

SOUTHEAST ALASIAS Bythe Numbers

2023

Prepared by

Rain Coast Data

compared to 2021

Southeast Alaska's Economic Grade



Jobs +5%

Petersburg -12%

Southeast Alaska Employment Change 2021 to 2022

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Juneau = +875
Ketchikan = +470
Skagway = +250
    Sitka = +130
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```
Wrangell
 -5%
        Angoon
 -5%
  -3% Kake
   -1% Prince of Wales
Metlakatla 2%
  Yakutat 2%
    Sitka 3%
 Klukwan 3%
  Juneau
           5%
 Ketchikan
            7%
        Haines 12%
          Hyder 13%
           Gustavus
              Hoonah 23%
```



21%

Skagway

41%

Thanks to Alaska Department of Labor for data

Wages+11%

million

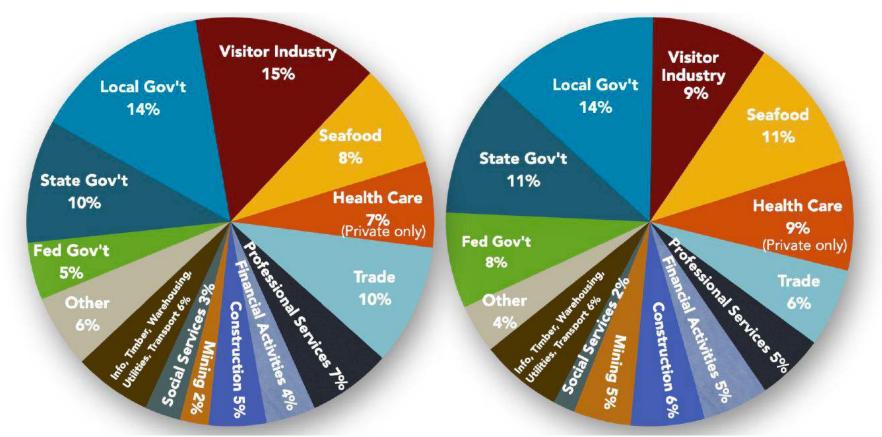
Federal Investment

- Infrastructure Bill = \$220 million+
- Build Back Better (Mariculture) = \$49 million
- RAISE = \$45 million
- Southeast Alaska Sustainability Strategy = \$25 M
- Covid Relief = \$600 million
- Inflation Reduction Act
- HUD \$31 million



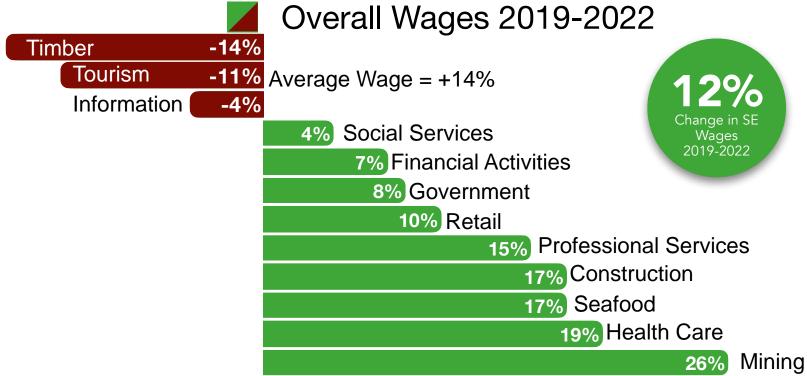
The Whole Southeast Alaska Economy 2022

44,450 Jobs UP 2,200 JOBS IN 2022 +5% \$2.6 Billion Earnings
UP \$252 MILLION +11%

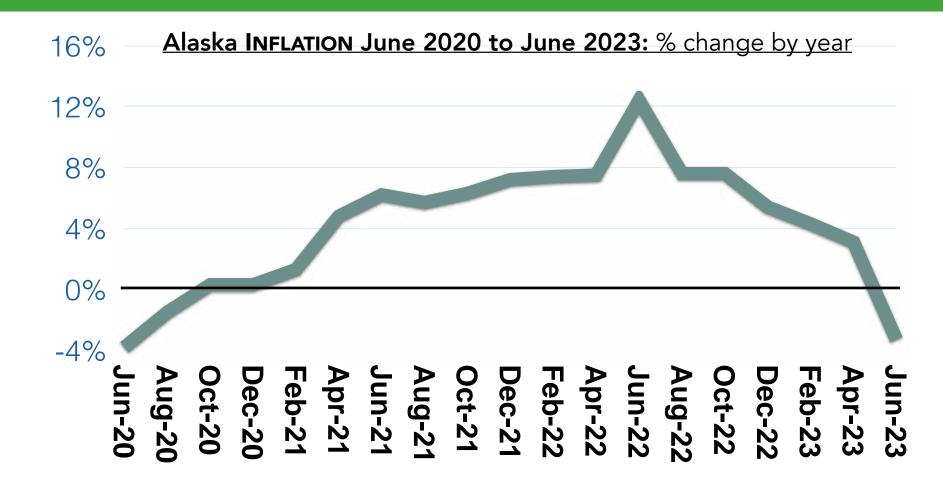


Overall Wages 2019-2022

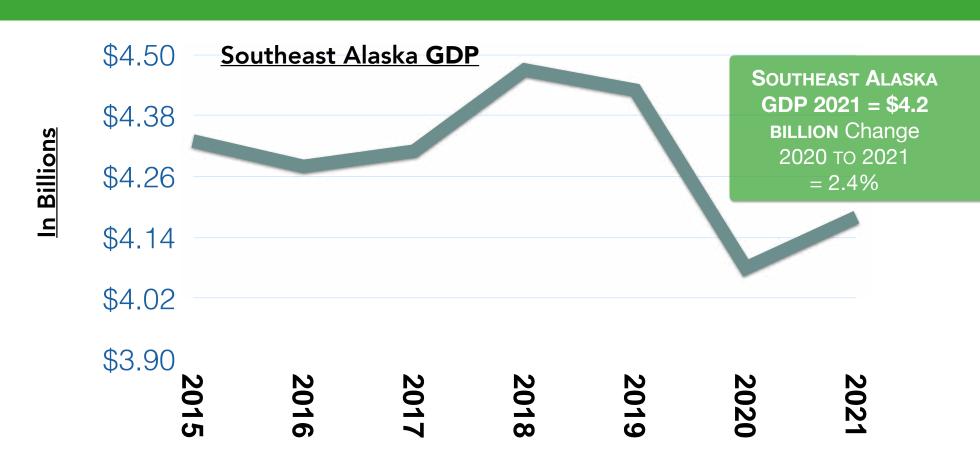
Change in Overall Wages 2019-2022: +\$277 million



Inflation is Decreasing



Regional GDP is Up

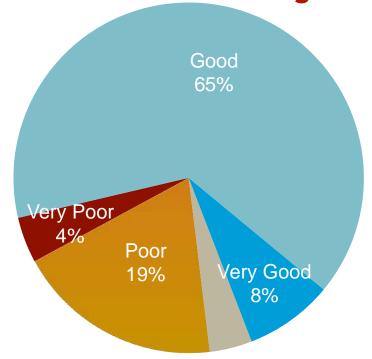


Best Business Climate Since Survey Started in 2010

Southeast Alaska: How do you view the overall business climate **right now**?

73% Postive / 23% Negative

Nearly three-quarters (73%) have a positive view of the Southeast business climate, making it the highest rated business climate since surveying began in 2010.

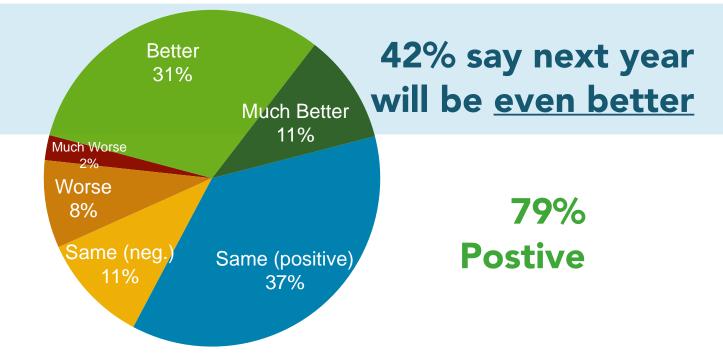


Dank Ivanu



The Outlook is also Quite Good

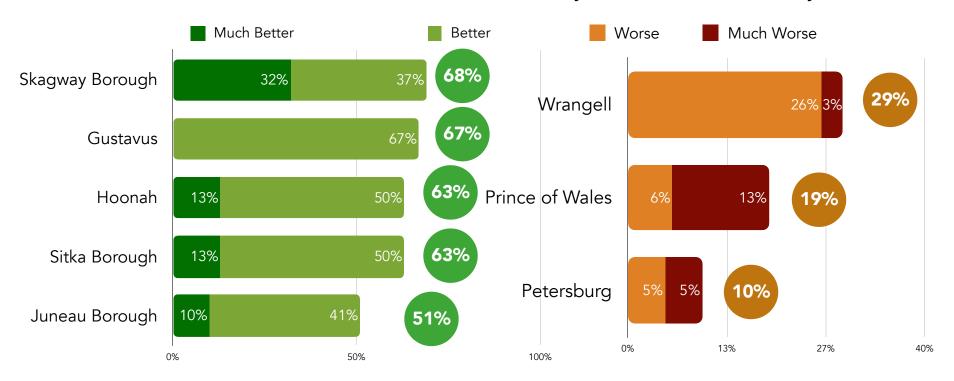
Southeast: What is the economic outlook for your business or industry?



21% Negative

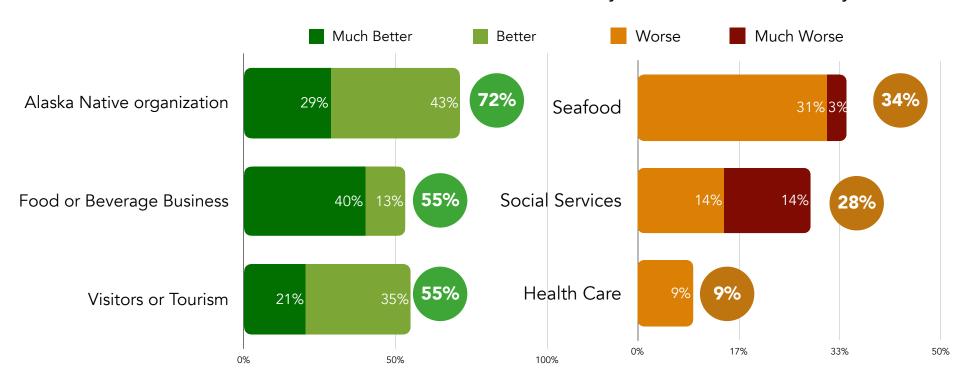
Southeast Economic **Outlook**: by Community

2023: What is the economic outlook for your business or industry?



Southeast Economic **Outlook**: by Industry

2023: What is the economic outlook for your business or industry?







Passenger Arrivals 2022

Million People

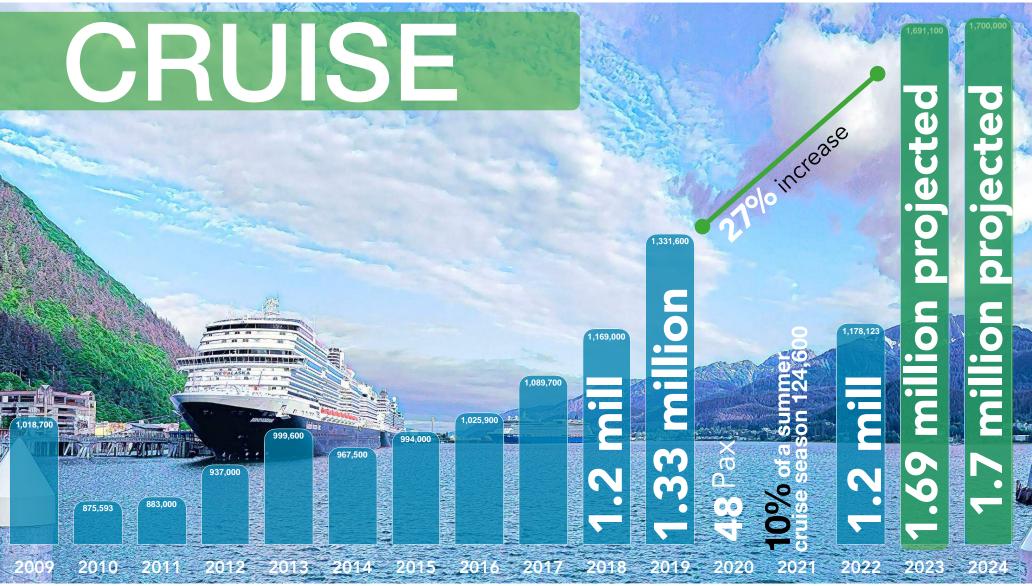
(Air, cruise, ferry)
compared to 2021





Compared to 2022

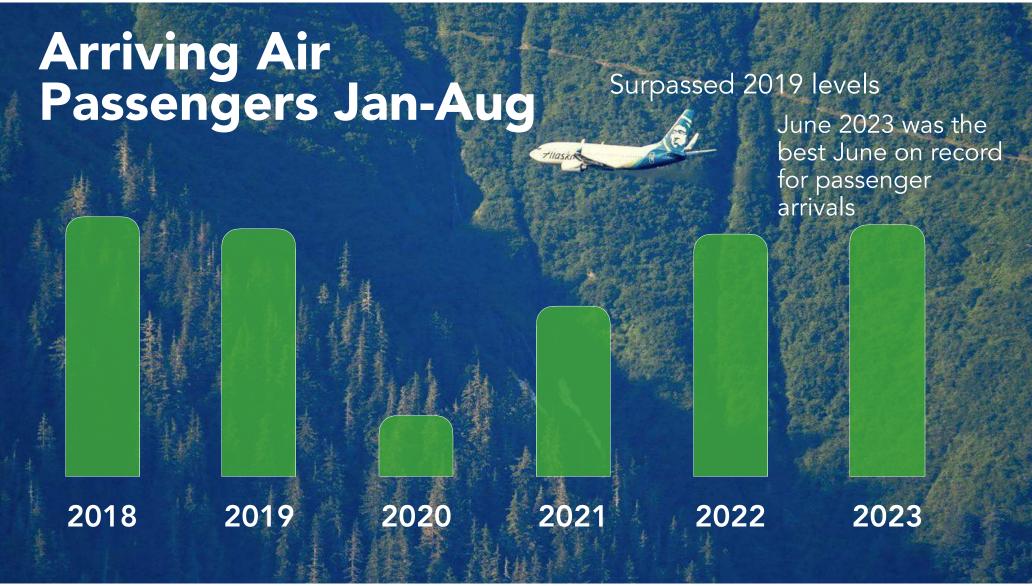
"We are halfway through the season, but 2023 is clearly going to be our best year ever."

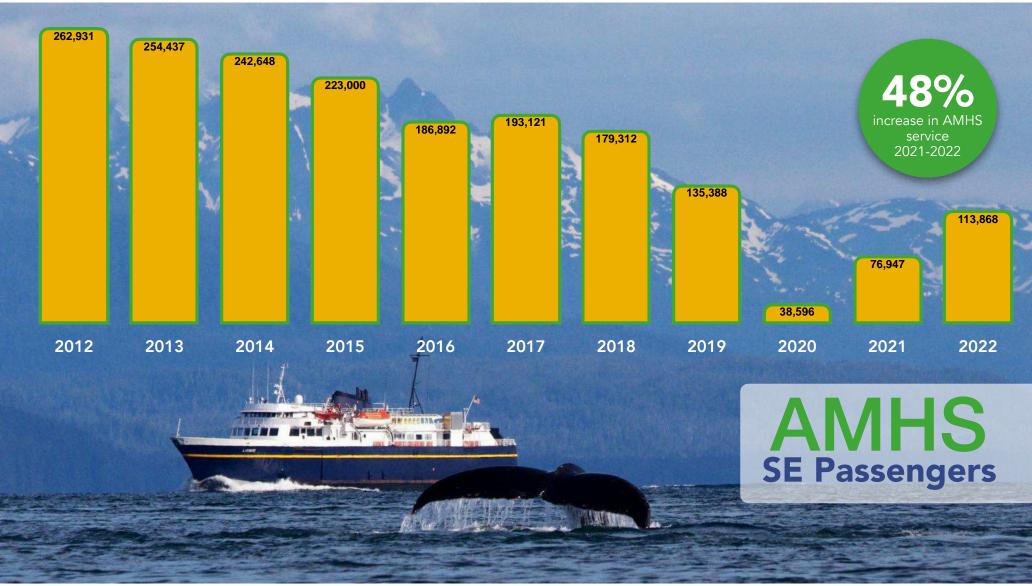


2024 Cruise Schedule

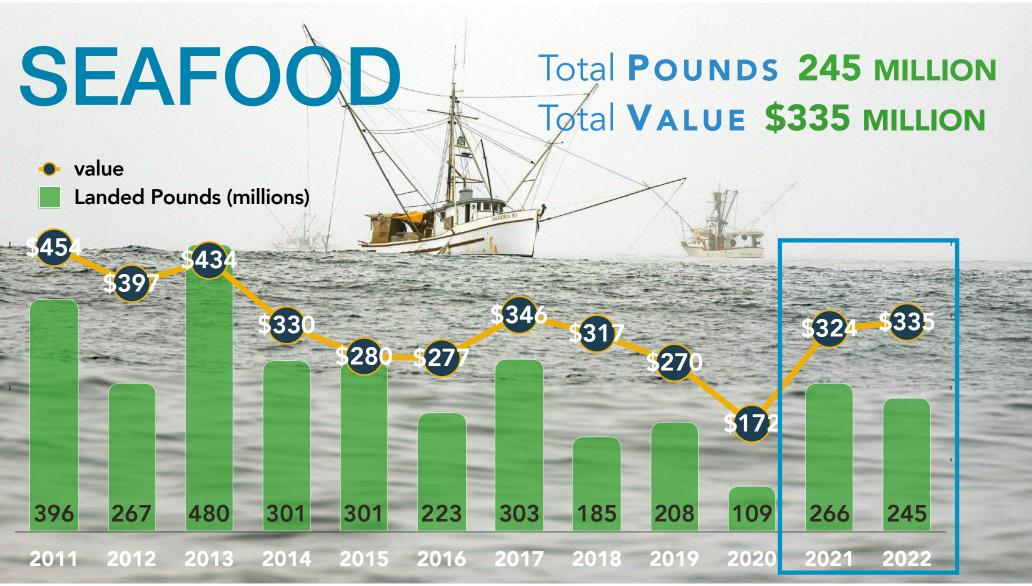
First Ship - April 8th, 2024 Last Ship - October 26th, 2024 Total Passengers = 1.7 million





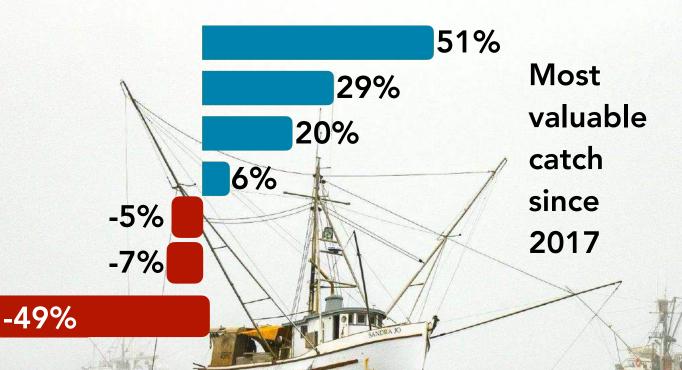






2022 CATCH COMPARED TO 2021

Chum Salmon Black Cod Chinook Sockeye Salmon Halibut Coho Salmon Pink Salmon



1535

Increased Catch Value in Millions

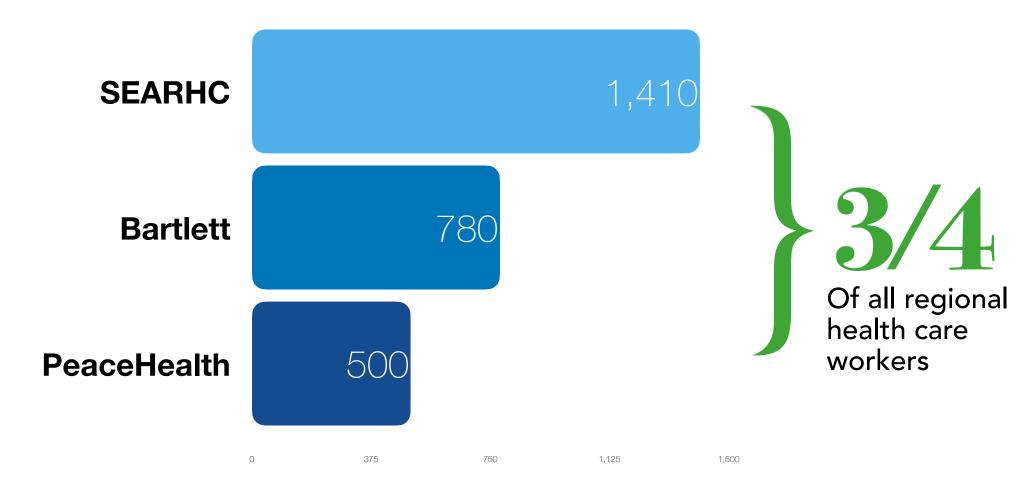


Value of Seafood Processed in Millions +32%





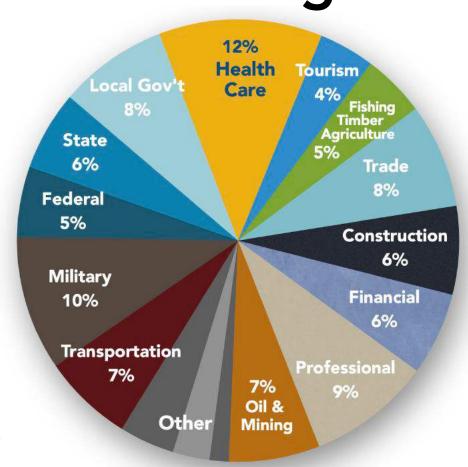
Top Health Care Employers Southeast



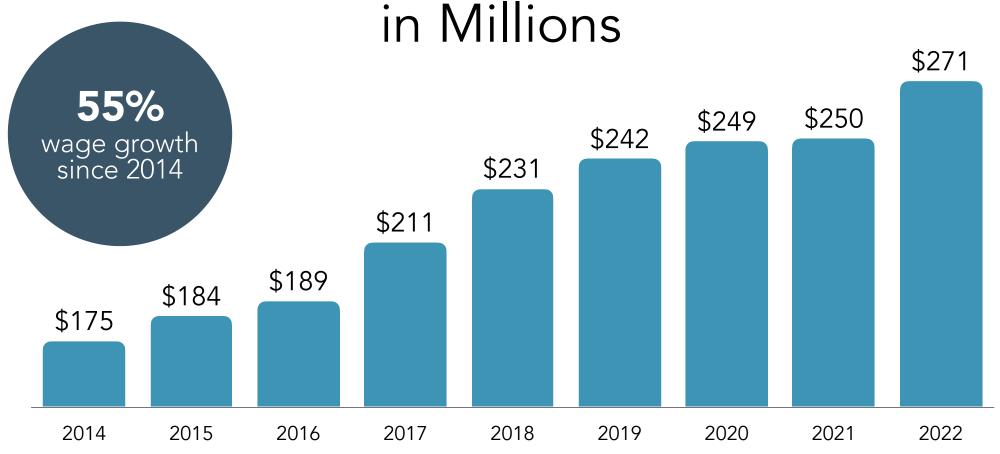
Alaska Workforce Earnings

Workforce earnings in heathcare are higher than any other sector in Alaska

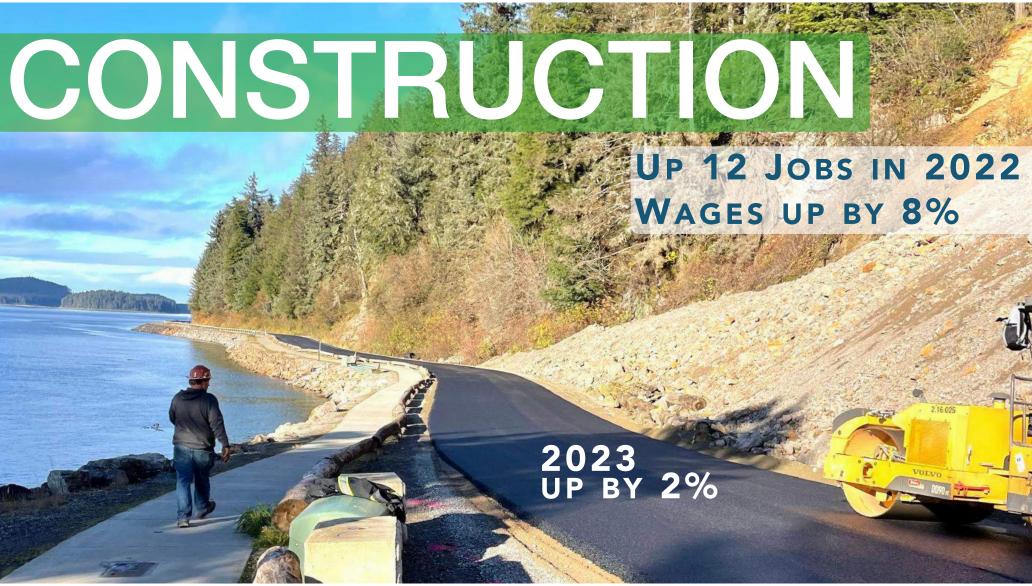
\$3 billion in direct wages



Total SE Alaska Healthcare Wages







Business Leader 2023

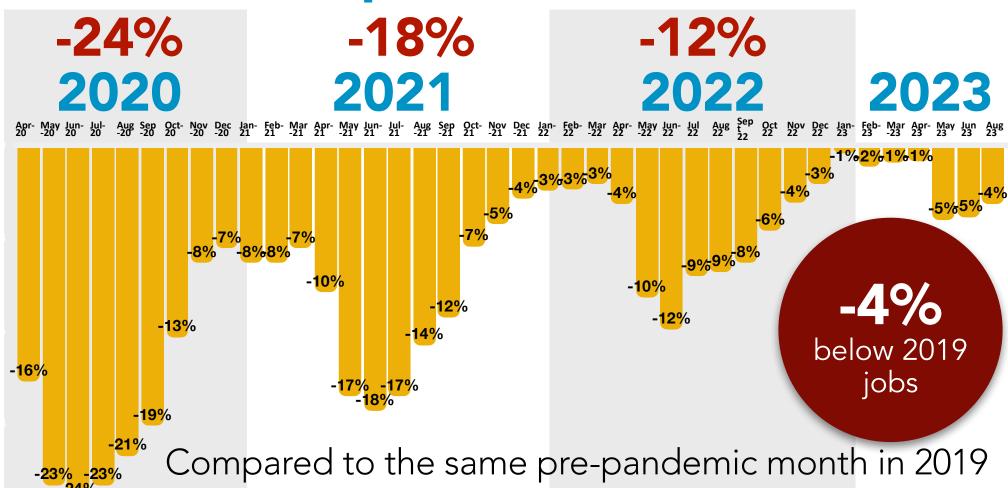
"There are plenty of opportunities. The outlook would be good if we could find more workers."

Construction Sector



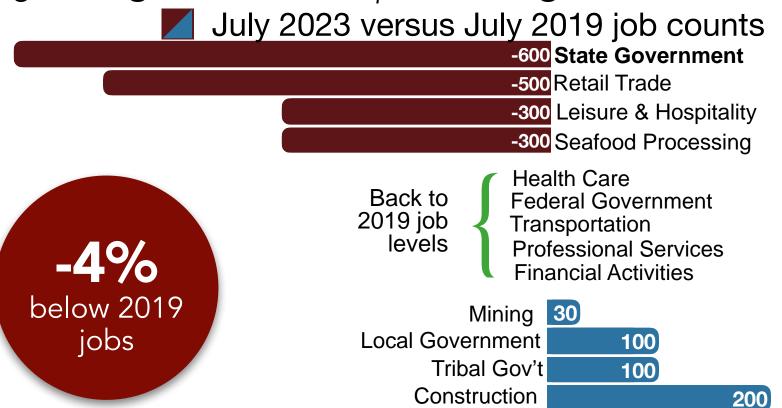
But not all the news can be good...

Jobs not quite back to 2019...

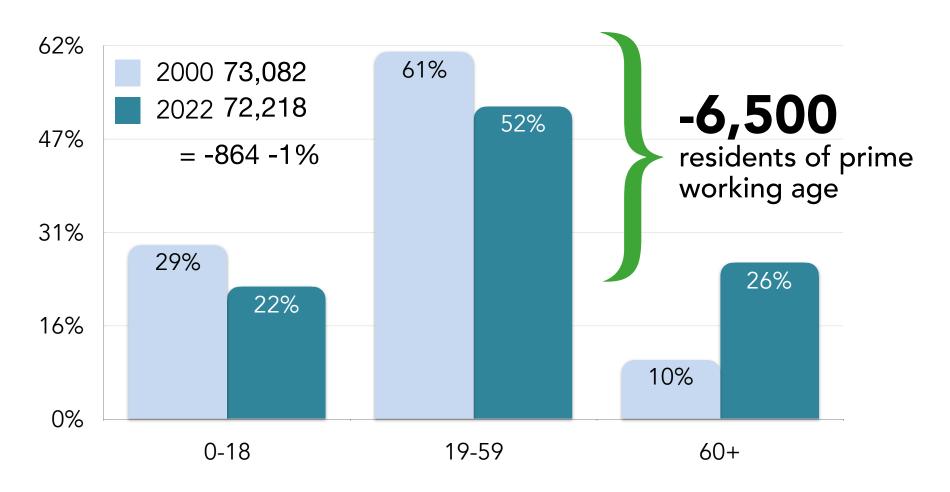


Southeast Alaska Pandemic **Economics**

Change in Aug 2023 Jobs compared to Aug 2019 Levels: -1,900 jobs



Southeast Population by Age, 2000-2022



Southeast Worker Retention & Turnover Survey

Southeast Alaska business leaders were asked to rank the significance of factors that result in hiring and long term retention, or in staff turnover or not taking the job. This is an overall ranking of their responses.

Why they come/stay at SE Jobs:

1)Recreation

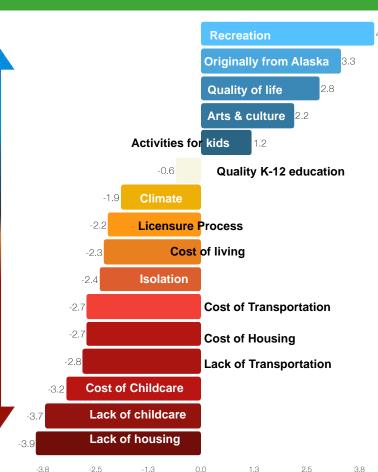
opportunities, because

2) they are originally

from here, and

3) the for high

quality of life



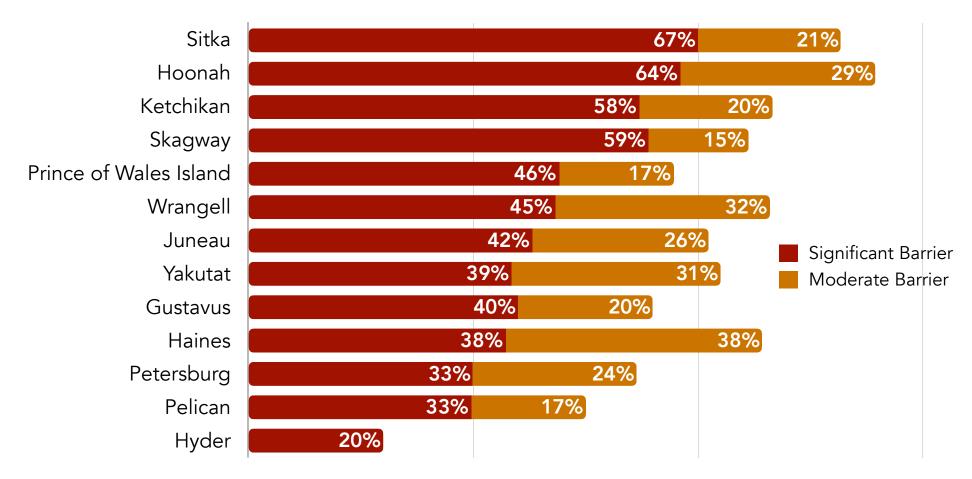
Why they leave/don't take jobs in SE:

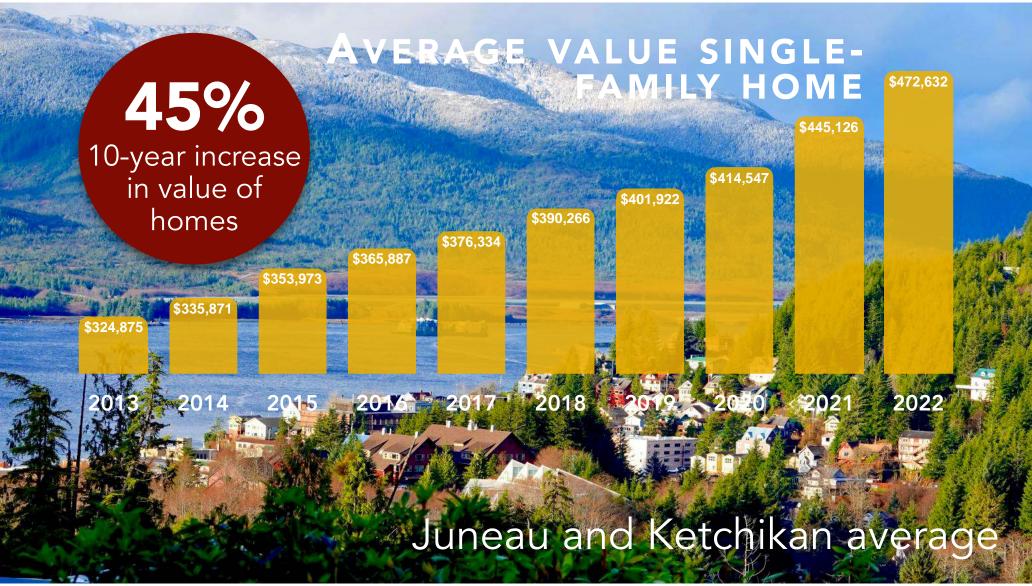
- 1)Housing (lack of and costs)
- 2) Childcare (lack of and costs)
- 3)Transportation

(lack of and costs)

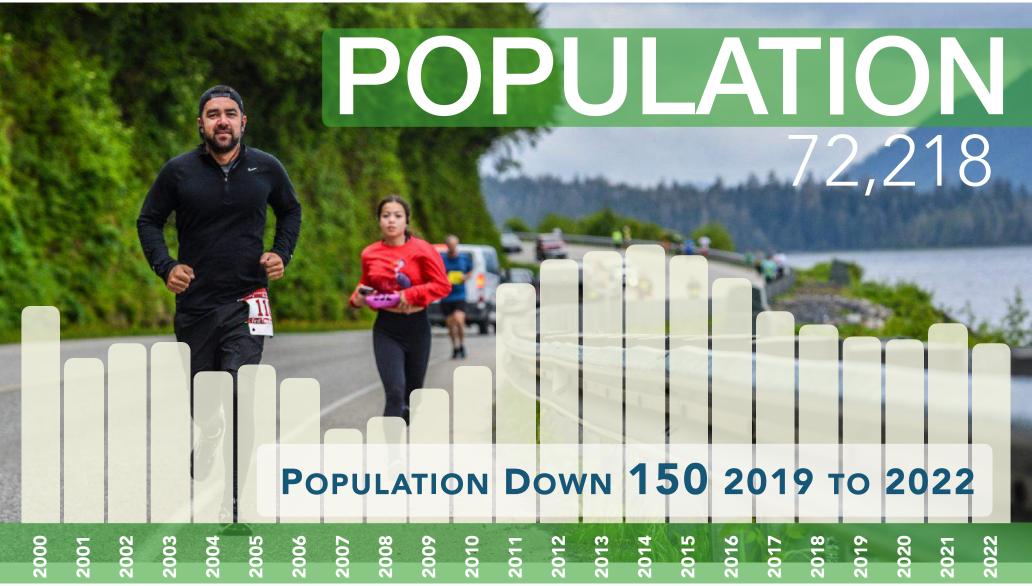
5.0

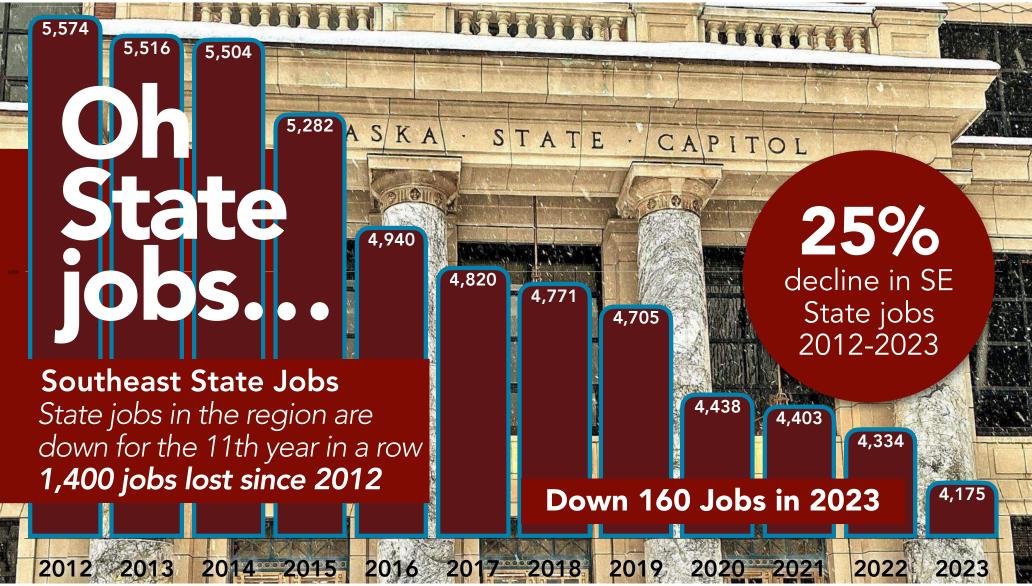
"How does housing availability impact your business in Southeast Alaska?"



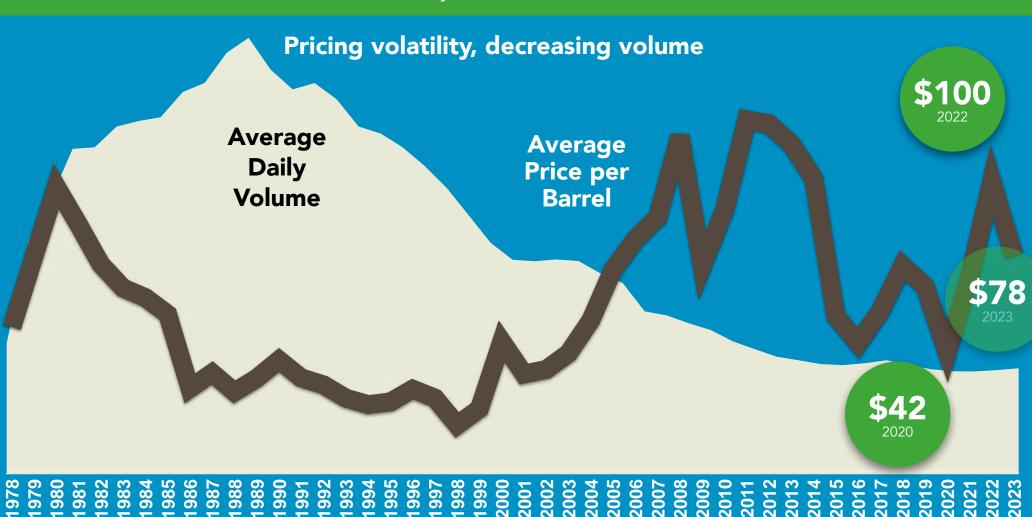








Avg. Daily Volume of the Trans Alaska Pipeline System and Inflation Adjusted Price Per Barrel, 1978-2023



Lower earnings mean Permanent Fund could run out of spendable money by 2026

By James Brooks Alaska Beacon

The spendable portion of the Alaska Permanent Fund is dwindling and could be exhausted entirely within three years, fund leaders were told during a regular quarterly meeting on Wednesday, July 12, in Anchorage.

Deven Mitchell, CEO of the Alaska Permanent Fund Corp., presented the results of limited modeling that estimates the fund's performance over the

next three years.

Under the "low" scenario, the fund would be unable to pay for state services or dividends by summer 2026. The "mid" scenario calls for the spendable portion of the fund to be exhausted by summer 2027.

Mitchell noted that the "low" forecast is "potentially optimistic" because it anticipates an inflation rate of 2.5%, and actual rates have been higher than that.

"The outcomes of this are quite troubling, and they're quite troubling regardless of how you model it," said Craig Richards, a member of the corporation's board of trustees, reacting to Mitchell's presentation.

"It's a big deal," Richards said. The board of trustees is scheduled to examine the issue in further detail at a meeting in September and could recommend legislative action to fix the problem.

An annual transfer from the fund to the state treasury makes up more than half of the state's general-purpose revenue, paying for services and the annual Permanent Fund dividend, but spending from the fund exceeded earnings in the fiscal year that ended in June 2022 and likely did so again in the fiscal year that just ended.

Exact year-end figures were not yet available on July 12, but as of May 31, the Permanent Fund's total fund balances stood at just under \$76.1 billion. On the same date in 2022, they were \$79.5 billion.

The fund consists of two main accounts. One account, the fund's principal, cannot be spent without amending the state constitution. That principal is invested, and money earned from those investments goes into a second account, the earnings reserve.

That earnings account can be spent with a simple majority vote of the Alaska Legislature and the assent of the governor. As of May 31, only \$4.8 billion of the earnings reserve is uncommitted and available for spending.

In 2018, the Legislature ap-

proved an automatic system that transfers a 5% average of the fund's total value from the earnings reserve to the state treasury for spending.

That transfer, coupled with cuts to public services, a smaller dividend and other state savings, has allowed the state to avoid imposing a statewide sales tax or income tax or raising oil taxes despite drops in oil revenue.

Some observers have said that dividend and service cuts are themselves a tax, and legislators have been repeatedly warned that the Permanent Fund alone cannot provide a sustainable financial basis for the state.

Nevertheless, lawmakers have been unable to agree on an alternative, and the latest modeling follows three other prior rounds of economic modeling by a variety of outside firms and internal groups that show growing risk.

One potential solution, endorsed by the trustees in 2020, calls for a constitutional amendment that merges the principal and the earnings reserve into a single account. Doing so would solve the looming available-cash threat.

The Alaska Beacon is an independent, donor-funded news organization. Alaskabeacon.com.

Permanent Fund Declines

 Fund posting negative returns for the first time in a decade

 Without sufficient earnings the fund will be unable to pay for state services or dividends by 2026

2023 CATCH COMPARED TO 2022



Despite a solid catch

- Oversupply on global markets collapsed salmon prices
- Russia war in Ukraine
- China processing Russia fish

Top Stories of the Southeast Economy

- 1) We have an 'A' economy 2022
- 2) Jobs were up 5%, wages were up 11%, GDP was up, and Inflation is coming down
- 3) \$1+ billion in federal funding was key
- 4) Best business climate ever, according to business leaders
- 5) Seafood was #1, most valuable catch since 2017, record value-added processing
- 6) Tourism is back and thriving stable numbers for 2024 projected
- 7) We have the 2nd best youth job market in the US
- 8) Tourism, government, healthcare, retail, construction, professional & business services, transportation, and mining are all growing
- 9) Labor, housing, and child care shortages
- 10) State government fiscal woes are worrisome
- 11) Low salmon prices now and moving forward

