

# North Pacific Region

- Alaska



Hauling In Alaskan king crab pots  
(photo credit: NOAA Fisheries)

## MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

The North Pacific Region includes the fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) 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 Region FMPs

1. Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands (BSAI) groundfish
2. Gulf of Alaska (GOA) groundfish
3. BSAI king and tanner crabs
4. Alaska scallop
5. Salmon in the EEZ
6. Arctic

Of the stocks or stock complexes covered in these fishery management plans, only the blue king crab - Pribilof Islands stock is listed as overfished. The Bering Sea/ Aleutian Island octopus complex, the only stock or stock complex in this region subject to overfishing in 2012, was removed from the overfishing list in 2013.

The North Pacific Region has six catch share programs, more than any other region. These are the: 1) Western Alaska Community Development Quota Program; 2) Alaska Halibut and Sablefish Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) Program; 3) American Fisheries Act Pollock Cooperatives; 4) Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Crab IFQ Program; 5) Non-Pollock Trawl Catcher/Processor Groundfish Cooperatives (Amendment 80); and 6) Central Gulf of Alaska Rockfish Program. The landings revenues for these programs totaled over \$1.2 billion in 2012, which exceeds the total landings revenue of any other state. Below is a description of these catch share programs and their performance.

The Western Alaska Community Development Quota (CDQ) 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 65 eligible villages in western Alaska that are organized into six CDQ groups. The purpose of the program is to: 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.

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. CDQ groups use the revenue derived from the harvest of their fisheries allocations to fund economic development activities and provide employment opportunities. In 2013, the CDQ 2012 Decennial Review was released and the State of Alaska determined that each CDQ entity has maintained or improved performance over the evaluation period, 2006 through 2010.

The Alaska Halibut and Sablefish IFQ Program was implemented in 1995. The primary objectives of this IFQ Program are to: 1) eliminate gear conflicts; 2) address safety concerns; and 3) improve product quality. The performance results of the Halibut component of this IFQ Program show that relative to its Baseline period (3-year period prior to implementation) 2012 quota, landings, and active vessels decreased while inflation-adjusted halibut revenue and revenue per active vessel increased. Similarly, the Sablefish component of the IFQ Program show 2012 sablefish quota, landings, and active vessels decreased while inflation-adjusted sablefish revenue and revenue per active vessel increased relative to its Baseline.

The American Fisheries Act (AFA) Pollock Cooperatives was established in 1998 and manages two allocations of Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands walleye pollock. The Program objectives were to settle allocation disputes between inshore (catcher vessels) and offshore (catcher/processors) sectors and rationalize the fishery. Key program performance indicators show that relative to its Baseline, 2012 quota, landings, inflation-adjusted pollock revenue and revenue per active vessel increased while the number of active vessels decreased.

Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) Crab Rationalization In 2005, the BSAI Crab Rationalization Program was implemented to address the race to harvest, high by-

catch and discard mortality, product quality issues, and 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. Community interests are protected by Community Development Quota (CDQ) and Adak Community allocations, and regional landings and processing requirements, as well as several community protection measures. The key performance indicators of this Program show that relative to its Baseline, 2012 quota, landings and the number of active vessels have decreased while inflation-adjusted crab revenue and revenue per active vessel increased.

The Non-Pollock Trawl Catcher/Processor Groundfish Cooperatives, commonly referred to as the Amendment 80 Cooperatives, was implemented in 2007 to create economic incentives to improve retention of all fish caught and reduce bycatch by commercial fishing vessels using trawl gear in the non-pollock groundfish fisheries. Key performance indicators of this Program show that relative to its Baseline, 2012 landings and inflation-adjusted catch share species revenue and revenue per active vessel increased while the number of vessels active declined.

The Central Gulf of Alaska Rockfish Program was initially established as a two-year (2007-2008) pilot program by the U.S. Congress and later extended to five years. The NPFMC modified this Program and implemented this Catch Share Program in 2012. Program objectives are to reduce bycatch and discards; encourage conservation-minded practices; improve product quality and value; and provide stability to the processing labor force. Results show that for 2012 the number of active vessels, landings, and inflation-adjusted catch share species revenue and revenue per active vessel increased relative to the Baseline.

Salmon bycatch in the Bering Sea pollock fishery is an important management challenge in the North Pacific because on the one hand, it involves the largest fishery in the U.S. (~25% of total landings) but on the other hand, salmon, especially Chinook in Western Alaska Rivers, is arguably the most important subsistence fishery in the U.S. Prior to 2011, fixed salmon time-area closures and

dynamic “rolling hot spot” closures were used to protect salmon but the Council concluded that these measures were not reducing bycatch sufficiently. In 2011, Amendment 91 to the BSAI Fishery Management Plan established Chinook catch limits (“hard caps”), allocated at the cooperative and vessel level, as well as other vessel-level incentives to encourage bycatch reduction at lower levels of salmon encounters and abundance when the hard cap may not strongly constrain the fishery. In 2015, the Council passed additional measures to reduce Chinook and chum bycatch including penalties for vessels with high bycatch rates, salmon excluder device requirements, seasonal reallocation of pollock quota, and hard cap reductions in years of low Chinook in-river abundance.

A recent change in recreational fisheries management includes the creation of a new charter program in the existing halibut fishery. The Charter Halibut Limited Access Program established new federal Charter Halibut Permits (CHPs) for operators in the charter halibut fishery in regulatory Areas 2C (Southeast Alaska) and 3A (Central Gulf of Alaska). The program goals are to increase the value of the resource, limit boats to qualified active participants in the guided sport halibut sector, and enhance economic stability in rural coastal communities.

### COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

North Pacific fishermen earned over \$1.9 billion from their commercial harvest (5.9 billion pounds) in 2013. Landings revenue was dominated by salmon (\$680 million), walleye pollock (\$406 million), and crab (\$230 million), which together accounted for 69% of revenue. Walleye pollock contributed the most to landings in 2013, accounting for 51% of total landings volume (3 billion pounds).

#### Key North Pacific Commercial Species

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

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 Impacts<sup>1</sup>**

In 2013, Alaska’s seafood industry generated \$4.7 billion in sales impacts, \$2.1 billion in income impacts, \$2.6 billion in value added impacts, and approximately 69,000 full- and part-time jobs. The commercial harvesters sector contributed the most to these impacts with \$3.3 billion in sales, \$1.5 billion in income, and \$1.8 billion in value added impacts, and more than 49,000 jobs.

**Landings Revenue**

In 2013, landings revenue for finfish and shellfish totaled over \$1.9 billion, a 68% increase from total revenue generated in 2004 (23% in real terms) and a 2% increase from 2012. With 87% of revenue, finfish and other catch accounted for a majority of the 2013 landings revenue relative to shellfish. Landings revenue was dominated by salmon (\$680 million), walleye pollock (\$406 million), and crab (\$230 million), which together accounted for 69% of revenue.

The largest changes in landings revenue between 2004 and 2013 were for rockfish (241% increase, 150% in real terms), flatfish (196% increase, 117% in real terms), and salmon (166% increase, 95% in real terms). Pacific halibut experienced a decline in revenue from 2004 to 2013 (-34%, -52% in real terms).

Salmon landings revenue increased 54% from 2012 to 2013, the largest increase among the key species and species groups for this time period. Salmon landings in 2012 were at their lowest point in the 10-year time series (2004-2013) due to the fishery disaster in 2011 and 2012 that affected several salmon stocks. Atka mackerel experienced the largest one-year de-

cline (-51%) in landings revenue from 2012-2013. This decrease corresponds to the reduction in the Bering Sea total allowable catch for this species in 2013.

**Commercial Fisheries Facts**

**Landings revenue**

- On average, the key species or species groups account for 98% of total revenue, (\$1.5 billion) generated in the North Pacific Region.
- Salmon contributed more than any other species or species group, averaging \$407 million in landings revenue from 2004 to 2013.

**Landings**

- Key species or species groups contributed an average of 98% annually to total landings between 2004 and 2013.
- Walleye pollock, contributed the most to landings in the region, averaging 2.8 billion pounds from 2004 to 2013.

**Prices**

- Pacific halibut had the highest average annual ex-vessel price per pound (\$3.30) over the time period, followed by sablefish (\$2.96), and crab (\$2.44).
- Walleye pollock had the lowest average annual ex-vessel price per pound (\$0.13) over the time period, followed by flatfish (\$0.17), and Atka mackerel (\$0.19).

**Landings**

In 2013, North Pacific commercial fishermen landed 5.9 billion pounds of finfish and shellfish, a 9% increase from 2004 landings. In terms of key species or species groups, walleye pollock landings contributed the most to landings, accounting for 51% of total landings (3 billion pounds). Landings of salmon (1 billion pounds), Pacific cod (681 million pounds), and flatfish (660 million pounds) also significantly contributed to the total landings. Relative to 2004, landings of flatfish (143%), rockfish (80%) crab (65%), and salmon (45%) increased most. The largest decreases between 2004 and 2013 were experienced by Pacific halibut (62%) and Atka mackerel (53%).

**Prices**

In all, 2013 ex-vessel prices per pound for four of the key species and species groups were above their average annual price for the 10 year time period. The

<sup>1</sup> The 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](http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/documents/commercial_seafood_impacts_2007-2009.pdf))

largest price changes from 2004 to 2013 were for Atka mackerel (173% increase, 100% increase in real terms), rockfish (87%, 37% in real terms) salmon (81%, 33% in real terms), Pacific halibut (76% increase, 30% increase in real terms), and walleye pollock (75% increase, 28% increase in real terms). Crab (-10%, -34% in real terms) and Pacific herring (-5%, -30% in real terms) experienced price declines.

## RECREATIONAL FISHERIES

Recreational fishermen spent approximately 980,000 days fishing in Alaska in 2013. These anglers numbered almost 298,000, with 59% of them non-residents. Pacific halibut was the most caught species or species group, with approximately 778,000 fish caught in 2013.

### Key North Pacific Recreational Species

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

## Economic Impacts and Expenditures<sup>2</sup>

The contribution of recreational fishing activities in the North Pacific Region are reported in terms of economic impacts (employment, sales, income, and value added impacts) and expenditures on fishing trips in the state of Alaska. Employment impacts totaled almost 5,500 jobs full- and part-time jobs generated by recreational fishing activities in the state.

In addition to employment impacts, the contribution of recreational fishing activities to the region's economy can be measured in terms of sales, income impacts, and the contribution of these activities to gross domestic product (value added impacts). In 2013, economic impacts in Alaska totaled: \$642 million in sales impacts, \$261 million in income impacts, and \$386 million in value added.

Expenditures for fishing trips and durable equipment across Alaska in 2013 totaled \$451 million. Approximately 70% of these expenditures were related to trip expenses, with a large portion coming in the form of for-hire trip expenses by non-resident anglers (\$144

million). The greatest durable goods expenditures were for boat expenses (\$83 million).

## Participation

In 2013, there were 298,000 recreational saltwater anglers who fished in Alaska, which represents an 8% decrease from 2004 and a 7% increase from 2012. In 2013, non-resident anglers made up 59% of total anglers.

## Days Fished<sup>3</sup>

Anglers who fished in Alaska spent approximately 980,000 days fishing in 2012. This was a 3% decrease in days fished since 2004 and a 21% increase from 2012.

## Harvest and Release

Of Alaska's key species and species groups, Pacific halibut (778,000), coho salmon (615,000), and pink salmon (316,000) were most frequently caught by recreational fishermen. Between 2004 and 2013, sockeye salmon experienced a notably large increase in the number of fish caught (56%). Chum salmon (up 106%), coho salmon (up 96%), Chinook salmon (up 61%), and sockeye salmon (up 47%) all experienced substantial increases in catch from 2012 to 2013.

### Recreational Fishing Facts

#### Participation

- An average of 304,000 anglers fished in North Pacific annually between 2004 and 2013.
- Alaska residents accounted for 41% of total anglers on average over the 10 year time period.

#### Days Fished

- There was an annual average of 931,000 days fished by anglers in Alaska between 2004 and 2013.

#### Harvest and release

- Pacific halibut was the most commonly caught key species or species group with an annual average of 810,000 fish caught from 2004 to 2013.

## MARINE ECONOMY<sup>4</sup>

Across the entire economy of Alaska, approximately 258,000 full- and part-time employees were employed by more than 20,000 establishments and annual payroll

<sup>2</sup> Expenditure estimates were generated from the 2011 National Marine Recreational Fishing Expenditure Survey. Economic impacts from recreational fishing activities were generated using the NMFS Recreational Economic Impact Model (see The Economic Contribution of Marine Angler Expenditures in the United States, 2011, available at: <https://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/economics/publications/marine-angler-expenditures/marine-angler-2011>).

<sup>3</sup> In Alaska, recreational fishing data is collected in terms of the number of days spent fishing rather than the number of fishing trips taken.

<sup>4</sup> Unless otherwise stated, data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, <http://censtats.census.gov/> (accessed September 15, 2014).

totalled \$14 billion in 2012. Gross state product totaled \$60 billion and employee compensation totaled \$26 billion in 2012.<sup>5</sup>

The Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) provides a measure of the proportional size of this sector in a state's economy relative to the size of the commercial fishing sector in the national economy.<sup>6</sup> 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 US CFLQ is 1; a state CFLQ less than (greater than) 1 implies that there is less (more) commercial fishing in this state than the national average. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suppressed data regarding the CFLQ for Alaska for 2012.

For this report, the marine economy, a subset of the regional economy, is comprised of two industry sectors: 1) seafood sales and processing (employer establishments and nonemployer firms) and 2) transport, support, and marine operations (employer establishments). These sectors are comprised of several different marine-related industries. The following sections discuss the contribution of these industries to the national marine economy in terms of the number of establishments or firms, employees, and total annual payroll or receipts.

### Seafood Sales and Processing

There were 25 nonemployer firms (businesses that have no paid employees and are subject to federal income tax) engaged in seafood product preparation and packaging, down from 26 in 2004 and 26 in 2011. Annual receipts for these firms were \$2.7 million in 2012, up 56% since 2004 and down 6% from 2011. There were 116 employer establishments engaged in seafood product preparation and packaging in 2012, up from 113 in 2004 and down from 122 in 2011. Employment in this sector totaled about 8,300 workers in 2012, a 23% increase from 2004 and a 3% decrease from 2011. Annual payroll was \$297 million, 37% increase from 2004 and a less than 1% increase from 2011.

There were 47 employer establishments in the wholesale seafood sales sector, down 49% from 2004 and 1

less than in 2011. There were 143 employees in this sector, a 24% decrease from 2004 and a 10% decrease from 2011. Annual payroll was \$11 million, which represented a 45% increase from 2004 and a 10% increase from 2011.

There were 15 nonemployer firms in the seafood retail sales sector with annual receipts totaling \$1.6 million. This is the same number of firms as in 2011 and an 80% increase in annual receipts (2004 data were suppressed). There were 15 employer establishments in the seafood retail sales sector in 2012, up from 6 in 2004 and 10 in 2011. Annual payroll for firms in this sector was just over \$2 million in 2012, down 19% from 2011 (payroll data from 2004 was suppressed). Data on employment in the seafood retail sales sector for 2012 was suppressed.

### Transport, Support, and Marine Operations

Data for the transport, support, and marine operations sector of Alaska's economy were largely suppressed for confidentiality reasons. However, the shipping industry plays an important role in Alaska's economy as Marine Cargo Handling (\$26.5 million), Navigational Services to Shipping (\$9.9 million), and Port and Harbor Operation (\$25.5 million) had substantial payrolls in 2012.

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Table 1.1.5 Gross Domestic Product" and "Table SA6N Compensation of Employees by NAICS Industry," [http://www.bea.gov/iTable/index\\_nipa.cfm](http://www.bea.gov/iTable/index_nipa.cfm) (accessed September 15, 2014).

<sup>6</sup> U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Location Quotient Calculator," [http://data.bls.gov/location\\_quotient/](http://data.bls.gov/location_quotient/) (accessed September 15, 2014).

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**2013 Economic Impacts of the Alaska Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars)**

	With Imports				Without Imports			
	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	68,540	4,692,951	2,097,384	2,600,648	68,192	4,654,642	2,084,856	2,583,512
Commercial Harvesters	49,455	3,272,062	1,484,839	1,835,525	49,455	3,272,062	1,484,839	1,835,525
Seafood Processors & Dealers	15,032	1,198,125	522,853	648,238	14,764	1,176,556	513,419	636,560
Importers	54	14,964	2,398	4,562	0	0	0	0
Seafood Wholesalers & Distributors	449	46,506	15,924	20,793	439	45,467	15,568	20,328
Retail	3,549	161,293	71,370	91,531	3,534	160,558	71,030	91,099

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Revenue	1,131,025	1,296,207	1,325,338	1,500,377	1,773,630	1,268,687	1,604,161	1,947,491	1,857,531	1,903,383
Finfish & Other	965,307	1,136,822	1,201,146	1,319,531	1,521,992	1,073,144	1,397,573	1,680,709	1,564,584	1,656,756
Shellfish	165,718	159,385	124,192	180,846	251,638	195,543	206,588	266,782	292,947	246,627
<b>Key Species</b>										
Atka mackerel	12,335	16,112	14,816	17,506	21,688	29,734	30,535	30,031	30,636	15,279
Crab	153,742	146,131	110,572	168,195	240,747	180,264	189,553	248,693	275,745	230,139
Flatfish	41,512	61,315	68,200	74,507	96,326	69,233	79,510	109,682	123,384	123,045
Pacific cod	104,975	103,397	144,677	181,326	242,497	98,507	145,908	163,440	171,207	155,117
Pacific halibut	168,658	170,075	192,905	217,399	208,983	134,603	200,454	205,211	144,801	111,483
Pacific herring	14,029	13,429	7,455	14,817	22,912	29,294	23,026	12,305	19,430	16,280
Rockfish	10,146	13,174	18,002	17,422	16,773	14,450	21,587	33,628	33,241	34,637
Sablefish	76,807	76,781	85,023	88,498	92,943	87,660	97,651	139,712	120,163	82,008
Salmon	255,000	293,562	276,512	347,625	368,219	344,655	505,695	564,788	441,284	679,528
Walleye pollock	274,088	381,502	380,510	344,170	436,076	254,295	280,022	401,921	453,171	406,403

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Landings	5,397,153	5,694,807	5,481,206	5,385,090	4,603,599	4,128,502	4,420,478	5,435,775	5,428,514	5,886,626
Finfish & Other	5,338,146	5,630,384	5,406,945	5,309,070	4,499,096	4,033,575	4,335,469	5,350,668	5,311,652	5,794,893
Shellfish	59,007	64,423	74,261	76,020	104,503	94,927	85,009	85,107	116,862	91,733
<b>Key Species</b>										
Atka mackerel	108,423	129,292	130,840	126,962	127,030	156,888	145,205	112,594	103,988	51,423
Crab	52,642	57,310	69,002	70,699	99,445	89,531	79,875	80,463	111,914	87,089
Flatfish	270,677	341,701	383,194	423,340	599,585	506,166	563,870	649,579	646,969	659,863
Pacific cod	584,754	547,849	521,041	491,022	495,546	491,073	538,759	663,188	716,906	681,317
Pacific halibut	76,558	73,922	69,154	67,242	64,639	57,749	54,857	41,291	32,422	28,696
Pacific herring	70,893	85,701	79,845	67,137	83,787	86,951	108,116	98,600	75,058	85,076
Rockfish	68,480	64,732	74,631	86,569	89,785	83,996	100,088	106,287	114,579	123,020
Sablefish	39,617	37,565	35,719	36,101	32,798	29,099	27,132	28,841	31,427	30,192
Salmon	697,897	872,318	634,227	861,253	640,070	671,181	756,825	738,122	611,163	1,012,612
Walleye pollock	3,353,055	3,409,905	3,403,893	3,068,211	2,277,638	1,869,214	1,947,575	2,810,777	2,872,187	3,003,135

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atka mackerel	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.27	0.29	0.30
Crab	2.92	2.55	1.60	2.38	2.42	2.01	2.37	3.09	2.46	2.64
Flatfish	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.19
Pacific cod	0.18	0.19	0.28	0.37	0.49	0.20	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.23
Pacific halibut	2.20	2.30	2.79	3.23	3.23	2.33	3.65	4.97	4.47	3.88
Pacific herring	0.20	0.16	0.09	0.22	0.27	0.34	0.21	0.12	0.26	0.19
Rockfish	0.15	0.20	0.24	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.22	0.32	0.29	0.28
Sablefish	1.94	2.04	2.38	2.45	2.83	3.01	3.60	4.84	3.82	2.72
Salmon	0.37	0.34	0.44	0.4	0.58	0.51	0.67	0.77	0.72	0.67
Walleye pollock	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.19	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.14



**2013 Economic Impacts of Alaska Recreational Fishing Expenditures (thousands of dollars)<sup>1</sup>**

		Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Trip Impacts by Fishing Mode	For-Hire	2,094	256,108	120,720	153,092
	Private Boat	2,066	246,592	81,797	140,643
	Shore	158	19,216	6,340	10,725
Total Durable Expenditures		1,139	120,512	52,558	81,890
Total State Economic Impacts		5,457	642,428	261,415	386,350

**2013 Angler Trip & Durable Expenditures (thousands of dollars)**

Fishing Mode	Trip Expenditures		Equipment	Durable Goods Expenditures
	Non-residents	Residents		
			Fishing Tackle	23,751
For-Hire	143,595	25,008	Other Equipment	21,952
Private Boat	69,157	64,280	Boat Expenses	82,687
Shore	11,356	5,068	Vehicle Expenses	1,894
Total	224,108	94,356	Second Home Expenses	2,439
			Total Durable Expenditures	132,723
Total State Trip and Durable Equipment Expenditures				451,187

**Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Out-of-State	193	207	197	205	190	158	159	161	160	176
Coastal/Non-Coastal	130	127	120	127	119	127	122	124	118	121
Total Anglers	323	334	317	332	309	284	281	286	278	298

**Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler fishing days)**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Days Fished	1,007	1,054	941	1,052	935	914	811	811	808	980

**Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species Species Groups (thousands of fish)<sup>2,3</sup>**

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Chinook	H	110	116	117	110	71	89	78	85	63	81
Salmon	R	124	127	104	110	80	96	66	95	62	120
Chum	H	24	17	14	18	12	22	11	21	11	25
Salmon	R	61	42	34	34	28	34	19	38	20	39
Coho	H	560	695	395	506	403	418	350	386	263	493
Salmon	R	193	191	107	122	89	94	74	88	50	122
Lingcod	H	31	38	35	42	37	32	32	33	33	34
	R	52	67	53	70	65	46	39	36	36	33
Pacific	H	483	500	463	585	516	440	398	394	388	454
Halibut	R	369	380	353	438	359	321	304	311	324	324
Pink	H	132	149	65	133	88	117	82	72	78	113
Salmon	R	297	343	167	280	151	224	121	135	141	203
Razor	H	551	451	483	389	593	556	357	436	NA	291
Clams	R	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	NA	3
Rockfish	H	180	184	173	198	226	209	224	211	230	256
Species	R	227	199	165	178	171	149	151	122	121	121
Sockeye	H	24	27	21	32	29	34	28	31	28	40
Salmon	R	10	11	7	21	10	10	6	10	8	13

<sup>1</sup> Data reported in this table includes saltwater fishing activities only.<sup>2</sup> Information 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 only.<sup>3</sup> In this table, '(1)' = 0-999 fish.

Alaska's State Economy (% of national total)<sup>1,2</sup>

	Establishments	Employees	Annual Payroll (\$ billions)	Employee Compensation (\$ billions)	Gross State Product (\$ billions)	Commercial Fishing Location Quotient <sup>3</sup>
2004	19,387 (0.3%)	223,153 (0.2%)	9.12 (0.2%)	17.58 (0.3%)	35.53 (0.3%)	4.84
2012	20,427 (0.3%)	258,219 (0.2%)	13.99 (0.3%)	25.72 (0.3%)	59.64 (0.4%)	ds
% change	5.1	13.6	34.8	31.6	40.4	NA

Seafood Sales & Processing - Nonemployer Firms (thousands of dollars)<sup>1</sup>

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Seafood product prep. & packaging	Firms	26	17	22	33	31	32	28	26	25
	Receipts	1,731	1,315	1,055	1,837	1,455	1,693	2,482	2,882	2,708
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	ds	11	12	12	13	16	23	15	15
	Receipts	ds	752	649	1,358	1,431	1,350	1,595	903	1,626

Seafood Sales & Processing - Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)<sup>1</sup>

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Seafood product prep. & packaging	Establishments	113	124	113	114	122	121	119	122	116
	Employees	6,749	6,621	6,866	6,506	7,707	7,572	8,074	8,578	8,289
	Payroll	216,599	235,457	246,067	262,127	254,894	255,403	268,208	296,851	297,284
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	93	88	77	68	57	54	52	48	47
	Employees	187	177	224	167	143	ds	ds	159	143
	Payroll	7,561	7,928	8,509	8,528	8,389	8,445	9,141	9,985	10,943
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	6	11	7	7	9	10	10	10	15
	Employees	ds	22	ds	ds	37	44	ds	ds	ds
	Payroll	ds	1,175	ds	ds	1,839	1,824	1,986	2,487	2,019

Transport, Support, & Marine Operations - Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)<sup>1</sup>

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Coastal & Great Lakes freight transportation	Establishments	30	43	46	46	49	50	55	63	47
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	27,357	33,888	33,132	ds	ds	ds
Deep sea freight transportation	Establishments	4	5	5	3	3	3	3	1	2
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds
Deep sea passenger transportation	Establishments	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	0
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA
Marinas	Establishments	22	22	21	13	14	13	14	14	13
	Employees	62	71	ds	48	66	56	ds	ds	ds
	Payroll	2,367	2,612	ds	1,763	2,303	2,181	1,932	2,053	1,613
Marine cargo handling	Establishments	13	13	11	17	12	13	13	14	8
	Employees	488	703	503	677	ds	ds	ds	ds	334
	Payroll	21,078	20,827	22,876	35,345	ds	ds	ds	ds	26,481
Navigational services to shipping	Establishments	29	32	31	31	25	23	25	22	21
	Employees	280	318	ds	ds	296	312	303	321	97
	Payroll	20,676	20,334	ds	25,058	23,233	25,630	27,543	27,156	9,938
Port & harbor operations	Establishments	3	2	2	2	7	8	9	8	18
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	582
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	1,790	25,545
Ship & boat building	Establishments	14	14	17	16	17	21	22	23	23
	Employees	286	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds
	Payroll	8,815	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds

<sup>1</sup> ds = these data are suppressed.

<sup>2</sup> NA = not applicable.

<sup>3</sup> The US Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ less than (greater than) 1 implies that there is less (more) commercial fishing in this state than the national average.