

### A COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABILITY

Wild fish stocks are a dynamic resource, subject to swings in abundance due to changes in climate, feed and other factors. Despite this, Alaska's Seafood Industry continues to earn superlatives due to a commitment to stewardship and sustainability. State and federal fishery managers set catch allocations at scientifically sustainable levels to protect the resource. As a result, no stocks of groundfish are considered overfished. Key habitat areas are closed to protect the broader ocean ecosystem totaling over 500,000 square miles. Limited access and catch share quota management systems, utilized in Alaska fisheries, are now recognized as key strategies that help to prevent overfishing. Fisheries off the coast of Alaska are widely recognized as among the best fisheries in the world.

Source: ASMI, 2015 and AK Department of Labor



Photo Courtesy of AGDB



Photo Courtesy of WACDA



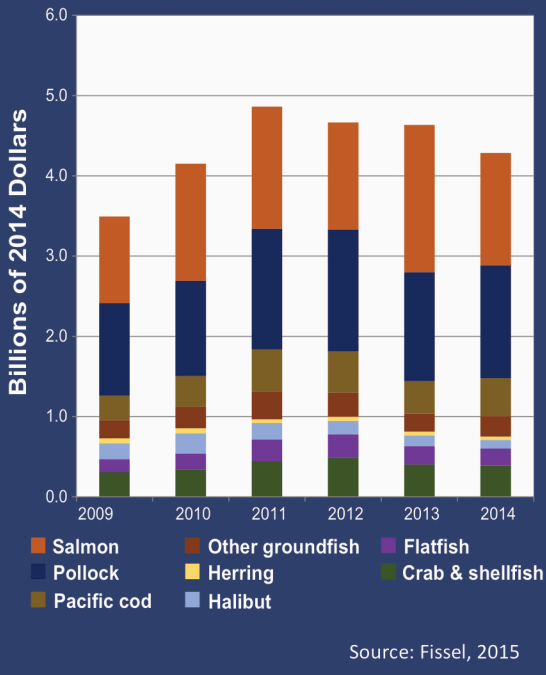
Photo Courtesy of AGDB

### POSITIVE TREND

The inflation adjusted wholesale value of Alaska seafood has steadily increased over the past five years from \$3.3 billion in 2009 to \$4.2 billion in 2014, an increase of 27 percent. With continued science-based management, Alaska's seafood industry is a growing, sustainable and vital part of the Alaska economy.

Source: ASMI, 2015 and AK Department of Labor

Real Wholesale Value by Species, 2009-2014



Source: Fissel, 2015

Funded By:



November 2016

## Alaska's Seafood Industry:

*Global in stature;  
Leaders in the Nation;  
A Statewide Economic  
Engine That Drives Local  
Communities*



F/V Alaska Endeavor  
Photo Courtesy of United States Seafoods

**Alaska's seafood – salmon, crab, pollock, halibut, cod and more – is one of the largest renewable resources in the world.** The waters off Alaska produced 5.7 billion pounds of seafood in 2014. Raised wild and harvested sustainably, Alaska's quality seafood graces the finest white-tablecloth restaurants and satisfies appetites on the go at the corner fast-food outlet.

The Alaska Seafood Industry is the state's largest private sector employer and the largest manufacturing sector; a multi-billion dollar economic engine that profoundly affects the state economy and reaches broadly from Alaska's urban centers to its smallest coastal communities.

Source: ASMI, 2015 and AK Department of Labor



GLOBAL STRUCTURE

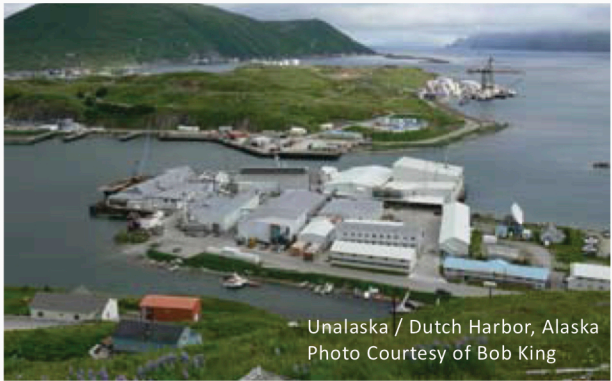
At over 5 billion pounds in 2014, compared to other fishing nations, Alaska would be the sixth largest producer of wild seafood. The harvest of Bering Sea pollock and other groundfish, capped at 2 million metric tons annually, is among the largest fisheries in the world. Alaska also boasts 95 percent of the world’s harvest of wild salmon. The 2013 salmon season was one of the best on record in terms of harvest and value, the highest and most valuable harvest since statehood. Alaska exports \$3.2 billion of seafood annually to customers around the world including in Japan, China, Korea, Canada and Europe. Alaska fisheries are global in stature.

Source: ASMI, 2015 and AK Department of Labor

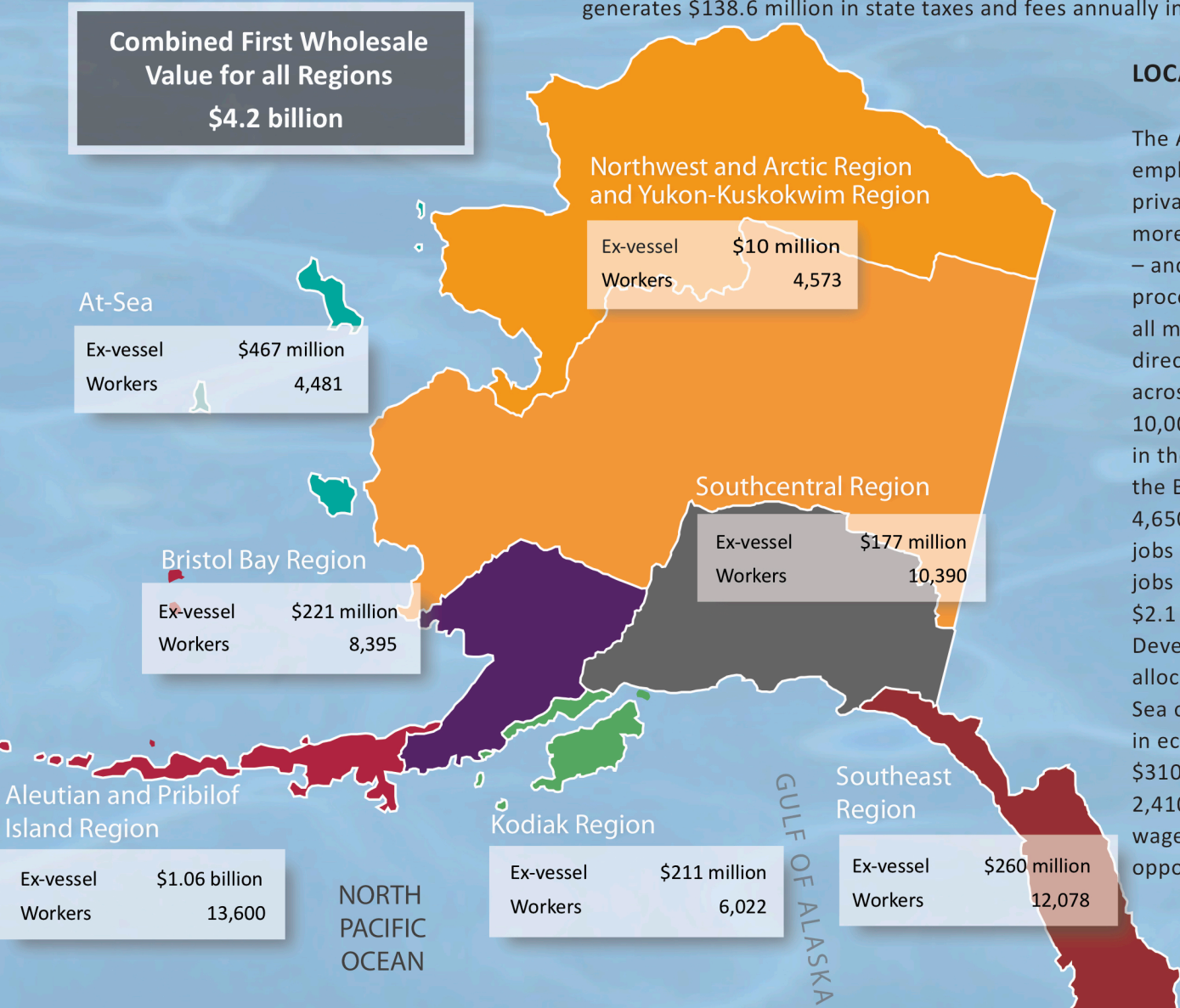


NATIONAL LEADERS

Alaska leads the nation in production of seafood with an annual harvest that is 60% of all seafood landed in the United States. Unalaska/Dutch Harbor has reigned as the nation’s top fishing port in terms of volume for decades and it also ranks as the second top port in terms of ex-vessel value, the price paid to fishermen for their catch.



In total, nine Alaska fishing communities rank among the highest producers of fishery value in the nation. They include Kodiak (number 2), Aleutian Islands (3), Alaska Peninsula (8), Naknek (10), Sitka (14), Ketchikan (15), Cordova (16), and Petersburg (20).



A STATEWIDE ECONOMIC ENGINE

The estimated ex-vessel value of Alaska fisheries, the price paid to fishermen, totaled \$2.4 billion in 2014. The first wholesale value of Alaska seafood is pegged at \$4.2 billion plus \$1.7 billion in indirect and induced economic output for a total of \$5.9 billion to the Alaska economy. The value of seafood exports from Alaska exceeds that of mining or expenditures by the visitor industry and among other private sector industries is second only to oil and gas. Alaska’s seafood industry generates \$138.6 million in state taxes and fees annually in addition to local fish taxes.

LOCAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Alaska seafood industry directly employs more workers than any other private sector, creating 59,539 direct jobs – more than oil and gas and mining combined – and another 57,200 indirect jobs. Seafood processing accounts for over 82 percent of all manufacturing jobs in the state. These direct and indirect jobs are spread widely across the state including an average of 10,000 full time equivalent (FTE) jobs each in the Southeast, Southcentral, Kodiak, and the Bering Sea & Aleutian Islands regions; 4,650 FTE jobs in Bristol Bay and 860 FTE jobs in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim region, jobs with a combined annual payroll of over \$2.1 billion. The Western Alaska Community Development Quota (CDQ) program, which allocates approximately 10% of the Bering Sea catch for coastal communities to invest in economic development, generates over \$310 million in revenues annually, employs 2,410 workers, pays over \$45.5 million in wages, and invests millions more in training opportunities afforded local residents.

All data contained in this brochure is current as of 2014, the most recent available.

Source: ASMI, 2015 and AK Department of Labor and Fissel, 2015