

North Pacific

- Alaska



Management Context

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

North Pacific Fishery Management Plans

1. Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands (BSAI) Groundfish
2. Gulf of Alaska (GOA) Groundfish
3. BSAI King and Tanner Crabs
4. Alaska Scallop Fishery
5. Salmon in the EEZ
6. Arctic

Of the stocks or stock complexes covered in these fishery management plans, none are currently listed as overfished. No stocks in this region are currently subject to overfishing. The North Pacific Region has seven catch share programs, more than any other region. These are the: 1) Western Alaska community development quota program; 2) Pacific halibut and sablefish individual fishing quota program; 3) Bering Sea pollock cooperative; 4) Alaska weathervane scallop cooperative; 5) Bering Sea king and tanner crab (Crab Rationalization) program that includes both an individual fishing quota program and a fishing cooperative; 6) Central Gulf of Alaska rockfish pilot sector program; and 7) Bering Sea groundfish (non-pollock) cooperative. The landings revenues for these programs totaled over \$650 million in 2009, which exceeds the total landings revenue of any other state.

A particularly interesting management measure is the western Alaska Community Development Quota (CDQ) program, which is unique to Alaska. This program was originally implemented in 1992 as part of a restructuring of the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands (BSAI) groundfish fishery. Under this program, a percentage of the total allowable catch for groundfish, prohibited species, halibut, and crab is apportioned to the coastal western Alaskan native communities. The purpose of the program is to provide western Alaskan communities the opportunity to participate and invest in BSAI fisheries, to support economic development in western Alaska, to alleviate poverty and provide economic and social benefits for residents of western Alaska, and to achieve sustainable and diversified local economies in western Alaska.

Annual CDQ allocations provide a revenue stream for CDQ groups through various channels, including the direct catch and sale of some species and the leasing of quota to various harvesting partners. These communities participate in the CDQ Program through six non-profit corporations (CDQ groups), which manage and administer the CDQ allocations, investments, and economic development projects. CDQ groups use the revenue derived from the harvest of their fisheries allocations to fund economic development activities and provide employment opportunities. In

2010, 180 million pounds of pollock were caught under the BSAI CDQ program, with a value of approximately \$57 million.

Commercial Fisheries

North Pacific fishermen earned over \$1.6 billion from their commercial harvest (4.3 billion pounds) in 2010. Landings revenue was dominated by salmon (\$506 million), walleye pollock (\$282 million), Pacific halibut (\$200 million), and crab (\$190 million). Walleye pollock contributed the most to landings in 2010, accounting for 46% of total landings (1.9 billion pounds) and 18% of landings revenue, with an average annual price of \$0.15 per pound. In contrast, salmon accounted for 18% of total landings (757 million pounds) and generated 32% of landings revenue, with an average annual price of \$0.67 per pound in 2010.

The North Pacific groundfish fishery is different from most other fisheries in the nation 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 are estimated by using prices obtained from the shore-side sector. These species include Pacific cod, flatfish, atka mackerel, walleye pollock, rockfish, and sablefish. 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 Impacts¹

Alaska's seafood industry generated \$3.9 billion in sales impacts, \$1.7 billion in income impacts, and over 54,000 jobs in 2010. Seafood processing and dealer operations contributed 26% to in-state sales for Alaskan businesses, with over \$1 billion generated in 2010. The commercial harvester sector generated more impacts than any other sector with approximately 70% of total impacts. The importer sector consisted of less than one percent of the total impacts for the state in 2010.

Key North Pacific Commercial Species

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

Landings Revenue

In 2010, landings revenue for finfish and shellfish totaled over \$1.6 billion, a 77% increase from total revenue generated in 2001. When adjusting for inflation, real landings revenue increased 37%. Landings revenue in 2010 was a 22% increase relative to 2009 (\$1.3 billion). Finfish and other catch contributed more than shellfish to the 2010 total, accounting for 87% or \$1.4 billion. This was a 78% increase (38% increase in real terms) from 2001 finfish revenue totals. Similarly, shellfish revenues increased 65% (28% increase in real terms) from \$122 million in 2001 to \$202

¹The NMFS Commercial Fishing Industry Input/Output Model was used to generate the impact estimates (see NMFS Commercial Fishing & Seafood Industry Input/Output Model, available at: www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/documents/commercial_seafood_impacts_2007-2009.pdf)

million in 2010. The largest changes in landings revenue between 2001 and 2010 were for Atka mackerel (1510% increase), salmon (168% increase), and flatfish (157% increase).

Commercial Fisheries Facts

Landings revenue

- On average, the key species or species groups account for 99% of total revenue, (\$1.6 billion) generated in the North Pacific Region.
- Salmon contributed more than any other species or species group, averaging \$288 million in landings revenue from 2001 to 2010.
- Atka mackerel had the largest one-year increase in landings revenue over the 10 year time period, increasing 257% from \$3 million in 2003 to \$11 million in 2004.
- Pacific cod had the largest decrease in landings revenue over the 10 year time period, decreasing 54% from \$276 million in 2008 to \$126 million in 2009.

Landings

- Key species or species groups contributed an average of 99% annually to total landings between 2001 and 2010.
- Walleye pollock, contributed the most to landings in the region, averaging 2.9 billion pounds from 2001 to 2010.
- Flatfish had the largest one-year increase in landings over the 10 year time period, increasing 42% from 423 million pounds in 2007 to 599 million pounds in 2008.
- Atka mackerel had the largest one-year decrease in landings over the 10 year time period, decreasing 34% from 126 million pounds in 2001 to 83 million pounds in 2002.

Prices

- Sablefish had the highest average annual ex-vessel price per pound (\$2.62) over the time period, followed by Pacific halibut (\$2.50), and crab (\$2.40).
- Walleye pollock had the lowest average annual ex-vessel price per pound (\$0.10) over the time period, followed by Atka mackerel (\$0.10), and flatfish (\$0.16).
- The largest annual increase in ex-vessel price during the 10 year period was for Atka mackerel had the largest one-year increase in ex-vessel price over the 10 year time period, increasing 228% from \$0.03 per pound in 2003 to \$0.10 in 2004.
- Pacific cod had the largest decrease in ex-vessel price over the 10 year time period, decreasing 54% from \$0.56 per pound in 2008 to \$0.26 in 2009.

Landings

In 2010, North Pacific commercial fishermen landed 4.3 billion pounds of finfish and shellfish, a 14% decrease from 2001 totals. Finfish and catch other than shellfish accounted for 98% of this total (4.2 billion) and decreased 15% from 2001 (4.9 billion pounds) and increased 7.2% from 2009 (3.9 billion pounds). Shellfish landings in 2010 increased 66% from 51 million pounds in 2001 to 85 million pounds in 2010. Between 2009 and 2010,

shellfish landings decreased 11%. Overall, an average of 5 billion pounds were landed annually in the North Pacific from 2001 to 2010, ranging from a low of 4 billion pounds (2009) to a high of 5.6 billion pounds (2005).

In terms of key species or species groups, walleye pollock landings contributed the most to landings during the 10 year period, accounting for 46% of total landings in 2010 (1.9 billion pounds). Landings of salmon (757 million pounds), flatfish (564 million pounds), and Pacific cod (539 million pounds) also significantly contributed to the total landings.

Relative to 2001, landings of flatfish, crab, and Pacific herring in 2010 increased more than any other key species or group, increasing 119%, 69.3%, and 27.6% respectively. In contrast, the largest decreases between 2001 and 2010 were experienced by walleye pollock (39%) and Pacific halibut (26%).

Prices

In all, 2010 ex-vessel prices per pound for seven of the key species and species groups were above their average annual price for the 10 year time period. When comparing 2010 ex-vessel prices to those in 2001 the largest changes occurred in Atka mackerel (1295% increase, 980% increase in real terms), Pacific halibut (149% increase, 93% increase in real terms), salmon (143% increase, 88% increase in real terms), and walleye pollock (100% increase, 55% increase in real terms). Relative to ex-vessel prices in 2009 the largest changes in the ex-vessel values were for Pacific halibut (57% increase, 50% increase in real terms), Pacific herring (37% decrease, 39% decrease in real terms), salmon (30% increase, 25% increase in real terms), and crab (18% increase, 13% increase in real terms),

Recreational Fisheries

Recreational fishermen spent approximately 811,000 days fishing in Alaska in 2010. These anglers numbered over 281,000, with 57% of them non-residents. Pacific halibut was the most caught species or species group, with approximately 702,000 harvested or released in 2010. Coho salmon and rockfish were also caught in large numbers, with 424,000 and 375,000 caught, respectively. Together, these three species accounted for 64% of total catch by anglers in the North Pacific Region.

Economic Impacts and Expenditures¹

In 2010, approximately 5,300 jobs in the North Pacific were generated by recreational fishing activities and over \$405 million was spent by anglers who fished in the region. Most of these employment impacts were generated by industries that provided services to anglers who fished from a for-hire boat (2,500 jobs) or a private boat (1,200). These fishing trip modes also generated the most in trip-related expenditures: \$131 million for for-hire fishing trips (59% of total trip expenditures) and \$80 million for private boat trips (36% of total trip expenditures). Over 79% of total trip-related expenditures in Alaska came from non-resident anglers.

¹Expenditures and economic impacts from recreational fishing activities were generated using the NMFS Recreational Economic Impact Model (see Marine Angler Expenditures in the United States, 2006, available at: http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st5/publication/AnglerExpenditureReport/AnglerExpendituresReport_ALL.pdf)

Key North Pacific Recreational Species

- Chinook salmon,
- Chum salmon,
- Coho salmon,
- Greenlings (lingcod)
- Pacific halibut,
- Pink salmon,
- Razor clam,
- Rockfish,
- Sockeye salmon

In addition to jobs generated by recreational fishing activities, other economic impacts include sales impacts and the contribution of recreational fishing activities to gross domestic product (value added impacts). For-hire fishing trips generated \$198 million in sales (60% of total trip-related sales) and \$110 million in value added impacts (61% of total trip-related value added impacts) in 2010. Private boat trips contributed \$112 million in sales (34%) and \$61 million (34%) in value added impacts. Shore-based fishing trips contributed \$17 million in trip-related sales (5.3%) and \$9.4 million in trip-related value added impacts (5.2%).

Anglers spent almost \$182 million on durable equipment in 2010, contributing 45% to total expenditures in the region (trip and durable equipment combined). Most of this was spent on boat expenses (\$56 million). Expenditures related to vehicles were \$32 million; second home expenses, \$30.1 million; other equipment, \$31.3 million; and fishing tackle, \$33 million.

Economic impacts from durable equipment expenditures in 2010 include over 1,400 jobs, \$138 million in sales impacts, and \$94 million in value added impacts. These impacts represented 27% of the employment impacts, 30% of the sales impacts, 38% of the income impacts, and 34% of the value added impacts generated by recreational fishing activities.

Participation

In 2010, there were 281,000 recreational saltwater anglers who fished in Alaska. This was an 0.7% decrease from 2001 (283,000 anglers) and a 1.2% decrease from 2009 (284,000 anglers). Recreational fishermen in Alaska are categorized as either a resident of Alaska or a non-resident. In 2010, non-resident anglers made up 57% of total anglers (159,000 anglers). There was no change in number of anglers from 2001 and a 0.8% increase from 2009 (158,000 anglers). In terms of resident anglers, there were 122,000 resident anglers who fished in the North Pacific Region in 2010, which was a 1.5% increase from 2001 and a 3.7% decrease from 2009.

Days Fished¹

Anglers who fished in Alaska spent approximately 811,000 days fishing in 2010. This was a 8.8% decrease from the 889,000 days spent fishing in 2001. From 2009 to 2010, there was a 11% decrease in the number of days fished (914,000 days) in 2009.

Harvest and Release

Of Alaska's key species and species groups, Pacific halibut, coho salmon, and rockfish were most frequently caught by recreational

fishermen. In 2010, 702,000 Pacific halibut, 424,000 coho salmon, and 375,000 rockfish were caught by anglers in Alaska. Razor clam (100% harvested), sockeye salmon (83%), and coho salmon (83%) were more often harvested than released, while chum salmon were more often released (63% released).

Recreational Fish Facts

Participation

- An average of 304,000 anglers fished in North Pacific annually between 2001 to 2010.
- In 2010, residents made up 43% of total anglers in this region and averaged 41% of total anglers annually over the 10 year time period.
- The largest annual increase in anglers was a 14% increase in Alaska resident anglers from 2002 to 2003.
- The largest annual decrease in anglers was a 17% decrease in the number of non-resident anglers from 2008 to 2009.

Fishing trips

- On average, recreational fishermen spent an average of 933,000 days fishing annually in Alaska from 2001 to 2010.
- The largest annual increase in total days fished was 16% from 868,000 days in 2003 to 1 million in 2004.
- The largest annual decrease in total days fished was an 11% decrease from 914,000 days in 2009 to 811,000 days in 2010.

Harvest and release

- Pacific halibut was the most commonly caught key species or species group, averaging 780,000 fish caught over the 10 year time period. Of these, 42% were released rather than harvested.
- Of the nine commonly caught key species or species groups, four were released more often than harvested over this time period. The species or species group that was most commonly released was chum salmon (68% released on average).
- Sockeye salmon had the largest annual increase in catch, increasing 91% from 2006 to 2007. Pink salmon had the largest annual decrease in catch, decreasing 53% from 2005 to 2006.

Between 2001 and 2010, three of the North Pacific's key species or groups experienced increases in catch totals. Those with the largest increases include: rockfish (48%), greenlings (lingcod) (26%), and Pacific halibut (13%). Over the same time period, decreases were experienced by sockeye salmon (11%) and chinook salmon (26%).

In the short term, the only increase in catch was experienced by rockfish from 2009 to 2010. Decreases over the same time period occurred in eight species or species groups, the largest of which were experienced by chum salmon (47%) and pink salmon (40%). The dramatic changes in pink salmon catch between 2009 and 2010 can at least be partially attributed to the biannual biological cycle.

¹In Alaska, information related to how often a recreational fisherman fishes is collected in terms of the number of days spent fishing rather than the number of fishing trips taken.

Marine Economy¹

In Alaska, approximately 253,000 full- and part-time employees were employed by 20,000 establishments in 2009. Annual payroll totaled \$12 billion, employee compensation totaled \$22 billion and gross state product totaled \$46 billion. Between 2003 and 2009 the CFLQ for Alaska experienced a 12% increase.

Seafood Sales and Processing

The number of nonemployer firms, businesses that have no paid employees and are subject to federal income tax, engaged in seafood product preparation and packaging increased 19% from

27 firms in 2001 to 32 firms in 2009. Despite this, annual receipts decreased 6.4% to \$1.7 million in 2009 (a 25% decrease in real terms).

Transport, Support, and Marine Operations

Data were largely unavailable for industries in this sector. When looking at available data, coastal and Great Lakes freight transportation had the highest number of establishments with 50 establishments in 2009. This was a 85% increase relative to 2001 totals.

¹Information for 2009 is reported in this section; 2010 data were not available for this report.

2010 Economic Impacts of the Alaska Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars)

	With Imports			Without Imports		
	Jobs	Sales	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Value Added
Total Impacts	54,007	3,919,220	2,090,223	53,685	3,890,592	2,075,681
Commercial Harvesters	38,162	2,736,209	1,451,149	38,162	2,736,209	1,451,149
Seafood Processors & Dealers	12,532	1,006,527	544,577	12,231	982,344	531,484
Importers	14	3,975	1,212	0	0	0
Seafood Wholesalers & Distributors	366	38,238	17,096	364	37,962	16,973
Retail	2,932	134,272	76,189	2,928	134,077	76,075

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total Revenue	893,366	844,763	1,024,783	1,160,390	1,259,954	1,325,699	1,470,878	1,677,403	1,298,760	1,578,289
Finfish & other	771,223	698,310	850,340	994,984	1,100,569	1,201,732	1,290,032	1,425,765	1,105,526	1,376,429
Shellfish	122,143	146,453	174,443	165,406	159,385	123,967	180,846	251,638	193,234	201,860
Atka mackerel	1,710	2,525	3,022	10,795	14,893	15,703	14,253	19,523	26,732	27,523
Pacific cod	122,311	107,188	160,186	140,449	148,345	210,355	226,291	275,518	125,549	138,257
Crab	115,669	139,828	165,834	153,430	146,131	110,572	168,195	240,747	180,264	189,553
Flatfish	34,091	40,665	40,838	42,588	64,537	72,987	78,206	102,142	72,591	87,542
Pacific halibut	109,053	128,922	165,906	168,658	170,075	192,905	217,399	208,983	134,603	200,454
Pacific herring	10,385	9,139	8,930	14,029	13,429	7,455	14,817	22,912	29,294	23,026
Rockfish	6,472	6,461	7,968	6,582	5,663	7,237	7,082	7,854	7,599	9,099
Sablefish	66,235	65,314	84,252	81,987	81,385	85,909	85,314	94,466	89,699	95,492
Salmon	188,496	129,902	168,093	255,000	293,562	276,513	347,625	368,218	344,655	505,693
Walleye pollock	230,636	203,263	203,018	271,612	306,906	329,879	297,460	323,212	270,595	282,399

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total Landings	4,997,842	5,019,820	5,276,714	5,306,169	5,610,287	5,373,068	5,253,154	4,470,159	4,005,763	4,276,050
Finfish & other	4,947,073	4,957,262	5,214,835	5,247,370	5,545,864	5,299,177	5,177,133	4,365,656	3,911,124	4,191,522
Shellfish	50,769	62,558	61,879	58,799	64,423	73,891	76,021	104,503	94,639	84,528
Atka mackerel	125,874	83,244	99,542	108,423	129,482	130,814	126,961	127,029	156,887	145,206
Pacific cod	470,777	509,574	568,660	583,747	547,849	520,955	488,491	494,012	490,595	538,774
Crab	47,192	57,879	56,956	52,434	57,310	69,002	70,700	99,445	89,532	79,875
Flatfish	257,094	284,767	290,926	270,675	341,699	383,194	423,336	599,457	506,384	564,172
Pacific halibut	74,380	77,939	76,616	76,558	73,922	69,154	67,242	64,639	57,749	54,857
Pacific herring	84,754	69,858	68,984	70,893	85,701	79,845	67,137	83,787	86,951	108,116
Rockfish	23,174	22,907	26,465	23,197	22,694	23,308	24,424	25,725	24,974	28,626
Sablefish	31,319	32,057	35,794	39,946	37,554	33,107	32,251	30,303	27,251	25,261
Salmon	686,389	523,057	630,527	697,897	872,318	634,227	861,254	640,070	671,181	756,826
Walleye pollock	3,178,821	3,333,647	3,361,261	3,353,236	3,410,065	3,400,810	3,066,600	2,276,144	1,866,171	1,947,578

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Atka mackerel	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.15	0.17	0.19
Pacific cod	0.26	0.21	0.28	0.24	0.27	0.40	0.46	0.56	0.26	0.26
Crab	2.45	2.42	2.91	2.93	2.55	1.60	2.38	2.42	2.01	2.37
Flatfish	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.14	0.16
Pacific halibut	1.47	1.65	2.17	2.20	2.30	2.79	3.23	3.23	2.33	3.65
Pacific herring	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.20	0.16	0.09	0.22	0.27	0.34	0.21
Rockfish	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.28	0.25	0.31	0.29	0.31	0.30	0.32
Sablefish	2.11	2.04	2.35	2.05	2.17	2.59	2.65	3.12	3.29	3.78
Salmon	0.27	0.25	0.27	0.37	0.34	0.44	0.40	0.58	0.51	0.67
Walleye pollock	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.15	0.15

2010 Economic Impacts of Recreational Fishing Expenditures (thousands of dollars)¹

	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Trip Impacts by Fishing Mode:				
For-Hire	2,479	198,168	63,533	109,810
Private Boat	1,178	112,371	35,635	60,560
Shore	193	17,314	5,655	9,433
Total Durable Equipment Impacts	1,448	137,563	64,269	93,637
Total State Trip and Durable Equipment Economic Impacts	5,299	465,416	169,091	273,440

2010 Angler Trip & Durable Expenditures (thousands of dollars)

Fishing Mode	Trip Expenditures		Equipment	Durable Expenditures
	Non-Residents	Residents		
			Fishing Tackle	32,849
For-Hire	120,748	9,927	Other Equipment	31,299
Private Boat	46,586	33,053	Boat Expenses	55,883
Shore	9,579	3,196	Vehicle Expenses	31,656
<i>Total Trip Expenditures</i>	<i>176,914</i>	<i>46,175</i>	Second Home Expenses	30,059
			<i>Total Durable Equipment Expenditures</i>	<i>181,747</i>
Total State Trip and Durable Equipment Expenditures				404,836

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Out of State	163	162	170	193	207	197	205	190	158	159
In State	120	113	129	130	127	120	127	119	127	122
Total Anglers	283	275	299	323	334	317	332	309	284	281

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of days)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total Days Fished	889	855	868	1,007	1,054	941	1,052	935	914	811

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species Species Groups (thousands of fish)^{2,3}

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Chinook salmon	H	89	89	96	110	116	117	110	71	89	78
	R	105	104	105	124	127	104	110	80	96	66
Chum salmon	H	24	14	23	24	17	14	18	12	22	11
	R	51	31	51	61	42	34	34	28	34	19
Coho salmon	H	537	497	537	560	695	395	506	403	418	350
	R	154	136	156	193	191	107	122	89	94	74
Greenlings (lingcod)	H	27	20	22	31	38	35	42	37	32	32
	R	30	43	44	52	67	53	70	65	46	39
Pacific halibut	H	366	351	403	483	500	463	585	516	440	398
	R	254	233	290	369	380	353	438	359	321	304
Pink salmon	H	111	114	111	132	149	65	133	88	117	82
	R	224	194	291	297	343	167	280	151	224	121
Razor clam	H	674	789	590	551	451	483	389	593	556	357
	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rockfish	H	117	120	118	180	184	173	198	226	209	224
	R	136	135	132	227	199	165	178	171	149	151
Sockeye salmon	H	25	24	29	24	27	21	32	29	34	28
	R	13	14	14	10	11	7	21	10	10	6

¹Data reported in this table includes saltwater fishing activities only.²Information reported in this table is from the Sport Fish Division of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and includes saltwater fishing activities only³In this table, '(1)' = 0-999 fish.

Alaska's State Economy (% of national total)

	Establishments	Employees	Annual Payroll (million \$)	Employee Compensation (million \$)	Gross State Product (million \$)	Commercial Location Quotient ¹
2001	18,589 (0.26%)	214,297 (0.19%)	8,335 (0.21%)	14,274 (0.27%)	27,747 (0.24%)	ND ²
2009	19,901 (0.27%)	252,882 (0.22%)	12,406 (0.26%)	22,270 (0.33%)	45,861 (0.29%)	5.19
% change	7.06%	18%	48.8%	56%	65.3%	--

Seafood Sales & Processing - Nonemployer Firms (thousands of dollars)

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Seafood product prep. & packaging	Firms	27	25	34	26	17	22	33	31	32
	Receipts	1,815	2,140	1,864	1,731	1,315	1,055	1,837	1,455	1,699
Seafood Sales, retail	Firms	10	0	16	0	11	12	12	13	0
	Receipts	392	ND ²	625	ND ²	752	649	1,358	1,431	ND ²

Seafood Sales & Processing - Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Seafood product prep. & packaging	Establishments	105	105	109	113	124	113	114	122	121
	Employees	ND ²	ND ²	6,493	6,749	6,621	6,866	6,506	7,707	7,572
	Payroll	ND ²	ND ²	205,702	216,599	235,457	246,067	262,127	254,894	255,403
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	71	99	90	93	88	77	68	57	54
	Employees	235	179	228	187	177	224	167	143	ND ²
	Payroll	11,321	10,232	7,103	7,561	7,928	8,509	8,528	8,389	8,445
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	9	12	8	6	11	7	7	9	10
	Employees	ND ²	37	21	ND ²	22	ND ²	ND ²	37	44
	Payroll	ND ²	1,669	1,340	ND ²	1,175	ND ²	ND ²	1,839	1,824

Transport, Support, & Marine Operations - Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Coastal & Great Lakes freight transportation	Establishments	27	23	30	30	43	46	46	49	50
	Employees	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²
	Payroll	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	27,357	33,888	33,132
Deep sea freight transportation	Establishments	6	10	5	4	5	5	3	3	3
	Employees	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²
	Payroll	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²
Deep sea passenger transportation	Establishments	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	1	1	1	6	1	1
	Employees	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²
	Payroll	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²
Marinas	Establishments	24	22	22	22	22	21	13	14	13
	Employees	ND ²	101	ND ²	62	71	ND ²	48	66	56
	Payroll	ND ²	3,625	ND ²	2,367	2,612	ND ²	1,763	2,303	2,181
Marine cargo handling	Establishments	16	16	15	13	13	11	17	12	13
	Employees	1,087	ND ²	621	488	703	503	677	ND ²	ND ²
	Payroll	28,358	ND ²	20,443	21,078	20,827	22,876	35,345	ND ²	ND ²
Navigational services to shipping	Establishments	27	25	28	29	32	31	31	25	23
	Employees	ND ²	271	273	280	318	ND ²	ND ²	296	312
	Payroll	ND ²	19,251	20,758	20,676	20,334	ND ²	25,058	23,233	25,630
Port & harbor operations	Establishments	2	4	2	3	2	2	2	7	8
	Employees	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²
	Payroll	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²
Ship & boat building	Establishments	12	12	10	14	14	17	16	17	21
	Employees	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	286	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²
	Payroll	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	8,815	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²	ND ²

¹The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) of 1.0 represents the national baseline from which state CFLQs can be compared.

²ND = these data are confidential thus not disclosable

³NA = these data are not available