



**Haines Economic
Indicators Report**

**2021
Edition**

*Data released in 2021 for
the year 2020*

INTRODUCTION

Haines Economic Development Corp. presents the third edition of the Haines Economic Indicators Report, examining economic data released in 2021 for the year 2020.

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One of HEDC’s objectives is to continue to “produce and provide objective information to the community surrounding key economic development issues, promote awareness of Haines’s key economic sectors, and promote awareness of threats, opportunities, and achievements in the economy.” To compliment the Baseline Data Report, HEDC aims to produce an annual Economic Indicators Report update with the most recent economic data for Haines.

In 2018, HEDC contracted with McDowell Group to publish the first comprehensive baseline data report for Haines. The 82-page report is dense with data and information on Haines’s economic conditions and trends, and includes demographics, housing, transportation, and industry profiles through early 2018. The Baseline Data Report and survey results continue to provide valuable economic data and guidance for HEDC’s work and for community decision making. In 2019, HEDC compiled the first edition of the Haines Economic Indicators Report. In 2021, HEDC was unable to compile the second edition due to lack of funding. Therefore, the 2021 Economic Indicators Report was retroactively compiled in 2022.

Thanks to those who helped us make this publication possible by providing data and information, including the Haines Borough, Haines Borough School District, Rain Coast Data, Alaska Office of Management and Budget, and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

We invite you to engage with HEDC’s work and mission and welcome your input on economic development. Please visit www.hainesedc.org or contact us at 766-3130 or director@hainesedc.org.

Our Mission

Haines Economic Development Corp. is a nonprofit corporation with a mission to realize economic development in Haines Borough through research, community engagement, and strategic planning.

Haines At a Glance

At first, 2020 looked to be a positive year economically for many communities in Alaska, including Haines. The year before (2019) had showed broad upward trajectory in indicators of economic health. Per capita income in Haines increased to \$71,711 in 2019, compared to \$57,368 in 2015, and indicators such as average monthly employment and income distribution were all rising. It was projected the tourism season of 2020 would bring record numbers of visitors, revenue, and investments across the Southeast region.

With the arrival of the COVID-19 epidemic in March of 2020, national, state, and local emergency declarations were issued, schools closed for in-person learning and Haines's unadjusted 2020 annual unemployment shot up to 15.6% from 7.9% in 2019. The tourism industry suffered enormous losses with the subsequent loss of cruise ships as well as independent travelers. Additionally, the fishing industry suffered low harvest levels compounded by low prices as the pandemic reduced global seafood demand. Haines Borough sales tax revenue plummeted and economic uncertainty soared.

The federal government passed sweeping legislation aimed at providing economic relief to communities, businesses, and individuals. For many businesses the relief couldn't match normal income but it allowed some to remain afloat and keep some of the workforce on the payroll when they otherwise would not have been able to.

Haines suffered another disaster in December 2020 during days of severe rainfall that damaged roads, buildings, and homes. The economic impacts of the weather disaster continued into 2021.

The December 2020 weather disaster included a massive landslide that destroyed several homes and killed two Haines residents, including HEDC's executive director at the time, David Simmons. In response to the pandemic, HEDC board and staff had turned much of its attention to assisting local businesses, fishermen, and individuals with accessing state and federal relief programs. This was David's focus throughout 2020. David shared more than his skill to help Haines weather the economic impacts of the pandemic; he shared his boundless energy, his compassion and empathy, his experience as a small business owner, and his love for Haines. HEDC board of directors is proud and grateful for all David did for our community during 2020. While a miniscule gesture compared to the spectacular person David was, this report on Haines' economy would not be complete without mentioning David's efforts. Thank you, David. You made Haines better.



Southeast at a glance

Employment and Wages	2020	% change from 2019
Total Employment Earnings	\$2.16 billion	-8%
Wages (from all sectors)	\$1.75 billion	-4.9%
Estimated Self-employment earnings	\$409 million	-19.5%
Total Labor Force (includes self-employed)	40,187	-13%
Average Annual Wage	\$53,635	+5%
Annual Unemployment Rate	8.3%	+3.1%

Industry Specifics

SE Cruise Passengers Arrivals	48	down more than 99%
Total Visitor Industry Employment	4,599	-45%
Total Visitor Industry Wages/Earnings	\$153 million	-44%
Total Seafood Employment <i>(includes fishermen)</i>	3,305	-12%
Total Seafood Employment earnings	\$171 million	-28%
Value of Seafood Process	\$271 million	-36%
Pounds Landed (by SE Residents)	109 million lbs	-48%
Total Government Employment	12,501	-3.8%
Health Care Employment	3,675	-4.2%
Health Care Wages	\$249 million	+2.7%

Demographics

Population	71,946	-0.6%
Ages 70 and older	7,260	5%
K-12 School District Enrollment	10,683	-6%

Source: Data prepared by Rain Coast Data for its annual Southeast By the Numbers publication, produced for Southeast Conference.
<https://www.seconference.org/publication/southeast-alaska-by-the-numbers-2020/>

Haines at a glance

Employment and Wages	2020	% change from 2019
Average Monthly Employment	773	-24.9%
Total Employment Earnings	\$31.4 million	-24.7%
Total Earnings, All Government	\$8.7 million	1.2%
Average Monthly Employment	183 jobs	-1.1%
Average Month wage	\$3,981	2.6%
Total Earnings Private Sector	\$22.7 million	-31%
Average Monthly Employment	591	-30%
Average Month wage	\$3,196	-2.1%
Annual Unemployment Rate	15.6%	+97.5%

Demographics

Population	2,520	-0.2%
Median Age	48.6	unchanged
School Enrollment 2020-2021 <i>(Haines Borough School District only)</i>	265	-3.3%

Other Specifics for Haines Borough

Sales Tax Receipts	\$2.5 million	-26%
All Fisheries, Est. Gross Earnings	\$4.05 million	-19%
All Fisheries, Lbs. Landed	3.91 million lbs	-37%
Number of fishermen who fished	76	-8.4%
Number of permits fished	104	12.6%

Note: This data is provided and sourced in other sections of this report. Data here is displayed without context; please see corresponding section in this report for more details.

Employment and Earnings

Several sources of data are required to show a complete picture of Employment and Earnings for Haines. Traditional wage jobs are shown on the next page in Figures 1 and 2. These earnings are reported by employers who have employees on payroll. The Industry Sectors are categories defined by the federal government. With the increase of remote working options, especially during the pandemic, this data may capture those employees and earnings differently. The state relies on employers to report the number of their employees "based on where they work," meaning an employer based outside Haines with an employee working from their home in Haines should be counted in the Haines data. Some employers may or may not have reported employees this way if workers were temporarily working from home or recently transitioned to more remote work opportunities. This may also vary for state or federal agencies that allowed (and may continue the option) for employees to work away from their normal office locations during the pandemic.

Self-Employed, Sole Proprietors and Independent Contractors

The Haines Indicators report usually includes data about self-employed, sole proprietors, and independent contractors; in previous years Haines had about 390 individuals who fall into this category, including commercial fishermen. These are businesses that do not have employees other than the owner themselves. However, these data come from the U.S. Census and has not been updated since our 2019 version of the Haines Indicators Report. An announcement on the U.S. Census website dated May 28, 2021 reads, "*The 2019 Nonemployer Statistics release has been postponed due to limited availability of the source data.*" That announcement remains on the website as of this printing. While specific data on self-employment in Haines is not currently available, it's expected this sector of business owners and self-employed individuals suffered significant impacts in 2020 due to the pandemic.

Traditional Wage Jobs and Earnings

Figure 1 shows the total earnings in wages and salaries for each sector of Haines's economy. Compared to 2019, the largest losses were seen in Leisure and Hospitality (59% loss), Construction (49% loss), and Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (21% loss). Increases were seen in Other Services (6% increase), Federal Government (5% increase), Education and Health Services (4% increase), and Local Government (3% increase). In total, annual earnings/wages by industry sector in Haines decreased by 24.04%.

Historically, the sectors with the highest earnings did not necessarily correlate to the sectors with the highest number of employees. In 2019, for example, the Construction sector accounted for 23 percent of total wages but only 12 percent of the workforce, while the Leisure and Hospitality Sector alone provided more than a quarter of the total jobs in Haines. In 2020, however, the sectors with the highest earnings are more closely aligned to the sectors with the highest number of employees.

Some company and business information is kept confidential by the state. For example, if there is only one or two companies in one category, earnings information is not listed in that category; however, overall totals are provided. This means while the total earnings for 2020 are reported to be \$31,408,907 the earnings in Figure 1 total less than that. Similarly, while the average monthly employment is reported at 773 individuals, Figure 2 does not include every employee to equal that total.

Figure 1

Annual Earnings/Wages by Industry Sector (2020)

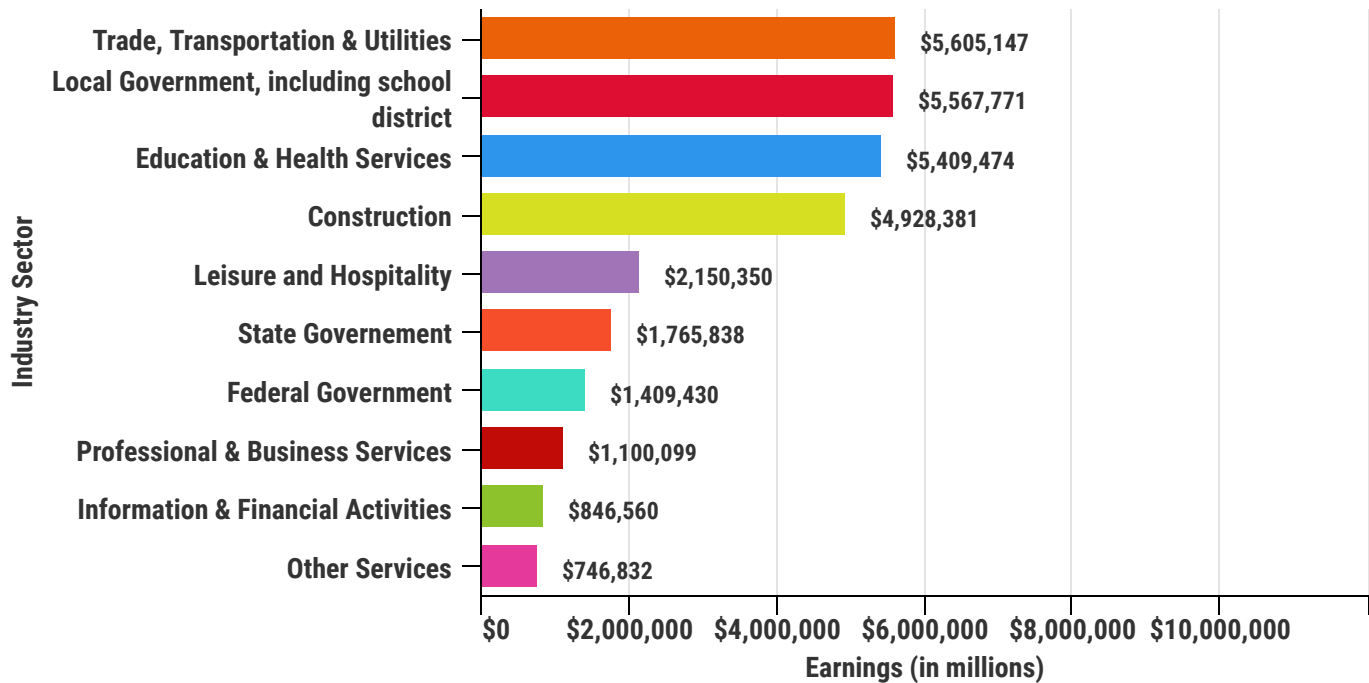
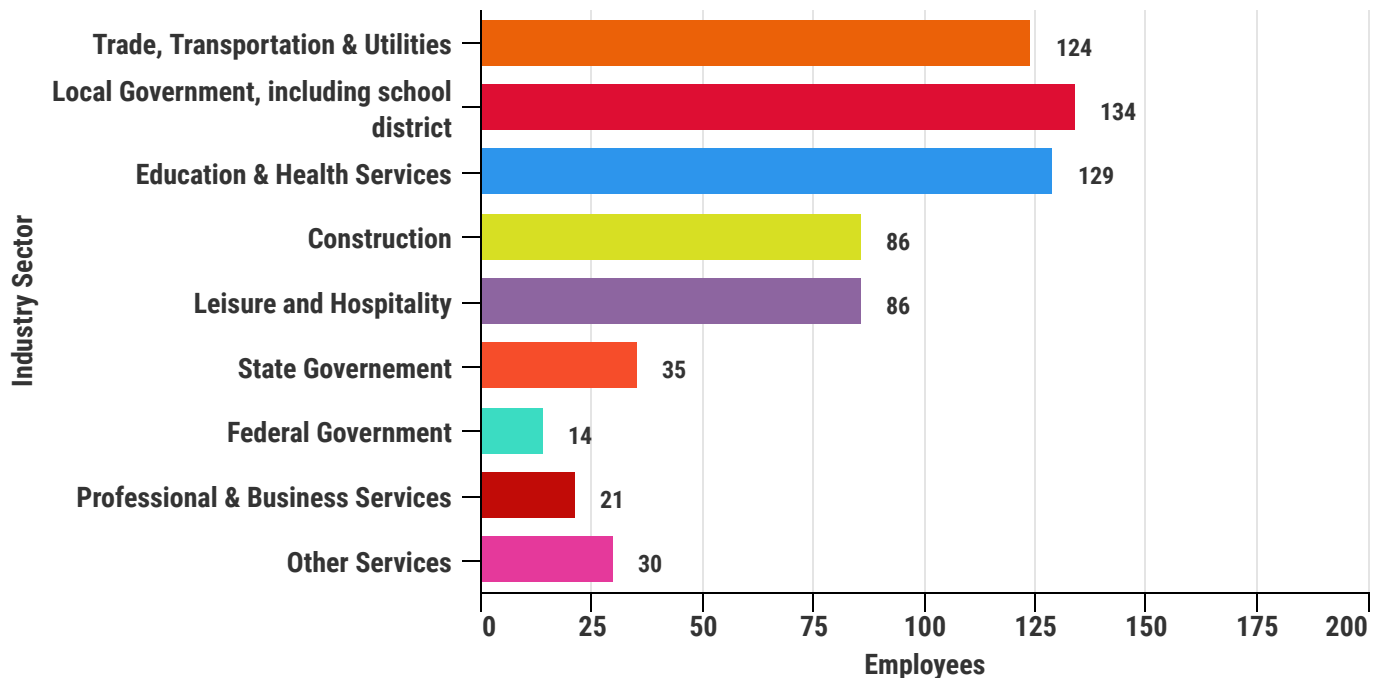


Figure 2

Average Monthly Employment by Industry Sector (2020)



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

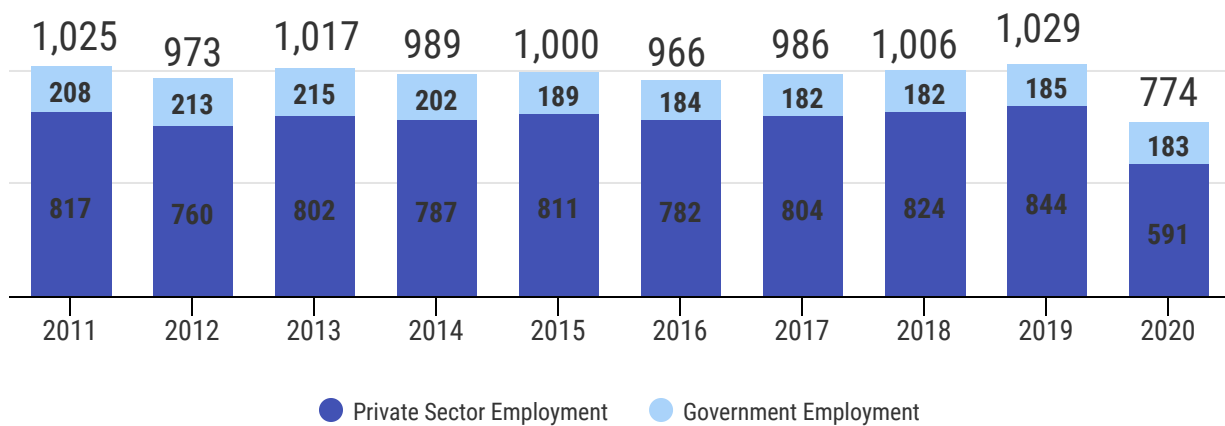
Average Monthly Employment

Haines's total average monthly employment data includes government and private sector jobs. "Government jobs" here includes the Haines Borough School District and local, state and federal jobs. The total number is taken from the average of the monthly employment numbers over the year. Government employment in Haines has remained in the 180s since 2015 and saw little change in 2020. Between 2019 and 2020, however, private sector employment dropped by 30% and total average monthly employment dropped by 25% (Figure 3).

Figure 3

Average Monthly Employment

Between 2019 and 2020, private sector employment dropped by 30% and total monthly employment dropped by 25%. Government employment remained relatively flat.

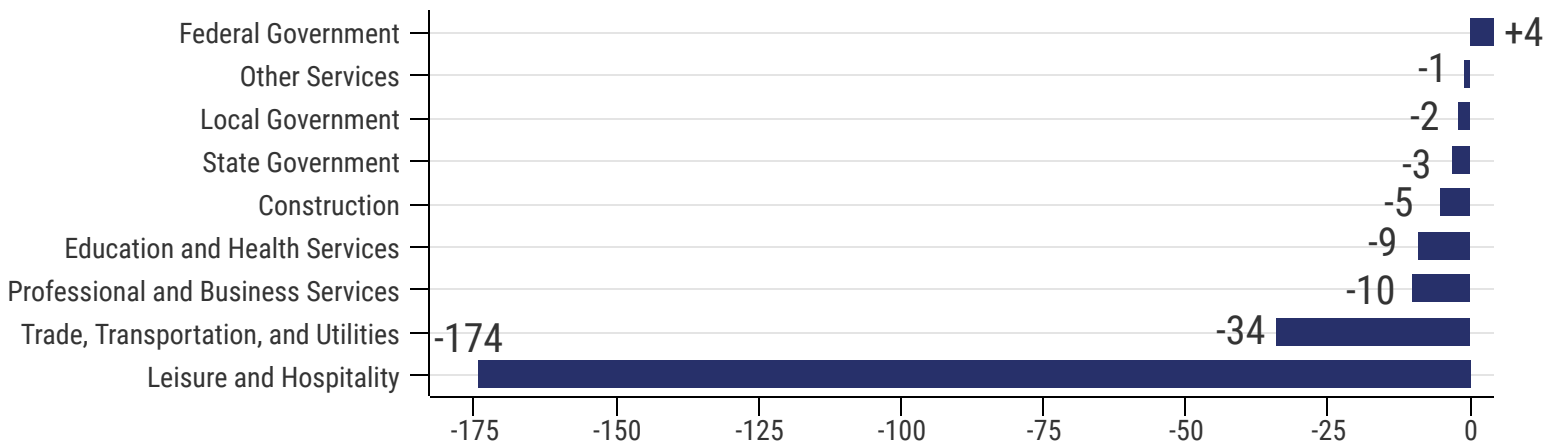


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Figure 4 is broken into different industry sectors as defined by the federal government. "Leisure and Hospitality" saw the most dramatic change in monthly employment, with 174 jobs lost. "Trade, Transportation, and Utilities" saw a loss of 34 jobs. The only industry sector to see an increase in jobs was "Federal Government." These figures do not include job gains or losses in self-employment or independent contractor positions.

Figure 4

Change in Average Monthly Employment



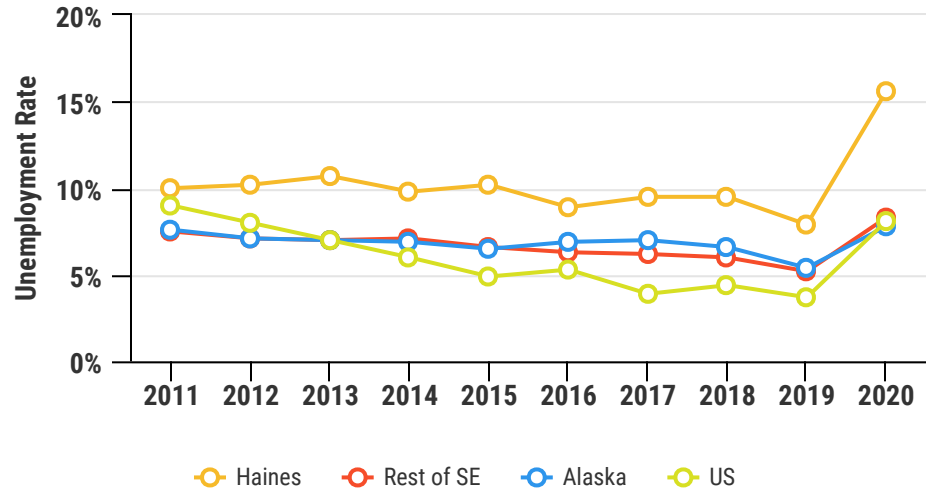
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Nonemployer Statistics

2020 Unemployment

Haines’s unadjusted 2020 annual unemployment shot up to 15.6% from 7.9% in 2019 (Figure 5).

Haines’s unemployment rate has been historically higher than the rest of Southeast, state and country. In 2020, however, Haines showed an unemployment rate almost twice that of the rest of Southeast, compared to approximately a third higher in 2019. Historically, the high rate of unemployment can be partly explained by the prevalence of seasonal work. In 2020, however, the significant loss in the Leisure and Hospitality sector likely accounts for the disproportionate effect on unemployment in Haines compared to the rest of Southeast, Alaska, and the US.

Figure 5

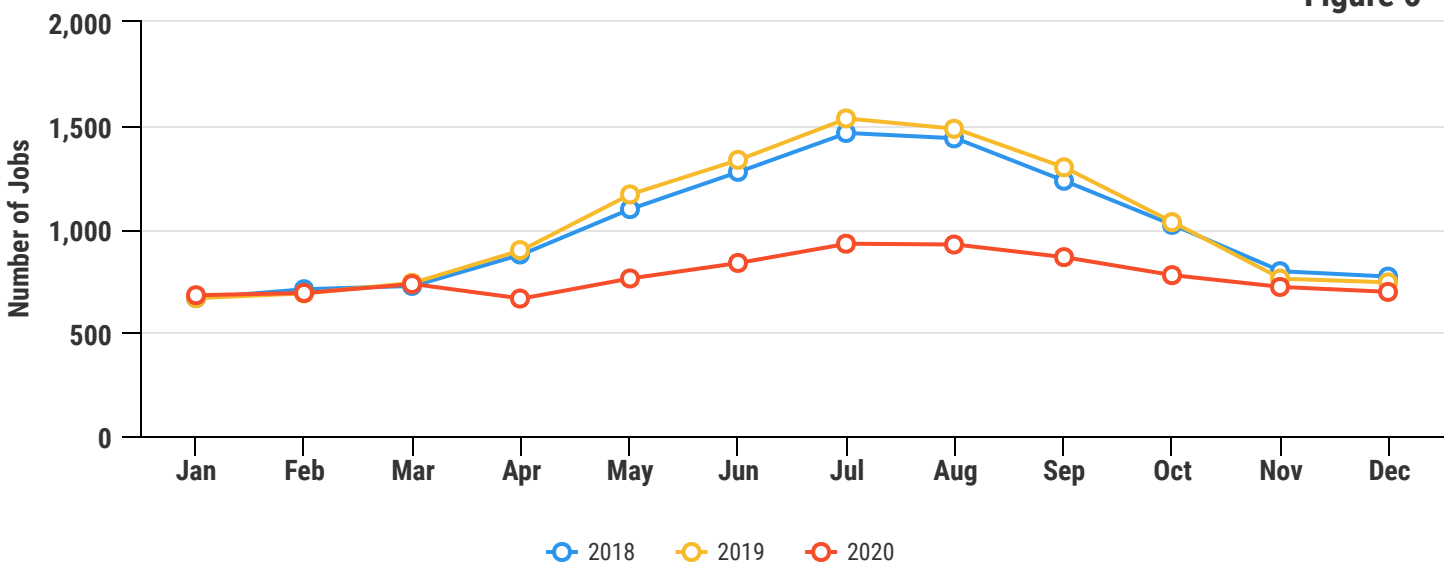


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Unemployment Data.

Seasonality of employment

Historically, Haines’ average monthly employment has had significant seasonal variability (Figure 6). In 2020, however, summer employment showed only a slight increase compared to winter employment. In 2019, the difference between January and July private sector employment was 868 jobs. In 2020, the difference was only 249 jobs.

Figure 6



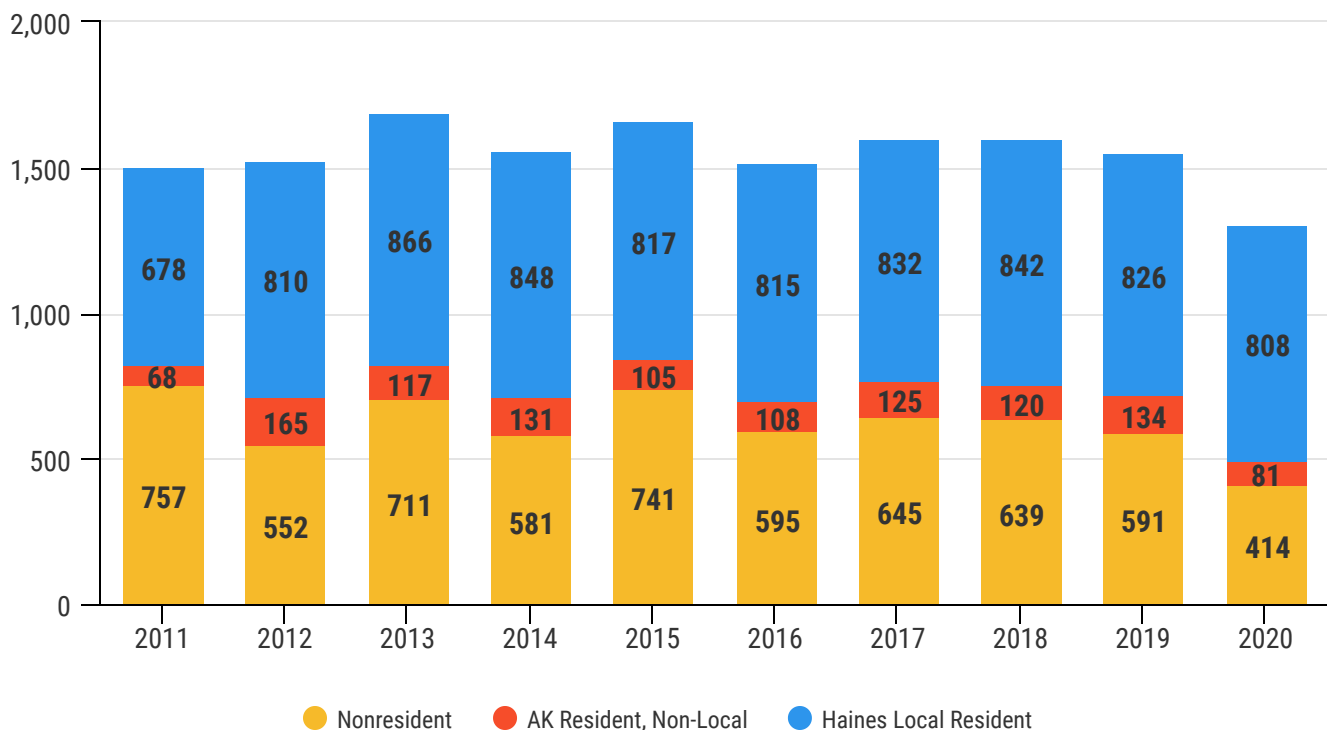
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Unemployment Data.

Trends in Non-resident Employment

The State of Alaska is required by statute to annually report on nonresident employment in the state. A person is considered a "resident" in this report if they applied for a Permanent Fund Dividend in either of the two most recent years: 2020 or 2021. Nonresidents may become residents in the next years report, but the likelihood of someone new to Alaska stays in the state long-term varies significantly by industry. For example, nonresident oil and seafood processing workers are less likely to become residents than new arrivals hired in the health care field. The number of non-Alaskans in the Haines workforce continues to fluctuate year to year, likely due to seasonal work opportunities. Haines Borough in the past has more nonresident employees than the state average due in large part to the Excursion Inlet cannery (now operated as OBI Seafoods), where nearly all employees during the operating season are considered "nonresidents," but the plant operated at reduced capacity in 2020 during a historically low salmon harvest across Southeast. The number of overall jobs fell in 2020 due to the pandemic.

Non-Resident Employment

Figure 7



Source: Alaska Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Alaska Resident Hire Information, "Nonresidents Working in Alaska 2020," Table 25. Note: Worker count shows total cumulative workers.

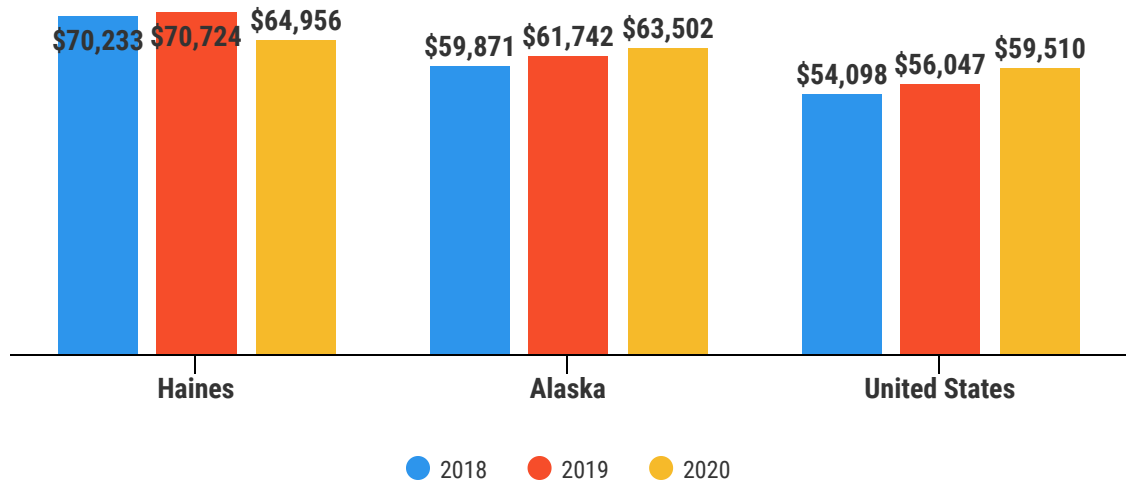
Per Capita Personal Income and Household Earnings

Per capita personal income is calculated as the total personal income of all residents divided by the total population. "Personal Income" includes three main categories of income; 1) earnings, 2) dividends, interests, and rent, and 3) transfer payments, or income from government assistance to individuals. For the past several years, Haines' per capital personal income has been higher than state and national averages and that remained true in 2020, although the gap narrowed. Haines' percent of change between 2019 and 2020 of -8.2 was the third largest decrease in personal income of the census areas or boroughs in the state behind the Denali Borough and Skagway Municipality. Skagway saw a decrease of personal income of -18 percent, one of the largest in the country for 2020. Once again, the pandemic was the primary force behind per capital income data in 2020. For example, the category of "transfer payments" played a larger role in determining personal income in 2020 because of the government relief including unemployment benefits, child care tax credits, and stimulus checks made in reaction to the pandemic.

NOTE: According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the 2020 data release includes data from previous years that has been updated by incorporating revised source data that are more complete and more detailed than previously available. This means some of the seen data here for previous years may not match data in previous HEDC Indicators Reports. We used the revised data here for a more accurate comparison. The BEA also currently still uses midyear population estimates from the 2010 U.S. Census. BEA says it will incorporate Census Bureau midyear population estimates based on the 2020 census results when they become available.

2020 Per Capita Personal Income (not adjusted for Inflation)

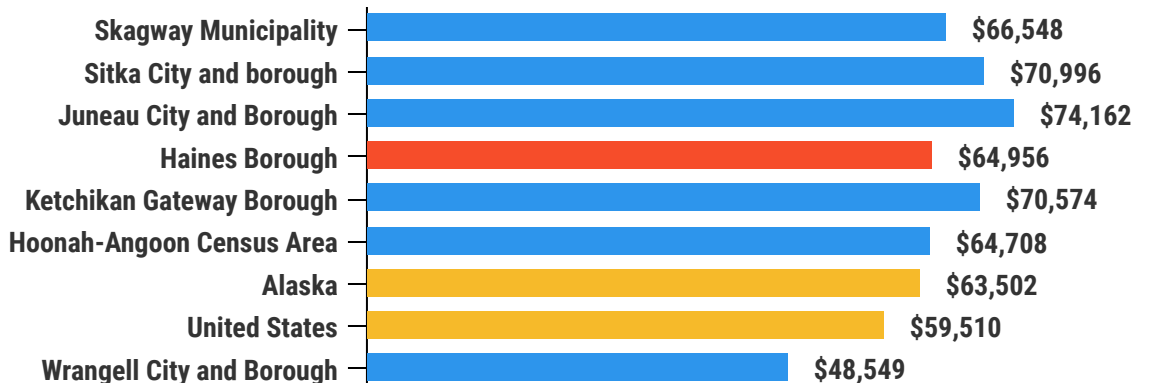
Figure 8



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

2020 Per Capita Personal Income (not adjusted for Inflation)

Figure 9

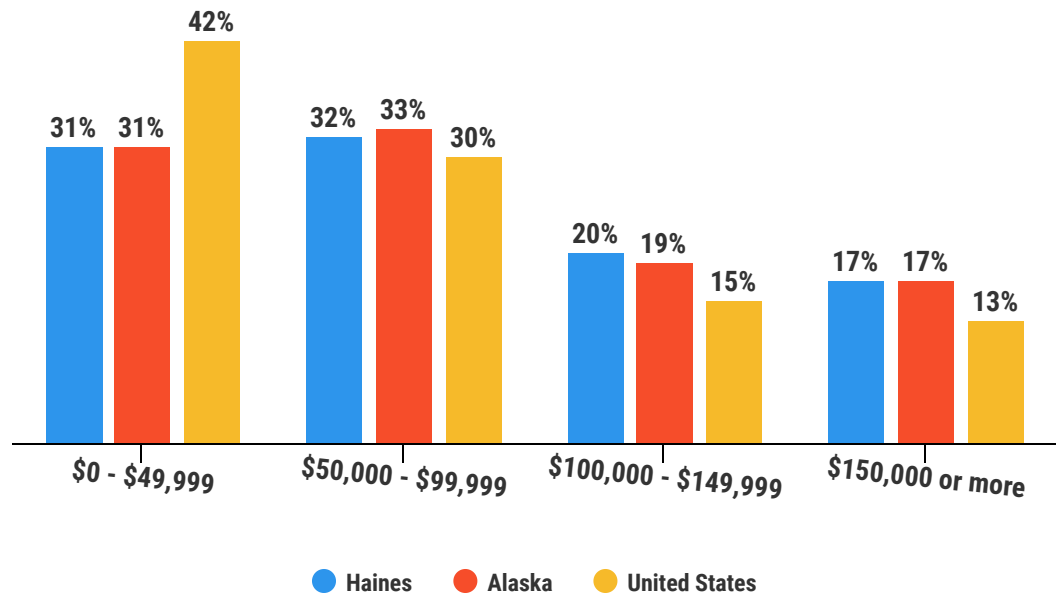


Income Distribution

In 2019, 37% percent of Haines households earned more than \$100,000 per year, while 36 percent of all Alaskan households and 28 percent of all U.S. households earn above this threshold (Figure 10). From 2018 to 2019, Haines saw a decrease from 39% to 31% in households earning less than \$50,000.

Figure 10

Income Distribution *Closer match to the U.S. than Alaska*



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates DP03 Dataset, 2018 Inflation Adjusted Dollars

Data for 2020 on Income Distribution and Gender Compensation was expected to be released by the U.S. Census Bureau in late March 2022.

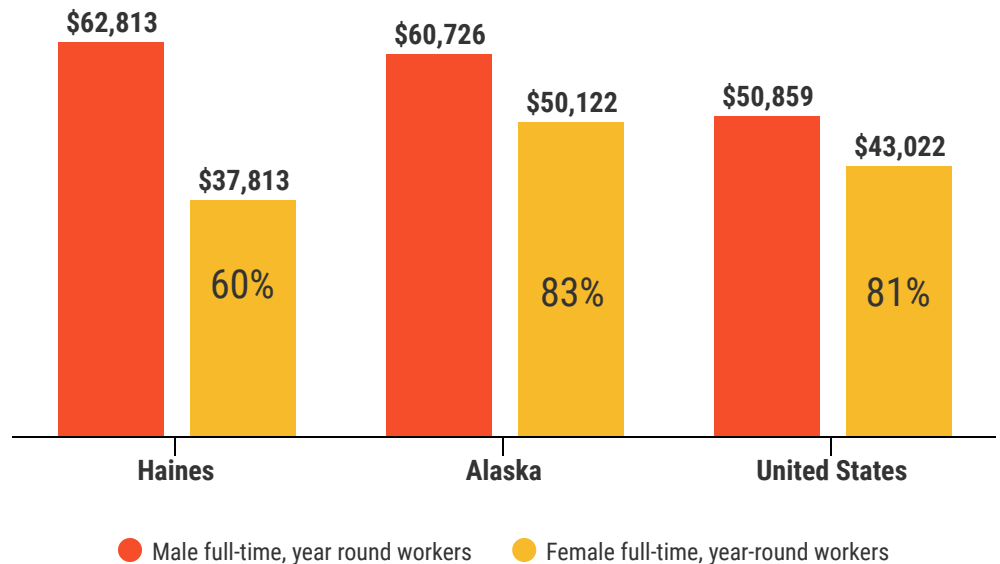
Gender Compensation

Women working full-time, year-round jobs in Haines, on average, earn less than their counterparts in Alaska and the United States. Men earn more than both averages, so the ratio of women's earnings to men's in Haines is wider than the state or national ratio. One significant factor in the difference in pay for men and women in Haines and Alaska is the difference in types of jobs typically held by men and women in the workforce.

Male-dominated industries in Alaska tend to be in resource extraction, construction and building trades which have higher wages than female-dominated occupations in lower wage service and care-providing sectors.

Figure 11

Gender Compensation *Haines women earn 60 percent of men's salary*



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, DP03 Dataset: Selected Economic Characteristics, 2018: ACS 5-Year Estimate Data Profiles.

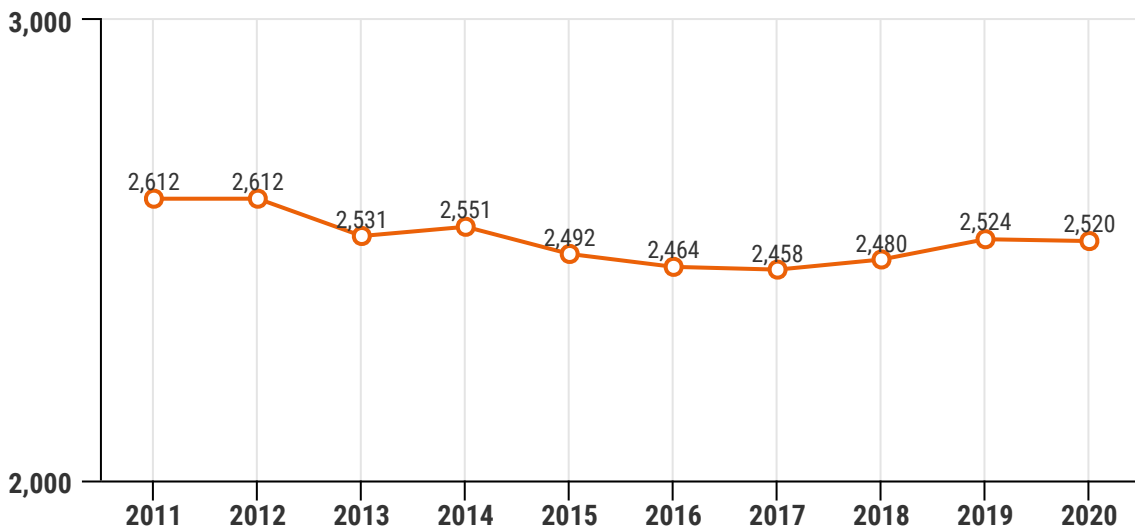
Demographics

Haines Population Trends

Demographics are important in determining an economy's growth potential. In 2020, Haines' population remained relatively flat after a slight upward trend since 2017. In comparison, Southeast Alaska continued a slow decline. Notably, Haines lost its title of oldest community in the state and now shares that title with Hoonah / Angoon census area. Haines' median age of 48.6 has stayed steady since 2018. The number of residents over age 60 continues to increase as it has every year in the last decade, although the increase has slowed, while the number of 40-59 year olds continues to decline (Figures 12-14.) Population in the rest of Southeast as a whole continued to decline, down about 3.4 percent since 2014.

Haines Population

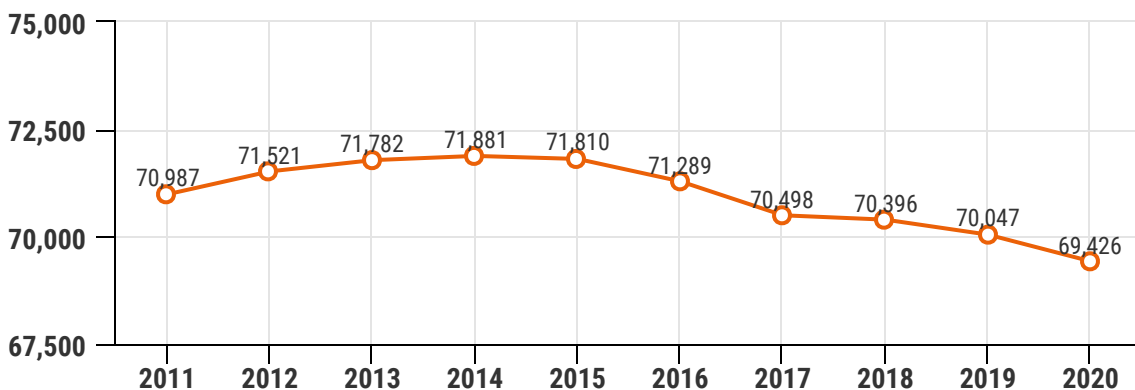
Figure 12



Southeast Population (not including Haines)

Slow decline since 2014

Figure 13

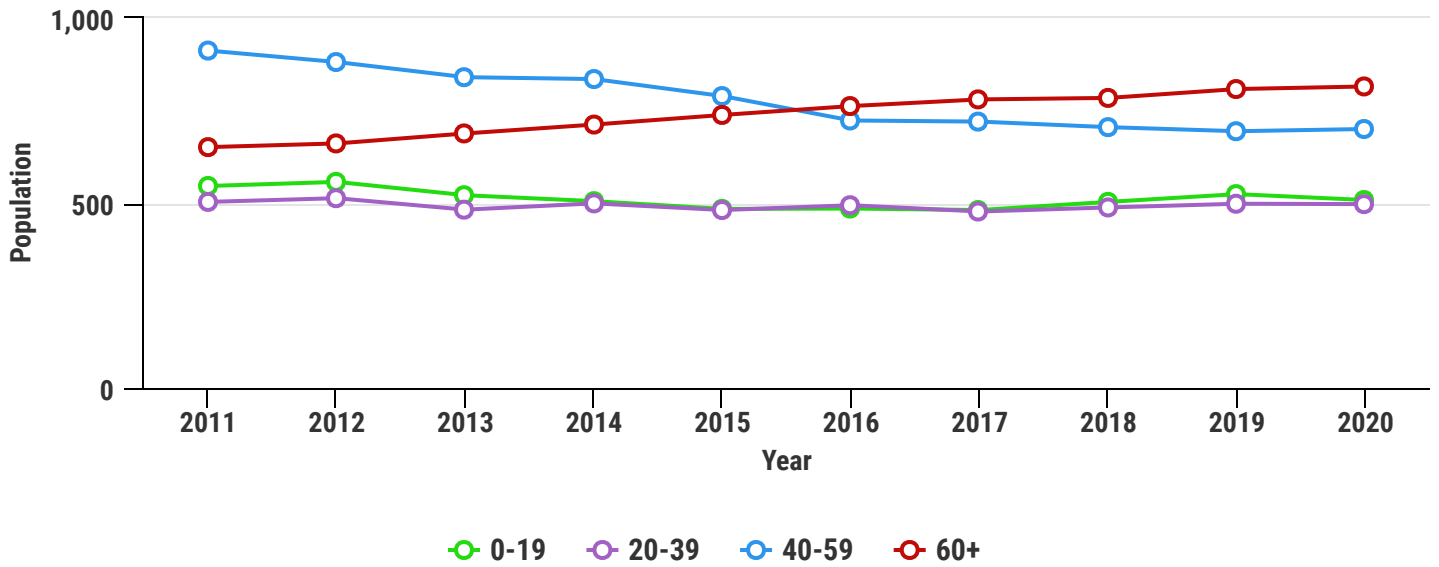


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section.

Population by Age Group

Figure 14

60+ age cohort accounted for 32 percent of population in 2019 and 2020

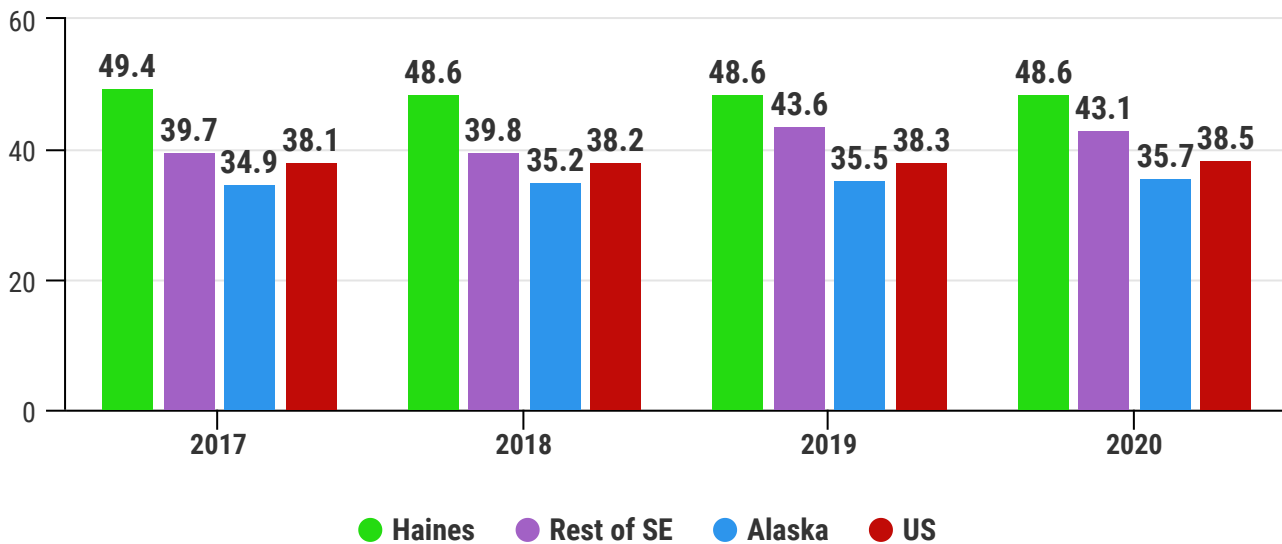


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section.

Median Age

Figure 15

Haines is a decade older than other areas of Southeast



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Alaska Population Estimates, Economic Regions and Boroughs/Census Areas, Age and Sex; U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook, United States, Median Age. *Rest of Southeast median age calculated by average median ages for Southeast Alaskan cities (excluding Juneau) weighted by population.

Population changes and migration

The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development uses Permanent Fund Dividend applications to track migration patterns between communities. "Net migration" is calculated using a ratio of people moving and out and the population. Based on PFD filings, Haines experienced a net gain of people in 2019 and into 2020. However, 2020 U.S. Census data skewed the final data from 2020 and shows a net migration of 452, or 452 people moving to Haines. This is noted in the data with the footnote; "The decrease in the Haines Borough 2020 population was primarily due to a significant drop in enumerated housing units in the 2020 Census versus 2010." With the 2020 Census data in question for Haines, it's difficult to accurately calculate the true net migration for Haines in 2020 and 2021, but state tracking showed that in Haines between 2020-2021, 78 people came to Haines from somewhere else in the state (the state data does not measure movement in and out of the state.) Most of those new residents came from Juneau (18), Anchorage (15) and Mat-Su Borough (11). In the same period, 54 people left Haines for somewhere else in the state, primarily Juneau (14) and Mat-Su Borough (11).

Migration is an uncertain component of population change (as opposed to births and deaths) and while Alaska has seen out-migration surpass in-migration over the last several years, the pandemic meant fewer people moved at all. In May 2020, the Alaska Economic Trends Magazine examined migration by age. The article noted that the state has long led the nation in yearly population turnover, with people under 40 representing about 75 percent of the movers.

Figure 15 shows data shared in the March 2022 edition of Alaska Economic Trends about net migration and population change. "Natural Increase" is included and represents the difference between the number of births and deaths recorded over the year. We share some of the data from Southeast here, but note, the Haines data is footnoted.

Population and migration between 2020-2021

Figure 16

	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Population Change
Southeast Region	129	79	208
Juneau	91	-191	-100
Hoonah-Angoon	-3	-12	-15
Sitka	5	-76	-71
Skagway	0	-37	-37
Wrangell	-5	-26	-31
Haines *	-4	538	534

* The 2020 decrease in the Haines Borough's population was caused by a large drop in housing units enumerated in the 2020 Census. The 2019 and 2021 population estimates for the Haines Borough are more accurate.

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

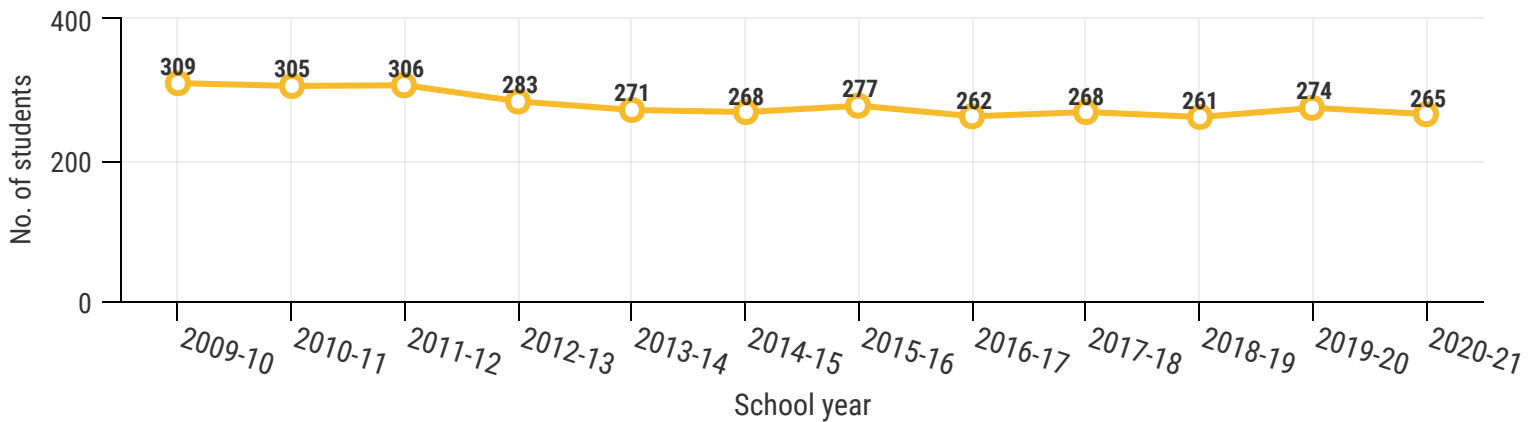
School Enrollment

Haines Borough School District enrollment numbers (Figure 17) have remained relatively flat since 2014-15. Up until the 2014-15 school year, enrollment numbers included Mosquito Lake School. It was closed beginning in Fall 2014. Some of those students transferred to the school in town while others transferred to Klukwan School or started a home school program. Anecdotally, Haines reportedly has a significant number of home school students, but the exact total is unknown. Those enrolled in the HBSD home school program are counted in this data as a portion of a student, depending on what school resources they use. (For the 2019-2020 school year, the HBSD reports the total enrollment includes 15.83 correspondent students.) Those enrolled in other home school programs or correspondent courses are not captured in this data.

Klukwan School is part of the Chatham School District and enrollment is not included in this figure. Klukwan School officials reported enrollment of 15 students for the 2019-2020 school year.

Figure 17

School Enrollment



Source: Haines Borough School District.

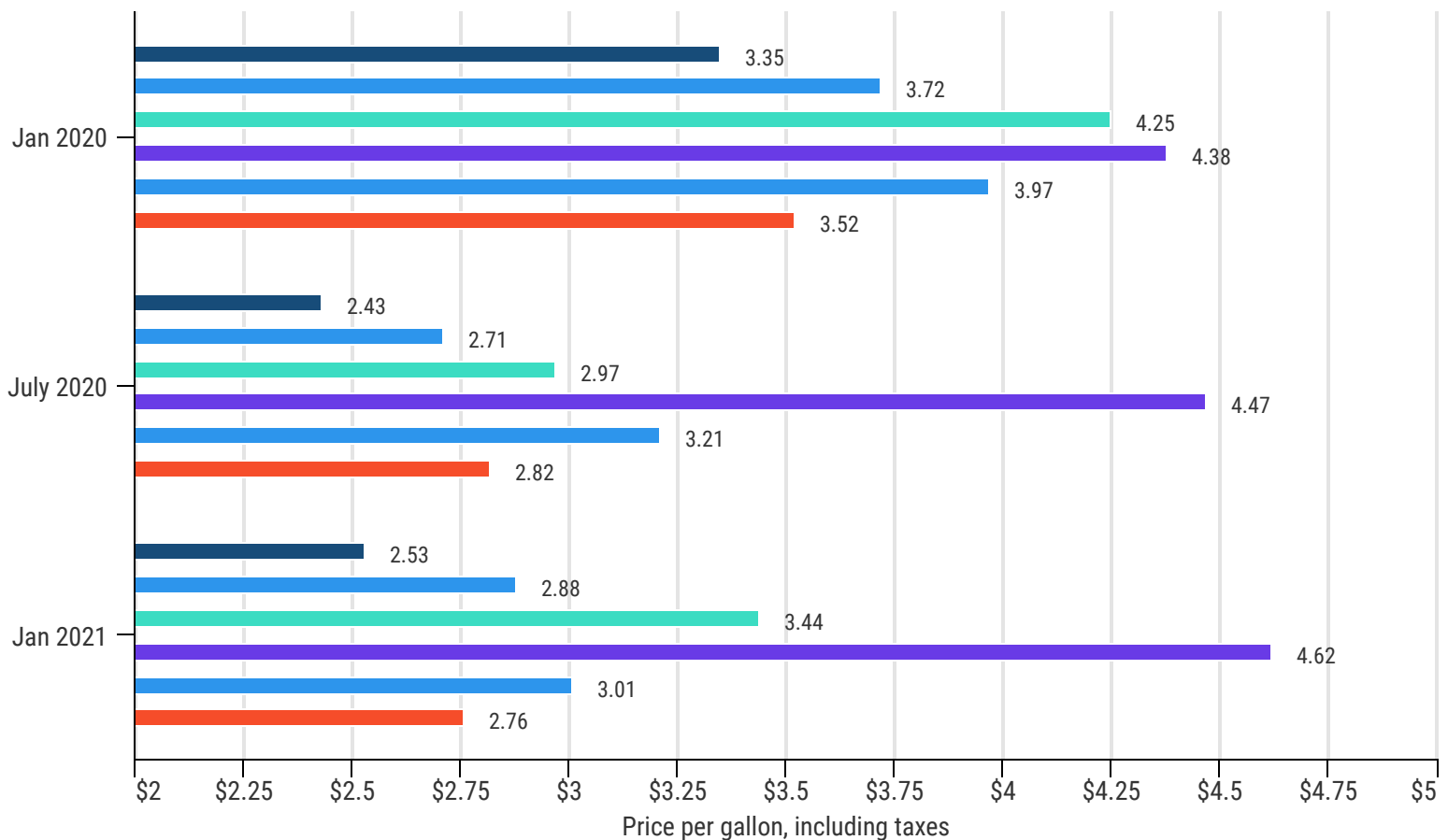
Cost of Living Example: Price of Heating Fuel

Cost of living measurements in rural communities are imprecise in any year but 2020 made these measurements especially difficult. The pandemic quickly and dramatically affected how people spent money in their households. Traditional means of measuring this type of data didn't immediately adjust for these changes because they were expected to be temporary. In the 2020 Haines Indicators Report we attempted to add a cost of living comparison by charting the average annual cost of heating fuel for several Alaska communities, including Haines. However, like most economic data in from 2020, the pandemic caused unusual and dramatic fluctuations. Oil prices collapsed, pushing energy prices down. This meant cheaper energy for consumers during the second half of 2020; in some areas that meant a savings of more than \$1 a gallon over the beginning of the year. With those unusual fluctuations in mind, the graph below charts actual prices at three point over 12 months instead of comparing the single average over the entire year.

About these data: Beginning in 2005, the Alaska Division of Community and Regional Affairs began collecting prices of heating fuel in 100 select Alaska communities. The communities have remained constant since the project's inception. The prices for heating fuel in these 100 communities are collected via a telephone survey in January and July of each fuel retailer. Haines is not one of the 100 communities surveyed by the state. A Haines resident provided detailed heating fuel expense records that allowed comparison to the state data. These records show a wider range of prices because of several purchases throughout the year.

Figure 18

● Juneau ● Petersburg ● Hoonah ● Angoon ● Gustavus ● Haines



Source: Alaska Division of Community and Regional Affairs and personal fuel records from a Haines resident reviewed by HEDC.

Economic Relief Funds

As mentioned on Page 3, the pandemic shocked the Haines economy. While most of the effects in 2020 negatively affected economies, the federal government also provided several relief programs. These programs - funded in 2020 primarily through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) - targeted business, individuals, non-profits, and communities as they responded to the pandemic. Here is just one snapshot of how much of those relief funds were funneled to the Haines Borough.

Note: This is not an exhaustive list of relief funds that came to Haines. It only includes those funds from federal or state sources received by the Haines Borough or Haines Borough School District. It does not include relief funds provided to other government entities in Haines Borough such as Chilkat Indian Village (Klukwan), Chatham School District, and Chilkoot Indian Association. Not included is federal or state relief funds provided directly to businesses, individuals, or from private sources of grants and aid made available due to the pandemic. Examples of programs that provided significant additional relief to Haines businesses and residents but aren't captured here include the Paycheck Protection Program, Economic Injury Disaster Loans, fisheries relief funds, and many others.

Also of note: While this report is focused on data released for 2020, we have included relief funding data from 2021 due to the delayed release of this report. Please consider that only the CARES Act relief funds were available in 2020. The American Rescue Plan Act and CRRSA were passed in 2021.

Figure 19

Federal Source	Program	Amount
Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) 2020	State Coronavirus Relief Funds Community Relief Program	\$4,007,216.22
American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) 2021	Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	\$491,423
ARPA	State CSLFRF Local Government Relief Program	\$617,267.07
CARES Act	Governor's Emergency Education Relief	\$19,665
CARES Act	Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief	\$50,468
Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSA) 2021	Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief	\$202,676
APRA	Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief	\$455,263
	TOTAL to date (02-28-2022)	\$5,843,978.29

Data compiled for HEDC by request from Alaska Office of Management and Budget.

Sales Tax

Haines Borough sales tax receipts provide a barometer of economic conditions in the community. Increased sales tax revenue means increased consumer spending. An increase in consumer spending may indicate more consumer confidence in their economic security, an increased number of people spending money in the community, or a combination of both.

Gross tax receipts steadily increased in years leading up to 2020, where gross tax receipts dropped by 25.5%. The most dramatic decreases are seen in "Tourism" (83%) and "Eating and Drinking" (44% decrease). These dramatic decreases were somewhat cushioned by a 106% increase in "Online & Remote" tax receipts due to the efforts from the Alaska Remote Sellers Sales Tax Commission. An increase was also seen in "Construction" (14%).

2018-2020 Calendar Year Sales Tax Receipts by Business Activity **Figure 20**

	2018	2019	% Change	2020	% Change
Retail	886,626	968,847	5%	901,241	-7%
Tourism	624,649	636,751	2%	107,425	-83%
Petroleum & Auto	464,908	434,153	-7%	338,010	-22%
Services	441,675	466,865	0%	413,684	-11%
Eating & Drinking	334,492	352,047	-1%	198,827	-44%
Construction	315,860	302,379	-3%	345,185	14%
Lodging & Leases	227,477	163,060	-28%	65,648	-20%
Online & Remote	7,017	80,336	1045%	165,550	106%
	\$3,302,704	\$3,404,438	3%	\$2,535,570	-26%

Retail: groceries, liquor, clothing, sporting goods and other retail not included below

Tourism: tours, charters, car rentals, and transportation

Petroleum & Auto: auto mechanics, auto parts, and fuel sales

Services: utilities, professional services, personal services, etc.

Eating & Drinking Places: restaurants and bars

Construction: hardware stores, general contractors, carpenters, plumbers, handymen, etc.

Long Term Lease: commercial and residential long term rentals

Online & Remote:

Source: Haines Borough. Based on tax return period.

Figure 21

Haines Borough Sales Tax Revenue 2020

