

**SUSITNA  
HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT**

**FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION  
PROJECT No. 7114**

**HOUSEHOLD SURVEY REPORT**

**FINAL REPORT**

**HARZA-EBASCO  
SUSITNA JOINT VENTURE**

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***Alaska Power Authority***

SUSITNA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY REPORT

Report by

Harza-Ebasco Susitna Joint Venture

Prepared for  
Alaska Power Authority

Final Report  
November 1985

**NOTICE**

**ANY QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS CONCERNING  
THIS REPORT SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO  
THE ALASKA POWER AUTHORITY  
SUSITNA PROJECT OFFICE**

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Several communities could be affected by the construction and operation of the Alaska Power Authority's Susitna Hydroelectric Project. These communities--Talkeetna, Cantwell, Healy, and Trapper Creek--were surveyed as part of the project's Social Science Program. Prior to this survey there was little baseline economic and demographic information available for the community of Healy. Data for Talkeetna, Cantwell, and Trapper Creek had been collected in 1983 (Frank Orth and Associates 1983a, 1983b, and 1983c). In order to project how these communities would respond to changes created by the construction and operation of the Susitna Project, the data from this and previous surveys will be used to develop a time-series data base for the four communities. The 1984 household survey was designed to obtain information on each community's demographic, economic, and housing characteristics, as well as levels of satisfaction with public services and facilities.

### 1.1 KEY FINDINGS: TALKEETNA

Respondents to the survey included 97 households, representing 186 adults and 94 children. The profile of the households in Talkeetna indicated the following:

1. Average age of the population was 29.3 years.
2. One percent of Talkeetna's households contain Native Alaskans.
3. Average household size was 2.89 persons. The number of adults per household was 1.93 and the number of children was 0.96 per household.

4. A housing vacancy rate of 19 percent (55) was determined.
5. Forty-seven percent (88) of the adults in the Talkeetna sample were employed all year, while 30 percent (55) were not employed any time during the year.
6. The largest occupational categories from the sample were: 19 percent (35) professionals, technicians, managers and self-employed; 13 percent (23) structural workers; and 12 percent (22) service workers.
7. Average time spent traveling to or from work by the employed adult who travels farthest in each household was 87 minutes.
8. Eighty-six percent (83) of the 97 households surveyed lived in single-family dwelling units.
9. Seventy-four percent (72) of the households surveyed owned the dwelling unit in which they resided.
10. Average length of residence in Talkeetna for the respondents was 8.8 years.
11. The most frequently cited primary reason for moving to Talkeetna was to obtain a job.
12. All respondents (97) were satisfied with the mental health services available; 73 percent (71) were satisfied with both the school system and the ambulance service, 70 percent (68) were satisfied with the library, and 67 percent (65) were satisfied with the solid waste or garbage disposal. In contrast, 60 percent (58) of the respondents reported being dissatisfied with both medical services and indoor recreation facilities.



13. Thirty-one percent (29) of the respondents were of the opinion ~~that~~ the change that had occurred in Talkeetna since 1980 had been for the better. Only a small percentage, 12 percent (11) of the respondents, felt the changes had been for the worse.

#### 1.2 KEY FINDINGS: CANTWELL

Respondents to the survey included 49 households, representing 97 adults and 41 children. The profile of the households in Cantwell indicated the following:

1. Average age of the population was 31 years.
2. Twenty percent of Cantwell's population were Native Alaskans.
3. Average household size was 2.82 persons. The number of adults per household was 1.98 and the number of children was 0.84 per household.
4. A housing vacancy rate of 33 percent (33) was determined.
5. Thirty-nine percent (37) of the adults in the Cantwell sample were employed all year, while 45 percent (43) were not employed any time during the year.
6. The largest occupational groups represented were: 17 percent (17) professionals, technicians, managers and self-employed; 13 percent (13) service workers; and 7 percent (7) transportation-related workers.
7. Average time spent traveling to or from work by the employed adult who travels farthest in each household was 22 minutes.

8. Eighty-four percent (41) of the households surveyed lived in single-family dwelling units.
9. Seventy-six percent (37) of the households surveyed owned the dwelling unit in which they resided.
10. Average length of residence in Cantwell was 15 years, although length of residence differed between Native and non-Native households. Eighty-three percent of the Native households reported living in Cantwell for 16 or more years, while only 14 percent of the non-Native households had lived there for that amount of time.
11. The most frequently cited primary reason for moving to Cantwell was to obtain a job.
12. Ninety-eight percent (48) of the respondents were satisfied with the library services available; 94 percent (46) were satisfied with the fire protection service; and 90 percent (44) were satisfied with the ambulance service. Thirty-eight percent (19) of the respondents were dissatisfied with the solid waste and garbage disposal and 33 percent (16) were dissatisfied with the road system.
13. Thirty-nine percent (19) of the respondents felt Cantwell had changed a great deal since 1980. Of the 19 respondents who felt a great deal of change had occurred, 37 percent (7) also felt the change had been for the worse, while 42 percent (8) felt the change had been for the better.

### 1.3 KEY FINDINGS: HEALY

Respondents to the survey included 125 households, representing 256 adults and 145 children. The profile of the households in Healy indicated the following:

1. Average age of the population was 24.3 years.
2. Three percent of Healy's population were Native Alaskans.
3. Average household size was 3.21 persons. The number of adults per household was 2.05 and the number of children per household was 1.16.
4. A housing vacancy rate of 10 percent (20) was determined.
5. Approximately 56 percent (143) of the adults in the Healy sample were employed year-round, while 34 percent (88) were not employed any time during the survey year.
6. The largest occupational categories represented were: professionals, technicians, managers, and self-employed (16 percent or 40 workers); mining (14 percent or 36 workers); structural workers (9 percent or 24 workers); and miscellaneous workers (9 percent or 23 workers).
7. Average time spent traveling to or from work by the employed adult who travels farthest in each household was 18 minutes.
8. Sixty-five percent (81) of the 125 households surveyed lived in single-family dwelling units.
9. Seventy-seven percent (95) of the households surveyed owned the dwelling unit in which they resided.

10. Average length of residence in Healy was 8 years, although length of residence differed between Native and non-Native households. All Native households reported living in Healy for 9 or more years, while 59 percent (71) of the 120 non-Native households reported living there for 8 years or less.
11. The most frequently cited primary reason for moving to Healy was to obtain a job.
12. Ninety-nine percent (124) of the respondents were satisfied with the ambulance service available, followed by 98 percent (123) who were satisfied with the fire protection service, 96 percent (120) were satisfied with the library, 95 percent (119) were satisfied with the school system, and 92 percent (115) were satisfied with the medical services available. In contrast, 52 percent (65) were dissatisfied with indoor recreation facilities and 41 percent (51) were dissatisfied with outdoor recreation facilities.
13. Forty percent (49) of the respondents felt Healy had changed a great deal since 1980 and were of the opinion that changes had been for the better.

#### 1.4 KEY FINDINGS: TRAPPER CREEK

Respondents surveyed included 50 households, representing 90 adults and 61 children. The profile of the households in Trapper Creek indicated the following:

1. Average age of the population was 27.9 years.
2. There were no Native households surveyed in Trapper Creek.

3. Average household size was 3.02 persons. The number of adults per household was 1.8 and the number of children was 1.22 per household.
4. A housing vacancy rate of 27 percent (25) was determined.
5. Forty-two percent (39) of the adults in the Trapper Creek sample were employed all year, while 37 percent (35) were not employed any time during the year.
6. The largest occupations represented were: twenty percent (19) professionals, technicians, managers, and self-employed; 15 percent (14) service professions; and 9 percent (8) transportation-related workers.
7. Average time spent traveling to or from work by the employed adult who travels farthest in each household was 77 minutes.
8. Eighty-four percent (42) of the households surveyed lived in single-family dwelling units.
9. Seventy-six percent (38) of the households surveyed owned the dwelling unit in which they resided.
10. Average length of residence in Trapper Creek was 8.2 years.
11. The most frequently cited primary reason for moving to Trapper Creek was availability of land and/or housing.
12. Ninety percent (45) of the respondents were satisfied with the ambulance service available; 93 percent (47) were satisfied with the school system; and 83 percent (42) were satisfied with both the state trooper protection and indoor recreation facilities. Seventy-five percent (38) of the respondents were dissatisfied

with the mental health services; 67 percent (34) were dissatisfied with "other" transportation systems; and 62 percent (31) were dissatisfied with the fire protection service.

13. The majority, 53 percent (25), of the respondents felt Trapper Creek had changed a moderate amount since 1980, while 32 percent (15) noticed no change in Trapper Creek since 1980. Smaller numbers of respondents felt that a great deal of change had occurred (3 respondents or 6 percent) and only a small amount of change had occurred (4 respondents or 9 percent).

## 2.0 APPROACH

### 2.1 BACKGROUND

The first analysis of socioeconomic impacts to communities resulting from the construction and operation of the Susitna Hydroelectric Project was presented in the 1983 License Application. The License Application contained baseline with- and without-Project demographic and economic projections, but was not based on survey information specific to each community. As a result, household surveys were conducted in the fall of 1983 (Frank Orth and Associates, Inc. 1984) for the communities of Talkeetna, Trapper Creek, and Cantwell. The 1984 household survey was designed to accomplish the following objectives:

1. Add Healy to the communities surveyed.
2. Expand the survey area for Talkeetna to include the 13-mile spur road connecting Talkeetna and the Parks Highway.
3. Increase the sample size for Talkeetna, Cantwell, and Trapper Creek to reduce the sampling error.
4. Update and refine existing data on the communities of Talkeetna, Cantwell, and Trapper Creek.

### 2.2 PROCEDURES

#### 2.2.1 Survey Development

As in the 1983 survey, face-to-face interviews were used for the 1984 study. Because of the small size of the population, a high percentage could be sampled. Personal interviews were used instead of mail or telephone surveys to ensure a relatively high response rate. The 1984

questionnaire was 8 pages long and the average interview took 15 minutes. The questionnaire was shorter than the 1983 questionnaire and concentrated more on household information and less on individual information. A copy of the 1984 questionnaire is in Appendix A.

Three interviewers were trained for one day to conduct the interviews and pretests of the questionnaire were conducted in Anchorage, Alaska. The questionnaire was modified slightly as a result of the pretest. The surveys were conducted between November 1 and November 15, 1984.

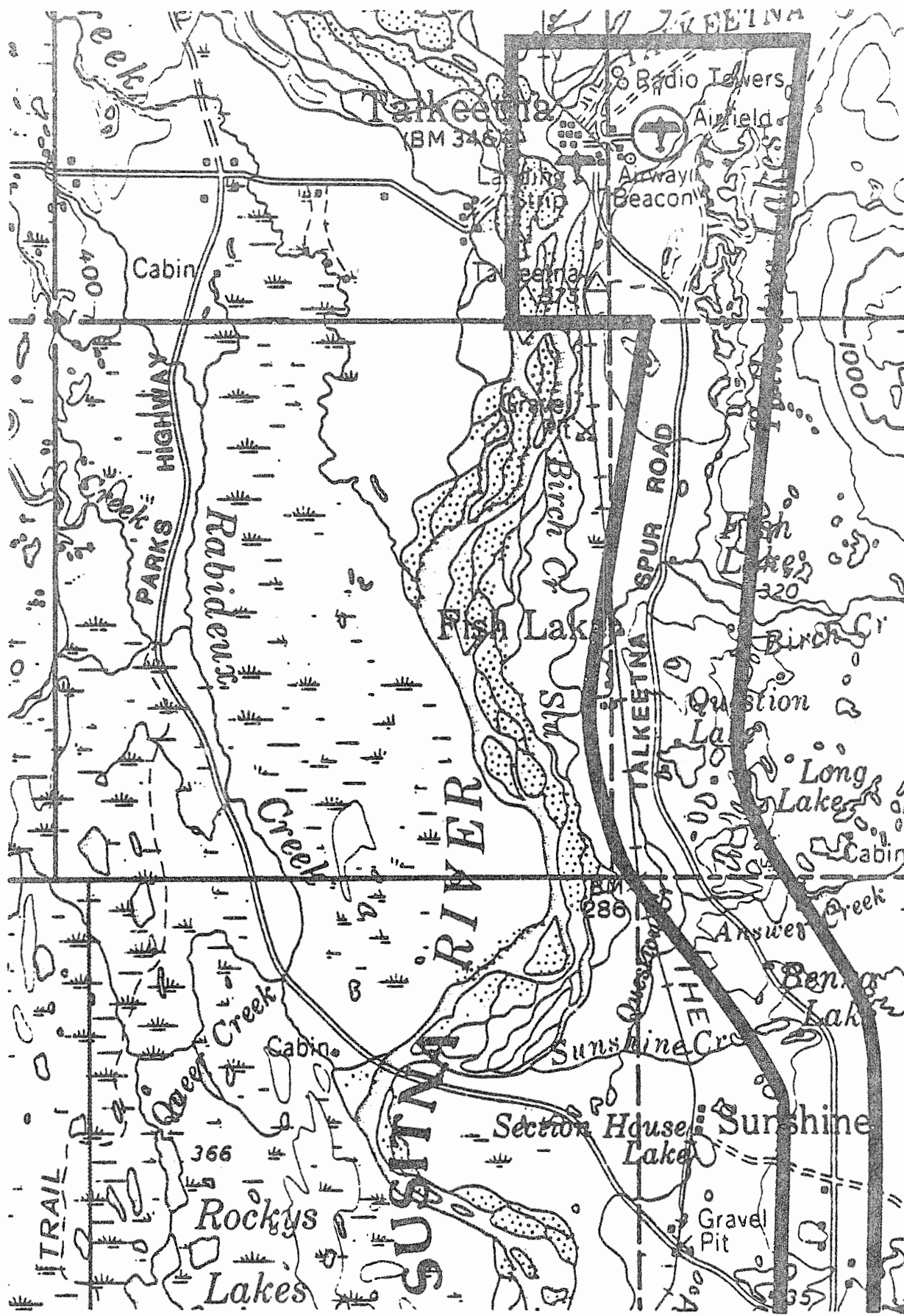
#### 2.2.2 Survey Boundaries

Survey boundaries for each town were defined as follows:

1. Talkeetna - Within the three-section area surrounding old Talkeetna at the end of the Talkeetna Spur Road and a 13-mile corridor along the Talkeetna Spur Road to the intersection of the Parks Highway.
2. Cantwell - In or near the community; easily defined because it is surrounded by public land.
3. Healy - Around the railroad station, Tri-Valley subdivision, and the Otto Lake area.
4. Trapper Creek - From the Petersville Road and Parks Highway intersection east to the Susitna River, west to Scotty Lake, and within a corridor one mile north of Petersville Road and one half-mile south (where houses end on the Parks Highway).

Maps of the survey-defined area are displayed in Figures 2-1 through 2-4.

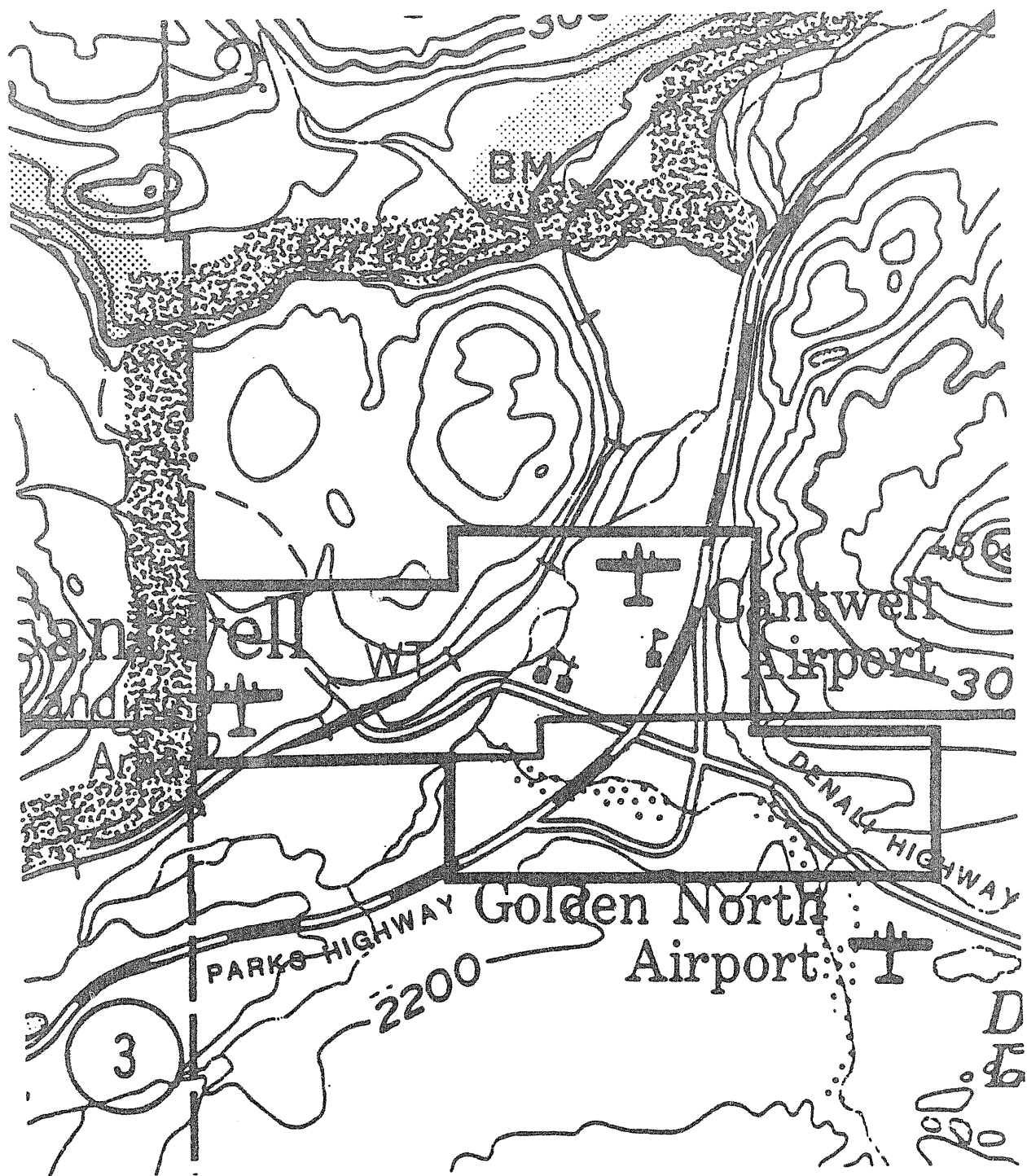




**SURVEY BOUNDARY  
TALKEETNA**

**HARZA-EBASCO**  
SUSITNA JOINT VENTURE

N

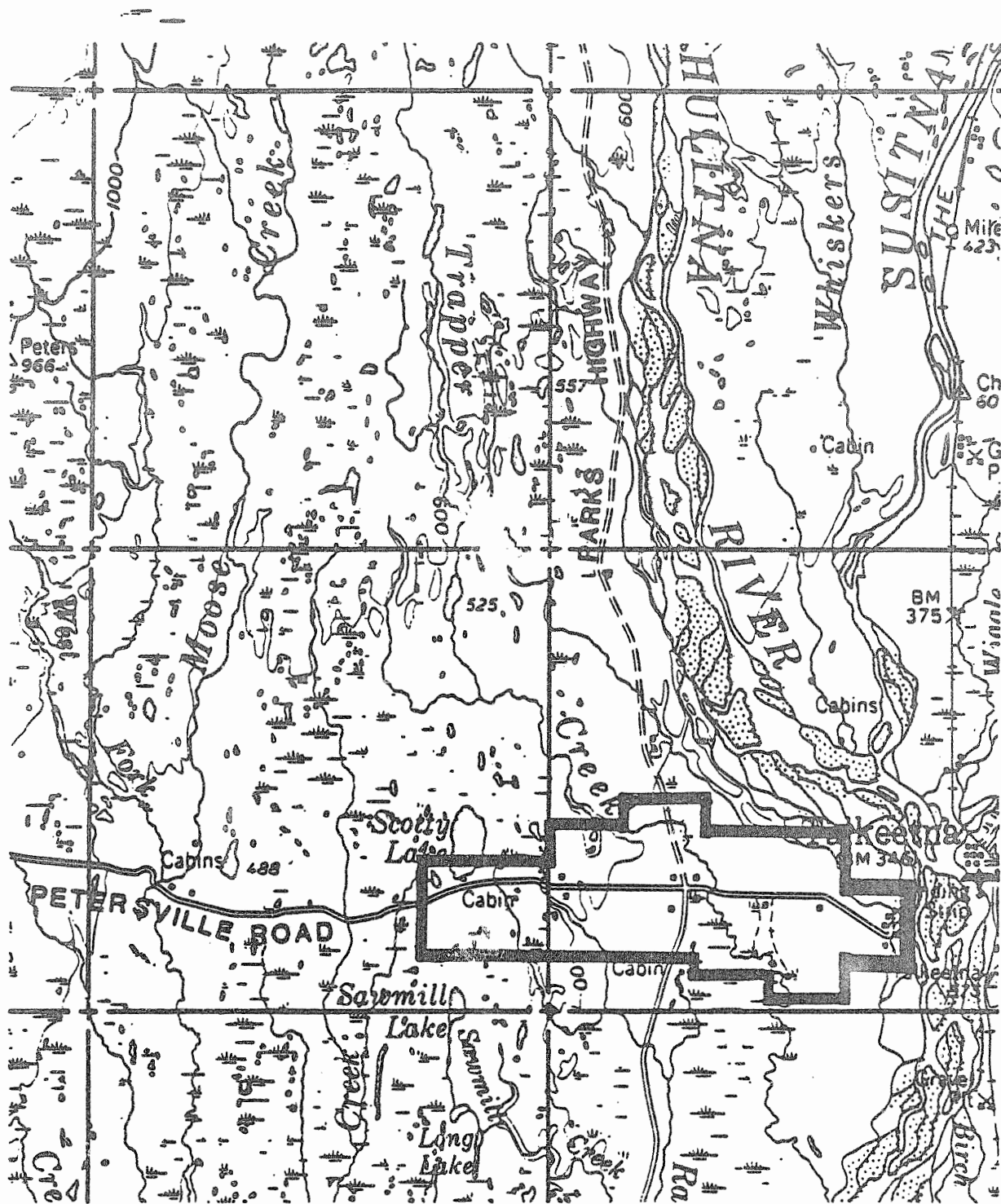


0 MI 1  
SCALE

SURVEY BOUNDARY  
CANTWELL

HARZA-EBASCO  
SUSITNA JOINT VENTURE





0 MI 1

**SURVEY BOUNDARY  
TRAPPER CREEK**

### 2.2.3 Sampling Frame and Response Rates

In the larger community of Talkeetna a 64 percent sample was conducted, with 241 occupied housing units in the sample frame. For the communities of Healy, Cantwell, and Trapper Creek a 100 percent sample was conducted, with 176 occupied housing units in the Healy sample frame, 68 occupied units in the Cantwell sample frame, and 67 occupied units in the Trapper Creek sample frame. The overall sampling frame consisted of 552 occupied housing units.

For all 4 towns combined, of the 552 occupied dwelling units identified, there were 119 vacant units. Interviews were attempted at the 465 occupied units identified in the sample. Interviews were completed at 321 units, for an overall response rate of 69 percent.

In Talkeetna, 241 occupied dwelling units were identified and another 55 were vacant (19 percent vacancy rate). Seven other dwelling units were inaccessible by road. Ninety-seven interviews were completed for a response rate of 62 percent.

The response rate in Cantwell was 72 percent, with 49 of 68 attempted interviews completed. Out of 101 identified dwelling units, 33 percent were vacant and 67 percent were occupied.

The survey area in the community of Healy had 196 dwelling units, with 19 vacant units, 1 unit's occupancy status could not be determined, and 176 units occupied. One hundred twenty-five interviews were completed for a response rate of 71 percent.

The highest survey response rate (75 percent) was achieved in the community of Trapper Creek. Ninety-two dwelling units were identified; 25 units were vacant, while 67 were occupied. Fifty interviews were completed.

#### 2.2.4 Overview of Data Analysis

The data analysis presented in the following sections includes both response frequencies for single variables and relationships between two or more variables. Frequency tables show the distribution of variable values (e.g., of 119 adults, 96 were employed and 23 were unemployed), while relationships between variables are shown in tables that demonstrate how values for two or more variables are related (e.g., of 119 adults, 90 were employed and were between 30-39 years of age, 6 were unemployed and were between 18-29 years of age, 20 were employed and were between 40-49 years of age, and 3 were unemployed and were between 50-59 years of age). In general, the small size of the sample prevented the use of standard statistical tests of significance, such as the  $\chi^2$  (chi-square) test for goodness-of-fit.



## 3.0 TALKEETNA

### 3.1 BACKGROUND

Talkeetna was established as a supply center for miners and trappers in the early 1900's. Permanent townsite development began during the building of the Alaska Railroad between 1915 and 1923. Talkeetna is located at the confluence of the Susitna, Chulitna, and Talkeetna rivers. A 13-mile spur off the Parks Highway provides the only road access. In addition, the Alaska Railroad's passenger train runs through town on the Anchorage-to-Fairbanks run twice a day during the summer and twice each week during the remainder of the year. More recently, Talkeetna has become a staging area for mountain climbing expeditions (particularly Mt. McKinley) and a center for tourism.

### 3.2 STUDY RESULTS

#### 3.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

Demographic characteristics that outline the changing composition of a population include age, race, household size, number and age of children, and size of the population.

3.2.1.1 Age. Average age of the Talkeetna sample population was 29.3 years (Table 3-1), which was very similar to the average age of all Alaska residents (28 years) in 1982 (Frank Orth and Associates, Inc. 1983). The 94 children (under 18 years) made up 34 percent of the persons in the surveyed households, while the elderly (60 or more years) accounted for 5 percent (13).

TABLE 3-1  
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLED RESIDENTS  
(TALKEETNA)

Age (Years)	Frequency	Distribution Percent
0-5	36	13
6-11	33	12
12-14	15	5
15-17	10	4
18-29	34	12
30-39	67	24
40-49	46	16
50-59	26	9
60+	13	5
TOTAL	280	100

Mean = 29.3 years

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.



These estimates were comparable to the estimates for the State of Alaska in 1982, which show the percentage of children to have been 30-35 percent and the percentage of elderly to have been 3 percent (Frank Orth and Associates, Inc. 1983).

3.2.1.2 Household Size. The average household size in Talkeetna was 2.89 persons, which resembled the statewide average household size in 1980 of 2.93 (U.S. Census Bureau 1980). The number of adults per household in Talkeetna was estimated at 1.93 (Table 3-2).

3.2.1.3 Children. As shown in Table 3-2, the Talkeetna sample was comprised of 0.96 children per household. Of the 280 people in the sample, 13 percent (36) were preschool children, 17 percent (48) were primary and junior high school-age children, and 10 percent (4) were secondary school-age children (Table 3-1). Of the 58 school-age children in Talkeetna, 57 percent (33) were primary school-age (kindergarten through 6th grade).

3.2.1.4 Native<sup>1/</sup> Population in Talkeetna. Only one household (comprised of three people) of the total households surveyed in Talkeetna contained a Native. These household members belonged to a Native corporation (Table 3-3).

3.2.1.5 Population. There were 241 occupied housing units in the survey-defined area of Talkeetna during the 1984 survey period. The overall vacancy rate was 19 percent. Multiplying the number of occupied housing

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<sup>1/</sup> Native is defined to include Eskimo, Indian, or any other Alaska Native group.

TABLE 3-2  
HOUSEHOLD SIZE  
(TALKEETNA)

Age Group <sup>1/</sup>	Mean Number of Persons per Household
Adults	1.93
Preschool-age Children (0-5 years)	0.26
Primary and Junior High School-age Children (6-14 years)	0.56
Secondary School-age Children (15-17 years)	0.14
Household Average	2.89

<sup>1/</sup> Ages were used to approximate grades children may attend. There are exceptions to the age-grade match and this table should only be used to estimate attendance in grade levels.

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 3-3  
NATIVE HOUSEHOLDS<sup>1/</sup>  
(TALKEETNA)

Household Type	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Native Household	1	1
Non-Native Household	96	99
TOTAL	97	100

<sup>1/</sup> Native is defined to include Eskimo, Indian, or any other Alaska Native group. All Native households contain at least one Native.

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

units (241) by the estimated average household size of 2.89 (Table 3-2) yields an estimated population of 696 people in the survey-defined area of Talkeetna.

### 3.2.2 Economic Characteristics

Economic characteristics examined in this section include occupation, seasonality of employment, location of employment, and transportation mode used to travel to work.

3.2.2.1 Occupation<sup>1/</sup>. The primary occupations of the adults in the Talkeetna sample were organized into categories used by the Alaska Department of Labor (see Table 3-4). The groups most represented were: professionals, technicians, managers, and self-employed (35 workers or 19 percent); structural occupations (23 workers or 13 percent); and service occupations (22 workers or 12 percent). In addition, 29 percent (55) of the adults were either retired or did not work any time during the survey year.

Appendix Table C-1 presents the relationship between job category (occupation) and age. The 18- to 29-year-olds were the only workers to be employed in benchwork, while the machine trades category and the agriculture, fishery, and forestry category consisted of workers from only 2 age groups (18-29 years and 40-49 years). The other 10 occupational categories consisted of employees from various ages not working any time during the year (ranging from 14 percent of the 40- to 49-year-olds to 29 percent of the 30- to 39-year-olds).

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<sup>1/</sup>See Appendix B for occupations within the general category listings.

TABLE 3-4  
PRIMARY OCCUPATION<sup>1/</sup>  
(TALKEETNA)

Category	Frequency	Distribution Percent
Professional, Technical, Managers, and Self-Employed	35	19
Clerical Workers and Sales Persons	14	7
Service Workers	22	12
Agriculture, Fishery, Forestry Related Workers	4	2
Machine Trades	4	2
Benchwork	2	1
Structural	23	13
Recreation-Based Occupations	3	2
Transportation-Related Workers	8	4
Mining	6	3
Miscellaneous Workers	12	6
Retired	14	7
N/A (not employed) <sup>2/</sup>	41	22
TOTAL	188	100

<sup>1/</sup> See Appendix B for occupations within the general category listings.

<sup>2/</sup> Category includes homemakers, students, and unemployed people.

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

3.2.2.2 Seasonality of Employment. All respondents in the Talkeetna sample were asked whether any working adults had a job from which they were laid off or unemployed part of the year. As shown in Table 3-5, 17 percent (32) of the adults in the Talkeetna sample were unemployed during the winter, 6 percent (12) were unemployed during the summer, 47 percent (88) worked all year, and 30 percent (55) reported they were not employed at any time during the year.

An average of 0.91 adults per household were employed all year (88 employed residents in 97 households). Appendix Table C-2 displays occupations<sup>1/</sup> by seasonality of employment. Machine trades was the only occupational category in which all workers were employed all year, although a majority of those who were employed as professionals (69 percent or 24 of 35), clerical and sales workers (86 percent or 12 of 14), service workers (77 percent or 17 of 22), and transportation-related workers (88 percent or 7 of 8) were also employed year-round. All those employed as recreation-based workers and miners were unemployed during the winter, and 30 percent (55) of the adult sample population were not employed any time during the year.

3.2.2.3 Transportation and Travel Time to Work. Each of the 97 households surveyed was asked, of the employed adults, who spent the longest time traveling to or from their place of employment, how much time it took this person to get to work, and what type of transportation this person used to travel to work.

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<sup>1/</sup> See Appendix B for occupations within the general category listings.

TABLE 3-5  
SEASONALITY OF EMPLOYMENT  
(TALKEETNA)

Season(s) Unemployed	Frequency	Distribution Percent
Winter	32	17
Summer	12	6
Worked All Year	88	47
N/A (not employed)	55	30
TOTAL	187	100

No Response = 1

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

Table 3-6 shows that the majority (28 adults, 32 percent)<sup>1/</sup>, traveled 1-15 minutes to work. Seven adults (8 percent) reported less than one minute travel time to get to work. In contrast, 13 adults (15 percent) traveled more than 4 hours to get to work. The average time spent traveling to or from work was 87 minutes, while the median time was less than 30 minutes.

The majority (63 percent), or 61 of those adults who spent the longest time traveling to or from work, traveled by car or truck (Table 3-7). Ten percent (10) walked to work and 9 percent (9) used other transportation to travel to work which included car/plane combinations.

3.2.2.4 Location of Employment. The respondents from the 97 households were also asked where the person who spent the longest time traveling to work was employed. Forty-eight percent (47) of the households cited Talkeetna (Table 3-8), while 27 percent (26) reported other towns near Talkeetna such as Palmer, Wasilla, Willow, and other small towns in the State of Alaska. In addition, eight percent (8) reported traveling to the North Slope.

### 3.2.3 Housing Characteristics

Housing characteristics inquired about in the questionnaire included home ownership patterns and dwelling unit types.

3.2.3.1 Type of Dwelling Unit. Eighty-six percent (83) of the households in the Talkeetna sample lived in single-family dwelling units, 12 percent (12) lived in mobile homes, 1 percent (1) lived in a duplex, and 1 percent reported "other" (Table 3-9).

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<sup>1/</sup> Because this question applied to only one adult per household, the number and percentage of respondents employed versus those unemployed differ from the results presented in Section 3.2.2.



TABLE 3-6  
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK<sup>1/</sup>  
(TALKEETNA)

Time	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
<1 minute	7	8
1-15 minutes	28	32
16-30 minutes	12	14
31-60 minutes	5	6
1-2 hours	8	9
3-4 hours	4	4
>4 hours	13	15
N/A (not employed)	11	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Travel time for the one adult per household who travels farthest.

No Response = 9

Median = <30 minutes

Mean = 87 minutes or 1-2 hours

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 3-7  
TRANSPORTATION USED TO GET TO WORK  
(TALKEETNA)

Mode of Transportation	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Car or Truck	61	63
Plane	5	5
Walk	10	10
Train	1	1
Other Transportation (car/plane combinations)	9	9
N/A (not employed)	11	11
TOTAL	97	99 1/2

1/ Percentage does not total 100 due to rounding.

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 3-8  
LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT  
(TALKEETNA)

Town	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Anchorage	4	4
Cantwell	1	1
Talkeetna	47	48
North Slope	8	8
Other Town	26	27
N/A (not employed)	11	12
TOTAL	97	100

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 3-9  
TYPE OF DWELLING UNIT  
(TALKEETNA)

Type of Dwelling Unit	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Single-family Home	83	86
Duplex	1	1
Mobile Home	12	12
Other	1	1
TOTAL	97	100

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

3.2.3.2 Home Ownership. A significant number, 74 percent or 72 of the households surveyed, reported owning the dwelling unit in which they resided. Twenty-five percent (24) were renters (Table 3-10).

#### 3.2.4 Residence and Settlement Patterns

Residence and settlement pattern characteristics were determined from questions about seasonality of residence, length of residence, prior residence, and reasons for choosing to settle in Talkeetna.

3.2.4.1 Residence and Seasonality. Thirty percent (29) of the respondents had lived in Talkeetna for 4-8 years, 26 percent (25) for 9-15 years, and 21 percent (20) for 1-3 years as shown in Table 3-11. A smaller number of respondents reported having lived in Talkeetna for either less than 1 year (8 percent or 8 respondents) or 16 or more years (15 percent or 15 respondents). The average length of residence in Talkeetna was 8.8 years. The survey also indicated that 97 percent (183) of the 188 adults and all 93 children from the sample lived in Talkeetna full-time.

3.2.4.2 Prior Location of Residence and Reasons for Moving. Respondents were asked where they lived prior to moving to Talkeetna and why they chose to move to Talkeetna. The largest number of in-migrants (39 percent or 37 respondents) came from Anchorage, followed by 36 percent (34) who came from out-of-state locations (see Table 3-12). Thirteen percent (12) came from other areas of Alaska, with smaller numbers of in-migrants coming from Fairbanks, other areas of the Mat-Su Borough, and other areas of the Railbelt. Only one respondent had always lived in Talkeetna.

Respondents were asked to give their two most important reasons for moving to Talkeetna. As shown in Table 3-13 the most frequently cited primary reason for moving to Talkeetna was to obtain a job (24 percent

TABLE 3-10  
OWNERSHIP OF DWELLING UNIT  
(TALKEETNA)

Home Ownership	Frequency	Percent of Respondent
Own	72	74
Rent	24	25
Other	1	1
TOTAL	97	100

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 3-11  
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE  
(TALKEETNA)

Time	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
<1 year	8	8
1-3 years	20	21
4-8 years	29	30
9-15 years	25	26
16+ years	15	15
TOTAL	97	100

Mean = 8.8 years

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 3-12  
PREVIOUS RESIDENCE  
(TALKEETNA)

Town	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Anchorage	37	39
Fairbanks	2	2
Other Mat-Su Borough	5	5
Other Railbelt	4	4
Other Alaska	12	13
Non-Alaska Location	34	36
N/A (did not move)	1	1
TOTAL	95	100

No Response = 2

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.



TABLE 3-13  
PRIMARY REASON FOR MOVING TO PRESENT LOCATION  
(TALKEETNA)

Reason	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Obtain a Job	23	24
Set Up a Business	6	6
Availability of Land and/or Housing	21	22
Recreation	16	17
Friends or Relatives Nearby	8	8
Housing Quality	13	13
Other Reason	9	9
N/A (did not move)	1	1
TOTAL	97	100

SECONDARY REASON FOR MOVING TO PRESENT LOCATION  
(TALKEETNA)

Reason	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Inexpensive Area	2	2
Obtain a Job	3	3
Set Up a Business	1	1
Availability of Land and/or Housing	5	5
Recreation	7	7
Friends or Relatives Nearby	3	3
Housing Quality	10	10
Other Reason	15	16
No Particular Reason	50	52
N/A (did not move)	1	1
TOTAL	97	100

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

or 23 respondents), followed by availability of land and/or housing (22 percent or 21 respondents), recreation opportunities (17 percent or 16 respondents), and housing quality (13 percent or 13 respondents). Other primary reasons given were to set up a business and because friends or relatives were nearby. "No particular reason" was the secondary reason cited by 52 percent (50) of the respondents. Much smaller numbers of respondents gave various other secondary reasons for moving to Talkeetna such as housing quality (10), an inexpensive area (2), to set up a business (1), and recreation opportunities (7).

### 3.2.5 Residents' Attitudes about Public Facilities and Services and Community Change

3.2.5.1 Attitudes about Public Facilities and Services. Respondents were asked to rank their level of satisfaction with facilities and services. Three options were offered: satisfied, indifferent, and dissatisfied. All of the 13 services inquired about were available in the community of Talkeetna, except mental health services.

All respondents reported being satisfied with the mental health services available, even though they are only available outside of the community, followed by 73 percent satisfied with both the school system and the ambulance service, 70 percent satisfied with the library, and 67 percent satisfied with solid waste or garbage disposal (see Table 3-14). In contrast, 60 percent of the respondents reported being dissatisfied with both the medical services and indoor recreation facilities. In addition, a large percentage of respondents were indifferent (neither satisfied or dissatisfied) to the road system and other transportation services (40 percent and 52 percent, respectively).

TABLE 3-14  
LEVELS OF SATISFACTION WITH  
SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES<sup>1/</sup>  
(TALKEETNA)  
N=97

Facility or Service	Percent Satisfied	Percent Indifferent	Percent Dissatisfied
State Trooper Protection	49	34	16
Schools	73	20	7
Fire Protection	41	37	22
Solid Waste or Garbage Disposal	67	0	33
Ambulance	73	22	5
Other Medical Care and Services	20	20	60
Road System	27	40	33
Other Transportation	38	52	10
Mental Health Services	100	0	0
Social Services	34	34	32
Libraries	70	26	4
Indoor Recreational Facilities	25	15	60
Outdoor Recreational Facilities	47	27	28

<sup>1/</sup> Total percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

3.2.5.2 Attitudes about Community Change. Respondents from the 97 households were also asked if they had noticed any changes in Talkeetna since 1980. Thirty-five percent (33) answered they had noticed a moderate amount of change since 1980 (Table 3-15). Thirty-one percent (29) of the respondents noticed a great deal of change, while only 6 percent (6) noticed a small amount of change and 28 percent (26) noticed no change.

In addition to the degree of change since 1980, respondents were also asked their opinion of any changes in Talkeetna. Of those perceiving a change, 43 percent (29) were of the opinion the changes had been for the better, while 40 percent (27) felt the changes had been for neither better nor worse, and 17 percent (11) felt the changes had been for the worse (Table 3-16).

Appendix Table C-3 shows that of the respondents who felt that changes in Talkeetna since 1980 had been for the worse, not one felt the degree of change had been small; 2 felt the degree of change had been moderate, while 9 felt it had changed a great deal. Of the 29 respondents who felt that changes in Talkeetna had been for the better and the 27 who felt changes had been for neither better nor worse, a large portion felt the degree of change had been moderate (14 and 17, respectively).

TABLE 3-15  
DEGREE OF CHANGE SINCE 1980  
(TALKEETNA)

Degree of Change	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Small Change	6	6
Moderate Change	33	35
Great Deal of Change	29	31
No Change	26	28
TOTAL	94	100

No Response = 3

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 3-16  
OPINION OF CHANGE  
(TALKEETNA)

Opinion	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Change for Worse	11	17
Neither Better nor Worse	27	40
Change for Better	29	43
TOTAL	67	100

No Response = 4

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

## 4.0 CANTWELL

### 4.1 BACKGROUND

The first known settlement in the Cantwell region was established in the 19th century by Ahtna Indians at Valdez Creek. By 1916, the Alaska Railroad established a construction camp at the present-day site of Old Cantwell. Ahtna Indians from the region moved to Old Cantwell to work on the railroad in the 1930s when the Valdez Creek mines closed and the price of furs declined. In 1971, the Parks Highway connecting Anchorage and Fairbanks was completed. This highway, located three miles east of Old Cantwell, led travellers to by-pass the community as increasing numbers of people began to drive rather than take the train. Greater seasonal and year-round highway traffic has resulted in the development of more services and tourist stops along the Parks and Denali highways. This development now connects the Parks Highway and Old Cantwell thereby creating a larger but more dispersed community.

### 4.2 STUDY RESULTS

#### 4.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

Demographic characteristics that outline the changing composition of a population include age, race, household size, number and age of children, and size of the population.

4.2.1.1 Age. As shown in Table 4-1, the 41 children (under 18 years) in the surveyed households made up 30 percent of the persons in those households, while persons 60 or more years of age accounted for about 8 percent (11) of the sample. Estimates for the State of Alaska in 1982 show the proportion of children and persons 60 or more years of age to have been 30-35 percent and 3 percent, respectively (Frank Orth and Associates, Inc.

TABLE 4-1  
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLED RESIDENTS  
(CANTWELL)

Age (Years)	Frequency	Distribution Percent
0-5	16	12
6-11	15	11
12-14	4	3
15-17	6	4
18-29	14	10
30-39	32	23
40-49	27	20
50-59	13	9
60+	11	8
TOTAL	138	100

Mean = 31 years

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.



TABLE 4-1  
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLED RESIDENTS  
(CANTWELL)

Age (Years)	Frequency	Distribution Percent
0-5	16	12
6-11	15	11
12-14	4	3
15-17	6	4
18-29	14	10
30-39	32	23
40-49	27	20
50-59	13	9
60+	11	8
TOTAL	138	100

Mean = 31 years

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

1983). While the proportion of children in Cantwell was similar to the 1982 estimates ~~for~~ the state, the proportion of people 60 or more years of age in Cantwell was more than double the 1982 state estimates. Average age of the Cantwell sample population was 31 years, while average age of all Alaska residents in 1982 was 28 years.

4.2.1.2 Household Size. The average household size in Cantwell was 2.82 persons, which was similar to the statewide average household size in 1980 of 2.93 (U.S. Census Bureau 1980). The number of adults per household in Cantwell was estimated at 1.98 (Table 4-2).

4.2.1.3 Children. There were an average of 0.84 children per household in the Cantwell sample as shown in Table 4-2. Overall, the Cantwell sample population was comprised of 12 percent (16) preschool children, 14 percent (19) primary and junior high school-age children, and 4 percent (6) secondary school-age children (Table 4-1). Children of primary school-ages represented 60 percent (15) of the 25 total school-age children in the community of Cantwell.

4.2.1.4 Native<sup>1/</sup> Population in Cantwell. Approximately 12 (24 percent) of the households in Cantwell contained at least one person who was Eskimo, Indian, or another type of Alaskan Native, and at least one member in each of the 12 (24 percent) households belonged to a Native corporation (Table 4-3). Of the 138 people in the Cantwell sample, 27 (20 percent) were Alaskan Natives.

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<sup>1/</sup> Native is defined to include Eskimo, Indian, or any other Alaska Native group.

TABLE 4-2  
HOUSEHOLD SIZE  
(CANTWELL)

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Age Group <sup>1/</sup>	Mean Number of Persons per Household
<hr/>	
Adults	1.98
Preschool-age Children (0-5 years)	0.33
Primary and Junior High School-age Children (6-14 years)	0.39
Secondary School-age Children (15-17 years)	0.12
<hr/>	
Household Average	2.82

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<sup>1/</sup> Ages were used to approximate grades children may attend. There are exceptions to the age-grade match and this table should only be used to estimate attendance in grade-levels.

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Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 4-3  
NATIVE HOUSEHOLDS<sup>1/</sup>  
(CANTWELL)

Household Type	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Native Household	12	24
Non-Native Household	37	76
TOTAL	49	100

<sup>1/</sup> Native is defined to include Eskimo, Indian, or any other Alaska Native group. All Native households contained at least one member of a Native corporation.

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

4.2.1.5 Population. There were 101 housing units in the survey-defined area of Cantwell during the 1984 survey period. The overall vacancy rate was 33 percent. Multiplying the 101 housing units in Cantwell by the occupancy rate of 67 percent yields an estimated 68 occupied housing units in Cantwell. Multiplying the number of occupied housing units by the estimated average household size of 2.82 (see Table 4-2) yields an estimated population of 192 people in the survey-defined area of Cantwell.

#### 4.2.2 Economic Characteristics

Economic characteristics examined in this section include occupation, seasonality of employment, location of employment, and transportation mode used to travel to work.

4.2.2.1. Occupation<sup>1/</sup>. The primary occupations of the adults from the Cantwell sample were organized into categories used by the Alaska Department of Labor. Results are displayed in Table 4-4. The professional, technical, managerial, and self-employed category was the largest occupational category represented, with 17 percent (17) of the working adults being primarily employed in that capacity. Second to the professional category was the service worker category with 13 percent (13), followed by the transportation-related worker category with seven percent (7).

A crosstabulation table (Appendix Table D-1) displays job categories (occupations) by various age groups. The 60-year and older age group was the only age group to have employees in the agriculture, fisheries, and

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<sup>1/</sup> See Appendix B for occupations within the general category listings.

TABLE 4-4  
PRIMARY OCCUPATION<sup>1/</sup>  
(CANTWELL)

Category	Frequency	Distribution Percent
Professional, Technical, Managers, and Self-Employed	17	17
Clerical Workers and Sales Persons	3	3
Service Workers	13	13
Agriculture, Fishery, Forestry Related Workers	1	1
Machine Trades	4	4
Structural	2	2
Recreation-Based Occupations	3	3
Transportation-Related Workers	7	7
Mining	2	2
Miscellaneous Workers	3	3
Retired	3	3
N/A (not employed) <sup>2/</sup>	40	42
Total	98	100

<sup>1/</sup> See Appendix B for occupations within the general category listings.

<sup>2/</sup> Category includes homemakers, students, and unemployed people.

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

forestry occupations, while the 18- to 29-year-olds were the only workers to be employed in mining. The other 10 occupational categories had employees from a variety of age groups. Additionally, all of the age groups had a relatively large percentage of respondents that were not employed, ranging from 29 percent of the 30- to 39-year-olds to 71 percent of the 18- to 29-year-olds.

4.2.2.2 Seasonality of Employment. All respondents in the Cantwell sample were asked whether any working adults had a job from which they were laid off or unemployed part of the year. Approximately 11 percent (11) of the adults in the sample (96), indicated that they were unemployed during the winter, five percent (5) reported being unemployed in the summer, and 39 percent (37) stated they were employed all year. In addition, 43 adults from the Cantwell sample (45 percent) were not employed at any time during the year (see Table 4-5).

It was estimated that an average of 0.76 adults per household were employed all year (37 employed residents in 49 households). As shown in Appendix Table D-2, there were two occupational categories<sup>1/</sup> in which all workers were employed all year: clerical and sales, and structural. The majority of those who were employed as professionals (63 percent or 10 workers) and those employed as service workers (85 percent or 11 workers) also were employed all year. In contrast, all workers employed in mining and agriculture, fisheries, and forestry were seasonally unemployed during the winter.

4.2.2.3 Transportation and Travel Time to Work. In each of the 49 households surveyed, the respondents were asked, of the adults employed, who spent the longest time traveling to or from their place of employment, how much time it took this person to get to work, and what type of transportation this person used to travel to work.

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<sup>1/</sup> See Appendix B for occupations within the general category listings.

TABLE 4-5  
SEASONALITY OF EMPLOYMENT  
(CANTWELL)

Season(s) Unemployed	Frequency	Distribution Percent
Winter	11	11
Summer	5	5
Worked All Year	37	39
N/A (not employed)	43	45
TOTAL	96	100

No Response = 2

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.



The majority, 24 adults (51 percent)<sup>1/</sup>, traveled 1-15 minutes to their place of employment as shown in Table 4-6. Six adults (13 percent) reported less than one minute travel time to get to work. In addition, 23 percent (11 adults) reported they were not employed, and therefore, did not spend any time traveling to work. The average time spent traveling to or from work was 22 minutes, although the median time was less than 15 minutes.

A majority (56 percent), or 26 of those adults who spent the longest time traveling to or from their place of employment, traveled by car or truck (Table 4-7). Nineteen percent (9 adults) walked to work.

4.2.2.4 Location of Employment. The respondents from the 49 households were also asked where the person who spent the longest time traveling to work was employed. As shown in Table 4-8, 30 of the 49 respondents (63 percent) cited Cantwell as the location of employment for those who spent the longest time traveling to work.

#### 4.2.3 Housing Characteristics

Housing characteristics inquired about in the questionnaire included home ownership patterns and dwelling unit types.

4.2.3.1 Type of Dwelling Unit. Of the 49 households surveyed in Cantwell, 41 (84 percent) lived in single-family dwelling units, 5 (10 percent) lived in mobile homes, 2 (4 percent) lived in duplexes, and 1 household (2 percent) lived in a multi-family building (Table 4-9).

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<sup>1/</sup> Because this question applied to only one adult per household, the number and percentage of respondents employed versus those unemployed differ from the results presented in Section 4.2.2.1.

TABLE 4-6  
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK<sup>1/</sup>  
(CANTWELL)

Time	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
<1 minute	6	13
1-15 minutes	24	51
16-30 minutes	2	4
31-60 minutes	2	4
1-2 hours	1	2
3-4 hours	0	0
>4 hours	1	2
N/A (not employed)	11	23
TOTAL	47	92 <sup>2/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> Travel time for the one adult per household who travels farthest.

<sup>2/</sup> Percentage does not total 100 due to rounding

No Response = 2

Median = <15 minutes

Mean = 22 minutes

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 4-7  
TRANSPORTATION USED TO GET TO WORK  
(CANTWELL)

Mode of Transportation	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Car or Truck	26	56
Walked	9	19
Other transportation (car/plane combinations)	2	2
N/A (not employed).	11	23
TOTAL	47	100

No Response = 2

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 4-8  
LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT  
(CANTWELL)

Town	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Cantwell	30	63
Healy	1	2
Denali National Park	2	4
Other Town	4	8
N/A (not employed)	11	23
TOTAL	48	100

No Response = 1

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 4-9  
TYPE OF DWELLING UNIT  
(CANTWELL)

Type of Dwelling Unit	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Single-family Home	41	84
Duplex	2	4
Multi-family Building	1	2
Mobile Home	5	10
TOTAL	49	100

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 01," Jan. 1985.

4.2.3.2 Home Ownership. A considerable majority, 76 percent or 37 of the 49 households surveyed reported they owned the dwelling unit in which they resided. Twenty-four percent (12) were renters (see Table 4-10).

#### 4.2.4 Residence and Settlement Patterns

Residence and settlement pattern characteristics were determined from questions about seasonality of residence, length of residence, prior residence, and reasons for choosing to settle in Cantwell.

4.2.4.1 Residence and Seasonality. Table 4-11 displays the length of residence in Cantwell for the 49 respondents. These figures show that 31 percent (15 respondents) had lived in Cantwell for 4-8 years and 31 percent had lived there for more than 16 years. Another 20 percent (10 respondents) had lived in Cantwell for 9-15 years. A smaller number of households reported having lived in Cantwell for less than a year (8 percent or 4) and 1-3 years (10 percent or 5). Overall, the average length of residence in Cantwell was 15 years. However, length of residence varied between Native and non-Native households. Eighty-three percent (10) of the Native households reported living in Cantwell for 16 or more years, while only 14 percent (5) of the non-Native households reported living there for that length of time (see Appendix Table D-3). The largest percentage of non-Native households (27 percent or 13) reported living in Cantwell between four and eight years. The survey also indicated that 91 percent (88) of the 97 adults and 93 percent (38) of the 41 children lived in Cantwell full-time.

4.2.4.2 Prior Location of Residence and Reasons for Moving. Respondents were asked where they lived prior to moving to Cantwell and why they chose to move to Cantwell. Approximately 33 percent (16) of the respondents lived out-of-state before moving to Cantwell (as shown in Table 4-12). The second largest number of in-migrants came from Anchorage (16 percent or 8) and other areas of the Railbelt (16 percent or 8). In addition, 15 percent (7) of the respondents had always lived in Cantwell.

TABLE 4-10  
OWNERSHIP OF DWELLING UNIT  
(CANTWELL)

Home Ownership	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Own	37	76
Rent	12	24
TOTAL	49	100

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 4-11  
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE  
(CANTWELL)

Time	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
<1 year	4	8
1-3 years	5	10
4-8 years	15	31
9-15 years	10	20
16+ years	15	31
TOTAL	49	100

Mean = 15 years

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.



TABLE 4-12  
PREVIOUS RESIDENCE  
(CANTWELL)

Town	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Anchorage	8	16
Fairbanks	3	6
Other Mat-Su Borough	1	2
Other Railbelt	8	16
Other Alaska	6	12
Non-Alaska Location	16	33
N/A (did not move)	7	15
TOTAL	49	100

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

Smaller numbers of in-migrants came from Fairbanks (6 percent or 3), other areas of the Mat-su Borough (2 percent or 1), and other areas of Alaska (12 percent or 6).

Respondents were asked to give their two most important reasons for moving to Cantwell. As shown in Table 4-13, the most frequently cited primary reason for moving to Cantwell was to obtain a job (47 percent or 21 respondents), because friends or relatives were nearby (18 percent or 8 respondents), and for recreation opportunities (11 percent or 5 respondents). Other primary reasons given were availability of land and/or housing and to set up a business. Also, 15 percent (7) of the respondents had always lived in Cantwell. "No particular reason" was the secondary reason cited by 64 percent (29) of the respondents as their secondary reason for moving to Cantwell. Other secondary reasons given were to obtain a job, availability of land and/or housing, recreation opportunities, and friends or relatives nearby.

#### 4.2.5 Residents' Attitudes about Public Facilities and Services and Community Change

4.2.5.1 Attitudes about Public Facilities and Services. The respondents from Cantwell were asked to rank their level of satisfaction with facilities and services. Three options were offered: satisfied, indifferent, and dissatisfied. All of the 13 services inquired about were available in the community of Cantwell, except mental health services and medical care.

As shown in Table 4-14, the library received the highest percentage of positive responses (98 percent), followed by fire protection (94 percent), ambulance service (90 percent), the school system (84 percent), and state trooper protection (83 percent). Thirty-eight percent of the respondents were dissatisfied with the solid waste and garbage disposal, followed by 33 percent who were dissatisfied with the road system, and 30 percent who were

TABLE 4-13  
PRIMARY REASON FOR MOVING TO PRESENT LOCATION  
(CANTWELL)

Reason	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Obtain a Job	21	47
Set Up a Business	1	2
Availability of Land and/or Housing	3	7
Recreation	5	11
Friends or Relatives Nearby	8	18
N/A (did not move)	7	15
TOTAL	45	100

No Response = 4

SECONDARY REASON FOR MOVING TO PRESENT LOCATION  
(CANTWELL)

Reason	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Obtain a Job	1	2
Availability of Land and/or Housing	3	7
Recreation	1	2
Friends or Relatives Nearby	4	10
No Particular Reason	29	64
N/A (did not move)	7	15
TOTAL	45	100

No Response = 4

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 4-14  
LEVELS OF SATISFACTION WITH  
SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES<sup>1/</sup>  
(CANTWELL)  
N=49

Facility or Service	Percent Satisfied	Percent Indifferent	Percent Dissatisfied
State Trooper Protection	83	4	13
Schools	84	7	9
Fire Protection	94	4	2
Solid Waste or Garbage Disposal	48	15	38
Ambulance	90	4	6
Other Medical Care and Services	74	0	26
Road System	63	4	33
Other Transportation	81	3	16
Mental Health Services	42	27	30
Social Services	59	13	28
Libraries	98	0	2
Indoor Recreational Facilities	66	4	30
Outdoor Recreational Facilities	64	7	30

<sup>1/</sup> Total percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

dissatisfied with the following: indoor and outdoor recreation facilities and mental health services (all 3 with 30 percent dissatisfied).

4.2.5.2 Attitudes about Community Change. Respondents from the 49 households were also asked if they had noticed any change in Cantwell since 1980. Thirty-nine percent (19) answered they had noticed a great deal of change since 1980 (see Table 4-15). Twenty percent (10) of the respondents noticed a moderate degree of change, while 25 percent (12) of the respondents noticed no change.

In addition to the degree of change since 1980, respondents were also asked their opinion of any changes in Cantwell. Of those saying that there had been change, 51 percent (19) were of the opinion that the changes had been for the better, while 35 percent (13) felt the changes had been for the worse. The remaining 14 percent (5) indicated the changes were neither better nor worse (Table 4-16).

Appendix Table D-4 shows that seven of the respondents were of the opinion that a great deal of change had taken place and that the changes had been for the worse. Also, four were of the opinion that changes had been neither better nor worse, and believed that a great deal of change had taken place since 1980. In addition, eight were of the opinion that changes had been for the better, and believed that a great deal of change had taken place in Cantwell since 1980.

TABLE 4-15  
DEGREE OF CHANGE SINCE 1980  
(CANTWELL)

Degree of Change	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Small Change	8	16
Moderate Change	10	20
Great Deal of Change	19	39
No Change	12	25
TOTAL	49	100

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 4-16  
OPINION OF CHANGE  
(CANTWELL)

Opinion	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Change for Worse	13	35
Neither Better nor Worse	5	14
Change for Better	19	51
TOTAL	37	100

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

## 5.0 HEALY

### 5.1 BACKGROUND

Healy is located approximately 125 miles south of Fairbanks on the Parks Highway and 9 miles north of the entrance to Denali National Park. Healy was founded as a mining camp in 1905, and was named after Healy Creek. After completion of the Alaska Railroad, Healy became a railroad station and supply point. Today, Healy is a major coal mining supply center for the Nenana coal fields.

### 5.2 STUDY RESULTS

#### 5.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

Demographic characteristics that outline the changing composition of a population include age, race, household size, number and age of children, and size of the population.

5.2.1.1 Age. As shown in Table 5-1, the average age of the Healy population (24.3 years) was younger than the average age of all Alaska residents (28 years) in 1982 (Frank Orth and Associates, Inc. 1983). The elderly (60 or more years) accounted for a mere 2 percent (8) of the 401 persons in the surveyed households, while the children (under 18 years) accounted for 36 percent (145). Estimates for the State of Alaska in 1982 show the proportion of children and persons 60 or more years of age to have been 30-35 percent and 3 percent, respectively (Frank Orth and Associates, Inc. 1983). The 18- to 39-year-olds made up the largest percentage of the survey population, accounting for 47 percent (188) of the 401 persons in the Healy survey.



TABLE 5-1  
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLED RESIDENTS  
(HEALY)

Age (Years)	Frequency	Distribution Percent
0-5	56	14
6-11	40	10
12-14	29	7
15-17	20	5
18-29	90	22
30-39	98	25
40-49	40	10
50-59	20	5
60+	8	2
TOTAL	401	100

Mean = 24.3 years

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

5.2.1.2 Household Size. The average household size in Healy (3.21 persons) was greater than the statewide average size in 1980 of 2.93 (U.S. Census Bureau 1980). The number of adults per household in Healy was estimated at 2.05 (Table 5-2).

5.2.1.3 Children. As shown in Table 5-2, children comprised 1.16 persons per household. Fourteen percent (56) of the 401 people in the sample were preschool-age children, 17 percent (69) were primary and junior high school-age children, and 5 percent (20) were secondary school-age children (Table 5-1). Of the 89 school-age children in Healy, 45 percent (40) were primary school-age (kindergarten through 6th grade).

5.2.1.4 Native<sup>1/</sup> Population in Healy. Approximately four (3 percent) of the households in the Healy sample were households containing at least one Native (Table 5-3) and two of those four Native households had members of a Native corporation. Of the 401 people in the Healy sample, 3 percent (11) were Natives.

5.2.1.5 Population. During the 1984 survey period, 176 housing units were occupied in the survey-defined area of Healy. The overall vacancy rate was 10 percent. Multiplying the number of occupied housing units (176) by the estimated average household size of 3.21 (Table 5-2) yields an estimated population of 565 people in the survey-defined area of Healy.

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<sup>1/</sup> Native is defined to include Eskimo, Indian, or any other Alaska Native group.

TABLE 5-2  
HOUSEHOLD SIZE  
(HEALY)

Age Group <sup>1/</sup>	Mean Number of Persons per Household
Adults	2.05
Preschool-age Children (0-5 years)	0.45
Primary and Junior High School-age Children (6-14 years)	0.55
Secondary School-age Children (15-17 years)	0.16
Household Average	3.21

<sup>1/</sup> Ages were used to approximate grades children may attend. There are exceptions to the age-grade match and the table should only be used to estimate attendance in grade levels.

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 5-3  
NATIVE HOUSEHOLDS<sup>1/</sup>  
(HEALY)

Household Type	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Native Household	4	3
Non-Native Household	120	97
TOTAL	124	100

No response = 1

<sup>1/</sup> Native is defined to include Eskimo, Indian, or any other Alaska Native group. All Native households contained at least one Native.

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

### 5.2.2 Economic Characteristics

Economic characteristics examined in this section include occupation, seasonality of employment, location of employment, and transportation mode used to travel to work.

5.2.2.1 Occupation<sup>1/</sup>. Each household was asked the occupation or trade of the adults living there. The occupations most frequently represented were: professionals, technicians, managers, and self-employed (16 percent or 40 workers); miners (14 percent or 36 workers); structural workers (9 percent or 24 workers); and miscellaneous workers (9 percent or 23 workers). Thirty-three percent (85) of the adults in Healy did not work any time during the survey year (Table 5-4).

A crosstabulation table (Appendix Table E-1) displays job categories (occupations) by age groups. Fifty percent (20 of 40) of the adults who were employed as professionals, technicians, managers, or self-employed were in the 30- to 39-year-old age category, while the clerical and sales workers category was composed of 30- to 39-year-olds (67 percent or 2). Additionally, all age groups except the 50- to 59-year-olds had a relatively large percentage of respondents that were not employed, ranging from 24 percent (23 of 96) of the 30- to 39-year-olds to 51 percent (45 of 89) of the 18- to 29-year-olds.

5.2.2.2 Seasonality of Employment. All respondents in the Healy sample were asked whether any working adults had a job from which they were laid off or unemployed part of the year. Approximately 20 adults (8 percent) indicated that they were

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<sup>1/</sup> See Appendix B for occupations within the general category listings.

TABLE 5-4  
PRIMARY OCCUPATION<sup>1/</sup>  
(HEALY)

Category	Frequency	Distribution Percent
Professional, Technical, Managers, and Self-Employed	40	16
Clerical Workers and Sales Persons	5	2
Service Workers	19	7
Machine Trades	19	7
Structural	24	9
Transportation-Related Workers	6	2
Mining	36	14
Miscellaneous Workers	23	9
Retired	3	1
N/A (not employed) <sup>2/</sup>	85	33
TOTAL	260	100

No Response = 2

<sup>1/</sup> See Appendix B for occupations within the general category listings.

<sup>2/</sup> Category includes homemakers, students, and unemployed people.

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

unemployed during the summer, 9 adults (3 percent) reported being unemployed in the winter, 88 adults (34 percent) were not employed any time during the survey year, while the majority (56 percent or 143 adults) were employed all year (Table 5-5).

It was estimated that an average of 1.14 adults per household were employed all year (143 employed residents in 125 households). Appendix Table E-2 shows the relationship between job categories (occupations<sup>1/</sup>) and seasonality of employment. Contrary to the year-round employment of many professional occupations, 43 percent (17 of 40) of the professionals in the Healy sample were unemployed in the summer. The occupations in which all the workers were employed year round were clerical and sales, machine trades, structural occupations, transportation-related occupations, and mining.

5.2.2.3 Transportation and Travel Time to Work. Each of the 125 households surveyed was asked, of the employed adults, who spent the longest time traveling to or from their place of employment, how much time it took this person to get to work, and what type of transportation this person used to travel to work.

Table 5-6 shows that the majority, 85 adults (71 percent)<sup>2/</sup>, traveled 1-15 minutes to work, followed by 17 adults (14 percent) who traveled 16-30 minutes to work. In addition, 6 adults (5 percent) reported less than one minute travel time to get to work. The average time spent traveling to or from work was 18 minutes, while the median time was less than 15 minutes.

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<sup>1/</sup> See Appendix B for occupations within the general category listings.

<sup>2/</sup> Because this question applied to only one adult per household, the number and percentage of respondents employed versus those unemployed differ from the results presented in Section 5.2.2.1.

TABLE 5-5  
SEASONALITY OF EMPLOYMENT  
(HEALY)

Season(s) Unemployed	Frequency	Distribution Percent
Winter	9	3
Summer	20	8
Worked All Year	143	55
N/A (not employed)	88	34
TOTAL	260	100

No Response = 2

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985



TABLE 5-6  
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK<sup>1/</sup>  
(HEALY)

Time	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
<1 minute	6	5
1-15 minutes	85	71
16-30 minutes	17	14
31-60 minutes	3	3
1-2 hours	1	1
3-4 hours	3	3
>4 hours	0	0
N/A (not employed)	4	3
TOTAL	119	100

<sup>1/</sup> Travel time for the one adult per household who travels farthest.

No Response = 6

Median = <15 minutes

Mean = 18 minutes

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

A majority (82 percent), or 100 of those adults who spent the longest time traveling to or from work, traveled by car or truck (Table 5-7). Thirteen percent (16) walked to work and 2 percent (2) used other transportation such as car/plane combinations to travel to work.

5.2.2.4 Location of Employment. The respondents from the 125 households were also asked where the person who spent the longest time traveling to work was employed. As shown in Table 5-8, 91 percent (113) reported Healy. Fairbanks, the North Slope, and other towns within the State of Alaska were each cited by 2 percent (2) of those who spent the longest time traveling to work.

### 5.2.3 Housing Characteristics

Housing characteristics inquired about in the questionnaire included home ownership patterns and dwelling unit types.

5.2.3.1 Type of Dwelling Unit. Sixty-five percent (81) of the households in the Healy sample lived in single-family dwelling units, followed by 25 percent (31) who lived in mobile homes or travel trailers, 6 percent (7) who lived in duplexes or a multi-family building, and 4 percent (6) who lived in another type of dwelling such as a cabin or motel room (see Table 5-9).

5.2.3.2 Home Ownership. Seventy-seven percent (95) of the 125 households surveyed reported owning the dwelling unit in which they resided. Twenty-two percent (27) were renters (Table 5-10).

TABLE 5-7  
TRANSPORTATION USED TO GET TO WORK  
(HEALY)

Mode of Transportation	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Car or Truck	100	82
Walk	16	13
Other Transportation (car/plane combinations)	2	2
N/A (not employed)	4	3
TOTAL	122	100

No Response = 3

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 5-8  
LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT  
(HEALY)

Town	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Healy	113	91
Fairbanks	2	2
North Slope	2	2
Other Town	2	2
N/A (not employed)	4	3
TOTAL	123	100

No Response = 2

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 5-9  
TYPE OF DWELLING UNIT  
(HEALY)

Type of Dwelling Unit	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Single-Family Home	81	65
Duplex/Multi-Family Building	7	6
Mobile Home/Travel Trailer	31	25
Other (including cabin or room)	6	4
TOTAL	125	100

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 5-10  
OWNERSHIP OF DWELLING UNIT  
(HEALY)

Home Ownership	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Own	95	77
Rent	27	22
Other	2	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>100</b>

No Response = 1

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

#### 5.2.4 Residence and Settlement Patterns

Residence and settlement pattern characteristics were determined from questions about seasonality of residence, length of residence, prior residence, and reasons for choosing to settle in Healy.

5.2.4.1 Residence and Seasonality. Twenty-nine percent (36) of the respondents had lived in Healy for 4-8 years and 9-15 years, respectively (see Table 5-11). Seventeen percent (21) reported having lived in Healy for 1-3 years, followed by 14 percent (17) who reported 16 or more years, and 11 percent (14) who reported less than 1 year. Overall, the average length of residence in Healy was eight years. However, length of residence varied between Native and non-Native households. All Native households reported living in Healy for 9 or more years, while 59 percent (71) of the 120 non-Native households reported living there for 8 years or less (Appendix Table E-3). The survey also indicated that 94 percent (245) of the 261 adults and 99 percent (144) of the 145 children from the sample lived in Healy full-time.

5.2.4.2 Prior Location of Residence and Reasons for Moving. Residents were asked where they lived prior to moving to Healy and why they chose to move to Healy. The largest number of in-migrants (49 percent or 60 respondents) came from an out-of-state location, followed by 17 percent (21) who came from Fairbanks, 13 percent (16) from other towns in the Railbelt, and 10 percent (13) from other areas in Alaska (Table 5-12). Only one respondent had always lived in Healy.

Respondents were also asked the two most important reasons for moving to Healy. Table 5-13 displays the respondents primary and secondary reasons for moving to Healy. The most frequently cited primary reason for moving to Healy was to obtain a job (74 percent or 90 respondents), followed by

TABLE 5-11  
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE  
(HEALY)

Time	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
<1 year	14	11
1-3 years	21	17
4-8 years	36	29
9-15 years	36	29
16+ years	17	14
TOTAL	124	100

No Response = 1

Mean = 8 years

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.



TABLE 5-12  
PREVIOUS RESIDENCE  
(HEALY)

Town	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Anchorage	8	7
Fairbanks	21	17
Other Mat-Su Borough	4	3
Other Railbelt	16	13
Other Alaska	13	10
Non-Alaska Location	60	49
N/A (did not move)	1	1
TOTAL	123	100

No Response = 2

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 5-13  
PRIMARY REASON FOR MOVING TO PRESENT LOCATION  
(HEALY)

Reason	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Obtain a Job	90	74
Set Up a Business	5	4
Recreation	5	4
Inexpensive Area	1	1
Friends or Relatives Nearby	18	15
Housing Quality	1	1
N/A (did not move)	1	1
TOTAL	121	100

No Response = 4

SECONDARY REASON FOR MOVING TO PRESENT LOCATION  
(HEALY)

Reason	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Availability of Land and/or Housing	2	2
Recreation	15	12
Inexpensive Area	1	1
Born or Raised Here	1	1
Friends or Relatives Nearby	16	13
Housing Quality	1	1
Other Reason	1	1
No Particular Reason	83	68
N/A (did not move)	1	1
TOTAL	121	100

No Response = 4

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

because friends or relatives were living nearby (15 percent or 18 respondents). "No particular reason" was the secondary reason cited by 68 percent (83) of the respondents, with 13 percent (16) reporting because friends or relatives were living nearby, and 15 percent (12) reporting recreation opportunities as their secondary reason for moving to Healy.

#### 5.2.5 Residents' Attitudes about Public Facilities and Services and Community Change

5.2.5.1 Attitudes about Public Facilities and Services. Respondents were asked to rank their level of satisfaction with facilities and services. Three options were offered: satisfied, indifferent, and dissatisfied. Three of the 13 services inquired about were not available through the community of Healy (medical, mental, and social services).

As shown in Table 5-14, 99 percent of the respondents were satisfied with the ambulance service available, followed by 98 percent who were satisfied with the fire protection available, 96 percent who were satisfied with the library, 95 percent who were satisfied with the school system, and 92 percent who were satisfied with the medical services available. In contrast, 52 percent of the respondents were dissatisfied with the indoor recreation facilities and 41 percent were dissatisfied with the outdoor recreation facilities.

5.2.5.2 Attitudes about Community Change. Respondents were also asked if they had noticed any changes in Healy since 1980. A majority (51 percent or 63 respondents), answered they had noticed a great deal of change since 1980 (Table 5-15). Twenty-nine percent (36) noticed no change, 18 percent (22) noticed a moderate amount of change, and 2 percent (2) noticed only a small amount of change.

TABLE 5-14  
LEVELS OF SATISFACTION WITH  
SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES<sup>1/</sup>  
(HEALY)  
N=125

Facility or Service	Percent Satisfied	Percent Indifferent	Percent Dissatisfied
State Trooper Protection	83	3	14
Schools	95	1	4
Fire Protection	98	0	2
Solid Waste or Garbage Disposal	79	5	16
Ambulance	99	1	0
Other Medical Care and Services	92	2	6
Road System	52	10	38
Other Transportation	69	11	20
Mental Health Services	84	3	13
Social Services	70	7	23
Libraries	96	1	3
Indoor Recreational Facilities	36	12	52
Outdoor Recreational Facilities	49	10	41

<sup>1/</sup> Total percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 5-15  
DEGREE OF CHANGE SINCE 1980  
(HEALY)

Degree of Change	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Small Change	2	2
Moderate Change	22	18
Great Deal of Change	63	51
No Change	36	29
TOTAL	123	100

No Response = 2

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

In addition to the degree of change since 1980, respondents were also asked their opinion of any changes in Healy. Of those perceiving some change, 77 percent (67) were of the opinion the changes had been for the better, 13 percent (11) felt the changes had been neither for better nor worse, and 10 percent (9) felt the changes had been for the worse (Table 5-16).

Appendix Table E-4 displays the relationship between respondents' opinions of the degree of change in Healy since 1980 and their opinion of the changes. The greatest number of respondents were of the opinion that Healy had changed a great deal since 1980 and the changes had been for the better (40 percent or 49 respondents). Fourteen percent (18) were of the opinion that Healy had changed a moderate amount since 1980 and the changes had been for the better. Overall, only a small number of respondents were of the opinion that the changes had been for the worse (7 percent or 9 respondents).

TABLE 5-16  
OPINION OF CHANGE  
(HEALY)

Opinion	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Change for Worse	9	10
Neither Better nor Worse	11	13
Change for Better	67	77
TOTAL	87	100

No Response = 2

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

## 6.0 TRAPPER CREEK

### 6.1 BACKGROUND

Trapper Creek is a relatively new community in comparison to Talkeetna or Cantwell, although miners have long traveled through the area on their way to mining claims. During the early part of the 20th century, a roadhouse was located on the Trapper Creek side of the Susitna River. It served as a stopping point for freighters and miners. Prior to the opening of the Parks Highway in 1971, early homesteaders depended primarily on riverboats from Talkeetna or small aircraft for transportation to their homes.

Trapper Creek, unlike Talkeetna, Cantwell, or Healy does not have a clearly recognizable townsite. The community, which is unincorporated, consists of a cluster of buildings at the junction of the Parks Highway and scattered housing along the Parks Highway and Petersville Road.

### 6.2 STUDY RESULTS

#### 6.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

Demographic characteristics that outline the changing composition of a population include age, race, household size, number and age of children, and size of population.

6.2.1.1 Age. Average age of the Trapper Creek sample population was 27.9 years (Table 6-1), which was almost identical to the average age of all Alaska residents (28 years) in 1982 (Frank Orth and Associates, Inc. 1983). Children (under 18 years) made up 40 percent (61) of the persons in the households surveyed, while the elderly (60 or more years) accounted for 6 percent (9). The percentage of children in Trapper Creek was greater than the 1982 estimate for the State of Alaska, when the percentage of children was 30-35 percent (Frank Orth and Associates, Inc. 1983). The proportion of



TABLE 6-1  
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLED RESIDENTS  
(TRAPPER CREEK)

Age (Years)	Frequency	Distribution Percent
0-5	15	10
6-11	15	10
12-14	20	13
15-17	11	7
18-29	21	14
30-39	31	21
40-49	15	10
50-59	14	9
60+	9	6
TOTAL	151	100

Mean = 27.9 years

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

elderly in Trapper Creek was also greater than the 1982 state estimate, which was 3 percent.

6.2.1.2 Household Size. Average household size in Trapper Creek was 3.02 persons which was slightly larger than the statewide household average of 2.93 in 1980 (U.S. Census Bureau 1980). The number of adults per household was 1.8 (Table 6-2).

6.2.1.3 Children. As shown in Table 6-2, the Trapper Creek sample was comprised of 1.22 children per household. Of the 151 people in the sample, 10 percent (15) were preschool children, 23 percent (35) were primary and junior high school-age children, and 7 percent (11) were secondary school-age children (Table 6-1). Children of junior high school-ages represented 43 percent (20) of the total school-age children in Trapper Creek.

6.2.1.4 Native<sup>1/</sup> Population in Trapper Creek. There were no households with Natives surveyed in the community of Trapper Creek.

6.2.1.5 Population. There were 92 housing units identified in the survey-defined area of Trapper Creek during the 1984 survey period. An overall vacancy rate of 27 percent was determined from the sample results, resulting in an estimated 67 occupied housing units. Multiplying the number of occupied housing units (67) by the estimated average household size of

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<sup>1/</sup> Native is defined to include Eskimo, Indian, or any other Alaska Native group.

TABLE 6-2  
HOUSEHOLD SIZE  
(TRAPPER CREEK)

Age Group <sup>1/</sup>	Mean Number of Persons per Household
Adults	1.80
Preschool-age Children (0-5 years)	0.30
Primary and Junior High School-age Children (6-14 years)	0.70
Secondary School-age Children (15-17 years)	0.22
Household Average	3.02

<sup>1/</sup> Ages were used to approximate grades children may attend. There are exceptions to the age-grade match and this table should only be used to estimate attendance in grade levels.

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

3.02 (Table 6-2) yields an estimated population of 202 people in the survey-defined area of Trapper Creek.

#### 6.2.2 Economic Characteristics

Economic characteristics examined in this section include occupation, seasonality of employment, location of employment, and transportation mode used to travel to work.

6.2.2.1 Occupation<sup>1/</sup>. The respondents in the Trapper Creek sample were asked the occupation or trade for each adult living in the household. The occupations most frequently represented were the professionals, technicians, managers, and self-employed (20 percent or 19 workers), service professions (15 percent or 14 workers), and transportation-related professions (9 percent or 8 workers). In addition, 16 percent (14) of the adults in the sample were retired and 23 percent (21) did not work any time during the survey year (Table 6-3).

Appendix Table F-1 presents the relationship between job category (occupation) and age. The 40- to 49-year-olds were the only workers to be employed in clerical and sales positions, while the 30- to 39-year-olds were the only workers to be employed in structural trades, benchwork, and mining, and the at least 60-year-olds were the only workers employed in the agriculture, fishery, forestry sector. The professionals, service workers, machine trades, recreation-based, and transportation occupations consisted of employees from various age groups. The 18- to 29-year-olds and 30- to 39-year-olds had a greater number unemployed adults (9 and 7, respectively)

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<sup>1/</sup> See Appendix B for occupations within the general category listings.

TABLE 6-3  
PRIMARY OCCUPATION<sup>1/</sup>  
(TRAPPER CREEK)

Category	Frequency	Distribution Percent
Professional, Technical, Managers, and Self-Employed	19	20
Clerical Workers and Sales Persons	2	2
Ice Workers	14	15
Agriculture, Fishery, Forestry Related Workers	1	1
Machine Trades	3	3
Benchwork	1	1
Structural	3	3
Recreation-Based Occupations	4	4
Transportation-Related Workers	8	9
Mining	2	2
Miscellaneous Workers	1	1
Retired	14	16
N/A (not employed) <sup>2/</sup>	21	23
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1/</sup> See Appendix B for occupations within the general category listings.

<sup>2/</sup> Category includes homemakers, students, and unemployed.

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

than did the 40- to 49-year-olds or 50- to 59-year-olds (2 and 3, respectively).

6.2.2.2 Seasonality of Employment. All respondents in the Trapper Creek sample were asked whether any working adults had a job from which they were laid off or unemployed part of the year. Table 6-4 shows 10 percent (9) of the adults in the Trapper Creek sample were unemployed during the winter, 10 percent (9) were unemployed during the spring, 42 percent (39) worked all year, and 37 percent (35) were not employed at any time during the year.

An average of 0.78 adults per household were employed all year (39 employed residents in 50 households). Appendix Table F-2 displays occupations<sup>1/</sup> by seasonality of employment. The benchwork category and the miscellaneous category were the only categories in which all workers were employed all year, although a majority of those who were employed as professionals (72 percent or 13 of 18), service workers (86 percent or 12 of 14), transportation-related workers (88 percent or 7 of 8), machine trade workers (67 percent or 2 of 3), and structural workers (67 percent or 2 of 3) were also employed year-round. The recreation-based category was the only category where none of the workers reported being employed year-round; all were seasonally unemployed in either the winter or summer.

6.2.2.3 Transportation and Travel Time to Work. Each of the 50 households surveyed was asked, of the employed adults, who spent the longest time traveling to or from work, how much time it took this person to get to work, and what type of transportation this person used to travel to work.

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<sup>1/</sup> See Appendix B for occupations within the general category listings.

TABLE 6-4  
SEASONALITY OF EMPLOYMENT  
(TRAPPER CREEK)

Season(s) Unemployed	Frequency	Distribution Percent
Winter	9	10
Spring	9	10
Summer	1	1
Worked All Year	39	42
N/A (not employed)	35	37
TOTAL	93	100

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

The greatest proportion of working adults, 27 percent (13)<sup>1/</sup>, traveled 1-15 minutes to their place of employment (Table 6-5). Seven adults (14 percent) reported less than one minute travel time to get to work. In contrast, 7 adults (14 percent) traveled more than 4 hours to get to work. The average time spent traveling to or from work was 77 minutes, while the median was less than 30 minutes.

The majority (51 percent), or 25 of those adults who spent the longest time traveling to or from work, traveled by car or truck (Table 6-6). Eighteen percent (9) walked to work, while 21 percent (10) reported they were not employed any time during the survey year; therefore, they did not travel to work.

6.2.2.4 Location of Employment. The respondents from the 49 households in Trapper Creek were also asked where the person who spent the longest time traveling to work was employed. Forty-nine percent (24) of the households cited Trapper Creek (Table 6-7). The North Slope was cited by 5 households (10 percent) and other towns in Alaska were cited by 9 households (18 percent).

### 6.2.3 Housing Characteristics

Housing characteristics asked about in the questionnaire included home ownership patterns and dwelling unit types.

6.2.3.1 Type of Dwelling Unit. Eighty-four percent (42) of the households in the Trapper Creek sample lived in single-family dwelling units, 10 percent (5) lived in mobile homes, and 4 percent (2) lived in duplexes (Table 6-8).

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<sup>1/</sup> Because this question applied to only one adult per household, the number and percentages of respondents employed versus those unemployed differ from the results presented in Section 6.2.2.1.



TABLE 6-5  
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK<sup>1/</sup>  
(TRAPPER CREEK)

Time	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
<1 minute	7	14
1-15 minutes	13	27
16-30 minutes	7	14
31-60 minutes	3	6
1-2 hours	1	2
3-4 hours	1	2
>4 hours	7	14
N/A (not employed)	10	21
TOTAL	49	100

<sup>1/</sup> Travel time for the one adult per household who travels farthest.

No Response = 1

Median = <30 minutes

Mean = 77 minutes or 1-2 hours

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 6-6  
TRANSPORTATION USED TO GET TO WORK  
(TRAPPER CREEK)

Mode of Transportation	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Car or Truck	25	51
Plane	2	4
Walk	9	18
Other Transportation (car/plane combinations)	3	6
N/A (not employed)	10	21
TOTAL	49	100

No Response = 1

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 6-7  
LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT  
(TRAPPER CREEK)

Town	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Trapper Creek	24	49
Anchorage	1	2
North Slope	5	10
Other Town	9	18
N/A (not employed)	10	21
TOTAL	49	100

No Response = 1

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 6-8  
TYPE OF DWELLING UNIT  
(TRAPPER CREEK)

Type of Dwelling Unit	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Single-family Home	42	84
Duplex	2	4
Mobile Home	5	10
Other	1	2
TOTAL	50	100

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

6.2.3.2 Home Ownership. A significant number, 76 percent or 38 of the households surveyed, reported owning the dwelling unit in which they resided. Twenty percent (10) were renters (Table 6-9).

#### 6.2.4 Residence and Settlement Patterns

Residence and settlement pattern characteristics were determined from questions about seasonality of residence, length of residence, prior residence, and reasons for choosing to settle in Trapper Creek.

6.2.4.1 Residence and Seasonality. Thirty-six percent (18) of the respondents had lived in Trapper Creek for 4-8 years; 18 percent (9) had lived there for 1-3 years; 18 percent (9) had lived there for 9-15 years; and 16 percent (8) had lived there for more than 16 years as shown in Table 6-10. The smallest proportion, 12 percent (6), reported living in Trapper Creek for the least amount of time (less than 1 year). Average length of residence was 8.2 years. The survey also indicated that 99 percent (92) of the 93 adults and all 61 children from the sample lived in Trapper Creek full-time.

6.2.4.2 Prior Location of Residence and Reasons for Moving. Respondents were asked where they lived prior to moving to Trapper Creek and why they chose to move to Trapper Creek. The largest number of in-migrants (36 percent or 18 respondents) came from Anchorage, followed by 26 percent (13) who came from an out-of-state location, and 16 percent (8) who came from other areas of the Railbelt (Table 6-11). Only one respondent had always lived in Trapper Creek.

Respondents were asked to give their two most important reasons for moving to Trapper Creek. As shown in Table 6-12, the most frequently cited primary reason for moving to Trapper Creek was availability of land and/or housing (44 percent of 22 respondents), followed by obtaining a job (28 percent or 14 respondents). Other primary reasons given were to set up a business, recreation opportunities, housing quality, and an inexpensive area to live

TABLE 6-9  
OWNERSHIP OF DWELLING UNIT  
(TRAPPER CREEK)

Home Ownership	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Own	38	76
Rent	10	20
Other	2	4
TOTAL	50	100

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 6-10  
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE  
(TRAPPER CREEK)

Time	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
<1 year	6	12
1-3 years	9	18
4-8 years	18	36
9-15 years	9	18
16+ years	8	16
TOTAL	50	100

Mean = 8.2 years

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 6-11  
PREVIOUS RESIDENCE  
(TRAPPER CREEK)

Town	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Anchorage	18	36
Fairbanks	2	4
Other Mat-Su Borough	3	6
Other Railbelt	8	16
Other Alaska	5	10
Non-Alaska Location	13	26
N/A (did not move)	1	2
TOTAL	50	100

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.



TABLE 6-12  
PRIMARY REASON FOR MOVING TO PRESENT LOCATION  
(TRAPPER CREEK)

Reason	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Obtain a Job	14	28
Set Up a Business	5	10
Availability of Land and/or Housing	22	44
Recreation	3	6
Inexpensive Area	2	4
Friends or Relatives Nearby	1	2
Housing Quality	2	4
N/A (did not move)	1	2
TOTAL	50	100

SECONDARY REASON FOR MOVING TO PRESENT LOCATION  
(TRAPPER CREEK)

Reason	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Set Up a Business	1	2
Availability of Land and/or Housing	3	6
Recreation	4	8
Inexpensive Area	4	8
Born or Raised Here	3	6
Friends or Relatives Nearby	8	16
Housing Quality	9	18
No Particular Reason	17	34
N/A (did not move)	1	2
TOTAL	50	100

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

in. The most frequently cited secondary reason for moving to Trapper Creek was "no particular reason" (34 percent or 17 respondents). Other secondary reasons such as housing quality (18 percent or 9), friends or relatives living nearby (16 percent or 8), recreational opportunities (8 percent or 4), and an inexpensive area to live in (8 percent or 4) were cited less frequently.

#### 6.2.5 Residents' Attitudes about Public Facilities and Services and Community Change

6.2.5.1 Attitudes about Public Facilities and Services. Respondents were asked to rank their level of satisfaction with facilities and services. Three options were offered: satisfied, indifferent, and dissatisfied. Most of the 13 services in the questionnaire were available to residents through the community of Trapper Creek, except medical care, mental health services and a library.

Ninety-eight percent of the respondents reported being satisfied with the ambulance service followed by 93 percent satisfied with the school system, and 83 percent satisfied with both the state trooper protection and indoor recreation facilities (see Table 6-13). In contrast, 75 percent of the respondents reported being dissatisfied with the mental health services, followed by 67 percent dissatisfied with the fire protection.

6.2.5.2 Attitudes about Community Change. Respondents from the 50 households were also asked if they had noticed any changes in Trapper Creek since 1980. The majority, 53 percent (25), responded that they had noticed a moderate amount of change since 1980 (Table 6-14). Thirty-two percent (15) noticed no change, while smaller numbers reported they noticed a small amount of change (9 percent or 4 respondents) and a great deal of change (6 percent or 3 respondents). In addition to the degree of change since 1980, respondents were also asked their opinion of any changes in Trapper Creek. Of those noting a change, 45 percent (14) were of the

TABLE 6-13  
LEVELS OF SATISFACTION WITH  
SELECTED PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES<sup>1/</sup>  
(TRAPPER CREEK)  
N=50

Facility or Service	Percent Satisfied	Percent Indifferent	Percent Dissatisfied
State Trooper Protection	83	11	6
Schools	93	5	2
Fire Protection	32	5	62
Solid Waste or Garbage Disposal	36	13	51
Ambulance	98	0	2
Other Medical Care and Services	46	27	27
Road System	60	13	27
Other Transportation	17	17	67
Mental Health Services	25	0	75
Social Services	44	11	44
Libraries	54	10	36
Indoor Recreational Facilities	83	12	5
Outdoor Recreational Facilities	70	12	18

<sup>1/</sup> Total percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 6-14  
DEGREE OF CHANGE SINCE 1980  
(TRAPPER CREEK)

Degree of Change	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Small Change	4	9
Moderate Change	25	53
Great Deal of Change	3	6
No Change	15	32
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>

No Response = 3

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

opinion that changes had been for the better, 29 percent (9) felt changes had been ~~for~~ neither better nor worse, and 26 percent (8) were of the opinion that changes had been for the worse (Table 6-15).

Appendix Table F-3 shows that 13 of the 14 respondents were of the opinion that changes that had occurred in Trapper Creek since 1980 had been for the better, and believed that the degree of change had been moderate. One of the of 14 felt that changes had been for the better, and believed the degree of change had been great. Overall, the majority of respondents (52 percent or 24) felt that changes in Trapper Creek had been of a moderate degree, whether they believed the change had been for the worse, the better, or neither worse nor better.

TABLE 6-15  
OPINION OF CHANGE  
(TRAPPER CREEK)

Opinion	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Change for Worse	8	26
Neither Better nor Worse	9	29
Change for Better	14	45
TOTAL	31	100

No Response = 4

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

## 7.0 COMMUNITY TOTALS

### 7.1 TOTAL SAMPLE STUDY RESULTS

Overall, for all 4 towns combined (Talkeetna, Cantwell, Healy, and Trapper Creek), 321 interviews were completed. The combined study results for all four towns are presented in this section.

#### 7.1.1 Demographic Characteristics

7.1.1.1 Age. As shown in Table 7-1, the average age of the population from the total sample was 28.1 years. Four percent (41) of the total sample population (970) consisted of persons 60 years and older, while children (under 18 years) accounted for 36 percent (341).

7.1.1.2 Household Size. The overall average household size was 3.02 persons. The number of adults per household for the entire survey area was estimated at 1.96 (Table 7-2).

7.1.1.3 Children. As shown in Table 7-2, children comprised 1.06 persons per household. Thirteen percent (123) of the 970 people in the entire sample were preschool-age children, 18 percent (171) were primary and junior high school-age children, and 5 percent (47) were secondary school-age children (Table 7-1). Of the 218 school-age children in the total survey, 47 percent (103) were primary school-age (kindergarten through 6th grade).

7.1.1.4 Native<sup>1</sup> Population. Approximately 6 percent (19) of the households in the total sample contained at least one Native (Table 7-3). Of the 970 people in the total sample, 4 percent (41) were Natives.

TABLE 7-1  
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLED RESIDENTS  
(TOTAL SAMPLE)

Age (Years)	Frequency	Distribution Percent
0-5	123	13
6-11	103	11
12-14	68	7
15-17	47	5
18-29	159	16
30-39	228	23
40-49	128	13
50-59	73	8
60+	41	4
TOTAL	970	100

Mean = 28.1 years

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.



TABLE 7-2  
HOUSEHOLD SIZE  
(TOTAL SAMPLE)

Age Group <sup>1/</sup>	Mean Number of Persons per Household
Adults	1.96
Preschool-age Children (0-5 years)	0.38
Primary and Junior High School-age Children (6-14 years)	0.53
Secondary School-age Children (15-17 years)	0.15
Household Average	3.02

<sup>1/</sup> Ages were used to approximate grades children may attend. There are exceptions to the age-grade match and this table should only be used to estimate attendance in grade levels.

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 7-3  
NATIVE HOUSEHOLDS<sup>1/</sup>  
(TOTAL SAMPLE)

Household Type	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Native Household	19	6
Non-Native Household	301	94
TOTAL	320	100

<sup>1/</sup> Native is defined to include Eskimo, Indian, or any other Alaska Native group. All Native households contain at least one member who is Native

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

7.1.1.5 Population. During the 1984 survey period, 552 housing units in all four survey-defined areas were occupied. The overall vacancy rate was 22 percent. Multiplying the number of occupied housing units (552) by the estimated average household size of 3.02 (Table 7-2) yields an estimated population of 1,667 people in the total survey-defined area.

#### 7.1.2 Economic Characteristics

7.1.2.1 Occupation<sup>2/</sup>. Each household was asked the occupation(s) or trade(s) of the adults living there. The occupations most frequently represented were: professionals, technicians, managers, and self-employed (17 percent or 111 workers) and service workers (11 percent or 68 workers). Twenty-nine percent (187) of the adults did not work any time during the survey year (Table 7-4).

7.1.2.2 Seasonality of Employment. Each household in the survey was asked whether any working adults living there had a job from which they were laid off or unemployed part of the year. Ten percent (61) indicated they were year. Ten percent (61) indicated they were unemployed during the winter, 6 percent (38) reported being unemployed in the summer, 1 percent (9) were unemployed in the spring, while 48 percent (307) were employed all year. In addition, 35 percent (221) indicated they were not employed any time during the survey year (see Table 7-5).

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<sup>1/</sup> Native is defined to include Eskimo, Indian, or any other Alaska Native group.

<sup>2/</sup> See Appendix B for occupations within the general category listings.

TABLE 7-4  
PRIMARY OCCUPATION<sup>1/</sup>  
(TOTAL SAMPLE)

Category	Frequency	Distribution Percent
Professional, Technical, Managers, and Self-Employed	111	17
Clerical Workers and Sales Persons	24	4
Service Workers	68	11
Agriculture, Fishery, Forestry Related Workers	6	1
Machine Trades	30	5
Benchwork	3	1
Structural	52	8
Recreation-Based Occupations	10	2
Transportation-Related Workers	29	4
Mining	46	7
Miscellaneous Workers	39	6
Retired	34	5
N/A (not employed) <sup>2/</sup>	187	29
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>100</b>

No Response = 2

<sup>1/</sup> See Appendix Table B for occupations within the general category listings.

<sup>2/</sup> Category includes homemakers, students, and unemployed people.

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 7-5  
SEASONALITY OF EMPLOYMENT  
(TOTAL SAMPLE)

Season(s) Unemployed	Frequency	Distribution Percent
Spring	9	1
Winter	61	10
Summer	38	6
Worked All Year	307	48
N/A (not employed)	221	35
TOTAL	636	100

No Response = 5

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

7.1.2.3 Transportation and Travel Time to Work. Each of the 321 households surveyed was asked, of the employed adults, who spent the longest time traveling to or from their place of employment, how much time it took this person to get to work, and what type of transportation this person used to travel to work.

Table 7-6 shows that 50 percent (150)<sup>1/</sup> of those who spent the longest time traveling to or from work traveled 1-15 minutes. Twelve percent (38) reported 16-30 minutes and 8 percent (26) reported less than one minute travel time to get to work. The average time spent traveling to or from work was 47 minutes, while the median time was less than 15 minutes.

A majority (67 percent), or 212 of those who spent the longest time traveling to or from work, traveled by car or truck (Table 7-7). Fourteen percent (44) walked to work, 5 percent (16) used other transportation such as car/plane combinations, and 2 percent (7) traveled to work by plane.

### 7.1.3 Housing Characteristics

7.1.3.1 Type of Dwelling Unit. Seventy-seven percent (247) of the households in the total survey lived in single-family dwelling units, followed by 17 percent (53) who lived in mobile homes or travel trailers, 4 percent (13) who lived in duplexes or multi-family buildings, and 2 percent (8) who lived in another type of dwelling such as a cabin or motel room (see Table 7-8).

7.1.3.2 Home Ownership. Seventy-six percent (242) of the 321 households surveyed reported owning the dwelling unit in which they resided. Twenty-three percent (73) were renters (Table 7-9).

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<sup>1/</sup> Because this question applied to only one adult per household, the number and percentage of respondents employed versus those unemployed differ from the results presented in Section 7.1.2.1.

TABLE 7-6  
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK<sup>1/</sup>  
(TOTAL SAMPLE)

Time	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
<1 minute	26	8
1-15 minutes	150	50
16-30 minutes	38	12
31-60 minutes	13	4
1-2 hours	11	4
3-4 hours	8	3
>4 hours	21	7
N/A (not employed)	36	12
TOTAL	303	100

<sup>1/</sup> Travel time for the one adult per household who travels farthest.

No Response = 18

Median = <15 minutes

Mean = 47 minutes

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 7-7  
TRANSPORTATION USED TO GET TO WORK  
(TOTAL SAMPLE)

Mode of Transportation	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Car or Truck	212	67
Plane	7	2
Walk	44	14
Other Transportation (car/plane combinations)	16	5
N/A (not employed)	36	11
TOTAL <sup>1/</sup>	315	99

No Response = 6

<sup>1/</sup> Total percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.



TABLE 7-8  
TYPE OF DWELLING UNIT  
(TOTAL SAMPLE)

Type of Dwelling Unit	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Single-family Home	247	77
Duplex/Multi-family Building	13	4
Mobile Home or Travel Trailer	53	17
Other (includes cabin or room)	8	2
TOTAL	321	100

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE 7-9  
OWNERSHIP OF DWELLING UNIT  
(TOTAL SAMPLE)

Home Ownership	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Own	242	76
Rent	73	23
Other	5	1
TOTAL	320	100

No Response = 1

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

## 7.2 COMPARISON OF DATA FROM ALL COMMUNITIES SURVEYED

A comparison of the results of all four communities is presented in the following sections.

### 7.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

7.2.1.1 Age. Average age of the survey population was youngest in the community of Healy (24.3 years), and oldest in the community of Cantwell (31 years). Average age of the survey population in Trapper Creek (27.9 years) was closer to the 1982 average age of all Alaska residents (28 years) than the other three communities.

7.2.1.2 Household Size. Survey results indicate Healy had the greatest number of persons per household (3.21) of the four communities surveyed. Cantwell had the least (2.82).

7.2.1.3 Native<sup>1/</sup> Population. There were no Natives surveyed in the community of Trapper Creek. Natives comprised 1 percent of Talkeetna's population, 3 percent of Healy's population, and 20 percent of Cantwell's population.

7.2.1.4 Population. During the 1984 survey period, the estimated population was largest in the survey-defined area of Talkeetna (696 people), followed by Healy (565 people), Trapper Creek (202 people), and Cantwell (192 people).

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<sup>1/</sup> Native is defined to include Eskimo, Indian, or any other Alaska Native group.

## 7.2.2 Economic Characteristics

7.2.2.1 Occupation<sup>1/</sup>. The largest occupational category represented in all four communities was the professionals, technicians, managers, and self-employed category, ranging from 16 percent in Healy to 20 percent in Trapper Creek.

7.2.2.2 Seasonality of Employment. Year-round employment ranged from 39 percent of the adults (18 years and older) in the Cantwell sample to 56 percent of the adults in the Healy sample. Adults who were not employed any time during the survey year ranged from a high of 45 percent in the Cantwell sample to a low of 30 percent in the Talkeetna sample.

7.2.2.3 Transportation and Travel Time to Work. The most frequently cited time interval (travel time to or from work) in all four communities was 1-15 minutes. The average time spent traveling to or from work, by the adult who traveled the farthest in each household, differed between communities. The least amount of travel time on the average was recorded in Healy (18 minutes average travel time to work), followed by Cantwell (22 minutes), Trapper Creek (77 minutes), and Talkeetna (87 minutes).

The transportation mode used most often in each household by the adult who traveled the farthest to or from work, was a car or truck; ranging from 51 percent in Trapper Creek to 82 percent in Healy.

## 7.2.3 Housing Characteristics

7.2.3.1 Type of Dwelling Unit, Home Ownership, and Vacancy Rates. Single-family dwelling units were the most common type of housing in the survey-defined area of the four communities, with a low of 65 percent of the

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<sup>1/</sup> See Appendix B for occupations within the general category listings.

households surveyed in Healy and a high of 86 percent in Talkeetna. In all four communities, over 73 percent of the households surveyed owned the dwelling unit in which they resided. Housing vacancy rates ranged from 10 percent in Healy to 33 percent in Cantwell.

#### 7.2.4 Residence and Settlement Patterns

7.2.4.1 Residence. Average length of residence was similar in the communities of Talkeetna (8.8 years), Healy (8 years), and Trapper Creek (8.2 years). However, in Cantwell the average was almost twice as many years (15 years).

7.2.4.2 Primary Reason for Moving to Talkeetna, Cantwell, Healy, or Trapper Creek. The most frequently cited primary reason for moving to Talkeetna, Cantwell, and Healy was to obtain a job. In Trapper Creek 44 percent of the respondents chose to move there because of availability of land and/or housing.

#### 7.2.5 Residents' Attitudes about Public Facilities and Services and Community Change

7.2.5.1 Attitudes about Public Facilities and Services. Satisfaction with the 13 services inquired about varied between the communities. In Cantwell, the service that was satisfactory to the greatest number of people was the library (98 percent). In Trapper Creek and Healy, the ambulance service obtained the greatest number of satisfied responses (98 and 99 percent, respectively). The mental health service available to Talkeetna residents satisfied all (100 percent) respondents.

7.2.5.2 Attitudes about Community Change. At least 20 percent of the respondents in each of the four communities felt that changes that had occurred since 1980 in their respective communities were for the better. In Healy, over half (55 percent) of the respondents felt the changes had

been for the better. In Talkeetna, Healy, and Trapper Creek less than 18 percent of the respondents were of the opinion that changes that had occurred in their communities since 1980 had been for the worse. However, in Cantwell, 27 percent of the respondents felt the changes had been for the worse.

# APPENDICES

APPENDIX A



Harza-Ebasco Household Survey 05

Community: Cantwell = 1  
Trapper Creek = 2  
Talkeetna = 3  
Healy = 4

Interviewer # \_\_\_\_\_ 1 = Rixie,  
2 = Taylor  
3 = Vaissiere  
7 = Other

Location of Household  
Housing Unit # \_\_\_\_\_

First Attempt:

Disposition:

Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Refused

Time \_\_\_\_\_

2. Completed

3. Begun but not completed

5. Vacant Dwelling

Second Attempt:

Disposition:

Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Refused

Time \_\_\_\_\_

2. Completed

3. Begun but not completed

9. N/A

Third Attempt:

Disposition:

Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Refused

Time \_\_\_\_\_

2. Completed

3. Begun but not completed

9. N/A

1. How many people live in this household, including yourself? \_\_\_\_\_

10 11

2. Of these, how many people are ages 18 or older? \_\_\_\_\_  
(Ignore)

3. What are the ages of these adults?

4. As of today, which of these adults are employed?  
(If none, GO TO QUESTION #7)

5. Now, for each adult, would you tell me their occupation or trade

6. Do any of the working adults have a job that causes them to be layed off or unemployed part of the year? In other words, is anyone's work "seasonal"

--> For each 'yes' determine season or seasons of low employment (Spring-Summer-Fall-Winter)  
(Record by month)

7. Do any of the adults in this household, regardless of whether they work or not, reside elsewhere else part of the year?

Adult #	Age	employed?	Occupation	Seasonal Employment?	Months Not Working	Perm. Resident
1	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

In Years <1= 1 yr.      Yes/No      Yes/No      Months      Yes/No

8. Of all the adults who are employed, which one spends the longest time traveling to or from their place of work?

\_\_\_\_\_ (ignored)

9. On average, how much time does it take this person to get to work?

\_\_\_\_\_ -> convert to minutes

999 = N/A

37 38 39

10. In what town or location does this person work? \_\_\_\_\_

(Match Answer to this list)

Anchorage = 01  
Palmer = 02  
Wasilla = 03  
Willow = 04  
Cantwell = 05  
Healy = 06  
Trapper Creek = 07  
Talkeetna = 08  
Fairbanks = 09  
Denali N.P. = 10

The North Slope = 11

\_\_\_\_\_ = 12  
other

unsure/missing = 88  
N/A (no one works) = 99

40 41

11. What type of transportation does this person use to get to work?

most frequently used \_\_\_\_\_

(Match Answer to this list)

1 = Car-truck-cycle  
2 = bus  
3 = plane  
4 = walk-on-foot  
5 = snowmachine  
6 = dog sled  
7 = train  
8 = unsure/not known/no answer  
9 = not applicable  
0 = other

42

The next set of questions refer to any children or teenagers that live in this household.

12. How many children aged 17 and under live in this household?

\_\_\_\_\_ (ignore)

13. What are their ages?

14 Do any of these children reside here on a part-time basis? (IF YES, WHICH ONES)?

Child #	Age	Full or Part-time
1	_____	_____
2	_____	_____
3	_____	_____
4	_____	_____
5	_____	_____

43 44 45

46 47 48

49 50 51

52 53 54

Code: Age = year

1 = < 1 year

8 = missing/unsure

9 = N/A

1 = full

0 = part time

55 56 57

15. Are any of the adults or children living in this household Alaska Natives? That is, are they Eskimo, Indian, or of any other Alaska Native group?

→ Probe for how many \_\_\_\_\_

58 59

→ If yes, No. enrolled in village  
or regional corporations \_\_\_\_\_

88 = Unsure/not answered

00 = None

16. Does the household own or rent this dwelling?

- 1 Own/buying it
- 2 Rent/lease
- 3 Other \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Unsure/misreading

60

17. ASK ONLY IF NOT OBVIOUS what type of home is this?

> Read List

- 1 Single family home
- 2 Duplex
- 3 Multifamily building (building for three  
or more families)
- 4 Mobile home
- 5 Travel trailer - motor home
- 6 Room/cabin in a lodge
- 7 Other

61

18. How long have YOU lived in this town ?

Enter years, round up or down

88 = unsure/unanswered

99 = N/A

If less than 1 year, enter 00

(IF ALL THEIR LIFE, GO TO QUESTION 21)

62 63

19. What town or area did YOU live in before moving  
to this town ?

64

- 1 - Anchorage area
- 2 - Fairbanks area
- 3 - Kenai area
- 4 - Other Mac-Su town
- 5 - Other Railbelt
- 6 - Other Alaska
- 7 - Non-Alaska Location
- 8 - No answer/unsure
- 9 - Not applicable (eg. didn't move)

20. When YOU decided to move to (insert town), what were the  
2 most important reasons for moving to (insert town)?

1) \_\_\_\_\_ 2) \_\_\_\_\_

- 01 = To obtain a job
- 02 = To set up a business
- 03 = Availability of land/land disposal/homestead opportunity
- 04 = Availability of housing
- 05 = Recreation--hunting/fishing/outdoor recreation
- 06 = Inexpensive to live
- 07 = Born or raised here
- 08 = Friends or relatives nearby
- 09 = Quality of housing
- 33 = No particular reason
- 48 = No response/missing
- 99 = N/A (i.e. didn't move)

65 66

67 68

--> Show Card 2

21. I'd like to ask you to rank, on a scale of 1 to 3, your  
SATISFACTION with the following public facilities and  
services that I will read aloud. Of course, some of  
these are provided by the state and some by the Mac-Su  
Borough (if in Canzwell, say other governmental entities).  
(No fractional scores)

69 70

(Read the List)

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ State Trooper protection
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ Schools
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ Fire Protection
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ Solid Waste or Garbage disposal
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ Ambulances
- f. \_\_\_\_\_ Other Medical Care and Services
- g. \_\_\_\_\_ Road System
- h. \_\_\_\_\_ Other transportation besides roads  
(Railroad, airports)
- i. \_\_\_\_\_ Mental Health Services
- j. \_\_\_\_\_ Social Services (Give Examples:  
Aid for dependant children, food stamps)
- k. \_\_\_\_\_ Libraries
- l. \_\_\_\_\_ Indoor Recreation Facilities
- m. \_\_\_\_\_ Outdoor Recreation Facilities

71 72

73 74

75 76

77 78

79 80

81

(8 = missing/don't know, no response)

--> Show Card #3

22. Please look at this scale, which goes from one to four.  
Overall, how would you rate the amount of change in  
(insert town) that has occurred since 1980.

- No change = 1
- Small change = 2
- Moderate change = 3
- Great deal of change = 4
- No answer/don't know = 8

82

--> Show Card 4

23. Now, please look at this other card and indicate if these changes have been for the better, for worse, or neither better or worse?

- 1 = Change for worse
- 2 = Neither better or worse
- 3 = Change for better
- 8 = Don't know - no answer
- 9 = N.A. (e.g. no change in previous question)

83

24. If 1 or 3, why? \_\_\_\_\_

That's the end of the survey. Thank you for your cooperation.  
You have been very helpful and it is greatly appreciated.

Adult #1

Age emp. cat. Month perm

12 13 14 15 16

Adult #2

Age emp. cat. Month perm

17 18 19 20 21

Adult #3

Age emp. cat. Month perm

22 23 24 25 26

Adult #4

Age emp. cat. Month perm

27 28 29 30 31

Adult #5

Age emp. cat. Month perm

32 33 34 35 36

Codes:

Age: years

1 = <1 year  
88 = missing  
99 = N/A

Employment:

see  
sheet

Month Off:

1. Jan/Feb  
2. Mar/Apr  
3. May/Jun  
4. Jul/Aug  
5. Sept/Oct  
6. Nov/Dec  
7. none (ie. stable)  
8. missing/ N/A  
9. any combination  
of the above

Perm. Resid:

0 = part time = no  
1 = full time = yes  
8 = missing  
9 = N/A



**APPENDIX B**

APPENDIX B  
OCCUPATION CATEGORIES

Job Category	Category Description
Professionals	Professionals, technicians, managers, and self-employed, (teachers, engineers, accountants, lawyers, medical and dental technicians, airplane pilots).
Clerical and Sales	Bookkeepers, secretaries, shipping and receiving clerks, telephone operators, and clothing sales people.
Service Workers	Hospital, hotel, restaurant workers, private household workers, police officers, firefighters, pastors, and ministers.
Agriculture, Fishery, Forestry Workers	Loggers, commercial fishers, trappers, farmers, and landscapers.
Processing	Food, metal processing, ore refining.
Machine trades	Machinists, mechanics, printers, cabinetmakers.
Benchwork	Fabricators, assemblers, and repairers of metal, jewelry, photo equipment, and textiles, tailors, and sewing machine operators.
Structural	Welders, electrical workers, carpenters, painters, construction workers.
Armed Forces	Armed Forces.
Recreation-based	Guiding, mountain climbing.
Transportation	Truck drivers, air transportation, railroad, parking lot, Dept. of Transportation workers.
Packaging and Materials Handling	Packagers, movers, stevedores.
Mining specialists.	Borers, drillers, cutters, and blasting
Miscellaneous	Electric utilities, water and water treatment, graphic arts workers, laborers, and operators.
Retired	Retired.
N/A	Not employed.

Source: Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

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851112

APPENDIX C

TABLE C-1  
JOB CATEGORY<sup>1/</sup> BY AGE  
(TALKEETNA)

Job Category	18-29 Years		30-39 Years		40-49 Years		50-59 Years		60+ Years		Total <sup>2/</sup>	
	Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Professionals	8	4	10	5	9	5	5	3	3	2	35 <sup>4</sup>	19
Clerical & Sales	1	0.5	7	4	5	3	1	0.5	0	0	14 <sup>1</sup>	7
Service Workers	5	3	9	5	4	2	3	2	1	0.5	22	12
Agriculture, Fishery & Forestry Workers	1	0.5	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	4	2
Machine Trades	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	2
Structural	4	2	14	7	2	1	2	1	1	0.5	23	12
Benchwork	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Recreation-based	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	3	2
Transportation	1	0.5	3	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	8	4
Mining	0	0	2	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	6	3
Miscellaneous	2	1	4	2	6	3	0	0	0	0	12	6
Retired	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	2	8	4	14	7
N/A (not employed) <sup>2/</sup>	7	4	20	11	6	3	7	4	0	0	40	21
TOTAL	34	18	70	37.5	44	23.5	26	14.5	13	7	187	98

<sup>1/</sup> See Appendix B for occupations within the general category listings.

<sup>2/</sup> Category includes homemakers, students, and unemployed people.

<sup>3/</sup> Percentage does not total 100 due to rounding.

TABLE C-2  
JOB CATEGORY<sup>1/</sup> BY SEASONALITY OF EMPLOYMENT  
(TALKEETNA)

Job Category	Winter Unemployed		Summer Unemployed		Work All Year		N/A (Did Not Work) <sup>2/</sup>		Total	
	Frequency	Distribution Percent	Frequency	Distribution Percent	Frequency	Distribution Percent	Frequency	Distribution Percent	Frequency	Distribution Percent
Professionals	2	1	9	5	24	13	0	0	35	19
Clerical & Sales	1	0.5	1	0.5	12	6	0	0	14	7
Service Workers	4	2	1	0.5	17	9	0	0	22	12
Agriculture, Fishery & Forestry Workers	1	0.5	1	0.5	2	1	0	0	4	2
Machine Trades	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2
Structural	10	5	0	0	13	7	0	0	23	12
Benchwork	1	0.5	0	0	1	0.5	0	0	2	1
Recreation-based	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Transportation	1	0.5	0	0	7	4	0	0	8	5
Mining	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3
Miscellaneous	4	2	0	0	8	4	0	0	12	6
Retired	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	7	14	7
N/A (Not employed) <sup>2/</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	23	41	23
TOTAL	32	16	12	6.5	88	46.5	55	30	187	100

<sup>1/</sup> See Appendix B for occupations within the general category listings.

<sup>2/</sup> Category includes homemakers, students, and unemployed people.

TABLE C-3  
DEGREE OF CHANGE SINCE 1980 BY OPINION OF CHANGE  
(TALKEETNA)

Degree of Change	No Change for Worse		Neither Better nor Worse		Change for Better		No Change		Total	
	Frequency	Percent of Respondents	Frequency	Percent of Respondents	Frequency	Percent of Respondents	Frequency	Percent of Respondents	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
No Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	28	26	28
Small Change	0	0	1	1	5	5	0	0	6	6
Moderate Change	2	2	17	18	14	15	0	0	33	35
Changed a Great Deal	9	10	9	10	10	11	0	0	28	31
TOTAL	11	12	27	29	29	31	26	28	93	100

No Response = 4

Source: Herza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

**APPENDIX D**

TABLE D-1  
JOB CATEGORY<sup>1/</sup> BY AGE  
(CANTWELL)

Job Category	18-29 Years		30-39 Years		40-49 Years		50-59 Years		60+ Years		Total	
	Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Professionals	0	0	7	7	5	5	5	5	0	0	17	18
Clerical & Sales	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	3 <sup>1/</sup>	3
Service Workers	0	0	5	5	6	6	1	1	1	1	13	13
Agriculture, Fishery & Forestry Workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Machine Trades	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	4
Structural	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2
Recreation-based	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	3
Transportation	0	0	4	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	7	7
Mining	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Miscellaneous	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	3
Retired	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
N/A (Not employed) <sup>2/</sup>	10	11	9	9	10	11	4	4	7	7	40	42
TOTAL	14	15	32	32	27	28	13	13	11	11	97	100

<sup>1/</sup> See Appendix B for occupations within the general category listings.

<sup>2/</sup> Category includes homemakers, students, and unemployed people.

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.



TABLE D-2  
JOB CATEGORY<sup>1/</sup> BY SEASONALITY OF EMPLOYMENT  
(CANTWELL)

Job Category	Winter Unemployed		Summer Unemployed		Work All Year		N/A (Did Not Work) <sup>2/</sup>		Total	
	Frequency	Distribution Percent	Frequency	Distribution Percent	Frequency	Distribution Percent	Frequency	Distribution Percent	Frequency	Distribution Percent
Professionals	2	2	4	4	10	11	0	0	16	17 <sup>1</sup>
Clerical & Sales	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3
Service Workers	1	1	1	1	11	12	0	0	13	14
Agriculture, Fishery & Forestry Workers	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Machine Trades	1	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	4
Structural	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2
Recreation-based	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	3
Transportation	1	1	0	0	5	5	0	0	6	6
Mining	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Miscellaneous	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	3
Retired	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3
N/A (Not employed) <sup>2/</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	40	42
TOTAL	11	11	5	5	37	39	43	45	96	100

No Response = 1

<sup>1/</sup> See Appendix B for occupations within the general category listings.

<sup>2/</sup> Category includes homemakers, students, and unemployed people.

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE D-3  
LENGTH OF RESIDENCY BY NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE HOUSEHOLDS<sup>1/</sup>  
(CANTWELL)

Ethnic Category of Household	Less Than 1 Year		1-3 Years		4-8 Years		9-15 Years		16+ Years		Total <sup>2/</sup>	
	Percent of Frequency Respondents		Percent of Frequency Respondents		Percent of Frequency Respondents		Percent of Frequency Respondents		Percent of Frequency Respondents		Percent of Frequency Respondents	
Non-Native	4	8	5	10	13	27	10	20	5	10	37	75
Native <sup>1/</sup>	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	10	20	12	24
TOTAL	4	8	5	10	15	31	10	20	15	30	49	99

<sup>1/</sup> Native is defined to include Eskimo, Indian, or any other Alaska Native group. A household is considered Native if at least one household member is a Native.

<sup>2/</sup> Percentage does not total 100 due to rounding.

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE D-4  
DEGREE OF CHANGE SINCE 1980 BY OPINION OF CHANGE  
(CANTWELL)

Degree of Change	<u>No Change for Worse</u>		<u>Neither Better nor Worse</u>		<u>Change for Better</u>		<u>No Change</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	Frequency	Percent of Respondents	Frequency	Percent of Respondents	Frequency	Percent of Respondents	Frequency	Percent of Respondents	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
No Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	25	12	25
Small Change	3	6	0	0	5	10	0	0	8	16
Moderate Change	3	6	1	2	6	12	0	0	10	20
Changed a Great Deal	7	14	4	8	8	17	0	0	19	39
TOTAL	13	26	5	10	19	39	12	25	49	100

Source: Herza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

**APPENDIX E**

TABLE E-1  
JOB CATEGORY<sup>1/</sup> BY AGE  
(HEALY)

Job Category	18-29 Years		30-39 Years		40-49 Years		50-59 Years		60+ Years		Total	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Professionals	5	2	20	8	7	3	5	2	3	1	40	16
Clerical & Sales	1	0.5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Service Workers	8	3	8	3	1	0.5	2	1	0	0	19	8
Agriculture, Fishery & Forestry Workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Trades	3	1	10	4	2	1	2	1	0	0	17	7
Structural	10	4	12	5	0	0	2	1	0	0	24	9
Recreation-based	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation	0	0	2	1	3	1	1	0.5	0	0	6	2
Mining	14	6	9	4	13	5	2	1	0	0	38	15
Miscellaneous	3	1	10	4	4	2	3	1	1	0.5	21	8
Retired	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5	1	0.5	2	1
N/A (Not employed) <sup>2/</sup>	45	18	23	9	10	4	2	1	3	1	83	33
TOTAL	89	35.5	96	39	40	16.5	20	9	8	3	253	100

No Response = 3

<sup>1/</sup> See Appendix B for occupations within the general category listings.

<sup>2/</sup> Category includes homemakers, students, and unemployed people.

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE E-2  
JOB CATEGORY<sup>1/</sup> SEASONALITY OF EMPLOYMENT  
(HEALY)

Job Category	Winter Unemployed		Summer Unemployed		Work All Year		N/A (Did Not Work) <sup>2/</sup>		Total <sup>3/</sup>	
	Frequency	Distribution Percent	Frequency	Distribution Percent	Frequency	Distribution Percent	Frequency	Distribution Percent	Frequency	Distribution Percent
Professionals	0	0	17	7	23	9	0	0	40	16 <sup>1</sup>
Clerical & Sales	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	2
Service Workers	0	0	2	1	17	7	0	0	19	7
Agriculture, Fishery & Forestry Workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Trades	0	0	0	0	19	7	0	0	19	7
Structural	6	2	0	0	18	7	0	0	24	9
Recreation-based	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	2
Mining	0	0	0	0	36	14	0	0	36	14
Miscellaneous	3	1	1	0.5	19	7	0	0	23	9
Retired	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	1
N/A (Not employed) <sup>2/</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	32	81	32
TOTAL	9	3	20	8.5	143	55	84	33	256	99

<sup>1/</sup> See Appendix B for occupations within the general category listings.

<sup>2/</sup> Category includes homemakers, students, and unemployed people.

<sup>3/</sup> Percentage does not total 100 due to rounding.

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE E-3  
LENGTH OF RESIDENCY BY NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE HOUSEHOLDS<sup>1/</sup>  
(HEALY)

Ethnic Category of Household	Less Than 1 Year		1-3 Years		4-8 Years		9-15 Years		16+ Years		Total <sup>2/</sup>	
	Frequency	Percent of Respondents	Frequency	Percent of Respondents	Frequency	Percent of Respondents	Frequency	Percent of Respondents	Frequency	Percent of Respondents	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Non-Native	14	11	21	17	36	29	33	27	16	13	120	97
Native <sup>1/</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	4	3
TOTAL	14	11	21	17	36	29	36	29	17	14	124	100

No Response = 1

<sup>1/</sup> Native is defined to include Eskimo, Indian, or any other Alaska Native group. A household is considered Native if at least one household member is a Native.

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.

TABLE E-4  
DEGREE OF CHANGE SINCE 1980 BY OPINION OF CHANGE  
(HEALY)

Degree of Change	No Change for Worse		Neither Better nor Worse		Change for Better		No Change		Total	
	Frequency	Percent of Respondents	Frequency	Percent of Respondents	Frequency	Percent of Respondents	Frequency	Percent of Respondents	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
No Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	30	37	30
Small Change	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Moderate Change	1	1	3	2	18	14	0	0	22	18
Changed a Great Deal	6	5	8	6	49	40	0	0	63	50
TOTAL	9	8	11	8	67	54	37	30	124	100

No Response = 2

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.



**APPENDIX F**

TABLE F-1  
JOB CATEGORY<sup>1/</sup> BY AGE  
(TRAPPER CREEK)

Job Category	18-29 Years		30-39 Years		40-49 Years		50-59 Years		60+ Years		Total <sup>3/</sup>	
	Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Professionals	2	2	8	9	5	6	3	3	1	1	19	21
Clerical & Sales	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
Service Workers	5	6	5	6	2	2	2	2	0	0	14	16
Agriculture, Fishery & Forestry Workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Machine Trades	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	3
Benchwork	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Structural	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Recreation-based	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	4
Transportation	4	4	1	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	8	9
Mining	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Retired	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	1	7	8	12	13
N/A (Not employed) <sup>2/</sup>	9	10	7	8	2	1	3	3	0	0	21	23
TOTAL	22	24	31	34	15	15	14	14	9	10	90	99

<sup>1/</sup> See Appendix Table A-2 for occupations within the general category listings.

<sup>2/</sup> Category includes homemakers, students, and unemployed people.

<sup>3/</sup> Percentage does not total 100 due to rounding.

TABLE F-2  
JOB CATEGORY<sup>1/</sup> BY SEASONALITY OF EMPLOYMENT  
(TRAPPER CREEK)

Job Category	Winter Unemployed		Summer Unemployed		Work All Year		N/A (Did Not Work) <sup>2/</sup>		Total <sup>3/</sup>	
	Frequency	Distribution Percent	Frequency	Distribution Percent	Frequency	Distribution Percent	Frequency	Distribution Percent	Frequency	Distribution Percent
Professionals	1	1	4	4	13	14	0	0	18	20
Clerical & Sales	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2
Service Workers	1	1	1	1	12	13	0	0	14	15
Agriculture, Fishery & Forestry Workers	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Machine Trades	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	3
Benchwork	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Structural	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	3
Recreation-based	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	3
Transportation	1	1	0	0	7	8	0	0	8	9
Mining	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Retired	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	15	14	15
N/A (Not employed) <sup>2/</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	24	21	24
TOTAL	9	9	8	8	39	42	35	39	91	99

<sup>1/</sup> See Appendix Table A-2 for occupations within the general category listings.

<sup>2/</sup> Category includes homemakers, students, and unemployed people.

<sup>3/</sup> Percentage does not total 100 due to rounding.

TABLE F-3  
DEGREE OF CHANGE SINCE 1980 BY OPINION OF CHANGE  
(TRAPPER CREEK)

Degree of Change	No Change for Worse		Neither Better nor Worse		Change for Better		No Change		Total	
	Frequency	Percent of Respondents	Frequency	Percent of Respondents	Frequency	Percent of Respondents	Frequency	Percent of Respondents	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
No Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	33	15	33
Small Change	2	4	2	4	0	0	0	0	4	9
Moderate Change	6	13	5	11	13	28	0	0	24	52
Changed a Great Deal	0	0	2	4	1	2	0	0	3	6
TOTAL	8	17	9	19	14	30	15	33	46	100

No Response = 4

Source: Harza-Ebasco Computer Run, SAS Program "Survey 05," Jan. 1985.