Understanding the Commercial Fisheries and Recreational Fisheries Economic Impact Estimates

Every year, NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) publishes commercial and recreational fisheries economic impact estimates for all coastal states and the United States as a whole in the *Fisheries Economics* of the United States (FEUS) report. Based on feedback from stakeholders we are providing updated tables below to illustrate Commercial Fishing Industry Economic Impacts with and without imports.

The numbers in FEUS provide an estimate of the total economic activity generated from the marine fishing industry. They describe the overall size of the fishing industry in the economy (i.e., how these industries are currently supporting the U.S. economy and each coastal state's economy). This snapshot can help policymakers understand the economic contribution of the fishing industry to the economies of individual states as well as the nation as a whole.

The FEUS measures the economic impact of commercial and recreational fisheries using four key metrics to assess the contributions of the fishing industry to a region's or state's economy:

- 1. Employment is specified on the basis of full-time and part-time jobs.
- 2. Sales is the gross value of sales by businesses within the economic region affected by an activity.
- 3. Labor income includes personal income (wages and salaries) and proprietors' income (income from self-employment).
- 4. Value Added is the contribution made to the gross domestic product in a region.

It is important to note that the economic impacts reported in FEUS are not those used in fishery management decisions. The analyses required for fishery management are more targeted than the snapshot provided in FEUS. In particular, there are two important differences between the economic impact information presented in FEUS and the economic impact estimates used in fishery management decisions:

First, not all of the sectors or expenditure types included in the FEUS estimates are used in management. For example, FEUS typically includes import data in the commercial economic impact estimates because these estimates demonstrate the contribution of the commercial fishing and seafood industry to a state's economy, including the number of jobs as well as income generated by the industry. However, commercial fisheries management assessments almost always exclude imports as well as the retail sector because these factors are irrelevant to assess specific fishery management decisions. Similarly, FEUS includes saltwater anglers' durable good expenditures because they generate significant economic impacts in coastal states and across the broader economy. In fact, durable goods expenditures accounted for roughly 82 percent of recreational fishing jobs and sales economic impacts in 2012. But fishery management assessments generally exclude durable goods expenditures because they cannot be tied to a particular fishery.

Second, whereas FEUS presents the current economic impacts generated at the state and national levels, management is strictly interested in the change in impacts resulting from a proposed regulation in a given fishery. For example, both the commercial and recreational fishing industries contribute significantly to the economy. But economic impact estimates relevant to management are those associated with a change resulting from a particular regulation in a particular fishery, a small fraction of these totals.

In conclusion, while the economic impact information contained in the NMFS FEUS report is important as a snapshot to demonstrate total economic activity generated from the marine fishing industry, more targeted economic analyses are necessary for fishery management decisions.

2012 Commercial Fishing Industry Economic Impacts without Imports

	Job Impacts	Income Impacts	Output Impacts	Value Added Impacts
Alaska	55,890	1,781,616	4,232,307	2,228,884
Gulf				
AL	9,947	172,314	460,514	229,316
FL	82,141	3,092,392	16,553,480	5,532,209
LA	33,391	659,974	1,927,986	920,873
MS	8,532	149,147	377,374	193,349
TX	25,911	677,391	2,499,832	1,036,657
Hawai'i	10,544	262,059	855,139	382,849
Mid Atlantic				
DE	367	9,607	46,713	15,690
MD	15,622	440,159	1,800,489	686,761
NJ	50,754	1,766,641	7,921,903	2,871,912
NY	51,681	1,352,047	6,366,436	2,243,446
VA	19,052	461,762	1,538,449	673,068
New England				
СТ	3,857	128,092	603,308	212,505
MA	107,064	2,223,411	8,483,740	3,381,475
ME	32,971	615,930	1,875,020	892,006
NH	4,971	147,640	609,187	232,000
RI	10,509	295,885	1,224,565	468,920
Pacific				
CA	145,433	5,172,755	24,043,813	8,582,461
OR	16,051	385,350	1,174,111	550,045
WA	60,955	2,002,804	7,533,447	3,055,370
South Atlantic				
GA	14,124	435,997	1,962,985	717,018
NC	8,800	218,377	782,684	325,893
SC	1,766	41,253	119,975	57,683
US	1,270,141	38,721,983	140,660,993	59,017,417

	Job Impacts	Income Impacts	Output Impacts	Value Added Impacts		
Alaska	55,390	1,763,217	4,166,477	2,202,108		
Gulf						
AL	9,272	152,553	380,561	199,122		
FL	9,315	217,398	823,750	333,908		
LA	30,493	565,923	1,475,401	764,256		
MS	8,449	146,610	365,338	189,171		
TX	17,899	392,497	1,078,674	550,187		
Hawai'i	8,124	176,742	446,517	240,091		
Mid Atlantic						
DE	334	8,191	38,674	13,136		
MD	7,020	137,530	373,868	187,364		
NJ	8,808	238,389	717,337	342,247		
NY	3,067	50,048	144,043	70,008		
VA	15,054	321,058	832,135	432,909		
New England						
СТ	1,213	24,966	72,839	34,805		
MA	68,554	961,465	2,599,542	1,308,693		
ME	31,328	563,509	1,630,439	805,771		
NH	1,985	41,544	112,181	56,795		
RI	4,917	103,671	286,287	145,205		
Pacific						
CA	17,439	490,679	1,308,974	675,347		
OR	13,121	287,199	693,939	384,269		
WA	22,276	606,878	1,475,547	822,777		
South Atlantic						
GA	2,190	40,551	103,326	55,196		
NC	5,180	105,597	255,059	139,887		
SC	1,528	33,642	82,517	44,812		
US	744,850	18,498,532	50,545,765	26,237,335		