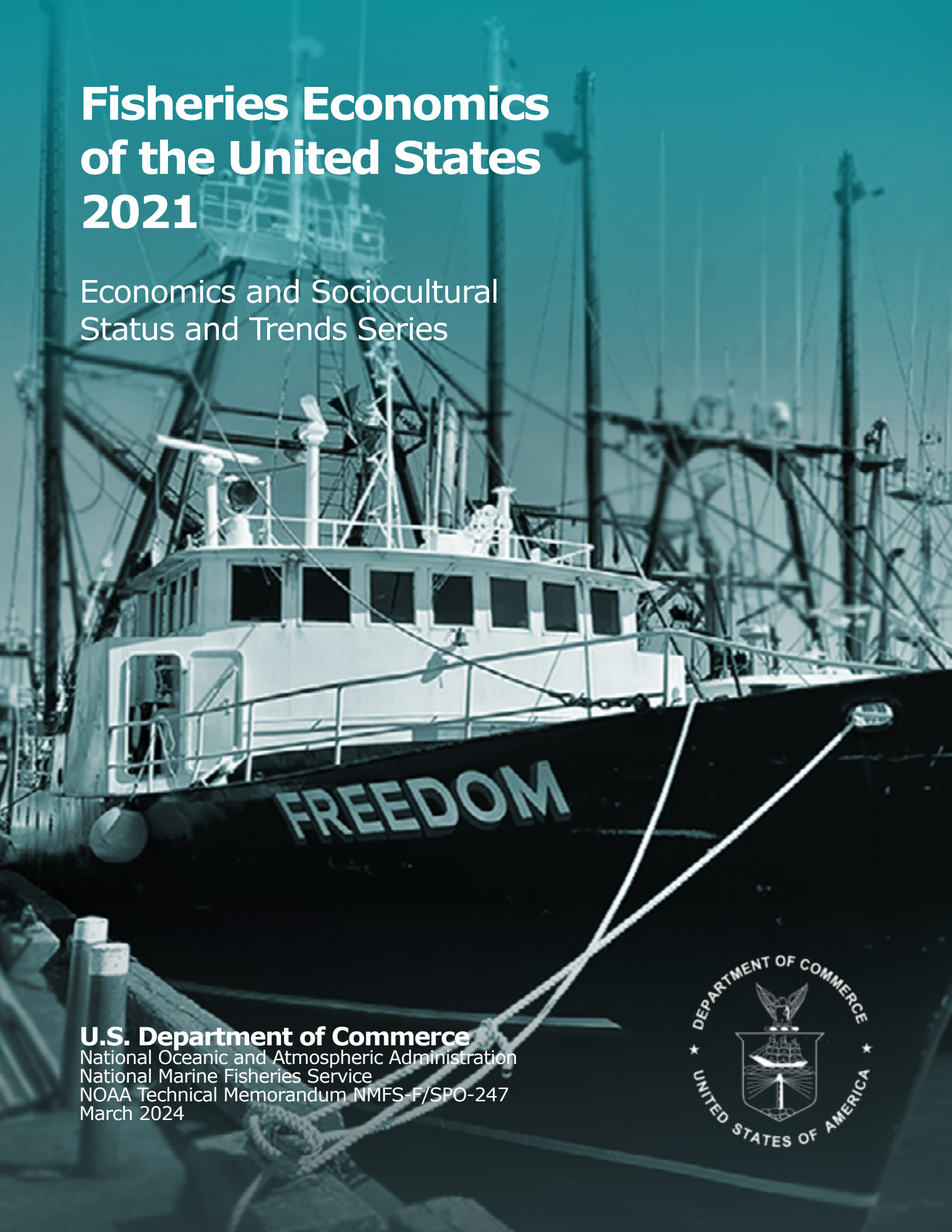
Fisheries Economics of the United States 2021

Economics and Sociocultural Status and Trends Series



U.S. Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-F/SPO-247
March 2024

Front: Commercial fishing vessels in the port of New Bedford, MA. Photo: New England Fishery Management Council
Inside: A commecial vessel in the Southeast. Photo: Michael Jepson

Fisheries Economics of the United States 2021

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NOAA TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NMFS-F/SPO-247
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U.S. Department of Commerce
Gina M. Raimondo, Secretary of Commerce

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Dr. Richard W. Spinrad, NOAA Administrator

National Marine Fisheries Service
Janet Coit, Assistant Administrator for Fisheries

NOAA FISHERIES PUBLICATIONS

Each year NOAA Fisheries produces three annual reports covering different aspects of the status of United States marine fisheries.

Status of Stocks

Status of Stocks is an annual report to Congress on the status of U.S. fisheries and is required by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. This report, which is published each spring, summarizes the number of stocks on the overfished, overfishing, and rebuilt lists for U.S. federally managed fish stocks and stock complexes. The report also shows trends over time, discusses the value and contributions of our partners, and highlights how management actions taken by NOAA Fisheries have improved the status of U.S. federally managed stocks.
https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/population-assessments/fishery-stock-status-updates#2018-quarterly-updates

Fisheries of the United States

Fisheries of the United States, published each fall, has been produced in its various forms for more than 100 years. It is the NOAA Fisheries yearbook of fishery statistics for the United States. It provides a snapshot of data, primarily at the national level, on U.S. recreational catch and commercial fisheries landings and value. In addition, data are reported on U.S. aquaculture production, the U.S. fishery processing industry, imports and exports of fishery-related products, and domestic supply and per capita consumption of fishery products. The focus is not on economic analysis, although value of landings, processed products, and foreign trade are included.
https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/commercial-fishing/fisheries-united-states

Fisheries Economics of the United States

Fisheries Economics of the United States, published each fall, provides a detailed look at the economic performance of commercial and recreational fisheries and other marine-related sectors on a state, regional, and national basis. The economic impact of commercial and recreational fishing activities in the United States is also reported in terms of employment, sales, and value-added impacts. The report provides management highlights for each region that include a summary of stock status, updates on catch share programs, and other selected management issues.
https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/commercial-fishing/fisheries-economics-united-states

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Access the Data Tool:
https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/data-tools/fisheries-economics-united-states-data-and-visualizations

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A recreational angler catches a striped bass offshore of Woods Hole, Massachusetts.
Photo: NOAA Fisheries/Scott Steinback

Preface

FISHERIES ECONOMICS OF THE UNITED STATES, 2021

Fisheries Economics of the United States, 2021, is the 16th volume in this annual series, which is intended to provide the public with easily accessible economic information about the nation's commercial and recreational fishing activities and fishing-related industries.

This year's report covers the years 2012 to 2021 and provides descriptive statistics for the following categories: economic impacts of the commercial fishing and seafood industry; commercial fisheries landings, revenue, and price trends; saltwater angler expenditures and economic impacts of marine recreational fishing; recreational fishing catch, effort, and participation rates; and employer and non-employer establishments, payroll, employees, and annual receipt information for fishing-related industries. The report also provides management highlights for each region that include a summary of stock status, updates on catch share programs, and other selected management issues. Economic performance indicators for catch share programs are reported.

New Direction for the Report

Beginning with FEUS 2021, the report has been updated to improve user experience. Some sections previously included in the PDF have moved to the web. The Data Tool[1] allows you to explore and download data. The Publications Database[2] allows you to create a tailored publications list. The Data Sources, Footnotes, and Reference Materials;[3] Resources;[4] and Glossary[5] pages provide report information in an easy-to-navigate format.

Additional Report Information

- Data Tool
- Publications
- Data Sources, Footnotes, and Reference Materials
- Resources
- Glossary

Sources of Data

Information in this report came from many sources. Commercial landings, revenue, and price data, as well as recreational fishing effort and catch data, were primarily obtained from the Fisheries Statistics Division, Office of Science and Technology, NOAA Fisheries. Other data sources included the NOAA Alaska Fisheries Science Center; Alaska Department of Fish and Game; California Department of Fish and Wildlife; Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife; Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife; the Pacific Coast Fisheries Information Network (PacFIN); Texas Parks and Wildlife Department; and Western Pacific Fisheries Information Network (WPacFIN). Economic impacts from the commercial fishing and seafood industry and recreational fishing sectors are from two separate national IMPLAN models of the Economics and Sociocultural Analysis Division, Office of Science and Technology, NOAA Fisheries. Fishing-related industry information was obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Acknowledgments

Many people participated in the production of this report. Shelley Arenas and Jacqui Fenner are the editors of this report series; Ben Fissel, Sabrina Lovell, and Kelsey Martin were primary authors and analysts on this FEUS edition. Rita Curtis was the primary author, developed content, and provided oversight from the report's inception through FEUS 2020. Key collaborators on this or past reports include Lauren Dolinger Few, Molly Graham, Derrick Hill, Anudja Kunanayagam, Emily Markowitz, Michael Liddel, Michael Lewis, and Alex Richardson. Other colleagues who provided information and expertise included Rob Ames and Jason Edwards (Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission) and Mike Brown (California Department of Fish and Wildlife). The report's design and layout was done by Avi Litwack and Jacqui Fenner.

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[1] NOAA Fisheries. FEUS Data Tool. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/data-tools/fisheries-economics-united-states-data-and-visualizations.
[2] NOAA Fisheries. FEUS Publications Database. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/foss/f?p=foss:fisheries-economics-publications.
[3] NOAA Fisheries. FEUS Data Sources, Footnotes, and Reference Materials. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/socioeconomics/fisheries-economics-united-states-data-sources-footnotes-and-reference.
[4] NOAA Fisheries. FEUS Resources. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/socioeconomics/fisheries-economics-united-states-resources.
[5] NOAA Fisheries. FEUS Glossary. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/socioeconomics/fisheries-economics-united-states-glossary.

National Overview

Fishing nets.
Photo: NOAA Fisheries

MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

The authority to manage federal fisheries in the United States was granted to the Secretary of Commerce by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (P.L. 94-265 as amended by P.L. 109-479). NOAA Fisheries is the federal agency with delegated authority from the Secretary of Commerce to oversee fishing activities in federal waters. Federal fisheries are generally defined as fishing activities that take place in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ, between 3 and 200 nautical miles from the coastline). Generally, individual states retain management authority over fishing activities within three nautical miles of their coasts.

Regional Fishery Management Councils

- North Pacific
- Pacific
- Western Pacific
- New England
- Mid-Atlantic
- South Atlantic
- Gulf of Mexico
- Caribbean

Nationwide, 46 fishery management plans (FMPs) provide a framework for managing the harvest of 460 fish stocks and stock complexes.[1] These plans aim to manage the harvest of fish in U.S. and shared waters, using sound scientific research, to maximize fishing opportunity while ensuring the sustainability of fisheries and fishing communities. Regional Fishery Management Councils (FMCs) develop FMPs in eight regions nationwide: North Pacific, Pacific, Western Pacific, New England, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean. After an FMP is developed, the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with NOAA Fisheries, must approve it before it is implemented.

Fishery management plans must specify objective and measurable criteria to determine when a stock is overfished or subject to overfishing. Of the 460 managed stocks and stock complexes, enough information exists to determine the overfishing status of 323 and the overfished status of 251. At the end of 2021, there were 26 stocks on the overfishing list (or 8% of stocks with known overfishing status) and 51 stocks on the overfished list (or 20% of stocks with known status).[2] Since 2000, 47 stocks have been rebuilt (unchanged from 2020).

National Spotlight

Commercial Fisheries: In 2021, the U.S. seafood industry generated economic impacts of $193 billion in sales, $51 billion in income, and $79 billion in value-added impacts, and supported 1.36 million jobs (Table 5). Relative to 2020, sales impacts increased 25%, income impacts increased 27%, value-added impacts increased 26%, and jobs increased 23%. Importers generated the largest share of sales and value-added impacts with 50% and 37%, respectively, corresponding to the large volume of seafood imports. Seafood import value rose 30%, with a 12% increase in import volume and a 16% increase in import prices. The retail sector generated the largest share of jobs and income impacts, with 52% and 37%, respectively.

Total landings revenue increased 36% to $6.6 billion, with comparable revenue increases for both finfish and shellfish. Revenues increased for U.S. landings of all key species (United States Tables), with some regional differences. The primary factor resulting in increasing revenues was rising prices. Landings, which had dropped at the onset of the pandemic in 2020, increased 2% in total and were below the typical levels observed from 2012 to 2019, while the average aggregate ex-vessel price increased 33% in 2021 and was above the typical price level observed from 2012 to 2019. The magnitude of the ex-vessel price increases were similar for both the 'finfish' and 'shellfish and other' categories (United States Tables). While there were substantive differences in ex-vessel price increases across species, they were increasing for most key species. This broad scale increase in ex-vessel price occurred against the back drop of significant inflation across the nation and particularly in food commodities. The U.S. Department of Agriculture reported that retail seafood prices increased 7.3%, which was similar to that of poultry and other meats,[3] and the Bureau of Labor Statistics seafood processing price index increased 11%.[4] While this report does not include data on fishing and processing costs, broad-based inflation

[1] Fishery management plans and fishery ecosystem plans for each region covered in this report are listed in their respective sections. The four FMPs developed by the Caribbean Fishery Management Council and the Atlantic Highly Migratory Species FMP developed by NOAA Fisheries are not included in this report.
[2] NOAA Fisheries Office of Sustainable Fisheries. Status of Stocks 2021. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/sustainable-fisheries/status-stocks-2021 (accessed 18 November 2022).
[3] U.S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Available at https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/weekly-retail-food-sales/ (accessed 7 August 2023).
[4] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Producer Price Index by Industry: Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging: Fresh and Frozen Seafood Processing [PCU3117103117102], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Available at https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/PCU3117103117102 (accessed 7 August 2023).

throughout the United States also impacted increased costs for fishermen and throughout the supply chain, as energy (fuel) and labor prices were generally rising. Due to this, increasing revenues and prices do not necessarily imply increased profits.

Starting in 2020, COVID-19 has had an unprecedented impact throughout fishing and seafood industries. Undoubtedly, one of the significant economic impacts experienced by the industry was the mitigation costs experienced by the fishing and processing industries to continue to supply national and global markets for seafood. Some restrictions continued throughout 2021 to the extent which has dictated regional and local conditions, as well as laws and local norms. On March 29, 2021, NOAA Fisheries announced an additional $255 million in fisheries assistance funding provided by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 in support of activities under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act).[5]

Recreational Fisheries: In 2021, recreational anglers took 197.8 million trips across all coastal states. The South Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico regions (North Carolina to Texas) consistently have had the two highest levels of effort across the seven NOAA Fisheries regions. In 2021, effort in the two regions totaled over 129 million trips (77 million in the South Atlantic Region and 52 million in the Gulf of Mexico Region), a 1.5% increase from 2020 and an 8% increase from 2019. In the past 10 years, the highest level of effort in these two regions was in 2013, with nearly 138 million trips; the lowest level of effort was in 2019, with 119 million trips.

In the South Atlantic Region, East Florida had the highest number of trips in 2021 (42.1 million). North Carolina had nearly 18 million trips in 2021. In the Gulf of Mexico Region, effort was highest in West Florida (37.6 million trips). In the Mid-Atlantic Region, New Jersey anglers took just over 13 million trips, and New York anglers took 12 million trips in 2021. Massachusetts had the highest number of trips in the New England Region, with 7.3 million trips in 2021. California anglers took the most trips in the Pacific Region, with 3.3 million trips in 2021.

Total expenditures on recreational fishing trips are highest in the South Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico regions. In the South Atlantic Region, trip expenditures totaled $3.6 billion, with shore anglers spending $2.4 billion and private boat anglers spending $956 million. Expenditures in the Gulf of Mexico Region totaled $3.4 billion, with private boat trip and shore trip expenditures totaling approximately $1.4 billion each.

Striped bass is a highly popular recreational species on the Atlantic Coast, with approximately 31 million fish caught (harvested and released) in 2021. New Jersey anglers caught the most striped bass, with 8.6 million fish caught. Massachusetts and Maryland anglers caught 4.9 and 4.5 million fish, respectively. From 2012 to 2021, total Atlantic Coast harvest peaked in 2017, with 44.7 million fish, and then began to decline. From 2020 to 2021, harvest decreased by 7%. The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission has managed striped bass under a Fisheries Management Plan since 1981. In October 2019, the Commission passed Addendum VI, which aimed to reduce both commercial and recreational striped bass removals in order to achieve the plan's total fishing mortality (F) target in 2020. One of the adopted measures included the mandatory use of circle hooks when fishing with bait in order to reduce recreational release mortality.[6]

Transboundary and International Fisheries

NOAA Fisheries is actively involved in negotiating conservation and management measures, including total allowable catch levels, fishery allocations, and monitoring and control schemes, for internationally shared fisheries resources. Shared fisheries resources include those in areas where the EEZ of the United States overlaps with other nations (transboundary areas and in areas beyond the U.S. EEZ, i.e., international waters or the high seas). The Gulf of Alaska and the Gulf of Maine are examples of these transboundary areas. An area in the Bering Sea outside the EEZs of Canada, Japan, and Russia, called the Donut Hole, is an example of international waters. Loss of sea ice will create new transboundary areas and international waters in the Arctic.

NOAA Fisheries participates in various international and regional fisheries management organizations

[5] NOAA Fisheries. Additional Assistance Funding Under the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/funding-and-financial-services/additional-assistance-funding-under-consolidated (accessed 9 August 2023).
[6] Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission. Atlantic Striped Bass. Available at https://asmfc.org/species/atlantic-striped-bass (accessed 7 August 2023).

(RFMOs) that promote international cooperation to achieve effective, responsible marine stewardship and ensure sustainable fisheries management. RFMOs are multinational organizations with interests in internationally shared fish stocks and associated fishing activities. The primary objectives of these RFMOs are to research, assess, and adopt measures for the conservation and coordinated management of target species, such as bigeye tuna. Some RFMOs also collect data and evaluate and adopt measures for the conservation and scientific assessment of non-target species, also known as bycatch. Non-target species include seabirds, marine mammals, sea turtles, and fish species caught incidentally while fishing for target species. These entities are listed by ocean basin below.[7] The commitment to conserving and protecting all species associated with, or affected by, fishing activities is outlined in the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries established in 1995.

Regional Fishery Management Councils

Atlantic Ocean Regional Fisheries Management Organizations:

- International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
- North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization
- Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization
- Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission

Pacific Ocean Regional Fisheries Management Organizations:

- Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program
- Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
- North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission
- Convention on the Conservation and Management of Pollock Resources in the Central Bering Sea
- Pacific Salmon Commission
- Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
- International Pacific Halibut Commission

An issue of particular concern for NOAA Fisheries is illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities. IUU fishing generally refers to fishing that violates national laws or internationally agreed conservation and management measures in effect in oceans around the world. IUU fishing can include fishing without a license or quota for certain species, unauthorized trans-shipments to cargo vessels, failing to report catches or making false reports, keeping undersized fish or fish that are otherwise protected by regulations, fishing in closed areas or during closed seasons, and using prohibited fishing gear.

NOAA Fisheries is actively collaborating with other federal agencies as part of the National Ocean Council Committee on IUU Fishing and Seafood Fraud. This network of agencies works together to implement measures outlined in an action plan developed by the Presidential Task Force on Combating IUU Fishing and Seafood Fraud. As part of this effort, in December 2016 NOAA Fisheries issued the final rule establishing the Seafood Import Monitoring Program to further combat IUU fishing practices and to identify misrepresented seafood imports before they enter the U.S. market. The data collected under this program allows certain priority species, identified as especially vulnerable to IUU fishing and seafood fraud, to be traced from the point of entry into U.S. commerce back to the point of harvest or production to verify whether it was lawfully harvested or produced. The rule went into effect January 1, 2018 for 11 of the 13 species/species groups covered in the final rule. Shrimp and abalone compliance became effective on December 31, 2018.[8] By not allowing IUU fish products into the United States, the Seafood Import Monitoring Program helps level the playing field for commercial fishermen by reducing unfair competition in the marketplace.

Threatened and Endangered Species

NOAA Fisheries is also the lead agency for the conservation and protection of marine and anadromous species that fall within the purview of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). NOAA Fisheries has jurisdiction over 165 endangered and threatened marine species (see Table 1).

[7] NOAA Fisheries Office of International Affairs, Trade, and Commerce. International and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/international-affairs/international-and-regional-fisheries-management-organizations (accessed 18 November 2022).
[8] NOAA Fisheries Office of International Affairs, Trade, and Commerce. Seafood Import Monitoring Program. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/international/seafood-import-monitoring-program (accessed 18 November 2022).

Table 1. Endangered and Threatened Species under NOAA Fisheries Jurisdiction[9]

Species Group	Number of Species / Subspecies Populations
Total Threatened and Endangered Marine Species	165
Whales	16
Dolphins and Porpoises	8
Seals and Sea Lions	12
Sea Turtles	25
Fish and Sharks	75
Corals and Marine Invertebrates	28
Plants	1

A recent Report to Congress covering the period October 1, 2018 – September 30, 2020 indicates that NOAA Fisheries manages 99 domestic species (including some transnational) and 66 foreign marine and anadromous species — including salmon, sturgeon, sawfish, sharks, rays, seagrass, mollusks, sea turtles, corals, and marine mammals. The report addresses the 99 transnational and domestic species for which a recovery plan has or will be developed.[10]

The status of these 99 species for this period was:

- 25 (25.3%) were stabilized or increasing.
- 11 (11.1%) were declining.
- 17 (17.2%) were mixed, with their status varying by population location.
- 46 (46.5%) were unknown because we lacked sufficient trend data to make a determination.

NOAA Fisheries is also responsible for protecting marine mammals under the Marine Mammal Protection Act.[11] In authorizing this act in 1972, Congress recognized that marine mammal species or stocks may be in danger of extinction or depletion as a result of human activities; marine mammal species or stocks should not be allowed to fall below their optimum sustainable population levels; measures should be taken to replenish marine mammal species or stocks; there is inadequate knowledge of the marine mammal ecology and population dynamics; and marine mammals have proven to be resources of great international significance. NOAA Fisheries engages in activities such as preventing the harassment, capture, or killing of marine mammals; preparing marine mammal stock assessments; and studying interactions between marine mammals and fisheries.

Essential Fish Habitats

Sustainable commercial and recreational fisheries depend on healthy habitats. These habitats include rivers, estuaries, coastal waters, and the open ocean where marine and anadromous species feed, grow, and reproduce. Consideration of these habitat areas is part of an ecosystem-based management approach for managing fisheries in a more sustainable and holistic manner. Since 1996, federal fishery management plans are required to identify and describe essential fish habitat (EFH) for all federally managed species. Habitat areas that are necessary for a fish species' growth, reproduction, and development are considered EFH. To the extent practicable, NOAA Fisheries and the FMCs must minimize adverse effects to EFH caused by fishing.

Though not required, Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (HAPC) can be identified to help focus EFH conservation efforts. The HAPC designation alone does not confer additional protection to or place restrictions on an area but helps to focus EFH conservation, management, and research priorities. HAPC designation is a valuable way to acknowledge areas based on their ecological importance, rarity, and/or vulnerability, indicating a greater need for conservation and management. To date, approximately 299 HAPCs have been designated, including a combination of habitat types, discrete areas, and waterways, some of which overlap.

In order to help prioritize efforts related to EFH, NOAA Fisheries held an EFH Summit in 2016 and then published an updated Marine Fisheries Habitat Assessment Improvement Plan in 2018.[12] Both efforts focused on identifying habitats that are most essential for sustaining federally managed species and on supporting research to understand how these habitats directly contribute to fisheries productivity. A continued priority is refining EFH and HAPC designations for habitat-limited species and habitats that play a key role in offshore stock productivity.

[9] NOAA Fisheries Office of Protected Resources. Endangered Species Conservation. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/endangered-species-conservation#conservation-&-management (accessed 18 November 2022).
[10] NOAA Fisheries Office of Protected Resources. Recovering Threatened and Endangered Species – Report to Congress. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/recovering-threatened-and-endangered-species-report-congress-fy-2019-2020 (accessed 18 November 2022).
[11] The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service protects walrus, manatees, otters, and polar bears.
[12] NOAA Fisheries Office of Habitat Conservation. Habitat Assessment Improvement Plan (2010). Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/habitat-assessment-improvement-plan-2010 (accessed 18 November 2022).

Catch Share Programs

Market-based management tools are used by fishery managers to reduce overcapitalization, increase the economic viability of fisheries, and promote individual accountability for harvest and harvesting practices. Catch share programs are one of these tools and encompass a range of management strategies that share a common feature: a secure share of fish is dedicated to individual fishermen, cooperatives, fishing communities, and other entities for their exclusive use. In 2010, the NOAA catch share policy was released to encourage well-designed catch share programs to help maintain or rebuild fisheries.[13] The policy also aims to sustain fishermen, communities, and vibrant working waterfronts, including the cultural and resource-access traditions that have been part of this country since its founding.

Currently, there are 17 federal catch share programs nationwide. These programs include limited access privilege programs (LAPPs), individual fishing quota programs (IFQs), individual transferable quota programs (ITQs), fishing community development quota programs (CDQs), fishing cooperatives, and fishing sectors.[14] Implementation dates of these programs span three decades, with six programs established in the 1990s and six established since 2010 (Table 2). Eleven programs manage a single species or, in some cases, two species but as separate management units; the other six programs manage multiple species. Seven of the programs operate in the North Pacific Region.

Table 2. Existing Catch Share Programs in Federal Fisheries[15,16]

Region/FMP	Program	Year Implemented
North Pacific Region	Western Alaska Community Development Quota (CDQ) Program	1992
	Alaska Halibut and Sablefish IFQ Program	1995
	American Fisheries Act (AFA) Pollock Cooperatives	1998
	Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) King and Tanner Crab Rationalization	2005
	Aleutian Islands Pollock Fishery	2005
	Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) Non-Pollock Trawl Catcher/Processor Groundfish Cooperatives (Amendment 80)	2008
	Central Gulf of Alaska (GOA) Rockfish Program (pilot implemented in 2007)	2011
Pacific Region	Pacific Coast Sablefish Permit Stacking Program	2001
	Pacific Groundfish Trawl Rationalization Program (whiting and non-whiting trawl)	2011
New England Region	Northeast Multispecies Sectors: Georges Bank Cod - Hook Gear (2004) and Georges Bank Cod - Fixed Gear (2007)	2010
	Northeast General Category Sea Scallop IFQ Program	2010
Mid-Atlantic Region	Mid-Atlantic Surfclam and Ocean Quahog IFQ Program	1990
	Mid-Atlantic Golden Tilefish IFQ Program	2009
Atlantic Highly Migratory Species	Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Individual Bluefin Quota Program	2015
South Atlantic Region	South Atlantic Wreckfish ITQ Program	1992
Gulf of Mexico Region	Red Snapper IFQ Program	2007
	Grouper and Tilefish IFQ Program	2010

[13] NOAA Fisheries Office of Sustainable Fisheries. Catch Shares. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/laws-and-policies/catch-shares (accessed 18 November 2022).
[14] See Section 303A of the Magnuson-Stevens Act for more information on LAPP requirements.
[15] From 1996 to 2002, there was a congressional moratorium on the establishment of new IFQ programs. There are no catch share programs in the Caribbean.
[16] In 2007, Congress reauthorized the Magnuson-Stevens Act, Section 303A with provisions for limited access privilege programs.

In 2010, NOAA Fisheries initiated an effort to track catch share program performance.[17] Findings from the initial report show that existing catch share programs have ended the race to fish (in their respective fisheries), resulting in longer fishing seasons, safer working conditions, and improved management performance. The report also shows that existing catch share programs have resulted in reduced fishing capacity to better match stock size — a management objective in the majority of catch share programs evaluated. Economic performance for the vessels remaining in the program improved, as measured by such metrics as revenue per vessel and average price.

Updated information on selected performance indicators is provided in Table 3. Briefly, results show that inflation-adjusted 2020 landings revenue from catch share species increased in 7 of the 16 programs and/or sub-components of the programs relative to their respective baseline periods. In addition, the number of active vessels decreased in all but one program (Central Gulf of Alaska Rockfish Program), while inflation-adjusted revenue per active vessel increased in all programs since their implementation, with an average increase of 157%. Further, results show that only two programs exceeded the annual catch limit (ACL) in 2020 (the BSAI Crab Rationalization and the Amendment 80 catch share programs in the North Pacific Region).

Other Market-Based Management Tools

Vessel or permit buyback programs are another market-based tool used by fishery managers. Under these programs, the government purchases fishing vessels or permits. Doing so permanently decreases the number of participants in the fishery and eases fishing-related pressure on marine resources. Recent buyback programs include BSAI Crab, Pacific Coast Groundfish, Longline Catcher Processor Non-Pollock Groundfish, Southeast Alaska Purse Seine Salmon, and American Fisheries Act Pollock.

Limited Access Privilege Programs, also known as limited entry programs, are another management tool available to fishery managers. In these programs, the number of fishing vessels allowed to harvest a specific fish stock or stock complex is limited to fishermen or vessels with permission to fish. LAPPs have been implemented in almost all federally managed commercial fisheries and in every region except the Caribbean.

Ecolabels are market-based tools offered by third-party entities. An ecolabeling program entitles a fishery product to bear a distinctive logo or statement that certifies the fishery resource was harvested in compliance with specified conservation and sustainability standards. It allows the buyer to potentially influence the sustainable harvest of fishery resources through the purchase of such ecolabeled seafood products at a price premium. The Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) has one of the most recognizable ecolabeling programs in the world. In 2020, over 400 fisheries worldwide met MSC sustainability standards, 27 of which are U.S. fisheries (see Table 4). Fisheries obtaining MSC certification for the first time in 2020 include the Aleutian Islands and Bering Sea Atka mackerel, Pacific Ocean perch, and northern rockfish and Gulf of Alaska Pacific Ocean perch, northern rockfish, and dusky rockfish fishery; the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) and Gulf of Alaska (GOA) pollock, flatfish, and Pacific cod fisheries (previously certified as separate entities for BSAI and GOA); and the U.S. Northeastern Coast longfin inshore squid and northern shortfin squid bottom trawl fishery.

[17] NOAA Fisheries Office of Sustainable Fisheries. Catch Shares. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/laws-and-policies/catch-shares (accessed 18 November 2022).

Table 3. Economic Performance Indicators for U.S. Federal Catch Share Programs (2020 $)[18]

Region/ FMP	Program	ACL Exceeded		Number of Active Vessels		Total Revenue from Catch Share Species		Revenue per Active Vessel	
		Baseline	2020	Baseline	2020	Baseline	2020	Baseline	2020
North Pacific	Alaska AFA Pollock Cooperatives	Y	N	147	98	277,597,197	390,260,418	1,888,416	3,982,249
	Alaska Halibut IFQ Program	Y	N	3,432	746	102,650,798	63,430,685	29,910	85,028
	Alaska Sablefish IFQ Program	Y	N	1,139	266	103,084,513	54,139,890	90,504	203,533
	BSAI Crab Rationalization Program	Y	Y	264	67	195,465,694	279,067,101	740,400	4,165,181
	BSAI Non-Pollock Trawl Catcher/ Processor Groundfish Cooperatives (Amendment 80)	N	Y	22	19	101,369,238	102,647,198	4,607,693	5,402,484
	Central Gulf of Alaska Rockfish Program	Y	N	42	46	7,341,540	9,083,167	174,799	197,460
Pacific	Pacific Coast Trawl Rationalization Program, Whiting and Non-Whiting Directed	NA	N	124	82	44,838,533	39,677,568	361,601	483,873
	Pacific Sablefish Permit Stacking Program	NA	N	135	74	7,494,676	4,336,582	55,516	58,602
New England	Atlantic Sea Scallop General Category IFQ Program	N	N	271	121	31,794,288	31,900,049	117,322	263,637
	Northeast Multispecies Sectors	Y	N	417	161	96,626,270	54,828,733	231,718	340,551
Mid-Atlantic	Mid-Atlantic Golden Tilefish IFQ Program	NA	N	14	8	5,276,668	4,816,015	376,905	602,002
	Mid-Atlantic Ocean Quahog ITQ Program	N	N	67	14	32,921,429	16,400,332	491,365	1,171,452
	Mid-Atlantic Surfclam ITQ Program	N	N	137	43	44,360,933	21,050,479	323,802	489,546
Gulf of Mexico	Gulf of Mexico Grouper-Tilefish IFQ Program	Y	N	630	425	25,523,540	20,783,528	40,514	48,902
	Gulf of Mexico Red Snapper IFQ Program	Y	N	482	428	15,638,482	31,679,509	32,445	74,018
Atlantic Highly Migratory Species	Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Individual Bluefin Tuna Quota Program	NA	N	116	69	1,092,351	390,434	9,417	5,658

[18] The South Atlantic Wreckfish ITQ program and Aleutian Island Pollock Fishery are not included due to confidentiality restrictions. The Western Alaska CDQ program was excluded because CDQs are fundamentally different from the other programs. In addition, note that some programs did not have a catch quota prior to the catch share program. For these programs, "-" indicates that the question of whether the ACL was exceeded is not applicable. BSAI Crab data for 2019/2020.

Table 4. U.S. Fisheries with MSC Certification[19]

Region	Fishery	Certification Year
North Pacific	Alaska salmon	2000
	Annette Islands Reserve salmon	2011
	Aleutian Islands and Bering Sea Atka mackerel, Pacific Ocean perch, and northern rockfish and Gulf of Alaska Pacific Ocean perch, northern rockfish, and dusky rockfish	2020
	American Albacore Fishing Association and the Western Fishboat Owners Association North Pacific albacore tuna	2007
	Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands and Gulf of Alaska pollock	2020
	Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands and Gulf of Alaska flatfish	2020
	Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands and Gulf of Alaska Pacific cod	2020
	U.S. North Pacific halibut and sablefish	2006
Pacific	American Albacore Fishing Association and the Western Fishboat Owners Association South Pacific albacore tuna	2007
	Pacific hake mid-water trawl	2010
	Small Pelagic Fishery in Sonora, Gulf of California	2011
	Southern Gulf of California thread herring	2016
	U.S. West Coast limited entry groundfish trawl	2014
	U.S. West Coast pink shrimp (*Pandalus jordani*) trawl fishery	2007
New England	Omega Protein Corporation U.S. Atlantic menhaden purse seine	2019
	U.S. Acadian redfish, pollock and haddock otter trawl	2016
	U.S. Atlantic sea scallop	2013
	U.S. Atlantic spiny dogfish, winter skate and little skate	2012
	U.S. Gulf of Maine lobster fishery	2016
	U.S. Gulf of Maine and Georges Bank haddock, pollock, and redfish trawl	2018
	U.S. Northeast squid bottom trawl fishery	2018
Mid-Atlantic	U.S. Atlantic surfclam and ocean quahog	2016
	U.S. North Atlantic swordfish, yellowfin, and albacore tuna	2013
	U.S. Northeastern coast longfin inshore squid and northern shortfin squid bottom trawl fishery	2020
Gulf of Mexico	Louisiana blue crab	2012
	Prestige Oysters Texas and Louisiana private oyster fishery	2019
	U.S. Gulf of Mexico menhaden purse seine	2019

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES — NATIONAL OVERVIEW

In this report, commercial fisheries refer to fishing operations that sell their catch for profit. The term does not include subsistence fishermen or saltwater anglers who fish for sport. It also excludes the for-hire sector, which earns its revenue from selling recreational fishing trips to saltwater anglers. The commercial fisheries section reports on economic impacts, landings revenue, landings, and ex-vessel prices of key species and species groups.

Key U.S. Commercial Species

- Alaska pollock
- American lobster
- Blue crab
- Menhaden
- Pacific halibut
- Pacific salmon
- Sablefish
- Sea scallop
- Shrimp
- Tunas

Regional Highlights

At the national level, this report includes landings revenue, landings, and prices for 10 key species or species groups, which were selected so that each region has at least one species in the top 10. Results show that commercial fishermen in Alaska caught the most salmon (807 million pounds) and earned $752.3 million for their catch in 2021. Hawai'i fishermen caught the most tuna (22.5 million pounds) and earned the highest revenue for this catch ($103.5 million). Maine fishermen contributed the most to American lobster landings (110.6 million pounds) and earned $742.2 million for their catch in 2021. In Massachusetts, sea scallopers harvested 33.7 million pounds of scallop and earned $515 million for their catch. More blue crabs were caught in Louisiana (49 million pounds) than in any other state, earning more than $92.3 million. Louisiana accounted for the greatest quantity of menhaden landed in 2021, with fishermen landing 589.4 million pounds worth $60.4 million in dockside revenue. Sea scallop garnered the highest average ex-vessel price per pound ($15.25) among the key species and species groups in 2021, with state-specific prices ranging from $12.72 in New York to $17.66 in New Jersey.

[19] Marine Stewardship Council. MSC Certifications. Available at https://www.msc.org/ (accessed 18 November 2022).

Economic Impacts

The premise behind economic impact modeling is that every dollar spent in a regional economy (direct impact) is either saved or re-spent on additional goods or services. If those dollars are re-spent on other goods and services in the regional economy, this spending generates additional economic activity in the region.[20]

Four different measures are commonly used to show how commercial fisheries landings affect the economy in a region (state or nationwide): sales, income, value-added, and employment. The term sales refers to the gross value of all sales by regional businesses affected by an activity, such as commercial fishing. The category includes both the direct sales of fish landed and sales made between businesses and households resulting from the original sale. Income includes personal income (wages and salaries) and proprietors' income (income from self-employment). Value-added is the contribution made to the gross domestic product in a region. Employment is specified on the basis of full- and part-time jobs supported directly or indirectly by the sales of seafood or purchases of inputs to commercial fishing. The first three measures are calculated in terms of dollars, whereas employment impacts are measured in numbers of jobs. Note that these categories are not additive. The U.S. seafood industry is defined here as the commercial fishing sector, seafood processors and dealers, seafood wholesalers and distributors, importers, and seafood retailers.[21]

This report provides estimates of total economic impacts for the nation and for each of the 23 coastal states. Total economic impacts for each state and the nation represent the sum of direct impacts; indirect impacts (in this case, the impact from suppliers to the seafood industry); and induced impacts (spending by employees on personal and household expenditures, where employees of both the seafood industry and its full supply chain are included). That is, the total economic impact estimates reported here measure jobs (Figure 1), sales, value-added, and income impacts from the seafood industry as well as the economic activity generated throughout each region's broader economy from this industry.

In 2021, the seafood industry supported 1.4 million full- and part-time jobs and generated $193.2 billion in sales, $50.7 billion in income, and $79 billion in value-added impacts nationwide (Table 5; Table 6). Importers generated the largest sales impacts ($95.9 billion) and value-added impacts ($29.2 billion). Retail generated the largest employment impacts (706,650 jobs) and income impacts ($18.7 billion).

Figure 1. Jobs supported by the U.S. Seafood Industry (jobs with and without imports), 2021

Table 5. U.S. Seafood Industry Economic Impacts Trends (thousands of jobs; millions of dollars)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Jobs	1,270	1,351	1,395	1,180	1,190	1,246	1,226	1,234	1,106	1,364
Sales	140,661	142,249	153,341	144,194	144,293	170,314	165,063	165,482	154,737	193,178
Income	38,722	39,747	41,956	39,744	39,905	44,595	42,899	43,376	39,856	50,710
Value Added	59,017	60,309	64,071	60,566	60,768	69,177	67,058	67,613	62,478	79,021
Total Revenue	5,099	5,547	5,473	5,184	5,337	5,409	5,413	5,598	4,780	6,583

[20] Summary data is available online in the FEUS web tool. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/data-tools/fisheries-economics-united-states-data-and-visualizations.
[21] The NMFS Commercial Fishing Industry Input/Output Model was used to generate the impact estimates. Available at https://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/documents/commercial_seafood_impacts_2007-2009.pdf.

Table 6. Sales, Income, and Value-Added Impacts Generated by the U.S. Seafood Industry, 2021 (thousands of dollars)

State	Sales	Income	Added Value
U.S. Total	193,177,981	50,709,639	79,020,815
California	31,215,759	6,640,619	11,067,146
Florida	24,736,214	4,607,839	8,256,678
Massachusetts	22,604,987	5,519,473	8,606,812
New Jersey	13,217,918	2,736,639	4,599,662
Washington	11,097,149	2,832,653	4,380,404
New York	9,218,775	1,901,553	3,195,499
Texas	6,385,052	1,548,799	2,455,545
Maine	5,080,344	1,518,628	2,259,404
Alaska	5,057,300	2,253,634	2,796,752
Maryland	4,360,378	975,942	1,575,850
Georgia	3,917,492	860,796	1,421,787
Virginia	3,765,213	943,640	1,464,334
Louisiana	1,929,558	718,253	974,204
Oregon	1,656,292	543,508	777,808
New Hampshire	1,292,056	306,684	486,695
North Carolina	1,067,590	282,592	430,624
Alabama	912,133	328,186	441,830
Rhode Island	881,384	239,470	364,860
Connecticut	818,205	167,193	281,921
Hawai'i	814,907	245,950	361,639
Mississippi	264,929	102,162	133,171
South Carolina	231,235	65,004	97,055
Delaware	179,000	34,410	58,655

Landings Revenue

Landings revenue in the United States totaled $6.6 billion in 2021 (Table 7). This represented a 20% increase in nominal value from 2012 levels (a 1% increase in real terms after adjusting for inflation) and, year-over-year, a 36% increase from 2020 (Figure 2). Finfish landings revenue accounted for 33% of all landings revenue. American lobster had the highest landings revenue in 2021.

Table 7. Commercial Fisheries Landings Revenue by Region, 2021 (thousands of dollars)

Region	Revenue
U.S. Total	6,583,241
North Pacific	2,049,565
New England	1,968,086
Gulf of Mexico	920,254
Pacific	740,995
Mid-Atlantic	568,361
South Atlantic	206,699
Western Pacific	129,279

From 2012 to 2021, American lobster (115%, 81% in real terms), menhaden (114%, 80% in real terms), and Pacific salmon (36%, 15% in real terms) had the largest increases, while sablefish (-24%, -36% in real terms), Pacific halibut (-19%, -32% in real terms), and tunas (-7%, -22% in real terms) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, Pacific salmon (93%), Pacific halibut (77%), and American lobster (75%) had the largest increases, while none of the key species experienced decreases (in nominal values).

North Pacific earned the greatest share of landings revenue in 2021 ($2 billion), contributing 31% of the national total (Table 7). Maine ($872.7 million, or 20% of U.S. shellfish revenue) and Alaska ($851.2 million, or 19% of U.S. shellfish revenue) earned the most ex-vessel revenue from shellfish landings.

Commercial Revenue: Largest Increases

From 2012:
- American lobster (115%, 81% in real terms)
- Menhaden (114%, 80% in real terms)
- Pacific salmon (36%, 15% in real terms)

From 2020:
- Pacific salmon (93%)
- Pacific halibut (77%)
- American lobster (75%)

Commercial Revenue: Largest Decreases

From 2012:
- Sablefish (-24%, -36% in real terms)
- Pacific halibut (-19%, -32% in real terms)
- Tunas (-7%, -22% in real terms)

From 2020:
- None of the key species experienced decreases (in nominal values).

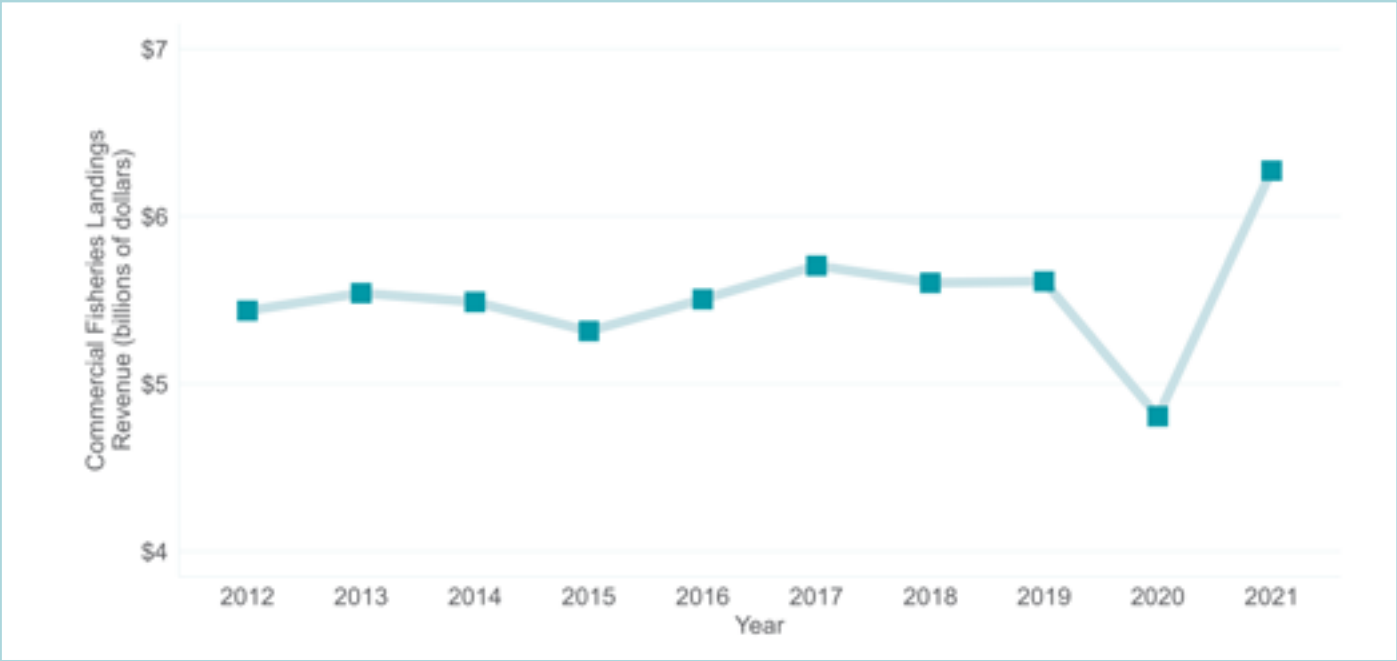


Figure 2. U.S. Commercial Fisheries Landings Revenue, 2012–2021 (in real terms, billions of dollars)

Landings

Landings volume in the United States totaled $8.6 billion in 2021 (Table 8). This represented a 12% decrease from 2012 levels and, year-over-year, a 2% increase from 2020 (Figure 3). Finfish landings revenue accounted for 48% of all landed weight. Alaska pollock had the highest landings volume in 2021.

From 2012 to 2021, Pacific salmon (29%), sablefish (21%), and Alaska pollock (12%) had the largest increases, while tunas (-36%), blue crab (-36%), and menhaden (-30%) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, Pacific salmon (64%), sablefish (27%), and Pacific halibut (15%) had the largest increases, while tunas (-21%), sea scallop (-12%), and menhaden (-5%) had the largest decreases.

Commercial Landings: Largest Increases

From 2012:
- Pacific salmon (29%)
- Sablefish (21%)
- Alaska pollock (12%)

From 2020:
- Pacific salmon (64%)
- Sablefish (27%)
- Pacific halibut (15%)

Commercial Landings: Largest Decreases

From 2012:
- Tunas (-36%)
- Blue crab (-36%)
- Menhaden (-30%)

From 2020:
- Tunas (-21%)
- Sea scallop (-12%)
- Menhaden (-5%)

The North Pacific Region had the greatest share of landings in 2021 (5.3 billion pounds), contributing 61% of the national total (Table 8). Alaska (3.3 billion pounds, or 74% of U.S. shellfish landings) and Washington (161.8 million pounds, or 4% of U.S. shellfish landings) had the greatest landings.

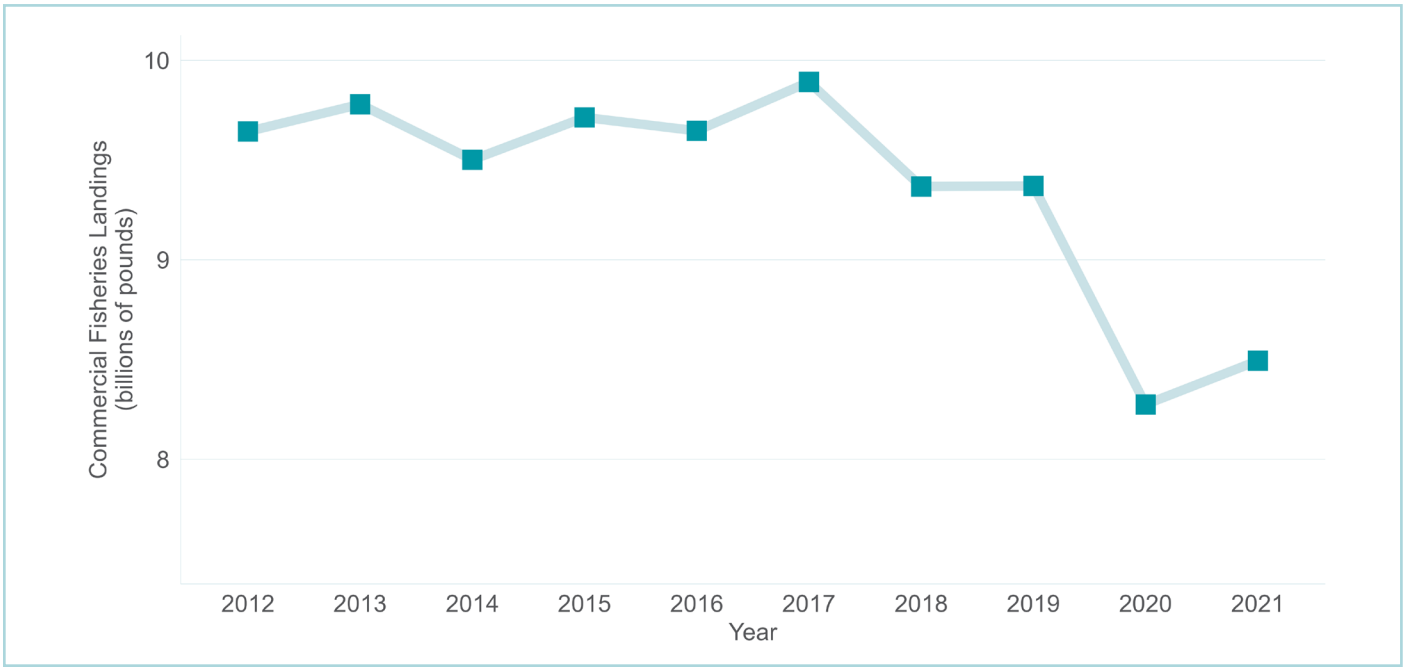


Figure 3. U.S. Commercial Fisheries Landings, 2012–2021 (billions of pounds)

Table 8. Commercial Fisheries Landings by Region, 2021 (thousands of pounds)

Region	Landings Volume
U.S. Total	8,572,950
North Pacific	5,272,136
Gulf of Mexico	1,139,994
Pacific	963,297
Mid-Atlantic	569,090
New England	501,143
South Atlantic	97,650
Western Pacific	29,641

Prices

Of all key species or species groups, sea scallop ($15.51 per pound) had the highest national ex-vessel price. Alaska pollock ($0.15 per pound) had the lowest ex-vessel price of all key species nationally.

From 2012 to 2021, menhaden (205%, 157% in real terms), American lobster (140%, 102% in real terms), and blue crab (94%, 63% in real terms) had the largest increases, while sablefish (-37%, -47% in real terms) and Alaska pollock (-5%, -20% in real terms) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, tunas (63%), American lobster (57%), and sea scallop (56%) had the largest increases, while none of the key species experienced decreases (in nominal values).

RECREATIONAL FISHERIES — NATIONAL OVERVIEW

In this report, recreational fishing refers to fishing for leisure rather than to sell fish (commercial fishing) or for subsistence. The key species/species groups included in this report were chosen because they are caught in large numbers, highly prized by recreational anglers, associated with federal fishery management plans; or a combination of one or more of these factors. The recreational fisheries section reports on angler participation, trips, economic impacts and expenditures, and catch of key species/species groups.[22,23]

[22] Atlantic and Gulf recreational catch and effort estimates are based upon the MRIP estimates released in 2022.
[23] For more information about where each region's or state's data comes from, see FEUS Data Sources, Footnotes, and Reference Materials. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/socioeconomics/fisheries-economics-united-states-data-sources-footnotes-and-reference.

Key U.S. Recreational Species[24]

- Atlantic croaker and spot (Atlantic regions)
- Dolphinfish (Western Pacific and Atlantic)
- Pacific halibut (North Pacific)
- Pacific salmon (Pacific and North Pacific)[25]
- Rockfishes and scorpionfishes (Pacific and North Pacific)[26]
- Seatrout (Atlantic regions)[27]
- Striped bass (Atlantic regions)
- Summer flounder (Atlantic regions)
- Tunas (Atlantic regions)[28]
- Tunas (Pacific and Western Pacific regions)[29]

The economic contributions for both trip and durable expenditures from recreational fishing in 2021 were estimated using IMPLAN version 3, with base year data from 2017. Models for each state and for the nation were created in IMPLAN using trip expenditures (based on 2016/2017 survey data on average trip expenditures and total 2021 trips) and for durable expenditures (based on 2019 survey data on average durable expenditures and 2018 participants).

Regional Highlights

At the national level, the report includes fishing trips, participation, and the harvest and release numbers of 10 key species or species groups, which were selected so that each region has at least one species in the top 10. Results show that in 2021, recreational anglers in East Florida took the most trips (42.1 million trips) and West Florida spent the most on trips ($2 billion). East Florida spent the second most on trips ($1.4 billion).

Virginia caught the most Atlantic croaker and spot (22.2 million fish), West Florida caught the most seatrouts (32.7 million fish), New Jersey caught the most striped bass (8.6 million fish), and New Jersey caught the most summer flounder (13.3 million fish). Alaska caught the most Pacific halibut (587,879 fish) and Pacific salmon (1.1 million fish).

Economic Impacts and Expenditures

The economic contributions or impacts of recreational fishing activities in the United States is based on spending by recreational anglers.[30] Total annual trip expenditures were estimated at the state level by multiplying mean trip expenditures by the estimated number of adult trips in each trip mode (for-hire, private boat, and shore) and adjusting by the CPI (consumer price index) to the current year. Total annual durable expenditures were estimated by multiplying mean durable expenditures by the estimated annual number of adult participants in the United States and adjusting by the CPI (consumer price index) to the current year.[31] After 2018, state level durable expenditures and durable impacts will no longer be available due to changes in the availability of angler participation data at the state level. State level trip expenditures and impacts will continue to be provided.

Four different measures are commonly used to show how angler expenditures affect the economy in a region (state or nationwide): sales, income, value-added, and employment. The term sales refers to the gross value of all sales by regional businesses affected by an activity, such as recreational fishing. It includes both the direct sales made by the angler and sales made between businesses and households resulting from that original sale by the angler. Income includes personal income (wages and salaries) and proprietors' income (income from self-employment). Value-added is the contribution made to the gross domestic product in a region. Employment is specified on the basis of full-time and part-time jobs supported directly or indirectly by the purchases made by anglers. The first three measures are calculated in terms of dollars, whereas employment impacts are measured in numbers of jobs. Note that these categories are not additive. NOAA Fisheries uses a regional impact modeling software, called IMPLAN, to estimate these four types of impacts.

Economic impacts from recreational fishing activities supported 638,426 jobs across the United States in 2021

[24] Atlantic Regions refer to those states within New England, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and the Gulf of Mexico Regions.
[25] Chinook salmon, chum salmon, coho salmon, cutthroat trout, pink salmon, and sockeye salmon.
[26] Bank rockfish, black and yellow rockfish, black rockfish, blue rockfish, bocaccio, bronzespotted rockfish, brown rockfish, calico rockfish, California scorpionfish, canary rockfish, chilipepper, china rockfish, copper rockfish, cowcod, darkblotched rockfish, deacon rockfish, deacon/blue rockfish unknown, flag rockfish, freckled rockfish, gopher rockfish, grass rockfish, greenblotched rockfish, greenspotted rockfish, greenstriped rockfish, halfbanded rockfish, honeycomb rockfish, kelp rockfish, mexican rockfish, olive rockfish, Pacific ocean perch, quillback rockfish, redbanded rockfish, redstripe rockfish, rockfish genus, rockfish species, rosethorn rockfish, rosy rockfish, scorpionfish family, shortspine thornyhead, silvergray rockfish, speckled rockfish, squarespot rockfish, starry rockfish, stripetail rockfish, swordspine rockfish, tiger rockfish, treefish, vermilion rockfish, widow rockfish, yelloweye rockfish, yellowmouth rockfish, and yellowtail rockfish.
[27] Sand seatrout, seatrout genus, silver seatrout, spotted seatrout, and weakfish.
[28] Albacore, bigeye tuna, blackfin tuna, bluefin tuna, tuna genus, and yellowfin tuna.
[29] Albacore, bigeye tuna, bluefin tuna, and yellowfin tuna.
[30] Trip expenditure estimates were generated from the 2016/2017 National Marine Recreational Fishing Expenditure Survey (Lovell et al., 2020). Durable goods expenditures were generated from the 2019 National Marine Recreational Fishing Expenditure Survey. See the FEUS Publications Database to view citations for recreational fisheries economics research. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/foss/f?p=foss:fisheries-economics-publications.
[31] Summary data is available online in the FEUS web tool. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/data-tools/fisheries-economics-united-states-data-and-visualizations.

(Table 9). Recreational fishing also generated about $106.1 billion in sales impacts, $35.7 billion in income impacts, and $59.5 billion in value-added impacts.

Impacts from durable equipment expenditures (e.g., rods and reels, fishing-related equipment, boats, and vehicles) accounted for 75% of total job impacts, 76% of sales impacts, 77% of income impacts, and 76% of value added impacts. Of the three fishing trip modes, shore-boat-based fishing trips had the greatest economic impact, accounting for 13% of employment, 12% of sales, 11% of income impacts, and 12% of value-added impacts.

Table 9. Recreational Economic Impacts Trends for the United States (number of jobs; millions of dollars)[32]

Category	2019	2020	2021
Jobs	553,499	594,734	638,426
Sales	89,340	98,028	106,057
Income	30,005	32,935	35,663
Value Added	50,122	54,962	59,456

The greatest employment impacts (Figure 4) and sales impacts (Table 10) from saltwater recreational fishing were both generated in West Florida, followed by North Carolina and East Florida.

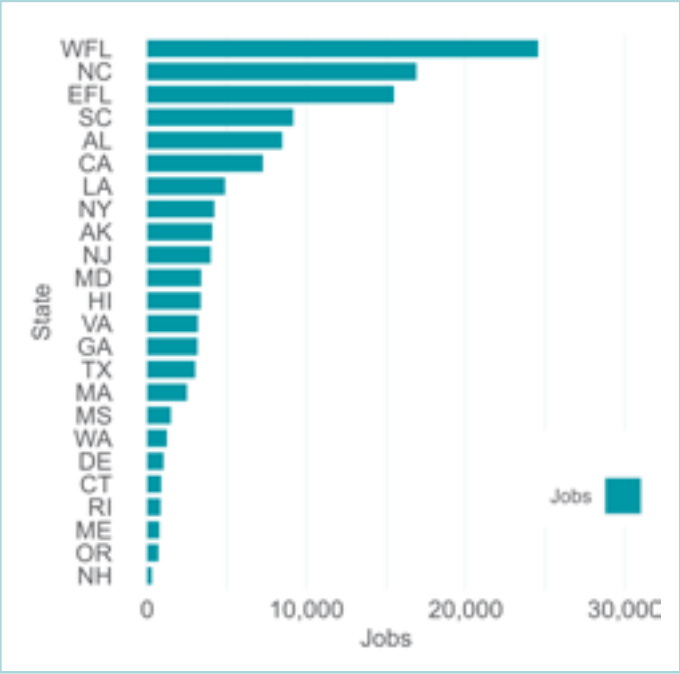


Figure 4. Jobs supported by the U.S. Recreational Fishing Industry, 2021

Table 10. Sales, Income, and Value-Added Impacts Generated by the Recreational Fishing Industry, 2021 (number of jobs; millions of dollars)

State	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
U.S. Total	638,426	106,057	35,663	59,456
West Florida	24,550	2,735	930	1,727
North Carolina	16,905	1,783	625	1,080
East Florida	15,496	1,655	563	1,104
South Carolina	9,168	859	284	542
Alabama	8,475	852	251	498
California	7,265	1,040	276	478
Louisiana	4,879	558	177	319
New York	4,214	383	167	289
Alaska	4,080	486	163	280
New Jersey	3,980	646	262	417
Maryland	3,384	336	125	216
Hawai'i	3,358	483	149	267
Virginia	3,177	361	132	234
Georgia	3,151	282	92	176
Texas	3,010	403	130	244
Massachusetts	2,491	315	153	218
Mississippi	1,480	133	44	82
Washington	1,230	174	58	104
Delaware	1,020	126	42	82
Connecticut	873	111	47	85
Rhode Island	833	92	45	66
Maine	755	85	30	50
Oregon	704	74	28	45
New Hampshire	284	30	12	20

In 2021, expenditures for fishing trips and durable goods equipment in the United States totaled $53.7 billion.

Approximately $10.7 billion of these expenditures were related to trip expenses. Total trip expenditures were composed of expenses on trips in the shore (48.4%), private boat (37.8%), and for-hire (13.8%) sectors. Durable goods expenditures totaled $43 billion in 2021, with the largest portion coming from Boat Expenses ($32.7 billion) (Figure 5).

[32] Atlantic and Gulf recreational catch and effort estimates are based upon the MRIP estimates released in 2022.

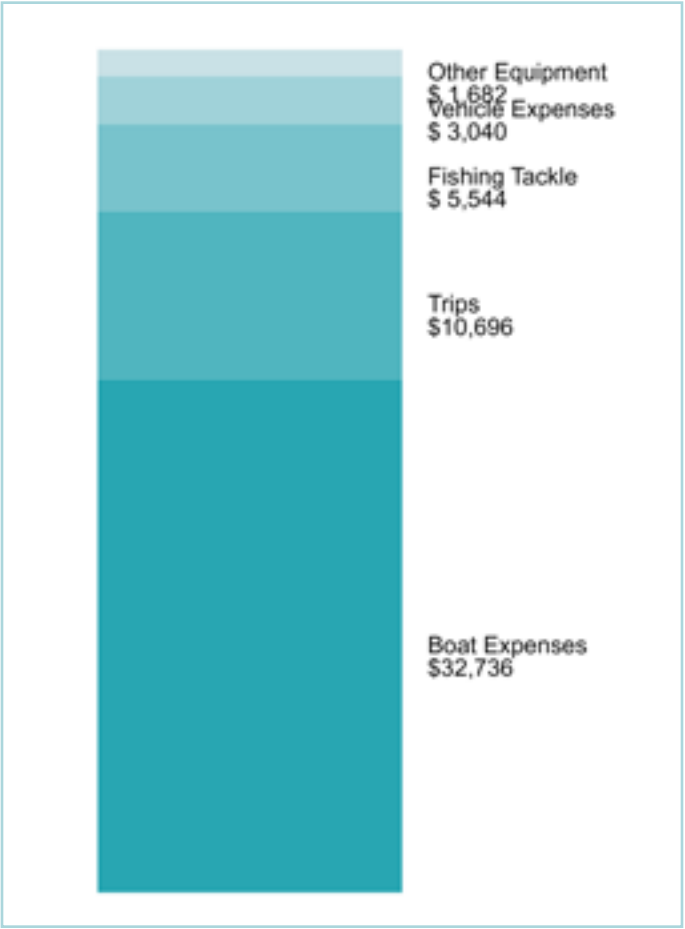


Figure 5. Recreational Fishing Trip and Durable Goods Expenditures, 2021 (millions of dollars)

Fishing Trips

Nationwide, anglers took approximately 197.8 million saltwater fishing trips around the country (Table 11). This number represented an 11% decrease from 2012 and a 1% decrease from 2020 (Figure 6). Approximately 63% of fishing trips were taken via shore. East Florida anglers took the most fishing trips (42.1 million trips), followed by those in West Florida and North Carolina (Table 12).

Table 11. Recreational Fishing Trips by Region, 2021 (thousands of angler trips)[33]

Region	Trips
U.S. Total	197,787
South Atlantic	77,135
Gulf of Mexico	52,102
Mid-Atlantic	42,844
New England	16,959
Pacific	4,008
Western Pacific	3,941
North Pacific	798

Table 12. Recreational Fishing Trips by State, 2021 (thousands of trips)

State	Trips
East Florida	42,059
West Florida	37,560
North Carolina	17,945
New Jersey	13,211
New York	12,007
South Carolina	11,945
Maryland	8,091
Massachusetts	7,285
Virginia	7,129
Alabama	6,815
Georgia	5,186
Mississippi	4,775
Hawai'i	3,941
Connecticut	3,712
Rhode Island	3,507
California	3,336
Delaware	2,407
Louisiana	1,888
Maine	1,740
Texas	1,064
New Hampshire	715
Washington	443
Oregon	229

[33] Alaska effort is measured in 'Days Fished,' not in 'Angler Trips.' Numbers before 2011 use estimates of the portion of days fished devoted to shellfish, which were excluded.

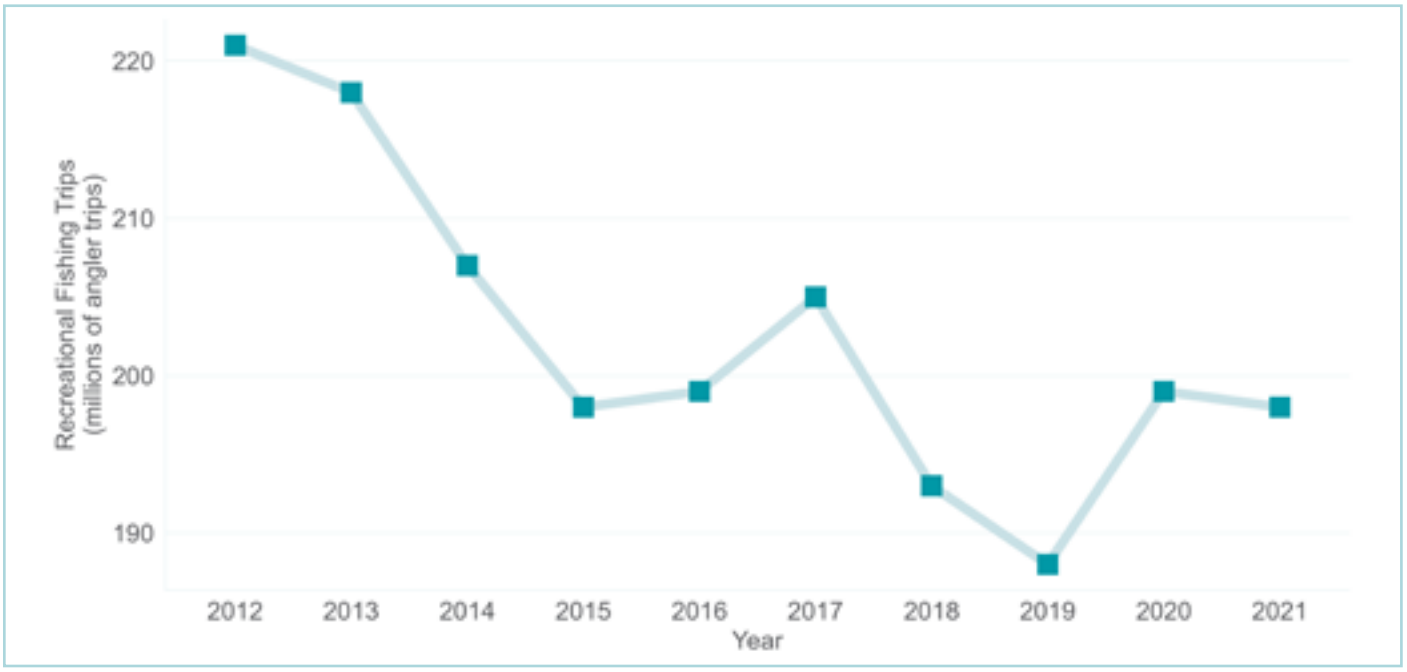


Figure 6. Recreational Fishing Trips, 2012–2021 (millions of angler trips)

Harvest and Release Trends

In 2021, Atlantic croaker and spot (Atlantic regions) (73.9 million fish), seatrout (Atlantic regions) (61.8 million fish), and striped bass (Atlantic regions) (30.9 million fish) were most frequently caught by recreational fishermen in the United States. The text box below shows the species with the largest percentage increases and decreases in the past 10 years and in the past year.

From 2012 to 2021, tunas (Pacific and Western Pacific regions) (47%), Pacific salmon (Pacific and North Pacific) (28%), and striped bass (Atlantic regions) (23%) had the largest increases, while seatrout (Atlantic regions) (-50%), summer flounder (Atlantic regions) (-49%), and Atlantic croaker and spot (Atlantic regions) (-30%) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, Pacific salmon (Pacific and North Pacific) (69%), dolphinfish (Western Pacific and Atlantic) (63%), and Pacific halibut (North Pacific) (51%) had the largest increases, while tunas (Atlantic regions) (-36%), summer flounder (Atlantic regions) (-32%), and Atlantic croaker and spot (Atlantic regions) (-15%) had the largest decreases.

Harvest and Release: Largest Increases

From 2012:
- Tunas (Pacific and Western Pacific regions) (47%)
- Pacific salmon (Pacific and North Pacific) (28%)
- Striped bass (Atlantic regions) (23%)

From 2020:
- Pacific salmon (Pacific and North Pacific) (69%)
- Dolphinfish (Western Pacific and Atlantic) (63%)
- Pacific halibut (North Pacific) (51%)

Harvest and Release: Largest Decreases

From 2012:
- Seatrout (Atlantic regions) (-50%)
- Summer flounder (Atlantic regions) (-49%)
- Atlantic croaker and spot (Atlantic regions) (-30%)

From 2020:
- Tunas (Atlantic regions) (-36%)
- Summer flounder (Atlantic regions) (-32%)
- Atlantic croaker and spot (Atlantic regions) (-15%)

MARINE ECONOMY — UNITED STATES

For this report, the marine economy refers to the fishing and marine-related industries in a coastal state. The national marine economy consists of two industry sectors: 1) seafood sales and processing (employer establishments and non-employer firms); and 2) transportation support and marine operations (employer establishments). These sectors include several different marine-related industries.[34]

The Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) measures the proportional size of this sector in a state's economy relative to the size of the commercial fishing sector in the national economy.[35] The CFLQ is calculated as the ratio of the percentage of regional employment in the commercial fishing sector relative to the percentage of national employment in the commercial fishing sector. The U.S. CFLQ is 1. If a state CFLQ is less than 1, then less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. If a state CFLQ is greater than 1, then more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.

In 2020, 8 million employer establishments operated throughout the entire United States (including marine and non-marine related establishments). These establishments employed 134.2 million workers and had a total annual payroll of $7.6 trillion. The nation's gross domestic product was approximately $18.8 trillion in 2020.

Seafood Sales and Processing[36]

Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging: In 2020, there were 544 employer firms in the nation's seafood product preparation and packaging sector (an 8% decrease from 2012). These establishments employed 30,467 workers (a 2% decrease from 2012) and had a total annual payroll of $1.5 billion (a 12% increase in real terms from 2012). The greatest number of establishments in this sector was in Alaska (97), followed by Washington (75) and California (39).

Retail Seafood Sales: In 2020, there were 1,945 employer firms in the nation's seafood retail sector (a 1% decrease from 2012). These establishments employed 11,599 workers (a 13% increase from 2012) and had a total annual payroll of $347.5 million (a 29% increase in real terms from 2012). The greatest number of establishments in this sector was in New York (362), followed by Florida (181) and California (153).

Wholesale Seafood Sales: Nationally, there were 2,010 employer firms in the seafood wholesale sector (a 3% increase from 2012). These establishments employed 23,368 workers (a 17% increase from 2012) and had a total annual payroll of $1.1 billion (a 9% increase in real terms from 2012). The greatest number of establishments in this sector was in California (327), followed by New York (262) and Florida (240).

Transportation Support and Marine Operations

Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation: There were 541 employer firms in the coastal and Great Lakes freight transportation sector (a 9% increase from 2012). These establishments employed 18,481 workers (a 3% decrease from 2012) and had a total annual payroll of $1.8 billion (a 7% increase in real terms from 2012). Alaska (87), Louisiana (76), and New York (69) had the greatest number of these employer establishments.

Deep Sea Freight Transportation: There were 313 employer firms in the deep sea freight transportation sector (a 17% decrease from 2012). These establishments employed 7,127 workers (a 42% decrease from 2012) and had a total annual payroll of $692.6 million. Florida (67), Texas (50), and California (41) had the greatest number of these employer establishments.

Deep Sea Passenger Transportation: There were 89 employer firms in the deep sea passenger transportation sector (a 53% increase from 2012). These establishments employed 16,585 workers and had a total annual payroll of $1.2 billion. Florida (47), Alaska (6), and Texas (6) had the greatest number of these employer establishments.

[34] Unless otherwise stated, data are from the U.S. Census Bureau. County Business Patterns data and Nonemployer Statistics available at https://www.census.gov. The Census data are only available through 2018. GDP and Compensation of Employees data was obtained from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 'Table SAGDP1 Gross Domestic Product' and 'Table SA6N Compensation of Employees by NAICS Industry,' respectively. Percentage changes in inflation-adjusted (real) dollar terms are calculated using the annual Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator, which was obtained from the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/USAGDPDEFAISMEI).
[35] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 'Location Quotient Calculator.'
[36] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.

Marinas: There were 3,714 employer firms classified as marinas (a 2% decrease from 2012). These establishments employed 28,704 workers (an 11% increase from 2012) and had a total annual payroll of $1.2 billion (a 16% increase in real terms from 2012). Florida (480), New York (388), and California (224) had the greatest number of these employer establishments.

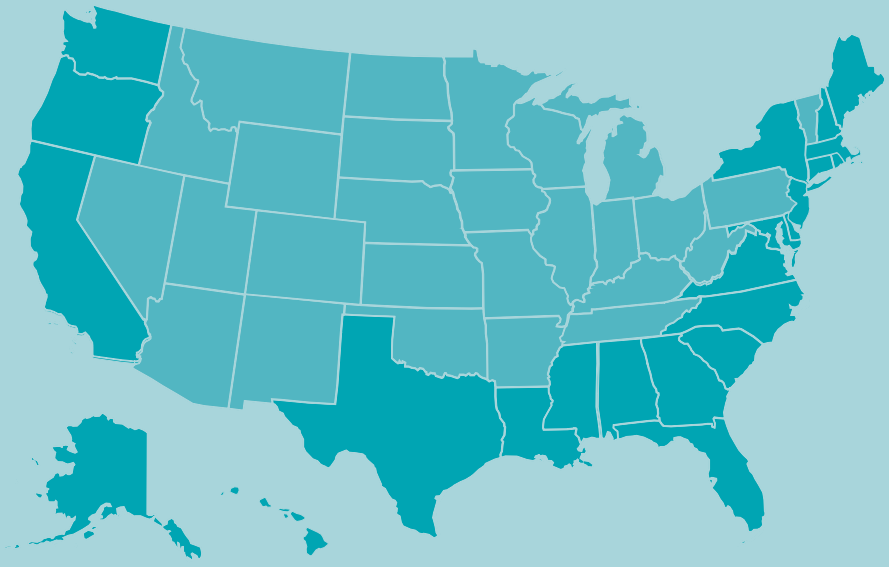
Marine Cargo Handling: There were 467 employer firms providing marine cargo handling services (a 36% increase from 2012). These establishments employed 66,998 workers (a 53% increase from 2012) and had a total annual payroll of $4.8 billion (a 63% increase in real terms from 2012). Florida (60), Texas (59), and California (59) had the greatest number of these employer establishments.

Navigational Services to Shipping: There were 1,046 employer firms providing navigational services to the shipping sector (a 23% increase from 2012). These establishments employed 15,003 workers (a 20% increase from 2012) and had a total annual payroll of $1.2 billion (a 30% increase in real terms from 2012). Florida (226), Louisiana (157), and Texas (95) had the greatest number of these employer establishments.

Port and Harbor Operations: There were 352 employer firms in the port and harbor operations sector (a 33% decrease from 2012). These establishments employed 12,391 workers (a 51% decrease from 2012) and had a total annual payroll of $812.9 million (a 47% decrease in real terms from 2012). Florida (48), Louisiana (32), and Texas (32) had the greatest number of these employer establishments.

Ship and Boat Building: There were 1,398 employer firms in the ship and boat building sector (a 10% decrease from 2012). These establishments employed 140,169 workers (a 3% increase from 2012) and had a total annual payroll of $8.9 billion (a 3% increase in real terms from 2012). Florida (266), Washington (118), and California (95) had the greatest number of these employer establishments.

Tables | National Overview



2021 Economic Impacts of the United States Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Sector	With Imports				Without Imports			
	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	1,364,316	193,177,981	50,709,639	79,020,815	774,712	64,761,949	23,684,398	33,614,813
Commercial Harvesters	182,568	17,357,932	5,750,527	8,963,145	182,568	17,357,932	5,750,527	8,963,145
Seafood Processors and Dealers	110,148	18,983,904	5,991,197	8,328,433	59,000	10,168,611	3,209,147	4,461,074
Importers	276,794	95,878,135	15,366,300	29,227,853	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seafood Wholesalers and Distributors	88,156	15,055,152	4,947,228	7,078,807	27,533	4,702,143	1,545,158	2,210,907
Retail	706,650	45,902,858	18,654,386	25,422,577	505,611	32,533,263	13,179,566	17,979,688

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (millions of dollars)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	5,505	5,500	5,544	5,327	5,458	5,776	5,637	5,558	4,837	6,583
Finfish	2,141	2,161	1,967	1,839	1,822	2,227	2,024	2,012	1,595	2,163
Shellfish and Other	3,364	3,340	3,577	3,488	3,636	3,548	3,613	3,546	3,242	4,420
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska pollock	453	406	400	509	417	457	451	388	452	483
American lobster	432	461	567	622	670	568	631	639	530	927
Blue crab	192	185	216	217	211	197	196	213	204	241
Menhaden	128	125	127	180	179	114	161	149	235	273
Pacific halibut	148	115	110	115	122	121	87	98	68	120
Pacific salmon	581	756	617	502	421	788	599	708	411	792
Sablefish	148	102	111	115	117	147	111	89	74	113
Sea scallop	560	467	425	440	488	511	533	571	487	672
Shrimp	501	579	689	483	504	540	505	484	459	566
Tunas	164	146	134	140	157	153	148	142	118	152

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (millions of pounds)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	9,698	9,769	9,537	9,733	9,637	9,941	9,408	9,367	8,398	8,573
Finfish	5,400	5,412	5,027	5,290	5,051	5,339	4,726	4,913	4,041	4,094
Shellfish and Other	4,298	4,357	4,510	4,443	4,586	4,602	4,682	4,454	4,356	4,479
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska pollock	2,872	3,003	3,146	3,263	3,355	3,389	3,364	3,353	3,230	3,227
American lobster	151	151	148	147	159	137	148	128	121	135
Blue crab	183	132	140	153	162	148	140	152	123	118
Menhaden	1,771	1,341	1,232	1,631	1,736	1,414	1,582	1,512	1,302	1,241
Pacific halibut	33	29	22	24	24	26	21	24	22	25
Pacific salmon	637	1,070	720	1,067	561	1,008	577	839	500	820
Sablefish	43	39	35	35	34	38	39	41	41	52
Sea scallop	57	41	34	36	41	52	58	61	49	43
Shrimp	312	291	326	331	290	298	306	275	282	300
Tunas	60	56	58	58	56	55	52	49	48	38

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Alaska pollock	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.15
American lobster	2.86	3.06	3.83	4.23	4.20	4.14	4.27	5.00	4.38	6.86
Blue crab	1.05	1.41	1.54	1.42	1.31	1.34	1.40	1.40	1.65	2.04
Menhaden	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.18	0.22
Pacific halibut	4.47	3.90	4.94	4.85	5.03	4.73	4.05	3.99	3.11	4.80
Pacific salmon	0.91	0.71	0.86	0.47	0.75	0.78	1.04	0.84	0.82	0.97
Sablefish	3.44	2.58	3.13	3.26	3.47	3.87	2.84	2.18	1.79	2.17
Sea scallop	9.83	11.40	12.55	12.32	12.00	9.85	9.20	9.39	9.94	15.51
Shrimp	1.60	1.99	2.11	1.46	1.74	1.81	1.65	1.76	1.63	1.89
Tunas	2.75	2.62	2.30	2.42	2.81	2.80	2.86	2.88	2.45	3.98

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.

2021 Economic Impacts of the United States Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)

Fishing Mode	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total United States Economic Impacts	638,426	106,057,480	35,662,913	59,456,352
Total Durable Expenditures	478,524	81,045,238	27,524,435	45,093,547
For-Hire	26,703	3,501,227	1,166,204	1,993,949
Private Boat	53,038	9,291,466	2,915,423	5,274,482
Shore	80,160	12,219,549	4,056,851	7,094,374

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures by Fishing Mode (thousands of dollars)

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
10,696,400	1,476,217	4,041,694	5,178,489

2021 Durable Goods Expenditures by Equipment Category (thousands of dollars)

Total Durable Expenditures	Fishing Tackle	Other Equipment	Boat Expenses	Vehicle Expenses
43,003,193	5,544,488	1,682,258	32,736,461	3,039,986

2021 Combined Angler Trip and Durable Goods Expenditures (thousands of dollars)

Total Trip and Durable Expenditures	53,699,593

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	10,896	11,240	10,958	9,801	10,070	9,139	8,296	NA	NA	NA
Coastal	9,461	9,821	9,585	8,483	8,744	7,892	7,107	NA	NA	NA
Non-Coastal	1,436	1,419	1,373	1,319	1,326	1,247	1,190	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)[2,3]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	221,389	217,566	207,065	197,945	199,204	204,756	193,146	187,934	199,086	197,787
For-Hire	3,753	4,328	4,538	4,471	3,723	3,930	4,007	4,477	3,443	4,433
Private Boat	87,656	84,288	78,395	73,457	73,334	74,177	69,304	66,872	72,931	69,061
Shore	129,981	128,950	124,132	120,017	122,148	126,649	119,836	116,586	122,713	124,293

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[4]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Atlantic croaker and spot (Atlantic regions)	H	42,052	53,573	56,015	35,387	29,207	37,944	24,824	23,788	34,637	25,467
	R	63,520	81,918	56,454	41,335	41,899	43,216	37,192	40,251	52,134	48,420
Dolphinfish (Western Pacific and Atlantic)	H	2,509	2,460	2,555	4,018	1,962	2,536	3,153	2,340	1,704	2,383
	R	496	3,372	1,338	1,952	341	839	883	987	428	1,091
Pacific halibut (North Pacific)	H	388	454	408	420	400	352	352	352	261	386
	R	324	324	251	271	244	199	184	185	130	201
Pacific salmon (Pacific and North Pacific)	H	828	1,454	1,389	1,485	671	1,020	745	993	593	999
	R	517	871	618	879	418	676	526	680	429	724
Rockfishes and scorpionfishes (Pacific and North Pacific)	H	3,203	3,768	3,424	3,842	3,525	3,517	3,416	3,919	2,866	3,549
	R	1,240	1,412	1,151	1,270	1,217	1,409	1,444	1,584	1,112	1,642
Seatrout (Atlantic regions)	H	45,462	36,471	13,337	14,721	19,483	21,766	15,291	14,718	13,793	13,416
	R	78,095	64,490	38,680	41,357	56,323	58,562	52,533	44,566	45,736	48,352
Striped bass (Atlantic regions)	H	4,077	5,217	4,055	3,135	3,526	3,011	2,456	2,201	1,793	1,866
	R	21,049	26,985	24,521	25,991	34,183	41,734	33,273	29,587	31,613	29,046
Summer flounder (Atlantic regions)	H	5,758	6,625	5,373	4,051	4,306	3,237	2,431	2,451	3,557	2,339
	R	38,969	38,362	39,214	30,141	26,951	24,911	21,141	28,363	29,767	20,409
Tunas (Atlantic regions)	H	386	383	177	198	266	297	328	194	466	296
	R	55	26	52	22	71	58	82	24	117	80
Tunas (Pacific and Western Pacific regions)	H	681	730	865	824	457	659	621	739	764	849
	R	30	37	213	147	122	263	173	113	166	194

[1] All anglers reported in this table are U.S. residents. NA = Indicates Not Applicable; no participation values are available after 2018.
[2] Effort for 2014-2019 in Louisiana is estimated using data from a state creel survey and does not capture shore-based effort separately from private boat effort.
[3] Hawai'i trip estimates are not available for the for-hire mode. Oregon, Texas, and Washington trip estimates are not available for the shore mode.
[4] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.

2020 United States Economy[1,2]

Non-Employer Firms (number in millions)	Establishments (number in millions)	Employees (number in millions)	Annual Payroll (billions of dollars)	Employee Compensation (billions of dollars)	Gross State Product (billions of dollars)	Commercial Fishing Location Quotient
NA	8.0	134	7.6	11.4	18.8	1

Seafood Sales and Processing — Non-Employer Firms (thousands of dollars)[2,3]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Firms	1,766	1,812	1,947	2,108	2,208	2,242	2,289	2,435	NA
	Receipts	115,167	128,927	146,626	163,625	176,593	175,735	188,774	202,309	NA
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	2,657	2,497	2,557	2,471	2,392	2,428	2,373	2,217	NA
	Receipts	217,702	205,555	203,459	206,676	207,428	214,481	216,318	214,475	NA

Seafood Sales and Processing — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Establishments	589	604	640	618	586	551	555	560	544
	Employees	30,988	31,390	32,180	30,708	30,554	31,801	30,913	31,026	30,467
	Payroll	1,196,207	1,228,826	1,311,910	1,354,572	1,380,087	1,458,900	1,514,150	1,554,431	1,518,040
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	1,954	2,098	2,100	2,132	2,176	1,998	1,998	2,006	2,010
	Employees	20,030	20,367	21,155	22,060	22,273	21,914	22,668	23,377	23,368
	Payroll	867,179	884,645	910,527	999,264	1,036,051	1,039,198	1,089,778	1,138,179	1,072,919
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	1,957	1,995	2,015	2,059	2,067	1,960	1,967	1,959	1,945
	Employees	10,293	10,631	11,037	11,443	12,114	10,757	11,253	11,697	11,599
	Payroll	237,619	253,490	271,732	292,726	312,224	279,757	314,173	336,049	347,516

Transportation Support and Marine Operations — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[4]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ship and Boat Building	Establishments	1,560	1,514	1,524	1,541	1,508	1,463	1,475	1,434	1,398
	Employees	136,365	135,287	138,687	143,287	140,179	137,300	137,486	137,065	140,169
	Payroll	7,543,402	7,556,373	7,882,846	8,030,983	7,951,338	7,914,193	8,439,466	8,544,280	8,861,284
Deep Sea Freight Transportation	Establishments	375	305	332	350	313	276	283	286	313
	Employees	12,375	8,704	8,646	8,014	7,009	6,515	6,724	6,571	7,127
	Payroll	1,073,529	703,003	683,281	671,624	638,900	654,461	677,031	662,012	692,616
Deep Sea Passenger Transportation	Establishments	58	62	56	61	62	69	65	68	89
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	15,157	14,596	15,128	16,261	15,329	16,585
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	1,246,384	1,155,308	1,299,990	1,314,821	1,374,820	1,205,411
Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation	Establishments	496	497	598	593	603	581	553	544	541
	Employees	19,099	18,659	20,884	19,983	19,004	17,799	16,973	17,682	18,481
	Payroll	1,467,709	1,512,053	1,835,024	1,746,612	1,677,305	1,600,861	1,645,742	1,720,128	1,785,477
Port and Harbor Operations	Establishments	525	383	351	337	332	335	354	350	352
	Employees	25,396	7,000	6,769	7,855	8,003	9,005	11,119	12,532	12,391
	Payroll	1,345,857	420,664	399,502	434,209	424,370	503,197	733,536	810,724	812,854
Marine Cargo Handling	Establishments	343	458	482	492	492	480	464	471	467
	Employees	43,824	66,301	69,830	66,414	62,680	58,663	62,729	67,724	66,998
	Payroll	2,601,146	4,086,182	4,406,525	4,334,958	4,392,350	4,514,115	4,799,924	4,946,930	4,834,496
Navigational Services to Shipping	Establishments	850	847	881	889	877	1,032	1,020	1,026	1,046
	Employees	12,532	12,485	12,148	11,864	12,457	13,635	15,034	14,609	15,003
	Payroll	838,959	929,419	907,763	923,303	920,450	1,056,307	1,198,227	1,219,033	1,241,626
Marinas	Establishments	3,782	3,844	3,811	3,881	3,826	3,669	3,732	3,760	3,714
	Employees	25,764	26,373	26,709	26,999	27,471	26,825	28,994	29,332	28,704
	Payroll	913,140	951,123	995,248	1,036,253	1,081,496	1,050,970	1,177,759	1,202,384	1,203,028

[1] The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ greater than 1 indicates that more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. A CFLQ less than 1 indicates that less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.
[2] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[3] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.
[4] ds = Data are suppressed.

North Pacific Region

- Alaska

Alaska salmon troller Bay of Pillars in Chatham Strait.
Photo: NOAA Fisheries

MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

The North Pacific Region includes the fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) off the state of Alaska. Federal fisheries in this Region are managed by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC) and NOAA Fisheries under six fishery management plans (FMPs).

North Pacific Region FMPs

- Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands (BSAI) groundfish
- Gulf of Alaska (GOA) groundfish
- BSAI king and tanner crabs
- Alaska scallop
- Salmon in the EEZ
- Arctic

In 2021, three of the stocks/stock complexes covered in these FMPs were listed as overfished: blue king crab (Pribilof Islands and St. Matthew Island stocks) and snow crab (Bering Sea stock; added in 2021). No stocks/stock complexes were subject to overfishing in 2021.

Catch Share Programs

The North Pacific Region has seven catch share programs, more than any other region. These are the: 1) Western Alaska Community Development Quota (CDQ) Program; 2) Alaska Halibut and Sablefish IFQ Program; 3) American Fisheries Act (AFA) Pollock Cooperatives; 4) Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) King and Tanner Crab Rationalization Program; 5) Aleutian Islands Pollock Fishery; 6) Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) Non-Pollock Trawl Catcher/Processor Groundfish Cooperatives (Amendment 80); and 7) Central Gulf of Alaska (GOA) Rockfish Program. Excluding the Western Alaska CDQ and Aleutian Islands Pollock Fishery programs, the landings revenues for these programs totaled $898.6 million in 2020. The following are descriptions of these catch share programs and some key performance indicators.

Alaska American Fisheries Act (AFA) Pollock Cooperatives: The program was established in 1999 and 2000 with the goals of settling allocation disputes among inshore (catcher vessels), offshore (catcher/processors), and mothership sectors, and ending the race for fish. The 2020 key performance indicators of the program show that, relative to the baseline period (the three-year period prior to implementation), the number of active vessels decreased, while inflation-adjusted landings revenue and inflation-adjusted revenue per active vessel increased.

Alaska Halibut and Sablefish IFQ Program: The program was implemented in 1995. The primary objectives of this IFQ program include the following: 1) Eliminate gear conflicts; 2) Address safety concerns; and 3) Improve product quality. The 2020 key performance indicators of the halibut program show that, relative to the baseline period, the number of active vessels and inflation-adjusted landings revenue decreased, while inflation-adjusted revenue per active vessel increased. The 2020 key performance indicators of the sablefish program show that, relative to the baseline period, the number of active vessels and inflation-adjusted landings revenue decreased, while inflation-adjusted revenue per vessel increased.

Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) Crab Rationalization Program: The program was implemented for the 2005–2006 crab fishing season to address the race to harvest; high bycatch and discard mortality; and product quality issues. The program also aims to balance the interests of those who depend on crab fisheries. This program includes share allocations to harvesters and processors. Processor quota was incorporated to preserve the viability of processing facilities in dependent communities and, particularly, to maintain competitive conditions in ex-vessel markets. The CDQ and Adak Community allocations, regional landings and processing requirements, and several community protection measures serve to protect community interests. The 2020 key performance indicators of the program show that, relative to the baseline period, the number of active vessels decreased, while inflation-adjusted landings revenue and revenue per active vessel increased.

BSAI Non-Pollock Trawl Catcher/Processor Groundfish Cooperatives (Amendment 80): The program, commonly referred to as the Amendment 80 Program, was implemented in 2008 to create economic incentives that would improve retention of all fish caught. The cooperatives also seek to reduce bycatch by commercial fishing vessels using trawl gear in the non-pollock groundfish fisheries. The 2020 key performance

indicators of the program show that, relative to the baseline period, the number of active vessels decreased, while inflation-adjusted landings revenue and inflation-adjusted revenue per active vessel increased.

Central Gulf of Alaska Rockfish Program: The program was initially established as a two-year (2007–2008) pilot program by the U.S. Congress and was later extended to five years. NOAA Fisheries implemented this catch share program in 2012. The objectives of this program are to reduce bycatch and discards, encourage conservation-minded practices, improve product quality and value, and provide stability to the processing labor force. The 2020 key performance indicators of the program show that, relative to the baseline period, the number of active vessels, inflation-adjusted landings revenue, and inflation-adjusted revenue per active vessel all increased.

Western Alaska Community Development Quota (CDQ) Program: The program was originally implemented in 1992 as part of a restructuring of the BSAI groundfish fishery. Under this program, a percentage of the total allowable catch for groundfish, prohibited species, halibut, and crab is apportioned to 65 eligible villages in Western Alaska that are organized into six CDQ groups. The program has the following goals: 1) Provide eligible Western Alaska villages with the opportunity to participate and invest in fisheries in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area; 2) Support economic development in Western Alaska; 3) Alleviate poverty and provide economic and social benefits to residents; and 4) Achieve a sustainable and diversified local economy.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES — NORTH PACIFIC REGION

In this report, commercial fisheries refer to fishing operations that sell their catch for profit. The term does not include subsistence fishermen or saltwater anglers who fish for sport. It also excludes the for-hire sector, which earns its revenue from selling recreational fishing trips to saltwater anglers. The commercial fisheries section reports on economic impacts, landings revenue, landings, and ex-vessel prices of key species and species groups.

Key North Pacific Commercial Species

- Alaska pollock
- Atka mackerel
- Crab
- Flatfish
- Pacific cod
- Pacific halibut
- Pacific herring
- Rockfish
- Sablefish
- Salmon

The North Pacific groundfish fishery is different from most other United States fisheries in that a large portion of the fishery is processed at sea and, therefore, no landings revenues are reported. The landings revenue for the species landed and processed at sea is estimated by using prices obtained from the shore-side sector. These species include Atka mackerel, flatfish, Pacific cod, rockfish, sablefish, and Alaska pollock. When data from the shore-side sector are inadequate, historical information about the relationship between the ex-vessel price and the wholesale price of finished products is used to estimate ex-vessel prices and revenue for portions of the fishery mostly processed at sea.

Economic Impacts

The premise behind economic impact modeling is that every dollar spent in a regional economy (direct impact) is either saved or re-spent on additional goods or services. If those dollars are re-spent on other goods and services in the regional economy, this spending generates additional economic activity in the region.[1]

Four different measures are commonly used to show how commercial fisheries landings affect the economy in a region (state or nationwide): sales, income, value-added, and employment. The term sales refers to the gross value of all sales by regional businesses affected by an activity, such as commercial fishing. The category includes both the direct sales of fish landed and sales made between businesses and households resulting from the original sale. Income includes personal income (wages and salaries) and proprietors' income (income from self-employment). Value-added is the contribution made to the gross domestic product in a region. Employment is specified on the basis of full- and part-time jobs supported directly or indirectly by the sales of seafood or purchases of inputs to commercial fishing. The first three measures are calculated in terms of dollars, whereas employment

[1] Summary data is available online in the FEUS web tool. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/data-tools/fisheries-economics-united-states-data-and-visualizations.

impacts are measured in numbers of jobs. Note that these categories are not additive. The U.S. seafood industry is defined here as the commercial fishing sector, seafood processors and dealers, seafood wholesalers and distributors, importers, and seafood retailers.[2]

This report provides estimates of total economic impacts for the nation and for each of the 23 coastal states. Total economic impacts for each state and the nation represent the sum of direct impacts; indirect impacts (in this case, the impact from suppliers to the seafood industry); and induced impacts (spending by employees on personal and household expenditures, where employees of both the seafood industry and its full supply chain are included). That is, the total economic impact estimates reported here measure jobs, sales, value-added, and income impacts from the seafood industry as well as the economic activity generated throughout each region's broader economy from this industry.

In 2021, the commercial fishing and seafood industry supported 58,052 full- and part-time jobs and generated $5.1 billion in sales, $2.3 billion in income, and $2.8 billion in value-added impacts in the North Pacific Region. Commercial harvesters generated the largest sales impacts ($3.5 billion), value-added impacts ($2 billion), income impacts ($1.6 billion), and employment impacts (41,979 jobs).

Landings Revenue

In 2021, landings revenue in the North Pacific Region totaled $2 billion, a 4% increase from 2012 (a 12% decrease in real terms after adjusting for inflation) and a 36% increase from 2020.

Finfish landings revenue accounted for 58% of all landings revenue. In 2021, salmon ($752.3 million), Alaska pollock ($483.5 million), and crab ($343.3 million) had the highest landings revenue in this Region. Together, these top three species accounted for 77% of total landings revenue.

From 2012 to 2021, salmon (41%, 19% in real terms), crab (11%, -7% in real terms), and Alaska pollock (7%, -10% in real terms) had the largest increases, while Pacific herring (-57%, -64% in real terms), flatfish (-38%, -48% in real terms), and Pacific cod (-30%, -41% in real terms) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, Pacific herring (110%), salmon (97%), and Pacific halibut (79%) had the largest increases, while Pacific cod (-25%) and Atka mackerel (-6%) had the largest decreases.

Commercial Revenue: Largest Increases

From 2012:
- Salmon (41%, 19% in real terms)
- Crab (11%, -7% in real terms)
- Alaska pollock (7%, -10% in real terms)

From 2020:
- Pacific herring (110%)
- Salmon (97%)
- Pacific halibut (79%)

Commercial Revenue: Largest Decreases

From 2012:
- Pacific herring (-57%, -64% in real terms)
- Flatfish (-38%, -48% in real terms)
- Pacific cod (-30%, -41% in real terms)

From 2020:
- Pacific cod (-25%)
- Atka mackerel (-6%)

Commercial Landings: Largest Increases

From 2012:
- Rockfish (46%)
- Sablefish (32%)
- Salmon (32%)

From 2020:
- Pacific herring (330%)
- Salmon (65%)
- Sablefish (27%)

Commercial Landings: Largest Decreases

From 2012:
- Pacific cod (-54%)
- Crab (-45%)
- Flatfish (-44%)

From 2020:
- Flatfish (-25%)
- Pacific cod (-13%)
- Rockfish (-0.5%)

[2] The NMFS Commercial Fishing Industry Input/Output Model was used to generate the impact estimates. Available at https://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/documents/commercial_seafood_impacts_2007-2009.pdf.

Prices

In 2021, crab ($5.59 per pound) received the highest ex-vessel price in the Region. Landings of Pacific herring ($0.12 per pound) had the lowest ex-vessel price. From 2012 to 2021, crab (102%, 70% in real terms), Pacific cod (53%, 29% in real terms), and flatfish (10%, -8% in real terms) had the largest increases, while Pacific herring (-57%, -64% in real terms), rockfish (-52%, -59% in real terms), and sablefish (-38%, -48% in real terms) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, flatfish (65%), Pacific halibut (55%), and crab (33%) had the largest increases, while Pacific herring (-51%), Pacific cod (-14%), and Atka mackerel (-10%) had the largest decreases.

RECREATIONAL FISHERIES — NORTH PACIFIC REGION

In this report, recreational fishing refers to fishing for leisure rather than to sell fish (commercial fishing) or for subsistence. This recreational fisheries section reports on economic impacts and expenditures, angler participation, fishing trips, and catch of key species/species groups.[3]

Key North Pacific Region Recreational Species[4]

- Chinook salmon
- Chum salmon
- Coho salmon
- Lingcod
- Pacific cod
- Pacific halibut
- Pink salmon
- Rockfish species
- Sablefish/black cod
- Sockeye salmon

Economic Impacts and Expenditures

The economic contribution of recreational fishing activities in the North Pacific Region is based on spending by recreational anglers.[5] Total annual trip expenditures are estimated at the state level by multiplying mean trip expenditures by the estimated number of adult trips in each trip mode (for-hire, private boat, and shore) and adjusting by the CPI (consumer price index) to the current year. After 2018, state level durable expenditures and durable impacts will no longer be available due to changes in the availability of angler participation data at the state level.

Four different measures are commonly used to show how angler expenditures affect the economy in a region (state or nationwide): sales, income, value-added, and employment. The term sales refers to the gross value of all sales by regional businesses affected by an activity, such as recreational fishing. The category includes both the direct sales made by the angler and sales made between businesses and households resulting from that original sale by the angler. Income includes personal income (wages and salaries) and proprietors' income (income from self-employment). Value-added is the contribution made to the gross domestic product in a region. Employment is specified on the basis of full-time and part-time jobs supported directly or indirectly by the purchases made by anglers. The first three measures are calculated in terms of dollars, whereas employment impacts are measured in number of jobs. Note that these categories are not additive. NOAA Fisheries uses a regional impact modeling software, called IMPLAN, to estimate these four types of impacts.

The economic contributions for trip expenditures from recreational fishing in 2021 were estimated using IMPLAN version 3, with base year data from 2017. Models for each state and for the nation were created in IMPLAN using trip expenditures (based on 2016/2017 survey data on average trip expenditures and total 2021 trips).

In 2021, economic impacts from recreational fishing trips in the North Pacific Region generated 4,080 jobs, $485.8 million in sales, $163 million in income, and $279.9 million in value-added impacts.

Of the three fishing trip modes, for-hire fishing trips had the greatest economic impact, accounting for 78% of employment impacts. Approximately $367.4 million of these expenditures were related to trip expenses, with a large portion of these trip expenditures coming from trips in the for-hire (64%) and private boat (33%) sectors.

Participation

Due to changes in data availability after 2018, angler participation data is not being reported at the state level for years after 2019.

Days Fished

The state of Alaska records recreational fishing effort in terms of the number of days fished, rather than the

[3] Information reported in this table is from the Sport Fish Division of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) for saltwater fishing activities.
[4] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.
[5] Trip expenditure estimates were generated from the 2016/2017 National Marine Recreational Fishing Expenditure Survey (Lovell et al., 2020). Durable goods expenditures were generated from the 2019 National Marine Recreational Fishing Expenditure Survey. See the FEUS Publications Database to view citations for recreational fisheries economics research. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/foss/f?p=foss:fisheries-economics-publications.

number of fishing trips. Anglers who fished in Alaska spent approximately 797,711 days fishing in 2021. This number represented a 9% increase from the days spent fishing in 2012. From 2020 to 2021, there was a 41% increase in the number of days fished.

Harvest and Release Trends

Of the North Pacific Region's key species and species groups, Pacific halibut (587,879 fish), rockfish species (543,512 fish), and coho salmon (461,176 fish) were most frequently caught by recreational fishermen. The text box below shows the species with the largest percentage increases and decreases in the past 10 years and in the past year.

From 2012 to 2021, sockeye salmon (113%), pink salmon (58%), and Chinook salmon (57%) had the largest increases, while chum salmon (-12%) and Pacific cod (-3%) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, sablefish/black cod (111%), pink salmon (107%), and Pacific cod (89%) had the largest increases, while none of the key species experienced decreases (in nominal values).

Harvest and Release: Largest Increases

From 2012:
- Sockeye salmon (113%)
- Pink salmon (58%)
- Chinook salmon (57%)

From 2020:
- Sablefish/black cod (111%)
- Pink salmon (107%)
- Pacific cod (89%)

Harvest and Release: Largest Decreases

From 2012:
- Chum salmon (-12%)
- Pacific cod (-3%)

From 2020:
- None of the key species experienced decreases (in nominal values).

MARINE ECONOMY — NORTH PACIFIC REGION

For this report, the marine economy refers to the fishing and marine-related industries in a coastal state. The state marine economy consists of two industry sectors: 1) seafood sales and processing (employer establishments and non-employer firms); and 2) transportation support and marine operations (employer establishments). These sectors include several different marine-related industries.[6]

The Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) measures the size of the commercial fishing sector in a state's economy relative to the size of the commercial fishing sector in the national economy.[7] The CFLQ is calculated as the ratio of the percentage of regional employment in the commercial fishing sector relative to the percentage of national employment in the commercial fishing sector. The U.S. CFLQ is 1. If a state CFLQ is less than 1, then less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. If a state CFLQ is greater than 1, then more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics suppressed the CFLQ value for Alaska for 2020.

In 2020, 21,184 employer establishments operated throughout the entire North Pacific Region (including marine and non-marine related establishments). These establishments employed 266,063 workers and had a total annual payroll of $16.3 billion. The combined gross state product of Alaska was approximately $51.6 billion in 2020.

Seafood Sales and Processing[8]

Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging: In 2020, the North Pacific Region had 97 employer firms in the seafood product preparation and packaging sector (a 16% decrease from 2012).

Retail Seafood Sales: In 2020, there were 12 employer firms in the seafood retail sector (a 20% decrease from 2012).

[6] Unless otherwise stated, data are from the U.S. Census Bureau. County Business Patterns data and Nonemployer Statistics available at https://www.census.gov. The Census data are only available through 2018. GDP and Compensation of Employees data was obtained from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 'Table SAGDP1 Gross Domestic Product' and 'Table SA6N Compensation of Employees by NAICS Industry,' respectively. Percentage changes in inflation-adjusted (real) dollar terms are calculated using the annual Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator, which was obtained from the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/USAGDPDEFAISMEI).
[7] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 'Location Quotient Calculator.'
[8] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.

Wholesale Seafood Sales: There were 32 employer firms in the seafood wholesale sector in the North Pacific Region in 2020 (a 32% decrease from 2012).

Transportation Support and Marine Operations

Data for the transportation support and marine operations sectors of the North Pacific Region's economy were largely suppressed for confidentiality reasons. It is clear, however, that these sectors play an important role in the regional economy. For example, in 2020, the coastal and Great Lakes freight transportation sector in the North Pacific Region accounted for $98.4 million in payroll.

Tables | Alaska

2021 Economic Impacts of the Alaska Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Sector	With Imports				Without Imports			
	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	58,052	5,057,300	2,253,634	2,796,752	57,929	5,027,766	2,247,664	2,786,688
Commercial Harvesters	41,979	3,534,129	1,599,450	1,978,618	41,979	3,534,129	1,599,450	1,978,618
Seafood Processors and Dealers	12,588	1,273,091	555,546	688,789	12,568	1,271,074	554,664	687,697
Importers	71	24,599	3,943	7,499	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seafood Wholesalers and Distributors	387	50,827	17,403	22,725	374	49,118	16,818	21,961
Retail	3,027	174,653	77,293	99,120	3,008	173,445	76,733	98,411

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (millions of dollars)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	1,969	1,878	1,712	1,768	1,551	2,003	1,782	1,754	1,505	2,050
Finfish	1,186	1,225	1,059	966	898	1,355	1,159	1,162	803	1,198
Shellfish and Other	783	653	653	802	653	648	623	592	702	851
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska pollock	453	406	400	509	417	457	451	388	452	483
Atka mackerel	31	15	22	31	32	51	55	44	29	27
Crab	309	230	238	279	219	173	152	184	235	343
Flatfish	260	227	201	175	183	200	161	187	130	161
Pacific cod	171	156	153	174	171	194	239	119	161	121
Pacific halibut	145	111	107	111	117	116	83	93	64	115
Pacific herring	22	16	11	7	5	8	7	21	4	9
Rockfish	33	35	28	29	30	31	34	38	22	24
Sablefish	120	82	86	86	86	113	86	68	62	98
Salmon	533	680	546	455	381	745	553	673	381	752

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (millions of pounds)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	5,346	5,792	5,671	6,014	5,586	6,006	5,404	5,631	5,062	5,272
Finfish	2,356	2,696	2,433	2,645	2,155	2,571	1,992	2,224	1,771	1,980
Shellfish and Other	2,990	3,096	3,238	3,369	3,430	3,435	3,412	3,408	3,291	3,292
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska pollock	2,872	3,003	3,146	3,263	3,355	3,389	3,364	3,353	3,230	3,227
Atka mackerel	104	51	70	118	121	143	157	127	129	136
Crab	112	87	85	97	69	39	39	49	56	61
Flatfish	631	641	637	494	511	488	453	479	473	356
Pacific cod	717	681	717	697	707	657	512	464	380	330
Pacific halibut	32	29	22	23	23	25	20	23	21	24
Pacific herring	75	85	97	68	52	68	46	51	17	74
Rockfish	115	123	133	142	146	138	155	178	169	168
Sablefish	31	30	26	24	22	26	27	29	33	41
Salmon	612	1,013	683	1,041	543	986	557	827	490	807

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Alaska pollock	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.15
Atka mackerel	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.26	0.26	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.22	0.20
Crab	2.76	2.64	2.79	2.87	3.19	4.46	3.88	3.76	4.19	5.59
Flatfish	0.41	0.35	0.31	0.35	0.36	0.41	0.36	0.39	0.27	0.45
Pacific cod	0.24	0.23	0.21	0.25	0.24	0.30	0.47	0.26	0.42	0.36
Pacific halibut	4.47	3.88	4.93	4.84	5.03	4.74	4.06	4.02	3.10	4.81
Pacific herring	0.29	0.19	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.42	0.25	0.12
Rockfish	0.29	0.28	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.13	0.14
Sablefish	3.82	2.72	3.37	3.62	3.93	4.43	3.15	2.36	1.91	2.36
Salmon	0.87	0.67	0.80	0.44	0.70	0.76	0.99	0.81	0.78	0.93

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.

2021 Economic Impacts of Alaska Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Fishing Mode	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total State Economic Impacts	4,080	485,810	162,972	279,858
Total Durable Expenditures	NA	NA	NA	NA
For-Hire	3,179	339,736	117,790	190,803
Private Boat	812	133,291	40,903	81,108
Shore	89	12,784	4,280	7,947

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures by Fishing Mode (thousands of dollars)[2]

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
367,390	235,937	120,269	11,183

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	278	307	292	309	296	295	296	NA	NA	NA
Coastal/Non-Coastal	118	129	122	128	115	117	110	NA	NA	NA
Out-of-State	160	178	170	181	181	178	186	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)[3]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Angler Days Fished	735	897	876	890	782	812	774	830	566	798

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[4,5,6]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Chinook salmon	H	63	81	111	111	101	85	62	64	74	81
	R	62	120	94	116	87	106	74	92	64	114
Chum salmon	H	11	25	12	13	10	10	6	11	6	11
	R	20	39	19	25	22	22	16	29	13	17
Coho salmon	H	263	493	390	479	263	468	297	338	200	387
	R	50	122	60	99	41	71	45	57	38	74
Lingcod	H	33	34	32	28	26	22	29	28	23	40
	R	36	33	29	27	23	27	43	41	27	46
Pacific cod	H	42	38	61	58	44	20	15	26	23	60
	R	50	48	73	75	43	24	12	18	24	28
Pacific halibut	H	388	454	408	420	400	352	352	352	261	386
	R	324	324	251	271	244	199	184	185	130	201
Pink salmon	H	78	113	69	110	103	102	70	121	70	135
	R	141	203	118	204	126	170	104	151	97	211
Rockfish species	H	230	256	335	332	347	279	309	330	196	347
	R	121	121	148	143	157	129	150	191	126	196
Sablefish/ black cod	H	18	18	12	23	15	22	26	26	10	24
	R	9	6	6	13	4	6	8	8	4	7
Sockeye salmon	H	28	40	35	33	34	36	38	57	38	59
	R	8	13	12	9	7	10	7	11	7	18

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] All data reported in this table are from saltwater fishing activities.
[3] Alaska effort is measured in 'Days Fished,' not in 'Angler Trips.'
[4] Information reported in this table is from the Sport Fish Division of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) for saltwater fishing activities.
[5] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.
[6] In this table, '<1' = 0-999 fish, and '1' = 1,000-1,499 fish.

2020 Alaska State Economy (percentage of national total)[1,2,3]

Non-Employer Firms (number in millions)	Establishments (number in millions)	Employees (number in millions)	Annual Payroll (billions of dollars)	Employee Compensation (billions of dollars)	Gross State Product (billions of dollars)	Commercial Fishing Location Quotient
NA	21,184 (0.3%)	266,063 (0.2%)	16.3 (0.2%)	28.5 (0.2%)	51.6	ds

Seafood Sales and Processing — Non-Employer Firms (thousands of dollars)[1,4]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Firms	25	35	31	30	22	20	20	20	NA
	Receipts	2,708	3,268	2,472	4,091	1,743	1,792	2,183	2,057	NA
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	15	11	17	11	13	20	15	19	NA
	Receipts	1,626	1,458	1,539	761	1,483	1,384	1,830	1,670	NA

Seafood Sales and Processing — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Establishments	116	115	108	109	104	94	100	98	97
	Employees	8,289	8,638	9,115	8,472	8,654	8,553	7,782	7,560	7,474
	Payroll	297,284	308,961	337,171	356,855	355,129	347,495	352,136	394,463	373,481
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	47	43	43	37	33	36	39	35	32
	Employees	143	102	120	94	79	277	248	462	516
	Payroll	10,943	7,205	7,024	7,306	6,037	22,658	24,231	26,425	22,726
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	15	14	14	15	16	14	15	12	12
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	64	77	53	55	50	48
	Payroll	2,019	2,337	2,687	2,498	2,549	1,798	1,945	2,052	1,726

Transportation Support and Marine Operations — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1,3]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ship and Boat Building	Establishments	23	20	27	23	23	17	16	15	17
	Employees	ds	ds	335	344	394	327	270	288	193
	Payroll	ds	ds	15,845	17,748	18,762	14,505	14,765	18,106	10,467
Deep Sea Freight Transportation	Establishments	2	3	6	5	5	4	4	4	4
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	28	23	23
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	8,721	8,892	9,094
Deep Sea Passenger Transportation	Establishments	1	2	1	1	1	3	NA	3	6
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	24	21
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	931	914
Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation	Establishments	47	53	72	74	79	90	89	89	87
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	1,067	966	981	1,201	978	1,001
	Payroll	ds	82,692	89,020	89,281	86,849	86,178	103,960	85,706	98,427
Port and Harbor Operations	Establishments	18	13	12	11	11	9	10	10	10
	Employees	582	ds	ds	ds	14	ds	30	26	83
	Payroll	25,545	ds	ds	ds	904	ds	1,898	2,130	2,190
Marine Cargo Handling	Establishments	8	9	9	9	8	7	7	7	7
	Employees	334	ds	ds	437	410	436	402	396	335
	Payroll	26,481	ds	ds	32,326	32,171	31,439	31,676	33,660	27,445
Navigational Services to Shipping	Establishments	21	22	25	24	23	28	30	32	33
	Employees	97	103	138	140	126	168	174	149	176
	Payroll	9,938	10,805	13,015	13,596	14,221	17,063	19,971	19,061	18,972
Marinas	Establishments	13	12	11	11	10	9	9	10	11
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	30	33	43	40	48	43
	Payroll	1,613	1,449	ds	1,423	1,568	1,818	1,584	2,024	2,329

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ greater than 1 indicates that more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. A CFLQ less than 1 indicates that less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.
[3] ds = Data are suppressed.
[4] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.

Pacific Region

- California
- Oregon
- Washington

Fishing tools seen through a window on a vessel.
Photo: NOAA Fisheries

MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

The Pacific Region includes California, Oregon, and Washington. Federal fisheries in this Region are managed by the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) and NOAA Fisheries under four fishery management plans (FMPs).

Pacific Region FMPs

- Coastal pelagic species
- Pacific coast salmon
- Pacific coast groundfish
- West Coast highly migratory species

Five of the stocks/stock complexes covered in these FMPs were listed as overfished in 2021: Pacific sardine (northern subpopulation), Chinook salmon (Klamath River Fall stock), coho salmon (Queets and Juan de Fuca stocks), and Pacific bluefin tuna (Pacific stock). The Chinook salmon Sacramento River Fall stock was removed from the overfished list in 2021. Three stocks/stock complexes were subject to overfishing in 2021: Pacific bluefin tuna (Pacific stock), swordfish (Eastern Pacific stock), and striped marlin (Western and Central North Pacific stock; added in 2021). Yellowfin tuna (Eastern Pacific stock) was removed from the overfishing list in 2021.

Conservative management techniques are employed in the Pacific Region's fisheries. For example, groundfish and salmon fisheries are subject to "weak stock management" where access to the surplus of healthier stocks that can be harvested is often restricted to protect weaker stocks with which they comingle in the ocean. These weaker stocks have included 10 groundfish stocks that have been managed under rebuilding plans, salmon (listed under the Endangered Species Act), and other non-listed stocks that constrain the fishery. Currently, nine of the 10 groundfish stocks have been successfully rebuilt since the stocks were declared overfished or depleted in 1999;[1] only the yelloweye rockfish stock is currently managed under a rebuilding plan and is expected to be fully rebuilt by 2026.[2]

Salmon management is further complicated by the need to ensure equal allocation of harvest among diverse user groups and coordination with other entities that have jurisdiction over various aspects of salmon management. Decades of habitat modification, hatchery practices, harvest, and growing competition for water have affected the viability of salmon stocks and made them more vulnerable to adverse environmental conditions. These conditions include the prolonged drought and adverse ocean conditions experienced in recent years. Low returns of salmon to the Klamath River in 2006 and to the Sacramento River in 2008 and 2009 resulted in unprecedented closures of ocean and in-river fisheries, leading to federal disaster relief for affected entities. More recently, there were 15 fishery disaster determinations related to Pacific Region salmon stocks from 2016 through 2021.[3]

Coastal pelagic species (CPS) are highly variable, environmentally sensitive stocks that provide food for marine mammals, birds, and fish. These species include Pacific sardine, northern anchovy, Pacific and jack mackerel, and market squid. Of these species, Pacific sardine is the most commonly targeted CPS finfish and is managed according to an innovative harvest control rule: allowable harvest varies with sea surface temperature. Because the geographic range of sardine tends to expand with abundance, harvest allocation between the California and Pacific Northwest fisheries is an ongoing and dynamic issue. The annual guideline for sardine harvest is allocated coast-wide on a seasonal basis. Recent decreases in harvest guideline limits have contributed to the development of an intense derby fishery.

Catch limits for Pacific halibut, a transboundary fish stock, are set in January by the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC). This bilateral commission between the United States and Canada determines total allowable catch levels (TACs) for Pacific halibut that will be caught in the United States and Canadian exclusive economic zones (EEZs). After catch levels are determined, the PFMC develops a catch-sharing plan for tribal and non-tribal (i.e., commercial and recreational) fisheries in the federal waters of California, Oregon, and Washington. Pacific halibut is targeted only with hook gear, but there

[1] Pacific Fishery Management Council. Council news: Rigorous management practices have led to successful rebuilding of several West Coast groundfish stocks. Available at https://www.pcouncil.org/council-news-rigorous-management-practices-have-led-to-successful-rebuilding-of-several-west-coast-groundfish-stocks/ (accessed 23 March 2023).
[2] Pacific Fishery Management Council. Fact Sheet: Overfishing and Rebuilding. Available at https://www.pcouncil.org/fact-sheet-overfishing-and-rebuilding/ (accessed 23 March 2023).
[3] NOAA Fisheries Office of Sustainable Fisheries. Fishery Disaster Determinations. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/funding-and-financial-services/fishery-disaster-determinations (accessed 23 March 2023).

are allocations to the trawl sector for bycatch, including individual bycatch quotas, in the Pacific groundfish trawl individual fishing quota (IFQ) program.

The Highly Migratory Species (HMS) FMP manages tunas, billfish, and pelagic sharks. The albacore surface hook-and-line fishery is by far the most economically important commercial HMS fishery, followed by the drift gillnet fishery for swordfish and thresher shark. This fishery is also a very important component of the catch for the Pacific Region's commercial passenger fishing vessel fleet and the private recreational boat fleet.

Catch Share Programs

The Pacific Region has two catch share programs: 1) the Pacific Coast Sablefish Permit Stacking Program; and 2) the Pacific Groundfish Trawl Rationalization Program (whiting and non-whiting trawl). The landings revenues for these programs totaled $44.0 million in 2020. The following are descriptions of these catch share programs and their performance.

Pacific Coast Trawl Rationalization Program, Whiting and Non-Whiting Directed: This program was implemented by the PFMC in January 2011. This program involves IFQs for non-whiting groundfish and whiting trawlers delivering to shoreside plants and cooperatives for whiting mothership and catcher processor sectors. The objectives of this program are to provide a mechanism for total catch accounting; provide a viable, profitable, and efficient groundfish fishery; promote practices that reduce bycatch and discard mortality and minimize ecological impacts; increase operational flexibility; minimize adverse effects from the IFQ program on fishing communities and other fisheries; promote measurable economic and employment benefits through the seafood catching, processing, distribution, and support sectors of the industry; provide quality product for the consumer; and increase safety in the fishery. The 2020 key performance indicators of the program show that, relative to the baseline period (the three-year period prior to implementation), the number of active vessels and inflation-adjusted landings revenue decreased, while inflation-adjusted revenue per active vessel increased.

Expanded observer coverage and dockside monitoring, which were implemented with the catch share program, coupled with long-term adherence to catch targets and improved stock assessment models, have to varying degrees also contributed to improved fishery performance. For example, in the first three years of catch shares, the total catch of rebuilding stocks (of which two — canary rockfish and petrale sole — are now declared rebuilt) was 50% lower than that in the previous three years.

Pacific Sablefish Permit Stacking Program: This program was implemented in 2001 and allows vessels to stack multiple vessel permits on a single vessel. The goal of this approach is to improve economic efficiency through rationalization of the fixed gear fleet, increase benefits for fishing communities, promote equity, lessen reallocation effects of previous harvest regulations, promote safety, and improve product quality and value. The 2020 key performance indicators of the program show that, relative to the baseline period, the number of active vessels and inflation-adjusted landings revenue decreased, while inflation-adjusted revenue per active vessel increased.

A study of this fleet demonstrated that after the catch share program was implemented, the probability of fishermen taking a fishing trip in high wind conditions decreased 82%. This provides evidence that institutional changes can significantly reduce risk taking behavior and result in safer fisheries.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES — PACIFIC REGION

In this report, commercial fisheries refer to fishing operations that sell their catch for profit. The term does not include subsistence fishermen or saltwater anglers who fish for sport. It also excludes the for-hire sector, which earns its revenue from selling recreational fishing trips to saltwater anglers. The commercial fisheries section reports on economic impacts, landings revenue, landings, and ex-vessel prices of key species and species groups.

Key Pacific Commercial Species

- Albacore tuna
- Crab
- Flatfish
- Other shellfish
- Pacific hake (whiting)
- Rockfish
- Sablefish
- Salmon
- Shrimp
- Squid

Economic Impacts

The premise behind economic impact modeling is that every dollar spent in a regional economy (direct impact) is either saved or re-spent on additional goods or services. If those dollars are re-spent on other goods and services in the regional economy, this spending generates additional economic activity in the region.[4]

Four different measures are commonly used to show how commercial fisheries landings affect the economy in a region (state or nationwide): sales, income, value-added, and employment. The term sales refers to the gross value of all sales by regional businesses affected by an activity, such as commercial fishing. The category includes both the direct sales of fish landed and sales made between businesses and households resulting from the original sale. Income includes personal income (wages and salaries) and proprietors' income (income from self-employment). Value-added is the contribution made to the gross domestic product in a region. Employment is specified on the basis of full- and part-time jobs supported directly or indirectly by the sales of seafood or purchases of inputs to commercial fishing. The first three measures are calculated in terms of dollars, whereas employment impacts are measured in numbers of jobs. Note that these categories are not additive. The U.S. seafood industry is defined here as the commercial fishing sector, seafood processors and dealers, seafood wholesalers and distributors, importers, and seafood retailers.[5]

This report provides estimates of total economic impacts for the nation and for each of the 23 coastal states. Total economic impacts for each state and the nation represent the sum of direct impacts; indirect impacts (in this case, the impact from suppliers to the seafood industry); and induced impacts (spending by employees on personal and household expenditures, where employees of both the seafood industry and its full supply chain are included). That is, the total economic impact estimates reported here measure jobs, sales, value-added, and income impacts from the seafood industry as well as the economic activity generated throughout each region's broader economy from this industry.

In 2021, the commercial fishing and seafood industry in California generated the largest employment impacts in the Pacific Region with 149,034 full- and part-time jobs. California also generated the largest sales impacts ($31.2 billion), value-added impacts ($11.1 billion), and income impacts ($6.6 billion).

Landings Revenue

In 2021, landings revenue in the Pacific Region totaled $741 million, an 8% increase from 2012 (a 9% decrease in real terms after adjusting for inflation) and a 34% increase from 2020. Landings revenue was highest in Washington ($288.1 million), followed by California ($210.4 million).

Shellfish and other landings revenue accounted for 76% of all landings revenue. In 2021, crab ($296.5 million), other shellfish ($133.3 million), and squid ($64.1 million) had the highest landings revenue in this Region. Together, these top three species accounted for 67% of total landings revenue.

From 2012 to 2021, rockfish (113%, 80% in real terms), crab (67%, 40% in real terms), and shrimp (14%, -4% in real terms) had the largest increases, while albacore tuna (-65%, -71% in real terms), sablefish (-46%, -55% in real terms), and salmon (-18%, -31% in real terms) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, squid (99%), crab (64%), and Pacific hake (whiting) (41%) had the largest increases, while albacore tuna (-34%) had the largest decreases.

[4] Summary data is available online in the FEUS web tool. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/data-tools/fisheries-economics-united-states-data-and-visualizations.
[5] The NMFS Commercial Fishing Industry Input/Output Model was used to generate the impact estimates. Available at https://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/documents/commercial_seafood_impacts_2007-2009.pdf.

Commercial Revenue: Largest Increases

From 2012:
- Rockfish (113%, 80% in real terms)
- Crab (67%, 40% in real terms)
- Shrimp (14%, -4% in real terms)

From 2020:
- Squid (99%)
- Crab (64%)
- Pacific hake (whiting) (41%)

Commercial Revenue: Largest Decreases

From 2012:
- Albacore tuna (-65%, -71% in real terms)
- Sablefish (-46%, -55% in real terms)
- Salmon (-18%, -31% in real terms)

From 2020:
- Albacore tuna (-34%)

Commercial Landings: Largest Increases

From 2012:
- Rockfish (454%)
- Pacific hake (whiting) (39%)
- Crab (15%)

From 2020:
- Squid (93%)
- Crab (28%)
- Salmon (25%)

Commercial Landings: Largest Decreases

From 2012:
- Albacore tuna (-74%)
- Squid (-50%)
- Salmon (-48%)

From 2020:
- Albacore tuna (-50%)
- Pacific hake (whiting) (-10%)
- Other shellfish (-6%)

Landings

In 2021, Pacific Region commercial fishermen landed over 963.3 million pounds of finfish and shellfish. This represents an 11% decrease from 2012 and a 2% increase from 2020. Pacific hake (whiting) contributed the highest landings volume in the Region, accounting for 51% of total landing weight.

From 2012 to 2021, rockfish (454%), Pacific hake (whiting) (39%), and crab (15%) had the largest increases, while albacore tuna (-74%), squid (-50%), and salmon (-48%) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, squid (93%), crab (28%), and salmon (25%) had the largest increases, while albacore tuna (-50%), Pacific hake (whiting) (-10%), and other shellfish (-6%) had the largest decreases.

Prices

In 2021, other shellfish ($12.47 per pound) received the highest ex-vessel price in the Region. Landings of Pacific hake (whiting) ($0.11 per pound) had the lowest ex-vessel price. From 2012 to 2021, squid (101%, 69% in real terms), flatfish (62%, 36% in real terms), and salmon (60%, 35% in real terms) had the largest increases, while rockfish (-61%, -68% in real terms), sablefish (-42%, -51% in real terms), and Pacific hake (whiting) (-23%, -35% in real terms) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, Pacific hake (whiting) (57%), albacore tuna (32%), and crab (28%) had the largest increases, while shrimp (-7%) had the largest decreases.

RECREATIONAL FISHERIES — PACIFIC REGION

In this report, recreational fishing refers to fishing for leisure rather than to sell fish (commercial fishing) or for subsistence. This recreational fisheries section reports on economic impacts and expenditures, angler participation, fishing trips, and catch of key species/species groups.[6]

[6] Pacific recreational catch and effort estimates are based on multiple data sources. See FEUS Data Sources, Footnotes, and Reference Materials. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/socioeconomics/fisheries-economics-united-states-data-sources-footnotes-and-reference.

Key Pacific Region Recreational Species[7]

- Black rockfish
- Bocaccio
- Cabezon
- Canary rockfish
- Lingcod
- Mackerels[8]
- Pacific halibut
- Salmon[9]
- Surfperches[10]
- Tunas

Economic Impacts and Expenditures

The economic contribution of recreational fishing activities in the Pacific Region is based on spending by recreational anglers.[11] Total annual trip expenditures are estimated at the state level by multiplying mean trip expenditures by the estimated number of adult trips in each trip mode (for-hire, private boat, and shore) and adjusting by the CPI (consumer price index) to the current year. After 2018, state level durable expenditures and durable impacts will no longer be available due to changes in the availability of angler participation data at the state level.

Four different measures are commonly used to show how angler expenditures affect the economy in a region (state or nationwide): sales, income, value-added, and employment. The term sales refers to the gross value of all sales by regional businesses affected by an activity, such as recreational fishing. The category includes both the direct sales made by the angler and sales made between businesses and households resulting from that original sale by the angler. Income includes personal income (wages and salaries) and proprietors' income (income from self-employment). Value-added is the contribution made to the gross domestic product in a region. Employment is specified on the basis of full-time and part-time jobs supported directly or indirectly by the purchases made by anglers. The first three measures are calculated in terms of dollars, whereas employment impacts are measured in number of jobs. Note that these categories are not additive. NOAA Fisheries uses a regional impact modeling software, called IMPLAN, to estimate these four types of impacts.

The economic contributions for trip expenditures from recreational fishing in 2021 were estimated using IMPLAN version 3, with base year data from 2017. Models for each state and for the nation were created in IMPLAN using trip expenditures (based on 2016/2017 survey data on average trip expenditures and total 2021 trips).

The greatest employment impacts from expenditures on saltwater recreational fishing in the Pacific Region were generated in California (7,265 jobs), followed by Washington (1,230 jobs) and Oregon (704 jobs). The largest sales impacts were observed in California ($1 billion), followed by Washington ($174.1 million) and Oregon ($73.7 million). The biggest income impacts were generated in California ($276 million), followed by Washington ($57.7 million) and Oregon ($27.9 million). The greatest value-added impacts were in California ($477.9 million), followed by Washington ($104 million) and Oregon ($45.1 million).

A large portion of the approximately $650 million in trip expenses came from trips in the for-hire (36.5%) and private boat (33.5%) sectors.

Participation

Due to changes in data availability after 2018, angler participation data is not being reported at the state level for years after 2019.

Fishing Trips

In 2021, recreational fishermen took 4 million fishing trips in the Pacific Region.[12] This number represented a 39% decrease from 2012 and an 82% increase from 2020. The largest proportions of trips were taken in the shore (58%) and private boat (26%) modes. States with the highest number of recorded trips in the Pacific Region were California (3.5 million trips) and Washington (443,441 trips).

Harvest and Release Trends

Of the Pacific Region's key species and species groups, surfperches (1.3 million fish), black rockfish (814,736

[7] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.
[8] Bullet mackerel, chub mackerel, frigate mackerel, mackerel family, and Pacific (chub) mackerel.
[9] Chinook salmon, chum salmon, coho salmon, pink salmon, and sockeye salmon.
[10] Barred surfperch, black perch, calico surfperch, dwarf perch, kelp perch, pile perch, pink seaperch, rainbow seaperch, redtail surfperch, rubberlip seaperch, sharpnose seaperch, shiner perch, silver surfperch, spotfin surfperch, striped seaperch, surfperch family, walleye surfperch, and white seaperch.
[11] Trip expenditure estimates were generated from the 2016/2017 National Marine Recreational Fishing Expenditure Survey (Lovell et al., 2020). Durable goods expenditures were generated from the 2019 National Marine Recreational Fishing Expenditure Survey. See the FEUS Publications Database to view citations for recreational fisheries economics research. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/foss/f?p=foss:fisheries-economics-publications.
[12] Oregon and Washington trip estimates are not available for the shore mode.

fish), and mackerels (811,765 fish) were most frequently caught by recreational fishermen. The text box below shows the species with the largest percentage increases and decreases in the past 10 years and in the past year.

From 2012 to 2021, canary rockfish (87%), Pacific halibut (55%), and salmon (0.2%) had the largest increases, while tunas (-64%), bocaccio (-55%), and lingcod (-36%) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, bocaccio (72%), cabezon (53%), and salmon (49%) had the largest increases, while tunas (-10%) had the largest decreases.

Harvest and Release: Largest Increases

From 2012:
- Canary rockfish (87%)
- Pacific halibut (55%)
- Salmon (0.2%)

From 2020:
- Bocaccio (72%)
- Cabezon (53%)
- Salmon (49%)

Harvest and Release: Largest Decreases

From 2012:
- Tunas (-64%)
- Bocaccio (-55%)
- Lingcod (-36%)

From 2020:
- Tunas (-10%)

MARINE ECONOMY — PACIFIC REGION

For this report, the marine economy refers to the fishing and marine-related industries in a coastal state. The state marine economy consists of two industry sectors: 1) seafood sales and processing (employer establishments and non-employer firms); and 2) transportation support and marine operations (employer establishments). These sectors include several different marine-related industries.[13]

The Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) measures the size of the commercial fishing sector in a state's economy relative to the size of the commercial fishing sector in the national economy.[14] The CFLQ is calculated as the ratio of the percentage of regional employment in the commercial fishing sector relative to the percentage of national employment in the commercial fishing sector. The U.S. CFLQ is 1. If a state CFLQ is less than 1, then less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. If a state CFLQ is greater than 1, then more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics suppressed the CFLQ value for Oregon and Washington for 2020. California had a CFLQ value of 0.55.

In 2020, 1.3 million employer establishments operated throughout the entire Pacific Region (including marine and non-marine related establishments). These establishments employed 20.3 million workers and had a total annual payroll of $1.4 trillion. The combined gross state product of California, Oregon, and Washington was approximately $3.5 trillion in 2020.

Seafood Sales and Processing[15]

Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging: In 2020, the Pacific Region had 137 employer firms in the seafood product preparation and packaging sector (an 8% decrease from 2012). The greatest number of establishments in this sector was in Washington (75), followed by California (39) and Oregon (23).

Retail Seafood Sales: In 2020, there were 202 employer firms in the seafood retail sector (a 2% decrease from 2012). The greatest number of establishments in this sector was in California (153), followed by Washington (29) and Oregon (20).

Wholesale Seafood Sales: There were 457 employer firms in the seafood wholesale sector in the Pacific Region in 2020 (a 15% increase from 2012). The greatest number of establishments in this sector was in California (327), followed by Washington (110) and Oregon (20).

[13] Unless otherwise stated, data are from the U.S. Census Bureau. County Business Patterns data and Nonemployer Statistics available at https://www.census.gov. The Census data are only available through 2018. GDP and Compensation of Employees data was obtained from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 'Table SAGDP1 Gross Domestic Product' and 'Table SA6N Compensation of Employees by NAICS Industry,' respectively. Percentage changes in inflation-adjusted (real) dollar terms are calculated using the annual Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator, which was obtained from the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/USAGDPDEFAISMEI).
[14] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 'Location Quotient Calculator.'
[15] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.

Transportation Support and Marine Operations

Data for the transportation support and marine operations sectors of the Pacific Region's economy were largely suppressed for confidentiality reasons. It is clear, however, that these sectors play an important role in the regional economy. For example, in 2020, the ship and boat building sector in the Pacific Region accounted for $967.8 million in payroll.

Tables | Pacific Region

2021 Economic Impacts of the Pacific Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

State	Landings Revenue	With Imports				Without Imports			
		Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
California	210,378	149,034	31,215,759	6,640,619	11,067,146	12,185	1,138,755	427,326	587,857
Oregon	208,131	17,839	1,656,292	543,508	777,808	14,927	985,328	406,230	546,809
Washington	288,106	67,427	11,097,149	2,832,653	4,380,404	18,285	1,507,319	619,447	842,774

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	683,393	813,091	757,546	587,492	726,345	733,997	735,988	660,094	554,831	740,995
Finfish	231,367	262,626	248,890	183,805	208,281	231,208	204,611	208,169	151,595	181,008
Shellfish and Other	452,026	550,465	508,655	403,687	518,064	502,788	531,378	451,925	403,235	559,988
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albacore tuna	45,851	41,943	32,794	29,396	37,657	34,821	24,929	27,838	24,129	15,956
Crab	177,870	250,434	199,131	105,290	230,185	209,327	237,844	207,578	181,184	296,520
Flatfish	17,436	20,782	19,443	20,626	22,600	23,324	21,862	21,810	16,432	19,532
Other shellfish	149,222	162,255	157,083	168,174	181,877	178,535	184,708	173,777	132,927	133,338
Pacific hake (whiting)	48,635	64,877	64,111	25,206	46,843	60,438	48,307	64,648	36,789	51,859
Rockfish	5,714	5,552	5,951	7,058	5,647	9,950	12,682	13,738	10,150	12,199
Sablefish	28,334	19,423	24,489	28,680	31,632	34,011	25,164	20,685	11,526	15,286
Salmon	47,874	76,761	70,586	47,226	40,135	42,307	45,722	34,515	29,896	39,448
Shrimp	40,073	42,193	60,825	87,281	48,083	29,642	49,122	40,899	41,820	45,552
Squid	63,922	73,732	72,902	24,466	40,264	68,704	38,841	16,359	32,184	64,053

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	1,086,197	1,268,464	1,217,611	762,305	958,756	1,188,295	1,103,244	1,007,954	940,092	963,297
Finfish	713,048	839,665	807,101	519,069	712,358	927,302	764,413	852,927	672,204	604,523
Shellfish and Other	373,149	428,800	410,510	243,235	246,399	260,993	338,831	155,028	267,888	358,774
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albacore tuna	30,722	28,523	27,316	24,908	23,009	16,451	15,323	16,722	15,806	7,916
Crab	53,281	87,596	52,185	22,795	66,568	60,718	67,923	57,343	47,895	61,306
Flatfish	26,880	30,537	25,697	26,435	28,580	28,896	25,426	22,918	18,216	18,603
Other shellfish	15,816	15,434	15,799	16,735	15,792	15,286	15,631	15,846	11,400	10,695
Pacific hake (whiting)	352,393	514,494	581,577	339,488	577,353	778,901	586,773	697,509	546,519	489,853
Rockfish	6,814	6,512	7,246	9,045	7,617	24,827	36,748	37,313	34,602	37,783
Sablefish	11,696	9,148	9,792	11,420	11,971	12,441	11,787	11,828	8,715	10,800
Salmon	24,711	57,208	37,033	25,980	18,902	22,597	19,868	11,663	10,151	12,731
Shrimp	66,458	71,640	93,380	105,188	55,257	35,776	52,269	41,453	59,743	70,265
Squid	215,641	230,524	229,682	81,358	84,801	137,793	80,352	32,591	55,643	107,550

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Albacore tuna	1.49	1.47	1.20	1.18	1.64	2.12	1.63	1.66	1.53	2.02
Crab	3.34	2.86	3.82	4.62	3.46	3.45	3.50	3.62	3.78	4.84
Flatfish	0.65	0.68	0.76	0.78	0.79	0.81	0.86	0.95	0.90	1.05
Other shellfish	9.43	10.51	9.94	10.05	11.52	11.68	11.82	10.97	11.66	12.47
Pacific hake (whiting)	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.11
Rockfish	0.84	0.85	0.82	0.78	0.74	0.40	0.35	0.37	0.29	0.32
Sablefish	2.42	2.12	2.50	2.51	2.64	2.73	2.13	1.75	1.32	1.42
Salmon	1.94	1.34	1.91	1.82	2.12	1.87	2.30	2.96	2.95	3.10
Shrimp	0.60	0.59	0.65	0.83	0.87	0.83	0.94	0.99	0.70	0.65
Squid	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.30	0.47	0.50	0.48	0.50	0.58	0.60

[1] The Pacific Region includes landings by Pacific at-sea processors. However, revenue from these landings are not included in the state tables.

2021 Economic Impacts of Pacific Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

State	Trips	Jobs	Sales	Income
California	3,336	7,265	1,039,828	275,982
Oregon	229	704	73,732	27,932
Washington	443	1,230	174,066	57,679

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures by Fishing Mode (thousands of dollars)

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
649,953	237,489	217,845	194,619

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[2]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	1,402	1,766	1,736	1,662	1,181	1,316	1,157	NA	NA	NA
Coastal	1,056	1,382	1,307	1,236	849	966	827	NA	NA	NA
Non-Coastal	346	384	429	426	332	350	330	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)[3]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	6,574	6,616	6,362	4,676	4,161	4,482	4,132	4,221	2,200	4,008
For-Hire	681	746	1,077	848	751	766	770	785	474	629
Private Boat	1,666	1,757	1,680	1,444	1,033	1,343	1,098	1,250	997	1,041
Shore	4,227	4,113	3,606	2,385	2,377	2,373	2,264	2,187	730	2,338

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[4,5]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Black rockfish	H	729	1,042	943	964	893	697	582	610	505	669
	R	81	139	128	161	125	175	133	127	114	146
Bocaccio	H	184	179	134	126	81	133	151	187	48	80
	R	28	22	16	12	5	6	11	13	7	17
Cabezon	H	34	29	31	34	33	27	21	22	14	21
	R	35	35	23	21	22	25	25	22	19	30
Canary rockfish	H	2	2	2	13	11	112	112	126	107	140
	R	84	99	106	141	114	72	33	32	26	22
Lingcod	H	189	254	263	347	328	288	246	202	167	185
	R	240	223	195	210	218	150	131	125	101	87
Mackerels	H	818	582	908	1,662	990	1,396	1,185	819	342	534
	R	427	334	591	553	610	792	638	445	217	278
Pacific halibut	H	16	18	15	14	15	12	12	24	25	27
	R	3	3	4	4	4	2	3	3	2	3
Salmon	H	385	702	773	740	158	319	272	401	205	326
	R	227	372	312	416	124	290	267	333	205	287
Surfperches	H	1,024	810	978	1,221	815	866	90	73	80	651
	R	988	821	1,005	918	525	705	81	76	106	605
Tunas	H	118	79	116	115	85	57	64	221	46	42
	R	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1

[1] For relevant tables on this page, California estimates on catch and effort is not available for April through June 2020 due to COVID-19 impacts. Expenditure, impact, effort, and catch estimates are based on 9 months of data for 2020.
[2] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[3] Oregon and Washington trip estimates are not available for the shore mode.
[4] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.
[5] In this table, '<1' = 0-999 fish, and '1' = 1,000-1,499 fish.

Tables | California

2021 Economic Impacts of the California Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1,2]

Sector	With Imports				Without Imports			
	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	149,034	31,215,759	6,640,619	11,067,146	12,185	1,138,755	427,326	587,857
Commercial Harvesters	3,582	419,655	144,913	211,525	3,582	419,655	144,913	211,525
Seafood Processors and Dealers	5,046	649,847	240,968	319,742	1,461	188,147	69,766	92,573
Importers	68,630	23,772,692	3,810,027	7,246,957	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seafood Wholesalers and Distributors	13,546	2,404,711	779,969	1,089,670	511	90,646	29,401	41,075
Retail	58,230	3,968,854	1,664,742	2,199,251	6,632	440,307	183,246	242,683

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	232,392	257,202	235,801	143,874	205,840	210,261	198,269	167,011	146,202	210,378
Finfish	46,246	54,060	50,276	45,376	40,740	45,188	46,945	56,305	49,701	58,472
Shellfish and Other	186,145	203,141	185,525	98,498	165,100	165,073	151,325	110,707	96,500	151,906
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crab	88,099	92,709	70,475	20,324	85,286	49,213	65,436	54,633	32,498	55,304
Pacific sardine	4,321	1,502	2,002	343	96	61	77	1,911	2,441	9,837
Rockfish	2,541	2,688	2,719	3,173	2,426	2,971	3,659	4,151	3,674	4,036
Sablefish	8,990	7,064	9,425	8,909	8,791	9,303	6,715	6,342	4,511	5,125
Salmon	12,896	22,948	12,123	8,115	5,213	4,792	7,678	16,482	13,895	17,516
Sea urchins	9,009	10,773	9,703	7,325	7,282	6,432	5,722	5,191	4,716	7,157
Shrimp	8,338	9,377	11,752	14,048	10,808	9,741	12,409	9,669	7,518	5,770
Spiny lobster	13,698	13,629	17,982	15,740	13,594	13,177	14,125	11,334	13,848	15,126
Squid	63,920	73,730	72,890	24,453	39,122	68,703	35,768	13,473	26,115	59,508
Swordfish	2,090	2,701	3,067	3,641	3,763	3,948	3,282	2,530	2,751	1,471

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	354,722	366,020	361,550	188,772	169,405	210,506	182,243	113,415	108,056	150,194
Finfish	89,430	75,940	85,850	80,293	45,539	45,204	73,198	60,131	47,271	34,016
Shellfish and Other	265,292	290,080	275,700	108,479	123,866	165,302	109,045	53,284	60,785	116,178
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crab	27,549	33,442	20,844	5,361	28,013	14,176	20,293	17,116	9,649	11,499
Pacific sardine	50,803	15,594	17,129	3,751	954	953	720	4,146	6,314	3,827
Rockfish	1,472	1,548	1,421	1,410	946	1,685	3,054	3,658	3,676	3,988
Sablefish	3,928	3,311	4,132	4,068	3,854	3,930	3,272	3,183	2,818	3,199
Salmon	2,894	4,353	2,576	1,359	707	571	1,065	2,964	2,210	2,628
Sea urchins	12,128	13,971	12,516	8,497	5,889	4,203	3,245	2,390	1,897	2,290
Shrimp	7,261	9,716	9,920	9,623	4,818	5,210	7,082	4,298	1,583	1,231
Spiny lobster	877	756	943	768	666	700	872	825	726	669
Squid	215,470	230,189	229,443	81,144	81,773	137,594	73,145	27,198	45,085	99,516
Swordfish	888	1,175	1,265	1,376	1,387	1,511	1,357	929	1,025	440

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Crab	3.20	2.77	3.38	3.79	3.04	3.47	3.22	3.19	3.37	4.81
Pacific sardine	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.06	0.11	0.46	0.39	2.57
Rockfish	1.73	1.74	1.91	2.25	2.56	1.76	1.20	1.13	1.00	1.01
Sablefish	2.29	2.13	2.28	2.19	2.28	2.37	2.05	1.99	1.60	1.60
Salmon	4.46	5.27	4.71	5.97	7.37	8.39	7.21	5.56	6.29	6.67
Sea urchins	0.74	0.77	0.78	0.86	1.24	1.53	1.76	2.17	2.49	3.12
Shrimp	1.15	0.97	1.18	1.46	2.24	1.87	1.75	2.25	4.75	4.69
Spiny lobster	15.62	18.02	19.06	20.49	20.40	18.84	16.20	13.74	19.06	22.62
Squid	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.30	0.48	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.58	0.60
Swordfish	2.35	2.30	2.43	2.65	2.71	2.61	2.42	2.72	2.69	3.34

[1] The Pacific Region includes landings by Pacific at-sea processors. However, revenue from these landings are not included in the state tables.
[2] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.

2021 Economic Impacts of California Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1,2]

Fishing Mode	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total State Economic Impacts	7,265	1,039,828	275,982	477,936
Total Durable Expenditures	NA	NA	NA	NA
For-Hire	4,323	595,232	120,805	193,262
Private Boat	822	139,369	46,022	87,480
Shore	2,120	305,227	109,155	197,194

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures by Fishing Mode (thousands of dollars)

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
469,766	182,340	92,806	194,619

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	1,127	1,333	1,322	1,277	869	842	809	NA	NA	NA
Coastal	722	1,024	964	893	591	576	551	NA	NA	NA
Non-Coastal	190	222	264	263	182	189	174	NA	NA	NA
Out-of-State	215	87	94	121	96	77	84	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	5,585	5,512	5,320	3,787	3,531	3,542	3,405	3,367	1,611	3,511
For-Hire	557	613	929	727	632	636	644	653	431	581
Private Boat	800	786	785	676	522	533	497	527	449	594
Shore	4,227	4,113	3,606	2,385	2,377	2,373	2,264	2,187	730	2,335

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[3,4,5,6,7]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Barracuda, bass and bonito	H	350	143	136	179	171	153	163	124	153	163
	R	792	1,166	1,225	1,168	1,627	1,453	1,190	1,272	950	983
Bluefin tuna	H	6	6	18	28	11	12	11	4	25	33
	R	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
California and other scorpionfish	H	241	223	165	157	147	157	194	240	145	285
	R	232	279	175	206	223	292	364	322	208	452
California halibut and other flatfishes	H	482	627	592	331	288	288	304	304	206	236
	R	256	417	251	200	154	294	210	273	104	256
Lingcod	H	97	143	165	243	227	173	130	99	76	78
	R	166	154	139	148	160	107	83	69	42	38
Mackerels	H	817	581	908	1,661	990	1,396	1,185	818	342	534
	R	427	333	591	552	610	792	638	445	217	278
Rockfishes	H	2,198	2,656	2,236	2,527	2,243	2,336	2,269	2,672	1,935	2,272
	R	783	895	700	764	709	816	791	923	618	868
Salmon	H	124	116	75	38	38	62	101	89	70	56
	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surfperches	H	1,023	807	975	1,220	815	865	89	72	79	650
	R	988	820	1,005	918	524	705	81	76	104	605
Yellowfin tuna	H	6	4	108	156	28	15	20	24	10	3
	R	< 1	< 1	< 1	4	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] For relevant tables on this page, California estimates on catch and effort (for-hire, private boat, and man-made shore) is not available for April through June 2020 due to COVID-19 impacts. Beach/bank effort (shore mode) is only available for November and December 2020. Effort and catch estimates are based on 9 months of data for 2020.
[3] Pacific recreational catch and effort estimates are based on multiple data sources. See FEUS Data Sources, Footnotes, and Reference Materials. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/socioeconomics/fisheries-economics-united-states-data-sources-footnotes-and-reference.
[4] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.
[5] In this table, '<1' = 0-999 fish, and '1' = 1,000-1,499 fish.
[6] Rockfishes may not be equivalent to species with similar names listed in the commercial tables.
[7] Salmon harvest estimates exclude release mortality.

2020 California State Economy (percentage of national total)[1,2]

Non-Employer Firms (number in millions)	Establishments (number in millions)	Employees (number in millions)	Annual Payroll (billions of dollars)	Employee Compensation (billions of dollars)	Gross State Product (billions of dollars)	Commercial Fishing Location Quotient
NA	981,369 (12.3%)	15,710,859 (11.7%)	1,132 (15%)	1,647 (14.4%)	2,768	0.55

Seafood Sales and Processing — Non-Employer Firms (thousands of dollars)[1,3]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Firms	151	157	164	169	174	202	181	196	NA
	Receipts	9,283	9,866	11,112	12,978	14,725	13,419	13,928	14,621	NA
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	236	218	227	221	228	230	233	211	NA
	Receipts	18,238	18,581	17,055	17,896	19,375	18,015	19,892	20,577	NA

Seafood Sales and Processing — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Establishments	41	44	53	48	41	39	40	39	39
	Employees	1,668	1,871	1,799	1,661	1,549	1,596	1,729	1,691	1,511
	Payroll	52,977	57,603	60,762	59,829	64,374	61,611	71,039	63,041	66,393
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	275	320	341	349	371	320	314	325	327
	Employees	3,441	3,671	3,912	4,170	4,250	4,573	4,575	4,978	4,841
	Payroll	173,959	181,698	175,927	201,903	212,079	224,800	226,906	242,973	221,072
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	149	155	167	170	171	153	152	155	153
	Employees	1,043	1,119	1,124	1,208	1,272	998	941	1,003	937
	Payroll	24,221	26,702	28,044	28,437	31,722	24,860	25,657	27,976	27,540

Transportation Support and Marine Operations — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[4]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ship and Boat Building	Establishments	120	113	108	103	104	97	94	95	95
	Employees	12,681	12,651	9,814	11,379	11,236	10,806	8,254	8,911	9,250
	Payroll	544,819	537,438	534,787	583,717	548,198	551,754	564,180	617,194	625,947
Deep Sea Freight Transportation	Establishments	45	34	43	56	45	38	40	42	41
	Employees	2,431	2,073	2,467	2,554	2,399	1,862	1,546	1,483	1,333
	Payroll	236,423	218,054	187,383	235,546	230,946	186,036	152,607	144,331	152,395
Deep Sea Passenger Transportation	Establishments	2	4	5	6	7	8	7	5	6
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	2,997	2,228	2,298
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	181,389	171,856	149,628
Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation	Establishments	22	24	30	34	32	35	27	24	27
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	851	759	620	689	748	876
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	70,978	62,151	55,847	70,802	97,632	112,994
Port and Harbor Operations	Establishments	59	31	33	30	30	19	23	25	26
	Employees	ds	651	535	570	742	574	682	687	609
	Payroll	ds	52,401	33,599	40,887	46,859	37,533	46,548	48,497	45,497
Marine Cargo Handling	Establishments	38	64	64	67	70	61	59	57	59
	Employees	18,759	ds	ds	18,859	20,694	20,829	20,763	20,784	25,360
	Payroll	1,351,874	ds	ds	1,761,284	1,898,249	2,047,600	2,156,287	2,036,087	2,553,039
Navigational Services to Shipping	Establishments	35	36	37	38	37	43	43	44	44
	Employees	800	805	634	587	1,221	714	679	656	752
	Payroll	61,166	67,665	59,927	60,228	68,514	73,082	78,051	74,468	77,469
Marinas	Establishments	251	250	249	258	243	227	221	225	224
	Employees	2,237	2,199	2,332	2,439	2,432	2,387	2,457	2,439	2,372
	Payroll	71,777	72,737	79,840	84,427	86,510	91,703	92,541	95,350	88,709

[1] The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ greater than 1 indicates that more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. A CFLQ less than 1 indicates that less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.
[2] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[3] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.
[4] ds = Data are suppressed.

Tables | Oregon

2021 Economic Impacts of the Oregon Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1,2]

Sector	With Imports				Without Imports			
	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	17,839	1,656,292	543,508	777,808	14,927	985,328	406,230	546,809
Commercial Harvesters	5,364	364,571	150,288	212,591	5,364	364,571	150,288	212,591
Seafood Processors and Dealers	2,105	224,509	86,225	112,659	1,564	166,770	64,050	83,685
Importers	1,554	538,180	86,254	164,061	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seafood Wholesalers and Distributors	758	113,850	38,621	51,801	456	68,424	23,211	31,132
Retail	8,058	415,182	182,120	236,697	7,544	385,562	168,681	219,400

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	126,561	177,423	156,307	116,072	152,039	147,112	174,691	165,019	154,885	208,131
Finfish	70,833	78,764	76,415	59,072	62,771	69,794	64,682	66,318	47,106	54,959
Shellfish and Other	55,728	98,659	79,892	57,000	89,268	77,318	110,009	98,701	107,779	153,172
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albacore tuna	15,168	16,085	11,023	9,221	12,478	10,777	9,716	10,856	7,053	6,608
Crab	29,172	71,208	48,147	12,107	55,731	58,723	74,522	67,930	72,809	120,008
Flatfish	8,276	10,837	9,788	11,039	12,209	11,702	10,475	9,721	7,720	8,594
Pacific hake (whiting)	14,611	20,405	18,274	7,146	8,694	16,385	16,435	21,719	15,218	17,479
Pacific sardine	8,979	6,299	3,522	813	0	0	3	4	0	2
Rockfish	1,819	2,052	2,518	3,035	2,679	6,338	7,757	7,814	5,492	6,965
Sablefish	11,530	7,595	8,076	12,767	15,062	15,547	11,916	9,422	4,711	6,579
Salmon	6,943	12,417	20,075	11,842	8,265	5,531	5,675	4,153	5,021	6,514
Shrimp	24,749	24,153	29,367	40,413	25,093	12,745	26,909	19,940	22,685	23,389
Sole	6,808	9,329	8,252	9,396	10,539	10,192	9,236	8,382	6,477	6,962

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	306,778	349,165	300,161	203,609	227,079	302,346	312,818	334,942	344,422	317,672
Finfish	246,515	271,839	233,632	144,201	158,451	257,430	244,376	280,564	268,610	237,035
Shellfish and Other	60,262	77,326	66,529	59,409	68,629	44,916	68,442	54,378	75,812	80,637
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albacore tuna	9,938	10,209	8,769	7,585	7,235	4,732	5,809	6,571	4,419	3,220
Crab	8,691	26,034	11,918	2,294	15,714	19,015	23,135	19,035	19,893	24,301
Flatfish	16,029	19,708	16,731	17,623	19,851	19,319	16,238	14,594	11,478	11,136
Pacific hake (whiting)	107,652	167,499	168,226	94,907	113,035	201,499	185,554	222,201	219,616	184,088
Pacific sardine	94,062	57,956	17,171	4,699	9	3	20	28	1	26
Rockfish	2,531	3,097	4,200	5,642	4,968	18,596	25,551	24,413	23,283	26,713
Sablefish	4,745	3,844	3,297	5,001	5,526	5,556	5,678	5,837	4,159	5,236
Salmon	1,922	3,503	6,379	3,142	1,821	1,185	957	994	1,508	1,783
Shrimp	49,150	47,629	52,010	53,516	35,528	23,061	35,873	26,852	43,142	46,673
Sole	12,290	15,641	13,752	14,578	17,272	16,868	14,731	13,459	10,647	10,409

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Albacore tuna	1.53	1.58	1.26	1.22	1.72	2.28	1.67	1.65	1.60	2.05
Crab	3.36	2.74	4.04	5.28	3.55	3.09	3.22	3.57	3.66	4.94
Flatfish	0.52	0.55	0.59	0.63	0.62	0.61	0.65	0.67	0.67	0.77
Pacific hake (whiting)	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.09
Pacific sardine	0.10	0.11	0.21	0.17	0.04	0.10	0.15	0.14	0.00	0.06
Rockfish	0.72	0.66	0.60	0.54	0.54	0.34	0.30	0.32	0.24	0.26
Sablefish	2.43	1.98	2.45	2.55	2.73	2.80	2.10	1.61	1.13	1.26
Salmon	3.61	3.54	3.15	3.77	4.54	4.67	5.93	4.18	3.33	3.65
Shrimp	0.50	0.51	0.56	0.76	0.71	0.55	0.75	0.74	0.53	0.50
Sole	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.64	0.61	0.60	0.63	0.62	0.61	0.67

[1] The Pacific Region includes landings by Pacific at-sea processors. However, revenue from these landings are not included in the state tables.
[2] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.

2021 Economic Impacts of Oregon Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Fishing Mode	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total State Economic Impacts	704	73,732	27,932	45,113
Total Durable Expenditures	NA	NA	NA	NA
For-Hire	402	40,448	14,222	23,956
Private Boat	302	33,284	13,710	21,157
Shore	NA	NA	NA	NA

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures by Fishing Mode (thousands of dollars)[1]

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
55,625	26,271	29,353	NA

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	230	240	245	241	230	232	240	NA	NA	NA
Coastal	86	90	92	90	86	87	90	NA	NA	NA
Non-Coastal	129	134	137	135	129	130	134	NA	NA	NA
Out-of-State	15	16	16	16	15	15	16	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	187	214	235	214	179	187	210	238	195	229
For-Hire	51	58	61	65	57	59	64	62	47	63
Private Boat	135	157	173	150	122	127	146	176	147	166
Shore	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[1,2,3,4]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Albacore tuna	H	63	22	48	35	37	16	26	103	5	22
	R	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	0	< 1
Black rockfish	H	192	281	314	414	382	383	254	287	303	299
	R	16	23	24	43	33	63	39	41	53	41
Cabezon	H	5	4	3	3	4	8	4	5	4	4
	R	5	7	4	4	5	7	13	14	12	9
Chinook salmon	H	38	60	37	19	8	9	5	7	7	8
	R	8	9	5	2	1	2	6	5	2	3
Coho salmon	H	16	15	100	28	8	21	26	66	21	93
	R	17	23	69	27	6	20	42	79	27	111
Greenlings (excluding lingcod)	H	10	12	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	4
	R	4	5	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	2
Lingcod	H	47	67	51	62	47	61	68	49	53	49
	R	30	34	20	30	31	28	29	27	35	29
Other flatfishes	H	< 1	2	1	3	3	17	4	4	6	3
	R	< 1	1	< 1	2	2	2	1	1	2	< 1
Other rockfish	H	74	65	49	78	47	96	118	112	123	99
	R	30	35	31	56	38	50	39	46	63	44
Pacific halibut	H	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	12	9
	R	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] Pacific recreational catch and effort estimates are based on multiple data sources. See FEUS Data Sources, Footnotes, and Reference Materials. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/socioeconomics/fisheries-economics-united-states-data-sources-footnotes-and-reference.
[3] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.
[4] In this table, '<1' = 0-999 fish, and '1' = 1,000-1,499 fish.

2020 Oregon State Economy (percentage of national total)[1,2,3]

Non-Employer Firms (number in millions)	Establishments (number in millions)	Employees (number in millions)	Annual Payroll (billions of dollars)	Employee Compensation (billions of dollars)	Gross State Product (billions of dollars)	Commercial Fishing Location Quotient
NA	118,927 (1.5%)	1,664,087 (1.2%)	88.4 (1.2%)	140 (1.2%)	223	ds

Seafood Sales and Processing — Non-Employer Firms (thousands of dollars)[1,3,4]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Firms	14	11	11	12	14	12	14	12	NA
	Receipts	346	319	484	1,088	1,776	699	1,583	949	NA
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	11	ds	16	15	14	11	11	11	NA
	Receipts	1,600	ds	1,036	841	1,379	1,317	1,196	801	NA

Seafood Sales and Processing — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Establishments	18	19	20	20	20	18	19	25	23
	Employees	934	907	980	916	989	1,149	1,216	1,110	1,075
	Payroll	31,970	37,265	39,290	41,181	42,832	45,695	50,114	48,817	47,991
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	21	19	22	24	27	20	20	20	20
	Employees	180	189	192	196	187	194	191	160	174
	Payroll	7,602	8,065	8,601	9,121	9,892	10,118	9,884	8,855	8,672
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	18	20	23	25	23	22	19	21	20
	Employees	126	147	170	181	174	147	157	181	177
	Payroll	2,851	4,238	4,440	4,951	5,239	4,420	4,961	5,622	5,651

Transportation Support and Marine Operations — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1,3]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ship and Boat Building	Establishments	33	32	30	29	26	27	28	26	27
	Employees	1,504	1,406	ds	1,506	1,278	1,153	936	982	1,092
	Payroll	77,718	79,913	ds	94,956	83,079	88,198	72,713	81,416	78,210
Deep Sea Freight Transportation	Establishments	3	3	2	3	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation	Establishments	8	7	8	8	12	11	10	10	10
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	437	506	501	378	392	425
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	40,746	47,896	47,693	43,148	44,015	41,769
Port and Harbor Operations	Establishments	10	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5
	Employees	90	ds	ds	49	45	29	31	32	29
	Payroll	6,512	ds	ds	3,437	2,686	2,061	2,963	3,016	2,966
Marine Cargo Handling	Establishments	5	8	7	7	6	10	10	9	9
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	1,284	1,310	228
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	98,357	98,294	7,658
Navigational Services to Shipping	Establishments	20	15	15	15	17	17	18	19	19
	Employees	176	81	67	74	69	109	206	131	193
	Payroll	12,219	6,534	3,958	3,998	4,789	5,566	17,660	17,875	19,093
Marinas	Establishments	32	34	34	36	35	31	33	32	31
	Employees	119	104	113	119	137	137	134	137	126
	Payroll	3,034	3,148	3,584	3,643	3,550	4,235	4,281	4,491	4,168

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ greater than 1 indicates that more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. A CFLQ less than 1 indicates that less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.
[3] ds = Data are suppressed.
[4] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.

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2021 Economic Impacts of the Washington Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1,2]

Sector	With Imports				Without Imports			
	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	67,427	11,097,149	2,832,653	4,380,404	18,285	1,507,319	619,447	842,774
Commercial Harvesters	5,553	577,949	243,682	346,348	5,553	577,949	243,682	346,348
Seafood Processors and Dealers	19,491	2,326,058	873,633	1,156,119	2,113	252,217	94,729	125,359
Importers	18,882	6,540,618	1,048,259	1,993,867	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seafood Wholesalers and Distributors	2,924	471,686	158,034	215,611	679	109,589	36,717	50,094
Retail	20,577	1,180,838	509,044	668,459	9,939	567,564	244,319	320,973

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)[1,2]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	296,300	341,467	325,032	312,050	334,975	340,624	331,155	293,039	232,174	288,106
Finfish	86,148	92,802	81,794	63,861	71,280	80,226	61,111	50,522	33,218	33,196
Shellfish and Other	210,153	248,665	243,238	248,189	263,695	260,397	270,044	242,517	198,956	254,910
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albacore tuna	28,464	24,745	21,177	19,961	24,716	23,494	14,749	15,799	16,093	8,509
Clams	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Crab	60,599	86,517	80,509	72,858	89,168	101,391	97,886	85,015	75,878	121,207
Pacific hake (whiting)	5,882	7,473	5,431	2,563	4,659	8,052	NA	7,904	NA	NA
Pacific halibut	2,665	2,295	2,531	2,624	3,210	3,303	3,095	3,696	2,022	2,994
Rockfish	1,355	812	713	850	542	642	1,265	1,773	983	1,199
Sablefish	7,813	4,764	6,988	7,003	7,779	9,161	6,533	4,922	2,304	3,583
Salmon	28,035	41,396	38,388	27,270	26,657	31,984	32,368	13,880	10,980	15,418
Shrimp	6,986	8,664	19,706	32,820	12,182	7,156	9,805	11,291	11,617	16,392
Sole	1,471	1,753	976	1,037	1,227	1,496	1,572	1,321	227	709

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	218,092	265,444	191,413	157,371	178,549	225,529	203,839	184,003	159,448	186,116
Finfish	170,619	204,350	123,309	82,149	124,854	174,936	42,647	136,751	28,227	24,307
Shellfish and Other	47,473	61,095	68,104	75,222	53,695	50,592	161,192	47,252	131,221	161,809
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albacore tuna	19,353	17,588	18,088	17,196	15,515	11,453	9,176	9,453	10,817	4,211
Clams	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Crab	17,041	28,120	19,423	15,140	22,840	27,527	24,495	21,191	18,353	25,506
Pacific hake (whiting)	38,656	59,918	49,655	32,977	82,078	131,038	NA	104,541	NA	NA
Pacific halibut	615	546	538	557	656	768	896	1,114	695	769
Rockfish	2,585	1,634	1,454	1,810	1,328	2,638	6,777	7,261	7,023	6,280
Sablefish	3,014	1,971	2,328	2,326	2,544	2,728	2,638	2,681	1,711	2,279
Salmon	19,895	49,352	28,078	21,479	16,374	20,841	17,847	7,705	6,433	8,320
Shrimp	10,048	14,295	31,450	42,048	14,911	7,505	9,314	10,303	15,018	22,361
Sole	2,384	2,643	1,399	1,458	1,863	2,295	2,066	1,633	284	865

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)[1]

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Albacore tuna	1.47	1.41	1.17	1.16	1.59	2.05	1.61	1.67	1.49	2.02
Clams	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Crab	3.56	3.08	4.15	4.81	3.90	3.68	4.00	4.01	4.13	4.75
Pacific hake (whiting)	0.15	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.06	NA	0.08	NA	NA
Pacific halibut	4.34	4.20	4.70	4.71	4.90	4.30	3.46	3.32	2.91	3.90
Rockfish	0.52	0.50	0.49	0.47	0.41	0.24	0.19	0.24	0.14	0.19
Sablefish	2.59	2.42	3.00	3.01	3.06	3.36	2.48	1.84	1.35	1.57
Salmon	1.41	0.84	1.37	1.27	1.63	1.53	1.81	1.80	1.71	1.85
Shrimp	0.70	0.61	0.63	0.78	0.82	0.95	1.05	1.10	0.77	0.73
Sole	0.62	0.66	0.70	0.71	0.66	0.65	0.76	0.81	0.80	0.82

[1] The Pacific Region includes landings by Pacific at-sea processors. However, revenue from these landings are not included in the state tables.
[2] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.

2021 Economic Impacts of Washington Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Fishing Mode	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total State Economic Impacts	1,230	174,066	57,679	104,029
Total Durable Expenditures	NA	NA	NA	NA
For-Hire	415	46,484	16,026	27,680
Private Boat	815	127,581	41,653	76,349
Shore	NA	NA	NA	NA

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures by Fishing Mode (thousands of dollars)[1]

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
124,563	28,878	95,685	NA

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	296	318	301	303	210	358	225	NA	NA	NA
Coastal	248	268	251	253	172	303	186	NA	NA	NA
Non-Coastal	27	28	28	28	21	31	22	NA	NA	NA
Out-of-State	21	22	22	22	17	24	17	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	803	889	807	675	451	753	517	617	496	443
For-Hire	73	75	86	56	62	71	62	70	40	57
Private Boat	730	814	722	619	389	683	455	547	456	387
Shore	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[2,3,4]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Albacore tuna	H	50	54	68	79	47	30	25	88	27	11
	R	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
Black rockfish	H	243	259	287	304	316	216	235	217	109	170
	R	22	21	30	23	21	29	21	18	7	12
Cabezon	H	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	6	3	4
	R	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
Chinook salmon	H	105	120	121	115	59	91	59	59	27	37
	R	111	153	103	132	81	178	124	76	90	64
Coho salmon	H	55	165	216	190	19	64	81	124	80	94
	R	91	148	133	175	33	80	95	146	86	94
Greenlings (excluding lingcod)	H	20	15	33	9	13	6	5	4	5	5
	R	10	8	14	6	5	3	5	4	4	3
Lingcod	H	45	45	48	42	55	54	48	54	38	58
	R	44	35	37	32	26	15	18	29	24	20
Other flatfishes	H	73	94	54	138	105	44	59	77	94	107
	R	55	62	51	31	45	25	34	30	44	34
Other rockfish	H	26	29	37	31	42	49	38	61	56	77
	R	36	39	42	34	36	30	39	42	37	29
Pacific halibut	H	14	15	15	14	15	12	12	14	10	15
	R	3	3	4	4	4	2	3	3	1	3

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] Pacific recreational catch and effort estimates are based on multiple data sources. See FEUS Data Sources, Footnotes, and Reference Materials. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/socioeconomics/fisheries-economics-united-states-data-sources-footnotes-and-reference.
[3] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.
[4] In this table, '<1' = 0-999 fish, and '1' = 1,000-1,499 fish.

2020 Washington State Economy (percentage of national total)[1,2,3]

Non-Employer Firms (number in millions)	Establishments (number in millions)	Employees (number in millions)	Annual Payroll (billions of dollars)	Employee Compensation (billions of dollars)	Gross State Product (billions of dollars)	Commercial Fishing Location Quotient
NA	194,967 (2.4%)	2,959,864 (2.2%)	204 (2.7%)	320 (2.8%)	558	ds

Seafood Sales and Processing — Non-Employer Firms (thousands of dollars)[1,4]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Firms	42	42	51	59	65	48	56	69	NA
	Receipts	4,377	4,094	5,270	3,555	4,697	3,297	5,096	6,542	NA
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	42	41	36	35	33	36	29	27	NA
	Receipts	1,871	3,017	2,559	2,071	1,991	2,213	2,049	1,591	NA

Seafood Sales and Processing — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Establishments	18	19	20	20	20	18	19	25	23
	Employees	934	907	980	916	989	1,149	1,216	1,110	1,075
	Payroll	31,970	37,265	39,290	41,181	42,832	45,695	50,114	48,817	47,991
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	21	19	22	24	27	20	20	20	20
	Employees	180	189	192	196	187	194	191	160	174
	Payroll	7,602	8,065	8,601	9,121	9,892	10,118	9,884	8,855	8,672
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	18	20	23	25	23	22	19	21	20
	Employees	126	147	170	181	174	147	157	181	177
	Payroll	2,851	4,238	4,440	4,951	5,239	4,420	4,961	5,622	5,651

Transportation Support and Marine Operations — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[3]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ship and Boat Building	Establishments	141	138	131	143	129	135	136	125	118
	Employees	5,294	5,387	5,060	4,653	4,930	5,213	4,987	4,879	4,471
	Payroll	290,400	273,825	262,730	265,732	269,879	296,499	283,128	281,168	263,641
Deep Sea Freight Transportation	Establishments	12	8	8	8	5	6	9	7	7
	Employees	ds	200	204	194	170	ds	208	204	212
	Payroll	14,014	14,892	14,991	13,981	13,822	ds	28,617	31,582	33,370
Deep Sea Passenger Transportation	Establishments	2	5	4	6	4	4	4	5	6
	Employees	ds	ds	1,412	1,277	1,151	919	1,012	913	772
	Payroll	ds	ds	54,346	73,134	72,462	59,817	62,226	65,535	48,135
Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation	Establishments	28	35	38	35	41	39	41	36	38
	Employees	1,557	2,186	2,020	1,879	1,956	1,533	1,734	1,636	2,717
	Payroll	126,401	170,003	163,075	162,635	163,240	148,497	167,788	155,982	225,803
Port and Harbor Operations	Establishments	48	28	27	23	23	13	12	12	10
	Employees	1,509	181	304	250	226	128	159	147	124
	Payroll	85,042	11,894	16,449	14,278	14,169	9,911	15,051	13,909	11,947
Marine Cargo Handling	Establishments	13	30	29	30	30	35	36	36	36
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	3,966	4,143	4,241	4,128	4,355	648
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	424,469	436,086	469,911	481,422	488,241	54,088
Navigational Services to Shipping	Establishments	72	73	71	68	76	81	77	76	78
	Employees	ds	ds	1,297	1,176	1,175	1,292	1,293	1,182	1,243
	Payroll	ds	ds	101,251	88,363	88,045	116,801	127,389	116,546	130,662
Marinas	Establishments	100	110	106	102	97	101	103	99	96
	Employees	479	529	530	588	525	559	601	584	555
	Payroll	18,038	18,914	20,348	21,944	21,809	22,021	23,655	24,600	23,064

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ greater than 1 indicates that more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. A CFLQ less than 1 indicates that less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.
[3] ds = Data are suppressed.
[4] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.

Western Pacific Region

- Hawai‘i

Bonefish caught on fly, Kaneohe sandbar, Oahu, Hawai‘i.
Photo: NOAA Fisheries/Kristy Wallmo

MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

The U.S. Pacific Islands Region includes the state of Hawai'i; the territories of American Samoa and Guam; the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI); and the Pacific Remote Island Areas. Federal fisheries in this Region are managed by the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council (WPFMC) and NOAA Fisheries under five fishery ecosystem plans (FEPs). These plans focus on place-based rather than species- or fishery-based management.

Western Pacific Fishery Ecosystem Plans

- American Samoa
- Hawai'i
- Mariana Archipelago (Guam and the CNMI)
- Pacific Remote Island Areas
- Western Pacific Pelagics

Six of the stocks/stock complexes covered in these FEPs were listed as overfished in 2021: American Samoa Bottomfish Multi-species Complex, Guam Bottomfish Multi-species Complex, Pacific bluefin tuna (Pacific stock), striped marlin (Western and Central North Pacific stock), Hancock Seamount Groundfish complex, and the oceanic whitetip shark (Western and Central Pacific stock).

Seven stocks/stock complexes were subject to overfishing in 2021: American Samoa Bottomfish Multi-species Complex, Pacific bluefin tuna (Pacific stock), swordfish (Eastern Pacific stock), yellowfin tuna (Eastern Pacific stock), striped marlin (Western and Central North Pacific stock), oceanic whitetip shark (Western and Central Pacific), and the silky shark (Western and Central Pacific).[1]

Because fishery data are limited in most of these areas, only information for the Hawai'i and Western Pacific pelagic fisheries is reported here. No catch share programs have been implemented in this Region.

Hawai'i FEP: NOAA Fisheries, the WPFMC, and the State of Hawai'i collaborate to manage fisheries across the Hawai'i Archipelago. The major fisheries in Hawai'i include trolling for pelagic species such as tuna, marlin, wahoo, and mahimahi; deepwater hook-and-line bottom fishing; and various forms of net fishing that target nearshore pelagic and reef fish species. Under this FEP, the Hancock Seamount groundfish complex is currently overfished. This fishery has been closed since 1986.

Western Pacific Pelagics FEP: The management species covered under this FEP include tunas, billfishes, sharks, squids, and an assortment of other species. These species include mahimahi, wahoo, moonfish, and pomfret caught by the Hawai'i longline fishery and smaller boats that use diverse gears including trolling, handline, and traditional fishing methods. Of these species, yellowfin tuna, Pacific bluefin tuna, swordfish, and the Western/Central North Pacific striped marlin stock are considered subject to overfishing. The Western/Central North Pacific striped marlin stock and Pacific bluefin tuna stock are also listed as overfished.

In addition to management by the WPFMC and NOAA Fisheries, pelagic fish, such as bigeye and yellowfin tunas, are managed by two regional fishery management organizations (RFMOs). The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) has authority to manage pelagic fisheries in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean, while the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) manages pelagic fisheries in the Eastern Pacific Ocean. Fish species and fisheries under the purview of both RFMOs migrate across national boundaries and between RFMO areas, requiring coordinated management. Since 2009, the annual bigeye tuna catch limit has been recommended by the WCPFC and implemented by NOAA Fisheries for the U.S. longline fleet in the Western and Central Pacific. The IATTC establishes the harvest limit for bigeye tuna for U.S. longline vessels longer than 24 meters in the Eastern Tropical Pacific.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES — WESTERN PACIFIC REGION

In this report, commercial fisheries refer to fishing operations that sell their catch for profit. The term does not include subsistence fishermen or saltwater anglers who fish for sport. It also excludes the for-hire sector, which earns its revenue from selling recreational fishing trips to saltwater anglers. The commercial fisheries section reports on economic impacts, landings revenue, landings, and ex-vessel prices of key species and species groups.

[1] The bluefin tuna, yellowfin tuna, swordfish, and striped marlin stocks cited here as overfished and/or experiencing overfishing are fished by U.S. and international fleets under a formal international agreement.

Key Western Pacific Commercial Species

- Dolphinfish (*mahimahi*)
- Lobsters (*ula*)
- Marlin (*a'u*)
- Moonfish (*opah*)
- Pomfrets (*monchong*)
- Scad (*opelu*)
- Snappers
- Swordfish (*mekajiki*)
- Tunas (*aku*)
- Wahoo (*ono*)

Economic Impacts

The premise behind economic impact modeling is that every dollar spent in a regional economy (direct impact) is either saved or re-spent on additional goods or services. If those dollars are re-spent on other goods and services in the regional economy, this spending generates additional economic activity in the region.[2]

Four different measures are commonly used to show how commercial fisheries landings affect the economy in a region (state or nationwide): sales, income, value-added, and employment. The term sales refers to the gross value of all sales by regional businesses affected by an activity, such as commercial fishing. The category includes both the direct sales of fish landed and sales made between businesses and households resulting from the original sale. Income includes personal income (wages and salaries) and proprietors' income (income from self-employment). Value-added is the contribution made to the gross domestic product in a region. Employment is specified on the basis of full- and part-time jobs supported directly or indirectly by the sales of seafood or purchases of inputs to commercial fishing. The first three measures are calculated in terms of dollars, whereas employment impacts are measured in numbers of jobs. Note that these categories are not additive. The U.S. seafood industry is defined here as the commercial fishing sector, seafood processors and dealers, seafood wholesalers and distributors, importers, and seafood retailers.[3]

This report provides estimates of total economic impacts for the nation and for each of the 23 coastal states. Total economic impacts for each state and the nation represent the sum of direct impacts; indirect impacts (in this case, the impact from suppliers to the seafood industry); and induced impacts (spending by employees on personal and household expenditures, where employees of both the seafood industry and its full supply chain are included). That is, the total economic impact estimates reported here measure jobs, sales, value-added, and income impacts from the seafood industry as well as the economic activity generated throughout each region's broader economy from this industry.

In 2021, the commercial fishing and seafood industry supported 7,985 full- and part-time jobs and generated $814.9 million in sales, $245.9 million in income, and $361.6 million in value-added impacts in the Western Pacific Region. Importers generated the largest sales impacts ($317.2 million), while commercial harvesters generated the largest value-added impacts ($115.7 million), income impacts ($80.6 million), and employment impacts (3,532 jobs).

Landings Revenue

In 2021, landings revenue in the Western Pacific Region totaled $129.3 million, a 15% increase from 2012 (a 3% decrease in real terms after adjusting for inflation) and a 54% increase from 2020.

Finfish landings revenue accounted for 100% of all landings revenue. In 2021, tunas (*aku*) ($103.5 million), swordfish (*mekajiki*) ($5.9 million), and wahoo (*ono*) ($4 million) had the highest landings revenue in this Region. Together, these top three species accounted for 88% of total landings revenue.

From 2012 to 2021, wahoo (*ono*) (71%, 44% in real terms), tunas (*aku*) (24%, 5% in real terms), and marlin (*a'u*) (20%, 0.6% in real terms) had the largest increases, while moonfish (*opah*) (-43%, -52% in real terms), dolphinfish (*mahimahi*) (-39%, -48% in real terms), and swordfish (*mekajiki*) (-12%, -26% in real terms) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, wahoo (*ono*) (120%), swordfish (*mekajiki*) (99%), and dolphinfish (*mahimahi*) (69%) had the largest increases, while none of the key species experienced decreases (in nominal values).

[2] Summary data is available online in the FEUS web tool. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/data-tools/fisheries-economics-united-states-data-and-visualizations.
[3] The NMFS Commercial Fishing Industry Input/Output Model was used to generate the impact estimates. Available at https://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/documents/commercial_seafood_impacts_2007-2009.pdf.

Commercial Revenue: Largest Increases

From 2012:
- Wahoo (*ono*) (71%, 44% in real terms)
- Tunas (*aku*) (24%, 5% in real terms)
- Marlin (*a'u*) (20%, 0.6% in real terms)

From 2020:
- Wahoo (*ono*) (120%)
- Swordfish (*mekajiki*) (99%)
- Dolphinfish (*mahimahi*) (69%)

Commercial Revenue: Largest Decreases

From 2012:
- Moonfish (*opah*) (-43%, -52% in real terms)
- Dolphinfish (*mahimahi*) (-39%, -48% in real terms)
- Swordfish (*mekajiki*) (-12%, -26% in real terms)

From 2020:
- None of the key species experienced decreases (in nominal values).

Commercial Landings: Largest Increases

From 2012:
- Wahoo (*ono*) (75%)
- Tunas (*aku*) (12%)
- Marlin (*a'u*) (3%)

From 2020:
- Swordfish (*mekajiki*) (83%)
- Wahoo (*ono*) (40%)
- Dolphinfish (*mahimahi*) (36%)

Commercial Landings: Largest Decreases

From 2012:
- Moonfish (*opah*) (-70%)
- Dolphinfish (*mahimahi*) (-58%)
- Pomfrets (*monchong*) (-38%)

From 2020:
- Marlin (*a'u*) (-26%)
- Pomfrets (*monchong*) (-14%)
- Scad (*opelu*) (-3%)

Landings

In 2021, Western Pacific Region commercial fishermen landed over 29.6 million pounds of finfish and shellfish. This represents a 5% decrease from 2012 and a 9% increase from 2020. Tunas (*aku*) contributed the highest landings volume in the Region, accounting for 76% of total landing weight.

From 2012 to 2021, wahoo (*ono*) (75%), tunas (*aku*) (12%), and marlin (*a'u*) (3%) had the largest increases, while moonfish (*opah*) (-70%), dolphinfish (*mahimahi*) (-58%), and pomfrets (*monchong*) (-38%) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, swordfish (*mekajiki*) (83%), wahoo (*ono*) (40%), and dolphinfish (*mahimahi*) (36%) had the largest increases, while marlin (*a'u*) (-26%), pomfrets (*monchong*) (-14%), and scad (*opelu*) (-3%) had the largest decreases.

Prices

In 2021, snappers ($7.44 per pound) received the highest ex-vessel price in the Region. Landings of marlin (*a'u*) ($2.52 per pound) had the lowest ex-vessel price. From 2012 to 2021, moonfish (*opah*) (92%, 62% in real terms), pomfrets (*monchong*) (71%, 44% in real terms), and dolphinfish (*mahimahi*) (47%, 23% in real terms) had the largest increases, while wahoo (*ono*) (-2%, -17% in real terms) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, marlin (*a'u*) (101%), pomfrets (*monchong*) (88%), and wahoo (*ono*) (57%) had the largest increases, while none of the key species experienced decreases (in nominal values).

RECREATIONAL FISHERIES — WESTERN PACIFIC REGION

In the Western Pacific Region, recreational fishing includes all non-commercial fishing, which is fishing that does not meet the definition of commercial fishing in the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, and includes, but is not limited to, sustenance, subsistence, traditional indigenous, and recreational fishing.[4] This recreational fisheries section reports on economic impacts and expenditures, angler participation,

[4] For a definition of non-commercial fishing see the electronic code of federal regulations. Available at https://gov.ecfr.io/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=3a25270218fea2849201cc659f78167f&mc=true&node=se50.13.665_112&rgn=div8.

fishing trips, and catch of key species/species groups.[5]

Key Western Pacific Region Recreational Species[6]

- Bigeye (*akule*) and mackerel (*opelu*) scad
- Blue marlin (*a'u*)
- Deep 7 bottomfish[7]
- Dolphinfish (*mahimahi*)
- Goatfishes
- Jacks (trevallys and other jacks)[8]
- Other snappers[9]
- Skipjack tuna (*aku*)
- Wahoo (*ono*)
- Yellowfin tuna (*'ahi*)

Economic Impacts and Expenditures

The economic contribution of recreational fishing activities in the Western Pacific Region is based on spending by recreational anglers.[10] Total annual trip expenditures are estimated at the state level by multiplying mean trip expenditures by the estimated number of adult trips in each trip mode (for-hire, private boat, and shore) and adjusting by the CPI (consumer price index) to the current year. After 2018, state level durable expenditures and durable impacts will no longer be available due to changes in the availability of angler participation data at the state level.

Four different measures are commonly used to show how angler expenditures affect the economy in a region (state or nationwide): sales, income, value-added, and employment. The term sales refers to the gross value of all sales by regional businesses affected by an activity, such as recreational fishing. The category includes both the direct sales made by the angler and sales made between businesses and households resulting from that original sale by the angler. Income includes personal income (wages and salaries) and proprietors' income (income from self-employment). Value-added is the contribution made to the gross domestic product in a region. Employment is specified on the basis of full-time and part-time jobs supported directly or indirectly by the purchases made by anglers. The first three measures are calculated in terms of dollars, whereas employment impacts are measured in number of jobs. Note that these categories are not additive. NOAA Fisheries uses a regional impact modeling software, called IMPLAN, to estimate these four types of impacts.

The economic contributions for trip expenditures from recreational fishing in 2021 were estimated using IMPLAN version 3, with base year data from 2017. Models for each state and for the nation were created in IMPLAN using trip expenditures (based on 2016/2017 survey data on average trip expenditures and total 2021 trips).

In 2021, economic impacts from recreational fishing activities in Hawai'i generated 3,358 jobs, $482.6 million in sales, $148.6 million in income, and $267.2 million in value-added impacts.

Data for the for-hire mode is not available in Hawai'i. Of the two fishing trip modes, shore fishing trips had the greatest economic impact, accounting for 65% of employment impacts. Trip expenditures for shore and private boat modes totaled $398.4 million, with a large portion of these trip expenditures coming from trips in the shore (60%) mode. Data for durable expenditures is not available due to unavailable participation estimates.

Participation

Due to changes in data availability after 2018, angler participation data is not being reported at the state level for years after 2019.

Fishing Trips

In 2021, recreational fishermen took 3.9 million saltwater fishing trips in the state of Hawai'i. This number represented a 159% increase from 2012 and a 1% increase from 2020. Of all fishing trips, 80% were taken from the shore sector.

Harvest and Release Trends

Of the Western Pacific Region's key species and species groups, bigeye (*akule*) and mackerel (*opelu*) scad (4.6 million fish), goatfishes (635,307 fish), and jacks (trevallys and other jacks) (522,577 fish) were most frequently caught by recreational fishermen. The text box below

[5] Data for this state is from MRIP estimates produced using pre-calibration methods.
[6] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.
[7] Binghams snapper, Hawaiian grouper, ironjaw snapper, longtailed red snapper, pink snapper, ruby snapper, and von Siebold's snapper.
[8] African pompano, bigeye trevally, black jack, black trevally, bluefin trevally, giant trevally, greater amberjack, island jack, jack family, and jack genus.
[9] Binghams snapper, blacktail snapper, bluestipe snapper, bluestripe snapper, green jobfish, ironjaw snapper, longtailed red snapper, pink snapper, ruby snapper, smalltooth jobfish, snapper family, snapper genus, and von Siebold's snapper.
[10] Trip expenditure estimates were generated from the 2016/2017 National Marine Recreational Fishing Expenditure Survey (Lovell et al., 2020). Durable goods expenditures were generated from the 2019 National Marine Recreational Fishing Expenditure Survey. See the FEUS Publications Database to view citations for recreational fisheries economics research. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/foss/f?p=foss:fisheries-economics-publications.

shows the species with the largest percentage increases and decreases in the past 10 years and in the past year.

From 2012 to 2021, wahoo (*ono*) (240%), blue marlin (*a'u*) (173%), and yellowfin tuna (*'ahi*) (35%) had the largest increases, while deep 7 bottomfish (-100%) and dolphinfish (*mahimahi*) (-25%) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, wahoo (*ono*) (31%), yellowfin tuna (*'ahi*) (13%), and dolphinfish (*mahimahi*) (3%) had the largest increases, while deep 7 bottomfish (-100%), blue marlin (*a'u*) (-34%), and other snappers (-26%) had the largest decreases.

Harvest and Release: Largest Increases

From 2012:
- Wahoo (*ono*) (240%)
- Blue marlin (*a'u*) (173%)
- Yellowfin tuna (*'ahi*) (35%)

From 2020:
- Wahoo (*ono*) (31%)
- Yellowfin tuna (*'ahi*) (13%)
- Dolphinfish (*mahimahi*) (3%)

Harvest and Release: Largest Decreases

From 2012:
- Deep 7 bottomfish (-100%)
- Dolphinfish (*mahimahi*) (-25%)

From 2020:
- Deep 7 bottomfish (-100%)
- Blue marlin (*a'u*) (-34%)
- Other snappers (-26%)

MARINE ECONOMY — WESTERN PACIFIC REGION

For this report, the marine economy refers to the fishing and marine-related industries in a coastal state. The state marine economy consists of two industry sectors: 1) seafood sales and processing (employer establishments and non-employer firms); and 2) transportation support and marine operations (employer establishments). These sectors include several different marine-related industries.[11]

The Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) measures the size of the commercial fishing sector in a state's economy relative to the size of the commercial fishing sector in the national economy.[12] The CFLQ is calculated as the ratio of the percentage of regional employment in the commercial fishing sector relative to the percentage of national employment in the commercial fishing sector. The U.S. CFLQ is 1. If a state CFLQ is less than 1, then less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. If a state CFLQ is greater than 1, then more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.

Hawai'i had a CFLQ value of 2.96.

In 2020, 32,627 employer establishments operated throughout the entire Western Pacific Region (including marine and non-marine related establishments). These establishments employed 549,375 workers and had a total annual payroll of $23.8 billion. The combined gross state product of Hawai`i was approximately $76 billion in 2020.

Seafood Sales and Processing[13]

Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging: In 2020, the Western Pacific Region had 0 employer firms in the seafood product preparation and packaging sector (a 100% decrease from 2012).

Retail Seafood Sales: In 2020, there were 19 employer firms in the seafood retail sector (a 21% decrease from 2012).

Wholesale Seafood Sales: There were 31 employer firms in the seafood wholesale sector in the Western Pacific Region in 2020 (a 6% decrease from 2012).

Transportation Support and Marine Operations

Data for the transportation support and marine operations sectors of the Western Pacific Region's economy were largely suppressed for confidentiality reasons. It is clear, however, that these sectors play an important role in the regional economy. For example, in 2020, the marine cargo handling sector in the Western Pacific Region accounted for $92.8 million in payroll.

[11] Unless otherwise stated, data are from the U.S. Census Bureau. County Business Patterns data and Nonemployer Statistics available at https://www.census.gov. The Census data are only available through 2018. GDP and Compensation of Employees data was obtained from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 'Table SAGDP1 Gross Domestic Product' and 'Table SA6N Compensation of Employees by NAICS Industry,' respectively. Percentage changes in inflation-adjusted (real) dollar terms are calculated using the annual Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator, which was obtained from the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/USAGDPDEFAISMEI).
[12] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 'Location Quotient Calculator.'
[13] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.

Tables | Hawai‘i

2021 Economic Impacts of the Hawai'i Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Sector	With Imports				Without Imports			
	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	7,985	814,907	245,950	361,639	6,334	426,877	167,156	228,558
Commercial Harvesters	3,532	220,449	80,591	115,732	3,532	220,449	80,591	115,732
Seafood Processors and Dealers	680	74,497	29,490	38,033	409	44,764	17,720	22,853
Importers	916	317,154	50,830	96,682	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seafood Wholesalers and Distributors	402	47,691	16,727	22,251	197	23,392	8,204	10,914
Retail	2,455	155,115	68,313	88,941	2,196	138,271	60,642	79,059

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	112,497	107,970	101,387	111,054	118,156	116,465	118,800	109,682	83,849	129,279
Finfish	111,880	103,809	100,579	110,550	117,756	116,090	118,319	109,192	81,891	129,029
Shellfish and Other	618	4,161	808	504	399	375	480	490	1,957	250
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dolphinfish (*mahimahi*)	5,312	4,128	4,425	4,629	4,519	3,462	3,503	3,452	1,930	3,256
Lobsters (*ula*)	98	95	97	59	33	33	29	32	15	NA
Marlin (*a'u*)	2,888	2,796	3,197	3,108	4,063	3,831	3,331	2,572	2,268	3,940
Moonfish (*opah*)	3,163	NA	2,910	3,151	3,317	3,203	3,303	3,122	NA	1,798
Pomfrets (*monchong*)	2,097	2,579	2,467	2,972	3,502	3,289	2,853	2,736	1,367	2,215
Scad (*opelu*)	1,213	1,145	1,129	1,336	1,177	1,017	1,003	1,005	1,036	1,096
Snappers	1,764	2,012	2,252	2,079	2,297	2,659	1,767	1,760	1,203	1,685
Swordfish (*mekajiki*)	6,695	4,493	5,405	4,634	4,812	5,823	3,702	3,805	2,977	5,912
Tunas (*aku*)	83,155	81,753	73,669	83,802	88,433	87,319	93,911	85,450	67,934	103,465
Wahoo (*ono*)	2,345	2,364	2,803	2,799	3,279	2,982	3,012	3,635	1,829	4,020

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	31,055	32,413	33,447	36,652	35,057	37,415	35,637	34,743	27,265	29,641
Finfish	30,953	30,218	33,329	36,572	34,992	37,355	35,567	34,611	26,416	29,604
Shellfish and Other	102	2,195	118	80	65	61	70	132	849	37
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dolphinfish (*mahimahi*)	1,747	1,518	1,694	1,390	1,195	962	1,014	945	536	729
Lobsters (*ula*)	8	9	9	6	4	4	3	3	2	NA
Marlin (*a'u*)	1,461	1,932	2,320	2,678	2,331	2,614	2,629	3,232	1,899	1,581
Moonfish (*opah*)	1,549	NA	2,004	2,067	1,556	1,812	2,327	1,615	NA	458
Pomfrets (*monchong*)	731	1,143	1,243	1,362	1,166	981	929	782	525	452
Scad (*opelu*)	389	361	356	410	369	312	300	312	322	311
Snappers	313	361	376	346	386	430	264	282	207	226
Swordfish (*mekajiki*)	2,344	1,655	2,450	2,019	1,621	2,521	1,722	1,449	810	1,479
Tunas (*aku*)	20,119	20,878	20,277	23,622	23,504	25,251	24,034	23,440	20,609	22,512
Wahoo (*ono*)	656	742	1,057	1,106	1,147	962	1,147	1,523	817	1,146

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)[1]

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Dolphinfish (*mahimahi*)	3.04	2.72	2.61	3.33	3.78	3.60	3.46	3.65	3.60	4.46
Lobsters (*ula*)	11.86	10.73	11.01	10.69	9.02	8.82	9.12	9.22	9.48	NA
Marlin (*a'u*)	1.98	1.45	1.38	1.16	1.74	1.47	1.27	0.80	1.19	2.49
Moonfish (*opah*)	2.04	NA	1.45	1.52	2.13	1.77	1.42	1.93	NA	3.92
Pomfrets (*monchong*)	2.87	2.26	1.98	2.18	3.00	3.35	3.07	3.50	2.61	4.90
Scad (*opelu*)	3.12	3.17	3.17	3.25	3.19	3.26	3.34	3.23	3.22	3.52
Snappers	5.64	5.58	5.99	6.01	5.95	6.18	6.68	6.24	5.81	7.44
Swordfish (*mekajiki*)	2.86	2.71	2.21	2.30	2.97	2.31	2.15	2.63	3.68	4.00
Tunas (*aku*)	4.13	3.92	3.63	3.55	3.76	3.46	3.91	3.65	3.30	4.60
Wahoo (*ono*)	3.58	3.18	2.65	2.53	2.86	3.10	2.63	2.39	2.24	3.51

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.

2021 Economic Impacts of Hawai‘i Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Fishing Mode	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total State Economic Impacts	3,358	482,587	148,631	267,161
Total Durable Expenditures	NA	NA	NA	NA
For-Hire	NA	NA	NA	NA
Private Boat	1,172	192,683	54,080	99,687
Shore	2,186	289,904	94,551	167,474

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures by Fishing Mode (thousands of dollars)[1]

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
398,359	NA	159,859	238,500

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	1,519	1,513	1,374	1,431	1,024	1,280	3,421	3,479	3,902	3,941
For-Hire	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Private Boat	325	297	324	273	235	261	670	632	744	794
Shore	1,195	1,216	1,051	1,158	790	1,019	2,750	2,847	3,158	3,147

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[1,2,3]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Bigeye (*akule*) and mackerel (*opelu*) scad	H	608	889	899	1,245	690	1,172	4,043	5,232	3,719	4,553
	R	0	2	0	< 1	4	7	2	8	6	26
Blue marlin (*a'u*)	H	3	4	3	5	2	4	13	10	10	6
	R	0	0	< 1	0	0	< 1	5	< 1	1	1
Deep 7 bottomfish	H	1	2	2	< 1	< 1	NA	2	3	1	NA
	R	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	NA
Dolphinfish (*mahimahi*)	H	163	94	92	78	44	47	216	125	117	121
	R	0	0	< 1	0	< 1	< 1	2	2	< 1	< 1
Goatfishes	H	158	873	537	1,052	246	420	2,037	1,167	491	585
	R	13	3	22	15	16	18	69	34	39	50
Jacks (trevallys and other jacks)	H	110	144	156	170	112	115	202	310	257	182
	R	129	126	263	319	122	154	413	395	383	341
Other snappers	H	195	152	220	119	119	126	336	252	322	207
	R	15	10	3	9	14	10	19	29	38	58
Skipjack tuna (*aku*)	H	197	380	199	268	88	113	213	270	240	201
	R	0	0	0	< 1	2	2	6	3	4	4
Wahoo (*ono*)	H	32	37	43	55	45	32	127	88	83	108
	R	0	0	< 1	< 1	< 1	0	0	0	0	0
Yellowfin tuna (*'ahi*)	H	182	150	220	292	85	82	215	287	216	233
	R	0	0	< 1	1	< 1	0	6	5	2	13

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.
[3] In this table, '<1' = 0-999 fish, and '1' = 1,000-1,499 fish.

2020 Hawai'i State Economy (percentage of national total)[1,2]

Non-Employer Firms (number in millions)	Establishments (number in millions)	Employees (number in millions)	Annual Payroll (billions of dollars)	Employee Compensation (billions of dollars)	Gross State Product (billions of dollars)	Commercial Fishing Location Quotient
NA	32,627 (0.4%)	549,375 (0.4%)	23.8 (0.3%)	47.0 (0.4%)	76.0	2.96

Seafood Sales and Processing — Non-Employer Firms (thousands of dollars)[1,3]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Firms	14	16	14	12	12	10	18	13	NA
	Receipts	965	821	1,048	1,271	1,071	717	1,529	1,079	NA
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	42	40	38	39	31	27	21	21	NA
	Receipts	4,086	3,764	3,727	4,053	4,025	2,106	2,364	2,628	NA

Seafood Sales and Processing — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1,4]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Establishments	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	NA
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	30	34	NA
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	922	1,049	NA
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	33	32	30	30	30	32	31	30	31
	Employees	483	542	567	639	697	621	688	688	633
	Payroll	19,413	20,039	21,369	24,477	26,323	22,856	25,515	25,419	20,097
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	24	25	26	25	22	21	21	22	19
	Employees	303	318	305	293	313	308	534	287	276
	Payroll	6,493	7,366	7,142	7,410	7,849	8,500	12,273	7,883	6,573

Transportation Support and Marine Operations — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1,4]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ship and Boat Building	Establishments	18	18	14	14	15	15	15	16	12
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	660	727	927	646	722	755
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	46,560	45,051	66,270	45,133	50,196	47,487
Deep Sea Freight Transportation	Establishments	2	1	1	1	1	3	4	3	3
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	55	97	53
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	6,491	6,570	5,437
Deep Sea Passenger Transportation	Establishments	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation	Establishments	5	5	6	7	7	6	6	7	6
	Employees	431	ds	ds	452	425	275	270	392	391
	Payroll	34,538	ds	ds	36,675	50,267	42,282	44,039	50,528	48,403
Port and Harbor Operations	Establishments	2	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Marine Cargo Handling	Establishments	11	10	10	11	12	11	12	11	11
	Employees	664	709	700	782	846	869	857	877	884
	Payroll	54,309	61,651	66,034	83,408	115,582	86,285	92,308	100,754	92,782
Navigational Services to Shipping	Establishments	8	9	9	11	11	8	9	9	9
	Employees	97	100	80	70	69	51	148	80	77
	Payroll	5,567	6,518	5,416	4,463	5,697	4,304	5,389	6,193	6,569
Marinas	Establishments	9	11	9	9	9	9	9	10	9
	Employees	162	166	153	120	113	123	116	117	124
	Payroll	3,779	4,003	3,304	3,412	3,421	3,756	3,664	4,079	3,162

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ greater than 1 indicates that more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. A CFLQ less than 1 indicates that less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.
[3] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.
[4] ds = Data are suppressed.

New England Region

- Connecticut
- Maine
- Massachusetts
- New Hampshire
- Rhode Island

Bluefin tuna caught off of the U.S. Atlantic coast.
Photo: Pelagic Strategies/Willy Goldsmith

MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

The New England Region includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. Federal fisheries in this region are managed by the New England Fishery Management Council (NEFMC) and NOAA Fisheries under nine fishery management plans (FMPs). Two of these FMPs, monkfish and spiny dogfish, are developed in conjunction with the Mid-Atlantic Fisheries Management Council (MAFMC). The MAFMC is the lead council for the Spiny Dogfish FMP; the NEFMC is the lead for the Monkfish FMP.

New England Regional FMPs

- Northeast multi-species
- Sea scallops
- Monkfish (with the MAFMC)
- Atlantic herring
- Small mesh multi-species
- Spiny dogfish (with the MAFMC)
- Red crab
- Northeast skate complex
- Atlantic salmon

Sixteen of the stocks/stock complexes covered in these FMPs were listed Sas overfished in 2021: Atlantic herring, Atlantic cod (Georges Bank and Gulf of Maine stocks), Atlantic halibut, red hake (Southern Georges Bank/Mid-Atlantic stock), white hake (Gulf of Maine/Georges Bank stock), winter flounder (Southern New England/Mid-Atlantic and Georges Bank stocks), witch flounder, yellowtail flounder (Georges Bank and Southern New England/Mid-Atlantic stocks), Atlantic salmon, Atlantic wolffish, ocean pout, windowpane (Gulf of Maine/Georges Bank stock), and thorny skate (Gulf of Maine stock).

Four stocks/stock complexes were subject to overfishing in 2021: Atlantic cod (Georges Bank and Gulf of Maine stocks), red hake (Southern Georges Bank/Mid-Atlantic stock), and yellowtail flounder (Georges Bank stock).

Catch Share Programs

Two catch share programs operate in the New England Region: 1) Northeast Multispecies Sectors: Georges Bank Cod – Hook Gear (2004) and Georges Bank Cod – Fixed Gear (2007); and 2) Northeast General Category Sea Scallop Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) Program. The landings revenues for these programs totaled $86.7 million in 2020. The following are descriptions of these catch share programs and their performance.

Atlantic Sea Scallop General Category IFQ Program: This program began in 2010 with two primary objectives: 1) Control capacity and mortality in the General Category Scallop fishery, and 2) allow better and timelier integration of sea scallop assessment results in management. The 2020 key performance indicators of the program show that, relative to the baseline period (the three-year period prior to implementation), the number of active vessels decreased, while inflation-adjusted landings revenue and inflation-adjusted revenue per active vessel increased.

Northeast Multispecies Sectors: This program was developed between 2004 and 2006 and included two pilot sectors that operated with an allocation of Georges Bank cod. The program was expanded in 2010 to 17 sectors and approximately 55% of eligible, limited-access permit holders joined a sector. At the same time, annual catch limits were implemented for the first time and sharply reduced the available quota for fishermen. The 2020 key performance indicators of the program show that, relative to the baseline period, the number of active vessels and inflation-adjusted landings revenue decreased, while inflation-adjusted revenue per active vessel increased.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES — NEW ENGLAND REGION

In this report, commercial fisheries refer to fishing operations that sell their catch for profit. The term does not include subsistence fishermen or saltwater anglers who fish for sport. It also excludes the for-hire sector, which earns its revenue from selling recreational fishing trips to saltwater anglers. The commercial fisheries section reports on economic impacts, landings revenue, landings, and ex-vessel prices of key species and species groups.

Economic Impacts

Key New England Region Recreational Species[1]

- Atlantic cod
- Atlantic mackerel
- Bluefin tuna
- Bluefish
- Little tunny
- Scup
- Striped bass
- Summer flounder
- Tautog
- Winter flounder

[1] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.

The premise behind economic impact modeling is that every dollar spent in a regional economy (direct impact) is either saved or re-spent on additional goods or services. If those dollars are re-spent on other goods and services in the regional economy, this spending generates additional economic activity in the region.[2]

Four different measures are commonly used to show how commercial fisheries landings affect the economy in a region (state or nationwide): sales, income, value-added, and employment. The term sales refers to the gross value of all sales by regional businesses affected by an activity, such as commercial fishing. The category includes both the direct sales of fish landed and sales made between businesses and households resulting from the original sale. Income includes personal income (wages and salaries) and proprietors' income (income from self-employment). Value-added is the contribution made to the gross domestic product in a region. Employment is specified on the basis of full- and part-time jobs supported directly or indirectly by the sales of seafood or purchases of inputs to commercial fishing. The first three measures are calculated in terms of dollars, whereas employment impacts are measured in numbers of jobs. Note that these categories are not additive. The U.S. seafood industry is defined here as the commercial fishing sector, seafood processors and dealers, seafood wholesalers and distributors, importers, and seafood retailers.[3]

This report provides estimates of total economic impacts for the nation and for each of the 23 coastal states. Total economic impacts for each state and the nation represent the sum of direct impacts; indirect impacts (in this case, the impact from suppliers to the seafood industry); and induced impacts (spending by employees on personal and household expenditures, where employees of both the seafood industry and its full supply chain are included). That is, the total economic impact estimates reported here measure jobs, sales, value-added, and income impacts from the seafood industry as well as the economic activity generated throughout each region's broader economy from this industry.

In 2021, the commercial fishing and seafood industry in Massachusetts generated the largest employment impacts in the New England Region with 186,088 full- and part-time jobs. Massachusetts also generated the largest sales impacts ($22.6 billion), value-added impacts ($8.6 billion), and income impacts ($5.5 billion).

Landings Revenue

In 2021, landings revenue in the New England Region totaled $2 billion, a 55% increase from 2012 (a 30% increase in real terms after adjusting for inflation) and a 63% increase from 2020. Landings revenue was highest in Maine ($953.8 million), followed by Massachusetts ($840 million).

Shellfish and other landings revenue accounted for 89% of all landings revenue. In 2021, American lobster ($923.7 million), sea scallop ($560.9 million), and squid ($43.8 million) had the highest landings revenue in this Region. Together, these top three species accounted for 78% of total landings revenue.

From 2012 to 2021, Atlantic mackerel (208%, 159% in real terms), squid (141%, 103% in real terms), and American lobster (117%, 82% in real terms) had the largest increases, while Atlantic herring (-87%, -89% in real terms), goosefish (-54%, -61% in real terms), and flounders (-43%, -52% in real terms) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, Atlantic mackerel (182%), American lobster (75%), and sea scallop (62%) had the largest increases, while Atlantic herring (-47%) and cod and haddock (-12%) had the largest decreases.

[2] Summary data is available online in the FEUS web tool. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/data-tools/fisheries-economics-united-states-data-and-visualizations.
[3] The NMFS Commercial Fishing Industry Input/Output Model was used to generate the impact estimates. Available at https://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/documents/commercial_seafood_impacts_2007-2009.pdf.

Commercial Revenue: Largest Increases

From 2012:
- Atlantic mackerel (208%, 159% in real terms)
- Squid (141%, 103% in real terms)
- American lobster (117%, 82% in real terms)

From 2020:
- Atlantic mackerel (182%)
- American lobster (75%)
- Sea scallop (62%)

Commercial Revenue: Largest Decreases

From 2012:
- Atlantic herring (-87%, -89% in real terms)
- Goosefish (-54%, -61% in real terms)
- Flounders (-43%, -52% in real terms)

From 2020:
- Atlantic herring (-47%)
- Cod and haddock (-12%)

Commercial Landings: Largest Increases

From 2012:
- Squid (248%)
- Bluefin tuna (92%)
- Cod and haddock (18%)

From 2020:
- American lobster (12%)
- Flounders (9%)
- Sea scallop (5%)

Commercial Landings: Largest Decreases

From 2012:
- Atlantic herring (-94%)
- Flounders (-50%)
- Quahog clam (-32%)

From 2020:
- Atlantic herring (-48%)
- Cod and haddock (-27%)
- Goosefish (-12%)

Landings

In 2021, New England Region commercial fishermen landed over 501.1 million pounds of finfish and shellfish. This represents a 28% decrease from 2012 and a 3% increase from 2020. American lobster contributed the highest landings volume in the Region, accounting for 27% of total landing weight.

From 2012 to 2021, squid (248%), bluefin tuna (92%), and cod and haddock (18%) had the largest increases, while Atlantic herring (-94%), flounders (-50%), and quahog clam (-32%) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, American lobster (12%), flounders (9%), and sea scallop (5%) had the largest increases, while Atlantic herring (-48%), cod and haddock (-27%), and goosefish (-12%) had the largest decreases.

Prices

In 2021, sea scallop ($15.26 per pound) received the highest ex-vessel price in the Region. Landings of Atlantic herring ($0.33 per pound) had the lowest ex-vessel price. From 2012 to 2021, Atlantic mackerel (175%, 131% in real terms), American lobster (140%, 102% in real terms), and Atlantic herring (123%, 88% in real terms) had the largest increases, while goosefish (-45%, -54% in real terms), bluefin tuna (-40%, -49% in real terms), and cod and haddock (-35%, -46% in real terms) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, Atlantic mackerel (221%), American lobster (57%), and sea scallop (54%) had the largest increases, while none of the key species experienced decreases (in nominal values).

RECREATIONAL FISHERIES — NEW ENGLAND REGION

In this report, recreational fishing refers to fishing for leisure rather than to sell fish (commercial fishing) or for subsistence. This recreational fisheries section reports on economic impacts and expenditures, angler participation, fishing trips, and catch of key species/species groups.[4]

[4] Atlantic and Gulf recreational catch and effort estimates are based upon the MRIP estimates released in 2022.

Economic Impacts and Expenditures

The economic contribution of recreational fishing activities in the New England Region is based on spending by recreational anglers.[5] Total annual trip expenditures are estimated at the state level by multiplying mean trip expenditures by the estimated number of adult trips in each trip mode (for-hire, private boat, and shore) and adjusting by the CPI (consumer price index) to the current year. After 2018, state level durable expenditures and durable impacts will no longer be available due to changes in the availability of angler participation data at the state level.

Four different measures are commonly used to show how angler expenditures affect the economy in a region (state or nationwide): sales, income, value-added, and employment. The term sales refers to the gross value of all sales by regional businesses affected by an activity, such as recreational fishing. The category includes both the direct sales made by the angler and sales made between businesses and households resulting from that original sale by the angler. Income includes personal income (wages and salaries) and proprietors' income (income from self-employment). Value-added is the contribution made to the gross domestic product in a region. Employment is specified on the basis of full-time and part-time jobs supported directly or indirectly by the purchases made by anglers. The first three measures are calculated in terms of dollars, whereas employment impacts are measured in number of jobs. Note that these categories are not additive. NOAA Fisheries uses a regional impact modeling software, called IMPLAN, to estimate these four types of impacts.

The economic contributions for trip expenditures from recreational fishing in 2021 were estimated using IMPLAN version 3, with base year data from 2017. Models for each state and for the nation were created in IMPLAN using trip expenditures (based on 2016/2017 survey data on average trip expenditures and total 2021 trips).

The greatest employment impacts from expenditures on saltwater recreational fishing in the New England Region were generated in Massachusetts (2,491 jobs), followed by Connecticut (873 jobs) and Rhode Island (833 jobs). The largest sales impacts were observed in Massachusetts ($314.8 million), followed by Connecticut ($110.6 million) and Rhode Island ($91.7 million). The biggest income impacts were generated in Massachusetts ($152.5 million), followed by Connecticut ($46.9 million) and Rhode Island ($45.3 million). The greatest value-added impacts were in Massachusetts ($218.4 million), followed by Connecticut ($85.1 million) and Rhode Island ($66.2 million).

A large portion of the approximately $593.4 million in trip expenses came from trips in the private boat (50.5%) and shore (42.8%) sectors.

Participation

Due to changes in data availability after 2018, angler participation data is not being reported at the state level for years after 2019.

Fishing Trips

In 2021, recreational fishermen took 17 million fishing trips in the New England Region. This number represented a 25% decrease from 2012 and a 6% increase from 2020. The largest proportions of trips were taken in the shore (59%) and private boat (39%) modes. States with the highest number of recorded trips in the New England Region were Massachusetts (7.3 million trips) and Connecticut (3.7 million trips).

Harvest and Release Trends

Of the New England Region's key species and species groups, scup (18.2 million fish), striped bass (13.3 million fish), and Atlantic mackerel (10.7 million fish) were most frequently caught by recreational fishermen. The text box below shows the species with the largest percentage increases and decreases in the past 10 years and in the past year.

From 2012 to 2021, tautog (216%), bluefin tuna (164%), and little tunny (17%) had the largest increases, while bluefish (-71%), Atlantic cod (-60%), and winter flounder (-54%) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, bluefin tuna (107%), tautog (49%), and little tunny (29%) had the largest increases, while summer flounder (-38%), bluefish (-17%), and winter flounder (-12%) had the largest decreases.

[5] Trip expenditure estimates were generated from the 2016/2017 National Marine Recreational Fishing Expenditure Survey (Lovell et al., 2020). Durable goods expenditures were generated from the 2019 National Marine Recreational Fishing Expenditure Survey. See the FEUS Publications Database to view citations for recreational fisheries economics research. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/foss/f?p=foss:fisheries-economics-publications.

Harvest and Release: Largest Increases

From 2012:
- Tautog (216%)
- Bluefin tuna (164%)
- Little tunny (17%)

From 2020:
- Bluefin tuna (107%)
- Tautog (49%)
- Little tunny (29%)

Harvest and Release: Largest Decreases

From 2012:
- Bluefish (-71%)
- Atlantic cod (-60%)
- Winter flounder (-54%)

From 2020:
- Summer flounder (-38%)
- Bluefish (-17%)
- Winter flounder (-12%)

MARINE ECONOMY — NEW ENGLAND REGION

For this report, the marine economy refers to the fishing and marine-related industries in a coastal state. The state marine economy consists of two industry sectors: 1) seafood sales and processing (employer establishments and non-employer firms); and 2) transportation support and marine operations (employer establishments). These sectors include several different marine-related industries.[6]

The Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) measures the size of the commercial fishing sector in a state's economy relative to the size of the commercial fishing sector in the national economy.[7] The CFLQ is calculated as the ratio of the percentage of regional employment in the commercial fishing sector relative to the percentage of national employment in the commercial fishing sector. The U.S. CFLQ is 1. If a state CFLQ is less than 1, then less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. If a state CFLQ is greater than 1, then more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics suppressed the CFLQ value for Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island for 2020. Maine had a CFLQ value of 27.51.

In 2020, 376,098 employer establishments operated throughout the entire New England Region (including marine and non-marine related establishments). These establishments employed 6.5 million workers and had a total annual payroll of $423.6 billion. The combined gross state product of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island was approximately $941.8 billion in 2020.

Seafood Sales and Processing[8]

Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging: In 2020, the New England Region had 61 employer firms in the seafood product preparation and packaging sector (a 24% decrease from 2012). The greatest number of establishments in this sector was in Massachusetts (35), followed by Maine (22) and New Hampshire (4).

Retail Seafood Sales: In 2020, there were 216 employer firms in the seafood retail sector (a 7% decrease from 2012). The greatest number of establishments in this sector was in Massachusetts (100), followed by Maine (51) and Connecticut (38).

Wholesale Seafood Sales: There were 315 employer firms in the seafood wholesale sector in the New England Region in 2020 (a 5% decrease from 2012). The greatest number of establishments in this sector was in Maine (145), followed by Massachusetts (125) and Rhode Island (22).

Transportation Support and Marine Operations

Data for the transportation support and marine operations sectors of the New England Region's economy were largely suppressed for confidentiality reasons. It is clear, however, that these sectors play an important role in the regional economy. For example, in 2020, the ship and boat building sector in the New England Region accounted for $1.7 billion in payroll.

[6] Unless otherwise stated, data are from the U.S. Census Bureau. County Business Patterns data and Nonemployer Statistics available at https://www.census.gov. The Census data are only available through 2018. GDP and Compensation of Employees data was obtained from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 'Table SAGDP1 Gross Domestic Product' and 'Table SA6N Compensation of Employees by NAICS Industry,' respectively. Percentage changes in inflation-adjusted (real) dollar terms are calculated using the annual Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator, which was obtained from the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/USAGDPDEFAISMEI).
[7] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 'Location Quotient Calculator.'
[8] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.

Tables | New England Region

2021 Economic Impacts of the New England Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)

State	Landings Revenue	With Imports				Without Imports			
		Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Connecticut	15,692	3,784	818,205	167,193	281,921	726	53,981	18,360	25,667
Maine	953,788	61,471	5,080,344	1,518,628	2,259,404	52,389	3,381,293	1,160,573	1,664,932
Massachusetts	840,032	186,088	22,604,987	5,519,473	8,606,812	88,183	4,170,581	1,560,610	2,108,020
New Hampshire	48,699	8,437	1,292,056	306,684	486,695	3,194	225,348	82,700	113,400
Rhode Island	109,875	7,595	881,384	239,470	364,860	5,323	379,366	138,370	193,346

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	1,271,515	1,162,419	1,243,097	1,278,117	1,431,102	1,334,207	1,454,563	1,505,344	1,210,344	1,968,086
Finfish	226,185	184,909	161,175	153,010	168,472	161,979	154,164	149,120	127,239	215,133
Shellfish and Other	1,045,330	977,510	1,081,923	1,125,107	1,262,630	1,172,227	1,300,399	1,356,224	1,083,106	1,752,953
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American lobster	426,234	457,038	563,256	618,844	667,261	564,518	627,675	636,126	527,868	923,672
Atlantic herring	28,549	31,398	27,990	24,324	28,641	26,562	22,798	9,098	6,816	3,629
Atlantic mackerel	3,480	1,738	3,193	3,391	3,230	3,397	2,974	1,704	3,800	10,720
Bluefin tuna	8,388	3,649	6,108	7,716	11,932	7,554	9,344	8,081	6,737	9,703
Cod and haddock	29,979	16,327	20,423	18,939	19,239	16,372	18,108	23,972	25,936	22,825
Flounders	35,622	32,563	31,118	29,510	28,338	26,839	21,809	21,169	16,985	20,462
Goosefish	19,675	13,575	14,101	14,629	15,046	15,304	12,145	11,902	7,796	9,036
Quahog clam	8,852	9,077	9,922	11,223	11,935	11,568	12,583	14,872	10,014	12,319
Sea scallop	390,188	366,321	297,822	287,446	305,429	372,279	411,551	434,337	347,194	560,874
Squid	18,187	15,547	21,412	24,264	41,861	31,539	39,011	46,337	34,557	43,796

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	691,273	634,753	659,750	608,505	624,366	578,844	596,679	517,057	485,155	501,143
Finfish	341,884	327,547	334,156	300,975	258,410	242,653	218,244	161,383	159,390	170,080
Shellfish and Other	349,389	307,206	325,594	307,530	365,956	336,192	378,435	355,674	325,764	331,063
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American lobster	149,134	149,376	147,169	146,380	158,832	136,453	147,139	127,249	120,496	134,624
Atlantic herring	190,558	203,763	198,082	172,026	135,266	104,587	93,100	24,702	20,825	10,852
Atlantic mackerel	9,680	9,049	13,041	10,205	12,235	12,504	11,958	5,478	12,346	10,861
Bluefin tuna	914	523	970	1,502	1,664	1,437	1,665	1,801	1,731	1,755
Cod and haddock	14,812	9,078	15,194	15,278	14,255	13,938	16,569	21,453	23,994	17,418
Flounders	18,416	16,372	14,273	12,514	9,146	10,054	7,928	8,757	8,513	9,250
Goosefish	16,406	14,321	14,557	15,272	15,987	21,076	19,314	19,373	15,535	13,638
Quahog clam	1,513	1,558	1,503	1,353	1,354	1,262	1,303	1,401	1,014	1,031
Sea scallop	39,272	32,095	23,473	23,340	24,907	36,513	44,495	45,856	35,094	36,756
Squid	16,155	14,576	28,783	23,698	39,377	35,851	41,235	54,703	54,753	56,259

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American lobster	2.86	3.06	3.83	4.23	4.20	4.14	4.27	5.00	4.38	6.86
Atlantic herring	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.21	0.25	0.24	0.37	0.33	0.33
Atlantic mackerel	0.36	0.19	0.24	0.33	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.31	0.31	0.99
Bluefin tuna	9.18	6.98	6.29	5.14	7.17	5.26	5.61	4.49	3.89	5.53
Cod and haddock	2.02	1.80	1.34	1.24	1.35	1.17	1.09	1.12	1.08	1.31
Flounders	1.93	1.99	2.18	2.36	3.10	2.67	2.75	2.42	2.00	2.21
Goosefish	1.20	0.95	0.97	0.96	0.94	0.73	0.63	0.61	0.50	0.66
Quahog clam	5.85	5.82	6.60	8.29	8.81	9.17	9.65	10.61	9.88	11.95
Sea scallop	9.94	11.41	12.69	12.32	12.26	10.20	9.25	9.47	9.89	15.26
Squid	1.13	1.07	0.74	1.02	1.06	0.88	0.95	0.85	0.63	0.78

2021 Economic Impacts of New England Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)

State	Trips	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Connecticut	3,712	873	110,638	46,931	85,116
Maine	1,740	755	85,026	30,483	50,304
Massachusetts	7,285	2,491	314,845	152,531	218,366
New Hampshire	715	284	29,959	12,200	19,967
Rhode Island	3,507	833	91,722	45,309	66,150

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures by Fishing Mode (thousands of dollars)

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
593,417	39,752	299,623	254,041

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[1,2]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	1,316	1,143	1,179	1,018	1,198	969	887	NA	NA	NA
Coastal	1,171	1,043	1,080	924	1,104	916	832	NA	NA	NA
Non-Coastal	144	100	99	95	94	53	55	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	22,538	19,749	18,730	16,945	17,482	16,750	15,104	17,211	16,024	16,959
For-Hire	374	515	488	348	237	362	277	349	204	271
Private Boat	8,347	7,962	7,552	7,017	6,625	6,580	5,944	6,211	5,979	6,643
Shore	13,818	11,272	10,690	9,581	10,620	9,808	8,883	10,652	9,840	10,046

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[3,4]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Atlantic cod	H	690	842	408	59	167	87	16	55	15	101
	R	991	1,799	1,168	1,074	1,787	2,226	1,173	491	567	568
Atlantic mackerel	H	10,443	9,986	8,440	15,579	16,577	17,301	9,452	8,556	9,528	9,191
	R	1,456	716	1,253	3,194	2,027	3,138	1,779	2,015	957	1,475
Bluefin tuna	H	12	< 1	14	2	12	14	3	7	5	36
	R	5	< 1	< 1	7	7	55	< 1	3	17	10
Bluefish	H	4,744	5,720	2,383	1,293	1,676	1,601	614	1,316	681	522
	R	4,819	5,304	4,215	2,781	2,464	2,406	1,189	1,903	2,722	2,294
Little tunny	H	18	3	15	54	70	28	16	41	19	13
	R	202	26	1,034	159	811	285	341	153	182	246
Scup	H	5,421	8,170	6,655	4,394	4,693	5,167	8,714	7,724	6,532	9,293
	R	8,249	7,298	6,481	5,325	9,253	9,928	8,048	6,675	6,000	8,893
Striped bass	H	1,347	1,373	930	718	454	607	543	419	197	275
	R	6,635	10,837	8,942	8,971	11,905	23,539	17,602	11,876	12,215	13,006
Summer flounder	H	592	844	878	686	556	342	389	359	317	225
	R	2,138	2,765	3,101	1,947	2,153	1,705	1,806	2,610	2,281	1,387
Tautog	H	849	1,087	1,199	873	730	995	483	1,042	790	1,757
	R	2,481	3,081	5,498	3,045	3,124	3,906	3,420	4,156	6,250	8,753
Winter flounder	H	162	115	178	194	83	317	145	76	94	73
	R	73	53	134	214	296	133	61	53	29	36

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] Connecticut and Rhode Island angler estimates are not available for the non-coastal mode.
[3] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.
[4] In this table, '<1' = 0-999 fish, and '1' = 1,000-1,499 fish.

Tables | Connecticut

2021 Economic Impacts of the Connecticut Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Sector	With Imports				Without Imports			
	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	3,784	818,205	167,193	281,921	726	53,981	18,360	25,667
Commercial Harvesters	374	27,827	7,632	11,760	374	27,827	7,632	11,760
Seafood Processors and Dealers	148	19,223	7,341	9,490	46	6,023	2,300	2,973
Importers	1,871	647,952	103,847	197,524	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seafood Wholesalers and Distributors	266	53,101	17,381	23,353	15	2,928	958	1,288
Retail	1,126	70,102	30,992	39,795	290	17,204	7,469	9,647

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	21,128	14,629	14,089	15,782	15,006	13,809	16,540	16,601	20,288	15,692
Finfish	5,467	5,122	4,372	5,300	3,920	3,649	4,359	4,104	3,470	5,745
Shellfish and Other	15,662	9,506	9,717	10,483	11,086	10,160	12,181	12,496	16,818	9,946
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American lobster	1,057	577	608	1,073	1,298	725	629	674	826	1,100
Goosefish	1,040	1,022	510	680	468	360	334	215	56	41
Loligo squid	1,861	1,257	1,354	1,631	2,199	996	2,246	3,558	1,239	1,164
Other flounders	65	185	90	164	252	172	321	109	94	45
Red hake	1,380	1,301	1,586	1,164	916	647	943	530	393	789
Scups or porgies	837	705	573	819	779	559	631	807	770	795
Sea scallop	12,005	7,220	7,219	7,039	5,881	7,205	7,727	6,505	13,818	5,909
Silver hake	88	115	104	112	109	88	61	35	20	30
Summer flounder	940	902	921	1,078	808	674	857	1,120	1,114	2,482
Whelks and conchs	625	295	347	487	997	585	1,019	1,386	664	1,476

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	8,940	7,957	7,509	9,390	12,148	10,170	11,473	9,191	6,969	6,694
Finfish	5,756	5,874	5,202	6,624	4,134	4,505	5,333	3,814	3,175	3,551
Shellfish and Other	3,184	2,082	2,308	2,766	8,014	5,665	6,140	5,376	3,794	3,143
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American lobster	248	127	127	205	254	130	111	112	159	149
Goosefish	765	967	493	605	432	398	532	321	97	71
Loligo squid	1,518	1,098	1,318	1,317	1,823	650	1,346	2,165	938	787
Other flounders	40	142	60	86	108	76	181	68	73	27
Red hake	1,848	1,647	2,037	1,320	948	746	1,010	705	466	884
Scups or porgies	907	1,195	811	983	942	748	793	1,141	990	780
Sea scallop	1,231	640	609	577	530	777	877	706	1,351	412
Silver hake	185	173	167	146	164	133	138	99	59	46
Summer flounder	316	284	253	287	191	135	177	291	370	714
Whelks and conchs	94	81	103	81	211	194	448	465	239	289

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American lobster	4.26	4.53	4.78	5.23	5.10	5.57	5.69	6.05	5.19	7.40
Goosefish	1.36	1.06	1.04	1.12	1.08	0.90	0.63	0.67	0.58	0.58
Loligo squid	1.23	1.15	1.03	1.24	1.21	1.53	1.67	1.64	1.32	1.48
Other flounders	1.60	1.30	1.50	1.91	2.34	2.27	1.78	1.59	1.29	1.69
Red hake	0.75	0.79	0.78	0.88	0.97	0.87	0.93	0.75	0.84	0.89
Scups or porgies	0.92	0.59	0.71	0.83	0.83	0.75	0.80	0.71	0.78	1.02
Sea scallop	9.75	11.29	11.85	12.20	11.09	9.27	8.81	9.21	10.23	14.35
Silver hake	0.47	0.66	0.62	0.77	0.66	0.66	0.44	0.35	0.35	0.65
Summer flounder	2.98	3.18	3.63	3.76	4.23	5.01	4.83	3.86	3.01	3.48
Whelks and conchs	6.67	3.65	3.37	6.04	4.72	3.01	2.27	2.98	2.78	5.10

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.

2021 Economic Impacts of Connecticut Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Fishing Mode	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total State Economic Impacts	873	110,638	46,931	85,116
Total Durable Expenditures	NA	NA	NA	NA
For-Hire	42	4,868	1,914	3,150
Private Boat	416	56,296	23,636	42,742
Shore	415	49,475	21,381	39,224

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures by Fishing Mode (thousands of dollars)

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
118,735	3,346	67,213	48,176

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	464	240	273	309	385	398	389	NA	NA	NA
Coastal	397	198	209	252	297	296	292	NA	NA	NA
Non-Coastal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Out-of-State	67	43	64	57	88	102	96	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	3,734	3,506	3,641	3,844	4,230	3,937	3,543	3,766	4,196	3,712
For-Hire	27	64	62	77	38	36	38	41	23	27
Private Boat	1,776	1,730	1,693	1,576	1,629	1,337	1,422	1,453	1,474	1,571
Shore	1,931	1,712	1,885	2,192	2,563	2,565	2,083	2,272	2,699	2,114

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[1,2,3]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Atlantic cod	H	2	NA	NA	NA	19	2	2	26	< 1	3
	R	0	NA	NA	NA	12	< 1	< 1	12	2	6
Bluefish	H	1,399	3,476	1,179	501	554	586	312	670	298	264
	R	1,495	1,594	1,062	890	818	1,763	505	820	1,109	916
Hickory shad	H	61	15	92	0	36	19	2	NA	0	< 1
	R	0	4	29	7	40	22	40	NA	33	91
Little tunny	H	< 1	NA	2	0	< 1	14	3	< 1	< 1	1
	R	105	NA	17	3	45	50	158	20	12	141
Scup	H	1,840	1,879	1,189	1,198	1,352	1,695	3,071	2,491	3,663	2,840
	R	2,052	2,775	2,729	1,814	3,288	4,646	3,029	2,396	3,205	3,754
Striped bass	H	137	270	132	141	63	95	85	67	71	21
	R	892	2,312	740	1,761	1,208	4,994	7,514	2,287	2,763	2,930
Summer flounder	H	135	529	281	252	338	121	153	90	127	123
	R	650	1,684	1,544	1,075	1,409	811	877	1,065	1,156	724
Tautog	H	411	307	516	389	312	218	75	504	376	490
	R	1,287	1,276	2,908	1,260	1,809	1,472	1,014	1,718	2,976	3,261
White perch	H	50	0	9	< 1	22	114	0	< 1	< 1	34
	R	115	6	26	< 1	29	5	37	1	< 1	6
Winter flounder	H	52	0	1	45	1	< 1	2	0	< 1	< 1
	R	29	8	1	83	7	< 1	< 1	1	< 1	5

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.
[3] In this table, '<1' = 0-999 fish, and '1' = 1,000-1,499 fish.

2020 Connecticut State Economy (percentage of national total)[1,2,3]

Non-Employer Firms (number in millions)	Establishments (number in millions)	Employees (number in millions)	Annual Payroll (billions of dollars)	Employee Compensation (billions of dollars)	Gross State Product (billions of dollars)	Commercial Fishing Location Quotient
NA	88,060 (1.1%)	1,551,590 (1.2%)	100 (1.3%)	144 (1.3%)	247	ds

Seafood Sales and Processing — Non-Employer Firms (thousands of dollars)[1,3,4]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Firms	13	25	26	25	22	19	17	13	NA
	Receipts	882	3,058	3,969	2,692	1,635	1,397	1,135	1,586	NA
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	21	20	18	19	33	26	27	19	NA
	Receipts	1,388	1,543	1,655	1,813	3,965	2,520	3,963	2,121	NA

Seafood Sales and Processing — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1,3]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Establishments	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA	3	NA
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	12	NA
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	699	NA
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	16	17	19	20	18	17	15	15	13
	Employees	187	178	172	211	158	153	155	157	157
	Payroll	8,237	7,920	8,174	20,558	18,205	6,966	7,286	7,640	6,842
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	37	36	35	34	32	33	35	37	38
	Employees	233	218	244	230	261	230	227	247	243
	Payroll	6,349	6,344	7,380	7,533	8,742	8,264	8,327	9,496	9,923

Transportation Support and Marine Operations — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1,3]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ship and Boat Building	Establishments	8	7	9	8	10	9	11	12	13
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	11,373	11,931	11,828
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	959,192	960,477	1,180,502
Deep Sea Freight Transportation	Establishments	14	11	11	11	12	10	9	9	6
	Employees	297	184	ds	164	162	146	97	87	56
	Payroll	37,711	28,513	26,891	26,880	27,211	25,371	19,429	19,039	14,618
Deep Sea Passenger Transportation	Establishments	1	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Employees	ds	NA	NA	NA	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Payroll	ds	NA	NA	NA	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation	Establishments	10	9	9	9	8	8	8	7	7
	Employees	256	ds	ds	216	232	298	265	222	226
	Payroll	32,789	ds	ds	27,698	34,550	37,814	32,252	28,519	29,579
Port and Harbor Operations	Establishments	4	5	5	5	4	3	4	4	5
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	22	19	ds	38	35	50
	Payroll	1,414	ds	ds	1,142	1,465	ds	3,755	3,647	4,751
Marine Cargo Handling	Establishments	NA	1	1	1	2	4	4	4	4
	Employees	NA	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	85	78	133
	Payroll	NA	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	9,494	7,715	7,693
Navigational Services to Shipping	Establishments	2	2	4	3	1	3	3	6	7
	Employees	ds	ds	3	2	ds	4	2	7	10
	Payroll	ds	ds	185	159	ds	175	265	445	1,003
Marinas	Establishments	130	130	128	125	125	116	125	131	125
	Employees	1,257	1,265	1,174	1,153	1,193	1,167	1,105	1,152	1,069
	Payroll	60,803	63,211	59,054	59,526	62,504	51,217	57,582	59,206	57,530

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ greater than 1 indicates that more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. A CFLQ less than 1 indicates that less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.
[3] ds = Data are suppressed.
[4] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.

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2021 Economic Impacts of the Maine Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Sector	With Imports				Without Imports			
	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	61,471	5,080,344	1,518,628	2,259,404	52,389	3,381,293	1,160,573	1,664,932
Commercial Harvesters	25,446	1,830,494	501,428	819,445	25,446	1,830,494	501,428	819,445
Seafood Processors and Dealers	4,674	408,919	164,176	209,780	3,930	343,836	138,046	176,392
Importers	3,928	1,360,695	218,077	414,799	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seafood Wholesalers and Distributors	2,304	275,253	98,737	128,481	1,481	176,977	63,484	82,609
Retail	25,119	1,204,982	536,210	686,898	21,532	1,029,985	457,614	586,487

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	530,634	478,938	595,715	628,923	735,666	577,504	645,969	658,845	518,649	953,788
Finfish	63,675	57,492	26,561	22,864	43,387	38,032	46,864	35,022	16,633	81,105
Shellfish and Other	466,958	421,446	569,154	606,058	692,279	539,472	599,106	623,823	502,016	872,683
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American lobster	342,530	371,078	461,851	502,565	541,318	439,219	491,573	492,938	412,644	742,218
Atlantic herring	14,494	15,509	16,212	13,526	19,488	17,767	16,701	5,979	4,259	1,916
Bloodworms	NA	5,644	6,085	NA	NA	6,444	6,659	6,286	NA	5,791
Blue mussel	1,930	2,341	2,153	2,458	2,422	2,126	2,741	3,406	2,700	4,316
Cod and haddock	1,362	976	1,272	1,069	886	774	978	745	480	449
Goosefish	1,059	773	566	616	459	624	675	762	315	710
Ocean quahog clam	1,737	1,378	1,238	1,311	1,299	1,203	1,072	894	614	687
Pollock	2,527	2,562	2,878	1,965	1,663	1,182	988	639	551	640
Sea urchins	5,024	5,781	5,282	NA	6,619	6,118	6,211	5,836	3,865	2,968
Softshell clam	15,668	18,104	20,233	22,841	16,231	12,347	12,925	18,282	15,825	25,275

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	289,900	267,113	278,052	252,483	276,893	231,215	252,231	181,643	165,370	204,142
Finfish	100,157	105,891	111,247	94,059	86,939	72,924	72,459	26,903	26,066	45,500
Shellfish and Other	189,743	161,222	166,805	158,424	189,954	158,292	179,773	154,739	139,304	158,642
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American lobster	127,465	128,016	124,941	122,686	132,750	112,153	121,226	102,219	97,915	110,585
Atlantic herring	92,528	98,859	103,530	86,441	78,425	65,485	62,272	13,638	11,681	5,044
Bloodworms	NA	470	448	NA	NA	403	415	394	NA	302
Blue mussel	2,427	2,282	2,270	2,401	1,745	1,233	1,674	1,965	1,567	1,452
Cod and haddock	549	418	688	658	489	450	747	459	275	240
Goosefish	1,075	874	633	740	542	883	1,150	1,292	749	1,021
Ocean quahog clam	698	557	438	416	367	346	295	233	161	174
Pollock	2,666	2,227	2,319	1,381	1,049	848	818	488	418	323
Sea urchins	1,904	1,988	1,958	NA	2,058	1,956	2,045	1,707	1,281	912
Softshell clam	2,260	2,297	2,080	1,891	1,560	1,411	1,468	1,606	1,355	1,540

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American lobster	2.69	2.90	3.70	4.10	4.08	3.92	4.06	4.82	4.21	6.71
Atlantic herring	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.44	0.36	0.38
Bloodworms	NA	12.00	13.59	NA	NA	15.99	16.04	15.97	NA	19.18
Blue mussel	0.80	1.03	0.95	1.02	1.39	1.73	1.64	1.73	1.72	2.97
Cod and haddock	2.48	2.33	1.85	1.62	1.81	1.72	1.31	1.63	1.74	1.87
Goosefish	0.99	0.88	0.89	0.83	0.85	0.71	0.59	0.59	0.42	0.70
Ocean quahog clam	2.49	2.47	2.82	3.15	3.54	3.48	3.63	3.84	3.82	3.95
Pollock	0.95	1.15	1.24	1.42	1.58	1.39	1.21	1.31	1.32	1.98
Sea urchins	2.64	2.91	2.70	NA	3.22	3.13	3.04	3.42	3.02	3.25
Softshell clam	6.93	7.88	9.73	12.08	10.40	8.75	8.81	11.39	11.68	16.41

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.

2021 Economic Impacts of Maine Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Fishing Mode	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total State Economic Impacts	755	85,026	30,483	50,304
Total Durable Expenditures	NA	NA	NA	NA
For-Hire	94	9,244	3,216	5,374
Private Boat	131	16,356	5,487	9,234
Shore	529	59,426	21,779	35,696

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures by Fishing Mode (thousands of dollars)

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
65,082	5,601	15,705	43,776

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	248	235	213	145	237	269	130	NA	NA	NA
Coastal	116	102	79	67	114	114	57	NA	NA	NA
Non-Coastal	6	4	5	4	13	10	2	NA	NA	NA
Out-of-State	126	129	129	74	110	145	71	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	1,768	1,896	1,976	1,705	1,948	1,748	1,626	1,675	2,110	1,740
For-Hire	23	30	27	23	17	16	29	26	26	29
Private Boat	788	821	711	660	664	650	575	562	609	618
Shore	958	1,045	1,239	1,022	1,268	1,082	1,022	1,087	1,475	1,093

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[1,2,3]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American shad	H	0	0	6	6	4	4	4	0	0	0
	R	43	5	0	50	20	40	41	92	< 1	7
Atlantic cod	H	48	110	70	3	4	< 1	< 1	9	< 1	< 1
	R	207	157	147	225	148	127	82	67	71	69
Atlantic mackerel	H	3,917	2,268	2,331	3,172	4,929	1,934	2,698	2,670	3,296	3,523
	R	739	214	603	488	963	215	154	605	333	392
Blue shark	H	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0
	R	7	36	20	35	2	NA	10	6	10	5
Bluefin tuna	H	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 1	3
	R	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	< 1
Bluefish	H	22	67	< 1	1	< 1	< 1	NA	NA	NA	< 1
	R	144	65	0	0	< 1	0	NA	NA	NA	5
Haddock	H	6	13	9	36	45	62	98	75	110	41
	R	30	94	212	122	166	182	88	123	233	19
Pollock	H	122	267	371	194	82	123	139	110	204	111
	R	291	839	441	310	206	134	239	249	168	186
Striped bass	H	31	73	86	14	14	22	16	38	19	13
	R	657	985	1,023	824	2,162	2,719	2,174	1,525	2,142	2,049
Winter flounder	H	NA	0	0	NA	0	12	NA	15	38	2
	R	NA	2	17	NA	47	0	NA	19	0	0

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.
[3] In this table, '<1' = 0-999 fish, and '1' = 1,000-1,499 fish.

2020 Maine State Economy (percentage of national total)[1,2]

Non-Employer Firms (number in millions)	Establishments (number in millions)	Employees (number in millions)	Annual Payroll (billions of dollars)	Employee Compensation (billions of dollars)	Gross State Product (billions of dollars)	Commercial Fishing Location Quotient
NA	41,646 (0.5%)	520,969 (0.4%)	24.7 (0.3%)	39.8 (0.3%)	57.4	27.51

Seafood Sales and Processing — Non-Employer Firms (thousands of dollars)[1,3]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Firms	51	36	37	32	31	32	36	34	NA
	Receipts	3,294	2,757	4,142	2,583	3,070	2,715	3,676	3,047	NA
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	46	49	57	50	47	54	39	37	NA
	Receipts	4,492	4,200	4,664	5,848	7,586	5,814	5,442	6,194	NA

Seafood Sales and Processing — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Establishments	29	28	30	32	27	22	24	21	22
	Employees	492	376	546	552	509	494	546	572	545
	Payroll	12,011	11,797	18,713	18,506	18,774	16,933	18,587	19,892	18,976
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	136	150	142	146	150	146	148	149	145
	Employees	1,047	1,340	1,047	1,123	1,174	1,165	1,255	1,372	1,302
	Payroll	40,734	46,782	40,392	42,337	49,043	52,014	55,388	60,152	58,427
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	48	51	54	60	59	53	55	52	51
	Employees	215	243	235	237	229	209	197	223	213
	Payroll	6,902	7,618	7,558	9,601	9,162	9,890	8,475	8,955	8,872

Transportation Support and Marine Operations — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1,4]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ship and Boat Building	Establishments	76	79	84	84	83	82	81	77	70
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	6,654	7,091	6,787	6,856	6,985	7,769
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	418,591	422,525	397,918	423,509	405,045	409,102
Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation	Establishments	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	NA	NA
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	17	ds	ds	12	NA	NA
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	1,071	ds	ds	1,102	NA	NA
Port and Harbor Operations	Establishments	6	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	4
	Employees	ds	2	ds	4	ds	ds	33	14	12
	Payroll	ds	130	113	142	ds	ds	1,599	653	593
Marine Cargo Handling	Establishments	1	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	20	ds	32	31	23
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	1,857	ds	1,823	1,695	1,657
Navigational Services to Shipping	Establishments	13	14	14	13	13	15	14	16	17
	Employees	65	86	75	77	65	61	77	74	87
	Payroll	4,730	5,660	5,243	4,752	3,852	4,477	5,000	7,526	5,785
Marinas	Establishments	80	79	79	80	79	77	75	77	79
	Employees	428	403	435	430	471	376	378	417	442
	Payroll	17,102	17,476	19,694	20,400	22,618	18,912	19,728	21,073	22,000

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ greater than 1 indicates that more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. A CFLQ less than 1 indicates that less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.
[3] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.
[4] ds = Data are suppressed.

Tables | Massachusetts

2021 Economic Impacts of the Massachusetts Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Sector	With Imports				Without Imports			
	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	186,088	22,604,987	5,519,473	8,606,812	88,183	4,170,581	1,560,610	2,108,020
Commercial Harvesters	15,997	1,533,812	495,507	722,752	15,997	1,533,812	495,507	722,752
Seafood Processors and Dealers	20,048	3,241,405	1,235,817	1,606,778	4,315	697,691	266,001	345,848
Importers	39,984	13,849,903	2,219,711	4,222,057	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seafood Wholesalers and Distributors	7,028	1,392,476	455,038	617,418	1,617	320,267	104,658	142,005
Retail	103,030	2,587,392	1,113,401	1,437,808	66,254	1,618,812	694,445	897,415

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	615,377	562,596	522,567	523,537	552,052	605,241	647,813	681,044	562,603	840,032
Finfish	124,196	91,442	98,727	98,428	96,935	95,132	79,369	82,699	86,076	103,795
Shellfish and Other	491,181	471,155	423,840	425,110	455,118	510,109	568,445	598,345	476,527	736,238
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American lobster	53,360	59,049	68,336	78,292	82,383	81,193	88,844	95,456	78,310	125,465
Atlantic herring	11,529	10,750	9,476	8,832	7,617	7,021	5,069	2,685	2,437	1,622
Atlantic mackerel	654	1,223	2,501	1,988	2,681	2,782	1,579	1,134	2,344	10,223
Cod and haddock	26,100	14,050	18,176	17,475	17,785	15,144	16,477	22,798	24,922	21,710
Eastern oyster	12,072	13,896	19,575	22,679	22,512	28,387	28,387	30,147	18,876	30,728
Flounders	25,195	20,780	18,183	18,118	18,317	18,505	14,762	12,483	10,309	11,764
Goosefish	13,578	8,869	10,029	10,251	11,295	11,837	8,453	8,101	6,033	7,008
Ocean quahog clam	NA	NA	9,814	9,063	NA	10,719	NA	8,233	6,959	9,246
Other clams	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sea scallop	364,902	334,221	271,373	264,741	281,191	331,278	373,829	397,180	313,946	515,015

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	295,050	261,577	273,282	259,810	244,699	242,862	241,753	234,198	227,957	204,654
Finfish	186,046	158,066	171,367	160,810	136,167	129,450	112,139	97,904	106,066	95,220
Shellfish and Other	109,004	103,512	101,915	99,001	108,532	113,412	129,614	136,294	121,892	109,434
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American lobster	14,486	15,260	15,313	16,451	17,785	16,493	17,697	17,029	15,712	16,827
Atlantic herring	81,781	74,992	78,046	71,136	47,259	31,695	27,078	9,873	8,629	5,415
Atlantic mackerel	4,131	7,279	10,859	7,124	10,711	10,418	7,534	3,575	8,799	9,444
Cod and haddock	13,154	8,123	14,035	14,414	13,463	13,284	15,378	20,760	23,346	16,742
Eastern oyster	308	328	444	504	494	618	651	687	398	627
Flounders	14,267	11,541	9,050	8,412	6,144	7,456	6,178	5,945	5,984	6,376
Goosefish	11,567	9,498	10,533	11,084	12,480	17,185	14,034	14,025	12,274	10,709
Ocean quahog clam	NA	NA	13,422	13,340	NA	14,190	NA	11,070	9,678	11,183
Other clams	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sea scallop	36,722	29,253	21,316	21,491	22,844	32,488	40,382	41,851	31,690	33,665

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American lobster	3.68	3.87	4.46	4.76	4.63	4.92	5.02	5.61	4.98	7.46
Atlantic herring	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.22	0.19	0.27	0.28	0.30
Atlantic mackerel	0.16	0.17	0.23	0.28	0.25	0.27	0.21	0.32	0.27	1.08
Cod and haddock	1.98	1.73	1.30	1.21	1.32	1.14	1.07	1.10	1.07	1.30
Eastern oyster	39.19	42.41	44.12	44.98	45.58	45.96	43.63	43.90	47.49	49.04
Flounders	1.77	1.80	2.01	2.15	2.98	2.48	2.39	2.10	1.72	1.84
Goosefish	1.17	0.93	0.95	0.92	0.91	0.69	0.60	0.58	0.49	0.65
Ocean quahog clam	NA	NA	0.73	0.68	NA	0.76	NA	0.74	0.72	0.83
Other clams	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sea scallop	9.94	11.43	12.73	12.32	12.31	10.20	9.26	9.49	9.91	15.30

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.

2021 Economic Impacts of Massachusetts Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Fishing Mode	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total State Economic Impacts	2,491	314,845	152,531	218,366
Total Durable Expenditures	NA	NA	NA	NA
For-Hire	302	34,969	13,599	22,384
Private Boat	1,009	135,268	66,420	92,651
Shore	1,180	144,608	72,512	103,331

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures by Fishing Mode (thousands of dollars)

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
304,729	21,488	176,811	106,430

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	941	898	1,196	711	837	599	550	NA	NA	NA
Coastal	502	546	582	428	476	350	335	NA	NA	NA
Non-Coastal	130	77	82	85	73	38	45	NA	NA	NA
Out-of-State	309	275	532	199	289	211	169	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	12,221	10,125	8,808	7,282	7,244	7,775	6,705	7,422	5,950	7,285
For-Hire	227	260	238	117	95	224	130	199	71	146
Private Boat	4,380	3,898	3,695	3,064	3,069	3,390	2,673	2,511	2,563	3,058
Shore	7,614	5,967	4,875	4,102	4,080	4,161	3,903	4,713	3,315	4,080

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[2,3]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Atlantic bonito	H	12	0	31	12	1	3	24	68	28	9
	R	< 1	2	42	13	13	< 1	378	24	21	96
Atlantic cod	H	486	544	252	5	56	48	5	5	2	80
	R	533	1,382	806	317	1,145	1,728	605	204	355	312
Atlantic mackerel	H	4,165	5,114	4,334	11,514	9,199	12,295	4,983	4,412	4,826	4,378
	R	403	417	524	2,385	684	2,689	1,414	1,235	493	860
Bluefish	H	977	1,520	739	693	977	595	182	266	162	117
	R	1,808	1,644	2,888	479	1,059	528	532	471	744	738
Haddock	H	189	189	153	74	741	1,465	504	602	703	553
	R	215	583	666	213	2,487	2,048	703	251	302	220
Scup	H	2,549	3,783	2,802	1,977	1,791	2,086	3,266	1,961	1,280	3,692
	R	4,527	2,854	2,302	1,906	3,004	3,419	3,223	1,985	1,498	2,875
Striped bass	H	1,011	659	524	485	230	392	389	196	67	179
	R	3,629	4,670	6,425	4,471	6,299	12,866	5,377	5,499	5,128	4,675
Summer flounder	H	233	80	256	213	106	65	67	55	70	52
	R	560	144	643	242	267	110	138	224	315	177
Tautog	H	96	240	444	188	74	636	78	169	185	518
	R	348	1,012	2,168	670	261	1,889	399	1,191	2,056	2,764
Winter flounder	H	110	115	168	134	71	285	126	55	46	66
	R	35	40	101	113	230	125	52	28	23	26

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.
[3] In this table, '<1' = 0-999 fish, and '1' = 1,000-1,499 fish.

2020 Massachusett State Economy (percentage of national total)[1,2,3]

Non-Employer Firms (number in millions)	Establishments (number in millions)	Employees (number in millions)	Annual Payroll (billions of dollars)	Employee Compensation (billions of dollars)	Gross State Product (billions of dollars)	Commercial Fishing Location Quotient
NA	179,456 (2.2%)	3,390,833 (2.5%)	243 (3.2%)	338 (3%)	510	ds

Seafood Sales and Processing — Non-Employer Firms (thousands of dollars)[1,4]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Firms	25	28	33	38	38	40	51	67	NA
	Receipts	1,699	1,857	2,356	4,474	3,800	4,462	4,757	5,701	NA
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	65	51	56	52	46	53	65	58	NA
	Receipts	5,213	3,842	5,782	5,154	4,566	5,153	5,147	5,670	NA

Seafood Sales and Processing — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Establishments	39	40	42	41	37	36	34	35	35
	Employees	1,638	1,755	1,819	1,948	1,967	2,153	2,227	2,204	2,736
	Payroll	74,541	87,153	99,445	108,090	108,850	134,273	131,856	136,718	145,938
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	140	142	130	129	128	133	129	125	125
	Employees	1,841	1,910	1,859	1,808	1,865	1,753	1,890	1,962	2,068
	Payroll	100,801	104,637	101,512	102,009	107,494	108,426	112,782	124,425	119,950
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	114	114	114	106	107	101	99	100	100
	Employees	576	708	647	641	690	657	632	636	646
	Payroll	15,776	18,304	19,516	20,201	21,909	21,734	22,756	23,289	24,775

Transportation Support and Marine Operations — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1,3]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ship and Boat Building	Establishments	40	41	43	39	38	34	37	40	38
	Employees	446	463	623	576	525	495	680	635	650
	Payroll	23,195	23,615	31,451	31,153	30,808	28,965	38,046	39,362	37,993
Deep Sea Freight Transportation	Establishments	9	8	9	8	8	8	7	7	8
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	57	68	51
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	5,493	6,126	6,246
Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation	Establishments	14	8	12	12	10	7	5	6	9
	Employees	ds	22	25	36	34	35	33	74	52
	Payroll	3,266	1,352	1,478	2,766	3,026	2,542	4,020	4,923	5,462
Port and Harbor Operations	Establishments	5	3	1	1	1	NA	NA	3	NA
	Employees	35	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	49	NA
	Payroll	1,519	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	5,679	NA
Marine Cargo Handling	Establishments	4	3	3	2	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
Navigational Services to Shipping	Establishments	8	11	9	8	10	16	16	17	20
	Employees	120	94	83	88	106	156	162	174	183
	Payroll	5,965	6,578	6,645	7,311	8,984	10,898	14,837	14,378	14,994
Marinas	Establishments	172	178	177	178	175	176	173	176	168
	Employees	977	1,054	1,161	1,076	1,143	1,230	1,215	1,275	1,167
	Payroll	48,657	55,053	57,797	63,422	67,077	68,756	67,405	70,980	65,758

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ greater than 1 indicates that more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. A CFLQ less than 1 indicates that less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.
[3] ds = Data are suppressed.
[4] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.

Tables | New Hampshire

2021 Economic Impacts of the New Hampshire Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Sector	With Imports				Without Imports			
	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	8,437	1,292,056	306,684	486,695	3,194	225,348	82,700	113,400
Commercial Harvesters	1,164	85,413	24,140	37,489	1,164	85,413	24,140	37,489
Seafood Processors and Dealers	577	78,308	30,771	39,676	267	36,211	14,229	18,347
Importers	2,464	853,415	136,776	260,158	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seafood Wholesalers and Distributors	483	77,123	27,187	35,777	104	16,532	5,828	7,669
Retail	3,749	197,796	87,810	113,594	1,660	87,192	38,504	49,895

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	23,241	20,192	24,294	27,794	33,479	35,691	39,118	39,550	30,369	48,699
Finfish	5,554	2,864	1,857	2,516	2,484	3,124	3,040	2,813	1,547	3,928
Shellfish and Other	17,686	17,328	22,437	25,277	30,995	32,567	36,078	36,736	28,821	44,771
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American lobster	17,169	16,602	20,751	24,544	30,373	32,365	35,672	36,021	26,551	44,187
Atlantic cod	1,750	546	572	93	109	150	209	244	183	125
Atlantic herring	349	232	NA	586	NA	827	436	NA	NA	NA
Flounder	217	106	NA	156	191	269	198	124	78	70
Goosefish	153	186	NA	351	337	422	353	312	175	225
Haddock	95	22	18	8	14	22	107	133	293	505
Hake	475	373	NA	261	270	186	278	288	36	232
Pollock	1,224	1,135	860	356	207	189	284	269	280	199
Sea scallop	143	296	345	398	284	66	155	385	87	192
Spiny dogfish	420	96	NA	NA	NA	178	NA	NA	NA	NA

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	12,148	8,257	9,126	11,093	7,937	10,799	10,120	13,225	11,338	12,751
Finfish	7,503	3,981	1,206	5,171	1,082	4,983	2,998	5,995	1,168	6,012
Shellfish and Other	4,646	4,276	7,920	5,922	6,855	5,817	7,123	7,230	10,170	6,739
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American lobster	4,229	3,818	4,375	4,722	5,782	5,645	6,199	6,094	5,014	5,712
Atlantic cod	726	230	264	45	55	71	89	98	67	46
Atlantic herring	2,391	1,579	NA	3,999	NA	2,829	1,511	NA	NA	NA
Flounder	133	61	NA	97	86	119	98	61	58	56
Goosefish	126	162	NA	314	331	550	540	577	344	283
Haddock	45	10	10	6	9	18	80	107	265	371
Hake	1,136	394	NA	309	330	267	288	307	72	169
Pollock	1,049	983	629	270	98	108	186	175	226	111
Sea scallop	12	25	27	31	24	5	12	36	7	11
Spiny dogfish	1,789	515	NA	NA	NA	858	NA	NA	NA	NA

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American lobster	4.06	4.35	4.74	5.20	5.25	5.73	5.75	5.91	5.30	7.74
Atlantic cod	2.41	2.38	2.17	2.09	1.97	2.11	2.36	2.48	2.71	2.72
Atlantic herring	0.15	0.15	NA	0.15	NA	0.29	0.29	NA	NA	NA
Flounder	1.63	1.74	NA	1.61	2.21	2.27	2.01	2.04	1.33	1.26
Goosefish	1.21	1.15	NA	1.12	1.02	0.77	0.65	0.54	0.51	0.79
Haddock	2.13	2.16	1.74	1.41	1.55	1.26	1.34	1.24	1.10	1.36
Hake	0.42	0.95	NA	0.85	0.82	0.70	0.96	0.94	0.50	1.37
Pollock	1.17	1.15	1.37	1.32	2.12	1.74	1.53	1.54	1.24	1.80
Sea scallop	11.68	11.93	12.68	12.83	12.02	13.19	13.19	10.77	11.85	16.94
Spiny dogfish	0.23	0.19	NA	NA	NA	0.21	NA	NA	NA	NA

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.

2021 Economic Impacts of New Hampshire Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Fishing Mode	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total State Economic Impacts	284	29,959	12,200	19,967
Total Durable Expenditures	NA	NA	NA	NA
For-Hire	69	6,990	2,674	4,227
Private Boat	56	6,180	2,827	4,124
Shore	159	16,788	6,699	11,616

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures by Fishing Mode (thousands of dollars)

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
25,503	4,590	7,876	13,037

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	121	153	120	115	134	48	88	NA	NA	NA
Coastal	58	68	50	54	69	24	39	NA	NA	NA
Non-Coastal	9	19	11	6	8	4	8	NA	NA	NA
Out-of-State	54	66	58	54	57	19	41	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	858	906	954	981	1,061	972	676	609	920	715
For-Hire	55	114	110	82	38	51	38	48	45	35
Private Boat	375	404	395	407	438	430	299	301	297	258
Shore	427	389	449	492	585	492	339	260	578	422

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[1,2,3,4]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Atlantic cod	H	97	188	66	3	12	32	< 1	3	3	9
	R	248	259	209	499	423	370	482	202	130	167
Atlantic mackerel	H	2,360	2,537	1,768	880	2,431	3,031	1,753	1,474	1,406	1,103
	R	312	51	125	315	362	232	208	163	119	221
Bluefin tuna	H	< 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 1	3	< 1	< 1
	R	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	< 1
Bluefish	H	33	0	2	8	< 1	NA	NA	NA	< 1	< 1
	R	16	< 1	9	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0
Haddock	H	101	107	104	153	195	165	263	212	202	204
	R	177	404	582	1,062	553	441	314	265	337	254
Other flounders	H	1	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	< 1
	R	2	10	< 1	NA	3	5	< 1	1	3	< 1
Pollock	H	119	228	268	149	213	258	87	70	56	71
	R	282	469	459	1,273	294	321	147	157	190	403
Striped bass	H	37	63	17	10	18	38	13	15	3	4
	R	164	295	316	262	819	1,418	356	435	897	409
Winter flounder	H	< 1	0	8	15	8	11	17	6	9	4
	R	5	3	13	18	12	8	9	6	5	2

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.
[3] In this table, '<1' = 0-999 fish, and '1' = 1,000-1,499 fish.
[4] Other flounders include flatfish order and unidentified flounder or sole.

2020 New Hampshire State Economy (percentage of national total)[1,2,3]

Non-Employer Firms (number in millions)	Establishments (number in millions)	Employees (number in millions)	Annual Payroll (billions of dollars)	Employee Compensation (billions of dollars)	Gross State Product (billions of dollars)	Commercial Fishing Location Quotient
NA	38,350 (0.5%)	621,263 (0.5%)	33.5 (0.4%)	49.8 (0.4%)	75.1	ds

Seafood Sales and Processing — Non-Employer Firms (thousands of dollars)[1,4]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Firms	7	6	6	4	4	5	6	9	NA
	Receipts	1,166	1,239	1,019	1,411	1,435	1,416	1,128	877	NA
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	12	15	15	9	8	9	9	9	NA
	Receipts	2,096	1,861	2,419	1,722	899	1,134	1,200	1,796	NA

Seafood Sales and Processing — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Establishments	8	7	6	8	6	5	5	4	4
	Employees	229	225	ds	182	ds	ds	221	202	203
	Payroll	12,181	13,751	ds	11,160	ds	ds	13,941	12,023	12,074
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	8	9	8	9	9	9	10	10	10
	Employees	99	113	106	108	95	100	102	99	101
	Payroll	5,738	4,562	4,271	4,543	5,480	5,863	6,105	6,132	6,250
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	9	9	9	9	9	7	6	6	6
	Employees	48	45	ds	57	58	138	44	42	53
	Payroll	870	966	1,699	1,659	1,397	2,900	1,163	1,262	1,833

Transportation Support and Marine Operations — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1,3]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ship and Boat Building	Establishments	7	7	8	6	7	6	6	7	6
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	181	190	174	217	198	198
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	9,800	9,413	11,357	12,563	12,115	13,364
Deep Sea Freight Transportation	Establishments	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation	Establishments	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Employees	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Payroll	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Port and Harbor Operations	Establishments	2	2	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
Navigational Services to Shipping	Establishments	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	4
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	18	ds	ds	17	17	18
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	1,920	ds	ds	1,973	1,804	2,416
Marinas	Establishments	31	35	35	35	35	31	31	33	32
	Employees	131	155	144	153	162	145	169	180	236
	Payroll	6,927	8,031	8,043	8,788	10,070	9,282	10,483	12,680	16,141

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ greater than 1 indicates that more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. A CFLQ less than 1 indicates that less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.
[3] ds = Data are suppressed.
[4] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.

Tables | Rhode Island

2021 Economic Impacts of the Rhode Island Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Sector	With Imports				Without Imports			
	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	7,595	881,384	239,470	364,860	5,323	379,366	138,370	193,346
Commercial Harvesters	2,515	190,304	59,469	91,320	2,515	190,304	59,469	91,320
Seafood Processors and Dealers	386	50,595	19,606	25,478	340	44,605	17,284	22,461
Importers	1,204	417,096	66,848	127,149	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seafood Wholesalers and Distributors	376	56,551	20,037	26,365	138	20,792	7,367	9,693
Retail	3,114	166,837	73,510	94,548	2,329	123,665	54,250	69,871

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	81,136	86,063	86,432	82,080	94,899	101,962	105,122	109,306	78,436	109,875
Finfish	27,294	27,989	29,658	23,902	21,746	22,043	20,532	24,482	19,513	20,560
Shellfish and Other	53,842	58,074	56,774	58,178	73,153	79,919	84,589	84,824	58,923	89,315
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American lobster	12,119	9,732	11,709	12,371	11,889	11,016	10,957	11,036	9,536	10,701
Atlantic herring	2,174	4,907	2,302	1,373	1,525	939	572	427	103	87
Atlantic mackerel	2,804	339	309	1,074	448	286	1,287	389	1,101	71
Goosefish	3,844	2,725	2,996	2,730	2,486	2,062	2,330	2,512	1,218	1,051
Other flounders	1,025	2,125	2,948	1,774	1,465	1,546	626	375	205	179
Quahog clam	5,169	4,727	5,099	5,453	5,612	5,011	4,798	5,364	3,407	3,988
Scups and porgies	3,904	3,666	4,118	4,278	4,053	3,078	2,740	2,571	2,418	2,735
Sea scallop	9,191	18,639	10,286	8,079	10,242	22,785	22,050	24,517	11,339	28,787
Squid	12,744	13,207	17,718	20,288	33,938	28,333	32,571	31,073	24,846	33,713
Summer flounder	6,937	6,751	7,298	6,107	5,480	4,299	4,710	5,617	4,713	5,576

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	85,234	89,850	91,781	75,729	82,689	83,797	81,102	78,801	73,521	72,902
Finfish	42,421	53,736	45,135	34,312	30,088	30,791	25,317	26,766	22,916	19,797
Shellfish and Other	42,813	36,114	46,646	41,417	52,601	53,006	55,785	52,035	50,606	53,105
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American lobster	2,706	2,156	2,413	2,316	2,260	2,031	1,906	1,795	1,695	1,351
Atlantic herring	13,839	28,330	16,505	10,431	9,539	4,535	2,159	1,180	450	386
Atlantic mackerel	5,497	714	539	1,906	1,143	695	3,994	1,295	2,583	205
Goosefish	2,873	2,818	2,898	2,529	2,202	2,061	3,059	3,159	2,073	1,553
Other flounders	664	1,367	2,158	1,057	766	938	215	122	101	68
Quahog clam	903	784	764	684	660	546	512	518	344	344
Scups and porgies	6,311	7,346	6,949	6,794	6,809	5,973	4,714	4,584	4,302	4,272
Sea scallop	944	1,646	842	677	897	2,310	2,482	2,714	1,273	1,982
Squid	11,689	12,609	24,938	20,495	32,914	33,776	34,871	32,012	33,468	38,719
Summer flounder	2,409	2,193	2,056	1,716	1,306	896	1,023	1,661	1,704	1,893

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American lobster	4.48	4.51	4.85	5.34	5.26	5.42	5.75	6.15	5.62	7.92
Atlantic herring	0.16	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.21	0.26	0.36	0.23	0.23
Atlantic mackerel	0.51	0.47	0.57	0.56	0.39	0.41	0.32	0.30	0.43	0.35
Goosefish	1.34	0.97	1.03	1.08	1.13	1.00	0.76	0.80	0.59	0.68
Other flounders	1.55	1.55	1.37	1.68	1.91	1.65	2.91	3.08	2.02	2.62
Quahog clam	5.72	6.03	6.67	7.98	8.51	9.17	9.37	10.35	9.91	11.59
Scups and porgies	0.62	0.50	0.59	0.63	0.60	0.52	0.58	0.56	0.56	0.64
Sea scallop	9.73	11.32	12.22	11.94	11.42	9.86	8.88	9.03	8.91	14.53
Squid	1.09	1.05	0.71	0.99	1.03	0.84	0.93	0.97	0.74	0.87
Summer flounder	2.88	3.08	3.55	3.56	4.20	4.80	4.61	3.38	2.77	2.95

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.

2021 Economic Impacts of Rhode Island Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Fishing Mode	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total State Economic Impacts	833	91,722	45,309	66,150
Total Durable Expenditures	NA	NA	NA	NA
For-Hire	76	7,667	3,023	4,616
Private Boat	269	30,460	16,112	22,550
Shore	488	53,594	26,173	38,984

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures by Fishing Mode (thousands of dollars)

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
79,368	4,727	32,019	42,623

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[1,2]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	268	383	464	298	392	326	342	NA	NA	NA
Coastal	99	129	160	123	149	132	109	NA	NA	NA
Non-Coastal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Out-of-State	169	255	304	175	243	194	233	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	3,957	3,316	3,351	3,134	2,999	2,318	2,553	3,739	2,848	3,507
For-Hire	41	47	52	50	49	35	43	34	40	33
Private Boat	1,028	1,109	1,058	1,310	825	774	974	1,384	1,036	1,138
Shore	2,888	2,159	2,241	1,774	2,124	1,508	1,536	2,321	1,772	2,336

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[1,3,4]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Atlantic bonito	H	< 1	9	1	1	0	10	11	33	11	3
	R	0	11	9	5	23	< 1	26	35	7	5
Atlantic cod	H	57	< 1	19	49	77	5	9	12	10	9
	R	3	< 1	7	33	59	< 1	3	5	9	14
Black seabass	H	226	166	404	434	508	328	706	517	616	509
	R	2,145	1,623	1,981	1,405	2,319	1,867	2,671	3,436	3,074	3,190
Bluefish	H	2,312	658	463	90	145	419	120	380	221	141
	R	1,356	2,000	257	1,412	587	116	152	612	869	634
Scup	H	1,032	2,508	2,664	1,219	1,551	1,383	2,377	3,272	1,588	2,762
	R	1,670	1,669	1,451	1,604	2,961	1,863	1,796	2,294	1,297	2,264
Striped bass	H	131	308	172	67	128	60	39	104	37	58
	R	1,292	2,574	438	1,653	1,416	1,543	2,180	2,132	1,285	2,942
Summer flounder	H	224	235	340	222	113	156	169	214	120	49
	R	928	938	910	630	476	784	791	1,319	810	486
Tautog	H	341	540	239	296	344	141	330	369	229	748
	R	846	793	422	1,113	1,052	545	2,006	1,243	1,217	2,727
Winter flounder	H	0	NA	< 1	< 1	2	8	< 1	< 1	< 1	1
	R	3	NA	1	0	< 1	< 1	0	0	0	2
Yellowfin tuna	H	NA	13	1	8	< 1	NA	NA	< 1	NA	< 1
	R	NA	0	0	11	0	NA	NA	< 1	NA	< 1

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] Non-coastal data are not available because all of the state's residents are considered coastal county residents.
[3] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.
[4] In this table, '<1' = 0-999 fish, and '1' = 1,000-1,499 fish.

2020 Rhode Island's State Economy (percentage of national total)[1,2,3]

Non-Employer Firms (number in millions)	Establishments (number in millions)	Employees (number in millions)	Annual Payroll (billions of dollars)	Employee Compensation (billions of dollars)	Gross State Product (billions of dollars)	Commercial Fishing Location Quotient
NA	28,586 (0.4%)	445,846 (0.3%)	22.5 (0.3%)	35.3 (0.3%)	52.1	ds

Seafood Sales and Processing — Non-Employer Firms (thousands of dollars)[1,3,4]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Firms	10	8	8	6	6	ds	8	9	NA
	Receipts	1,441	1,393	1,418	1,381	1,374	ds	154	842	NA
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	20	22	16	15	14	16	12	11	NA
	Receipts	2,536	2,501	1,331	1,259	1,569	1,059	1,243	1,844	NA

Seafood Sales and Processing — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1,3]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Establishments	3	3	3	3	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	71	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	2,243	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	32	31	28	28	26	22	23	22	22
	Employees	278	182	188	182	164	130	131	136	132
	Payroll	13,064	8,412	8,763	8,140	8,567	7,308	7,261	7,429	8,053
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	24	24	27	26	24	24	22	21	21
	Employees	111	113	114	113	100	106	112	103	124
	Payroll	2,388	2,610	2,608	2,925	2,932	2,971	3,052	2,885	3,590

Transportation Support and Marine Operations — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1,3]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ship and Boat Building	Establishments	37	33	33	33	30	27	26	25	24
	Employees	717	768	939	902	757	565	535	452	456
	Payroll	32,070	34,483	42,200	41,096	34,132	28,098	27,363	21,016	24,479
Deep Sea Freight Transportation	Establishments	2	1	1	2	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
Deep Sea Passenger Transportation	Establishments	1	2	3	3	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	18	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	1,574	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation	Establishments	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
Port and Harbor Operations	Establishments	5	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	18	14	19	20	17	17
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	951	813	1,040	1,025	1,003	842
Marine Cargo Handling	Establishments	4	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	NA
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	244	ds	97	89	NA
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	6,495	ds	5,795	6,322	NA
Navigational Services to Shipping	Establishments	7	7	6	6	6	7	6	6	7
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	69	81	83	72	55	72
	Payroll	3,272	ds	ds	4,209	3,771	4,578	4,502	4,980	4,988
Marinas	Establishments	67	71	65	72	71	63	74	73	68
	Employees	424	466	449	409	435	375	433	478	421
	Payroll	20,811	24,214	24,876	25,206	26,264	20,323	26,166	26,994	22,930

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ greater than 1 indicates that more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. A CFLQ less than 1 indicates that less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.
[3] ds = Data are suppressed.
[4] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.

Mid-Atlantic Region

- Delaware
- Maryland
- New Jersey
- New York
- Virginia

Fishing boats moored at the dock with a pick-up truck with the door open and the opposite shore visable across the bay.
Photo: Shutterstock/Vineyard Perspective

MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

The Mid-Atlantic Region includes Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Virginia. Federal fisheries in this region are managed by the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (MAFMC) and NOAA Fisheries under seven fishery management plans (FMPs). Two of these FMPs are developed in conjunction with the New England Fishery Management Council (NEFMC). The MAFMC is the lead council for the Spiny Dogfish FMP; the NEFMC is the lead for the Monkfish FMP.

Mid-Atlantic Region FMPs

- Atlantic mackerel, squid, and butterfish
- Atlantic bluefish
- Spiny dogfish (with the NEFMC)
- Summer flounder, scup, and black sea bass
- Surfclam and ocean quahog
- Golden tilefish
- Monkfish (with the NEFMC)

Bluefish (Atlantic coast stock) and Atlantic mackerel (Gulf of Maine/Cape Hatteras stock) were the only stocks/stock complexes in the Mid-Atlantic Region listed as overfished in 2021. Atlantic mackerel (Gulf of Maine/Cape Hatteras stock) was also determined to be experiencing overfishing; no other stock/stock complex managed by the MAFMC was determined to be subject to overfishing in 2021.

Catch Share Programs

Two catch share programs operate in the Mid-Atlantic Region: 1) Surfclam and Ocean Quahog IFQ Program, and 2) Golden Tilefish IFQ Program. The following is a description of these catch share programs and their performance. The landings revenues for these programs totaled $42.3 million in 2020.

Mid-Atlantic Golden Tilefish IFQ Program: This program was implemented in 2009 to reduce over-capacity and eliminate problems associated with the race to fish for golden tilefish. This IFQ program is unique because many key events occurred outside the traditional management process such as fishermen crafting internal agreements that promoted cooperation prior to implementation. Their cooperative processes helped fishing businesses stay viable under new regulations, which laid the foundation for the IFQ program. The 2020 key performance indicators of the program show that, relative to the baseline period (the three-year period prior to implementation), the number of active vessels and inflation-adjusted landings revenue decreased, while inflation-adjusted revenue per active vessel increased.

Mid-Atlantic Surfclam and Ocean Quahog ITQ Program: This program was implemented in 1990 to conserve the surfclam and quahog resource and stabilize harvest rates; simplify regulatory requirements to minimize public and private management costs; promote economic efficiency by bringing harvest capacity in line with processing and biological capacity; and create a management approach that is flexible and adaptive to short-term events or circumstances. The performance metrics for the surfclam and ocean quahog fisheries are presented separately here because these fisheries are prosecuted as independent fisheries despite being in the same catch share program. The 2020 key performance indicators of the surfclam program show that, relative to the baseline period, the number of active vessels and inflation-adjusted landings revenue decreased, while inflation-adjusted revenue per active vessel increased. The 2020 key performance indicators of the ocean quahog program show that, relative to the baseline period, the number of active vessels and inflation-adjusted landings revenue decreased, while inflation-adjusted revenue per active vessel increased.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES — MID-ATLANTIC REGION

In this report, commercial fisheries refer to fishing operations that sell their catch for profit. The term does not include subsistence fishermen or saltwater anglers who fish for sport. It also excludes the for-hire sector, which earns its revenue from selling recreational fishing trips to saltwater anglers. The commercial fisheries section reports on economic impacts, landings revenue, landings, and ex-vessel prices of key species and species groups.

Key Mid-Atlantic Commercial Species

- American lobster
- Atlantic surf clam
- Blue crab
- Eastern oyster
- Menhaden
- Quahog clam
- Sea scallop
- Squid
- Striped bass
- Summer flounder

Economic Impacts

The premise behind economic impact modeling is that every dollar spent in a regional economy (direct impact) is either saved or re-spent on additional goods or services. If those dollars are re-spent on other goods and services in the regional economy, this spending generates additional economic activity in the region.[1]

Four different measures are commonly used to show how commercial fisheries landings affect the economy in a region (state or nationwide): sales, income, value-added, and employment. The term sales refers to the gross value of all sales by regional businesses affected by an activity, such as commercial fishing. The category includes both the direct sales of fish landed and sales made between businesses and households resulting from the original sale. Income includes personal income (wages and salaries) and proprietors' income (income from self-employment). Value-added is the contribution made to the gross domestic product in a region. Employment is specified on the basis of full- and part-time jobs supported directly or indirectly by the sales of seafood or purchases of inputs to commercial fishing. The first three measures are calculated in terms of dollars, whereas employment impacts are measured in numbers of jobs. Note that these categories are not additive. The U.S. seafood industry is defined here as the commercial fishing sector, seafood processors and dealers, seafood wholesalers and distributors, importers, and seafood retailers.[2]

This report provides estimates of total economic impacts for the nation and for each of the 23 coastal states. Total economic impacts for each state and the nation represent the sum of direct impacts; indirect impacts (in this case, the impact from suppliers to the seafood industry); and induced impacts (spending by employees on personal and household expenditures, where employees of both the seafood industry and its full supply chain are included). That is, the total economic impact estimates reported here measure jobs, sales, value-added, and income impacts from the seafood industry as well as the economic activity generated throughout each region's broader economy from this industry.

In 2021, the commercial fishing and seafood industry in New Jersey generated the largest employment impacts in the Mid-Atlantic Region with 60,328 full- and part-time jobs. New Jersey also generated the largest sales impacts ($13.2 billion), value-added impacts ($4.6 billion), and income impacts ($2.7 billion).

Landings Revenue

In 2021, landings revenue in the Mid-Atlantic Region totaled $568.4 million, an 11% increase from 2012 (a 6% decrease in real terms after adjusting for inflation) and a 4% increase from 2020. Landings revenue was highest in Virginia ($222 million), followed by New Jersey ($220.5 million).

Shellfish and other landings revenue accounted for 66% of all landings revenue. In 2021, menhaden ($123.2 million), sea scallop ($110.5 million), and blue crab ($92.1 million) had the highest landings revenue in this Region. Together, these top three species accounted for 57% of total landings revenue.

From 2012 to 2021, menhaden (208%, 159% in real terms), eastern oyster (139%, 101% in real terms), and quahog clam (118%, 83% in real terms) had the largest increases, while squid (-48%, -56% in real terms), American lobster (-36%, -46% in real terms), and Atlantic surf clam (-36%, -46% in real terms) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, Atlantic surf clam (4608%), quahog clam (55%), and American lobster (39%) had the largest increases, while squid (-39%), sea scallop (-20%), and eastern oyster (-7%) had the largest decreases.

[1] Summary data is available online in the FEUS web tool. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/data-tools/fisheries-economics-united-states-data-and-visualizations.
[2] The NMFS Commercial Fishing Industry Input/Output Model was used to generate the impact estimates. Available at https://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/documents/commercial_seafood_impacts_2007-2009.pdf.

Commercial Revenue: Largest Increases

From 2012:
- Menhaden (208%, 159% in real terms)
- Eastern oyster (139%, 101% in real terms)
- Quahog clam (118%, 83% in real terms)

From 2020:
- Atlantic surf clam (4608%)
- Quahog clam (55%)
- American lobster (39%)

Commercial Revenue: Largest Decreases

From 2012:
- Squid (-48%, -56% in real terms)
- American lobster (-36%, -46% in real terms)
- Atlantic surf clam (-36%, -46% in real terms)

From 2020:
- Squid (-39%)
- Sea scallop (-20%)
- Eastern oyster (-7%)

Commercial Landings: Largest Increases

From 2012:
- Quahog clam (116%)
- Eastern oyster (101%)

From 2020:
- Atlantic surf clam (4494%)
- Quahog clam (55%)
- Eastern oyster (28%)

Commercial Landings: Largest Decreases

From 2012:
- Squid (-76%)
- American lobster (-73%)
- Sea scallop (-63%)

From 2020:
- Squid (-77%)
- Sea scallop (-52%)
- Blue crab (-20%)

Landings

In 2021, Mid-Atlantic Region commercial fishermen landed over 569.1 million pounds of finfish and shellfish. This represents a 25% decrease from 2012 and a 2% increase from 2020. Menhaden contributed the highest landings volume in the Region, accounting for 68% of total landing weight.

From 2012 to 2021, quahog clam (116%) and eastern oyster (101%) had the largest increases, while squid (-76%), American lobster (-73%), and sea scallop (-63%) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, Atlantic surf clam (4494%), quahog clam (55%), and eastern oyster (28%) had the largest increases, while squid (-77%), sea scallop (-52%), and blue crab (-20%) had the largest decreases.

Prices

In 2021, sea scallop ($16.95 per pound) received the highest ex-vessel price in the Region. Landings of menhaden ($0.32 per pound) had the lowest ex-vessel price. From 2012 to 2021, menhaden (289%, 227% in real terms), American lobster (134%, 97% in real terms), and squid (113%, 79% in real terms) had the largest increases, while none of the key species experienced decreases. From 2020 to 2021, squid (169%), sea scallop (68%), and American lobster (46%) had the largest increases, while eastern oyster (-27%), menhaden (-0.4%), and quahog clam (-0.1%) had the largest decreases.

RECREATIONAL FISHERIES — MID-ATLANTIC REGION

In this report, recreational fishing refers to fishing for leisure rather than to sell fish (commercial fishing) or for subsistence. This recreational fisheries section reports on economic impacts and expenditures, angler participation, fishing trips, and catch of key species/species groups.[3]

[3] Atlantic and Gulf recreational catch and effort estimates are based upon the MRIP estimates released in 2022.
[4] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.

Key Mid-Atlantic Region Recreational Species[4]

- Atlantic croaker
- Black sea bass
- Bluefish
- Scup
- Spot
- Striped bass
- Summer flounder
- Tautog
- Weakfish
- Winter flounder

Economic Impacts and Expenditures

The economic contribution of recreational fishing activities in the Mid-Atlantic Region is based on spending by recreational anglers.[5] Total annual trip expenditures are estimated at the state level by multiplying mean trip expenditures by the estimated number of adult trips in each trip mode (for-hire, private boat, and shore) and adjusting by the CPI (consumer price index) to the current year. After 2018, state level durable expenditures and durable impacts will no longer be available due to changes in the availability of angler participation data at the state level.

Four different measures are commonly used to show how angler expenditures affect the economy in a region (state or nationwide): sales, income, value-added, and employment. The term sales refers to the gross value of all sales by regional businesses affected by an activity, such as recreational fishing. The category includes both the direct sales made by the angler and sales made between businesses and households resulting from that original sale by the angler. Income includes personal income (wages and salaries) and proprietors' income (income from self-employment). Value-added is the contribution made to the gross domestic product in a region. Employment is specified on the basis of full-time and part-time jobs supported directly or indirectly by the purchases made by anglers. The first three measures are calculated in terms of dollars, whereas employment impacts are measured in number of jobs. Note that these categories are not additive. NOAA Fisheries uses a regional impact modeling software, called IMPLAN, to estimate these four types of impacts.

The economic contributions for trip expenditures from recreational fishing in 2021 were estimated using IMPLAN version 3, with base year data from 2017. Models for each state and for the nation were created in IMPLAN using trip expenditures (based on 2016/2017 survey data on average trip expenditures and total 2021 trips).

The greatest employment impacts from expenditures on saltwater recreational fishing in the Mid-Atlantic Region were generated in New York (4,214 jobs), followed by New Jersey (3,980 jobs) and Maryland (3,384 jobs). The largest sales impacts were observed in New Jersey ($646 million), followed by New York ($382.9 million) and Virginia ($361.3 million). The biggest income impacts were generated in New Jersey ($262.4 million), followed by New York ($166.9 million) and Virginia ($132.1 million). The greatest value-added impacts were in New Jersey ($417.4 million), followed by New York ($289.2 million) and Virginia ($234.1 million).

A large portion of the approximately $1.7 billion in trip expenses came from trips in the private boat (53.1%) and shore (38.6%) sectors.

Participation

Due to changes in data availability after 2018, angler participation data is not being reported at the state level for years after 2019.

Fishing Trips

In 2021, recreational fishermen took 42.8 million fishing trips in the Mid-Atlantic Region. This number represented a 19% decrease from 2012 and a 13% decrease from 2020. The largest proportions of trips were taken in the shore (61%) and private boat (37%) modes. States with the highest number of recorded trips in the Mid-Atlantic Region were New Jersey (13.2 million trips) and New York (12 million trips).

Harvest and Release Trends

Of the Mid-Atlantic Region's key species and species groups, black sea bass (28.2 million fish), spot (27.4 million fish), and summer flounder (21.1 million fish) were most frequently caught by recreational fishermen. The text box below shows the species with the largest percentage increases and decreases in the past 10 years and in the past year.

From 2012 to 2021, tautog (139%), scup (79%), and striped bass (4%) had the largest increases, while winter

[5] Trip expenditure estimates were generated from the 2016/2017 National Marine Recreational Fishing Expenditure Survey (Lovell et al., 2020). Durable goods expenditures were generated from the 2019 National Marine Recreational Fishing Expenditure Survey. See the FEUS Publications Database to view citations for recreational fisheries economics research. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/foss/f?p=foss:fisheries-economics-publications.

flounder (-95%), Atlantic croaker (-77%), and bluefish (-67%) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, tautog (59%) and weakfish (37%) had the largest increases, while winter flounder (-67%), Atlantic croaker (-46%), and bluefish (-14%) had the largest decreases.

Harvest and Release: Largest Increases

From 2012:
- Tautog (139%)
- Scup (79%)
- Striped bass (4%)

From 2020:
- Tautog (59%)
- Weakfish (37%)

Harvest and Release: Largest Decreases

From 2012:
- Winter flounder (-95%)
- Atlantic croaker (-77%)
- Bluefish (-67%)

From 2020:
- Winter flounder (-67%)
- Atlantic croaker (-46%)
- Bluefish (-14%)

MARINE ECONOMY — MID-ATLANTIC REGION

For this report, the marine economy refers to the fishing and marine-related industries in a coastal state. The state marine economy consists of two industry sectors: 1) seafood sales and processing (employer establishments and non-employer firms); and 2) transportation support and marine operations (employer establishments). These sectors include several different marine-related industries.[6]

The Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) measures the size of the commercial fishing sector in a state's economy relative to the size of the commercial fishing sector in the national economy.[7] The CFLQ is calculated as the ratio of the percentage of regional employment in the commercial fishing sector relative to the percentage of national employment in the commercial fishing sector. The U.S. CFLQ is 1. If a state CFLQ is less than 1, then less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. If a state CFLQ is greater than 1, then more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics suppressed the CFLQ value for Delaware and Maryland for 2020. New Jersey had the highest CFLQ at 1.66. Virginia had a CFLQ value of 1.12.

In 2020, 1.1 million employer establishments operated throughout the entire Mid-Atlantic Region (including marine and non-marine related establishments). These establishments employed 18.7 million workers and had a total annual payroll of $1.2 trillion. The combined gross state product of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Virginia was approximately $2.9 trillion in 2020.

Seafood Sales and Processing[8]

Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging: In 2020, the Mid-Atlantic Region had 63 employer firms in the seafood product preparation and packaging sector (a 2% decrease from 2012). The greatest number of establishments in this sector was in Maryland (19), followed by Virginia (19) and New Jersey (16).

Retail Seafood Sales: In 2020, there were 625 employer firms in the seafood retail sector (a 4% decrease from 2012). The greatest number of establishments in this sector was in New York (362), followed by New Jersey (116) and Maryland (74).

Wholesale Seafood Sales: There were 445 employer firms in the seafood wholesale sector in the Mid-Atlantic Region in 2020 (a 2% decrease from 2012). The greatest number of establishments in this sector was in New York (262), followed by New Jersey (66) and Virginia (57).

Transportation Support and Marine Operations

Data for the transportation support and marine operations sectors of the Mid-Atlantic Region's economy were largely suppressed for confidentiality reasons. It is clear, however,

[6] Unless otherwise stated, data are from the U.S. Census Bureau. County Business Patterns data and Nonemployer Statistics available at https://www.census.gov. The Census data are only available through 2018. GDP and Compensation of Employees data was obtained from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 'Table SAGDP1 Gross Domestic Product' and 'Table SA6N Compensation of Employees by NAICS Industry,' respectively. Percentage changes in inflation-adjusted (real) dollar terms are calculated using the annual Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator, which was obtained from the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/USAGDPDEFAISMEI).
[7] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 'Location Quotient Calculator.'
[8] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.

that these sectors play an important role in the regional economy. For example, in 2020, the ship and boat building sector in the Mid-Atlantic Region accounted for $2.4 billion in payroll. The marine cargo handling sector in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and New York totaled $758.9 million in payroll in 2020.

Tables | Mid-Atlantic Region

2021 Economic Impacts of the Mid-Atlantic Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)

State	Landings Revenue	With Imports				Without Imports			
		Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Delaware	16,294	883	179,000	34,410	58,655	540	76,665	16,366	26,050
Maryland	68,894	24,497	4,360,378	975,942	1,575,850	4,820	317,801	116,047	158,532
New Jersey	220,534	60,328	13,217,918	2,736,639	4,599,662	8,054	821,184	270,674	389,944
New York	40,610	55,563	9,218,775	1,901,553	3,195,499	2,463	144,643	49,931	70,022
Virginia	222,030	26,300	3,765,213	943,640	1,464,334	14,563	1,014,344	385,426	522,485

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	510,138	440,277	478,468	527,851	550,842	510,928	478,102	498,276	543,889	568,361
Finfish	127,387	117,788	116,527	111,284	104,514	111,623	105,049	111,166	177,059	191,808
Shellfish and Other	382,751	322,490	361,941	416,567	446,328	399,305	373,053	387,110	366,830	376,553
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American lobster	5,270	4,063	3,853	3,308	3,125	3,420	2,909	2,480	2,416	3,366
Atlantic surf clam	16,813	13,688	11,455	13,004	12,477	1,465	12,546	11,910	230	10,836
Blue crab	101,871	78,900	89,004	96,089	108,265	90,618	84,817	98,655	87,460	92,122
Eastern oyster	20,189	43,700	54,577	60,951	46,551	61,899	52,503	51,351	51,651	48,177
Menhaden	40,042	33,822	33,331	40,325	34,080	40,405	41,477	41,475	118,184	123,172
Quahog clam	29,502	35,902	38,153	28,133	45,239	38,390	35,773	34,422	41,475	64,174
Sea scallop	168,921	100,411	125,682	150,716	180,782	137,371	120,819	134,770	137,743	110,539
Squid	17,664	12,080	8,311	8,377	15,330	15,412	22,648	23,831	15,048	9,201
Striped bass	13,980	17,798	16,036	12,192	14,081	15,651	12,733	11,594	9,565	10,321
Summer flounder	17,191	17,150	13,195	14,402	13,913	12,064	11,948	14,022	11,455	14,708

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	762,664	586,702	595,650	644,369	589,315	617,699	629,637	644,739	559,394	569,090
Finfish	564,628	438,086	450,842	496,032	420,064	441,664	456,936	471,312	421,775	431,983
Shellfish and Other	198,036	148,617	144,808	148,338	169,250	176,034	172,701	173,427	137,619	137,107
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American lobster	1,546	1,229	844	654	601	623	485	417	442	422
Atlantic surf clam	27,008	22,788	19,447	21,392	20,169	2,167	18,580	17,573	340	15,632
Blue crab	88,940	51,667	54,407	59,730	74,652	63,253	59,155	65,929	50,636	40,398
Eastern oyster	2,732	4,922	5,456	6,626	5,036	5,110	4,689	4,549	4,300	5,489
Menhaden	492,520	366,727	379,988	435,313	363,903	388,168	401,358	415,865	372,117	389,240
Quahog clam	3,730	4,586	5,016	3,256	6,114	5,203	4,935	5,053	5,195	8,048
Sea scallop	17,627	8,855	10,256	12,202	15,619	15,235	13,376	14,713	13,690	6,522
Squid	25,437	14,550	8,159	7,102	15,085	30,116	35,805	30,929	27,343	6,219
Striped bass	5,378	4,682	4,877	3,557	3,520	3,663	3,275	3,422	2,844	2,939
Summer flounder	7,794	8,025	4,901	4,977	3,725	2,847	2,907	4,540	4,567	5,097

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American lobster	3.41	3.31	4.56	5.06	5.20	5.49	6.00	5.95	5.46	7.97
Atlantic surf clam	0.62	0.60	0.59	0.61	0.62	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.69
Blue crab	1.15	1.53	1.64	1.61	1.45	1.43	1.43	1.50	1.73	2.28
Eastern oyster	7.39	8.88	10.00	9.20	9.24	12.11	11.20	11.29	12.01	8.78
Menhaden	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.32	0.32
Quahog clam	7.91	7.83	7.61	8.64	7.40	7.38	7.25	6.81	7.98	7.97
Sea scallop	9.58	11.34	12.25	12.35	11.57	9.02	9.03	9.16	10.06	16.95
Squid	0.69	0.83	1.02	1.18	1.02	0.51	0.63	0.77	0.55	1.48
Striped bass	2.60	3.80	3.29	3.43	4.00	4.27	3.89	3.39	3.36	3.51
Summer flounder	2.21	2.14	2.69	2.89	3.74	4.24	4.11	3.09	2.51	2.89

2021 Economic Impacts of the Mid-Atlantic Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)

State	Trips	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Delaware	2,407	1,020	126,020	41,831	82,216
Maryland	8,091	3,384	335,861	124,732	215,641
New Jersey	13,211	3,980	645,956	262,437	417,415
New York	12,007	4,214	382,879	166,918	289,173
Virginia	7,129	3,177	361,308	132,103	234,126

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures by Fishing Mode (thousands of dollars)

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
1,650,163	137,764	875,681	636,718

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[1,2]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	2,268	2,219	2,241	1,984	2,407	1,898	1,917	NA	NA	NA
Coastal	2,093	2,080	2,111	1,860	2,238	1,751	1,811	NA	NA	NA
Non-Coastal	175	139	130	124	169	147	106	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	53,129	51,128	51,710	47,683	48,359	46,005	39,030	42,974	49,115	42,844
For-Hire	983	1,361	1,209	1,299	688	743	770	839	659	959
Private Boat	22,528	21,648	20,821	18,975	19,112	18,863	14,692	16,312	18,102	15,728
Shore	29,617	28,119	29,679	27,409	28,558	26,399	23,569	25,823	30,354	26,157

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[3]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Atlantic croaker	H	12,385	18,080	13,390	10,437	7,969	8,134	5,894	3,181	6,887	2,131
	R	26,605	30,906	15,221	8,602	8,250	11,677	5,792	8,021	9,528	6,686
Black sea bass	H	2,171	2,054	2,062	3,146	3,935	4,292	2,222	2,812	2,583	3,870
	R	24,303	15,652	11,901	14,406	23,076	28,100	13,787	18,996	21,916	24,354
Bluefish	H	7,886	5,807	10,557	5,256	6,108	6,720	3,419	4,799	2,104	2,119
	R	15,150	9,207	15,481	10,901	11,933	12,805	6,596	7,691	6,856	5,558
Scup	H	1,912	3,376	2,832	7,101	4,450	8,653	5,831	7,228	7,960	7,299
	R	5,647	7,025	4,907	8,331	13,098	17,450	7,781	7,037	6,775	6,214
Spot	H	14,839	16,002	18,694	3,174	6,456	19,198	8,787	10,628	18,670	16,792
	R	11,896	18,447	6,604	2,746	3,591	5,644	4,109	7,969	10,990	10,644
Striped bass	H	2,699	3,785	3,103	2,368	3,047	2,331	1,701	1,731	1,512	1,567
	R	13,897	15,757	15,196	16,664	21,183	14,468	13,802	16,891	18,454	15,682
Summer flounder	H	4,969	5,633	4,337	3,249	3,680	2,741	1,966	1,990	3,153	2,080
	R	36,828	35,595	36,106	28,159	24,784	23,194	19,327	25,749	27,479	19,021
Tautog	H	577	1,055	1,667	987	1,349	1,048	584	999	955	1,588
	R	5,626	7,082	5,460	7,617	10,302	9,736	6,149	9,196	8,377	13,233
Weakfish	H	386	135	59	100	58	120	33	127	66	134
	R	1,972	626	652	1,219	1,978	819	431	1,455	716	936
Winter flounder	H	177	21	124	18	93	9	14	< 1	14	7
	R	125	104	47	105	31	23	57	30	32	8

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] Delaware angler estimates are not available for the non-coastal mode.
[3] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.

Tables | Delaware

2021 Economic Impacts of the Delaware Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Sector	With Imports				Without Imports			
	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	883	179,000	34,410	58,655	540	76,665	16,366	26,050
Commercial Harvesters	274	29,853	7,103	9,619	274	29,853	7,103	9,619
Seafood Processors and Dealers	87	19,414	3,416	6,567	52	11,558	2,034	3,910
Importers	241	83,467	13,377	25,444	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seafood Wholesalers and Distributors	75	12,518	4,760	5,675	35	5,837	2,219	2,646
Retail	206	33,749	5,754	11,351	180	29,417	5,009	9,875

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	8,464	7,305	7,220	6,843	11,495	9,807	10,557	11,831	10,147	16,294
Finfish	679	938	283	506	506	308	664	1,033	936	644
Shellfish and Other	7,785	6,368	6,937	6,337	10,988	9,499	9,892	10,798	9,211	15,649
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American eel	159	244	156	127	130	NA	97	43	6	NA
Black drum	4	11	NA	17	20	NA	11	4	NA	NA
Black sea bass	NA	NA	NA	304	301	278	513	494	429	627
Blue crab	6,664	4,576	4,379	4,498	9,145	7,318	7,574	8,479	7,805	12,099
Eastern oyster	345	407	420	358	498	701	644	994	469	738
Knobbed whelk	18	299	438	381	294	237	640	518	261	1,468
Menhaden	14	12	16	16	8	9	17	8	16	4
Northern quahog clam	123	177	133	97	69	101	73	73	42	53
Quahog clam	123	177	133	97	69	101	73	73	42	53
Summer flounder	NA	NA	5	4	7	5	2	4	2	4

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	5,640	4,048	3,727	3,529	5,684	5,080	5,283	5,994	5,276	5,791
Finfish	424	441	337	390	329	215	455	428	510	310
Shellfish and Other	5,216	3,607	3,390	3,139	5,356	4,864	4,828	5,565	4,767	5,482
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American eel	54	83	62	45	45	NA	31	14	2	NA
Black drum	11	25	NA	39	49	1	32	6	NA	NA
Black sea bass	NA	NA	NA	112	97	117	172	173	183	259
Blue crab	4,571	2,488	2,000	2,124	4,555	3,788	3,842	4,659	4,108	4,435
Eastern oyster	60	71	73	61	72	79	107	120	82	125
Knobbed whelk	12	125	189	159	123	99	267	149	77	145
Menhaden	140	126	162	151	75	85	163	78	161	37
Northern quahog clam	32	43	41	30	18	28	20	21	12	8
Quahog clam	32	43	41	30	18	28	20	21	12	8
Summer flounder	NA	NA	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American eel	2.93	2.94	2.50	2.83	2.93	NA	3.08	3.13	2.95	NA
Black drum	0.35	0.43	NA	0.44	0.41	0.61	0.35	0.67	NA	NA
Black sea bass	NA	NA	NA	2.73	3.11	2.36	2.98	2.86	2.35	2.42
Blue crab	1.46	1.84	2.19	2.12	2.01	1.93	1.97	1.82	1.90	2.73
Eastern oyster	5.76	5.71	5.71	5.85	6.90	8.83	6.03	8.27	5.73	5.89
Knobbed whelk	1.43	2.40	2.31	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	3.47	3.40	10.09
Menhaden	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.11
Northern quahog clam	3.84	4.07	3.25	3.26	3.75	3.61	3.61	3.52	3.58	6.54
Quahog clam	3.84	4.07	3.25	3.26	3.75	3.61	3.61	3.52	3.58	6.54
Summer flounder	NA	NA	2.90	3.09	3.24	3.27	2.95	3.11	3.06	3.83

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.

2021 Economic Impacts of Delaware Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Fishing Mode	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total State Economic Impacts	1,020	126,020	41,831	82,216
Total Durable Expenditures	NA	NA	NA	NA
For-Hire	34	3,100	1,161	1,758
Private Boat	327	46,067	14,154	28,538
Shore	660	76,853	26,515	51,920

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures by Fishing Mode (thousands of dollars)

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
113,356	2,027	43,512	67,818

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[1,2]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	262	179	239	151	272	174	133	NA	NA	NA
Coastal	111	82	93	67	104	80	64	NA	NA	NA
Non-Coastal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Out-of-State	151	97	146	84	168	94	69	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	2,516	2,435	2,491	2,071	2,130	1,991	2,147	2,108	2,118	2,407
For-Hire	21	37	39	37	14	14	7	21	15	14
Private Boat	973	950	858	744	637	680	701	596	716	799
Shore	1,523	1,448	1,593	1,289	1,480	1,297	1,439	1,491	1,387	1,594

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[1,3,4]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Atlantic croaker	H	202	530	806	335	25	66	12	53	54	71
	R	1,036	1,812	1,397	309	391	230	85	102	287	354
Atlantic mackerel	H	0	< 1	NA	< 1	0	< 1	NA	NA	NA	NA
	R	< 1	< 1	NA	0	< 1	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Black sea bass	H	108	48	48	57	95	112	88	43	141	356
	R	605	512	528	526	780	485	371	378	958	1,074
Bluefish	H	95	57	333	235	110	261	76	151	54	14
	R	400	161	802	464	359	612	536	430	166	166
Striped bass	H	51	71	26	42	6	28	4	11	2	9
	R	358	273	530	309	218	254	352	368	456	282
Summer flounder	H	101	120	189	120	173	98	85	91	207	102
	R	556	518	651	431	557	591	513	441	575	431
Tautog	H	95	97	132	29	46	32	9	24	47	134
	R	226	322	200	113	277	388	250	453	314	1,087
Weakfish	H	11	16	7	2	1	1	2	10	5	10
	R	213	52	55	34	63	38	27	105	57	130
White perch	H	183	331	305	118	10	99	117	318	128	207
	R	534	1,139	186	355	46	179	416	189	627	473
Yellowfin tuna	H	< 1	2	1	5	< 1	NA	1	< 1	3	5
	R	0	< 1	< 1	< 1	0	NA	< 1	0	0	10

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] Non-coastal data are not available because all of the state's residents are considered coastal county residents.
[3] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.
[4] In this table, '<1' = 0-999 fish, and '1' = 1,000-1,499 fish.

2020 Delaware State Economy (percentage of national total)[1,2,3]

Non-Employer Firms (number in millions)	Establishments (number in millions)	Employees (number in millions)	Annual Payroll (billions of dollars)	Employee Compensation (billions of dollars)	Gross State Product (billions of dollars)	Commercial Fishing Location Quotient
NA	27,472 (0.3%)	422,044 (0.3%)	25.1 (0.3%)	34.5 (0.3%)	63.4	ds

Seafood Sales and Processing — Non-Employer Firms (thousands of dollars)[1,3,4]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Firms	ds	ds	ds	ds	3	5	9	9	NA
	Receipts	ds	ds	ds	ds	558	458	786	982	NA
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	11	8	13	11	11	12	11	11	NA
	Receipts	1,333	520	452	479	608	2,868	914	1,921	NA

Seafood Sales and Processing — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1,3]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Establishments	1	1	2	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	7	9	8	6	6	5	6	7	8
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	54	56	67	112	125	133
	Payroll	ds	3,020	2,381	2,404	2,707	3,072	5,222	6,569	5,049
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	16	17	17	14	12	12	10	11	11
	Employees	ds	60	52	36	45	40	39	30	40
	Payroll	1,545	1,396	1,261	1,224	1,037	1,370	1,352	1,363	1,779

Transportation Support and Marine Operations — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1,3]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ship and Boat Building	Establishments	4	4	6	6	5	4	4	3	3
	Employees	50	61	55	57	53	ds	45	30	32
	Payroll	2,313	2,516	2,174	2,168	2,410	ds	1,683	1,061	1,618
Deep Sea Freight Transportation	Establishments	1	1	2	4	2	NA	NA	NA	3
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	98	ds	NA	NA	NA	19
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	8,771	ds	NA	NA	NA	2,264
Deep Sea Passenger Transportation	Establishments	NA	2	2	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Employees	NA	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Payroll	NA	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation	Establishments	NA	NA	NA	1	2	5	3	3	3
	Employees	NA	NA	NA	ds	ds	38	33	30	26
	Payroll	NA	NA	NA	ds	ds	4,534	2,528	2,053	1,798
Port and Harbor Operations	Establishments	4	3	2	2	2	NA	3	3	3
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	11	689	905
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	5,092	32,508	43,606
Marine Cargo Handling	Establishments	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	NA	NA
	Employees	ds	565	541	577	540	513	574	NA	NA
	Payroll	ds	20,698	22,789	23,370	22,994	25,453	25,421	NA	NA
Navigational Services to Shipping	Establishments	8	8	10	10	11	12	12	11	9
	Employees	ds	82	92	81	92	101	92	102	87
	Payroll	3,111	5,330	5,350	5,938	6,709	6,796	7,494	7,119	6,270
Marinas	Establishments	18	19	18	18	18	15	17	14	16
	Employees	67	64	95	86	86	67	71	83	86
	Payroll	1,963	2,196	2,293	2,527	2,527	2,128	2,478	2,830	3,399

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ greater than 1 indicates that more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. A CFLQ less than 1 indicates that less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.
[3] ds = Data are suppressed.
[4] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.

Tables | Maryland

2021 Economic Impacts of the Maryland Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Sector	With Imports				Without Imports			
	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	24,497	4,360,378	975,942	1,575,850	4,820	317,801	116,047	158,532
Commercial Harvesters	2,018	121,549	34,631	54,065	2,018	121,549	34,631	54,065
Seafood Processors and Dealers	3,229	358,461	139,690	178,376	458	50,843	19,813	25,300
Importers	9,070	3,141,642	503,508	957,710	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seafood Wholesalers and Distributors	1,618	267,350	90,879	120,670	145	23,896	8,123	10,785
Retail	8,563	471,377	207,234	265,029	2,200	121,513	53,480	68,381

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	84,390	81,137	92,261	88,394	91,040	81,717	72,178	78,273	68,025	68,894
Finfish	14,902	12,733	18,551	12,727	15,668	13,695	10,978	13,087	10,271	13,380
Shellfish and Other	69,487	68,405	73,710	75,667	75,372	68,022	61,200	65,186	57,754	55,514
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atlantic croaker	690	455	492	342	179	138	77	5	3	10
Black sea bass	423	710	840	792	896	1,236	1,254	1,271	865	963
Blue crab	60,392	50,166	52,831	52,080	54,742	48,524	45,501	48,066	41,753	35,699
Eastern oyster	5,667	13,827	15,687	15,093	12,265	10,473	6,741	9,951	10,150	15,404
Menhaden	1,668	903	1,379	1,222	1,035	648	733	649	966	644
Sea scallop	202	8	1,328	3,077	1,804	945	1,209	2,403	1,710	1,052
Shad	151	146	487	350	233	3	566	248	185	131
Shark	448	349	317	228	325	365	137	228	116	102
Striped bass	6,275	8,040	8,072	6,196	7,133	7,264	6,022	6,015	5,306	5,742
Summer flounder	380	541	598	597	668	567	608	406	433	827

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	77,323	47,215	50,235	53,999	59,160	51,283	49,135	47,545	35,112	29,020
Finfish	28,951	15,409	20,979	16,965	16,317	11,162	13,186	13,114	9,805	10,851
Shellfish and Other	48,372	31,806	29,256	37,034	42,843	40,120	35,949	34,432	25,306	18,169
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atlantic croaker	1,091	864	504	340	162	94	53	3	2	7
Black sea bass	147	234	254	236	272	410	374	392	397	482
Blue crab	43,707	24,797	24,683	28,759	36,735	30,655	27,991	28,382	20,733	13,849
Eastern oyster	613	1,404	1,196	1,191	887	671	465	658	937	1,391
Menhaden	16,371	7,682	8,354	8,786	6,473	3,568	4,388	4,309	3,492	4,021
Sea scallop	20	1	110	248	151	98	144	253	186	70
Shad	1,514	1,449	1,641	2,145	1,148	3	3,289	1,655	1,233	875
Shark	1,396	1,426	1,338	1,259	1,669	2,041	787	784	466	468
Striped bass	2,326	1,987	2,352	1,709	1,718	1,892	1,760	1,747	1,589	1,611
Summer flounder	165	194	192	188	159	138	143	156	201	349

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Atlantic croaker	0.63	0.53	0.98	1.01	1.10	1.47	1.46	1.70	1.55	1.47
Black sea bass	2.88	3.03	3.31	3.35	3.30	3.02	3.35	3.25	2.18	2.00
Blue crab	1.38	2.02	2.14	1.81	1.49	1.58	1.63	1.69	2.01	2.58
Eastern oyster	9.25	9.85	13.11	12.67	13.83	15.60	14.50	15.13	10.83	11.07
Menhaden	0.10	0.12	0.17	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.28	0.16
Sea scallop	10.23	12.77	12.11	12.40	11.94	9.68	8.38	9.51	9.21	15.04
Shad	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.16	0.20	1.18	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.15
Shark	0.32	0.24	0.24	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.29	0.25	0.22
Striped bass	2.70	4.05	3.43	3.63	4.15	3.84	3.42	3.44	3.34	3.56
Summer flounder	2.30	2.80	3.11	3.18	4.20	4.10	4.24	2.60	2.16	2.37

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.

2021 Economic Impacts of Maryland Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Fishing Mode	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total State Economic Impacts	3,384	335,861	124,732	215,641
Total Durable Expenditures	NA	NA	NA	NA
For-Hire	584	62,271	24,105	38,297
Private Boat	1,237	131,324	48,430	82,999
Shore	1,564	142,266	52,197	94,346

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures by Fishing Mode (thousands of dollars)

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
299,993	38,991	136,256	124,745

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	672	769	792	748	829	659	709	NA	NA	NA
Coastal	374	404	413	364	453	353	406	NA	NA	NA
Non-Coastal	40	36	41	31	23	41	30	NA	NA	NA
Out-of-State	258	329	338	352	352	265	274	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	9,539	9,710	9,394	9,129	9,364	8,343	6,762	6,836	7,974	8,091
For-Hire	156	153	189	177	131	211	145	223	219	218
Private Boat	5,150	4,861	4,167	4,366	4,160	3,415	2,692	2,756	3,440	2,972
Shore	4,234	4,695	5,038	4,586	5,073	4,717	3,924	3,857	4,316	4,901

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[1,2,3]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Atlantic croaker	H	2,566	2,309	2,197	1,739	659	424	305	70	245	174
	R	7,091	7,557	2,807	1,236	727	2,829	203	1,244	2,870	1,909
Black sea bass	H	161	27	63	89	207	149	154	129	81	212
	R	1,323	768	956	763	1,054	865	1,282	1,636	830	3,559
Bluefish	H	349	119	396	287	212	176	275	112	174	106
	R	521	723	491	662	556	197	418	227	320	211
Spot	H	2,121	2,456	4,396	1,352	1,145	3,251	1,210	2,634	3,640	4,038
	R	3,292	7,621	2,207	642	713	2,280	943	3,312	5,561	6,530
Striped bass	H	720	1,185	1,640	1,112	1,546	1,092	993	765	735	584
	R	9,001	6,676	8,304	8,524	13,781	7,788	7,458	6,998	7,044	3,922
Summer flounder	H	99	119	118	98	40	57	48	79	80	69
	R	852	915	1,358	719	1,712	862	793	938	830	526
Tautog	H	20	23	1	12	4	19	18	< 1	44	48
	R	651	325	5	267	530	761	215	722	310	2,316
Weakfish drum	H	39	4	2	13	2	9	0	7	< 1	1
	R	72	20	27	341	161	41	5	19	5	27
White perch	H	5,820	6,827	2,746	3,817	6,028	4,380	2,808	5,223	6,592	4,524
	R	16,250	18,587	7,879	7,200	10,339	7,388	4,141	8,130	7,723	10,268
Yellowfin tuna	H	NA	4	17	12	23	112	< 1	34	52	47
	R	NA	10	4	0	24	10	< 1	20	0	4

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.
[3] In this table, '<1' = 0-999 fish, and '1' = 1,000-1,499 fish.

2020 Maryland State Economy (percentage of national total)[1,2,3]

Non-Employer Firms (number in millions)	Establishments (number in millions)	Employees (number in millions)	Annual Payroll (billions of dollars)	Employee Compensation (billions of dollars)	Gross State Product (billions of dollars)	Commercial Fishing Location Quotient
NA	139,734 (1.7%)	2,405,968 (1.8%)	139 (1.8%)	233 (2%)	371	ds

Seafood Sales and Processing — Non-Employer Firms (thousands of dollars)[1,4]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Firms	67	49	60	53	64	70	50	44	NA
	Receipts	3,030	3,158	3,230	3,133	3,440	3,676	2,971	2,963	NA
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	96	95	87	87	91	79	77	65	NA
	Receipts	6,454	6,147	8,437	8,104	9,426	8,653	10,149	8,159	NA

Seafood Sales and Processing — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Establishments	16	16	17	17	19	15	19	18	19
	Employees	266	309	284	288	260	280	261	265	263
	Payroll	13,587	12,455	13,131	13,631	17,775	18,251	18,156	17,391	17,690
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	60	58	58	53	60	54	52	49	52
	Employees	724	636	630	605	654	752	1,072	1,095	1,150
	Payroll	34,194	30,119	31,503	33,739	36,196	41,754	63,195	67,285	72,692
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	87	87	83	79	85	77	73	76	74
	Employees	575	574	562	539	561	522	541	502	520
	Payroll	13,027	13,623	13,907	15,033	15,910	15,031	15,125	14,704	16,636

Transportation Support and Marine Operations — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1,3]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ship and Boat Building	Establishments	34	31	35	36	36	31	30	32	32
	Employees	378	371	449	456	482	474	441	474	463
	Payroll	14,619	16,822	18,130	20,599	21,425	20,616	21,008	22,179	21,059
Deep Sea Freight Transportation	Establishments	14	10	11	11	9	10	10	10	9
	Employees	245	139	135	118	140	119	112	180	137
	Payroll	17,938	10,041	11,600	11,097	10,396	10,504	12,296	13,712	13,540
Deep Sea Passenger Transportation	Establishments	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Employees	NA	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Payroll	NA	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation	Establishments	4	4	8	6	8	5	NA	3	3
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	176	189
	Payroll	ds	538	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	18,155	19,478
Port and Harbor Operations	Establishments	22	16	17	15	14	19	18	16	17
	Employees	1,875	962	1,220	1,349	1,080	1,211	1,401	1,387	1,410
	Payroll	93,001	44,436	57,543	55,375	52,510	62,934	69,177	69,426	65,059
Marine Cargo Handling	Establishments	6	12	12	12	13	11	11	12	11
	Employees	ds	1,519	1,132	1,140	1,424	1,292	1,597	1,447	1,444
	Payroll	ds	60,500	60,962	81,751	75,022	78,142	96,776	99,865	97,525
Navigational Services to Shipping	Establishments	10	11	10	11	11	16	19	21	18
	Employees	ds	245	131	125	114	194	942	1,001	1,040
	Payroll	ds	17,066	6,345	6,411	6,055	11,241	75,779	86,313	91,354
Marinas	Establishments	159	170	166	172	171	161	165	164	161
	Employees	1,276	1,328	1,366	1,380	1,396	1,234	1,300	1,402	1,453
	Payroll	43,531	45,540	47,443	50,633	51,934	47,963	52,729	58,228	58,218

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ greater than 1 indicates that more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. A CFLQ less than 1 indicates that less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.
[3] ds = Data are suppressed.
[4] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.

Tables | New Jersey

2021 Economic Impacts of the New Jersey Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Sector	With Imports				Without Imports			
	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	60,328	13,217,918	2,736,639	4,599,662	8,054	821,184	270,674	389,944
Commercial Harvesters	2,992	439,444	115,450	187,254	2,992	439,444	115,450	187,254
Seafood Processors and Dealers	2,030	236,407	89,532	116,857	767	89,371	33,847	44,177
Importers	29,601	10,253,360	1,643,297	3,125,673	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seafood Wholesalers and Distributors	4,868	974,909	313,336	426,075	221	44,212	14,210	19,323
Retail	20,837	1,313,798	575,025	743,803	4,074	248,156	107,168	139,191

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	187,697	131,492	149,354	165,912	191,023	184,611	169,833	181,727	216,986	220,534
Finfish	27,923	25,406	24,195	28,670	25,528	32,922	30,049	30,821	75,675	92,045
Shellfish and Other	159,774	106,086	125,159	137,243	165,495	151,690	139,784	150,907	141,310	128,489
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American lobster	3,938	2,797	2,380	2,248	1,883	2,245	2,052	1,690	1,607	2,300
Atlantic herring	147	401	606	325	292	482	354	NA	NA	0
Atlantic mackerel	589	18	21	550	79	596	1,298	990	1,160	282
Black sea bass	1,054	1,370	1,603	1,763	1,945	2,823	2,809	2,679	2,653	3,070
Blue crab	10,009	NA	4,156	8,343	5,641	8,882	8,571	8,015	9,550	10,252
Goosefish	3,301	2,453	2,428	2,364	2,470	1,558	1,349	1,415	893	801
Sea scallop	110,560	65,190	87,747	97,855	123,362	99,255	83,182	96,386	97,624	79,107
Squid	8,949	5,846	2,659	2,798	7,214	10,437	14,487	16,382	10,885	1,690
Summer flounder	5,434	4,899	4,862	5,063	5,442	4,296	4,549	5,094	5,152	5,717
Tilefish	1,168	1,154	1,761	1,604	1,261	1,217	1,190	1,315	1,152	1,416

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	180,482	119,884	124,988	148,538	132,308	197,589	189,578	175,349	173,991	160,766
Finfish	101,274	59,091	62,084	91,598	68,845	115,025	105,068	93,916	106,563	91,702
Shellfish and Other	79,208	60,792	62,904	56,940	63,463	82,565	84,510	81,433	67,428	69,064
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American lobster	919	660	526	445	350	409	345	291	309	291
Atlantic herring	1,114	2,344	4,095	3,526	2,798	3,353	3,374	NA	NA	0
Atlantic mackerel	2,017	46	29	2,217	306	2,778	7,108	5,514	5,295	1,177
Black sea bass	311	421	494	468	526	899	700	720	1,077	1,112
Blue crab	7,396	NA	3,233	7,247	6,816	6,410	5,424	5,314	5,479	4,501
Goosefish	2,212	2,231	2,172	1,903	1,885	1,388	1,719	1,895	1,183	930
Sea scallop	11,379	5,640	7,133	7,847	10,491	10,962	9,206	10,464	9,669	4,479
Squid	17,521	9,223	2,788	2,647	8,520	26,749	30,743	26,464	24,171	1,410
Summer flounder	2,269	2,004	1,826	1,683	1,297	962	1,046	1,599	1,907	1,908
Tilefish	406	377	582	434	335	438	411	405	377	371

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)[1]

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American lobster	4.28	4.23	4.52	5.05	5.38	5.49	5.96	5.81	5.20	7.90
Atlantic herring	0.13	0.17	0.15	0.09	0.10	0.14	0.10	NA	NA	0.32
Atlantic mackerel	0.29	0.40	0.74	0.25	0.26	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.22	0.24
Black sea bass	3.39	3.25	3.25	3.76	3.70	3.14	4.01	3.72	2.46	2.76
Blue crab	1.35	NA	1.29	1.15	0.83	1.39	1.58	1.51	1.74	2.28
Goosefish	1.49	1.10	1.12	1.24	1.31	1.12	0.78	0.75	0.75	0.86
Sea scallop	9.72	11.56	12.30	12.47	11.76	9.05	9.04	9.21	10.10	17.66
Squid	0.51	0.63	0.95	1.06	0.85	0.39	0.47	0.62	0.45	1.20
Summer flounder	2.39	2.44	2.66	3.01	4.20	4.47	4.35	3.19	2.70	3.00
Tilefish	2.88	3.06	3.02	3.69	3.76	2.78	2.89	3.25	3.06	3.81

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.

2021 Economic Impacts of New Jersey Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Fishing Mode	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total State Economic Impacts	3,980	645,956	262,437	417,415
Total Durable Expenditures	NA	NA	NA	NA
For-Hire	423	47,515	17,328	29,858
Private Boat	2,137	384,659	152,200	244,226
Shore	1,421	213,782	92,910	143,331

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures by Fishing Mode (thousands of dollars)

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
532,128	29,547	332,195	170,386

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	1,121	931	1,189	987	916	716	750	NA	NA	NA
Coastal	662	581	607	515	507	447	411	NA	NA	NA
Non-Coastal	27	20	17	24	32	16	17	NA	NA	NA
Out-of-State	431	330	566	448	378	253	322	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	18,153	15,767	17,012	14,485	13,852	12,288	12,493	13,380	16,017	13,211
For-Hire	388	532	494	450	234	215	289	292	124	263
Private Boat	7,107	6,476	6,260	5,013	4,741	4,848	4,432	4,357	5,702	5,010
Shore	10,659	8,759	10,259	9,021	8,877	7,225	7,772	8,732	10,192	7,938

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[2,3,4]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Black sea bass	H	1,364	934	639	440	517	1,500	1,040	831	812	1,929
	R	11,111	8,612	4,789	4,984	6,239	7,939	5,613	5,353	6,400	8,884
Bluefin tuna	H	< 1	30	11	2	5	22	23	33	22	16
	R	0	0	2	2	9	22	30	55	10	23
Bluefish	H	3,133	2,322	4,557	1,765	3,282	3,047	1,421	742	595	922
	R	6,407	3,540	7,411	4,001	7,084	7,677	2,512	2,569	2,777	1,973
Red hake	H	71	104	218	51	41	58	165	278	184	223
	R	259	157	33	17	13	57	93	24	145	8
Striped bass	H	742	1,324	502	600	660	626	465	413	520	766
	R	1,822	4,349	2,840	2,440	1,808	2,317	2,756	2,709	3,313	7,798
Summer flounder	H	3,086	3,450	2,418	1,180	1,456	1,211	1,045	1,108	1,990	1,350
	R	22,080	19,160	22,209	10,821	12,299	7,785	10,371	13,068	17,112	11,933
Tautog	H	92	443	533	339	190	569	385	311	309	607
	R	1,754	1,811	2,040	1,614	1,984	3,048	2,572	1,787	3,382	5,437
Weakfish	H	277	90	16	73	12	79	16	35	10	32
	R	1,384	331	194	598	278	147	41	202	91	219
Winter flounder	H	< 1	21	52	3	56	8	14	< 1	14	< 1
	R	2	89	19	102	21	15	13	1	4	6
Yellowfin tuna	H	183	148	22	13	29	33	147	19	146	135
	R	8	6	0	23	20	4	78	6	< 1	0

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.
[3] In this table, '<1' = 0-999 fish, and '1' = 1,000-1,499 fish.
[4] Bluefin tuna includes bluefin tuna and blue shark.

2020 New Jersey State Economy (percentage of national total)[1,2]

Non-Employer Firms (number in millions)	Establishments (number in millions)	Employees (number in millions)	Annual Payroll (billions of dollars)	Employee Compensation (billions of dollars)	Gross State Product (billions of dollars)	Commercial Fishing Location Quotient
NA	232,761 (2.9%)	3,819,722 (2.8%)	241 (3.2%)	346 (3%)	545	1.66

Seafood Sales and Processing — Non-Employer Firms (thousands of dollars)[1,3]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Firms	35	48	45	39	44	44	43	41	NA
	Receipts	3,565	4,981	5,736	3,603	3,811	3,701	4,135	4,027	NA
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	77	74	74	70	68	68	75	74	NA
	Receipts	8,972	8,257	7,135	7,711	7,042	9,733	11,051	10,723	NA

Seafood Sales and Processing — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Establishments	11	13	13	15	13	18	15	16	16
	Employees	404	671	647	715	452	716	458	521	432
	Payroll	13,747	22,764	21,933	25,929	17,030	27,436	18,988	20,913	21,109
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	82	80	78	78	73	73	77	69	66
	Employees	1,058	765	795	784	753	775	768	756	737
	Payroll	44,033	37,405	36,773	39,900	41,239	42,765	41,658	41,495	36,267
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	114	114	108	115	116	115	111	111	116
	Employees	382	419	434	446	471	428	412	433	449
	Payroll	11,561	11,657	12,520	12,591	13,351	12,696	12,556	15,701	16,128

Transportation Support and Marine Operations — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1,4]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ship and Boat Building	Establishments	21	24	24	23	24	23	20	22	24
	Employees	901	917	1,080	1,329	1,417	1,594	1,605	1,339	1,445
	Payroll	36,334	41,886	50,459	59,130	64,354	78,326	78,044	71,285	70,025
Deep Sea Freight Transportation	Establishments	25	20	21	24	22	18	17	17	15
	Employees	390	225	212	193	187	137	140	121	125
	Payroll	27,481	12,263	11,271	11,522	11,988	9,580	9,468	8,413	8,566
Deep Sea Passenger Transportation	Establishments	2	NA	2	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Employees	ds	NA	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Payroll	ds	NA	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation	Establishments	16	16	13	13	15	15	16	13	11
	Employees	402	367	365	414	404	419	441	532	479
	Payroll	32,007	32,431	33,308	37,888	38,330	45,683	47,778	54,776	48,638
Port and Harbor Operations	Establishments	25	18	18	17	18	14	18	18	19
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	106	105	79	865	937	968
	Payroll	139,276	5,995	6,334	6,305	6,202	5,457	140,095	150,574	167,296
Marine Cargo Handling	Establishments	15	20	21	20	20	20	17	18	17
	Employees	2,582	6,912	6,082	5,005	4,692	4,454	4,218	4,073	4,082
	Payroll	203,148	538,991	563,746	521,401	519,594	553,019	560,509	584,428	588,677
Navigational Services to Shipping	Establishments	18	18	18	20	18	23	21	22	21
	Employees	96	106	92	88	75	123	135	109	121
	Payroll	5,983	6,057	5,597	6,914	5,851	7,635	8,248	9,256	8,800
Marinas	Establishments	210	206	190	196	194	191	194	186	178
	Employees	811	787	737	776	826	811	877	923	922
	Payroll	35,760	37,606	36,583	38,469	40,971	41,403	44,425	48,241	46,321

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ greater than 1 indicates that more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. A CFLQ less than 1 indicates that less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.
[3] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.
[4] ds = Data are suppressed.

Tables | New York

2021 Economic Impacts of the New York Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Sector	With Imports				Without Imports			
	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	55,563	9,218,775	1,901,553	3,195,499	2,463	144,643	49,931	70,022
Commercial Harvesters	1,204	72,651	20,885	32,118	1,204	72,651	20,885	32,118
Seafood Processors and Dealers	1,248	225,498	85,738	111,521	90	16,317	6,204	8,070
Importers	21,240	7,357,341	1,179,154	2,242,840	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seafood Wholesalers and Distributors	6,152	557,702	188,538	254,212	89	8,042	2,719	3,666
Retail	25,719	1,005,584	427,238	554,808	1,079	47,633	20,124	26,168

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	55,063	57,322	56,800	69,170	52,582	46,788	46,879	42,176	34,300	40,610
Finfish	23,260	23,092	19,285	18,988	18,884	17,796	15,542	19,112	18,358	20,415
Shellfish and Other	31,803	34,230	37,515	50,182	33,698	28,993	31,336	23,064	15,942	20,195
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American lobster	999	938	985	711	1,037	761	658	690	641	886
Atlantic surf clam	3,096	2,410	NA	2,115	2,507	1,465	1,019	NA	230	NA
Eastern oyster	2,227	4,149	9,372	9,001	NA	1,442	1,666	1,772	3,198	1,784
Loligo squid	8,648	5,949	5,448	5,413	7,830	4,924	7,946	6,793	3,615	7,397
Quahog clam	9,218	13,475	11,777	NA	11,957	11,678	9,573	8,766	5,134	6,202
Scups and porgies	3,536	2,971	2,313	3,138	2,897	2,492	2,800	3,200	4,016	3,787
Sea scallop	4,083	2,602	2,963	978	3,783	2,136	1,361	998	1,277	823
Softshell clam	332	848	982	2,854	1,137	596	603	892	420	213
Summer flounder	3,653	3,197	2,997	3,043	2,527	2,402	2,219	3,488	2,965	3,778
Tilefishes	4,260	4,675	4,255	3,656	2,985	3,329	3,651	4,060	3,610	4,817

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	36,769	33,978	27,536	30,147	30,197	25,133	22,848	23,572	23,154	23,255
Finfish	17,567	17,818	14,345	13,984	13,925	13,146	11,074	13,051	16,295	13,687
Shellfish and Other	19,202	16,161	13,191	16,163	16,272	11,987	11,774	10,520	6,859	9,568
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American lobster	550	497	223	147	219	150	113	112	112	109
Atlantic surf clam	4,590	3,452	NA	3,110	3,677	2,167	1,518	NA	340	NA
Eastern oyster	108	204	422	787	NA	273	316	337	301	339
Loligo squid	7,838	4,985	5,138	4,259	6,303	3,315	4,901	4,026	2,736	4,693
Quahog clam	1,299	1,932	1,781	NA	2,174	2,027	1,787	1,952	1,109	1,499
Scups and porgies	4,307	4,575	3,175	4,050	3,504	3,465	3,354	4,068	4,820	4,212
Sea scallop	430	256	262	87	398	251	157	103	128	65
Softshell clam	54	138	160	499	243	127	129	190	90	45
Summer flounder	1,238	1,033	833	830	604	491	463	866	871	1,052
Tilefishes	1,413	1,468	1,383	936	745	1,051	1,161	1,127	998	1,197

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)[1]

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
American lobster	1.81	1.89	4.42	4.82	4.74	5.06	5.84	6.15	5.74	8.12
Atlantic surf clam	0.67	0.70	NA	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.67	NA	0.68	NA
Eastern oyster	20.58	20.32	22.23	11.43	NA	5.29	5.28	5.26	10.64	5.26
Loligo squid	1.10	1.19	1.06	1.27	1.24	1.49	1.62	1.69	1.32	1.58
Quahog clam	7.10	6.97	6.61	NA	5.50	5.76	5.36	4.49	4.63	4.14
Scups and porgies	0.82	0.65	0.73	0.77	0.83	0.72	0.83	0.79	0.83	0.90
Sea scallop	9.50	10.18	11.33	11.21	9.51	8.50	8.66	9.69	9.96	12.72
Softshell clam	6.12	6.13	6.13	5.73	4.69	4.69	4.69	4.69	4.69	4.69
Summer flounder	2.95	3.09	3.60	3.67	4.19	4.89	4.80	4.03	3.40	3.59
Tilefishes	3.01	3.18	3.08	3.90	4.01	3.17	3.14	3.60	3.62	4.03

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.

2021 Economic Impacts of New York Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Fishing Mode	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total State Economic Impacts	4,214	382,879	166,918	289,173
Total Durable Expenditures	NA	NA	NA	NA
For-Hire	612	69,596	26,494	44,946
Private Boat	2,302	200,600	89,375	156,324
Shore	1,300	112,683	51,049	87,903

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures by Fishing Mode (thousands of dollars)

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
406,025	48,692	240,376	116,956

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	616	695	830	618	922	613	722	NA	NA	NA
Coastal	533	595	657	555	780	541	605	NA	NA	NA
Non-Coastal	30	8	19	10	29	10	14	NA	NA	NA
Out-of-State	53	93	155	53	113	62	103	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	14,633	15,209	15,402	15,271	15,765	16,634	11,242	13,412	14,841	12,007
For-Hire	374	580	434	569	270	259	304	265	271	399
Private Boat	5,652	5,961	6,457	6,400	6,915	7,372	4,652	5,952	5,605	4,632
Shore	8,607	8,668	8,511	8,302	8,580	9,003	6,286	7,194	8,965	6,976

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[2,3]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Atlantic herring	H	1,391	1,520	1,190	11,460	2,105	1,052	82	3,220	1,505	865
	R	0	409	41	229	161	104	0	188	605	64
Black seabass	H	526	999	1,234	2,494	3,035	2,434	853	1,577	1,274	928
	R	9,302	4,255	3,666	7,486	13,134	16,538	5,049	9,725	11,367	7,852
Bluefish	H	3,785	2,830	4,847	2,438	2,078	3,063	1,204	3,037	886	861
	R	7,100	4,248	6,228	5,090	3,368	3,936	2,702	3,339	2,816	2,705
Scup	H	1,636	2,907	2,787	7,013	3,645	6,473	5,371	7,122	7,030	7,016
	R	4,633	6,691	4,877	7,728	12,401	15,352	7,454	6,681	5,815	5,974
Shortfin mako shark	H	< 1	0	35	22	4	41	< 1	3	4	< 1
	R	24	3	52	21	29	5	65	< 1	2	3
Striped bass	H	928	902	804	407	698	477	182	498	204	138
	R	2,428	3,956	2,784	3,682	3,739	2,771	1,989	6,161	6,712	3,144
Summer flounder	H	1,005	1,385	1,173	1,517	1,800	1,186	641	561	731	338
	R	10,682	13,492	9,658	14,470	9,651	12,345	6,776	9,002	7,548	4,766
Tautog	H	303	473	913	581	1,069	405	163	636	492	771
	R	2,935	4,570	3,017	5,577	7,367	5,462	3,040	6,159	4,256	4,307
Weakfish	H	13	21	2	2	5	17	9	37	34	84
	R	30	19	< 1	14	9	139	124	311	246	278
Winter flounder	H	177	< 1	72	16	37	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	7
	R	120	15	28	3	10	< 1	43	29	27	1

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.
[3] In this table, '<1' = 0-999 fish, and '1' = 1,000-1,499 fish.

2020 New York State Economy (percentage of national total)[1,2]

Non-Employer Firms (number in millions)	Establishments (number in millions)	Employees (number in millions)	Annual Payroll (billions of dollars)	Employee Compensation (billions of dollars)	Gross State Product (billions of dollars)	Commercial Fishing Location Quotient
NA	537,369 (6.7%)	8,617,513 (6.4%)	602 (8%)	891 (7.8%)	1,418	0.15

Seafood Sales and Processing — Non-Employer Firms (thousands of dollars)[1,3]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Firms	133	150	181	183	187	195	192	196	NA
	Receipts	8,279	9,946	10,681	12,890	11,541	12,531	10,840	10,539	NA
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	205	197	188	172	161	179	157	152	NA
	Receipts	16,714	15,923	14,369	13,299	12,089	13,667	15,754	13,652	NA

Seafood Sales and Processing — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[4]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Establishments	17	17	17	17	18	16	15	14	9
	Employees	265	280	ds	310	284	232	218	239	238
	Payroll	25,666	22,776	22,687	24,100	22,323	14,970	23,756	28,656	26,818
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	243	264	270	275	286	259	252	258	262
	Employees	1,839	1,937	2,051	2,056	2,149	2,038	2,033	1,949	1,971
	Payroll	78,324	84,346	87,511	93,859	97,304	95,766	90,895	96,663	81,868
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	385	399	401	409	406	385	383	370	362
	Employees	1,674	1,796	2,054	2,163	2,226	1,889	2,294	2,406	2,445
	Payroll	38,721	45,049	51,605	53,952	60,961	49,413	75,579	83,748	82,758

Transportation Support and Marine Operations — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1,4]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ship and Boat Building	Establishments	49	45	42	42	38	38	38	35	30
	Employees	560	ds	ds	487	479	517	521	511	503
	Payroll	24,599	24,338	28,028	25,591	26,257	28,329	30,221	31,748	31,824
Deep Sea Freight Transportation	Establishments	23	20	23	22	21	16	17	23	21
	Employees	214	ds	ds	174	212	208	244	330	323
	Payroll	31,229	22,691	19,387	26,452	19,416	28,951	48,632	39,541	38,942
Deep Sea Passenger Transportation	Establishments	2	3	2	2	1	NA	NA	NA	4
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	27
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	592
Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation	Establishments	42	59	72	73	73	70	69	71	69
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	1,551	1,732	1,696	1,462	1,648	1,407
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	185,742	196,617	174,203	156,885	160,860	135,598
Port and Harbor Operations	Establishments	18	15	15	14	14	13	15	15	18
	Employees	1,294	196	168	230	205	257	318	290	325
	Payroll	105,325	12,358	10,342	13,774	15,087	14,868	25,882	26,831	30,715
Marine Cargo Handling	Establishments	6	9	12	11	9	7	6	9	10
	Employees	ds	922	835	577	429	633	574	660	689
	Payroll	ds	60,079	52,523	52,731	41,922	45,977	66,905	76,152	72,720
Navigational Services to Shipping	Establishments	53	33	36	33	36	47	45	39	37
	Employees	712	687	722	695	709	933	945	944	910
	Payroll	63,334	68,141	74,395	73,699	76,693	99,475	97,292	84,566	80,240
Marinas	Establishments	415	424	427	429	422	402	415	416	388
	Employees	1,868	1,907	1,986	1,930	1,950	1,883	1,955	1,875	1,845
	Payroll	87,124	93,212	95,900	99,181	102,523	95,528	102,012	104,163	100,015

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ greater than 1 indicates that more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. A CFLQ less than 1 indicates that less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.
[3] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.
[4] ds = Data are suppressed.

Tables | Virginia

2021 Economic Impacts of the Virginia Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Sector	With Imports				Without Imports			
	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	26,300	3,765,213	943,640	1,464,334	14,563	1,014,344	385,426	522,485
Commercial Harvesters	4,713	379,595	121,820	180,785	4,713	379,595	121,820	180,785
Seafood Processors and Dealers	3,489	384,714	149,682	193,180	1,496	164,988	64,192	82,847
Importers	6,466	2,239,729	358,959	682,767	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seafood Wholesalers and Distributors	1,647	250,919	86,741	115,606	505	76,964	26,606	35,459
Retail	9,985	510,256	226,437	291,997	7,849	392,797	172,807	223,395

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	174,524	163,020	172,833	197,531	204,703	188,004	178,655	184,269	214,432	222,030
Finfish	60,622	55,618	54,213	50,393	43,928	46,901	47,815	47,114	71,819	65,324
Shellfish and Other	113,902	107,402	118,620	147,138	160,775	141,102	130,840	137,155	142,612	156,706
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atlantic croaker	7,534	6,250	4,186	4,059	3,071	2,705	2,893	861	223	605
Black sea bass	1,401	1,716	1,365	1,607	2,071	2,074	1,829	2,011	1,079	1,383
Blue crab	24,561	23,991	27,047	30,607	38,267	25,245	22,394	33,408	27,936	33,519
Goosefish	1,217	920	654	516	401	170	150	121	29	15
Menhaden	31,107	25,343	26,046	28,202	24,236	22,865	27,716	26,922	57,126	46,646
Oysters	11,949	25,318	29,099	36,498	33,788	49,284	43,452	38,634	37,834	30,250
Sea scallop	54,076	32,610	33,643	48,806	51,832	35,036	35,067	34,983	37,132	29,557
Spot	770	2,406	5,765	2,263	449	3,439	1,034	2,523	3,125	3,837
Striped bass	5,542	5,701	6,390	4,363	4,664	5,912	5,994	4,581	3,132	3,791
Summer flounder	7,725	8,513	4,733	5,694	5,268	4,794	4,570	5,030	2,902	4,382

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	462,450	381,577	389,165	408,157	361,966	338,613	362,794	392,280	321,861	350,256
Finfish	416,412	345,326	353,098	373,095	320,649	302,115	327,153	350,803	288,603	315,433
Shellfish and Other	46,038	36,250	36,067	35,062	41,317	36,498	35,641	41,477	33,258	34,823
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atlantic croaker	6,942	6,325	4,814	4,506	3,934	2,892	2,440	909	177	398
Black sea bass	392	496	388	422	553	745	606	646	522	649
Blue crab	33,143	24,258	24,205	21,378	26,298	22,011	21,384	27,119	20,045	17,284
Goosefish	907	846	587	445	366	216	203	176	75	34
Menhaden	390,318	317,950	326,817	352,855	302,899	284,226	311,544	332,512	273,480	301,350
Oysters	1,951	3,243	3,765	4,587	4,076	4,087	3,802	3,435	2,980	3,633
Sea scallop	5,798	2,958	2,752	4,020	4,579	3,925	3,869	3,894	3,707	1,908
Spot	613	2,085	3,985	1,457	275	1,635	601	1,186	1,536	1,492
Striped bass	2,175	1,680	1,995	1,331	1,241	1,082	1,277	1,389	924	1,123
Summer flounder	4,122	4,794	2,049	2,274	1,663	1,254	1,254	1,918	1,588	1,788

Average Annual Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Atlantic croaker	1.09	0.99	0.87	0.90	0.78	0.94	1.19	0.95	1.26	1.52
Black sea bass	3.57	3.46	3.52	3.80	3.74	2.78	3.02	3.11	2.07	2.13
Blue crab	0.74	0.99	1.12	1.43	1.46	1.15	1.05	1.23	1.39	1.94
Goosefish	1.34	1.09	1.11	1.16	1.10	0.79	0.74	0.69	0.39	0.43
Menhaden	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.21	0.15
Oysters	6.12	7.81	7.73	7.96	8.29	12.06	11.43	11.25	12.69	8.33
Sea scallop	9.33	11.02	12.23	12.14	11.32	8.93	9.06	8.98	10.02	15.49
Spot	1.26	1.15	1.45	1.55	1.63	2.10	1.72	2.13	2.04	2.57
Striped bass	2.55	3.39	3.20	3.28	3.76	5.46	4.69	3.30	3.39	3.38
Summer flounder	1.87	1.78	2.31	2.50	3.17	3.82	3.64	2.62	1.83	2.45

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.

2021 Economic Impacts of Virginia Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Fishing Mode	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total State Economic Impacts	3,177	361,308	132,103	234,126
Total Durable Expenditures	NA	NA	NA	NA
For-Hire	306	30,388	10,122	17,991
Private Boat	994	117,129	41,225	75,593
Shore	1,877	213,792	80,757	140,542

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures by Fishing Mode (thousands of dollars)

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
298,662	18,506	123,342	156,814

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	684	760	600	620	724	672	587	NA	NA	NA
Coastal	412	419	341	359	394	329	324	NA	NA	NA
Non-Coastal	78	74	53	59	86	80	45	NA	NA	NA
Out-of-State	193	267	206	203	244	263	218	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	8,287	8,007	7,410	6,727	7,247	6,749	6,386	7,238	8,164	7,129
For-Hire	45	59	53	66	39	43	25	37	31	65
Private Boat	3,646	3,399	3,079	2,451	2,660	2,548	2,215	2,651	2,639	2,315
Shore	4,596	4,549	4,277	4,210	4,549	4,157	4,147	4,550	5,495	4,749

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[2]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Atlantic croaker	H	8,786	12,517	9,534	8,024	7,277	7,645	5,472	3,056	6,529	1,863
	R	15,140	18,480	10,314	6,815	6,993	8,464	5,359	6,643	6,223	4,306
Black sea bass	H	13	46	78	66	81	97	87	231	275	444
	R	1,961	1,506	1,962	647	1,869	2,272	1,472	1,903	2,361	2,984
Cobia	H	1	24	22	39	44	15	81	56	50	57
	R	17	36	58	41	81	77	195	185	147	188
Red drum	H	91	334	252	22	16	347	6	206	214	256
	R	8,323	577	1,109	79	165	1,723	85	866	716	1,273
Spot	H	10,148	11,734	13,653	1,731	5,279	15,944	7,361	7,647	14,963	12,487
	R	6,371	7,549	4,125	1,897	2,858	3,336	3,043	4,510	5,157	3,527
Spotted seatrout	H	392	154	85	23	164	172	190	596	592	400
	R	1,257	738	1,059	834	3,709	3,155	4,455	2,866	2,831	3,036
Striped bass	H	258	302	131	208	138	108	57	45	52	70
	R	289	503	738	1,709	1,638	1,338	1,247	655	929	536
Summer flounder	H	678	560	439	334	212	188	146	150	144	221
	R	2,658	1,510	2,230	1,718	567	1,610	874	2,300	1,413	1,365
Tautog	H	66	20	87	24	40	22	8	27	63	28
	R	61	54	197	46	144	76	73	75	114	86
Weakfish	H	46	4	32	10	38	14	6	38	17	7
	R	274	205	375	232	1,467	455	234	817	317	281

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.

2020 Virginia State Economy (percentage of national total)[1,2]

Non-Employer Firms (number in millions)	Establishments (number in millions)	Employees (number in millions)	Annual Payroll (billions of dollars)	Employee Compensation (billions of dollars)	Gross State Product (billions of dollars)	Commercial Fishing Location Quotient
NA	204,131 (2.6%)	3,483,867 (2.6%)	202 (2.7%)	325 (2.8%)	487	1.12

Seafood Sales and Processing — Non-Employer Firms (thousands of dollars)[1,3]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Firms	ds	ds	ds	ds	3	5	9	9	NA
	Receipts	ds	ds	ds	ds	558	458	786	982	NA
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	11	8	13	11	11	12	11	11	NA
	Receipts	1,333	520	452	479	608	2,868	914	1,921	NA

Seafood Sales and Processing — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Establishments	19	18	20	17	18	21	20	19	19
	Employees	919	781	804	790	790	839	869	910	882
	Payroll	32,955	30,682	29,763	31,614	32,991	46,474	48,483	42,110	37,258
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	64	70	65	65	60	58	57	52	57
	Employees	492	483	448	444	457	379	363	316	284
	Payroll	14,271	14,719	14,769	16,089	16,115	16,872	15,082	14,598	13,935
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	51	55	57	59	56	56	58	62	62
	Employees	280	254	224	279	247	215	210	225	188
	Payroll	5,563	5,526	5,537	6,641	7,255	6,222	6,262	6,247	6,525

Transportation Support and Marine Operations — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1,4]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ship and Boat Building	Establishments	59	54	56	54	60	53	58	61	57
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	30,622	30,387	27,924	29,074	29,507	31,283
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	1,955,354	1,922,736	1,817,205	2,000,127	2,135,838	2,273,861
Deep Sea Freight Transportation	Establishments	19	12	12	12	14	13	12	17	19
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	254	301	270	322	503	598
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	33,057	38,674	34,928	35,942	73,896	86,372
Deep Sea Passenger Transportation	Establishments	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation	Establishments	12	11	12	10	12	12	12	12	18
	Employees	ds	177	152	186	325	387	447	476	545
	Payroll	ds	10,077	9,264	11,951	18,059	24,801	28,640	30,942	51,269
Port and Harbor Operations	Establishments	13	14	15	14	13	14	15	16	15
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	1,922	2,167	2,052	2,114	2,208	2,261
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	132,983	125,111	144,903	156,178	147,866	144,613
Marine Cargo Handling	Establishments	6	8	8	8	8	6	7	7	7
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	805	751	829	865	858
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	50,903	54,946	61,037	59,047	52,863
Navigational Services to Shipping	Establishments	20	18	20	20	18	26	28	29	28
	Employees	428	303	322	302	294	314	332	338	327
	Payroll	25,732	20,283	21,348	20,746	19,600	21,965	23,293	24,086	25,694
Marinas	Establishments	105	113	107	108	103	96	102	107	104
	Employees	673	840	814	818	821	636	773	817	827
	Payroll	18,874	24,468	24,436	25,146	25,777	19,270	25,297	27,237	26,872

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ greater than 1 indicates that more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. A CFLQ less than 1 indicates that less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.
[3] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.
[4] ds = Data are suppressed.

South Atlantic Region

- East Florida
- Georgia
- North Carolina
- South Carolina

Fishermen out for a trip in Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary.
Photo: NOAA/Nick Zachar

MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

The South Atlantic Region includes East Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Federal fisheries in this Region are managed by the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council and NOAA Fisheries under eight fishery management plans. The coastal migratory pelagic resources and spiny lobster FMPs are managed jointly with the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council.

South Atlantic Region FMPs

- Coastal migratory pelagic resources (with GMFMC)
- Coral, coral reef, and live/ hardbottom habitat
- Dolphin/wahoo
- Golden crab
- Pelagic sargassum habitat
- Shrimp
- Snapper grouper
- Spiny lobster (with GMFMC)

Five of the stocks/stock complexes covered in these FMPs were listed as overfished in 2021: hogfish (southeast Florida stock), red snapper (South Atlantic stock), red porgy, snowy grouper, and red grouper (South Atlantic stock). Five stocks/complexes were subject to overfishing in 2021: red snapper (South Atlantic stock), speckled hind, Warsaw grouper, red porgy (South Atlantic stock), and tilefish (South Atlantic stock). All of which were unchanged from 2020.

Catch Share Programs

One catch share program has been implemented in the South Atlantic Region: the South Atlantic Wreckfish ITQ Program. This catch share program is described below.

South Atlantic Wreckfish ITQ Program: This program was implemented in 1992 and is the only catch share program in the South Atlantic Region. The program was developed to create incentives for the conservation of wreckfish; provide a management regime that promotes stability and facilitates long-range planning and investment by harvesters and dealers; promote management regimes that minimize gear and area conflicts among fishermen; minimize the tendency for overcapitalization in the harvesting and processing/ distribution sectors; and provide a reasonable opportunity for fishermen to make adequate returns from commercial fishing by limiting entry into the program. NOAA Fisheries continues to collect data on this program to develop standard performance indicators that measure its basic economic performance.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES — SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION

In this report, commercial fisheries refer to fishing operations that sell their catch for profit. The term does not include subsistence fishermen or saltwater anglers who fish for sport. It also excludes the for-hire sector, which earns its revenue from selling recreational fishing trips to saltwater anglers. The commercial fisheries section reports on economic impacts, landings revenue, landings, and ex-vessel prices of key species and species groups.

Key South Atlantic Commercial Species

- Blue crab
- Clams
- Flounders
- Groupers
- King mackerels
- Oysters
- Shrimp
- Snappers
- Swordfish
- Tunas

Economic Impacts

The premise behind economic impact modeling is that every dollar spent in a regional economy (direct impact) is either saved or re-spent on additional goods or services. If those dollars are re-spent on other goods and services in the regional economy, this spending generates additional economic activity in the region.[1]

Four different measures are commonly used to show how commercial fisheries landings affect the economy in a region (state or nationwide): sales, income, value-added, and employment. The term sales refers to the gross value of all sales by regional businesses affected by an activity, such as commercial fishing. The category includes both the direct sales of fish landed and sales made between businesses and households resulting from the original sale. Income includes personal income (wages and salaries) and proprietors' income (income from self-employment). Value-added is the contribution made to the gross domestic product in a region. Employment is specified on the basis of full- and part-time jobs supported

[1] Summary data is available online in the FEUS web tool. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/data-tools/fisheries-economics-united-states-data-and-visualizations.

directly or indirectly by the sales of seafood or purchases of inputs to commercial fishing. The first three measures are calculated in terms of dollars, whereas employment impacts are measured in numbers of jobs. Note that these categories are not additive. The U.S. seafood industry is defined here as the commercial fishing sector, seafood processors and dealers, seafood wholesalers and distributors, importers, and seafood retailers.[2,3]

This report provides estimates of total economic impacts for the nation and for each of the 23 coastal states. Total economic impacts for each state and the nation represent the sum of direct impacts; indirect impacts (in this case, the impact from suppliers to the seafood industry); and induced impacts (spending by employees on personal and household expenditures, where employees of both the seafood industry and its full supply chain are included). That is, the total economic impact estimates reported here measure jobs, sales, value-added, and income impacts from the seafood industry as well as the economic activity generated throughout each region's broader economy from this industry.

In 2021, the commercial fishing and seafood industry in Florida generated the largest employment impacts in the South Atlantic Region with 97,561 full- and part-time jobs. Florida also generated the largest sales impacts ($24.7 billion), value-added impacts ($8.3 billion), and income impacts ($4.6 billion).

Landings Revenue

In 2021, landings revenue in the South Atlantic Region totaled $206.7 million, a 17% increase from 2012 (a 2% decrease in real terms after adjusting for inflation) and a 12% increase from 2020. Landings revenue was highest in North Carolina ($90.6 million), followed by East Florida ($65.8 million).

Shellfish and other landings revenue accounted for 69% of all landings revenue. In 2021, shrimp ($77.5 million), blue crab ($40.6 million), and oysters ($10.5 million) had the highest landings revenue in this Region. Together, these top three species accounted for 62% of total landings revenue.

From 2012 to 2021, oysters (91%, 60% in real terms), king mackerels (48%, 25% in real terms), and shrimp (41%, 19% in real terms) had the largest increases, while swordfish (-33%, -43% in real terms), groupers (-25%, -37% in real terms), and snappers (-9%, -24% in real terms) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, flounders (47%), oysters (31%), and tunas (28%) had the largest increases, while groupers (-12%) and snappers (-8%) had the largest decreases.

Commercial Revenue: Largest Increases

From 2012:
- Oysters (91%, 60% in real terms)
- King mackerels (48%, 25% in real terms)
- Shrimp (41%, 19% in real terms)

From 2020:
- Flounders (47%)
- Oysters (31%)
- Tunas (28%)

Commercial Revenue: Largest Decreases

From 2012:
- Swordfish (-33%, -43% in real terms)
- Groupers (-25%, -37% in real terms)
- Snappers (-9%, -24% in real terms)

From 2020:
- Groupers (-12%)
- Snappers (-8%)

Landings

In 2021, South Atlantic Region commercial fishermen landed over 97.7 million pounds of finfish and shellfish. This represents a 12% decrease from 2012 and a 5% decrease from 2020. Shrimp contributed the highest landings volume in the Region, accounting for 42% of total landing weight.

From 2012 to 2021, shrimp (79%) and king mackerels (4%) had the largest increases, while blue crab (-51%), groupers (-47%), and swordfish (-43%) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, flounders (12%) and oysters (9%) had the largest increases, while groupers (-16%), snappers (-16%), and blue crab (-13%) had the largest decreases.

[2] The NMFS Commercial Fishing Industry Input/Output Model was used to generate the impact estimates. Available at https://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/documents/commercial_seafood_impacts_2007-2009.pdf.
[3] Commercial economic impacts data were not available for East Florida specifically; data for the entire state of Florida are reported here.

Commercial Landings: Largest Increases

From 2012:
- Shrimp (79%)
- King mackerels (4%)

From 2020:
- Flounders (12%)
- Oysters (9%)

Commercial Landings: Largest Decreases

From 2012:
- Blue crab (-51%)
- Groupers (-47%)
- Swordfish (-43%)

From 2020:
- Groupers (-16%)
- Snappers (-16%)
- Blue crab (-13%)

Prices

In 2021, oysters ($16.17 per pound) received the highest ex-vessel price in the Region. Landings of shrimp ($1.91 per pound) had the lowest ex-vessel price. From 2012 to 2021, blue crab (117%, 82% in real terms), oysters (113%, 79% in real terms), and king mackerels (42%, 19% in real terms) had the largest increases, while shrimp (-21%, -34% in real terms) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, tunas (38%), flounders (31%), and blue crab (25%) had the largest increases, while none of the key species experienced decreases (in nominal values).

RECREATIONAL FISHERIES — SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION

In this report, recreational fishing refers to fishing for leisure rather than to sell fish (commercial fishing) or for subsistence. This recreational fisheries section reports on economic impacts and expenditures, angler participation, fishing trips, and catch of key species/species groups.[4]

Key South Atlantic Region Recreational Species[5]
- Atlantic croaker and spot
- Black sea bass
- Bluefish
- Dolphinfish
- King mackerel
- Red drum
- Sharks[6]
- Sheepshead
- Spanish mackerel
- Spotted seatrout

Economic Impacts and Expenditures

The economic contribution of recreational fishing activities in the South Atlantic Region is based on spending by recreational anglers.[7] Total annual trip expenditures are estimated at the state level by multiplying mean trip expenditures by the estimated number of adult trips in each trip mode (for-hire, private boat, and shore) and adjusting by the CPI (consumer price index) to the current year. After 2018, state level durable expenditures and durable impacts will no longer be available due to changes in the availability of angler participation data at the state level.

Four different measures are commonly used to show how angler expenditures affect the economy in a region (state or nationwide): sales, income, value-added, and employment. The term sales refers to the gross value of all sales by regional businesses affected by an activity, such as recreational fishing. The category includes both the direct sales made by the angler and sales made between businesses and households resulting from that original sale by the angler. Income includes personal income (wages and salaries) and proprietors' income (income from self-employment). Value-added is the contribution made to the gross domestic product in a region. Employment is specified on the basis of full-time and part-time jobs supported directly or indirectly by the purchases made by anglers. The first three measures are calculated in terms of dollars, whereas employment impacts are measured in number of jobs. Note that these categories are not additive. NOAA Fisheries uses a regional impact modeling software, called IMPLAN, to estimate these four types of impacts.

[4] Atlantic and Gulf recreational catch and effort estimates are based upon the MRIP estimates released in 2022.
[5] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.
[6] Atlantic sharpnose shark, blacktip shark, requiem shark, requiem shark family, requiem shark genus, shark species, and unidentified (sharks).
[7] Trip expenditure estimates were generated from the 2016/2017 National Marine Recreational Fishing Expenditure Survey (Lovell et al., 2020). Durable goods expenditures were generated from the 2019 National Marine Recreational Fishing Expenditure Survey. See the FEUS Publications Database to view citations for recreational fisheries economics research. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/foss/f?p=foss:fisheries-economics-publications.

The economic contributions for trip expenditures from recreational fishing in 2021 were estimated using IMPLAN version 3, with base year data from 2017. Models for each state and for the nation were created in IMPLAN using trip expenditures (based on 2016/2017 survey data on average trip expenditures and total 2021 trips).

The greatest employment impacts from expenditures on saltwater recreational fishing in the South Atlantic Region were generated in North Carolina (16,905 jobs), followed by East Florida (15,496 jobs) and South Carolina (9,168 jobs). The largest sales impacts were observed in North Carolina ($1.8 billion), followed by East Florida ($1.7 billion) and South Carolina ($859.2 million). The biggest income impacts were generated in North Carolina ($625.4 million), followed by East Florida ($562.6 million) and South Carolina ($284.5 million). The greatest value-added impacts were in East Florida ($1.1 billion), followed by North Carolina ($1.1 billion) and South Carolina ($542.3 million).

A large portion of the approximately $3.6 billion in trip expenses came from trips in the shore (67.7%) and private boat (26.5%) sectors.

Participation

Due to changes in data availability after 2018, angler participation data is not being reported at the state level for years after 2019.

Fishing Trips

In 2021, recreational fishermen took 77.1 million fishing trips in the South Atlantic Region. This number represented an 11% increase from 2012 and a 9% increase from 2020. The largest proportions of trips were taken in the shore (71%) and private boat (28%) modes. States with the highest number of recorded trips in the South Atlantic Region were East Florida (42.1 million trips) and North Carolina (17.9 million trips).

Harvest and Release Trends

Of the South Atlantic Region's key species and species groups, Atlantic croaker and spot (30.5 million fish), spotted seatrout (18.5 million fish), and bluefish (17.6 million fish) were most frequently caught by recreational fishermen. The text box below shows the species with the largest percentage increases and decreases in the past 10 years and in the past year.

From 2012 to 2021, Spanish mackerel (286%), sheepshead (70%), and king mackerel (60%) had the largest increases, while black sea bass (-51%), sharks (-21%), and dolphinfish (-6%) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, dolphinfish (57%), sheepshead (24%), and Spanish mackerel (24%) had the largest increases, while king mackerel (-42%) and black sea bass (-4%) had the largest decreases.

Harvest and Release: Largest Increases

From 2012:
- Spanish mackerel (286%)
- Sheepshead (70%)
- King mackerel (60%)

From 2020:
- Dolphinfish (57%)
- Sheepshead (24%)
- Spanish mackerel (24%)

Harvest and Release: Largest Decreases

From 2012:
- Black sea bass (-51%)
- Sharks (-21%)
- Dolphinfish (-6%)

From 2020:
- King mackerel (-42%)
- Black sea bass (-4%)

MARINE ECONOMY — SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION

For this report, the marine economy refers to the fishing and marine-related industries in a coastal state. The state marine economy consists of two industry sectors: 1) seafood sales and processing (employer establishments and non-employer firms); and 2) transportation support and marine operations (employer establishments). These sectors include several different marine-related industries.[8]

[8] Unless otherwise stated, data are from the U.S. Census Bureau. County Business Patterns data and Nonemployer Statistics available at https://www.census.gov. The Census data are only available through 2018. GDP and Compensation of Employees data was obtained from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 'Table SAGDP1 Gross Domestic Product' and 'Table SA6N Compensation of Employees by NAICS Industry,' respectively. Percentage changes in inflation-adjusted (real) dollar terms are calculated using the annual Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator, which was obtained from the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/USAGDPDEFAISMEI).

Note that when discussing the marine economy in the South Atlantic Region, all statistics include the entire state of Florida and not just East Florida.

The Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) measures the size of the commercial fishing sector in a state's economy relative to the size of the commercial fishing sector in the national economy.[9] The CFLQ is calculated as the ratio of the percentage of regional employment in the commercial fishing sector relative to the percentage of national employment in the commercial fishing sector. The U.S. CFLQ is 1. If a state CFLQ is less than 1, then less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. If a state CFLQ is greater than 1, then more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.

Florida had the highest CFLQ at 0.95. South Carolina had a CFLQ value of 0.16.

In 2020, 1.2 million employer establishments operated throughout the entire South Atlantic Region (including marine and non-marine related establishments). These establishments employed 19.1 million workers and had a total annual payroll of $943 billion. The combined gross state product of East Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina was approximately $2.2 trillion in 2020.

Seafood Sales and Processing[10]

Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging: In 2020, the South Atlantic Region had 44 employer firms in the seafood product preparation and packaging sector (a 2% decrease from 2012). The greatest number of establishments in this sector was in East Florida (23), followed by North Carolina (13) and Georgia (8).

Retail Seafood Sales: In 2020, there were 393 employer firms in the seafood retail sector (an 11% increase from 2012). The greatest number of establishments in this sector was in East Florida (181), followed by North Carolina (91) and Georgia (76).

Wholesale Seafood Sales: There were 330 employer firms in the seafood wholesale sector in the South Atlantic Region in 2020 (a 4% increase from 2012). The greatest number of establishments in this sector was in East Florida (240), followed by North Carolina (47) and Georgia (24).

Transportation Support and Marine Operations

Data for the transportation support and marine operations sectors of the South Atlantic Region's economy were largely suppressed for confidentiality reasons. It is clear, however, that these sectors play an important role in the regional economy. For example, in 2020, the ship and boat building sector in the South Atlantic Region accounted for $1.5 billion in payroll. The deep sea passenger transportation sector in Florida alone accounted for $975.5 million in payroll in 2020.

[9] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 'Location Quotient Calculator.'
[10] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.

Tables | South Atlantic Region

2021 Economic Impacts of the South Atlantic Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

State	Landings Revenue	With Imports				Without Imports			
		Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Florida	264,243	97,561	24,736,214	4,607,839	8,256,678	9,780	1,074,356	282,085	433,328
Georgia	22,888	22,025	3,917,492	860,796	1,421,787	2,429	140,103	55,140	74,999
North Carolina	90,624	9,048	1,067,590	282,592	430,624	5,108	313,684	128,286	170,499
South Carolina	27,410	2,011	231,235	65,004	97,055	1,387	92,967	37,864	50,461

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)[2]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	176,957	167,342	193,604	201,177	190,480	204,168	176,685	201,445	183,879	206,699
Finfish	66,856	64,745	72,725	66,852	65,531	70,015	62,967	65,721	57,709	64,736
Shellfish and Other	110,101	102,598	120,879	134,325	124,948	134,153	113,719	135,724	126,169	141,963
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue crab	38,016	44,547	47,048	46,490	37,439	37,530	35,141	40,770	37,509	40,647
Clams	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Flounders	8,014	7,539	13,509	13,137	12,235	12,303	10,970	10,801	5,163	7,581
Groupers	3,445	3,384	3,474	3,196	2,548	2,729	2,936	3,089	2,915	2,575
King mackerels	5,570	5,242	5,831	5,624	6,258	7,408	7,037	7,721	7,548	8,263
Oysters	5,492	6,080	7,209	17,651	6,833	8,673	7,134	9,038	7,982	10,478
Shrimp	55,010	39,105	50,969	51,468	65,739	76,578	58,774	72,070	68,927	77,516
Snappers	4,214	3,890	4,037	3,567	3,429	3,758	3,937	4,776	4,145	3,824
Swordfish	9,952	8,646	6,858	5,910	5,765	5,184	5,565	6,463	6,108	6,686
Tunas	7,132	6,213	7,053	5,673	4,999	7,260	6,300	5,687	6,549	8,372

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)[2]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	111,426	103,156	115,040	115,321	106,543	110,612	97,226	117,804	102,943	97,650
Finfish	40,733	38,162	45,449	38,740	34,791	34,895	31,994	33,758	31,920	31,966
Shellfish and Other	70,693	64,993	69,591	76,581	71,752	75,717	65,233	84,045	71,023	65,684
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue crab	40,720	33,042	34,392	40,569	35,069	29,998	27,428	33,555	23,177	20,074
Clams	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Flounders	2,963	2,890	4,739	4,180	3,097	3,064	2,629	2,944	2,357	2,646
Groupers	859	787	762	676	533	546	571	591	546	459
King mackerels	2,457	1,913	2,381	2,267	2,618	3,113	2,729	3,204	2,908	2,566
Oysters	723	787	822	723	660	722	571	675	592	648
Shrimp	22,770	14,163	15,901	23,241	29,395	38,619	32,064	44,849	42,562	40,663
Snappers	1,349	1,221	1,191	1,043	974	1,039	1,045	1,246	1,043	880
Swordfish	2,859	2,525	1,629	1,731	1,695	1,456	1,688	2,049	1,767	1,639
Tunas	2,538	2,439	2,721	2,070	2,132	2,617	1,991	1,956	2,539	2,357

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)[2]

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Blue crab	0.93	1.35	1.37	1.15	1.07	1.25	1.28	1.22	1.62	2.02
Clams	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Flounders	2.70	2.61	2.85	3.14	3.95	4.02	4.17	3.67	2.19	2.87
Groupers	4.01	4.30	4.56	4.72	4.78	5.00	5.15	5.23	5.33	5.61
King mackerels	2.27	2.74	2.45	2.48	2.39	2.38	2.58	2.41	2.60	3.22
Oysters	7.60	7.73	8.77	24.42	10.36	12.02	12.50	13.38	13.48	16.17
Shrimp	2.42	2.76	3.21	2.21	2.24	1.98	1.83	1.61	1.62	1.91
Snappers	3.12	3.19	3.39	3.42	3.52	3.62	3.77	3.83	3.97	4.35
Swordfish	3.48	3.42	4.21	3.41	3.40	3.56	3.30	3.15	3.46	4.08
Tunas	2.81	2.55	2.59	2.74	2.34	2.77	3.16	2.91	2.58	3.55

[1] The information for Florida in this Economic Impacts table is for the entire state. Data for the remaining commercial tables pertain only to East Florida.
[2] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.

2021 Economic Impacts of the South Atlantic Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)

State	Trips	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
East Florida	42,059	15,496	1,654,571	562,605	1,104,238
Georgia	5,186	3,151	281,691	92,467	176,230
North Carolina	17,945	16,905	1,783,484	625,402	1,079,860
South Carolina	11,945	9,168	859,242	284,481	542,295

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures (thousands of dollars)

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
3,612,833	211,508	956,203	2,445,122

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[1,2]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	2,637	2,488	2,719	2,229	2,345	2,151	2,419	NA	NA	NA
Coastal	2,135	2,092	2,189	1,753	1,873	1,750	1,954	NA	NA	NA
Non-Coastal	502	396	530	475	472	401	465	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	69,334	68,513	75,410	75,824	73,109	76,914	75,101	69,329	70,459	77,135
For-Hire	362	392	448	508	540	560	523	578	579	730
Private Boat	20,786	20,495	22,194	21,753	21,252	21,506	22,890	20,754	22,837	21,851
Shore	48,186	47,627	52,768	53,562	51,317	54,849	51,687	47,997	47,044	54,554

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[3]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Atlantic croaker and spot	H	11,548	14,762	17,704	18,413	12,502	7,209	6,247	6,768	5,538	5,177
	R	15,980	25,015	29,222	24,075	24,625	14,655	15,454	15,111	24,690	25,291
Black sea bass	H	687	629	1,113	727	553	620	351	417	271	275
	R	11,658	7,259	15,547	11,307	10,161	11,526	5,967	7,897	6,078	5,807
Bluefish	H	5,949	8,448	8,571	7,176	7,116	5,525	6,213	6,022	6,551	3,450
	R	12,110	19,009	13,887	14,742	13,232	13,106	12,898	16,901	11,767	14,126
Dolphinfish	H	1,436	1,142	1,618	2,255	1,345	1,666	1,807	1,196	839	1,030
	R	246	448	701	889	131	629	504	684	170	553
King mackerel	H	254	236	298	323	526	637	681	789	589	418
	R	97	78	199	144	123	323	285	332	387	145
Red drum	H	1,422	2,048	1,958	1,585	2,010	2,256	2,239	1,302	1,444	1,508
	R	8,857	9,458	8,787	7,835	9,806	10,164	9,644	10,784	7,939	9,923
Sharks	H	65	151	137	45	162	34	25	121	68	65
	R	6,689	12,893	8,491	10,102	6,926	4,522	4,879	4,047	4,539	5,268
Sheepshead	H	1,630	2,056	2,658	1,572	2,415	1,885	2,604	1,671	2,140	2,835
	R	2,805	2,288	3,474	3,177	2,944	2,536	3,525	2,511	3,937	4,726
Spanish mackerel	H	2,034	3,764	2,577	1,461	2,866	1,741	2,309	3,288	5,245	6,809
	R	1,164	2,708	1,878	1,060	2,017	1,460	2,944	3,597	4,746	5,536
Spotted seatrout	H	5,115	3,608	2,821	1,805	3,543	3,904	2,804	4,379	4,074	3,263
	R	18,486	13,513	14,324	13,867	15,163	15,380	23,720	16,410	15,396	15,242

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] East Florida angler estimates are not available for the non-coastal category.
[3] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.

Tables | East Florida

2021 Economic Impacts of the Florida Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1,2]

Sector	With Imports				Without Imports			
	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	97,561	24,736,214	4,607,839	8,256,678	9,780	1,074,356	282,085	433,328
Commercial Harvesters	6,365	526,121	163,242	217,807	6,365	526,121	163,242	217,807
Seafood Processors and Dealers	5,685	1,146,113	221,807	436,052	523	113,234	21,914	43,081
Importers	52,411	18,154,546	2,909,612	5,534,301	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seafood Wholesalers and Distributors	12,600	1,807,217	709,507	882,720	430	61,734	24,237	30,153
Retail	20,499	3,102,218	603,672	1,185,799	2,462	373,267	72,693	142,286

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)[2]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	61,653	50,789	58,155	52,349	56,976	64,098	58,534	64,451	57,458	65,777
Finfish	28,784	26,523	29,148	26,147	25,410	25,242	24,677	25,890	23,006	24,471
Shellfish and Other	32,869	24,266	29,007	26,202	31,566	38,856	33,857	38,561	34,452	41,305
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue crab	5,172	4,220	3,402	3,642	3,793	4,682	4,325	4,957	4,932	5,517
Clams	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Groupers	906	744	799	883	689	674	729	674	638	536
King mackerel	4,696	4,348	4,585	4,805	5,314	6,058	5,831	6,097	6,051	6,955
Lobsters	1,891	3,442	5,152	3,736	3,032	1,966	3,580	2,632	2,957	4,374
Sharks	300	383	508	574	286	408	298	179	165	137
Shrimp	21,977	14,354	18,312	16,166	22,587	30,000	23,393	28,167	23,870	29,142
Snappers	1,979	1,898	2,224	1,700	1,381	1,624	1,609	1,974	1,683	1,603
Spanish mackerel	2,463	2,678	2,652	2,171	2,535	2,760	2,918	2,834	2,668	3,209
Swordfish	4,836	3,341	3,819	2,607	2,637	1,917	2,805	3,527	2,524	3,478

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)[2]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	31,063	24,150	24,968	25,325	28,779	36,798	35,086	45,644	41,575	38,985
Finfish	15,426	13,558	14,531	12,962	12,781	12,663	12,705	12,876	11,386	11,365
Shellfish and Other	15,637	10,592	10,438	12,363	15,998	24,135	22,381	32,768	30,189	27,620
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue crab	3,769	2,491	1,659	1,783	1,901	2,501	2,013	2,311	2,311	2,215
Clams	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Groupers	226	178	179	187	144	137	141	129	127	96
King mackerel	2,145	1,562	1,812	1,859	2,162	2,438	2,191	2,481	2,284	2,118
Lobsters	337	486	543	481	394	256	528	344	435	510
Sharks	577	632	463	554	249	442	296	168	204	151
Shrimp	9,208	5,316	5,808	6,973	10,625	19,070	17,253	27,898	24,837	22,956
Snappers	645	623	670	506	407	447	415	506	419	347
Spanish mackerel	2,597	2,266	2,585	1,808	2,461	2,673	2,926	3,005	2,571	3,417
Swordfish	1,343	842	778	753	722	521	811	1,016	667	833

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)[2]

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Blue crab	1.37	1.69	2.05	2.04	1.99	1.87	2.15	2.15	2.13	2.49
Clams	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Groupers	4.01	4.18	4.46	4.71	4.80	4.91	5.17	5.22	5.02	5.59
King mackerel	2.19	2.78	2.53	2.58	2.46	2.48	2.66	2.46	2.65	3.28
Lobsters	5.60	7.08	9.48	7.76	7.70	7.68	6.78	7.65	6.79	8.58
Sharks	0.52	0.61	1.10	1.03	1.15	0.92	1.01	1.07	0.81	0.91
Shrimp	2.39	2.70	3.15	2.32	2.13	1.57	1.36	1.01	0.96	1.27
Snappers	3.07	3.04	3.32	3.36	3.40	3.63	3.88	3.90	4.02	4.61
Spanish mackerel	0.95	1.18	1.03	1.20	1.03	1.03	1.00	0.94	1.04	0.94
Swordfish	3.60	3.97	4.91	3.46	3.65	3.68	3.46	3.47	3.78	4.18

[1] The information for Florida in this Economic Impacts table is for the entire state. Data for the remaining commercial tables pertain only to East Florida.
[2] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.

2021 Economic Impacts of East Florida Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Fishing Mode	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total State Economic Impacts	15,496	1,654,571	562,605	1,104,238
Total Durable Expenditures	NA	NA	NA	NA
For-Hire	1,433	156,839	55,262	93,456
Private Boat	4,955	529,894	175,462	355,161
Shore	9,108	967,838	331,881	655,620

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures (thousands of dollars)

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
1,394,039	89,363	536,145	768,530

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[1,2]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	1,695	1,803	2,141	1,821	1,733	1,588	2,140	NA	NA	NA
Coastal	1,181	1,263	1,334	1,001	1,059	975	1,227	NA	NA	NA
Non-Coastal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Out-of-State	514	540	807	819	674	613	913	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	39,678	37,306	43,968	42,395	38,695	40,404	43,987	35,930	40,436	42,059
For-Hire	160	161	192	229	256	250	216	262	244	386
Private Boat	12,325	12,231	13,759	13,029	12,393	11,756	14,728	11,703	13,061	12,474
Shore	27,193	24,914	30,016	29,138	26,046	28,398	29,043	23,965	27,131	29,200

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[3,4]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Bluefish	H	2,319	2,037	3,262	2,081	1,492	1,591	2,052	2,366	4,142	2,281
	R	8,079	10,002	6,293	5,361	4,751	1,716	3,161	3,920	3,135	9,914
Dolphinfish	H	949	806	1,179	1,505	799	1,285	1,170	639	512	744
	R	220	440	694	815	127	626	456	644	134	528
Florida pompano	H	1,602	630	575	486	380	612	557	1,886	386	664
	R	2,666	1,261	1,780	984	1,190	827	1,033	1,737	2,603	2,173
Gray snapper	H	464	2,102	2,556	1,819	3,778	3,355	2,513	2,286	1,953	1,784
	R	6,419	7,167	8,095	6,469	11,947	10,260	8,575	10,086	13,653	9,222
King mackerel	H	181	179	208	219	409	489	513	531	390	296
	R	83	62	146	122	67	171	152	110	252	97
Kingfish	H	9,676	6,043	6,745	3,507	4,762	2,079	5,920	3,992	1,990	3,897
	R	10,159	6,505	7,265	9,140	5,872	1,978	7,340	4,916	4,046	3,814
Red drum	H	878	1,008	1,028	982	1,310	979	1,070	599	560	710
	R	2,615	5,197	5,075	4,132	4,734	4,727	5,375	3,689	3,154	4,689
Sheepshead	H	1,015	1,076	2,248	1,129	1,942	1,240	1,740	1,133	1,508	1,994
	R	2,315	1,467	2,767	2,520	2,272	1,114	2,341	1,453	2,793	2,656
Spanish mackerel	H	777	2,666	1,349	230	1,619	651	957	623	3,025	4,719
	R	254	1,892	920	219	1,137	454	1,585	653	2,403	3,580
Spotted seatrout	H	1,683	1,122	1,111	504	963	978	929	620	679	622
	R	9,611	5,723	7,280	6,131	4,784	5,846	5,306	4,099	5,306	4,468

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] Non-coastal data are not available because all of the state's residents are considered coastal county residents.
[3] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.
[4] Drum (kingfish) includes kingfish genus and Gulf kingfish.

2020 Florida State Economy (percentage of national total)[1,2,3]

Non-Employer Firms (number in millions)	Establishments (number in millions)	Employees (number in millions)	Annual Payroll (billions of dollars)	Employee Compensation (billions of dollars)	Gross State Product (billions of dollars)	Commercial Fishing Location Quotient
NA	591,046 (7.4%)	9,084,079 (6.8%)	440 (5.8%)	613 (5.4%)	953	0.95

Seafood Sales and Processing — Non-Employer Firms (thousands of dollars)[1,2,4]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Firms	307	300	315	300	316	280	287	294	NA
	Receipts	17,557	17,214	22,329	21,841	20,834	19,651	21,888	23,661	NA
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	383	338	346	355	320	316	349	317	NA
	Receipts	30,765	25,332	26,433	29,033	24,296	27,937	30,559	33,342	NA

Seafood Sales and Processing — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Establishments	27	25	27	27	23	23	22	25	23
	Employees	1,608	1,374	1,419	1,429	1,535	1,942	1,591	1,946	2,017
	Payroll	51,735	50,003	50,556	58,246	63,039	79,173	69,416	87,532	92,239
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	226	234	233	242	239	230	232	241	240
	Employees	1,957	1,878	1,974	2,055	1,849	2,098	2,128	2,081	2,083
	Payroll	75,945	79,266	83,964	90,247	83,818	89,907	101,920	103,464	99,746
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	151	165	166	181	191	176	186	170	181
	Employees	945	909	1,037	1,137	1,133	1,140	1,164	1,190	1,191
	Payroll	21,577	23,476	25,844	29,066	26,981	29,146	30,086	31,968	35,178

Transportation Support and Marine Operations — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1,5]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ship and Boat Building	Establishments	258	259	263	278	281	269	284	275	266
	Employees	8,621	8,813	9,608	10,913	11,170	11,114	10,767	11,195	11,266
	Payroll	374,831	390,853	448,514	488,050	512,454	516,473	533,913	568,549	568,965
Deep Sea Freight Transportation	Establishments	75	69	77	76	65	58	64	55	67
	Employees	3,345	2,485	2,015	2,154	1,639	2,189	2,362	2,090	2,798
	Payroll	231,887	140,564	131,069	137,786	113,897	193,568	211,165	172,366	205,298
Deep Sea Passenger Transportation	Establishments	39	31	28	32	33	38	39	41	47
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	10,510	10,161	9,882	10,714	10,584	11,934
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	967,938	864,475	970,607	1,013,720	1,077,237	975,490
Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation	Establishments	60	47	62	57	62	64	67	70	68
	Employees	1,381	1,050	1,743	1,815	1,966	2,245	2,176	2,089	2,352
	Payroll	100,402	82,078	175,366	173,004	199,592	242,810	243,498	262,702	264,027
Port and Harbor Operations	Establishments	66	61	56	55	54	50	50	50	48
	Employees	2,082	555	588	987	1,006	1,560	1,867	1,967	1,843
	Payroll	72,554	25,439	20,647	32,032	32,969	39,956	44,789	66,474	62,542
Marine Cargo Handling	Establishments	43	58	61	69	63	72	66	62	60
	Employees	4,598	6,258	6,992	7,834	7,048	6,269	6,733	7,418	7,802
	Payroll	86,461	188,997	179,024	208,186	191,828	210,284	228,818	234,200	195,616
Navigational Services to Shipping	Establishments	151	180	190	196	194	226	223	222	226
	Employees	853	1,390	878	861	922	1,074	1,017	1,069	1,121
	Payroll	68,366	130,893	74,185	72,483	73,708	81,050	79,333	84,030	89,724
Marinas	Establishments	432	444	464	466	458	450	450	471	480
	Employees	4,918	5,076	5,421	5,472	5,405	5,481	5,738	6,101	5,960
	Payroll	148,573	145,265	168,185	171,354	176,315	184,529	202,187	204,545	219,249

[1] All data presented on this page are for the entire state of Florida, not just East Florida.
[2] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[3] The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ greater than 1 indicates that more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. A CFLQ less than 1 indicates that less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.
[4] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.
[5] ds = Data are suppressed.

Tables | Georgia

2021 Economic Impacts of the Georgia Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Sector	With Imports				Without Imports			
	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	22,025	3,917,492	860,796	1,421,787	2,429	140,103	55,140	74,999
Commercial Harvesters	845	39,513	13,686	19,562	845	39,513	13,686	19,562
Seafood Processors and Dealers	1,858	182,698	70,410	92,942	263	25,899	9,981	13,175
Importers	8,470	2,933,809	470,199	894,353	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seafood Wholesalers and Distributors	1,783	273,864	94,447	132,727	49	7,482	2,580	3,626
Retail	9,070	487,608	212,054	282,202	1,272	67,210	28,892	38,636

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	16,741	12,717	17,330	17,860	13,872	17,021	17,756	24,283	21,925	22,888
Finfish	66	90	80	50	56	67	89	97	112	52
Shellfish and Other	16,675	12,626	17,250	17,811	13,817	16,955	17,667	24,186	21,813	22,836
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue crab	4,267	3,959	3,774	4,346	3,966	5,051	6,001	5,955	6,254	5,117
Eastern oyster	143	127	150	204	148	178	126	136	103	NA
Flounders	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	4	2	4	NA
Kingfishes	5	3	6	5	0	3	19	21	23	3
Quahog clams (mercenaria)	834	NA	NA	2,284	2,402	2,262	2,247	1,845	NA	NA
Shad	45	71	48	27	8	51	43	48	49	16
Shrimp	11,051	5,789	10,474	9,886	6,767	8,615	9,009	13,630	13,602	13,888

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	11,042	18,090	18,844	13,916	7,664	9,698	8,376	10,336	9,675	9,003
Finfish	58	76	70	36	21	57	59	71	77	26
Shellfish and Other	10,984	18,014	18,774	13,880	7,644	9,641	8,317	10,265	9,599	8,977
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue crab	4,265	3,215	2,669	2,940	3,323	3,843	4,508	4,246	3,895	2,436
Eastern oyster	25	26	26	33	24	29	20	17	7	NA
Flounders	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	2	1	2	NA
Kingfishes	4	3	4	3	0	2	12	13	14	2
Quahog clams (mercenaria)	144	NA	NA	371	348	354	338	210	NA	NA
Shad	43	62	53	23	6	46	33	42	48	13
Shrimp	3,987	1,924	2,787	3,738	2,433	2,885	2,922	4,664	4,938	5,407

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)[1]

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Blue crab	1.00	1.23	1.41	1.48	1.19	1.31	1.33	1.40	1.61	2.10
Eastern oyster	5.73	4.85	5.71	6.26	6.17	6.19	6.46	7.81	15.71	NA
Flounders	NA	NA	2.03	NA	NA	NA	2.70	2.16	1.98	NA
Kingfishes	1.28	1.30	1.67	1.46	1.40	1.14	1.59	1.62	1.61	1.57
Quahog clams (mercenaria)	5.78	NA	NA	6.15	6.91	6.39	6.65	8.80	NA	NA
Shad	1.06	1.13	0.92	1.13	1.32	1.13	1.32	1.14	1.02	1.18
Shrimp	2.77	3.01	3.76	2.64	2.78	2.99	3.08	2.92	2.75	2.57

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.

2021 Economic Impacts of Georgia Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Fishing Mode	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total State Economic Impacts	3,151	281,691	92,467	176,230
Total Durable Expenditures	NA	NA	NA	NA
For-Hire	103	10,840	3,657	6,403
Private Boat	796	63,241	20,237	41,677
Shore	2,252	207,610	68,573	128,149

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures (thousands of dollars)

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
223,443	6,334	65,331	151,778

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	303	225	310	231	248	241	247	NA	NA	NA
Coastal	134	99	125	81	110	110	91	NA	NA	NA
Non-Coastal	96	72	115	80	89	73	81	NA	NA	NA
Out-of-State	74	53	70	70	49	57	74	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	2,990	3,320	3,737	4,109	3,880	4,624	4,593	4,021	4,890	5,186
For-Hire	20	21	31	34	26	28	28	27	23	33
Private Boat	1,184	1,228	1,262	1,360	1,375	1,569	1,604	1,455	1,733	1,625
Shore	1,786	2,071	2,444	2,715	2,480	3,028	2,960	2,539	3,135	3,529

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[2]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Atlantic croaker	H	105	265	290	790	402	371	241	332	233	371
	R	781	1,362	2,058	1,321	1,179	1,060	1,404	1,893	1,697	1,688
Black drum	H	43	65	48	48	96	64	129	158	101	66
	R	53	35	22	56	54	85	189	180	239	94
Black sea bass	H	53	234	167	123	19	26	79	45	45	121
	R	425	826	1,925	1,087	314	681	849	1,181	891	1,028
Bluefish	H	21	17	70	49	12	9	91	26	11	14
	R	148	42	261	427	96	30	295	247	176	123
Red drum	H	96	237	212	201	290	468	607	272	230	261
	R	220	505	751	961	601	1,177	1,046	1,207	393	794
Sharks	H	14	26	< 1	8	19	4	5	5	9	5
	R	1,015	907	1,059	902	1,085	569	681	606	1,039	671
Sheepshead	H	141	129	56	121	187	159	403	152	249	350
	R	58	114	62	128	69	75	237	212	215	398
South flounder	H	43	52	58	130	84	101	117	97	149	199
	R	9	22	22	127	34	80	14	42	174	62
South kingfish	H	1,346	1,732	2,199	3,437	1,505	1,825	3,383	2,507	2,132	2,120
	R	1,778	1,206	984	1,490	1,742	1,283	2,234	1,559	1,771	1,514
Spotted seatrout	H	1,207	937	724	741	1,290	1,060	1,168	1,008	831	935
	R	2,197	1,321	1,688	1,764	2,113	2,437	2,113	2,673	2,632	3,023

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.

2020 Georgia State Economy (percentage of national total)[1,2]

Non-Employer Firms (number in millions)	Establishments (number in millions)	Employees (number in millions)	Annual Payroll (billions of dollars)	Employee Compensation (billions of dollars)	Gross State Product (billions of dollars)	Commercial Fishing Location Quotient
NA	244,668 (3.1%)	4,107,151 (3.1%)	217 (2.9%)	332 (2.9%)	546	0.07

Seafood Sales and Processing — Non-Employer Firms (thousands of dollars)[1,3]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Firms	71	60	62	87	100	96	108	112	NA
	Receipts	4,974	4,378	5,471	6,265	7,582	9,137	10,309	8,273	NA
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	97	77	103	84	75	72	64	70	NA
	Receipts	8,233	6,932	9,338	8,379	8,298	9,462	6,533	7,163	NA

Seafood Sales and Processing — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Establishments	6	5	7	6	7	5	6	7	8
	Employees	854	945	895	854	917	641	618	595	490
	Payroll	32,928	35,987	37,122	37,368	38,634	31,721	24,905	24,589	26,554
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	18	28	24	23	35	24	21	25	24
	Employees	468	469	792	701	731	198	183	207	185
	Payroll	15,459	17,326	24,726	26,254	28,745	6,327	6,177	8,093	6,194
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	54	60	62	70	70	70	78	73	76
	Employees	214	210	229	248	283	269	306	283	269
	Payroll	3,425	3,390	3,745	4,539	4,966	4,863	5,923	6,257	6,823

Transportation Support and Marine Operations — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1,4]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ship and Boat Building	Establishments	14	15	16	17	15	15	17	17	17
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	3,150	2,272	2,384	2,804	2,487	2,047
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	110,951	81,978	86,762	120,915	117,293	78,908
Deep Sea Freight Transportation	Establishments	12	7	9	9	9	11	10	11	13
	Employees	236	28	63	64	70	39	42	41	42
	Payroll	11,238	2,311	3,856	4,421	5,255	2,904	3,463	3,450	2,986
Deep Sea Passenger Transportation	Establishments	1	1	1	2	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation	Establishments	3	4	7	8	8	7	5	4	3
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	66	84	71	44	36	46
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	4,356	5,074	4,661	3,822	3,399	4,352
Port and Harbor Operations	Establishments	13	7	4	4	5	4	5	6	5
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	68	47	30	73	138	169
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	2,961	3,230	1,200	3,020	3,154	3,245
Marine Cargo Handling	Establishments	10	19	19	18	17	17	18	17	17
	Employees	ds	2,986	3,561	4,956	3,966	4,022	4,778	4,837	4,968
	Payroll	ds	120,985	124,394	117,785	98,105	105,327	125,992	140,006	124,665
Navigational Services to Shipping	Establishments	10	8	7	9	8	10	10	11	11
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	203	149	142	151	166	168
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	12,202	9,904	10,117	12,053	12,837	13,424
Marinas	Establishments	63	59	65	67	63	66	68	72	75
	Employees	636	644	586	639	648	747	769	824	832
	Payroll	17,921	17,768	18,604	20,210	22,546	25,197	26,155	29,784	30,490

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ greater than 1 indicates that more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. A CFLQ less than 1 indicates that less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.
[3] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.
[4] ds = Data are suppressed.

Tables | North Carolina

2021 Economic Impacts of the North Carolina Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Sector	With Imports				Without Imports			
	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	9,048	1,067,590	282,592	430,624	5,108	313,684	128,286	170,499
Commercial Harvesters	2,163	154,043	61,086	83,575	2,163	154,043	61,086	83,575
Seafood Processors and Dealers	614	51,373	19,974	25,811	414	34,649	13,472	17,408
Importers	1,785	618,170	99,074	188,445	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seafood Wholesalers and Distributors	452	61,118	21,435	28,292	122	16,444	5,767	7,612
Retail	4,035	182,886	81,024	104,500	2,410	108,549	47,962	61,903

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	72,971	79,212	93,926	106,389	94,566	97,307	78,303	87,673	78,286	90,624
Finfish	30,979	29,800	36,721	33,168	33,015	36,246	32,033	33,139	27,590	33,183
Shellfish and Other	41,992	49,412	57,205	73,221	61,551	61,062	46,270	54,534	50,696	57,441
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atlantic croaker	2,132	1,727	1,865	1,651	2,211	1,135	1,635	1,569	672	595
Black sea bass	688	869	1,413	1,354	1,346	1,862	1,517	1,158	745	826
Blue crab	22,777	30,001	34,050	33,671	24,143	22,228	19,671	24,700	20,681	23,952
Clams	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Flounders	7,419	7,067	13,072	12,849	11,863	12,014	10,720	10,375	4,811	7,219
Groupers	1,421	1,246	1,263	1,114	1,105	1,013	1,112	1,469	1,109	1,053
King mackerel	831	878	1,204	787	869	1,266	1,147	1,570	1,470	1,266
Shrimp	13,294	13,026	14,147	16,891	28,255	29,651	20,048	22,110	22,466	24,682
Snappers	900	917	865	800	957	1,019	1,172	1,568	1,040	927
Tunas	4,401	3,208	3,721	3,193	3,333	5,330	4,550	4,001	4,719	6,349

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	56,551	49,997	60,847	65,109	59,093	53,342	44,784	52,006	41,964	41,142
Finfish	22,664	21,940	28,486	22,643	19,327	19,125	17,328	18,624	18,015	18,465
Shellfish and Other	33,887	28,058	32,362	42,466	39,766	34,218	27,456	33,382	23,949	22,677
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atlantic croaker	3,107	1,928	2,630	1,819	2,092	1,008	1,644	1,278	570	541
Black sea bass	256	330	529	468	424	632	497	385	272	254
Blue crab	26,786	22,203	26,231	32,100	25,463	19,264	17,016	23,027	13,549	12,820
Clams	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Flounders	2,736	2,728	4,589	4,082	2,972	2,969	2,558	2,825	2,260	2,561
Groupers	382	311	299	261	257	223	239	302	220	203
King mackerel	297	345	550	392	421	630	507	698	611	431
Shrimp	6,141	4,885	4,691	9,125	13,201	13,909	9,730	9,620	9,761	9,152
Snappers	279	276	251	232	280	287	323	423	277	224
Tunas	1,482	1,283	1,460	1,085	1,231	1,802	1,300	1,266	1,583	1,437

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)[1]

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Atlantic croaker	0.69	0.90	0.71	0.91	1.06	1.13	0.99	1.23	1.18	1.10
Black sea bass	2.69	2.64	2.67	2.89	3.18	2.94	3.05	3.00	2.74	3.25
Blue crab	0.85	1.35	1.30	1.05	0.95	1.15	1.16	1.07	1.53	1.87
Clams	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Flounders	2.71	2.59	2.85	3.15	3.99	4.05	4.19	3.67	2.13	2.82
Groupers	3.72	4.01	4.22	4.28	4.30	4.53	4.65	4.87	5.03	5.19
King mackerel	2.79	2.54	2.19	2.01	2.06	2.01	2.26	2.25	2.40	2.94
Shrimp	2.16	2.67	3.02	1.85	2.14	2.13	2.06	2.30	2.30	2.70
Snappers	3.22	3.32	3.44	3.45	3.42	3.55	3.63	3.71	3.75	4.14
Tunas	2.97	2.50	2.55	2.94	2.71	2.96	3.50	3.16	2.98	4.42

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.

2021 Economic Impacts of North Carolina Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Fishing Mode	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total State Economic Impacts	16,905	1,783,484	625,402	1,079,860
Total Durable Expenditures	NA	NA	NA	NA
For-Hire	1,189	120,137	40,688	69,159
Private Boat	2,214	238,797	83,319	144,432
Shore	13,501	1,424,550	501,395	866,269

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures (thousands of dollars)

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
1,307,434	72,777	225,040	1,009,617

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	1,661	1,405	1,656	1,548	1,889	1,512	1,537	NA	NA	NA
Coastal	614	564	549	479	541	481	460	NA	NA	NA
Non-Coastal	283	240	301	239	281	235	268	NA	NA	NA
Out-of-State	764	601	805	830	1,066	795	809	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	18,555	18,136	18,960	20,357	21,199	22,497	16,624	17,540	16,399	17,945
For-Hire	159	161	130	148	181	195	148	161	215	159
Private Boat	5,055	4,848	4,896	4,993	4,860	5,045	4,279	4,647	5,414	4,483
Shore	13,342	13,127	13,934	15,216	16,158	17,258	12,197	12,733	10,771	13,303

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[2,3]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Atlantic croaker and spot	H	3,526	7,422	10,279	4,010	3,038	3,085	2,542	3,474	1,594	2,266
	R	6,875	12,243	14,391	12,617	9,086	6,534	6,374	5,990	7,234	11,897
Black sea bass	H	134	90	333	320	195	317	86	152	133	51
	R	4,650	3,041	5,023	5,036	5,536	6,191	2,224	2,803	2,439	2,173
Bluefish	H	2,684	4,288	4,419	4,123	4,489	3,173	3,305	2,753	2,108	982
	R	3,268	7,051	5,863	6,356	6,803	8,256	7,912	7,162	6,558	3,539
Dolphinfish	H	427	323	403	740	481	280	495	458	262	268
	R	5	5	7	74	3	3	28	35	27	25
King mackerel	H	56	48	72	96	108	110	103	185	146	58
	R	6	9	35	17	44	95	76	115	71	24
South flounder and lefteye flounder species	H	283	229	443	227	94	227	102	111	76	85
	R	4,025	4,012	3,290	2,781	2,877	2,990	1,497	2,055	2,529	3,134
Spanish mackerel	H	996	995	1,029	835	918	996	1,013	1,479	1,286	1,313
	R	592	686	814	515	547	688	1,019	1,340	1,267	1,295
Spotted seatrout	H	1,603	1,108	725	249	979	1,218	449	1,937	2,053	1,224
	R	4,916	4,279	3,949	4,824	6,475	5,148	15,238	7,161	6,156	6,285
Striped bass	H	24	58	21	41	20	73	161	46	43	14
	R	501	361	374	343	1,089	3,691	1,867	809	928	330
Yellowfin tuna	H	70	53	44	38	80	119	61	45	84	49
	R	9	1	7	2	29	18	4	2	33	4

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.
[3] In this table, '<1' = 0-999 fish, and '1' = 1,000-1,499 fish.

2020 North Carolina State Economy (percentage of national total)[1,2]

Non-Employer Firms (number in millions)	Establishments (number in millions)	Employees (number in millions)	Annual Payroll (billions of dollars)	Employee Compensation (billions of dollars)	Gross State Product (billions of dollars)	Commercial Fishing Location Quotient
NA	240,760 (3%)	3,962,754 (3%)	199 (2.6%)	322 (2.8%)	511	0.05

Seafood Sales and Processing — Non-Employer Firms (thousands of dollars)[1,3]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Firms	46	58	63	72	69	59	52	118	NA
	Receipts	1,630	4,605	4,599	4,715	4,204	3,535	2,986	9,305	NA
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	136	127	137	134	122	149	134	121	NA
	Receipts	11,990	12,175	13,430	12,705	12,215	13,921	12,965	14,617	NA

Seafood Sales and Processing — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Establishments	12	13	14	16	14	13	14	12	13
	Employees	ds	135	128	128	128	240	313	353	371
	Payroll	5,084	4,563	4,720	6,582	6,366	10,124	12,700	15,148	15,388
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	59	59	56	59	57	51	50	49	47
	Employees	793	849	966	1,187	1,267	739	742	771	752
	Payroll	23,949	26,687	30,292	38,462	43,297	27,127	27,873	31,278	30,368
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	88	86	93	91	93	93	93	97	91
	Employees	289	254	278	255	282	316	317	352	315
	Payroll	5,860	5,872	6,263	6,681	7,207	8,223	8,479	9,024	9,283

Transportation Support and Marine Operations — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1,4]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ship and Boat Building	Establishments	60	52	52	62	63	66	65	62	59
	Employees	1,760	1,059	1,153	1,422	1,571	1,807	2,028	2,140	2,142
	Payroll	74,843	49,462	50,102	65,388	73,550	89,950	96,174	99,071	94,083
Deep Sea Freight Transportation	Establishments	7	8	8	6	5	3	3	3	4
	Employees	25	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	87	113	101
	Payroll	1,579	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	6,229	10,412	10,158
Deep Sea Passenger Transportation	Establishments	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Employees	NA	NA	NA	NA	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Payroll	NA	NA	NA	NA	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation	Establishments	6	5	5	6	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
Port and Harbor Operations	Establishments	9	5	2	2	2	4	3	NA	NA
	Employees	ds	46	ds	ds	ds	126	100	NA	NA
	Payroll	ds	1,579	ds	ds	ds	4,437	2,037	NA	NA
Marine Cargo Handling	Establishments	6	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	9
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	797	594	627	618	673	656
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	14,767	14,204	26,470	28,482	37,128	33,257
Navigational Services to Shipping	Establishments	8	10	13	13	12	17	14	12	14
	Employees	90	77	78	78	71	133	120	97	104
	Payroll	3,203	3,583	3,844	4,350	4,369	5,941	5,574	4,967	5,365
Marinas	Establishments	102	99	100	105	109	92	99	96	99
	Employees	531	501	541	579	624	525	679	665	657
	Payroll	15,975	16,369	16,774	18,672	21,964	17,773	23,916	23,097	25,051

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ greater than 1 indicates that more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. A CFLQ less than 1 indicates that less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.
[3] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.
[4] ds = Data are suppressed.

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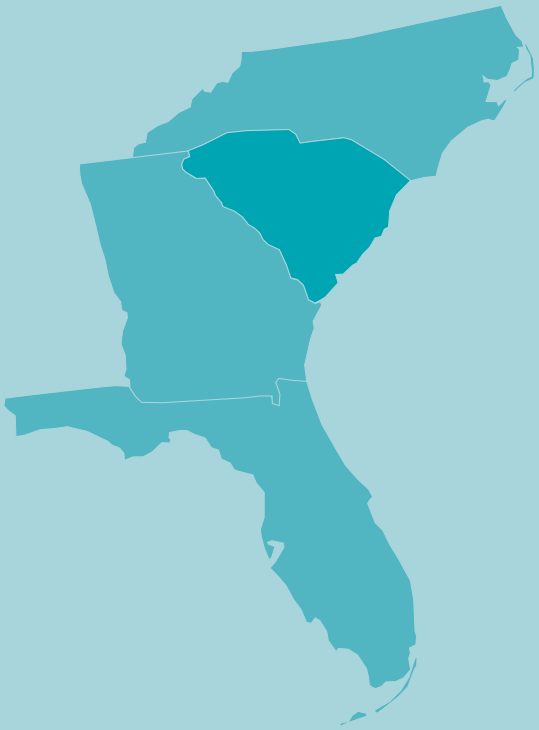


2021 Economic Impacts of the South Carolina Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Sector	With Imports				Without Imports			
	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	2,011	231,235	65,004	97,055	1,387	92,967	37,864	50,461
Commercial Harvesters	515	45,460	17,726	24,447	515	45,460	17,726	24,447
Seafood Processors and Dealers	129	12,292	4,809	6,183	105	10,009	3,916	5,035
Importers	340	117,775	18,876	35,903	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seafood Wholesalers and Distributors	107	13,618	4,784	6,284	37	4,665	1,639	2,152
Retail	919	42,090	18,810	24,238	730	32,833	14,584	18,826

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	25,592	24,625	24,193	24,578	25,065	25,741	22,093	25,038	26,209	27,410
Finfish	7,027	8,331	6,776	7,487	7,050	8,461	6,168	6,595	7,001	7,029
Shellfish and Other	18,565	16,293	17,417	17,091	18,015	17,281	15,925	18,443	19,208	20,381
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black sea bass	303	471	341	246	156	251	187	292	65	12
Blue crab	5,800	6,368	5,822	4,831	5,538	5,569	5,143	5,157	5,642	6,060
Clams	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Groupers	1,119	1,394	1,412	1,199	754	1,042	1,094	946	1,167	985
Oysters	2,153	2,402	2,243	2,258	2,321	2,612	2,967	3,725	3,077	3,328
Sharks	108	55	87	18	33	42	38	34	43	70
Shrimp	8,689	5,935	8,035	8,525	8,129	8,313	6,324	8,164	8,990	9,804
Snappers	1,334	1,075	948	1,067	1,090	1,116	1,156	1,234	1,422	1,294
Swordfish	2,105	2,370	1,298	1,437	1,785	1,815	1,614	1,724	2,144	2,165
Tilefish	148	404	538	537	NA	780	327	341	197	234

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	12,770	10,919	10,381	10,971	11,007	10,774	8,980	9,818	9,729	8,520
Finfish	2,585	2,588	2,363	3,099	2,662	3,051	1,902	2,187	2,442	2,110
Shellfish and Other	10,185	8,331	8,018	7,872	8,345	7,723	7,078	7,630	7,287	6,410
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black sea bass	118	178	131	81	49	81	63	87	24	3
Blue crab	5,900	5,134	3,833	3,746	4,382	4,390	3,890	3,971	3,422	2,604
Clams	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Groupers	252	298	284	229	133	185	190	160	199	160
Oysters	361	376	339	331	314	327	324	374	297	276
Sharks	103	44	56	13	21	29	23	20	26	39
Shrimp	3,433	2,039	2,615	3,406	3,136	2,755	2,159	2,667	3,025	3,147
Snappers	425	321	270	305	287	305	307	318	347	308
Swordfish	613	625	366	428	528	526	529	661	722	566
Tilefish	51	160	194	171	NA	191	84	85	57	57

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)[1]

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Black sea bass	2.57	2.64	2.60	3.03	3.20	3.11	2.99	3.37	2.70	3.43
Blue crab	0.98	1.24	1.52	1.29	1.26	1.27	1.32	1.30	1.65	2.33
Clams	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Groupers	4.45	4.68	4.97	5.24	5.67	5.63	5.75	5.92	5.87	6.14
Oysters	5.96	6.39	6.61	6.81	7.39	7.99	9.15	9.95	10.35	12.06
Sharks	1.04	1.26	1.55	1.34	1.59	1.44	1.61	1.68	1.64	1.77
Shrimp	2.53	2.91	3.07	2.50	2.59	3.02	2.93	3.06	2.97	3.12
Snappers	3.14	3.34	3.52	3.50	3.79	3.66	3.77	3.88	4.09	4.20
Swordfish	3.43	3.79	3.54	3.36	3.38	3.45	3.05	2.61	2.97	3.82
Tilefish	2.87	2.53	2.76	3.15	NA	4.08	3.87	4.02	3.47	4.12

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.

2021 Economic Impacts of South Carolina Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Fishing Mode	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total State Economic Impacts	9,168	859,242	284,481	542,295
Total Durable Expenditures	NA	NA	NA	NA
For-Hire	711	66,832	22,194	38,456
Private Boat	1,481	120,980	37,087	78,791
Shore	6,976	671,430	225,200	425,049

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures (thousands of dollars)

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
687,917	43,033	129,688	515,197

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	736	852	864	1,033	775	714	861	NA	NA	NA
Coastal	207	166	181	192	163	184	176	NA	NA	NA
Non-Coastal	123	84	114	157	102	93	116	NA	NA	NA
Out-of-State	406	602	569	684	510	437	569	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	8,111	9,751	8,746	8,962	9,335	9,389	9,897	11,839	8,734	11,945
For-Hire	24	48	95	97	78	88	131	129	97	153
Private Boat	2,223	2,187	2,276	2,371	2,624	3,136	2,279	2,949	2,630	3,270
Shore	5,865	7,515	6,375	6,494	6,634	6,165	7,487	8,760	6,007	8,522

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[2,3]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Atlantic croaker and spot	H	5,135	5,041	1,859	8,094	5,243	2,663	1,232	908	1,219	1,349
	R	1,744	9,645	6,651	6,055	8,655	5,125	5,884	4,042	13,305	9,329
Black sea bass	H	127	53	249	88	56	197	63	76	49	57
	R	1,212	1,022	4,286	2,079	2,282	3,266	1,362	2,247	1,157	2,040
Bluefish	H	924	2,106	820	921	1,123	752	765	877	289	173
	R	615	1,914	1,470	2,597	1,583	3,105	1,530	5,571	1,898	550
Red drum	H	296	283	393	258	241	456	263	333	240	210
	R	1,083	1,865	1,875	1,433	1,267	2,094	1,494	2,912	1,705	1,894
Sharks	H	22	57	33	13	19	11	6	13	10	45
	R	2,489	4,477	2,571	2,921	1,694	1,429	1,867	1,797	1,156	2,523
Sheepshead	H	128	66	169	141	136	204	118	164	135	166
	R	163	315	421	368	391	436	421	533	411	799
South flounder	H	258	191	140	184	187	221	114	114	122	180
	R	120	0	0	0	< 1	0	< 1	0	< 1	0
South kingfish	H	2,774	3,639	2,207	1,368	1,450	1,783	923	896	2,444	1,278
	R	712	0	22	11	45	3	4	2	< 1	54
Spanish mackerel	H	258	101	194	390	306	46	289	1,047	861	753
	R	313	130	137	322	334	300	322	1,589	1,060	648
Spotted seatrout	H	622	441	260	311	311	648	257	814	511	483
	R	1,762	2,191	1,407	1,148	1,791	1,950	1,063	2,477	1,302	1,467

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.
[3] In this table, '<1' = 0-999 fish, and '1' = 1,000-1,499 fish.

2020 South Carolina State Economy (percentage of national total)[1,2]

Non-Employer Firms (number in millions)	Establishments (number in millions)	Employees (number in millions)	Annual Payroll (billions of dollars)	Employee Compensation (billions of dollars)	Gross State Product (billions of dollars)	Commercial Fishing Location Quotient
NA	113,383 (1.4%)	1,986,776 (1.5%)	86.8 (1.1%)	137 (1.2%)	211	0.16

Seafood Sales and Processing — Non-Employer Firms (thousands of dollars)[1,3]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Firms	35	30	28	26	31	30	37	43	NA
	Receipts	1,868	1,657	2,690	2,438	3,782	4,136	4,909	4,184	NA
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	67	67	73	69	57	72	67	55	NA
	Receipts	4,818	3,765	4,845	6,007	5,753	5,869	5,115	4,392	NA

Seafood Sales and Processing — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1,4]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Establishments	NA	NA	4	2	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Employees	NA	NA	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Payroll	NA	NA	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	15	16	12	16	15	14	15	17	19
	Employees	125	134	148	146	151	157	135	140	190
	Payroll	4,506	4,849	5,329	5,327	5,193	4,840	4,732	4,616	7,091
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	60	56	56	54	58	48	52	51	45
	Employees	228	222	224	185	200	163	185	229	204
	Payroll	3,670	3,713	3,633	3,883	4,006	3,186	3,935	5,630	5,152

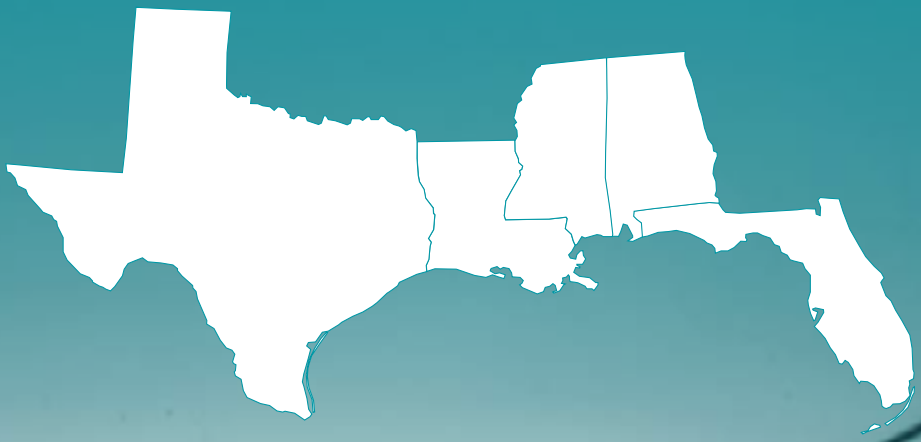
Transportation Support and Marine Operations — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1,4]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ship and Boat Building	Establishments	39	37	37	34	34	32	32	35	35
	Employees	1,980	2,262	2,225	2,690	2,789	3,031	3,307	3,383	3,272
	Payroll	90,942	96,081	98,324	115,262	125,487	141,999	158,443	168,577	177,919
Deep Sea Freight Transportation	Establishments	6	4	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Employees	ds	21	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Payroll	ds	633	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
Deep Sea Passenger Transportation	Establishments	1	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Employees	ds	NA	NA	NA	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Payroll	ds	NA	NA	NA	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation	Establishments	5	5	5	4	5	7	6	NA	NA
	Employees	40	ds	ds	ds	33	44	40	NA	NA
	Payroll	2,625	ds	ds	ds	1,899	2,777	2,036	NA	NA
Port and Harbor Operations	Establishments	7	2	3	4	4	3	3	3	3
	Employees	676	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	34	35	35
	Payroll	29,332	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	2,303	2,477	2,758
Marine Cargo Handling	Establishments	10	13	14	15	14	10	9	8	8
	Employees	715	ds	1,902	2,467	2,117	1,614	1,814	2,924	3,034
	Payroll	30,381	ds	66,803	59,595	75,187	79,262	84,486	79,405	105,360
Navigational Services to Shipping	Establishments	10	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	11
	Employees	247	221	219	236	255	320	334	311	346
	Payroll	16,625	13,820	14,513	16,311	18,135	21,257	22,025	24,338	25,532
Marinas	Establishments	70	77	70	70	74	67	66	64	63
	Employees	595	650	661	633	717	684	715	747	700
	Payroll	15,408	16,147	17,212	16,996	19,201	18,948	19,885	20,492	19,233

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ greater than 1 indicates that more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. A CFLQ less than 1 indicates that less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.
[3] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.
[4] ds = Data are suppressed.

Gulf of Mexico Region

- Alabama
- West Florida
- Louisiana
- Mississippi
- Texas



A commercial fisherman in the Gulf of Mexico.
Photo: Jay Fleming

MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

The Gulf of Mexico Region includes Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and West Florida. Federal fisheries in this Region are managed by the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (GMFMC) and NOAA Fisheries under seven fishery management plans (FMPs). The coastal migratory pelagic resources and spiny lobster fisheries are managed jointly with the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (SAFMC).

Gulf of Mexico Region FMPs

- Aquaculture
- Coastal migratory pelagic resources (with SAFMC)
- Corals
- Red drum
- Reef fish
- Shrimp
- Spiny lobster (with SAFMC)

In 2021, greater amberjack and gag (added in 2021) were the only stocks/stock complexes covered in these FMPs listed as overfished. Three stocks/complexes were listed as subject to overfishing: lane snapper (Gulf of Mexico stock), greater amberjack, cobia (Gulf of Mexico stock), and gag in 2021.

Catch Share Programs

Two catch share programs have been implemented in the Gulf of Mexico Region: the Red Snapper Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) Program and the Grouper and Tilefish IFQ Program. The landings revenues for these programs were estimated to total $52.5 million in 2020. The following are descriptions of these catch share programs and their performance.

Gulf of Mexico Grouper–Tilefish IFQ Program: This program was implemented in 2010 to reduce overcapacity, increase harvesting efficiency, and eliminate the race to fish in the grouper–tilefish segment of the commercial reef fish fishery. The 2020 key performance indicators of the program show that, relative to the baseline period (the three-year period prior to implementation), the number of active vessels and inflation-adjusted landings revenue decreased, while inflation-adjusted revenue per active vessel increased.

Gulf of Mexico Red Snapper IFQ Program: This program was implemented in 2007 to reduce overcapacity and mitigate derby fishing conditions in the red snapper segment of the commercial reef fish fishery. The 2020 key performance indicators of the program show that, relative to the baseline period, the number of active vessels decreased, while inflation-adjusted landings revenue and inflation-adjusted revenue per active vessel increased.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES — GULF OF MEXICO REGION

In this report, commercial fisheries refer to fishing operations that sell their catch for profit. The term does not include subsistence fishermen or saltwater anglers who fish for sport. It also excludes the for-hire sector, which earns its revenue from selling recreational fishing trips to saltwater anglers. The commercial fisheries section reports on economic impacts, landings revenue, landings, and ex-vessel prices of key species and species groups.

Key Gulf of Mexico Commercial Species

- Blue crab
- Crawfish
- Groupers
- Menhaden
- Mullets
- Oysters
- Red snapper
- Shrimp
- Spiny lobster
- Tunas

Economic Impacts

The premise behind economic impact modeling is that every dollar spent in a regional economy (direct impact) is either saved or re-spent on additional goods or services. If those dollars are re-spent on other goods and services in the regional economy, this spending generates additional economic activity in the region.[1]

Four different measures are commonly used to show how commercial fisheries landings affect the economy in a region (state or nationwide): sales, income, value-added, and employment. The term sales refers to the gross value of all sales by regional businesses affected by an activity, such as commercial fishing. The category includes both the direct sales of fish landed and sales made between businesses and households resulting from the original sale. Income includes personal income (wages and salaries) and proprietors' income (income from self-

[1] Summary data is available online in the FEUS web tool. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/data-tools/fisheries-economics-united-states-data-and-visualizations.

employment). Value-added is the contribution made to the gross domestic product in a region. Employment is specified on the basis of full- and part-time jobs supported directly or indirectly by the sales of seafood or purchases of inputs to commercial fishing. The first three measures are calculated in terms of dollars, whereas employment impacts are measured in numbers of jobs. Note that these categories are not additive. The U.S. seafood industry is defined here as the commercial fishing sector, seafood processors and dealers, seafood wholesalers and distributors, importers, and seafood retailers.[2,3]

This report provides estimates of total economic impacts for the nation and for each of the 23 coastal states. Total economic impacts for each state and the nation represent the sum of direct impacts; indirect impacts (in this case, the impact from suppliers to the seafood industry); and induced impacts (spending by employees on personal and household expenditures, where employees of both the seafood industry and its full supply chain are included). That is, the total economic impact estimates reported here measure jobs, sales, value-added, and income impacts from the seafood industry as well as the economic activity generated throughout each region's broader economy from this industry.

In 2021, the commercial fishing and seafood industry in Florida generated the largest employment impacts in the Gulf of Mexico Region with 97,561 full- and part-time jobs. Florida also generated the largest sales impacts ($24.7 billion), value-added impacts ($8.3 billion), and income impacts ($4.6 billion).

Landings Revenue

In 2021, landings revenue in the Gulf of Mexico Region totaled $920.3 million, an 18% increase from 2012 (a 1% decrease in real terms after adjusting for inflation) and a 22% increase from 2020. Landings revenue was highest in Louisiana ($367.1 million), followed by Texas ($237.5 million).

Shellfish and other landings revenue accounted for 80% of all landings revenue. In 2021, shrimp ($437.4 million), blue crab ($107.8 million), and oysters ($91.1 million) had the highest landings revenue in this Region. Together, these top three species accounted for 69% of total landings revenue.

From 2012 to 2021, red snapper (143%, 104% in real terms), blue crab (105%, 73% in real terms), and crawfish (72%, 44% in real terms) had the largest increases, while tunas (-84%, -87% in real terms), mullets (-42%, -52% in real terms), and menhaden (-6%, -21% in real terms) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, spiny lobster (71%), oysters (46%), and blue crab (37%) had the largest increases, while menhaden (-22%) and tunas (-4%) had the largest decreases.

Commercial Revenue: Largest Increases

From 2012:
- Red snapper (143%, 104% in real terms)
- Blue crab (105%, 73% in real terms)
- Crawfish (72%, 44% in real terms)

From 2020:
- Spiny lobster (71%)
- Oysters (46%)
- Blue crab (37%)

Commercial Revenue: Largest Decreases

From 2012:
- Tunas (-84%, -87% in real terms)
- Mullets (-42%, -52% in real terms)
- Menhaden (-6%, -21% in real terms)

From 2020:
- Menhaden (-22%)
- Tunas (-4%)

Landings

In 2021, Gulf of Mexico Region commercial fishermen landed over 1.1 billion pounds of finfish and shellfish. This represents a 32% decrease from 2012 and a 7% decrease from 2020. Menhaden contributed the highest landings volume in the Region, accounting for 70% of total landing weight.

From 2012 to 2021, red snapper (93%), crawfish (59%), and spiny lobster (11%) had the largest increases, while tunas (-84%), mullets (-49%), and oysters (-39%) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, oysters (37%), spiny lobster (34%), and crawfish (31%) had the largest increases, while tunas (-12%) and menhaden (-12%) had the largest decreases.

[2] The NMFS Commercial Fishing Industry Input/Output Model was used to generate the impact estimates. Available at https://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/documents/commercial_seafood_impacts_2007-2009.pdf.
[3] Commercial economic impacts data were not available for West Florida specifically; data for the entire state of Florida are reported here.

Commercial Landings: Largest Increases

From 2012:
- Red snapper (93%)
- Crawfish (59%)
- Spiny lobster (11%)

From 2020:
- Oysters (37%)
- Spiny lobster (34%)
- Crawfish (31%)

Commercial Landings: Largest Decreases

From 2012:
- Tunas (-84%)
- Mullets (-49%)
- Oysters (-39%)

From 2020:
- Tunas (-12%)
- Menhaden (-12%)

Prices

In 2021, spiny lobster ($9.02 per pound) received the highest ex-vessel price in the Region. Landings of menhaden ($0.1 per pound) had the lowest ex-vessel price. From 2012 to 2021, oysters (95%, 64% in real terms), blue crab (92%, 61% in real terms), and groupers (57%, 32% in real terms) had the largest increases, while tunas (-3%, -19% in real terms) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, spiny lobster (28%), shrimp (21%), and blue crab (18%) had the largest increases, while menhaden (-11%) and crawfish (-5%) had the largest decreases.

RECREATIONAL FISHERIES — GULF OF MEXICO REGION

In this report, recreational fishing refers to fishing for leisure rather than to sell fish (commercial fishing) or for subsistence. This recreational fisheries section reports on economic impacts and expenditures, angler participation, fishing trips, and catch of key species/species groups.[4,5,6]

Key Gulf of Mexico Region Recreational Species[7]
- Atlantic croaker
- Gulf and Southern kingfish
- Red drum
- Red snapper
- Sand and silver seatrouts
- Sheepshead
- Southern flounder
- Spanish mackerel
- Spotted seatrout
- Striped mullet

Economic Impacts and Expenditures

The economic contribution of recreational fishing activities in the Gulf of Mexico Region is based on spending by recreational anglers.[8] Total annual trip expenditures are estimated at the state level by multiplying mean trip expenditures by the estimated number of adult trips in each trip mode (for-hire, private boat, and shore) and adjusting by the CPI (consumer price index) to the current year. After 2018, state level durable expenditures and durable impacts will no longer be available due to changes in the availability of angler participation data at the state level.

Four different measures are commonly used to show how angler expenditures affect the economy in a region (state or nationwide): sales, income, value-added, and employment. The term sales refers to the gross value of all sales by regional businesses affected by an activity, such as recreational fishing. The category includes both the direct sales made by the angler and sales made between businesses and households resulting from that original sale by the angler. Income includes personal income (wages and salaries) and proprietors' income (income from self-employment). Value-added is the contribution made to the gross domestic product in a region. Employment is specified on the basis of full-time and part-time jobs supported directly or indirectly by the purchases made by anglers. The first three measures are calculated in terms of dollars, whereas employment impacts are measured in number of jobs. Note that these categories are not additive. NOAA Fisheries uses a regional impact modeling software, called IMPLAN, to estimate these four types of impacts.

[4] Atlantic and Gulf recreational catch and effort estimates are based upon the MRIP estimates released in 2022.
[5] Louisiana harvest and release totals for 2014-2021 are estimated using data from a state creel survey.
[6] Data collected by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) is reported in this table. The data collected by the TPWD differs from the data collected and reported in the MRIP. Data on the number of fish released are not reported by TPWD. For more information, visit www.tpwd.state.tx.us.
[7] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.
[8] Trip expenditure estimates were generated from the 2016/2017 National Marine Recreational Fishing Expenditure Survey (Lovell et al., 2020). Durable goods expenditures were generated from the 2019 National Marine Recreational Fishing Expenditure Survey. See the FEUS Publications Database to view citations for recreational fisheries economics research. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/foss/f?p=foss:fisheries-economics-publications.

The economic contributions for trip expenditures from recreational fishing in 2021 were estimated using IMPLAN version 3, with base year data from 2017. Models for each state and for the nation were created in IMPLAN using trip expenditures (based on 2016/2017 survey data on average trip expenditures and total 2021 trips).

The greatest employment impacts from expenditures on saltwater recreational fishing in the Gulf of Mexico Region were generated in West Florida (24,550 jobs), followed by Alabama (8,475 jobs) and Louisiana (4,879 jobs). The largest sales impacts were observed in West Florida ($2.7 billion), followed by Alabama ($851.7 million) and Louisiana ($558.1 million). The biggest income impacts were generated in West Florida ($930.1 million), followed by Alabama ($251.1 million) and Louisiana ($176.9 million). The greatest value-added impacts were in West Florida ($1.7 billion), followed by Alabama ($498.2 million) and Louisiana ($319.4 million).

A large portion of the approximately $3.4 billion in trip expenses came from trips in the private boat (41.2%) and shore (40.8%) sectors.

Participation

Due to changes in data availability after 2018, angler participation data is not being reported at the state level for years after 2019.

Fishing Trips

In 2021, recreational fishermen took 52.1 million fishing trips in the Gulf of Mexico Region.[9] This number represented a 23% decrease from 2012 and an 8% decrease from 2020. The largest proportions of trips were taken in the shore (54%) and private boat (43%) modes. States with the highest number of recorded trips in the Gulf of Mexico Region were West Florida (37.6 million trips) and Alabama (6.8 million trips).

Harvest and Release Trends

Of the Gulf of Mexico Region's key species and species groups, spotted seatrout (29 million fish), red drum (8.2 million fish), and Spanish mackerel (7.2 million fish) were most frequently caught by recreational fishermen.

The text box below shows the species with the largest percentage increases and decreases in the past 10 years and in the past year.

From 2012 to 2021, red snapper (7%) had the largest increases, while striped mullet (-76%), south flounder (-68%), and sand and silver seatrouts (-65%) had the largest decreases. From 2020 to 2021, Gulf and south kingfish (125%), south flounder (53%), and sheepshead (4%) had the largest increases, while striped mullet (-60%), Atlantic croaker (-32%), and sand and silver seatrouts (-2%) had the largest decreases.

Harvest and Release: Largest Increases

From 2012:
- Red snapper (7%)

From 2020:
- Gulf and south kingfish (125%)
- South flounder (53%)
- Sheepshead (4%)

Harvest and Release: Largest Decreases

From 2012:
- Striped mullet (-76%)
- South flounder (-68%)
- Sand and silver seatrouts (-65%)

From 2020:
- Striped mullet (-60%)
- Atlantic croaker (-32%)
- Sand and silver seatrouts (-2%)

MARINE ECONOMY — GULF OF MEXICO REGION

For this report, the marine economy refers to the fishing and marine-related industries in a coastal state. The state marine economy consists of two industry sectors: 1) seafood sales and processing (employer establishments and non-employer firms); and 2) transportation support and marine operations (employer establishments). These sectors include several different marine-related industries.[10]

[9] Texas trip estimates are not available for the shore mode. Shore mode in Louisiana has been included in the private mode since 2014.
[10] Unless otherwise stated, data are from the U.S. Census Bureau. County Business Patterns data and Nonemployer Statistics available at https://www.census.gov. The Census data are only available through 2018. GDP and Compensation of Employees data was obtained from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 'Table SAGDP1 Gross Domestic Product' and 'Table SA6N Compensation of Employees by NAICS Industry,' respectively. Percentage changes in inflation-adjusted (real) dollar terms are calculated using the annual Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator, which was obtained from the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/USAGDPDEFAISMEI).

Note that when discussing the marine economy in the Gulf of Mexico Region, all statistics include the entire state of Florida and not just West Florida.

The Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) measures the size of the commercial fishing sector in a state's economy relative to the size of the commercial fishing sector in the national economy.[11] The CFLQ is calculated as the ratio of the percentage of regional employment in the commercial fishing sector relative to the percentage of national employment in the commercial fishing sector. The U.S. CFLQ is 1. If a state CFLQ is less than 1, then less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. If a state CFLQ is greater than 1, then more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.

Mississippi had the highest CFLQ at 4.9. Louisiana had a CFLQ value of 4.44.

In 2020, 1.5 million employer establishments operated throughout the entire Gulf of Mexico Region (including marine and non-marine related establishments). These establishments employed 24.7 million workers and had a total annual payroll of $1.3 trillion. The combined gross state product of Alabama, West Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas was approximately $3.2 trillion in 2020.

Seafood Sales and Processing[12]

Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging: In 2020, the Gulf of Mexico Region had 119 employer firms in the seafood product preparation and packaging sector (remains unchanged from 2012). The greatest number of establishments in this sector was in Louisiana (34), followed by Texas (26) and West Florida (23).

Retail Seafood Sales: In 2020, there were 362 employer firms in the seafood retail sector (a 3% increase from 2012). The greatest number of establishments in this sector was in West Florida (181), followed by Louisiana (93) and Texas (47).

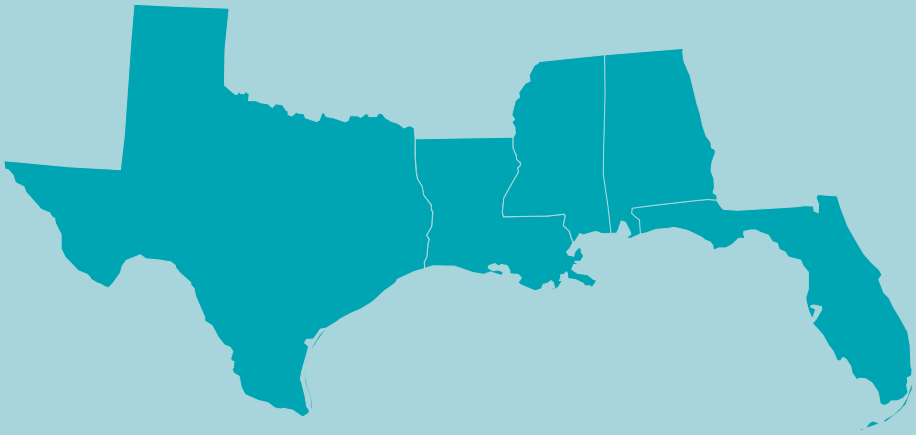
Wholesale Seafood Sales: There were 468 employer firms in the seafood wholesale sector in the Gulf of Mexico Region in 2020 (an 8% increase from 2012). The greatest number of establishments in this sector was in West Florida (240), followed by Louisiana (111) and Texas (89).

Transportation Support and Marine Operations

Data for the transportation support and marine operations sectors of the Gulf of Mexico Region's economy were largely suppressed for confidentiality reasons. It is clear, however, that these sectors play an important role in the regional economy. For example, in 2020, the ship and boat building sector in the Gulf of Mexico Region accounted for $3 billion in payroll.

[11] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 'Location Quotient Calculator.'
[12] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.

Tables | Gulf of Mexico Region



2021 Economic Impacts of the Gulf of Mexico Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1,2]

State	Landings Revenue	With Imports				Without Imports			
		Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Alabama	81,703	14,880	912,133	328,186	441,830	13,249	669,711	268,244	350,256
Florida	264,243	97,561	24,736,214	4,607,839	8,256,678	9,780	1,074,356	282,085	433,328
Louisiana	367,073	30,055	1,929,558	718,253	974,204	29,292	1,755,252	682,996	914,931
Mississippi	35,561	4,567	264,929	102,162	133,171	4,438	243,260	96,813	125,035
Texas	237,452	43,407	6,385,052	1,548,799	2,455,545	17,767	1,316,036	482,802	674,599

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)[2]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	781,460	930,744	1,057,417	853,677	890,058	872,745	890,548	828,713	755,294	920,254
Finfish	191,242	201,502	208,023	247,346	259,571	181,454	219,938	206,770	196,090	183,375
Shellfish and Other	590,218	729,242	849,395	606,331	630,487	691,291	670,610	621,943	559,203	736,879
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue crab	52,538	62,043	79,678	74,569	65,570	69,146	76,393	73,660	78,929	107,840
Crawfish	8,331	16,491	16,144	6,852	12,373	12,105	12,550	14,341	11,487	14,300
Groupers	24,668	24,917	30,465	27,698	28,746	22,288	19,695	21,063	20,598	25,263
Menhaden	87,377	90,706	93,267	138,628	143,342	72,202	116,530	102,448	105,097	81,751
Mullets	8,755	13,553	11,715	7,655	8,561	6,668	5,871	5,230	4,169	5,041
Oysters	76,025	75,552	90,241	96,113	87,156	111,083	104,238	93,577	62,247	91,105
Red snapper	13,319	20,262	22,530	26,792	25,843	28,002	28,675	32,213	31,005	32,383
Shrimp	397,875	494,016	573,869	341,362	386,023	429,768	394,047	367,664	344,041	437,399
Spiny lobster	22,249	47,116	53,435	44,063	41,311	31,944	43,629	30,046	22,144	37,872
Tunas	10,726	7,345	5,153	4,585	5,696	5,152	3,709	2,465	1,760	1,693

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)[2]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	1,669,088	1,351,967	1,243,923	1,552,154	1,737,340	1,401,650	1,542,139	1,413,219	1,221,269	1,139,994
Finfish	1,352,613	1,042,328	922,143	1,254,421	1,435,378	1,083,856	1,227,543	1,135,350	959,038	846,239
Shellfish and Other	316,475	309,639	321,780	297,733	301,962	317,795	314,596	277,869	262,231	293,755
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue crab	53,747	47,119	51,642	52,624	51,991	54,468	53,191	52,697	49,483	57,531
Crawfish	6,853	19,676	13,055	5,461	13,573	8,575	11,178	10,042	8,299	10,875
Groupers	8,328	7,703	9,001	7,825	7,951	5,872	4,680	4,514	4,641	5,417
Menhaden	1,275,789	971,306	848,599	1,188,941	1,364,034	1,016,831	1,166,097	1,074,438	908,750	795,830
Mullets	12,212	13,900	15,163	10,860	11,431	9,317	8,212	7,059	5,567	6,220
Oysters	21,200	19,526	17,513	16,637	15,501	17,737	15,357	13,696	9,489	13,003
Red snapper	3,942	5,201	5,549	6,559	6,284	6,712	6,692	7,515	7,587	7,599
Shrimp	216,588	203,400	216,103	201,175	203,367	222,228	219,405	186,877	177,872	187,443
Spiny lobster	3,770	5,645	5,041	5,451	5,016	3,622	5,821	3,835	3,137	4,197
Tunas	3,085	2,113	1,717	1,342	1,630	1,509	972	666	575	503

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Blue crab	0.98	1.32	1.54	1.42	1.26	1.27	1.44	1.40	1.60	1.87
Crawfish	1.22	0.84	1.24	1.25	0.91	1.41	1.12	1.43	1.38	1.32
Groupers	2.96	3.23	3.38	3.54	3.62	3.80	4.21	4.67	4.44	4.66
Menhaden	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.10
Mullets	0.72	0.98	0.77	0.70	0.75	0.72	0.71	0.74	0.75	0.81
Oysters	3.59	3.87	5.15	5.78	5.62	6.26	6.79	6.83	6.56	7.01
Red snapper	3.38	3.90	4.06	4.08	4.11	4.17	4.29	4.29	4.09	4.26
Shrimp	1.84	2.43	2.66	1.70	1.90	1.93	1.80	1.97	1.93	2.33
Spiny lobster	5.90	8.35	10.60	8.08	8.24	8.82	7.49	7.83	7.06	9.02
Tunas	3.48	3.48	3.00	3.42	3.49	3.42	3.82	3.70	3.06	3.37

[1] The information for Florida in this Economic Impacts table is for the entire state. Data for the remaining commercial tables pertain only to West Florida.
[2] Confidential data are not included in the economic impacts, landings revenue totals, or landings total for the Gulf of Mexico Region table and all state tables in this region, with the exception of West Florida.

2021 Economic Impacts of Gulf of Mexico Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)

State	Trips	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Alabama	6,815	8,475	851,654	251,067	498,239
Louisiana	1,888	4,879	558,062	176,858	319,374
Mississippi	4,775	1,480	133,061	44,321	82,288
Texas	1,064	3,010	403,433	129,724	244,045
West Florida	37,560	24,550	2,734,825	930,081	1,727,465

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures by Fishing Mode (thousands of dollars)

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
3,424,284	613,767	1,412,213	1,398,304

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[1,2]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	3,071	3,373	2,859	2,635	2,704	2,612	1,806	NA	NA	NA
Coastal	2,803	2,973	2,674	2,437	2,445	2,316	1,572	NA	NA	NA
Non-Coastal	268	400	185	199	259	296	234	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)[3]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	67,560	69,151	52,602	50,495	54,287	58,514	55,585	49,890	56,821	52,102
For-Hire	1,115	1,052	1,067	1,211	1,270	1,249	1,421	1,687	1,394	1,583
Private Boat	33,602	31,616	25,297	23,461	24,602	25,137	23,556	21,212	23,914	22,564
Shore	32,843	36,483	26,239	25,823	28,414	32,128	30,607	26,991	31,512	27,955

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[4,5]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Atlantic croaker	H	3,100	4,640	5,995	3,323	2,213	3,401	3,875	3,126	3,476	1,339
	R	8,842	7,303	5,307	5,857	5,372	11,053	11,481	9,132	6,920	5,781
Gulf and South kingfish	H	3,378	4,071	1,647	2,530	4,247	3,898	3,634	1,064	1,429	3,167
	R	1,492	1,208	1,120	703	1,936	2,134	1,269	1,594	564	1,326
Red drum	H	5,908	7,615	1,582	1,984	1,845	1,737	1,661	1,791	1,522	1,653
	R	14,547	17,579	7,256	8,064	7,128	7,074	8,203	11,671	8,935	6,588
Red snapper	H	1,516	2,424	977	1,288	1,568	2,950	2,159	2,434	1,884	1,661
	R	4,463	5,630	4,205	3,455	6,650	9,270	6,190	6,713	4,537	4,743
Sand and silver seatrouts	H	11,092	6,368	4,675	5,760	5,810	9,206	5,460	3,760	3,975	3,759
	R	5,597	3,614	1,466	2,567	2,767	6,074	2,805	2,253	2,093	2,159
Sheepshead	H	4,837	3,257	2,465	2,427	2,036	4,203	2,317	1,565	1,972	2,569
	R	3,921	5,081	3,683	3,848	2,320	4,159	5,265	3,393	4,034	3,649
South flounder	H	1,529	2,309	480	368	500	294	263	373	275	328
	R	659	639	214	337	203	56	298	115	175	363
Spanish mackerel	H	5,482	9,000	4,479	5,491	5,586	6,369	4,748	8,321	4,067	4,299
	R	4,616	11,855	6,157	4,236	2,762	7,935	6,153	9,900	5,805	2,902
Spotted seatrout	H	27,529	23,992	5,089	6,633	9,199	6,924	6,425	5,275	4,125	5,190
	R	47,941	43,650	18,523	19,787	29,400	30,569	19,870	18,928	22,800	23,767
Striped mullet	H	6,239	7,848	6,210	6,987	5,629	4,554	6,112	3,672	3,924	1,507
	R	536	557	1,416	382	1,195	147	976	596	163	113

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] West Florida angler estimates are not available for the non-coastal category.
[3] Texas trip estimates are not available for the shore mode.
[4] Data collected by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) is reported in this table. The data collected by the TPWD differs from the data collected and reported in the MRIP. Data on the number of fish released are not reported by TPWD. For more information, see https://www.tpwd.state.tx.us.
[5] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.

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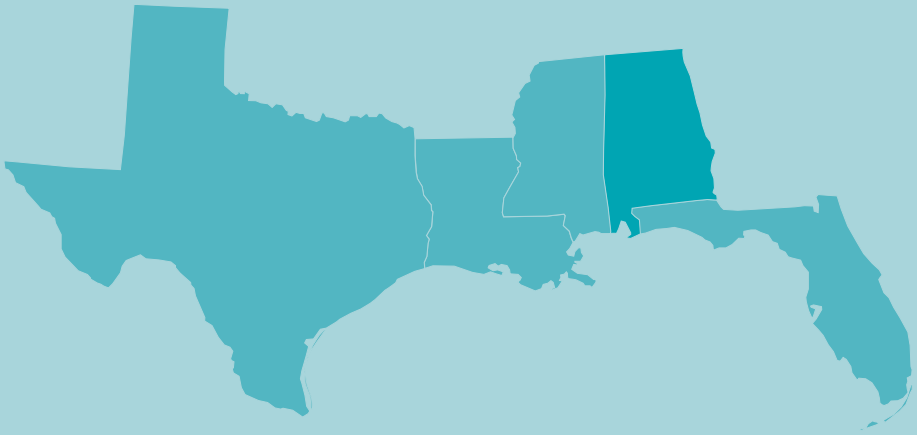

2021 Economic Impacts of the Alabama Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1,2]

Sector	With Imports				Without Imports			
	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	14,880	912,133	328,186	441,830	13,249	669,711	268,244	350,256
Commercial Harvesters	2,233	134,730	40,033	59,549	2,233	134,730	40,033	59,549
Seafood Processors and Dealers	3,258	258,062	101,084	128,455	2,181	172,736	67,661	85,983
Importers	439	152,089	24,375	46,363	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seafood Wholesalers and Distributors	226	13,372	4,688	6,038	210	12,372	4,337	5,587
Retail	8,723	353,880	158,007	201,424	8,625	349,873	156,213	199,138

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	44,942	50,777	62,843	43,165	50,820	56,222	67,661	57,892	66,821	81,703
Finfish	4,916	4,509	4,388	4,064	4,454	4,001	4,508	4,683	3,423	4,249
Shellfish and Other	40,026	46,267	58,455	39,101	46,367	52,221	63,153	53,209	63,397	77,453
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue crab	1,044	1,037	1,296	1,226	1,785	1,520	1,150	1,407	901	1,143
King mackerel	220	439	416	344	281	121	143	190	133	445
Menhaden	84	104	147	154	164	158	173	71	69	138
Mullets	1,266	1,181	1,123	761	522	537	582	392	344	1,222
Oysters	1,255	786	433	341	601	557	914	1,699	2,426	5,238
Red snapper	316	401	697	1,443	1,423	1,852	1,559	2,024	1,511	1,175
Sharks	6	202	116	NA	0	71	122	NA	NA	NA
Shrimp	37,720	44,427	56,712	37,533	43,973	50,138	61,038	50,090	60,055	71,060
Spanish mackerel	1,149	940	471	705	833	439	670	577	288	250
Vermilion snapper	393	88	385	247	242	267	277	482	248	94

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	25,553	21,648	23,718	22,773	24,579	26,737	35,326	26,003	29,818	30,724
Finfish	6,346	5,580	5,143	3,778	4,443	4,055	5,904	4,147	3,448	4,959
Shellfish and Other	19,207	16,068	18,576	18,994	20,136	22,683	29,423	21,856	26,370	25,765
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue crab	1,325	1,027	1,161	1,301	1,918	1,425	1,034	1,520	915	855
King mackerel	117	175	184	146	112	53	59	79	51	123
Menhaden	521	496	700	695	804	1,052	1,713	745	332	635
Mullets	2,002	1,795	1,907	1,385	952	990	1,224	829	704	2,067
Oysters	265	133	58	26	37	26	25	91	196	345
Red snapper	78	108	180	356	320	410	360	452	323	287
Sharks	18	312	193	NA	2	153	201	NA	NA	NA
Shrimp	17,603	14,883	17,339	17,665	18,171	21,224	28,309	20,232	25,241	24,552
Spanish mackerel	1,377	972	431	617	859	440	948	742	309	230
Vermilion snapper	132	28	124	74	76	80	83	146	74	30

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)[2]

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Blue crab	0.79	1.01	1.12	0.94	0.93	1.07	1.11	0.93	0.98	1.34
King mackerel	1.89	2.51	2.26	2.35	2.50	2.29	2.44	2.42	2.60	3.62
Menhaden	0.16	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.09	0.21	0.22
Mullets	0.63	0.66	0.59	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.48	0.47	0.49	0.59
Oysters	4.73	5.91	7.43	12.96	16.36	21.21	36.90	18.70	12.40	15.19
Red snapper	4.05	3.70	3.86	4.05	4.45	4.52	4.33	4.48	4.68	4.10
Sharks	0.33	0.65	0.60	NA	0.11	0.46	0.61	NA	NA	NA
Shrimp	2.14	2.99	3.27	2.12	2.42	2.36	2.16	2.48	2.38	2.89
Spanish mackerel	0.83	0.97	1.09	1.14	0.97	1.00	0.71	0.78	0.93	1.08
Vermilion snapper	2.97	3.12	3.11	3.33	3.19	3.34	3.32	3.30	3.35	3.10

[1] Confidential data are not included in the economic impacts, landings revenue totals, or landings total for the Gulf of Mexico Region table and all state tables in this region, with the exception of West Florida.
[2] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.

2021 Economic Impacts of Alabama Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Fishing Mode	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total State Economic Impacts	8,475	851,654	251,067	498,239
Total Durable Expenditures	NA	NA	NA	NA
For-Hire	1,030	96,525	30,274	53,077
Private Boat	924	102,213	25,710	66,057
Shore	6,521	652,915	195,083	379,105

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures (thousands of dollars)

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
660,409	63,575	102,981	493,853

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area by Fishing Mode (thousands of anglers)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	723	1,052	853	831	915	911	917	NA	NA	NA
Coastal	254	279	220	225	274	186	211	NA	NA	NA
Non-Coastal	131	224	123	151	176	246	156	NA	NA	NA
Out-of-State	339	549	510	455	465	480	551	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	6,151	6,769	6,482	6,830	7,320	8,493	6,681	6,677	6,623	6,815
For-Hire	59	90	87	96	104	93	95	136	94	125
Private Boat	2,114	2,155	2,037	2,080	2,010	2,540	1,833	1,742	1,999	1,431
Shore	3,978	4,524	4,357	4,653	5,206	5,860	4,753	4,799	4,530	5,259

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[2,3]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Atlantic croaker	H	544	860	2,844	2,003	559	1,522	1,771	765	727	616
	R	2,011	2,016	3,605	3,468	1,393	6,101	4,870	3,813	3,126	1,990
Bluefish	H	210	362	173	109	690	105	93	373	1,044	47
	R	581	1,554	722	408	3,705	651	559	772	946	340
Kingfish	H	646	2,545	850	1,082	916	1,756	2,047	645	524	1,165
	R	240	691	389	371	734	1,327	1,008	1,325	388	698
Red drum	H	323	451	290	413	386	387	378	358	224	172
	R	808	1,130	861	493	604	989	1,297	751	727	266
Red snapper	H	403	757	364	630	646	1,249	824	967	862	506
	R	549	1,477	2,018	1,366	2,834	2,397	1,720	1,878	1,575	1,077
Sand seatrout	H	2,277	1,078	1,431	2,315	1,894	2,639	2,268	1,543	1,319	1,196
	R	828	601	740	715	1,043	3,300	652	1,164	887	494
Sheepshead	H	1,065	493	335	845	283	569	310	214	544	515
	R	117	104	41	660	71	43	184	309	363	55
South flounder	H	242	194	123	104	139	101	83	25	41	33
	R	121	102	74	110	85	12	49	3	6	50
Spanish mackerel	H	1,478	2,921	477	2,240	1,772	2,529	1,601	3,752	596	839
	R	477	2,496	162	1,054	355	1,233	1,362	3,985	168	235
Spotted seatrout	H	1,396	1,299	574	1,228	1,464	891	839	285	267	351
	R	2,030	2,009	581	2,354	2,711	1,567	1,511	887	1,072	952

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.
[3] Kingfish includes southern kingfish and Gulf kingfish.

2020 Alabama State Economy (percentage of national total)[1,2]

Non-Employer Firms (number in millions)	Establishments (number in millions)	Employees (number in millions)	Annual Payroll (billions of dollars)	Employee Compensation (billions of dollars)	Gross State Product (billions of dollars)	Commercial Fishing Location Quotient
NA	100,955 (1.3%)	1,777,495 (1.3%)	81.3 (1.1%)	128 (1.1%)	200	0.48

Seafood Sales and Processing — Non-Employer Firms (thousands of dollars)[1,3]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Firms	47	58	57	49	38	44	41	46	NA
	Receipts	1,965	3,069	3,446	2,901	3,365	3,362	3,661	3,848	NA
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	68	66	55	46	43	48	49	42	NA
	Receipts	7,073	5,520	4,351	3,274	2,971	3,602	4,164	2,237	NA

Seafood Sales and Processing — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Establishments	17	22	23	20	20	20	19	19	18
	Employees	778	989	963	961	900	892	918	1,105	933
	Payroll	19,730	22,641	23,973	25,951	27,924	25,272	29,971	28,441	27,502
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	16	18	18	21	17	16	15	14	16
	Employees	306	281	388	378	412	280	309	244	332
	Payroll	6,221	6,861	9,321	10,034	10,487	5,629	6,304	8,312	9,790
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	32	28	31	32	32	37	36	38	31
	Employees	189	219	200	234	255	157	178	218	186
	Payroll	2,990	3,267	3,330	3,706	4,013	3,040	3,251	3,417	3,533

Transportation Support and Marine Operations — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1,4]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ship and Boat Building	Establishments	37	38	37	41	43	35	35	37	37
	Employees	4,936	5,948	5,904	6,049	6,025	5,748	5,403	5,958	4,994
	Payroll	251,063	303,016	311,296	342,082	342,073	341,849	337,504	419,519	332,677
Deep Sea Freight Transportation	Establishments	5	5	2	2	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
Deep Sea Passenger Transportation	Establishments	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Employees	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Payroll	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation	Establishments	4	5	5	4	4	8	8	6	6
	Employees	ds	ds	45	ds	ds	56	51	45	50
	Payroll	ds	ds	2,617	ds	ds	4,066	4,158	4,957	4,782
Port and Harbor Operations	Establishments	6	3	2	2	2	7	8	7	7
	Employees	101	4	ds	ds	ds	62	141	142	149
	Payroll	5,788	160	ds	ds	ds	3,704	7,965	8,358	8,890
Marine Cargo Handling	Establishments	10	13	13	14	15	12	13	15	14
	Employees	ds	554	778	666	709	574	1,004	1,028	963
	Payroll	ds	34,481	37,273	37,154	47,407	44,177	64,036	68,308	70,534
Navigational Services to Shipping	Establishments	14	12	16	14	14	22	20	19	21
	Employees	241	208	124	121	113	293	278	173	167
	Payroll	8,808	14,761	6,902	6,922	5,911	17,849	21,093	12,003	11,543
Marinas	Establishments	57	54	54	57	57	56	56	57	54
	Employees	329	332	343	387	372	482	467	506	479
	Payroll	10,253	9,659	9,804	11,182	12,086	15,065	14,633	16,800	16,403

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ greater than 1 indicates that more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. A CFLQ less than 1 indicates that less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.
[3] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.
[4] ds = Data are suppressed.

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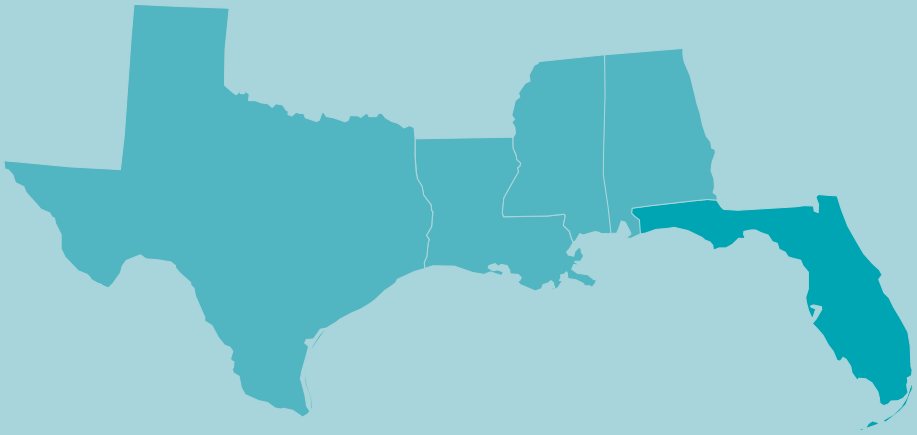

2021 Economic Impacts of the Florida Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1,2,3]

Sector	With Imports				Without Imports			
	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	97,561	24,736,214	4,607,839	8,256,678	9,780	1,074,356	282,085	433,328
Commercial Harvesters	6,365	526,121	163,242	217,807	6,365	526,121	163,242	217,807
Seafood Processors and Dealers	5,685	1,146,113	221,807	436,052	523	113,234	21,914	43,081
Importers	52,411	18,154,546	2,909,612	5,534,301	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seafood Wholesalers and Distributors	12,600	1,807,217	709,507	882,720	430	61,734	24,237	30,153
Retail	20,499	3,102,218	603,672	1,185,799	2,462	373,267	72,693	142,286

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)[2]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	153,594	191,130	212,367	196,679	186,468	185,932	190,543	173,174	155,538	198,466
Finfish	63,012	70,331	72,274	65,642	68,664	64,775	58,392	58,646	53,835	63,781
Shellfish and Other	90,581	120,799	140,093	131,036	117,803	121,157	132,151	114,528	101,703	134,685
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue crab	5,491	6,791	7,406	8,509	6,596	7,194	8,884	9,749	8,175	7,614
Gag grouper	2,446	2,847	2,895	2,784	4,672	2,556	2,763	3,206	2,818	3,503
Lobsters	22,257	47,125	53,439	44,065	41,316	31,948	43,632	30,054	22,149	37,873
Mullet	6,195	11,410	9,389	6,182	6,988	5,009	4,499	4,210	3,258	3,289
Oyster	9,887	5,920	4,179	4,723	5,163	5,179	3,169	2,758	2,228	1,600
Quahog clam	805	1,141	221	191	58	117	73	114	120	428
Red grouper	16,761	16,430	21,242	18,958	17,882	14,158	11,258	10,721	12,097	15,579
Red snapper	6,142	8,217	8,129	10,011	8,649	9,552	10,166	11,781	12,231	12,955
Shrimp	23,927	30,739	42,998	34,747	31,240	44,076	41,347	34,454	35,036	45,026
Stone crab	24,598	25,174	27,975	35,825	29,985	29,072	32,284	33,976	31,037	38,245

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)[2]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	76,070	75,271	81,614	74,839	73,000	75,210	71,636	66,627	63,980	72,099
Finfish	41,742	38,732	41,023	35,013	39,744	36,867	31,099	30,639	24,499	24,812
Shellfish and Other	34,328	36,539	40,591	39,826	33,256	38,343	40,538	35,987	39,481	47,287
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue crab	4,464	4,767	4,467	4,880	3,871	4,411	5,465	6,017	4,441	3,457
Gag grouper	614	688	691	642	1,076	575	576	623	559	659
Lobsters	3,772	5,647	5,042	5,452	5,017	3,625	5,824	3,837	3,138	4,197
Mullet	8,634	11,295	11,945	8,649	9,322	7,042	6,054	5,784	4,673	3,869
Oyster	3,368	1,735	758	844	853	786	517	432	363	290
Quahog clam	132	199	36	23	7	13	9	16	9	44
Red grouper	6,151	5,479	6,638	5,674	5,304	3,921	2,801	2,393	2,812	3,487
Red snapper	1,699	2,218	2,108	2,646	2,338	2,532	2,565	2,842	3,080	3,047
Shrimp	9,515	11,123	12,925	13,407	12,166	19,429	20,232	16,176	19,005	19,903
Stone crab	2,670	1,946	1,948	2,764	3,012	2,512	2,115	2,197	2,150	2,047

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Blue crab	1.23	1.42	1.66	1.74	1.70	1.63	1.63	1.62	1.84	2.20
Gag grouper	3.99	4.14	4.19	4.33	4.34	4.45	4.79	5.14	5.04	5.32
Lobsters	5.90	8.34	10.60	8.08	8.24	8.81	7.49	7.83	7.06	9.02
Mullet	0.72	1.01	0.79	0.71	0.75	0.71	0.74	0.73	0.70	0.85
Oyster	2.94	3.41	5.51	5.60	6.05	6.59	6.13	6.38	6.14	5.51
Quahog clam	6.08	5.74	6.20	8.17	7.82	8.65	7.67	7.14	13.01	9.81
Red grouper	2.73	3.00	3.20	3.34	3.37	3.61	4.02	4.48	4.30	4.47
Red snapper	3.62	3.70	3.86	3.78	3.70	3.77	3.96	4.15	3.97	4.25
Shrimp	2.51	2.76	3.33	2.59	2.57	2.27	2.04	2.13	1.84	2.26
Stone crab	9.21	12.94	14.36	12.96	9.96	11.57	15.26	15.47	14.44	18.68

[1] The information for Florida in this Economic Impacts table is for the entire state. Data for the remaining commercial tables pertain only to West Florida.
[2] Confidential data are not included in the economic impacts, landings revenue totals, or landings total for the Gulf of Mexico Region table and all state tables in this region, with the exception of West Florida.
[3] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.

2021 Economic Impacts of West Florida Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Fishing Mode	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total State Economic Impacts	24,550	2,734,825	930,081	1,727,465
Total Durable Expenditures	NA	NA	NA	NA
For-Hire	5,618	623,481	216,962	371,279
Private Boat	8,717	972,724	329,321	627,584
Shore	10,215	1,138,620	383,797	728,602

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures by Fishing Mode (thousands of dollars)

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
1,996,590	351,717	847,852	797,021

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[1,2]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	3,859	4,351	4,365	3,813	3,699	3,783	3,238	NA	NA	NA
Coastal	1,718	1,813	1,649	1,414	1,393	1,400	1,193	NA	NA	NA
Non-Coastal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Out-of-State	2,141	2,538	2,716	2,399	2,306	2,383	2,046	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	44,998	46,293	38,625	35,730	38,936	41,840	40,996	35,645	42,198	37,560
For-Hire	715	686	693	769	805	772	825	984	939	1,039
Private Boat	23,306	21,551	18,859	16,775	17,883	18,025	17,326	15,293	17,115	17,046
Shore	20,977	24,056	19,073	18,186	20,249	23,043	22,845	19,367	24,143	19,475

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[3,4]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Common snook	H	1	39	33	36	48	66	22	20	9	21
	R	2,561	3,801	3,622	5,195	7,208	5,824	4,967	6,285	7,981	5,737
Gag grouper	H	282	466	327	278	214	279	304	250	342	292
	R	2,680	2,663	2,057	1,289	2,122	3,354	2,267	2,431	3,139	2,248
Gray snapper	H	3,877	3,561	4,609	3,474	3,787	3,098	3,171	3,502	3,656	3,899
	R	10,027	15,084	17,621	15,712	12,922	13,954	13,778	12,628	21,892	14,675
King mackerel	H	470	399	563	485	575	476	352	297	289	211
	R	202	182	254	157	405	204	49	134	70	74
Mullets	H	4,424	4,394	4,022	3,146	3,931	3,699	9,364	3,252	3,591	1,498
	R	245	597	1,519	519	1,585	606	977	587	409	220
Porgies (sheepshead)	H	2,113	1,500	1,883	1,349	1,546	2,757	1,827	1,122	1,175	1,582
	R	3,108	3,468	3,590	2,130	2,201	4,039	4,956	2,956	3,335	3,441
Red drum	H	1,110	902	836	1,124	844	805	626	601	733	892
	R	6,061	5,576	5,510	6,996	5,755	4,423	5,407	9,582	6,812	5,574
Sand and silver seatrouts	H	4,387	2,139	1,279	959	521	1,463	598	486	501	1,013
	R	2,309	675	420	1,434	665	1,052	364	217	168	953
Spanish mackerel	H	3,796	5,960	3,974	3,184	3,677	3,810	2,964	4,537	3,438	3,442
	R	4,014	9,343	5,986	3,171	2,354	6,589	4,719	5,796	5,616	2,607
Spotted seatrout	H	4,493	3,657	2,714	2,730	3,299	3,680	3,467	2,790	2,317	3,624
	R	29,785	20,134	16,124	15,691	22,996	24,949	16,301	15,212	19,182	19,720

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] Non-coastal data are not available because all of the state's residents are considered coastal county residents.
[3] Data collected by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) is reported in this table. The data collected by the TPWD differs from the data collected and reported in the MRIP. Data on the number of fish released are not reported by TPWD. For more information, see https://www.tpwd.state.tx.us.
[4] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.

2020 Florida State Economy (percentage of national total)[1,2,3]

Non-Employer Firms (number in millions)	Establishments (number in millions)	Employees (number in millions)	Annual Payroll (billions of dollars)	Employee Compensation (billions of dollars)	Gross State Product (billions of dollars)	Commercial Fishing Location Quotient
NA	591,046 (7.4%)	9,084,079 (6.8%)	440 (5.8%)	613 (5.4%)	953	0.95

Seafood Sales and Processing — Non-Employer Firms (thousands of dollars)[1,2,4]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Firms	307	300	315	300	316	280	287	294	NA
	Receipts	17,557	17,214	22,329	21,841	20,834	19,651	21,888	23,661	NA
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	383	338	346	355	320	316	349	317	NA
	Receipts	30,765	25,332	26,433	29,033	24,296	27,937	30,559	33,342	NA

Seafood Sales and Processing — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Establishments	27	25	27	27	23	23	22	25	23
	Employees	1,608	1,374	1,419	1,429	1,535	1,942	1,591	1,946	2,017
	Payroll	51,735	50,003	50,556	58,246	63,039	79,173	69,416	87,532	92,239
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	226	234	233	242	239	230	232	241	240
	Employees	1,957	1,878	1,974	2,055	1,849	2,098	2,128	2,081	2,083
	Payroll	75,945	79,266	83,964	90,247	83,818	89,907	101,920	103,464	99,746
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	151	165	166	181	191	176	186	170	181
	Employees	945	909	1,037	1,137	1,133	1,140	1,164	1,190	1,191
	Payroll	21,577	23,476	25,844	29,066	26,981	29,146	30,086	31,968	35,178

Transportation Support and Marine Operations — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1,5]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ship and Boat Building	Establishments	258	259	263	278	281	269	284	275	266
	Employees	8,621	8,813	9,608	10,913	11,170	11,114	10,767	11,195	11,266
	Payroll	374,831	390,853	448,514	488,050	512,454	516,473	533,913	568,549	568,965
Deep Sea Freight Transportation	Establishments	75	69	77	76	65	58	64	55	67
	Employees	3,345	2,485	2,015	2,154	1,639	2,189	2,362	2,090	2,798
	Payroll	231,887	140,564	131,069	137,786	113,897	193,568	211,165	172,366	205,298
Deep Sea Passenger Transportation	Establishments	39	31	28	32	33	38	39	41	47
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	10,510	10,161	9,882	10,714	10,584	11,934
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	967,938	864,475	970,607	1,013,720	1,077,237	975,490
Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation	Establishments	60	47	62	57	62	64	67	70	68
	Employees	1,381	1,050	1,743	1,815	1,966	2,245	2,176	2,089	2,352
	Payroll	100,402	82,078	175,366	173,004	199,592	242,810	243,498	262,702	264,027
Port and Harbor Operations	Establishments	66	61	56	55	54	50	50	50	48
	Employees	2,082	555	588	987	1,006	1,560	1,867	1,967	1,843
	Payroll	72,554	25,439	20,647	32,032	32,969	39,956	44,789	66,474	62,542
Marine Cargo Handling	Establishments	43	58	61	69	63	72	66	62	60
	Employees	4,598	6,258	6,992	7,834	7,048	6,269	6,733	7,418	7,802
	Payroll	86,461	188,997	179,024	208,186	191,828	210,284	228,818	234,200	195,616
Navigational Services to Shipping	Establishments	151	180	190	196	194	226	223	222	226
	Employees	853	1,390	878	861	922	1,074	1,017	1,069	1,121
	Payroll	68,366	130,893	74,185	72,483	73,708	81,050	79,333	84,030	89,724
Marinas	Establishments	432	444	464	466	458	450	450	471	480
	Employees	4,918	5,076	5,421	5,472	5,405	5,481	5,738	6,101	5,960
	Payroll	148,573	145,265	168,185	171,354	176,315	184,529	202,187	204,545	219,249

[1] All data presented on this page are for the entire state of Florida, not just West Florida.
[2] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[3] The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ greater than 1 indicates that more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. A CFLQ less than 1 indicates that less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.
[4] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.
[5] ds = Data are suppressed.

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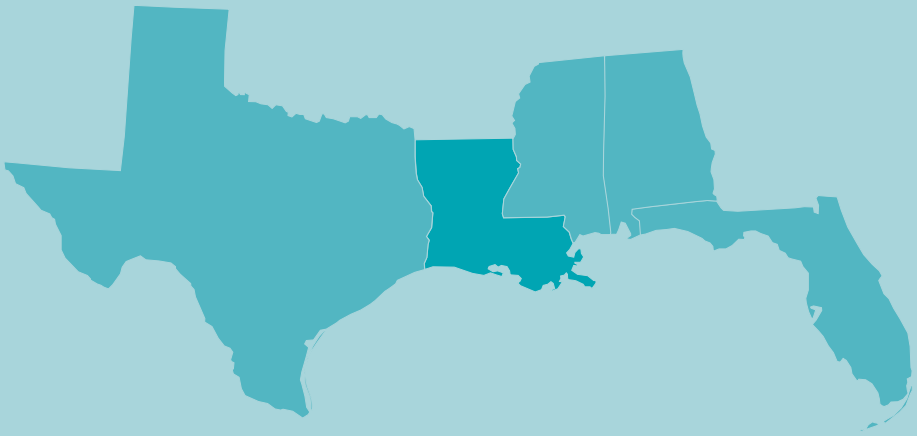

2021 Economic Impacts of the Louisiana Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1,2]

Sector	With Imports				Without Imports			
	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	30,055	1,929,558	718,253	974,204	29,292	1,755,252	682,996	914,931
Commercial Harvesters	11,193	685,765	232,924	341,378	11,193	685,765	232,924	341,378
Seafood Processors and Dealers	2,551	269,511	104,538	133,342	2,419	255,537	99,118	126,428
Importers	411	142,307	22,807	43,382	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seafood Wholesalers and Distributors	920	125,618	42,794	55,395	841	114,808	39,112	50,628
Retail	14,981	706,356	315,190	400,707	14,840	699,142	311,843	396,496

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	328,022	396,113	480,226	368,788	417,738	369,082	375,914	329,095	283,785	367,073
Finfish	90,172	103,248	96,968	108,292	157,474	84,831	114,488	81,580	82,745	76,521
Shellfish and Other	237,850	292,865	383,258	260,497	260,264	284,251	261,426	247,515	201,040	290,552
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue crab	42,402	51,467	66,989	58,084	49,487	54,217	60,667	55,700	63,484	92,292
Crawfish	8,331	16,491	16,144	6,852	12,373	12,105	12,550	14,341	11,487	14,300
King mackerel	1,452	1,477	2,379	2,006	2,150	2,073	2,003	2,432	1,602	771
Menhaden	64,861	80,325	72,832	85,439	132,105	60,909	90,315	60,347	66,442	60,396
Mullets	976	626	916	418	720	757	389	132	3	2
Oysters	41,981	43,832	64,665	81,806	62,236	84,417	75,973	55,625	26,967	53,054
Red snapper	2,187	4,315	5,836	5,951	5,198	6,716	6,112	5,456	4,695	5,299
Shrimp	145,103	181,053	235,420	113,711	136,128	133,299	112,016	121,691	98,952	130,619
Tunas	7,906	4,595	3,418	2,837	4,290	2,583	2,324	1,813	1,216	1,017
Vermilion snapper	662	473	688	619	914	821	699	586	261	287

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	1,213,801	991,121	870,276	1,067,108	1,252,426	897,840	1,031,985	904,591	751,522	746,753
Finfish	1,051,086	822,564	686,946	915,819	1,091,071	737,818	876,452	762,395	629,838	606,169
Shellfish and Other	162,715	168,557	183,330	151,289	161,355	160,023	155,533	142,196	121,684	140,584
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue crab	44,323	39,064	43,219	41,308	40,099	43,874	42,742	40,320	39,805	49,011
Crawfish	6,853	19,676	13,055	5,461	13,573	8,575	11,178	10,042	8,299	10,875
King mackerel	954	759	1,144	1,047	994	1,052	1,021	1,108	693	371
Menhaden	1,026,240	800,101	663,693	893,789	1,068,690	716,056	855,216	741,233	611,966	589,365
Mullets	1,385	609	1,186	692	1,005	1,093	630	258	12	3
Oysters	11,324	11,196	12,235	13,994	11,010	13,329	10,924	7,885	3,599	6,715
Red snapper	928	1,067	1,325	1,405	1,236	1,557	1,414	1,420	1,242	1,407
Shrimp	100,182	98,604	114,794	90,507	96,658	94,226	90,673	83,944	69,970	73,972
Tunas	2,152	1,241	1,104	664	1,139	679	571	431	298	239
Vermilion snapper	287	173	237	207	331	311	254	207	94	91

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Blue crab	0.96	1.32	1.55	1.41	1.23	1.24	1.42	1.38	1.59	1.88
Crawfish	1.22	0.84	1.24	1.25	0.91	1.41	1.12	1.43	1.38	1.32
King mackerel	1.52	1.95	2.08	1.92	2.16	1.97	1.96	2.19	2.31	2.08
Menhaden	0.06	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.11	0.08	0.11	0.10
Mullets	0.70	1.03	0.77	0.60	0.72	0.69	0.62	0.51	0.27	0.75
Oysters	3.71	3.91	5.29	5.85	5.65	6.33	6.95	7.05	7.49	7.90
Red snapper	2.36	4.04	4.40	4.23	4.20	4.31	4.32	3.84	3.78	3.77
Shrimp	1.45	1.84	2.05	1.26	1.41	1.41	1.24	1.45	1.41	1.77
Tunas	3.67	3.70	3.10	4.27	3.77	3.80	4.07	4.21	4.08	4.26
Vermilion snapper	2.30	2.73	2.90	3.00	2.76	2.64	2.75	2.83	2.78	3.14

[1] Confidential data are not included in the economic impacts, landings revenue totals, or landings total for the Gulf of Mexico Region table and all state tables in this region, with the exception of West Florida.
[2] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.

2021 Economic Impacts of Louisiana Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Fishing Mode	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total State Economic Impacts	4,879	558,062	176,858	319,374
Total Durable Expenditures	NA	NA	NA	NA
For-Hire	1,691	148,536	46,612	79,075
Private Boat	2,623	341,901	107,905	199,719
Shore	565	67,626	22,342	40,580

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures by Fishing Mode (thousands of dollars)

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
404,457	92,592	260,394	51,471

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	893	1,080	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coastal	651	709	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Non-Coastal	77	109	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Out-of-State	165	262	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	10,889	10,770	2,227	2,425	2,242	2,308	2,276	2,108	2,501	1,888
For-Hire	108	122	131	160	179	179	183	169	115	163
Private Boat	5,730	5,477	2,096	2,266	2,062	2,130	2,093	1,940	2,386	1,725
Shore	5,051	5,172	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[2,3,4,5,6,7]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Atlantic croaker	H	1,288	2,328	235	209	150	150	134	86	257	104
	R	4,122	3,973	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black drum	H	995	1,020	218	220	138	143	148	121	108	76
	R	2,421	4,064	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red drum	H	3,941	5,679	1,283	1,244	1,045	1,644	1,977	1,224	1,079	737
	R	6,505	10,046	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red snapper	H	153	113	128	171	145	119	101	123	103	138
	R	216	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sand seatrout	H	2,070	1,458	532	370	354	359	426	314	339	264
	R	1,397	1,845	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheepshead	H	1,277	975	262	258	225	553	308	399	660	325
	R	605	1,386	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South flounder	H	689	1,531	209	217	222	94	65	103	94	89
	R	207	251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South kingfish	H	316	41	4	20	6	18	25	18	6	21
	R	113	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spotted seatrout	H	19,410	16,267	3,231	4,292	5,326	5,142	2,578	3,542	3,834	2,933
	R	14,055	19,153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellowfin tuna	H	47	13	14	23	28	23	6	5	10	12
	R	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] Louisiana resident participation is estimated from historical Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP) data (2010-2013) and a state creel survey (2014-2019).
[3] Effort for 2014-2019 in Louisiana is estimated using data from a state creel survey and does not capture shore-based effort separately from private boat effort.
[4] Data collected by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) is reported in this table. The data collected by the TPWD differs from the data collected and reported in the MRIP. Data on the number of fish released are not reported by TPWD. For more information, see https://www.tpwd.state.tx.us.
[5] Louisiana harvest and release totals for 2014-2019 are estimated using data from a state creel survey.
[6] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.
[7] In this table, '<1' = 0-999 fish, and '1' = 1,000-1,499 fish.

2020 Louisiana State Economy (% of national total)[1,2]

Non-Employer Firms (number in millions)	Establishments (number in millions)	Employees (number in millions)	Annual Payroll (billions of dollars)	Employee Compensation (billions of dollars)	Gross State Product (billions of dollars)	Commercial Fishing Location Quotient
NA	106,230 (1.3%)	1,703,353 (1.3%)	79.8 (1.1%)	125 (1.1%)	231	4.44

Seafood Sales and Processing — Non-Employer Firms (thousands of dollars)[1,3]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Firms	78	99	111	115	113	124	110	108	NA
	Receipts	8,492	9,136	8,632	10,086	11,917	12,051	10,552	11,228	NA
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	184	173	177	169	180	174	157	146	NA
	Receipts	16,804	17,538	17,383	17,870	18,880	17,009	17,201	14,973	NA

Seafood Sales and Processing — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Establishments	35	36	37	38	34	36	34	34	34
	Employees	1,117	964	943	1,015	1,069	1,495	1,388	1,409	1,486
	Payroll	51,237	49,339	50,881	63,909	37,506	53,273	59,597	46,850	48,295
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	103	106	109	111	116	114	113	110	111
	Employees	862	846	672	865	805	750	719	796	770
	Payroll	22,296	23,235	24,107	25,837	28,013	25,327	26,052	26,417	23,826
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	97	94	90	90	90	93	96	96	93
	Employees	704	643	562	612	710	748	772	851	915
	Payroll	13,042	11,213	10,421	11,802	13,095	12,844	13,648	14,529	14,981

Transportation Support and Marine Operations — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1,4]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ship and Boat Building	Establishments	116	110	117	109	105	105	98	91	92
	Employees	10,933	7,413	8,512	8,470	5,629	5,765	5,101	4,583	4,651
	Payroll	631,098	416,319	479,243	401,977	316,927	311,710	287,719	288,882	289,999
Deep Sea Freight Transportation	Establishments	18	11	19	21	16	13	14	13	17
	Employees	ds	95	ds	451	300	126	358	204	253
	Payroll	ds	5,435	ds	21,706	25,246	12,921	23,746	19,439	17,253
Deep Sea Passenger Transportation	Establishments	2	4	4	3	3	3	3	NA	3
	Employees	ds	3	ds	ds	ds	ds	82	NA	87
	Payroll	ds	363	ds	ds	ds	ds	5,115	NA	3,625
Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation	Establishments	105	102	124	116	104	94	77	75	76
	Employees	6,422	5,317	6,275	5,212	3,919	4,686	4,522	4,611	4,651
	Payroll	497,165	458,589	556,693	396,625	273,575	351,229	346,765	383,333	367,109
Port and Harbor Operations	Establishments	46	18	14	15	15	24	31	30	32
	Employees	1,205	443	ds	399	421	806	1,130	1,144	1,160
	Payroll	80,780	37,122	ds	37,866	39,772	68,059	92,753	95,424	95,987
Marine Cargo Handling	Establishments	37	44	49	45	43	42	38	39	41
	Employees	2,016	2,834	3,106	3,418	2,955	2,324	2,133	4,143	4,543
	Payroll	93,896	174,054	212,786	175,092	156,891	116,330	91,315	223,474	237,223
Navigational Services to Shipping	Establishments	136	133	137	142	144	167	163	161	157
	Employees	2,545	2,533	2,816	2,862	2,780	3,079	3,064	3,008	2,959
	Payroll	162,094	169,795	206,318	218,379	203,905	223,344	225,309	239,022	227,309
Marinas	Establishments	44	41	39	36	38	38	34	37	36
	Employees	257	250	229	194	204	227	255	232	253
	Payroll	9,209	8,693	7,276	4,683	4,521	6,790	7,026	6,988	6,261

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ greater than 1 indicates that more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. A CFLQ less than 1 indicates that less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.
[3] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.
[4] ds = Data are suppressed.

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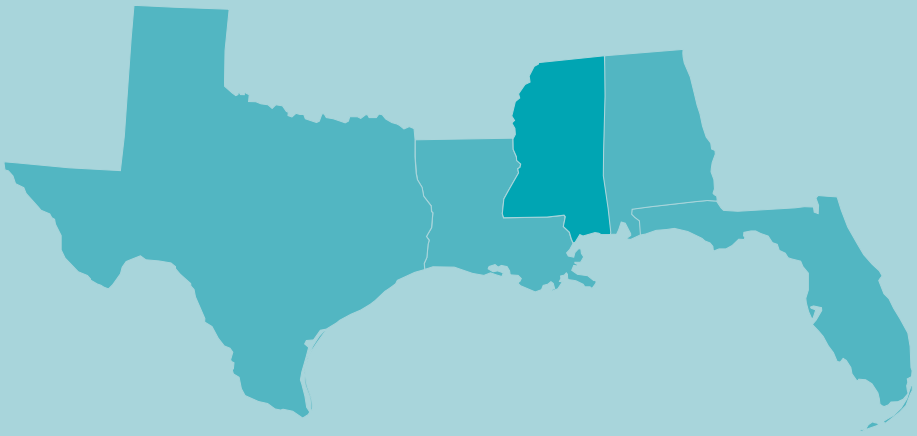

2021 Economic Impacts of the Mississippi Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1,2]

Sector	With Imports				Without Imports			
	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	4,567	264,929	102,162	133,171	4,438	243,260	96,813	125,035
Commercial Harvesters	930	56,994	17,617	25,524	930	56,994	17,617	25,524
Seafood Processors and Dealers	854	80,157	31,712	39,736	774	72,691	28,758	36,035
Importers	40	13,764	2,206	4,196	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seafood Wholesalers and Distributors	77	8,892	3,138	3,953	76	8,805	3,107	3,915
Retail	2,667	105,122	47,490	59,762	2,658	104,770	47,331	59,562

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)[1,2]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	49,142	34,600	38,394	64,733	29,932	30,884	44,595	59,331	53,550	35,561
Finfish	23,058	10,571	20,752	53,337	11,417	11,601	26,485	42,857	39,197	21,644
Shellfish and Other	26,084	24,029	17,642	11,396	18,515	19,282	18,110	16,473	14,353	13,917
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue crab	724	416	931	1,209	913	793	806	1,275	1,340	1,635
Eastern oyster	1,596	1,544	1,742	989	2,027	528	183	NA	NA	NA
Menhaden	22,394	10,230	20,234	52,962	10,973	11,086	25,992	41,992	38,527	21,054
Mullets	63	61	14	12	22	39	72	18	12	15
Oysters	1,596	1,544	1,742	989	2,027	528	183	NA	NA	NA
Red drum	69	75	93	155	150	140	116	154	133	92
Shrimp	23,765	22,069	14,969	9,197	15,576	17,956	17,117	15,198	13,012	12,282

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)[1,2]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	263,504	180,343	190,309	304,611	307,987	311,193	319,892	341,106	304,431	212,080
Finfish	249,291	170,745	184,230	294,442	294,408	299,897	309,439	332,790	296,689	205,819
Shellfish and Other	14,213	9,598	6,079	10,169	13,579	11,295	10,453	8,316	7,742	6,261
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue crab	782	359	559	798	780	626	519	928	910	861
Eastern oyster	425	336	333	186	475	92	32	NA	NA	NA
Menhaden	248,846	170,495	183,950	294,189	294,189	299,630	309,058	332,372	296,364	205,453
Mullets	99	95	22	21	40	68	176	35	23	107
Oysters	425	336	333	186	475	92	32	NA	NA	NA
Red drum	35	37	43	61	61	57	48	62	52	35
Shrimp	13,006	8,903	5,187	9,185	12,324	10,566	9,896	7,389	6,832	5,401

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)[2]

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Blue crab	0.93	1.16	1.66	1.51	1.17	1.27	1.55	1.37	1.47	1.90
Eastern oyster	3.75	4.59	5.23	5.33	4.27	5.71	5.76	NA	NA	NA
Menhaden	0.09	0.06	0.11	0.18	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.13	0.13	0.10
Mullets	0.64	0.64	0.63	0.56	0.55	0.58	0.41	0.51	0.50	0.14
Oysters	3.75	4.59	5.23	5.33	4.27	5.71	5.76	NA	NA	NA
Red drum	1.99	2.04	2.15	2.53	2.48	2.47	2.42	2.51	2.57	2.60
Shrimp	1.83	2.48	2.89	1.00	1.26	1.70	1.73	2.06	1.90	2.27

[1] Confidential data are not included in the economic impacts, landings revenue totals, or landings total for the Gulf of Mexico Region table and all state tables in this region, with the exception of West Florida.
[2] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.

2021 Economic Impacts of Mississippi Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Fishing Mode	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total State Economic Impacts	1,480	133,061	44,321	82,288
Total Durable Expenditures	NA	NA	NA	NA
For-Hire	124	10,869	3,311	5,756
Private Boat	563	57,060	18,082	34,373
Shore	793	65,132	22,927	42,159

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures (thousands of dollars)

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
116,681	7,124	53,598	55,959

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area by Fishing Mode (thousands of anglers)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	331	339	328	357	345	300	423	NA	NA	NA
Coastal	179	171	171	195	156	153	169	NA	NA	NA
Non-Coastal	60	67	62	48	83	50	78	NA	NA	NA
Out-of-State	91	101	94	114	106	97	176	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	4,493	4,342	4,312	4,594	4,718	4,848	4,555	4,227	4,298	4,775
For-Hire	11	11	17	42	25	16	19	20	9	13
Private Boat	1,643	1,599	1,486	1,568	1,733	1,606	1,527	1,382	1,450	1,542
Shore	2,838	2,731	2,808	2,984	2,960	3,225	3,009	2,825	2,839	3,220

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[2,3,4,5]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Atlantic croaker	H	752	819	2,120	957	1,241	1,262	1,270	1,986	2,072	281
	R	1,673	630	704	1,690	3,292	4,239	4,503	4,776	2,800	3,178
Kingfish	H	546	976	437	1,066	1,713	798	698	226	545	1,414
	R	326	195	298	122	409	391	130	254	73	154
Red drum	H	210	320	201	203	329	246	384	502	240	247
	R	1,173	828	885	575	769	1,662	1,500	1,339	1,396	749
Red snapper	H	109	48	13	20	91	121	101	177	51	142
	R	10	134	127	472	333	750	246	639	188	499
Sand and silver seatrouts	H	2,145	1,589	1,797	2,391	3,242	4,924	2,540	1,612	2,055	1,428
	R	1,063	494	305	418	1,059	1,513	1,790	872	1,038	688
Sharks	H	19	109	12	11	6	12	4	3	2	5
	R	207	147	65	27	134	28	94	34	111	99
Sheepshead	H	235	207	198	185	107	815	98	100	203	425
	R	91	122	52	1,059	48	77	124	128	336	153
South flounder	H	401	448	255	172	225	96	126	181	95	134
	R	319	279	138	225	110	39	249	102	153	312
Spotted seatrout	H	1,395	1,985	1,183	1,838	3,410	1,390	1,383	1,132	681	802
	R	2,071	2,354	1,818	1,741	3,693	4,053	2,059	2,828	2,546	3,095
Striped mullet	H	660	1,883	869	2,664	1,254	615	1,631	283	823	83
	R	204	57	17	323	18	5	133	291	29	56

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] Data collected by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) is reported in this table. The data collected by the TPWD differs from the data collected and reported in the MRIP. Data on the number of fish released are not reported by TPWD. For more information, see https://www.tpwd.state.tx.us.
[3] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.
[4] In this table, '<1' = 0-999 fish, and '1' = 1,000-1,499 fish.
[5] Kingfish includes southern kingfish and Gulf kingfish.

2020 Mississippi State Economy (percentage of national total)[1,2]

Non-Employer Firms (number in millions)	Establishments (number in millions)	Employees (number in millions)	Annual Payroll (billions of dollars)	Employee Compensation (billions of dollars)	Gross State Product (billions of dollars)	Commercial Fishing Location Quotient
NA	58,897 (0.7%)	949,927 (0.7%)	38.1 (0.5%)	64.1 (0.6%)	102	4.9

Seafood Sales and Processing — Non-Employer Firms (thousands of dollars)[1,3,4]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Firms	27	ds	21	12	20	19	22	20	NA
	Receipts	930	ds	1,932	1,539	2,879	2,852	3,844	2,367	NA
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	50	54	42	53	58	54	48	58	NA
	Receipts	3,957	3,855	3,129	4,053	4,836	4,397	3,602	5,355	NA

Seafood Sales and Processing — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[3]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Establishments	18	19	19	18	18	19	18	17	18
	Employees	2,368	2,284	2,289	2,370	2,589	2,686	2,404	2,462	2,387
	Payroll	55,407	59,212	57,324	60,906	65,003	79,080	77,378	67,316	65,172
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	17	14	14	14	15	13	13	14	12
	Employees	102	ds	ds	39	46	37	28	22	33
	Payroll	4,412	1,546	1,587	1,800	2,038	1,819	1,682	1,915	2,052
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	13	13	10	8	9	12	10	9	10
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	96	228	128	91	104	100
	Payroll	1,902	ds	ds	2,672	3,092	3,029	2,805	3,097	3,147

Transportation Support and Marine Operations — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1,3]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ship and Boat Building	Establishments	18	19	18	18	16	14	15	15	14
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	14,722	14,066	13,602	13,928	13,244	14,403
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	892,317	899,814	875,851	944,237	864,241	924,657
Deep Sea Freight Transportation	Establishments	2	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation	Establishments	4	6	4	4	4	3	3	NA	NA
	Employees	ds	230	277	259	ds	1	10	NA	NA
	Payroll	ds	17,080	16,365	17,353	ds	242	430	NA	NA
Port and Harbor Operations	Establishments	3	2	1	1	1	3	3	NA	NA
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	31	NA	NA
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	1,917	NA	NA
Marine Cargo Handling	Establishments	2	4	5	5	6	6	6	5	6
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	241	173	ds	458	460	418
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	10,390	7,562	ds	13,061	14,238	13,617
Navigational Services to Shipping	Establishments	7	6	7	7	7	9	9	8	9
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	57	42	130	106	112	131
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	2,698	2,748	8,406	7,739	8,446	10,481
Marinas	Establishments	16	16	18	17	18	17	18	17	18
	Employees	204	154	193	197	199	201	223	233	227
	Payroll	5,361	3,972	4,960	5,047	5,517	5,215	5,503	5,700	5,583

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ greater than 1 indicates that more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. A CFLQ less than 1 indicates that less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.
[3] ds = Data are suppressed.
[4] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.

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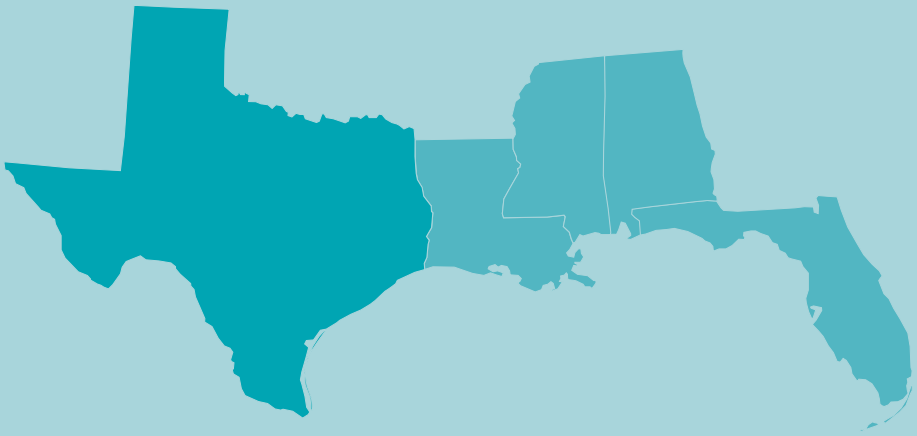

2021 Economic Impacts of the Texas Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1,2]

Sector	With Imports				Without Imports			
	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	43,407	6,385,052	1,548,799	2,455,545	17,767	1,316,036	482,802	674,599
Commercial Harvesters	4,857	497,654	149,409	235,689	4,857	497,654	149,409	235,689
Seafood Processors and Dealers	3,741	385,457	145,006	190,978	1,645	169,547	63,782	84,004
Importers	11,460	3,969,546	636,195	1,210,091	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seafood Wholesalers and Distributors	2,473	411,301	137,235	190,044	472	78,563	26,213	36,300
Retail	20,876	1,121,094	480,953	628,743	10,793	570,272	243,397	318,606

Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)[1,2]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	205,760	258,124	263,588	180,312	205,100	230,625	211,834	209,222	195,600	237,452
Finfish	10,084	12,842	13,642	16,011	17,563	16,246	16,065	19,004	16,890	17,180
Shellfish and Other	195,676	245,282	249,946	164,301	187,537	214,380	195,769	190,218	178,710	220,271
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atlantic croaker	743	819	690	725	856	767	1,276	1,320	1,343	1,099
Black drum	1,492	1,706	1,981	2,073	2,341	2,458	1,839	2,288	1,471	1,622
Blue crab	2,878	2,331	3,056	5,540	6,789	5,423	4,887	5,529	5,028	5,156
Flounders	175	73	99	187	239	164	73	107	112	68
Groupers	760	1,149	1,154	1,481	1,591	1,153	755	1,281	559	562
Oysters	21,306	23,471	19,222	8,254	17,129	20,404	23,999	33,496	30,626	31,213
Red snapper	4,448	7,329	7,617	9,387	10,573	9,881	10,838	12,548	12,176	12,647
Shrimp	167,360	215,727	223,769	146,175	159,106	184,300	162,529	146,231	136,986	178,411
Tunas	5	7	27	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermilion snapper	1,434	659	604	920	584	443	333	323	276	179

Total Landings and Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)[1,2]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	90,159	83,583	78,006	82,824	79,348	90,671	83,299	74,892	71,519	78,338
Finfish	4,148	4,706	4,802	5,369	5,712	5,219	4,650	5,379	4,565	4,479
Shellfish and Other	86,012	78,877	73,204	77,455	73,636	85,451	78,650	69,513	66,954	73,858
Key Species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atlantic croaker	89	96	79	88	101	88	131	129	123	101
Black drum	1,624	1,698	1,747	1,878	2,055	1,926	1,468	1,795	1,070	1,050
Blue crab	2,854	1,902	2,237	4,337	5,322	4,132	3,432	3,913	3,411	3,348
Flounders	60	21	25	51	64	40	18	26	25	16
Groupers	220	300	280	354	372	271	169	263	127	117
Oysters	5,818	6,126	4,129	1,587	3,127	3,504	3,859	5,288	5,331	5,653
Red snapper	1,123	1,807	1,797	2,152	2,390	2,213	2,353	2,603	2,755	2,700
Shrimp	76,282	69,887	65,858	70,411	64,048	76,783	70,295	59,136	56,825	63,615
Tunas	3	3	9	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermilion snapper	511	234	203	307	192	149	107	104	92	58

Average Annual Ex-Vessel Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)[2]

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Atlantic croaker	8.31	8.55	8.68	8.20	8.51	8.73	9.78	10.23	10.88	10.85
Black drum	0.92	1.00	1.13	1.10	1.14	1.28	1.25	1.27	1.38	1.54
Blue crab	1.01	1.23	1.37	1.28	1.28	1.31	1.42	1.41	1.47	1.54
Flounders	2.94	3.55	3.91	3.65	3.72	4.10	3.98	4.15	4.59	4.35
Groupers	3.45	3.84	4.12	4.18	4.28	4.25	4.47	4.88	4.42	4.82
Oysters	3.66	3.83	4.66	5.20	5.48	5.82	6.22	6.33	5.74	5.52
Red snapper	3.96	4.06	4.24	4.36	4.42	4.47	4.61	4.82	4.42	4.68
Shrimp	2.19	3.09	3.40	2.08	2.48	2.40	2.31	2.47	2.41	2.80
Tunas	1.83	2.10	2.94	2.43	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermilion snapper	2.80	2.81	2.98	3.00	3.04	2.97	3.12	3.10	2.99	3.06

[1] Confidential data are not included in the economic impacts, landings revenue totals, or landings total for the Gulf of Mexico Region table and all state tables in this region, with the exception of West Florida.
[2] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.

2021 Economic Impacts of Texas Recreational Fishing (thousands of dollars; number of jobs)[1]

Fishing Mode	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total State Economic Impacts	3,010	403,433	129,724	244,045
Total Durable Expenditures	NA	NA	NA	NA
For-Hire	1,394	166,922	56,329	100,520
Private Boat	1,616	236,512	73,395	143,526
Shore	NA	NA	NA	NA

2021 Angler Trip Expenditures by Fishing Mode (thousands of dollars)[1]

Total Trip	For-Hire	Private Boat	Shore
246,147	98,760	147,387	NA

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[1,2]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Anglers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)[1]

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Trips	1,029	977	956	916	1,071	1,024	1,077	1,233	1,201	1,064
For-Hire	221	143	139	144	157	189	299	378	237	243
Private Boat	808	834	818	772	913	836	778	855	963	821
Shore	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[1,3,4,5]

Species	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Atlantic croaker	H	160	146	118	213	126	67	64	56	110	81
Black drum	H	256	147	138	131	140	167	129	189	165	146
King mackerel	H	9	10	13	9	12	15	24	18	11	6
Red drum	H	324	263	255	244	286	300	274	330	325	342
Red snapper	H	34	49	40	50	29	46	54	80	45	39
Sand seatrout	H	208	105	168	95	154	79	52	118	100	117
Sheepshead	H	146	82	49	48	100	61	83	129	50	46
South flounder	H	116	61	84	85	111	70	33	77	75	41
Spanish mackerel	H	5	2	2	2	5	6	6	2	1	< 1
Spotted seatrout	H	836	784	619	837	1,027	963	737	1,067	861	413

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] The Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP) does not collect participation (number of anglers) or effort (number of trips) data for Texas. To calculate trip expenditure estimates, effort by fishing mode was estimated based on 2018 data provided by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD). For more information, see https://www.tpwd.state.tx.us.
[3] Data collected by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) is reported in this table. Data collected by TPWD differs from the data collected and reported in MRIP. Data on the number of fish released are not reported by TPWD. For more information, see https://www.tpwd.state.tx.us.
[4] Key species/species groups were chosen to represent those most frequently caught or highly prized by recreational anglers, or important for management. It is not a comprehensive list nor is it ranked by the total number of fish caught/released.
[5] In this table, '<1' = 0-999 fish, and '1' = 1,000-1,499 fish.

2020 Texas State Economy (percentage of national total)[1,2]

Non-Employer Firms (number in millions)	Establishments (number in millions)	Employees (number in millions)	Annual Payroll (billions of dollars)	Employee Compensation (billions of dollars)	Gross State Product (billions of dollars)	Commercial Fishing Location Quotient
NA	618,272 (7.7%)	11,210,906 (8.4%)	613 (8.1%)	951 (8.3%)	1,744	0.25

Seafood Sales and Processing — Non-Employer Firms (thousands of dollars)[1,3]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Firms	123	123	128	178	165	131	125	127	NA
	Receipts	6,675	7,484	6,706	11,051	10,057	8,187	7,504	8,821	NA
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	194	173	199	178	167	174	179	176	NA
	Receipts	14,891	15,094	15,160	15,660	13,072	13,935	14,582	14,432	NA

Seafood Sales and Processing — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seafood product preparation and packaging	Establishments	22	30	32	29	34	35	31	30	26
	Employees	1,248	1,026	1,062	1,006	975	1,023	954	985	948
	Payroll	27,737	27,638	28,643	29,729	27,765	33,479	35,529	35,656	38,372
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	71	75	89	90	86	81	95	89	89
	Employees	603	729	816	874	928	971	795	873	941
	Payroll	25,309	30,370	35,553	37,315	37,519	34,972	28,744	31,916	28,651
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	60	60	59	62	57	52	50	49	47
	Employees	ds	331	395	415	439	279	247	267	279
	Payroll	6,102	6,891	8,201	9,319	9,097	5,750	5,805	6,424	6,866

Transportation Support and Marine Operations — Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1,4]

Sector	Statistic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ship and Boat Building	Establishments	89	87	88	84	81	82	83	78	79
	Employees	5,601	5,686	5,178	4,956	5,098	4,936	4,903	5,274	5,806
	Payroll	310,230	297,248	306,571	283,838	270,717	261,783	313,380	305,193	300,260
Deep Sea Freight Transportation	Establishments	40	33	33	35	36	32	33	38	50
	Employees	742	ds	790	639	607	615	713	776	750
	Payroll	65,818	44,902	55,106	47,119	47,952	59,864	77,406	80,651	64,751
Deep Sea Passenger Transportation	Establishments	NA	2	2	2	2	NA	NA	3	6
	Employees	NA	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	8	9
	Payroll	NA	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	NA	518	677
Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation	Establishments	39	42	48	48	49	45	46	54	49
	Employees	1,814	2,253	2,227	2,058	2,115	1,574	1,803	2,023	1,803
	Payroll	174,686	207,831	215,950	208,286	199,415	129,590	204,370	191,427	194,234
Port and Harbor Operations	Establishments	37	27	25	25	26	29	31	31	32
	Employees	1,381	630	387	395	572	688	780	1,029	747
	Payroll	55,470	25,229	13,544	16,436	17,603	29,801	34,558	37,480	33,794
Marine Cargo Handling	Establishments	42	48	53	56	57	56	53	60	59
	Employees	4,373	6,390	7,451	8,179	6,687	5,030	6,608	7,252	6,629
	Payroll	130,817	272,286	327,690	324,552	280,303	210,606	219,894	274,192	261,786
Navigational Services to Shipping	Establishments	91	89	93	91	80	81	85	89	95
	Employees	1,676	1,485	1,588	1,415	1,430	1,187	1,573	1,615	1,743
	Payroll	124,500	130,572	139,259	144,090	135,341	110,529	131,360	138,007	145,464
Marinas	Establishments	132	124	128	138	137	134	133	144	146
	Employees	1,169	1,258	1,222	1,209	1,226	1,289	2,022	1,389	1,328
	Payroll	34,711	36,461	36,776	37,054	39,658	38,913	74,614	47,870	49,568

[1] NA = Indicates Not Applicable or these data are confidential and therefore not disclosable.
[2] The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ greater than 1 indicates that more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. A CFLQ less than 1 indicates that less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.
[3] The processing of non-employer statistics for the year 2020 is delayed due to COVID-19, and data were not available at the time this report was compiled. For details see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/data.html.
[4] ds = Data are suppressed.