

Appendix: Evaluation Framework Sources

Goal	Measure	Baseline	Year	Source
Overarching	Annual Average Employment	310,293	2021	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)
	Gross State Product (GSP)	\$54,970,100,000	2021	Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)
	Net Migration (Annual)	(3,327)	2020-2021	Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD)
Economic Engines	Oil Production Average Barrels/Day	437,000	2021	Energy Information Administration (EIA)
	Permit Approval Time	TBD		
	Mining Employment	3500	2021	QCEW, NAICS codes 212 and 213114
	Oil and Gas Employment	6711	2021	QCEW, NAICS codes 211, 213111, 213112
	DOD and DHS Contract Value	\$1,771,213,425	FY 2021	Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS)
	DOD and USCG Personnel	30,697	2022 (Mar)	Defense Manpower Data Center
	Board Feet of Timber Harvested (MMBF all lands)	151.5	2019	Resource Development Council
	Air Cargo Volume TSAIA (Tons)	3,157,682	2020	Airports Council International
	Alaska Resident Permit Ownership	76.6%	2022	Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
	Total Ex-Vessel Value	\$1,481,048,669	2020	NOAA Fisheries
	Cruise Ship Visitors	1,331,600	2019	Alaska Travel Industry Association (ATIA) and McKinley Research
	Independent Visitors	881,400	2019	ATIA/McKinley Research
Emerging Sectors	Aquatic Plant Production (LB)	563,390	2021	Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G)
	Permitted Aquatic Farms	32	2020	ADF&G
	Aerospace Product Manufacturing Employment	138	2021	QCEW, NAICS code 3364
	Farm Revenues (agriculture, non-aquatic)	\$35,302,000	2017	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Census of Agriculture
	Boat and Ship Building and Repair Employment	383	2021	QCEW, NAICS code 3366
	Manufacturing Employment (non-seafood)	3,894	2021	QCEW, NAICS codes 31-33 minus 3117
	Critical Mineral Processing Employment	0	2022	QCEW

Goal	Measure	Baseline	Year	Source
	Number of Remote Workers	21,083	2020	ACS 5-year 2020
	Renewable Share of Electricity Production	39.40%	2022	EIA, March 2022
Business Climate and Entrepreneurship	New Businesses Started	8,034	2021	Business Formation Statistics (BFS)
	New Rural Businesses Started	1,024	2021	BFS, Alaska total minus Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Kenai, and Mat-Su
	SBDC SSBICI Loan Dollars	0		SBDC
	SBIR/STTR Awards	4	2021	SBIR.gov
	SBIR/STTR Award Dollars	\$506,000	2021	SBIR.gov
	University of Alaska Patents	TBD		
Economic Foundations	Households with 100 MBPS Broadband Service	TBD		
	Number of Licensed Childcare Centers	523	2021	Thread Alaska
	New Housing Starts	1,669	2020	DOLWD and AHFC
	Average Home Price	\$388,648	2021	DOLWD and AHFC
	Median Adjusted Rent Cost	\$1,179	2021	DOLWD and AHFC
	Average Residential Power Cost per kWh	\$0.23	2022	EIA, March 2022
	Average Industrial Power Cost per kWh	\$0.19	2022	EIA, March 2022
Workforce Development	Percent of Working-Age Alaskans with Postsecondary Credential	55%	2022	Alaska Postsecondary Access and Completion Network
	Total University of Alaska Enrollment	24,483	Fall 2021	UAA, UAF, and UAS websites
	Total University of Alaska Degrees/Certificates Awarded	3,997	2021	UAA, UAF, and UAS websites
	Vo-Tech Enrollment (TVEP)	7,723	2021	DOLWD, total enrollment for entities with TVEP grants
	Labor Force Participation Rate	66.2%	2022 (May)	Bureau of Labor Statistics

Appendix: 2022 Statewide Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Business and Stakeholder Survey Results

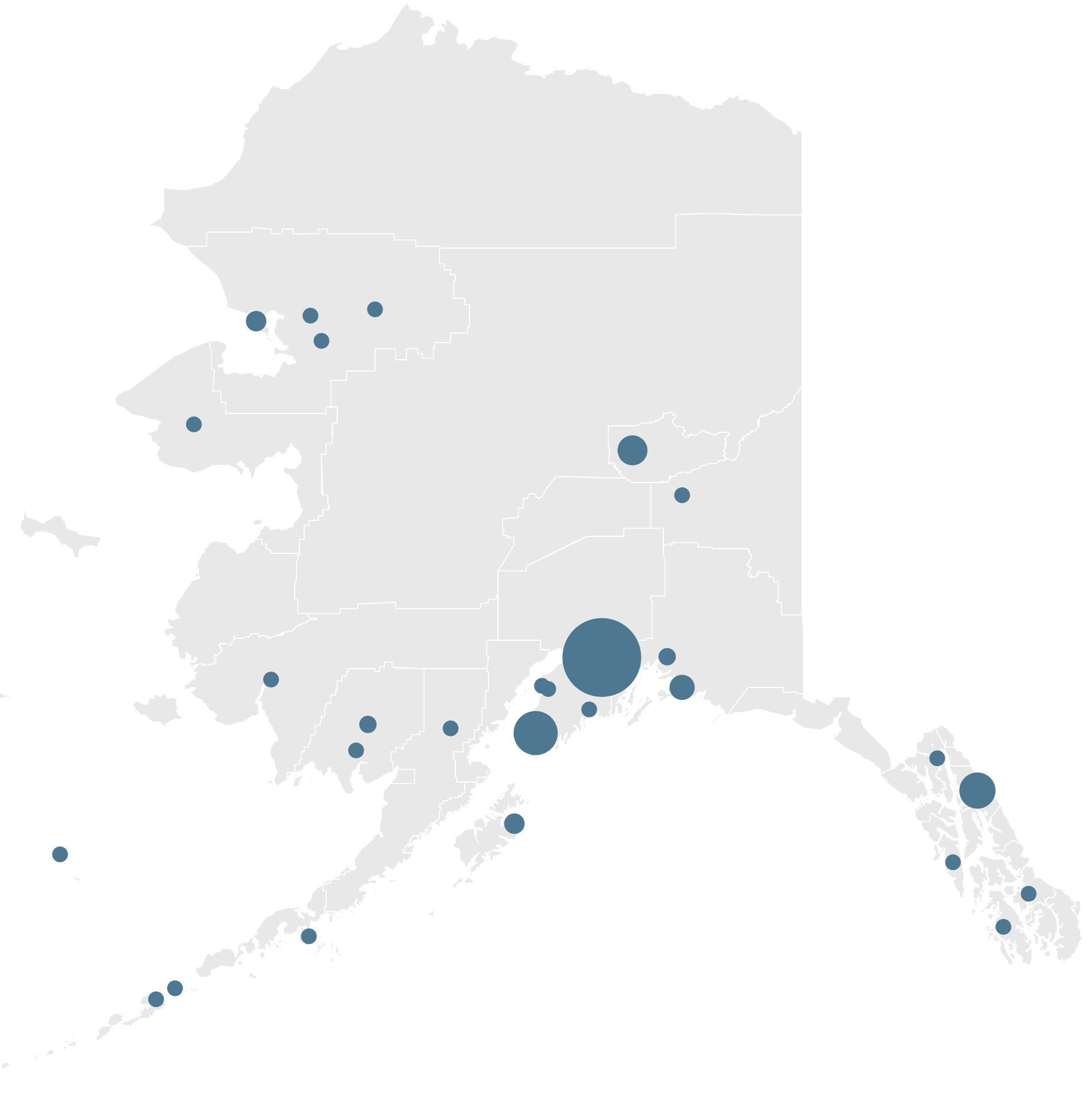


Survey Response Quick Look

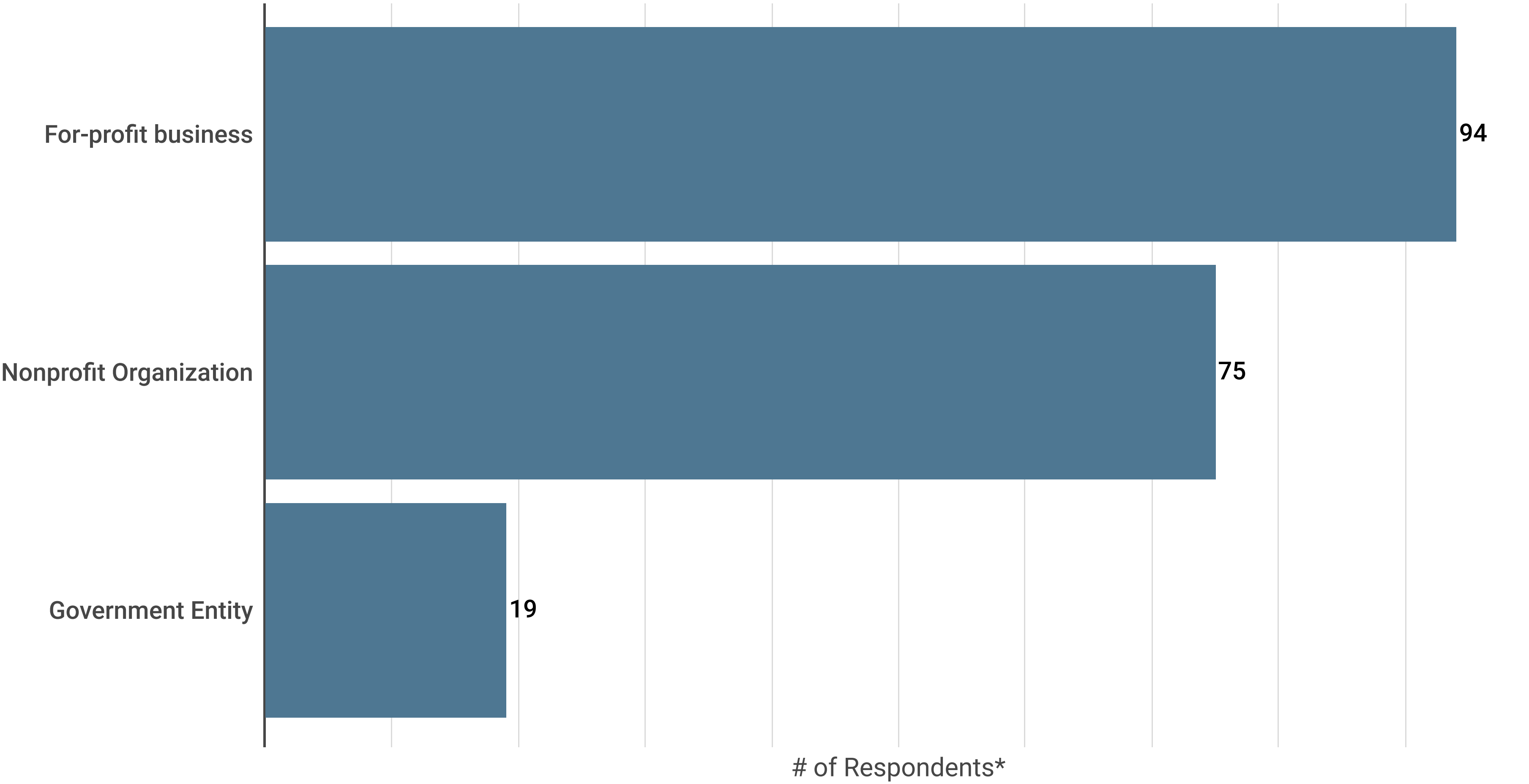
201
Total
Responses

91%
of respondents
working at for-profit
organizations were
based in Alaska

95%
of all respondents
work for Alaska
based
organizations

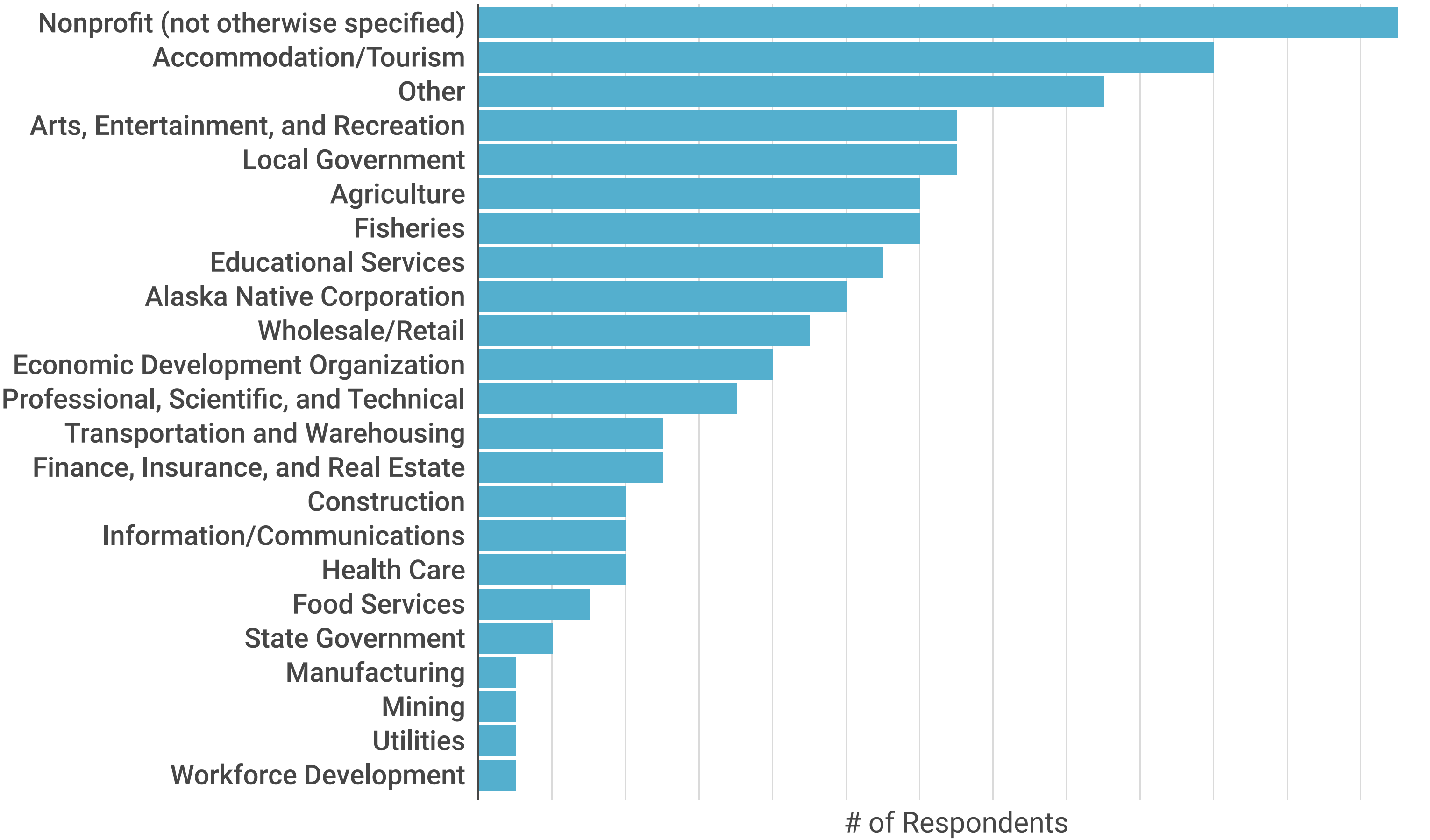


Survey Respondent Organization Type



*Note: The total of all categories may not total to 201. Some survey respondents chose not to answer some questions.

Survey Respondent Industries



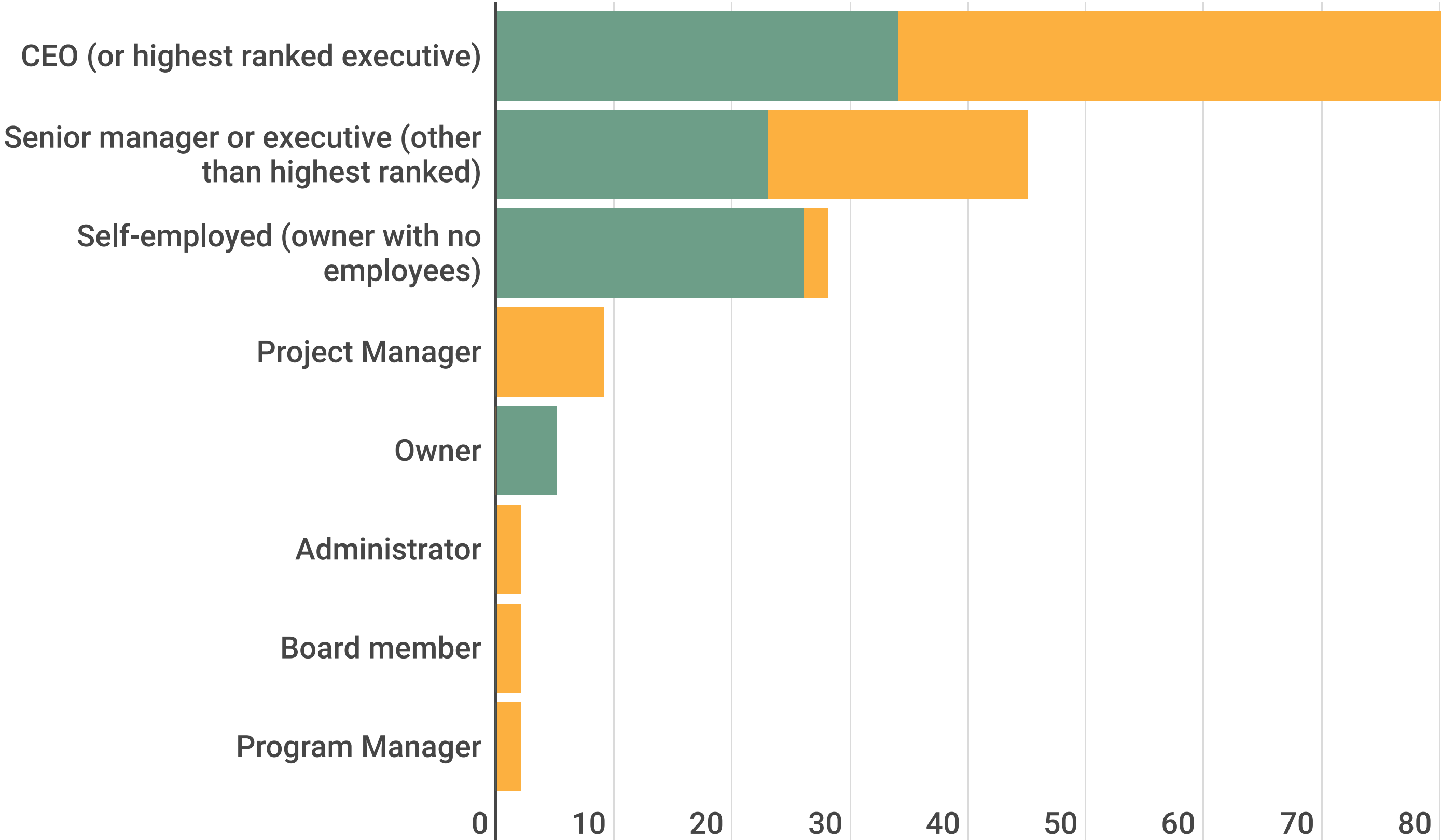
13%
classified themselves
as nonprofits with no
other industry
specified

11%
of respondents were in
accommodation/
tourism

6%
of respondents
were in agriculture

*Note: The total of all categories may not total to 201. Some survey respondents chose not to answer some questions.

Position of Respondents within Organization

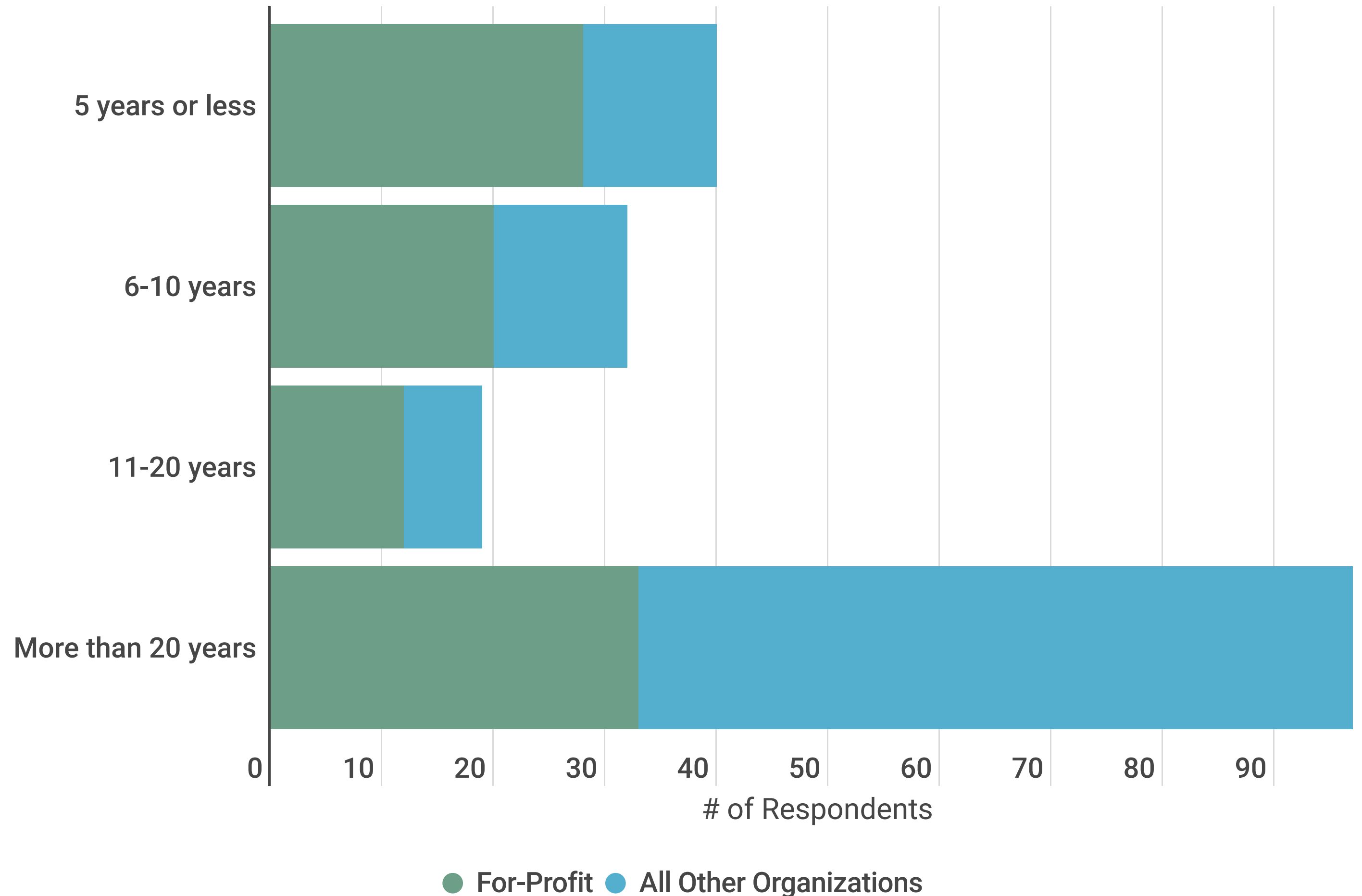


● For-Profit ● All Other Organizations

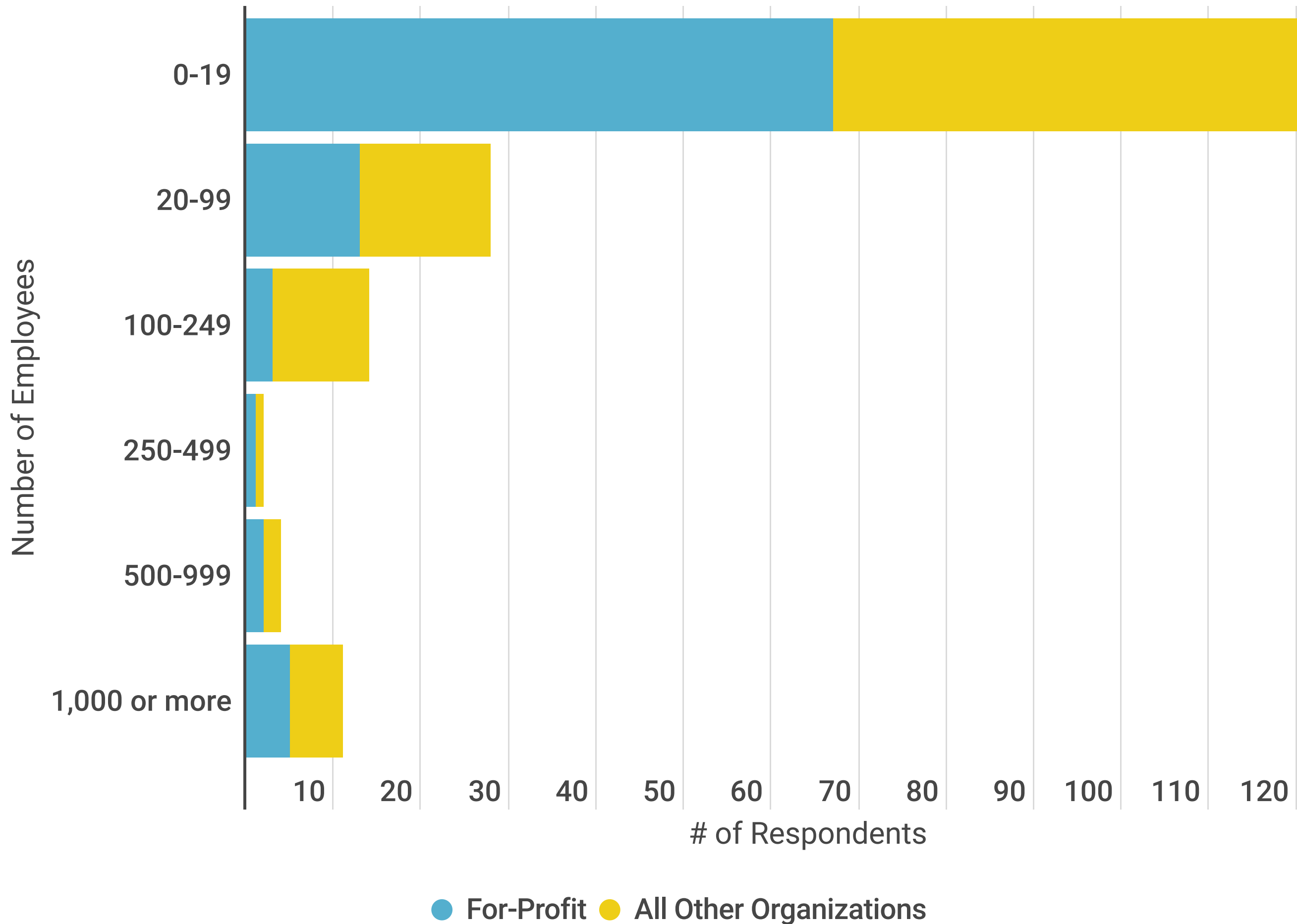
89%
of respondents held senior positions at their organizations, either as CEO, a senior executive, or self employed

Age of Respondents' Organizations

52%
of respondents worked at organizations older than 20 years. However, more business respondents were from firms younger than 20 years



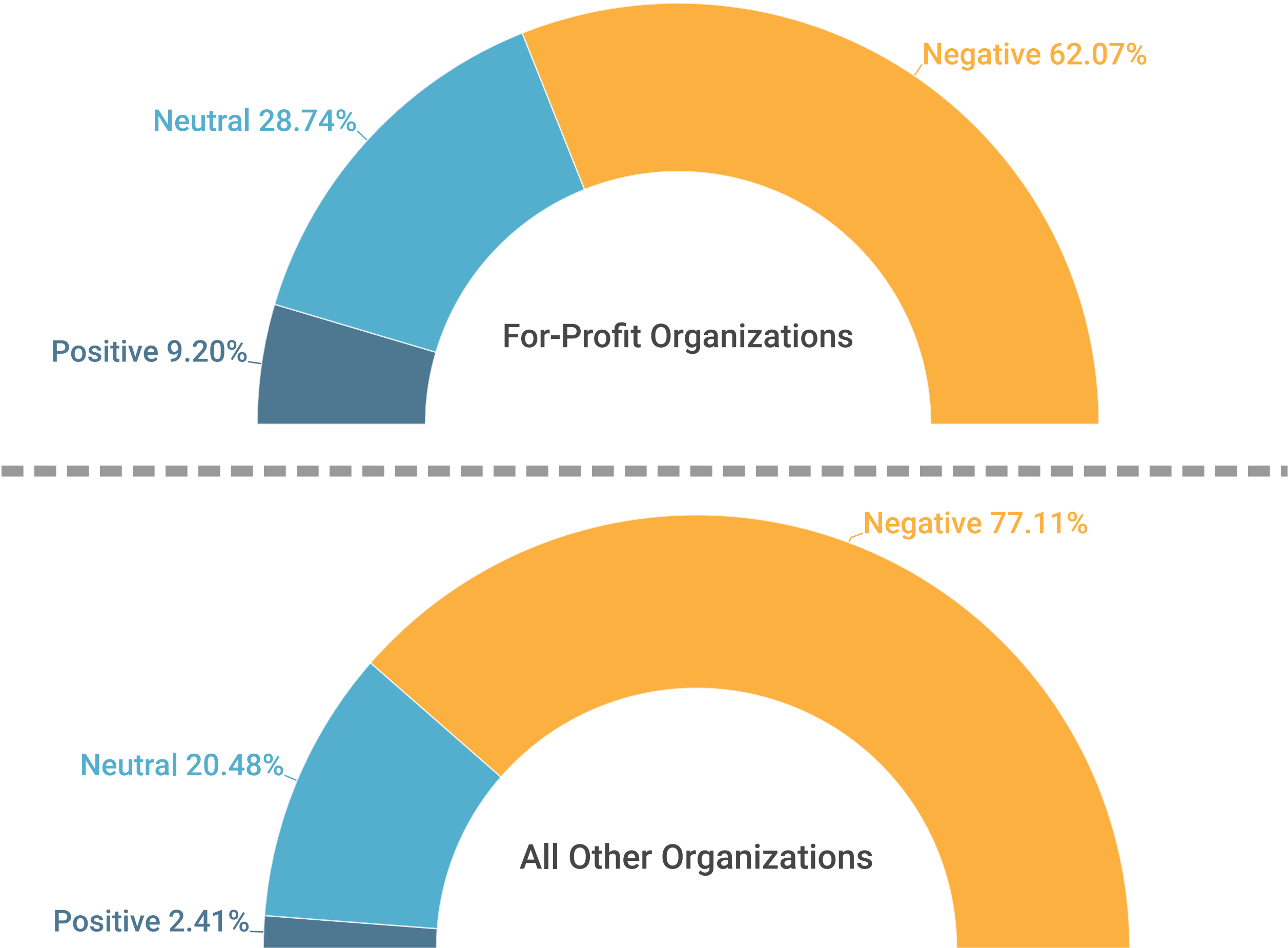
Size of Respondent Organizations



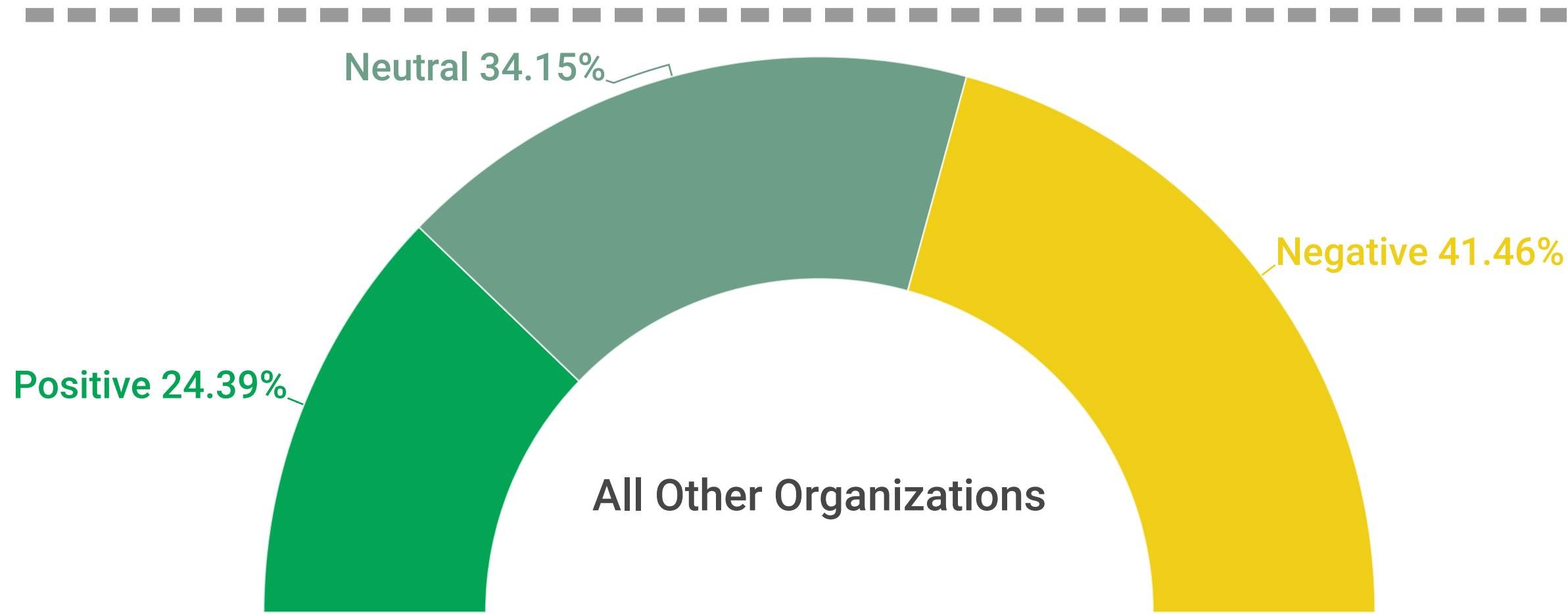
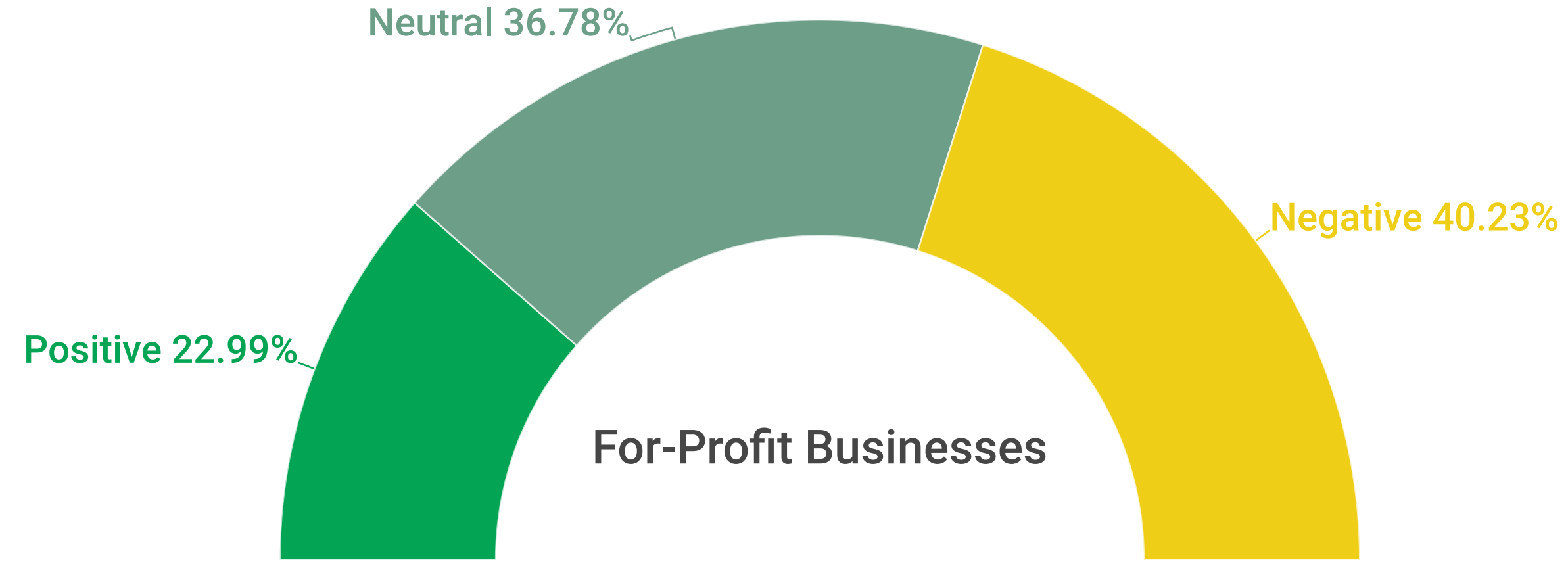
83%
of respondents
were housed at
organizations that
employed fewer
than 100
employees

How do Respondents Feel About the State's Economic Future?

Attitudes toward Alaska's economic future were predominantly negative, both from respondents at for-profit businesses, and nonprofits and government organizations



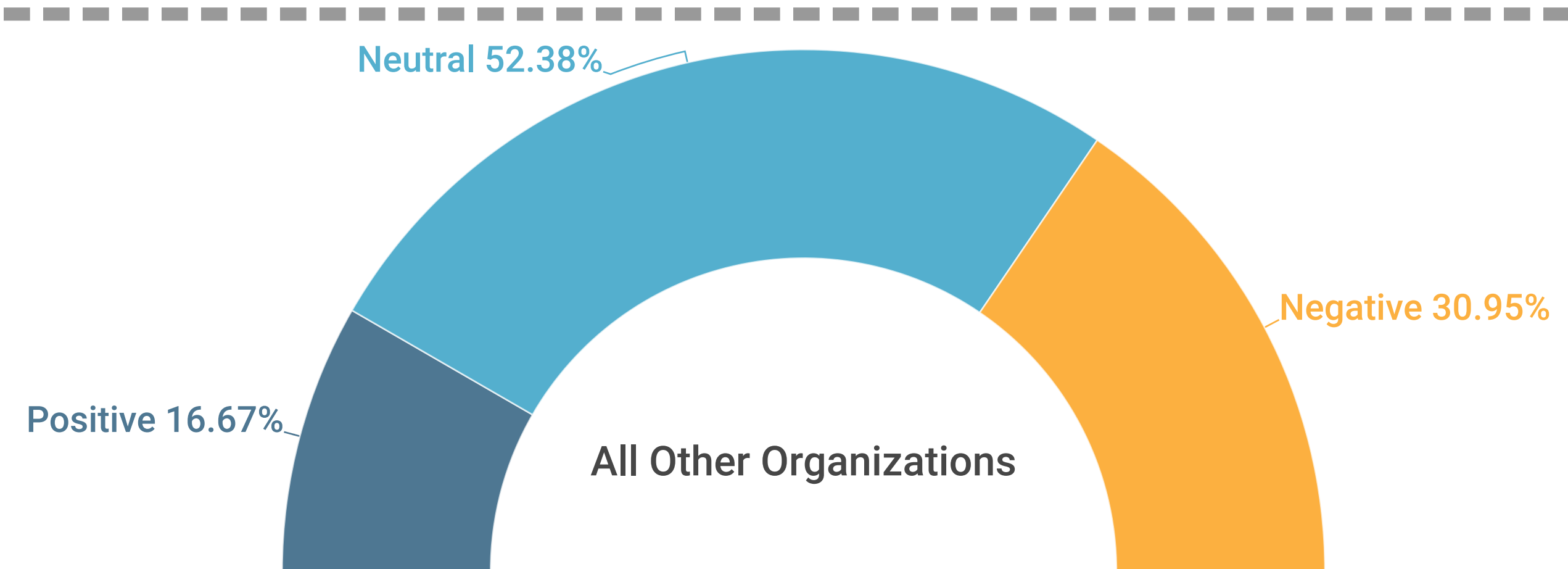
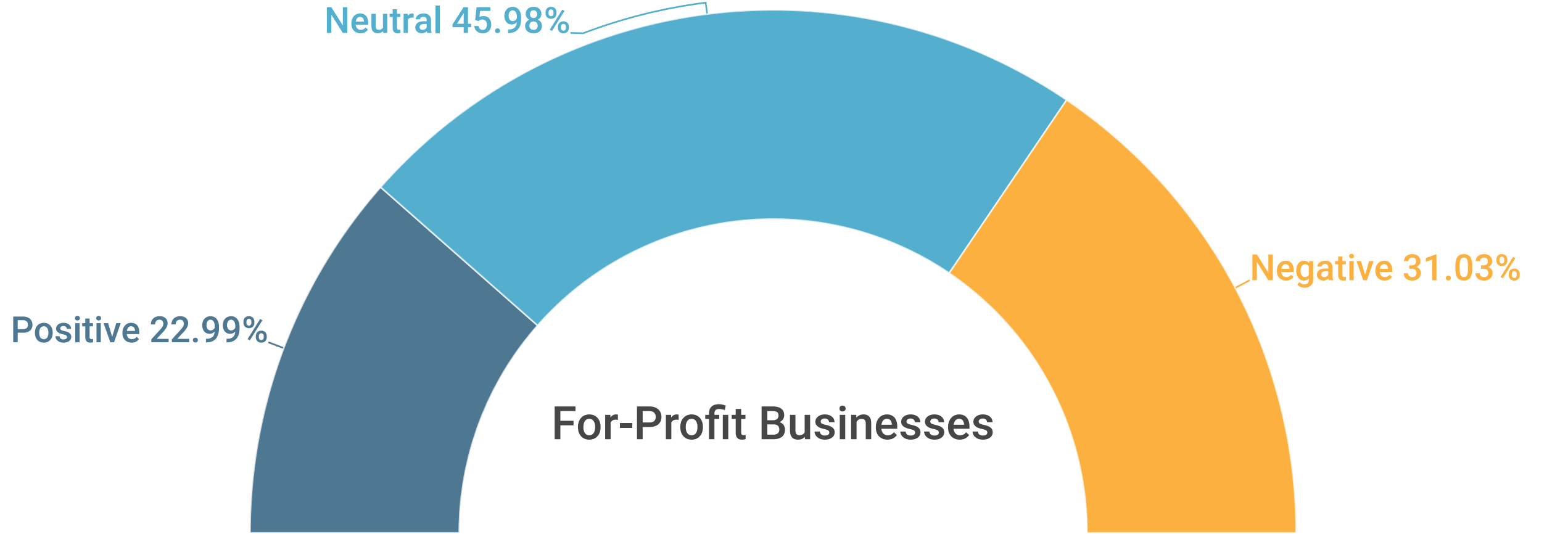
How do Respondents Feel About their Industry's Outlook in the Next Year?



While slightly better than the outlook on the overall economy, respondents report negative attitudes toward their industry's outlook.

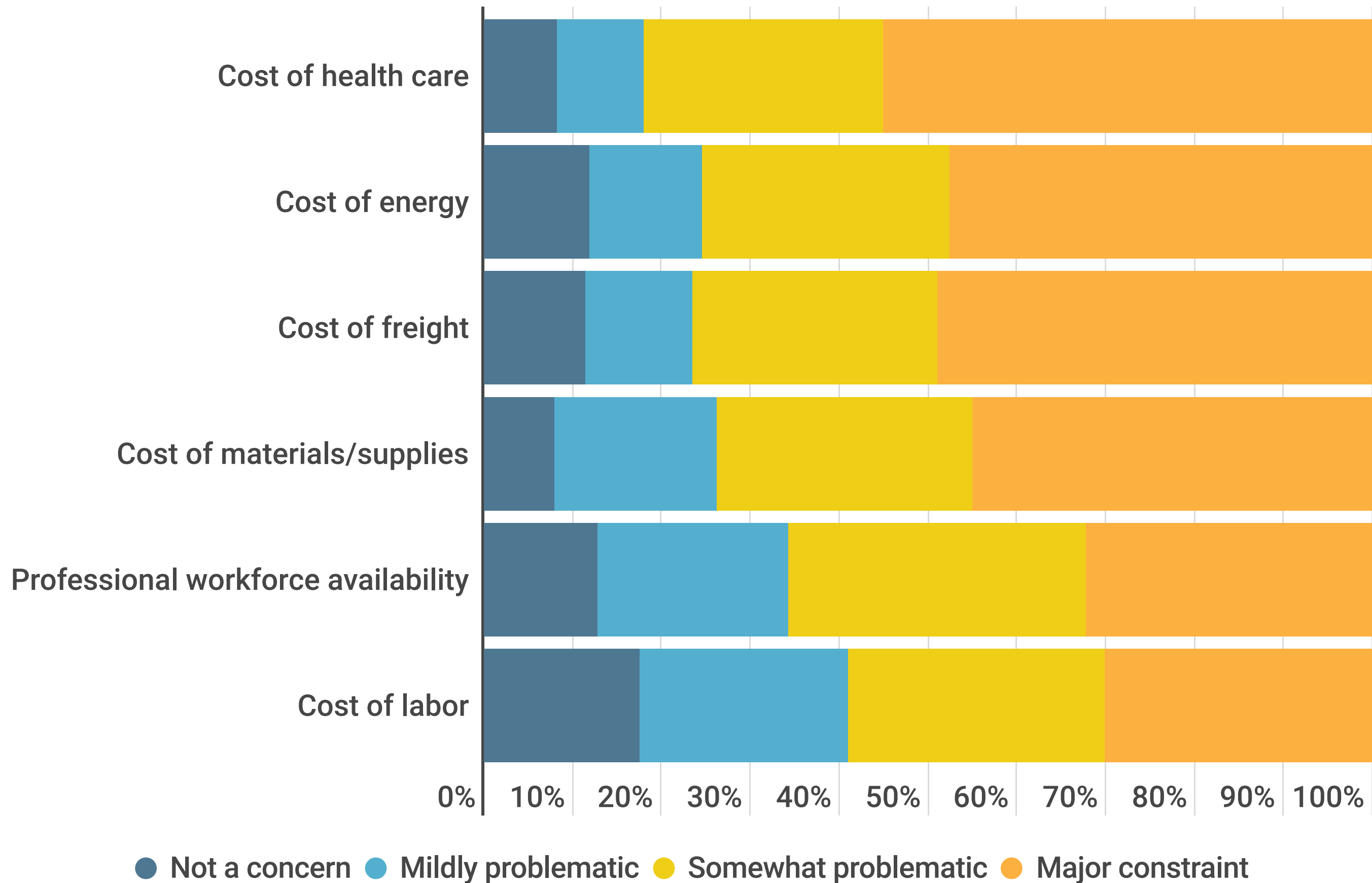
How do Respondents Feel About Quality of Life in Alaska?

The largest amount of respondents, from both businesses and other organizations, reported feeling neutral about quality of life in Alaska



What Barriers do Respondents See for their Organizations?

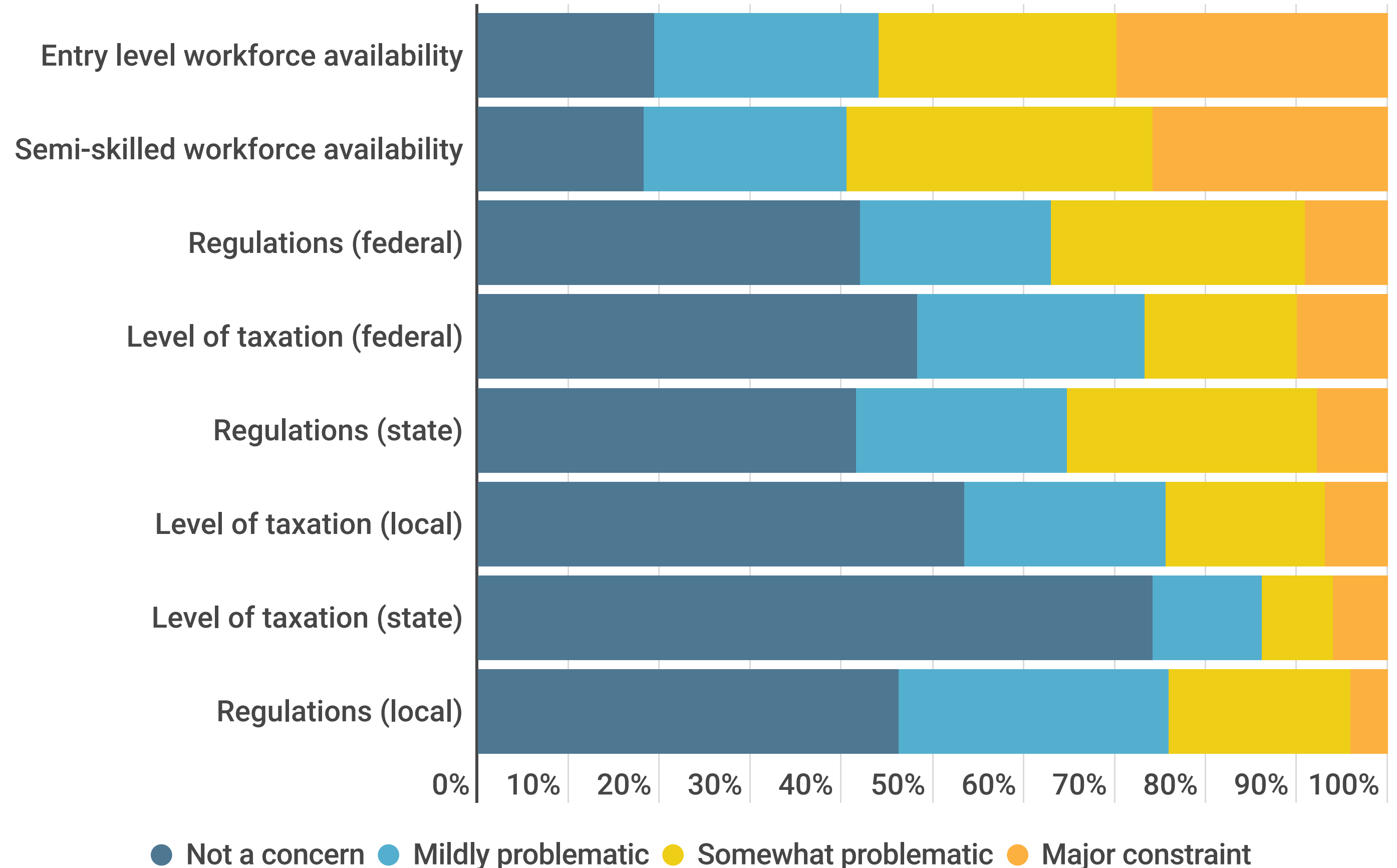
All Organizations Responses



All types of organizations found the cost of doing business (healthcare, energy, freight, materials/supplies, and labor) to be a constraint for their organization.

Continued...What Barriers do Respondents See for their Organizations?

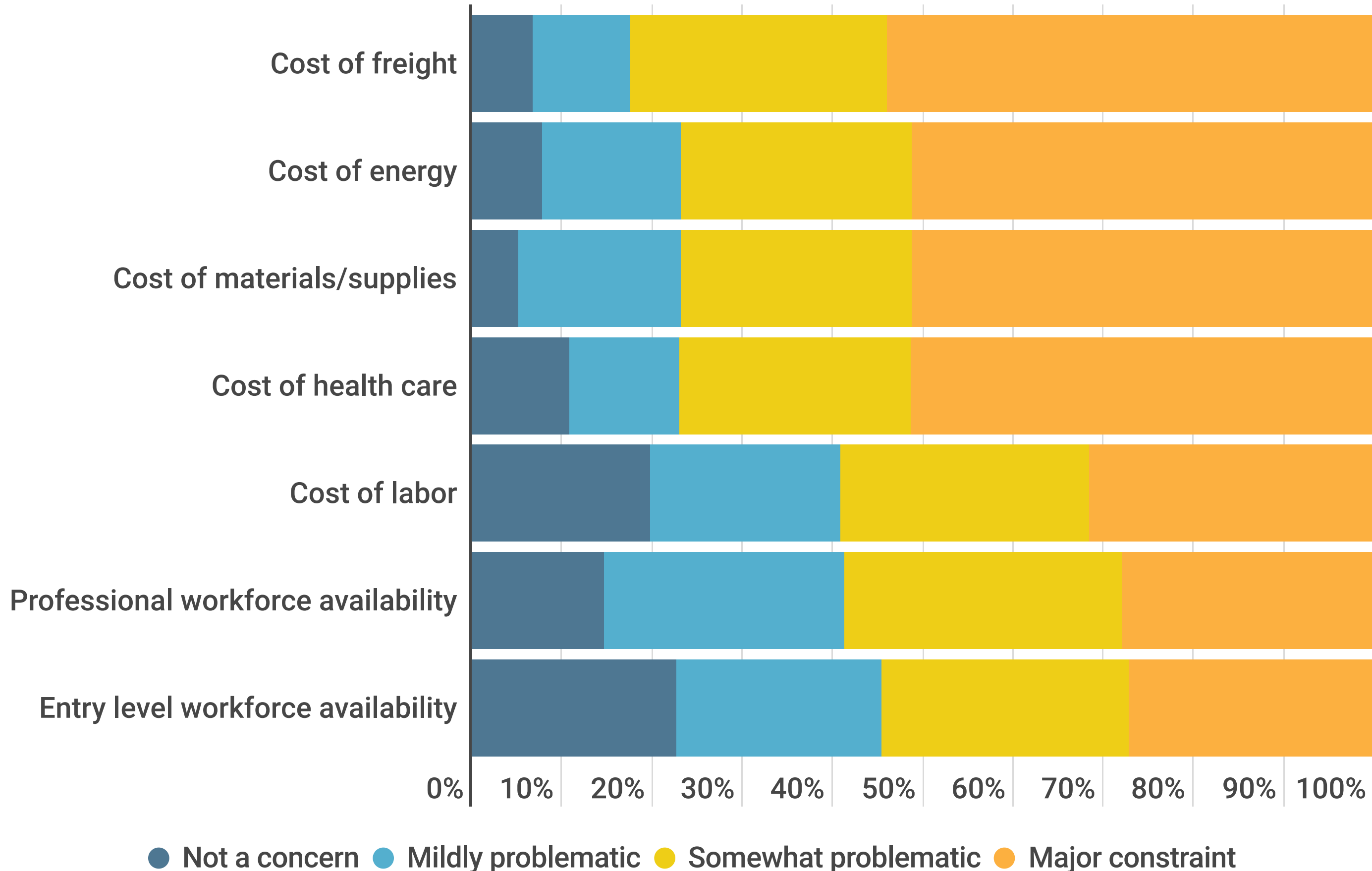
All Organizations Responses



Overall, respondents found regulations and taxes (local, state, and federal) to be the least problematic in Alaska, with the majority of respondents ranking them either "mildly problematic" or "not a concern."

Continued...What Barriers do Respondents See for their Organizations?

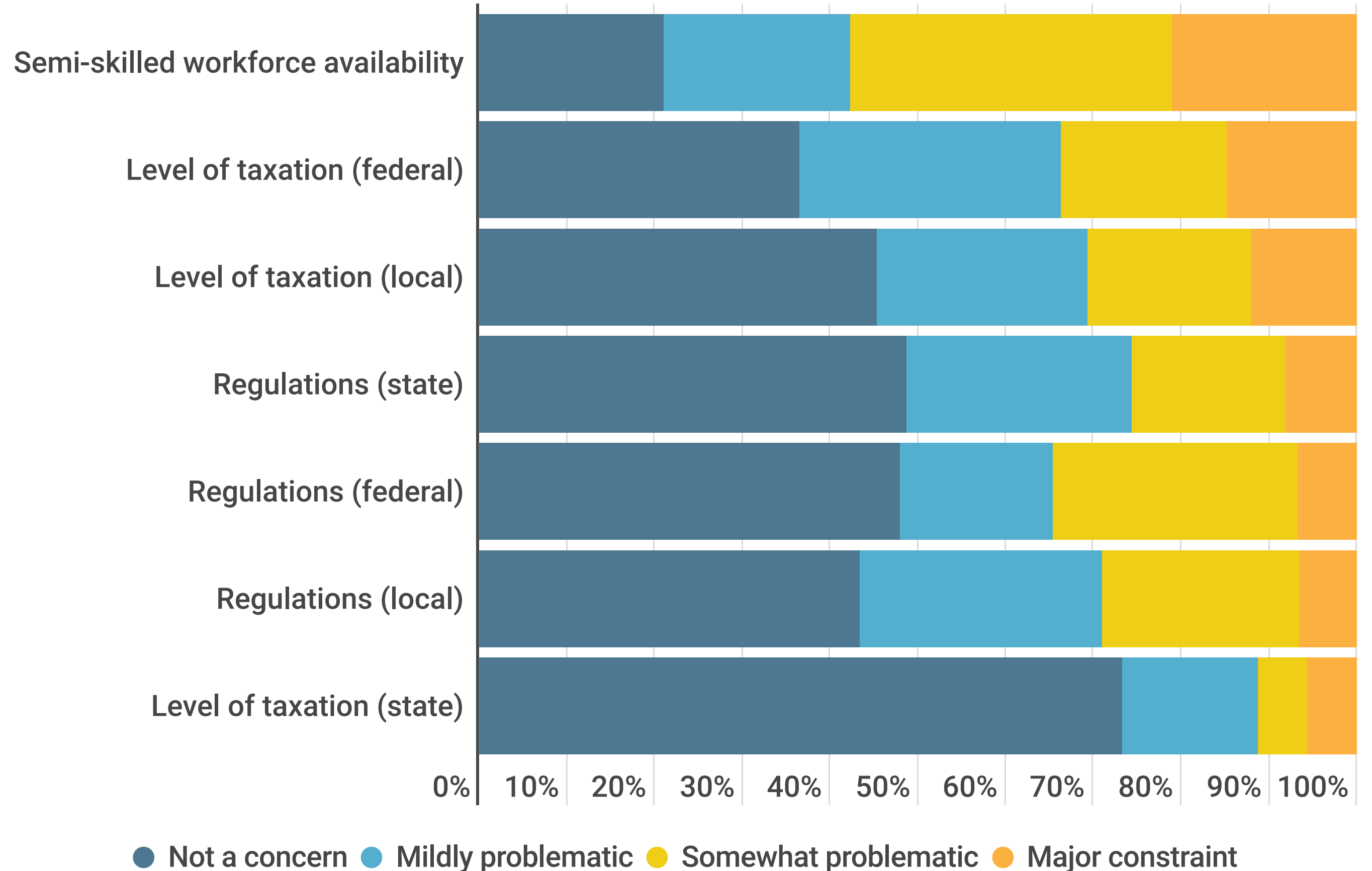
For-Profit Business Responses Only



Looking at the responses of for-profit businesses on their own, the results are nearly identical. With variable associated with the cost of doing business and workforce availability listed as constraints.

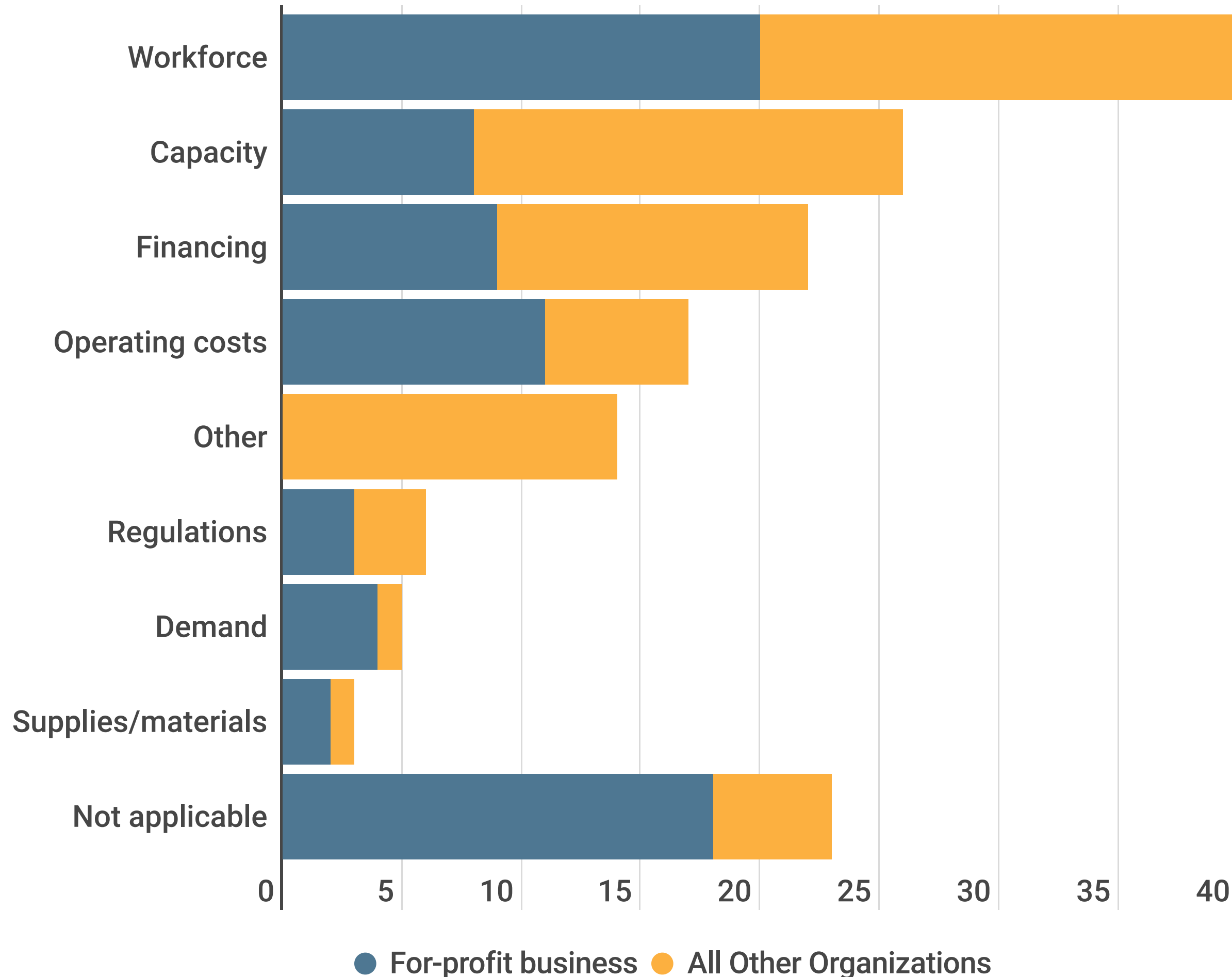
Continued...What Barriers do Respondents See for their Organizations?

For-Profit Business Responses Only



Similar to the overall responses, for-profit businesses found regulations and taxation to not be a constraint. However, differing from the overall results, businesses listed federal regulations as a larger constraint.

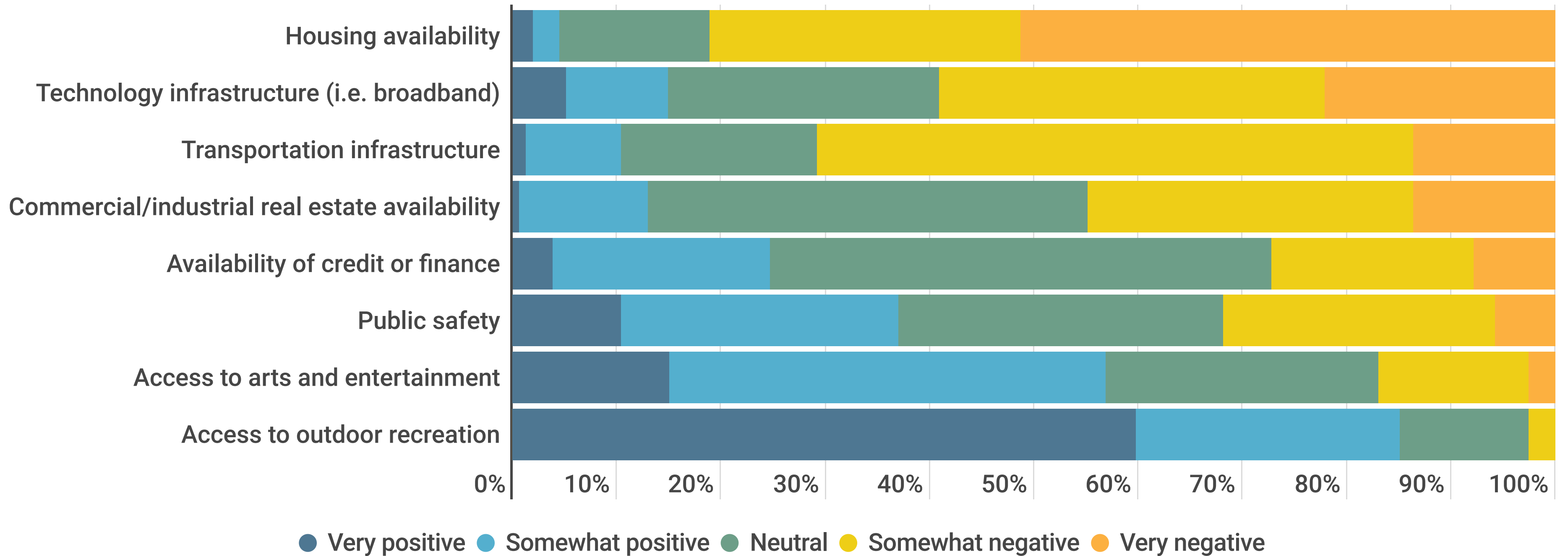
What is the Most Limiting Factor for Respondents' Organizations?



Workforce was cited as the top limiting factor by all organization types. However, after that results diverge. Operating costs are among the top constraints cited by businesses, while capacity and financing ranked high among nonprofit and government respondents.

How do Respondents Perceive the Impact of Various Economic "Enablers"?

All Organizations' Responses

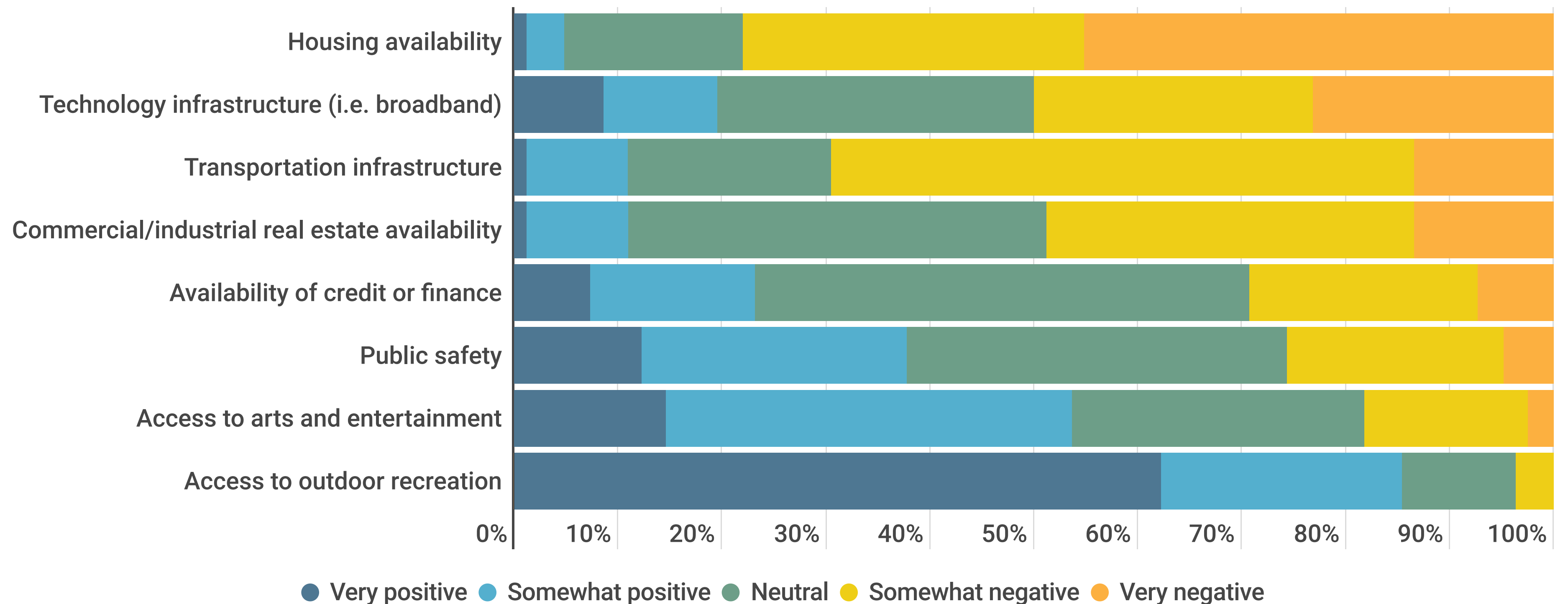


Respondents cite predominately negative perceptions of housing availability and transportation infrastructure as economic enablers. Perception of access to arts and entertainment and access to outdoor recreation were ranked among the most positive.

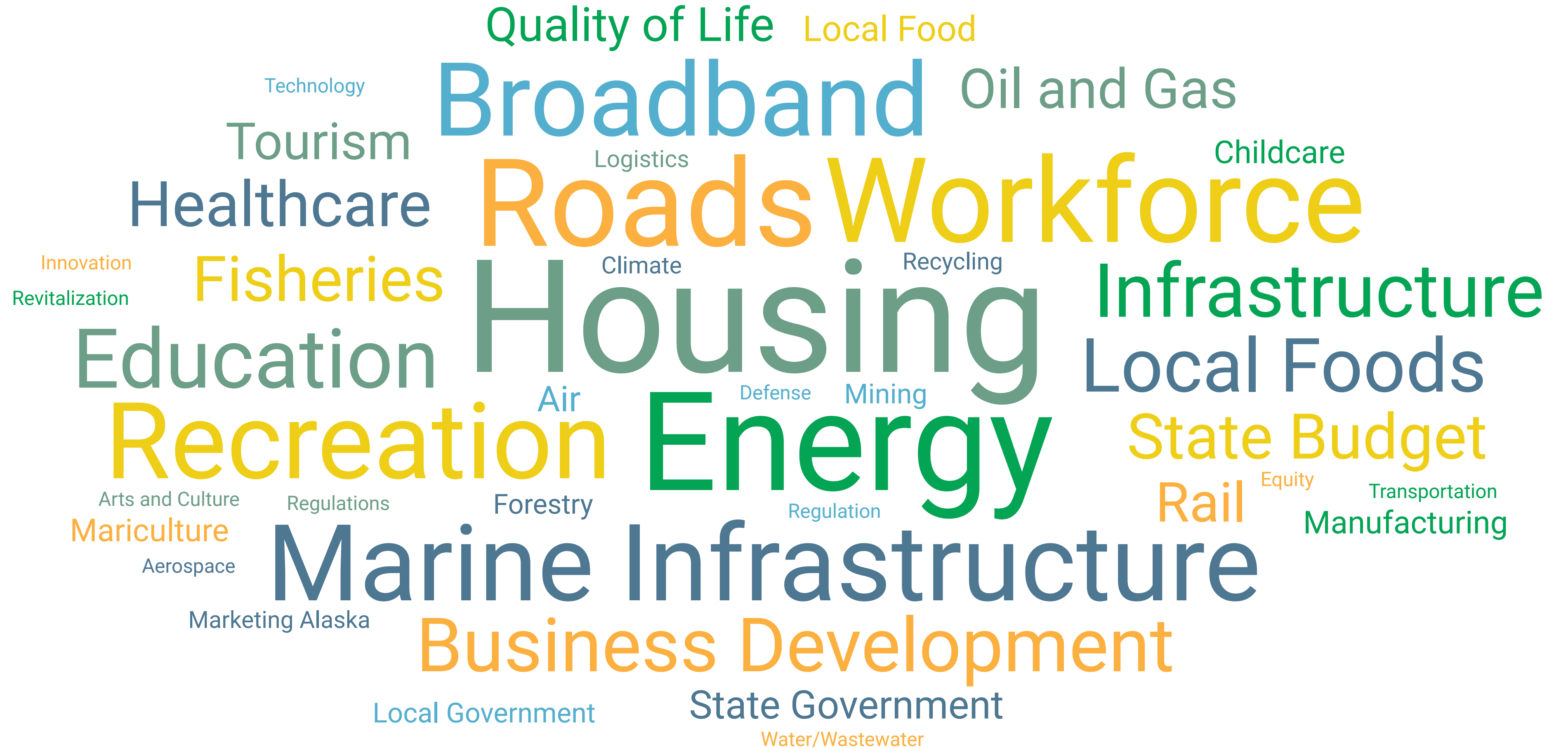
How do Respondents Perceive the Impact of Various Economic "Enablers"?

For-Profit Business Responses

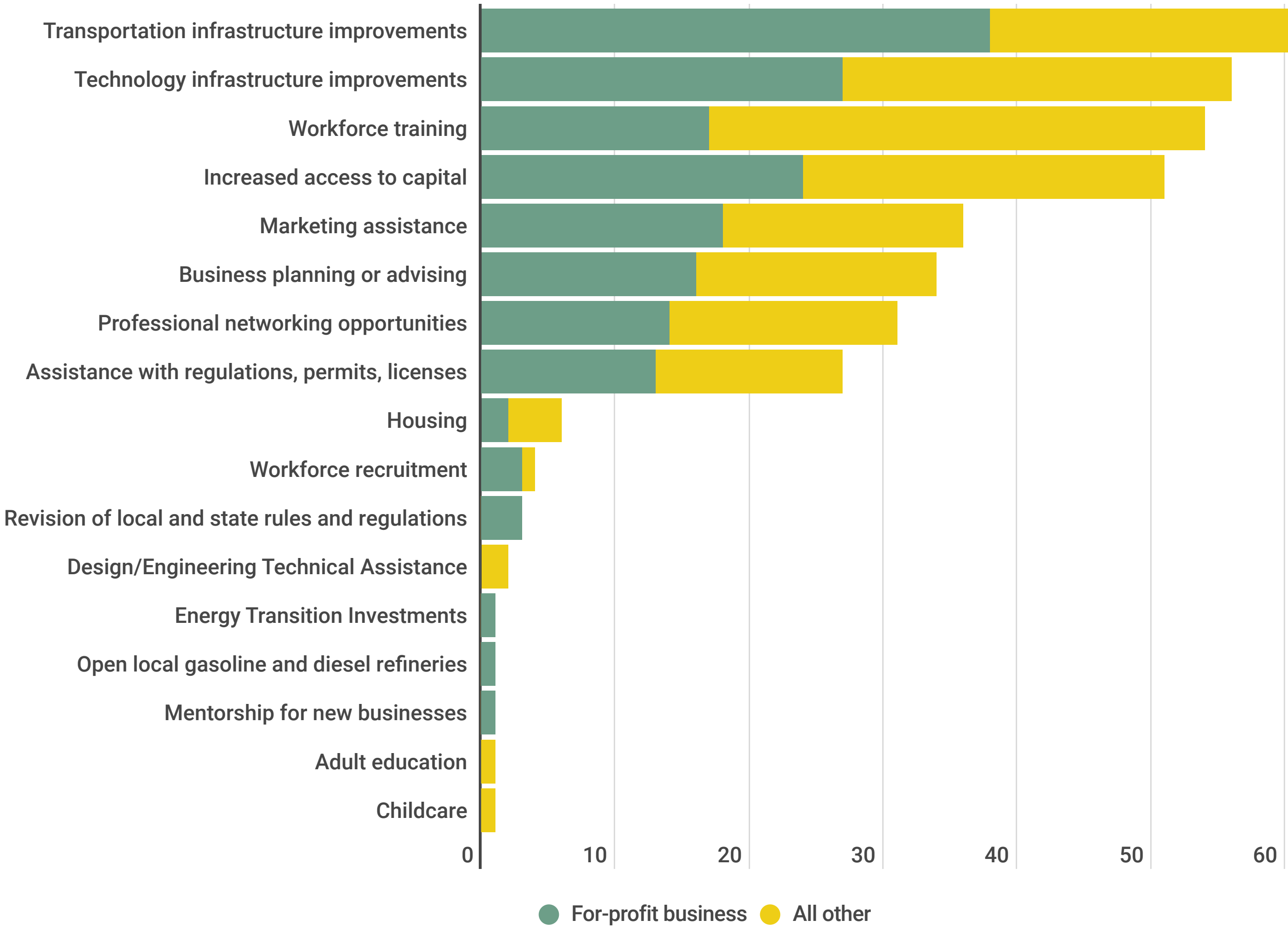
Among for-profit business respondents, as a sub population of survey responses, perceptions of economic enablers were largely similar.



What Types of Projects do Respondents Think will Boost the Economy?




Which Services do Respondents Think will Help their Organizations Expand?



With a relatively similar opinions between for-profit businesses and other organizations, infrastructure improvements rank the highest for services to improve organizational expansion. Workforce training and increased access to capital also ranked among the top four.

Other Commentary from Survey Respondents



Kotzebue - "I truly believe in developing the small business sector. More work needs to focus on economic development in our villages. Each village in Alaska should be known for one product or activity they produce. Continue support programs for commercial fishermen and small farmers."

Fairbanks - "Focus on wind-solar-battery energy, blue economy, better housing design, and leveraging government-industry-academia nexus."

Juneau - "Affordable housing needs to be at the top of the list - my business is losing employees (both staff leaving town due to lack of housing, and applicants who accept employment then withdraw due to lack of housing); workforce shortages directly related to lack of affordable housing has led my business to reduce the work we do and use waitlists for critical healthcare services due to lack of staff."

Unalaska - "The state could expand marketing and investment for, Study in Alaska programs, Live and Work in Alaska Programs, Alaska travel and tourism programs, in order to encourage more people outside of the state to know about the opportunities, as well as keep the brain drain as minimal as possible."

Anchorage - "There needs to be collaborative work between industries, government and the legislature to develop strategic policies to create economic expansion"

Appendix: 2022 Review of Comprehensive Economic Development Strategies Across Alaska



Areas of Alaska with Active Regional or Local CEDS

Most regions of Alaska are covered by established Comprehensive Economic Development Strategies (CEDS). In some cases, like Saint Paul Island, local communities may choose to establish a more defined CEDS specific to their community.

Some regions of Alaska - the North Slope Borough, Copper Valley Census Area, Denali Borough, and Matanuska-Susitna Borough - do not currently have established CEDS. However, these region are covered by the Statewide CEDS.



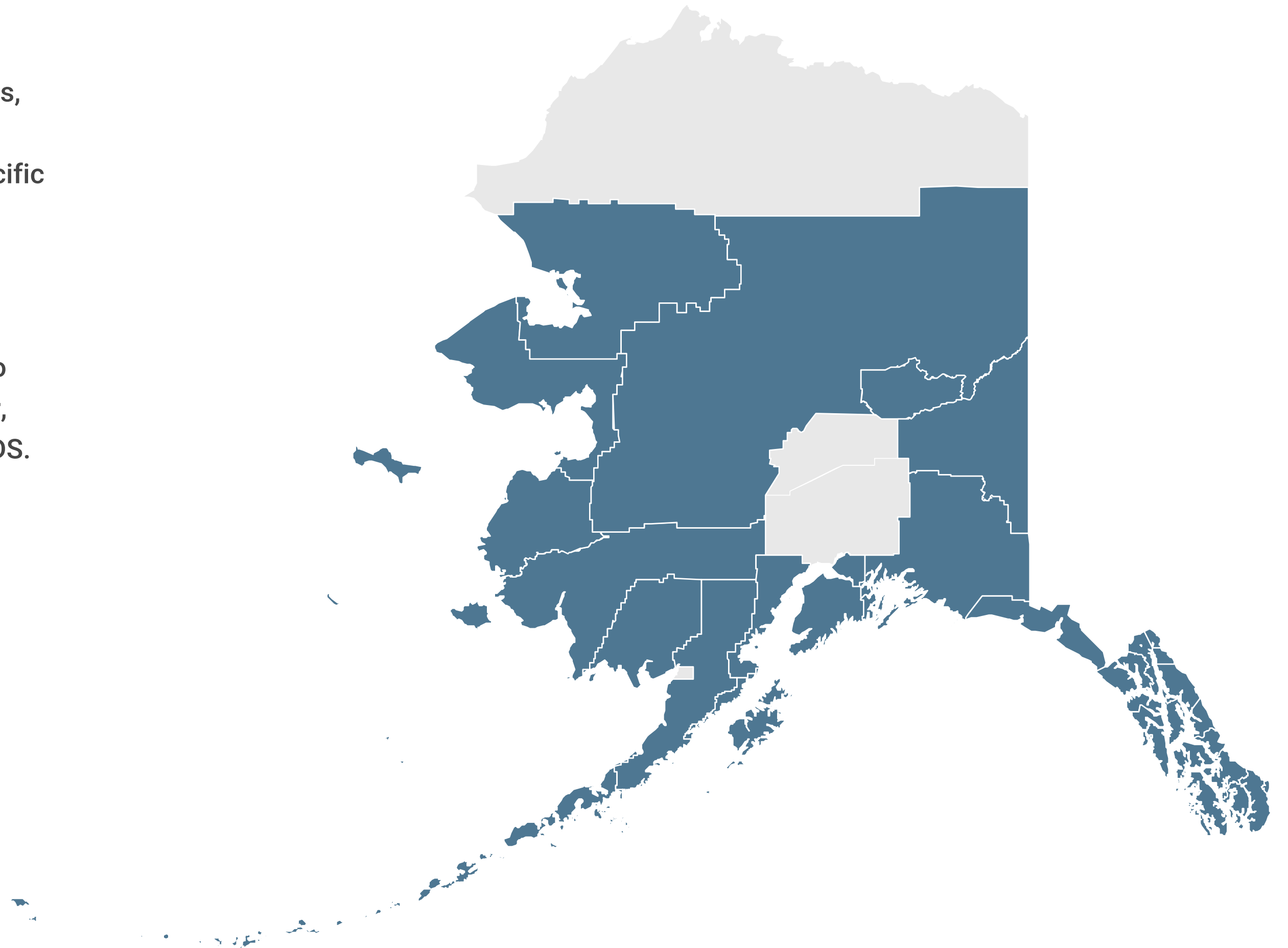
13

Active, established statewide, regional, and local CEDS in Alaska



27

Of Alaska's 31 boroughs and census areas are covered by a CEDS



*Note: The Valdez-Cordova Census Area was divided into two regions, the Chugach Census Area and Copper Valley Census Area, in 2019. That division is not reflected in this map. The Chugach Census Area has an established CEDS and the Copper Valley Census Area does not but is in the process of drafting one.

Strategic Direction Across Alaska

Among CEDS documents from regions and localities across the state, there are:

69

unique
goals



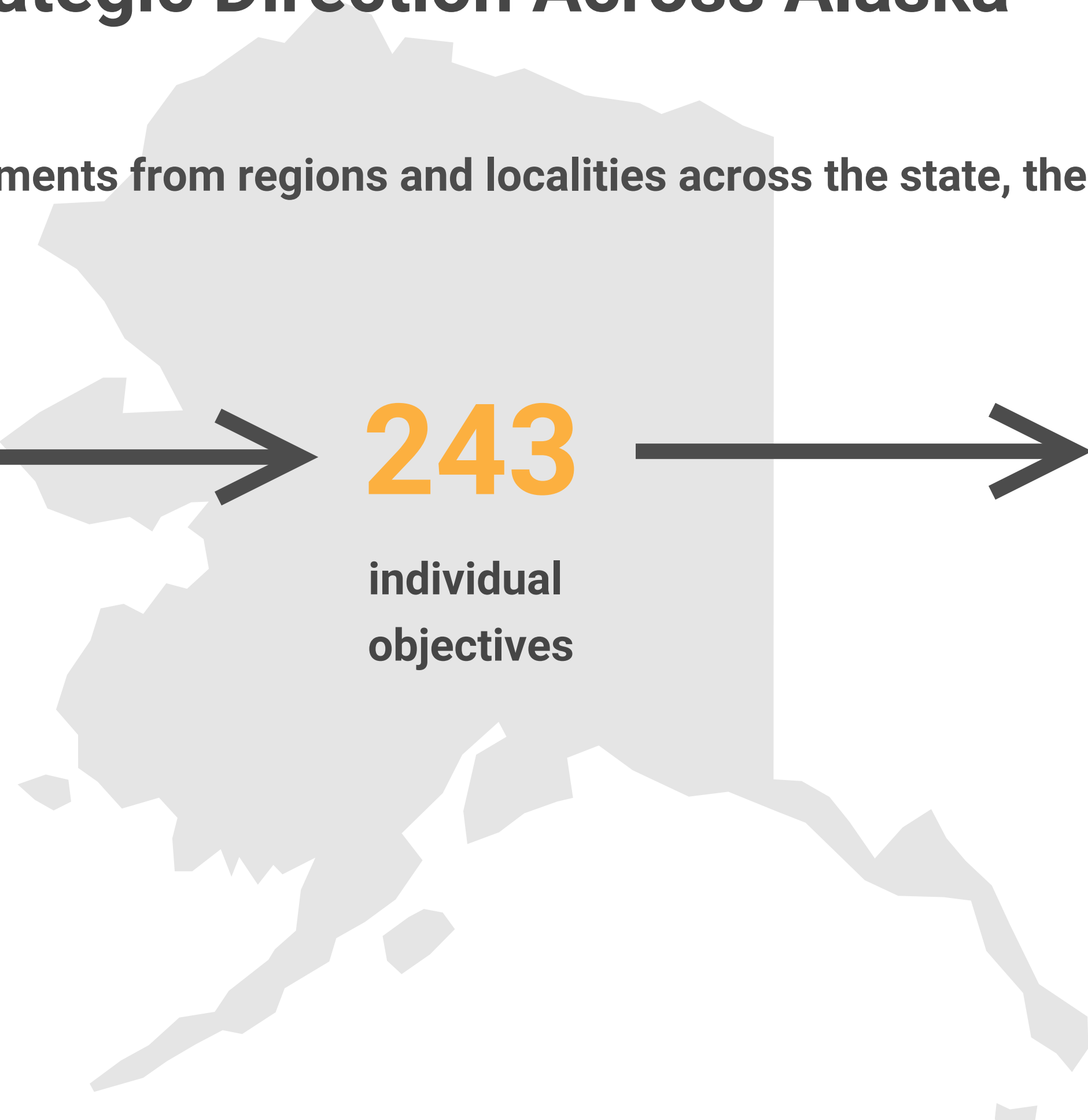
243

individual
objectives



739

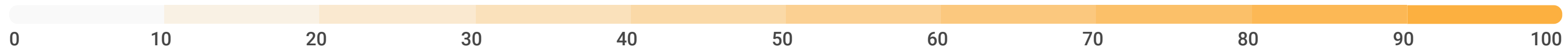
specific
actions



Where do those Goals and Objectives Come From?

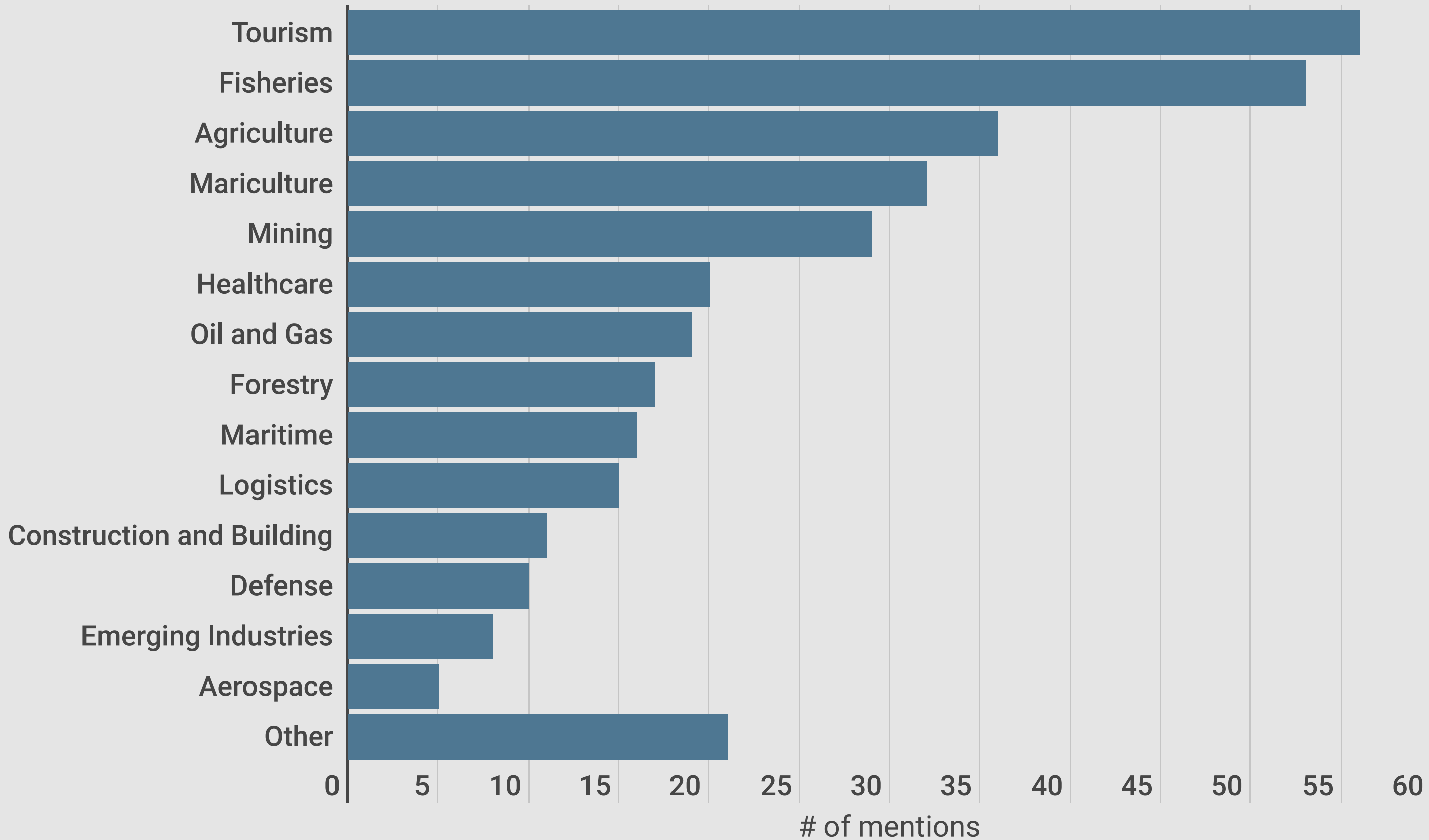
CEDS are specific to the region they cover and focus on the economic needs of that region. This map shows the concentration of CEDS goals, objectives, and actions by region.

And 113 goals, objectives, and actions from the Statewide CEDS



What Industries do the CEDS Focus On?

Industry specific goals and objectives in CEDS across the state



An additional
566 goals and
objectives were
not specific to
any industry or
applied to all
industries.

What Topics do Alaska's CEDS cover?



CEDS Goals Around Alaska

Northwest Arctic - "Develop natural resources, such as minerals, fisheries, agriculture, oil & gas, and tourism to increase economic diversity while preserving subsistence resources. Promote revenue diversification and stability, broaden business development opportunities, and enhance employment potential in a culturally appropriate way."

Rural Interior - "Develop tools to assess and communicate the economic value of subsistence harvesting and other traditional cultural practices."

Bering Straits - "Educate and train residents for employment in growing industries: explore and promote collaboration on apprenticeship and technical-level type programs for priority industries."

FNSB - "Increase winter tourism through improved transportation service, attractions, and enhanced marketing efforts."

Y-K Delta - "Create micro-lending opportunities to support startups, entrepreneurs, and commercial fishers."

Southwest - "Promote fisheries issues that provide a sustainable income base to the communities, businesses, and residents of Southwest Alaska."

Southeast - "Partner with UAS and K-12 school districts to build career pathways and meet employer needs for a skilled workforce."

St. Paul Island - "Increase the range and quality of recreation and tourism activities for visitors."

Kenai Peninsula - "Support emerging sectors with high growth potential: initiate a pilot project to develop seafood byproducts into marketable products."

Rural Kodiak - "Establish a sustainable, regional network of tribally owned farms and ranches that provide for year-round food security, healthier food, and sustainable economic development opportunities for the region's Alaska Natives, the rural communities, and the entire region."

Anchorage - "Create an entrepreneurial ecosystem to nurture and support visionary and committed entrepreneurs with business counseling and a shared network of services."

Prince William Sound - "Continue to support commercial fishing industry with infrastructure, climate change research, habitat research, and in-season management tools."

