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October 2025

The Juneau Economic Development Council is pleased to present the 2025 edition of the ***Juneau and Southeast Alaska Economic Indicators and Outlook*** report to our community. We thank those who help us make this annual publication possible, including the City and Borough of Juneau, which provides core funding to JEDC, our Investors, and the many organizations who shared their research and information, most notably the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

Uncertainty is an often-heard term when talking about the economy in 2025. As we release this report, the federal government shutdown continues, and Juneau voters have supported local tax relief measures that will provide savings for residents while also reducing revenues available for local government programs and services. We did see a pause in the erosion of State of Alaska jobs in Juneau for the first time in about a decade, though the fiscal issues at the State remain unaddressed. Juneau population is both aging and declining. Our private sector is producing a record number of jobs and Juneau's overall economy continues to be solid. Tourism, measured by number of cruise passengers, is at an all-time high in 2025, as is employment in the mining sector. The multi-year decline in the number of people that commercially fish in Juneau continues, though. The size and impact of federal workforce reductions in 2025 are not yet evident in the data, but we see impacts at US Forest Service with delays in the Tongass Forest Plan revision. The future looks bright nonetheless—well, at least really busy. In the next few years, we expect to see the homeporting of the USCG Icebreaker Storis, the installation of a new cruise ship dock downtown, and another one or two on Goldbelt property on northwest Douglas Island—these projects alone represent nearly a billion dollars in new construction activity.

We invite you to engage with our programs, and we welcome your input on economic development! Please visit our website or contact us.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Garrett Schoenberger".

Garrett Schoenberger
Board Chair

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

Brian Holst
Executive Director

**This report is made possible with support from the City & Borough of
Juneau, our Investors, and many partners.**

Cover Photo by Mark Kelley

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Juneau by the Numbers

	2023	2024	% Change 2023 - 2024
Employment & Wages			
Total Payroll (Millions)	\$1,166.1	\$1,233.9	5.8%
<i>Government (Millions)</i>	\$484.4	\$514.75	6.3%
<i>Service Sector (Millions)</i>	\$477.9	\$506.5	6.0%
<i>Goods-Producing (Millions)</i>	\$203.8	\$212.7	4.4%
Average Wage	\$65,580	\$68,352	4.2%
Average Monthly Employment	17,780	18,052	1.5%
<i>Service Sector</i>	9,044	9,214	1.9%
<i>Goods-Producing</i>	2,141	2,118	-1.1%
<i>State of Alaska</i>	3,270	3,306	1.1%
<i>Local and Tribal</i>	2,637	2,683	1.7%
<i>Federal Civilian</i>	688	730	6.1%
Commercial Fishing Permits Issued	552	537	-2.7%
Unemployment Rate	3.1	3.4	9.7%
Demographics			
Population	31,616	31,436	-0.6%
<i>0 - 19 Years</i>	7,222	7,107	-1.6%
<i>20 - 39 Years</i>	8,620	8,473	-1.7%
<i>40 - 59 Years</i>	8,152	8,116	-0.4%
<i>60 and Over</i>	7,622	7,740	1.5%
Median Age	39.9	40.3	1.0%
Construction & Housing			
New Housing Permits Issued	102	169	65.7%
New Housing Units Built	121	118	-2.5%
Median Price of Single-Family Home	\$522,500	\$560,000	7.2%
Transportation			
Cruise Passenger Arrivals	1,638,902	1,677,935	2.4%
		1,692,886 (2025)	0.9%
Air Passenger Enplanements	354,905	364,484	2.7%
Ferry Passenger Arrivals	41,469	42,089	1.5%
Business Sales			
	FY24	FY25	
Gross Business Sales (Thousands)	\$3,319,261	\$3,439,336	3.6%

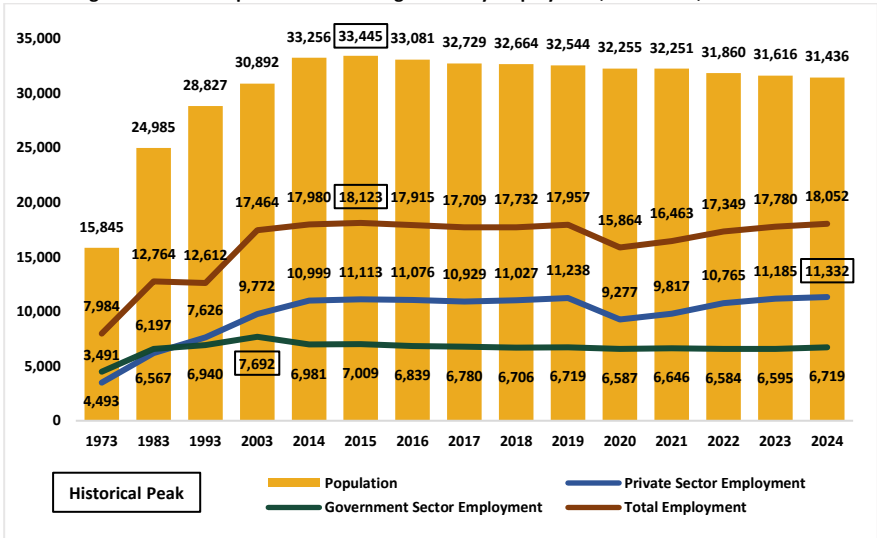
Southeast Alaska by the Numbers

	2023	2024	% Change 2023 - 2024
Employment & Earnings			
Total Payroll (Millions)	\$2,265.5	\$2,386.7	5.3%
<i>Government (Millions)</i>	\$832.3	\$881.1	5.9%
<i>Service Sector (Millions)</i>	\$1,044.2	\$1,113.1	6.6%
<i>Goods-Producing (Millions)</i>	\$389.0	\$392.5	0.9%
Average Wage	\$61,321	\$63,247	3.1%
Average Monthly Employment	36,944	37,736	2.1%
<i>Service Sector</i>	20,214	20,728	2.5%
<i>Goods-Producing</i>	4,620	4,623	0.1%
<i>State of Alaska</i>	4,287	4,378	2.1%
<i>Local and Tribal</i>	6,445	6,562	1.8%
<i>Federal Civilian</i>	1,377	1,445	4.9%
Commercial Fishing Permits Issued	4,611	4,474	-3.0%
Unemployment Rate	3.8	4.1	7.9%
Demographics			
Population	71,189	70,613	-0.8%
<i>0-19 Years</i>	16,362	16,049	-1.9%
<i>20-39 Years</i>	18,071	17,617	-2.5%
<i>40-59 Years</i>	17,871	17,735	-0.8%
<i>60 and Over</i>	18,885	19,212	1.7%
Population Without Juneau	39,573	39,177	-1.0%
Median Age Without Juneau	42.6	43.1	1.2%
Construction & Housing			
New Housing Units Built	247	232	-6.1%
Without Juneau	126	114	-9.5%
Transportation			
Air Passenger Enplanements	779,853	781,231	0.2%
Ferry Passengers	137,693	145,292	5.5%

Employment & Earnings

Juneau's average monthly employment increased by 272 jobs (+1.5%) in 2024 based on preliminary jobs numbers. This follows an increase of 431 jobs (+2.5%) between 2022 and 2023. The private sector added 147 jobs (+1.3%) in 2024 while government jobs (Federal, State, and Local) increased by 124 (+1.9%). Employment increased among all sectors of government (Federal, State, Local & Tribal) in 2024. Figure 1 illustrates Juneau's historical trends in population and average monthly employment.

Figure 1: Juneau Population and Average Monthly Employment, 1973-2003, 2014 – 2024



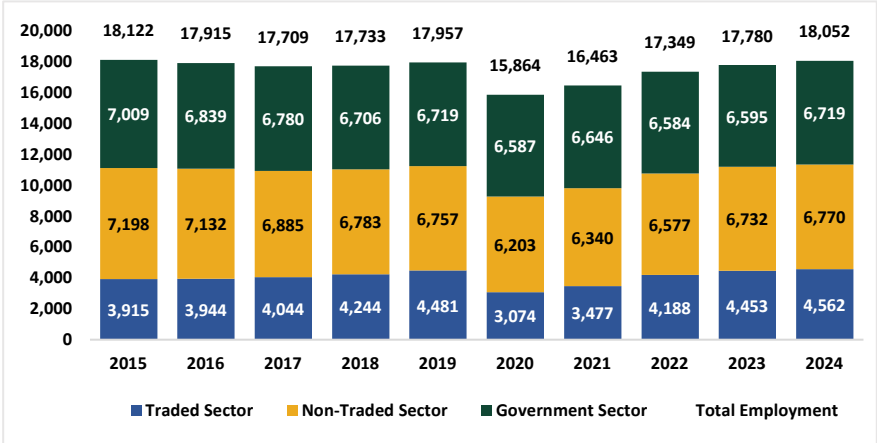
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Figure 2 explores annual job counts in Juneau within the Traded, Non-Traded, and Government Sectors.

Juneau's traded industries (like mining, tourism, and manufacturing – including seafood processing) bring revenue into the community from outside. Juneau's traded industries grew by 109 jobs (+2.4%) in 2024, continuing a positive trend after the significant decline in 2020. The number of jobs in Juneau's traded industries in 2024 was 81 greater than the number of jobs in 2019 (+1.8%). Natural Resources & Mining saw an increase of 10 jobs (+1.0%) in 2024, a fourth consecutive year of increases. Tourism added 100 jobs (+3.3%) in 2024, bringing the industry job count to 98.1% of what it was in 2019.

Juneau's non-traded industries (goods and services consumed where they are produced) saw an overall increase of 38 jobs (+0.6%) in 2024. With this increase, the number of jobs in the non-traded sector was 100.2% of what it was in 2019.

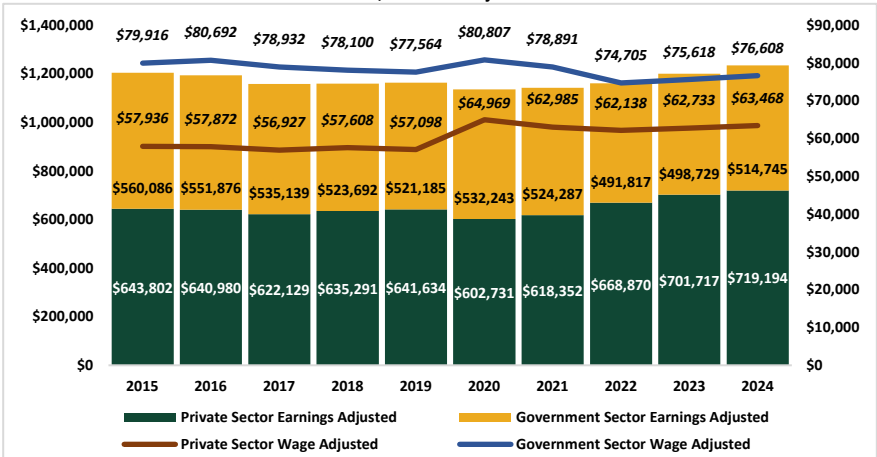
Figure 2: Juneau's Non-Traded, Traded, Government and Total Avg. Monthly Employment, 2015 - 2024



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 excludes active-duty Coast Guard employment.)

On an inflation-adjusted basis, 2024 total earnings in Juneau increased by \$33.5 million (+2.8%) compared to the previous year, to \$1.23 billion (Figure 3). Private sector earnings increased by \$17.5 million (+2.5%), and government sector earnings increased by \$16.0 million (+3.2%) in 2024. The inflation-adjusted, average private sector annual wage in 2024 was \$735 higher than 2023 (+1.2%). The government sector inflation-adjusted average annual wage increased by \$990 in 2024 (+1.3%). The U.S. annual inflation rate in 2024 was 2.95%, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. This follows an annual inflation rate of 4.12% in 2023.

Figure 3: Juneau's Total Earnings (Thousands) and Average Annual Wages for Private and Government Sectors 2014 – 2023, Inflation Adjusted to 2024 Dollars



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 are exclusive to active-duty Coast Guard employment. Also, compounded inflation is used to adjust for 2024 dollars.)



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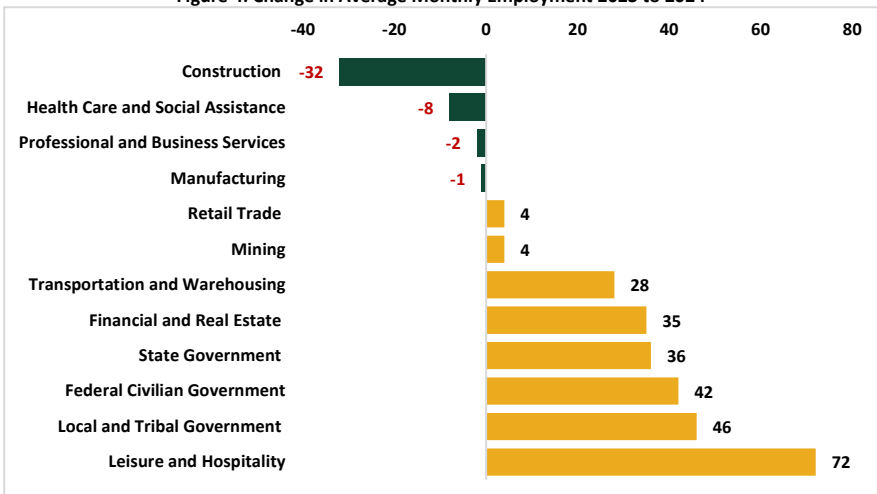
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Industry Sector Employment & Earnings

In 2024, Juneau saw the first increase in average state government employment (+36 employees) since 2012. Construction had the largest decline in employment among listed industries. Figure 4 shows that average monthly state government employment increased by 36 jobs in 2024 (compared to losses of 48, and 141 and 69 in preceding years). Local and Tribal Government employment increased by 46 jobs, the fourth consecutive year of growth. Federal Government employment increased by 42 jobs.¹ Health Care & Social Assistance and Manufacturing saw minor decreases in employment, declining by one job each. Most other industries saw modest to significant increases in employment and earnings, continuing the trend of recovery post-2020 pandemic. Leisure & Hospitality and Transportation & Warehousing, two industries that are closely related to tourism, grew for a fourth consecutive year. In 2024, Leisure & Hospitality average monthly employment grew by 74 and Transportation & Warehousing employment grew by 28.

Figure 4: Change in Average Monthly Employment 2023 to 2024

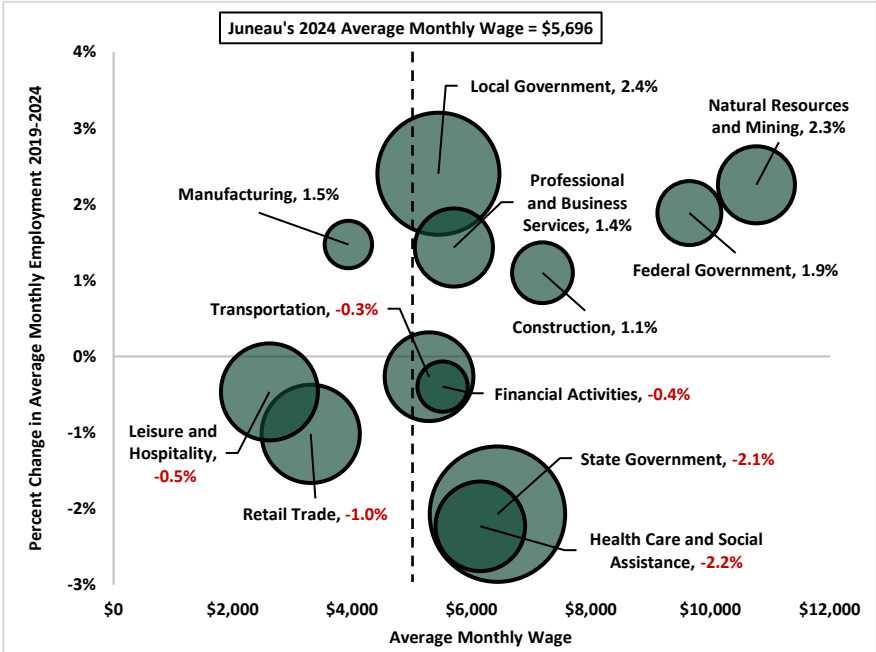


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (*Note: Local Government includes Juneau School District employment and enterprises such as the Juneau Airport, Docks and Harbors, and Bartlett Regional Hospital. The Federal Civilian Government does not include active-duty Coast Guard personnel stationed in Juneau. Also, the Information sector technically saw the greatest decrease in average monthly employment from 2022 to 2023, but this was not included as it was a result of certain employers changing NAICS codes for their firms.*)

Juneau's economy prospers when high paying jobs increase in the community. An analysis of average wages in 2024 and annual compound change in employment from 2020 to 2024 by sector is shown in Figure 5. These changes are indicative of Juneau's post-COVID recovery, with almost all categories seeing growth.

¹This data does not reflect 2025 job cuts within the federal government.

Figure 5: Compound Annual Change in Average Monthly Employment 2019–2024 and Average Monthly Wage 2024 by Industry Sector



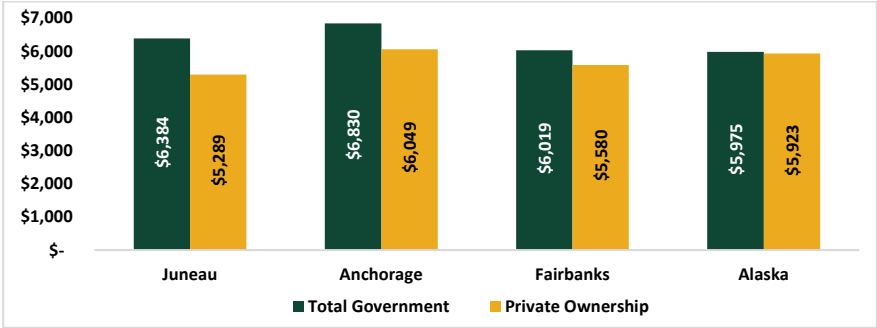
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. (Note: Local Government includes the Juneau School District employment and enterprises such as the Juneau Airport, Docks and Harbors, and Bartlett Regional Hospital and tribal employment. Federal Civilian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

How to read Figure 5:

- The size of each circle represents the number of jobs in each industry in 2024. 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 2024. Those sectors paying above Juneau's average monthly wage are located on the right side of the vertical axis and sectors paying below the average monthly wage are on the left. Mining jobs pay the highest average monthly wages in Juneau. Federal government pays the second highest. Leisure and Hospitality has the lowest average wage in part due to the high frequency of part-time jobs and lower wages. 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 2019 to 2024, Juneau's average monthly employment declined in state government (-2.1%), health care (-2.2%), and retail trade (-1.0%) Industries above the center line saw growth in employment.

As shown in Figure 6, Juneau's average monthly wage for the government sector was \$6,384 in 2024, above the state average of \$5,975 but below that of Anchorage (\$6,830). In contrast, Juneau's private sector average monthly wage of \$5,289 is lower than that of Anchorage, Fairbanks, and the state average. Juneau's average wages in construction, manufacturing, professional & business services were consistently lower than Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Alaska as a whole.

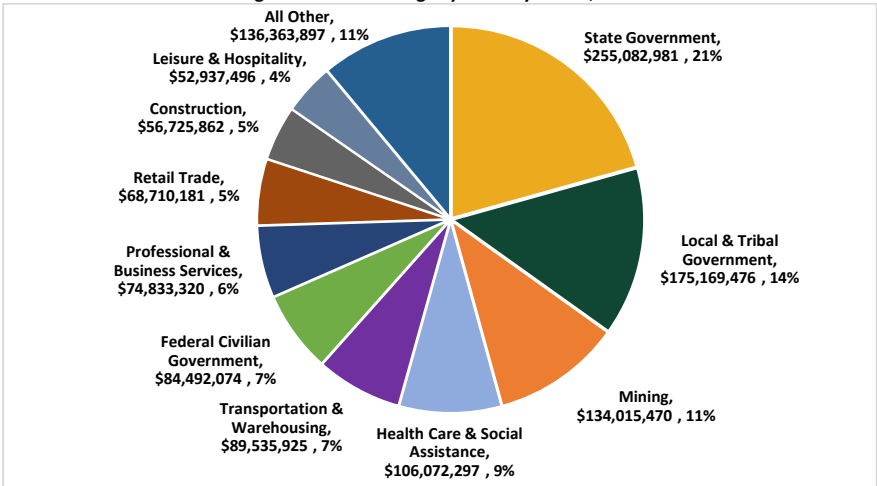
Figure 6: Average Monthly Wage, 2024



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

Figure 7 shows the total earnings for each sector of Juneau's economy, along with the percentage each sector contributes to total earnings in the community. Juneau's state government sector is the largest contributor, with total earnings of \$255,082,981 contributing 21% of all wage and salary earnings. State government, local government, and mining were the top three contributors of wages, accounting for 46% of all earnings in Juneau in 2024.

Figure 7: Total Earnings by Industry Sector, 2024



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 percentage of employment across all industries. State government, local & tribal government, and federal government provide 37% of jobs in the community. While only accounting for 4% of jobs, the mining industry brought in 11% of total earnings for Juneau in 2024, indicating high wages. In contrast, the retail trade industry represents a relatively high percentage of employment at 10%, but only contributes 5% of total earnings in



better together.

Thank you to the JEDC team for your commitment to bringing Alaskans together and creating community-wide economic opportunity in Juneau.

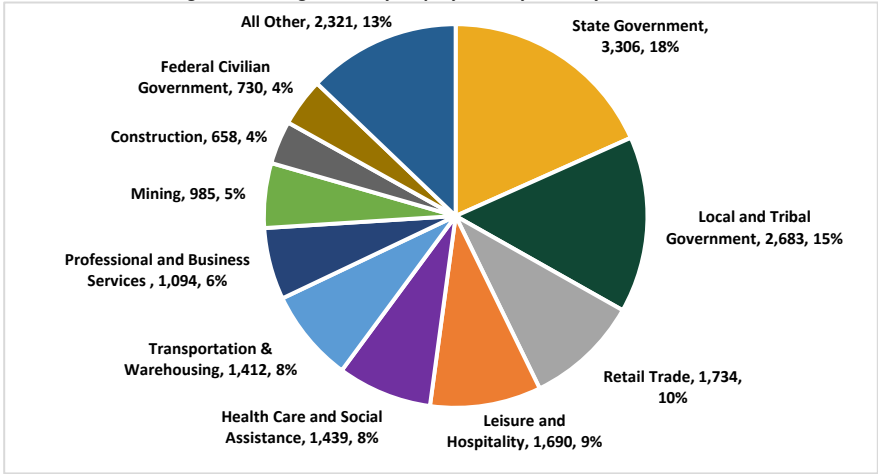


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Juneau, indicating lower wages. Note that seafood harvesters are generally not included in this data.

Figure 8: Average Monthly Employment by Industry Sector, 2024



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. Federal Civilian Government does not include Coast Guard personnel stationed in Juneau.)

Figure 9: Average Monthly Employment and Total Earnings by Sector, Juneau 2023 – 2024

Sector	Average Employment 2023	Average Employment 2024	% Change	Total Earnings 2023	Total Earnings 2024	% Change
Natural Resources & Mining	1,052	1,062	1.0%	\$129,699,119	\$137,233,340	5.8%
Construction	690	658	-4.6%	\$55,007,759	\$56,725,862	3.1%
Manufacturing	399	398	-0.3%	\$19,040,729	\$18,782,985	-1.4%
Total Goods Producing	2,141	2,118	-1.1%	\$203,747,607	\$212,742,187	4.4%
Retail Trade	1,730	1,734	0.2%	\$64,554,078	\$68,710,181	6.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	1,618	1,690	4.4%	\$47,816,990	\$52,937,496	10.7%
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,447	1,439	-0.6%	\$103,147,040	\$106,072,297	2.8%
Transportation & Warehousing	1,384	1,412	2.0%	\$87,618,429	\$89,525,925	2.2%
Information	183	179	-2.2%	\$11,636,903	\$12,381,187	6.4%
Professional & Business Services	1,096	1,094	-0.2%	\$70,561,800	\$74,833,320	6.1%
Financial & Real Estate	413	448	8.5%	\$26,600,775	\$29,628,465	11.4%
Membership Organizations	551	592	7.4%	\$33,157,480	\$37,099,142	11.9%
All Other Services	622	626	0.6%	\$32,771,596	\$35,254,248	7.6%

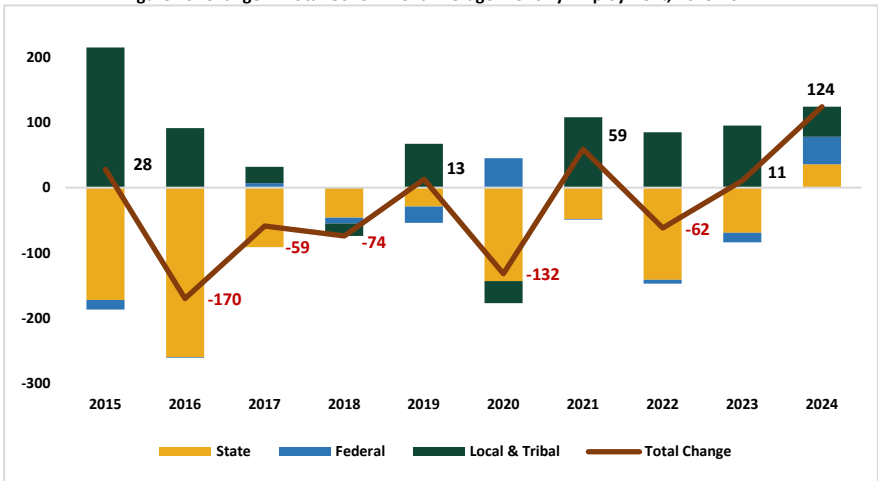
Sector	Average Employment 2023	Average Employment 2024	% Change	Total Earnings 2023	Total Earnings 2024	% Change
Total Service Providing	9,044	9,214	1.9%	\$477,865,091	\$506,452,261	6.0%
Total Private Sector	11,185	11,332	1.3%	\$681,612,698	\$719,194,448	5.5%
State Gov't	3,270	3,306	1.1%	\$239,652,925	\$255,082,981	6.4%
Local & Tribal Gov't	2,637	2,683	1.7%	\$168,353,918	\$175,169,476	4.0%
Federal Civilian Gov't	688	730	6.1%	\$76,433,114	\$84,492,074	10.5%
Total Government	6,595	6,719	0.2%	\$484,439,957	\$514,744,531	6.3%
Totals	17,780	18,052	1.5%	\$1,166,052,655	\$1,233,938,979	5.8%

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

Government jobs in Juneau increased by 124 in 2024 (Figure 10). State jobs increased for the first year since 2012, growing by 36 in 2024. Federal government jobs increased by 42 in 2024. This data does not reflect cuts made to federal government employment in 2025. Local and tribal government jobs rose by 46, a fourth consecutive year of growth.

Figure 10: Change in Total Government Average Monthly Employment, 2015-2024



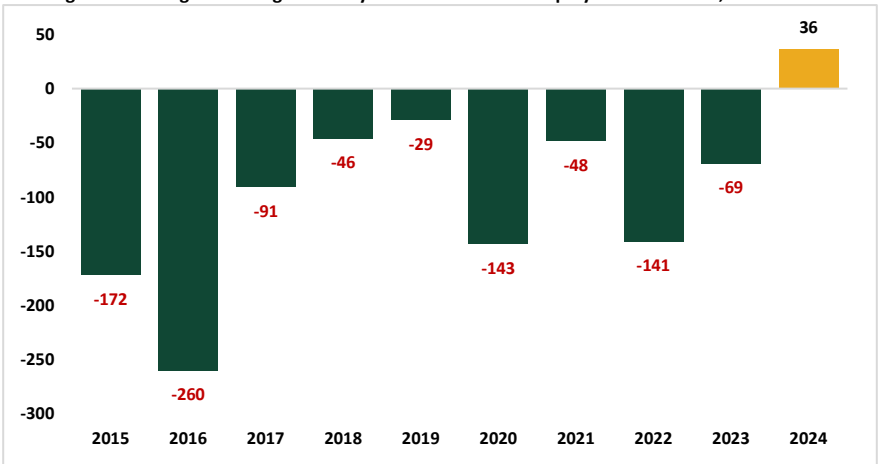
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

State Government Employment

Juneau's state government average monthly employment increased from 3,270 to 3,306 in 2024 (Figure 11). This marks the first year of state government employment growth since 2012. From 2013 to 2023, there was a cumulative

decline of 1,034 state employees in Juneau. Within that same period, state jobs in Alaska declined by 3,205. Alaska-wide state government employment grew by 826 from 2023 to 2024.

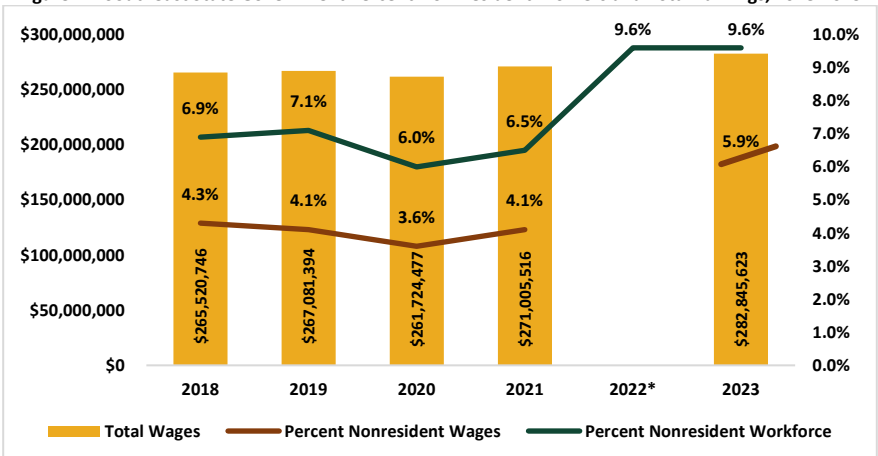
Figure 11: Change in Average Monthly State Government Employment in Juneau, 2015 – 2024



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.)

Figure 12 displays the percentage of total earnings and total employment for non-Alaskan residents within the Southeast region’s state government sector. The sector observed an increase in non-resident employment of 3.1 percentage points from 2021 to 2022, which was maintained in 2023. Wage data is not available for 2022, but data shows an increase in non-resident earnings of 1.8 percentage points from 2021 to 2023.

Figure 12: Southeast State Government Percent Non-Resident Workers and Total Earnings, 2018-2023



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, "Nonresidents Working in Alaska", 2018-2023 (Note: Worker count is the cumulative number of workers who worked over the course of a year, not the number of jobs.)

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The Executive Branch is the largest branch of government and is headed by an elected Governor and Lt. Governor. A count of Juneau executive branch employees is taken annually on June 30, displayed below in Figure 13. The most recent count of 2,507 full-time employees, taken on June 30, 2025, is ten employees below the 2024 count. The departments of Law, Environmental Conservation, and Public Safety saw the largest relative increases in employment. The largest decrease was in the Department of Health, which had an 8.4% decline from 2023 to 2024 (-17 employees). The overall decrease in 2025 comes after an increase of five executive branch employees from June 2023 to June 2024.

Figure 13: Juneau Area Executive Branch Employee Count by Department on June 30, 2024 and 2025

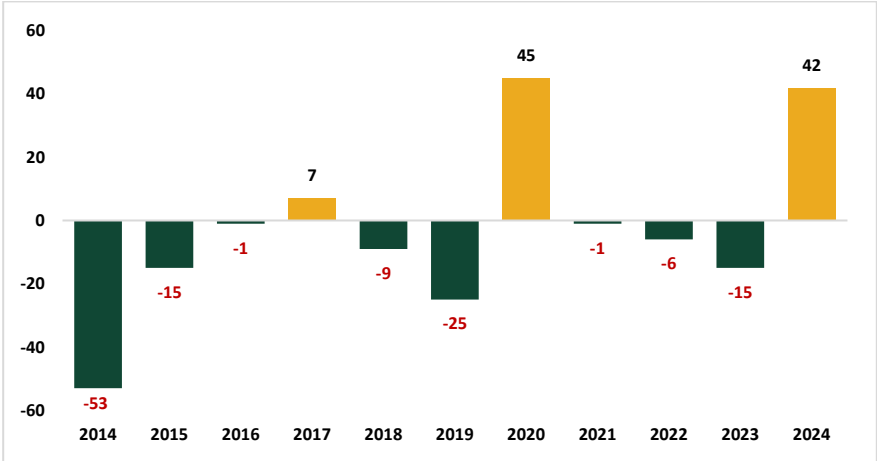
Department	June 2024	June 2025	% Change
Transportation & Public Facilities	504	501	-0.6%
Health	202	185	-8.4%
Family & Community Services	193	198	2.6%
Administration	363	357	-1.7%
Fish & Game	221	224	1.4%
Labor & Workforce Development	179	174	-2.8%
Education & Early Development	145	140	-3.4%
Commerce, Community & Economic Development	139	139	0.0%
Revenue	163	157	-3.7%
Corrections	128	135	5.5%
Environmental Conservation	88	95	8.0%
Office of the Governor	45	45	0.0%
Law	69	75	8.7%
Public Safety	37	40	8.1%
Natural Resources	34	35	2.9%
Military and Veterans Affairs	7	7	0.0%
Totals	2,517	2,507	-0.4%

Source: Alaska Department of Administration, Employee Planning and Information Center. **Note:** Totals are for full-time employees in each department based on a June 30 count of employees within the executive branch of the Alaska State Government.

Federal Government Employment

Juneau’s federal government employment saw an uncommon increase in 2024, with 42 jobs added. In 2020, the job increase was due to data collection for the Decennial Census, and these positions were mostly temporary. This increase was maintained in 2021, with a decline of only 1 federal job. In 2022, 6 federal jobs were lost, and 15 federal jobs were lost in 2023. Figure 14 displays the annual change in Juneau federal jobs. This data does not reflect recent cuts to federal employment in 2025.

Figure 14: Change in Average Monthly Federal Civilian Government Employment in Juneau, 2015 – 2024



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. **Note:** Totals do not include active-duty Coast Guard personnel.

A breakdown of the change in Juneau’s federal government employment by department is visible in Figure 15. Customs & Border Patrol saw the largest relative decrease in employment, dropping by 1 (-12.7%) from 2023 to 2024. Most other categories saw growth; the largest increase was in the Department of Transportation, which saw an increase of 12 employees (+16.0%) in 2024. US Forest Service and NOAA employment grew by 14 (7.2%) and 13 (+7.6%) respectively in 2024.

Figure 15: Average Monthly Federal Government Civilian Employment in Juneau by Agency, 2023 – 2024

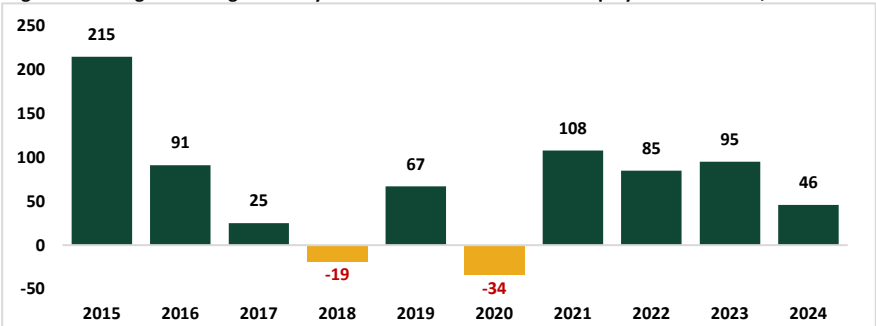
Department	2023	2024	% Change
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	195	209	7.2%
Forest Service	170	183	7.6%
Coast Guard	77	76	-1.3%
Department of Transportation (DOT)	75	87	16.0%
Postal Service	59	62	5.1%
Transportation Security Administration (TSA)	45	48	6.7%
Indian Affairs	8	8	0.0%
Customs & Border Protection (CBP)	8	7	-12.7%
Fish & Wildlife Service	3	3	0.0%
All Other	48	47	-2.1%
Totals	688	730	6.1%

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis (**Note:** US Coast Guard employment does not include active-duty personnel.)

Local and Tribal Government Employment

Local and tribal government employment increased by 46 jobs (+3.5%) in 2024, marking the fourth consecutive year of significant job increases (Figure 16). Since 2015, a net total of 679 local and tribal government jobs have been added.

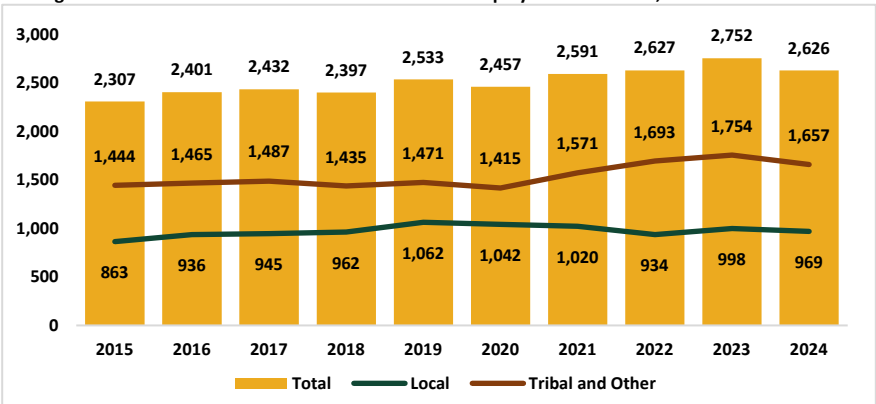
Figure 16: Change in Average Monthly Local and Tribal Government Employment in Juneau, 2015 – 2024



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.)

Figure 17 compares CBJ employment (based on an October count of employees) with overall October local & tribal government employment. The category of ‘local & tribal government’ has seen jobs grow by 319 (+13.8%) from 2015 to 2024, while City & Borough of Juneau employment grew by 106 (+12.3%). Non-CBJ local government (incl. tribal government and other city-owned enterprises like Bartlett Hospital & Juneau School District) employment grew by 213 (+14.8%) from 2015 to 2024.

Figure 17: CBJ vs. Tribal & Other Local Government Employment in Juneau, October 2015 – 2024



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, City & Borough of Juneau Department of Human Resources & Risk Management. (Note: Data is based on October count of CBJ employees, including FTE and part time. CBJ employment numbers do not include BRH/JSD employment.)

Non-Resident Employment

In 2023 (the most recent year for which data is available), Juneau's cumulative workforce (the total number of people who worked over the course of a year) was 20,462 workers (Figure 18). This is an increase of 404 (+2.0%) from 2022 following an increase of 1,293 workers from 2020 to 2021. In 2023, 71.2% of workers were Juneau residents, 6.0% were non-local Alaskan residents, and 22.8% were non-Alaskan workers. Since 2021, the share of locals in Juneau’s workforce has been declining.



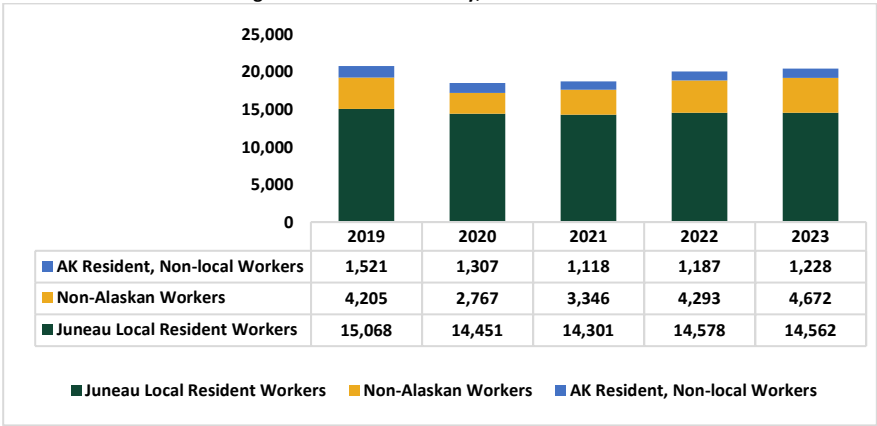
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Figure 18: Worker Residency, Juneau 2019 -2023



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Resident Hire, Historical Documents, "Nonresidents Working in Alaska: 2023" (Note: Worker count shows total cumulative workers. Data available through 2023.)

Non-resident workers are mostly employed in Juneau's private sector, which was 29.4% non-resident (residing outside of Alaska) hire in 2023 (Figure 19). This is an increase over 2022, when 28.3% of private sector employment was non-resident. In 2023, Juneau's local & tribal government sector had 9.9% non-resident hire, and state government had 7.0% non-resident hire. In Southeast Alaska, industries with high numbers of non-resident workers include tourism, seafood processing, mining, and agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting.

Figure 19: Resident and Non-Resident Workers and Earnings by Place of Work, 2023

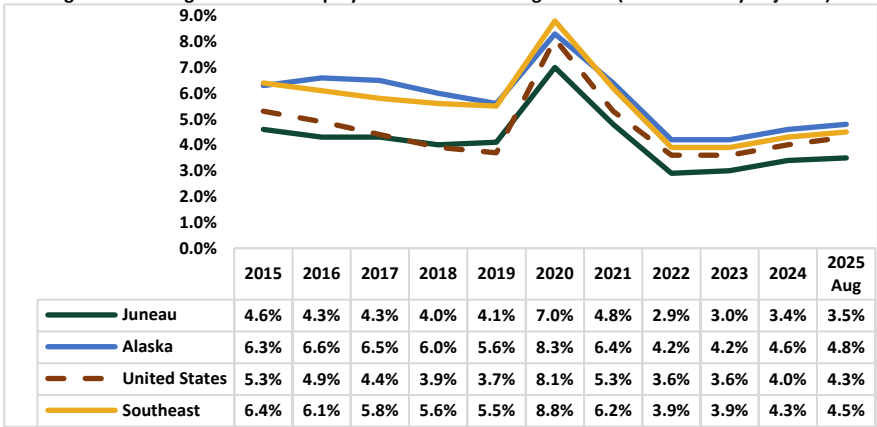
	Workers				Total Wages (Millions)		
	Juneau Resident Workers	Other Resident Workers	Out of State Workers	% Out of State Workers	Juneau Resident Workers	Other Resident Workers	Out of State Workers
State Gov't	2,973	206	238	7.0%	\$200.9	\$10.8	\$10.7
Local & Tribal Gov't	2,608	83	297	9.9%	\$149.7	\$3.8	\$8.9
Private Sector	8,981	939	4,137	29.4%	\$441.2	\$58.7	\$166.9
Totals	14,562	1,228	4,672	22.8%	\$791.8	\$73.3	\$186.5

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Resident Hire, Historical Documents, "Nonresidents Working in Alaska: 2023". (Note: 2023 is the most recent year for which data is available.)

Unemployment

Juneau's unadjusted annual unemployment rate for 2024 was 3.4% (Figure 20). This is 0.4 percentage point up from 2023. In 2022, Juneau unemployment hit a record low (2.9%) since data collection began in 1990, and 2023 saw unemployment grow by just 0.1 percentage point. Juneau's unadjusted unemployment rate in 2025 (through August) rose to 3.5%. As usual, Juneau's unemployment rates remained below the rest of Southeast, Alaska, and the nation in 2024 and 2025.

Figure 20: Average Annual Unemployment Rate 2015 – August 2025 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

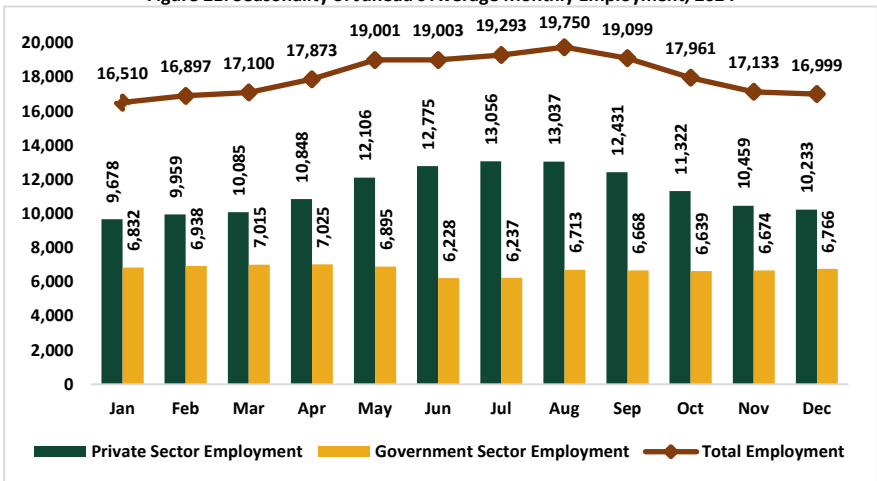


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Employment and Employer Data

Seasonality of Employment

Juneau's average monthly employment has pronounced seasonal variability due to predominant industry trends. Government sector employment is down in the summer when the school district and university are on summer break. Private sector employment increases in the summer with hiring for Juneau's tourism, construction, and manufacturing sectors. In 2024, Juneau reached peak employment in August, similar to 2022, 2023 and pre-pandemic employment trends. The months of May-September have about 2,000 more jobs on average compared to November-March, while April and October are “shoulder” months, seeing about 1,000 more jobs than the period of November-March, and 1,000 less jobs than May-September. Figure 21 displays the seasonality of Juneau’s employment across all industries in 2024.

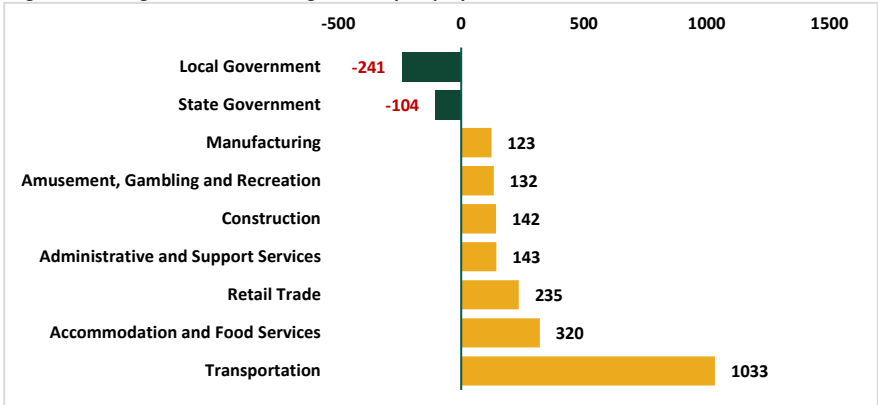
Figure 21: Seasonality of Juneau's Average Monthly Employment, 2024



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

Local and state government were the only major sectors to see a decrease in average summer employment (May-October) in 2024. Local and state government consistently see higher employment in the winter months (January to April and November to December) due to the seasonality of school activity. The sectors that normally show large increases in summer employment are closely associated with the tourism industry: Retail Trade, Accommodation and Food Services, and Transportation. Figure 22 shows the sectors of Juneau's economy that normally have a substantial summer increase or decrease.

Figure 22: Change in Summer Average Monthly Employment over Winter for Select Sectors, 2023 - 2024

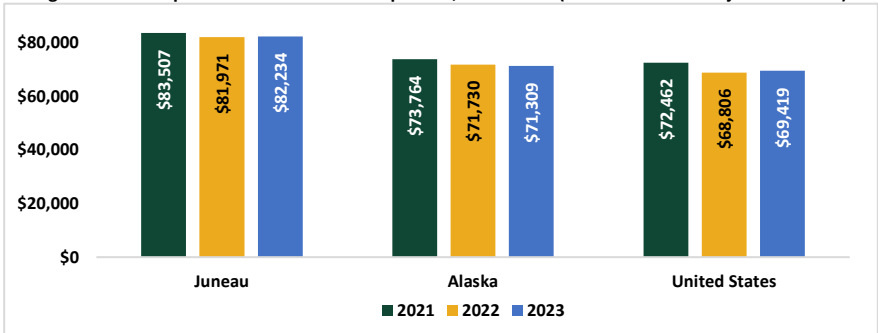


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

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 overall economic wellbeing of the community. In 2023, Juneau's per capita personal income of \$82,234 was 115% of the state average and 119% of the national average, indicating a relatively high amount of income on average in Juneau. It is important to note that per capita personal income does not indicate how equally income is distributed. Figure 23 is inflation-adjusted to 2023 dollars.

Figure 23: Per Capita Personal Income Comparison, 2021 -2023 (in 2023 Inflation-adjusted Dollars)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Data, Local Area Personal Income. (Notes: 2023 is the most current year for which data is available. The decline in income is due to inflation adjustment; non-adjusted wages went up year to year. The period of 2021-2023 saw high inflation, with 4.7% in 2021, 8.0% in 2022, and 4.1% in 2023.)



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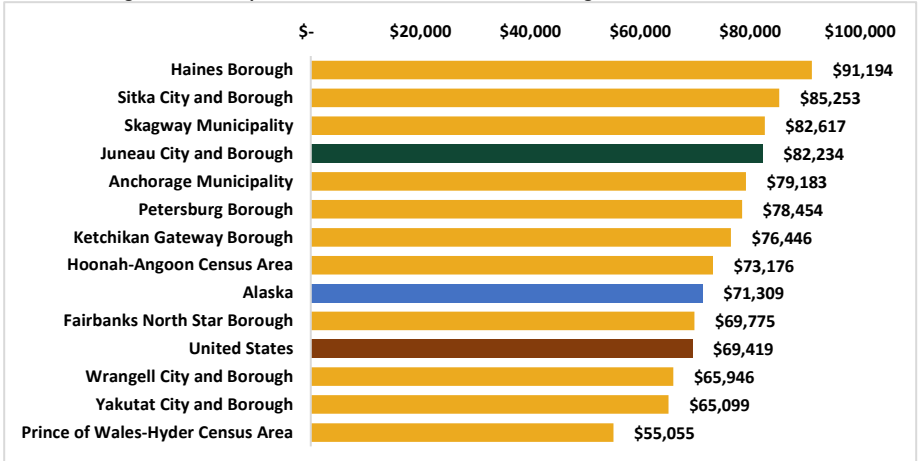
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Among census-designated areas in Southeast Alaska, Juneau had the fourth-highest per capita income in 2023, below Haines, Sitka, and Skagway. Juneau’s per capita income was higher than Anchorage, Fairbanks, and state/national averages. Figure 24 displays per capita personal income for Alaska, U.S., and Southeast census areas.

Figure 24: Per Capita Personal Income for Selected Boroughs, States and U.S., 2023

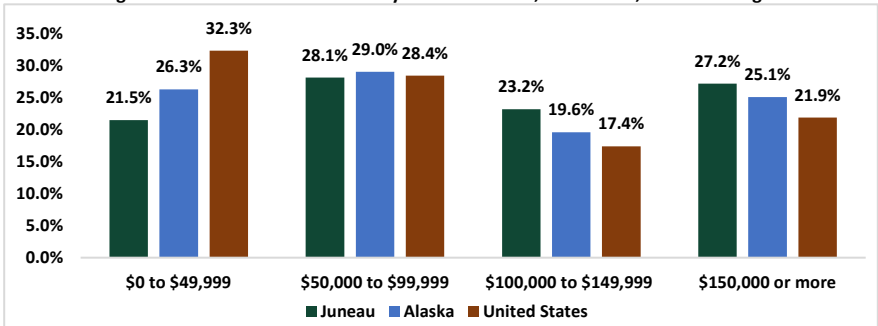


Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Data, Local Area Personal Income. (Note: Data available through 2023.)

Income Distribution, Poverty, and Income Inequality

In Juneau, 50.4% of households earn more than \$100,000 per year, while 44.7% of all Alaskan households and 39.3% of all U.S. households earn above this threshold. Juneau has a smaller proportion earning under \$50,000, with 21.5% compared to 26.3% in Alaska and 32.3% in the United States. Juneau has the highest proportion of households in the \$100,000-\$149,999 and \$150,000+ groups. See Figure 25.

Figure 25: Percent of Households by Income Bracket, 2019 -2023, 5-Year Averages

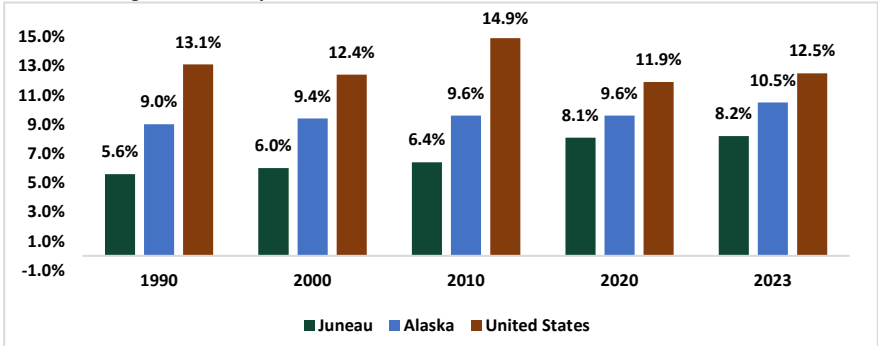


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates DP03 Dataset. (Note: Dataset 2019-2023 is the most current estimate available.)

Alaska’s poverty threshold for individuals was \$18,210 in 2023, with an additional \$6,430 added for each family member (Alaska has different poverty guidelines

than the contiguous United States). Despite Juneau’s higher-than-average income, poverty has increased since 1990 (Figure 26). Juneau’s estimated poverty rate in 2023 was 8.2%. This is up 0.1 percentage points from 2020. While Juneau’s poverty rate is significantly lower than Alaska and the United States as a whole, it has been growing closer to Alaska & U.S. poverty rates since 1990.

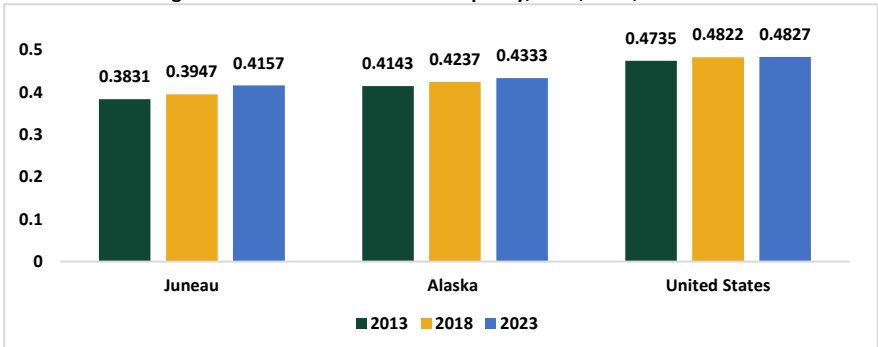
Figure 26: Poverty Rates in Juneau, Alaska, and the United States, 1990 – 2023



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census 1990, 2000, 2006-2010, 2016-2020, and 2019-2023, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates S1701 Dataset (Note: Dataset 2019-2023 is the most current estimate available.)

Income inequality is measured by the distribution of wealth across a population. A common way economists measure income inequality is using the Gini coefficient (or ratio), a number between 0 (perfect equality) and 1 (maximum inequality). The lower the Gini coefficient score, the more fairly distributed the income. As seen in Figure 27, the Gini coefficient for household income in the United States averaged 0.4827 for the five-year period from 2019-2023 (the most recent period for which data is available). Alaska’s Gini coefficient was 0.4333, in between U.S. and Juneau. Juneau had a Gini coefficient of 0.4157, up from 2013 and 2018 five-year estimates. However, Juneau’s coefficient remains lower than Alaska or the United States. One reason for greater income equality in Juneau may be the predominance of government employment and other middle-income positions.

Figure 27: Gini Index of Income Inequality, 2013, 2018, and 2023

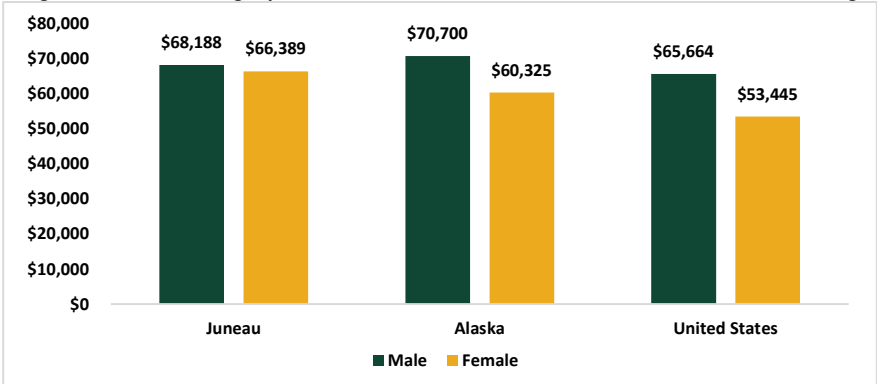


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013, 2014-2018, and 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B19083 Data Set. (Note: Dataset 2019-2023 is the most current estimate available.)

Gender Compensation

Women working full-time, year-round jobs in Juneau earn slightly more on average than their counterparts in Alaska and the United States (Figure 28) while Juneau men earn less than other Alaskan men but more than other U.S. men. The ratio of women’s earnings to men is higher in Juneau than the rest of the state and the nation, meaning there is slightly more parity in income compared to Alaska and the United States. The median earnings for female fulltime, year-round workers in Juneau (\$66,389) is 97.4% of male full-time, year-round earnings (\$68,188) according to the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2023 five-year estimate. In Alaska, women earned 85.3% of annual male full-time earnings, and in the United States women earned 81.4%.

Figure 28: Median Earnings by Gender for Full-Time, Year-Round Workers, 2019-2023, 5-Year Averages



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, DP03 dataset: Selected Economic Characteristics, 2019-2023 ACS 5-Year Estimate. (Note: Dataset 2019 - 2023 is the most current estimate available.)

Southeast Alaska Employment and Wages

Southeast Alaska employment increased by 3.5% (1,306 jobs) from 2023 to 2024 (Figure 29). The private sector saw a 2.1% rise in employment (518 jobs) while total government employment saw an increase of 2.3% (276 jobs). The sectors that experienced an employment decrease were Construction (-1.3%), Health Care and Social Assistance (-0.3%) and Professional & Business Services (-2.1%). The largest increases in employment were in Transportation and Warehousing (7.2%) and Leisure and Hospitality (5.2%). Federal government also saw significant growth in 2024, with employment rising by 4.9% and earnings by 9.5%.

Figure 29: Select Southeast Alaska Industry Sector Employment and Earnings, 2023 to 2024

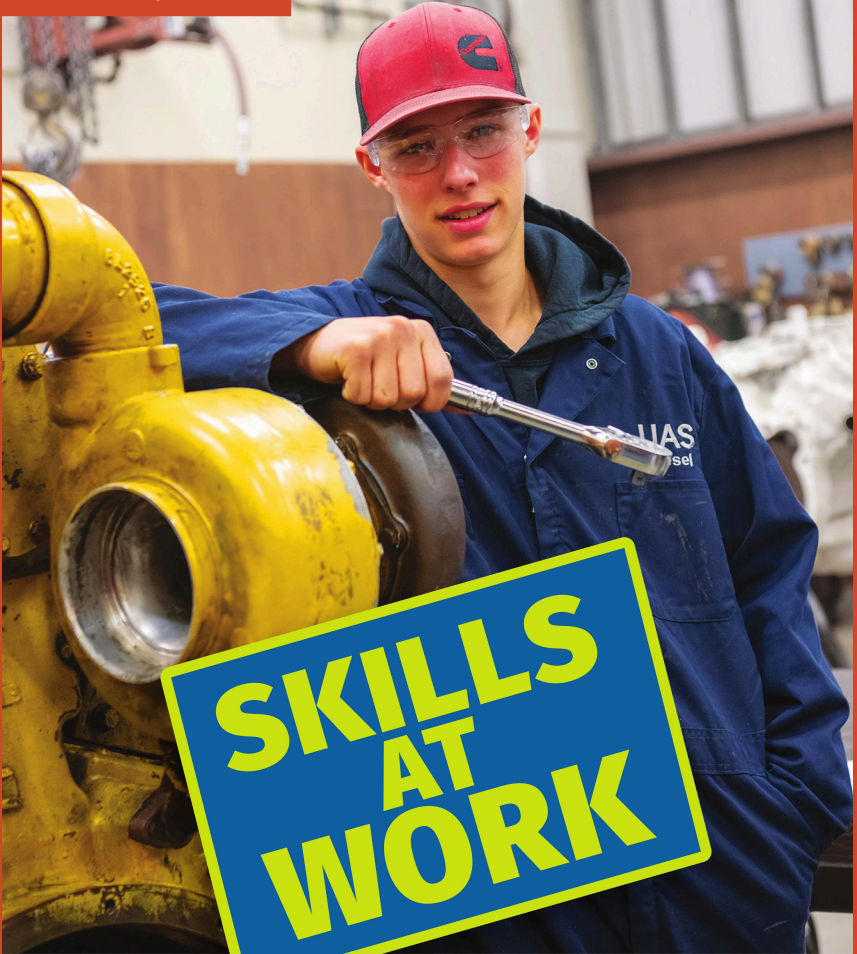
Sector	Average Employment 2023	Average Employment 2024	% Change	Total Earnings 2023	Total Earnings 2024	% Change
Natural Resources & Mining	1,371	1,381	0.7%	\$151,572,034	\$160,664,310	6.0%
Construction	1,478	1,459	-1.3%	\$119,487,289	\$124,451,681	4.2%
Manufacturing	1,771	1,784	0.7%	\$117,917,963	\$107,348,053	-9.0%



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Sector	Average Employment 2023	Average Employment 2024	% Change	Total Earnings 2023	Total Earnings 2024	% Change
Total Goods Producing	4,620	4,623	0.1%	\$388,977,286	\$392,464,044	0.9%
Retail Trade	4,032	4,066	0.8%	\$150,945,945	\$158,773,031	5.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	4,309	4,535	5.2%	\$149,330,553	\$165,624,190	10.9%
Health Care & Social Assistance	3,864	3,851	-0.3%	\$274,037,844	\$285,843,935	4.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	2,999	3,216	7.2%	\$192,432,419	\$205,331,957	6.7%
Financial & Real Estate	1,032	1,060	2.7%	\$61,934,339	\$65,540,118	5.8%
Professional and Business Service	1,730	1,694	-2.1%	\$102,969,772	\$110,136,098	7.0%
Other	2,248	2,306	2.6%	\$112,539,355	\$121,847,925	8.3%
Total Service Providing	20,214	20,728	2.5%	\$1,044,190,227	\$1,113,097,254	6.6%
Total Private Sector	24,833	25,351	2.1%	\$1,433,167,513	\$1,505,561,298	5.1%
State Government	4,287	4,378	2.1%	\$315,025,855	\$329,294,166	4.5%
Local and Tribal Government	6,445	6,562	1.8%	\$379,658,651	\$401,208,781	5.7%
Federal Civilian Government	1,377	1,445	4.9%	\$137,595,768	\$150,628,270	9.5%
Total Government	12,109	12,385	2.3%	\$832,280,274	\$881,131,217	5.9%
Totals	36,944	37,736	2.1%	\$2,265,447,787	\$2,386,692,515	5.4%

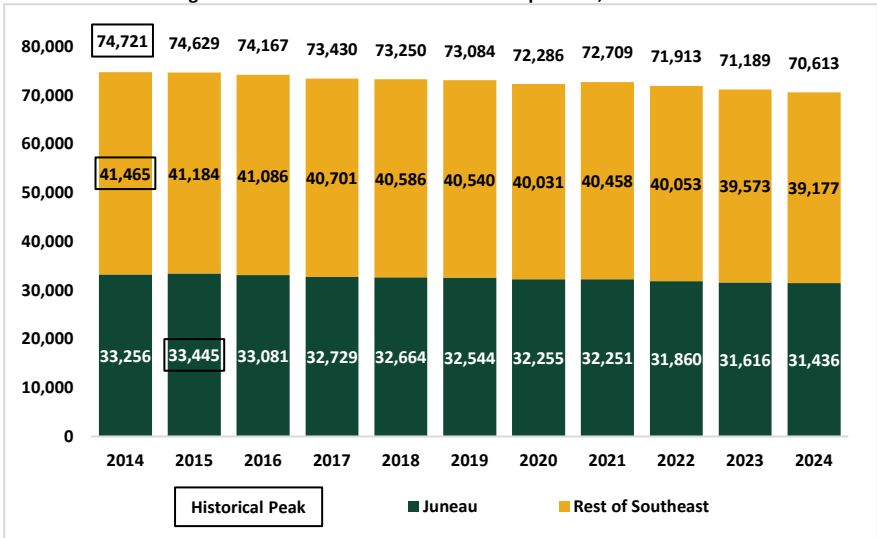
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Southeast Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. *(Note: Southeast data is based on October 2025 data provided by AK DOL and is subject to revision. Due to some data suppression for confidentiality, employment totals within sub-sections may not exactly match overall totals. These employment totals do not include self-employment statistics.)*

Demographics

Juneau and Southeast Alaska Population Trends

As illustrated in Figure 30, Juneau’s population peaked in 2015 and has since been slowly and steadily decreasing. In 2024, there were 2,009 fewer individuals (-6.0%) residing in Juneau compared to the historical peak in 2015. From 2023 to 2024, Juneau’s population declined by 180 (-0.6%). Including Juneau, Southeast Alaska’s total population has realized a net loss of 4,108 (-5.5%) since the historical peak in 2014, and a net loss of 576 (-0.8%) from 2023 to 2024. Excluding Juneau, Southeast Alaska’s population otherwise fell by 2,288 (-5.5%) since the historical peak in 2014 and by 396 (-1.0%) from 2023 to 2024.

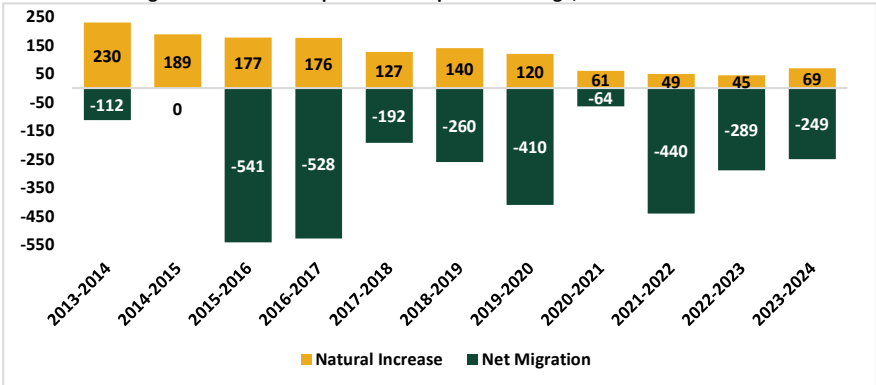
Figure 30: Juneau and Southeast Alaska Population, 2014 – 2024



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

When considering the annual components of population change in Juneau (Figure 31), natural population increase - as defined by births over deaths - previously compensated for nominal out-migration patterns. However, beginning in 2015, out-migration notably eclipsed natural increases with Juneau’s population continuing a steady decline; out-migration has consistently outpaced natural population increase over the past decade. The natural increase of 69 seen in 2024 is a fraction (30%) of the natural increase of 230 in 2013. 2024 saw a year-to-year increase in natural population growth the prior year for the first time since 2019, and a slight decline in net out-migration over the prior year.

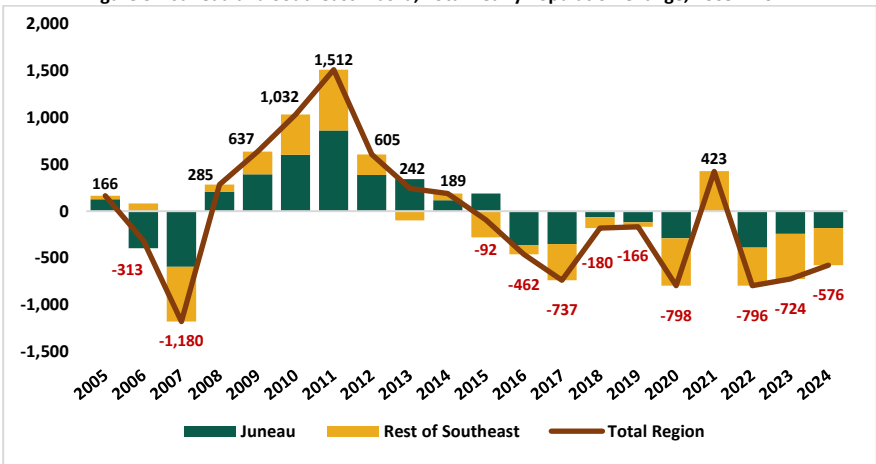
Figure 31: Annual Components of Population Change, Juneau 2013 – 2023



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

Following two years of decline and after the 2007-2008 global recession, Juneau and Southeast Alaska experienced consecutive year-over-year growth for a total increase of 4,071 individuals over a 5-year period (2008-2012). In 2015, Southeast Alaska resumed its population decline, followed by Juneau in 2016. Although Southeast (excluding Juneau) experienced modest population growth in 2021, subsequent declines have been reported in 2022, 2023, and 2024. See Figure 32.

Figure 32: Juneau and Southeast Alaska, Total Yearly Population Change, 2005 – 2024



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

Juneau Population by Age Group

In 2024, Juneau had 8,473 residents aged 20-39 years, the largest age demographic for the seventh year in a row despite a 1.7% decrease in this age group over the previous year (see Figure 33). Those aged 60 years or older represent Juneau’s fastest growing age demographic, surpassing the 0 to 19 age group for the first time in 2022 and continuing to outpace the number of children, youth, and young adults in 2023 and 2024. The 0-19 age group now represents

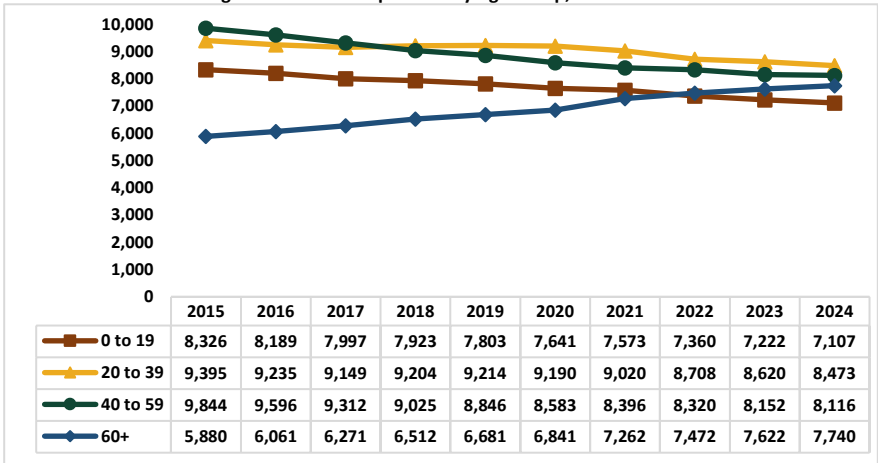


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22.6% of Juneau’s total population after falling from 24.9% in 2015, seeing a 14.6% decrease (-1,219) over the past decade; the 20-39 age group now represents 26.8% of Juneau’s total population with a 9.8% decrease (-922) over the past decade, and the 40-59 age group now represents 25.8% of Juneau’s total population after decreasing by 17.6% (-1,728) over the past decade. During this same time frame, Juneau’s proportion of senior residents has grown from 17.6% to 24.6% reflecting an increase of 31.6% (+1,860) over the past decade.

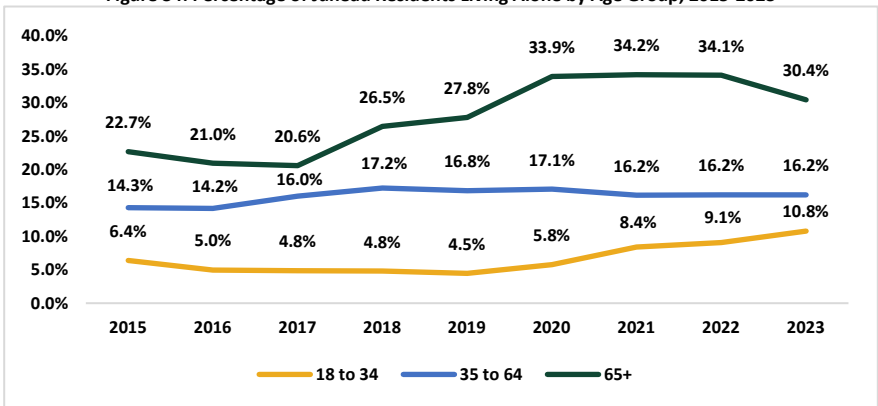
Figure 33: Juneau Population by Age Group, 2014 – 2023



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

As seen in Figure 34, older Juneau residents are now much more likely to live alone than those in other age groups. From 2015 to 2023, notable shifts include seniors (65+) increasingly living alone (+7.7%), those aged 35 to 64 continuing to live alone at similar rates (+1.9%), and those aged 18 to 24 increasingly living alone (+4.4%).

Figure 34: Percentage of Juneau Residents Living Alone by Age Group, 2015-2023

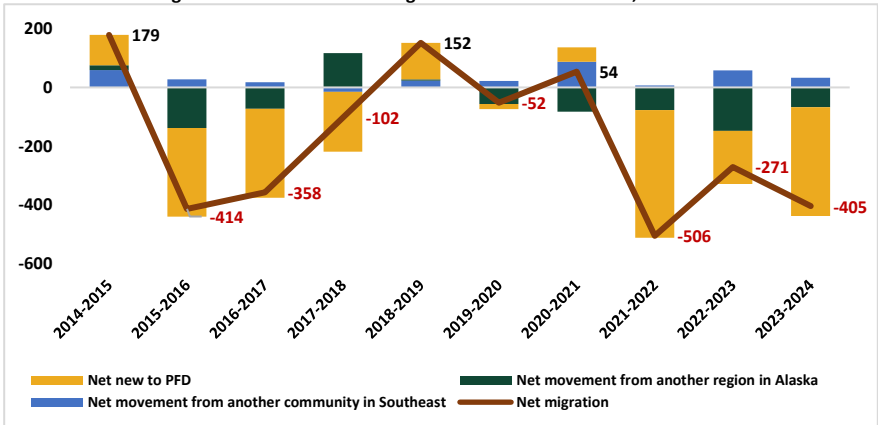


Source: U.S. Census Table B09021: Living Arrangements of Adults 18 Years and Over by Age, ACS 5-Year Estimates (Note: Dataset 2019- 2023 is the most current estimate available).

Juneau Migration and Resident Transiency

The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development uses Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) applications to track migration patterns between communities across Alaska. Based on 2024 PFD filings, Juneau experienced net loss of 405 people which follows a net loss of 271 people in the preceding year (see Figure 35). The net positive migration of 33 into Juneau from other areas within Southeast Alaska in 2024 (see Figure 36) was offset by net decreases in PFD enrollment (-371) and out-migration (-67), resulting in Juneau’s continued population decline. While PFD data is a reliable measure of intrastate movement, this data lags on new migrants from outside the state due to the requirement of being a resident in Alaska for one calendar year.

Figure 35: Total PFD-based Migration to and from Juneau, 2015 to 2024



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 36: PFD-based Migration to and from Juneau, 2023 to 2024

Area	Into Juneau	Out of Juneau	Net Migration
Anchorage and Mat-Su	125	214	-89
Fairbanks	28	56	-28
Other (Excluding Southeast Alaska, Anchorage/Mat-Su, and Fairbanks)	100	50	50
Southeast	173	140	33
Haines Borough	19	22	-3
Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	44	24	20
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	26	34	-8
Petersburg Borough	10	9	1
Prince of Wales - Hyder Census Area	25	9	16
Sitka City and Borough	30	21	9
Municipality of Skagway Borough	2	7	-5
Wrangell City and Borough	11	6	5
Yakutat City and Borough	6	8	-2
Totals	426	460	-34

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

Based on July 2024 estimates, the population in most major communities across Southeast Alaska experienced either a decline or a negligible increase in population counts. As noted in Figure 37, the Southeast Alaska census areas of Yakutat (-6.3%), Sitka (-1.7%), and Hoonah-Angoon (-2.5%) experienced the most significant proportional decreases in their population from 2023 to 2024. Relative to other Southeast communities, Juneau had less of a decline, only losing 0.6% of its population in 2024. Petersburg was the only area where population grew (+0.2%).

Figure 37: Southeast Population by Borough and Census-designated Place (CDP)

Place	April 2010 Census	April 2020 Census	July 2023 Estimate	July 2024 Estimate	% Change 2023-2024
Haines Borough	2,508	2,080	2,539	2,537	-0.1%
<i>Covenant Life CDP</i>	86	25	63	75	19.0%
<i>Excursion Inlet CDP</i>	12	40	24	24	0.0%
<i>Haines CDP</i>	1,713	1,657	1,773	1,774	0.1%
<i>Klukwan CDP</i>	95	87	87	84	-3.4%
<i>Lutak CDP</i>	49	29	53	55	3.8%
<i>Mosquito Lake CDP</i>	309	120	287	289	0.7%
<i>Mud Bay CDP</i>	212	159	192	184	-4.2%
<i>Balance</i>	32	-37	60	52	-13.3%
Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	2,149	2,365	2,305	2,248	-2.5%
<i>Angoon City</i>	459	357	344	350	1.7%
<i>Elfin Cove CDP</i>	27	24	38	41	7.9%
<i>Game Creek CDP</i>	18	23	18	16	-11.1%
<i>Gustavus City</i>	442	655	657	659	0.3%
<i>Hoonah City</i>	760	931	888	835	-6.0%
<i>Pelican City</i>	88	98	90	89	-1.1%
<i>Tenakee Springs City</i>	131	116	124	123	-0.8%
<i>Whitestone Logging Camp CDP</i>	17	2	2	2	0.0%
<i>Balance</i>	207	159	144	133	-7.6%
Juneau City and Borough	31,275	32,255	31,616	31,436	-0.6%
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	13,477	13,948	13,505	13,420	-0.6%
<i>Ketchikan City</i>	8,050	8,192	7,826	7,661	-2.1%
<i>Loring CDP</i>	4	0	0	0	0.0%
<i>Saxman City</i>	411	384	345	362	4.9%
<i>Balance</i>	5,012	5,372	5,334	5,397	1.2%
Petersburg Borough	3,203	3,398	3,371	3,379	0.2%
<i>Hobart Bay CDP</i>	1	1	1	1	0.0%
<i>Kupreanof City</i>	27	21	26	26	0.0%
<i>Petersburg CDP</i>	2,948	3,048	3,027	3,060	1.1%
<i>Balance</i>	227	333	317	292	-7.9%
Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area	6,172	5,753	5,799	5,740	-1.0%
<i>Coffman Cove City</i>	176	127	193	209	8.3%
<i>Craig City</i>	1,201	1,036	1,021	972	-4.8%
<i>Edna Bay City</i>	42	25	49	44	-10.2%
<i>Hollis CDP</i>	112	65	145	155	6.9%
<i>Hydaburg City</i>	376	380	338	354	4.7%

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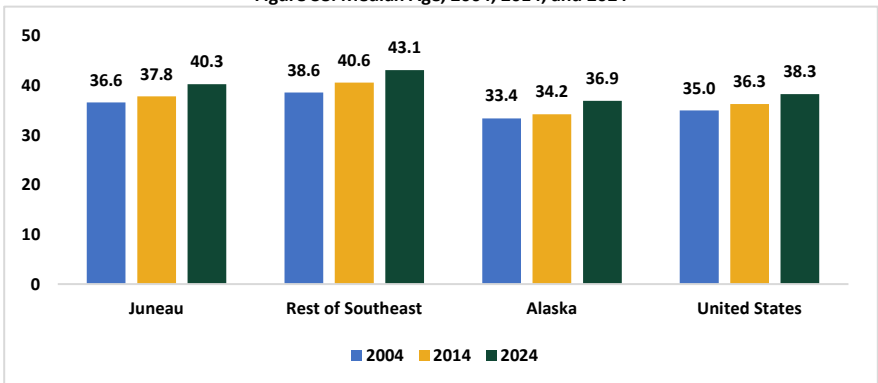
Place	April 2010 Census	April 2020 Census	July 2023 Estimate	July 2024 Estimate	% Change 2022-2023
Hyder CDP	87	48	47	42	-10.6%
Kake City	557	543	533	522	-2.1%
Kasaan City	49	30	50	45	-10.0%
Klawock City	755	720	695	734	5.6%
Metlakatla CDP	1,405	1,454	1,450	1,389	-4.2%
Naukatli Bay CDP	113	142	131	125	-4.6%
Point Baker CDP	15	12	10	11	10.0%
Port Alexander City	52	78	51	63	23.5%
Port Protection CDP	48	36	36	31	-13.9%
Thorne Bay City	471	476	479	497	3.8%
Whale Pass City	31	86	91	96	5.5%
Balance	682	495	480	451	-6.0%
Sitka City and Borough	8,881	8,458	8,203	8,063	-1.7%
Skagway Municipality	968	1,240	1,127	1,123	-0.4%
Skagway CDP	920	1,164	1,070	1,069	-0.1%
Balance	48	76	57	54	-5.3%
Wrangell City and Borough	2,369	2,127	2,044	2,030	-0.7%
Yakutat City and Borough	662	662	680	637	-6.3%
Yakutat CDP	662	657	675	632	-6.4%
Balance	0	5	5	5	0.0%

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

Across all geographic groups, the median ages for the nation, the State of Alaska, Juneau, and Southeast Alaska (excluding Juneau) have grown older over the past three decades (see Figure 38). In Juneau, the median age increased from 37.8 years in 2014 to 40.3 years in 2024. While Juneau’s median age is older than the state average (36.9 years) and slightly older than the nation’s average (38.3 years), it remains younger than the rest of the region; notably, Southeast Alaska – excluding Juneau – has the oldest median age (43.1 years) across all categories.

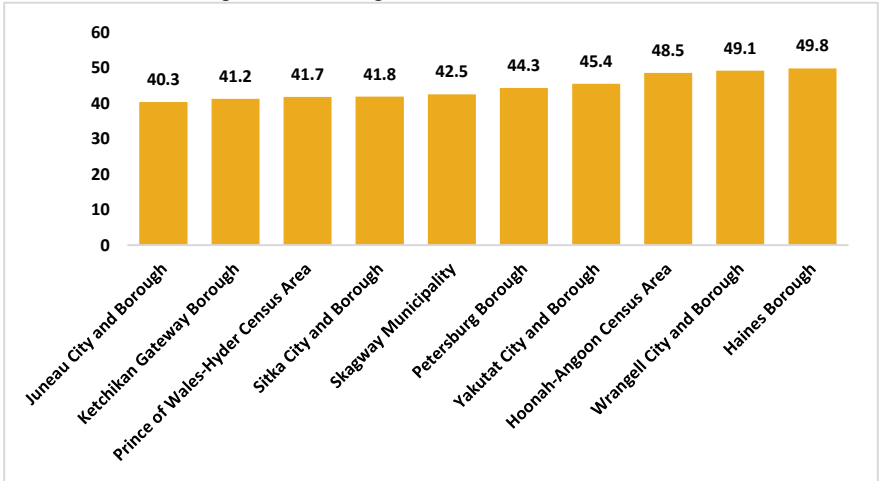
Figure 38: Median Age, 2004, 2014, and 2024



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Population Estimates, Economic Regions, and Boroughs/Census Areas, "Age and Sex" Dataset; U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division (Note: Rest of Southeast median age calculated by average median ages for Southeast Alaskan cities (excluding Juneau) weighted by population.)

From a regional perspective (see Figure 39), Juneau has the lowest median age (40.3 years) across all Southeast communities, followed by Ketchikan Gateway Borough (41.2 years) and Prince of Wales-Hyder (41.7 years). Southeast Alaska communities reporting the highest median ages include Hoonah-Angoon Census Area (48.5 years), Wrangell City and Borough (49.1 years), and Haines Borough (49.8 years).

Figure 39: Median Age for Southeast Communities, 2024



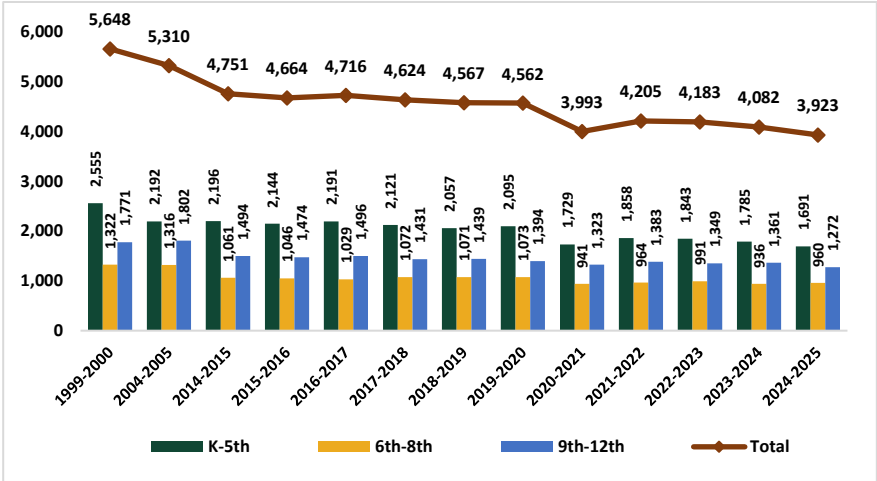
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Population Estimates, Economic Regions, and Boroughs/Census Areas, "Age and Sex" 2024 Dataset

Education

Juneau School District Enrollment

As shown in Figure 40, enrollment for K-12 in the Juneau School District for the 2024-2025 school year was 3,923 students, a decrease of 159 students from the previous year, resuming the trend of decline after a sharp drop in 2020-21 and a rebound in 2021-22. In 2024-25, there were 639 fewer enrolled students than in the 2019-20 (pre-COVID) school year. This enrollment total includes HomeBridge students but does not include students enrolled in other homeschooling programs. Enrollment decreased significantly during the 2020-2021 academic year as the COVID-19 pandemic led to a transition from in-person to online schooling. As a result of this change and overall safety concerns, many parents switched their children to HomeBridge or other homeschooling programs. Enrollment totals only recovered by 212 during the 2021-2022 school year, displaying a lasting effect from the pandemic-induced decline. This decline is also likely related to the trend of steady decline in Juneau’s 0-19 aged population.

Figure 40: Juneau School District K-12 Enrollment by Grade, 1994-2023 School Years



Source: Alaska Department of Education and Early Development Data Center

University of Alaska Southeast Enrollment

Figure 41 displays fall enrollment at the University of Alaska Southeast which accounted for 2,313 students in 2024, up by 136 enrollments (+6.3%) compared to 2023. 2024 enrollment was up across UAS Juneau, Sitka, and Ketchikan campuses. Sitka’s campus had 16 more enrollments (+2.2%), seeing a third consecutive year of increases. Juneau’s campus had 68 more enrollments (+5.3%) compared to 2023, and Ketchikan’s campus saw 14 more enrollments (+2.2%). Some UAS students are enrolled at multiple campuses, meaning campus enrollments do not sum to the total enrollment. 2024 UAS enrollment was 53.4% (-2,017) of what it was in the year 2000.



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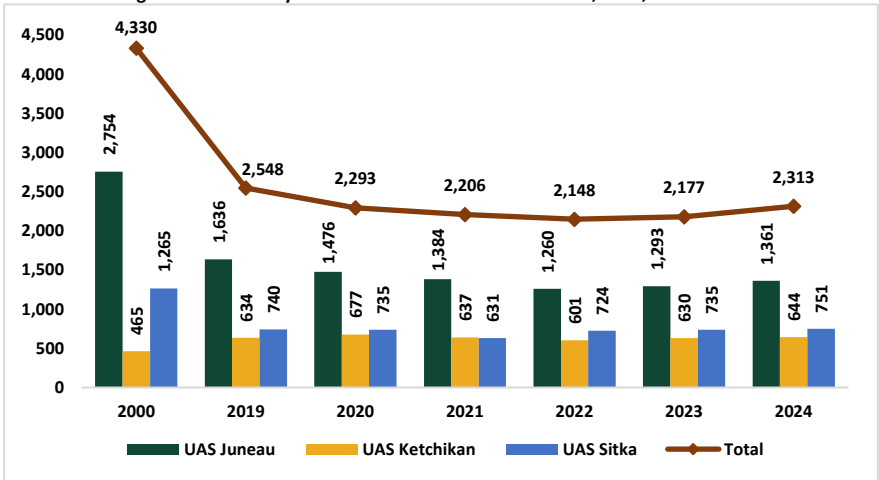
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Figure 41: University of Alaska Southeast Fall Enrollment, 2000, 2019 to 2024

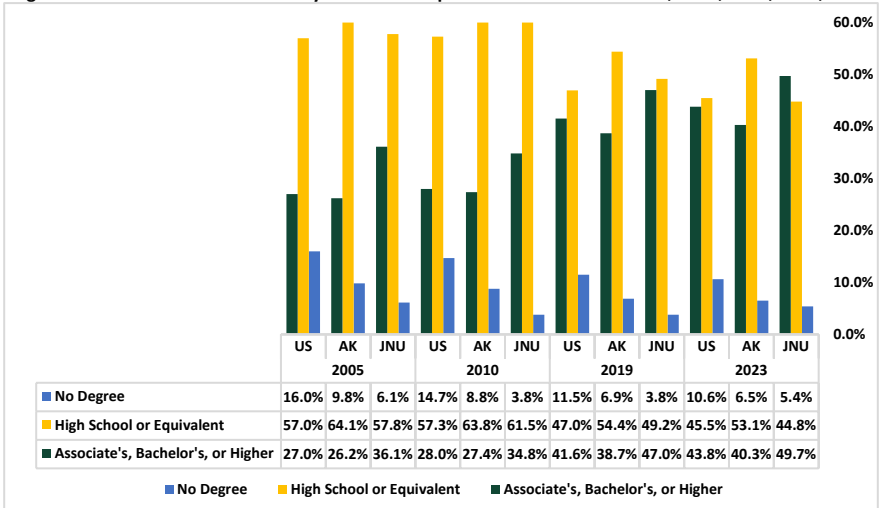


Source: University of Alaska Southeast (Note: Due to cross-registration, individual campus enrollments do not sum to total enrollment.)

Educational Attainment

Figure 42 indicates that Juneau has a more educated population than the state of Alaska and the nation. The 2023 five-year Census Bureau estimate shows that 49.7 percent of Juneau’s 25+ population has earned an associate degree or higher. In comparison, only 40.3 percent of individuals in Alaska have earned a degree beyond high school. Only 5.4% of Juneau residents 25 and older do not hold a high school diploma, compared to 6.5% of 25+ Alaskan Residents and 10.6% of 25+ U.S. citizens. Since 2005, the proportion of Juneau residents with an associate’s degree or higher grew by 13.6 percentage points.

Figure 42: Educational Attainment by Percent of Population 25 Years and Older, 2005, 2010, 2019, 2023



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001-2005, 2006-2010, 2015-2019, 2019 -2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, "Educational Attainment" S1501 Dataset. (Note: Dataset 2019-2023 is the most current estimate available.)

Construction and Housing

Southeast Alaska New Housing Construction

New housing construction by structure type and community is displayed in Figure 43. There were 118 total housing units added in Juneau in 2024, down by 3 (-2.5%) from 2023. Juneau multi-family construction rose by 15 (+19.0%) in 2024 while single-family construction decreased by 18 (-42.9%). Ketchikan, Skagway, and Yakutat also saw increases in units built in 2024. Overall, there were 15 less units built in Southeast Alaska (-6.1%) in 2024 than in 2023.

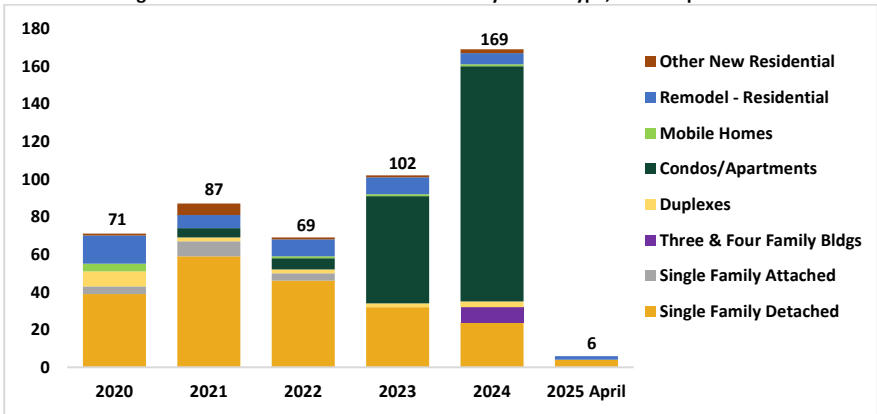
Figure 43: New Housing Units Built by Type of Structure, Select Communities in 2023 and 2024

	Total Units 2023	Total Units 2024	Single Family 2023	Single Family 2024	Multi Family 2023	Multi Family 2024	Mobile Home 2023	Mobile Home 2024
Haines	20	12	20	12	0	0	0	0
Ketchikan	46	59	29	26	17	33	0	0
Juneau	121	118	42	24	79	94	0	0
Petersburg	10	5	7	5	2	0	1	0
Sitka	43	25	23	11	20	14	0	0
Skagway	2	10	2	4	0	3	0	3
Wrangell	4	1	2	1	2	0	0	0
Yakutat	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
Totals	247	232	126	85	120	144	1	3

Source: 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.)

Figure 44: Juneau saw increased residential permitting from 2023 – 2024, with most of the increase coming from the Condo & Apartment category. 2024 saw a slight decrease in new Single Family permits (24), a decrease from prior years. However, single-family home permitting slowed down in 2022 and 2023, suggesting a shift away from single-family home constructions toward denser apartment and condominium complexes.

Figure 44: New Juneau Residential Permits by Permit Type, 2020 – April 2025

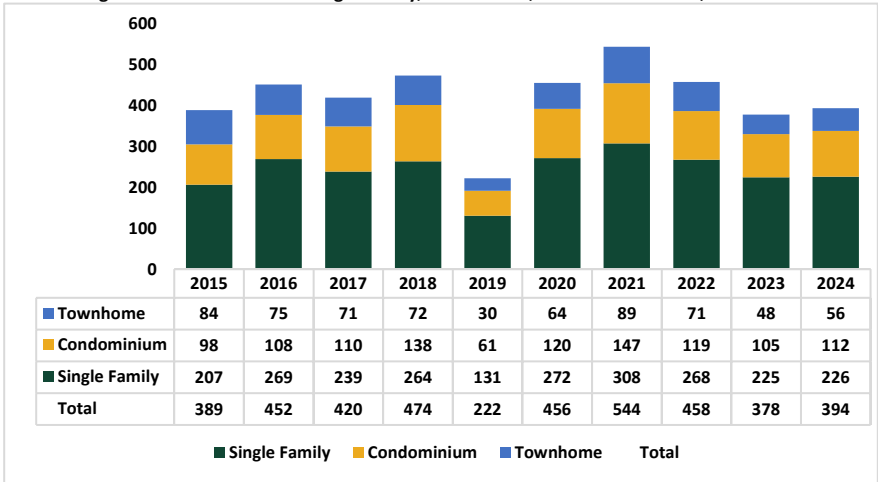


Source: City & Borough of Juneau Permitting Office, CBJ "Juneau Housing Development" Dashboard. Note: permit totals exclude commercial remodels, caretaker units, and garage/apartment additions.

Juneau Home Sales and Prices

Juneau’s home sale volume increased in 2024 after reaching an all-time high for the decade across all home types in 2021 and declining in 2022 and 2023. Total sales volume increased by 16 (+4.2%) from 2023 to 2024. Single-family home sales increased by 1 (+0.4%) over the previous year, condominiums by 7 (+6.7%), and townhomes by 8 (+16.7%). The trend in Figure 45 somewhat aligns with the Federal Reserve interest rate hikes starting in March of 2022 after record-high home sales in 2021. 2024 saw federal interest rates begin to decline.

Figure 45: Sales Volume of Single Family, Townhomes, and Condominiums, 2015-2024



Source: Southeast Alaska Multiple Listing Service

Median Days on Market

Figure 46 displays the median number of days that housing units are listed on the market in Juneau. Juneau observed a large decrease in the number of days on market in 2020. In 2021 and 2022, the median number of days on market was five across all types of units, down from eight in 2020. In 2023, this went up to seven, and 2024 saw an average of nine days. Despite the increase in 2023 and 2024, this is a steep decline from 2019, when the average was 18 days on the market across all housing units. This decline suggests a tight real estate market in Juneau from 2020 through 2024. In other words, this is an indicator that demand for housing continues to be strong. In 2024, condominium and single-family homes were on the market for 4 and 5 days longer than in 2023, while townhomes were on the market for 1 day less.

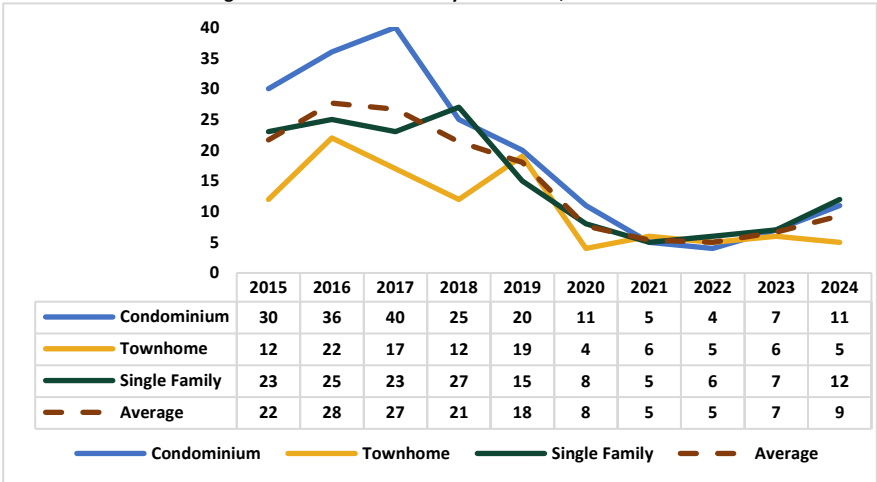


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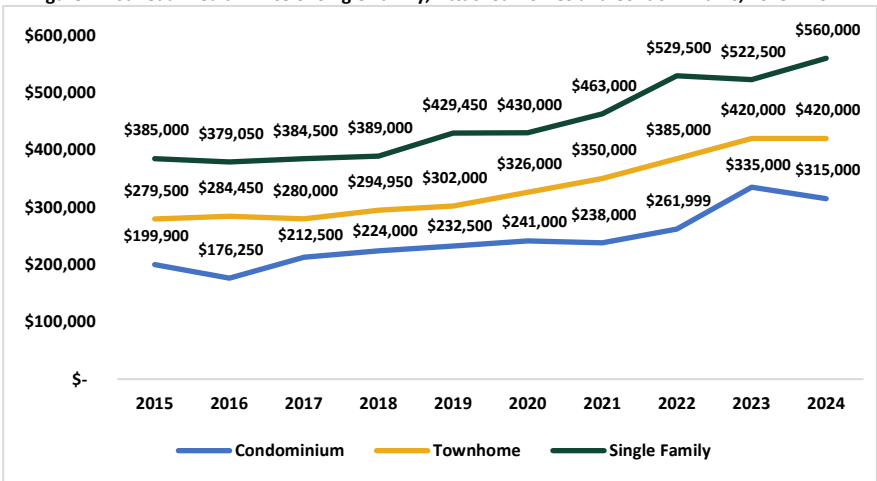
Figure 46: Juneau Median Days on Market, 2014 – 2023



Sources: Southeast Alaska Multiple Listing Service

Figure 47 illustrates the increase in the median price of Juneau homes. The median transaction price of single-family homes increased by 7.2% from 2023 to 2024. The median price for townhomes stayed the same, and the median condominium price decreased by 6.0%. In 2023, the median price of a single-family home decreased for the first time in the past decade (-1.3%), but has overall risen quickly over the past decade; from 2015 to 2024, the median price of a single-family home rose by \$175,000 (+45.5%), the median price of a townhome by \$140,500 (+50.3%), and the median price of a condominium by \$115,100 (+57.6%).

Figure 47: Juneau Median Price of Single Family, Attached Homes and Condominiums, 2015 – 2024

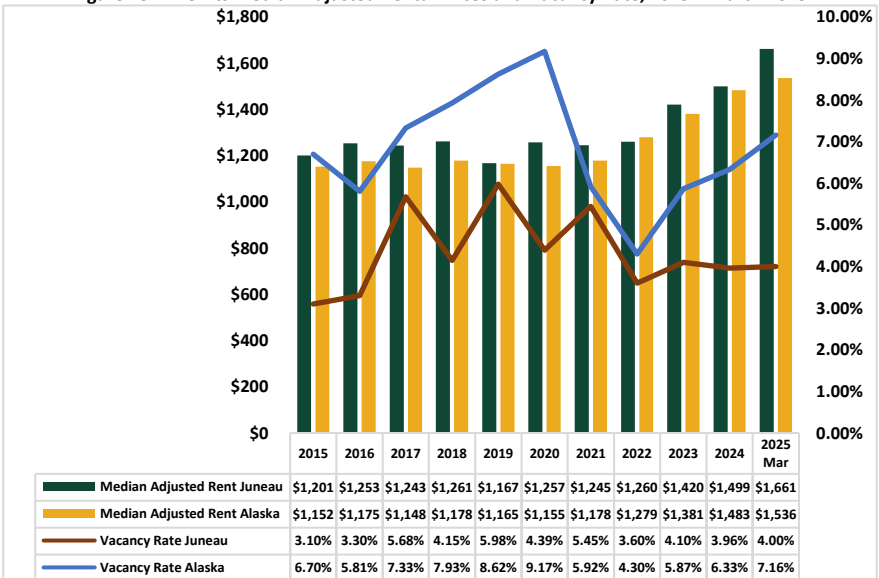


Sources: Southeast Alaska Multiple Listing Service.

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 (Figure 48). From 2015 to March 2025, Juneau’s median rental price for all units increased by 10.8% to \$1,661, the fourth highest among surveyed census areas (behind Fairbanks, Anchorage, and Kodiak). Vacancy rates in Alaska rose by 0.83 percentage points to 7.16%, while those in Juneau increased by 0.04 percentage points to 4.00%. This data suggests a much tighter rental market in Juneau compared to the rest of Alaska. According to the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, the ideal vacancy rate for a community is between 6 and 7%. This is because more vacancies allow renters more choices on where to live, providing incentive for landlords to maintain units in good repair and offer competitive prices. Juneau’s rental prices have steadily increased since 2022, with the vacancy rate hovering around 4% from 2022 through March 2025.

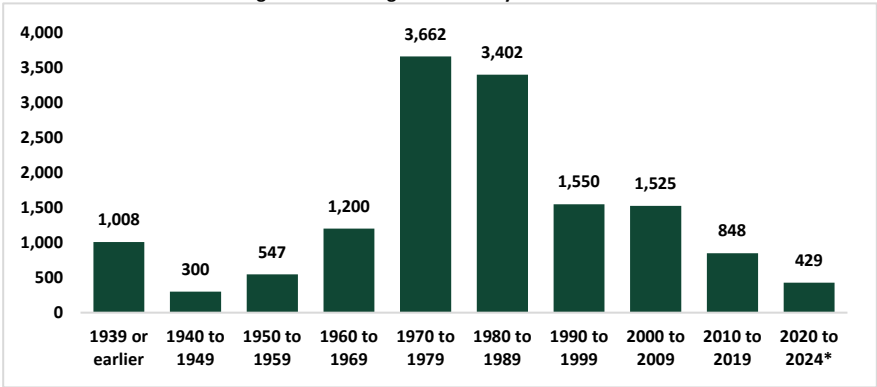
Figure 48: All Units Median Adjusted Rental Prices and Vacancy Rate, 2015 – March 2025



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Alaska Housing Finance Corporation Rental Market Survey. (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.)

Housing construction in Juneau peaked in the 1970s and 1980s, with a combined total of 7,064 units added during the two decades. While construction slowed during the 1990s and 2000s, 3,075 units were still added. In the 2010s, 848 housing units were built, the lowest number of any decade since the 1950s. Figure 49 shows a significant decline in Juneau housing construction from 2010-2019 and beyond. From 2020 to 2024, approximately 429 units were built.

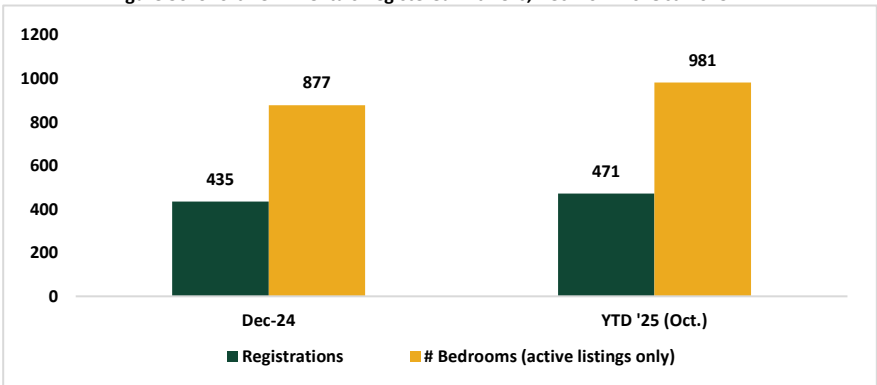
Figure 49: Housing Units Built by Decade in Juneau



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Table DP04 Selected Housing Characteristics. (Note: 2020 to 2024 figure is based on Alaska Housing Finance Corporation Indicators Reports. 2019 and previous is based on USCB data.)

In 2023, the City & Borough of Juneau passed an ordinance requiring operators of short-term residential rentals to register with the CBJ Sales Tax office. A short-term residential rental is defined as “a dwelling unit that is rented, leased, or otherwise advertised for occupancy for a period of less than 30 days.” Due to the recency of the ordinance, data is somewhat limited. In 2024, active registrations peaked in December, when there were 435 active registrations comprising 877 total bedrooms in Juneau. Registrants had the option to renew their license in January 2025. In October 2025 (the most recent period for which data is available), there were 471 active listings (+9.8% over Dec. 2024) comprising 981 total bedrooms. See Figure 50. Short-term rentals are typically more expensive, geared toward visitors, and are therefore not viable housing options for full-time or seasonal residents.

Figure 50: Short-Term Rentals Registered with CBJ, Dec. 2024 vs. Oct. 2025



Source: City & Borough of Juneau



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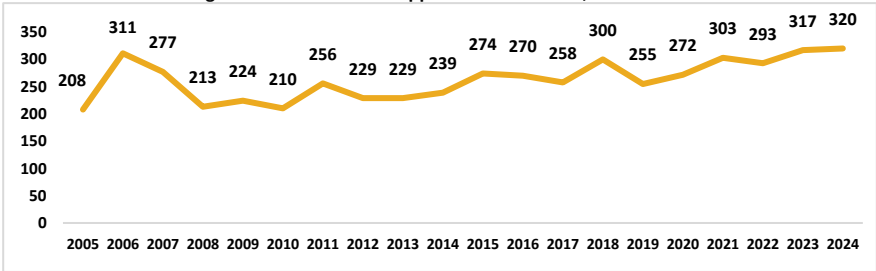
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Entrepreneurship

“New business applications” (Figure 51) are the total number of applications for an employer identification number (EIN). New business applications in Juneau increased in 2024 for a second consecutive year. The number of applications increased by 3 (+0.1%) from 2023 to 2024, reaching a new 20-year high. New business applications are an indicator of the level of entrepreneurship taking place.

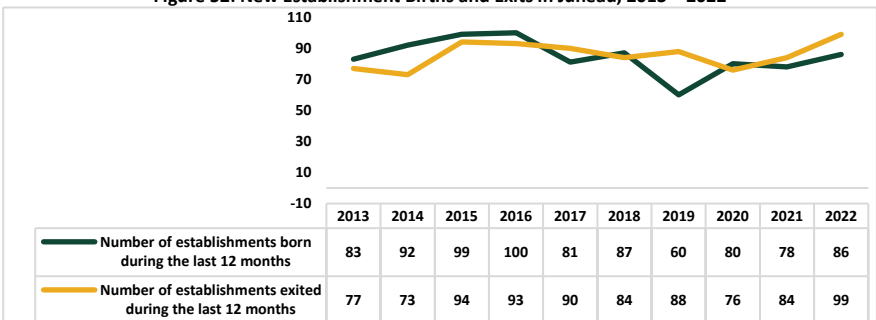
Figure 51: New Business Applications in Juneau, 2005– 2024



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Business Formation Statistics

In 2022 (the most recent year for which data is available), new establishment exits (“young firm deaths”) outweighed births, resulting in a net decline of 13 establishments in Juneau (see Figure 52). The number of new establishments can serve as an indicator of economic growth. An establishment is a single physical location where one predominant activity occurs. Multiple establishments can be part of the same enterprise or firm. New establishments are the engine of job creation in the US economy and an important source of innovation and productivity.

Figure 52: New Establishment Births and Exits in Juneau, 2013 – 2022

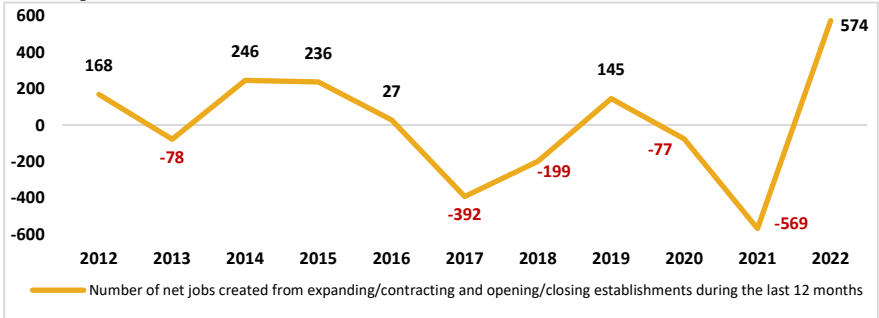


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Business Dynamic Statistics (Note: 2022 is the most recent year for which data is available. Young firm deaths refer to firms that die within 5 years of creation.)

In 2022, there were 574 jobs gained due to establishment births & exits in Juneau (see Figure 53). This follows the loss of 569 jobs in 2021. 2021 saw impacts from the global COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in closures of

establishments. The significant gain in 2022 indicates a strong post-pandemic recovery.

Figure 53: Net Jobs Gain/Loss from New Establishment Births & Exits in Juneau, 2012–2022

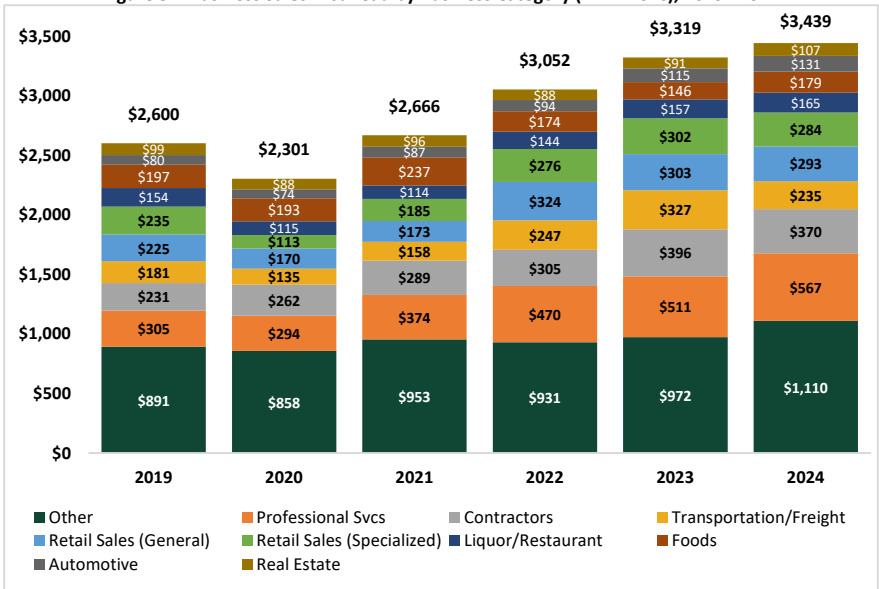


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Business Dynamic Statistics (Note: 2022 is the most recent year for which data is available.)

Gross Business Sales

Total gross business sales in the City and Borough of Juneau rose by 3.6% in 2024, following an 8.8% increase in 2023. Categories that saw decreases in 2024 included Contractors (-6.7%), Transportation/Freight (-28.0%), and Retail Sales (General, -3.5%, Specialized, -5.8%). All other categories observed an increase in gross sales: Real Estate (+17.3%), Automotive (+14.4%), Foods (+22.9%), Professional Services (+11.0%), Liquor/Restaurants (+4.8%) and Other (+14.2%). Figure 54 breaks down annual business sales by category in Juneau from 2019 to 2024.

Figure 54: Business Sales in Juneau by Business Category (in Millions), 2019–2024

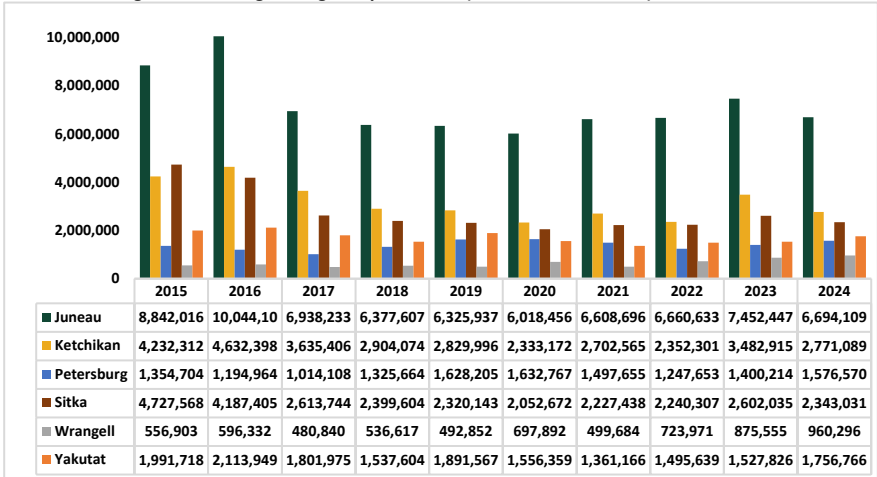


Source: City & Borough of Juneau Sales Tax Office and CBI Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, Statistical Section. (Note: "Other" category includes mineral sales, wholesale equipment, food suppliers, and fuel companies.)

Freight Volumes

Air freight enplanements in Juneau fell by 10.2% in 2024, marking the first year of decline since 2020 (Figure 55). Ketchikan and Sitka also observed significant decreases in air freight in 2024. Yakutat saw the largest relative increase in 2024, with a significant 15.0% increase in air freight enplanement. The primary product shipped from Southeast Alaska by air is seafood heading to Seattle. Across all of Southeast, air freight enplanements declined by 7.1% in from 2023 to 2024.

Figure 55: On-Flight Freight Enplanement (Pounds in Thousands), 2015 – 2024



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

Travel and Visitor Industry

Tourism contributes to the local economy by bringing 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 overall health of the tourism industry (Figure 56). In 2021, Juneau saw the beginning of a recovery after sharp declines in employment & earnings in 2020. The tourism industry made a strong comeback in 2022 and 2023, with earnings surpassing 2019 numbers for both Juneau & Southeast. In 2024, employment increased by 4.1% in Juneau and 6.1% in the Southeast region, while earnings increased by 0.6% in Juneau and 8.5% across Southeast.



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Figure 56: Leisure, Hospitality, and Transportation Industries Employment and Earnings, 2020-2024

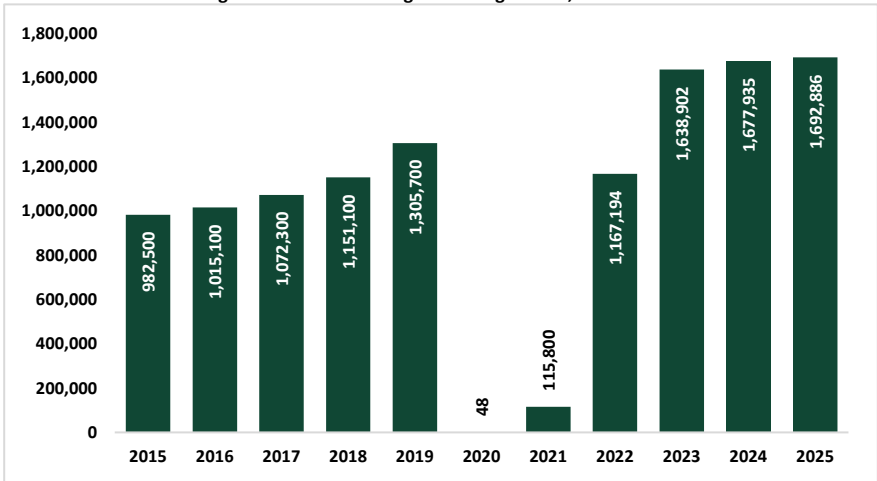
	Number of Firms		Average Employment		Total Earnings	
	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast
2020	203	671	1,878	4,445	\$62,723,855	\$163,805,705
2021	201	661	2,180	5,229	\$78,383,883	\$202,389,689
2022	205	696	2,779	6,587	\$119,520,965	\$289,988,248
2023	206	719	2,981	7,308	\$134,631,332	\$341,762,972
2024	213	735	3,102	7,751	\$135,435,419	\$370,956,147
% Change 2020-2024	4.9%	9.5%	65.2%	74.4%	115.9%	126.5%

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

Cruise Ship Visitation

After reaching over one million cruise passengers for the first time in 2016, Juneau’s cruise passenger volume continued to grow through 2019, when it reached a high of 1,305,700 visitors. Due to COVID-19, only one small cruise ship brought visitors to Juneau in August of 2020. Cruise tourism returned by late July of 2021 and brought a total of 115,800 passengers to Juneau, just under 10% of the 2019 season. Tourism rebounded strongly in 2022, reaching 89.4% of 2019 passenger numbers. The 2023, 2024, and 2025 seasons all broke records, with 2025 reaching a new high of 1,692,886 passengers, a 29.7% increase from 2019. See Figure 57. These totals do not include approximately 12,104 small cruise ship passengers who visited Juneau in 2025.

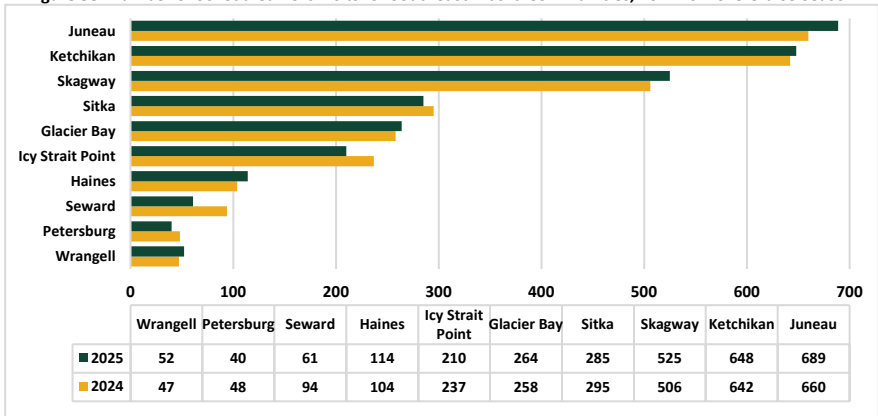
Figure 57: Cruise Passengers Visiting Juneau, 2015 – 2025



Sources: Cruise Line Agencies of Alaska and CBJ Docks & Harbors. (Note: Totals do not include approximately 12,104 annual small cruise passengers who visited Juneau in 2025.)

During the 2025 cruise season, Juneau had the most scheduled port calls of all Southeast communities at 689, followed by Ketchikan and Skagway. See Figure 58 on the following page.

Figure 58: Number of Scheduled Port Visits for Southeast Alaska Communities, 2024 vs. 2025 Cruise Season

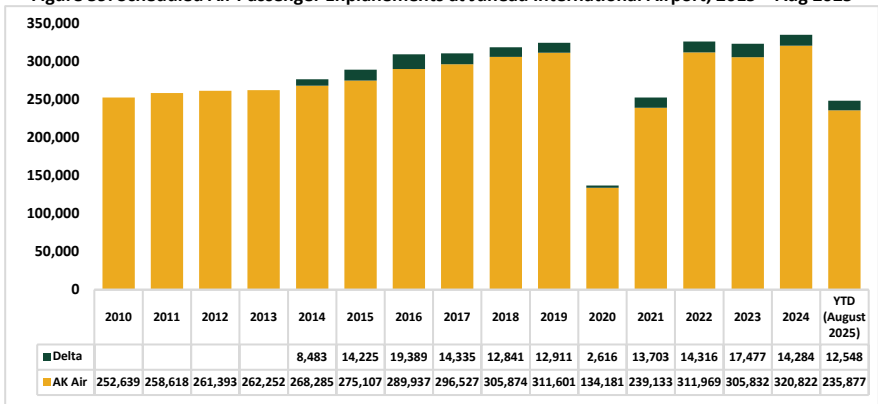


Source: Cruise Line Agencies of Alaska (Note: These figures do not include approximately 176 port visits from small cruise vessels in 2025.)

Airline Passenger Traffic

While 98 percent of Alaska cruise visitors come to Juneau, only about 10 percent of tourists arriving in Alaska by air come to Juneau. Passenger enplanement statistics (Figure 59) can serve as a good indicator of economic activity in Juneau, since businesspeople, convention attendees, and independent tourists usually travel by air. In 2020, Juneau’s air travel was about 42% of what it was in 2019. This decline reversed the next year, and in 2021 Juneau had an 86.4% increase in passenger enplanements. In 2022, enplanements continued to increase, reaching 98.4% of 2019 numbers. Passenger enplanements fell slightly in 2023 (-1.2%) and rose again in 2024: 2024 enplanements increased by 2.7%. August 2025 YTD enplanements were up over prior years, indicating potentially higher yearly totals in 2025.

Figure 59: Scheduled Air Passenger Enplanements at Juneau International Airport, 2015 – Aug 2025



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

Figure 60 displays a different set of data from the Federal Aviation Administration, including non-scheduled enplanements (charter services). This

data shows a 0.2% increase in Juneau scheduled and non-scheduled enplanements from 2023 to 2024.

Figure 60: Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Enplanements in Southeast Communities

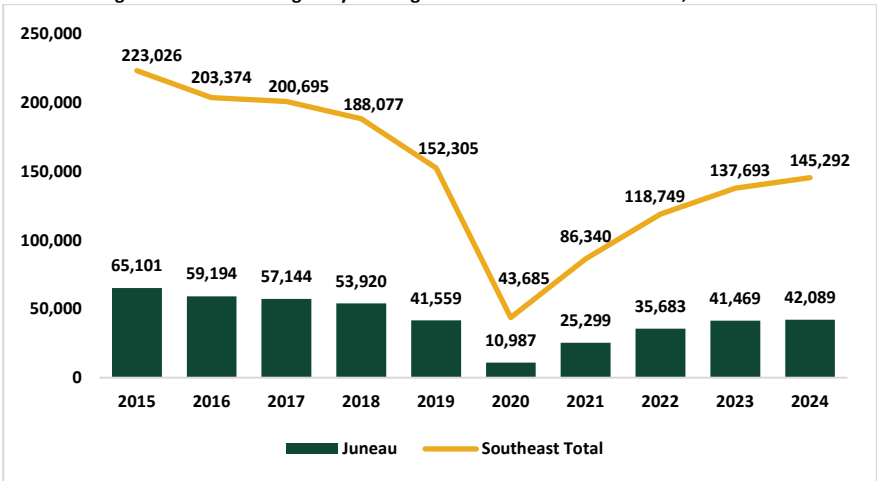
Community	2023	2024	% Change 2023-2024
Juneau	440,279	436,457	-0.9%
Ketchikan	148,645	152,082	2.3%
Sitka	96,214	98,066	1.9%
Petersburg	24,921	25,209	1.2%
Klawock	16,733	16,224	-3.0%
Wrangell	14,323	14,560	1.7%
Yakutat	12,105	11,923	-1.5%
Gustavus	9,584	10,074	5.1%
Haines	6,306	6,362	0.9%
Hoonah	5,790	5,667	-2.1%
Skagway	4,953	4,607	-7.0%
Totals	779,853	781,231	0.2%

Source: Federal Aviation Administration, Airports, Preliminary CY 2024 ACAIS. (Note: Non-scheduled service includes air taxi/commercial and private activity.)

Ferry Traffic

Ferry traffic volume reflects both independent tourism travel and regional travel among residents (Figure 61). From 2012 to 2019, ferry travel steadily declined regionally and locally. This decline in ferry travel throughout the region was exacerbated due to the 2020 pandemic and reductions in service, falling 71.3% percent from 2019 to 2020. Ferry travel activity around the Southeast region rebounded since 2021. Numbers continued to rise in 2024, with Southeast ferry passenger traffic increasing by 5.5% and Juneau traffic increasing by 15.0% over the previous year. Southeast reached 95.4% of the 2019 passenger count in 2024, while Juneau reached 101.3%, surpassing 2019 numbers.

Figure 61: Disembarking Ferry Passenger Traffic Juneau and Southeast, 2015-2024



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



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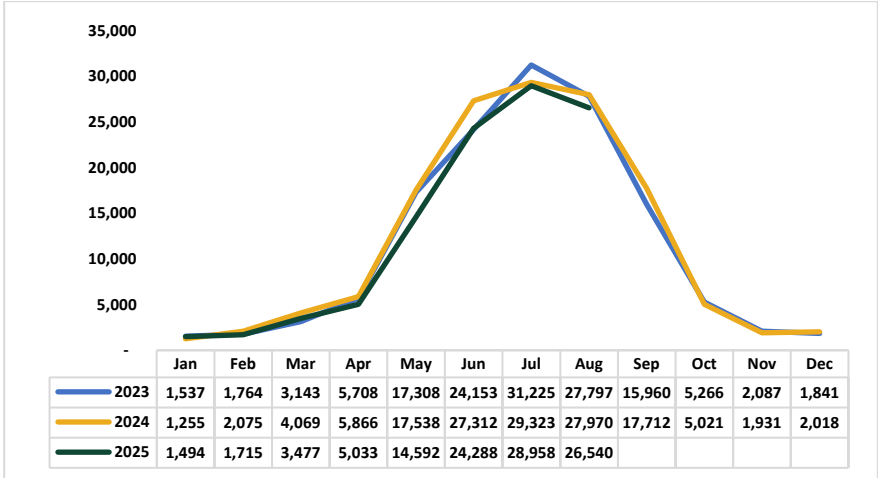
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Border Crossings

The two main points of entry from Canada into Southeast Alaska are located just outside of Skagway and northwest of Haines at Dalton Cache. In 2024, Skagway had 464,226 crossings, while Haines (Dalton Cache) had 54,431. Looking at the period from January through August 2025, visitation numbers decreased over the same period in 2024 by 9,311 crossings (-8.1%). See Figure 62. Many residents of Skagway and Haines make frequent trips to Canada to recreate or purchase goods that may be difficult to obtain in their respective community. This data shows a small reduction of travel between the Canada and Alaska, possibly spurred by recent political tensions involving trade that came about in 2025.

Figure 62: Skagway and Haines (Dalton Cache) Incoming Border Crossings, 2023, 2024, Jan-Aug 2025

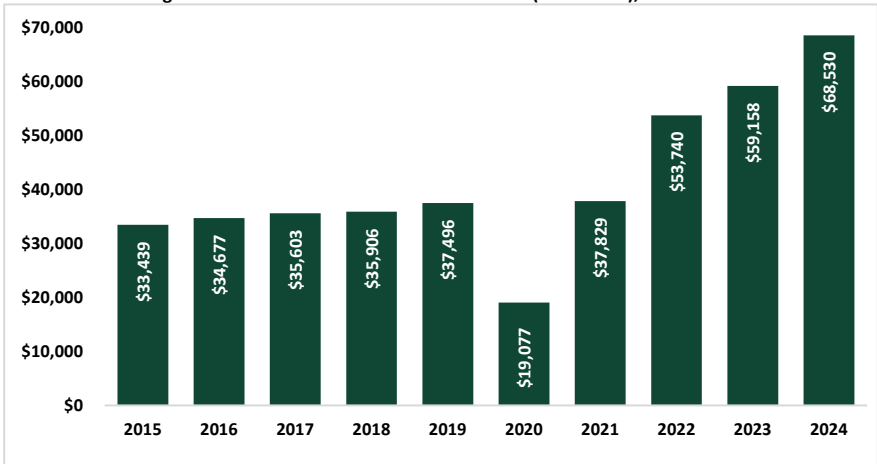


Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Conveyances and Travelers by Fiscal Year

Visitor-Related Tax Revenue

Figure 63 shows annual hotel & motel business sales in Juneau, which includes short-term rental units registered with CBJ. Juneau’s hotel & motel revenue can be used to indicate the health of the independent tourism and business travel sectors. In the fiscal year 2024, gross sales for hotels & motels grew by 15.8% (+\$9.37 million), indicating strong growth within the accommodation sector. This follows an increase of 10.1% (+\$5.42 million) from 2022 to 2023. 2024 hotel and motel revenue was over \$30 million higher than 2019. In addition to the continued recovery of the visitor industry and new rules around registering short-term rental units, it is possible that increased nightly rates also contributed to higher gross sales.

Figure 63: Hotel & Motel Gross Business Sales (Thousands), 2015 – 2024



Source: City and Bureau of Juneau Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, Statistical Section

Health Care Industry

In 2024, both Juneau and Southeast Alaska observed increases in total earnings (3.7% and 4.3% respectively) within the health care industry for another consecutive year (Figure 64). Juneau saw similar employment numbers with a decrease of 1 (0.0%), while Southeast Alaska saw a slight decrease of 13 (-0.3%). The number of firms in Juneau stayed flat in 2024, while the region-wide number of firms decreased by 4 (-1.5%). As Juneau’s and Southeast Alaska’s populations continue to age, it is expected that demand for health care will continue to rise.

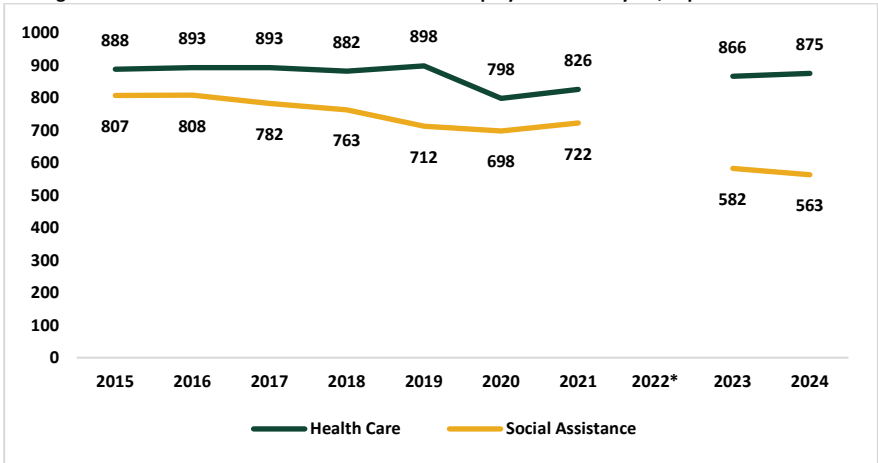
Figure 64: Private Health Care and Social Services Employment and Payroll, 2020-2024

	Number of Firms		Average Employment		Total Earnings	
	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast
2020	117	268	1,469	3,849	\$82,831,639	\$219,744,316
2021	116	311	1,546	3,926	\$89,592,733	\$234,289,376
2022	109	261	1,469	3,821	\$95,069,543	\$254,237,983
2023	107	261	1,440	3,864	\$103,457,690	\$274,037,844
2024	107	257	1,439	3,851	\$106,072,297	\$285,843,935
% Change 2020 -2024	-8.5%	-4.1%	-3.8%	0.1%	28.1%	30.1%

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

Figure 65 displays trends in private health care and social services employment. Social assistance jobs fell steadily from 2015 to 2020, rebounding slightly in 2021 and falling again in 2023 and 2024. In 2024, social assistance employment was 244 below the 2015 count (-30.2%), signaling a significant decline over the past decade. Health care employment has remained relatively steady, with a decline in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic and a subsequent rebound from 2021-2024. This means that the trending decline in number of firms and Juneau employment shown in Figure 64 can be attributed to a decline in social services employment specifically.

Figure 65: Private Health Care and Social Services Employment and Payroll, Separated 2015-2024



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. (*Note: 2022 data is unavailable. Private health care employment includes outpatient health care and nursing/residential care.)

Natural Resources and Mining Industry

Juneau’s average monthly employment in the natural resources and mining sector increased by 7 jobs to 1,055 (+0.7%) in 2024. Total earnings increased by 5.7% in Juneau and 6.0% across Southeast Alaska. Total firms in Juneau rose by 1 (+5.6%), and across Southeast by 3 (+2.7%). In Southeast Alaska as a whole, there were a total of 1,381 workers in the mining industry, an increase of 0.7% from 2023. Non-mining natural resources employment includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting.

Figure 66: Natural Resources & Mining Employment and Payroll, 2019 - 2024

	Number of Firms		Average Employment		Total Earnings	
	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast	Juneau	Southeast
2020	17	78	875	1,223	\$102,045,889	\$124,280,198
2021	18	74	927	1,255	\$103,980,305	\$125,415,637
2022	18	76	925	1,335	\$112,681,438	\$138,937,536
2023	18	73	1,055	1,371	\$129,879,025	\$151,572,034
2024	19	75	1,062	1,381	\$137,233,340	\$160,664,310
% Change 2020 -2024	11.8%	-3.8%	21.4%	12.9%	34.5%	29.3%

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

Along with the steady increase in natural resources & mining employment, the share of non-resident workers & wages has also been going up throughout Southeast Alaska, indicating that not all wage growth is going toward Alaska residents. Large mines in Southeast Alaska struggle to recruit local or resident labor despite offering incentives for relocation. For example, total wages earned by Juneau locals increased from \$35.1 million in 2018 to \$39 million in 2023 -- an increase of 11.1% -- while total earnings across all residency statuses have increased by 38.2% in the same period. See Figure 67.



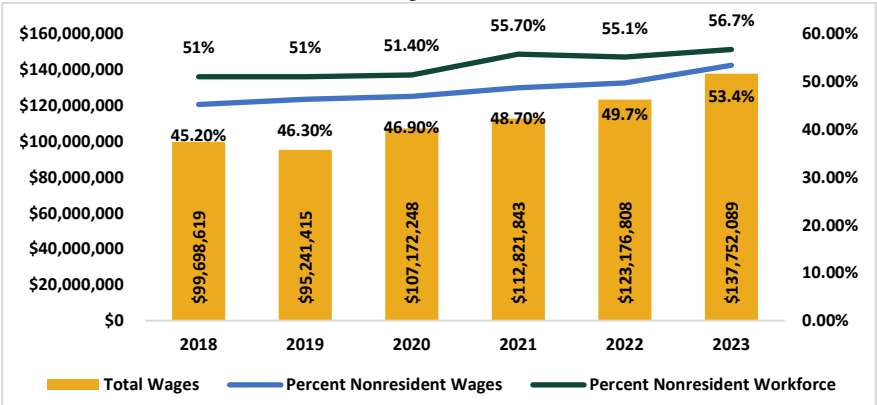
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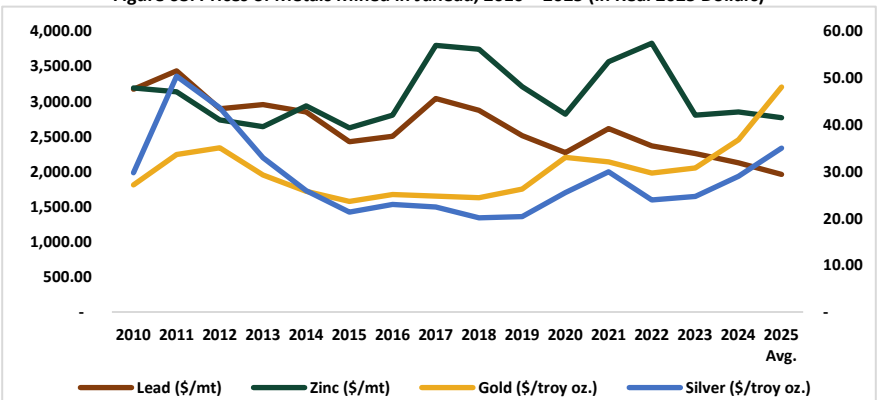
Figure 67: Southeast Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction, Percent Non-Resident Workers and Total Earnings, 2018-2023



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Resident Hire, Historical Documents, "Nonresidents Working in Alaska: 2018-2023". (Note: 2023 is the most recent year for which data is available.)

High gold prices help secure the longevity of Juneau’s mines. Regional mines that focus on other metals will incidentally find gold. Kensington Mine, one of Juneau’s two largest along with Green’s Creek, primarily mines gold. Green’s Creek Mine extracts lead, zinc, gold, and silver. From 2023 to 2024, inflation-adjusted gold prices increased significantly, soaring to over \$3,000/troy oz in 2025 (Figure 68). Silver prices also increased, while lead and zinc prices fell.

Figure 68: Prices of Metals Mined in Juneau, 2010 – 2025 (In Real 2025 Dollars)



Source: The World Bank, Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (Note: Prices are in real dollars. Silver price uses right-hand Y axis, while lead, zinc, and gold use left hand Y axis).

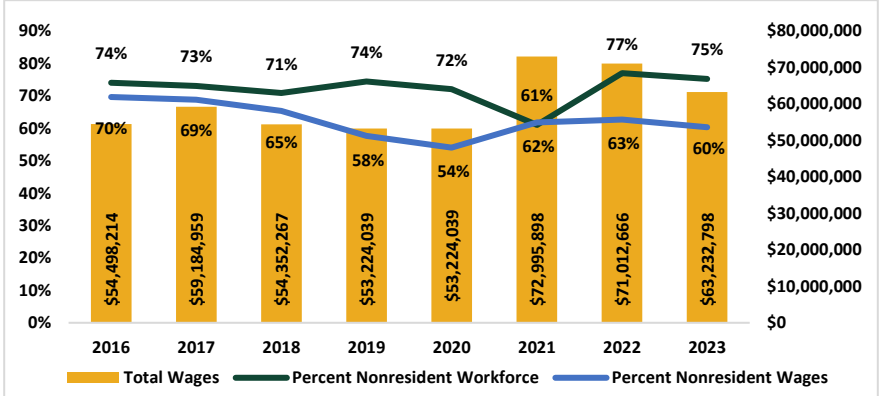
Seafood Industry

Seafood Processing Employment in Southeast Alaska

Seafood processing is a primary component of Southeast Alaska’s manufacturing industry. In 2023 (the most recent year for which data is available), regional seafood processing employment grew by 4.1% to 2,847 workers, following a 10.7% increase in 2022 (Figure 69). Of the 2,964 seafood processing workers in

2023, 75% were non-Alaska residents. The percentage of non-resident workers fell by 2 percentage points in 2023, and the proportion of non-resident wages fell by three percentage points. Juneau’s seafood processing workforce grew by 10 (+3.0%) in 2023. The regional increase was largely attributed to Sitka, seeing 248 more workers in 2023 (+30.5%).

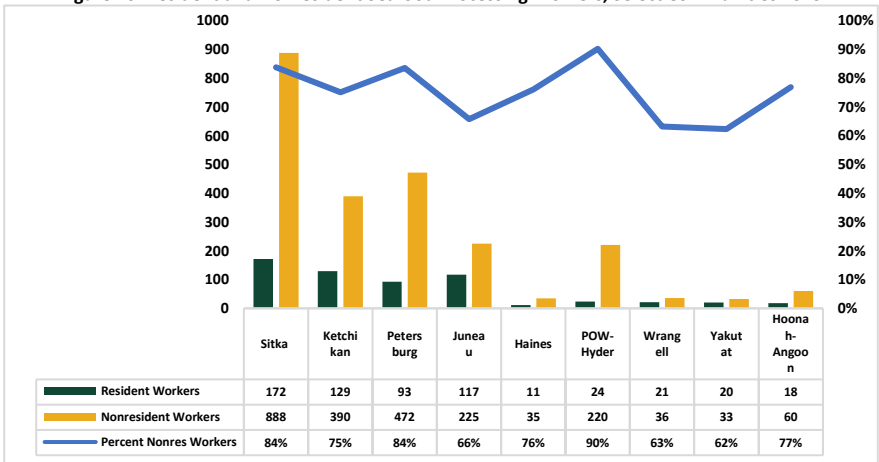
Figure 69: Total Southeast Wages and Percent Nonresident Seafood Processing Workforce, 2016-2023



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, "Nonresidents Working in Alaska", 2016-2023 (Note: Worker count is the cumulative number of workers who worked over the course of a year, not the number of jobs.)

Sitka, Ketchikan, and Petersburg are the main locations for non-resident seafood processing employees in Southeast Alaska; these communities have high numbers of non-resident workers (Figure 70). Juneau has one of the lowest percentages of non-resident workers at 66%, only above Wrangell and Yakutat. Besides Ketchikan, all communities saw an increase in the proportion of non-resident workers comprising their seafood processing workforce from 2023 to 2024.

Figure 70: Resident and Nonresident Seafood Processing Workers, Select Communities 2023

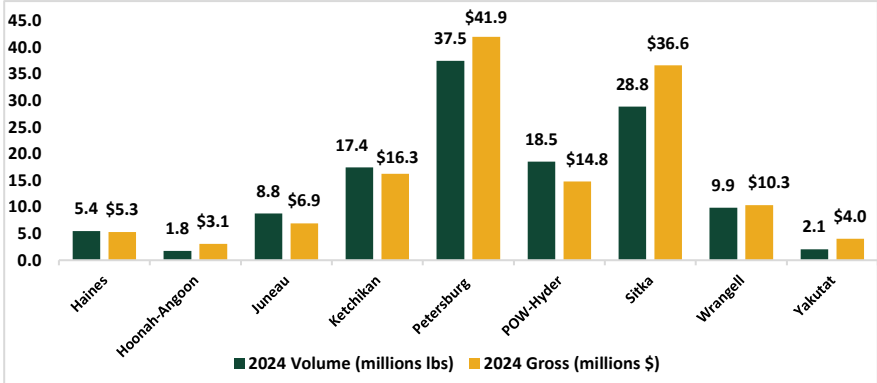


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, "Nonresidents Working in Alaska", 2023 (Note: Worker count is the cumulative number of workers who worked over the course of a year, not the number of jobs.)

Commercial Harvesting in Southeast Alaska

In 2024, Petersburg’s commercial harvesting industry had the highest volume landed and gross sales among Southeast communities (Figure 71). Sitka had the second-highest pounds landed and gross sales. Juneau’s gross sales decreased by \$4.3 million in 2024, and volume decreased by 4.8 million pounds. Throughout Southeast Alaska, sales decreased by \$43.2 million (-24.9%) while landings decreased by 63.6 million pounds (-31.4%). This suggests a slower fishing season in 2024 compared to 2023.

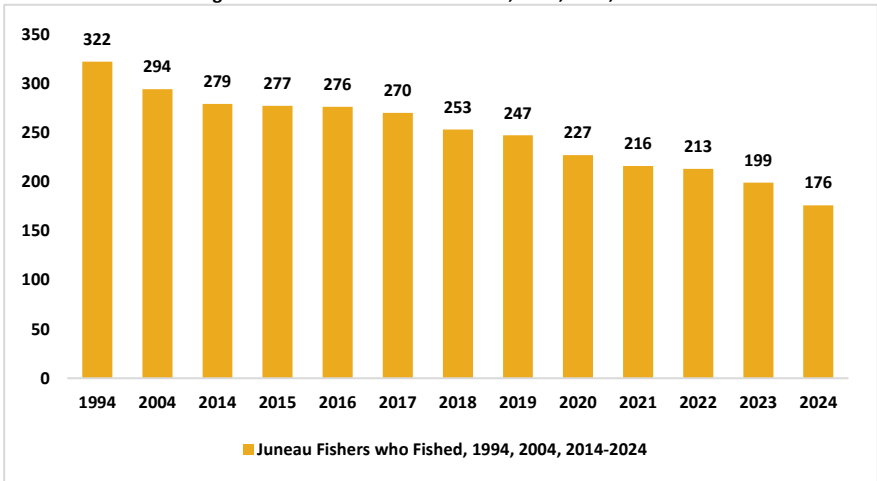
Figure 71: Estimated Gross Earnings (\$Millions) and Pounds Landed (Millions) in Southeast Alaska, 2024



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

“Fishers Who Fished” is a count of permit holders who made at least one landing during the year, including people who held the permit through a temporary emergency transfer, later permanently transferred their permit away, or later had their permit revoked. The number of Juneau fishers has steadily dropped over the past several decades, declining by 146 (-45.3%) since 1994. See Figure 72.

Figure 72: Juneau Fishers Who Fished, 1994, 2004, 2014-2023



Source: Commercial Fishing Entry Commission Fishery Statistic



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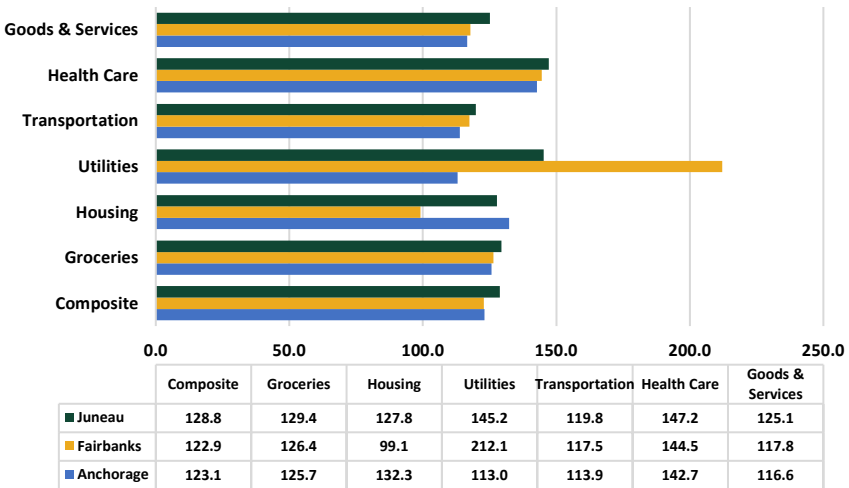
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Cost of Living

Comparative Cost-of-Living Index

The Cost-of-Living Index (COLI) is a nationwide survey of living expenses conducted three times a year in approximately 300 U.S. cities. JEDC collects data for Juneau. This index 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 household. The average cost across all urban communities surveyed is set at 100, meaning this index shows cost of living *relative to the nationwide average*. As illustrated in Figure 73, Juneau’s Q2 2024-Q2 2025 annual average composite score of 128.8 means it is 28.8% more expensive than the average across all categories. This is a 0.6% increase from 2023, when the composite score was 128.0. Healthcare, groceries, and utilities are Juneau’s highest relative cost categories, healthcare being 47.2% more expensive than the average U.S. city.

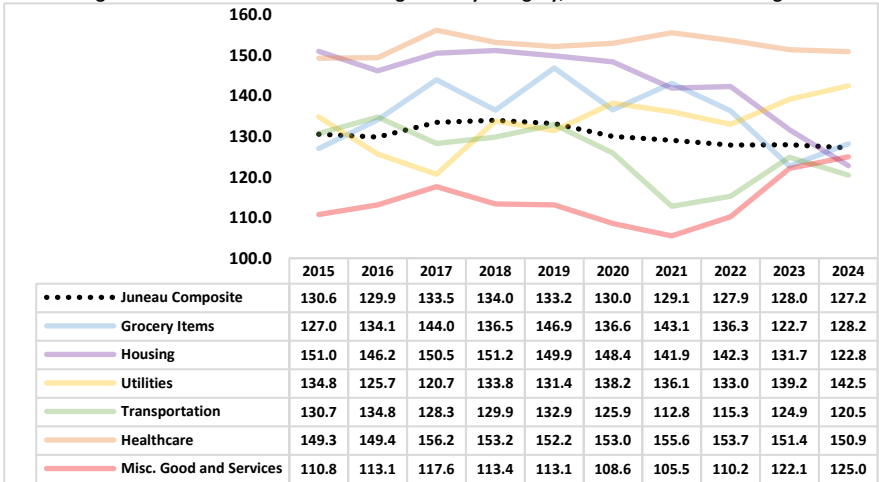
Figure 73: Comparative Cost of Living Index for Select Communities, Q2 2024-Q2 2025 Averages



Source: Council for Community and Economic Research (C2ER), Cost of Living Index, 2024-2025 Average Data (Note: National average for 268 urban areas = 100).

Juneau’s cost of living index compares Juneau’s cost with the average of all surveyed areas. Therefore, the cost of items and services in Juneau could increase, but the composite score may decrease if the national average index increases by a larger degree than Juneau’s local index. As noted in Figure 74, Juneau’s composite index went down by 0.8 points in 2024, signaling overall similar relative costs as in 2023. Lowered indexes in Housing, Transportation, and Healthcare contributed to the overall decrease. All other categories in Juneau saw an increase in 2024. Again, this decrease is not necessarily due to the cost of Juneau goods and services decreasing nominally – rather, it decreased *relative to* the rest of the country.

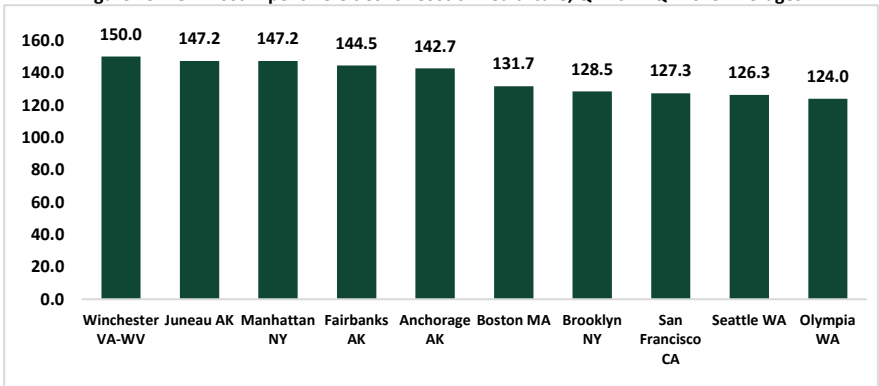
Figure 74: Juneau Annual Cost of Living Index by Category, 2015-2024 Annual Averages



Source: Council for Community and Economic Research (C2ER), Cost of Living Index, Annual Average Data

Of the ten U.S. cities with the most expensive healthcare cost (see Figure 75), cities in Alaska have the second, fourth, and fifth highest costs for healthcare in the nation: Juneau (147.2); Fairbanks (144.5); and Anchorage (142.7). Juneau has similar health care costs as Manhattan, NY. This signals the prohibitive cost of health care for Alaskans in these communities. When combined with the added expense and challenge of traveling in and out of the state, Alaska residents are more likely to struggle as they seek access quality, affordable health care.

Figure 75: Ten Most Expensive Cities for Cost of Healthcare, Q2 2024-Q2 2025 Averages



Source: Council for Community and Economic Research (C2ER), Cost of Living Index, Q2 2024-Q2 2025 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 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. According to the 2025 COLA allowance, Juneau was 138% more expensive for goods and services compared to the average continental U.S military location, up 12 percentage points from 2024 (see Figure 76).

Figure 76: US Military Overseas COLA Adjustment for Select Alaska Communities, 2023 - 2025

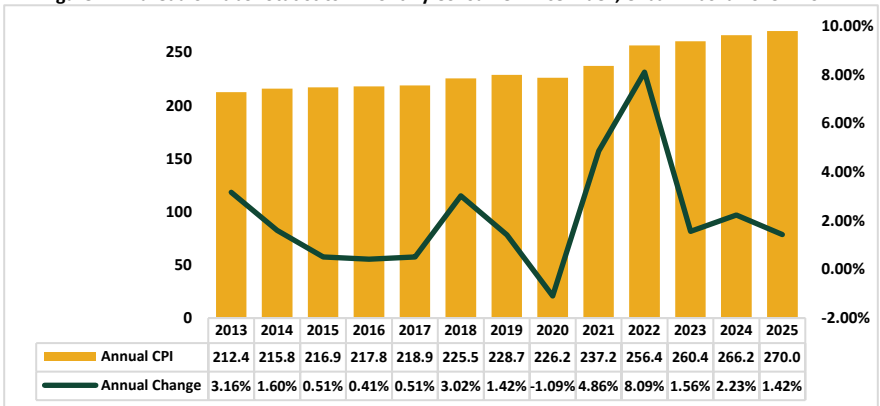
Community	2023 %	2024 %	2025 %
Juneau	138%	126%	138%
Fairbanks	134%	126%	134%
Anchorage	128%	124%	132%
Petersburg	138%	134%	140%
Sitka	138%	132%	142%
Ketchikan	136%	132%	130%

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

Urban Alaska

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics collects and publishes an aggregate index of market price consumer goods and services (CPI) on a bi-monthly basis; see Figure 77. This CPI measures inflation experienced by consumers in day-to-day living expenses. In 2020, the Urban Alaska CPI fell slightly (-1.9%) for the first time in ten years. In 2021, the CPI for Urban Alaska increased (+4.86%) resuming the upward trend seen over the last ten years. In 2022, the CPI substantially increased by 8.09%. In 2023 and 2024, the CPI rose by less, increasing by 1.56% and 2.23%, respectively. Current 2025 data indicates a similar increase to 2023, at 1.42%.

Figure 77: Bureau of Labor Statistics Bimonthly Consumer Price Index, Urban Alaska 2013 – 2024



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 on a semi-annual basis from 100 select communities across Alaska; see Figure 78. Prices fell for the second year in a row during the six-month period prior to 2025 in Juneau (-10.0%), Southeast



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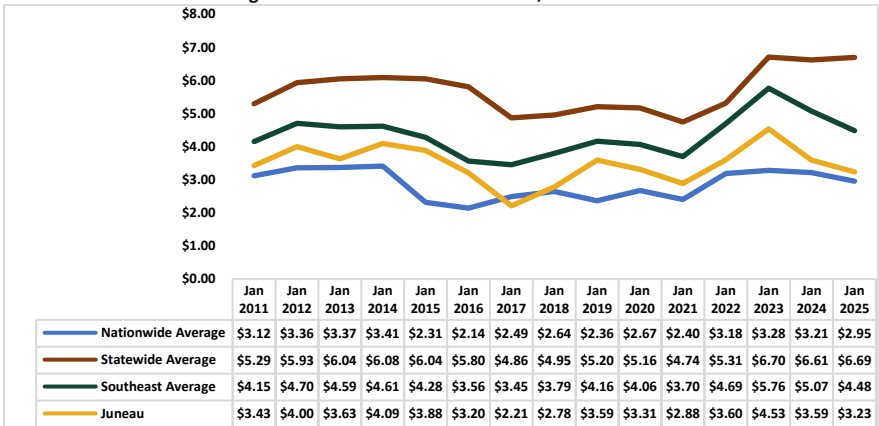
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Alaska (-11.6%), and nationwide (-8.1%). Alaska-wide prices rose by 1.2%. Due to the added costs of transporting fuel to Alaska’s remote interior communities, the state average is much higher than Juneau, Southeast Alaska, and national prices.

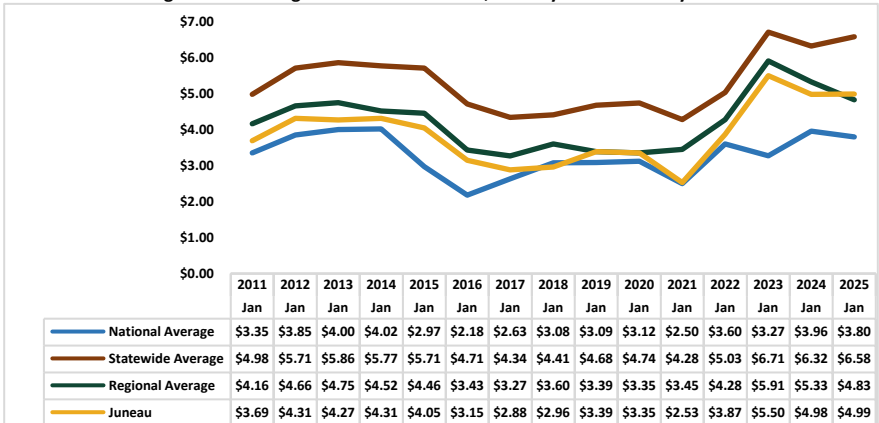
Figure 78: Gasoline Prices Per Gallon, 2011 – 2025



Source: Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, Division of Community and Regional Affairs, Alaska Fuel Price Survey – January 2025. (Note: Prices are averages of the sixth-month period preceding January.)

In 2025, heating fuel prices decreased nationwide (-4.0%) and across Southeast Alaska (-9.4%). Prices increased across Alaska (+4.1%) and in Juneau (+0.2%); see Figure 79. Contributing factors to the lower prices seen in Juneau and Southeast, as opposed to Alaska, include the relatively shorter distances for electricity in the region to travel from generation sites to fuel distribution centers, and year-round marine operations.

Figure 79: Heating Fuel Prices Per Gallon, January 2011 – January 2025



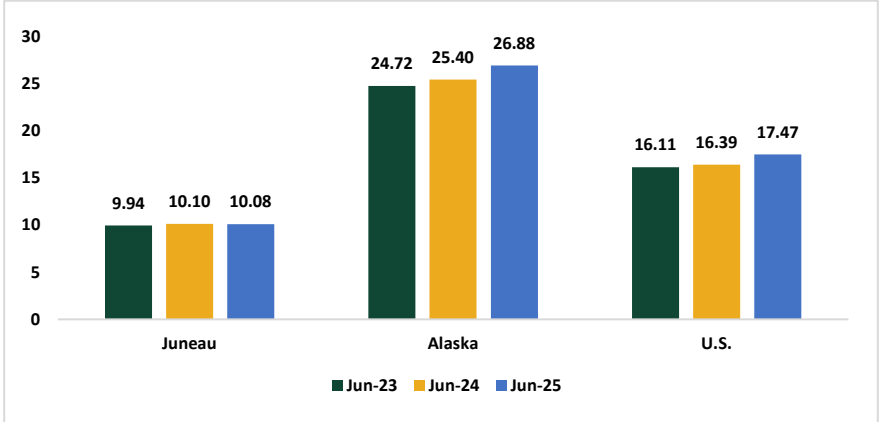
Source: Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, Division of Community and Regional Affairs, Alaska Fuel Price Survey – January 2025. (Note: State price excludes the Northern Region, where prices are subsidized.)

Electricity Costs

While Juneau’s gasoline and heating fuel prices are higher than the national average, the price of electricity per kilowatt hour is significantly lower (see Figure

80). This is due to the availability of hydropower, a relatively cheap source of electricity generation. Electricity prices tend to be slightly lower in the off-peak season of June to October, and slightly higher from November to May when there is greater demand for heat during the winter. The November 2024-June 2025 price per kWh in Juneau was \$.1008/kWh in 2025, declining by 0.02 cents per kWh from 2024-2025 while Alaska and the U.S. observed rate increases.

Figure 80: 2023 Electricity Prices in Cents per kWh in Juneau, Alaska, and US, Nov-Jun 2023 - 2025



Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Table 5.6.A; Alaska Electric Light & Power Co.

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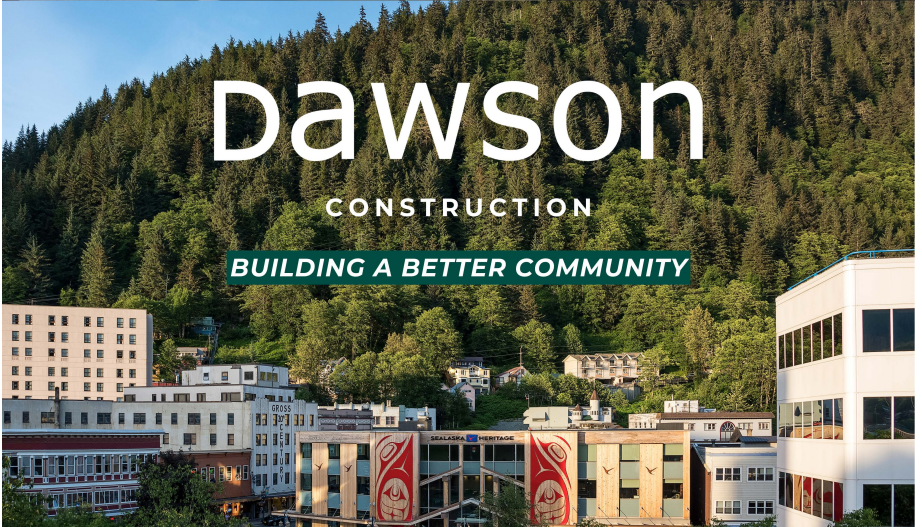
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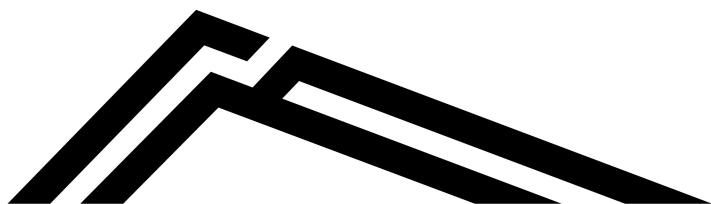
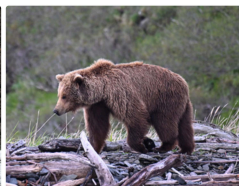
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In collaboration with other organizations, JEDC implements initiatives to maintain, expand, and create jobs and economic opportunities. Our primary focus: help make Juneau a great capital city; strengthen key regional industry; promote entrepreneurship and small business; develop talent; and deliver economic development services.

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