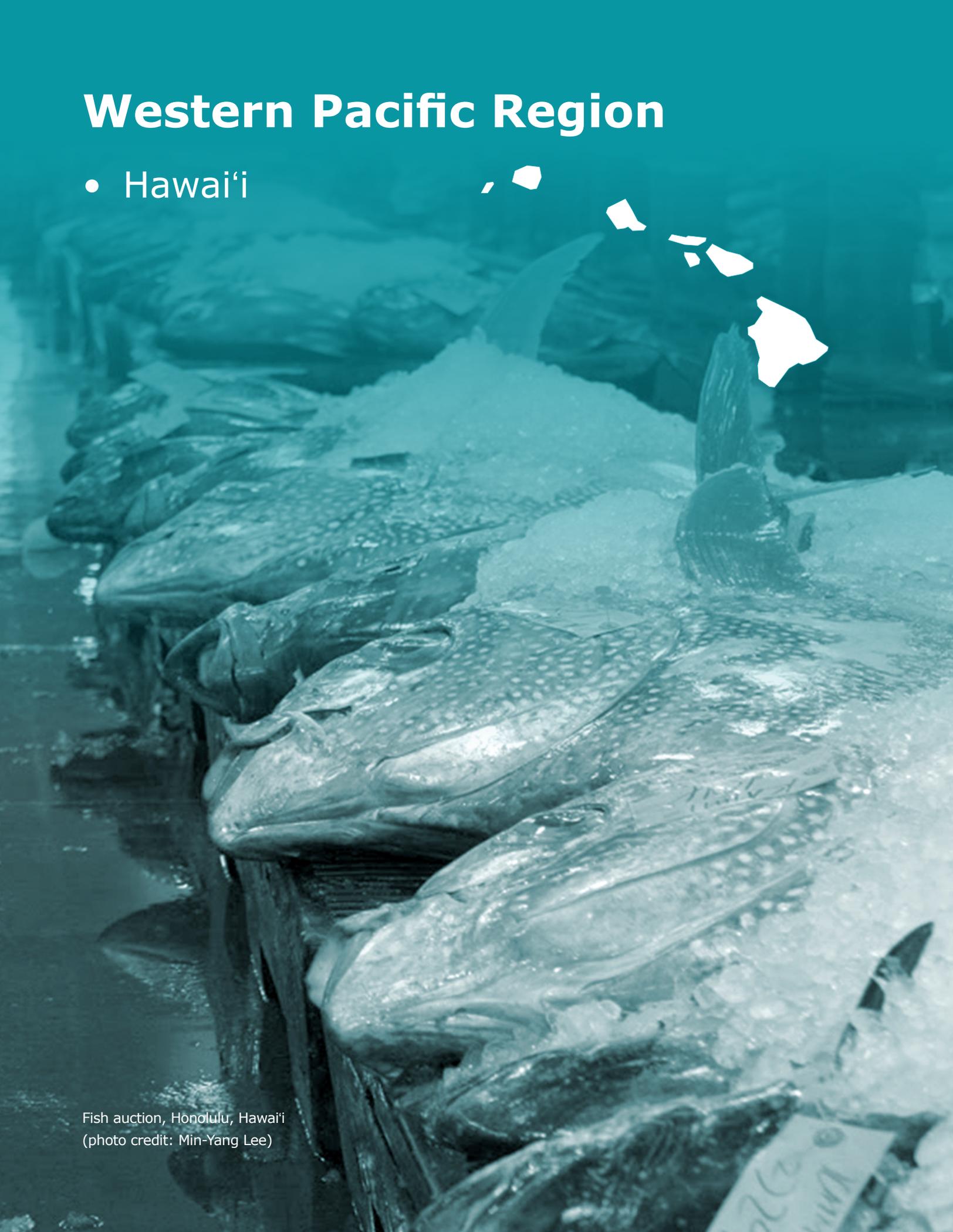


Western Pacific Region

- Hawai'i

Fish auction, Honolulu, Hawai'i
(photo credit: Min-Yang Lee)



MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

The U.S. Pacific Islands Region includes the State of Hawai'i, the Territories of American Samoa, 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 under five fishery ecosystem plans (FEPs). These plans 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, information for the Hawai'i and Western Pacific Pelagics fisheries only is reported here. No catch share programs operate in this region.

Hawai'i FEP: NOAA Fisheries, WPFMC and the State of Hawai'i collaborate to manage fisheries across the Hawai'i Archipelago. The major fisheries in Hawai'i include trolling for pelagic species such as tuna, marlin, wahoo and mahimahi; deepwater hook-and-line bottom fishing; and various forms of net fishing that target nearshore pelagic and reef fish species. Under this FEP, the Hancock Seamount groundfish complex is currently overfished. This fishery has been closed since 1986.

Western Pacific Pelagics FEP: The management species covered under this FEP include tunas, billfishes, sharks, squids, and an assortment of other species. These species include mahimahi, wahoo, moonfish and pomfret caught by the Hawai'i longline fishery and smaller boats that utilize diverse gears including trolling, handline and traditional fishing methods. Of these species, bigeye tuna, Pacific bluefin tuna and the Central Western Pacific striped marlin stock are considered subject to overfishing. The Central Western Pacific striped marlin stock is also listed as overfished.

In addition to management by the WPFMC and NOAA Fisheries, pelagic fish, such as bigeye and yellowfin tunas, are managed by two regional fishery management organizations (RFMOs). The Western and Central Pacific Fishery Commission have 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 the WCPFC and implemented by NOAA Fisheries for the U.S. longline fleet in the Western and Central Pacific. The IATTC establishes the harvest limit for bigeye tuna for U.S. longline vessels longer than 24 meters in the Eastern Tropical Pacific.

POLICY UPDATES

On July 28, 2015, NOAA Fisheries announced that the U.S. pelagic longline vessels fishing in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) for bigeye tuna would no longer be able to retain and land bigeye tuna from August 5, 2015 through the end of the year. This restriction came about because the fishery reached the U.S. longline bigeye catch limit of 3,502 metric tons established by the WCPFC in 2014. The pelagic longline fleet based in Hawai'i accounts for most of the U.S. longline catch of bigeye tuna in the WCPO. Longline limits are among a suite of measures adopted by the WCPFC for the conservation and management of WCPO bigeye. Over-exploitation of bigeye has developed during the past 30 years with increasing catches of juveniles by purse-seine vessels as well as the catch of adults by longline vessels.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Fishermen in Hawai'i earned \$101 million from their commercial harvest in 2014 and landed more than 33 million pounds of finfish and shellfish. Tunas, a high-value species group, made up 73 percent of the landings revenue and 61 percent of the landed weight.

Economic Impacts

In this report¹, the U.S. seafood industry includes the commercial harvest sector; seafood processors and dealers; seafood wholesalers and distributors; import-

ers; and seafood retailers.¹ In 2014, Hawai'i's seafood industry generated \$743 million in sales impacts, \$231 million in income impacts, \$336 million in value-added impacts, and approximately 10,000 full and part-time jobs. The retail sector contributed the most to job impacts (3,924 jobs), income impacts (\$86 million), and value-added impacts (\$112 million), while importers contributed the most to sales (\$273 million). The commercial harvest sector generated 3,551 jobs, \$176 million in sales, \$64 million in income, and \$93 million in value-added impacts.

Key Western Pacific Commercial Species

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

Landings Revenue

In 2014, landings revenue for finfish and shellfish totaled \$101 million, a 43 percent increase (21% in real terms) from total revenue earned in 2005. Landings revenue trends for this same period can be understood only after considering the growth of the tuna fishery. Hawai'i accounted for 54 percent of all tuna landings revenue in the U.S. in 2014, earning \$74 million for its catch. From 2005 to 2014, tuna revenue increased \$28 million, increasing 60 percent (36% in real terms). Bigeye tuna dominated Hawai'i's landings revenue in 2014 at \$61 million, an increase of \$25 million from 2005. Bigeye tuna accounted for at least 50 percent of Hawai'i's landings revenue each year from 2005 to 2014.

Landings

In 2014, Hawaiian commercial fishermen landed 33 million pounds of finfish and shellfish, a 19 percent increase from 2005 and a 3 percent increase from 2013. Finfish and other catch accounted for nearly 100 percent of total 2014 landings. Tunas contributed more to the Western Pacific's total landings than any other species or group with 20 million pounds landed in 2014. The largest landings increases between 2005 and 2014 were for pomfret (92%), moonfish (85%) and wahoo (29%). Swordfish (-28%), snappers (-15%) and scad (-11%) had the largest landings declines during this period.

Commercial Fisheries Facts

Landings revenue

- Between 2005 and 2014, the annual landings revenue from the key species or species groups averaged \$84 million, which accounted for 97 percent of total landings revenue generated in Hawai'i.
- Tunas contributed more than any other species or species group (73%), averaging \$62 million in landings revenue from 2005 to 2014.

Landings

- Key species or species groups contributed an average of 94 percent annually to total landings between 2005 and 2014.
- Tunas contributed the most to landings in the Region (64%), averaging 18 million pounds from 2005 to 2014.

Prices

- Lobsters had the highest average annual ex-vessel price per pound (\$11.25) over the time period, followed by snappers (\$5.04), and tunas (\$3.42).
- Marlin had the lowest average annual ex-vessel price per pound (\$1.36) over the time period, followed by moonfish (\$1.65), and swordfish (\$2.27).

Prices

Overall, the 2014 ex-vessel price for five of the key species or species groups were above their 10-year average annual price (four species in real terms). Prices for scad (52%), snappers (31%) and tunas (27%) increased the most from 2005 to 2014. Species or species groups with price declines from 2005 to 2014 included moonfish (-17%), pomfret (-11%) and lobsters (-7%).

RECREATIONAL FISHERIES

Recreational anglers who fished in the state of Hawai'i took 1.4 million fishing trips in 2014. Of these trips, 76 percent were shore-based trips. Scads (bigeye and mackerel) was the most caught species group with approximately 898,000 fish caught in 2014. Note that data on angler participation in Hawai'i is unavailable from 2007 through 2014.

Economic Impacts and Expenditures

The contribution of recreational fishing activities to the state economy are reported in terms of economic impacts (employment, sales, income and value-added impacts) and expenditures on fishing trips in the state

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).

of Hawai'i.² Employment impacts totaled 1,061 full- and part-time jobs generated by recreational fishing activities in the state. Sales impacts from recreational fishing trips totaled \$127 million; income impacts totaled \$44 million; and value-added impacts totaled \$70 million.

Durable goods and fishing-related equipment expenditures by recreational anglers were not available for Hawai'i for 2014. Expenditures for fishing trips across Hawai'i in 2014 totaled \$103.2 million. The greatest trip expenditures were by residents in the shore sector (\$42.1 million).

Key Western Pacific Recreational Species

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

Fishing Trips

Anglers who fished in Hawai'i took approximately 1.4 million fishing trips in 2014, a 44 percent decrease from the total fishing trips taken in 2005. From 2013 to 2014, there was a 9 percent decrease in the number of trips taken. Information on for-hire fishing trips is not available.

Recreational Fishing Facts

Fishing trips

- In the Western Pacific, an average of 2.1 million fishing trips were taken annually from 2005 to 2014.
- Shore-based fishing trips accounted for 79 percent of these fishing trips.

Harvest and release

- The bigeye and mackerel scad species group was the most commonly caught key species or species group, averaging 804,400 fish caught over the 10-year period.
- All 10 commonly caught key species or species groups were harvested more of 10 than released during this period.

Harvest and Release

Of Hawai'i's key species and species groups, scads (bigeye and mackerel, 898,000 fish), goatfishes (480,000 fish) and jacks (trevallys and other jacks, 413,000 fish) were most frequently caught by recreational fishermen.

Of Hawai'i's key species or groups, the following experienced the largest increases in catch totals from 2005 to 2014: smallmouth bonfish (36%), goatfishes (28%) and scads (bigeye and mackerel, 21%). During the same period, the largest decreases were experienced by blue marlin (-89%), dolphinfish (mahimahi, -49%), and skipjack tuna (-34%).

Between 2013 and 2014, the largest year-over-year increase in catch occurred among jacks (trevallys and other jacks, 56%), smallmouth bonfish (53%), and yellowfin tuna (47%). Large percentage decreases in catch over the same period occurred among blue marlin (-50%) and skipjack tuna (-48%).

MARINE ECONOMY

Across the entire economy of Hawai'i³, 503,000 full- and part-time employees were employed by 32,000 establishments in 2013. Annual payroll totaled almost \$20 billion, employee compensation totaled about \$41 billion, and gross state product totaled \$75 billion. Hawai'i's level of commercial fishing-related employment continues to be well above the national baseline.⁴

The Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) measures the proportional size of this sector in a state's economy relative to the size of the commercial fishing sector in the national economy.⁵ 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 U.S. CFLQ is 1. If a state CLFQ is less than 1, then less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. If a state CLFQ is greater than 1, then more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.

The (CFLQ) for Hawai'i was 4.44 in 2013. This figure suggests that the level of employment in commercial

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>).

³ Unless otherwise stated, data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, <http://censtats.census.gov/> (accessed September 15, 2014).

⁴ 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).

fishing-related industries in this state is approximately 4.44 times higher than the level of employment in this industry nationwide.

For this report, the marine economy, a subset of the regional economy, consists of two industry sectors: 1) seafood sales and processing, which includes both employer establishments and non-employer firms (businesses that have no paid employees and are subject to federal income tax); and 2) transport, support and marine operations (employer establishments only). 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

From 2005 to 2013, 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 in Hawai'i increased 220 percent to 16 firms. Annual receipts increased 101 percent to about \$821,000 (54% in real terms). Two employer establishments were engaged in seafood product preparation and packaging in 2013. Data on the number of employees and payroll was suppressed for confidentiality purposes for this sector in 2013.

Employer establishments in Hawai'i's wholesale seafood sales sector (32) remained unchanged from 2005 to 2013. The number of employees increased 12 percent to 542 in 2013. Annual payroll increased 32 percent to \$20 million (a 2% increase in real terms).

The number of non-employer firms in the seafood retail sales sector in Hawai'i increased 38 percent to 40 firms in 2013. Annual receipts increased 8 percent to about \$3.8 million in 2013 (a 17% decrease in real terms).

From 2005 to 2013, employer establishments in the seafood retail sales sector decreased 14 percent to 25; the number of employees decreased 2 percent to 318; and annual payroll increased 47 percent to \$7.4 million (a 13% increase in real terms).

Transport, Support and Marine Operations

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

⁵ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Location Quotient Calculator," http://data.bls.gov/location_quotient/ (accessed September 15, 2014).

Tables | Hawai'i



2014 Economic Impacts of the Hawai'i Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars)

| | With Imports | | | | Without Imports | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|-------------|-----------------|---------|---------|-------------|
| | #Jobs | Sales | Income | Value Added | #Jobs | Sales | Income | Value Added |
| Total Impacts | 9,546 | 743,204 | 230,799 | 335,792 | 7,498 | 402,595 | 159,473 | 216,591 |
| Commercial Harvesters | 3,551 | 176,340 | 64,353 | 92,505 | 3,551 | 176,340 | 64,353 | 92,505 |
| Seafood Processors & Dealers | 559 | 48,565 | 19,224 | 24,794 | 411 | 35,771 | 14,160 | 18,262 |
| Importers | 992 | 272,922 | 43,741 | 83,199 | - | - | - | - |
| Seafood Wholesalers & Distributors | 520 | 48,890 | 17,147 | 22,810 | 311 | 29,310 | 10,280 | 13,675 |
| Retail | 3,924 | 196,488 | 86,335 | 112,484 | 3,224 | 161,174 | 70,680 | 92,149 |

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 | 70,811 | 66,780 | 75,690 | 84,877 | 71,202 | 84,044 | 91,565 | 112,300 | 107,979 | 101,249 |
| Finfish & Other | 70,550 | 66,569 | 75,425 | 84,555 | 70,856 | 83,698 | 91,272 | 111,816 | 107,168 | 100,636 |
| Shellfish | 261 | 211 | 265 | 322 | 347 | 346 | 292 | 484 | 811 | 612 |
| Key Species | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lobsters | 111 | 60 | 93 | 120 | 136 | 117 | 104 | 98 | 95 | 105 |
| Mahimahi (dolphin) | 3,595 | 3,630 | 3,483 | 3,174 | 2,853 | 3,303 | 4,314 | 5,309 | 4,130 | 4,412 |
| Marlin | 2,512 | 2,581 | 2,028 | 2,072 | 2,142 | 1,756 | 2,375 | 2,888 | 2,802 | 3,197 |
| Moonfish (opah) | 1,897 | 1,906 | 2,171 | 2,198 | 2,409 | 2,591 | 2,853 | 3,163 | 3,203 | 2,910 |
| Pomfret | 1,440 | 1,328 | 1,461 | 1,662 | 1,381 | 1,549 | 1,449 | 2,097 | 2,576 | 2,466 |
| Scad | 835 | 999 | 1,094 | 889 | 1,198 | 1,251 | 964 | 1,181 | 1,147 | 1,128 |
| Snappers | 1,993 | 1,750 | 1,690 | 1,715 | 1,860 | 1,681 | 1,415 | 1,738 | 2,003 | 2,223 |
| Swordfish | 7,778 | 5,237 | 7,730 | 7,177 | 7,336 | 7,303 | 6,669 | 6,693 | 4,493 | 5,405 |
| Tunas | 46,102 | 44,630 | 51,171 | 60,863 | 47,710 | 59,775 | 66,628 | 83,298 | 81,819 | 73,657 |
| Wahoo | 2,251 | 2,330 | 2,085 | 2,225 | 1,673 | 1,746 | 1,806 | 2,330 | 2,375 | 2,800 |

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

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total Landings | 28,139 | 26,021 | 28,934 | 30,652 | 26,906 | 28,069 | 29,289 | 31,048 | 32,447 | 33,474 |
| Finfish & Other | 28,092 | 25,983 | 28,890 | 30,599 | 26,849 | 28,006 | 29,240 | 30,968 | 32,343 | 33,386 |
| Shellfish | 47 | 38 | 45 | 52 | 57 | 62 | 49 | 80 | 104 | 88 |
| Key Species | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lobsters | 10 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Mahimahi (dolphin) | 1,439 | 1,337 | 1,388 | 1,250 | 1,287 | 1,518 | 1,423 | 1,746 | 1,515 | 1,689 |
| Marlin | 2,190 | 2,477 | 1,375 | 1,952 | 1,677 | 1,221 | 1,826 | 1,459 | 1,935 | 2,318 |
| Moonfish (opah) | 1,086 | 1,093 | 1,226 | 1,313 | 1,884 | 1,824 | 1,564 | 1,549 | 2,072 | 2,004 |
| Pomfret | 646 | 584 | 593 | 671 | 627 | 593 | 427 | 731 | 1,142 | 1,243 |
| Scad | 402 | 432 | 461 | 318 | 405 | 460 | 323 | 383 | 361 | 356 |
| Snappers | 434 | 378 | 381 | 378 | 391 | 342 | 269 | 308 | 357 | 369 |
| Swordfish | 3,446 | 2,602 | 3,643 | 3,835 | 3,881 | 3,153 | 2,592 | 2,381 | 1,674 | 2,480 |
| Tunas | 16,130 | 14,799 | 17,594 | 18,295 | 14,594 | 16,706 | 18,519 | 20,147 | 20,900 | 20,296 |
| Wahoo | 817 | 893 | 715 | 849 | 605 | 600 | 564 | 652 | 744 | 1,056 |

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

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|--------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Lobsters | 10.99 | 9.63 | 11.84 | 12.14 | 12.37 | 12.36 | 10.39 | 11.84 | 10.71 | 10.21 |
| Mahimahi (dolphin) | 2.5 | 2.71 | 2.51 | 2.54 | 2.22 | 2.18 | 3.03 | 3.04 | 2.73 | 2.61 |
| Marlin | 1.15 | 1.04 | 1.47 | 1.06 | 1.28 | 1.44 | 1.3 | 1.98 | 1.45 | 1.38 |
| Moonfish (opah) | 1.75 | 1.74 | 1.77 | 1.67 | 1.28 | 1.42 | 1.82 | 2.04 | 1.55 | 1.45 |
| Pomfret | 2.23 | 2.27 | 2.46 | 2.48 | 2.2 | 2.61 | 3.39 | 2.87 | 2.25 | 1.98 |
| Scad | 2.08 | 2.31 | 2.37 | 2.8 | 2.95 | 2.72 | 2.98 | 3.08 | 3.18 | 3.17 |
| Snappers | 4.59 | 4.62 | 4.44 | 4.54 | 4.76 | 4.92 | 5.26 | 5.65 | 5.6 | 6.03 |
| Swordfish | 2.26 | 2.01 | 2.12 | 1.87 | 1.89 | 2.32 | 2.57 | 2.81 | 2.68 | 2.18 |
| Tunas | 2.86 | 3.02 | 2.91 | 3.33 | 3.27 | 3.58 | 3.6 | 4.13 | 3.91 | 3.63 |
| Wahoo | 2.75 | 2.61 | 2.92 | 2.62 | 2.77 | 2.91 | 3.2 | 3.57 | 3.19 | 2.65 |

2014 Economic Impacts of Hawai'i Recreational Fishing Expenditures (thousands of dollars)¹

| | | #Jobs | Sales | Income | Value Added |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------|---------|--------|-------------|
| Trip Impacts by Fishing Mode | For-Hire | 365 | 43,479 | 18,605 | 27,438 |
| | Private Boat | 243 | 35,205 | 10,045 | 17,506 |
| | Shore | 453 | 48,756 | 15,631 | 25,077 |
| Total Durable Expenditures | | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Total State Economic Impacts | | 1,061 | 127,440 | 44,281 | 70,021 |

2014 Angler Trip & Durable Goods Expenditures (thousands of dollars)¹

| Fishing Mode | Trip Expenditures | | Equipment | Durable Goods Expenditures |
|---|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Non-Residents | Residents | | |
| For-Hire | 26,366 | 2,126 | Fishing Tackle | NA |
| Private Boat | 425 | 31,873 | Other Equipment | NA |
| Shore | 252 | 42,108 | Boat Expenses | NA |
| Total | 27,043 | 76,107 | Vehicle Expenses | NA |
| | | | Second Home Expenses | NA |
| | | | Total Durable Expenditures | NA |
| Total State Trip and Durable Goods Expenditures | | | | 103,150 |

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)^{2, 3}

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Coastal | 204 | 173 | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Coastal | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-State | 166 | 224 | | | | | | | | |
| Total Anglers | 370 | 397 | | | | | | | | |

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Private | 578 | 570 | 475 | 564 | 441 | 484 | 224 | 325 | 297 | 324 |
| Shore | 1,892 | 2,074 | 2,102 | 1,966 | 1,722 | 1,907 | 1,158 | 1,195 | 1,216 | 1,051 |
| Total Trips | 2,470 | 2,644 | 2,577 | 2,530 | 2,163 | 2,391 | 1,382 | 1,520 | 1,513 | 1,375 |

Harvest (H) & Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)⁴

| | | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|--|---|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Blue marlin | H | 19 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| | R | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dolphinfish (mahimahi) | H | 178 | 220 | 137 | 184 | 103 | 164 | 63 | 163 | 94 | 92 |
| | R | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Goatfishes ⁵ | H | 366 | 783 | 267 | 458 | 686 | 235 | 141 | 149 | 826 | 458 |
| | R | 8 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 4 | 22 |
| Jacks (trevallys and other jacks) ⁶ | H | 251 | 209 | 169 | 197 | 122 | 139 | 98 | 108 | 139 | 151 |
| | R | 179 | 211 | 131 | 120 | 84 | 126 | 60 | 128 | 125 | 262 |
| Scads (bigeye and mackerel) | H | 726 | 811 | 1,089 | 402 | 1,102 | 841 | 662 | 608 | 889 | 898 |
| | R | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Skipjack tuna | H | 302 | 201 | 228 | 568 | 230 | 288 | 125 | 197 | 380 | 199 |
| | R | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Smallmouth bonefish | H | 25 | 64 | 19 | 50 | 36 | 55 | 13 | 27 | 23 | 29 |
| | R | 11 | 2 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 20 |
| Snappers ⁷ | H | 161 | 125 | 84 | 114 | 124 | 295 | 88 | 138 | 128 | 184 |
| | R | 57 | 35 | 38 | 7 | 19 | 25 | 3 | 13 | 8 | 2 |
| Wahoo | H | 54 | 62 | 57 | 78 | 61 | 40 | 16 | 31 | 36 | 43 |
| | R | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yellowfin tuna | H | 231 | 123 | 273 | 461 | 198 | 302 | 141 | 182 | 150 | 219 |
| | R | 10 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

¹ NA = not available.

² Participation (number of anglers) data are not available for 2007 through 2014.

³ Data is not available because all Hawai'i residents are considered coastal county residents.

⁴ In this table, '0' = 0 - 999 thousand fish and '1' = 1,000 - 1,499 thousand fish.

⁵ Goatfishes include yellowstripe, yellowfin, pfulgers, bandtail, doublebar, diespot, whitesaddle, manybar, blue and 'Goatfish famil/genus'.

⁶ Trevallys & other jacks includes bluefin trevally, giant trevally, bigeye trevally, black trevally, African pompano, greater amberjack, island jack, and other species in the jack family.

⁷ Snappers include bluestip, blacktail, ruby, longtailed, pink, VonSiebolds, Bingham, green jobfish, ironjaw and smalltooth jobfish.

Hawai'i's State Economy (% of national total)

| | #Establishments | #Employees | Annual Payroll (\$ billions) | Employee Compensation (\$ billions) | Gross State Product (\$ billions) | Commercial Fishing Location Quotient ¹ |
|----------|-----------------|----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 2005 | 32,244 (0.4%) | 490,682 (0.4%) | 16.16 (0.4%) | 32.10 (0.5%) | 58.12 (0.4%) | 4.91 |
| 2013 | 31,622 (0.4%) | 502,530 (0.4%) | 19.88 (0.4%) | 40.95 (0.5%) | 75.09 (0.5%) | 4.44 |
| % Change | -2.0 | 2.4 | 18.7 | 21.6 | 22.6 | -9.6 |

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

| | | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Seafood product prep. & packaging | Firms | 5 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 16 |
| | Receipts | 409 | 1,011 | 1,023 | 1,020 | 712 | 741 | 866 | 965 | 821 |
| Seafood sales, retail | Firms | 29 | 31 | 41 | 37 | 35 | 37 | 39 | 42 | 40 |
| | Receipts | 3,487 | 3,627 | 4,353 | 4,394 | 3,666 | 4,124 | 3,558 | 4,086 | 3,764 |

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

| | | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Seafood product prep. & packaging | Establishments | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| | Employees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Payroll | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Seafood sales, wholesale | Establishments | 32 | 33 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 37 | 40 | 33 | 32 |
| | Employees | 485 | 462 | 550 | 695 | 538 | 531 | 538 | 483 | 542 |
| | Payroll | 15,163 | 16,786 | 18,932 | 20,665 | 19,347 | 19,290 | 19,416 | 19,413 | 20,039 |
| Seafood sales, retail | Establishments | 29 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 25 |
| | Employees | 326 | 315 | 393 | 173 | 158 | 177 | 187 | 303 | 318 |
| | Payroll | 5,007 | 5,564 | 7,209 | 3,674 | 3,559 | 3,533 | 3,521 | 6,493 | 7,366 |

Transport, Support & Marine Operations - Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)^{2,3}

| | | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|--|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Coastal & Great Lakes freight transportation | Establishments | 13 | 13 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| | Employees | ds | 543 | 557 | 478 | 475 | ds | ds | 431 | ds |
| | Payroll | ds | 36,941 | 36,635 | 34,544 | 34,367 | ds | ds | 34,538 | ds |
| Deep sea freight transportation | Establishments | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | Employees | NA | NA | NA | ds | NA | ds | ds | ds | ds |
| | Payroll | NA | NA | NA | ds | NA | ds | ds | ds | ds |
| Deep sea passenger transportation | Establishments | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Employees | ds | ds | ds | ds | ds | ds | ds | ds | ds |
| | Payroll | ds | ds | ds | ds | ds | ds | ds | ds | ds |
| Marinas | Establishments | 10 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 11 |
| | Employees | 181 | 152 | 167 | 156 | 164 | 189 | 208 | 162 | 166 |
| | Payroll | 3,354 | 3,719 | 4,151 | 4,317 | 4,368 | 5,362 | 5,237 | 3,779 | 4,003 |
| Marine cargo handling | Establishments | 8 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 10 |
| | Employees | 694 | ds | 1,048 | 1,098 | 1,075 | 1,236 | 1,278 | 664 | 709 |
| | Payroll | 53,061 | ds | 87,770 | 89,104 | 87,833 | 109,059 | 109,134 | 54,309 | 61,651 |
| Navigational services to shipping | Establishments | 6 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| | Employees | ds | ds | ds | 105 | 120 | 90 | 105 | 97 | 100 |
| | Payroll | ds | ds | 3,340 | 5,846 | 5,258 | 5,113 | 5,310 | 5,567 | 6,518 |
| Port & harbor operations | Establishments | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| | Employees | ds | ds | ds | ds | ds | ds | ds | ds | ds |
| | Payroll | ds | ds | ds | 3,218 | 2,031 | ds | ds | ds | ds |
| Ship & boat building | Establishments | 16 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 18 | 18 |
| | Employees | ds | 545 | ds | ds | ds | ds | ds | ds | ds |
| | Payroll | ds | 23,134 | ds | ds | ds | ds | ds | ds | ds |

¹ The US Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ less than (greater than) 1 implies that there is less (more) commercial fishing in this state than the national average.

² NA = not applicable.

³ ds = these data are suppressed.