

### NMFS Economics and Human Dimensions Program and the National Seafood Strategy



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# Outline



Economics and Human Dimensions Staff and Research Areas

### **Commercial Fisheries Economics**

- Data Collections
- Economic Research
- Costs
- Catch Share Programs

#### Human Integrated-Ecosystem Based Fisheries Management

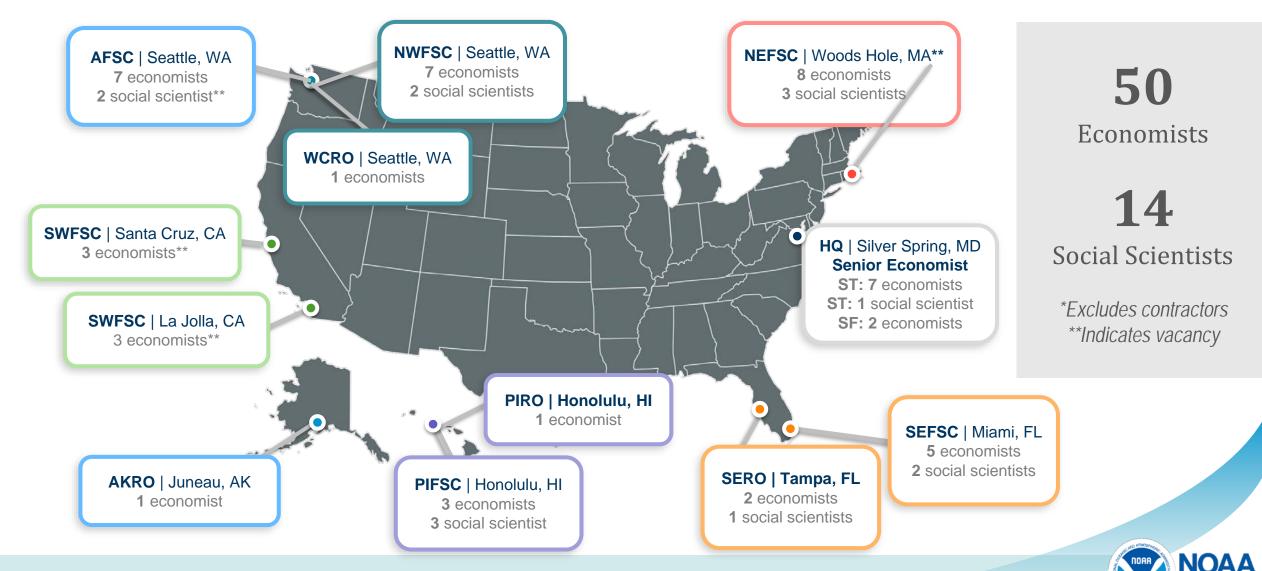
#### Questions



# Economics and Social Analysis Staff and Research Areas



# NMFS Economists and Social Scientists (2021)



# **Economic and Social Science Research Areas**



**Commercial Fisheries Economics** 

**Recreational Fisheries Economics** 

### Human Dimensions

#### **Ecosystem Services**

- Protected Species Economics
- Habitat Economics



# **Commercial Fisheries Economics Data**



# Permits and Permit Application Information

Information gathered varies by region & fisherv

May be issued to vessels or individuals

Collected for open access or limited access

Catch share permits tied to allocations

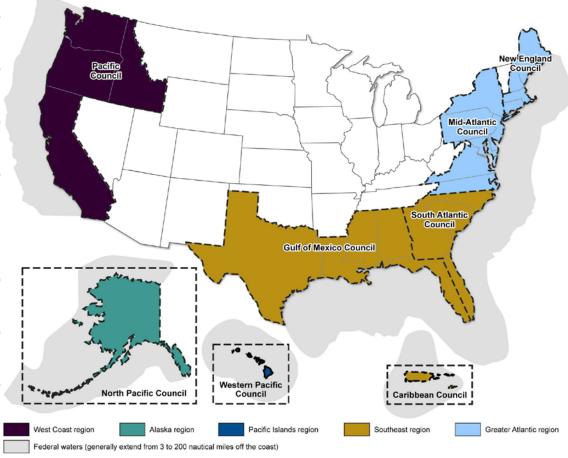
Owner name and mailing address for permit

(May not be owners residence)

Home port/Primary or Hailing port

Vessel characteristics

Persons with ownership/shareholder interest (not all regions or all fisheries)



Sources: National Marine Fisheries Service, Fisheries of the United States, 2014 (data); Map Resources (map). | GAO-16-827



# **Commercial Fisheries Economic Data**

#### Fishing (ex-vessel) Landings & Revenue

- Thorough and regionally consistent for most basic variables (volume, value, vessel type, gear, port)
- Reporting is mandatory
- Collected by both State and Federal data collections
- Will often contain other data which may vary regionally (crew counts, disposition of catch)
- Highly aggregate data available at: <u>NOAA Fisheries FOSS database</u>

#### **Vessel Trip Reports (logbook)**

- Requirements vary by region and fishery
- State and/or federal data collection.
- Effort (e.g., # of Crew) and location
- Gear
- Retained and discards by species
- Port

# Dealer or First Receiver – Quantities and value/price paid to vessel (fishticket)

- Dealer/distributor, processor, or auction
- Regional differences in State role in data collection

• Some regions identify vessel, others do not



# **Collection of U.S. Commercial Fisheries Costs**

### **Fishing Costs**

- Collected for some fisheries, varies regionally (Fuel, bait, crew remunerations, vessel fixed costs)
- Reporting is a mix of voluntary and mandatory
- Generally collected through federal data collection
- Detailed documentation
   <u>Tech memo 154</u>

Percent of Fisheries with Fishing Vessel Cost Data (2001-2016)





# **Catch Shares**

Regional differences in program design

- IFQ/ITQ or Cooperative/Sector
- Difference in reporting for seller vs. buyer
- Varied restrictions on leasing
- Varied ownership and quota consolidation restrictions
- May be intra-company or intracoop swaps, barter, or transfers
- Detailed documentation in <u>Tech memo 145\_0</u>

Region	Program
North Pacific	Alaska American Fisheries Act Pollock Cooperative
	Alaska Halibut IFQ
	Alaska Sablefish IFQ
	Central Gulf of Alaska Rockfish
	Non-Pollock Trawl Catcher/Processor Groundfish Cooperatives (Amendment 80)
	BSAI Crab Rationalization
Pacific	West Coast Sablefish Permit Stacking Program
	West Coast Trawl Rationalization Whiting and Non-whiting Directed
New England	Atlantic Sea Scallop General Category IFQ
	Northeast Multispecies Sectors
Mid-Atlantic	Mid-Atlantic Golden Tilefish IFQ
	Mid-Atlantic Ocean Quahog ITQ
	Mid-Atlantic Surfclam ITQ
Atlantic HMS	Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Individual Bluefin Tuna Quota
Gulf of Mexico	Gulf of Mexico Grouper-Tilefish IFQ
	Gulf of Mexico Red Snapper IFQ



### **FishSET – Spatial Modeling Toolbox**

What tools are in the FishSET toolbox?



#### Data Management and Integration Tool Facilitates the development and

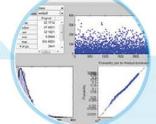
integration of datasets for spatial modeling

#### **Monte Carlo Tool**

Simulates real fisheries data while preserving confidentiality, allowing better model testing and comparison.

#### Data Analysis and Mapping Tool

Enables graphical and geographic data viewing and prepares data for spatial modeling



### **Model Tools**

#### Model Design and Selection Tool Enables modeling of different combinations of variables and models

#### **Modeling Tool**

Runs standard, cutting-edge, and user-designed models

#### Model Comparison and Reporting Tool

Provides an extensive comparison of model performance and summarizes data, models, and results

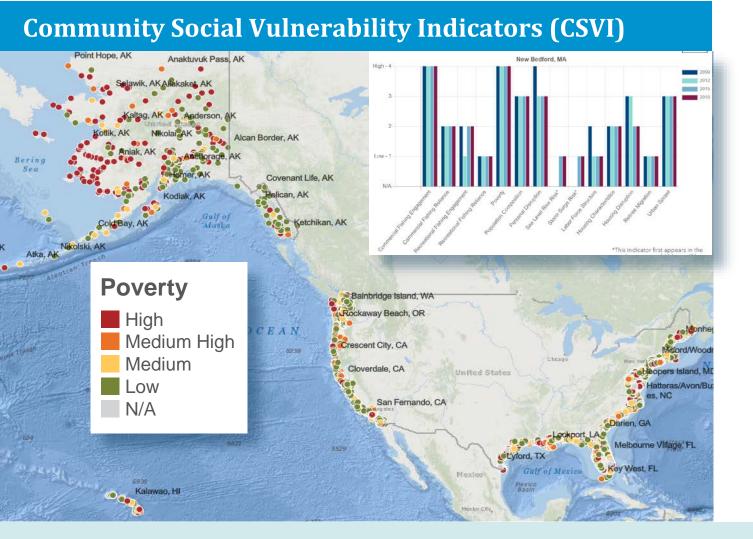


#### Policy Tool

Policy Simulation Tool Predicts location choices and estimates policy impacts



## Social Indicators for Coastal Communities Toolbox



14 indicators24 states4,600 communities



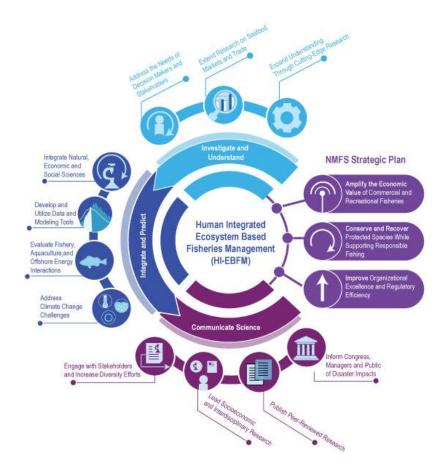
- Fishing Dependence
- Environmental Justice
- Gentrification Pressure
- Economic
- Climate Change Risk

#### Users

- Fishery managers
- Social scientists
- Stakeholders
- Academics



### Human Integrated Ecosystem Based Fisheries Management (HI-EBFM)





# HI-EBFMGoal 3: Monitor, assess and predict seafood markets, consumer preferences, and trade dynamics.

The Program conducts analyses to understand the markets for finfish, shellfish, and other marine resources. This includes the interaction between U.S. managed capture and aquaculture resources with foreign supplies, consumer preferences, direct markets, market structure, and seafood labeling. These studies cover markets at the retail level as well as other levels in the supply chain.

#### **Priority Research Activities**

•Construct seafood demand models that forecast how prices will be affected by changes in supply due to shocks such as fuel price changes, species catchability, or a regulatory action such as a change in fishing quota.

•Collect and analyze data on consumer seafood preferences. Areas of focus include sustainability certification, wild capture and aquaculture, and the incidence of price premiums throughout the supply chain.

•Summarize and describe the U.S. role in the global seafood trade over time including examining a) the interaction between U.S.managed resources and foreign supplies, aquaculture, direct markets (e.g., consumer supported fisheries), market structure, and seafood labeling; and b) how these trends are influenced by changes in demand, and fishery and trade policies such as tariffs and import restrictions.



# Questions?

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