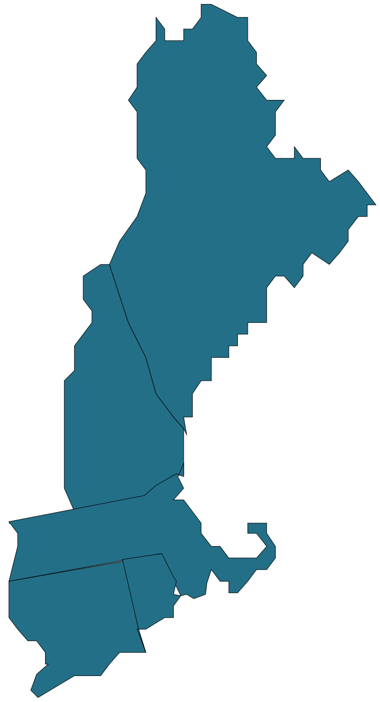
New England

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



Management Context

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

New England Fishery Management Plans

1. Northeast Multispecies
2. Sea Scallops
3. Monkfish (with the MAFMC)
4. Atlantic Herring
5. Small Mesh Multispecies
6. Dogfish (with the MAFMC)
7. Red Crab
8. Northeast Skate Complex
9. Atlantic Salmon

Of the stocks or stock complexes covered in these fishery management plans, 17 are currently listed as overfished: cod (2 stocks), haddock (2 stocks), American plaice, yellowtail flounder (3 stocks), white hake, windowpane flounder, winter flounder, ocean pout, Atlantic halibut, winter skate, thorny skate, smooth skate, and Atlantic salmon. Nine stocks or stock complexes are currently subject to overfishing: cod (2 stocks), yellowtail flounder (3 stocks), white hake, winter flounder (2 stocks), and thorny skate.

Currently, expansion of the existing sector-based management program, a type of catch share program, initiated during 2004 for the Northeast Multispecies Plan is under development in New England.[1] The proposed changes would expand the number of sectors from 2 to 19. The two sectors currently operating include the Georges Bank cod hook gear sector fishery, which was implemented in 2004, and the Georges Bank cod fixed gear sector fishery, established in 2006. The ex-vessel value of these fisheries totaled over $1.5 million in 2007. In the sea scallop fishery, a new individual fishing quota (IFQ) program for the general category vessel program is anticipated to start in 2010.

Commercial Fisheries

In 2007, New England commercial fishermen harvested 584 million pounds of finfish and shellfish and generated $916 million in ex-vessel revenue. Landings revenue was dominated by shellfish such as lobster ($364 million) and sea scallop ($236 million). With ex-vessel price in 2007 at $4.74 and $6.70, respectively, lobster contributed 40% to total landings revenue while sea scallops contributed 26%. These and other shellfish species and groups made up 81% of total revenue in New England. Atlantic herring was a significant component of total landings in 2007, making up 27% of the total. However, with an average annual price of $0.12 per pound in 2007, Atlantic herring contributed only 2.0% to total landings revenue.

Of the five New England states covered in this report, Massachusetts contributed the most to landings revenue and pounds landed with over $458 million and 314 million pounds landed in 2007. Maine ($320 million, 176 million pounds), Rhode Island ($77 million, 76 million pounds), Connecticut ($42 million, 10 million pounds), and New Hampshire ($19 million, 8.4 million pounds) followed.

Key New England Commercial Species

- Quahog clam
- Cod and haddock
- Flounders
- Goosefish
- Atlantic herring
- Lobster
- Atlantic mackerel
- Sea scallop
- Squid
- Bluefin tuna

Economic Impacts

Massachusetts led the region in terms of sales, income, and job impacts related to the seafood industry in 2007. In-state sales in Massachusetts generated nearly $3.9 billion in 2007 with income impacts totaling $2.1 billion. Over 73,000 full- and part-time jobs were generated from the seafood industry in this state. Sales impacts in Maine also totaled over a billion dollars ($1.2 billion). Income ($641 million) and job impacts (25,000 full- and part-time jobs) in Maine ranked second in New England. In terms of employment, Rhode Island (12,000 jobs), New Hampshire (7,100 jobs), and Connecticut (6,500 jobs) followed.

Landings Revenue

In 2007, ex-vessel revenue from finfish and shellfish harvest totaled $916 million, a 70% increase (42% in real terms) from landings revenue in 1998 ($540 million) but a 4% decrease (-9.1% in real terms) from 2006 ($953 million). Massachusetts fishermen generated most of this revenue. Shellfish revenue accounted for 81% of total revenue in New England, bringing in $740 million in 2007. This was an 114% increase (79% in real terms) relative to 1998 ($345 million), but a 3.9% (-9.1% in real terms) decrease relative to 2006 ($769 million). Finfish revenue decreased 9.6% (-25% in real terms) from $195 million (1998) to $176 million (2007). Finfish revenue between 2006 and 2007 mirrored this decreasing trend, decreasing 4.1% (-9.4% in real terms).

Across New England, finfish revenue decreased in each state between 1998 and 2007 in either current and/or real terms. Maine had the largest

[1]The Northeast Multispecies Fishery Management Plan defines a sector as being a group of self selected vessel owners where a catch share is allocated to the group rather than to individual vessels.

decrease with finfish revenue decreasing 34% (-45% in real terms), followed by Connecticut (-29%, -41% in real terms), New Hampshire (-21%, -34% in real terms), Rhode Island (0.9%, -16% in real terms), and Massachusetts (1.3%, -15% in real terms).

In contrast, shellfish revenue increased across the region, with the largest gain in Massachusetts (257% increase, 198% in real terms). New Hampshire (152%, 110% in real terms), Maine (73%, 45% in real terms), Connecticut (31%, 9.2% in real terms), and Rhode Island (9.9%, -8.3% in real terms) followed.

New England key species and species groups with large changes in total revenue over the 10 year time period include: sea scallop (433% increase, 345% in real terms), quahog clam (268%, 207% in real terms), Atlantic mackerel (152%, 111% in real terms), bluefin tuna (-83%, -85% in real terms), and flounders (-27%, -39% in real terms).

At the state level, key species or groups with large changes in landings revenue from 1998-2007 include: snails or conchs (1,980% increase), quahog clam (302%), sea scallop (230%), lobster (-74% decrease), and goosefish (-49% decrease) in Connecticut; bloodworms (123%), Atlantic herring (92%), lobster (90%), and sea urchins (-89%) in Maine; all other clams (1,184%), Atlantic mackerel (557%), sea scallop (504%), and Atlantic herring (110%) in Massachusetts; Atlantic herring (513%), haddock (109%), and shrimp (-60%) in New Hampshire; and scups or porgies (141%), quahog clam (104%), and Atlantic herring (-53%) in Rhode Island.

Landings

Fishermen in New England landed over 584 million pounds in 2007. This was a 3% decrease from the 602 million pounds landed in 1998, and a 17% decrease from the 701 million landed in 2006. Finfish contributed 63% of total landings in 2007 (371 million pounds), a 13% decrease from 1998. From 2006-2007, finfish landings decreased 20%. Shellfish landings increased 21% from 1998-2007, from 176 million pounds (1998) to 213 million pounds (2007). Shellfish landings decreased 10% between 2006 and 2007.

Finfish landings decreased in four of the five New England states between 1998 and 2007. Connecticut had the largest decrease (-59%) followed by Rhode Island (-52%), New Hampshire (-29%), and Maine (-17%). Massachusetts showed a small increase in finfish landings with a 7.6% increase between 1998 and 2007.

Shellfish landings increased in Massachusetts (89%), Maine (16%), and New Hampshire (12%), but decreased in Rhode Island (-29%) and Connecticut (-22%).

Of New England's key species and species groups, Atlantic herring contributed the most to total landings with 155 million pounds landed in 2007. This was a 13% decrease in landings relative to 1998 totals and a 24% decrease relative to 2006. Despite these declines, Atlantic herring is a significant component of New England's harvest, contributing 27% of total landings in 2007. Fishermen in Massachusetts and Maine harvest the majority of this species, landing 73 million pounds and 72 million pounds, respectively.

Key species or groups with the largest increases in annual landings totals from 1998-2007 were: Atlantic mackerel (515%), sea scallop (408%), and quahog clam (108%). Total landings of bluefin tuna (-87%), squid (-57%), goosefish (-55%), and flounders (-51%) decreased during this period.

Commercial Fish Facts

Landings revenue

- On average, New England's key species or species groups accounted for 84% of total revenue generated in the region.
- Lobster and sea scallops contributed the most to total revenue, averaging $315 million and $145 million, respectively, from 1998-2007. In 2007, fishermen in Maine generated most of the revenue from lobsters that year, while Massachusetts fishermen led the region in sea scallop revenue.
- The largest annual increase in revenue was 764% for Atlantic mackerel, which increased from $437,000 to $3.8 million from 2001-2002. The largest annual decrease was a 72% decrease in Atlantic mackerel revenue (2004-2005).

Landings

- New England's key species and groups contributed an average of 73% to total landings annually.
- Atlantic herring contributed the most to landings in the region, averaging 182 million pounds from 1998-2007. Commercial fishermen in Massachusetts and Maine harvested the majority of this species in 2007.
- Landings of Atlantic mackerel increased dramatically from 2001-2002, increasing 1,575% largely due to an increase in landings in Rhode Island. The largest annual decrease in landings was for Atlantic mackerel which decreased 91% from 2004-2005.

Prices

- Bluefin tuna ($6.03) had the highest average ex-vessel price per pound from 1998-2007, followed by sea scallop ($5.58), quahog clam ($4.34), and lobster ($3.93).
- Atlantic herring and Atlantic mackerel had the lowest average ex-vessel price per pound at $0.08 and $0.21, respectively.
- Atlantic mackerel had the largest annual increase in ex-vessel price, increasing 200% between 2004 and 2005. This was followed by a 61% decline in price between 2005 and 2006.

Prices

With the exception of Atlantic mackerel, 2007 ex-vessel prices for New England's key species and groups was higher than their 10 year average price per pound. Large double-digit increases in prices were observed for eight of the ten key species and groups between 1998 and 2007. The largest increases were for Atlantic herring (100%, 67% in real terms), goosefish (90%, 58% in real terms), and quahog clam (77%, 48% in real terms).

Atlantic mackerel and sea scallops experienced a decrease in ex-vessel price in current and/or real terms. Atlantic mackerel decreased 59% from $0.29 to $0.12 per pound from 1998-2007 (66% in real terms). Sea scallops increased slightly during this period from $6.40 to $6.70 per pound (4.7% increase), but in real terms decreased 13%.

Relative to ex-vessel prices in 2006, the New England Region's Atlantic herring (20%), lobster (12%), and bluefin tuna (11%) experienced double-digit increases in 2007. In contrast, Atlantic mackerel (-14%) and cod and haddock (-2%) prices decreased from 2006-2007.

At the state level, key species or groups with large changes in ex-vessel price from 1998-2007 include: snails or conchs (505% increase), Eastern oyster (153%), quahog clam (96%), and scups or porgies (-37% decrease) in Connecticut; goosefish (102%), bloodworms (100%), blue mussel (95%), and pollock (-23%) in Maine; Eastern oyster (5152%), all other clams (439%), Atlantic herring (120%), and Atlantic mackerel (-68%) in Massachusetts; Atlantic herring (78%), Atlantic cod (63%), and shrimp (-54%) in New Hampshire; and Atlantic herring (117%), goosefish (100%), quahog clam (75%), and scups or porgies (-51%) in Rhode Island.

Recreational Fishing

In 2007, over 1.6 million resident recreational anglers fished in the New England Region. Both resident and non-resident anglers took 9.7 million fishing trips in New England in 2007. Over 87% of these anglers were residents of a regional coastal county. Of the total fishing trips taken, 50% of them were taken from a private or rental boat and another 45% were shore-based. Striped bass were the most caught key species or species group with over 10 million fish caught in 2007, 38% of total fish caught in the region. Almost all of these fish, over 94% of them, were released rather than harvested.

Key New England Recreational Species

- Striped bass
- Bluefish
- Atlantic cod
- Summer flounder
- Winter flounder
- Little tunny
- Atlantic mackerel
- Porgies (scup)
- Bluefin tuna
- Wrasses (tautog)

Economic Impacts and Expenditures

The contribution of recreational fishing activities in New England are reported in terms of economic impacts at the state level (employment, sales, and value-added impacts) and expenditures on fishing trips and durable equipment at the region level. Employment impacts in Massachusetts were highest in the region with over 6,100 full- and part-time jobs supported by recreational fishing activities in this state. Connecticut (3,800 full- and part-time jobs), Maine (2,000 jobs), Rhode Island (1,300 jobs), and New Hampshire (488 jobs) followed in terms of jobs supported by recreational fishing activities.

Overall, these jobs were related to recreational fishing trips taken by anglers (private or rental boat, for-hire boat, or shore-based trips) or expenditures on durable equipment. Throughout New England, most of the jobs supported in 2007 were related to expenditures on durable equipment: 91% of jobs in Connecticut, 49% of jobs in Rhode Island, 45% of jobs in Massachusetts, 43% of jobs in New Hampshire, and 41% of jobs in Maine. When looking at which fishing mode contributed most to jobs in each state, shore-based fishing trips supported most of the jobs in Rhode Island, Maine, and Massachusetts. Most of the fishing trip-related jobs in Connecticut were related to private or rental boat trips and in New Hampshire, for-hire boat trips supported most trip-related jobs.

In addition to jobs, the contribution of recreational fishing activities to New England's economy can be measured in terms of sales impacts and the contribution of these activities to gross domestic product (value-added impacts). In 2007, sales and value-added impacts were highest in Massachusetts ($806 million in sales impacts; $439 million in value-added impacts) and Connecticut ($584 million; $336 million). These states were followed by Maine ($167 million; $87 million), Rhode Island ($145 million; $72 million), and New Hampshire ($55 million; $30 million). Most of these sales and value-added impacts were related to expenditures on durable equipment. In terms of which fishing mode contributed the most to sales and value-added impacts at the state level: shore-based fishing trips contributed the most in Massachusetts, Maine, and Rhode Island; private or rental boat trips in Connecticut; and for-hire boat trips in New Hampshire.

Overall, total fishing trip and durable equipment expenditures generated $1.8 billion across New England in 2007. Approximately 75% of these expenditures were related to durable equipment purchases. Vehicle ($487 million), fishing tackle ($379 million), and boat-related expenses ($334 million) accounted for the majority of durable equipment expenditures. Fishing-trip related expenditures by New England's non-residents totaled over $245 million and most of this was related to shore-based fishing trips ($177 million). New Englanders generated $199 million in trip-related expenditures with most of these expenses related to private or rental boat trips ($114 million).

Participation

There were 1.6 million resident recreational anglers who fished in New England in 2007. This was a 65% increase from 1998 (976,000 anglers) and equaled the number of anglers who fished in 2006. These anglers were New England residents from either a coastal (1.4 million anglers) or non-coastal county (205,000 anglers).[2] Over 87% of total anglers in 2007 were residents of a coastal county. Coastal county angler participation in 2007 increased 59% relative to 1998 (887,000 anglers) and remained constant between 2006 and 2007. Non-coastal county angler participation increased 130% relative to 1998 (89,000 anglers) and increased 9.0% relative to 2006 (188,000 anglers). When looking at where most anglers fished in 2007, over 81% of New England's anglers fished in Massachusetts.

In 2007, the majority of recreational fishermen in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire were residents of a coastal county within their respective state. These anglers comprised 83% of total anglers in Connecticut, 56% of total anglers in New Hampshire, and 51% of total anglers in Massachusetts. In contrast, most of Maine and Rhode Island's anglers in 2007 were out-of-state residents: 260,000 anglers or 58% of total anglers in Maine, and 229,000 anglers or 57% of total anglers in Rhode Island. Throughout New England, anglers from a non-coastal county[3] accounted for a minority of total anglers in 2007: 2.9% in Maine, 7.6% in New Hampshire, and 14% in Massachusetts.

Fishing Trips

Recreational fishermen took 9.7 million fishing trips in New England in 2007. This was a 43% increase from 1998 (6.8 million trips) and equaled the number of trips taken in 2006. In 2007, approximately half of total trips in the region were taken from a private or rental boat (4.9 million trips). Shore-based fishing trips were also popular with 4.4 million trips taken in 2007 or 45% of total trips in New England. This fishing mode was the only one to see a decrease from 2006-2007, decreasing 3.4%. There were 480,000 fishing trips taken from a for-hire boat in 2007.

There were 4.7 million fishing trips taken in Massachusetts in 2007. Trips taken from this state comprised most of the fishing trips taken in New England: 49% of total trips in the region. Private or rental boat trips were the most popular fishing mode in Massachusetts (2.4 million trips) despite a 1% decrease from 2006-2007. Connecticut ranked second in terms of the total number of fishing trips taken in New England with 1.7 million trips taken by anglers in 2007. Rhode Island (1.5 million trips), Maine (1.2 million trips), and New Hampshire (538,000 trips) followed. Private or rental boat trips accounted for most of the trips taken in Connecticut and New Hampshire, while shore-based trips were the most popular mode in Rhode Island and Maine.

Recreational Fishing Facts

Participation

- An average of 1.3 million resident anglers fished in New England annually from 1998-2007. Most of these anglers fished in Massachusetts.
- In 2007, coastal county residents made up 87% of total anglers in this region. These anglers averaged 89% of total anglers annually over the 10 year time period.
- Non-coastal county resident anglers had the largest annual decrease in participation, decreasing 16% from 1998-1999. These anglers also had the largest annual increase in participation, increasing 61% from 1999-2000.

Fishing trips

- In New England, an average of 8.6 million fishing trips were taken annually from 1998-2007. Most of these trips were taken in Massachusetts.
- Private or rental boat and shore-based fishing trips accounted for 4.9 million and 4.4 million fishing trips, respectively, in 2007. Together, these made up 95% of fishing trips taken in that year.
- From 1999-2000, private or rental boat trips increased 44%, the largest annual increase in fishing trip mode. From 2001-2002, for-hire fishing trips declined 23%, the largest annual decrease.

Harvest and release

- Striped bass was the most caught key species or species group, averaging 10 million fish caught over the 10 year time period. Of these, 95% were released rather than harvested.
- Seven of New England's ten key species or groups were released by anglers rather than harvested. Examples include striped bass (95% released), little tunny (92%), and bluefish (69%).
- Atlantic mackerel (90% harvested), winter flounder (61%), and porgies or scup (53%) were key species or groups more often harvested by anglers than released.
- Little tunny had the largest annual increase in catch, increasing 239% from 2003-2004. Bluefin tuna had the largest annual decrease in catch, decreasing 350% from 1999-2000.

Harvest and Release

Striped bass had the highest catch totals of any key species and species group in New England. In 2007, approximately 10.4 million fish were caught by anglers fishing in the region and 94% of these fish were released rather than harvested. Over 59% of the striped bass caught in the region were caught in Massachusetts. Little tunny were also released in large numbers (94% released rather

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[2]At the state level, out-of-state anglers are estimated. However at the region level, out-of-region anglers are not estimated thus only New England resident anglers are discussed here. In *Fisheries Economics of the U.S., 2006* (FEUS 2006), angler participation totals from 1997-2006 incorrectly included out-of-state anglers at the region level. In this report, the 1998-2007 angler participation totals excludes these anglers therefore the annual region totals reported here are smaller than those reported in FEUS 2006.

[3]All resident anglers in Rhode Island and Connecticut are coastal county anglers.

than harvested). Overall, most of New England's key species or groups were released rather than harvested. Only Atlantic mackerel (94% harvested), bluefin tuna (61%), and winter flounder (55%) were harvested more often than released.

Many of New England's key species and species groups had dramatic changes in catch totals from 1998-2007. Total catch of bluefin tuna increased 2,200% during this period. Little tunny (356% increase), bluefish (190%), porgies or scup (173%), and wrasses or tautog (171%) all experienced significant increases in their catch totals. Total catch of winter flounder decreased substantially with anglers catching 83% fewer fish in 2007.

Between 2006 and 2007, large changes in catch totals were observed for the following key species or species group: little tunny (105% increase), wrasses or tautog (56%), Atlantic cod (40%), summer flounder (45% decrease), striped bass (-39%), and Atlantic mackerel (-37%).

At the state level, striped bass was the most caught key species or species group in 2007 for Massachusetts (6.2 million fish), Connecticut (1.9 million fish), and New Hampshire (296,000 fish). The majority of these fish were released rather than harvested. Striped bass catch totals in Connecticut were a 10% increase from 2006 totals. However, a decrease in the number of striped bass caught from 2006-2007 was observed in New Hampshire (49% decrease) and Massachusetts (-32%).

Anglers in Maine caught more Atlantic mackerel than any other key species or group with over 1.2 million fish caught in 2007. This was an 156% increase relative to 2006 (482,000 fish). In Rhode Island, scup were caught in the largest numbers in 2007 with 1.2 million fish caught. This was a 9.5% decrease in catch relative to 2006 (1.3 million fish).

Marine Economy[4]

In 2006, New England's gross domestic product by state was $688 billion. Employee compensation totaled $414 billion and annual payroll totaled $283 billion. Respectively, these totals were a 43%, 19%, and 40% increase from 1998 levels, and a 4.9%, 5.1%, and 5.1% increase from 2005 levels. There were approximately 381,000 establishments and 6.2 million full- and part-time employees across the region in 2006. Both of these economic indicators increased slightly between 1998 and 2006 (4.7% and 6.2%, respectively) and between 2005 and 2006 (0.1% and 2.1%, respectively).

At the state level, Massachusetts had the highest establishment and employee numbers, annual payroll, employee compensation, and gross state product levels in the region. Massachusetts' 175,000 establishments employed over 3.0 million employees in 2006. The gross state product in Massachusetts was $335 billion, followed by Connecticut ($205 billion), New Hampshire ($56 billion), Maine ($46 billion), and Rhode Island ($46 billion).

Among the New England states where data was available,[5] Maine had the highest commercial fishing location quotient (CFLQ) at 12.43 in 2006. This was a 54% increase from 2001 (8.09) and a 7.2% increase from 2005 (11.59). Maine's CFLQ suggests that the level of employment in commercial fishing-related industries in Maine is over 12 times higher than the national level of employment in these industries.[6] The CFLQ in 2006 was 3.91 in Rhode Island (a 36% increase relative to 2001) and 0.52 in Connecticut (a 13% decrease relative to 2001).

Seafood Sales and Processing

In 2006, there were 113 nonemployer firms engaged in seafood product preparation and packaging across New England. This was a 49% increase relative to 1998 levels. Most of these firms were located in Maine (48%). Regionwide, annual receipts for this industry totaled $15 million in 2006, a 92% increase (70% in real terms) from 1998-2006.

Employer establishments engaged in this industry totaled 95 in 2006, with 50% of them located in Massachusetts. From 1998-2006, the number of establishments regionwide decreased 1%. Over 3,500 full- and part-time workers were employed by these establishments in 2006 (9% increase relative to 1998) and the annual payroll totaled $144 million (51% increase).

In 2006, there were 370 seafood wholesale establishments that employed approximately 2,900 workers with an annual payroll totaling $120 million. Across New England, these seafood wholesale establishments, employee numbers, and annual payroll decreased over the time period, -34%, -41%, and -17%, respectively. Declining trends were also experienced in all five New England states.

When looking at seafood retail firms (156 in 2006) and establishments (248 in 2006), the number of nonemployer firms remained flat from 1998-2006. A 71% increase in firm numbers was observed in Rhode Island but decreases occurred in Maine (-15%), Connecticut (-12%), and New Hampshire (-9%). Annual receipts for these firms, which totaled $20 million in 2006, also remained flat during this time period.

Employer establishments engaged in seafood retail increased 27% regionwide from 1998-2006. Increases were observed in all states, with the largest increases in New Hampshire (114%) and

[4]Data for 2007 was unavailable for this report therefore 2006 information is reported in this section.

[5]The CFLQ for 2006 was not available for New Hampshire or Massachusetts.

[6]The CFLQ for the U.S. is 1.0. This provides a national baseline from which state CFLQs can be compared.

Maine (96%). Employee numbers increased 53% across New England to 1,145 workers in 2006. Annual payroll increased to $30 million, an 136% increase from 1998 totals (109% in real terms). Most of these establishments were located in Massachusetts.

Transport, Support, and Marine Operations

Marina industries had the highest number of establishments in 2006 with 442 establishments across New England. This was a 2% increase over 1998 levels. Most of these marina operations were located in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Ship and boat building industries employed the most people (8,100 full- and part-time workers) and had the highest annual payroll ($373 million). Large increases were experienced in this industry, with employee numbers increasing 1,501% and annual payroll totals increasing 2,131% from 1998-2006 (1,871% in real terms). Most of the ship and boat building activity in the region occurred in Maine and Rhode Island.

Other industries with large or modest changes from 1998-2006 were: coastal and Great Lakes freight transportation (71% increase in establishments in Massachusetts, -69% in Connecticut, -50% in Maine); deep sea freight transportation (100% increase in establishments in Rhode Island, 75% in Connecticut, -50% in Maine); deep sea passenger transportation (100% increase in establishments in Massachusetts, -50% in Connecticut and Maine); marina operations (72% increase in annual payroll in Connecticut, 51% in Rhode Island); marine cargo handling (-50% increase in establishments in Maine); navigational services to shipping industries (200% increase in establishments in Connecticut, 100% in New Hampshire, 57% in Massachusetts, -36% in Rhode Island); and port and harbor operations (300% increase in establishments in Massachusetts, 100% increase in Rhode Island).