

# North Pacific

- Alaska



### Management Context

The North Pacific Region includes the fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone 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 Fishery Management Plans

1. Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands (BSAI) Groundfish
2. Gulf of Alaska (GOA) Groundfish
3. BSAI King and Tanner Crabs
4. Alaska Scallop Fishery
5. Salmon in the EEZ
6. Arctic

Of the stocks or stock complexes covered in these fishery management plans, none are currently listed as overfished. No stocks in this region are currently subject to overfishing. The North Pacific Region has nine catch share programs, more than any other region. These are the: 1) Western Alaska community development quota program; 2) Pacific halibut and sablefish individual fishing quota program; 3) American Fisheries Act (Bering Sea) pollock cooperatives; 4) Alaska weathervane scallop cooperative; 5) Bering Sea king and tanner crab (Crab Rationalization) program that includes both an individual fishing quota program and a fishing cooperative; 6) Central Gulf of Alaska rockfish cooperatives; 7) Non-Pollock Trawl Catcher/Processor Groundfish (Amendment 80); 8) Freezer Longline Cooperatives; and 9) Bering Sea Chinook Salmon Bycatch. The landings revenues for these nine programs totaled over \$907 million in 2010, which exceeds the total landings revenue of any other state.

A management measure that is unique to Alaska is the western Alaska Community Development Quota (CDQ) program. This 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 the coastal western Alaskan native communities. The purpose of the program is to provide western Alaskan communities the opportunity to participate and invest in BSAI fisheries, to support economic development in western Alaska, to alleviate poverty and provide economic and social benefits for residents of western Alaska, and to achieve sustainable and diversified local economies in western Alaska.

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. These communities participate in the CDQ Program through six non-profit corporations (CDQ groups), which manage and administer the CDQ allocations, investments, and economic development projects. CDQ groups use the revenue derived from the harvest of their fisheries allocations to fund economic

development activities and provide employment opportunities. In 2011, 180 million pounds of pollock were caught under the BSAI CDQ program, with a value of approximately \$49 million.

### Commercial Fisheries

North Pacific fishermen earned over \$1.9 billion from their commercial harvest (5.3 billion pounds) in 2011. Landings revenue was dominated by salmon (\$565 million), walleye pollock (\$363 million), crab (\$249 million), and Pacific cod (\$210 million). Walleye pollock contributed the most to landings in 2011, accounting for 53% of total landings (2.8 billion pounds) and 19% of landings revenue, with an average annual price of \$0.13 per pound. In contrast, salmon accounted for 14% of total landings (738 million pounds) and generated 30% of landings revenue, with an average annual price of \$0.77 per pound in 2011.

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>*

Alaska's seafood industry generated \$4.7 billion in sales impacts, \$2 billion in income impacts, and over 63,000 jobs in 2011. Seafood processing and dealer operations contributed 26% to in-state sales for Alaskan businesses, with over \$1.2 billion generated in 2011. The commercial harvester sector generated more impacts than any other sector with approximately 70% of total impacts. The importer sector consisted of less than one percent of the total impacts for the state in 2011.

#### Key North Pacific Commercial Species

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

#### *Landings Revenue*

In 2011, landings revenue for finfish and shellfish totaled over \$1.9 billion, a 126% increase from total revenue generated in 2002. When adjusting for inflation, real landings revenue increased 57%. Landings revenue in 2011 was a 21% increase relative to 2010 (\$1.6 billion). Finfish and other catch contributed more than shellfish to the 2011 total, accounting for 86% or \$1.6 billion. This was a 136% increase (64% increase in real terms) from 2002 finfish revenue totals. Similarly, shellfish revenues increased 79%

<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))

(24% increase in real terms) from \$146 million in 2002 to \$263 million in 2011. The largest changes in landings revenue between 2002 and 2011 were for Atka mackerel (831% increase), salmon (335% increase), and flatfish (178% increase).

### Commercial Fisheries Facts

#### *Landings revenue*

- On average, the key species or species groups account for 99% of total revenue, (\$1.9 billion) generated in the North Pacific Region.
- Salmon contributed more than any other species or species group, averaging \$325 million in landings revenue from 2002 to 2011.
- Atka mackerel had the largest one-year increase in landings revenue over the 10 year time period, increasing 257% from \$3 million in 2003 to \$11 million in 2004.
- Pacific cod had the largest decrease in landings revenue over the 10 year time period, decreasing 52% from \$273 million in 2008 to \$131 million in 2009.

#### *Landings*

- Key species or species groups contributed an average of 99% annually to total landings between 2002 and 2011.
- Walleye pollock, contributed the most to landings in the region, averaging 2.9 billion pounds from 2002 to 2011.
- Walleye pollock had the largest one-year increase in landings over the 10 year time period, increasing 44% from 1.9 billion pounds in 2010 to 2.8 billion pounds in 2011.
- Salmon had the largest one-year decrease in landings over the 10 year time period, decreasing 27% from 872 million pounds in 2005 to 634 million pounds in 2006.

#### *Prices*

- Sablefish had the highest average annual ex-vessel price per pound (\$2.96) over the time period, followed by Pacific halibut (\$2.85), and crab (\$2.47).
- Walleye pollock had the lowest average annual ex-vessel price per pound (\$0.10) over the time period, followed by Atka mackerel (\$0.12), and flatfish (\$0.16).
- The largest annual increase in ex-vessel price during the 10 year period was for Atka mackerel had the largest one-year increase in ex-vessel price over the 10 year time period, increasing 228% from \$0.03 per pound in 2003 to \$0.10 in 2004.
- Pacific cod had the largest decrease in ex-vessel price over the 10 year time period, decreasing 52% from \$0.55 per pound in 2008 to \$0.27 in 2009.

#### *Landings*

In 2011, North Pacific commercial fishermen landed 5.3 billion pounds of finfish and shellfish, a 5% increase from 2002 totals. Finfish and catch other than shellfish accounted for 98% of this total (5.2 billion) and increased 4.7% from 2002 (5 billion pounds) and increased 24% from 2010 (4.2 billion pounds). Shellfish landings in 2011 increased 35% from 63 million pounds in 2002

to 85 million pounds in 2011. Between 2010 and 2011, shellfish landings increased 0.2%. Overall, an average of 5 billion pounds were landed annually in the North Pacific from 2002 to 2011, ranging from a low of 4 billion pounds (2009) to a high of 5.6 billion pounds (2005).

In terms of key species or species groups, walleye pollock landings contributed the most to landings during the 10 year period, accounting for 53% of total landings in 2011 (2.8 billion pounds). Landings of salmon (738 million pounds), Pacific cod (663 million pounds), and flatfish (650 million pounds) also significantly contributed to the total landings.

Relative to 2002, landings of flatfish, Pacific herring, and salmon in 2011 increased more than any other key species or group, increasing 128%, 41.1%, and 41.1% respectively. In contrast, the largest decreases between 2002 and 2011 were experienced by Pacific halibut (47%) and walleye pollock (16%).

#### *Prices*

In all, 2011 ex-vessel prices per pound for seven of the key species and species groups were above their average annual price for the 10 year time period. When comparing 2011 ex-vessel prices to those in 2002 the largest changes occurred in Atka mackerel (588% increase, 378% increase in real terms), salmon (208% increase, 114% increase in real terms), Pacific halibut (200% increase, 109% increase in real terms), and sablefish (159% increase, 80% increase in real terms). Relative to ex-vessel prices in 2010 the largest changes in the ex-vessel values were for Pacific herring (41% decrease, 46% decrease in real terms), Pacific halibut (36% increase, 25% increase in real terms), sablefish (31% increase, 21% increase in real terms), and crab (30% increase, 20% increase in real terms),

### Recreational Fisheries

Recreational fishermen spent approximately 811,000 days fishing in Alaska in 2011. These anglers numbered over 286,000, with 56% of them non-residents. Pacific halibut was the most caught species or species group, with approximately 705,000 harvested or released in 2011. Coho salmon and razor clam were also caught in large numbers, with 474,000 and 436,000 caught, respectively. Together, these three species accounted for 64% of total catch by anglers in the North Pacific Region.

#### *Economic Impacts and Expenditures<sup>1</sup>*

In 2011, approximately 6,300 jobs in the North Pacific were generated by recreational fishing activities and over \$446 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 a for-hire boat (2,600 jobs) or a private boat (2,400). These fishing trip modes also generated the most in trip-related expenditures: \$138 million for for-hire fishing trips (44% of total trip expenditures) and \$165 million for private boat trips (52% of total trip expenditures). Over 87% of total trip-related expenditures in Alaska came from non-resident anglers.

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

**Key North Pacific Recreational Species**

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

In addition to jobs 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 \$209 million in sales (46% of total trip-related sales) and \$116 million in value added impacts (46% of total trip-related value added impacts) in 2011. Private boat trips contributed \$233 million in sales (51%) and \$125 million (50%) in value added impacts. Shore-based fishing trips contributed \$18 million in trip-related sales (3.9%) and \$9.8 million in trip-related value added impacts (3.9%).

Anglers spent over \$129 million on durable equipment in 2011, contributing 29% to total expenditures in the region (trip and durable equipment combined). Most of this was spent on boat expenses (\$81 million). Expenditures related to vehicles were \$1.9 million; second home expenses, \$2.15 million; other equipment, \$20.4 million; and fishing tackle, \$23 million.

Economic impacts from durable equipment expenditures in 2011 include over 1,000 jobs, \$98 million in sales impacts, and \$67 million in value added impacts. These impacts represented 16% of the employment impacts, 18% of the sales impacts, 24% of the income impacts, and 21% of the value added impacts generated by recreational fishing activities.

*Participation*

In 2011, there were 286,000 recreational saltwater anglers who fished in Alaska. This was a 4% increase from 2002 (275,000 anglers) and a 1.8% increase from 2010 (281,000 anglers). Recreational fishermen in Alaska are categorized as either a resident of Alaska or a non-resident. In 2011, non-resident anglers made up 56% of total anglers (161,000 anglers). There was no change in number of anglers from 2002 and a 1.5% increase from 2010 (159,000 anglers). In terms of resident anglers, there were 124,000 resident anglers who fished in the North Pacific Region in 2011, which was a 10% increase from 2002 and a 2.2% increase from 2010.

*Days Fished<sup>1</sup>*

Anglers who fished in Alaska spent approximately 811,000 days fishing in 2011. This was a 5.1% decrease from the 855,000 days spent fishing in 2002. From 2010 to 2011, there was a 0.1% increase in the number of days fished (811,000 days) in 2010.

*Harvest and Release*

Of Alaska's key species and species groups, Pacific halibut, coho salmon, and razor clam were most frequently caught by

recreational fishermen. In 2011, 705,000 Pacific halibut, 474,000 coho salmon, and 436,000 razor clam were caught by anglers in Alaska. Razor clam (100% harvested), coho salmon (81%), and sockeye salmon (76%) were more often harvested than released, while pink salmon were more often released (65% released).

**Recreational Fish Facts***Participation*

- An average of 304,000 anglers fished in North Pacific annually between 2002 to 2011.
- In 2011, residents made up 44% of total anglers in this region and averaged 41% of total anglers annually over the 10 year time period.
- The largest annual increase in anglers was a 14% increase in Alaska resident anglers from 2002 to 2003.
- The largest annual decrease in anglers was a 17% decrease in the number of non-resident anglers from 2008 to 2009.

*Fishing trips*

- On average, recreational fishermen spent an average of 925,000 days fishing annually in Alaska from 2002 to 2011.
- The largest annual increase in total days fished was 16% from 868,000 days in 2003 to 1 million in 2004.
- The largest annual decrease in total days fished was an 11% decrease from 914,000 days in 2009 to 811,000 days in 2010.

*Harvest and release*

- Pacific halibut was the most commonly caught key species or species group, averaging 789,000 fish caught over the 10 year time period. Of these, 43% were released rather than harvested.
- Of the nine commonly caught key species or species groups, four were released more often than harvested over this time period. The species or species group that was most commonly released was chum salmon (68% released on average).
- Chum salmon had the largest annual increase in catch, increasing 98% from 2010 to 2011. Pink salmon had the largest annual decrease in catch, decreasing 53% from 2005 to 2006.

Between 2002 and 2011, five of the North Pacific's key species or groups experienced increases in catch totals. Those with the largest increases include: chum salmon (32%), rockfish (30%), and Pacific halibut (21%). Over the same time period, decreases were experienced by chinook salmon (6%) and coho salmon (25%).

In the short term, the largest increases were experienced by chum salmon and chinook salmon from 2010 to 2011. Decreases over the same time period occurred in two species or species groups, the largest of which were experienced by rockfish (11%) and greenlings (lingcod) (4%). The dramatic changes in pink salmon catch between 2010 and 2011 can at least be partially attributed to the biannual biological cycle.

<sup>1</sup>In Alaska, information related to how often a recreational fisherman fishes is collected in terms of the number of days spent fishing rather than the number of fishing trips taken.

**Marine Economy<sup>1</sup>**

In Alaska, approximately 255,000 full- and part-time employees were employed by 20,000 establishments in 2010. Annual payroll totaled \$12 billion, employee compensation totaled \$24 billion and gross state product totaled \$48 billion. The Bureau of Labor Statistics did not disclose CFLQ data for Alaska for 2010.

*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 increased 24% from

25 firms in 2002 to 31 firms in 2010. Despite this, annual receipts decreased 32% to \$1.5 million in 2010 (a 49% decrease in real terms).

*Transport, Support, and Marine Operations*

Data were largely unavailable for industries in this sector. When looking at available data, coastal and Great Lakes freight transportation had the highest number of establishments with 55 establishments in 2010. This was a 139% increase relative to 2002 totals.

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<sup>1</sup>Information for 2010 is reported in this section; 2011 data were not available for this report.

**2011 Economic Impacts of the Alaska Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars)**

	With Imports			Without Imports		
	Jobs	Sales	Value Added	Jobs	Sales	Value Added
<b>Total Impacts</b>	63,295	4,684,638	2,493,124	62,972	4,655,932	2,478,543
Commercial Harvesters	44,713	3,276,246	1,732,120	44,713	3,276,246	1,732,120
Seafood Processors & Dealers	14,689	1,198,307	648,337	14,387	1,174,056	635,207
Importers	14	3,986	1,215	0	0	0
Seafood Wholesalers & Distributors	431	45,647	20,409	428	45,370	20,285
Retail	3,448	160,453	91,044	3,444	160,260	90,931

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total Revenue</b>	844,763	1,026,015	1,161,519	1,259,540	1,323,872	1,465,810	1,668,448	1,301,661	1,583,681	1,911,540
Finfish & other	698,310	851,572	996,113	1,100,155	1,199,905	1,284,964	1,416,810	1,108,427	1,381,821	1,648,941
Shellfish	146,453	174,443	165,406	159,385	123,967	180,846	251,638	193,234	201,860	262,599
Atka mackerel	2,525	3,022	10,795	14,893	15,703	14,253	19,523	26,732	27,523	23,499
Pacific cod	107,188	162,397	142,905	150,537	210,282	223,209	272,669	130,755	144,775	209,908
Crab	139,828	165,834	153,430	146,131	110,572	168,195	240,747	180,264	189,553	248,693
Flatfish	40,665	39,945	41,325	61,923	71,107	76,014	95,912	71,235	80,312	113,150
Pacific halibut	128,922	165,906	168,658	170,075	192,905	217,399	208,983	134,603	200,454	205,211
Pacific herring	9,139	8,930	14,029	13,429	7,455	14,817	22,912	29,294	23,026	12,305
Rockfish	6,461	7,968	6,582	5,663	7,237	7,082	7,854	7,599	9,099	6,927
Sablefish	65,314	84,166	81,923	81,393	86,035	85,520	94,590	88,750	101,596	143,309
Salmon	129,902	168,093	255,000	293,562	276,513	347,625	368,218	344,655	505,693	564,788
Walleye pollock	203,263	203,018	271,612	306,906	329,879	297,460	323,212	270,595	282,399	362,592

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total Landings</b>	5,019,820	5,276,714	5,306,169	5,610,287	5,373,085	5,253,164	4,471,034	4,005,498	4,275,477	5,272,554
Finfish & other	4,957,262	5,214,835	5,247,370	5,545,864	5,299,194	5,177,143	4,366,531	3,910,859	4,190,949	5,187,877
Shellfish	62,558	61,879	58,799	64,423	73,891	76,021	104,503	94,639	84,528	84,677
Atka mackerel	83,244	99,542	108,423	129,482	130,814	126,961	127,029	156,887	145,206	112,596
Pacific cod	509,574	568,660	583,747	547,849	520,955	488,496	494,429	490,568	538,201	662,976
Crab	57,879	56,956	52,434	57,310	69,002	70,700	99,445	89,532	79,875	80,463
Flatfish	284,767	290,926	270,675	341,699	383,194	423,338	599,882	506,393	564,170	649,689
Pacific halibut	77,939	76,616	76,558	73,922	69,154	67,242	64,639	57,749	54,857	41,291
Pacific herring	69,858	68,984	70,893	85,701	79,845	67,137	83,787	86,951	108,116	98,600
Rockfish	22,907	26,465	23,197	22,694	23,308	24,424	25,725	24,974	28,626	25,441
Sablefish	32,057	35,794	39,946	37,554	33,124	32,254	30,336	27,004	25,263	27,139
Salmon	523,057	630,527	697,897	872,318	634,227	861,254	640,070	671,181	756,826	738,122
Walleye pollock	3,333,647	3,361,261	3,353,236	3,410,065	3,400,810	3,066,600	2,276,144	1,866,171	1,947,578	2,810,787

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Atka mackerel	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.21
Pacific cod	0.21	0.29	0.24	0.27	0.40	0.46	0.55	0.27	0.27	0.32
Crab	2.42	2.91	2.93	2.55	1.60	2.38	2.42	2.01	2.37	3.09
Flatfish	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.17
Pacific halibut	1.65	2.17	2.20	2.30	2.79	3.23	3.23	2.33	3.65	4.97
Pacific herring	0.13	0.13	0.20	0.16	0.09	0.22	0.27	0.34	0.21	0.12
Rockfish	0.28	0.30	0.28	0.25	0.31	0.29	0.31	0.30	0.32	0.27
Sablefish	2.04	2.35	2.05	2.17	2.60	2.65	3.12	3.29	4.02	5.28
Salmon	0.25	0.27	0.37	0.34	0.44	0.40	0.58	0.51	0.67	0.77
Walleye pollock	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.13

**2011 Economic Impacts of Recreational Fishing Expenditures (thousands of dollars)<sup>1</sup>**

	Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Trip Impacts by Fishing Mode:				
For-Hire	2,620	209,409	67,137	116,039
Private Boat	2,439	232,717	73,798	125,417
Shore	201	18,027	5,887	9,821
Total Durable Equipment Impacts	1,030	97,805	45,694	66,574
<b>Total State Trip and Durable Equipment Economic Impacts</b>	<b>6,291</b>	<b>557,958</b>	<b>192,517</b>	<b>317,852</b>

**2011 Angler Trip & Durable Expenditures (thousands of dollars)**

Fishing Mode	Trip Expenditures		Equipment	Durable Expenditures
	Non-Residents	Residents		
For-Hire	118,820	19,267	Fishing Tackle	23,279
Private Boat	145,444	19,486	Other Equipment	20,448
Shore	9,396	3,904	Boat Expenses	81,477
<i>Total Trip Expenditures</i>	<i>273,660</i>	<i>42,658</i>	Vehicle Expenses	1,865
			Second Home Expenses	2,150
			<i>Total Durable Equipment Expenditures</i>	<i>129,219</i>
<b>Total State Trip and Durable Equipment Expenditures</b>				<b>445,537</b>

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Out of State	162	170	193	207	197	205	190	158	159	161
In State	113	129	130	127	120	127	119	127	122	124
<b>Total Anglers</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>286</b>

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total Days Fished</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>811</b>

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

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Chinook salmon	H	89	96	110	116	117	110	71	89	78	85
	R	104	105	124	127	104	110	80	96	66	95
Chum salmon	H	14	23	24	17	14	18	12	22	11	21
	R	31	51	61	42	34	34	28	34	19	38
Coho salmon	H	497	537	560	695	395	506	403	418	350	386
	R	136	156	193	191	107	122	89	94	74	88
Greenlings (lingcod)	H	20	22	31	38	35	42	37	32	32	33
	R	43	44	52	67	53	70	65	46	39	36
Pacific halibut	H	351	403	483	500	463	585	516	440	398	394
	R	233	290	369	380	353	438	359	321	304	311
Pink salmon	H	114	111	132	149	65	133	88	117	82	72
	R	194	291	297	343	167	280	151	224	121	135
Razor clam	H	789	590	551	451	483	389	593	556	357	436
	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rockfish	H	120	118	180	184	173	198	226	209	224	211
	R	135	132	227	199	165	178	171	149	151	122
Sockeye salmon	H	24	29	24	27	21	32	29	34	28	31
	R	14	14	10	11	7	21	10	10	6	10

<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)

	Establishments	Employees	Annual Payroll (million \$)	Employee Compensation (million \$)	Gross State Product (million \$)	Commercial Location Quotient <sup>1</sup>
2002	18,856 (0.26%)	213,600 (0.19%)	8,439 (0.21%)	15,236 (0.27%)	28,894 (0.25%)	ND <sup>23</sup>
2010	19,985 (0.27%)	254,734 (0.23%)	12,821 (0.26%)	23,569 (0.33%)	47,713 (0.3%)	<sup>2</sup>
% change	5.99%	19.3%	51.9%	54.7%	65.1%	--

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

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Seafood product prep. & packaging	Firms	25	34	26	17	22	33	31	32	31
	Receipts	2,140	1,864	1,731	1,315	1,055	1,837	1,455	1,699	1,455
Seafood Sales, retail	Firms	0	16	0	11	12	12	13	0	13
	Receipts	ND <sup>2</sup>	625	ND <sup>2</sup>	752	649	1,358	1,431	ND <sup>2</sup>	1,431

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

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Seafood product prep. & packaging	Establishments	105	109	113	124	113	114	122	121	119
	Employees	ND <sup>2</sup>	6,493	6,749	6,621	6,866	6,506	7,707	7,572	8,074
	Payroll	ND <sup>2</sup>	205,702	216,599	235,457	246,067	262,127	254,894	255,403	268,208
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	99	90	93	88	77	68	57	54	52
	Employees	179	228	187	177	224	167	143	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>
	Payroll	10,232	7,103	7,561	7,928	8,509	8,528	8,389	8,445	9,141
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	12	8	6	11	7	7	9	10	10
	Employees	37	21	ND <sup>2</sup>	22	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	37	44	ND <sup>2</sup>
	Payroll	1,669	1,340	ND <sup>2</sup>	1,175	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	1,839	1,824	1,986

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

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Coastal & Great Lakes freight transportation	Establishments	23	30	30	43	46	46	49	50	55
	Employees	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>
	Payroll	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	27,357	33,888	33,132	ND <sup>2</sup>
Deep sea freight transportation	Establishments	10	5	4	5	5	3	3	3	3
	Employees	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>
	Payroll	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>
Deep sea passenger transportation	Establishments	NA <sup>4</sup>	NA <sup>3</sup>	1	1	1	6	1	1	NA <sup>3</sup>
	Employees	NA <sup>3</sup>	NA <sup>3</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	NA <sup>3</sup>
	Payroll	NA <sup>3</sup>	NA <sup>3</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	NA <sup>3</sup>
Marinas	Establishments	22	22	22	22	21	13	14	13	14
	Employees	101	ND <sup>2</sup>	62	71	ND <sup>2</sup>	48	66	56	ND <sup>2</sup>
	Payroll	3,625	ND <sup>2</sup>	2,367	2,612	ND <sup>2</sup>	1,763	2,303	2,181	1,932
Marine cargo handling	Establishments	16	15	13	13	11	17	12	13	13
	Employees	ND <sup>2</sup>	621	488	703	503	677	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>
	Payroll	ND <sup>2</sup>	20,443	21,078	20,827	22,876	35,345	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>
Navigational services to shipping	Establishments	25	28	29	32	31	31	25	23	25
	Employees	271	273	280	318	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	296	312	303
	Payroll	19,251	20,758	20,676	20,334	ND <sup>2</sup>	25,058	23,233	25,630	27,543
Port & harbor operations	Establishments	4	2	3	2	2	2	7	8	9
	Employees	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>
	Payroll	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>
Ship & boat building	Establishments	12	10	14	14	17	16	17	21	22
	Employees	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	286	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>
	Payroll	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	8,815	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) of 1.0 represents the national baseline from which state CFLQs can be compared.<sup>2</sup>ND = these data are confidential thus not disclosable<sup>3</sup>ND = these data are confidential thus not disclosable<sup>4</sup>NA = these data are not available