# FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES 2022

*October 2024*

NOAA FISHERIES

Office of Science and Technology

Fisheries Statistics Division

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## Table of Contents

# Introduction

**Fisheries of the United States** *has been produced in its various forms for more than 100 years. It is the NOAA Fisheries yearbook of fishery statistics for the United States.*

*This report is one of three produced each year on the status of national marine fisheries. The other two reports are:*

- *Status of the Stocks*
- *Fisheries Economics of the United States*

## About the Report

**The report provides a snapshot of data**, primarily at the national level, on U.S. commercial fisheries landings and value and recreational catch. In addition, data are reported on U.S. aquaculture production, the U.S. seafood processing industry, imports and exports of fishery-related products, and domestic supply and per capita consumption of fishery products. The focus is not on economic analysis, although value of landings, processed products, and foreign trade are included.

**The most current and updated data** are available through the Fisheries One Stop Shop (FOSS) data portal, which includes a highlights page featuring many of the summary statistics in this report. This dual platform approach fulfills the needs of various stakeholders, from those who need high-level numbers and engaging graphics to those who need to take deeper dives into the most current data. The data presented in this report represent a snapshot in time, while the most current and up-to-date data are on the FOSS data portal.

## Commercial Fisheries Highlights

Commercial landings, including edible (for human food) and industrial (meal, oil, and other non-edible uses), by U.S. fishermen at ports in the 50 states were 8.4 billion pounds or 3.8 million metric tons valued at $5.9 billion in 2022, a decrease of 223.9 million pounds (2.6 percent) and $632.2 million (11 percent) compared with 2021.

Other highlights from the report include landings of 2.7 billion pounds for the nation's largest commercial fishery, Alaska pollock (walleye), valued at $513 million. Dutch Harbor, Alaska, and New Bedford, Massachusetts, are top ports for volume and value, continuing a more than two-decade trend driven by landings of pollock for Alaska and value of sea scallops in Massachusetts. Nationally, the species or species groups with the highest landings value were salmon ($827 million), lobsters ($581.3 million), crabs ($570.2 million), Alaska pollock ($513 million), and sea scallops ($466.9 million).

## Foreign Trade Highlights

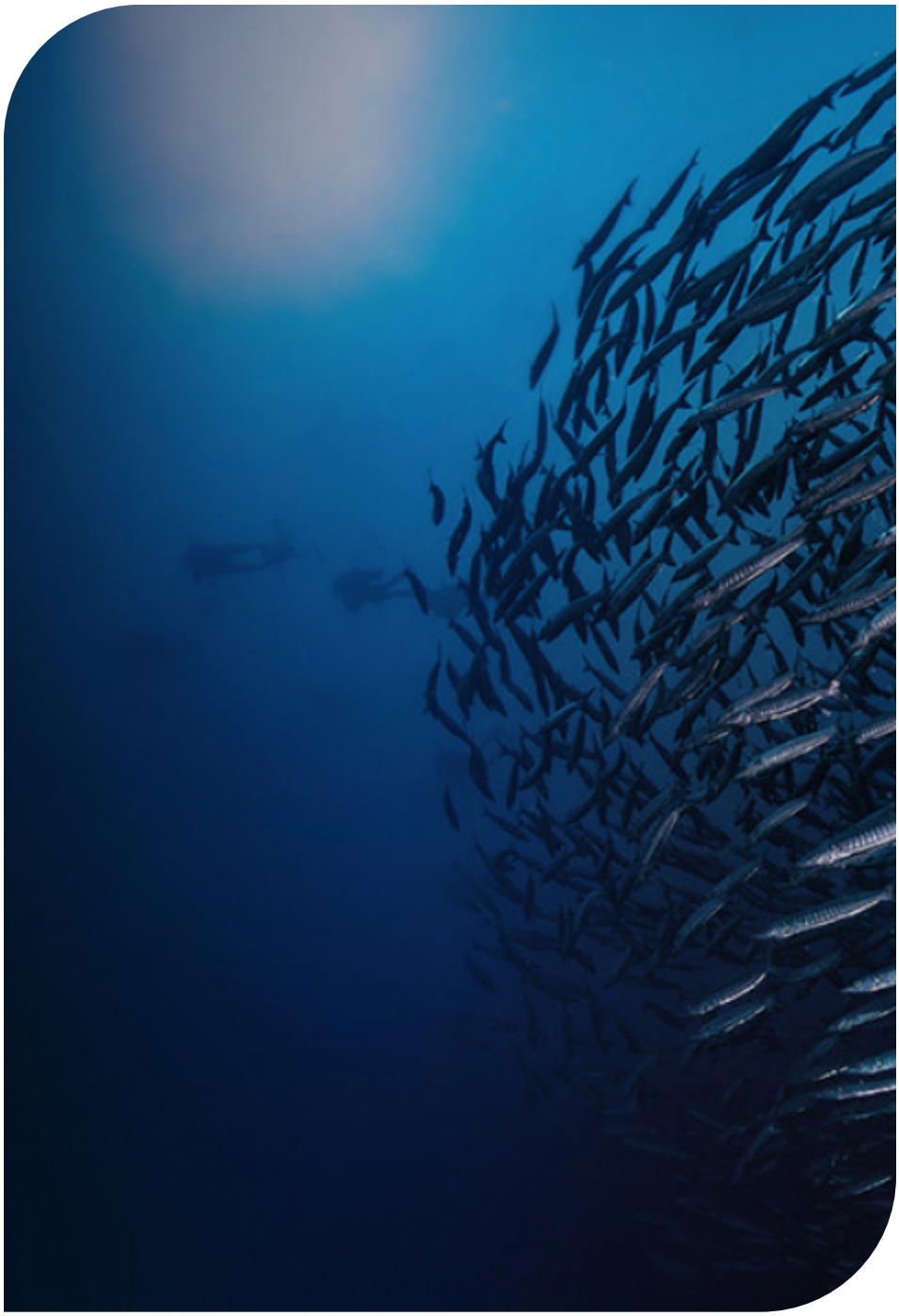
To meet a strong U.S. demand for seafood, the United States imported 6.9 billion pounds of seafood products, valued at $29.7 billion. Top imported products were shrimp, salmon fillets/steaks, whole crabs, whole lobster, and whole salmon. Shrimp remains the most overall valuable import, accounting for 26 percent of the value of total edible imports. The United States also exported 2.5 billion pounds of seafood valued at $5.5 billion. The top-valued exports included: whole lobster, surimi, whole sockeye salmon, caviar/roe, and Alaska pollock fillets/steaks.

## Recreational Fisheries Highlights

Additionally, the recreational fishing industry, along with its associated businesses, continued to provide Americans with engaging recreational opportunities. U.S. anglers took 201 million trips in 2022. These recreational anglers caught an estimated 1.1 billion fish and released 61 percent of those caught. The total recreational harvest was estimated at 437 million fish with a combined weight of 356.2 million pounds. By weight, striped bass was the top species harvested, with anglers harvesting 35.9 million pounds (3.5 million fish) in 2022. By number of fish, scup was the top species harvested, with anglers harvesting 17.7 million fish in 2022.

## Processed Products Highlights

The estimated value of the 2022 domestic production of edible and industrial processed fishery products was $13.1 billion, up $411.3 million (3.2 percent) from 2021. The value of edible products was $12.2 billion, up $271.5 million (2.3 percent) compared with 2021. The value of industrial products was $947.6 million in 2022, up $139.8 million (17 percent) from 2021.



# U.S. Commercial Fisheries

*Commercial landings (edible and industrial) by U.S. fishermen at ports in the 50 states were* **8.4 billion pounds** *or 3.8 million metric tons valued at* **$5.9 billion** *in 2022—a decrease of 223.9 million pounds (2.6 percent) and a decrease of $632.2 million (11 percent) compared with 2021 (**Table 1**). Finfish accounted for 86 percent of the total landings and 49 percent of the total value. The 2022 average ex-vessel price paid to fishermen was 70 cents per pound, 6 cents less than in 2021.*

**Table 1.** U.S. supply of commercial finfish and shellfish, 2021 to 2022 (thousands of pounds) (FOSS Data Portal).

| Category | *Domestic Landings* | | *Imports* | | *Exports* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2021** | **2022** | **2021** | **2022** | **2021** | **2022** |
| **Grand Total** | **8,574,142** | **8,350,171** | **14,383,371** | **14,863,282** | **7,243,723** | **6,561,979** |
| All finfish | 7,210,854 | 6,955,692 | 8,599,803 | 9,460,602 | 6,754,222 | 6,072,928 |
| All shellfish | 1,363,288 | 1,394,478 | 5,783,568 | 5,402,680 | 489,501 | 489,051 |
| **All edible** | **7,107,964** | **6,771,988** | **13,460,155** | **13,800,214** | **5,763,294** | **5,476,910** |
| Edible finfish | 5,770,398 | 5,394,210 | 7,676,587 | 8,397,533 | 5,273,793 | 4,987,859 |
| Edible shellfish | 1,337,566 | 1,377,778 | 5,783,568 | 5,402,680 | 489,501 | 489,051 |
| **All non-edible (industrial)** | **1,466,178** | **1,578,182** | **923,216** | **1,063,069** | **1,480,429** | **1,085,069** |
| Non-edible finfish | 1,440,456 | 1,561,482 | 923,216 | 1,063,069 | 1,480,429 | 1,085,069 |
| Non-edible shellfish | 25,722 | 16,700 | NA | NA | NA | NA |

**Catches** of Alaska pollock, Pacific whiting, and other Pacific groundfish that are processed at-sea aboard U.S. vessels in the northeastern Pacific are credited as "landings" to the state nearest the area of capture. Information is unavailable for landing ports or percentage of catch transferred to transport ships for delivery to foreign ports. These at-sea processed fishery products, on a round (live) weight basis, totaled 408.9 million pounds (185.5 million metric tons) in 2022 and made up around 5 percent of the U.S. total domestic landings.

**Commercial landings** by U.S. fishermen at ports outside the 50 states provided an additional 239.2 million pounds (109 thousand metric tons) valued at $187.6 million. This was an increase of 9 percent, or 20.7 million pounds (9.4 thousand metric tons) in quantity and an increase of $44.5 million (31 percent) in value compared with 2021. Most of these landings consisted of tuna landed in American Samoa and other territorial and foreign ports.

## Key Ports

For the 25th consecutive year, **Dutch Harbor, Alaska**, led the nation as the port with the highest volume of seafood landed (613.5 million pounds valued at $159.9 million) (**Table 2**). Alaska pollock (walleye) have historically made up the majority of landings volume and value. Additionally, snow and king crab are high-value species and have historically accounted for a large percentage of the value landed in Dutch Harbor.

In addition, for the 22nd consecutive year, **New Bedford, Massachusetts**, was the port with the highest valued catch in the nation (88.4 million pounds valued at $443.2 million) (**Table 3**). Sea scallops have historically made up the majority of the value landed in New Bedford.

## Landings

**Table 2.** Commercial fisheries landings at major U.S. ports, 2021 to 2022 (millions of pounds) (FOSS Data Portal).

| Port | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Dutch Harbor, AK | 745.0 | 613.5 |
| Empire-Venice, LA | 302.6 | 498.4 |
| Aleutian Islands (Other), AK | 499.3 | 443.4 |
| Reedville, VA | 301.3 | 325.0 |
| Kodiak, AK | 299.1 | 285.4 |
| Naknek, AK | 160.6 | 234.5 |
| Westport, WA | 132.6 | 112.3 |
| Port Hueneme-Oxnard-Ventura, CA | 37.5 | 105.1 |
| Alaska Penninsula (Other), AK | 127.6 | 91.7 |
| New Bedford, MA | 104.0 | 88.4 |
| Pago Pago, AS | 84.8 | 88.2 |
| Sitka, AK | 78.5 | 69.1 |
| Cordova, AK | 122.7 | 65.3 |
| Bristol Bay (Other), AK | 51.4 | 40.3 |
| Point Judith, RI | 44.1 | 39.2 |
| Dulac-Chauvin, LA | 30.6 | 36.2 |
| Gloucester, MA | 47.1 | 34.1 |
| Bayou La Batre, AL | 29.2 | 28.4 |
| Honolulu, HI | 27.1 | 26.2 |
| Key West, FL | 10.8 | 10.2 |

## Revenue

**Table 3.** Commercial fisheries revenue at major U.S. ports, 2021 to 2022 (millions of dollars) (FOSS Data Portal).

| Port | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| New Bedford, MA | $569.7 | $443.2 |
| Naknek, AK | $245.2 | $298.5 |
| Empire-Venice, LA | $102.3 | $163.3 |
| Dutch Harbor, AK | $249.0 | $159.9 |
| Aleutian Islands (Other), AK | $168.4 | $144.4 |
| Kodiak, AK | $121.2 | $139.0 |
| Honolulu, HI | $118.5 | $121.8 |
| Alaska Penninsula (Other), AK | $94.5 | $91.0 |
| Westport, WA | $71.5 | $86.5 |
| Sitka, AK | $73.4 | $77.5 |
| Cordova, AK | $69.7 | $76.4 |
| Port Hueneme-Oxnard-Ventura, CA | $31.8 | $74.2 |
| Point Judith, RI | $72.1 | $71.4 |
| Pago Pago, AS | $56.2 | $68.5 |
| Key West, FL | $66.9 | $66.3 |
| Long Beach-Barnegat, NJ | $26.9 | $64.6 |
| Bayou La Batre, AL | $77.3 | $59.5 |
| Dulac-Chauvin, LA | $53.6 | $59.4 |
| Gloucester, MA | $80.3 | $59.3 |
| Bristol Bay (Other), AK | $148.8 | $54.7 |

## Key Species Trends

**Edible fish and shellfish landings** in the 50 states were 6.8 billion pounds (3.1 million metric tons) in 2022—a decrease of 327.8 million pounds (149 thousand metric tons) compared with 2021. Landings for reduction and other industrial purposes were 1.6 billion pounds (708 thousand metric tons) in 2022—an increase of 103.9 million pounds (47 thousand metric tons) compared with 2021.

**From 2013 to 2022**, red snapper (45 percent), blue crab (23 percent), and menhaden (8 percent) had the largest increases, while tunas (-79 percent), crawfish (-58 percent), and oysters (-52 percent) had the largest landings decreases. From 2021 to 2022, menhaden (32 percent), spiny lobster (22 percent), and mullets (14 percent) had the largest increases, while oysters (-30 percent), shrimp (-28 percent), and crawfish (-24 percent) had the largest landings decreases.

**Nationally**, the key species or species groups with the highest landings value were salmon ($827 million), lobsters ($581.3 million), crabs ($570.2 million), Alaska pollock ($513 million), and sea scallops ($466.9 million). Similarly, the key species or species groups with the highest landings volume were Alaska pollock (2.7 billion pounds), menhaden (1.4 billion pounds), salmon (714.9 million pounds), flatfish (485.8 million pounds), and Pacific cod (402.9 million pounds).

## Regional Landings Trends

**Landings decreased in all regions except for the Gulf of Mexico.** By state, only California, Connecticut, East Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi showed modest increases (**Table 4**). Regionally, from 2021 to 2022 Mid-Atlantic landings decreased by 5 percent, while landings revenue decreased by 13 percent; New England landings decreased by 11 percent, while landings revenue decreased by 27 percent; North Pacific landings decreased by 9 percent, while landings revenue increased by 1 percent; South Atlantic landings decreased by 3 percent, while landings revenue decreased by 16 percent; Western Pacific landings decreased by 2 percent, while landings revenue increased by 5 percent; Pacific landings decreased by 3 percent, while landings revenue decreased by 6 percent. On the other hand, Gulf of Mexico landings increased by 21 percent and revenue decreased by 1 percent.

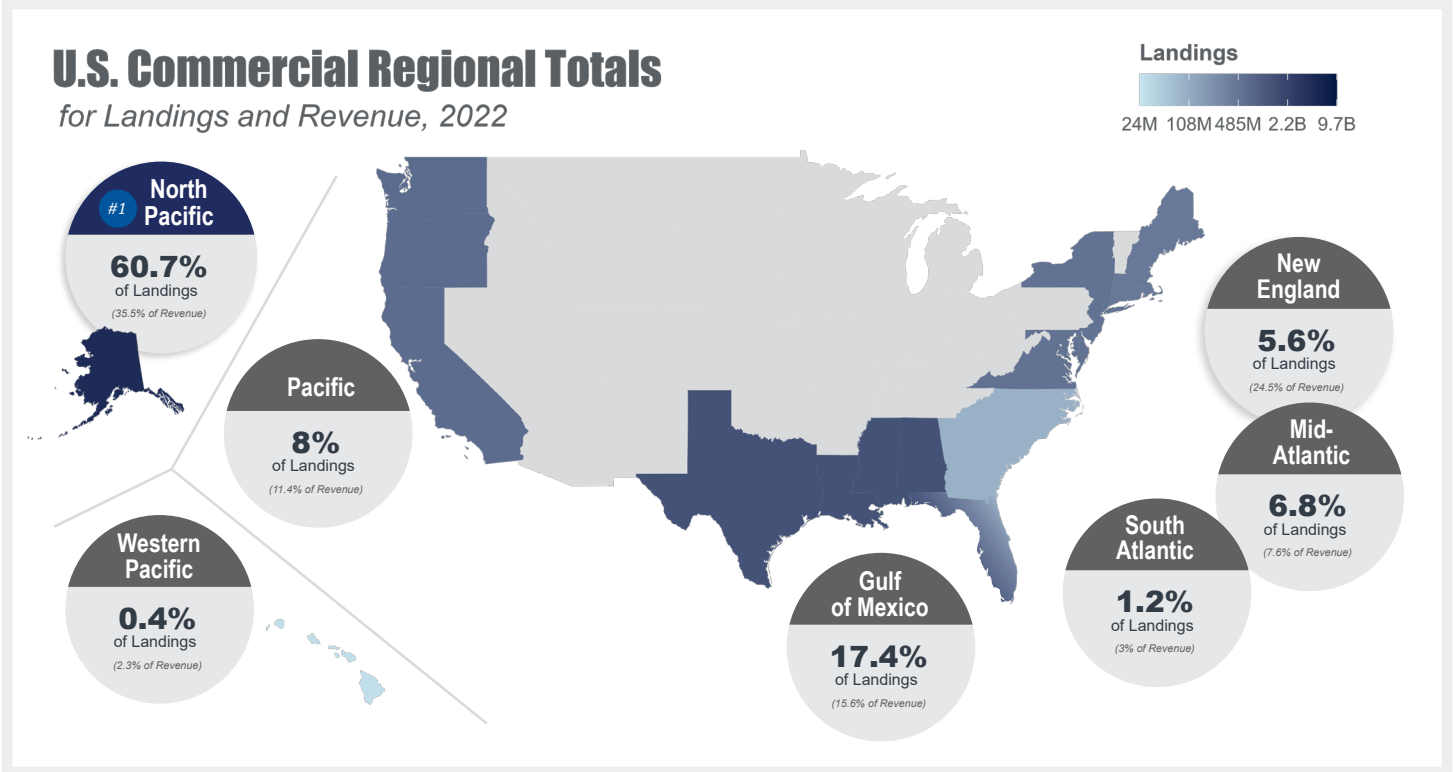



**Figure 1.** Regional percentages of U.S. totals for commercial fisheries landings and revenue, 2022 (FOSS Data Portal).

**Table 4.** U.S. domestic landings by region and state, 2021 to 2022 (FOSS Data Portal).[1,2,3,4]

| *Geographic Scale* | | *2021* | | | *2022* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Region** | **State** | **Volume** *(thousands of pounds)* | **Volume** *(metric tons)* | **Value** *(thousands of dollars)* | **Volume** *(thousands of pounds)* | **Volume** *(metric tons)* | **Value** *(thousands of dollars)* |
| **North Pacific** | Alaska | 5,272,137 | 2,391,405 | $2,049,566 | 4,818,063 | 2,185,442 | $2,074,782 |
| **Pacific** | **Regional Total** | **654,926** | **297,065** | **$708,420** | **632,298** | **286,791** | **$665,918** |
| | California | 149,803 | 67,947 | $209,783 | 186,229 | 84,463 | $207,919 |
| | Oregon | 317,721 | 144,113 | $208,161 | 286,182 | 129,807 | $132,589 |
| | Washington | 187,402 | 85,005 | $290,476 | 159,887 | 72,521 | $325,410 |
| **Western Pacific** | Hawai'i | 29,635 | 13,442 | $129,115 | 29,188 | 13,234 | $135,221 |
| **New England** | **Regional Total** | **501,263** | **227,363** | **$1,954,672** | **447,156** | **202,821** | **$1,432,038** |
| | Connecticut | 6,694 | 3,032 | $15,599 | 7,352 | 3,330 | $15,782 |
| | Maine | 204,269 | 92,653 | $954,450 | 178,095 | 80,784 | $584,564 |
| | Massachusetts | 204,651 | 92,825 | $826,062 | 190,446 | 86,383 | $687,027 |
| | New Hampshire | 12,753 | 5,784 | $48,704 | 11,625 | 5,272 | $37,330 |
| | Rhode Island | 72,896 | 33,069 | $109,857 | 59,638 | 27,052 | $107,335 |
| **Mid-Atlantic** | **Regional Total** | **568,483** | **257,866** | **$509,691** | **538,752** | **244,365** | **$443,949** |
| | Delaware | 5,790 | 2,628 | $16,292 | 5,176 | 2,346 | $15,666 |
| | Maryland | 29,022 | 13,165 | $68,893 | 33,353 | 15,126 | $78,566 |
| | New Jersey | 160,145 | 72,640 | $162,365 | 138,497 | 62,820 | $141,848 |
| | New York | 23,271 | 10,559 | $40,111 | 19,217 | 8,716 | $38,886 |
| | Virginia | 350,255 | 158,874 | $222,030 | 342,509 | 155,357 | $168,983 |
| **South Atlantic** | **Regional Total** | **97,659** | **44,289** | **$206,786** | **94,579** | **42,897** | **$173,832** |
| | East Florida | 39,003 | 17,689 | $65,871 | 44,327 | 20,107 | $61,226 |
| | Georgia | 9,003 | 4,084 | $22,888 | 9,882 | 4,483 | $19,559 |
| | North Carolina | 41,139 | 18,652 | $90,619 | 33,779 | 15,320 | $68,395 |
| | South Carolina | 8,514 | 3,864 | $27,408 | 6,591 | 2,987 | $24,652 |
| **Gulf of Mexico** | **Regional Total** | **1,140,666** | **517,386** | **$922,966** | **1,381,183** | **626,478** | **$912,532** |
| | Alabama | 30,722 | 13,935 | $81,702 | 30,159 | 13,678 | $62,672 |
| | Louisiana | 746,777 | 338,728 | $367,126 | 912,343 | 413,828 | $416,486 |
| | Mississippi | 212,078 | 96,197 | $35,562 | 310,846 | 140,996 | $55,171 |
| | Texas | 78,891 | 35,782 | $239,713 | 62,902 | 28,531 | $169,705 |
| | West Florida | 72,198 | 32,744 | $198,863 | 64,933 | 29,445 | $208,498 |

1 Select leading ports have not been included, or have been grouped together to avoid disclosure of private enterprise information.
2 Landings are reported in round (live) weight for all items except univalve and bivalve mollusks such as clams, oysters, and scallops (which are reported in weight of meats, excluding the shell).
3 Data do not include landings by U.S.-flag vessels at Puerto Rico and other ports outside the 50 states.
4 Washington landings include at-sea processors.

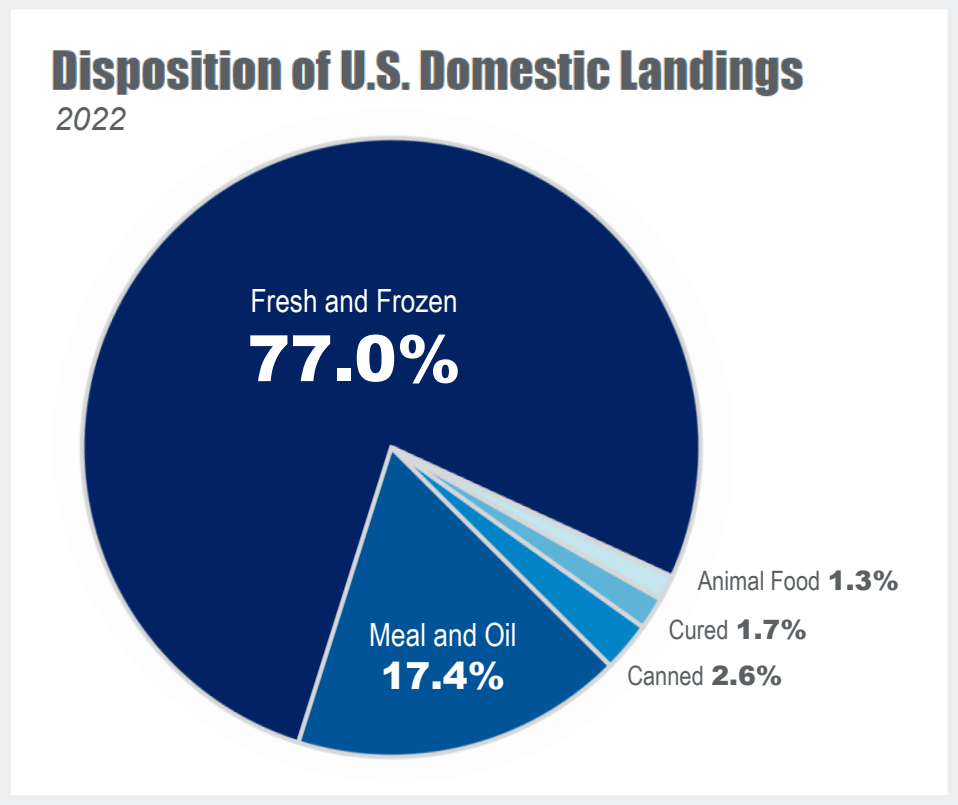



**Figure 2.** Percentage contribution of disposition, 2022 (FOSS Data Portal).

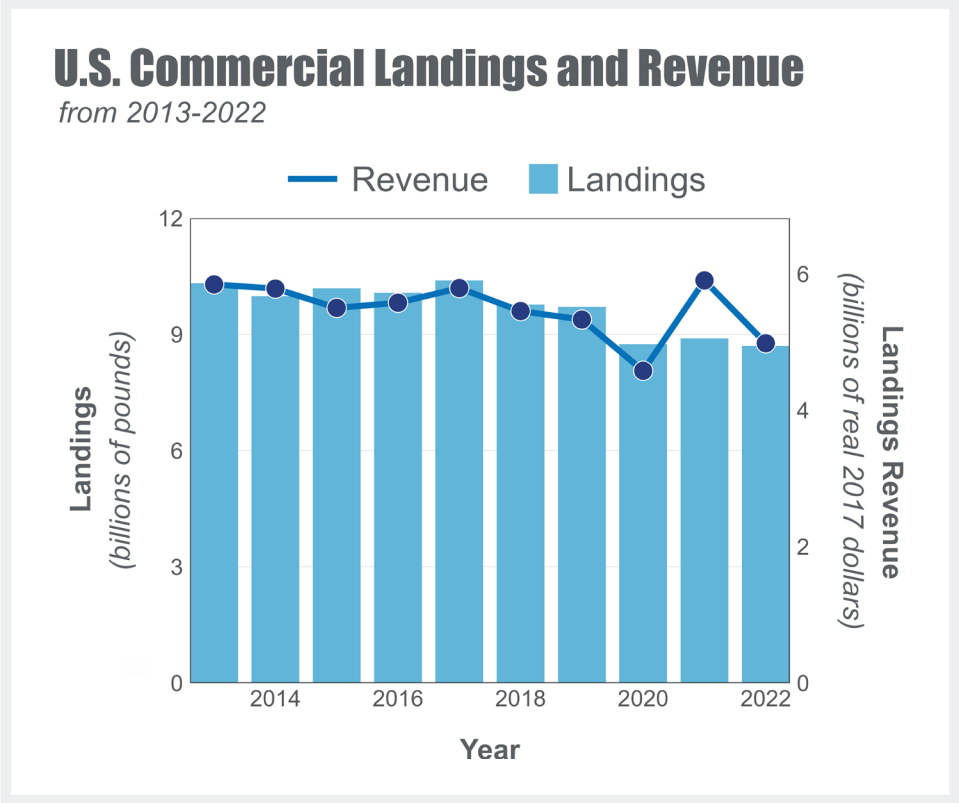



**Figure 3.** Trends in U.S. commercial landings and inflation-adjusted revenue, 2013 to 2022 (FOSS Data Portal).

# U.S. Recreational Fisheries

*In 2022, recreational anglers took* **201 million saltwater fishing trips** *in the continental United States and Hawai'i (**Table 5**). Anglers caught an estimated* **1.1 billion fish**, *of which 61 percent were released. Anglers harvested an estimated* **437 million fish** *with a combined weight over* **356.2 million pounds** *(**Table 6**).*

## Recreational Data

NOAA Fisheries' Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP) is the state-regional-federal partnership that develops, improves, and implements a national network of surveys to estimate how many fish anglers catch and how many trips they take. These data help scientists and managers assess and maintain sustainable fish stocks.

## Regional Trips and Catch

**The South Atlantic Region had the greatest percentage of marine recreational trips** (36 percent) and catch (33 percent). The Gulf of Mexico Region accounted for the second highest percentage of trips (28 percent) and catch (35 percent) followed by the Mid-Atlantic Region with 24 percent of trips and 23 percent of catch. The New England Region accounted for 9 percent of trips and 7 percent of catch. The remaining regions (Western Pacific, Pacific, and North Pacific) collectively accounted for 4 percent of trips and 2 percent of catch (**Figure 4**).

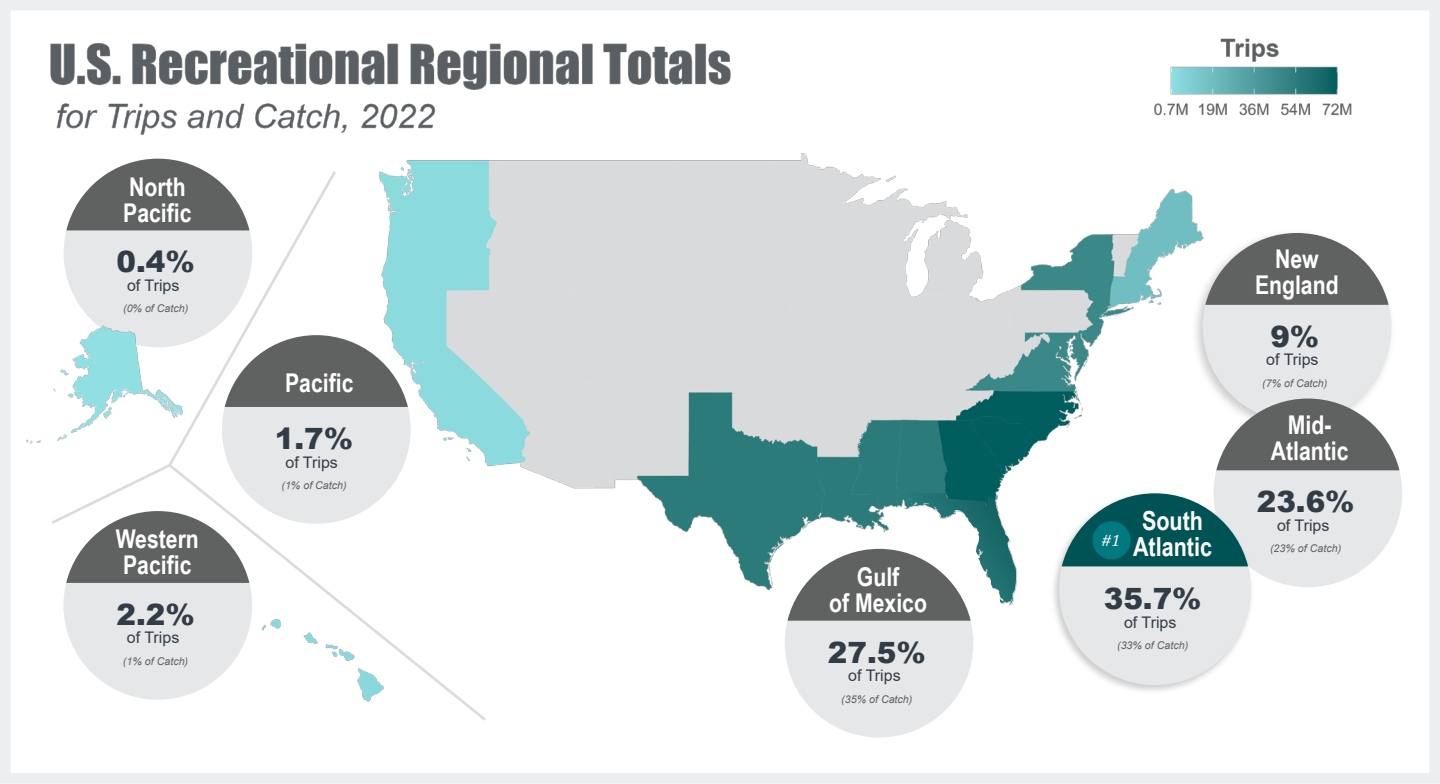
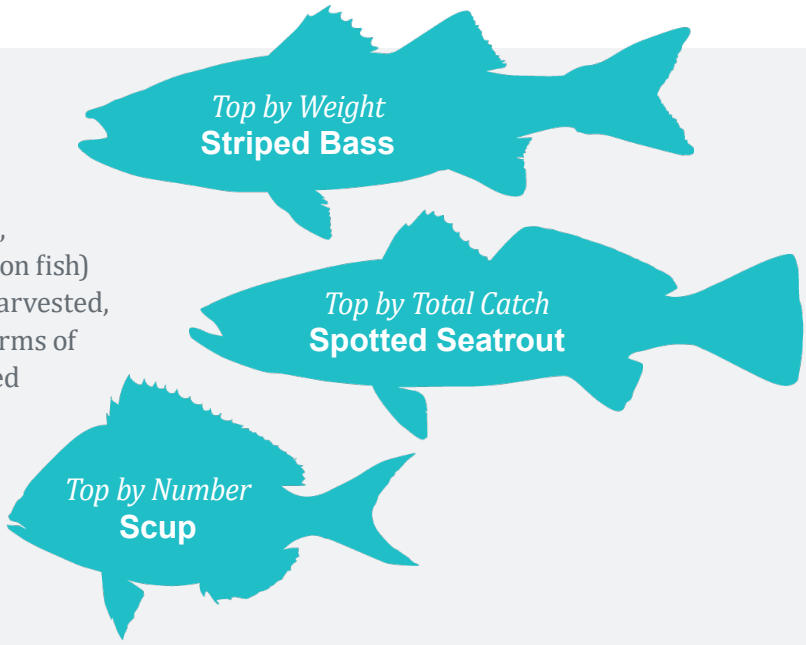



**Figure 4.** Regional percentages of U.S. totals for recreational fisheries catch and trips, 2022 (MRIP Query Tool).

## Key Species Harvested and Released

By weight, striped bass was the top species harvested, with anglers harvesting 35.9 million pounds (3.5 million fish) in 2022. By number of fish, scup was the top species harvested, with anglers harvesting 17.7 million fish in 2022. In terms of total catch, which includes both harvested and released fish, spotted seatrout was the top species, with anglers catching 55 million fish. These rankings do not include other fish species caught for bait.



## Top States for Trips and Catch

**Florida** and **North Carolina** rank first and second for total estimated fish caught and number of trips taken in 2022. Anglers in Florida caught about 514.9 million fish and took about 75.6 million trips, while anglers in North Carolina caught about 98.5 million fish and took about 20.6 million trips (**Table 5** and **Table 6**). Together, marine recreational anglers in Florida and North Carolina caught almost more fish in total than the rest of the country combined.

### Trips

**Table 5.** U.S. recreational trips by state, 2022 (thousands of trips) (MRIP Query Tool).

| State | Angler Trips |
|---|---|
| **U.S. Total** | **201,009** |
| Florida | 75,596 |
| North Carolina | 20,575 |
| New York | 16,475 |
| New Jersey | 13,883 |
| South Carolina | 10,808 |
| Maryland | 8,235 |
| Massachusetts | 8,086 |
| Alabama | 7,424 |
| Virginia | 6,525 |
| Georgia | 5,150 |
| Mississippi | 4,714 |
| Hawai'i | 4,438 |
| Connecticut | 4,080 |
| Rhode Island | 2,878 |
| California | 2,698 |
| Delaware | 2,354 |
| Maine | 2,019 |
| Louisiana | 1,609 |
| Texas | 1,154 |
| New Hampshire | 942 |
| Alaska | 745 |
| Washington | 373 |
| Oregon | 248 |

### Catch

**Table 6.** U.S. recreational finfish harvested and released by state (thousands of fish), 2022 (MRIP Query Tool).[5]

| State | Harvested | Released | Total Catch |
|---|---|---|---|
| **U.S. Total** | **437,012** | **678,719** | **1,115,731** |
| Florida | 246,692 | 268,166 | 514,858 |
| North Carolina | 21,415 | 77,102 | 98,517 |
| New York | 24,656 | 63,665 | 88,321 |
| New Jersey | 25,247 | 56,424 | 81,671 |
| South Carolina | 8,441 | 37,872 | 46,312 |
| Virginia | 16,431 | 29,483 | 45,914 |
| Alabama | 11,443 | 24,346 | 35,789 |
| Massachusetts | 10,076 | 18,996 | 29,072 |
| Mississippi | 9,788 | 18,651 | 28,440 |
| Maryland | 9,165 | 19,249 | 28,413 |
| Georgia | 6,195 | 20,562 | 26,756 |
| Connecticut | 6,174 | 15,502 | 21,675 |
| Hawai'i | 15,210 | 1,434 | 16,643 |
| Rhode Island | 4,723 | 10,205 | 14,928 |
| California | 5,407 | 4,173 | 9,580 |
| Delaware | 894 | 7,201 | 8,095 |
| Maine | 3,995 | 2,258 | 6,254 |
| Louisiana | 5,241 | NA | 5,241 |
| New Hampshire | 1,602 | 2,030 | 3,632 |
| Alaska | 1,467 | 795 | 2,263 |
| Texas | 1,462 | NA | 1,288 |
| Washington | 599 | 348 | 948 |
| Oregon | 689 | 257 | 946 |

5 Louisiana and Texas only report harvest, no release data.

# U.S. Aquaculture Production

*In 2022, estimated freshwater and marine aquaculture production was* **663 million pounds** *with a value of* **$1.7 billion** *reflecting growth in this sector (**Figure 5**). While aquaculture only accounts for 7 percent of total domestic seafood production, the focus on high-value products means that 23 percent of the value of seafood products comes from aquaculture.*[6]

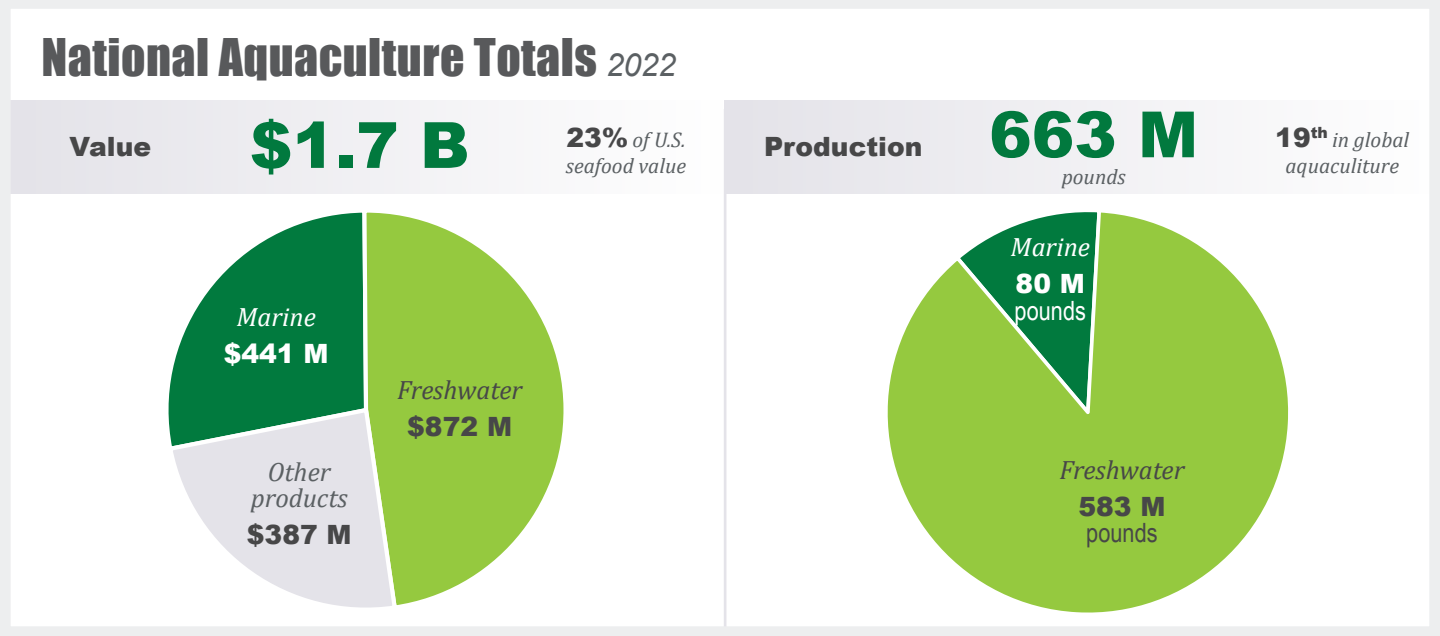
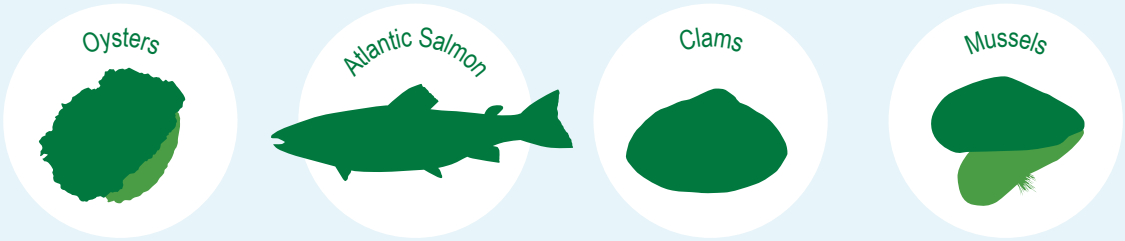



**Figure 5.** National freshwater and marine aquaculture totals for production and value, 2022.[7]

6 Data are from state agencies, industry groups, and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Global data are from the FAO. The figure includes the value of other products (e.g., ornamental fish, algae, etc.). Values are estimated.

7 The term "seafood" includes all wild and farmed aquatic organisms raised or fished for food production, whether harvested in marine or freshwater environments.

## Top Marine Aquaculture Species
*2022*




**Freshwater** aquaculture in the United States consists principally of catfish (329 million pounds), crawfish (197 million pounds), and trout (34 million pounds). The total volume and value of freshwater aquaculture production is estimated at 583 million pounds and $872 million, respectively, in 2022.

**Marine shellfish** aquaculture culture consists primarily of oysters, clams, and mussels. Nationally, 39.4 million pounds (meat weight) (**Table 7**) of these shellfish were produced with a total value of $318 million (**Table 8**). While thriving shellfish industries can be found in all coastal regions of the United States, the Atlantic and Pacific coast states produce more oysters, clams, and mussels by value ($136 million and $116 million, respectively) and the Gulf states produce more by volume (15.4 million pounds) (**Figure 6**).

**Seaweed** (also referred to as macroalgae) aquaculture is a fast-growing sector in the United States. Total U.S. farmed seaweed production in wet weight and value was estimated to be 2.1 million pounds and $1.0 million, respectively, in 2022. This represents a nearly 30-fold increase in production over the past five years (69,053 pounds of wet weight in 2017). This rapid increase in farmed seaweed production indicates promise that this sector may become an important contributor to U.S. competitiveness in global seafood production.

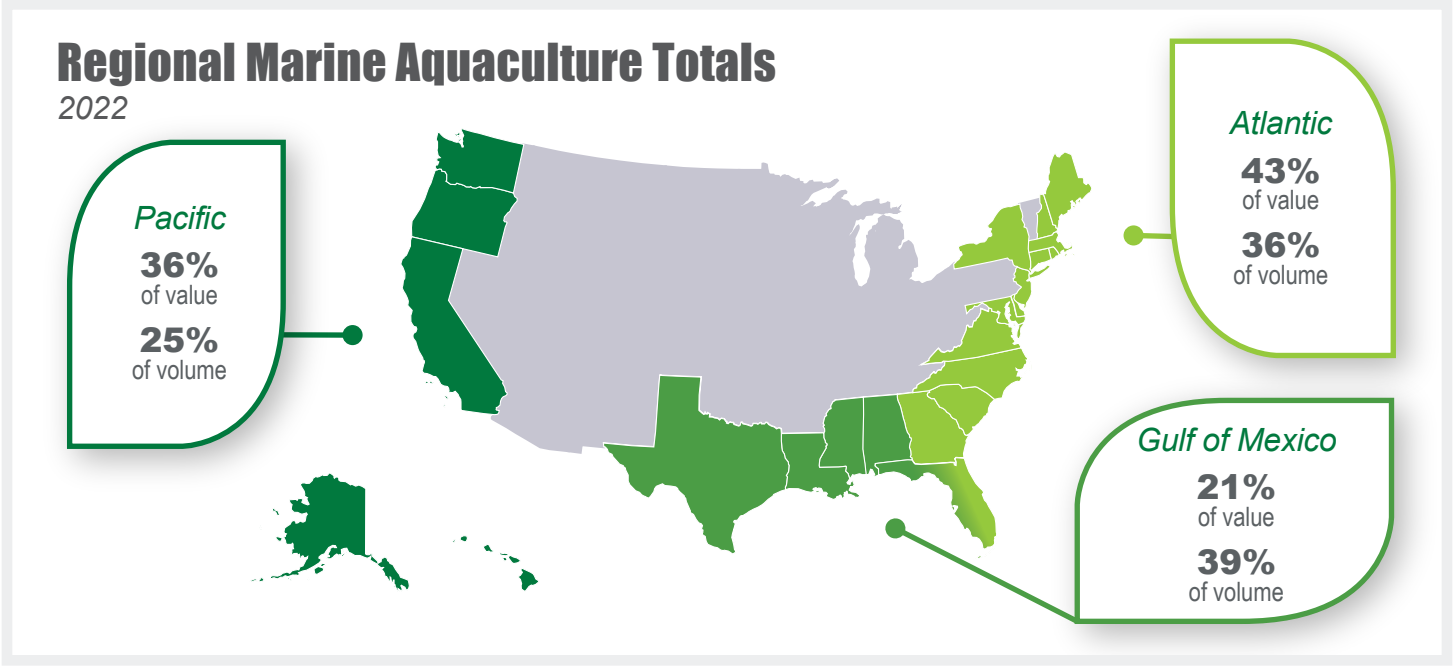


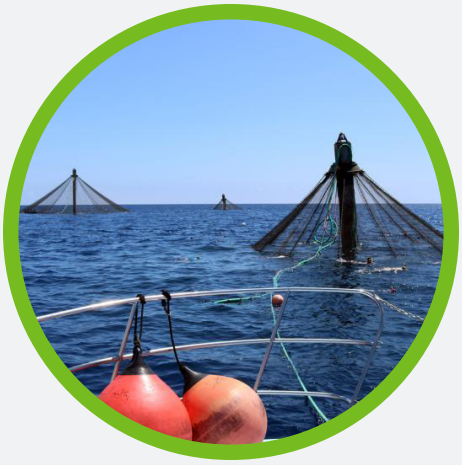

**Figure 6.** Regional percentages of U.S. totals for aquaculture value and volume, 2022.[8]

**Table 7.** Shellfish volume in pounds by region, 2022.[8,9]

| Region | Total Shellfish | Oyster | Clam | Mussel |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **U.S. Total** | **39,418,406** | **29,765,311** | **8,821,639** | **831,455** |
| Northeast | 13,943,751 | 8,116,834 | 5,469,213 | 357,703 |
| Southeast | 189,719 | 89,906 | 99,812 | — |
| Gulf of Mexico | 15,392,969 | 13,940,530 | 1,452,439 | — |
| Pacific | 9,891,967 | 7,618,040 | 1,800,175 | 473,752 |

**Table 8.** Shellfish value in dollars by region, 2022.[9]

| Region | Total Shellfish | Oyster | Clam | Mussel |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **U.S. Total** | **$318,273,470** | **$199,015,740** | **$105,708,919** | **$13,548,811** |
| Northeast | $133,100,988 | $82,822,946 | $46,643,993 | $3,634,049 |
| Southeast | $2,625,749 | $2,009,749 | $616,000 | — |
| Gulf of Mexico | $66,705,360 | $58,018,056 | $8,687,304 | — |
| Pacific | $115,841,374 | $56,164,989 | $49,761,622 | $9,914,762 |



## A Growing Industry

*Previous estimates from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) indicated that global aquaculture production (including seaweed) surpassed that of capture fisheries production in 2013.[10] For 2022, FAO reported that for the first time, estimated global aquaculture production of aquatic animals (excluding seaweed) has now also surpassed that of capture fisheries. Global aquaculture production reached 118.8 metric tons, of which 85.6 metric tons are aquatic animals, 51 percent of the total aquatic animal production.[11]*

8 Alaska and Hawai'i are included in the Pacific Region for aquaculture production.

9 Volume and value data for mussels in the Southeast and Gulf of Mexico are not available.

10 FAO. 2016. The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2016: Contributing to Food Security and Nutrition for All. Available at: https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/20e618b3-93a1-488a-9697-798f6b6c6b35/content.

11 FAO. 2024. FAO Report: Global Fisheries and Aquaculture Production Reaches a New Record High. Available at: https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/fao-report-global-fisheries-and-aquaculture-production-reaches-a-new-record-high/en.

# U.S. Processed Fishery Products

*The estimated value of the 2022 domestic production of edible and industrial processed fishery products was* **$13.1 billion**, *up $411.3 million (3.2 percent) from 2021. The value of edible products was* **$12.2 billion**, *up $271.5 million (2.3 percent) compared with 2021. The value of industrial products was* **$947.6 million** *in 2022, up $139.8 million (17 percent) from 2021.*[12]

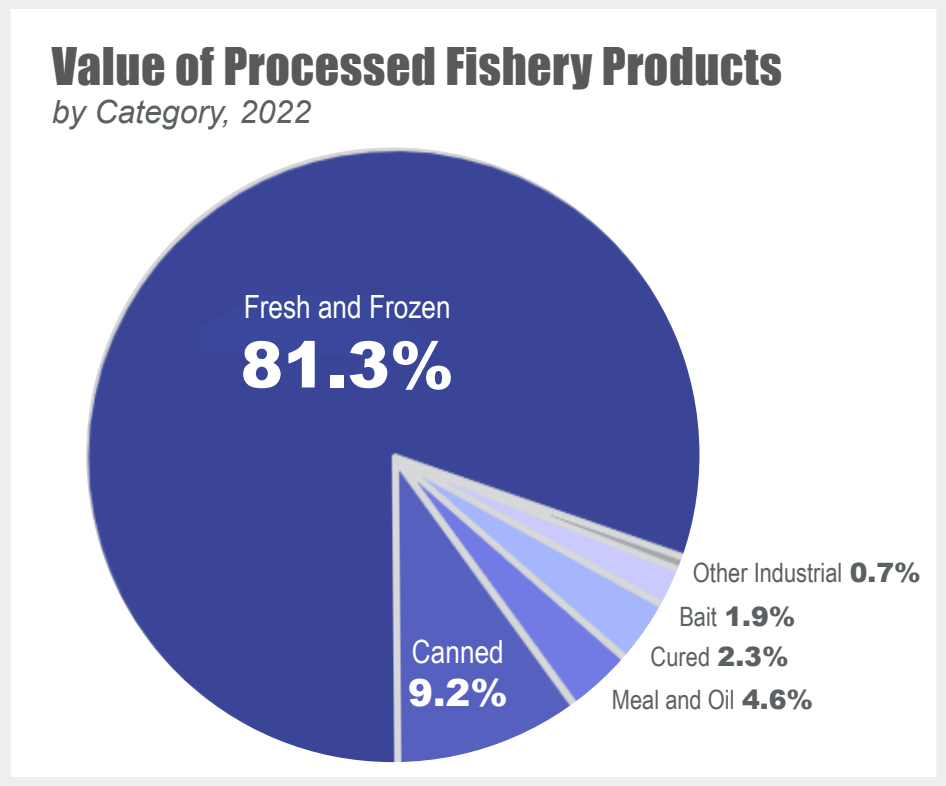



**Figure 7.** Process type as a percentage of the total value of processed fishery products, 2022 (FOSS Data Portal).

12 Data presented in this chapter come from NOAA Fisheries' processed products survey. This survey captures processed products from both domestically sourced fishery products and imports.

## Fish Fillets

In 2022, the U.S. production of raw (uncooked) fish fillets, including blocks, was 776.3 million pounds, 20.3 million pounds more than 2021 due to increases in Pacific pollock, haddock, and salmon fillets. All fillets were valued at $2.9 billion, up $254.6 million from 2021. Pacific pollock fillets continue to lead all species with 354.9 million pounds, a decrease from the 364.2 million pounds in 2021, and representing 54 percent of the total. Production of groundfish fillets (cod, hake, and pollock) was 506.5 million pounds, an increase of 14.9 million pounds from 2021 (**Table 9**).

## Canned Fishery Products

The pack of canned fishery products in the 50 states, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico was 803.9 million pounds valued at $1.4 billion, a decrease in volume of 103.3 million pounds and a decrease in value of $40.8 million compared to 2021. The 2022 pack included 499.7 million pounds with a value of $1.2 billion for human consumption and 304.2 million pounds valued at $240 million for bait and animal food (**Table 10**).

## Industrial Fishery Products

The value of the domestic production of industrial fishery products was $947.6 million, an increase of $139.8 million compared with 2021. Of the industrial fishery products in 2022, fish meal and body oil made up the majority with 501.5 million pounds and 139.3 million pounds respectively, with both slightly decreasing from 2021 (**Table 11**).

## Highest Value Processed Fishery Species Groups

*2022*

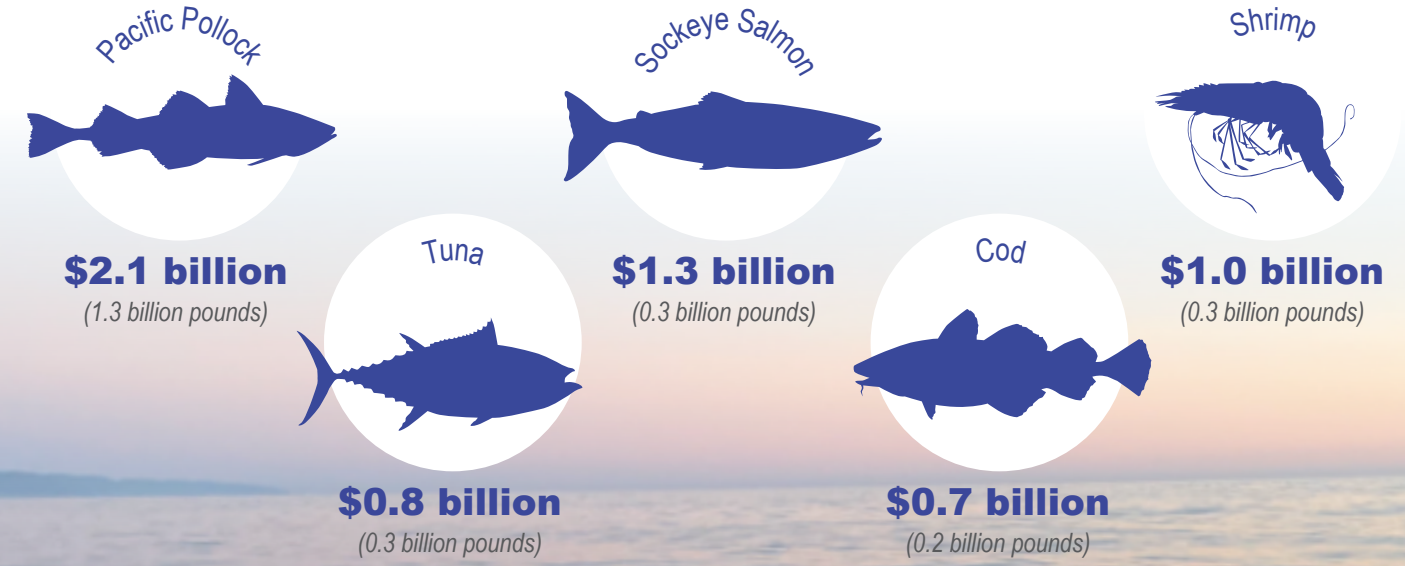


**Table 9.** Top fillets by volume, 2021 and 2022 (FOSS Data Portal).[11]

| Species | 2021 Volume (thousands of pounds) | 2021 Volume (metric tons) | 2021 Value (thousands of dollars) | 2022 Volume (thousands of pounds) | 2022 Volume (metric tons) | 2022 Value (thousands of dollars) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **718,168** | **325,758** | **2,522,231** | **738,337** | **334,901** | **2,774,671** |
| Pacific pollock | 364,208 | 165,202 | 605,774 | 354,914 | 160,986 | 749,042 |
| Salmon | 149,653 | 67,882 | 934,931 | 149,067 | 67,616 | 968,345 |
| Cod | 66,778 | 30,290 | 323,086 | 81,535 | 36,984 | 419,246 |
| Hake | 59,522 | 26,999 | 155,926 | 69,111 | 31,348 | 101,829 |
| Flounders | 13,866 | 6,290 | 58,182 | 14,679 | 6,658 | 64,655 |
| Unclassified and other | 64,141 | 29,095 | 444,332 | 69,031 | 31,309 | 471,554 |

**Table 10.** Top canned by volume, 2021 and 2022 (FOSS Data Portal).

| Top Canned | 2021 Volume (thousands of pounds) | 2021 Volume (metric tons) | 2021 Value (thousands of dollars) | 2022 Volume (thousands of pounds) | 2022 Volume (metric tons) | 2022 Value (thousands of dollars) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **880,527** | **399,399** | **1,444,304** | **802,949** | **364,210** | **1,443,249** |
| Bait and animal food | 304,210 | 137,987 | 239,990 | 304,210 | 137,987 | 239,990 |
| Tuna, light meat chunk | 219,087 | 99,376 | 272,627 | 165,649 | 75,137 | 296,770 |
| Tuna, albacore solid | 106,468 | 48,293 | 332,839 | 105,926 | 48,047 | 339,170 |
| Salmon, pink | 91,270 | 41,399 | 262,403 | 73,611 | 33,389 | 212,052 |
| Other shellfish | 42,964 | 19,488 | 26,866 | 48,733 | 22,105 | 25,565 |
| Clam, minced or chopped | 55,983 | 25,393 | 127,241 | 27,449 | 12,451 | 77,866 |
| Clam juices/chowders | 23,301 | 10,569 | 23,956 | 21,842 | 9,907 | 30,314 |
| Salmon, sockeye | 15,957 | 7,238 | 92,343 | 20,066 | 9,102 | 112,209 |
| Tuna, albacore chunk | 21,287 | 9,656 | 66,039 | 18,987 | 8,612 | 53,628 |
| Tuna, light meat solid | NA | NA | NA | 16,476 | 7,473 | 55,685 |

**Table 11.** Meal and oil, 2021 and 2022 (FOSS Data Portal).[12]

| Product Type | 2021 Volume (thousands of pounds) | 2021 Volume (metric tons) | 2021 Value (thousands of dollars) | 2022 Volume (thousands of pounds) | 2022 Volume (metric tons) | 2022 Value (thousands of dollars) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fish meal | 512,123 | 232,295 | 370,704 | 501,474 | 227,465 | 509,706 |
| Shellfish meal | 1,640 | 744 | 1,142 | 2,096 | 951 | 1,251 |
| Body oil | 143,338 | 65,017 | 92,157 | 139,344 | 63,205 | 95,376 |

11 Some fillet products were further processed into frozen blocks.

12 To convert pounds of oil to gallons, divide by 7.75.

# Foreign Trade

*The overall balance of trade in edible seafood products in 2022 was a deficit of* **$24.2 billion**, *up 6.1 percent from 2021 (**Figure 8**). The top U.S. trading partners for imports are Canada, Chile, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam (**Figure 9**). The top markets for U.S. exports are Canada, China, Japan, South Korea, and the Netherlands (**Figure 9**).*

## U.S. Seafood Trade Totals 2022

**Edible Imports**

**$29.7** billion (up 6%)

**6.9** billion pounds (up 1%)

**Trade Deficit**

**$24.2** billion (up 6%)

**Edible Exports**

**$5.5** billion (up 4%)

**2.5** billion pounds (up 1%)

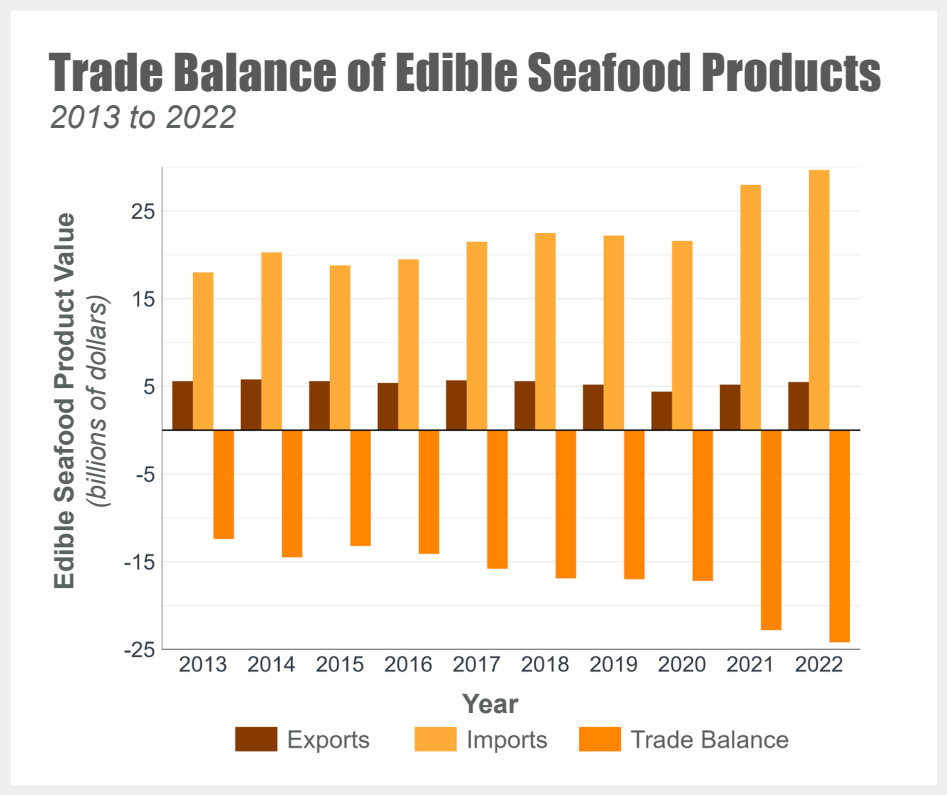



**Figure 8.** Trade balance (exports minus imports) of edible seafood products, 2013 to 2022 (FOSS Data Portal).

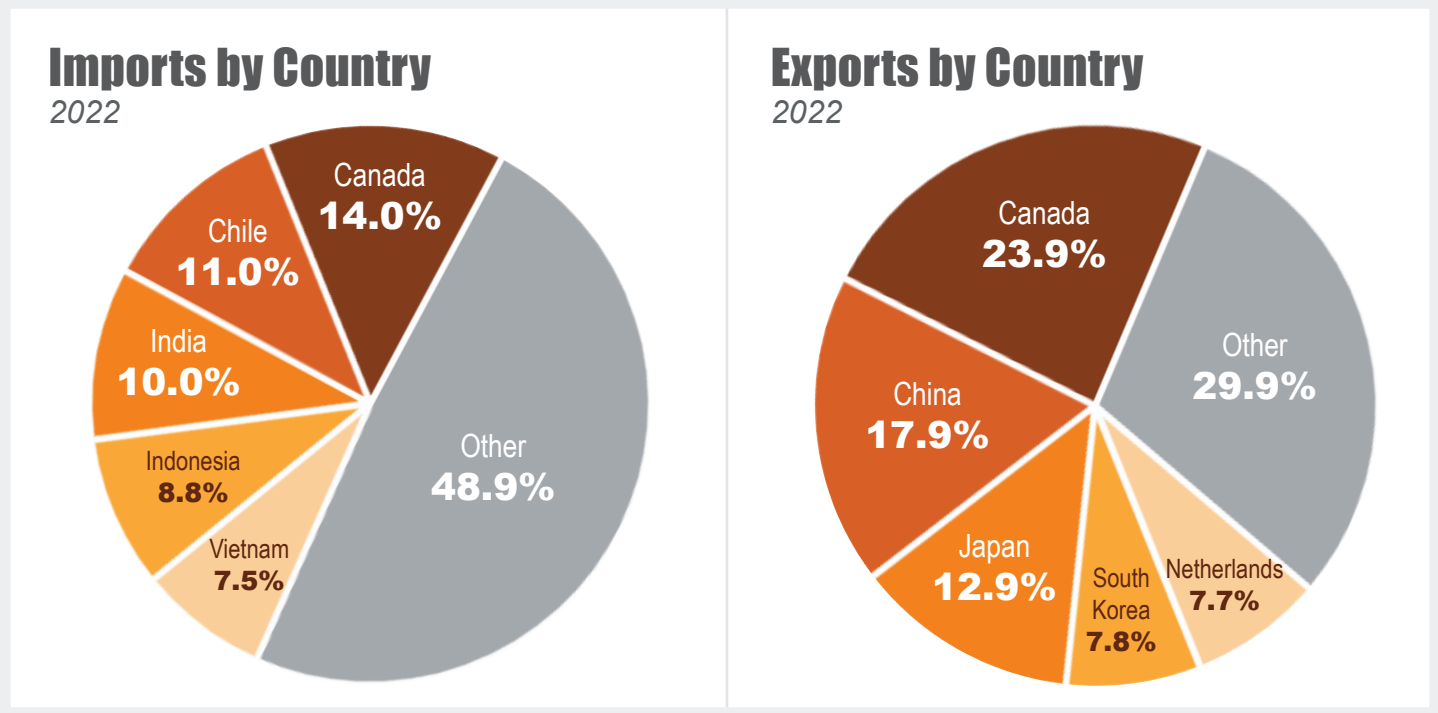



**Figure 9.** U.S. imports and exports by country (value), 2022 (FOSS Data Portal).

## Imports of Edible Fishery Products

U.S. imports of edible fishery products in 2022 were 6.9 billion pounds, valued at $29.7 billion. This was a slight increase of 80.4 million pounds (1 percent) and an increase of $1.7 billion (6.2 percent) from 2021. The top-valued

imported items included: shrimp (1.8 billion pounds, down 6.3 percent from 2021; valued at $7.8 billion, down 2.55 percent from 2021), salmon fillets/steaks (723.4 million pounds, up 5.6 percent; valued at $4.4 billion, up 20 percent), whole crabs (163.6 million pounds, down 26.7 percent; valued at $2.2 billion down 21.4 percent), whole lobster (112.6 million pounds, down 16.1 percent; valued at $1.5 billion, down 27.9 percent), and whole salmon (309.5 million pounds, down 5.9 percent; valued at $1.4 billion, up 13 percent) (**Figure 10**). Shrimp remains the most valuable import overall, accounting for 26 percent of the value of total edible imports.

## Exports of Edible Fishery Products

In 2022, overall U.S. exports of edible seafood products increased slightly from 2021. The United States exported 2.5 billion pounds of seafood (up 1.4 percent from 2021) valued at $5.5 billion (up 4.1 percent). The top-valued exports included: whole lobster (78.9 million pounds, down 17.2 percent; valued at $632.2 million, down 21.4 percent), surimi (334.6 million pounds, down 15.7 percent; valued at $465.1 million, down 2.5 percent), whole sockeye salmon (109.4 million pounds, up 19.7 percent; valued at $418.1 million, up 24.1 percent), and caviar/roe (82.4 million pounds, up 6.3 percent; valued at $370.4 million, up 3.8 percent). Pollock fillet/steak exports rounded out the top exports with 175 million pounds (down 20 percent) valued at $297.3 million (down 2.7 percent) (**Figure 11**).

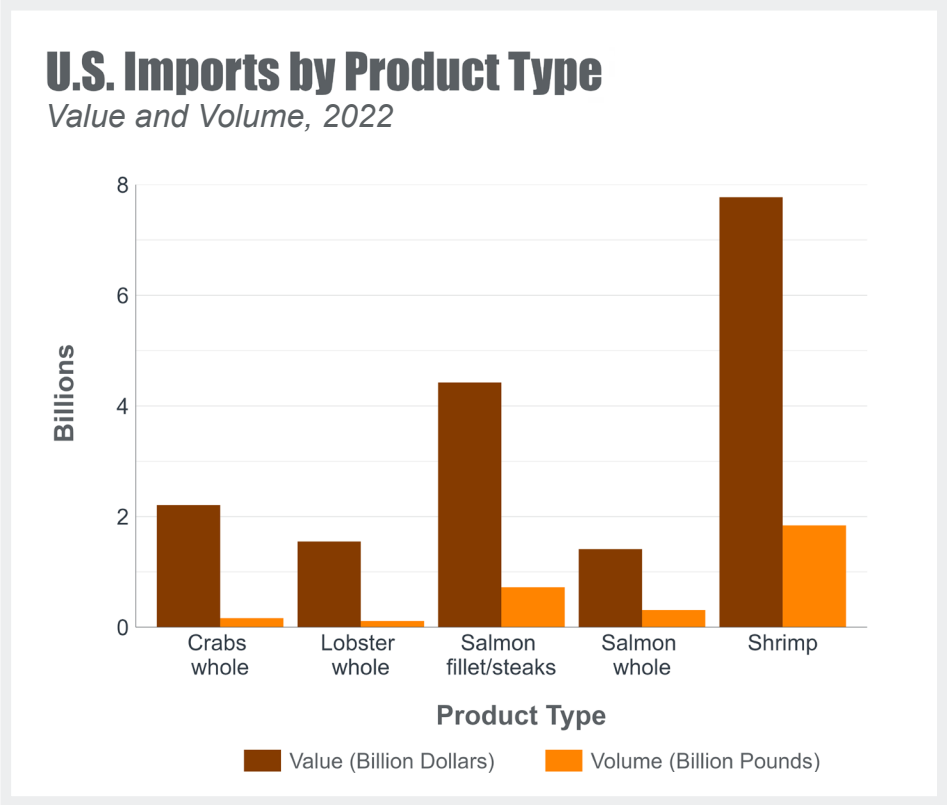



**Figure 10.** U.S. imports by product type (value and volume), 2022 (FOSS Data Portal).

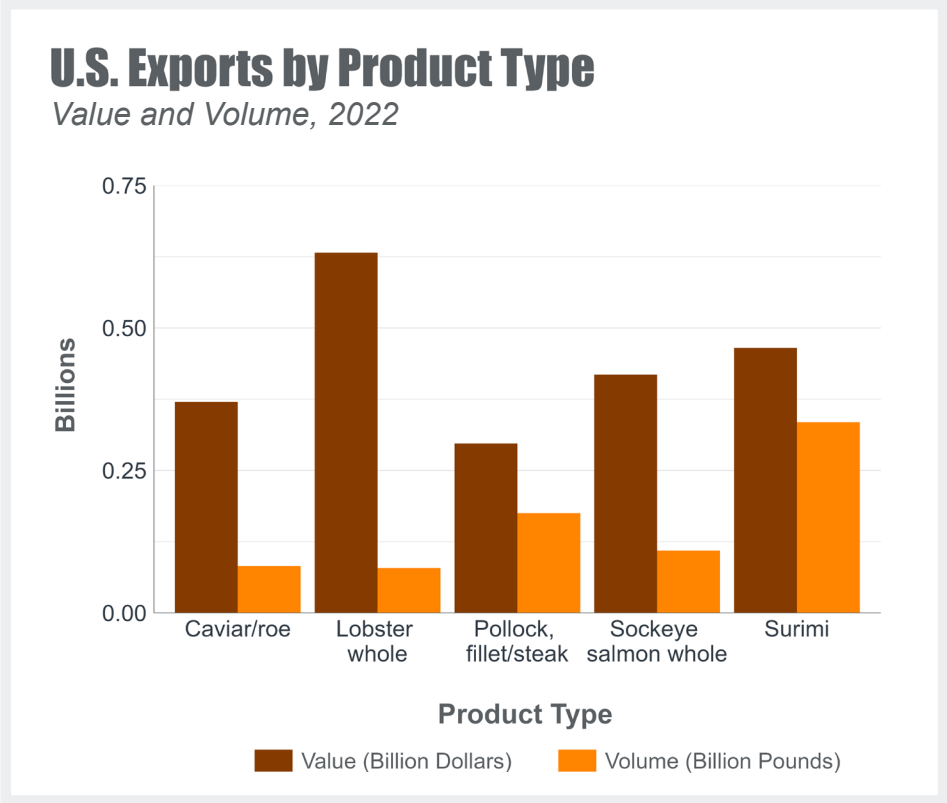



**Figure 11.** U.S. exports by product type (value and volume), 2022 (FOSS Data Portal).

# U.S. Per Capita Consumption

*In 2022, U.S. per capita consumption of seafood products declined to* **19.8 pounds** *from 20.5 pounds in 2021. Across product types, there was decreased consumption of canned salmon, canned tuna, fresh and frozen products, and shrimp, while canned sardines, canned shellfish, fillets and steaks, and sticks and portions saw an increase in consumption from 2021 to 2022 (**Figure 12**).*

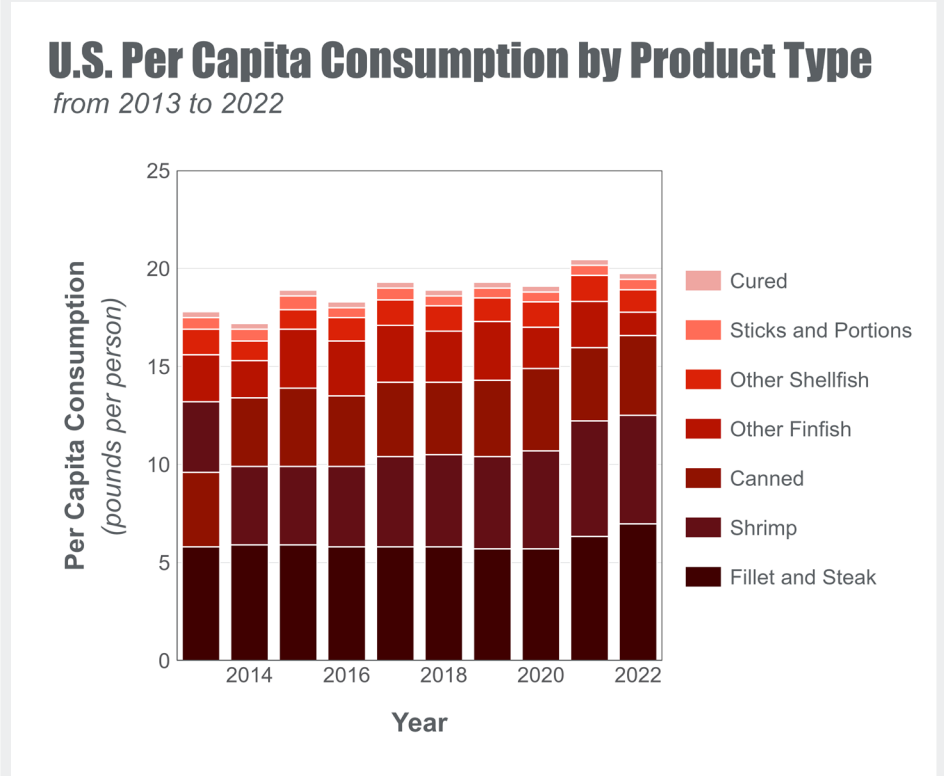



**Figure 12.** U.S. per capita consumption by product type, 2013 to 2022. Stacked bars are ordered from least to greatest per capita consumption from top to bottom (FOSS Data Portal).

For 2022, per capita consumption of fresh and frozen products was 15.4 pounds, with fresh and frozen finfish accounting for 8.7 pounds, while fresh and frozen shellfish consumption was 6.7 pounds per capita. Consumption of all canned fishery products was 4.2 pounds per capita in 2022, an increase of 0.5 pounds from 2021. Cured fish is estimated to be 0.3 pounds per capita, the same as in previous years (**Table 12**).

For 2022, the estimated percentage of consumption coming from imports is 86 percent. Because of the many inputs and great complexity of this calculation we do not attempt to quantify the variance of this estimate, but we report the figure as a range of 75 to 90 percent.

**Table 12.** U.S. annual per capita consumption of fish and shellfish, 2013 to 2022 (millions of residents; pounds per person) (FOSS Data Portal).

| Year | Civilian Resident Population | *Per Capita Consumption* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fresh and Frozen | Canned | Cured | Total |
| 2022 | 333.3 | 15.4 | 4.2 | 0.3 | **19.7** |
| 2021 | 333.1 | 16.4 | 3.7 | 0.3 | **20.5** |
| 2020 | 331.5 | 14.6 | 4.3 | 0.3 | **19.0** |
| 2019 | 327.1 | 15.1 | 3.8 | 0.3 | **19.3** |
| 2018 | 326.0 | 15.0 | 3.6 | 0.3 | **19.0** |
| 2017 | 324.5 | 15.1 | 3.9 | 0.3 | **19.1** |
| 2016 | 321.9 | 14.4 | 3.6 | 0.3 | **18.3** |
| 2015 | 320.2 | 14.6 | 4.0 | 0.3 | **18.8** |
| 2014 | 317.6 | 13.5 | 3.5 | 0.3 | **17.3** |
| 2013 | 314.9 | 13.8 | 3.8 | 0.3 | **17.9** |

## How Per Capita Consumption is Calculated

**The NOAA Fisheries calculation of per capita consumption is based on a "disappearance" model.** The total U.S. supply of imports and landings is converted to edible weight; decreases in supply, such as exports and industrial uses, are subtracted. The remaining total is divided by the U.S. population (population estimate derived from the U.S. Census Bureau) to estimate per capita consumption. Data for the model are derived primarily from secondary sources and are subject to incomplete reporting. Changes in source data, invalid model assumptions, or inaccurate or outdated conversion factors may each have a significant effect on the resulting calculation. The model used to calculate consumption does not take into account inventories of products on hand at the beginning and end of the year, so all production is assumed to be consumed in the year it is produced.

Photo credit: Shutterstock

# Other Report Information


## Acknowledgements

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