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October 2013

Dear Readers,

The Juneau Economic Development Council is pleased to present the 2013 edition of the Juneau & Southeast Alaska Economic Indicators. Each year we compile economic information that private and public organizations, local, state and federal agencies, lawmakers and engaged citizens see as important to making sound decisions for individual communities and our region.

2012 saw strong job and wage growth for Juneau, led by private sector expansion in mining and tourism. The median household income in Juneau rose to 50% above the national average, more than compensating for the estimated 30% higher than average cost of living here. Housing, however, continues to be a concern, with purchase prices and rents rising. In 2012, Juneau reversed its aging trend. The median age declined for a second consecutive year as a result of an increase in the 20-40 demographic. The challenge ahead will be to continue to retain both the young and the old as residents of the 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 27 businesses and affiliate organizations that invested in 2013 to support our mission and work to strengthen our economy.

JEDC is a non-profit organization with a vision to make Juneau and Southeast Alaska a place where our residents thrive, our traditions carry on, and our unique lifestyles persist as we work to fashion a bright future in this incredible place.

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 (523-2300 or [bholst@jedc.org](mailto:bholst@jedc.org)) to become part of the conversation.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Kurt Fredriksson".

Kurt Fredriksson  
Chair, Board of Directors

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Brian Holst".

Brian Holst  
Executive Director

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# Juneau by the Numbers 2012

	2012	% Change from 2011	
<b>Employment and Wages - All Sectors</b>			
Total Employment	18,327	↑	1.5%
Total Government Employment	7,295	↓	-1.2%
State of Alaska	4,304	↑	0.7%
Total Private Sector Employment	11,032	↑	3.3%
Total Payroll (\$ Million)	\$865	↑	5.8%
Average Wage	\$47,220	↑	4.3%
Unemployment	4.9%	↓	-9.3%
<b>Industry Employment</b>			
Tourism	2,642	↑	5.2%
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,795	↓	-0.1%
Fishermen and Crew (Juneau Residents)	707	↑	4.1%
Natural Resources	841	↑	25.5%
<b>Demographics</b>			
Population	32,832	↑	1.4%
Median Age	37.8	↓	-0.5%
<b>Business Sales</b>			
Gross Business Sales (\$ Billion)	\$2.39	↑	2.1%
<b>Schools</b>			
K-12 JSD Enrollment	4,806	↓	-1.8%
Fall UAS Enrollment (Juneau Campus)	2,724	↓	-6.4%
<b>Housing</b>			
Average Rent in Juneau	\$1,179	↑	5.7%
Average Cost of Single Family Home	\$367,540	↑	6.9%
New Housing Units Built	55	↑	7.8%
<b>Transportation</b>			
Cruise Passenger Arrivals	937,000	↑	6.1%
Alaska Airlines Passenger Arrivals	261,393	↑	1.1%
Ferry Passenger Arrivals	78,134	↑	2.8%
Small Air Passenger Arrivals	31,391	↓	-14.3%

# Southeast Alaska by the Numbers 2012

	2012	% Change from 2011	
<b>Employment and Wages - All Sectors</b>			
Total Employment	37,507	↑	1.5%
Total Government Employment	13,318	↓	-0.2%
Total Private Sector Employment	24,189	↑	2.4%
Total Payroll (\$ Million)	\$1,626	↑	5.2%
Average Wage	\$43,369	↑	3.7%
Unemployment	6.8%	↓	-8.1%
<b>Industry Employment</b>			
Natural Resources	1,202	↑	11.2%
Health Care & Social Assistance	3,909	↑	1.4%
Tourism	6,059	↑	5.5%
State of Alaska	5,574	↑	0.3%
Local Government	6,062	↓	-0.2%
<b>Demographics</b>			
Population	74,423	↑	1.0%
Without Juneau	41,591	↑	0.4%
Median Age	39.5	↑	0.3%
<b>Schools</b>			
Fall UAS Enrollment (All Campuses)	3,765	↓	6.9%
<b>Housing</b>			
New Housing Units Built	108	↓	-20.6%
<b>Commercial Seafood Industry</b>			
Pounds Landed by Resident Fishermen (\$Thousand)	166,037	↓	-25.5%
Ex Vessel Value for Resident Fishermen (\$Thousand)	\$194,337	↓	-14.0%
Fishermen and Crew (Residents)	5,448	↑	0.6%

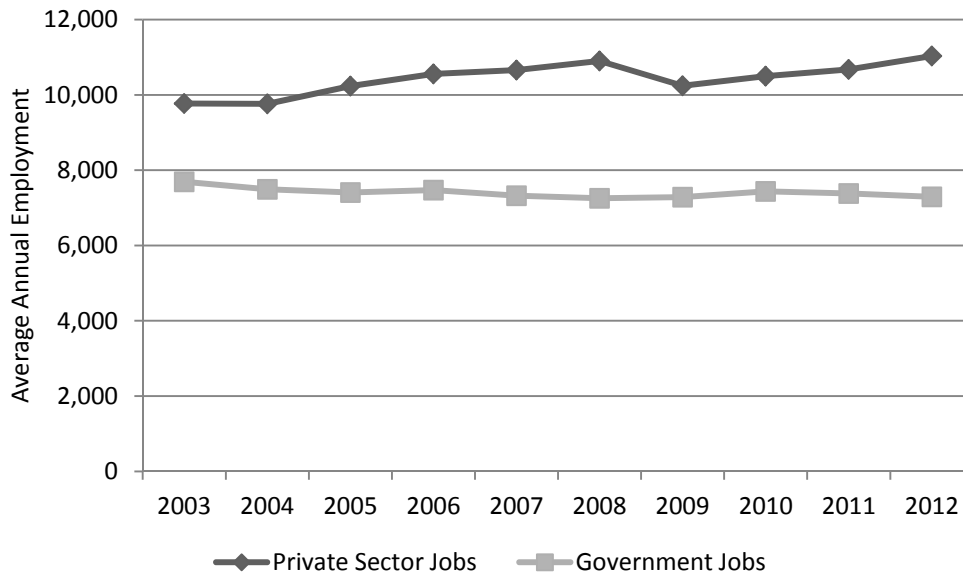
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## Juneau Economy Overview

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In 2012, the private sector provided jobs gains for Juneau for a second year, expanding by 3 percent. The government sector lost employment, contracting by 1 percent. While the single largest employer in Juneau continues to be the state government, the private sector in Juneau employs more total residents (11,032) than the state, federal and local government combined (7,295). Retail trade (1,951 jobs), health care (1,795 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (1,561 jobs) are the top three private employers, together accounting for over 48 percent of all private sector jobs.

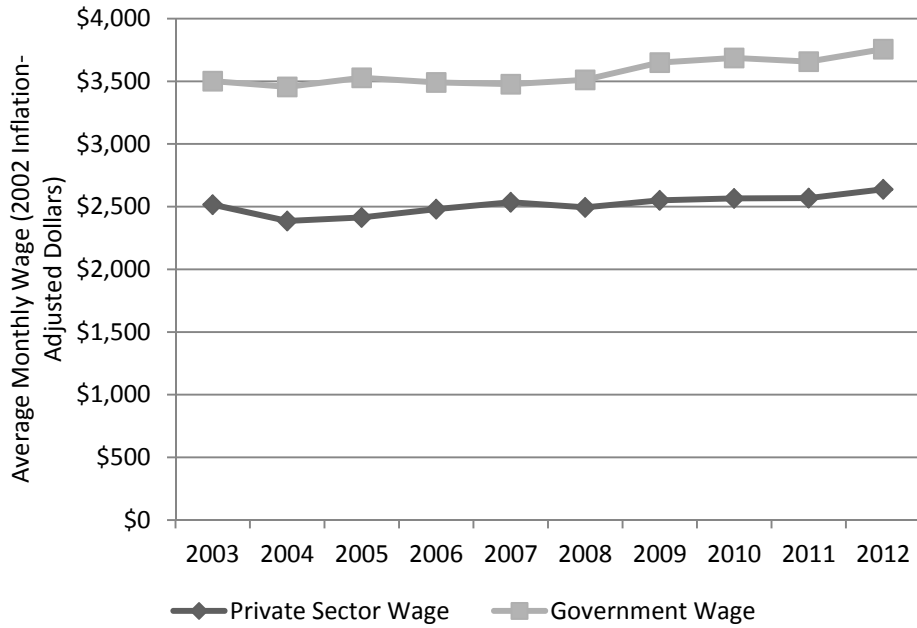
**Figure 1: Juneau Private and Government Sector - Ten Year Jobs Trend**



**Source:** Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, 2012 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

In 2012, both the public and private sector grew by 5 percent in average annual wages; a stronger growth than prior years. Despite growing diversification, government continues to drive Juneau's economy. The average annual wage for all state, federal, local and tribal employment combined was \$57,533. The average annual wage in the private sector was \$40,403. Juneau's government workers earned \$419 million in 2012, totaling nearly half of all Juneau wages.

**Figure 2: Juneau Private and Government Sector – Ten Year Average Wage Trend**

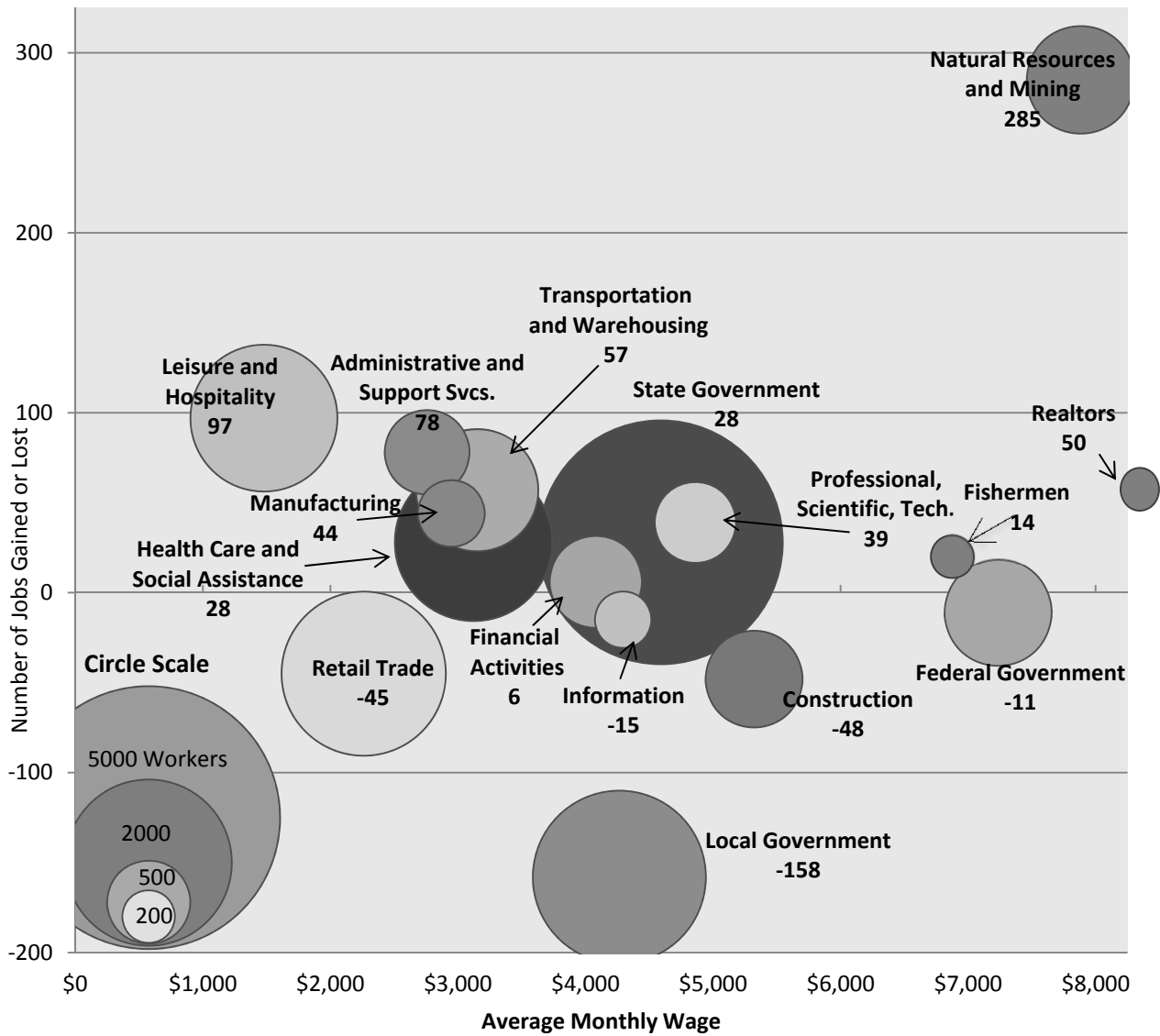


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, 2012 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

A two year snapshot of the Juneau economy, from 2010 to 2012, shows overall positive job gains and earnings growth. But a look at individual sectors of the economy shows a more nuanced picture. The chart below shows Juneau’s economy by employment sectors, and shows that Juneau has added and lost jobs in its highest paying and lowest paying sectors. Here is how the chart works:

- The size of the circle represents the number of jobs in each industry today. State government, with the largest circle, is the largest employer in Juneau. Local Government is the second largest employer and Retail Trade is the third. (Note: the Federal Government circle does not include the Uniformed Service personnel stationed in Juneau.)
- The horizontal axis lines up the circles by the average monthly wage for each industry today. The farther a circle is positioned to right, the higher the average wage in the industry. Mining jobs pay the highest wages in Juneau. The Federal Government pays the second highest. Located on the left side of the chart, Leisure and Hospitality jobs pay the lowest wages in Juneau. Two self-employed sectors, fishermen and realtors, are also shown on the chart. Based on average gross earnings, these two sectors are among Juneau’s highest paid employment sectors.
- The circle’s vertical position, either floating up or sinking down, shows the number of jobs gained or lost over the last two years for each industry. Mining, with 285 jobs added, is at the top of the chart. Local government, with a loss of 158 jobs, is at the bottom of the chart. The number of jobs lost or gained over the past two years is shown for each employment sector.

**Figure 3: Juneau Jobs Gained or Lost in Select Industries 2010-2012**



**Source:** Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, 2012 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; Non-employer Statistics, US Census Bureau, American Community Survey

# Alaska energy



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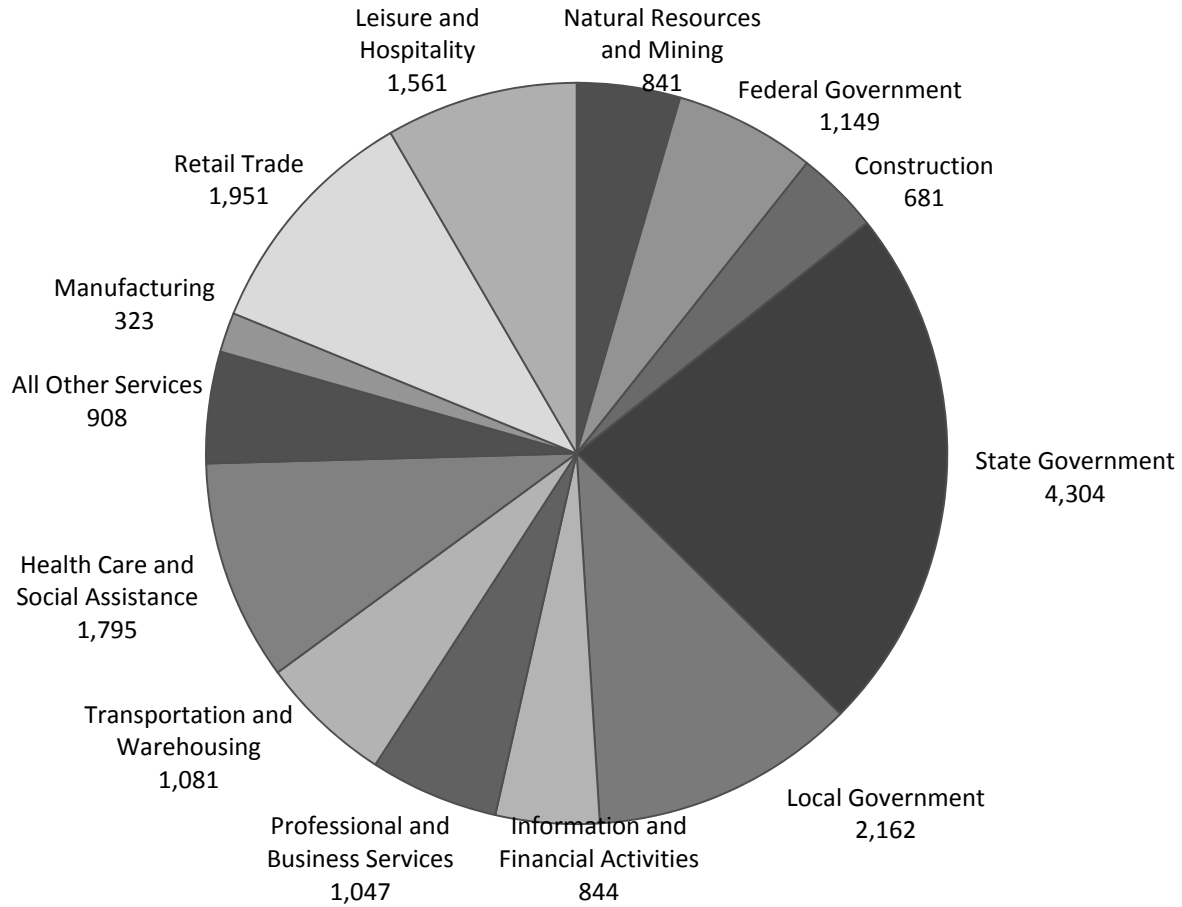


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# Employment and Earnings

**Figure 4: Employment in Juneau by Industry, 2012**



**Source:** Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, 2012 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

In the past year the Juneau employer workforce has seen a net increase of 270 jobs<sup>1</sup>, reflecting a fourth year of expansion in the private sector. Mining led job creation for the third consecutive year, followed by Tourism, which reversed its job losses of the previous two years. Local Government employment experienced the greatest decline in 2012, with job losses for the second year in a row. Overall wages increased 5 percent in both the government and the private sector, although when adjusted for inflation the increase is actually closer to 2.5 percent.

State government remains the largest industry by employment and total payroll, accounting for nearly a quarter of all jobs and 27 percent of the total payroll. Retail Trade along with Health Care and Social Assistance are Juneau’s largest non-government sector employers. The latter includes many of Juneau’s non-profit agencies. Juneau’s Tourism sector, which includes jobs in the Leisure and

<sup>1</sup> This job numbers discussion reflects only jobs reported by an employer to the Department of Labor with the addition of the U.S. Coast Guard. The bigger picture of Juneau’s economy, including self-employed individuals such as fishermen and realtors, is discussed later in this chapter.

Hospitality, Transportation and Warehousing, and Retail Trade sectors, is the largest private industry sector by job count in the local economy.

**Figure 5: Employment and Wages in Juneau by Sector, 2012**

	Average Wage 2011	Average Wage 2012	% Change	Average Employment 2011	Average Employment 2012	% Change
Natural Resources and Mining	\$88,719	\$94,597	7%	670	841	26%
Construction	\$61,973	\$63,859	3%	655	681	4%
Information and Financial Activities	\$47,857	\$49,668	4%	856	844	-1%
Professional and Business Services	\$43,156	\$45,936	6%	1,003	1,047	4%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$38,800	\$37,815	-3%	1,052	1,081	3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$36,161	\$37,476	4%	1,797	1,795	0%
All Other Services	\$35,799	\$35,727	0%	896	908	1%
Manufacturing	\$36,325	\$35,374	-3%	294	323	10%
Retail Trade	\$26,120	\$27,134	4%	1,994	1,951	-2%
Leisure and Hospitality	\$18,177	\$17,754	-2%	1,459	1,561	7%
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	<b>\$38,539</b>	<b>\$40,403</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>10,676</b>	<b>11,032</b>	<b>3%</b>
Federal Government <sup>2</sup>	\$85,173	\$86,828	2%	1,158	1,149	-1%
State Government	\$52,309	\$55,074	5%	4,272	4,304	1%
Local Government	\$48,500	\$51,193	6%	2,272	2,162	-5%
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>\$54,875</b>	<b>\$57,533</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>7,381</b>	<b>7,295</b>	<b>-1%</b>

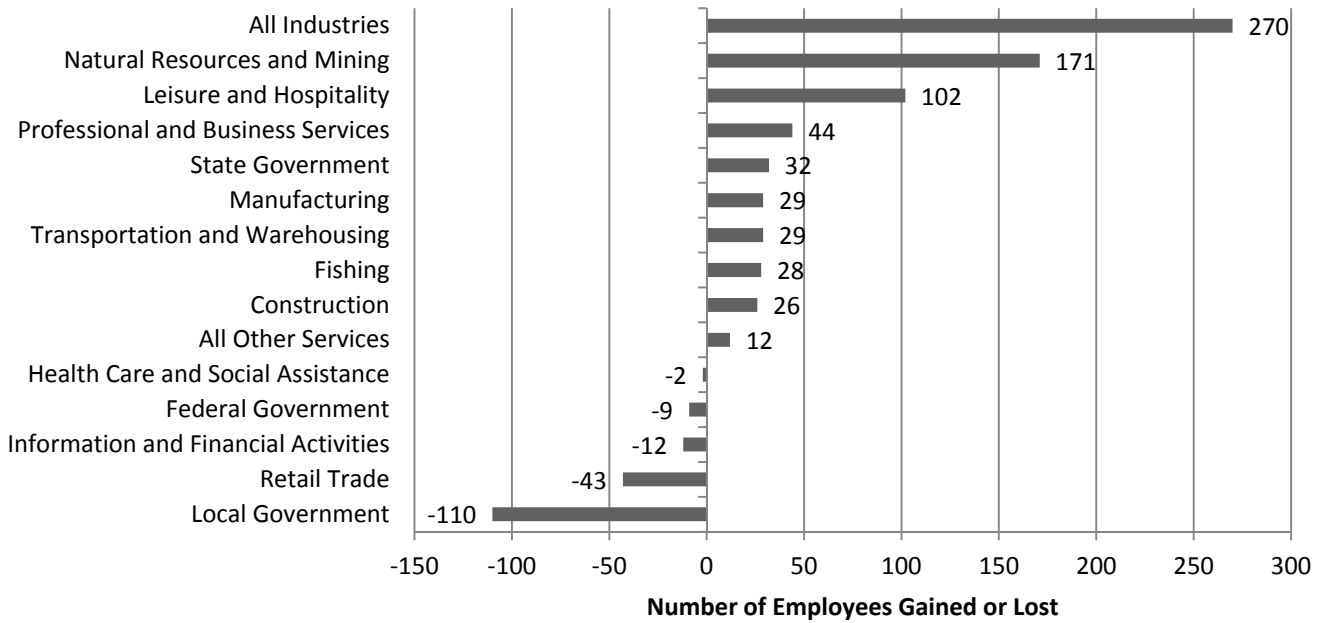
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, 2012 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Notable industry changes between 2011 and 2012 include:

- Natural Resources and Mining increased employment by 26% (171 jobs) and experienced a 7% jump in average wages. The Natural Resource industry continues to be the highest paying industry on average, with wages over two times the average private sector wage.
- Hospitality and Leisure, much of which is involved in the Tourism industry, grew 7% with 107 new jobs, but went down 2% in average wages, remaining the lowest paid industry on average. However, since many of the jobs and workers in this industry are seasonal, it is likely that the average annual wage is slightly skewed.
- Manufacturing added 29 new jobs, resulting in a 10% growth rate in employment, but average wages dropped by 3%.
- Budget cuts are responsible for 110 fewer Local Government positions in the past year. The City and Borough of Juneau and the Juneau School District experienced the greatest decline, collectively losing 119 jobs since last year, representing 8% of the combined workforce.

<sup>2</sup> The Coast Guard payroll was excluded from the average wage calculation, although the 320 active duty civilians are included in the average employment count.

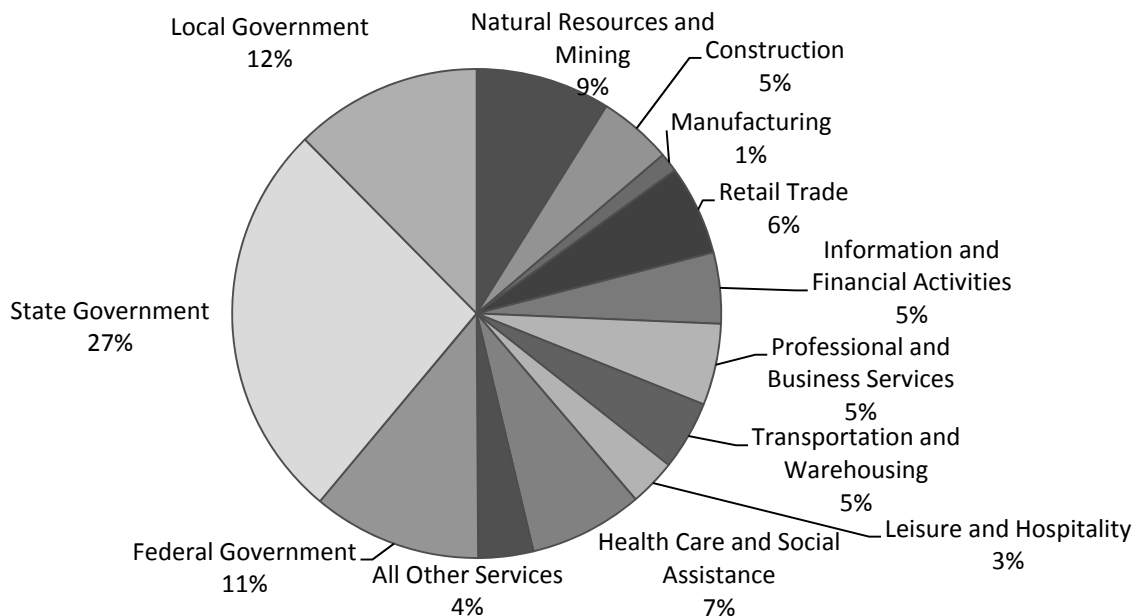
**Figure 6: Jobs Gained or Lost by Industry, 2011-2012**



**Source:** Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, 2012 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; McDowell Group "Economic Value of the Alaska Seafood Industry" Report, 2013

Government continues to account for approximately 50% of employment wages in Juneau. In the private sector, natural resources and mining employment has grown from 7% of total community payroll to 9% in 2012. Juneau’s tourism sector, heavily reliant on the cruise passengers that arrive each summer, draws from jobs that span the Leisure and Hospitality, Transportation and Warehousing, and Retail Trade sectors. Combined, these three sectors account for 14 percent of total payroll and 24 percent of jobs in Juneau.

**Figure 7: Juneau Employment Earnings by Industry 2012**



**Source:** Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, 2012 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Note: The earnings reported by ADOL above are for civilian, nonfarm employment. They do not include active military jobs and self-employed workers such as commercial fishermen and sole proprietors of businesses with no employees. JEDC has estimated US Coast Guard payroll in the Federal earnings calculation.

## Self-employed/Sole Proprietors

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, there are 2,584 businesses in Juneau that do not employ any people. This is traditionally considered an estimate of the number of self-employed/sole proprietors in Juneau. Figure 8: Juneau Non-Employer (Self-Employed) Statistics, 2011 shows the number of non-employer establishments and their average revenue by industry. It is possible that one person may own multiple businesses, or that business owners may also be an employee at another job while also self-employed on the side, so this number is likely an overestimate of the number of self-employed people in Juneau.

**Figure 8: Juneau Non-Employer (Self-Employed) Statistics, 2011**

	Number of Non-Employer Establishments	Receipts	Average Gross Revenue
Professional, scientific, and technical services	450	\$18,276,000	\$40,613
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	336	\$21,190,000	\$63,065
Construction	238	\$17,061,000	\$71,685
Other services (except public administration)	220	\$6,919,000	\$31,450
Real Estate, rental and leasing	215	\$27,085,000	\$125,977
Health care and social assistance	211	\$8,238,000	\$39,043
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	194	\$3,808,000	\$19,629
Retail trade	175	\$5,518,000	\$31,531
Administrative support and waste management and remediation services	154	\$6,417,000	\$41,669
Educational services	101	\$1,436,000	\$14,218
Transportation and warehousing	87	\$4,576,000	\$52,598
Accommodation and food services	51	\$1,476,000	\$28,941
Manufacturing	46	\$1,212,000	\$26,348
Finance and insurance	36	\$2,711,000	\$75,306
Information	30	\$1,568,000	\$52,267
Wholesale trade	27	\$1,918,000	\$71,037
Utilities	4	\$316,000	\$79,000
<b>Total for all sectors</b>	<b>2,584</b>	<b>\$130,672,000</b>	<b>\$50,570</b>

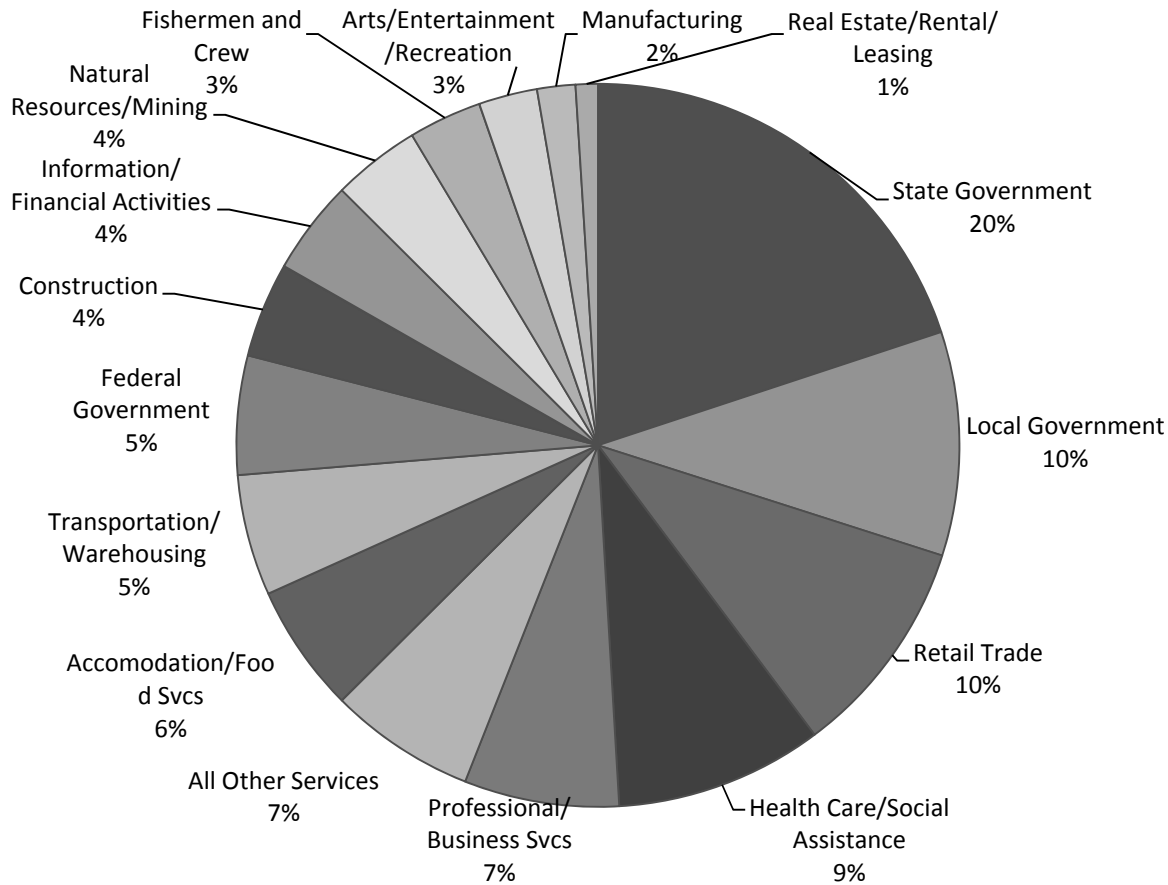
Source: Non-employer Statistics, US Census Bureau, American Community Survey

There were 27 more non-employer businesses in Juneau in 2011 than in 2010. Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services remains the most common industry class of the self-employed, with Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting (mostly composed of fishermen) as the second largest self-employed industry. Those in real estate sales, rental or leasing report the highest average gross revenues at \$125,977.

Fishing and real estate, along with arts, entertainment and recreation, are industries in which the majority of participants are self-employed. Consequently, they are sectors of Juneau's economy that do not appear in wage data tracked by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development. To get a complete picture of the diversity and sized of Juneau's economy by job count, the employed

and self-employed worker count has been combined in Figure 9: Where Juneau Works: Total Employed and Self-employed Jobs. Juneau’s dependence on State and local government now decreases from 35% of all jobs to 30 percent of employment. The fishing industry and real estate are added to the circle and account for 3 percent and 1 percent of total jobs, respectively. It must be noted that if a person holds two jobs they would both be counted into the total.

**Figure 9: Where Juneau Works: Total Employed and Self-employed Jobs**



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, 2012 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; Non-Employer Statistics, US Census Bureau, American Community Survey

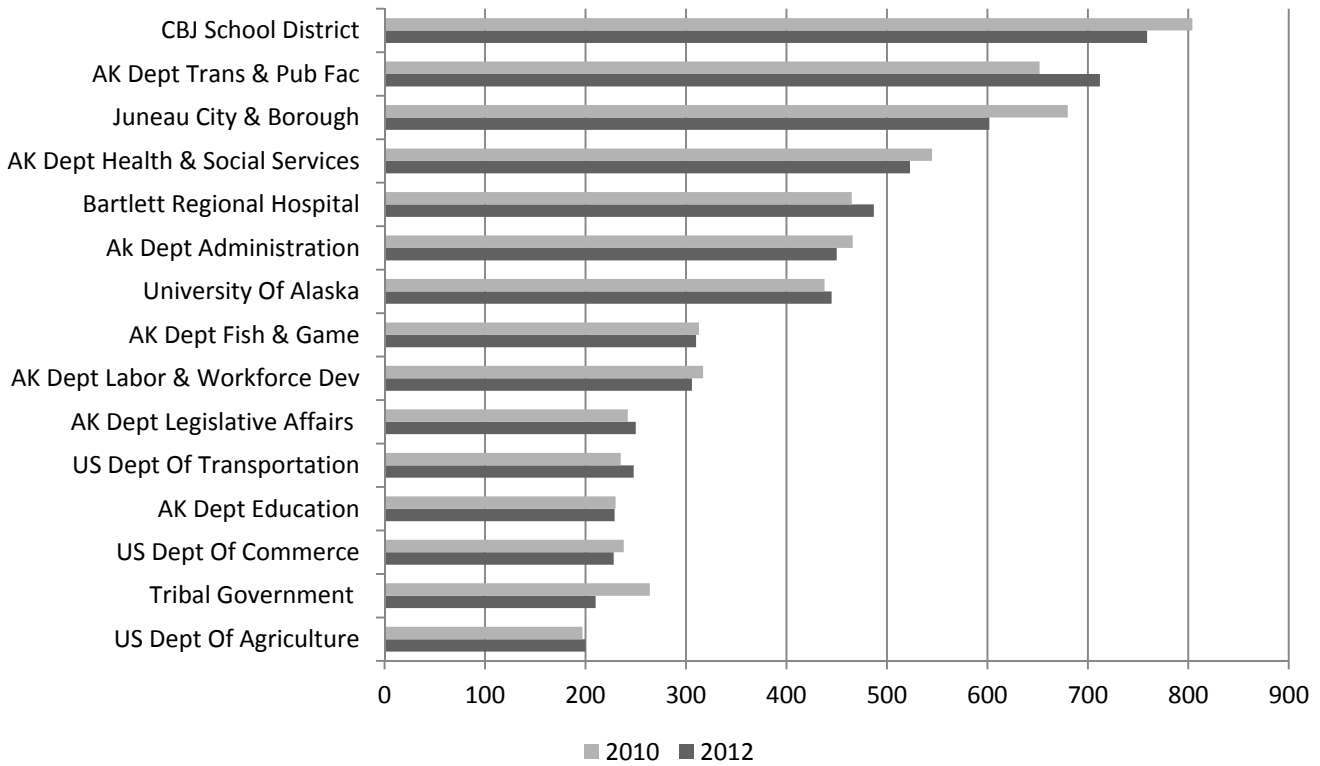
## Government Employment

Local, State and Federal Government agencies collectively employ approximately 40 percent of the Juneau workforce and account for 50 percent of the total payroll. State government is the largest of the three, employing approximately 4,300 people, while Local and Federal agencies employ about 2,160 and 830 respectively.

Figure 10: Juneau's Top 15 Government Employers by Job Count, 2010 and 2012 shows a comparison of the average annual employment for Juneau’s top 15 government employers. The largest public sector employer is the Juneau School District (about 760 employees), despite a nearly 6 percent reduction in workforce since 2010. The Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (about 710 employees) has moved into second place, with a 9 percent increase in jobs over the past

two years. The City and Borough of Juneau has moved down to third place with about 600 jobs, due to an 11 percent a job loss in this period. The average annual wage for the three top employers was \$49,586, \$64,588 and \$50,502, respectively. By comparison, the largest Federal agency in Juneau is the US Department of Transportation, with about 250 employees and an average annual pay of \$83,118.

**Figure 10: Juneau's Top 15 Government Employers by Job Count, 2010 and 2012**

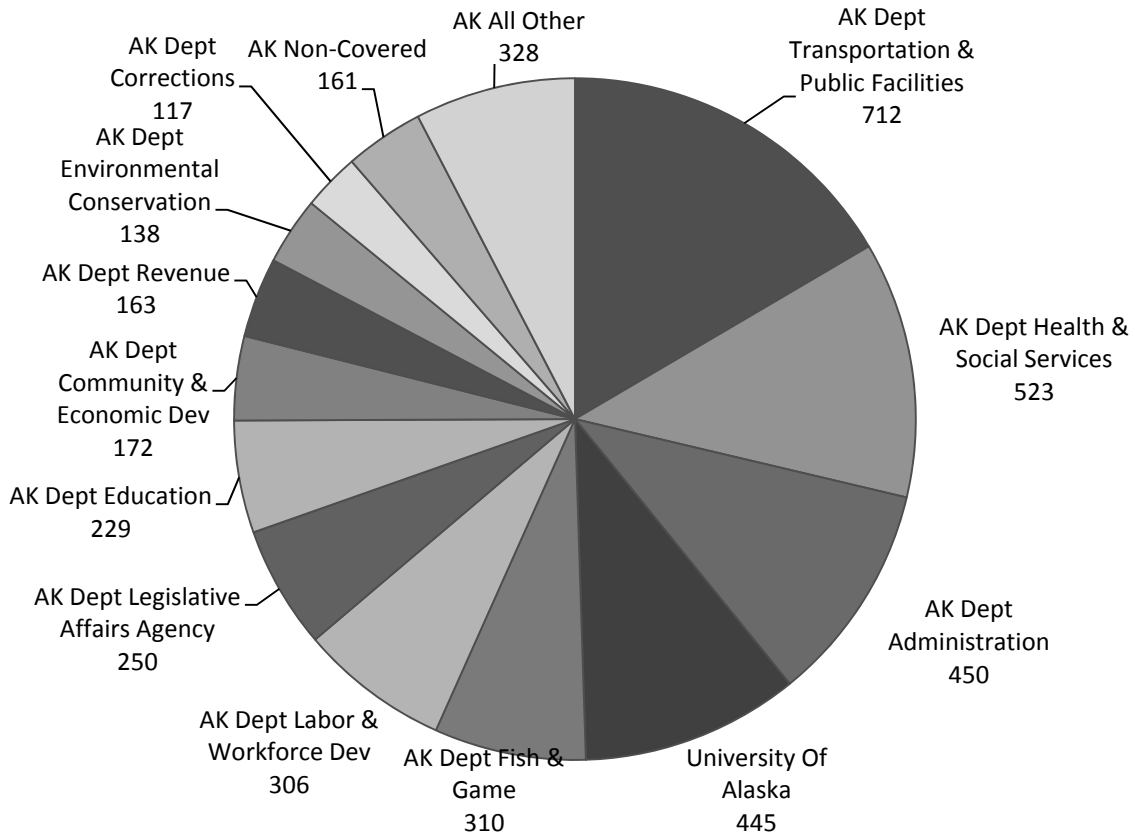


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

**State Government Employment**

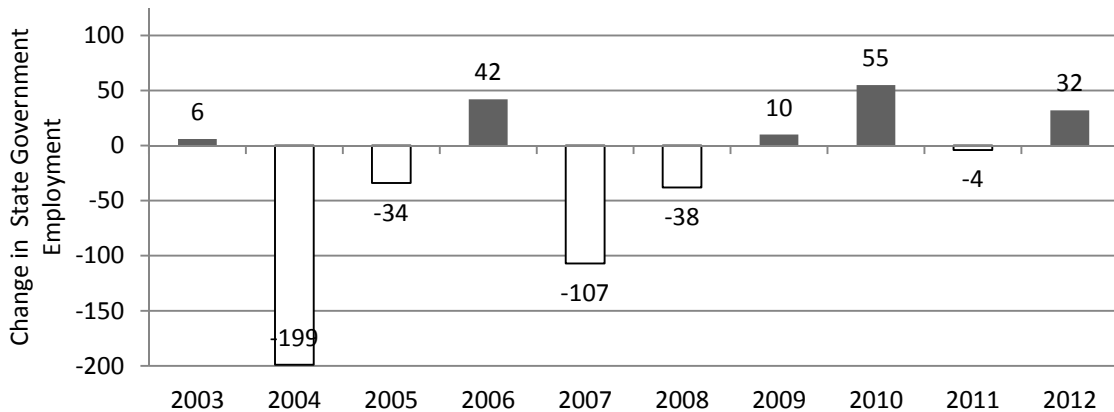
Approximately one out of every four people in the Juneau workforce is employed by the State government. The average wage for 2012 was about \$55,100, a 3.2 percent increase from 2011, after adjusting for inflation. An average State government worker’s salary is 37 percent more than the average private sector worker’s annual wage (\$40,400). Since 2010 the State has gained a net of 83 jobs in Juneau, 60 of which were added to the largest agency, the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. The second largest agency, the Department of Health and Social Services, reportedly lost 20 jobs during this period.

**Figure 11: State Government Employees in Juneau by Department, 2012**



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

**Figure 12: Annual Change in State Government Employment in Juneau, 2003-2012**



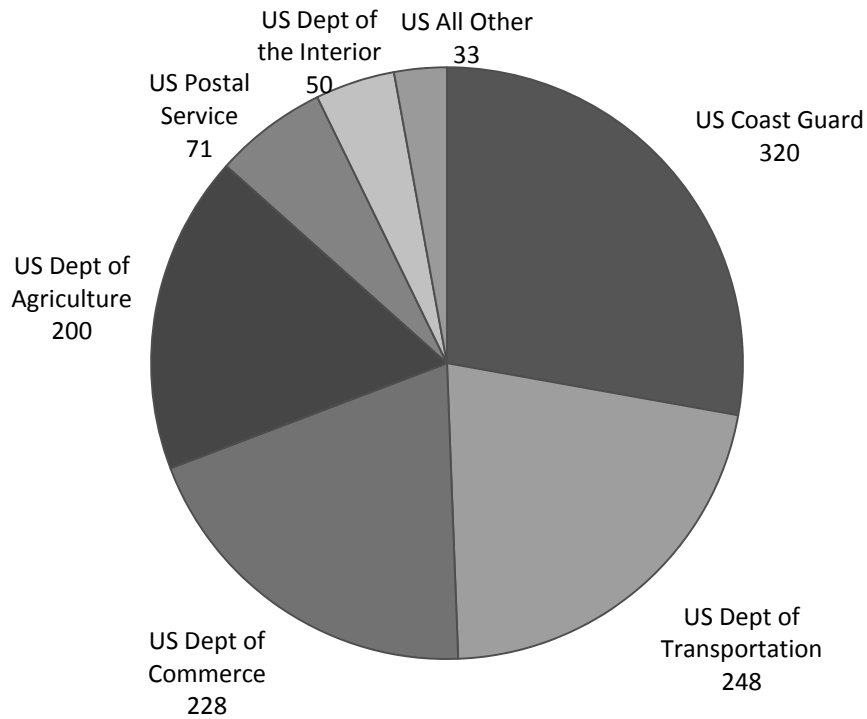
Source: Alaska Department of Labor, 2012 Southeast Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

**Federal Government Employment**

An annual average of 1,150 people are employed by the Federal Government in Juneau. The average wage of all Federal, non-uniformed service workers is approximately \$86,800, making it one of the highest paying sectors in Juneau, second only to Natural Resources and Mining. Fifteen Federal government agencies have a local presence, but only 6 have more than 10 employees. In 2011, 17

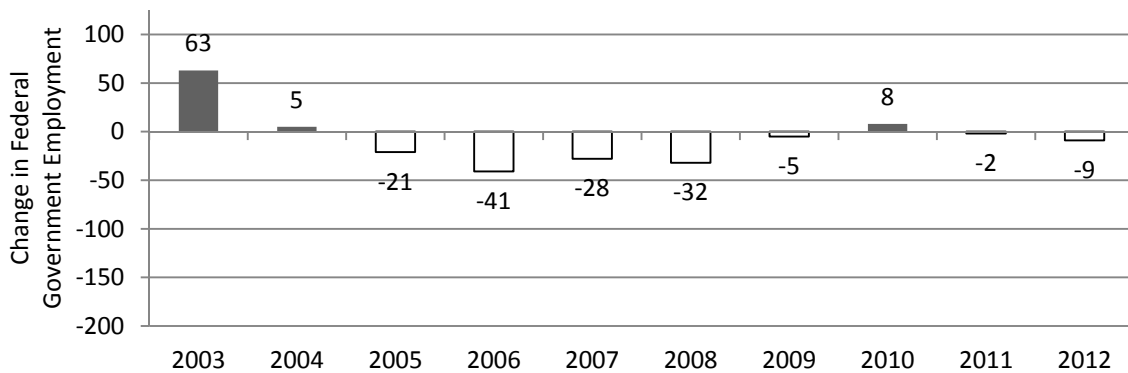
Federal agencies had a local presence, but both the US Department of Health and Human Services and the Office of Personnel Management did not report an employee in Juneau in 2012. The six largest agencies are listed in Figure 13 below. The other 9 include the following departments: Defense, Justice, Labor, General Services Administration, Homeland Security, Social Security Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, Court Administration Office and Payroll, and the US Public Health Service.

**Figure 13: Federal Government Employees in Juneau by Department, 2012**



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

**Figure 14: Annual Change in Federal Government Employment in Juneau, 2003-2012**



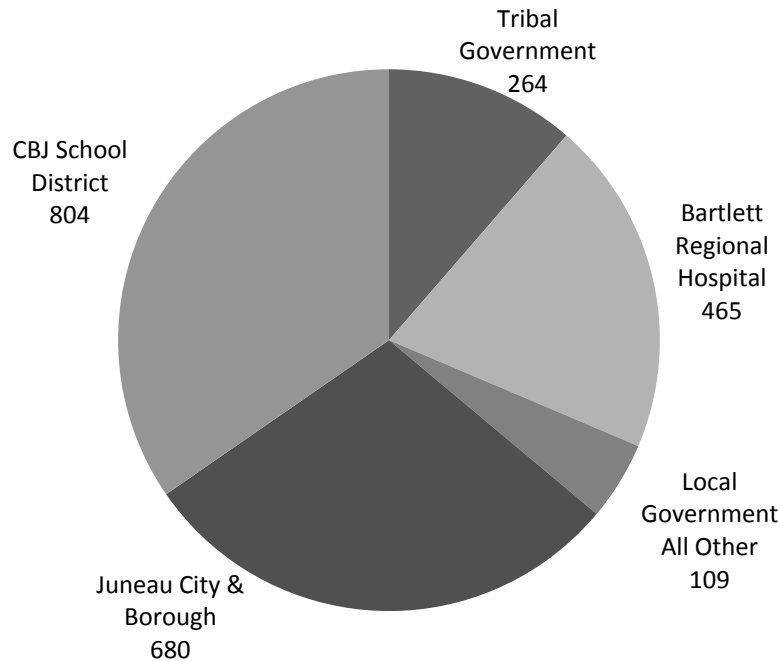
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, 2012 Southeast Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages



**Local Government Employment**

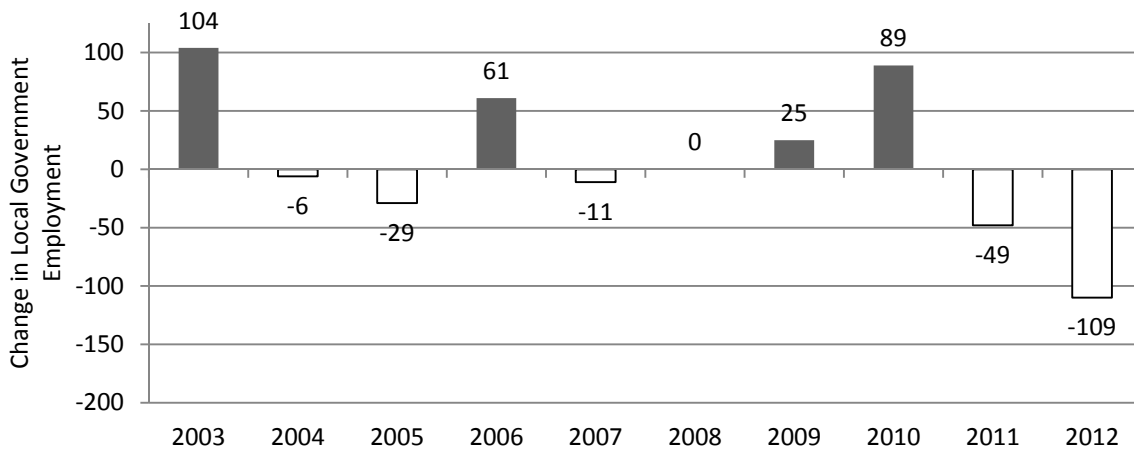
The Local Government reported a second year of substantial loss of jobs, reducing their employee count by 110 (5 percent of all Local government) between 2011 and 2012. The City and Borough of Juneau and the Juneau School District lost 75 jobs and 44 jobs respectively since 2010. Despite this, the average Local government payroll increased 6 percent from \$48,500 to \$51,193 from 2011. The School District employs 35 percent of the Local government employees, which makes it the largest city-level government entity.

**Figure 15: Local Government Employees in Juneau by Department, 2012**



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

**Figure 16: Change in Local Government Employment in Juneau, 2003-2012**



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, 2012 Southeast Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

## Southeast Alaska Employment and Wages

The workforce in Southeast Alaska grew 1.5 percent from 2011 to 2012, continuing its steady growth for a third consecutive year. The private sector added 567 new jobs in 2012, while the government sector lost 29 jobs.<sup>3</sup> Wages increased for government workers by nearly 4 percent, compared to a 3.3 percent increase in the private sector. Retail Trade, Health Care, and Leisure and Hospitality are the three largest industries in Southeast, each employing approximately 10 percent of the labor force. The Natural Resources and Mining industry, and the Construction industry are the highest paying industries in the Southeast private sector. While the Construction industry in Juneau posted solid gains in both employment and wages, the numbers for Southeast rose by double the growth rates seen in Juneau.

**Figure 17: Total Southeast Alaska Employment and Wage by Sector, 2012**

	Average Employment 2011	Average Employment 2012	% Change	Average Annual Wage 2011	Average Annual Wage 2012	% Change
Retail Trade	4,313	4,231	-1.9%	\$25,936	\$26,870	3.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	3,854	3,909	1.4%	\$39,649	\$40,522	2.2%
Leisure and Hospitality	3,484	3,695	6.1%	\$19,742	\$19,941	1.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	2,258	2,364	4.7%	\$40,615	\$40,837	0.5%
Manufacturing	2,044	2,056	0.6%	\$37,235	\$36,803	-1.2%
All Other Services	1,860	1,873	0.7%	\$30,299	\$30,040	-0.9%
Information and Financial Activities	1,761	1,762	0.1%	\$44,080	\$45,201	2.5%
Construction	1,427	1,550	8.6%	\$59,687	\$63,724	6.8%
Professional and Business Services	1,540	1,547	0.5%	\$43,033	\$45,976	6.8%
Natural Resources and Mining	1,081	1,202	11.2%	\$74,314	\$82,056	10.4%
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	<b>23,622</b>	<b>24,189</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>\$36,705</b>	<b>\$38,136</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
Local Government	6,076	6,062	-0.2%	\$43,445	\$44,664	2.8%
State Government	5,560	5,574	0.3%	\$51,389	\$54,183	5.4%
Federal Government	1,711	1,682	-1.7%	\$75,978	\$78,124	2.8%
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>13,347</b>	<b>13,318</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>\$50,925</b>	<b>\$52,874</b>	<b>3.8%</b>

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, 2012 Southeast Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

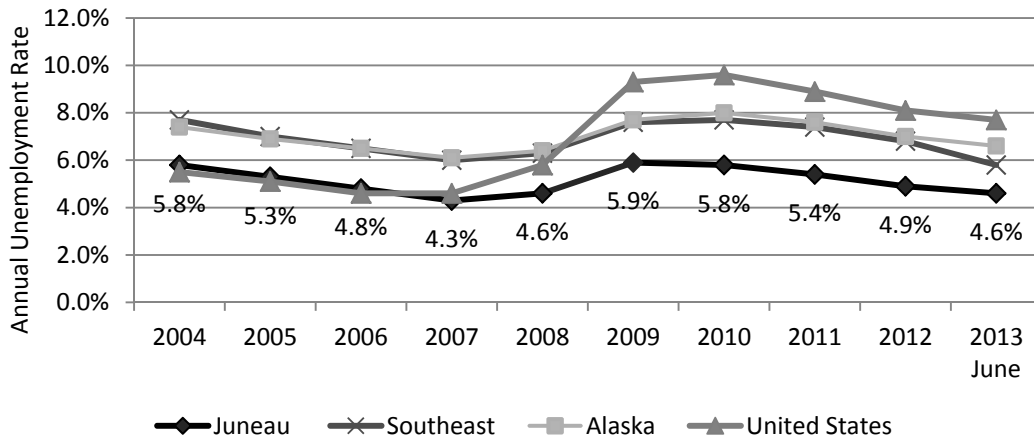
## Unemployment

In the past 5 years the unemployment rate in Juneau has been consistently lower than the rest of the region, State, and country. As of June 2013, the unemployment rate in Juneau was 4.6 percent, compared to the U.S. Average of 7.7 percent. In addition, the regional average (5.8 percent) has substantially improved over the state average (6.6 percent).

<sup>3</sup>The government sector employment and wage numbers do not include the US Coast Guard.

Even though Juneau's unemployment rate rose in 2008, which can be accredited to the recession, Alaska was not impacted as much as the rest of the U.S., as seen in Figure 18. However, Juneau, the state, and the rest of the United States, all appear to be on a steady decline in unemployment since 2010, and Juneau has almost reached its pre-recession relative-low of 4.3 percent.

**Figure 18: Annual Unemployment Rate Trend 2003-2013 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)**

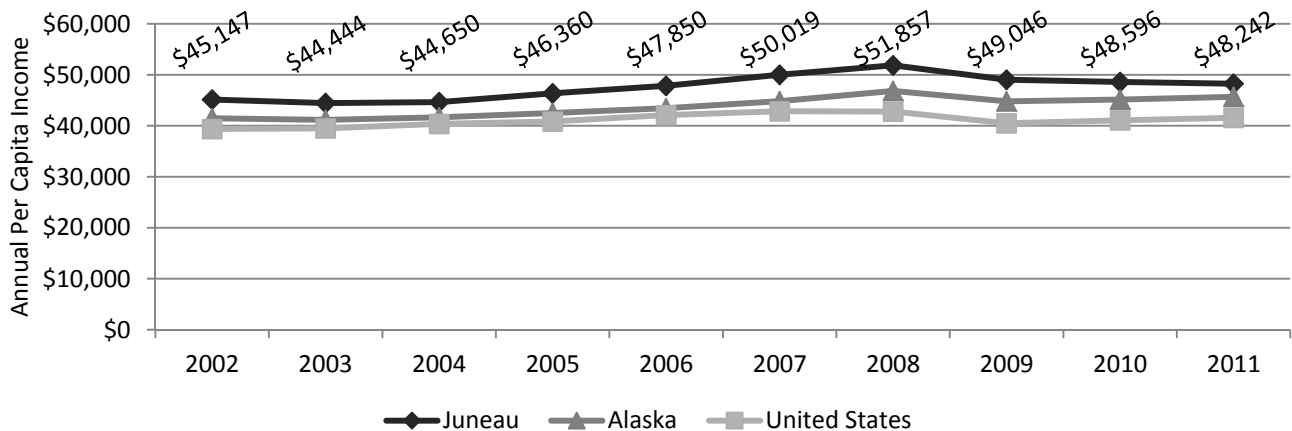


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Employment and Employer Data

### Per Capita Personal Income

Total Personal Income in Juneau increased from \$1.47 billion to \$1.55 billion between 2010 and 2011, a 1.7 percent increase after adjusting for inflation. The population of Juneau increased 3.6 percent during this period, which effectively lowers the per capita income. Since 2009 the per capita personal income has been growing slower than inflation, which means that Juneau is losing spending power, as shown in Figure 19. Juneau currently has a higher per capita income than the State and the U.S. (\$45,665 and \$41,560 respectively), but both Alaska and the U.S. are on a slow but steady increase. If the current trends continue, Alaska will have a higher per capita income than Juneau by 2015, and the U.S. will overtake Juneau by the end of the decade.

**Figure 19: Per Capita Annual Personal Income, 2001-2011 (In 2011 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)**



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

Regionally, Juneau has the fourth highest per capita income in Southeast, but it is above the regional average by about \$1,100. Juneau and Prince of Wales-Hyder CDA were the only two areas to experience a decline in spending power in 2011. Skagway, Yakutat, and Hoonah-Angoon CDA experienced the highest rate of increase at about 5 percent each. However, it is important to consider that Skagway and Yakutat have less than 1000 residents, meaning that minor changes will result in a large percent increase or decrease in per-capita income.

**Figure 20: Per Capita Personal Income for Selected Boroughs, 2010-11 (In 2011 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)**

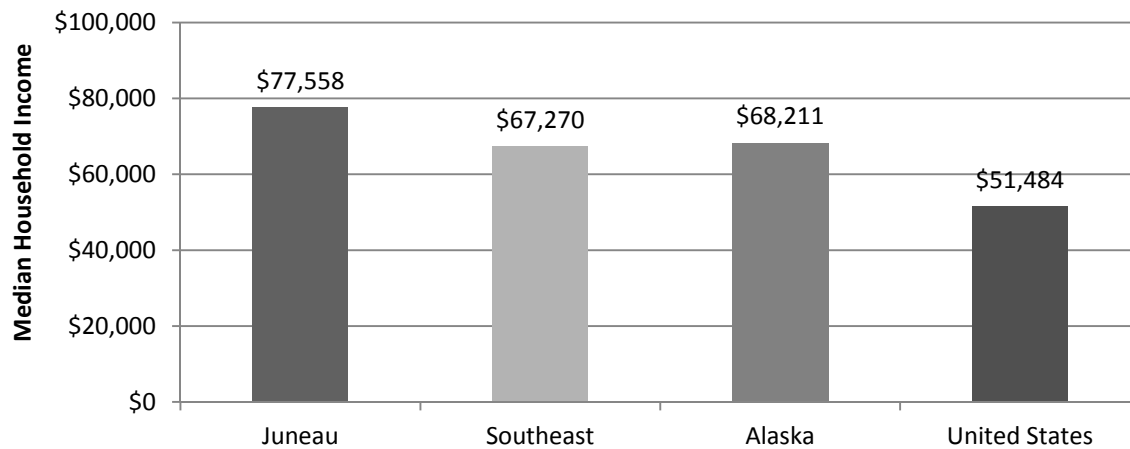
Area	2010	2011	% Change
Haines Borough, AK	\$68,441	\$68,517	0.1%
Skagway Municipality, AK	\$58,067	\$60,683	4.5%
Ketchikan Gateway Borough, AK	\$51,626	\$51,631	0.0%
Juneau City and Borough, AK	\$48,596	\$48,242	-0.7%
Petersburg Census Area, AK	\$47,601	\$48,203	1.3%
Sitka City and Borough, AK	\$43,362	\$44,044	1.6%
Yakutat City and Borough, AK	\$40,055	\$41,766	4.3%
Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, AK	\$37,145	\$39,307	5.8%
Wrangell City and Borough, AK	\$34,532	\$35,250	2.1%
Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area, AK	\$31,370	\$30,954	-1.3%
Southeast	\$47,057	\$47,125	0.1%
Alaska	\$45,130	\$45,665	1.2%

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

### ***Median Household Income***

As with the per capita income, Juneau’s Median Household Income is significantly higher than Alaska and the United States. Alaska as a whole is also considerably better off than the United States. In fact, the median for Alaska is 32 percent more than the U.S. median. This could be a reflection of higher wages paid in order to compensate for the higher cost of living associated with residing in Alaska. According to the cost of living surveys discussed later in this text, living expenses for communities in Alaska are from 25 percent to 45 percent higher than the average U.S. city. Consequently, despite a higher wage, Alaskan households may actually have very similar spending power to cities in the lower 48. In Juneau, the median household earns 50 percent more than the median United States household, gaining 5 percent from last year. This difference more than compensates for a higher cost of living of approximately 30 percent for Juneau.

**Figure 21: Annual Median Household Income, 2009-2011 Average**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, Income in the Past 12 Months (In 2011 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)

### Non-resident Employment

In 2011, approximately 26 percent of the workforce in Juneau (a total of about 21,000 workers) did not live in the city full time. Eight percent of non-Juneau workers are residents of Alaska while almost 18% are residents of another state. The work in the private sector (3,311), but there is also a sizable number of people from other cities in Alaska (1,634) that come here for seasonal jobs such as fishing or the legislative session. The reported earnings of non-residents are lower than the earnings of local resident workers. Twenty one percent of non-residents are employed in the Seafood Processing industry. The next two largest industries employing non-residents are Leisure and Hospitality (17 percent) and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (17 percent), both of which include many tourism related jobs. These three account for more than half of the non-resident workers. Other occupations for non-residents include fishing, mining and construction, each of which has a large ratio of non-residents to residents, but not a large absolute number of non-residents.

**Figure 22: Resident and Non-Resident Workers and Earnings in Juneau, 2011**

	Workers				Annual Earnings		
	Local Resident Workers	AK Resident, Non-local Workers	Non-Alaskan Workers	% Non-Alaskan	Local Resident Workers	AK Resident, Non-local Workers	Non-Alaskans
State Government	4,034	291	252	5.5%	\$47,224	\$39,175	\$26,587
Local Government	2,406	87	173	6.5%	\$44,223	\$31,034	\$21,387
Private Sector	9,213	1,256	3,311	24.0%	\$32,465	\$30,653	\$18,454
<b>All Sectors</b>	<b>15,653</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>3,736</b>	<b>17.8%</b>	<b>\$41,304</b>	<b>\$33,621</b>	<b>\$22,143</b>

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Resident Hire, Historical Documents, "Residency of Alaska Workers 2011"

**Figure 23: Non-Local Workers in Juneau, 2007-2011 Average**

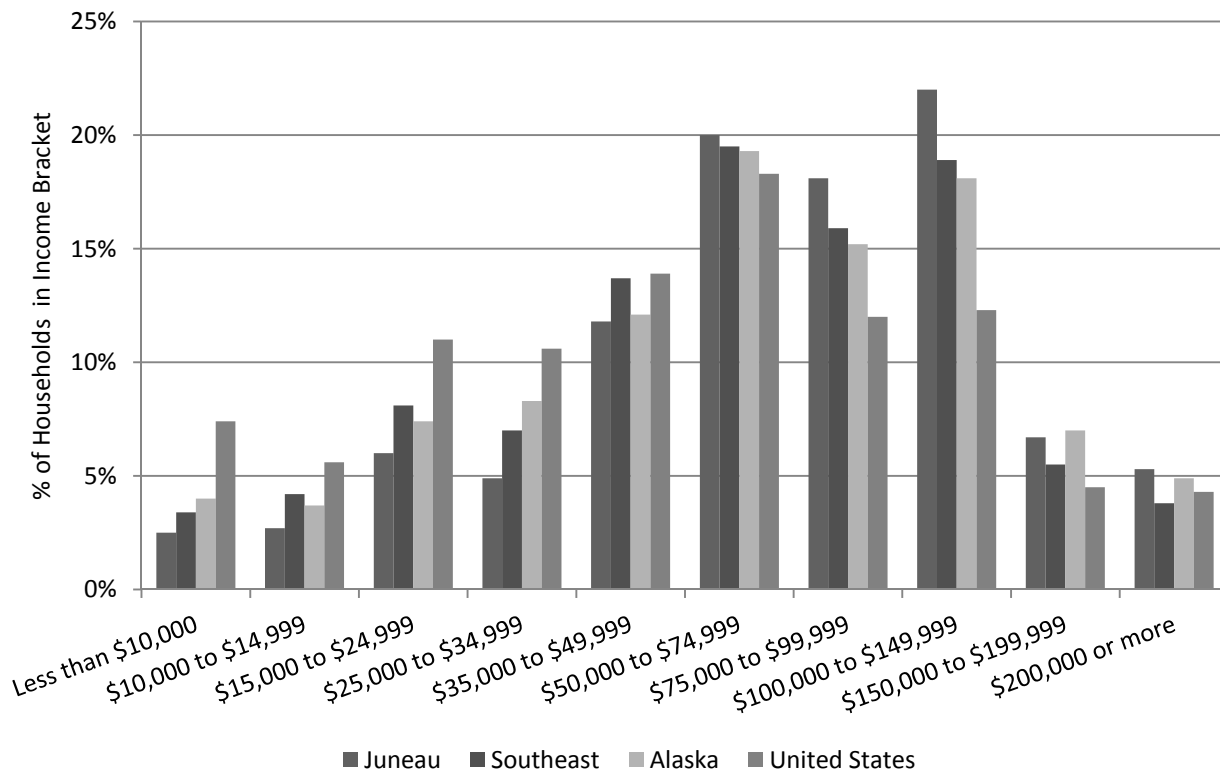
Year	AK Resident, Non-local Workers	Non-Alaskan Workers	Local Resident Workers	Percent Local Resident
2007	1,571	3,621	15,746	75%
2008	1,617	3,571	15,807	75%
2009	1,481	3,310	15,372	76%
2010	1,467	3,177	15,658	77%
2011	1,634	3,736	15,653	74%

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Resident Hire, Historical Documents, "Residency of Alaska Workers" Dataset

## Income Equality

Figure 24: Percent of Households by Income Bracket compares the distribution of income for households in select income brackets. Almost half of households in the United States earn less than \$50,000, compared to 35 percent in Alaska, 36 percent in the Southeast region, and 29 percent in Juneau. On the upper half of the spectrum, 52 percent of Juneau households earn more than \$75,000 per year, whereas only 33 percent of U.S. households are above this threshold.

**Figure 24: Percent of Households by Income Bracket, 2009-2011 Average**

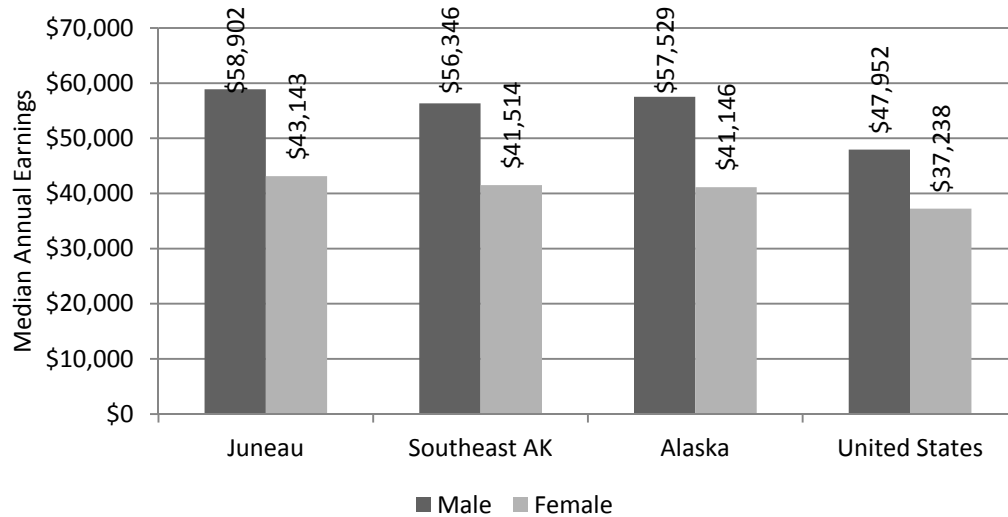


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, Income in the Past 12 Months (In 2011 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)

## Juneau Gender Compensation

women working in Juneau earn more than their counterparts in the region, in Alaska and the US. Men earn 23 percent more than the average for all men in the U.S., while women earn 16 percent more. However, men out-earn women by 37 percent in Juneau, with the state and the region showing similar percentages. Nationally, overall earnings for men exceed women by a smaller margin of 29 percent.

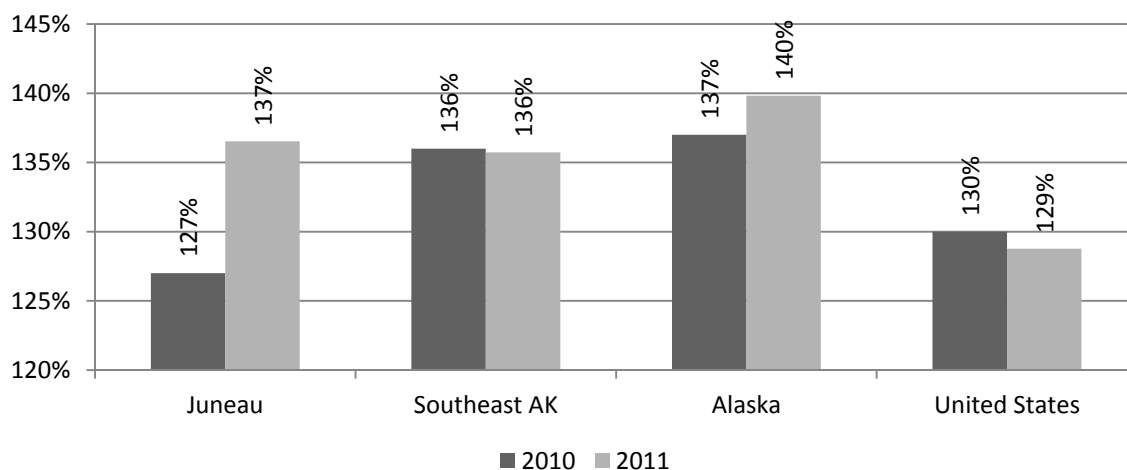
**Figure 25: Median Annual Earnings by Gender, 2007-2011 Average for Full-Time Year-Round Workers Over 16**



**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey, Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months (In 2011 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) For Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over.

Juneau women have lost ground in their quest for income equality, as the income disparity between men and women widened by 10 percent between 2010 and 2011. Regionally, the income gap stayed level, while state-wide the gap also increased.

**Figure 26: Men's Percentage of Women's Average Median Full-time Earnings**

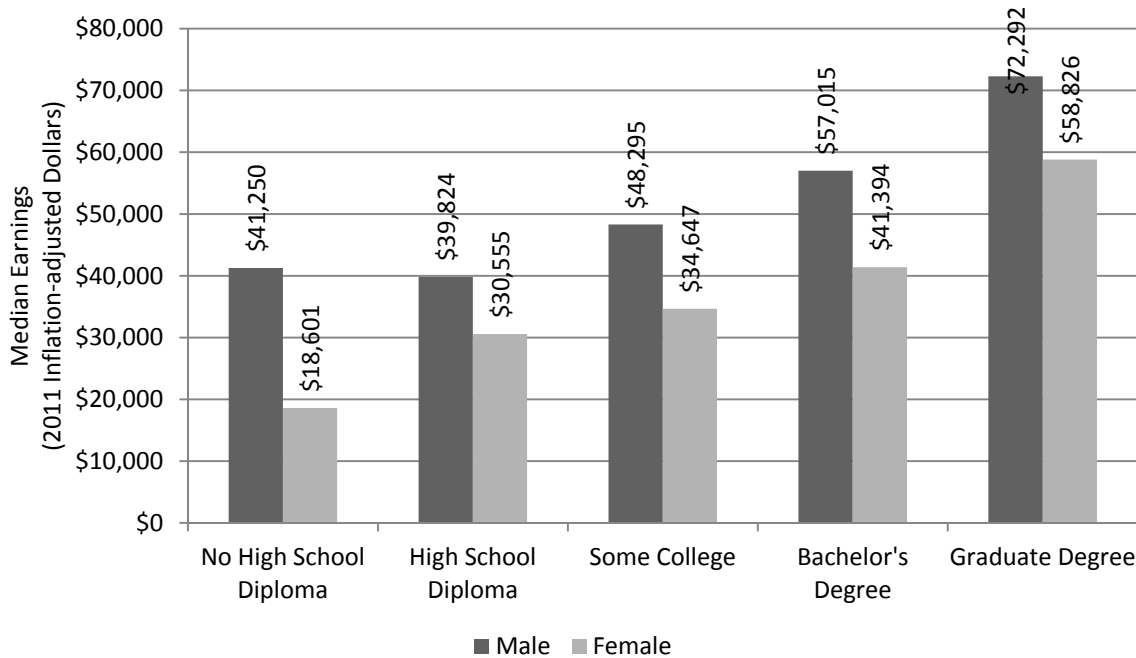


**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey, Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months (In 2011 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) For Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over

### Educational Attainment and Gender Compensation

In Juneau, workers with a graduate degree earn about 25 percent more than people with a high school diploma. Generally, educational attainment is positively correlated to higher wages; however, Juneau men without high school diplomas out-earn their counterparts with diplomas by over \$1,400 on average (in 2011 inflation-adjusted dollars). Women with a college degree out earn men with only a high school degree by only \$1,570 on average.

**Figure 27: Juneau Median Earnings by Educational Attainment and Gender for People 25 and Over, 2007-2011 Average**



**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey, Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months (In 2011 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) by Sex by Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over



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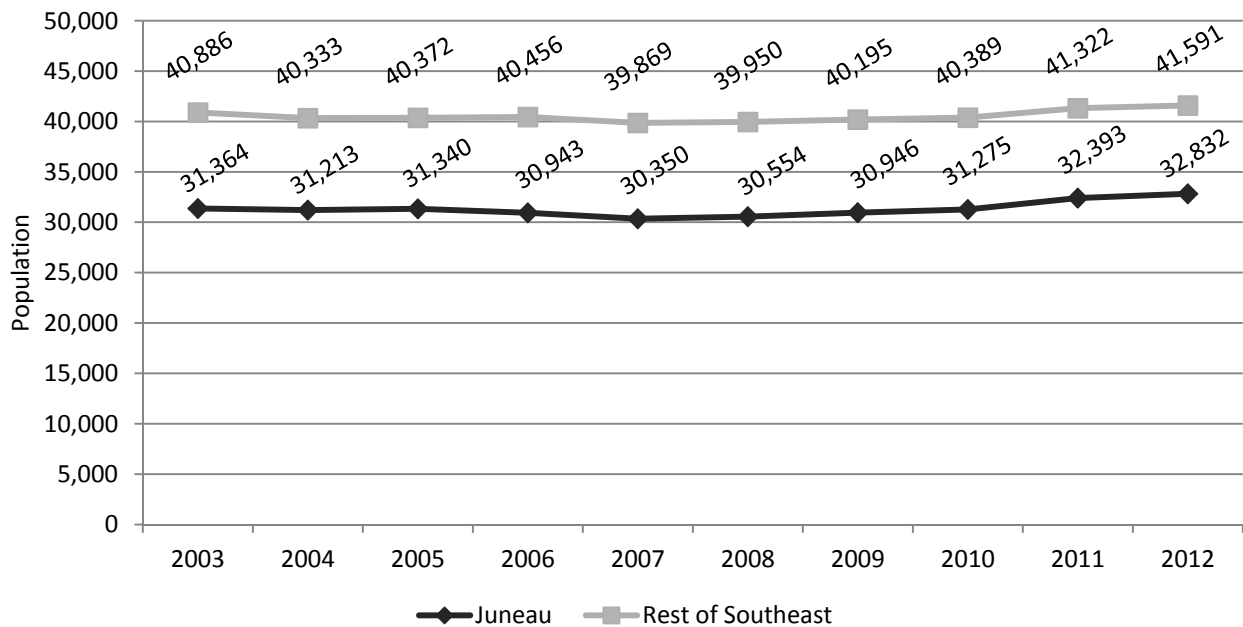


# Demographics

## Juneau and Regional Population Trends

For the fifth consecutive year Juneau’s population has continued to expand, and for the second consecutive year, it has reached a record high. Juneau’s 2012 population of 32,832 is a net increase of 439 people (+1.4%) from the prior year. More than half of the increase is attributed by the Alaska Department of Labor to net in-migration (56%) and the remainder to net births over deaths (44%). Over the past ten years, 2003 to 2012, Juneau’s compound annual population growth is 0.5%. In the same period, the State of Alaska has experienced a 1.3% compound annual growth in population.

**Figure 28: Juneau and Southeast Alaska Population, 2003 – 2012**



**Source:** Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Population Estimates, Economic and Regions and Boroughs/Census Areas, "Components of Change" Dataset

The population of the Southeast Alaska region, exclusive of Juneau, grew by 269 people (+0.7%) over the previous year. Between 2010 and 2012, eight of eleven communities with populations over 500 had two years of continuous population gains ( Haines, Hoonah, Kake, Ketchikan, Metlakatla, Sitka, Thorne Bay and Wrangell). Only two experienced two consecutive years of population decline (Yakutat and Skagway). The compound average growth rate for Southeast exclusive of Juneau was 0.2 percent from 2003 to 2012.

**Figure 29: Southeast Population by Borough and Census Designated Place (CDP) 2010-2012**

	<b>April 2010</b>	<b>July 2011</b>	<b>July 2012</b>	<b>% Change 2011-2012</b>
<b>Haines Borough</b>	<b>2,508</b>	<b>2,614</b>	<b>2,620</b>	<b>0%</b>
Covenant Life CDP	86	85	82	-4%
Excursion Inlet CDP	12	15	12	-20%
Haines CDP	1,713	1,804	1,832	2%
Lutak CDP	49	50	56	12%
Mosquito Lake CDP	309	311	292	-6%
Mud Bay CDP	212	208	211	1%
Balance	127	141	135	-4%
<b>Hoonah-Angoon Census Area</b>	<b>2,150</b>	<b>2,156</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>3%</b>
Angoon City	459	474	456	-4%
Elfin Cove CDP	20	17	20	18%
Game Creek CDP	18	14	19	36%
Gustavus City	442	456	489	7%
Hobart Bay CDP	1	1	1	0%
Hoonah City	760	762	777	2%
Klukwan CDP	95	96	93	-3%
Pelican City	88	83	82	-1%
Tenakee Springs City	131	144	152	6%
Whitestone Logging Camp CDP	17	0	0	0%
Balance	119	109	121	11%
<b>Juneau City and Borough</b>	<b>31,275</b>	<b>32,393</b>	<b>32,832</b>	<b>1%</b>
Juneau City and Borough	31,275	32,393	32,832	1%
<b>Ketchikan Gateway Borough</b>	<b>13,477</b>	<b>13,750</b>	<b>13,938</b>	<b>1%</b>
Ketchikan City	8,050	8,198	8,291	1%
Loring CDP	4	4	3	-25%
Saxman City	411	436	432	-1%
Balance	5,012	5,112	5,212	2%
<b>Petersburg Census Area</b>	<b>3,815</b>	<b>3,943</b>	<b>3,937</b>	<b>0%</b>
Kake City	557	577	598	4%
Kupreanof City	27	27	34	26%
Petersburg City	2,948	3,023	2,972	-2%
Port Alexander City	52	64	66	3%
Balance	231	252	267	6%
<b>Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area</b>	<b>5,559</b>	<b>5,812</b>	<b>5,771</b>	<b>-1%</b>
Coffman Cove City	176	176	181	3%
Craig City	1,201	1,251	1,243	-1%
Edna Bay CDP	42	50	39	-22%
Hollis CDP	112	110	109	-1%
Hydaburg City	376	409	367	-10%
Hyder CDP	87	95	98	3%
Kasaan City	49	69	69	0%
Klawock City	755	808	799	-1%
Metlakatla CDP	1,405	1,421	1,463	3%
Naukati Bay CDP	113	121	115	-5%

	<b>April 2010</b>	<b>July 2011</b>	<b>July 2012</b>	<b>% Change 2011-2012</b>
Point Baker CDP	15	14	16	14%
Port Protection CDP	48	52	42	-19%
Thorne Bay City	471	492	508	3%
Whale Pass CDP	31	32	39	22%
Balance	678	712	683	-4%
<b>Sitka City and Borough</b>	<b>8,881</b>	<b>9,023</b>	<b>9,084</b>	<b>1%</b>
Sitka City and Borough	8,881	9,023	9,084	1%
<b>Skagway Municipality</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>-1%</b>
Skagway CDP	920	916	911	-1%
Balance	48	50	50	0%
<b>Wrangell City and Borough</b>	<b>2,369</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>2,448</b>	<b>2%</b>
Wrangell City and Borough	2,369	2,411	2,448	2%
<b>Yakutat City and Borough</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>-4%</b>
Yakutat CDP	662	647	622	-4%
Balance	0	0	0	0%
<b>Southeast Total</b>	<b>71,664</b>	<b>73,715</b>	<b>74,423</b>	<b>1%</b>

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Population Estimates, Places and Special Areas, "Cities and CDP 2010-2012" Dataset

## Migration and Resident Transiency<sup>4</sup>

Migration into and out of Alaska has always been a large component of Alaska's demographic trends. According to the Alaska Department of Labor, 5 to 7 percent of Alaska's population turns over each year. The DOL uses Permanent Fund Dividend applications as one source of data for migration numbers. Based on PFD filings, Juneau had about an 8% population inflow and outflow in 2012. As in previous years, the majority of people who moved to or from Juneau between 2011 and 2012 came from or went to locations outside of Alaska. Within Alaska, Juneau again saw a net population loss to the Anchorage and Matanuska-Susitna region. While overall Juneau had a net population gain from some other Southeast communities, it lost population to several others. The largest numbers came from Sitka and left for Ketchikan.

**Figure 30: Migration To and From Juneau, 2011 to 2012**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Into Juneau</b>	<b>Out of Juneau</b>	<b>Net Migration</b>
Southwestern Region	17	19	-2
Northern Region Alaska	17	6	11
Gulf Coast Region	53	54	-1
Interior Region	74	69	5
Anchorage/Mat-Su Region	206	269	-63

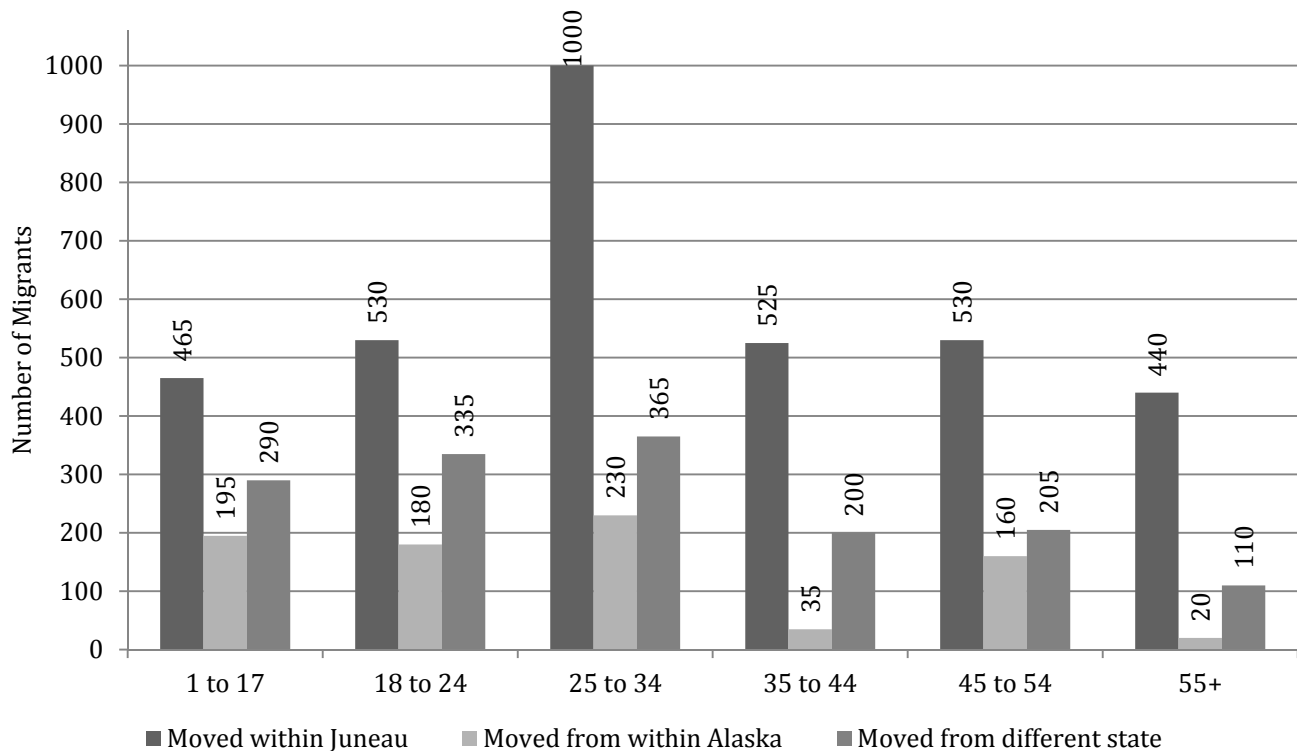
<sup>4</sup> In and out migration data developed using the Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend database. There is a lag (up to a year) in capturing new residents from out of state.

Region	Into Juneau	Out of Juneau	Net Migration
Southeast Region	293	288	5
Haines Borough	20	16	4
Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	64	56	8
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	55	75	-20
Petersburg Census Area	31	32	-1
Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area	33	35	-2
Sitka City and Borough	69	47	22
Skagway Municipality	2	5	-3
Wrangell City and Borough	6	11	-5
Yakutat City and Borough	13	11	2
Outside Alaska	1,950	1,964	-14
<b>Total Migration</b>	<b>2,610</b>	<b>2,669</b>	<b>-59</b>

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Migration Data and Information, "PFD-Based Migration Indicator" Dataset

The Census Bureau also provides data on migration based on surveys of a small sample of the population. Because of the large margin of error, data is only available as a 3 year average for Juneau. As seen below, by age group those over 35 are far less likely to move to Juneau than those under 35. In addition, those ages 25 to 34 changed addresses within Juneau far more than any other age group.

**Figure 31: Mobility Within and Migration to Juneau by Age Group, 2009 to 2011 Average**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, Geographic "Mobility in the Past Year by Age for Current Residence in the United States" Dataset

## Median Age

Juneau reversed its aging trend in 2010. For a second consecutive year, Juneau's median age declined, from 38.0 in 2011 to 37.8 in 2012. While the average age of the state of Alaska is lower than the nation as a whole, the state and the Southeast Alaska region, exclusive of Juneau, continued its aging trend.

**Figure 32: Median Age, 2000, 2010, and 2012**

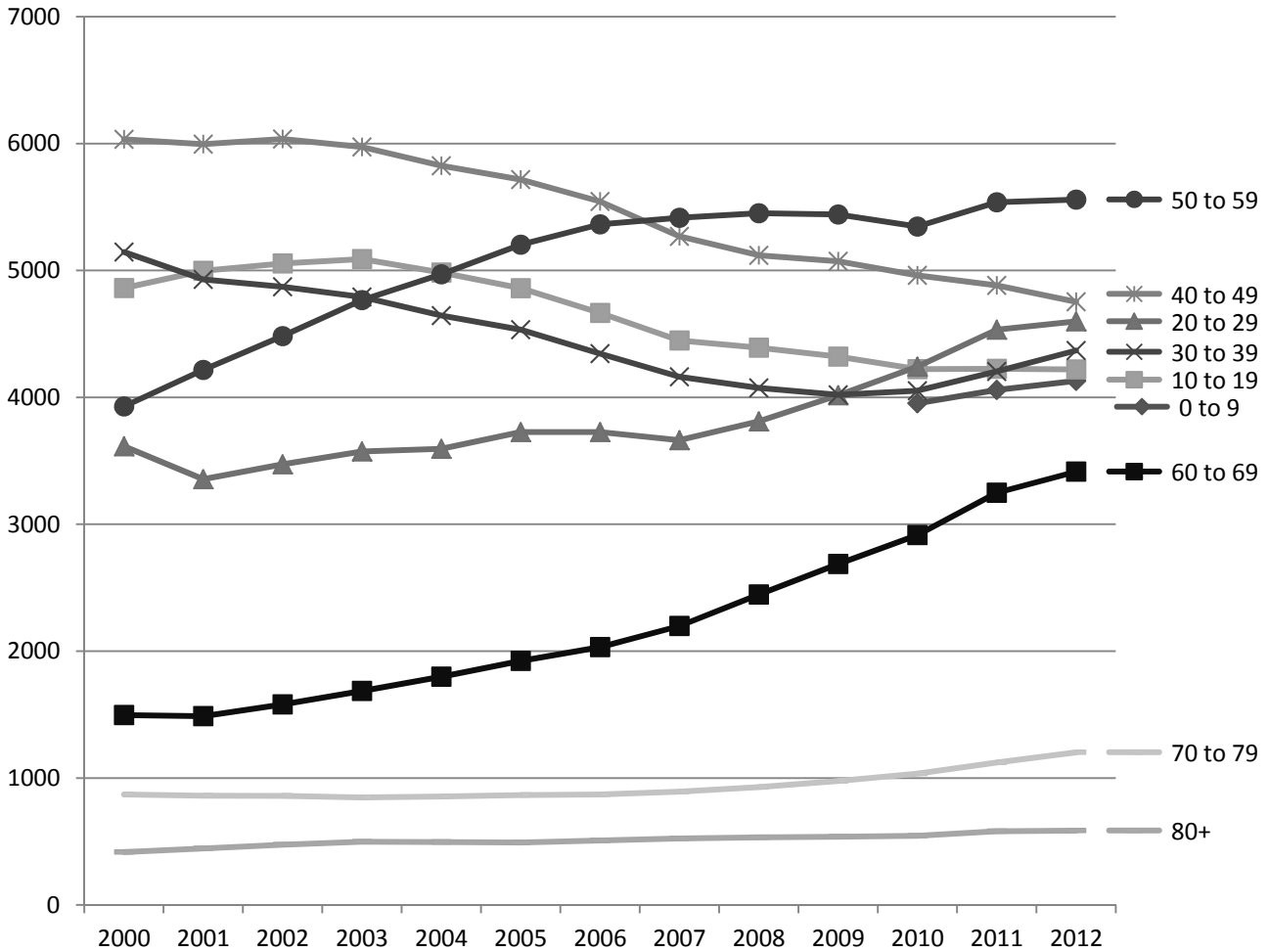
	2000	2010	2012	Average Annual Change 2000-12	Average Annual Change 2010-12
Juneau	35.3	38.1	37.8	0.57%	-0.39%
Southeast	35.9	39.3	39.5	0.80%	0.25%
Alaska	32.4	33.8	34.1	0.43%	0.44%
United States	35.3	37.2	37.4	0.48%	0.27%

**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census 100% Dataset; Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Population Estimates, Economic Regions and Boroughs/Census Areas, "Age and Sex 2010-2012" Dataset

### ***Juneau Population by Age Group***

From 2011 to 2012, all but two age groups increased in number of residents, with 30 to 39 year olds and 60 to 69 year olds tying for the greatest gains, increasing by an estimated 166. The two age groups with an estimated decline in numbers were 40 to 49 (-130) and 80 to 89 (-9). The largest group of Juneau residents, reflecting 17 percent of the population, is the 50-59 demographic. This age group has grown at a compound rate of 3 percent since 2000. The second largest demographic, at 15 percent of the population, is from 40-49. This group has declined in numbers by an annual average of 2 percent since 2000. The fastest growing segment of the population has been the 60-69 demographic, growing since 2000 at a compound rate of 7 percent and currently representing 10% of the population.

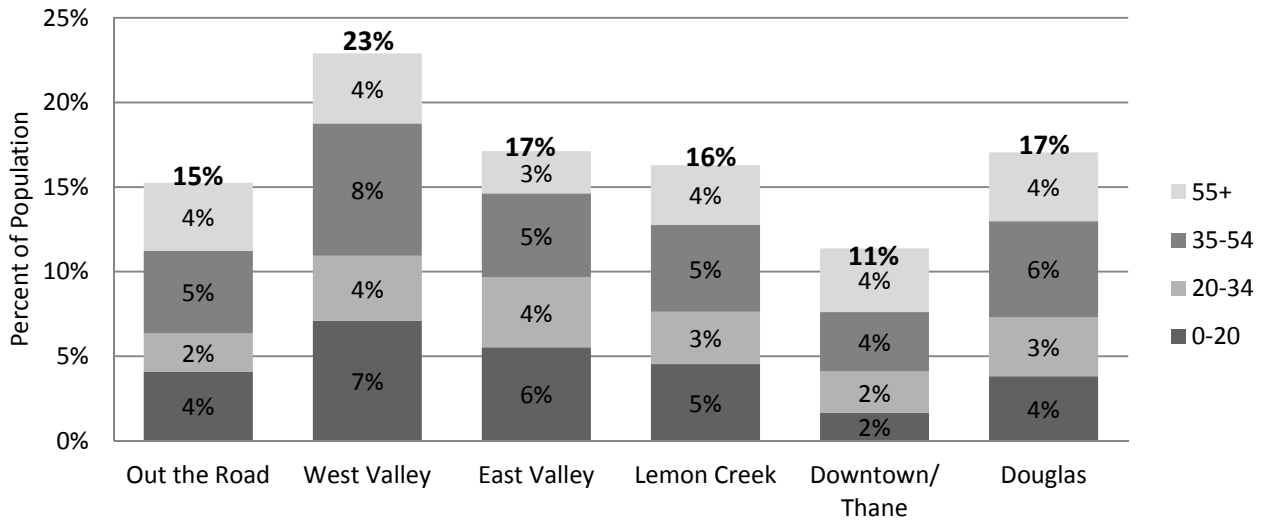
**Figure 33: Juneau Population by Age Group, 2000 – 2012**



**Source:** Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Population Estimates, Economic Regions and Boroughs/Census Areas, "Age and Sex 2010-2012" Dataset

The US Census Bureau provides statistics for estimates of population down to the census tract level. The greatest density of population in Juneau lives in the West Valley between the Loop Road and the Mendenhall River. Of that population, the majority are adults ages 35 to 54 and children. Of those living in the East Valley, the largest demographic is children, followed by those ages 35 to 54. There are very few children and 20 to 32 year-olds living downtown.

**Figure 34: Juneau Population by Age Group and Census Tract, 2007-2011 Average**

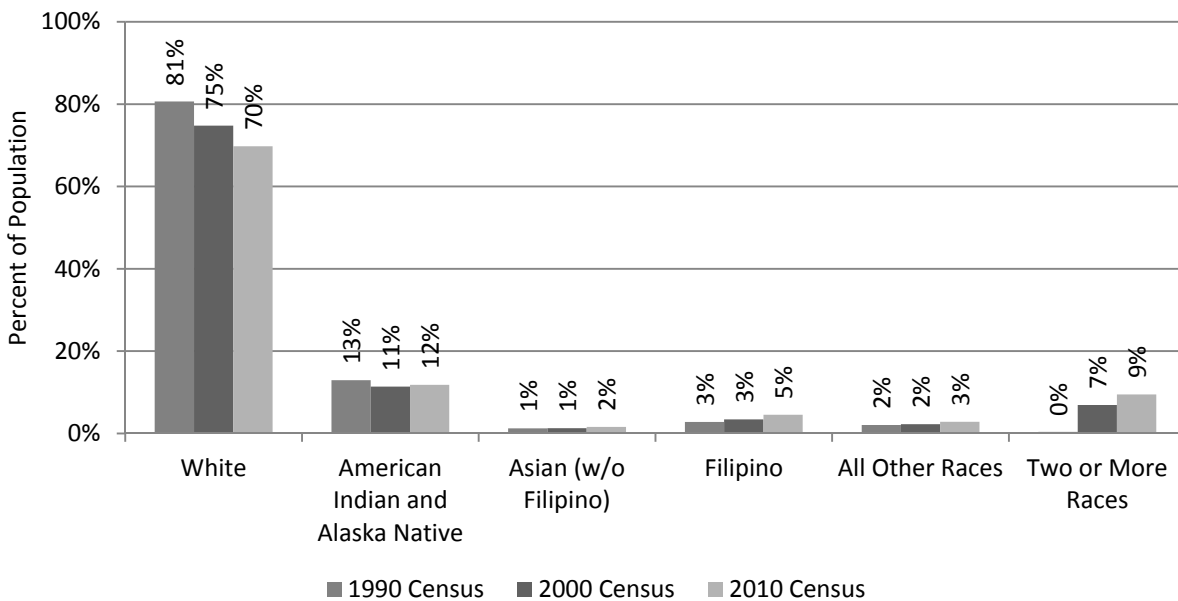


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey, Age and Sex

### Racial Composition

In the years between the 1990 and the 2010 U.S. census, Juneau’s racial composition has become more diverse. Those identifying as white-only have dropped by 11 percent, while those identifying as mixed race have increased by 9 percent. The percentage of Juneau’s population identifying as Alaska Native and American Indian remained fairly level, while, Asian, in particular Filipino residents, have increased. Below is a breakout of the distribution of Juneau’s residents along self-identified racial lines for the segments that comprise more than 1 percent of the total population.

**Figure 35: Racial Profile of Juneau, 1990-2010**



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Population Estimates, Economic Regions and Boroughs/Census Areas, "Race and Hispanic Origin 2010-2012" Dataset



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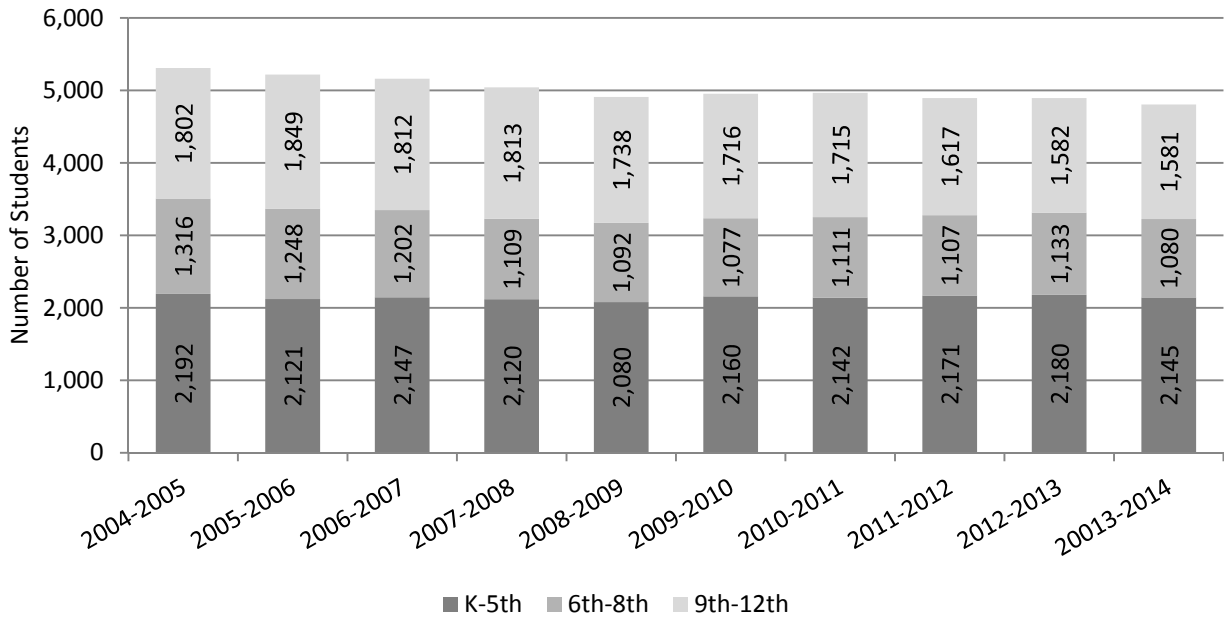
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# Education

## Juneau School District Enrollment

4,806 students were enrolled in Juneau schools as of August 23, 2013, a decrease of 1.8 percent (89 student) from the previous year. More than half of the decrease came in the middle school grades, and the remainder almost all at the elementary level. The Juneau School district has seen a continual decline in student population for the ten year period from 2004 to 2013 of about 1% on an annual compound basis.

**Figure 36: Juneau School District K-12 Enrollment by Grade, 2004-2013**

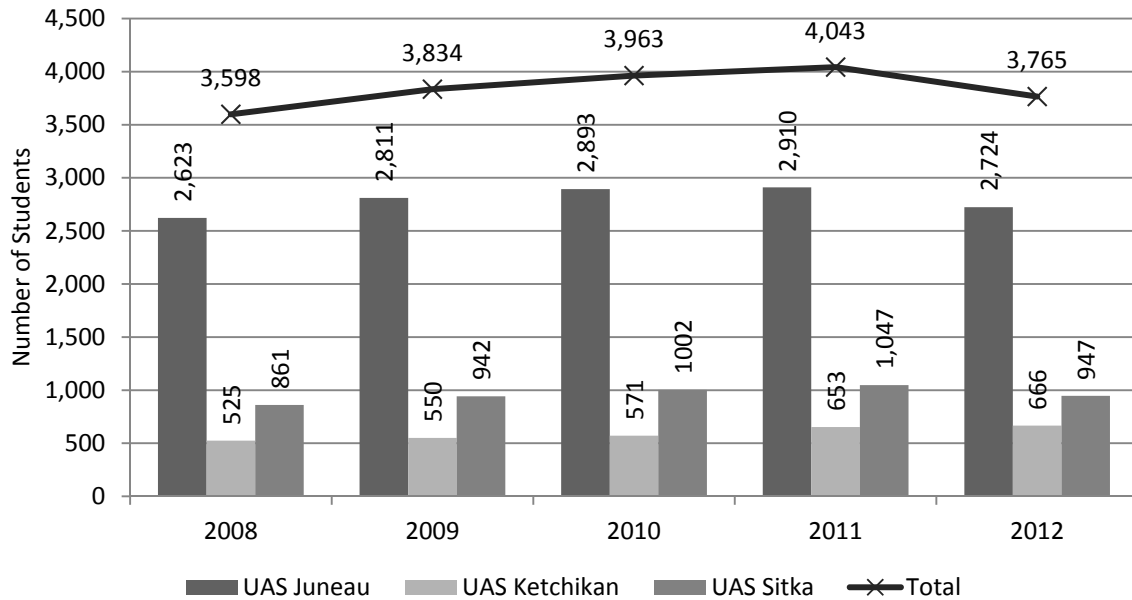


**Source:** Alaska Department of Education and Early Development, Statistics and Reports, District Enrollment Totals for All Alaskan School Districts; FY14 School District Enrollment as of 8/23/13 obtained through Juneau School District

## University of Alaska Southeast Enrollment

In the fall of 2012, 3,765 students were enrolled at the University of Alaska Southeast region-wide. This is a decrease in enrollment over fall 2011, the first downturn since 2007. The Juneau campus, with 2,724 students has approximately 28% of students enrolled full time and 72% of its students enrolled part-time. Sixty-five percent of the students are female, and only 18% are under age 20. While most students are working toward a Bachelor's Degree (39%), the next largest group of students are non-degree seeking (23%).

**Figure 37: University of Alaska Southeast, All Campuses Fall Enrollment, 2000 to 2012\***



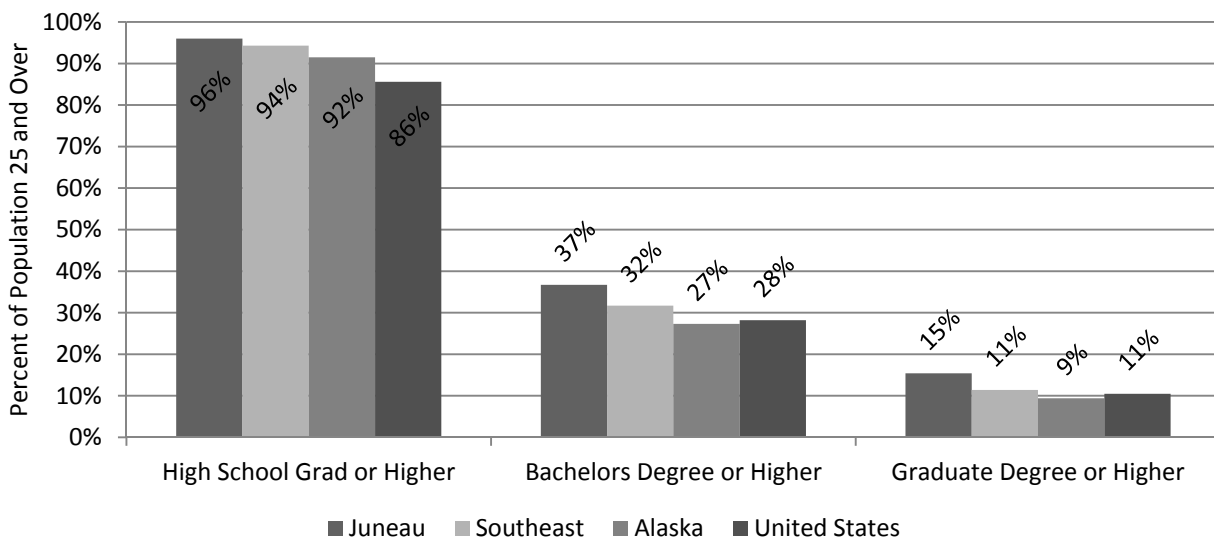
Source: University of Alaska Fact Book

\*Note: Due to cross-registration, individual campus enrollments do not sum to total enrollment.

## Educational Attainment

Juneau residents have a higher level of educational attainment than the state and national populations, and the percent of the population with a degree is increasing. In 2010, approximately 96% of Juneau residents over the age of 25 had at least a high school degree, 35% had a bachelor’s degree and 14% had a graduate degree. The average for 2011 remains at 96% for high school graduates or higher, while 37% now have a Bachelors or higher and 15% have a graduate degree. While 92% of Alaska residents have a high school degree compared to only 86% of Americans, the state falls below the national averages for the percent of residents with college or graduate degrees.

**Figure 38: Educational Attainment by Percent of Population, 2009-2011 Average**

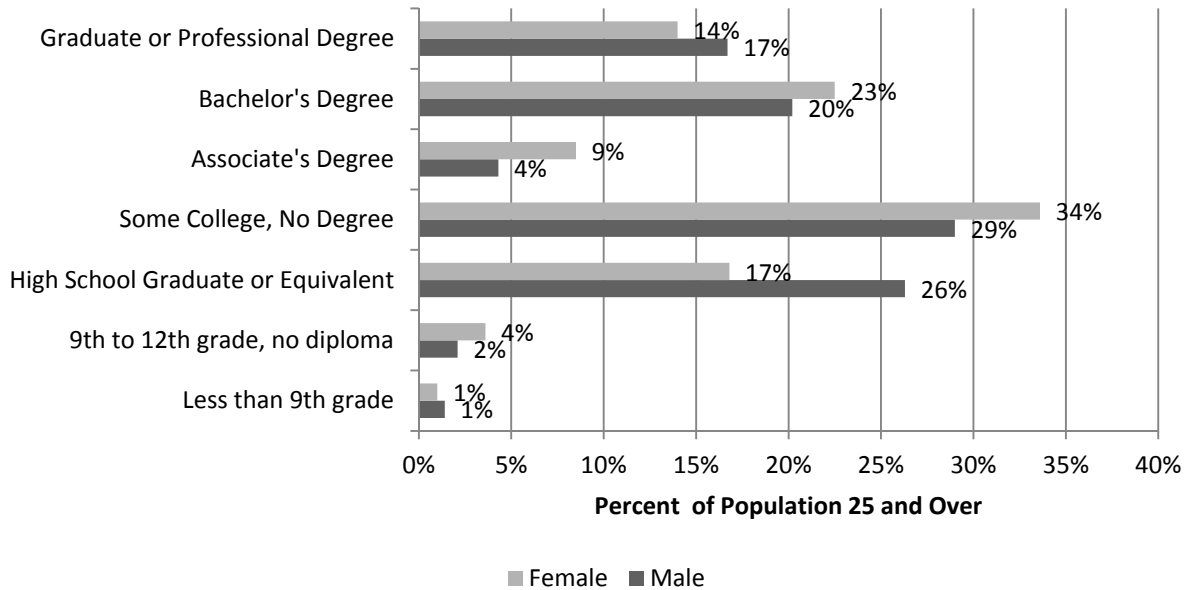


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, Selected Social Characteristics in the United States

## Education by Gender

There are more women in Juneau than men who have a college education. Sixty-six percent of women have a Bachelor's degree, an Associate's degree or completed some college, compared to 53 percent of men. Twenty-nine percent of men in Juneau (over age 25) have ended their education with a high school degree or less, compared to only 22% of women. However, more men in Juneau have a graduate or professional degree than women.

**Figure 39: Juneau's Educational Attainment by Gender over Age 25, 2009-2011 Average**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, Educational Attainment

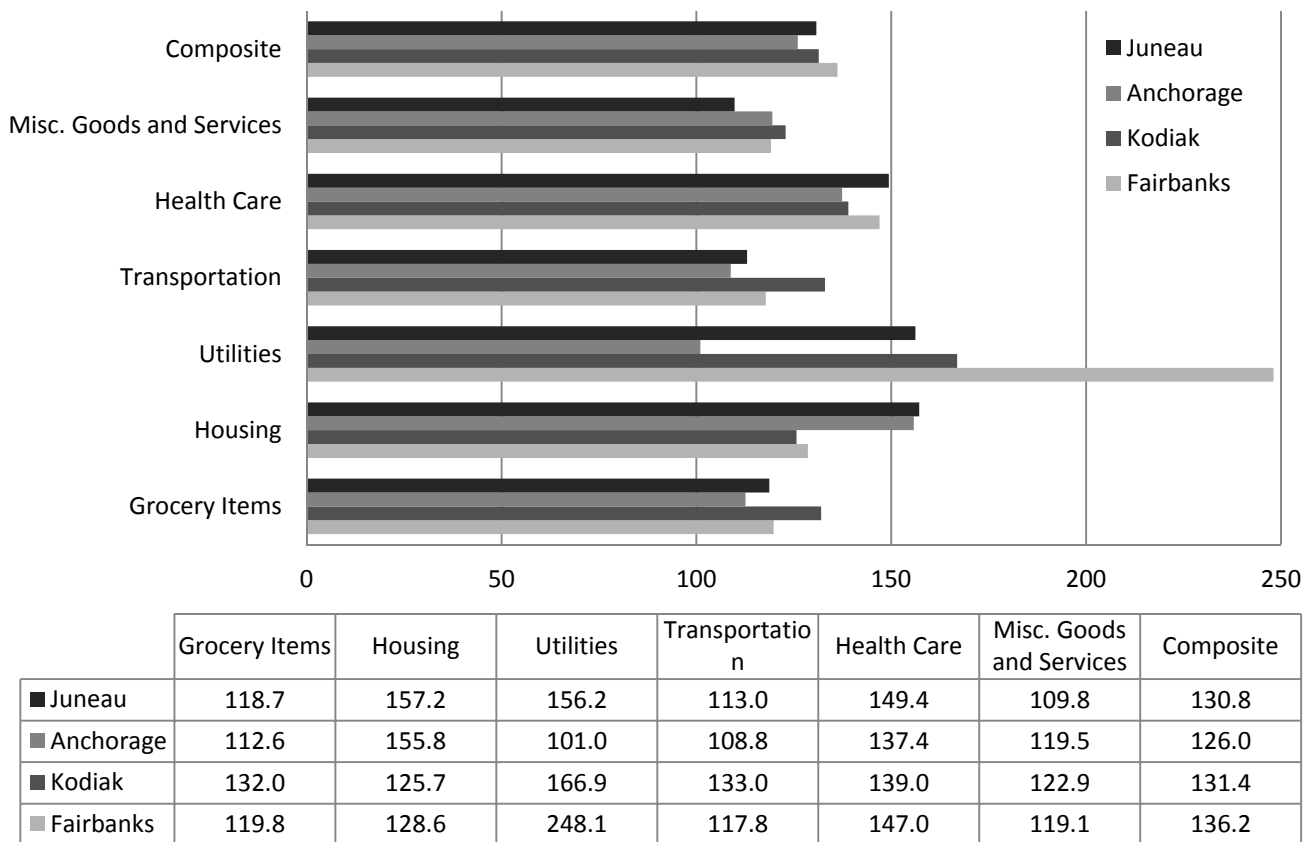
# Cost of Living

Most people accept that living in Alaska costs more than in the contiguous United States, but with so many variables it can sometimes be difficult to quantify how much higher the costs are. Multiple organizations, such as the Cost of Living Index (COLI), the U.S. Military, and the Alaska Energy Authority, release annual reports. The range of results show that Juneau is about 30-35 percent more expensive to live in than the average U.S. city. Housing in particular seems to be one of the more costly elements of living in Juneau.

## Cost of Living Index (COLI)

The Cost of Living Index (COLI) is a nationwide quarterly survey of living expenses in more than 300 U.S. cities. It establishes the average cost of living in the U.S., based on six areas of expenditure typical for a professional or executive household in the top income quintile. Juneau’s composite score is 130.8, which means that it is approximately 30 percent more expensive than the average city participating in the survey.

**Figure 40: Comparative Cost of Living Index (COLI) for Select Cities, April 2013**



Source: Council for Community and Economic Research, Cost of Living Index, Second Quarter (April) 2013

According to the COLI, the most expensive components of life in Juneau are housing, health care, and utilities which are each about 50 percent more expensive than the average for all participating communities. Compared to the other three Alaska cities that participate in this survey, Anchorage, Fairbanks and Kodiak, Juneau is more expensive than Anchorage, but less expensive than Kodiak and Fairbanks.

**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 counties with above average living costs. They measure approximately 120 goods and services in each place and then assign the COLA adjustment to each location. Juneau gets a 34% boost above the normal COLA, which is slightly less than other communities in the Southeast region.

**Figure 41: US Military Overseas Cost of Living Allowance Adjustment for Select Alaska Communities, August 2013**

Community	Percent	Community	Percent
Anchorage	130%	Ketchikan	142%
Juneau	134%	Petersburg	142%
Fairbanks	134%	Sitka	144%

Source: U.S. Department of Defense Overseas COLA Calculator. <http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/site/colaCalc.cfm>

**Energy Costs**

The larger cities in Southeast Alaska each have a nearby source of hydroelectric power, providing relatively low cost and renewable electricity. The rest of Southeast Alaska either purchases power at an elevated rate from these hydroelectric sources, or burns diesel in order generate power. In many places, the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program helps offset these raised costs for residential users, but power remains very expensive for commercial and industrial consumers in the smaller communities. Figure 42: Southeast Alaska Residential Power Rates in Cents per Kilowatt Hour, FY 2013 shows the average residential rate, the PCE subsidy for Southeast towns that receive one, and net effective rates. Even after the PCE subsidy, some communities pay rates 3-4 times that of Sitka, which has the cheapest power provided by hydroelectric operations.

**Figure 42: Southeast Alaska Residential Power Rates in Cents per Kilowatt Hour, FY 2013**

	Average Residential Rate*	PCE Subsidy	Effective Rate After Subsidy
Elfin Cove	78.29	35.99	42.31
Tenekee Springs	74.58	46.15	28.43
Gustavus	46.66	19.06	27.60
Whale Pass	63.51	40.92	22.60

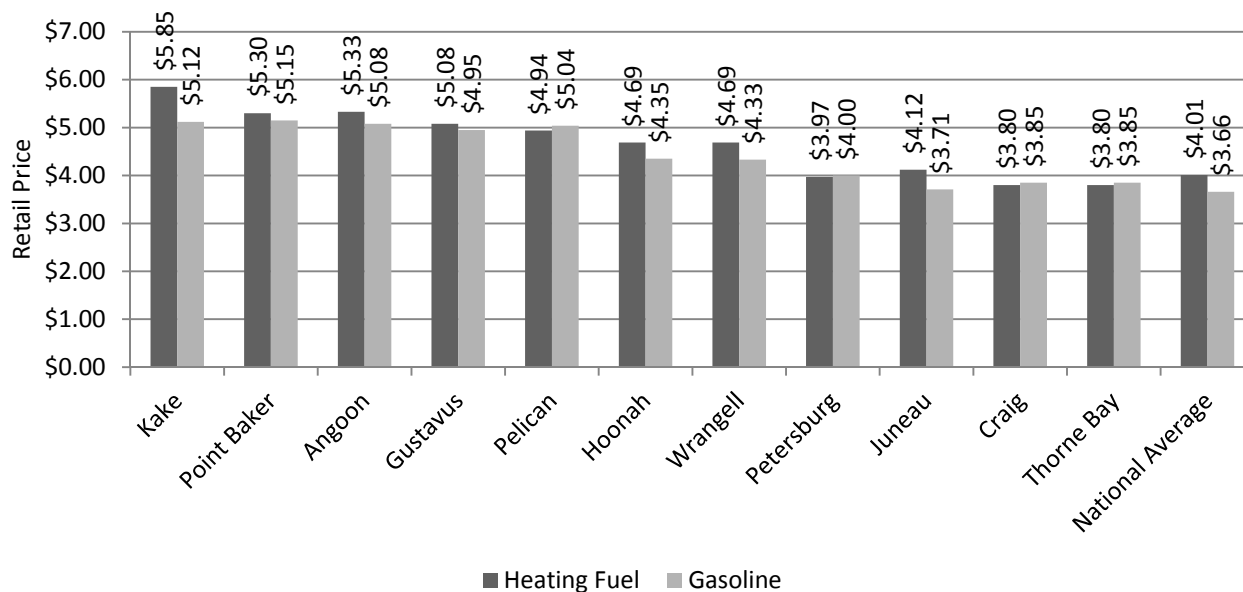
	Average Residential Rate*	PCE Subsidy	Effective Rate After Subsidy
Angoon, Chilkat Valley, Hoonah, Kake & Klukwan	65.20	42.80	22.40
Naukati	60.81	39.52	21.29
Coffman Cove	25.45	7.01	18.43
Craig, Hollis, Hydaburg, Kasaan, Klawock & Thorne Bay	25.45	7.01	18.43
Yakutat	52.27	34.02	18.26
Haines	24.04	5.82	18.22
Skagway	24.04	5.82	18.22
Pelican	61.15	45.80	15.36
Petersburg	11.40	0	11.40
Juneau	10.88	0	10.88
Wrangell	10.20	0	10.20
Ketchikan & Saxman	9.58	0	9.58
Sitka	9.20	0	9.20

**Sources:** Alaska Energy Authority, 2013 Multi-Utility Statistics. For those utilities not receiving Power Cost Equalization Subsidies, rates were obtained from rate sheets in the municipal codes of the specific community.

\*Note: Average Residential Rate is based on a monthly use of 500 kWh

Heating fuel and gasoline are also two important sources of energy that generally cost more in Alaska than the rest of the United States. The Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development released a report on the price of fuel in Alaska in July of 2013, which compares the cost of fuel in over 100 Alaskan communities. The price of heating fuel and gasoline in participating Southeast cities is shown in Figure 43, and can be compared to the national price of heating fuel of \$4.01 (October 2012-March 2013) and the average gasoline price of \$3.66 at the end of July 2013.

**Figure 43: Heating Fuel and Gasoline Prices of Select Southeast Cities, July 2013**



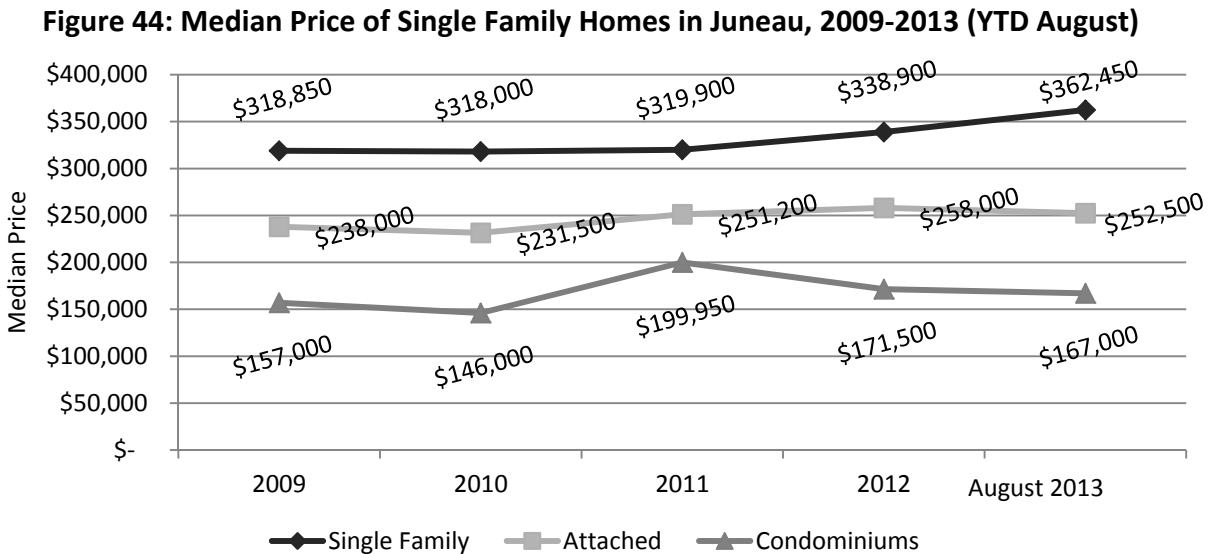
**Source:** Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, Division of Community and Regional Affairs, Alaska Fuel Price Report - July 2013 Update.

# Housing

## Juneau Housing Sales and Prices

Juneau's median sales price for a detached single family home increased in value by 5.9 percent in 2012 and 6.9 percent year-to-date in 2013, reaching a new high of \$362,450. Just as Juneau's home prices did not experience the sharp declines that were seen in the rest of the nation during the 2008 financial crisis, Juneau has not experienced the surge in home prices this past year that many cities across the nation experienced, where home prices rose 12.2% from May 2012 to May 2013 - the largest national year-over-year gain since March 2006.

The median sales price of an attached home in Juneau increased in value by 2.7 percent in 2012, but has subsequently dropped 2.1 percent through August 2013. Condominiums declined in value both in 2012, by 14.2 percent, and year-to-date in 2013, by 2.6 percent.



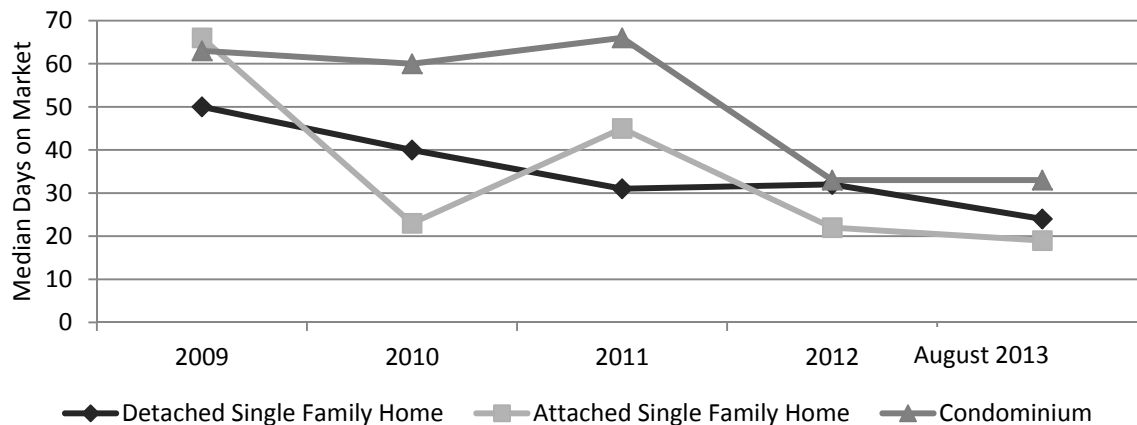
Source: Southeast Alaska Multiple Listing Service.

There were 306 total sales of single family homes and condominiums in 2012. While overall sales remained level from 2011, the number of detached single family home sales was up slightly while attached home sales were down.

From the end of 2011 through 2013 year-to-date, the median days on market for all single family homes and condominiums has decreased. Since 2009, the median days on market for single family homes and condominiums has dropped by half and the number of days for an attached home has dropped almost 70 percent.



**Figure 45: Median Days on Market, 2009 – 2013 Year-to-Date**



Source: Southeast Alaska Multiple Listing Service.

**Figure 46: Juneau Single-Family Home and Condominium Sales, 2009 – August 2013**

Single Family Homes			
	Median Price	Median Days on Market	Sales Closed
2009	\$318,850	50	184
2010	\$318,000	40	207
2011	\$319,900	31	189
2012	\$338,900	32	197
2013 YTD	\$362,450	24	152
Attached Single Family Homes			
	Median Price	Median Days on Market	Sales Closed
2009	\$238,000	66	53
2010	\$231,500	23	60
2011	\$251,200	45	56
2012	\$258,000	22	49
2013 YTD	\$252,500	19	37
Condominiums			
	Median Price	Median Days on Market	Sales Closed
2009	\$157,000	63	57
2010	\$146,000	60	62
2011	\$199,950	66	62
2012	\$171,500	33	60
2013 YTD	\$167,000	33	53

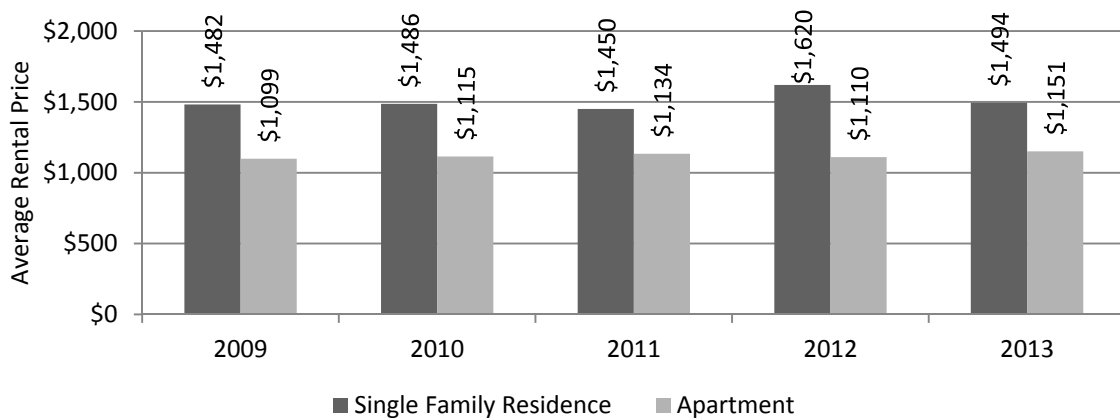
Source: Southeast Alaska Multiple Listing Service.

## Monthly Rental Costs (Market Rates)

Every March, the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development surveys Alaska’s landlords for residential rental unit information for the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation. In the 2013 survey, the average rental price for all rental units in Juneau was \$1,179 on an adjusted basis. 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, prior to determining an average rental price. Overall, rents in Juneau increased 2 percent over the previous year. A single family rental in Juneau is more expensive than a unit in Ketchikan (\$1,057) and in Sitka (\$1,129) but not as expensive as Anchorage (\$1,229) or Fairbanks (\$1,185).

As seen in Figure 46, there is a 30 percent difference in the average adjusted rental rate of a single family home over an apartment. Rental rates for a home dropped in 2013, while apartment rents increased.

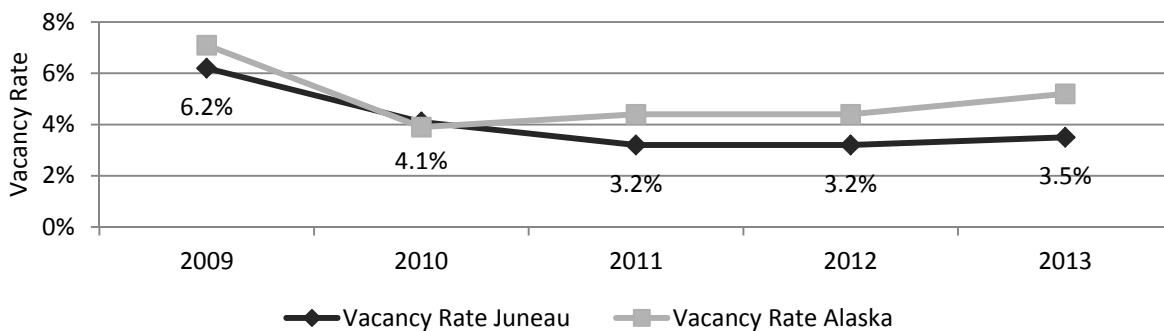
**Figure 47: Average Adjusted<sup>5</sup> Juneau Rental Prices 2009-2013**



Source: Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, Annual Rental Market Survey

Juneau landlords reported a 3.5 percent vacancy rate in 2013, the second lowest vacancy rate in the state, and surpassed only by Anchorage with a 3.3 percent rate. Juneau’s rate has improved since 2012, when it was 3.2 percent, indicating a slight relief in the tight rental market.

**Figure 48: All Units Vacancy Rate for Juneau and Alaska, 2009-2013**



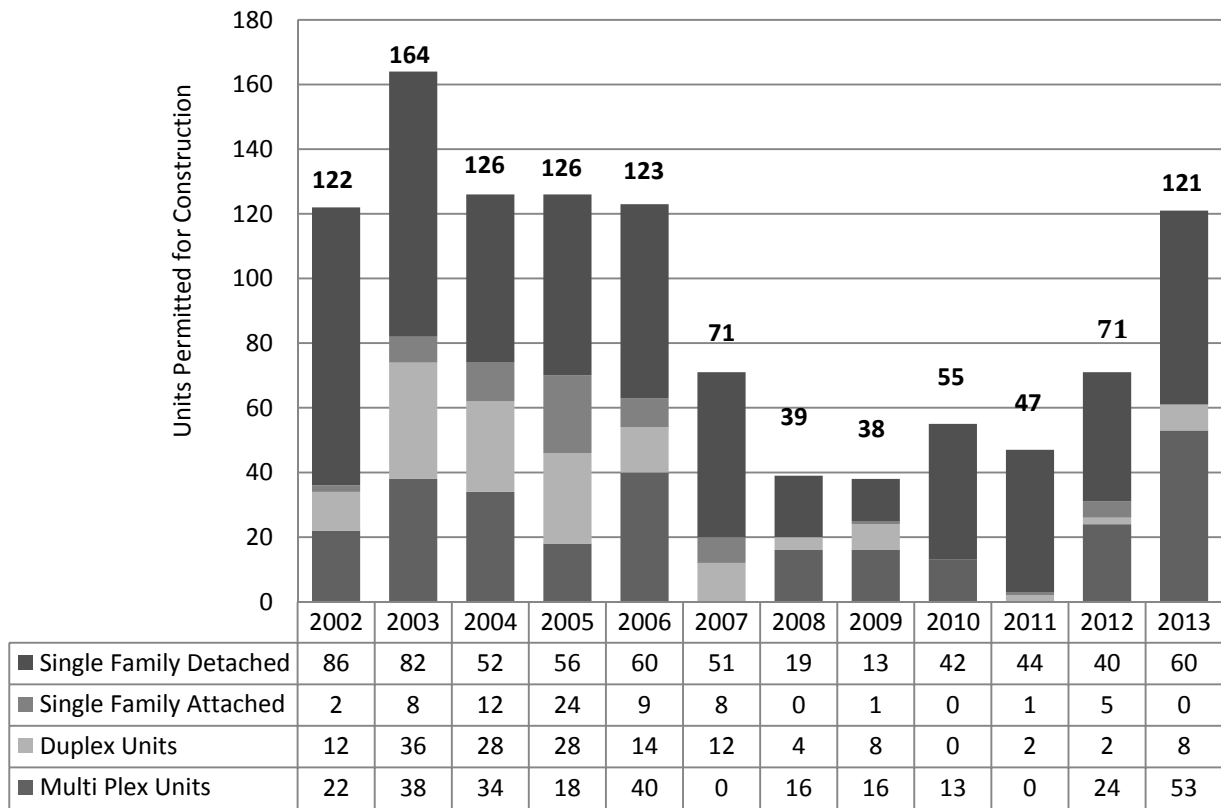
Source: Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, Annual Rental Market Survey

<sup>5</sup> Prices are adjusted to include the estimated cost of utilities.

## Juneau Home Construction

In 2012, the CBJ Community Development Department permitted a 24 unit apartment complex, the first multi-plex project to be permitted since 2010. As a result, Juneau had an increase in total permits year over year by 24 units; however, the number of single family and duplex units permitted remained level from 2011 to 2012. Year-to-date August 2013, construction activity increased in most sectors of the market. Construction permits have already surpassed the 2012 level by 50 units, with increases in both single family detached permits, up by 50 percent and multi-plex permits up by 120 percent from last year. Total units permitted to date are approaching and expected to exceed levels not seen since 2006.

**Figure 49: New Units Permitted<sup>6</sup> to be Built in Juneau 2002 to First Half<sup>7</sup> of 2013**



Source: City & Borough of Juneau Permit Center reports.

## Southeast Alaska Home Construction

In contrast to Juneau, Southeast Alaska (exclusive of Juneau) and Alaska overall, saw a decline in building activity from 2011 to 2012. The Alaska New Housing Unit Survey, conducted quarterly by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, reported a

<sup>6</sup>Does not include mobile home setups, or housing units built in conjunction with commercial developments or remodels of existing structures.

<sup>7</sup> 2013 total includes January through August of 2013

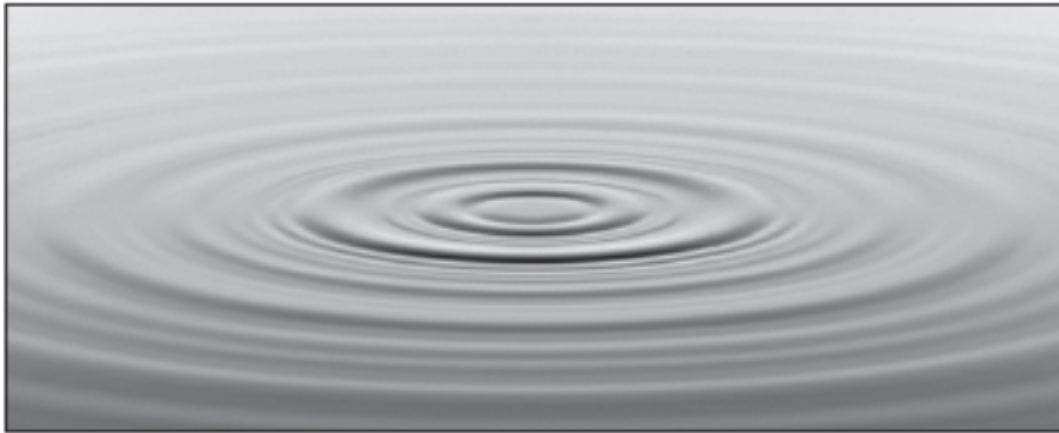
decrease in new housing units of 3.8 percent over fourth quarter 2011 for Southeast Alaska exclusive of Juneau, and a decrease overall of 2 percent statewide. Skagway, with a 15 unit multi-plex, experienced the largest growth in the region outside of Juneau.

**Figure 50: New Housing Units by Type of Structure, 2012**

	<b>Total Units 2012</b>	<b>Total Units 2011</b>	<b>Single Family 2012</b>	<b>Single Family 2011</b>	<b>Multi Family 2012</b>	<b>Multi Family 2011</b>
Crag	0	1	0	1	0	0
Haines	0	1	0	1	0	0
Hoonah	0	9	0	3	0	0
<b>Juneau</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	17	30	15	11	2	19
Klawock	5	4	4	2	0	0
Petersburg	3	13	1	9	2	4
Sitka Borough	8	17	7	13	0	4
Skagway	18	2	3	2	15	0
Thorne Bay	1	0	1	0	0	0
Wrangell Borough	1	8	1	8	0	0
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Southeast (ex. Juneau)</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Alaska</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>349</b>

**Source:** Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, Alaska Housing Market Indicators, "Quarterly Survey of Lenders" Datasets Note: Single Family includes attached units.

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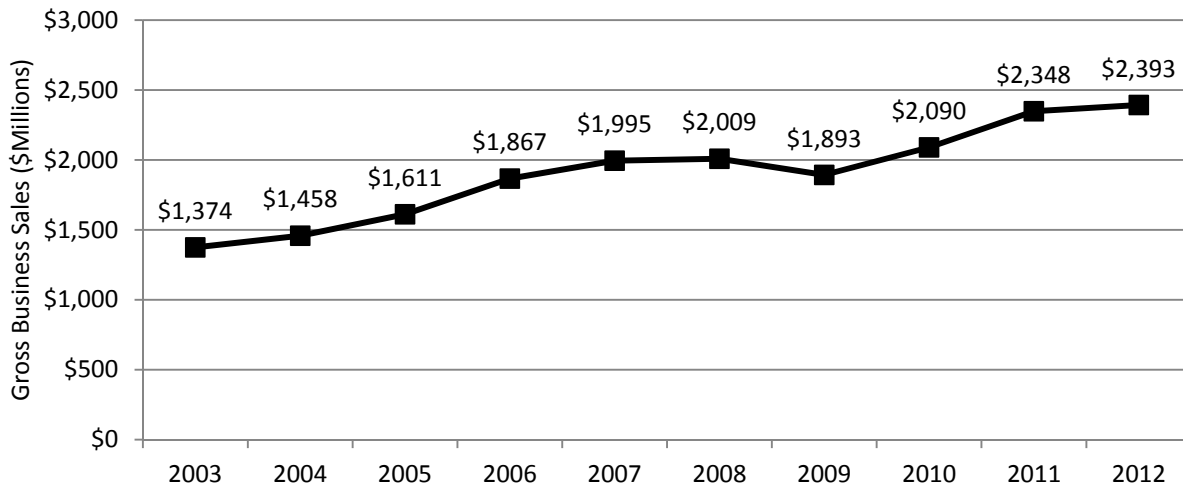
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## Business and Industry

Juneau gross business sales reached a new high in 2012. The total of \$2.39 billion in sales was an increase of almost 2% over 2011. It also reflects a sustained growth of nearly 6.4% for the past decade.

**Figure 51: Gross Business Sales in Juneau, 2003 – 2012<sup>8</sup>**



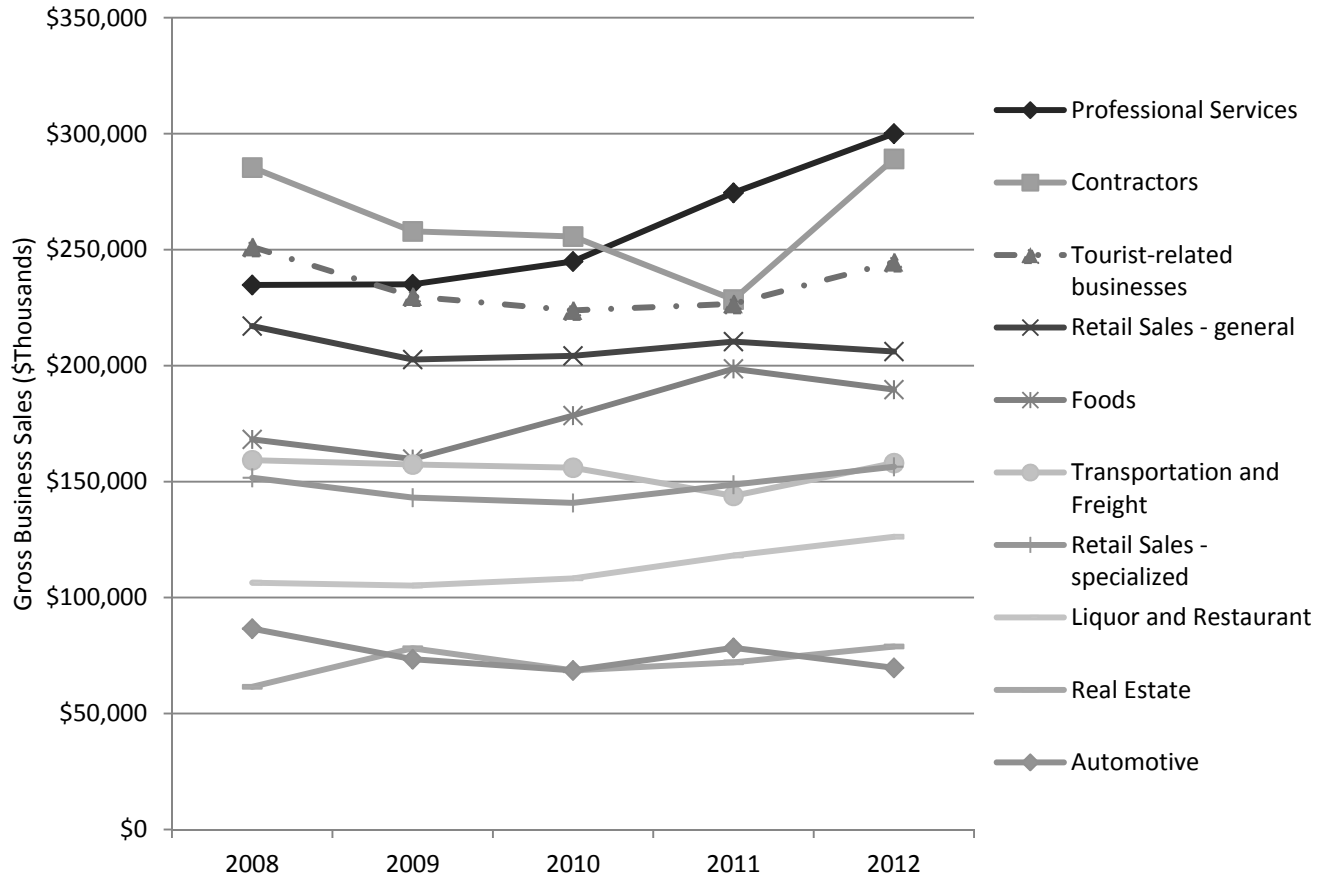
Source: City & Borough of Juneau Sales Tax Office

Figure 51: Gross Business Sales in Juneau, 2003 – 2012 shows that for a second year Professional and Business Services comprised the largest single category of business sales, accounting for 13 percent of all sales. Sales increased by 9 percent in 2012, following a 12 percent growth in 2011. Contractor sales, the second largest single category, saw a turnaround after four years of decline. Sales jumped by over 26 percent in 2012, returning to levels not seen since 2007. Professional and Business Services and Contractor sales together account for one quarter of gross business sales in Juneau. Real estate sales also showed strong growth of almost 10 percent in 2012. Despite the overall positive growth in gross business sales, three categories, Food, Retail Sales (general), and Automotive, experienced a combined decline of just over 4 percent.

Gross sales by tourist related businesses (hotels, motels, bars, restaurants, air transportation and freight, taxi cab and bus, car rentals, tour providers, travel agencies, jewelry, curio, and gift shops, art galleries, and photography stores) account for over 10 percent of overall gross business volume. This sector experienced strong gains, with \$244,651,000 in revenue, almost 8 percent growth from 2011. Because these businesses are a subset of several of the general sales categories show in Figure 52: Gross Business Sales in Juneau by Business Category, sales totals for these businesses are also included within the sales totals for the other business categories.

<sup>8</sup> CBJ retroactively adjusts gross sales figures as delinquencies are collected. These numbers are adjusted for collections as of 10/1/2013.

**Figure 52: Gross Business Sales in Juneau by Business Category (\$Thousands)**



Source: City & Borough of Juneau Sales Tax Office and Financial Reports, 2012 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

## Tax Revenues

In 2012, CBJ total tax revenues increased by 3.9 percent, to \$86,787,839, with sales tax revenue leading the gains with a 4.8 percent increase over the previous year. The City and Borough of Juneau funds municipal services through a combination of property and sales taxes. Juneau’s sales tax (including tax on bed, alcohol and tobacco) revenues are slightly above property tax revenues. Most communities in Southeast Alaska use a combination of sales and property tax to fund municipal services, with the percent of revenue from sales tax providing approximately 50 to 70 percent of revenue. This is in contrast to Anchorage and Fairbanks which do not have a sales tax, and choose instead to fund municipal services exclusively from property taxes. Consequently, mill rates are significantly higher in these cities.

**Figure 53: Tax Revenues by Source, 2008-2012**



Source: City & Borough of Juneau Sales Tax Office and Financial Reports, 2012 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

**Figure 54: Juneau's Top 10 Property Tax Payers 2012**

Rank 2012	Rank 2011	Taxpayer	Taxable Assessed Value (\$ million)
1	2	HECLA Greens Creek Mining	\$179,519,474
2	1	Coeur Alaska	\$164,451,722
3	3	Alaska Electric Light & Power	\$91,085,793
4	4	Fred Meyer of Alaska Inc	\$22,556,183
5	8	O Jacobsen Drive Juneau LLC	\$19,062,400
6	7	Glacier Village Supermarket Inc	\$18,046,113
7	-	Foodland Inc.	\$16,558,037
8	-	Juneau I LLC	\$16,223,600
9	10	Carr Gottstein Foods Co	\$16,032,165
10	9	Wal-mart Property	\$15,500,035

Source: City & Borough of Juneau Sales Tax Office: City and Borough of Juneau, Finance Department, Financial Reports, 2012 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

## Travel and Visitor Industry

The number of businesses serving the travel and visitor industry has increased in 2012 for both Juneau (3 percent) and the region (5 percent). In addition, existing businesses expanded their hiring, with the workforce growing 5 percent in Juneau and 6 percent region wide. Regional employment exceeded 6,000 employees, with an associated payroll of over \$170 million. While the average annual wage increased slightly on a regional basis, Juneau saw a drop in average annual wages of over 3 percent, indicating that the region, exclusive of Juneau, had an increase in wages over 2011.



**Figure 55: Leisure, Hospitality, and Transportation Industries Employment and Wages, 2010-2012**

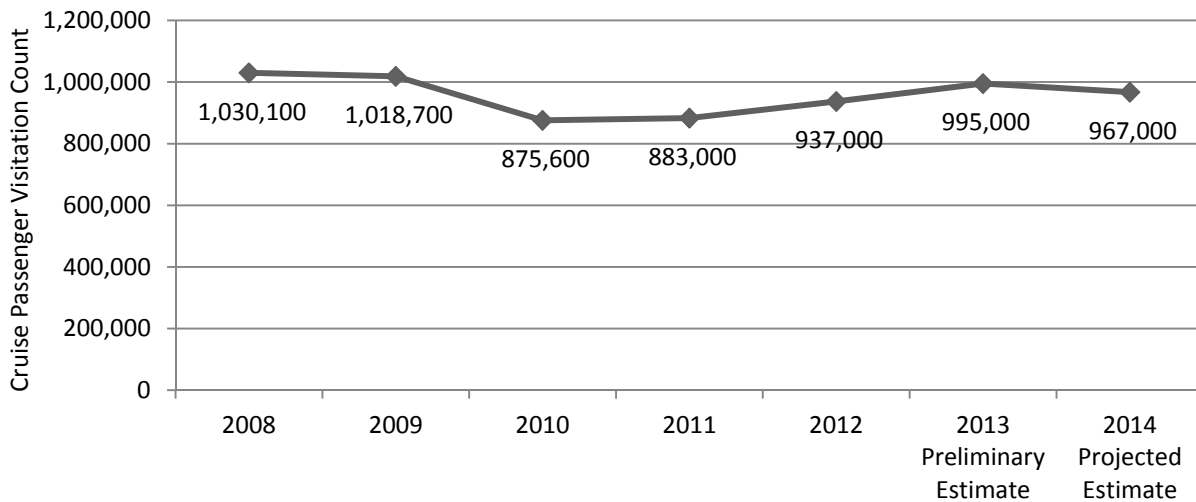
	Number of Firms		Average Employment		Average Annual Wage	
	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast
2010	172	606	2,488	5,687	26,337	27,278
2011	180	613	2,511	5,742	26,818	27,950
2012	186	641	2,642	6,059	25,962	28,094
% Change from 2011	3%	5%	5%	6%	-3%	1%

**Source:** Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, 2012 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Note: Businesses that serve the tourism industry often also serve the residents of Southeast Alaska. Examples are restaurants, travel agencies, and support services for air transportation. For this reason, it is not possible to separate out employment statistics that can be attributed just to the tourism industry. Rather, JEDC aggregates all jobs in leisure and hospitality, and transportation and support to report employment and wage data and to gauge the health of the tourism industry.

**Cruise Ship Visitation**

Cruise passenger visits to Juneau and Southeast have continued to rebound from their low of 2010, increasing over 6 percent for the second year in a row. The preliminary estimate for the summer of 2013 is 995,000 passengers, just short of the 1 million passenger visitation last seen in 2009. The projected estimate of 967,000 for the 2014 season reflects a decrease in capacity due to changes Princess Cruise Lines is making to their Alaska Fleet, replacing larger ships with smaller ones.

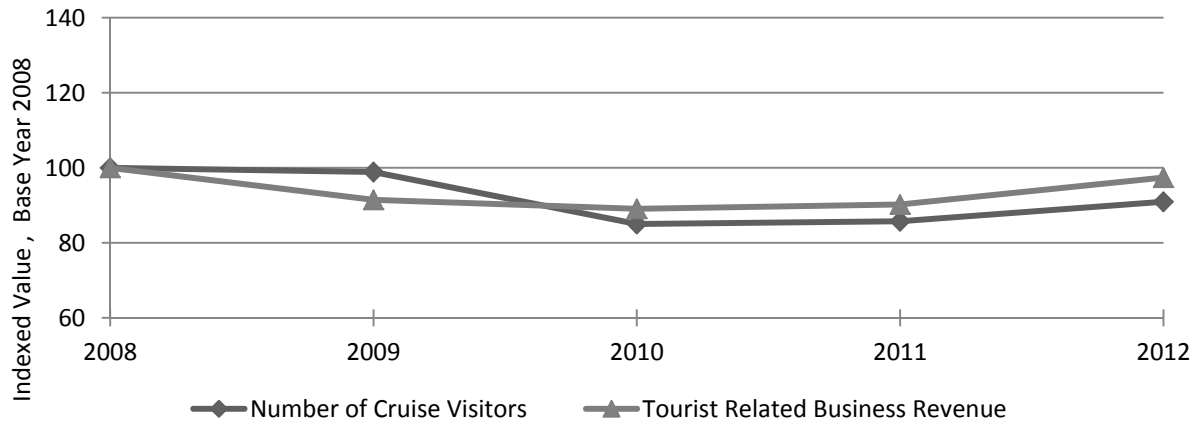
**Figure 56: Cruise Passengers Visiting Juneau, 2000-2014 (Projected Estimate)**



**Sources:** Cruise Line Agencies of Alaska and McDowell Group.

The economic impact of the downturn and subsequent rebound in cruise passenger visitation to Juneau is seen in Figure 56: Change in Cruses Passenger Visitation and Change in Tourist Related Business Revenue, Indexed to Base Year 2008. The graph compares CBJ tourist related business revenue since 2008 with cruise ship passenger visitation. The downturn and recovery track together, showing how dependent Juneau’s tourist related businesses are on the cruise industry.

**Figure 57: Change in Cruise Passenger Visitation and Change in Tourist Related Business Revenue, Indexed to 2008 Values, 2008-2012**

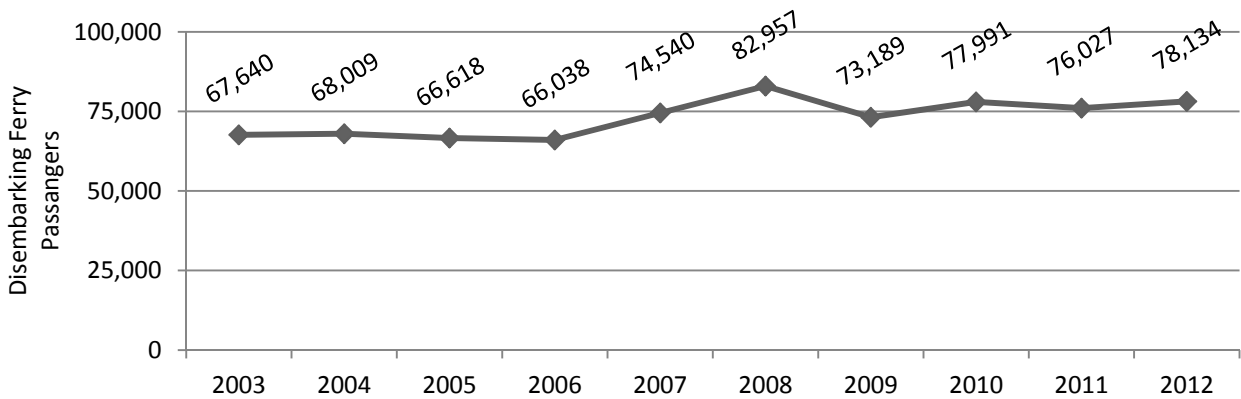


Source: City & Borough of Juneau Sales Tax Office and Financial Reports, 2012 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and Cruise Line Agencies of Alaska and McDowell Group

**Ferry Traffic**

After increasing port stops in Juneau by 55 in 2011, the Alaska Marine Highway reduced stops by 80 in 2012. Despite this decrease, the number of disembarking passengers in Juneau increased 2.8% in the past year, more than regaining its loss of 2.5% the prior year. Region-wide the number of disembarking passengers increased for a third year, reaching a new high of 262,798.

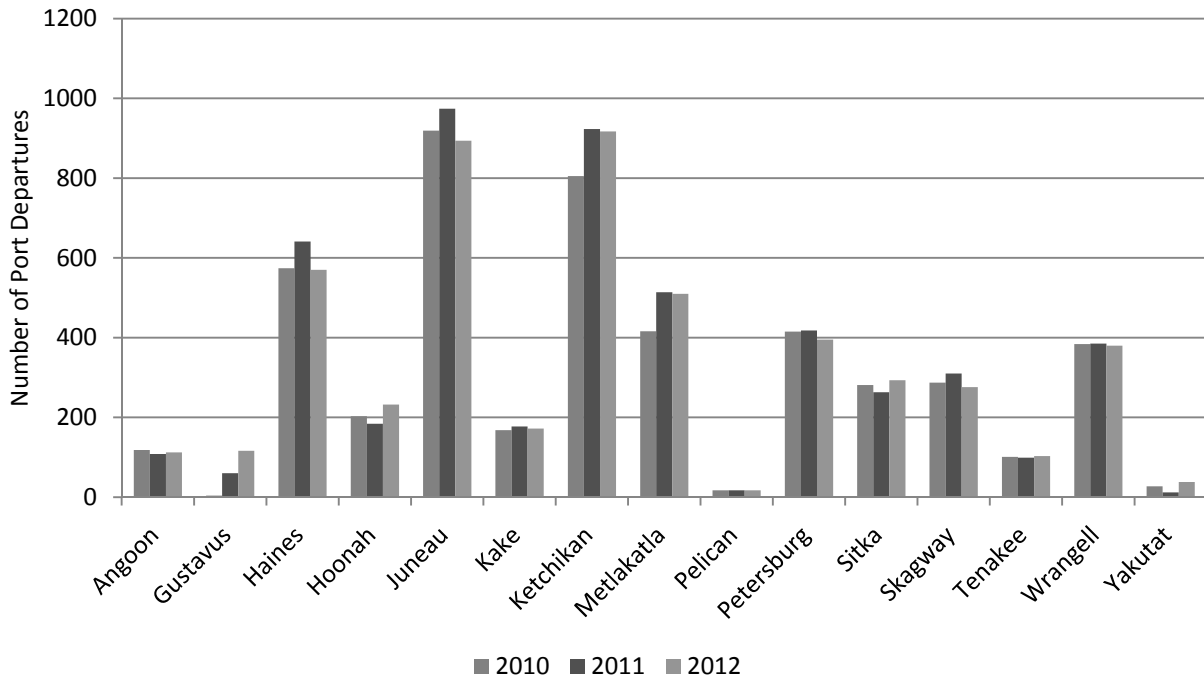
**Figure 58: Disembarking Ferry Passengers in Juneau, 2002-2012**



Source: Alaska Department of Transportation, Alaska Marine Highway System, 2012 Traffic Volume Report

While port departures exclusive of Juneau were up overall by 15 stops, individual Southeast communities experienced gains or losses in ferry service. Ketchikan surpassed Juneau to lead the region in number of departures, with 917 departures in 2012 compared to 894 in 2011. Gustavus (+56), Hoonah (+48), Sitka (+30) and Yakutat (+26) saw the most increase in ferry visits. Juneau (-80), Haines (-71), Skagway (-34) and Petersburg (-23) saw the greatest reductions. Hoonah, Gustavus, Sitka and Yakutat, respectively, led the region in the increase in disembarking passenger traffic. Juneau, Haines and Skagway experienced slight gains despite the loss of service, while Petersburg had a decline in volume.

**Figure 59: Alaska Marine Highway Port Departures for Select Communities, 2010 - 2012**



Source: Alaska Department of Transportation, Alaska Marine Highway System, 2012 Traffic Volume Report

**Airline Traffic**

The Juneau Airport experienced a significant volume reduction in commuter and small certified carrier enplanements in 2012. Enplanements on scheduled flights dropped 17 percent from 32,422 to 26,918, despite an increase of two scheduled small air carriers reporting (6 in 2011 and 8 in 2012). Jet service passenger volume grew at 1 percent over the past year, a fourth consecutive year of increase, while charter and flightseeing volume remained unchanged.

**Figure 60: Air Passenger Enplanements at Juneau Airport<sup>9</sup> 2010 - 2012**

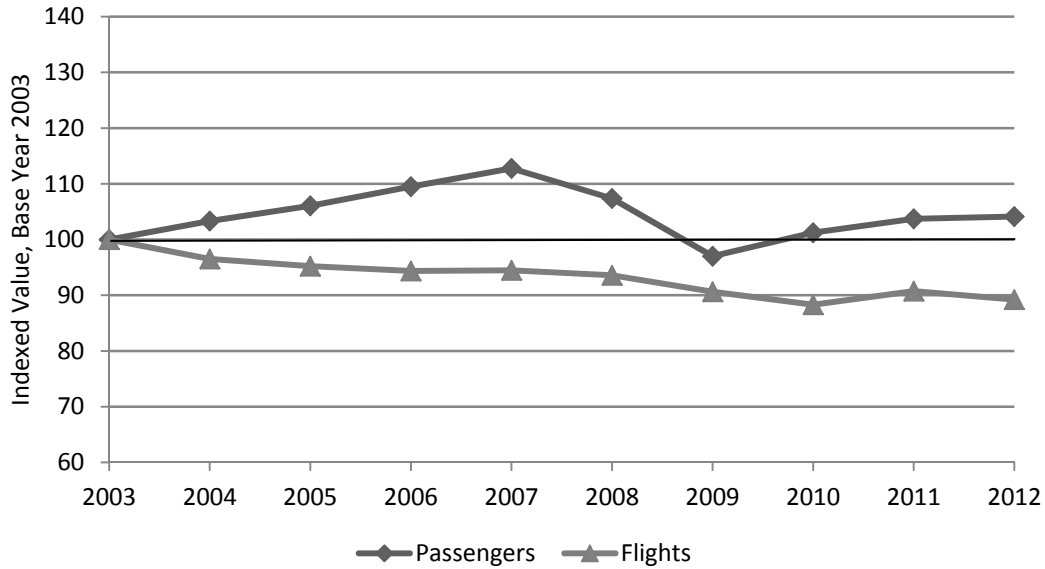
	2010	2011	2012	% Change 2011-2012
Alaska Airlines	252,639	258,618	261,398	1.1%
Commuter and Small Certified Carriers	35,644	36,650	31,391	-14.3%
Nonscheduled/On-demand Air Carriers	55,544	60,194	60,126	-0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>344,057</b>	<b>355,499</b>	<b>352,958</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>

Source: Juneau International Airport. Note: Total includes miscellaneous other departures.

Alaska Airlines continued to decrease the number of flights providing passenger service to Juneau. Since 2003, flight arrivals and departures have decreased every year, with the exception of 2011. Passenger volume has been steadily rebounding since the low of 2009, but has not regained the previous high of 2007.

<sup>9</sup> Includes scheduled, charter, helicopter and flightseeing enplanements

**Figure 61: Change in Alaska Airlines Passenger Arrivals and Change in Number of Flights, 2003 – 2012, Indexed to 2003**



Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics T-100 Market data.

The following table presents passenger enplanements for select Southeast communities. Haines had the largest increase in volume. Gustavus, most likely because of competition from ferry service, saw the largest drop in passenger volume.

**Figure 62: Air Passenger Enplanements at Select Southeast Communities, 2011-2012**

	2011	2012	% Change
Juneau	355,499	353,048	-0.7%
Ketchikan	102,086	103,136	1.0%
Sitka	65,193	68,222	4.7%
Petersburg	18,318	18,800	2.6%
Wrangell	11,674	11,434	-2.1%
Yakutat	10,517	10,100	-4.0%
Haines	8,618	10,093	17.1%
Hoonah	10,815	9,564	-11.6%
Gustavus	11,537	9,509	-17.6%
Skagway	8,244	7,532	-8.6%
Metlakatla	3,657	3,927	7.4%
Craig	3,470	3,246	-6.5%
Thorne Bay	2,621	2,799	6.8%

Source: Federal Aviation Administration, Airports, Final CY 2012 ACAIS

## Health Care Industry

The number of private sector firms providing health care and social assistance increased by 6 percent in 2012. Although employee count remained unchanged, the average annual wage increased by 4 percent. Juneau's Bartlett Memorial Hospital employees are not included in this count, as they are classified as local government employees. Combining Barlett's employment numbers with those of the private sector, healthcare workers account for 12.5 percent of Juneau's workforce.

In 2012, there were 236 firms in Southeast Alaska providing 3,939 health care jobs. Regionally, health care employment increased by 1 percent between 2011 and 2012 and the average annual wage grew by 2 percent.

**Figure 63: Health Care and Social Assistance Employment and Payrolls, 2010-2012**

	Number of Firms		Average Employment		Average Annual Wage	
	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast
2010	114	218	1,767	3,717	\$35,843	\$39,347
2011	115	227	1,797	3,854	\$36,161	\$39,649
2012	122	236	1,795	3,909	\$37,476	\$40,522
% Change from 2011	6%	4%	-0.1%	1%	4%	2%

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, 2012 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

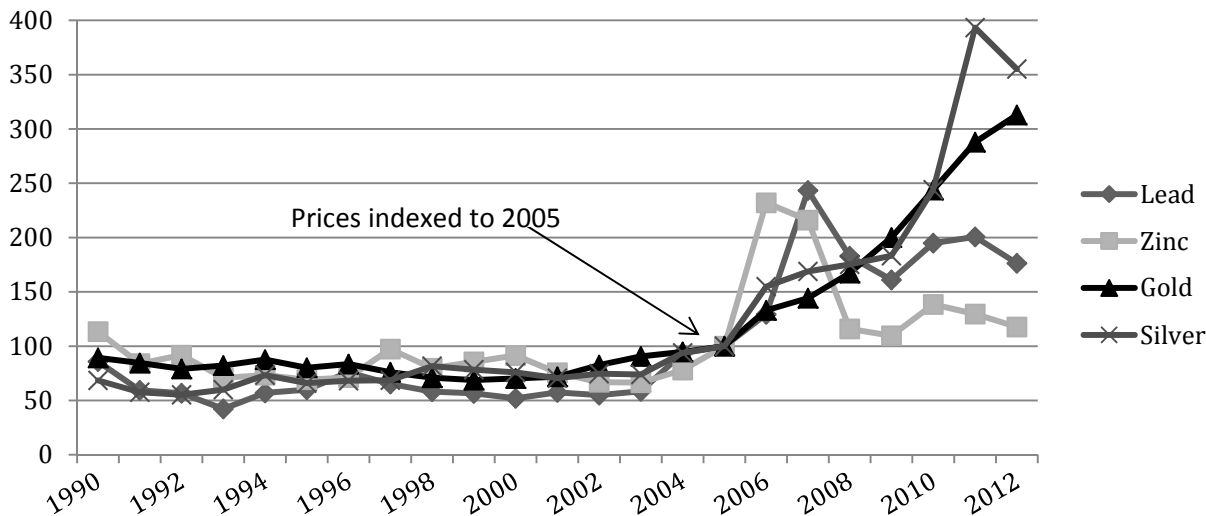
## Natural Resources and Mining Industry

Juneau saw strong growth in mining employment and payroll between 2010 and 2012. The sector experienced a 26 percent increase in average annual employment in 2012, and a 7 percent increase in wages. Of ten firms in the Natural Resources and Mining sector in 2012, three are mining, four are mining support enterprises, and three are other natural resource related businesses. However, 80% of workers (676) are employed by the mining enterprises. New firm growth for 2012 was the addition of a mining support activity enterprise.

It is expected that the three year growth trend in job creation will not continue, as mineral prices have started to fall and Juneau's mines are approaching full staffing. A look at first quarter 2013 shows that employment numbers have remained level since the start of the year.

On a regional level, exclusive of Juneau, mining employment has decreased by 12 percent, from 411 employed to 361. However, the number of firms in the industry has remained almost unchanged.

**Figure 64: Prices of Metals Mined in Juneau, 1990 – 2012, Indexed to 2005 Dollars**



Source: The World Bank

Also on the regional level, timber harvest remained stable, at 121 million board feet. However, the number of firms participating in the industry decreased by one, and employment declines were seen in both Ketchikan and POW.

**Figure 65: Natural Resources and Mining Employment and Payroll, 2010-2012**

	Number of Firms		Average Employment		Average Annual Wage	
	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast
2010	8	69	556	932	91,180	74,680
2011	9	68	670	1,081	88,719	74,314
2012	10	68	841	1,202	94,597	82,056
% Change from 2011	11%	0%	26%	11%	7%	10%

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, 2012 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

## Seafood Industry

### Southeast Alaska Resident Fishermen

Juneau saw 707 residents participate in the Southeast Alaska fish harvest in 2012. This is an increase of 29 crew and a decrease of one active permit holder over 2011. Region-wide in 2012, the number of fishing permits issued, the number of permit holders, and the number of fishermen who fished remained mostly level, while the number of crew licenses increased slightly (1.4 percent). In total 4,741 resident commercial fishermen and crew participated in the Southeast fisheries, compared to 4,686 in 2011. Sitka, with 1042 fishermen and crew, contributes the largest number of participants to the Southeast fisheries, 22 percent of total participation. Juneau contributed 15 percent of total resident participants.

**Figure 66: Southeast Alaska Resident Commercial Fishermen, 2012**

<b>Borough or Census Area</b>	<b>Fishing Permits Issued</b>	<b>Permit Holders</b>	<b>Fishing Crew Licenses</b>	<b>Fishermen Who Fished</b>
Juneau	651	392	435	272
Haines	178	113	92	89
Ketchikan	602	353	385	236
Wrangell-Petersburg	1,553	723	664	565
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	309	207	129	130
Sitka	1,115	570	561	481
POW-Outer KTN	564	326	285	231
Yakutat	238	152	61	125
<b>Total Southeast 2012</b>	<b>5,210</b>	<b>2,836</b>	<b>2,612</b>	<b>2,129</b>
<b>Total Southeast 2011</b>	<b>5,212</b>	<b>2,842</b>	<b>2,575</b>	<b>2,111</b>
<b>Change 2011-2012</b>	<b>-0.0%</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>

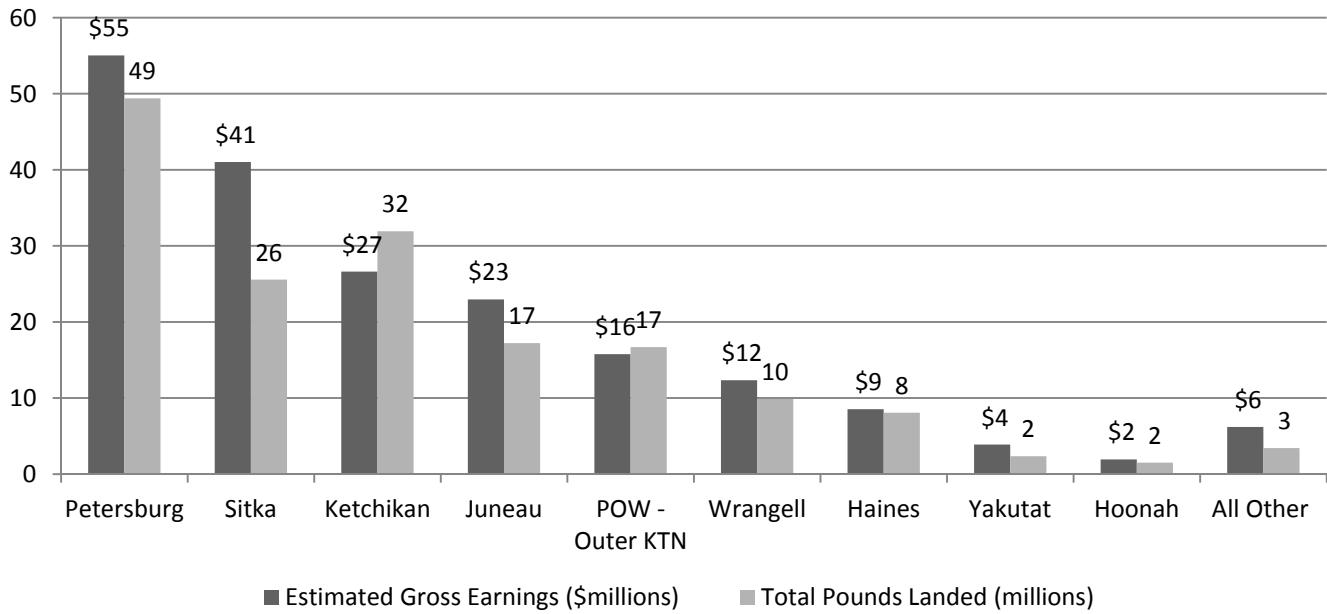
Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, "Permit and Fishing Activity by Year, State, Census Area or Alaskan City", 2012 Dataset; McDowell Group "Economic Value of the Alaska Seafood Industry" Report, 2013

### ***Pounds of Seafood Landed by Southeast Residents***

In 2012, Southeast Alaska resident fishermen landed a total of 166 million pounds of seafood, with associated estimated gross earnings of \$194 million. This represents a 25 percent decrease in pounds landed and a 10 percent decrease in gross earnings compared to 2011.<sup>10</sup> Juneau resident fishermen had gross earnings of nearly \$23 million for 17 million pounds landed, or an average of nearly \$85,500 per fisherman. In 2011, Juneau fishermen averaged income of \$100,449 on a total of 22 million pounds landed. Juneau's volume represents 10 percent of the regional catch and 12 percent of the regional earnings in 2012.

<sup>10</sup> Estimated gross earnings were derived from an ex-vessel price per pound developed by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission.

**Figure 67: Estimated Gross Earnings (\$Millions) and Pounds Landed (Millions) by Southeast Alaska Residents for Select Communities, 2012**



Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, "Permit and Fishing Activity by Year, State, Census Area or Alaskan City", 2012 Dataset

**Figure 68: Commercial Fish Harvest by Southeast Alaska Residents - Pounds Landed (Volume) and Gross Earnings (Value) in Thousands, 2010-2012**

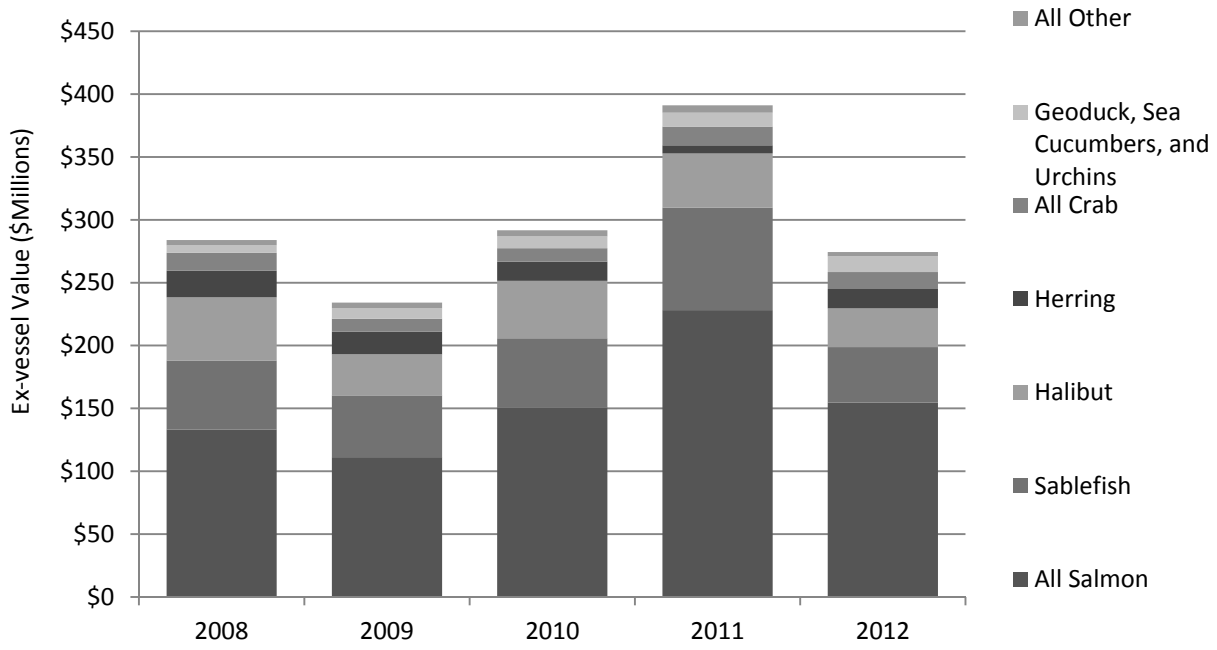
Area of Residency	Volume 2010	Volume 2011	Volume 2012	Value 2010	Value 2011	Value 2012
Haines	6,347	7,152	8,076	\$7,085	\$7,585	\$8,539
Juneau	18,776	22,699	17,228	\$22,162	\$26,394	\$22,972
Ketchikan	30,881	35,679	31,927	\$23,543	\$26,869	\$26,631
POW-Outer KTN	15,854	19,402	16,693	\$14,339	\$15,912	\$15,758
Sitka	33,882	37,441	25,564	\$42,673	\$46,207	\$41,031
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	3,894	4,777	3,371	\$6,787	\$6,903	\$6,224
Wrangell-Petersburg	66,686	92,668	60,838	\$65,832	\$81,496	\$69,298
Yakutat	3,236	3,019	2,340	\$4,261	\$4,379	\$3,884
<b>Total Southeast</b>	<b>179,556</b>	<b>222,837</b>	<b>166,037</b>	<b>\$186,682</b>	<b>\$215,745</b>	<b>\$194,337</b>

Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, "Permit and Fishing Activity by Year, State, Census Area or Alaskan City", 2010, 2011, 2012 Datasets

Southeast Alaska residents harvested over 70 percent of the 236,716,000 total pounds landed in the 2012 Southeast Alaska fisheries, earning nearly 71 percent of total ex-vessel value of \$274,368,000. Fish harvest was down from 2011, leading to a decline in gross revenue. However, 2013 has already set a record, with a catch of over 100 million fish for the first time ever, so ex-vessel value is expected to be at a record high.



**Figure 69: Southeast Alaska Commercial Seafood Industry Ex-Vessel Value, 2008-2012**



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

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