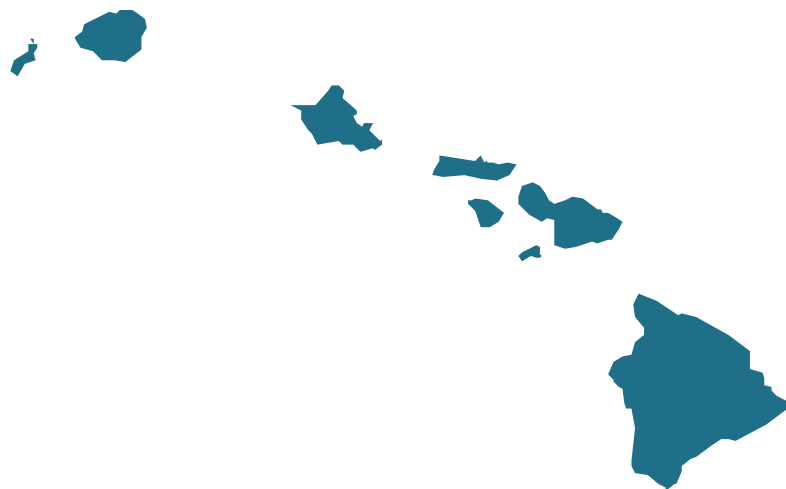


Western Pacific

- Hawai'i



Management Context

The U.S. Pacific Islands Region includes the State of Hawai'i, the Territories of American Samoa, and Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), and the Pacific Remote Island Areas. Federal fisheries in this Region are managed by the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council (WPFMC) and NOAA Fisheries (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. Currently, there are no catch share programs in place in this Region.

Hawai'i: NMFS, WPFMC and the state of Hawaii collaborate to manage fisheries in the Hawaiian Archipelago. The major fisheries in Hawaii 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: Pelagic fish are mainly caught by longline and purse seine vessels. Bigeye tuna is currently subject to overfishing and this status is considered to be primarily due to international fishing pressure. Pacific bluefin tuna is also considered subject to overfishing. There are also concerns of the overfishing and overfished status for striped marlin in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean.

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 \$92 million from their commercial harvest in 2012, landing over 29 million pounds of finfish and shellfish. Tunas comprised 73% of this landings revenue (\$67 million) as well as 63% of total landings (19 million pounds). Swordfish (\$6.7 million), mahimahi (\$4.3 million), moonfish (\$2.9 million), and marlin (\$2.4 million) also contributed to landings revenue. Lobsters commanded the highest ex-vessel price in 2012, with an average annual price of \$10.39 per pound.

Key Western Pacific Commercial Species

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

Economic Impacts³

In 2012, the Western Pacific's seafood industry generated \$855 million in sales impacts, \$262 million in income impacts, and approximately 11,000 full- and part-time jobs. Importers contributed the most to sales (38% of the total), while the retail sector contributed the most to employment impacts (41%), income impacts (37%), and valued added impacts (33%). In contrast, the retail sector contributed most to income (37%) and employment impacts (41% of total jobs) with \$97 million in income and 4,300 jobs. The commercial harvest sector generated 3,800 jobs, \$196 million in sales, \$71 million in income, and \$102 million in value added impacts.

Landings Revenue

In 2012, landings revenue for finfish and shellfish totaled over \$92 million, a 75% increase from total revenue generated in 2003. When adjusting for inflation, real landings revenue increased 25%. Landings revenue in 2012 represented a 8.9% increase relative to 2011 (\$84 million). Finfish and other catch accounted for nearly all landings in Hawai'i (\$91 million). This was a 75% increase (26% increase in real terms) from 2003 finfish revenue totals. In contrast, shellfish revenues decreased 48% (63% decrease in real terms) from \$306,000 in 2003 to \$158,000 in 2012. The largest changes in landings revenue between 2003 and 2012 were for swordfish (386% increase), moonfish (134% increase), and pomfret (115% increase).

³The 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

In 2012, Hawai'i commercial fishermen landed 29 million pounds of finfish and shellfish, a 22% increase from 2003 landings totals. This was a 4.3% increase compared to landings in 2011 (28 million pounds). Finfish and other catch accounted for nearly 100% of total landings annually. Shellfish landings decreased 34% from 31,000 pounds landed in 2003 to 20,000 pounds in 2012 and also decreased 6.7% from 2011 to 2012.

Commercial Fisheries Facts

Landings revenue

- On average, the key species or species groups account for 97% of total revenue, (\$88 million) generated in the Western Pacific Region.
- Tunas contributed more than any other species or species group, averaging \$49 million in landings revenue from 2003 to 2012.
- Swordfish had the largest one-year increase in landings revenue over the 10 year time period, increasing 534% from \$1.2 million in 2005 to \$7.8 million in 2006.
- Swordfish had the largest one-year decrease in landings revenue over the 10 year time period, decreasing 50% from \$1.4 million in 2003 to \$691,000 in 2004.

Landings

- Key species or species groups contributed an average of 94% annually to total landings between 2003 and 2012.
- Tunas, contributed the most to landings in the region, averaging 16 million pounds from 2003 to 2012.
- Swordfish had the largest one-year increase in landings over the 10 year time period, increasing 561% from 520,000 in 2005 pounds to 3.4 million pounds in 2006.
- Swordfish had the largest one-year decrease in landings over the 10 year time period, decreasing 56% from 703,000 pounds in 2003 to 306,000 pounds in 2004.

Prices

- Lobsters had the highest average annual ex-vessel price per pound (\$11.54) over the time period, followed by snappers (\$4.61), and tunas (\$3.01).
- Marlin had the lowest average annual ex-vessel price per pound (\$1.23) over the time period, followed by moonfish (\$1.59), and swordfish (\$2.16).
- Marlin had the largest one-year increase in ex-vessel price over the 10 year time period, increasing 58% from \$0.85 per pound in 2004 to \$1.34 in 2005.
- Marlin had the largest decrease in ex-vessel price over the 10 year time period, decreasing 37% from \$1.34 per pound in 2003 to \$0.85 in 2004.

Tunas contributed more to the Western Pacific's total landings than any other species or group with 18.5 million pounds landed in 2012. This was a 17% increase from 2003 total landings of tunas (15.9 million pounds). Swordfish followed with 2.6 million pounds landed in 2012. Swordfish landings experienced dramatic changes from 2003 to 2012. From 2000 to 2001, landings

decreased 91% from 6.4 million pounds to 559,000 pounds when the Hawai'i longline fishery was largely closed to protect sea turtles. A few years later (2004-2005), landings increased 561% from 520,000 pounds to 3.4 million pounds. Swordfish landings between 2001 and 2004 averaged approximately a half million pounds, while in between 2005 and 2012 the average was 2.9 million pounds.

Prices

Overall, the 2012 ex-vessel price for nine of the key species or species groups were above their ten year average annual price. Lobsters had a lower price per pound (\$10.39) in 2012 relative to its annual average over the 10-year period (\$11.54). The ex-vessel price for swordfish in 2012 was \$0.41 more than the ten year average. Relative to ex-vessel prices in 2011, mahimahi (40%) experienced a double digit increase in 2012. A double digit nominal price decrease between 2011 and 2012 occurred in lobsters declining 16%. In real terms, two species (lobsters, marlin) experienced declines in ex-vessel prices between 2011 and 2012.

Recreational Fisheries

Recreational anglers who fished in the state of Hawai'i took 1.5 million fishing trips in, 2012. Of these trips, 79% were shore-based trips. Scads (bigeye and mackerel) was the most caught species group with 608,000 fish caught in 2012. Almost all of these fish were harvested by anglers rather than released. The most released species or species group was trevallies and other jacks (54%). All others were harvested at least 77% of the time in 2012. Note that data on angler participation in Hawai'i is unavailable from 2007-2012.

Key Western Pacific Recreational Species

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

Economic Impacts and Expenditures¹

In 2012, approximately 1,200 jobs in the Western Pacific were generated by recreational fishing activities and over \$108 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 shore (495) or a private boat (245). These fishing trip modes also generated the most in trip-related expenditures: \$47 million for shore-based fishing trips (44% of total trip expenditures) and \$31 million for private boat trips (29% of total trip expenditures). Only 25% of total trip-related expenditures in the Western Pacific came from non-resident anglers.

¹Expenditure 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, 2006, available at: <http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/economics/publications/marine-angler-expenditures/marine-angler-2006>)

In addition to employment impacts 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 \$47 million in sales impacts (34% of total trip-related sales) and \$30 million in value added impacts (40% of total trip-related value added impacts) in 2012. Private boat trips contributed \$34 million in sales (25%) and \$17 million (23%) in value added impacts. Shore-based fishing trips contributed \$57 million in trip-related sales (41%) and \$28 million in trip-related value added impacts (37%). Durable equipment expenditures by recreational anglers were not available for Hawai'i for 2012.

Recreational Fishing Facts

Fishing trips

- In the Western Pacific, an average of 2.3 million fishing trips were taken annually from 2003 to 2012.
- Private or rental boat and shore-based fishing trips accounted for 325,000 and 1.2 million fishing trips, respectively in 2012.

Harvest and release

- The bigeye and mackerel scad species group was the most commonly caught key species or species group, averaging 715,000 fish caught over the 10 year time period. Of these, 0.22% were released rather than harvested.
- Of the ten commonly caught key species or species groups none were released more often than harvested over this time period. The species or species group that was most commonly released was trevallys and other jacks (38% released).
- Species or species groups that were harvested 100% of the time included blue marlin, dolphinfish, and bigeye and mackerel scad
- Between 2011 and 2012, dolphinfish experienced the largest annual increase in catch (159%), and bigeye and mackerel scad had the largest decrease (8.2%).

Fishing Trips

Anglers who fished in Hawai'i took approximately 1.52 million fishing trips in 2012. This was a 37% decrease from the 2.4 million fishing trips taken in 2003. From 2011 to 2012, there was a 10% increase in the number of trips taken (1.4 million trips).

Harvest and Release

Of Hawai'i's key species and species groups, bigeye and mackerel scad, trevallys and other jacks, and snappers were most frequently caught by recreational fishermen. In 2012, 608,000 bigeye and mackerel scad, 239,000 trevallys and other jacks, and 212,000 snappers were caught by anglers in Hawai'i. Blue marlin (100% harvested), dolphinfish (100%), and snappers (100%) were more often harvested than released, while trevallys and other jacks were released more often (54%) than any of the other key species or species groups.

Between 2004 (the first year for which recreational catch data for Hawai'i are available) and 2012 one of Hawai'i's key species or groups experienced increases in catch totals: bigeye and mackerel scad (270%). Over the same time period, the largest decreases were experienced by: wahoo (84%), smallmouth bonefish (79%), and goatfishes (74%).

Between 2011 and 2012 the largest (and only) increase in catch occurred in the blue marlin (100%) fishery. Decreases over the same time period occurred in nine of the species or species groups, the largest of which were experienced by smallmouth bonefish (78%) and snappers (65%).

Marine Economy¹

Across the entire economy in Hawai'i, more than 486,000 full- and part-time employees were employed by about 31,000 establishments in 2011. Annual payroll totaled \$18 billion, employee compensation totaled \$39 billion and gross state product totaled about \$70 billion. The commercial fishing location quotient (CFLQ) for Hawai'i was 4.26 in 2012. Hawai'i's level of commercial fishing-related employment continues to be well above the national baseline.²

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 in Hawai'i increased 56% from 9 firms in 2003 to 14 firms in 2011. However, annual receipts decreased 16% to \$866,000 in 2011 (a 30% decrease in real terms).

Employer establishments engaged in seafood product preparation and packaging decreased 75% from 4 firms in 2003 to 1 firm in 2011. The rest of the data on employer establishments in the seafood product preparation and packaging sector in Hawai'i was suppressed for confidentiality purposes. Employer establishments in the wholesale seafood sales sector increased 21% from 33 firms in 2003 to 40 firms in 2011. The number of employees decreased 18% to 538 in 2011. Annual payroll, however, increased 53% to \$19 million in 2011 (a 29% increase in real terms).

The number of nonemployer firms in the seafood retail sales sector increased 8.3% from 36 firms in 2003 to 39 firms in 2011. However, annual receipts decreased 25% to \$3.6 million in 2011 (a 37% decrease in real terms).

Employer establishments in the seafood retail sales sector in Hawai'i decreased 19% from 31 firms in 2003 to 25 firms in 2011. The number of employees decreased 41% to 187 in 2011. Annual payroll decreased 32% to \$3.5 million in 2011 (a 43% decrease in real terms).

Transport, Support, and Marine Operations

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

¹Information for 2011 is reported in this section; 2012 data were not available for this report.

²The CFLQ for the U.S. is 1.0. This provides a national baseline from which state CFLQs can be compared.

2012 Economic Impacts of the Hawaii Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars)

	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	10,544	855,139	262,059	382,849
Commercial Harvesters	3,844	195,552	71,234	102,454
Seafood Processors & Dealers	623	55,068	21,799	28,114
Importers	1,194	328,359	52,626	100,098
Seafood Wholesalers & Distributors	583	56,077	19,668	26,164
Retail	4,301	220,082	96,733	126,019

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total revenue	52,384	52,755	57,679	71,040	66,120	75,705	85,120	71,168	84,023	91,513
Finfish & other	52,078	52,493	57,274	70,677	66,013	75,531	84,753	70,985	83,851	91,354
Shellfish	306	262	406	364	106	174	367	183	172	158
Lobsters	122	68	91	111	61	93	120	136	116	104
Mahimahi (dolphin)	2,630	2,940	4,909	3,597	3,640	3,482	3,182	2,850	3,300	4,310
Marlin	2,010	1,986	2,472	2,512	2,558	2,028	2,072	2,141	1,756	2,373
Moonfish (opah)	1,219	1,509	1,343	1,897	1,873	2,170	2,197	2,408	2,591	2,852
Pomfret	675	777	1,316	1,440	1,311	1,460	1,665	1,379	1,549	1,449
Scad	1,067	1,105	944	839	1,020	1,099	896	555	1,251	964
Snappers	2,009	2,035	2,201	2,005	1,756	1,680	1,710	1,844	1,637	1,372
Swordfish	1,371	691	1,225	7,768	5,125	7,726	7,176	7,334	7,302	6,669
Tunas	37,598	37,381	38,484	46,071	44,085	51,148	60,874	47,674	59,756	66,580
Wahoo	1,452	1,919	2,201	2,253	2,329	2,087	2,235	1,672	1,745	1,806

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total landings	23,968	23,740	24,456	28,140	25,659	28,938	30,682	26,906	28,069	29,289
Finfish & other	23,937	23,711	24,426	28,113	25,644	28,916	30,653	26,884	28,047	29,269
Shellfish	31	28	31	26	15	22	29	22	22	20
Lobsters	10	6	8	10	6	8	10	11	9	10
Mahimahi (dolphin)	1,376	1,326	2,225	1,440	1,342	1,388	1,252	1,287	1,518	1,423
Marlin	1,497	2,337	1,844	2,190	2,389	1,376	1,951	1,678	1,220	1,826
Moonfish (opah)	912	1,095	786	1,086	1,071	1,226	1,313	1,884	1,824	1,564
Pomfret	490	459	766	646	576	593	672	627	593	427
Scad	571	630	478	398	442	463	320	205	460	323
Snappers	499	501	508	436	377	376	376	386	314	249
Swordfish	703	306	520	3,439	2,514	3,643	3,835	3,881	3,153	2,592
Tunas	15,871	14,421	14,965	16,118	14,631	17,589	18,303	14,589	16,704	18,518
Wahoo	660	990	852	818	891	715	853	605	600	564

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Lobsters	12.66	11.88	11.08	10.99	9.66	11.84	12.14	12.37	12.36	10.39
Mahimahi (dolphin)	1.91	2.22	2.21	2.50	2.71	2.51	2.54	2.21	2.17	3.03
Marlin	1.34	0.85	1.34	1.15	1.07	1.47	1.06	1.28	1.44	1.30
Moonfish (opah)	1.34	1.38	1.71	1.75	1.75	1.77	1.67	1.28	1.42	1.82
Pomfret	1.38	1.69	1.72	2.23	2.28	2.46	2.48	2.20	2.61	3.39
Scad	1.87	1.75	1.97	2.11	2.30	2.37	2.80	2.71	2.72	2.98
Snappers	4.02	4.06	4.33	4.59	4.64	4.44	4.54	4.78	5.20	5.53
Swordfish	1.95	2.26	2.36	2.26	2.04	2.12	1.87	1.89	2.32	2.57
Tunas	2.37	2.59	2.57	2.86	3.01	2.91	3.33	3.27	3.58	3.60
Wahoo	2.20	1.94	2.58	2.75	2.61	2.92	2.62	2.76	2.91	3.20

2012 Economic Impacts of Recreational Fishing Expenditures (thousands of dollars)

	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Trip Impacts by Fishing Mode:				
For-Hire	431	47,430	19,882	30,493
Private Boat	245	34,228	10,152	17,381
Shore	495	57,484	16,971	28,175
Total Durable Equipment Impacts	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total State Trip and Durable Equipment Economic Impacts	1,171	139,142	47,005	76,049

2012 Angler Trip & Durable Expenditures (thousands of dollars)

Fishing Mode	Trip Expenditures		Equipment	Durable Expenditures
	Non-Residents	Residents		
For-Hire	26,977	2,175	Fishing Tackle	NA
Private Boat	43	31,426	Other Equipment	NA
Shore	101	47,076	Boat Expenses	NA
<i>Total Trip Expenditures</i>	<i>27,120</i>	<i>80,677</i>	Vehicle Expenses	NA
			Second Home Expenses	NA
			<i>Total Durable Equipment Expenditures</i>	<i>NA</i>
Total State Trip and Durable Equipment Expenditures				107,797

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)¹

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Coastal	261	223	204	173	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Non-Coastal ¹	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Out of State	180	183	166	224	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Anglers	440	407	370	396	0	0	0	0	0	0

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler-trips)²

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Private	509	709	578	570	475	564	441	484	224	325
Shore	1,893	2,162	1,892	2,074	2,102	1,966	1,722	1,907	1,158	1,195
Total Trips	2,402	2,871	2,470	2,644	2,577	2,530	2,163	2,391	1,382	1,520

Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species Species Groups (thousands of fish)¹

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Blue marlin	H	4	5	19	3	2	11	3	1	2	3
	R	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Dolphinfish (mahimahi)	H	109	225	178	220	137	184	103	164	63	163
	R	1	(1)	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Goatfishes ²	H	793	712	446	813	299	469	713	269	173	159
	R	10	17	8	16	9	7	6	17	13	13
Jacks (trevallys and other jacks) ¹	H	125	329	253	210	169	275	122	141	99	111
	R	172	145	180	211	131	120	84	126	60	128
Scads (bigeye and mackerel)	H	1,951	179	726	811	1,089	402	1,102	841	662	608
	R	2	(1)	14	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Skipjack tuna	H	440	419	302	201	228	568	230	288	125	197
	R	1	6	1	1	5	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Smallmouth bonefish	H	25	61	25	64	19	50	36	55	13	27
	R	4	9	11	2	13	4	2	13	2	8
Snappers ¹	H	232	235	221	176	105	140	145	339	114	197
	R	16	18	57	35	40	7	24	25	14	15
Wahoo	H	105	97	54	62	57	78	61	40	16	31
	R	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Yellowfin tuna	H	183	267	231	123	273	461	198	302	141	182
	R	5	(1)	10	1	2	(1)	1	1	(1)	(1)

¹Participation (number of anglers) data are not available for 2007-2012.¹Data is not available because all Hawaii residents are considered coastal county residents.²Effort data (number of trips) for for-hire boat trips were not available.¹In this table, '(1)' = 0-999 thousand fish and '1' = 1,000-1,499 thousand fish.²Goatfishes include yellowstripe, yellowfin, pfulgers, bandtail, doublebar, diespot, whitesaddle, manybar, blue, and 'Goatfish famil/genus'¹Trevallys & other jacks includes bluefin trevally, giant trevally, bigeye trevally, black trevally, African pompano, greater amberjack, island jack, and other species in the jack family.¹Snappers include bluestip, blacktail, ruby, longtailed, pink, VonSiebolds, Bingham, green jobfish, ironjaw, and smalltooth jobfish.

Hawaii's State Economy (% of national total)

	Establishments	Employees	Annual Payroll (million \$)	Employee Compensation (million \$)	Gross State Product (million \$)	Commercial Location Quotient ²
2003	31,061 (0.4%)	459,010 (0.4%)	14,139 (0.3%)	28,227 (0.4%)	48,095 (0.4%)	ND
2011	31,472 (0.4%)	485,548 (0.4%)	18,362 (0.4%)	39,476 (0.5%)	70,006 (0.5%)	4.26
%change	1.32%	5.78%	29.87%	39.85%	45.56%	NA

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

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Seafood product prep. & packaging	Firms	9	11	5	11	10	9	7	11	14
	Receipts	1,034	1,309	409	1,011	1,023	1,020	713	741	866
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	36	33	29	31	41	37	34	37	39
	Receipts	4,753	2,875	3,487	3,627	4,353	4,394	3,559	4,124	3,558

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

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Seafood product prep. & packaging	Establishments	4	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
	Employees	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Payroll	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Seafood Sales, wholesale	Establishments	33	36	32	33	36	37	38	37	40
	Employees	654	404	485	462	550	695	538	531	538
	Payroll	12,653	13,949	15,163	16,786	18,932	20,665	19,347	19,290	19,416
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	31	31	29	27	25	25	25	24	25
	Employees	317	321	326	315	393	173	158	177	187
	Payroll	5,187	5,038	5,007	5,564	7,209	3,674	3,559	3,533	3,521

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

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Coastal & Great Lakes freight transportation	Establishments	10	11	13	13	11	5	5	2	2
	Employees	ND	ND	ND	543	557	478	475	ND	ND
	Payroll	ND	ND	ND	36,941	36,635	34,544	34,367	ND	ND
Deep sea freight transportation	Establishments	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	1	1
	Employees	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	ND	NA	ND	ND
	Payroll	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	ND	NA	ND	ND
Deep sea passenger transportation	Establishments	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
	Employees	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Payroll	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Marinas	Establishments	11	11	10	9	11	9	10	13	13
	Employees	177	178	181	152	167	156	164	189	208
	Payroll	3,285	3,439	3,354	3,719	4,151	4,317	4,368	5,362	5,237
Marine cargo handling	Establishments	8	8	8	7	8	11	11	14	14
	Employees	ND	ND	694	ND	1,048	1,098	1,075	1,236	1,278
	Payroll	ND	ND	53,061	ND	87,770	89,104	87,833	109,059	109,134
Navigational services to shipping	Establishments	7	6	6	6	8	11	11	11	8
	Employees	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	105	120	90	105
	Payroll	ND	ND	ND	ND	3,340	5,846	5,258	5,113	5,310
Port & harbor operations	Establishments	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	2	2
	Employees	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Payroll	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3,218	2,031	ND	ND
Ship & boat building	Establishments	14	17	16	14	13	14	13	15	15
	Employees	480	589	ND	545	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Payroll	22,053	20,908	ND	23,134	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

²The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) of 1.0 represents the national baseline from which states CFLQs can be compared.

ND- these data are confidential and therefore not available

NA- these data are not available

