## Regional Economic Impact Models

Regional economic impact models use data on angler expenditures and for-hire costs and earnings to evaluate:

- impacts of changes in fisheries policy actions, environmental conditions, or economic conditions on a region’s economy
- contribution of recreational fishing activities to a region’s economy
- economic development opportunities

The models provide information on:

- Employment (e.g., the number of full and part-time jobs)
- Output (e.g., sales of goods and services)
- Income
- Value-added to gross domestic product
- Distribution of impacts between industries, consumers, households, and governments

### Recent and Upcoming Research


## For-Hire Models

The for-hire sector of recreational fisheries includes charter boats, headboats, and guideboats.

Models of the for-hire sector:

- provide estimates of revenues, costs, profits and employment
- show the contribution of the for-hire sector to a regional economy (e.g., the number of jobs, level of sales)
- estimate the changes in economic benefits accruing to the sector from changes in management policies, natural disasters, or other factors
- estimate the sustainability of the for-hire sector in a given region

### Recent and Upcoming Research

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) is the primary law which provides statutory authority to NOAA Fisheries to collect economic data on fisheries. Others include the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the National Environmental Policy Act, Executive Order 12866, and the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

**Revealed Preference Models**

Revealed preference models provide insights into recreational behavior and the economic value of recreational trips. They are based on the assumption that price of a trip reflects the monetary and nonmonetary value of recreational participation.

Model results can be used to:
- evaluate fishery management policies (e.g., changes in bag limits, season lengths, size limits)
- benefit-cost analysis for proposed projects affecting fisheries (e.g., benefits of dam removal)
- natural resource damage assessments (e.g., oil spills)
- ecosystem management (including non-fishery recreation)

**Recent and Upcoming Research**


**Stated Preference Models**

Stated preference models are used to elicit consumer consumption behaviors.

The models:
- are based on surveys where individuals are asked to choose between a series of hypothetical alternative attributes related to a fishing resource
- provide an estimated value for the fishery resource under study
- are typically used when there are no natural sources of variation in the attribute under study

Applications of stated preference models include:
- benefit-cost analysis (e.g., providing estimated values for fish or angling trips)
- predicting reactions to management and stock changes
- understanding how anglers view trade-offs between species
- evaluation of large-scale environmental issues or policies

**Recent and Upcoming Research**