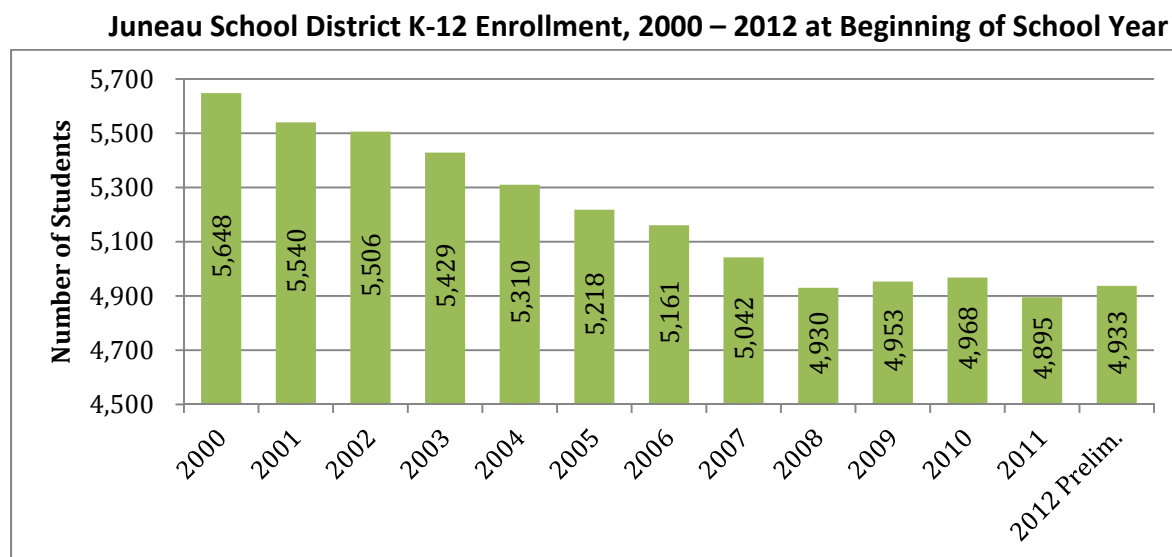


Education



Juneau School District Enrollment

In the 2010-2011 school year, the number of K-12 students enrolled in the Juneau School District (JSD) declined slightly. On October 1, 2011, 4,895 students were enrolled in Juneau schools, a 1.4% (68 students) decrease from the previous year. From 2000 to 2008, the number of children enrolled in Juneau schools fell by about 13% (718 students). Since 2008, enrollment has remained relatively stable.



Source: State of Alaska Department of Education and Early Development and Juneau School District.

While the largest drop in Juneau School District enrollment since 2000 has been in middle school enrollment, more recently, high school enrollment also has been on the decline.

This fall, the Juneau School District reported an increase in graduation rate from 71.5% in 2011 to 73% in 2012 for four-year, on-time graduation.

Juneau School District Enrollment, Fall 2000 & 2011

Year	K-5th	6th-8th	9th-12th	Total Enrollment
2000	2,555	1,322	1,771	5,648
2009	2,160	1,077	1,716	4,953
2010	2,142	1,111	1,715	4,968
2011	2,183	1,095	1,617	4,895
2021 Forecast	2,100	1,064	1,584	4,748
Change 2010 to 2011	-1.88%	-1.46%	-6.06%	-1.49%
Change 2000 to 2011	-17%	-21%	-10%	-15%

Source: State of Alaska Department of Education and Early Development and Juneau School District.

University of Alaska Southeast Enrollment

In the fall of 2011, 2,386 students were enrolled at the University of Alaska Southeast campus in Juneau, and 3,977 were enrolled region-wide. This represents a 3% decrease in Juneau, but a 0.5% increase in the region over fall 2010.

University of Alaska Southeast, All Campuses Fall Enrollment, 2000 to 2011

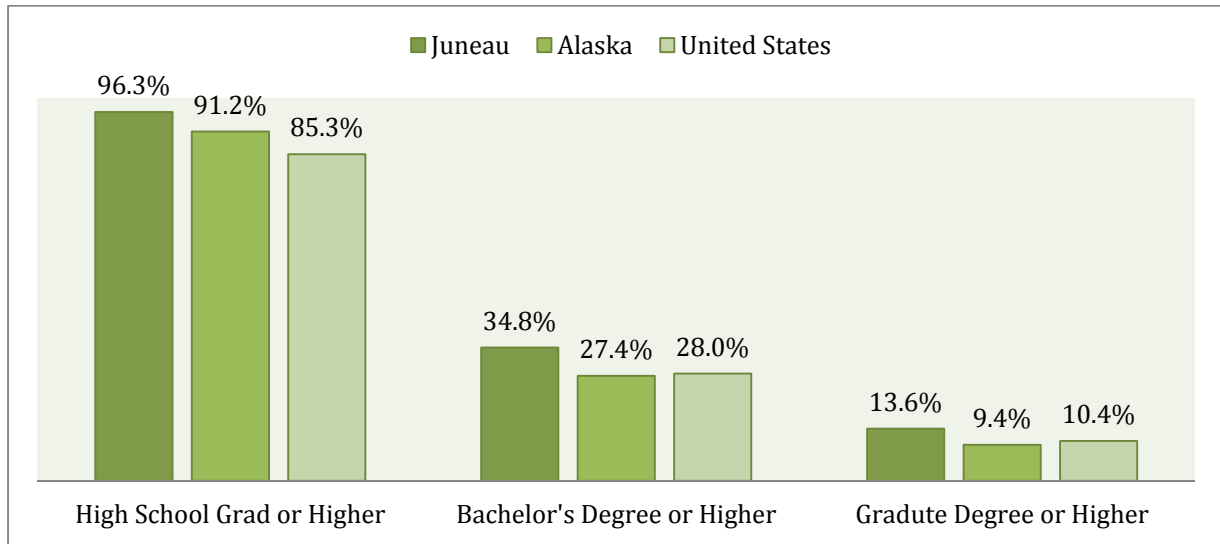
Year	Juneau	Ketchikan	Sitka	Total
2000	2,754	465	1,265	4,484
2008	2,046	516	808	3,370
2009	2,280	535	917	3,732
2010	2,462	540	954	3,956
2011	2,386	562	1,029	3,977
Change 2000-2011	-13.4%	20.9%	-18.7%	-11.3%
Change 2010-2011	-3.1%	4.1%	7.9%	0.5%

Source: University of Alaska Fact Book

Educational Attainment

Juneau residents have a higher level of average educational attainment than the state and national populations. In 2010, 96% of Juneau residents over the age of 25 had at least a high school degree, 34% had a bachelor's degree and 13% had a graduate degree. While 91% of Alaska residents have a high school degree compared to only 85% of Americans, the state falls below the national averages for the percent of residents with college or graduate degrees.

Educational Attainment by Percent 2010, Age 25 and Over

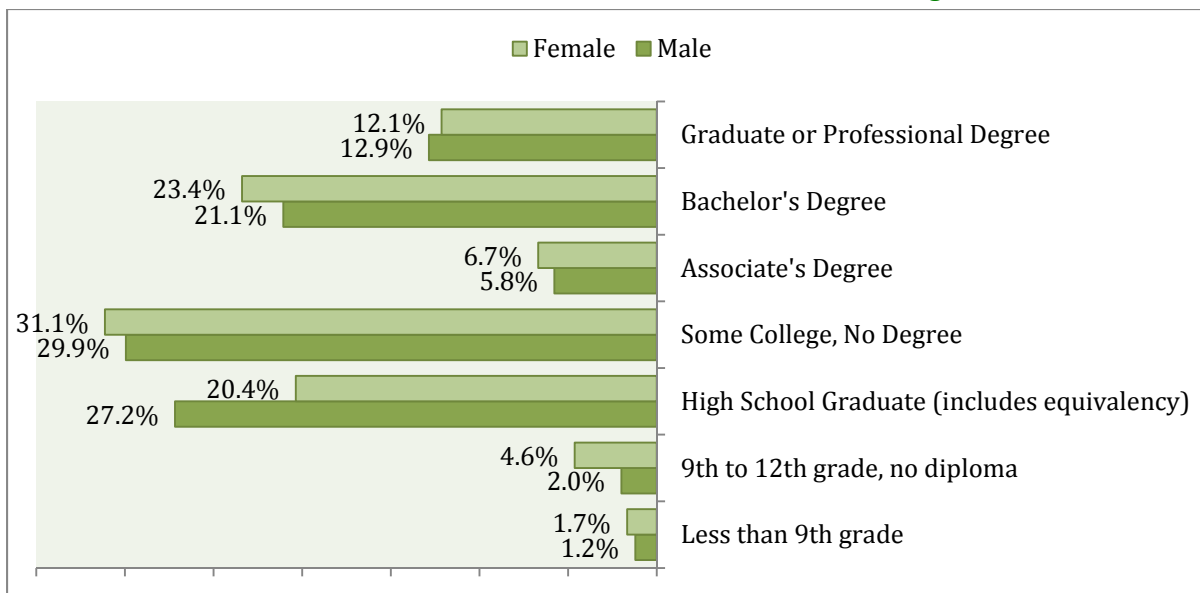


Source: U.S. Census Data, American Community Survey Average for 2008 to 2010.

Education by Gender

Women in Juneau are slightly better educated than their male counterparts when it comes to higher education: Juneau women hold more Associate’s degrees and Bachelor’s degrees. Men have 0.8% more graduate or professional degrees than Juneau women (over the age of 25).

Level of Education of Juneau Males and Females Over Age 25, 2010



Source: U.S. Census Data, American Community Survey Average for 2005 to 2010.

Cost of Living

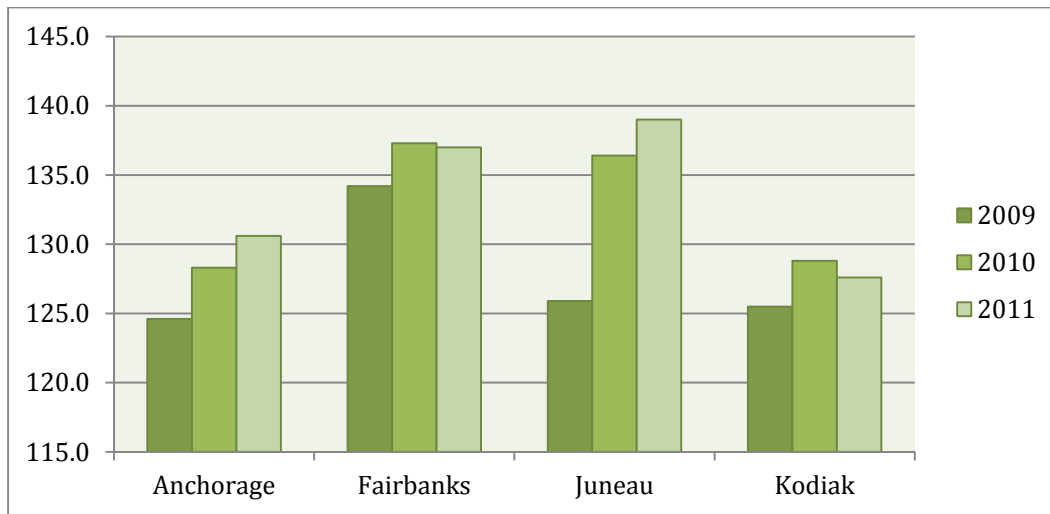


Several studies are conducted periodically to try to determine the living costs in Alaska and Juneau compared with other communities. Generally, Juneau is 25 to 39% more expensive to live in than the average US city and 6 to 8% more expensive than Anchorage. Because housing is such a large component of household spending, the high cost of local housing significantly inflates Juneau's overall cost of living.

ACCRA Cost of Living Index

The ACCRA Cost of Living Index provides a useful measure of living costs for higher income households in different cities. The index reflects cost differentials for professional and executive households in the top income quintile. According to the index, it costs 39% more to live in Juneau than a standard US city. Professional and executive housing is nearly 73% more expensive in Juneau than an average US city.

Comparative Cost of Living for Select Alaskan Cities 2009 - 2011



Source: ACCRA Annual Cost of Living Survey

In 2011, Kodiak had the highest grocery costs and Juneau had the lowest among the four communities in the chart above. Kodiak also had the highest transportation costs while Juneau had the lowest. On the other hand, Juneau had the highest housing costs and health

care costs for all communities with Kodiak the lowest. Fairbanks had the highest utility costs, followed by Juneau, with Anchorage the lowest.

ACCRA¹² Cost of Living Index for Select Alaska Cities, 2011

Index Category	Percent of				
	Composite	Anchorage	Fairbanks	Juneau	Kodiak
Grocery Items	13.36%	137.4	132.4	130.8	149.1
Housing	28.64%	149.8	140.3	172.8	123.1
Utilities	10.46%	98.2	211.5	163.7	152.2
Transportation	10.66%	112.0	109.9	107.9	130.5
Health Care	4.44%	139.4	124.5	149.8	133.0
Misc. Goods & Services	32.44%	126.3	120.2	113.2	113.2
Composite	100.00%	130.6	137.0	139.0	127.6

Source: ACCRA national cost of living index, Council for Community and Economic Research.

Military Cost of Living Index

The U.S. Department of Defense compares the cost of living in various locations around the world to average Lower 48 costs in its Cost of Living Allowance (COLA) index (for the purpose of this calculation, the Department of Defense considers Alaska to be an overseas post). It compares the price of approximately 120 goods and services in each location. In this assessment, Juneau faces higher costs of living than Anchorage and Fairbanks but has lower costs than other cities included in the evaluation such as Sitka and Ketchikan.

U.S. Military Cost of Living Index for Select Alaska Communities January 2012

Community	Percent	Community	Percent
Ketchikan	142%	Juneau	134%
Sitka	140%	Fairbanks	130%
Kodiak	138%	Anchorage	128%

Source: U.S. Department of Defense.

http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/site/pdcFiles.cfm?dir=/Allowances/Appendix_J_Overseas_COLA_Tables/

Energy Costs

The five major population centers in Southeast Alaska—Juneau, Ketchikan, Wrangell, Petersburg and Sitka—have been provided relatively low-cost, renewable hydroelectric power for decades. Thirteen other communities in Southeast Alaska (such as Gustavus) are served with more expensive hydroelectricity. The rest of the communities in Southeast Alaska do not have access to renewable energy and rely on high-cost diesel generation to

¹² The ACCRA Cost of Living Index measures relative price levels for consumer goods and services in participating areas. The average for all participating places, both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan, equals 100, and each participant's index is read as a percentage of the average for all places.

meet their energy needs. While residential electricity costs are partially offset by the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program in many communities, commercial and industrial users face very high rates.

The following table shows residential electric rates by community and how these rates are adjusted by the PCE subsidy provided by the State of Alaska. Even after the PCE subsidy is applied, communities such as Pelican and Elfin Cove have residential electric rates of nearly four times the rates in Ketchikan. Business rates are unsubsidized and can be six or more times higher in the highest cost communities compared to the lowest cost communities.

Southeast Alaska Residential Power Rates, 2011 in Cents per Kilowatt Hour

Communities	Average Residential Rate	PCE Subsidy	Effective Residential Rate After Subsidy
Pelican	65.06	27.57	37.49
Elfin Cove	69.40	32.55	36.85
Tenakee Springs	66.00	36.99	29.01
Gustavus	41.66	15.79	25.87
Whale Pass	54.98	30.20	24.78
Angoon, Chilkat Valley, Hoonah, Kake & Klukwan	60.26	38.10	22.16
Yakutat	52.57	33.24	19.33
Coffman Cove	54.44	35.75	18.69
Naukati	53.78	35.12	18.66
Craig, Hollis, Hydaburg, Kasaan, Klawock & Thorne Bay	28.01	11.73	16.28
Haines/Covenant Life	23.00	6.93	16.07
Skagway	22.80	6.93	15.87
Sitka	14.17	0.00	14.17
Wrangell	12.60	0.00	12.60
Petersburg	11.10	0.00	11.10
Juneau	11.06	0.00	11.06
Ketchikan & Saxman	9.58	0.00	9.58

Sources: FY 2011 Power Cost Equalization Program Statistical Report, Alaska Energy Authority. For those utilities not receiving Power Cost Equalization Subsidies, rates were obtained from rate sheets in the municipal codes of the specific community.

In the table above, for those utilities receiving PCE subsidies, representative residential rates are for State Fiscal Year 2011 and are average rates based on a monthly use of 500 kWh. Data for those utilities not receiving PCE subsidies are rates for the minimum amount of residential power used, with no discount for greater usage and are not inclusive of customer charges, sales or other taxes or any other charges. In the case of power rates in Juneau, the rate is averaged and weighted for on and off peak seasonal rates.