2023 Marine Economy Report

Alaska

The marine economy is defined as those businesses whose existence depends on the oceans or Great Lakes. The economic data found here helps leaders better understand trends and consider the needs of these businesses when making decisions about the future of the coast. Six sectors make up the marine economy: marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, tourism and recreation, living resources, ship and boat building, and marine transportation.

The Big Picture

Alaska's Marine Economy in 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Businesses</th>
<th>Employees</th>
<th>Wages</th>
<th>GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,472</td>
<td>36,772</td>
<td>$2.5 billion</td>
<td>$5.1 billion</td>
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The Details

Largest Employment Sector: Tourism and recreation employs 47% of the state’s marine economy

Largest GDP Sector: Offshore mineral resources produces 61% of the total gross domestic product (GDP) derived from the state’s marine economy

High Earners: The average wage of marine economy employees in Alaska is $66,835, which is higher than the state average ($61,730). Offshore mineral resources has the highest average wage per employee at $165,652.

National Ranking: Alaska is ranked 23 out of 30 coastal states for marine employment, and 13 out of 30 coastal states for GDP

Top County: Employment Anchorage Municipality, Alaska, is home to 39% of marine jobs in Alaska

Top County: GDP Anchorage Municipality, Alaska, produces 37% of the marine economy’s gross domestic product in Alaska

Alaska's Marine Economy

A Decade of Change (2010-2020)

16% Businesses
Alaska had an increase of 339 marine businesses, which was an increase of 16% over the past decade.

-17% Employees
Alaska had a decrease of 7,595 marine jobs, a decrease of 17% over the past decade.

25% Average Wages
On average, an employee working in Alaska's marine economy made $66,835 in 2020, compared to an average wage of $53,258 in 2010. The marine economy average wage in Alaska had an increase of 25%.

-14% Gross Domestic Product
The value of Alaska’s marine economy had a decrease of 14% over the past decade. Changes in GDP can be driven by volatility of the price of resources.

The numbers on the first and second page may vary slightly, as some data is suppressed when presented at the sector level. Rounding may also contribute to some differences. On the regional level, differences in numbers may arise from the way that the total economy is calculated.