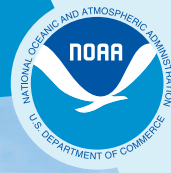


2020 FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES

May 2022



NOAA
FISHERIES



National Marine Fisheries Service Office of Science and Technology Fisheries Statistics Division

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NOAA Fisheries Annual Reports

Each year, NOAA Fisheries produces three annual reports covering different aspects of the status of United States marine fisheries.

Status of Stocks

[Status of Stocks](#) is an annual report to Congress on the status of U.S. fisheries and is required by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. This report, which is published each spring, summarizes the number of stocks on the overfished, overfishing, and rebuilt lists for U.S. federally managed fish stocks and stock complexes. The report also shows trends over time, discusses the value and contributions of our partners, and highlights how management actions taken by NOAA Fisheries have improved the status of U.S. federally managed stocks. For example, the 2017 report shows the number of stocks listed as subject to overfishing or overfished reached an all-time low.

Fisheries of the United States

[Fisheries of the United States](#), published each fall, 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. It provides a snapshot of data, primarily at the national level, on U.S. recreational catch and commercial fisheries landings and value. 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.

Fisheries Economics of the United States

[Fisheries Economics of the United States](#), published each fall, provides a detailed look at the economic performance of commercial and recreational fisheries and other marine-related sectors on a state, regional, and national basis. The economic impact of commercial and recreational fishing activities in the U.S. is also reported in terms of employment, sales, and value-added impacts. The report provides management highlights for each region that include a summary of stock status, updates on catch share programs, and other selected management issues. Economic performance indicators for catch share programs and non-catch share fisheries are reported.

Introduction

This publication is the annual National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) yearbook of fishery statistics for the United States for 2020. The report provides data on U.S. recreational catch and commercial fisheries landings and value as well as other aspects of U.S. commercial fishing. In addition, data are reported on the U.S. fishery processing industry, imports and exports of fishery-related products, and domestic supply and per capita consumption of fishery products.

As always, this report contains an updated annual snapshot of commercial and recreational fishing data and this year we are presenting this information in a streamlined new format with through the Fisheries One Stop Shop data portal which includes brand new highlights page. 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 data.

In 2020, our nation and the commercial and recreational fishing industries faced unprecedented challenges in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic. Virtually every part of the fishing industry experienced impacts in some form, and information on the fishing industry is even more important. U.S. fishermen at ports in the 50 states landed 8.4 billion pounds valued at \$4.8 billion in 2020. While these numbers indicate decreases in landings and value compared to 2019, they show that U.S. fishermen faced the challenge of a global pandemic and still provided the nation with nutritious, sustainable seafood.

Other highlights from the report include landings of 3.2 billion pounds for the nation's largest commercial fishery, walleye pollock, valued at \$420 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. The five highest value commercial species categories are crabs (\$584 million), lobsters (\$563 million), scallops (\$488 million), salmon (\$478 million), shrimp (\$435 million), and Alaska (walleye) pollock (\$420 million).

To meet a strong U.S. demand for seafood, the United States imported 6.1 billion pounds of seafood products, valued at \$21.4 billion. Top imported products were shrimp, salmon fillet, whole salmon, whole tuna, and canned tuna. Shrimp remains the most overall valuable import, accounting for 27 percent of the value of total edible imports. The United States also exported 2.4 billion pounds of seafood valued at \$4.4 billion. The top valued exports included: whole or eviscerated salmon (primarily sockeye), whole groundfish, surimi, lobster, caviar and roe, and crab and crabmeat.

Additionally, the recreational fishing industry, along with its associated businesses, continued to provide Americans with engaging recreational opportunities. U.S. anglers took nearly 200 million trips in 2020. These recreational anglers caught an estimated 1 billion fish and released 65 percent of those caught. The total recreational harvest was estimated at 344 million fish with a combined weight of more than 353 million pounds. The top U.S. species ranked by pounds harvested were striped bass, bluefish, red snapper, spanish mackerel, spotted seatrout, and dolphinfish.

The numbers presented in this report highlight the work that our agency, the eight regional fishery management councils, and our stakeholders did together to answer the challenge of COVID-19 while ensuring the sustainability and economic stability of our nation's fisheries.



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 \$4.8 billion in 2020—a decrease of 975 million pounds (down 10 percent) and a decrease of \$817 million (down 15 percent) compared with 2019. Finfish accounted for 87 percent of the total landings, but only 44 percent of the value. The 2020 average ex-vessel price paid to fishermen was 56 cents per pound, three cents less than in 2019.

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 port 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, was 3.1 million pounds (1.4 million metric tons) in 2020 and made up 37 percent of the total domestic landings in the 50 states.

Commercial landings by U.S. fishermen at ports outside the 50 states provided an additional 417.6 million pounds (189,419 metric tons) valued at \$277.1 million. This was a decrease of 12 percent, or 59 million pounds (26,938 metric tons) in quantity and an increase of \$12.5 million (5 percent) in value

compared with 2019. Most of these landings consisted of tuna landed in American Samoa and other territorial and foreign ports.

Edible fish and shellfish landings in the 50 states were 6.7 billion pounds (3 million metric tons) in 2020—a decrease of 890 million pounds (404 thousand metric tons) compared with 2019.

Landings for reduction and other industrial purposes were 1.7 billion pounds (760.1 thousand metric tons) in 2020—a decrease of 93.8 million pounds (42.5 thousand metric tons) compared with 2019. Landings were down in all but two states, with only Oregon and Alabama showing modest increases. Both states saw significant increases in their shrimp landings, with Oregon squid and Alabama butterfish contributing significantly as well.

U.S. Commercial Fisheries

Landings and Values, 2020

National Totals



The most significant losses were in Alaska and Louisiana. In Alaska, pink salmon, pollock, pacific cod, chum salmon, sockeye salmon, pacific herring, and sole were all down, though it should be noted that pink salmon is a biennial fishery and 2020 was expected to be low. Alaska pollock hit a new 5-year low, as did chum salmon, sockeye salmon, and herring. The reduction for some of these species is greater than the overall landings for some states, so these losses drove the overall nationwide trend. In Louisiana, menhaden and shrimp led the decline, with new 5-year lows for both.

Regionally, New England landings for 2020 were down 7 percent by volume and 21 percent by value compared to 2019; the Mid-Atlantic was down 13 percent by volume and 2 percent by value; the South Atlantic was down 17 percent by volume and 9 percent by value; the Gulf of Mexico was down 14 percent by volume and 10 percent by value; the Pacific Coast, including Alaska, was down 10 percent by volume and 16 percent by value; and Hawaii was down 21 percent by volume and 24 percent by value.

Nationally, species groups with the highest landings value were crabs (\$584 million), lobsters (\$563 million), scallops (\$488 million), salmon (\$478 million), and shrimp (\$435 million).

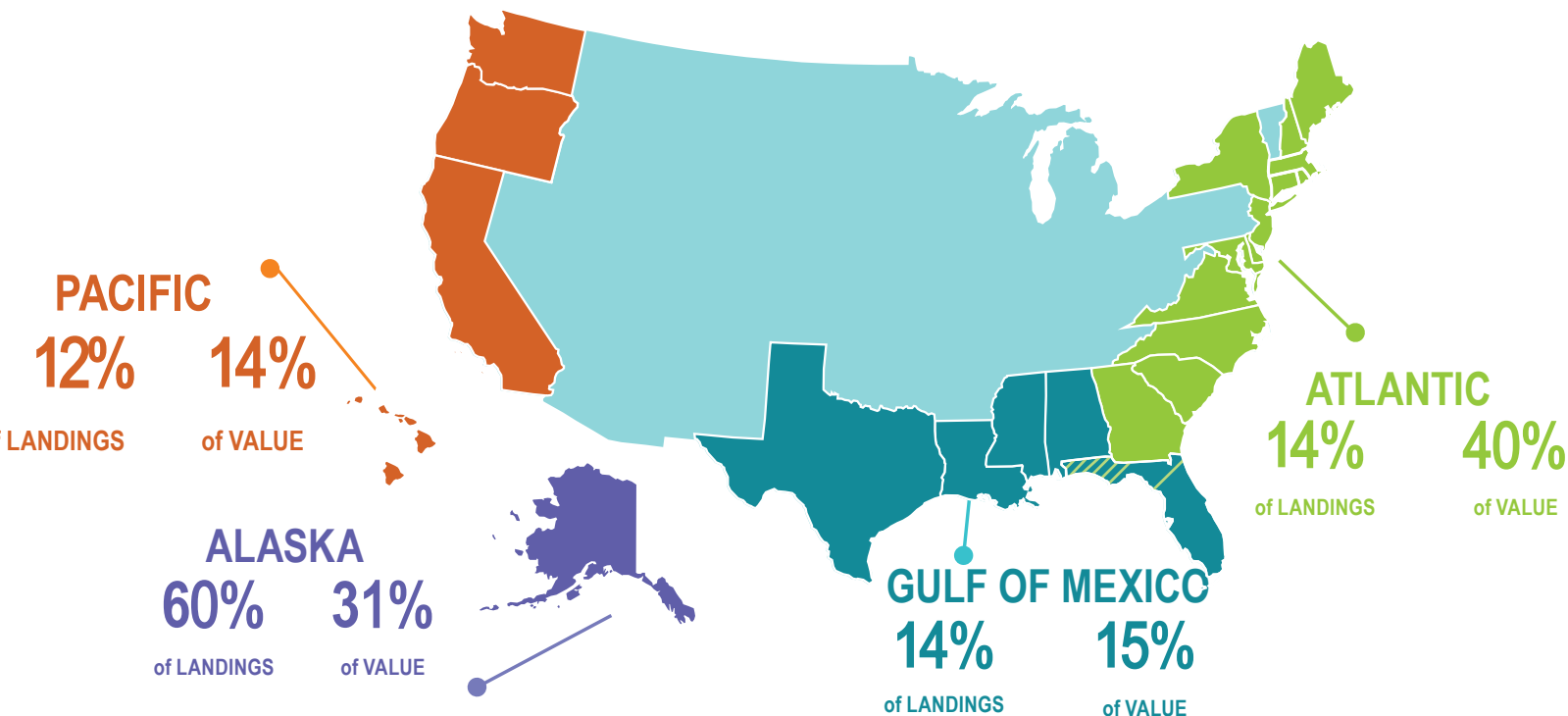
For the 24th consecutive year, Dutch Harbor, Alaska led the nation as the port with the highest volume of seafood landed (800.1 Million pounds valued at \$ 186.7 million). Alaska pollock (walleye) made up 92.1 percent of the volume and 52.2 percent of the value. High-value snow crabs and king crabs accounted for an additional 34.6 percent of the value of Dutch Harbor landings and 2.1 percent of the volume.

In addition, for the 21st consecutive year, New Bedford, Massachusetts, was the port with the highest valued catch in the nation (115.4 million pounds valued at \$376.6 million). Sea scallops made up 83.6 percent of the value and 26 percent of the volume.

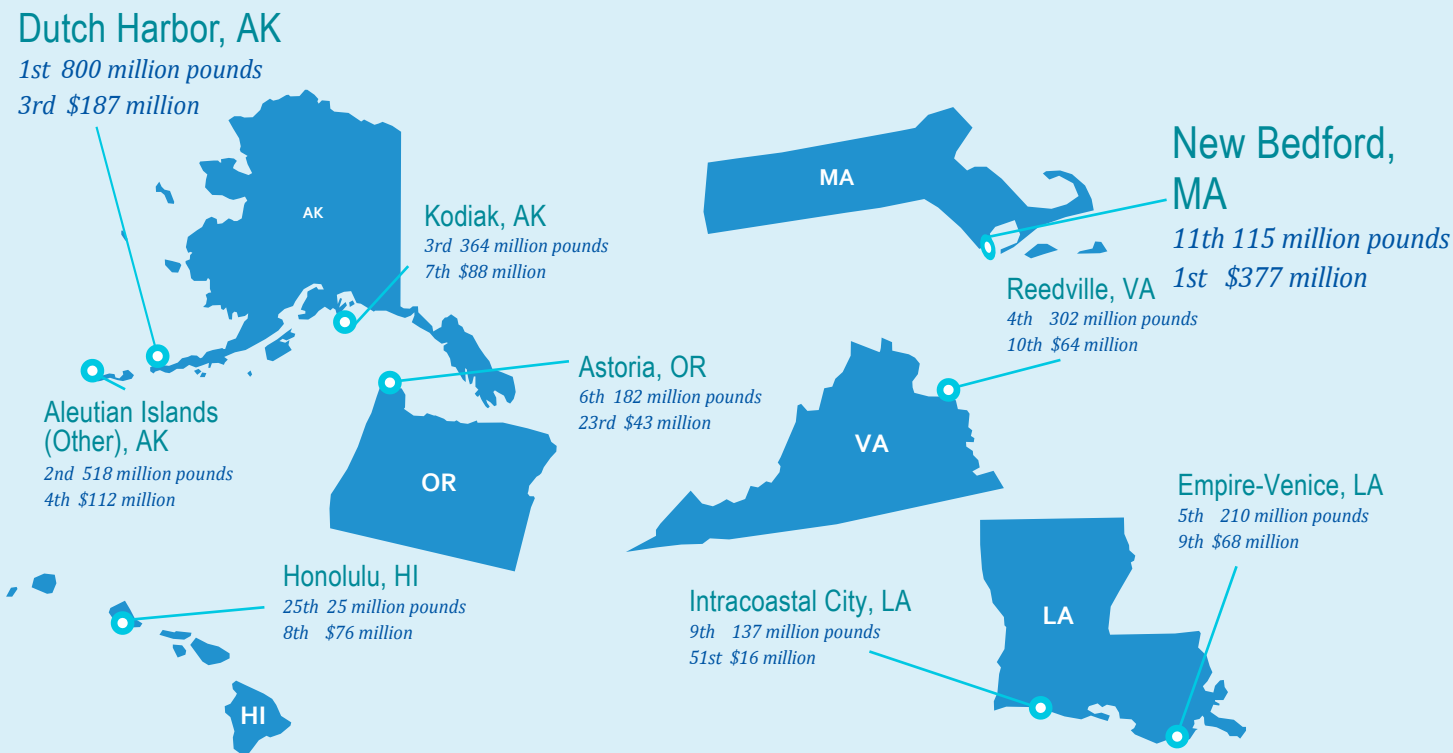
Highest Value Species Groups



Regional Totals - Commercial



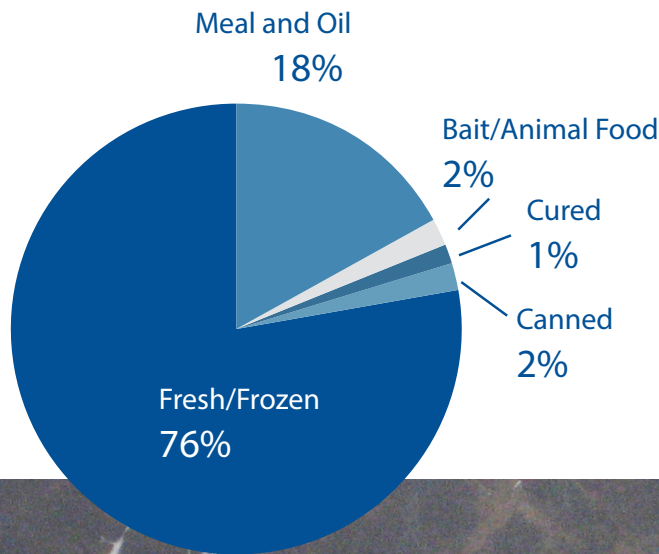
Top Ports by Volume and Value of Seafood Landed, 2020



Commercial Fishery Landings and Value at Major U.S. Ports 2019-2020

Port	Quantity		Port	Value	
	2019	2020		2019	2020
	Million pounds			Million dollars	
Dutch Harbor, AK	763	800	New Bedford, MA	451	377
Aleutian Islands (Other), AK	589	518	Naknek, AK	289	242
Kodiak, AK	397	364	Dutch Harbor, AK	190	187
Reedville, VA	365	302	Aleutian Islands (Other), AK	142	112
Empire-Venice, LA	209	210	Pago Pago, AS	93	108
Astoria, OR	171	182	Cape May-Wildwood, NJ	90	93
Pago Pago, AS	165	170	Kodiak, AK	120	88
Naknek, AK	206	154	Honolulu, HI	90	76
Intracoastal City, LA	234	137	Empire-Venice, LA	79	68
Newport, OR	122	117	Reedville, VA	37	64
New Bedford, MA	116	115	Bristol Bay (Other), AK	129	63
Westport, WA	121	113	Bayou La Batre, AL	53	62
Alaska Penninsula (Other), AK	181	109	Newport, OR	58	60
Cape May-Wildwood, NJ	95	104	Galveston, TX	65	51
Pascagoula-Moss Point, MS	331	91	Westport, WA	53	51
Gloucester, MA	50	49	Gloucester, MA	57	50
Point Judith, RI	48	43	Hampton Roads Area, VA	56	50
Cordova, AK	96	42	Point Judith, RI	66	47
Point Pleasant, NJ	37	35	Key West, FL	55	47
Bristol Bay (Other), AK	73	33	Brownsville-Port Isabel, TX	46	46

Disposition of U.S. Domestic Landings, 2020





U.S. Domestic Landings, By Region and By State, 2019 and 2020

Regions and States	2019			2020			Record Landings	
	Thousand pounds	Metric tons	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Metric tons	Thousand dollars	Year	Thousand pounds
New England:	513,892	233,100	1,521,910	479,294	217,406	1,196,814	-	-
Maine	181,269	82,223	676,639	164,023	74,400	515,184	1950	356,266
New Hampshire	10,393	4,714	38,262	6,791	3,080	26,976	2003	27,435
Massachusetts	234,230	106,246	681,090	227,904	103,377	555,936	1948	649,696
Rhode Island	78,809	35,747	109,319	73,494	33,337	78,388	1957	142,080
Connecticut	9,191	4,169	16,600	7,082	3,212	20,330	1930	88,012
Middle Atlantic:	645,239	292,678	498,095	560,591	254,282	487,923	-	-
New York	23,593	10,702	42,218	23,029	10,446	33,940	1880	335,000
New Jersey	175,360	79,543	181,789	173,955	78,905	185,524	1956	540,060
Delaware	5,994	2,719	11,831	4,956	2,248	9,523	1953	367,500
Maryland	47,227	21,422	77,986	30,706	13,928	60,249	1890	141,607
Virginia	393,065	178,293	184,271	327,945	148,755	198,687	1990	786,794
South Atlantic:	124,909	56,658	202,223	106,225	48,183	183,484	-	-
North Carolina	59,223	26,864	88,139	45,447	20,615	78,289	1981	432,006
South Carolina	9,919	4,499	25,306	9,744	4,420	26,247	1965	26,611
Georgia	10,315	4,679	24,271	9,826	4,457	21,877	1927	47,607
Florida, East Coast	45,452	20,617	64,507	41,208	18,692	57,071	1952	264,561
Gulf:	1,407,059	638,238	816,021	1,207,564	547,747	730,931	-	-
Florida, West Coast	66,574	30,198	173,141	62,614	28,401	154,018	1952	264,561
Alabama	26,021	11,803	57,662	29,788	13,512	66,547	1973	36,744
Mississippi	340,716	154,548	58,661	303,509	137,671	51,988	1984	476,997
Louisiana	898,851	407,716	317,319	739,194	335,296	262,965	1984	1,931,027
Texas	74,897	33,973	209,238	72,459	32,867	195,413	1960	237,684
Pacific Coast:	6,621,777	3,003,618	2,329,801	5,903,776	2,677,935	1,962,159	-	-
Alaska	5,631,389	2,554,381	1,754,111	5,061,976	2,296,097	1,481,049	2015	6,038,185
Washington (5)	542,865	246,250	247,267	391,138	177,428	183,512	2016	551,860
Oregon	334,985	151,948	164,357	344,373	156,206	154,089	2013	339,614
California	112,538	51,047	164,066	106,289	48,212	143,509	1936	1,760,193
Hawaii	34,684	15,733	109,751	27,264	12,367	83,855	2017	37,162
Total, United States	9,347,560	4,240,026	5,477,801	8,284,714	3,757,922	4,645,166	2017	37,162

Notes:

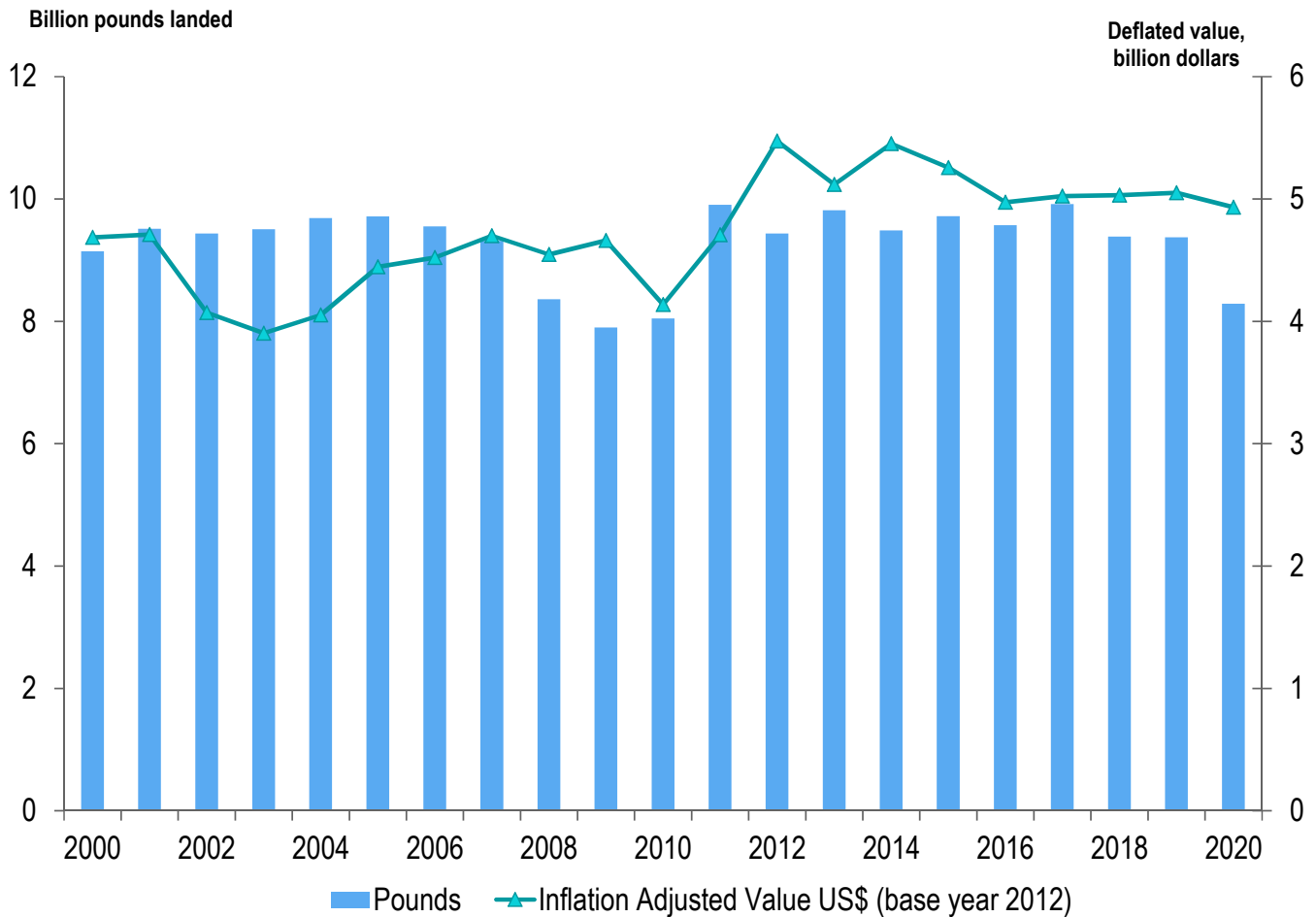
- Certain leading ports have not been included, or have been grouped together to avoid disclosure of private enterprise information.
- The record landings for quantity was Dutch Harbor - Unalaska, AK 800.2 million pounds in 2020; Record for value was New Bedford, MA \$ 451 million in 2019.
- Landings 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).
Washington landings include at-sea processors.
- Data do not include landings by U.S.-flag vessels at Puerto Rico and otherports outside the 50 States.

U.S. Supply Of Commercial Finfish and Shellfish, 2019 and 2020

Item	Domestic Commercial Landings		Imports		Exports		Total	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Edible								
Finfish	6,619,043	5,781,091	7,203,288	7,465,609	5,891,953	5,071,292	7,930,378	8,175,408
Shellfish, et al.	964,302	921,623	4,588,176	4,747,310	439,127	379,923	5,113,351	5,289,010
Subtotal	7,583,345	6,702,714	11,791,464	12,212,919	6,331,080	5,451,215	13,043,729	13,464,418
Industrial								
Finfish	1,750,723	1,642,165	640,881	750,770	2,103,890	1,758,814	287,714	634,121
Shellfish, et al.	28,086	33,514	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	28,086	33,514
Subtotal	1,778,809	1,675,679	640,881	750,770	2,103,890	1,758,814	315,800	667,635
Total								
Finfish	8,369,766	7,423,256	7,844,169	8,216,379	7,995,843	6,830,106	8,218,092	8,809,529
Shellfish, et al.	992,388	955,137	4,588,176	4,747,310	439,127	379,923	5,141,437	5,322,524
Grand Total	9,362,154	8,378,393	12,432,345	12,963,689	8,434,970	7,210,029	13,359,529	14,132,053

Note: (1) Not Available

U.S. Commercial Landings, 2000-2020 and Inflation Adjusted Value





U.S. Marine Recreational Fisheries

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.

In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted the in-person survey that collects catch rate data from anglers. However, the overall impact of the pandemic on data collection was lower than first expected, and NOAA Fisheries was able to fill gaps in 2020 catch rate data with data collected in 2018 and 2019. Throughout the pandemic, the mail and telephone surveys used to estimate effort continued largely uninterrupted.

While harvest and effort have remained fairly consistent over the last 3 years, the proportion of catch released alive continues to rise. In 2020, recreational anglers took nearly 200 million saltwater fishing trips

in the continental United States and Hawaii. Anglers caught an estimated 1 billion fish, of which 65 percent were released alive. Anglers harvested (kept or released dead) an estimated 344 million fish with a combined weight of more than 353 million pounds.

The Atlantic Coast accounted for the majority of marine recreational trips (68 percent) and catch (68 percent). The Gulf Coast accounted for 29 percent of trips and 30 percent of catch. The remaining regions (Alaska, Hawaii, and the Pacific Coast) collectively accounted for 3 percent of trips and 2 percent of catch.

By weight, Yellowfin tuna was the top species harvested, with anglers harvesting over 17 million pounds (595 thousand fish) in 2020. By numbers of fish, scup was the top species harvested, with anglers harvesting 14.5 million fish (13 million pounds) in 2020. In terms of total catch, which includes both harvested and released fish, spotted seatrout was the top species, with anglers catching nearly 54 million fish. These numbers do not include fish caught for bait.

Florida and North Carolina rank first and second for total fish caught and number of trips taken in 2020: Anglers in Florida caught about 461 million fish and took about 83 million trips, while anglers in North Carolina caught about 72 million fish and took about 16 million trips. Together, marine recreational anglers in Florida and North Carolina caught more fish in total than the rest of the country combined.

More information about recreational fishing data can be found at countryfish.noaa.gov.

199
million fishing trips

1
billion fish caught
65% released alive

344
million fish harvested

353
million pounds harvested



U.S. Recreational Finfish Harvested and Released 2020

State	Number Harvested	Number Released	Total Catch
Florida	171,996,119	288,701,049	460,697,168
North Carolina	18,954,506	53,523,311	72,477,817
New York	16,388,990	53,395,054	69,784,044
Virginia	29,846,483	28,442,359	58,288,842
New Jersey	8,968,533	46,115,285	55,083,818
South Carolina	11,031,977	39,142,789	50,174,766
Maryland	14,895,970	31,151,543	46,047,513
Alabama	9,817,113	26,042,631	35,859,744
Massachusetts	10,203,677	14,896,483	25,100,160
Connecticut	5,216,534	16,554,922	21,771,456
Mississippi	7,173,137	13,417,527	20,590,664
Georgia	5,902,316	13,789,782	19,692,098
Rhode Island	3,182,181	10,060,208	13,242,389
Hawaii	8,187,146	1,253,427	9,440,573
Louisiana	7,225,326	-	7,225,326
Maine	3,871,807	3,150,097	7,021,904
California	4,316,909	2,696,259	7,013,168
Delaware	768,625	5,006,769	5,775,394
New Hampshire	1,887,387	1,917,028	3,804,415
Alaska	1,364,200	795,000	2,159,200
Texas	1,882,232	-	1,882,232
Oregon	591,354	134,050	725,404
Washington	271,480	47,905	319,385
Total	343,944,002	650,233,478	994,177,480

Note: Texas and Louisiana only report harvest, no weight or release data.

Top species by number of fish* (total catch)

Spotted Seatrout



Atlantic Croaker



Black Sea Bass



Gray Snapper



Hardhead Catfish



Top species by number of fish* (harvested)

Spot



Scup



Atlantic Croaker



Spotted Seatrout



Bluefish



* Fish counts do not include fish caught for bait.

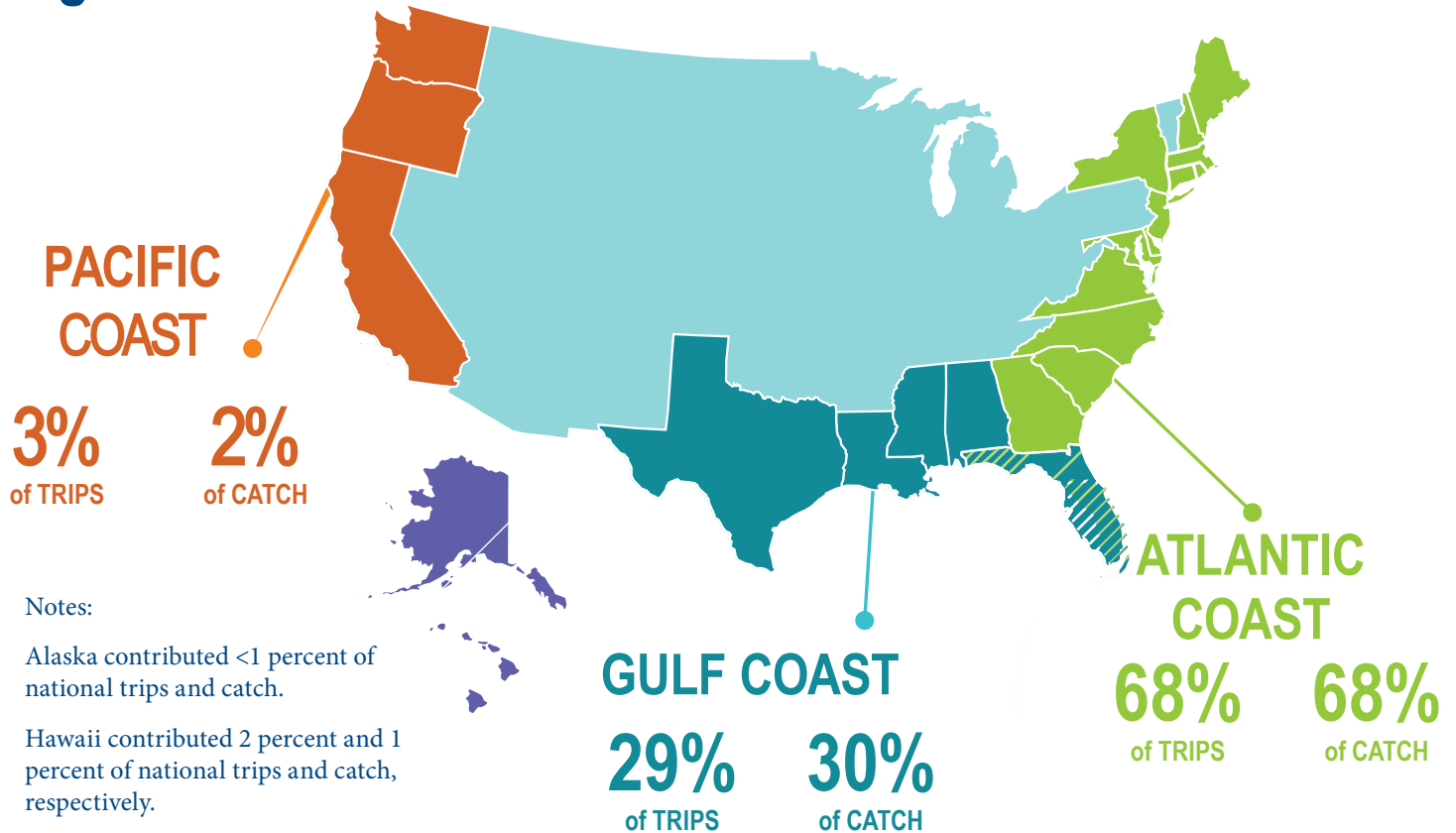


U.S. Recreational Trips by State 2020

State	Angler Trips
Florida	82,633,764
North Carolina	16,399,233
New Jersey	16,016,877
New York	14,841,036
South Carolina	8,733,689
Virginia	8,164,266
Maryland	7,974,009
Alabama	6,623,029
Massachusetts	5,949,641
Georgia	4,890,201
Mississippi	4,297,896
Connecticut	4,195,554
Hawaii	3,901,794
Rhode Island	2,848,179
Louisiana	2,501,305
Delaware	2,118,344
Maine	2,110,112
California	1,509,461
Texas	1,117,929
New Hampshire	920,293
Alaska	565,628
Oregon	194,622
Washington	100,001
Total	198,606,863



Regional Totals - Recreational



Notes:

Alaska contributed <1 percent of national trips and catch.

Hawaii contributed 2 percent and 1 percent of national trips and catch, respectively.

Puerto Rico data not available for 2020.



U.S. Aquaculture

In 2019, estimated freshwater plus marine U.S. aquaculture production was 658 million pounds with a value of \$1.5 billion. This reflects a decrease of 22.5 million pounds (3.3 percent) from 2018.

Freshwater aquaculture production decreased 15.7 million pounds (2.7 percent) from 2018. In 2019, marine aquaculture production decreased by 6.8 million pounds (7.0 percent) to 90.4 million pounds. The value of marine production remained essentially unchanged at \$430.2 million. Freshwater production is primarily composed of catfish (361.9 million pounds), crawfish (223.6 million pounds), and trout (66.3 million pounds). Atlantic salmon is the leading species for marine finfish aquaculture (estimated 31.9 million pounds), while oysters have the highest volume (42.3 million pounds) for marine shellfish production. Thriving shellfish industries can be found in all coastal regions of the United States, however the Atlantic and Pacific Coast states produce more oysters, clams, and mussels by value (\$134.1 and \$131.0 million, respectively), while the Gulf states produce more by volume (24.3 million pounds). While aquaculture only accounts for 7 percent of total domestic seafood production, the

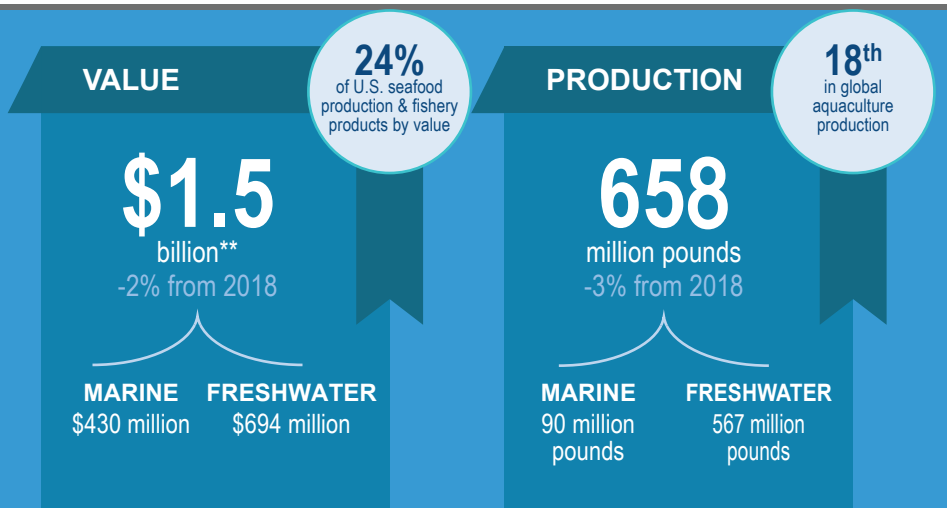
focus on high value products means that 24 percent of the value of seafood products comes from aquaculture.

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that about half of world seafood production comes from aquaculture. By far, Asia is the leading continent for aquaculture production. Asia is responsible for about 91 percent of the global aquaculture production, which totals 115.5 million metric tons. The top five producing countries are in Asia: China, Indonesia, India, Vietnam, and Bangladesh. FAO reported that the United States ranked 18th in aquaculture production.

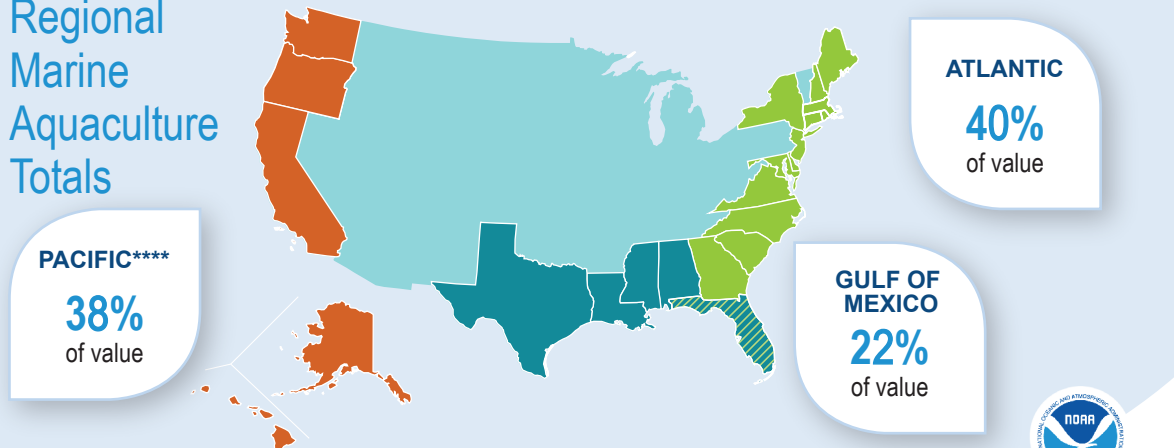
Estimated U.S. Aquaculture Production

Species	2018			2019		
	Thousand pounds	Metric tons	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Metric tons	Thousand dollars
Freshwater:						
Catfish	350,343	158,915	341,915	347,990	157,847	361,910
Striped bass	8,688	3,941	32,800	8,688	3,941	3,941
Tilapia	14,436	6,548	37,986	14,436	6,548	37,986
Trout	49,316	22,370	95,856	33,778	15,322	66,292
Crawfish	160,235	72,682	210,595	162,426	73,676	223,630
Total Freshwater	583,018	264,455	719,152	567,318	257,334	693,758
Marine:						
Salmon	36,355	16,491	66,536	31,931	14,484	64,262
Clams	10,778	4,889	122,119	10,714	4,860	122,038
Mussels	862	391	9,883	952	432	11,479
Oysters	44,729	20,289	219,234	42,311	19,192	221,217
Shrimp	4,486	2,035	12,556	4,486	2,035	11,215
Total Marine	97,210	44,094	430,328	90,394	41,002	430,211
Miscellaneous	-	-	367,823	-	-	357,282
Totals	680,229	308,550	1,517,303	657,712	298,336	1,481,251

Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture National Totals*



Regional Marine Aquaculture Totals



* Data are from state agencies, industry groups, and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Global data are from the FAO.
 ** Figure includes value of misc. aquaculture items (e.g. ornamental fish, algae, etc.). Marine and freshwater values will not add to \$1.5 billion.
 *** Estimated
 **** Alaska and Hawaii are included in the Pacific region for aquaculture production.





Processed Fishery Products

The estimated value of the 2020 domestic production of edible and nonedible processed fishery products was \$11.2 billion, down 864.6 million (7.2 percent) from 2019. The value of edible products was \$10.3 billion,—down 882.8 million (7.9 percent) compared with 2019. The value of industrial products was \$822 million in 2020,—down 18 million (2 percent) from 2019.

FISH FILLETS

In 2020, the U.S. production of raw (uncooked) fish fillets, including blocks, was 718.5 million pounds, 72.3 million pounds less than 2019 due to decreases in Alaska pollock, Pacific ocean perch fillets, and tuna. All fillets were valued at \$2.2 billion. Alaska pollock fillets and blocks continue to lead all species with 395.7 million pounds—a decrease from the 475.7 million pounds in 2019, and representing 55 percent of the total. Production of groundfish fillets (cod, hake,

ocean perch, pollock, cusk, and haddock) was 529.9 million pounds, a decrease of 75.5 million pounds from 2019.

CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS

The pack of canned fishery products in the 50 states, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico was 846.6 million pounds valued at \$1.5 billion—a decrease in volume of 28.6 million pounds and increase in value of \$43.8 million compared to 2019. The 2020 pack included 545.4 million pounds with a value of \$1.3 billion for human consumption and 301.2 million pounds valued at \$235.9 million for bait and animal food.

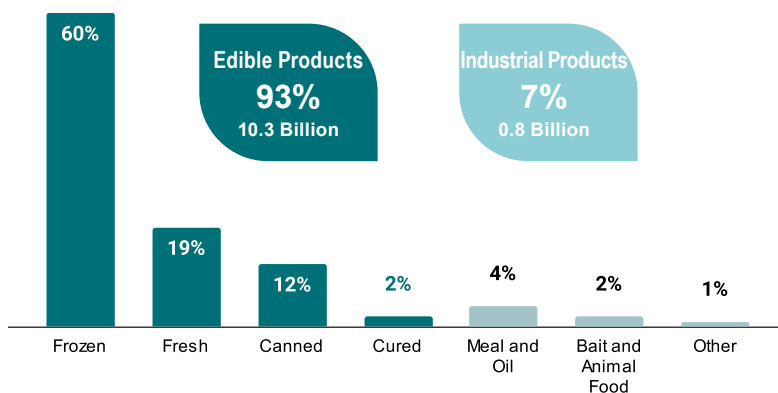
INDUSTRIAL FISHERY PRODUCTS

The value of the domestic production of industrial fishery products was \$575.4 million—an increase of \$14.7 million compared with the 2019 value.

The Atlantic Coast accounted for the majority of marine recreational trips (68 percent) and catch (68 percent). The Gulf Coast accounted for 29 percent of trips and 30 percent of catch. The remaining regions (Alaska, Hawaii, and the Pacific Coast) collectively accounted for 3 percent of trips and 2 percent of catch.

Value of Processed Fisheries Products, 2020

(Processed from domestic catch and imported products)



Top Species Processed Value

Alaska Pollock



\$1.9 billion

1.5 billion pounds

Shrimp



\$1.1 billion

271 million pounds

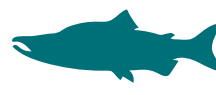
Tuna



\$918 million

439 million pounds

Sockeye Salmon



\$778 million

162 million pounds

Scallops



\$743 million

141 million pounds

Top Fillet by Volume (2019)¹:

Species	Thousand Pounds	Metric Tons	Thousand Dollars
Alaska Pollock	475,668	215,762	735,091
Salmon	126,343	57,309	741,788
Cod	61,983	28,115	330,399
Hake	53,970	24,480	66,361
Tuna	11,014	4,996	97,947
Unclassified and Other	61,889	28,073	366,366
TOTAL	790,867	358,735	2,337,951

Top Fillet by Volume (2020)¹:

Species	Thousand Pounds	Metric Tons	Thousand Dollars
Alaska Pollock	395,750	179,511	616,624
Salmon	128,864	58,452	746,339
Hake	63,085	28,615	81,057
Cod	59,229	26,866	316,849
Flounders	11,025	5,001	53,562
Unclassified and Other	60,552	27,466	403,744
TOTAL	718,504	325,911	2,218,176

¹ Note: Some fillet products were further processed into frozen blocks.

Top Canned by Volume (2019):

Top Canned	Thousand Pounds	Thousand Dollars
Tuna-Lightmeat Chunk	208,316	348,168
Tuna-Albacore Solid	110,266	314,433
Salmon-Pink	93,721	227,871
Tuna-Lightmeat Solid	38,407	83,780
Clams-Minced/Chopped	34,251	81,176
Clams-Juices	21,384	15,269
Unclassified and Other Finfish	40,744	148,343
Unclassified and Other Shellfish	26,998	26,713
Bait/Animal Food Total:	301,150	233,663
Total Canned	875,237	1,479,414

Top Canned by Volume (2020):

Top Canned	Thousand Pounds	Thousand Dollars
Tuna-Lightmeat Chunk	224,341	337,351
Tuna-Albacore Solid	126,060	398,025
Salmon-Pink	59,556	204,778
Tuna-Albacore Chunk	28,431	82,469
Clams-Minced/Chopped	22,214	54,644
Clams-Juices	13,273	11,917
Unclassified and Other Finfish	36,984	170,622
Unclassified and Other Shellfish	34,509	27,512
Bait/Animal Food Total:	301,212	235,895
Total Canned	846,581	1,523,212

Production of Meal and Oil, 2019 and 2020:

Product	2019			2020		
	Thousand pounds	Metric tons	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Metric tons	Thousand dollars
Dried scrap and meal:						
Fish	630,199	285,856	418,126	577,146	261,792	314,652
Shellfish	165	75	136	3,628	1,646	885
Total, scrap and meal	630,364	285,931	418,262	580,775	263,438	315,537
Body oil, total	150,275	68,164	44,432	134,730	61,113	83,727

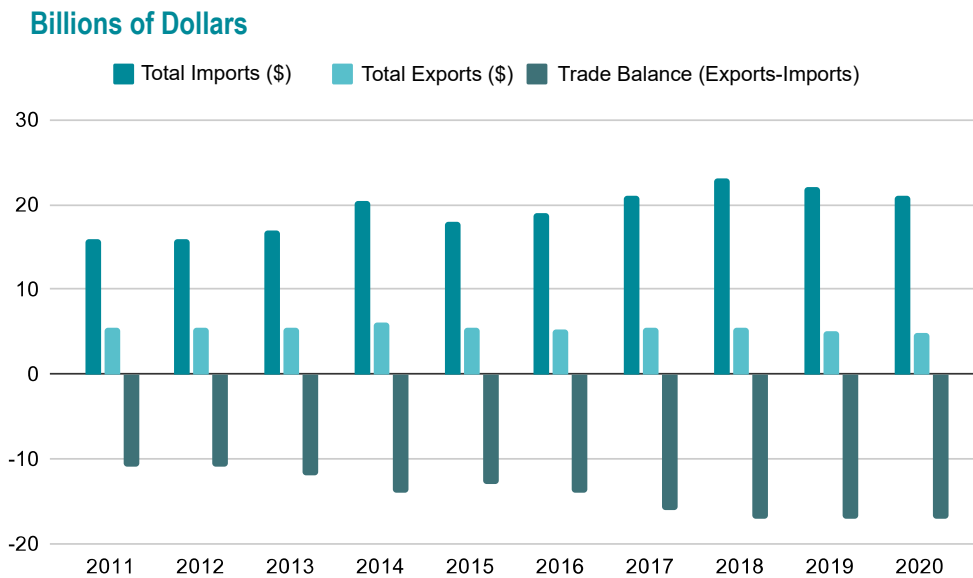
Note: To convert pounds of oil to gallons divide by 7.75.

The above data include products in American Samoa and Puerto Rico.



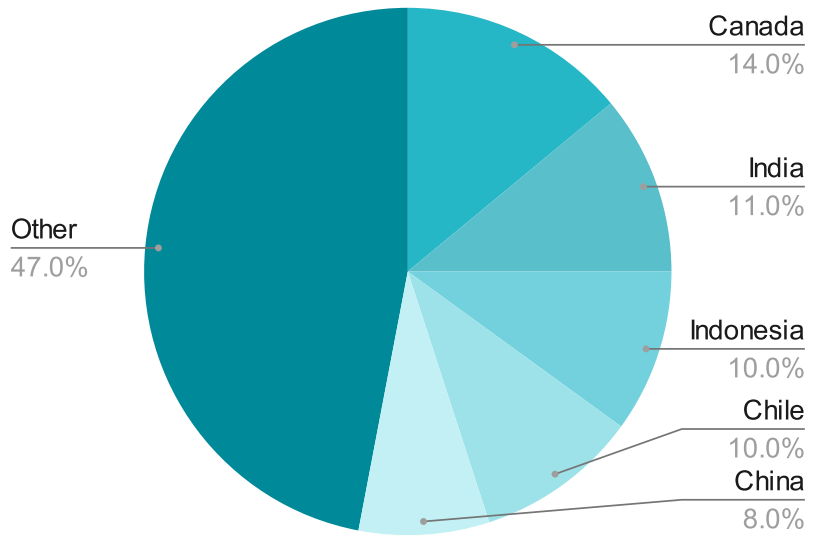
Foreign Trade

The overall balance of trade in edible seafood products in 2020 was a deficit of \$17.0 billion, essentially holding steady (up <1 percent from 2019). The top U.S. trading partners for imports are Canada, India, Indonesia, Chile, and China. The top markets for U.S. exports are: Canada, China, Japan, South Korea, and the Netherlands.

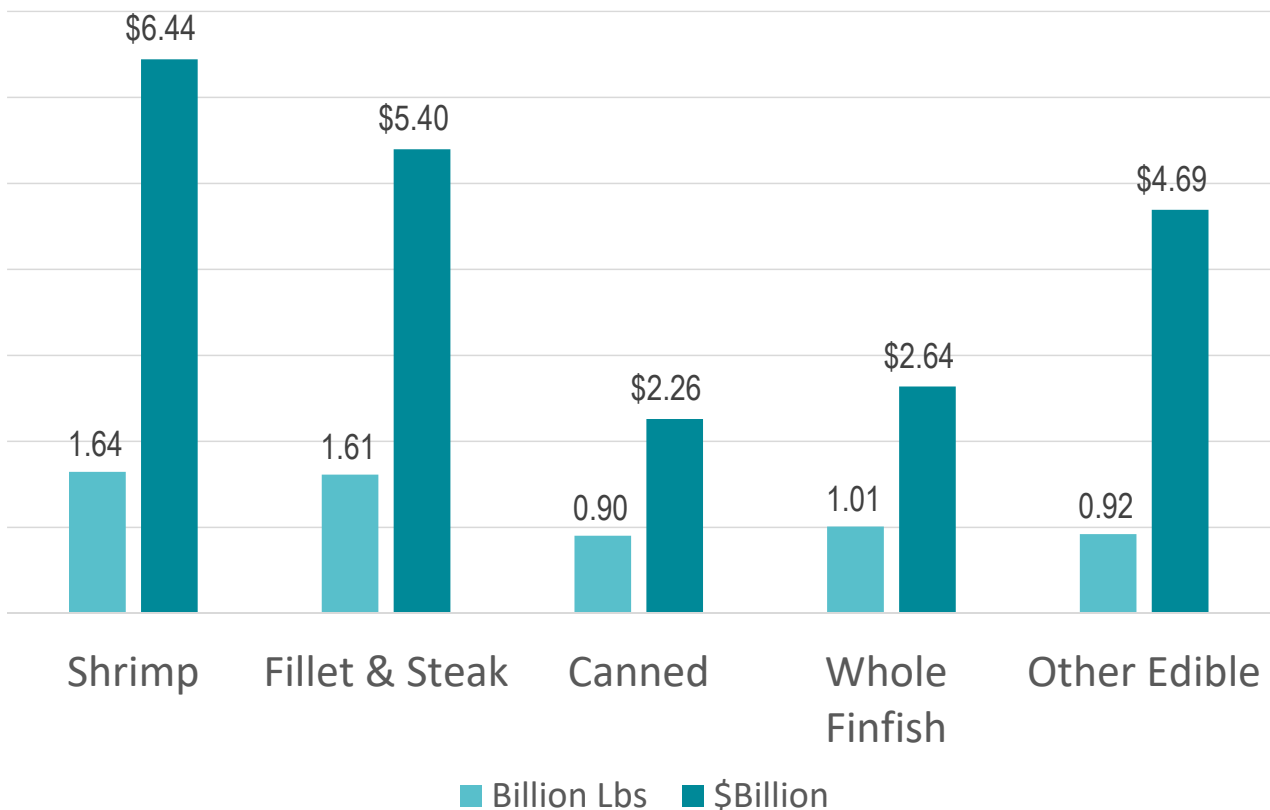


U.S. imports of edible fishery products in 2020 were 6.1 billion pounds, valued at \$21.4 billion. This was a slight increase of 85.8 million pounds (1.4 percent) and a decrease of \$725.0 million (3.3 percent) from 2019. The top valued imported items included: shrimp (1.6 billion pounds, up 6.8 percent from 2019 valued at \$6.4 billion, up 7.5 percent from 2019), salmon fillets and steaks (637.1 million pounds, up 12 percent worth \$2.8 billion up 1 percent), whole or eviscerated salmon (primarily Atlantic) (267.9 million pounds down 11 percent/\$881 million down 18 percent), whole or eviscerated tuna (185.7 million pounds, down 27 percent/\$561 million, down 32 percent), and canned tuna (452.2 million pounds, up 27 percent/\$932 million, up 20 percent). Shrimp remains the most overall valuable import accounting for 27 percent of the value of total edible imports.

US Imports by Country (Value)

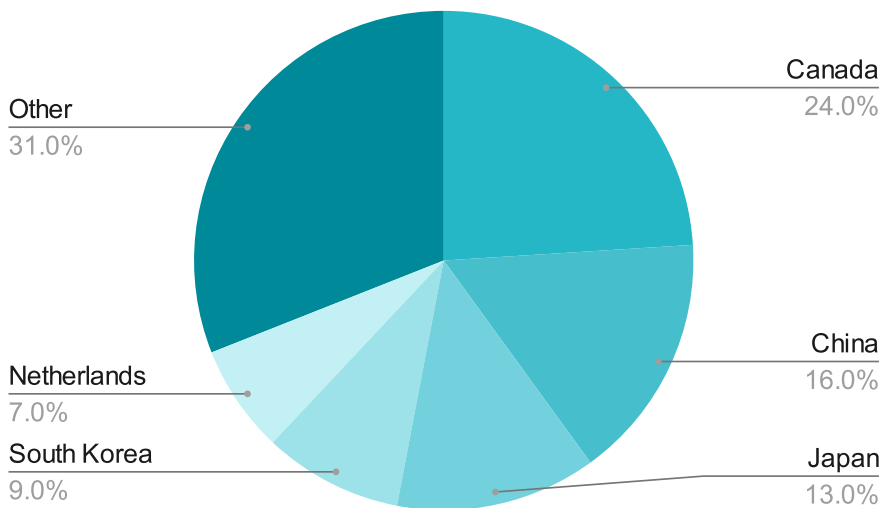


Imports

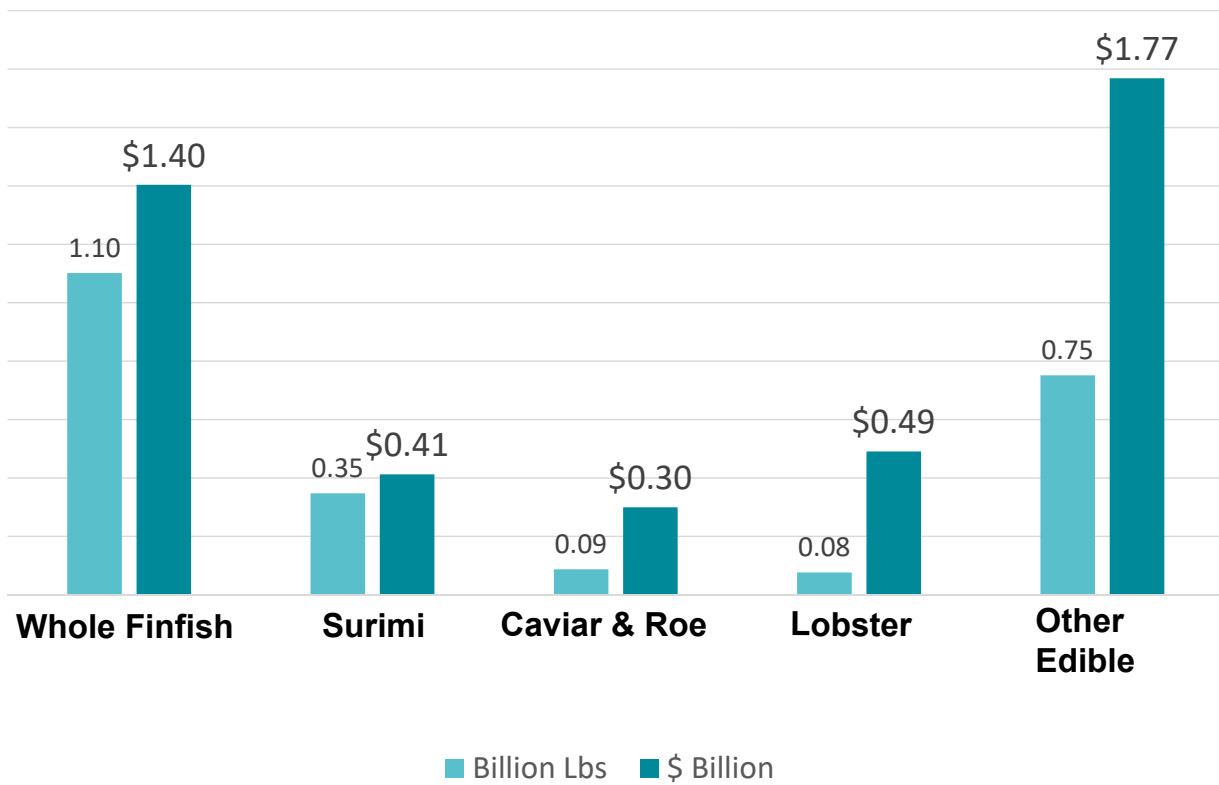


In 2020 overall U.S. exports of edible seafood products dropped significantly. The United States exported 2.4 billion pounds of seafood (down 14.9 percent from 2019) valued at \$4.4 billion (down 16.1 percent). The top valued exports included: whole or eviscerated salmon (primarily sockeye) (213 million pounds, down 17 percent / \$449.4 million, down 16 percent), whole or eviscerated groundfish (364 million pounds, down 16 percent / \$364.5 million, down 23 percent), surimi (347 million pounds, down 14 percent / \$412.2 million down 17 percent), and lobster (76 million pounds, down 18 percent / \$490.4 million, down 23 percent). Additionally, caviar and roe exports were 87.1 million pounds, down 18 percent valued at \$299 million, down 16 percent. Crab and crabmeat rounded out the top exports with 32.4 million pounds, down 18 percent valued at \$188 million, down 14 percent.

US Exports by Country (Value)



Exports







Per Capita Consumption

In 2020, U.S. per capita consumption of seafood products declined to 19.0 pounds from 19.3 pounds in 2019. Although there was increased consumption of shrimp, canned tuna, and canned sardine, this was offset by declines in consumption of fresh and frozen finfish, and by the lower canned salmon production due to the biennial pink salmon run.

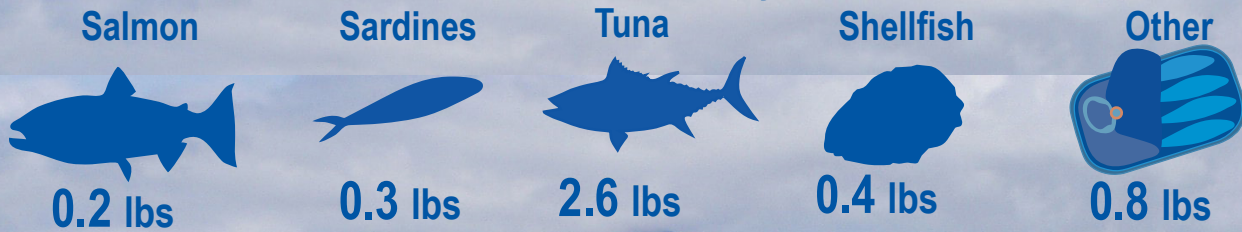
For 2020, per capita consumption of fresh and frozen products was 14.6 pounds, with fresh and frozen finfish accounting for 8.3 pounds, while fresh and frozen shellfish consumption was 6.3 pounds per capita. Consumption of all canned fishery products was 4.1 pounds per capita in 2020, up 0.3 pounds from 2019. Cured fish is estimated to be 0.3 pounds per capita, the same as in previous years.

For 2020, the estimated percentage of consumption coming from imports is 79 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 do prefer to report the figure as a range of 70 to 85 percent.

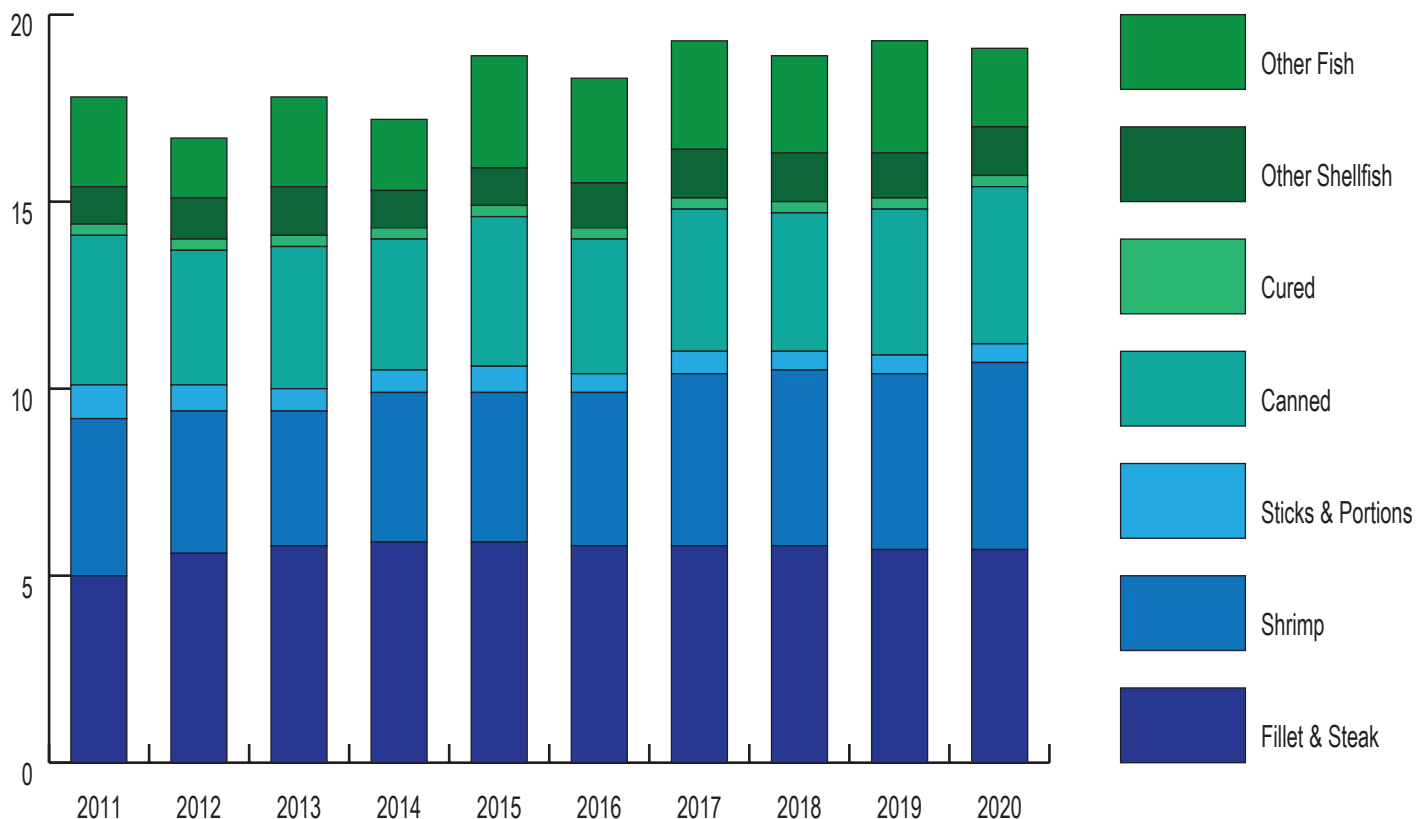
U.S. Annual Per-Capita Consumption of Fish and Shellfish, 2011-2020

Year	Civilian Resident Population (millions)	Per Capita Consumption (pounds)			
		Fresh and Frozen	Canned	Cured	Total
2011	310.4	13.4	4.0	0.3	17.8
2012	312.7	12.9	3.6	0.3	16.8
2013	314.9	13.8	3.8	0.3	17.9
2014	317.6	13.5	3.5	0.3	17.3
2015	320.2	14.6	4.0	0.3	18.8
2016	321.9	14.4	3.6	0.3	18.3
2017	324.5	15.1	3.8	0.3	19.1
2018	326.0	15.0	3.7	0.3	19.0
2019	327.1	15.1	3.9	0.3	19.3
2020	331.5	14.6	4.2	0.3	19.0

2020 Per Capita Consumption of Canned Fishery Products



U.S. Per Capita Consumption by Product Type, 2011-2020 (lbs per person)



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 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.





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