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August 2018

Dear Readers,

The Juneau Economic Development Council is pleased to present the 2018 edition of the *Juneau and Southeast Alaska Economic Indicators* report to our community. We thank those who helped us make this annual publication possible, including the City and Borough of Juneau which provides core funding to JEDC, and the many organizations who shared their research and information, most notably the Alaska Department of Labor. In addition, we thank the 40+ businesses and affiliate organizations that invested in 2018 to support our mission and work to strengthen our economy.

In 2017, State of Alaska employment reductions were much smaller than seen in the prior two years, and federal, local and tribal government employment increased slightly. As a result, total government employment remained nearly unchanged from 2016. However, for the second time in ten years, we saw a population decline in Juneau (of about 450). Economic indicators for the past year show a slowdown in Juneau's private sector economy as the service sector continued to adjust to the population and government downsizing. Tourism continued to grow the economy with record visitors this year and more projected for next, while manufacturing and mining remained stable contributors. The housing market saw a return to more typical levels in units permitted, with multi-family structures down from unusually high levels in 2016 along with a decrease of single-family construction, leading to a contraction in the construction sector.

With government employment levels plateauing, economic growth in Juneau will be incumbent on the private sector. Strong cruise ship tourism growth will continue and one of our economic challenges will be to translate this summer growth into year-round positive impact. Entrepreneurship and remote workers are areas of opportunity for Juneau, while a stronger lower-48 economy is pulling talent from Juneau. We relaunched [www.ChooseJuneau.com](http://www.ChooseJuneau.com) to address some of these dynamics.

We invite you to engage with our programs and welcome your input on economic development. Please visit [www.JEDC.org](http://www.JEDC.org) or contact us at 523-2300 or [bholst@jedc.org](mailto:bholst@jedc.org).

Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alec Mesdag".

Alec Mesdag  
Chair, Board of Directors

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brian Holst".

Brian Holst  
Executive Director

**Visit our website to view all JEDC reports and download an electronic version of this report. [www.JEDC.org](http://www.JEDC.org)**

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## Juneau by the Numbers

	2017		% Change from 2016
<b>Employment and Wages</b>			
Total Payroll (Millions)	\$903.9	↓	-1.0%
Government (Millions)	\$418.1	↓	-1.0%
Service Sector (Millions)	\$341.7	↓	-1.2%
Goods-Producing (Millions)	\$144.1	↓	-0.4%
Average Wage	\$51,063	↑	0.2%
Average Monthly Employment	17,709	↓	-1.1%
Service Sector	9,043	↓	-2.0%
Goods-Producing	1,886	↑	2.1%
State of Alaska	3,746	↓	-2.4%
Local and Tribal	2,064	↑	1.1%
Federal Civilian	699	↑	1.0%
Fishermen and Crew (Juneau Residents)	834	↑	11.9%
Unemployment	4.3%	↓	-8.5%
<b>Demographics</b>			
Population	32,269	↓	-1.4%
0 - 19 Year-Olds	7,882	↓	-2.1%
20 - 39 Year-Olds	9,107	↓	-1.2%
40 - 59 Year-Olds	8,969	↓	-3.8%
60 and Over	6,311	↑	2.7%
Median Age	38.1	↑	0.3%
<b>Business Sales</b>			
Gross Business Sales (Millions)	\$2,595	-	0.0%
<b>Construction and Housing</b>			
New Housing Unit Permits	82	↓	-66.9%
Median Price of Single Family Detached Home	\$384,250	↑	1.4%
<b>Transportation</b>			
Cruise Passenger Arrivals	1,072,300	↑	5.6%
Air Passenger Arrivals	345,348	↑	1.8%
Ferry Passenger Arrivals	57,158	↓	-3.5%

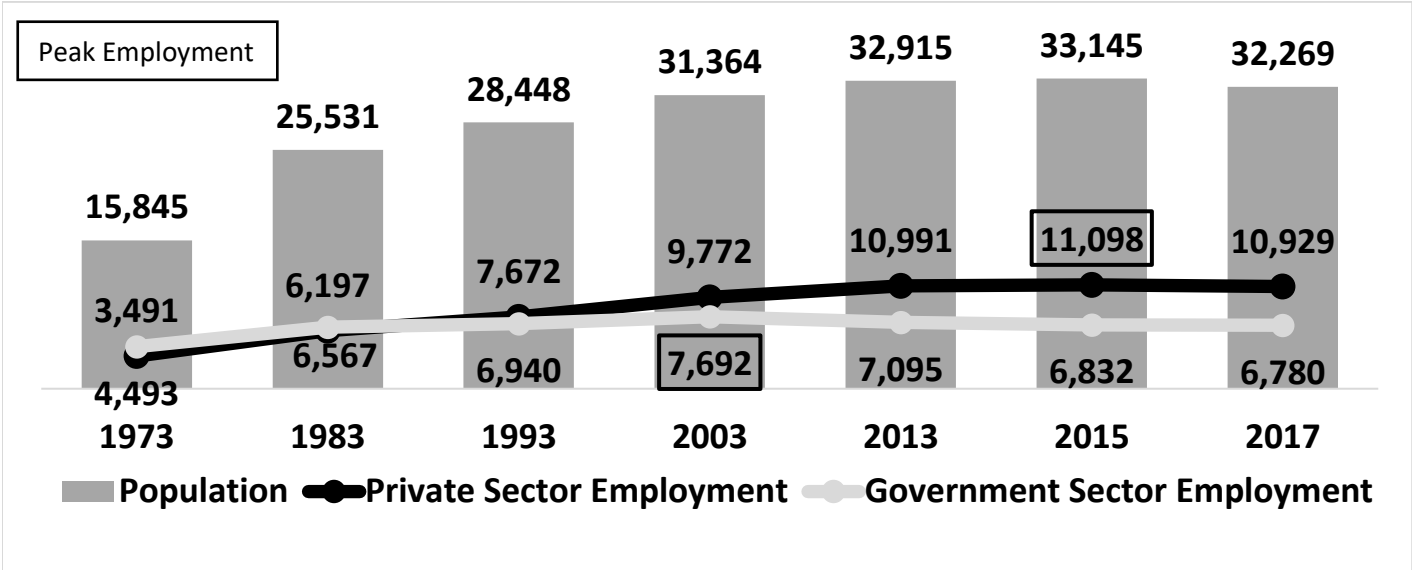
## Southeast Alaska by the Numbers

	2017	% Change from 2016	
Employment and Wages			
Total Payroll (Millions)	\$1,723.8	↑	0.5%
Government (Millions)	\$713.9	↓	-0.4%
Service Sector (Millions)	\$730.3	↑	1.5%
Goods-Producing (Millions)	\$279.6	↑	0.2%
Average Wage	\$46,778	↑	0.5%
Average Monthly Employment	36,850	↓	-0.1%
Service Sector	19,714	↑	0.2%
Goods-Producing	4,527	↓	-0.2%
State of Alaska	4,823	↓	-2.3%
Local and Tribal	6,323	↑	1.2%
Federal Civilian	1,463	↓	-0.7%
Fishermen and Crew (Southeast Residents)	4,796	↓	-0.5%
Unemployment	5.5%	↓	-12.7%
Demographics			
Population	72,915	↓	-1.2%
Without Juneau	40,646	↓	-1.1%
Median Age	40.1	↑	0.3%
Without Juneau	41.6	-	0.0%
Construction and Housing			
New Housing Units Built	151	↓	-58.2%
Without Juneau	83	↓	-30.8%
Commercial Seafood Industry			
Pounds Landed by Resident Fisherman (Thousands)	189,347	↑	22.5%
Ex Vessel Value for Resident Fisherman (Thousands)	\$197,544	↑	18.7%

## Employment and Earnings

Juneau’s total average monthly employment, government and private sector combined, declined by just over 1 percent (-203 jobs) in 2017 based on preliminary job numbers. Juneau’s state government job losses slowed from triple digit to double digit and were nearly countered by gains in federal and local government employment. Juneau’s 6,780 government jobs in 2017 were below the 2016 levels by less than 1 percent (-59 jobs). Juneau’s combined number of federal, state, local and tribal government jobs have been in slow decline since 2003, when average monthly government employment peaked at 7,692.

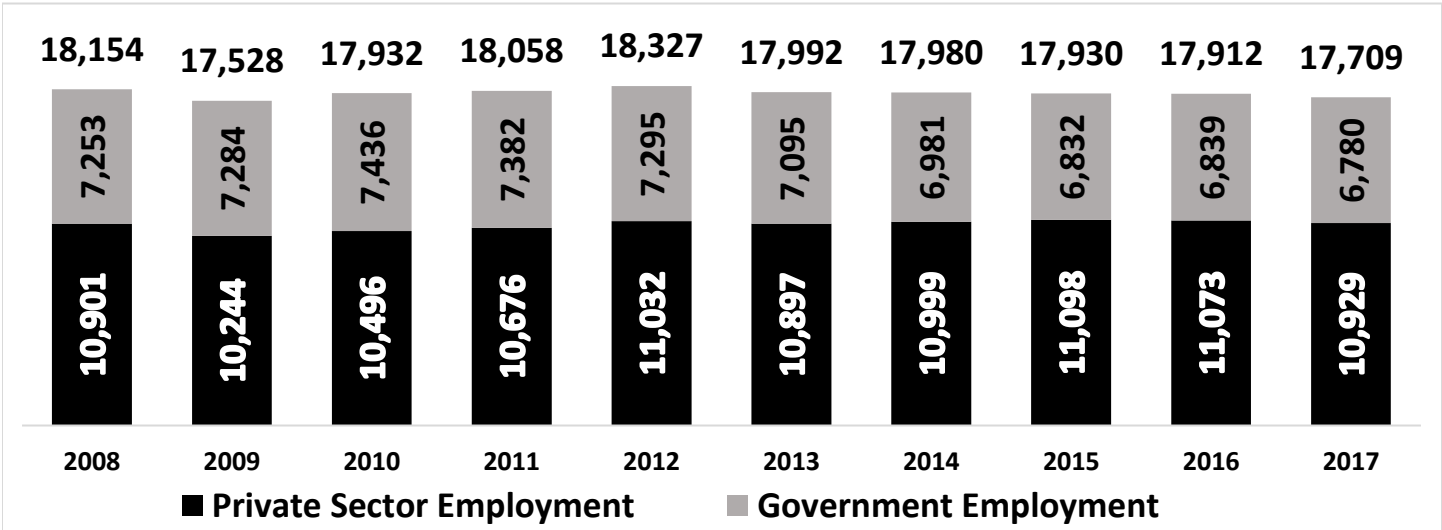
Figure 1: Juneau Population and Average Monthly Employment 1973 - 2017



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

In past years, employment growth in the private sector helped compensate for declines in the government sector, with peak private sector employment reached in 2015. However, for the second year in a row, Juneau has lost jobs in the private sector. The 10,929 monthly average jobs in 2017 were below 2016 levels by 1.3 percent (-144 jobs).

Figure 2: Juneau’s Private and Government Sector Average Monthly Employment



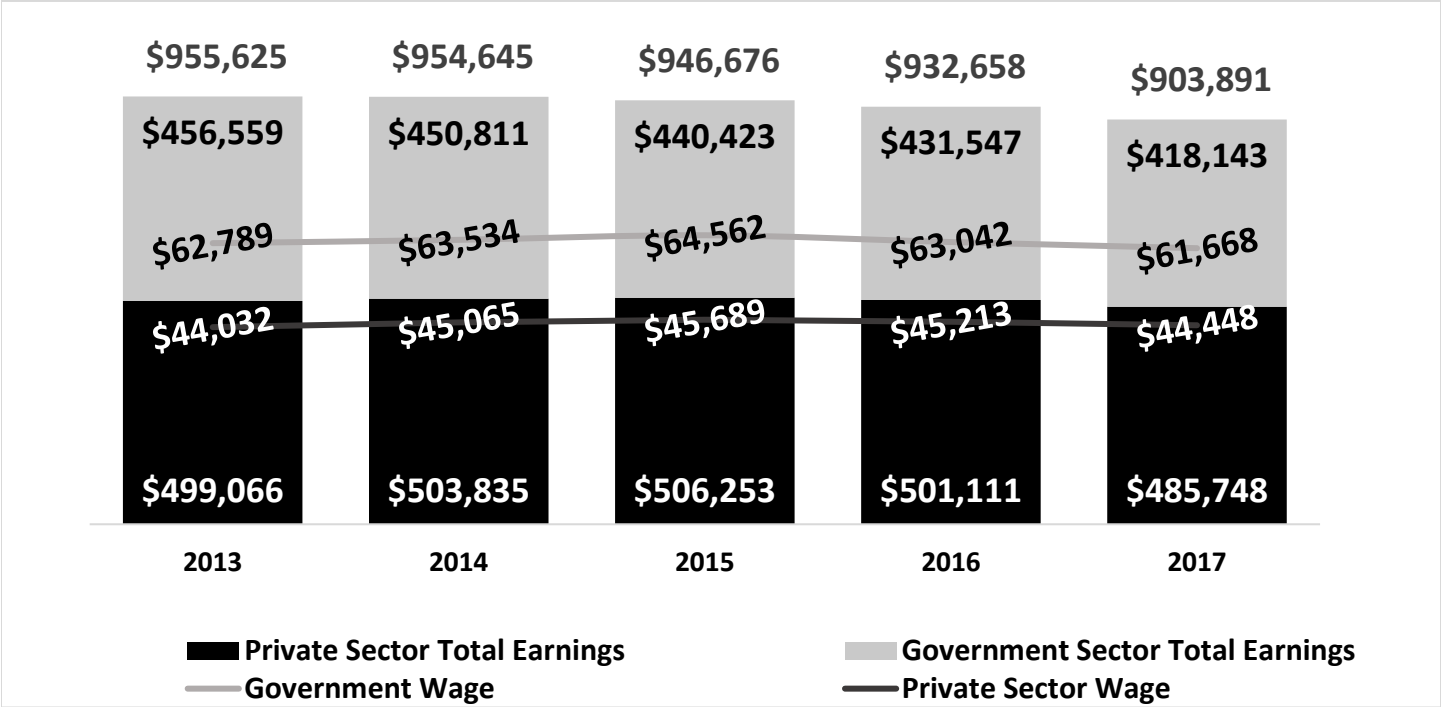
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. **Note:** Jobs count is for wage and salary jobs, including full and part-time, temporary or permanent, for all employers. Government sector employment is exclusive of active duty Coast Guard employment.

Juneau’s private sector grows and shrinks with need for services and retail goods for its population, and a small decline in number of residents in the last two years has put downward pressure on retail and other service jobs. On the other hand, the opening of two mines in the area and the explosion in number of cruise visitors to Alaska in the last decade have been significant contributors to private employment growth in the last decade.

There is significant difference in Juneau’s summer and winter monthly employment due to seasonal hiring in sectors such as tourism, construction and fishing. In 2017, average monthly summer employment (April to September) was 18,588 while average monthly winter employment (January to March and October to December) was 16,830, a difference of 1,758 jobs. In 2017, Juneau’s winter average monthly employment decreased by 210 jobs while summer average monthly employment gained 15 jobs. Juneau’s peak average monthly employment occurred in 2012. Since then, the community has lost 757 winter jobs and gained 278 summer jobs for a decline of 3.4 percent in total employment.

On an inflation-adjusted basis, total earnings in the community were down by three percent from last year, decreasing to \$903,890,857. Both average annual private and government sector wages were down from 2016, in inflation-adjusted dollars.

Figure 3: Juneau’s Total Earnings (Thousands) and Average Annual Wages for Private and Government Sectors, Inflation Adjusted to 2017



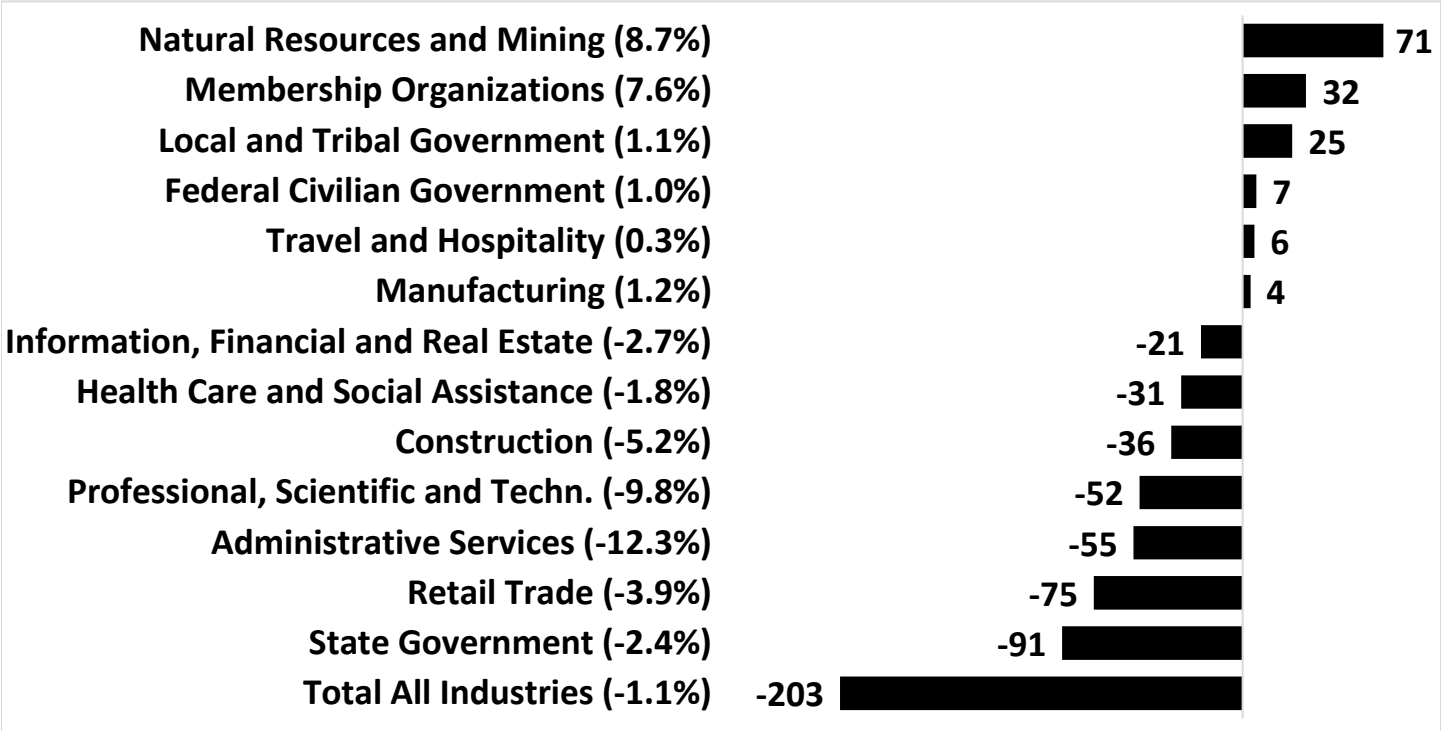
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Note: Earnings are for wage and salary jobs, including full and part-time, temporary or permanent, for all employers. Government sector earnings is exclusive of active duty Coast Guard employment.

### Sector Employment and Earnings

In 2017, Juneau may have seen the end of deep cuts in state government employment. The state’s average monthly employment decreased by 91 jobs. This decrease is far less in magnitude than the losses in 2016 (-260 jobs) and 2015 (-172 jobs). Federal jobs remained stable, and local and tribal employment increased by

25 jobs. In the private sector, the service industry saw the greatest decline in employment. Retail trade lost 75 average monthly jobs. This loss is a decline of almost 4 percent of all retail jobs. Administrative services, a sector that includes temp work, saw a decline of 55 jobs, 12.3 percent of its total average monthly employment, the largest of any sector loss. The Natural Resources and Mining sector experienced the most employment gains, growing by 71 jobs. Figure 4 shows the gain or loss in monthly average employment by industry sector. The percent change in total sector employment is show in parenthesis.

Figure 4: Change in Juneau Average Monthly Employment 2016 to 2017



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; Note: Local Government includes Juneau School District employment and enterprises such as the Juneau Airport, Docks and Harbors, and Bartlett Regional Hospital. The Federal Civilian Government does not include the active duty Coast Guard personnel stationed in Juneau.

Juneau’s economy prospers when high paying jobs increase in the community. An analysis of job gains and losses from 2013 to 2017 by sector is shown in Figure 5.

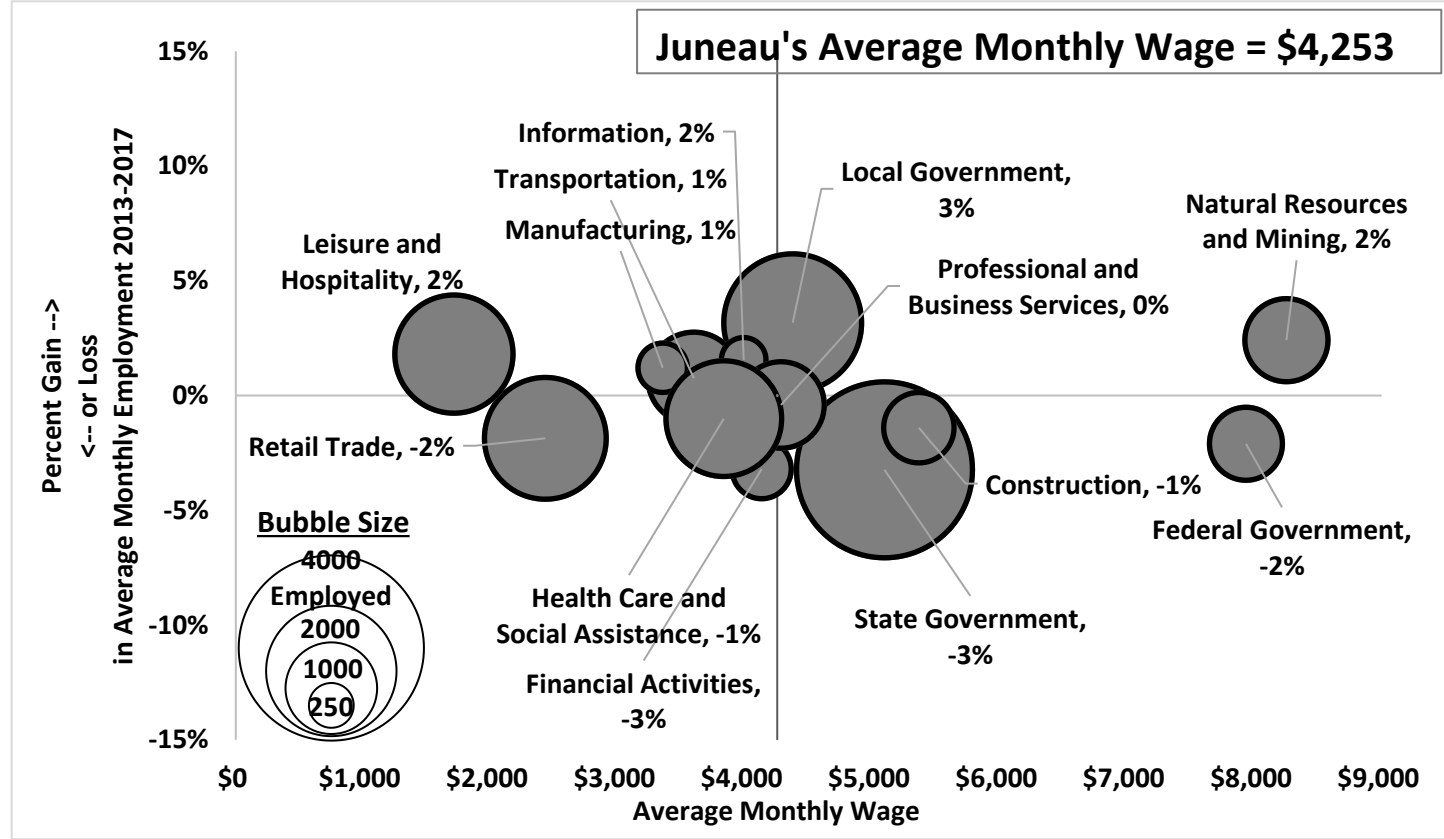
Here is how Figure 5 works:

- The size of each circle is a function of the number of jobs in each industry today. The largest circle is state government, which is the largest employer in Juneau. The next largest employer, local government, is the second largest circle and retail trade is the third.
- The circle’s position on the horizontal axis depends on the average monthly wages in the industry in 2017. Those sectors paying above Juneau’s average monthly wage are located on the right side of the chart and sectors paying below the average monthly wage are on the left. Mining jobs pay the highest average monthly wages in Juneau. The federal government pays the second highest. Leisure and hospitality, because of the many seasonal jobs, has the lowest average monthly wage, which is based on a 12-month average of total industry earnings.

- The circle’s vertical position, either above the center line or below the center line, shows the percent gain or loss of jobs over the last four years for each industry.

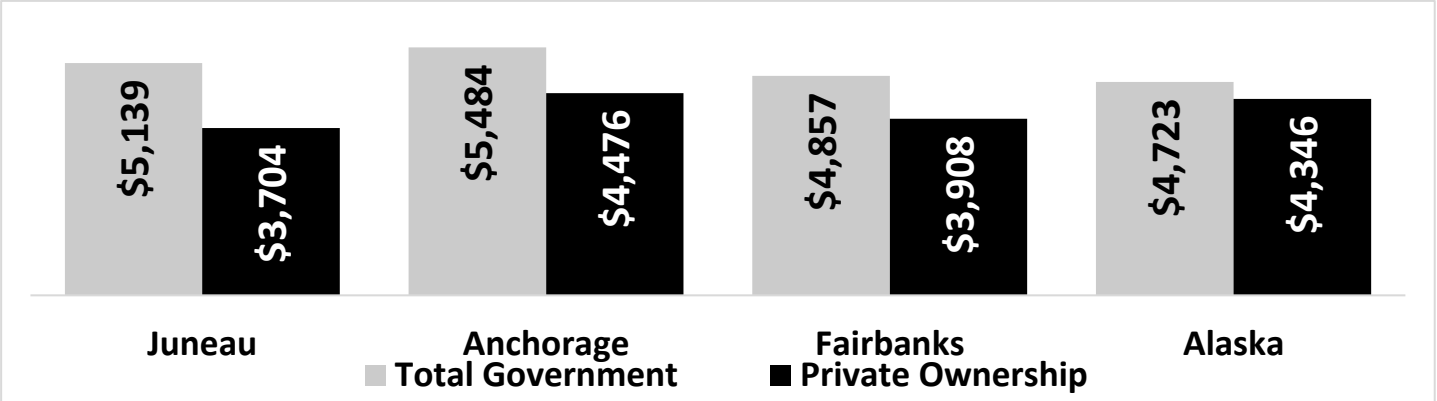
From 2013 to 2017, Juneau’s average monthly employment declined in higher paying jobs, including state government (-3 percent), federal government (-2 percent) and construction (-1 percent). Two bright spots in the economy have been the growth of mining employment (2 percent) and local government employment (3 percent), which includes tribal government in addition to the City and Borough of Juneau (CBJ). The growth in tourism can be seen in the position of the circle representing leisure and hospitality above the center horizontal line. However, because total earnings are averaged over 12 months, these appear to be among the lower paying jobs in Juneau on an annual basis.

Figure 5: Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment 2013 – 2017 and Average Monthly Wage 2017 by Industry Sector



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; **Note:** Local Government includes the Juneau School District employment and enterprises such as the Juneau Airport, Docks and Harbors, and Bartlett Regional Hospital and tribal employment. The Federal Civilian Government does not include the Coast Guard personnel stationed in Juneau.

Figure 6: Average Monthly Wage, 2017



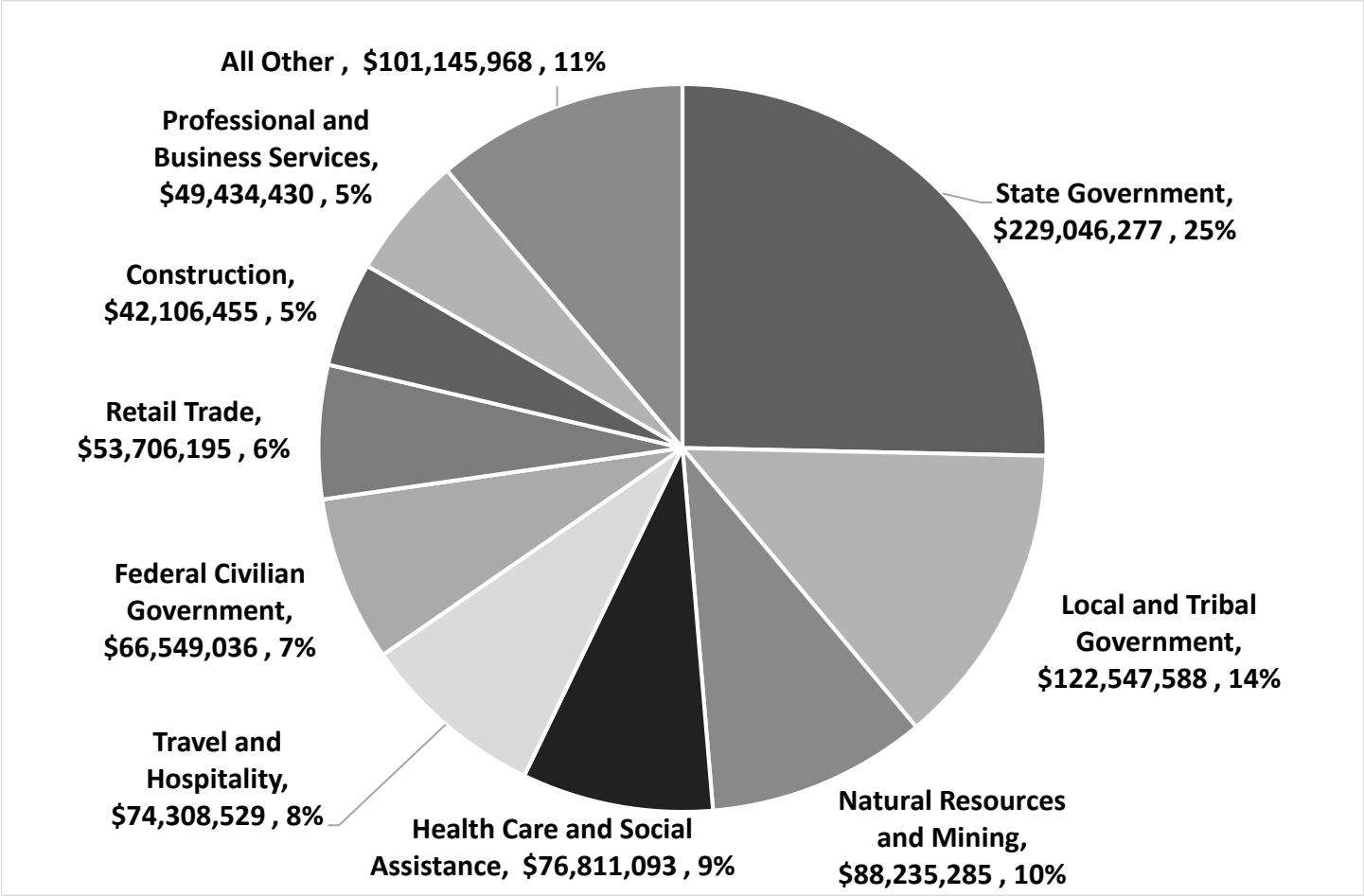
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages



Juneau’s average monthly wage of \$5,139 for the government sector is above the state average of \$4,723 but below that of Anchorage at \$5,484. In contrast, Juneau’s private sector average monthly wage of \$3,704 is lower than Anchorage, Fairbanks and Alaska as a whole.

Figure 7 shows the total earnings in wage and salary for each sector of Juneau’s economy, along with the percent each sector contributes to total community earnings. Juneau’s state government sector contributes the largest percent, with a total of \$229,046,277 in earnings contributing 25 percent of all wage and salary earnings. State government, local government and mining are the top three contributors of wages and salary earnings into Juneau’s economy, and combined account for almost half (49 percent) of all earnings.

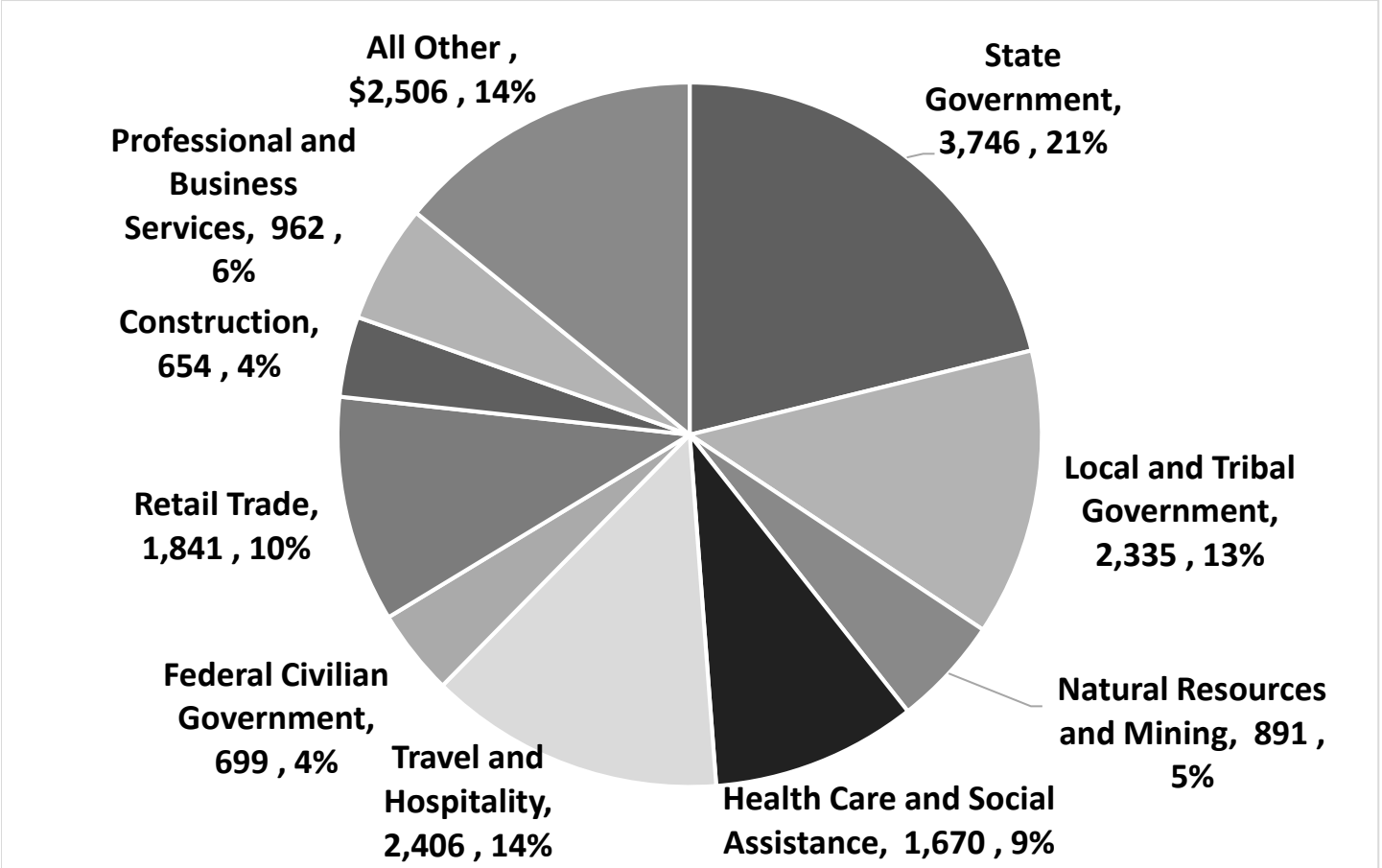
Figure 7: Preliminary Total Earnings by Industry Sector 2017



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; Note: Local Government includes the Juneau School District employment and enterprises such as the Juneau Airport, Docks and Harbors, and Bartlett Regional Hospital and tribal employment. The Federal Civilian Government does not include the Coast Guard personnel stationed in Juneau.

In comparison, Figure 8 shows the average monthly employment of Juneau’s industry sectors along with their percent of total monthly employment. In contrast to earnings, state government, local government and mining provide only 39 percent of jobs in the community.

Figure 8: Preliminary Average Monthly Employment by Industry Sector 2017



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; Note: Local Government includes the Juneau School District employment and enterprises such as the Juneau Airport, Docks and Harbors, and Bartlett Regional Hospital. The Federal Civilian Government does not include the Coast Guard personnel stationed in Juneau.

Figure 9: Average Monthly Employment and Total Earnings by Sector, Juneau 2016 – 2017

	Average Employ- ment 2016	Average Employ- ment 2017	% Change	Total Earnings 2016	Total Earnings 2017	% Change
Natural Resources and Mining	820	891	8.6%	\$83,559,450	\$88,235,285	5.6%
Construction	690	654	-5.2%	\$47,892,321	\$42,106,455	-12.1%
Manufacturing	337	341	1.2%	\$13,204,057	\$13,722,141	3.9%
Total Goods Producing	1,847	1,886	2.1%	\$144,655,828	\$144,063,882	-0.4%
Retail Trade	1,916	1,841	-3.9%	\$57,623,606	\$53,706,195	-6.8%
Leisure and Hospitality	1,741	1,738	-0.2%	\$35,728,651	\$35,514,643	-0.6%
Transportation	1,044	1,081	3.5%	\$43,897,864	\$46,669,664	6.3%
Private Health Care	893	888	-0.6%	\$45,797,950	\$49,468,835	8.0%
Social Assistance	808	782	-3.2%	\$27,384,905	\$27,342,258	-0.2%
Information, Financial, and Real Estate	779	758	-2.7%	\$37,959,340	\$37,084,560	-2.3%
All Other Services	622	656	5.5%	\$25,185,542	\$27,504,590	9.2%
Professional, Scientific, and Tech.	528	476	-9.8%	\$33,035,005	\$29,910,998	-9.5%
Membership Organizations	421	453	7.6%	\$18,958,644	\$20,369,863	7.4%
Administrative Services	477	422	-11.5%	\$17,814,668	\$14,144,861	-20.6%
Total Service Providing	9,225	9,043	-2.0%	\$345,668,448	\$341,684,074	-1.2%
Total Private Sector	11,073	10,929	-1.3%	\$490,324,276	\$485,747,956	-0.9%

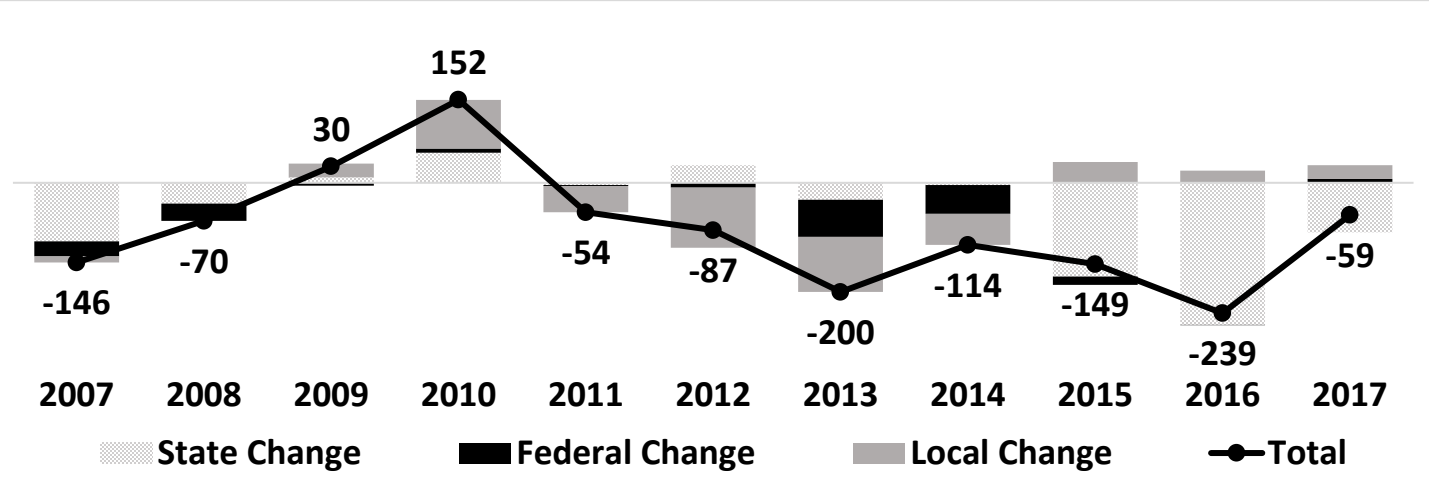
	Average Employ- ment 2016	Average Employ- ment 2017	% Change	Total Earnings 2016	Total Earnings 2017	% Change
State Government	3,837	3,746	-2.4%	\$240,935,126	\$229,046,277	-4.9%
Local and Tribal Government	2,310	2,335	1.1%	\$116,120,742	\$122,547,588	5.5%
Federal Civilian Government	692	699	1.0%	\$65,201,345	\$66,549,036	2.1%
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>6,839</b>	<b>6,780</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>\$422,257,213</b>	<b>\$418,142,901</b>	<b>- 0.1%</b>
<b>Total Industries</b>	<b>17,912</b>	<b>17,709</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>	<b>\$912,581,489</b>	<b>\$903,890,857</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>

**Source:** Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; **Note:** Local Government includes the Juneau School District employment and enterprises such as the Juneau Airport, Docks and Harbors, and Bartlett Regional Hospital. The Federal Civilian Government does not include the uniformed Coast Guard personnel stationed in Juneau.

### Government Employment

Juneau’s government sector lost jobs in 2017 because of continued state cutbacks. Local job gains mitigated state losses, and federal government employment stayed level. Juneau has lost government jobs for the past seven years, as first local government, then federal government and now state government has shrunk.

Figure 10: Change in Total Government Average Monthly Employment, 2008-2017

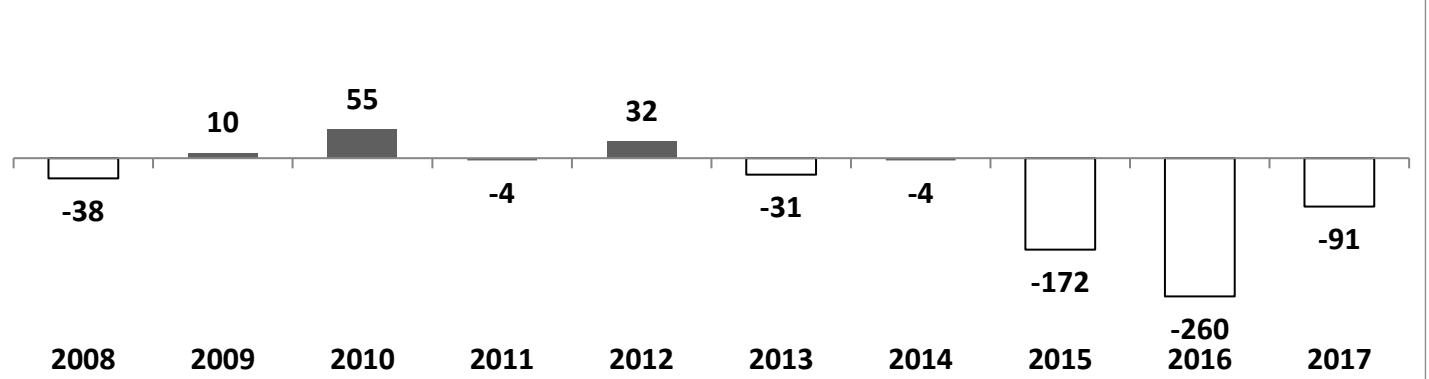


**Source:** Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

### State Government Employment

Juneau’s state government average monthly employment decreased from 3,837 to 3,746, down by 91 workers from 2016 to 2017, far less than losses in the previous two years.

Figure 11: Change in Average Monthly State Government Employment in Juneau, 2008 – 2017



**Source:** Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. **Note:** Average annual state employment includes Juneau employees in the Executive branch, legislative branch, judicial branch and University of Alaska Southeast

A count of Executive Branch employees is taken on June 30 annually. The most recent count of 3,073, on June 30, 2018, is only 42 employees below June 30, 2017, far less than previous years. From 2014, when state government jobs began to shrink, to 2018 there has been a 15 percent decrease in employment in the Executive Branch. In 2017 the Department of Administration added 70 jobs, the result of consolidation of common administrative services including information technology, accounts payable, travel, and collection services. Positions were transferred from other departments for those functions.

Figure 12: Juneau Area Executive Branch Employee Count by Department on June 30, 2014 - 2018

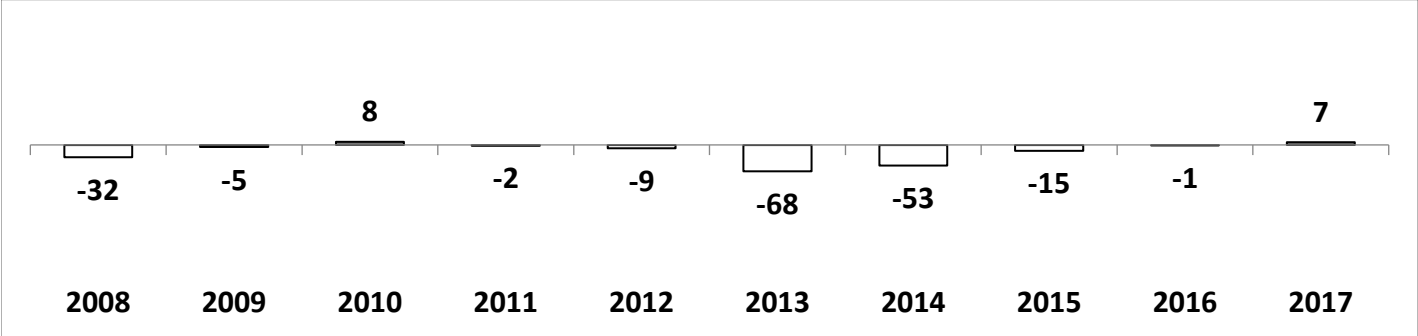
	June 2014	June 2015	June 2016	June 2017	June 2018	Percent Change 2017 to 2018
Transportation & Public Facilities	791	744	693	650	615	-5.3
Health & Social Services	561	557	517	485	480	-1.0
Administration	484	466	424	392	462	17.9
Fish & Game	348	333	313	301	284	-5.6
Labor & Workforce Dev	272	252	237	232	208	-10.3
Education & Early Dev	245	231	215	199	203	2.0
Revenue	204	200	188	194	182	-6.2
Commerce, Community & Economic Dev	172	166	161	174	170	-2.3
Corrections	130	126	115	126	128	1.6
Environmental Conservation	143	132	129	117	107	-8.5
Office of the Governor	95	77	88	83	90	8.4
Law	81	77	72	67	60	-10.4
Natural Resources	48	47	48	47	39	-17.0
Public Safety	46	46	44	42	39	-7.1
Military and Veterans Affairs	5	4	3	6	6	0.0
Total Executive Branch	3625	3458	3247	3115	3073	-1.3
Change from prior year		-167	-211	-132	-42	

Source: Alaska Department of Administration, Employee Planning and Information Center

Federal Government Employment

In 2017, Juneau experienced a net gain in federal employment for the first time since 2010. Forest Service and NOAA employees constitute over half of Juneau’s total federal employment.

Figure 13: Change in Average Monthly Federal Civilian Government Employment in Juneau, 2008 – 2017



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

This year’s largest increase in federal employment occurred in TSA, which added 6 employees.

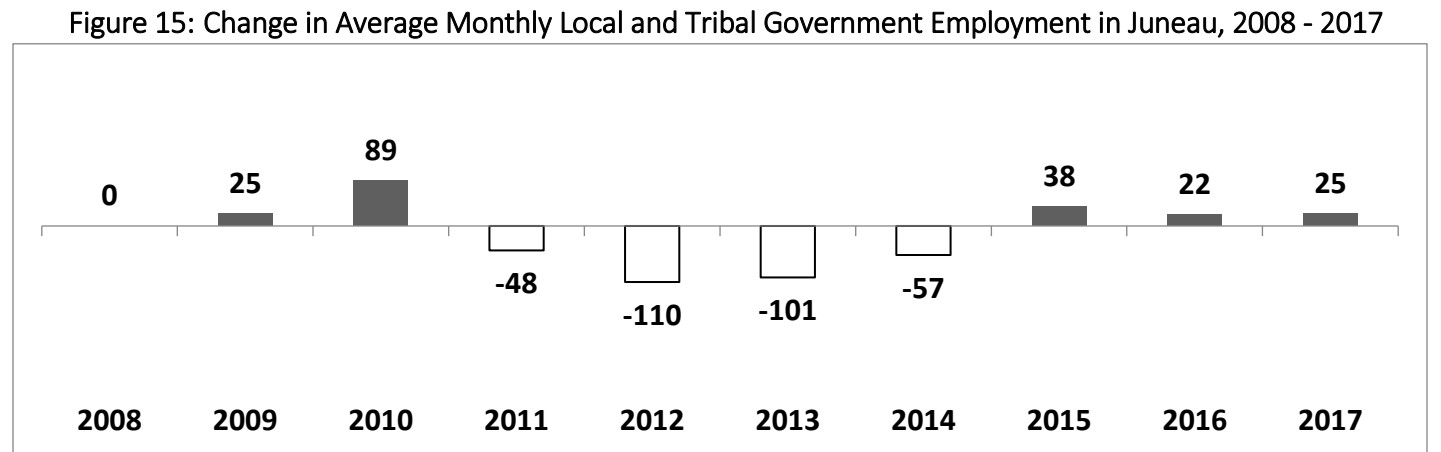
Figure 14: Average Monthly Federal Government Civilian Employment in Juneau by Department, 2013 - 2017

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Percent Change 2016 to 2017
Agriculture	Forest Service	173	175	177	181	185	2.2%
Commerce	NOAA	200	192	186	180	179	-0.6%
Transportation	*US Coast Guard	83	77	73	76	79	3.9%
Postal Service	US Postal Service	72	68	69	67	64	-4.5%
Transportation	FAA	63	58	66	64	61	-4.7%
Transportation	TSA	80	59	47	49	55	12.2%
Transportation	Federal Hwy Admin	14	13	11	13	15	15.4%
Interior	Indian Affairs	16	10	9	11	11	0.0%
Interior	Fish and Wildlife Service	14	10	8	7	6	-14.3%
All Other		37	38	39	39	44	12.8%
Total		761	708	693	692	699	1.0%

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis; \*Note: US Coast Guard employment does not include approximately 245 active duty personnel

Local and Tribal Government Employment

Local and tribal government employment expanded slightly in 2017, for the third year in a row, to 2,335, helping to offset losses in state employment.

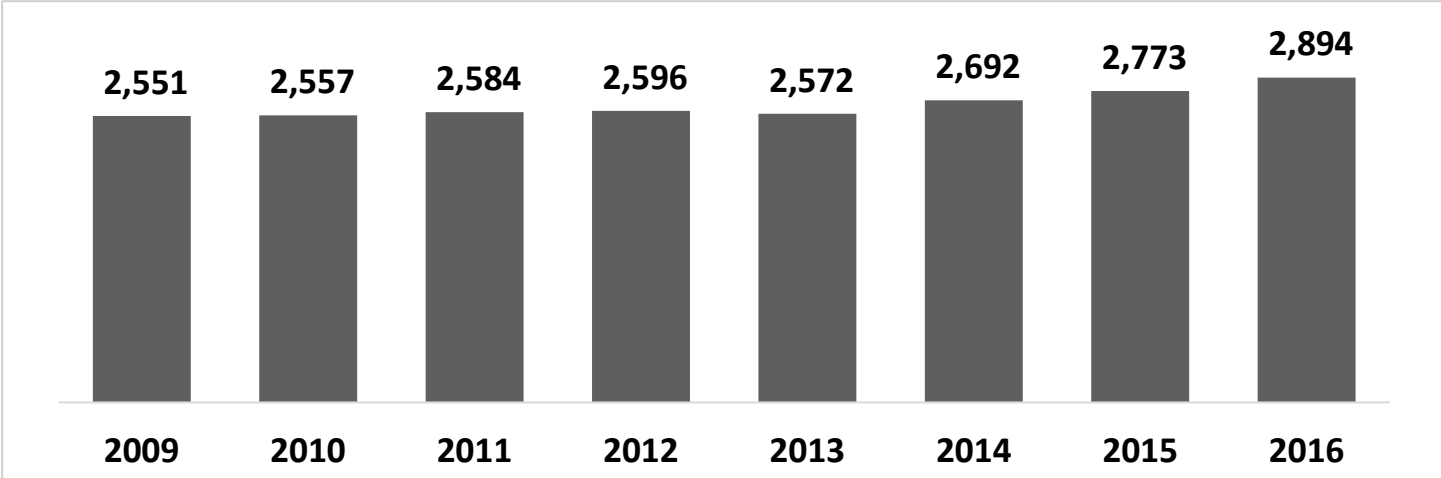


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Note: Local Government includes such enterprises as the Juneau Airport, Docks and Harbors, and Bartlett Regional Hospital

Self-employed/Sole Proprietors and Independent Contractors

An estimate of the number of self-employed/sole proprietors and independent contractors in Juneau can be made by using the number of businesses with no employees (known as non-employer establishments). Juneau’s self-employed/sole proprietor sector began steady growth in 2013, at which time there were 2,572 non-employer establishments in Juneau. In 2016, the most recent year for which data is available, there were 2,894, a growth of 12.5 percent.

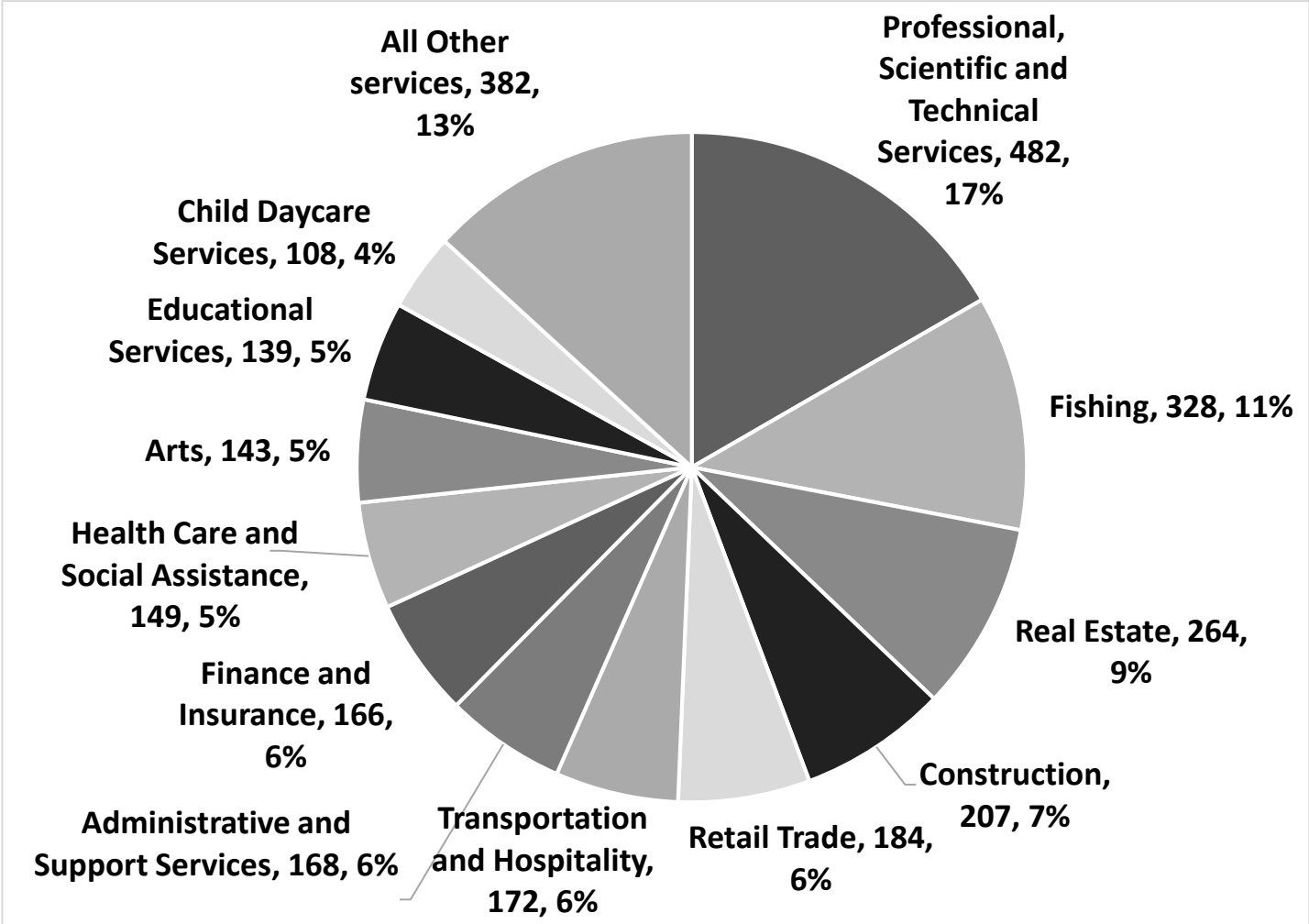
Figure 16: Number of Self-employed and Independent Contractors, Juneau 2009 to 2016



Source: US Census Bureau, 2016 Non-employer Statistics

Professional, scientific and technical services is the largest sector, with 17 percent of all self-employed. Fishing is the second largest self-employed sector and real estate is the third.

Figure 17: Number of Self-employed and Independent Contractors and Percent of Total, 2016



Source: US Census Bureau, 2016 Non-employer Statistics

Figure 18: Number of Self-Employed and Independent Contractors, Industry Receipts and Average Revenue for Select Industry Sectors, Juneau 2016

	Number of Establishments	Receipts	Average Revenue per Establishment
Professional, scientific, and technical services	482	\$19,680,000	\$40,830
Fishing	328	\$17,917,000	\$54,625
Real Estate, rental, and leasing	264	\$32,315,000	\$122,405

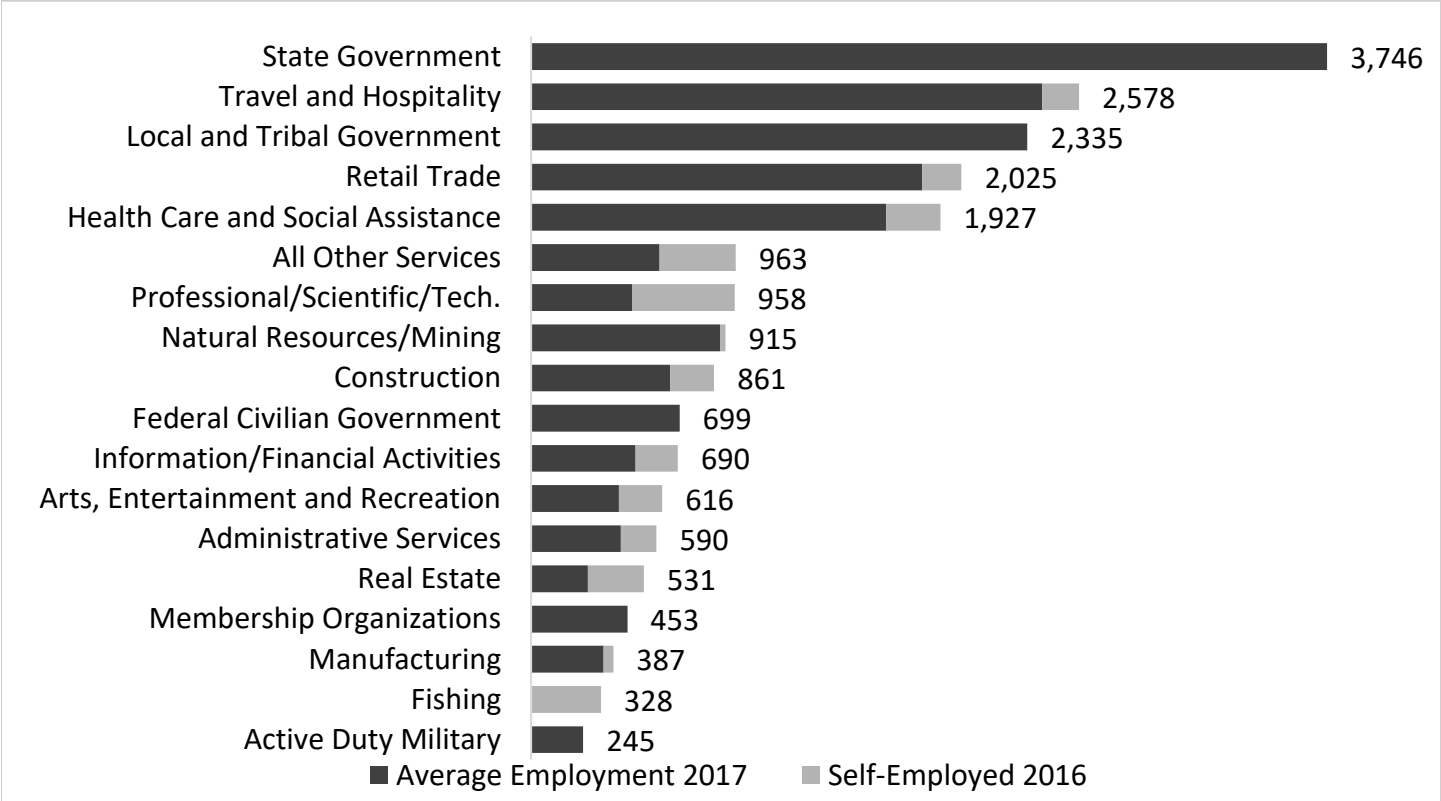
	Number of Establishments	Receipts	Average Revenue per Establishment
Construction	207	\$12,995,000	\$62,778
Retail trade	184	\$6,297,000	\$34,223
Administrative and support services	168	\$4,355,000	\$25,923
Finance and Insurance	166	\$1,472,000	\$8,867
Health care and Social Assistance	149	\$9,520,000	\$63,893
Arts	143	\$2,253,000	\$15,755
Educational services	139	\$2,290,000	\$16,475
Child Daycare Services	108	\$1,783,000	\$16,509
Transportation	98	\$5,470,000	\$55,816
Accommodation and food services	74	\$3,271,000	\$44,203
Entertainment, and recreation	60	\$1,348,000	\$22,467
Manufacturing	46	\$1,565,000	\$34,022
Total for all sectors	2894	\$133,568,000	\$46,153

Source: US Census Bureau, 2016 Non-employer Statistics

### Juneau’s Total Employment Picture: Wage, Salary, Self-Employed and Active Duty

To get a complete picture of the diversity of Juneau’s workforce, the wage and salary, military and self-employed job count has been combined in Figure 19. State government employment, Juneau’s largest employer, provides 21 percent of all wage and salary jobs, but is 18 percent of total Juneau employment. Juneau’s five largest industry sectors provide 60 percent of all Juneau’s jobs: state government (18 percent), travel and hospitality (12 percent), local and tribal government (11 percent), retail trade (10 percent), and healthcare and social assistance (9 percent).

Figure 19: Where Juneau Works: Total Wage and Salary, Military, and Self-Employed Jobs



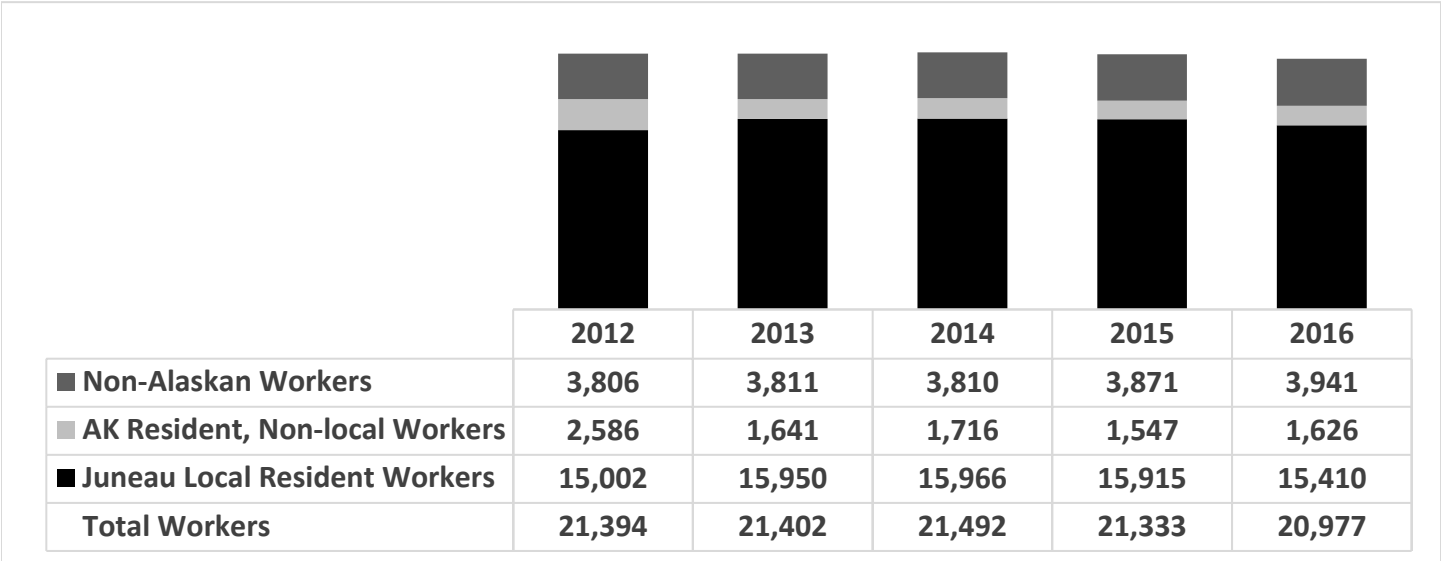
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, 2017 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; US Census Bureau, 2016 Non-Employer Statistics



## Non-resident Employment

In 2016 (the most current year for which data is available), Juneau’s cumulative workforce (the total number of people who worked over the course of a year) was 20,977, down 1.7 percent from 2015. Approximately 74 percent of cumulative workers are residents of Juneau, 8 percent are Alaskan but not local, and 19 percent are out of state workers. The drop in cumulative workers was limited to local workers, which was down by -3.2 percent. Juneau’s out of state worker count increased by 1.8 percent and the Alaskan non-local hire increased by 5.1 percent over 2015.

Figure 20: Worker Residency, Juneau 2012 -2016



**Source:** Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Resident Hire, Historical Documents, "Nonresidents Working in Alaska: 2016" **Note:** Worker count shows total cumulative workers.

Non-resident workers are mostly employed in Juneau’s private sector, which is 34 percent non-local hire, while Juneau’s government sector is 11 percent non-local hire. In Southeast Alaska, industries with high numbers of non-resident workers included manufacturing (66.9 percent), arts, entertainment, and recreation (51.0 percent), the mining industry (46.9 percent), and accommodation and food service (40.6 percent).

Figure 21: Resident and Non-Resident Workers and Earnings by Place of Work, 2016

	Workers				Per Capita Average Annual Wages		
	Juneau Resident Workers	Other AK Resident Workers	Out of State Workers	% Out of State Workers	Juneau Resident Workers	Other AK Resident Workers	Out of State Workers
State Government	3,705	336	199	4.7%	\$54,523	\$53,463	\$32,800
Local and Tribal Government	2,287	67	172	6.8%	\$47,025	\$24,445	\$36,512
Private Sector	9,418	1,223	3,570	25.1%	\$36,421	\$42,279	\$26,039
All Sectors	15,410	1,626	3,941	18.8%	\$42,347	\$43,855	\$26,837

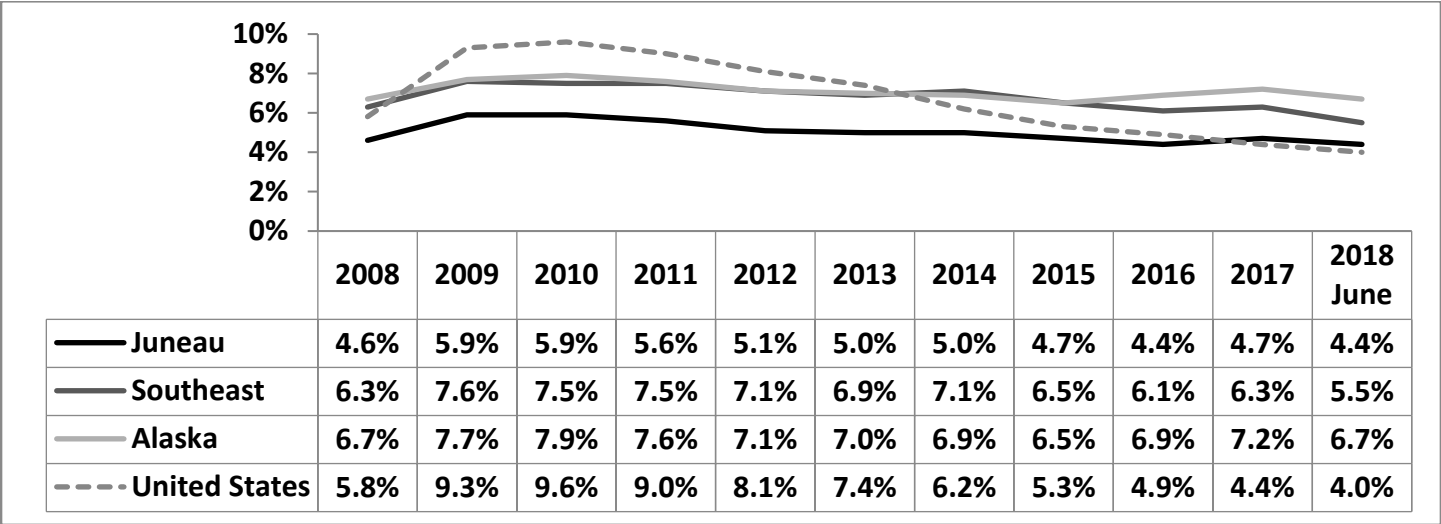
**Source:** Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Resident Hire, Historical Documents, " Nonresidents Working in Alaska: 2016"



## Unemployment

Juneau’s unadjusted unemployment rate for June 2018 was 4.4 percent, down 0.3 percentage points from a year ago. Two explanations for the stability of Juneau unemployment, despite job losses, could be that workers faced with unemployment are choosing to exit the local labor market via relocation or retirement. Juneau unemployment is consistently lower than that of the rest of Southeast Alaska and the state, which has the highest unemployment rate in the nation. Juneau experienced much lower unemployment than the national average over the previous decade, beginning with the recession. However, as U.S. unemployment recovered to pre-recession levels, it returned to more closely tracking Juneau’s rate.

Figure 22: Average Annual Unemployment Rate 2008 -2017 and June 2018 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

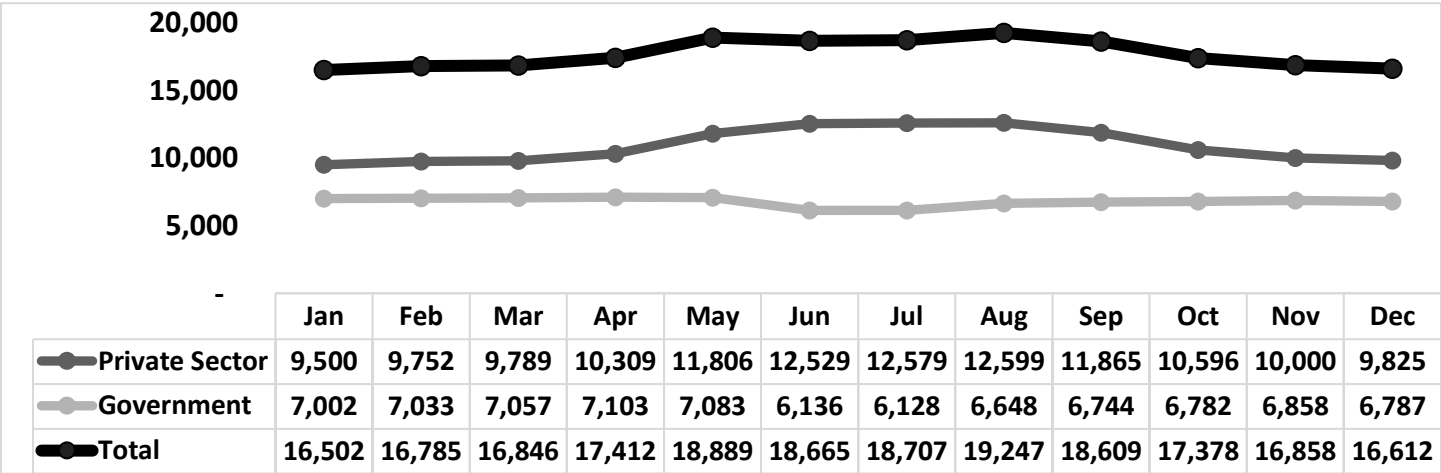


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Employment and Employer Data

## Seasonality of Employment

Juneau’s total employment has a pronounced seasonal variability. Government sector employment is down in the summer when the school district and the university are on summer break. Private sector employment increases in the summer with hiring for Juneau’s tourism, construction and manufacturing sectors. In 2017, peak average monthly employment was in August and the low was in January. The difference between January and August employment was 2,745 jobs.

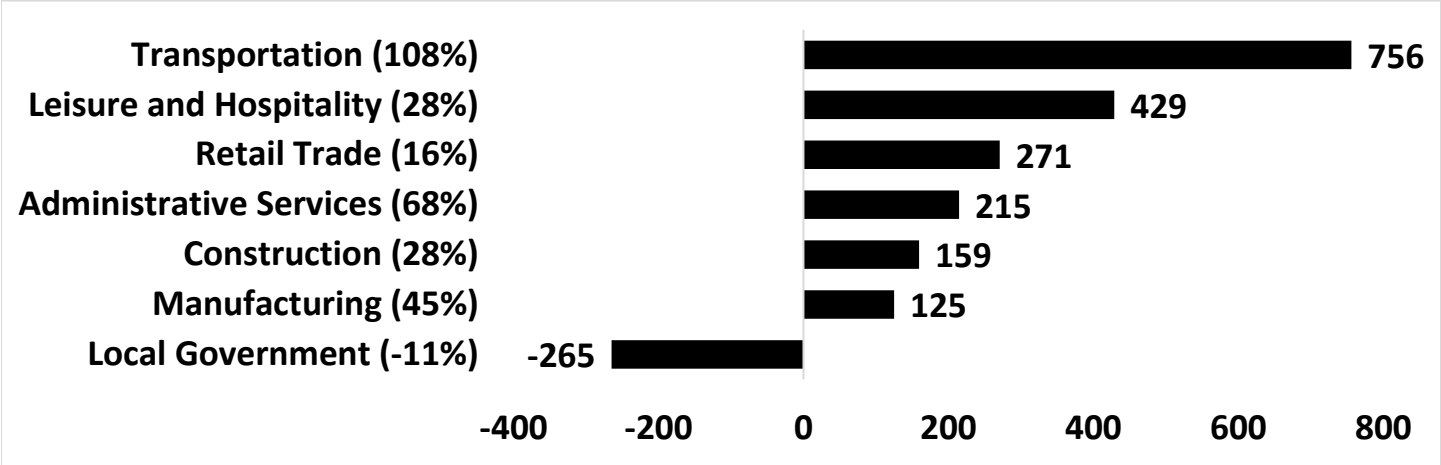
Figure 23: Seasonality of Juneau’s Monthly Total Employment, Private Sector Employment and Government Sector Employment, 2017



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Employment and Employer Data

The transportation sector more than doubles employment between summer and winter, going from a six-month winter average employment (January to March and October to December) of 703 to a six-month summer average employment of 1,459 in 2017, an increase of 108 percent. Figure 24 shows the sectors of Juneau’s economy that have substantial summer increase or decrease, and the percent of average monthly summer employment over average monthly winter employment.

Figure 24: Average Summer Monthly Employment Increase/Decrease over Winter for Select Sectors (and Percent Increase/Decrease) 2017

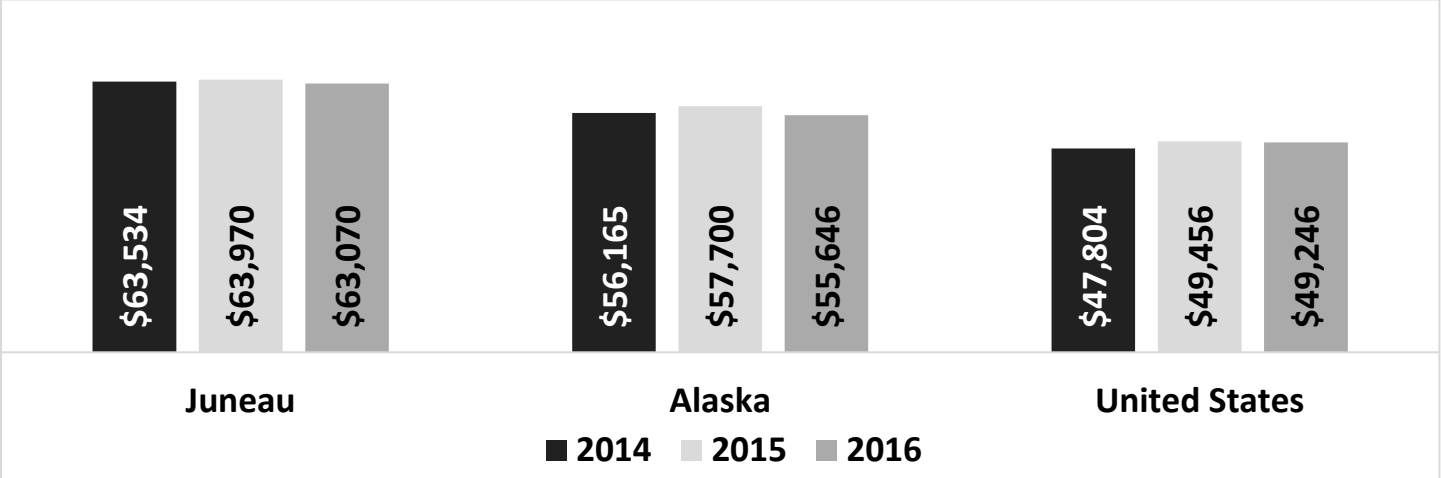


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Employment and Employer Data

Per Capita Personal Income and Household Earnings

Per capita personal income is calculated as the total personal income of all residents divided by the total population. It is an indicator of the economic well-being of the community. In 2016, the most current year for which data is available, Juneau’s per capita personal income of \$63,070 was 113 percent of the state average and 128 percent of the national average, indicating a relatively affluent community. Alaska’s per capita income of \$55,646 put us eighth place among all states in 2016.

Figure 25: Per Capita Personal Income Comparison, 2014 -2016 in 2016 Inflation-adjusted Dollars

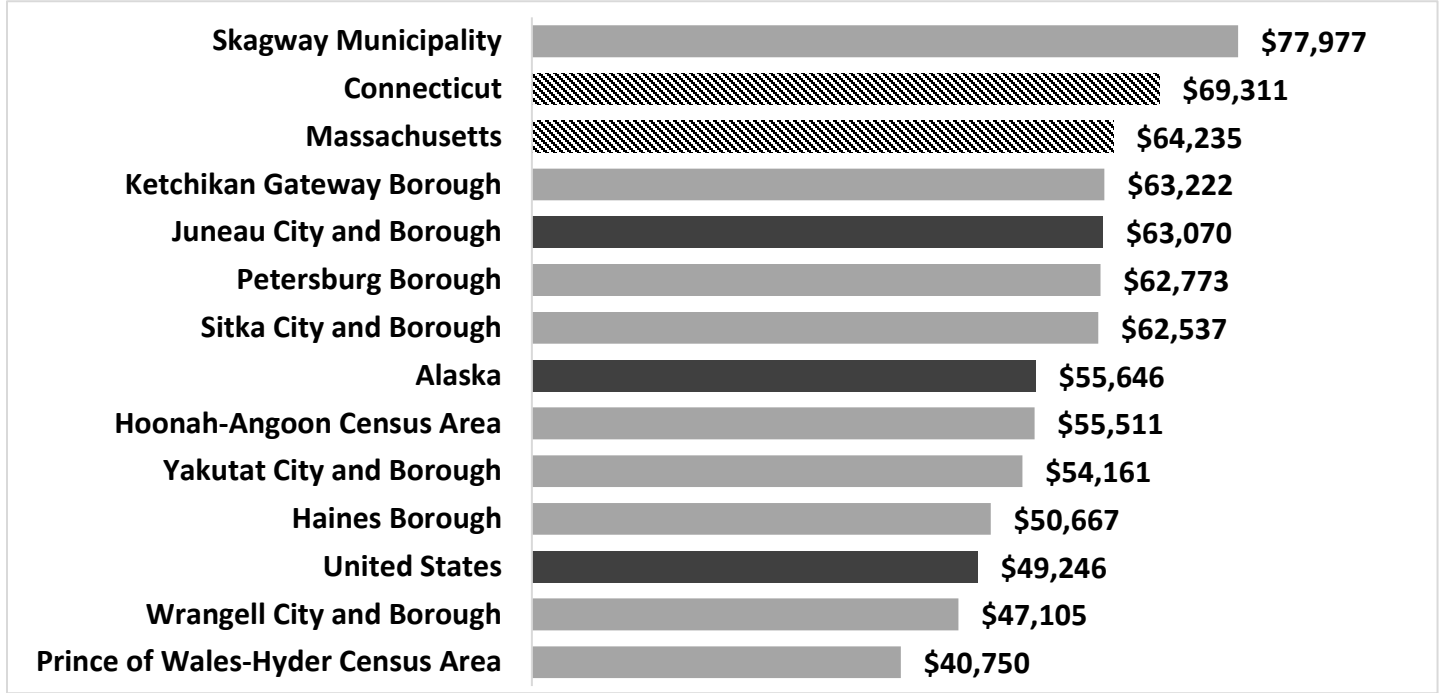


Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Data, Local Area Personal Income

Regionally, only Skagway and Ketchikan enjoyed a higher average per capita income in 2016 than Juneau. Nationally, only two states, Connecticut and Massachusetts, have a higher average per capita income than Juneau (although individual

communities within other states may have a higher per capita income than their state average and that of Juneau).

Figure 26: Per Capita Personal Income for Selected Boroughs, States and U.S., 2016

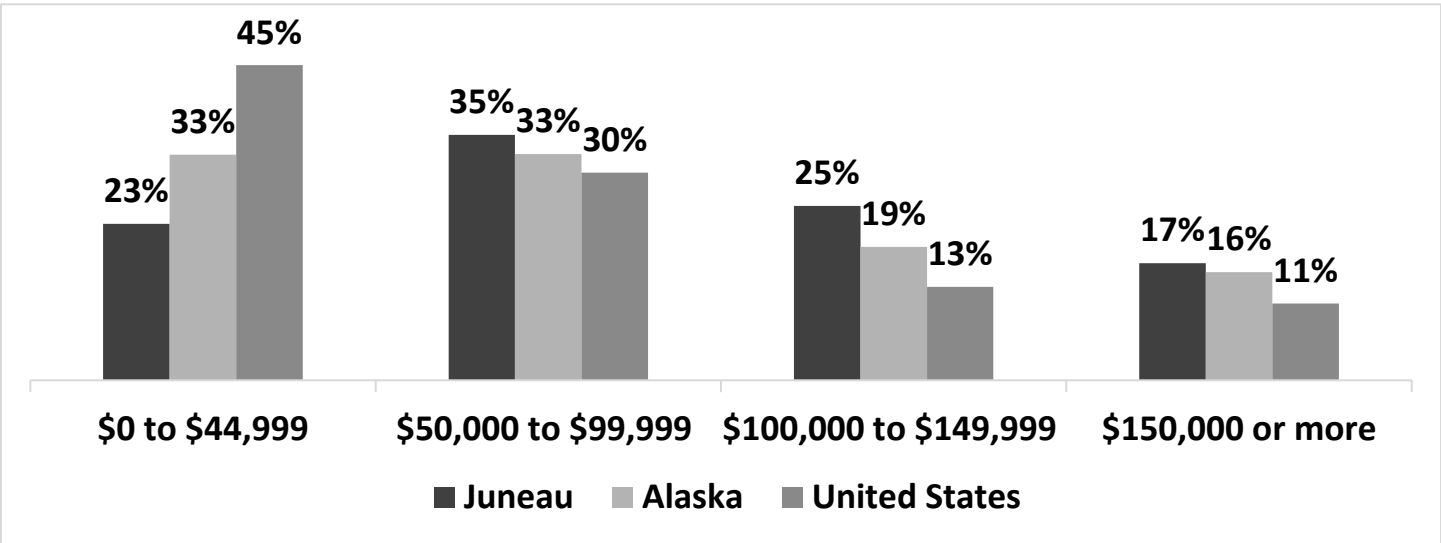


Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Data, Local Area Personal Income

Income Distribution and Income Inequality

In the United States, 45 percent of all households earn less than \$50,000, compared to 33 percent in Alaska and only 23 percent in Juneau. In contrast, 42 percent of Juneau households earn more than \$100,000 per year, while only 35 percent of all Alaska households and 24 percent of all U.S. households earn above this threshold.

Figure 27: Percent of Households by Income Bracket, 2012 -2016, 5-Year Average



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates DP03 Dataset, 2016 Inflation Adjusted Dollars

Income inequality is measured by the distribution of wealth across a population. The most common way economists measure income inequality is using the Gini coefficient (or ratio), a number between 0 (perfect equality) and 1 (maximum inequality). Thus, the lower the Gini coefficient score the more fairly distributed the income. The Gini coefficient for household income in the United

States is 0.48, while that for Alaska is 0.42, ranking Alaska second lowest in score among all states when ranked by Gini coefficient.<sup>1</sup> Juneau has a Gini coefficient of .38. One reason for greater income equality in Juneau may be the predominance of government employment and other middle-income positions. Comparing two consecutive five-year periods, 2007-2011 and 2012-2016, the five-year average Gini coefficient has trended slightly toward greater income equality in Juneau while trending slightly toward greater inequality in Alaska and the United States.

Figure 28: Gini Index of Income Inequality

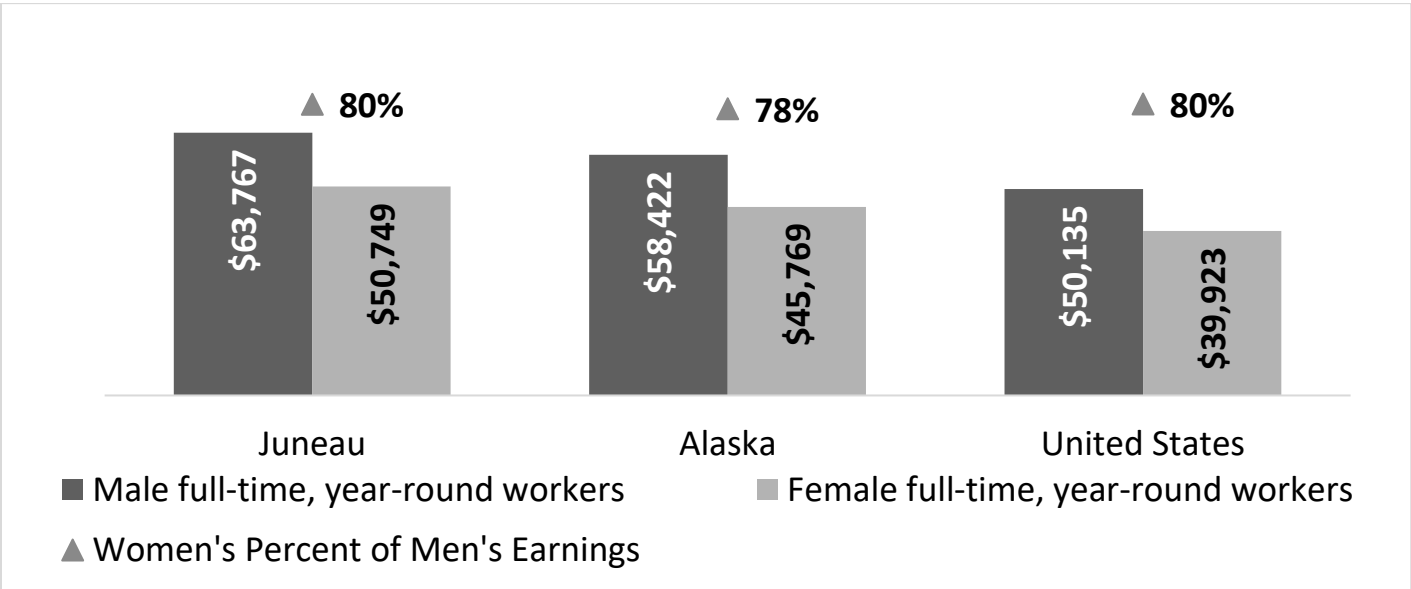


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B19083 Data Set

Gender Compensation

Women working full-time, year-round jobs in Juneau, on average, earn more than their counterparts in Alaska and the United States. Men also earn more, so that the ratio of women’s earnings to men is the same in both Juneau and the nation. The median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (\$50,749) in Juneau is 80 percent of that for male full-time, year-round workers (\$63,767), according to the census bureau’s 2011-2016 five-year estimate, the most current year for which data is available.

Figure 29: Median Earnings by Gender for Full-Time, Year-Round Workers, 2012-2016, 5-Year Average



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, DP03 dataset: Selected Economic Characteristics, 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimate

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.worldatlas.com/articles/us-states-by-gini-coefficient.html>  
Juneau and Southeast Alaska Economic Indicators and Outlook, August 2018

One significant factor in the difference in pay for men and women in Juneau and Alaska is the difference in types of jobs typically held by men and women in the workforce. Male-dominated industries in Alaska tend to be in extraction, construction and building trades which have higher wages than female-dominated occupations which tend to be in lower wage service and care-providing sectors. As can be seen in Figure 30, Juneau’s mid-level office and administrative support jobs (mostly in government) have almost no gender bias.

Figure 30: Median Earnings by Gender for the Civilian Population 16 years and Over for Select Occupations

	Women's Earnings as a Percent of Men's Juneau	Women's Earnings as a Percent of Men's Alaska	Women's Earnings as a Percent of Men's United States
Personal care and service	136	81	76
Legal occupations	101	68	53
Computer and mathematical occupations	91	100	84
Office and administrative support occupations	88	94	95
Community and social service occupations	86	91	94
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	63	60	44
Healthcare practitioners and other technical occupations	62	70	69
Natural resources, construction and maintenance	61	64	61
Sales and related occupations	60	55	45
Architecture and engineering occupations	43	66	80
All Occupations	79	70	72

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, B24012 dataset: Sex by Occupation and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months (in 2016 inflation adjusted dollars) for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over, 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimate

### Southeast Alaska Employment and Wages

Outside of Juneau, regional employment grew in 2017 by just under one percent. Job gains in local and tribal government (+48 jobs) compensated for losses in state and federal jobs (-42 jobs). Overall, the private sector gained 175 jobs. The largest gain was in health care (+184 jobs), and construction (-78 jobs) had the greatest loss. Overall, Southeast wages increased after a dip in 2016 thanks to increased employment in the health care, local government, natural resource and mining, and leisure and hospitality sectors. Total wages grew by a percent in the private sector, while total government wages earned decreased nearly half a percent from the previous year.

Figure 31: Select Southeast Alaska Industry Sector Employment and Earnings, 2015 to 2017

	Average Employ- ment 2015	Average Employ- ment 2016	Average Employ- ment 2017	Percent Change 2016 to 2017	Total Earnings 2015	Total Earnings 2016	Total Earnings 2017	Percent Change 2016 to 2017
Local and Tribal Government	6,088	6,250	6,323	1.2%	\$287,173,644	\$293,560,336	\$304,657,610	3.8%
State Government	5,282	4,939	4,823	-2.3%	\$308,846,511	\$301,556,358	\$286,104,797	-5.1%
Federal Civilian Government	1,471	1,473	1,463	-0.7%	\$121,292,002	\$121,773,417	\$123,123,746	1.1%
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>12,841</b>	<b>12,662</b>	<b>12,609</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>\$717,312,157</b>	<b>\$716,890,111</b>	<b>\$713,886,153</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>
Manufacturing	2,279	1,918	1,937	1.0%	\$96,316,406	\$78,634,110	\$83,630,334	6.4%
Construction	1,513	1,463	1,349	-7.8%	\$102,743,962	\$98,583,301	\$86,690,362	-12.1%
Natural Resources and Mining	1,185	1,158	1,240	7.1%	\$102,980,934	\$101,988,083	\$109,308,256	7.2%
<b>Total Goods Producing</b>	<b>4,978</b>	<b>4,538</b>	<b>4,527</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>\$302,041,301</b>	<b>\$279,205,494</b>	<b>\$279,628,953</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
Retail Trade	4,247	4,265	4,193	-1.7%	\$120,699,409	\$123,677,171	\$120,268,749	-2.8%
Leisure and Hospitality	4,067	4,176	4,228	1.2%	\$89,123,264	\$95,434,022	\$99,478,582	4.2%
Health Care and Social Services	3,662	3,684	3,837	4.2%	\$161,310,761	\$164,326,554	\$177,377,680	7.9%
Transportation	2,434	2,479	2,490	0.4%	\$106,027,827	\$110,938,678	\$115,482,757	4.1%
Financial Services	1,137	1,123	1,102	-1.9%	\$52,435,647	\$54,132,361	\$52,944,548	-2.2%
Professional, Tech and Mgmt Services	936	941	873	-7.2%	\$65,016,105	57,893,060	\$52,526,306	-9.3%
Administrative Services	734	731	697	-4.7%	\$25,522,655	\$25,383,083	\$22,586,215	-11.0%
Information	515	528	519	-1.7%	\$22,536,036	\$22,800,522	\$22,547,461	-1.1%
<b>Total Service Providing</b>	<b>19,621</b>	<b>19,672</b>	<b>19,714</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>\$706,057,281</b>	<b>\$719,351,430</b>	<b>\$730,256,741</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	<b>24,599</b>	<b>24,210</b>	<b>24,241</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>\$1,008,098,582</b>	<b>\$998,556,924</b>	<b>\$1,009,885,694</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,439</b>	<b>36,872</b>	<b>36,850</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>\$1,725,410,738</b>	<b>\$1,715,447,036</b>	<b>\$1,723,771,846</b>	<b>0.5%</b>

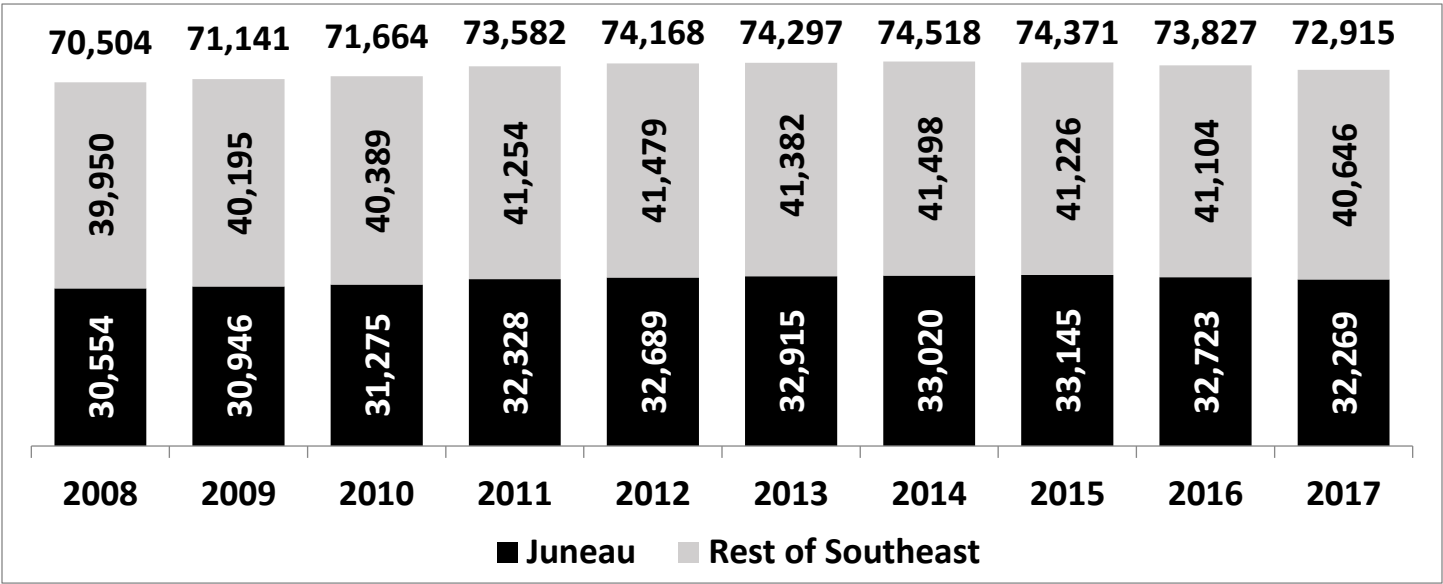
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Southeast Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

## Demographics

### Juneau Population Trends

In 2017, Juneau experienced its second consecutive year of population decline after a decade of growth ending in 2015. The July 2017 population estimate of 32,269 was below the previous year’s estimate by approximately 454 individuals. The rest of Southeast Alaska also experienced population decline by approximately 458 individuals. Over the past ten years, Juneau’s population grew at a compound annual growth rate of 0.6 percent, an increase from a rate of 0.1 percent in the prior decade. The population of the rest of Southeast grew at a compound rate of 0.2 percent, compared to a decrease of -1.0 percent in the prior decade.

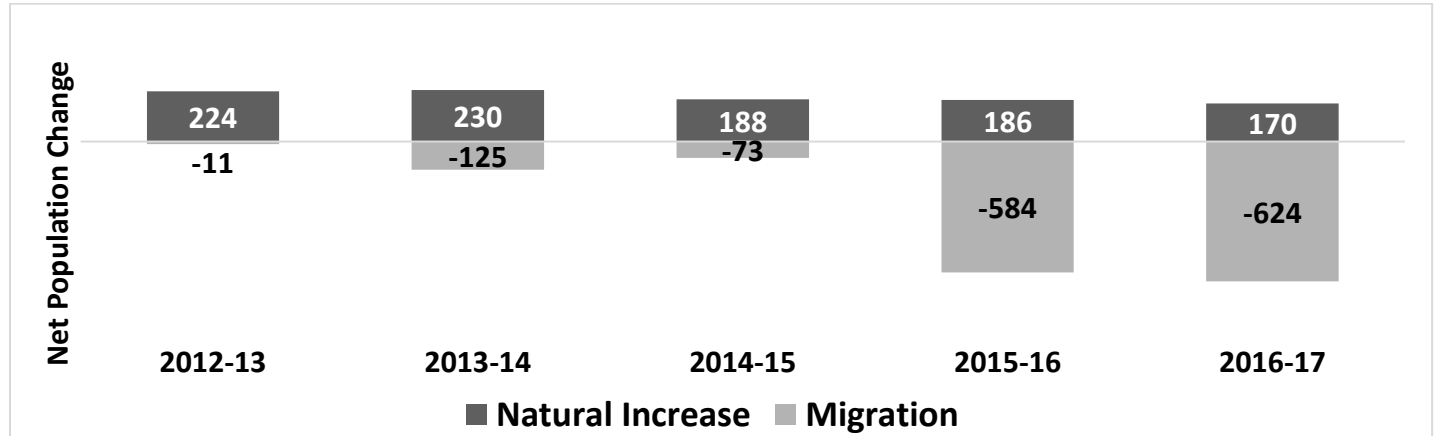
Figure 32: Juneau and Southeast Alaska Population, 2008 – 2017



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Population Estimates

In past years, Juneau’s natural increase in population (births over deaths) more than compensated for a small out-migration of population. Starting in 2016 and continuing in 2017, out-migration surpassed the natural increase.

Figure 33: Annual Components of Population Change, Juneau 2012– 2017



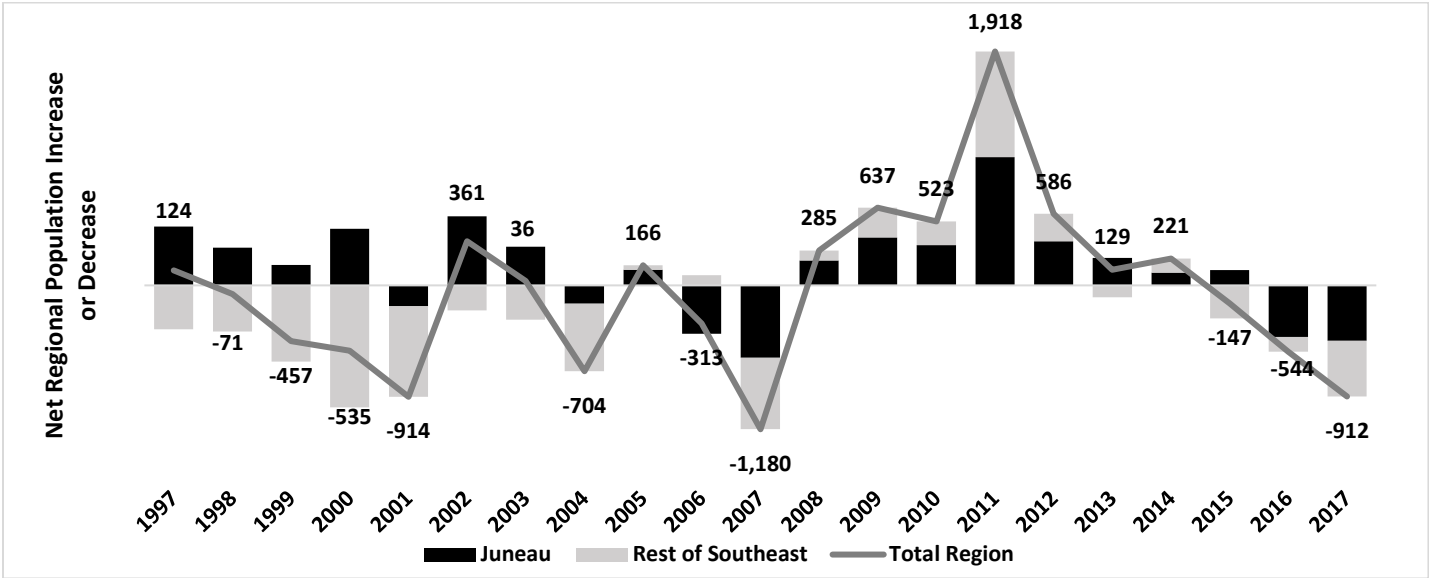
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Population Estimates, Components of Change

In 14 of the past 20 years, Juneau experienced population growth. This was only the case for the rest of Southeast in eight years. Before the Great Recession which began in December 2007, there were numerous years where the Juneau population increased while the rest of Southeast experienced declines. During the recession,



this trend changed as both Juneau and the rest of Southeast experienced population growth for the next five years. After the recession, the rest of Southeast returned to its pre-recession trend of declining populations, joined by Juneau in only the past two years.

Figure 34: Juneau and Southeast Alaska, Total Yearly Population Change, 1997 – 2017

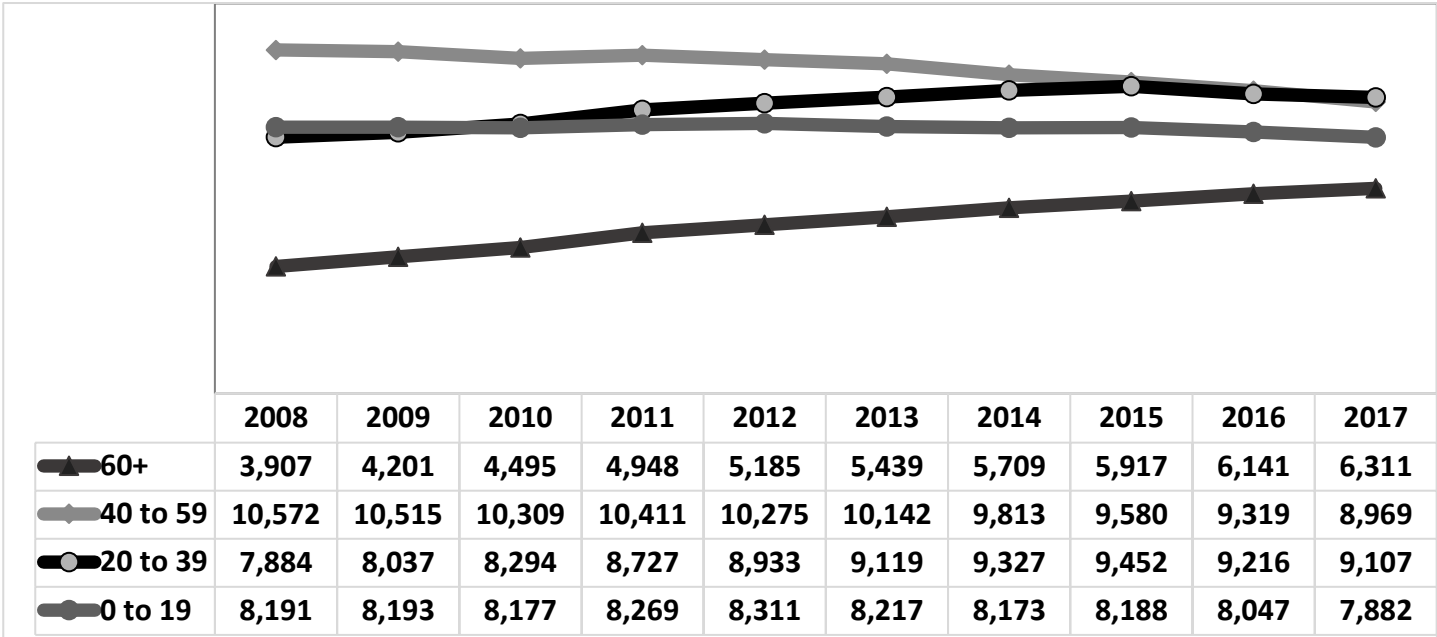


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Population Estimates

### Juneau Population by Age Group

In 2017, Juneau residents 60 and over were the only demographic to grow in number from the previous year, increasing by 2.8 percent. All other age groups experienced population decline. Most significantly, the number of working age residents, between ages 40 and 59, decreased by 3.8 percent. For the first time, residents aged 20 to 39 outnumbered those in the 40 to 59 demographics to become the largest demographic sector in Juneau.

Figure 35: Juneau Population by Age Group, 2008 – 2017



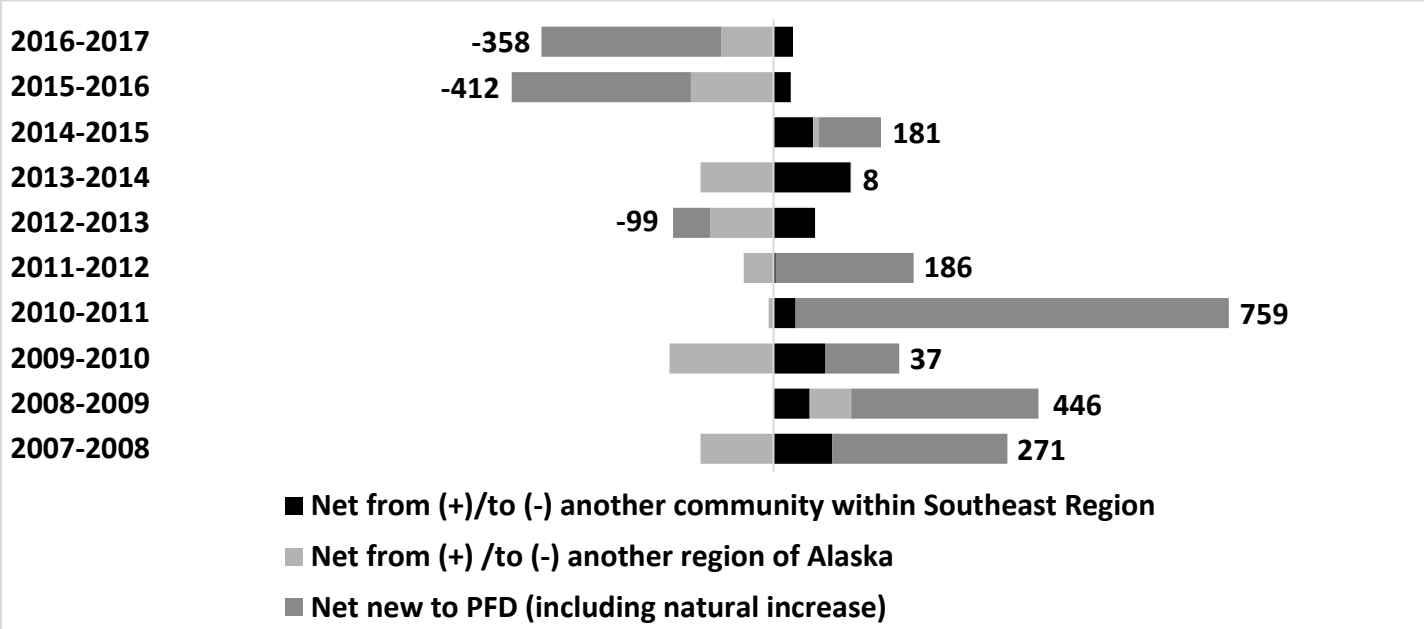
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Population Estimates, Economic Regions and Boroughs/Census Areas, "Age and Sex" Dataset



## Juneau Migration and Resident Transiency

The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development uses Permanent Fund Dividend applications to track migration patterns between communities. Based on PFD filings, Juneau experienced a net loss of -358 people. PFD data tracks in-state movement of residents with accuracy, but lags data on new migrants from outside the state because of the one-year residency required. As in previous years, most people who moved to or from Juneau came from or went to locations outside of Alaska. Within Alaska, Juneau again saw a net population loss to the Anchorage and Matanuska-Susitna region and a net gain from Southeast communities.

Figure 36: Total PFD-based Migration to and from Juneau, 2007 to 2017



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Migration Data and Information, PFD-Based Migration between Boroughs/Census Areas

Figure 37: PFD-based Migration to and from Juneau, 2016 to 2017

Region	Into Juneau	Out of Juneau	Net Migration
Anchorage and Mat-Su	155	214	-59
Gulf Coast	32	47	-15
Interior	56	71	-15
North	48	75	-27
Southwest	40	17	23
Haines Borough	28	21	7
Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	62	44	18
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	53	39	14
Petersburg Borough	4	1	3
Prince of Wales - Hyder Census Area	16	19	-3
Sitka, City and Borough	25	42	-17
Skagway, Municipality	50	51	-1
Wrangell, City and Borough	16	7	9
Yakutat, City and Borough	10	2	8
<b>Southeast Region Total</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>38</b>
Did not apply for PFD (including births and deaths)	2,113	2,416	-303

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Migration Data and Information, PFD-Based Migration between Boroughs/Census Areas

# Regional Population Trends

Figure 38: Southeast Population by Borough and Census Designated Place 2013-2017

	July 2013	July 2014	July 2015	July 2016	July 2017	% change 2016-2017
<b>Haines Borough</b>	<b>2,532</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>2,493</b>	<b>2,466</b>	<b>2,459</b>	-1.0%
Covenant Life CDP	66	71	72	57	69	-20.8%
Excursion Inlet CDP	7	7	7	12	11	71.4%
Haines CDP	1,811	1,814	1,769	1,744	1,738	-1.4%
Lutak CDP	67	79	65	71	62	9.2%
Mosquito Lake CDP	266	265	254	256	265	1.2%
Mud Bay CDP	198	184	192	195	204	1.6%
Balance	117	130	134	131	110	-2.2%
<b>Hoonah-Angoon Census Area</b>	<b>2,184</b>	<b>2,141</b>	<b>2,177</b>	<b>2,188</b>	<b>2,122</b>	0.6%
Angoon City	438	420	428	410	404	-4.0%
Elfin Cove CDP	16	16	14	13	14	-7.1%
Game Creek CDP	25	18	21	21	18	0.0%
Gustavus City	502	519	533	558	544	4.7%
Hoonah City	797	788	781	790	773	1.4%
Klukwan CDP	93	84	92	94	93	2.2%
Pelican City	79	77	80	79	67	-1.3%
Tenakee Springs City	137	127	139	140	135	0.7%
Balance	97	92	89	83	74	-7.4%
<b>Juneau City and Borough</b>	<b>32,917</b>	<b>33,020</b>	<b>33,145</b>	<b>32,723</b>	<b>32,269</b>	-1.2%
<b>Ketchikan Gateway Borough</b>	<b>13,825</b>	<b>13,872</b>	<b>13,813</b>	<b>13,749</b>	<b>13,754</b>	-0.4%
Ketchikan City	8,293	8,333	8,294	8,191	8,125	-1.1%
Saxman City	409	422	412	416	444	1.2%
Balance	5,123	5,114	5,104	5,138	5,183	0.7%
<b>Petersburg Census Area</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,207</b>	<b>3,185</b>	<b>3,177</b>	<b>3,147</b>	-0.2%
Kupreanof City	25	25	19	21	21	10.5%
Petersburg City	2,944	2,965	2,931	2,936	2,896	0.2%
Balance	231	216	234	219	229	-6.3%
<b>Prince of Wales-Hyder Census</b>	<b>6,485</b>	<b>6,558</b>	<b>6,536</b>	<b>6,491</b>	<b>6,390</b>	-0.8%
Coffman Cove City	163	176	195	204	199	4.6%
Craig City	1,197	1,207	1,179	1,100	1,089	-6.7%
Edna Bay CDP	50	47	48	41	43	-14.6%
Hollis CDP	114	93	115	114	128	-0.9%
Hydaburg City	405	407	402	404	374	0.5%
Hyder CDP	94	93	84	84	90	0.0%
Kake City	621	627	620	605	604	-2.4%
Kasaan City	72	73	80	89	80	11.3%
Klawock City	781	805	820	813	833	-0.9%
Metlakatla CDP	1,469	1,447	1,439	1,434	1,422	-0.3%
Naukati Bay CDP	119	120	102	107	119	1.0%
Point Baker CDP	16	13	14	14	13	0.0%
Port Alexander City	55	45	64	58	55	-9.4%
Port Protection CDP	55	55	54	52	34	-3.8%
Thorne Bay City	518	532	513	530	533	3.3%
Whale Pass CDP	40	40	47	45	43	-4.3%
Balance	716	778	760	797	731	5.2%
<b>Sitka City and Borough</b>	<b>9,053</b>	<b>9,085</b>	<b>8,922</b>	<b>8,914</b>	<b>8,748</b>	0.0%
<b>Skagway Municipality</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>1,087</b>	2.5%
Skagway CDP	923	979	992	1,013	1,034	2.2%
Balance	56	59	53	56	53	7.0%
<b>Wrangell City and Borough</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>2,415</b>	<b>2,445</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>2,387</b>	0.6%
<b>Yakutat City and Borough</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>552</b>	-2.6%

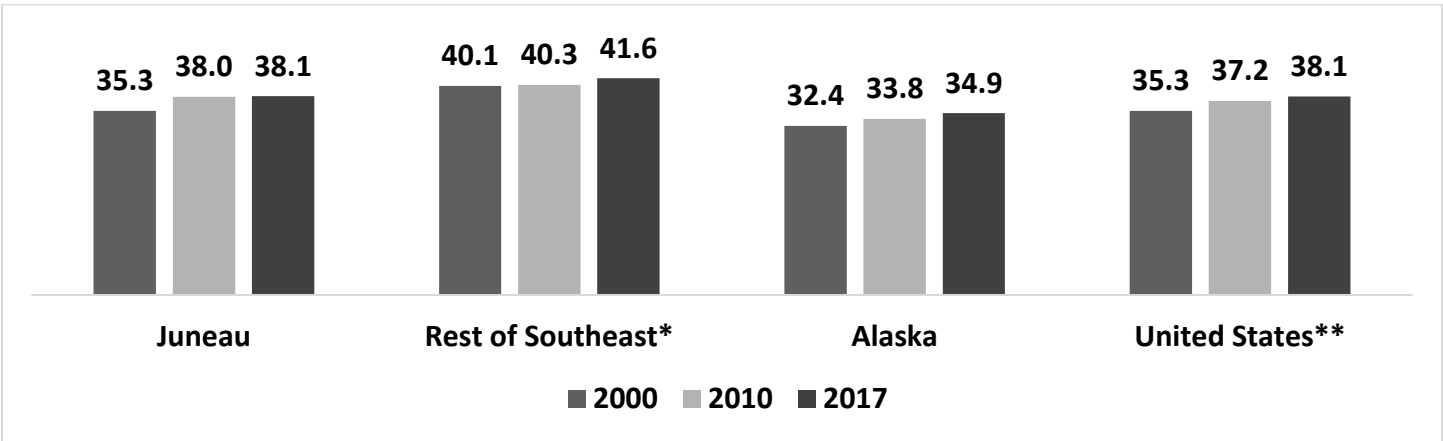
	July 2013	July 2014	July 2015	July 2016	July 2017	% change 2016-2017
<b>Southeast Total</b>	<b>74,251</b>	<b>74,518</b>	<b>74,371</b>	<b>73,827</b>	<b>72,915</b>	-0.7%
<b>Total excluding Juneau</b>	<b>41,334</b>	<b>41,498</b>	<b>41,226</b>	<b>41,104</b>	<b>40,646</b>	-0.2%

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Alaska Population Estimates by Borough, Census Area, City, and Census Designated Place (CDP)

## Median Age

Juneau continues to age, with the median age increasing slightly from 38.0 to 38.1 over the previous year. Juneau’s population is older than the state average, but close to that of the nation. The Southeast region exclusive of Juneau is significantly older than Juneau, the state of Alaska, and the nation.

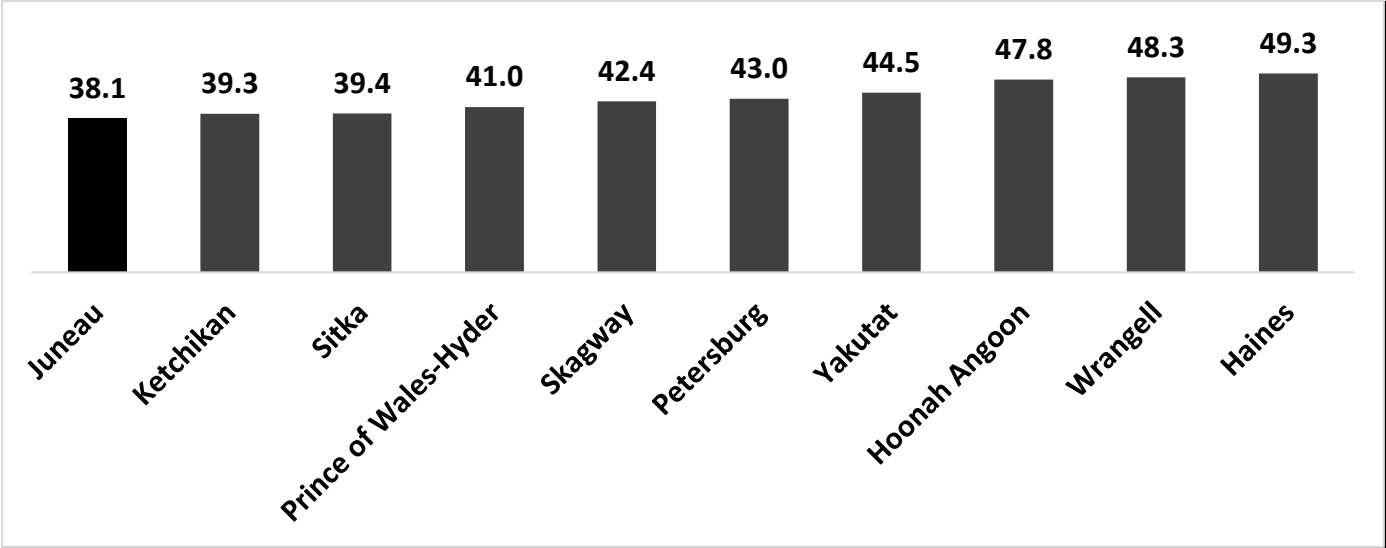
Figure 39: Median Age, 2000, 2010, and 2017



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Population Estimates, Economic Regions and Boroughs/Census Areas, "Age and Sex 2010-2017" Dataset; U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States, States, and Puerto Rico Commonwealth: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2017  
 \*Southeast median age calculated by average median ages for Southeast Alaskan cities (excluding Juneau) weighted by population.  
 \*\*US median age calculated by the US Census Bureau as of July 1, 2018.

Juneau has the youngest median age of all Southeast communities. Haines, Wrangell and Hoonah have the highest median age of all Alaskan communities.

Figure 40: Median Age for Southeast Communities, 2017



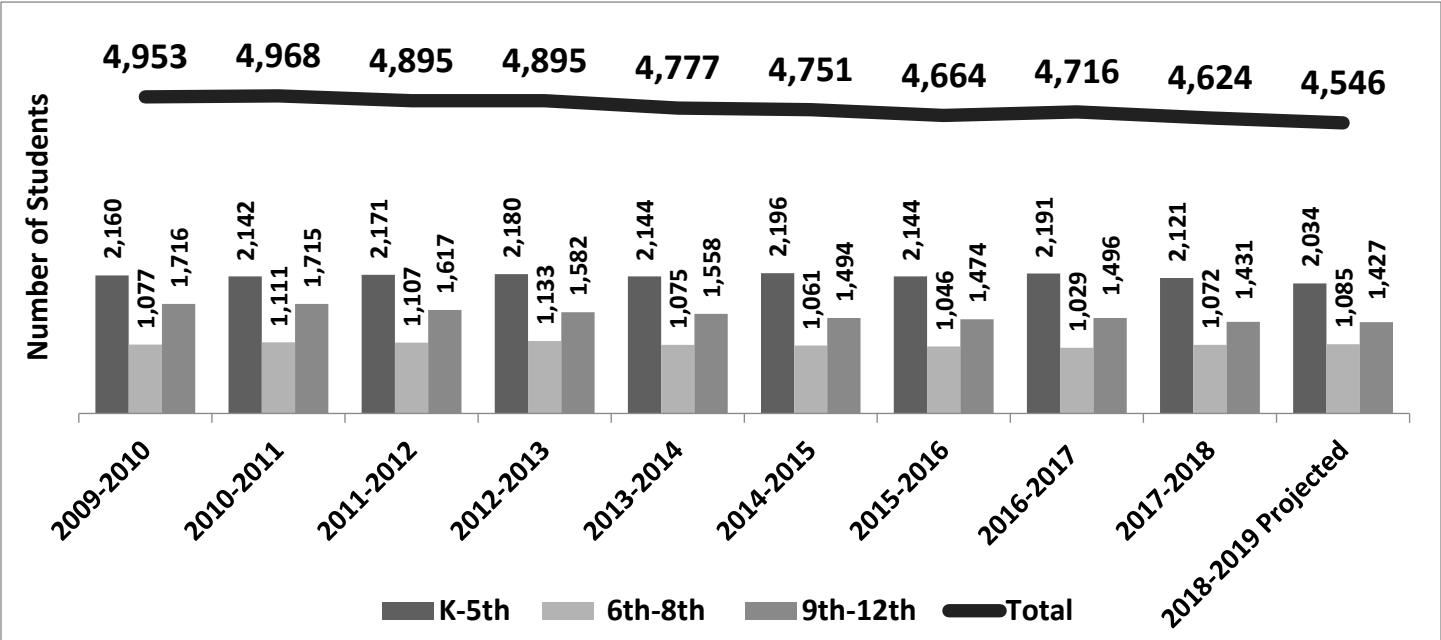
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Population Estimates, Economic Regions and Boroughs/Census Areas, "Age and Sex 2010-2017" Dataset

## Education

### Juneau School District Enrollment

The official October count of enrollment for K-12 in the Juneau school district for the 2017-2018 school year was 4,624 students, down 2 percent from the prior year. The school district estimates that enrollment will be down another -1.7 percent for the 2018-2019 school year.

Figure 41: Juneau School District K-12 Enrollment by Grade, 2009 – 2018 (Projected)

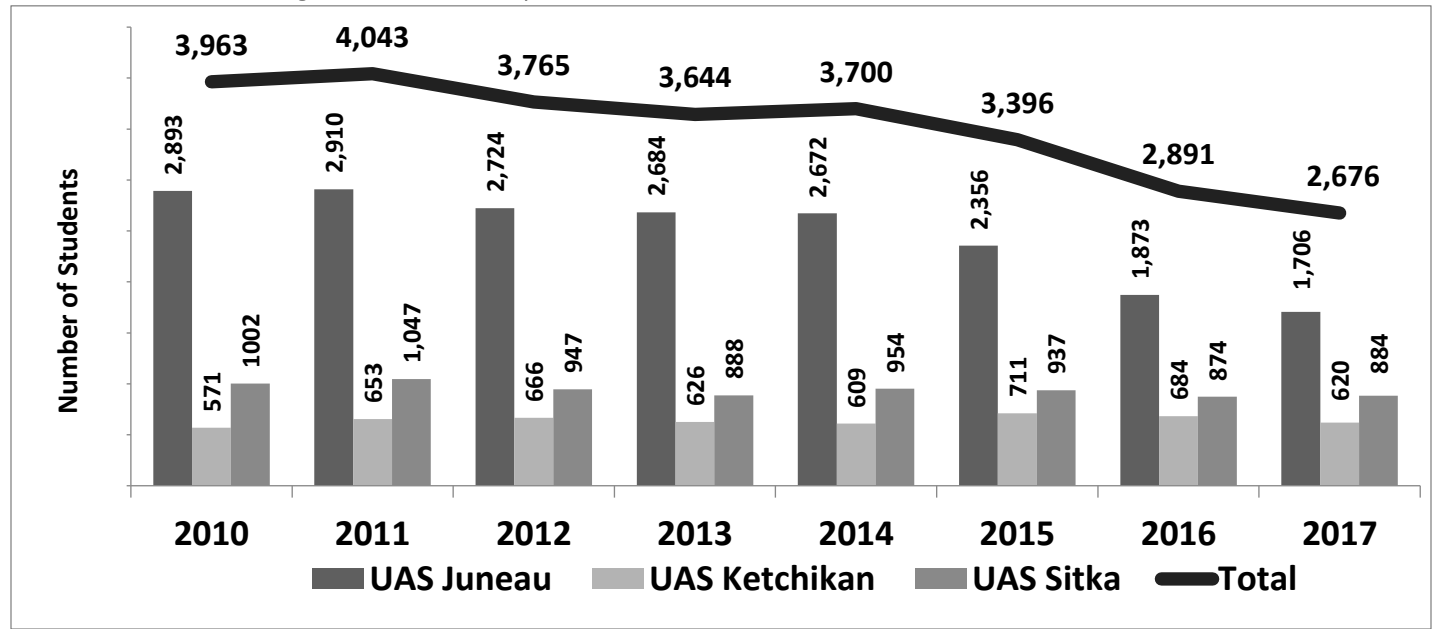


Source: Juneau School District

### University of Alaska Southeast Enrollment

Enrollment at the University of Alaska Southeast (UAS) continued to decline with 2,676 students enrolled across all three campus locations, a more than 7 percent decrease from the prior year. The decrease in enrollment is a result of multiple factors, including the declining numbers of high school graduates across the entire state and a shift in course offerings to support degree completion.

Figure 42: University of Alaska Southeast Fall Enrollment, 2011 to 2017

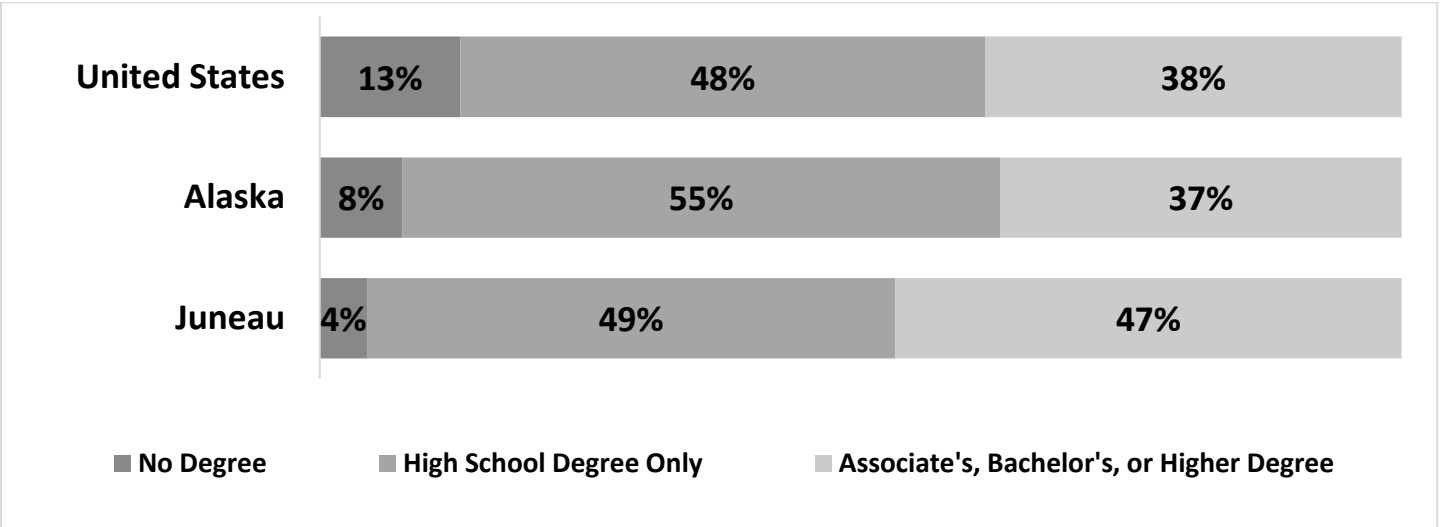


Source: University of Alaska Southeast; Note: Due to cross-registration, individual campus enrollments do not sum to total enrollment.

## Educational Attainment

Juneau has a better educated population than the state of Alaska and the nation. Only 4 percent of Juneau residents 25 and older do not hold a high school diploma, half that of the statewide average and less than a third of the national average. Nearly half of Juneau’s population has earned an Associate’s degree or higher, with 40 percent holding at least a Bachelor’s degree. In comparison, both Alaska and the United States are populations where less than 40 percent of individuals have earned a degree beyond high school.

Figure 43: Educational Attainment by Percent of Population 25 Years and Older



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 -2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, “Educational Attainment” S1501 Dataset

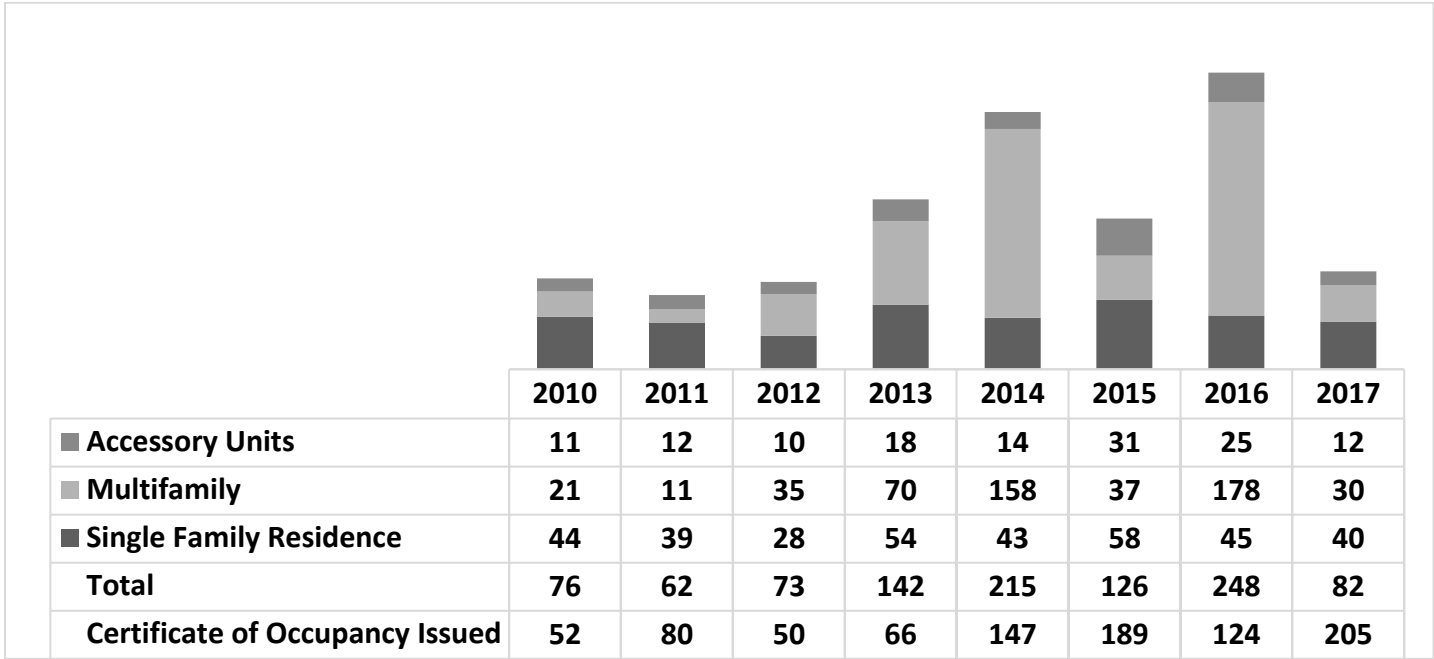
# Construction and Housing

## New Construction

### Juneau New Housing Permits

In 2017, the volume of multifamily housing construction permitted was back to levels last seen in 2012. Only 30 multifamily units were permitted compared to 178 in the previous year. Single family housing permits and accessory unit permits were also down, for a total of only 82 units permitted.

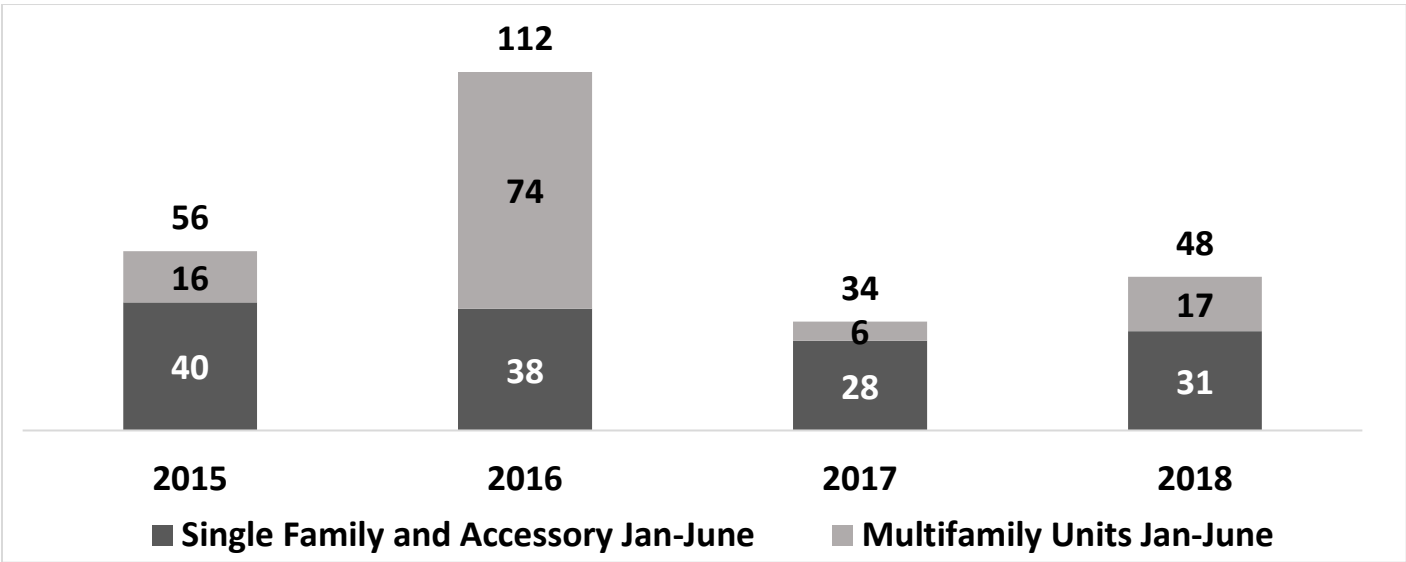
Figure 44: New Residential Housing Permits Issued 2010 to 2017



Source: City & Borough of Juneau Permit Center reports. **Note:** Multi-family includes properties with two or more dwellings.

The first half of 2018 has improved over the same period last year for both single family units and multifamily units. Like previous years, there are more permits for single family and accessory construction than multifamily units. This trend did not follow in 2016 due to multiple permits for special purpose housing developments.

Figure 45: New Housing Units Permitted to be Built, January – June 2015 to 2018



Source: City & Borough of Juneau Permit Center reports. **Note:** Multi-family includes properties with two or more dwellings.

**Southeast Alaska New Housing Construction**

Juneau’s housing stock increase in 2017 of 68 units fell substantially short of the 241 units built in 2016. This was largely due to the return of annual multifamily unit construction to more typical levels, after inflating in 2016 due to the concentration of special purpose housing developments. New single-family homes built decreased for a second straight year. Other communities in Southeast also experienced declines in the number of units built from 2016 to 2017.

Figure 46: New Housing Units Built by Type of Structure, Select Communities 2015 – 2017

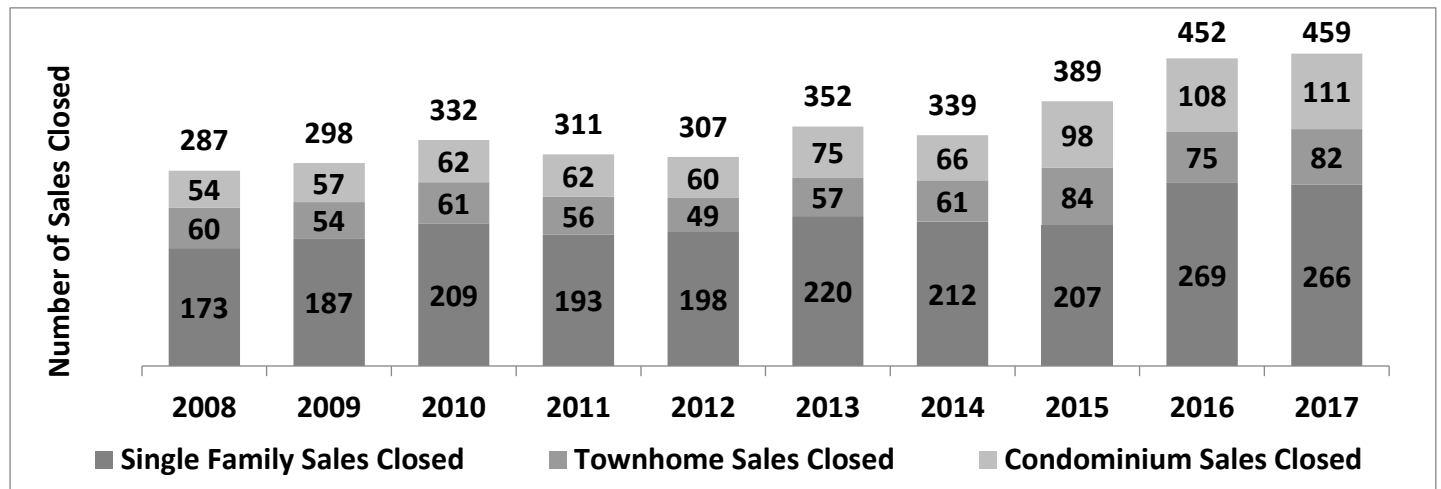
	Total Units 2015	Total Units 2016	Total Units 2017	Single Family 2015	Single Family 2016	Single Family 2017	Multi Family 2015	Multi Family 2016	Multi Family 2017
Craig	2	9	11	0	3	1	2	5	0
Haines	7	10	4	7	9	4	0	0	0
<b>Juneau</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>22</b>
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	21	46	30	17	22	17	4	24	13
Petersburg	12	6	0	8	5	0	4	0	0
Sitka Borough	32	28	27	20	12	23	11	12	4
Skagway	8	15	7	6	12	1	2	3	6
Wrangell Borough	13	6	4	6	6	3	7	0	1

**Source:** Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section and Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, Alaska Housing Market Indicators, "Quarterly Survey of Lenders" Dataset. **Note:** Single Family includes attached units; multi-family includes properties with two or more dwellings.

**Juneau Home Sales and Prices**

Juneau’s home sale market was robust for a second year in 2017, with total transactions reaching a new high for the decade. With more inventory, multifamily home sales were leading the increase, while single family home sales held steady.

Figure 47: Sales Volume of Single Family, Attached Homes and Condominiums

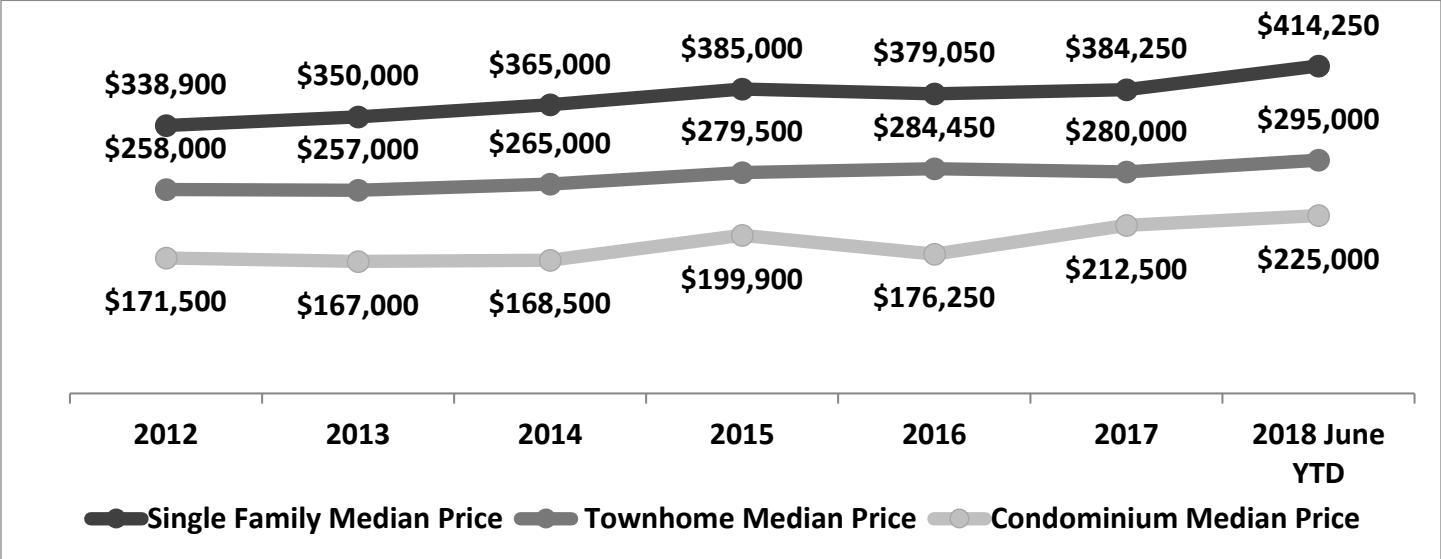


Source: Southeast Alaska Multiple Listing Service.

The median transaction price of single family homes increased by 1.4 percent from 2016 to 2017, and prices increased again in the first half of 2018 for all categories of housing. The rapid turnover for single family homes, less than 30 days, is an indication of a tight housing market in Juneau. In 2017 the average days on market for all homes was 26 days, and in the first half of 2018 this number fell to 22 days.



Figure 48: Median Price of Single Family, Attached Homes and Condominiums, 2012 – 2018 (YTD June)

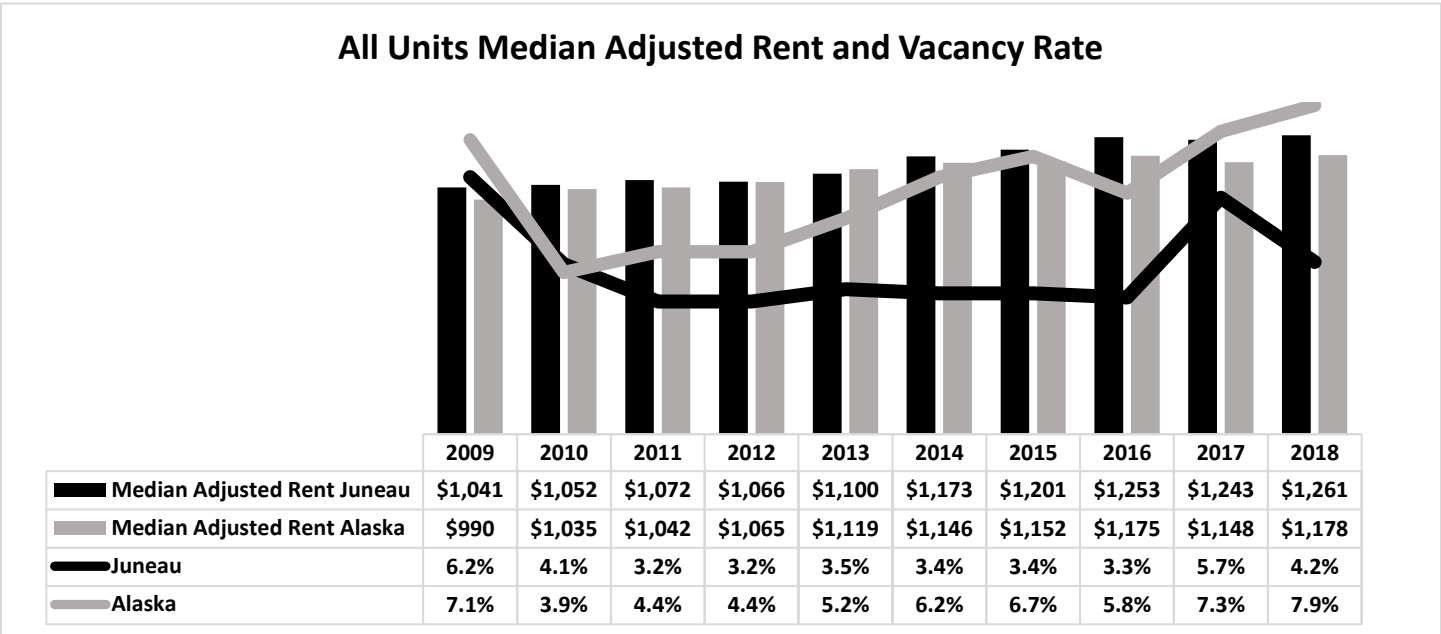


Source: Southeast Alaska Multiple Listing Service.

Monthly Rental Costs (Adjusted Rates) and Vacancy Rates

Every March, the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development surveys Alaska’s landlords for residential rental unit information for the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation. In March 2018, the median rental price for all units in Juneau continued to rise, compensating for the slight dip in 2017, when new inventory came on the market. The vacancy rate was down to 4.2 percent from the more comfortable level of 5.7 percent in 2017.

Figure 49: All Units Median Adjusted Rental Prices and Vacancy Rate 2009-2018



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, and Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, 2018 Rental Market Survey (March); Note: Rental price is adjusted to include heat, light, hot water, water, garbage, sewer and snow removal, if one or more of these utilities is not included in the rent.

As vacancy rates in Alaska continue to rise (currently 7.9%), Juneau’s vacancy rate remains well below the state average. According to the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, the ideal vacancy rate for a community is between 6 and 7 percent<sup>1</sup>, because with more vacancies, renters have some choice in where to live, putting pressure on landlords to keep units in good repair and keep prices competitive.

<sup>1</sup> Wiebold, Karinne. “Alaska’s Rental Market.” *Alaska Economic Trends*, Aug. 2016, pp. 4-7.  
Juneau and Southeast Alaska Economic Indicators and Outlook, August 2018

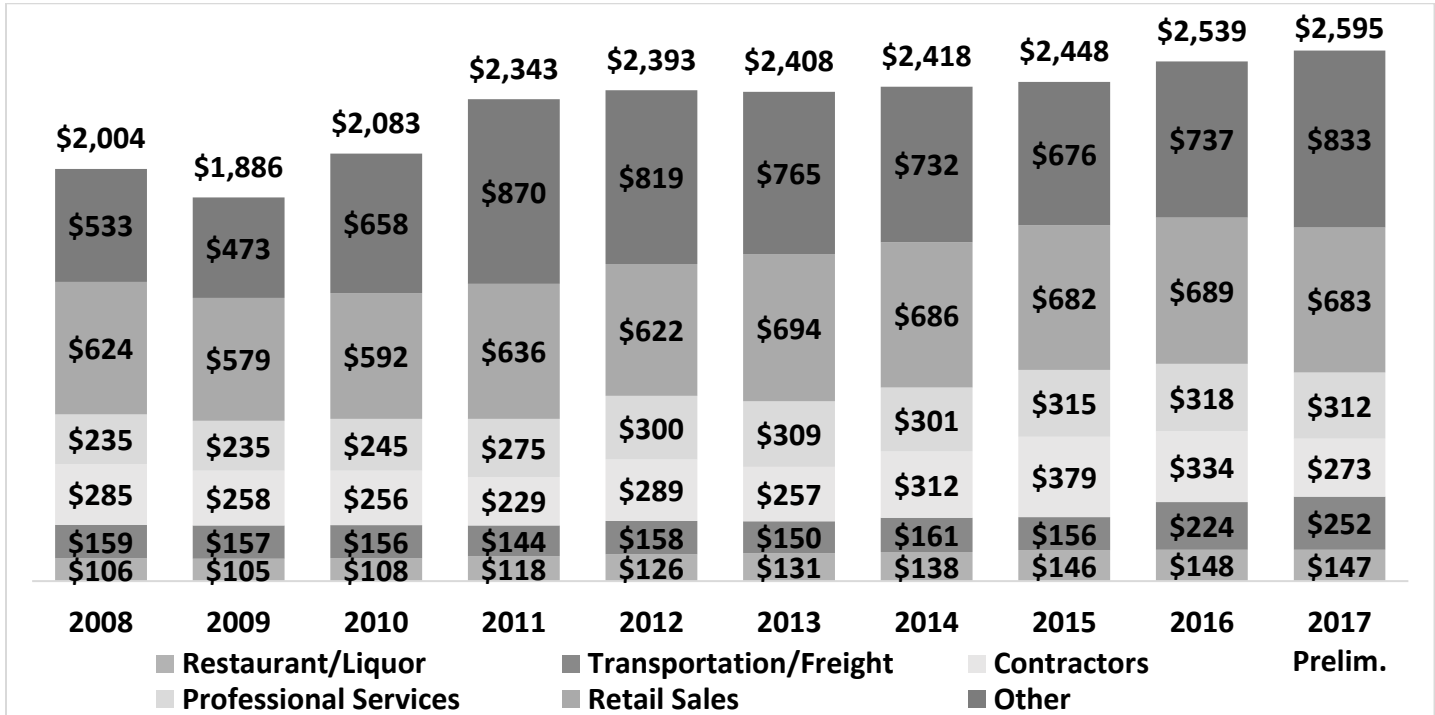


## Business and Industry

### Gross Business Sales

In 2017, gross business sales in the City and Borough of Juneau surpassed 2016, increasing by over 2 percent. This increase was primarily fueled by continued growth in the “other” sales and transportation/freight categories (13 and 12 percent growth, respectively). The “other” sales category includes mineral sales, wholesale equipment, food suppliers and fuel companies, among others. For the second year in a row, the largest decrease in revenue was experienced by contractors, whose total revenue fell by 18 percent from the previous year.

Figure 50: Gross Business Sales in Juneau by Business Category (in Millions), 2008 – 2017 (Preliminary)

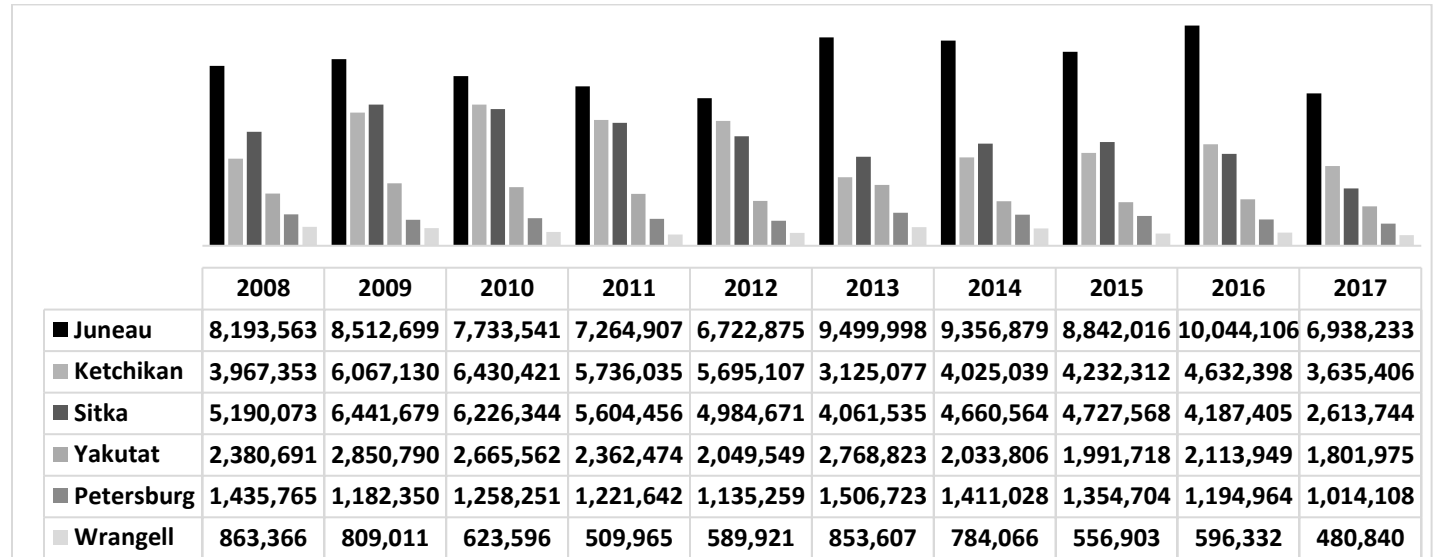


Source: City & Borough of Juneau Sales Tax Office and CBJ Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, July 1, 2016- June 30, 2017, Statistical Section. **Note:** “Other” category includes mineral sales, wholesale equipment, food suppliers, and fuel companies.

### Freight Volumes

After reaching a high in 2016, Juneau’s air freight enplanement volume fell by 31 percent between 2016 and 2017 to the second lowest volume in a decade. The primary product shipped from Southeast Alaska by air is seafood heading to Seattle.

Figure 51: On-Flight Freight Enplanement (Pounds in Thousands), 2008 – 2017



Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, T-100 Market Data

Travel and Visitor Industry

Tourism grows the local economy because it brings money into a community from outside. Businesses that serve the tourism industry often also serve the residents of Southeast Alaska. Examples are restaurants and support services for air and water transportation. For this reason, it is not possible to separate out employment statistics that can be attributed just to the tourism industry. Rather, to report employment and wage data, JEDC aggregates all jobs in leisure, hospitality and transportation to gauge the health of the tourism industry.

Juneau is the most visited community in Alaska in the summer, capturing over 60 percent of all visitors to the state and 99 percent of all cruise visitors. 2017 saw a record number of cruise visitors, and the number of firms and the workforce in the industry each grew by 1 percent. Additionally, total industry earnings increased by 4 percent. Southeast’s average employment and total earnings grew at the same rate as Juneau, while the region’s addition of new firms outpaced that of Juneau.

Figure 52: Leisure, Hospitality, and Transportation Industries Employment and Earnings, 2013-2017

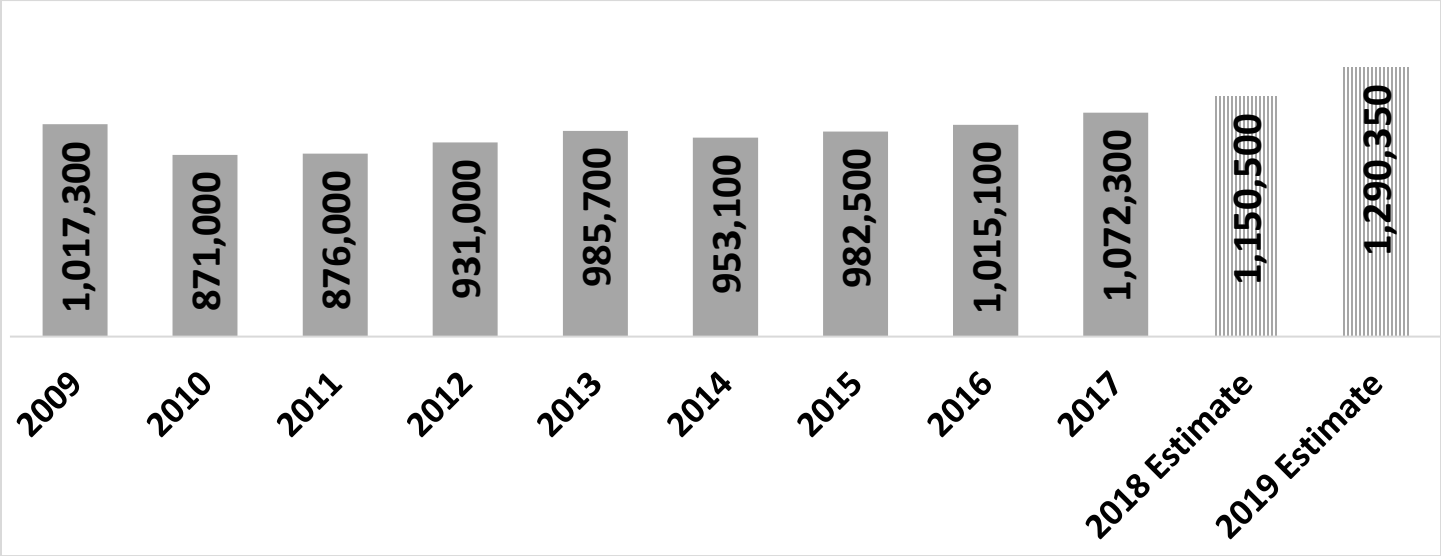
	Number of Firms		Average Employment		Total Earnings	
	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast
2013	185	643	2,620	6,133	\$65,187,583	\$177,925,282
2014	190	645	2,732	6,323	\$71,830,777	\$184,722,667
2015	193	662	2,770	6,501	\$75,068,464	\$195,151,081
2016	190	642	2,784	6,655	\$79,294,933	\$206,372,700
2017	200	665	2,819	6,718	\$82,398,314	\$214,961,339
Change 2016 to 2017	1%	4%	1%	1%	4%	4%

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Cruise Ship Visitation

After returning to the one million cruise passenger level in 2016, Juneau’s cruise passenger volume grew by another 5.6 percent in 2017 to 1,072,300. Juneau is projected to continue the trend of consecutive years of growth through the 2018 and 2019 seasons by an estimated 7 and 12 percent, respectively. By 2019, volumes are projected to be above the 2017 level by 20 percent. Currently 33 ships are serving the Southeast market, with 37 ships projected by 2019.

Figure 53: Cruise Passengers Visiting Juneau, 2015 - 2019 (Projected Estimate)

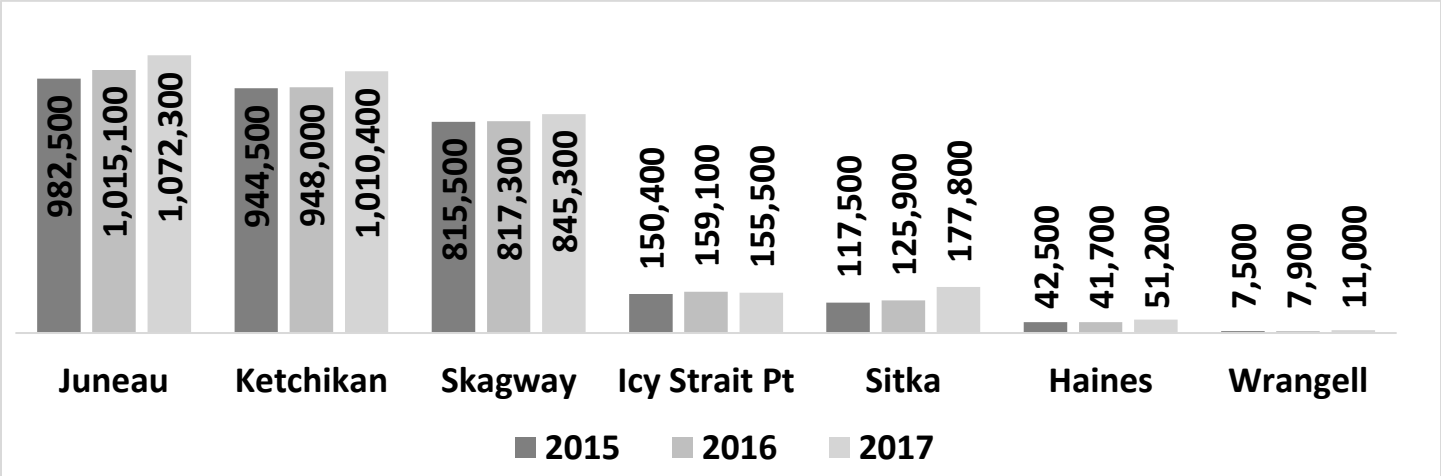


Source: Cruise Line Agencies of Alaska and McDowell Group. Note: 2018 and 2019 estimates are state-wide passenger volumes.

Another more recent positive trend continuing into this year is in the growth in small cruise travel (ships under 250 passengers). Between 2016 and 2018, small cruise travel passenger volume is projected to grow by 18% and has nearly tripled since 2012.

Juneau, Ketchikan, and Skagway are the three most visited ports in Alaska by a large margin. In 2017, all communities except Hoonah (Icy Strait Point) had an increase in cruise volume from 2016. Most notably, Sitka welcomed 51,900 more cruise ship passengers than in the previous year, a 41 percent increase.

Figure 54: Cruise Passengers Volumes for Southeast Alaska Communities, 2015 – 2017

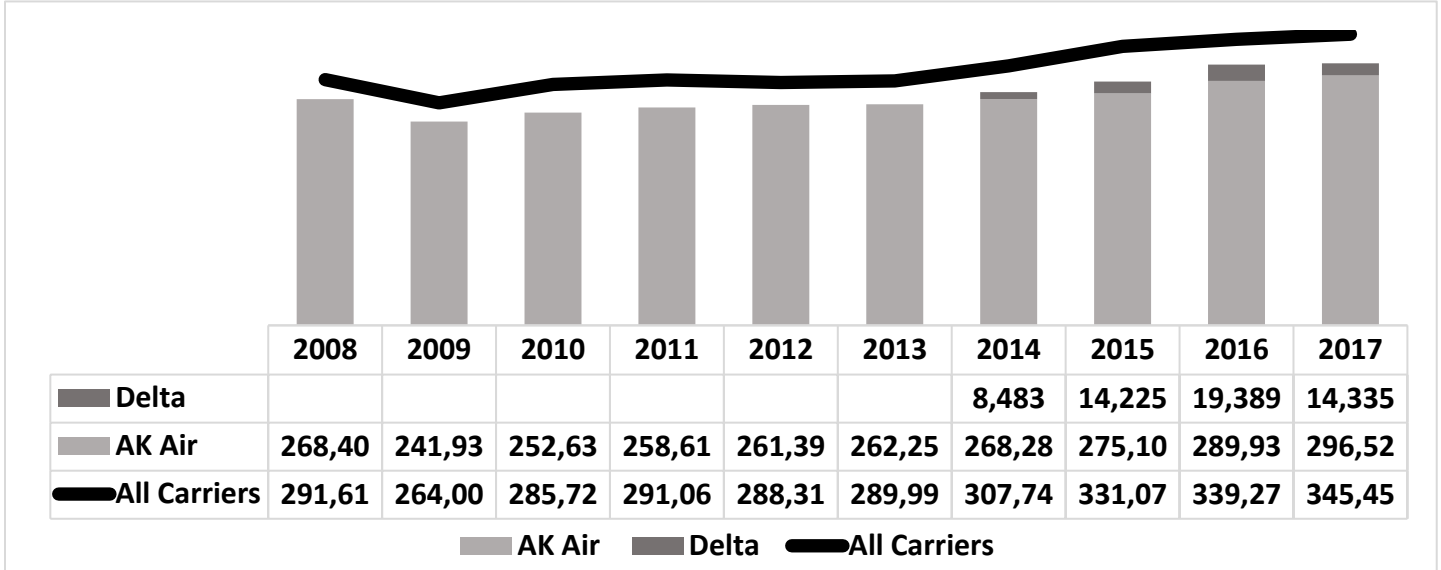


Source: Cruise Line Agencies of Alaska and McDowell Group. Note: These figures do not include most small cruise ship lines.

**Airline Passenger Traffic**

While 99 percent of all cruise visitors come to Juneau, only about 10 percent of tourists arriving in the state by air come to Juneau. Passenger enplanement statistics can serve as an indicator of economic activity in Juneau, since business, convention, and most independent tourism visitors come predominantly by air. Passenger volume at the Juneau airport includes tourism travel, local and state business and government activity and residential travel. Despite Delta Airlines’ curtailment of year-round operation and subsequent decrease in passengers by more than 25 percent from 2016, Juneau experienced a fifth consecutive year of growth in airline passenger volume, as Alaska Airlines increased their annual Juneau passenger enplanements by slightly over 2 percent.

Figure 55: Scheduled Air Passenger Enplanements at Juneau International Airport, 2008 – 2017



Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, T-100 Market Data, ACAIS

Figure 56: Scheduled and Non-scheduled Air Passenger Enplanements at Select Southeast Communities

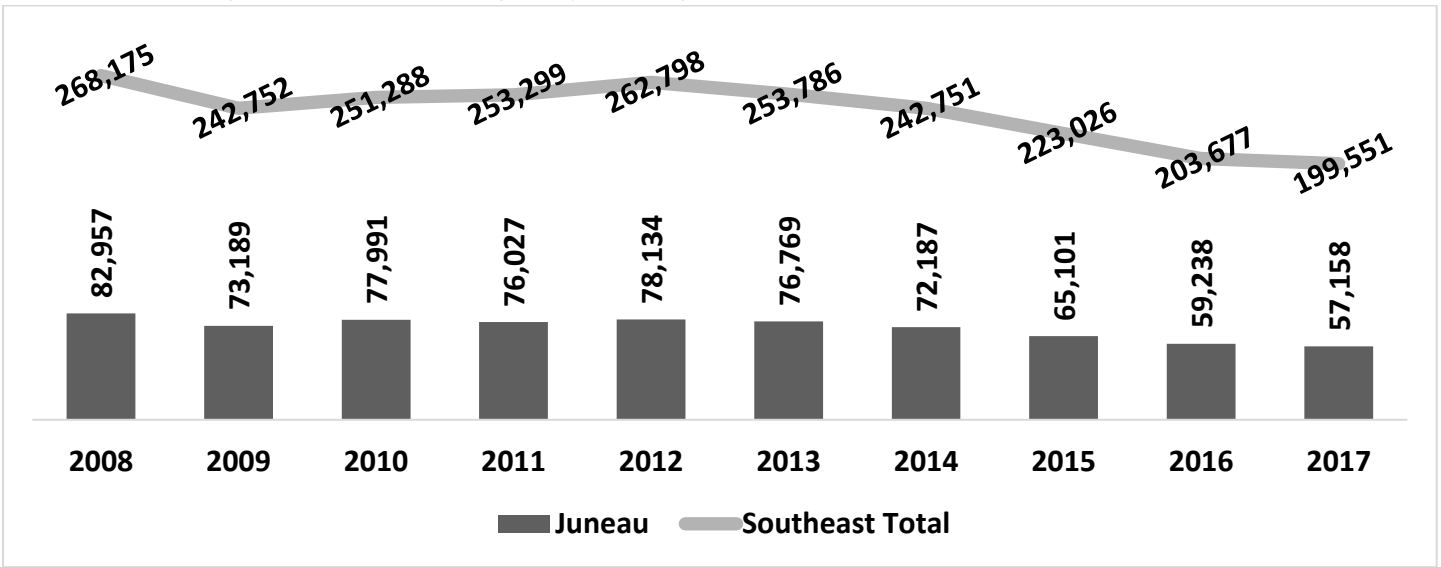
	2014	2015	2016	Percent Change 2015 - 2016	2017 (Preliminary)
Juneau	375,828	403,538	420,442	4.2%	382,386
Ketchikan	162,431	163,693	172,253	5.2%	173,636
Sitka	72,027	81,019	83,404	2.9%	83,598
Petersburg	19,065	20,477	21,896	6.9%	22,915
Wrangell	11,828	12,588	12,569	-0.2%	13,160
Gustavus	9,484	11,189	11,438	2.2%	9,061
Yakutat	10,619	10,230	10,756	5.1%	10,880
Hoonah	9,849	10,050	8,809	-12.3%	6,820
Klawock	7,780	9,966	9,647	-3.2%	10,923
Haines	8,368	8,945	8,936	-0.1%	7,864
Skagway	7,296	8,239	8,714	5.8%	7,380
Craig	2,869	2,573	2,581	0.3%	1,928

Source: Federal Aviation Administration, Airports, Preliminary CY 2017 ACAIS. Note: Non-scheduled service includes air taxi/commercial and private activity.

Ferry Traffic

Ferry traffic volume reflects tourism travel as well as residential and regional personal travel. The decline in ferry travel throughout the region continued into 2017, though at a slower rate than previous years. The volume of Southeast and Juneau passengers fell by 2 and 4 percent, respectively. This decrease in the number of disembarking ferry passengers is a result of continued sailing cutbacks.

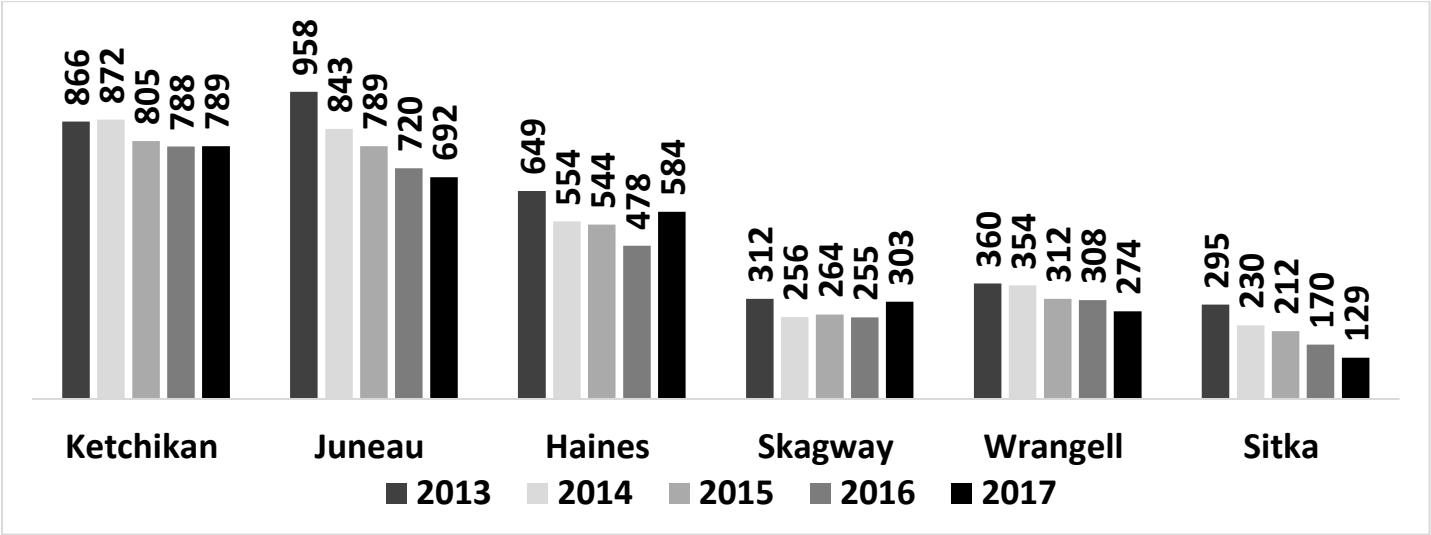
Figure 57: Disembarking Ferry Passenger Traffic Juneau and Southeast, 2008-2017



Source: Alaska Department of Transportation, Alaska Marine Highway System, Marine Traffic Manager

Despite the aggregate decrease in the region, Haines and Skagway saw rebounds in their ferry port visits. Matching a 4 percent decline in passenger volume, Juneau also had a cut in port departures of 4 percent.

Figure 58: Alaska Marine Highway Port Departures for Select Communities, 2012– 2016

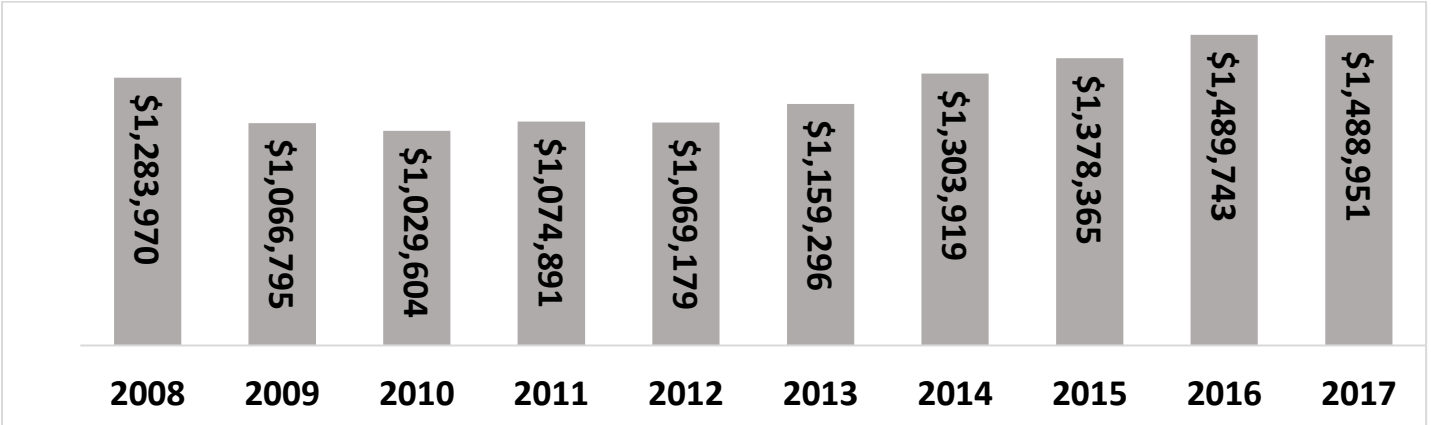


Source: Alaska Department of Transportation, Alaska Marine Highway System, Marine Traffic Manager

Visitor-related Tax Revenue

Juneau’s hotel tax revenue can be used to indicate the health of the independent tourism and the business travel sectors. After four years of growth, Juneau’s hotel tax revenue remained virtually flat between 2016 and 2017. However, over the previous five years Juneau’s hotel tax revenue has grown by nearly 7 percent annually.

Figure 59: Juneau Hotel Tax Revenue, 2005 – 2017



Source: City and Bureau of Juneau Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, July 1, 2016 - June 30, 2017, Statistical Section

Health Care Industry

In 2017, Juneau lost four firms in the private health care and social services sector, contributing to an aggregate loss of 35 local jobs in the industry and marking the first decline in Juneau’s health care sector employment since 2007. Despite this contraction, total industry earnings continued to increase, growing an additional 5 percent from 2016 and maintaining a more than decade long streak of continuous growth. While Juneau lost jobs in the sector, the rest of Southeast added 184 jobs, resulting in over 4 percent growth in health care employment for the region. Concomitantly, total health care wage growth for the region outpaced that of Juneau, growing by nearly 8 percent from the previous year. As the Juneau and Southeast populations continue to age, it is expected that demand in this sector will increase.

Figure 60: Private Health Care and Social Services Employment and Payroll, 2013-2017

	Number of Firms		Average Employment		Total Earnings	
	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast
2013	121	236	1,739	3,909	\$68,097,281	\$158,399,236
2014	124	248	1,716	3,839	\$70,935,083	\$158,927,374
2015	123	257	1,692	3,717	\$71,932,471	\$159,087,405
2016	121	260	1,701	3,684	\$73,152,855	\$164,326,554
2017	117	256	1,670	3,837	\$76,811,093	\$177,377,680
Change 2016 to 2017	-3.3%	-1.5%	-1.8%	4.2%	5.0%	7.9%

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Natural Resources and Mining Industry

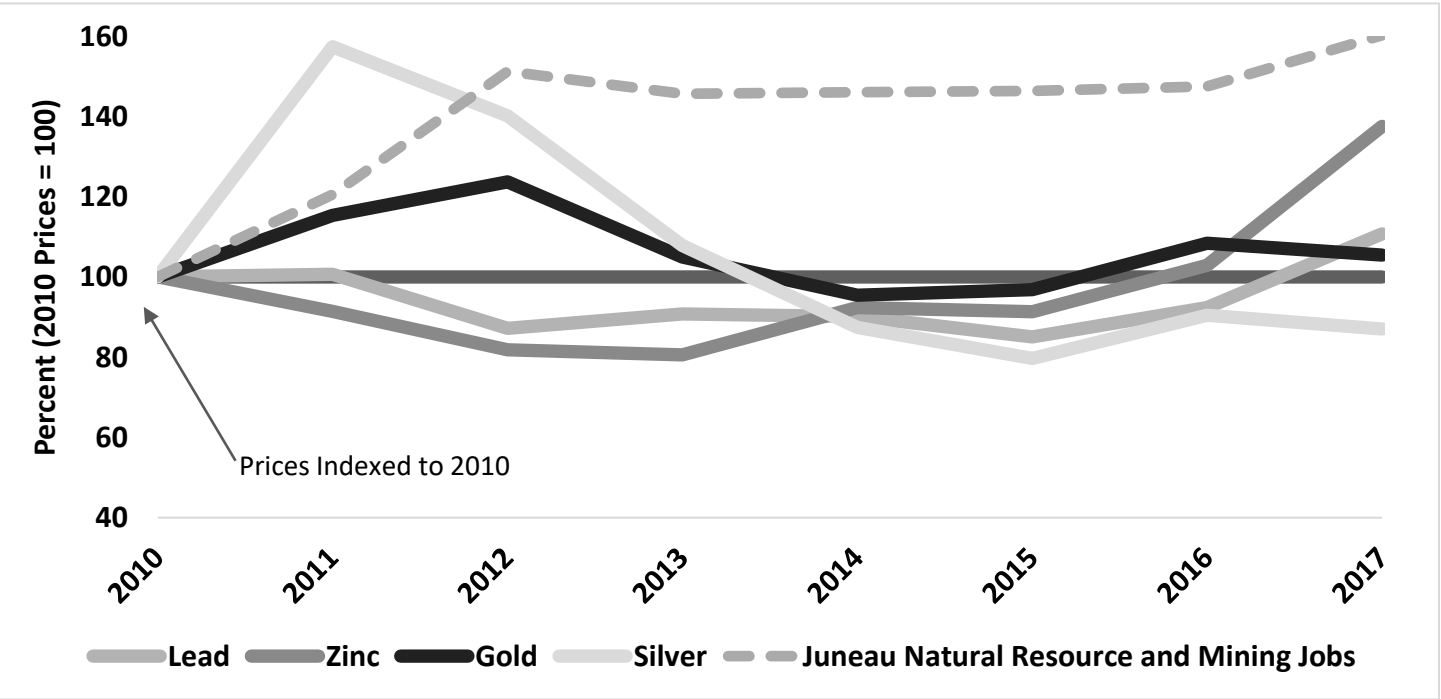
Juneau’s average monthly employment in the natural resource and mining sector reached a new high of 891 employees, up 71 from the previous average of 820. Job growth occurred in mining and the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sectors and was accompanied by a 5.6 percent increase in annual earnings, an increase of almost \$5 million. Mining employment is expected to hold at current levels for the foreseeable future.

Figure 61: Natural Resources and Mining Employment and Payroll, 2013-2017

	Number of Firms		Average Employment		Total Earnings	
	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast
2013	11	76	810	1,173	\$80,205,983	\$100,074,331
2014	12	77	812	1,184	\$80,470,161	\$100,498,958
2015	11	78	814	1,185	\$82,119,693	\$102,980,934
2016	11	69	820	1,158	\$83,559,450	\$101,998,083
2017	12	76	891	1,240	\$88,235,285	\$109,308,256
Change 2016 to 2017	9.1%	10.1%	8.7%	7.1%	5.6%	7.2%

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Figure 62: Prices of Metals Mined in Juneau and Natural Resources and Mining Employment, 2010 – 2017 Indexed to 2010 Dollars



Source: The World Bank, Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; Note: Prices are in real dollars.



Southeast Alaska Resident Fishermen

While the number of fishing permits issued, permit holders, and fisherman who fished all decreased from 2016, the number of Juneau fishing crew licenses grew by 21 percent and resulted in an 11 percent increase in Juneau’s total resident participation in the 2017 fish harvest in the Southeast region, growing by 89 individuals to 834. With this increase, Juneau replaced Petersburg as the community with the second most participants in the region. Sitka remained the community with the most participants (23 percent of total Southeast participation) despite a slight decline from 2016.

Figure 63: Southeast Alaska Resident Commercial Fishermen and Crew, 2017 Preliminary

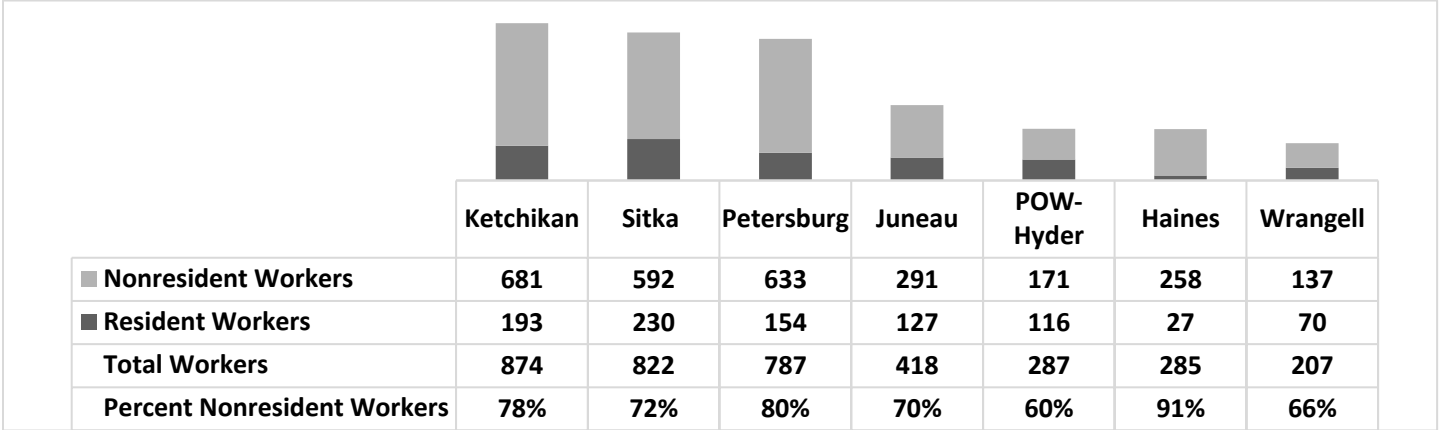
Borough or Census Area	Fishing Permits Issued	Permit Holders	Fisherman who Fished	Fishing Crew Licenses	Total Participation
Sitka	1,052	548	425	672	1,097
Juneau	646	395	271	563	834
Petersburg	1,097	494	378	414	792
Ketchikan Gateway	616	355	229	390	619
POW-Hyder	526	296	227	317	544
Wrangell	382	212	155	218	373
Hoonah-Angoon	253	174	97	83	180
Haines	156	102	81	100	181
Yakutat	235	152	127	49	176
Total Southeast 2017	4,963	2,728	1,990	2,806	4,796
Total Southeast 2016	4,970	2,744	2,044	2,778	4,822
Change 2016-2017	-0.1%	-0.6%	-2.6%	1.0%	-0.5%

Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, "Permit and Fishing Activity by Year, State, Census Area or Alaskan City", 2017 Preliminary; Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2017 Comm. Crew Licenses dataset.

Seafood Processing Employment in Southeast Alaska

Seafood processing is a primary component of Southeast Alaska’s manufacturing segment. In 2016, the most recent year for which data is available, regional seafood processing employment declined for a third consecutive year to 3,795 individuals, down from 4,029 in 2015.

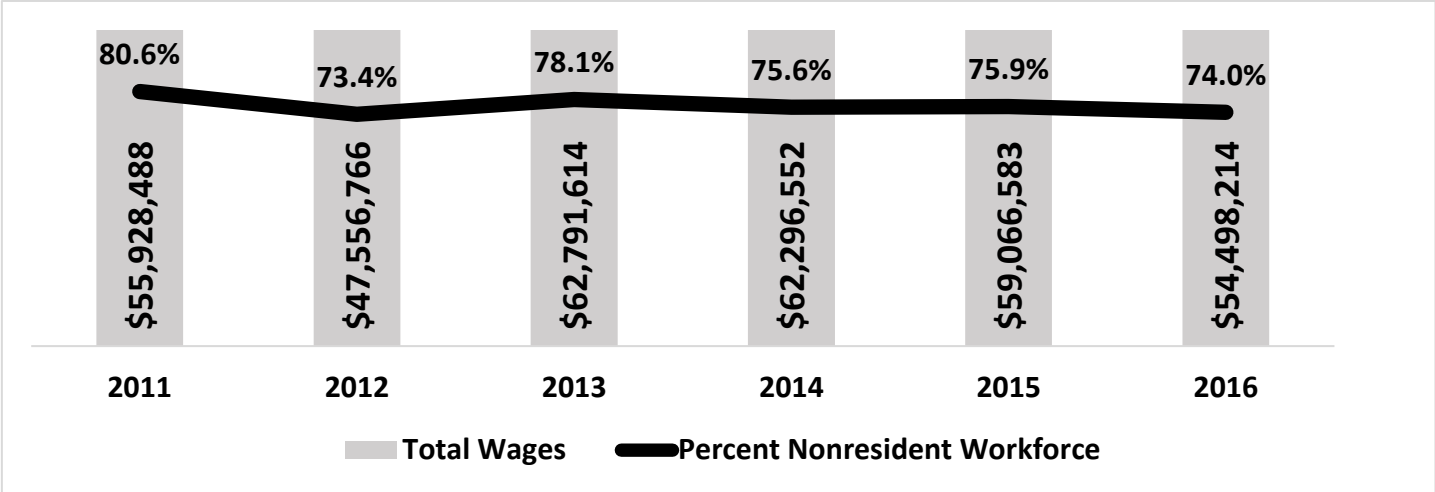
Figure 64: Resident and Nonresident Seafood Processing Workers, Select Communities 2016



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, "Nonresidents Working in Alaska", 2016, Table 12. Note: Worker count is the cumulative number of workers who worked over the course of a year, not the number of jobs.

Of the 3,795 employed, 74 percent were non-Alaskan residents. Ketchikan, Sitka, and Petersburg were the primary locations for these employees. As Southeast seafood processing employment has dropped, so too has the wages of these individuals, experiencing a 2 percent decline between 2015 and 2016.

Figure 65: Total Wages and Percent Nonresident Seafood Processing Workforce, Southeast Alaska 2011-2016



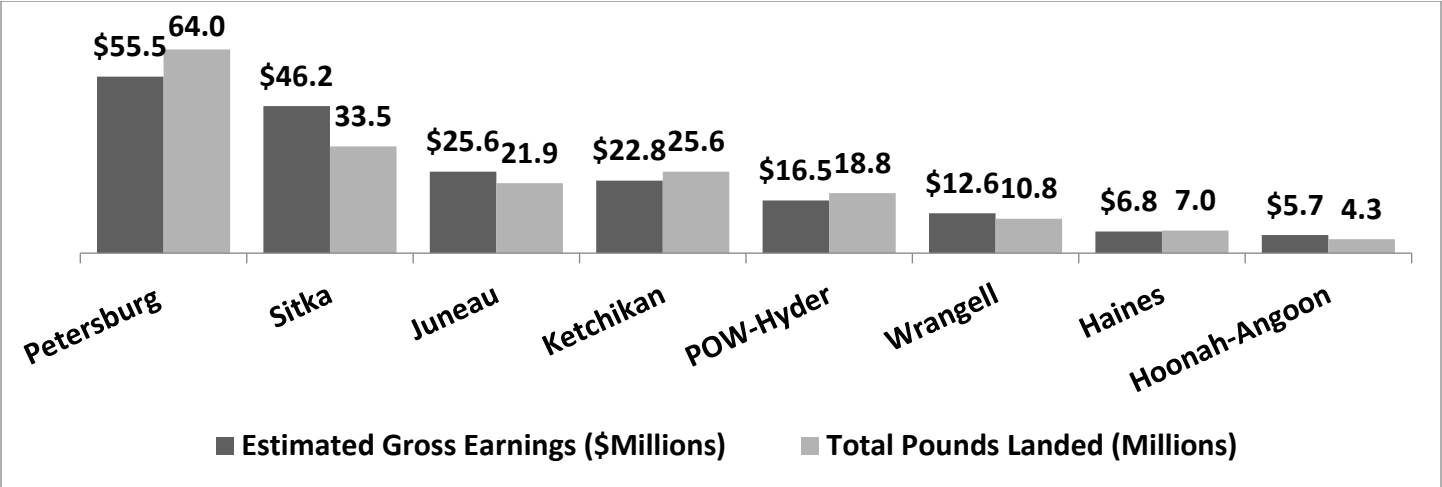
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, "Nonresidents Working in Alaska", 2016, Table 12. Note: Worker count is the cumulative number of workers who worked over the course of a year, not the number of jobs.

**Commercial Harvest in Southeast Alaska**

In 2017, the commercial harvest in Southeast Alaska rebounded as volume increased for the first time since 2013. Overall harvest in numbers of salmon in 2017 was 158 percent of 2016. This accompanied a second consecutive year of increase in the harvest value. This increase in total value was fueled by Coho, Chum, and Pink salmon. Pink salmon brought in 130 percent of the value it did in the previous year, consistent with larger Pink harvests occurring in odd years in the region. The largest decreases were seen in the Chinook and Sockeye salmon, halibut, and sablefish harvests. The forecast for 2018, issued in March, is for substantially less salmon harvested compared to 2017.

Petersburg residents continued to lead the region in pounds landed and gross earnings, with a 28 percent increase in volume over 2016. Juneau residents saw a 9 percent increase in volume.

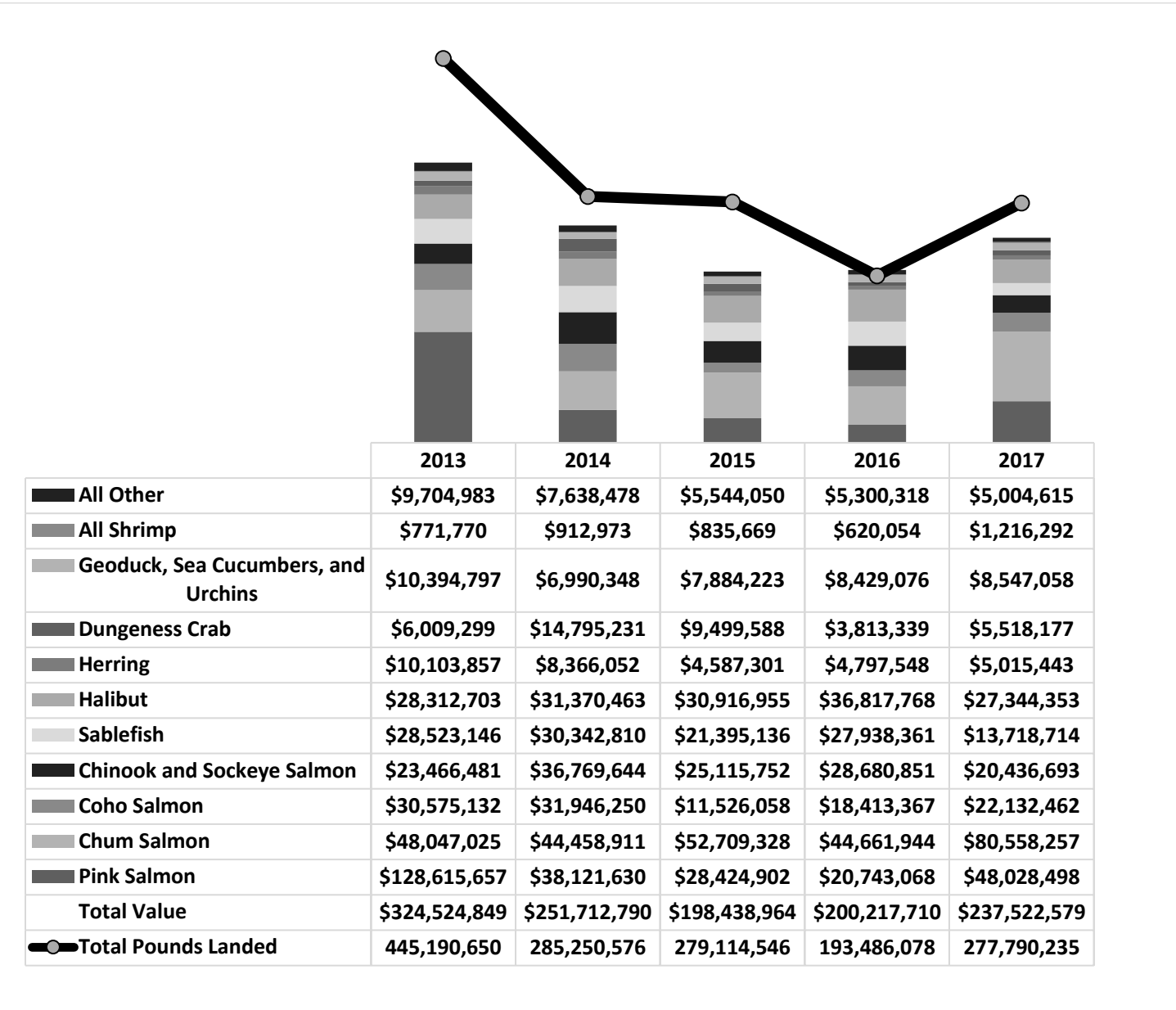
Figure 66: Estimated Gross Earnings (\$Millions) and Pounds Landed (Millions) by Southeast Alaska Residents for Select Communities, 2017



Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, "Permit and Fishing Activity by Year, State, Census Area or Alaskan City" 2017



Figure 67: Southeast Alaska Commercial Seafood Industry Ex-Vessel Value by Species and Pounds Landed, 2013 - 2017



Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game personnel and "Commercial Operators Annual Report"

Figure 68: Commercial Fish Harvest by Southeast Alaska Residents: Gross Earnings (Value) and Pounds Landed (Volume) in Thousands, 2015-2017

Area of Residency	Value 2015	Value 2016	Value 2017 Preliminary	Volume 2015	Volume 2016	Volume 2017 Preliminary
Petersburg	36,629,410	46,191,308	55,504,636	59,792,738	50,057,660	64,033,021
Sitka	36,407,308	38,013,766	46,244,926	37,569,947	24,393,405	33,537,216
Juneau	17,116,025	21,033,334	25,609,154	23,386,866	15,505,694	21,943,477
Ketchikan	18,949,212	21,569,222	22,816,755	35,565,250	28,279,759	25,560,298
POW-Hyder	11,464,146	15,290,455	16,543,928	17,818,802	16,746,267	18,827,307
Wrangell	11,071,490	11,124,513	12,562,845	11,059,645	8,559,277	10,832,688
Haines	4,648,670	5,967,719	6,810,647	5,056,517	6,213,359	7,049,534
Hoonah-Angoon	4,363,053	4,955,365	5,672,952	5,080,598	2,767,738	4,341,239
Yakutat	3,846,893	4,294,100	5,778,411	2,581,272	2,472,412	3,222,000
Total Southeast	\$144,496,207	\$168,439,782	\$197,544,254	197,911,635	154,995,571	189,346,780

Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, "Permit and Fishing Activity by Year, State, Census Area or Alaskan City" 2017

State of Alaska Shared Fish Taxes

Fisheries business tax is collected primarily from licensed processors and persons who export fish from Alaska. Alaska statutes provide that a percentage of revenue collected be shared with municipalities in which the processing took place. For fiscal year 2017, Southeast communities received a total of \$3.8 million from these taxes, an increase of more than \$1 million from 2016.

Figure 69: Select Southeast Communities Receiving Shared Fish Taxes, 2013 - 2017

Fisheries Business Tax	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Sitka	\$1,183,956	\$1,127,772	\$1,009,033	\$879,793	\$953,324
Petersburg	\$760,730	\$1,249,730	\$820,118	\$336,848	\$877,158
Ketchikan City	\$454,435	\$743,083	\$237,876	\$199,435	\$404,971
Ketchikan Borough	\$709,134	\$783,700	\$238,773	\$199,188	\$404,971
<b>Juneau</b>	<b>\$384,415</b>	<b>\$395,010</b>	<b>\$364,624</b>	<b>\$312,519</b>	<b>\$389,022</b>
Wrangell	\$288,004	\$329,987	\$392,076	\$233,563	\$314,455
Yakutat Borough	\$202,334	\$250,998	\$191,216	\$87,436	\$218,773
Haines Borough	\$172,511	\$438,083	\$212,855	\$150,045	\$128,174
Hoonah	\$103,975	\$110,249	\$76,574	\$121,208	\$76,350
Craig	\$282,111	\$314,704	\$342,739	\$198,800	\$37,961
<b>Total Southeast</b>	<b>\$4,561,416</b>	<b>\$5,771,756</b>	<b>\$3,904,681</b>	<b>\$2,723,549</b>	<b>\$3,809,689</b>

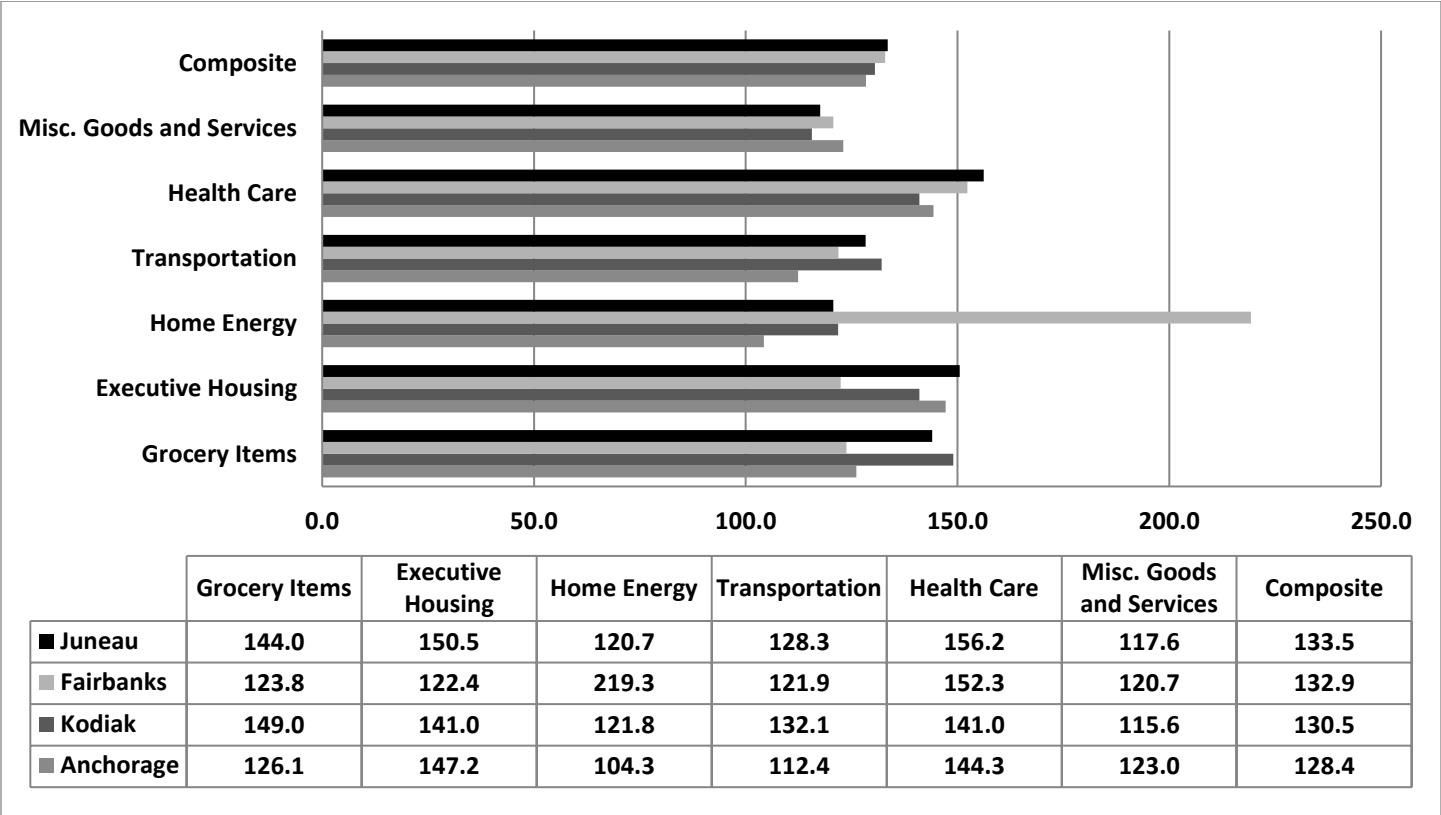
Source: Alaska Department of Revenue, Tax Division, FY2017 Shared Taxes and Fees Annual Report

# Cost of Living

## Cost of Living Index

The Juneau Economic Development Council surveys the cost of living in Juneau as part of a nationwide survey of living expenses conducted three times in a year in 269 U.S. cities. This survey establishes the average cost of living in the U.S. based on the cost of consumer goods, services, housing, energy, health care and transportation for a moderately affluent professional or executive household. With the average cost across all urban communities surveyed set at 100, Juneau’s 2017 annual average composite score of 133.5 means that it is approximately one-third more expensive to live in Juneau than the average U.S. city, giving Juneau the highest cost of living among the four Alaskan communities surveyed. The cost of housing and health care, one and a half times the survey average, contribute significantly to Juneau’s high cost of living. Anchorage had the lowest composite cost of living score in Alaska at 128. Fairbanks had the lowest average cost of groceries and housing in the state, but could expect to pay over twice as much as the average American on home energy.

Figure 70: Comparative Cost of Living Index for Select Communities, 2017 Annual Averages



Source: Council for Community and Economic Research (C2ER), Cost of Living Index, 2017 Annual Average Data; Note: National average for 264 urban areas = 100.

## Military Cost of Living Index

The Department of Defense gives a Cost of Living Allowance (COLA) to compensate active duty military personnel who are assigned to overseas duty stations (including Alaska and Hawaii) with above average prices for goods and services. COLA is determined by a survey of the cost of approximately 120 goods and services in a community compared to the same goods and services in the continental U.S. COLA is adjusted down in communities where military personnel shop at base

commissaries and exchanges, as in Anchorage and Fairbanks. In general, the higher the proportion of on-base shopping, the lower the index. According to the July 2018 COLA allowance, Juneau was 40 percent more expensive for goods and services compared to the average continental U.S military location.

Figure 71: US Military Overseas COLA Adjustment for Select Alaska Communities, July 16, 2016, 2017, 2018

Community	2016 Percent	2017 Percent	2018 Percent	Community	2016 Percent	2017 Percent	2018 Percent
Juneau	140%	138%	140%	Ketchikan	136%	130%	130%
Anchorage	128%	128%	128%	Petersburg	148%	140%	150%
Fairbanks	128%	132%	122%	Sitka	142%	136%	136%

Source: U.S. Department of Defense, Overseas COLA Calculator

Gasoline and Fuel Oil Costs

The Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development collects retail heating fuel and gasoline prices from 100 select communities across Alaska semiannually. In January 2018, Juneau’s average gasoline cost was \$2.78, just slightly more than the national average of \$2.64. The average state-wide survey price of gasoline was \$4.95 per gallon. The high cost of transporting fuel to Alaska’s remote interior communities keeps the state average much higher than local, regional and national prices.

Figure 72: Gasoline Prices, 2009 - 2018



Source: Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, Division of Community and Regional Affairs, Alaska Fuel Price Survey – January 2018.

Juneau’s heating fuel price of \$2.96 dipped slightly below the national average when prices were collected in January 2018. Heating fuel cost on average for Southeast was \$3.79. The state-wide average heating fuel price for all surveyed communities (excluding the Northern Region where prices are subsidized) was \$4.41, again reflecting high transportation costs; whereas, the U.S. national average was \$3.08. The relatively shorter distances to fuel distribution centers and year-round marine access contribute to Southeast’s lower prices.

Figure 73: Heating Fuel Prices, 2009 - 2018



Source: Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, Division of Community and Regional Affairs, Alaska Fuel Price Survey – January 2018