for various funding programs. These determinations are sent to each municipality by January 15, 2010.

The January 15 municipal population determinations are provided by the Department of Labor and Workforce Development, State Demographer, and are based on 2009 Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) applications. Since the Department of Labor figures are the most current indicators of population, they are used for the 2009 calendar year.

NOTE: Municipalities are NOT REQUIRED to conduct a local census. These forms ONLY need to be completed if your municipality disagrees with the Division's January 15 population determination and wishes to request an adjustment.

Population Adjustment Request

If your municipality believes that the population determination does not reflect the population of your community, it has until April 1, 2010, to request from DCRA's Director an adjustment to the January 15 determination. The request must include either:

- a **head count census**, as described in this manual; or,
- a **housing unit population estimate**, as described in the *Housing Unit Method Manual: Population Estimate Instructions and Reporting Forms*, January 2010.

Municipalities with a population of 1,000 or more may use either method. Municipalities with a **population less than 1,000 must use the head count census**, which is more reliable than the housing unit estimate for smaller populations.

If a municipality's request for adjustment is postmarked after **April 1, 2010**, it will be denied by the Director as being untimely filed. If the municipality's request for adjustment does not include all of the required documentation set forth in this manual, it will be denied by the Director as being unresponsive. A municipality may request an extension of the deadline, if the request is received in writing by close of business April 1, and if the municipality shows just cause for missing the deadline. Please contact Bill Rolfzen, Community Revenue Sharing Program Administrator, at 907-465-4733, should you have questions.

Appeal to the Commissioner

If DCRA's Director does not grant the request for population adjustment, or if the municipality has other grounds for challenging the determination, the Director's decision may be appealed to the Commissioner (3 AAC 130.044). The appeal must be made within 10 days after the municipality receives the decision of the Director.

Certified Population

After all appeals have been resolved, the Commissioner will certify a final municipal population report by June 1, 2010. The Department's certified population is based upon one of the following:

- (1) a census of the U.S. Census Bureau.
- (2) a head count census conducted in accordance with this manual;
- (3) a housing unit method population estimate conducted in accordance with the Housing Unit Method Manual: Population Estimate Instructions and Reporting Forms, January 2010; or
- (4) an estimate by the Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

Regulations state that the Department must use whichever of the above methods indicates the most recent population of the municipality.

If two or more population figures exist for the same calendar year, regulations state that the Department must use the order of preference established above. So, for example, if a City conducts a head count census in February 2010, **it will take precedence over the Department of Labor estimate for 2009. In addition, a local census conducted in 2010 will take precedence over next year's Department of Labor estimate for 2010. In effect, a successful head count census will apply for two consecutive years.**

Head Count Census Documentation and Procedures

A city conducts a "head count" population census by going door-to-door to every housing unit within the city boundaries to count residents. To successfully adjust your city's population, the following four items must be included in your Head Count Census submission: 1) a city map; 2) the census documents listing individual residents by household; 3) a summary sheet with the total number of city residents and housing units; and 4) a city council resolution.

1. City Map

A map of the city which accurately shows the placement and names of streets, roads, landmarks, and the incorporated (legal) city boundaries. Indicate individual housing units on the map, using housing unit numbers that correspond to the census forms. Do not survey houses or include persons living outside of the city's legal boundaries.

2. Population Census Forms (Forms and examples attached).

The population census should be documented using copies of the attached forms or similar documents. Please make as many copies of the Head Count Census forms as needed. The information gathered by the census-taker(s) must include:

⇒ **The address of each housing unit.**

Note the address or location of each residential housing unit, whether occupied or vacant. Do not list uninhabitable, broken down, or abandoned housing units. Do not list offices, stores, churches, vacant lots, public buildings or facilities unless a residential unit is available at that location. Group quarters facilities, such as work camps, processing facilities, etc., must be identified. If seasonal workers live in these group quarters, please contact the Department for specific documentation and residency requirements. Large cities (population greater than 1,000) that choose to do a head count census must also indicate the structure type of each housing unit -- note whether each unit is a single family unit, duplex, apartment, trailer, or a live-aboard boat.

⇒ **A housing unit sequence number (#1, #2, #3 ... #100).**

Assign a number to each housing unit; it should correspond to the housing unit number marked on the city map.

⇒ **Check-off whether each housing unit is occupied or vacant.**

⇒ **List the name of each individual living in the housing unit.**

List all persons currently living in the home, whether they are a resident or non-resident (see definition of residency on the following page). List the first and last name of each person -- incomplete names will not be accepted (e.g., do not list "Mrs. Jones" or "4 children" or "baby").

⇒ **List the dates each individual has lived in the community during this calendar year.**

The census-taker must ask if each individual has lived in the community since January 1st. If an individual has not been in the community continuously all year, the census-taker must ask

additional questions about the person's usual place of residence. For example, a parent may list their daughter as a member of the household, but when asked about dates may state: "She is home only for the summer, because she attends the University in Anchorage." Or a householder may respond: "My brother just moved to town last month and he intends to remain here." The census-taker must gather enough information to **accurately determine whether each person is a resident or non-resident.**

Definition of Residency

An individual is a permanent resident of the location where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time. An individual must live in the community for the majority of the calendar year (at least **six months and one day**.) and have no other usual place of residence, in order to be considered a resident.

Residents include persons temporarily away from home on business, vacation, or for subsistence purposes, if they spend the majority of the year in the community. If an individual is a new member of your community, they may be considered a resident if they have no other usual place of residence and if they intend to remain in the community.

Non-residents include students attending high school or college in another community, visiting relatives, transient fishermen and their crew, seasonal construction workers and tourists. They do not spend the majority of the calendar year in your community, have another usual place of residence, or do not intend to remain. These individuals must be marked as non-residents on the census schedule.

- ⇒ Check-off whether each person listed is a resident or not, based on the above definition and your conversation with the householder.
- ⇒ Subtotal each page for the number of occupied housing units, vacant units, residents and nonresidents.

3. Census Summary Sheet (Form Attached).

This summary form provides the total housing units, vacant units, residents and non-residents found in the city. Check that the final number of residents from your Head Count Census is higher than the Department's January 15 population determination. If your census population is lower than the Department's original determination, you are not required to submit the Census.

4. City Council Resolution (Sample Attached).

The city **must** pass a resolution adopting the results of the head count census.



Mail all documentation to DCRA by April 1, 2010.

If you are unable to meet the deadline, please call our staff before April 1st to make arrangements for additional time.

HEAD COUNT CENSUS
HOUSING, VACANT UNITS & PERSONS
CITY of Alaska

Enumerator D. Jones
Block _____

Date March 15
Page 1

Housing Unit Address	Housing Unit #	Housing Unit		Names of Individuals In Household	Dates Lived in City this calendar year	Resident		
		Occupied	Vacant			Yes	No	
100 Smith Dr.	1	✓		Johansen, Ivan	1/1 - 3/15	✓		1
				Juanice	"	✓		2
				Julie	"	✓		3
				Michael	"	✓		4
102 Smith Dr.	2		✓	VACANT				5
104 Smith Dr.	3	✓		Sanders, John	1/1 - 3/15	✓		6
				Mary	"	✓		7
106 Smith Dr.	4	✓		Candle, Peter	1/1 - 1/29		✓	8
108 Smith Dr.	5	✓		White, Mark	1/1 - 3/15	✓		9
				Shirley	"	✓		10
				Paul	"	✓		11
110 Smith Dr.	6	✓		Rogers, Ivan	none		✓	12
				Merriam	none		✓	13
101 Smith Dr.	7	✓		Wiseman, Jack	1/1 - 3/15	✓		14
				Joe	"	✓		15
103 Smith Dr.	8	✓		Andrews, Gilbe	1/1 - 3/15	✓		16
				Gladys	"	✓		17
				George	"	✓		18
				(College) Marie	none		✓	19
				Candy	1/1 - 3/15	✓		20
105 Smith Dr.	9	✓		Huders, Adam	1/1 - 3/15	✓		21
				Rachel	"	✓		22
				Andy, Jr.	"	✓		23
107 Smith Dr.	10	✓		Hester, Bill	1/1 - 3/15	✓		24
				Carl	"	✓		25
				Sagone	"	✓		26
				Michael	"	✓		27
				Mark	"	✓		28
109 Smith Dr.	11		✓	VACANT				29
500 Turnagain	12	✓		Caldwell, Andy	1/1 - 3/15	✓		30
				Joyce	"	✓		31
				Christina	"	✓		32
501 Turnagain #1	13	✓		Jackson, Jim	none		✓	33
#2	14	✓		Roen, Joshua	1/1 - 3/15	✓		34
				Mary	"	✓		36
502 Turnagain	15	✓		Randall, Peter	1/1 - 3/15	✓		36
				John	"	✓		37
				Cindy	"	✓		38
				John Jr.	"	✓		39
								40
Housing Subtotal		13	2					
Persons Subtotal						32	5	

**HEAD COUNT CENSUS
HOUSING, VACANT UNITS & PERSONS
CITY _____**

Enumerator _____
Block _____

Date _____
Page _____

Housing Unit Address	Housing Unit #	Housing Unit		Names of Individuals in Household	Dates Lived in City this calendar year	Resident		
		Occupied	Vacant			Yes	No	
								1
								2
								3
								4
								5
								6
								7
								8
								9
								10
								11
								12
								13
								14
								15
								16
								17
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								24
								25
								26
								27
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								30
								31
								32
								33
								34
								35
								36
								37
								38
								39
								40
Housing Subtotal						Persons Subtotal		

**HEAD COUNT CENSUS
HOUSING, VACANT UNITS & PERSONS
CITY _____**

Enumerator _____
Block _____

Date _____
Page _____

Housing Unit Address	Housing Unit #	Housing Unit		Names of Individuals in Household	Dates Lived in City this calendar year	Resident		
		Occupied	Vacant			Yes	No	
								1
								2
								3
								4
								5
								6
								7
								8
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								12
								13
								14
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								16
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								31
								32
								33
								34
								35
								36
								37
								38
								39
								40
Housing Subtotal					Persons Subtotal			

2010 POPULATION CENSUS SUMMARY

Name of Municipality

Census Enumerator or Municipal Contact:

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Date(s) population census was conducted:

I have attached the following required documentation:

- Map of Municipality
- Census Schedule of housing units/individual names
- Municipal Population Resolution

Population Census Results:

Total Resident Population: _____

Total Non-Resident Population: _____

Total Housing Units: _____

Occupied Housing Units: _____

Vacant Housing Units: _____

Mail to:

Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development
Division of Community and Regional Affairs
Attn: Bill Rolfzen, Local Govt Specialist
P.O. Box 110809
Juneau, AK 99811-0809

SAMPLE POPULATION RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION OF THE _____ adopting the
(Municipality)
determination of population of the municipality.

WHEREAS, the _____ has conducted a census of the municipal
(Municipality)
population indicating the population of permanent residents of the municipality as of
_____, 2010, and
(Date)

WHEREAS, the governing body of the municipality must pass a resolution adopting the
results of the census for use by the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic
Development;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the governing body finds that on
_____, 2010, the population of permanent residents of the
(Date)
municipality was _____.
(Population)

PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE _____ on the _____
(Municipality) (Day)
day of _____, 2010.
(Month)

BY: _____
(Mayor)

ATTEST: _____
(Clerk)

SB 308 Community Revenue Sharing (CRS) Payment Estimates
Based on FY 11 Preliminary Program Data/Updated April 2, 2010

Municipalities	Preliminary DCCED 2009 Population	2008 US Census Estimate/2009 for Boroughs	SB 308 Population	Estimated FY 11 CRS Payment Status Quo	Estimated FY 11 CRS Payment SB 308	DIFFERENCE
Adak	165	316	316	\$104,364	\$111,721	\$7,357
Akhiok	51	72	72	\$98,585	\$99,582	\$997
Akiak	346	309	346	\$113,539	\$113,214	-\$325
Akutan	846	871	871	\$138,884	\$139,333	\$449
Alakanuk	686	711	711	\$130,773	\$131,373	\$599
Aleknagik	229	222	229	\$107,608	\$107,393	-\$215
Aleutians East Borough*	62	24	24	\$387,143	\$385,194	-\$1,949
Allakaket	100	85	100	\$101,069	\$100,975	-\$94
Ambler	261	322	322	\$109,230	\$112,020	\$2,790
Anaktuvuk Pass	287	251	287	\$110,548	\$110,278	-\$270
Anchorage	290,588	286,174	290,588	\$15,209,949	\$14,936,981	-\$272,968
Anderson	275	271	275	\$109,940	\$109,681	-\$258
Angoon	442	445	445	\$118,405	\$118,139	-\$266
Aniak	485	572	572	\$120,585	\$124,457	\$3,873
Anvik	75	91	91	\$99,802	\$100,527	\$726
Atka	71	71	71	\$99,599	\$99,532	-\$67
Atkasuk	201	203	203	\$106,189	\$106,099	-\$89
Barrow	4,119	4,010	4,119	\$304,793	\$300,923	-\$3,869
Bethel	5,803	6,468	6,468	\$390,155	\$417,788	\$27,633
Bettles	19	38	38	\$96,963	\$97,891	\$927
Brevig Mission	358	275	358	\$114,147	\$113,811	-\$336
Bristol Bay Borough	967	881	967	\$433,017	\$432,109	-\$908
Buckland	432	422	432	\$117,898	\$117,492	-\$406
Cheformak	475	394	475	\$120,078	\$119,632	-\$446
Chevak	945	838	945	\$143,902	\$143,014	-\$888
Chignik	62	63	63	\$99,143	\$99,134	-\$8
Chuathbaluk	111	119	119	\$101,627	\$101,920	\$294
Clark's Point	61	75	75	\$99,092	\$99,731	\$639
Coffman Cove	152	176	176	\$103,705	\$104,756	\$1,051
Cold Bay	84	74	84	\$100,258	\$100,179	-\$79
Cordova	2,126	2,242	2,242	\$203,767	\$207,541	\$3,774
Craig	1,101	1,171	1,171	\$151,810	\$154,258	\$2,448
Deering	118	141	141	\$101,981	\$103,015	\$1,033
Delta Junction	1,128	930	1,128	\$153,178	\$152,119	-\$1,060
Denali Borough*	1,563	1,576	1,576	\$463,229	\$462,407	-\$821
Dillingham	2,264	2,465	2,465	\$210,762	\$218,636	\$7,873
Diomedede	117	146	146	\$101,931	\$103,264	\$1,333
Eagle	146	145	146	\$103,401	\$103,264	-\$137
Eek	282	280	282	\$110,295	\$110,030	-\$265
Egegik	73	93	93	\$99,700	\$100,627	\$926
Ekwook	109	130	130	\$101,525	\$102,468	\$942
Elim	297	313	313	\$111,055	\$111,572	\$517
Emmonak	774	841	841	\$135,234	\$137,840	\$2,606
Fairbanks	32,506	35,132	35,132	\$1,743,734	\$1,843,845	\$100,111
Fairbanks North Star Borough*	59,073	61,316	61,316	\$3,378,419	\$3,434,519	\$56,100
False Pass	41	54	54	\$98,078	\$98,687	\$608
Fort Yukon	585	520	585	\$125,654	\$125,104	-\$550
Galena	564	599	599	\$124,589	\$125,801	\$1,211
Gambell	666	647	666	\$129,760	\$129,134	-\$626
Golovin	154	144	154	\$103,806	\$103,662	-\$144
Goodnews Bay	237	230	237	\$108,014	\$107,791	-\$223
Grayling	168	170	170	\$104,516	\$104,458	-\$58
Gustavus	451	355	451	\$118,861	\$118,438	-\$424
Haines Borough	2,286	2,399	2,399	\$595,878	\$599,352	\$3,474
Holy Cross	187	199	199	\$105,479	\$105,900	\$421
Homer	5,551	5,802	5,802	\$377,381	\$384,654	\$7,273
Hoonah	764	715	764	\$134,727	\$134,010	-\$718
Hooper Bay	1,158	1,109	1,158	\$154,699	\$153,611	-\$1,088
Houston	1,664	2,153	2,153	\$180,348	\$203,113	\$22,765
Hughes	79	69	79	\$100,005	\$99,930	-\$74
Huslia	265	257	265	\$109,433	\$109,184	-\$249
Hydaburg	340	339	340	\$113,235	\$112,915	-\$319
Juneau	30,661	30,796	30,796	\$2,034,211	\$2,012,125	-\$22,086
Kachemak	430	442	442	\$117,797	\$117,990	\$193

SB 308 Community Revenue Sharing (CRS) Payment Estimates
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	Preliminary DCCED 2009 Population	2008 US Census Estimate/2009 for Boroughs	SB 308 Population	Estimated FY 11 CRS Payment Status Quo	Estimated FY 11 CRS Payment SB 308	DIFFERENCE
Kake	497	635	635	\$121,193	\$127,592	\$6,399
Kaktovik	286	260	286	\$110,497	\$110,229	-\$269
Kaltag	172	202	202	\$104,719	\$106,050	\$1,331
Kasaan	56	34	56	\$98,839	\$98,786	-\$53
Kenai	7,115	7,742	7,742	\$456,660	\$481,171	\$24,510
Kenai Peninsula Borough*	33,611	32,858	32,858	\$2,087,747	\$2,018,711	-\$69,035
Ketchikan	7,503	7,280	7,503	\$476,328	\$469,280	-\$7,048
Ketchikan Gateway Borough*	5,047	5,068	5,068	\$639,833	\$636,137	-\$3,696
Kiana	374	403	403	\$114,958	\$116,050	\$1,091
King Cove	744	734	744	\$133,713	\$133,015	-\$699
Kivalina	410	391	410	\$116,783	\$116,398	-\$385
Klawock	782	736	782	\$135,640	\$134,905	-\$735
Kobuk	122	113	122	\$102,184	\$102,070	-\$115
Kodiak	6,626	6,228	6,626	\$431,873	\$425,649	-\$6,224
Kodiak Island Borough*	6,541	6,407	6,407	\$715,564	\$702,753	-\$12,811
Kotlik	618	649	649	\$127,327	\$128,288	\$962
Kotzebue	3,154	3,177	3,177	\$255,877	\$254,058	-\$1,818
Koyuk	358	296	358	\$114,147	\$113,811	-\$336
Koyukuk	105	89	105	\$101,322	\$101,224	-\$99
Kupreanof	24	21	24	\$97,217	\$97,194	-\$23
Kwethluk	764	715	764	\$134,727	\$134,010	-\$718
Lake & Peninsula Borough*	915	868	868	\$430,381	\$427,184	-\$3,198
Larsen Bay	79	104	104	\$100,005	\$101,174	\$1,170
Lower Kalskag	251	268	268	\$108,723	\$109,333	\$610
Manokotak	438	401	438	\$118,202	\$117,791	-\$411
Marshall	414	382	414	\$116,986	\$116,597	-\$389
Matanuska-Susitna Borough*	69,873	67,769	67,769	\$3,925,873	\$3,755,561	-\$170,312
McGrath	322	351	351	\$112,322	\$113,463	\$1,140
Mekoryuk	174	210	210	\$104,820	\$106,448	\$1,628
Metlakatla	1,398	N/A	1,398	\$166,865	\$165,552	-\$1,313
Mountain Village	782	826	826	\$135,640	\$137,094	\$1,454
Napakiak	337	353	353	\$113,083	\$113,562	\$479
Napaskiak	428	391	428	\$117,695	\$117,293	-\$402
Nenana	479	344	479	\$120,281	\$119,831	-\$450
New Stuyahok	519	473	519	\$122,308	\$121,821	-\$488
Newhalen	162	128	162	\$104,212	\$104,060	-\$152
Nightmute	264	208	264	\$109,382	\$109,134	-\$248
Nikolai	87	86	87	\$100,410	\$100,328	-\$82
Nome	3,468	3,576	3,576	\$271,793	\$273,909	\$2,115
Nondalton	186	177	186	\$105,428	\$105,254	-\$175
Noorvik	628	660	660	\$127,833	\$128,836	\$1,002
North Pole	2,200	2,212	2,212	\$207,518	\$206,049	-\$1,470
North Slope Borough*	247	245	245	\$396,520	\$396,189	-\$332
Northwest Arctic Borough*	748	658	658	\$421,916	\$416,736	-\$5,180
Nuiqsut	424	371	424	\$117,493	\$117,094	-\$398
Nulato	240	295	295	\$108,166	\$110,676	\$2,511
Nunam Iqua	156	180	180	\$103,908	\$104,955	\$1,047
Nunapitchuk	539	467	539	\$123,322	\$122,816	-\$506
Old Harbor	193	215	215	\$105,783	\$106,696	\$913
Ouzinkie	170	204	204	\$104,617	\$106,149	\$1,532
Palmer	5,532	8,201	8,201	\$376,418	\$504,006	\$127,588
Pelican	122	127	127	\$102,184	\$102,318	\$134
Petersburg	2,973	2,825	2,973	\$246,702	\$243,909	-\$2,793
Pilot Point	66	80	80	\$99,346	\$99,980	\$635
Pilot Station	577	604	604	\$125,248	\$126,049	\$801
Platinum	57	41	57	\$98,889	\$98,836	-\$54
Point Hope	713	674	713	\$132,142	\$131,472	-\$670
Port Alexander	61	74	74	\$99,092	\$99,682	\$589
Port Heiden	83	95	95	\$100,207	\$100,726	\$519
Port Lions	200	232	232	\$106,138	\$107,542	\$1,404
Quinhagak	680	554	680	\$130,469	\$129,831	-\$639
Ruby	149	165	165	\$103,553	\$104,209	\$656
Russian Mission	363	324	363	\$114,401	\$114,060	-\$341
Saint George	111	118	118	\$101,627	\$101,871	\$244
Saint Mary's	553	548	553	\$124,032	\$123,512	-\$519

**SB 308 Community Revenue Sharing (CRS) Payment Estimates
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	Preliminary DCCED 2009 Population	2008 US Census Estimate/2009 for Boroughs	SB 308 Population	Estimated FY 11 CRS Payment Status Quo	Estimated FY 11 CRS Payment SB 308	DIFFERENCE
Saint Michael	446	366	446	\$118,608	\$118,189	-\$419
Saint Paul	459	415	459	\$119,267	\$118,836	-\$431
Sand Point	1,001	990	1,001	\$146,741	\$145,801	-\$940
Savoonga	721	642	721	\$132,548	\$131,870	-\$677
Saxman	434	370	434	\$118,000	\$117,592	-\$408
Scammon Bay	528	511	528	\$122,764	\$122,268	-\$496
Selawik	849	804	849	\$139,036	\$138,238	-\$798
Seldovia	241	309	309	\$108,216	\$111,373	\$3,157
Seward	2,609	3,126	3,126	\$228,251	\$251,521	\$23,270
Shageluk	97	113	113	\$100,917	\$101,622	\$705
Shaktolik	231	230	231	\$107,709	\$107,492	-\$217
Shishmaref	606	560	606	\$126,718	\$126,149	-\$569
Shungnak	270	267	270	\$109,686	\$109,433	-\$254
Sitka	8,627	8,747	8,747	\$917,304	\$915,170	-\$2,134
Skagway	865	920	920	\$427,847	\$429,771	\$1,924
Soldotna	4,021	4,386	4,386	\$299,825	\$314,207	\$14,382
Stebbins	605	547	605	\$126,668	\$126,099	-\$568
Tanana	251	268	268	\$108,723	\$109,333	\$610
Teller	261	266	266	\$109,230	\$109,234	\$4
Tenakee Springs	104	91	104	\$101,272	\$101,174	-\$98
Thorne Bay	424	486	486	\$117,493	\$120,179	\$2,686
Togiak	820	811	820	\$137,566	\$136,796	-\$770
Toksook Bay	596	534	596	\$126,211	\$125,651	-\$560
Unalakleet	725	746	746	\$132,750	\$133,114	\$364
Unalaska	3,662	3,532	3,662	\$281,627	\$278,187	-\$3,440
Upper Kalskag	223	230	230	\$107,304	\$107,443	\$139
Valdez	4,498	3,787	4,498	\$324,004	\$319,779	-\$4,225
Wainwright	551	485	551	\$123,930	\$123,413	-\$518
Wales	148	152	152	\$103,502	\$103,562	\$60
Wasilla	7,245	10,256	10,256	\$463,250	\$606,244	\$142,994
White Mountain	202	203	203	\$106,239	\$106,099	-\$140
Whittier	159	159	159	\$104,060	\$103,910	-\$149
Wrangell	2,058	2,147	2,147	\$584,320	\$586,815	\$2,495
Yakutat	628	685	685	\$415,833	\$418,079	\$2,246
Unincorporated Communities						
Akiachak	645	N/A	645	\$68,480	\$67,663	-\$817
Alatna	22	N/A	22	\$33,244	\$33,216	-\$28
Arctic Village	139	N/A	139	\$39,862	\$39,686	-\$176
Atmautluak	296	N/A	296	\$48,741	\$48,366	-\$375
Beaver	58	N/A	58	\$35,280	\$35,207	-\$73
Birch Creek	34	N/A	34	\$33,923	\$33,880	-\$43
Central	96	N/A	96	\$37,430	\$37,308	-\$122
Chalkyitsik	60	N/A	60	\$35,394	\$35,318	-\$76
Chenega Bay	71	N/A	71	\$36,016	\$35,926	-\$90
Chistochina	95	N/A	95	\$37,373	\$37,253	-\$120
Chitina	117	N/A	117	\$38,617	\$38,469	-\$148
Circle	99	N/A	99	\$37,599	\$37,474	-\$125
Copper Center	297	N/A	297	\$48,798	\$48,422	-\$376
Crooked Creek	131	N/A	131	\$39,409	\$39,243	-\$166
Deltana	2,355	N/A	2,355	\$96,000	\$96,000	\$0
Dot Lake	53	N/A	53	\$34,998	\$34,930	-\$67
Dry Creek	87	N/A	87	\$36,921	\$36,810	-\$110
Eagle Village	54	N/A	54	\$35,054	\$34,986	-\$68
Edna Bay	49	N/A	49	\$34,771	\$34,709	-\$62
Elfin Cove	25	N/A	25	\$33,414	\$33,382	-\$32
Four Mile Road	39	N/A	39	\$34,206	\$34,156	-\$49
Gakona	202	N/A	202	\$43,425	\$43,169	-\$256
Glennallen	473	N/A	473	\$58,752	\$58,153	-\$599
Goldstream	34	N/A	34	\$33,923	\$33,880	-\$43
Gulkana	131	N/A	131	\$39,409	\$39,243	-\$166
Hollis	193	N/A	193	\$42,916	\$42,671	-\$244
Hyder	87	N/A	87	\$36,921	\$36,810	-\$110
Kasigluk	567	N/A	567	\$64,069	\$63,351	-\$718
Kenny Lake	412	N/A	412	\$55,302	\$54,780	-\$522

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	Preliminary DCCED 2009 Population	2008 US Census Estimate/2009 for Boroughs	SB 308 Population	Estimated FY 11 CRS Payment Status Quo	Estimated FY 11 CRS Payment SB 308	DIFFERENCE
Kipnuk	671	N/A	671	\$69,951	\$69,101	-\$850
Klukwan	72	N/A	72	\$36,072	\$35,981	-\$91
Koliganek	182	N/A	182	\$42,294	\$42,063	-\$230
Kongiganak	465	N/A	465	\$58,300	\$57,711	-\$589
Kwigillingok	365	N/A	365	\$52,644	\$52,182	-\$462
Lime Village	32	N/A	32	\$33,810	\$33,769	-\$41
Manley Hot Springs	81	N/A	81	\$36,581	\$36,479	-\$103
McCarthy	51	N/A	51	\$34,884	\$34,820	-\$65
Mentasta	120	N/A	120	\$38,787	\$38,635	-\$152
Minto	191	N/A	191	\$42,803	\$42,561	-\$242
Naukati Bay	118	N/A	118	\$38,674	\$38,524	-\$149
Nelchina/Mendeltna	108	N/A	108	\$38,108	\$37,972	-\$137
Newtok	355	N/A	355	\$52,078	\$51,629	-\$450
Nikolski	33	N/A	33	\$33,866	\$33,825	-\$42
Northway	224	N/A	224	\$44,669	\$44,385	-\$284
Oscarville	109	N/A	109	\$38,165	\$38,027	-\$138
Paxson	28	N/A	28	\$33,584	\$33,548	-\$35
Pitka's Point	113	N/A	113	\$38,391	\$38,248	-\$143
Point Baker	27	N/A	27	\$33,527	\$33,493	-\$34
Port Protection	72	N/A	72	\$36,072	\$35,981	-\$91
Red Devil	44	N/A	44	\$34,489	\$34,433	-\$56
Silver Springs	178	N/A	178	\$42,067	\$41,842	-\$225
Slana	102	N/A	102	\$37,769	\$37,640	-\$129
Sleetmute	71	N/A	71	\$36,016	\$35,926	-\$90
Stevens Village	64	N/A	64	\$35,620	\$35,539	-\$81
Stony River	48	N/A	48	\$34,715	\$34,654	-\$61
Takotna	53	N/A	53	\$34,998	\$34,930	-\$67
Tanacross	203	N/A	203	\$43,481	\$43,224	-\$257
Tatitlek	83	N/A	83	\$36,694	\$36,589	-\$105
Tazlina	207	N/A	207	\$43,708	\$43,445	-\$262
Tetlin	97	N/A	97	\$37,486	\$37,363	-\$123
Tok	1,429	N/A	1,429	\$96,000	\$96,000	\$0
Tolsona	64	N/A	64	\$35,620	\$35,539	-\$81
Tuluksak	471	N/A	471	\$58,639	\$58,043	-\$596
Tuntutuliak	384	N/A	384	\$53,718	\$53,232	-\$486
Tununak	330	N/A	330	\$50,664	\$50,246	-\$418
Twin Hills	74	N/A	74	\$36,185	\$36,092	-\$94
Venetie	185	N/A	185	\$42,463	\$42,229	-\$234
Whale Pass	60	N/A	60	\$35,394	\$35,318	-\$76
Whitestone	173	N/A	173	\$41,785	\$41,566	-\$219
				\$58,485,000	\$58,485,000	\$0

*Note: For boroughs that have cities within their boundaries, the "2008 US Census Estimate/2009 for Boroughs" and "SB 308 Population" were determined by taking the greater of each borough's areawide 2009 DCCED vs 2009 US Census Estimate minus the SB 308 population of each city located within its boundaries.