

Demographics

Juneau and Regional Population Trends

In 2010, the Juneau population increased by 1.1 percent—an increase of 329 people to 31,275. The population of the region also increased, by 523 people (+0.7 percent) to 71,664, and the Alaska population grew by 2.6 percent to 710,231 between 2009 and 2010.

Juneau and Regional Population Overview 2000-2010

Population	2010	2009	2008	2000	Change 2009-2010	Change 2000-2010
Juneau	31,275	30,946	30,554	30,711	1.1%	1.8%
Southeast Alaska	71,664	71,141	70,504	73,082	0.7%	-1.9%
Non Juneau Southeast Alaska	40,389	40,195	39,950	42,371	0.5%	-4.7%
Alaska	710,231	697,828	681,977	626,931	1.8%	13.3%
United States (000)	308,745	307,007	304,060	282,217	0.6%	9.4%

Source: ADOL and US Census 2010

In 2010, the non-Juneau Southeast region was 4.7 percent **below** its 2000 population level, while Juneau was 1.8 percent **above** its 2000 population. In this way, we lag behind state and national trends. Between 2000 and 2010, the population of Alaska increased by 83,300 (+13.3 percent) and the population of the US increased by 9.4 percent.

Southeast Borough and Census Area Population 1990 to 2010

	2010	2009	2000	1990	Pop Change 2009-2010	Pop Change 2000-2010
Haines Borough	2,508	2,453	2,392	2,117	55	116
Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	2,150	2,166	2,574	2,988	-16	-424
Juneau City and Borough	31,275	30,946	30,711	26,751	329	564
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	13,477	13,377	14,067	13,828	100	-590
Petersburg Census Area	3,815	3,904	4,260	---	-89	-445
Prince of Wales-Hyder C.A.	5,559	5,525	6,125	6,278	34	-566
Sitka City and Borough	8,881	8,730	8,835	8,588	151	46
Skagway Municipality	968	944	862	692	24	106
Wrangell City and Borough	2,369	2,352	2,448	---	17	-79
Yakutat City and Borough	662	744	808	705	-82	-146
Southeast Region	71,664	71,141	73,082	68,989	523	-1,418

Source: ADOL and US Census 2010

Population Projections

Alaska has grown steadily over recent years, and according to the Alaska Department of Labor, is expected to increase by an additional 21% over the next 25 years. The only region in Alaska expected to have population decline during that time period is Southeast. The region has the highest median age in the state along with particularly low birth rates. According to the Alaska Department of Labor, "growth would require a sharp rise in net-migration." As migration depends on economic and social factors, making it less predictable, "the future of Southeast is uncertain because of its dependence on future social and economic developments."

This would represent a 28% population decline in the non-Juneau Southeast areas by 2034 compared to 2010. During that time period, Haines is forecasted to lose 43% of its population, Prince of Wales 36%, and Wrangell-Petersburg 35%. Juneau's population is forecasted to remain relatively flat, with a loss of just three percent.

Population Projections for Through 2034: Alaska and Southeast Alaska (mid Projections)

	2010	2014	2024	2034	Change 2010-2034
Alaska	710,231	723,619	794,975	862,750	21%
Southeast Alaska	71,664	67,948	64,692	59,472	-17%
Haines Borough	2,508	2,133	1,802	1,422	-43%
Juneau City and Borough	31,275	30,884	31,040	30,191	-3%
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	13,477	12,464	11,339	9,878	-27%
Prince of Wales-Hyder C.A.	5,559	5,052	4,368	3,566	-36%
Sitka City and Borough	8,881	8,578	8,400	8,000	-10%
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	2,908	2,785	2,483	2,100	-28%
Wrangell-Petersburg	5,852	5,445	4,701	3,828	-35%
Yakutat City and Borough	662	607	559	487	-26%

Source: ADOL

Editors Note: JEDC cautions that these estimates are based on the past performance of the region, over a period of time that Southeast Alaska lost 3,240 direct timber industry jobs. Since we are not expecting to lose an industry of this magnitude again, JEDC believes these projections represent a worst-case scenario forecast for the region.

Migration

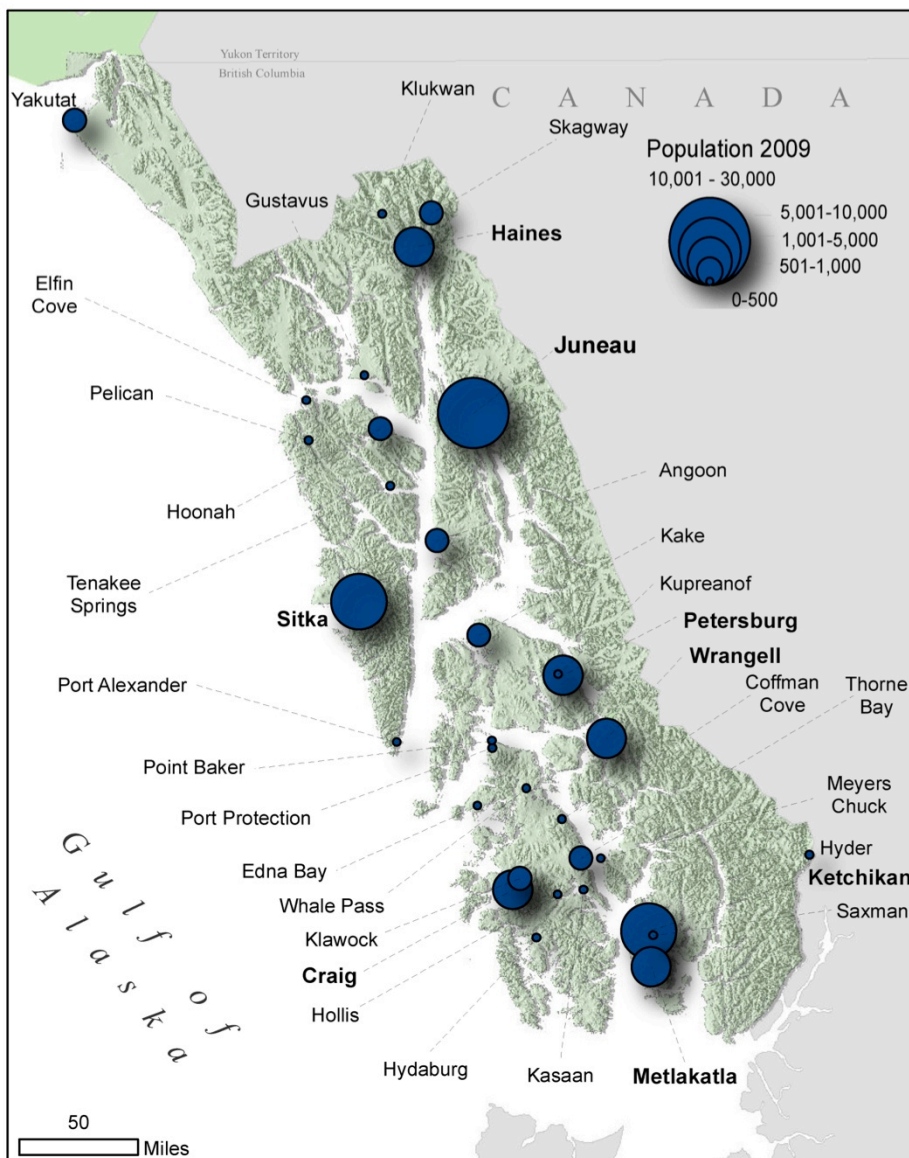
Migration is a large component of Juneau's culture and demographic trends. Each year between nine and 11 percent of Juneau's population moves away, replaced by a new 10 percent who move here annually. This population churn takes place on a similar scale in the region, and state. Two-thirds of this group moves to Juneau from out of state. Nationally six percent of residents moved into a new community in 2009.

Migration Patterns: New Residents in Previous Year, 2009

	Alaska	Anchorage	Juneau	Southeast Alaska
Total moved to community last year	64,874	24,724	3,265	6,841
Total moved to community last year %	10%	9%	11%	10%
Moved in from different Borough	19,836	5,855	1,034	2,256
Moved in from different Borough %	2.9%	2.1%	3.4%	3.3%
Moved from different state or country	45,038	18,869	2,231	4,585
Moved from different state or country %	6.6%	6.8%	7.4%	6.7%

Population by Southeast Alaska Community

There are 34 towns in Southeast with a population of more than one person.



Source: Alaska Map Company, Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research & Analysis

Southeast Community Population Change, 2000-2010

Southeast Alaska Community	2010	2009	2008	2000	Change 2009-10	Change 2000- 2010
Juneau City and Borough	31,275	30,946	30,554	30,711	1%	2%
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	13,477	13,377	13,287	14,067	1%	-4%
Sitka City and Borough	8,881	8,730	8,698	8,835	2%	1%
Petersburg City	2,948	3,008	3,017	3,224	-2%	-9%
Haines City and Borough	2,508	2,453	2,464	2,392	2%	5%
Wrangell City and Borough	2,369	2,352	2,362	2,448	1%	-3%
Metlakatla Indian Community	1,405	1,345	1,319	1,375	4%	2%
Craig City	1,201	1,194	1,193	1,397	1%	-14%
Skagway Borough	968	944	911	862	3%	12%
Hoonah City	760	762	808	860	0%	-12%
Klawock City	755	723	723	854	4%	-12%
Yakutat City and Borough	662	744	686	808	-11%	-18%
Kake City	557	578	592	710	-4%	-22%
Thorne Bay City	471	442	452	557	7%	-15%
Angoon City	459	450	431	572	2%	-20%
Gustavus City	442	464	452	429	-5%	3%
Hydaburg City	376	386	379	382	-3%	-2%
Coffman Cove City	176	207	183	199	-15%	-12%
Tenakee Springs City	131	129	118	104	2%	26%
Naukatli Bay CDP	113	111	116	135	2%	-16%
Hollis CDP	112	118	115	139	-5%	-19%
Klukwan CDP (Chilkat)	95	76	75	139	25%	-32%
Pelican City	88	112	102	163	-21%	-46%
Hyder CDP	87	97	103	97	-10%	-10%
Port Alexander City	52	55	57	81	-5%	-36%
Kasaan City	49	82	75	39	-40%	26%
Port Protection CDP	48	62	57	63	-23%	-24%
Edna Bay CDP	42	46	37	49	-9%	-14%
Whale Pass CDP	31	37	31	58	-16%	-47%
Kupreanof City	27	27	26	23	0%	17%
Elfin Cove CDP	20	23	20	32	-13%	-38%
Game Creek CDP	18	16	18	35	13%	-49%
Whitestone Log. Camp CDP	17	10	13	116	70%	-85%
Point Baker CDP	15	12	16	35	25%	-57%

Source: ADOL, Research and Analysis Section and the US Census Bureau.

Note: CDPs (census-designated places) are populated areas that resemble incorporated places, but lack separate municipal government.

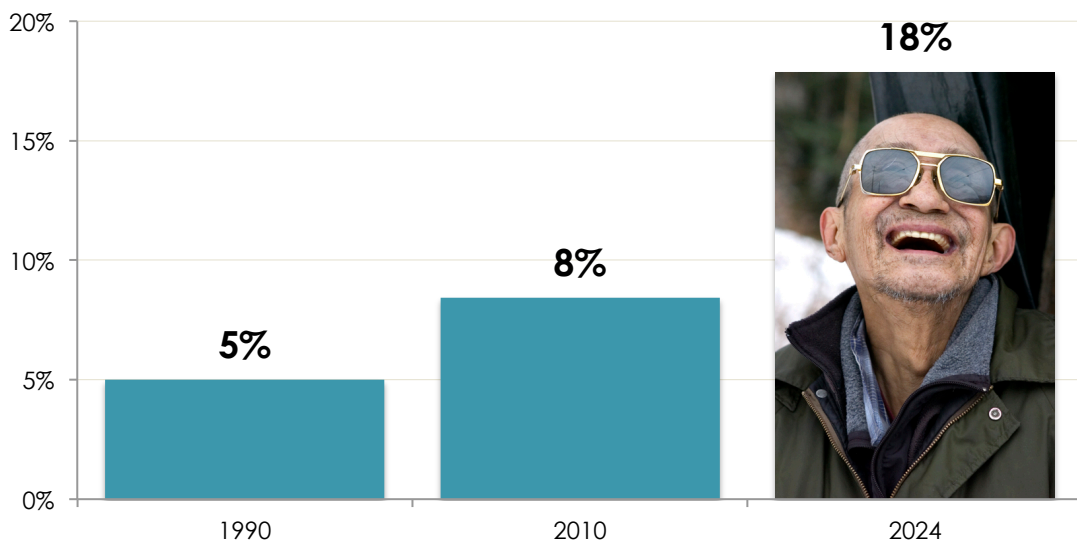
There have been major changes in the population levels of Southeast communities between 2000 and 2010: 25 of the regions communities lost population. Just looking at the 23 communities with a population over 100, nine communities lost 12% to 20% of their populations—Hoonah, Klawock, Coffman Cove, Craig, Thorne Bay, Naukatli, Yakutat, Hollis, and Angoon; while three communities lost even more, including Kake, Klukwan, and Pelican. (Pelican lost

46%). Tenakee and Skagway enjoyed the largest percentage population **gains** of the decade, increasing by 26% and 12%, respectively. Juneau's population remained relatively flat, increasing just two percent in the last ten years.

Increasing Senior Population

The proportion of those 65 and older in Juneau increased from 5 percent in 1990 to 8 percent in 2010. By 2024 those 65 and older are expected to make up 18 percent of the local population.

Juneau Residents 65 and Older: by Percent of Population
1990, 2010, 2024 (est.)

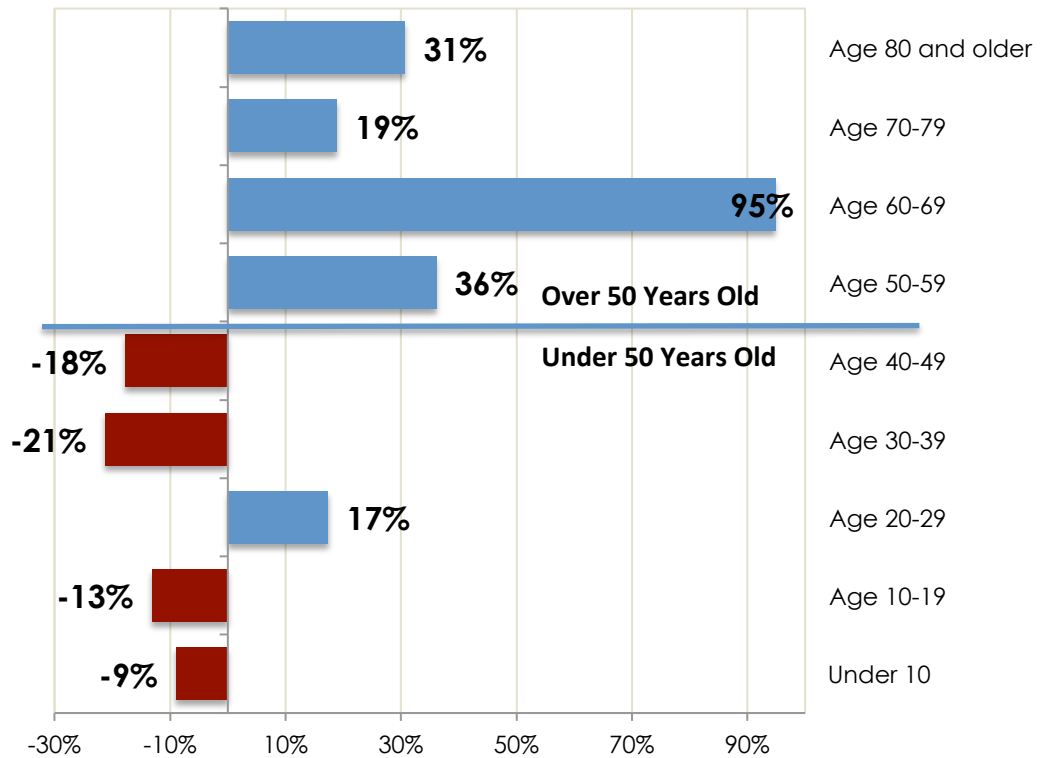


Area	1990	2010	2024
55 to 64	5%	14%	12%
65 to 74	3%	6%	12%
75 plus	2%	3%	6%
Total 65+ %	5%	8%	18%
Total 65+ Count	1,338	2,635	5,549

Source: ADOL, Research and Analysis Section and the US Census Bureau.

Juneau has aged at a faster pace than the state and the nation and Juneau's senior population has been increasing rapidly. According to the Alaska Commission on Aging, the number of older Alaskans is increasing at a rate more than four times the national average. Juneau's shifting demographics mean that Juneau's senior population is becoming more significant by the year.

Age Group Changes of Juneau's Population, by Percent 2000 to 2010



Between 2000 and 2010, all age categories over 50 increased, while all age categories under 50 decreased. The exception was the Juneau 20-somethings. The number of people in that demographic increased by 17% (627 people) over the last decade.

Median Age

In 2010 the median age in Juneau was 38.1 (up from 35.3 in 2000) and the lowest median age in the region. The state and national median ages were both lower than Juneau, 33.8 and 37.2 respectively. The regional median age was 39.5, although some areas of the region are notably older, such as Haines, with a median age of 46.5 and Wrangell at 46.1.

Median Age, 2010, 2000

Area	Median Age, 2010	Median Age, 2000
Juneau	38.1	35.3
Southeast	39.5	35.9
Alaska	33.8	32.4
United States	37.2	35.3

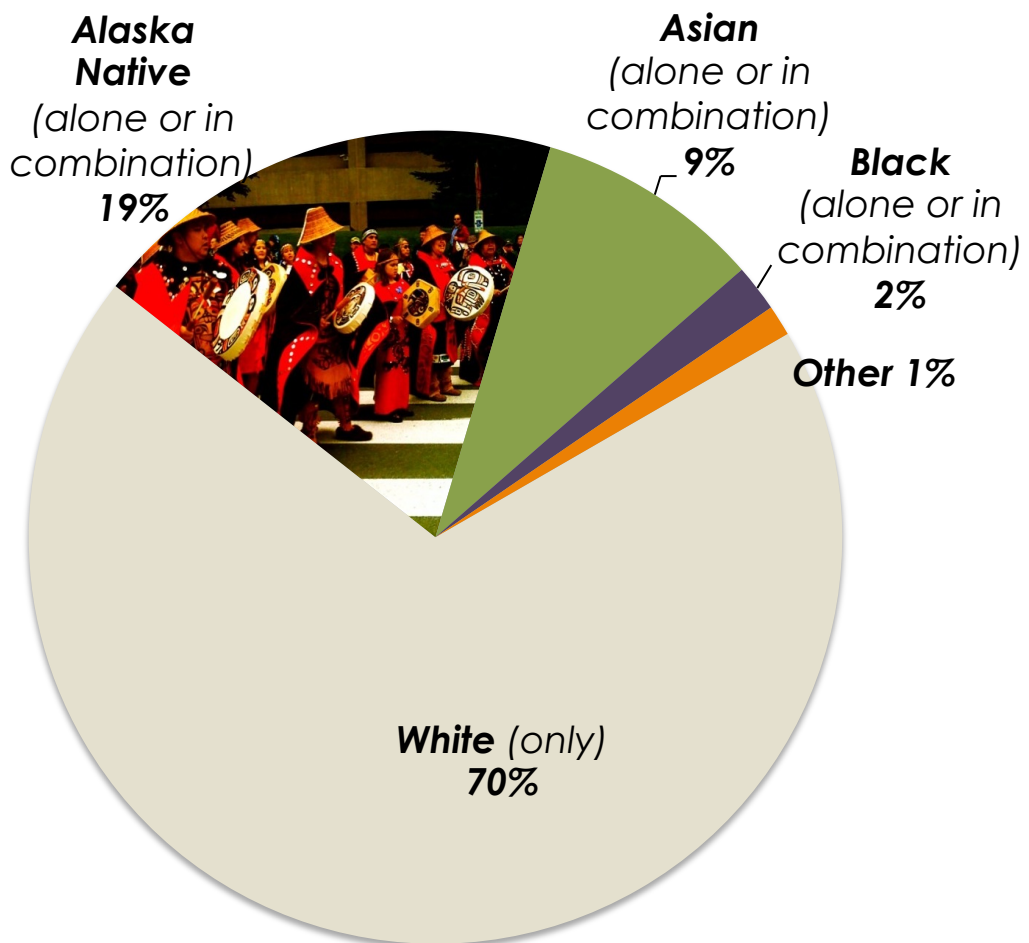
Source: ADOL, US Census

Juneau Ethnicity

In Juneau, Alaska Natives (and American Indians) comprise 19 percent of the Juneau population in 2010. Of that group, 12 percent identify themselves as Alaska Native only, 5 percent identify themselves as White and Alaska Native, and 2 percent identify themselves as Alaska Native in combination with other racial groups. In the 2000 Census, 16.5 percent of Juneau residents identified themselves as Alaska Native.

State-wide, 19 percent of the population is Alaska Native. Regionally, 22 percent of all Southeast residents identify themselves as Alaska Native.

Juneau Population by Ethnicity, 2010

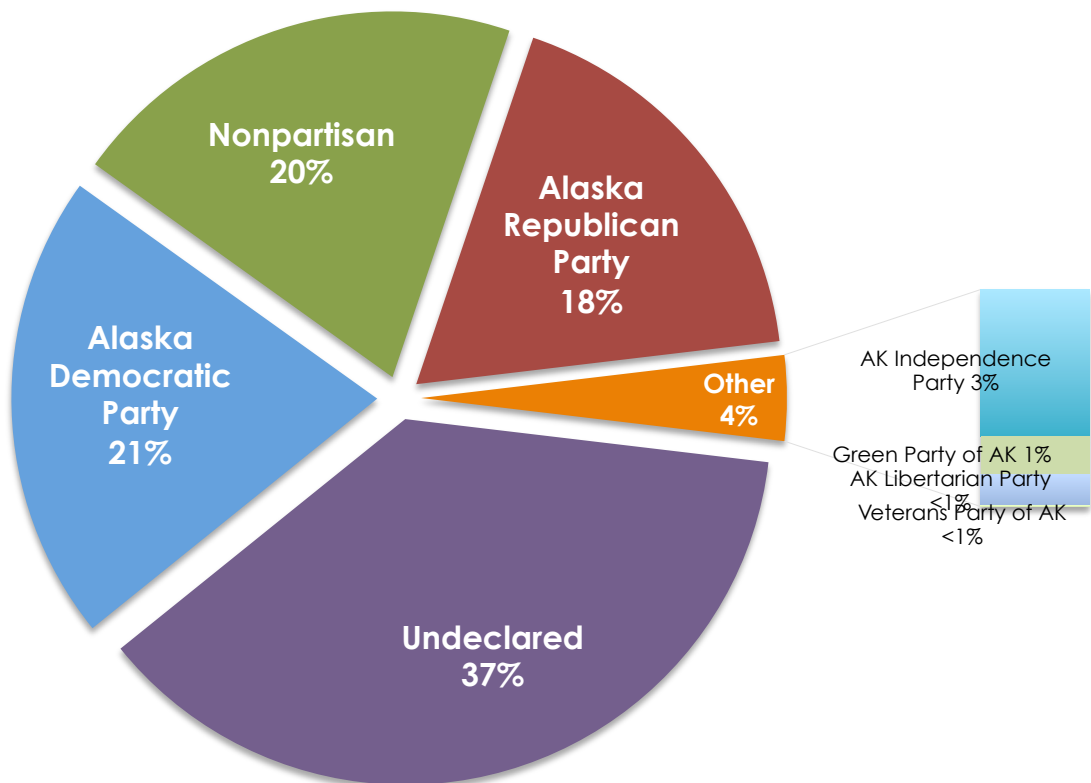


Source: US Census 2010

Juneau Voter Registration

Nonpartisan and undeclared voters in Juneau make up 57 percent of all local registered voters. Democrats in Juneau slightly outnumber Republicans, with 21 percent of all registered voters belonging to the Alaska Democratic Party and 18 percent belonging to the Alaska Republican Party. (Regionally 20 percent are Democrats, and 22 percent are Republicans). An additional 4 percent of Juneau's voters belong to other political parties, such as the Alaska Independence Party or the Green Party of Alaska.

In the two previous presidential elections, Juneau residents voted in favor of the Democratic candidate. In 2008 the split was 64 percent to 32 percent, and in 2004 the split was 59 percent to 37 percent.



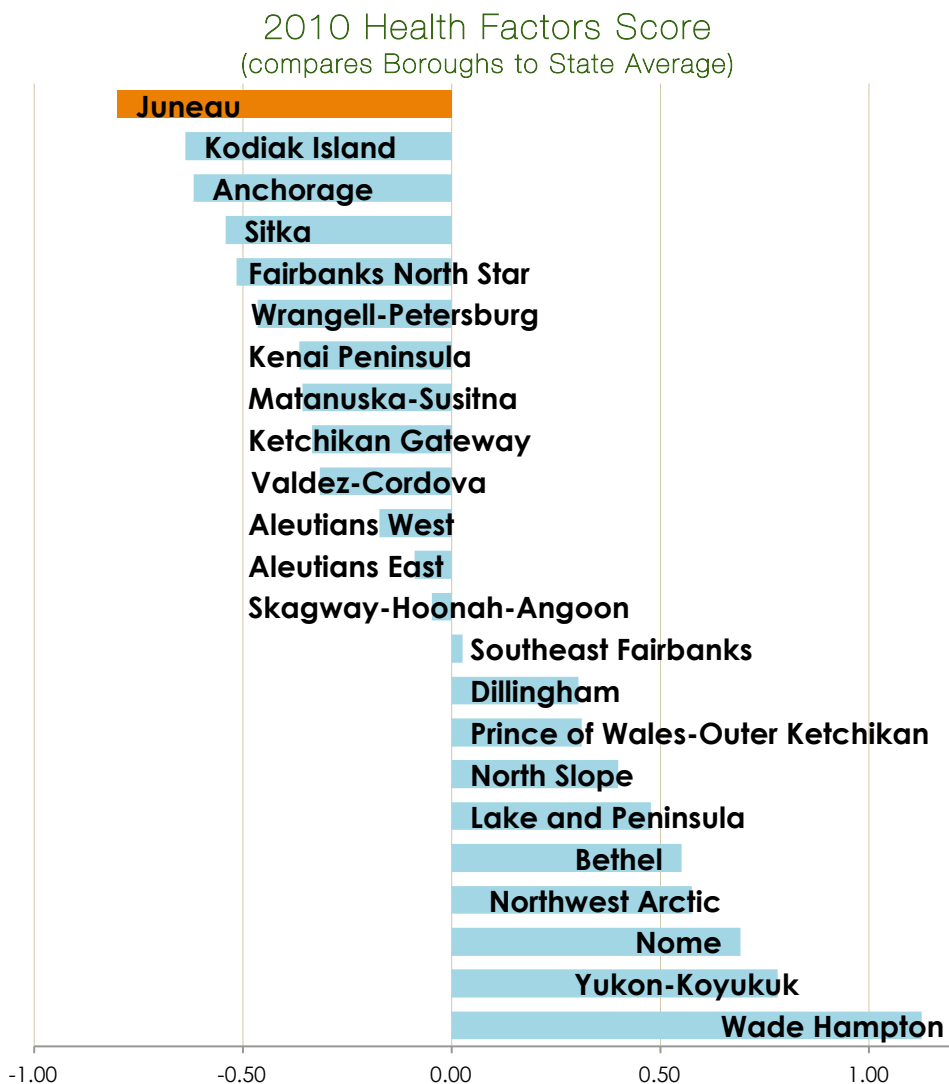
Source: Alaska Division of Elections

There are 24,217 registered voters in Juneau, despite the fact that there are only 22,967 Juneau residents aged 18 and older. According to the Alaska Division of Elections, the discrepancy is due to residents relocating, both temporarily and permanently. (If a registered voter moves and does not vote in another state, he

or she will remain on the rolls for 4 years before they are finally purged from the voter registration master list).

Health Statistics

Juneau is the healthiest community in Alaska. This is according to a 2010 study by the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Juneau is followed by Kodiak Island and Anchorage. Sitka ranks fourth in the study. (The lower the health factor score, the higher the health of the community).



Source: <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>

To determine these rankings, a huge array of data points were compared to each other (such as adult smoking rate, adult obesity rate, excessive drinking, Motor

vehicle crash death rate, teen birth rate, adult uninsured rate, high school graduation rate, adults with college degrees, unemployment rate, children in poverty, single-parent households, community safety, etc.)

In addition to ranking first overall, the community of Juneau also ranked highest in the sub-categories of Health Behavior, Clinical Care, and Social & Economic Factors. Juneau ranked relatively poorly in terms of alcohol use.

2011 Alaska Borough Health Rankings

	Juneau	Keetchikan Gateway	POW-Outer KTN	Sitka	Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	Wrangell-Petersburg	Anchorage
Health Behaviors	1	14	15	8	11	2	3
Smoking	1	9	17	3	11	7	2
Diet and Exercise	5	20	19	10	11	2	4
Alcohol Use	9	18	8	17	15	7	6
Unsafe Sex	8	9	12	7	11	1	14
Clinical Care	1	3	12	9	8	4	5
Access to Care	3	6	17	2	15	4	7
Quality of Care	4	1	8	22	7	9	10
Social & Economic Factors	1	10	18	3	15	12	4
Employment	2	5	22	3	20	16	3
Income	2	8	17	5	16	13	6
Family and Social Support	4	16	7	12	9	11	5
Community Safety	4	12	5	1	9	17	15
Education	6	13	19	5	8	2	4
Physical Environment	8	1	12	4	12	12	11
Health Factors	1	9	16	4	13	6	3

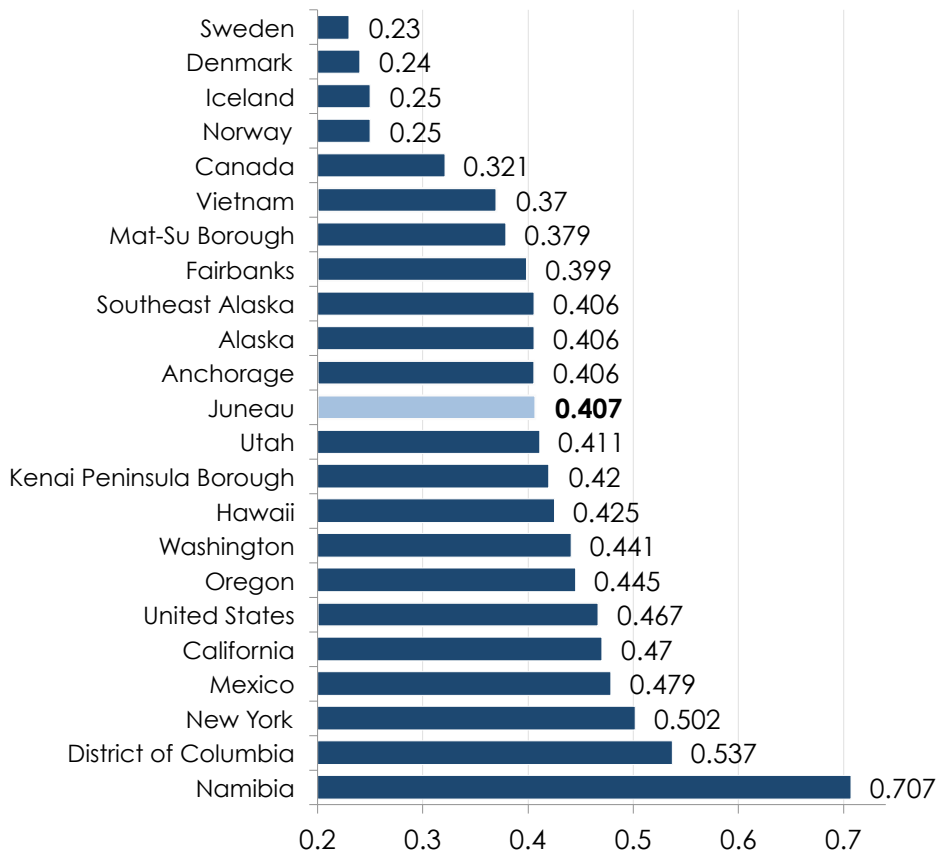
Income Equality in Juneau

Differences in income equality are measured by the Gini coefficient. The Gini coefficient is a number between 0 and 1, where 0 corresponds with perfect equality (where everyone has the same income) and 1 corresponds with perfect inequality (where one person has all the income and everyone else has zero income). The index is calculated from the Lorenz curve, in which cumulative family income is plotted against the number of families arranged from the poorest to the richest. To get a sense of how Juneau rates in terms of income equality, let's start with the world. Using the Gini coefficient to rate 135 countries, Sweden has the greatest income equity with a Gini coefficient of 0.23, and Namibia has the

greatest disparity, with 0.71. The US ranks 98th with a score of 0.47 meaning there are 97 countries with more income equality than the US.

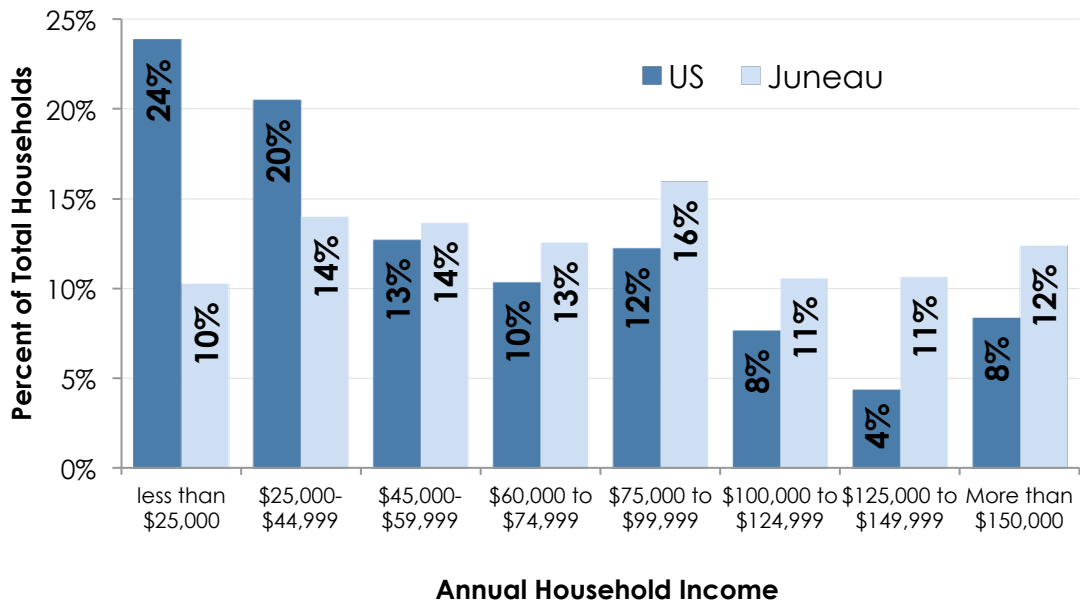
Comparing states within the US, Alaska has a score of 0.406. No other state has more income equality than Alaska. Fairbanks and the Mat-Su Boroughs have even greater income equality than the state as a whole. Juneau's Gini coefficient is 0.407. A graph with some comparative examples is presented below.

Distribution of Family Income – Gini Index Score



Another way to compare income equality between Juneau and the US as a whole is to look at the distribution of household income. The following chart compares levels of annual household income between Juneau and the US as a whole by percentage. One-quarter (24 percent) of Juneau households earn less than \$45,000 annually, compared to 44 percent of households nationally; and more than a third (34 percent) of Juneau households earn more than \$100,000 annually, compared to one-fifth (20 percent) of US households.

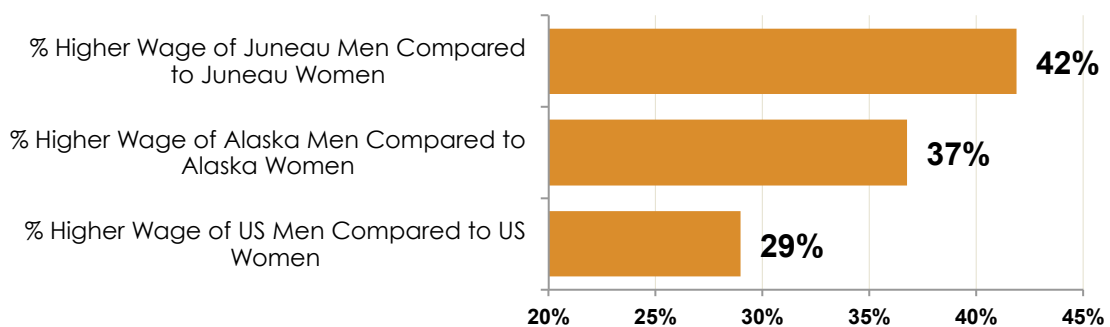
Annual Household Income in the US and Juneau by Percent of Households, 2009



Juneau Gender Compensation Analysis

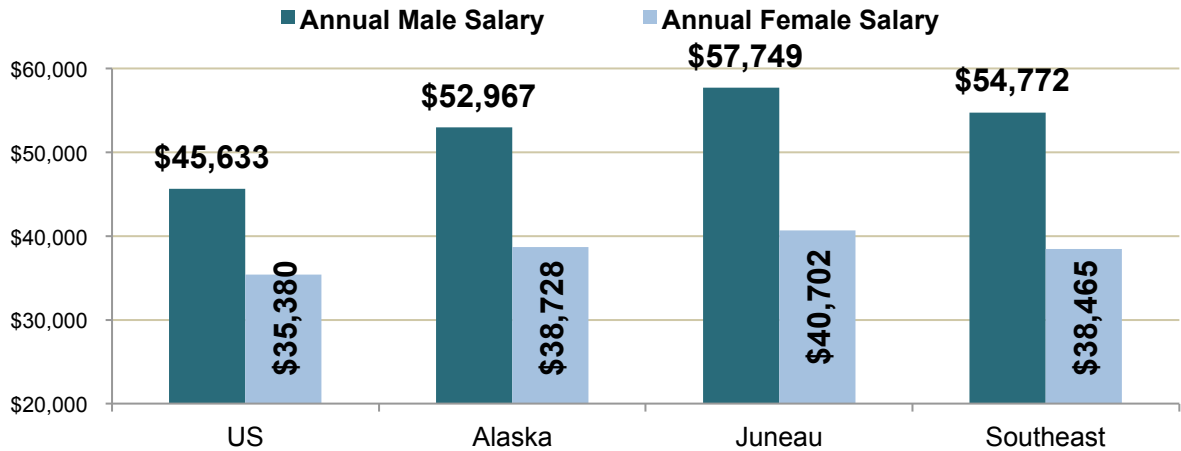
Nationally, men earned 29% more than their female counterparts in 2009. Statewide, men earned 37% more for full time year round employment. **In Juneau, men earned 42% more than women.**

Percent Higher Annual Full Time Wages Earned by Men than Women



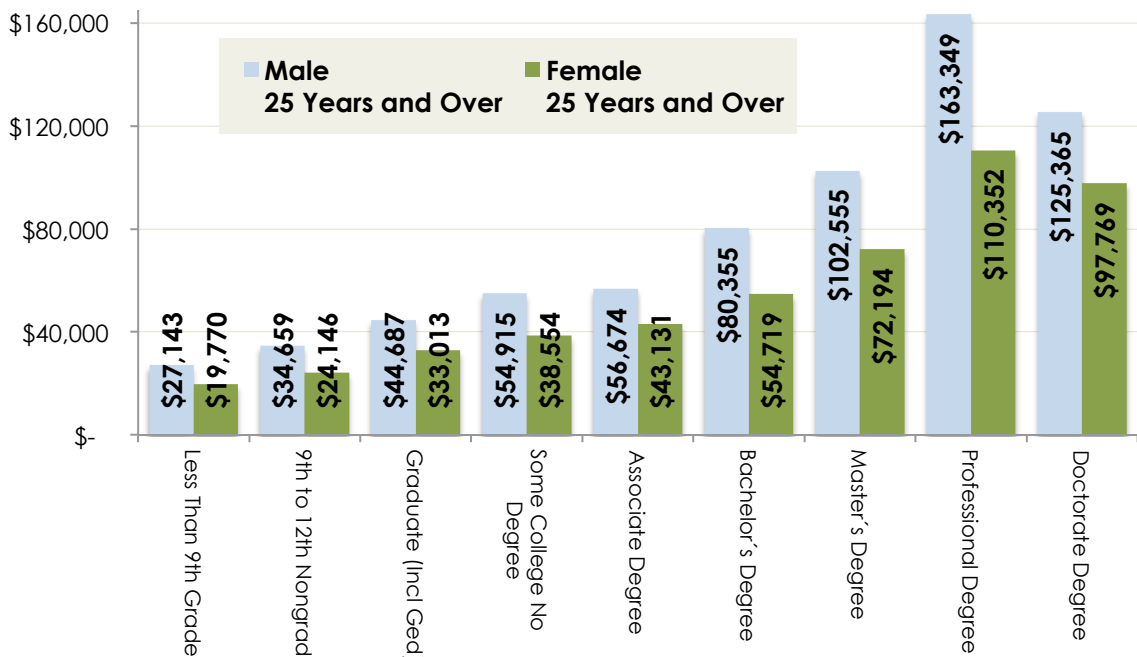
In 2009, the average full time year round wage for a woman in Juneau was \$40,702, while the average full time annual male wage was \$57,749. The average annual full time salary is higher in Juneau – for both men and woman. However, while Juneau women earn 15% more than women nationally, men in Juneau earn 27% more annually for full time employment than the national male average.

Full Time Year Round Employee Average Wages, 2009



Generally, the higher level of education a person has, the higher their pay, with men earning more than their female counterparts for each education level. In 2009 for full time year round work for all US, women with Associate Degrees earned less than men with only a HS degree. Women with Master's Degrees earned less than men with just a Bachelor's.

2009 Earning by Educational Attainment-People 25 Years Old and Over, Worked Full-Time, Year-Round, by Gender (Total US)



Source: Current Population Survey (CPS): A joint effort between the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau