

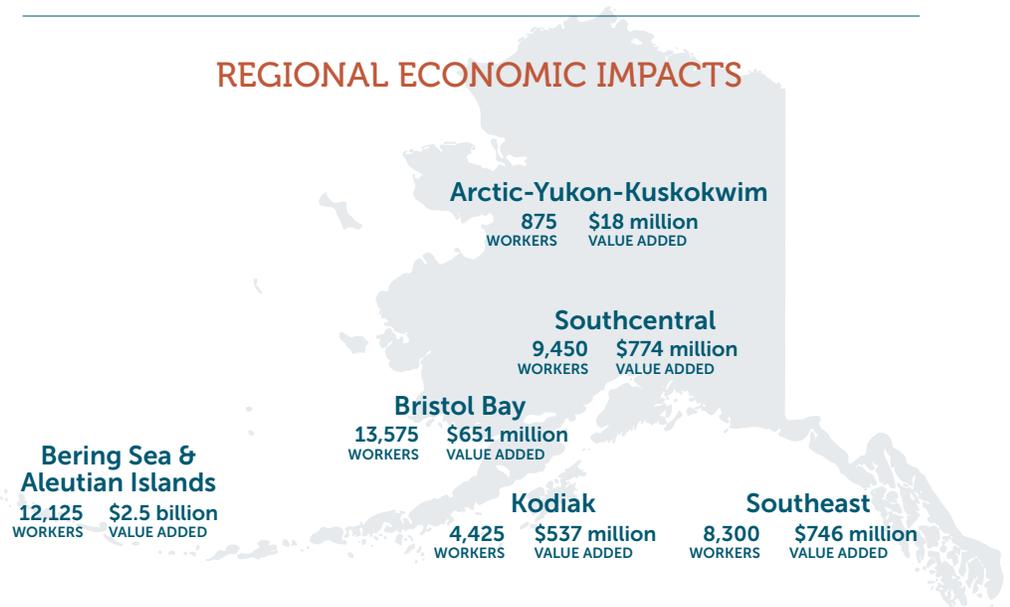
The Economic Value of ALASKA'S SEAFOOD

Alaska's annual wild seafood harvest of **5 billion pounds** produces **significant economic benefits** for Alaska communities, businesses and **thousands of Alaskans**.



The seafood industry directly employed **41,800** people and created an additional **7,400** jobs in the state.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC IMPACTS



Alaska comprised **63%** of the U.S. commercial harvest and **1%** of global seafood production (including wild capture and aquaculture) on average in 2022 and 2023.

Alaska's commercial fisheries employed **19,200** fishermen, **58%** of whom were Alaska residents.

Fishermen were paid **\$1.5 billion** for the harvest (ex-vessel value).

Processing companies employed **21,000** workers and accounted for **62%** of manufacturing employment in Alaska.

Processors produced **\$4.2 billion** worth of seafood products (first wholesale value).

IMPACTS OF ALASKA'S SEAFOOD INDUSTRY

\$5.2 billion Total economic value added to Alaska's economy by the seafood industry.

\$125 million Total annual state, municipal, and federal taxes, fees and self-assessments paid by commercial fishermen and seafood processors in 2024.

\$1.9 billion Annual labor income generated by the seafood industry in Alaska.

All data represent annual average for 2023 and 2024 unless otherwise stated.



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SEAFOOD BEGINS TO REBOUND

The Alaska seafood industry's 2024 ex-vessel value was the lowest recorded since 2000. However, 2025 ex-vessel value estimates project a 25% improvement from 2024.

Salmon appears to have driven most of the gain. Alaska pollock held its value due to a combination of tight supply, steady consumer demand and generally low U.S. inventory. Slight increases in harvest limits, along with higher prices drove an increase for crab. Halibut and sablefish showed more modest increases in value, while Pacific cod prices improved but overall value declined due to lower harvests.

MARKET TAILWINDS AMID STRUCTURAL PRESSURES

Solid global demand for nutritious protein, slowing inflation, the U.S. ban on Russian seafood imports and tighter global inventories could continue to improve conditions in 2026. Yet the industry still faces headwinds:

- High operating costs (labor, fuel, energy, bycatch avoidance, regulatory compliance) erode profitability for both harvesters and processors.
- Less fishing participation and processing activity reduces employment, labor income and economic benefits for Alaska coastal communities.
- Alaska seafood depends on U.S. and global markets. Trade and tariff volatility disrupts markets and supply chains and increases costs for Alaska seafood suppliers.
- Global competition from rival seafood-producing nations is intensifying, particularly from Russia as it seeks to expand non-U.S. market share following the U.S. import ban.

UNITING TO PROTECT THE ALASKA PREMIUM

Alaska seafood's premium reputation is the result of decades of strategic marketing, industry collaboration, commitment to quality and responsible management. The industry continues to innovate in product development to meet both U.S. and global demand. Working together to strengthen Alaska's market advantage protects Alaskan fishermen, processors, support businesses, communities and the state's long-term economic stability.



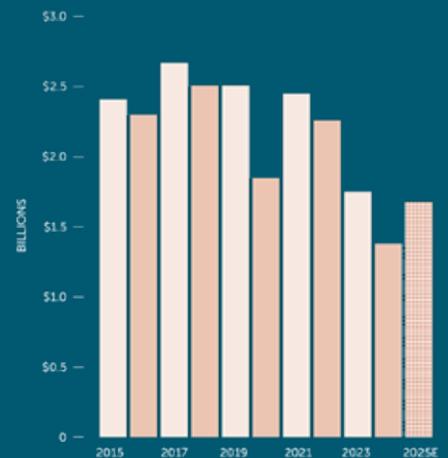
For many coastal Alaska communities, the seafood industry is the largest source of employment, wages and tax revenue.

Learn more about the economic impact of Alaska's seafood industry

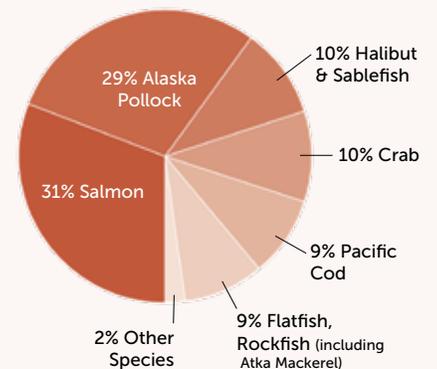


EX-VESSEL VALUE OF ALASKA SEAFOOD HARVEST

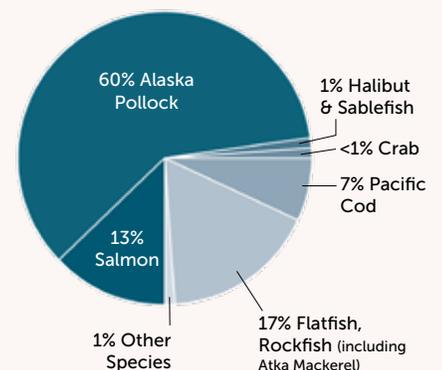
2015-2024 and 2025 Estimate



ALASKA SEAFOOD HARVEST VALUE AND VOLUME BY SPECIES



Percent of Ex-Vessel Value



Percent of Volume