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September 2019

Dear Readers,

The Juneau Economic Development Council is pleased to present the 2019 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 2019 to support our mission and work to strengthen our economy.

2018 was a solid year for the Juneau economy. Overall, Juneau's population held steady from the prior year. Baby Boomers continued to age into their retirement years, surpassing 20 percent of the population in 2018 and bringing a welcome infusion of retirement income into the local economy. The State of Alaska, the single largest employer in Juneau, showed a reduction in annual average employment over the prior year, the sixth year of decline. However, as of June 2019, state employment appears to have stabilized relative to the previous year. Countering both a slight reduction in government jobs and a weak service sector, Juneau's traded sectors, the mining, manufacturing and tourism industries, that bring revenue to the community from outside, expanded employment by nearly five percent.

With Juneau's population remaining flat, new housing construction remained low for a second year, and contraction continued in the construction sector. However, as in prior years, sales of existing homes remained robust, and home prices continued to rise. In addition, the growth in cruise tourism contributed to revenue growth in the retail sector, which could not have been sustained by the community itself.

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

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## Juneau by the Numbers

	2018		% Change from 2017
<b>Employment and Wages</b>			
Total Payroll (Millions)	\$927.8	↑	2.6%
Government (Millions)	\$419.1	↑	0.2%
Service Sector (Millions)	\$359.3	↑	5.0%
Goods-Producing (Millions)	\$149.4	↑	3.7%
Average Wage	\$52,368	↑	2.5%
Average Monthly Employment	17,717	↑	0.1%
Service Sector	9,113	↑	0.8%
Goods-Producing	1,898	↑	0.7%
State of Alaska	3,700	↓	-1.2%
Local and Tribal	2,316	↓	-0.8%
Federal Civilian	690	↓	-1.3%
Fishermen and Crew (Juneau Residents)	720	↓	-13.7%
Unemployment	4.4%	↓	-4.3%
<b>Demographics</b>			
Population	32,247	↓	-0.2%
0 - 19 Year-Olds	7,895	↑	0.1%
20 - 39 Year-Olds	9,045	↓	-0.7%
40 - 59 Year-Olds	8,824	↓	-1.8%
60 and Over	6,483	↑	2.6%
Median Age	38.3	↑	0.3%
<b>Business Sales</b>			
Gross Business Sales (Millions)	\$2,485	↓	-2.8%
<b>Construction and Housing</b>			
New Housing Units Built	72	↑	5.8%
Median Price of Single-Family Home	\$389,000	↑	1.2%
<b>Transportation</b>			
Cruise Passenger Arrivals	1,151,100	↑	7.3%
Air Passenger Arrivals	357,730	↑	3.6%
Ferry Passenger Arrivals	53,934	↓	-5.6%

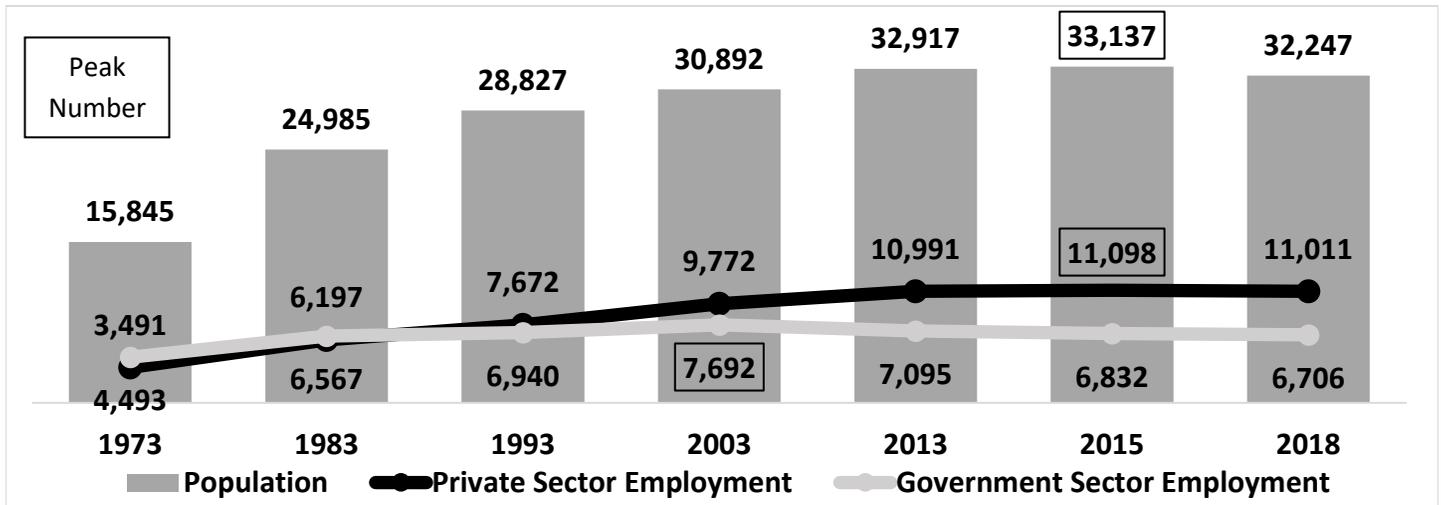
## Southeast Alaska by the Numbers

	2018		% Change from 2017
<b>Employment and Wages</b>			
Total Payroll (Millions)	\$1,783.3	↑	3.4%
Government (Millions)	\$721.4	↑	1.1%
Service Sector (Millions)	\$778.7	↑	6.5%
Goods-Producing (Millions)	\$283.2	↑	1.2%
Average Wage	\$48,316	↑	3.2%
Average Monthly Employment	36,908	↑	0.2%
Service Sector	20,015	↑	1.5%
Goods-Producing	4,407	↓	-2.6%
State of Alaska	4,771	↓	-1.1%
Local and Tribal	6,266	↓	-0.9%
Federal Civilian	1,449	↓	-1.0%
Fishermen and Crew (Southeast Residents)	4,475	↓	-6.7%
Unemployment	6.0%	↓	-3.2%
<b>Demographics</b>			
Population	72,876	↓	-0.1%
Without Juneau	40,629	↓	-0.1%
Median Age	40.1	-	0.0%
Without Juneau	41.6	-	0.0%
<b>Construction and Housing</b>			
New Housing Units Built	174	↑	14.5%
Without Juneau	102	↑	21.4%
<b>Commercial Seafood Industry</b>			
Pounds Landed by Resident Fisherman (Thousands)	120,673	↓	-36.3%
Ex Vessel Value for Resident Fisherman (Thousands)	\$171,575	↓	-13.1%

## Employment and Earnings

Juneau’s average monthly employment increased in 2018 for the first time in six years based on preliminary job numbers. Federal, state, and local government employment each fell by roughly one percent, as Juneau’s total government employment declined for an eighth consecutive year. While government sector employment has steadily declined since 2010, private sector employment continued to increase until 2015, providing stability to total employment in Juneau. After two years of decline in the private sector, employment growth in both the goods-producing and service-providing sectors led to an almost one percent increase in private sector employment in 2018.

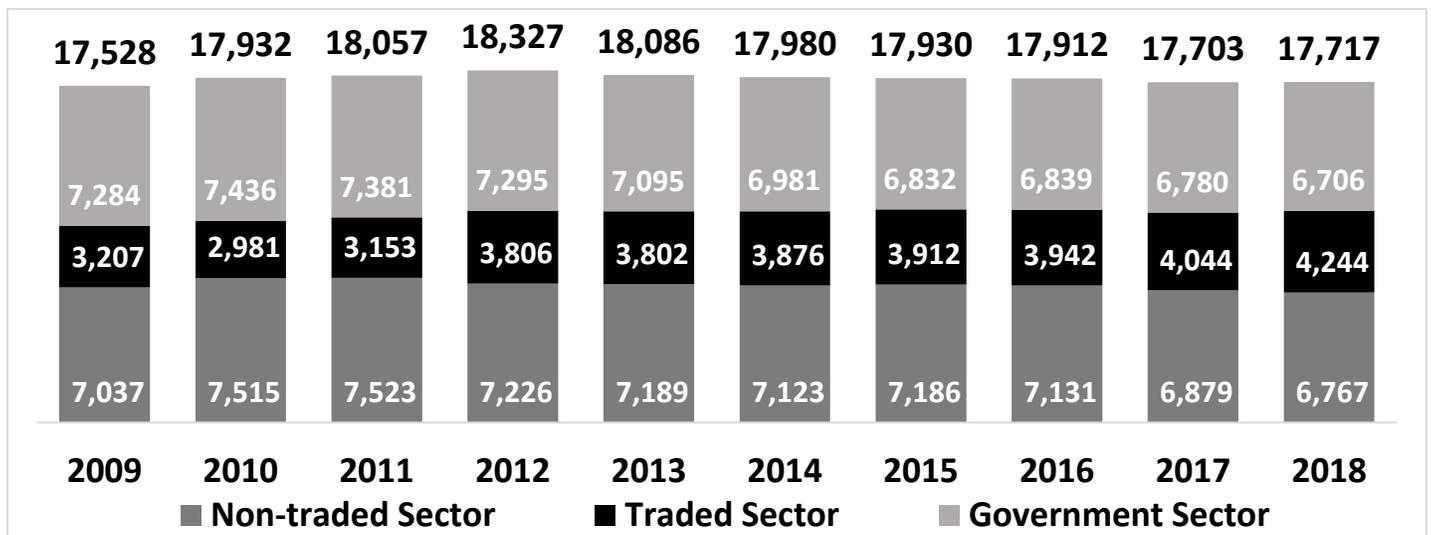
Figure 1: Juneau Population and Average Monthly Employment Growth, 1973 to 2018



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

Juneau’s traded industries, mining, manufacturing, and tourism bring revenue to the community from outside. Juneau’s non-traded, service sector grows and shrinks with need for services and retail goods for its population. While a small decline in number of residents in the last two years has put downward pressure on retail and other service jobs and Juneau’s government sector has lost jobs, Juneau’s traded industries have expanded as a percent of total jobs, helping to keep our economy stable despite the government and non-traded sector declines.

Figure 2: Juneau’s Non-Traded, Traded, Government and Total Average Monthly Employment

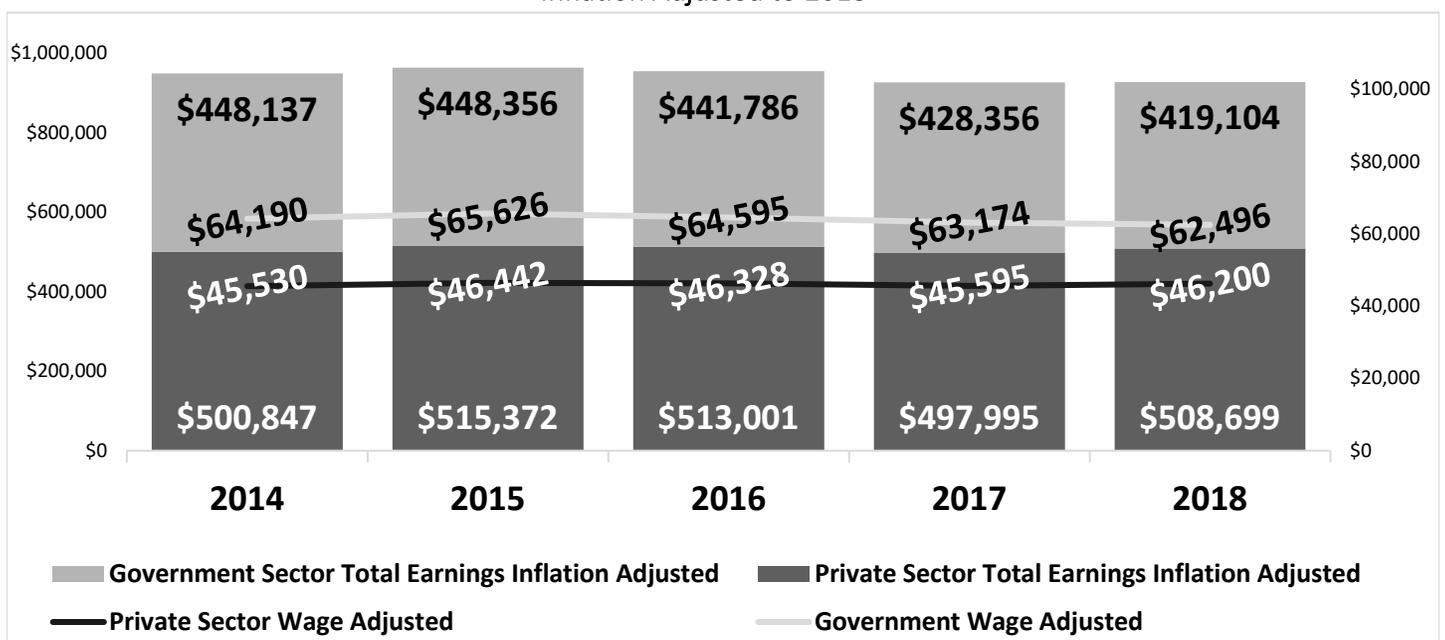


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Note: Jobs count is for wage and salary jobs, including full and part-time, temporary or permanent, for all employers. Government sector employment is exclusive of active duty Coast Guard employment.

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 2018, average monthly summer employment (April to September) was 18,608 while average monthly winter employment (January to March and October to December) was 16,826, a difference of 1,782 jobs. In 2018, Juneau’s winter average monthly employment increased by 2 jobs while summer average monthly employment gained 25 jobs. Juneau’s peak average monthly employment occurred in 2012. Since then, the community has lost 762 winter jobs and gained 302 summer jobs.

On an inflation-adjusted basis, total earnings in the community were flat, increasing by less than one sixth of one percent to \$927,803,210. Average private sector wages increased, while the average wage for government employment continued to fall, in inflation-adjusted dollars.

Figure 3: Juneau’s Total Earnings (Thousands) and Average Annual Wages for Private and Government Sectors, Inflation Adjusted to 2018



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.

## Industry Sector Employment and Earnings

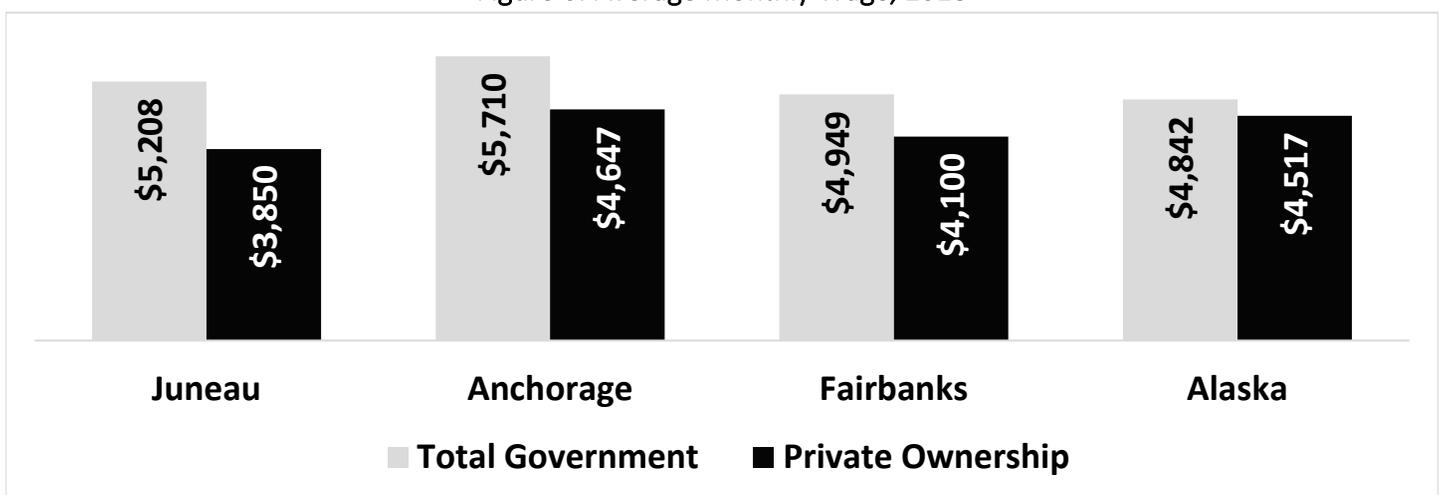
In 2018, the magnitude of declines in Juneau state government jobs continued to shrink, as average monthly state government employment decreased by 46 jobs (compared to losses of 172, 260, and 91 in preceding years). Federal government and local and tribal government employment both decreased. In the private sector average monthly employment increased by 190 jobs in goods-producing industries and 74 in service-providing industries.

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 2018. 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 five years for each industry. From 2013 to 2018, Juneau's average monthly employment declined in higher paying jobs, including state government (-2.8 percent), federal government (-1.9 percent) and construction (-1.5 percent). One bright spot in the economy has been the growth of mining employment (2.5 percent). Mining jobs in Juneau pay the highest average wage of any industry, \$106,716 annually. The growth in leisure and hospitality (1.7 percent) and transportation (3.3 percent) sectors reflect growth in visitor industry jobs. However, many of these jobs are seasonal. Because total earnings are averaged over 12 months, these appear to be among the lower paying jobs in Juneau on an annual basis.

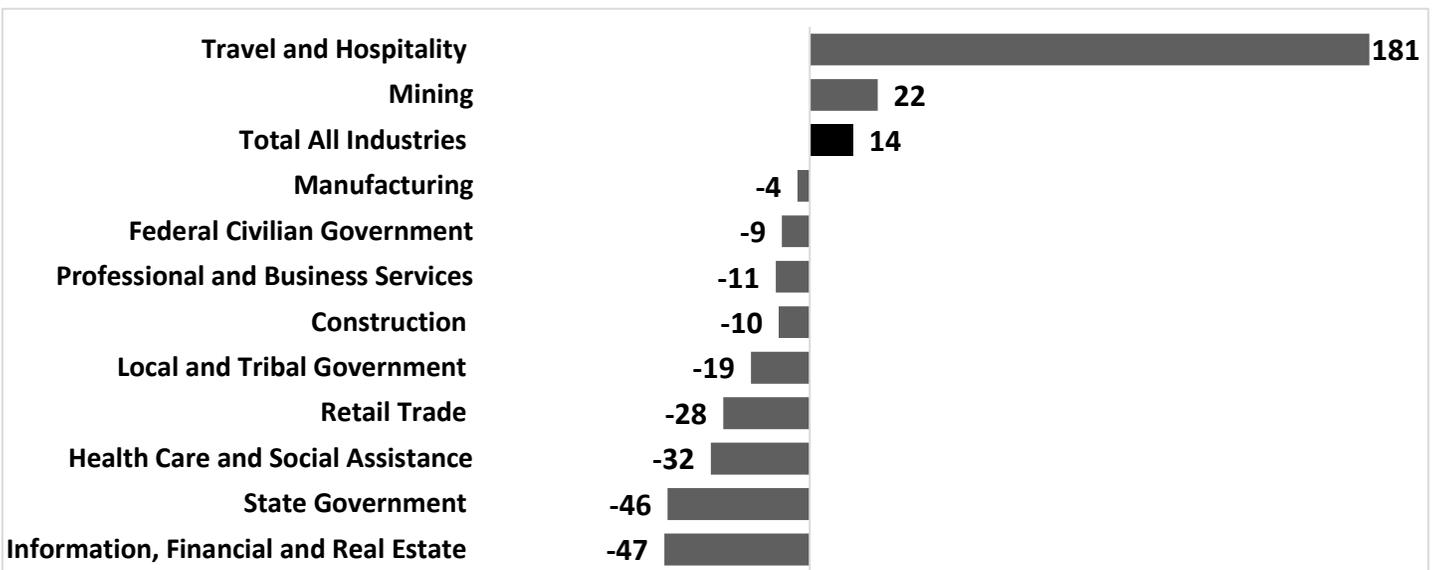
Juneau's average monthly wage of \$5,208 for the government sector is above the state average of \$4,842 but below that of Anchorage at \$5,710. In contrast, Juneau's private sector average monthly wage of \$3,850 is lower than that of Anchorage, Fairbanks and the State.

Figure 6: Average Monthly Wage, 2018



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

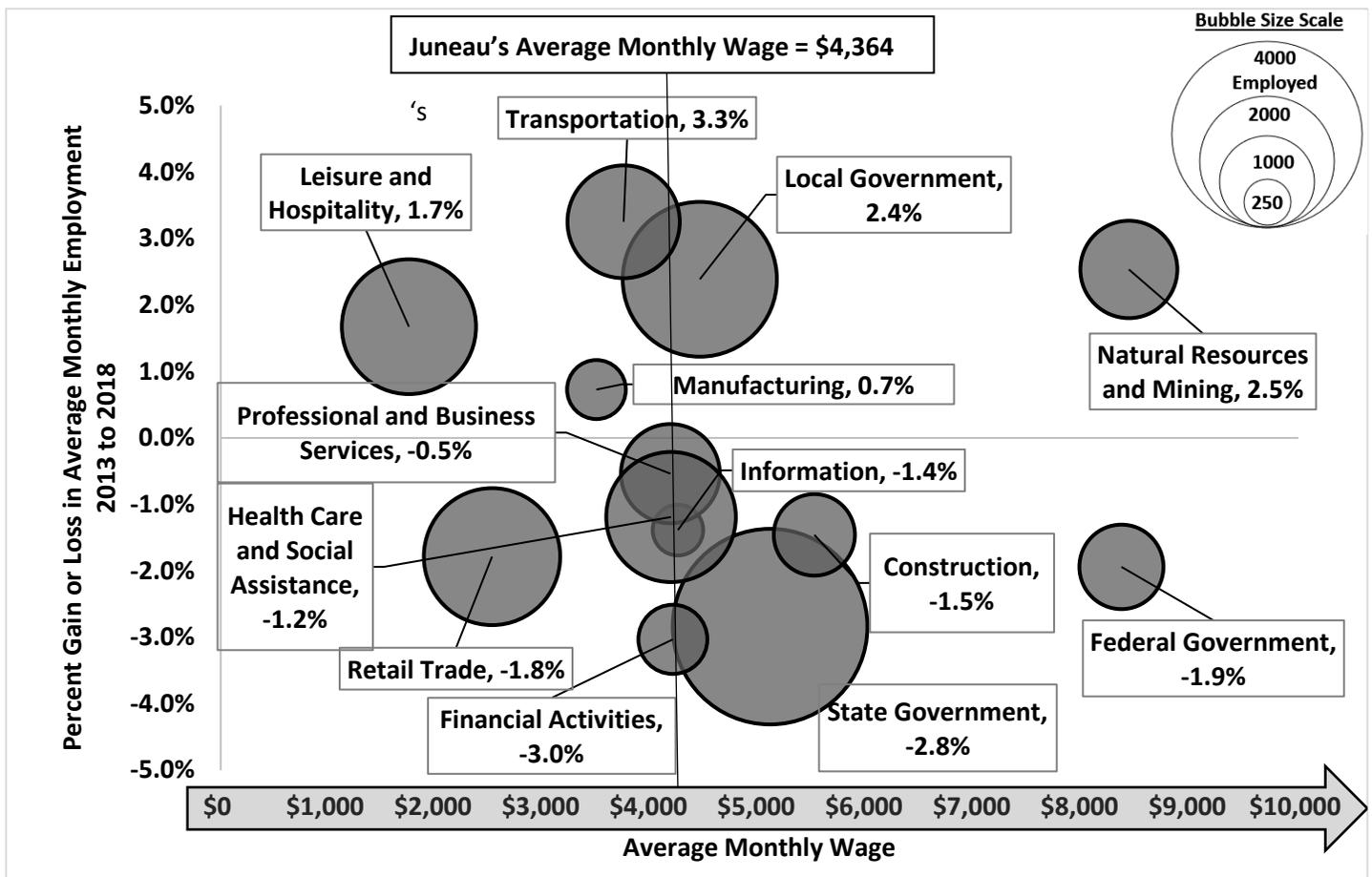
Figure 4: Change in Average Monthly Employment 2017 to 2018



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 2018 by sector is shown in Figure 5.

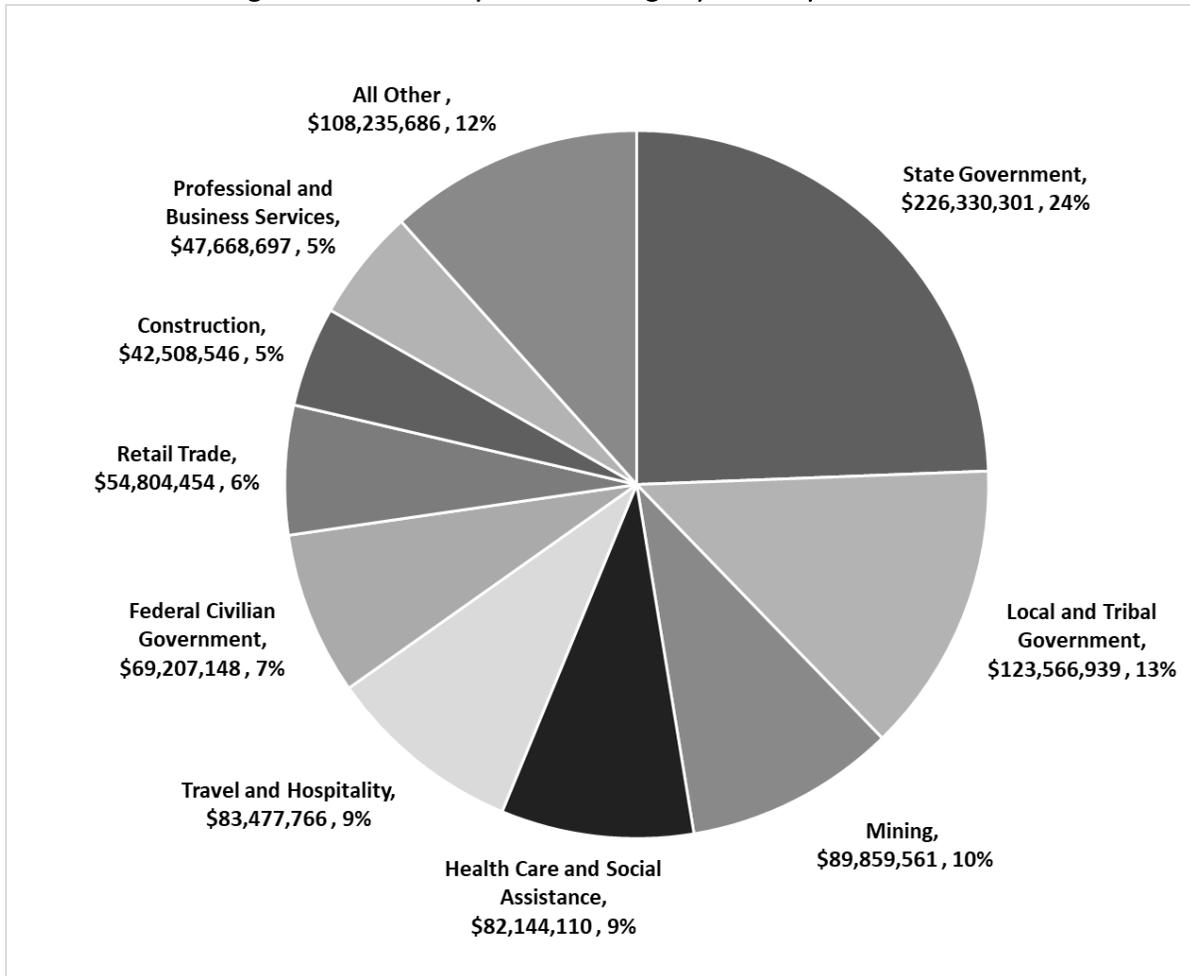
Figure 5: Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment 2013 – 2018 and Average Monthly Wage 2018 by Industry Sector



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 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 \$226,330,301 in earnings contributing 24 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 nearly half (47 percent) of all earnings.

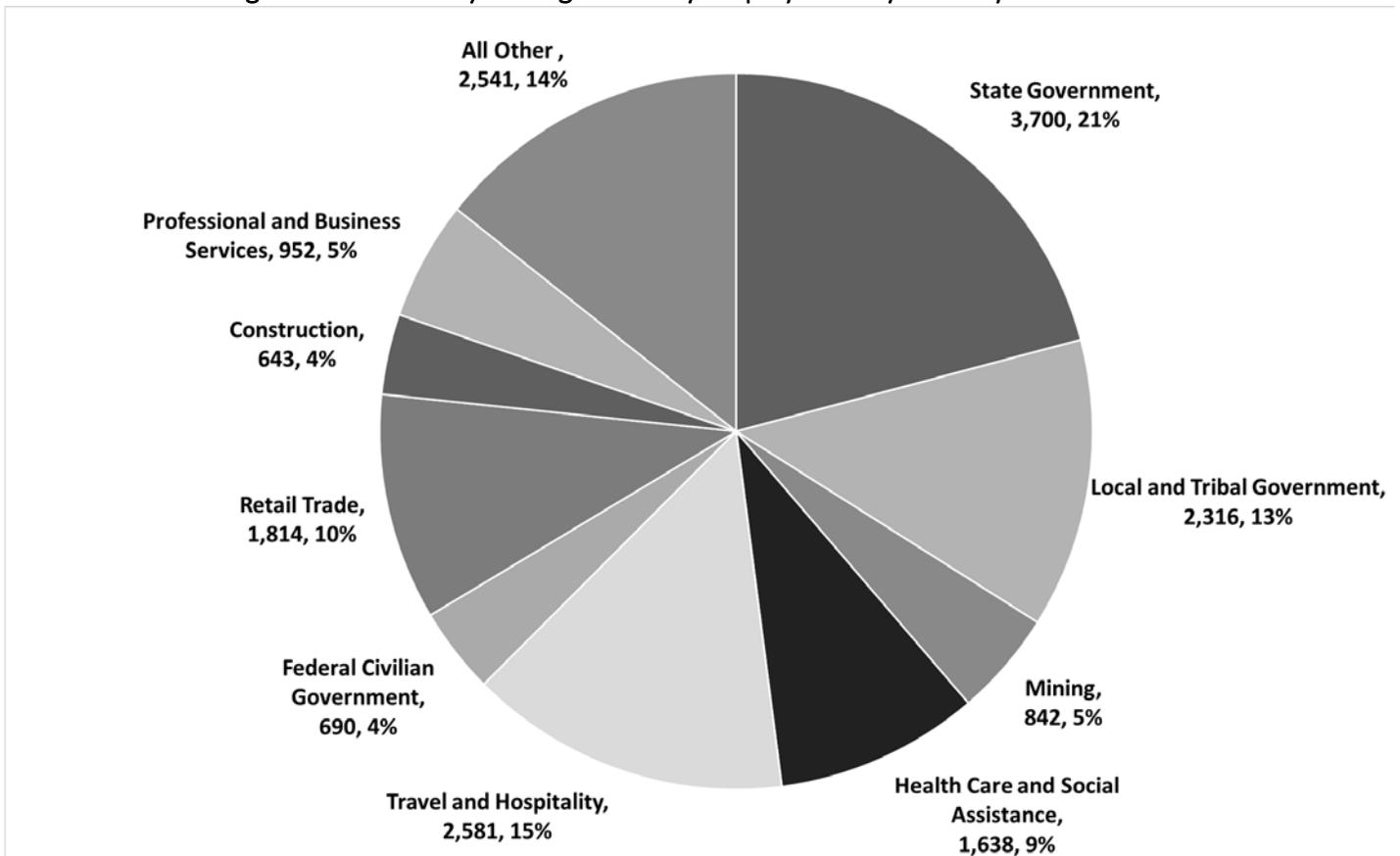
Figure 7: Preliminary Total Earnings by Industry Sector 2018



**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 2018



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 2017 – 2018

	Average Employment 2017	Average Employment 2018	% Change	Total Earnings 2017	Total Earnings 2018	% Change
Natural Resources and Mining	890	918	3.1%	\$88,221,898	\$92,836,267	5.2%
Construction	653	643	-1.5%	\$42,109,948	\$42,508,546	0.9%
Manufacturing	341	337	-1.2%	\$13,728,399	\$14,101,417	2.7%
<b>Total Goods Producing</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>\$144,060,245</b>	<b>\$149,446,230</b>	<b>3.7%</b>
Retail Trade	1,842	1,814	-1.5%	\$53,741,797	\$54,804,454	2.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	1,730	1,758	1.6%	\$35,515,111	\$36,862,436	3.8%
Transportation	1,083	1,231	13.7%	\$46,803,509	\$55,231,689	18.0%
Private Health Care	888	875	-1.5%	\$50,039,885	\$54,140,027	8.2%
Social Assistance	782	763	-2.4%	\$27,343,882	\$28,004,083	2.4%
Information, Financial, and Real Estate	759	712	-6.2%	\$37,027,358	\$35,990,386	-2.8%
All Other Services	602	592	-1.7%	\$27,024,993	\$31,557,662	16.8%
Professional, Scientific, and Tech.	477	471	-1.3%	\$29,994,012	\$25,892,605	-13.7%
Membership Organizations	454	471	3.7%	\$20,423,863	\$21,465,013	5.1%
Administrative Services	422	426	0.9%	\$14,147,276	\$15,304,237	8.2%
<b>Total Service Providing</b>	<b>9,039</b>	<b>9,113</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>\$342,061,686</b>	<b>\$359,252,592</b>	<b>5.0%</b>
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	<b>10,923</b>	<b>11,011</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>\$486,121,931</b>	<b>\$508,698,822</b>	<b>4.6%</b>
State Government	3,746	3,700	-1.2%	\$229,046,277	\$226,330,301	-1.2%

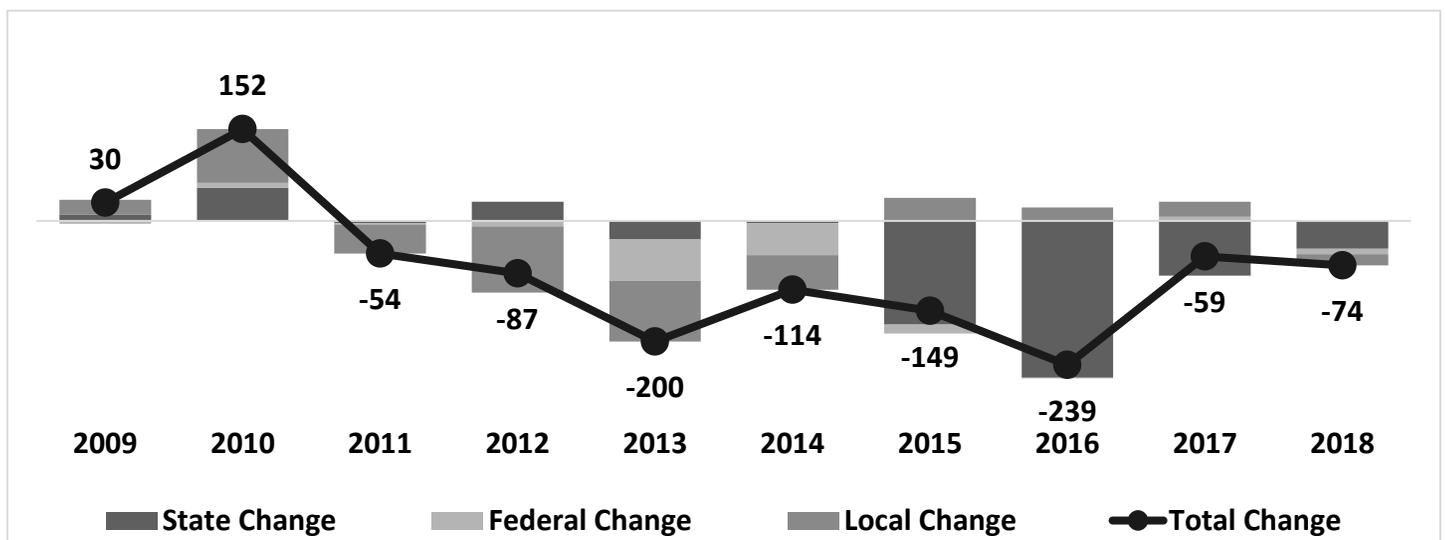
	Average Employment 2017	Average Employment 2018	% Change	Total Earnings 2017	Total Earnings 2018	% Change
Local and Tribal Government	2,335	2,316	-0.8%	\$122,547,588	\$123,566,939	0.8%
Federal Civilian Government	699	690	-1.3%	\$66,549,036	\$69,207,148	4.0%
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>6,780</b>	<b>6,706</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>	<b>\$418,142,901</b>	<b>\$419,104,388</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>Total Industries</b>	<b>17,703</b>	<b>17,717</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>\$904,264,832</b>	<b>\$927,803,210</b>	<b>2.6%</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 shrunk across the board in 2018 as state, federal, and local and tribal government all experienced a decrease in jobs. 2018 marked the eighth straight year of net government job loss in Juneau.

Figure 10: Change in Total Government Average Monthly Employment, 2009-2018

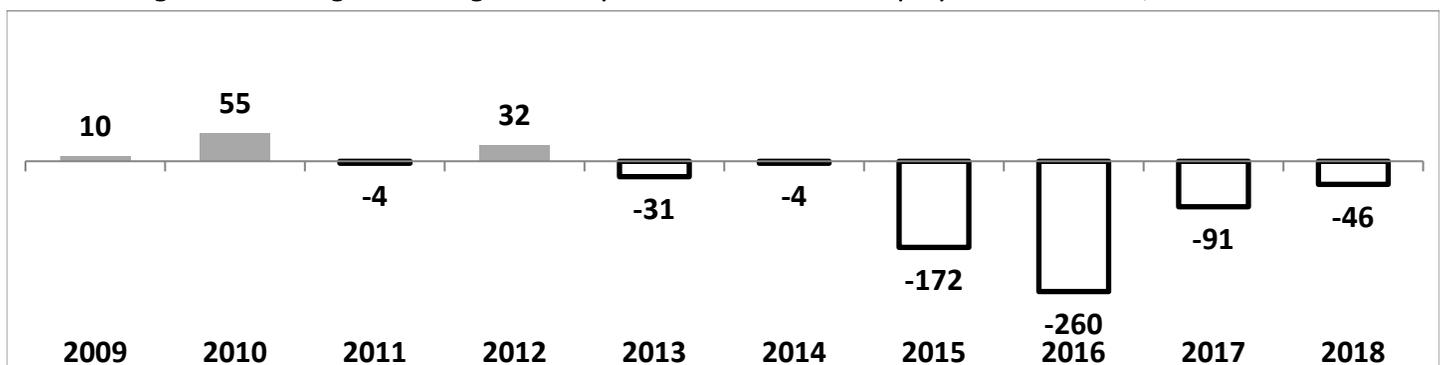


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

## State Government Employment

Juneau’s state government average monthly employment decreased from 3,746 to 3,700, down 46 workers from 2017 to 2018, less than losses in the previous three years.

Figure 11: Change in Average Monthly State Government Employment in Juneau, 2009 – 2018



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 3,092, on June 30, 2019, is 19 employees above June 30, 2018, the first increase in over five years. The Office of the Governor contributed significantly to the increase with an expansion of 30 positions, an increase of 33 percent over 2018. The two branches with the greatest employment loss were Education and Early Development, down 10 employees, and Natural Resources, down 8 employees.

Figure 12: Juneau Area Executive Branch Employee Count by Department on June 30, 2015 - 2019

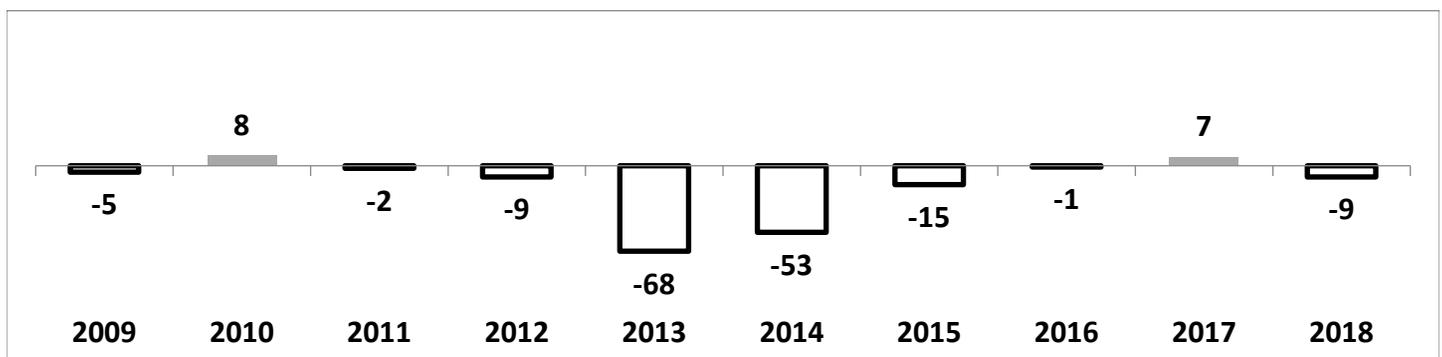
	June 2015	June 2016	June 2017	June 2018	June 2019	Percent Change 2018 to 2019
Transportation & Public Facilities	744	693	650	615	619	0.7
Health & Social Services	557	517	485	480	483	0.6
Administration	466	424	392	462	463	0.2
Fish & Game	333	313	301	284	289	1.7
Labor & Workforce Dev	252	237	232	208	206	-1.0
Education & Early Dev	231	215	199	203	193	-4.9
Commerce, Community & Economic Dev	166	161	174	170	169	-0.6
Revenue	200	188	194	182	186	2.3
Corrections	126	115	126	128	122	-4.7
Environmental Conservation	132	129	117	107	99	-7.5
Office of the Governor	77	88	83	90	120	33.3
Law	77	72	67	60	65	8.3
Public Safety	46	44	42	39	38	-2.6
Natural Resources	47	48	47	39	34	-12.8
Military and Veterans Affairs	4	3	6	6	6	0.0
<b>Total Executive Branch</b>	<b>3,458</b>	<b>3,247</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>3,073</b>	<b>3092</b>	<b>+0.6</b>
<b>Change from prior year</b>	<b>-167</b>	<b>-211</b>	<b>-132</b>	<b>-42</b>	<b>+19</b>	

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

### Federal Government Employment

In 2019, Juneau experienced a net loss in federal employment for the eighth time in the last decade. Forest Service and NOAA employees constitute just over half of Juneau’s total federal employment.

Figure 13: Change in Average Monthly Federal Civilian Government Employment in Juneau, 2009 – 2018



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

This year’s largest increase in federal employment occurred at NOAA, which added 9 jobs, while the Forest Service lost the most, at 16 jobs.

Figure 14: Average Monthly Federal Government Civilian Employment in Juneau by Department, 2014 – 2018

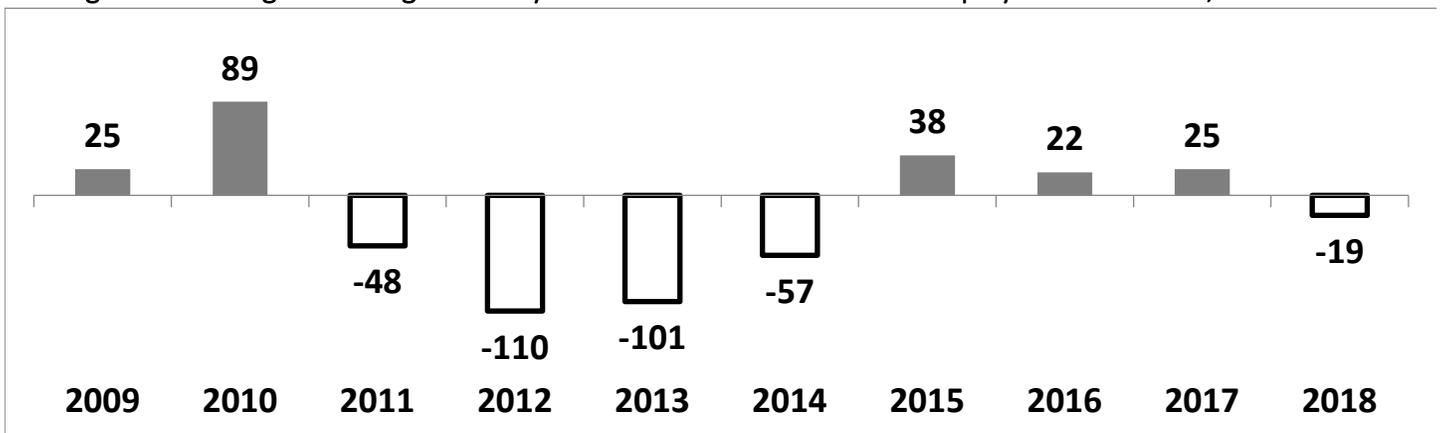
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Percent Change 2017 to 2018
Agriculture	Forest Service	175	177	181	185	169	-8.6%
Commerce	NOAA	192	186	180	179	188	5.0%
Transportation	*US Coast Guard	77	73	76	79	77	-2.5%
Postal Service	US Postal Service	68	69	67	64	59	-7.8%
Transportation	FAA	58	66	64	61	62	1.6%
Transportation	TSA	59	47	49	55	59	7.3%
Transportation	Federal Hwy Admin	13	11	13	15	14	-6.7%
Interior	Indian Affairs	10	9	11	11	11	0.0%
Interior	Fish and Wildlife Service	10	8	7	6	6	0.0%
All Other		48	48	39	44	45	2.3%
<b>Total</b>		<b>709</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>

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

While local and tribal government employment expanded from 2015 to 2017, the momentum was not sustained in 2018. Employment in the sector fell by 19.

Figure 15: Change in Average Monthly Local and Tribal Government Employment in Juneau, 2009 – 2018



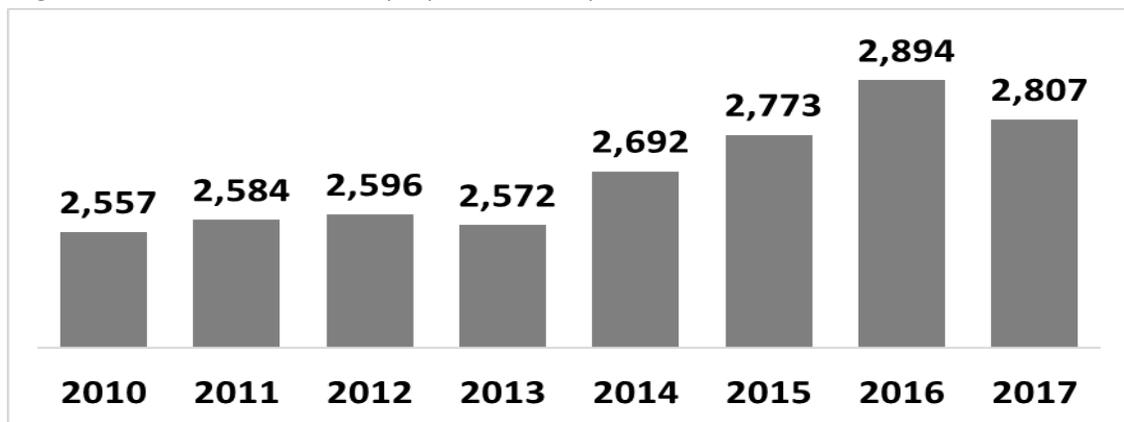
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Note: Local Government includes such enterprises as the Juneau Airport, Docks and Harbors, and Bartlett Regional Hospital

### 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 experienced steady growth for three years from 2013 through 2016. However, 2016 data included an exceptionally high number for Finance and Insurance (166). In 2017 (the most current year for which data is available), the

number of self-employed in Finance and Insurance returned to just above 2016 levels (81). The number of self-employed, therefore, fell below 2016, but grew by 1.2 percent over 2015.

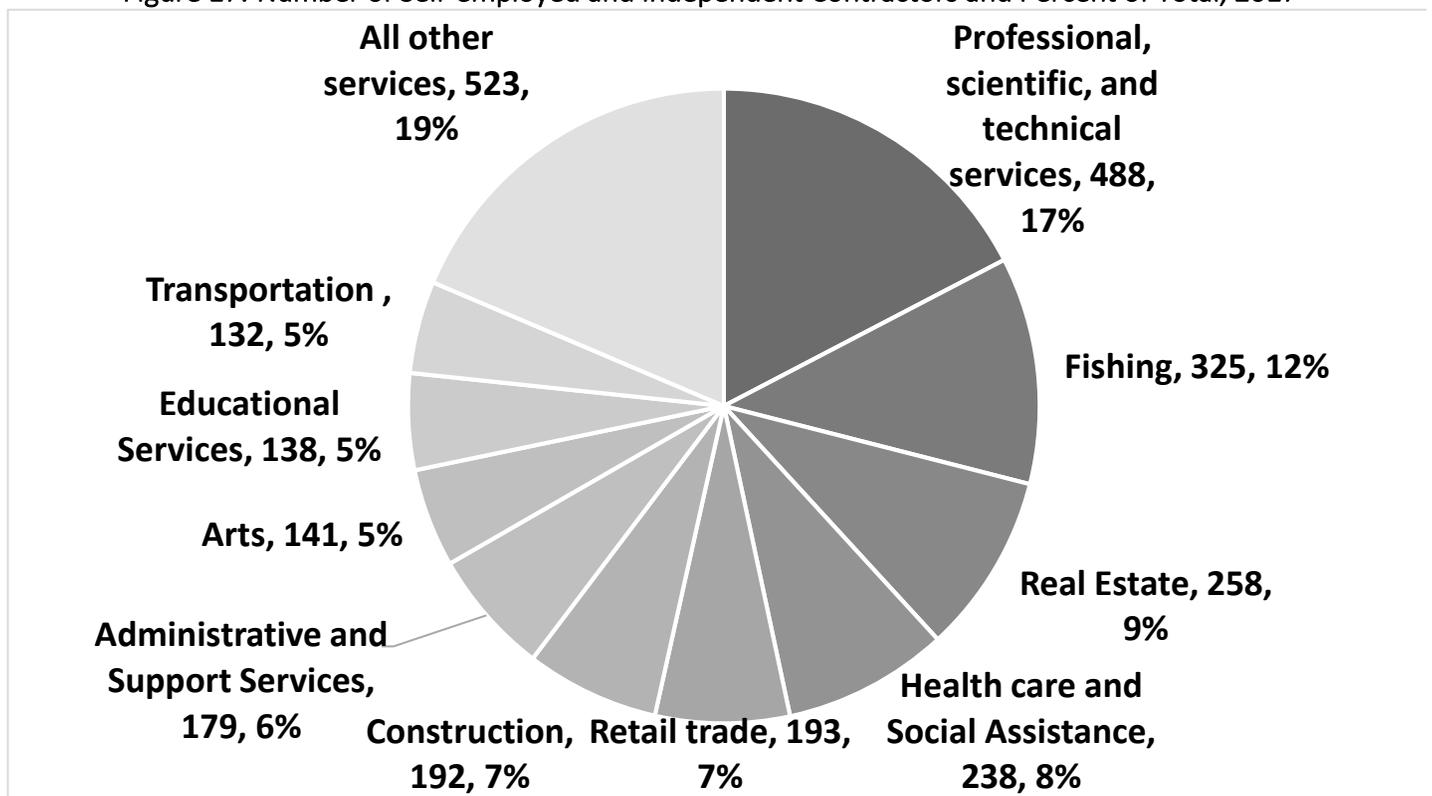
Figure 16: Number of Self-employed and Independent Contractors, Juneau 2010 to 2017



Source: US Census Bureau, 2017 Non-employer Statistics. Note: 2017 is the most current year for which data is available.

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, 2017



Source: US Census Bureau, 2017 Non-employer Statistics. Note: 2017 is the most current year for which data is available.

Figure 18: Number of Self-Employed and Independent Contractors, Industry Receipts and Average Revenue for Select Industry Sectors, Juneau 2017

	Number of Establishments	Receipts	Average Revenue per Establishment
Professional, scientific, and technical services	488	\$18,604,000	\$38,123
Fishing	325	\$19,800,000	\$60,923
Real estate	258	\$33,097,000	\$128,283
Health care and social assistance	238	\$11,700,000	\$49,160
Retail trade	193	\$5,886,000	\$30,497

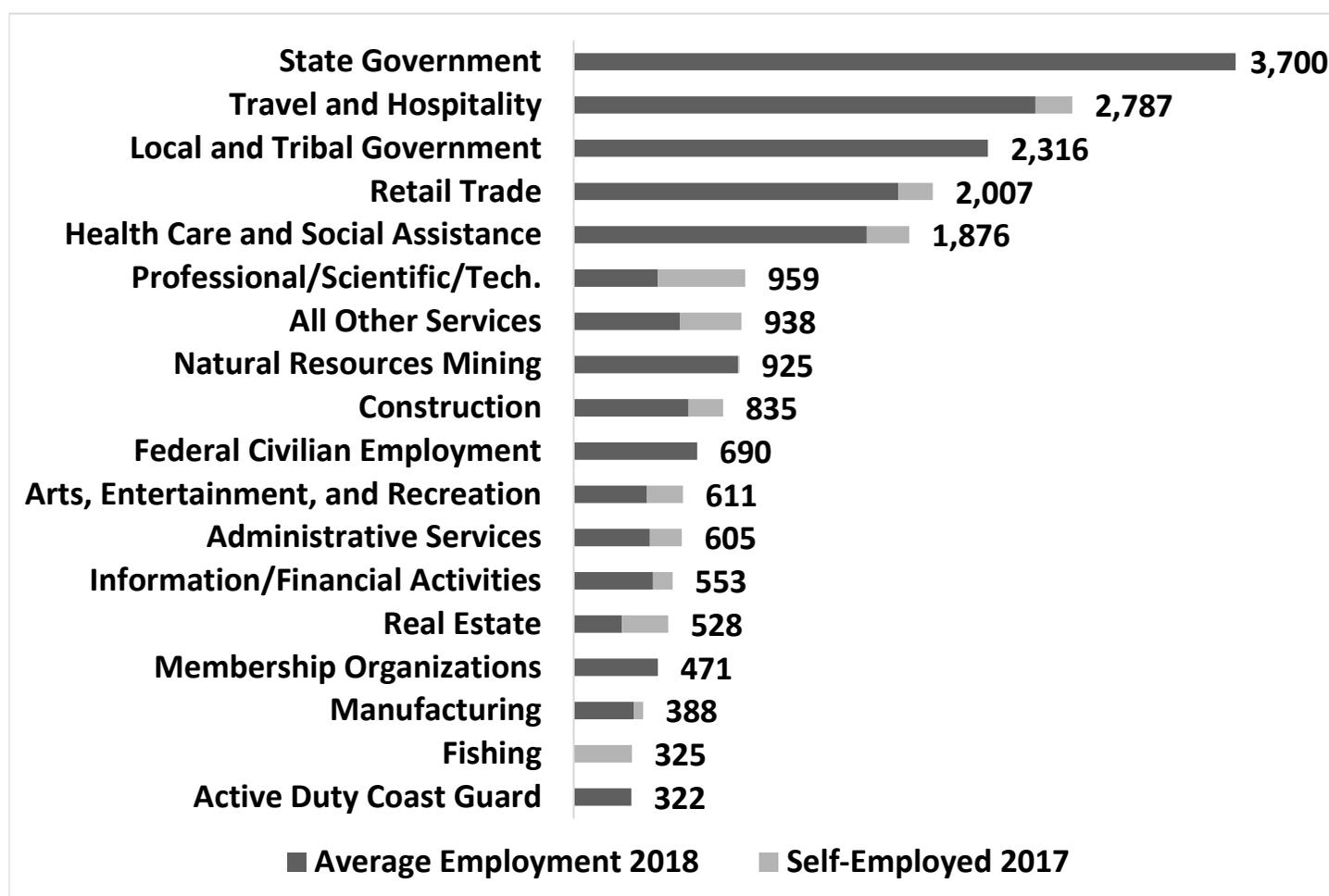
Other services (except public administration)	193	\$8,442,000	\$43,741
Construction	192	\$11,916,000	\$62,063
Administrative and support services	179	\$4,347,000	\$24,285
Arts	141	\$1,603,000	\$11,369
Educational services	138	\$2,453,000	\$17,775
Transportation	132	\$5,625,000	\$42,614
Finance and insurance	81	\$1,179,000	\$14,556
Accommodation and food services	74	\$2,510,000	\$33,919
Manufacturing	51	\$3,395,000	\$66,569
Information	30	\$839,000	\$27,967
Wholesale trade	15	\$193,000	\$12,867
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	7	\$209,000	\$29,857
<b>Total for all sectors</b>	<b>2,807</b>	<b>\$133,714,000</b>	<b>\$47,636</b>

Source: US Census Bureau, 2017 Non-employer Statistics. Note: 2017 is the most current year for which data is available.

## 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, salary, active duty 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 17 percent of Juneau's 20,847 total jobs. Juneau's five largest industry sectors provide just over 60 percent of all Juneau's jobs: state government (18 percent), travel and hospitality (13 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, Salary, Active Duty, and Self-Employed Jobs

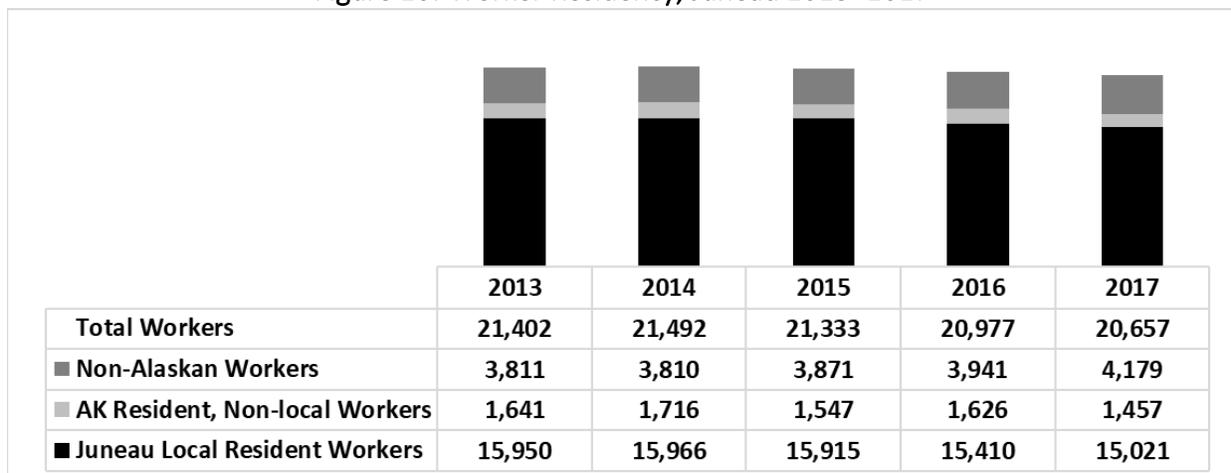


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, 2018 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; US Census Bureau, 2017 Non-Employer Statistics

## Non-resident Employment

In 2017 (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 20,657, down 1.5 percent from 2016. Approximately 73 percent of cumulative workers are residents of Juneau, 7 percent are Alaskan but not local, and 20 percent are out of state workers. The number of out of state workers in Juneau grew by 6 percent from the previous year and by just under 10 percent over the last five years.

Figure 20: Worker Residency, Juneau 2013 -2017



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Resident Hire, Historical Documents, "Nonresidents Working in Alaska: 2017" Note: Worker count shows total cumulative workers. Note: 2017 is the most current year for which data is available.

Non-resident workers are mostly employed in Juneau's private sector, which is 34 percent non-local hire. Juneau's government sector is 11 percent non-local hire. In Southeast Alaska, industries with high numbers of non-resident workers include manufacturing (including seafood processing) at 69 percent, the mining industry (including Greens Creek and Kensington) at 51.6 percent, and accommodation and food service at 45.8 percent.

Figure 21: Resident and Non-Resident Workers and Earnings by Place of Work, 2017

	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	3,466	257	247	6.2%	\$55,445	\$50,594	\$34,366
Local and Tribal Government	2,323	86	205	7.8%	\$48,839	\$27,439	\$31,136
Private Sector	9,232	1,114	3,727	26.5%	\$37,235	\$44,583	\$25,999
All Sectors	15,021	1,457	4,179	20.2%	\$43,231	\$44,632	\$26,746

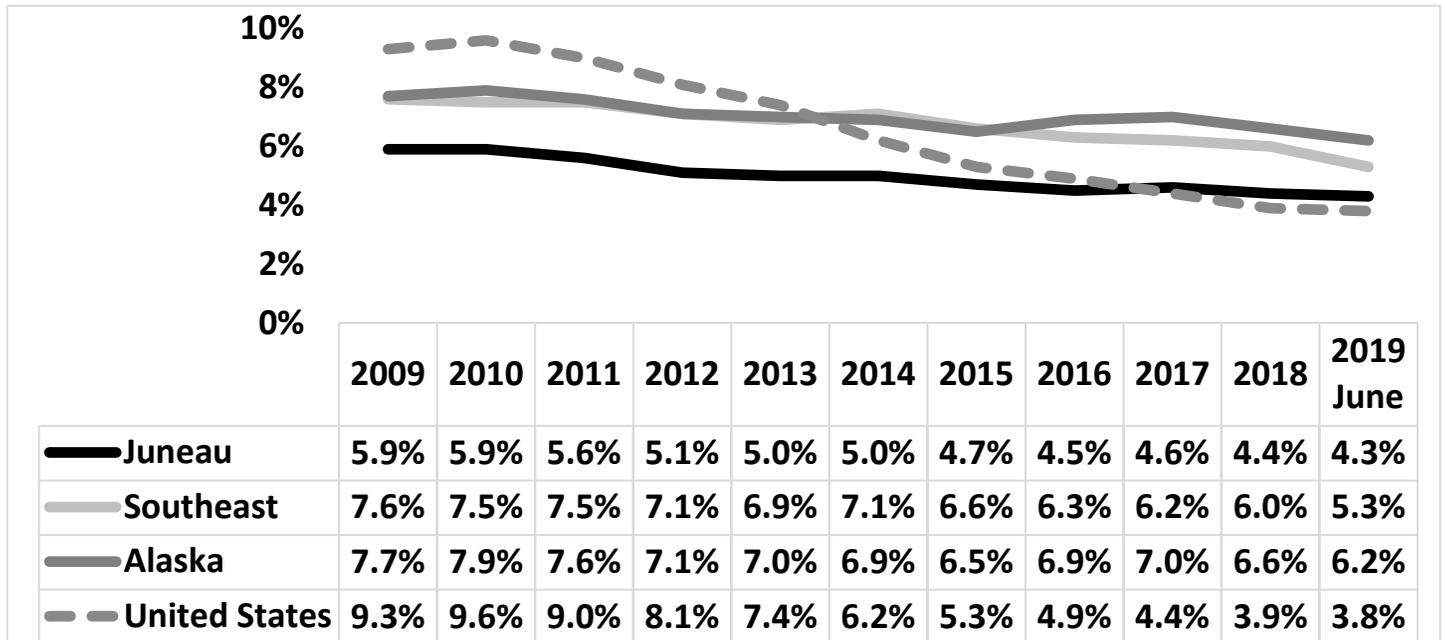
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Resident Hire, Historical Documents, "Nonresidents Working in Alaska: 2017". Note: 2017 is the most current year for which data is available.

## Unemployment

Juneau's unadjusted unemployment rate for June 2018 was 4.3 percent, down 0.1 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 2009 -2018 and June 2019 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

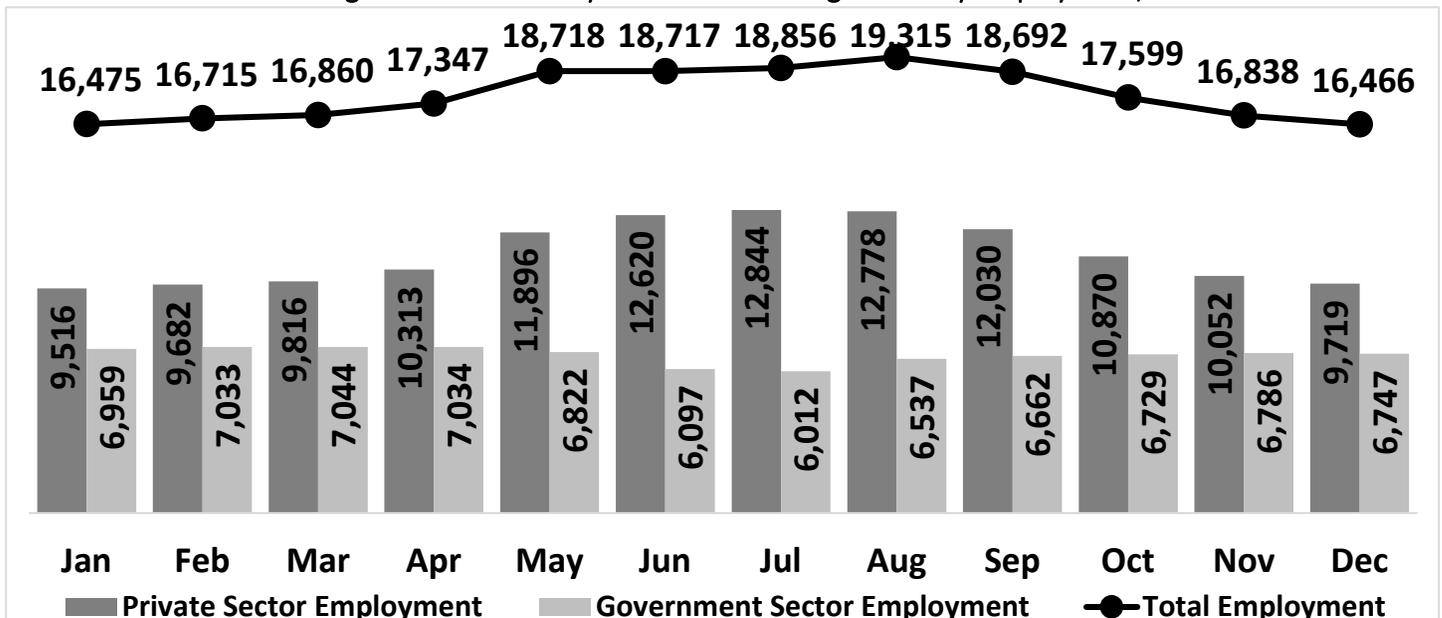


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Employment and Employer Data

### Seasonality of Employment

Juneau's average monthly 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 2018, peak average monthly employment was in August and the low was in December. The difference between December and August employment was 2,849 jobs, an increase of more than 100 jobs from the previous year.

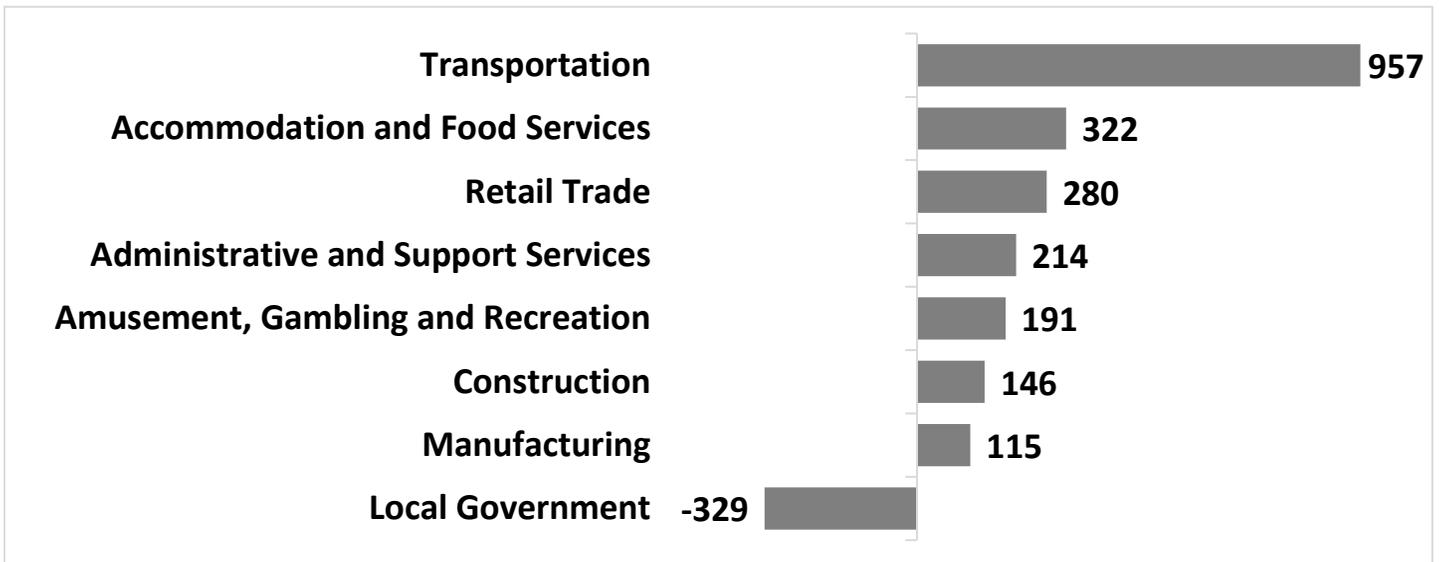
Figure 23: Seasonality of Juneau's Average Monthly Employment, 2018



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 April and November to December) of 753 to a six-month summer average employment (May to October) of 1,710 in 2018, an increase of 127 percent. Figure 24 shows the sectors of Juneau’s economy that have a substantial summer increase or decrease. Transportation, Accommodation and Food Services, and (Outdoor) Recreation sectors account for most of Juneau’s summer employment.

Figure 24: Increase or Decrease in Summer Average Monthly Employment over Winter for Select Sectors, 2018

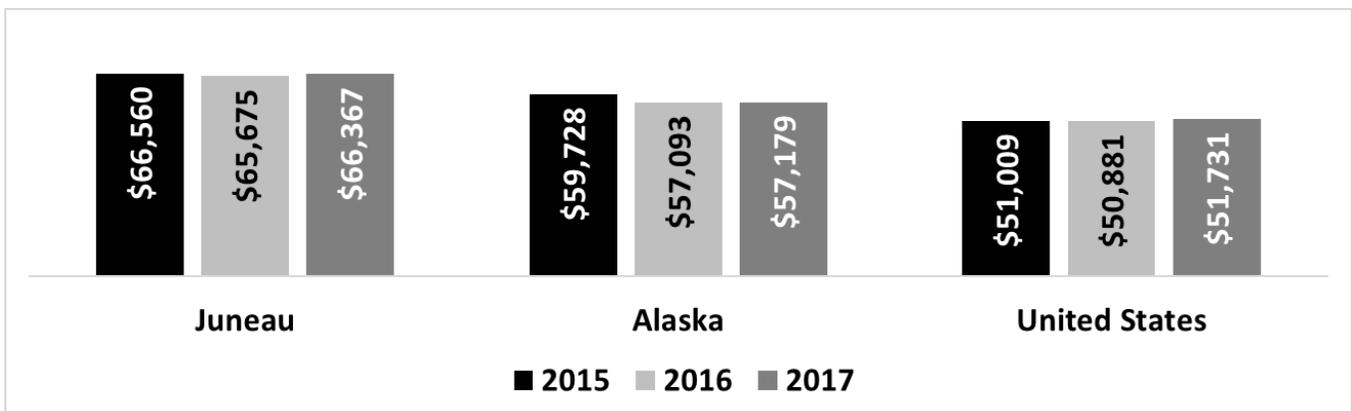


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Employment and Employer Data

## 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 2017 (the most current year for which data is available), Juneau’s per capita personal income of \$66,367 was 116 percent of the state average and 128 percent of the national average, indicating a relatively affluent community. Alaska’s per capita income of \$57,179 put us in tenth place among all states in 2017.

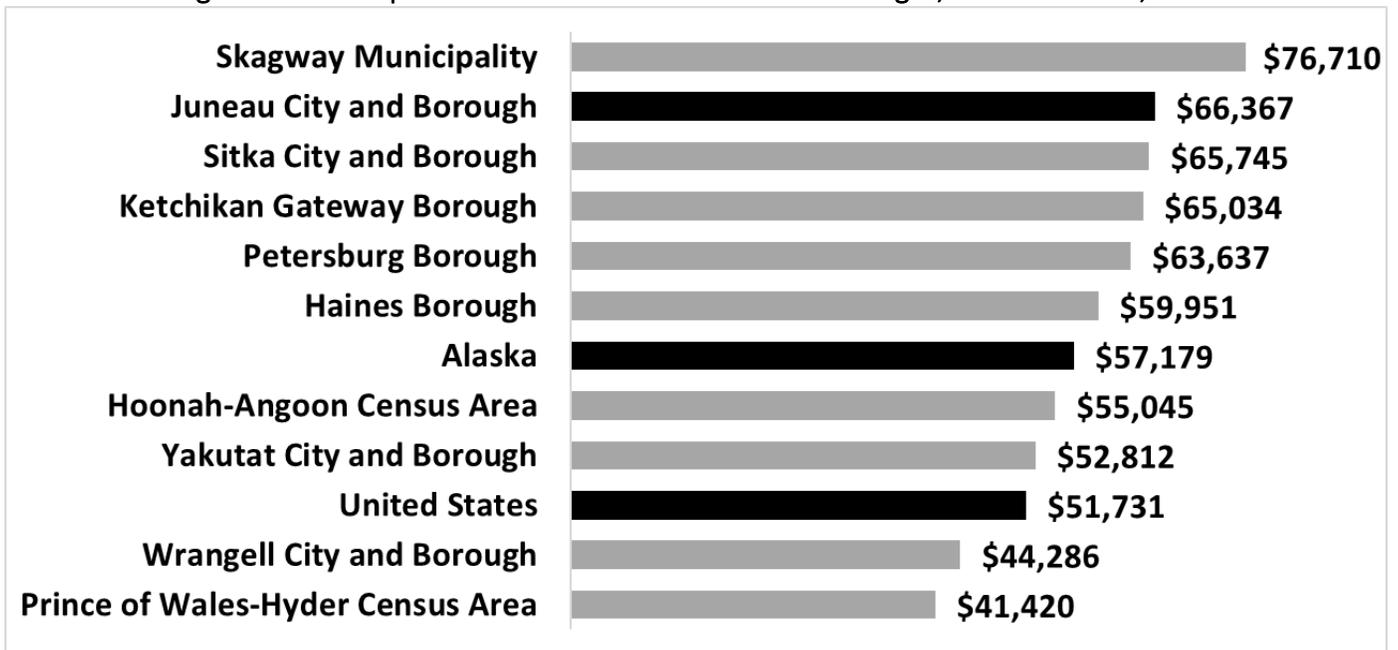
Figure 25: Per Capita Personal Income Comparison, 2015 -2017 (In 2017 Inflation-adjusted Dollars)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Data, Local Area Personal Income. Note: 2017 is the most current year for which data is available.

Regionally, only Skagway enjoyed a higher average per capita income in 2017 than Juneau.

Figure 26: Per Capita Personal Income for Selected Boroughs, States and U.S., 2017

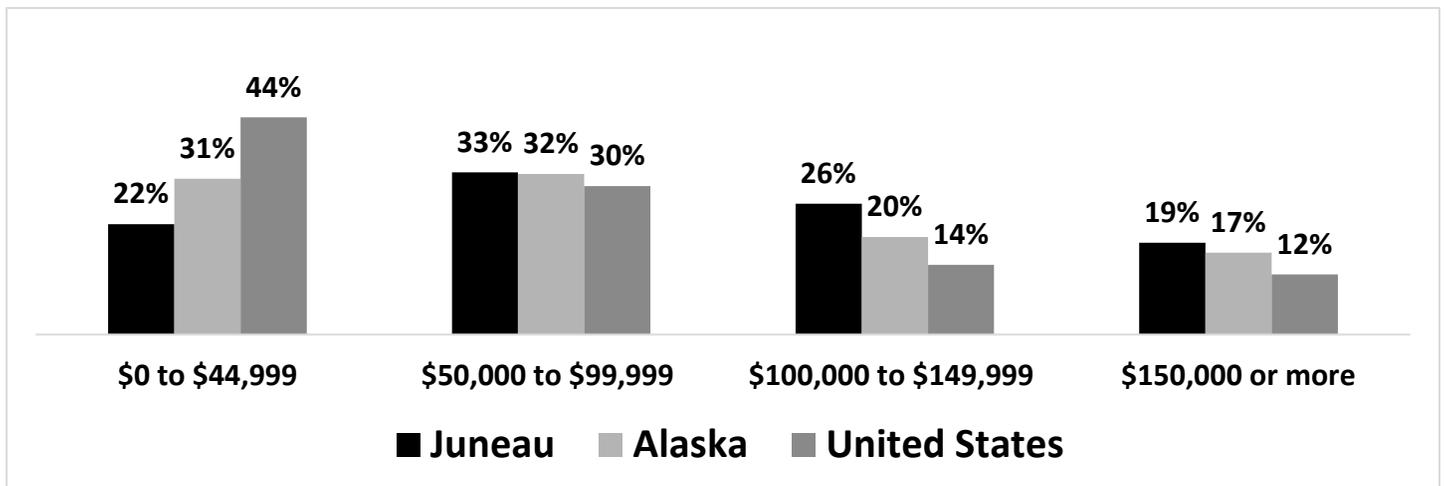


Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Data, Local Area Personal Income. Note: 2017 is the most current year for which data is available.

## Income Distribution, Poverty and Income Inequality

In Juneau, 45 percent of households earn more than \$100,000 per year, while only 37 percent of all Alaskan households and 26 percent of all U.S. households earn above this threshold. In contrast, in the United States, 44 percent of all households earn less than \$50,000, compared to 31 percent in Alaska and only 22 percent in Juneau.

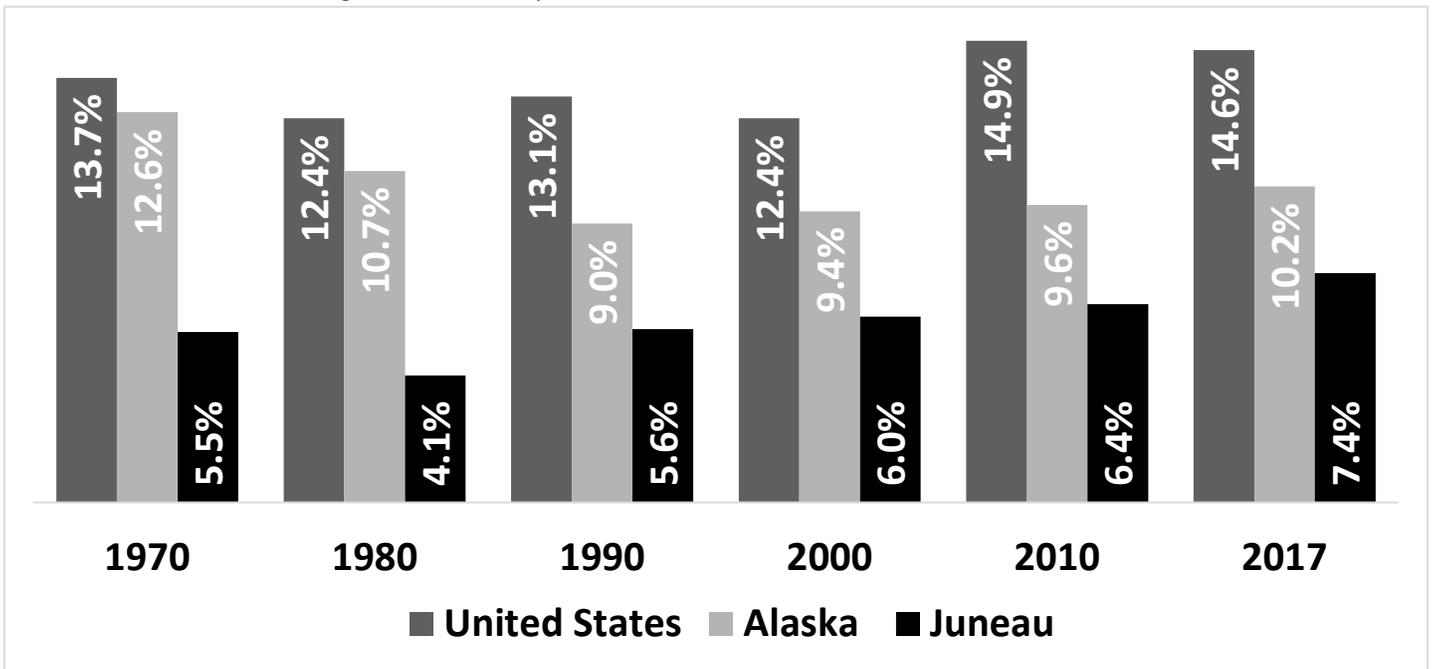
Figure 27: Percent of Households by Income Bracket, 2013 -2017, 5-Year Average



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates DP03 Dataset, 2017 Inflation Adjusted Dollars. Note: Dataset 2013-2017 is the most current estimate available.

However, despite Juneau’s affluent population, poverty has been on the increase in the past decade. Juneau’s 2013-2017 five-year average estimate (the most recent period for which data is available) was a poverty rate of 7.4%, higher than the last five decennial census counts.

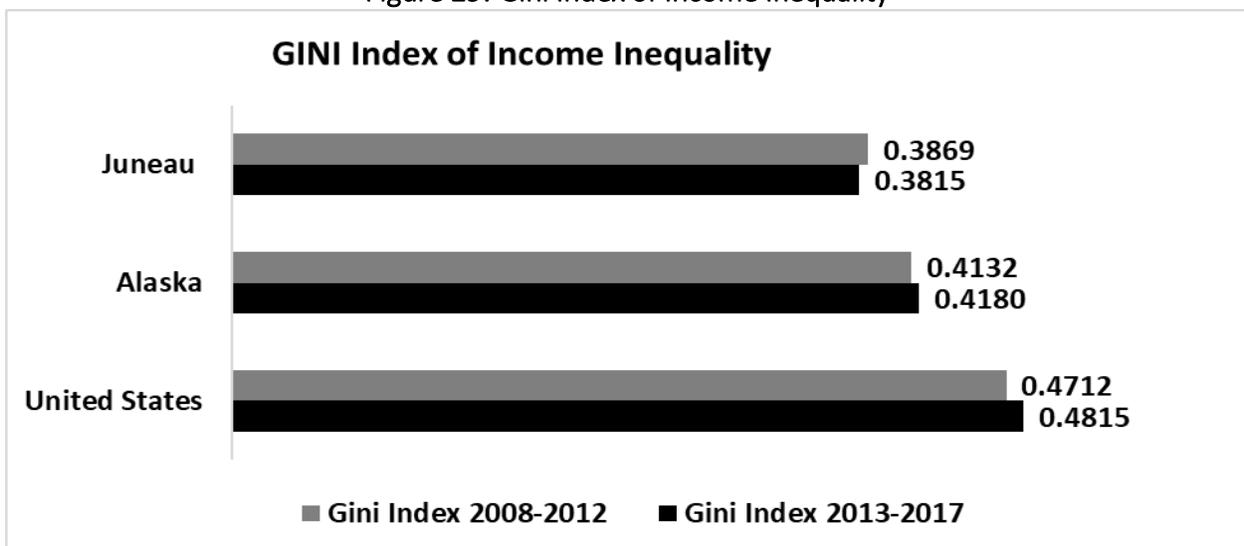
Figure 28: Poverty Rates in Juneau, Alaska and the United States



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 1970 – 2000, 2006-2010 and 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates  
 Note: Dataset 2013-2017 is the most current estimate available.

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 0.49, while that for Alaska is 0.42, ranking Alaska the lowest in score among all states when ranked by Gini coefficient. Juneau has an average Gini coefficient of .38 for the years 2013 to 2017. 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, 2008-2012 and 2013-2017, 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 29: Gini Index of Income Inequality

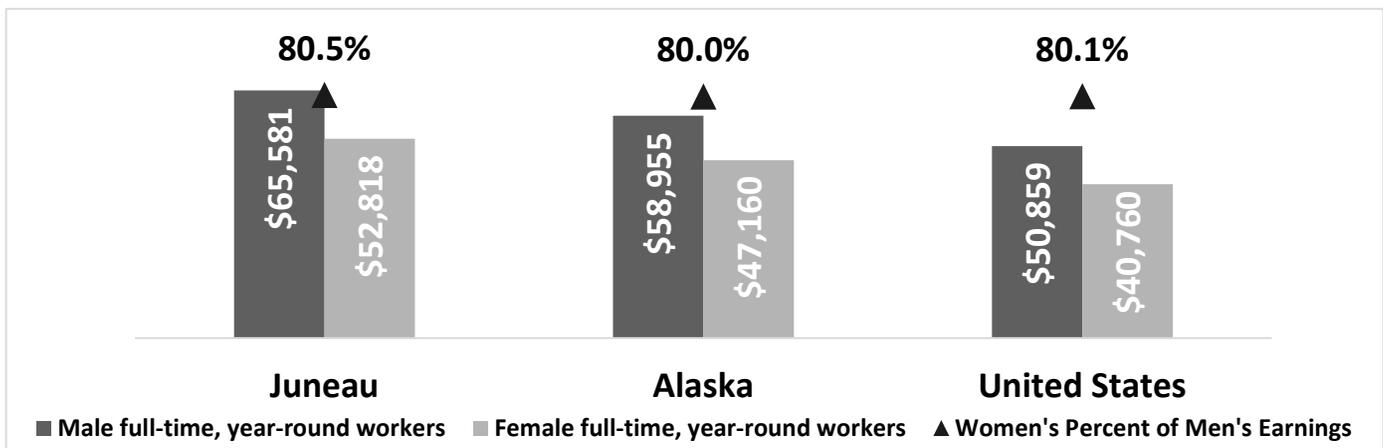


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 and 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B19083 Data Set. Note: Dataset 2013-2017 is the most current estimate available.

## Gender Compensation

Women working full-time, year-round jobs in Juneau, on average, earn slightly 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 (\$52,818) in Juneau is 80.5 percent of that for male full-time, year-round workers (\$65,581), according to the census bureau’s 2012-2017 five-year estimate, the most current year for which data is available.

Figure 30: Median Earnings by Gender for Full-Time, Year-Round Workers, 2013-2017, 5-Year Average



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, DP03 dataset: Selected Economic Characteristics, 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimate. Note: Dataset 2013-2017 is the most current estimate available.

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 31: 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
<b>All Occupations</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>73</b>
Personal care and service	246	105	77
Law enforcement workers including supervisors	130	68	77
Health technologists and technicians	127	81	85
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	121	65	74
Healthcare support occupations	112	110	89
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations	102	79	76

	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
Office and administrative support occupations	95	95	96
Sales and office occupations	94	81	74
Architecture and engineering occupations	43	73	80
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	42	55	65
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	38	69	69
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and other technical occupations	36	69	60
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	32	63	67

**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, B24012 dataset: Sex by Occupation and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months (in 2017 inflation adjusted dollars) for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over, 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimate. **Note:** Dataset 2013-2017 is the most current estimate available.

## Southeast Alaska Employment and Wages

Outside of Juneau, regional employment remained flat in 2018, up by just 0.2 percent. Job gains in the private service sector (+302 jobs) compensated for job losses in the government (-123 jobs) and private goods-producing sector (-119 jobs). Overall, the private sector gained 183 jobs. The largest gain was in transportation (+168 jobs), and manufacturing (-103 jobs) had the greatest loss. Southeast wages increased for a second consecutive year as total wages for all sectors grew by an average of 3.4 percent. Despite employment decreases in all sectors of government employment, total government wages for the region increased by one percent, while total private sector wages grew five percent.

Figure 32: Select Southeast Alaska Industry Sector Employment and Earnings, 2016 to 2018

	Average Employment 2016	Average Employment 2017	Average Employment 2018	Percent Change 2017 to 2018	Total Earnings 2016	Total Earnings 2017	Total Earnings 2018	Percent Change 2017 to 2018
Local and Tribal Government	6,250	6,323	6,266	-0.9%	\$293,560,336	\$304,654,910	\$309,755,117	1.7%
State Government	4,939	4,823	4,771	-1.1%	\$301,556,358	\$286,104,797	\$283,342,835	-1.0%
Federal Civilian Government	1,473	1,463	1,449	-1.0%	\$121,773,417	\$123,123,746	\$128,285,715	4.2%
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>12,662</b>	<b>12,609</b>	<b>12,486</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>	<b>\$716,890,111</b>	<b>\$713,883,453</b>	<b>\$721,383,667</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
Manufacturing	1,918	1,937	1,834	-5.3%	\$78,634,110	\$83,634,013	\$82,227,249	1.7%
Construction	1,463	1,350	1,331	-1.4%	\$98,583,301	\$86,866,950	\$88,613,581	2.0%
Natural Resources and Mining	1,158	1,239	1,241	0.2%	\$101,988,083	\$109,308,256	\$112,349,130	2.8%
<b>Total Goods Producing</b>	<b>4,538</b>	<b>4,526</b>	<b>4,407</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>	<b>\$279,205,494</b>	<b>\$279,809,219</b>	<b>\$283,189,960</b>	<b>1.2%</b>

	Average Employment 2016	Average Employment 2017	Average Employment 2018	Percent Change 2017 to 2018	Total Earnings 2016	Total Earnings 2017	Total Earnings 2018	Percent Change 2017 to 2018
Retail Trade	4,265	4,196	4,185	-0.3%	\$123,677,171	\$120,423,498	\$123,987,574	3.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	4,176	4,228	4,305	1.8%	\$95,434,022	\$99,437,520	\$104,272,938	4.9%
Health Care and Social Services	3,684	3,841	3,904	1.6%	\$164,326,554	\$177,893,856	\$196,642,935	10.5%
Transportation	2,479	2,489	2,657	6.7%	\$110,938,678	\$115,648,252	\$127,634,945	10.4%
Financial Services	1,123	1,102	1,074	-2.5%	\$54,132,361	\$53,027,907	\$52,897,902	-0.2%
Professional, Tech and Mgmt Services	941	874	847	-3.1%	\$57,893,060	\$52,612,347	\$52,422,116	-0.4%
Administrative Services	731	697	761	9.2%	\$25,383,083	\$22,588,630	\$26,362,502	16.7%
<b>Total Service Providing</b>	19,672	19,713	20,015	1.5%	\$719,351,430	\$730,833,339	\$778,681,308	6.5%
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	24,210	24,239	24,422	0.8%	\$998,556,924	\$1,010,642,558	\$1,061,871,268	5.1%
<b>Total</b>	36,872	36,847	36,908	0.2%	\$1,715,447,036	\$1,724,526,010	\$1,783,254,934	3.4%

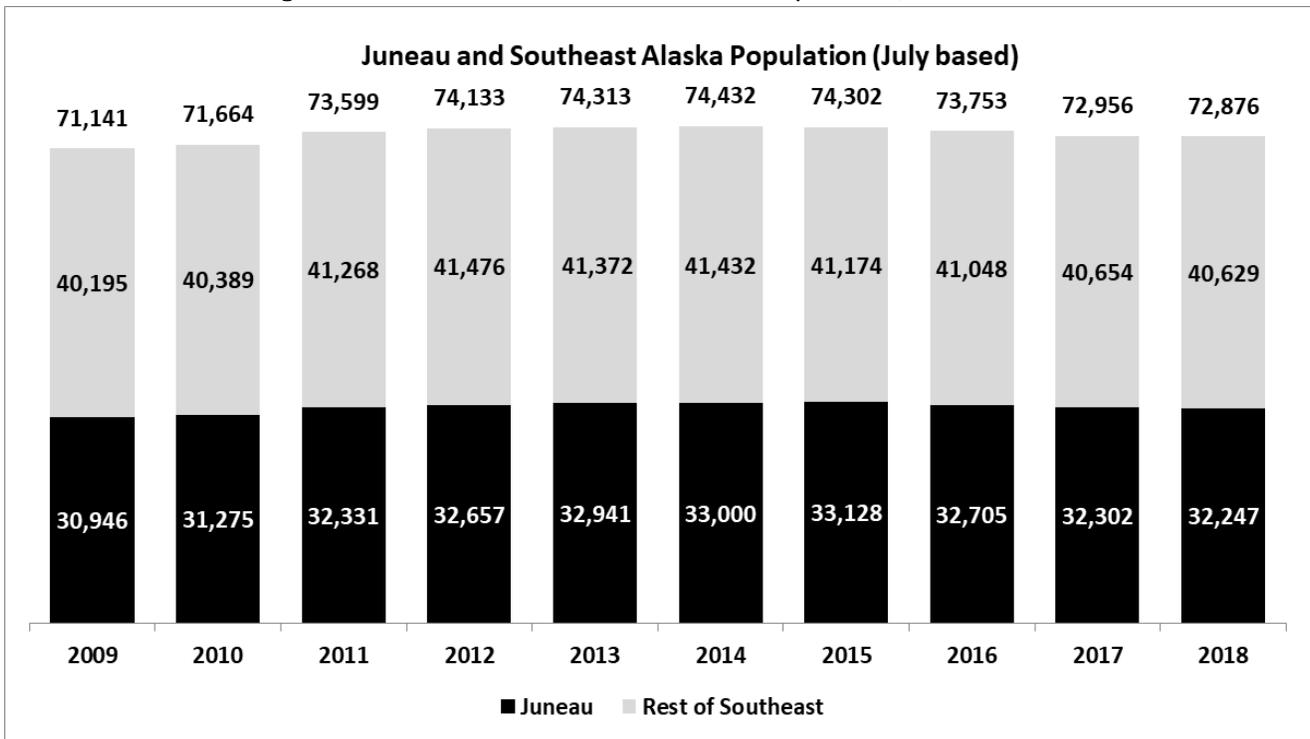
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Southeast Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

## Demographics

### Juneau Population Trends

In 2018, Juneau’s population held nearly steady after two years of out migration. The July 2018 population estimate of 32,247 was below the previous year’s estimate by approximately 55 individuals. The rest of Southeast Alaska, excluding Juneau, also stayed flat, with a population decline of only approximately 25 individuals. An overall loss of 881 residents from Juneau’s peak population of 33,128 in 2015 has brought the City and Borough population back to 2011 levels.

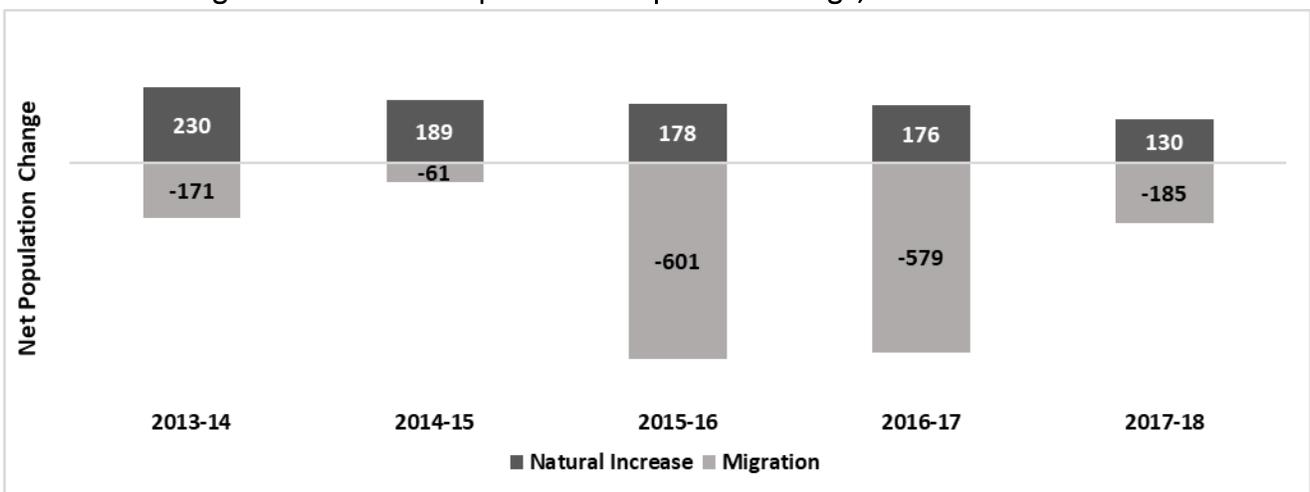
Figure 33: Juneau and Southeast Alaska Population, 2009 – 2018



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. Beginning in 2016 and persisting through 2018, out-migration has surpassed the natural increase. However, the net population loss in the most recent period was significantly less than the two preceding periods.

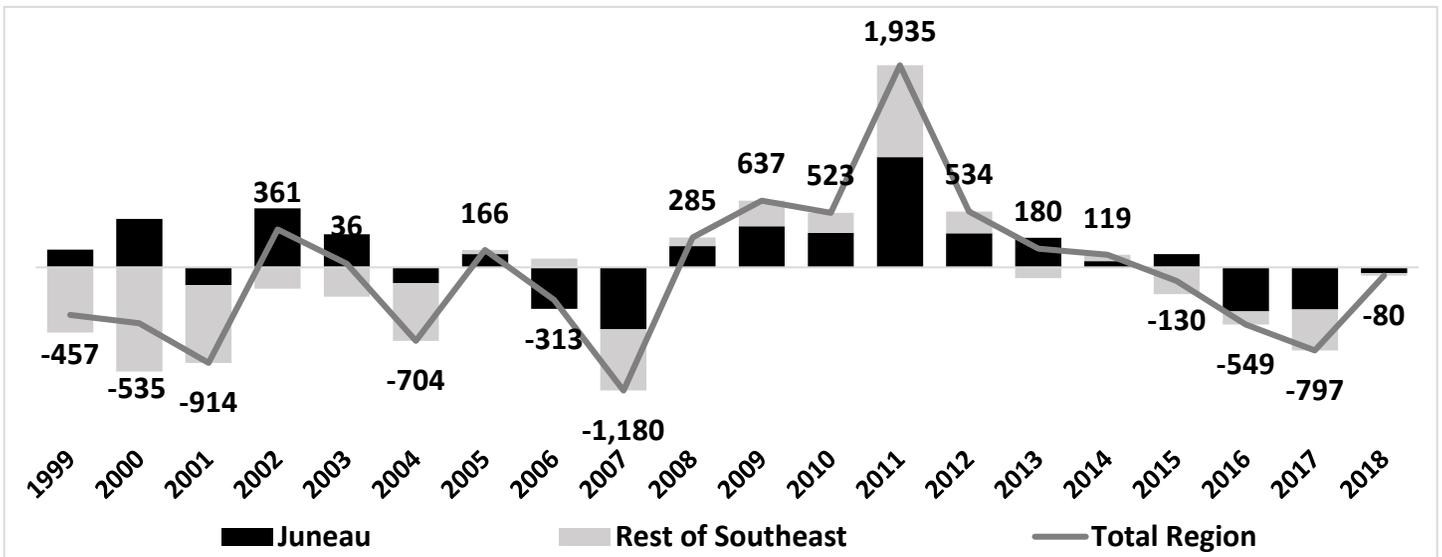
Figure 34: Annual Components of Population Change, Juneau 2013 – 2018



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

In 13 of the past 20 years, Juneau experienced population growth. This was the case for the rest of Southeast in only 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 the past three years.

Figure 35: Juneau and Southeast Alaska, Total Yearly Population Change, 1999 – 2018

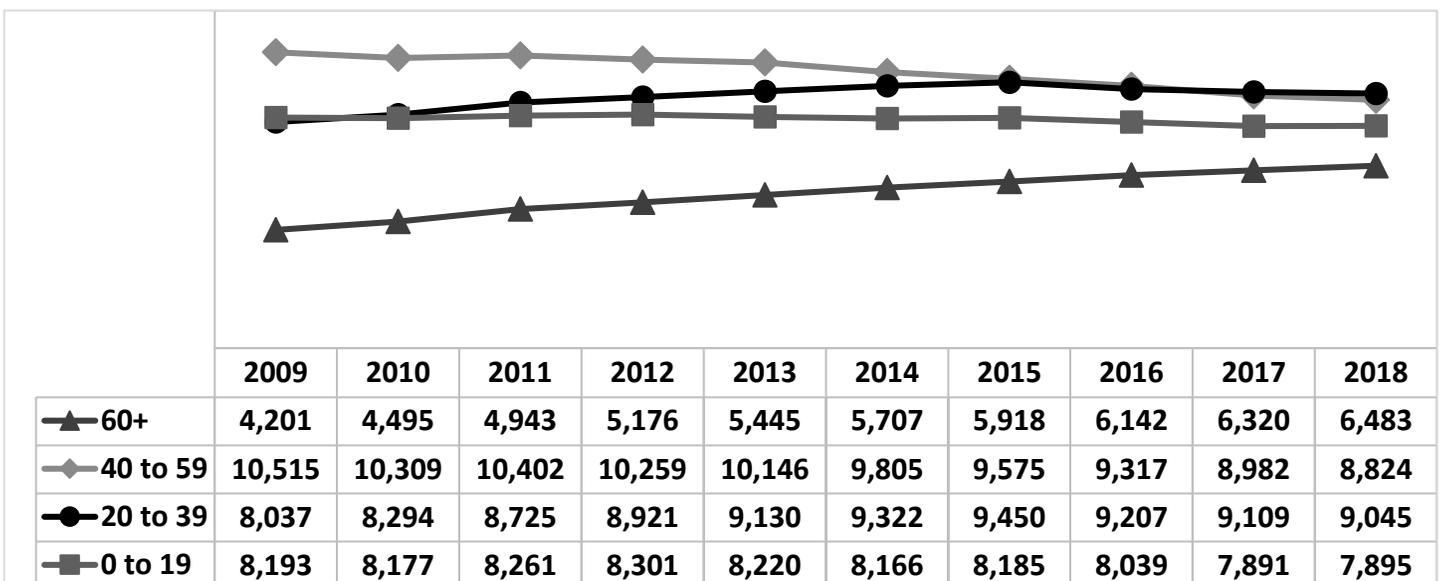


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Population Estimates

### Juneau Population by Age Group

In 2018, Juneau had 9,045 residents age 20-39, the largest age demographic for the second year in a row, despite a 0.7% population decrease for the group from the previous year. The population 60 and over remained the fastest growing age demographic for the 17th consecutive year. Over the past decade, seniors went from 14 percent of Juneau’s population in 2009 to 20 percent in 2018. The senior population is projected to be 24 percent of Juneau’s population by 2025.

Figure 36: Juneau Population by Age Group, 2009 – 2018

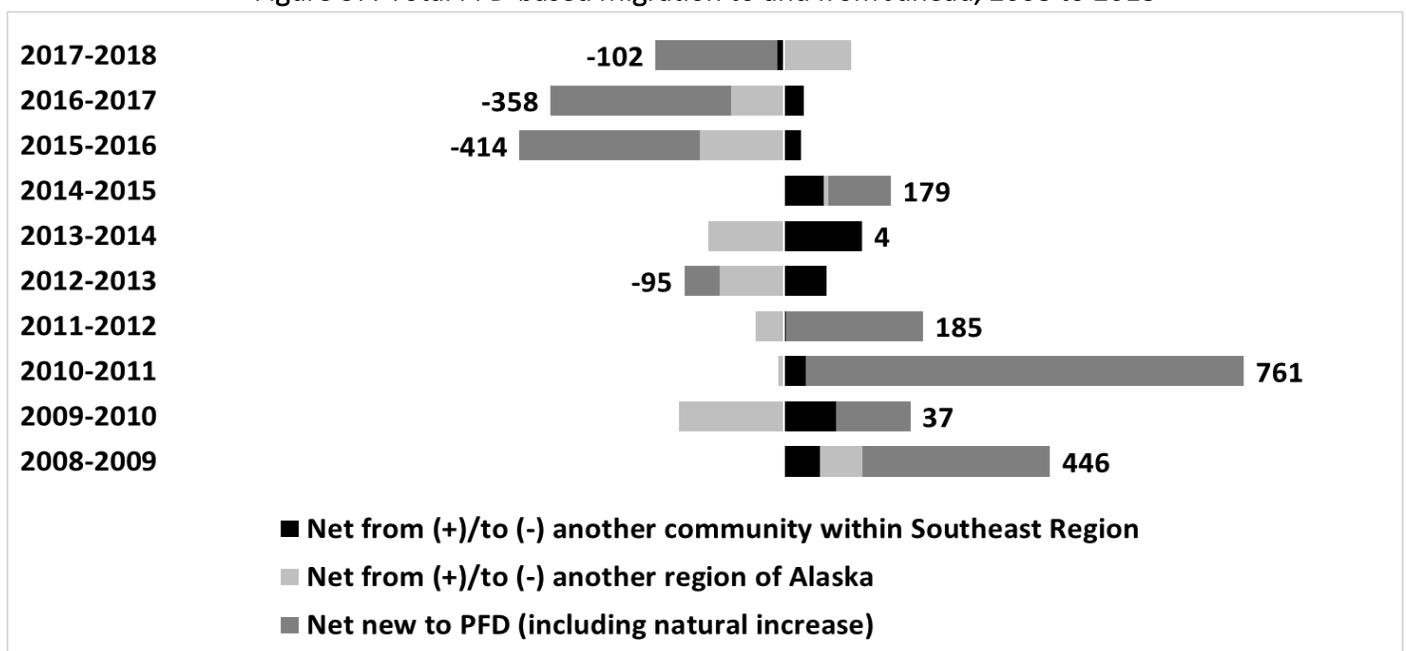


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Population Estimates, Economic Regions and Boroughs/Census Areas, "Age and Sex" Dataset

## 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 102 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 experienced net population increases from every region except for Southeast. Reduced employment opportunities in Anchorage and other regions of the state due to continued recession in those areas may be a key factor in Juneau's population gains from the rest of the state. Juneau's budget induced state job losses contributed to migration out of state.

Figure 37: Total PFD-based Migration to and from Juneau, 2008 to 2018



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Migration Data and Information, PFD-Based Migration to and from Cities and Places

Figure 38: PFD-based Migration to and from Juneau, 2017 to 2018

Region	Into Juneau	Out of Juneau	Net Migration
Anchorage and Mat-Su	257	189	68
Gulf Coast	47	39	8
Interior	67	42	25
North	4	3	1
Southwest	17	6	11
Haines Borough	18	29	-11
Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	40	48	-8
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	45	40	5
Petersburg Borough	14	15	-1
Prince of Wales - Hyder Census Area	21	24	-3
Sitka, City and Borough	59	38	21
Skagway, Municipality	4	5	-1
Wrangell, City and Borough	10	30	-20
Yakutat, City and Borough	9	2	7
<b>Southeast Region Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>-11</b>
Did not apply for PFD (including births and deaths)	2,012	2,216	-204

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 39: Southeast Population by Borough and Census Designated Place 2014-2018

	July 2014	July 2015	July 2016	July 2017	July 2018	% change 2017-2018
<b>Haines Borough</b>	<b>2,551</b>	<b>2,492</b>	<b>2,464</b>	<b>2,458</b>	<b>2,480</b>	0.9%
Covenant Life CDP	72	71	58	69	53	-23.2%
Excursion Inlet CDP	9	9	14	12	13	8.3%
Haines CDP	<b>1,811</b>	<b>1,766</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>1,735</b>	<b>1,755</b>	1.2%
Lutak CDP	79	65	71	62	60	-3.2%
Mosquito Lake CDP	266	255	257	266	280	5.3%
Mud Bay CDP	184	192	195	204	206	1.0%
Balance	130	134	131	110	113	2.7%
<b>Hoonah-Angoon Census Area</b>	<b>2,139</b>	<b>2,178</b>	<b>2,191</b>	<b>2,128</b>	<b>2,168</b>	1.9%
Angoon City	420	429	411	406	410	1.0%
Elfin Cove CDP	16	15	14	14	12	-14.3%
Game Creek CDP	18	21	21	18	18	0.0%
Gustavus City	518	532	558	545	554	1.7%
Hoonah City	786	779	792	776	789	1.7%
Klukwan CDP	84	92	94	93	94	1.1%
Pelican City	77	80	79	67	68	1.5%
Tenakee Springs City	129	142	140	135	144	6.7%
Balance	91	88	82	74	79	6.8%
<b>Juneau City and Borough</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>33,128</b>	<b>32,705</b>	<b>32,302</b>	<b>32,247</b>	-0.2%
<b>Ketchikan Gateway Borough</b>	<b>13,889</b>	<b>13,820</b>	<b>13,753</b>	<b>13,782</b>	<b>13,843</b>	0.4%
Ketchikan City	8,351	8,299	8,189	8,141	8,157	0.2%
Saxman City	422	413	417	446	421	-5.6%
Balance	5,113	5,105	5,143	5,193	5,263	1.3%
<b>Petersburg Census Area</b>	<b>3,198</b>	<b>3,177</b>	<b>3,174</b>	<b>3,137</b>	<b>3,198</b>	1.9%
Kupreanof City	26	20	21	21	16	-23.8%
Petersburg City	2,954	2,922	2,932	2,885	2,948	2.2%
Balance	217	234	220	230	233	1.3%
<b>Prince of Wales-Hyder Census</b>	<b>6,515</b>	<b>6,516</b>	<b>6,444</b>	<b>6,380</b>	<b>6,251</b>	-2.0%
Coffman Cove City	175	194	202	198	168	-15.2%
Craig City	1,205	1,177	1,098	1,087	1,095	0.7%
Edna Bay CDP	47	48	41	43	43	0.0%
Hollis CDP	93	116	115	130	124	-4.6%
Hydaburg City	407	402	404	377	398	5.6%
Hyder CDP	91	83	83	89	80	-10.1%
Kake City	627	620	606	606	601	-0.8%
Kasaan City	76	86	92	84	81	-3.6%
Klawock City	803	819	812	833	777	-6.7%
Metlakatla CDP	1,446	1,439	1,435	1,424	1,398	-1.8%
Naukati Bay CDP	120	104	104	114	124	8.8%
Point Baker CDP	12	13	13	13	13	0.0%
Port Alexander City	45	62	55	53	55	3.8%
Port Protection CDP	56	54	53	35	31	-11.4%
Thorne Bay City	530	507	527	534	524	-1.9%
Whale Pass CDP	38	45	43	43	57	32.6%
Balance	744	747	761	717	682	-4.9%
<b>Sitka City and Borough</b>	<b>9,066</b>	<b>8,899</b>	<b>8,905</b>	<b>8,748</b>	<b>8,652</b>	-1.1%
<b>Skagway Municipality</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>1,088</b>	-0.1%
Skagway CDP	979	991	1,015	1,036	1,036	0.0%
Balance	59	53	56	53	52	-1.9%
<b>Wrangell City and Borough</b>	<b>2,413</b>	<b>2,444</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>2,389</b>	<b>2,426</b>	1.5%
<b>Yakutat City and Borough</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>523</b>	-3.7%
<b>Southeast Total</b>	<b>74,432</b>	<b>74,302</b>	<b>73,753</b>	<b>72,956</b>	<b>72,876</b>	-0.1%

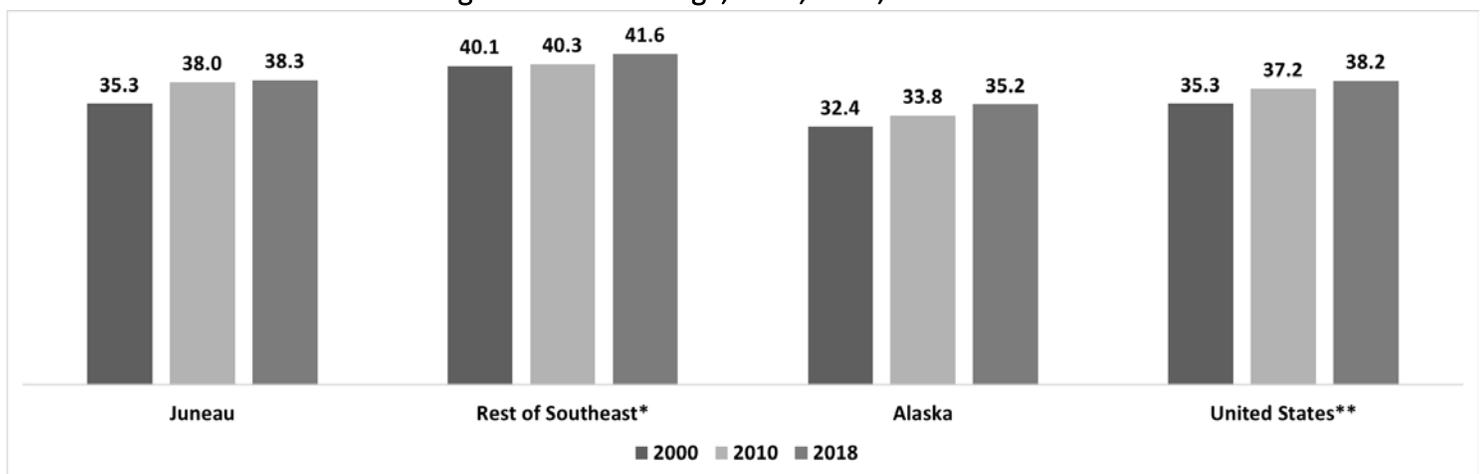
	July 2014	July 2015	July 2016	July 2017	July 2018	% change 2017-2018
Total excluding Juneau	41,432	41,174	41,048	40,654	40,629	-0.1%

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 38.2 to 38.3 over the previous year. Juneau’s population is older than the state average, but equal to that of the nation. The Southeast region, exclusive of Juneau, is significantly older than Juneau, the state of Alaska, and the nation.

Figure 40: Median Age, 2000, 2010, and 2018



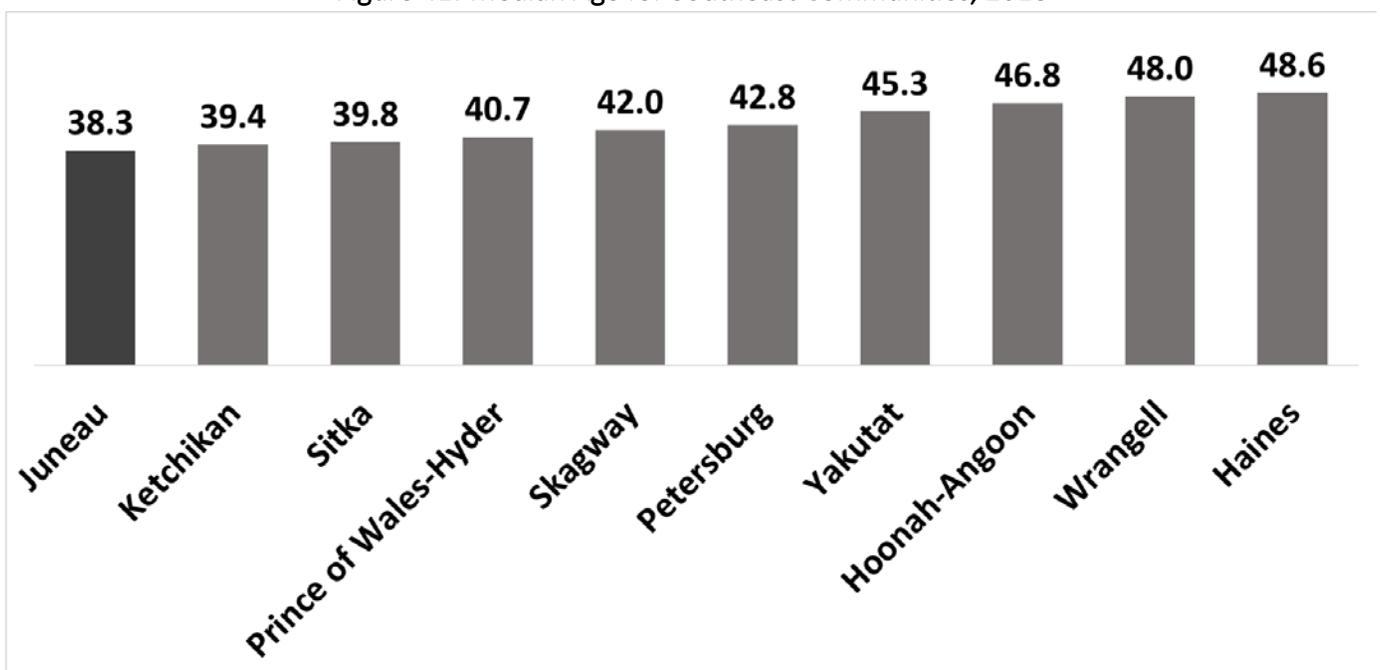
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Population Estimates, Economic Regions and Boroughs/Census Areas, "Age and Sex 2010-2018" Dataset; U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States, States, and Puerto Rico Commonwealth: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018

\*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 and Wrangell have the highest median age of all Alaskan communities.

Figure 41: Median Age for Southeast Communities, 2018



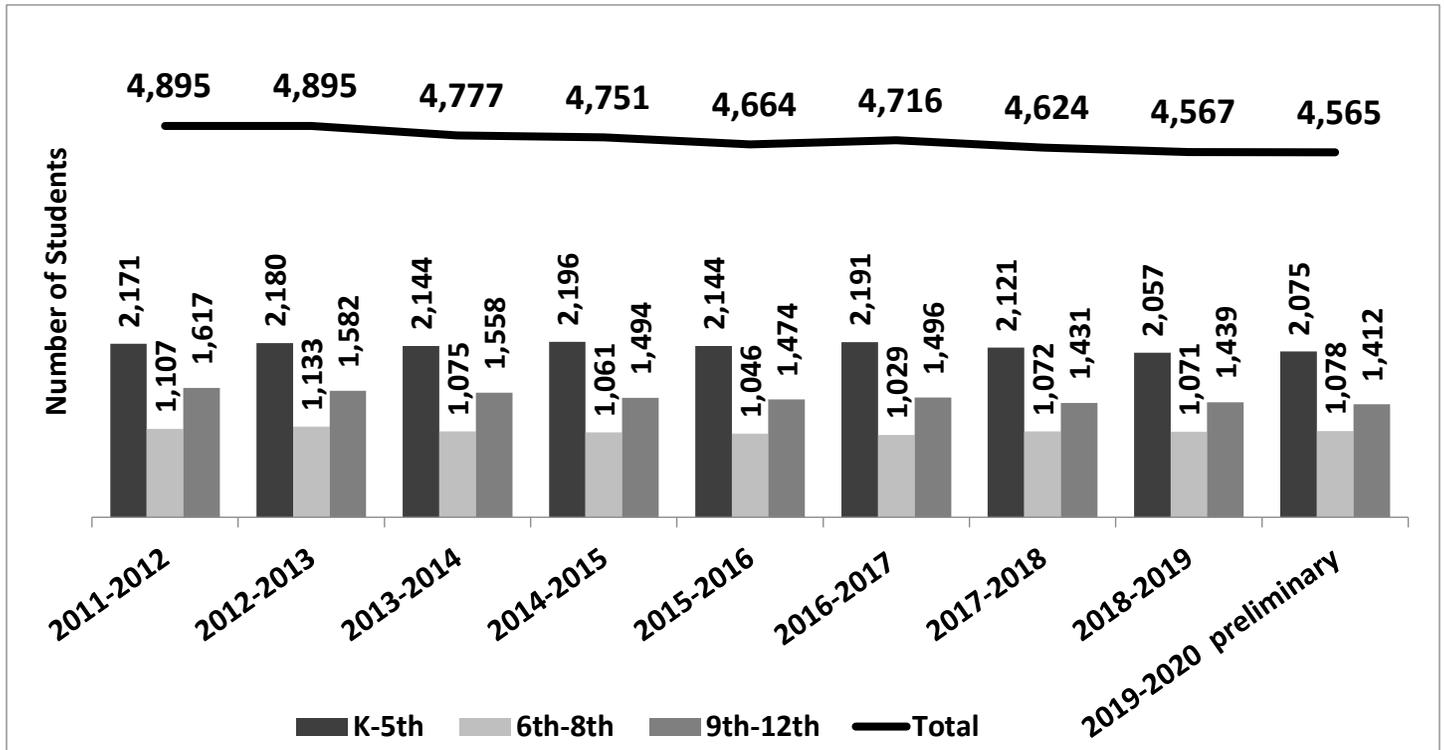
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Population Estimates, Economic Regions and Boroughs/Census Areas, "Age and Sex 2010-2018" Dataset

## Education

### Juneau School District Enrollment

The preliminary count of enrollment for K-12 in the Juneau School District for the 2019-2020 school year is 4,565 students, almost no change from the prior year.

Figure 42: Juneau School District K-12 Enrollment by Grade, FY12 – FY20 (Preliminary)

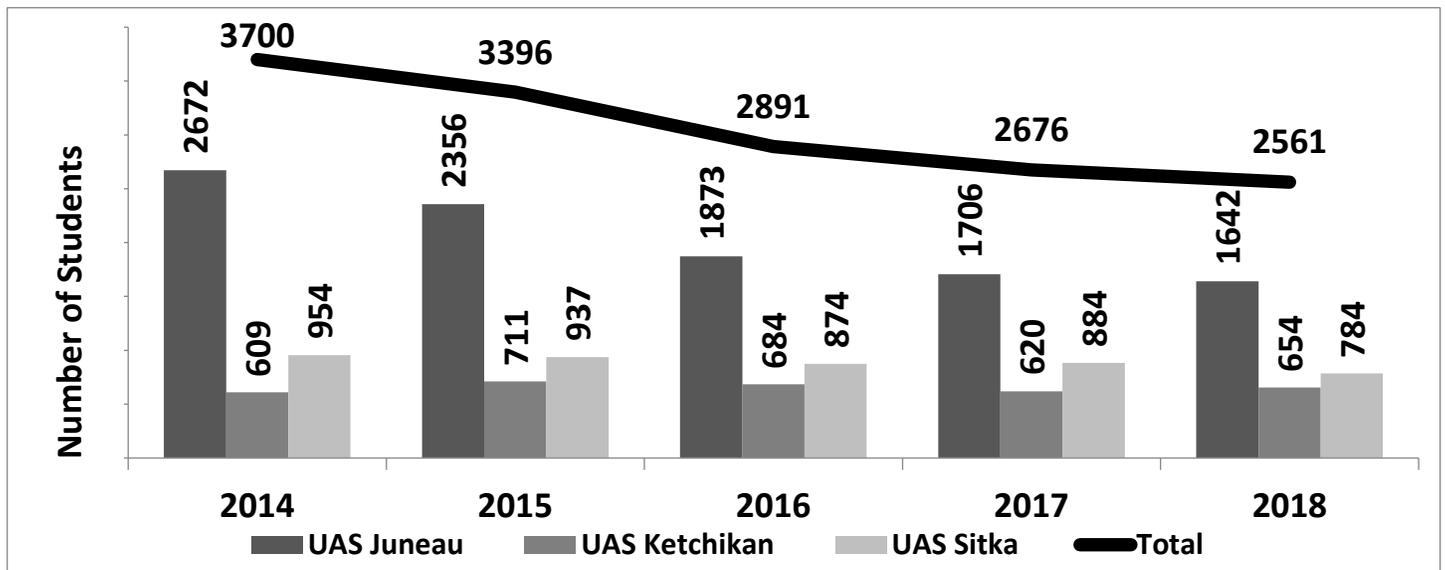


Source: Alaska Department of Education and Early Development Data Center, FY20 preliminary provided by Juneau School District

### University of Alaska Southeast Enrollment

Enrollment at the University of Alaska Southeast (UAS) continued to decline with 2,561 students enrolled across all three campus locations, a more than 4 percent decrease from the prior year. The decrease in enrollment over the past years 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 43: University of Alaska Southeast Fall Enrollment, 2011 to 2018

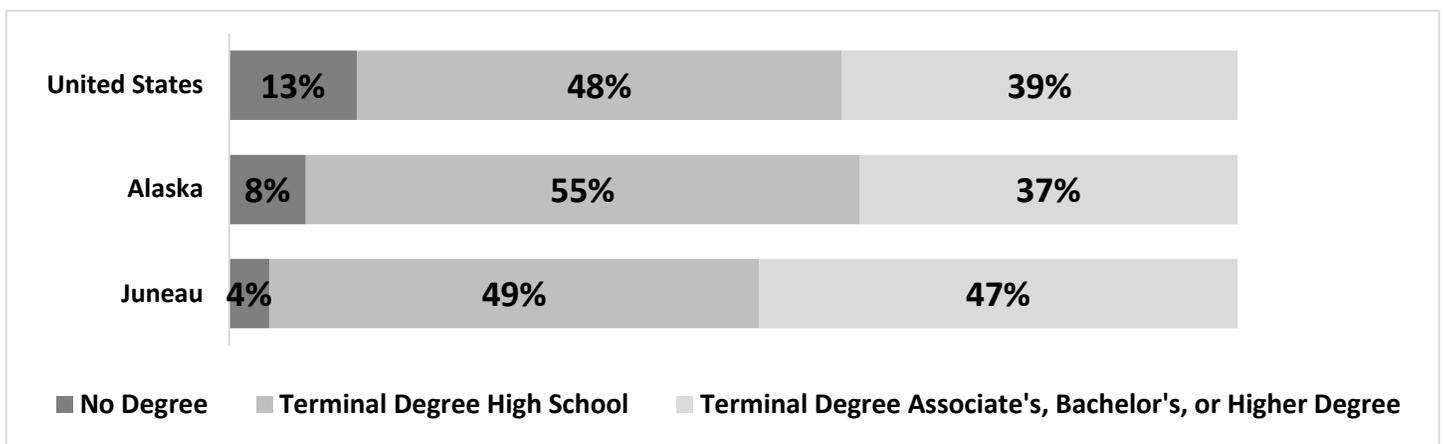


Source: University of Alaska Southeast; Note: Due to cross-registration, individual campus enrollments do not sum to total enrollment.

## Educational Attainment

Juneau has a better educated population than the state of Alaska and the nation. The 2013-2017 five-year Census Bureau estimate shows that nearly half of Juneau’s population has earned an associate degree or higher. In comparison, both Alaska and the United States are populations where less than 40 percent of individuals have earned a degree beyond high school. Only 4 percent of Juneau residents 25 and older do not hold a high school diploma, half that of the statewide five-year average and less than a third of the national five-year average. Juneau’s educational attainment has increased substantially from the 2008-2012 five-year Census Bureau estimate, when only 43 percent of the population had a degree beyond high school. State-wide 35 percent of the population and nationally 36 percent had a degree beyond high school in that same time period.

Figure 44: Educational Attainment by Percent of Population 25 Years and Older



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 -2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, “Educational Attainment” S1501 Dataset.

Note: Dataset 2013-2017 is the most current estimate available.

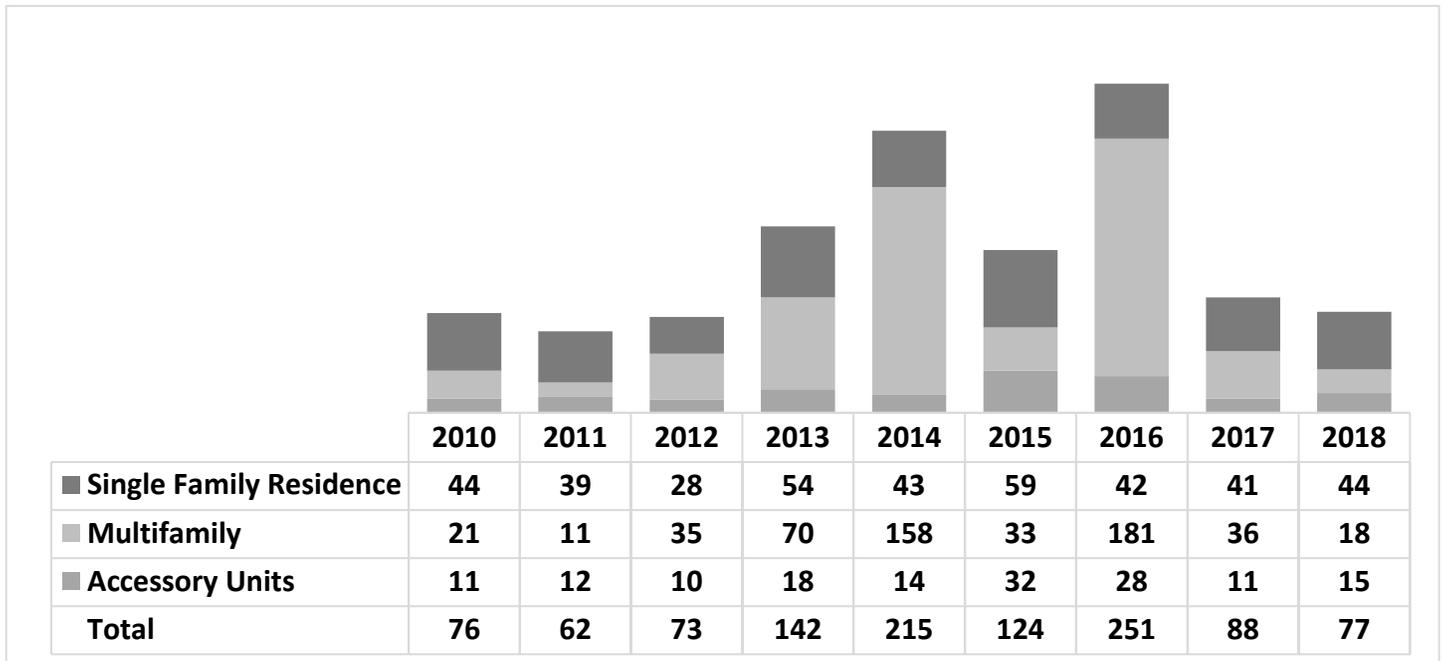
## Construction and Housing

### New Construction

#### *Juneau New Housing Permits*

In 2018, housing construction permits issued were below 2017, returning to levels last seen five years ago. The continued decrease in multifamily units permitted was the main reason for the decline in total units permitted.

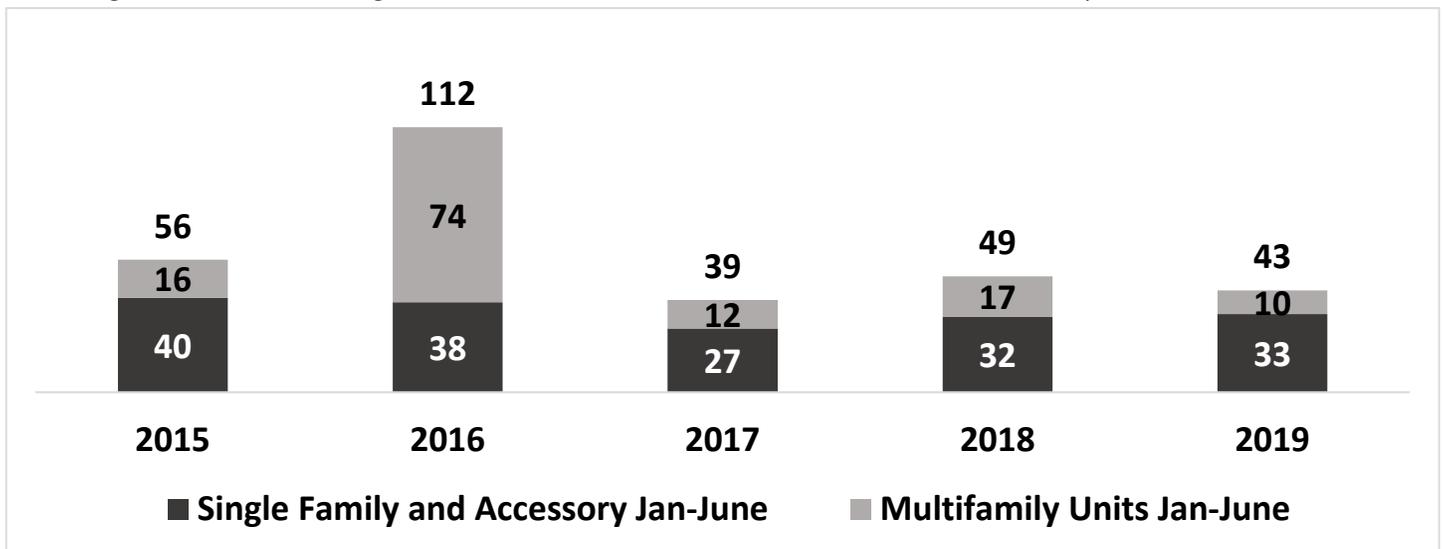
Figure 45: New Residential Housing Permits Issued 2010 to 2018



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

Comparing the first half of 2019 (January through June) with the same period for 2015 through 2018, shows permit levels to be in line with 2017 and 2018.

Figure 46: New Housing Units Permitted to be Built for First Half of Year, January – June 2015 to 2019



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 increased in 2018 by 72 units, a slight increase over 2017. This was largely due to the increase in annual single-family homes built over the prior year.

Figure 47: New Housing Units Built by Type of Structure, Select Communities 2015 – 2017

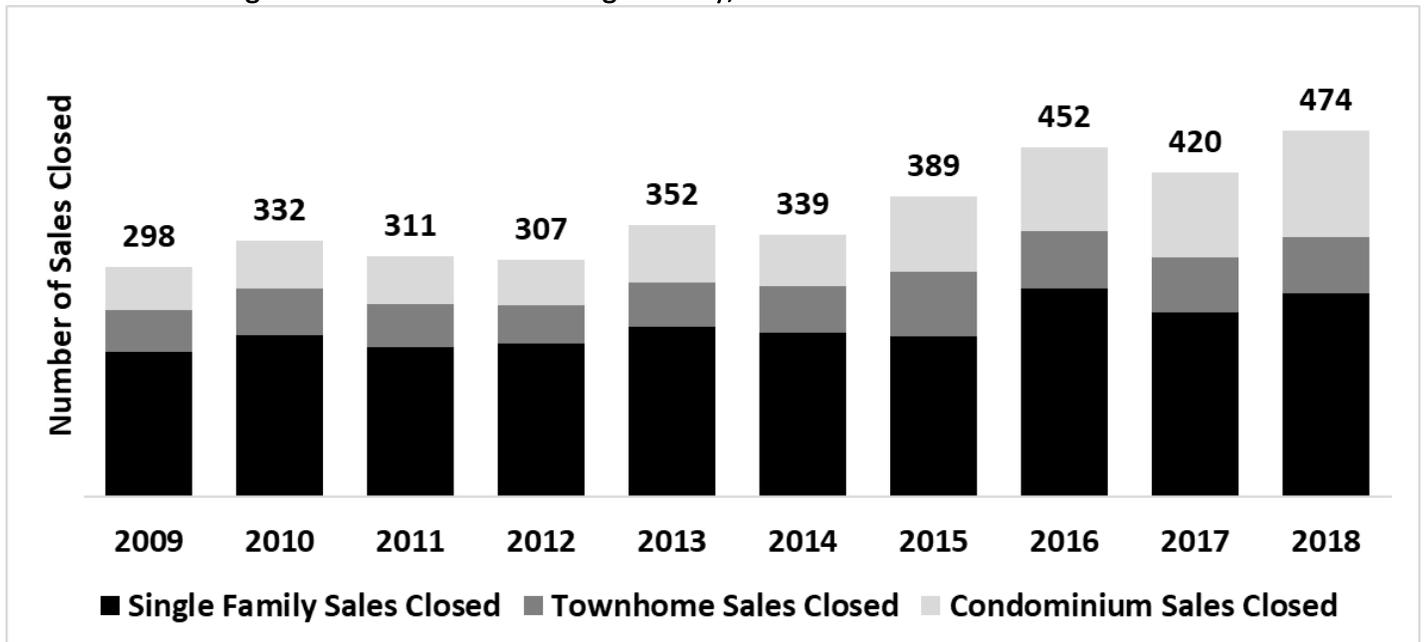
	Total Units 2016	Total Units 2017	Total Units 2018	Single Family 2016	Single Family 2017	Single Family 2018	Multi Family 2016	Multi Family 2017	Multi Family 2018
Craig	9	16	3	3	4	1	5	12	2
Haines	10	4	6	9	4	6	0	0	0
<b>Juneau</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	46	30	48	22	17	21	24	13	27
Petersburg	6	11	14	5	7	9	0	2	5
Sitka Borough	28	27	18	12	23	14	12	4	2
Skagway	15	7	6	12	1	5	3	6	1
Wrangell Borough	6	4	7	6	3	5	0	1	2

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 in 2018, with total transactions reaching a new high for the decade, passing the previous high set in 2016. While single family sales returned to 2016 volume, condominium sales accounted for the increase, with 138 units changing hands compared to 110 in 2017 and 108 in 2016.

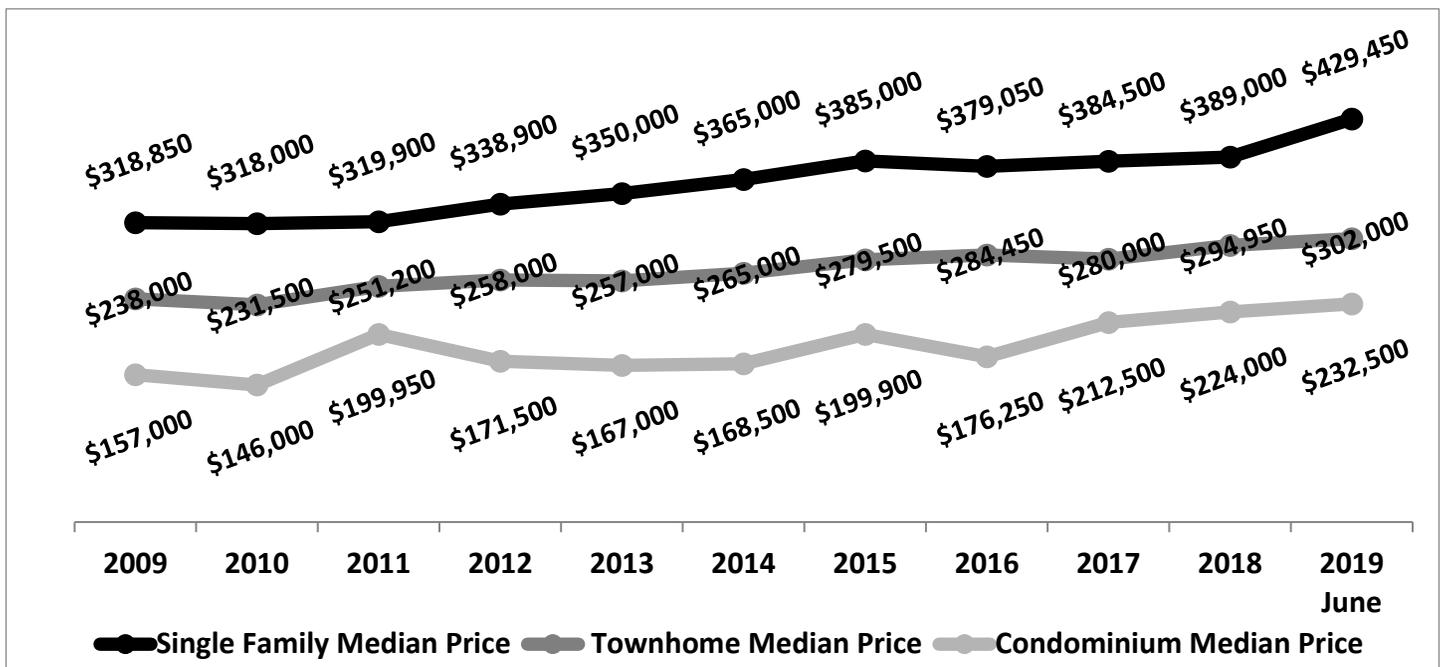
Figure 48: Sales Volume of Single Family, Attached Homes and Condominiums



Source: Southeast Alaska Multiple Listing Service.

The median transaction price of single-family homes increased by 1.2 percent from 2017 to 2018, and prices increased again in the first half of 2019 for all categories of housing. In 2017 the average days on market for all homes was 26 days, in 2018 this fell to 24 days, and in the first half of 2019 this number fell to 17 days. The rapid turnover for homes, less than 30 days, is an indication of a tight housing market in Juneau.

Figure 49: Median Price of Single Family, Attached Homes and Condominiums, 2013 – 2019 (June)

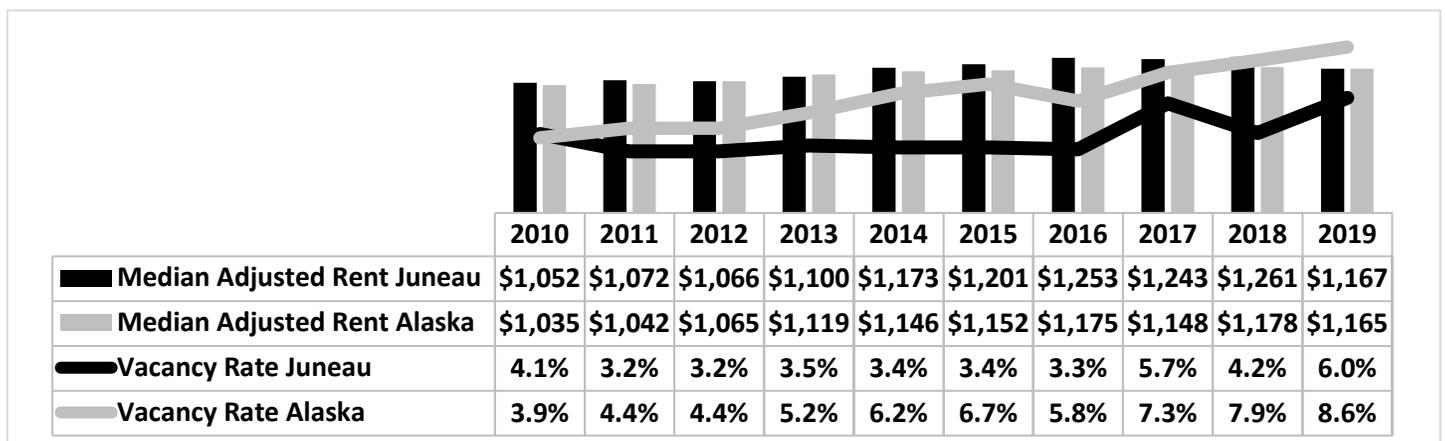


Sources: Southeast Alaska Multiple Listing Service.

### Monthly Rental Costs (Adjusted Rates) and Vacancy Rates

Every March, the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development surveys Alaska’s landlords for rental housing costs and vacancy rates for the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation. In March 2019, Juneau’s median rental price for all units fell by 7.5 percent to \$1,167, returning near levels seen in 2014. As vacancy rates in Alaska continue to rise (currently 8.6%), Juneau’s vacancy rate remains well below the state average. Juneau’s vacancy rate returned to 6 percent for the first time since 2009, a much more comfortable level compared to much of the last decade. 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.

Figure 50: All Units Median Adjusted Rental Prices and Vacancy Rate, March 2010 - 2019



Source: Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, and Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, 2019 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.

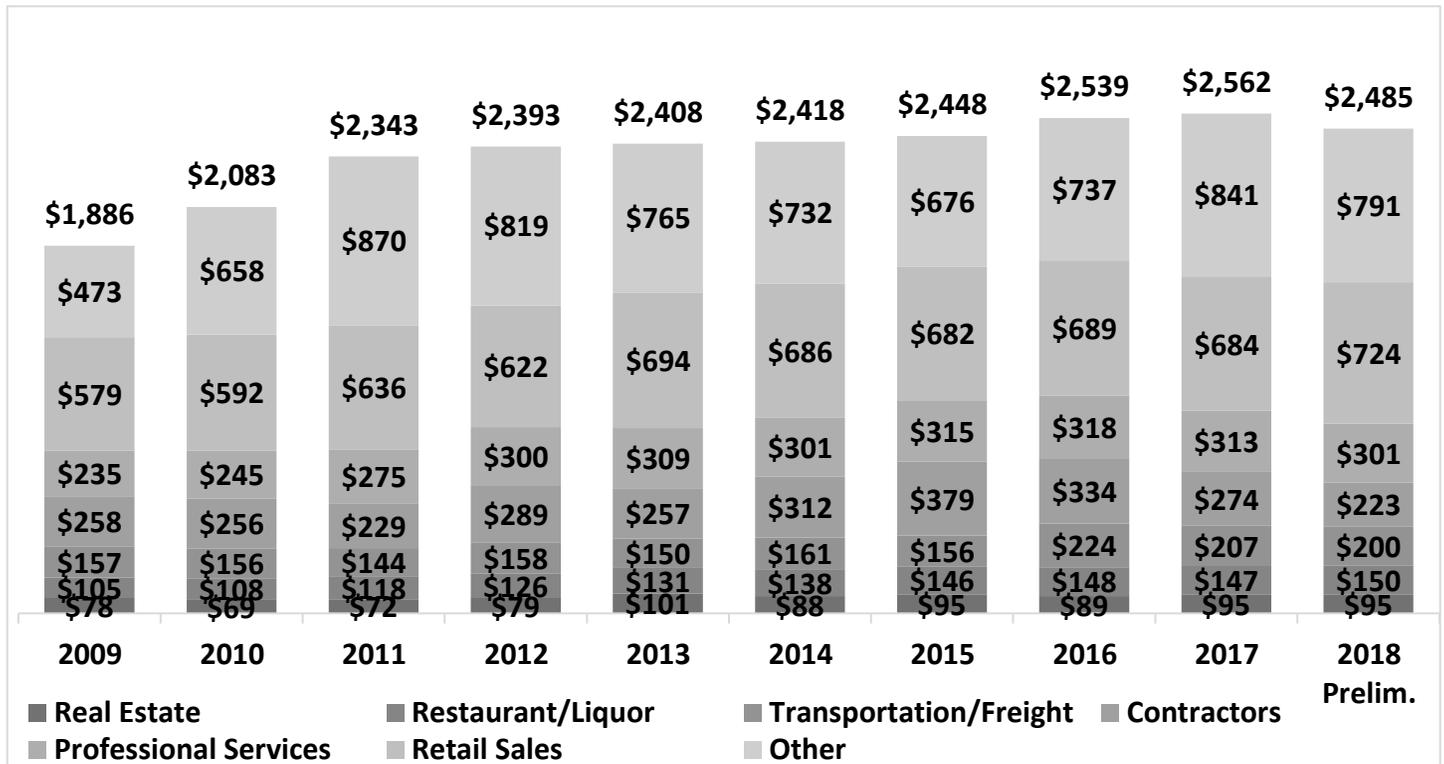
<sup>1</sup> Wiebold, Karinne. “Alaska’s Rental Market.” *Alaska Economic Trends*, Aug. 2016, pp. 4-7. Juneau and Southeast Alaska Economic Indicators and Outlook, August 2019

## Business and Industry

### Gross Business Sales

In 2018, business sales in the City and Borough of Juneau decreased by 3 percent from 2017. This decrease was primarily a result of a drop of 18 percent in contractor sales and 6 percent in “other” sales. The “other” sales category includes mineral sales, wholesale equipment, food suppliers and fuel companies, among others. In contrast, 2018 saw an increase in retail sales of 6 percent.

Figure 51: Business Sales in Juneau by Business Category (in Millions), 2009– 2018 (Preliminary)

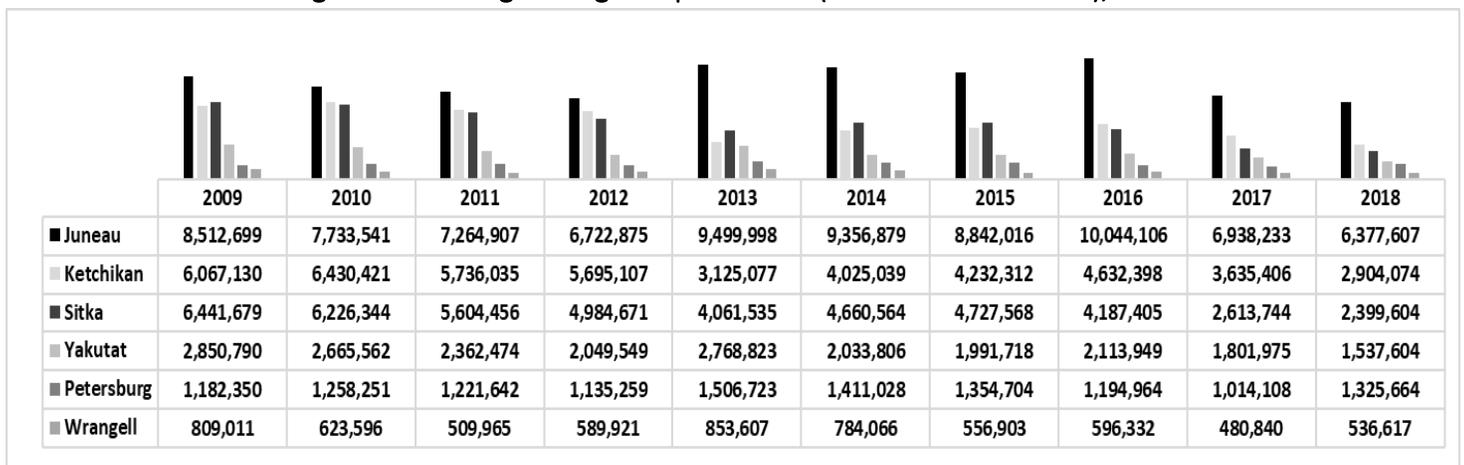


Source: City & Borough of Juneau Sales Tax Office and CBJ Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, July 1, 2017- June 30, 2018, Statistical Section. Note: “Other” category includes mineral sales, wholesale equipment, food suppliers, and fuel companies.

### Freight Volumes

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

Figure 52: On-Flight Freight Enplanement (Pounds in Thousands), 2009 – 2018



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.

With 98 percent of all cruise visitors stopping here, Juneau is the most visited community in Alaska in the summer. 2018 saw yet another record number of cruise visitors, and Juneau's tourism growth outpaced that of the Southeast region, though both enjoyed substantial percentage increases in tourism-related employment and earnings.

Figure 53: Leisure, Hospitality, and Transportation Industries Employment and Earnings, 2014-2018

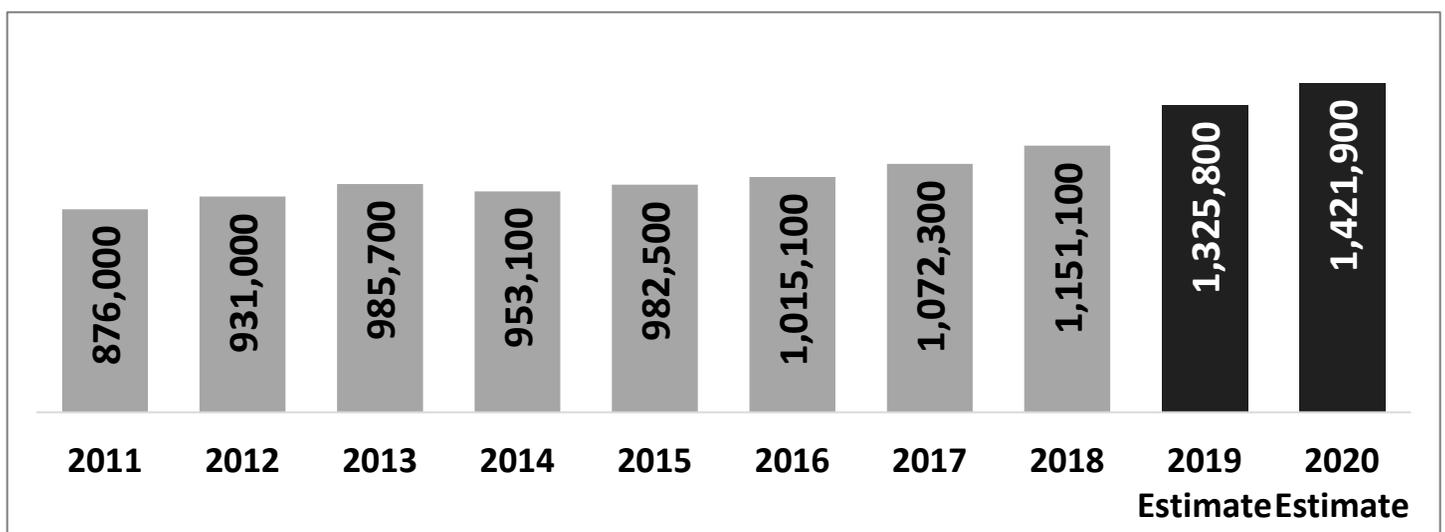
	Number of Firms		Average Employment		Total Earnings	
	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast
2014	190	645	2,732	6,323	\$71,830,777	\$184,722,667
2015	193	662	2,770	6,501	\$75,068,464	\$195,151,081
2016	190	645	2,784	6,648	\$79,294,933	\$205,880,420
2017	198	660	2,813	6,717	\$82,318,620	\$215,085,772
2018	200	666	2,987	6,962	\$92,094,125	\$231,907,883
Change 2017 to 2018	1%	1%	5%	4%	12%	8%

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 6 and 7 percent in the following two years as total visitors to Juneau increased to a record 1,151,100 passengers in 2018. Juneau is projected to continue this growth through the 2019 and 2020 tourist seasons, with a 15 percent increase in passenger volume expected in 2019 alone. By 2020, volumes are projected to be above the 2018 level by 22 percent. Currently 37 ships are serving the Southeast market, with 41 ships projected by 2020.

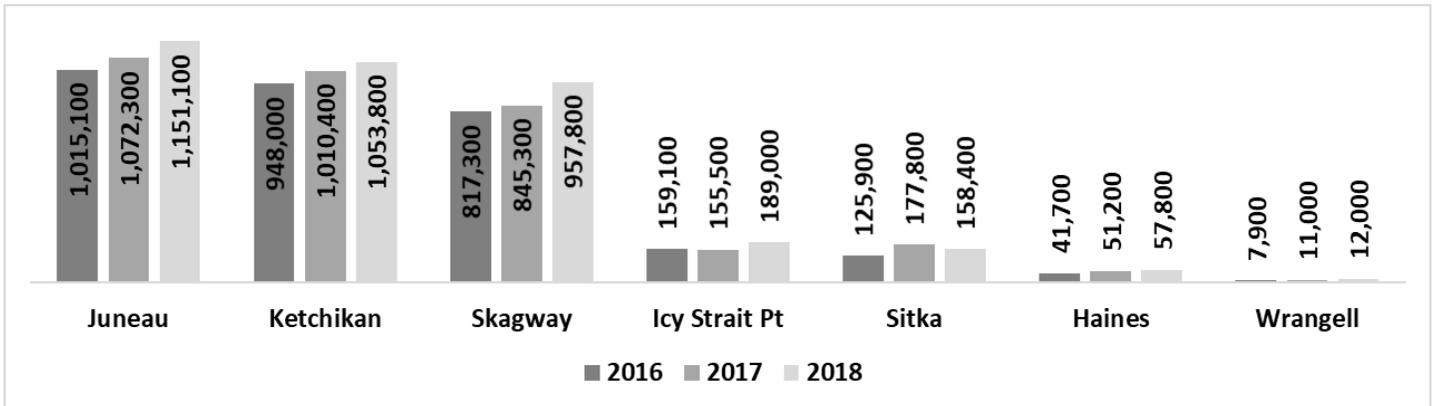
Figure 54: Cruise Passengers Visiting Juneau, 2010 - 2020 (Projected Estimate)



Source: Cruise Line Agencies of Alaska and McDowell Group.

Juneau, Ketchikan, and Skagway are the three most visited ports in Alaska. In 2018, all communities except Sitka had an increase in cruise volume from 2017. Northern Southeast Alaska communities experienced the largest percentage increases in cruise passenger volumes as Haines and Skagway both saw increases of 13 percent and Hoonah (Icy Strait Point) welcomed a 22% increase after being the only Southeast community to sustain a decrease in passengers in 2017.

Figure 55: Cruise Passengers Volumes for Southeast Alaska Communities, 2016 – 2018



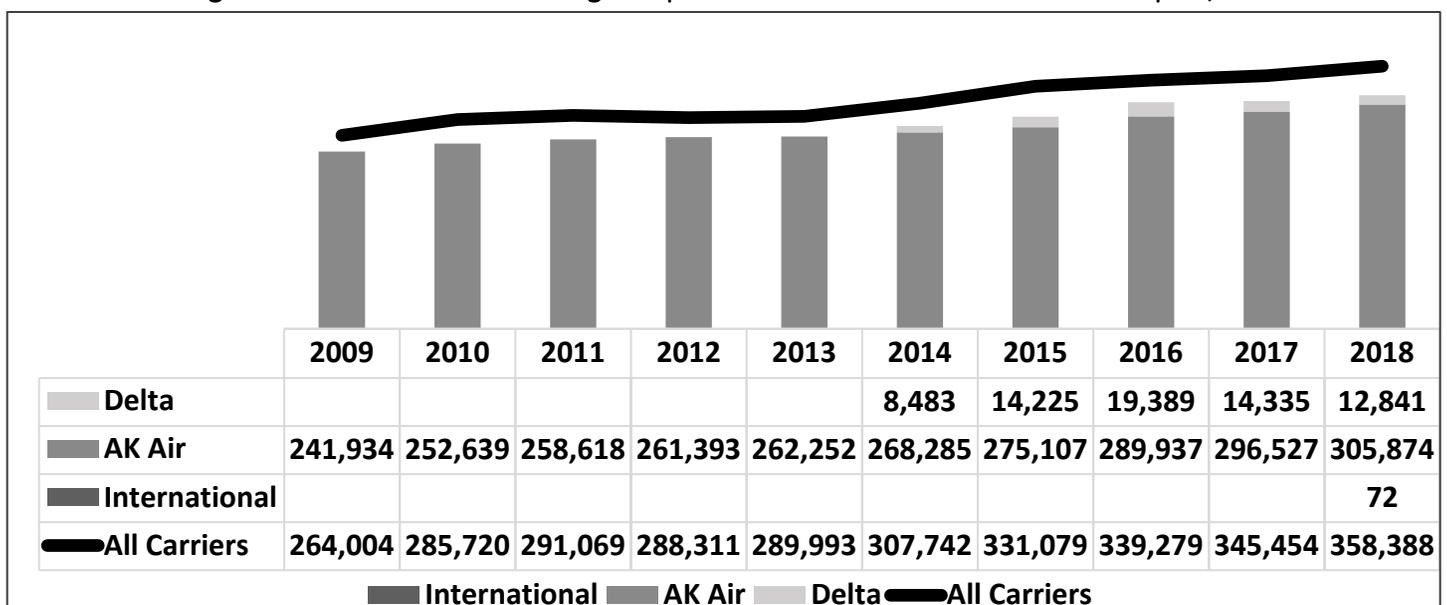
Source: Cruise Line Agencies of Alaska and McDowell Group. Note: These figures do not include most small cruise ship lines.

Another more recent positive trend continuing into this year is in the growth in small cruise travel (ships under 250 passengers). Between 2017 and 2018, small cruise travel passenger volume grew by 24% and has more than tripled since 2012.

### Airline Passenger Traffic

While 98 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. Despite Delta Airlines' curtailment of year-round operation and subsequent decrease in passengers by nearly 34 percent from 2016, Juneau experienced a sixth consecutive year of growth in airline passenger volume, as Alaska Airlines increased their annual Juneau passenger enplanements by almost 4 percent. After more than a decade without air connection, international flights to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, resumed in 2018.

Figure 56: Scheduled Air Passenger Enplanements at Juneau International Airport, 2009 – 2018



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

Figure 57: Scheduled and Non-scheduled Air Passenger Enplanements at Select Southeast Communities

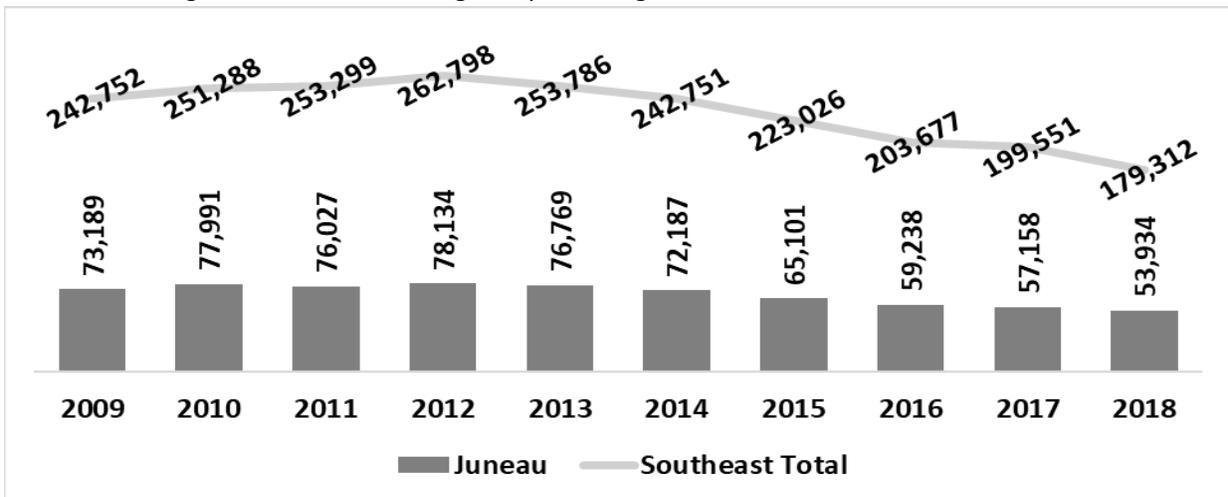
	2015	2016	2017	Percent Change 2016 - 2017	2018 (Preliminary)
Juneau	403,538	420,442	422,226	0.4%	366,132
Ketchikan	163,693	172,253	173,636	0.8%	165,561
Sitka	81,019	83,404	83,598	0.2%	87,119
Petersburg	20,477	21,896	22,915	4.7%	24,520
Wrangell	12,588	12,569	13,160	4.7%	14,033
Klawock	9,966	9,647	10,923	2.8%	13,503
Yakutat	10,230	10,756	10,880	1.2%	11,800
Gustavus	11,189	11,438	9,061	-20.8%	9,334
Haines	8,945	8,936	7,864	-12.0%	8,026
Skagway	8,239	8,714	7,380	-15.3%	7,324
Hoonah	10,050	8,809	6,820	-22.6%	6,817

Source: Federal Aviation Administration, Airports, Preliminary CY 2018 ACAIS. Note: Non-scheduled service includes air taxi/commercial and private activity.

### Ferry Traffic

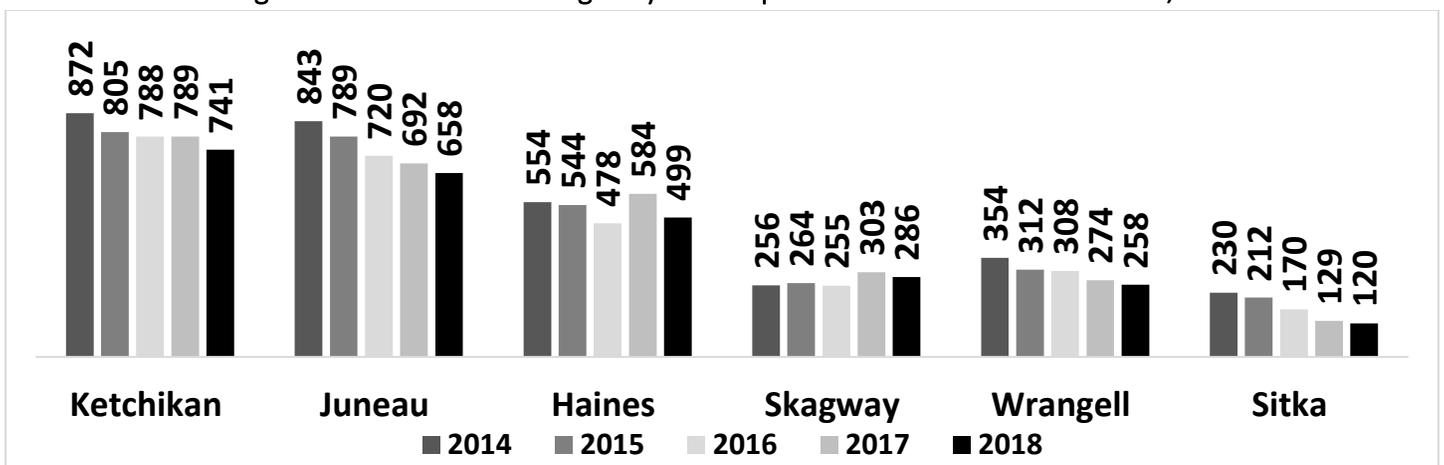
Ferry traffic volume reflects tourism travel as well as residential and regional personal travel. The decline in ferry travel throughout the region continued in 2018, as ridership dropped by its largest margin since 2009. The volume of Juneau passengers fell by 5.6 and the Southeast region experienced a decrease of 10.1 percent. This decrease in the number of disembarking ferry passengers is a result of continued sailing cutbacks.

Figure 58: Disembarking Ferry Passenger Traffic Juneau and Southeast, 2009-2018



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

Figure 59: Alaska Marine Highway Port Departures for Select Communities, 2014– 2018

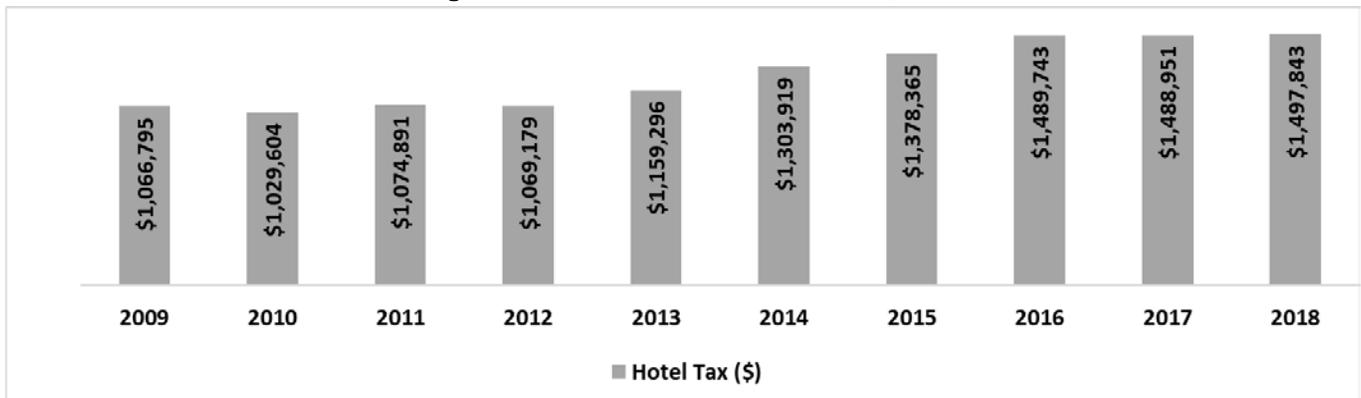


Source: Alaska Department of Transportation, Alaska Marine Highway System, Marine Traffic Manager

## 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. Juneau’s hotel tax increased marginally in 2018 after a decline in 2017. Prior to 2017 and 2018, Juneau experienced four consecutive years of hotel tax revenue growth in which revenue increased by 29 percent.

Figure 60: Juneau Hotel Tax Revenue, 2009 – 2018



Source: City and Bureau of Juneau Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, July 1, 2017 - June 30, 2018, Statistical Section

## Health Care Industry

In 2018, Juneau lost three firms in the private health care and social services sector, contributing to an aggregate loss of 32 local jobs in the industry. This is the second consecutive year of decline in Juneau’s health care sector employment, which experienced 9 consecutive years of growth starting in 2008. Despite employment contraction, total industry earnings continued to increase, growing an additional 7 percent from 2017 and maintaining a more than decade long streak of continuous growth. While Juneau lost jobs in the sector, the rest of Southeast added 95 jobs, resulting in a 1.6 percent growth in health care employment for the region. Similarly, total health care wage growth for the region outpaced that of Juneau, growing by 10.5 percent from the previous year. As the Juneau and Southeast populations continue to age, it is expected that demand in this sector will continue to increase.

Figure 61: Private Health Care and Social Services Employment and Payroll, 2014-2018

	Number of Firms		Average Employment		Total Earnings	
	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast
2014	124	257	1,716	3,717	\$70,935,083	\$159,087,405
2015	123	259	1,692	3,662	\$71,932,471	\$161,310,761
2016	121	261	1,701	3,683	\$73,152,855	\$164,297,414
2017	115	254	1,670	3,841	\$77,383,767	\$177,893,856
2018	112	248	1,638	3,904	\$82,144,110	\$196,642,935
Change 2017 to 2018	-2.6%	-2.4%	-1.9%	1.6%	6.2%	10.5%

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

## Natural Resources and Mining Industry

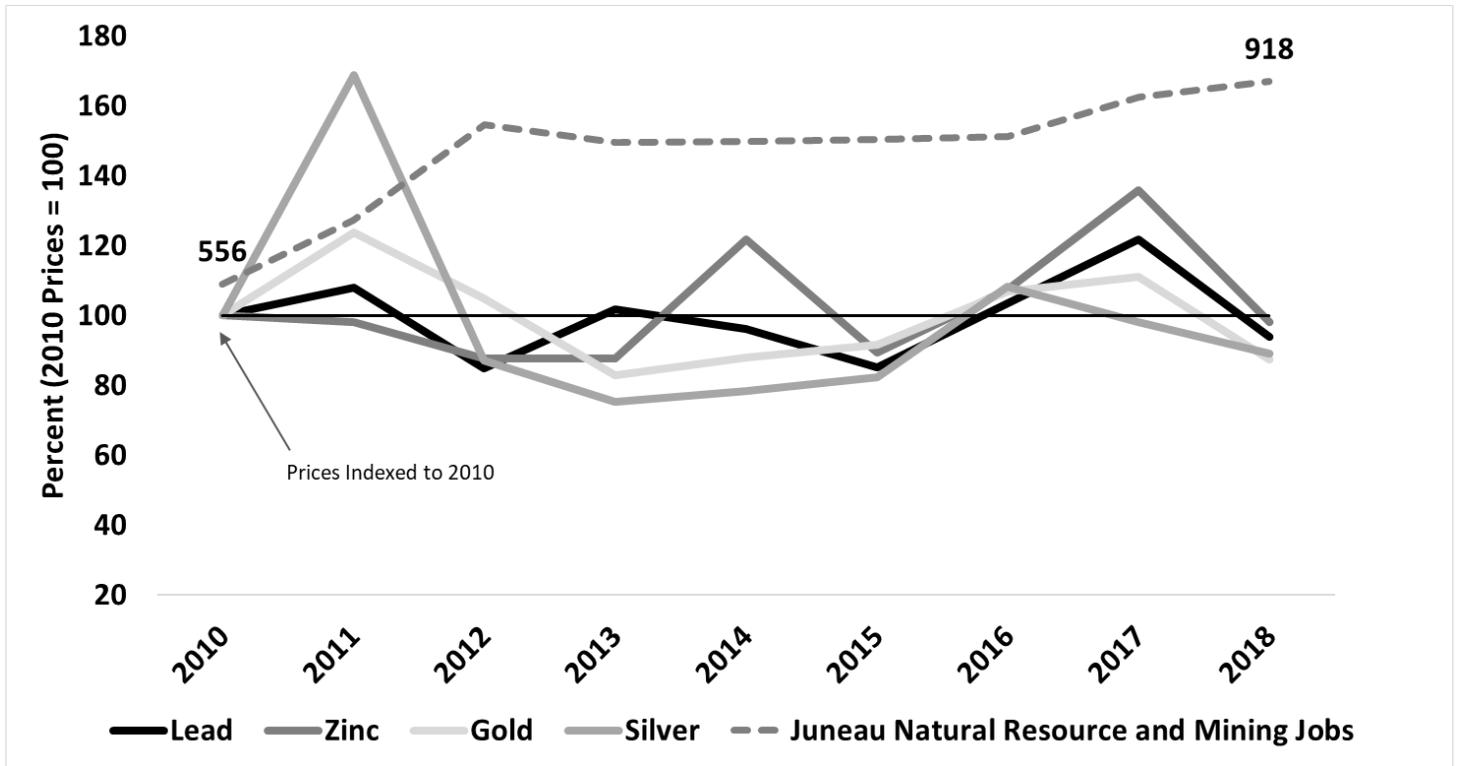
Juneau’s average monthly employment in the natural resources and mining sector reached a new high for the second consecutive year as employment increased from 890 to 918. In addition to increases in employment, sector earnings increased by over 5 percent.

Figure 62: Natural Resources and Mining Employment and Payroll, 2014-2018

	Number of Firms		Average Employment		Total Earnings	
	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast
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
2018	14	77	918	1,241	\$92,836,267	\$112,349,130
Change 2017 to 2018	16.7%	1.3%	3.1%	0.2%	5.2%	2.8%

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

Figure 63: Prices of Metals Mined in Juneau and Natural Resources and Mining Employment, 2010 – 2018 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.

## Seafood Industry

### Southeast Alaska Resident Fishermen

In 2018, the commercial harvest in Southeast Alaska fell as volume decreased across all communities. Consequently, Juneau saw a decrease of almost 14 percent in total participation. Sitka participation dropped by 15 percent while Petersburg participation dropped by only 3 percent. Petersburg moved into the number two spot for total participation, bumping Juneau to number three.

Figure 64: Southeast Alaska Resident Commercial Fishermen and Crew, 2018 Preliminary

Borough or Census Area	Fishing Permits Issued	Permit Holders	Fisherman who Fished	Fishing Crew Licenses	Total Participation
Sitka	1,064	548	415	517	932
Petersburg	1,088	488	370	400	772
Juneau	<b>630</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>720</b>
POW-Hyder	517	299	227	331	588
Ketchikan Gateway	613	355	225	337	562

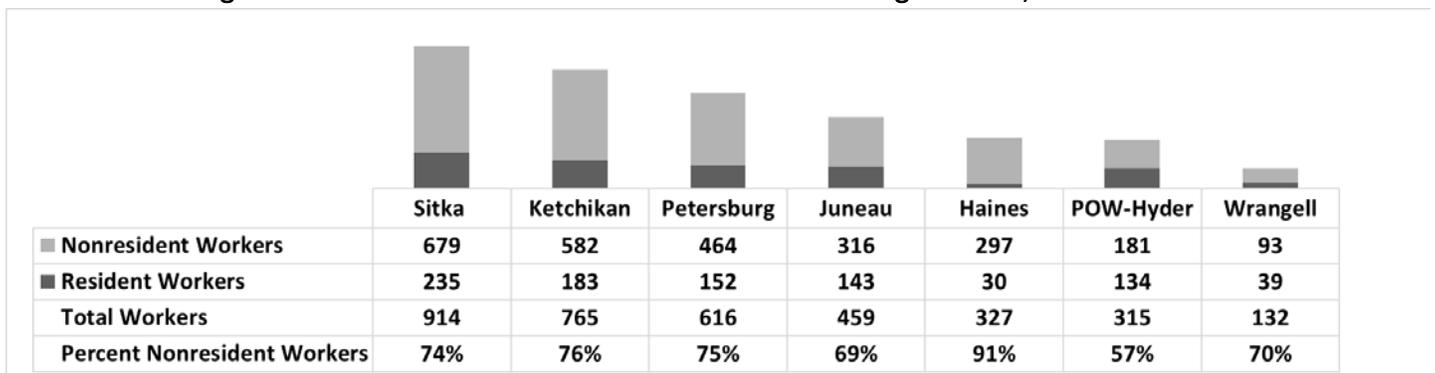
Borough or Census Area	Fishing Permits Issued	Permit Holders	Fisherman who Fished	Fishing Crew Licenses	Total Participation
Wrangell	381	210	148	224	372
Hoonah-Angoon	244	169	95	119	214
Haines	160	101	82	101	183
Yakutat	228	148	115	49	164
<b>Total Southeast 2018</b>	<b>4,925</b>	<b>2,703</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>2,543</b>	<b>4,475</b>
Total Southeast 2017	4,925	2,728	1,990	2,806	4,796
<b>Change 2017-2018</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>-3%</b>	<b>-9%</b>	<b>-7%</b>

Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, "Permit and Fishing Activity by Year, State, Census Area or Alaskan City", 2018 Preliminary; Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2018 Comm. Crew Licenses dataset.

### Seafood Processing Employment in Southeast Alaska

Seafood processing is a primary component of Southeast Alaska’s manufacturing segment. In 2017, the most recent year for which data is available, regional seafood processing employment declined for a fourth consecutive year to 3,049 individuals, down from 3,795 in 2015.

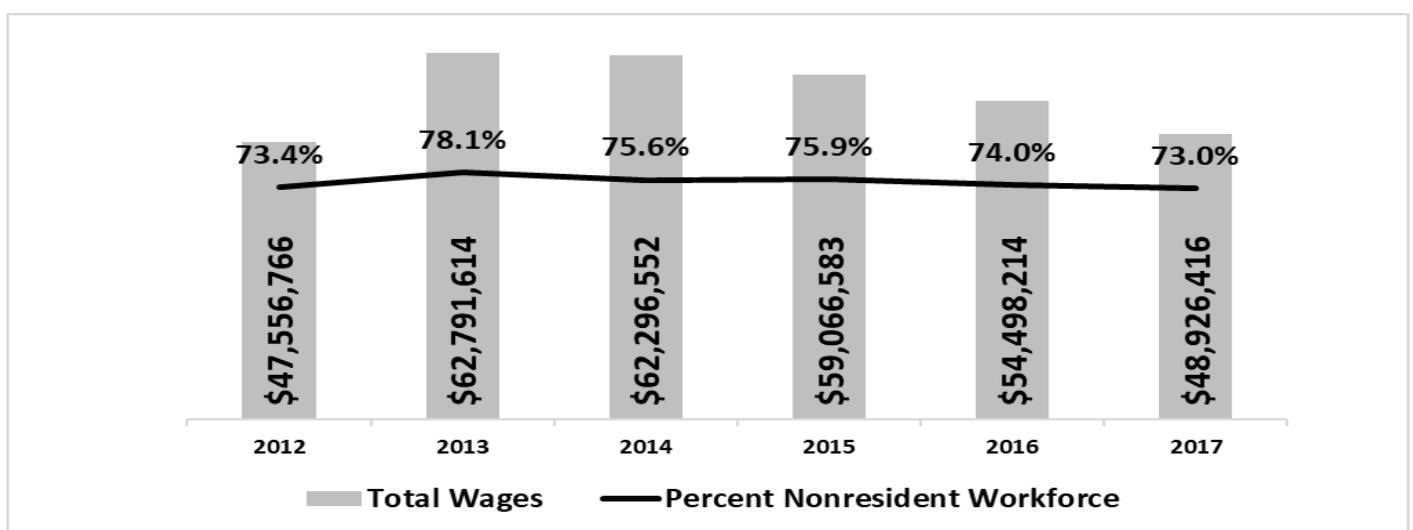
Figure 65: Resident and Nonresident Seafood Processing Workers, Select Communities 2017



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, "Nonresidents Working in Alaska", 2017, 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 3,049 employed, 73 percent were non-Alaskan residents. Sitka, Ketchikan, 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 10 percent decline between 2016 and 2017.

Figure 66: Total Wages and Percent Nonresident Seafood Processing Workforce, Southeast Alaska 2012-2017

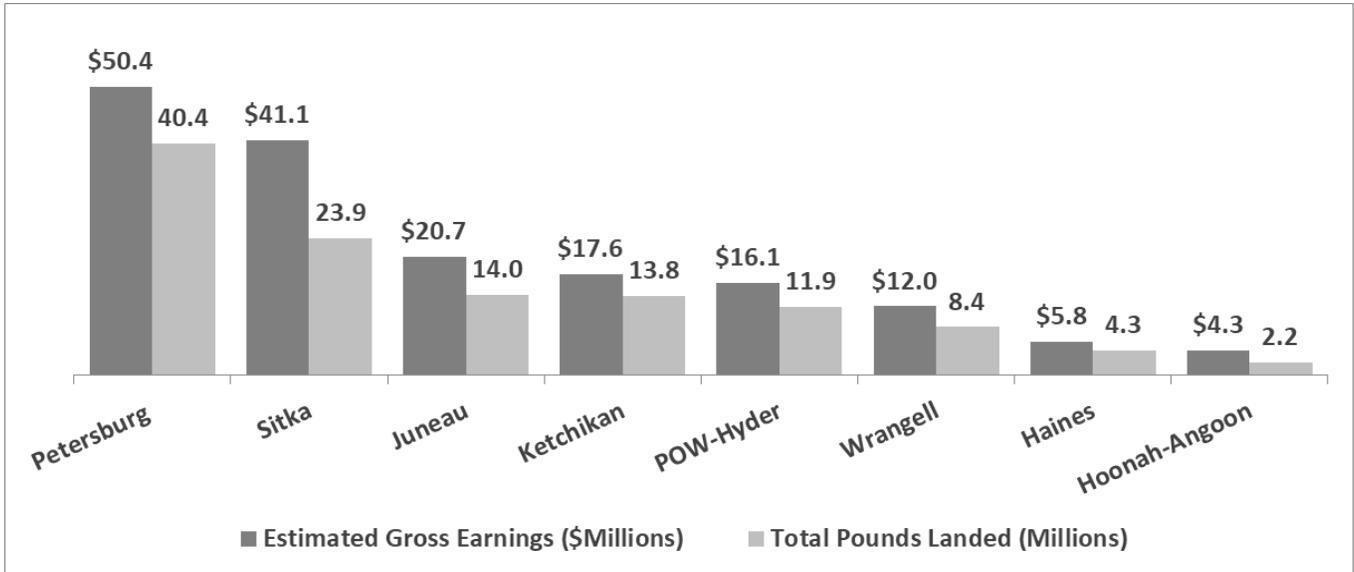


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, "Nonresidents Working in Alaska", 2017, Table 12. Note: Worker count is the cumulative number of workers who worked over the course of a year, not the number of jobs.

## Commercial Harvest in Southeast Alaska

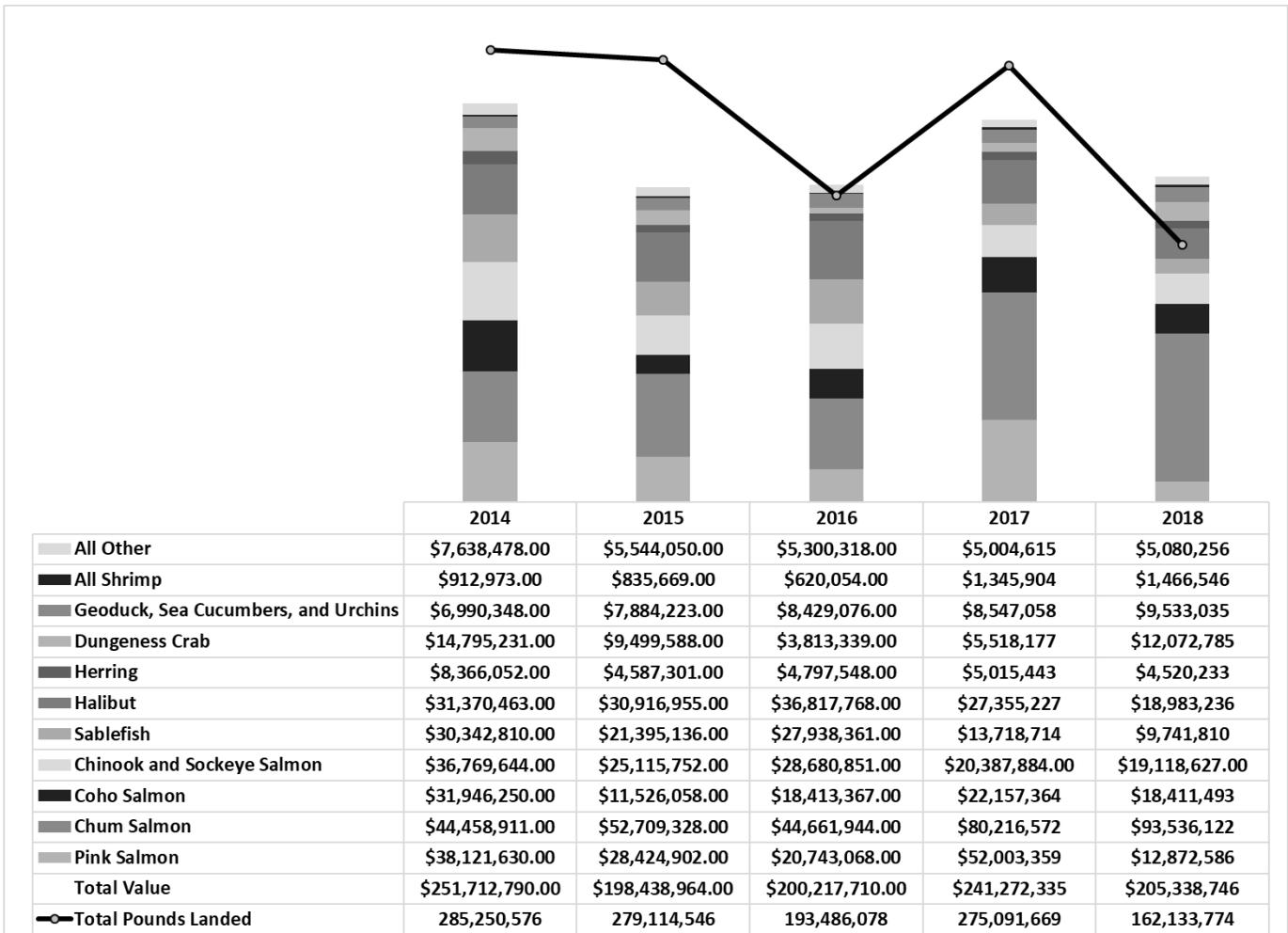
The overall salmon harvest value fell by nearly 18 percent, largely as a result of a 75 percent decrease in value brought in by pink salmon. In the region, larger pink harvests occur during odd years. The largest value increases were seen in Chum salmon and Dungeness crab, while the largest decreases were in pink salmon and halibut. The average value per pound increased from 88 cents to \$1.27.

Figure 67: Estimated Gross Earnings (\$Millions) and Pounds Landed (Millions) by Southeast Alaska Residents for Select Communities, 2018



Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, "Permit and Fishing Activity by Year, State, Census Area or Alaskan City" 2018

Figure 68: Southeast Alaska Commercial Seafood Industry Ex-Vessel Value by Species and Pounds Landed, 2014 - 2018



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

Figure 69: Commercial Fish Harvest by Southeast Alaska Residents: Gross Earnings (Value) and Pounds Landed (Volume) in Thousands, 2016-2018

Area of Residency	Value 2016	Value 2017	Value 2018 Preliminary	Volume 2016	Volume 2017	Volume 2018 Preliminary
Petersburg	46,191,308	55,504,636	50,350,225	50,057,660	64,033,021	40,411,534
Sitka	38,013,766	46,244,926	41,115,267	24,393,405	33,537,216	23,854,582
<b>Juneau</b>	<b>21,033,334</b>	<b>25,609,154</b>	<b>20,715,883</b>	<b>15,505,694</b>	<b>21,943,477</b>	<b>14,017,254</b>
Ketchikan	21,569,222	22,816,755	17,568,225	28,279,759	25,560,298	13,812,634
POW-Hyder	15,290,455	16,543,928	16,087,158	16,746,267	18,827,307	11,862,134
Wrangell	11,124,513	12,562,845	12,035,646	8,559,277	10,832,688	8,403,946
Haines	5,967,719	6,810,647	5,801,233	6,213,359	7,049,534	4,320,574
Yakutat	4,294,100	5,778,411	4,301,371	2,472,412	4,341,239	2,212,631
Hoonah-Angoon	4,955,365	5,672,952	3,599,629	2,767,738	3,222,000	1,777,732
<b>Total Southeast</b>	<b>\$168,436,782</b>	<b>\$197,544,254</b>	<b>\$171,574,637</b>	<b>154,995,571</b>	<b>189,346,780</b>	<b>120,673,021</b>

Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, "Permit and Fishing Activity by Year, State, Census Area or Alaskan City" 2018

### 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 2018, Southeast communities received a total of \$4.8 million from these taxes, a second consecutive year of increase.

Figure 70: Select Southeast Communities Receiving Shared Fish Taxes, 2014 - 2018

Fisheries Business Tax	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Sitka	\$1,127,772	\$1,009,033	\$879,793	\$953,324	\$1,279,885
Petersburg	\$1,249,730	\$820,118	\$336,848	\$877,158	\$889,855
<b>Juneau</b>	<b>\$395,010</b>	<b>\$364,624</b>	<b>\$312,519</b>	<b>\$389,022</b>	<b>\$447,875</b>
Ketchikan Borough	\$783,700	\$238,773	\$199,188	\$404,971	\$414,413
Haines Borough	\$438,083	\$212,855	\$150,045	\$128,174	\$352,884
Wrangell	\$329,987	\$392,076	\$233,563	\$314,455	\$307,405
Yakutat Borough	\$250,998	\$191,216	\$87,436	\$218,773	\$226,992
Hoonah	\$110,249	\$76,574	\$121,208	\$76,350	\$95,089
Craig	\$314,704	\$342,739	\$198,800	\$37,961	\$88,948
<b>Total Southeast</b>	<b>\$5,771,756</b>	<b>\$3,904,681</b>	<b>\$2,723,549</b>	<b>\$3,809,689</b>	<b>\$4,529,411</b>

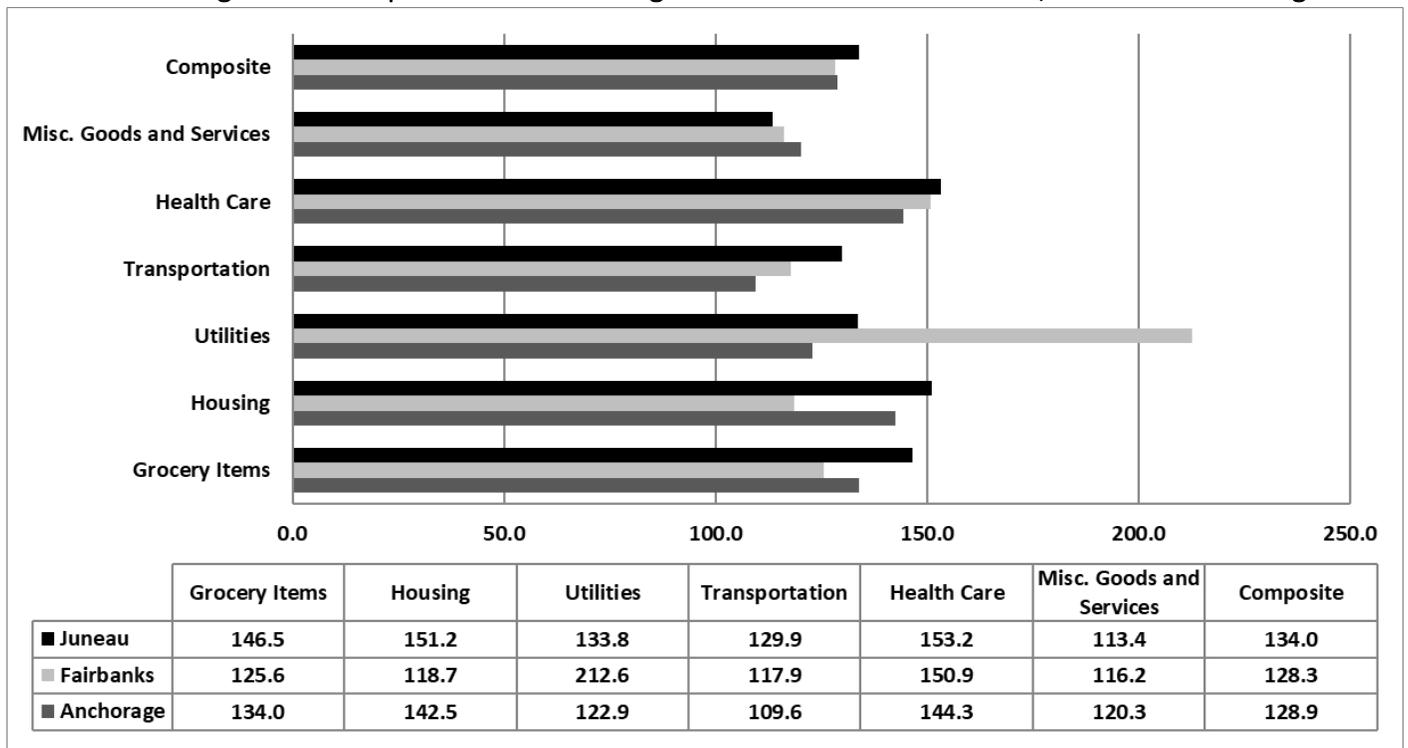
Source: Alaska Department of Revenue, Tax Division, FY2018 Shared Taxes and Fees Annual Report

## Cost of Living

### Cost of Living Index

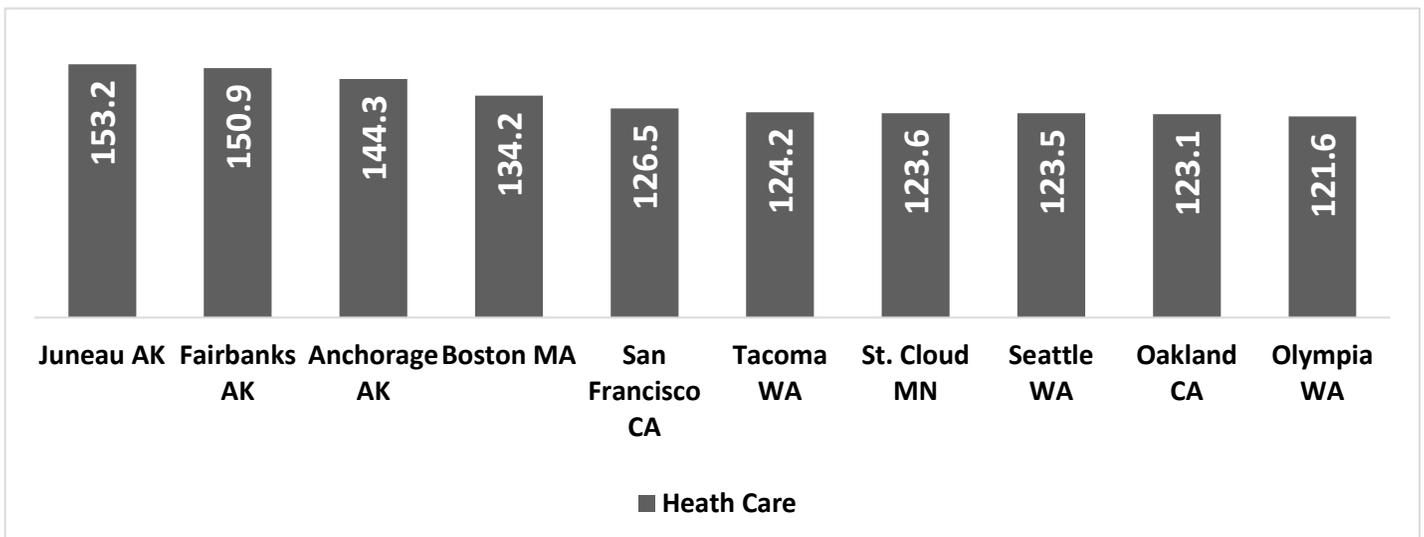
The Cost of Living Index is a nationwide survey of living expenses conducted three times a year in 268 U.S. cities. It establishes the average cost of living in the U.S. based on the cost of consumer goods, services, housing, energy, health care and transportation for a moderately affluent professional or executive household. The average cost across all urban communities surveyed is set at 100. Juneau’s 2018 annual average composite score of 134 means that it is approximately one-third more expensive to live in Juneau than the average U.S. city. Higher costs of groceries, housing, transportation and health care give Juneau the highest cost of living among the three Alaskan communities surveyed. In 2018, Juneau had the highest health care costs of all communities surveyed.

Figure 71: Comparative Cost of Living Index for Select Communities, 2018 Annual Averages



Source: Council for Community and Economic Research (C2ER), Cost of Living Index, 2018 Annual Average Data; Note: National average for 268 urban areas = 100.

Figure 72: Ten Most Expensive Cities for Cost of Health Care, 2018 Annual Averages



Source: Council for Community and Economic Research (C2ER), Cost of Living Index, 2018 Annual Average Data; Note: National average for 268 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 2019 COLA allowance, Juneau was 38 percent more expensive for goods and services compared to the average continental U.S military location.

Figure 73: US Military Overseas COLA Adjustment for Select Alaska Communities, July 16, 2017, 2018, 2019

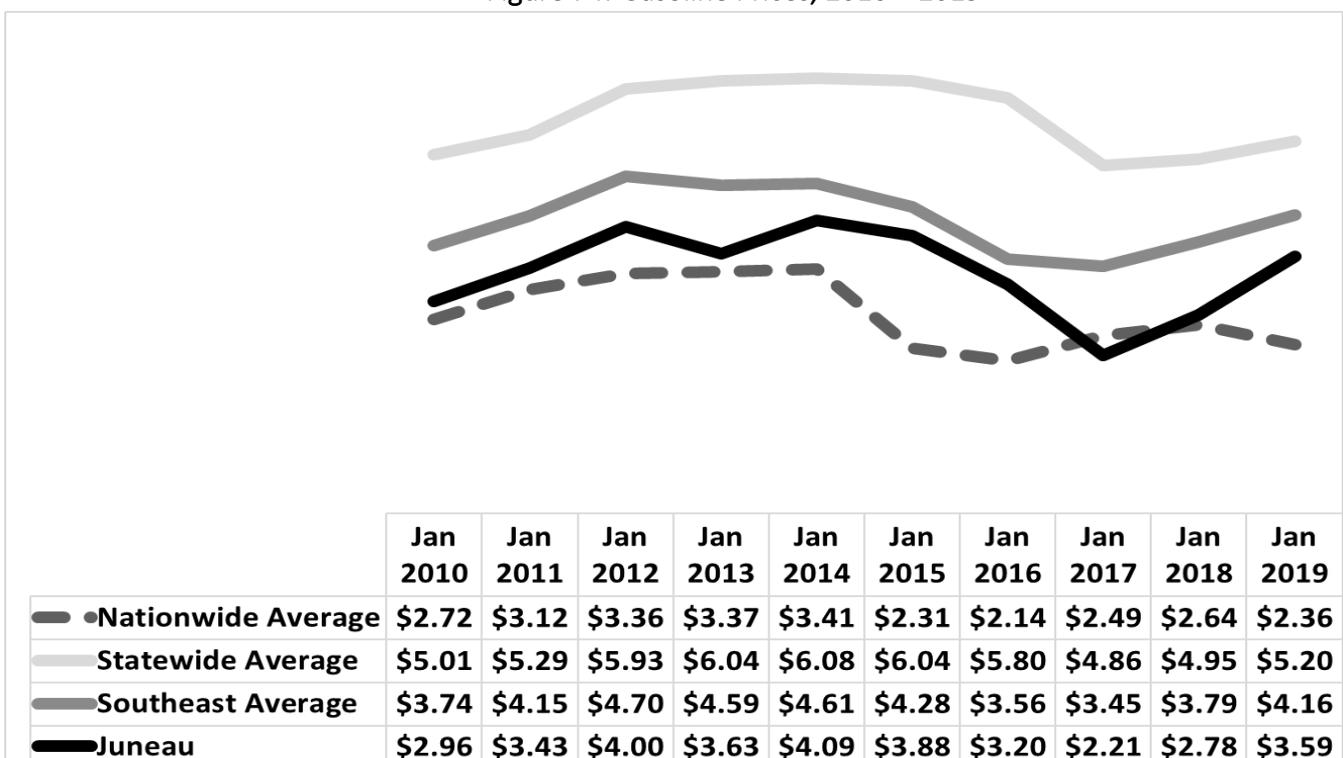
Community	2017 Percent	2018 Percent	2019 Percent	Community	2017 Percent	2018 Percent	2019 Percent
<b>Juneau</b>	<b>138%</b>	<b>140%</b>	<b>138%</b>	Petersburg	140%	150%	144%
Fairbanks	132%	122%	126%	Sitka	136%	136%	140%
Anchorage	128%	128%	124%	Ketchikan	130%	130%	134%

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 2019, Juneau's average gasoline cost was \$3.59, significantly higher than than the national average of \$2.36, but lower than the Southeast and statewide averages. The high cost of transporting fuel to Alaska's remote interior communities keeps the state average much higher than local, regional and national prices.

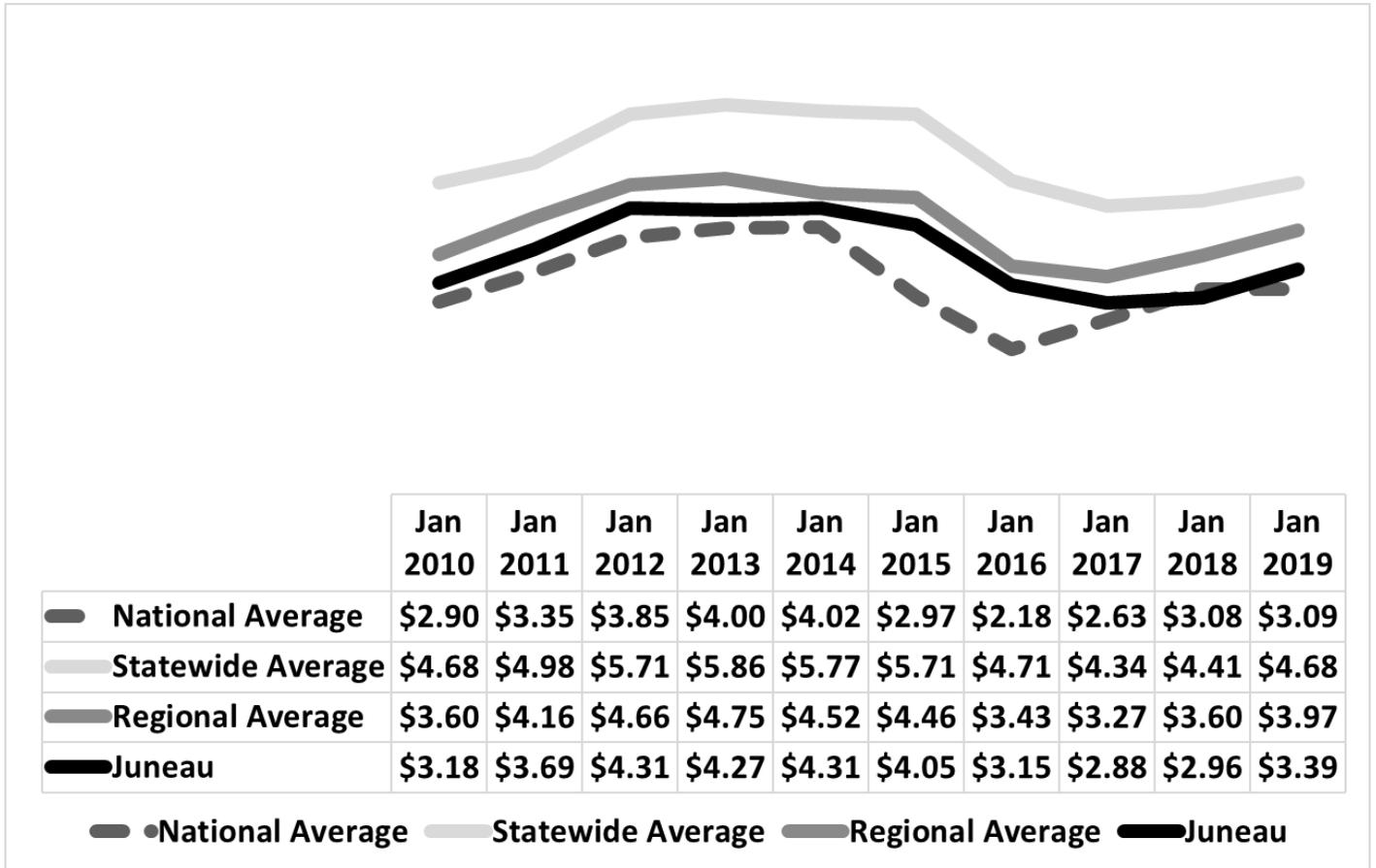
Figure 74: Gasoline Prices, 2010 – 2019



Source: Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, Division of Community and Regional Affairs, Alaska Fuel Price Survey – January 2019.

Similar to gasoline prices, in January 2019, Juneau’s heating fuel price was higher than the national average, but lower than that of the region or state. The relatively shorter distances to fuel distribution centers and year-round marine access contribute to Southeast’s lower prices. It should also be noted that the state price excludes the Northern Region where prices are subsidized.

Figure 75: Heating Fuel Prices, 2010 – 2019



Source: Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, Division of Community and Regional Affairs, Alaska Fuel Price Survey – January 2019.