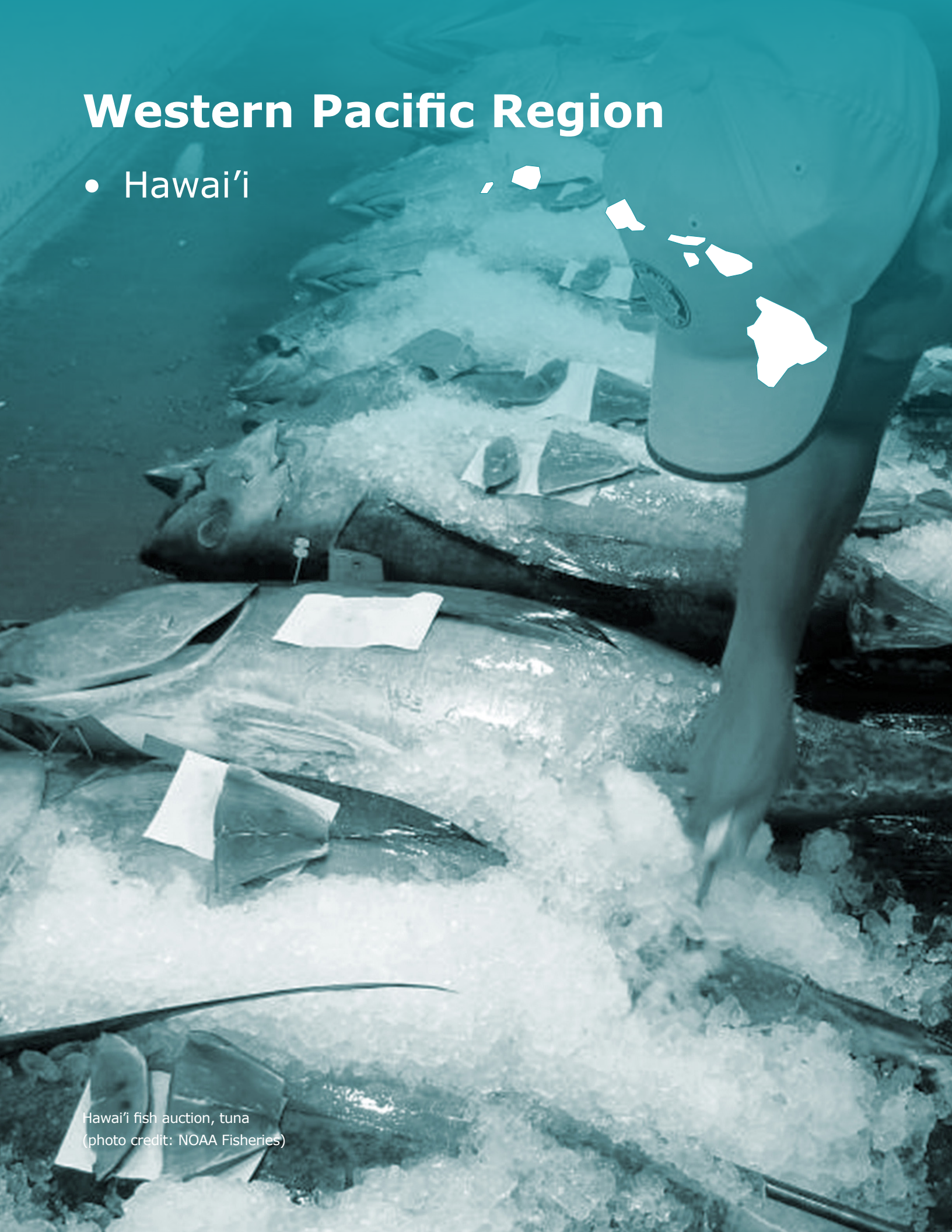


Western Pacific Region

- Hawai'i

Hawai'i fish auction, tuna
(photo credit: NOAA Fisheries)



MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

The U.S. Pacific Islands Region includes the State of Hawai'i, the Territories of American Samoa, 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 (NMFS) under five fishery ecosystem plans (FEPs), which focus on place-based rather than species- or fishery-based, management.

Western Pacific Fishery Ecosystem Plans

1. American Samoa
2. Hawai'i
3. Mariana Archipelago (Guam and the CNMI)
4. Pacific Remote Island Areas
5. Western Pacific Pelagics

Because fishery data are limited in most of these areas, only information for the Hawai'i and Western Pacific Pelagics fisheries is reported here. There are no catch share programs in place in this Region.

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

Western Pacific Pelagics: The management species covered under this FEP include tunas, billfishes, sharks, squids and an assortment of other species (e.g., mahimahi, wahoo, moonfish, and pomfret). Of these species, bigeye tuna, Pacific bluefin tuna and the Western and Central North Pacific striped marlin stock are considered subject to overfishing. Pacific bluefin tuna and the Western and Central North Pacific striped marlin stock were added to the overfished list in 2013. The striped marlin stock was also added to the overfishing list in 2013; prior to 2013, its stock status was unknown.

In addition to management by the WPFMC and NMFS, pelagic fish such as bigeye and yellowfin tunas are also managed by two regional fishery management organizations (RFMOs). The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) have management 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 WCPFC and implemented by NMFS for the U.S. longline fleet in the western and central Pacific. The IATTC establishes the harvest limit for bigeye tuna for the U.S. longline vessels longer than 24 meters in the eastern tropical Pacific.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Fishermen in Hawai'i earned \$108 million from their commercial harvest in 2013, landing over 32 million pounds of finfish and shellfish. Tunas, a high-value species group, comprised 76% of the landings revenue and 64% percent of the landed weight.

Key Western Pacific Commercial Species

- Lobsters
- Mahimahi
- Marlin
- Moonfish
- Pomfret
- Scad
- Snappers
- Swordfish
- Tunas
- Wahoo

Economic Impacts¹

In 2013, Hawai'i's seafood industry generated \$751 million in sales impacts, \$237 million in income impacts, \$343 million in value added impacts, and approximately 10,000 full- and part-time jobs. The retail sector contributed the most to job impacts (4,111 jobs), income impacts (\$90 million), and value added impacts (\$117 million). Importers contributed the most to sales (\$261 million). The commercial harvest sector generated 3,800 jobs, \$187 million in sales, \$68 million in income, and \$98 million in value added impacts.

¹ 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).

Landings Revenue

In 2013, landings revenue for finfish and shellfish totaled \$108 million, an 87% increase (a 38% increase in real terms) from total revenue earned in 2004. Landings trends for this time period (2004-2013) can only be understood in light of 1) the growth of the tuna fishery; and 2) the closure of the Hawai'i-based swordfish longline fishery in 2000 and its subsequent re-opening in 2004.

Hawai'i accounted for 56% of all tuna landings in the U.S. in 2013, earning \$82 million for its catch. From 2004 to 2013, tuna revenue increased \$43 million, more than doubling (112% increase, 56% in real terms). Big-eye tuna dominated Hawai'i's landings revenue in 2013 at \$66 million, an increase of \$37 million from 2004. Bigeye tuna accounted for at least 50% of Hawai'i's landings revenue each year from 2004 to 2013.

Extensive closure of fishing grounds to the Hawai'i-based swordfish longline fishery in 2000 due to concern about the high frequency of interactions with loggerhead and leatherback sea turtles resulted in Hawai'i swordfish landings revenue decreasing 95% from \$12.8 million in 2000 to \$1.3 million in 2001. When the fishery re-opened in 2004, swordfish landings revenue increased 534% from \$1.2 million in 2004 to \$7.8 million in 2005. Landings revenue ranged from \$5.1 million to \$7.7 million from 2006 to 2012 but declined 33% from 2012 to 2013. Nationally, Hawai'i accounted for 21% of U.S. swordfish landings revenue in 2013.

Landings

In 2013, Hawai'ian commercial fishermen landed 32 million pounds of finfish and shellfish, a 33% increase from 2004 landings totals and a 4% increase from 2012. Finfish and other catch accounted for nearly 100% of total 2013 landings. Tunas contributed more to the Western Pacific's total landings than any other species or group with 21 million pounds landed in 2013. The largest changes in landings between 2004 and 2013 were for swordfish (222% increase), moonfish (164% increase), and pomfret (49% increase). Species or species groups with notably large decreases in landings from 2004 to 2013 include snappers (-33%), mahimahi (-32%), scad (-24%), and wahoo (-13%).

Commercial Fisheries Facts

Landings revenue

- Between 2004 and 2013, the annual landings revenue from the key species or species groups averaged \$79 million, which accounted for 96% of total landings revenue generated in Hawai'i.
- Tunas contributed more than any other species or species group (70%), averaging \$58 million in landings revenue from 2004 to 2013.

Landings

- Key species or species groups contributed an average of 94% annually to total landings between 2004 and 2013.
- Tunas contributed the most to landings in the region (60%), averaging 17 million pounds from 2004 to 2013.

Prices

- Lobsters had the highest average annual ex-vessel price per pound (\$11.56) over the time period, followed by snappers (\$4.92), and tunas (\$3.32).
- Marlin had the lowest average annual ex-vessel price per pound (\$1.35) over the time period, followed by moonfish (\$1.68), and swordfish (\$2.29).

Prices

Overall, the 2013 ex-vessel price for seven of the key species or species groups were above their ten year average annual price (four in real terms). Scad (61%), tunas (52%), and pomfret (31%) had the largest percentage increase in price from 2004 to 2013. Species or species groups with price declines from 2004 to 2013 included moonfish (-9%), swordfish (-3%), and lobster (-3%).

RECREATIONAL FISHERIES

Recreational anglers who fished in the state of Hawai'i took 1.5 million fishing trips in 2013. Of these trips, 80% were shore-based trips. Scads (bigeye and mackerel) was the most caught species group with 891,000 fish caught in 2013. Almost all of these fish were harvested by anglers rather than released. Note that data on angler participation in Hawai'i is unavailable from 2007-2013.

Key Western Pacific Recreational Species

- Blue marlin
- Dolphinfish
- Goatfishes
- Trevallys and other jacks
- Bigeye and mackerel scad
- Skipjack tuna
- Smallmouth bonefish
- Snappers
- Wahoo
- Yellowfin tuna

Economic Impacts and Expenditures²

The contribution of recreational fishing activities in the Western 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 Hawai'i. Employment impacts totaled almost 1,100 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 Hawai'i totaled \$127 million in sales impacts, \$44 million in income impacts, and \$69 million in value added.

Overall, total fishing trip expenditures across the state of Hawai'i in 2013 were \$104 million. Fishing trip-related expenditures by the Western Pacific Region's non-residents totaled nearly \$24 million, of which the greatest portion can be attributed to for-hire fishing trips (over \$23 million). Residents of Hawai'i spent \$80 million on saltwater fishing trips, with the most of these expenses generated by shore-based trips (\$49 million).

Note that these impacts include only recreational fishing trips. Durable equipment expenditures by recreational anglers were not available for Hawai'i for 2013.

Fishing Trips

Anglers who fished in Hawai'i took approximately 1.5 million fishing trips in 2013. This was a 47% decrease from the number of fishing trips taken in 2004 and a less than 1% decrease from 2012.

Harvest and Release

Scads (891,000), goatfishes (877,000), and skipjack tuna (380,000) were the most frequently caught by recreational fishermen in 2013. Almost 100% of blue marlin, scads, dolphinfish, goatfishes, skipjack tuna, wahoo, and yellowfin tuna caught were retained in 2013.

Recreational Fishing Facts

Fishing trips

- In the Western Pacific, an average of 2.2 million fishing trips were taken annually from 2004 to 2013.
- Shore-based fishing trips accounted for 80% of these fishing trips.

Harvest and release

- The bigeye and mackerel scad species group was the most commonly caught key species or species group, averaging 734,000 fish caught over the 10 year time period.
- All of the ten commonly caught key species or species groups were harvested more often than release over this time.

Between 2004 and 2013 two of Hawai'i's key species or groups, scads (up 398%) and goatfishes (up 20%), experienced increases in catch totals. Over the same time period, the largest decreases were experienced by wahoo (-63%), dolphinfish (-58%), and smallmouth bonefish (-54%). Between 2012 and 2013 the largest increases in catch occurred in goatfishes (410%), skipjack tuna (93%), and scads (47%). Decreases over the same time period occurred in dolphinfish (-42%), snappers (-23%), yellowfin tuna (-18%), and smallmouth bonefish (-9%).

MARINE ECONOMY³

Across the entire economy of Hawai'i, more than 492,000 full- and part-time employees were employed by over 31,000 establishments in 2012 and annual payroll totaled \$19.1 billion in 2012. The number of workers, establishments, and annual payroll all increased less than 1% since 2004. Gross state product totaled \$73 billion and employee compensation totaled \$40 billion in 2012.⁴

The Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) provides a measure of the proportional size of this

² 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>).

³ Unless otherwise stated, data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, <http://censtats.census.gov/> (accessed September 15, 2014).

⁴ 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 (accessed September 15, 2014).

sector in a state's economy relative to the size of the commercial fishing sector in the national economy.⁵ 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. Hawai'i's CFLQ was 4.13 in 2012. This suggests that the level of employment in commercial fishing-related industries in this Hawai'i is approximately 4.13 times higher than the level of employment in these industries nationwide.

For this report, the marine economy, a subset of the regional economy, is comprised of two industry sectors: 1) seafood sales and processing, which includes both employer establishments and nonemployer firms (businesses that have no paid employees and are subject to federal income tax); and 2) transport, support, and marine operations (employer establishments only). 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

In 2012, there were 14 nonemployer firms (businesses that have no paid employees and are subject to federal income tax) engaged in seafood product preparation and packaging in Hawai'i. This represents a 27% increase in the number of firms since 2004 and no change from 2011. Annual receipts for these firms total \$965,000, a 26% decrease from 2004 and an 11% increase from 2011. There were 2 employer establishments engaged in seafood product preparation and packaging in Hawai'i in 2012. This is down from 4 in 2004 and up from 1 in 2011. Data on annual receipts was suppressed by the Census Bureau.

There were 33 employer establishments in the wholesale seafood sales sector in 2012, an 8% decrease from 2004 and an 18% decrease from 2011. These firms employed 483 people, up 20% from 2004 and down 10%

from 2011. Payroll was \$19.4 million, up 39% from 2004 and down less than 1% from 2011.

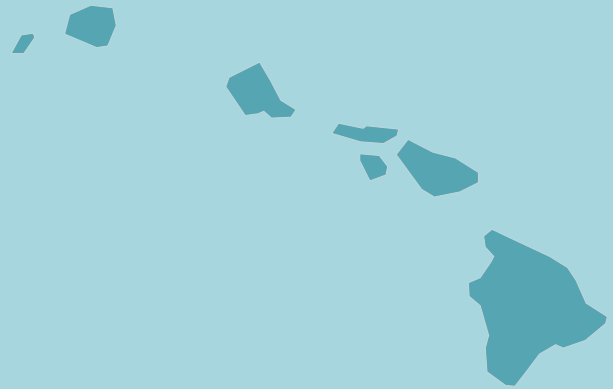
There were 42 nonemployer firms engaged in seafood retail sales in Hawai'i in 2012. This represents a 27% increase in the number of firms since 2004 and an 8% increase from 2011. Annual receipts for these firms total \$4.1 million, a 42% increase from 2004 and an 15% increase from 2011. There were 24 employer establishments engaged in seafood retail sales in Hawai'i in 2012. This was down 23% in 2004 and down from 25 in 2011. Seafood retailers employed 303 people, down 6% from 2004 and up 62% from 2011. Payroll was \$6.5 million, up 29% from 2004 and up 84% from 2011.

Transport, Support, and Marine Operations

Data were largely suppressed for confidentiality purposes for the transport, support, and marine operations sector.

⁵ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Location Quotient Calculator," http://data.bls.gov/location_quotient/ (accessed September 15, 2014).

Tables | Hawai'i



2013 Economic Impacts of the Hawai'i Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars)

	With Imports				Without Imports			
	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	9,959	751,319	236,888	343,053	7,997	425,995	168,762	229,202
Commercial Harvesters	3,788	186,572	68,106	97,894	3,788	186,572	68,106	97,894
Seafood Processors & Dealers	579	50,072	19,821	25,563	439	37,852	14,984	19,325
Importers	948	260,675	41,778	79,465	0	0	0	0
Seafood Wholesalers & Distributors	533	49,720	17,438	23,198	332	31,019	10,879	14,473
Retail	4,111	204,281	89,745	116,933	3,438	170,551	74,793	97,510

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	57,680	71,040	66,124	75,752	85,130	71,248	84,242	91,886	112,405	107,918
Finfish & Other	57,275	70,676	66,017	75,578	84,762	71,059	84,070	91,708	112,086	107,326
Shellfish	406	364	106	174	367	189	172	178	318	592
Key Species										
Lobsters	91	111	61	93	120	141	117	115	98	95
Mahimahi (dolphin)	4,909	3,597	3,641	3,485	3,176	2,842	3,290	4,332	5,307	4,128
Marlin	2,472	2,512	2,558	2,029	2,072	2,142	1,766	2,378	2,886	2,798
Moonfish (opah)	1,343	1,897	1,873	2,173	2,198	2,409	2,599	2,852	3,162	3,202
Pomfret	1,316	1,440	1,311	1,463	1,665	1,378	1,560	1,449	2,096	2,578
Scad	943	839	1,020	1,099	899	1,210	1,303	1,058	1,215	1,148
Snappers	2,174	1,979	1,728	1,640	1,660	1,783	1,623	1,380	1,665	1,900
Swordfish	1,225	7,768	5,125	7,730	7,176	7,336	7,297	6,669	6,690	4,490
Tunas	38,485	46,071	44,086	51,181	60,894	47,740	59,910	66,709	83,325	81,751
Wahoo	2,201	2,253	2,329	2,087	2,226	1,668	1,748	1,824	2,344	2,376

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Landings	24,457	28,139	25,660	28,954	30,683	26,929	28,141	29,419	31,085	32,453
Finfish & Other	24,426	28,112	25,645	28,932	30,654	26,906	28,119	29,398	31,040	32,392
Shellfish	31	26	15	22	29	22	22	22	45	61
Key Species										
Lobsters	8	10	6	8	10	12	9	9	8	9
Mahimahi (dolphin)	2,225	1,440	1,342	1,390	1,250	1,283	1,512	1,428	1,747	1,515
Marlin	1,844	2,190	2,389	1,376	1,952	1,679	1,225	1,829	1,459	1,935
Moonfish (opah)	786	1,086	1,071	1,228	1,314	1,886	1,830	1,564	1,549	2,072
Pomfret	766	646	576	594	672	627	597	428	731	1,143
Scad	478	398	443	463	321	409	473	354	389	361
Snappers	500	428	370	367	364	370	327	261	290	334
Swordfish	520	3,439	2,514	3,644	3,835	3,882	3,152	2,592	2,381	1,674
Tunas	14,966	16,117	14,631	17,598	18,306	14,605	16,755	18,576	20,166	20,899
Wahoo	852	818	891	715	850	604	601	569	655	745

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Lobsters	11.08	10.99	9.66	11.84	12.14	12.26	12.44	12.59	11.84	10.73
Mahimahi (dolphin)	2.21	2.50	2.71	2.51	2.54	2.21	2.18	3.03	3.04	2.72
Marlin	1.34	1.15	1.07	1.47	1.06	1.28	1.44	1.30	1.98	1.45
Moonfish (opah)	1.71	1.75	1.75	1.77	1.67	1.28	1.42	1.82	2.04	1.55
Pomfret	1.72	2.23	2.28	2.46	2.48	2.20	2.61	3.39	2.87	2.25
Scad	1.97	2.11	2.30	2.37	2.80	2.96	2.75	2.99	3.12	3.18
Snappers	4.35	4.62	4.67	4.47	4.57	4.82	4.97	5.29	5.74	5.70
Swordfish	2.36	2.26	2.04	2.12	1.87	1.89	2.32	2.57	2.81	2.68
Tunas	2.57	2.86	3.01	2.91	3.33	3.27	3.58	3.59	4.13	3.91
Wahoo	2.58	2.76	2.61	2.92	2.62	2.76	2.91	3.21	3.58	3.19

2013 Economic Impacts of Hawai'i Recreational Fishing Expenditures (thousands of dollars)¹

		Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Trip Impacts by Fishing Mode	For-Hire	325	38,699	16,560	24,422
	Private Boat	221	31,985	9,126	15,904
	Shore	525	56,499	18,113	29,060
Total Durable Expenditures		NA	NA	NA	NA
Total State Economic Impacts		1,071	127,183	43,799	69,386

2013 Angler Trip & Durable Expenditures (thousands of dollars)¹

Fishing Mode	Trip Expenditures		Equipment	Durable Goods Expenditures
	Non-residents	Residents		
For-Hire	23,468	1,892	Fishing Tackle	NA
Private Boat	146	29,198	Other Equipment	NA
Shore	45	49,042	Boat Expenses	NA
Total	23,660	80,131	Vehicle Expenses	NA
			Second Home Expenses	NA
			Total Durable Expenditures	NA
Total State Trip and Durable Equipment Expenditures				103,791

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)^{2, 3}

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Coastal	223	204	173							
Non-Coastal	NA	NA	NA							
Out-of-State	183	166	224							
Total Anglers	407	370	396							

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler-trips)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Private	709	578	570	475	564	441	484	224	325	297
Shore	2,162	1,892	2,074	2,102	1,966	1,722	1,907	1,158	1,195	1,216
Total Trips	2,871	2,470	2,644	2,577	2,531	2,163	2,390	1,382	1,519	1,513

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

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Blue marlin	H	5	19	3	2	11	3	1	2	3	4
	R	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Dolphinfish (mahimahi)	H	225	178	220	137	184	103	164	63	163	94
	R	(1)	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Goatfishes ⁵	H	712	446	813	299	469	713	269	173	159	873
	R	17	8	16	9	7	6	17	13	13	4
Jacks (trevallys and other jacks) ⁶	H	329	253	210	169	275	122	141	99	111	143
	R	145	180	211	131	120	84	126	60	128	125
Scads (bigeye and mackerel)	H	179	726	811	1,089	402	1,102	841	662	608	889
	R	(1)	14	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2
Skipjack tuna	H	419	302	201	228	568	230	288	125	197	380
	R	6	1	1	5	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Smallmouth bonefish	H	61	25	64	19	50	36	55	13	27	23
	R	9	11	2	13	4	2	13	2	8	9
Snappers ⁷	H	235	221	176	105	140	145	339	114	197	153
	R	18	57	35	40	7	24	25	14	15	10
Wahoo	H	97	54	62	57	78	61	40	16	31	36
	R	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Yellowfin tuna	H	267	231	123	273	461	198	302	141	182	150
	R	(1)	10	1	2	(1)	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)

¹ NA = not available.² Participation (number of anglers) data are not available for 2007-2013.³ Data is not available because all Hawaii residents are considered coastal county residents.⁴ In this table, '(1)' = 0-999 thousand fish and '1' = 1,000-1,499 thousand fish.⁵ Goatfishes include yellowstripe, yellowfin, pfulgers, bandtail, doublebar, diespot, whitesaddle, manybar, blue, and 'Goatfish famil/genus'.⁶ Trevallys & other jacks includes bluefin trevally, giant trevally, bigeye trevally, black trevally, African pompano, greater amberjack, island jack, and other species in the jack family.⁷ Snappers include bluestip, blacktail, ruby, longtailed, pink, VonSiebolds, Bingham, green jobfish, ironjaw, and smalltooth jobfish.

Hawai'i's State Economy (% of national total)^{1,2}

	Establishments	Employees	Annual Payroll (\$ billions)	Employee Compensation (\$ billions)	Gross State Product (\$ billions)	Commercial Fishing Location Quotient ³
2004	31,605 (0.4%)	473,500 (0.4%)	15.07 (0.4%)	30.09 (0.4%)	53.33 (0.4%)	ds
2012	31,496 (0.4%)	492,089 (0.4%)	19.08 (0.4%)	39.96 (0.5%)	72.51 (0.4%)	4.13
% change	-0.3	3.8	21	24.7	26.5	NA

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

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Seafood product prep. & packaging	Firms	11	5	11	10	9	7	11	14	14
	Receipts	1,309	409	1,011	1,023	1,020	712	741	866	965
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	33	29	31	41	37	35	37	39	42
	Receipts	2,875	3,487	3,627	4,353	4,394	3,666	4,124	3,558	4,086

Seafood Sales & Processing - Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)¹

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Seafood product prep. & packaging	Establishments	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	2
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	36	32	33	36	37	38	37	40	33
	Employees	404	485	462	550	695	538	531	538	483
	Payroll	13,949	15,163	16,786	18,932	20,665	19,347	19,290	19,416	19,413
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	31	29	27	25	25	25	24	25	24
	Employees	321	326	315	393	173	158	177	187	303
	Payroll	5,038	5,007	5,564	7,209	3,674	3,559	3,533	3,521	6,493

Transport, Support, & Marine Operations - Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)^{1,2}

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Coastal & Great Lakes freight transportation	Establishments	11	13	13	11	5	5	2	2	5
	Employees	ds	ds	543	557	478	475	ds	ds	431
	Payroll	ds	ds	36,941	36,635	34,544	34,367	ds	ds	34,538
Deep sea freight transportation	Establishments	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2
	Employees	NA	NA	NA	NA	ds	NA	ds	ds	ds
	Payroll	NA	NA	NA	NA	ds	NA	ds	ds	ds
Deep sea passenger transportation	Establishments	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds
Marinas	Establishments	11	10	9	11	9	10	13	13	9
	Employees	178	181	152	167	156	164	189	208	162
	Payroll	3,439	3,354	3,719	4,151	4,317	4,368	5,362	5,237	3,779
Marine cargo handling	Establishments	8	8	7	8	11	11	14	14	11
	Employees	ds	694	ds	1,048	1,098	1,075	1,236	1,278	664
	Payroll	ds	53,061	ds	87,770	89,104	87,833	109,059	109,134	54,309
Navigational services to shipping	Establishments	6	6	6	8	11	11	11	8	8
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	105	120	90	105	97
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	3,340	5,846	5,258	5,113	5,310	5,567
Port & harbor operations	Establishments	2	2	2	2	4	3	2	2	2
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	3,218	2,031	ds	ds	ds
Ship & boat building	Establishments	17	16	14	13	14	13	15	15	18
	Employees	589	ds	545	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds
	Payroll	20,908	ds	23,134	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds

¹ NA = not applicable.

² ds = these data are suppressed.

³ 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.