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## Juneau by the Numbers

	2019		% Change from 2018
<b>Employment and Wages</b>			
Total Payroll (Millions)	\$947.1	↑	1.3%
Government (Millions)	\$424.7	↑	2.7%
Service Sector (Millions)	\$374.4	↑	4.2%
Goods-Producing (Millions)	\$148.5	↓	-0.6%
Average Wage	\$52,788	↑	0.8%
Average Monthly Employment	17,952	↑	1.3%
Service Sector	9,291	↑	2.0%
Goods-Producing	1,942	↑	2.3%
State of Alaska	3,671	↓	-0.7%
Local and Tribal	2,383	↑	2.9%
Federal Civilian	665	↓	-3.6%
Fishermen and Crew (Juneau Residents)	712	↓	-1.1%
Unemployment	4.6%	↑	4.5%
<b>Demographics</b>			
Population	31,986	↓	-0.8%
0 - 19 Year-Olds	7,717	↓	-2.3%
20 - 39 Year-Olds	9,001	↓	-0.5%
40 - 59 Year-Olds	8,580	↓	-2.8%
60 and Over	6,688	↑	3.2%
Median Age	38.5	↑	0.5%
<b>Business Sales</b>			
Gross Business Sales (Millions)	\$2,600	↑	5.0%
<b>Construction and Housing</b>			
New Housing Units Built	192	↑	248%
Median Price of Single-Family Home	\$419,900	↑	7.9%
<b>Transportation</b>			
Cruise Passenger Arrivals	1,305,700	↑	5%
Air Passenger Arrivals	365,349	↑	1.9%
Ferry Passenger Arrivals	41,573	↓	-22.9%

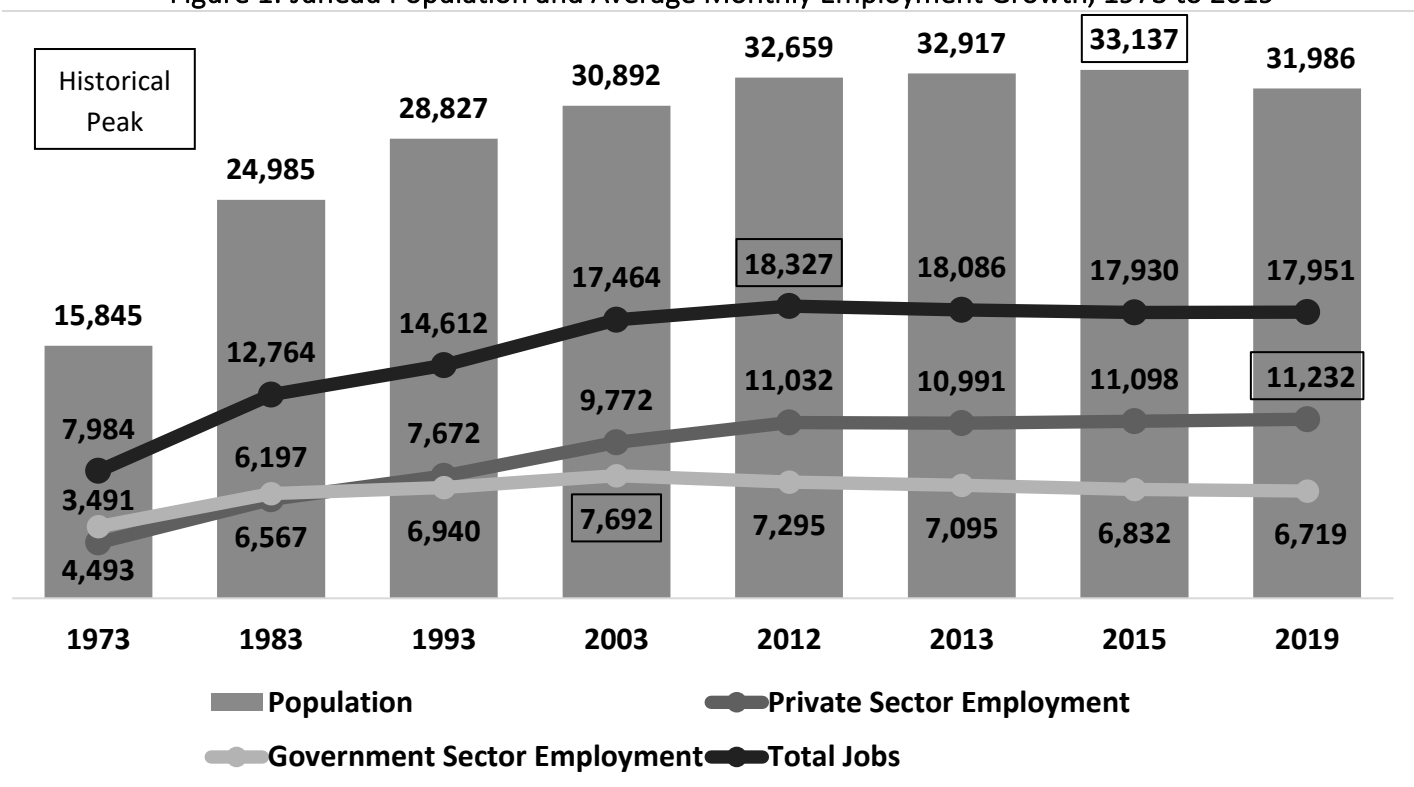
## Southeast Alaska by the Numbers

	2019		% Change from 2018
<b>Employment and Wages</b>			
Total Payroll (Millions)	\$1,837.7	↑	2.9%
Government (Millions)	\$720.1	↓	-0.2%
Service Sector (Millions)	\$821.1	↑	5.4%
Goods-Producing (Millions)	\$296.6	↑	4.0%
Average Wage	\$49,267	↑	1.9%
Average Monthly Employment	37,301	↑	1.0%
Service Sector	20,426	↑	2.0%
Goods-Producing	4,521	↑	2.8%
State of Alaska	4,705	↓	-1.4%
Local and Tribal	6,257	↓	-0.1%
Federal Civilian	1,392	↓	-3.9%
Fishermen and Crew (Southeast Residents)	4,286	↓	-4.2%
Unemployment	5.9%	-	0%
<b>Demographics</b>			
Population	72,373	↓	-0.6%
Without Juneau	40,387	↓	-0.7%
Median Age	40.7	↑	0.4%
Without Juneau	41.3	↑	0.3%
<b>Construction and Housing</b>			
New Housing Units Built	271	↑	55.7%
Without Juneau	94	↓	-7.8%
<b>Commercial Seafood Industry</b>			
Pounds Landed by Resident Fisherman (Thousands)	121,677	↑	0.8%
Ex Vessel Value for Resident Fisherman (Thousands)	\$144,016	↓	-16.1%

## Employment and Earnings

Juneau’s average monthly employment increased in 2019 for the second time in six years based on preliminary job numbers. Federal and State government employment fell by 3.5 percent and nearly one percent, respectively. In contrast, local government employment increased by nearly three percent. Overall, this balanced out to a slight (0.2 percent) increase in total government sector employment. While government sector employment has mostly declined since 2010, private sector employment continues to increase providing stability to total employment in Juneau. Employment growth in the goods-producing and service-providing sectors led to an almost two percent increase in private sector employment in 2019, surpassing the previous historical high set in 2015.

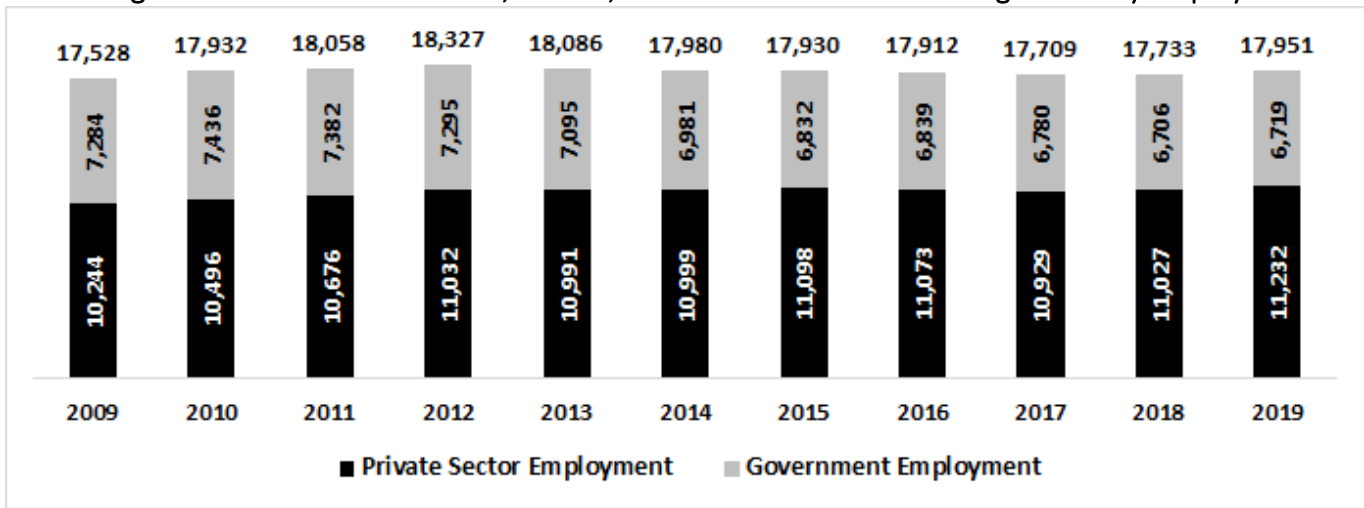
Figure 1: Juneau Population and Average Monthly Employment Growth, 1973 to 2019



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

Juneau’s traded industries (mining, manufacturing, and tourism) bring revenue into the community from outside. Juneau’s non-traded, service sector grows and shrinks with the 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 stabilize our economy despite the decreases in the government and non-traded sectors.

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

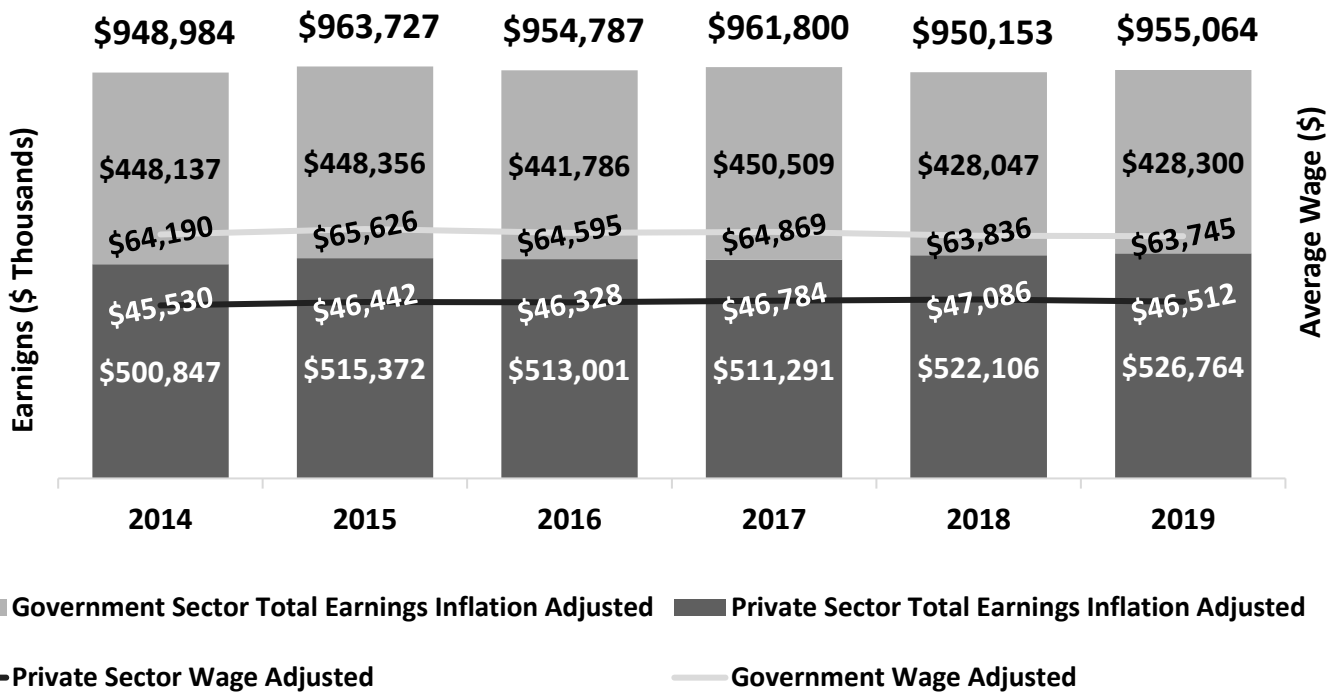


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Note: Jobs count is for wage and salary jobs, including full and part-time, temporary or permanent, for all employers. Government sector employment is exclusive of active duty Coast Guard employment.

Juneau’s summer and winter monthly employment differ significantly due to seasonal hiring in sectors such as tourism, construction and fishing. In 2019, average monthly summer employment (April to September) was 18,919 while average monthly winter employment (January to March and October to December) was 16,984, a difference of 1,934 jobs. In 2019, Juneau’s winter average monthly employment increased by 158 jobs while summer average monthly employment increased by 311 jobs. Juneau’s peak average monthly employment occurred in 2012. The community has lost 603 winter jobs and gained 148 summer jobs since then.

On an inflation-adjusted basis, total earnings in the community increased by 1.3 percent to \$947,135,985 compared to the previous year. Average private sector wages decreased by 1.2 percent and average wage for government employment continued to fall by 0.1 percent, in inflation-adjusted dollars.

Figure 3: Juneau’s Total Earnings (Thousands) and Average Annual Wages for Private and Government Sectors, Inflation Adjusted to 2019

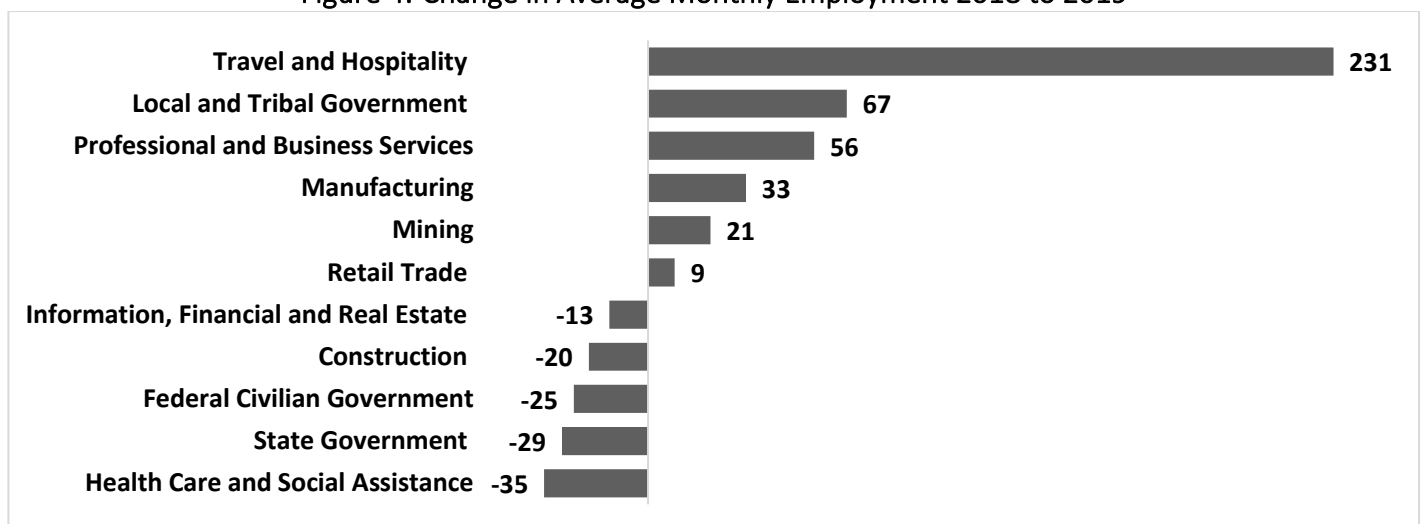


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Note: Earnings are for wage and salary jobs, including full and part-time, temporary or permanent, for all employers. Government sector earnings is exclusive of active duty Coast Guard employment.

### Industry Sector Employment and Earnings

In 2019, Juneau continued to experience a decline in the number of state government jobs. Average monthly state government employment decreased by 29 jobs (compared to losses of 172, 260, 91, and 46 in preceding years). Federal government decreased while local and tribal government increased by 67 jobs. In the private sector, travel and hospitality experienced the largest increase in average monthly employment (231 jobs).

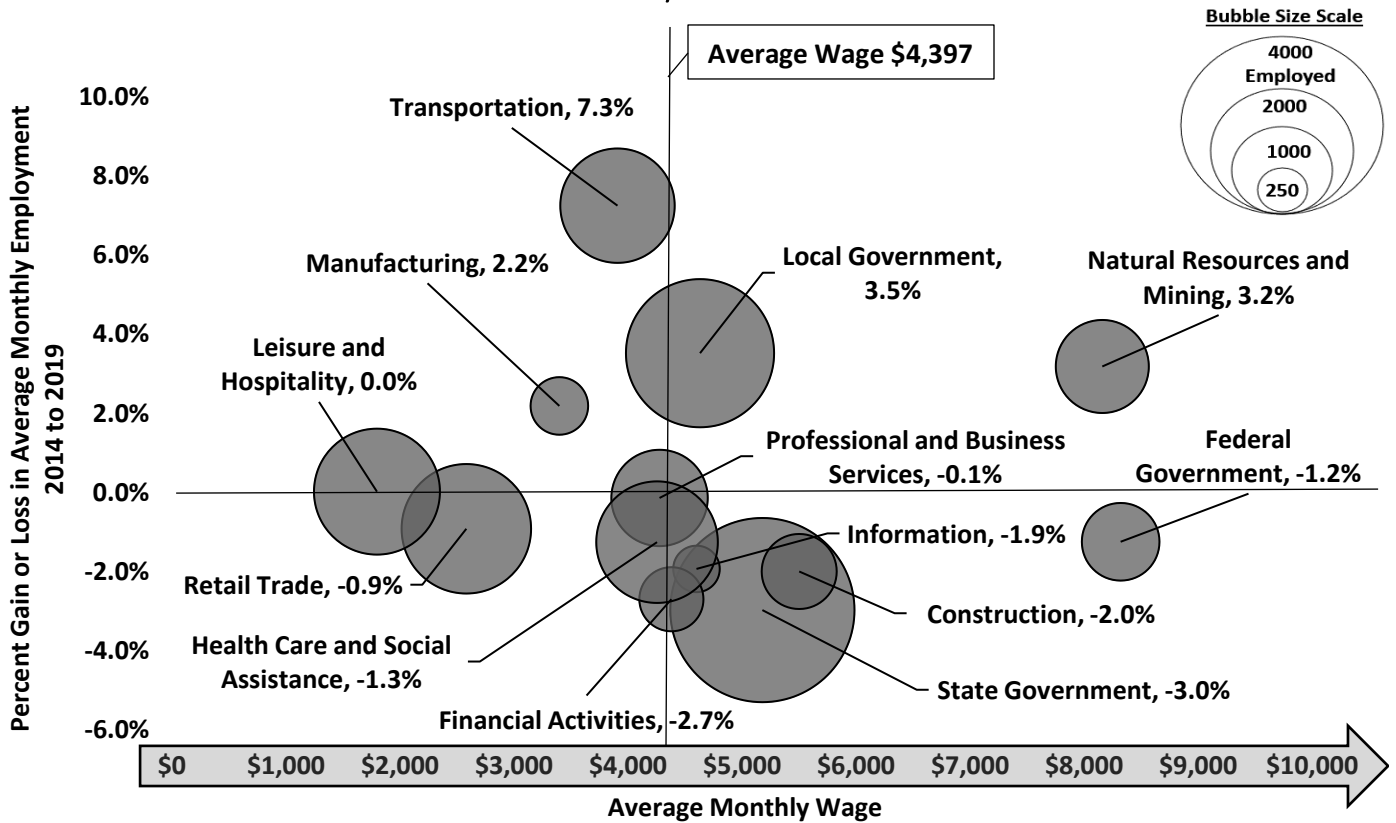
Figure 4: Change in Average Monthly Employment 2018 to 2019



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 2014 to 2019 by sector is shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment 2014 – 2019 and Average Monthly Wage 2019 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.

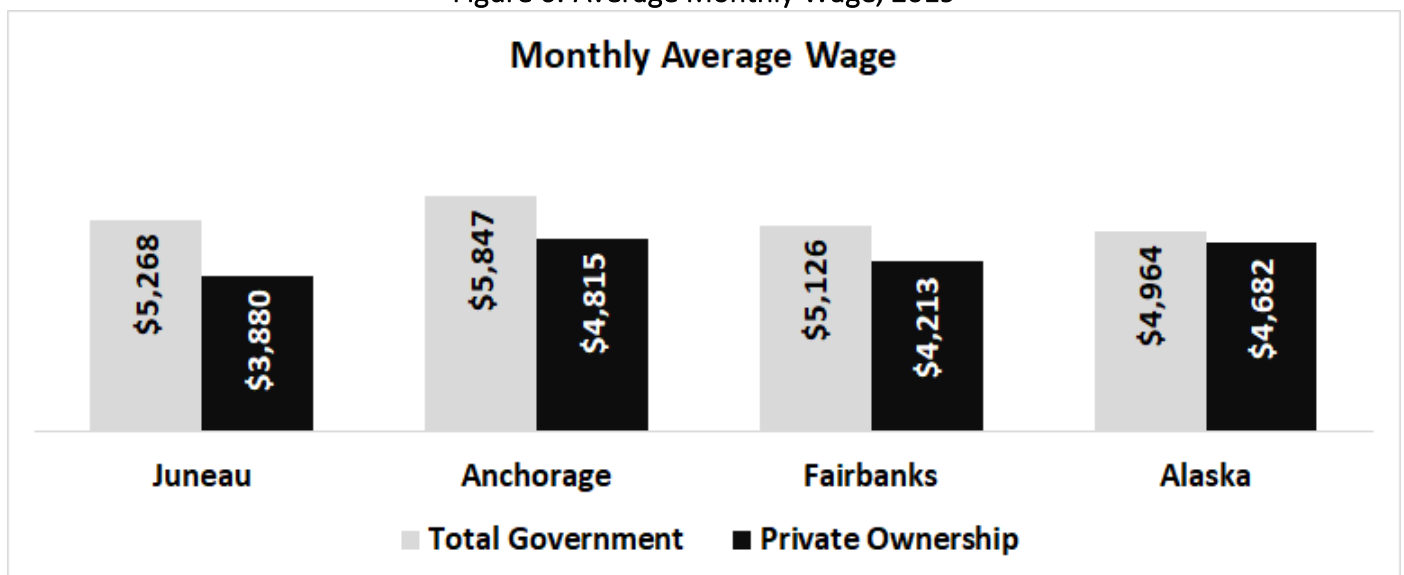
### How to read Figure 5:

- The size of each circle represents 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 indicates that sector’s average monthly wages in 2019. 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. Federal government jobs pay the highest average monthly wages in Juneau. Mining pays the second highest. Leisure and hospitality has the lowest average wage due to the high frequency of part-time jobs. Each job, whether part-time or full-time, is counted as one job, bringing down the average wage.

- 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 2014 to 2019, Juneau’s average monthly employment declined in federal government (-1.2 percent), state government (-3.0 percent), retail trade (-0.9 percent) and information (-1.9 percent). Transportation experienced the largest increase in average monthly employment (7.3 percent), followed by local government (3.5 percent), and mining ( 3.2 percent).

As shown in Figure 6, Juneau’s average monthly wage for the government sector is \$5,268, above the state average of \$4,964 but below that of Anchorage (\$5,847). In contrast, Juneau’s private sector average monthly wage of \$3,880 is lower than that of Anchorage, Fairbanks and the state average. Juneau’s average wages in construction, manufacturing, and professional service are also consistently lower than Anchorage, Fairbanks and Alaska as a whole.

Figure 6: Average Monthly Wage, 2019

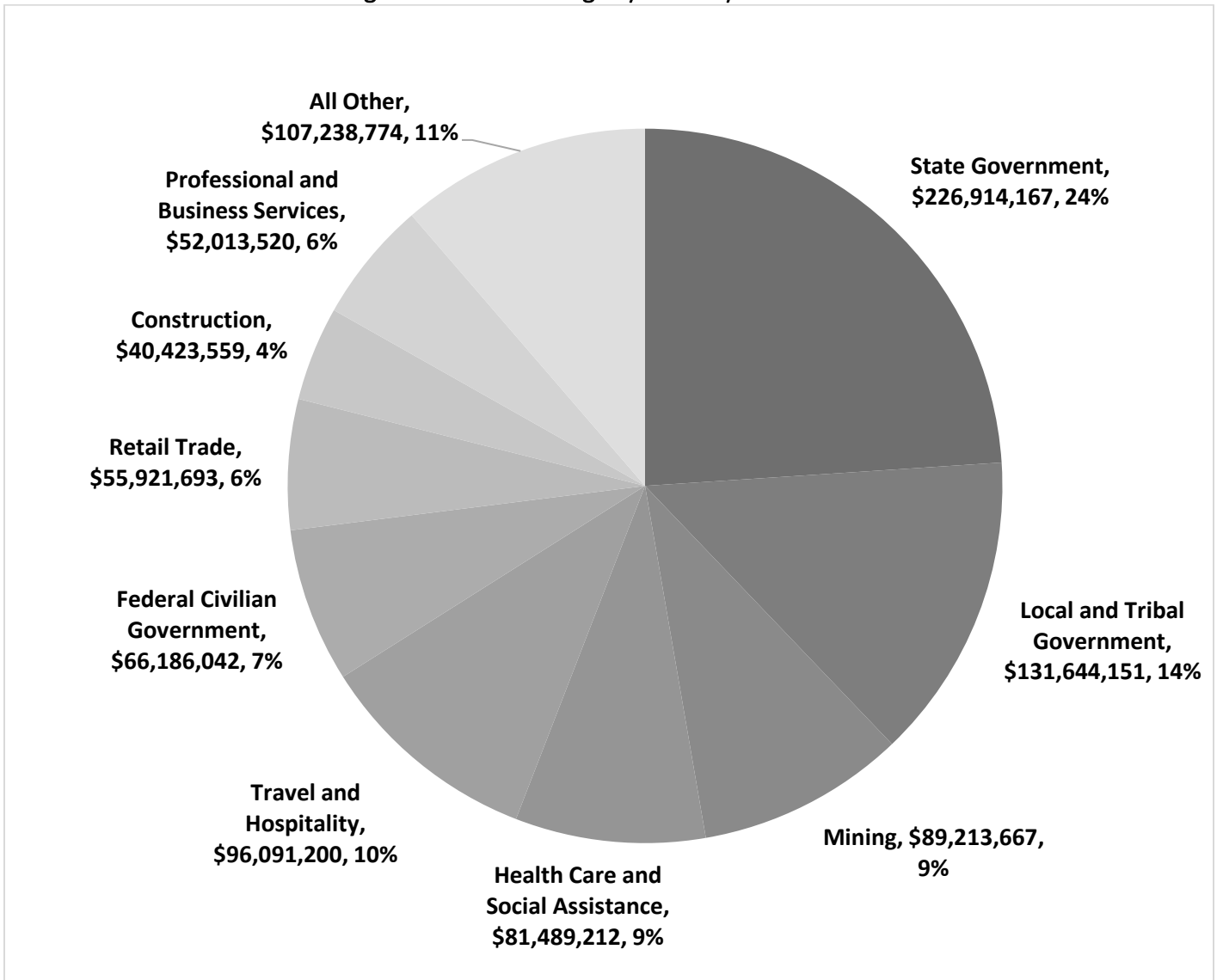


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

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 is the largest contributor, with total earnings of \$226,914,167 contributing 24 percent of all wage and salary earnings. State government, local government and travel and hospitality are the top three contributors of wages and salary earnings into Juneau’s economy, and combined account for nearly half (48 percent) of all earnings.



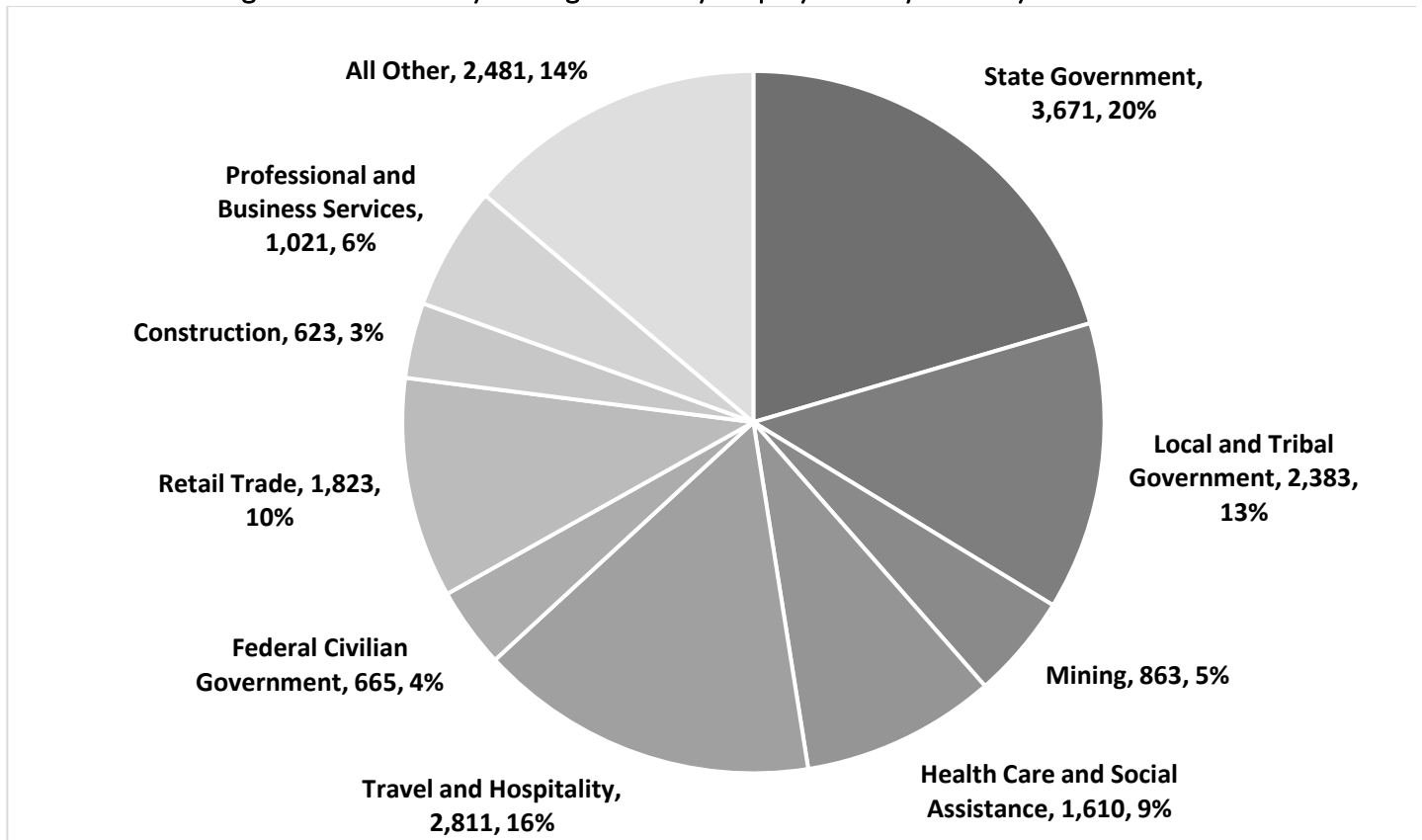
Figure 7: Total Earnings by Industry Sector 2019



**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. Similar to earnings, state government, local government and travel and hospitality provide 49 percent of jobs in the community.

Figure 8: Preliminary Average Monthly Employment by Industry Sector 2019



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 2018 – 2019

	Average Employment 2018	Average Employment 2019	% Change	Total Earnings 2018	Total Earnings 2019	% Change
Natural Resources and Mining	918	950	3.5%	\$92,836,267	\$92,719,063	-0.1%
Construction	643	623	-3.1%	\$42,508,546	\$40,423,559	-4.9%
Manufacturing	337	370	9.8%	\$14,101,417	\$14,955,625	6.1%
<b>Total Goods Producing</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>1,942</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>\$149,446,230</b>	<b>\$148,098,248</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>
Retail Trade	1,814	1,823	0.5%	\$54,804,454	\$55,921,693	2.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	1,758	1,726	-1.8%	\$36,862,436	\$36,690,018	-0.5%
Transportation	1,231	1,428	16%	\$55,231,689	\$66,535,371	20.5%
Private Health Care	875	897	2.5%	\$54,140,027	\$55,268,641	2.1%
Social Assistance	763	712	-6/7%	\$28,004,083	\$26,220,571	-6.4%
Information, Financial, and Real Estate	712	700	-1.7%	\$35,990,386	\$37,027,123	2.9%
All Other Services	592	678	14.5%	\$31,557,662	\$29,151,479	-7.6%
Professional, Scientific, and Tech.	471	499	5.9%	\$25,892,605	\$26,218,027	1.3%
Membership Organizations	471	476	1.1%	\$21,465,013	\$22,352,677	4.1%
Administrative Services	426	404	-5.2%	\$15,304,237	\$14,084,514	-8.0%
<b>Total Service Providing</b>	<b>9,113</b>	<b>9,290</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>\$359,252,592</b>	<b>\$374,293,377</b>	<b>4.2%</b>
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	<b>11,011</b>	<b>11,232</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>\$508,698,822</b>	<b>\$522,391,625</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
State Government	3,700	3,671	-0.8%	\$226,330,301	\$226,914,167	0.3%

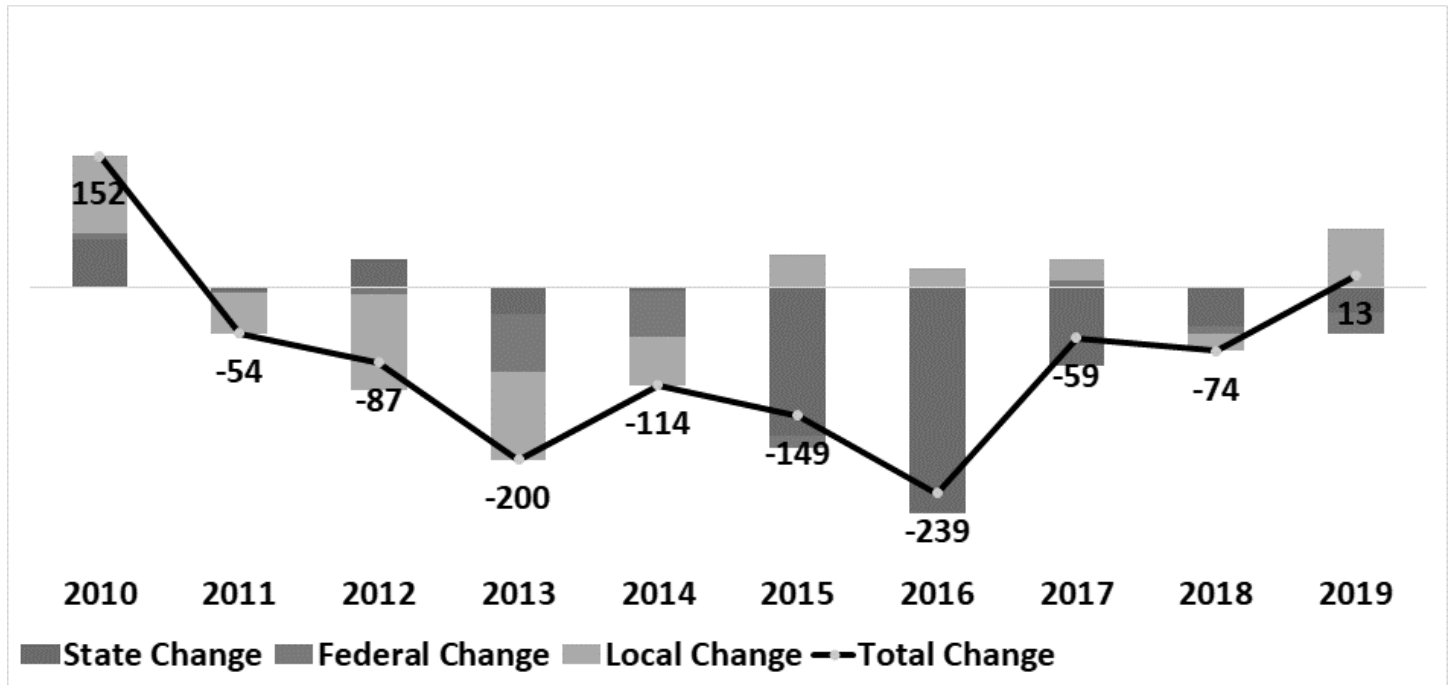
	Average Employment 2018	Average Employment 2019	% Change	Total Earnings 2018	Total Earnings 2019	% Change
Local and Tribal Government	2,316	2,383	2.9%	\$123,566,939	\$131,644,151	6.5%
Federal Civilian Government	690	665	-3.6%	\$69,207,148	\$66,186,042	-4.4%
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>6,706</b>	<b>6,719</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>\$419,104,388</b>	<b>\$424,744,360</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
<b>Total Industries</b>	<b>17,717</b>	<b>17,7951</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>\$927,803,210</b>	<b>\$947,135,985</b>	<b>2.1%</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

For the first time in eight years, Juneau experienced net government job gain due to an increase in local and tribal government jobs. Juneau’s state and federal government sector shrunk as state and federal government experienced a decrease in jobs.

Figure 10: Change in Total Government Average Monthly Employment, 2010-2019

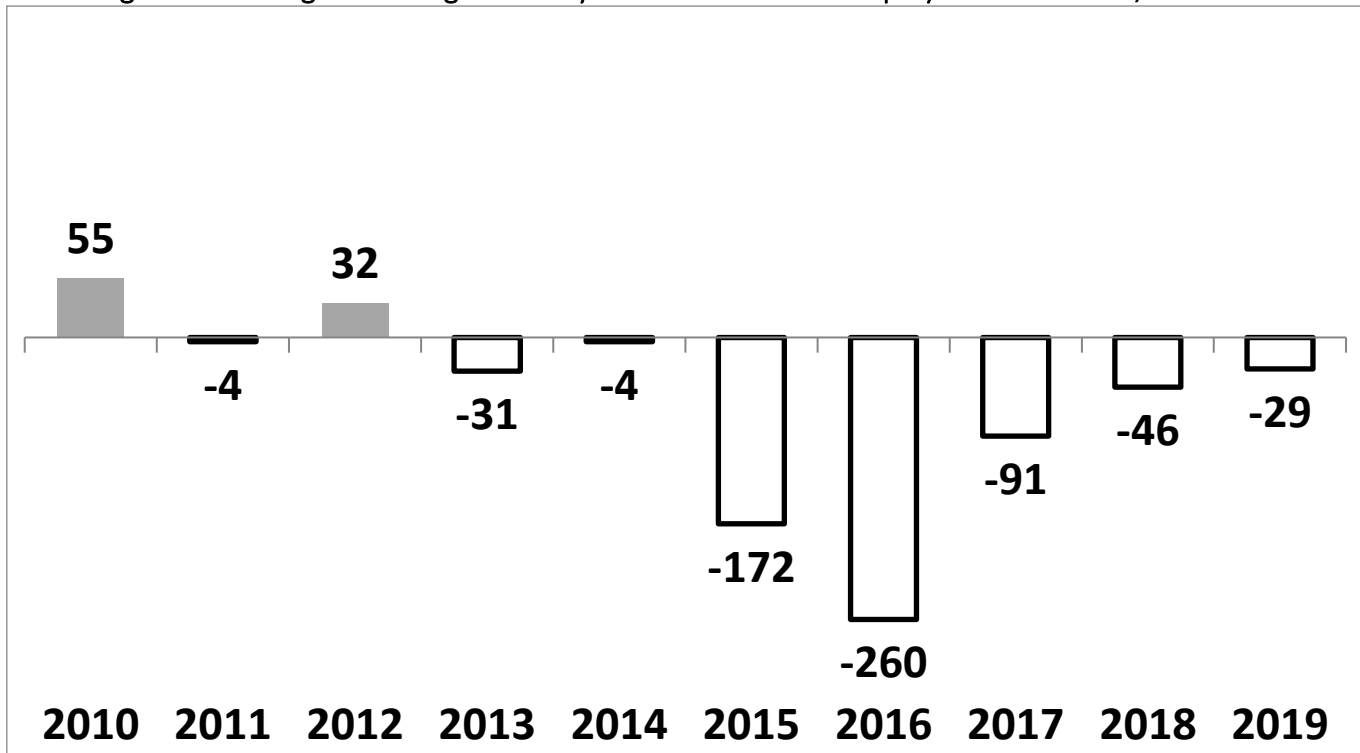


**Source:** Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

## State Government Employment

Juneau’s state government average monthly employment decreased from 3,700 to 3,671. This loss of 29 workers from 2018 to 2019 is less than losses experienced in the previous four years.

Figure 11: Change in Average Monthly State Government Employment in Juneau, 2010 – 2019



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 annually on June 30th. The most recent count of 3,078, taken on June 30, 2020, is 14 employees below the 2019 count, the first increase in over five years. The Departments of Transportation & Public Facilities, Administration, and Health and Social Services all saw a drop in positions. The two departments with the greatest employment gains were Labor & Workforce Development and Revenue. The rise in the Department of Revenue was likely due to an influx of temporary positions to facilitate early PFD payments.

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

	June 2016	June 2017	June 2018	June 2019	June 2020	Percent Change 2019 to 2020
Transportation & Public Facilities	693	650	615	619	582	-6.0%
Health & Social Services	517	485	480	483	468	-3.1%
Administration	424	392	462	463	428	-7.6%
Fish & Game	313	301	284	289	289	0.0%
Labor & Workforce Dev	237	232	208	206	259	25.7%
Education & Early Dev	215	199	203	193	187	-3.1%
Commerce, Community & Economic Dev	161	174	170	169	159	-5.9%
Revenue	188	194	182	186	198	6.5%
Corrections	115	126	128	122	131	7.4%
Environmental Conservation	129	117	107	99	98	-1.0%
Office of the Governor	88	83	90	120	126	5.0%
Law	72	67	60	65	70	7.7%
Public Safety	44	42	39	38	43	13.2%

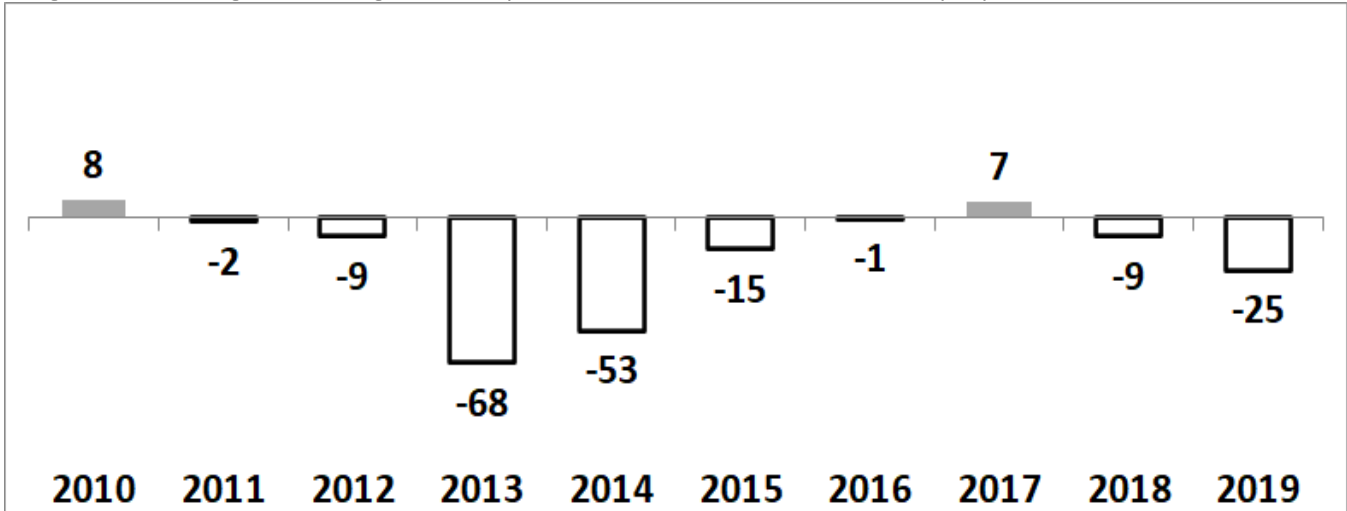
Natural Resources	47	48	47	39	34	0.0%
Military and Veterans Affairs	4	3	6	6	6	0.0%
<b>Total Executive Branch</b>	<b>3,247</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>3,073</b>	<b>3092</b>	<b>3078</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>Change from prior year</b>	<b>-211</b>	<b>-132</b>	<b>-42</b>	<b>+19</b>	<b>-14</b>	

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, 2010 – 2019



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

Last year the Departments of Agriculture and Homeland Security saw drops of 7 and 14 jobs respectively. The postal service saw an increase of 5 jobs. All other departments saw only slight changes to employment in 2019. This year government jobs are looking up with the 2020 Census adding 23 jobs to the Dept. of Commerce.

Figure 14: Average Monthly Federal Government Civilian Employment in Juneau by Department, 2015 –2020

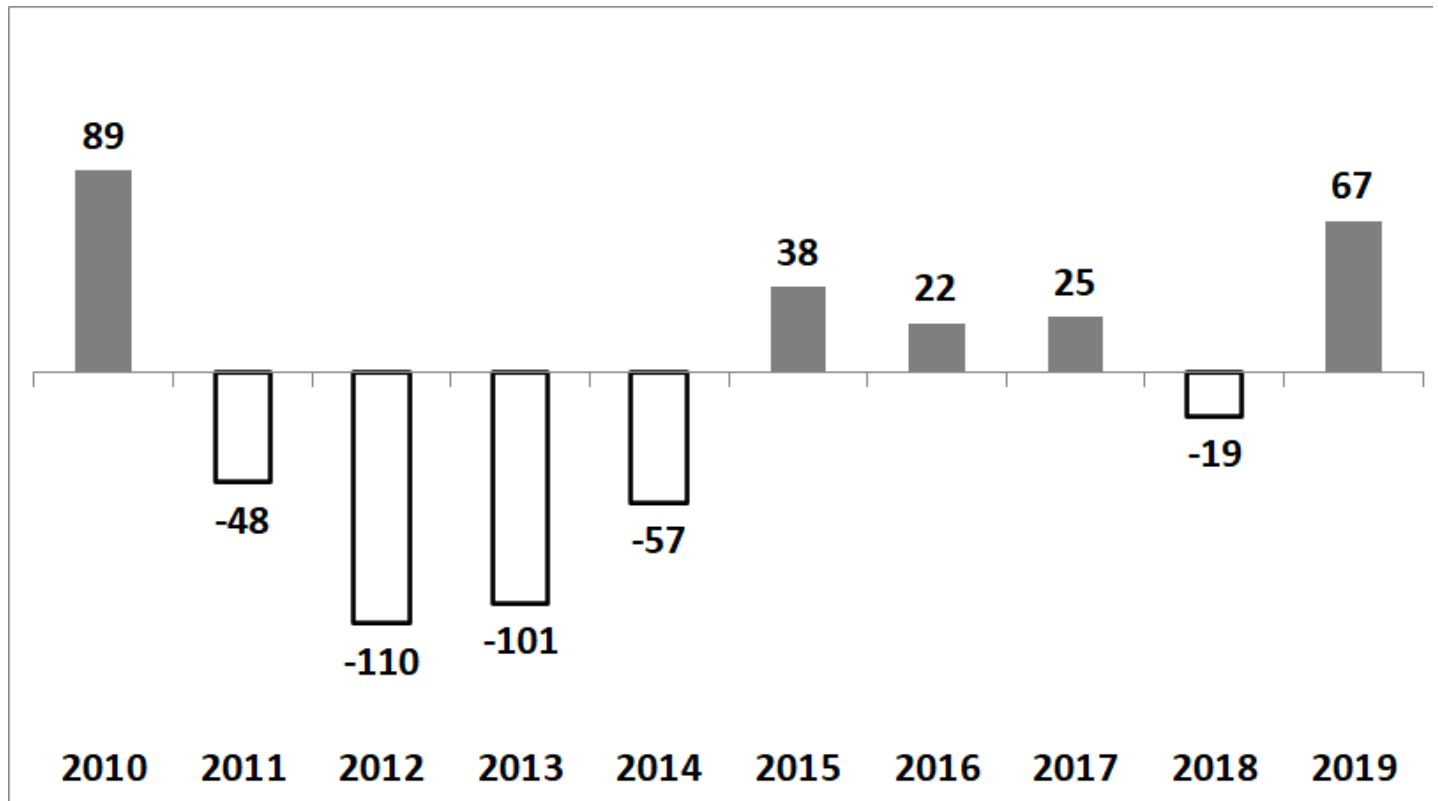
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 Q2	Percent Change 2018 to 2019
Agriculture	185	181	185	176	169	167	-4.0%
Commerce	186	180	179	188	187	213	-0.5%
Homeland Security	124	125	134	140	126	128	-10.0%
Transportation	77	77	76	76	73	73	-3.9%
Postal Service	69	67	64	59	64	66	8.5%
Interior	30	30	30	30	28	25	-6.7%
All Other	23	28	31	21	20	19	4.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>691</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

Local and tribal government employment expanded in 2019 after shrinking in 2018, regaining the momentum seen from 2015 to 2017. Employment in the sector increased by 67 jobs.

Figure 15: Change in Average Monthly Local and Tribal Government Employment in Juneau, 2010 – 2019

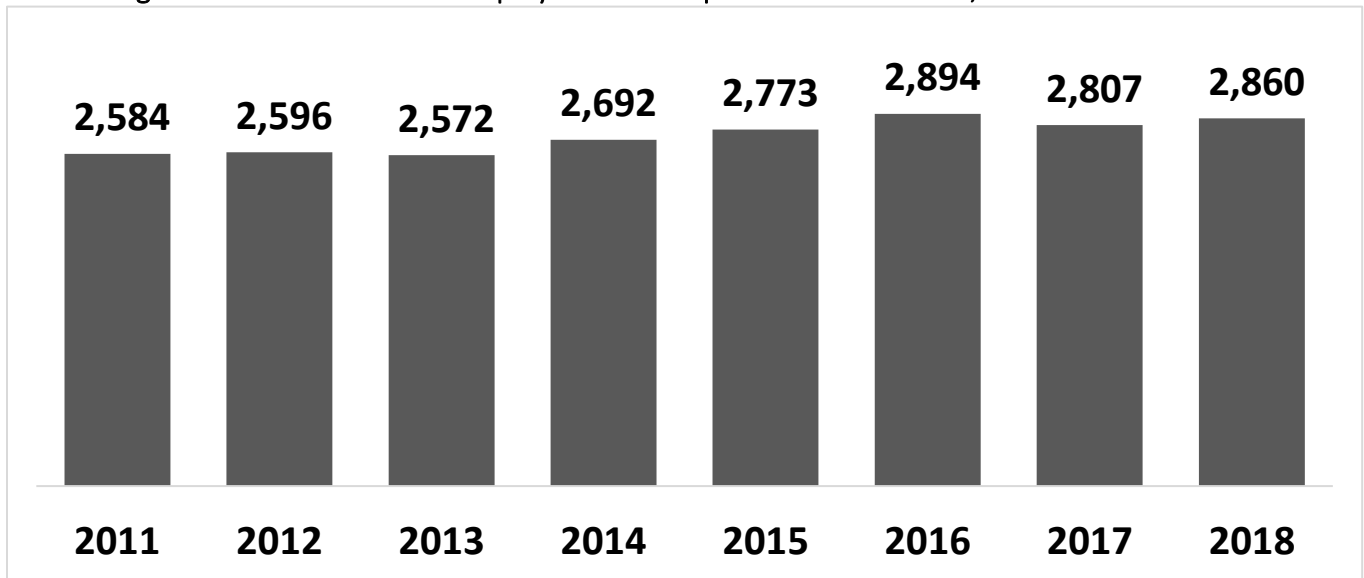


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Note: Local Government includes such enterprises as the Juneau Airport, Docks and Harbors, and Bartlett Regional Hospital

## 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, and then fell in 2017. The sector resumed growth in 2018, increasing by 1.9 percent from 2017 to 2018, reaching near 2016 levels.

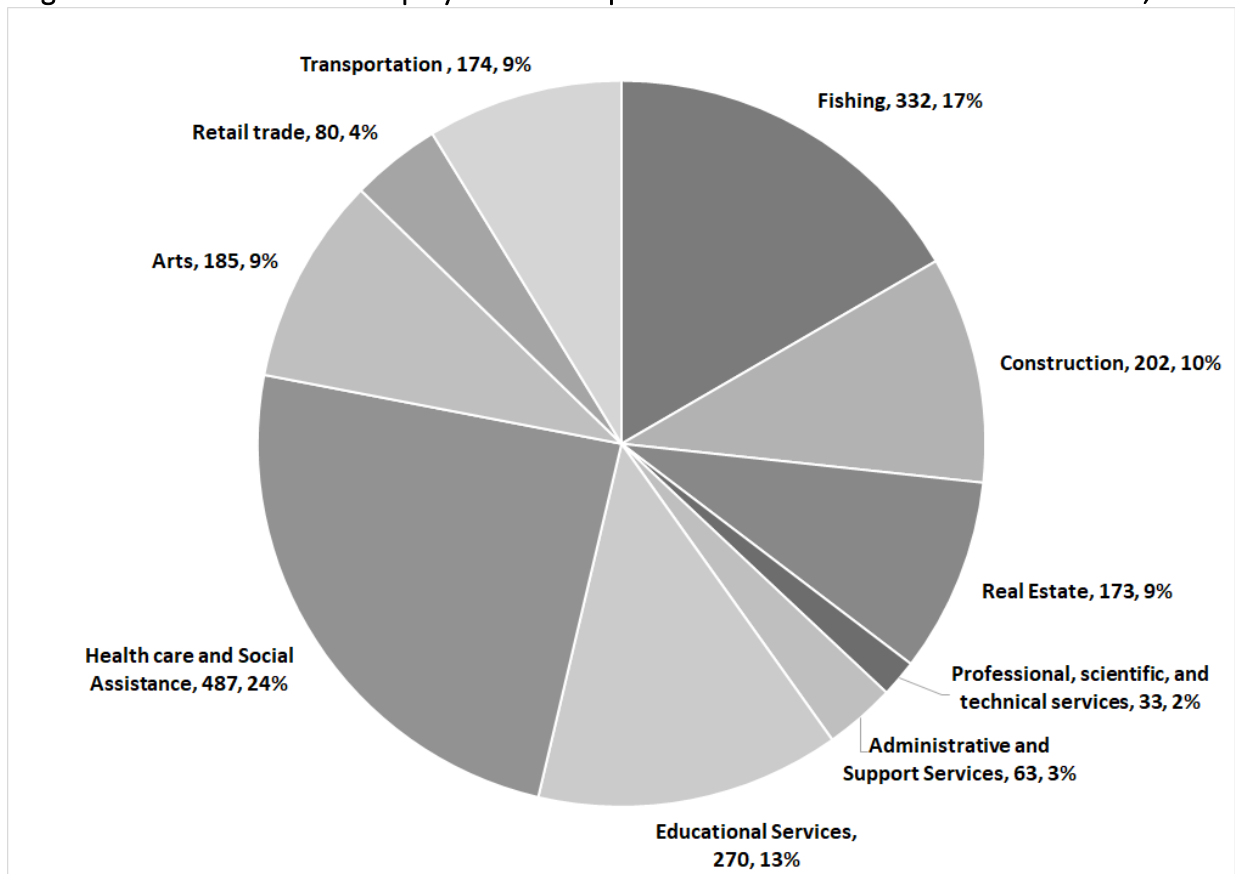
Figure 16: Number of Self-employed and Independent Contractors, Juneau 2011 to 2018



Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 Non-employer Statistics. Note: 2018 is the most current year for which data is available.

Health care and social assistance is the largest self-employed sector, with 24 percent of all self-employed workers. The second largest self-employed sector is fishing (17 percent), followed by educational services (13 percent). Commercial fishing operations are generally counted as self-employed or independent contractors.

Figure 17: Number of Self-employed and Independent Contractors and Percent of Total, 2018



Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 Non-employer Statistics. Note: 2018 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 2018

	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>

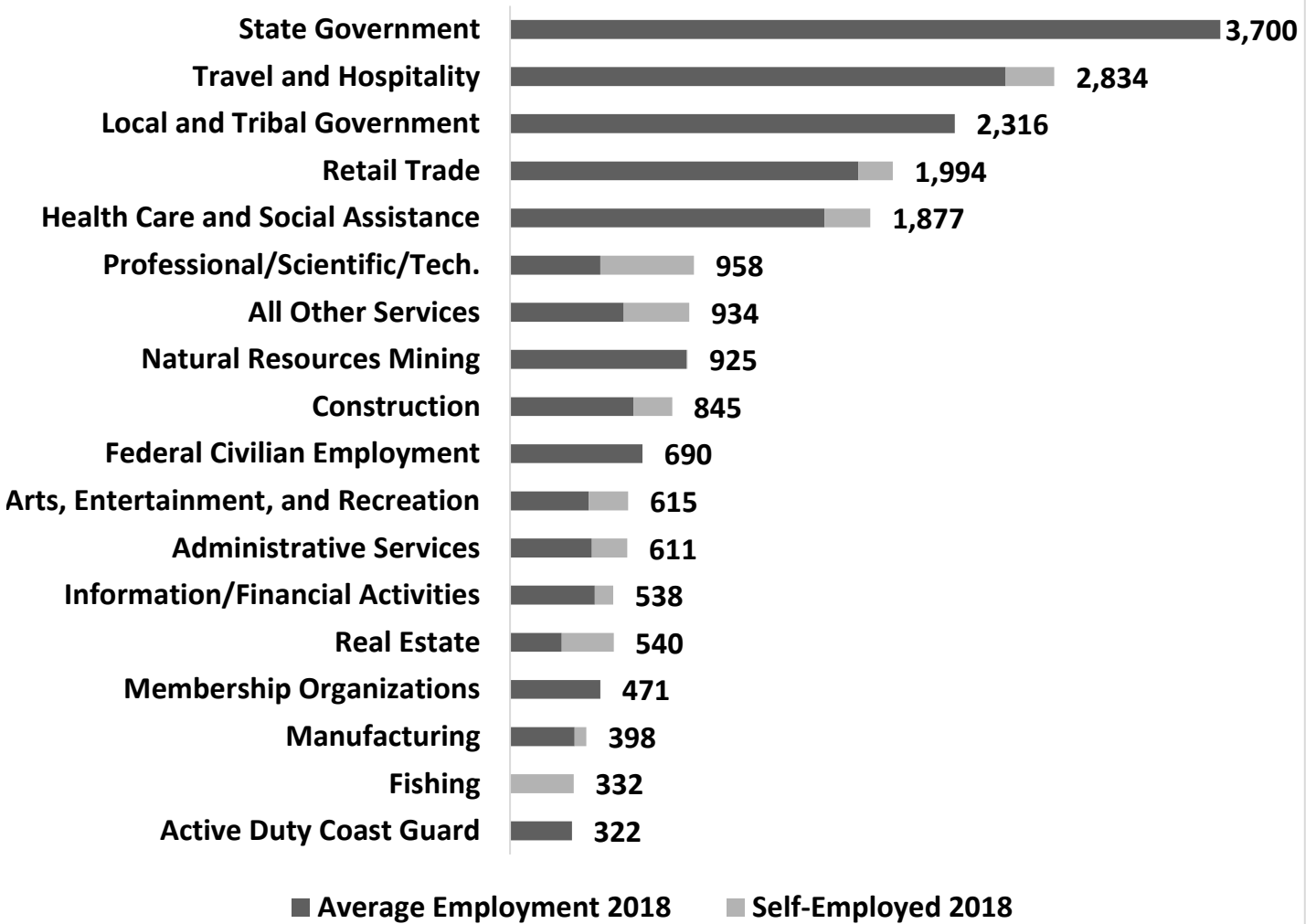
Source: US Census Bureau, 2018 Non-employer Statistics. Note: 2018 is the most current year for which data is available.

### 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 only 18 percent of Juneau's 20,900 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 (14 percent), local and tribal government (11 percent), retail trade (10 percent), and health care and social assistance (9 percent).



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

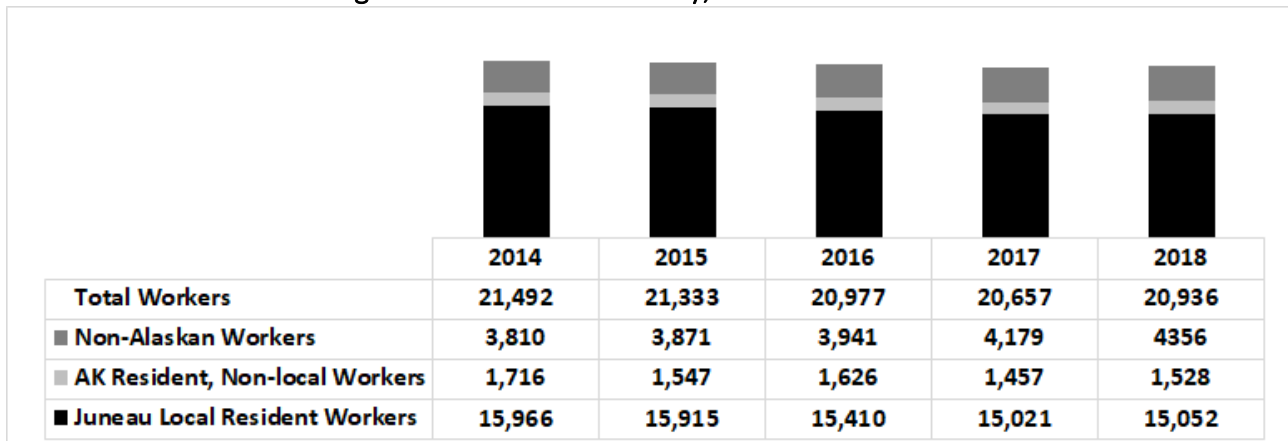


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, 2018 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; US Census Bureau, 2018 Non-Employer Statistics

## Non-resident Employment

In 2018 (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 20,936 workers. This is an increase of 1.4 percent from 2017, reaching near 2016 levels. Approximately 72 percent of cumulative workers are residents of Juneau, 7 percent are Alaskan but not local, and 21 percent are out of state workers. The number of out of state workers in Juneau grew 4 percent from the previous year, and 14 percent over the last five years.

Figure 20: Worker Residency, Juneau 2014 -2018



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Resident Hire, Historical Documents, "Nonresidents Working in Alaska: 2018" Note: Worker count shows total cumulative workers. Note: 2018 is the most current year for which data is available.

Non-resident workers are mostly employed in Juneau’s private sector, which is 27.5 percent non-local hire. Juneau’s local government sector is 7.6 percent non-local hire and state government is 5.6 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, 2018

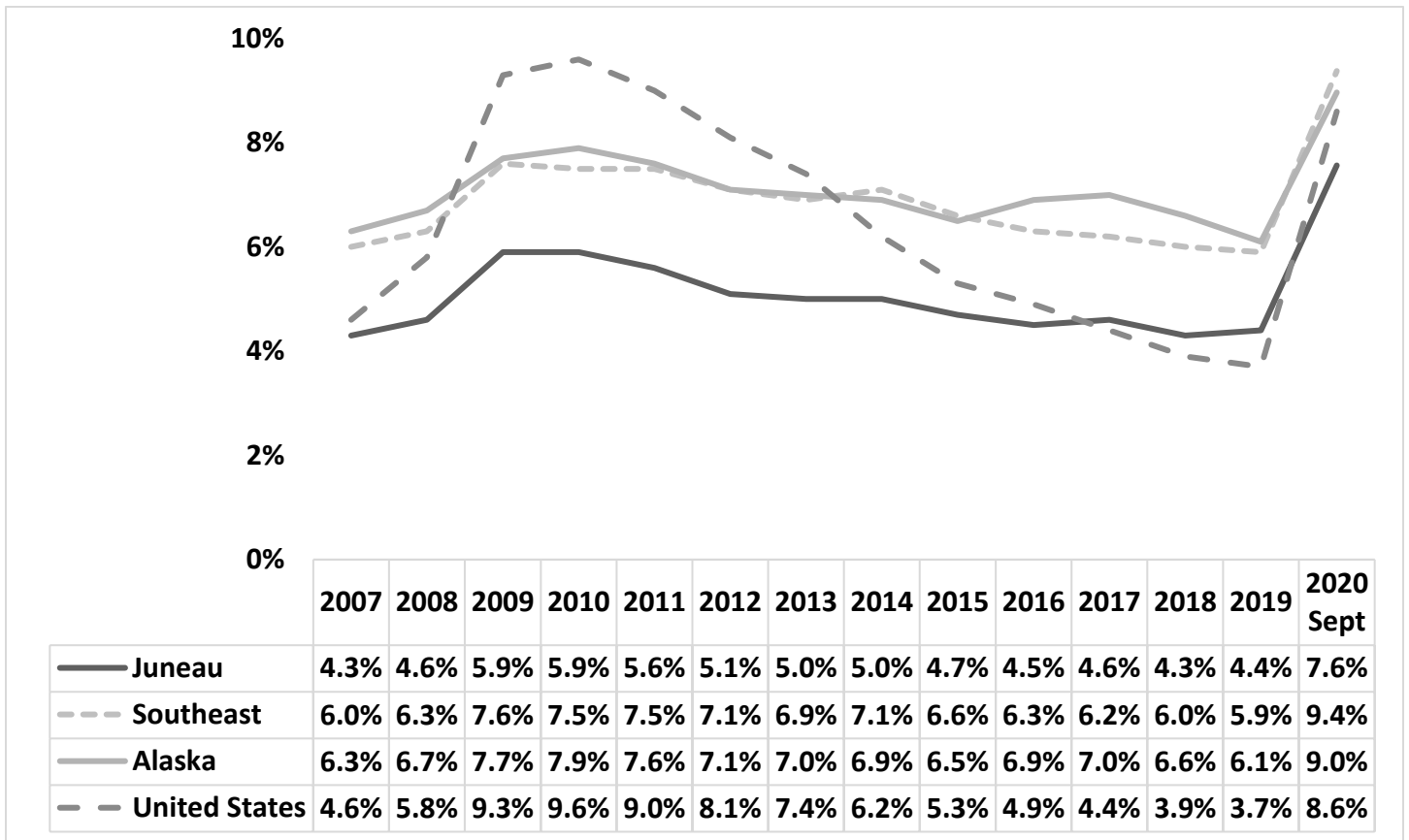
	Workers				Per Capita Average Annual Wages		
	Juneau Resident Workers	Other AK Resident Workers	Out of State Workers	% Out of State Workers	Juneau Resident Workers	Other AK Resident Workers	Out of State Workers
State Government	3,511	248	225	5.6%	\$54,543	\$50,403	\$35,111
Local and Tribal Government	2,383	59	202	7.6%	\$49,140	\$38,983	\$33,168
Private Sector	9,158	1,221	3,929	27.5%	\$38,666	\$44,471	\$27,055
<b>All Sectors</b>	<b>15,052</b>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>4,356</b>	<b>20.8%</b>	<b>\$44,027</b>	<b>\$45,223</b>	<b>\$27,755</b>

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Resident Hire, Historical Documents, " Nonresidents Working in Alaska: 2018". Note: 2018 is the most current year for which data is available.

## Unemployment

Juneau’s unadjusted unemployment rate for 2020 through September is 7.6 percent, up 3.2 percentage points from 2019. This major increase is a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has caused a significant increase in unemployment throughout Southeast Alaska, the state, and the nation. Although Juneau’s unemployment rate has increased, it is below the unemployment rate for the rest of the region, state, and nation.

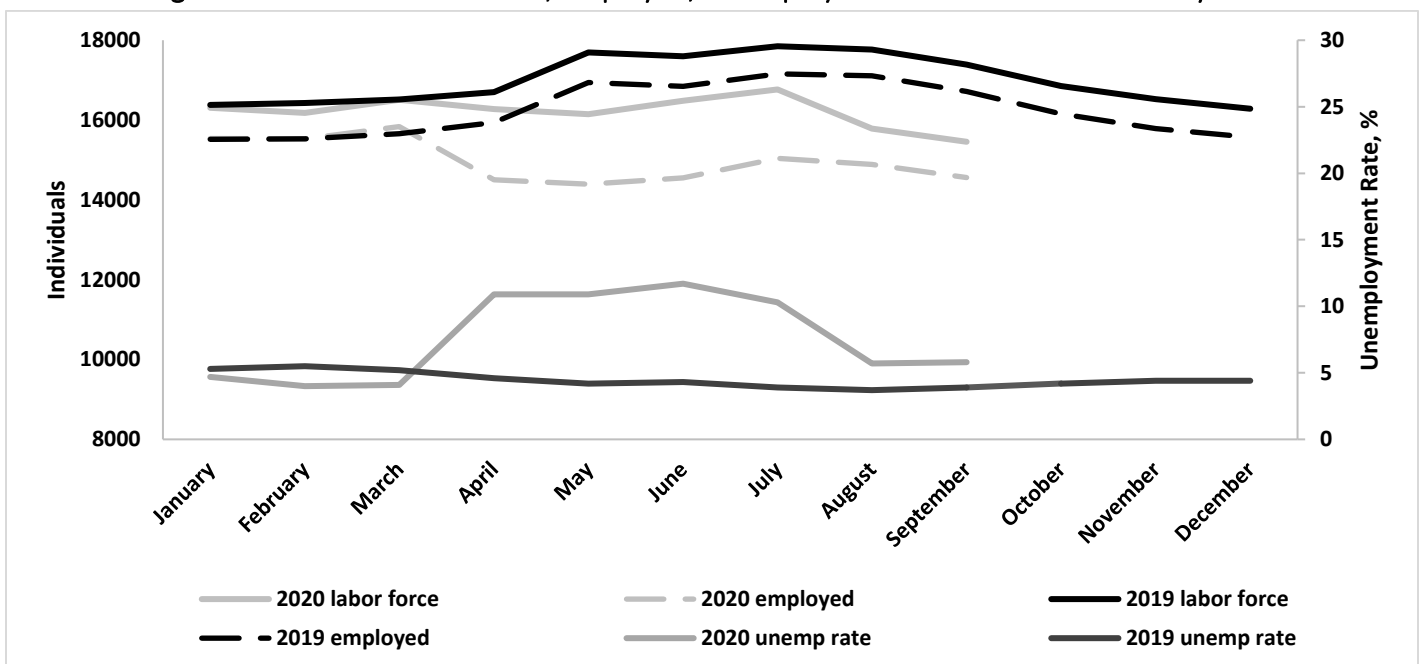
Figure 22: Average Annual Unemployment Rate 2007 -2019 and Sept 2020 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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

It is important to note that the unemployment rate does not always tell the whole story, especially during unprecedented times. Juneau’s labor force did not see its normal increase of 1,500 workers in May and June. The gap between the 2020 and 2019 labor forces widened to nearly 2,000 individuals in August and September, while the number of employed individuals saw no significant change. For historical context, these losses are close to double what Juneau saw during the Great Recession.

Figure 23: Juneau Labor Force, Employed, Unemployment Rate 2019 and 2020 by Month

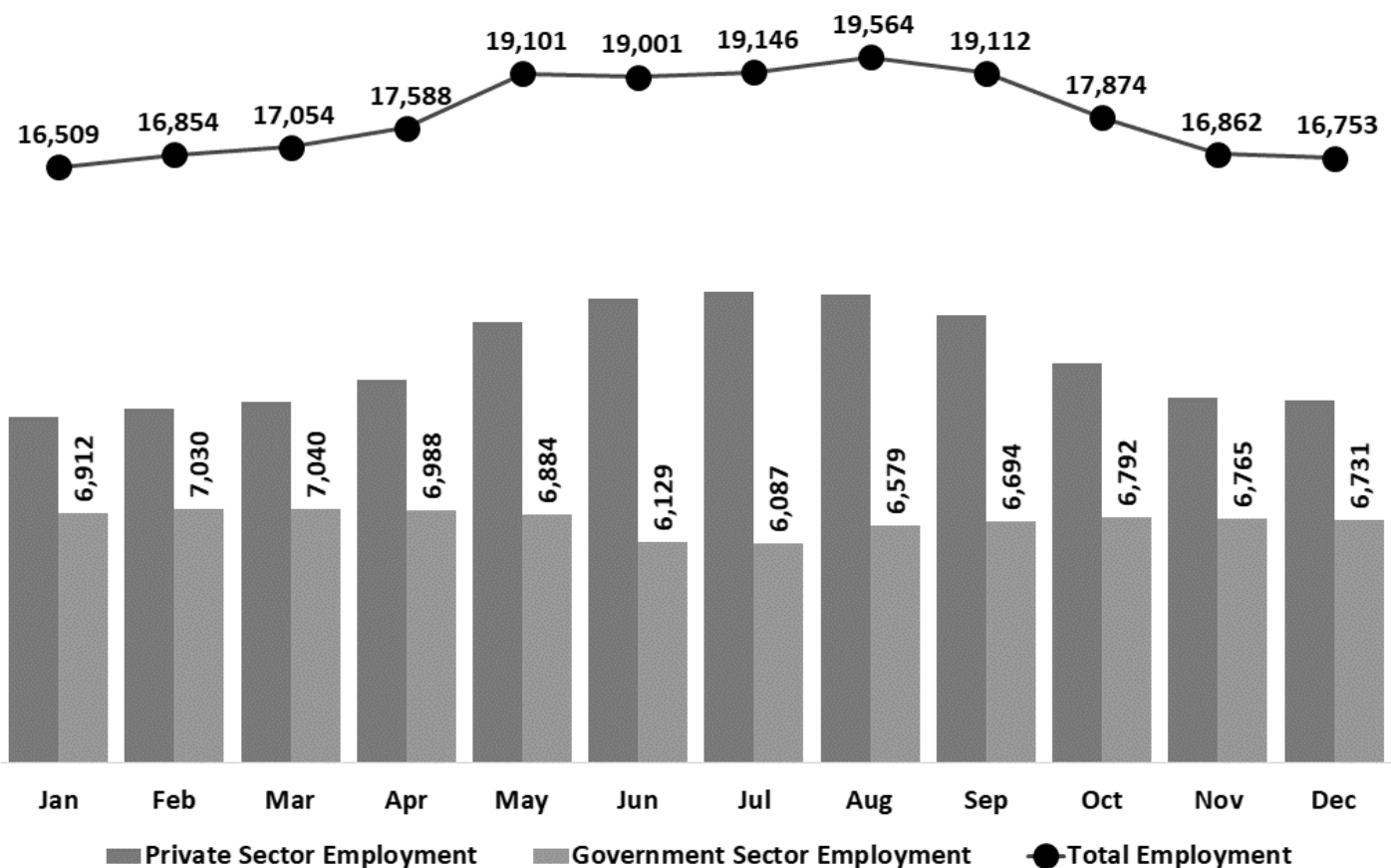


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Employment and Employer Data

## 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 2019, peak average monthly employment was in August and the low was in January. The difference between January and August employment was 3,055 jobs, an increase of more than 200 jobs from the previous year.

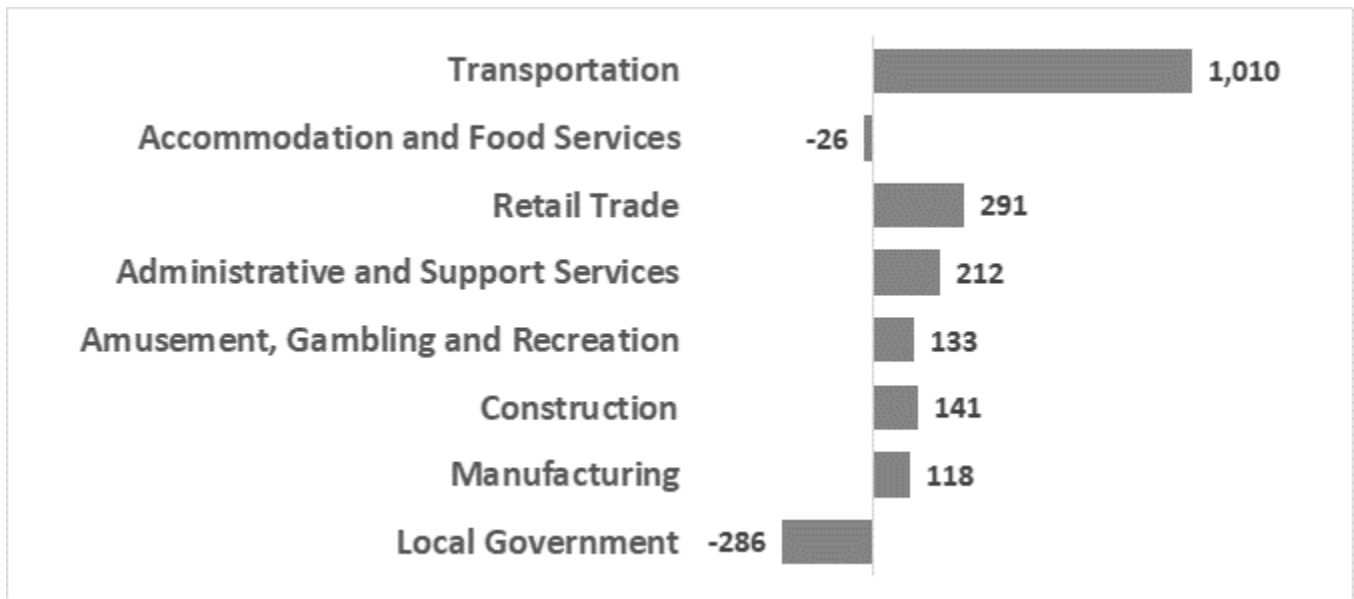
Figure 24: Seasonality of Juneau’s Average Monthly Employment, 2019



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

In 2019, the transportation sector more than doubled employment between summer and winter, going from a six-month winter average employment (January to April and November to December) of 923 to a six-month summer average employment (May to October) of 1,933, a 109 percent increase. Figure 24 shows the sectors of Juneau’s economy that have a substantial summer increase or decrease. Transportation and retail trade account for the majority of Juneau’s summer employment.

Figure 25: Increase or Decrease in Summer Average Monthly Employment over Winter for Select Sectors, 2019

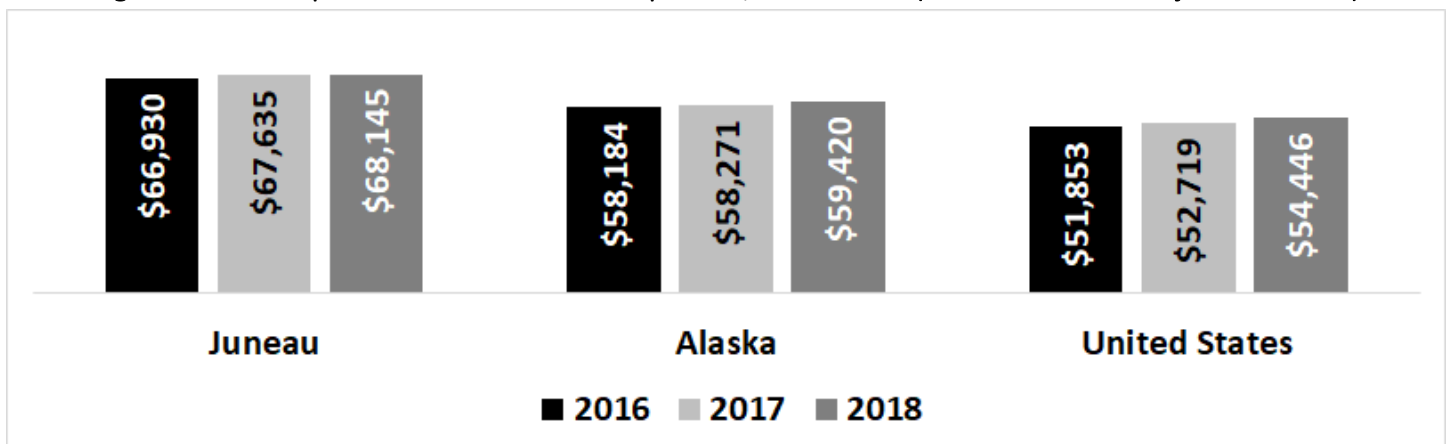


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Employment and Employer Data: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Employment and Employer Data

## 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 2018 (the most current year for which data is available), Juneau’s per capita personal income of \$68,145 was 115 percent of the state average and 125 percent of the national average, indicating a relatively affluent community.

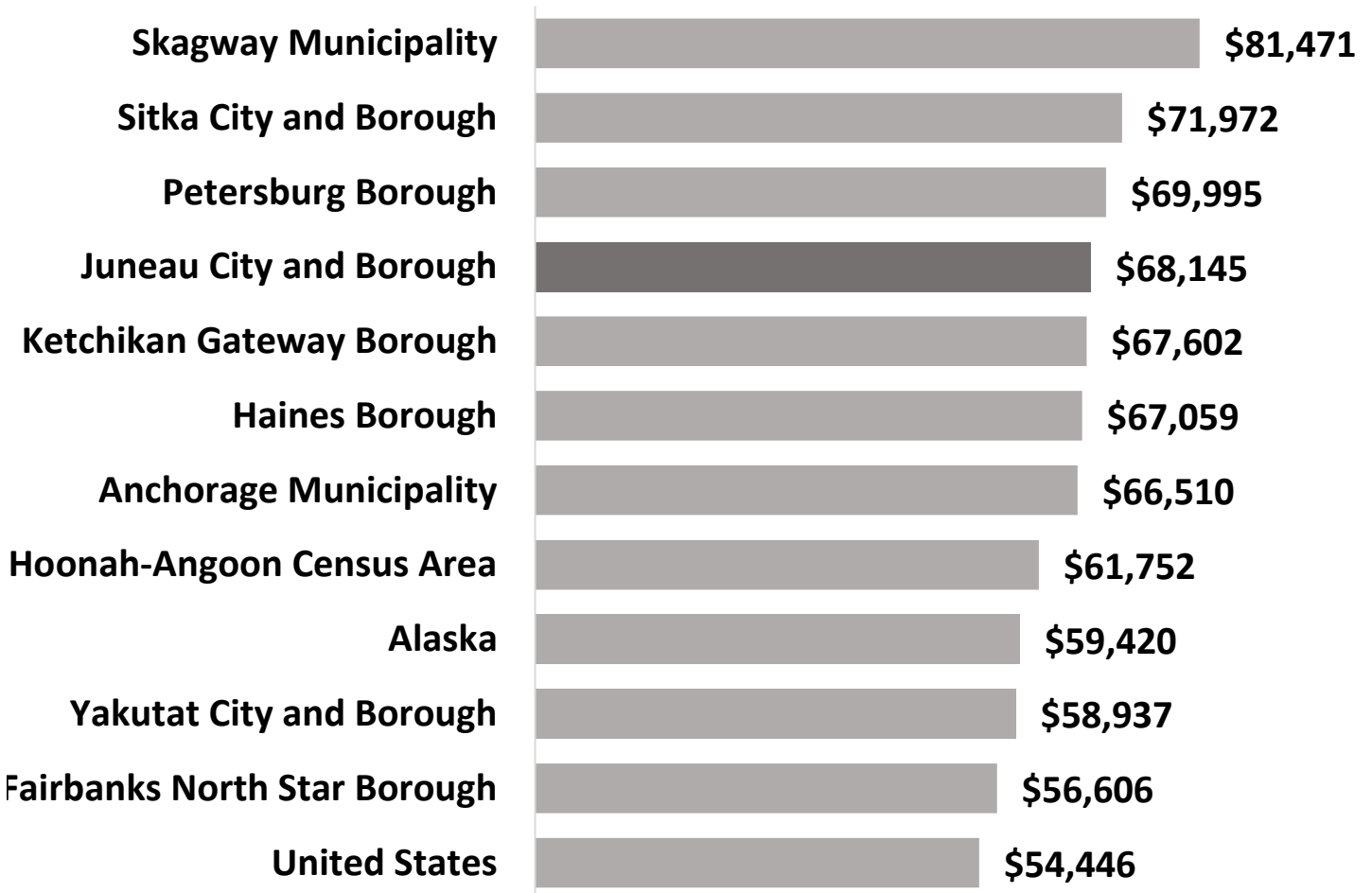
Figure 26: Per Capita Personal Income Comparison, 2016 -2018 (In 2018 Inflation-adjusted Dollars)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Data, Local Area Personal Income. Note: 2018 is the most current year for which data is available.

Regionally, Skagway, Sitka, and Petersburg enjoyed a higher average per capita income in 2018 than Juneau. Juneau remained higher than the state and national average.

Figure 27: Per Capita Personal Income for Selected Boroughs, States and U.S., 2018

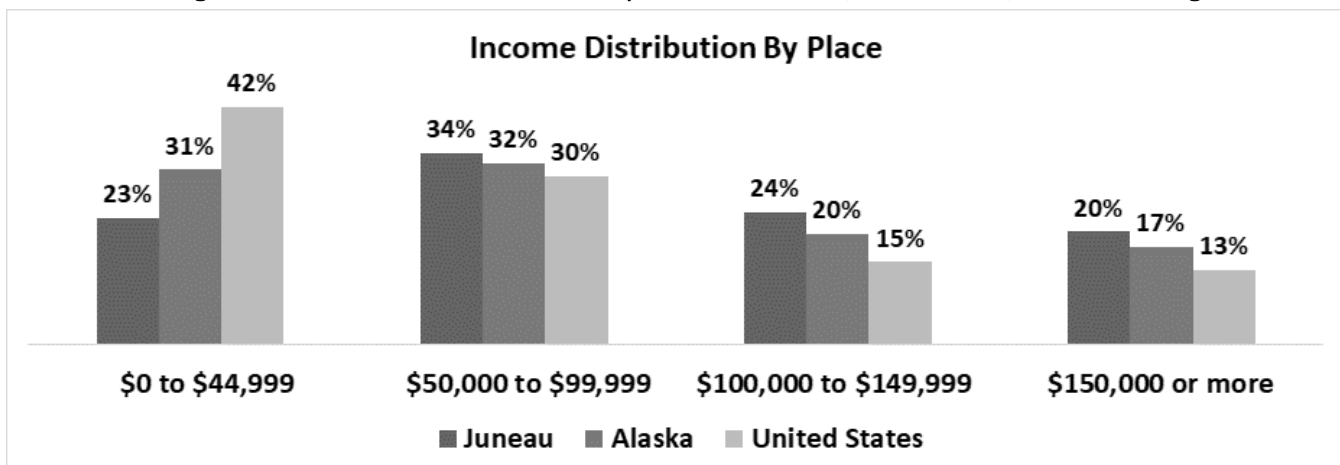


Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Data, Local Area Personal Income. Note: 2018 is the most current year for which data is available.

## Income Distribution, Poverty and Income Inequality

In Juneau, 44 percent of households earn more than \$100,000 per year, while only 37 percent of all Alaskan households and 28 percent of all U.S. households earn above this threshold. In contrast, 42 percent of all households in the United States earn less than \$50,000, compared to 31 percent in Alaska and only 23 percent in Juneau.

Figure 28: Percent of Households by Income Bracket, 2014 -2018, 5-Year Average

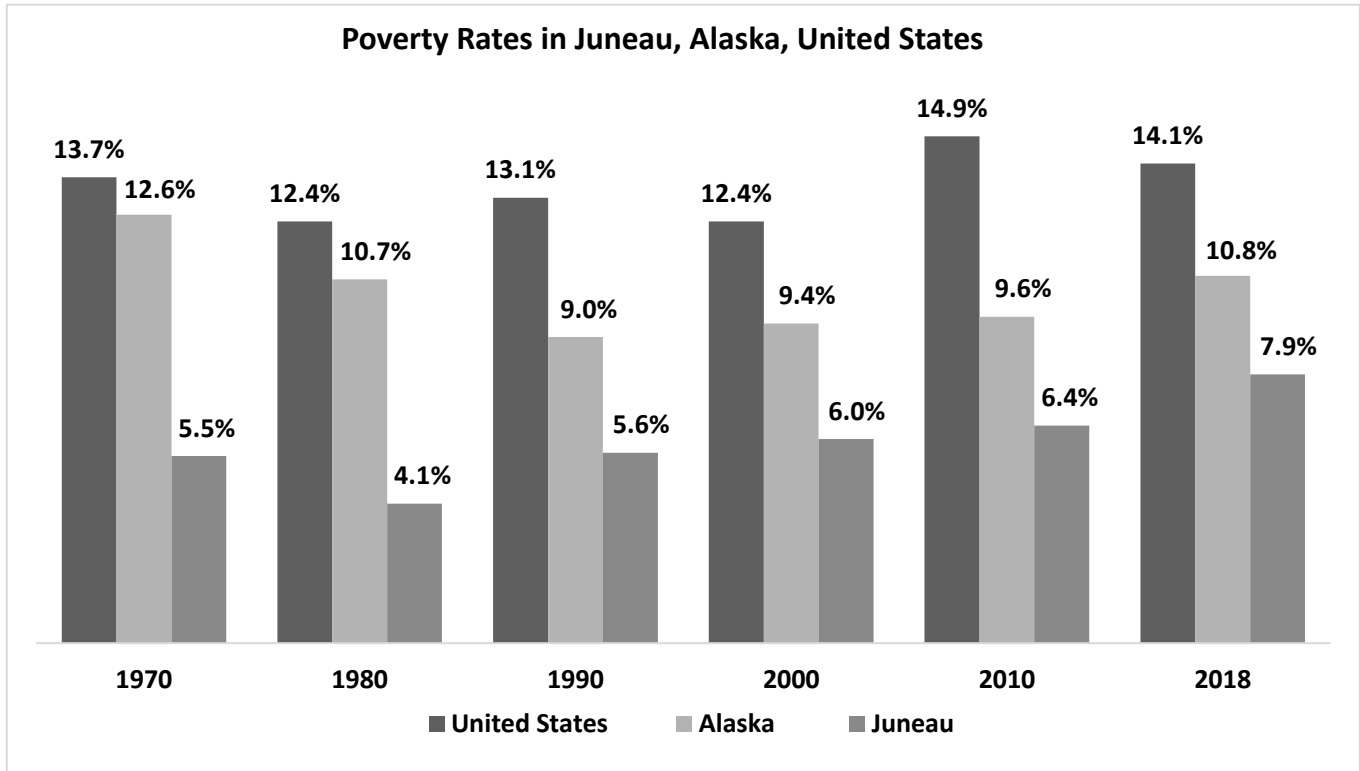


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates DP03 Dataset, 2018 Inflation Adjusted Dollars. Note: Dataset 2014-2018 is the most current estimate available.

However, despite Juneau’s affluent population, poverty has been on the increase in the past decade. Juneau’s 2014-2018 five-year average estimate (the most recent

period for which data is available) shows a poverty rate of 7.9%, higher than the last five decennial census counts.

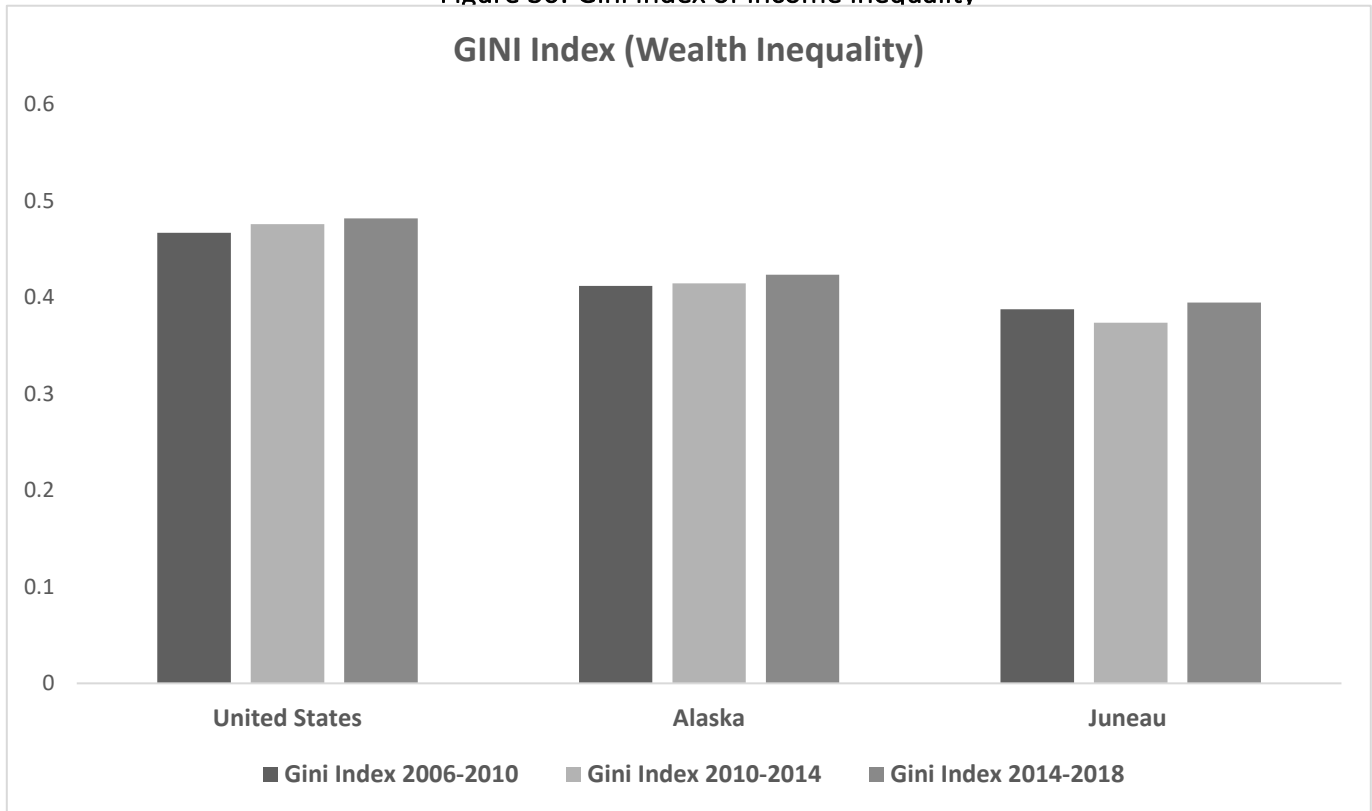
Figure 29: Poverty Rates in Juneau, Alaska and the United States



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 1970 – 2000, 2006-2010 and 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates  
 Note: Dataset 2014-2018 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 0.48, 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 .39 for the years 2014 to 2018. One reason for greater income equality in Juneau may be the predominance of government employment and other middle-income positions.

Figure 30: Gini Index of Income Inequality

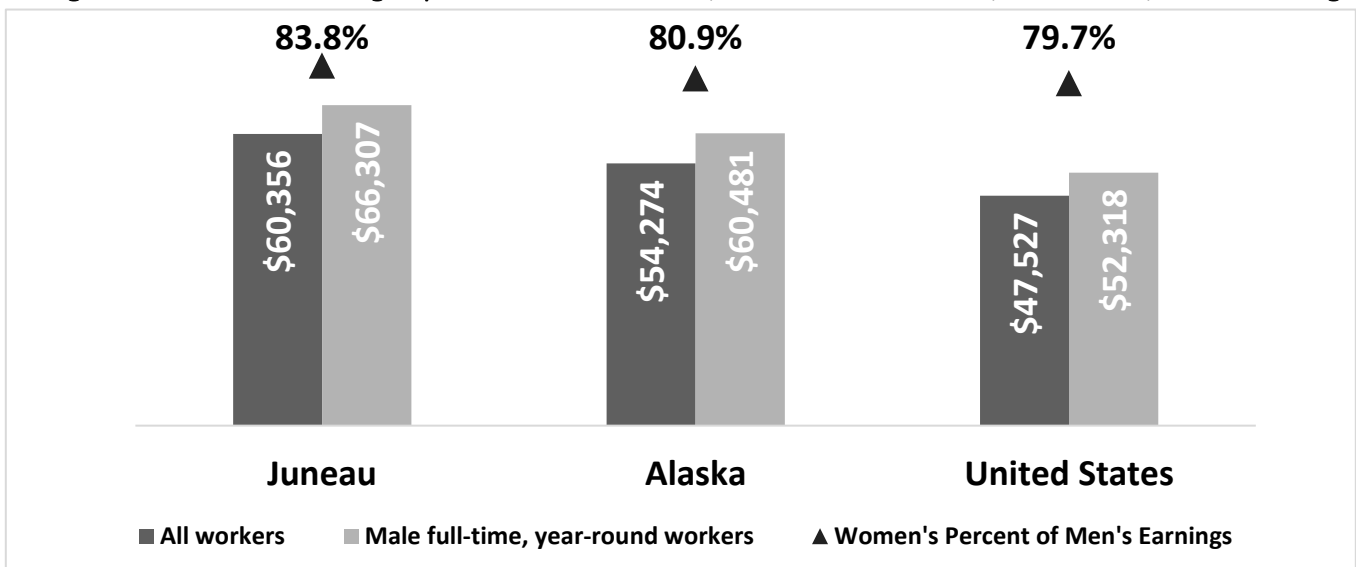


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012, 2013-2017, and 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B19083 Data Set.  
 Note: Dataset 2014-2018 is the most current estimate available.

## Gender Compensation

Both men and women working full-time, year-round jobs in Juneau, earn slightly more on average than their counterparts in Alaska and the United States. The ratio of women’s earnings to men is marginally higher in Juneau than the rest of the state and the nation. The median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers in Juneau (\$55,577) is 83.8 percent of male full-time, year-round earnings (\$66,307) according to the census bureau’s 2014-2018 five-year estimate (the most current year for which data is available).

Figure 31: Median Earnings by Gender for Full-Time, Year-Round Workers, 2014-2018, 5-Year Average



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, DP03 dataset: Selected Economic Characteristics, 2014-2018 ACS 5-Year Estimate. Note: Dataset 2014-2018 is the most current estimate available.



One significant factor in the difference in pay for men and women in Juneau and Alaska is the current difference in types of jobs predominately held by men versus 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 significantly less gender bias.

Figure 32: 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>72</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>71</b>
Personal care and service	411	141	76
Law enforcement workers including supervisors	107	79	77
Health technologists and technicians	137	79	85
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	132	63	73
Healthcare support occupations	92	112	89
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations	89	77	77
Office and administrative support occupations	93	86	87
Sales and office occupations	88	45	48
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 2018 inflation adjusted dollars) for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over, 2014-2018 ACS 5-Year Estimate. Note: Dataset 2014-2018 is the most current estimate available.

## Southeast Alaska Employment and Wages

Outside of Juneau, regional employment increased one percent in 2019. Job gains in the private service (+395 jobs) and private goods-producing sector (+122 jobs) compensated for job losses in the government sector (-132 jobs). Overall, the private sector gained 516 jobs. The largest gain was in transportation (+255 jobs), and manufacturing had the greatest loss (-39 jobs). Southeast wages increased for a second consecutive year as total wages for all sectors grew by an average of 2.9

percent. Total government wages for the region decreased by 0.2, and total private sector wages grew 5.1 percent.

Figure 33: Select Southeast Alaska Industry Sector Employment and Earnings, 2017 to 2019

	Average Employment 2017	Average Employment 2018	Average Employment 2019	Percent Change 2018 to 2019	Total Earnings 2017	Total Earnings 2018	Total Earnings 2019	Percent Change 2018 to 2019
Local and Tribal Government	6,323	6,266	6,257	-0.1%	\$304,654,910	\$309,871,106	\$311,817,368	0.6%
State Government	4,823	4,771	4,705	-1.4%	\$286,104,797	\$283,342,835	\$284,002,032	0.2%
Federal Civilian Government	1,463	1,449	1,392	-3.9%	\$123,123,746	\$128,285,715	\$124,300,319	-3.1%
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>12,609</b>	<b>12,486</b>	<b>12,354</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>	<b>\$713,883,453</b>	<b>\$721,499,656</b>	<b>\$720,119,719</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>
Manufacturing	1,937	1,835	1,830	-0.3%	\$83,634,013	\$82,237,999	\$85,074,590	3.4%
Construction	1,350	1,323	1,332	0.7%	\$86,866,950	\$90,531,165	\$92,424,631	2.1%
Natural Resources and Mining	1,239	1,241	1,359	9.5%	\$109,308,256	\$112,314,020	\$119,061,411	6.0%
<b>Total Goods Producing</b>	<b>4,526</b>	<b>4,399</b>	<b>4,521</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>\$279,809,219</b>	<b>\$285,083,184</b>	<b>\$296,560,631</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
Retail Trade	4,196	4,183	4,217	0.8%	\$120,423,498	\$123,952,705	\$128,161,274	3.4%
Leisure and Hospitality	4,228	4,308	4,344	0.8%	\$99,437,520	\$104,733,714	\$108,874,426	4.0%
Health Care and Social Services	3,841	3,910	3,989	2.0%	\$177,893,856	\$196,605,860	\$211,463,440	7.6%
Transportation	2,489	2,655	2,910	9.6%	\$115,648,252	\$127,632,461	\$144,844,132	13.5%
Financial Services	1,102	1,075	1,071	-0.4%	\$53,027,907	\$52,955,055	\$54,349,824	2.6%
Professional, Tech and Mgmt Services	874	860	898	4.4%	\$52,612,347	\$52,546,414	\$53,852,581	2.5%
Administrative Services	697	763	724	-5.1%	\$22,588,630	\$26,398,922	\$24,636,753	-6.7%
<b>Total Service Providing</b>	<b>19,713</b>	<b>20,031</b>	<b>20,426</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>\$730,833,339</b>	<b>\$778,751,576</b>	<b>\$821,050,594</b>	<b>5.4%</b>
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	<b>24,239</b>	<b>24,431</b>	<b>24,947</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>\$1,010,642,558</b>	<b>\$1,063,834,760</b>	<b>\$1,117,611,226</b>	<b>5.1%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,847</b>	<b>36,917</b>	<b>37,301</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>\$1,724,526,010</b>	<b>\$1,785,334,416</b>	<b>\$1,837,730,945</b>	<b>2.9%</b>

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