

<b>Region</b>	n	Total	%
Aleutians/Pribilof Islands	2	66	3%
Anchorage/Mat-Su	18	66	27%
Arctic Slope	5	66	8%
Bristol Bay	3	66	5%
Copper River/Prince William Sound	5	66	8%
Interior	9	66	14%
Kenai Peninsula	2	66	3%
Kodiak Area	3	66	5%
Northwest Arctic	2	66	3%
Norton Sound	3	66	5%
Southeast	9	66	14%
Yukon-Kuskokwim	5	66	8%

<b>Age</b>	n	Total	%
18-24	3	65	5%
25-34	8	65	12%
35-44	16	65	25%
45-54	20	65	31%
55-64	13	65	20%
65 or older	5	65	8%

<b>Gender</b>	n	Total	%
Woman	57	65	88%
Man	7	65	11%
Non-binary	1	65	2%

<b>3 Primary Foods Harvested</b>	n	Total	%
Fish (salmon, halibut, etc)	54	62	87%
Moose	29	62	47%
Caribou	10	62	16%
Birds	3	62	5%
Berries	30	62	48%
Whale	6	62	10%
Seal	7	62	11%
Beaver	3	62	5%
Clams	3	62	5%
Seaweed	2	62	3%
Deer	8	62	13%

<b>Do you/family get enough to eat everyday</b>	n	Total	%	
Yes		60	64	94%
No		4	64	6%

<b>% of diet consisting of traditional foods</b>	n	Total	%	
Most of/all		6	65	9%
More than half		12	65	18%
Half		12	65	18%
Less than half		23	65	35%
Very little/none		12	65	18%

<b>Satisfied with access to traditional foods</b>	Yes	No	Total
Most of/all	4	2	6
More than half	8	3	11
Half	4	9	13
Less than half	4	19	23
Very little/none	4	7	11

<b>Barriers to accessing traditional foods</b>	Yes	No	Total
Most of/all	4	2	6
More than half	7	4	11
Half	10	3	13
Less than half	21	2	23
Very little/none	10	2	12

<b>Certain foods you would like to eat but cannot get</b>	n	Total	%	
Yes		47	65	72%
No		18	65	28%

<b>Has your access changed in 5-10 years</b>	n	Total	%
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Yes	44	65	68%
No	21	65	32%

<b>Impact of traditional foods on health and wellbeing</b>	n	Total	%
Very high impact	16	65	25%
High impact	25	65	38%
Moderate impact	12	65	18%
Low impact	11	65	17%
No impact	1	65	2%

**What would you tell policy makers about food and hunger issues in your community?  
(summary)**

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Stop sport fishing/hunting and trawlers. Let tribes manage their own resources. Let AN the right to subsistence hunt/fish/gather first. Preserve our way of life. Keep advocating for us. Cost of living/food is too high. Wouldn't need SNAP if we could subsistence hunt/fish/gather

Negative impacts on health are directly related to the lack of subsistence foods.

% NOT satisfied


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33%  
27%  
69%  
83%  
64%

Barriers


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Fish and game species and threatened (less numbers), State of Alaska govt regulations

Hunting/fishing regulations - pushing traditional animals away from accessible areas.

State of Alaska regulations - too many sport hunters and trawlers, lack of fishing/hunting gear/permits

No traditional knowledge, living in urban areas - not sure where to go and no family support, time and cost, too many outsiders hunting for sport not subsistence

Cost of fishing/hunting gear and travel, no time off, no knowledge

Foods


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Top 5: Fish (mostly salmon), caribou, moose, plants and berries, seal

Reason for change in access (in order from greatest to least)

Less population of animals, hunting/fishing regulations and closures make it very difficult, living in an urban setting makes it difficult to access, age, less family/community members to help

How does access to traditional foods influence health and wellbeing in your community

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Lack of access disconnects individuals and communities from culture and traditional way of living. It increases stress, drug/alcohol use. Having access keeps them healthy - traditional foods are full of nutrients and low sugar.

Having access strengthens community and social relationships, naturally nutritious diet, more energy physically and mentally. Lack of access increases diseases, negatively affects health when using store bought foods (mentally and physically), disconnects from culture and connectedness.

Having access strengthens community and social relationships. The use of western foods are increasing cancer in communities

Having access strengthens community and social relationships/part of their identity.

100% accessible in this person's community.

Year	Total June Chum Harvest	Est. CWAK %	Est. CWAK Intercepted	Average Estimate CWAK Intercepted	Estimated future adults didn't return from 4 years prior	Estimate female chum lost (50%)	Estimated Eggs Lost (3,000/female)	Estimated Future Adults Lost (using mean survival 0.275%)
2011	423,335	18-30%	76k-127k	101,500	-	50,750	152,250,000	418,688
2012	392,305	18-30%	71k-118k	94,500	-	47,250	141,750,000	389,813
2013		18-30%		98,000	-	49,000	147,000,000	404,250
2014	537,466	18-30%	97k-161k	129,000	-	64,500	193,500,000	532,125
2015	~300k-400k	20-30%	60k-120k	90,000	418,688	254,344	763,031,250	2,098,336
2016	~350k	25-35%	90k-122k	106,000	389,813	247,906	743,718,750	2,045,227
2017	~400k	20-30%	80k-120k	100,000	404,250	252,125	756,375,000	2,080,031
2018	~600k	20-30%	120k-180k	150,000	532,125	341,063	1,023,187,500	2,813,766
2019	~800k	20-30%	160k-240k	200,000	2,098,336	1,149,168	3,447,503,906	9,480,636
2020	~1.0M	20-30%	200k-300k	250,000	2,045,227	1,147,613	3,442,839,844	9,467,810
2021	~600k	~25-35%	150k-210k	180,000	2,080,031	1,130,016	3,390,046,875	9,322,629
2022	544,064	17.70%	96,116	96,116	2,813,766	1,454,941	4,364,822,438	12,003,262
2023	206,037	28.40%	58,497	58,497	9,480,636	4,769,566	14,308,699,113	39,348,923
2024	642,332	20-25%	128k-160k	144,000	9,467,810	4,805,905	14,417,714,355	39,648,714

**Estimated intercept loss 2015-2024**

**1,374,613**

**Estimated cumulative loss 2015-2024**

**128,309,332**

Year	Source
2010	ADF&G harvest data
2011	ADF&G harvest data
2012	ADF&G harvest data
2013	2010-2012 average
2014	harvest data & genetic report
2015	WASSIP + ADF&G historic
2016	ADF&G genetics
2017	ADF&G harvest data
2018	ADF&G harvest data
2019	ADF&G harvest data
2020	ADF&G harvest data
2021	consistent w/ 2022 BOF filings
2022	cited genetic report
2023	cited genetic report
2024	2024 ADF&G