


JEDC

Juneau Economic Development Council

Juneau Economic Indicators

June 2005

The Juneau Economic Development Council (JEDC) is pleased to present its annual Economic Indicators Report in an effort to bring a better understanding of the local, regional and statewide economy to all residents. We gratefully acknowledge The McDowell Group, University of Alaska Southeast faculty and JEDC staff for their contributions in developing this report.

Juneau's key indicators paint a thought provoking picture of Juneau's economy. Real per capita gross product for the Juneau Borough has been relatively constant. However, in the context of a growing national economy, Juneau's lack of growth indicates a real decline relative to the nation as a whole. Juneau's annual gross business sales continue to increase, but population declined last year by 280 people after increasing slightly the previous four years. Juneau's population is aging, with relatively few residents between 20 and 35 years of age. This important age group typically adds vitality to a community's entrepreneurial and civic life. A significant problem for young Juneau residents is the lack of affordable housing.

These changes should be considered in the context of the Southeast region, which has lost 2,500 people since 2000. This is equivalent to the loss of an entire community about the size of Wrangell or Haines! Juneau's economy has been steady by some measures, but other trends call on the community to inject renewed effort into business development, increasing opportunities for young adults, and building on Juneau's role as the hub of the Southeast region.

There are bright spots in Juneau's economic landscape. Several major projects we mentioned last year are coming to fruition now. Construction of the NOAA facility at Lena Point is underway. The new pier at the Rock Dump and a new fish processing facility in Auke Bay are complete. Plans for the Kensington mine are progressing. The second high school has been funded. The tourism industry is forecasting over 900,000 cruise ship passengers in 2005. The Bartlett Regional Hospital is expanding and has a new construction project. The electrical intertie will spur development of additional renewable hydropower from the Lake Dorothy project.

Alaska Native corporations and tribal organizations contribute significantly to the local and regional economies. The Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium has recently added five new clinics. The Tlingit and Haida Technology Industries, through its Department of Defense 8(a) contracts, has already created 20 jobs in Hoonah, and has the potential to add 100 new jobs throughout Southeast Alaska in the near term. Huna Totem Corporation renovated their historic cannery site to develop the tourism industry in Hoonah. This created another 100 jobs and was the catalyst for several Hoonah-based ventures launched in 2004, including a retail incubator project of the JEDC. Seafood harvest and processing continue to make strong contributions to employment and revenues in Juneau. Shared fish taxes contributed over \$250,000 in 2004. These local developments will complement an eventual gas pipeline to create a positive long-term out look for the State as well.

Global forces continue to shape Juneau's and Alaska's near-term economic future. Exponential economic growth in Asia (principally China) has fueled a demand for many commodities, and provided a much-needed boon for the State. However, Asia is not just consuming resources; it is also growing talent. In 2004, China graduated 325,000 engineers. The U.S. graduated approximately 65,000 engineers in the same period. If we want to compete in world markets, time is running out for Alaskans to capitalize on our technical expertise to add value to our resource industries and foster innovative business development.

Out of challenges grow opportunities. Opportunities can, in turn, flourish into successful businesses. Businesses can create a vibrant economy only if government's regulatory and policy framework supports entrepreneurship. An entrepreneurial culture is more than pro-business; it embraces risk, innovation and change. Citizens of Juneau and all Alaskans must foster this entrepreneurial culture to be globally competitive, spawn new businesses and create jobs here in Juneau, the region and the state.

We welcome your ideas and comments.

Sincerely,

Lance Miller, Ph.D.
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James M. Young
Chairman,
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David C. Summers
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with corrections
as of June 1, 2005.**



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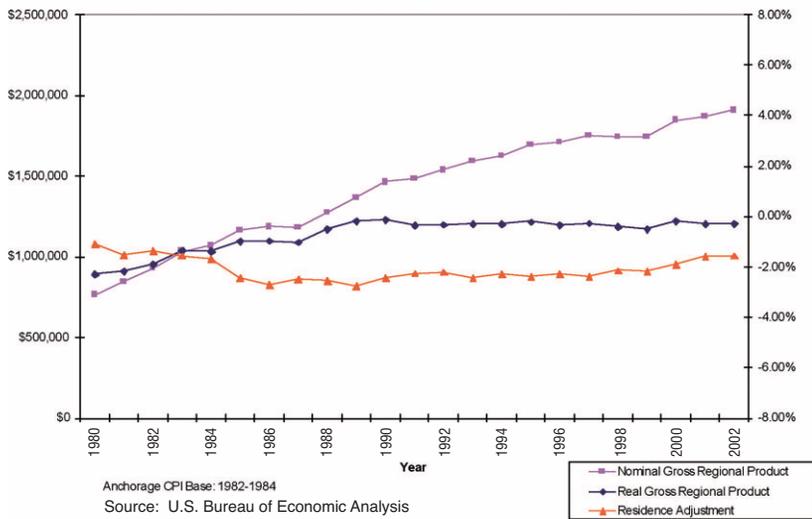


Brief Economic Overview of Southeast Alaska

Ashley Ahrens, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Economics, UAS, and Andy Fritz, UAS

Gross regional product (GRP) is defined as income earned from all sources (including wage and salary compensation, rent, interest, and profit) by place of residence and adjusted for indirect business taxes (including employer contribution to social insurance and property and sales tax payments). Based upon national income accounting principles, GRP is therefore a broad measure of overall economic activity. Southeast Alaska residents earn income from sources outside the region, and non-residents earn income from sources from within the region. A residence adjustment converts regional product from a place of work basis to a place of residence basis. A negative residence adjustment indicates that more income is earned by non-residents from sources within the region than by residents from sources outside the region.

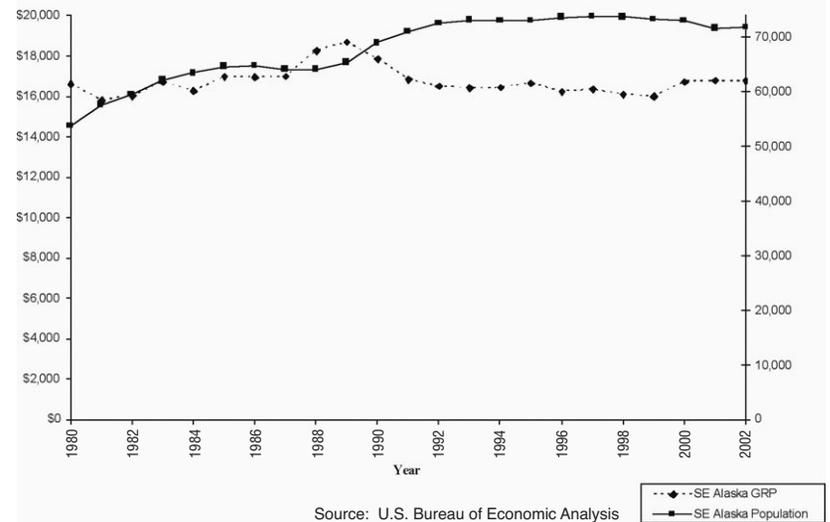
Southeast Alaska Gross Regional Product



During the 1990's, Southeast Alaska nominal (or current dollar) GRP grew at an annual rate of 1.7 percent and slowed to one percent annual growth between the years 2000 and 2003. Real GRP growth has been nearly zero during this time period. It should be noted that real GRP has declined at an annual rate of 1.5 percent in the non-urban portions of the region (excludes Juneau, Ketchikan, and Sitka). A widely held belief is that a substantial amount of the income earned in the region goes to non-residents. Relative to resident income from outside sources and as a percentage of GRP, non-resident income is, in reality, miniscule.

Real per capita GRP is calculated by dividing regional GRP by population in the region. It is a broad measure of the level of economic well being enjoyed by the typical resident.

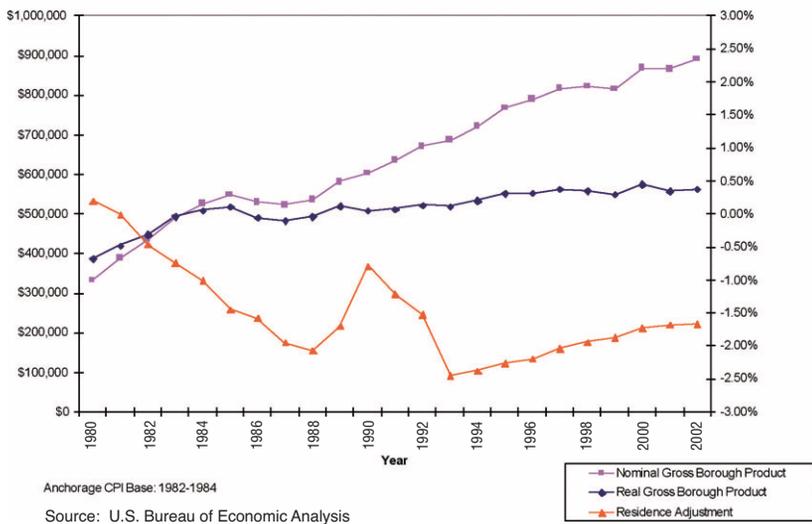
SE Alaska Per Capita Real Gross Regional Product and Population



From its peak in 1989, per capita real GRP in the region declined at an annual rate of 0.8 percent during the next 13 years. Given stagnant growth in regional product, this decline is largely attributable to modest population growth in the region. During the same period, per capital real GRP in the non-urban portions of the region declined at a substantially faster rate of 1.3 percent annually.

During the 1990's, the City and Borough of Juneau fared slightly better than Southeast Alaska as whole in terms of economic growth. Since the turn of the century, Juneau's economic fortunes more closely resemble those of the region as a whole.

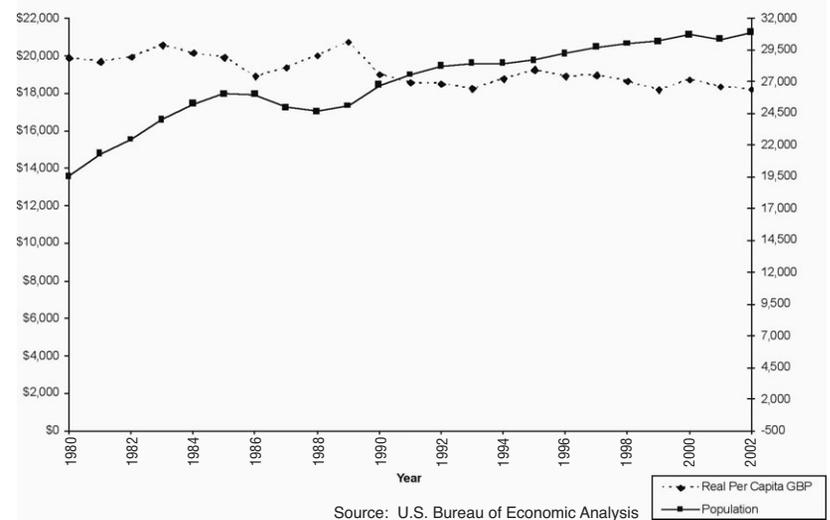
Juneau Gross Borough Product



Nominal gross product grew at an annual rate of about three percent during the 1990's; growth slowed to an annual rate of 0.8 percent between the years 2000 and 2002. In real terms, however, borough product grew only 0.7 percent annually in the 1990's and at a rate of -0.6 percent annually between 2000 and 2002. As a percentage of borough product, income earned by non-residents has been decreasing since 1993.

Real per capita product is larger in Juneau than Southeast Alaska as a whole.

Real Per Capita Gross Borough Product and Population-Juneau



Real per capita product in the borough declined about one percent annual from its 1989 peak to 2002. Given the stagnancy of real borough product, the decline in per capita product is due to the 1.6 percent rate of annual population growth experienced during the period.

How do Juneau and Southeast Alaska as a whole compare with the state of Alaska and the nation as a whole? During the strong economic expansion of the 1990's, real per capita product in the U.S. as a whole grew at an annual rate of two percent. Real per capita product in Alaska, however, contracted at a rate of 3.7 percent annually. In essence, the typical Alaskan, in Southeast or elsewhere, missed out on the boom years. On the other hand, the typical Alaskan fared better than the typical U.S. resident during the 2001 recession and its recovery. This shows the classic Alaskan paradox that the Alaskan economy has run counter-cyclically when compared to the U.S. economy as a whole.

Key Indicators

The City and Borough of Juneau's population declined slightly from 2003 to 2004 (-0.9 percent, a net loss of 280 residents). The rest of Southeast experienced an even greater decline in population (2.1 percent and a loss of 865 residents) from 2003 to 2004. While Juneau has been declining slightly, statewide and nationwide totals show an increase in population of 1.1 and 1.0 percent respectively.

In recent years, Southeast residents have been migrating to Juneau. The state demographer surmises that migration to Juneau is no longer taking place. Since 2000, Juneau's population has increased by 0.8 percent (255 persons) while the Southeast population has declined by 6.4 percent (2,715 persons). Statewide and nationwide population has increased over 4 percent since 2000.

**Figure 1
Population**

Population	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change 2003-2004	Change 2000-2004
Juneau	30,711	30,371	30,899	31,246	30,966	-0.9%	0.8%
Rest of Southeast	42,371	41,295	40,924	40,521	39,656	-2.1	-6.4%
Alaska	626,931	632,674	640,841	648,280	655,435	1.1%	4.6%
United States	282,177,754	285,093,813	287,941,220	290,788,976	293,655,404	1.0%	4.1%

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section and the U.S. Census Bureau. 2002 and 2003 population estimates were revised on July 1, 2004.

Age and Gender Characteristics

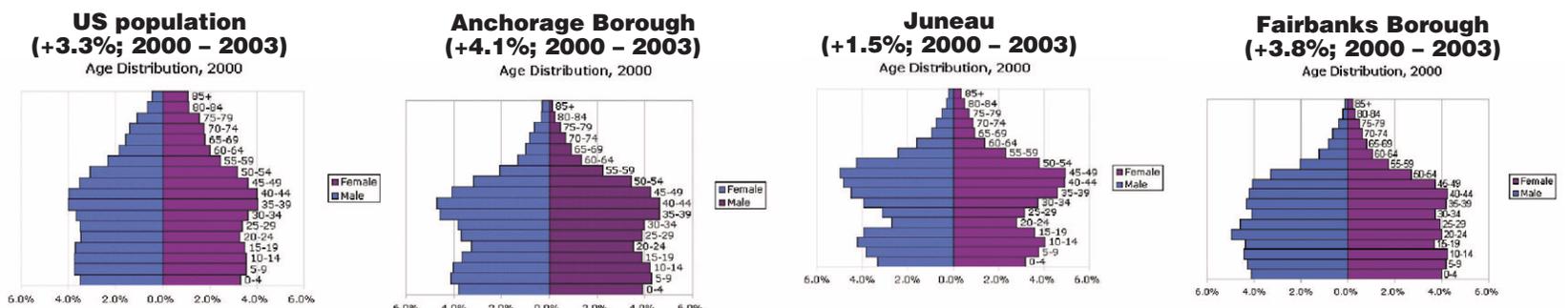
The City and Borough of Juneau's population percent is generally older than the percent statewide and U.S. populations. The 40 to 49-year-old category is notable with 19.1 percent of the Juneau population is this category while 17.4% of the statewide and 15.4% of the U.S. population are in this age group. Conversely, the 20 to 29-year-old age group accounts for only 11 percent of the Juneau population compared to 12.8 percent of the Alaska population and 13.7 percent of the U.S. population. The median age of Juneau's population as of July 1, 2003 was 36.8 years. This compares to the statewide median age of 33 years and the U.S. median age of 35.3.

**Figure 2
Age Distribution - City and Borough of Juneau
Compared to Statewide and U.S. Population (percent)**

Age Group	Juneau (%)	Alaska (%)	U.S. (%)
Less than 10 years	13.3	15.8	13.6
10 to 19	15.9	17.1	14.3
20 to 29	11.0	12.8	13.7
30 to 39	14.7	14.9	14.5
40 to 49	19.1	17.4	15.4
50 to 59	15.4	12.5	12.0
60 to 69	6.0	5.5	7.5
70 to 79	3.0	2.8	5.5
80 plus	1.6	1.2	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section and the U.S. Census Bureau. Age characteristics for Alaska and Juneau were last revised on July 1, 2003. Age characteristics for the U.S. were obtained from Census 2000.

The different demographic profiles for Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau and the U.S. shown below indicate the high percentage of 35-55 year olds in Juneau relative to other Alaska cities or the U.S. Attracting and retaining 19-35 will be critical to Juneau's economic well being in the next decade.



Key Indicators

Employment

Figure 3
Annual Average Wage and Salary Employment

Employment in Juneau rose by about three-quarters of a percent (132 workers) from 2002 to 2003 (the latest available data from Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development). This compares to 1.6 percent employment growth in the state, while employment nationwide declined by 0.3 percent.

	2001	2002	2003	Change 2002-2003
Juneau	17,288	17,332	17,464	0.8%
Alaska	287,941	292,286	296,877	1.6%
United States	131,826,000	130,341,000	129,999,000	- 0.3%

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Juneau's employment picture in 2003 was actually somewhat better than is reflected in these numbers. Excluding a reporting methodology change by one large employer (that didn't reflect any actual change in employment), Juneau's total employment was up about 330 jobs.

In 2003, government accounted for 7,692 jobs, 44 percent of all employment in Juneau. Local government employment accounted for 2,191 jobs in 2003, or 12.5 percent of total employment. In addition to basic administration, local government employment includes 406 workers at Bartlett Memorial Hospital, 756 school district workers, and 69 tribal government workers. Private sector accounted for 9,772 jobs or 56 percent of all employment.

Figure 4
Employment by Industry 2003

<i>Employment 2003</i>	Juneau		Alaska		U.S.	
	Employment	Percent	Employment	Percent	Employment	Percent
<i>Private Sector</i>	9,772	56.0%	217,180	73.2%	108,413,833	83.4%
Natural Resource & Mining	332	1.9%	10,711	3.6%	572,000	0.4%
Construction	1,024	5.9%	16,860	5.7%	6,732,000	5.2%
Manufacturing	255	1.5%	11,560	3.9%	14,507,917	11.2%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	2,871	16.4%	61,073	20.6%	25,290,500	19.5%
Information	307	1.8%	6,904	2.3%	3,188,333	2.5%
Financial Activities	537	3.1%	13,153	4.4%	7,975,417	6.1%
Professional Business Services	832	4.8%	23,127	7.8%	15,985,000	12.3%
Educational & Health Services	1,531	8.8%	32,786	11.0%	16,587,167	12.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	1,523	8.7%	29,601	10.0%	12,175,500	9.4%
Other Services	557	3.2%	11,282	3.8%	5,400,000	4.2%
<i>Government</i>	7,692	44.0%	79,697	26.8%	21,584,917	16.6%
Federal Government	954	5.5%	17,105	5.8%	2,762,583	2.1%
State Government	4,547	26.0%	24,156	8.1%	5,000,417	3.8%
Local Government	2,191	12.5%	38,436	12.9%	13,821,917	10.6%
Bartlett Hospital	406	2.3%				
Juneau School District	756	4.3%				
Tribal Government*	69	0.4%				
<i>Total Employment</i>	17,464		296,877		129,998,750	

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section. U.S. statistics obtained from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics (CES).

*Reflects only employers involved dominantly with tribal governments

Unemployment

Juneau's unemployment rate is typically less than the statewide average. The average annual unemployment rate for 2004 was 5.9 percent compared to the statewide average of 7.3 percent. Peak unemployment for 2004 occurred in January when the rate reached 7.5 percent and the low for the year was in May through July at 5 percent.

Figure 5
Average Annual Unemployment Rates (percent)

	2002 (%)	2003 (%)	2004 (%)	Change 2003-2004
Juneau	5.9	6.2	5.9	- 0.3
Alaska	7.7	8.0	7.3	- 0.7
United States	5.8	6.0	5.5	- 0.5

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Payroll

Total payroll in the City and Borough of Juneau increased 5.8 percent from 2002 to 2003 (the most recent complete year of earnings data). The average annual wage increased 5 percent during this same period. This compares to the increase in the Consumer Price Index - Anchorage (a measure of inflation) for 2002 to 2003 of 2.7 percent. The average annual monthly wage in Juneau tends to be higher than the rest of Southeast Alaska, \$3,018 compared to \$2,763. Juneau wages are slightly lower than the statewide monthly average of \$3,113.

Figure 6
Total Payroll and Average Annual Earnings

	2001		2002		2003		Percent Change 2002-2003	
	Total Payroll (millions)	Average Monthly Wage	Total Payroll (millions)	Average Monthly Wage	Total Payroll (millions)	Average Monthly Wage	Total Payroll	Average Annual Wage
Juneau	\$ 579.9	\$ 2,795	\$ 597.8	\$ 2,874	\$ 632.5	\$ 3,018	5.8%	5.0%
Southeast	1,126.8	2,627	1,144.9	2,682	1,195.8	2,763	4.5%	3.0%
Alaska	10,288.6	2,977	10,727.1	3,058	1,091.2	3,113	3.4%	1.8%

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section.

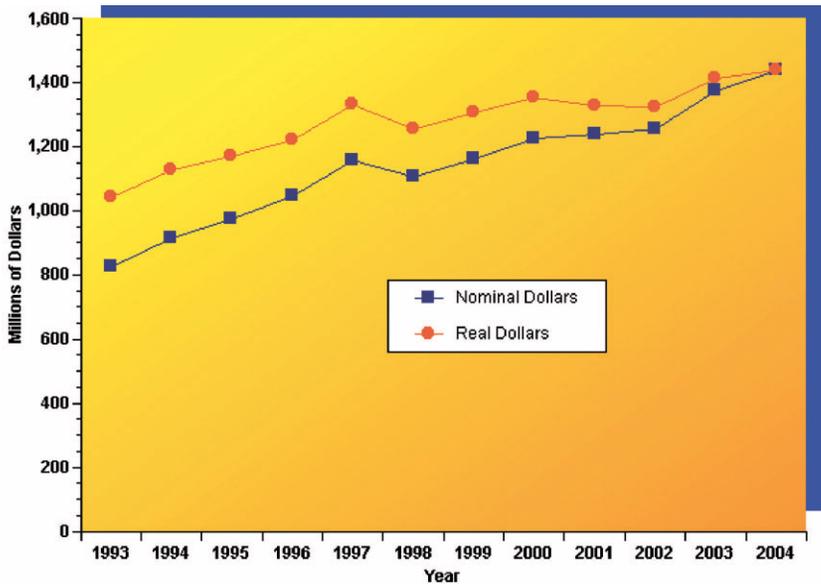
Note: Does not include self-employed workers, such as commercial fishermen. It also does not include uniformed military personnel.

Key Indicators

Business Sales

Preliminary gross business sales for 2004 are \$1.44 billion, a 4.7 percent increase over the 2003 total. Inflation-adjusted gross business sales increased by 38 percent from 1993 to 2004.

**Figure 7
Gross Business Sales
(Millions of Dollars)**

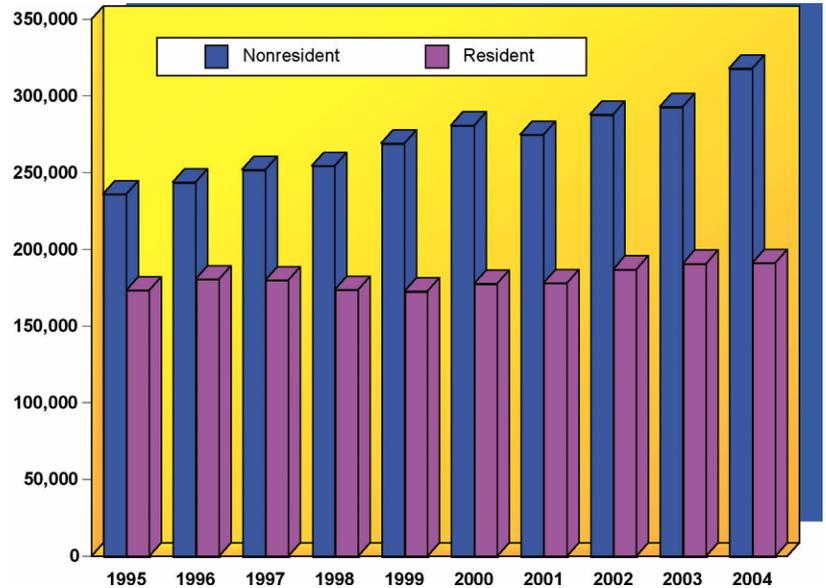


Source: City and Borough of Juneau sales tax department. 2004 gross business sales are preliminary as of 3/9/05 since not all returns had been filed.

Sport Fishing

The number of Alaska resident sport fishing licenses increased 10 percent in the last ten years, from 173,500 to 191,400. Nonresident fishing licenses increased almost 35 percent during the same timeframe, from 236,000 to 318,000. Almost 38 percent of Alaska sport fishing licenses are held by residents. From 2003 to 2004 there was an increase of 622 resident sport fishing licenses while there was an increase of 25,212 non-resident licenses.

**Figure 9
Licenses Issued
Sport Fishing in Alaska**

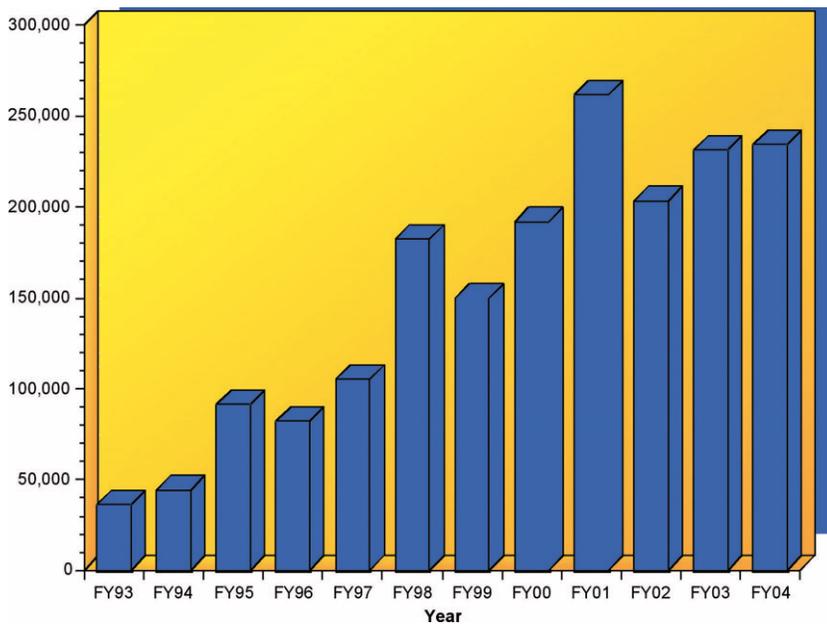


Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Administrative Services.

Raw Fish Taxes

The Shared Fisheries Business Tax Program was created by the legislature in 1991. There are two elements to the program; taxes collected by the State Department of Revenue for fish processing activity inside the municipalities and boroughs (FY93 was the first year) and a second allocation made by the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development for activity outside the municipalities (FY94 was the first year). The CBJ is receiving a greater share of these taxes in recent years as local seafood processing activity has increased. FY01 was the peak year when the Borough received nearly \$262,000 in raw fish taxes. Raw fish tax receipts for FY04 were \$234,336.

**Figure 8
Historical CBJ Revenues from Shared Fish Taxes**

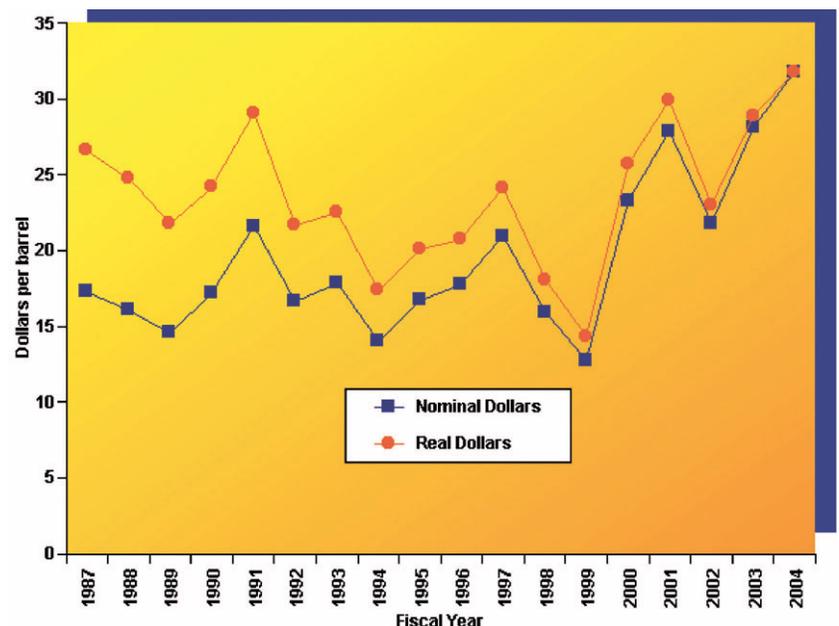


Source: City and Borough of Juneau Finance Department Treasury Division.

Oil Prices

Oil revenues fuel much of Juneau's state government-dependent economy. North Slope oil production has been declining in recent years; however, oil prices are at historically high levels. Alaska North Slope West Coast average crude oil price for fiscal year 2004 was \$31.74, up \$3.59 from 2003. The price of Alaska North Slope West Coast crude as of May 19, 2005 was \$44.53.

**Figure 10
Historical Alaska North Slope Crude Average Oil Prices
(Dollars per barrel)**



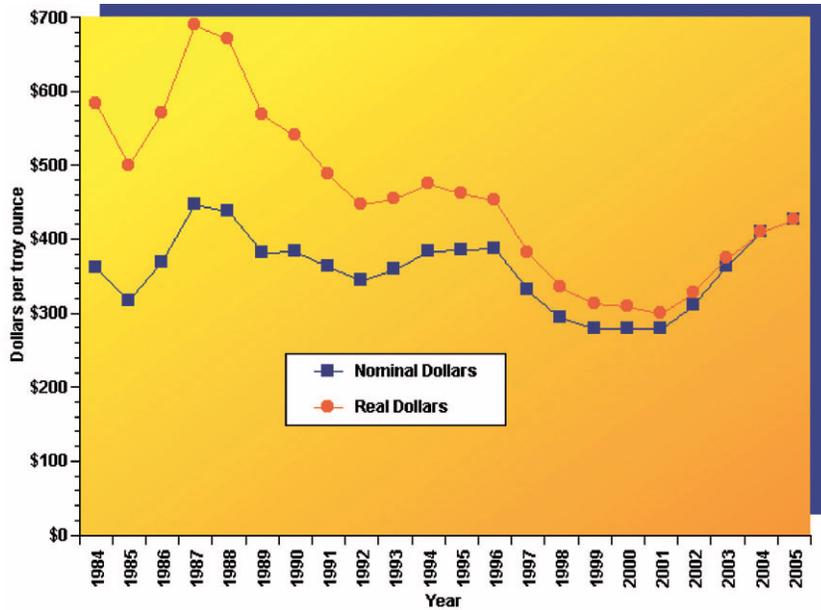
Source: State of Alaska Department of Revenue Tax Division. Prices based on average ANS West Coast sales for state fiscal years.

Key Indicators

Gold Prices

The average price of gold remained well above \$400 in the first two months of 2005. The price of gold is relevant to Juneau because gold is an important product for the Greens Creek Mine and will be the primary product of the proposed Kensington Mine. The reported gold price as of 5/19/ 2005 was \$420.

Figure 11
Annual Average in Historical Gold Prices
(Dollars per troy ounce)

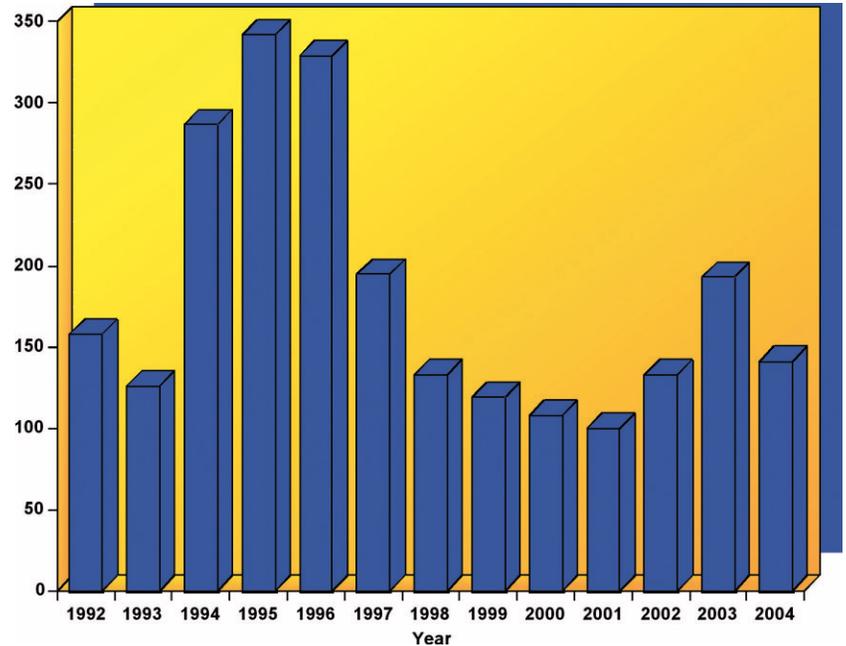


Source: The Gold Institute. Prices from 1984 through 1994 obtained from the World Gold Council. 1995 through 2005 prices from Kitco Inc. 2005 gold prices are the average through March 9, 2005.

Residential Construction

The number of new residential dwelling units constructed in Juneau decreased from 193 units in 2003 to 141 units in 2004. This level of construction activity is well below the 1995 and 1996 peak when more than 300 residential dwelling units were permitted for construction.

Figure 12
Number of New Dwelling Units Constructed in Juneau



Source: City and Borough of Juneau – Juneau Permit Center.

School Enrollment

Juneau public school enrollment declined slightly from 2003 to 2004 with a loss of a 1.2 percent of the student population. University of Alaska Southeast (Juneau campus) enrollment decreased by 8.8 percent from 2003 to 2004 while statewide UA enrollment increased 1.1 percent for the same period.

Figure 13
Juneau School District and UAS Enrollment

	School Enrollment										Change 2003-2004	Change 1995-2004
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004		
Public School Enrollment ¹												
Juneau	5,372	5,531	5,699	5,727	5,791	5,699	5,494	5,608	5,543	5,475	-1.2%	1.9%
Alaska	124,474	125,340	127,733	129,945	133,357	133,047	133,356	134,358	134,364	133,933	-0.3%	7.6%
University of Alaska Enrollment ²												
Juneau campus	2,783	2,927	2,456	2,698	2,604	2,515	2,754	2,758	3,089	2,818	-8.8%	22.8%
Statewide	32,850	32,481	31,917	31,184	31,106	30,249	30,480	30,625	33,516	33,900	1.1%	1.4%

1. Enrollment as of October 1 of the school fiscal year. (i.e. 2003 is enrollment on October 1, 2002)

2. Fall semester enrollment for the fiscal year. (i.e. 2004 is Fall 2003) Enrollment includes full-time and part-time students.

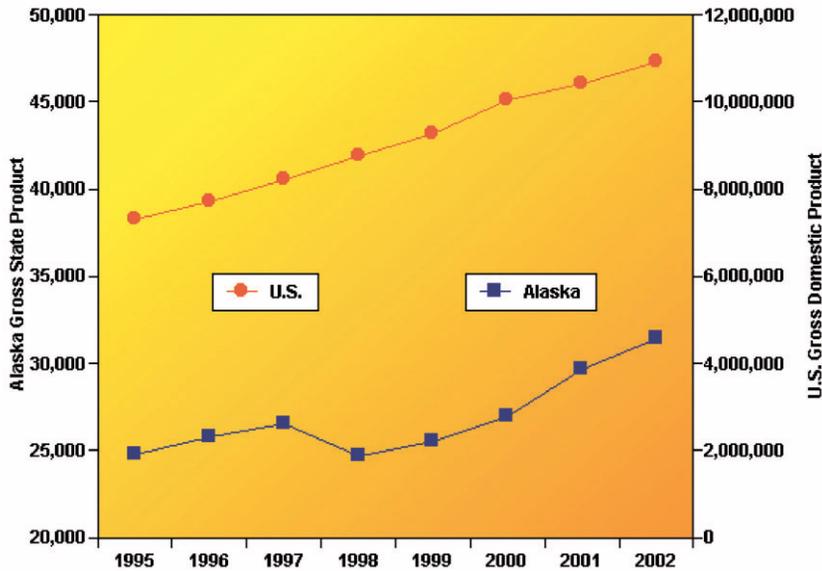
Source: State of Alaska Department of Education and Early Development for public school enrollment and University of Alaska Statewide Office of Budget and Institutional Research for University enrollment. University of Alaska enrollment reporting level is the unduplicated headcount and includes part-time, full-time students, and students auditing credit courses.

Key Indicators

Alaska and U.S. Gross Product

Alaska's gross state product (GSP) grew by 5.7 percent from 2001 to 2002 (the most recent year available). Inflation-adjusted GSP grew by 11.7 percent from 1995 to 2002 while the U.S. gross domestic product grew, inflation-adjusted, by 26 percent during the same period. Alaska ranked 47th out of 50 states in terms of contribution to the U.S. gross domestic product in 2002.

Figure 14
Gross State Product (in millions of dollars)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Personal Income

Total personal income in Juneau increased by 3.4 percent from 2002 to 2003, while income in the rest of Southeast increased by 1.8 percent. Total personal income in Alaska grew by 3.1 percent.

Figure 17
Personal Income
(millions of dollars)

	2001	2002	2003	Change 2002-2003
Juneau	1,079	1,102	1,138	3.4%
Rest of Southeast	1,288	1,306	1,329	1.8%
Alaska	20,142	20,880	21,531	3.1%
United States	8,703,023	8,869,809	9,151,694	3.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Per Capita Income

Juneau area per capita personal income for 2003 was 11 percent higher than the rest of Southeast and almost 10 percent higher than Alaska overall.

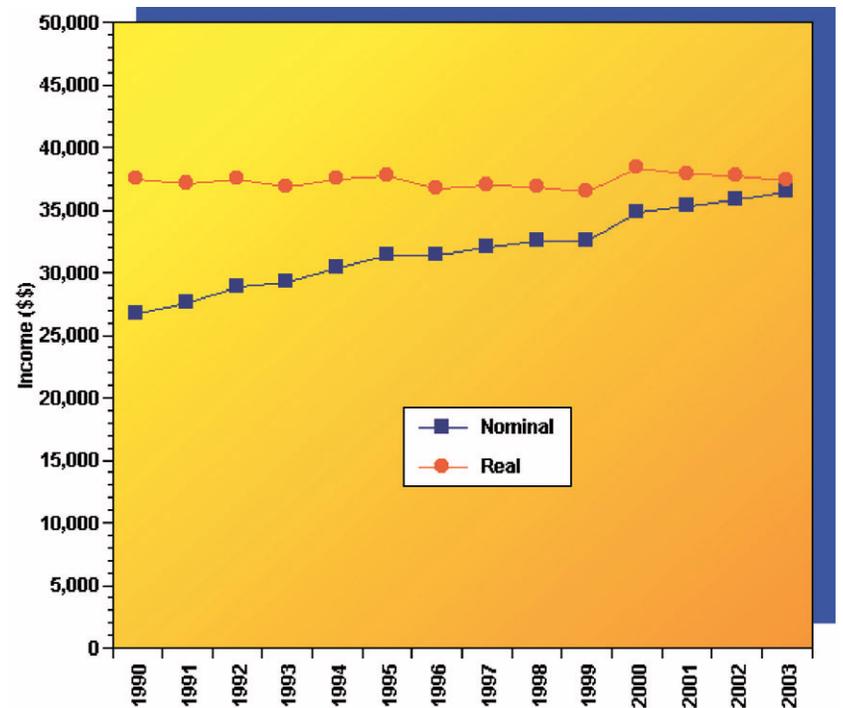
Figure 15
Per Capita Personal Income
(dollars)

	2001	2002	2003	Change 2002-2003
Juneau	\$ 35,285	\$ 35,803	\$ 36,437	1.8%
Rest of Southeast	31,052	31,939	32,769	2.6%
Alaska	31,837	32,549	33,185	2.0%
United States	30,527	30,801	31,470	2.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and the McDowell Group, Inc.

Juneau's per capita personal income grew by \$600 from 2002 to 2003. However, in real (inflation adjusted) dollars, per capita personal income has declined slightly (0.34 percent) since 1990.

Figure 16
Historical Juneau Per Capita Personal Income



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and the McDowell Group, Inc.

Traffic

Cruise ship passenger traffic increased by almost 14 percent from 2003 to 2004, rising to a record 884,000. The number of deplaning air passengers increased by 3.2 percent from 2003 to 2004. The number of disembarking ferry passengers decreased by 0.3 percent from 2003 to 2004.

Figure 18
Juneau Transportation Traffic

Passenger Type	2001	2002	2003	2004*	Change 2001-2004	Change 2003-2004
Ferry	64,334	72,782	67,640	67,410	4.8%	0.3%
Air**	275,500	264,710	265,236	273,696	-0.7%	3.2%
Cruise	691,000	740,000	777,000	884,000	28.0%	13.8%

Note: *2004 is preliminary data for air and ferry. ** These numbers reflect Alaska Air only.

Source: Ferry traffic is disembarking passengers in Juneau from the Alaska Marine Highway System. Air passengers are deplanements obtained from Juneau International Airport manager's office, includes Alaska Airlines only. Total enplanements including jet and air taxi were 366,200 for 2003. Cruise line traffic obtained from Cruise Line Agencies of Alaska. Percent change calculated by the McDowell Group, Inc.

Key Indicators

Cost of Living

JEDC has been providing Juneau cost-of-living data to ACCRA since 1996. The comparisons are for groceries, housing, utilities, transportation, healthcare and miscellaneous goods for the third quarter over the last four years. The relative importance of each category is shown in terms of a percentage of the composite total. The data below is a recent comparison of seven northwest cities. The relatively higher cost of living in Juneau is largely due to the high cost of housing. See also: <http://accra.org>

City	2004	2003	2002	2001
	100% Composite	100% Composite	100% Composite	100% Composite
Anchorage, AK	122.5	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
Fairbanks, AK	128.4	125.3	128.1	121.8
Juneau, AK	134.5	128.3	128.6	130.5
Seattle, WA	122.7	Not Reported	148.2	Not Reported
Olympia, WA	102.2	99.1	99.8	106.2
Spokane, WA	102.8	102.1	102.4	102.5
Bellingham, WA	106.7	105.9	102	Not Reported
	13% Grocery	14% Grocery	16% Grocery	16% Grocery
Anchorage, AK	131.7	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
Fairbanks, AK	131.9	121.7	120.3	Not Reported
Juneau, AK	140.3	132.1	126.9	120.1
Seattle, WA	120	Not Reported	116	126.2
Olympia, WA	109.2	109	112.5	Not Reported
Spokane, WA	108	109.5	108	107.8
Bellingham, WA	111.7	107.1	111.9	Not Reported
	30% Housing	29% Housing	28% Housing	28% Housing
Anchorage, AK	131.6	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
Fairbanks, AK	133.2	127.8	132.8	108.8
Juneau, AK	145.4	129.7	137.2	145.5
Seattle, WA	136	Not Reported	228.2	Not Reported
Olympia, WA	94.5	90.8	87.9	102.8
Spokane, WA	96	98.7	100.7	98.9
Bellingham, WA	115.2	105.8	101.4	Not Reported
	9% Utilities	10% Utilities	8% Utilities	8% Utilities
Anchorage, AK	85.9	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
Fairbanks, AK	128.3	133.1	150.6	119.2
Juneau, AK	139.3	136.8	139	136.7
Seattle, WA	108.6	Not Reported	123.3	Not Reported
Olympia, WA	86.2	82.1	85.1	95
Spokane, WA	84.1	83.9	96.8	84.3
Bellingham, WA	84.9	98.1	94.2	Not Reported
	9% Transportation	10% Transportation	10% Transportation	10% Transportation
Anchorage, AK	97.9	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
Fairbanks, AK	114.6	115.1	114.9	119.2
Juneau, AK	123.5	124.1	128.5	136.7
Seattle, WA	115.5	Not Reported	111.5	Not Reported
Olympia, WA	106.2	106.4	97.7	106.9
Spokane, WA	101.6	103.8	100.6	105.9
Bellingham, WA	104.4	101	95.6	Not Reported
	4% Healthcare	4% Healthcare	5% Healthcare	5% Healthcare
Anchorage, AK	158.4	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
Fairbanks, AK	164.4	167.1	157.1	165.1
Juneau, AK	168.8	169.5	178.5	164.7
Seattle, WA	134	Not Reported	160.3	Not Reported
Olympia, WA	132.9	139.3	131.8	135.9
Spokane, WA	127.5	121.2	109.7	117.3
Bellingham, WA	122.4	121	109.9	Not Reported
	5% Misc. Goods/Services	33% Misc. Goods/Services	33% Misc. Goods/Services	33% Misc. Goods/Services
Anchorage, AK	122.7	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
Fairbanks, AK	122.6	120.2	122.1	118.8
Juneau, AK	120.8	119.2	112.1	110.2
Seattle, WA	116.5	Not Reported	111.2	Not Reported
Olympia, WA	105.6	100.1	103.2	104.9
Spokane, WA	109	104.7	101.8	104.2
Bellingham, WA	102.1	107.5	100.2	Not Reported