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ABSTRACT

This document reports on a six-part study conducted during 1993-94 evaluating rural secondary education in Alaska. A survey of 152 graduates of Mt. Edgecumbe High School (a boarding school attended by rural students) examined how well their educational experiences prepared them for college, trade school, and employment. A telephone survey of 800 rural households gathered opinions about the quality of rural education, including ratings of services, teachers, curriculum, and facilities at community high schools; suggestions about how to improve rural secondary education; and opinions about boarding schools and correspondence study. Opinions of Alaska Natives and non-Natives are compared. A two-part review summarizes national research and Alaskan research on rural education, outlines possible options for improving rural secondary education, and identifies benefits and limitations of the small local high school and residential high school. A study compared the completion rates of 193 rural and 1,463 urban students who entered the University of Alaska in 1988, and analyzed early leavers, degrees received, and current student status by rural/urban origin, race, and sex. Telephone interviews were conducted with 32 rural high school teachers, superintendents, boarding school personnel, and other stakeholders of rural education. Background, comments, and recommendations are presented for each interviewee. An analysis identifies the minimum criteria and infrastructure needs for increasing state-operated boarding school capacity in Alaska, and includes profiles of the state's only boarding school (Mt. Edgecumbe) and its community (Sitka), their school-community linkages, and capital and operating costs. This document contain survey questionnaires and numerous graphs and tables. The research reviews contain a total of 76 references. (LP)

Rural Alaska Secondary Education Study

Prepared for:

State of Alaska
Department of Education

and

The Rural Alaska Secondary Education Task Force

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February 1994

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Rural Alaska Secondary Education Study

Introduction

In April 1993, the Alaska Department of Education contracted with the McDowell Group, a Juneau-based research and consulting firm, to conduct *The Rural Alaska Secondary Education Study*. The study involved evaluating high school educational opportunities currently available to rural students and developing potential solutions to rural Alaska's secondary education needs.

The six components of *The Rural Alaska Secondary Education Study* include:

- **The Mt. Edgecumbe High School Graduate Survey.** In the spring of 1993, all Mt. Edgecumbe High School (MEHS) graduates since 1986 (approximately 300) were mailed surveys designed to gather their opinions about how well the boarding school experience prepared them for college, trade school, and employment. In an attempt to survey all graduates, follow-up telephone calls were also made. In all, 152 surveys were completed.

- **The Rural Community Household Survey.** In the spring of 1993, a telephone survey of 800 rural households was conducted to gauge public attitudes about high school educational opportunities currently available in rural communities. This survey also provides insight into what improvements to secondary education the rural public would like to see.

- **Research Summary and Bibliography.** In December 1993, a two part research review was developed. Part I covered national research and outlined several options to improve rural secondary education delivery. Part II reviewed Alaska research, indicating the benefits and limitations of the small local high school and residential high school.

- **Rural Student Achievement in the University of Alaska System.** In December 1993, an analysis of data from the University of Alaska compared the achievement of students from Rural Education Attendance Areas (REAAs) with their urban counterparts.

- **Executive Interviews.** In January 1994, a series of telephonic interviews were conducted with a wide range of persons involved in rural high school education, including teachers, superintendents, boarding school personnel, school board members, former students, researchers and parents.

- **Boarding School Site Criteria.** In February 1994, an analysis was conducted to construct the minimum criteria and infrastructure needs for boarding school development and operations.

These six studies are the basis for this final report which focuses on the identification and evaluation of potential solutions to rural Alaska's secondary education needs. In conjunction with a task force consisting of five people who have demonstrated keen interest in improving rural education, the study team identified and evaluated the economic and administrative practicality, market demand, and educational effectiveness of each option.

A task force of five individuals, very active in rural education, was appointed to review the research completed by the McDowell Group and to preside over four public hearings on rural secondary education. The members of the task force are:

Carole Huntington, Chair
Jim LaBelle
Pete Schaeffer
Patricia "Di" Shearer
Mike Williams

Four public hearings, based in Ketchikan, Fairbanks, Kotzebue and Bethel, with a total of one hundred sites connected by teleconference network, were held. The hearings were transcribed and the written records provided to all task force members.

The focus of the hearings was to solicit public input on ways to enhance local high schools programs, as well as to gauge interest in expanding Mt. Edgecumbe High School or developing regional boarding schools.

After reviewing the public testimony and the completed research projects prepared by the McDowell Group, the Task Force developed recommendations for enhancing rural high school education. Task Force recommendations have been published in a separate document.

Rural Alaska Secondary Education Study

Mt. Edgecumbe High School Graduate Survey

Prepared for:

State of Alaska
Department of Education

Prepared by:

McDowell GROUP

Juneau • Ketchikan

October 1993

Mt. Edgecumbe High School Graduate Survey: Introduction

In April 1993, the Alaska Department of Education contracted the McDowell Group, a Juneau-based research and consulting firm, to conduct ***The Rural Alaska Secondary Education Study***. The study involves evaluating high school educational opportunities currently available to rural students and developing potential solutions to rural Alaska's secondary education needs.

One component of the study is *The Mt. Edgecumbe High School Graduate Follow-up Survey.* In the spring of 1993, all Mt. Edgecumbe High School (MEHS) graduates since 1986 (approximately 300) were mailed surveys designed to gather their opinions about how well the boarding school experience prepared them for college, trade school and employment. In an attempt to survey all graduates, follow-up telephone calls were also made. In all, 152 surveys were completed.

Because of the greater self-selection bias associated with mail-out surveys (i.e., people can either choose to complete the survey or not), this cannot be considered a representative random sample of MEHS graduates. Although these results capture accurately only the opinions of those surveyed, they do provide greater insight into the boarding school experience at MEHS and how well it prepares students for life after high school. It should be emphasized, however, that this survey does not represent the opinions of those students who have attended but did not graduate from Mt. Edgecumbe High School.

Other components of *The Rural Alaska Secondary Education Study* include:

- **Telephone survey of 1,000 rural households.** Developed to gauge public attitudes about high school educational opportunities currently available in rural communities, the survey also provides insight into what improvements to secondary education the rural public would like to see.

- **Secondary research of rural education performance data.** Data is presently being compiled to determine how rural students fare in the university system compared to their urban counterparts. With data from the University of Alaska, the success rate of rural students making the transition to a college setting will be evaluated.

- **Identification and evaluation of potential solutions to rural Alaska's secondary education needs.** In conjunction with a task force consisting of five people who have demonstrated keen interest in improving rural education, the study team will identify and evaluate the feasibility of potential solutions to rural Alaska's secondary education needs. Economic and administrative practicality, market demand, and educational effectiveness will be investigated for each option.

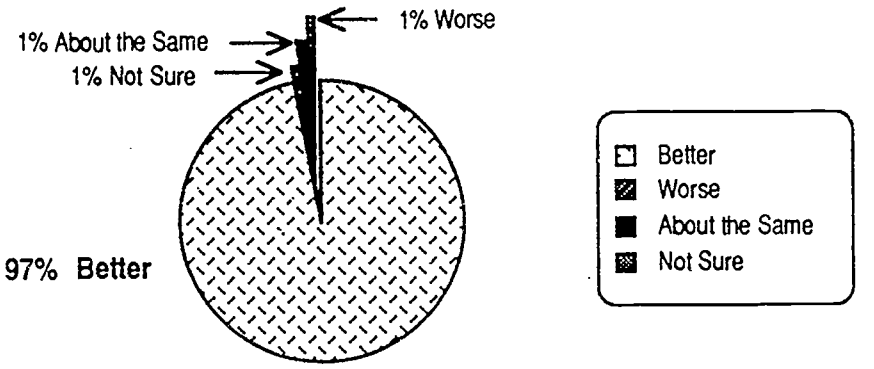
- **Evaluation of boarding school site criteria.** If boarding schools are identified as a potential solution in the survey research and by the task force, the study team will determine the minimum criteria and infrastructure needs for boarding school development and operations.

The Rural Alaska Secondary Education Study will culminate in a comprehensive assessment of existing and potential secondary education opportunities in rural Alaska, based on detailed research and extensive public input. What follows is a summary of the results of The *Mt. Edgecumbe High School Graduate Follow-up Survey* . More detailed results will be included in the final report, projected to be completed in February 1994.

Mt. Edgecumbe High School Graduate Survey: Summary Results

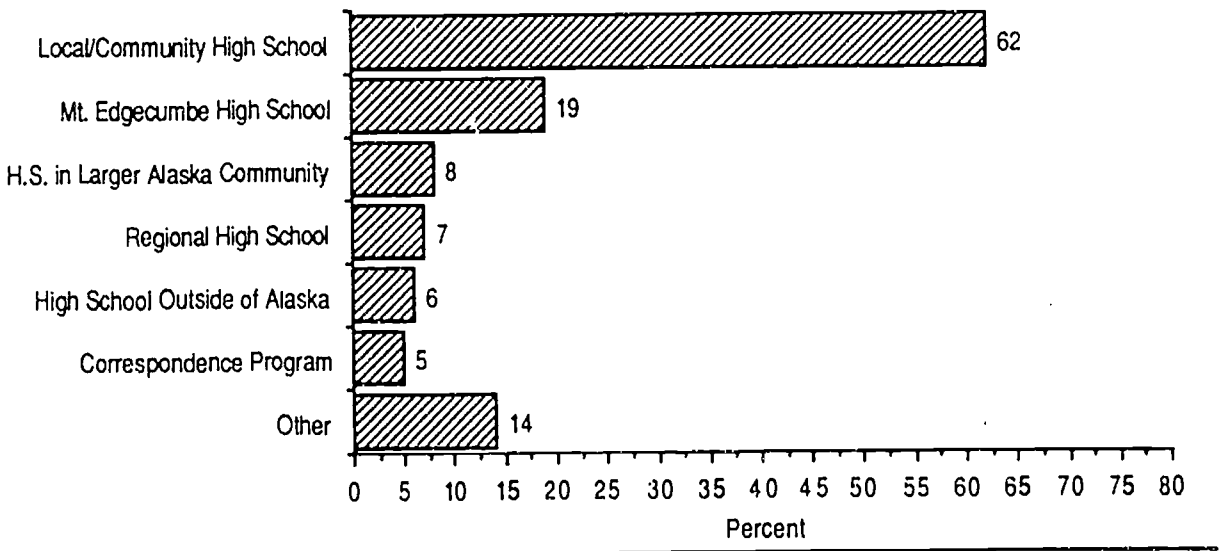
MEHS Compared to Community High Schools

Mt. Edgecumbe High School (MEHS) received excellent marks from past students. Ninety-seven percent (97%) stated the quality of education received at MEHS was better than what they would have received in their home communities.



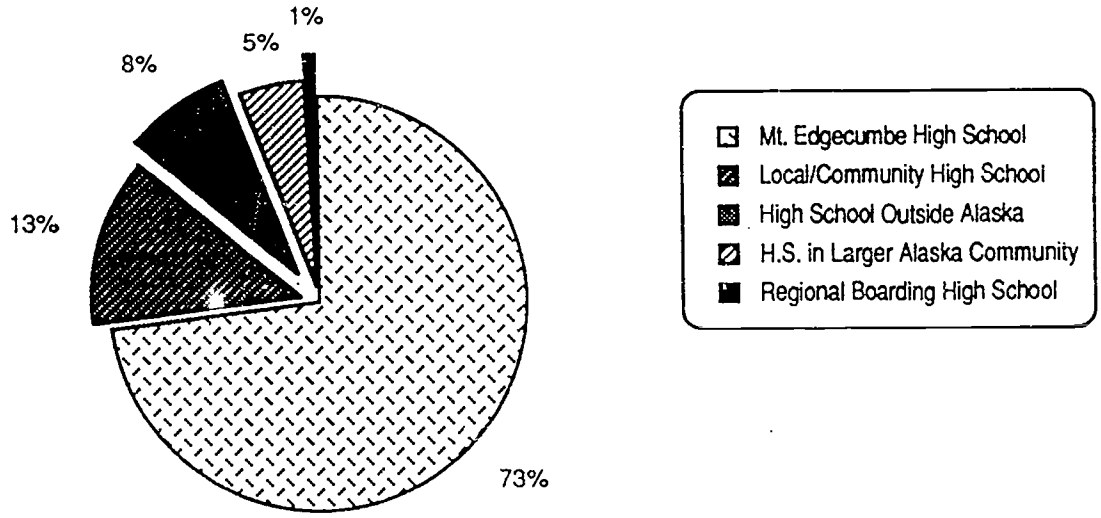
High Schools and Programs Attended by MEHS Graduates

Nearly two-thirds (62%) of Mt. Edgecumbe graduates interviewed attended high school in their home village/community at some time during their secondary education. One in five (19%) MEHS graduates interviewed attended Mt. Edgecumbe High School all four years of their secondary education.



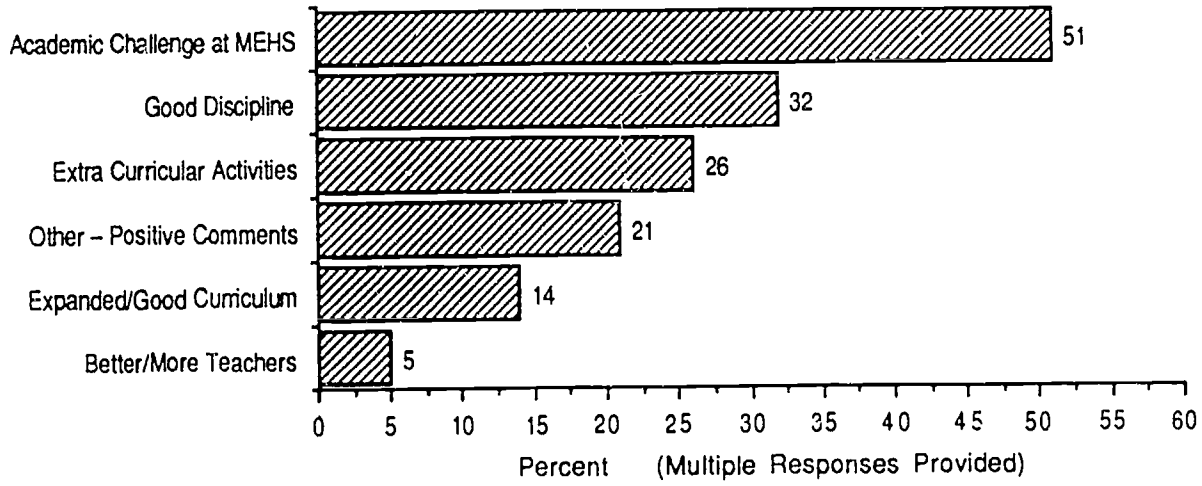
Where MEHS Graduates Would Like to Have Their Own Children Attend High School

Nearly three-quarters (73%) of MEHS graduates stated they would like to see their own children attend Mt. Edgecumbe High School. Those students graduating in 1992 felt the strongest about sending their children to MEHS with 92% stating they would like to see their children attend Mt. Edgecumbe.



Why Graduates Would Like to Have Their Own Children Attend MEHS

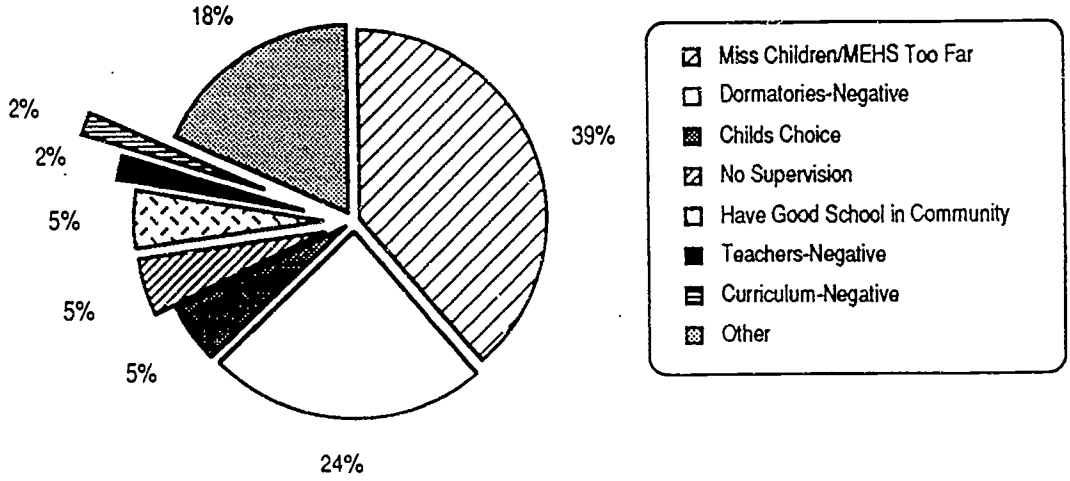
The academic challenge at MEHS, mentioned by 51% of the graduates surveyed, ranks as the top reason to send children to Mt. Edgecumbe. Graduates also cite the positive discipline and extra curricular activities at MEHS as reasons why they would like to have their own children attend MEHS.



Why Graduates Would Not Send Their Own Children to MEHS

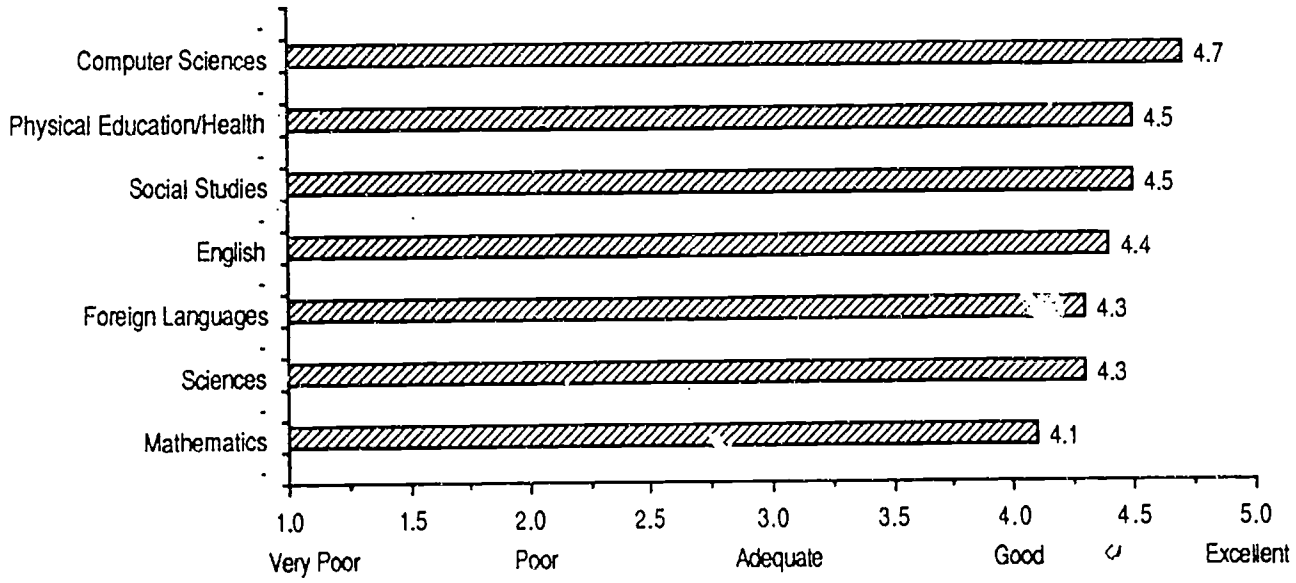
Among those graduates who would prefer not to send their children to MEHS, the reasons most often cited were "they would miss their children" and "the school would be too far away from home".

Others commented adversely about the dormitory (residence hall) lifestyle. A number of graduates suggested that dorm authorities should attend classes in child development and family counseling in order to relate better with student residents. Others stated life in the dormitory was a negative experience due to the anti-social behavior of other students.



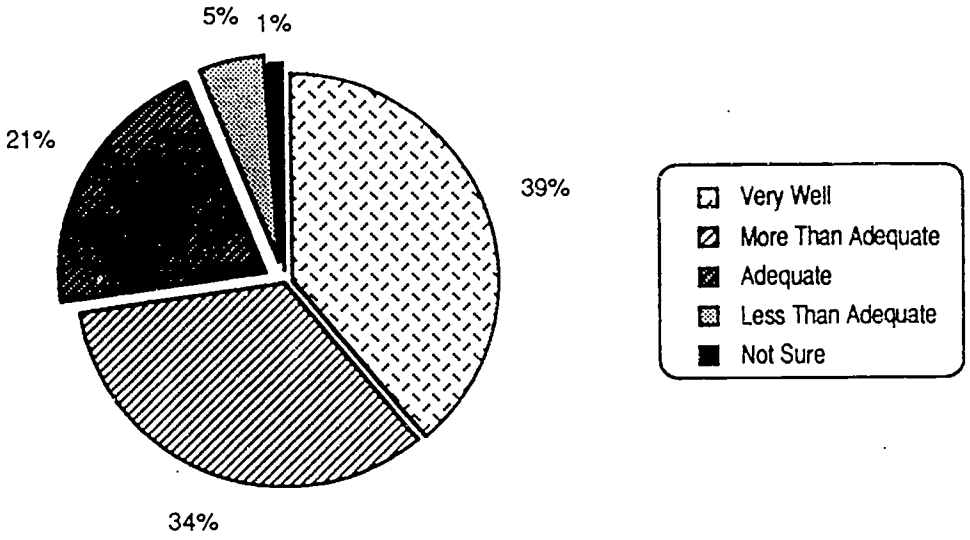
Rating Overall Quality of Courses at MEHS

Overall, MEHS graduates rated the quality of their courses at MEHS quite highly. On a scale of 1 = poor and 5 = excellent, computer sciences were rated highest at 4.7 and mathematics received the lowest rating at 4.1 which is still a positive rating.



Rating How Well MEHS Prepared Students for Continued Education

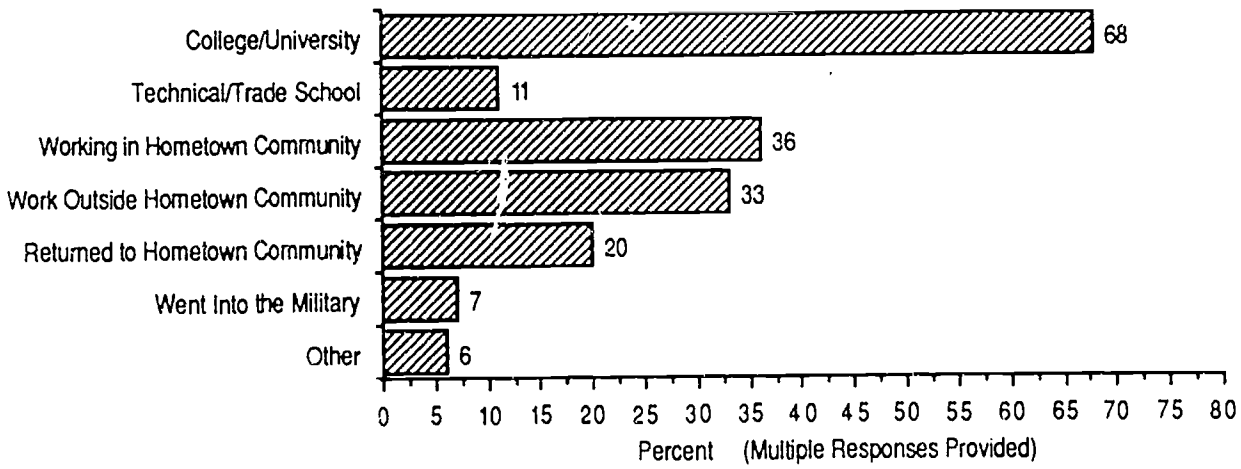
Three quarters (73%) of MEHS graduates feel that the school did a good job preparing them for continuing their education.



What MEHS Students Have Done since Graduation

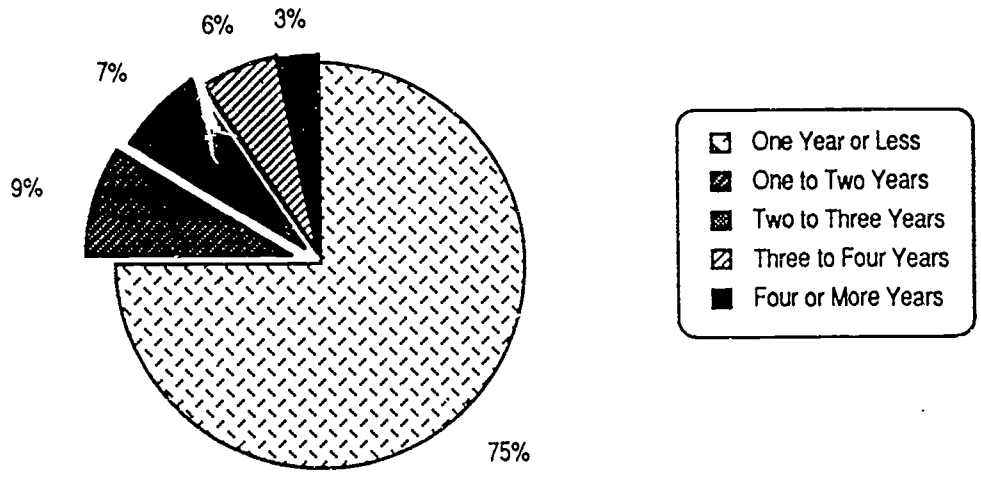
Since graduating from MEHS, the majority (68%) continued on to college or a university. Another 11% went to technical or trade schools. Nearly one in twelve (7%) went into military service.

Of those MEHS graduates who continued on to college or trade school, 13% have received a degree from a college/university or a certificate from a technical/trade school. Among the 87% of MEHS graduates who have not received a degree or certificate at this time, 69% are currently enrolled in college or a trade school and 25% are employed.



Average Number of Years MEHS Graduates Attended College/University or Technical/Trade School

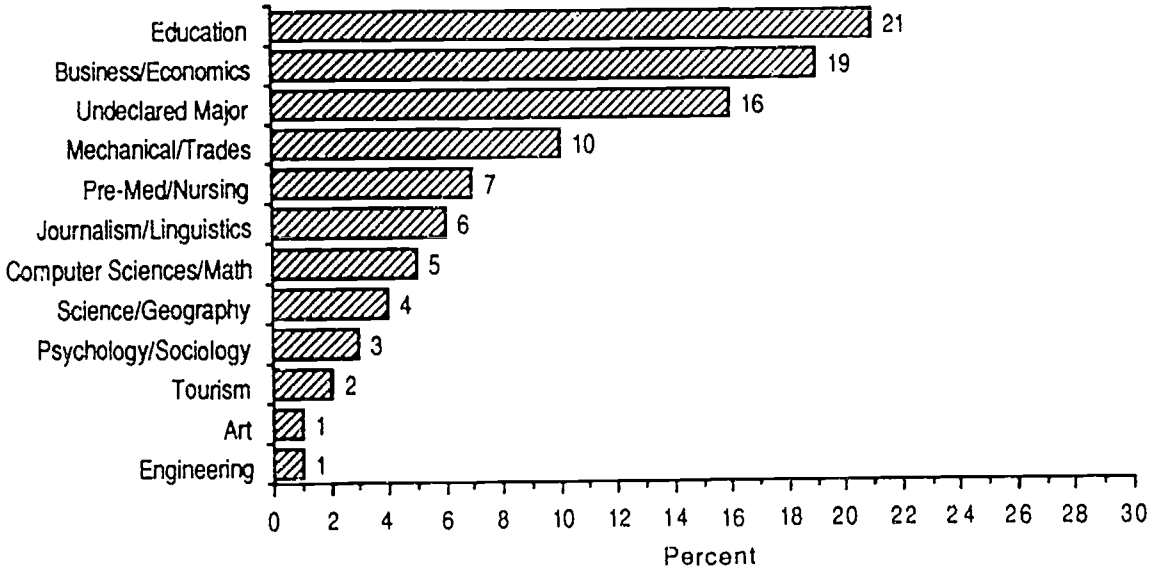
Eight of ten (80%) of MEHS graduates have continued on to college, a university, trade school or technical school since leaving Mt. Edgecumbe High School. Of those who have continued their education, 75% have attended colleges or trade schools for one year or less.



Note: Of those who have attended for less than one year, approximately 60% are currently enrolled in a college or trade school at this time.

Major Field of Study Selected by MEHS Graduates

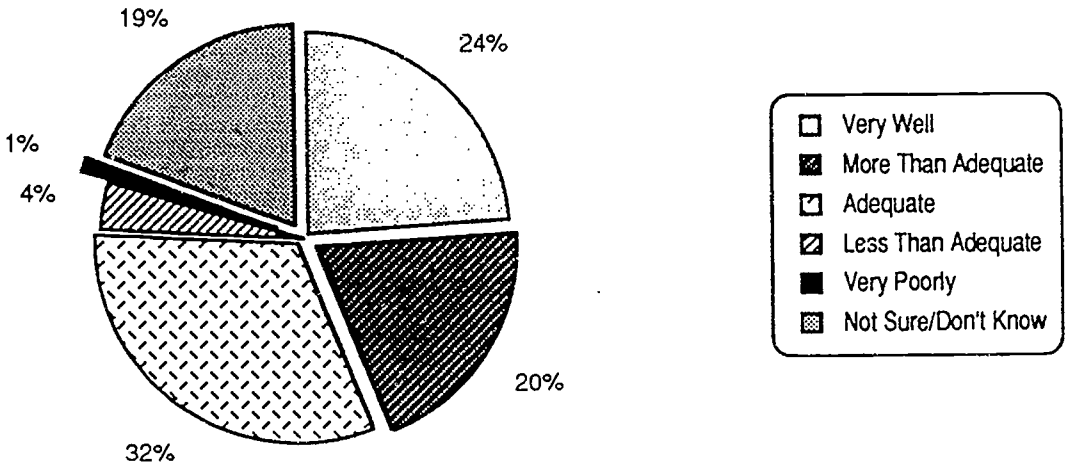
Education was the top field of study for MEHS graduates, selected by 21% of them. Business and economics followed closely behind with 19% of the graduates selecting it as their major field of study.



Rating How Well MEHS Prepared Students for Their Current Jobs

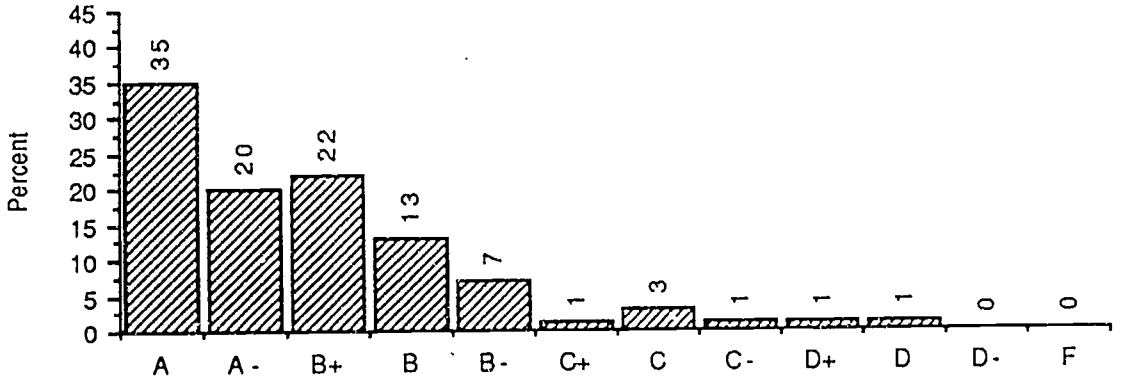
Past graduates of MEHS feel that the education they received prepared them well for their present jobs. One-quarter (24%) say MEHS prepared them "very well" and another one in five (20%) say their education was "more than adequate" in preparing them for their present employment.

Of those students who continued on to either a college/university or technical/trade school, 20% state MEHS prepared them "very well" for their present employment. Another 21% say MEHS prepared them "more than adequately".



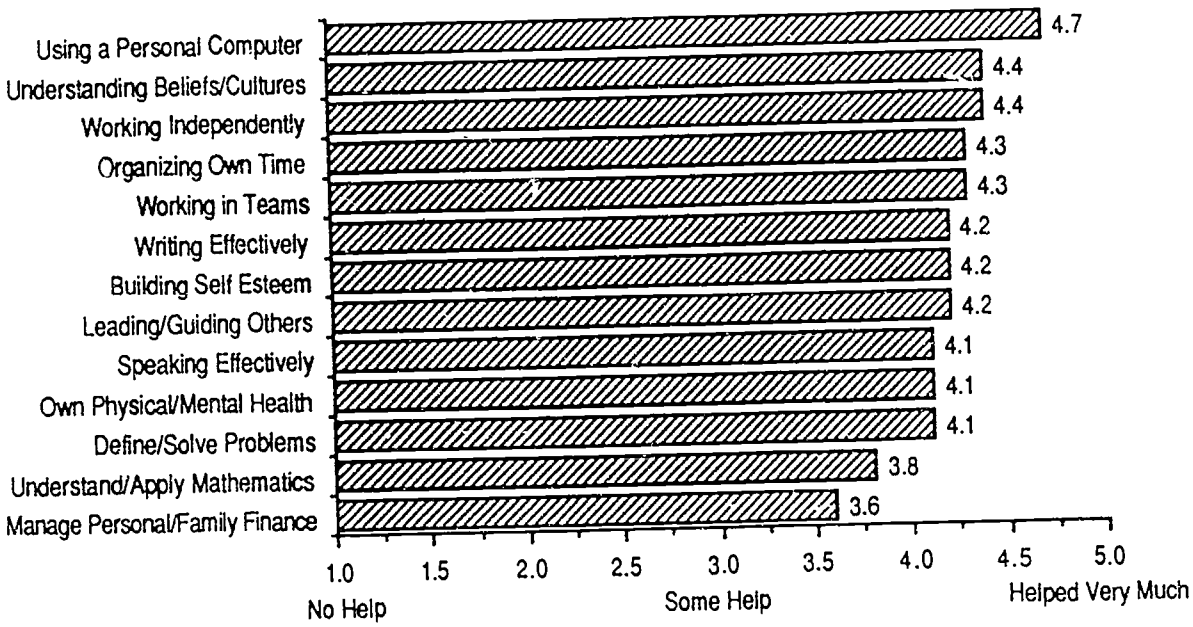
Rating MEHS's Overall Performance in Providing Education

Over one-half (55%) of MEHS graduates rated MEHS's overall performance in providing an education with an *"A- to A"* rating. The overall performance grade for MEHS was 3.5 which equates to a *"B+ to A-"* rating.



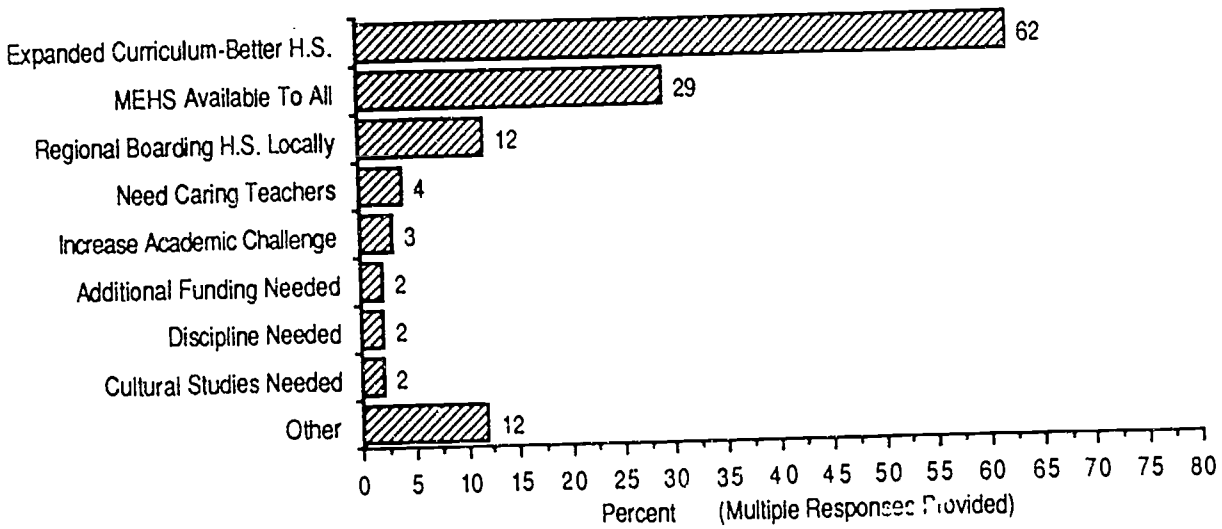
Rating How Graduate's Experiences at MEHS Helped in Each of the Following Areas:

The following graph best describes how Mt. Edgecumbe High School succeeded in developing students' skills. Using a personal computer ranked highest; managing personal finances ranked lowest, although it still received favorable ratings.



Suggestions to Improve the Quality of High School Education in Alaskan Communities

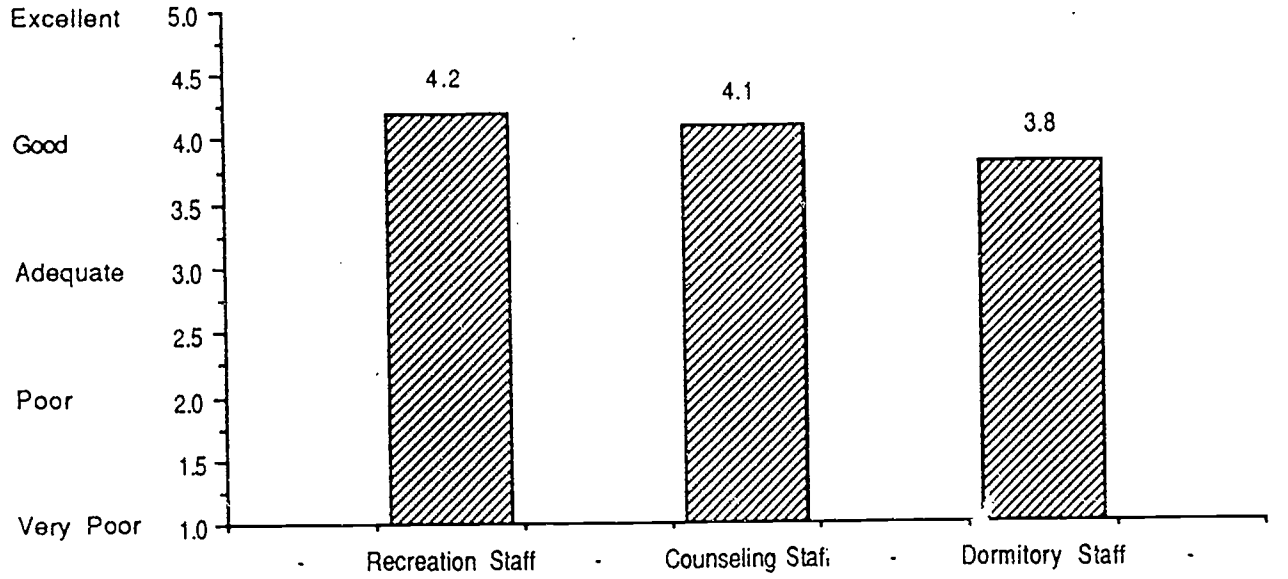
Graduates provided a range of suggestions for improving the quality of education available to high school students from other areas, with expanded curriculum ranking highest.



Other (12%) included:
- *Equipment, books and computers needed*
- *Better/larger buildings*
- *Counseling/professional preparation for students*
- *Improvements needed – quality of life in community*

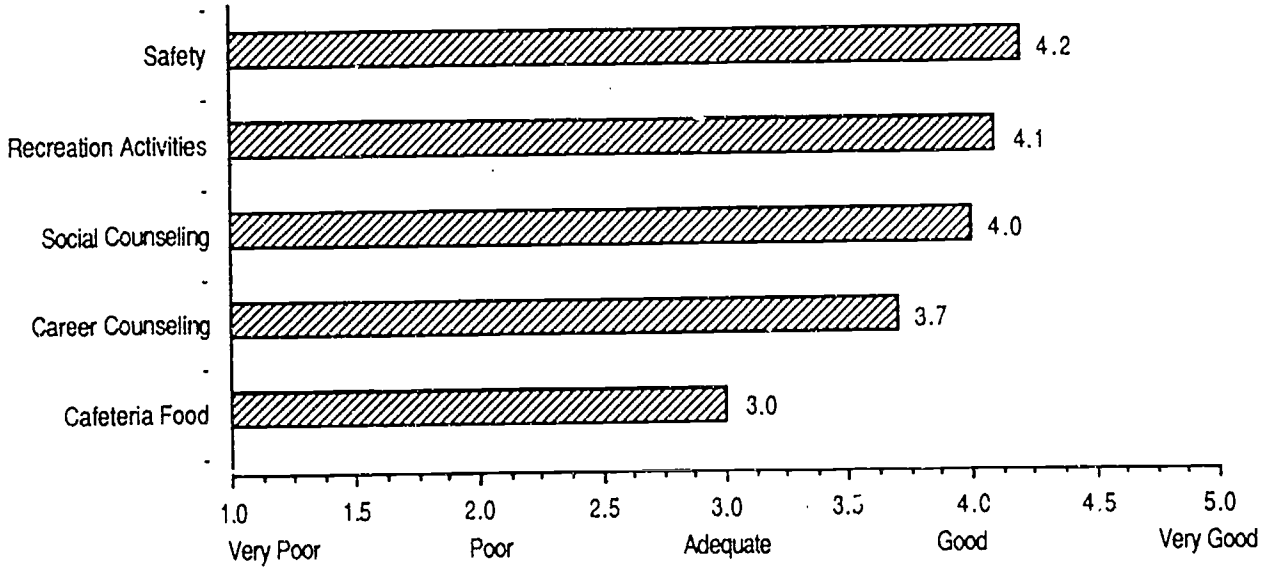
Rating the Staff at MEHS

Graduates rated MEHS staff performance on a scale of *1 = Very Poor* to *5 = Excellent*. Staff members providing recreation/physical education courses and leisure activities received highest ratings at 4.2, equivalent to slightly better than "good".



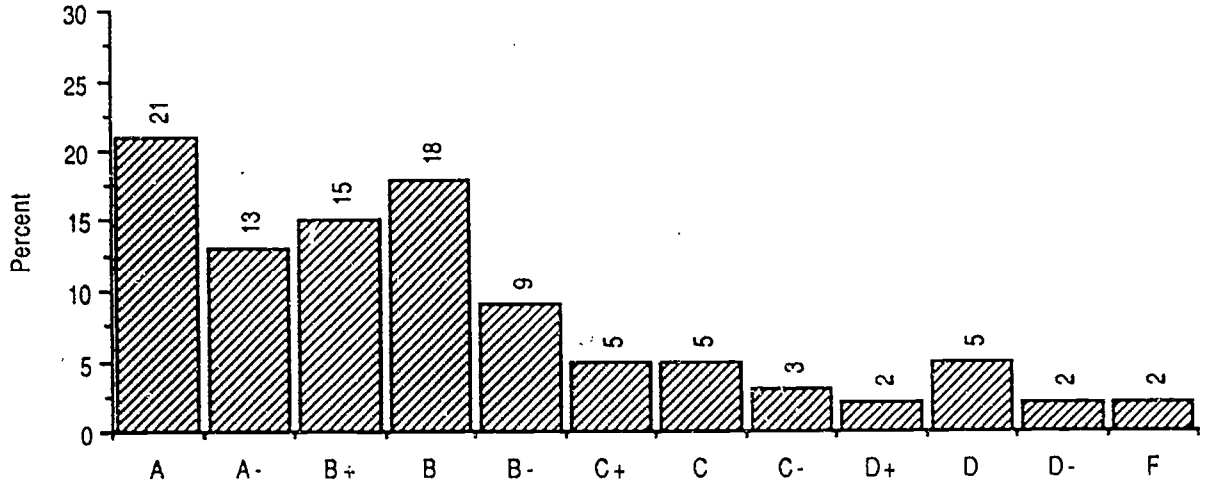
Rating the Quality of Services Provided by MEHS

Among services provided at MEHS, graduates rated safety/safety precautions highest at 4.2, "good to excellent". Recreation activities and social counseling were rated "good" by past graduates (4.1 and 4.0 respectively). Graduates gave career counseling a 3.7 which can be interpreted as better than adequate, but not considered good. Lowest ratings went to cafeteria food, rated at 3.0 or "adequate".



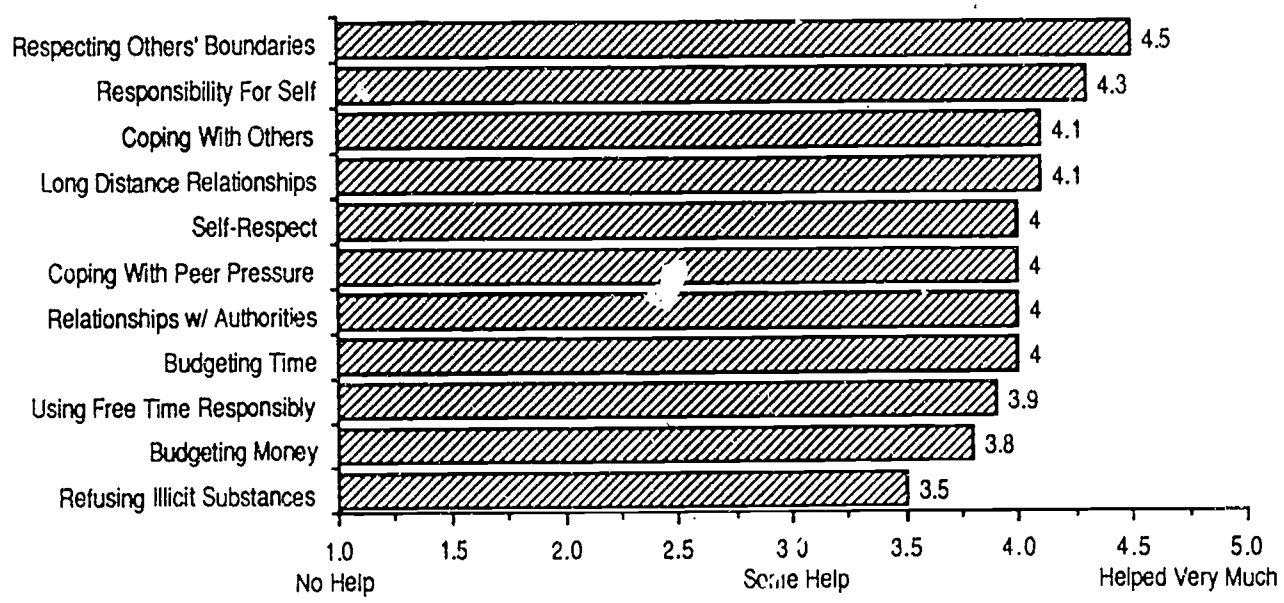
Rating the Overall Residence Hall Experience at MEHS

Over one-third (34%) of MEHS graduates rated the overall experience of living at the residence hall as *"A to A-"*. Forty-two percent (42%) awarded above average marks of *"B- to B+"*, however 11% rated the residence hall experience as below average.



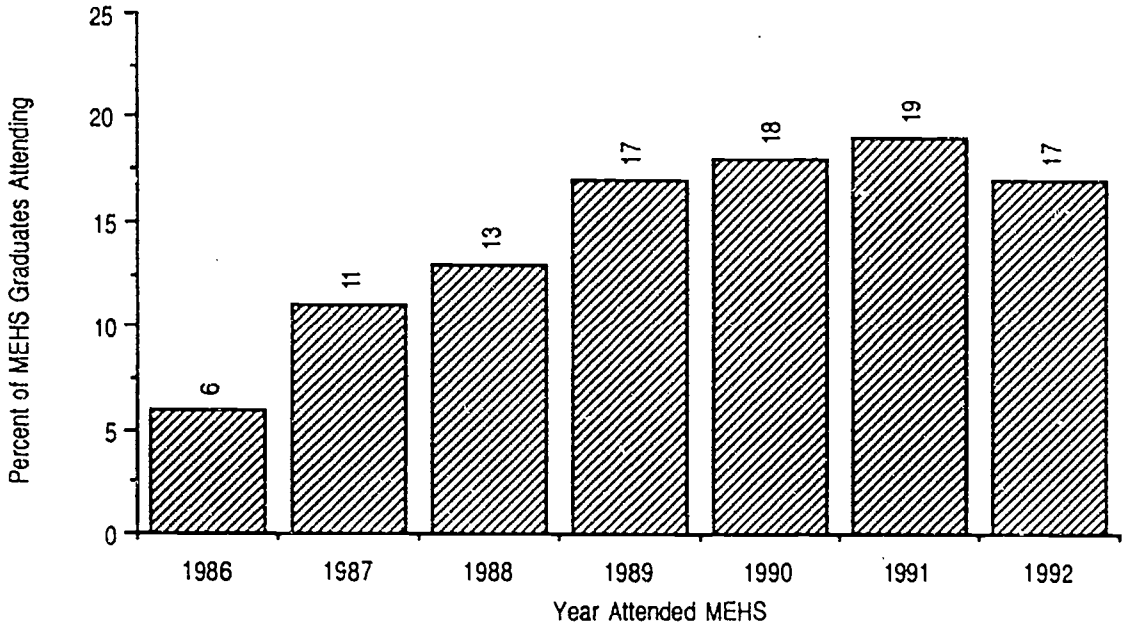
Rating How Well the Residence Hall Experience Helped in Personal Development Areas

The residence hall experience helped MEHS graduates most in respecting others' boundaries, according to those graduates surveyed. Refusing illicit substances was rated lowest, although graduates still acknowledge that the residence hall experience gave them some help in handling this area.

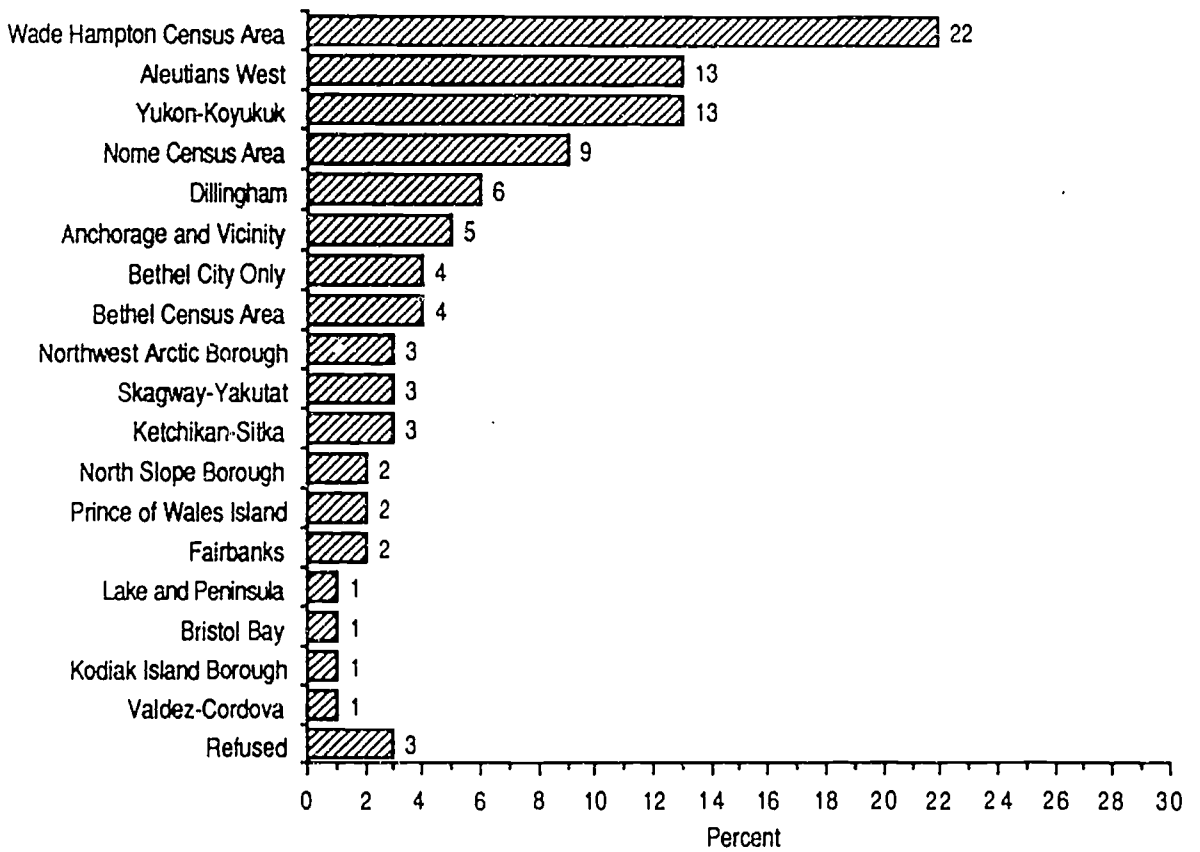


Demographics

Years Attended MEHS
(Graduate Survey Respondents Only)



Hometown Communities – MEHS Graduates
(Graduate Survey Respondents Only)



Mt. Edgecumbe High School

Graduate Follow-Up Survey – Spring 1993

1. **Which school years did you attend Mt. Edgecumbe High School? (Please Circle)**

1985-1986	26 %
1986-1987	39
1987-1988	46
1988-1989	46
1989-1990	43
1990-1991	32
1991-1992	17

2. **What other high schools did you attend besides Mt. Edgecumbe High School?**
(Multiple Responses Provided)

Local High School	62 %
Correspondence Program	19
High School in larger Alaska community	8
Mt. Edgecumbe	7
High school outside of Alaska	6
Regional high school	5
Other	11

3. **Please rate the overall quality of your MEHS courses on a scale of 1 (very poor) to 5 (excellent).**

	VERY POOR	POOR	ADEQUATE	GOOD	EXCELLENT	D/K
Computer Science	0 %	0 %	3 %	22 %	63 %	12 %
Average 4.7						
English	1	0	10	38	49	2
Average 4.4						
Foreign Languages	1	3	12	33	46	5
Average 4.3						
Mathematics	1	5	18	37	35	5
Average 4.1						
Sciences	1	2	12	36	41	9
Average 4.3						
Social Studies	0	1	11	30	55	3
Average 4.5						
Physical Education & Health	1	0	7	28	57	7
Average 4.5						

4. **How well did MEHS prepare you for continuing your education?**

Very Poorly	Less Than Adequate	Adequate	More Than Adequate	Very Well	Not Sure
0 %	5 %	21 %	34 %	39 %	1 %

5. **If employed, how well did your MEHS education prepare you for your present job?**

Very Poorly	Less Than Adequate	Adequate	More Than Adequate	Very Well	Not Sure
1 %	4 %	32 %	20 %	24 %	19 %

6. **How do you feel your Mt. Edgecumbe high school experiences helped you in each of the following areas?** *1 (no help) to 5 (helped very much).*

	NO HELP		SOME HELP		HELPED VERY MUCH	D/K
Writing effectively	1 %	3 %	14 %	41 %	41 %	0
Average 4.2						
Speaking effectively	3	2	17	43	35	1
Average 4.1						
Building self esteem	3	2	14	34	47	3
Average 4.2						
Working independently	1	5	9	21	64	1
Average 4.4						
Organizing your time	1	4	15	26	53	1
Average 4.3						
Defining and solving problems	2	3	12	45	37	1
Average 4.1						
Leading/guiding others	1	5	14	36	43	1
Average 4.2						
Using a personal computer	1	1	5	14	78	2
Average 4.7						
Working in teams	2	1	10	32	54	1
Average 4.3						
Managing personal and family finances	7	7	29	28	24	5
Average 3.6						
Understanding and applying mathematics	1	9	26	38	22	5
Average 3.8						
Caring for your own physical and mental health	3	5	16	34	41	1
Average 4.1						
Understanding different beliefs and cultures	0	5	12	24	59	1
Average 4.4						

7. **Overall, how would you grade MEHS's performance in providing you with an education?** *(please circle)*

A	A-	B+	B	B-	C+	C	C-	D+	D	D-	F+	F
35%	20%	22%	13%	7%	1%	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%

8. **Do you think that your high school education at Mt. Edgecumbe was better, worse or about the same as you would have received in your home area?**

Better	97 %
Worse	1
About the Same	1
Not Sure	1

9. **Where would you like your children to attend high school?**

Mt. Edgecumbe High School	**73 %**
Local High School	13
Correspondence Program	0
High School in larger Alaska Community	5
High school outside of Alaska	8
Regional boarding high school	1
Not Sure	7

10. **Why would you send your children to Mt. Edgecumbe High School?**
(Multiple Responses Provided)

Academic Challenge at MEHS	**51 %**
Good Discipline/Preparation for Life	32
Extra Curricular Activities – Sports/Social Activities	26
Positive Comments General About MEHS	21
More Expanded Curriculum/Good Curriculum	14
More/Better Teachers	5
Other	7

11. **Why would you not send your children to Mt. Edgecumbe High School?**
(Multiple Responses Provided)

Would Miss Children/MEHS Too Far Away	**39 %**
Dormitories – Negative	24
Child's Choice	5
Have Good Schools in Own Community	5
No Supervision	5
Teachers – Negative	2
Curriculum – Negative	2
Other	12

12. **How do you feel your MEHS residence hall experiences helped you in each of the following areas?** *Please rate each category on a scale of 1 (no help) to 5 (helped very much).*

	NO HELP		SOME HELP		HELPED VERY MUCH	D/K
Learning to cooperate with others	2 %	3 %	20 %	32 %	42 %	1 %
Average 4.1						
Self-respect	5	4	18	32	39	1
Average 4.0						
Using free-time responsibly	5	5	18	39	32	2
Average 3.9						
Budgeting time	3	4	20	34	38	1
Average 4.0						
Budgeting money	5	7	26	23	36	4
Average 4.2						
Respecting others' personal boundaries	0	3	9	27	60	1
Average 4.5						
Relationships with authority figures	9	3	11	39	39	1
Average 4.0						
Learning to refuse illicit substances	9	11	24	28	26	3
Average 3.5						
Developing responsibility for self	1	7	11	25	56	1
Average 4.3						
Learning to cope with peer pressure	2	5	20	36	34	3
Average 4.0						
Maintaining long-distance relationships	4	5	15	26	49	2
Average 4.1						

13. **How do you feel about the quality of services provided at MEHS?**

	VERY POOR	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	EXCELLENT	D/K
Safety	0 %	2 %	15 %	46 %	36 %	1 %
Average 4.2						
Social counseling	1	6	23	35	32	3
Average 4.0						
Career counseling	2	9	28	34	24	3
Average 3.7						
Recreation activities	2	5	14	36	43	1
Average 4.1						
Cafeteria food	11	20	38	25	7	0
Average 3.0						

14. How do you feel about the quality of services provided by the staff at MEHS? Please rate staff service on a scale of 1 (Very Poor) to 5 (Excellent). (Please circle number)

		VERY POOR	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	EXCELLENT	D/K
Recreation staff		1 %	2 %	11 %	43 %	40 %	2 %
Average	*4.2*						
Counseling staff		1	3	22	36	36	3
Average	*4.1*						
Dormitory staff		4	11	22	29	34	1
Average	*3.8*						

15. Overall, how would you grade your RESIDENCE HALL experience at MEHS?

A	A-	B+	B	B-	C+	C	C-	D+	D	D-	F+	F
21%	13%	15%	18%	9%	5%	5%	3%	2%	15%	2%	0%	2%

16. Which year did you graduate from Mt. Edgecumbe High School?

1985	0 %	1988	13 %	1991	19 %
1986	6 %	1989	17 %	1992	17 %
1987	11 %	1990	18 %	1993	0 %

17. What have you done since you graduated from Mt. Edgecumbe High School?
(Multiple responses provided)

Went to College	68 %
Went back to home town/village	20
Went to Tech. or Trade School	11
Went to work full-time/part-time outside hometown community	33
Went to work full-time/part-time in hometown community	36
Went into the Military	7
Other (Please Specify)	5

18. Are you currently employed full-time, part-time, or not at all employed?

Full-time	38 %
Part-time	34
Not Employed at this time	26
Refused	3

19. What is your current job title?

Clerical/Office Personnel	35 %
Service Industry (Restaurant/Hotel/ Charter Operations/Tourism)	11
Educator	10
Blue Collar	9
Sales	7
Trades/Crafts (Carpenter, Plumber, Mechanic, Etc.)	5
Professional/Technical/Doctors/Engineers	4
Fishing Industry	4
Homemaker/Student	3
Retired	1
Other/Refused	4

20. **Who is your employer?**

Private Business	37 %
State, Federal, or Local Government	31
Native Corporation	11
Restaurant or Hotel	7
Self Employed	4
Medical Facility/Medical Self-Employed	3
Homemaker/Student	2
Pulp Corporation	1
Other/Refused	3

21. **Are you currently in the military service either active duty or reserve?**

Active Duty	3 %
Reserve	3
Not in Military	89
Refused	5

22. **Where are you stationed at this time?**

West	30 %
South	30
Midwest	10
East	0
Refused	30

23. **Have you attended a college/university or technical/trade school?**

No	20 %
Yes	80 %

24. **If yes, what dates attended did you attend?**

1 Year or Less	75 %
2 years	9
3 years	7
4 years	6
5 years	2

University	59 %
College	26 %
Technical/Trade School	16 %

Name of School	Type of School (Please Circle)	Years/Semesters Attended to Date
_____	College/Univ. Tech/Trade	_____

25. Did you receive a degree or certificate?

No	87 %
Yes	13 %

26. If no, why didn't you receive a degree or certificate?

Am currently attending college	60 %
Left school and went to work full-time or part-time	25
Re-enrolled and am currently attending college/school	13
Shortage of funds to attend school	9
Personal reasons: (Please specify)	8
Refused	3

27. If you graduated, what type of degree or certificate did you receive?

AA	19 %
BA	6
Other	75

28. What was/is your major field of study?

Education	21 %	Science/Geography	4 %
Business/Economics	19	Psychology/Sociology	4
Mechanical/Trades/flying	10	Tourism	2
Pre-Med/Nursing	7	Art	1
Journalism/Linguistics	6	Engineering	1
Political Science/Liberal Arts	5	Refused/Undeclared	16
Computer Sciences/Math	5		

29. What is your hometown or village?

Wade Hampton CA	22 %	Ketchikan/Sitka	3 %
Aleutians West	13	North Slope Borough	2
Yukon Koykuk CA	13	Prince of Wales	2
Nome Census Area	9	Fairbanks	2
Dillingham	6	Lake and Peninsula	1
Juneau	5	Bristol Bay	1
Anchorage and Vicinity	5	Kodiak Island Borough	1
Bethel City Only	4	Valdez-Cordova	1
Bethel Census Area	4	Refused	3
Northwest Arctic Borough	3		
Skagway-Yakutat	3		

30. **How many sisters and brothers do you have who are old enough to have finished high school?** *(Please circle total)*

one	36 %	five	2 %
two	21	six or more	9
three	7	None	18
four	7	Refused	1

31. **Where did these sisters (if any) attend high school?**

	Attended High School at Home	Attended Other Alaska High School	Correspondence Program	Attended Mt. Edgecumbe H.S.	Attended H.S. Outside Alaska	Did They Graduate?
Sisters	45%	15%	3%	51%	10%	87% – Yes 13% – No

32. **Where did these brothers (if any) attend high school?**

	Attended High School at Home	Attended Other Alaska High School	Correspondence Program	Attended Mt. Edgecumbe H.S.	Attended H.S. Outside Alaska	Did They Graduate?
Brothers	45%	15%	3%	51%	10%	87% – Yes 13% – No

33. **What could be done to improve the quality of education available to high school people in your home community?**

Better local high school (expanded curriculum)	62 %
Mt. Edgecumbe High School available to all	29
Regional boarding high school in your area	12
Improved correspondence programs	7
Get rid of teachers who don't care	4
Better/More Teachers	3
Increased Academic Challenge for Students Needed	3
Funding	2
Discipline Needed	2
Cultural Studies Needed	2
Other	8
Don't Know/Not Sure	4

Rural Alaska Secondary Education Study

Rural Community Household Survey

Prepared for:

State of Alaska
Department of Education

Prepared by:

McDowell GROUP

Juneau • Ketchikan

October 1993

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Rural Community Household Survey
Introduction and Methodology

In April 1993, the Alaska Department of Education contracted the McDowell Group, a Juneau-based research and consulting firm, to conduct *The Rural Alaska Secondary Education Study*. The study involves evaluating high school educational opportunities currently available to rural students and developing potential solutions to rural Alaska's secondary education needs.

One component of the study is the *Rural Community Household Survey*. Developed to gauge public attitudes about high school educational opportunities currently available in rural communities, the survey also provides insight into what improvements to secondary education the rural public would like to see.

Other components of *The Rural Alaska Secondary Education Study* include:

- **Survey of Mt. Edgecumbe High School Graduates.** All Mt. Edgecumbe High School graduates since 1986 (approximately 300) were mailed surveys designed to gather their opinions about how well the boarding school experience prepared them for college, trade school and employment. In all, 152 surveys were completed.

- **Secondary research of rural education performance data.** Data is presently being compiled to determine how rural students fare in the university system compared to their urban counterparts. With data from the University of Alaska, the success rate of rural students making the transition to a college setting will be evaluated.

- **Identification and evaluation of potential solutions to rural Alaska's secondary education needs.** In conjunction with a task force consisting of five people who have demonstrated keen interest in improving rural education, the study team will identify and evaluate the feasibility of potential solutions to rural Alaska's secondary education needs. Economic and administrative practicality, market demand, and educational effectiveness will be investigated for each option.

- **Evaluation of boarding school site criteria.** If boarding schools are identified as a potential solution in the survey research and by the task

force, the study team will determine the minimum criteria and infrastructure needs for boarding school development and operations.

The Rural Alaska Secondary Education Study will culminate in a comprehensive assessment of existing and potential secondary education opportunities in rural Alaska, based on detailed research and extensive public input. What follows are the results of *The Rural Community Household Survey*. The entire ***Rural Alaska Secondary Education Study*** report is projected to be completed in February 1994.

Survey Methodology

A total of 817 randomly selected rural Alaska households were interviewed. This included 563 households with children under 18 years of age. Among this group, 212 households currently have children in a local high school.

To measure the opinions of rural residents that had recently attended a college or trade school, a second, non-random telephone survey was conducted. An additional 164 rural residents who had within the last five years attended college or trade school were interviewed.

The household survey sample was drawn primarily from areas that are now designated as Rural Education Attendance Areas (REAA) or until recently were designated as an REAA. Other largely rural areas of the state were added to the sample. Areas surveyed include the following:

REAAs

Annette Island
Alaska Gateway
Aleutian Region
Bering Strait
Chatham
Chugach
Copper River
Delta/Greely
Iditarod
Kashunamiut
Kuspuk
Lower Kuskokwim
Lower Yukon
Pribilof
Southeast Island
Southwest Region
Yukon Flats
Yukon/Koyukuk
Yupiit

Changed from REAA status

Aleutians East Borough School District
Denali Borough School District (Railbelt)
Lake & Peninsula Schools
Northwest Arctic Borough School District

Other areas included in the survey

Bristol Bay Borough
North Slope Borough (excluding Barrow)
Kodiak Island Borough (excluding Kodiak and Kodiak Island Station)

The number of surveys conducted in each area was approximately proportional to the population of the area. Phone numbers were selected randomly from published directors and other sources. A copy of the survey instrument is included in the Appendix to this report.

Survey Limitations

The survey's maximum margin of error overall is 3.5% at the 95% confidence level. This means that the odds are 19 to 1 that the survey results are no more that 3.5% off, plus or minus. The margin of error increases as subsample size decreases and in fact at the district level the margin of error is quite high. While comparative survey results at the district or REAA level are presented in this report, the information presented should not be viewed as necessarily representative of all households in the district. To generate statistically valid and representative information, a survey of at least 100 households would be required for each district, or a total of about 3,000 surveys of rural households statewide, rather than the 800-plus surveys possible within the budget of this study (an average of about 30 surveys per district).

Other than the statistical margin of error associated with the random sample survey, there are other caveats. First, in any telephone survey there is likely to be some under-representation of households with only one or two members. This is simply because surveyors are more likely to catch someone at home in a larger household. To reduce this potential bias, McDowell Group surveyors make four attempts to reach the primary target household before moving on to a secondary target.

Another source of potential bias is non-response (households refusing to participate in the survey). In this survey, the response rate was a remarkable 95%. The vast majority of households were eager to participate in the survey. In any case, non-response will bias survey results only if non-responders are, as a group, in some way different (hold different opinions) than the rest of the population.

As a representative measure of household opinions, telephone surveying in rural Alaska is also limited by the fact that a significant number of households do not have phones. To reduce this potential bias, in many cases where target households did not have a phone, surveyors scheduled interviews through friends or neighbors that did have a telephone.

Finally, in rural Alaska, telephone surveys face language barriers. There were rare occasions when language barriers prevented surveying. However, when possible, surveying was conducted with the assistance of a bi-lingual third party.

Quality of Rural Education

- Only one in twelve rural households think the quality of high school education available to the children in their community is "excellent". Approximately one third of rural households give a "good" rating. Overall, about forty percent of rural households give high school education in their community a positive rating.

- Conversely, only one household in fifty thinks the quality of high school education available to the children in their community is "very poor". Another 14% describe local high school education as "poor". All other rural households describe the quality of high school education available to the children in their community as "fair", i.e. not good but not bad.

- Alaska Natives are somewhat more critical overall of rural high schools than non-Natives. Just over one-third (36%) of rural Natives describe high school education as good or excellent while just under half (47%) of rural non-Natives do so.

- The perceived quality of high school education in rural Alaska apparently varies widely from district to district, though small survey sample sizes at the district level dictates caution in interpreting survey results.

- Interestingly, over half (58%) of rural households think the quality of high school education available in their communities is the same or better than what is available in urban areas.

Preparation for Life After High School

- Among households with children that recently attended high school, two-thirds think that the education their children received at least adequately prepared them for life after high school.

- Just over one-third (36%) of households with children that recently attended high school think that their children were prepared well or very well academically for college. There is a dramatic difference between Native and non-Native households. Only 23% of Native households describe their children as well or very well prepared for college academically. In contrast, 61% of non-Natives described their children as well or very well prepared.

- Again, slightly over one-third (39%) of households with children that recently attended high school think that their children were prepared well or very well *socially* for college. Again there is a significant difference in terms of race, with 36% of Native households describing their children as well or very well prepared for college socially. In comparison, 47% of non-Natives described their children as well or very well prepared.

Best Way to Provide High School Education to Rural Children

- Two-thirds of rural households think that having children attend high school in their home community is the best way to provide a high school education. To improve local high school education, households want to expand the curriculum, bring in more teachers and in general provide more academic challenge for students.

- Nearly one-third (30%) of Alaska's rural households think that the best way to provide a high school education for rural children is through regional boarding schools. Districts where the idea of regional boarding schools are strongly supported (with at least half of the households in favor) include Yupiit, Pribilof, Yukon/Koyukuk and Kuspuk. Alaska Natives favor boarding schools more than non-Natives by a ratio of nearly two to one. Further, lower income households are more likely to favor boarding schools than high income households.

Opinions of Boarding School Education

- Half of all rural households with high school age children think that the educational opportunities available at a boarding school are better than what is now available in their own communities. In comparison, about one-third that the educational opportunities are the same and 9% think educational opportunities are worse at a boarding school.

- Native households with high school age children are more likely to view educational opportunities at a boarding school as better (57%) than are non-Natives (39%).

- In light of the generally favorable opinion of the quality of education available at boarding schools, it is not surprising that about four in ten rural households with high school age children have considered boarding schools for their children. However, most of these households do send their children to boarding schools and the main reasons are; 1) the children would not go, 2) parents would miss their children, 3) the cost is too high, and 4) they could not get their child(ren) into a boarding school.

Opinions of Correspondence Education

- Correspondence programs receive quite high marks from rural households. Just under half of rural households with high school age children feel that correspondence programs are either better (12%) or the same (36%) as the education available from their community high school. Certainly, households in areas without a local high school would be expected to favorably compare correspondence programs. However, among other households the generally positive ratings are somewhat surprising considering the inherent disadvantages of correspondence programs (lack of facilities, equipment, exposure to teachers, etc.).

Rating High School Education Available in the Community

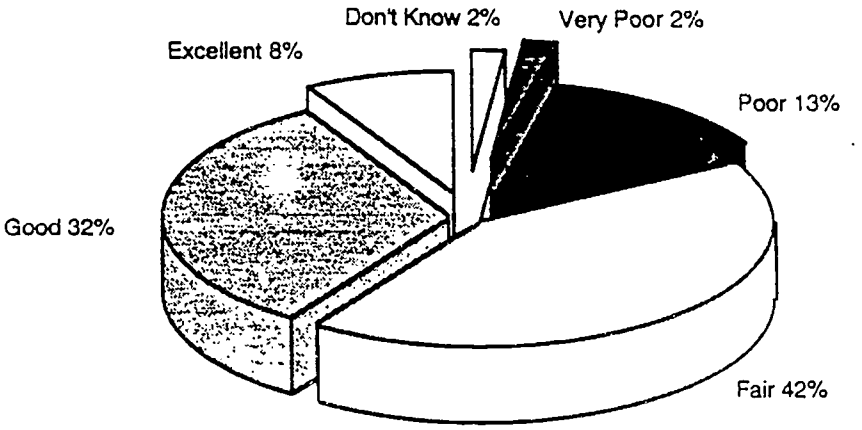
Four in ten rural households rate the quality of high school education available to their children as good (32%) or excellent (8%). Another (42%) rate high school education in their community as "fair". All other households (16%) rate it as "poor" or "very poor".

On a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being "very poor" and 5 being "excellent", the average rating given by rural residents was 3.3.

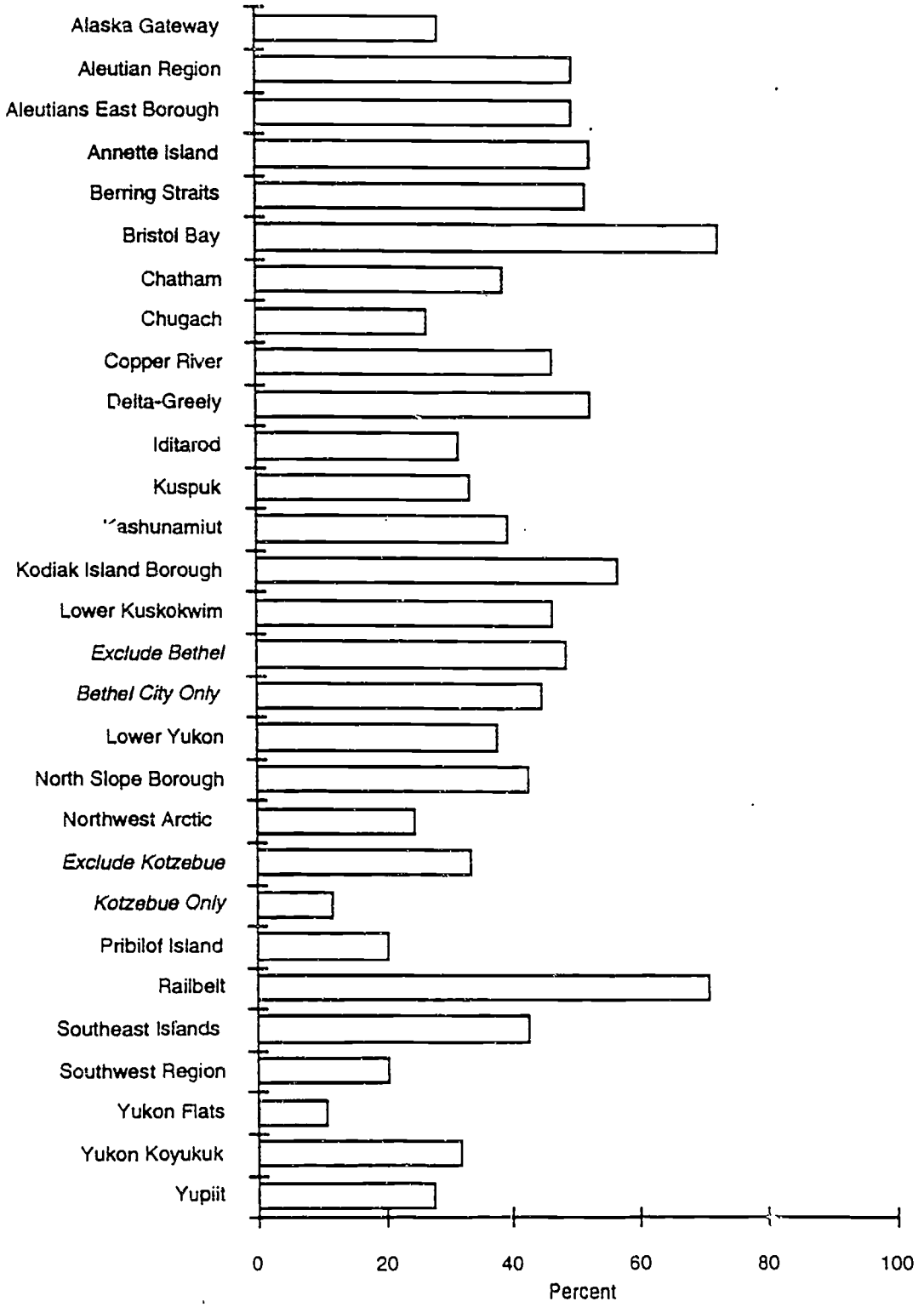
Native Alaskans and non-Native Alaskans give similar overall ratings to community high school education (3.3 and 3.4, respectively). However, Natives were more reluctant to give it top ratings; only 36% judged it as "excellent" or "good" compared to 47% of the non-Natives.

Evaluations of community high school education also varies according to district. Highest marks go to the Railbelt (4.0), Bristol Bay (3.9), Delta/Greely (3.6), and rural Kodiak Island (3.6).

Do you think the high school education available to children in your community is.....



Quality of Education in the Community
Percent of Households Responding "Good" to "Excellent"



Note: Survey sample size restrictions may limit the statistical reliability of survey results at the district level. The data presented above should not necessarily be viewed as representative of all households in the district.

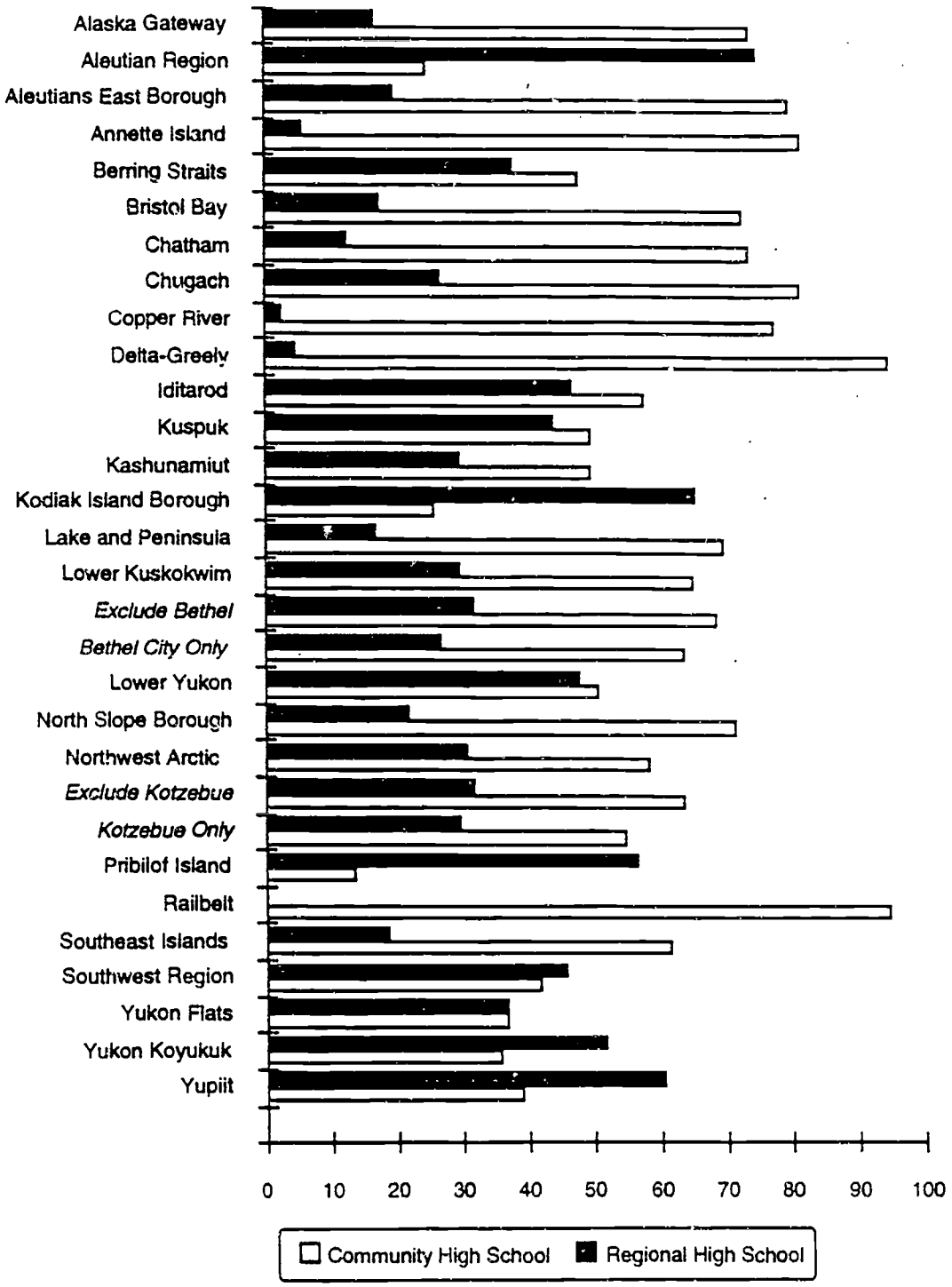
Best Way to Provide High School Education to Rural Children

Despite the less than sterling rating given to high school education in rural communities, nearly two thirds of all rural households (62%) feel that having children attend high school in the community is still the best way to provide education. However, a significant minority (30%) of rural households feel that regional high schools would provide the best high school education. Other rural households suggest that correspondence programs (4%) or having both local and regional high schools available to all children (4%) are the best way to provide high school education for children in their community.

Alaska Natives (35%) favor regional high schools more so than non-Natives (22%). Similarly, Natives are less likely to support community schools as the best option than non-Natives (58% vs. 68%).

As in the previous question, communities varied as to whether or not they supported community or regional high schools as the best way to provide education. Districts strongly supporting community high schools include: Delta Greely(95%), Railbelt (95%), Annette Island (82%), and Chugach (82%). In contrast, regional high schools are apparently strongly supported by the following communities: Aleutian Region(75%), Yupiit (61%), and Pribilof Islands (57%), Yukon/Koyukuk (52%) and Kuspuk (50%).

In your opinion, what would be the best way to provide high school education to children from your community?
Regional High School vs. Community High School (percent of households)



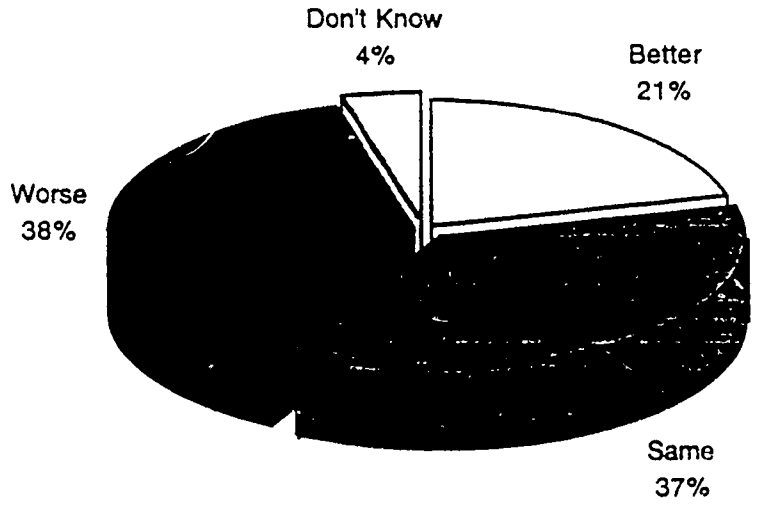
Comparing Community High Schools to Those in Larger Communities

Nearly two-thirds of rural households feel the quality of education that children are receiving in their communities is the same or better than that of larger communities. Slightly over a third (38%) rate it as worse.

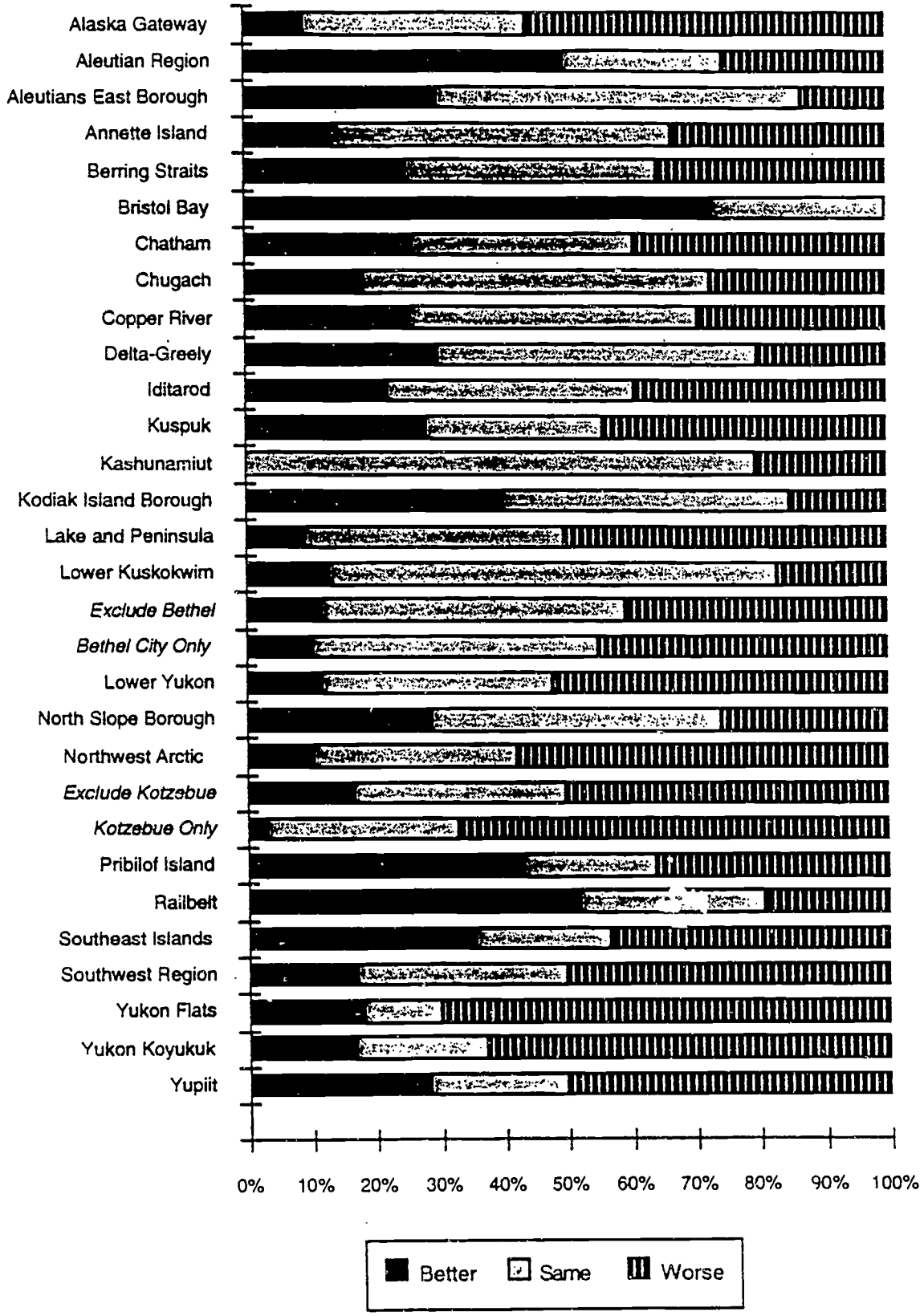
Non-Natives are more likely to say that high school education is better in rural communities. Nearly one quarter (23%) rate it as better compared to 19% of the Native respondents.

Districts in which households say that high school education in their communities is *better* than that of larger communities include: Bristol Bay (73%), the Railbelt (52%), and Aleutian Region (50%).

Compared to children attending high school in larger Alaska Communities, are children in your community receiving better, worse, or the same quality of education?



Compared to children attending high school in larger Alaska communities, are children in your community receiving better, worse or the same quality of high school education?

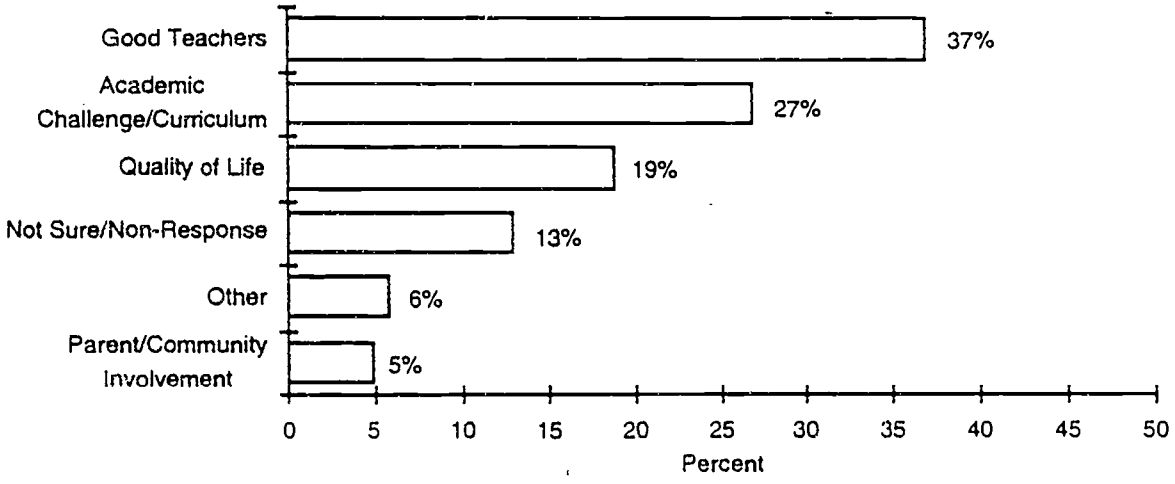


Why Rural High Schools are Thought to be Better than Schools in Larger Communities

Teachers make the difference according to those who said that the high school education in their communities is better than that of larger communities. More than one third (38%) cite "better teachers" while 27% cite "positive academic challenge and strong curriculum" as the top reasons for evaluating rural high school education as better. Nearly one fifth (19%) favor rural high school education because of the "positive quality of life" found in rural communities. High parent and community involvement is also mentioned (5%).

Alaska Natives and non-Natives vary as to why they feel rural high school education better. The positive quality of life in rural communities means more to Natives (22%) than non-Natives (15%). In contrast, "better teachers" are cited more often by non-Natives (44%) than Natives (32%).

Why are children in your community receiving better high school education than children attending high school in larger Alaska communities?

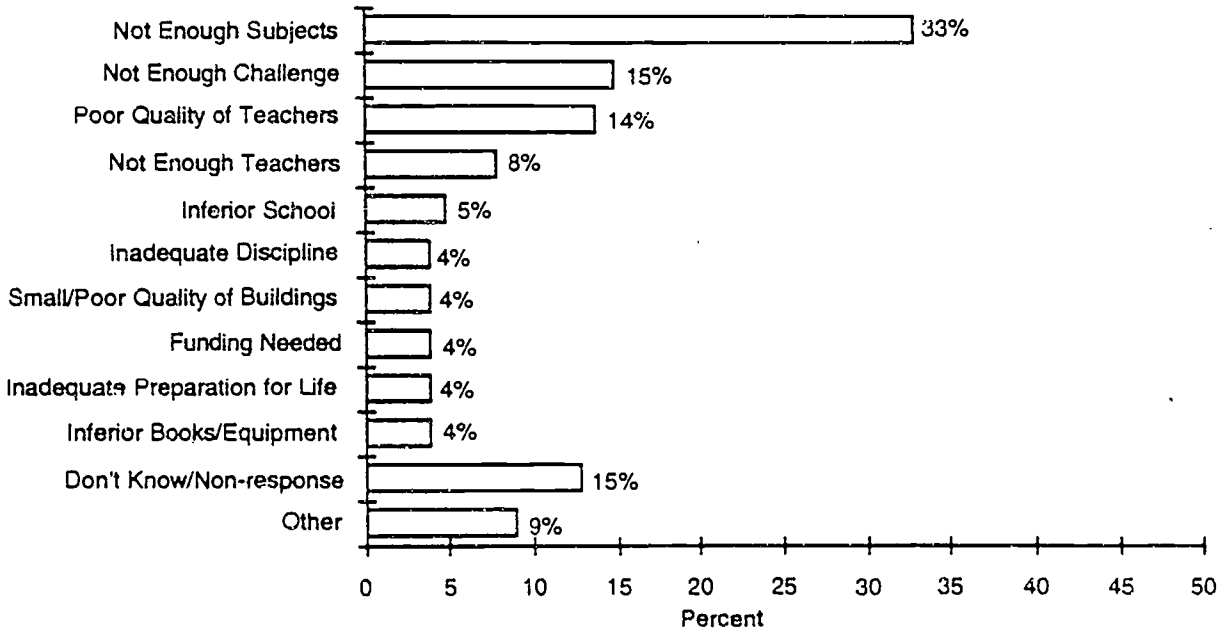


Why Rural High Schools are Thought to be Worse than Schools in Larger Communities

The greater variety of subjects offered in larger community high schools tops the list, according to those who rated rural high school education as worse than that of larger communities. "Not enough subjects" is by far the most common reason, mentioned by 33% of the respondents. "Not enough good teachers" (16%) and "insufficient academic challenge" (15%) rank farther behind. Other reasons include: inadequate preparation for life (4%), insufficient funding in rural schools(4%), inadequate rural school buildings (4%), not enough equipment for rural schools (4%) and high teacher turnover rate in rural schools (3%).

Alaska Natives and non-Natives generally weight their reasons similarly. There are a few differences, however. Non-Natives are more likely to mention "not enough subjects" (36%) than Natives (30%) while Natives were more likely to mention "not enough equipment" (6%) than non-Natives (1%).

Why are children in your community receiving worse high school education than children attending high school in larger Alaska communities?

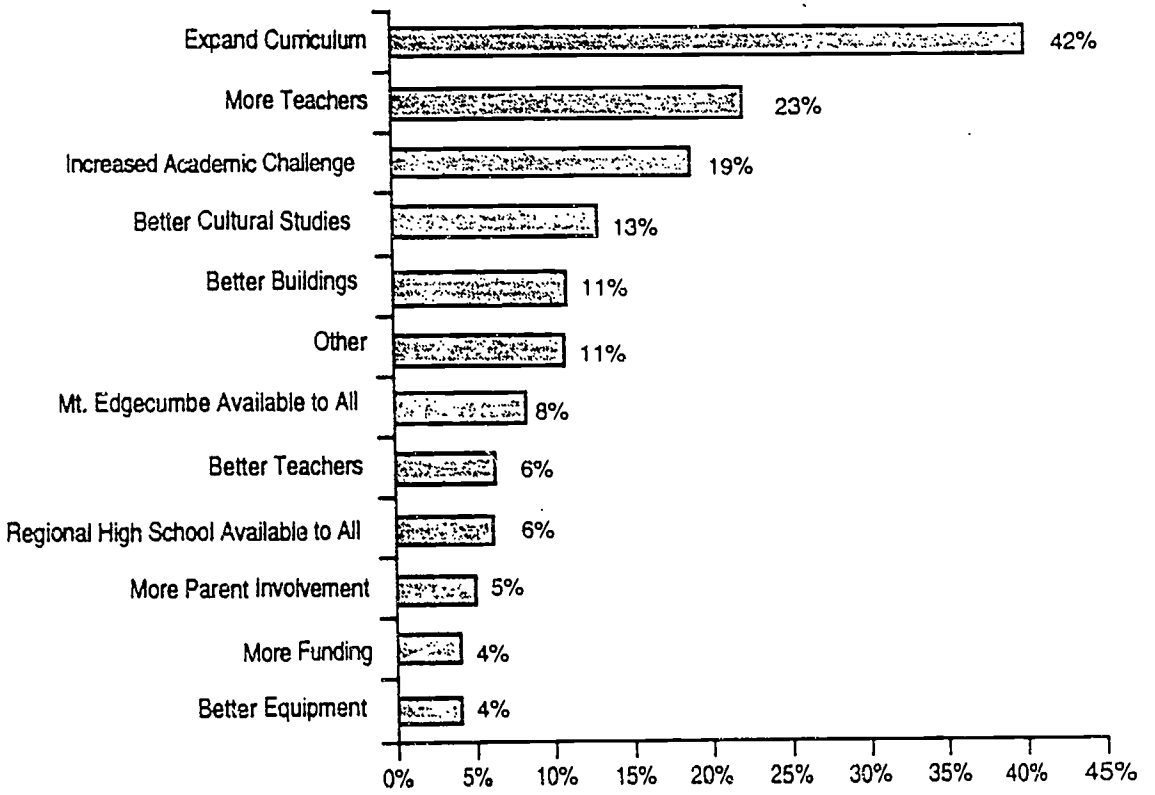


Best Way to Improve High School Education for Rural Children

Close to half of all rural households (41%) believe that the best way to improve the quality of high school education is to expand the curriculum. Just under thirty percent (29%) suggest that more and/or better teachers would best improve rural high school education. Related to this, another one in five (19%) suggest that increasing the academic challenge is the best way. Another 19% say that more and/or better teachers would best improve the system. Other often mentioned improvements include improved cultural studies (13%), and better/larger buildings (11%).

About one in seven (14%) rural households say that making Mt. Edgecumbe and/or other regional boarding schools available to all is the best way to improve rural high school education.

In your opinion, what would be the best way to improve the quality of high school education available to children from your community?



Rating Services at Community High Schools

The following groups were asked to rate the quality of services at their community high school:

1. Rural residents whose children are currently in local high schools (212 households)
2. Rural residents whose children attended high school within the past five years (124 households)
3. Rural residents who attended high school within the past five years (86 households).

These respondents were asked to rate teachers, curriculum, quality of facilities, and equipment (e.g. books, computers, supplies) at their community high schools.

Rating Teachers at Community High Schools

Overall, just under half (46%) of these rural households rate teachers as good (28%) or excellent (18%).

Among households with children currently in high school, just over half (51%) rate teachers as either good (30%) or excellent (21%). Also just over half (53%) of all respondents who recently attended high school rate teachers as good or excellent. Households with children who recently attended high school grade teachers less favorably; with 32% of them rate the teachers as "good" or "excellent".

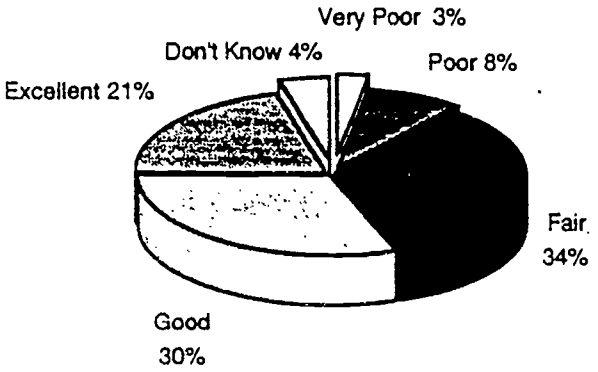
Native households generally give lower marks to teachers than non-Natives. Of those with children currently in high school, only 43% of the Native households give teachers a favorable rating (good or excellent) while 69% of the non-Natives do. This is further reflected in the overall rating given to teachers: Natives (3.4) and non-Natives (3.9), on the one to five scale.

Of those with children who recently attended high school, 32% of both Natives and non-Natives give teachers a favorable rating. However, only 5% of the Natives rated teachers as "excellent" while 19% of the non-Natives gave them this top rating.

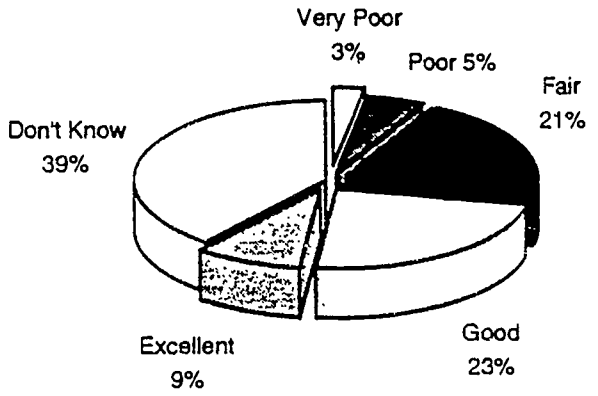
In contrast, Natives who recently attended high school themselves rate teachers more favorably than their non-Native counterparts. Over half (55%) of the Alaska Natives grade teachers favorably while 38% of the non-Natives rated do. Their overall ratings further support this: Natives (3.8) and non-Natives (3.5).

How would you rate teachers at your high school?

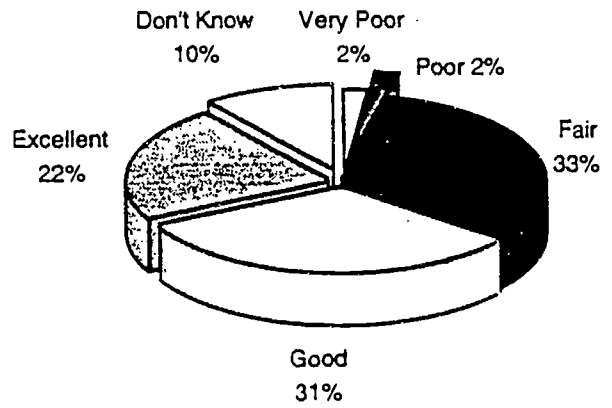
Rural residents whose children are currently in high school:



Rural residents whose children attended high school within the past five years:



Rural residents who attended high school within the past five years:



Rating Curriculum at Community High Schools

Slightly more than one third of all householders who recently attended high school (38%) and households with children currently in high school (37%) rate curriculum as "excellent or good". Those with children who recently attended high school are more reluctant to give these favorable ratings; only 26% of them rated curriculum as "excellent" or "good".

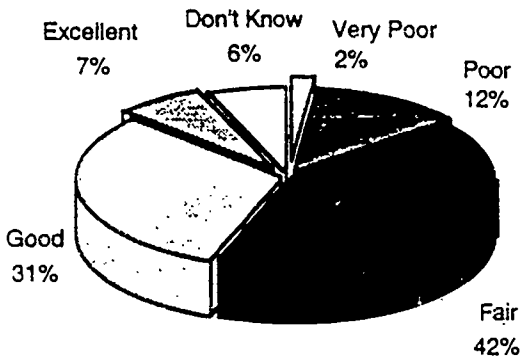
In general, Natives households and non-Native households do not differ significantly in their overall ratings of teachers. However, 13% of the Native households whose children recently attended high school give curriculum a "poor" or "very poor" rating. None of the non-Native households give curriculum an unfavorable rating.

Lower income households also rate curriculum less favorably than their higher income counterparts. Among households with children recently attending high school, nearly one fifth (15%) of those earning less than $20,000 per year rate curriculum as "poor" or "very poor" while only 5% of those earning $40,000 per year or more rate it as "poor". (None rate it as "very poor".) This is also substantiated in the overall rating. Lower income householders whose children recently attended high school give curriculum an overall rating of 3.0 while their higher income counterparts give it a rating of 3.6.

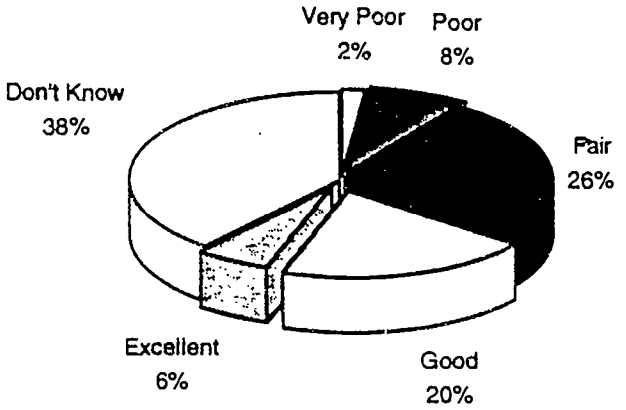
Lower income householders who recently attended high school themselves also give lower ratings. They give curriculum an overall rating of 3.3 while their higher income counterparts give them an overall rating of 3.6.

How would you rate the curriculum offered at your high school?

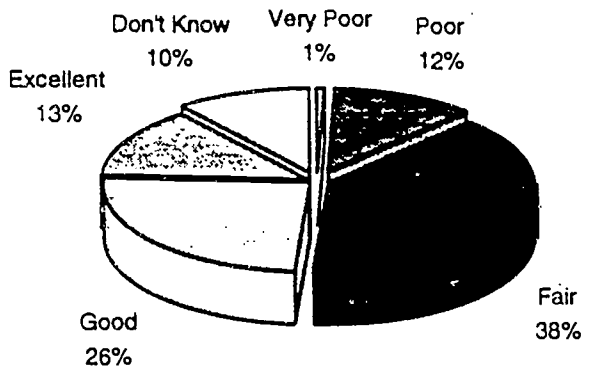
Rural residents whose children are currently in high school:



Rural residents whose children attended high school within the past five years:



Rural residents who attended high school within the past five years:



Rating the Quality of Facilities of Community High Schools

In general, about half (49%) rate the quality of facilities (buildings) as good (31%) or excellent (18%). Over half of those rural householders who recently attended high school (55%) and those whose children are currently in high school (52%) rate the facilities at their community high schools as "excellent" or "good". Only 39% of those whose children recently attended high school gave quality of structure a favorable rating.

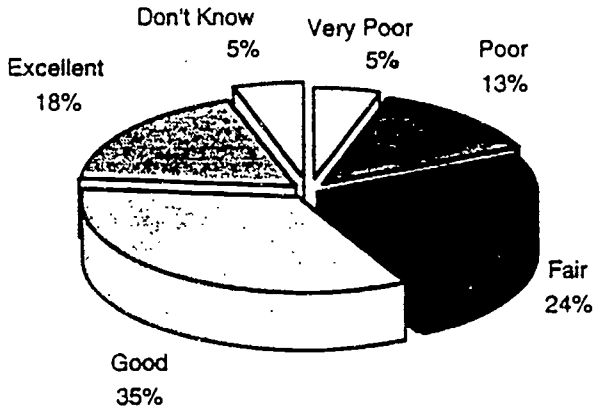
In general, Native respondents graded facilities less favorably than non-Natives. Of those with children currently in high school, 21% of the Native respondents gave it unfavorable ratings, compared to 13% of the non-Native respondents. Their overall ratings also differed significantly: Natives (3.4) and non-Natives (3.7).

Native respondents whose children recently attended high school were also less favorable than their non-Native counterparts. They gave structure a 3.6 rating while non-Natives gave it a 4.0 rating.

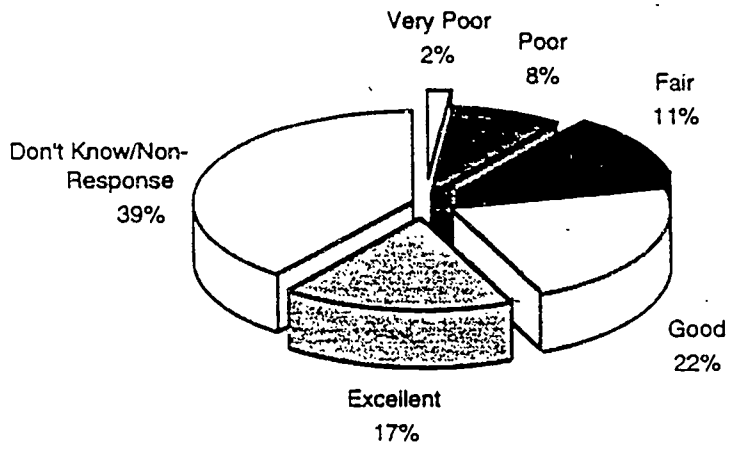
Income also appeared to be a factor for those whose children recently attended high school. Only 18% of the lower income respondents rated structure favorably while 43% of the higher income respondents did so.

How would you rate the quality of facilities at your high school?

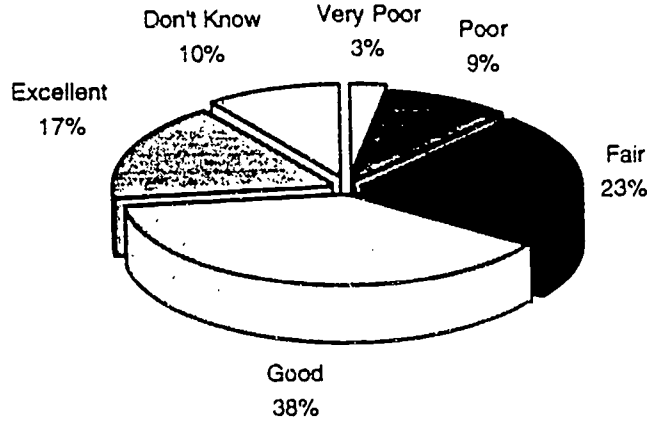
Rural residents whose children are currently in high school:



Rural residents whose children attended high school within the past five years:



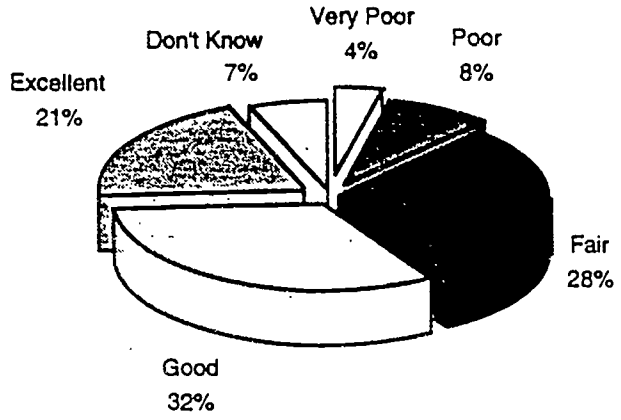
Rural residents who attended high school within the past five years:



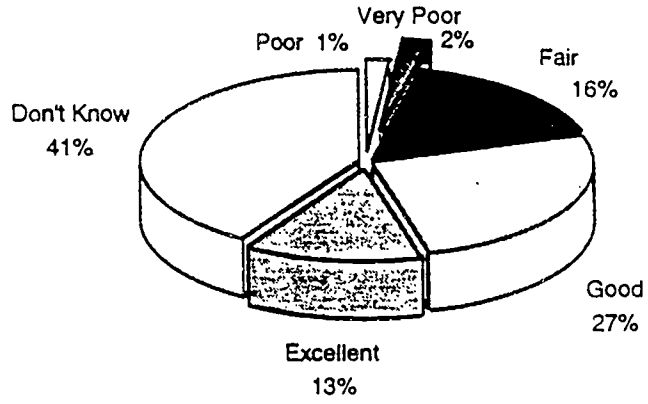
Rating the Equipment Available at Community High Schools

Equipment at community high schools overall is rated good (29%) or excellent (18%) by just under half of the households interviewed. Slightly more than half of those with children currently in high school (52%) rate equipment favorably. Only 40% of those recently attending high school and 39% of those with children who recently attended high school give favorable ratings.

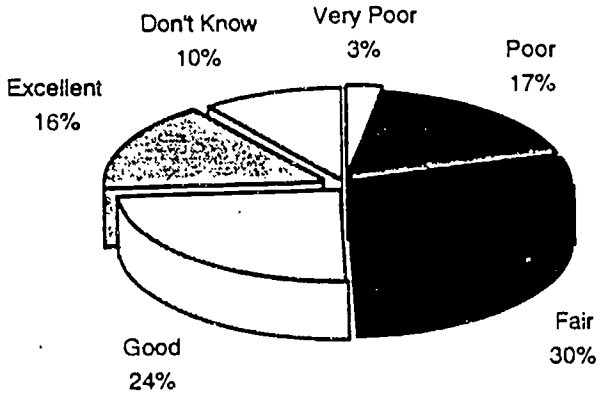
Rural residents whose children are currently in high school:



Rural residents whose children attended high school within the past five years:



Rural residents who attended high school within the past five years:



Community High School Preparation for Life After High School

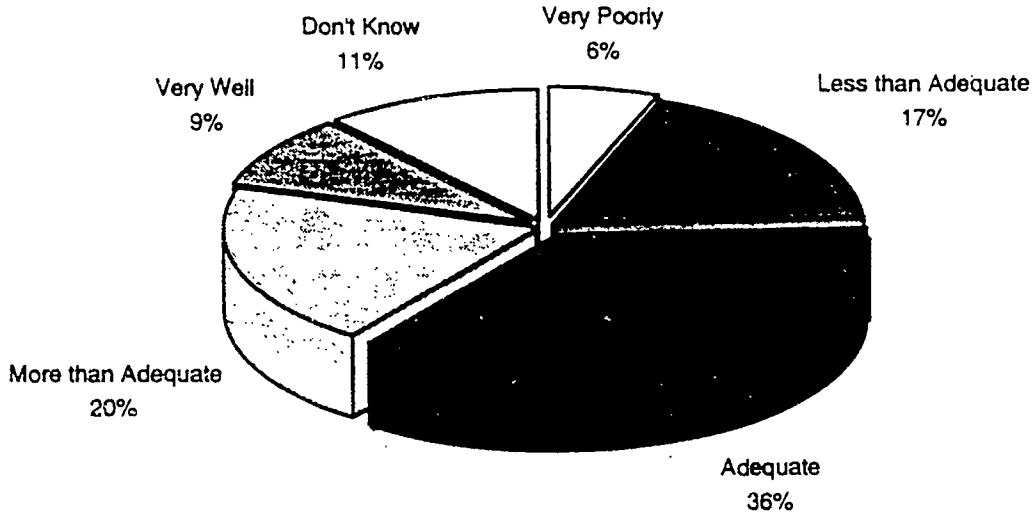
Approximately one third of rural householders who recently attended high school or whose children recently attended high school state that the community high school gives "very good" or "more than adequate" preparation for life after high school. In both groups, however, approximately one quarter of the respondents rate preparation for life after high school as "less than adequate" or "very poor".

Of those households with children who attended high school within the last five years, slightly more than one quarter (29%) said that their community high school prepared them "very well" or "more than adequately" for life after high school. One quarter (24%) feel that it prepared them "less than adequately" or "very poorly".

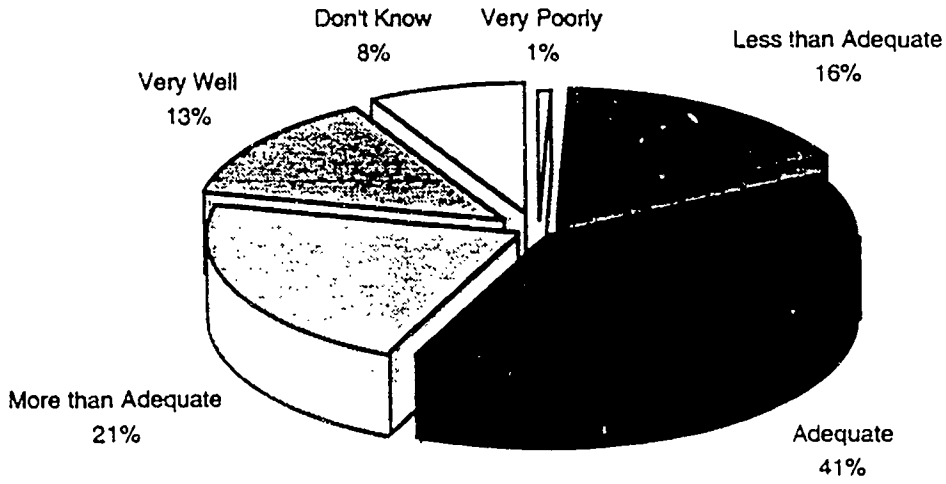
Although Natives and non-Natives give the same overall rating to preparation for life after high school (3.1), non-Natives are more inclined to rate it excellent (16%) than Natives (6%).

Householders who recently attended high school themselves give slightly higher ratings to the community high schools in terms of preparation for life after high school. More than one third (35%) rate it as "very well" or "more than adequate" while 17% rated it as "less than adequate" or "very poorly". The overall rating was 3.3.

How well did your community high school prepare your children for life after high school?



How well did your community high school prepare you for life after high school?



Community High School Academic Preparation

Among householders whose children attended high school within the last five years and went on to college or trade school, 36% say that their community high school prepared their children "very well" or "well" academically for college or trade school while 20% feel that it prepared them poorly or very poorly. The overall rating was 3.3.

Alaska Native householders whose children attended high school within the last five years give academic preparation much lower marks (3.1) than non-Natives (3.7). Only 22% of the Natives rate it as very well or well while 58% of the non-Natives rate it highly.

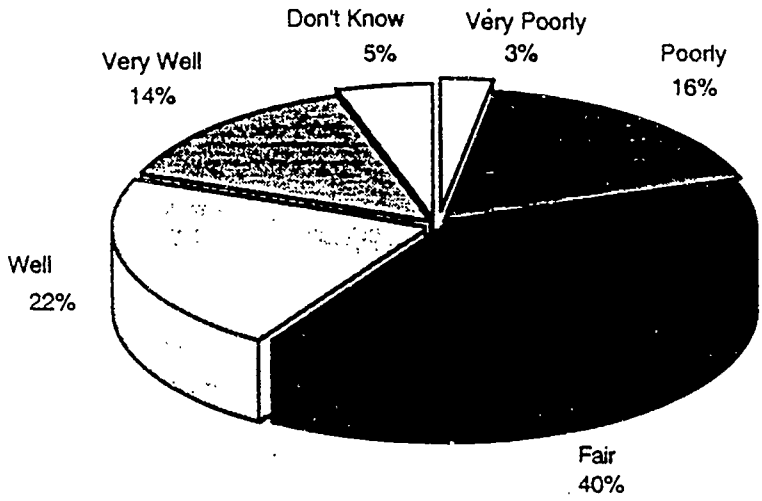
Those householders who attended high school within the last five years and went on to college or trade school rate their high school academic preparation considerably higher. More than half (55%) rate it "very well" or "well" while 20% rate it poorly. No one rates it very poorly. The overall rating was 3.7.

Non-Native householders who attended high school within the last five years rate academic preparation more favorably than Natives. Non-Natives were twice as likely to rate it as excellent (43%) than Natives (22%).

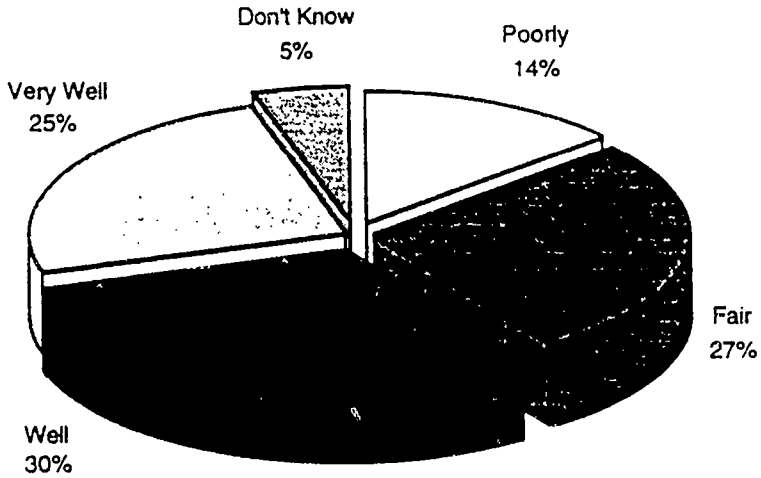
Householders with lower incomes also rate their own academic preparation less than those with higher incomes. Lower income respondents give it a 3.5 rating while higher income respondents give it a 3.9 rating.

Community High School Academic Preparation

How well do you think your community high school prepared your children academically for college?



How well do you think your community high school prepared you academically for college?



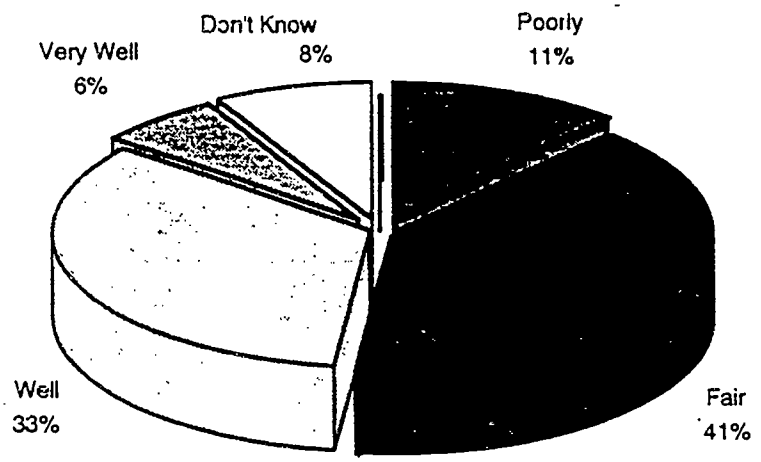
Community High School Social Preparation

Among householders whose children attended high school within the last five years and went on to college or trade school, 40% feel that their community high school prepared their children well or very well for the social aspects of college or trade school while 12% feel it prepared them poorly or very poorly. The overall rating was 3.4.

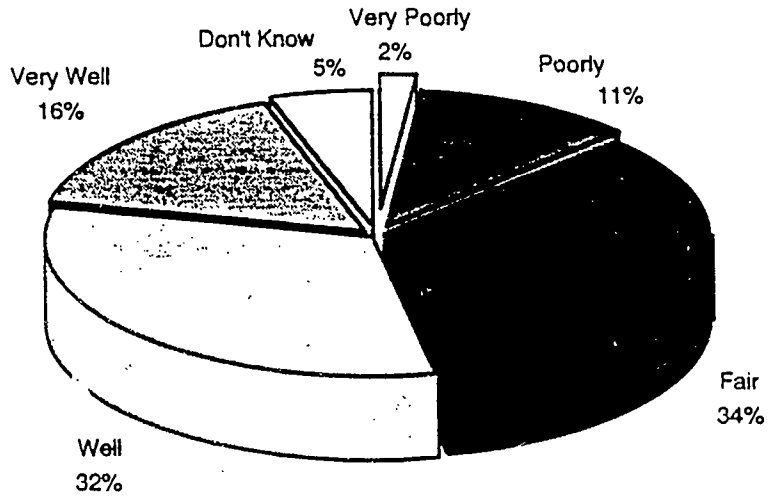
Native households were more reluctant to rate social preparation highly. Only 36% of Native households rated social preparation as well or very well compared to 47% of non-Natives.

Householders who attended high school themselves within the last five years and went on to college or trade school rate their high school social preparation slightly higher. Just less than half (48%) rate it as "very good" or "good" while 13% rate it as "poor" or "very poor". The overall rating was 3.5.

How well do you think your community high school prepared your children socially for college?



How well do you think your community high school prepared you socially for college?



Section II. Opinions of Boarding School and Correspondence Education

As previously discussed, just under one-third (30%) of rural households feel that regional high schools would provide the best high school education. Other rural households suggest that correspondence programs (4%) or having both local and regional high schools available to all children (4%) are the best way to provide high school education for children in their community.

Alaska Natives (35%) favor regional high schools more so than non-Natives (22%). Lower income households are more likely (36%) to support regional high schools than higher income households (25%). Not surprisingly, those households that give low ratings to high school education in their communities are the most likely to favor regional high schools.

Quality of Education Available at Boarding Schools Compared to Community High Schools

Among rural households with children now in a local high school or correspondence program, the majority (51%) feel that educational opportunities available at a boarding school are better than what is available in their community. In comparison, 30% feel that the educational opportunities are the same and 9% think its worse at a boarding school.

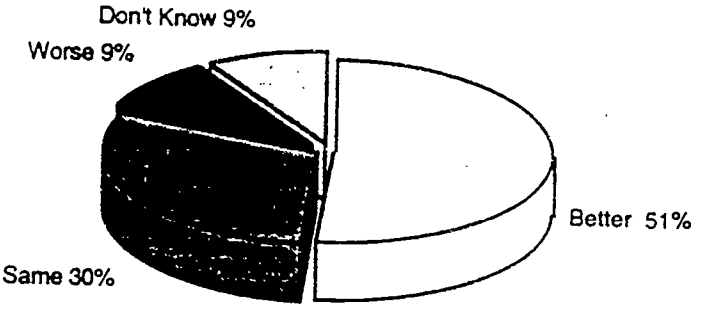
Native households with children currently in a local high school or correspondence program are more likely to view educational opportunities at a boarding school as better (57%) than are non-Natives (39%).

Among rural householders that have children that have attended high school within the last five years, 31% feel that boarding school opportunities are better, 17% think it is the same and 6% think it is worse. A large percentage (39%) are unsure.

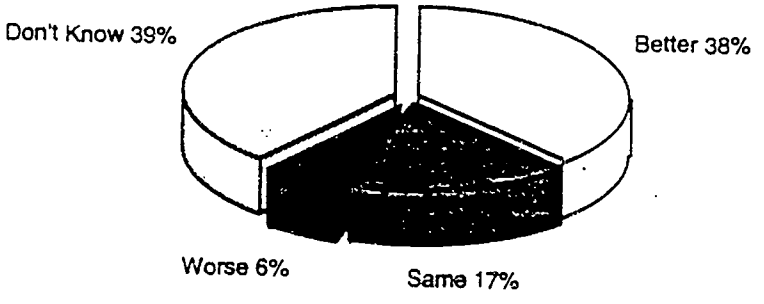
Among householders that attended high school within the last five years, about half (49%) feel that a boarding school offers better educational opportunities. Another 28% feel the quality is the same and 9% see the quality of boarding school educational opportunities as worse.

Quality of Education Available at Boarding Schools Compared to Community High Schools

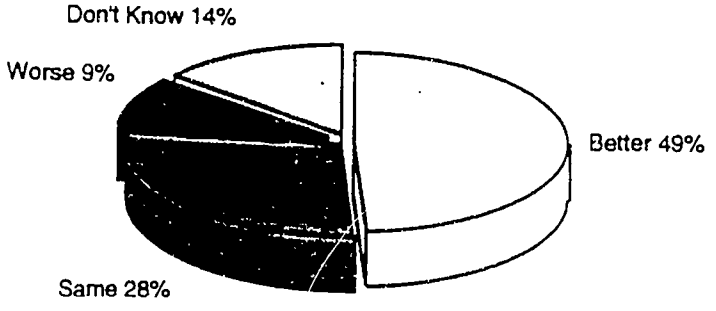
Rural residents whose children are currently in high school:



Rural residents whose children attended high school within the past five years:



Rural residents who attended high school within the past five years:



Boarding School as an Option

Thirteen percent of the rural households with children currently enrolled in high school or a correspondence program have sent their children to a boarding school for at least a portion of their high school years. Another 27% considered sending their child or children to a boarding school but decided against it. The main reasons for not sending their children include the fact they (the children) would not go (24%), the parents would miss their children (17%), the cost was too high (10%), or they could not get in (10%). A large portion did not identify any specific reason.

Among households with pre-high school age children, boarding schools are apparently an important option. Among the 1,100 pre-high school children in the households surveyed, about 15% will be attending Mt. Edgecumbe, according to their parents plans.

Correspondence Courses as an Option

One third (32%) of households with children currently attending high school considered enrolling them in a correspondence program; 68% did not. Non-Natives are much more likely to consider a correspondence program for their children than Natives (45% vs. 26%).

Income also appears to be a factor. Only one fifth (20%) of those earning less than $20,000 per year considered a correspondence program while 42% of those earning more than $40,000 per year did. Similarly, college graduates were more likely to consider a correspondence program for their children than high school graduates (45% vs. 24%).

One fifth (19%) of households with children who recently attended high school considered enrolling them in a correspondence program; 81% did not. As before, non-Natives were much more likely to consider a correspondence program than Natives (34% vs. 14%). The educational background of the parents was a factor. Parents that are college graduates were more likely to consider correspondence (24% vs. 14%).

Correspondence Program Compared to Community High School

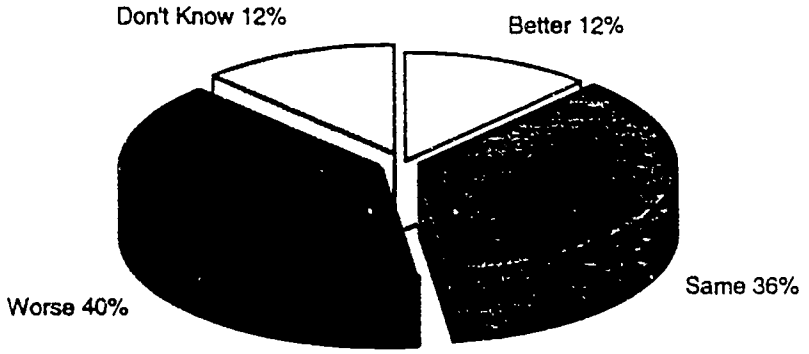
About one in eight (12%) of those respondents with children currently in high school feel that the educational opportunities using a correspondence program are better than what is available at their community high schools. It is worth noting that 36% feel the quality of correspondence programs are the same as the local school. Four in ten (40%) of households with high school age children feel that it is worse.

It is noteworthy that non-Natives are much more likely to say the correspondence programs are better than community high schools; non-Native (19%) versus Native (9%).

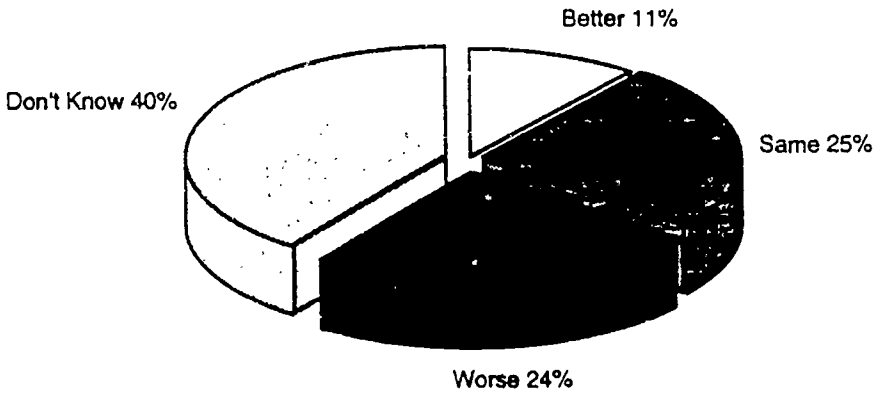
Again, 12% of those households with children who recently attended high school feel that the educational opportunities were better with a correspondence course; 25% felt it was the same, and 24% felt that it was worse. Forty percent did not know.

Do you feel the education opportunities using a Correspondence Program are better, worse or about the same as what is available at your community high school?

Households with high school age children...



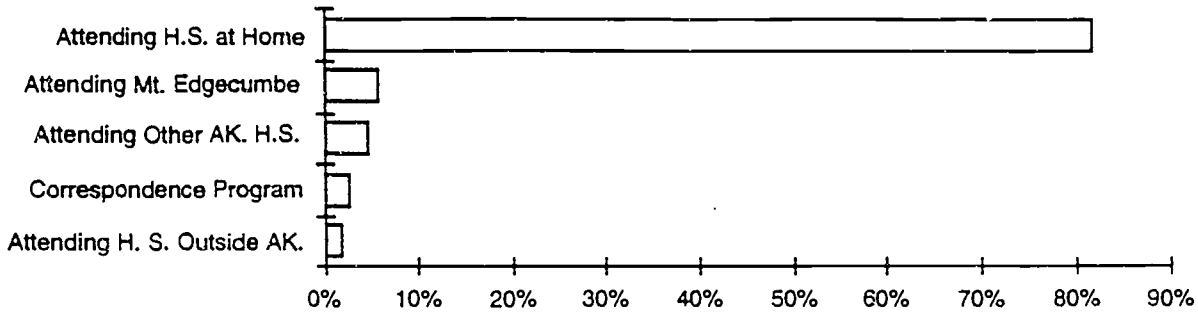
Households with children that recently attended high school...



Type of High School Attended

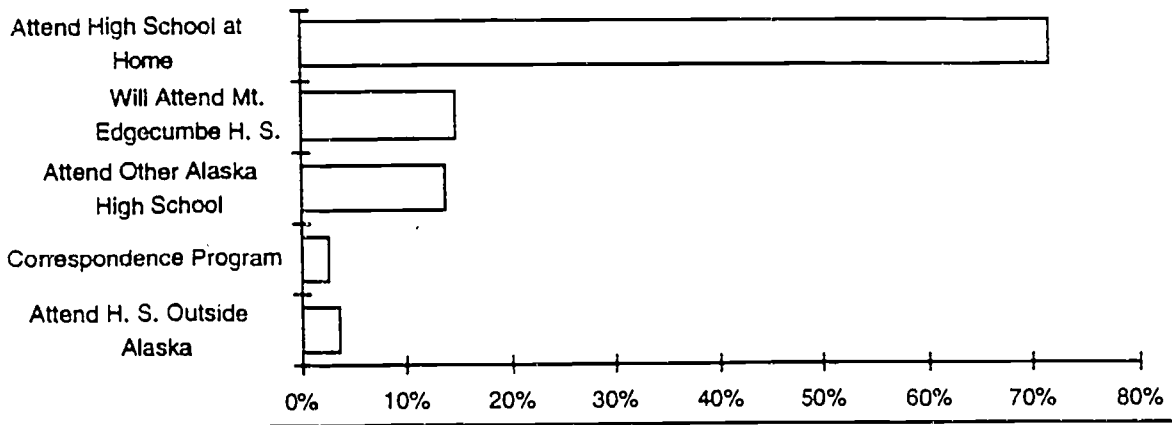
Most households surveyed (82%) with children currently of high school age have them attending high school in their home communities. About one in six send their children to Mt. Edgecumbe (6%), to another Alaska high school (5%) or a high school outside of Alaska (2%). Only 3% of those with children currently in high school have them enrolled in a correspondence program. The remainder are not in school.

Where are your children attending high school?



Among households with pre-high school children, 71% are planning to have them attend the community high school. This might suggest that a significant percentage of Alaskans with children are hoping to provide another option to their children. Nearly one third (30%) would like to send their children to either Mt. Edgecumbe (16%) or another Alaska high school (14%). Only 2% are planning to enroll their children in a correspondence program, and only 4% are planning on sending their children outside of Alaska for high school. (Multiple responses were allowed.)

Where will your children attend high school?



Post High School Work and Education

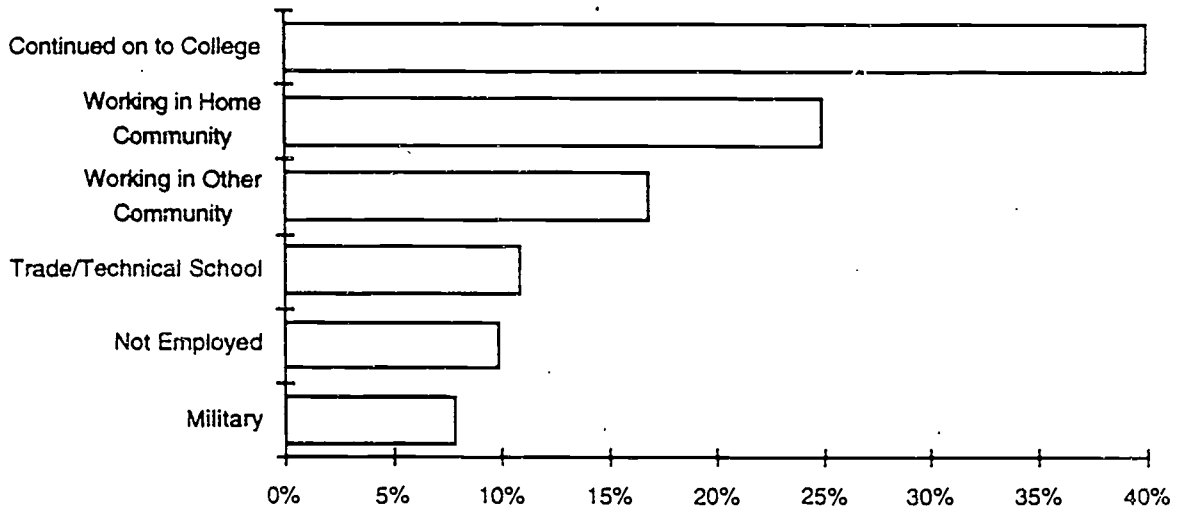
More than half of the children who recently attended high school (within the last five years) went on to college (40%) or trade school (11%). Most others are working, either in the home community (25%) or in another community (17%). There is some overlap between these groups and also those in the military (8%). That is, someone may be attending college and working in another community. Ten percent who recently attended high school are unemployed.

Of children who recently attended high school, two times as many non-Natives continued on to college (69%) than Natives (31%) whereas Natives were three times as likely than non-Natives to stay in the community to work (31% vs. 7%). More non-Natives also went to work in other communities (24%) than Natives (14%). Natives, however, were more likely to go to a trade/technical school (13%) than non-Natives (5%). The unemployment rate for Natives is twice as high as for non-Natives (12% vs. 5%).

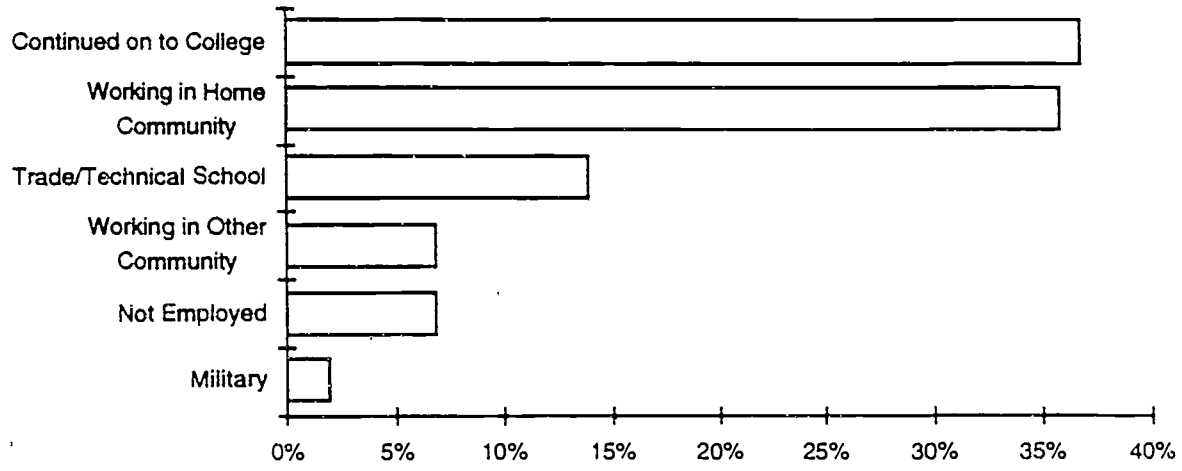
Among respondents who recently attended high school themselves, 37% continued on to college, 14% attended trade school and 36% worked in the community. Similar to the above results, Natives were more likely than non-Natives to work in the community and attend trade school, and non-Natives were more likely to attend college.

Post High School Work and Education

What have your children done since graduating from high school?



What have you done since graduating from high school?



Receiving College Degrees or Trade School Certificates

Of those with children who recently attended high school within the last five years and went on to trade school or college, 78% of them have not received a degree or certificate.

The primary reason for not receiving a degree or certificate is that the child is still attending college or trade school (53%). Farther behind, 18% left school to work and 14% had personal reasons for leaving school.

Natives and non-Natives contrasted sharply in their reasons for not receiving a degree or certificate. Nearly two thirds (65%) of the non-Natives haven't received a degree or certificate because they are currently in school while only 45% of the Natives give this reason. More non-Natives stated that their children had re-enrolled than Natives (10% vs. 3%). More Natives also stated that their children had personal reasons for not receiving a degree or certificate than non-Natives (16% vs. 10%). More Natives also responded that they did not know why their children hadn't received a degree or certificate than non-Natives (23% vs. 5%).

Of those respondents who had recently attended high school and went on to trade school or college, 64% have not received a degree or certificate.

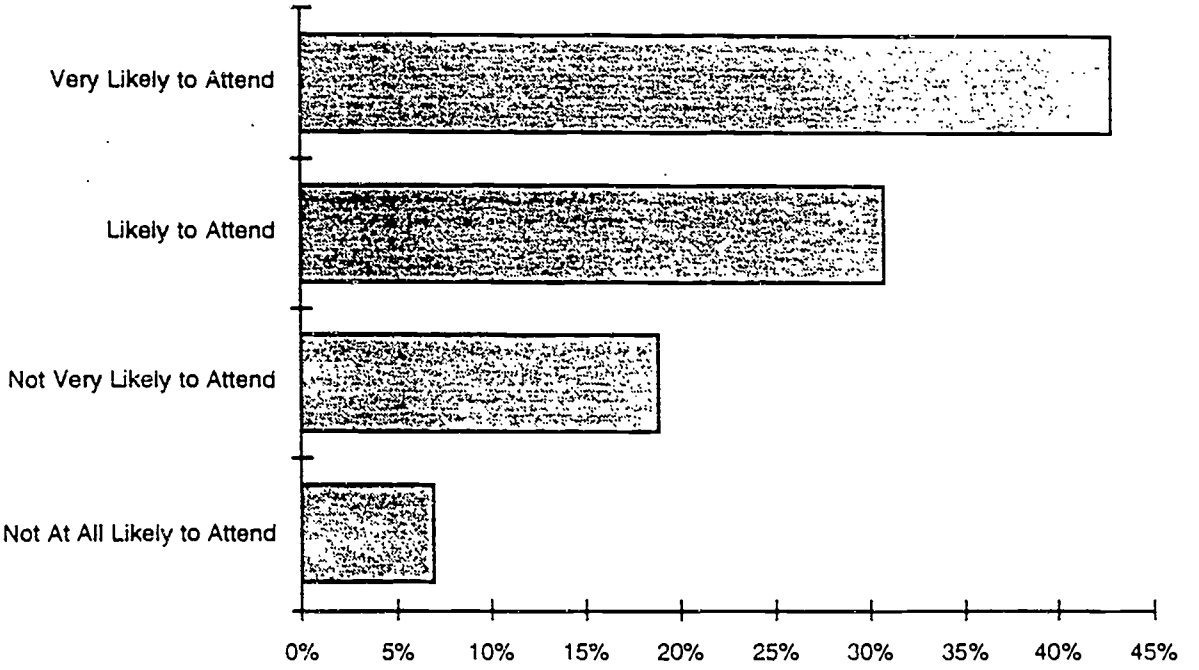
The primary reason for not receiving a degree or certificate is that the respondent had personal reasons (36%). Less than one third (29%) are currently in college or trade school and 25% left school to work. It is not surprising that less respondents state that they are currently in college than the children of respondents since the colleges are in areas that would not have been surveyed.

Likelihood of Current High School Students Attending College

Nearly three-quarters of households with children currently in high school (74%) say that their children were "very likely" or "likely" to attend college. Less than one tenth (7%) say that their children were "not at all likely" to attend college.

Non-Native respondents were much more likely than Natives to say that their children would attend college (87% vs. 70%). Similarly, more higher income than lower income respondents stated that their children would attend college (85% vs. 66%).

How likely is it that your children will attend college?



Section V. Special Survey of Rural Students that Attended College/Trade School

This survey was conducted to measure the attitudes and opinions of rural students who had attended college or trade school. Following are the results of 200 surveys. The survey sample was not selected randomly, therefore, survey results should not necessarily be viewed as representative of a larger population. In terms of demographics, the survey included 142 Natives and 58 non-Natives. One third of these people earned degrees or certificates from the college or trade school they attended.

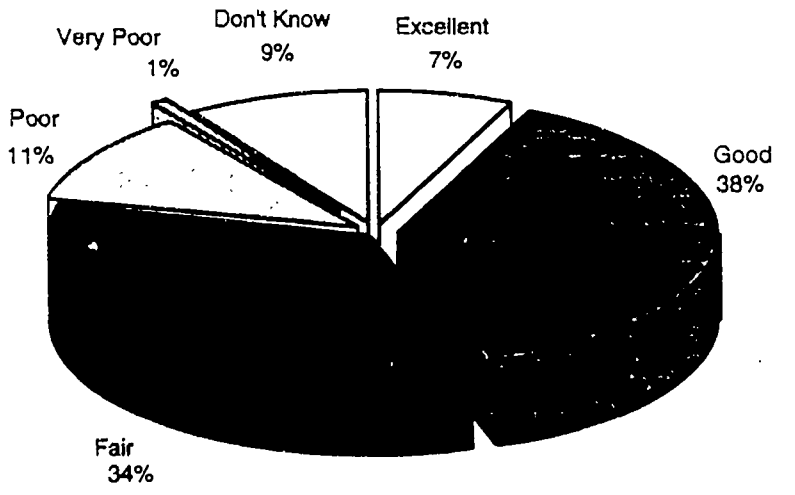
There is some overlap between samples in this survey and the larger rural household survey (36 of the 200 surveys are also included in the household survey). The primary purpose of the survey was to gather additional qualitative information on how well rural education prepared them for college or trade school.

Rating High School Education Available in the Community

Approximately 45% of survey respondents rated the quality c high school education available in their community as good (38%) or excellent (7%). Another third (34%) rated high school education in their community as "fair". All other respondents (12%) rated it as "poor" or "very poor" (10% said "don't know".)

On a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being "very poor" and 5 being "excellent", the average rating given by respondents was 3.4.

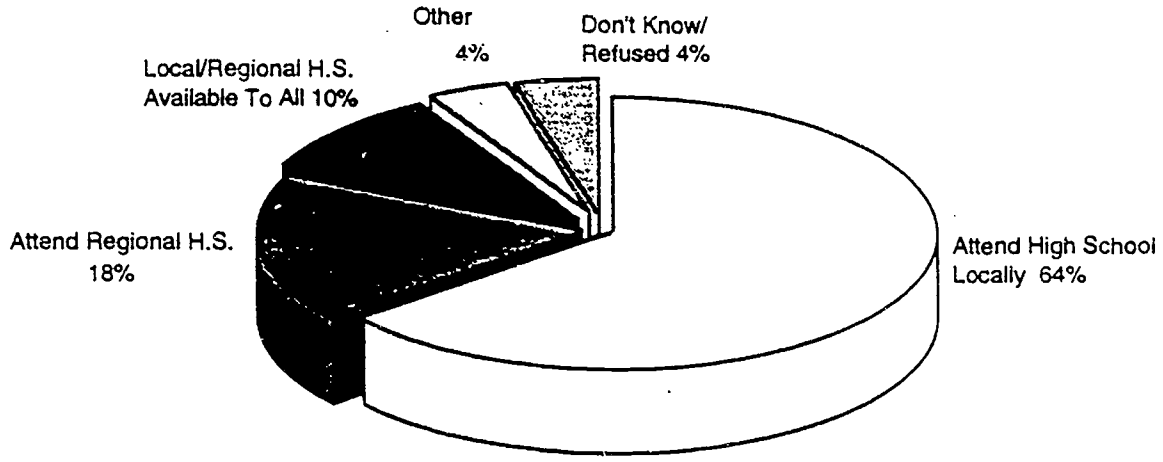
Do you think the high school education available to children in your community is...



Best Way to Provide High School Education to Rural Children

Just under two thirds of survey respondents (64%) feel that having children attend high school in the community is still the best way to provide education. A significantly smaller percentage (18%) of respondents said that regional high schools provide the best high school education. Other respondents (10%) suggest that having both local and regional high schools available to all children is the best way to provide high school education for rural children.

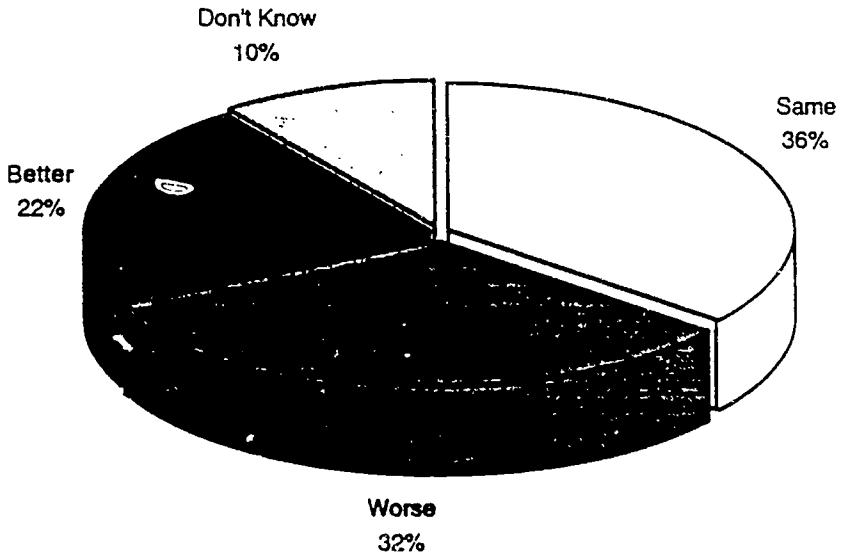
In your opinion, what would be the best way to provide high school education to children from your community?



Comparing Rural Community High Schools to Those in Larger Communities

Survey respondents generally believe that high school education is the same or better in urban communities than in rural communities. About one third of respondents (32%) feel that the education children are receiving in their communities is worse than that of larger communities. Only 22% rate it as better.

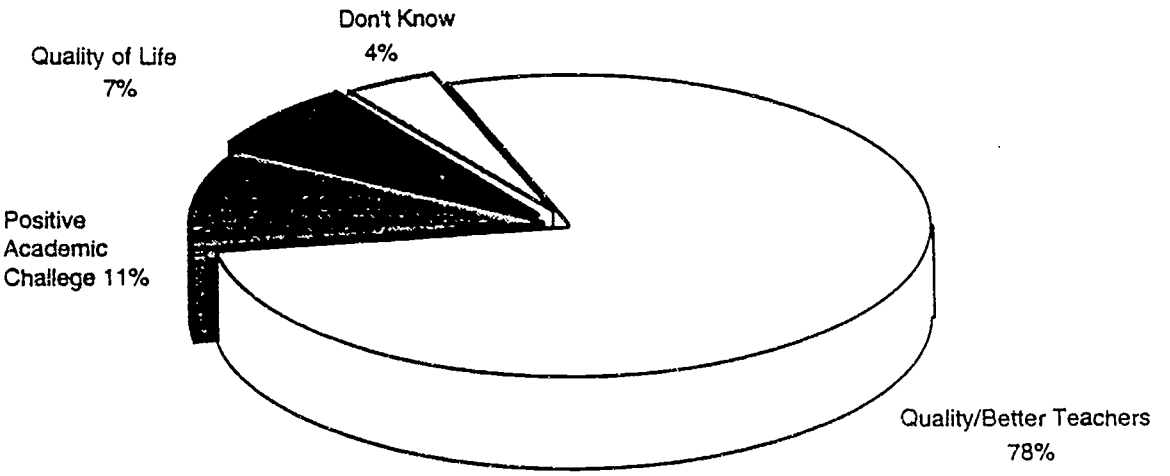
Compared to children attending high school in larger Alaska communities, are children in your community receiving better, worse, or the same quality of high school education?



Why Rural High Schools are Felt to be Better than Schools in Larger Communities

Teachers make the big difference according to those who said that the high school education in their rural communities is better than that of larger communities. Over three-quarters (78%) credited teachers while 11% cite "positive academic challenge and strong curriculum" as the top reasons for evaluating rural high school education as better. Another 7% favor rural high school education because of the "positive quality of life" found in rural communities.

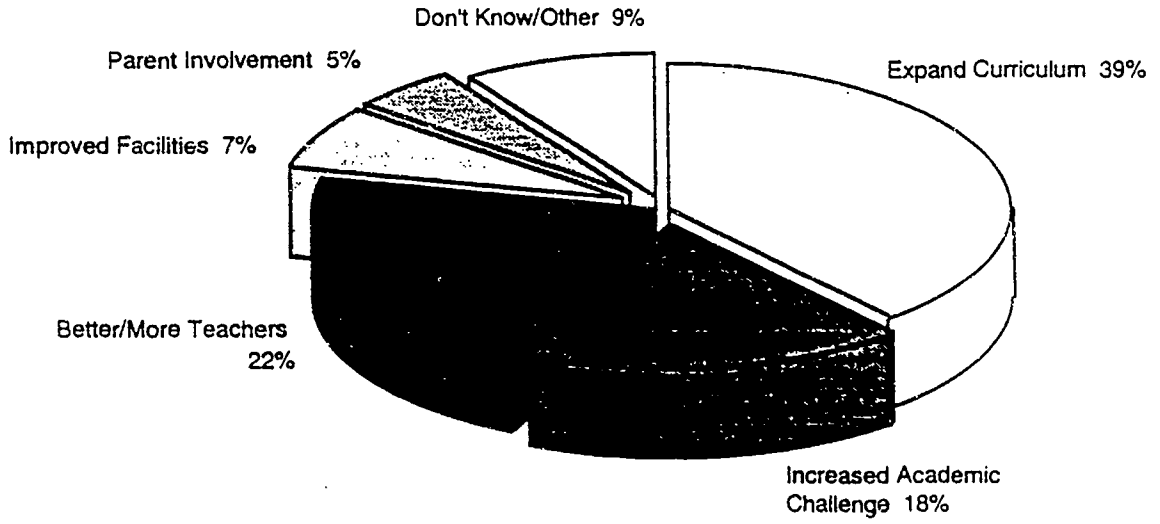
Why are children in your community receiving better high school education than children attending high school in larger Alaska communities?



Best Way to Improve High School Education for Rural Children

Approximately four of ten respondents (39%) believe that the best way to improve the quality of high school education is to expand the curriculum. About one in five (22%) suggest that more and/or better teachers would best improve rural high school education. Related to this, another one in five (18%) suggest that increasing the academic challenge is the best way. Other often mentioned improvements include better/larger buildings (7%) and more parent involvement (5%).

In your opinion, what would be the best way to improve the quality of high school education available to children from your community?



The quality and number of teachers in larger schools is the most important difference between rural and urban schools, according to those who think rural education is inferior to urban high school education (mentioned by 33% of respondents). The greater variety of subjects offered in larger community high schools is also an important reason. "Not enough subjects" offered in rural schools was mentioned by 25% of the respondents. Lower teacher turnover in urban schools is also considered important (5%).

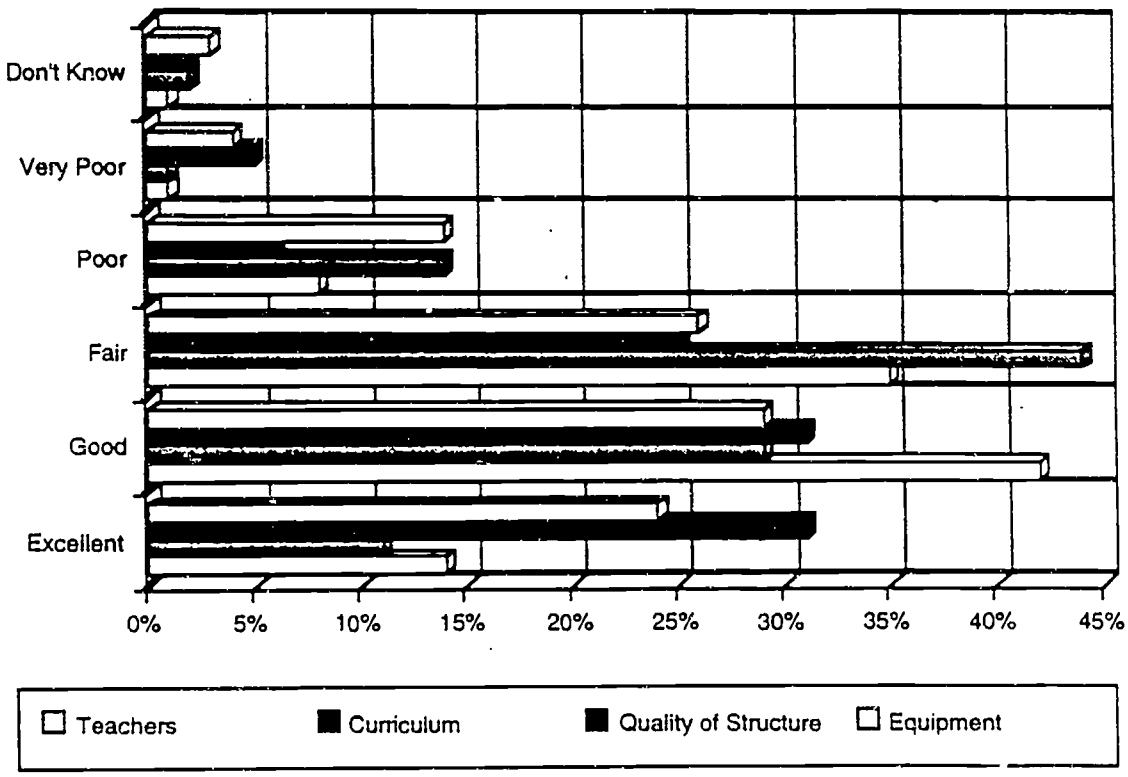
Ratings of Teachers, Curriculum, Facilities and Equipment

Over half (56%) of survey respondents rated teachers at their rural schools as good (42%) or excellent (14%). Another 35% rated teachers as fair and only 9% rated the teachers as poor or very poor. There was some racial variation in these ratings with 52% of Native respondents rating good or excellent and 65% of non-Native respondents rating teachers good or excellent.

Curriculum was rated good by 29% and excellent by 11%. Only 1% rated curriculum as very poor, though 14% rated it as poor. Most (44%) rated curriculum as fair.

The quality of facilities was generally rated highly, with 31% rating as excellent and another 31% rating as good. Only 11% rating facilities as poor or very poor.

Ratings of equipment available were mixed, though generally favorable. One-quarter (24%) rated equipment as excellent and 29% rated it as good. About one in five rating equipment as poor (14%) or very poor (4%). Non-Natives were more likely to rate equipment higher than Natives (average rating of 3.9 versus 3.5).

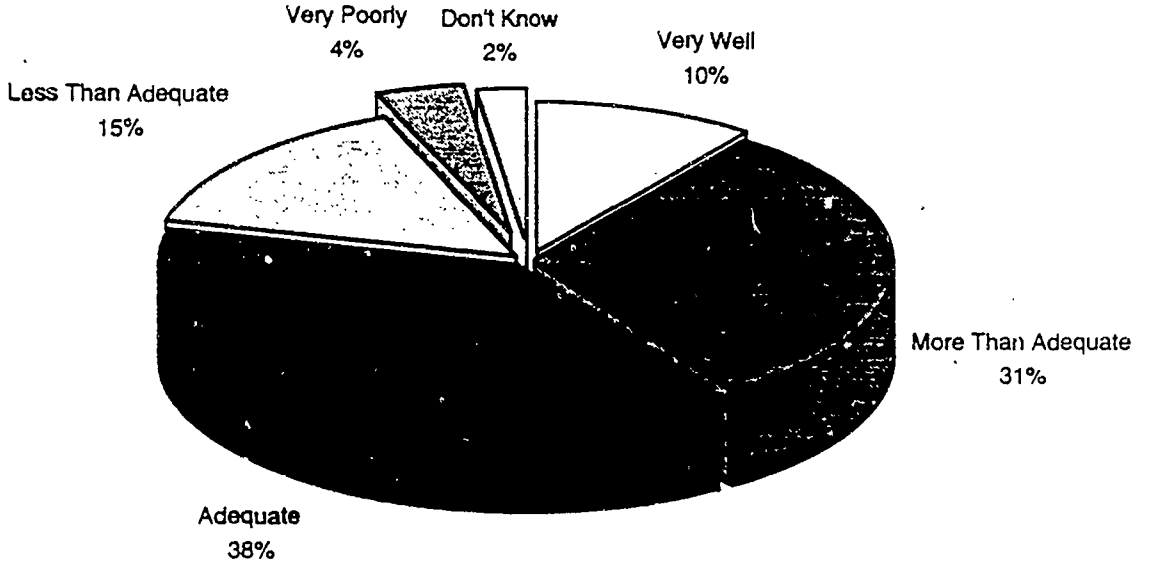


Community High School Preparation for Life After High School

Survey respondents rated community high schools in terms of preparation for life after high school. Only 10% said "very well" and another 31% said "more than adequate" About one in five rated the preparation as "less than adequate" (15%) or "very poorly" (4%).

Native respondents were less likely to give good ratings. Among Natives, 39% said that their community high school prepared them very well or more than adequately while 49% of the non-Natives said so.

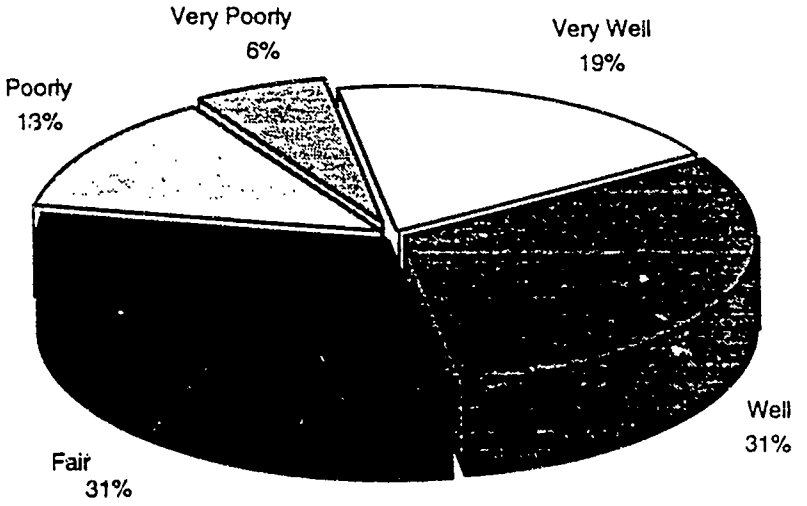
How well did your community high school prepare you for life after high school?



Community High School Academic Preparation

Half of survey respondents (50%) describe how their community high school prepared them academically for college as "very well" or "well". About one in five say they were poorly or ve.y poorly prepared academically. Native respondents were more likely than non-Natives to say they were poorly or very poorly prepared (20% versus 15%). Similarly, fewer Natives said they were very well prepared (16% versus 27%).

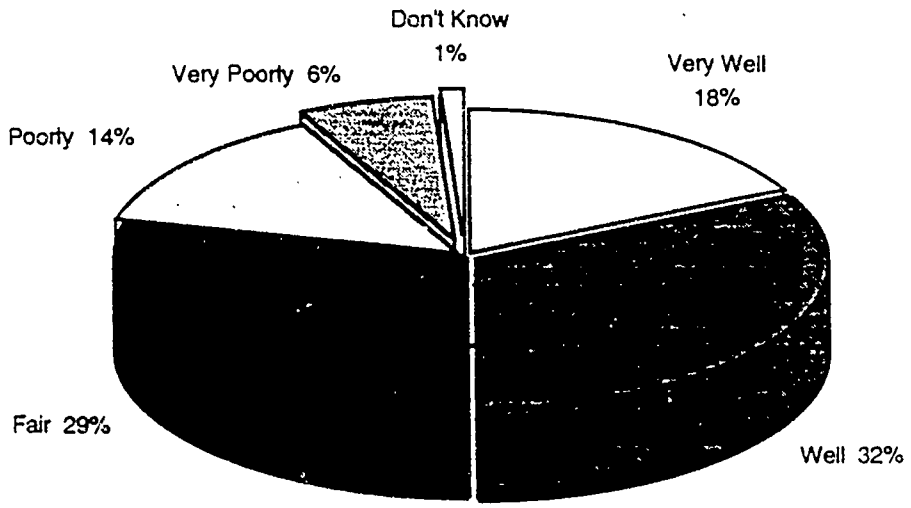
How well do you think your community high school prepared you academically for college?



Community High School Social Preparation

Half of survey respondents (50%) describe how well their community high school prepared them socially for college as "very well" or "well". One in five say they were poorly (14%) or very poorly (6%) prepared socially. Surprisingly, non-Native respondents were more likely than Natives to say they were poorly or very poorly prepared (27% versus 17%). Similarly, fewer non-Natives said they were well or very well prepared (39% versus 54%).

How well do you think your community high school prepared you socially for college?

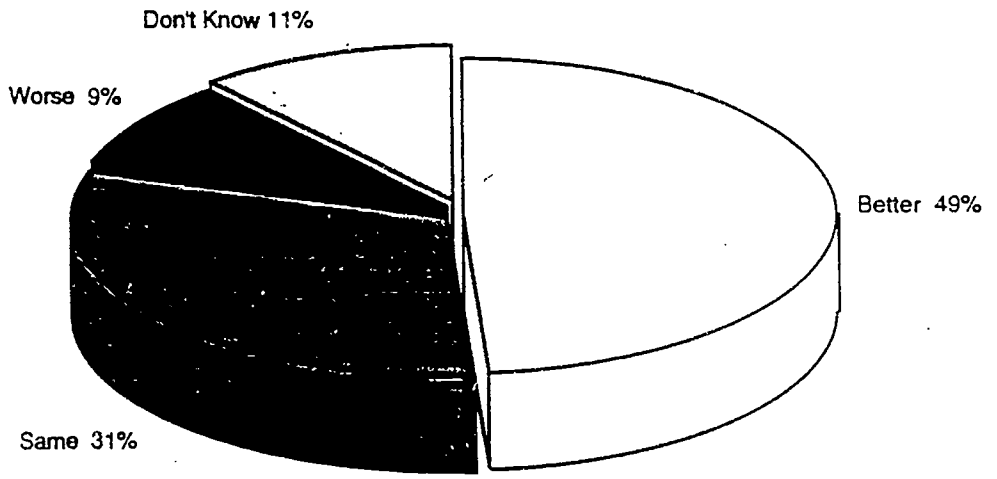


Opinions of Boarding School Education

Just under half (49%) of survey respondents feel that the education opportunities available at a boarding school would be better than what is available in their communities. Thirty-one percent feel that the educational opportunities are the same and 9% feel it is worse.

There are marked differences in opinions between Natives and non-Natives. For example, 54% of Natives hold the opinion that boarding schools offer better educational opportunities than are available at their home communities compared to 37% of non-Natives.

Do you feel the education opportunities at a boarding high school would be better, worse, or about the same as what is available in your community?



Appendix

Rural Community Household Survey

Survey Sample by District

	District Population(1990)	Survey Sample Size
REAAs		
Annette Island	1,564	19
Alaska Gateway	2,018	21
Aleutian Region (1)	836	4
Bering Strait	4,792	58
Chatham	1,424	23
Chugach	866	11
Copper River	2,691	32
Delta/Greely	4,111	35
Iditarod	1,521	19
Kashunamiut	619	10
Kuspuk	1,519	18
Lower Kuskokwim	11,356	130
Lower Yukon	5,014	56
Pribilof	949	14
Southeast Island	2,720	26
Southwest Region	2,045	24
Yukon Flats	1,598	19
Yukon/Koyukuk	1,911	25
Yupiit	1,153	18
Changed from REAA status		
Aleutians East Borough School District	2,422	30
Denali Borough School District (Railbelt)	1,832	21
Lake & Peninsula Schools	1,722	23
Northwest Arctic Borough School District	6,303	77
Other areas included in the survey		
Bristol Bay Borough	1,411	11
North Slope Borough (2)	6,290	32
Kodiak Island Borough (3)	13,959	58
Total Surveys Conducted		817

(1) Sheemya Station was not included in the survey, therefore the population of the area actually surveyed was 244..
(2) Barrow was excluded from the survey population. The population of the area surveyed was 2,510.
(3) Kodiak city and Kodiak Island Station were excluded from the survey. The population of the area surveyed was 4,919.

Rural Community Survey
State of Alaska Department of Education

1. How many ADULTS live in your household? (You must speak to someone 19 yrs. or older)

		Age	Gender	
01	Respondent	____	M	F
02	Person #1	____	M	F
03	Person #2	____	M	F
04	Person #3	____	M	F
05	Person #4	____	M	F
06	Person #5	____	M	F
07	Person #6	____	M	F

2. Do you think the high school education available to children in your community is.....
very poor, poor, fair, good, or excellent?

VERY POOR	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	EXCELLENT
3%	13%	42%	33%	8%

3. In your opinion, what would be the best way to provide high school education to children from your community (READ LIST)

01 All children attending regional high schools (similar to Mt. Edgecumbe in Sitka)
02 Correspondence Programs OR
03 Have children attend high school in the community
04 Build a high school in the community for children to attend
Other_____

4. Compared to children attending high school in larger Alaska communities, are children in your community receiving BETTER, WORSE or the SAME quality of high school education?

01 Better——>(4A) *Why ?*

_____

_____

02 Same
03 Worse——>(4B) *Why ?*

_____

_____

5. In your opinion, what would be the best way to improve the quality of high school education available to children from your community?

01	Mt. Edgecumbe available to all	05	More subjects offered/Expanded Curriculum
02	More teachers	06	Better buildings
03	Cultural studies improved	07	Increased academic challenge for students
04	Regional High School Available to All		

Other_____

6. How many CHILDREN live in your household? (Start with the oldest child)

		Age	Gender		
00	NONE				*NONE→ Skip to Q. #25*
01	Child #1	____	M	F	
02	Child #2	____	M	F	
03	Child #3	____	M	F	
04	Child #4	____	M	F	
05	Child #5	____	M	F	
06	Child #6	____	M	F	
07	Child #7	____	M	F	

7. How many children in your household are currently attending high school or enrolled in a correspondence program?

01	one	04	four	00	None→ *Skip to Q.#24*
02	two	05	five		
03	three	06	six or more		

8. How would you rate the following services provided at your high school? Please rate each service on a scale of 1 (Very Poor) to 5 (Excellent).

	VERY POOR	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	EXCELLENT	No H.S.
Teachers	1	2	3	4	5	6
Curriculum/subjects offered	1	2	3	4	5	6
Quality of Structure	1	2	3	4	5	6
Equipment available to children	1	2	3	4	5	6

9. Where are your children attending high school? (Starting with oldest child in high school)

	Attending High School at Home	Correspond-ence Program	Attending Other Alaska High School	Attending Mt. Edgecumbe H.S.	Attending H.S. Outside Alaska	Not In School
Child #1	1	2	3	4	5	6
Child #2	1	2	3	4	5	6
Child #3	1	2	3	4	5	6
Child #4	1	2	3	4	5	6
Child #5	1	2	3	4	5	6
Child #6	1	2	3	4	5	6
			<→ Skip to #15	<→ Skip to #19		

10. →*Attending at home ONLY*→ How many miles do your children travel to attend high school?

Child #1 _____Miles Child #3 _____Miles

Child #2 _____Miles Child #4 _____Miles

11. →*Correspondence Program ONLY*

Why did you choose a correspondence program over other high school alternatives?

01 Children could remain in community

02 Could not afford to send them to an outside school

03 Children working and enrolled in correspondence school

97 Other_____

_____

12. *What type of correspondence program is you child enrolled in?*

01 District Correspondence Program

02 State Correspondence Program

03 Religious Affiliate

97 Other_____

98 Don't Know/Not Sure

13. *How satisfied are you with your current correspondence program?*

01	Very Satisfied	03	Unsatisfied
02	Satisfied	04	Very Unsatisfied

14. *What improvements could be made to your current correspondence program?*

_____

_____

15. ——→ *Other Alaska High School ONLY ..... Do your children.....*

- ☐ Live with another family or relatives and attend high school?
- ☐ Have to be transported to another community to attend high school. (Daily or weekly basis)

ALL continue to Question #16

16. Did any of your children attend a boarding high school at any time during their high school years?

01 Yes——————→ (Q #16A.) Why did they attend a boarding high school?

Child #1 _____

Child #2 _____

Child #3 _____

Child #4 _____

SKIP TO QUESTION #19

02 No

17. Did you consider a boarding high school for your children?

01 Yes

02 No

18. Are there any specific reasons why you didn't/wouldn't send your child to boarding high school?

01	Cost	04	They wouldn't go
02	Couldn't get in	05	Needed them at home to care for others
03	Would miss them	06	Needed them at home – financial help

Other_____

19. Do you feel the education opportunities at a boarding high school are Better, Worse , or About the Same as what is available in your community for your children/child?

01 Better

02 About the Same

03 Worse

20. Did you consider a correspondence high school program for your children?

01 Yes

02 No

21. Are there any specific reasons why you didn't/wouldn't use a correspondence program for your child's high school education?

01 There is a high school available in community

02 Quality of education is better in the high school

Other_____

22. Do you feel the education opportunities using a correspondence program are Better, Worse , or About the Same as what is available at your community high school (or nearest high school)?

01 Better 02 About the Same 03 Worse

23. How likely is it your children will attend college?

	Very Likely to Attend	Likely to Attend	Not Very Likely	Not at all Likely to Attend
Child #1	1	2	3	4
Child #2	1	2	3	4
Child #3	1	2	3	4
Child #4	1	2	3	4

24. Are there children 18 years or younger in the household not attending high school?

01 Yes———>*Skip to Q #26*

02 No

25. How many of your children attended high school or were enrolled in a high school correspondence program during the last five years? ——*Do not include those currently attending high school*——

01	one	04	four	00	None——>*SKIP TO #51*
02	two	05	five		
03	three	06	six or more		

<———*Skip to #29*———>

26. Where will your children attend high school?

	Will Attend High School at Home	Will Attend Other Alaska High School	Correspondence Program	Will Attend Mt. Edgecumbe H.S.	Will Attend H.S. Outside Alaska	Will Not Attend School
Child #1	1	2	3	4	5	6
Child #2	1	2	3	4	5	6
Child #3	1	2	3	4	5	6
Child #4	1	2	3	4	5	6
Child #5	1	2	3	4	5	6
Child #6	1	2	3	4	5	6

27. Do you have any children who within the past five years attended high school or were enrolled in a correspondence school? If yes, how many?

01 Yes

02 No———>*Skip to #51*

Have Children who attended High School Last Five Years

28. How many of your children attended high school or correspondence school during the last five years? ——*Do not include those currently attending high school*——

01	one	04	four	00	None——>*Skip to #51*
02	two	05	five		
03	three	06	six or more		

29. Where did they attend high school? (Multiple Responses Accepted Here) 37-A

	Attended High School at Home	Correspond-ence Program	Attended H.S. Outside Alaska	Attended Mt. Edgecumbe H.S.	Attended Other Alaska High School	Did They Graduate
Child #1	1	2	3	4	5	Y/N
Child #2	1	2	3	4	5	Y/N
Child #3	1	2	3	4	5	Y/N
Child #4	1	2	3	4	5	Y/N
Child #5	1	2	3	4	5	Y/N
Child #6	1	2	3	4	5	Y/N
	Skip to #34		<———	Skip to # 36	——>	

30.———>*Correspondence Program ONLY*

Why did you choose a correspondence program over other high school alternatives?

01 Children could remain in community

02 Could not afford to send them to an outside school

03 Children working and enrolled in correspondence school

97 Other_____

_____

31. *What type of Correspondence Program is you child enrolled in?*

01 District Correspondence Program

02 State Correspondence Program

03 Religious Affiliate

97 Other_____

32. ——→ *Correspondence Program ONLY*
How satisfied are you with your current correspondence program?

01 Very Satisfied
02 Satisfied
03 Unsatisfied
04 Very Unsatisfied

33. *What improvements could be made to your current correspondence program?*

_____

_____

34. Did you consider a boarding high school for your children?

01 Yes
02 No

35. Are there any specific reasons why you didn't (wouldn't) send your child to a boarding high school?

01 Cost
02 Couldn't get in
03 Would miss them
04 They wouldn't go
05 Needed them at home to care for others
06 Needed them at home – financial help

Other_____

36. Do you feel the education opportunities at a boarding high school would be Better, Worse , or About the Same as what is available in your community for your children/child?

01 Better
02 About the Same
03 Worse

37. If your children attended a boarding high school, why did they attend?

Child #1 _____

Child #2 _____

Child #3 _____

Child #4 _____

38. How would you rate the following services provided at your community high school?
Please rate each service on a scale of 1 (Very Poor) to 5 (Excellent).

	VERY POOR	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	EXCELLENT	No H.S.
Teachers	1	2	3	4	5	6
Curriculum/subjects offered	1	2	3	4	5	6
Quality of Structure	1	2	3	4	5	6
Equipment available to children	1	2	3	4	5	6

39. Did you consider a correspondence high school program for your children?

01 Yes
02 No

40. Are there any specific reasons why you didn't/wouldn't use a correspondence program for your child's high school education?

01 There is a high school available in community
02 Quality of education is better in the high school

Other_____

41. Do you feel the education opportunities using a correspondence program would be Better, Worse , or About the Same as what is available at your community high school (or nearest high school)?

01 Better
02 About the Same
03 Worse

42. How well did your community high school prepare your children for life after high school?

Very Poorly	Less Than Adequate	Adequate	More Than Adequate	Very Well
1	2	3	4	5

43. What have your children done since graduating from high school?

READ LIST →	Continued on to College	Trade/ Technical School	Went into Military	Working in other Community	Working in home Community	Not Employed
Child #1	1	2	3	4	5	6
Child #2	1	2	3	4	5	6
Child #3	1	2	3	4	5	6
Child #4	1	2	3	4	5	6

Skip to Question #51

44. Of those who continued to college or trade school, what are the names of the colleges or schools they attended and the dates attended?

	Name of School	Type of School (Please Circle)	Years/Semesters Attended to Date
Child #1	_____	College/Univ. Tech/Trade	_____
Child #2	_____	College/Univ. Tech/Trade	_____
Child #3	_____	College/Univ. Tech/Trade	_____
Child #4	_____	College/Univ. Tech/Trade	_____

45. Did any of your children receive a degree from college or certificate from a trade school?

01 Yes ——> *Skip to #47*

02 No

46. Why didn't they receive a degree or certificate?

01 Currently attending college

02 Left school and went to work full-time or part-time

03 Re-enrolled and currently attending college/school

04 Shortage of funds to attend school

05 Personal reasons: (Please specify)_____

_____

——> *Skip to Question #48*

47. What type of degree or certificate did they receive and what were the major field of study for each of your children?

	Field of Study	Type of Degree Received
Child #1	_____	_____
Child #2	_____	_____
Child #3	_____	_____
Child #4	_____	_____

01 AA 04 MA
02 BA 05 MBA
03 BS 06 Certificate from trade/technical school

48. How well do you think your community high school prepared your children ACADEMICALLY for college very well, well, fair, poorly, or very poorly?

VERY POORLY	POORLY	FAIR	WELL	VERY WELL
1	2	3	4	5

49. How well do you think your community high school prepared your children SOCIALLY for college very well, well, fair, poorly, or very poorly?

VERY POORLY	POORLY	FAIR	WELL	VERY WELL
1	2	3	4	5

50. A very important part of our study is to contact those students who have recently attended college or trade school to obtain their opinions about the local community high school education they received. Could you provide me with the Names and PHONE #'S of those who attended.

Child #1	_____	Child #1	_____
	_____		_____
Child #2	_____	Child #2	_____
	_____		_____

#51 Did you attend high school within the last five years?

01 Yes

02 No———>*Skip to Q#71*

52. **How would you rate the following services provided at your community high school? Please rate each service on a scale of 1 (Very Poor) to 5 (Excellent).**

	VERY POOR	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	EXCELLENT	No H.S.
Teachers	1	2	3	4	5	6
Curriculum/subjects offered	1	2	3	4	5	6
Quality of Structure	1	2	3	4	5	6
Equipment available to children	1	2	3	4	5	6

53. **Where did you attend high school?** 53-A

Attended High School at Home	Correspondence Program	Attended Other Alaska High School	Attended Mt. Edgecumbe H.S.	Attended H.S. Outside Alaska	Did YOU Graduate
1	2	3	4	5	Y/N

<———— Skip to Question #62 ————>

54.———>*Attending at home ONLY*———>**How many miles did you travel to attend high school?**

_____Miles———>*Skip to #59*

55———>*Correspondence Program ONLY*

Why did you choose a correspondence program over other high school alternatives?

01 Children could remain in community

02 Could not afford to send them to an outside school

03 Children working and enrolled in correspondence school

97 Other_____

_____

56. ***What type of correspondence program were you enrolled in?***

01 District Correspondence Program

02 State Correspondence Program

03 Religious Affiliate

97 Other_____

98 Don't Know/Not Sure

57. ***How satisfied were you with the correspondence program you were in?***

01 Very Satisfied

02 Satisfied

03 Unsatisfied

04 Very Unsatisfied

58. ***What improvements could be made to the correspondence program you were enrolled in?***

_____

_____

59. **If a boarding high school had been available, would you have attended there?**

01 Yes

02 No———>*59-A Why not?*

_____

60. **Did you attend a boarding high school at any time during your high school years?**

01 Yes———>60-A *Why did you attend a boarding high school?*

_____

02 No———>*SKIP to Q. #62*

61. Are there specific reasons why you didn't attend a boarding high school?

01	Cost	04	They wouldn't go
02	Couldn't get in	05	Needed them at home to care for others
03	Would miss them	06	Needed them at home – financial help

Other_____

62. Do you feel the education opportunities at a boarding high school would be Better, Worse , or About the Same as what is available in your community for your children/child?

01 Better

02 About the Same

03 Worse

63. How well did your community high school prepare you for life after high school?

Very Poorly	Less Than Adequate	Adequate	More Than Adequate	Very Well
1	2	3	4	5

64. What have you done since graduating from high school?

READ LIST →	Continued on to College	Trade/ Technical School	Went into Military	Working in other Community	Working in home Community	Not Employed
	1	2	3	4	5	6

3 → Skip to Question #71

65. What are the names of the colleges or schools you attended and the dates attended?

Name of School	Type of School (Please Circle)	Years/Semesters Attended to Date
_____	College/Univ. Tech/Trade	_____
_____	College/Univ. Tech/Trade	_____

66. Did you receive a degree from college or certificate from a trade school?

01 Yes ——> *Skip to #68*

02 No

67. Why didn't you receive a degree or certificate?

01 Are currently attending college

02 Left school and went to work full-time or part-time

03 Re-enrolled and am currently attending college/school

04 Shortage of funds to attend school

05 Personal reasons: (Please specify)_____

_____

——> *Skip to Question #69*

68. What type of degree or certificate did you receive and what were the major field of study for each of your children?

Type of Degree Received					Field Of Study?
	01	AA	04	MA	
	02	BA	05	MBA	
	03	BS	06	Certificate from trade/technical school	
_____					_____
_____					_____

69. How well did your community high school prepared you ACADEMICALLY for college very well, well, fair, poorly, or very poorly?

VERY POORLY	POORLY	FAIR	WELL	VERY WELL
1	2	3	4	5

70. How well did your community high school prepared you SOCIALLY for college very well, well, fair, poorly, or very poorly?

VERY POORLY	POORLY	FAIR	WELL	VERY WELL
1	2	3	4	5

71. **Do you have any children attended high school or correspondence school during the last five years?**
——Do not include those currently attending high school——

01	one	04	four
02	two	05	five
03	three	06	six or more

Return to Question #28

00 None

I'd like to ask you a few questions for demographic purposes only. . .

72. **What was the highest level of education you had the opportunity to complete?**

01	Grade School	04	Graduated from College
02	High School (GED)	05	Attended Trade School
03	Some College	06	Graduate School or above

73. **Are you an Alaskan Native?**

01 Yes
02 No

74. **Would you please stop me when I come to the category that best describes your annual household income in 1992 before taxes?**

01	$0 to $20,000	04	$60,000 to $80,000
02	$20,000 to $40,000	05	$80,000 to $100,000
03	$40,000 to $60,000	06	Over $100,000

75. Thank you for your time today/this evening with this important project.

18. Are there any specific reasons why you didn't/wouldn't send your child to boarding high school?

01	Cost	04	They wouldn't go
02	Couldn't get in	05	Needed them at home to care for others
03	Would miss them	06	Needed them at home – financial help

Other:

Foter Parents reply – State makes this decision or it is up to the students

21. Are there any specific reasons why you didn't/wouldn't use a correspondence program for your child's high school education?

01 There is a high school available in community

02 Quality of education is better in the high school

Other:

Daughter needsspecial ateention (disabled)

Want children to socialize with others

40. Are there any specific reasons why you didn't/wouldn't use a correspondence program for your child's high school education?

01 There is a high school available in community

02 Quality of education is better in the high school

Other:

Want children to socialize with others

44. Of those who continued to college or trade school, what are the names of the colleges or schools they attended and the dates attended?

Type of School (Please Circle)		Years/Semesters Attended to Date
01 college/univ.	01	Less than one year
02 trade school	02	1 to 2 years
	03	3 to 4 years
	04	4 to 5 years
	05	5 or more years

Rural Alaska Secondary Education Study

Research Review: Part I
National Research Summary and Bibliography

Prepared for:

The Rural Alaska Secondary Education Task Force

and

State of Alaska
Department of Education

Prepared by:

McDowell GROUP

Juneau • Ketchikan

December 1993

Introduction

In April 1993, the Alaska Department of Education contracted the McDowell Group, a Juneau-based research and consulting firm, to conduct ***The Rural Alaska Secondary Education Study***. The study involves evaluating high school educational opportunities currently available to rural students and developing potential solutions to rural Alaska's secondary education needs.

This part of *The Rural Alaska Secondary Education Study* was conducted in response to a request by the Rural High School Education Task Force. This request of the McDowell Group included preparation of:

- An overview and bibliography of recent research concerning ways to improve rural education in the U.S.
- An overview and bibliography of Alaska research on rural high school issues
- An update on the scope and purpose of on-going programs aimed at improving rural and Native education in Alaska. Specifically, the intent here is to learn more of the efforts underway by organizations such as the Alaska Native Education Conference, the Alaska Natives Commission, the Joint BIA/State Task Force on Education and others.

This report provides the first component, an overview and bibliography of recent research concerning ways to improve rural education in the U.S.

Rural Alaska Secondary Education Study Research Review

The following discussion provides an overview of the issues surrounding current research on rural education in the U.S. The purpose of this analysis is to provide the Rural Alaska High School Education Task Force with some basic information on the status of rural education research nation-wide.

First, in March of 1991, the Federal Interagency Committee on Education outlined an agenda for research and development of rural education. This outline summarizes the issues surrounding rural education and touches upon many issues addressed in this document. The issues this committee identified as pertinent to addressing the needs of rural education are as follows:

School Effectiveness Diverse and quality courses should be available to rural students, particularly to those students with special needs (e.g. handicapped and gifted students).

Curriculum Provisions State and local mandates should be balanced in determining curriculum. Promoting employability and promoting community economic development should also be addressed in determining curriculum.

School and Community Partnerships Such partnerships should be strengthened since the economy and ethos of a community strongly influence student achievement.

Human Resources Tactics should be developed so rural schools can adequately compete with urban schools in recruiting and retaining teachers. Providing professional development opportunities to rural teachers, who often do not have easy access to the same opportunities as urban teachers, should be a top priority.

Use of Technology Implementing advanced technology, evaluating its effectiveness in instruction, and using advanced technology to facilitate professional development of teachers should all be researched.

Financial Support and Governance The distribution of federal and state funds and the impact of state school reform policies should be investigated.

What follows is a summary of current approaches to improving rural education, including:

- Using Telecommunication and Computer Technology
- Recruiting and Retaining Qualified Rural Teachers
- Managing Local Resources Effectively
- Addressing the Impact of State Funding and Policy

Although most of the research in rural education is focused on rural communities in the Lower 48 that are generally larger and more accessible than those in Alaska, this research does provide insight into possible improvements to rural secondary education delivery in Alaska. However, because of the emphasis on the continental United States, no research was found that addressed the use of boarding schools as a possible method of meeting the needs of rural high school students.

Telecommunications and Computer Technology

General Discussion

One of the most commonly researched and most concrete methods of improving rural education delivery is telecommunication and computer technology. Such advanced technology has the potential to offer students diverse courses not commonly found in rural schools and allow students to be taught by more specialized teachers and to collaborate with students from other schools. This technology also provides opportunities for greater professional development for rural teachers.

Extensive use of such advanced technology could highly impact rural education, and particularly how we educate rural teachers. Unlike urban teachers, rural teachers are often compelled to specialize in several subject areas (e.g. math, physics, chemistry and biology) due to the small number of students they teach. It is not cost-effective to have one teacher for each subject as is commonly done in urban schools. This often results in rural teacher burnout and inadequate instruction for the students.

With the use of telecommunications and computers, rural teachers could be educated more as generalists, rather than having the unrealistic expectation to be competent specialists in several subjects. Rural teacher training would emphasize management of instructional resources and understanding the nature of students' learning of different subjects. Breadth rather than depth of topics would be emphasized.[1] Students would have access to software instructional programs, databases, and instruction by specialized teachers, via

[1] "Using Technology to Improve the Curriculum of Small and Rural Schools", ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small Schools, April 1989.

telecommunication, which would also allow them contact with other students. [2] Although idealized, this scenario illustrates how many of the challenges facing rural education -- lack of quality specialized courses, lack of contact with a variety of other students and teachers, rural teacher burnout -- could be addressed by advanced technology.

Implementing telecommunications and computer instruction also involves addressing many challenges. Cost is an overriding consideration. Such advanced technology is expensive, as will later be discussed in detail. Compatibility of computer hardware and software is also an issue if computer conferencing is to be implemented. Teachers must know how to set up and operate the computer systems or be willing to learn how. If they haven't done so already, teachers must also be comfortable moving away from teacher-centered instruction (e.g. lecture and note-taking format) to learner-centered instruction. Such advanced technology adapts itself more toward learner-centered instruction because students can work independently on computerized courses, access information from different databases, devise their own research projects, and collaborate with other students. Finally, as with any mode of instruction, support from the school administration and parents is crucial for success.

What follows is a discussion of the types and costs of different telecommunication technologies and an illustration of how telecommunication technology was used in actual instruction.

Types and Costs of Different Telecommunication Technologies
There are many different types of computer and telecommunication technology that can be used in rural schools. They range from inexpensive software packages to two-way interactive video conferencing.

Stand-alone Programmed Learning Software Packages Stand-alone programmed learning software packages are among the most basic and least expensive types of computer instruction. They provide packaged courses which the student ideally can do with little teacher supervision. Such packages provide more varied course offerings, allow students to work at their own pace, and provide more specialized instruction. However, because they do not involve interaction with other students and teachers, they are limited in the scope of material covered. They are not an open-ended method of instruction but rather a pre-packaged method of conveying information, much the same as textbooks although certainly allowing for greater student involvement. Availability of such materials may be limited because the market for comprehensive instructional programs that would appeal to rural schools may not be large enough.

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[2] Ibid.

On-Line Computer Services On-line computer services have the potential to "weave together ideas from many people's minds regardless of when and from where they contribute."[3] There are basically three types of on-line services.[4]

> Electronic mail offers a limited form of group communication among teachers and students. Messages can be sent to more than one person, and dialogues can be initiated on an infinite variety of topics. E-mail fosters both peer and teacher-student communication and the composition of thoughtful responses.[5] Electronic mail also has the potential to reduce the distinctions between classroom based instruction and distance education. In terms of correspondence courses, students are often less intimidated by sending off an e-mail to their correspondence teacher rather than calling them.[6] Contact between teacher and student is more frequent, and feedback on homework is more timely than sending corrections in the mail. In terms of implementation, e-mail necessitates computers sharing the same e-mail system; this can be difficult to achieve on a large scale given the variety of e-mail packages available.
>
> Audiographic Teleconferencing allows more sophisticated and immediate communication. Computers are integrated with live telephone interaction, and students use a graphics tablet, and whatever is on one screen shows up on all other screens simultaneously. Students are active rather than passive learners with this kind of system.[7] Costs for such a system in 1987 were approximately $6,000-$13,000 per site, including hardware, speaker phones, and communication software.[8]

Satellite transmissions Satellite transmissions vary from one-way to two-way video and audio transmissions. There are currently four instructional television satellite systems available to high school students across the country which allow one-way video and audio response by students. The four systems are: TI-IN Network operating out of Texas, Oklahoma State University's Arts and Science Teleconference Service, Eastern Washington University's Satellite Telecommunication Educational Programming Network which also broadcasts to other states in the Northwest, and SciStar Satellite which allows students to engage in dialogue with world leaders in science through the "Shoulder of Giants" series.[9] Such satellite systems generally costs between $4,500 and $15,000 for a downlink or satellite receiving dish, TV monitor, and assorted

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[3] Mason, Robin and Kaye, Anthony, Midweave: Communication, Computers and Distance Education, Pergamon Press, New York, 1989, p. 3.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Cadigan, Jack, "Report from Alaska", Journal of Research in Rural Educaion, Spring 1993, p. 33.
[6] Ibid, p. 32.
[7] Barker, Bruce, "Interactive Distance Learning Technologies for Rural and Small Schools", 1987, p. 4.
[8] Ibid.
[9] Ibid., p. 3.

telecommunications devices. Two-way interactive television coops human, financial and equipment resources to provide the most interactive and immediate communication. This is the most expensive type of system and costs cooperatives $400,000-$2 million.[10] Such costs are sometimes offset by federal, state or private grants or through reduced fees from cable and telephone companies. Alaska currently operates an audioconferencing and satellite instructional television service for classroom use, in-service training, staff development, and educational outreach. Lower oil prices in 1986 reduced its funding, however it is still operating although at a reduced level.[11]

Illustrations of Actual Uses of Telecommunication Technology in Secondary Education

Recently the Technical Education Research Center (TERC) located in Cambridge, Massachusetts was allotted a $4.7 million grant by the National Science Foundation to initiate LabNetwork. The primary purpose of LabNet was to build a professional "community of practice" among high school physics teachers"[12] Although its primary objective was teacher focused (connecting teachers with experienced peers to encourage collaboration), its main other objective was to encourage use of student projects to enhance science learning. Students also used LabNet, and teachers reported in their evaluations that students collaborated more, used computers more, and asked more questions beyond standard course content.[13] As mentioned earlier when discussing the challenges of using telecommunication technology, LabNet also involved a shift from teacher-centered to learner-centered instruction. Rather than using the textbook-lecture-lab scenario, classes employed project science where students devised their own research projects and where teachers had to give up absolute content authority.[14]

Another example of actual use of telecommunication technology in science instruction involved eight Alaska high schools that collaborated to build a single underwater vehicle capable of going to the bottom of Prince William Sound.[15] Composed primarily of ninth graders, the students also had access to three professional scientists and engineers. Each school initially designed the vehicle then each school designed in greater detail a particular component of it. This entailed collaboration among the schools since the design of one component would be influenced by the design of another. This project gave students real experience as to what actual scientific research entails.

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[10] Ibid.

[11] Ibid.

[12] Ruopp, Richard, et al., "Supporting Teachers with Telecommunications: the LabNetwork", Journal of Research in Rural Education, Spring 1993, p. 2.

[13] Ibid.

[14] Ibid.

[15] Cadigan, Jack, "Report from Alaska", Journal of Research in Rural Education, Spring 1993, pp. 32-34.

Telecommunications and computer technology certainly have the potential to improve rural education delivery, but the ultimate test is whether students can learn, process and retain information and skills through this mode of instruction. This involves meeting the challenges mentioned above, but it also involves understanding how the child's background (e.g. social, ethnic, and economic) interacts with the mode of instruction.

Recruiting and Retaining Qualified Rural Teachers

If local high schools are to remain the primary system for delivering rural secondary education, the issue of recruiting and retaining qualified rural teachers must be addressed and constantly monitored. Rural teachers are often discouraged by the lack of staff development opportunities and are not prepared for the realities of rural living and teaching. Similarly, rural parents and students are often discouraged by the high teacher turnover . Following is a brief overview of effective pre-service training and recruitment of rural teachers, and tactics to improve rural teachers' professional development.

For pre-service training to be effective, student teachers must be prepared for the realities of rural education. Too often pre-service training is geared exclusively toward more metropolitan and suburban areas. These areas draw the most teachers, and materials and research that students are exposed to is focused primarily on larger school systems. Consequently, students who eventually teach in rural areas are given inadequate experiential and psychological preparation for rural teaching.[16] Educating students about rural education does not mean focusing exclusively on the more negative aspects of rural teaching (e.g., higher costs, shortage of materials, sparse population, difficulties in teaching specialized courses). It also involves educating teaching students about the advantages of rural teaching, such as the lower student-teacher ratios and the more holistic relationship that can be developed between teacher and student.[17]

Many of the difficulties of preparing prospective teachers for rural teaching environments can be offset by recruiting student teachers in rural areas and conducting pre-service training on-site. For example, the University of Victoria, East Kootenay Community College and six school districts formed a consortium to deliver a pre-service teacher education program on-site in the rural southeast corner of British Columbia.[18] In most cases, the students were adult learners (i.e. not recent high school graduates) and would have been unable to enter a teaching program located at the university because this would have taken them away from their families and other responsibilities. The students were

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[16] Swift, Doug, "Finding and Keeping Teachers: Strategies for Small Schools", ERIC, Sept. 1984.
[17] "Building Academically Strong Gifted Programs in Rural Schools", ERIC, April 1989.
[18] Storey, Vernon, "Quest for Educational Equality: The Case of a Rural Preservice Teacher Education Program:, Summer 1992, pp. 47.

committed to staying in the area, thus reducing the effects of teacher turnover. They were also well-acquainted with the realities of rural living and the backgrounds of rural students and parents, thus enabling a smoother transition into the teaching profession and also fostering better teacher-parent and teacher-student communications. In addition, the program also allowed the student teachers to develop direct relationships with school staff who would eventually be their colleagues. Finally, as an added bonus, the university faculty members who visited regularly became a valuable staff development resource to the teachers already teaching in the school districts.[19] Programs such as this one offer much promise in preparing teachers in training for the realities of rural education and in fostering a commitment on their part to remain in rural education.

Using the human resources within the community rather than recruiting from outside can also help in developing specialized teachers (e.g. in special education, gifted programs, etc.). School districts can provide regular educators already in the area with the resources and time to obtain a more specialized certification.[20] Students could also be attracted into special education programs, for example, by allowing them as high school students to work as salaried aides and offering them loan forgivence programs and scholarships to complete the necessary education. Studies show that special educators who grow up in rural communities are most likely to stay in rural communities.[21]

In addition to training teachers for rural education, recruiting rural teachers also offers many challenges. Rural areas are often compelled to lower their hiring standards due to the difficulties in recruitment. Rural communities are often far away from the universities, and it is expensive for applicants to visit rural communities and adequately inform themselves about the area.[22] To offset this, the state could offer incentives to students to interview in rural areas. Administrators at rural schools can also make recruitment more effective by recruiting from colleges that draw from rural areas, emphasizing the quality of rural life, recruiting not just the prospective teacher but his/her family as well, and including school personnel in recruitment.[23] Rural schools can also assist with finding the prospective teachers' spouse employment and also offset the interview expenses.

Beyond recruitment, staff development of rural teachers provides an ongoing challenge to rural schools. Rural isolation makes it logistically difficult and expensive to deliver in-service training on a frequent schedule and to provide

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[19] Ibid., p. 53.
[20] Theobald, Neil D., "A Persistent Challenge: Staffing Special Education Programs in Rural Schools", Journal of Research in Rural Educaion, Summer 1991, p. 47.
[21] Ibid., p. 48.
[22] Ibid.
[23] Swift, Doug, "Finding and Keeping Teachers: Strategies for Small chools", ERIC, Sept. 1984,.

frequent mentoring and support to teachers.[24] As alluded to earlier, telecommunications can offset many of these challenges. Rather than "one-shot" in-service training, it can provide teachers with ongoing contact with other educators to collaborate, problem solve, and share strategies. This connects them to a wider community of professionals and can prevent teacher burnout. This type of connection can broaden teachers' views of themselves -- as consultants, researchers, computer communicators, facilitators, and educators.[25] When connected to a university community, teachers can further continue their education, and in fact offering graduate credit can attract teachers into using this advanced technology. To complete the cycle, telecommunications with the university can also educate professors about the realities and changes in rural education. This knowledge they can then impart to students who may one day become rural educators themselves.

Managing Local Resources Effectively

Managing local resources presents unique challenges to the rural community. Given the small number of students, operating costs are generally higher for rural schools. Following is a general discussion of tactics rural schools can use to improve financial management along with more specific discussions about how shared services between schools and partnerships between rural schools and businesses can foster more efficient and effective management of resources.

Tactics for better rural school financial management revolve primarily around the general operation of the school and using resources outside of the school. With respect to actual school operation, classes could be offered in alternate years, study halls could be eliminated, and the length of the school day and school year could be adjusted. Some research has indicated that schools that went to a four day school week saved 10-23% on transportation, 10-25% on fuel and electricity, and in fact increased student test scores and attendance.[26] Other strategies involve looking outside of the school for resources. Developing partnerships with local organizations for funding educational materials and using local personnel (e.g. employing volunteer student employees in office work or having local business people teach courses/workshops) are two such examples. Establishing cooperative arrangements with other schools can also be a cost-saving measure. Although not addressed here, schools can also take measures to maximize state and federal funding.

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[24] Kendall, Robbie M., "evaluating the Benefits of a Compuer Based Telecommunications Network: Telemonitoring and Teletraining for Educators in Rural Areas", Journal of Research in Rural Education, Winter 1992, p. 42.

[25] Ibid.

[26] Inman-Frietas, Deborah, "Efficient Financial management in Rural Schools", ERIC, August 1991.

With respect to cooperative arrangements between schools, shared services offer many advantages. They allow schools to maintain and expand program offerings, balance staff and academic expertise, share organizational services at the management level, and decrease expenditures through joint purchasing.[27]

In terms of arranging shared services, currently over thirty states provide sharing arrangements.[28] Having a regional organization involved eliminates the need for a district to do all the research in seeking a partner each time a specific need arises for a shared service. Shared services can best be facilitated when governed by a board of representatives from all school districts involved. The board should engage in joint planning and development and make clear written agreements, designate an individual responsible for managing the program and provide for joint evaluation of the program.[29] School districts need to exhibit a willingness to take a chance and allow for voluntary participation and withdrawal with sufficient lead time. In terms of funding, schools should investigate the costs and benefits for each alternative, the socio-economic impacts on the communities, and develop equitable cost sharing.[30]

Establishing partnerships with local businesses can also be an effective component of rural school financial management. Businesses can provide funds and equipment in exchange for public acknowledgment by the school. Such contributions can also be advantageous tax-wise. Businesses can also provide enriched career education through on-the-job training and through professional teaching mini-courses.[31] Another benefit to businesses is that they can take an active role in grooming their own workforce; they will not have to look outside for employees.

Partnerships with local businesses improves the overall educational system and also aids in community development. This last component -- strengthening the community -- may be a crucial component of improving rural education. Current research suggests that economic structures are more likely to influence school outcomes than vice versa.[32] The strong impact of the rural economy on school achievement is further exemplified by a recent study of Appalachian high school graduates. The study concluded that school based programs to prepare students for universities do not work because they are overwhelmed by social and economic contextual factors (e.g. median family income, local economy).[33]

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[27] Hanuske, Sarah, "Shared Services for Rural and Small Schools", ERIC, Summer 1983.
[28] Ibid.
[29] Ibid.
[30] Ibid.
[31] Warden Judy E., "Establishing Partnerships Between the Business Community and Rural Schools", ERIC, 1986.
[32] "Impact of Rural Industries on Outcomes of Schooling in Rural America", ERIC, March 1989.
[33] Bickel, Robert et al., "Bridging the Gap Between High School and College in an Appalachian State: A Near-Replication of Florida Research", Journal of Research in Rural Education, Winter 1991, p. 75.

Impact of State Funding and State Policy

Although a detailed account of state funding structures and state policies is beyond the scope of this discussion, a few key points can be made as to how actions taken by the state influence rural education. The case of the Kentucky school reform is perhaps most instructive. The Kentucky Education Reform Act (KERA) of 1990 focused on instilling the philosophy that all children can learn, ridding the system of political influences, and achieving equity in school funding.[34] KERA listed capabilities that schools had to achieve but allowed for school-based decision making. It assessed its formulas for school funding to determine if rural schools were receiving equal funding compared to more urban schools. Many other states are conducting such re-evaluations.

It is also becoming evident that state policies with respect to teacher certification, course requirements, and other areas must be viewed realistically in the rural context. Rural school districts are often held accountable for efficiencies they cannot possibly achieve. As teacher certification requirements increase, schools are even more stressed as they must find teachers with multiple endorsements. As more classes are required for graduation, rural schools that are already limited in their materials and course offerings are further challenged.[35] Rural schools need concrete facilitation in achieving these goals.

As a final note on state policy, current research on school consolidation is also instructive. States are moving away from the notion that larger schools are more cost-effective and educationally efficient. Current research suggests that small-scale organizations (both at the district and school level) bring with them opportunities for positive results in the classroom. [36] Moreover, when studies control for socio-economic status (SES), they confirm a positive effect of small scale schooling. When they aren't controlled for SES, studies show no difference in student achievement between large and small schools.[37] With respect to cost savings, a recent study indicated that consolidation can result in significant administrative savings but not necessarily savings in any other expenditure category or overall.[38]

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[34] Coe, Pamela and Kannapel, Patricia "Systemic Reform in Six Rural Districts: A Case Study of First Reaction to the Kentucky Enducational Reform Act of 1990", ERIC, 1991.

[35] Stephens, E. Robert, "A Framework for Evaluating State Policy Options for the Reorganization of Rural and Small School Districts", ERIC, March 1991, p. 8.

[36] "Trends and Options in the Reorganization or Closure of small or Rural Schools and Districts", ERIC, Sept. 1990.

[37] "What is the Effect of Small Scale Schooling on Student Achievement?", ERIC, May 1989.

[38] Streifel, James, "The Financial Effects of Consolidation", Journal of Research in Rural Education, Winter 1991, p. 13.

Although school consolidation in the Lower 48 could not as easily be employed in Alaska due to the remoteness of rural communities, some of these issues may be instructive in viewing the boarding school option. Again, because most rural education research focuses on the Lower 48, boarding or residential high schools are not generally investigated. As one study of possible rural education solutions stated, residential schools were excluded from its analysis because they are "contrary to the norms of society... although they may have merit in extremely remote regions".[39] Alaska presents unique challenges to rural education; residential school is clearly the norm for the families that send their children to Mt. Edgecumbe, and it remains an viable option due to the success of many of its students and due to the high demand for admittance into Mt. Edgecumbe.

One study that investigates the merits of small scale schooling in Alaska was recently conducted by Judith Kleinfeld and two other colleagues.[40] Her research concluded that "the shift from boarding schools to small village high schools has dramatically reduced the drop-out rates of rural Alaska Native students".[41] She attributes this to the small size, personalized atmosphere, sense of community, and individualized instruction available in small schools. The study states that although rural drop-out rates have become quite low, urban drop-out rates among Natives remains quite high. [42] Although the study compares rural drop-out rates both to urban drop-out rates and drop out rates of the boarding school era, it does not apparently compare it to the drop-out rates of the current Mt. Edgecumbe High School.

Conclusion

The secondary research on rural education outlined here points to several options in terms of improving rural secondary education delivery. These options include facilitating greater use of telecommunication and computer technology, fostering more cooperative relationships between rural schools and universities in terms of pre-service and in-service training, enabling more cost-effective and educationally efficient shared services between schools, reassessing its funding of rural secondary schools, or making residential high schools more available as an option for rural students.

Secondary research as described here provides insight, but any decision on rural secondary education delivery in Alaska must ultimately be viewed in the unique

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[39] Stephens, E. Robert, "A Framework for Evaluating State Policy Options for the Reorganization of Rural and Small School Districts", ERIC, 1991, p. 60.

[40] Kleinfeld, Judith et al., "Small Local High Schools Decrease Alaska Native Drop-Out Rates", Journal of American Indian Education, May 1989.

[41] Ibid.

[42] Ibid.

context of rural Alaska. It is important to note that Alaska (the Department of Education and the University of Alaska) has been striving to improve rural education through measures identified in this review. From the perspective of the Rural Alaska High School Education Task Force, an overview of Alaska's efforts in these areas might be an appropriate subject of further research.

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Rural Alaska Secondary Education Study

Research Review: Part II
Alaska Research Summary and Bibliography

Prepared for:

The Rural Alaska Secondary Education Task Force

and

State of Alaska
Department of Education

Prepared by:

McDowell GROUP

Juneau • Ketchikan

December 1993

Introduction

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- An overview and bibliography of recent research concerning ways to improve rural education in the United States.
- An overview and bibliography of Alaska research on rural high school issues.
- An update on the scope and purpose of on-going programs aimed at improving rural and Native education in Alaska. Specifically, the intent here is to learn more of the efforts underway by organizations such as the Alaska Native Education Conference, the Alaska Natives Commission, the Joint BIA/State Task Force on Education and others.

This report provides the second component, an overview and bibliography of Alaska research on rural high school issues.

The following discussion provides an overview of the Alaska research on rural secondary education. The purpose of this analysis is to provide the Rural Alaska High School Education Task Force with some basic information on Alaska research on rural high school issues.

In order to obtain a more comprehensive view of rural education in Alaska, it is necessary to start with an historical perspective, reviewing the early structure of the Alaskan rural education system and the major events which led to the changes of the 70's. This will be followed by an analysis of the development of the existing rural secondary education system. The report will then review the current issues facing the Alaska rural secondary educational system.

The History of Alaska Rural Secondary Education

For more than 30,000 years, traditional Native education involved hands-on lifestyle training. Thus, all youth were educated in the cultural values and beliefs of their people. This education had a common purpose and goal, insuring the survival of Alaska Natives.

The first changes to traditional Native education came during the Russian colonial period (1785-1916) when the missionaries arrived and established schools in what was to become Alaska. In 1884, the Organic Act was passed and the United States allotted $15,000 to educate Indian children. It was at this time that Dr. Sheldon Jackson was appointed as general education agent for Alaska.

For the first time, traditional educational methods and content came into conflict as rural Alaska youth entered schools created by "outsiders". The goal and purpose of the missionary church schools focused on acculturation of Alaska Natives to the westernized way of life. There was no support or acknowledgment of the value of the existing traditional educational system.

In 1894, mission schools were no longer subsidized and were taken over by the U. S. Bureau of Education. The 1905 Nelson Act made the Secretary of the Interior responsible for the education of Alaska Native children, however the Territory of Alaska was responsible for the education of non-Native children. This was the start of the dual system of education in Alaska that was to exist for more than half a century.

Rural education in Alaska in its core has been an Alaskan Native issue. The primary reason being that the majority of rural Alaskans were Native coupled with the long-term existence of the dual system of education. During these years, Alaska Natives did not actively dispute the educational separation of their children, despite the continued conflict in purpose.

Rural Education - 1905 to 1975

From 1905 until the 1970's, rural students were sent to boarding schools. From 1947 to 1965, the Bureau of Indian Affairs operated Mt. Edgecumbe Boarding School as the only public high school available to Native students in the state. Because the building was so small, students also were sent to Chemawa Indian School in Oregon and Chilocco Indian School in Oklahoma.

While generally the students felt good about their schools, interpersonal conflicts were high. Students felt that other students as well as teachers discriminated against them. They desired more Native teachers and wanted their culture and history incorporated into the school curriculum. Above all else, they were homesick.[1]

In 1966 the Boarding Home Program was started as an emergency measure to accommodate the overflow of students. Students were sent to either rural communities that had high schools, such as Bethel, or to urban communities like Anchorage. Eventually, this program became a permanent part of the educational system.

Also during this period, a Virginia-based corporation conducted a study on secondary education for the State of Alaska.[2] Their conclusions, based on research involving black children in urban ghettoes, stated that Alaska should develop large, integrated high schools. Their recommendation was to develop six regional boarding schools in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Nome, Bethel, Kodiak and Sitka. They also suggested that the University of Alaska develop a research center to handle students' emotional and social problems which might result from the changes from village life to the boarding school.

The result of this study was the opening of Nome-Beltz Boarding School in 1966, Kodiak in 1967 and Bethel in 1973. The boarding home program continued but the use of Chemawa and Chilocco was discontinued. During this period of time, there were twenty-one agencies involved in rural secondary education in the State of Alaska. Without a leading administrative agency, students were switching programs without guidance, which contributed to their psychological problems.[3]

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[1] Roulston, Sally. "Survey of Attitudes and Perceptions: Alaska BIA Boarding School Students", Division of Education, June , 1971.

[2] Kleinfeld, Judith and Bloom, Joseph. A Long Way From Home: Effects of Public High Schools on Village Children Away from Home. Fairbanks, AK: Center for Northern Educational Research and Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research, 1973.

[3] Ibid.

During the 1970's, as Alaska came into its oil wealth, the Bureau of Indian Affairs turned their schools in the state over to the Alaska Department of Education. The State-Operated Schools (known as SOS) were centrally operated. However, the administrators of this program were far from Native communities.

Kleinfeld's Research and ANCSA

During 1970-72, Judith Kleinfeld conducted a longitudinal research project on the rural secondary education programs. [4] This research project became one of the most controversial in the history of education in Alaska.

Kleinfeld studied Alaska Native students attending the Bethel Rural Boarding Home Program, the Anchorage Boarding Home Program and the Nome-Beltz Boarding School. The overwhelming majority of the students had severe emotional and social problems which followed them through their lives. They exhibited identity confusion and engaged in a number of destructive behaviors. All of these characteristics were related to the fact that the students attended education programs outside of their home villages. Sixty to seventy percent of the students left school prior to graduation.

Kleinfeld also found that the parents of these students expressed extreme grief and despair about their children. The village parents did not like the fact that their children were sent away from their home communities. When the students returned to their communities, the students' behavior had undergone drastic changes. The parents also were dissatisfied with the students' obvious lack of knowledge about their Native culture and their change in values.

The only real positive light in Kleinfeld's research was the Anchorage Boarding Home Program. For a specific group of academically advanced students, this program was extremely beneficial when they were paired with urban parents who were "warm" and honored the students' culture and values.[5]

The five policy recommendations of Kleinfeld's research were:

- Rural high school programs should be established in the students' home villages.
- The boarding home and dormitory programs should be closed in those towns which have the highest levels of social problems.
- The public boarding schools should be closed.

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[4] Ibid.

[5] Kleinfeld, Judith. Alaska's Urban Boarding Home Program. Fairbanks, AK: Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research, 1972.

- The urban boarding home program should remain open to those village students whose educational needs cannot be met in a village high school.

- The Alaska Department of Education should establish a village high school development program.[6]

Concurrent with the release of Kleinfeld's research was the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Many of the eventual changes in rural education were a direct result of the empowerment of Alaska Natives through ANCSA. Alaska Natives became more vocal in their disagreement with the existing educational system. The "self-determination movement", in combination with Kleinfeld's research, prodded the Department of Education and the Legislature into making some radically distinctive changes in the rural secondary education system.[7]

The Development of the Current Rural Education System

Two events were instrumental in the development of the structure of the current rural education system.

The 1975-76 Legislature, in response to pressure to decentralize control of rural educational services, created the Regional Education Attendance Areas (REAAs) for the unorganized borough. There were twenty-one small, regionally controlled districts. The goal of the REAAs was to allow for localized control over schools. Research suggested that continued centralized control over rural education, because of its current inefficiency, would lead to the deterioration of local leadership in rural communities.[8]

The second event was the filing of a class action lawsuit in the name of Molly Hootch demanding that the state provide local small rural high schools in the unorganized borough. An eventual out-of-court settlement of what became known as Tobeluk v. Lind was eventually signed into law by the governor mandating the development of local secondary education if (a) the local school committee wants a local high school, (b) the community has an elementary program, and (c) there is one or more students available to attend.

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6 Kleinfeld and Bloom, Op. Cit.

7 Darnell, Frank. "Education and the circumpolar Nativistic Movement: Twenty Years of Change for the Better", Self-Determination in Native Education in the Circumpolar North. Farrow, Malcom and Wilman, David, Eds. Government of the Northwest Territories: Department of Education, August, 1989, pp. 24-42.

8 Kleinfeld, Judith S., McDiarmid, G. Williamson and Hagstrom, David. Alaska's Small Rural High Schools: Are They Working? Anchorage, AK: Institute of Social and Economic Research and Center for Cross-Cultural Studies, December, 1985.

By 1984, the State of Alaska had spent $143 million in construction for new high schools. Although not all communities opted for a local high school, many did. Because of the high cost of providing education in these small schools, the cost of education per pupil in the State ranged from a low of $3,900 (if the student was located on the road system) to a new high of $16,674.[9]

Policy Issues

The decentralization of rural education has resulted in several policy issues which are still being discussed in a search for solutions today.

The goal of decentralization was to provide localized control over education.[10] This has been easier said than done. There are two areas in which the community can exert control, policy making processes and routine learning processes. Control of the policy making processes in education was started with the development of local school advisory boards. Research indicates some of the essential factors needed for local school advisory boards to have positive influence on the educational system. These are:

- *Purpose and Goals.* There must be a similarity in purpose and goals between the community and the professionals directly involved in the school or as Kleinfeld termed it, there must be a "theme".[11] When there is an agreement between the community and the formal school educators, the programs are successful. The purpose may be college preparation, cultural preservation, language development or vocational training. What is essential is that it is agreed upon and in harmony with the community.

- *Community Involvement.* Another factor is community participation. This is a more complex issue in that research indicates no strong relationship between community participation and educational outcomes, such as an increase in achievement scores or lower withdrawal rates.[12] However, there is a more favorable view of the school when there is a high rate of community participation.

- *Stability and Partnership between School and Community* . Stability and partnership work hand-in-hand. Localized control is most effective when there is a stable local administrator and stability within the local boards. The schools which have the most trouble tend to have high turnover.[13] When the local

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[9] Ibid.

[10] McBeath, Gerald A. et al. Patterns of Control in Rural Alaska Education. AK: October 1983.

[11] Kleinfeld, McDiarmid and Hagstrom, Op. Cit.

[12] McBeath, Gerald A. et al. Principals in Rural Alaska: A Descriptive Profile. Fairbanks, AK: Department of Political Science, Institute of Social and Economic Research and Center for Cross-Cultural Studies, April, 1983.

[13] McBeath et al, Op. Cit.

boards are in partnership with the administrator in how they influence the school, the effectiveness of the education system increases.[14]

- *Relationship With the District Administration* . Another important factor is the support of and communication with the district office. There must be some agreement between the local education system and the district policy. When the district policy supports the concept of the local school adapting to community needs, as occurs when there is an agreement on the purpose of the school, the schools are more effective in their educational efforts.[15]

In summary, to increase the effectiveness in policy making for locally controlled education systems, there needs to be an agreement on purpose, community participation, stability, a partnership relationship between the community and the education professionals, and support by the district office. These factors promote a respect for Native culture and tradition as well as for the education professionals. Thus an environment develops in which local resources, both human and material, can become an integral part of the educational process.

The other area involves control of routine learning processes, specifically, the day to day operations of the school.[16] Generally, local secondary education has been seen as excluding the knowledge and values of the community. Communities are dissatisfied with village schools because of what is perceived as inadequate coursework and poor preparation for future adult roles. What communities want is for their graduates to have confidence in and cultural pride of their own Native heritage as well as the academic skills to function in the outside world.[17]

There is still a tendency to leave the day-to-day routines of the schools to the professionals in the system. Communities should consider the involvement they have, however, in the daily running of the school. Having school aides and support staff from the local community strengthens a school. When the teachers utilize local human resources, schools are perceived as being more effective and more in tune with the community.[18]

Perhaps the question is where should a community put their best efforts in the influencing and supporting of their school system. The answer to this question will undoubtedly be distinctive to a community and its school. From the overall research, it appears that by starting with a common purpose, a "theme", other factors

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[14] McBeath, Gerald A. et al. Achievement and School Effectiveness: Three Case Studies. Fairbanks, AK: Alaska Department of Education and Center for Cross-Cultural Studies, July, 1982.

[15] Kleinfeld, McDiarmid and Hagstrom, Op. Cit.

[16] Darnell, Op. Cit.

[17] Vick, Ann. "A Clearinghouse for Circumpolar Education", Arctic Research of the United States, Vol. 6, Fall, 1992.

[18] McBeath, Gerald A., Shepro, Carl E. and Strong, Anthony L. Community Participation in Rural Alaska Education. Fairbanks, AK: University of Alaska, November, 1985.

become more manageable and bring about innovative strategies to increase the effectiveness of the education system.

Structure and Findings

According to the Alaska Department of Education, there are currently 467 public schools in Alaska, twenty-six of which have one teacher and forty-one which have two teachers. There are also 237 private and denominational schools. There are 34 city and borough school districts and 20 REAAs. In 1992-93, the average daily membership in schools was 119,202. Additionally, the average daily membership for the Centralized Correspondence School is 2,281, 268 for Mt. Edgecumbe and 1,710 for Alaska Vocational Technical Center.[19]

The REAAs had a student/teacher ratio of 12.1 in 1992-93 at a cost of $12,592 per pupil (compared to 16.8 at a cost of $6,662 for the city and borough school districts[20]. The Boarding Home Program served 86 students at a cost of $230,000 for 1991-92.

According to the latest Early Leaver Report, American Indian/Alaska Natives had an early leaver rate of 6.3% and accounted for almost 27% of all early leavers. The most common reasons were administrative drop/truancy, failing, family and pregnancy/medical/drugs. Most of these early leavers were in the 11th grade.[21]

In an effort to understand these numbers, a review of some of the more recent research on rural high schools may give us an insight as to what is happening to rural students.

Kleinfeld conducted another major analysis once the rural high schools were in place.[22] The findings were both positive and negative. Included were:

- Most rural communities want and support village high schools in addition to some type of boarding school option. This includes Native and non-Native communities.
- High school graduation rates have greatly increased as a result of the replacement of the boarding school with the local high school.
- The drop-out rates at the time of the study were one-half of the national average.
- High quality educational programs tended to be well adapted to local circumstances and community priorities. Some of the small high schools

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19 Alaska Department of Education. Facts and Figures About Education in Alaska. Juneau, AK: 1993.

20 Ibid.

21 Stephan, Roger and Jarvis, Tom. Alaska Statewide Early Leaver Report: School Year 1990-91. Juneau, AK: State of Alaska, Department of Education, Office of Data Management, April, 1992.

22 Kleinfeld, McDiarmid and Hagstrom, Op. Cit.

developed a "negative school culture" in which there was open hostility between the community and the school as well as apathy in the classroom.

- The size of the school was not a determining factor, rather issues such as previously mentioned, i.e., a strong partnership between the teachers and the community, are better determinants of effectiveness.

- Inherent problems, such as the limited number of teachers, courses and activities, needed innovative strategies.

- While communities want the option of a boarding school, they are very divided on exactly what form that option should take.[23]

An attitude survey conducted on high school seniors, in an attempt to understand why these students are going outside of the state to continue their education, indicates that small high school seniors rated their school rules, regulations and quality of instruction higher than those seniors in large high schools. However, small high school students did not rate their variety of courses or library and learning center facilities very well. In addition, more small high school seniors were undecided about their futures than those in large high schools.[24]

In Ray Barnhardt's 1979 report on the small high school programs for the rural Alaska project, there were eight recommendations. They were:

- Small high school programs need to have a more explicit focus and direction.

- There needs to be greater depth and quality in the academic programs.

- Increased attention should be paid to contemporary cultural and community conditions.

- There needs to be greater continuity in programs.

- Increase the community participation in design and operation.

- Improve the information exchange networks for programs and staff in the districts.

- There needs to be a clarification of teacher, administrator and community school committee members' roles relating to small high school operations.

- Provide appropriate training and placement for teachers and administrators.

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[23] Ibid.

[24] Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education. 1988-89 Alaska High School Seniors Survey Report. Juneau, AK: 1989.

Towards this goal, Barnhardt made a number of recommendations specific to each element involved in the small rural high school. Since those recommendations are too lengthy to include in this review, the reader is urged to review Barnhardt's report in its entirety.[25]

There is no doubt that the development of the rural secondary education system in Alaska has been beneficial. Having local high schools has allowed village children to grow up within their families. Students have benefited from the low student-teacher ratio as evidenced by the decrease in withdrawal from school rates, increased graduation rates and the increase in Alaska Natives entering into post-secondary education.[26]

Indeed, rural high schools have led to increased local employment through the hiring of support staff, improved community services through the construction of gymnasiums and pools which serve the local population, and more community involvement with the education process.[27]

However, there are still issues to be resolved for rural secondary education. Following is a review of some of the more salient issues. This is by no means a comprehensive list, but may assist in the defining and development of these issues for the Task Force.

Current Issues and Recommendations in Rural Secondary Education

Teachers

Kleinfeld has called for more Native teachers in rural high schools.[28] This call has been repeated since the creation of the local high schools. The essence of this issue comes to adequately preparing rural high school students to enter postsecondary education in order to train for the profession.

Additionally, there have been many innovations in teaching and training rural teachers. In Alaska there are several programs through the University of Alaska which specifically target rural teachers.[29] These programs have developed strategies

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25 Barnhardt, Ray et al. Small High School Programs for Rural Alaska. Fairbanks, Alaska: Center for Cross-Cultural Studies, 1979.

26 Kohout, Karen and Kleinfeld, Judith. Alaska Natives in Higher Education. Fairbanks, AK: Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research, 1974.

27 Kleinfeld, McDiarmid and Hagstrom, Op. Cit.

28 Kleinfeld, Judith. Alaska Native Education: Issues in the Nineties. Anchorage, AK: Institute of Social and Economic Research, April, 1992.

29 See Kleinfeld, Judith and Noordhoff, Karen. "Getting It Together in Teacher Education: A 'Problem-Centered' Curriculum, Peabody Journal of Education, Winter, 1988, pp. 66-78 and Teachers for Rural Alaska Program, 1988.

designed to increase the retention of rural teachers, heighten their cultural awareness of the communities in which they teach, and provide them with skills and techniques designed to inprove their effectiveness.

Competency and/or Master-Based Programs

The current research cannot take into account the community-specific nature of many of the local high school curricula. Standardized achievement tests do not adequately measure the skills of the student since bilingual and bicultural course content are not included. Innovative teachers have incorporated basic academic skills into courses in which their students have a vested interest, i.e., mathematics through a course in sled construction.

The need therefore is for an acceptable evaluation method which takes these innovative teaching strategies and provides them with a value. A competency and/or mastery-based evaluation of bilingual and bicultural programs could better assess the progress of students in these areas as opposed to a standardized achievement method.[30]

It is also highly recommended that for basic academic evaluation, test-taking skills be taught to rural high school students.[31] Most education researchers support the need to improve the performance of rural high school students on achievement tests in addition to developing an alternative evaluation method.

Innovative Strategies

Rural teachers are developing more and more innovative teaching strategies to assist their students.

- *Classrooms without boundaries* . One of the most innovative approaches involves seeing education as not being classroom bound. Rural secondary education programs which are highly successful often use local instructors to teach a variety of subjects, i.e., business management, languages, building construction. While the classroom is a good method for the "systematic presentation of a body of knowledge"[32] opening the door to a wider range of educational opportunities could result in a more effective educational system.

- *Travel Program* . An effective method of broadening and improving the quality of education by rural high school students has been through travel programs. While Kleinfeld feels that intra-district travel is simply an extension of the traditional high school[33], there may be some benefits to inter-district travel. Given the vastness of

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30 Kleinfeld, Judith and Berry, Franklin L. Village High Schools: Some Educational Strategies to Help Meet Developmental Needs of Rural Youth. Fairbanks, AK: Institute of Social and Economic Research, August, 1978.

31 Kleinfeld, McDiarmid and Hagstrom, Op. Cit.

32 Kleinfeld and Berry, Op. Cit.

33 Ibid.

the state of Alaska, some programs have developed interesting educational opportunities utilizing inter-district travel.

The Rural Student Vocational Program is just one in which students travel to an urban area. There the students are boarded locally and provided with a work experience.[34]

In terms of outside travel, the Dillingham Foreign Study Program was one of the most successful.[35] However, the result of this project indicated that there are very specific criteria for a successful travel program. First a program must have clear educational objectives. Students must take preparatory classroom work prior to the trip. Students should be responsible for earning the money for the trip. The learning experiences on the trip should be aimed at accomplishing specific educational goals. Finally there needs to be some evaluation and follow-up activities. One of the most important factors in the Dillingham project was the fact that it was a small cohesive group that made the trip together.[36]

Kleinfeld and Berry developed a specific framework for program planning with regard to broadening educational experiences in small village high schools. The purposes of the program is to explore alternative ways of life, experience contributing to others and acquiring an understanding of other cultural backgrounds. The structure covers four years, providing students with awareness programs, i.e., an urban student exchange experience in Alaska, through an exploration program, i.e., Upward Bound, to a transition program, i.e., community or other college work.[37] Indeed the Alaska Natives Commission makes the following recommendation: "Programs which promote or improve education outside of the village should be considered for their potential benefits to the education of our Native students."[38]

• *Correspondence Study* . The State of Alaska provides correspondence study to any student regardless of where they are located. The Centralized Correspondence School provides elementary and secondary education to rural students, alternative students, transitory and adult students. In addition to the wide variety of subjects, students can participate in fine arts programs, vocational experiences, government experiences, attend the academic decathalon or join the National Honor Society.[39] Since this is a form of distance learning, in recent years CCS has been incorporating

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[34] Kleinfeld, McDiarmid and Hagstrom, Op. Cit.

[35] Holzmueller, Diana. Dillingham Foreign Study Program Evaluation. Fairbanks, AK: Center for Northern Educational Research, 1974.

[36] Kleinfeld and Berry, Op. Cit.

[37] Ibid., p. 27.

[38] Alaska Natives Commission Newsletter, Vol. 2, No. 1, 1993, p. 5.

[39] Alaska Department of Education. CCS Handbook 91-92. Juneau, AK: Centralized Correspondence School.

the use of electronic mail and other telecommunications technology to increase its effectiveness.[40]

Some school districts have similar programs, however none of them are truly correspondence schools. In reality they are alternative study programs since they depend on personal contact as an instructional delivery technique. These programs are highly beneficial in that they are more flexible and can be adapted to an individual student's needs. By using personal contact, students can be motivated to complete the course of study, something which is not incorporated into the CCS program. However, CCS is funded at less than $3000 per pupil whereas the district programs are funded at the same level as if the student were enrolled in the local school.[41]

• *Vocational Education* . This area presents a number of problems for small high schools. A limited number of teachers combined with limited resources is a constant challenge for any rural vocational program. Yet, rural high schools have attempted to meet the challenge.

Instructors have started student-run business, such as the Northern Lights Restaurant in Selawik, used itinerant teachers, utilized work experience programs and recruited local people. Yet today, there still is a lack of appropriate vocational education avenues in rural high schools.

Kleinfeld contends that there is no consensus on the purpose or goal of the vocational program in a rural high school. While the most common programs have had some success, i.e., woodshop, welding, office skills, the communities are still demanding more emphasis on vocational education. One of the primary problems is the lack of exposure to career possibilities and work experience. There is also a strong argument today that vocational education should be postponed until after high school. Indeed, many apprentice programs require a basic high school diploma.[42]

• *Distance Learning* . This innovative technique has grown as explosively as the technological advances upon which it is based. Starting with instructional television, the distance learning field has expanded rapidly within the last decade. However, most of Alaska's rural high schools tend to choose what Kleinfeld calls "people-rich and experience-rich" strategies, using technology as a supplement.[43]

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[40] Cardigan, Jack. "Report from Alaska", Journal of Research in Rural Education, Spring, 1993, Vol.9, No. 1, pp. 32-34.

[41] Interwest Applied Research, Inc. An Assessment of Correspondence Study Programs in Alaska. Portland, OR: January, 1985.

[42] Kleinfeld, McDiarmid and Hagstrom, Op. Cit.

[43] Kleinfeld, McDiarmid and Hagstrom, Op. Cit.

The range of available and utilized technologies in Alaska are vast. There are individualized study programs on microcomputers, correspondence courses, audioconferencing and interactive media courses. (See Appendix.)

Currently, 151 schools in Alaska participate in Star Schools. This program allows students to take class instruction in a variety of subjects through one-way video and two-way audio-conferencing.[44]

The latest technological advance in distance delivery, the interactive media courses, has been pioneered in the North Slope Borough School District. Based on compressed digital video, the central studio in Barrow serves the seven outlying village schools in the North Slope Borough. A teacher in Barrow can teach to all seven villages. The students in each of these villages can see and interact with the students in the other villages. Computerized graphics allow students in the different locations to work on a video tablet together to solve problems. Each village has a support teacher on site who reviews the lessons presented as well as provide individual attention and instruction.[45]

The benefits of this system are vast. The students are no longer alone in their village. There is a teacher on site who is instrumental in promoting and maintaining the students' motivation. The interactive nature of the technology means that students not only can learn within the State but also outside of the State.

Boarding Schools and Local High Schools

The most controversial and difficult issue for rural secondary education in Alaska today is the issue of boarding schools and local high schools. As stated above, local communities want options but cannot decide what the options should be.

In fact, a compromise option exists today. Currently, secondary students can attend their local high school, participate in correspondence study, or go to Mt. Edgecumbe which is still a state-operated school. However, the demand for Mt. Edgecumbe exceeds its capacity. The physical plants of the local high schools are deteriorating and will soon need major maintenance. What will be more cost effective -- building a boarding school or providing upkeep for all of the local high schools? Declining revenues means looking for the most cost effective way to provide education to rural students in addition to finding the most educationally effective.

Alaska's educational system was severely criticized during the early 70's for making educational decisions, specifically the development of the boarding schools, based on economic and political criteria. There was a call to focus on the educational needs of the students. The question now arises, what are the educational needs of rural secondary education students? Kleinfeld frames this issue as follows:

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44 "Star Schools". Video by Pacific Northwest Partnership.

45 "On The Wings of Tomorrow". Video by North Slope Borough School District, 1993.

> For policy formation in the 1990s, it is important that we examine the secondary education issue and consider whether additional boarding schools should be constructed for Native secondary students, whether the village high school system should be strengthened, or whether a different option, such as college preparation programs attached to universities, should be explored.[46]

The option mentioned would be for village students to participate in college preparation programs. The last two years of high school would take place on a college campus where the students are engaged in preparatory study. Developing travel programs aimed at such preparation or short, intensive courses at regional and urban centers have also been suggested.[47] Other suggestions include strengthening the Upward Bound project or using summer intensive programs on college campuses.

Conclusion

The Alaska Natives Commission is joined by many others interested in education in requesting that the State "Establish an education delivery system which meets the specific needs of Alaska Natives."[48]

A review of the research shows the importance and value of the small local high school. There is evidence of the benefits to rural students and especially to Alaska Natives since the development of the rural secondary education system. In the local small school system, students can take classes related to their culture and values, receive individual attention, take an active role in extracurricular activities and have greater access to scarce resources, i.e., travel programs, computers. Most importantly, village students can grow up within their families.

Small high schools also have their limitations, such as a limited number of teachers and resources, funding problems, few extracurricular and recreational facilities, a limited variety of courses, coping with students within a wide range of abilities, few advanced or specialized courses, and limited exposure to the outside world. However, the question of how to improve the system is complex with conflicting evidence of effectiveness.

Some of the options available include more extensive use of distance delivery systems for teachers and administrators as well as students, developing optional college preparation programs, travel programs, expanding vocational programs,

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[46] Kleinfeld, Op. Cit, 1992.
[47] Ibid.
[48] Op. Cit.

establishing regional or state boarding schools, improving village schools, promoting community participation in all facets of the system, and encouraging the development of innovative teaching techniques.

Since the small schools were built, it has become apparent that there is a high degree of variation in the quality of rural high school programs in Alaska. Since the most successful schools tend to have a purpose which is agreed upon by the school personnel and the community members, it may be helpful to assess how these schools are meeting their students' needs as well as those of the community.

In the past, the question of what type of schools should serve rural Alaska was usually presented as an "either/or" conflict. That is, the question was should there be boarding schools or should there be small rural high schools. Today, there is a realization that some combination or compromise position may be the most effective monetarily as well as educationally.

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APPENDIX

MEMORANDUM
State of Alaska

To: Lee Harris **Date:** December 14, 1993

From: Lois Stiegemeier **Subject:** Distance Ed.
Distance Education Specialist

Enclosed is some information regarding distance learning in the State. There are several major projects statewide and within individual school districts. All the projects are designed to assist in increasing educational opportunities and school equity. I am listing below some of the major projects. Please feel free to call me for additional information.

Star Schools: This is a five state regional project which has secured federal funding of over $14 million over the last four years. 151 schools in Alaska have received satellite receive equipment and take courses using one way video, two way audio capabilities. Enclosed is information about Star Schools in general, current enrollment figures for Alaska districts, a list of sites in the state and a videotape about the project.

North Slope Borough School District: The North Slope Borough School District with its hub in Barrow has constructed a state of the art two way videoconferencing and wide area network computer system which allows students to participate in distance education courses, staff development for teachers and access to outside resources. Enclosed is a brief article about the project and the videotape on the project and how it is currently used. The contact for additional information is Martin Cary at 852-5311.

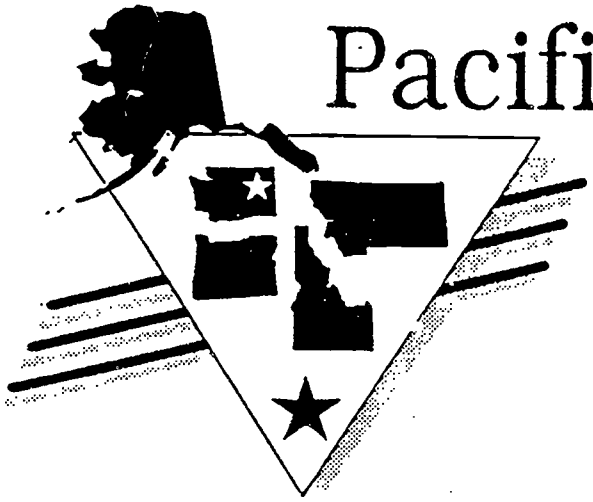
Matanuska-Susitna School District: The Mat-Su School District has, with financial support of the Matanuska Telephone Association, installed fiber optic cable connecting four of their high schools. The fully two way video and audio system is capable of allowing any class to be taught and received at any of the high schools. In its first year of implementation, the school district is starting with a limited number of student courses. The district hopes to be able to extend the cable connection to its outlying high schools in Talkeetna and Big Lake. The contact for more information is Ron Pritchard at 745-9550 or Carol Kane at 746-9519.

Distance Delivery Consortium: The Distance Delivery Consortium of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta region has combined the needs of various organizations to make the fullest use of the Star Schools and other equipment currently in place. The Consortium members consist of the Lower Kuskokwim School District, the Lower Yukon School District, Yupiit

School District, Kuspuk School District, the Kuskokwim Campus of UAF, the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation, the National Guard, and KYUK. They draw heavily on expertise from their local telephone and cable utilities as well as Alascom and GCI. Enclosed is more information about the Consortium. For more information, contact Jim Schaefer at 543-4069.

In addition other school districts are looking at funding sources for additional district or local projects. The Craig, Klawock and Hydaburg Districts recently received funds through the state school improvement funds for a three district distance delivery project. Copper River School District is also trying for grants to fund distance education to its remote sites, and Kenai School District is doing the same.

Again, I hope this information is helpful to you. Please contact me at 465-8724 for any additional information.



Pacific Northwest Star Schools Partnership

In response to district need expressed in a 1989 Department survey, the Department of Education became a partner in the Pacific Northwest Star Schools Partnership. Partnership members include the state education agencies in Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, and Educational Service District 101 in Spokane, Washington. The Partnership submitted a Star Schools grant application in May of 1990 and was awarded over $5 million for the first year of the grant. The continuation grant netted the partnership approximately $4.8 million. A second Star Schools grant for $2.5 million was awarded to the Partnership in October 1992.

Funds for the Star Schools grant program are earmarked by Congress for improvement of instruction in math, science and foreign languages for schools with disadvantaged population groups. While other Star Schools projects have focused on urban underserved schools, the particular focus of the Pacific Northwest Star Schools project has been on rural and remote schools.

In Alaska, a total of 151 school sites in 40 of the 54 school districts are taking part in the project. Most of those schools have been equipped with satellite downlinks, and related computer equipment through the Star Schools grant. They are required to take advantage of the programming provided through the project by the Satellite Telecommunications Educational Program (STEP) an arm of Educational Service District 101. Schools previously served by STEP have also been beneficiaries of the grant. The data receive equipment was provided to them so that they could access the same services as newly established sites.

Alaska schools have been very actively involved in the new Star Schools courses. Of the five states involved in the project, Alaska is leading with more students than any of the others enroiled in the Star Schools funded classes Alaska students also are taking the lead in interacting with their long distance instructors during the course. Many calls to answer questions, ask questions and to be the on-air "school of the day" are coming from Alaska schools. The distance delivery teachers in Spokane have been learning to pronounce Alaska village names, and are adjusting their pace to accommodate students from diverse cultural backgrounds.

All sites have received training both through the satellite system and through the State Coordinator. Training has included use of the technical system, the unique characteristics of distance learning classrooms, and the specific skills that classroom coordinators perform to enable student success. This training and support system for the classroom coordinators has been a key element in the success of the project in Alaska. The support system is a unique network that consists of tutors, technical support staff, and others at the host site in Spokane and State Coordinators located in each of the five states and connected to the State Departments of Education. This gives each site multiple levels of support including someone with understanding of the unique circumstances and needs in each state.

Star Schools has impacted the rural and remote schools in Alaska by bringing resources to the schools that would otherwise be unavailable. Under the new grant additional courses and services will be offered in Workplace Basics, Environmental Education, and by partnering with the Young Astronaut Program. In addition, the associate provider of the Oregon Ed-Net system will offer to the other states in the Partnership Marine Science and Wold Today (current events). These services as well as the teacher inservice and elementary student enrichment provided to members allow for a variety of services for all the schools in the network.

For more information, contact: Lois Stiegemeier, Alaska Department of Education 465-8724

1993-94 STEP/Star ENROLLMENTS

10/13/93

Educational Service District 101

STEP/Star Schools Program

Enrollment Revenues

1993-94 School Year

District Name	St.	Japanese I	Japanese II	Russian I	Russian II	Spanish I	Spanish II	Adv. English	Career Paths	MST	STEP SUBTOTAL	Env. Science	Workplace Basics	Yng. Astronauts	STAR SUBTOTAL	MIIA-ESL/Spanish	Marine Science	TOTAL
		Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.
ALASKA GATEWAY SCHOOLS	AK					3					3			3	3			6
ALEUTIAN REGION SD	AK	3									3	6		10	16			19
ALEUTIANS EAST BOROUGH	AK					6	22		17		45			11	11			56
ANCHORAGE SD	AK										0	3			6			6
BERING STRAIT	AK								8		8				0			8
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH SD	AK										0				0			0
CHATHAM SD	AK										0				0			0
CHUGACH SCHOOLS	AK										0				0			0
COPPER RIVER	AK	7	1	5	2	15	6	3			39	4		18	22			61
CRAIG CITY SCHOOLS	AK										0				0			0
DELTA/GREELY SD	AK										0				0			0
DENALI BOROUGH SD	AK	16		2		10					28				0			28
DILLINGHAM CITY	AK	5			4						9				0			9
GALENA CITY	AK					3					3				0			3
HAINES BOROUGH SD	AK					6					6				0			6
HOONAH CITY SCHOOLS	AK					2					2			14	14	1		17
HYDABURG	AK					2	2				4				0			4
KAKE CITY SCHOOLS	AK										0				0			0
KENAI PENINSULA	AK	50	29	10	3	5			22		119	13		12	25			144
KLAWOCK	AK					4	2				6				0			6
KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH	AK	2		2		26		1	27		58	1			1			59
KUSPUK SD	AK	1		12	2	1	3	2	2		23	3		21	24			47
LAKE & PENINSULA SCHOOLS	AK	1		1		3	11		12		28			55	55		6	89
LOWER KUSKOKWIM SCHOOLS	AK	18		21		5		3	43		90	154		329	483			573
LOWER YUKON SD	AK										0	6		10	16			16
MAT-SU BOROUGH	AK	24	7	41	10	21	3				106				0			106
NENANA	AK										0				0			0
NOME CITY SCHOOLS	AK	2	2		1	2	3				10				0			10
NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH SD	AK						3		7		10	14		35	49			59
NW ARCTIC BOROUGH SD	AK	4		37	4	5	2		11		63	17		46	63		17	143
PELICAN CITY SCHOOLS	AK						1				1				0			1

Educational Service District 101																		
STEP/Star Schools Program																		
Enrollment Revenues																		
1993-94 School Year																		
		Japanese I	Japanese II	Russian I	Russian II	Spanish I	Spanish II	Adv. English	Career Paths	MST	STEP SUBTOTAL	Env. Science	Workplace Basics	Yng. Astronauts	STAR SUBTOTAL	MIIA-ESL/Spanish	Marine Science	TOTAL
District Name	St.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.
SKAGWAY CITY SCHOOL	AK						5				5				0			5
SOUTHEAST ISLAND	AK	3		3		5	3		2		16			30	30			46
TANANA CITY SD	AK										0			22	22			22
WRANGELL CITY SCHOOLS	AK										0				0			0
YAKUTAT CITY	AK					7	4				11			32	32			43
YUKON FLATS	AK		1								1				0			1
YUKON/KOYUKUK	AK										0				0			0
YUPIIT	AK										0				0			0
ALASKA TOTALS		136	40	134	26	131	70	9	151	0	697	224	0	648	872	1	23	1593

Mondays; Social Sciences on Tuesdays; Natural Science on Wednesdays; Arts & Humanities on Thursdays; and Contemporary Issues on Fridays.

By calling 1-800-321-1832, educators can receive the *Discovery Networks Educators Guide*, a publication that highlights educational programming appearing on both The Discovery Channel and The Learning Channel. Available at no charge to educators, the guide features a special pull-out section detailing upcoming episodes of *Assignment Discovery*, as well as information on Discovery Communications' other educational projects such as its interactive videodisc library, magazines and videocassettes.

Videoconferencing Links Students in Remote Alaskan Villages

Students spread across hundreds of miles on the North Slope of Alaska are no longer isolated from their fellow students and the advanced academic courses they need. A new videoconferencing network helps teachers in the North Slope Borough School District deliver mathematics and art courses to students in outlying villages.

The North Slope Borough School District is the largest in the United States, sweeping 650 miles from east to west and covering 88,000 square miles. The borough is the size of Minnesota, with a sparse population of 9,000 people.

The district's 1700 students, 86 percent of them Alaska Natives, are scattered among eight villages. Some K-12 schools in the villages may have less than 100 students and only two or three high school seniors. More than 1000 of the students in the district attend school in Barrow. With so few high school seniors located in the smaller village schools, most teachers are generalists who teach several subjects over several grades.

The North Slope Borough School District began using MediaConferencing systems from VideoTelecom in August 1992. The school district uses nine MediaConferencing systems and a MultiMax multipoint control unit, which enables simultaneous conferencing between three or more sites. The MediaConferencing systems are equipped with cameras and monitors and are fully interactive, allowing students and teachers in distant, separated sites to see each other and talk to each other as if in the same room.

The school district previously delivered classes to outlying schools by satellite, but videoconferencing systems were phased in to allow true interactivity between teachers and students. Currently, three classes—Algebra I, Algebra II, and Art—are taught over the videoconferencing systems, which are used about four hours a day.

"The beauty of compressed video is that the technology is practically transparent," says Martin Cary, coordinator of information and technology for the North Slope Borough district. "Our satellite feeds had two-way audio, but now we have fully interactive video and audio."

Now It's Multimedia I and Multimedia II

In the 1993 AV Media Events Calendar released recently, Hope Reports proposes a modification of the term "multimedia" calling it Multimedia II. This current buzz word in the presentation/communication industry is clashing with another use of the word "multimedia" which has been in vogue for more than 35 years.

In a 1993 editorial, Tom Hope explains that the older multimedia has for years defined a teaching package incorporating media such as the overhead transparency, audio cassette, videocassette often accompanied by the teacher's guide and often print materials for students. Hope suggests that the logical name for this early version is "Multimedia I."

Multimedia II, the new definition, is considered to incorporate two or more media with a computer. Hope Reports is suggesting the use of the I and II designation in order to clarify the confusion that exists.

The media events calendar, $5.00 prepaid, or $8.00 billed, can be ordered by writing Hope Reports, 58 Carverdale Drive, Rochester, NY 14618-4004, or fax (716) 442-1725. ■

WESTERN ALASKA'S UNIQUE DISTANCE DELIVERY PARTNERSHIP

Bob Medinger, Western Representative

"The Distance Delivery Consortium" (DDC), is a distinctive partnership formed two years ago, to promote effective distance delivery in Southwest Alaska. The Bethel based DDC, is made up of several public, private, and educational institutions within the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, that have tremendous training needs that are difficult to attain due to vast distances and associated travel costs.

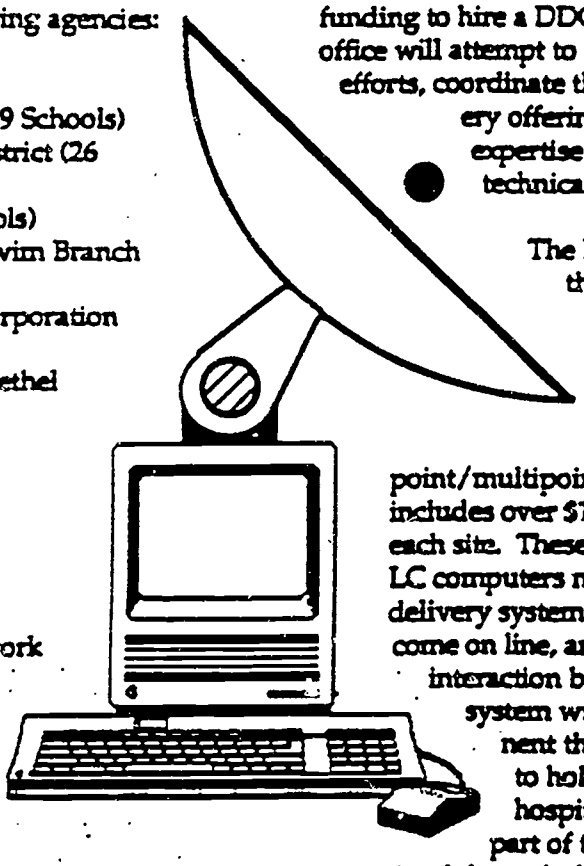
The DDC is made up of the following agencies:

Full Members-

1. Lower Yukon School District (9 Schools)
2. Lower Kuskokwim School District (26 Schools)
3. Yupiat School District (3 Schools)
4. University of Alaska, Kuskokwim Branch (52 Villages)
5. Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation (YKHC) (56 Villages)
6. The Alaska National Guard- Bethel Region (34 Villages)
7. KYUK/PBS Radio/Television
8. Prime Cable (Bethel)

Advisory Members-

1. Alascom
2. United Utilities
3. United Native American Network (UNAN)
4. North Slope Borough School District
5. Kuspuk School District



The DDC was formed to promote cooperation among the above agencies in order to share personnel, equipment, facilities, and expertise- in the fostering of effective distance delivery for each agencies client groups. A prime example was last years "Optel" audiographics distance delivery offerings. YKHC purchased PC's that utilized two way/multi-point audio voice/graphics/text. These units were placed in participating school facilities, and used the university bridge network in Bethel, to link together. The schools used the system to teach Algebra II, delivered by a village teacher in Toksook Bay, to several other village schools. YKHC, using a college instructor, taught a class for health aides who took the class within the village school facility. The DDC members collaborated on all facets of the effort, to better enhance the deliveries.

The DDC has started monthly satellite deliveries utilizing the studio at KYUK in Bethel. Over half of the regions communities now have satellite receive dishes at their school sites, with remaining sites to be installed by next summer. These satellite capable sites, will allow community access for the growing number of course offerings and video conference efforts. LKSD will offer "The Basic Writing Institute" to certified teachers, via satellite, during second semester.

The Consortium is currently attempting to combine funding to hire a DDC coordinator and secretary. This office will attempt to secure grant funding for future efforts, coordinate the dissemination of distance delivery offerings to members, and provide expertise on technical/practical matters.

The DDC is currently contracting with the United Native American Network (UNAN), to implement/install the UNAN system that will provide a Ku band satellite communications network. The system will provide point to point/multipoint video/data exchanges, and includes over $100,000 of high tech equipment for each site. These systems will include 10 Macintosh LC computers networked together into the distance delivery system. Course offerings are scheduled to come on line, and provide full video/voice/data interaction between participating sites. The system will also include a medical component that will allow village health clinics to hold conferences with the Bethel hospital doctors, or any hospital that is a part of the system. Vital signs can also be transmitted through the system. The potentials of the UNAN system to Alaskan agencies could show effective distance delivery on a scale unmatched anywhere on earth.

This DDC partnership has shown cost benefits to members, and shows how an educational technology partnership can work on The Last Frontier!

Rural Alaska Secondary Education Study

Rural Student Achievement in the University of Alaska System

Prepared for:

State of Alaska
Department of Education

Prepared by:

Juneau • Ketchikan

December 1993

Foreword

The McDowell Group wishes to thank the University of Alaska Statewide Institutional Research for their cooperation in this research effort. A special thanks to Gitangali Gaylord for the many hours spent programming and computing data, and for the considerable time spent with the McDowell Group in interpreting the research findings.

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Introduction and Methodology

Introduction

In April 1993, the Alaska Department of Education contracted the McDowell Group, a Juneau-based research and consulting firm, to conduct *The Rural Alaska Secondary Education Study*. The study involves evaluating high school educational opportunities currently available to rural students and developing potential solutions to rural Alaska's secondary education needs.

One component of the study is the *secondary research of rural education performance data.* Data has been compiled to determine how rural students fare in the University of Alaska system compared to their urban counterparts. With data from the University of Alaska, the success rate of rural students making the transition to a college setting will be evaluated in this analysis.

Other components of *The Rural Alaska Secondary Education Study* include:

- **Telephone survey of 1,000 rural households.** This survey was developed to gauge public attitudes about high school educational opportunities currently available in rural communities. The survey also provides insight into what improvements to secondary education the rural public would like to see.

- **Survey of Mt. Edgecumbe High School Graduates.** All Mt. Edgecumbe High School graduates since 1986 (approximately 300) were mailed surveys designed to gather their opinions about how well the boarding school experience prepared them for college, trade school and employment. In all, 152 surveys were completed.

- **Identification and evaluation of potential solutions to rural Alaska's secondary education needs.** In conjunction with a task force consisting of five people who have demonstrated keen interest in improving rural education, the study team will identify and evaluate the feasibility of potential solutions to rural Alaska's secondary education needs. Economic and administrative practicality, market demand, and educational effectiveness will be investigated for each option.

- **Evaluation of boarding school site criteria.** If boarding schools are identified as a potential solution in the survey research and by the task force, the study team will determine the minimum criteria and infrastructure needs for boarding school development and operations.

The Rural Alaska Secondary Education Study will culminate in a comprehensive assessment of existing and potential secondary education opportunities in rural Alaska, based on detailed research and extensive public input. What follows is an analysis of student achievement by individuals from rural school districts who have enrolled in the University of Alaska system.

Methodology

Data for this analysis was provided by University of Alaska Statewide Institutional Research at the request of the McDowell Group.

The information provided tracks the collegiate achievement of new, full-time students enrolled in the University of Alaska system who identified a high school or community associated with an Alaska Rural Education Attendance Area (REAA) or school district as their place of origin.[1] The data provides the current status of new, full-time students who entered the University system beginning in the Fall of 1988, measuring completed credit hours, number of degrees/certificates earned through the spring of 1993, and the number who are currently enrolled. This data includes the entire University of Alaska system.

The University provided student achievement data by district of origin for 54 REAAs and school districts.[2] Students of unknown origin are tabulated separately.

This data is available only for the years 1988 to the present. Data on students enrolling prior to 1988 is not available due to computer programming limitations. This analysis focuses only on 1988 data because the current level of achievement can be measured over a period of five years, providing the maximum window of opportunity for student achievement.

This report examines University of Alaska data for individuals of Alaskan origin enrolled as new (first time), full-time students in 1988. Achievement is examined in five areas:

- Percent of new students completing less than 25 credit hours (early leavers).
- Percent of new students earning degrees or certificates (actual completion to date)
- Current status of new full-time students in 1988 (percent who have earned degrees/certificates, percent currently enrolled, and the percent who are not currently enrolled and who have not earned a degree.
- Potential completion rates among students from REAAs and urban school districts.

Assumptions/Qualifications of Data

It is important to remember that the data in this analysis represents five years of progress for students entering into the University system in the year 1988. Data for students from REAAs and urban school districts have been tabulated for comparative purposes and summary tables were provided by the University of Alaska.

The data only measures achievement at the University of Alaska to date and does not equate levels or lack of achievement with "drop-outs". There are a number of reasons why the actual "drop-out" rate can not be calculated, however, most important is that students could have transferred to other universities.

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[1] Full-time students who began University of Alaska studies attempting at least 12 credits. This data did not include students enrolled in the University in the Fall of 1988 who attempted less than 12 credits.

[2] See Appendix I, Sections B, C and D

The term "early leaver" is often used synonymously with "drop-out", however, in this report the terms are not synonymous. In this analysis, for lack of a better label, the term "early leaver" is applied to individuals who were new full-time students in 1988 and who have earned less than 25 credit hours between Fall of 1988 and Spring of 1993. These students may or may not have dropped out; some may have transferred to other universities and some may have recently re-enrolled at the University of Alaska. In any case, it should be made clear that the term "early leaver", as it is used here, is not a substitute for "drop out".

It should also be noted that the analysis may overstate the percentage of early leavers by a maximum of 2% for both REAA and urban school district students. Because the credit range for the completion of Type II Certificates is between 15 and 30 credit hours, some students (possibly 4 from REAAs and 36 from urban school districts) who earned Type II Certificates may have fallen into the 25 credit or less range. However, it was not possible to ascertain from the data which Type II Certificate earners fell below 25 credits and which did not.

Other data limitations to be considered:

- This data does not include graduate credits earned by undergraduate students.
- All information tracked by the University is based upon "self-reporting" of individual applicants. In the application process, individuals are asked to identify the high school they attended. However, according to the University of Alaska system, only about one third of individuals comply with this request. Therefore, for the two-thirds who do not indicate a high school, their school district is determined by tracking their community of origin, which is also asked on the application and has a much higher response rate.
- A number of students entering the system in 1988 who are classified from "unknown" communities may have actually been from school districts included in this analysis, hence their possible exclusion could represent a bias.

Retention Studies

There are several clarifications that should be made about retention analyses. First, completion rates (retention) of universities are not a good measure of university program quality. Rather, retention rates for universities are determined to a large degree by the secondary education preparation of students attending that particular institution.[3] In addition, the retention data analyzed here cannot be compared to retention data from other universities because of the University of Alaska's unique student population.

In summary, the data presents only a "snap shot" of student achievement. It should not be used as a measure of the quality of education available within the University of Alaska system. The data reflects only how rural students compare to urban students, how Natives compare to non-Natives and how males compare to females.

[3] Jean Alexander "College Retention Rates Are Often Misleading" Chronicle of Higher Education, September 22, 1993

Executive Summary

Introduction

The purpose of this analysis was to determine how students from Rural Education Attendance Areas (REAAs) fare in the University of Alaska System as compared to their urban counterparts. The academic progress of new full-time students from REAAs and urban school districts who entered the University of Alaska in the Fall of 1988 were tracked through the Spring of 1993. This data was provided by the University of Alaska Statewide Institutional Research and analyzed by the McDowell Group.

In 1988 there were 193 new, full-time students enrolled in the University of Alaska system from REAAs and 1,463 students from urban school districts. Overall, a significant percentage of students have earned less than 25 credits – over half for REAA students and 42% among urban students. In addition, only about 12% of REAA students have earned degrees or certificates to date as compared to 31% of urban students.

However, the actual retention rate does not provide a complete picture since a significant number of students who entered the university in 1988 are currently enrolled. Including students currently enrolled, the potential completion rate could be as high as 36% for REAA students and as high as 53% for students from urban school districts.

The following is a brief summary of the more significant findings.

Early Leaver Analysis

This analysis compares the early leaver rate among university students from REAAs and urban school districts. In this analysis early leavers are defined as students who completed less than 25 credits in the University of Alaska system over the last five years. The term "early leaver" is not synonymous with "drop out" since these students earning less than 25 credits could have transferred to other universities or possibly left and re-enrolled in the University of Alaska system.

The major findings from the early leaver analysis are as follows:

- More than half (54%) of REAA students that entered the University of Alaska system as full-time students in 1988, to date have completed less than 25 credit hours. In comparison, 42% of urban students have completed fewer than 25 credits.

- There is virtually no difference between the percentage of male and female early leavers (54% and 55% respectively) from REAAs. Comparatively, over one third of urban females (39%) and 45% of urban males were early leavers from the University of Alaska system.
- White students from both REAAs and urban school districts have roughly the same percentage of students earning 25 credits or less (38% and 40% respectively) which are the lowest rates overall.
- Native students from REAAs and urban school districts also have roughly the same number of students earning 25 credits or less (63% and 57% respectively) which are the highest rates overall.

Degrees Earned

This analysis measured the actual completion rate to date of students enrolled in the University of Alaska system from REAAs and urban school districts. Students attending the University of Alaska can earn bachelors and associate degrees/certificates.

A summary of actual completion rates for REAA and urban students enrolled in the University of Alaska over the past five years follows:

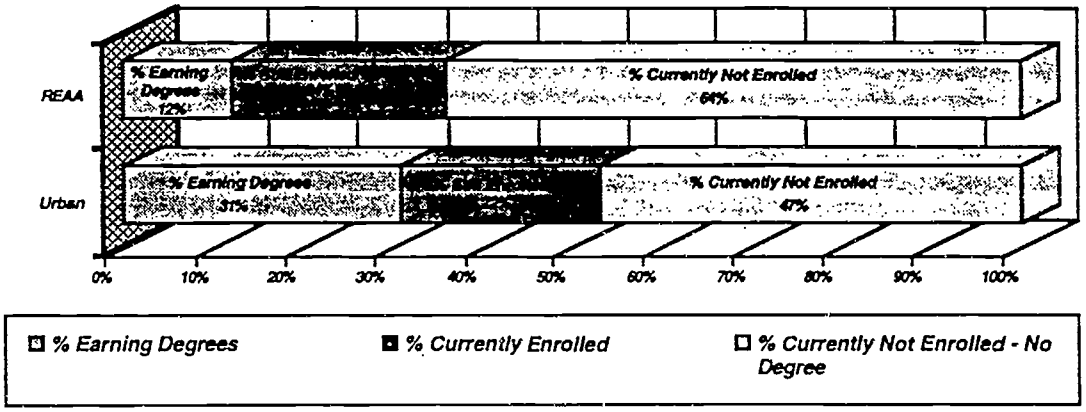
- Out of 193 new REAA students enrolled in the university, 23 have earned degrees/certificates to date. Of the 1,463 new students from urban school districts, 449 have earned degrees or certificates.
- About one in eight (12%) REAA students have earned degrees or certificates from the University of Alaska as compared to roughly one in three (31%) students from urban areas.
- Among REAA students, males have earned degrees/certificates at a slightly higher rate (14%) than females (11%). Comparatively, female urban students earned degrees/certificates twice as often as male urban students (41% and 19% respectively).
- Female students from urban school districts had the highest percent of individuals who have earned degrees and/or certificates (41%). Female students from REAAs have the lowest percentage of individuals earning degrees/certificates (11%).
- White students from urban school districts have earned degrees/certificates at least twice as often as all other racial categories in both urban and REAA districts.
- White students from REAAs and Native students from urban school districts earned degrees/certificates at about the same rate (15% and 16% respectively).

Summary of Current Status

The current status of students from REAAs and urban school districts who enrolled in the university as new full-time students in 1988 is presented in the graph below. University data provides the number of degrees/certificates awarded and the number of 1988 students who are currently enrolled. This summary assumes that most students who have earned degrees/certificates are no longer enrolled in the university.

Specifically, this analysis estimates the number of 1988 students from REAAs and urban school districts who are not currently enrolled and who have not earned degrees/certificates. It is assumed that the total of new students less those who have earned degrees, and those who are currently enrolled is a reasonable estimate of students who are currently not enrolled and who have not earned a degree.

Current Status of Students
From REAAs and urban School Districts

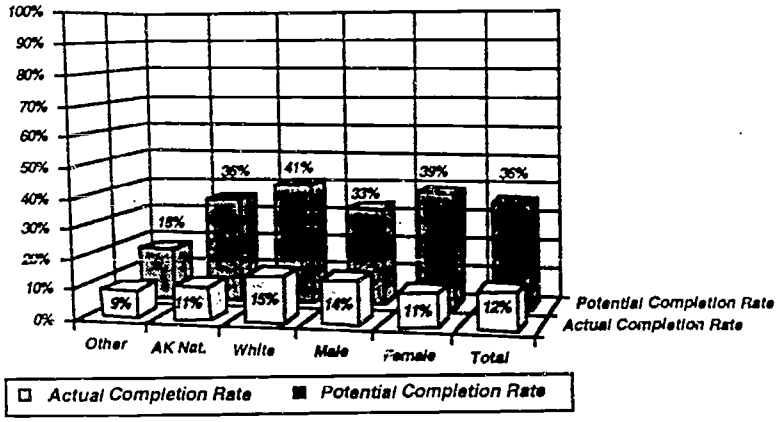


Potential Completion Rate

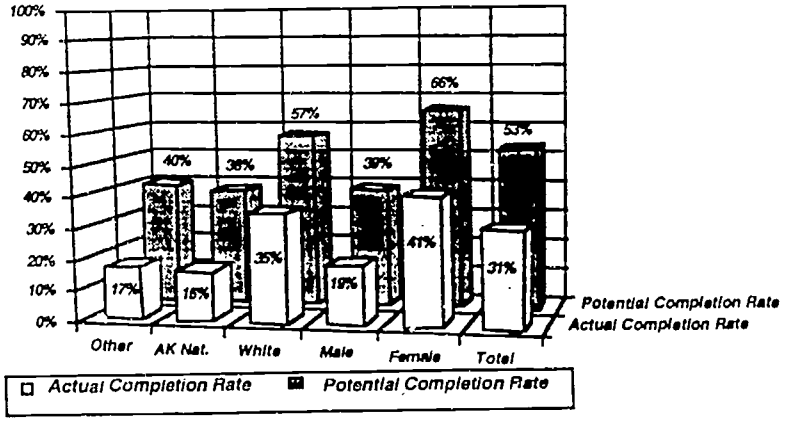
The final portion of this report compares the actual completion rate (degrees/certificates earned to date) of students from REAAs and urban school districts to the potential completion rate. The actual rate of completion refers to the number of students who have already completed degrees. There are, however, a significant number of students who entered the university in 1988 who are currently enrolled, and could potentially earn degrees. The potential completion rate is the number of students who have already earned degrees plus the number of students currently enrolled who may earn degrees in the near future.

The actual and potential completion rates are illustrated in the graphs below.

Potential and Actual Completion Rate
REAA Students



Potential and Actual Completion Rates
Urban Students



Introduction

The following analysis measures early leaver rates of students in the University of Alaska system. It compares students from REAAs to their urban counterparts. The discussion focuses on new full-time students in 1988.

This analysis will provide:

- Overall comparison of early leaver rates of students from REAAs and students of urban school districts.
- Early leaver comparison by gender for students from REAAs and urban school districts
- Early leaver comparison by race for students from REAAs and from urban school districts.

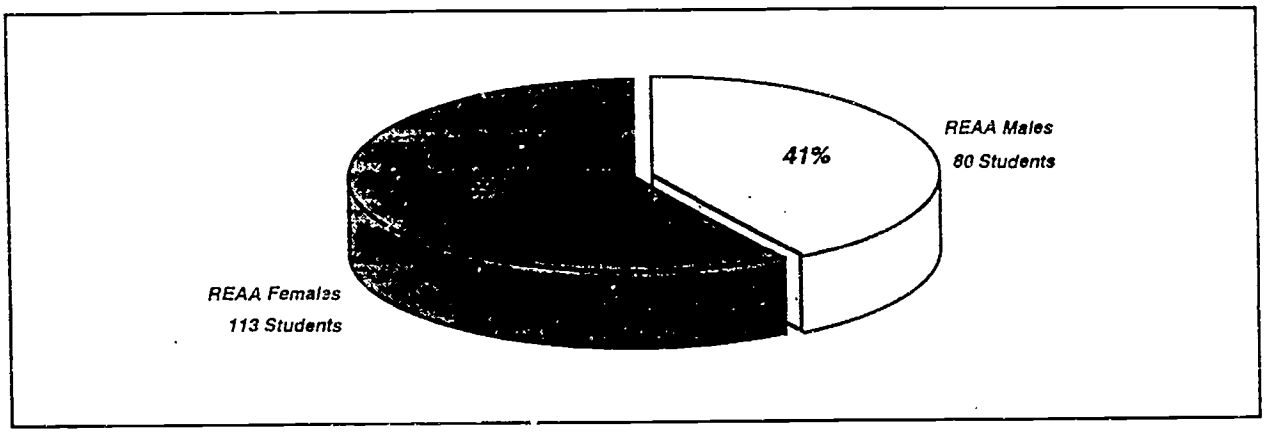
These parameters will be compared in the following areas:

- Among first time 1988 enrollees who have completed less than 13 credit hours.
- Among first time 1988 enrollees who completed less than 25 credit hours.

Gender Comparisons of New Students

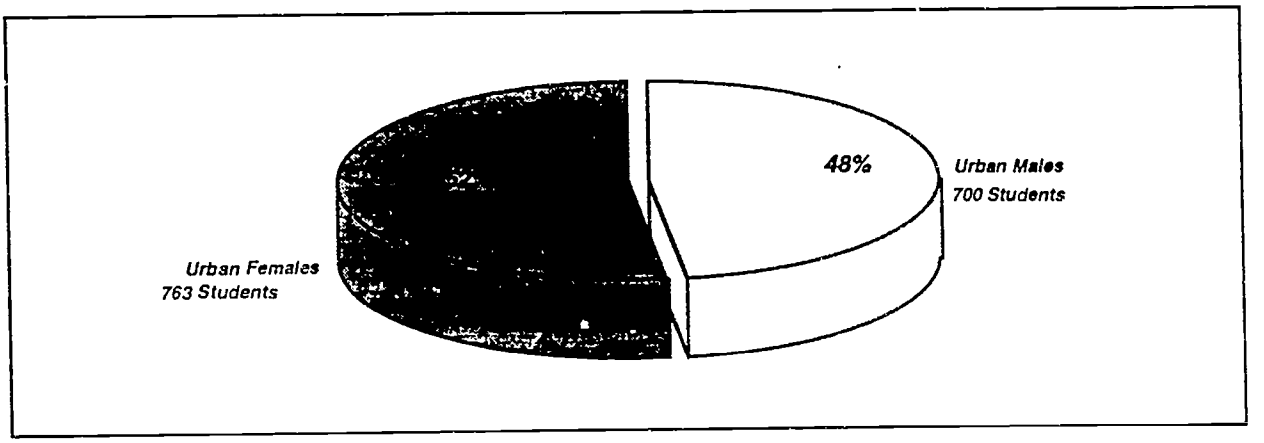
Over half (59%) of the 193 students from REAAs entering the University of Alaska in 1988 were females and 41% were males.

1988 University Students From REAAs By Gender



Among the 1,463 students from urban school districts entering the University of Alaska in 1988, 52% were female and 48% were males.

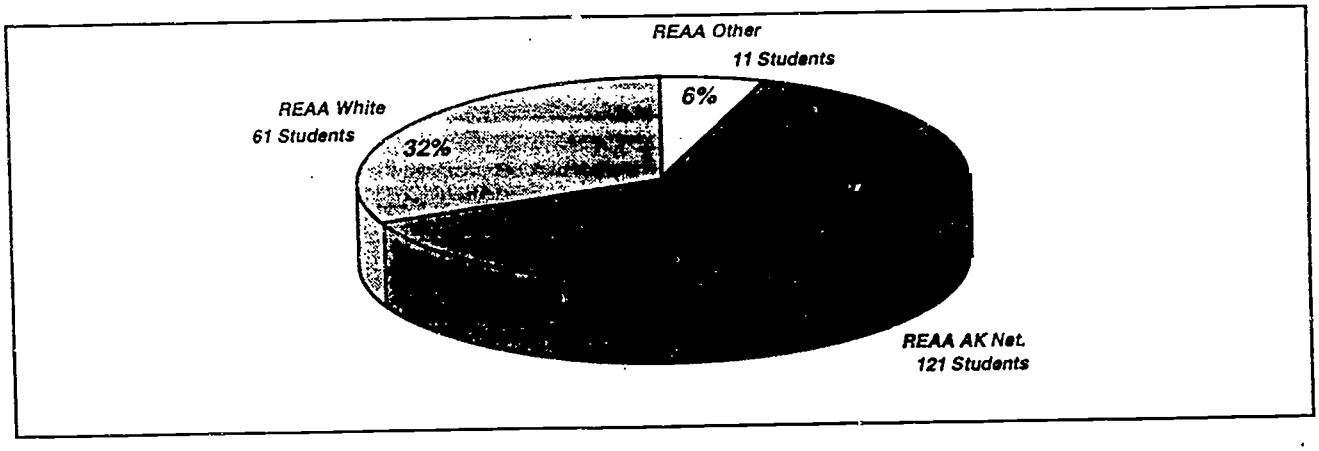
1988 University Students From Urban School District s By Gender



Racial Comparisons of New Students

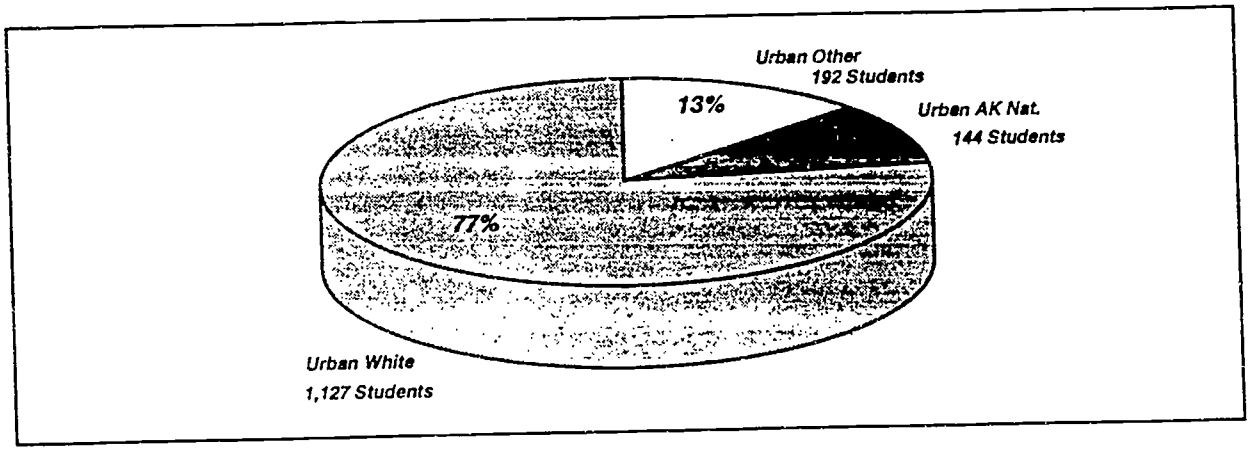
The majority of REAA students entering the University of Alaska in 1988 were Natives (62%), approximately one in three were White (32%) and 6% were from other racial categories.

1988 University Students From REAA By Race



Conversely, White students comprised the majority (77%) of individuals from urban school districts entering the University of Alaska in 1988. One in eight (13%) urban students were from other racial categories and one in ten (10%) were Native.

1988 University Students From Urban School Districts By Race

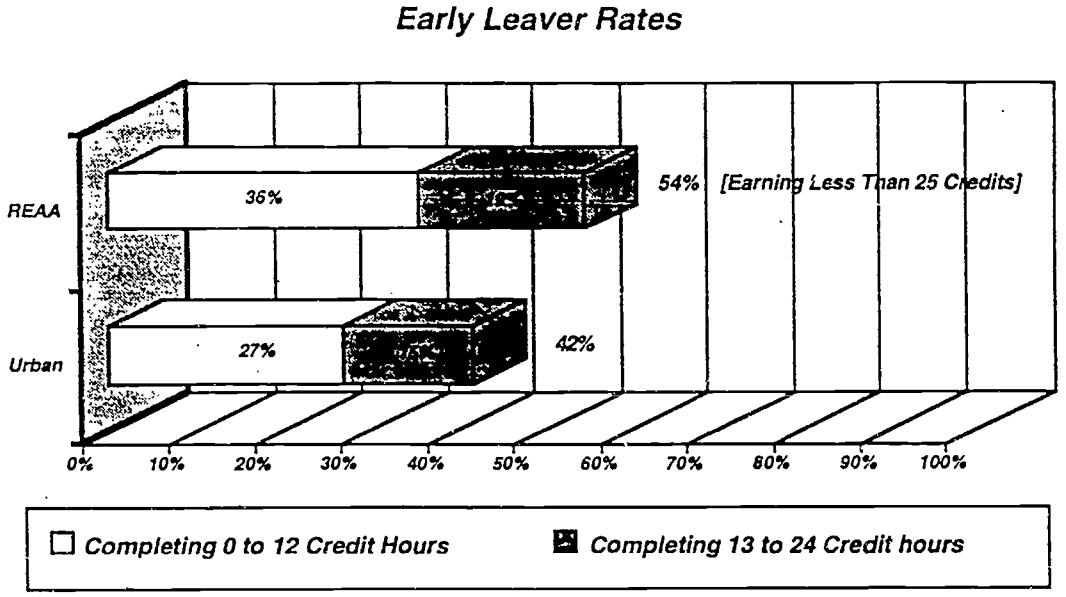


It's not surprising that the racial mix of students entering the University of Alaska from REAAs is dramatically different than that of students from urban school districts. As expected, the majority of new students from rural districts are Native while the majority of new students from urban school districts are White.

Early Leavers: Students With Less Than 25 Earned Credit Hours

Over one third (36%) of REAA students enrolled in the University of Alaska as new full-time students in 1988 completed less than 13 credit hours of study and over half earned less than 25 credit hours.

Among urban students, slightly more than a quarter (27%) earned less than 13 credits and 42% earned less than 25 credits since entering the University in 1988.



Compared to their urban peers, this data indicates a higher rate of early leavers among REAA students after both one semester and one year of studies.[4] The rate of early leavers (those earning less than 25 credits) among REAA students is 12 percentage points higher than that of students from urban school districts.

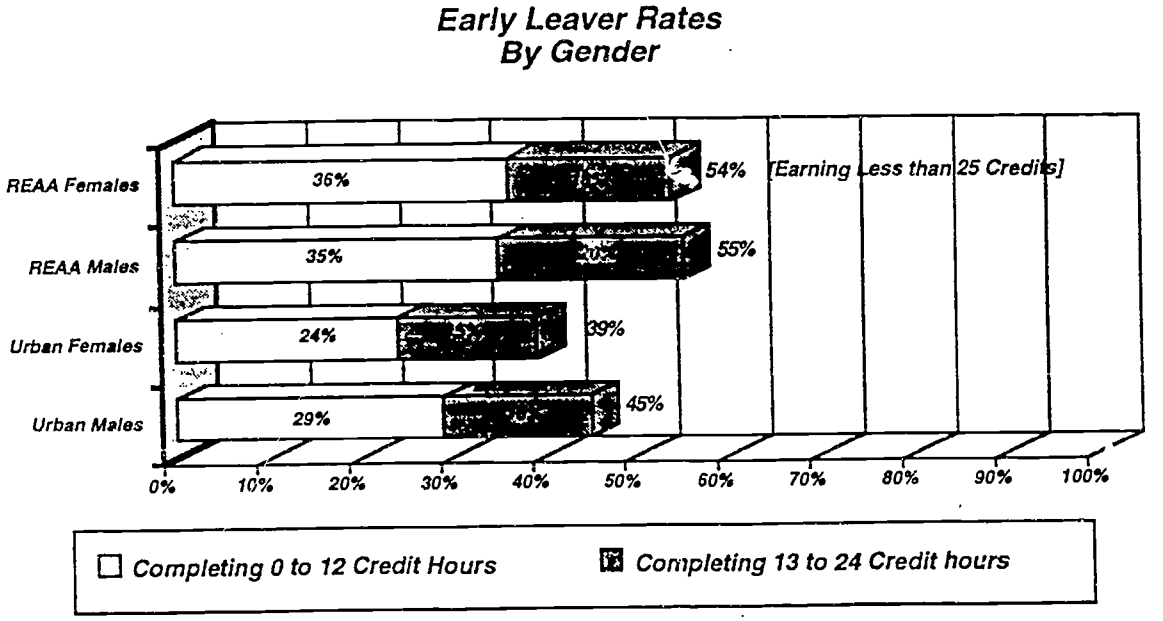
For both urban and REAA students, there is a significant drop in the rate of early leavers during the second semester of studies as compared to the first. During the second semester the margin between the percent of early leavers from REAAs and urban school districts also decreased significantly.

[4] This analysis assumes one semester of studies is equal to 12 credits and one year of studies is equal to 24 credits

Gender of Early Leavers: Students With Less than 25 Earned Credit Hours

Among male and female students from REAAs there was about an equal rate of early leavers during the first year of studies. Approximately one third of both males (35%) and females (36%) completed less than 13 credit hours and about half (males, 55%; females, 54%) completed less than 25 credit hours of studies.

About a quarter (24%) of female students from urban school districts completed less than 13 credit hours of study and slightly more than one third (39%) completed less than 25 credit hours. For male urban students, 29% earned less than 13 credits and 45% earned less than 25 credit hours.



Compared to their urban peers, male and female REAA students had a higher percentage rate of individuals completing less than 25 credit hours at the University of Alaska since 1988.

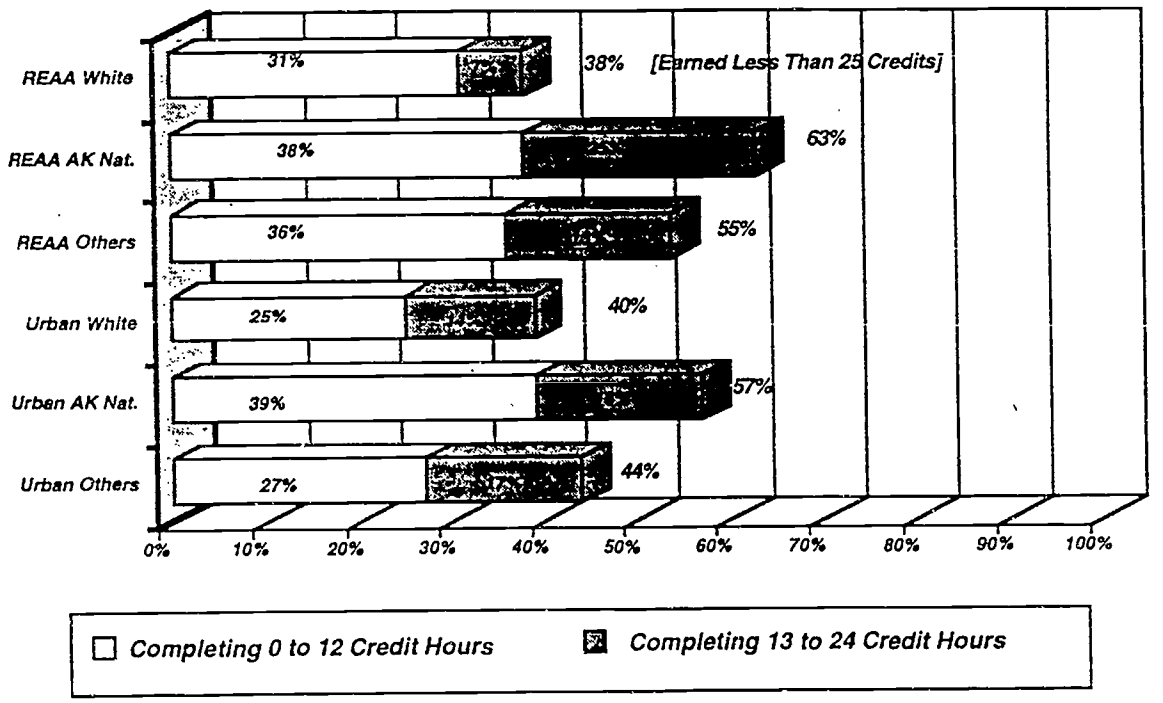
Overall, urban females had the lowest percentage of early leavers after both the first semester and the first year. Males and females students from REAAs equally had the highest percentage of early leavers.

Race of Early Leavers: Students With Less than 25 Earned Credit Hours

About two-thirds of Native students (63%) from REAAs earned less than 25 credit hours at the University since 1988. This is the highest percentage rate of early leavers among all racial groups from both REAAs and urban school districts. Native students from urban districts had the second highest rate of early leavers at 57%.

Comparatively, White students from REAAs had the lowest percentage (38%) of early leavers among all racial categories, followed by White students from urban school districts (40%).

Early Leaver Rates
By Race



It's noteworthy that White students from both urban and rural districts had roughly the same percentage rate of early leavers after one year of studies and incidentally had the lowest rate of early leavers overall. Native students from rural and urban school districts also had roughly an equal percentage rate of early leavers (in this case they had the highest rate of students completing less than 25 credit hours of studies).

Summary

- More than half (54%) of REAA students that entered the University of Alaska system as full-time students in 1988, have completed less than 25 credit hours.
- In comparison, 42% of urban students that entered the University of Alaska system as full-time students in 1988 were early leavers after one year of studies.
- Female and male students from REAAs appear to have the most difficulty in completing more than one year of university studies as compared to their urban female and male counterparts. There is virtually no difference between the percentage of male and female early leavers from REAAs completing less than 25 credits (54% and 55% respectively).
- Urban females, followed by urban males appear to have the highest likelihood of completing more than one year of study (39% and 45% respectively).
- In both urban and REAA districts, White students are significantly more likely to stay enrolled in the University after one year of study as compared to Native students.
- There is apparently no significant difference between urban and rural Native students in terms of their likelihood of completing more than one year of study in the University of Alaska system.

Introduction

In this analysis the percentage of REAA students who enrolled in the University of Alaska in 1988 who have to date earned degrees or certificates will be compared to the percentage of degree/certificate earners from urban school districts.

Students enrolling in the University of Alaska can earn five different types of degrees and certificates. They are as follows:

- Bachelors Degree
- Associate of Arts
- Associate of Applied Science
- Certificate Type II
- Certificate Type I.

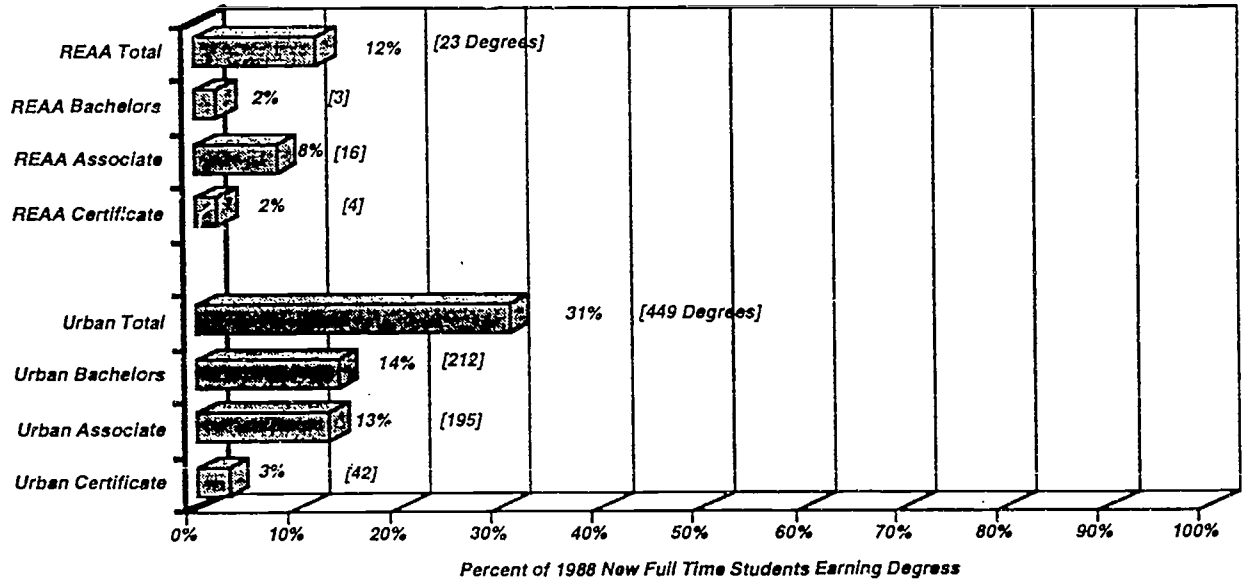
This section of the analysis will examine all degrees/certificates earned (bachelor, associate and certificate) in the following areas:

- Overall comparison between REAA students and urban students
- Gender comparison between REAA students and urban students
- Racial comparison between REAA students and urban students.

Percent of New Students Earning Degrees/Certificates

Among students from REAAs who enrolled in the University of Alaska in 1988, 23 students, or one in eight (12%) earned degrees/certificates. This, compared to the 449 urban students, or one in three (31%), who earned degrees/certificates.

Percent of New Full Students - 1988
Earning Degrees
University of Alaska System



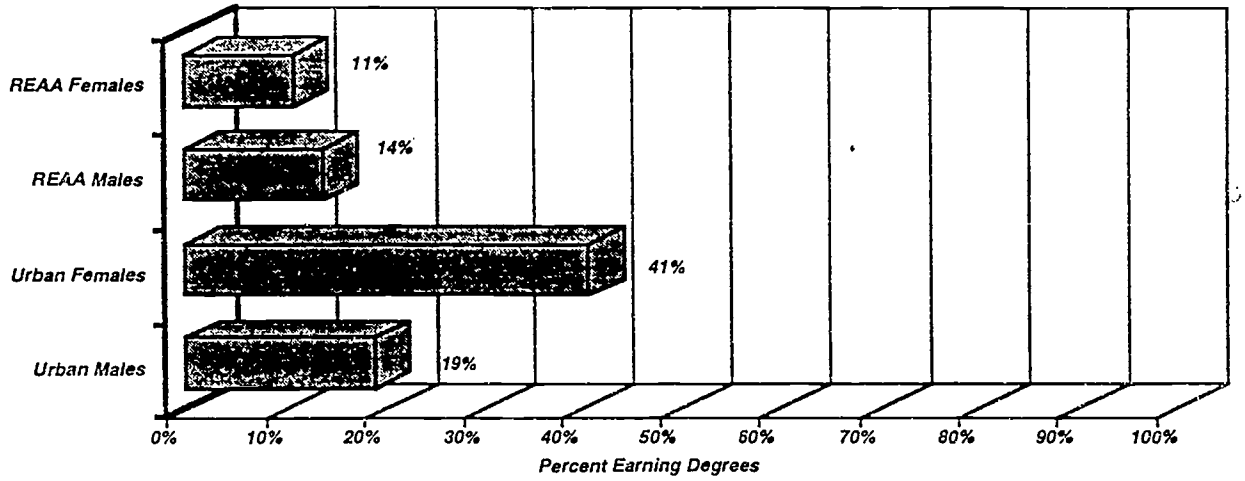
Of the 193 students from REAAs, 2% earned bachelors degrees, 8% associates, and 2% certificates. Of the 1,463 students from urban areas, 14% earned bachelors degrees, 13% associates degrees, and 3% certificates.

Urban students earned degrees/certificates of all types more often than students from REAAs. In fact, urban students overall are 2.5 times as likely to earn a degree than students enrolled from REAAs.

Degrees/Certificates Earned by Gender

Male students from REAAs earned degrees/certificates at a slightly higher rate then females. Among urban students, females appear to be earning degrees/certificates almost two times as often as males.

Percent of New Full-Time Students - 1988
Earning Degrees - By Gender
University of Alaska System



Interestingly, urban females appear to be earning degrees/certificates at the highest rate while REAA females earned degrees/certificates at the lowest rate. Females and males from REAAs, along with males from urban school districts, earned degrees/certificates at the rate of 11% and 19% respectively. At the same time, 41% of females from urban areas earned degrees/certificates– a 22 to 30 percentage point difference from the other three groups.

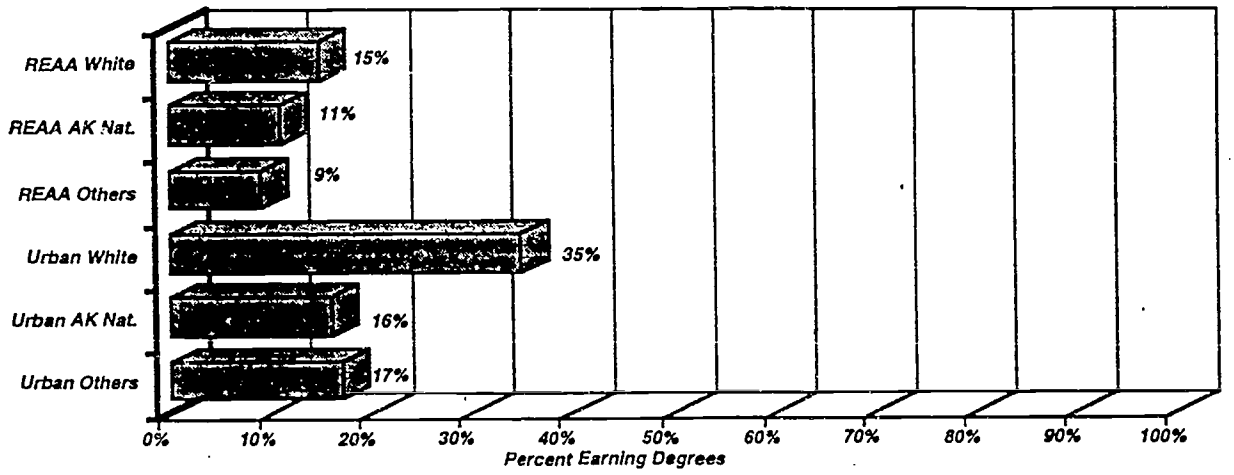
Degrees/Certificates Earned By Race

Among REAAs, White students earned degrees/certificates most often. However, all students from REAAs earned degrees/certificates within a margin of six points.

White students from urban areas earned degrees/certificates at percentage rates higher than any other racial group in both REAAs and urban areas.

Alaska Native students from urban areas earned degrees/certificates at a higher percentage rate than Natives from REAAs, although the margin of difference is only five points.

Percent of New Full-Time Students - 1988
Earning Degrees - By Race
University of Alaska System



Overall, White students from urban school districts earned degrees/certificates at rates two to three times that of other students from both REAAs and urban areas. Students from the "other" racial category in REAAs earned degrees/certificates, overall, at the lowest rate. In addition, all racial categories from urban school districts earned degrees/certificates at a higher rate than their student peers from REAAs.

Summary

- About one in eight (12%) REAA students earned a degree or certificate from the University of Alaska as compared to roughly one in three (31%) students from urban areas.
- Among students from REAAs, males earned degrees/certificates at a slightly higher rate than females (14% and 11% respectively).
- Female urban students earned degrees/certificates twice as often as males from urban areas (14% and 19% respectively).
- Urban females earned degrees/certificates at the highest rate (41%), while REAA females earned degrees/certificates at the lowest rate (11%).
- Urban females are two to three times as likely to earn a degrees/certificates as other students from both REAAs and urban school districts.
- Native and White students from REAAs, and Native students from urban school districts earned degrees/certificates at roughly the same rate (15%, 11%, and 16% respectively).
- White students from urban school districts earned degrees/certificates at least twice as often as all other racial groups.

Current Status Summary

Introduction

The following discussion estimates the current summary status of students who enrolled in the University of Alaska as new full-time students in 1988.

University data provides the number of students earning degrees/certificates as well as the number of students currently enrolled in the University of Alaska system. The following analysis estimates the number of students who have not earned degrees/certificates and who are not currently enrolled in the University.

This estimate is the difference between the total number of students enrolled in 1988 less the number of students who have earned degrees/certificates, less the number currently enrolled. Again, this is an estimate. The purpose is to obtain an overall picture of the current status of those students entering the University of Alaska system in 1988.

The calculation used to determine the number of students currently not enrolled and students who have not earned degrees is outlined below.

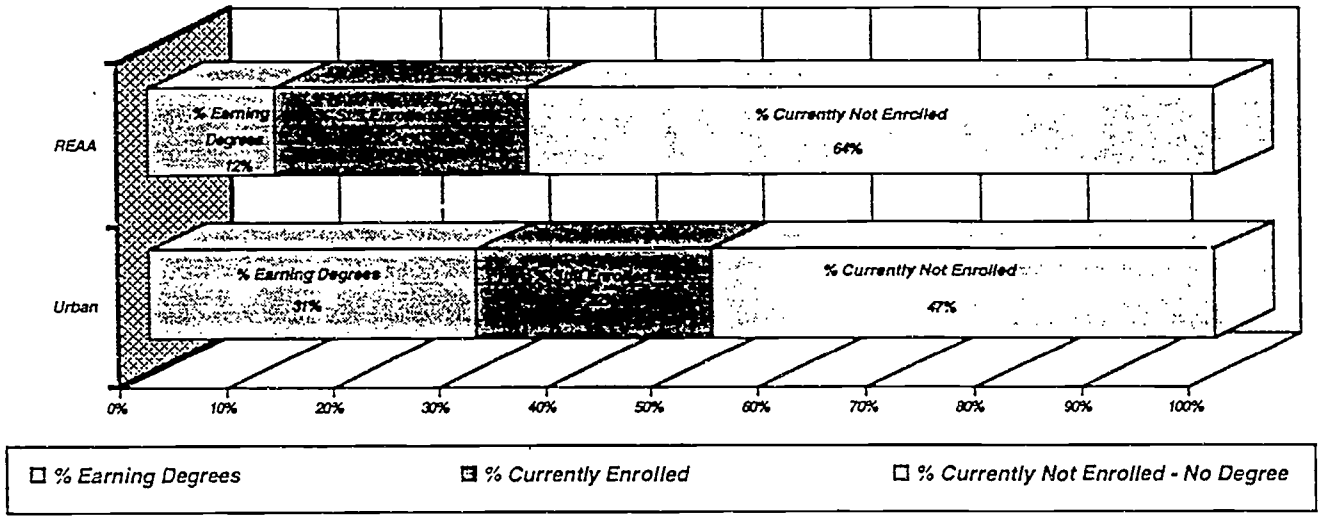
Number of 1988 Students Not Currently Enrolled Who Have Not Earned Degrees	= [equals]	*Total Number of New Full Time Students in 1988*	- [less]	*Number of 1988 Students Who Have Earned Degrees*	- [less]	*Number 1988 Students Currently Enrolled*

Current Status

Among REAAs, more than one third (36%) of students either earned a degree or are currently enrolled in the University system while two-thirds (64%) are currently not enrolled and have not earned a degree.

By comparison, over half (53%) the urban students have either earned a degree or are currently enrolled. Forty-seven percent of urban students are currently not enrolled and have not earned a degree.

Current Status
Students From REAAs and Urban School Districts

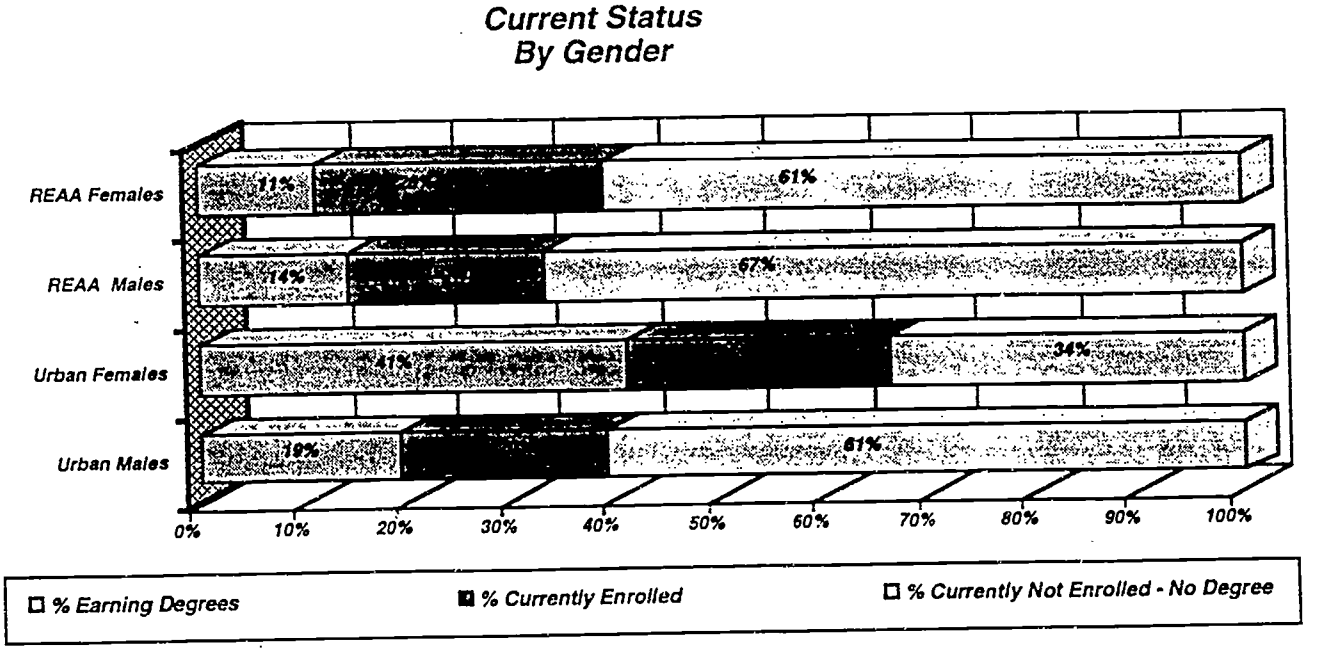


Current Status By Gender

For REAA females, 37% have either earned degrees/certificates or are currently enrolled as opposed to 61% who are not currently enrolled and do not have a degree. Similarly, of males from REAAs, one third (33%) have earned degrees/certificates or are currently enrolled with about two thirds (67%) who are not currently enrolled.

Among urban females, two thirds (66%) have earned degrees/certificates or are still enrolled compared to only 19% who have not earned degrees/certificates and are not currently enrolled in the University system. For urban males, 39% have earned degrees/certificates or are currently enrolled with 61% not currently enrolled.

For those students from urban school districts, there is a dramatic difference between the current status of males and females. Two of every three females who were new full-time students in 1988 have either earned degrees/certificates or are currently enrolled in the University system as compared to slightly more than one in three males. One third (34%) of females from urban areas are currently not enrolled or have not earned a degree as opposed to 61% of males.

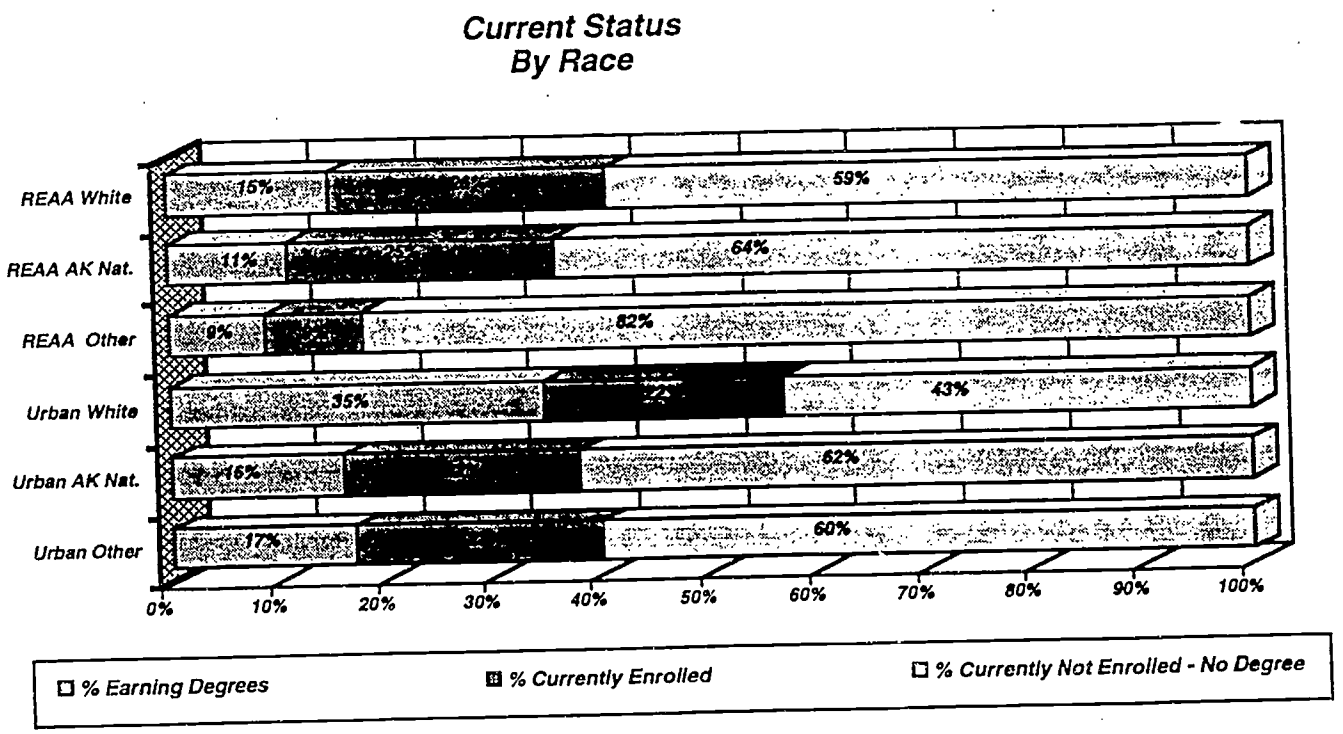


Overall, there appears to be strong similarities between the current status of male and female REAA students, and urban males students. In addition, the number of females from urban school districts who have earned a degree and are currently enrolled is twice that of males from REAAs and 1.7 times that of females from REAAs and males from urban areas.

Current Status By Race

Among REAA students, 41% of White students have earned degrees/certificates or are currently enrolled as compared to 36% of Native students and 18% of students from other racial categories. Conversely, 59% of White students, 64% of Native students and 82% of students from other racial categories are not currently enrolled in the University system and have not earned degrees/certificates.

By comparison, over half the White students (57%) from urban school districts, approximately one third of Native students (37%) and 40% of students from other racial categories have earned degrees/certificates or are currently enrolled in the University of Alaska system. This equates to 43% of White students, 62% of Native students and 60% of students from other categories who are not currently enrolled and have not earned a degree from the University.



Overall, there is a higher percentage of White students, particularly from urban school districts, who have earned degrees/certificates or are currently enrolled in the University of Alaska system than any other racial category.

Summary

- Overall, there is roughly an equal percent of students from urban school districts and REAAs that are currently enrolled in the University of Alaska system.
- New full-time students in 1988 from urban school districts are 1.5 times more likely to have earned a degree or to be currently enrolled in the University systems as opposed to students from REAAs.
- Urban females are 1.7 times as likely to have earned a degree or to be currently enrolled in the University system as opposed to males from urban school districts and females from REAAs. In addition, urban females are 2 times more likely to earn a degree or to be currently enrolled as males from REAAs.
- Overall, White students from urban school districts have the highest percentage (57%) of individuals who earned degrees/certificates or who are currently enrolled in the University systems and REAA students from other racial categories have the lowest percentage (18%).
- There appears to be little difference between Native students from REAAs and urban school districts who have earned degrees/certificates or are currently enrolled (Natives from REAAs 36%, Natives from urban school districts 38%).

Potential Completion Rate

Introduction

This section will compare actual completion rates (actual retention) as of Spring of 1993 to potential completion rates (potential retention). The standard window for completion of college programs is six years and in some cases longer depending upon the institution[5]. Completion rates studied thus far only examine retention over a five year period.

To determine the potential rate of completion, this analysis assumes that students currently enrolled in the University of Alaska who began studies in 1988 could *potentially* complete a degree or certificate program. The potential completion rate has been derived by adding the number of students who are currently enrolled to the number of students who have earned degrees/certificates to date.

The table below provides the data and calculations used to determine the potential completion rate for students from REAAs and urban school districts.

University of Alaska

REAAs	Degrees Earned		Currently Enrolled		Potential Completion Rate
All Students	12%	+	24%	=	36%
Female Students	11%	+	28%	=	39%
Male Students	14%	+	19%	=	33%
White Students	15%	+	26%	=	41%
Native Students	11%	+	25%	=	36%
Other Students	9%	+	9%	=	18%

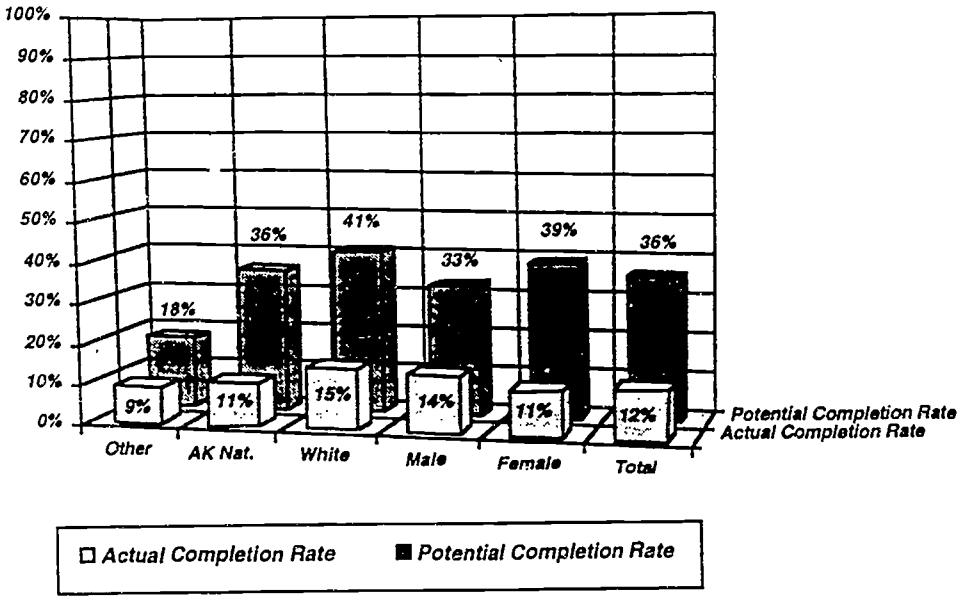
Urban School Districts	Degrees Earned		Currently Enrolled		Potential Completion Rate
All Students	31%	+	22%	=	53%
Female Students	41%	+	25%	=	66%
Male Students	19%	+	20%	=	39%
White Students	35%	+	22%	=	57%
Native Students	16%	+	22%	=	38%
Other Students	17%	+	23%	=	40%

[5] Astin, Alexander. "College Retention Rates Are Often Misleading" Chronicle of Higher Education. September 22, 1993

REAA Student Potential Completion

As can be observed in the graph below, the potential rate of completion for all REAA students is significantly greater (more than 20%) than the current actual rate. There is a *potential* that over one third of all REAA students will earn a degree or certificate in the University system at some point in the future.

1988 University Students From REAAs
Potential and Actual Completion Rate

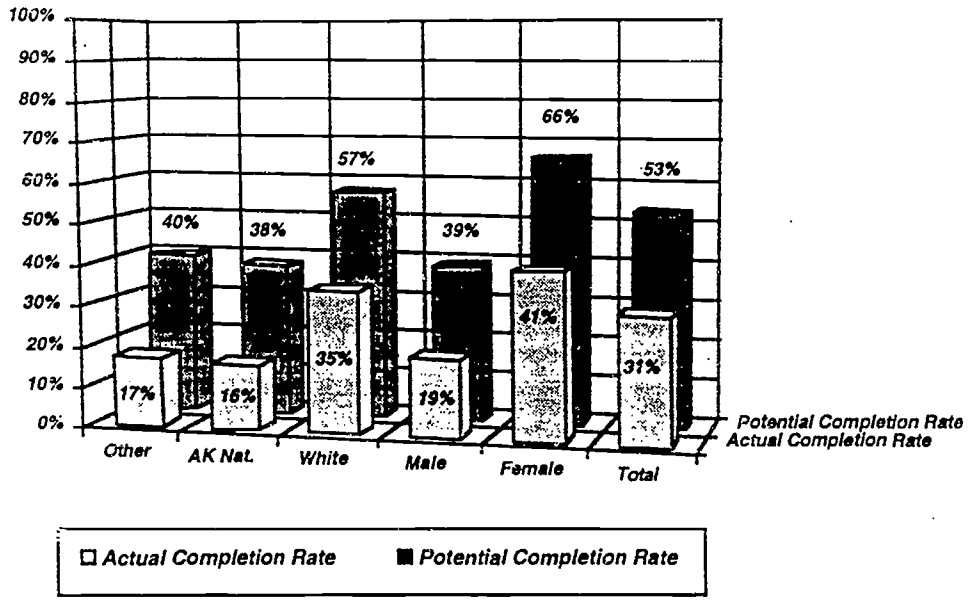


Over one third of females (39%) and one third of male (33%) students from REAAs could complete a degree or certificate program in the University of Alaska system. Similarly, over one third of White (41%) and Native (36%) students could potentially complete programs at the University of A'aska.

Urban School District Student Potential Completion

Among students from urban school districts, there is the potential that over half (53%) will earn a degree or certificate. As in the case of REAA students, there was a significant difference between actual and potential completion rates.

1988 University Students From Urban School Districts
Potential and Actual Completion Rates



When examining the potential completion rate, two thirds (66%) of female students from urban school districts could earn a degree or certificate as could over one third (39%) of male students. In addition, over half the White students (57%), and over a third of Native students (38%) could potentially complete a degree or certificate program in the University of Alaska system.

Summary

- Among all REAA students, the potential completion rate is three times that of the actual rate. Among all urban students the rate is 1.7 times higher.
- For female and Native students from REAAs, the potential rate of completion is over three times the current actual rate. For White students from REAAs, the potential completion rate is 2.7 times higher than the actual rate.
- The potential completion rate for Native urban students is 2.4 times higher than the current actual rate. For males from urban areas the potential completion rate is 2.1 times higher.

Appendix

Introduction

The following appendix provides detailed information on the status of University of Alaska students from each of Alaska's 54 school districts. The data covers the period beginning in the Fall of 1988 through the Spring of 1993.

The appendix has four sections:

- **Section A:** This section provides summary tables of REAA and urban school districts that were used in the preceding analysis. Summary tables were provided by the University of Alaska Statewide Institutional Research. The McDowell Group used these tables to extrapolate percentages and figures in the secondary analysis. Urban school districts included: Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan and Sitka. REAAs included: Adak Region, Alaska Gateway, Aleutian Region, Annette Island, Bering Strait, Chatham, Chugach, Copper River, Delta Greely, Iditarod Area, Kashunamiut, Kuspuk, Lower Kuskokwim, Lower Yukon, Pribilof Islands, Southeast Island, Southwest Region, Yukon-Koyukuk, Yukon Flats and Yupiit.
- **Section B:** This section provides detailed information on the number of credits completed by University of Alaska students from each of the school districts and REAAs. Section B (as well as C and D) provides a longitudinal analysis that tracks current status of new first time students in the University system for each year beginning in 1988 through 1993. This data provides statistics on the number of individuals who were new students at the beginning of each year and gives their progress to date in terms of credit hours completed as of the spring of 1993.
- **Section C:** This portion of the appendix provides data on the number of degrees/certificates earned by students attending the University of Alaska system from Alaska REAAs and school districts in the state between 1988 and 1993.
- **Section D:** The final portion of the appendix is a series of tables that will indicate the number of individuals currently enrolled in the University of Alaska system who were new full-time students in the years 1988 through 1993.

Section A is designed to stand alone. These summary tables are the tabulations used in the secondary analysis. However, Sections B, C, and D are designed to be used together.

If there is interest in the status of University students from a particular school district in a given year, Section B should be referred to first. This section will provide information on how many new students entered the University system in a given year and will break down the current level of credit completion of students as of the spring of 1993. There is a listing of seven codes that correspond with figures in Section B, numbered one through seven. These codes represent the following:

(1) *Students completing 0 to 12 credits hours of study.*

(2) *Students completing 13 to 24 credit hours of study.*

(3) *Students completing 25 through 48 credit hours of study.*

(4) *Students completing 49 through 72 credit hours of study.*

(5) *Students completing 73 through 96 credit hours of study.*

(6) *Students completing 97 through 120 credit hours of study.*

(7) *Students completing 121 through 144 credit hours of study.*

Once the number of total students and their progress to date is determined, Section C can be used to determine the number of students from each year (1988 through 1993) who have to date earned degrees/certificates.

There is a listing of five codes in Section B that represent the following:

(E)	B	*Bachelors Degree*
(G)	AA	*Associates Degree*
(H)	AAS	*Associates Degree of Applied Science*
(I)	C2	*Certificate Type II*
(J)	C1	*Certificate Type I*

The last section, D, provides information on the total number of new full-time students that are currently enrolled in the University system.

When examining each of the tables in Sections B, C, and D, it should be noted that the lack of a column or row code for credits or degrees/certificates signifies that there were no individuals from that district in these categories. In addition, if an entire school district is missing, particularly in the Section C (degrees/certificates), it also means that the University has no individuals in that district who fall into the category of interest.

Appendix I Section A

Summary Tables:
Achievement; Degrees; Currently Enrolled
For 1988 New Full-Time Students in the
University of Alaska System
From REAAs and Urban School Districts

1988: New Full Time Stuendent in University of Alaska System From REAAs

Categories	New Students	0 to 12 Credits	13 to 24 Credits	Total Degrees Earned	Bachelors	Associates	Certificates	Num. Currently Enrolled
Total	193	69	36	23	3	16	4	47
Females	113	41	20	12	1	11	0	32
Males	80	28	16	11	2	5	4	15
Alaska Natives	121	46	30	13	0	13	0	30
White	61	19	4	9	3	3	3	16
Unknown	11	4	2	1	0	0	1	1

Categories	New Students	Completed No More Than 0 to 12 Credits	Completed No More Than 13 to 24 Credits	24 Credits or Less
Total	100%	36%	19%	54%
Females	100%	36%	18%	54%
Males	100%	35%	20%	55%
Alaska Natives	100%	38%	25%	63%
White	100%	31%	7%	38%
Unknown	100%	36%	18%	55%

Categories	New Students	Completed More Than 0 to 12 Credits	Completed More Than 13 to 24 Credits	Total Degrees Earned	Number Currently Enrolled	No Longer Enrolled No Degree
Total	100%	64%	46%	12%	24%	64%
Females	100%	64%	46%	11%	28%	61%
Males	100%	65%	45%	14%	19%	68%
Alaska Natives	100%	62%	37%	11%	25%	64%
White	100%	69%	62%	15%	26%	59%
Unknown	100%	64%	45%	9%	9%	82%

1988: New Full Time Stuendent in University of Alaska System From Urban School Districts

Categories	New Students	0 to 12 Credits	13 to 24 Credits	Total Degrees Earned	Bachelors	Associates	Certificates	Num Currently Enrolled
Total	1463	392	221	449	212	195	42	325
Females	763	186	112	313	146	134	33	187
Males	700	206	109	136	66	61	9	138
Alaska Natives	144	56	26	23	5	14	4	31
White	1127	284	162	393	231	167	37	251
Unknown	192	52	33	33	18	14	1	43

Categories	New Students	Completed No More Than 0 to 12 Credits	Completed No More Than 13 to 24 Credits	24 Credits or Less
Total	100%	27%	15%	42%
Females	100%	24%	15%	39%
Males	100%	29%	16%	45%
Alaska Natives	100%	39%	18%	57%
White	100%	25%	14%	40%
Unknown	100%	27%	17%	44%

Categories	New Students	Completed More Than 0 to 12 Credits	Completed More Than 13 to 24 Credits	Total Degrees Earned	Number Currently Enrolled	No Longer Enrolled No Degree
Total	100%	73%	58%	31%	22%	47%
Females	100%	76%	61%	41%	25%	34%
Males	100%	71%	55%	19%	20%	61%
Alaska Natives	100%	61%	43%	16%	22%	63%
White	100%	75%	60%	35%	22%	43%
Unknown	100%	73%	56%	17%	22%	60%

Appendix I Section B

Credits Earned by 1988 New Full Time Students in the University of Alaska System 1988 through 1993

Code:

(1) *Students completing 0 to 12 credits hours of study.*

(2) *Students completing 13 to 24 credit hours of study.*

(3) *Students completing 25 through 48 credit hours of study.*

(4) *Students completing 49 through 72 credit hours of study.*

(5) *Students completing 73 through 96 credit hours of study.*

(6) *Students completing 97 through 120 credit hours of study.*

(7) *Students completing 121 through 144 credit hours of study.*

* The following tables have been compiled by the University of Alaska Statewide Institutional Research.

REAAX=ADAC REGION

		FY							
		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	3.0	3.0	15.0	2.1	4.0	1.7	6.0	1.1
	SEX								
	F	2.0	3.5	2.0	2.9	2.0	2.2	3.0	1.3
	M	1.0	2.0	13.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	3.0	0.9
	RACE								
	1__ALASKA NATIVE C AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	2.0	1.3	1.0	0.7
	5__WHITE	3.0	3.0	14.0	2.2	.	.	3.0	1.5
	6__UNKNO-WN	.	.	1.0	1.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	0.8
CRUTGRP	ALL	1.0	2.0	6.0	1.5	.	.	3.0	0.2
1	SEX								
	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.7
	M	1.0	2.0	6.0	1.5	.	.	2.0	0.0
	RACE								
	1__ALASKA NATIVE C AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.7
	5__WHITE	1.0	2.0	6.0	1.5	.	.	1.0	0.0
	6__UNKNO-WN	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.0
2	ALL	.	.	.	.	2.0	1.3	.	.
	SEX								
	M	.	.	.	.	2.0	1.3	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=ADAK REGION

		FY							
		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE								
2	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	2.0	1.3	.	.
3	ALL	.	.	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	3.0	2.0
	SEX								
	F	.	.	2.0	2.9	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.5
	M	.	.	2.0	1.2	.	.	1.0	2.8
	RACE								
	5__WHITE	.	.	3.0	2.3	.	.	2.0	2.2
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	1.0	1.2	2.0	2.2	1.0	1.5
4	ALL	.	.	5.0	2.9	.	.	.	.
	SEX								
	M	.	.	5.0	2.9	.	.	.	.
	RACE								
	5__WHITE	.	.	5.0	2.9	.	.	.	.
7	ALL	2.0	3.5	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX								
	F	2.0	3.5	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE								
	5__WHITE	2.0	3.5	.	.	.	.	.	.

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		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	22.0	3.1	12.0	1.9	13.0	2.4	13.0	2.1	10.0	1.1
	SEX										
	F	19.0	3.4	4.0	2.1	7.0	2.1	3.0	1.1	5.0	1.3
	M	3.0	1.5	8.0	1.9	6.0	2.7	10.0	2.4	5.0	0.9
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	1.6	3.0	1.5	3.0	1.8	3.0	0.3	4.0	1.1
	5__WHITE	19.0	3.4	8.0	2.0	8.0	2.7	9.0	2.6	4.0	1.4
	6__UNKNOWN	2.0	1.6	1.0	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.0	3.3	2.0	0.6
:RDTGRP	ALL	7.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	6.0	2.4	6.0	1.3	7.0	0.9
1	SEX										
	.	6.0	1.5	1.0	0.0	3.0	1.7	2.0	0.5	3.0	1.0
	M	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.0	3.2	4.0	1.8	4.0	0.8
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	0.3	3.0	1.0
	5__WHITE	7.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	4.0	2.9	3.0	2.3	2.0	1.0
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.0	.	.	2.0	0.6
2	ALL	.	.	1.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	1.6
	SEX										
	F	.	.	1.0	2.1	1.0	2.6	.	.	2.0	1.8

[CONTINUED]

REAAX=ALASKA GATEWAY

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	SEX										
2	M	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.4	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.3
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	1.0	2.1	1.0	1.4	.	.	1.0	1.5
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.7
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.6	.	.	.	.
3	ALL	2.0	1.6	3.0	1.6	1.0	2.1	4.0	2.6	.	.
	SEX										
	F	1.0	1.1	.	.	1.0	2.1	1.0	2.4	.	.
	M	1.0	2.2	3.0	1.6	.	.	3.0	2.7	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.1	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	3.0	1.6	.	.	4.0	2.6	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	2.0	1.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	ALL	7.0	3.4	4.0	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.0	3.6	.	.
	SEX										
	F	6.0	3.6	1.0	2.5	1.0	2.1	.	.	.	.
	M	1.0	2.3	3.0	3.4	2.0	2.5	2.0	3.6	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=ALASKA GATEWAY

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
CRDTGRP	RACE	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
4	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	1.6	1.0	2.5	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	6.0	3.7	2.0	4.0	3.0	2.4	1.0	3.8	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	1.0	2.2	.	.	1.0	3.3	.	.
5	ALL	5.0	3.5	.	.	1.0	3.1	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	5.0	3.5	.	.	1.0	3.1	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	5.0	3.5	.	.	1.0	3.1	.	.	.	.
6	ALL	.	.	1.0	3.6	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	1.0	3.6	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	.	.	1.0	3.6	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	ALL	1.0	3.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	1.0	3.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	1.0	3.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

REAAX=ALEUTIAN REGION

		FY							
		88		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	3.0	1.6	1.0	2.2	1.0	2.3	2.0	1.8
	SEX								
	F	.	.	1.0	2.2	.	.	1.0	2.7
	M	3.0	1.6	.	.	1.0	2.3	1.0	0.9
	RACE								
	5__WHITE	3.0	1.6	1.0	2.2	1.0	2.3	2.0	1.8
CRUTGRP	ALL	2.0	1.1	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	SEX								
	M	2.0	1.1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE								
	5__WHITE	2.0	1.1	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	ALL	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.9
	SEX								
	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.9
	RACE								
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.9
3	ALL	1.0	2.7	1.0	2.2	.	.	1.0	2.7
	SEX								
	F	.	.	1.0	2.2	.	.	1.0	2.7
	M	1.0	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE								
	5__WHITE	1.0	2.7	1.0	2.2	.	.	1.0	2.7

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=ALEUTIAN REGION

		FY							
		80		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	ALL	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.3	.	.
4	SEX								
	M	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.3	.	.
	RACE								
	S__WHITE	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.3	.	.

REAAX=ALEUTIANS EAST

		FY							
		88		89		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	5.0	1.0	5.0	0.9	7.0	1.3	5.0	1.7
	SEX								
	F	3.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.0	4.0	1.5
	M	2.0	0.5	4.0	0.9	5.0	1.4	1.0	2.8
	RACE								
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	0.6	.	.	4.0	1.1	5.0	1.7
	5__WHITE	3.0	1.2	5.0	0.9	2.0	1.9	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.0	.	.
CRDTGRP	ALL	4.0	0.5	4.0	0.9	4.0	0.5	2.0	0.9
1	SEX								
	F	2.0	0.6	.	.	2.0	1.0	2.0	0.9
	M	2.0	0.5	4.0	0.9	2.0	0.0	.	.
	RACE								
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	0.6	.	.	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.9
	5__WHITE	2.0	0.5	4.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.0	.	.
2	ALL	.	.	1.0	1.1	.	.	2.0	2.0
	SEX								
	F	.	.	1.0	1.1	.	.	2.0	2.0

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=ALEUTIANS EAST

		FY							
		88		89		91		92	
CRDTGRP	RACE	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
2	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.0
	5__WHITE	.	.	1.0	1.1	.	.	.	.
3	ALL	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.8
	SEX								
	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.8
	RACE								
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.8
4	ALL	.	.	.	.	3.0	2.4	.	.
	SEX								
	M	.	.	.	.	3.0	2.4	.	.
	RACE								
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.2	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.7	.	.
7	ALL	1.0	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX								
	F	1.0	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE								
	5__WHITE	1.0	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.

REAAX=ANCHORAGE SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	923.0	2.2	910.0	2.2	844.0	2.2	808.0	2.1	800.0	2.2
	SEX										
	F	475.0	2.3	483.0	2.4	437.0	2.3	447.0	2.2	382.0	2.3
	M	448.0	2.0	427.0	2.0	407.0	2.1	361.0	2.1	418.0	2.1
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	83.0	1.8	82.0	1.8	89.0	2.0	68.0	2.1	79.0	1.8
	5__WHITE	719.0	2.3	705.0	2.3	611.0	2.3	596.0	2.2	591.0	2.3
	6__UNKNOWN	121.0	1.8	123.0	2.0	144.0	2.1	144.0	1.9	130.0	2.1
CRDTGRP	ALL	236.0	0.8	236.0	0.9	217.0	1.0	236.0	0.8	230.0	0.9
1	SEX										
	F	110.0	1.0	112.0	1.0	109.0	1.1	129.0	0.9	110.0	0.9
	M	126.0	0.5	124.0	0.8	108.0	0.9	107.0	0.7	120.0	0.8
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	29.0	0.8	35.0	1.0	33.0	1.0	27.0	1.2	37.0	0.8
	5__WHITE	172.0	0.8	164.0	0.9	145.0	1.0	160.0	0.8	156.0	0.9
	6__UNKNOWN	35.0	0.4	37.0	0.9	39.0	1.0	49.0	0.7	37.0	1.0
2	ALL	140.0	2.1	129.0	2.1	148.0	2.1	140.0	2.1	241.0	2.4
	SEX										
	F	67.0	2.2	65.0	2.2	73.0	2.2	74.0	2.2	120.0	2.6

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=ANCHORAGE SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
CRDTGRP	SEX	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
2	M	73.0	2.1	64.0	2.0	75.0	2.0	66.0	2.0	121.0	2.3
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	16.0	2.1	12.0	2.2	20.0	1.8	8.0	2.1	19.0	2.5
	5__WHITE	104.0	2.2	94.0	2.1	97.0	2.2	106.0	2.1	173.0	2.4
	6__UNKNOWN	20.0	1.6	23.0	2.0	31.0	2.1	26.0	1.9	49.0	2.4
3	ALL	189.0	2.6	180.0	2.5	187.0	2.5	224.0	2.6	307.0	3.0
	SEX										
	F	93.0	2.7	106.0	2.6	93.0	2.6	129.0	2.6	141.0	3.0
	M	96.0	2.5	82.0	2.4	94.0	2.5	95.0	2.6	166.0	2.9
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	16.0	2.1	16.0	2.4	13.0	2.7	17.0	2.5	23.0	2.9
	5__WHITE	150.0	2.6	146.0	2.6	140.0	2.5	170.0	2.7	244.0	3.0
	6__UNKNOWN	23.0	2.6	26.0	2.1	34.0	2.5	37.0	2.5	40.0	2.7
4	ALL	122.0	2.7	119.0	2.7	150.0	2.8	174.0	3.0	9.0	2.8
	SEX										
	F	64.0	2.7	56.0	2.9	75.0	2.9	100.0	3.0	5.0	3.1
	M	58.0	2.7	63.0	2.6	75.0	2.7	74.0	3.0	4.0	2.4

(CONTINUED)

REGAX=ANCHORAGE SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
CRDTGRP	RACE	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
4	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	6.0	2.2	5.0	2.1	12.0	3.2	12.0	2.9	.	.
	5__WHITE	100.0	2.7	103.0	2.7	119.0	2.7	134.0	3.1	6.0	2.9
	6__UNKNOWN	16.0	2.8	11.0	2.8	19.0	2.9	28.0	2.8	3.0	2.7
5	ALL	89.0	2.8	105.0	2.9	113.0	3.0	25.0	3.4	7.0	3.5
	SEX										
	F	54.0	2.8	68.0	3.0	67.0	3.1	8.0	3.5	5.0	3.4
	M	35.0	2.8	37.0	2.8	46.0	3.0	17.0	3.3	2.0	3.8
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	7.0	2.9	9.0	2.8	9.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	.	.
	5__WHITE	73.0	2.9	83.0	2.9	86.0	3.1	18.0	3.5	6.0	3.6
	6__UNKNOWN	9.0	2.3	13.0	2.9	18.0	2.9	4.0	3.0	1.0	3.2
6	ALL	58.0	2.8	86.0	3.1	26.0	3.4	4.0	3.6	6.0	3.4
	SEX										
	F	36.0	2.8	48.0	3.2	19.0	3.4	4.0	3.6	1.0	3.1
	M	22.0	2.7	38.0	3.0	7.0	3.4	.	.	5.0	3.5
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	6.0	2.6	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.7	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REGAX=ANCHORAGE SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
CRDTGRP	RACE	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
6	5__WHITE	42.0	2.8	73.0	3.1	22.0	3.5	4.0	3.6	6.0	3.4
	6__UNKNOWN	10.0	2.7	9.0	3.0	2.0	3.1	.	.	.	.
7	ALL	89.0	3.2	47.0	3.4	3.0	2.9	5.0	3.4	.	.
	SEX										
	F	51.0	3.3	28.0	3.3	1.0	2.7	3.0	3.4	.	.
	M	38.0	3.2	19.0	3.5	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.4	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	3.0	3.2	1.0	3.7	.	.	1.0	3.3	.	.
	5__WHITE	78.0	3.3	42.0	3.4	2.0	3.0	4.0	3.4	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	8.0	2.9	4.0	3.1	1.0	2.7	.	.	.	.

REAAX=ANNETTE ISLAND

		FY							
		88		89		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	2.0	2.7	3.0	2.3	5.0	0.9	7.0	1.3
	SEX								
	F	2.0	2.7	3.0	2.3	5.0	0.9	5.0	1.3
	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	1.3
	RACE								
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.6	5.0	0.9	7.0	1.3
	5__WHITE	.	.	1.0	1.6	.	.	.	.
CRDTGRP	ALL	.	.	.	.	4.0	0.5	3.0	0.4
1	SEX								
	F	.	.	.	.	4.0	0.5	2.0	0.7
	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.0
	RACE								
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	4.0	0.5	3.0	0.4
2	ALL	.	.	.	.	.	.	4.0	1.9
	SEX								
	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.0	1.7
	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.5
	RACE								
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	.	.	4.0	1.9

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=ANNETTE ISLAND

		FY							
		88		89		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	ALL	.	.	1.0	1.6	1.0	2.5	.	.
3	SEX								
	F	.	.	1.0	1.6	1.0	2.5	.	.
	RACE								
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.5	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	1.0	1.6	.	.	.	.
5	ALL	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.6	.	.	.	.
	SEX								
	F	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.6	.	.	.	.
	RACE								
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.6	.	.	.	.

REAAK=BERING STRAIT

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
ALL	ALL	26.0	1.9	17.0	1.4	21.0	1.7	13.0	1.3	30.0	1.7
	SEX										
	F	18.0	1.5	10.0	1.7	12.0	2.0	4.0	1.6	21.0	2.0
	M	8.0	2.9	7.0	0.9	9.0	1.3	9.0	1.1	9.0	1.2
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	22.0	1.6	17.0	1.4	16.0	1.4	9.0	0.8	29.0	1.7
	5__WHITE	4.0	4.0	.	.	5.0	2.5	4.0	2.3	1.0	2.0
CRUTGRP	ALL	13.0	1.6	11.0	0.9	12.0	1.0	9.0	0.9	14.0	1.0
1	SEX										
	F	9.0	1.1	5.0	0.9	6.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	10.0	1.4
	M	4.0	2.7	6.0	0.9	6.0	0.7	8.0	0.9	4.0	0.0
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	11.0	1.2	11.0	0.9	11.0	1.0	7.0	0.4	14.0	1.0
	5__WHITE	2.0	4.0	.	.	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.8	.	.
2	ALL	7.0	1.7	3.0	2.2	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.8	8.0	2.1
	SEX										
	F	7.0	1.7	2.0	2.7	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.8	7.0	2.1
	M	.	.	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	.	.	1.0	1.8

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=BERING STRAIT

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
2	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	7.0	1.7	3.0	2.2	2.0	1.4	.	.	7.0	2.1
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.0	1.8	1.0	2.0
3	ALL	.	.	1.0	2.7	4.0	2.9	2.0	2.2	8.0	2.7
	SEX										
	F	.	.	1.0	2.7	2.0	2.9	1.0	1.6	4.0	3.1
	M	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.8	1.0	2.7	4.0	2.2
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	1.0	2.7	.	.	2.0	2.2	8.0	2.7
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	4.0	2.9	.	.	.	.
4	ALL	3.0	2.6	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	.	.	.	.
	M	1.0	2.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	3.0	2.6	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	.	.	.	.
5	ALL	1.0	2.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	M	1.0	2.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
5	1__ALASKA NATIVE OR AM INDIAN	1.0	2.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	ALL	2.0	3.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	M	2.0	3.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	2.0	3.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

REAAX=BRISTOL BAY BOR SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
ALL	ALL	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	2.9	1.0	1.8	6.0	2.0
	SEX										
	F	1.0	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	1.7
	M	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	2.9	1.0	1.8	4.0	2.1
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	2.0	1.0	3.0	2.9	1.0	1.8	2.0	1.7
	5__WHITE	3.0	2.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.0
	6__UNKNO-WN	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.2
CRDTGRP	ALL	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	.	.	.	.	2.0	1.2
1	SEX										
	F	1.0	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.0
	M	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.5
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	2.0	1.0	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.0
	5__WHITE	3.0	2.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	6__UNKNO-WN	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.5
2	ALL	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.4
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.4

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=BRISTOL BAY BOR SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
CRDTGRP	SEX	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
2	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.8	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.4
3	ALL	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.2	.	.	3.0	2.6
	SEX										
	M	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.2	.	.	3.0	2.6
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.2	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.0
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.9
6	ALL	.	.	.	.	2.0	3.2	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	M	.	.	.	.	2.0	3.2	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	2.0	3.2	.	.	.	.

REAAX=CHATHAM

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	4.0	1.6	6.0	0.3	5.0	1.9	1.0	3.3	5.0	2.7
	SEX										
	F	4.0	1.6	4.0	0.5	4.0	2.2	.	.	.	.
	M	.	.	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	3.3	5.0	2.7
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	0.8	5.0	0.4	1.0	0.9	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	2.0	2.4	.	.	4.0	2.2	1.0	3.3	5.0	2.7
	6__UNKNO-WN	.	.	1.0	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
CRDTGRP	ALL	2.0	0.8	5.0	0.2	3.0	1.6	.	.	2.0	3.0
1	SEX										
	F	2.0	0.8	3.0	0.3	2.0	2.0	.	.	.	.
	M	.	.	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	.	.	2.0	3.0
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	0.8	4.0	0.2	1.0	0.9	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.0	.	.	2.0	3.0
	6__UNKNO-WN	.	.	1.0	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	ALL	.	.	1.0	1.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	1.0	1.0	.	.	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=CHATHAM

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
2	1__ALASKA NATIVE C AM INDIAN	.	.	1.0	1.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	ALL	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.4	.	.	3.0	2.5
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.4	.	.	.	.
	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.0	2.5
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.4	.	.	3.0	2.5
4	ALL	2.0	2.4	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.3	.	.
	SEX										
	F	2.0	2.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.3	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	2.0	2.4	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.3	.	.

REAAX=CHUGACH

		FY			
		89		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	1.0	2.1	1.0	3.6
	SEX				
	F	1.0	2.1	.	.
	M	.	.	1.0	3.6
	RACE				
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	2.1	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	1.0	3.6
CRDTGRP	ALL	.	.	1.0	3.6
2	SEX				
	M	.	.	1.0	3.6
	RACE				
	5__WHITE	.	.	1.0	3.6
3	ALL	1.0	2.1	.	.
	SEX				
	F	1.0	2.1	.	.
	RACE				
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	2.1	.	.

--- REAAX=COPPER RIVER ---

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	6.0	2.0	26.0	1.8	20.0	1.9	7.0	2.7	7.0	1.2
	SEX										
	F	3.0	1.2	14.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	4.0	3.0	4.0	1.6
	M	3.0	2.7	12.0	1.6	18.0	1.9	3.0	2.3	3.0	0.7
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	0.0	8.0	1.6	5.0	1.6	1.0	2.9	1.0	0.0
	5__WHITE	4.0	2.5	17.0	1.9	15.0	2.0	5.0	2.8	6.0	1.4
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	1.7	1.0	3.1	.	.	1.0	1.6	.	.
CRDTGRP	ALL	2.0	1.3	12.0	0.7	7.0	0.9	2.0	3.0	4.0	0.9
1	SEX										
	F	1.0	0.0	5.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.7
	M	1.0	2.5	7.0	1.1	6.0	1.0	.	.	2.0	0.2
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	.	.	1.0	0.0
	5__WHITE	1.0	2.5	9.0	1.0	6.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	1.3
2	ALL	1.0	1.7	2.0	2.8	1.0	2.5	.	.	3.0	1.6
	SEX										
	F	1.0	1.7	2.0	2.8	.	.	.	.	2.0	1.6
	M	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.5	.	.	1.0	1.6

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=COPPER RIVER

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
2	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	1.0	3.2	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	1.0	2.4	1.0	2.5	.	.	3.0	1.6
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	1.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	ALL	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.5	6.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	.	.
	SEX										
	F	1.0	1.9	1.0	3.3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M	1.0	2.4	1.0	1.6	6.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	1.0	3.3	4.0	2.0	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	2.0	2.1	1.0	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.3	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.6	.	.
4	ALL	.	.	5.0	2.4	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.9	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	1.0	2.4	1.0	3.1	2.0	3.0	.	.
	M	.	.	4.0	2.4	2.0	2.7	1.0	2.9	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	3.0	2.0	.	.	1.0	2.9	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=COPPER RIVER

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
4	5__WHITE	.	.	2.0	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.0	3.0	.	.
5	ALL	.	.	.	.	3.0	2.9	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	M	.	.	.	.	3.0	2.9	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	3.0	2.9	.	.	.	.
6	ALL	.	.	2.0	3.3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	2.0	3.3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	.	.	1.0	3.5	.	.	.	.	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	1.0	3.1	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	ALL	1.0	3.4	3.0	3.2	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	3.0	3.2	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M	1.0	3.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	1.0	3.4	3.0	3.2	.	.	.	.	.	.

		FY 88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	14.0	2.4	10.0	1.9	10.0	1.7	4.0	0.4	12.0	2.5
	SEX										
	F	9.0	2.7	.	.	4.0	1.9	.	.	8.0	2.7
	M	5.0	1.9	10.0	1.9	6.0	1.6	4.0	0.4	4.0	2.1
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	3.0	2.6	.	.	1.0	2.0	.	.	3.0	1.2
	5__WHITE	9.0	2.4	10.0	1.9	9.0	1.7	2.0	0.6	9.0	2.9
	6__UNKNOWN	2.0	2.6	.	.	.	.	2.0	0.2	.	.
CRDTGRP	ALL	3.0	2.6	5.0	1.0	6.0	2.1	4.0	0.4	3.0	0.6
1	SEX										
	F	2.0	2.0	.	.	4.0	1.9	.	.	1.0	0.0
	M	1.0	2.3	5.0	1.0	2.0	2.5	4.0	0.4	2.0	0.9
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	3.0	2.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	0.9
	5__WHITE	.	.	5.0	1.0	6.0	2.1	2.0	0.6	1.0	0.0
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	0.2	.	.
2	ALL	6.0	2.2	.	.	2.0	0.0	.	.	1.0	1.9
	SEX										
	F	3.0	2.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.9

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=CORDOVA CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	SEX										
2	M	3.0	1.6	.	.	2.0	0.0	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.9
	5__WHITE	5.0	2.1	.	.	2.0	0.0	.	.	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	2.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	ALL	3.0	2.7	.	.	1.0	2.0	.	.	5.0	3.4
	SEX										
	F	3.0	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.0	3.5
	M	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.0	.	.	2.0	3.2
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.0	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	3.0	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	5.0	3.4
4	ALL	1.0	2.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	1.0	2.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	2.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	ALL	.	.	1.0	2.3	1.0	2.5	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=CORDOVA CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRUTGRP	SEX										
5	M	.	.	1.0	2.3	1.0	2.5	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	S__WHITE	.	.	1.0	2.3	1.0	2.5	.	.	.	.
6	ALL	.	.	1.0	2.8	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	M	.	.	1.0	2.8	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	S__WHITE	.	.	1.0	2.8	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	ALL	1.0	2.7	3.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	3.0	3.2
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.0	3.2
	M	1.0	2.7	3.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	S__WHITE	1.0	2.7	3.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	3.0	3.2

REAAX=CRAIG CITY SCHOOLS

		FY 88		FY 90		FY 91		FY 92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	10.0	0.7	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.9	5.0	1.2
	SEX								
	F	9.0	0.8	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.6
	M	1.0	0.2	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.9	4.0	0.9
	RACE								
	1__ALASKA NATIVE C AM INDIAN	1.0	0.0	.	.	1.0	1.6	.	.
	5__WHITE	9.0	0.8	2.0	1.7	1.0	2.2	4.0	1.3
	6__UNKNO-WN	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.9
CRDTGRP	ALL	6.0	0.0	.	.	.	.	3.0	0.3
1	SEX								
	F	5.0	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M	1.0	0.2	.	.	.	.	3.0	0.3
	RACE								
	1__ALASKA NATIVE C AM INDIAN	1.0	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	5.0	0.0	.	.	.	.	2.0	0.0
	6__UNKNO-WN	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.9
2	ALL	4.0	1.8	.	.	1.0	1.6	.	.
	SEX								
	F	4.0	1.8	.	.	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=CRAIG CITY SCHOOLS

		FY							
		88		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	SEX								
2	M	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.6	.	.
	RACE								
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.6	.	.
	5__WHITE	4.0	1.8	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	ALL	.	.	2.0	1.7	.	.	2.0	2.6
	SEX								
	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.6
	M	.	.	2.0	1.7	.	.	1.0	2.6
	RACE								
	5__WHITE	.	.	2.0	1.7	.	.	2.0	2.6
4	ALL	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.2	.	.
	SEX								
	M	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.2	.	.
	RACE								
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.2	.	.

REAAX=DELTA GREELY

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	11.0	2.5	25.0	1.8	29.0	2.1	20.0	.0	18.0	2.7
	SEX										
	F	3.0	3.1	9.0	1.4	22.0	2.2	12.0	1.8	14.0	3.0
	M	8.0	2.7	16.0	2.0	7.0	1.7	8.0	2.4	4.0	1.8
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	1.9	2.0	0.5	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	10.0	2.6	19.0	2.0	25.0	2.2	14.0	2.2	18.0	2.7
	6__UNKNO-WN	.	.	4.0	1.6	4.0	1.3	6.0	1.6	.	.
CRDTGRP	ALL	1.0	0.9	10.0	0.8	13.0	1.3	6.0	0.5	3.0	2.7
1	SEX										
	F	1.0	0.9	5.0	0.5	8.0	1.1	5.0	0.4	2.0	4.0
	M	.	.	5.0	1.1	5.0	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.0
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	2.0	0.5	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	1.0	0.9	7.0	0.8	11.0	1.5	4.0	0.7	3.0	2.7
	6__UNKNO-WN	.	.	1.0	1	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	.	.
2	ALL	.	.	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	9.0	2.6
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	7.0	2.7

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=DELTA GREELY

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	SEX										
2	M	.	.	4.0	2.0	1.0	2.9	.	.	2.0	2.4
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	.	.	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	9.0	2.6
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	1.0	2.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	ALL	1.0	2.8	4.0	1.8	1.0	1.9	3.0	2.4	5.0	2.9
	SEX										
	F	1.0	2.8	1.0	2.3	.	.	.	.	4.0	3.0
	M	.	.	3.0	1.6	1.0	1.9	3.0	2.4	1.0	2.4
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	1.0	2.8	3.0	2.0	.	.	2.0	2.6	5.0	2.9
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.9	1.0	2.1	.	.
4	ALL	4.0	2.5	1.0	2.4	6.0	2.5	7.0	2.6	1.0	2.7
	SEX										
	F	1.0	2.6	1.0	2.4	6.0	2.5	3.0	2.3	1.0	2.7
	M	3.0	2.4	.	.	.	.	4.0	2.8	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	1.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	3.0	2.6	.	.	6.0	2.5	4.0	2.6	1.0	2.7

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=DELTA GREELY

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
4	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	1.0	2.4	.	.	3.0	2.5	.	.
5	ALL	1.0	2.4	1.0	2.8	1.0	3.1	1.0	3.9	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	7.0	3.1	1.0	3.9	.	.
	M	1.0	2.4	1.0	2.8	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	1.0	2.4	1.0	2.8	6.0	3.0	1.0	3.9	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.4	.	.	.	.
6	ALL	1.0	2.7	2.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	2.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M	1.0	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	1.0	2.7	2.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	ALL	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.8	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	M	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.8	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.8	.	.	.	.	.	.

REAAX=DENALI BOROUGH SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	9.0	2.3	12.0	2.3	5.0	1.8	5.0	2.2	9.0	1.9
	SEX										
	F	3.0	2.9	6.0	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.1	4.0	1.3
	M	6.0	2.1	6.0	2.9	3.0	1.6	3.0	2.9	5.0	2.5
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.7
	5__WHITE	8.0	2.3	11.0	2.3	4.0	2.0	5.0	2.2	7.0	1.8
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	2.5	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.3	.	.	1.0	2.0
CRDTGRP	ALL	1.0	1.5	4.0	1.1	.	.	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.2
1	SEX										
	F	.	.	3.0	1.1	.	.	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.2
	M	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.2	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	1.0	1.5	4.0	1.1	.	.	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.2
2	ALL	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.0	3.1	3.0	2.3
	SEX										
	F	.	.	1.0	1.5	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.0
	M	1.0	1.5	.	.	2.0	1.3	1.0	3.1	2.0	2.5
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.0	3.1	2.0	2.5

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=DENALI BOROUGH SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
2	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.3	.	.	1.0	2.0
3	ALL	2.0	2.5	2.0	3.5	3.0	2.2	1.0	2.2	4.0	2.5
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.1	1.0	2.2	1.0	2.7
	M	2.0	2.5	2.0	3.5	1.0	2.4	.	.	3.0	2.4
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.7
	5__WHITE	2.0	2.5	2.0	3.5	3.0	2.2	1.0	2.2	3.0	2.4
4	ALL	1.0	2.1	3.0	3.5	.	.	2.0	2.8	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	1.0	3.6	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M	1.0	2.1	2.0	3.4	.	.	2.0	2.8	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	1.0	2.1	3.0	3.5	.	.	2.0	2.8	.	.
5	ALL	3.0	2.4	1.0	2.1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	2.0	2.4	1.0	2.1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M	1.0	2.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAK=DENALI BOROUGH SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
5	5__WHITE	2.0	2.4	1.0	2.1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	2.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	ALL	.	.	1.0	2.3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	M	.	.	1.0	2.3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	1.0	2.3	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	ALL	1.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	1.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	1.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

REAAX=DILLINGHAM CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	9.0	2.4	16.0	1.7	11.0	2.8	11.0	1.0	12.0	1.8
	SEX										
	F	8.0	2.3	13.0	1.5	3.0	3.0	10.0	1.1	9.0	1.9
	M	1.0	2.8	3.0	2.4	8.0	2.7	1.0	0.0	3.0	1.7
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	5.0	2.6	8.0	1.7	7.0	2.7	8.0	0.8	6.0	1.8
	5__WHITE	4.0	2.1	7.0	1.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.4	4.0	1.8
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	1.0	2.6	1.0	2.6	.	.	2.0	1.9
CRDTGRP	ALL	.	.	12.0	1.4	2.0	3.1	9.0	0.7	4.0	0.8
1	SEX										
	F	.	.	11.0	1.3	.	.	8.0	0.8	3.0	1.1
	M	.	.	1.0	2.3	2.0	3.1	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	5.0	1.3	2.0	3.1	7.0	0.6	3.0	1.1
	5__WHITE	.	.	7.0	1.5	.	.	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
2	ALL	.	.	.	.	2.0	3.1	.	.	7.0	2.3
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.0	2.3
	M	.	.	.	.	2.0	3.1	.	.	1.0	2.1

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=DILLINGHAM CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
CRDTGRP	RACE	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
2	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	2.0	3.1	.	.	3.0	2.5
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.3
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	1.9
3	ALL	4.0	2.1	2.0	2.8	4.0	2.9	.	.	1.0	2.8
	SEX										
	F	4.0	2.1	1.0	3.0	2.0	3.2	.	.	.	.
	M	.	.	1.0	2.6	2.0	2.6	.	.	1.0	2.8
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	1.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	4.0	2.1	.	.	3.0	3.0	.	.	1.0	2.8
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	1.0	2.6	1.0	2.6	.	.	.	.
4	ALL	3.0	2.3	.	.	2.0	2.1	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	2.0	2.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M	1.0	2.8	.	.	2.0	2.1	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	3.0	2.3	.	.	2.0	2.1	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=DILLINGHAM CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	ALL	2.0	3.1	2.0	2.3	1.0	2.5	.	.	.	.
5	SEX										
	F	2.0	3.1	1.0	2.5	1.0	2.5	.	.	.	.
	M	.	.	1.0	2.2	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	3.1	2.0	2.3	1.0	2.5	.	.	.	.
6	ALL	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.3	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.3	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.3	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.3	.	.

REAAX=FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOR

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	393.0	2.3	393.0	2.2	377.0	2.1	410.0	2.1	364.0	2.1
	SEX										
	F	198.0	2.4	214.0	2.2	223.0	2.1	227.0	2.2	205.0	2.1
	M	195.0	2.2	179.0	2.1	154.0	2.1	183.0	2.0	159.0	2.0
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	28.0	1.8	29.0	2.2	17.0	1.9	31.0	1.8	32.0	1.4
	5__WHITE	313.0	2.4	319.0	2.2	305.0	2.1	317.0	2.1	271.0	2.2
	6__UNKNOWN	52.0	2.2	45.0	2.1	55.0	2.1	62.0	2.0	61.0	2.0
CRDTGRP	ALL	94.0	1.2	105.0	0.8	98.0	0.8	106.0	0.8	122.0	1.0
1	SEX										
	F	42.0	1.4	66.0	0.9	61.0	0.8	60.0	0.9	73.0	1.1
	M	52.0	1.1	39.0	0.7	37.0	0.8	46.0	0.7	49.0	0.9
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	6.0	0.2	11.0	1.5	5.0	0.4	17.0	1.2	18.0	0.6
	5__WHITE	79.0	1.3	85.0	0.8	79.0	0.8	76.0	0.7	82.0	1.1
	6__UNKNOWN	9.0	0.9	9.0	0.5	14.0	0.8	13.0	0.6	22.0	0.8
2	ALL	55.0	2.1	39.0	2.0	55.0	2.1	64.0	2.0	85.0	2.0
	SEX										
	F	31.0	2.0	16.0	2.1	27.0	1.8	37.0	2.2	43.0	2.2

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOR

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	SEX										
2	M	24.0	2.1	23.0	1.8	28.0	2.3	27.0	1.8	42.0	1.9
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	6.0	1.9	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.6	5.0	2.1
	5__WHITE	38.0	2.1	28.0	2.0	43.0	2.1	49.0	2.1	68.0	2.0
	6__UNKNOWN	11.0	1.8	8.0	1.9	9.0	2.0	13.0	1.8	12.0	1.9
3	ALL	80.0	2.6	83.0	2.6	68.0	2.4	118.0	2.5	149.0	2.9
	SEX										
	F	33.0	2.5	38.0	2.6	36.0	2.4	65.0	2.6	84.0	2.9
	M	47.0	2.6	45.0	2.6	32.0	2.4	53.0	2.3	65.0	2.9
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	5.0	2.0	3.0	2.3	1.0	1.6	5.0	2.6	9.0	2.5
	5__WHITE	63.0	2.6	68.0	2.6	58.0	2.4	88.0	2.5	116.0	2.9
	6__UNKNOWN	12.0	2.4	12.0	2.7	9.0	2.5	25.0	2.4	24.0	2.9
4	ALL	65.0	2.8	60.0	2.7	74.0	2.7	115.0	2.9	6.0	3.7
	SEX										
	F	33.0	2.8	29.0	2.8	46.0	2.8	61.0	2.9	5.0	3.7
	M	32.0	2.8	31.0	2.6	28.0	2.6	54.0	2.8	1.0	3.5

(CONTINUED)

REAA X=FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOR

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
4	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	8.0	2.5	7.0	2.8	4.0	2.7	6.0	2.7	.	.
	5__WHITE	49.0	2.8	49.0	2.7	58.0	2.7	98.0	2.9	3.0	3.7
	6__UNKNOWN	8.0	2.9	4.0	2.6	12.0	2.5	11.0	3.0	3.0	3.6
5	ALL	21.0	2.7	51.0	2.8	70.0	2.9	7.0	3.1	2.0	3.0
	SEX										
	F	12.0	2.8	28.0	2.9	46.0	2.9	4.0	3.3	.	.
	M	9.0	2.7	23.0	2.6	24.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.0	3.0
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	2.0	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.8	1.0	2.4	.	.
	5__WHITE	18.0	2.7	40.0	2.8	56.0	2.9	6.0	3.2	2.0	3.0
	6__UNKNOWN	2.0	2.7	8.0	2.9	11.0	2.9	.	.	.	.
6	ALL	25.0	2.7	38.0	3.0	12.0	3.3	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	15.0	2.8	25.0	3.0	7.0	3.3	.	.	.	.
	M	10.0	2.6	13.0	3.0	5.0	3.4	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	1.0	3.5	1.0	2.8	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOR

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
CRDTGRP	RACE	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
6	5__WHITE	23.0	2.8	35.0	3.0	11.0	3.4	.	.	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	2.0	2.3	2.0	3.1	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	ALL	53.0	3.1	17.0	3.2	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	32.0	3.1	12.0	3.2	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M	21.0	3.0	5.0	3.2	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	2.7	1.0	3.1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	43.0	3.1	14.0	3.3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	8.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	.	.	.	.	.	.

REAAX=GALENA CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	4.0	2.2	3.0	2.3	6.0	1.5	4.0	2.3	9.0	2.4
	SEX										
	F	2.0	1.8	3.0	2.3	5.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	7.0	2.4
	M	2.0	2.5	.	.	1.0	0.0	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.2
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	4.0	2.2	3.0	2.3	6.0	1.5	3.0	1.9	7.0	2.5
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.5	2.0	1.8
CRUTGRP	ALL	1.0	0.3	.	.	3.0	0.6	1.0	0.0	2.0	2.9
1	SEX										
	F	1.0	0.3	.	.	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	2.9
	M	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.0	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	0.3	.	.	3.0	0.6	1.0	0.0	1.0	4.0
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.8
2	ALL	3.0	3.5	.	.	3.0	2.3	1.0	3.4	2.0	1.4
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	3.0	2.3	.	.	1.0	1.8
	M	2.0	2.5	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.4	1.0	1.0

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=GALENA CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
2	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	2.5	.	.	3.0	2.3	1.0	3.4	1.0	1.0
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.8
3	ALL	.	.	2.0	2.0	.	.	1.0	2.3	5.0	2.6
	SEX										
	F	.	.	2.0	2.0	.	.	.	.	4.0	2.4
	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.3	1.0	3.3
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	2.0	2.0	.	.	1.0	2.3	5.0	2.6
4	ALL	.	.	1.0	2.8	.	.	1.0	3.5	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	1.0	2.8	.	.	1.0	3.5	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	1.0	2.8	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.5	.	.
5	ALL	1.0	3.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	1.0	3.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=GALENA CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
5	1 ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	3.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

REAAK=HAINES BOROUGH SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	2.0	1.3	6.0	2.4	4.0	2.9	11.0	1.8	8.0	0.7
	SEX										
	F	1.0	0.4	2.0	3.6	.	.	3.0	2.4	1.0	0.7
	M	1.0	2.3	4.0	1.8	4.0	2.9	8.0	1.6	7.0	0.8
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	1.0	0.3	.	.	4.0	2.8	1.0	0.7
	5__WHITE	1.0	2.3	2.0	3.0	4.0	2.9	7.0	1.3	7.0	0.8
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	0.4	3.0	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.
CRDTGRP	ALL	.	.	2.0	1.4	.	.	4.0	0.2	5.0	0.1
1	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.7
	M	.	.	2.0	1.4	.	.	3.0	0.1	4.0	0.0
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	1.0	0.3	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.7
	5__WHITE	.	.	1.0	2.5	.	.	4.0	0.2	4.0	0.0
2	ALL	1.0	0.4	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.0	1.5	3.0	1.8
	SEX										
	F	1.0	0.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M	.	.	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.0	1.5	3.0	1.8

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=HAINES BOROUGH SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
2	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.2	1.0	1.5	3.0	1.8
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	0.4	2.0	2.2	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	ALL	1.0	2.3	.	.	2.0	3.6	4.0	2.8	.	.
	SEX										
	M	1.0	2.3	.	.	2.0	3.6	4.0	2.8	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	.	.	4.0	2.8	.	.
	5__WHITE	1.0	2.3	.	.	2.0	3.6	.	.	.	.
4	ALL	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	3.4	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	3.4	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	3.4	.	.
7	ALL	.	.	2.0	3.6	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	2.0	3.6	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	.	.	1.0	3.6	.	.	.	.	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	1.0	3.6	.	.	.	.	.	.

REAAX=HOONAH CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	3.0	1.3	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.6	2.0	3.0
	SEX										
	F	3.0	1.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.9
	M	.	.	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.6	1.0	3.0
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE C AM INDIAN	1.0	2.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.0
	5__WHITE	2.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.6	1.0	2.9
CRDTGRP	ALL	1.0	0.0	.	.	1.0	0.0	.	.	.	.
1	SEX										
	F	1.0	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.0	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	1.0	0.0	.	.	1.0	0.0	.	.	.	.
2	ALL	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.6	.	.
	SEX										
	M	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.6	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.6	.	.
3	ALL	2.0	2.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	3.0
	SEX										
	F	2.0	2.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.9

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=HOONAH CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	SEX										
3	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.0
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	2.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.0
	5__WHITE	1.0	2.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.9
5	ALL	.	.	3.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	M	.	.	3.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	.	.	3.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.

AREA=HYDABURG CITY SCHOOLS

		FY 88 COUNTS-ID SUM	FY 88 MEAN GPA_U	FY 92 COUNTS-ID SUM	FY 92 MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	3.0	0.6	1.0	2.0
	SEX				
	M	3.0	0.6	1.0	2.0
	RACE				
	1 ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	3.0	0.6	1.0	2.0
CRDTGRP	ALL	3.0	0.6	1.0	2.0
1	SEX				
	M	3.0	0.6	1.0	2.0
	RACE				
	1 ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	3.0	0.6	1.0	2.0

---------- RCAAX=IDITAROD AREA ----------

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	6.0	0.8	7.0	2.0	8.0	1.8	11.0	1.3	17.0	2.5
	SEX										
	F	3.0	0.7	3.0	1.0	.	.	5.0	1.4	6.0	1.8
	M	3.0	0.9	4.0	2.7	8.0	1.8	6.0	1.2	11.0	2.8
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	4.0	0.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	0.8	8.0	1.1	6.0	1.9
	5__WHITE	1.0	2.7	5.0	2.0	6.0	2.2	2.0	2.7	11.0	2.8
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	0.0	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.0	.	.
CRDTGRP	ALL	3.0	0.7	3.0	1.0	4.0	1.8	5.0	0.4	12.0	2.3
1	SEX										
	F	1.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	.	.	1.0	0.0	4.0	1.5
	M	2.0	0.0	.	.	4.0	1.8	4.0	0.5	8.0	2.6
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	1.0	.	.	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	5.0	1.8
	5__WHITE	.	.	3.0	1.0	3.0	2.3	1.0	2.0	7.0	2.6
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	0.0	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.0	.	.
2	ALL	.	.	2.0	3.6	3.0	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.0	3.1
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.8	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=IDITAROD AREA

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	SEX										
2	M	.	.	2.0	3.6	3.0	1.7	1.0	1.6	2.0	3.1
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.0	2.5
	5__WHITE	.	.	2.0	3.6	2.0	1.8	.	.	1.0	3.7
3	ALL	2.0	0.0	2.0	1.8	1.0	2.3	3.0	1.7	3.0	2.9
	SEX										
	F	2.0	0.0	.	.	.	.	3.0	1.7	2.0	2.3
	M	.	.	2.0	1.8	1.0	2.3	.	.	1.0	4.0
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	0.0	2.0	1.8	.	.	3.0	1.7	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.3	.	.	3.0	2.9
5	ALL	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.4	.	.
	SEX										
	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.4	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.4	.	.
6	ALL	1.0	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	M	1.0	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

[CONTINUED]

REAAX=IDITAROD AREA

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
6	5__WHITE	1.0	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

REAAX=JUNEAU CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	73.0	2.1	63.0	2.0	110.0	2.0	111.0	2.2	77.0	2.1
	SEX										
	F	46.0	2.2	42.0	1.9	58.0	1.9	55.0	2.4	44.0	2.1
	M	27.0	2.0	21.0	2.2	52.0	2.1	56.0	2.0	33.0	2.1
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	12.0	1.5	8.0	1.2	13.0	1.4	25.0	2.3	14.0	1.8
	5__WHITE	49.0	2.3	50.0	2.2	84.0	2.1	74.0	2.1	54.0	2.1
	6__UNKNOWN	15.0	1.8	5.0	0.9	13.0	1.6	12.0	2.1	9.0	2.5
CRDTGRP	ALL	26.0	1.0	19.0	0.8	42.0	1.1	34.0	1.3	32.0	1.0
1	SEX										
	F	15.0	0.9	13.0	0.4	22.0	1.0	17.0	1.5	21.0	1.1
	M	11.0	1.1	6.0	1.6	20.0	1.2	22.0	1.0	11.0	0.8
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	7.0	0.8	3.0	0.8	7.0	0.9	11.0	2.0	7.0	0.7
	5__WHITE	12.0	1.2	13.0	1.0	26.0	1.0	24.0	1.0	24.0	1.1
	6__UNKNOWN	7.0	0.9	3.0	0.2	9.0	1.3	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.6
2	ALL	15.0	2.3	11.0	1.6	23.0	2.2	25.0	2.1	22.0	2.4
	SEX										
	F	6.0	2.4	10.0	1.7	11.0	1.7	15.0	2.1	14.0	2.5

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=JUNEAU CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRUTGRP	SEX										
2	M	9.0	2.2	1.0	0.8	12.0	2.7	10.0	2.1	8.0	2.3
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	1.7	.	.	3.0	2.2	6.0	1.8	3.0	2.4
	5__WHITE	11.0	2.4	10.0	1.7	17.0	2.2	18.0	2.2	14.0	2.4
	6__UNKNOWN	2.0	2.2	1.0	1.1	3.0	2.0	1.0	2.3	5.0	2.5
3	ALL	18.0	2.6	7.0	2.2	21.0	2.6	25.0	2.8	19.0	3.1
	SEX										
	F	15.0	2.6	2.0	2.0	9.0	2.7	10.0	2.9	5.0	3.2
	M	3.0	2.7	5.0	1.9	12.0	2.5	15.0	2.7	14.0	3.1
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	2.8	2.0	0.0	2.0	1.8	3.0	2.3	4.0	3.2
	5__WHITE	12.0	2.5	4.0	3.1	19.0	2.6	18.0	2.9	12.0	3.2
	6__UNKNOWN	5.0	2.6	1.0	2.7	.	.	4.0	2.7	3.0	2.9
4	ALL	1.0	2.8	15.0	2.8	16.0	2.8	16.0	3.1	.	.
	SEX										
	F	1.0	2.8	10.0	2.8	11.0	2.9	9.0	3.1	.	.
	M	.	.	5.0	2.8	5.0	2.7	7.0	3.0	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REANX=JUNEAU CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CROTGRP	RACE										
4	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.9	1.0	3.1	.	.
	5__WHITE	1.0	2.8	13.0	2.9	14.0	2.9	12.0	3.1	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.3	3.0	2.8	.	.
5	ALL	3.0	3.0	6.0	3.2	6.0	2.9	6.0	3.5	.	.
	SEX										
	F	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.4	4.0	2.7	4.0	3.9	.	.
	M	.	.	2.0	2.7	2.0	3.4	2.0	2.9	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	1.0	3.4	.	.	4.0	3.9	.	.
	5__WHITE	3.0	3.0	5.0	3.2	6.0	2.9	2.0	2.9	.	.
6	ALL	3.0	3.4	5.0	3.1	2.0	3.1	.	.	4.0	3.9
	SEX										
	F	1.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	1.0	2.6	.	.	4.0	3.9
	M	2.0	3.6	2.0	3.1	1.0	3.5	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	2.0	3.6	5.0	3.1	2.0	3.1	.	.	4.0	3.9
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	2.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	ALL	7.0	3.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=JUNEAJ CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	SEX										
7	F	5.0	3.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M	2.0	2.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	2.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	5.0	3.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

REAAX=KAKE CITY SCHOOLS

		FY							
		88		89		90		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
ALL	ALL	3.0	2.3	6.0	1.6	5.0	1.5	3.0	0.7
	SEX								
	F	3.0	2.3	6.0	1.6	3.0	2.2	3.0	0.7
	M	.	.	.	.	2.0	0.5	.	.
	RACE								
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	3.0	2.3	6.0	1.6	4.0	1.6	3.0	0.7
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.9	.	.
CRDTGRP	ALL	1.0	1.2	.	.	2.0	0.5	2.0	0.0
1	SEX								
	F	1.0	1.2	.	.	.	.	2.0	0.0
	M	.	.	.	.	2.0	0.5	.	.
	RACE								
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	1.2	.	.	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.9	.	.
2	ALL	.	.	6.0	1.6	.	.	.	.
	SEX								
	F	.	.	6.0	1.6	.	.	.	.
	RACE								
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	6.0	1.6	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=KAKE CITY SCHOOLS

		FY							
		88		89		90		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	ALL	.	.	2.0	1.9	.	.	1.0	2.2
3	SEX								
	F	.	.	2.0	1.9	.	.	1.0	2.2
	RACE								
	1 _ ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	2.0	1.9	.	.	1.0	2.2
4	ALL	2.0	2.8	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX								
	F	2.0	2.8	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE								
	1 _ ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	2.8	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	ALL	.	.	.	.	3.0	2.2	.	.
	SEX								
	F	.	.	.	.	3.0	2.2	.	.
	RACE								
	1 _ ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	3.0	2.2	.	.

		FY 91	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	10.0	1.7
	SEX		
	F	6.0	1.9
	M	4.0	1.4
	RACE		
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	10.0	1.7
CRDTGRP	ALL	1.0	0.0
1	SEX		
	F	1.0	0.0
	RACE		
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	0.0
2	ALL	2.0	0.0
	SEX		
	M	2.0	0.0
	RACE		
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	0.0
3	ALL	4.0	1.9
	SEX		
	F	4.0	1.9

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=KASHUNAMIUT

		FY	
		91	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE		
3	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	4.0	1.9
4	ALL	3.0	3.0
	SEX		
	F	1.0	3.4
	M	2.0	2.8
	RACE		
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	3.0	3.0

REAAX=KENAI PENINSULA BOR SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	160.0	1.7	232.0	1.9	239.0	2.2	246.0	2.3	170.0	2.1
	SEX										
	F	69.0	1.8	133.0	1.8	127.0	2.3	134.0	2.4	89.0	2.3
	M	91.0	1.6	99.0	2.0	112.0	2.2	112.0	2.2	81.0	1.9
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	20.0	1.3	19.0	2.4	8.0	2.2	21.0	2.2	10.0	1.6
	5__WHITE	135.0	1.8	199.0	1.8	217.0	2.3	210.0	2.3	147.0	2.1
	6__UNKNOWN	5.0	1.1	14.0	2.3	14.0	2.1	15.0	1.9	13.0	2.1
CROTGRP	ALL	48.0	0.7	75.0	0.6	69.0	0.9	83.0	1.2	66.0	0.9
1	SEX										
	F	24.0	0.9	48.0	0.6	37.0	0.9	45.0	1.3	28.0	0.9
	M	24.0	0.5	27.0	0.6	32.0	0.8	38.0	1.2	38.0	0.8
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	8.0	0.4	4.0	0.7	2.0	0.1	7.0	1.2	5.0	0.5
	5__WHITE	36.0	0.7	69.0	0.6	62.0	0.9	70.0	1.3	55.0	0.9
	6__UNKNOWN	4.0	0.5	2.0	0.8	5.0	1.5	6.0	0.6	6.0	1.1
2	ALL	25.0	1.4	34.0	1.6	48.0	2.4	41.0	2.6	42.0	2.7
	SEX										
	F	14.0	1.7	21.0	1.9	27.0	2.5	23.0	2.8	25.0	2.9

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=KENAI PENINSULA BOR SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	SEX										
2	M	11.0	1.0	13.0	1.2	21.0	2.3	18.0	2.4	17.0	2.4
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	2.5	.	.	1.0	2.8	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.6
	5__WHITE	23.0	1.3	29.0	1.6	44.0	2.4	38.0	2.6	38.0	2.7
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	5.0	1.5	3.0	1.4	1.0	4.0	2.0	3.0
3	ALL	31.0	2.1	47.0	2.2	50.0	2.7	81.0	2.7	53.0	2.9
	SEX										
	F	10.0	2.6	32.0	2.1	28.0	2.7	42.0	2.8	32.0	2.9
	M	21.0	1.9	15.0	2.2	22.0	2.6	39.0	2.6	21.0	2.9
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	4.0	1.5	7.0	2.5	1.0	2.9	7.0	2.4	3.0	2.9
	5__WHITE	27.0	2.2	38.0	2.0	47.0	2.7	68.0	2.8	45.0	2.9
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	2.0	3.8	2.0	2.6	6.0	2.2	5.0	2.9
4	ALL	28.0	1.4	34.0	2.9	29.0	3.2	35.0	3.2	3.0	3.5
	SEX										
	F	10.0	1.5	15.0	3.1	16.0	3.1	23.0	3.2	2.0	3.4
	M	18.0	1.4	19.0	2.8	13.0	3.4	12.0	3.1	1.0	3.8

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=KENAI PENINSULA BOR SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CROTGRP	RACE										
4	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	5.0	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.0	3.3	4.0	3.3	.	.
	5__WHITE	23.0	1.4	30.0	3.0	26.0	3.2	29.0	3.1	3.0	3.5
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	2.0	2.7	1.0	4.0	2.0	3.6	.	.
5	ALL	11.0	3.4	20.0	3.1	33.0	3.0	2.0	3.7	4.0	3.6
	SEX										
	F	2.0	3.4	9.0	3.1	14.0	3.0	1.0	3.7	2.0	3.3
	M	9.0	3.4	11.0	3.1	19.0	3.0	1.0	3.7	2.0	3.8
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	3.7	3.0	3.5	2.0	2.6	1.0	3.7	.	.
	5__WHITE	10.0	3.3	17.0	3.0	28.0	3.0	1.0	3.7	4.0	3.6
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	3.0	2.9	.	.	.	.
6	ALL	3.0	3.5	14.0	3.2	8.0	3.5	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	2.0	3.7	6.0	3.1	3.0	3.7	.	.	.	.
	M	1.0	3.0	8.0	3.3	5.0	3.3	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	2.0	3.4	.	.	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=KENAI PENINSULA BOR SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
6	5__WHITE	3.0	3.5	11.0	3.1	8.0	3.5	.	.	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	1.0	3.5	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	ALL	14.0	3.5	8.0	3.4	2.0	3.1	4.0	3.7	2.0	3.5
	SEX										
	F	7.0	3.6	2.0	3.1	2.0	3.1	.	.	.	.
	M	7.0	3.4	6.0	3.5	.	.	4.0	3.7	2.0	3.5
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	1.0	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	13.0	3.5	5.0	3.5	2.0	3.1	4.0	3.7	2.0	3.5
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	3.3	2.0	3.4	.	.	.	.	.	.

REAAX=KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
ALL	ALL	63.0	2.2	48.0	2.3	32.0	2.3	41.0	1.8	37.0	2.3
	SEX										
	F	35.0	2.7	40.0	2.5	25.0	2.2	26.0	2.1	25.0	2.6
	M	28.0	1.5	8.0	1.7	7.0	2.7	15.0	1.1	12.0	1.8
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	14.0	2.1	6.0	1.6	7.0	2.3	7.0	1.7	5.0	1.9
	5__WHITE	45.0	2.2	38.0	2.5	21.0	2.3	34.0	1.8	26.0	2.5
	6__UNKNOWN	4.0	2.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	2.6	.	.	6.0	1.9
CRDTGRP	ALL	30.0	1.7	15.0	1.1	13.0	1.6	25.0	1.4	13.0	1.4
1	SEX										
	F	14.0	2.4	13.0	0.9	12.0	1.7	17.0	1.5	7.0	1.7
	M	16.0	1.0	2.0	2.4	1.0	0.0	8.0	0.9	6.0	0.9
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	11.0	1.8	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.3	5.0	1.4	1.0	0.0
	5__WHITE	18.0	1.7	10.0	1.0	9.0	1.5	20.0	1.3	8.0	1.7
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	0.0	4.0	1.6	2.0	2.1	.	.	4.0	1.1
2	ALL	9.0	1.7	11.0	2.3	4.0	2.8	8.0	1.6	8.0	2.4
	SEX										
	F	6.0	1.8	6.0	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.0	3.0	5.0	2.5

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH

		FY									
		86		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRUTGRP	SEX										
2	M	3.0	1.4	5.0	1.2	1.0	2.7	6.0	1.2	3.0	2.4
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	3.0	1.3	1.0	2.7	.	.	4.0	2.4
	5__WHITE	9.0	1.7	8.0	2.6	2.0	2.6	8.0	1.6	4.0	2.5
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.2	.	.	.	.
3	ALL	7.0	2.9	12.0	3.0	6.0	2.8	4.0	2.7	13.0	2.9
	SEX										
	F	4.0	3.3	12.0	3.0	5.0	2.7	3.0	3.0	10.0	2.9
	M	3.0	2.5	.	.	1.0	2.9	1.0	1.7	3.0	3.0
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	3.5	1.0	2.5	1.0	2.9	2.0	2.4	.	.
	5__WHITE	4.0	2.7	11.0	3.1	4.0	2.7	2.0	2.9	11.0	2.8
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	3.0	.	.	1.0	2.9	.	.	2.0	3.6
4	ALL	14.0	3.0	.	.	5.0	3.1	3.0	3.7	.	.
	SEX										
	F	10.0	3.3	.	.	1.0	1.9	2.0	3.7	.	.
	M	4.0	2.3	.	.	4.0	3.4	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
4	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	2.8	.	.	1.0	2.9	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	12.0	3.0	.	.	4.0	3.1	2.0	3.7	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	2.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	ALL	.	.	8.0	3.4	4.0	2.8	2.0	3.6	3.0	3.6
	SEX										
	F	.	.	7.0	3.5	4.0	2.8	2.0	3.6	3.0	3.6
	M	.	.	1.0	2.8	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	1.0	3.3	2.0	2.6		.	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	7.0	3.4	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.6	3.0	3.6
6	ALL	.	.	2.0	3.3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	2.0	3.3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	.	.	2.0	3.3	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	ALL	3.0	2.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	1.0	3.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	SEX										
7	M	2.0	2.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	2.0	2.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	2.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

REAAX=KLAWOCK CITY SCHOOLS

		FY							
		88		89		90		91	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	3.0	2.9	2.0	0.9	3.0	1.8	2.0	1.5
	SEX								
	F	3.0	2.9	.	.	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.5
	M	.	.	2.0	0.9	2.0	2.0	.	.
	RACE								
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	2.7	1.0	0.9	3.0	1.8	.	.
	5__WHITE	2.0	3.0	1.0	0.9	.	.	2.0	1.5
CRDTGRP	ALL	1.0	2.7	2.0	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.0
1	SEX								
	F	1.0	2.7	.	.	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.0
	M	.	.	2.0	0.9	.	.	.	.
	RACE								
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	2.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.5	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	1.0	0.9	.	.	1.0	0.0
2	ALL	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.0	.	.
	SEX								
	M	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.0	.	.
	RACE								
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.0	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=KLAWOCK CITY SCHOOLS

		FY							
		88		89		90		91	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	ALL	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.0
3	SEX								
	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.0
	RACE								
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.0
7	ALL	2.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX								
	F	2.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE								
	5__WHITE	2.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.

REAAX=KODIAK ISLAND BOR SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	24.0	2.3	33.0	1.5	32.0	2.4	42.0	2.3	56.0	2.3
	SEX										
	F	14.0	2.7	13.0	2.0	20.0	2.9	34.0	2.4	28.0	2.1
	M	10.0	1.8	20.0	1.1	12.0	1.7	8.0	2.0	28.0	2.5
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	11.0	2.0	8.0	0.6	11.0	1.7	7.0	1.2	11.0	2.5
	5__WHITE	9.0	2.5	20.0	1.8	21.0	2.8	29.0	2.5	36.0	2.3
	6__UNKNOWN	4.0	2.7	5.0	1.5	.	.	6.0	2.4	9.0	2.1
CRDTGRP	ALL	10.0	2.0	14.0	0.9	9.0	1.3	13.0	1.3	21.0	1.1
1	SEX										
	F	5.0	3.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	2.9	11.0	1.4	9.0	0.6
	M	5.0	0.9	10.0	0.6	5.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	12.0	1.5
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	4.0	1.4	6.0	0.6	6.0	0.9	5.0	1.0	3.0	0.7
	5__WHITE	4.0	2.3	5.0	1.5	3.0	2.0	7.0	1.7	16.0	1.3
	6__UNKNOWN	2.0	2.6	3.0	0.5	.	.	1.0	0.0	..0	0.6
2	ALL	4.0	2.3	10.0	1.1	5.0	2.9	5.0	1.7	9.0	2.7
	SEX										
	F	4.0	2.3	2.0	0.7	4.0	3.0	4.0	1.7	9.0	2.7

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=KODIAK ISLAND BOR SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	SEX										
2	M	.	.	8.0	1.2	1.0	2.9	1.0	1.6	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	1.4	2.0	3.5	2.0	2.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	2.8
	5__WHITE	3.0	2.6	8.0	1.2	3.0	3.2	4.0	1.8	8.0	2.7
3	ALL	5.0	2.5	3.0	2.9	9.0	2.8	14.0	2.8	26.0	3.1
	SEX										
	F	2.0	2.4	3.0	2.9	8.0	2.7	11.0	2.9	10.0	2.9
	M	3.0	2.5	.	.	1.0	3.5	3.0	2.2	16.0	3.3
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	5.0	2.5	.	.	1.0	3.5	1.0	2.5	7.0	3.3
	5__WHITE	.	.	1.0	3.0	8.0	2.7	11.0	2.9	12.0	3.4
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	2.0	2.9	.	.	2.0	2.3	7.0	2.6
4	ALL	1.0	2.7	3.0	2.4	6.0	2.2	10.0	3.2	.	.
	SEX										
	F	1.0	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.4	8.0	3.2	.	.
	M	.	.	1.0	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	3.1	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=KODIAK ISLAND BOR SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
4	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.9	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.4	7.0	3.2	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	2.7	.	.	.	.	3.0	3.3	.	.
5	ALL	.	.	.	.	5.0	3.3	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	2.0	3.5	.	.	.	.
	M	.	.	.	.	3.0	3.2	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.7	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	4.0	3.5	.	.	.	.
6	ALL	2.0	2.8	1.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	2.0	2.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M	.	.	1.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	2.0	2.8	1.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	ALL	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.5	.	.	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=KODIAK ISLAND BOR SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	SEX										
7	F	.	.	2.0	2.5	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M	2.0	2.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE C AN INDIAN	1.0	2.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	2.0	2.5	.	.	.	.	.	.
	6__UNKNO-WN	1.0	2.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

REAAX=KUSPUK SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	5.0	1.6	4.0	2.1	8.0	1.4	15.0	1.4	10.0	1.0
	SEX										
	F	4.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	7.0	1.4	10.0	1.5	6.0	1.0
	M	1.0	0.4	2.0	2.4	1.0	1.6	5.0	1.3	4.0	0.9
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	3.0	3.0	1.9	5.0	1.8	10.0	0.8	10.0	1.0
	5__WHITE	1.0	1.0	.	.	2.0	0.3	3.0	2.7	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	3.0	1.3	1.0	2.7	1.0	1.6	2.0	3.0	.	.
CRDTGRP	ALL	2.0	0.5	.	.	2.0	0.3	9.0	0.6	9.0	1.0
1	SEX										
	F	1.0	0.6	.	.	2.0	0.3	6.0	0.7	6.0	1.0
	M	1.0	0.4	.	.	.	.	3.0	0.3	3.0	0.9
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	.	.	9.0	0.6	9.0	1.0
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	2.0	0.3	.	.	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	2.0	0.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	ALL	3.0	2.3	2.0	1.8	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.0
	SEX										
	F	3.0	2.3	2.0	1.8	.	.	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=KUSPUK SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	SEX										
2	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.0
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	3.0	2.0	1.8	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.0
	5__WHITE	1.0	1.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	ALL	.	.	1.0	2.1	2.0	0.8	2.0	2.4	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	2.0	0.8	2.0	2.4	.	.
	M	.	.	1.0	2.1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	1.0	2.1	2.0	0.8	1.0	2.5	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.3	.	.
4	ALL	.	.	.	.	4.0	2.3	4.0	2.9	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	3.0	2.5	2.0	3.0	.	.
	M	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.6	2.0	2.8	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=KUSPUK SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
4	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	3.0	2.5	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.8	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.6	2.0	3.0	.	.
6	ALL	.	.	1.0	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	M	.	.	1.0	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__UNKNOWN	.	.	1.0	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.

REAAX=LAKE PENINSULA DOR

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRUTCRP	RACE										
2	1__ALASKA NATIVE C AM INDIAN	1.0	0.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	1.0	1.1	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	ALL	.	.	4.0	2.2	1.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	4.0	2.6
	SEX										
	F	.	.	2.0	1.8	1.0	2.2	1.0	2.6	1.0	2.1
	M	.	.	2.0	2.5	.	.	1.0	2.0	3.0	2.7
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE C AM INDIAN	.	.	2.0	2.5	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.9
	5__WHITE	.	.	2.0	1.8	1.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	3.0	2.5
4	ALL	.	.	1.0	3.3	.	.	5.0	2.4	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	1.0	3.3	.	.	3.0	2.3	.	.
	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.7	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE C AM INDIAN	.	.	1.0	3.3	.	.	1.0	2.7	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.7	.	.
	6__UNKNO-WN	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.0	2.3	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=LAKE PENINSULA BOR

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	4.0	0.9	13.0	2.1	1.0	2.2	7.0	2.4	7.0	1.8
	SEX										
	F	1.0	0.0	10.0	2.1	1.0	2.2	4.0	2.4	1.0	2.1
	M	3.0	1.1	3.0	2.0	.	.	3.0	2.5	6.0	1.8
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	0.3	7.0	2.0	.	.	1.0	2.7	2.0	1.4
	5__WHITE	2.0	1.4	6.0	2.1	1.0	2.2	3.0	2.4	4.0	2.2
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.0	2.3	1.0	1.3
CRDTGRP	ALL	2.0	0.0	4.0	1.5	.	.	.	.	3.0	0.8
1	SEX										
	F	1.0	0.0	4.0	1.5	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M	1.0	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.0	0.8
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	0.0	4.0	1.5	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.0
	5__WHITE	1.0	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.3
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.3
2	ALL	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	M	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.1	.	.	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=LOWER KUSKOKWIM

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	50.0	1.7	79.0	2.1	53.0	1.8	37.0	2.1	50.0	1.6
	SEX										
	F	30.0	1.8	40.0	2.0	32.0	2.0	25.0	2.0	31.0	1.5
	M	20.0	1.5	39.0	2.2	21.0	1.5	12.0	2.2	19.0	1.9
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	41.0	1.7	63.0	2.0	51.0	1.8	28.0	2.0	44.0	1.5
	5__WHITE	7.0	1.6	10.0	2.2	2.0	2.5	7.0	3.0	3.0	2.7
	6__UNKNOWN	2.0	0.9	6.0	2.2	.	.	2.0	0.0	3.0	2.3
CRDTGRP	ALL	15.0	0.5	26.0	1.3	22.0	1.1	16.0	1.6	22.0	1.0
1	SEX										
	F	8.0	0.5	16.0	1.2	12.0	1.2	12.0	1.5	18.0	1.0
	M	7.0	0.4	10.0	1.4	10.0	1.0	4.0	1.7	4.0	1.0
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	12.0	0.6	22.0	1.3	22.0	1.1	14.0	1.8	20.0	0.8
	5__WHITE	2.0	0.0	2.0	1.5	.	.	.	.	1.0	4.0
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.8	.	.	2.0	0.0	1.0	2.0
2	ALL	10.0	1.9	18.0	2.2	12.0	1.9	11.0	2.4	15.0	2.0
	SEX										
	F	4.0	2.3	9.0	2.5	9.0	1.9	7.0	2.5	3.0	2.3

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=LOWER KUSKOKWIM

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	SEX										
2	M	6.0	1.6	9.0	1.9	3.0	2.0	4.0	2.3	12.0	1.9
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	10.0	1.9	14.0	2.3	12.0	1.9	8.0	1.9	11.0	1.9
	5__WHITE	.	.	4.0	2.2	.	.	3.0	3.6	2.0	2.1
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.5
3	ALL	14.0	2.2	19.0	2.3	12.0	2.3	9.0	2.5	11.0	2.1
	SEX										
	F	10.0	2.1	10.0	2.2	5.0	2.8	6.0	2.5	10.0	2.1
	M	4.0	2.3	9.0	2.5	7.0	2.0	3.0	2.4	1.0	2.4
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	11.0	2.2	15.0	2.3	10.0	2.3	6.0	2.5	11.0	2.1
	5__WHITE	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.5	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	1.7	2.0	2.8	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	ALL	3.0	2.5	6.0	2.4	2.0	2.7	1.0	2.8	2.0	3.0
	SEX										
	F	1.0	2.2	3.0	2.7	2.0	2.7	.	.	.	.
	M	2.0	2.7	3.0	2.2	.	.	1.0	2.8	2.0	3.0

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=LOWER KUSKOKWIM

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
4	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	2.4	5.0	2.5	2.0	2.7	.	.	2.0	3.0
	5__WHITE	1.0	2.7	1.0	2.2	.	.	1.0	2.8	.	.
5	ALL	6.0	2.5	7.0	3.0	5.0	3.0	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	5.0	2.5	1.0	3.4	4.0	3.0	.	.	.	.
	M	1.0	2.4	6.0	3.0	1.0	3.0	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	4.0	2.6	5.0	2.8	5.0	3.0	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	2.0	2.2	1.0	3.4	.	.	.	.	.	.
	6__UNKNO-WN	.	.	1.0	3.7	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	ALL	1.0	2.7	3.0	3.1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	1.0	2.7	1.0	3.4	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M	.	.	2.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	2.7	2.0	3.5	.	.	.	.	.	.
	6__UNKNO-WN	.	.	1.0	2.4	.	.	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=LOWER KUSKOKWIM

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	ALL	1.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	SEX										
	F	1.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1 _ ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

REAAX=LOWER YUKON

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
ALL	ALL	34.0	1.8	24.0	1.5	20.0	1.8	24.0	1.5	19.0	1.4
	SEX										
	F	15.0	1.5	15.0	1.6	10.0	1.5	17.0	1.8	13.0	1.5
	M	19.0	2.0	9.0	1.5	10.0	2.1	7.0	0.8	6.0	1.1
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	27.0	1.7	21.0	1.6	20.0	1.8	23.0	1.6	19.0	1.4
	5__WHITE	6.0	2.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	3.1	3.0	1.0	.	.	1.0	0.0	.	.
CRDTGRP	ALL	10.0	1.4	8.0	0.6	8.0	0.8	14.0	0.6	11.0	0.7
1	SEX										
	F	6.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	5.0	0.8	10.0	0.9	7.0	0.8
	M	4.0	2.0	5.0	1.0	3.0	0.8	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.4
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	8.0	1.2	6.0	0.7	8.0	0.8	13.0	0.7	11.0	0.7
	5__WHITE	2.0	2.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	2.0	0.4	.	.	1.0	0.0	.	.
2	ALL	11.0	1.6	6.0	1.6	1.0	3.2	3.0	1.8	4.0	2.2
	SEX										
	F	4.0	1.7	5.0	1.5	1.0	3.2	1.0	1.9	2.0	1.9

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=LOWER YUKON

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	SEX										
2	M	7.0	1.6	1.0	2.4	.	.	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.5
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	9.0	1.6	6.0	1.6	1.0	3.2	3.0	1.8	4.0	2.2
	5__WHITE	2.0	1.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	ALL	8.0	2.3	5.0	2.1	8.0	2.4	2.0	1.9	4.0	2.5
	SEX										
	F	5.0	2.0	4.0	2.2	3.0	1.9	1.0	1.3	4.0	2.5
	M	3.0	2.8	1.0	1.6	5.0	2.7	1.0	2.5	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	6.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	8.0	2.4	2.0	1.9	4.0	2.5
	5__WHITE	1.0	3.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	3.1	1.0	2.4	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	ALL	2.0	1.9	4.0	2.4	2.0	2.6	5.0	3.7	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	3.0	2.5	.	.	5.0	3.7	.	.
	M	2.0	1.9	1.0	2.3	2.0	2.6	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REGAX=LOWER YUKON

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
4	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	1.9	4.0	2.4	2.0	2.6	5.0	3.7	.	.
5	ALL	1.0	2.3	1.0	2.2	1.0	2.5	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.5	.	.	.	.
	M	1.0	2.3	1.0	2.2	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	2.3	1.0	2.2	1.0	2.5	.	.	.	.
6	ALL	1.0	2.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	M	1.0	2.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	2.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	ALL	1.0	2.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	M	1.0	2.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	1.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

REAAX=MATANUSKA SUSITNA BOR SCH

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	131.0	1.9	194.0	2.0	199.0	2.0	214.0	2.4	191.0	2.3
	SEX										
	F	67.0	2.1	102.0	2.3	119.0	2.2	114.0	2.6	100.0	2.4
	M	64.0	1.8	92.0	1.6	80.0	1.7	100.0	2.2	91.0	2.1
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	9.0	1.3	29.0	1.4	8.0	0.9	16.0	2.1	13.0	1.8
	5__WHITE	116.0	2.0	154.0	2.1	183.0	2.1	183.0	2.4	150.0	2.3
	6__UNKNOWN	6.0	1.9	11.0	1.8	8.0	1.3	15.0	2.3	28.0	2.1
CRDTSRP	ALL	57.0	1.4	72.0	1.2	67.0	0.9	74.0	1.6	71.0	1.1
1	SEX										
	F	28.0	1.5	32.0	1.5	41.0	0.9	42.0	1.9	38.0	1.2
	M	29.0	1.4	40.0	0.9	26.0	1.0	32.0	1.2	33.0	1.0
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	5.0	0.5	11.0	1.3	3.0	1.0	5.0	1.2	4.0	0.5
	5__WHITE	50.0	1.5	55.0	1.2	61.0	0.9	61.0	1.6	51.0	1.0
	6__UNKNOWN	2.0	0.6	6.0	1.0	3.0	0.3	8.0	2.1	16.0	1.4
2	ALL	35.0	2.0	32.0	1.7	35.0	1.8	33.0	2.4	43.0	2.6
	SEX										
	F	12.0	1.9	19.0	2.0	18.0	2.2	13.0	2.9	19.0	2.6

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=MATANUSKA SUSITNA BOR SCH

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	SEX										
2	M	13.0	2.0	13.0	1.2	17.0	1.4	20.0	2.1	24.0	2.6
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	7.0	3.1	3.0	0.0	1.0	2.7	4.0	1.5
	5__WHITE	24.0	2.0	25.0	2.2	32.0	2.0	31.0	2.4	35.0	2.7
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	1.6	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.5	4.0	3.1
3	ALL	24.0	2.1	30.0	2.4	41.0	2.6	48.0	2.7	69.0	3.1
	SEX										
	F	12.0	2.5	15.0	2.8	23.0	3.0	27.0	2.9	37.0	3.3
	M	12.0	1.7	15.0	2.0	18.0	2.1	21.0	2.6	32.0	2.8
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	2.2	6.0	1.8	1.0	1.5	8.0	2.7	3.0	3.2
	5__WHITE	22.0	2.1	21.0	2.5	37.0	2.7	36.0	2.8	60.0	3.1
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	3.0	2.7	3.0	1.2	4.0	2.4	6.0	2.8
4	ALL	10.0	2.9	25.0	2.8	28.0	2.8	49.0	3.1	4.0	3.3
	SEX										
	F	6.0	3.2	15.0	3.0	18.0	3.1	27.0	3.0	4.0	3.3
	M	4.0	2.5	10.0	2.6	10.0	2.1	22.0	3.1	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=MATANUSKA SUSITNA BOR SCH

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
4	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	2.0	3.5	1.0	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.6
	5__WHITE	10.0	2.9	23.0	2.8	26.0	2.8	45.0	3.1	2.0	4.0
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.8	2.0	3.3	.	.
5	ALL	6.0	3.2	16.0	3.0	24.0	3.0	7.0	3.6	4.0	3.7
	SEX										
	F	4.0	3.1	8.0	2.9	17.0	3.2	2.0	3.9	2.0	3.7
	M	2.0	3.4	8.0	3.0	7.0	2.7	5.0	3.5	2.0	3.6
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	2.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	4.0	3.7	16.0	3.0	23.0	3.0	7.0	3.6	2.0	3.6
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.7	.	.	2.0	3.7
6	ALL	3.0	2.5	12.0	2.8	4.0	3.7	2.0	3.7	.	.
	SEX										
	F	1.0	2.5	6.0	2.9	2.0	3.4	2.0	3.7	.	.
	M	2.0	2.5	6.0	2.8	2.0	4.0	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	3.0	2.8	.	.	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=MATANUSKA SUSITNA BOR SCH

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
6	5__WHITE	2.0	2.4	7.0	2.9	4.0	3.7	2.0	3.7	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	2.7	2.0	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	ALL	6.0	3.0	7.0	3.1	.	.	1.0	3.4	.	.
	SEX										
	F	4.0	3.1	7.0	3.1	.	.	1.0	3.4	.	.
	M	2.0	2.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	4.0	3.1	7.0	3.1	.	.	1.0	3.4	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	2.0	2.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

REAAX=NENANA CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	3.0	1.9	1.0	2.3	5.0	1.8	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
	SEX										
	F	1.0	1.8	1.0	2.3	4.0	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.0	2.0
	M	2.0	1.9	.	.	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.0
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	2.3	.	.	2.0	2.3	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	1.0	1.8	1.0	2.3	3.0	1.5	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
	6__UNKNO-WN	1.0	1.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CRUTGRP	ALL	.	.	.	.	2.0	0.8	.	.	1.0	0.0
1	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.0	.	.	.	.
	M	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.5	.	.	1.0	0.0
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.5	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.0	.	.	1.0	0.0
2	ALL	3.0	1.9	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	.	.
	SEX										
	F	1.0	1.8	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	.	.	.	.
	M	2.0	1.9	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.3	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=NENANA CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
2	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	2.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	1.0	1.8	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	1.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	ALL	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.0	1.0	1.8	1.0	2.0
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.0	1.0	1.8	1.0	2.0
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.0	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.8	1.0	2.0
4	ALL	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.9	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.9	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.9	.	.
5	ALL	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.3	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.3	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=NENANA CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
5	S__WHITE	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.3	.	.	.	.

REAAX=NUME CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	23.0	1.8	15.0	2.5	31.0	2.2	8.0	2.0	12.0	2.2
	SEX										
	F	13.0	1.7	11.0	2.7	7.0	2.5	6.0	2.5	5.0	2.3
	M	10.0	2.0	4.0	2.1	24.0	2.1	2.0	0.5	7.0	2.2
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	16.0	2.1	11.0	2.2	9.0	2.2	8.0	2.0	8.0	2.4
	5__WHITE	7.0	1.1	3.0	3.3	20.0	2.1	.	.	4.0	2.0
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	1.0	3.9	2.0	3.0	.	.	.	.
CRDTGRP	ALL	13.0	1.1	2.0	1.8	18.0	1.8	5.0	1.6	5.0	1.9
1	SEX										
	F	8.0	0.6	.	.	4.0	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.0	2.0
	M	5.0	1.8	2.0	1.8	14.0	1.5	2.0	0.5	3.0	1.9
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	8.0	1.3	1.0	0.0	5.0	1.8	5.0	1.6	4.0	2.2
	5__WHITE	5.0	0.8	1.0	3.7	12.0	1.7	.	.	1.0	0.8
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.0	.	.	.	.
2	ALL	3.0	3.1	8.0	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.7	3.0	1.9
	SEX										
	F	2.0	3.8	7.0	2.3	.	.	3.0	2.7	1.0	1.5

(CONTINUED)

REMAX=HOME CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
CRDTGRP	SEX	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
2	M	1.0	1.7	1.0	2.2	3.0	3.3	.	.	2.0	2.0
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	3.8	7.0	2.3	1.0	4.0	3.0	2.7	1.0	1.5
	5__WHITE	1.0	1.7	1.0	2.2	1.0	1.9	.	.	2.0	2.0
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	1.0	4.0	.	.	.	.
3	ALL	6.0	2.7	.	.	4.0	2.1	.	.	4.0	2.9
	SEX										
	F	3.0	3.1	.	.	2.0	2.1	.	.	2.0	3.0
	M	3.0	2.3	.	.	2.0	2.1	.	.	2.0	2.8
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	6.0	2.7	.	.	2.0	2.1	.	.	3.0	2.8
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.1	.	.	1.0	3.1
4	ALL	.	.	3.0	2.5	1.0	2.7	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	2.0	2.5	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M	.	.	1.0	2.6	1.0	2.7	.	.	.	.

[CONTINUED]

REAAX=NOME CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
4	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	3.0	2.5	1.0	2.7	.	.	.	.
5	ALL	.	.	.	.	5.0	3.2	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.2	.	.	.	.
	M	.	.	.	.	4.0	3.2	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	5.0	3.2	.	.	.	.
7	ALL	1.0	2.3	2.0	3.9	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	2.0	3.9	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M	1.0	2.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	1.0	2.3	1.0	3.9	.	.	.	.	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	1.0	3.9	.	.	.	.	.	.

REAA X=NORTH SLOPE BOR SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	35.0	1.4	26.0	1.6	18.0	1.1	21.0	1.7	36.0	1.4
	SEX										
	F	23.0	1.6	21.0	1.5	8.0	1.3	14.0	2.0	28.0	1.5
	M	12.0	1.1	5.0	1.8	10.0	1.0	7.0	1.0	8.0	0.8
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	24.0	1.1	15.0	1.3	8.0	1.6	16.0	1.5	32.0	1.2
	5__WHITE	8.0	2.8	10.0	1.8	8.0	0.7	5.0	2.0	3.0	3.0
	6__UNKNOWN	3.0	0.2	1.0	2.8	2.0	0.8	.	.	1.0	1.3
CRUTGRP	ALL	24.0	0.9	14.0	0.8	11.0	0.5	10.0	1.3	26.0	0.8
1	SEX										
	F	14.0	0.9	12.0	0.8	3.0	0.0	4.0	2.0	19.0	0.9
	M	10.0	0.8	2.0	1.0	8.0	0.7	6.0	0.8	7.0	0.5
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	17.0	0.6	8.0	0.6	4.0	0.9	7.0	1.1	25.0	0.8
	5__WHITE	4.0	2.5	6.0	1.0	6.0	0.4	3.0	1.6	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	3.0	0.2	.	.	1.0	0.0	.	.	1.0	1.3
2	ALL	2.0	1.1	5.0	2.2	2.0	1.5	3.0	1.1	4.0	2.7
	SEX										
	F	1.0	0.0	4.0	2.4	2.0	1.5	3.0	1.1	4.0	2.7

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=NORTH SLOPE BOR SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	SEX										
2	M	1.0	2.1	1.0	1.1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	1.1	3.0	1.3	1.0	2.2	2.0	0.9	4.0	2.7
	5__WHITE	.	.	2.0	3.5	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	.	.
3	ALL	3.0	2.9	1.0	2.5	4.0	2.0	6.0	2.3	6.0	3.0
	SEX										
	F	2.0	3.3	1.0	2.5	2.0	2.2	6.0	2.3	5.0	2.9
	M	1.0	2.2	.	.	2.0	1.8	.	.	1.0	3.3
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	2.2	1.0	2.5	2.0	2.2	5.0	2.0	3.0	2.9
	5__WHITE	2.0	3.3	.	.	1.0	2.2	1.0	4.0	3.0	3.0
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.5	.	.	.	.
4	ALL	.	.	1.0	2.2	1.0	3.0	2.0	2.6	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	1.0	2.2	1.0	3.0	1.0	3.3	.	.
	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.8	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=NORTH SLOPE BOR SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
4	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.0	2.0	2.6	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	1.0	2.2	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	ALL	5.0	2.9	2.0	2.8	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	5.0	2.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M	.	.	2.0	2.8	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	4.0	3.0	1.0	2.8	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	1.0	2.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	1.0	2.8	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	ALL	.	.	2.0	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	2.0	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	2.0	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	ALL	1.0	3.0	1.0	3.1	.	.	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

RCAAX=NORTH SLOPE BOR SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	SEX										
7	F	1.0	3.0	1.0	3.1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	S__WHITE	1.0	3.0	1.0	3.1	.	.	.	.	.	.

REAAX=NORTHWEST ARTIC DOR

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	21.0	2.2	22.0	2.2	17.0	1.8	23.0	2.5	22.0	2.2
	SEX										
	F	13.0	2.4	10.0	2.9	17.0	1.8	12.0	2.7	11.0	2.4
	M	8.0	1.7	12.0	1.5	.	.	11.0	2.3	11.0	1.9
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	18.0	2.3	16.0	1.9	9.0	1.9	16.0	2.2	18.0	2.2
	5__WHITE	.	.	6.0	2.9	8.0	1.7	4.0	3.0	4.0	1.8
	6__UNKNOWN	3.0	1.6	.	.	.	.	3.0	3.0	.	.
CRDTGRP	ALL	9.0	2.0	10.0	1.3	7.0	0.8	5.0	1.6	9.0	1.5
1	SEX										
	F	6.0	2.2	3.0	2.4	7.0	0.8	3.0	1.0	6.0	2.3
	M	3.0	1.5	7.0	0.9	.	.	2.0	2.4	3.0	0.0
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	8.0	2.2	9.0	1.5	3.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	8.0	1.7
	5__WHITE	.	.	1.0	3.0	4.0	0.6	.	.	1.0	0.0
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	0.0	.	.	.	.	1.0	4.0	.	.
2	ALL	3.0	1.8	.	.	2.0	3.0	7.0	2.2	6.0	2.2
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.2	2.0	2.4

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=NORTHWEST ARTIC DOR

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	SEX										
2	M	3.0	1.8	.	.	.	.	5.0	1.8	4.0	2.1
	RACE										
	1__ALASKAN NATIVE & AM INDIAN	3.0	1.8	.	.	.	.	6.0	2.3	4.0	2.1
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	2.0	3.0	1.0	1.8	2.0	2.4
3	ALL	3.0	2.0	4.0	2.3	6.0	2.4	5.0	3.2	6.0	2.9
	SEX										
	F	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	6.0	2.4	4.0	3.1	2.0	2.5
	M	1.0	1.7	2.0	2.3	.	.	1.0	3.2	4.0	3.0
	RACE										
	1__ALASKAN NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	2.1	4.0	2.3	5.0	2.3	3.0	2.8	5.0	2.9
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.0	2.0	3.7	1.0	2.6
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	1.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	ALL	.	.	7.0	3.2	1.0	2.5	4.0	2.7	1.0	3.7
	SEX										
	F	.	.	5.0	3.5	1.0	2.5	1.0	3.0	1.0	3.7
	M	.	.	2.0	2.6	.	.	3.0	2.6	.	.

(CONTINUED)

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
4	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	2.0	2.7	.	.	1.0	3.0	1.0	3.7
	5__WHITE	.	.	5.0	3.4	1.0	2.5	1.0	2.6	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.6	.	.
5	ALL	3.0	2.3	1.0	2.5	1.0	2.3	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	2.0	2.3	.	.	1.0	2.3	.	.	.	.
	M	1.0	2.3	1.0	2.5	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	3.0	2.3	1.0	2.5	1.0	2.3	.	.	.	.
6	ALL	1.0	3.4	.	.	.	.	2.0	3.6	.	.
	SEX										
	F	1.0	3.4	.	.	.	.	2.0	3.6	.	
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	3.4	.	.	.	.	2.0	3.6	.	.
7	ALL	2.0	3.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	2.0	3.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=NORTHWEST ARTIC BOR

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
7	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	3.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	6__UNKNO-WN	1.0	3.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

REAAX=PELICAN CITY SCHOOLS

		FY 92	
		COUNTS-ID S	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	3.0	1.1
	SEX		
	F	3.0	1.1
	RACE		
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	3.0	1.1
CRDTGRP	ALL	2.0	0.0
1	SEX		
	F	2.0	0.0
	RACE		
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	0.0
3	ALL	1.0	3.4
	SEX		
	F	1.0	3.4
	RACE		
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	3.4

RCAAX=PETERSBURG CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	5.0	2.3	7.0	2.0	18.0	1.8	3.0	2.1	2.0	2.4
	SEX										
	F	4.0	2.4	7.0	2.0	17.0	1.8	2.0	1.6	.	.
	M	1.0	1.7	.	.	1.0	2.4	1.0	3.0	2.0	2.4
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	6.0	1.2	9.0	1.3	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	4.0	2.4	3.0	2.9	9.0	2.4	3.0	2.1	1.0	2.1
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	1.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.7
CRDTGRP	ALL	.	.	2.0	0.0	6.0	0.3	2.0	1.5	.	.
1	SEX										
	F	.	.	2.0	0.0	6.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	.	.
	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.0	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	2.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	2.0	0.8	2.0	1.5	.	.
2	ALL	.	.	.	.	3.0	2.1	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	2.0	1.9	.	.	.	.
	M	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.4	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

RSAAX=PETERSBURG CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
2	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.4	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.4	.	.	.	.
3	ALL	5.0	2.3	1.0	3.4	2.0	3.6	1.0	3.3	2.0	2.4
	SEX										
	F	4.0	2.4	1.0	3.4	2.0	3.6	1.0	3.3	.	.
	M	1.0	1.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.4
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	4.0	2.4	1.0	3.4	2.0	3.6	1.0	3.3	1.0	2.1
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	1.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.7
4	ALL	.	.	2.0	2.7	5.0	2.5	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	2.0	2.7	5.0	2.5	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.1	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	2.0	2.7	3.0	2.8	.	.	.	.
5	ALL	.	.	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.9	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.9	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAA X=PETERSBURG CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
5	1 ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.9	.	.	.	.

REAAX=PRIBILOF ISLANDS

		FY			
		89		91	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	8.0	1.8	3.0	1.9
	SEX				
	M	8.0	1.8	3.0	1.9
	RACE				
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	0.0	3.0	1.9
	5__WHITE	6.0	2.4	.	.
CRDTGRP	ALL	8.0	1.8	.	.
1	SEX				
	M	8.0	1.8	.	.
	RACE				
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	0.0	.	.
	5__WHITE	6.0	2.4	.	.
4	ALL	.	.	3.0	1.9
	SEX				
	M	.	.	3.0	1.9
	RACE				
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	3.0	1.9

REAAX=SITKA BOR SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	11.0	2.5	31.0	2.5	30.0	2.1	38.0	2.4	31.0	2.5
	SEX										
	F	9.0	2.7	15.0	2.8	20.0	2.5	27.0	2.5	13.0	2.7
	M	2.0	1.5	16.0	2.2	10.0	1.3	11.0	2.0	18.0	2.4
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	7.0	1.9	12.0	2.7	13.0	1.8	11.0	2.5	4.0	1.3
	5__WHITE	4.0	3.5	19.0	2.3	14.0	2.2	27.0	2.3	23.0	2.8
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	3.0	3.2	.	.	4.0	2.3
CRDTGRP	ALL	6.0	2.4	7.0	2.2	11.0	0.8	12.0	1.0	7.0	1.1
1	SEX										
	F	5.0	2.9	1.0	0.0	5.0	1.7	7.0	0.8	3.0	0.7
	M	1.0	0.0	6.0	2.6	6.0	0.1	5.0	1.1	4.0	1.5
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	3.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	7.0	1.1	4.0	1.4	3.0	0.7
	5__WHITE	3.0	3.8	6.0	1.9	4.0	0.3	8.0	0.7	4.0	1.5
2	ALL	2.0	1.8	5.0	2.3	7.0	2.6	9.0	2.8	14.0	2.9
	SEX										
	F	2.0	1.8	.	.	6.0	2.7	7.0	2.9	6.0	3.5
	M	.	.	5.0	2.3	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.6	8.0	2.5

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=SITKA BOR SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
2	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	1.8	3.0	1.8	4.0	2.1	3.0	3.0	1.0	3.4
	5__WHITE	.	.	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	6.0	2.7	12.0	2.9
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.1
3	ALL	1.0	4.0	8.0	2.2	.	.	10.0	3.1	10.0	2.8
	SEX										
	F	1.0	4.0	4.0	3.1	.	.	8.0	2.9	4.0	2.9
	M	.	.	4.0	1.4	.	.	2.0	3.8	6.0	2.8
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	4.0	5.0	2.5	.	.	4.0	3.1	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	3.0	1.8	.	.	6.0	3.1	7.0	3.2
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.0	2.0
4	ALL	.	.	8.0	3.1	7.0	2.9	6.0	3.0	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	8.0	3.1	5.0	2.8	5.0	3.6	.	.
	M	.	.	.	.	2.0	3.2	1.0	0.0	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	3.0	3.7	2.0	3.2	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=SITKA BOR SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
4	5__WHITE	.	.	5.0	2.8	3.0	2.3	6.0	3.0	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	2.0	3.5	.	.	.	.
5	ALL	1.0	2.6	2.0	2.3	4.0	2.9	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	1.0	2.6	2.0	2.3	4.0	2.9	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	1.0	2.6	2.0	2.3	3.0	3.0	.	.	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.6	.	.	.	.
6	ALL	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.7	1.0	3.9	.	.
	SEX										
	M	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.7	1.0	3.9	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.7	1.0	3.9	.	.
7	ALL	1.0	2.9	1.0	2.9	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	M	1.0	2.9	1.0	2.9	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	2.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	1.0	2.9	.	.	.	.	.	.

REAAX=SKAGWAY CITY SCHOOLS

		FY							
		88		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	3.0	1.7	1.0	0.8	4.0	1.6	5.0	2.9
	SEX								
	F	2.0	2.6	1.0	0.8	.	.	4.0	2.8
	M	1.0	0.0	.	.	4.0	1.6	1.0	3.3
	RACE								
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	2.0	2.6	1.0	0.8	4.0	1.6	5.0	2.9
CRDTGRP	ALL	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	3.0	1.4	1.0	1.3
1	SEX								
	F	.	.	1.0	0.8	.	.	1.0	1.3
	M	1.0	0.0	.	.	3.0	1.4	.	.
	RACE								
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	1.0	0.8	3.0	1.4	1.0	1.3
2	ALL	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.1
	SEX								
	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.1
	M	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.0	.	.
	RACE								
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.1

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=SKAGWAY CITY SCHOOLS

		FY							
		88		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	ALL	2.0	2.6	.	.	.	.	3.0	3.7
3	SEX								
	F	2.0	2.6	.	.	.	.	2.0	4.0
	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.3
	RACE								
	S__WHITE	2.0	2.6	.	.	.	.	3.0	3.7

REAAX=SOUTHEAST ISLAND

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.0	2.4	3.0	0.7	10.0	1.4
	SEX										
	F	1.0	1.9	1.0	3.0	.	.	2.0	0.0	8.0	1.5
	M	1.0	1.8	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.4	1.0	2.0	2.0	0.9
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	1.0	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.0	2.4	2.0	1.0	10.0	1.4
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	1.9	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.0	.	.
CRDTGRP	ALL	.	.	1.0	0.0	.	.	2.0	0.0	6.0	0.4
1	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	0.0	5.0	0.5
	M	.	.	1.0	0.0	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.0
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	.	.	1.0	0.0	.	.	1.0	0.0	6.0	0.4
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.0	.	.
2	ALL	1.0	1.8	1.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	3.0	3.2
	SEX										
	F	.	.	1.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	3.0	3.2
	M	1.0	1.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	1.0	1.8	1.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	3.0	3.2
J	ALL	1.0	1.9	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.8

(CONTINUED)

REAAY=SOUTHEAST ISLAND

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	SEX										
3	F	1.0	1.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M	.	.	.		.	.	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.8
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.8
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	1.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	ALL	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.4	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	M	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.4	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.4	.	.	.	.

REAAX=SOUTHWEST REGION

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	5.0	0.7	3.0	1.1	3.0	1.6	8.0	1.6	10.0	1.0
	SEX										
	F	3.0	0.8	3.0	1.1	3.0	1.6	6.0	1.8	4.0	1.6
	M	2.0	0.6	.	.	.	.	2.0	0.9	6.0	0.7
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	5.0	0.7	3.0	1.1	3.0	1.6	6.0	1.2	9.0	0.8
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.3
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.5	.	.
CRDTGRP	ALL	4.0	0.6	2.0	0.0	2.0	1.6	4.0	0.7	8.0	0.6
1	SEX										
	F	3.0	0.8	2.0	0.0	2.0	1.6	2.0	0.6	2.0	0.5
	M	1.0	0.0	.	.	.	.	2.0	0.9	6.0	0.7
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	4.0	0.6	2.0	0.0	2.0	1.6	4.0	0.7	8.0	0.6
2	ALL	1.0	1.2	.	.	1.0	1.6	4.0	2.4	1.0	2.0
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.6	4.0	2.4	1.0	2.0
	M	1.0	1.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=SOUTHWEST REGION

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
2	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	1.2	.	.	1.0	1.6	2.0	2.3	1.0	2.0
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.5	.	.
3	ALL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.3
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.3
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.3
4	ALL	.	.	1.0	3.2	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	1.0	3.2	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	1.0	3.2	.	.	.	.	.	.

REAAX=ST MARYS SD

		FY							
		88		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
ALL	ALL	6.0	2.0	5.0	2.7	10.0	1.3	2.0	1.6
	SEX								
	F	4.0	2.4	4.0	2.8	6.0	0.8	2.0	1.6
	M	2.0	1.4	1.0	2.3	4.0	2.0	.	.
	RACE								
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	5.0	1.9	5.0	2.7	10.0	1.3	2.0	1.6
	5__WHITE	1.0	2.6	.	.	.	.	.	.
CRDTGRP	ALL	7.0	1.3	1.0	3.0	9.0	1.3	1.0	0.4
1	SEX								
	F	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	5.0	0.7	1.0	0.4
	M	1.0	0.0	.	.	4.0	2.0	.	.
	RACE								
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	3.0	1.3	1.0	3.0	9.0	1.3	1.0	0.4
2	ALL	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.4	1.0	2.9
	SEX								
	F	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.4	1.0	2.9
	RACE								
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.4	1.0	2.9
3	ALL	.	.	1.0	2.3	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=ST MARYS SD

		FY							
		88		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	SEX								
3	M	.	.	1.0	2.3	.	.	.	.
	RACE								
	1__ALASKA NATIVE C AM INDIAN	.	.	1.0	2.3	.	.	.	.
4	ALL	3.0	2.8	1.0	2.0	.	.	.	.
	SEX								
	F	2.0	2.7	1.0	2.0	.	.	.	.
	M	1.0	2.8	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE								
	1__ALASKA NATIVE C AM INDIAN	2.0	2.8	1.0	2.0	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	1.0	2.6	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	ALL	.	.	2.0	3.1	.	.	.	.
	SEX								
	F	.	.	2.0	3.1	.	.	.	.
	RACE								
	1__ALASKA NATIVE C AM INDIAN	.	.	2.0	3.1	.	.	.	.

REAAX=TANANA SCHOOLS

		FY			
		89		91	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	3.0	0.8	2.0	2.4
	SEX				
	F	3.0	0.8	2.0	2.4
	RACE				
	1 _ ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	3.0	0.8	2.0	2.4
CRDTGRP	ALL	2.0	0.5	1.0	3.0
1	SEX				
	F	2.0	0.5	1.0	3.0
	RACE				
	1 _ ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	0.5	1.0	3.0
2	ALL	.	.	1.0	1.8
	SEX				
	F	.	.	1.0	1.8
	RACE				
	1 _ ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	1.0	1.8
3	ALL	1.0	1.4	.	.
	SEX				
	F	1.0	1.4	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=TANANA SCHOOLS

		FY			
		89		91	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE				
3	1 AL ASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	1.4	.	.

REAAX=UNALASKA CITY SCHOOLS

		FY					
		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	4.0	1.9	8.0	1.1	2.0	1.0
	SEX						
	F	.	.	3.0	0.9	2.0	1.0
	M	4.0	1.9	5.0	1.2	.	.
	RACE						
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	0.8	3.0	0.8	.	.
	5__WHITE	3.0	2.3	3.0	1.2	1.0	1.0
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.0
CRDTGRP	ALL	2.0	1.4	7.0	0.9	2.0	1.0
1	SEX						
	F	.	.	2.0	0.3	2.0	1.0
	M	2.0	1.4	5.0	1.2	.	.
	RACE						
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	0.8	3.0	0.8	.	.
	5__WHITE	1.0	2.0	2.0	0.7	1.0	1.0
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.0
2	ALL	.	.	1.0	2.1	.	.
	SEX						
	F	.	.	1.0	2.1	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=UNALASKA CITY SCHOOLS

		FY					
		90		91		92	
CRDTGRP	RACE	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
2	S__WHITE	.	.	1.0	2.1	.	.
3	ALL	1.0	2.3	.	.	.	.
	SEX						
	M	1.0	2.3	.	.	.	.
	RACE						
	S__WHITE	1.0	2.3	.	.	.	.
4	ALL	1.0	2.5	.	.	.	.
	SEX						
	M	1.0	2.5	.	.	.	.
	RACE						
	S__WHITE	1.0	2.5	.	.	.	.

REAAX=UNKNOWN COMMUNITY

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	68.0	2.4	127.0	2.5	137.0	2.5	195.0	2.7	275.0	2.5
	SEX										
	F	21.0	2.5	46.0	2.5	54.0	2.6	82.0	2.7	126.0	2.5
	M	47.0	2.4	81.0	2.5	83.0	2.4	113.0	2.7	149.0	2.5
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE C AM INDIAN	5.0	3.1	4.0	2.5	11.0	1.5	13.0	2.6	12.0	1.4
	5__WHITE	55.0	2.4	108.0	2.6	109.0	2.5	160.0	2.7	221.0	2.6
	6__UNKNO-WN	8.0	2.2	15.0	1.7	17.0	2.7	22.0	2.7	42.0	2.0
CRDTGRP	ALL	13.0	1.2	12.0	0.6	24.0	1.3	31.0	1.8	50.0	0.8
1	SEX										
	F	4.0	3.0	4.0	0.6	11.0	1.5	11.0	2.0	23.0	0.7
	M	9.0	0.4	8.0	0.5	13.0	1.1	20.0	1.7	27.0	0.9
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE C AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	4.0	0.5	3.0	2.9	7.0	0.3
	5__WHITE	10.0	1.0	8.0	0.6	18.0	1.4	24.0	1.7	27.0	1.0
	6__UNKNO-WN	3.0	2.0	4.0	0.4	2.0	1.0	4.0	1.6	16.0	0.7
2	ALL	5.0	2.9	18.0	2.3	10.0	1.8	17.0	2.4	55.0	2.4
	SEX										
	F	3.0	3.3	7.0	2.4	7.0	2.1	7.0	2.0	28.0	2.6

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=UNKNOWN COMMUNITY

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	SEX										
2	M	2.0	2.3	11.0	2.2	11.0	1.7	10.0	2.6	27.0	2.2
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	4.0	3.0	.	.	3.0	1.1	.	.	3.0	2.9
	5__WHITE	1.0	2.6	15.0	2.4	14.0	2.0	14.0	2.2	44.0	2.4
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	3.0	1.5	1.0	2.4	3.0	2.9	8.0	2.1
3	ALL	16.0	2.6	26.0	2.5	28.0	2.8	56.0	2.8	160.0	3.0
	SEX										
	F	3.0	3.2	7.0	2.0	6.0	2.3	24.0	2.7	73.0	3.0
	M	13.0	2.7	19.0	2.7	22.0	2.9	32.0	2.9	87.0	3.0
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	3.0	2.3	.	.	5.0	2.3	2.0	3.0
	5__WHITE	12.0	2.7	22.0	2.6	25.0	2.7	46.0	2.9	141.0	3.0
	6__UNKNOWN	4.0	2.3	1.0	1.8	3.0	2.9	5.0	2.8	17.0	3.0
4	ALL	14.0	2.8	12.0	2.6	23.0	2.7	81.0	3.0	6.0	3.2
	SEX										
	F	4.0	2.9	7.0	2.7	9.0	2.9	38.0	3.0	1.0	3.4
	M	10.0	2.8	5.0	2.5	14.0	2.6	43.0	3.0	5.0	3.1

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=UNKNOWN COMMUNITY

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
4	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	3.0	2.6	5.0	2.7	.	.
	5__WHITE	14.0	2.8	10.0	2.6	17.0	2.7	68.0	3.0	5.0	3.1
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.6	8.0	2.8	1.0	3.4
5	ALL	3.0	0.7	10.0	2.5	34.0	3.0	10.0	3.5	2.0	2.9
	SEX										
	F	2.0	0.0	6.0	2.6	16.0	3.1	2.0	3.9	1.0	3.1
	M	1.0	3.1	4.0	2.4	18.0	2.9	8.0	3.4	1.0	2.6
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.0	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	3.0	0.7	9.0	2.6	25.0	3.0	8.0	3.4	2.0	2.9
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	1.0	1.5	8.0	3.0	2.0	3.7	.	.
6	ALL	10.0	2.9	27.0	2.9	10.0	3.4	.	.	2.0	3.4
	SEX										
	F	4.0	2.5	5.0	3.2	5.0	3.4	.	.	.	.
	M	6.0	3.1	22.0	2.9	5.0	3.4	.	.	2.0	3.4
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	9.0	2.9	24.0	3.0	10.0	3.4	.	.	2.0	3.4

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=UNKNOWN COMMUNITY

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
6	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	2.2	3.0	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	ALL	7.0	3.3	22.0	3.3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	1.0	3.2	10.0	3.3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M	6.0	3.3	12.0	3.3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKAN NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	3.6	1.0	3.3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	6.0	3.2	20.0	3.3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	1.0	2.8	.	.	.	.	.	.

REAAX=VALDEZ CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	11.0	2.3	40.0	2.2	24.0	2.0	40.0	2.2	32.0	2.1
	SEX										
	F	3.0	2.6	23.0	2.2	10.0	2.4	23.0	2.3	20.0	2.2
	M	8.0	2.1	17.0	2.2	14.0	1.8	17.0	2.1	12.0	1.8
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	1.1	.	.	1.0	2.0	.	.	1.0	3.0
	5__WHITE	9.0	2.6	38.0	2.2	19.0	2.2	36.0	2.1	25.0	2.1
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	0.0	2.0	2.1	4.0	1.3	4.0	2.5	6.0	1.6
CRDTGRP	ALL	3.0	0.5	17.0	1.1	12.0	1.6	10.0	0.6	9.0	1.2
1	SEX										
	F	1.0	1.1	12.0	1.3	7.0	2.6	5.0	0.5	6.0	1.2
	M	2.0	0.2	5.0	0.7	5.0	0.1	5.0	0.7	3.0	1.3
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	1.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	1.0	0.4	16.0	1.1	9.0	1.8	10.0	0.6	7.0	1.5
	6__UNKNOWN	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.4	3.0	1.0	.	.	2.0	0.0
2	ALL	.	.	5.0	2.6	5.0	2.9	9.0	2.4	15.0	2.1
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	1.6	8.0	2.5

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=VALDEZ CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
CRDTGRP	SEX	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
2	M	.	.	5.0	2.6	5.0	2.9	7.0	2.6	7.0	1.7
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	.	.	5.0	2.6	5.0	2.9	9.0	2.4	11.0	2.0
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4.0	2.3
3	ALL	2.0	3.0	5.0	2.4	4.0	2.3	11.0	2.6	8.0	3.0
	SEX										
	F	1.0	2.7	4.0	2.5	2.0	1.8	6.0	2.5	6.0	3.1
	M	1.0	3.4	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.8	5.0	2.7	2.0	2.8
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.0
	5__WHITE	2.0	3.0	5.0	2.4	4.0	2.3	8.0	2.7	7.0	3.0
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.0	2.4	.	.
4	ALL	3.0	2.8	1.0	2.4	3.0	2.0	8.0	2.9	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.1	8.0	2.9	.	.
	M	3.0	2.8	1.0	2.4	2.0	2.0	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.0	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=VALDEZ CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
4	5__WHITE	3.0	2.8	1.0	2.4	1.0	2.0	7.0	2.9	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.1	1.0	3.0	.	.
5	ALL	3.0	2.9	5.0	2.9	.	.	2.0	4.0	.	.
	SEX										
	F	1.0	3.9	2.0	2.8	.	.	2.0	4.0	.	.
	M	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	3.0	2.9	4.0	2.9	.	.	2.0	4.0	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	1.0	2.8	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	ALL	.	.	3.0	3.6	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	1.0	3.8	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M	.	.	2.0	3.5	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	.	.	3.0	3.6	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	ALL	.	.	4.0	3.7	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	4.0	3.7	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	.	.	4.0	3.7	.	.	.	.	.	.

REAAX=WRANGELL CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	3.0	1.3	6.0	1.8	9.0	2.5	5.0	2.1	9.0	1.7
	SEX										
	F	1.0	2.7	2.0	2.7	6.0	2.9	4.0	2.4	2.0	0.8
	M	2.0	0.7	4.0	1.3	3.0	1.7	1.0	1.1	7.0	1.9
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	1.0	2.3	4.0	3.1	3.0	2.1	1.0	1.7
	5__WHITE	3.0	1.3	4.0	1.4	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	8.0	1.7
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	1.0	2.7	2.0	2.1	.	.	.	.
CRDTGRP	ALL	2.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	2.0	3.5	2.0	1.6	6.0	1.3
1	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	2.0	3.5	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
	M	2.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	.	.	1.0	1.1	5.0	1.5
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	2.0	3.5	1.0	2.0	.	.
	5__WHITE	2.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	.	.	1.0	1.1	6.0	1.3
2	ALL	1.0	2.7	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.7
	SEX										
	F	1.0	2.7	.	.	1.0	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.7
	M	.	.	2.0	1.6	1.0	0.9	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

RCAAX=WRANGELL CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
2	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	1.0	2.3	.	.	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.7
	5__WHITE	1.0	2.7	1.0	0.9	2.0	1.5	.	.	.	.
3	ALL	.	.	1.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.9	2.0	2.9
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.9	.	.
	M	.	.	1.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	.	.	2.0	2.9
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.8	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	1.0	2.1	.	.	1.0	3.1	2.0	2.9
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.1	.	.	.	.
5	ALL	.	.	.	.	3.0	2.7	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	3.0	2.7	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.6	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.9	.	.	.	.
6	ALL	.	.	2.0	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=WRANGELL CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	SEX										
6	F	.	.	2.0	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	5__WHITE	.	.	1.0	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	1.0	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.

REAAX=YAKUTAT CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	1.0	2.0	3.0	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.0	2.8	1.0	2.4
	SEX										
	F	1.0	2.0	.	.	1.0	3.5	1.0	2.5	1.0	2.4
	M	.	.	3.0	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.0	3.1	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	2.0	3.0	2.1	1.0	1.7	1.0	3.1	1.0	2.4
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.5	1.0	2.5	.	.
CRDTGRP	ALL	1.0	2.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	SEX										
	F	1.0	2.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	2.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	ALL	.	.	3.0	2.1	1.0	1.7	.	.	1.0	2.4
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.4
	M	.	.	3.0	2.1	1.0	1.7	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	3.0	2.1	1.0	1.7	.	.	1.0	2.4
3	ALL	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.5	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=YAKUTAT CITY SCHOOLS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
CRUTGRP	SEX	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
3	F	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.5	.	.	.	.
	M	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.6	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	S__WHITE	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.5	.	.	.	.
4	ALL	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.8	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.5	.	.
	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.1	.	.
	RACE										
	I__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.1	.	.
	S__WHITE	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.5	.	.

REAAX=YUKON FLATS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	8.0	0.7	4.0	0.4	2.0	1.2	7.0	1.5	5.0	1.1
	SEX										
	F	3.0	1.1	4.0	0.4	.	.	6.0	1.8	2.0	2.4
	M	5.0	0.4	.	.	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.2
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	6.0	0.9	3.0	0.3	2.0	1.2	7.0	1.5	4.0	1.3
	5__WHITE	2.0	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.0
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	1.0	0.8	.	.	.	.	.	.
CRDTGRP	ALL	5.0	0.2	4.0	0.4	1.0	1.3	5.0	1.3	4.0	0.8
1	SEX										
	F	1.0	0.0	4.0	0.4	.	.	4.0	1.6	1.0	2.7
	M	4.0	0.2	.	.	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.2
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	3.0	0.3	3.0	0.3	1.0	1.3	5.0	1.3	3.0	1.1
	5__WHITE	2.0	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.0
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	1.0	0.8	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	ALL	2.0	1.4	.	.	1.0	1.1	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	1.0	1.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=YUKON FLATS

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
		SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
CRDTGRP	SEX										
2	M	1.0	1.1	.	.	1.0	1.1	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	1.4	.	.	1.0	1.1	.	.	.	.
3	ALL	1.0	1.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.1
	SEX										
	F	1.0	1.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.1
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	1.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.1
4	ALL	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.3		.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.3	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.3	.	.

REAAX=YUKON KOYUKUK

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	6.0	2.5	13.0	2.3	7.0	2.4	11.0	1.4	3.0	1.1
	SEX										
	F	3.0	2.5	11.0	2.4	5.0	2.8	4.0	2.2	1.0	0.6
	M	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.3	7.0	0.9	2.0	1.3
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	5.0	2.3	8.0	1.4	7.0	2.4	5.0	0.8	3.0	1.1
	5__WHITE	1.0	3.4	2.0	3.9	.	.	6.0	1.9	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	3.0	3.4	.	.	.	.	.	.
CRDTGRP	ALL	1.0	2.5	4.0	2.4	2.0	2.6	5.0	0.6	2.0	0.8
1	SEX										
	F	1.0	2.5	4.0	2.4	1.0	4.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.6
	M	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.2	4.0	0.6	1.0	1.0
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	2.5	2.0	0.8	2.0	2.6	3.0	0.2	2.0	0.8
	5__WHITE	.	.	1.0	4.0	.	.	2.0	1.2	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	1.0	4.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	ALL	.	.	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	4.0	1.4	1.0	1.6
	SEX										
	F	.	.	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.6	.	.

(CONTINUED)

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN	COUNTS-ID	MEAN
CRDTGRP	SEX	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U	SUM	GPA_U
2	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.0	1.3	1.0	1.6
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	1.0	3.9	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.7	1.0	1.6
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	1.1	.	.
3	ALL	2.0	2.0	6.0	2.4	1.0	1.5	1.0	3.5	.	.
	SCX										
	F	.	.	4.0	2.9	.	.	1.0	3.5	.	.
	M	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	2.0	4.0	1.7	1.0	1.5	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	.	.	1.0	3.9	.	.	1.0	3.5	.	.
	6__UNKNO-WN	.	.	1.0	3.9	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	ALL	2.0	2.8	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.1	.	.
	SCX										
	F	1.0	2.2	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.1	.	.
	M	1.0	3.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REGAX=YUKON KOYUKUK

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRDTGRP	RACE										
4	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	2.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5__WHITE	1.0	3.4	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.1	.	.
5	ALL	.	.	2.0	2.2	3.0	2.9	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	2.0	2.2	3.0	2.9	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	1.0	2.2	3.0	2.9	.	.	.	.
	6__UNKNOWN	.	.	1.0	2.2	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	ALL	1.0	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	1.0	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

REAAK=YUPIT

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
ALL	ALL	3.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	5.0	2.9	4.0	1.2	2.0	0.0
	SEX										
	F	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	5.0	2.9	4.0	1.2	1.0	0.0
	M	1.0	2.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.0
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	3.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	3.0	2.6	4.0	1.2	2.0	0.0
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	2.0	3.5	.	.	.	.
CRDTGRP	ALL	2.0	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
1	SEX										
	F	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
	M	1.0	2.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.0
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	1.1	1.0	0.6	.	.	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	1.0	4.0	.	.	.	.
2	ALL	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.9	2.0	2.4	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.9	2.0	2.4	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.4	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=YUPIT

		FY									
		88		89		90		91		92	
		COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U	COUNTS-ID SUM	MEAN GPA_U
CRUTGRP	RACE										
2	5__WHITE	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.9	.	.	.	.
3	ALL	1.0	1.9	.	.	2.0	2.6	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	1.0	1.9	.	.	2.0	2.6	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	1.9	.	.	2.0	2.6	.	.	.	.
4	ALL	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.6	.	.	.	.
	SEX										
	F	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.6	.	.	.	.
	RACE										
	1__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.6	.	.	.	.

Appendix I Section C

Degrees Earned by 1988 New Full Time Students in the University of Alaska System 1988 through 1993

Code:

(E)	*B*	*Bachelors Degree*
(G)	*AA*	*Associates Degree*
(H)	*AAS*	*Associates Degree of Applied Science*
(I)	*C2*	*Certificate Type II*
(J)	*C1*	*Certificate Type I*

* The following tables have been compiled by the University of Alaska Statewide Institutional Research.

** Note: Degrees earned by University Students from Alaska Gateway REAA was overstated by an estimated 87 students in 1988. Students earning degrees from Eagle River (Anchorage School District) was inadvertently coded to the community of Eagle (Alaska Gateway Borough). The exact number of degrees awarded for these two school districts is not known, however, a plausible estimate has been made by the McDowell Group and penciled into this appendix. These estimates are included in the preceding analysis.

		FY 88 COUNTS-ID SUM	FY 89 COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	ALL	4 ~~91.0~~	2.0
	SEX		
	F	90.0	.
	M	1.0	2.0
	RACE_		
	1_WHITE	91.0	2.0
DEGREE	ALL	1 ~~46.0~~	.
E_D	SEX		
	F	1 ~~46.0~~	.
	M	0 ~~0.0~~	.
	RACE_		
	1_WHITE	1 ~~46.0~~	.
G_AA	ALL	3 ~~46.0~~	2.0
	SEX		
	F	3 ~~46.0~~	.
	M	.	2.0
	RACE_		
	1_WHITE	3 ~~46.0~~	2.0

45 BACK TO ANCHORAGE
44 WHITE TEENS
1 WHITE MALE

42 AA TO ANCHORAGE
42 WHITE [illegible]

EAGLE RIVER [illegible] RECORDED
W/ ALASKA [illegible]
RUNNER [illegible]

REAAX=ADAK REGION

		FY 90 COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	ALL	12.0
	SEX M	12.0
	RACE_ 1_WHITE	12.0
DEGREE G_AA	ALL	12.0
	SEX M	12.0
	RACE_ 1_WHITE	12.0

REAAX=ANCHORAGE SCHOOLS

		FY				
		88	89	90	91	92
		COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	ALL	278 ~~298.0~~	98.0	48.0	30.0	8.0
	SEX					
	F	192 ~~207.0~~	62.0	20.0	15.0	2.0
	M	86 ~~91.0~~	36.0	28.0	15.0	6.0
	RACE_					
	1_WHITE	251 ~~266.0~~	69.0	35.0	27.0	8.0
	2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	12.0	11.0	10.0	1.0	.
	3_OTHER	16.0	18.0	3.0	2.0	.
DEGREE	ALL	9.0	.	.	.	.
C_M	SEX					
	F	7.0	.	.	.	.
	M	2.0	.	.	.	.
	RACE_					
	1_WHITE	9.0	.	.	.	.
E_D	ALL	133 ~~148.0~~	25.0	2.0	2.0	.
	SEX					
	F	100 ~~110.0~~	17.0	2.0	2.0	.
	M	33 ~~38.0~~	8.0	.	.	.
	RACE_					
	1_WHITE	124 ~~139.0~~	18.0	2.0	2.0	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=ANCHORAGE SCHOOLS

		FY				
		88	89	90	91	92
		COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
DEGREE	RACE_					
E_B	2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	3.0	2.0	.	.	.
	3_OTHER	5.0	5.0	.	.	.
G_AA	ALL	~~63.0~~ 53	21.0	1.0	1.0	.
	SEX					
	F	~~53.0~~ 50	16.0	1.0	1.0	.
	M	3.0	5.0	.	.	.
	RACE_					
	1_WHITE	~~53.0~~ 50	10.0	1.0	1.0	.
	2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	9.0	.	.	.
	3_OTHER	2.0	2.0	.	.	.
H_AAS	ALL	75.0	35.0	41.0	10.0	.
	SEX					
	F	31.0	27.0	16.0	8.0	.
	M	45.0	8.0	25.0	2.0	.
	RACE_					
	1_WHITE	63.0	26.0	29.0	9.0	.
	2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	8.0	.	10.0	1.0	.
	3_OTHER	8.0	9.0	2.0	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REMAX=ANCHORAGE SCHOOLS

		FY				
		88	89	90	91	92
		COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
DEGREE	ALL	7.0	15.0	3.0	12.0	6.0
I_C2	SEX					
	F	4.0	.	.	3.0	2.0
	M	3.0	15.0	3.0	9.0	4.0
	RACE_					
	1_WHITE	6.0	14.	3.0	10.0	6.0
	3_OTHER	1.0	1.0	.	2.0	.
J_C1	ALL	2.0	2.0	1.0	5.0	2.0
	SEX					
	F	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	.
	M	1.0	.	.	4.0	2.0
	RACE_					
	1_WHITE	2.0	1.0	.	5.0	2.0
	3_OTHER	.	1.0	1.0	.	.

REAAX=CIIUGACH

		FY 92 COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	ALL	1.0
	SEX M	1.0
	RACE_ 1_WHITE	1.0
DEGREE	ALL	1.0
J_C1	SEX M	1.0
	RACE_ 1_WHITE	1.0

REAAX=COPPER RIVER

		FY	
		88	90
		COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID
		SUM	SUM
ALL	ALL	1.0	9.0
	SEX		
	M	1.0	9.0
	RACE_		
	1_WHITE	1.0	9.0
DEGREE	ALL	1.0	.
E_B	SEX		
	M	1.0	.
	RACE_		
	1_WHITE	1.0	.
H_AAS	ALL	.	9.0
	SEX		
	M	.	9.0
	RACE_		
	1_WHITE	.	9.0

REAAX=CORDOVA CITY SCHOOLS

		FY 89 COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	ALL	3.0
	SEX M	3.0
	RACE_ 1_WHITE	3.0
DEGREE	ALL	3.0
E_D	SEX M	3.0
	RACE_ 1_WHITE	3.0

RCAAX=DELTA GREELY

		FY 88 COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	ALL	2.0
	SEX M	2.0
	RACE_ 1_WHITE	2.0
DEGREE	ALL	1.0
E_D	SEX M	1.0
	RACE_ 1_WHITE	1.0
I_C2	ALL	1.0
	SEX M	1.0
	RACE_ 1_WHITE	1.0

REAAX=DENALI BOROUGH SCHOOLS

		FY		
		88	90	91
		COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID
		SUM	SUM	SUM
ALL	ALL	1.0	1.0	1.0
	SEX			
	F	1.0	.	.
	M	.	1.0	1.0
	RACE_			
	1_WHITE	1.0	1.0	1.0
DEGREE	ALL	1.0	.	.
E_B	SEX			
	F	1.0	.	.
	RACE_			
	1_WHITE	1.0	.	.
I_C2	ALL	.	1.0	1.0
	SEX			
	M	.	1.0	1.0
	RACE_			
	1_WHITE	.	1.0	1.0

		FY 89 COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	ALL	8.0
	SEX F	8.0
	RACE_ 2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	8.0
DEGREE	ALL	4.0
E_D	SEX F	4.0
	RACE_ 2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	4.0
G_AA	ALL	4.0
	SEX F	4.0
	RACE_ 2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	4.0

REAAX=FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOR

		FY				
		88	89	90	91	92
		COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID
		SUM	SUM	SUM	SUM	SUM
ALL	ALL	80.0	52.0	14.0	18.0	1.0
	SEX					
	F	45.0	35.0	4.0	13.0	.
	M	35.0	17.0	10.0	5.0	1.0
	RACE_					
	1_WHITE	66.0	46.0	12.0	7.0	1.0
	2_ALASKA NATIVE C AM INDIAN	1.0	5.0	1.0	8.0	.
	3_OTHER	13.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	.
DEGREE	ALL	59.0	13.0	.	.	.
E_B	SEX					
	F	36.0	10.0	.	.	.
	M	23.0	3.0	.	.	.
	RACE_					
	1_WHITE	50.0	12.0	.	.	.
	2_ALASKA NATIVE C AM INDIAN	.	1.0	.	.	.
	3_OTHER	9.0	.	.	.	.
G_AA	ALL	1.0	8.0	1.0	3.0	.
	SEX					
	F	.	8.0	1.0	2.0	.
	M	1.0	.	.	1.0	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOR

		FY				
		88	89	90	91	92
		COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
DEGREE	RACE_					
G_AA	1_WHITE	.	8.0	.	3.0	.
	3_OTHER	1.0	.	1.0	.	.
H_AAS	ALL	19.0	18.0	4.0	8.0	.
	SEX					
	F	9.0	12.0	1.0	6.0	.
	M	10.0	6.0	3.0	.	.
	RACE_					
	1_WHITE	15.0	14.0	4.0	.	.
	2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	4.0	.	8.0	.
	3_OTHER	3.0	.	.	.	.
I_C2	ALL	1.0	13.0	3.0	5.0	1.0
	SEX					
	F	.	5.0	2.0	3.0	.
	M	1.0	8.0	1.0	2.0	1.0
	RACE_					
	1_WHITE	1.0	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.0
	3_OTHER	.	1.0	.	3.0	.
J_C1	ALL	.	.	6.0	2.0	.
	SEX					
	M	.	.	6.0	2.0	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOR

		FY				
		88	89	90	91	92
		COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID
		SUM	SUM	SUM	SUM	SUM
DEGREE	RACE_					
J_CI	1_WHITE	.	.	5.0	2.0	.
	2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	1.0	.	.

REAAX=HAINES BOROUGH SCHOOLS

		FY 89 COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	ALL	2.0
	SEX	
	F	2.0
	RACE_	
	1_WHITE	1.0
	3_OTHER	1.0
DEGREE	ALL	2.0
E_B	SEX	
	F	2.0
	RACE_	
	1_WHITE	1.0
	3_OTHER	1.0

REAAX=HOONAH CITY SCHOOLS

		FY 91 COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	ALL	1.0
	SEX M	1.0
	RACE_ 1_WHITE	1.0
DEGREE	ALL	1.0
J_CI	SEX M	1.0
	RACE_ 1_WHITE	1.0

REAAX=JUNEAU CITY SCHOOLS

		FY			
		88	89	90	91
		COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID
		SUM	SUM	SUM	SUM
ALL	ALL	26.0	9.0	16.0	4.0
	SEX				
	F	18.0	7.0	2.0	1.0
	M	8.0	2.0	14.0	3.0
	RACE_				
	1_WHITE	24.0	8.0	16.0	4.0
	2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	1.0	.	.
DEGREE	ALL	12.0	.	.	1.0
E_B	SEX				
	F	10.0	.	.	1.0
	M	2.0	.	.	.
	RACE_				
	1_WHITE	10.0	.	.	1.0
	2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	.	.	.
G_AA	ALL	8.0	7.0	9.0	3.0
	SEX				
	F	5.0	5.0	2.0	.
	M	2.0	2.0	7.0	3.0
	RACE_				
	1_WHITE	8.0	6.0	9.0	3.0

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=JUNEAU CITY SCHOOLS

		FY			
		88	89	90	91
		COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID
		SUM	SUM	SUM	SUM
DEGREE	RACE_				
G_AA	2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	1.0	.	.
H_AAS	ALL	2.0	2.0	1.0	.
	SEX				
	F	2.0	2.0	.	.
	M	.	.	1.0	.
	RACE_				
	1_WHITE	2.0	2.0	1.0	.
J_CI	ALL	6.0	.	6.0	.
	SEX				
	M	6.0	.	6.0	.
	RACE_				
	1_WHITE	6.0	.	6.0	.

REMAX=KENAI PENINSULA BOR SCHOOLS

		FY				
		88	89	90	91	92
		COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID
		SUM	SUM	SUM	SUM	SUM
ALL	ALL	102.0	53.0	63.0	40.0	28.0
	SEX					
	F	77.0	26.0	34.0	27.0	12.0
	M	25.0	27.0	29.0	13.0	16.0
	RACE_					
	1_WHITE	91.0	37.0	60.0	28.0	28.0
	2_ALASKA NATIVE C AM INDIAN	10.0	14.0	2.0	12.0	.
	3_OTHER	1.0	2.0	1.0	.	.
DEGREE	ALL	21.0	7.0	.	.	8.0
E_D	SEX					
	F	17.0	2.0	.	.	.
	M	4.0	5.0	.	.	8.0
	RACE_					
	1_WHITE	20.0	5.0	.	.	8.0
	3_OTHER	1.0	2.0	.	.	.
G_AA	ALL	24.0	33.0	23.0	19.0	16.0
	SEX					
	F	12.0	18.0	19.0	14.0	8.0
	M	12.0	15.0	4.0	5.0	8.0
	RACE_					
	1_WHITE	20.0	23.0	21.0	11.0	16.0

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=KENAI PENINSULA BOR SCHOOLS

		FY				
		88	89	90	91	92
		COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
DEGREE	RACE_					
G_AA	2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	4.0	10.0	1.0	8.0	.
	3_OTHER	.	.	1.0	.	.
H_AAS	ALL	55.0	11.0	15.0	7.0	.
	SEX					
	F	46.0	4.0	2.0	1.0	.
	M	9.0	7.0	13.0	6.0	.
	RACE_					
	1_WHITE	49.0	7.0	14.0	3.0	.
	2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	6.0	4.0	1.0	4.0	.
I_C2	ALL	.	.	2.0	1.0	4.0
	SEX					
	F	.	.	2.0	.	4.0
	M	.	.	.	1.0	.
	RACE_					
	1_WHITE	.	.	2.0	1.0	4.0
J_C1	ALL	2.0	2.0	23.0	13.0	.
	SEX					
	F	2.0	2.0	11.0	12.0	.
	M	.	.	12.0	1.0	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=KENAI PENINSULA BOR SCHOOLS

		FY				
		88	89	90	91	92
		COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID
		SUM	SUM	SUM	SUM	SUM
DEGREE	RACE_					
J_C1	1_WHITE	2.0	2.0	23.0	13.0	.

REAAX=KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH

		FY			
		88	89	90	92
		COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID
		SUM	SUM	SUM	SUM
ALL	ALL	73.0	12.0	29.0	12.0
	SEX				
	F	64.0	12.0	18.0	12.0
	M	9.0	.	11.0	.
	RACE_				
	1_WHITE	61.0	12.0	16.0	12.0
	2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	8.0	.	13.0	.
	3_OTHER	4.0	.	.	.
DEGREE	ALL	9.0	.	.	.
E_B	SEX				
	M	9.0	.	.	.
	RACE_				
	1_WHITE	5.0	.	.	.
	3_OTHER	4.0	.	.	.
G_AA	ALL	.	.	9.0	.
	SEX				
	M	.	.	9.0	.
	RACE_				
	2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	9.0	.
H_AAS	ALL	36.0	12.0	8.0	12.0

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH

		FY			
		88	89	90	92
		COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID
		SUM	SUM	SUM	SUM
DEGREE	SEX				
H_AAS	F	36.0	12.0	8.0	12.0
	RACE_				
	1_WHITE	32.0	12.0	8.0	12.0
	2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	4.0	.	.	.
I_C2	ALL	28.0	.	12.0	.
	SEX				
	F	28.0	.	10.0	.
	M	.	.	2.0	.
	RACE_				
	1_WHITE	24.0	.	8.0	.
	2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	4.0	.	4.0	.

REAAX=KLAWOCK CITY SCHOOLS

		FY 88 COUNTS-ID SUM	FY 90 COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	ALL	2.0	2.0
	SEX		
	F	2.0	.
	M	.	2.0
	RACE_		
	1_WHITE	2.0	.
	2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	2.0
DEGREE	ALL	2.0	.
E_8	SEX		
	F	2.0	.
	RACE_		
	1_WHITE	2.0	.
J_C1	ALL	.	2.0
	SEX		
	M	.	2.0
	RACE_		
	2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	2.0

REAAX=KODIAK ISLAND BOR SCHOOLS

		FY			
		88	89	90	91
		COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	ALL	1.0	2.0	14.0	11.0
	SEX				
	F	.	2.0	10.0	11.0
	M	1.0	.	4.0	.
	RACE_				
	1_WHITE	.	2.0	10.0	11.0
	2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	4.0	.
	3_OTHER	1.0	.	.	.
DEGREE	ALL	1.0	2.0	.	.
E_B	SEX				
	F	.	2.0	.	.
	M	1.0	.	.	.
	RACE_				
	1_WHITE	.	2.0	.	.
	3_OTHER	1.0	.	.	.
G_AA	ALL	.	.	14.0	1.0
	SEX				
	F	.	.	10.0	1.0
	M	.	.	4.0	.
	RACE_				
	1_WHITE	.	.	10.0	1.0

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=KODIAK ISLAND BOR SCHOOLS

		FY			
		88	89	90	91
		COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID
		SUM	SUM	SUM	SUM
DEGRLE	RACE_				
G_AA	2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	4.0	.
J_C1	ALL	.	.	.	10.0
	SEX				
	F	.	.	.	10.0
	RACE_				
	1_WHITE	.	.	.	10.0

REGAX=LAKE PENINSULA BOR

		FY 89 COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	ALL	1.0
	SEX F	1.0
	RACE_ 2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0
DEGREE	ALL	1.0
H_AAS	SEX F	1.0
	RACE_ 2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0

REAAX=LOWER KUSKOKWIM

		FY		
		88	89	90
		COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID
		SUM	SUM	SUM
ALL	ALL	8.0	14.0	5.
	SEX			
	F	8.0	.	5.0
	M	.	14.0	.
	RACE_			
	2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	8.0	5.0	5.0
	3_OTHER	.	9.0	.
DEGREE	ALL	.	9.0	.
E_D	SEX			
	M	.	9.0	.
	RACE_			
	3_OTHER	.	9.0	.
G_AA	ALL	8.0	5.0	5.0
	SEX			
	F	8.0	.	5.0
	M	.	5.0	.
	RACE_			
	2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	8.0	5.0	5.0

REARX=LOWER YUKON

		FY 88 COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	ALL	6.0
	SEX M	6.0
	RACE_ 1_WHITE	1.0
	2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	4.0
	3_OTHER	1.0
DEGREE	ALL	4.0
G_AA	SEX M	4.0
	RACE_ 2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	4.0
I_C2	ALL	2.0
	SEX M	2.0
	RACE_ 1_WHITE	1.0
	3_OTHER	1.0

REAAX=MATANUSKA SUSITNA BOR SCH

		FY				
		88	89	90	91	92
		COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	ALL	46.0	46.0	46.0	8.0	18.0
	SEX					
	F	27.0	24.0	35.0	4.0	2.0
	M	19.0	22.0	11.0	4.0	16.0
	RACE_					
	1_WHITE	45.0	46.0	45.0	8.0	18.0
	2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	1.0	.	.
	3_OTHER	1.0	.	.	.	.
DEGREE	ALL	35.0	2.0	16.0	.	.
E_D	SEX					
	F	17.0	2.0	16.0	.	.
	M	18.0	.	.	.	.
	RACE_					
	1_WHITE	34.0	2.0	16.0	.	.
	3_OTHER	1.0	.	.	.	.
G_AA	ALL	.	24.0	5.0	.	.
	SEX					
	F	.	12.0	5.0	.	.
	M	.	12.0	.	.	.
	RACE_					
	1_WHITE	.	24.0	5.0	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=MATANUSKA SUSITNA BOR SCH

		FY				
		88	89	90	91	92
		COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID
		SUM	SUM	SUM	SUM	SUM
DEGREE	ALL	11.0	19.0	23.0	5.0	.
M_AAS	SEX					
	F	10.0	10.0	14.0	4.0	.
	M	1.0	9.0	9.0	1.0	.
	RACE_					
	1_WHITE	11.0	19.0	23.0	5.0	.
I_C2	ALL	.	1.0	2.0	2.0	.
	SEX					
	M	.	1.0	2.0	2.0	.
	RACE_					
	1_WHITE	.	1.0	1.0	2.0	.
	2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	1.0	.	.
J_C1	ALL	.	.	.	1.0	18.0
	SEX					
	F	.	.	.	.	2.0
	M	.	.	.	1.0	16.0
	RACE_					
	1_WHITE	.	.	.	1.0	18.0

REAAX=NORTHWEST ARTIC DOR

		FY 88 COUNTS-ID SUM	FY 89 COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	ALL	4.0	4.0
	SEX		
	F	4.0	.
	M	.	4.0
	RACE_		
	2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	4.0
	3_OTHER	4.0	.
DEGREE	ALL	4.0	.
E_D	SEX		
	F	4.0	.
	RACE_		
	3_OTHER	4.0	.
G_AA	ALL	.	4.0
	SEX		
	M	.	4.0
	RACE_		
	2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	4.0

REAAX=PETERSBURG CITY SCHOOLS

		FY 90 COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	ALL	11.0
	SEX F	11.0
	RACE_ 1_WHITE	3.0
	2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	8.0
DEGREE	ALL	11.0
M_AAS	SEX F	11.0
	RACE_ 1_WHITE	3.0
	2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	8.0

REAAX=SITKA DUR SCHOOLS

		FY		
		89	90	91
		COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID
		SUM	SUM	SUM
ALL	ALL	15.0	4.0	15.0
	SEX			
	F	15.0	3.0	11.0
	M	.	1.0	4.0
	RACE_			
	1_WHITE	3.0	2.0	15.0
	2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	12.0	.	.
	3_OTHER	.	2.0	.
DEGREE	ALL	15.0	1.0	14.0
G_AA	SEX			
	F	15.0	1.0	10.0
	M	.	.	4.0
	RACE_			
	1_WHITE	3.0	1.0	14.0
	2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	12.0	.	.
H_AAS	ALL	.	.	1.0
	SEX			
	F	.	.	1.0
	RACE_			
	1_WHITE	.	.	1.0

(CONTINUED)

REAAX=SITKA BOR SCHOOLS

		FY		
		89	90	91
		COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID
		SUM	SUM	SUM
DEGREE	ALL	.	2.0	.
I_C2	SEX			
	F	.	2.0	.
	RACE_			
	3_OTHER	.	2.0	.
J_C1	ALL	.	1.0	.
	SEX			
	M	.	1.0	.
	RACE_			
	1_WHITE	.	1.0	.

REAAX=ST MARYS SD

		FY 88 COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	ALL	4.0
	SEX M	4.0
	RACE_ 2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	4.0
DEGREE	AL_	4.0
G_AA	SEX M	4.0
	RACE_ 2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	4.0

REAAX=UNKNOWN COMMUNITY

		FY				
		88	89	90	91	92
		COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	ALL	6.0	16.0	4.0	1.0	1.0
	SEX					
	F	2.0	8.0	3.0	1.0	.
	M	4.0	8.0	1.0	.	1.0
	RACE_					
	1_WHITE	5.0	15.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
	2__ALASKA NATIVE C AM INDIAN	1.0	.	.	.	.
	3_OTHER	.	1.0	2.0	.	.
DEGREE	ALL	5.0	14.0	.	.	.
E_B	SEX					
	F	1.0	8.0	.	.	.
	M	4.0	6.0	.	.	.
	RACE_					
	1_WHITE	4.0	13.0	.	.	.
	2__ALASKA NATIVE C AM INDIAN	1.0	.	.	.	.
	3_OTHER	.	1.0	.	.	.
G_AA	ALL	1.0	1.0	1.0	.	.
	SEX					
	F	1.0	.	1.0	.	.
	M	.	1.0	.	.	.

(CONTINUED)

REGAX=UNKNOWN COMMUNITY

		FY				
		88	89	90	91	92
		COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID
		SUM	SUM	SUM	SUM	SUM
DEGREE	RACE_					
G_AA	1_WHITE	1.0	1.0	.	.	.
	3_OTHER	.	.	1.0	.	.
H_AAS	ALL	.	.	2.0	.	.
	SEX					
	F	.	.	1.0	.	.
	M	.	.	1.0	.	.
	RACE_					
	1_WHITE	.	.	1.0	.	.
	3_OTHER	.	.	1.0	.	.
I_C2	ALL	.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	SEX					
	F	.	.	1.0	1.0	.
	M	.	1.0	.	.	1.0
	RACE_					
	1_WHITE	.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

REAAX=VALDEZ CITY SCHOOLS

		FY		
		88	89	90
		COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID
		SUM	SUM	SUM
ALL	ALL	2.0	14.0	1.0
	SEX			
	F	2.0	8.0	.
	M	.	6.0	1.0
	RACE_			
	1_WHITE	2.0	14.0	1.0
DEGREE	ALL	1.0	8.0	.
G_AA	SEX			
	F	1.0	4.0	.
	M	.	4.0	.
	RACE_			
	1_WHITE	1.0	8.0	.
I_C2	ALL	1.0	6.0	1.0
	SEX			
	F	1.0	4.0	.
	M	.	2.0	1.0
	RACE_			
	1_WHITE	1.0	6.0	1.0

		FY	
		89	90
		COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID
		SUM	SUM
ALL	ALL	2.0	8.0
	SEX		
	F	2.0	8.0
	RACE_		
	1_WHITE	1.0	.
	2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	8.0
	3_OTHER	1.0	.
DEGREE	ALL	2.0	8.0
G_AA	SEX		
	F	2.0	8.0
	RACE_		
	1_WHITE	1.0	.
	2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	8.0
	3_OTHER	1.0	.

		FY 88 COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	ALL	2.0
	SEX M	2.0
	RACE_ 1_WHITE	1.0
	2_ ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0
DEGREE	ALL	1.0
H_AAS	SEX M	1.0
	RACE_ 2_ ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0
I_C2	ALL	1.0
	SEX M	1.0
	RACE_ 1_WHITE	1.0

Appendix I Section D

Number of 1988 New Full Time Students Currently Enrolled in the University of Alaska System

* The following tables have been compiled by the University of Alaska Statewide Institutional Research.

REGION=AOAK REGION

	FY		
	89	90	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	2.0	2.0	4.0
SEX			
F	2.0	.	2.0
M	.	2.0	2.0
RACE_			
1_WHITE	2.0	2.0	3.0
3_OTHER	.	.	1.0

(5)

REAAX=ALASKA GATEWAY

	FY				
	88	89	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	1.0	1.0	6.0	4.0	6.0
SEX					
F	1.0	1.0	2.0	.	3.0
M	.	.	4.0	4.0	3.0
RACE_					
1_WHITE	1.0	1.0	6.0	3.0	4.0
2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	2.0
3_OTHER	.	.	.	1.0	.

REAAX=ALEUTIAN REGION

	FY		
	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	1.0	1.0	1.0
SEX			
F	1.0	.	1.0
M	.	1.0	.
RACE_			
1_WHITE	1.0	1.0	1.0

REAAX=ALEUTIANS EAST

	FY		
	88	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	1.0	5.0	1.0
SEX			
F	1.0	.	.
M	.	5.0	1.0
RACE_			
1_WHITE	1.0	1.0	.
2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	4.0	1.0

9 EAAX=ANCHORAGE SCHOOLS

	FY				
	88	89	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	197.0	299.0	271.0	330.0	477.0
SEX					
F	111.0	176.0	153.0	194.0	227.0
M	86.0	123.0	118.0	136.0	250.0
RACE_					
1_WHITE	153.0	244.0	204.0	249.0	355.0
2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	17.0	27.0	27.0	28.0	43.0
3_OTHER	27.0	28.0	40.0	53.0	79.0

REAAX=ANVETTE ISLAND

	FY	
	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	1.0	1.0
SEX		
F	1.0	.
M	.	1.0
RACE_		
2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	1.0

REAAX=BERING STRAIT

	FY				
	88	89	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	12.0	2.0	5.0	5.0	14.0
SEX					
F	8.0	.	3.0	2.0	9.0
M	4.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	5.0
RACE_					
1_WHITE	4.0	.	2.0	4.0	.
2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	8.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	14.0

HEAAX=BRISTOL BAY BOR SCHOOLS

	FY		
	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID
	SUM	SUM	SUM
ALL	2.0	1.0	4.0
SEX			
M	2.0	1.0	4.0
RACE_			
1_WHITE	.	.	2.0
2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	1.0	.
3_OTHER	.	.	2.0

REAAX=CHATHAM

	FY		
	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID
	SUM	SUM	SUM
ALL	4.0	1.0	5.0
SEX			
F	4.0	.	.
M	.	1.0	5.0
RACE_			
1_WHITE	4.0	1.0	5.0

REAAX=COPPER RIVER

	FY			
	89	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	8.0	6.0	5.0	1.0
SEX				
F	8.0	1.0	4.0	.
M	.	5.0	1.0	1.0
RACE_				
1_WHITE	7.0	2.0	4.0	1.0
2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	4.0	1.0	.
3_OTHER	1.0	.	.	.

REAAX=CORDOVA CITY SCHOOLS

	FY			
	88	89	90	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	1.0	2.0	1.0	6.0
SEX				
F	.	.	.	4.0
M	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0
RACE_				
1_WHITE	1.0	2.0	'.0	5.0
2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	1.0

REAAX=CRAIG CITY SCHOOLS

	FY	
	88	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	8.0	1.0
SEX		
F	8.0	1.0
RACE_		
1_WHITE	8.0	1.0

REAAX=DENALI BOROUGH SCHOOLS

	FY			
	88	89	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	4.0	1.0	2.0	5.0
SEX				
F	2.0	.	1.0	1.0
M	2.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
RACE_				
1_WHITE	4.0	.	2.0	4.0
2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	1.0
3_OTHER	.	1.0	.	.

REAAX=DELTA GREELY

	FY				
	88	89	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	3.0	9.0	18.0	15.0	8.0
SEX					
F	.	3.0	17.0	10.0	8.0
M	3.0	6.0	1.0	5.0	.
RACE_					
1_WHITE	3.0	9.0	15.0	9.0	8.0
3_OTHER	.	.	3.0	6.0	.

REAA X=DILLINGHAM CITY SCHOOLS

	FY				
	88	89	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	1.0	1.0	5.0	4.0	6.0
SEX					
F	.	.	3.0	4.0	4.0
M	1.0	1.0	2.0	.	2.0
RACE_					
1_WHITE	.	.	3.0	2.0	3.0
2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0
3_OTHER	.	.	1.0	.	1.0

REAAX=FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOR

	FY				
	88	89	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	108.0	138.0	163.0	210.0	231.0
SEX					
F	62.0	77.0	104.0	122.0	139.0
M	46.0	61.0	59.0	88.0	92.0
RACE_					
1_WHITE	89.0	106.0	138.0	172.0	173.0
2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	7.0	13.0	11.0	9.0	24.0
3_OTHER	12.0	19.0	14.0	29.0	34.0

REAAX=GALENA CITY SCHOOLS

	FY			
	89	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	3.0	2.0	1.0	5.0
SEX				
F	3.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
M	.	.	.	2.0
RACE_				
1_WHITE	.	.	1.0	1.0
2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	3.0	2.0	.	4.0

REAAX=HAINES BOROUGH SCHOOLS

	FY	
	91	92
	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID
	SUM	SUM
ALL	4.0	2.0
SEX		
F	2.0	.
M	2.0	2.0
RACE_		
1_WHITE	2.0	2.0
2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	.

REAAX=HOONAH CITY SCHOOLS

	FY	
	88	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	2.0	1.0
SEX		
F	2.0	1.0
RACE		
1_WHITE	1.0	1.0
2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	.

REAAX=IDITARDD AREA

	FY				
	88	89	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	1.0	2.0	1.0	6.0	14.0
SEX					
F	.	.	.	4.0	6.0
M	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	8.0
RACE_					
1_WHITE	1.0	.	1.0	2.0	11.0
2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	2.0	.	4.0	3.0

REAAX=JUNEAU CITY SCHOOLS

	FY				
	88	89	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	13.0	11.0	32.0	46.0	49.0
SEX					
F	11.0	6.0	21.0	26.0	25.0
M	2.0	5.0	11.0	20.0	24.0
RACE_					
1_WHITE	6.0	9.0	30.0	31.0	35.0
2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	3.0	2.0	.	11.0	7.0
3_OTHER	4.0	.	2.0	4.0	7.0

REAAX=KAKE CITY SCHOOLS

	FY		
	88	90	92
	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID
	SUM	SUM	SUM
ALL	2.0	3.0	1.0
SEX			
F	2.0	3.0	1.0
RACE			
2 ALASKA NATIVE OR AM INDIAN	2.0	3.0	1.0

REAAX=KASHUNAMIUT

	FY 91 COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	6.0
SEX	
F	2.0
M	4.0
RACE_	
2__ALASKA NATIVE OR AM INDIAN	6.0

REAAX=KENAI PENINSULA BOR SCHOOLS

	FY				
	88	89	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	36.0	77.0	94.0	107.0	83.0
SEX					
F	14.0	51.0	48.0	63.0	47.0
M	22.0	26.0	46.0	44.0	36.0
RACE_					
1_WHITE	31.0	64.0	85.0	87.0	75.0
2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	4.0	8.0	2.0	11.0	3.0
3_OTHER	1.0	5.0	7.0	9.0	5.0

REAAX=KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH

	FY				
	88	89	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	7.0	15.0	15.0	4.0	23.0
SEX					
F	3.0	14.0	12.0	2.0	16.0
M	4.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	7.0
RACE_					
1_WHITE	3.0	12.0	12.0	4.0	17.0
2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	4.0	3.0	.	.	3.0
3_OTHER	.	.	3.0	.	3.0

REAAX=KLAWOCK CITY SCHOOLS

	FY
	88
	COUNTS-ID
	SUM
ALL	2.0
SEX	
F	2.0
RACE	
1_WHITE	2.0

REAAX=KODIAK ISLAND BOR SCHOOLS

	FY				
	88	89	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	16.0	11.0	14.0	13.0	37.0
SEX					
F	12.0	4.0	8.0	10.0	18.0
M	4.0	7.0	6.0	3.0	19.0
RACE_					
1_WHITE	8.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	24.0
2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	6.0	.	5.0	.	6.0
3_OTHER	2.0	2.0	.	3.0	7.0

REAAX=LOWER KUSKOKWIM

	FY				
	88	89	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	20.0	21.0	10.0	11.0	28.0
SEX					
F	16.0	10.0	9.0	6.0	17.0
M	4.0	11.0	1.0	5.0	11.0
RACE					
1_WHITE	4.0	3.0	.	6.0	.
2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	15.0	17.0	10.0	5.0	26.0
3_OTHER	1.0	1.0	.	.	2.0

REAAX=KUSPUK SCHOOLS

	FY		
	89	90	91
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	2.0	4.0	3.0
SEX			
F	.	3.0	1.0
M	2.0	1.0	2.0
RACE_			
1_WHITE	.	.	3.0
2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	3.0	.
3_OTHER	1.0	1.0	.

REAAX=LAKE PENINSULA BOR

	FY			
	88	89	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	1.0	7.0	5.0	5.0
SEX				
F	.	7.0	1.0	.
M	1.0	.	4.0	5.0
RACE_				
1_WHITE	1.0	3.0	2.0	3.0
2__ALASKA NATIVE OR AM INDIAN	.	4.0	2.0	1.0
3_OTHER	.	.	1.0	1.0

REAAX=LOWER YUKON

	FY			
	88	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	7.0	14.0	11.0	5.0
SEX				
F	4.0	4.0	11.0	4.0
M	3.0	10.0	.	1.0
RACE_				
1_WHITE	3.0	.	.	.
2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	4.0	14.0	11.0	5.0

REAAX=MATANUSKA SUSITNA BOR SCH

	FY				
	88	89	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	49.0	85.0	80.0	108.0	104.0
SEX					
F	24.0	53.0	54.0	69.0	52.0
M	25.0	32.0	26.0	39.0	52.0
RACE_					
1_WHITE	46.0	64.0	75.0	93.0	85.0
2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	14.0	3.0	10.0	7.0
3_OTHER	1.0	7.0	2.0	5.0	12.0

REAAX=NENANA CITY SCHOOLS

	FY 90 COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	1.0
SEX	
F	1.0
RACE	
1_WHITE	1.0

REAAX=NOME CITY SCHOOLS

	FY				
	88	89	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	8.0	4.0	18.0	4.0	8.0
SEX					
F	6.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	1.0
M	2.0	.	13.0	.	7.0
RACE_					
1_WHITE	8.0	1.0	11.0	.	4.0
2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	2.0	7.0	4.0	4.0
3_OTHER	.	1.0	.	.	.

REAAX=NORTH SLOPE BOR SCHOOLS

	FY				
	88	89	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	2.0	12.0	3.0	6.0	16.0
SEX					
F	2.0	10.0	2.0	6.0	15.0
M	.	2.0	1.0	.	1.0
RACE					
1_WHITE	1.0	6.0	2.0	.	3.0
2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	5.0	.	6.0	13.0
3_OTHER	.	1.0	1.0	.	.

REAAX=NORTHWEST ARTIC BOR

	FY				
	88	89	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	7.0	6.0	11.0	13.0	12.0
SEX					
F	5.0	4.0	11.0	8.0	4.0
M	2.0	2.0	.	5.0	8.0
RACE					
1_WHITE	.	4.0	7.0	4.0	4.0
2_ALASKA NATIVE OR AM INDIAN	5.0	2.0	4.0	6.0	8.0
3_OTHER	2.0	.	.	3.0	.

REAAX=PELICAN CITY SCHOOLS

	FY 92 COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	1.0
SEX	
F	1.0
RACE	
2 ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0

REAAX=PETERSBURG CITY SCHOOLS

	FY				
	88	89	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	1.0	4.0	7.0	2.0	2.0
SEX					
F	1.0	4.0	7.0	2.0	.
M	.	.	.	.	2.0
RACE_					
1_WHITE	1.0	.	3.0	2.0	1.0
2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	4.0	4.0	.	.
3_OTHER	.	.	.	.	1.0

REAAX=SITKA BOR SCHOOLS

	FY			
	89	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	12.0	9.0	16.0	23.0
SEX				
F	9.0	8.0	11.0	7.0
M	4.0	1.0	5.0	16.0
RACE_				
1_WHITE	4.0	6.0	12.0	19.0
2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	8.0	.	4.0	.
3_OTHER	.	3.0	.	4.0

REAAX=SKAGWAY CITY SCHOOLS

	FY 92 COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	4.0
SEX	
F	3.0
M	1.0
RACE_	
1_WHITE	4.0

REAAX=SOUTHEAST ISLAND

	FY		
	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID	COUNTS-ID
	SUM	SUM	SUM
ALL	1.0	1.0	6.0
SEX			
F	.	.	6.0
M	1.0	1.0	.
RACE			
1_WHITE	1.0	1.0	6.0

REAAX=SOUTHWEST REGION

	FY		
	89	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	2.0	2.0	1.0
SEX			
F	2.0	.	1.0
M	.	2.0	.
RACE_			
1_WHITE	.	.	1.0
2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	2.0	.

REAAX=ST MARYS SD

	FY	
	90	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	2.0	1.0
SEX		
F	2.0	1.0
RACE		
2 ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	1.0

REAAX=UNALASKA CITY SCHOOLS

	FY	
	90	91
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	3.0	2.0
SEX		
M	3.0	2.0
RACE_		
1_WHITE	3.0	.
2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	1.0
3_OTHER	.	1.0

REAAX=UNKNOWN COMMUNITY

	FY				
	88	89	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	9.0	44.0	59.0	93.0	175.0
SEX					
F	4.0	12.0	25.0	38.0	82.0
M	5.0	32.0	34.0	55.0	93.0
RACE_					
1_WHITE	7.0	39.0	44.0	74.0	147.0
2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	2.0	1.0	4.0	6.0	5.0
3_OTHER	.	4.0	11.0	13.0	23.0

REA=VALDEZ CITY SCHOOLS

	FY				
	88	89	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	4.0	18.0	6.0	12.0	20.0
SEX					
F	1.0	8.0	3.0	6.0	12.0
M	3.0	10.0	3.0	6.0	8.0
RACE_					
1_WHITE	4.0	18.0	5.0	11.0	17.0
2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	.	1.0
3_OTHER	.	.	1.0	1.0	2.0

RCAAX=WRANGELL CITY SCHOOLS

	FY			
	89	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	2.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
SEX				
F	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
M	.	.	.	2.0
RACE_				
1_WHITE	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
2_ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	.	.	.	1.0
3_OTHER	1.0	.	.	.

REAAX=YAKUTAT CITY SCHOOLS

	FY	
	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	2.0	1.0
SEX		
F	1.0	1.0
M	1.0	.
RACE_		
1_WHITE	1.0	.
2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	1.0	1.0

REAAX=YUKON FLATS

	FY		
	89	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	4.0	2.0	2.0
SEX			
F	4.0	2.0	2.0
RACE			
2 ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	3.0	2.0	2.0
3 OTHER	1.0	.	.

REAAX=YUKON KOYUKUK

	FY				
	88	89	90	91	92
	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM	COUNTS-ID SUM
ALL	3.0	2.0	4.0	1.0	1.0
SEX					
F	3.0	2.0	4.0	1.0	.
M	.	.	.	.	1.0
RACE_					
1_WHITE	.	.	.	1.0	.
2__ALASKA NATIVE & AM INDIAN	3.0	1.0	4.0	.	1.0
3_OTHER	.	1.0	.	.	.

Rural Alaska Secondary Education Study

Executive Interviews

Prepared for:

The Rural Alaska Secondary Education Task Force

and

State of Alaska
Department of Education

Prepared by:

McDowell GROUP

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Rural Alaska Secondary Education Study
Executive Interviews

Introduction

In April 1993, the Alaska Department of Education contracted the McDowell Group, a Juneau-based research and consulting firm, to conduct ***The Rural Alaska Secondary Education Study***. The study involves evaluating high school educational opportunities currently available to rural students and developing potential solutions to rural Alaska's secondary education needs.

This part of *The Rural Alaska Secondary Education Study* is conducted in response to a request by the Rural High School Education Task Force. The request was to conduct a series of executive interviews with selected persons who have experience with high school education in rural Alaska.

The interviews were conducted by telephone over a period of three weeks. While there was a structure used during the interview, the respondents were encouraged to speak in a free-form style.

The following are summaries of the interviews for each respondent. Specific recommendations or main points of the interview are highlighted, followed by a synopsis of the discussion on that topic.

JEAN ANN ALTER
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801 W. 10th Street, Ste. 200
Juneau, AK 99801

Background

Jean Ann Alter taught English in the Nome-Beltz High School from 1969 to 1977. She then moved to Anchorage and taught junior high students for two years. She began working for the Department of Education in several capacities including the Chapter One Coordinator, the Correspondence program, and in curriculum assistance.

Recommendations

- **Education should fit the unique characteristics, culture and environment of rural Alaska.**

The same basic things that work in rural Alaska are the same things that work everywhere: first, personalized education; second, teachers that let the kids know they care about them and expect them to do well; and third, programs that take advantage of the uniqueness of the community/environment. We should be taking advantage of the things rural Alaska has to offer. The traditional, western approach of 1 hr. of English, 1 hr. of math, 1 hr. of history won't do well in rural Alaska. Kids learn best when they are involved with something that they are interested in and want to find out more about. Most English, math and the like can be taught within an interesting context. Kids learn best with interactive learning, when they are discovering something instead of being lectured.

Eskimos have cultural strengths that teachers should be aware of and tailor their lessons around. They learn visually. They have good spatial awareness.

We need to start looking at education in relation to the environment. Why not have school in the early morning and late afternoon and let people in northern regions enjoy the few hours of sunlight they have. These decisions should be left up to local communities. What fits for urban areas may not fit for them. Having school match the village lifestyle is important.

- **The best education comes out of communities that are involved with their schools. The State should help communities and families become healthy.**

The best combination for learning is when the schools are in harmony with the community. Education should be a cooperative effort between the families and the school. However, many of the problems facing rural schools are problems that the whole community faces such as drugs, alcohol and domestic violence. A school will

not do well if the overall health of the community is not well. The State would be money ahead if the Department of Community and Regional Affairs, the Department of Health and Social Services and Department of Education could get together and offer assistance and support for villages who want to become healthy. It could be organized in a team effort. The more healthy the village, the more interest they will take in their children's education.

- **Mt. Edgecumbe High School will be difficult to duplicate in rural Alaska.**

The uniqueness of Mt. Edgecumbe would be hard to replicate in rural Alaska. Sitka has advantages that a rural Alaska location would not be able to provide a boarding school. Sitka can provide community support for such a program, it is attractive to many professionals, like medical professionals and mental health providers. A remote (northern) location would not be as attractive. It may be difficult to retain a well trained staff in an area other than Southeast.

At Nome-Beltz High School the dorm and cafeteria were under different management from the school, which made it difficult to give students a cohesive experience. Many kids had negative experiences in the dormitory and often times these were children that were successful in school.

Because Nome-Beltz was a public boarding school they received a lot of transient students who were shipped around if they were not successful. Sitka can afford to be more exclusive when accepting students. The religious boarding schools, St. Mary's and Covenant, also were more successful because they did not tolerate academic or behavioral problems. They also had dedicated professionals with the missionary zeal for getting kids in line. The State run boarding schools could not be exclusive with their student selection, and as a result were not as successful. If the State thinks it should build another school to accommodate the exceptional or special students, it should reassess and possibly send them outside Alaska. They would get a better education and it would be cheaper in the long run than building and operating another boarding school.

- **Another boarding school would hurt rural high schools.**

The State should do more with correspondence and distance delivery. Or, train teachers as generalists so they can teach a variety of subjects.

- **The State should provide training for rural teachers, especially non-Alaskans, and encourage more Native teachers.**

Teachers are often not prepared for rural life, especially those hired from out of state. In addition, too much outside hiring is done. We have to encourage more Alaskans and more Alaska Natives to get into teaching. There is no rural living training offered in this state now. UAF used to offer a short program, but no longer does.

UAF also needs to streamline the process of transferring credits between their own campuses. They make it more difficult for rural Alaskan to get teaching certificates.

A regional school that specializes is a good idea, especially for math, science or a foreign language. Year-round schools that took students for short periods of time would be fine. This would be a positive experience even if the schools were not located in rural areas.

• The State should spend more money on distance learning, not a new boarding school.

Distance learning is a good tool which the State needs to emphasize. It is good for specialized coursework, without the specialized teacher in every village. About ten years ago, the State was set up to run its own distance learning program. Now, after budget reductions, we are not. Part of the problem with private distance learning programs, such as STAR, is that they are made for profit. As a result, they are not individualized and the quality is variable. Teachers tend to be overworked. The State would be money ahead to assign resources specifically to this program instead of building a new boarding school. Even if the students could just access another teacher to help as a tutor via telephone or fax that would be helpful. Of course, this program really works as a complement to the teacher.

Correspondence is another way to help students reach specialized courses. However, it is the exceptional student who excels at these programs. Correspondence is best as a complement to a tutor or teacher, not as a substitute. Currently, the school district can "purchase" a course for their students, but a student cannot be enrolled in school and taking a correspondence course simultaneously.

• The State should set academic standards, but the community should decide the shape and role of education.

The purpose of rural high school education should be whatever the community decides it should be. However, the State should have certain standards, in fact the State should have tougher standards. Right now everything is voluntary, not mandatory. Local districts have not decided to take a big part in the decision making.

• The State should examine the complexities of the bilingual nature of rural education.

The low test scores in rural Alaska may reflect a language barrier. It takes eight years before someone is able to become fully bilingual, which puts a school aged child into the high school before their tests come back up.

Also from the language perspective, you may be interested in the work of Lilly Wong-Filmore from UCLA. She has done some works on the Native dialect of English in Alaska. Most of her research was done in the Yukon-Kuskokwim District. She may be an interesting source and may be able to make suggestions on the different approaches which teachers could use in relation to the Native languages, the specific English dialect and the standard English that children are learning in school.

- **The State needs to provide better training for teachers especially in early childhood education.**

The State needs to provide better training for teachers, especially in early childhood education. Many villages don't have a Head Start program. The State should create a comprehensive program that works with parents on creating a healthy, positive environment for school aged children and the family in general. Preschool programs should be examined--does it support literacy? Does it support mathematical skills? Programs like the Alaska Writing Project and the Math Consortium are good projects. The State should provide training to teachers to help them communicate and build positive relations with the families of the students within their communities.

RAY BARNHARDT
Center for Cross Cultural Studies
University of Alaska Fairbanks
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775

Background

Ray Barnhardt has been with the University of Alaska Fairbanks since 1970, specializing in rural high school education and Native education. He was a rural high school teacher in Maryland, where he participated in projects involving Indian education. Mr. Barnhardt also works in the area of teacher education and recently returned from a trip to New Zealand where he observed Maori rural high schools.

He is also the coordinator for the Cross Cultural Education Development (XCED) program. Developed in the 1970's, XCED helps to develop curriculum for small high schools, prepares Native principals, and trains Native and non-Native teachers. It is a field-based program which allows teachers to study education locally, through one of the six rural campuses of the University. The program follows the same curriculum, degree and certification standards as for teacher education at the University. There is also a graduate program which allows rural teachers to complete a specialty or a Master's in two years, by taking classes in their location and spending the summers on the campus. XCED also offers an orientation for rural teachers.

Recommendations

- **Rural high schools must utilize and incorporate the community's resources.**

Based on the emerging and continuing research, for a rural high school education to be successful, the school must tap into the community. The school needs to incorporate and make use of the community's resources. Students need to be engaged in real world activities.

This is a building process. Students must start at the local level, having experiences in their own communities which are related and provide a concrete understanding of academic skills -- an experiential context for academic learning. A coalition needs to exist between the school and the community.

- **We do not need another state-operated boarding school. Mt. Edgecumbe should be maintained.**

There does not need to be another MEHS, necessarily. The question is are there really enough additional students to justify the building and maintaining of another MEHS? MEHS succeeds, not as people necessarily perceive, but for a few students who are capable. It is not that MEHS so much succeeds as there are so few Native

students doing well, the few from MEHS are very noticeable, but what about all the other students who attend MEHS?

The existing MEHS needs to continue to be available to students.

The only way there should be another MEHS or a state magnet boarding school is if the State just has a lot of money they want to spend. Since that is not likely, it makes more sense to target a few existing schools and develop them into magnet schools which incorporate the resources of the communities.

- **Develop regional boarding schools which are supplemental to the existing rural high schools.**

There needs to be regional boarding schools which are SUPPLEMENTAL to the existing rural high schools. No one would graduate from these schools, rather their function is to supplement the small rural high school. These schools would be attended on an "as-needed" basis, for special classes. There would be intensive classes ranging from a weekend, to a week, to a semester or a year. However, through these schools, the students can maintain their ties with their communities. Such a boarding school should be located in each geographic/cultural region.

A rural development institute for the interior of Alaska, based in Fairbanks, has been proposed to Commissioner Jerry Covey. It would be a supplemental program to the existing schools in the district. Additionally there is a committee working on the development of a magnet school which would focus on Native studies. This project is still in a rough developmental stage.

- **Distance learning techniques are cost prohibitive.**

The new technology in distance learning may be good and works for the North Slope Borough because they can afford it. Otherwise, the program is cost prohibitive.

He urges the task force to go beneath the surface of people's opinions and truly investigate the resources available.

RONELLE BEARDSLEY
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Petersburg, Alaska 99833

Background

Ronelle Beardsley was born and raised in Kake. She attended Kake public schools. She earned a Bachelor's degree in education and home economics. She taught in Kake for three years and two years in Petersburg. She is currently splitting her time between raising her three children, substitute teaching, coaching cheer leading and basketball and working for the Alaska Sightseeing Company. In addition, she is working on her Master's in special education and a Master's in business education.

Recommendations

- **Rural students need experienced, qualified and well prepared teachers.**

When qualified teachers are hired, the kids get a lot out of it. Many times inexperienced teachers are hired who are not prepared for teaching in a rural community. They have difficulty relating to the students and their problems. Rural students' problems can be based with their families. Teachers have to know how to identify and deal with incest, child abuse, drug abuse and alcoholism. Some of these children do not get the necessary reinforcement at home and the teacher may be the only healthy adult example they have. As a result, there is a high burn out rate for teachers. Even good teachers need to be prepared. The State should also raise their teacher recertification standards.

- **Rural schools need to be financially supported.**

Put more money into the smaller schools. Small schools have to compete with the salaries and conveniences of larger towns, it can be difficult if not impossible, so they end up hiring inexperienced teachers.

- **Alaska Native culture should be taught in the schools.**

Emphasis on Alaska Native culture is a good way to build self confidence and self motivation in rural students. The kids are exposed to a lot of western culture (via television) and often are ashamed of their background. It is important that they have some self-pride.

- **Mt. Edgecumbe's admission criteria should be changed. Another state-wide boarding school is not needed, a regional boarding school is a better idea.**

Mt. Edgecumbe is too large and very institutional. Dorm life at Edgecumbe is not acceptable. The entrance criteria should be changed to "needs" based. Mt. Edgecumbe has the tendency to stack their basketball team. These boarding schools only help with the transition to college if that is their emphasis.

A smaller regional school would be better because the students would be closer to their families.

- **Distance learning must be in conjunction with a teacher.**

Distance learning is good, especially for offering college level courses. However, it has to be supervised by a teacher.

- **Education should address the students who won't go on to college.**

Education should make sure everyone has the chance to succeed. Education should be making sure the students are getting the basic life skills.

Not everyone will necessarily go on to college and leave their village, many will want to stay. Teaching vocational education is a good idea.

CHARLOTTE BROWER
P. O. Box 492
Barrow, Alaska 99723

Background

Charlotte Brower is originally from Selawik. She has served as a Magistrate in Barrow. In 1979, concerned about the discipline problems she saw, she started dealing with the school district as an advocate for education from a parental viewpoint. In 1983, she became a school board member for the North Slope Borough (NSB) and has been on the board since, except for 1987. She has worked with three superintendents of the system.

Recommendations

- **Rural schools need to develop mastery- and competency-based curricula.**

In the past the approach to education was individualized, known as IEP. NSB discovered that this was not really helping the students. They studied their at-risk and drop-out students to try to figure out the problem. As a result they have gradually changed their curriculum to a mastery- and competency-based curriculum. They tracked the students who were in this curriculum and found that they need to change their high school graduation requirements based on this new curriculum. They are currently working with the State on this issue.

- **Be specific about what you expect of your teachers.**

NSB does its own testing as well as using the Iowa Test of Basic Skills (ITBS). After the first study, they have changed their educational philosophy, mission statement and policies. The hardest thing to change was teacher expectations. They worked with the union in obtaining contracts which specifically addressed what the district expected from the teachers, what they were going to be asked to do and how they would be asked to evaluate the students. They developed programs on health and family and started a home-school facilitators program for troubled families.

- **A rural school cannot meet the same physical and academic criteria of an urban school.**

The State seems to expect the same libraries, counselors, etc. in the small school settings and this cannot be. There is an equity issue here in that rural villages are supposed to be the same as Anchorage or Fairbanks. Even Barrow is pitted against the small village schools when it comes to the range and variety of classes that are offered. That is why the district spent the money to develop the distance delivery system they use.

• **Another state-operated boarding school should be located in the northern region of the state.**

Barrow did consider a boarding school. There should be another state boarding school if it will prevent students from going out of state, especially kids with disciplinary problems. If another state boarding school was developed, it should have no more than 300-400 students and be located in a northern area like Fairbanks or Anchorage.

NSB considered having a boarding home program but met with a great deal of resistance. A boarding home program would have been preferable to the distance delivery system, especially if it prevented students being sent to MEHS or Chemawa.

• **The Department of Education (DOE) needs to work in conjunction with other state agencies, especially the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS), to improve and prevent a duplication of services.**

DOE needs to work with DHSS to prevent a duplication of services as well as some students getting lost in the cracks. There should be Early Childhood Education (ECE) program standards developed by DOE and DHSS together. DOE and DHSS should discuss licensing issues. Perhaps mini-boarding homes, which have individualized education program, should be examined as an option. The State is going to have to combat social problems in education.

• **Learning to read takes precedence to vocational education.**

Vocational education should be part of the curriculum but is not available in the smaller schools for lack of resources. Vocational education cannot always be part of the classroom setting.

• **People should not expect less of rural education.**

The purpose of rural secondary education should be no different than for a private school student. The curriculum should be the same. Also look at the funding and don't punish a district because it has more resources. Services , like counseling, family and health, need to be provided in rural settings. Special education students should be included in the main classroom.

• **The distance delivery system is working, but is not without its problems.**

The goal of the distance learning delivery system was to have the variety of classes offered in Barrow available to the villages. There have been problems, primarily a delay in transmission time. The pace of the interactive feature needs to be improved. The main issue is always money. So, the system has been expanded to be used as a community service. They are offering the EMS program through it and having it

used by the local college. An ongoing problem will be keeping up with the technology - money is going to be needed to keep the system current.

- **The State needs to reexamine the high school requirements.**

Why do some districts expect more and some less?

- **There should be a mandatory health curriculum.**

MARK CHARLIE
P.O. Box 28
Tununak, Alaska 99681

Background

Mark Charlie grew up in rural Alaska. He has served for several years on the Lower Kuskokwim School Board. He has also been a member of the local Advisory School Board for ten years.

Recommendations

- **Local control of education is the best way for it to improve.**

The formation of the Regional Education Attendance Areas (REAAs) was the best thing that happened to rural education. It brought it to the local level, moved away from the state-wide boarding schools. It is successful because local people are on the school boards. They are more aware of the needs of the community, more aware of the needs of the children. They are also more accessible. They tend to be more enthusiastic about improving their communities' education system.

- **All REAAs should have local advisory school boards.**

Not all REAAs have local advisory school boards. I think the State should mandate local advisory school boards or some form of organization that gets local people to advise the education programs in their area

- **Close Mt. Edgecumbe, put more money into local schools and programs like the Rural Alaska Honors Institute (RAHI) and Upward Bound.**

Why do we have local schools anyway? Mt. Edgecumbe takes the top students and the revenue from local schools. The State should improve what we already have. Creating another boarding school would be creating another monster. Take the money we spend at Mt. Edgecumbe now and spread it among the local schools. Why pour all that money into just one school?

Upward Bound and RAHI are good programs. Especially for students that have special interests or are specially gifted. These kids then bring this knowledge back into the community and share with others.

- **The State should put more money into distance learning.**

The State should pay more attention to this new technology. It can be especially helpful for smaller schools that cannot hire specialized teachers.

- **Education should prepare children for all options.**

Education should give students enough skills to compete in society and support themselves in life. They should be able to contribute to their community. High school education should prepare them for whatever they want to pursue, either vocational training or college.

LINDA CLEMENT
P.O. Box 302
Metlakatla, Alaska 99926

Background

Linda Clement was born and raised in Metlakatla and attended public school. She earned her Bachelor's degree in education from the University of Alaska Fairbanks. She has over twenty years experience working as an educator in rural Alaska including teaching in a boarding school in Bethel for one year, teaching in Kake for one year and nineteen years teaching in Metlakatla.

Recommendations

- **Parental involvement is the key to rural student success.**

Parental involvement works. Children who have parents that work with them throughout grade school and high school do much better than students who do not have this parental reinforcement. Children, like adults, like attention, feedback, and encouragement.

- **Teach the basics and vocational education.**

Go back to the basics. If you teach them the basics, the rest will come with academic achievement. A strong vocational education should be offered in high school, especially for students who don't want to continue on to college.

- **Mt. Edgecumbe's admission policies should be changed. No new boarding schools should be built.**

Mt. Edgecumbe is not used correctly. Healthy students from healthy households should not go there. Rather, it should be used for students from very small communities that don't have the facilities, that don't have the good schools. Children from Southeast should not be attending because Southeast has good schools.

Boarding schools are not the answer to rural education challenges. They do not help prepare children for college any better then a good community school outside the dorm and cafeteria experience. Do not expand boarding schools in any way.

Distance learning is of great value. Especially for offering specialized courses and subjects.

- **Rural education should instill the value of the individual.**

Rural education should emphasize the value of the individual, and the overall health of the person. It should instill a healthy pride of culture and background with a respect and awareness of all cultures.

LELAND DISHMAN
Yupiit School District
Box 100
Akiachak, Alaska 99551

Background

Leland Dishman graduated from the University of North Alabama with a dual major in biology and physical education. He also has a Master's in curriculum development from Tennessee Tech and an EDS from the University of Georgia. He spent three years teaching and coaching in Georgia. In 1971 he became principal of a Georgia junior high and high school. All of these schools were big schools with populations in the 100's. In 1979 he was voted the Outstanding Principal of the Year in Georgia, by his peers.

In 1981 he became principal in St. Paul/St. George in the Pribilofs. At that time the school only went to 10th grade. While he was there the school was expanded to include 12th grade, but eventually the community decided it did not want the high school on the islands. During his tenure in the Pribilofs, the students' academic performance increased by 33%. In 1984 he became Superintendent of the Copper River school in Glennallen, moving because his own children were ready to attend high school. He served in Copper River for five years during which time this school with a population that was 30% Native rose from the 50th percentile on the Iowa test to the 71st percentile.

He often complained that he could not understand why the Yupiit district, which was 100% Native in population, had such poor academic performance on standardized tests. As he puts it, he was invited to put his money where his mouth was and became Superintendent in 1990. Since that time, the students in this district have shown marked and continual academic improvement. Subsequently, he was named "Superintendent of the Year" in Alaska.

Recommendations

- **Teachers must be clear about what is expected of them.**

First, the district holds a three to four day teacher inservice, "bush induction", establishing the standard operating procedure for the district. This gives all of the teachers a clear understanding of the expectations that the district holds for them. Each teacher is then assigned a Native aide who works with the teacher every day.

- **Parent support is critical to the success of a rural high school.**

There is no way to improve rural education without the support of the parents. "They don't care how much you know until they know how much you care." The State should put its efforts into developing parental support for education.

At some point the teacher and the aide visit every parent and talk about their child. The parents are invited to come to class, are informed about the work the student will be doing, and told about the activities in the school. As a result, about 90% of the parents come to class.

Later there is a two-day inservice when the parents take the teachers to fish camp. The community, parents and elders, teach the teacher about fish camp. They go berry picking, set nets, etc. At the end there is a big feed. There develops a trust between the teachers and the community. Since instituting these programs, there has been 100% attendance at the schools' open houses.

- **There must be communication between the parents, other community members and the school district on a regular basis.**

An Education Conference is held each year in one of the villages. All of the parents are invited for an all day program. Sessions include discussing federal programs, high technology which shows the parents the computers the students are using and how, academic subjects such as special reading and math programs, etc. The district personnel lead the conference. Yupiit also applied for and received a Fred Meyer grant to have the communities take part in developing the district's mission statement. This way "everyone has ownership" in the education system.

- **Regional boarding schools or consolidated high school and boarding home projects are effective ways of providing rural students with a quality high school education.**

Pending currently is the Yupiit district's proposal for a consolidated high school and boarding home. As part of this proposal, a committee including community members and district personnel visited several other boarding schools. By far Mt. Edgecumbe High School (MEHS) is the best and Chemawa was absolutely the worst. MEHS is a great program for the students who get to attend but what about the rest of the students? Magnet schools are fine for the kids that get to go, who are "leaders or lucky".

The Yupiit plan would provide consolidation of high school services for the region. The students would attend from 10 AM on Monday until 2 PM on Friday and go home for the weekends. All extracurricular activities would be held on Fridays. The school would not be structured in the traditional time slots and could run from 8-10 hours per day as an intensive program. All efforts would be made to keep the parents involved in the school program.

• **Among other things, one of the criteria for selecting a community as a boarding school site should be a history for supporting education.**

Yupiit has not selected a community site for the school yet, but considerations include if there is strong community support for the school. The community needs a strong governing agency, water and sewer, electricity that could be purchased, a police force, and a good runway which could be developed into a larger safer airport. Language barriers have to be considered. Important is the history of the community's support of education in general. Also, the community should sign a minimum 25-year agreement that they will support the school, so that a change in power would not result in the community opting out of the boarding school and developing their own high school again.

• **The only way to improve rural high school education is to consolidate.**

It is just too difficult to have a quality program in a small school.

• **Distance learning techniques are more useful for teacher and aide education.**

The Yupiit District uses distance learning techniques but feels they are questionable at best. They are, however, seen as extremely useful for teacher and aide education.

• **The purpose of rural secondary education should be to prepare kids to go to work, make a living - develop their marketable skills.**

FERCY FRISBY
P. O. Box 348
Bethel, Alaska 99559

Background

Percy Frisby attended Chemawa school in Oregon. He completed college and returned to his home in Hydaburg, intending to become a fisherman. However, he realized that education had problems and became involved locally. He served on the Hydaburg School Board, is past chair and past president of the Alaska Association of School Boards and was a delegate to the National School Board. He will be leaving Hydaburg to start a new job in Bethel soon.

Recommendations

- **Examine the school to work transition concept.**

The majority of high school students go into the work force. This concept should be studied and a plan implemented.

- **The economic picture will determine whether or not there will be another state-operated boarding school.**

As the small schools close, there will be a need to consolidate. This will make the idea of another boarding school more attractive. If this occurs, the goal should be to replicate Mt. Edgecumbe as much as possible in terms of delivering the same quality education to the students. Mt. Edgecumbe is doing a good job preparing students academically and in vocational technology.

The boarding school should not exceed 700 students. Once you get beyond this size, there is an increase in class size, students cannot get the individual attention they need and you will lose overall efficiency.

It should be in an accessible location. The community must have a supportive infrastructure. A youth-oriented community would be best, one that has the social and recreational activities necessary for a high school.

The purpose, the "intent" of the school will have to be determined. Are you building it for economic reasons or to develop a better curriculum for rural students.

Boarding school forces you to grow up socially. The peer exchange helps you. As a result, boarding schools help rural students in their transition to college.

- **Revamp the delivery system of education.**

Alaska 2000 is addressing these issues. Dumping money on the problem will not result in improvement to the rural education system. Rural secondary education should have students learning basic skills, preparing them for the future, developing some direction.

SISTER PEGGY GLYNN
St. Joseph's
P. O. Box 79
Cordova, Alaska 99574

Background

Sister Glynn has 30 years experience in education. She has been a math and science teacher, an administrator and has worked in Galena and Ruby. Currently she is at St. Joseph's in Cordova.

Recommendations

- **Rural students need higher expectations placed on them. Challenge them. Do not let them "cop out". Research the expectations issue.**

The key to improving education is patience. The students need to be challenged and not allowed to "cop out". Teachers are not expecting much of the students and the parents feel the teachers are talking down to the students. In the past many teachers did not understand the culture of the rural communities and imposed their western ways and standards on the students. Ask the parents what should be happening in the schools and get their feedback.

- **Teachers need better preparation prior to teaching in rural schools.**

There needs to be a two week orientation to the specific area that the teacher is going to and such orientation should be the responsibility of the school board and the district. Perhaps this will stop the constant change of teachers in rural schools.

Teacher education and orientation is essential to improving the quality of small school education. There needs to be an evaluation system for the school board and district. There needs to be training on setting goals and objectives. The community needs to be involved more.

- **Any boarding school is going to need the total support of the community in order to be successful.**

- **Vocational education programs should receive more emphasis in rural schools.**

There should be a lot more woodworking, small mechanics, sewing and nutrition/home economics for both boys and girls. The nutrition program could be a preventive approach to the medical problems in many of the communities. There should also be programs which address subsistence lifestyles and Native culture, such as storytelling, history, as well as some basic home maintenance skill training - emphasize things that are useful.

- **Only use distance techniques when there is no other alternative.**

The problem with distance learning is that students need the give and take of their peer group when they learn. The interactive media system could be quite useful and probably more cost efficient then the present systems in use.

- **The purpose of rural secondary education is to prepare students to make a choice about what they want to do with their lives.**

Education should give the ability to make this choice.

Something has to be done. There really is a crisis in rural education. The students are starving mentally.

VICKI HAMILTON
Box 106
Craig, Alaska 99921

Background

Vicki Hamilton was born and raised in Sitka and attended the public school system. After graduation she moved to Craig, where she has spent the last twenty years working in several capacities for the Craig school, including a teacher's aide for the elementary school, substitute teaching in all levels and working in the administrative office. She had the opportunity to help teach the Tlingit language in a kindergarten class several years ago. In addition, she is raising three of her own children who attend school.

Recommendations

- **New curriculum has helped children learn faster.**

The new curriculum has helped students learn quickly. They have eliminated some subjects, like handwriting and spelling. Math programs go further now than in the past. Health courses have also been changed.

- **Teachers have to have high expectations. Lazy teachers have lazy students.**

If teachers are lazy, the kids are lazy. Some teachers do not want extra work, so they assign work outside of the class. However, students respond and perform for teachers who care about their students and have high expectations from them.

- **There are positive and negative aspects to boarding schools.**

Boarding schools provide a better education. However, families are reluctant to send their children because they lose the family's closeness. If a child is from a dysfunctional home, then it is preferred. They need to leave home to get the support they need. High school students from Sitka benefit by being so close to Mt. Edgecumbe. They have the advantage of meeting the kids from the different cultures and parts of the state. The transition may help many of them later with their transition to college.

A boarding school should be about two to three hundred students. It would be advantageous to be near another high school.

• **The State should examine a magnet school with a vocational education specialty.**

There are many rural students that do not want to continue their academic education. They may want to go into a vocational program. Short term "boarding schools" would be interesting also. Rural students would benefit from the different surroundings and the specialized curriculum.

• **The State should address the tenure of teachers. More successful teachers should be monetarily rewarded.**

The tenure of teachers should be examined. After they achieve tenure they are not as motivated. Teachers that put in the extra effort should be rewarded based on the level of production. Teachers that are not lazy should be rewarded.

• **Distance learning has to be a complement to the learning process, not replace a teacher.**

• **Rural education should prepare students for all options.**

Rural education should prepare students for success at any option they choose.

MIKE IRWIN
Executive Director
Alaska Natives Commission
Anchorage, Alaska

Background

Mike Irwin was born and raised in Nenana, Alaska. He graduated from Nenana High and continued his education earning a Bachelor's Degree from Pacific Lutheran and his Master's degree from the University of Alaska Southeast. Mr. Irwin has worked for various Native organizations and corporations including administering the higher education program for Tanana Chiefs Conference and later for Doyon, Ltd. administering higher education grants. Currently, he is the Executive Director of the Alaska Natives Commission.

Recommendations

- **The success of rural education is directly linked with the health of the individual, family and community.**

High schools in rural Alaska cannot be successful until there is improvement in the Native society as a whole. Native families are still going through incredible changes. Dysfunction stands in the way of parental or community involvement in the school. Unemployment and less opportunity for a subsistence lifestyle creates disorder in the family and community. Children often are not prepared to learn when they come to school because they may lack proper rest, nutrition, due to parental chemical abuse or domestic violence.

There is a certain sense of nostalgia for the mission schools and even to some extent the Bureau of Indian Affairs' (BIA) schools. They were successful because first, the teachers made a long term commitment to the community and often stayed 10-15 years. Second, they were able to control the environment of the school. Discipline in the schools was expected and accepted by the community.

- **The State must allow a stronger connection between rural schools and their communities.**

Currently, there is little connection between rural schools and their communities. This is not the case in urban areas. Parents do not feel that they own the school because it comes from outside of their community. The schools were brought by outsiders, built by outsiders, and the teachers are outsiders. This feeling will lessen with time, as more children go through the school system they will feel less apprehensive about sending their children and partaking in their children's education.

The State needs to take seriously the lack of Native teachers and administrators and address this deficiency. Alternative certification programs should be implemented, despite opposition from the teacher's union. The State should also fund teacher aides and encourage these teachers' aides to become certified. The Cross Cultural Education Development (XCED) program is a step in the right direction, but is still a long and difficult process.

In addition, the state should see what it can do to make families and children healthy. Can the bureaucracies work together?

Native children need to see people from their communities in the schools. Everyone in the school should be from the community, right down to the janitors. The kids need the reinforcement.

- **Boarding schools could be regional, semester-based programs.**

Currently, there is a lot of positive sentiment toward boarding schools. However, a state-wide boarding school is not necessarily the answer. Regional boarding schools would keep the students near their villages and have enough students to offer specialized courses. The programs could be semester-based and specialized like math, science or English. This type of school would help with the transition to college.

Boarding schools may help with the transition to college because of their approach and expectations, not so much from their physical structure.

- **Rural students need interaction to learn.**

Just like all humans, people respond well to human interaction. Distance learning offers a smaller school specialized subjects, but seems too sterile to catch on in a larger way.

- **Rural and urban education should prepare students in the same way.**

High school education should offer a well-rounded individual to society. The challenge for rural students is the lack of opportunities within their village. Many rural students have to move in order to find work.

STOWELL JOHNSTONE
4822 Loretta Lane
Anchorage, Alaska 99507

Background

Stowell Johnstone's thirty years in education started in Idaho, where he received his undergraduate and graduate degrees in Education/Administration and worked in education as a teacher, project director and principal. In 1967 he became principal of West Anchorage High School. He worked with the Anchorage School District as a director of secondary education and an assistant deputy superintendent. Currently he runs an educational consulting firm, Stowell and Associates.

He has been awarded the Alaska Association of Secondary School Principals' Distinguished Service Award. He has served as the President of the Alaska Interscholastic Activities Association, the Alaska Association of Secondary School Principals, the Alaska Council of School Administrators, and the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges. Currently he is the Executive Director of the Alaska Committee Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges which drafts accreditation standards for Alaska schools.

Recommendations

- **The greatest success of the Alaska education system was the creation of the Regional Education Attendance Areas (REAAs).**

They are still working and a great tribute to the system. When viewed through the history of the development of education in Alaska, one can see great progress. Prior schools were not educating the students in the best interest of the rural student.

- **The first step to changing the system is to identify the goals of education.**

If the goal is to cure the ills of society, then education should be approached as a social issue. If the goal is to treat the mental and physical problems of the students, then approach as a health issue. Establish some process for developing these goals. Right now it is all mixed up. The purpose of rural secondary education is whatever the community and the State design it to be.

- **Next there should be control of education at the local level.**

The State should understand and identify the product of education - there needs to be some guidelines set by the State. Establish the State mission - the "what". The "how" should be left up to the community. There should be more community members involved in education. Look at the economic impact of schools in the villages - it creates a lot of animosity to have the teachers be the upper class in a small village. This in turn affects the quality of education. The attitude toward education will change when the State-educated students are the parents, but this takes time.

- **There needs to be a performance-based criteria in education.**

The State needs to define in broad terms what is an educated person Get away from the breakdown. Establish a continuous system of education from preschool through grade 16 based on performance, not number of credits.

- **There is no need for another Mt. Edgecumbe.**

The waiting list is a good thing, allowing MEHS to be selective in its admissions. The State Board will be reviewing MEHS in April. Not sure another MEHS could be created given its significant number of alumni who support it, its traditions and history. Hesitant to expand MEHS since such expansion could cause significant changes to the program. Right now it is assured of being successful.

- **There is some potential to a regional boarding school approach or the magnet school approach.**

Would endorse a program which offered specialty courses over short periods of time. If the local village school can handle the courses, though, the local school should be supported. If not, look at the option which most increases the students' success.

Magnet schools have lots of potential. Base schools around a theme and admit both rural and urban students. This would be a great medium to expand the contact between students.

- **Promote the desire for better schools in the mind of the adult community.**

Right now students have more opportunities for a good education than ever before. Perhaps we should look at regional centers where students could share more.

- **There are problems with distance learning.**

Having worked in distance learning for more than 30 years, the best results are when students are in a classroom. One of the big problems is that in small communities, there is often a lack of technical support and equipment spends a lot of down time.

- **Technical preparation is the essential ingredient in vocational education.**

Vocational education should align itself with the academic work in whatever field or subject you are working on. We often do not pay attention to the students in the lower 75% of the class. We need to concentrate on those forgotten kids.

- **Teacher certification is a critical area.**

First identity what it is, then put together an assessment program. There is a need to be concerned about the "preservice" and "inservice" of rural teachers. Any assessment program should be specifically designed for a rural school.

The key is to increase the opportunities for rural students to have options. What education is doing now is the best that has ever been done in the state. However, now is the time to assess where we are and move on.

JUDITH KLEINFELD
759 Cranberry Ridge
Fairbanks, Alaska 99712

Background

Judith Kleinfeld received her Bachelor's from Wellesley College. She worked in Anchorage for Alaska Native Medical Research after college until 1967 when she attended Harvard graduate school. She came to the University of Alaska in Secondary Education Research. The University has recently published her work on educating fetal alcohol syndrome children and her next book is on gender issues in education.

Recommendations

- **There are numerous subtle psychological and social factors which contribute to the success of a boarding school. It may not be possible to replicate the success of St. Mary's and Mt. Edgecumbe.**

The St. Mary's program prepared students both emotionally and academically, however the emotional organization of the school was its most important factor. The school program was organized around skills the students already had. Academics were not as important. The ethic of St. Mary's was "Everybody has a place", whether it be as a professor, a homemaker, janitor, executive, etc. It was an achievement ethic; all positions deserve respect and none are better than the other. While this ethic was based in religion, it was not presented as a religious ethic.

A primary focus of St. Mary's was be active. Students were responsible for all activities, every dance, rally, etc. There were no recreation directors creating activities for the students like at Nome Beltz or Bethel. Many of the teachers were close in age to the students and they developed friendships. There was a very subtle value system - you had to be active, to achieve. As a result there was a strong sense of "the group", whereas public schools tend to focus on the individual. This ethic was very much in line with Yupik cultural values so the students were not in conflict. Indeed, quite the opposite, the cohesive ideals of the school being presented to them were in harmony with their own Yupik values. As a result, the students were much more emotionally stable than students who attended the other boarding programs.

MEHS has similar characteristics to St. Mary's. There is a tradition, a distinctive identity to MEHS, particularly with regard to leadership. As a result, it may not be possible to create another MEHS. Any attempt at another state boarding school would need a lot of care and thought going into the planning. Another MEHS is a good idea if warranted by the waiting list for MEHS. However, look in detail at St.

Mary's and MEHS to see how they make it work. They are delicate institutions with an identity which makes them work.

If another state school were created, it should not be near a city and the maximum size is 400 students. Beyond 400 students hinders the creation of a community. Being near a city creates family problems for students when their relatives come to town.

A community should not only have the physical facilities to accommodate a boarding school of any type, but also be considered a healthy place for an adolescent. There needs to be leadership and the community should be scrutinized as to drinking, etc.

- **Regional boarding schools may work but would need to be assessed on an individual case-by-case basis.**

- **The school personnel and the community must agree on the theme for their school.**

A central key to an effective school is that the school have a theme which is agreed upon by and with the community, an identity. It does not need to be concrete like science, college prep or vocational education; it could be around political leadership.

- **Rural students need programs to help them with the transition from home to college.**

Boarding schools probably do not make any difference whatsoever in the transition to college. However, the Rural Student Services at the college seems to help a great deal. This program creates a small community feel for the rural students, an environment they are familiar with and helps them through the transition.

- **Teacher preparation is the key to improving the quality of rural education.**

In 1987, the Holmes Group established the Teachers for Rural Alaska program. This program prepared teachers for the small high school. They assessed the skills and personality necessary for success in rural high schools as well as developing the teaching methods necessary to teach across subjects. They worked with practicing teachers, developed the case study approach of teacher education and worked on multicultural approaches. Quantitative studies indicated the effectiveness of this program. There were actual differences in the teaching methods utilized by the teachers who went through the program. In 1991-92, the program was changed to Teachers for Alaska, and included urban and rural teachers. There is no longer a solid emphasis on rural education.

• **The State needs to develop programs which increase the communication between rural school personnel and the communities.**

There needs to be an effort to make the rural education situation a positive one to stop the revolving door of teachers in rural settings. The State needs to support rural teachers and work with the communities. The State could develop workshops and programs for school personnel with community members to learn to trust each other, break down the barriers. When there is a gulf between the community and the school, they cannot agree on goals, rules and regulations; the students suffer. Look at the small private schools to see how they develop their cohesive ideals.

• **Distance learning techniques must incorporate personal contact.**

Distance learning techniques at the college-level are very poor. There definitely needs to be personal contact and development of interactive techniques. They can work but most people are not putting the energy into the program. [She was not familiar with the NSB program and requested additional information on it.]

• **Local high schools should develop travel programs.** [See the Alaska research review.]

• **The purpose of rural secondary education is preparing students for adulthood, which in rural Alaska is very difficult.**

It may be unrealistic to believe that a very small school can prepare students for the widely diverse lifestyles that exist in rural Alaska. There are no set solutions and the only successful approach will be the "messy" one in which each location is given individual consideration. However, the State can work to heal the historical rifts between the schools and the community, and not play "school wars". The problems are not mechanical - it is not the organization of the schools that is the problem, it is the cultures of the schools. Put effort and thought into considering the subtle psychological and cultural variables at play here.

SALLY KOOKESH
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Background

Sally Kookesh attended the Wrangell Institute for the 9th grade and Mt. Edgecumbe High School for 10th to 12th grade. She graduated from the University of Washington in 1977. She worked for the school district in the JOM Indian Education program, as a career counselor, and in cultural studies. She has been a preschool director. She has six children, two of whom have completed school. She ran for the Chatham Regional Education Attendance Area school board and is on her second term. Chatham has seven schools including some very small ones, such as Tenakee.

Recommendations

- **Children need to be home in their own community.**

Young people strengthen a community. They need to keep solid ties to their culture and family. They need to develop strong language arts, science and math when they are in high school.

Every community in rural Alaska is important. Keeping the students in their own communities is more important than getting a good education. Family is first, then get an education suitable to real life.

- **Mt. Edgecumbe should become a junior college for students coming out of rural Alaska.**

Mt. Edgecumbe should never have been re-opened as a high school. It takes the best students out of the rural school system, draining the other schools. Rather, MEHS should become a junior college to assist rural students in their transition to college.

With the closing of the small schools and MEHS, larger sites could develop correspondence programs for students in the rural areas. This way they would be able to count those students in their numbers. A district correspondence program would be more personal and provide more direct contact than the state program.

The Chatham District is currently considering a distance delivery program. The STAR program did not work, with the hour difference. We are now considering a computer system since it is the least expensive way for distance delivery learning.

- **Rural high schools need to have well-rounded programs.**

At one time Chatham schools were able to offer music and sports programs. They have been dropping the music programs due to a lack of funds.

- **Increase the tenure laws to five years.**

- **Establish funding standards and give rural schools their full PL 874 funding.**

Right now your funding depends on who your legislator is. The state should have some standards, especially regarding school buildings. Projects should be to enhance education, not just maintenance and upkeep.

- **Develop a set of standards and establish an assessment procedure.**

There needs to be some accountability.

JIM KOWALSKY
Alaska Rural Honor's Institute
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Background

Jim Kowalsky taught for eighteen years before moving to Alaska. He was a co-founder of the Northern Alaska Environmental Center and worked there for several years. He then became the Director of Wildlife and Parks for Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC) and helped run the Subsistence Program. In 1986, he became involved in the Rural Alaska Honors Institute (RAHI) and currently holds the position of director.

RAHI is a selective program designed to enrich high school students for attendance at a university. To qualify for RAHI, students must have a 3.0 grade point average. Geographic distribution is taken into consideration to insure that all regions are represented. Gender is also a consideration, however, there are significantly more female applicants and participants than male.

There are currently two sessions, one for high school juniors, which lasts six weeks and the other for high school seniors, which lasts eight weeks. The sessions run concurrently during the summer months. Next year, the sessions will be seven weeks long. RAHI accepts 40-45 students each year.

The students live in the dorms and eat at the University cafeteria. They take a math or composition course, which prepares them for the college setting and works on their academic skills.

Follow-up is very strong for those students attending the University of Alaska Fairbanks, however, follow-up for the students who attend universities in the lower forty-eight is less than ideal. The contact is more socially oriented. A newsletter is produced three times a year keeping students up to date on other RAHI graduates. It also provides information on current academic and scholarship opportunities. Alumni and applicants are encouraged to use the toll free telephone number.

While studies have been conducted on RAHI graduates in the past, an updated study is not in the foreseeable future because of the budget shortfall. Tracking studies need to be conducted over a period of time because of the non-traditional attendance patterns of Native, rural students.

Recommendations

- **The State has to demand a higher academic standard.**

The State needs to demand a higher academic standard. The teachers are letting students graduate with "fluff" classes, such as consumer math instead of algebra. Distance learning courses could help rural schools offer some of the more specialized courses. RAHI encourages students to take these distance delivery courses in the areas in which they are deficient. Rural students were exceptionally deficient in reading comprehension, writing composition and mathematical skills. However, there has been an overall improvement in math skills over the last eight years.

Native languages, history and culture can be worked into the curriculum without sacrificing academic quality, and in that way reinforce cultural values.

- **There should not be another state-wide or regional boarding school. Mt. Edgecumbe should stay as an option.**

Boarding schools create "high grade" communities and leave the other rural students, who may not be as gifted academically, with little positive academic support. There is a negative impact on the students left at home, as well as on the communities themselves. Summer programs such as RAHI are better because the students come back home to encourage other students in their communities. They also give the students a taste of campus life.

- **The State needs more Native teachers, especially more women teachers, at the high school level.**

There should be more Native teachers at the elementary level and more Native women teachers at the high school level. Native teachers can relate to the social challenges of Native communities. Obstacles to a better education are not just academic problems. They can be social problems including domestic violence or alcoholism.

- **Teachers are not adequately prepared for teaching in rural Alaska.**

- **Distance learning can be used to prepare rural high school students for college.**

Distance learning should be highly recommended as part of the solution in providing specialized course material. RAHI uses distance learning courses at UAF to beef up a student's academic background.

• **Teachers need to have high expectations. No student should be tracked for a vocation before graduation.**

Although technical trades are good to have, no student should be tracked into a vocation before he or she is mature enough to make that decision. Many vocational trades require strong mathematical skills and a strong academic background. Teachers should be careful that they do not have low expectations for academic excellence.

DOROTHY LARSON
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Background

Dorothy Larson was born and raised in Dillingham. She graduated from Dillingham school in a class of ten. She has attended Washington State, University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF), and University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA). After earning her associate degree from UAA, she is now working toward a B.A. in rural development. Ms. Larson works for the Alaska Federation of Natives.

Recommendations

- **Local control of education works best for rural students.**

The best thing that happened to rural education is local control. Local policy-making makes the education system better. Districts and villages can pick the education that has relevancy to their culture.

- **Rural schools need a stable source of funding and equitable funding levels.**

The State needs to identify a stable and secure source of funding, so districts do not have to grapple with the legislature every year. It also needs to be equitable; the cost of education varies from district to district.

- **Rural students need a culturally relevant curriculum. Teachers should be adequately prepared.**

Teachers should go through a culturally sensitive orientation before they go out into a rural community. They need to have follow-up classes. This training should be provided through the local districts.

- **The quality of education should not vary.**

There should be a homogeneous quality to education in Alaska, so when a child moves from village to city or village to village there isn't a major interruption in the school work. Quality should not vary throughout the districts, and test scores should not vary greatly throughout Alaska.

- **State-wide boarding schools should be an option, not regional boarding schools.**

Boarding schools should be an option, especially for schools that lack a variety of courses, although children should be in their home with their village, family and community. Another boarding school would be acceptable if there is a need. Any new school should specialize and focus on what is needed.

Money should not go into one regional school when it could go into several local schools.

- **Distance learning is good, but has to be a complement to a teacher, not a substitute to one.**

A teacher must be in the classroom. Distance learning should be a supplementary program, not the only program. These programs can offer additional specialized coursework for the older students.

- **There should be no difference in the quality of rural vs. urban education**

The purpose of rural education should not be any different than the purpose of urban education. The quality of rural education should be equitable between urban and rural. There shouldn't be any difference in the quality of education between villages also.

MAYNARD LONDBORG
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Palmer, Alaska 99645

Background

Maynard Londborg came to Alaska as a missionary. From 1947-1950, he and his wife were involved in social work, running a children's home in Unalakleet. In 1954, he and his wife started Covenant High School under the auspices of the missionary council. He served as teacher and principal until 1966. After he left Covenant, he spent ten years as a principal of an academy in Minneapolis, returning to Alaska in 1985. Currently he is the director of a training school for Native leaders in Anchorage.

Recommendations

- **The key is keeping the students as close to home as possible.**

The reason for Covenant was to prevent the students from having to leave the area to go to Mt. Edgecumbe. This was also the reason for the demise of Covenant, when Unalakleet opened its own high school. Before Covenant, the village was losing almost all of its young people who were going to Sitka.

Covenant was started with the student population in Unalakleet. At the time there was an elementary school. The community asked for a program for the students who were graduating 8th grade. An almost make-do program was designed and we approached the Territory of Alaska. The Department Of Education encouraged us to just go ahead and start a high school.

- **Community support is essential to the success of a boarding school.**

Covenant enjoyed a tremendous amount of support from the local community throughout its 30+ years. Students became a part of the community. Because the community was Native, the students did not seem to have as traumatic a time when they were from another village. There were about 120-130 students once Covenant really got going. They were able to be a little selective on their admissions. Many families started traditions at Covenant with several following generations of students going on to higher education, like the Olsons and the Towaruks. Village students would come over to the dormitory that was having a study hall in order to get their own work done.

- **Expanding Mt. Edgecumbe could be detrimental educationally and socially. It would be preferable to open another school rather than risk losing the sense of "community" Mt. Edgecumbe has now.**

Mt. Edgecumbe has an excellent reputation. Another state boarding school could be an option, especially for those students whose high schools are being closed. A preferred location would be west of the railbelt and an optimal size about the same as MEHS currently, around 200 students.

Expansion of MEHS, while accomplishing the purpose of making the school more available to more students, also could lessen the admissions screening process and create a problem. Also there's the sense of "school community". A too big school will lose that sense of community. In fact, if you look at what is the minimum you need to develop a quality school program, and the maximum number of students it could hold, you have your range of size. Once you factor in the psychological components such as sense of school community, you reach a point at which it may be better to build two small schools which are successful rather than one large one which will not be as successful for the students.

Regional boarding schools hold a lot of merit, though a boarding home program may be preferable for some communities. A regional boarding school could be more cost effective and make better use of larger facilities. Students need the structure provided by living in a dormitory in a boarding situation.

The concept of high school involves a broader curriculum than a magnet school may have. High school students are not ready to decide on an emphasis like that - they are still finding out what aptitudes they do have.

Boarding schools help in the transition to college if they are well run boarding schools. Many students from small villages do need a transitional program to help them accommodate to college life.

- **Examine the communities of successful boarding school to determine the criteria for choosing sites.**

Examine Unalakleet, for example, when developing a criteria. It was for what Unalakleet already had, not what it could develop, that made it an ideal spot. A key issue was that the community was always very accepting of outsiders.

- **Teacher selection is the key to improving rural education.**

The best way to improve the quality of rural education is in the selection of teachers. They need to be screened carefully to be sure they are not looking at this as a two year stint before moving on to bigger and better things. They must be dedicated to rural education.

- **Distance learning techniques are an excellent resource.**

But, don't let them become substitutes for teaching.

GERALD MCBEATH
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Background

Gerald McBeath is a professor of Political Science at the University of Alaska Fairbanks. He has researched and written about education in Alaska. He has served on the Fairbanks North Star Borough School Board for eight years.

Recommendations

- **Close all rural high schools. Build boarding schools.**

Boarding schools work. They work because they have a larger student body and can afford to hire specialized teachers. Mt. Edgecumbe works well. Close all rural high schools. Few rural high schools work because they have too few students. Bethel works because it has a large enough student base. Boarding schools also help with the transition to college.

Any new boarding school should be located in the Interior and have at least 200 students. It should be built in a town with several different types of churches and stores, and a minimum population of two thousand.

A magnet school is a nice idea but not very possible unless it offers basic skills. Every school should offer standard core subjects: reading, writing and computation.

- **The State should intervene in school districts that do not offer good education.**

The Department of Education should take over districts, consolidate districts and change administrators in some cases.

- **Rural education should not differ from urban education. Both should offer a Native curriculum.**

The purpose of rural high school education should not be any different than urban high school education. That is, to train the mind to think. We should be teaching the Native culture as part of the curriculum in rural and urban areas.

SUE MCHENRY
Rural Student Services
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Background

Sue McHenry earned a Bachelor's and Master's degree from the University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF). She has worked for Rural Student Services, a program of the University of Alaska Fairbanks since 1972. She has also been involved in Upward Bound and the Rural Alaska Honors Institute (RAHI).

Recommendations

- **Local schools with supplementary programs work best for rural students.**

Local high schools augmented by supplementary programs, like RAHI or Upward Bound, work best for rural students. They combine the best possible resources. However, any rural or urban student has to be healthy in order to handle the challenges of college.

These supplementary programs expose students to dormitory life and the social setting of campus. A program like RAHI gives them the academic challenge. It sets high standards and gives them strong support. They have a good student to teacher ratio. The teachers expectations are high, and the students respond.

- **Teachers should have strong ties to the community. The University should provide training.**

There is high teacher turn over in the bush. The State and school districts need to work at attracting competent, highly qualified teachers that have strong ties to the community. That does not limit possible teachers to the people from that particular community or district. However, they should have a commitment to the students and the community. The University should take part in training rural teachers.

- **The State should not fund new boarding schools at the expense of local schools.**

The State should not reduce funding to village schools so it can operate a more cost-efficient boarding school.

If already existing facilities can be converted without a high cost, and if there is a sufficient demand for another boarding school, than maybe the expense would be justified. However, boarding schools are not the only option. A new boarding school is more of a cost cutting measure than a move to improve education.

Examine the wait list at MEHS carefully; it may be smaller than it seems. Many of these kids come in and out of school – how many stay on the wait list all four years? How many drop out? This is not to say that MEHS does not do a good job at preparing their students for college, because they do. However, boarding schools do not work for everyone.

Therefore, it is important to expand the curriculum in rural areas, through technology such as computers, fax, or satellite courses. More variety is especially needed in mathematics. Rural high school students should take advantage of some of the UAF distance courses to help them better prepare for college.

A regional boarding school has some possibilities.

- **Supplementary programs like RAHI or Upward Bound help with the transition to college better than boarding schools.**

Programs like RAHI and Rural Student Services help with the transition to college. They help students connect with a network and use what already works well for them. However, students have to bring that study and work ethic with them. This is the result of a healthy person and family. Boarding schools may actually interfere with the development of the healthy family.

- **The State should fund satellite courses, train rural teachers and supplementary programs like RAHI and Upward Bound.**

The state should examine the possibility of satellite courses. It should also be funding the training of rural teachers, and helping them once they are in the villages. The state should fund RAHI to previously higher levels. So many students have been turned away, and these programs could be expanded. This year's RAHI class was the smallest ever as a result of budget cuts.

- **Rural education should prepare students for whatever they choose.**

Rural education should let people stay in the village or move to the city. Prepare them for college or whatever they want to do.

PERRY MENDENHALL
Nome, Alaska 99762

Background

Perry Mendenhall attended Nome school eventually graduating from Glenallen. He attended college in Missouri, University of Alaska Fairbanks, and the University of Oregon. He has degrees in education, curriculum and instruction, is a certified teacher for K through 12 and holds administration credentials. He has been the program director at Nome-Beltz, the JOM Indian Education director, and directed the Cross Cultural Education Development (XCED) program. He recently resigned his position with Northwest Community College in Nome.

Recommendations

- **A boarding home program is preferable to another boarding school.**

The state-operated boarding school is good for the college bound students. If another were built, it should be no more than 200 students and be located further north, like Nome. The community would have to be carefully chosen. How the community deals with alcohol is a vital consideration. It is essential to have community support for the school.

Each Regional Education Attendance Area should consider the issue of a regional boarding school separately.

Based on experience, though, dormitory life is not good for Native students. It takes away their language. They are taken from home during the stability years, the time when they most need their families. Once students have been away from the village, they cannot really go back.

Boarding home programs are better. Students get to have houseparents. These families can supplement the white man's diet with Native foods.

- **Teachers should be selected for and prepared to teach in rural schools.**

The village high school system has not caught up with the twentieth century. There is still a BIA mentality. The teachers coming into the villages have a "reservation" attitude which directly conflicts since Alaska Natives work on the premise of self-determination. Then there are the mercenary teachers who are only in it for the money. And the missionary teachers who are trying to save the Natives.

Teachers should be trained to respect the Native lifestyle. That means they have to learn to accommodate. There is too much turn over with rural teachers. There are only 3% Native teachers in the state. This needs to be improved.

- **Teachers need to have higher expectations of rural high school students.**

Rural students have no real interest in their studies. Village high schools have become "academic cesspools". In the past 50% of the Nome-Beltz graduating class went to college. Now the teachers do not expect that. The students need to have more challenges.

- **Principals and teachers should be evaluated based on their students' performances.**

It should be specifically stated in their contracts that their evaluations are dependent upon how their students perform.

- **Develop a minimum standard for graduating high school students.**

There needs to be a stated achievement minimum, not just credits.

- **Distance delivery should be used to increase the challenge to students and prepare them for a postsecondary education.**

UAF and UAA have distance delivery courses which should be used in rural high schools to better prepare the students for college. Juniors and seniors should be taking these courses, increasing the challenges to them. They could develop independent studies through distance delivery that would go beyond the village high school offerings. There are evening classes for less conflict. The greatest problem with distance delivery is that once a student starts to lag behind, they have a great deal of difficulty catching up and will then give up.

- **There needs to be more emphasis put on vocational education.**

Subjects such as mining, construction and home maintenance should be incorporated at the high school level. The schools need to develop a partnership with employers and unions. Right now, employers spend three to six months re-training students before beginning their training in a trade. We should not have to export our students for vocational technical training.

- **Rural secondary education should prepare students to become productive citizens.**

Students should be learning to work, take care of their own health, further themselves if they want to. You can't make everyone a college graduate.

- **Communities should have more local control of their schools.**

Parents need to be boosters for academics, not just basketball. Don't let students "cop out". The local school committee should have more power, more say on the hiring of teachers.

LEO MORGAN
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Background

Leo Morgan was born and raised in Aniak. He attended elementary and junior high in Aniak and graduated from Copper Valley, a Catholic boarding school, in Glenallen. He served four years in the Navy before returning to Aniak. He became a member of the local school board in 1980.

Recommendations

- **Rural schools need to be large enough for students to interact.**

Interaction is important. Kids from smaller communities lack socialization skills. They need to know how to relate to others, to socialize, and to date. The teachers are very successful despite the obstacles.

Bring some of the surrounding villages together into a small boarding school program. It is important that they relate and interact. I think a school of about 15 to 20 students would be large enough.

- **Any new boarding school should be within districts.**

The idea of boarding schools is not good. However, they give rural students a chance to meet other kids from all over Alaska. They learn from the experience. The negative aspect is that the students miss out on their language and culture. They also miss out on being with their families.

Any boarding school should be within school districts. That makes it easier for the kids to get back to their village.

Not all kids are going to go to college, so a vocational magnet school would work well.

- **Boarding schools help with the transition to college.**

The first year in college is difficult. It is good for kids to have some experience in a larger setting.

- **Recreating urban schools in rural areas is not possible, but rural schools need adequate funding.**

Many people say that rural kids need the same things that the urban centers have—swimming pools and running tracks, but that's simply not possible. The State needs to have adequate funding every year. Funding stays the same every year, but enrollment always goes up. The expenses are high out here. We are not on a road system. so our supplies either have to be barged or flown in.

- **Rural education should prepare students for life anywhere.**

The purpose of rural education is to help them to function in Alaska as well as in the global society.

ROY NAGEAK
Barrow, Alaska

Background

Roy Nageak was born and raised in Alaska. He attended Chemawa boarding school in Oregon. He has been a member of the North Slope Borough School Board and a member of the Association of Alaska School Boards for six years.

Recommendations

- **Local control of education works best for rural students. Local people should decide the role of education.**

Local control of rural school districts has worked well. The people decide the direction of the school, the direction of their children's education. They are more likely to get involved. When the people of the region decide to take an ownership role, the education process is strengthened. At first, it is a learning experience, but the people learn to take better care.

Every region and every tribe has a different view on what education should be. It is important that they decide for themselves what constitutes a productive citizen. However, it is important to emphasis the basic three R's so the students have the ability to do what they choose.

The State has made it more difficult for someone to be a subsistence gatherer. They make it more difficult to be a productive member of the community. The State needs to do something about that.

- **Rural education will work better if it fits the unique characteristics, culture and environment of Alaska.**

Go back to the basics, allowing the people to educate from a rural perspective. Scrap the "outside" education perspective. We still have a school calendar that was designed for farmers in the mid-west. We do not have the same seasons. We need to gear our education system to fit local needs and take advantage of what is unique to Alaska.

- **No new boarding schools. Put more money into local schools.**

This district has no interest in a regional boarding school. We have great programs for all of the schools, which serves all of the students.

A magnet school has possibilities, especially for students that need extra help. Perhaps an alternative school for kids that have problems or come from

dysfunctional families. These kids deserve a chance. This type of school could be at the regional level, so the community can help.

Boarding schools do not help with the transition to college. What makes the transition most difficult is the lack of communication between the University of Alaska and the rural high schools. The University should coordinate with rural high schools--use distance delivery or correspondence on college preparation courses. There is a lack of communication between the school districts and the University of Alaska as well.

- **We need turn-over at the Department of Education.**

We need new blood and fresh ideas. Some of these people have been there for over twenty-five years.

- **Put more money into distance learning.**

Specialized courses can be taught in all of the villages now. A teacher is needed in the village to supervise.

HAROLD NAPOLEAN
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Background

Harold Napolean was born in Hooper Bay. He attended Copper Valley for two years and completed his high school education at St. Mary's. He attended the University of Montana for a year and University of Alaska Fairbanks for three years, without completing a degree. He worked with the Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP) before he went to prison. He has been out of prison for a year now and is working on the education program for the Alaska Native Foundation.

Recommendations

- **Boarding schools can be highly effective ways of educating rural students.**

The Copper Valley program and St. Mary's were great. They did not allow for slippage. Everyone had to perform - there were high expectations for you. They taught that everything was possible. The discipline in the program, which was not corporal, was a great equalizer for the students, helping and encouraging them to perform academically. The discipline, the persistence, and accompanying work habits stay with the student through time. Also the spiritual aspects, like "hope for the sake of hope and plain blind faith", which really have nothing to do with religion, stay. At these schools the teachers, who were all volunteer, cared and were committed to teaching. They believed in what they were doing.

- **Taking a rural student out of the community can be traumatic for the student. It is preferable to find a way to keep rural students in contact with their communities and their families.**

[Despite the praise, Mr. Napolean reminded me that he never wanted to go away to school. He left home at the age of 12 and feels he has never truly been able to return. Boarding school created a huge gulf between himself and his family and community. Ideally, children should remain home with their families.]

Regional boarding schools could be effective but location would make a lot of difference. They would work where there were related villages and the elders could stay in contact with the children. Then the change might not be as traumatic. Such a school would need a lot of community support and the student would need support from their family members. Sending students far away to Chemawa or Chilocco does not do any good and in fact can harm the student for the rest of their lives.

The AVCP did not support the resolution of the Hootch case. They did not want high schools in all of the villages for practical and economic reasons. They knew the

quality of education would not be as good and that village schools would become "academic ghettoes".

- **Find ways to increase community involvement with the schools.**

The villages are falling down on the job as parents. Kids are treating school as a place to rest from the discord in their homes. The teachers need more support for trying to help the students. The villages and home are the core of the problem with education. The schools should reflect the community and in fact right now they do. Since the community doesn't care, neither does the school.

Villages need to assume some responsibility for the schools including financially. Communities must in some way contribute to the schools, if not in money then through in-kind services so they can obtain some ownership.

He would like to see the Yupik people eventually develop their own government and take over the schools under their own auspices.

- **The community and the school personnel should agree as to the goal of the school.**

- **Schools should be answerable to the village and community, not the regional school board.**

- **Teaching Native culture does not conflict with the purpose of rural education.**

There are several purposes to rural secondary education, which are not in conflict. Teaching Native culture does not conflict with western concepts and ideas. Elders should be utilized as teachers. The culture of the people should be part of the community. Students should be learning their Native language, English and other languages as well as reading, math and sciences. Currently, we are failing at these purposes.

- **Take the curriculum back to basics.**

WILMER OUDAL
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Background

Wilmer Oudal has a BA in math and an MS in accounting from the University of Minnesota. After teaching in Minnesota, he came to Alaska, where he served at Covenant High School in Unalakleet from 1961-1977. He then went to Glenallen where he was the principal. Now, he occasionally substitute teaches.

Recommendations

- **Boarding schools in the past worked with the help of dedicated staff, community support, discipline and high expectations.**

Covenant was a small school. The core was a group of long-term families of teachers. The spiritual aspect was very important. Covenant was very traditional in its approach to education. An important part was the work program. The students, in order to help pay their tuition, did all the cooking and maintenance at Covenant. While it was a nuisance, it also provided substantial opportunities for direct teaching and the development of responsibility. There were standards of conduct and dress at Covenant. That helped maintain the order and contributed to the success of the school. The staff were very dedicated. Because they had families, the students saw the staff not just as teachers but as members of families. There were extremely high expectations for the students. There was a lot of parental involvement and community trust exhibited by Unalakleet.

- **Rural students need higher expectation placed on them. Currently, there are high grades for low productivity in the village high schools.**

Teachers do not expect as much from their students and therefore they are not getting it. Teachers are very demeaning to the students. While keeping the students in their communities is important, the reality is that the extremely small schools should not be kept open.

It is important to be tough with students - have high expectations, rules, regulations. Strong personnel are needed to make a boarding school work. Dorm counselors have the toughest job in a boarding school. In this day and age of law suits, it may not even be possible to run a decent boarding program by the State. The State would run the risk of being sued. Of course, the only other option is a lack of discipline which would mean the downfall of the program.

- **There should not be another state-operated boarding school.**

Mt. Edgecumbe should not have been re-opened. Part of the problem with rural Native students is the number of options they have for a high school education unlike any other student. In years past, students transferred schools indiscriminately. This was not good for the students. It allowed them to "cop out". If things weren't going right, they would be allowed to transfer for invalid reasons.

- **There needs to be standards of achievement with a direct relation to teaching effectiveness and accreditation.**

It is not clear if the big schools in Alaska are doing any better than the small schools. There needs to be clear standards of achievement. Every class, 7th through 12th grade, should have an exam at the end of the year by subject, like New York state's Regents examinations. The test should become part of the teacher's record as well, creating a base of evaluation of the teacher's effectiveness. The results of the tests should be published. There needs to be accountability on the part of the teacher, principal and superintendent. Accreditation should also be connected, giving it an output evaluation basis.

- **All high school curriculum should be college-oriented.**

The purpose of rural secondary education is the accumulation of knowledge. You cannot think without the tools, the knowledge. School should be preparing students. The only curriculum should be college-oriented. Such a curriculum would not hurt a vocational technical student.

- **Remember that high school students are children, not young adults.**

Let them assume responsibility gradually, have them take on what they can handle. It has not been fair to allow them to "cop out" by having a multitude of choices so they never dedicate themselves to the task. Self-esteem is a by-product of striving hard and succeeding. They are not being allowed to develop their self-esteem.

ROBERT SANDERSON
P. O. Box 329
Hydaburg, Alaska 99922

Background

Bob Sanderson first went to Ketchikan school at the age of twelve and then attended the Sheldon Jackson boarding high school in the 40's. He spent three years at Washington State University before going into the service. Since then, he has served on the board for the school district, the city council, ten years on the IRA council, fourteen years as Mayor of Hydaburg, ten years on the Sealaska Board of directors and as head of the village corporation. Now he is retired, doing some grant writing.

Recommendations

- **Re-consider the foundation formula program.**

There needs to be a basic floor plus on it. There should be a basic minimum to help the small high school.

- **Maintaining the local high schools is preferable to the other alternatives.**

Don't ship students outside. The preference is to keep students in the local communities. However, there are problems since small rural communities have no tax base.

- **Re-institute special programs, like music, art, languages.**

School should prepare students to become good citizens.

FATHER JIM SEBESTA
Pilot Point, Alaska

Background

Father Jim Sebesta came to Alaska with the Society of Jesuits and has served in many communities and many schools. Having earned a Bachelor of Science and Master's degree in Physics, he began teaching in Copper Valley School in 1967. He then moved to Fairbanks and worked in the Upward Bound Program in 1969. Three years later, he moved to Kaltag and served as the area's priest. In 1982 he returned to teaching at St. Mary's, and served as administrator for one year. Father Sebesta taught in Fairbanks at Monroe Catholic High School from 1987 to 1990. Currently, he lives in Pilot Point and serves as the priest for many villages in the area.

Recommendations

- **Rural students work best with competent Native teachers.**

Native teachers seem to have a good rapport with the village, parents, and students. Competent means those who are dedicated. They have a cultural understanding that some non-Native teachers take a while to develop, and some never do. They have an appreciation for where the children are coming from.

Non-Native teachers can be dedicated. However, they come out to the village enthusiastic, realize the tough job ahead of them, then lose their enthusiasm. Many of the problems we face in the bush are social problems like dysfunctional families, alcoholism. A teacher may not be equipped to handle these so instead of working to solve these problems, they become baby-sitters. They isolate themselves from the community.

- **The health of the community and family needs to be addressed in order to improve education.**

Rural high school students need to become teachers and return to the bush. The dysfunctional dependency on outside sources, the state, the welfare system, and alcohol, encourages a lack of participation in all areas, not just education. Dependency destroys creativity. This has to change. Parents need to get involved with their children's education.

A "family life" program should be established that helps families reestablish a healthy life style. So much has been disrupted in village family life. For instance, in past years, there was an absence of high school aged children, teenagers, in the village. There was not an example of parenting this age, but now they are back in the village.

• **Boarding schools are okay for transition, but ultimately contribute to the people's dependence.**

The ultimate goal in rural education is independence of the people. Boarding schools will help with that goal for the time being – by making the young leaders independent. Mt. Edgecumbe is doing a good job. There is a place for a state-wide boarding school. However, it is healthier if the children remain in the village, attending a healthy education system. Boarding schools are not, nor should they be the aim of the education system. The aim should be to get the village people more involved in education. The most effective tool in education are actively interested parents. Boarding schools tend to take that responsibility away, and responsibility is going to be the key to making the villages independent.

Part of the reason why St. Mary's was so successful was because it was highly selective. Everyone sent their children away to boarding schools, as far away as Oregon and Washington. Parents wanted their children as close as possible, so St. Mary's had to turn away a lot of applicants. They only had room for 160 students. Understandably, the parents were very interested in their children's education. They had dedicated teachers, many were volunteer and some not even certified, but they put in an extraordinary effort. They lived in the dorms and helped do all of the manual labor, cooking, cleaning with the students.

Boarding schools help students with the ability to foster the discipline they need to succeed in college. Many students lack focus. The social scene is distracting and the classes are challenging. Many of them do badly and decide to take a semester off. This makes it difficult to complete school.

• **The State has to foster more local involvement in the education system.**

The burden of education should be placed upon the village. When education is controlled by an outside influence, like the superintendent or the State, there is that feeling that they have no control. Give the responsibility to the villages.

The State has been trying to consolidate some school districts to save money. But this is a move away from the goal – to encourage local independence, local responsibility.

• **We need to address the employment situation in rural Alaska when addressing the purpose of rural education.**

We should be asking ourselves -- what are these children being educated for? What types of jobs are we preparing them for? We need to address employment in the villages when we examine the purpose of rural education.

SUSAN STITHAM
Lathrop High School
Fairbanks, Alaska 99709

Background:

Susan Stitham has been teaching in Fairbanks' high schools since 1969. She has served as President of Alaska's chapter of the National Education Association (NEA) as well as serving on the national NEA Board. She serves on the Board of Professional Teaching Standards, the Writing Consortium, the Oversight Committee on Teacher's Certification and the University of Alaska's Board of Regents.

Recommendations

- **Academics should be standard all over the state, but education should fit the needs and strengths of the children and their community.**

Alaska should hold high academic standards for all students. However, the structure of education is arbitrary. Instead of separated disciplines, we should have integrated disciplines. The idea of separated subjects is not useful; we should be teaching them in conjunction with each other. Grade levels are arbitrary. What difference does it make if one student takes longer to understand algebra as long as, in the end, they understand it well? The school calendar is also arbitrary, and may not be applicable in some communities. Why should we care if some students miss some school in the fall to hunt as long as they are doing well? Academics should be standard, learning time should be flexible. Rural schools are in the best position to offer this type of approach.

Performance standards should be examined with these questions in mind: What do we want them to learn? How will we teach them? How will we measure it once they learn it?

There are positives and negatives to Mt. Edgecumbe. They have a positive academic atmosphere and there are enough students to offer diverse course offerings. However, it has an extremely high drop out rate. Also, parents want their children closer to them. The regional boarding school concept is a better solution. Creating urban schools in rural areas is not the solution, nor is it even possible.

- **Reduce the high cost of administration and put more money into teachers and technology.**

Administrative costs in Alaska are absurd. There are too many superintendents making too much money. The money would be better spent hiring more teachers, or supporting the ones we have by purchasing computers, faxes and audio/video conference equipment. In addition to education audits, the State should be

conducting and enforcing financial audits. The State has the power to withhold funding from school districts that do not educate their students, but it never does.

The State should not be mandating programs. Education is too diverse in Alaska. Allow school districts to be flexible.

To encourage new, creative teaching, the state should offer incentive grants to teachers who come up with innovative teaching techniques. Do not give these to superintendents, the real creativity comes from teachers in the field.

- **Rural and urban schools should be preparing their students for all options after graduation.**

Regardless of their future for college or a vocation, these children will need the same academic preparation. All need to be able think critically. Vocations require a high level of math today. They need to be prepared for a life of learning, in work and college.

SAM TOWARUK

Bering Straits School District
Unalakleet, Alaska

Background

Sam Towarak is Principal of Unalakleet High School and the Assistant Superintendent of Bering Straits School District. He is a graduate of Covenant High School.

Recommendations

- **Dedicated professionals make rural education work.**

Parochial boarding schools have worked well in the past, like St. Mary's, Covenant High and Copper Valley School. They worked because of a personal touch, students and teachers working one on one. There was a strong commitment on the part of the staff in these schools.

- **Mt. Edgecumbe should not be expanded. Regional boarding schools are a better idea.**

Do not expand Mt. Edgecumbe. Many parents had negative experiences with Mt. Edgecumbe. They do not help with the transitioning of students that drop out or are kicked out of school. These students are sent back to the village and presumed to be someone else's problem. They take kids out of the districts without any communication with the local schools. They have their own agenda, and it is not to improve education. The Anchorage school district has a better reputation than Mt. Edgecumbe.

Regional boarding schools are favorable. REAAs could run them. A problem with Mt. Edgecumbe is no local control by a region or a village.

Any boarding school would need adequate facilities. It needs a large population base to support the businesses needed for a school. A village like Unalakleet could accommodate an increase in population. It should be centrally located so kids can go back to their villages fairly easily and cheaply.

Magnet schools are not a good idea unless they are part of an integrated state plan. It is important that the needs of all of Alaska's children be taken into consideration.

Boarding schools help with the transition to college in some ways, not in others. They provide students the chance to leave the village and be challenged with academics. However, they take the student outside of their traditional support system. The academic preparation is not as closely followed if the child is far away

from the parents. Children living with their parents tend to get more support and more interest in their academic progress.

- **The State needs to develop a sense of commitment and direction for rural education.**

Where is our education system going? We need to bridge the cultural gap and make education culturally relevant to children.

- **Distance learning provides the variety of subjects a rural student may need, but relies on the student for initiative.**

With distance learning a student is able to live within a comfortable setting and still get a variety of subjects. But, there is no personal interaction. The student has to exercise a lot of initiative to study.

- **Rural education should teach students to survive in both urban and rural worlds.**

Rural high school education should be comprehensive. It should teach students to function in both urban and rural surroundings. We should be teaching the skills to survive in both.

GIL TRUITT
Box 1596
Sitka, Alaska 99835

Background

Gil Truitt was born and raised in Sitka. He graduated from Mt. Edgecumbe in the first graduating class of 1948. He earned an undergraduate degree from Harding University with a double major in Social Studies and Physical Education. Later he attended Arizona State for a Master's degree in education. After his return to Alaska, he became the Administrator at Mt. Edgecumbe and served in that capacity for thirty-three years.

Recommendations

- **Mt. Edgecumbe has dedicated teachers that made a difference.**

Mt. Edgecumbe's teachers care about the students. They are committed and always go above and beyond the call of duty when it comes to helping students. Mt. Edgecumbe's success may not be easily duplicated.

Teachers were less concerned about their pay, there were not any union contracts.

- **Basic curriculum needs to be emphasized.**

Teach discipline and the three R's. Some schools, urban and rural, have gotten away from the basics. Their curriculum looks good on paper but it lacks the basic subjects. If the kids learn the basics, they will seek out the more specialized knowledge.

- **Expand Mt. Edgecumbe's capacity. Build more boarding schools.**

The State should have at least one, if not two, more boarding schools. They should not be located in Fairbanks or Anchorage. They are too big for rural students. There are too many distractions. Ideally, a boarding school should be located in an area about the size of Sitka.

In the past, State boarding schools have failed, because the State did not know how to run a boarding school. The State didn't know how to run the dormitory, and the dorm is a very important part of the boarding school experience. The State did not make an attempt to communicate with the Bureau of Indian Affairs about operating such a facility.

A regional boarding school should take students from all over the state, not just from the region. That is what makes the boarding school experience so valuable. Students have a chance to meet other people which gives an understanding of different

cultures. They say that Native groups do not get along, but that's not true when they are together for school. It teaches them tolerance.

Boarding schools help with the transition to college. Not just academically, but socially as well. The dorm experience helps students learn to cooperate and be considerate of others.

- **Vocational education needs more emphasis in the State's education system.**

Vocational education is missing from the education system in this State. Maybe instead of expanding Mt. Edgecumbe, we should open up another school for vocational education, perhaps even post high school.

- **Creating a high school in every village was a mistake.**

The State needs to go back to the basics. Creating the high schools in every village was a mistake. A school for only three or four students is not really a high school. It is too small to offer a good experience. Some will be dropped in the future. There may not be any other alternative.

- **Distance learning should be used if it is the only alternative.**

Distance learning should be used only as a last resort.

- **Rural education should prepare students for all options after high school.**

Rural education should prepare students for future education, either college or trade school. It should give them enough to enable them to be productive citizens of society.

- **Hire more Alaskan teachers.**

Hire local people. Hire Alaskans. Hiring Native teachers would be nice, but simply being Native is not enough. Alaskans tend to have a cultural awareness and can relate to Native people.

CHUCK WHEELER
Box 945
Nome, Alaska 99762

Background

Chuck Wheeler was born in Nome and raised in both Nome and Tanana. He attended Mt. Edgecumbe High School (MEHS) and graduated Valedictorian in 1962. He continued his education at the University of Alaska Fairbanks for two years before joining the U.S. Army, where he learned aviation mechanics and earned his flying license. He then returned to Nome and served as a substitute teacher and vocational education teacher aide. His daughter now attends MEHS.

Recommendations

- **Native students learn best from interactive education.**

Native students learn best with any "hands on" schooling, any type of teaching that gets the teacher and student interacting together or the students interacting with each other. Culturally, knowledge is handed down visually, few questions are asked. Observing and doing is the traditional way of learning.

- **Learning is not always fun. Schools have to teach, not entertain.**

The new institutional idea is that learning has to be fun. This should not be the top priority. Many times, learning is hard work. Some of the material is difficult and meticulous. Urban and rural schools have placed too much emphasis on making schools enjoyable.

- **Mt. Edgecumbe needs improvement; boarding schools are not necessarily the answer.**

Mt. Edgecumbe is not a model high school despite its good reputation. They are selective and take only the top students. Many students don't complete their four years and drop out. They have the advantage of not having to deal with a local board of education. Parental involvement and interaction is also minimized. However, the quality of education is good. Mt. Edgecumbe serves a purpose in rural education, however, MEHS is not the answer for the needs of all students.

Before any boarding schools are built, regional or state-wide, local districts should consolidate the adjacent village high schools. Although smaller villages want more autonomy, it is in the interest of their children's education. Any new boarding school should be built in the northern part of the state.

Boarding school experience helps with the transition to college somewhat. It allows the student to spend time away from home and develop some independence and self reliance. Interaction with other students is also helpful. However, boarding schools aren't the only option. The University of Alaska Fairbanks has a program called Rural Student Services, which helps with the transition. Part of what they do is encourage the rural students to work together to develop their own support systems.

- **Rural schools lack direction and adequate funding.**

Dumping money on the problem isn't going to solve anything. However, the legislature keeps mandating new regulations without allocating enough funds for implementation. On the local level, there is not a clear direction of where we're going and what's important. Alaska 2000 is a step in the right direction.

- **Rural and urban schools should prepare students for any option after graduation.**

We should be aiming for the same high caliber of student in rural Alaska as we are able to achieve in urban Alaska. We should be providing a well-rounded total program. Costs are high, but rural students deserve a good education.

High school should prepare a student for any option they choose, college or a vocation. We should be giving them life skills.

(MAYNARD) PETE WILBURN
Thorne Bay, Alaska

Background

Pete Wilburn has been a teacher for twenty-seven years. He has taught in Craig, Metlakatla, Homer, Seward, Ketchikan and Thorne Bay, where he retired in 1988 in order to run for the school board. For the last six years he has been a member of the Southeast Island School Board (SISB). He is a certified teacher, counselor, coach and administrator.

Recommendations

- **Maintain the Rural Student Vocation Program.**

- **Change the ways rural teachers are recruited and hired.**

A key issue is the way teachers are hired for rural areas. Teachers should be recruited from small colleges and rural areas, hopefully with some prior experience in rural education. The SISB is losing its superintendent and we hope to have the policy changed so the SISB has more input into the hiring of teachers. Rural teachers must be prepared to be intimately involved in the community.

When it comes to improving the quality of rural education, the key is hiring the right personnel, persons who can become part of the community. We need to continue to evaluate programs so we can figure out where we're going.

- **Examine the pros and cons of boarding schools carefully.**

The problem with past boarding schools occurred when college professors were hired as administrators. Their experience was not appropriate for the position. The Seward students used to have competitions at Copper Valley. The school seemed like a big family. The students were being taught the three R's plus responsibility. Many strong friendships were developed between the students. Personnel is critical. One outstanding quality was that the school was part of the community.

Mt. Edgecumbe creates a conflict for small rural schools. MEHS pulls the best athletes and the best students away from the small rural schools, as well as the funding. When the students do not make it at MEHS, the school does not dismiss them until after the November 1st funding date, so MEHS gets the monies for having the student, but the small rural school gets the student. There should be an equity factor in the funding issue for the small schools that are losing these students.

One reason MEHS does so well is that it is not responsible to a local school board, only the state. This frees up the administration when they want things.

- **Community support is essential to the success of regional boarding schools.**

A regional boarding school would only work with the support of the communities involved. Would these schools place restrictions on who could go there or could any student go? They would need to have special programs.

"The best community for a boarding school is to put it on a ferry, anchor it out in a bay!" A fitting community would need to be able to offer opportunities and alternate programs to boarding school students.

Magnet schools sound good but would a student have to be there for an entire program or just part of it? Travel is a primary consideration when it comes to a part-time program.

Boarding schools can't hurt the transition to college, but boarding school students have a hard time going back home.

- **Vocational education needs more emphasis.**

Not enough is being done in vocational education. In southeast, students need more hands-on programs for logging, fishing and mining. Also students need to learn some basic home maintenance skills. There should be a one semester program and all students should go through it.

- **For distance delivery to be effective, there must be a lot of support for it.**

- **The purpose of rural secondary education is for the students to be able to compete and succeed.**

The students need to learn to read, write and think. Bring all the students up to the best level they can reach and teach them responsibility - help them become responsible citizens. Give students as many opportunities as possible.

- **The funding formula needs to be reexamined.**

Rural school need to have equal standing when it comes to money.

- **Small communities need to have local control of their schools.**

Prince of Wales Island should be under one Superintendent, not two.

- **Activity-oriented school programs vs. academic programs is an issue.**

While athletics helps to teach leadership the question is should this be the objective of the education program?

JOHN WITTEVEEN
Kodiak School District
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Background

John Witteveen is the Superintendent of Schools for the Kodiak School District. He has spent twenty years in Kodiak, starting as a junior high school science teacher. He then served as an assistant principal and principal of the junior high before becoming assistant superintendent. He has been Superintendent for seven years and will be announcing his retirement to be effective July 1, 1994.

Recommendations

- **Regional boarding schools or boarding home programs are a cost effective as well as an educationally and culturally acceptable way of educating rural students.**

Kodiak has fourteen schools of which nine are in remote sites. The remote schools range in size from 10 to 100 students. During the old boarding home program, many village students had troubles, since to them Kodiak is a big city. Currently our District is talking with the Native Corporation about setting up a boarding home or boarding school program in the larger villages, those with 100 students for example. Between the school district and the corporation, there are existing facilities, space and land to develop this program. Many of the larger villages have close ties with the smaller villages and students are more likely to have relatives in the larger villages. Such transitions would be less traumatic for the students. The district could then provide the students with a higher quality education more economically. For most small sites, you really need 20-25 students with at least two teachers (one for math/science and one for language arts). Still, this is not the most economical way to educate rural students, and it makes it difficult to give them a quality education.

- **We need another state operated boarding school.**

Another state boarding school would be a great idea and it should be located in Kodiak. Years ago, there was the Kodiak Regional Aleutian High School which took in students from all the way down the Aleutian chain through south-central. Many of the structures and facilities still exist and could be renovated. Currently, this is not possible because Kodiak High School already has 700+ students which is its maximum and that used to be the total when it was a regional school. However, the concept of another state boarding school is not realistic since there just isn't enough money.

• **Distance delivery systems can work well, especially for the college prep student.**

The satellite delivery system works well within its limited context. It is especially suited to the academically-oriented student. However, the times are not very good, some of the classes are offered very late and others very early. Would very much like to have a distance delivery system such as North Slope Borough if there were monies available to set it up. Such a program would work very well out of Kodiak for the area.

• **Allow a state boarding home stipend even if there is a high school in the village.**

This would in reality save money since based on the foundation formula, it is cheaper for a student to be educated in Kodiak than in a village. This idea has met with resistance because the villages are afraid of losing their top students.

• **Develop a state-operated satellite system.**

Garner the monies each school system pays for satellite delivery now and use that as a baseline. The State may actually save money by having its own system.

Rural Alaska Secondary Education Study

Boarding School Site Criteria

A Discussion of the Site Requirements for Increasing State-Operated Boarding School Capacity in Alaska

Prepared for:

State of Alaska
Department of Education

Prepared by:

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Juneau • Ketchikan

Boarding School Site Criteria
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Introduction and Scope of Work

The demand for boarding school opportunities in Alaska far exceeds the capacity of the State's only boarding school, Mt. Edgecumbe High School. For the 1993-94 school year, 345 students applied for admission to Mt. Edgecumbe while the school only had room for 142 new students. Logically, this has led to discussions of the potential for increasing Alaska's State-operated boarding school capacity.

An important issue in the discussion of increasing Alaska's boarding school capacity is location. Specifically, where in Alaska would be the best place to develop another boarding school? The purpose of this study is to identify the types of community infrastructure needed to adequately host a boarding school.

The specific charge of this study is to identify minimum boarding school site criteria. However, identifying "minimum" site criteria is a difficult, if not impossible, task. There is no community infrastructure threshold below which it is impossible to operate a boarding school (after all, with enough money, almost any deficiency in local infrastructure could be overcome). Instead, the analysis must focus on the infrastructure needed to offer the lowest operational costs, highest quality of education, and the most opportunity for the students' social and personal development. Rather than looking at the minimum site criteria, this study discusses the ideal site criteria.

To identify the ideal site criteria, this study focuses on Mt. Edgecumbe High School and identifies all of the linkages the school has with the community of Sitka. How does Mt. Edgecumbe rely on Sitka's health care and public safety resources? How does Mt. Edgecumbe depend on Sitka's educational, cultural and recreational resources?

This study does not attempt to measure the economic feasibility of expanding boarding school capacity in Alaska. It does not assess the economic or educational merits of boarding schools versus local high schools. This study is intended to identify community resources that will improve the cost efficiency of boarding school operations and enhance the quality of the social and educational experience of boarding school students.

This report includes an executive summary and four chapters. Chapter I profiles Mt. Edgecumbe High School; its history, facilities, curriculum, and student body. Chapter II presents a profile of Sitka, including its economic base, demographics, infrastructure, etc. Chapter III identifies the linkages between Mt. Edgecumbe and the community. Finally, in Chapter IV, a brief discussion of the alternatives available for increasing Alaska's State-operated boarding school capacity are discussed.

Executive Summary

The purpose of this study is to identify site criteria for increasing Alaska's State operated boarding school capacity. This report might act as a guide during the process of selecting a site for boarding school development.

Mt. Edgecumbe High School in Sitka, the State's only boarding school, was used as the model for this analysis. To match the quality of the program available at Mt. Edgecumbe High School, a potential host community must offer:

- A well developed transportation infrastructure, including regular jet service and year-round surface freight access. This will reduce the cost of boarding school operations by at least 20% compared to areas that are off-road or without year-round barge access. Transportation infrastructure is also an important safety consideration (transporting students for extracurricular activities, emergency medical evacuation, etc.)

- Immediately available professional public safety resources, such as fire suppression, emergency medical services, and police.

- A large enough employment base to insure an adequate supply of skilled labor. It is cost prohibitive to maintain a full-time staff of specialized maintenance people for boarding school operations. Sitka's economy includes about 60 special trade contractors.

- A well-developed service and supply sector. Many services required to operate a boarding school should be contracted, reducing operation costs. Food service, laundry, janitorial and transportation services are contracted at Mt. Edgecumbe.

- Immediate access to University of Alaska or other post-secondary education programs and resources. Mt. Edgecumbe High School, the University of Alaska Southeast in Sitka and Sheldon Jackson College have a strong interactive relationship. That relationship provides educational opportunities to Mt. Edgecumbe students that would not otherwise be possible.

- Immediate access to major health care resources. For example, the SEARHC facility in Sitka offers, in addition to basic health care, mental health care programs, alcohol rehabilitation, and other services. Eighty-five percent of Mt. Edgecumbe's students receive free medical, dental and other health care services.

- A history of supporting educational institutions and activities. Sitka has a long history of supporting education. While most communities would welcome the economic development associated with a boarding school, it is less clear whether the communities would be receptive to the influx of young people.

- Tolerance and acceptance of cultural diversity. Sitka's population is 20% Native and the Native community has a very strong cultural presence. Mt. Edgecumbe's predominantly Native enrollment fits easily into the community of Sitka.

- Ideally, a local high school, offering educational, social, recreational and competitive interaction with boarding school students.

- A secure site somewhat isolated from the population center, though preferably still within walking distance of stores, restaurants and recreational opportunities.

Certainly a community need not meet all of these criteria to host a boarding school. However, if a community does not meet a majority of these criteria, there would be some sacrifice, either in terms of the quality of education, the quality of the social/cultural development of the students, student safety, or the cost of school operations.

One of the most important site criteria perhaps only Sitk can offer. That criteria is tradition. Mt. Edgecumbe High School has a strong tradition of providing a high quality education. It has produced many of the State's Native leaders. It is this tradition that continues to draw students from throughout Alaska. This tradition is not transferable.

Should the State decide to increase its boarding school capacity, it may see significant potential construction cost savings in the refurbishment of surplus military or other facilities. Indeed, if capital cost is the key criteria in determining where a new boarding school should be constructed, a community with a surplus facility would be a logical choice. But if operating costs and the quality of the boarding school experience are the key criteria, the preferred site may be altogether different.

Mt. Edgecumbe High School Profile

Introduction

Mt. Edgecumbe High School (MEHS) holds the unique status of being the only State-operated boarding school in Alaska. Although admission is open to all State residents, it primarily serves as an alternative high school program for Alaska's rural students. Since the State reopened Mt. Edgecumbe in 1985, it has earned a reputation for academic excellence.

However, it is not only Mt. Edgecumbe's solitary status that makes it unique. Its operation, administration, curriculum, location, and enrollment policies set it apart from other public high schools in Alaska. The following text is a profile of Mt. Edgecumbe High School, including its facilities, administration and operations.

History

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) established Mt. Edgecumbe High School in 1947 after closing and consolidating Wrangell Institute and Eklutna Vocational School. Wrangell Institute was subsequently converted into a boarding elementary school and Eklutna closed its doors permanently. MEHS campus was created from some of the buildings on a Naval Air Base, built across the harbor from Sitka during World War II.

The BIA operated Mt. Edgecumbe for thirty-six years, and had over 9,000 Alaskan children pass through its doors. From 1947 to 1965, it was the only public school Alaska Natives could attend. The BIA closed its only Alaskan school in 1983.

MEHS reopened two years later with $22 million dollars from the federal government for capital improvement of the

facility. The decision to reopen MEHS came directly from Governor Sheffield in response to requests from Alaska Native leaders.

Physical Surroundings

Mt. Edgecumbe sits on Japonski Island connected by bridge to the City of Sitka. The high school occupies 10 of a total of 75 State owned acres in the area. While the natural surroundings allow the school a certain sense of seclusion, MEHS has the benefit of being closely linked to a small urban center. MEHS campus contains 17 buildings covering 283,582 square feet. The structures consist of three dorms and four instructional halls, which share space with the dining hall, activity center, gymnasium and administrative offices. Other buildings on campus include various administrative, maintenance, and staff housing buildings. The following table is a partial inventory of MEHS buildings and their square footage.

Mt. Edgecumbe High School Facilities

Description	Square Feet
Single Family Home	4,415
Abandon Dorm (Penrod)	32,684
Warehouse	12,191
Boiler Room	3,711
Kitchen/Dining /Classrooms	16,790
Shop/Storage	1,070
Boys Dormitory	30,061
Girls Dormitory	33,105
New Dormitory/Student Union	21,366
Old Classrooms/Offices	15,538
Warehouse/Offices	21,500
Maintenance Shop	10,254
Classrooms/Activity Center	21,310
Fieldhouse/Gym/Classrooms	53,826
Single Family Housing	1,220
Square Feet	279,041

Dormitory Life

MEHS has three dormitories, two of which house four students per room and the newest dormitory houses two students per room. Security is provided during the school year twenty-four hours by State of Alaska employees, under nine-month contract. Dormitory staffing consists of four dorm attendants, two recreational assistants, and one nurse. In addition, one of the high school's principals is assigned solely to the administration of and discipline in the dormitories at MEHS. The school employs one full time maintenance supervisor and one full time carpenter for upkeep and repair of the dormitories and other campus buildings. For additional maintenance, MEHS contracts with any of the seven local trade unions in Sitka.

Food services, laundry, and janitorial services are contracted out to private industry in Sitka.

Admission and Enrollment

Acceptance into Mt. Edgecumbe is based on merit, with special consideration given to rural students. Although enrollment has been slowly rising since the school reopened in 1985, demand still exceeds available spaces at a ratio of nearly three to one. School enrollment as of September 1993 was 281 students, an increase of 87 students from 1985. The following graph reflects the number of applications received, accepted, and total enrollment from fall 1986 to fall 1993.

Mt. Edgecumbe High School Applications and Enrollment, 1986 to 1993

School year	Total Applications	New enrollees	Total Enrolled
1986-87	n/a	122	215
1987-88	197	97	189
1988-89	241	108	203
1989-90	241	127	204
1990-91	243	109	217
1991-92	281	107	216
1992-93	268	153	271
1993-94	345	142	281

Admission is recommended by a committee appointed by the MEHS Superintendent. They base their recommendations on four factors: the availability of secondary education in the student's home community; the student's academic potential; the unique aptitudes or abilities a student can bring to MEHS; and any situation that makes the residential living provided at MEHS a preferred experience. Acceptance is then recommended to the superintendent who makes final admission decisions. Enrollment is open all year long because up to as many as 20% of students may withdraw from MEHS during the year.

Female applicants continue to outnumber male applicants by a ratio of 3:1. Although the selection committee attempts to balance incoming classes by gender, female students outnumber male students by approximately 30%.

Student Body Profile

Rural students comprised 88% of the student body according to MEHS data from the 1992 school year. Eighty-five percent are Alaska Native, 12% are Caucasians with the balance composed of other ethnic groups, including African Americans and Japanese exchange students.

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1989-90	241	127	204
1990-91	243	109	217
1991-92	281	107	216
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Ninety-nine Alaskan communities have students attending MEHS during the 1993-94 school year. The map of Alaska on the following page reflects the geographic distribution of MEHS students. Appendix A contains the alphabetic listing of the Alaskan communities from which students attend.

Instructional Staff/ Administrators

According to the *1992 Profiles of Alaska Public School Districts*, MEHS has more experienced teachers than most other districts (two years more than the State average). Their average salary was $47,759 for the 1993-94 school year.

The student–teacher ratio in 1992 was 18:1, which was higher than the State-wide average of 16:1. The number of instructional staff at MEHS has risen to match the increased student enrollment and continues to have a 18:1 student–teacher ratio. The school employed fifteen teachers for the 1993-94 school year.

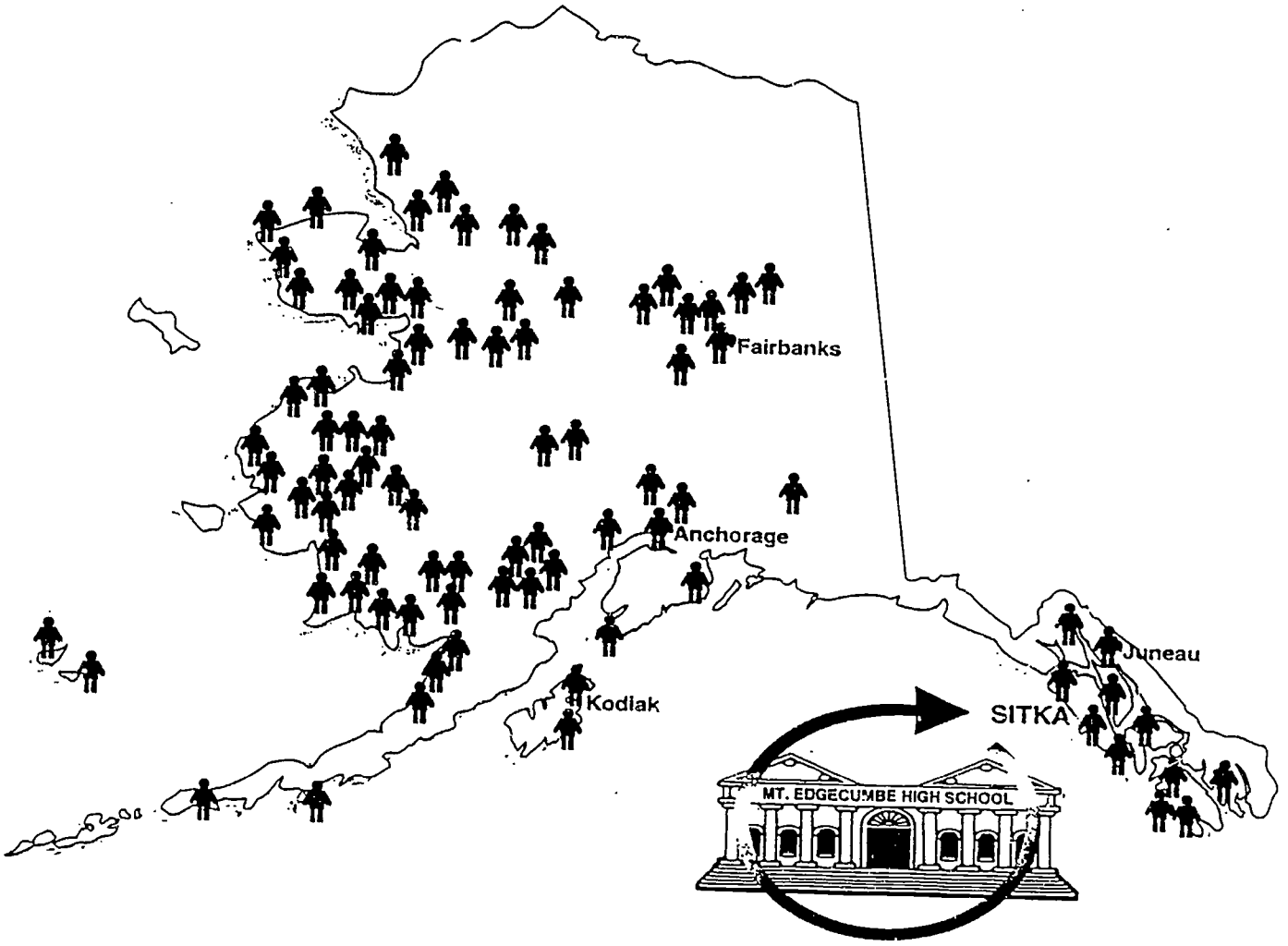
In addition to the Superintendent, there are two principals, one who covers academics and one who administrates the dormitory. Two counselors complement the teaching staff to bring the professional staff up to nineteen members.

State Oversight/State Funding

MEHS is overseen by the State Board of Education, unlike other public high schools in Alaska which have locally elected school boards.

The State Education Foundation formula provides MEHS the same amount of funding per instructional unit as the Sitka School District. MEHS also receives operating money for the residential program from the State's general fund. MEHS must compete with other State agencies for this money every year because it is unconstitutional to dedicate funding.

Regions of Origin
Mt. Edgecumbe High School Students
1993



Curriculum

MEHS presents high school students with a unique opportunity to study Pacific Rim culture, history, and languages, within a strong core curriculum. Fourteen separate Pacific Rim courses are offered, although Pacific Rim studies are integrated into almost every course offering. MEHS also uses this approach to provide non-traditional vocational education in the areas of entrepreneurship, computers, journalism and publishing.

MEHS emphasizes Alaska Native issues through specific course offerings. Furthermore, the instructional staff develops methods to integrate Alaska Native topics into subject areas during a yearly inservice.

Basic academics are stressed, however, and the seven hour school day is filled exclusively with academic courses. Vocational education, work study, music, and art are offered outside of the regular class schedule. Class length was recently expanded to cover subjects in greater depth. MEHS requires that their students graduate with twenty-four credits, three more than the State requires. Since the school reopened in 1985, MEHS student's national achievement test score average has risen significantly.

Sitka Community Profile

Sitka is uniquely suited to act as a host community for a boarding school. Its history, demographics, economy, facilities, climate, and cultural have provided an excellent setting for operation of a boarding school. Therefore, in an effort to identify and present what is unique about Sitka, the following community profile has been compiled.

The next chapter identifies the specific ways in which Mt. Edgecumbe High School and the community of Sitka interact.

Background

Located on the west coast of Baranof Island on Sitka Sound, Sitka originally was home to one of the major tribes of seafaring Tlingit Indians. Alexander Baranov, the first governor of Russian America, moved the headquarters of the Russian American Company from Kodiak to Sitka in 1799. When the Russians took over Sitka in 1804, the town was known as New Archangel and became a major trading port on the Pacific Coast.

After the acquisition of Alaska by the United States, Sitka served as the capital from 1884 to 1906. During these early days, a Presbyterian missionary and educator, Sheldon Jackson, established a school which in the 1940's served as a high school boarding school and eventually became a private four year postsecondary institution with approximately 200 full time students.

During World War II, Sitka was fortified by the military and the Navy built an air base on Japonski Island. (The U. S. Coast Guard maintains an air station and other facilities on the island, which is the site of Mt. Edgecumbe High School.) After the war, a group of Japanese companies needing pulp

started the Alaska Lumber and Pulp Company which became a major economic factor in Sitka for more than thirty years.

Demographics

The City and Borough of Sitka is the third largest community in Southeast Alaska, with a population of 8,588, according to the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. Since the 1980 Census, Sitka's population has remained fairly stable, as seen in the following graph. Less than 5% of the population is below the poverty level and 78% of the available work force is employed. Seventy-four percent of Sitka's population is white and more than twenty percent is Native.

Today, the City and Borough of Sitka governs through a home rule charter. It operates utilities and provides a wide range of municipal services, including police and fire protection, airport, electricity, water, sewer and solid waste, airport, harbors and health care facilities. The government depends on a sales and property tax.

Economy

Sitka's economy is based on a variety of industries, including fishing and fish processing, tourism, education, health care and government. The City and Borough of Sitka is the top government employer, with an estimated annual average employment of over 300 persons. The City and Borough operates Sitka Community Hospital as well as the public schools and city offices.

The federal government and the State government are responsible for the employment of more than 750 persons combined. The federal government in Sitka includes the Coast Guard, Forest Service, National Park Service and several other government agencies. The Sitka Pioneers Home, Mt. Edgecumbe High School and a variety of other agencies comprise State government in Sitka.

Recently, Sitka experienced the closing of its largest single employer, the Alaska Pulp Corporation. However, Sitka's economy is not based solely on Alaska Pulp Corporation.

The health care industry accounts for about 19% of basic industry employment and 10% of total employment in Sitka.

Seafood harvesting, processing, and aquaculture together account for approximately 27% of basic industry employment and 14% of total employment in Sitka. Sitka is home to nearly one-fifth of the commercial fishing permit holders in Southeast Alaska. Additionally, Sitka Sound Seafoods and Seafood Producers Cold Storage, Inc., the two major seafood processors in Sitka, employed 355 people in Sitka during the peak of the season in 1992.

Approximately 167,000 cruise ship passengers visited Sitka in 1992, contributing to the visitor industry accounting for roughly 11% of all basic industry employment.

Sitka's educational industry accounts for about 8% of all basic employment and 4% of total employment in Sitka in 1992. Sitka's basic education industry is composed of Mt. Edgecumbe High School, Sheldon Jackson College, and the Public Safety Academy. Although not a part of the basic industry, Sitka School District employs a significant number of individuals and is therefore an important component of the support industry.

The impact of Mt. Edgecumbe High School includes a significant number of personnel employed on a contract basis in food, dormitory, janitorial and transportation services.

Recreational/Cultural Assets

Sitka offers a number of indoor and outdoor recreational activities. Hiking trails, five parks and four playing fields, plus racquetball, tennis , volleyball and basketball courts provide a variety of recreational outlets.

There is a municipally-owned and operated pool, and a pool at Sheldon Jackson College. Sitka also has kayaking, bicycle paths and diving is a popular winter sport. With the presence of the U. S. Forest Service, there are remote public cabins which are accessible from Sitka.

There is a cooperative computer library system for on-line use by all of the Sitka libraries, including the Sitka Public Library. In addition to the dual cinema movie theater, there is a film society which presents monthly films. The Cultural Center in the National Park provides local artisans with a place to work on their own where the public is always welcome. During the summer months, the Center has a structured presentation for visitors. There are two year-round museums, two theater guilds, and Sheldon Jackson College has a chamber orchestra.

There are twenty-two churches in Sitka offering 16 denominational opportunities.

Transportation Infrastructure

Sitka is connected by air and marine transportation. Alaska Airlines provides daily jet service southbound to Seattle and northbound to Anchorage. Sitka serves as a hub to smaller surrounding communities and hosts the smaller commuter and charter airlines.

The State operated ferry system, the Alaska Marine Highway, operates north and southbound ferries through out the calendar year with additional departures during the summer months. Sitka is also served by a weekly barge service from Seattle.

Sitka has no public transportation system, however, there are three taxi companies and charter bus service is available.

Public Safety

Sitka's public safety assets include a municipal police force of 17 commissioned officers. Five State troopers are stationed in Sitka.

Sitka's fire department includes eight permanent and two temporary professionals, and 90 volunteers. EMT/firefighters man the department's two ambulances. Fire suppression and emergency medical response time to Mt. Edgecumbe is a maximum of two minutes.

Health Care Facilities

The Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corporation (SEARHC) operates Mt. Edgecumbe Hospital, a 78-bed unit with extensive outpatient services and is Sitka's largest health care employer. SEARHC is a tribal organization mandated with providing health care services to Southeast Alaska's native population. In addition to medical and dental services, SEARHC in Sitka provides an alcohol rehabilitation program, mental health care services and a community health care program. In addition to Alaska Natives, Coast Guard and Veteran's Administration patients are treated at the Mt. Edgecumbe facility.

The Sitka Pioneer's Home has been in operation since 1934 and is now one of six such facilities providing housing and care for Alaska's older residents. The Pioneer's Home has 82 residential beds and 45 nursing care beds.

The Sitka Community Hospital is a Level Two hospital with 24 beds. The hospital employs 43 full-time, 29 part-time and 32 on-call employees. The Sitka medical community also includes a number of general practitioners and specialists.

Southeast Regional Emergency Medical Services in Sitka is a non-profit organization that coordinates emergency medical services throughout Southeast Alaska.

Educational Facilities

Sitka is a strongly education-oriented community. Sitka hosts, in addition to Mt. Edgecumbe High School, Sheldon Jackson College, the Public Safety Academy and a branch of the University of Alaska Southeast.

Sheldon Jackson College (SJC) is a private, four-year college offering a variety of degree programs. Most of the college's students are from out-of-State, but recent emphasis has been placed on attracting Alaska Natives. Enrollment totals approximately 200 students. Approximately 70 instructors, administrators and support personnel are employed at SJC.

The Public Safety Academy provides law enforcement training to Alaska State troopers, police officers, and public safety officers from throughout Alaska.

The Islands Campus of the University of Alaska Southeast in Sitka offers educational opportunities for residents of Sitka and a number of rural Southeast communities. About half of the schools enrollment is in the school's outreach program which serves communities from Yakutat to Metlakatla.

Sitka School District operates four elementary schools, one middle school and a high school. Enrollment totaled 1,809 during the first week of school, September 1993.

According to 1990 Census records, 87% of Sitka residents were high school graduates or higher and 31% had received a bachelor's degree or higher.

Climate

Moderate temperatures prevail in Southeast Alaska due to the region's coastal exposure to the Japanese current and southeastern weather systems. Sitka's average temperature ranges from 32.3° Fahrenheit in January to 54.8° Fahrenheit in July. The annual average rainfall is over 94 inches.

Mt. Edgecumbe High School's Linkages with Sitka

Sitka and Mt. Edgecumbe High School have a mutually beneficial relationship. The community enjoys the economic benefit of the jobs created at the school and the local spending in support of school operations.

Mt. Edgcumbe High School benefits from the many ways that it draws on community resources to enhance the quality of education available to its students. This chapter focuses on the linkages between Mt. Edgecumbe High School and the community of Sitka. By identifying these linkages, we can identify the resources that a community would need to adequately host a boarding school.

Educational Linkages

The proximity of the various educational institutions in the community allows each to offer its students a variety of experiences. Sitka High School students and MEHS students share classes. The Sitka High students like to take advantage of the Japanese language and computer classes at MEHS and the Mt. Edgecumbe students attend business, accounting, band and sports classes at Sitka High. Each school sends representatives to the staff meetings to maintain an open line of communication. The student councils arrange student exchanges between the schools.

In addition to taking part in the Health Fair held at SHS, training is arranged for the Natural Helpers, a peer counseling program, at each school to be conducted together. Currently, MEHS is assisting SHS obtain access to a Russian language course which there is a demand for but no teacher, as well as aligning their courses in calculus, physics and Japanese.

Many of the courses at MEHS are conducted through the University of Alaska Southeast, including Russian, video production, exploratory art, calculus and physics. The chemistry teacher at MEHS is a Sheldon Jackson professor who is teaching the course through the University. It is not uncommon for MEHS graduates to have up to twenty college credits. For these courses, MEHS pays the University. For some courses, MEHS will pick up some of the salary, benefits and supplies for the instructor. For 1993-94, MEHS has budgeted $10,000 to UAS for class instruction.

Currently there are plans underway to develop an interactive television system between Sitka High School, UAS, Sheldon Jackson and MEHS, available in the Fall of 1994.

Mt. Edgecumbe has worked with the Alaska Fine Arts Institute on the Sitka Fine Arts Camp, an annual summer event which provides learning experiences in the arts. The school has also provided staff for the University of Alaska/Alaska Department of Education summer teacher academies on Pacific Basin studies and international trade. MEHS has hosted student teachers and graduate teacher interns from University of Alaska Southeast and Fairbanks, Sheldon Jackson and Oregon State University. Additionally, the high school hosts annual community Pacific Rim conferences, has developed the cooperative computer library system for on-line use by all of the Sitka libraries and has assisted schools throughout Alaska with staff training and resources in Pacific Basin studies, entrepreneurship, international trade, computer education and the Continual Improvement Process.

Health Care Linkages

All students are treated at the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corporation (SEARHC) Mt. Edgecumbe Hospital. Located on the same grounds as the high school, this complete health care facility provides emergency, preventive, dental, visual and all other types of care to the

students. Its close proximity is convenient for regular care and reduces treatment time in an emergency.

In addition to basic health care, there are facilities for alcohol and substance abuse as well as mental health care available through both the city and SEARHC. SEARHC operates Raven's Way, an adolescent substance abuse outreach and treatment program.

Public Safety Linkages

The location of MEHS on Japonski Island allows the school to provide a protected environment for the students. Public safety is provided through the presence of the school's own security force as well as the local police department and the Alaska State Troopers.

Service Sector Linkages

Mt. Edgecumbe High School takes full advantage of Sitka's service sector. Mt. Edgecumbe currently contracts for food service, janitorial, and laundry services. Further, Sitka's special trade contractors are frequently called upon to assist the school's maintenance personnel. This immediate access to skilled labor saves time and money, particularly when emergency repair situations arise.

Sitka has an large available work force for the numerous supportive positions necessary to the maintenance and operation of MEHS. Employee turnover is a part of any business, but in Sitka the labor force is large enough that when service providers to MEHS do have turnover, it does not reduce the quality of the service delivered.

Other Community Linkages

The MEHS students work hard for the privilege to go on the nightly bus run to McDonald's. Other attractions are within walking distance, including other restaurants, stores, the bowling alley and others. According to school officials, it is difficult to overstate the importance of access to Sitka's shops and restaurants to MEHS students.

Sitka's relatively mild weather makes many outdoor activities possible year-round, including MEHS' adventure-based counseling program.

Mt. Edgecumbe students take full advantage of the diversity of religious services available in Sitka. A number of local churches offer bus transportation for MEHS students so they can attend Sunday services.

Quality of Life Issues

The quality of life Sitka offers its residents is also an important linkage between Mt. Edgecumbe and the community. For example, the teachers at MEHS typically stay longer on the job than teachers in other communities (particularly rural communities). Sitka's setting, climate and culture play an important role in attracting and keeping good teachers.

State Boarding School Development

Discussion of Issues

Introduction

Increasing the State's boarding school program has been discussed as one way to improve the quality of Alaska's rural high school education. Currently, the demand for admission into Mt. Edgecumbe High School exceeds available space.

Alaska's options for increasing its State-operated boarding school capacity include the expansion of Mt. Edgecumbe High School, development of a new boarding school or the conversion of an existing facility.

The following is a brief discussion of some of the issues surrounding boarding school development in Alaska. This discussion addresses some of the advantages and disadvantages of the three options identified above.

Capital and Operating Costs

Because of the State's fiscal shortfall due to declining oil revenues, the cost of increasing Alaska's boarding school capacity will be of significant importance to policy makers.

Expansion of Mt. Edgecumbe has the benefit of a lower capital cost (compared to building a new school) and a relatively small operating cost increase. The conversion of Penrod Hall, an existing dormitory on the MEHS campus that contains 32,684 square feet could house an additional 100 students according to Tom Brown, Acting Superintendent for Mt. Edgecumbe. Operating costs would include modest increases in electrical, heating, contract services including repair, laundry and food service. Larger operating costs would include additional instructional staff, dormitory security and administrative support

The cost of constructing a new facility, especially one in rural Alaska, will be high. The following graph presents the cost per square foot of construction projects built in Alaska over the last five years. MEHS is currently using a total of 250,898 square feet.

Boarding School Construction Cost Comparables

	Year	Sq. Feet	Cost	Cost/SQ. Ft.
Instructional Space:				
Ketchikan High School Phase III	1991	42,014	$9,874,223	$235.02
Gymnasium/Recreational Facilities:				
Student Recreation Center University of Alaska Fairbanks	1992	57,435	$5,382,268	$93.71
Oceanview Elementary School Gymnasium Addition	1991	7,023	$950,365	$135.32
Naknek School Gymnasium Addition	1991	25,860	$3,110,184	$120.27
Boys and Girls Club, Anchorage Clubhouse and Gymnasium	1989	16,938	$2,676,227	$158.00
Boys and Girls Club, Eagle River Gymnasium Addition	1989	9,320	$1,440,897	$154.60
Dormitory/Quarters:				
Mt. Edgecumbe H.S. New Dormitory Addition and Rennovation	1991	27,250	$3,744,307	$137.41
Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, Adak	1991	35,970	$8,800,000	$244.65

This data suggests that construction of a new boarding school, one about the same size as Mt. Edgecumbe (assuming about 200,000 square feet), could cost over $40 million, depending on the location. Certainly, detailed cost analysis on a site specific basis would be required.

School District Cost Differentials
Personnel Cost Differentials

	Personnel Differential
Southern Southeast	
Annette Island	1.01
Craig	1.01
Klawock	1.01
Hydaburg	1.01
Southeast Island	1.01
Urban Southeast	
Ketchikan	1.02
Wrangell	1.00
Petersburg	1.00
Sitka	1.02
Juneau	1.03
Central/Northern Southeast	
Kake	1.05
Chatham	1.07
Hoonah	1.03
Pelican	1.03
Other Southeast	
Haines	1.02
Skagway	1.03
Yukutat	1.21
Prince William Sound	
Cordova	1.18
Chugach	1.13
Valdez	1.06
Copper River	1.13
Anchorage Urban Area	
Anchorage (Base District)	1.00
Matanuska-Susitna	1.00
Kenai Peninsula	1.01
Kodiak	1.06
AK Peninsula/Aleutian Is.	
Adak	1.32
Pribilofs	1.32
Aleutians (Region) East	1.32
Unalaska	1.30
Dillingham	1.30
Bristol Bay	1.35
Lake and Peninsula	1.35
Southwest	1.35
Yukon and Kuskokwim	
Lower Kuskokwim	1.39
Yupi'it	1.39
Kashunamiut	1.39
Lower Yukon	1.38
St. Mary's	1.38
Interior Remote	
Kuspuk	1.37
Iditarod	1.32
Galena	1.32
Yukon-Koyukuk	1.39
Yukon Flats	1.39
Tanana	1 32
Interior Road System	
Alaska Gateway	1.10
Delta/Greely	1.10
Nenana	1.14
Railbelt	1.14
Fairbanks	1.03
Fairbanks Arctic	
North Slope	1.53
Northwest Arctic	1.41
Nome	1.41
Bering Straits	1.34

Source: Alaska School District Profiles and Differental Study, prepared by the McDowell Group, 1988,

School District Cost Differentials
Non-Personnel Cost Differentials

	Non-Personnel Differential
Southern Southeast	
Annette Island	1.23
Craig	1.25
Klawock	1.35
Hydaburg	1.27
Southeast Island	1.36
Urban Southeast	
Ketchikan	1.00
Wrangell	1.08
Petersburg	1.05
Sitka	1.03
Juneau	0.98
Central/Northern Southeast	
Kake	1.30
Chatham	1.21
Hoonah	1.24
Pelican*	NP
Other Southeast	
Haines	1.07
Skagway	1.11
Yukutat	1.19
Prince William Sound	
Cordova	1.37
Chugach	1.36
Valdez	1.17
Copper River	1.12
Anchorage Urban Area	
Anchorage (Base District)	1.00
Matanuska-Susitna	1.01
Kenai Peninsula	1.01
Kodiak	1.15
AK Peninsula/Aleutian Is.	
Adak	1.25
Pribilofs	1.38
Aleutians (Region) East	1.37
Unalaska	1.27
Dillingham	1.24
Bristol Bay	1.31
Lake and Peninsula	1.31
Southwest	1.27
Yukon and Kuskokwim	
Lower Kuskokwim	1.43
Yupi'it*	NP
Kashunamiut	1.31
Lower Yukon	1.35
St. Mary's	1.35
Interior Remote	
Kuspuk	1.23
Iditarod	1.22
Galena	1.33
Yukon-Koyukuk	1.18
Yukon Flats	1.32
Tanana*	NP
Interior Road System	
Alaska Gateway	1.14
Delta/Greely	1.14
Nenana	1.22
Railbelt	1.14
Fairbanks	1.01
Fairbanks Arctic	
North Slope	1.34
Northwest Arctic	1.49
Nome	1.18
Bering Straits	1.53

Source: Alaska School District Profiles and Differential Study, prepared by the McDowell Group, 1988.

School District Cost Differentials
Total Cost Differentials

	Total Differential		Total Differential
Southern Southeast		**AK Peninsula/Aleutian Is.**	
Annette Island	1.07	Adak	1.30
Craig	1.06	Pribilofs	1.34
Klawock	1.08	Aleutians (Region) East	1.34
Hydaburg	1.11	Unalaska	1.29
Southeast Island	1.11	Dillingham	1.29
		Bristol Bay	1.33
Urban Southeast		Lake and Peninsula	1.34
Ketchikan	1.02	Southwest	1.33
Wrangell	1.02		
Petersburg	1.01	**Yukon and Kuskokwim**	
Sitka	1.02	Lower Kuskokwim	1.40
Juneau	1.02	Yupi'it	1.40
		Kashunamiut	1.37
Central/Northern Southeast		Lower Yukon	1.37
Kake	1.13	St. Mary's	1.37
Chatham	1.10		
Hoonah	1.07	**Interior Remote**	
Pelican	1.07	Kuspuk	1.34
		Iditarod	1.29
Other Southeast		Galena	1.33
Haines	1.03	Yukon-Koyukuk	1.31
Skagway	1.05	Yukon Flats	1.36
Yukutat	1.20	Tanana	1.33
Prince William Sound		**Interior Road System**	
Cordova	1.21	Alaska Gateway	1.11
Chugach	1.20	Delta/Greely	1.1[illegible]
Valdez	1.08	Nenana	1.16
Copper River	1.13	Railbelt	1.14
Anchorage Urban Area		**Fairbanks**	1.03
Anchorage (Base District)	1.00		
Matanuska-Susitna	1.00	**Fairbanks Arctic**	
Kenai Peninsula	1.01	North Slope	1.49
		Northwest Arctic	1.43
Kodiak	1.08	Nome	1.36
		Bering Straits	1.40

Source: Alaska School District Profiles and Differential Study, prepared by the McDowell Group, 1988.

There could be an associated cost saving with converting an existing building, such as the military facilities in Galena. Renovation costs would depend on the facility's condition. However, any building will have to meet current building, fire and mechanical codes for educational structures. These codes are more stringent than other building codes and closely regulate construction materials, walls, windows, doors, ventilation systems, and fire detection and suppression systems. In addition, any existing buildings using public funds for renovations must come into compliance with the new Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) federal regulations.

Also, separate building codes exist for dormitories. The Department of Environmental Conservation regulates institutional food service standards. DEC also has specific regulations governing the operations of school facilities.

Tradition/Institutional Knowledge

MEHS is a well established institution. An expansion of that facility would not endanger that tradition, although a larger institution may run the risk of losing the personal interaction between students and teachers.

A new school will have to start from scratch. It is unclear if a new boarding school can be successful without this important tradition to attract and hold students. There may be some reluctance from parents to send their children to an untried and unproven program.

Quality of Educational and Social Environment

It may be difficult to replicate the success of Mt. Edgecumbe in another school in a different community. A host community would need to offer many of the same linkages that exist between Sitka and Mt. Edgecumbe that result in the success of that program. These include:

Transportation: Sitka enjoys regular jet service and year-round surface freight access. This reduces the cost of boarding school operations by at 20% to 30% compared to areas that are off-road or without year-round barge access. Transportation infrastructure is also an important safety consideration (transporting students for extracurricular activities, emergency medical evacuation, etc.)

Labor Force: Sitka provides a large enough employment base to insure an adequate supply of skilled labor. It is cost prohibitive to maintain a full-time staff of specialized maintenance people for boarding school operations. Sitka's economy includes about 60 special trade contractors.

Service and Supply: Sitka offers a well-developed service and supply sector. Many services required to operate a boarding school should be contracted, reducing operation costs. Food service, laundry, janitorial and transportation services are contracted at Mt. Edgecumbe.

Postsecondary Interaction: MEHS enjoys immediate access to University of Alaska or other post-secondary education programs and resources. Mt. Edgecumbe High School, the University of Alaska Southeast in Sitka and Sheldon Jackson College have a strong interactive relationship. This relationship provides educational opportunities to Mt. Edgecumbe students that would not otherwise be possible.

Health Care: MEHS students have immediate access to major health care resources. For example, the SEARHC facility in Sitka offers, in addition to basic health care, mental health care programs, alcohol rehabilitation, and other services. Eighty-five percent of Mt. Edgecumbe's students receive free medical, dental and other health care services.

Support of Education: Sitka has a history of supporting educational institutions and activities. Most communities would welcome the economic development associated with a boarding school. It is less clear whether the communities would be receptive to the influx of young people.

Cultural Diversity: Tolerance and acceptance of cultural diversity. Sitka's population is 20% Native and the Native

community has a very strong cultural presence. Mt. Edgecumbe's predominantly Native enrollment fits easily into the community of Sitka.

There are other considerations is selecting a host community. Ideally, the community should have a local high school, offering educational, social, recreational and competitive interaction with boarding school students.

In addition, the boarding school should sit on a secure site somewhat isolated from the population center, though preferably still within walking distance of stores, restaurants and recreational opportunities.

Conclusion

MEHS is a unique program in a unique community. Its success can be attributed to its administration, curriculum, enrollment policies and location. A community examining the possibility of hosting a boarding school program should look closely at Sitka as the model host community.

Can the success of Mt. Edgecumbe be replicated in some other community? There may be a handful of communities in Alaska that could offer many of the same resources that Sitka offers Mt. Edgecumbe. Clearly, the focus of the site selection process should be on the qualifications of the potential host community rather than the political considerations that so often decide these kinds of issues.

END

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