McKINLEY RESEARCH
GROUP, LLC

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THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF ALASKA'S SEAFOOD INDUSTRY

Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute

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The Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute (ASMI) is a public-private partnership between the State of Alaska and the Alaska seafood industry established to foster economic development of the state's most valuable renewable natural resource.

Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute

ASMI's mission is to increase the economic value of the Alaska seafood resource, benefiting Alaskans in communities across the state. ASMI achieves this through collaborative marketing activities such as product demonstrations, chef and social media partnerships, outbound and inbound trade missions, and many other branding, education and advocacy activities. ASMI is funded by an industry-directed 0.5% marketing assessment based on the ex-vessel value of Alaska seafood, State of Alaska funds and federal funding supporting American export industries.

INTRODUCTION

ASMI contracted with McKinley Research Group to provide an updated analysis of the economic impact of Alaska's commercial seafood industry. Similar to past analyses (completed in 2013, 2015, 2017, 2020, 2022 and 2024), this report details the regional, statewide and national economic impacts of Alaska's seafood industry. Alaska's seafood industry covers vast areas of the state but is not always well represented in traditional economic data sources. ASMI recognizes the importance of analyzing and sharing the broad economic impacts of the seafood industry.

METHODS

This report uses averaged 2023-2024 data, except where otherwise noted. The practice of using two-year averages to assess industry economic impacts is used to reduce the effect of year-to-year volatility in seafood harvests.

Data sources used in this study include the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, Alaska Department of Fish & Game and Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development.

Economic models used to estimate direct and secondary economic impacts were developed from available data, as well as by using IMPLAN (an industry standard input-output model) and information from industry interviews. National impact modeling is based on National Fisheries Institute research on economic activity generated by imported seafood adapted and re-scaled based on the amount of Alaska seafood consumed domestically. National modeling also uses Circana data on Alaska seafood sold at U.S. retail outlets.

This report considers only the commercial seafood industry and does not address economic impacts stemming from recreational, charter or subsistence uses of Alaska's seafood resources. All photos are courtesy of ASMI, except where noted.

GLOSSARY

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

DIRECT: The jobs, labor income, and economic value added by commercial fishing, seafood processing, salmon hatchery operation and state and federal government management of commercial fisheries (including scientific research).

SECONDARY: Additional economic impacts (i.e. multiplier effects) generated in Alaska (or in the U.S. in the case of national impacts) from direct industry spending. Secondary impacts include indirect impacts and induced impacts.

- **INDIRECT IMPACTS:** Jobs and labor income supported by direct industry spending on goods and services, such as a vessel owner's spending on parts and maintenance.
- **INDUCED IMPACTS:** Additional jobs and labor income generated as workers both directly and indirectly employed by the seafood industry spend their income in their home community, such as jobs at a grocery store patronized by seafood industry workers.

LABOR INCOME: Wages, salaries, employer-paid benefits and sole proprietors' income earned by seafood industry participants. In the harvesting sector, labor income includes both crew share and sole proprietors' income.

VALUE

EX-VESSEL: The dollar amount paid to fishermen for their catch when delivered to a processor. This includes initial payments and any retroactive price bonuses.

FIRST WHOLESALE: The value of seafood products when sold to buyers outside a processor's affiliate network. This is the value of the raw fish plus the value added by the first processor.

VALUE ADDED: The revenue generated by a sector minus the cost of its intermediate inputs. Value added by the seafood processing sector is calculated as first wholesale value minus ex-vessel value. Value added from harvesting is represented by total ex-vessel value. This edition of the report uses value added as a national impacts metric, replacing output (gross sales value), the metric used in previous editions.

WORKERS

NUMBER OF WORKERS: The total number of people earning income in the industry. Alaska seafood work is often seasonal, and worker counts are larger than the annual averages described below.

ANNUAL AVERAGES: The number of people working each month averaged across the twelve months of a year. Annual averages allow for comparison to other industries. This metric was previously described as FTE or "full time equivalent" workers in previous editions of this report.

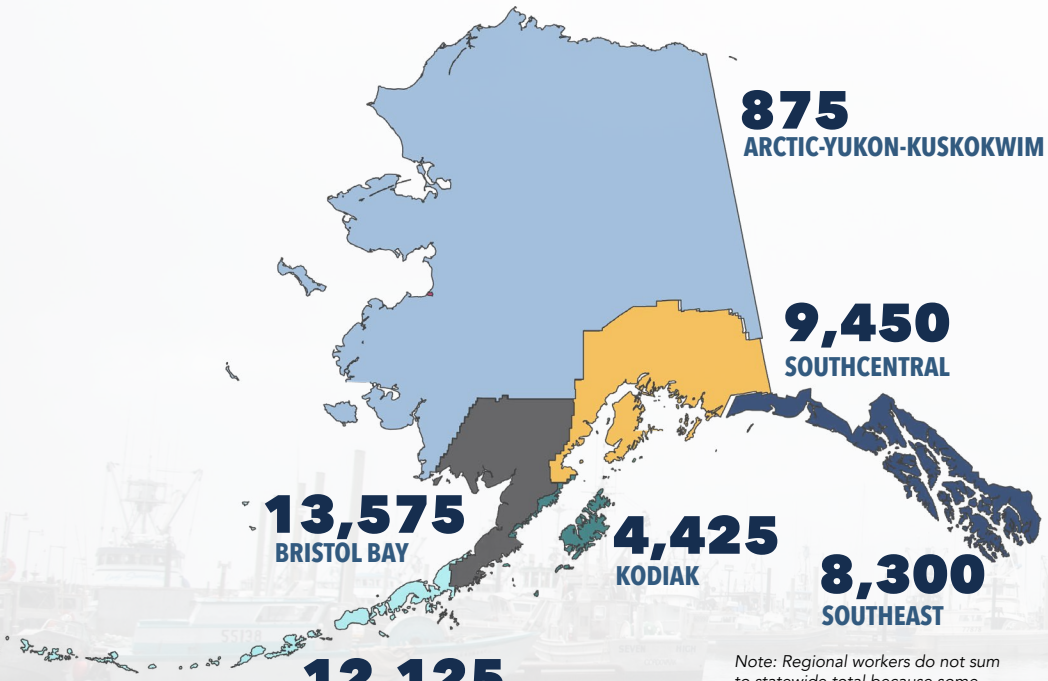
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On average in 2023 and 2024, 41,800 workers were directly employed in Alaska's seafood industry, earning $1.5 billion in total labor income each year.

Alaska's commercial fisheries employed 19,200 fishermen who earned $743 million in total labor income. Seafood processors employed 21,000 workers, paying $573 million in labor income. An additional 1,600 workers in Alaska were directly employed in fisheries management and salmon hatcheries, resulting in $149 million in labor income.

The seafood industry contributed nearly $5.2 billion in added economic value to Alaska's economy on average in 2023 and 2024. This includes all the economic activity supported by harvesting, processing, support sectors and secondary impacts as a result of industry spending circulating in Alaska's economy.

TOTAL WORKERS BY REGION, 2023/2024 AVERAGE



Note: Regional workers do not sum to statewide total because some workers work in multiple regions.

IMPACTS BY SECTOR, 2023/2024 AVERAGE

	Number of Workers	Annual Average Workers	Labor Income	Value Added
Commercial Fishing	19,200	7,800	$743M	$1.5B
Processing	21,000	7,900	$573M	$2.7B
Management & Hatcheries	1,600	1,000	$149M	-
Direct Impacts Total	41,800	16,700	$1.5B	$4.2B
Secondary Impacts Total	-	7,400	$402M	$978M
TOTAL IMPACTS	**41,800**	**24,100**	**$1.9B**	**$5.2B**

TOTAL IMPACTS, 2023/2024 AVERAGE (INCLUDING SECONDARY IMPACTS)

24,100
ANNUAL AVERAGE WORKERS

$1.9B
LABOR INCOME

$5.2B
VALUE ADDED

SUPPORTING COASTAL ALASKA COMMUNITIES

- The seafood harvesting and processing sectors directly employed 15,000 Alaskans from more than 120 communities across Alaska on average in 2023 and 2024. The seafood industry is often the largest employer and taxpayer in coastal Alaska communities.
- Seafood processing employs more workers than any other manufacturing sector in Alaska, employing about 10 times more people than the next largest sub-sector (beverage manufacturing).
- Fisheries taxes were the largest source of municipal tax revenue for seven municipal governments in 2024.
- The seafood industry paid more than $125 million in taxes, fees, and self-assessments in 2024.
- Alaska's seafood industry creates economies of scale and economic activity which lowers the cost of utilities, food, airfare, shipping, and fuel for residents in many coastal Alaska communities.
- The $5.2 billion economic value the seafood industry added to the Alaska economy on average in 2023 and 2024 represents about 7% of the state's gross domestic product.

FEEDING THE WORLD WITH A RENEWABLE RESOURCE

- The Alaska seafood industry harvested 5.1 billion pounds of seafood, worth $1.5 billion in ex-vessel value on average in 2023 and 2024.
- Processors turned this harvest into 2.4 billion pounds of product worth $4.2 billion at first wholesale.
- Alaska seafood was exported to at least 94 countries in 2024.
- More than 60% of seafood harvested in the United States comes from Alaska.
- Alaska produced around 2.5% of global wild seafood harvest and is among the largest global producers of many fish and shellfish species including sockeye salmon, Alaska pollock, Pacific cod, sablefish and Pacific halibut.

COMMERCIAL FISHING SECTOR

Alaska has the most prolific commercial fishing industry in the United States, harvesting more seafood than all other states combined. The scale of commercial fishing activity in Alaska is diverse. Crews range from one or two fishermen working from skiffs and small boats to large catcher processors in excess of 300 feet with 100 workers or more. Fishermen involvement in the industry also spans a wide spectrum. Many skippers and crew participate in multiple fisheries as a full-time career, while others fish to supplement income from other jobs, earn money during a summer school break, or work as crew members for friends and family to be part of a cultural tradition.

The number of harvesters active in Alaska has trended down every year since 2019, reflecting challenging economic conditions faced by the Alaska seafood industry including fisheries closures and reductions, increased operating expenses and low ex-vessel prices for many species.

Regardless of vessel size or involvement, each fishing operation represents a business generating income, spending money throughout the economy, and providing the raw materials on which the rest of the seafood economy is based.

HARVESTING SECTOR KEY FIGURES, 2023-2024

	2023	2024	2023/2024 AVERAGE
Skippers	6,900	6,500	6,700
Crew	13,200	11,800	12,500
Total Commercial Fishermen	**20,100**	**18,300**	**19,200**
% Alaska Residents	59%	59%	59%
Annual Average Workers	8,200	7,400	7,800
Labor Income	$826M	$667M	$743M
Fishing & Related Vessels	7,800	7,400	7,600
Ex-Vessel Value	$1.7B	$1.3B	$1.5B
Ex-Vessel Volume (pounds)	5.3B	4.8B	5.1B

2024 ALASKA VESSELS

If all the vessels used in the Alaska seafood industry were lined up bow to stern they would stretch on for nearly 55 miles!

LENGTH (FEET)	<23′	23′ - 32′	33′- 49′	50′ - 58′	59′ - 99′	100′ - 199′	200′+
COUNT	1,619	2,653	1,872	654	336	245	34

Note: Skiffs and small craft may be underestimated in the data above.

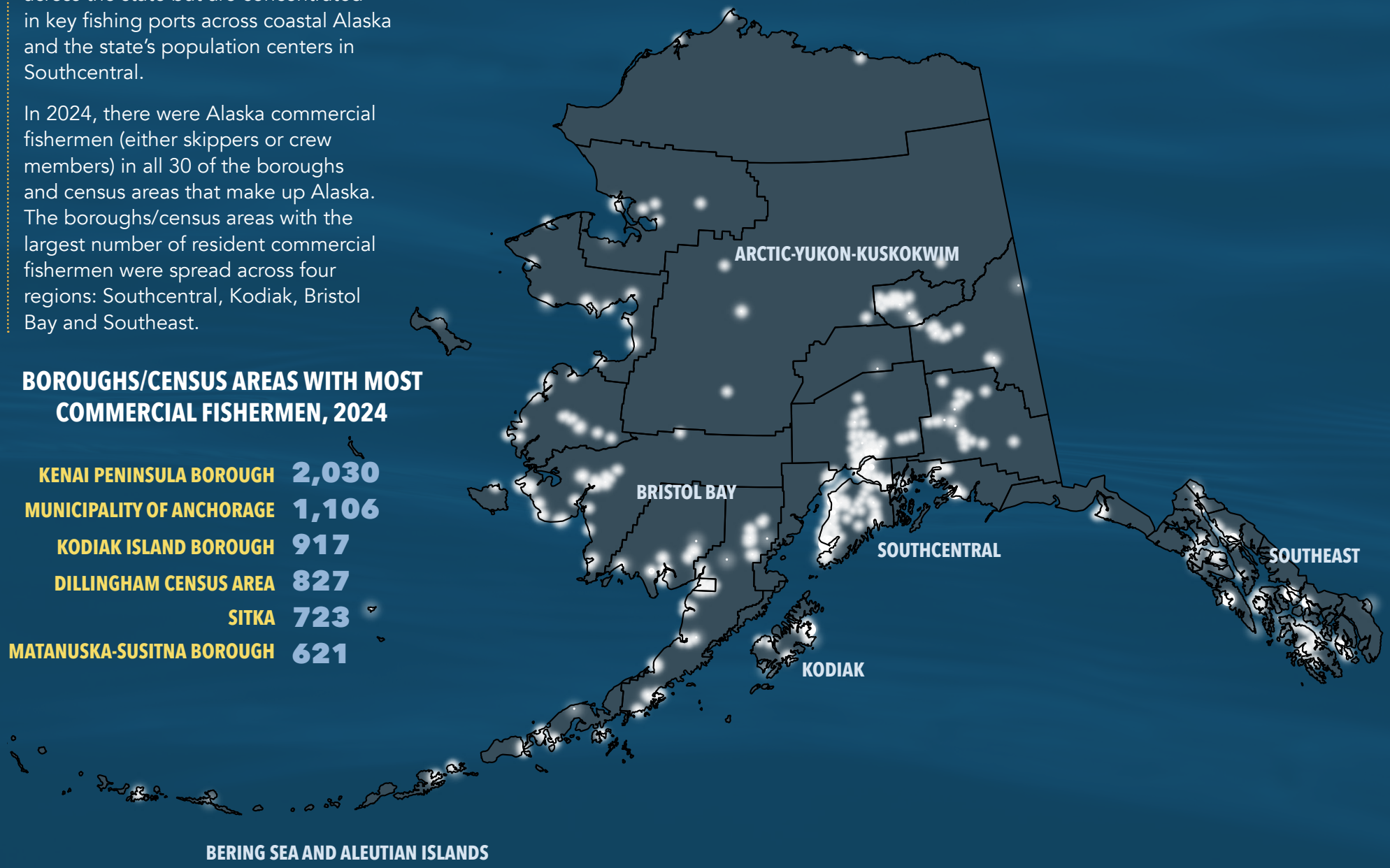
WHERE ALASKA'S COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN LIVE

Alaska's commercial fishermen live across the state but are concentrated in key fishing ports across coastal Alaska and the state's population centers in Southcentral.

In 2024, there were Alaska commercial fishermen (either skippers or crew members) in all 30 of the boroughs and census areas that make up Alaska. The boroughs/census areas with the largest number of resident commercial fishermen were spread across four regions: Southcentral, Kodiak, Bristol Bay and Southeast.

BOROUGHS/CENSUS AREAS WITH MOST COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN, 2024

KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH	2,030
MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE	1,106
KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH	917
DILLINGHAM CENSUS AREA	827
SITKA	723
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH	621



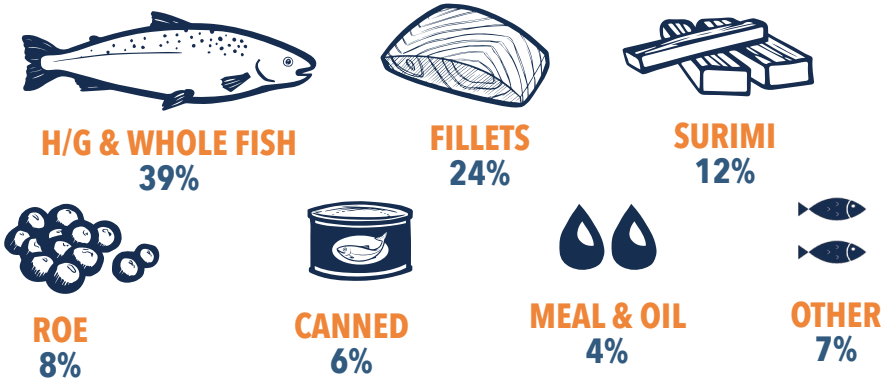
SEAFOOD PROCESSING SECTOR

On average in 2023 and 2024, the total ex-vessel value of Alaska's harvest was $1.5 billion and processors added an additional $2.7 billion for a total first wholesale value of $4.2 billion.

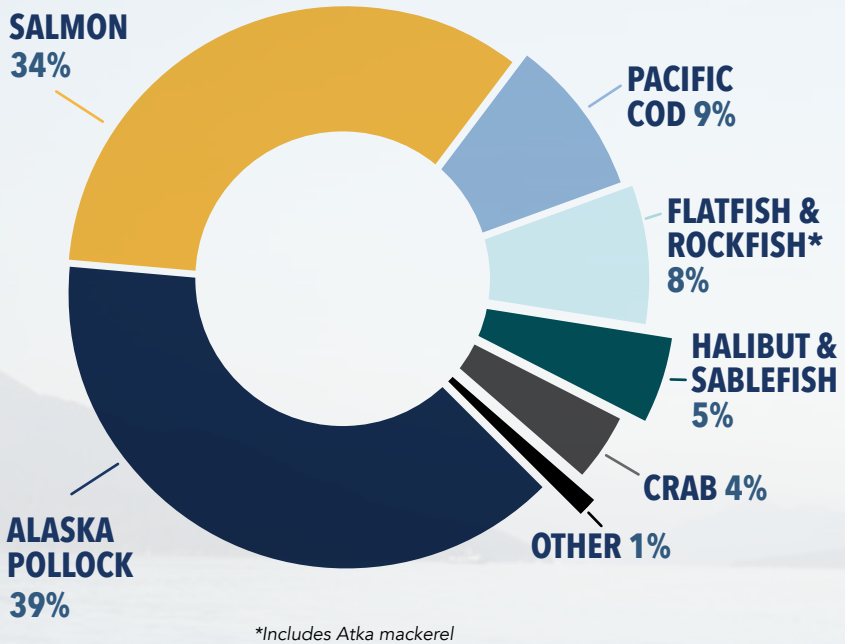
Seafood processing is the largest manufacturing sector in Alaska, accounting for 62% of the state's manufacturing employment in 2024. By volume, most of Alaska's seafood processing occurs in high cost, remote communities located off the road system.

The seasonality and location of many Alaska fisheries, especially salmon, result in a reliance on both resident and nonresident workers to fully staff processing jobs throughout the state. More than 40 different occupations are supported by the processing sector, including machinists, engineers, electricians, cooks, and laborers, among many others. The sector includes 136 shore-based plants, 46 catcher-processors and about 29 floating processors. Residents are more likely to be employed in management and highly skilled positions and work in areas with longer operating seasons. On average, residents earn higher average wages compared to nonresidents, earning 31% of total wages despite making up 19% of the workforce.

SEAFOOD PRODUCT TYPE AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALASKA FIRST WHOLESALE VALUE, 2023/2024 AVERAGE



FIRST WHOLESALE VALUE BY SPECIES, 2023/2024 AVERAGE



*Includes Atka mackerel

PROCESSING SECTOR KEY FIGURES

	2023	2024	2023/2024 AVERAGE
Peak Monthly Employment	18,500	16,400	17,500
Annual Average Workers	8,500	7,400	7,900
Total Workers	22,600	19,500	21,000
% Alaska Residents	19%	18%	19%
Labor Income	$631M	$515M	$573M
% to Alaska Resident Workers	31%	31%	31%
First Wholesale Volume (pounds)	2.5B	2.2B	2.4B
First Wholesale Value	$4.5B	$3.9B	$4.2B

MANAGEMENT AND HATCHERY EMPLOYMENT

In addition to work in harvesting and processing, the Alaska seafood industry directly employed about 1,600 people in commercial fishery management in each year during 2023 and 2024. This equates to about 1,000 year-round jobs, expressed as average annual workers. These jobs include state and federal management, regulation and science research as well as employees at Alaska's private nonprofit salmon hatcheries. This estimate does not factor in federal workforce reductions that occurred in 2025. The regions most affected by 2025 reductions are likely Southeast and – to a lesser extent – Kodiak.

Management of Alaska's sustainable commercial fisheries relies on the work of hundreds of biologists, ecosystem scientists, statisticians, analysts, program managers, policymakers and enforcement officers. Critical fishery observers who perform catch accounting, species identification and biological sampling are included in this assessment of commercial fishery management workers. Most management positions are within the Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). With some exceptions, ADF&G manages fisheries that occur within three nautical miles of Alaska's coast while NMFS manages fisheries in federal waters (3-200 nautical miles offshore).

Alaska's salmon hatcheries employ managers, biologists and technicians at 30 facilities around the state with a mission to enhance salmon harvests. Eight private nonprofit organizations operate most of these facilities.

The U.S. Coast Guard is not included in these estimates, though it serves several functions that are important to commercial fisheries such as illegal foreign fishing interdiction and search and rescue.

MANAGEMENT AND HATCHERIES EMPLOYMENT, 2023/2024 AVERAGE

1,600
NUMBER OF WORKERS

1,000
AVERAGE ANNUAL WORKERS

THE STATE OF ALASKA HAS SEVERAL AGENCIES THAT FURTHER SUPPORT THE SEAFOOD INDUSTRY IN ALASKA

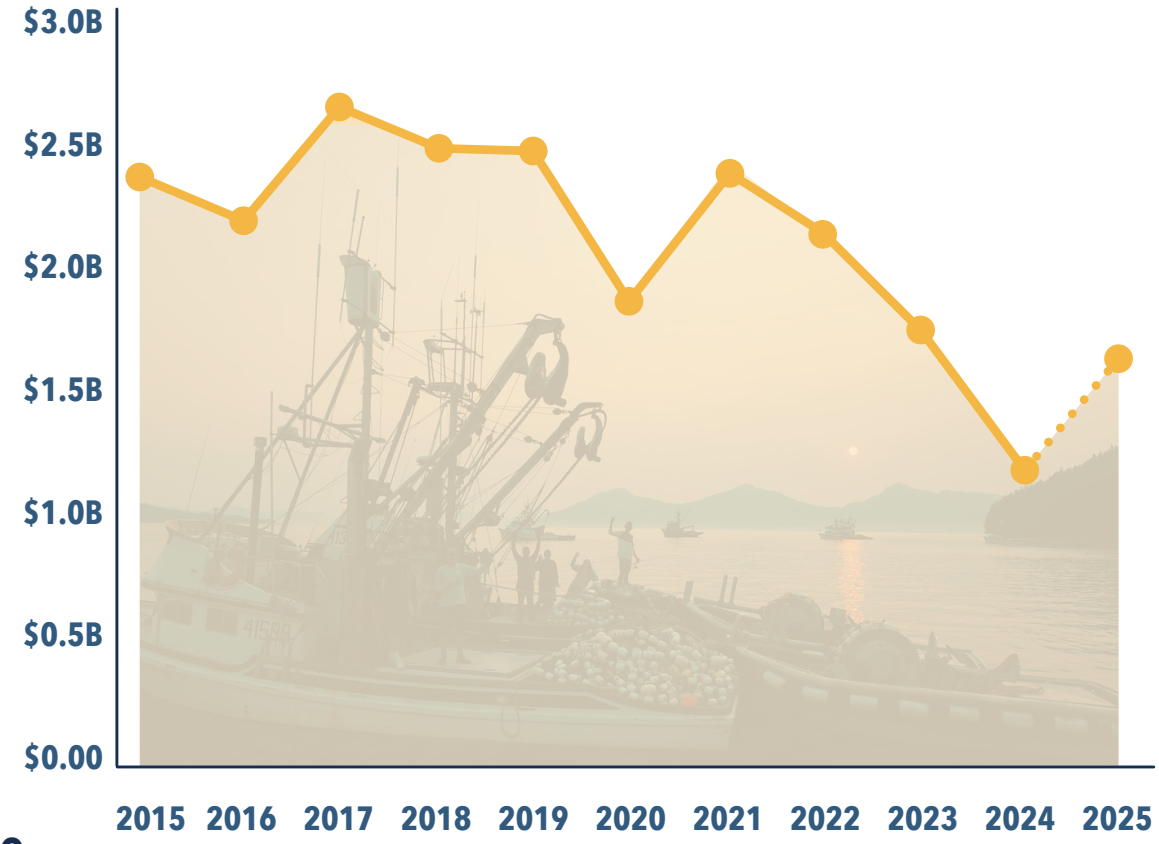
- The Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission implements Alaska's limited entry law by issuing fishing permits for state fisheries and maintaining records of harvest volume and value.
- The Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development is charged with promoting economic development within Alaska, including the seafood industry.
- The Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute is a public-private partnership between the state and the seafood industry with the mission to increase the economic value of Alaska seafood.
- The State of Alaska provides training opportunities relevant to the seafood industry through the University of Alaska system, Alaska Sea Grant, and Alaska Vocational Technical Center (AVTEC).
- The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation issues discharge permits for seafood processing facilities and oversees food safety standards within the state.
- The Department of Labor and Workforce Development monitors employment associated with the seafood industry, provides workforce training and operates programs including the Fishermen's Fund.

INDUSTRY OUTLOOK

The years 2023 and 2024 – on which this economic impact analysis is based– were historically low value years for Alaska seafood due to a combination of low prices and (in the case of 2024) smaller harvest volumes. The 2024 season was the fourth consecutive year of year-over-year total state ex-vessel value decreases and the lowest recorded in at least 20 years.

The 2025 ex-vessel value is expected to be higher than 2024, ending this trend of declining value. Longer-term trends such as declining participation in commercial fishing remain, despite increased ex-vessel prices.

EX-VESSEL VALUE OF ALASKA SEAFOOD (INFLATION-ADJUSTED 2025 $BILLIONS), 2015-2024 AND 2025 ESTIMATE



NATIONAL AND GLOBAL FACTORS

Some of the key national and international forces impacting prices for Alaska seafood in 2026 compared to this report's 2023/2024 study period include:

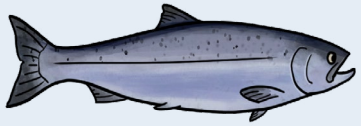
U.S. CONSUMER DEMAND: U.S. retail customers reacting to inflation and higher prices of seafood compared to other proteins pulled back sharply on seafood purchases in 2023, causing a reverberation in wholesale and ex-vessel prices for Alaska seafood that persisted into 2024. Retail purchase volumes for most Alaska products increased in 2024.

RUSSIAN COMPETITION: Competition from lower-priced Russian wild salmon, pollock, and Pacific cod put pressure on prices for Alaska products in 2023. Tightened sanctions that went into effect in mid-2024 have improved conditions in the U.S. market by keeping these Russian products out, although they still compete with Alaska seafood in foreign markets.

CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES: The value of the dollar has fallen compared to currencies including the euro and British pound, strengthening Alaska's position for exporting to the EU and the UK. However, the Japanese yen remains historically weak compared to the dollar.

TARIFFS: U.S. seafood exporters have faced increased uncertainty about trade barriers given the potential for imposition of import tariffs by foreign countries in retaliation for increased U.S. import tariffs.

SALMON



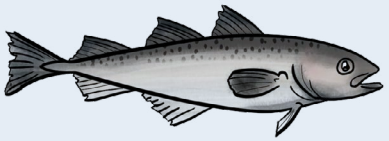
$464 MILLION EX-VESSEL VALUE

$1.4 BILLION FIRST WHOLESALE VALUE

669 MILLION LBS. HARVESTED

$2.15 WHOLESALE VALUE PER POUND HARVESTED

ALASKA POLLOCK



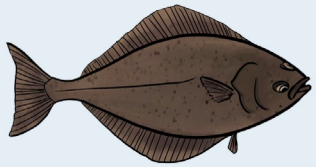
$433 MILLION EX-VESSEL VALUE

$1.6 BILLION FIRST WHOLESALE VALUE

3.2 BILLION LBS. HARVESTED

$0.51 WHOLESALE VALUE PER POUND HARVESTED

HALIBUT & SABLEFISH



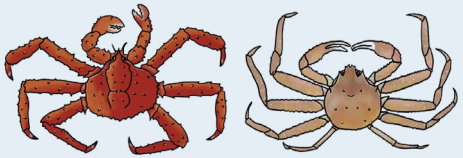
$151 MILLION EX-VESSEL VALUE

$216 MILLION FIRST WHOLESALE VALUE

66 MILLION LBS. HARVESTED

$3.27 WHOLESALE VALUE PER POUND HARVESTED

CRAB



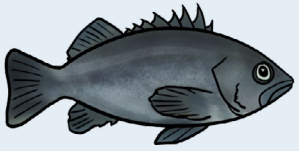
$149 MILLION EX-VESSEL VALUE

$154 MILLION FIRST WHOLESALE VALUE

23 MILLION LBS. HARVESTED

$6.58 WHOLESALE VALUE PER POUND HARVESTED

FLATFISH, ROCKFISH & ATKA MACKEREL



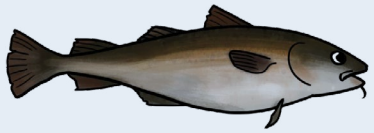
$137 MILLION EX-VESSEL VALUE

$342 MILLION FIRST WHOLESALE VALUE

906 MILLION LBS. HARVESTED

$0.38 WHOLESALE VALUE PER POUND HARVESTED

PACIFIC COD



$135 MILLION EX-VESSEL VALUE

$372 MILLION FIRST WHOLESALE VALUE

372 MILLION LBS. HARVESTED

$1.00 WHOLESALE VALUE PER POUND HARVESTED

VOLUME AND VALUE BY SPECIES

2023/2024 AVERAGE

PERCENT OF TOTAL EX-VESSEL VALUE AND VOLUME

	VOLUME	VALUE
ALASKA POLLOCK	60%	29%
FLATFISH & ROCKFISH*	17%	9%
SALMON	13%	31%
PACIFIC COD	7%	9%
OTHER SPECIES	1%	2%
HALIBUT & SABLEFISH	1%	10%
CRAB	<1%	10%

**Includes Atka mackerel*

EX-VESSEL VALUE AND VOLUME BY FISHERY REGION

BSAI
60% VALUE
83% VOLUME

SOUTHEAST
13% VALUE
5% VOLUME

BRISTOL BAY
12% VALUE
4% VOLUME

KODIAK
8% VALUE
5% VOLUME

SOUTHCENTRAL
7% VALUE
3% VOLUME

AYK
<1% VALUE
<1% VOLUME

STATEWIDE ECONOMIC IMPACTS

In total, Alaska's commercial seafood industry supported an annual average of 24,100 jobs and $1.9 billion in labor income annually to the state's economy in 2023 and 2024. Seafood contributed an annual average of more than $5.2 billion in value added to the Alaska economy in 2023 and 2024.

The seafood industry brought $4.2 billion in direct impacts to the Alaska economy on average each year in 2023 and 2024. When adjusting for seasonality in the industry, seafood directly resulted in an average annual 16,700 jobs and $1.5 billion in labor income.

Through multiplier effects associated with business and household spending, the industry supported an additional 7,400 secondary jobs and $402 million in labor income on average in 2023 and 2024.

TOP ALASKA PORTS BY EX-VESSEL VALUE, 2024

1. **Dutch Harbor** — $201 MILLION
2. **Naknek/King Salmon** — $124 MILLION
3. **Aleutian Islands*** — $119 MILLION
4. **Kodiak** — $76 MILLION
5. **Sitka** — $44 MILLION
6. **Cordova** — $44 MILLION
7. **Bristol Bay (Other)**** — $38 MILLION
8. **Petersburg** — $30 MILLION
9. **Ketchikan** — $30 MILLION
10. **Juneau** — $22 MILLION

**Aleutian Islands includes: Adak, Akutan, Atka Island, and False Pass*
***Bristol Bay (Other) includes: Dillingham, Egegig, Ekuk, St. George Island, St. Paul Island, Togiak, and Ugashik*
Source: National Marine Fisheries Service's "Top U.S. Ports" statistics.

SEAFOOD INDUSTRY IMPACT ON ALASKA'S ECONOMY, 2023/2024 AVERAGE

	Number of Workers	Annual Average Workers	Labor Income	Value Added
Commercial Fishing	19,200	7,800	$743M	$1.5B
Processing	21,000	7,900	$573M	$2.7B
Management & Hatcheries	1,600	1,000	$149M	-
Direct Impacts Total	41,800	16,700	$1.5B	$4.2B
Secondary Impacts Total	-	7,400	$402M	$978M
TOTAL IMPACTS	**41,800**	**24,100**	**$1.9B**	**$5.2B**

2024 FIGURES

HARVESTING

5,400
Resident-owned Fishing Vessels

10,900
Resident Fishermen

$1.3 Billion
Harvest Value

4.8 Billion
Pounds of Seafood Harvested

PROCESSING

136
Shore-based Processing Facilities

19,500
Shoreside Processing Workers

$3.9 Billion
Wholesale Value

2.2 Billion
Pounds of Seafood Produced

STATEWIDE SEAFOOD INDUSTRY ECONOMIC TRENDS

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total Commercial Fishermen	22,800	22,100	21,700	20,000	18,300
Alaska Resident Commercial Fishermen	13,900	13,000	12,900	11,800	10,900
Alaska Resident Gross Earnings	$450M	$784M	$781M	$528M	$462M
Total Processing Workers	22,200	21,200	21,500	22,600	19,500
Alaska Resident Processing Workers	5,600	4,900	4,700	4,300	3,300
Alaska Resident Processing Labor Income	$150M	$156M	$169M	$196M	$161M
Ex-Vessel Value	$1.5B	$2.1B	$2.1B	$1.7B	$1.3B
First Wholesale Value	$3.7B	$4.7B	$5.0B	$4.5B	$3.9B

NATIONAL IMPACTS

NATIONAL IMPACT OF THE ALASKA SEAFOOD INDUSTRY, 2023/2024 AVERAGE

	Jobs (Annual Average Workers)	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Commercial Fishing	7,800	$743M	$1.5B	$1.5B
Processing	7,900	$573M	$2.7B	$4.2B
Management/Hatcheries	1,000	$149M	-	-
Alaska Direct Total	**16,700**	**$1.5B**	**$4.2B**	**$5.7B**
U.S. Retail	5,500	$239M	$459M	$603M
U.S. Foodservice	12,000	$290M	$450M	$964M
U.S. Distributors	1,000	$40M	$60M	$116M
National Direct Total	**18,500**	**$569M**	**$969M**	**$1.7B**
Secondary (Alaska and National)	20,200	$1.3B	$2.1B	$2.7B
Total	**55,400**	**$3.4B**	**$7.3B***	**$10.0B**

**This edition of the report uses value added as a national impacts metric, in addition to output (gross sales value), the metric used in previous editions.*

Sources: McKinley Research Group estimates, based on National Fisheries Institute "Economic Contributions of U.S. Seafood Imports – A Value Chain Perspective" and Circana retail sales data.

An estimated 300,000 metric tons of Alaska seafood – worth more than $2 billion at the wholesale level – is consumed in the United States. This includes products shipped directly from Alaska to domestic markets and Alaska-origin products processed overseas and re-imported to the U.S. These products generate additional economic activity in the U.S. as they make their way from ports to retail displays and restaurant plates.

Alaska seafood directly supports 18,500 jobs, $569 million in labor income and $969 million in added value in the United States in addition to economic impacts in the Alaska economy. National spending on the distribution, retail and foodservice sale of Alaska seafood also supports additional secondary impacts. Including all multiplier impacts, the Alaska seafood industry supports 55,400 annual workers, $3.4 billion in labor income and $7.3 billion in value added nationally.

COMPETING IN A GLOBAL MARKET

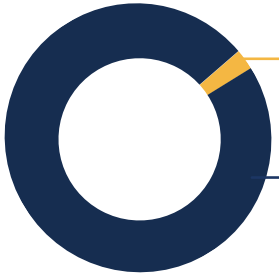
Alaska is the United States largest seafood producer, harvesting more than 60% of seafood caught domestically.

Alaska commercial fishermen harvest seafood on a global scale. If Alaska were a country, Alaska would rank 9th in wild seafood harvests.

Nevertheless, Alaska seafood is just one part of a global supply chain that encompasses large volumes of competing wild and farmed species. The state's market share varies among species groups.

63%
ALASKA HARVEST

37%
REST OF U.S. WILD HARVEST



2.5%
ALASKA HARVEST

97.5%
REST OF GLOBAL WILD CAPTURE SEAFOOD HARVEST

1%
ALASKA HARVEST

99%
REST OF GLOBAL WILD CAPTURE SEAFOOD HARVEST AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION

Sources: FAO, NOAA Fisheries of the United States, MRG estimates, 2022/2023 data

ALASKA'S PERCENT OF GLOBAL SUPPLY BY SPECIES GROUP 2022/2023 AVERAGE

SABLEFISH

- Alaska is by far the world's largest harvester of sablefish. Most of the remaining global harvest occurs off the Lower 48 Pacific coast (18%) and British Columbia (9%). A small amount is harvested in Russia.
- Sablefish was traditionally consumed mostly in Japan but is increasingly popular in the United States.

POLLOCK

- Most Pacific pollock (Gadus chalcogrammus) in the world in recent years has been caught by Russia on the other side of the Bering Sea from Alaska. In the U.S., only pollock caught in the domestic fishery can be marketed as "Alaska pollock."
- In addition to pollock from Russia, Alaska pollock competes with Atlantic pollock (also known as saithe) and other whitefish including haddock and farmed species like tilapia and pangasius.

HALIBUT

- Alaska produces the majority of the world's Pacific halibut (Hippoglossus stenolepis), but only about a third of the world's halibut, which includes Atlantic halibut. Most Atlantic halibut (Hippoglossus hippoglossus) is caught in Canada and Norway.
- While the Alaska halibut harvest has declined due to lower abundance in the past decade, global market share remains high due to lower catch limits elsewhere.

FLATFISH

- Alaska is a key global producer of yellowfin sole, rock sole, flathead sole, and Alaska plaice.
- Alaska's flatfish competes with similar species caught in Russia, and numerous Atlantic flatfish species including European plaice, Greenland turbot and Dover sole.

COD

- Alaska's market share of global Pacific and Atlantic cod has grown in recent years as catch limits for Atlantic cod have fallen steeply. Pacific cod supply remains smaller than Atlantic cod supply.
- Alaska produced about half of the world's Pacific cod in 2023, with Russia catching most of the remainder.

SALMON

- Most global salmon production is farmed Atlantic salmon. Alaska harvest makes up about 9% of global wild and farmed salmon production.
- Alaska harvests about 40% of all wild salmon globally, including 77% of the world's sockeye salmon.

Note: Alaska made up a small share of crab market share in 2022 and 2023 because of reductions and closures of some of the state's largest crab fisheries.

CANADA
$273 MILLION

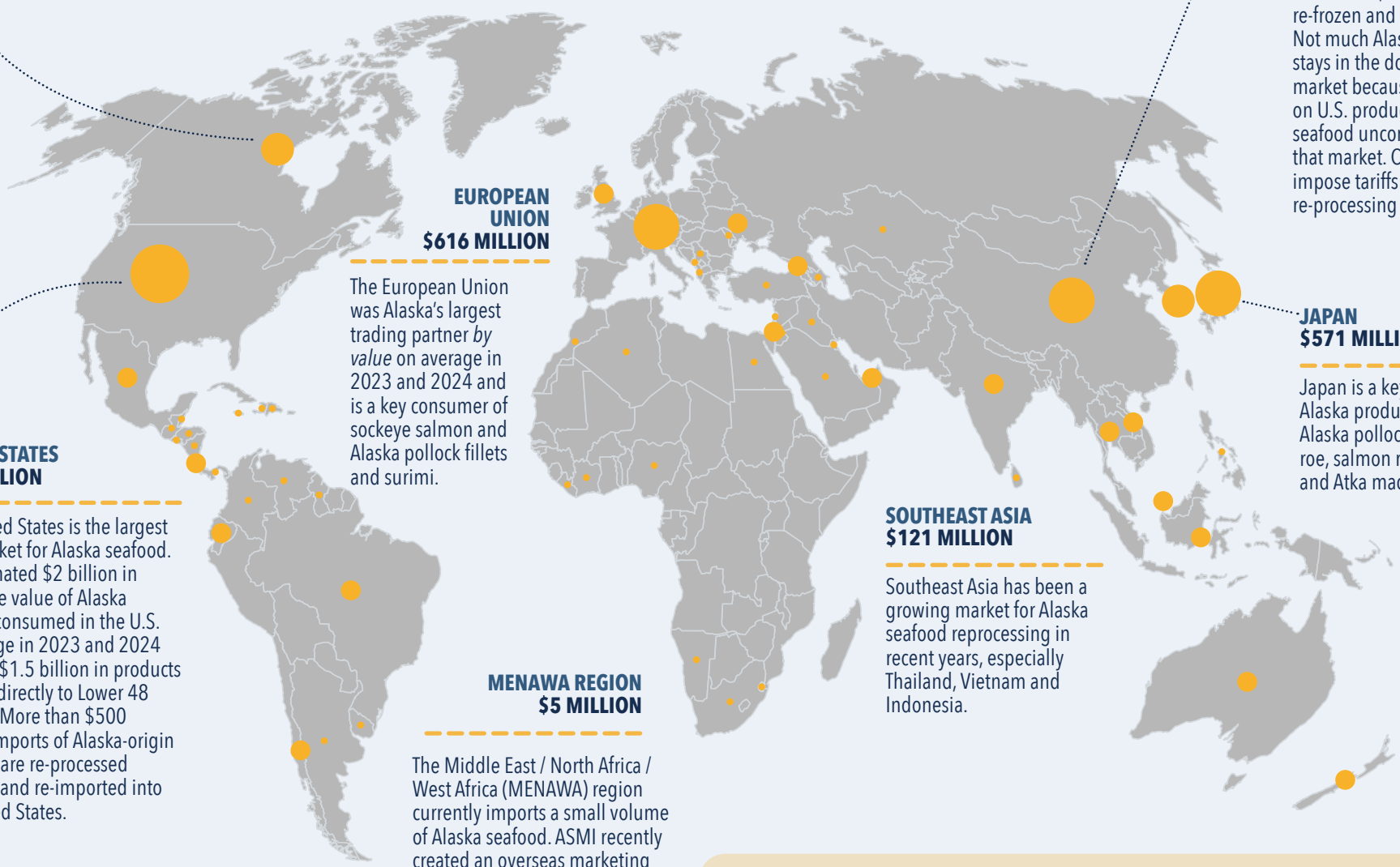
Exports to Canada include Alaska seafood that is consumed in Canada, as well as products that pass through the country en route to the Lower 48 states.

COMPETITION FROM RUSSIA

Russia is the world's largest producer – and Alaska's principal seafood competitor – for key species such as pollock, pink salmon, and king crab. Alaska seafood and Russian seafood directly compete in key markets including Japan and Europe. Russia has banned imports of U.S. seafood since 2014, and the U.S. has banned imports of Russian seafood since 2022 (with indirect imports banned in 2024).

CHINA (RE-PROCESSING)
$566 MILLION

China was Alaska's largest trading partner *by volume* on average in 2023 and 2024. China is primarily a re-processing market, where fish are thawed, cut into fillets, re-frozen and re-exported. Not much Alaska seafood stays in the domestic Chinese market because import tariffs on U.S. products make Alaska seafood uncompetitive in that market. China does not impose tariffs on products for re-processing and re-export.



EUROPEAN UNION
$616 MILLION

The European Union was Alaska's largest trading partner *by value* on average in 2023 and 2024 and is a key consumer of sockeye salmon and Alaska pollock fillets and surimi.

JAPAN
$571 MILLION

Japan is a key consumer of Alaska products including Alaska pollock surimi and roe, salmon roe, sablefish and Atka mackerel.

UNITED STATES
>$2 BILLION

The United States is the largest final market for Alaska seafood. The estimated $2 billion in wholesale value of Alaska seafood consumed in the U.S. on average in 2023 and 2024 includes $1.5 billion in products shipped directly to Lower 48 markets. More than $500 million imports of Alaska-origin products are re-processed overseas and re-imported into the United States.

SOUTHEAST ASIA
$121 MILLION

Southeast Asia has been a growing market for Alaska seafood reprocessing in recent years, especially Thailand, Vietnam and Indonesia.

MENAWA REGION
$5 MILLION

The Middle East / North Africa / West Africa (MENAWA) region currently imports a small volume of Alaska seafood. ASMI recently created an overseas marketing program in this region with funding from the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service.

ALASKA SEAFOOD EXPORTS BY DESTINATION, 2023/2024 AVERAGE

TRADE BARRIER IMPACTS

Alaska seafood's reliance on global markets leaves the industry acutely vulnerable to the direct consequences of new U.S. import tariffs and, even more so, the indirect consequences of retaliatory actions by trade partners. Retaliatory tariffs lower prices paid to Alaska seafood producers because they make Alaska seafood more expensive (less competitive) in global markets, lowering demand.

As a baseline comparison, ASMI commissioned a study of seafood trade barriers in the face of new anticipated tariffs in January 2025 which found that:

- Even before new tariffs were enacted in 2025, U.S. seafood products generally faced higher tariff rates than seafood from competing countries, except for imports from Russia.
- The three key markets of the European Union, Japan and the United Kingdom all imposed some degree of sanctions on Russian seafood in response to Russia's 2022 invasion of Ukraine. The most substantial was the United Kingdom's 35% tariff. However, none were as substantial as the U.S. total ban on imports from Russia.

2024 TARIFF RATES BY KEY ALASKA EXPORT MARKET COUNTRIES FOR IMPORTS FROM THE U.S., RUSSIA, NORWAY AND CANADA

	U.S.	RUSSIA	NORWAY	CANADA
European Union	0-14%	5-14%	<1%	0%
Japan	3-4%	4-5%	3-4%	0-4%
China	37-40%*	5-7%	5-7%	**
United Kingdom	2-12%	37-41%	2-4%	0%

Source: National Marine Fisheries Service, ASMI Overseas Marketing Representatives, and McKinley Research Group estimates
**China's tariffs on imported U.S. seafood increased and were subsequently partially lowered from the January 2025 baseline level listed here and are the subject of ongoing negotiations. **Chinese tariff rates on imports from Canada were not part of the study.*

TAXES, FEES AND ASSESSMENTS

Commercial fishing and processing businesses contributed more than $125 million in local, state and federal taxes, fees and assessments to support communities, fund public agencies, manage fisheries and more in fiscal year 2024.

TAXES: Unencumbered taxes are used to fund local, state and federal government. The state Fisheries Business Tax is the largest of these taxes and is paid by shore-based processors calculated on a percentage of ex-vessel value. Revenues collected by the state from Fisheries Business Tax and Fisheries Resource Landings Tax (on seafood processed at sea) are split between state and municipal governments.

AGENCY FEES AND COST RECOVERY: Agency fees and cost recovery collections are designed to pay for specific services provided by state/federal agencies and nonprofit hatchery operators. Salmon hatcheries, which benefit commercial, sport, personal use and subsistence fisheries, are funded almost entirely through cost recovery harvests and enhancement taxes derived from the commercial fishing industry.

INDUSTRY SELF-ASSESSMENTS: Industry self-assessment fees are collected to fund industry-supported projects, such as seafood marketing efforts by ASMI (assessed industry-wide at the processor level) and regional seafood development associations (collected only in select regions where fishermen have approved the assessment like Copper River/Prince William Sound and Bristol Bay).

OTHER TAX REVENUE IMPACTS: Fishery-related tax revenues not included here due to a lack of data include property taxes, federal income taxes, business licensing fees, port and harbor fees and vessel documentation fees.

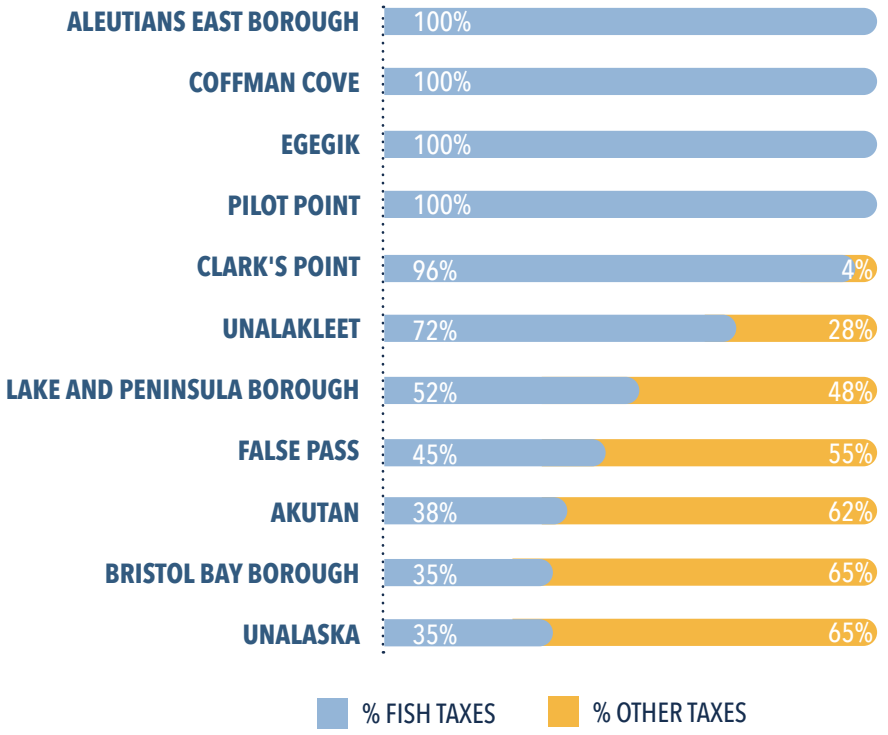
	FY 2024 ($ MILLIONS)
Taxes	**$59.9**
Fisheries Business Tax	$29.2
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax	$11.1
Local Raw Fish and Other Taxes	$15.0
Marine Motor Fuel Tax	$2.7
State Corporate Income Tax	$1.8
Agency Fees & Cost Recovery	**$50.5**
Federal Cost Recovery Fees-Federal Share	$9.2
Federal Cost Recovery Fees-State Share	$1.6
Federal Observer Program	$4.0
Salmon Hatchery Cost Recovery	$10.9
CFEC Permit and Vessel Fees	$6.6
Processing/Mariculture/Other Fees	$7.3
Crew License Sales	$8.4
Test Fishery Receipts	$2.5
Industry Self-Assessments	**$15.3**
Seafood Marketing Assessment (ASMI)	$7.5
Salmon Enhancement Tax	$5.4
Regional Seafood Development Tax	$1.9
Dive Fishery Management Assessment	$0.4
TOTAL	**$125.6**

Note: Columns may not sum to totals due to rounding

SUPPORTING COASTAL COMMUNITIES

Fisheries taxes (including those imposed by state and local governments) are a key source of revenue for local governments across coastal Alaska. In FY 2024, 48 municipal governments received a total of $35.7 million in fisheries taxes, either through state shared fishery taxes or locally imposed taxes. Fisheries taxes made up more than 50% of taxes collected by, or distributed to, seven Alaska local governments in 2024. State and local fisheries taxes represented more than 90% of all taxes collected by, or distributed to, five Alaska municipal governments, including Aleutians East Borough, Egegik and several smaller communities.

SEAFOOD TAXES AS PERCENTAGE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE AMONG SELECT COASTAL ALASKA MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS, FY 2024



Note: Fish taxes include shared state fisheries taxes and locally levied raw fish taxes. All other taxes include property taxes, sales taxes, and various excise taxes, but do not include municipal revenue from other sources including grants, fees, and investment income.

ARCTIC-YUKON-KUSKOKWIM

KEY PORTS: Emmonak, Nome, Quinhagak, Savoonga, Unalakleet **KEY SPECIES:** salmon, king crab, halibut, herring

SEAFOOD INDUSTRY IMPACT ON REGIONAL ECONOMY, 2023-2024 ANNUAL AVERAGE

	Number of Workers	Annual Average Workers	Labor Income ($ millions)	Value Added ($ millions)
Commercial Fishing	500	150	$2	$3
Processing	300	150	$2	$4*
Management	75	50	$5	-
Direct Total	**875**	**350**	**$10**	**$7**
Secondary Total	-	200	$8	$11
TOTAL IMPACTS	**875**	**550**	**$18**	**$18**

** Estimated*

Seafood is an important cultural and economic resource in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim (AYK) region. The region is home to three of the six nonprofit Community Development Quota (CDQ) groups in western Alaska that leverage Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) groundfish and crab harvest allocations to support programs that provide local fishery access, education/training, public services and economic opportunity. AYK residents also earn income working in commercial fisheries elsewhere in Alaska. Commercial fisheries in the region and elsewhere in Alaska are a source of cash income that supports subsistence lifestyles in remote communities.

Commercial AYK fisheries include salmon gillnets, king crab pots, halibut longlines and a herring bait fishery. Commercial salmon fishing in the region – with nets or fishwheels typically in freshwater – has been curtailed in recent years as a conservation measure due to low returns. The primary crab harvest is in the summer, with a smaller winter fishery occurring through the ice.

The regional economic impact of commercial fishing declined by about 40% between 2019 and 2024 due to fisheries closures on the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers.

AYK region includes the Bethel Census Area, Denali Borough, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Kusilvak Census Area, Nome Census Area, North Slope Borough, Northwest Arctic Borough, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, and Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area.

2024 FIGURES

HARVESTING

161
Resident-owned Commercial Fishing Vessels

630
Regional Residents Who Fished*

$3.1 Million
Harvest Value
(**0.2%** of Alaska 2023/2024 Total)

0.9
Million Pounds of Seafood Harvested

PROCESSING

3
Shore-based Processing Facilities

250
Shoreside Processing Workers (2023/2024)

$7.3 Million
Wholesale Value
(**0.2%** of Alaska Total)

0.4 Million
Pounds of Seafood Produced

**In any Alaska commercial fishery*

REGIONAL SEAFOOD ECONOMIC TRENDS

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Resident Commercial Fishermen	1,450	950	870	750	630
Resident Gross Earnings	$8M	$13M	$19M	$9M	$10M
Total Processing Workers	570	490	330	320	250
Annual Average Processing Workers	270	200	150	170	140
Peak Monthly Employment	670	450	310	310	230
Processing Labor Income	$18.7M	$17.5M	$16.3M	$16.9M	$16.2M
Ex-Vessel Value	$2.1M	$1.7M	$6.3M	$3.2M	$3.1M
First Wholesale Value	$5.4M	$3.6M	$12.7M	$7.4M	$7.3M

BERING SEA & ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

KEY PORTS: Adak, Akutan, Atka, Dutch Harbor, False Pass, King Cove, Sand Point, St. Paul Island

KEY SPECIES: Alaska pollock, Pacific cod, king/snow/tanner crab, flatfish, Atka mackerel, halibut, sablefish, Greenland turbot

SEAFOOD INDUSTRY IMPACT ON REGIONAL ECONOMY, 2023-2024 ANNUAL AVERAGE

	Number of Workers	Annual Average Workers	Labor Income ($ millions)	Value Added ($ millions)
Commercial Fishing	3,600	1,500	$401	$900
Processing	8,400	3,300	$260	$1.5B
Management	125	75	$6	-
Direct Total	**12,125**	**4,875**	**$667**	**$2.4B**
Secondary Total	-	500	$42	$90
TOTAL IMPACTS	**12,125**	**5,375**	**$709**	**$2.5B**

The Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) region is the center of Alaska's high-volume seafood production. Vessels use trawl, longline, pot and jig gear to capture the widest array of whitefish and crab species of any region. Smaller BSAI vessels can be among the most diversified in the state – trawling for Alaska pollock, fishing pots for sablefish and cod, and purse seining for salmon. Some of the vessels process whitefish catch at sea. Most vessels deliver to shore-based processing facilities.

Dutch Harbor is consistently the nation's top seafood port by volume. In 2023 – the most recent available data year – 780 million pounds of seafood were landed in Dutch Harbor, up from 613 million pounds in 2022. In terms of catch value, which determines local and state tax revenues, Dutch Harbor is only consistently surpassed by New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Overall, the BSAI region accounted for a majority of Alaska's seafood harvest volume (60%) and first wholesale value (56%) on average in 2023 and 2024. BSAI commercial fisheries employed more than 12,000 people and generated more than $700 million in labor income (direct and secondary) annually on average in 2023 and 2024.

Seafood processing accounts for about 20% of average monthly jobs in the region. With a population of only 9,000, the harvesting and processing of the region's vast resource relies on workers from elsewhere in Alaska, the Lower 48 and abroad. For the last 20 years, more than 75% of processing workers in this region have come from outside of Alaska (82% in 2023).

The region is home to two of six CDQ program entities: Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association (APICDA) and Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Association (CBSFA).

Of the key ports noted here, shore-based processing facilities that previously operated in Adak, Atka, King Cove and St. Paul Island are currently inactive due to low catch limits for crab, increased operating costs, global trade pressures or a combination of factors.

BSAI region includes the Aleutians East Borough and Aleutians West Census Area.

2024 FIGURES

HARVESTING

225
Resident-owned Commercial Fishing Vessels

430
Regional Residents Who Fished*

$844 Million
Harvest Value
(**60%** of Alaska 2023/2024 Total)

4,220
Pounds of Seafood Harvested (millions)

PROCESSING

12
Shore-based Processing Facilities

7,200
Shoreside Processing Workers (2023/2024)

$2.2 Billion
Wholesale Value
(**58%** of Alaska Total)

1.6 Billion
Pounds of Seafood Produced

**In any Alaska commercial fishery*

REGIONAL SEAFOOD ECONOMIC TRENDS

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Resident Commercial Fishermen	520	480	510	490	430
Resident Gross Earnings	$23M	$55M	$44M	$32M	$35M
Total Processing Workers	8,900	8,200	7,700	9,100	7,200
Annual Average Processing Workers	3,200	3,300	3,300	3,500	3,100
Peak Monthly Employment	4,400	4,900	5,300	5,300	4,300
Processing Labor Income	$199M	$215M	$253M	$284M	$248M
Ex-Vessel Value	$940M	$1.1B	$1.0B	$957M	$844M
First Wholesale Value	$2.3B	$2.5B	$2.7B	$2.5B	$2.2B

BRISTOL BAY

KEY PORTS: Dillingham, Egegik, Ekuk, Naknek, Port Moller, Togiak **KEY SPECIES:** salmon, crab, Alaska pollock, Pacific cod, flatfish, herring

SEAFOOD INDUSTRY IMPACT ON REGIONAL ECONOMY, 2023-2024 ANNUAL AVERAGE

	Number of Workers	Annual Average Workers	Labor Income ($ millions)	Value Added ($ millions)
Commercial Fishing	7,900	1,600	$123	$186
Processing	5,600	1,000	$68	$388
Management	75	25	$2	-
Direct Total	**13,575**	**2,625**	**$193**	**$574**
Secondary Total	-	600	$46	$77
TOTAL IMPACTS	**13,575**	**3,225**	**$239**	**$651**

The Bristol Bay region is globally known for its wild-caught salmon. Bristol Bay is home to the largest wild sockeye salmon run in the world, accounting for more than half of global harvest. The region produced 227 million salmon in 2023 and 149 million in 2024, with sockeye accounting for over 95% of harvest by weight. For those years, the ex-vessel value of Bristol Bay salmon catch was $186 million and $130 million, respectively.

In 2024, Bristol Bay accounted for 32% of the Alaska salmon harvest in terms of pounds landed and 42% of statewide ex-vessel value from salmon. During the last ten years, the price per pound for sockeye salmon has fluctuated, peaking at $1.75 in 2021 but declining to $0.80-$0.90 on average in 2023 and 2024.

While the shore-based processing facilities located in the Bristol Bay region are heavily focused on summer salmon runs, the waters of this region are a productive and critical area for king crab, Alaska pollock, flatfish and Pacific cod fisheries. These non-salmon species are caught with trawl, pot and longline gear and either processed at sea (some Alaska pollock, cod, and flatfish) or delivered to shore-based plants in the BSAI region. A purse seine fishery for sac roe herring has occurred in the Togiak area of Bristol Bay, but no activity in that fishery has occurred since 2022 due to low processor demand.

Commercial fisheries in the region directly employed about 13,575 people and generated $193 million in labor income annually on average in 2023 and 2024.

Bristol Bay region includes the Bristol Bay Borough, Dillingham Census Area, and Lake and Peninsula Borough (excluding Chignik area communities).

2024 FIGURES

HARVESTING

295
Resident-owned Commercial Fishing Vessels

1,280
Regional Residents Who Fished*

$177 Million
Harvest Value
(**12%** of Alaska 2023/2024 Total)

203
Pounds of Seafood Harvested (millions)

PROCESSING

25
Shore-based Processing Facilities

4,500
Shoreside Processing Workers (2023/2024)

$542 million
Wholesale Value
(**14%** of Alaska Total)

119 Million
Pounds of Seafood Produced

In any Alaska commercial fishery

REGIONAL SEAFOOD ECONOMIC TRENDS

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Resident Commercial Fishermen	1,550	1,520	1,480	1,300	1,250
Resident Gross Earnings	$26M	$49M	$53M	$23M	$25M
Total Processing Workers	4,900	5,300	5,400	5,700	4,500
Annual Average Processing Workers	1,100	900	900	1,100	1,000
Peak Monthly Employment	4,000	4,200	4,000	4,400	4,400
Processing Labor Income	$57M	$57M	$69M	$74M	$62M
Ex-Vessel Value	$250M	$390M	$458M	$195M	$177M
First Wholesale Value	$528M	$666M	$785M	$606M	$542M

KODIAK

KEY PORTS: Chignik, Kodiak, Larsen Bay, Old Harbor **KEY SPECIES:** salmon, Alaska pollock, Pacific cod, crab, rockfish, halibut, sablefish, flatfish, herring

SEAFOOD INDUSTRY IMPACT ON REGIONAL ECONOMY, 2023-2024 ANNUAL AVERAGE

	Number of Workers	Annual Average Workers	Labor Income ($ millions)	Value Added ($ millions)
Commercial Fishing	2,000	1,700	$60	$119
Processing	2,200	1,800	$74	$218
Management and Hatcheries	225	175	$19	-
Direct Total	**4,425**	**3,675**	**$153**	**$337**
Secondary Total	-	1,500	$55	$200
TOTAL IMPACTS	**4,425**	**5,175**	**$208**	**$537**

The city of Kodiak was the 4th largest commercial fishing port in the U.S. by volume and 8th largest by value in 2023. The seafood industry drives the regional economy and supports the region's population base through direct employment, support industries, infrastructure and transportation services.

Of the major seafood production regions in Alaska, Kodiak processors employ the highest percentage of local residents. In 2023, 42% of processing workers were full-time residents. That proportion has declined from around 55% ten years ago and 60% twenty years ago, but remains a notable contrast to other Alaska regions.

Shoreside processing in the city of Kodiak has consolidated in recent years. Three companies operated high-volume production facilities in 2024, compared to seven a decade ago.

While the city of Kodiak supports an array of fisheries that occur nearly year-round, smaller communities in the region focus on halibut and salmon. On average in 2023 and 2024, Kodiak region residents fished an annual average of 538 permits on vessels that supported about 1,950 crew positions.

Tanner crab fishing around Kodiak rebounded from a period of closure to provide four years of harvest from 2022 through 2025, peaking at 5.8 million pounds caught in 2023. However, the fishery will be closed in 2026 as the stock rebuilds a harvestable surplus.

Coast Guard Base Kodiak is the largest in the Pacific area, serving critical safety, rescue, national security and enforcement missions throughout the Gulf of Alaska and BSAI.

Kodiak region includes the Kodiak Island Borough as well as Chignik, Chignik Lake, Chignik Lagoon, and Perryville.

2024 FIGURES

HARVESTING

524
Resident-owned Commercial Fishing Vessels

1,000
Regional Residents Who Fished*

$99 Million
Harvest Value
(**8%** of Alaska 2023/2024 Total)

274
Pounds of Seafood Harvested (millions)

PROCESSING

11
Shore-based Processing Facilities

1,900
Shoreside Processing Workers (2023/2024)

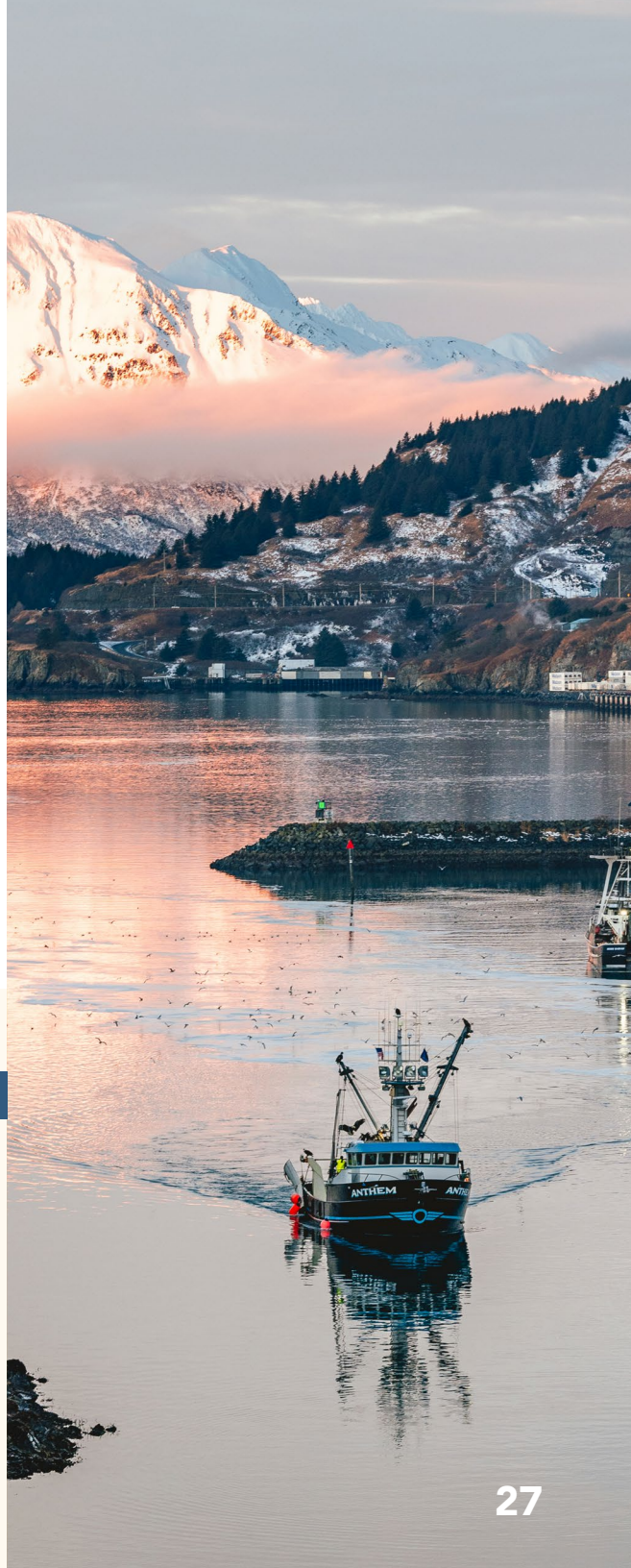
$303 million
Wholesale Value
(**8%** of Alaska Total)

207 Million
Pounds of Seafood Produced

**In any Alaska commercial fishery*

REGIONAL SEAFOOD ECONOMIC TRENDS

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Resident Commercial Fishermen	1,060	1,070	1,120	1,080	920
Resident Gross Earnings	$87M	$121M	$127M	$96M	$73M
Total Processing Workers	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,400	1,900
Annual Average Processing Workers	1,200	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,000
Peak Monthly Employment	1,600	1,900	2,100	2,000	1,600
Processing Labor Income	$48M	$47M	$61M	$80M	$60M
Ex-Vessel Value	$110M	$178M	$208M	$139M	$99M
First Wholesale Value	$266M	$366M	$360M	$370M	$303M



SOUTHCENTRAL

KEY PORTS: Cordova, Homer, Kenai, Seward, Valdez, Whittier **KEY SPECIES:** salmon, halibut, sablefish, herring, Alaska pollock

SEAFOOD INDUSTRY IMPACT ON REGIONAL ECONOMY, 2023-2024 ANNUAL AVERAGE

	Number of Workers	Annual Average Workers	Labor Income ($ millions)	Value Added ($ millions)
Commercial Fishing	5,000	1,600	$54	$99
Processing	4,000	1,100	$70	$326
Management and Hatcheries	450	275	$38	-
Direct Total	**9,450**	**2,975**	**$162**	**$424**
Secondary Total	-	3,100	$144	$350
TOTAL IMPACTS	**9,450**	**6,075**	**$306**	**$774**

The seafood industry directly employed about 9,450 workers in the Southcentral region, which translates to roughly 3,000 average annual workers. Those jobs are the result of seafood harvested and processed in the region, not including impacts from Southcentral residents bringing home earnings from Alaska fisheries in other regions. Key fisheries in this region include longline fisheries for sablefish and halibut, and salmon fisheries in Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound.

Anchorage serves as a hub for fresh seafood shipments, transportation of non-resident seafood workers and fishery management functions. Road connections through Canada to the Lower 48 provide a means for seafood movement from both Southcentral and Southeast Alaska.

Alaska-resident fishermen (permit holders and crew) are more likely to live in the Southcentral region than anywhere else in the state. Southcentral is home to 40% of Alaska-resident fishermen, and home to 25% of total Alaska fishermen including those who live outside the state. Only Southeast Alaska is comparable, accounting for 30% of resident fishermen and 19% of total Alaska fishermen. In 2024, 1,100 Anchorage residents were active permit holders or crew members.

Southcentral residents earn a significant portion of their gross fishing income from fisheries outside the region. The Bristol Bay driftnet salmon fishery was the single largest source of income for Southcentral residents in 2024, followed by Prince William Sound purse seine and driftnet salmon fisheries.

Southcentral had 16 communities with gross resident fishing earnings greater than $1 million in 2024, and 6 communities with more than $5 million. Residents of Homer earned $69 million, followed by Cordova ($24 million), and Anchorage ($23 million).

Southcentral includes the Municipality of Anchorage, the Chugach Census Area, the Copper River Census Area, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and the Kenai Peninsula.

2024 FIGURES

HARVESTING

1,929
Resident-owned Commercial Fishing Vessels

4,970
Regional Residents Who Fished*

$88 Million
Harvest Value
(**7%** of Alaska 2023/2024 Total)

165
Pounds of Seafood Harvested (millions)

PROCESSING

42
Shore-based Processing Facilities

3,000
Shoreside Processing Workers (2023/2024)

$357 million
Wholesale Value
(**9%** of Alaska Total)

91 Million
Pounds of Seafood Produced

In any Alaska commercial fishery

REGIONAL SEAFOOD ECONOMIC TRENDS

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Resident Commercial Fishermen	5,280	5,070	5,150	4,600	4,330
Resident Gross Earnings	$187M	$324M	$307M	$184M	$172M
Total Processing Workers	3,800	3,600	4,100	3,800	3,000
Annual Average Processing Workers	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,200	1,000
Peak Monthly Employment	2,800	3,200	3,700	3,500	2,800
Processing Labor Income	$48M	$61M	$69M	$77M	$52M
Ex-Vessel Value	$80M	$182M	$132M	$109M	$88M
First Wholesale Value	$333M	$438M	$422M	$492M	$357M

SOUTHEAST

KEY PORTS: Craig, Haines, Juneau, Ketchikan, Pelican, Petersburg, Sitka, Wrangell, Yakutat

KEY SPECIES: Salmon, halibut, sablefish, rockfish, herring, Pacific cod, lingcod, crab, shrimp, sea cucumber, geoducks, and sea urchins

SEAFOOD INDUSTRY IMPACT ON REGIONAL ECONOMY, 2023-2024 ANNUAL AVERAGE

	Number of Workers	Annual Average Workers	Labor Income ($ millions)	Value Added ($ millions)
Commercial Fishing	4,300	1,400	$104	$190
Processing	3,300	1,100	$80	$306
Management and Hatcheries	700	500	$78	-
Direct Total	**8,300**	**3,000**	**$262**	**$496**
Secondary Total	-	1,700	$107	$250
TOTAL IMPACTS	**8,300**	**4,700**	**$369**	**$746**

In 2024, salmon accounted for more than 90% of the region's seafood harvest volume in Southeast. Keta salmon (seine and gillnet) and pink salmon (primarily seine) make up the vast majority of volume. Salmon production is supported by the region's four hatchery associations that run 17 hatcheries to bolster commercial, sport, subsistence and personal use harvest. Most hatchery salmon caught in Southeast are keta salmon, though hatchery Chinook, sockeye and coho are also harvested. Hatchery production accounted for 24% of Southeast commercial salmon harvest in 2023.

Southeast is a key region for sac roe herring production and is the primary location of dive fisheries in the state (sea cucumber, sea urchin, geoduck). Herring abundance has risen to historic levels in recent years, but harvesters have not been able to take advantage due to low demand.

Southeast residents held 15% of all Alaska commercial crew licenses, more than any region other than Southcentral. Residents of the region made up 23% of all commercial permit holders for Alaska fisheries on average in 2023 and 2024.

Southeast Region includes: the Haines Borough, Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, Juneau Borough, Ketchikan Gateway Borough, Petersburg Borough, Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area, Sitka Borough, Skagway Borough, Wrangell Borough, and Yakutat Borough.

2024 FIGURES

HARVESTING

2,254
Resident-owned Commercial Fishing Vessels

3,600
Regional Residents Who Fished*

$131 Million
Harvest Value
(**13%** of Alaska 2023/2024 Total)

235
Pounds of Seafood Harvested (millions)

PROCESSING

43
Shore-based Processing Facilities

2,600
Shoreside Processing Workers (2023/2024)

$442 million
Wholesale Value
(**11%** of Alaska Total)

176 Million
Pounds of Seafood Produced

*In any Alaska commercial fishery

REGIONAL SEAFOOD ECONOMIC TRENDS

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Resident Commercial Fishermen	4,010	3,910	3,790	3,550	3,320
Resident Gross Earnings	$119M	$222M	$231M	$183M	$147M
Total Processing Workers	3,400	3,700	3,300	3,300	2,600
Annual Average Processing Workers	1,200	1,500	1,200	1,300	1,200
Peak Monthly Employment	2,500	3,100	2,500	2,900	3,100
Processing Labor Income	$67M	$84M	$76M	$94M	$79M
Ex-Vessel Value	$106M	$237M	$226M	$250M	$131M
First Wholesale Value	$286M	$676M	$763M	$550M	$442M

Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute

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