North Pacific Region

- Alaska

King salmon, Ketchikan, Alaska
(photo credit: Erin Malick)

MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

The North Pacific Region includes the fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) off the state of Alaska. Federal fisheries in this region are managed by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC) and NOAA Fisheries under six fishery management plans (FMPs).

Of the stocks or stock complexes covered in these FMPs only the blue king crab-Pribilof Islands stock is listed as overfished. No stocks or stock complexes in this region that are subject to overfishing.

North Pacific Region FMPs

1. Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands (BSAI) groundfish
2. Gulf of Alaska (GOA) groundfish
3. BSAI king and tanner crabs
4. Alaska scallop
5. Salmon in the EEZ
6. Arctic

CATCH SHARE PROGRAMS

The North Pacific Region has six catch share programs, more than any other region. These are the: 1) Western Alaska Community Development Quota Program; 2) Alaska Halibut and Sablefish Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) Program; 3) American Fisheries Act Pollock Cooperatives; 4) Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Crab IFQ Program; 5) Non-Pollock Trawl Catcher/Processor Groundfish Cooperatives (Amendment 80); and 6) Central Gulf of Alaska Rockfish Program. The landings revenues for these programs totaled over $1 billion in 2013, exceeding the total landings revenue of any other state. Following is a description of these catch share programs and their performance.

The Western Alaska Community Development Quota (CDQ) 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 65 eligible villages in Western Alaska that are organized into six CDQ groups. The purpose of the Program is to: 1) provide eligible Western Alaska villages with the opportunity to participate and invest in fisheries in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area; 2) support economic development in Western Alaska; 3) alleviate poverty and provide economic and social benefits to residents; and 4) achieve a sustainable and diversified local economy.

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. CDQ groups use the revenue from the harvest of their fisheries allocations to fund economic development activities and provide employment opportunities. In 2013, the CDQ 2012 Decennial Review was released. The State of Alaska determined that each CDQ entity has maintained or improved performance since the evaluation period (2006 through 2010).

The Alaska Halibut and Sablefish IFQ Program was implemented in 1995. The primary objectives of this IFQ Program are to: 1) eliminate gear conflicts; 2) address safety concerns; and 3) improve product quality. The performance results of the Halibut fishery show that, relative to its Baseline period (3-year period prior to implementation), the following indicators decreased: 2013 quota, landings and active vessels. However, inflation-adjusted halibut revenue and revenue per vessel increased. The Sablefish fishery shows similar results for 2013: quota, landings and active vessels decreased, while inflation-adjusted revenue per vessel increased.

The American Fisheries Act (AFA) Pollock Cooperatives were established in 1999 and 2000 with the goals of settling allocation disputes between inshore (catcher vessels) and offshore (catcher/processors) sectors and ending the race for fish. Key performance indicators of this program show that relative to its Baseline, 2013 quota, landings, inflation-adjusted revenue and revenue per vessel increased. However, the number of active vessels decreased.

The Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) Crab Rationalization Program was implemented in 2005 to address the race to harvest; high bycatch and discard mortality; and product quality issues. The program

also aims to balance the interests of those who depend on crab fisheries. This program includes share allocations to harvesters and processors. Processor quota was incorporated to preserve the viability of processing facilities in dependent communities and, particularly, to maintain competitive conditions in ex-vessel markets. Community interests are protected by the CDQ and Adak Community allocations, regional landings and processing requirements and several community protection measures. The key performance indicators of this program show that, relative to its Baseline, the 2013 quota, landings and the number of active vessels decreased. However, inflation-adjusted revenue and revenue per active vessel increased.

The Non-Pollock Trawl Catcher/Processor Groundfish Cooperatives, commonly referred to as the Amendment 80 Cooperatives, were implemented in 2007 to create economic incentives that would improve retention of all fish caught. The cooperatives also seek to reduce bycatch by commercial fishing vessels using trawl gear in the non-pollock groundfish fisheries. Key performance indicators of this program show that, relative to its Baseline, the 2013 quota, landings and inflation-adjusted revenue per vessel increased. However, the number of active vessels and inflation-adjusted revenue declined.

The Central Gulf of Alaska Rockfish Program was initially established as a 2-year (2007-2008) pilot program by the U.S. Congress, and later extended to 5 years. NOAA Fisheries implemented this catch share program in 2012. The objectives of this Program are to reduce bycatch and discards, encourage conservation-minded practices, improve product quality and value, and provide stability to the processing labor force. Results show that in 2013, the quota, landings, number of active vessels, inflation-adjusted revenue and revenue per active vessel increased relative to the Baseline.

POLICY UPDATES

Salmon bycatch in the Bering Sea pollock fishery is an important management challenge in the North Pacific because on the one hand, it involves the largest fishery in the U.S. (~25% of total landings) but on the other hand, salmon, especially Chinook in Western Alaska Rivers, is arguably the most important subsistence fishery in the U.S. Prior to 2011, fixed salmon time-area closures and dynamic "rolling hot spot" closures were used to protect salmon but the Council concluded that these measures were not reducing bycatch sufficiently. In 2011, Amendment 91 to the BSAI Fishery Management Plan established Chinook catch limits ("hard caps"), allocated at the cooperative and vessel level, as well as other vessel-level incentives to encourage bycatch reduction at lower levels of salmon encounters and abundance when the hard cap may not strongly constrain the fishery. In 2015, the Council passed additional measures to reduce Chinook and chum bycatch including penalties for vessels with high bycatch rates, salmon excluder device requirements, seasonal reallocation of pollock quota and hard cap reductions in years of low Chinook in-river abundance.

In June 2015, the NPFMC also recommended the reduction of halibut bycatch limits in the BSAI groundfish fisheries. The bycatch limits were reduced 21 percent, from 4,426 metric tons to 3,515 metric tons. The new limits were apportioned among sector and gear types and a different reduction was applied to each. The Gulf of Alaska halibut bycatch limits incorporate measures to minimize adverse economic impacts on fishing industry sectors and will be phased in during a 3-year period that started in 2014.

Also in 2015, NOAA Fisheries proposed regulations to implement a cost-recovery fee program for the Western Alaska CDQ Program for groundfish, halibut and three limited access privilege programs (i.e., AFA, Aleutian Islands Pollock and Amendment 80 fisheries). The cost-recovery fees will recover the actual costs directly related to the management, data collection and enforcement of the programs. However, the fees cannot exceed 3 percent of the annual ex-vessel value of fish harvested by a program that is subject to the cost-recovery fee. The cost-recovery programs were subsequently implemented in January 2016.

The Halibut Catch Sharing Plan (CSP) in IPHC Area 2C (Southeast Alaska) and Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska) was adopted by the NPFMC and implemented by NOAA Fisheries in January 2014. The CSP defines an annual process for allocating halibut between the charter and

commercial halibut fisheries in Areas 2C and 3A; authorizes limited annual leases of commercial IFQ for use in the charter fishery as guided angler fish (GAF); replaced the guideline harvest-level method for setting catch limits for the charter halibut fisheries in Areas 2C and 3A; and establishes sector allocations that vary in proportion with changing levels of annual halibut abundance.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Alaska fishermen earned more than $1.7 billion from their commercial harvest (5.7 billion pounds) in 2014. Landings revenue was dominated by salmon ($546 million), walleye pollock ($400 million) and crab ($238 million), which together accounted for 69 percent of revenue. Walleye pollock contributed the most to landings in 2014, accounting for 55 percent of total landings volume (3.1 billion pounds).

The North Pacific groundfish fishery is different from most other U.S. fisheries 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 is estimated by using prices obtained from the shore-side sector. These species include Atka mackerel, flatfish, Pacific cod, rockfish, sablefish and walleye pollock. 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.

Key North Pacific Commercial Species

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

Economic Impacts

In this report, the U.S. seafood industry includes the commercial harvest sector; seafood processors and dealers; seafood wholesalers and distributors; importers; and seafood retailers. In 2014, Alaska's commercial fishing and seafood industry[1] generated $4.2 billion in sales impacts, $1.9 billion in income impacts, $2.3 billion in value-added impacts and 61,000 full- and part-time jobs. The commercial harvesters sector contributed the most to these impacts with $2.9 billion in sales, $1.3 billion in income, $1.6 billion in value-added impacts and 44,000 jobs.

Landings Revenue

In 2014, landings revenue for finfish and shellfish totaled more than $1.7 billion, a 33 percent increase from 2005 (13% in real terms after adjusting for inflation) and an 11 percent decrease from 2013. Finfish and other catch accounted for 85 percent of the 2014 landings revenue. Landings revenue was dominated by salmon ($546 million), walleye pollock ($400 million) and crab ($238 million).

The largest increases in landings revenue between 2005 and 2014 were for rockfish (115% increase, 83% in real terms); salmon (86% increase, 58% in real terms); flatfish (64% increase, 39% in real terms); and crab (63% increase, 38% in real terms). Pacific halibut (-37%, -47 in real terms) and Pacific herring (-14%, -27% in real terms) were the only species with decreased landings revenues during this period.

Atka mackerel landings revenues increased 35 percent from 2013 to 2014 largely due to the increase in the Bering Sea total allowable catch (TAC) over 2013 levels. Atka mackerel was the only species with a significant (greater than 5%) year-over-year increase in landings revenue in 2014. Species with declining revenues from 2013 to 2014 included Pacific herring (-29%), salmon (-20%) and Pacific cod (-19%). In absolute terms, salmon had the largest one-year decline (-$134 million) in landings revenue from 2013 to 2014, which is largely attributable to the biennial cycle of pink salmon, which tends to have weaker runs in even-numbered years. The 2013 pink salmon, in particular, was quite strong, – with the highest landings ever recorded for Alaska.

Landings

In 2014, North Pacific commercial fishermen landed 5.7 billion pounds of finfish and shellfish, virtually unchanged from 2013 levels. In terms of key species or species groups, walleye pollock contributed the most to landings, accounting for 55 percent of total landings (3.1 billion

[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)

pounds). Pacific cod (717 million pounds), salmon (683 million pounds) and flatfish (662 million pounds) ranked next in terms of landings. Compared with 2005, landings of rockfish (104%), flatfish (94%) and crab (49%) increased the most. The largest decreases between 2005 and 2014 were experienced by Pacific halibut (-71%) and Atka mackerel (-46%).

Commercial Fisheries Facts

Landings revenue

- On average, the key species or species groups accounted for 99 percent of total revenue in the North Pacific Region from 2005 to 2014 ($1.6 billion).
- Salmon contributed more than any other species or species group, averaging $437 million in landings revenue from 2005 to 2014.

Landings

- On average, the key species or species groups accounted for 99 percent of total revenue in the North Pacific Region from 2005 to 2014 ($5.1 billion pounds).
- Walleye pollock contributed the most to landings in the region, averaging 2.8 billion pounds from 2005 to 2014.

Prices

- Pacific halibut had the highest average annual ex-vessel price per pound ($3.58) during the period, followed by sablefish ($3.28) and crab ($2.43).
- Walleye pollock had the lowest average annual ex-vessel price per pound ($0.14) during the period, followed by flatfish ($0.16) and Pacific herring ($0.20).

Prices

Overall, ex-vessel price per pound increased for eight of the 10 key species and species groups from 2005 to 2014. Prices for Atka mackerel (167%, 129% in real terms); salmon (135%, 100% in real terms); and Pacific halibut (114%, 82% in real terms) more than doubled during this time period. From 2013 to 2014, the largest price increases were for Pacific halibut (27%), sablefish (24%) and salmon (19%). The largest price declines occurred among Pacific herring (-37%), Pacific cod (-23%) and walleye pollock (-15%), all of which had slightly higher landings (up 5 to 14%) in 2014 suggesting supply-side effects may have contributed to the price decline.

RECREATIONAL FISHERIES

Recreational fishermen spent approximately 960,000 days fishing in Alaska in 2014. These anglers numbered more than 287,000, with 59 percent of them non-residents. Pacific halibut was the most caught species or species group, with approximately 659,000 harvested or released in 2014. Rockfish species and coho salmon were also caught in large numbers, with 483,000 and 450,000 caught, respectively. Together, these three species accounted for 72 percent of total catch by anglers in the North Pacific Region.

Key North Pacific Recreational Species

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

Economic Impacts and Expenditures

The contribution of recreational fishing activities[2] in the North 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 Alaska. Employment impacts generated by recreational fishing activities in the state totaled 5,167 full- and part-time jobs in 2014. Sales impacts from recreational fishing trips totaled $589 million; income impacts totaled $240.3 million; and value-added impacts totaled $357.3 million.

Expenditures for fishing trips and durable equipment across Alaska in 2014 totaled $413.3 million. Approximately $298.6 million of these expenditures were related to trip expenses, with a large portion coming from trips in the for-hire (51%) and private boat (45%) sectors. Durable goods expenditures were $115 million in 2014. The largest expenditures were for boat purchases ($53.7 million).

Participation

In 2014, there were 287,000 recreational saltwater anglers who fished in Alaska. This was a 14 percent decrease from 2005 (334,000 anglers) and a 4 percent decrease from 2013 (298,000 anglers). Recreational fishermen in Alaska are categorized as either a resident of a

[2] Trip expenditure estimates were generated from the 2011 National Marine Recreational Fishing Expenditure Survey. Durable good expenditure impacts were generated from the 2014 National Marine Recreational Fishing Expenditure Survey (see http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/economics/fisheries/recreational/Marine-Angler-Durable-Expenditures/2014-durable-expenditures-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 http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/economics/publications/marine-angler-expenditures/marine-angler-2011).

coastal or a non-coastal county, or out-of-state. In 2014, residents of coastal/non-coastal counties made up 59 percent of total anglers. There was a 19 percent decrease in the number of coastal/non-coastal county anglers from 2005 and a 4 percent decrease from 2013. In terms of out-of-state anglers, 118,000 anglers fished in the North Pacific Region in 2014, representing a 7 percent decrease from 2005 and a 3 percent decrease from 2013.

Recreational Fishing Facts

Participation
- An average of 300,600 anglers fished in the North Pacific annually between 2005 and 2014.
- Alaska residents accounted for 41 percent of total anglers on average during the 10-year period.

Days Fished
- An annual average of 927,000 days fished were by anglers in Alaska between 2005 and 2014.

Harvest and Release
- Pacific halibut was the most commonly caught key species or species group with an annual average of 396,000 fish caught from 2005 to 2014.

Days Fished

Anglers who fished in Alaska spent approximately 960,000 days fishing in 2014.[3] This was a 9 percent decrease from the 1.1 million days spent fishing in 2005. From 2013 to 2014, there was a 2 percent decrease in the number of days fished.

Harvest and Release

Of Alaska's key species and species groups, Pacific halibut (659,000 fish), rockfish species (483,000 fish) and coho salmon (450,000 fish) were most frequently caught by recreational fishermen.

Between 2005 and 2014, two of the North Pacific's key species or groups experienced increases in catch totals. Those with the largest increases include rockfish species (26%) and sockeye salmon (24%). During the same period, large decreases were experienced by razor clams (-79%) and pink salmon (-62%)

Rockfish species had the largest year-over-year increase in the number of fish caught from 2013 to 2014 (28%). The largest year-over-year decreases during the same period were experienced by the following species groups: razor clams (-68%), chum salmon (-52%) and pink salmon (-41%).

MARINE ECONOMY

Across the entire economy of Alaska,[4] approximately 267,000 full- and part-time employees were employed by about 21,000 establishments in 2013. Annual payroll totaled almost $15 billion, employee compensation totaled about $27 billion and gross state product totaled $57 billion.[5]

The Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) provides a measure of the proportional size of this sector in a state's economy relative to the size of the commercial fishing sector in the national economy.[6] 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 national CFLQ is 1. If a state is less than 1, then less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. If a state is greater than 1, then more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. The Bureau of Labor Statistics did not disclose Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) data for Alaska for 2013.

For this report, the marine economy, a subset of the regional economy, consists of two industry sectors: 1) seafood sales and processing (employer establishments and non-employer firms) and 2) transport, support and marine operations (employer establishments). These sectors consist 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

The number of non-employer firms (businesses that have no paid employees and are subject to federal income tax) engaged in seafood product preparation and packaging increased 106 percent to 35 firms in 2013, relative to 2005. Annual receipts increased 149 percent to about

[3] In Alaska, recreational fishing data is collected in terms of the number of days spent fishing rather than the number of fishing trips taken.
[4] Unless otherwise stated, data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, http://censtats.census.gov/ (accessed September 15, 2014).
[5] 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).
[6] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Location Quotient Calculator," http://data.bls.gov/location_quotient/ (accessed September 15, 2014).

$3.3 million in 2013 (a 91% increase in real terms).

Employer establishments engaged in seafood product preparation and packaging decreased 7 percent from 2005 to 2013, to 115. The number of employees increased 30 percent to 8,638. Annual payroll increased 31 percent to about $309 million in 2013 (a 1% increase in real terms).

Employer establishments in the wholesale seafood sales sector decreased 51 percent from 2005 to 2013, to 43. The number of employees decreased 42 percent to 102 in 2013. Annual payroll decreased 9 percent to $7.2 million (a 30% decrease in real terms).

From 2005 to 2013, the number of non-employer firms in the seafood retail sales sector remained unchanged at 11 firms. Annual receipts increased 94 percent to about $1.5 million in 2013 (a 49% increase in real terms).

Employer establishments in the seafood retail sales sector increased 27 percent from 2005 to 2013, to 14. The number of employees decreased 100 percent to 0 in 2013. Annual payroll increased 99 percent to $2.3 million (a 53% increase in real terms).

Transport, Support and Marine Operations

Data for the transport, support and marine operations sector of Alaska's economy were largely suppressed for confidentiality reasons. However, Coastal Freight Transportation and Navigational Services to Shipping play an important role in Alaska's economy, with over $83 million and $11 million in 2013 payroll, respectively.

Tables | Alaska

2014 Economic Impacts of the Alaska Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars)

	With Imports				Without Imports			
	#Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	#Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	60,749	4,213,515	1,872,175	2,317,288	60,373	4,177,861	1,858,770	2,299,851
Commercial Harvesters	43,594	2,930,055	1,317,246	1,624,777	43,594	2,930,055	1,317,246	1,624,777
Seafood Processors & Dealers	13,557	1,088,829	475,163	589,106	13,221	1,061,843	463,361	574,496
Importers	28	7,749	1,242	2,362	-	-	-	-
Seafood Wholesalers & Distributors	398	41,572	14,234	18,587	393	41,033	14,050	18,346
Retail	3,172	145,310	64,290	82,456	3,165	144,929	64,113	82,232

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Revenue	1,290,505	1,314,859	1,485,703	1,759,899	1,259,452	1,593,216	1,930,553	1,839,406	1,926,900	1,712,476
Finfish & Other	1,131,016	1,190,463	1,304,791	1,508,181	1,063,873	1,386,583	1,663,710	1,546,388	1,680,243	1,459,192
Shellfish	159,489	124,396	180,912	251,718	195,579	206,633	266,843	293,018	246,657	253,284
Key Species										
Atka mackerel	16,112	14,816	17,506	21,688	29,734	30,535	30,031	30,636	16,647	22,494
Crab	146,131	110,572	168,195	240,747	180,264	189,553	248,693	275,745	230,139	237,813
Flatfish	61,315	68,200	74,507	96,326	69,233	79,509	109,684	123,383	103,464	100,482
Pacific cod	103,397	144,678	181,325	242,152	98,507	145,905	163,426	171,206	189,991	153,275
Pacific halibut	170,075	192,905	217,399	208,983	134,603	200,454	205,211	144,801	111,483	106,674
Pacific herring	13,429	7,455	14,817	22,912	29,294	23,026	12,305	19,430	16,280	11,492
Rockfish	13,174	18,003	17,422	16,756	14,446	21,588	33,628	33,241	27,172	28,313
Sablefish	76,781	85,023	88,500	92,207	87,236	97,671	139,708	120,163	82,333	86,499
Salmon	293,562	276,512	347,625	368,219	344,655	505,695	564,788	441,284	679,528	546,022
Walleye pollock	381,502	380,510	344,170	436,074	254,295	280,022	401,915	453,171	446,550	399,883

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Landings	5,651,307	5,421,264	5,312,288	533,624	4,064,033	4,347,449	5,353,133	5,344,168	5,791,755	5,671,337
Finfish & Other	5,583,798	5,342,240	5,233,919	4,426,678	3,968,061	4,261,588	5,267,305	5,226,303	5,699,044	5,579,094
Shellfish	67,510	79,023	78,369	106,946	95,972	85,861	85,828	117,865	92,712	92,243
Key Species										
Atka mackerel	129,482	130,814	126,961	127,029	156,887	145,206	112,596	103,987	51,424	69,503
Crab	57,310	69,002	70,699	99,445	89,531	79,875	80,463	111,914	87,089	85,106
Flatfish	341,204	383,111	421,824	599,342	506,339	564,084	649,625	647,342	659,706	661,829
Pacific cod	546,748	517,799	487,347	493,814	490,541	538,775	662,977	716,726	681,318	716,594
Pacific halibut	73,922	69,154	67,242	64,639	57,749	54,857	41,291	32,422	28,696	21,616
Pacific herring	85,701	79,845	67,137	83,787	86,951	108,116	98,600	75,058	85,076	96,789
Rockfish	65,513	74,316	86,220	89,453	83,540	100,043	106,024	114,463	123,031	133,322
Sablefish	37,352	33,509	32,245	30,307	27,005	25,262	27,140	29,720	30,215	25,679
Salmon	872,318	634,227	861,253	640,070	671,181	756,825	738,122	611,163	1,012,612	683,318
Walleye pollock	3,410,065	3,400,810	3,066,600	2,276,144	1,866,171	1,947,578	2,810,787	2,872,186	3,003,134	3,145,605

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Atka mackerel	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.27	0.29	0.32	0.32
Crab	2.55	1.60	2.38	2.42	2.01	2.37	3.09	2.46	2.64	2.79
Flatfish	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.15
Pacific cod	0.19	0.28	0.37	0.49	0.20	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.28	0.21
Pacific halibut	2.30	2.79	3.23	3.23	2.33	3.65	4.97	4.47	3.89	4.93
Pacific herring	0.16	0.09	0.22	0.27	0.34	0.21	0.12	0.26	0.19	0.12
Rockfish	0.20	0.24	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.22	0.32	0.29	0.22	0.21
Sablefish	2.06	2.54	2.74	3.04	3.23	3.87	5.15	4.04	2.72	3.37
Salmon	0.34	0.44	0.40	0.58	0.51	0.67	0.77	0.72	0.67	0.80
Walleye pollock	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.19	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.13

2014 Economic Impacts of Alaska Recreational Fishing Expenditures (thousands of dollars)[1]

		#Jobs	Sales	Income	Value-Added
Trip Impacts by Fishing Mode	For-Hire	1,906	233,056	109,854	139,312
	Private Boat	2,056	245,475	81,427	140,006
	Shore	119	14,458	4,770	8,069
Total Durable Expenditures		1,086	95,981	44,243	69,956
Total State Economic Impacts		5,167	588,970	240,294	357,343

2014 Angler Trip & Durable Goods Expenditures (thousands of dollars)

Fishing Mode	Trip Expenditures	
	Non-Residents	Residents
For-Hire	129,735	23,692
Private Boat	80,979	51,854
Shore	6,486	5,871
Total	217,200	81,417

Equipment	Durable Goods Expenditures
Fishing Tackle	24,756
Other Equipment	31,943
Boat Expenses	53,691
Vehicle Expenses	4,300
Second Home Expenses	0
Total Durable Expenditures	114,690

Total State Trip and Durable Goods Expenditures	413,307

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Out-of-State	127	120	127	119	127	122	124	118	121	118
Coastal/Non-Coastal	207	197	205	190	158	159	161	160	176	169
Total Anglers	334	317	332	309	284	281	286	278	298	287

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler fishing days)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Days Fished	1,054	941	1,052	935	914	811	811	808	980	960

Harvest (H) & Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[2,3,4]

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Chinook Salmon	H	116	117	110	71	89	78	85	63	81	111
	R	127	104	110	80	96	66	95	62	120	94
Chum Salmon	H	17	14	18	12	22	11	21	11	25	12
	R	42	34	34	28	34	19	38	20	39	19
Coho Salmon	H	695	395	506	403	418	350	386	263	493	390
	R	191	107	122	89	94	74	88	50	122	60
Lingcod	H	38	35	42	37	32	32	33	33	34	32
	R	67	53	70	65	46	39	36	36	33	29
Pacific Halibut	H	500	463	585	516	440	398	394	388	454	408
	R	380	353	438	359	321	304	311	324	324	251
Pink Salmon	H	149	65	133	88	117	82	72	78	113	69
	R	343	167	280	151	224	121	135	141	203	118
Razor Clams	H	451	483	389	593	556	357	436	NA	291	90
	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	3	3
Rockfish Species	H	184	173	198	226	209	224	211	230	256	335
	R	199	165	178	171	149	151	122	121	121	148
Sockeye Salmon	H	27	21	32	29	34	28	31	28	40	35
	R	11	7	21	10	10	6	10	8	13	12

[1] Data reported in this table includes saltwater fishing activities only.
[2] 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.
[3] In this table, '0' = 0-999 fish.
[4] NA = data not available

Alaska'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]
2005	19,808 (0.3%)	231,088 (0.2%)	9.77 (0.2%)	18.60 (0.3%)	40.28 (0.3%)	5.87
2013	20,519 (0.3%)	266,627 (0.2%)	14.60 (0.3%)	26.59 (0.3%)	57.28 (0.3%)	ds
%Change	3.5	13.3	33.1	30.0	29.7	NA

Seafood Sales & Processing - Non-Employer Firms (thousands of dollars)[1]

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Seafood product prep. & packaging	Firms	17	22	33	31	32	28	26	25	35
	Receipts	1,315	1,055	1,837	1,455	1,693	2,482	2,882	2,708	3,268
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	11	12	12	13	16	23	15	15	11
	Receipts	752	649	1,358	1,431	1,350	1,595	903	1,626	1,458

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

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Seafood product prep. & packaging	Establishments	124	113	114	122	121	119	122	116	115
	Employees	6,621	6,866	6,506	7,707	7,572	8,074	8,578	8,289	8,638
	Payroll	235,457	246,067	262,127	254,894	255,403	268,208	296,851	297,284	308,961
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	88	77	68	57	54	52	48	47	43
	Employees	177	224	167	143	0	0	159	143	102
	Payroll	7,928	8,509	8,528	8,389	8,445	9,141	9,985	10,943	7,205
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	11	7	7	9	10	10	10	15	14
	Employees	22	0	0	37	44	0	0	0	0
	Payroll	1,175	0	0	1,839	1,824	1,986	2,487	2,019	2,337

Transport, Support, & Marine Operations - Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[1,2]

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Coastal & Great Lakes freight transportation	Establishments	43	46	46	49	50	55	63	47	53
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds
	Payroll	ds	ds	27,357	33,888	33,132	ds	ds	ds	82,692
Deep sea freight transportation	Establishments	5	5	3	3	3	3	1	2	3
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds
Deep sea passenger transportation	Establishments	1	1	6	1	1	0	1	1	2
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	ds	ds	ds
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	NA	ds	ds	ds
Marinas	Establishments	22	21	13	14	13	14	14	13	12
	Employees	71	ds	48	66	56	ds	ds	ds	ds
	Payroll	2,612	ds	1,763	2,303	2,181	1,932	2,053	1,613	1,449
Marine cargo handling	Establishments	13	11	17	12	13	13	14	8	9
	Employees	703	503	677	ds	ds	ds	ds	334	ds
	Payroll	20,827	22,876	35,345	ds	ds	ds	ds	26,481	ds
Navigational services to shipping	Establishments	32	31	31	25	23	25	22	21	22
	Employees	318	ds	ds	296	312	303	321	97	103
	Payroll	20,334	ds	25,058	23,233	25,630	27,543	27,156	9,938	10,805
Port & harbor operations	Establishments	2	2	2	7	8	9	8	18	13
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	582	ds
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	1,790	25,545	ds
Ship & boat building	Establishments	14	17	16	17	21	22	23	23	20
	Employees	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds
	Payroll	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds

[1] ds = these data are suppressed.
[2] NA = not applicable.
[3] The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ greater than 1 indicates that more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. A CFLQ less than 1 indicates that les commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.