

FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES 2022

October 2024



NOAA
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Office of Science and
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Fisheries Statistics Division



Fisheries of the United States 2022

October 2024

NOAA Fisheries Office of Science and Technology Fisheries Statistics Division

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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

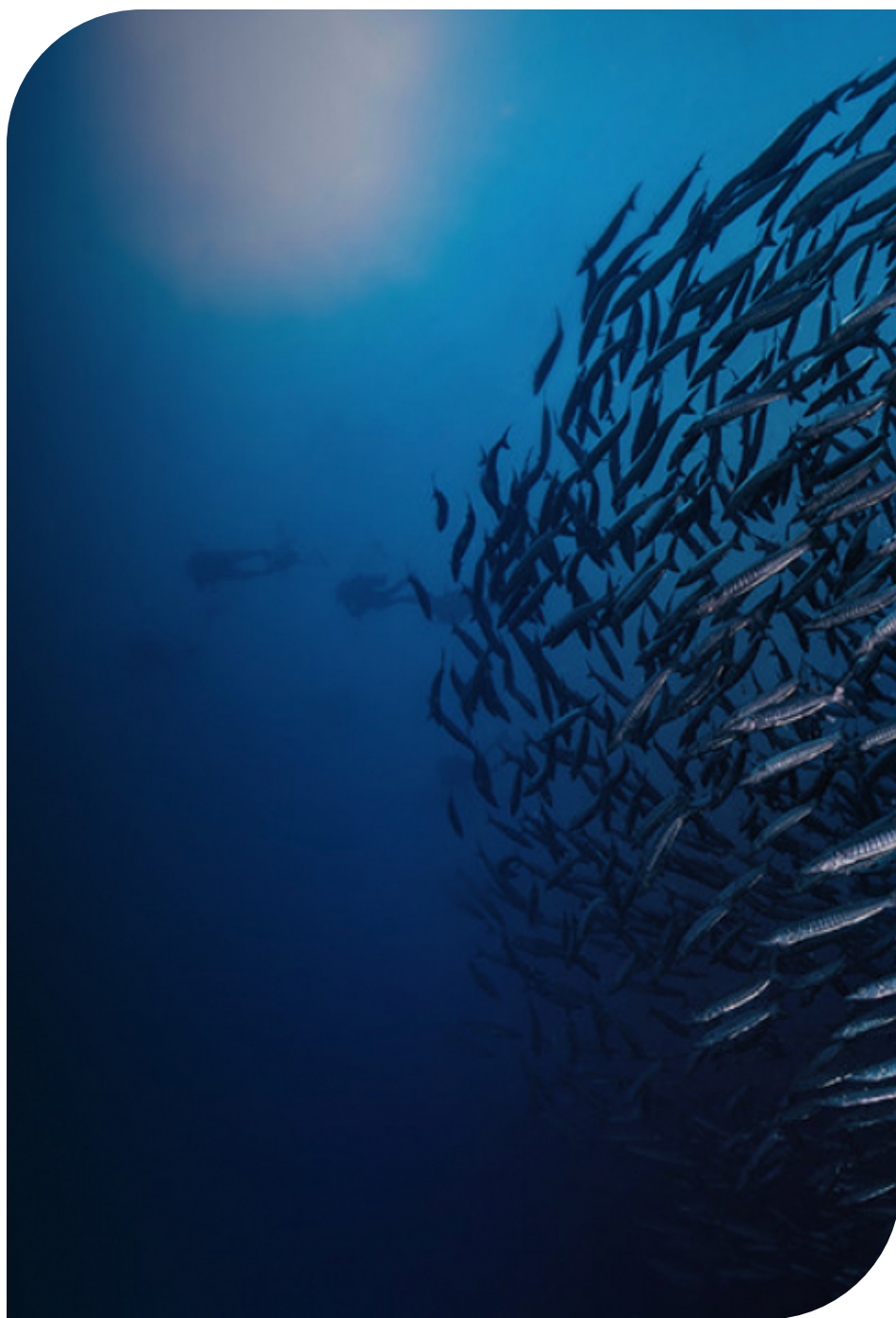
To meet a strong U.S. demand for seafood, the United States imported 6.9 billion pounds of seafood products, valued at \$29.7 billion. Top imported products were shrimp, salmon fillets/steaks, whole crabs, whole lobster, and whole salmon. Shrimp remains the most overall valuable import, accounting for 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
Intracoastal City, LA	296.1	295.3
Kodiak, AK	299.1	285.4
Naknek, AK	160.6	234.5
Astoria, OR	154.5	150.0
Westport, WA	132.6	112.3
Port Hueneme-Oxnard-Ventura, CA	37.5	105.1
Newport, OR	112.6	99.7
Alaska Peninsula (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
Cape May-Wildwood, NJ	113.5	65.2
Ketchikan, AK	59.5	54.1
Bristol Bay (Other), AK	51.4	40.3
Point Judith, RI	44.1	39.2

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 Peninsula (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-Barneget, 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.

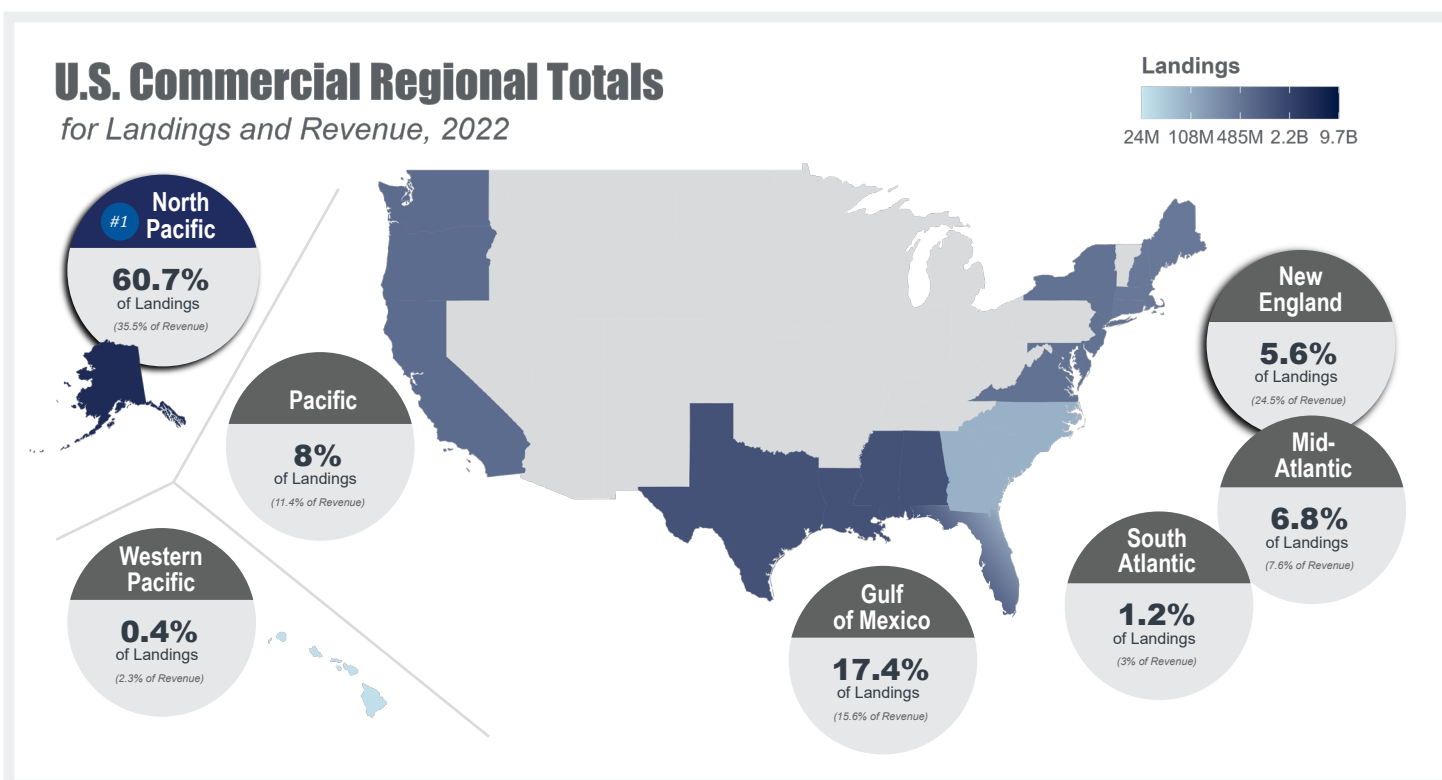


Figure 1. Regional percentages of U.S. totals for commercial fisheries landings and revenue, 2022 ([FOSS Data Portal](#)).

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

<i>Geographic Scale</i>		<i>2021</i>			<i>2022</i>		
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.

Disposition of U.S. Domestic Landings

2022

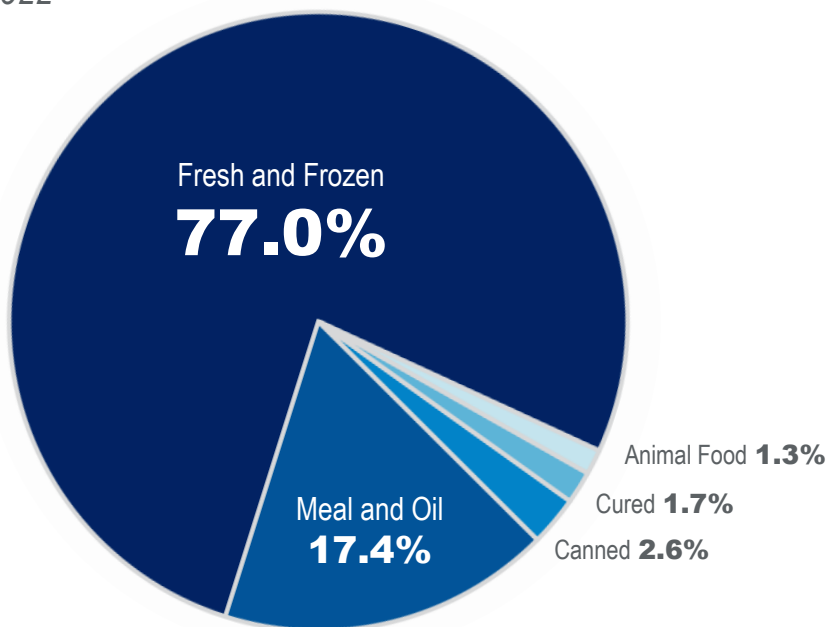


Figure 2. Percentage contribution of disposition, 2022 ([FOSS Data Portal](#)).

U.S. Commercial Landings and Revenue

from 2013-2022

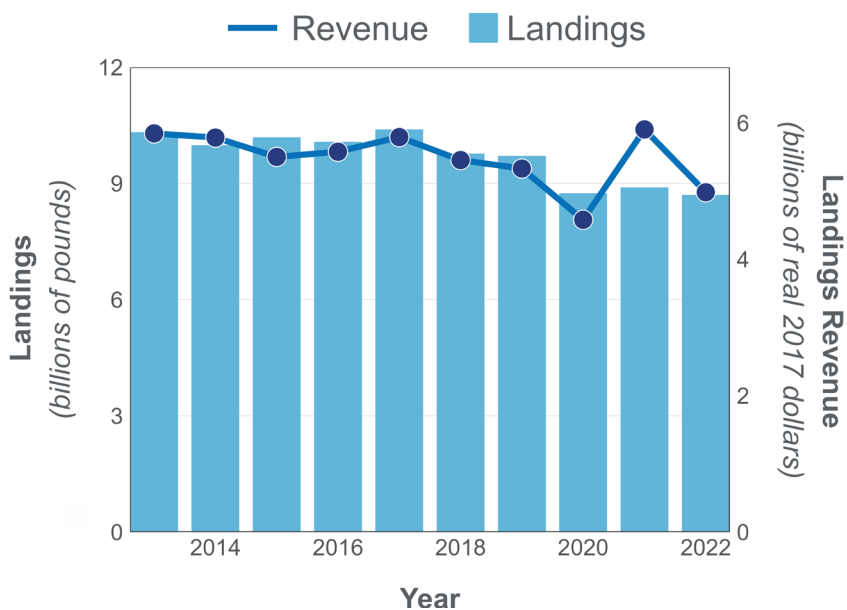
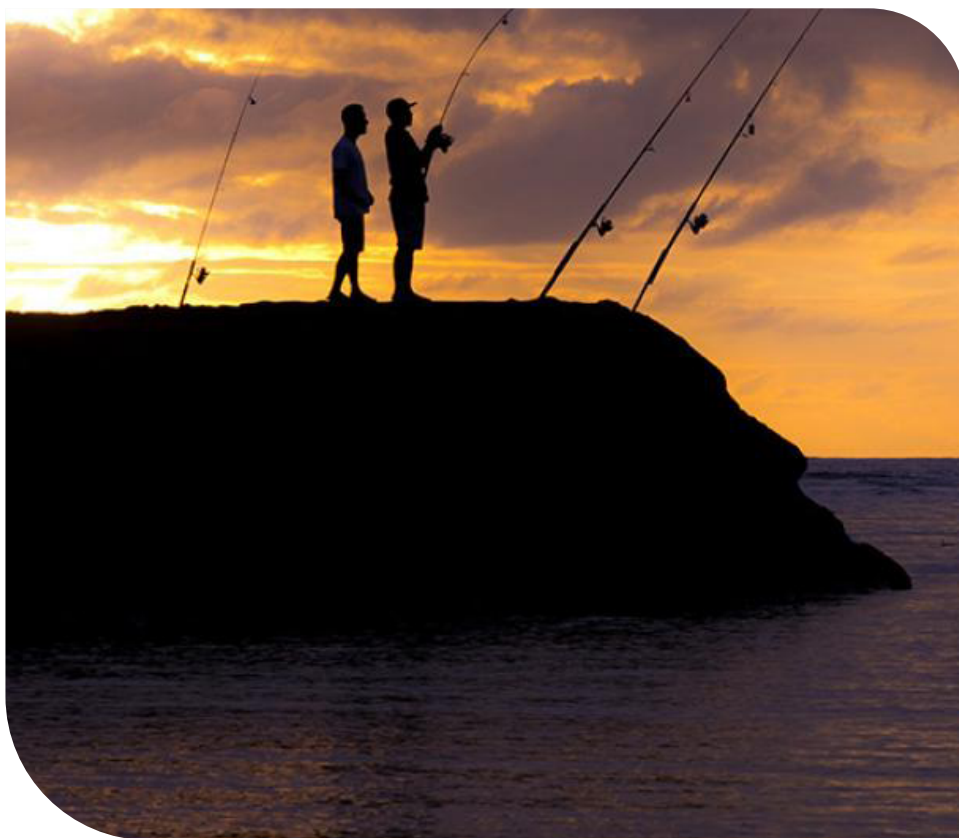


Figure 3. Trends in U.S. commercial landings and inflation-adjusted revenue, 2013 to 2022 ([FOSS Data Portal](#)).



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**).

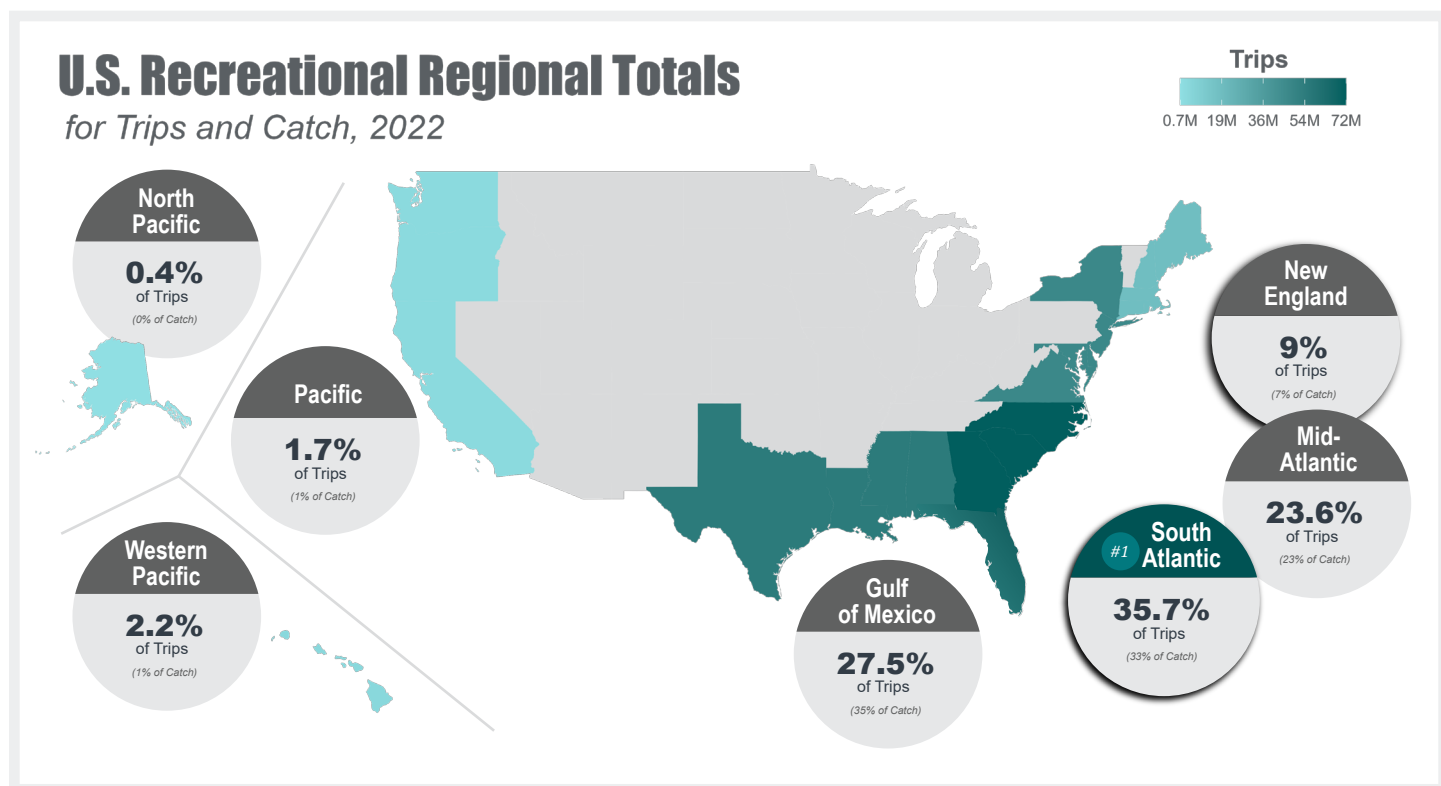
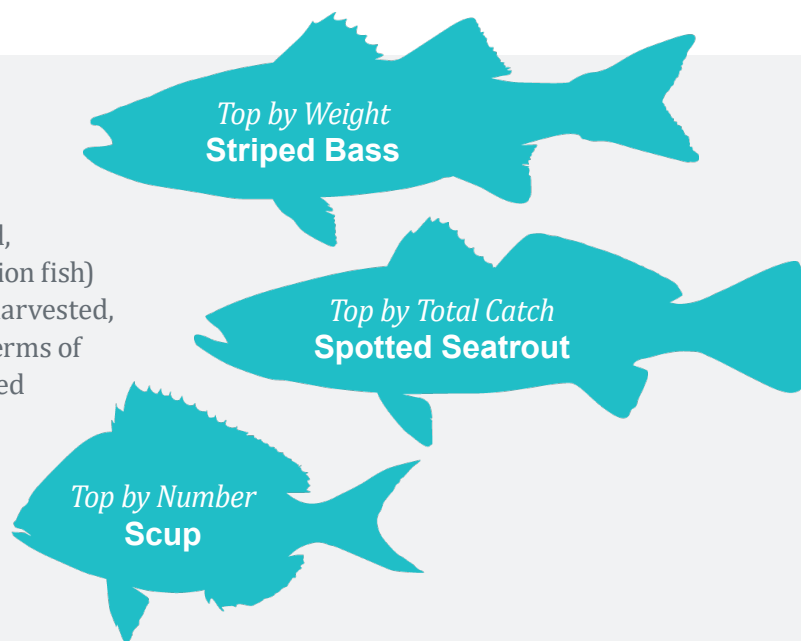


Figure 4. Regional percentages of U.S. totals for recreational fisheries catch and trips, 2022 ([MRIP Query Tool](#)).

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

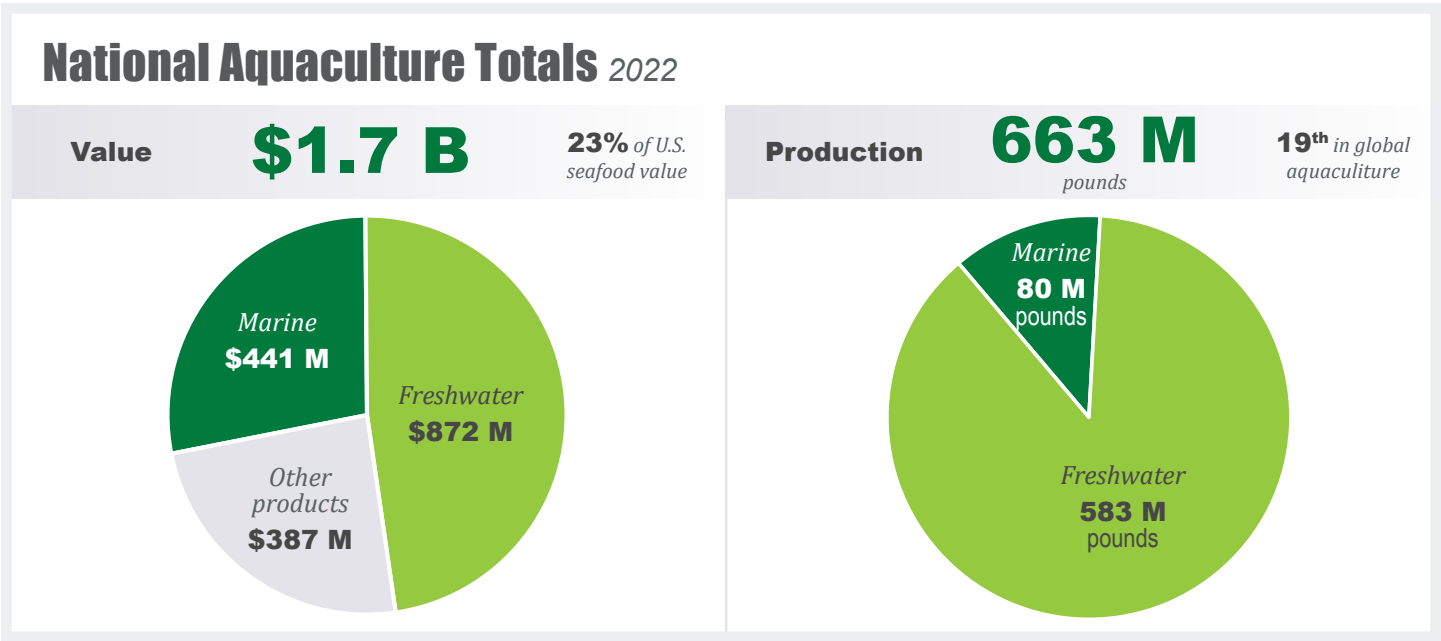


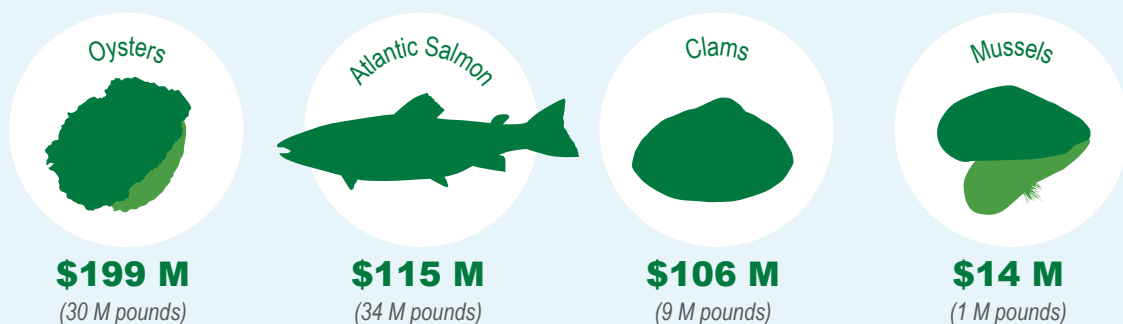
Figure 5. National freshwater and marine aquaculture totals for production and value, 2022.⁷

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.

Regional Marine Aquaculture Totals

2022

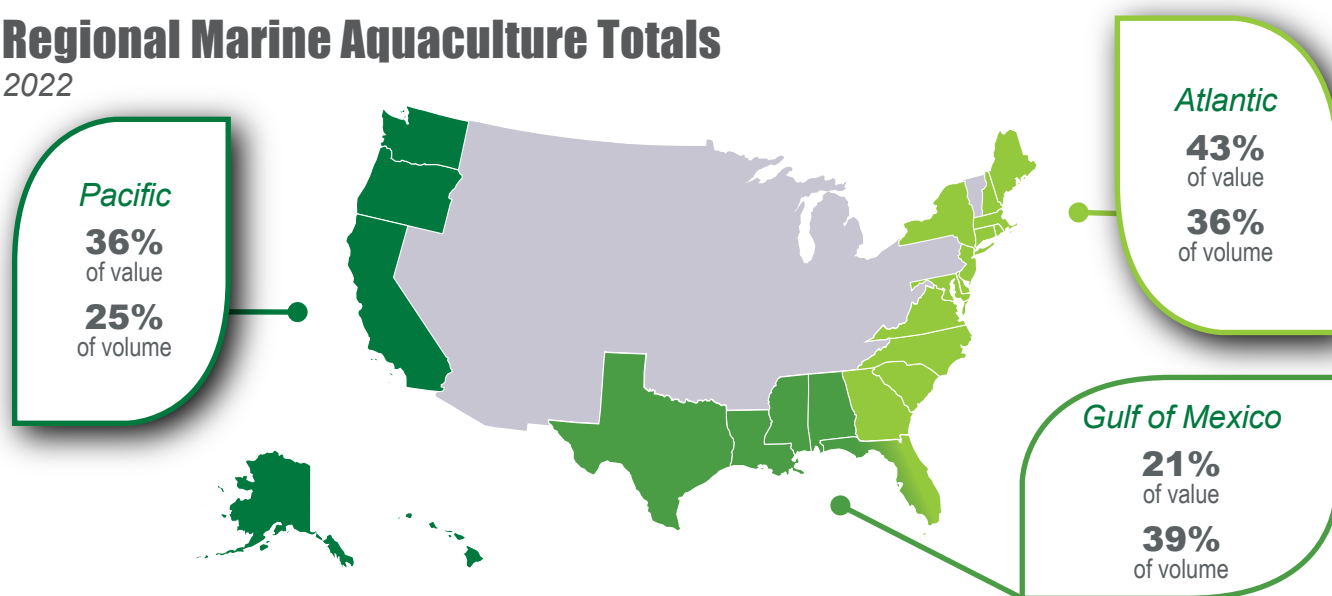


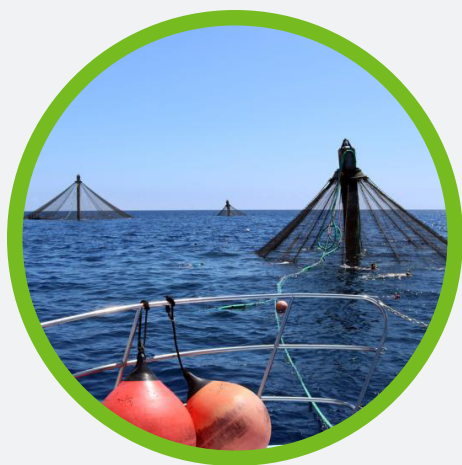
Figure 6. Regional percentages of U.S. totals for aquaculture value and volume, 2022.⁸

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

Value of Processed Fishery Products

by Category, 2022

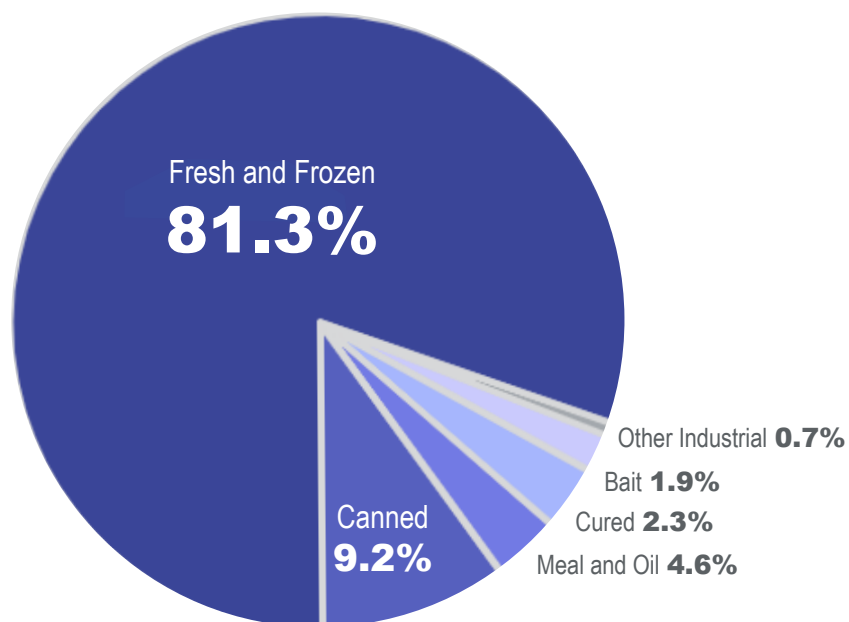


Figure 7. Process type as a percentage of the total value of processed fishery products, 2022 ([FOSS Data Portal](#)).

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

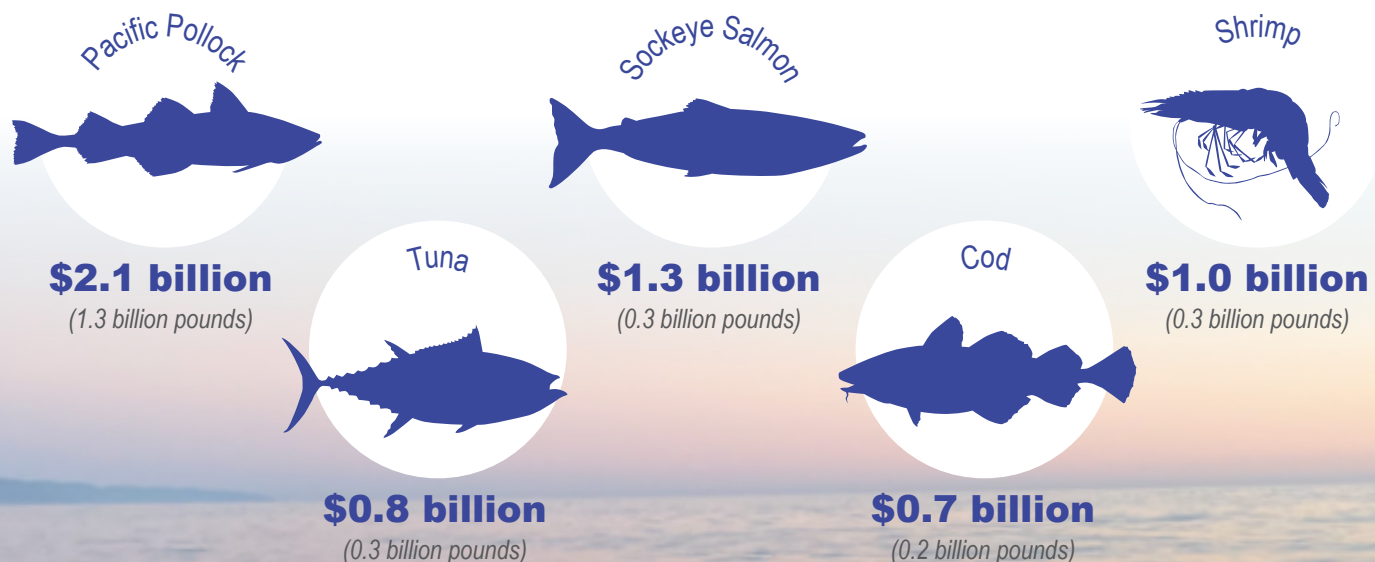


Table 9. Top fillets by volume, 2021 and 2022 (FOSS Data Portal).¹¹

Species	2021			2022		
	Volume (thousands of pounds)	Volume (metric tons)	Value (thousands of dollars)	Volume (thousands of pounds)	Volume (metric tons)	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			2022		
	Volume (thousands of pounds)	Volume (metric tons)	Value (thousands of dollars)	Volume (thousands of pounds)	Volume (metric tons)	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			2022		
	Volume (thousands of pounds)	Volume (metric tons)	Value (thousands of dollars)	Volume (thousands of pounds)	Volume (metric tons)	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%)

Trade Balance of Edible Seafood Products

2013 to 2022

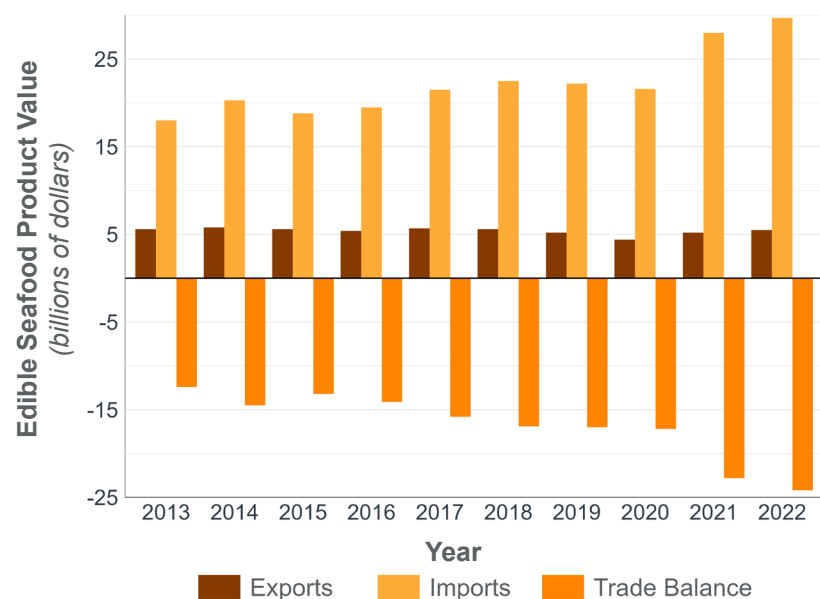
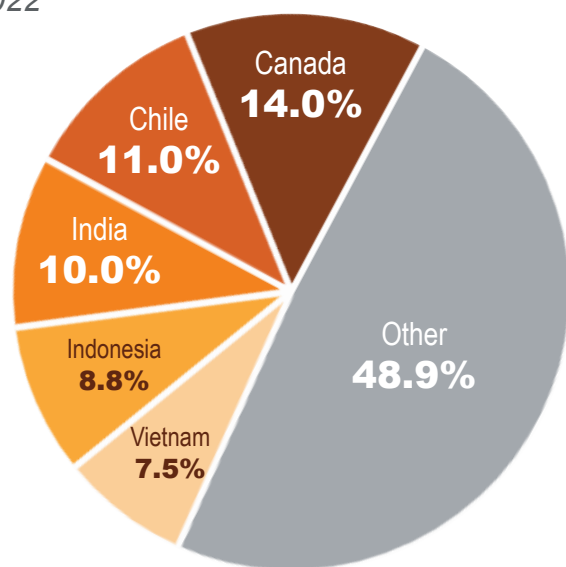


Figure 8. Trade balance (exports minus imports) of edible seafood products, 2013 to 2022 ([FOSS Data Portal](#)).

Imports by Country

2022



Exports by Country

2022

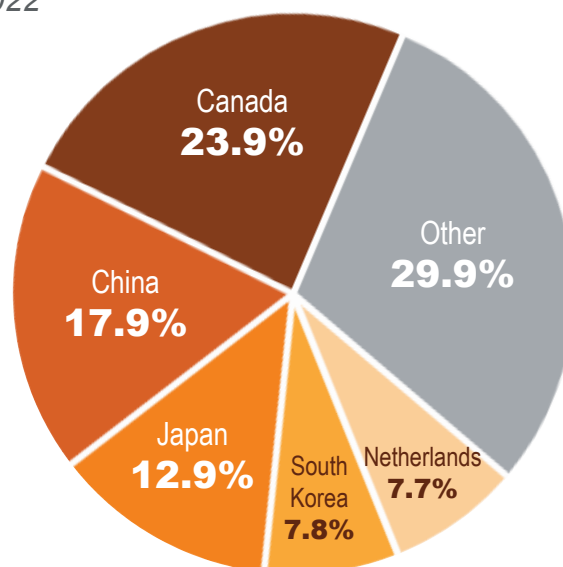


Figure 9. U.S. imports and exports by country (value), 2022 ([FOSS Data Portal](#)).

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**).

U.S. Imports by Product Type

Value and Volume, 2022

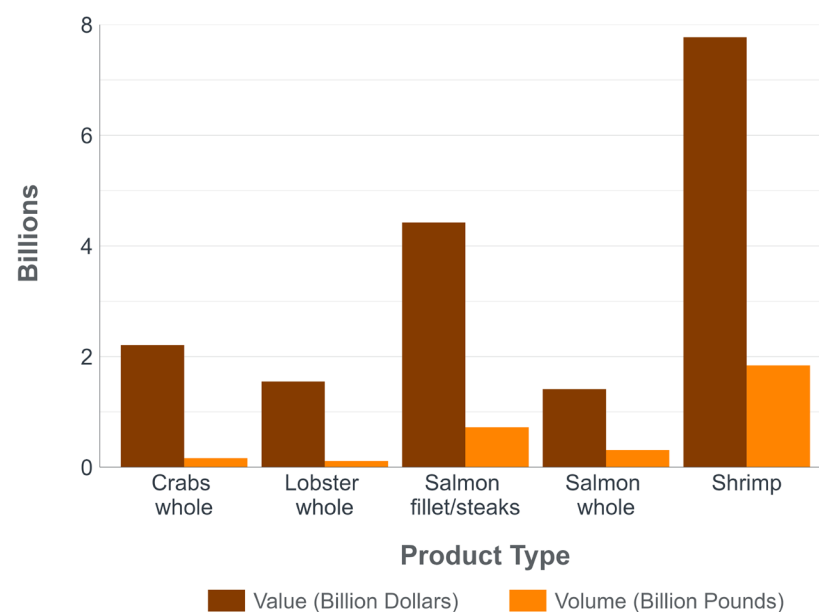


Figure 10. U.S. imports by product type (value and volume), 2022 ([FOSS Data Portal](#)).

U.S. Exports by Product Type

Value and Volume, 2022

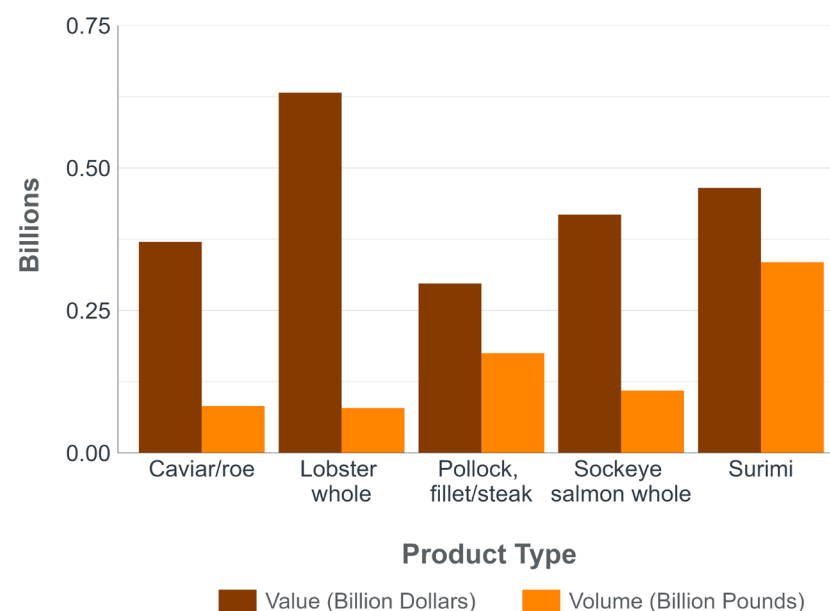


Figure 11. U.S. exports by product type (value and volume), 2022 ([FOSS Data Portal](#)).



U.S. Per Capita Consumption

*In 2022, U.S. per capita consumption of seafood products declined to **19.7 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**).*

U.S. Per Capita Consumption by Product Type

from 2013 to 2022

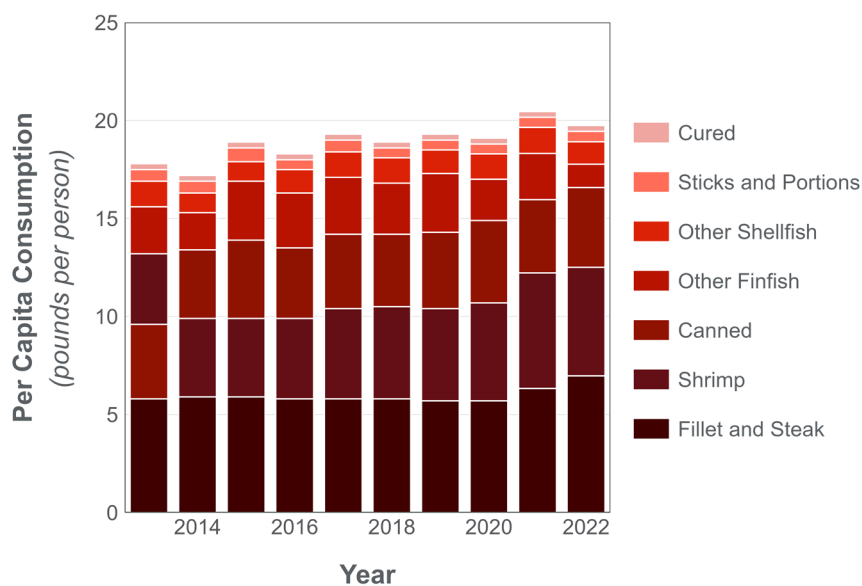


Figure 12. U.S. per capita consumption by product type, 2013 to 2022. Stacked bars are ordered from least to greatest per capita consumption from top to bottom ([FOSS Data Portal](#)).

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			Total
		Fresh and Frozen	Canned	Cured	
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.



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Other Report Information

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