

# JUNEAU AND SOUTHEAST ALASKA **ECONOMIC INDICATORS** AND OUTLOOK



Volume 2020





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December 1, 2020

Dear Readers,

The Juneau Economic Development Council is pleased to present the 2020 edition of the Juneau and Southeast Alaska Economic Indicators report to our community. We thank those who helped us make this annual publication possible, including the City and Borough of Juneau which provides core funding to JEDC, and the many organizations who shared their research and information, most notably the Alaska Department of Labor.

Usually Juneau's Economic Indicator Report tells the story of last year's economic activity. This report does that, but since the economy has gone through so much change in 2020 because of COVID-19, we have done our best to give as much "COVID relevant" data as possible, while continuing the data presentations that, over time, are so helpful in understanding Juneau's changing economy.

2019 was another solid year for the Juneau economy while 2020 is looking like a year Juneau has never seen before. In 2019, Juneau's private employment number hit a new record and government employment (led by local government) saw its first jobs increase since 2010. However, Juneau's largest and most stable employer, the State of Alaska, is now on its 7th straight year of losses. Preliminary numbers for 2020 show a large drop in Juneau's employment and the labor force. Most of Juneau's traded sectors, manufacturing and tourism are suffering significant losses while the mining sector hold steady. New housing construction was high in 2019 while 2020 is producing the fewest new housing units in at least a decade. Home prices increased in 2019 and continue to do so in 2020 with the median days on market hitting a new record low.

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

Regards,

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

Alec Mesdag  
Chair, Board of Directors

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

Brian Holst  
Executive Director

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## Juneau by the Numbers

	2019	% Change from 2018	
Employment and Wages			
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%
Demographics			
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%
Business Sales			
Gross Business Sales (Millions)	\$2,600	↑	5.0%
Construction and Housing			
New Housing Units Built	192	↑	248%
Median Price of Single-Family Home	\$419,900	↑	7.9%
Transportation			
Cruise Passenger Arrivals	1,305,700	↑	5%
Air Passenger Arrivals	365,349	↑	1.9%
Ferry Passenger Arrivals	41,573	↓	-22.9%



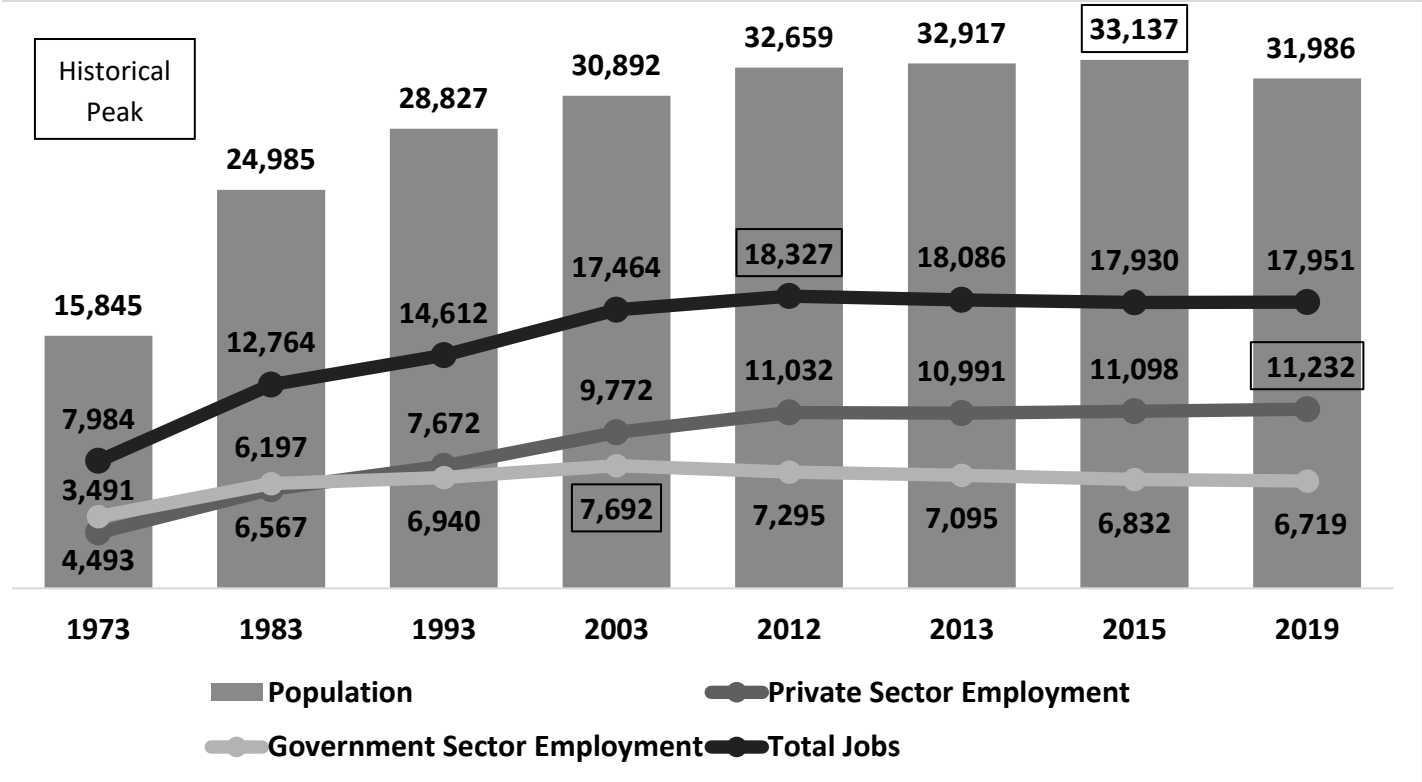
## Southeast Alaska by the Numbers

	2019	% Change from 2018	
Employment and Wages			
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%
Demographics			
Population	72,373	↓	-0.6%
Without Juneau	40,387	↓	-0.7%
Median Age	40.7	↑	0.4%
Without Juneau	41.3	↑	0.3%
Construction and Housing			
New Housing Units Built	271	↑	55.7%
Without Juneau	94	↓	-7.8%
Commercial Seafood Industry			
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.

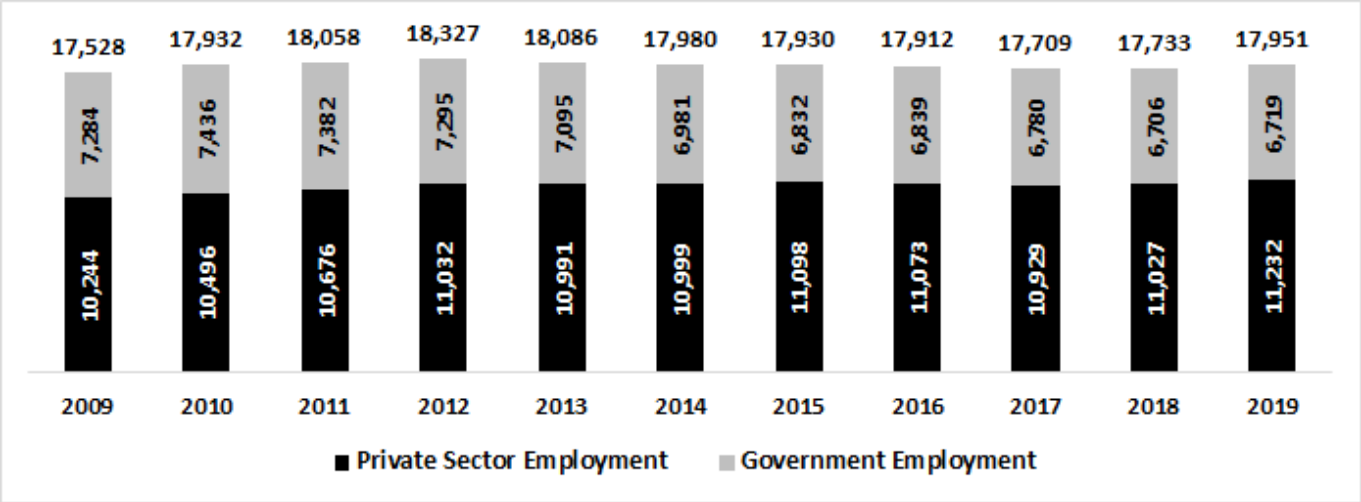
Figure 1: Juneau Population and Average Monthly Employment Growth, 1973 to 2019



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



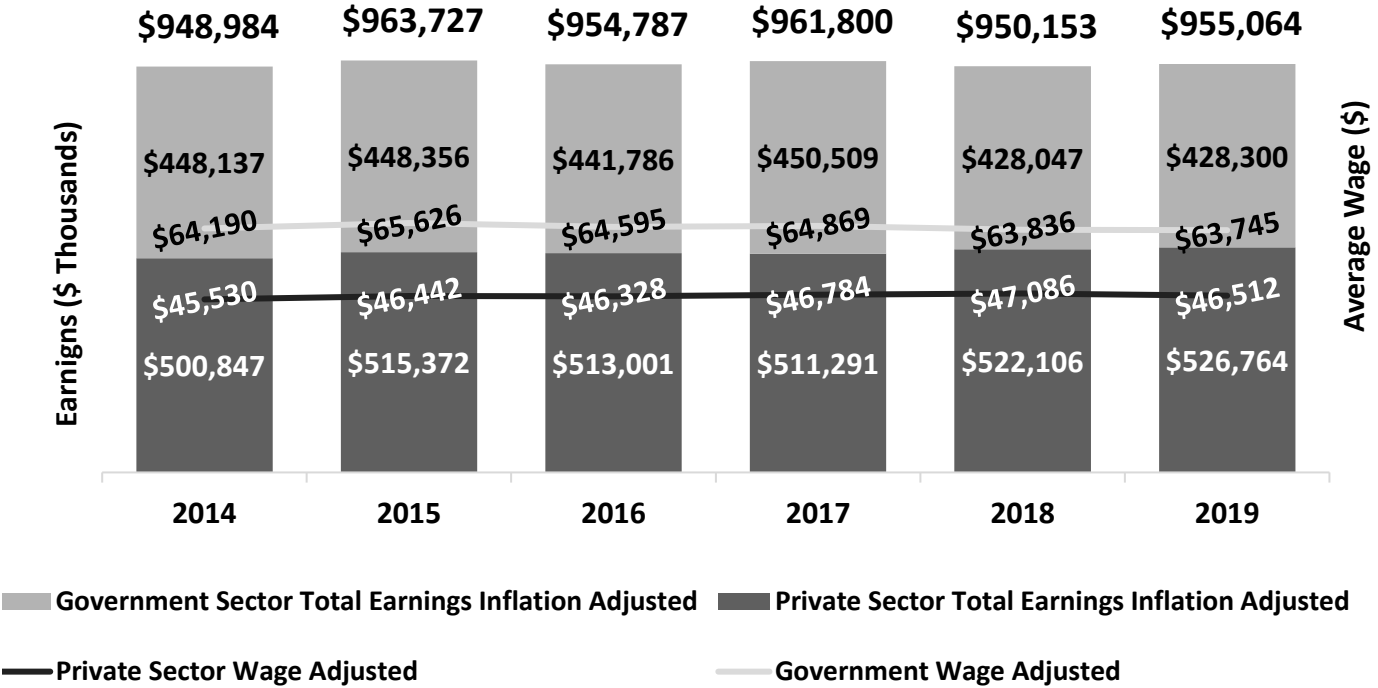
**Source:** Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. **Note:** Jobs count is for wage and salary jobs, including full and part-time, temporary or permanent, for all employers. Government sector employment is exclusive of active duty Coast Guard employment.

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

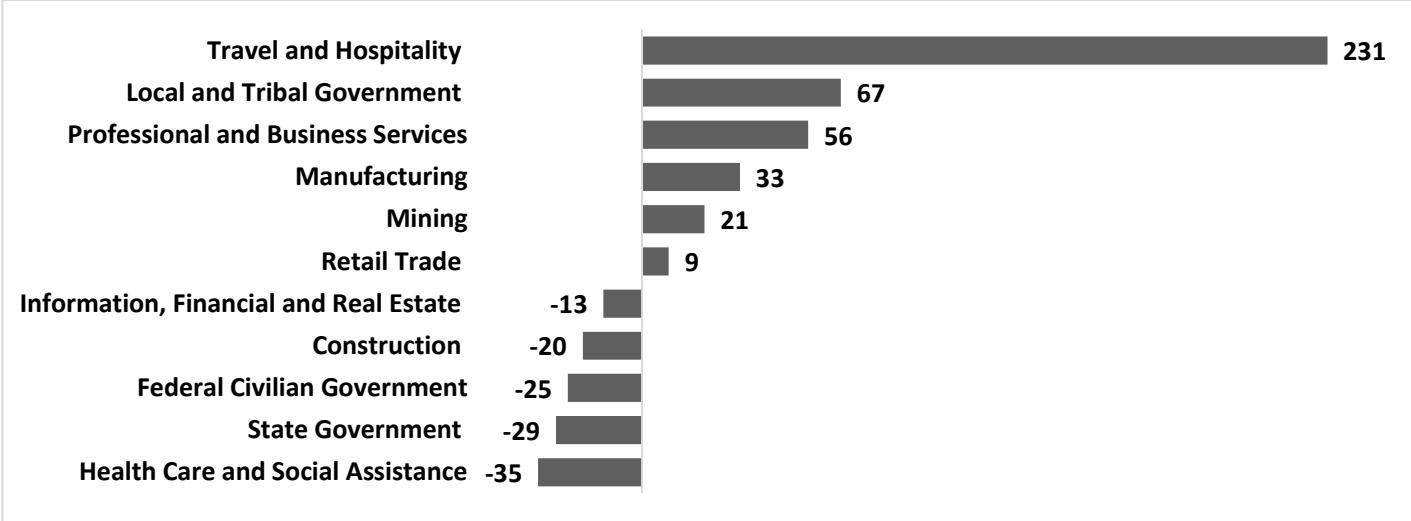


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. **Note:** Earnings are for wage and salary jobs, including full and part-time, temporary or permanent, for all employers. Government sector earnings is exclusive of active duty Coast Guard employment.

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).

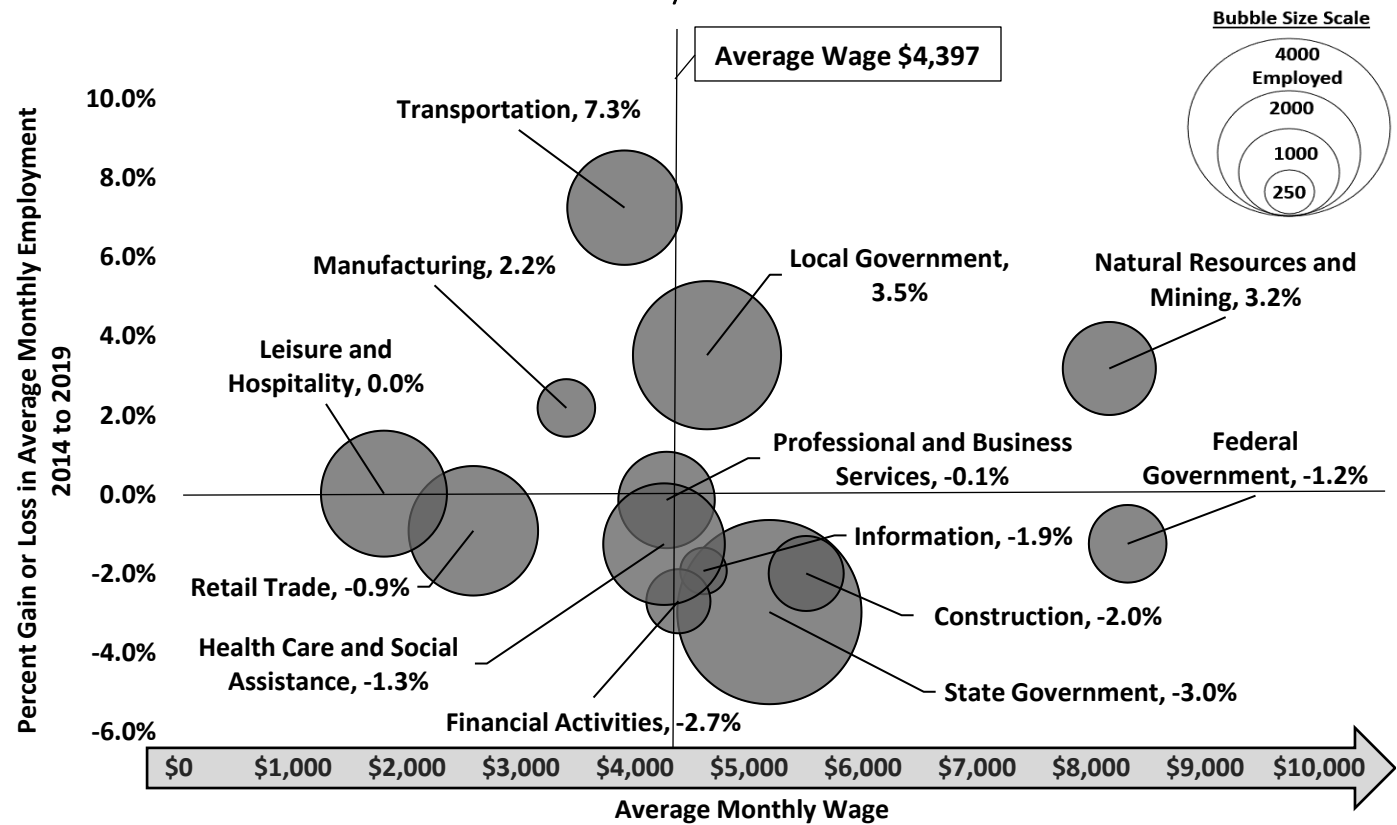
Figure 4: Change in Average Monthly Employment 2018 to 2019



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.

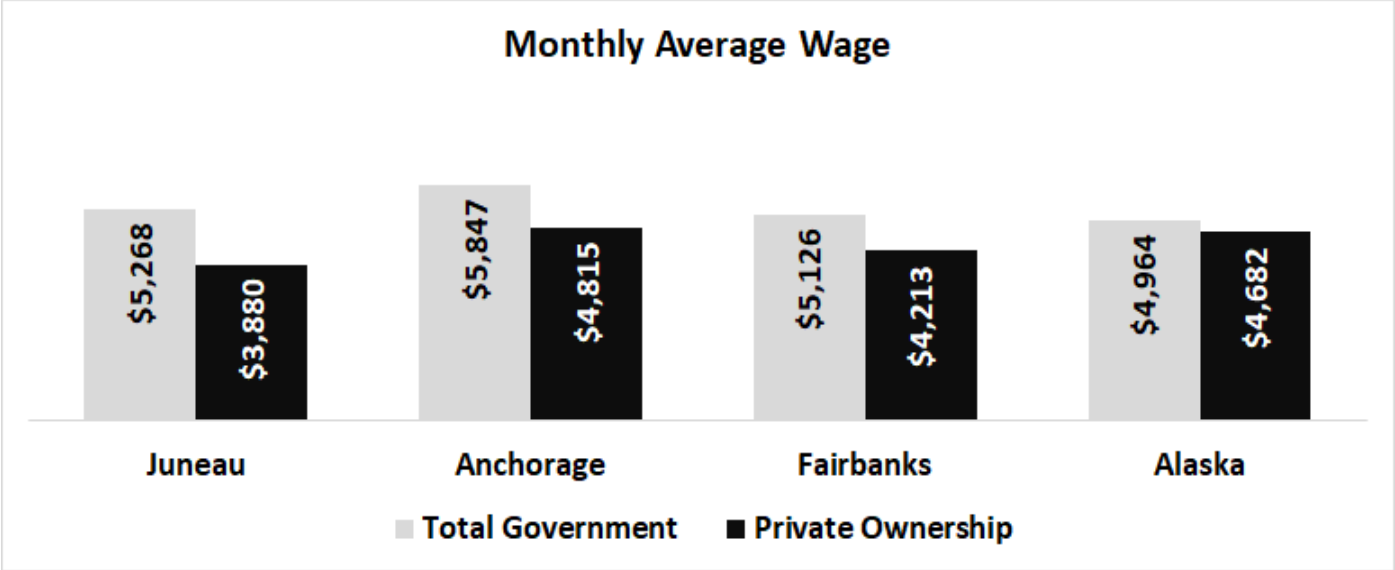
How to read Figure 5:

- 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

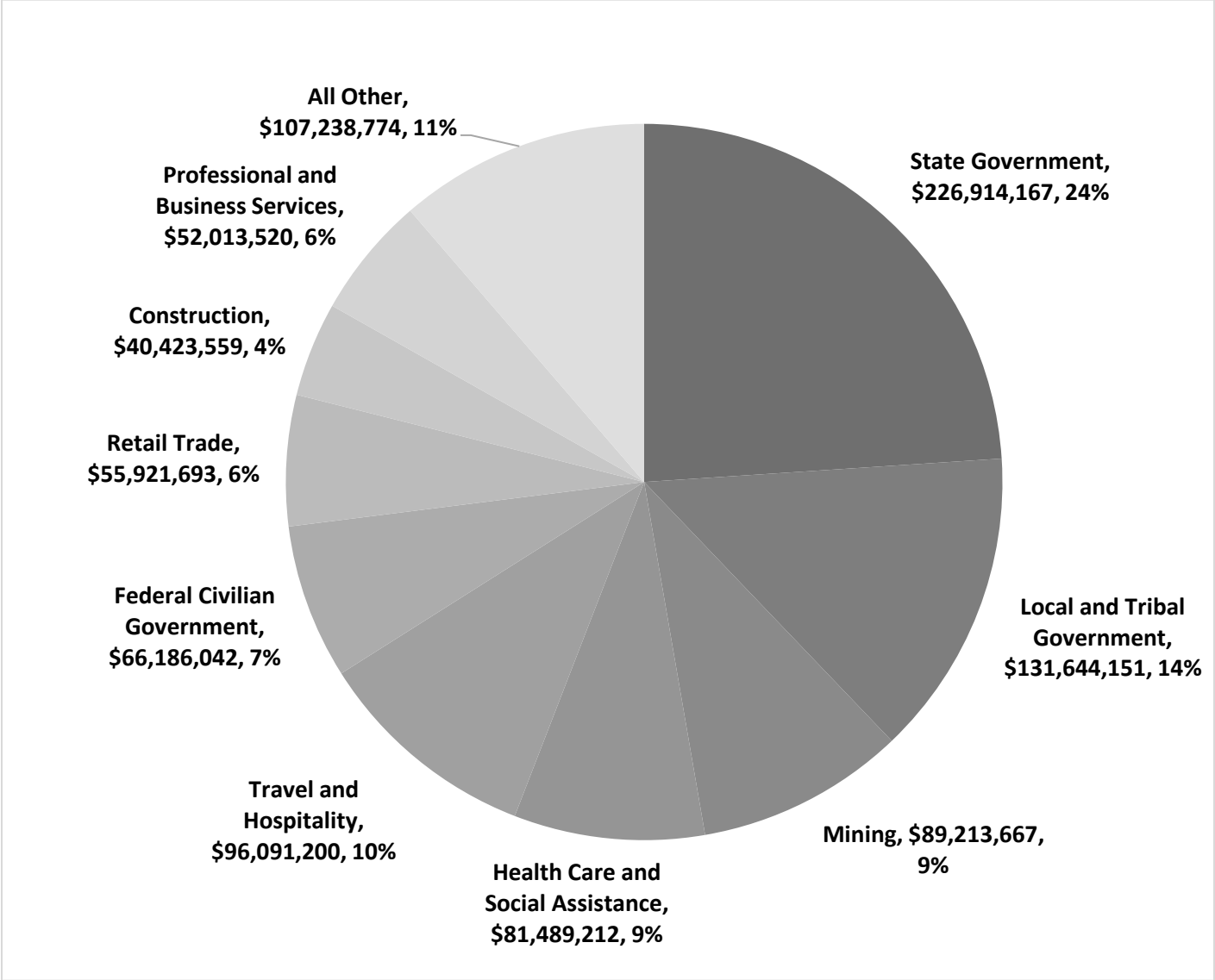


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

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.



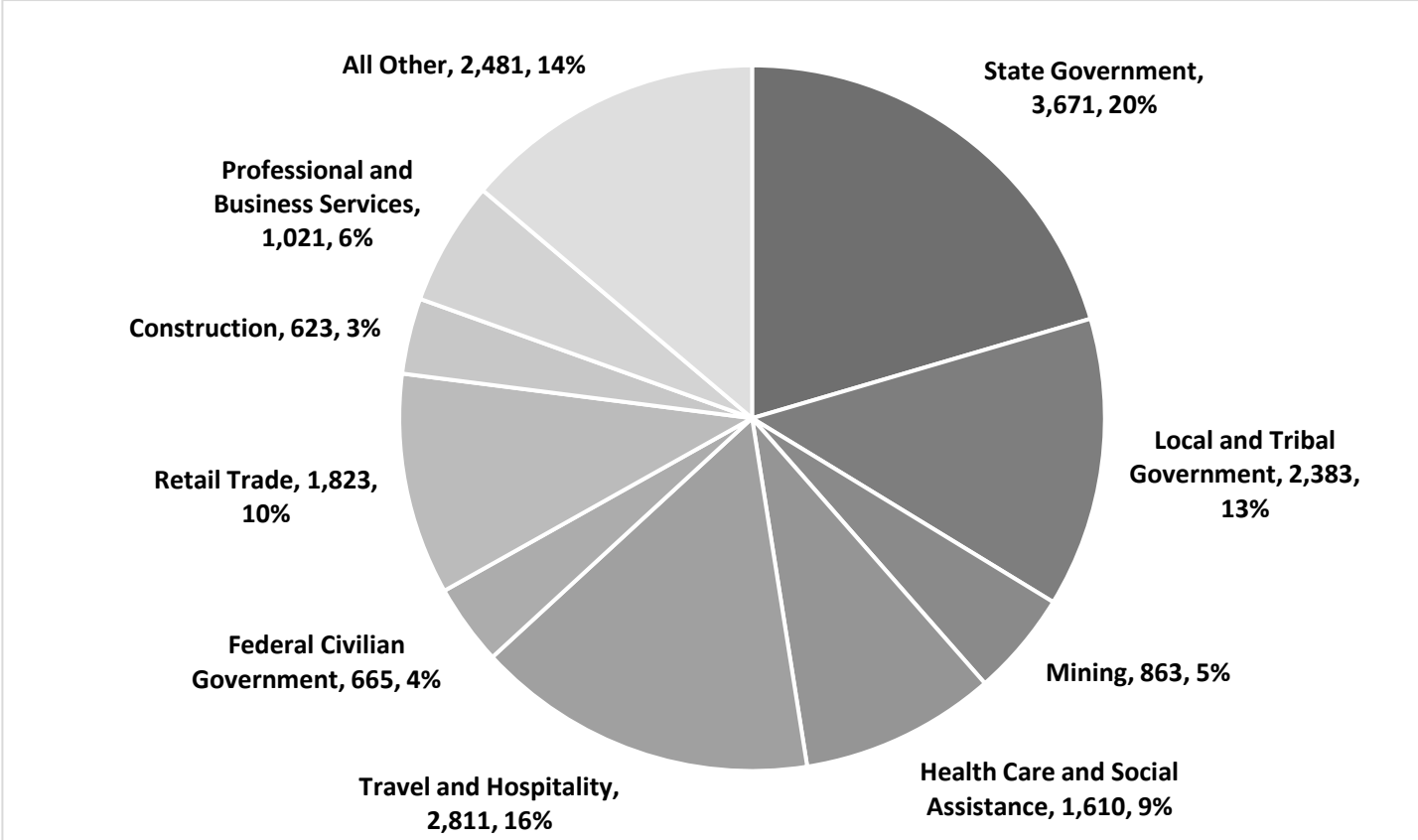
Figure 7: Total Earnings by Industry Sector 2019



**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 Employ- ment 2018	Average Employ- ment 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%
Total Goods Producing	1,898	1,942	2.3%	\$149,446,230	\$148,098,248	-0.9%
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%
Total Service Providing	9,113	9,290	1.9%	\$359,252,592	\$374,293,377	4.2%
Total Private Sector	11,011	11,232	2.0%	\$508,698,822	\$522,391,625	2.7%
State Government	3,700	3,671	-0.8%	\$226,330,301	\$226,914,167	0.3%

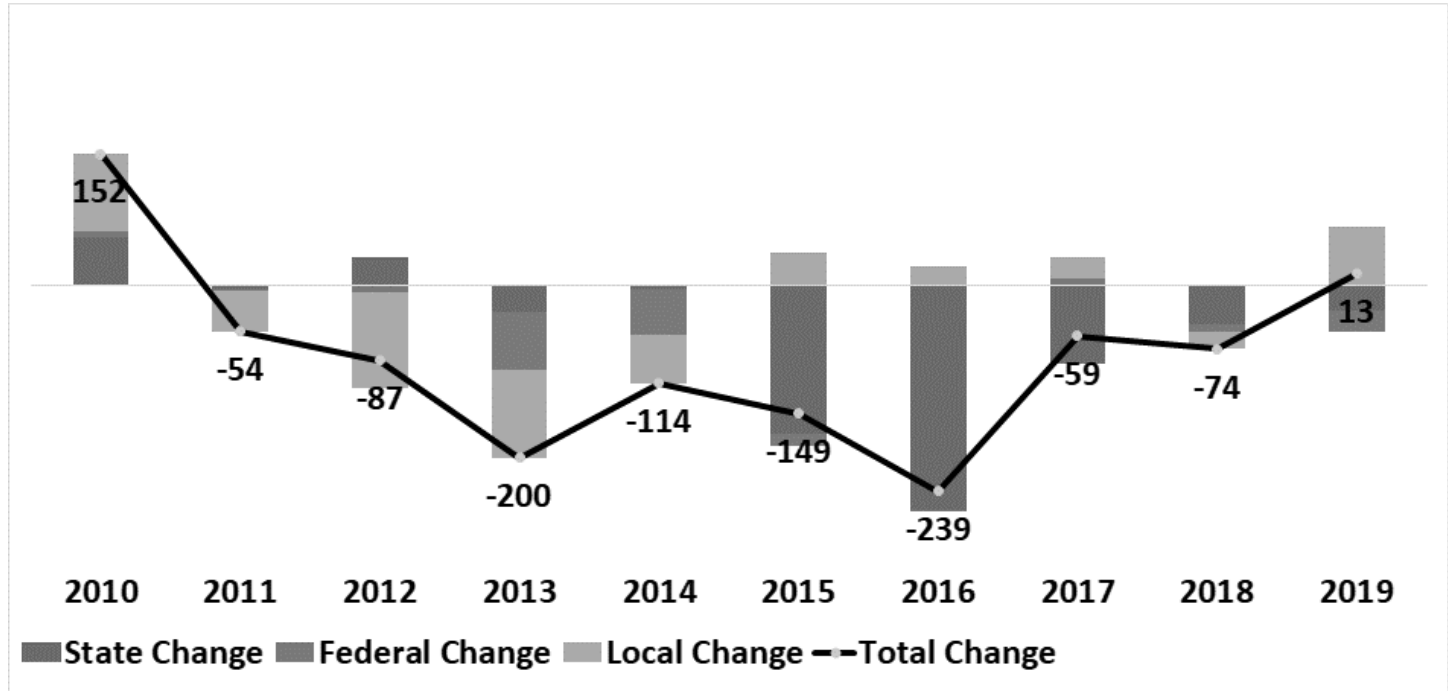
	Average Employ- ment 2018	Average Employ- ment 2019	% Change	Total Earnings 2018	Total Earnings 2019	% Change
Local and Tribal Government	2,316	2,383	2.9%	\$123,566,939	\$131,644,151	6.5%
Federal Civilian Government	690	665	-3.6%	\$69,207,148	\$66,186,042	-4.4%
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>6,706</b>	<b>6,719</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



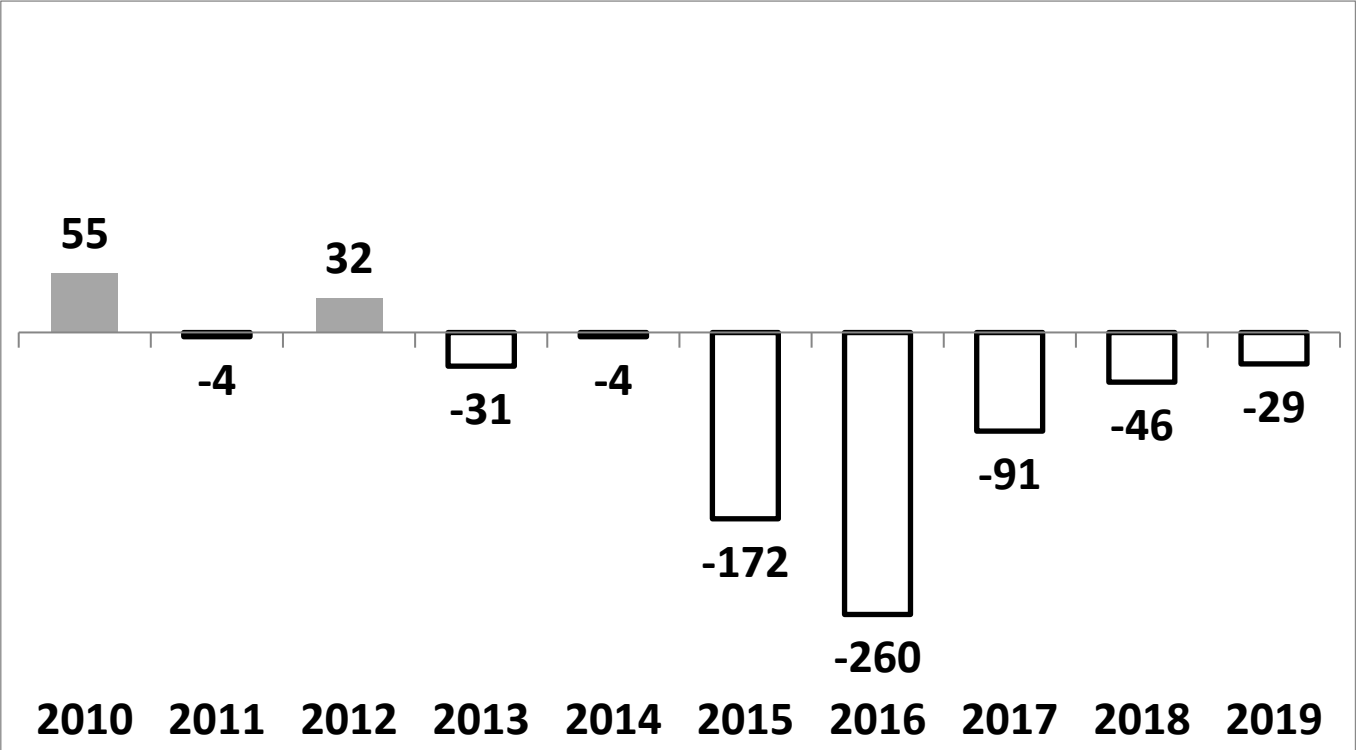
**Source:** Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

### 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%

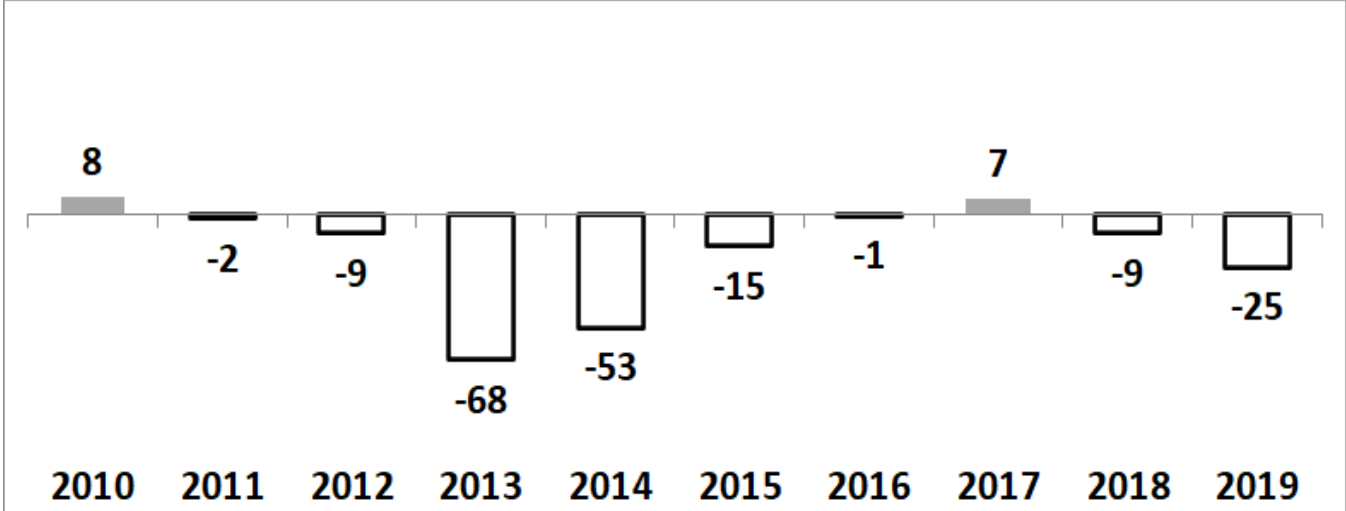
Natural Resources	47	48	47	39	34	0.0%
Military and Veterans Affairs	4	3	6	6	6	0.0%
<b>Total Executive Branch</b>	<b>3,247</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>3,073</b>	<b>3092</b>	<b>3078</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>Change from prior year</b>	<b>-211</b>	<b>-132</b>	<b>-42</b>	<b>+19</b>	<b>-14</b>	

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

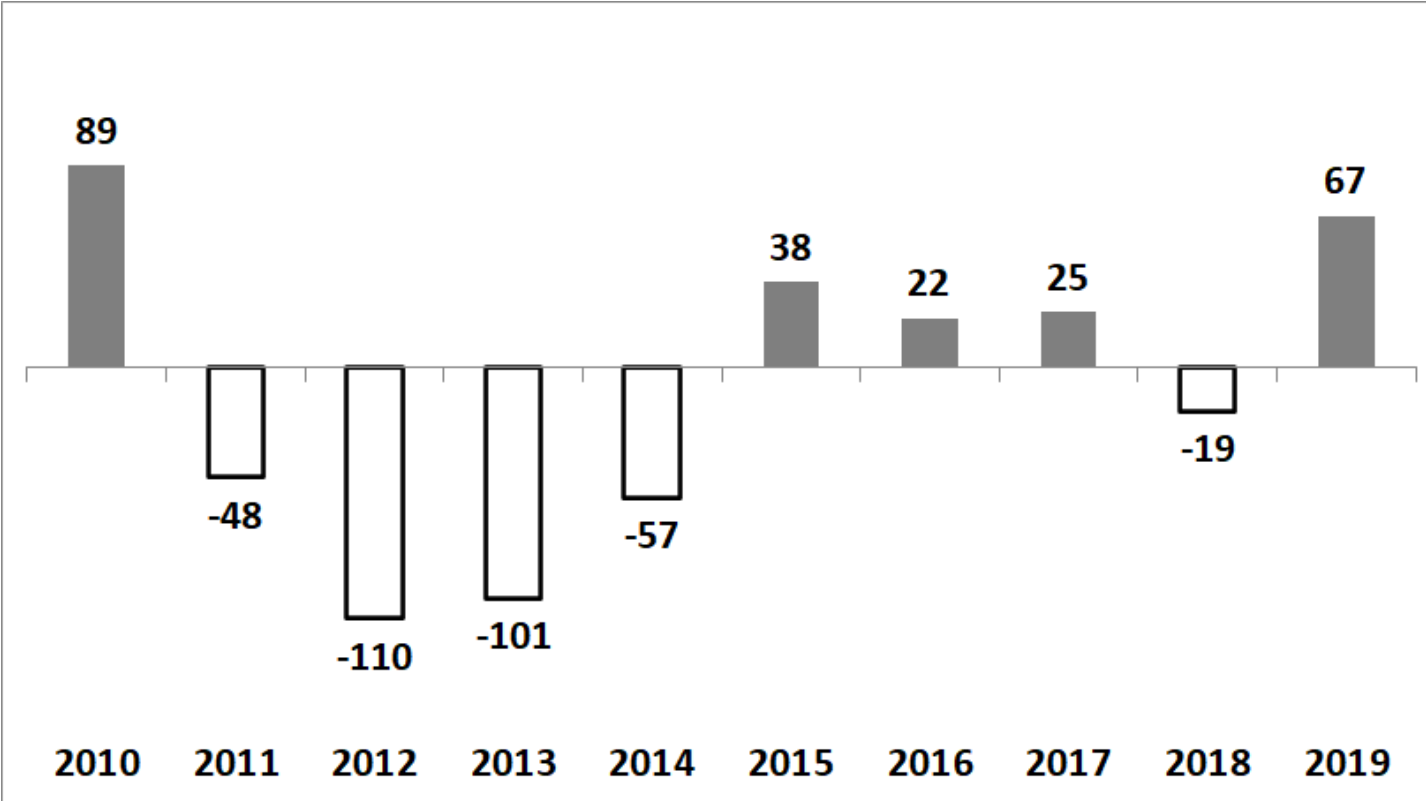
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 Q2	Percent Change 2018 to 2019
Agriculture	185	181	185	176	169	167	-4.0%
Commerce	186	180	179	188	187	213	-0.5%
Homeland Security	124	125	134	140	126	128	-10.0%
Transportation	77	77	76	76	73	73	-3.9%
Postal Service	69	67	64	59	64	66	8.5%
Interior	30	30	30	30	28	25	-6.7%
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

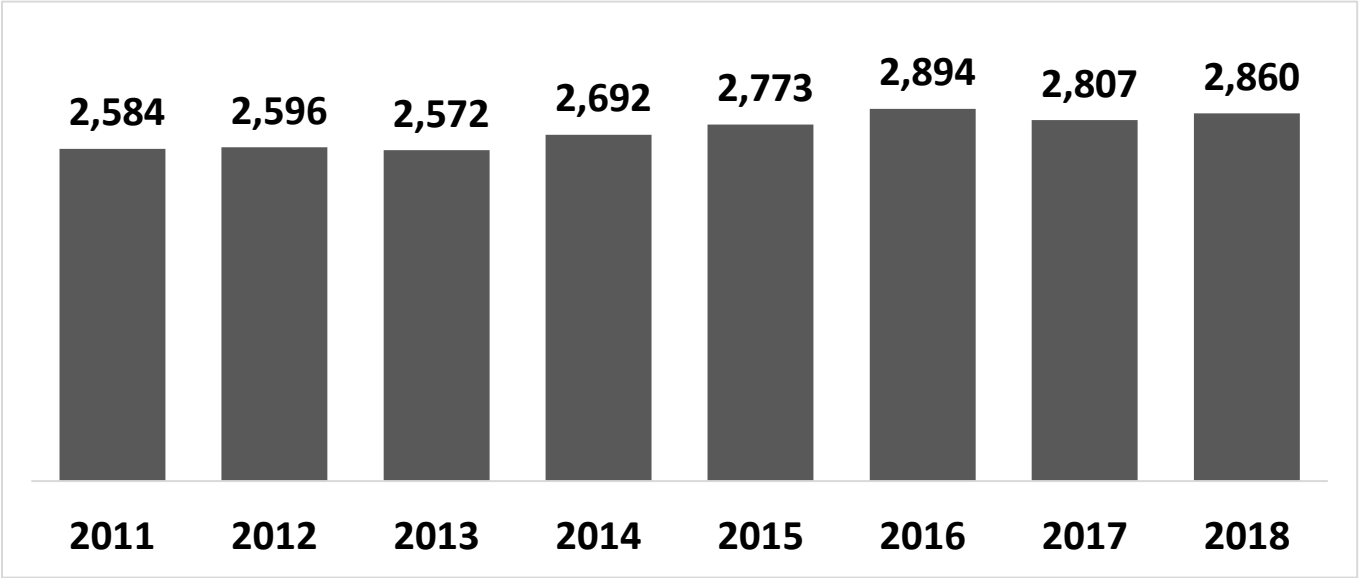


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Note: Local Government includes such enterprises as the Juneau Airport, Docks and Harbors, and Bartlett Regional Hospital

**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.

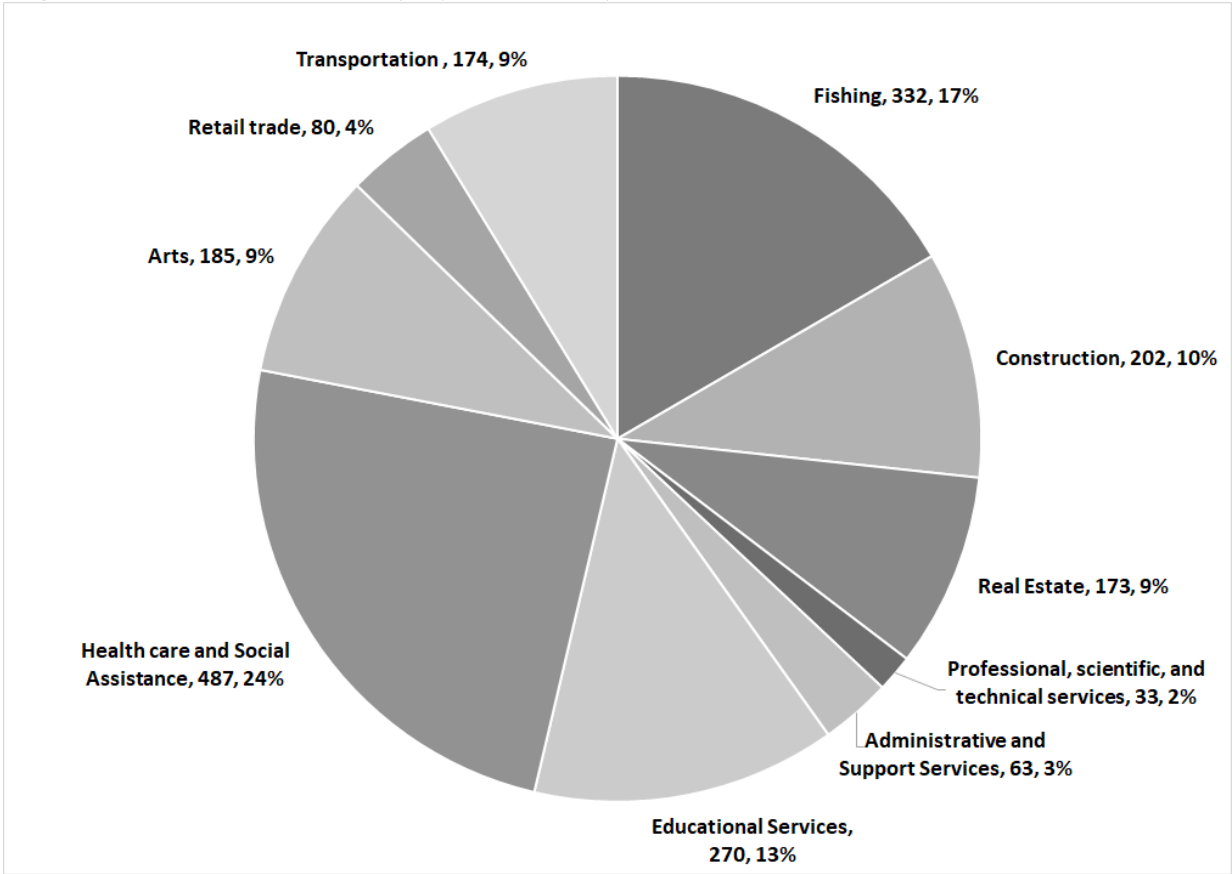
Figure 16: Number of Self-employed and Independent Contractors, Juneau 2011 to 2018



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



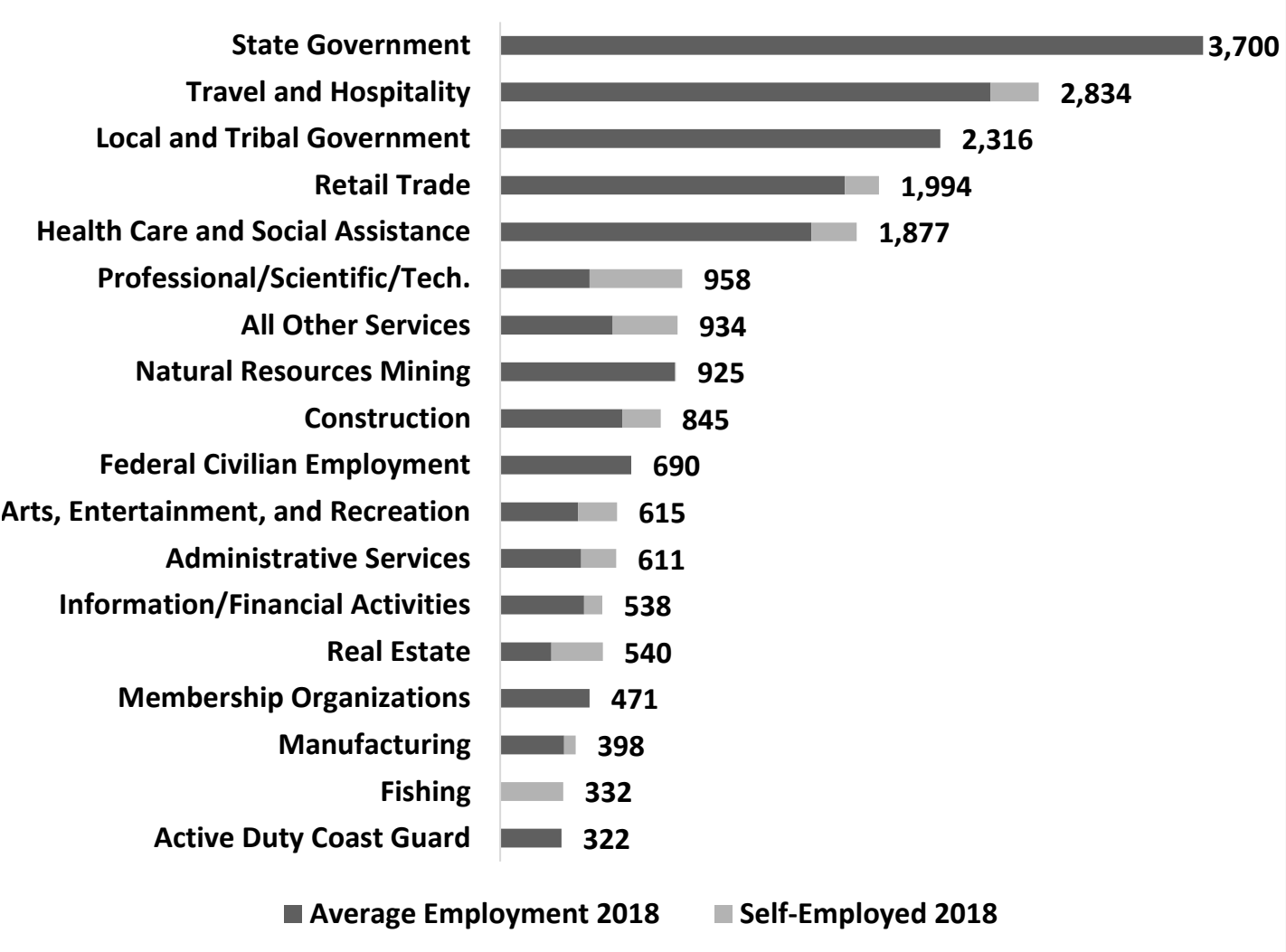
Health care and social assistance	238	\$11,700,000	\$49,160
Retail trade	193	\$5,886,000	\$30,497
Other services (except public administration)	193	\$8,442,000	\$43,741
Construction	192	\$11,916,000	\$62,063
Administrative and support services	179	\$4,347,000	\$24,285
Arts	141	\$1,603,000	\$11,369
Educational 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

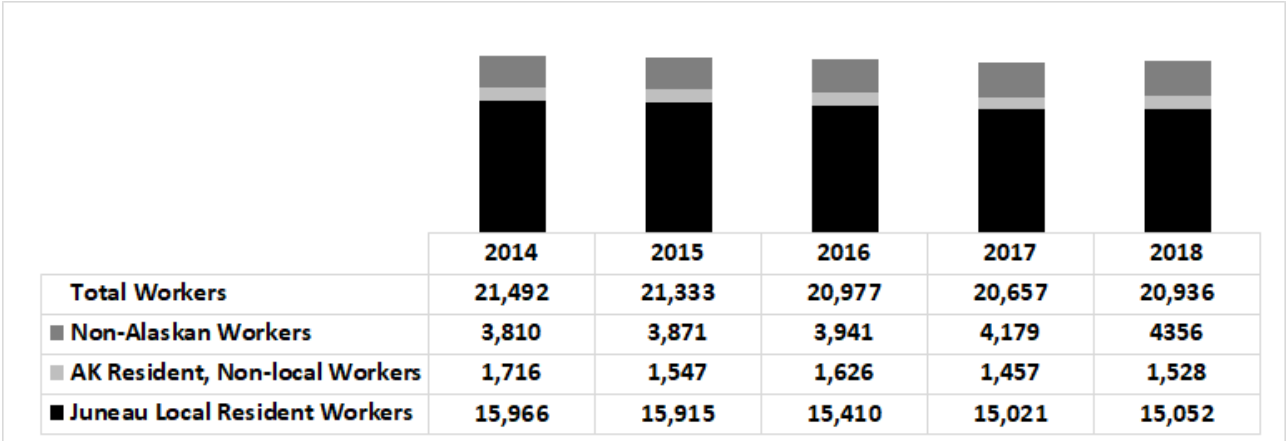


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, 2018 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; US Census Bureau, 2018 Non-Employer Statistics

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

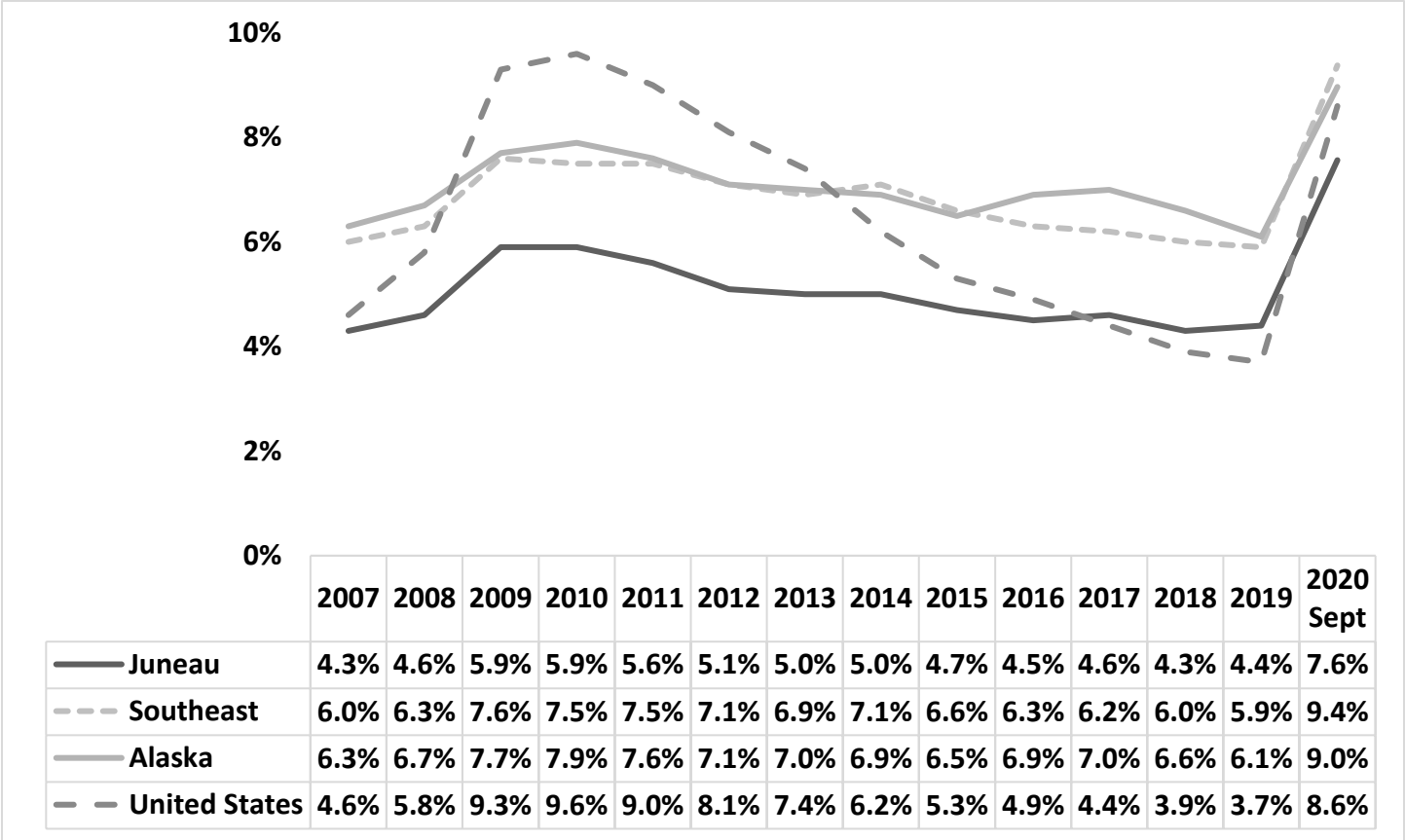
	Workers				Per Capita Average Annual Wages		
	Juneau Resident Workers	Other AK Resident Workers	Out of State Workers	% Out of State Workers	Juneau Resident Workers	Other AK Resident Workers	Out of State Workers
State Government	3,511	248	225	5.6%	\$54,543	\$50,403	\$35,111
Local and Tribal Government	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
All Sectors	15,052	1,528	4,356	20.8%	\$44,027	\$45,223	\$27,755

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.

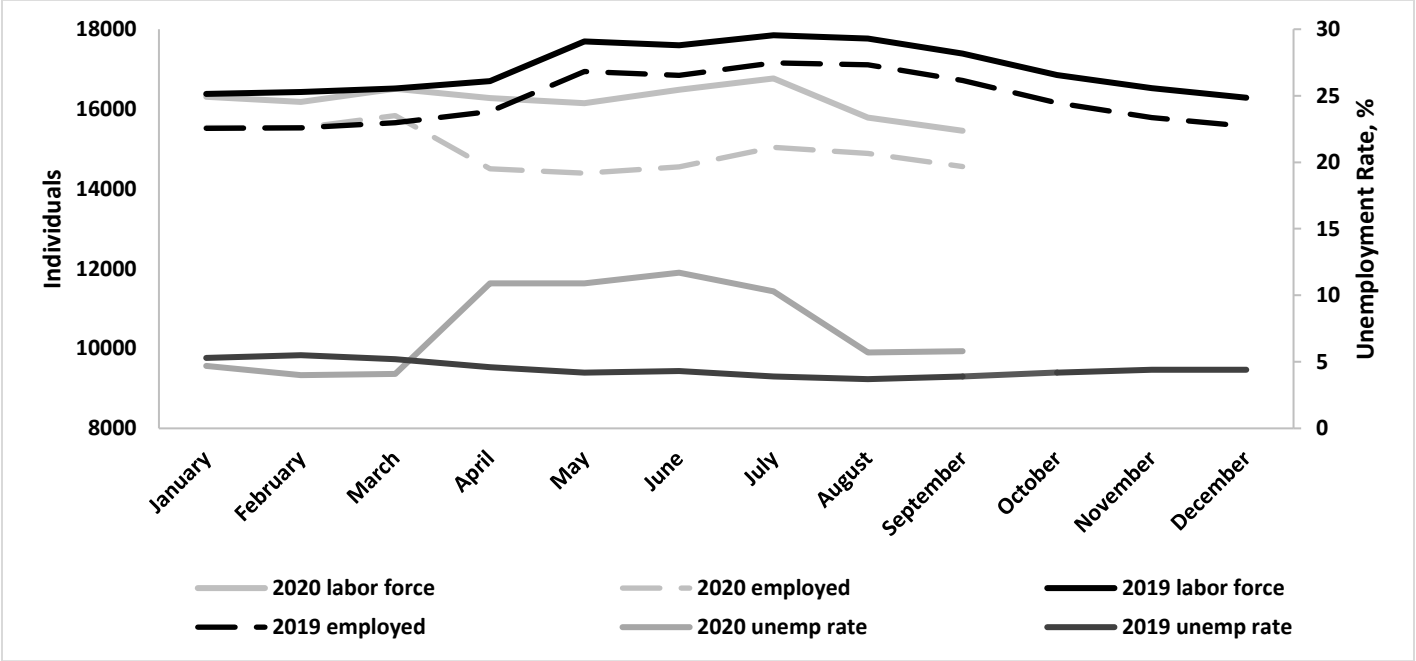
Figure 22: Average Annual Unemployment Rate 2007 -2019 and Sept 2020 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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

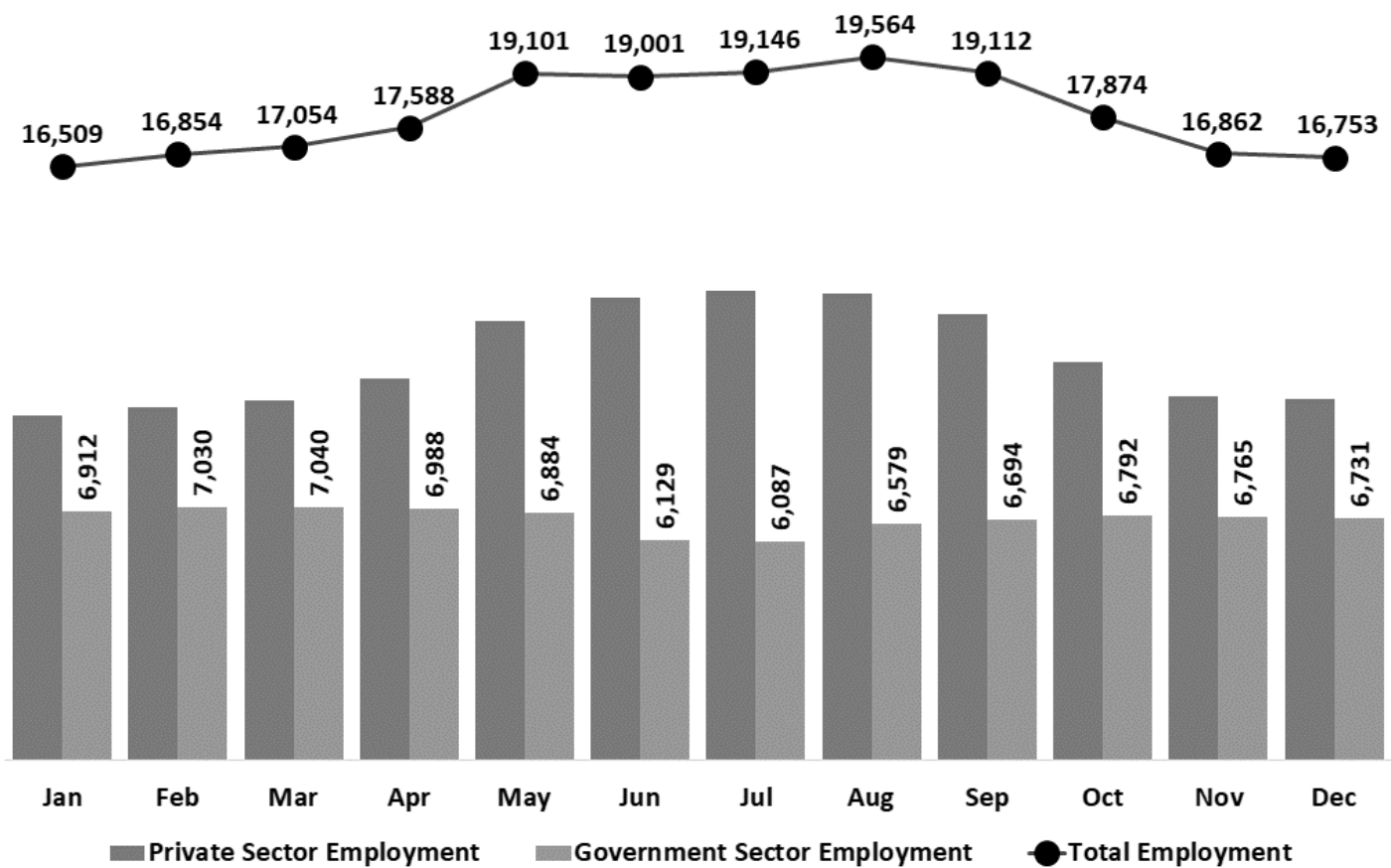


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Employment and Employer Data

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

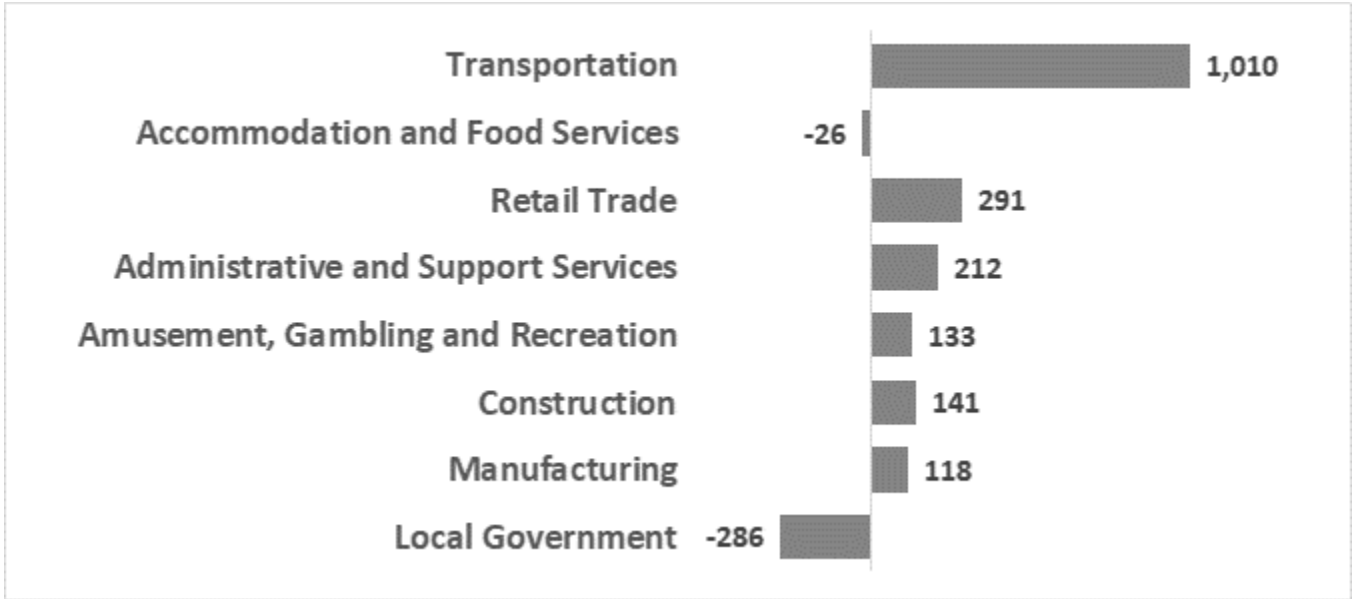


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Employment and Employer Data

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

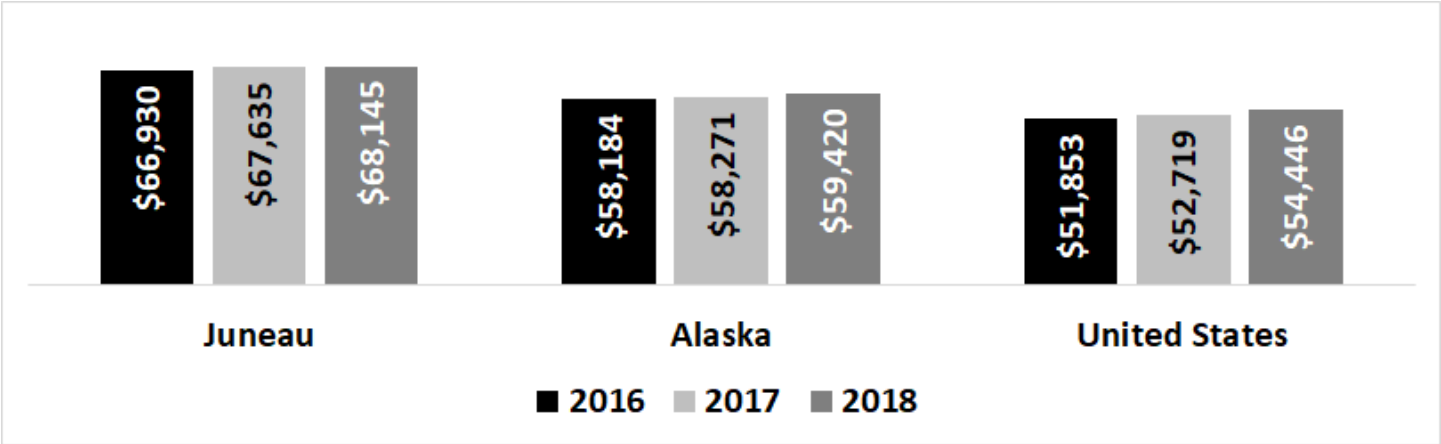


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Employment and Employer Data: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Employment and Employer Data

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.

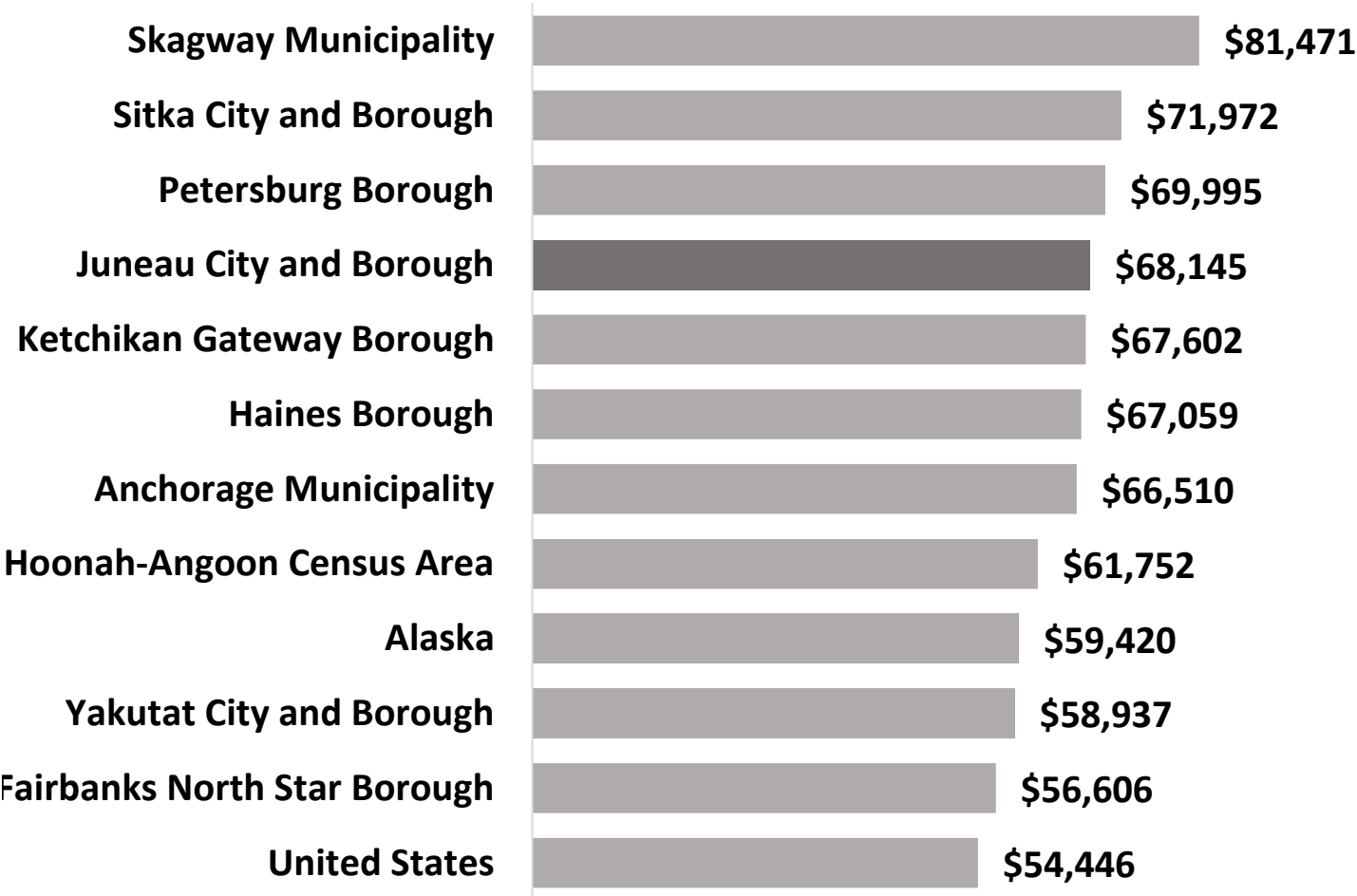
Figure 26: Per Capita Personal Income Comparison, 2016 -2018 (In 2018 Inflation-adjusted Dollars)



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

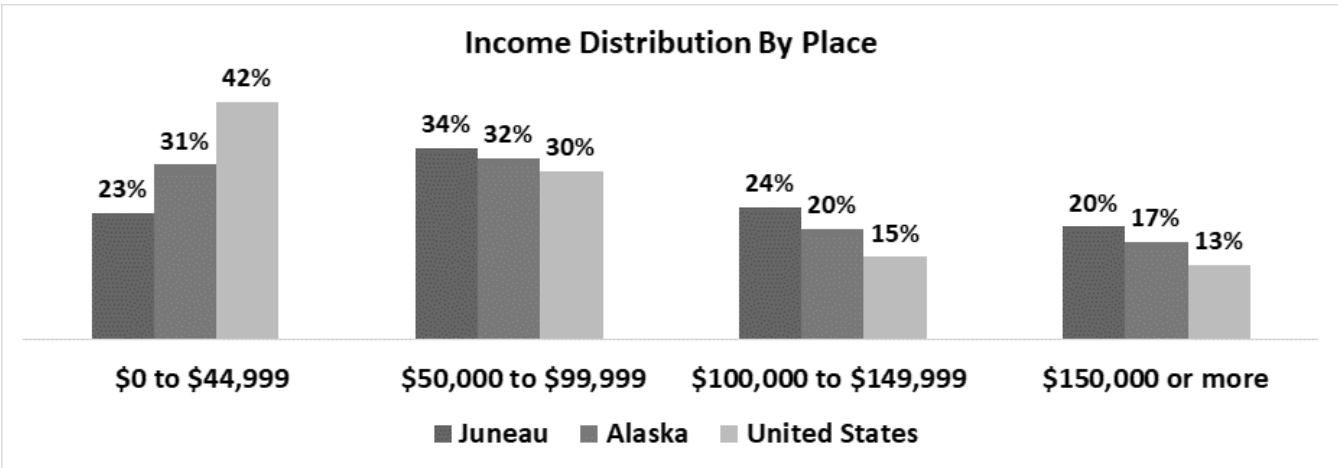


Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Data, Local Area Personal Income. Note: 2018 is the most current year for which data is available.

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

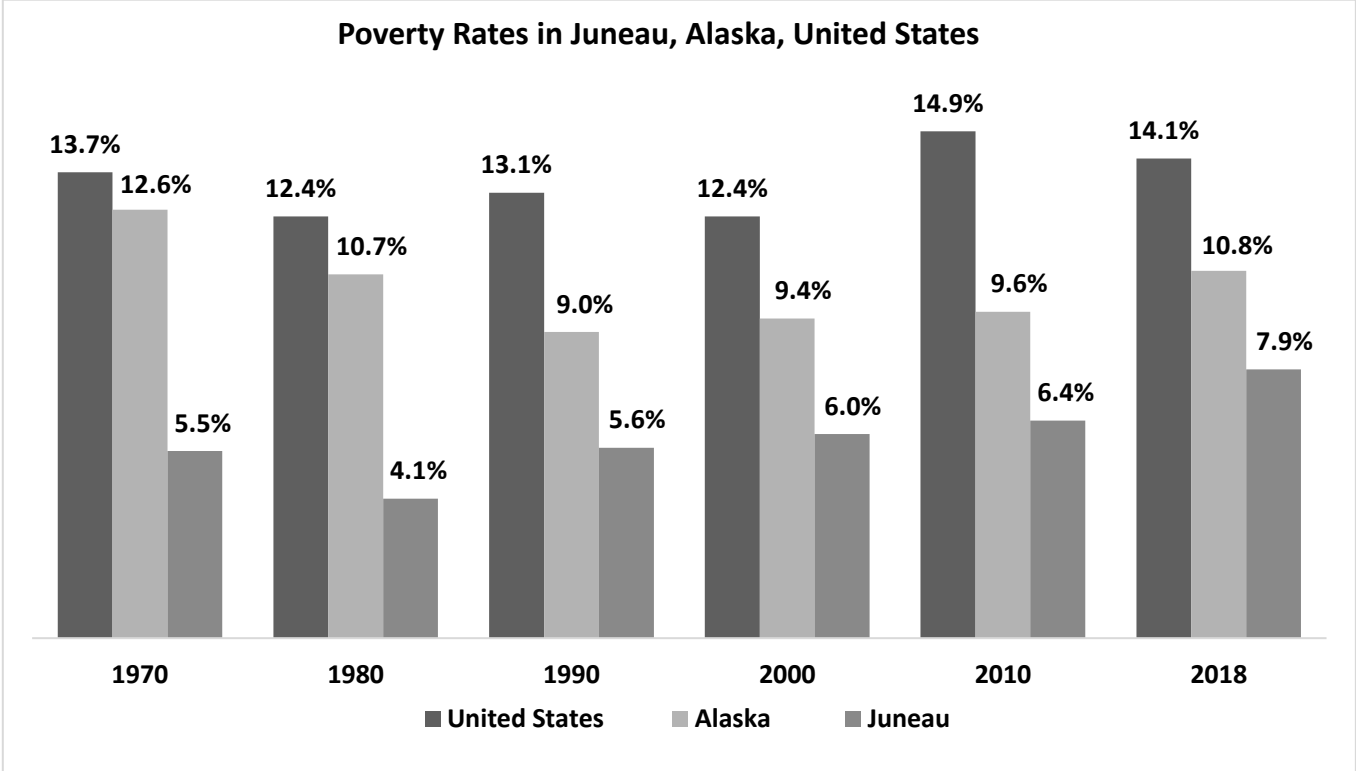


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates DP03 Dataset, 2018 Inflation Adjusted Dollars. Note: Dataset 2014-2018 is the most current estimate available.

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.

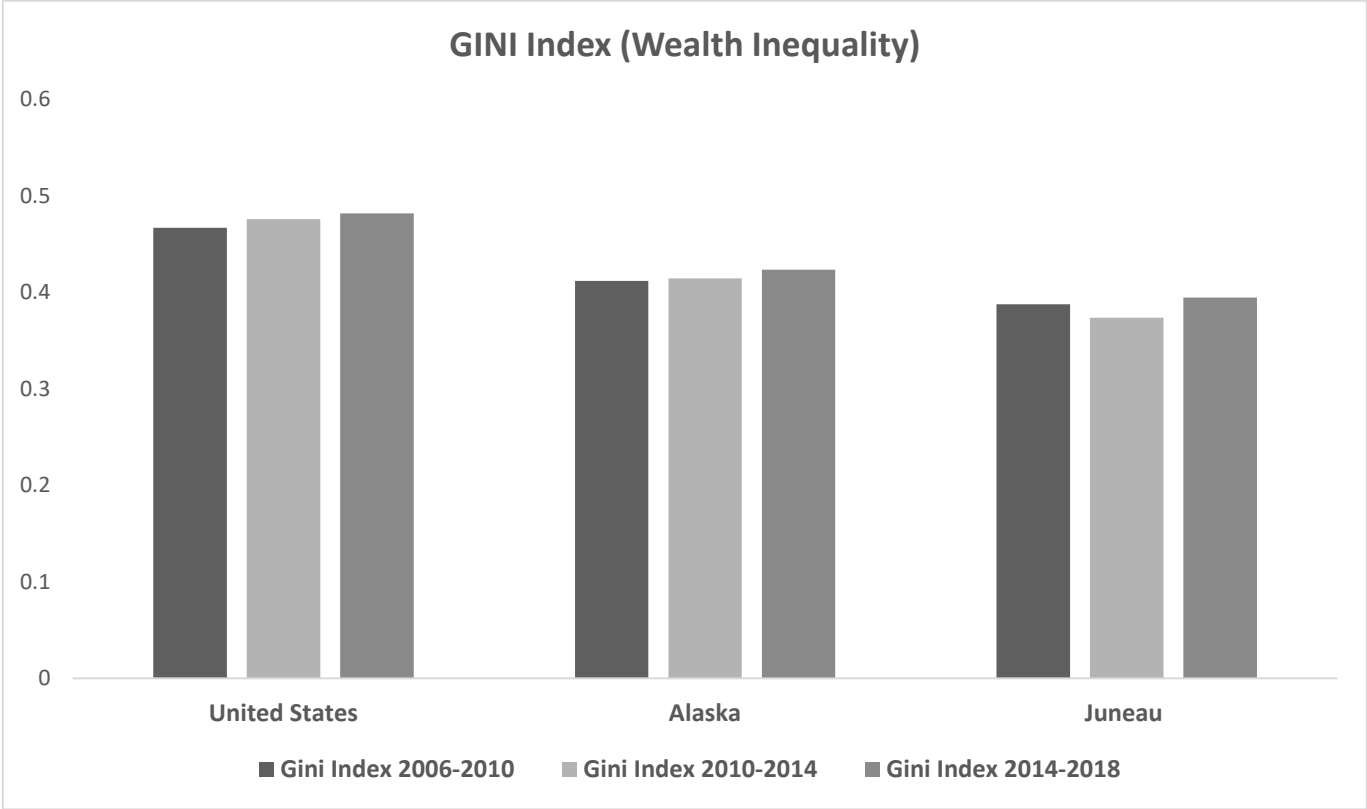
Figure 29: Poverty Rates in Juneau, Alaska and the United States



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

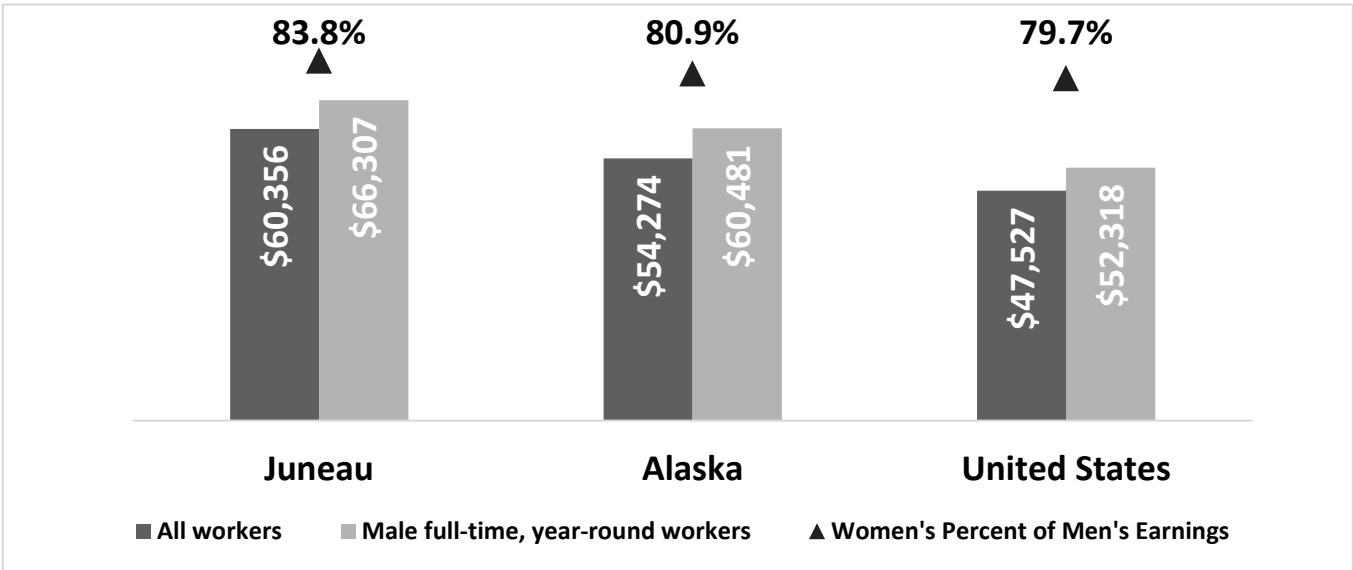


**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012, 2013-2017, and 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B19083 Data Set.  
**Note:** Dataset 2014-2018 is the most current estimate available.

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
All Occupations	72	74	71
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

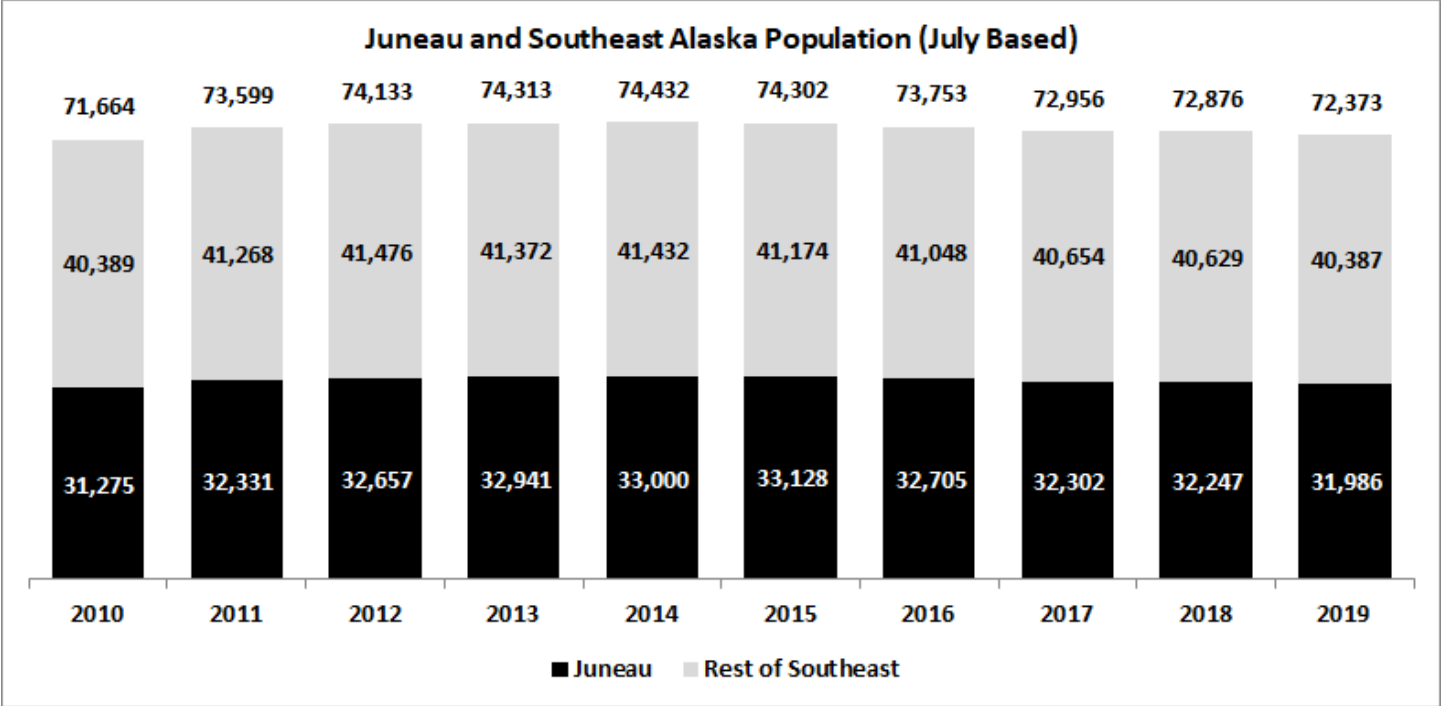
	Average Employ- ment 2017	Average Employ- ment 2018	Average Employ- ment 2019	Percent Change 2018 to 2019	Total Earnings 2017	Total Earnings 2018	Total Earnings 2019	Percent Change 2018 to 2019
Local and Tribal Government	6,323	6,266	6,257	-0.1%	\$304,654,910	\$309,871,106	\$311,817,368	0.6%
State Government	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>	12,609	12,486	12,354	-1.1%	\$713,883,453	\$721,499,656	\$720,119,719	-0.2%
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>	4,526	4,399	4,521	2.8%	\$279,809,219	\$285,083,184	\$296,560,631	4.0%
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>	19,713	20,031	20,426	2.0%	\$730,833,339	\$778,751,576	\$821,050,594	5.4%
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	24,239	24,431	24,947	2.1%	\$1,010,642,558	\$1,063,834,760	\$1,117,611,226	5.1%
<b>Total</b>	36,847	36,917	37,301	1.0%	\$1,724,526,010	\$1,785,334,416	\$1,837,730,945	2.9%

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

Juneau Population Trends

Juneau’s population experienced continued decline in 2019, consistent with the previous 4 years. The July 2019 population estimate of 31,986 was below the previous year’s estimate by approximately 261 individuals. The rest of Southeast Alaska’s population, excluding Juneau, also saw out migration, with a population decline of approximately 242 individuals. An overall loss of 1,142 residents from Juneau’s peak population of 33,128 in 2015 has brought the City and Borough population to just below 2011 levels.

Figure 34: Juneau and Southeast Alaska Population, 2010 – 2019

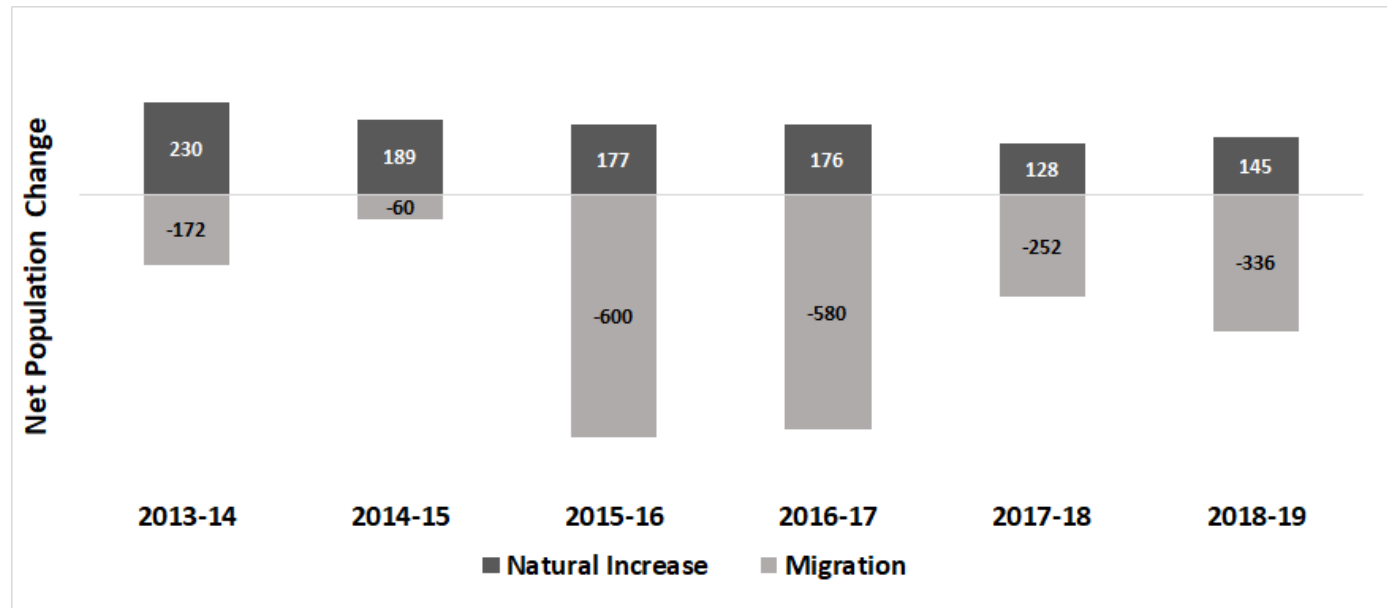


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Population Estimates

In past years, Juneau’s natural increase in population (births over deaths) more than compensated for a small out-migration of population. Beginning in 2016 and persisting through 2019, out-migration has surpassed the natural increase. The net

population loss in the most recent period was slightly higher than in 2018, but significantly less than in 2016 and 2017.

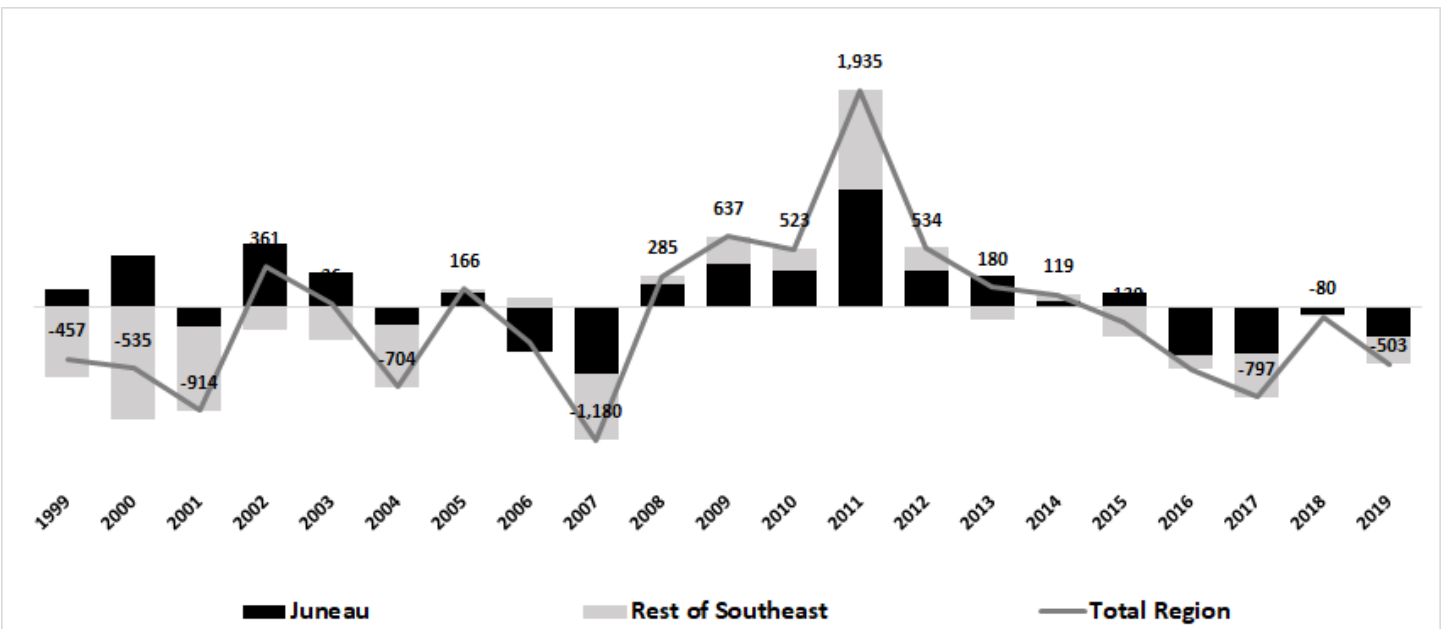
Figure 35: Annual Components of Population Change, Juneau 2013 – 2019



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

In 13 of the past 20 years, Juneau experienced population growth. This was the case for the rest of Southeast in only eight years. Before the Great Recession which began in December 2007, there were numerous years where the Juneau population increased while the rest of Southeast experienced declines. During the recession, this trend changed as both Juneau and the rest of Southeast experienced population growth for the next five years. After the recession, the rest of Southeast returned to its pre-recession trend of declining populations, joined by Juneau in the past four years.

Figure 36: Juneau and Southeast Alaska, Total Yearly Population Change, 1999 – 2019



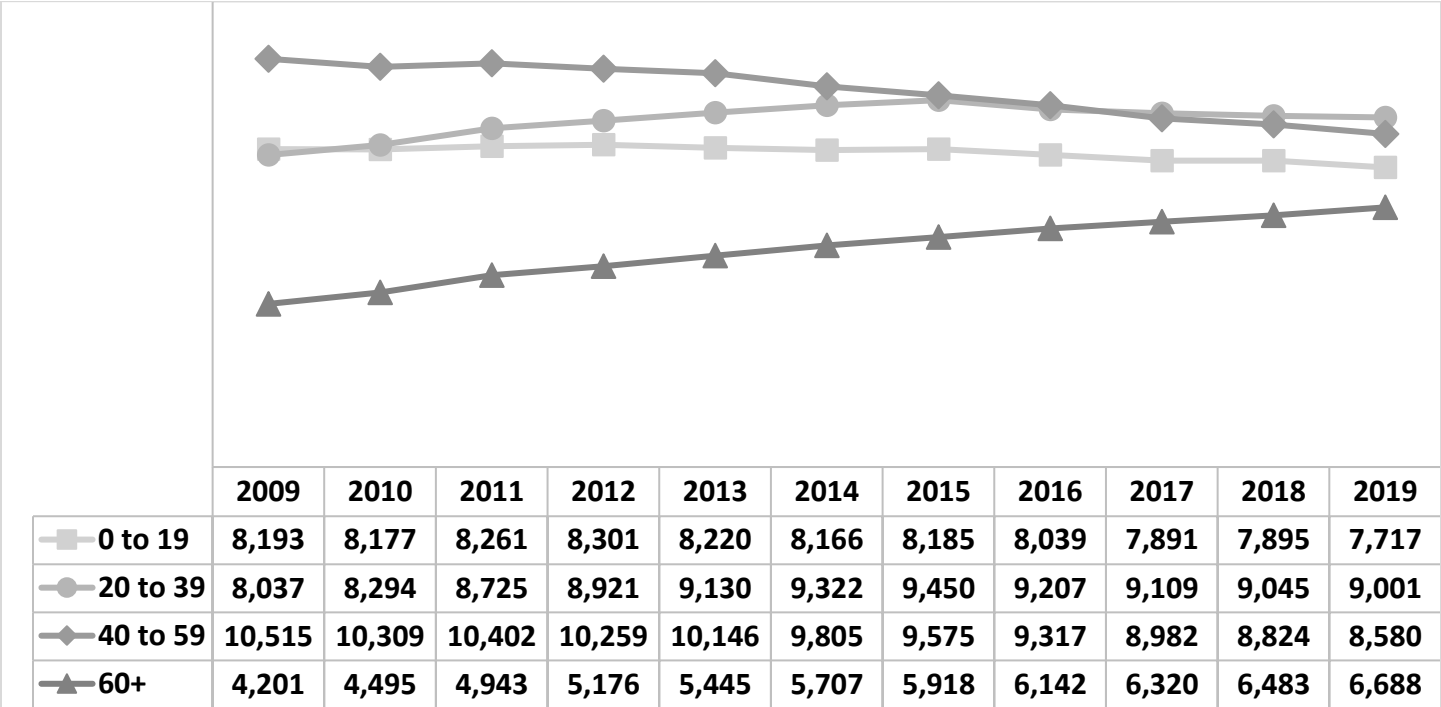
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Population Estimates

### Juneau Population by Age Group

In 2019, Juneau had 9,001 residents age 20-39, the largest age demographic for the third year in a row, despite a 0.5% population decrease for the group from the previous year. The population 60 and over remained the fastest growing age

demographic for the 18th consecutive year. Over the past decade, seniors went from 14 percent of Juneau’s population in 2009 to 21 percent in 2019. The senior population is projected to be 24 percent of Juneau’s population by 2025.

Figure 37: Juneau Population by Age Group, 2009 – 2019

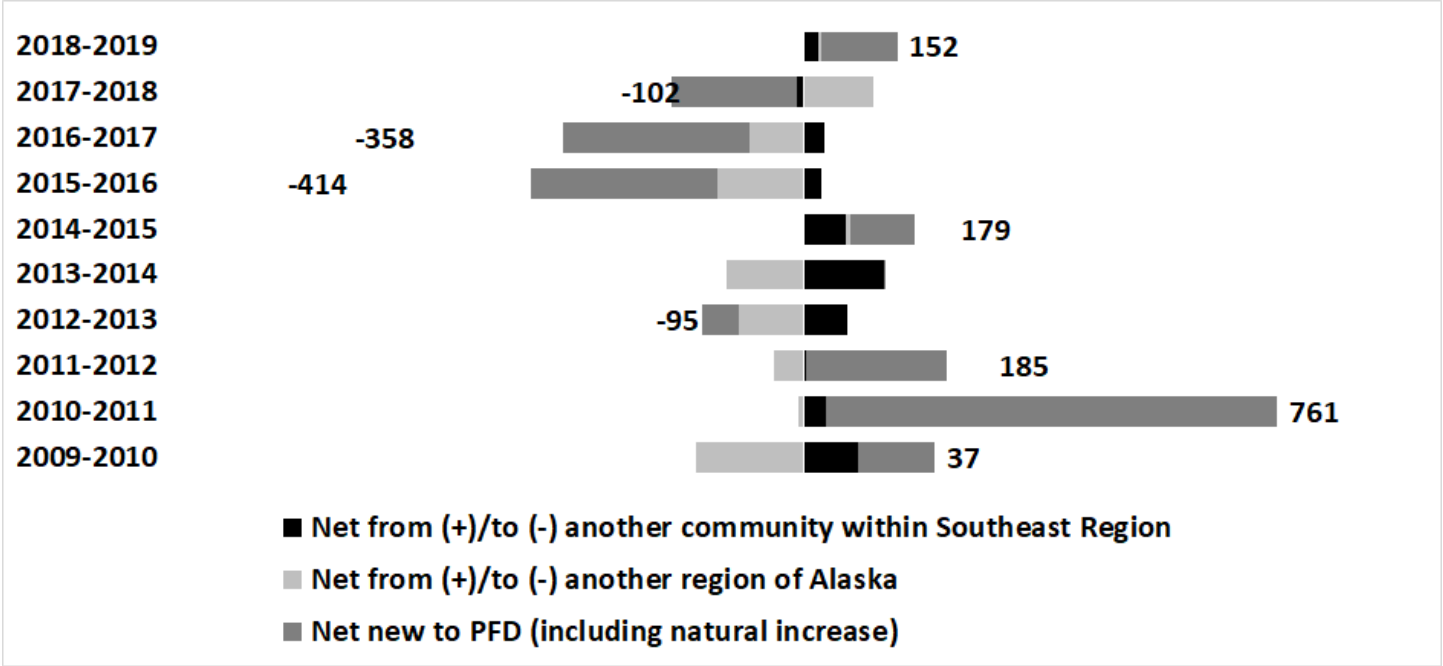


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Population Estimates, Economic Regions and Boroughs/Census Areas, "Age and Sex" Dataset

### Juneau Migration and Resident Transiency

The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development uses Permanent Fund Dividend applications to track migration patterns between communities. Based on PFD filings, Juneau experienced a net gain of 152 people. This is the first net population gain in three years, where the net population loss peaked at 414 people from 2015 to 2016. PFD data tracks in-state movement of residents with accuracy, but lags data on new migrants from outside the state because of the one-year residency required. As in previous years, most people who moved to or from Juneau came from or went to locations outside of Alaska, with an overall net population increase from outside of Alaska. Within Alaska, Juneau experienced net population increases from all regions except the Anchorage and Matanuska-Susitna Region and North Region.

Figure 38: Total PFD-based Migration to and from Juneau, 2009 to 2019



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

Figure 39: PFD-based Migration to and from Juneau, 2018 to 2019

Region	Into Juneau	Out of Juneau	Net Migration
Anchorage and Mat-Su	210	241	-31
Gulf Coast	53	51	2
Interior	67	42	25
North	8	9	-1
Southwest	10	1	9
Haines Borough	12	41	-29
Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	68	43	25
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	63	46	17
Petersburg Borough	21	15	6
Prince of Wales - Hyder Census Area	23	18	5
Sitka, City and Borough	49	35	14
Skagway, Municipality	9	7	2
Wrangell, City and Borough	10	24	-14
Yakutat, City and Borough	10	3	7
<b>Southeast Region Total</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>24</b>
Did not apply for PFD (including births and deaths)	2,175	2,051	124

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

Regional Population Trends

Figure 40: Southeast Population by Borough and Census Designated Place 2015-2019

	July 2015	July 2016	July 2017	July 2018	July 2019	% change 2018-2019
<b>Haines Borough</b>	<b>2,492</b>	<b>2,464</b>	<b>2,458</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>2,516</b>	1.5%
Covenant Life CDP	71	58	69	53	63	18.9%
Excursion Inlet CDP	9	14	12	13	16	23.1%
Haines CDP	<b>1,766</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>1,735</b>	<b>1,755</b>	<b>1,784</b>	1.7%
Lutak CDP	65	71	62	60	48	-20.0%
Mosquito Lake CDP	255	257	266	280	268	-4.3%
Mud Bay CDP	192	195	204	206	199	-3.4%
Balance	134	131	110	113	138	22.1%
<b>Hoonah-Angoon Census Area</b>	<b>2,178</b>	<b>2,191</b>	<b>2,128</b>	<b>2,168</b>	<b>2,145</b>	-1.1%



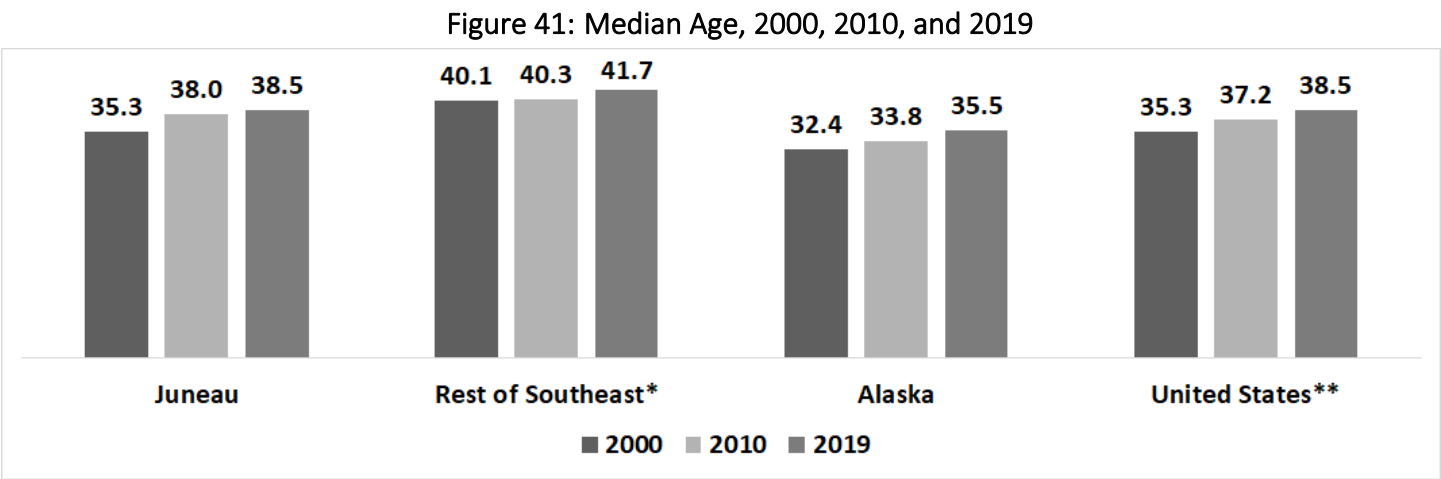
	July 2015	July 2016	July 2017	July 2018	July 2019	% change 2018-2019
Angoon City	429	411	406	410	404	-1.5%
Elfin Cove CDP	15	14	14	12	11	-8.3%
Game Creek CDP	21	21	18	18	17	-5.6%
Gustavus City	532	558	545	554	537	-3.1%
Hoonah City	779	792	776	789	782	-0.9%
Klukwan CDP	92	94	93	94	95	1.1%
Pelican City	80	79	67	68	69	1.5%
Tenakee Springs City	142	140	135	144	140	-2.8%
Balance	88	82	74	79	90	13.9%
<b>Juneau City and Borough</b>	<b>33,128</b>	<b>32,705</b>	<b>32,302</b>	<b>32,247</b>	<b>31,986</b>	-0.8%
<b>Ketchikan Gateway Borough</b>	<b>13,820</b>	<b>13,753</b>	<b>13,782</b>	<b>13,843</b>	<b>13,739</b>	-0.8%
Ketchikan City	8,299	8,189	8,141	8,157	8,103	-0.7%
Saxman City	413	417	446	421	434	3.1%
Balance	5,105	5,143	5,193	5,263	5,200	-1.2%
<b>Petersburg Census Area</b>	<b>3,177</b>	<b>3,174</b>	<b>3,137</b>	<b>3,198</b>	<b>3,226</b>	0.9%
Kupreanof City	20	21	21	16	17	6.3%
Petersburg City	2,922	2,932	2,885	2,948	2,963	0.5%
Balance	234	220	230	233	245	5.2%
<b>Prince of Wales-Hyder Census</b>	<b>6,516</b>	<b>6,444</b>	<b>6,380</b>	<b>6,251</b>	<b>6,194</b>	-0.9%
Coffman Cove City	194	202	198	168	174	3.6%
Craig City	1,177	1,098	1,087	1,095	1,074	-1.9%
Edna Bay CDP	48	41	43	43	47	9.3%
Hollis CDP	116	115	130	124	132	6.5%
Hydaburg City	402	404	377	398	397	-0.3%
Hyder CDP	83	83	89	80	78	-2.5%
Kake City	620	606	606	601	570	-5.2%
Kasaan City	86	92	84	81	85	4.9%
Klawock City	819	812	833	777	761	-2.1%
Metlakatla CDP	1,439	1,435	1,424	1,398	1,359	-2.8%
Naukatik Bay CDP	104	104	114	124	137	10.5%
Point Baker CDP	13	13	13	13	12	-7.7%
Port Alexander City	62	55	53	55	57	3.6%
Port Protection CDP	54	53	35	31	29	-6.5%
Thorne Bay City	507	527	534	524	562	7.3%
Whale Pass CDP	45	43	43	57	57	0.0%
Balance	747	761	717	682	663	-2.8%
<b>Sitka City and Borough</b>	<b>8,899</b>	<b>8,905</b>	<b>8,748</b>	<b>8,652</b>	<b>8,532</b>	-1.4%
<b>Skagway Municipality</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>1,095</b>	0.6%
Skagway CDP	991	1,015	1,036	1,036	1,045	0.9%
Balance	53	56	53	52	50	-3.8%
<b>Wrangell City and Borough</b>	<b>2,444</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>2,389</b>	<b>2,426</b>	<b>2,400</b>	-1.1%
<b>Yakutat City and Borough</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>540</b>	3.3%
<b>Southeast Total</b>	<b>74,302</b>	<b>73,753</b>	<b>72,956</b>	<b>72,876</b>	<b>72,373</b>	-0.7%
Total excluding Juneau	41,174	41,048	40,654	40,629	40,387	-0.6%

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

### Median Age

Juneau median age increased slightly from 38.3 to 38.5 over the previous year. Juneau’s population is older than the state average, but equal to that of the nation.

The Southeast region, exclusive of Juneau, is significantly older than Juneau, the state of Alaska, and the nation.

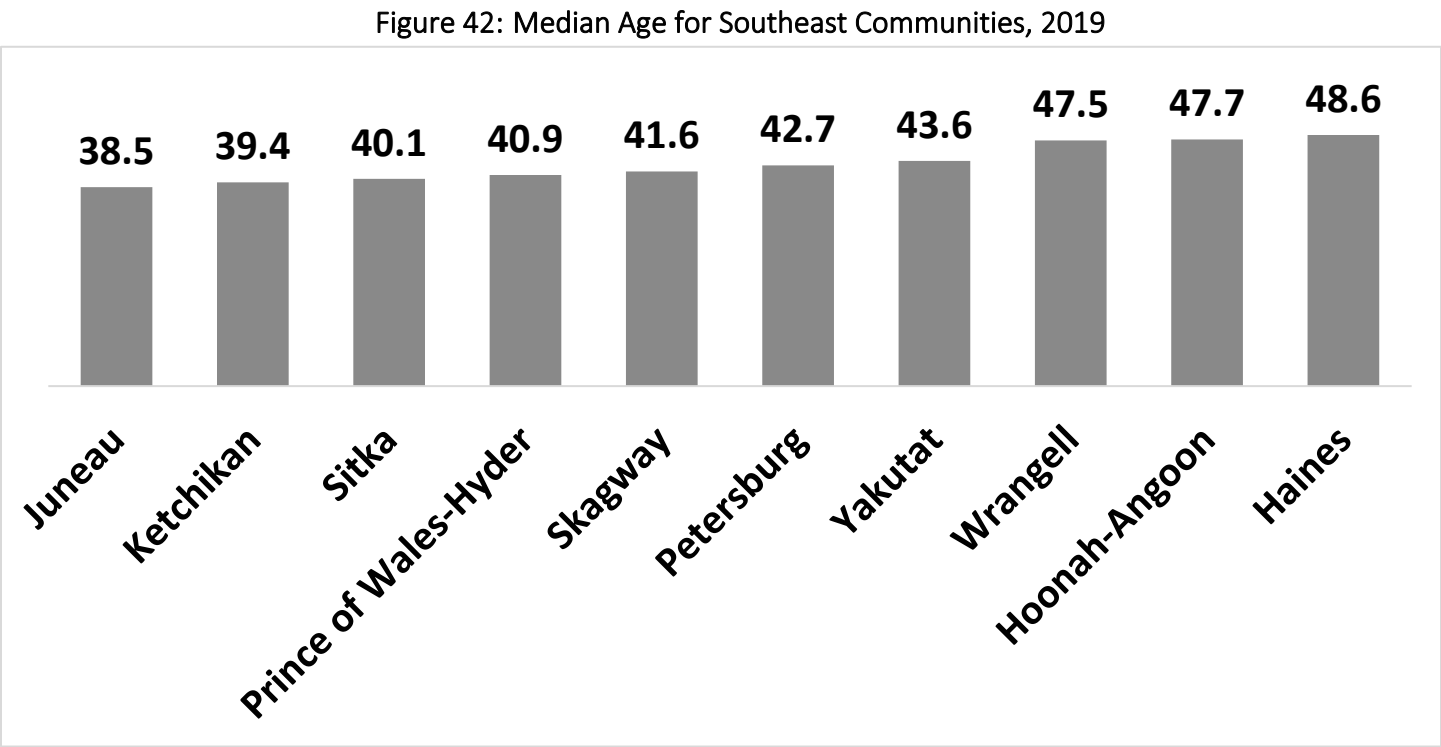


**Source:** Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Population Estimates, Economic Regions and Boroughs/Census Areas, "Age and Sex 2010-2019" Dataset; U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States, States, and Puerto Rico Commonwealth: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019

\*Southeast median age calculated by average median ages for Southeast Alaskan cities (excluding Juneau) weighted by population.

\*\*US median age calculated by the US Census Bureau as of July 1, 2019.

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

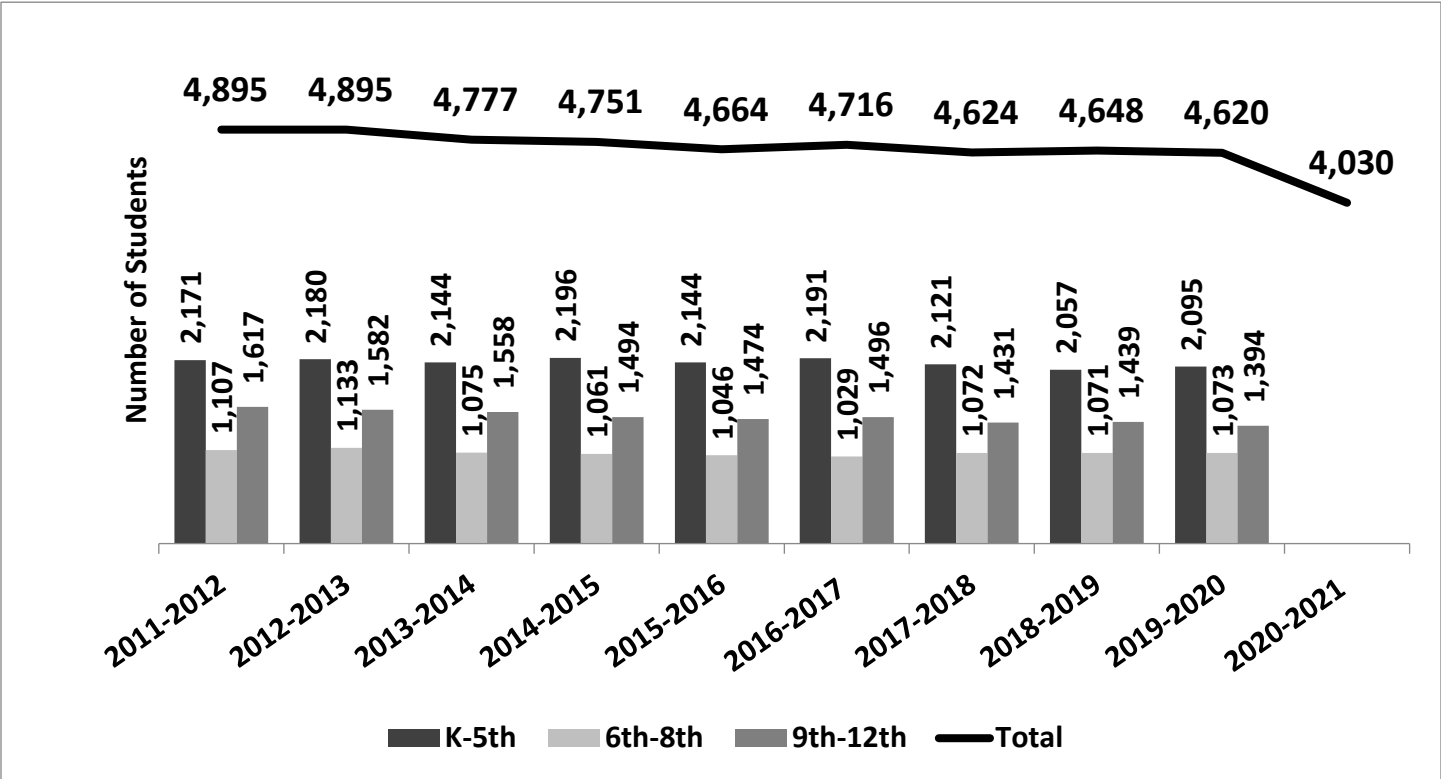


**Source:** Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Population Estimates, Economic Regions and Boroughs/Census Areas, "Age and Sex 2010-2019" Dataset

Juneau School District Enrollment

Enrollment for K-12 in the Juneau School District for the 2020-2021 school year is 4,030 students, a decrease of 590 students from the previous year. This enrollment total includes Homebridge students, but does not include students enrolled in an alternative homeschooling program. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Juneau School District ceased in-person learning and transitioned to online schooling. As a result of this change and overall safety concerns, many parents have switched their children to Homebridge or an alternative homeschooling program. The number of Homebridge students increased from 30 students in the 2019-2020 school year to 410 in 2020-2021, a 1,227 percent rise in Homebridge enrollment.

Figure 43: Juneau School District K-12 Enrollment by Grade, FY12 – FY21

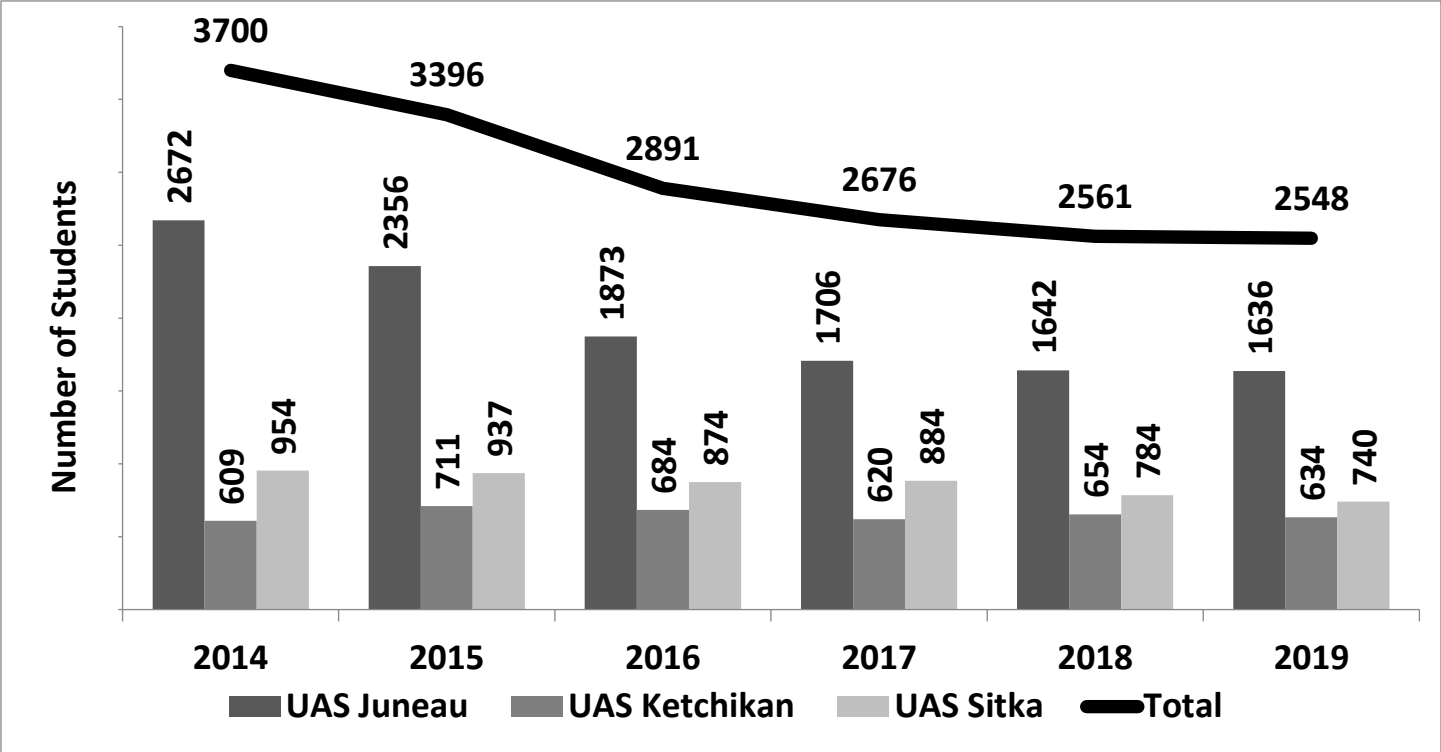


Source: Alaska Department of Education and Early Development Data Center, FY21 preliminary provided by Juneau School District

University of Alaska Southeast Enrollment

Enrollment at the University of Alaska Southeast (UAS) remained mostly steady with 2,548 students enrolled across all three campus locations, only a 0.5 percent decrease from the prior year. This is following 4 years of consistent decline in enrollment. The decrease in enrollment over the past years is a result of multiple factors, including the declining numbers of high school graduates across the entire state and a shift in course offerings to support degree completion.

Figure 44: University of Alaska Southeast Fall Enrollment, 2014 to 2019

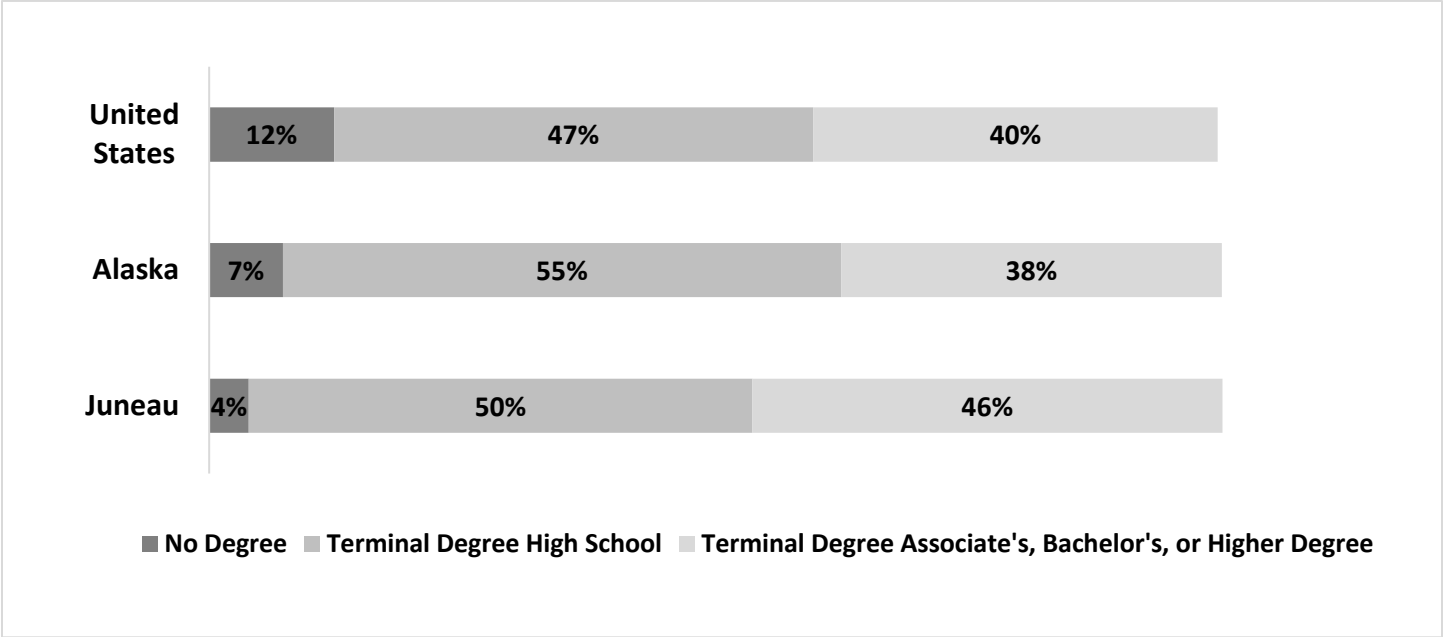


Source: University of Alaska Southeast; Note: Due to cross-registration, individual campus enrollments do not sum to total enrollment.

Educational Attainment

Juneau has a more educated population than the state of Alaska and the nation. The 2014-2018 five-year Census Bureau estimate shows that nearly half of Juneau’s population has earned an associate degree or higher. In comparison, less than 40 percent of individuals in Alaska have earned a degree beyond high school. Only 4 percent of Juneau residents 25 and older do not hold a high school diploma, around half of the statewide five-year average and a third of the national five-year average. Juneau’s educational attainment has increased substantially from the 2008-2012 five-year Census Bureau estimate, when only 43 percent of the population had a degree beyond high school. During that same time period, 35 percent of the statewide population and 36 percent of the national population had a degree beyond high school.

Figure 45: Educational Attainment by Percent of Population 25 Years and Older



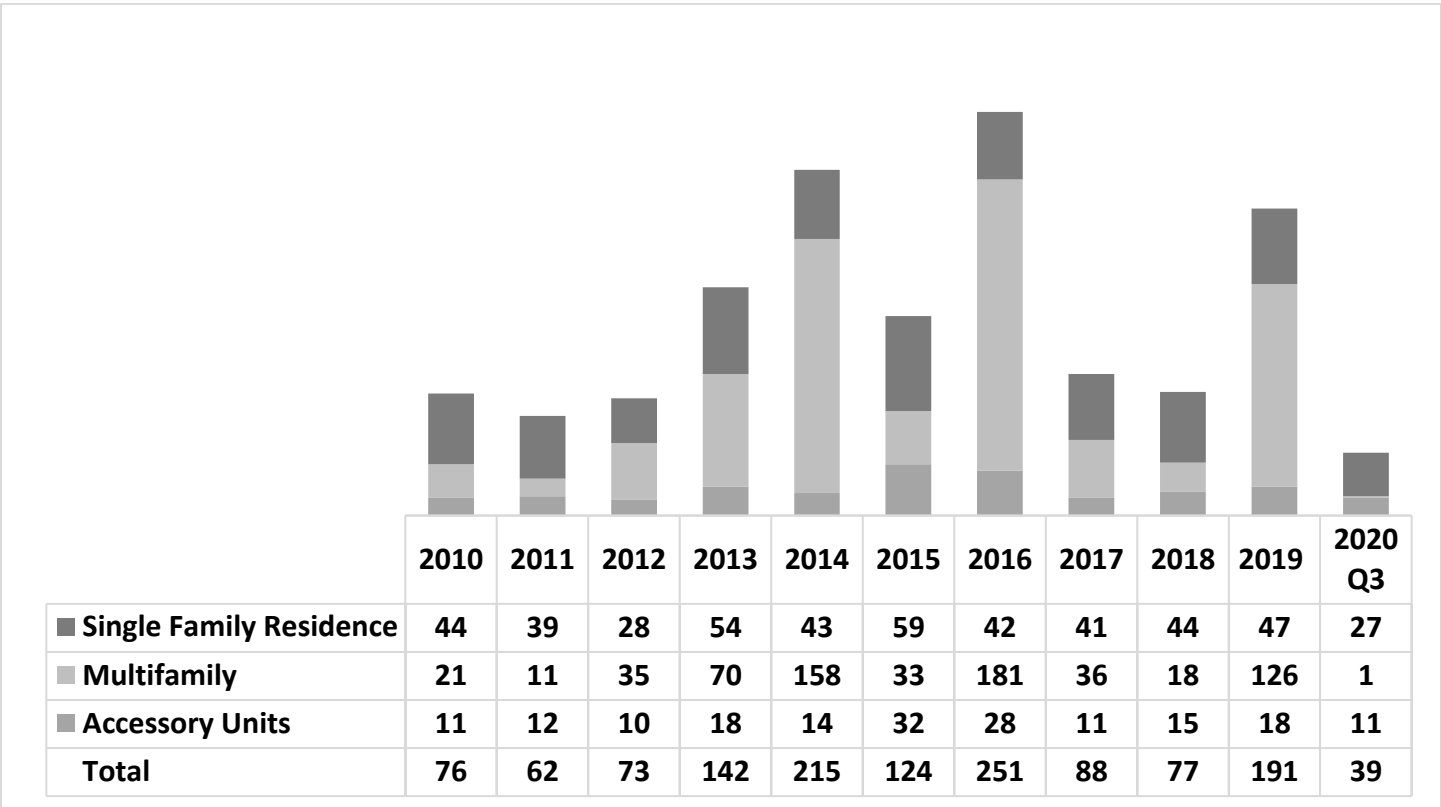
**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 -2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, “Educational Attainment” S1501 Dataset.  
**Note:** Dataset 2014-2018 is the most current estimate available.

# Construction and Housing

## Juneau New Housing Permits

In 2019, the number of housing construction permits issued more than doubled from 2018, reaching near levels seen in 2014 and 2016. This was due to a 600 percent increase in multifamily permits. There were no large-scale multifamily units added in 2020 to date. Single family homes are on track to be below the past five years while accessory apartments are near levels seen in previous years.

Figure 46: New Residential Housing Permits Issued 2010 to 2020 Quarter 3

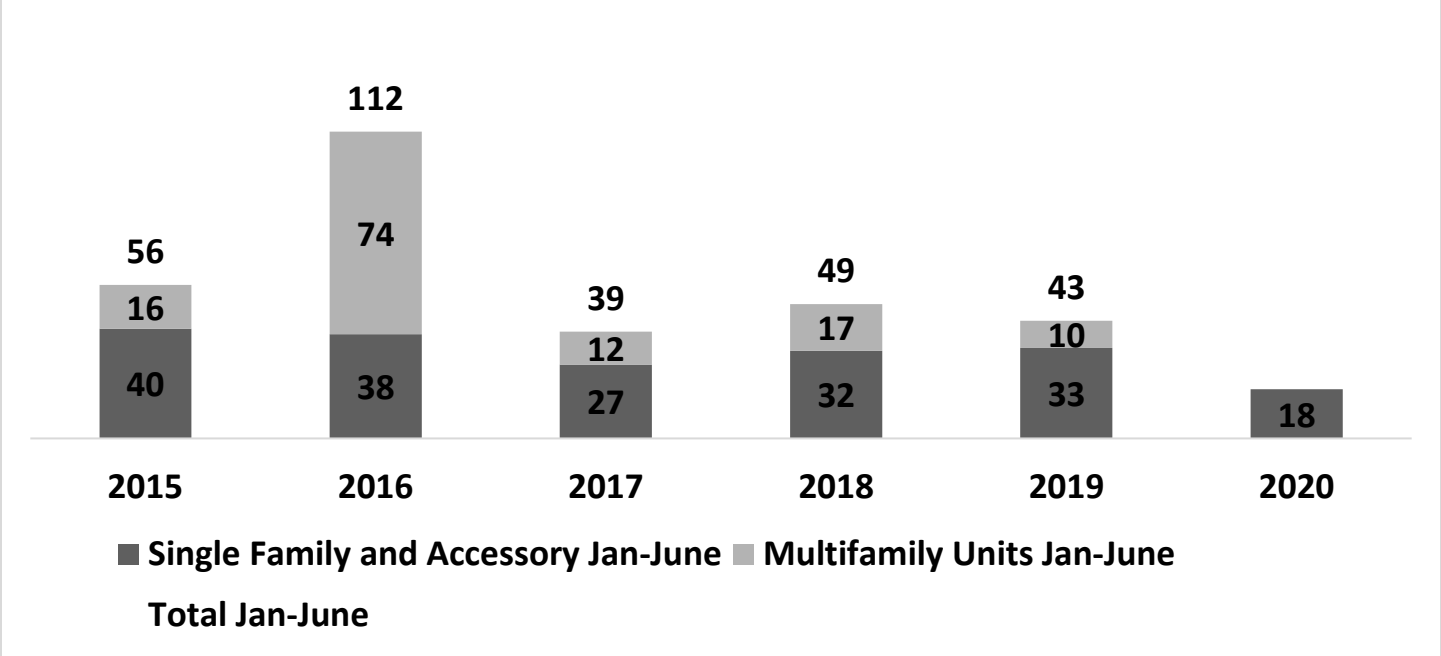


Source: City & Borough of Juneau Permit Center reports. Note: Multi-family includes properties with two or more dwellings.



The first half of 2020 permitting levels for single family and accessory housing units at a record low while multifamily permitting was non-existent.

Figure 47: New Housing Units Permitted to be Built for First Half of Year, January – June, 2015 to 2020



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

### Southeast Alaska New Housing Construction

Juneau’s housing stock increased in 2019 by 177 units, a 146 percent increase from 2018. This was largely due to the increase in annual multi-family homes built over the prior year.

Figure 48: New Housing Units Built by Type of Structure, Select Communities 2017 – 2019

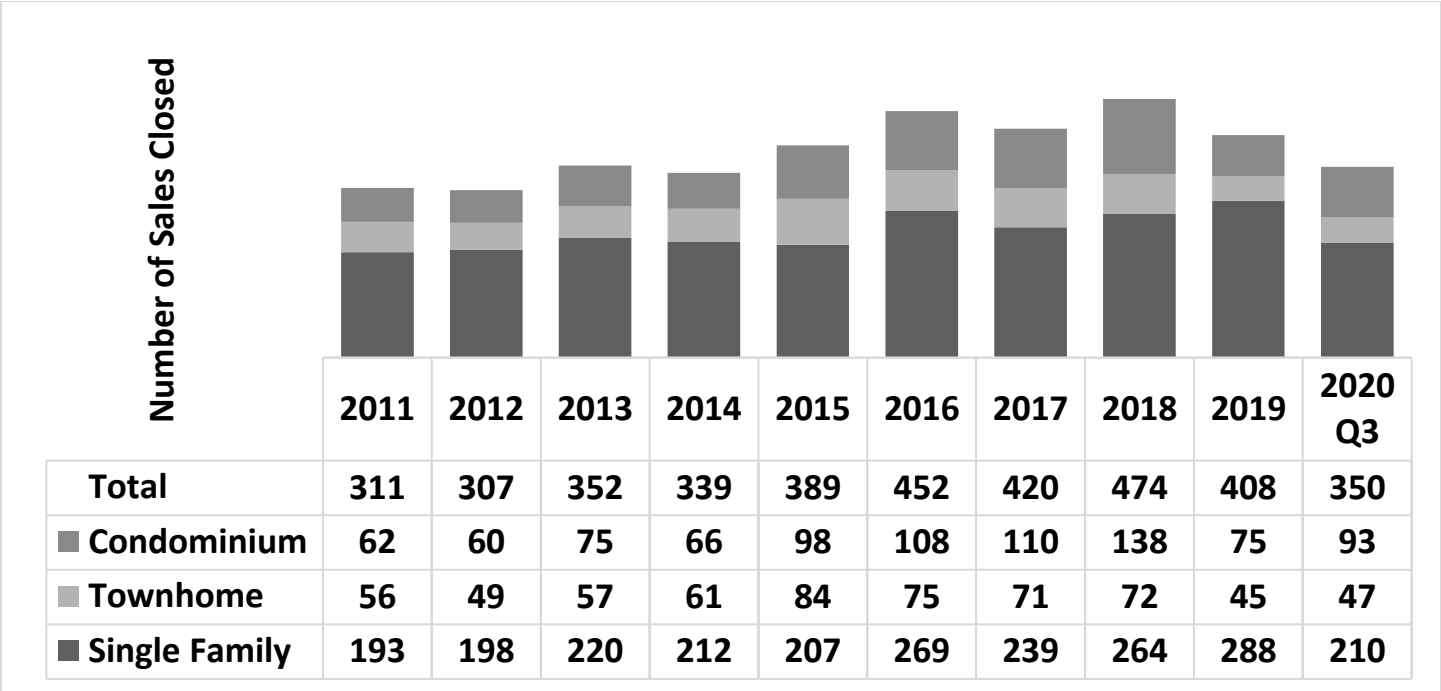
	Total Units 2017	Total Units 2018	Total Units 2019	Single Family 2017	Single Family 2018	Single Family 2019	Multi Family 2017	Multi Family 2018	Multi Family 2019
Craig	16	3	7	4	1	1	12	2	6
Haines	4	6	5	4	6	5	0	0	0
Juneau	68	72	177	45	53	46	22	19	137
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	30	48	47	17	21	32	13	27	15
Petersburg	11	14	12	7	9	8	2	5	3
Sitka Borough	27	18	16	23	14	11	4	2	3
Skagway	7	6	2	1	5	2	6	1	0
Wrangell Borough	4	7	5	3	5	4	1	2	0

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

### Juneau Home Sales and Prices

Juneau’s home sale market declined in 2019, with a significant decrease in condominium and townhomes. While single family sales surpassed 2016 levels, reaching a high for the decade, condominium and townhome sales accounted for the decrease. Condominium sales fell 46 percent, reaching 2013 levels, and townhome sales fell 38 percent, a low for the decade.

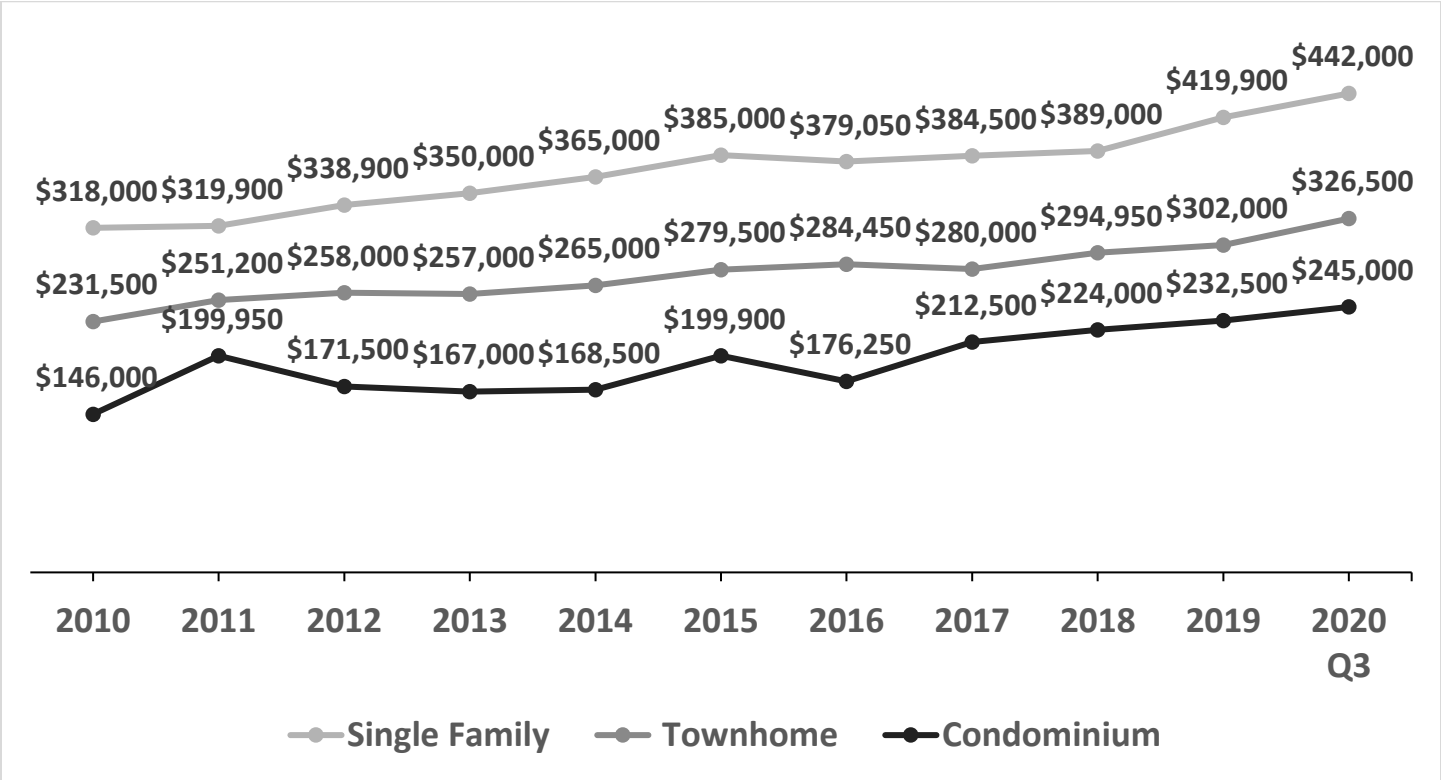
Figure 49: Sales Volume of Single Family, Attached Homes and Condominiums



Source: Southeast Alaska Multiple Listing Service.

The median transaction price of single-family homes increased by 5.3 percent from 2018 to 2019, and prices increased again in the first three quarters of 2020 for all categories of housing. The average days on market for all homes was 24 days in 2017. It then fell to 17 days in 2018 and 9 days in 2019 and the third quarter of 2020. The rapid turnover for homes, less than 10 days, is an indication of a tight housing market in Juneau.

Figure 50: Median Price of Single Family, Attached Homes and Condominiums, 2010 – 2020 (October)



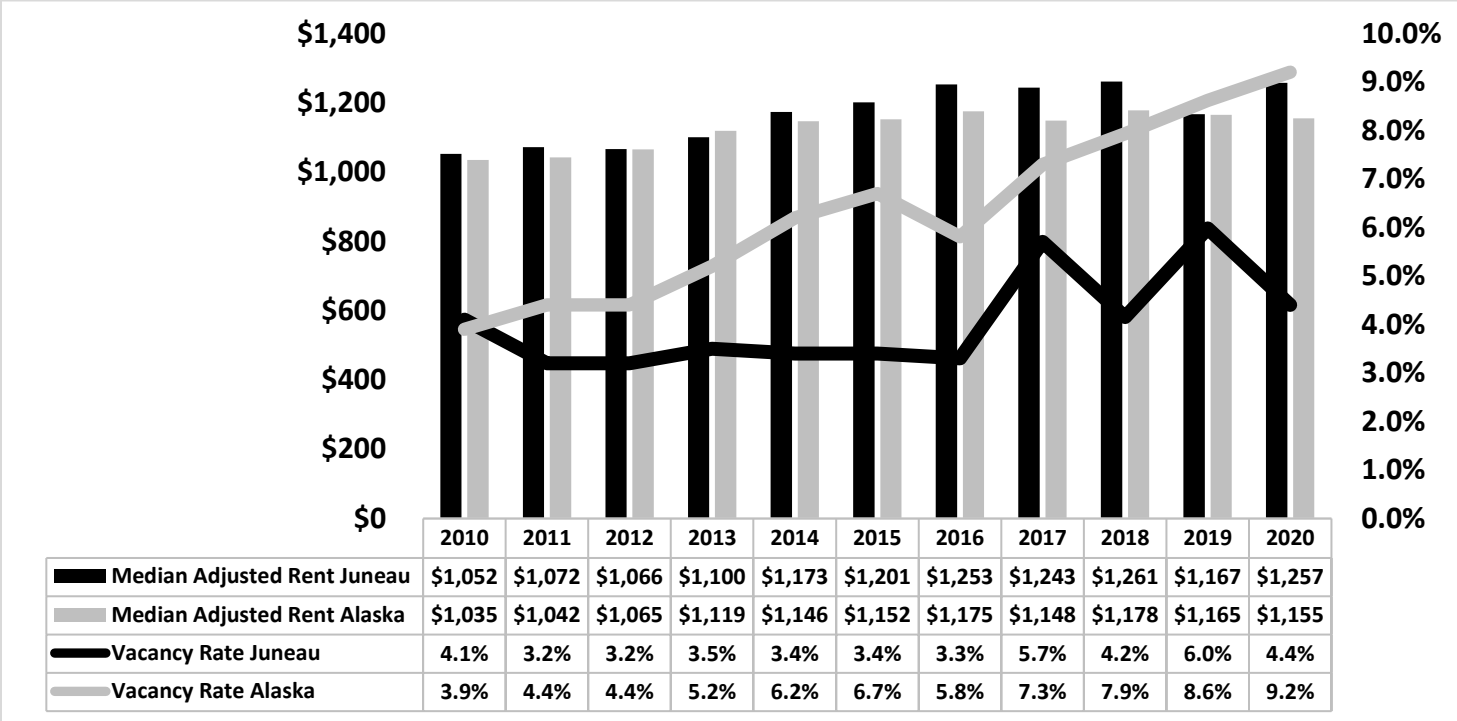
Sources: Southeast Alaska Multiple Listing Service.

Monthly Rental Costs (Adjusted Rates) and Vacancy Rates

Every March, the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development surveys Alaska’s landlords for rental housing costs and vacancy rates for the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation. In March 2020, Juneau’s median rental price for all units

increased by 7.7 percent to \$1,257, returning to levels seen in 2016 through 2018. As vacancy rates in Alaska continue to rise (currently 9.2%), Juneau’s vacancy rate remains well below the state average, dropping to 4.4 percent. According to the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, the ideal vacancy rate for a community is between 6 and 7 percent<sup>1</sup>. This is because more vacancies allow renters more choice in where to live, putting pressure on landlords to keep units in good repair and keep prices competitive.

Figure 51: All Units Median Adjusted Rental Prices and Vacancy Rate, March 2010 - 2020



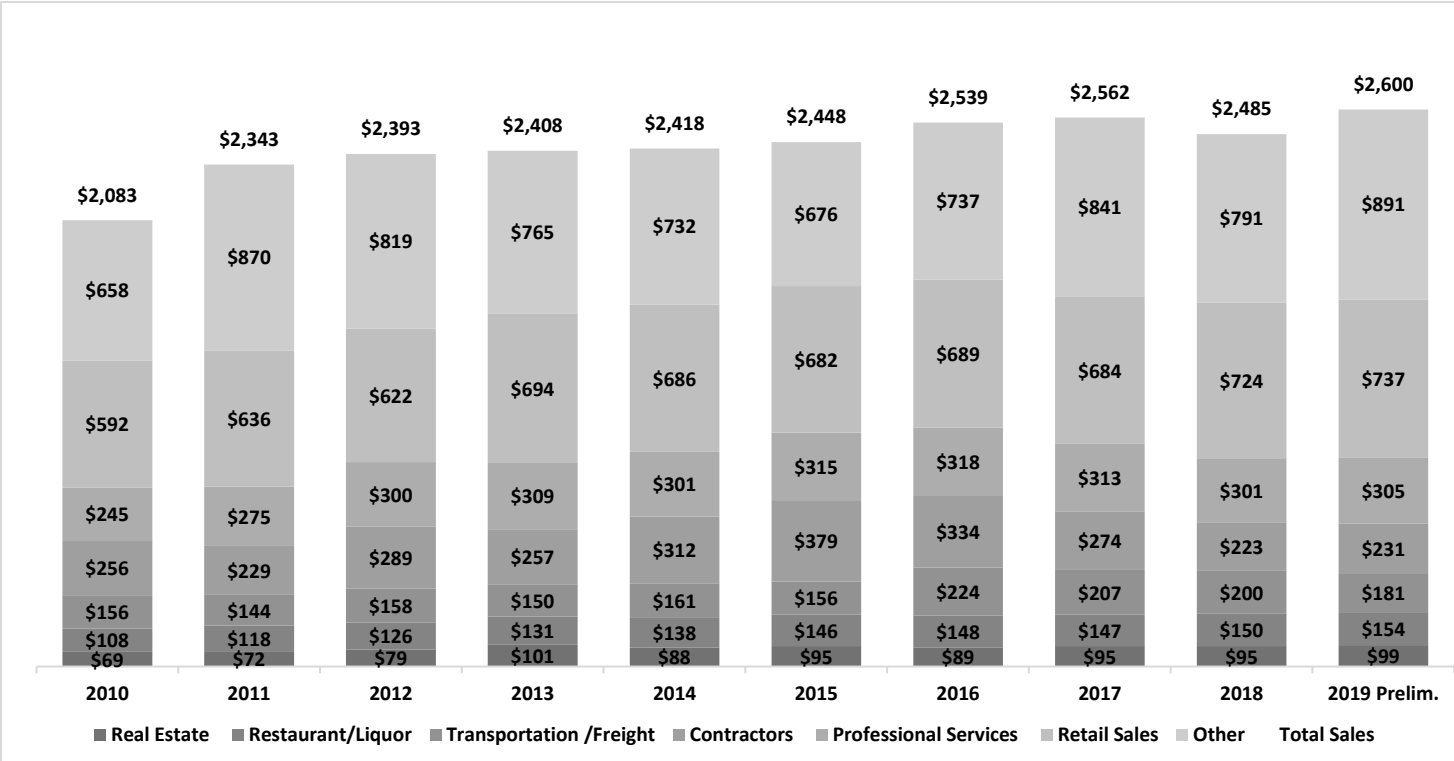
**Source:** Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, and Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, 2020 Rental Market Survey (March); **Note:** Rental price is adjusted to include heat, light, hot water, water, garbage, sewer and snow removal, if one or more of these utilities is not included in the rent.

<sup>1</sup> Wiebold, Karinne. “Alaska’s Rental Market.” *Alaska Economic Trends*, Aug. 2016, pp. 4-7.  
Juneau and Southeast Alaska Economic Indicators and Outlook, December 2020

Gross Business Sales

In 2019, business sales in the City and Borough of Juneau increased by 5 percent from 2018. This increase was primarily a result of a rise of 13 percent in "other" sales and 5 percent in real estate sales. The “other” sales category includes mineral sales, wholesale equipment, food suppliers and fuel companies, among others. The only sector that saw a decrease in 2019 was transportation and freight, which experienced a 10 percent decrease.

Figure 52: Business Sales in Juneau by Business Category (in Millions), 2010– 2019 (Preliminary)

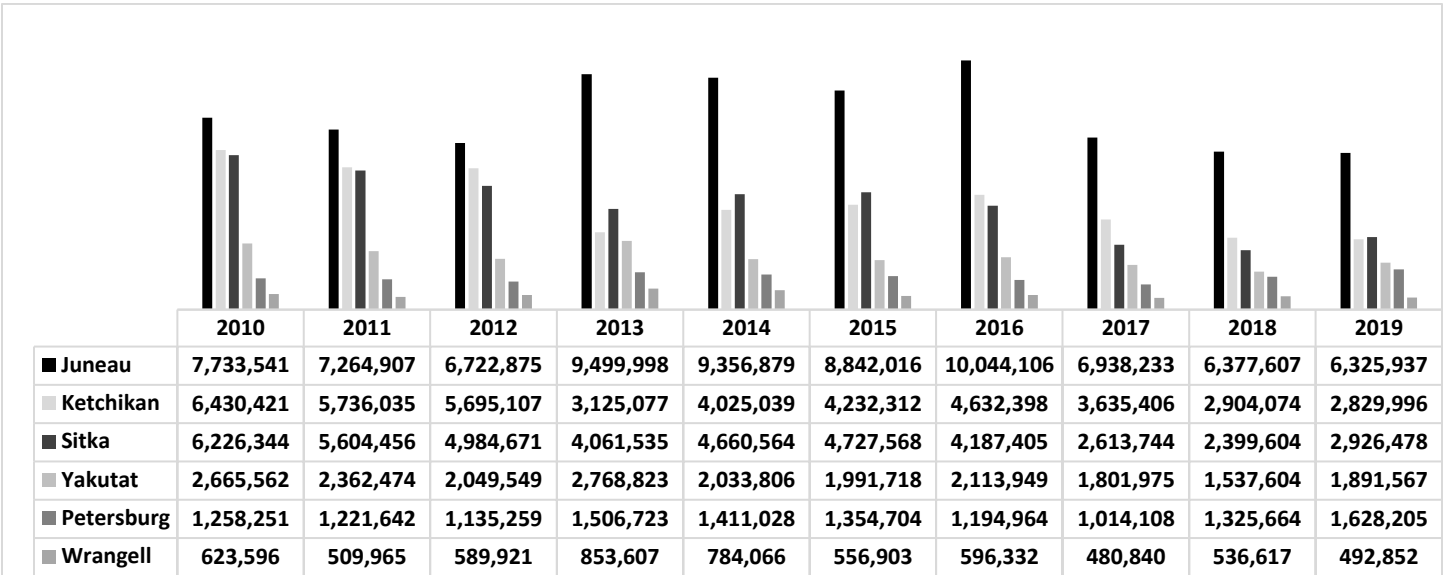


**Source:** City & Borough of Juneau Sales Tax Office and CBJ Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, July 1, 2018- June 30, 2019, Statistical Section. **Note:** “Other” category includes mineral sales, wholesale equipment, food suppliers, and fuel companies.

Freight Volumes

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

Figure 53: On-Flight Freight Enplanement (Pounds in Thousands), 2012 – 2019



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

Travel and Visitor Industry

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

With 98 percent of all cruise visitors stopping in Juneau, it is the most visited community in Alaska in the summer. 2019 saw yet another record number of cruise visitors, with a 4 percent increase in Juneau firms, 6 percent increase in Juneau’s average employment, and a 12 percent increase in Juneau’s total earnings.

Juneau’s tourism growth outpaced that of the Southeast region, though both enjoyed substantial percentage increases in tourism-related employment and earnings.

Figure 54: Leisure, Hospitality, and Transportation Industries Employment and Earnings, 2015-2019

	Number of Firms		Average Employment		Total Earnings	
	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast
2015	193	662	2,770	6,501	\$75,068,464	\$195,151,081
2016	190	645	2,784	6,648	\$79,294,933	\$205,880,420
2017	198	660	2,813	6,717	\$82,318,620	\$215,085,772
2018	200	666	2,987	6,962	\$92,094,125	\$231,907,883
2019	208	679	3,154	7,254	\$103,225,389	\$253,718,558
Change 2017 to 2018	4%	2%	6%	4%	12%	9%

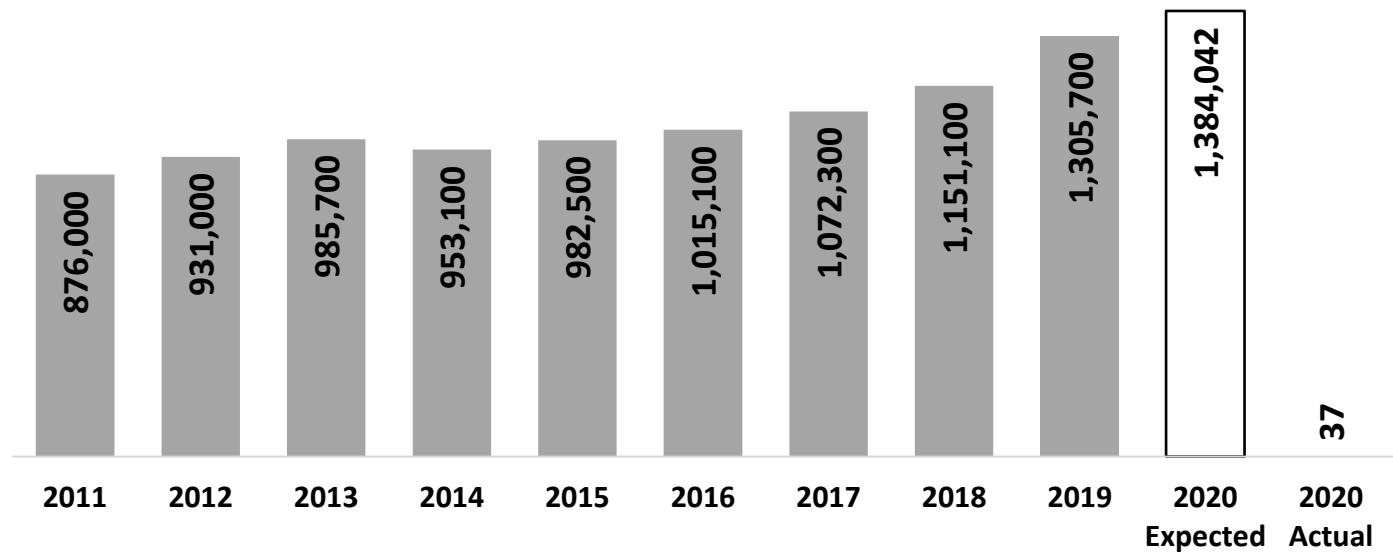
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Cruise Ship Visitation

After returning to the one million cruise passenger level in 2016, Juneau’s cruise passenger volume continued to grow through 2019 reaching a record 1,305,700 visitors. Due to COVID-19, large cruise ships did not visit Juneau in 2020. One small

cruise ship left Juneau in August of 2020, carrying 36 passengers. This was the only cruise ship to visit Juneau in 2020.

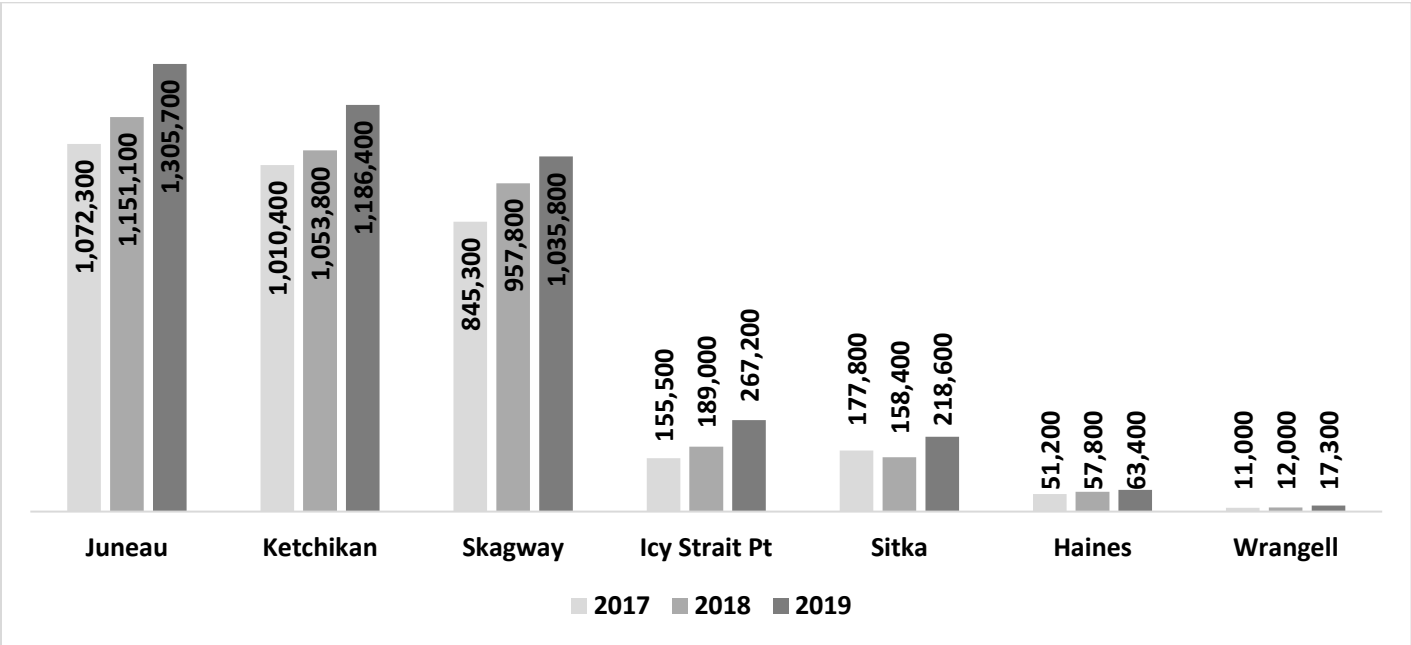
Figure 55: Cruise Passengers Visiting Juneau, 2011 - 2020 (Projected Estimate)



Source: Cruise Line Agencies of Alaska and McDowell Group.

Juneau, Ketchikan, and Skagway are the three most visited ports in Alaska. In 2019, all communities had an increase in cruise volume from 2018. The largest increases in cruise traffic were seen in Sitka (38 percent), Hoonah (Icy Strait Point, 42 percent), and Wrangell (44 percent). Other Southeast communities saw significant gains as well while Haines and Skagway both saw increases of 10 percent and 8 percent, respectively. Juneau and Ketchikan both saw an increase of about 13 percent in 2019. Juneau was the only port to see any cruise traffic (36 passengers) but that cruise was cut short due to COVID-19 concerns.

Figure 56: Cruise Passengers Volumes for Southeast Alaska Communities, 2017 – 2019



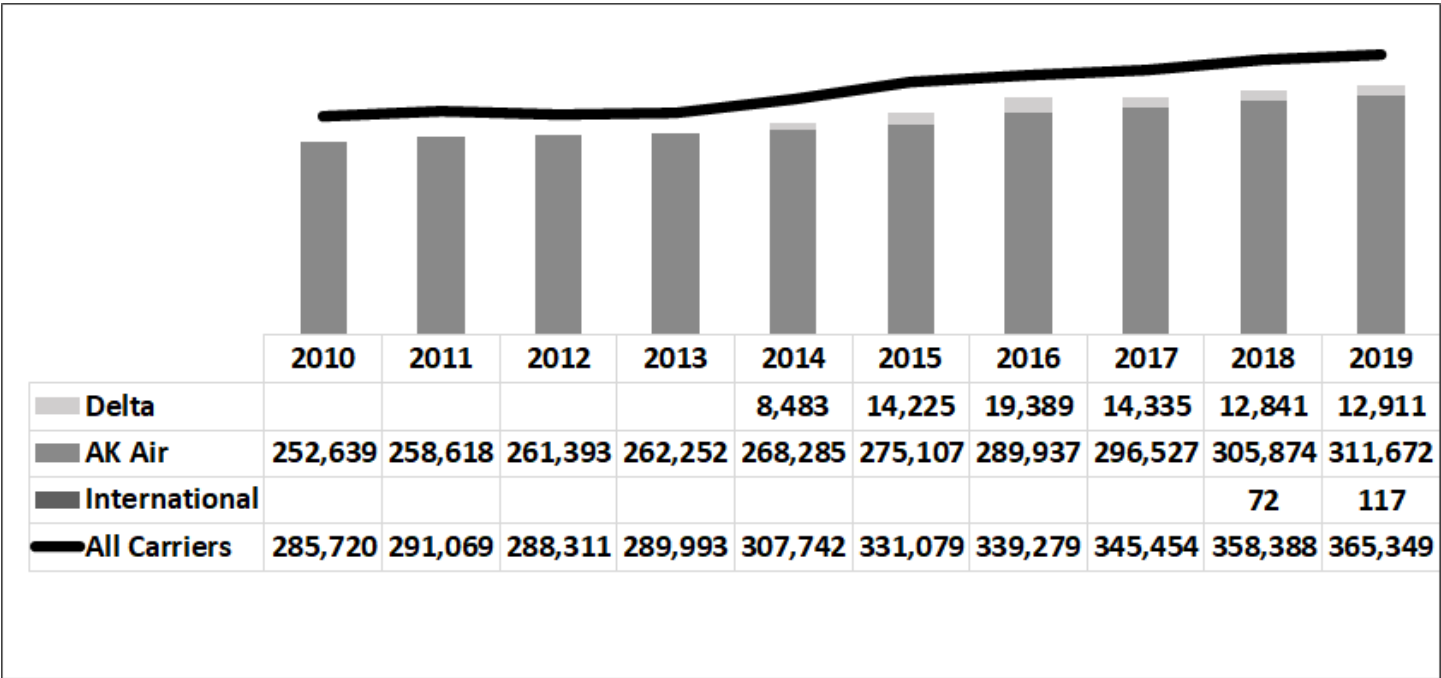
Source: Cruise Line Agencies of Alaska and McDowell Group. Note: These figures do not include most small cruise ship lines.



**Airline Passenger Traffic**

While 98 percent of all cruise visitors come to Juneau, only about 10 percent of tourists arriving in the state by air come to Juneau. Passenger enplanement statistics can serve as an indicator of economic activity in Juneau, since business, convention, and most independent tourism visitors come predominantly by air. Despite Delta Airlines’ curtailment of year-round operation and subsequent decrease in passengers by nearly 33 percent from 2016, Juneau experienced a sixth consecutive year of growth in airline passenger volume, as Alaska Airlines increased their annual Juneau passenger enplanements by almost 2 percent. After more than a decade without air connection, international flights to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, resumed in 2018 and continued through 2019.

**Figure 57:** Scheduled Air Passenger Enplanements at Juneau International Airport, 2010-2019



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

**Figure 58:** Scheduled and Non-scheduled Air Passenger Enplanements at Select Southeast Communities

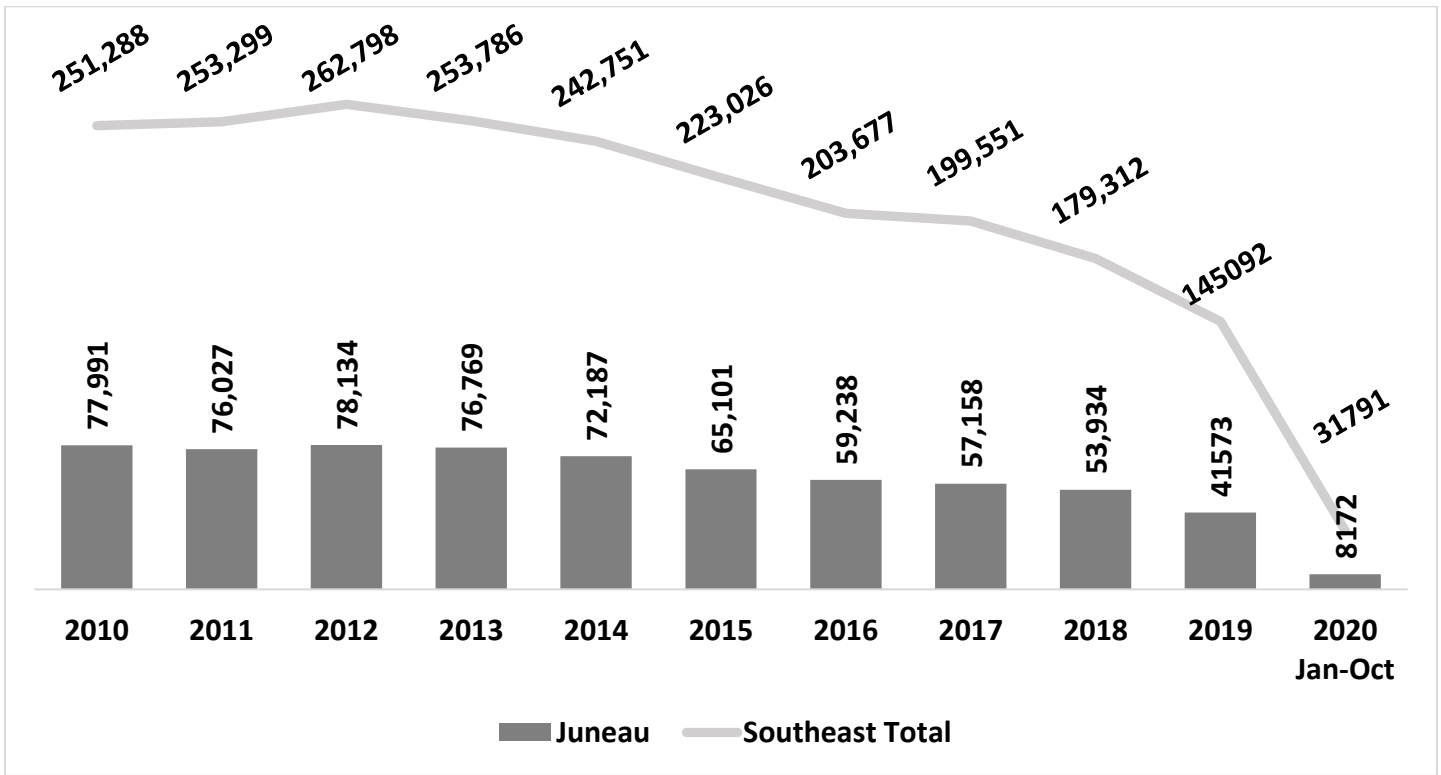
	2017	2018	2019	Percent Change 2017 - 2018
Juneau	422,226	440,277	459,191	4.3%
Ketchikan	173,636	165,561	149,606	-9.6%
Sitka	83,598	87,119	90,839	4.3%
Petersburg	22,915	24,520	23,479	-4.2%
Wrangell	13,160	14,033	14,776	5.3%
Klawock	10,923	13,503	12,980	-3.9%
Yakutat	10,880	11,800	12,808	8.5%
Gustavus	9,061	11,023	11,130	1.0%
Haines	7,864	8,026	10,013	24.8%
Hoonah	6,820	6,817	8,056	18.2%
Skagway	7,380	7,324	8,044	9.8%

Source: Federal Aviation Administration, Airports, Preliminary CY 2019 ACAIS. Note: Non-scheduled service includes air taxi/commercial and private activity.

Ferry Traffic

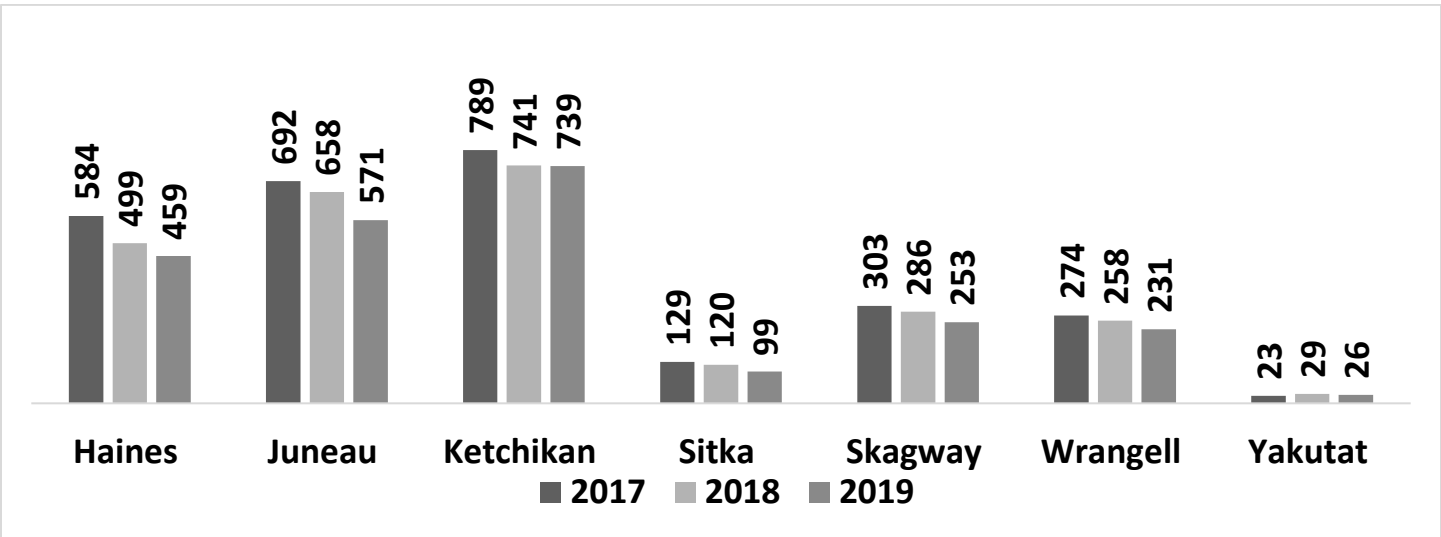
Ferry traffic volume reflects tourism travel as well as residential and regional personal travel. The decline in ferry travel throughout the region continued in 2019, and then fell 80.6 percent in 2020, reaching a record low. This is a result of local and statewide mandates and reduced travel due to COVID-19.

Figure 59: Disembarking Ferry Passenger Traffic Juneau and Southeast, 2011-2020



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

Figure 60: Alaska Marine Highway Port Departures for Select Communities, 2017– 2019

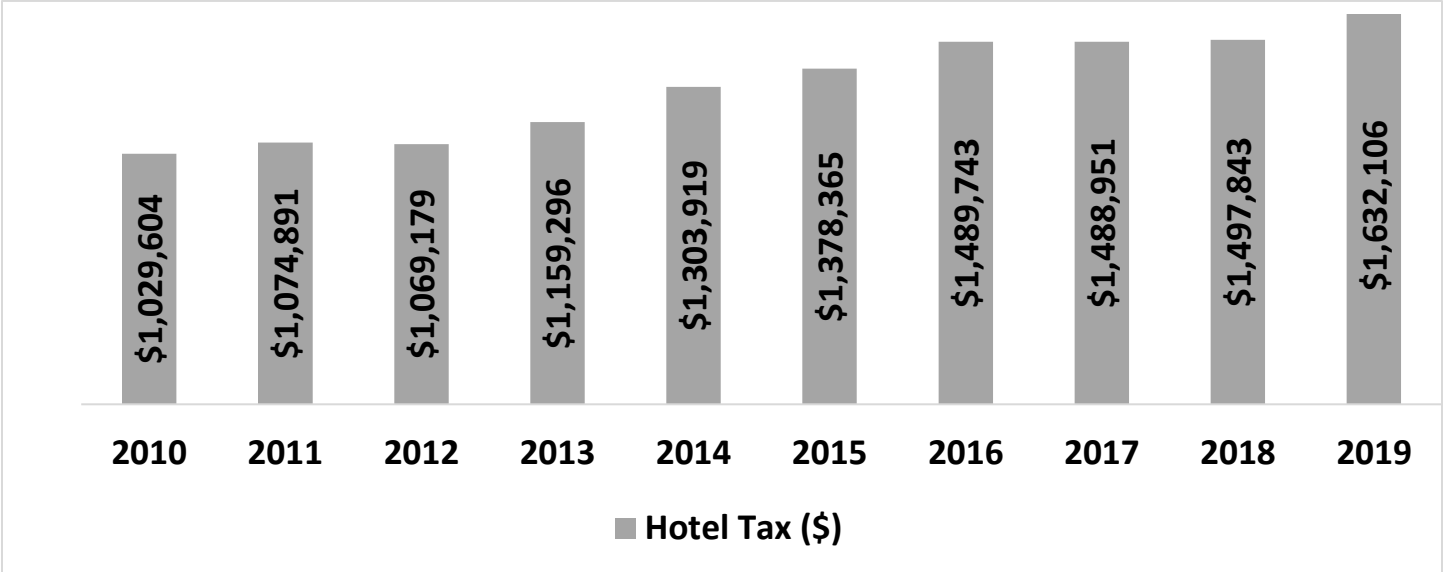


Source: Alaska Department of Transportation, Alaska Marine Highway System, Marine Traffic Manager

Visitor-related Tax Revenue

Juneau’s hotel tax revenue can be used to indicate the health of the independent tourism and the business travel sectors. Juneau’s hotel tax revenue increased by 9 percent in 2019, following 3 years of steady tax levels. In the October 1, 2019 City and Borough of Juneau Regular Municipal Election, voters approved an increase to the CBJ hotel/motel tax, raising the tax rate from 7 to 9 percent. This increase will become effective January 1<sup>st</sup> of 2020. The two percent increase is temporary, extending to December 31, 2034.

Figure 61: Juneau Hotel Tax Revenue, 2010 – 2019



Source: City and Bureau of Juneau Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019, Statistical Section

Health Care Industry

In 2019, Juneau lost one firm in the private health care and social services sector, contributing to an aggregate loss of 28 local jobs in the industry. This is the third consecutive year of decline in Juneau’s health care employment. Total industry earnings fell 0.8 percent from 2018, the first decline in over a decade. The decrease was minor with total earnings remaining the second highest of the decade behind 2018. While Juneau lost jobs in the sector, the rest of Southeast added 85 jobs, resulting in a 2.2 percent growth in health care employment for the region. Similarly, total health care wages grew 7.5 percent from the previous year. As the Southeast population continues to age, it is expected that demand in this sector will continue to increase.

Figure 62: Private Health Care and Social Services Employment and Payroll, 2014-2019

	Number of Firms		Average Employment		Total Earnings	
	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast
2014	124	257	1,716	3,717	\$70,935,083	\$159,087,405
2015	123	259	1,692	3,662	\$71,932,471	\$161,310,761
2016	121	261	1,701	3,683	\$73,152,855	\$164,297,414
2017	115	254	1,670	3,841	\$77,383,767	\$177,893,856
2018	112	248	1,638	3,904	\$82,144,110	\$196,642,935
2019	111	254	1,610	3,989	\$81,489,212	\$211,463,440
Change 2018 to 2019	-0.9%	2.4%	-1.7%	2.2%	-0.8%	7.5%

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

Natural Resources and Mining Industry

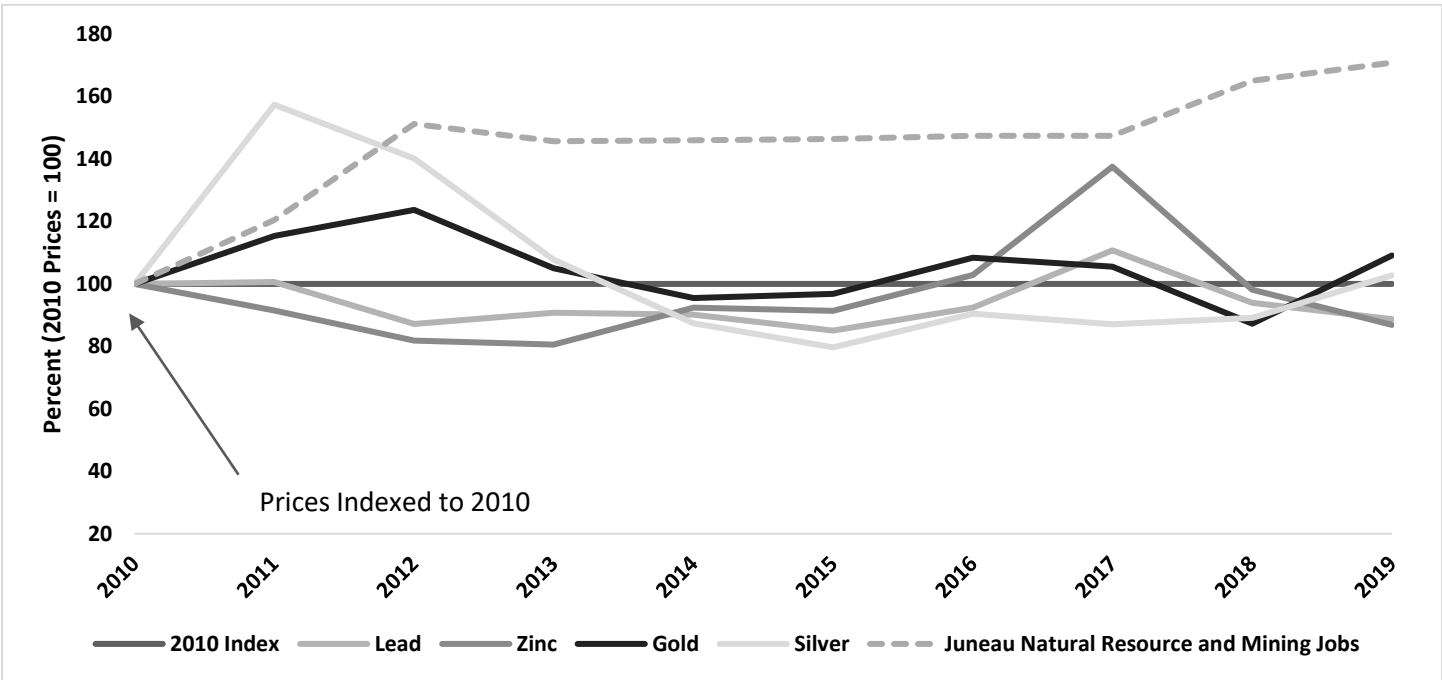
Juneau’s average monthly employment in the natural resources and mining sector reached a new high for the third consecutive year as employment increased from 918 to 950. Total firms increased for the third consecutive year, and total earnings remained relatively stable.

Figure 63: Natural Resources and Mining Employment and Payroll, 2015-2019

	Number of Firms		Average Employment		Total Earnings	
	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast
2015	11	78	814	1,185	\$82,119,693	\$102,980,934
2016	11	69	820	1,158	\$83,559,450	\$101,998,083
2017	12	76	891	1,240	\$88,235,285	\$109,308,256
2018	14	77	918	1,241	\$92,836,267	\$112,349,130
2019	15	78	950	1,359	\$92,719,063	\$119,061,411
Change 2018 to 2019	7.1%	1.3%	3.5%	9.5%	-0.1%	6.0%

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

Figure 64: Prices of Metals Mined in Juneau and Natural Resources and Mining Employment, 2010 – 2019  
Indexed to 2010 Dollars



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

Seafood Industry

Southeast Alaska Resident Fishermen

In 2018, the commercial harvest in Southeast Alaska fell as volume decreased across all communities. Consequently, Juneau saw a decrease of 1.1 percent in total participation. Sitka participation dropped by 1.8 percent while Petersburg participation decreased by just 0.1 percent. The largest changes were seen in POW-Hyder and Hoonah-Angoon, which both dropped by 22.4 and 21 percent, respectively.

Figure 65: Southeast Alaska Resident Commercial Fishermen and Crew, 2019

Borough or Census Area	Fishing Permits Issued	Permit Holders	Fisherman who Fished	Fishing Crew Licenses	Total Participation
Sitka	1,031	538	398	517	915
Petersburg	1,100	491	369	400	769
Juneau	598	370	247	465	712
Ketchikan Gateway	605	351	219	337	556
POW-Hyder	510	292	221	212	433

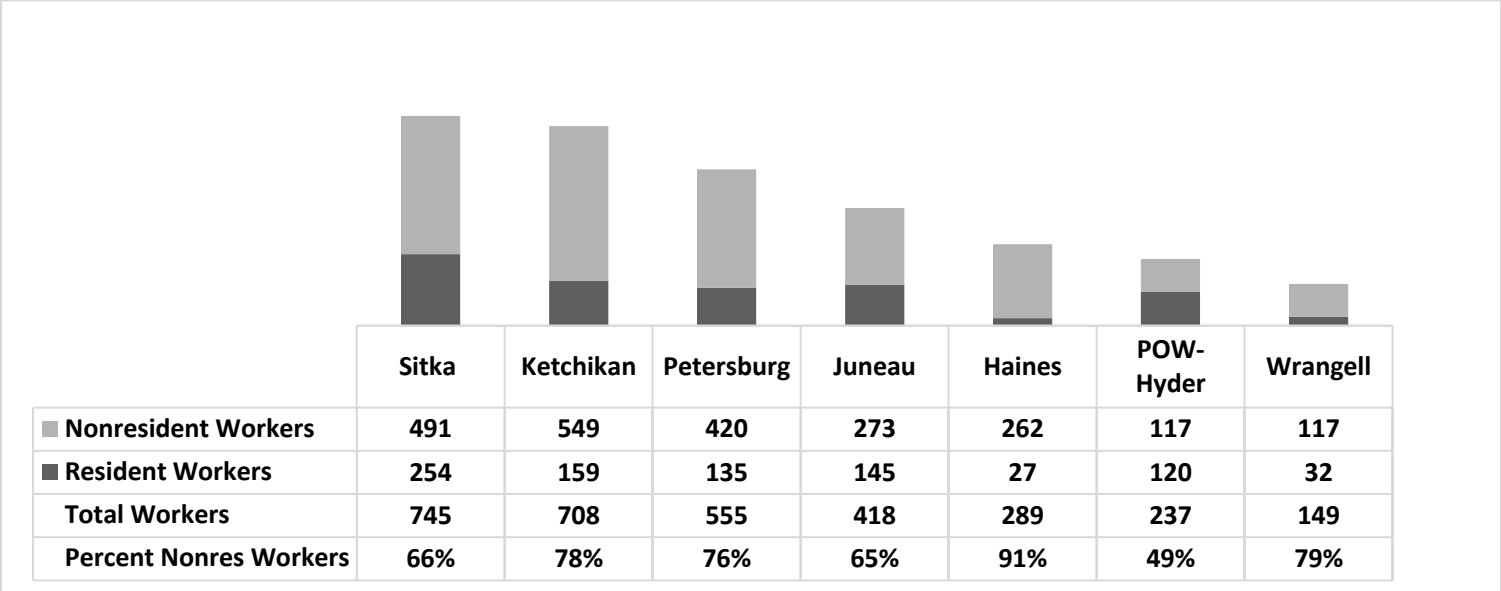
Borough or Census Area	Fishing Permits Issued	Permit Holders	Fisherman who Fished	Fishing Crew Licenses	Total Participation
Wrangell	361	199	150	224	374
Haines	156	98	83	107	190
Hoonah-Angoon	240	165	96	73	169
Yakutat	231	149	109	59	168
Total Southeast 2019	4,832	2,653	1,892	2,394	4,286
Total Southeast 2018	4,925	2,703	1,932	2,543	4,475
Change 2018-2019	-1.9%	-1.8%	-2.1%	-5.9%	-4.2%

**Source:** Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, "Permit and Fishing Activity by Year, State, Census Area or Alaskan City", 2019; Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2018 Comm. Crew Licenses dataset.

### Seafood Processing Employment in Southeast Alaska

Seafood processing is a primary component of Southeast Alaska’s manufacturing segment. In 2018, the most recent year for which data is available, regional seafood processing employment increased for the first time in four years to 3,205 individuals, up from 3,049 in 2017.

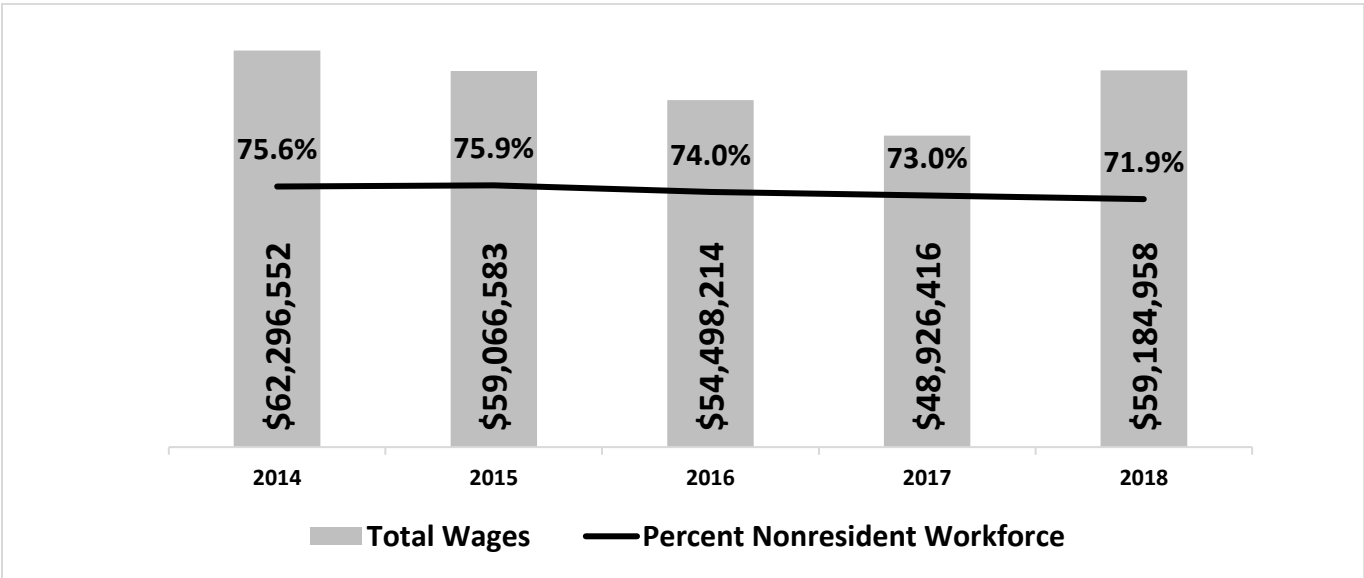
Figure 66: Resident and Nonresident Seafood Processing Workers, Select Communities 2018



**Source:** Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, "Nonresidents Working in Alaska", 2018, Table 12. **Note:** Worker count is the cumulative number of workers who worked over the course of a year, not the number of jobs.

Of the 4,356 employed in seafood processing, 71.9 percent were non-Alaskan residents. Sitka, Ketchikan, and Petersburg were the primary locations for these employees. Southeast seafood processing wages grew by 21 percent from last year, just above what it was in 2015. While wages have increased for the region, the share of resident employment has decreased by just over one percent from last year.

Figure 67: Total Wages and Percent Nonresident Seafood Processing Workforce, Southeast Alaska 2012-2018

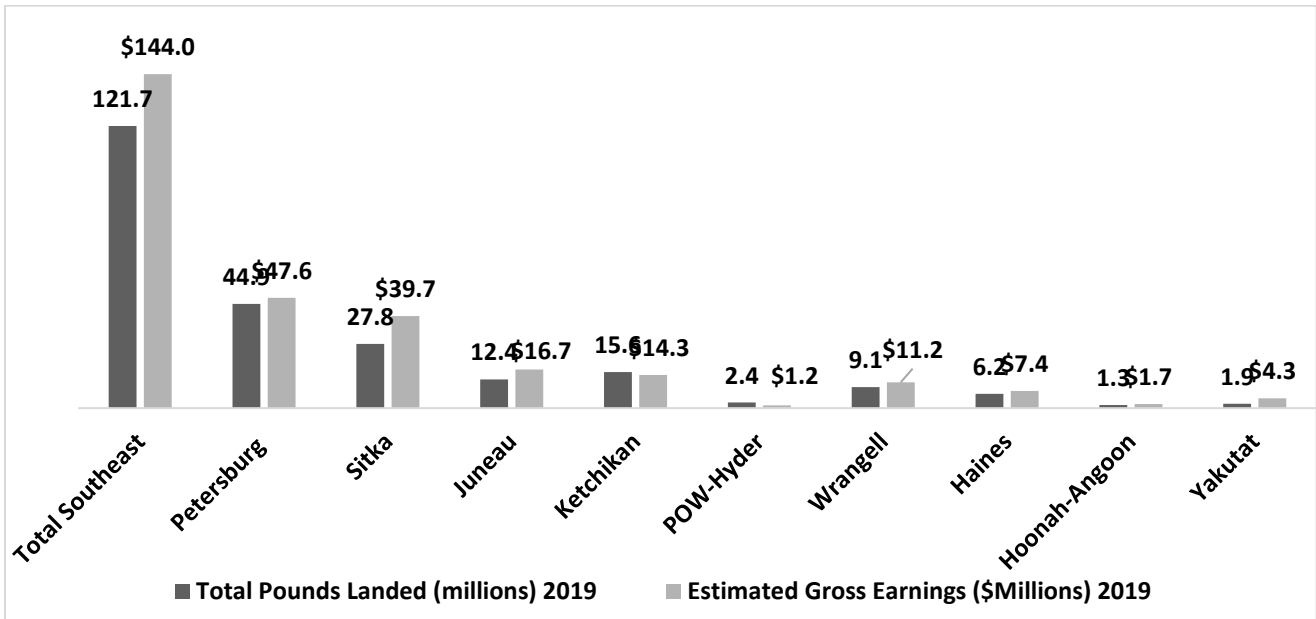


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, "Nonresidents Working in Alaska", 2018, Table 12. Note: Worker count is the cumulative number of workers who worked over the course of a year, not the number of jobs.

Commercial Harvest in Southeast Alaska

The overall salmon harvest value fell by nearly 33 percent, largely as a result of a 56 percent decrease in value brought in by Chum salmon. Pink Salmon increased by 104 percent in the region, which is due to larger pink harvests during odd years. The largest value increases were seen in Pink Salmon (104 percent) and Geoducks, Sea Cucumbers, and Urchins (50 percent). The average value per pound decreased by 18 percent.

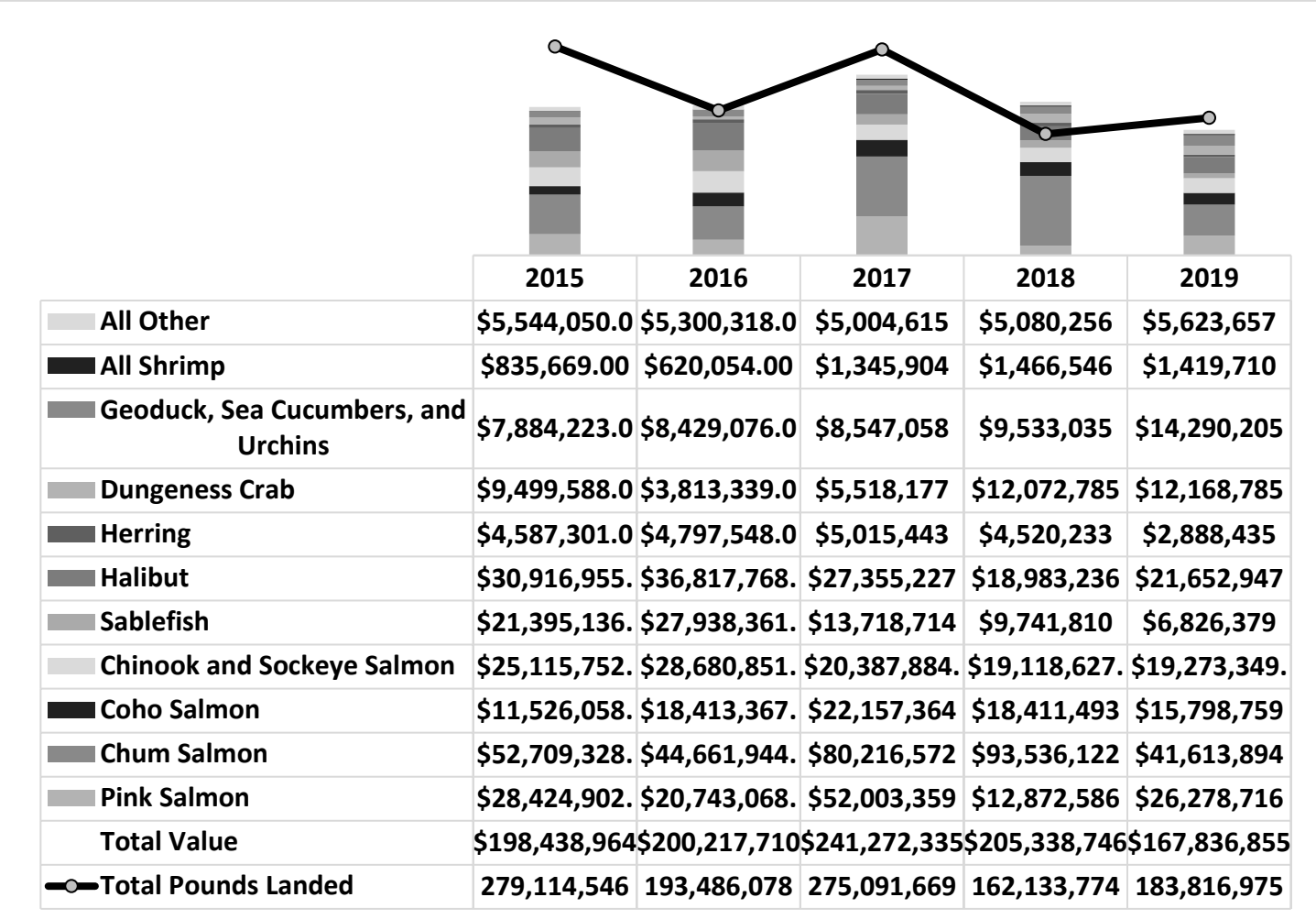
Figure 68: Estimated Gross Earnings (\$Millions) and Pounds Landed (Millions) by Southeast Alaska Residents for Select Communities, 2019



Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, "Permit and Fishing Activity by Year, State, Census Area or Alaskan City" 2019



Figure 69: Southeast Alaska Commercial Seafood Industry Ex-Vessel Value by Species and Pounds Landed, 2015 - 2019



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

Figure 70: Commercial Fish Harvest by Southeast Alaska Residents: Gross Earnings (Value) and Pounds Landed (Volume) in Thousands, 2017-2019

Area of Residency	Value 2017	Value 2018	Value 2019 Preliminary	Volume 2017	Volume 2018	Volume 2019 Preliminary
Petersburg	55,504,636	50,350,225	47,568,757	64,033,021	40,411,534	44,942,868
Sitka	46,244,926	41,115,267	39,699,290	33,537,216	23,854,582	27,771,170
Juneau	25,609,154	20,715,883	16,733,270	21,943,477	14,017,254	12,429,117
Ketchikan	22,816,755	17,568,225	14,265,585	25,560,298	13,812,634	15,629,134
POW-Hyder	16,543,928	16,087,158	1,165,652	18,827,307	11,862,134	2,398,316
Wrangell	12,562,845	12,035,646	11,186,713	10,832,688	8,403,946	9,118,844
Haines	6,810,647	5,801,233	7,413,916	7,049,534	4,320,574	6,200,910
Yakutat	5,778,411	4,301,371	4,271,126	4,341,239	2,212,631	1,874,656
Hoonah-Angoon	5,672,952	3,599,629	1,712,389	3,222,000	1,777,732	1,312,133
Total Southeast	\$197,544,254	\$171,574,637	\$144,016,698	189,346,780	120,673,021	121,677,148

Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, "Permit and Fishing Activity by Year, State, Census Area or Alaskan City" 2019

State of Alaska Shared Fish Taxes

Fisheries business tax is collected primarily from licensed processors and persons who export fish from Alaska. Alaska statutes provide that a percentage of revenue collected be shared with municipalities in which the processing took place. For fiscal year 2019, Southeast communities received a total of \$4.0 million from these taxes, a drop from the previous year.

Figure 71: Select Southeast Communities Receiving Shared Fish Taxes, 2015 - 2019

Fisheries Business Tax	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Sitka	\$1,009,033	\$879,793	\$953,324	\$1,279,885	\$1,188,722
Petersburg	\$820,118	\$336,848	\$877,158	\$889,855	\$749,771
<b>Juneau</b>	<b>\$364,624</b>	<b>\$312,519</b>	<b>\$389,022</b>	<b>\$447,875</b>	<b>\$407,040</b>
Ketchikan Borough	\$238,773	\$199,188	\$404,971	\$414,413	\$331,618
Haines Borough	\$212,855	\$150,045	\$128,174	\$352,884	\$226,899
Wrangell	\$392,076	\$233,563	\$314,455	\$307,405	\$284,469
Yakutat Borough	\$191,216	\$87,436	\$218,773	\$226,992	\$218,086
Hoonah	\$76,574	\$121,208	\$76,350	\$95,089	\$56,450
Craig	\$342,739	\$198,800	\$37,961	\$88,948	\$144,432
<b>Total Southeast</b>	<b>\$3,904,681</b>	<b>\$2,723,549</b>	<b>\$3,809,689</b>	<b>\$4,529,411</b>	<b>\$3,953,604</b>

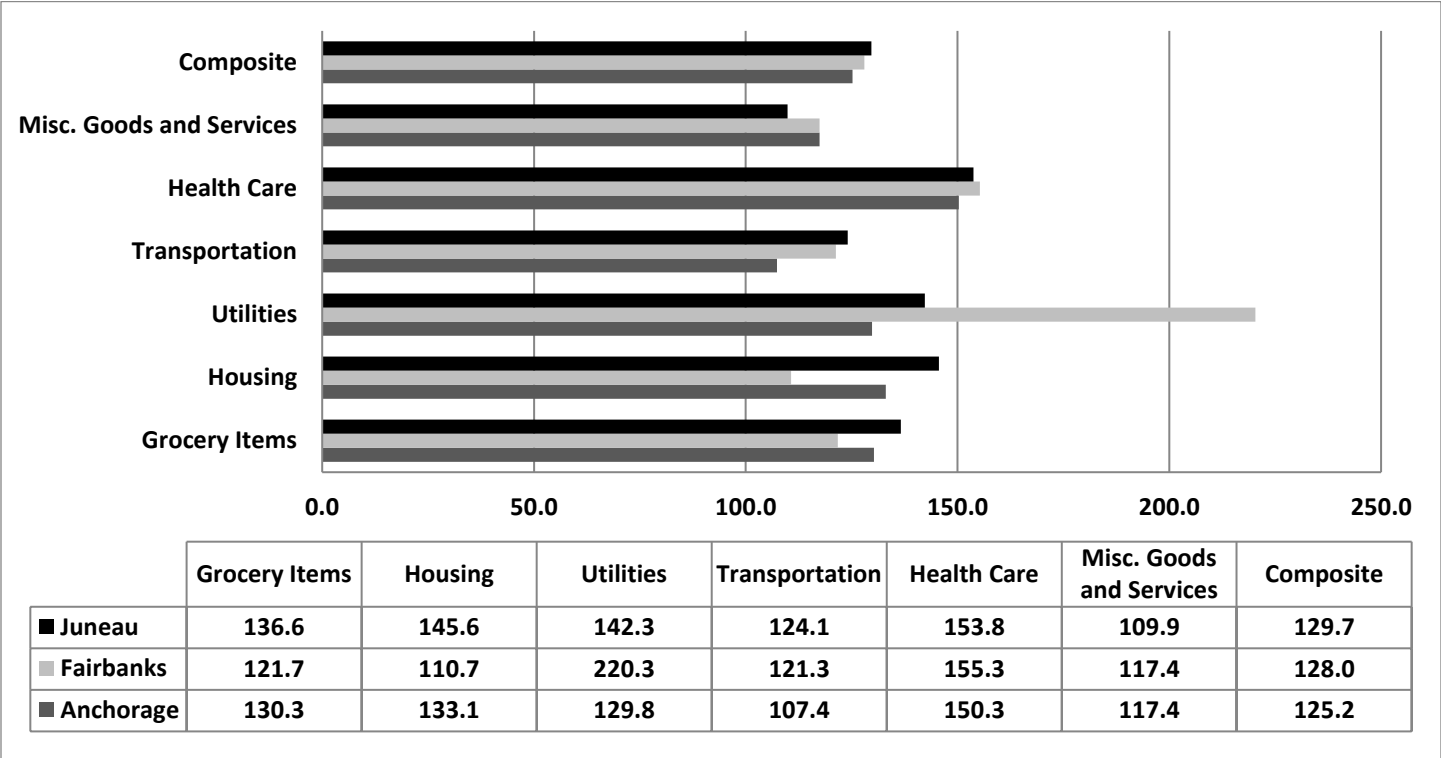
Source: Alaska Department of Revenue, Tax Division, FY2019 Shared Taxes and Fees Annual Report

# Cost of Living

## Cost of Living Index

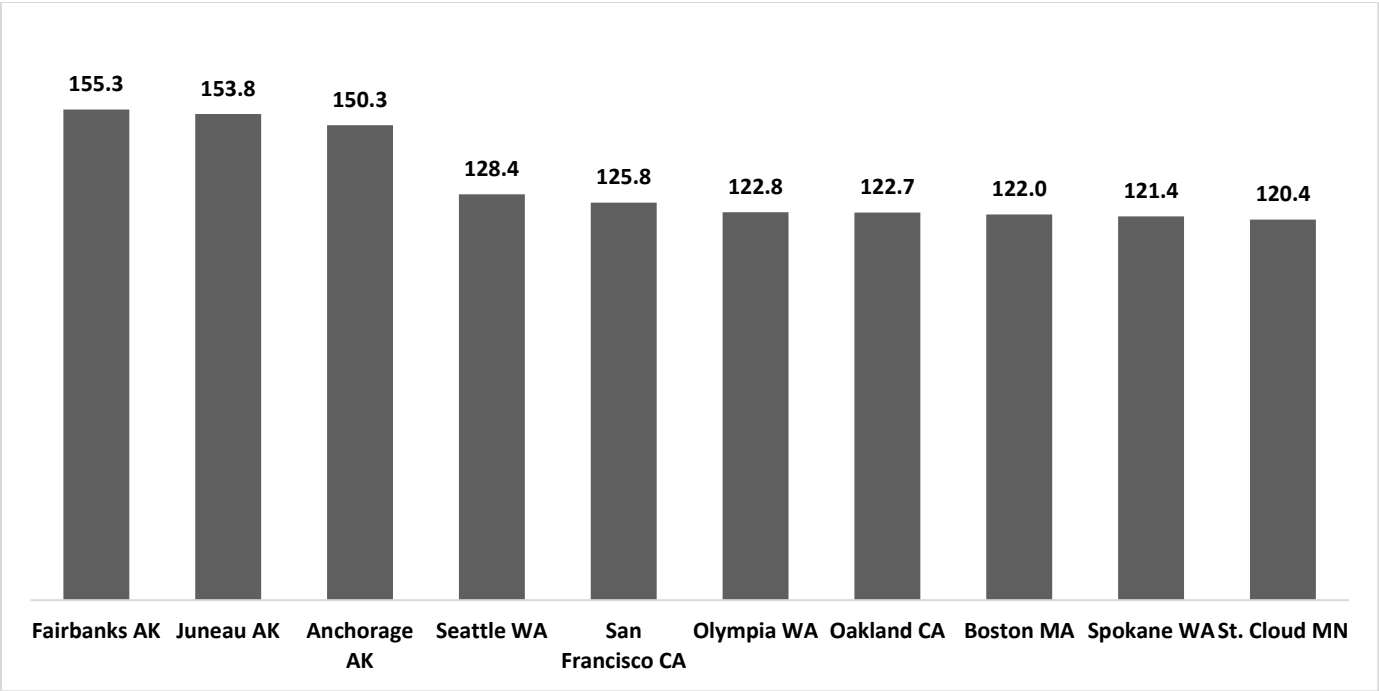
The Cost of Living Index is a nationwide survey of living expenses conducted three times a year in 268 U.S. cities. It establishes the average cost of living in the U.S. based on the cost of consumer goods, services, housing, energy, health care and transportation for a moderately affluent professional or executive household. The average cost across all urban communities surveyed is set at 100. Juneau’s 2019 annual average composite score of 129.7 means that it is nearly one-third more expensive to live in Juneau than the average U.S. city. Higher costs of groceries, housing, and transportation give Juneau the highest cost of living among the three Alaskan communities surveyed.

Figure 72: Comparative Cost of Living Index for Select Communities, 2019 Annual Averages



Source: Council for Community and Economic Research (C2ER), Cost of Living Index, 2019 Annual Average Data; Note: National average for 268 urban areas = 100.

Figure 73: Ten Most Expensive Cities for Cost of Health Care, 2019 Annual Averages



Source: Council for Community and Economic Research (C2ER), Cost of Living Index, 2019 Annual Average Data; Note: National average for 268 urban areas = 100.

### Military Cost of Living Index

The Department of Defense gives a Cost of Living Allowance (COLA) to compensate active duty military personnel who are assigned to overseas duty stations (including Alaska and Hawaii) with above average prices for goods and services. COLA is determined by a survey of the cost of approximately 120 goods and services in a community compared to the same goods and services in the continental United States. COLA is adjusted downward in communities where military personnel shop at base commissaries and exchanges, as in Anchorage and Fairbanks. In general, the higher the proportion of on-base shopping, the lower the index. According to the July 2019 COLA allowance, Juneau was 42 percent more expensive for goods and services compared to the average continental U.S military location.

Figure 74: US Military Overseas COLA Adjustment for Select Alaska Communities, July 16, 2018, 2019, 2020

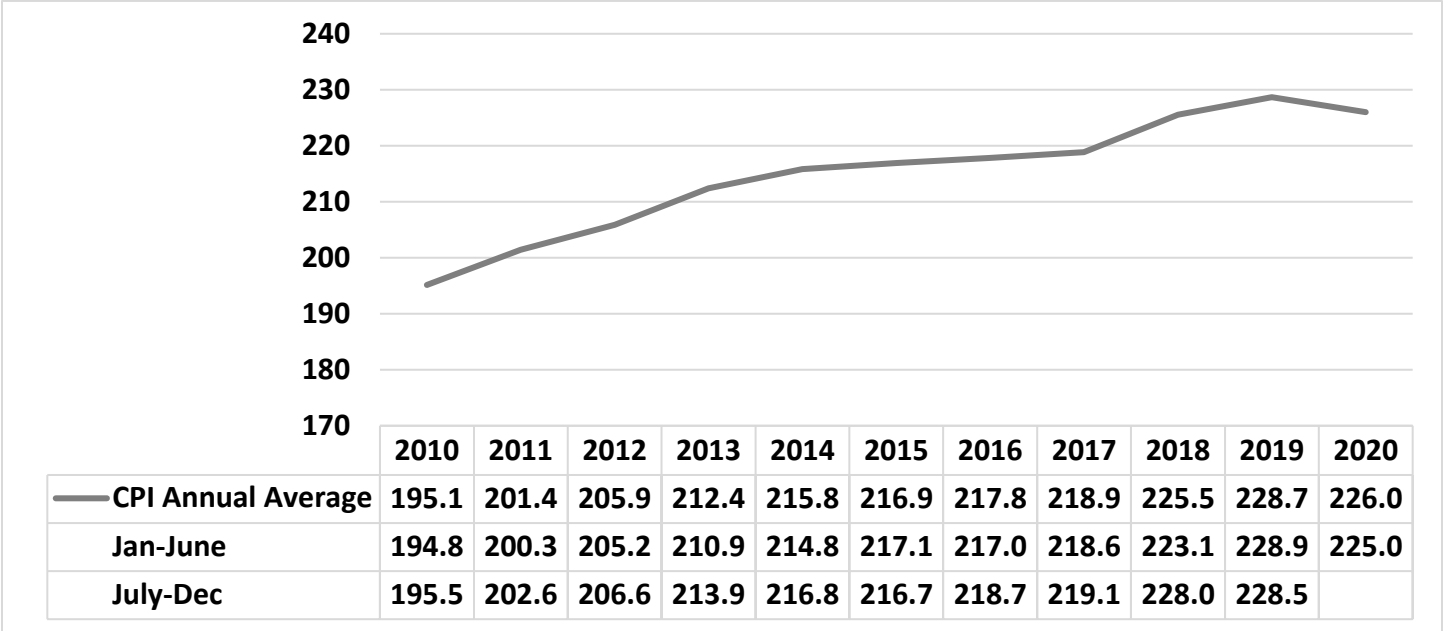
Community	2018 Percent	2019 Percent	2020 Percent	Community	2018 Percent	2019 Percent	2020 Percent
<b>Juneau</b>	<b>140%</b>	<b>138%</b>	<b>142%</b>	Petersburg	150%	144%	144%
Fairbanks	122%	126%	128%	Sitka	136%	140%	144%
Anchorage	128%	124%	126%	Ketchikan	130%	134%	138%

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

### Consumer Price Index

The Bureau of Labor Statistics collects and publishes an aggregate index of market price consumer goods and services bi-monthly. Index values are percent compared to 1982-1984 so an index value of 200 means prices are twice as expensive as they were in 1982-1984. In 2019, the Urban Alaska CPI continued to rise similar to previous years. In the first half of 2020, the Urban Alaska CPI fell for the first time in over ten years, returning to 2018 levels.

Figure 75: Bureau of Labor Statistics Bimonthly Consumer Price Index, Urban Alaska 2010 – 2020

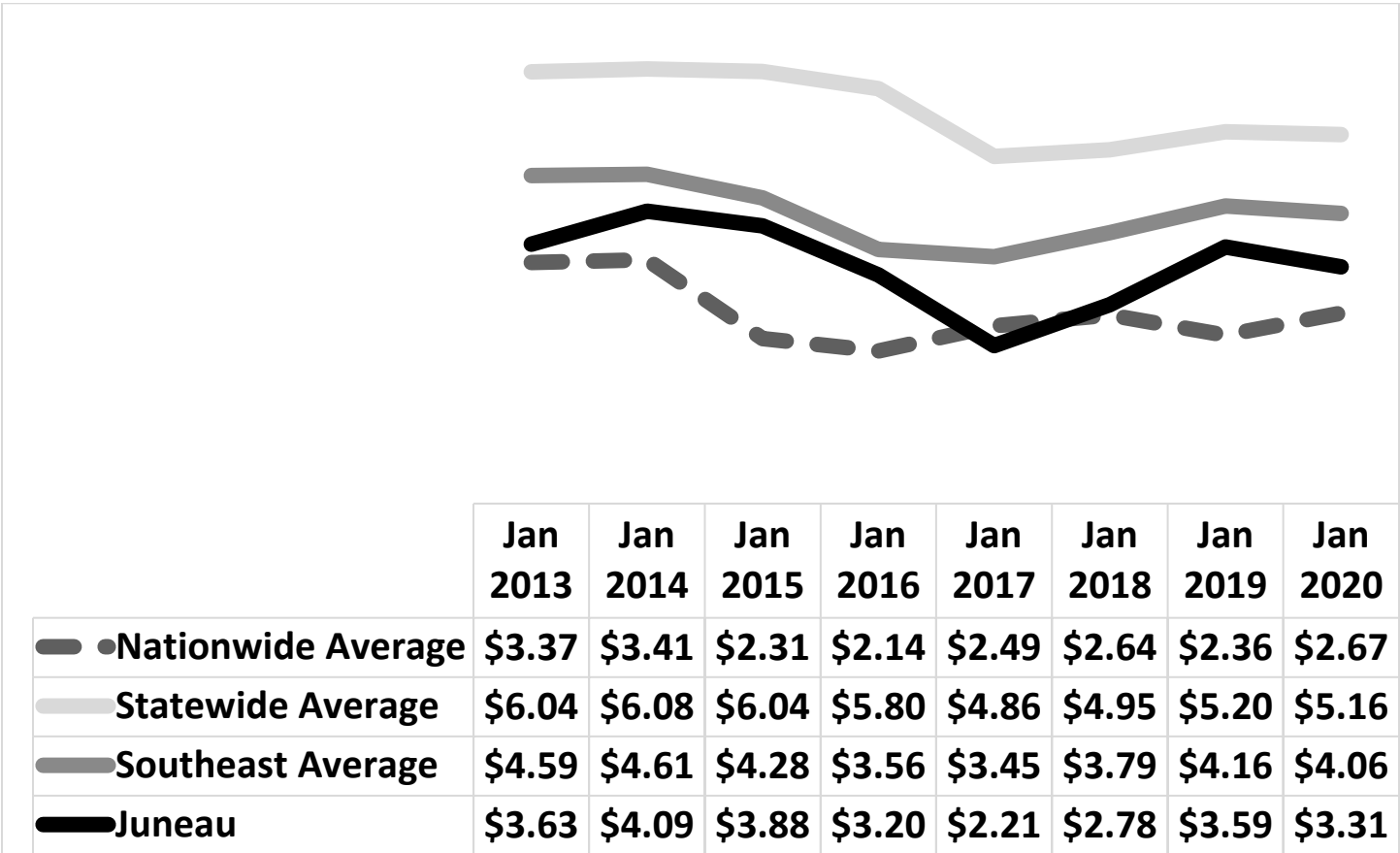


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPI for All Urban Consumers, Urban Alaska.

Gasoline and Fuel Oil Costs

The Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development collects retail heating fuel and gasoline prices from 100 select communities across Alaska semiannually. In January 2020, Juneau’s average gasoline cost was \$3.31, significantly higher than the national average of \$2.67, but lower than the Southeast and statewide averages. The high cost of transporting fuel to Alaska’s remote interior communities keeps the state average much higher than local, regional and national prices.

Figure 76: Gasoline Prices, 2013 – 2020



Source: Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, Division of Community and Regional Affairs, Alaska Fuel Price Survey – January 2020.

Similar to gasoline prices, Juneau’s heating fuel price was higher than the national average in January 2020, but lower than that of the region or state. The relatively shorter distances to fuel distribution centers and year-round marine access contribute to Southeast’s lower prices. It should also be noted that the state price excludes the Northern Region where prices are subsidized.

Figure 77: Heating Fuel Prices, 2011 – 2020



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



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**MISSION**

The Juneau Economic Development Council fosters a healthy and sustainable economic climate in Juneau and throughout Southeast Alaska. In collaboration with other organizations, the council implements initiatives to maintain, expand, and create jobs and economic opportunities.

**JEDC FOCUS**

Help Make Juneau a Great (Capital) City  
Strengthen Key Regional Industries  
Promote Entrepreneurship and Small Businesses  
Develop Talent  
Deliver Core Economic Development Services

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