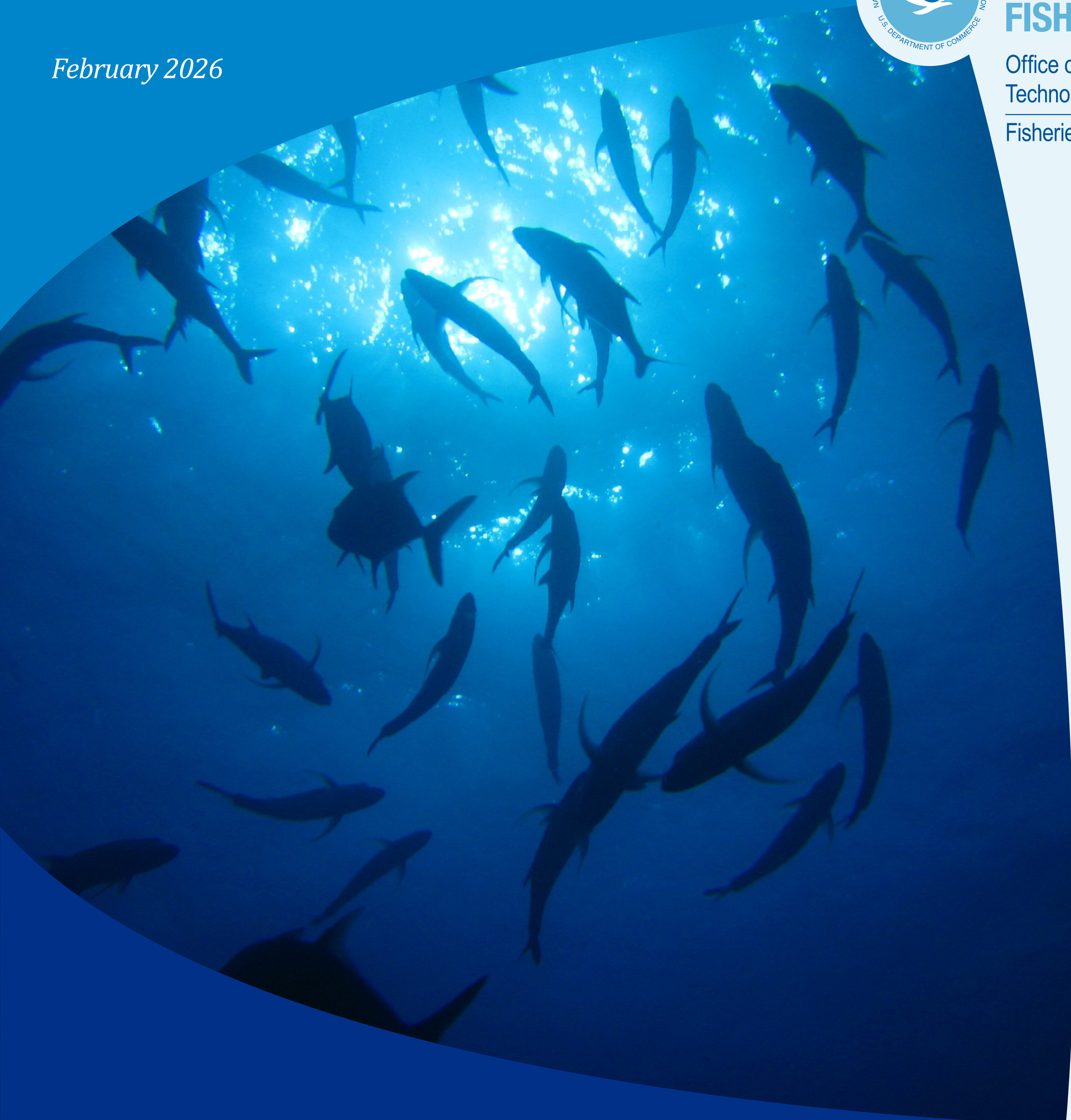
FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES 2023

February 2026



NOAA FISHERIES

Office of Science and Technology

Fisheries Statistics Division

Fisheries of the United States 2023

February 2026

NOAA Fisheries Office of Science and Technology
Fisheries Statistics Division

Richard Cody, Division Director
Veronica Pereira and Michael Liddel, Editors

Suggested Citation

National Marine Fisheries Service (2026). Fisheries of the United States, 2023.
U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA Current Fishery Statistics No. 2023. Available at:
https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/sustainable-fisheries/fisheries-united-states

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 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 per capita consumption of fishery products. The focus is not on economic analysis, although the 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 $5.1 billion in 2023—an increase of 153.2 million pounds (1.8 percent) and a decrease of $762.9 million (15 percent) compared with those in 2022. Finfish accounted for 87 percent of the total landings and 50 percent of the total value. The 2023 average ex-vessel price paid to fishermen was 60 cents per pound, 10 cents less than that in 2022.

Other highlights from the report include landings of 3.2 billion pounds for the nation's largest commercial fishery, Alaska pollock, valued at $523.6 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 key species or species groups with the highest landings value were crabs ($703.1 million), lobsters ($697.5 million), Alaska pollock ($523.6 million), salmon ($453.0 million), and sea scallops ($359.9 million).

Foreign Trade Highlights

To meet a strong U.S. demand for seafood, the United States imported 6.3 billion pounds of seafood products, valued at $25 billion. The top valued imported items were shrimp, salmon fillets/steaks, whole lobster, whole salmon, and whole crabs. 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 billion. The top valued exports included: whole lobster, surimi, Alaska pollock fillets/steaks, caviar/roe, salmon fillets/steaks, and whole Sockeye salmon.

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 over 204 million trips in 2023. These recreational anglers caught an estimated 1.1 billion fish and released 65 percent of those caught. The total recreational harvest was estimated at 385 million fish with a combined weight of 364 million pounds. By weight, yellowfin tuna was the top species harvested, with anglers harvesting 27.6 million pounds (545.2 thousand fish) in 2023. By number of fish, scup was the top species harvested, with anglers harvesting 12.8 million fish in 2023.

Processed Products Highlights

The estimated value of the 2023 domestic production of edible and non-edible processed fishery products was $12 billion, down $1.2 billion (9.8 percent) from 2022. The value of edible products was $11.2 billion—down $970.8 million (8 percent) compared with that in 2022. The value of industrial products was $745.5 million in 2023—down 202.1 million (21 percent) from 2022.

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* **$5.1 billion** *in 2023—an increase of 153.2 million pounds (1.8 percent) and a decrease of $762.9 million (15 percent) compared with those in 2022 (**Table 1**). Finfish accounted for 87 percent of the total landings and 50 percent of the total value. The 2023 average ex-vessel price paid to fishermen was 60 cents per pound, 10 cents less than that in 2022.*

Table 1. U.S. supply of commercial finfish and shellfish, 2022 to 2023 (thousands of pounds, live weight) (FOSS Data Portal).

Category	*Domestic Landings* 2022	2023	*Imports* 2022	2023	*Exports* 2022	2023
Grand Total	**8,284,656**	**8,437,019**	**14,863,282**	**13,305,025**	**6,561,979**	**7,311,179**
All finfish	6,901,119	7,238,962	9,460,602	8,305,437	6,072,928	6,855,246
All shellfish	1,383,537	1,198,057	5,402,680	4,999,588	489,051	455,933
All edible	**6,718,856**	**6,884,608**	**13,800,214**	**12,392,167**	**5,476,910**	**5,794,749**
Edible finfish	5,351,888	5,711,862	8,397,533	7,392,579	4,987,859	5,338,816
Edible shellfish	1,366,968	1,172,746	5,402,680	4,999,588	489,051	455,933
All non-edible (industrial)	**1,565,800**	**1,552,411**	**1,063,069**	**912,858**	**1,085,069**	**1,516,430**
Non-edible finfish	1,549,231	1,527,100	1,063,069	912,858	1,085,069	1,516,430
Non-edible shellfish	16,569	25,311	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 309.6 million pounds (140.4 million metric tons) in 2023 and made up around 4 percent of the U.S. total domestic landings.

Commercial landings by U.S. fishermen at ports outside the 50 states provided an additional 206.6 million pounds (93.7 thousand metric tons) valued at $179.6 million. This was a decrease of 14 percent or 32.6 million pounds (14.8 thousand metric tons) in quantity and a decrease of $8.0 million (4 percent) in value compared with that in 2022. Most of these landings consisted of tuna landed in American Samoa and other territorial and foreign ports.

Key Ports

For the 26th consecutive year, **Dutch Harbor, Alaska** led the nation as the port with the highest volume of seafood landed (780.1 million pounds valued at $224.5 million) (**Table 2**). Alaska pollock have historically made up the majority of landings volume and value. Additionally, snow and king crab are a high-value species and have historically accounted for a large percentage of the value landed in Dutch Harbor.

In addition, for the 23rd consecutive year, **New Bedford, Massachusetts** was the port with the highest valued catch in the nation (76.9 million pounds valued at $363.3 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, 2022 to 2023 (millions of pounds) (FOSS Data Portal).

Port	2022	2023
Dutch Harbor, AK	613.5	780.1
Aleutian Islands (Other), AK	443.4	520.2
Empire-Venice, LA	498.4	472.6
Kodiak, AK	285.4	310.7
Intracoastal City, LA	295.3	292.1
Reedville, VA	325.0	290.9
Naknek, AK	234.5	169.0
Astoria, OR	150.0	157.7
Pago Pago, AS	88.2	118.4
Cordova, AK	65.3	111.3
Newport, OR	99.7	95.1
Sitka, AK	69.1	87.0
Westport, WA	112.3	85.6
Ketchikan, AK	54.1	85.0
Alaska Penninsula (Other), AK	91.7	78.8
New Bedford, MA	88.4	76.9
Cape May-Wildwood, NJ	65.2	58.0
Petersburg, AK	36.6	54.4
Point Judith, RI	39.2	44.8
Dulac-Chauvin, LA	36.2	36.0

Revenue

Table 3. Commercial fisheries revenue at major U.S. ports, 2022 to 2023 (millions of dollars) (FOSS Data Portal).

Port	2022	2023
New Bedford, MA	443.2	363.3
Dutch Harbor, AK	159.9	224.5
Empire-Venice, LA	163.3	138.4
Naknek, AK	298.5	134.3
Aleutian Islands (Other), AK	144.4	127.2
Honolulu, HI	121.8	112.9
Pago Pago, AS	68.3	97.2
Kodiak, AK	139.0	94.1
Sitka, AK	77.5	71.4
Key West, FL	66.3	62.2
Newport, OR	47.7	62.0
Westport, WA	86.5	60.7
Point Judith, RI	71.4	57.1
Gloucester, MA	59.3	54.7
Stonington, ME	46.1	54.2
Cordova, AK	76.4	48.3
Dulac-Chauvin, LA	59.4	47.9
Bayou La Batre, AL	59.5	47.6
Astoria, OR	41.9	44.8
Alaska Penninsula (Other), AK	91.0	44.2

Key Species Trends

Edible fish and shellfish landings in the 50 states were 6.9 billion pounds (3.1 million metric tons) in 2023—an increase of 149.9 million pounds (68 thousand metric tons) compared with those in 2022. Landings for reduction and other industrial purposes were 1.6 billion pounds (724.4 thousand metric tons) in 2023—an increase of 45.5 million pounds (20.7 thousand metric tons) compared with those in 2022.

Nationally, the key species or species groups with the highest landings value were crabs ($703.1 million), lobsters ($697.5 million), Alaska pollock ($523.6 million), salmon ($453.0 million), and sea scallops ($359.9 million). Similarly, the key species or species groups with the highest landings volume were Alaska pollock (3.2 billion pounds), menhadens (1.3 billion pounds), salmon (856.7 million pounds), Pacific hake (Whiting) (471.0 million pounds), and Pacific cod (373.8 million pounds).

Regional Landings Trends

Landings increased in the North Pacific and South Atlantic regions, while all others experienced declines in landings (**Table 4**). Regionally, from 2022 to 2023, New England landings decreased by 3 percent, while landings revenue decreased by 5 percent; Mid-Atlantic landings decreased by 2 percent, while landings revenue decreased by 3 percent; South Atlantic landings increased by 7 percent, while landings revenue decreased by 1 percent; Gulf of America landings decreased by 8 percent, and landings value decreased by 13 percent; West Pacific landings decreased by 1 percent, while landings revenue decreased by 8 percent; and Pacific landings decreased by 17 percent, while landings revenue decreased by 13 percent. Finally, North Pacific landings increased by 10 percent, while landings revenue decreased by 22 percent.

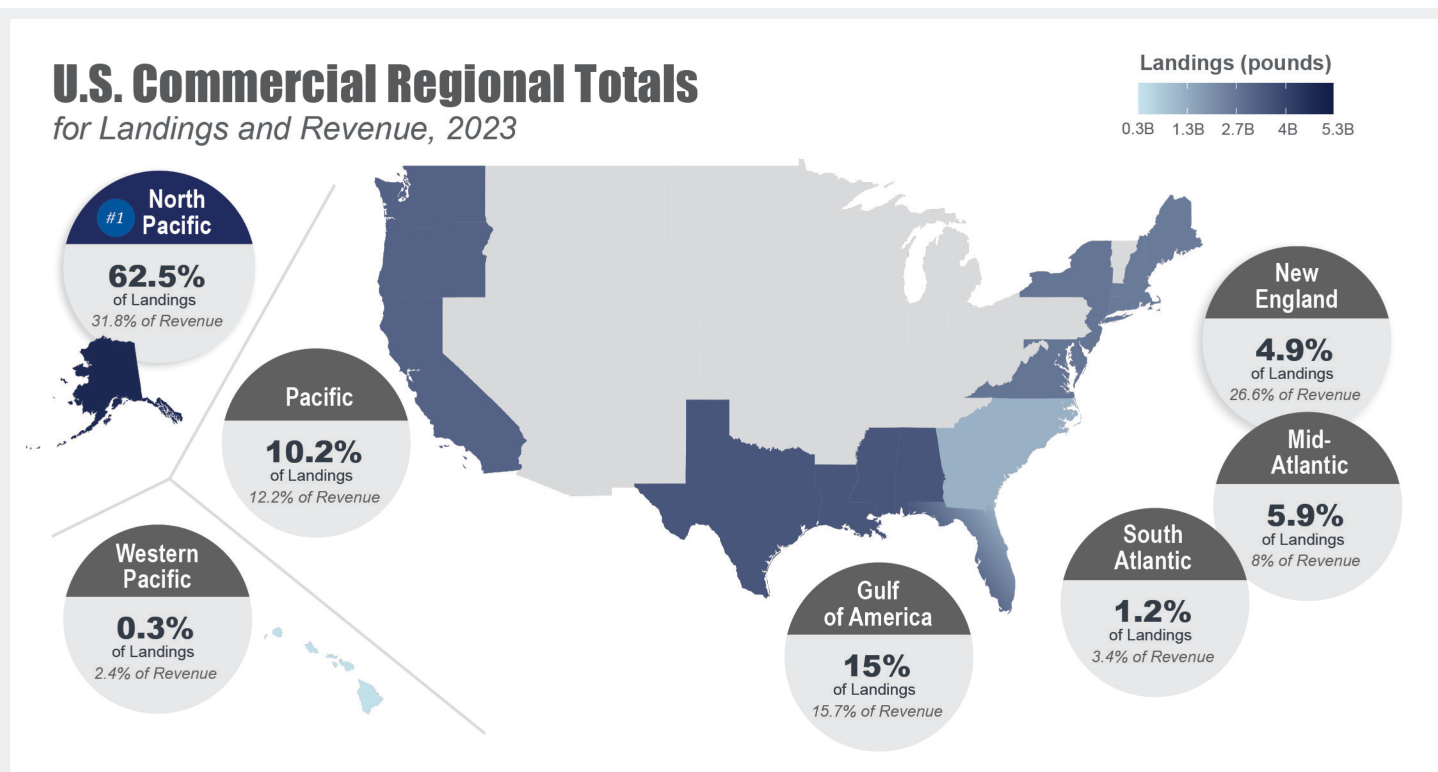


Figure 1. Regional percentages of U.S. totals for commercial fisheries landings and revenue, 2023 (FOSS Data Portal).

Table 4. U.S. domestic landings by region and state, 2022 to 2023 (thousands of pounds; thousands of metric tons; thousands of dollars) (FOSS Data Portal).[1,2,3,4]

Geographic Scale		*2022*			*2023*		
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	4,818,063	2,185,442	2,074,782	5,282,177	2,395,956	1,613,434
Pacific	**Regional Total**	**1,041,674**	**472,480**	**711,514**	**864,703**	**392,214**	**617,316**
	California	186,199	84,450	207,849	112,239	50,903	170,330
	Oregon	286,178	129,807	132,589	301,298	136,668	179,719
	Pacific At-Sea Processors	408,929	185,486	44,600	309,621	140,441	27,232
	Washington	160,368	72,737	326,476	141,545	64,202	240,035
Western Pacific	Hawai'i	29,192	13,235	135,193	28,920	13,118	124,072
New England	**Regional Total**	**428,436**	**194,329**	**1,415,568**	**415,962**	**188,677**	**1,350,536**
	Connecticut	7,356	3,331	15,802	6,248	2,831	12,513
	Maine	178,306	80,878	585,046	176,303	79,971	632,280
	Massachusetts	171,488	77,785	670,040	155,689	70,620	574,192
	New Hampshire	11,626	5,272	37,338	12,276	5,570	43,060
	Rhode Island	59,660	27,063	107,342	65,446	29,685	88,491
Mid-Atlantic	**Regional Total**	**506,983**	**229,957**	**415,100**	**494,765**	**224,419**	**404,787**
	Delaware	5,176	2,346	15,666	4,881	2,214	14,467
	Maryland	33,221	15,066	78,510	34,167	15,498	82,110
	New Jersey	107,863	48,925	113,451	103,748	47,057	93,370
	New York	19,151	8,689	38,843	16,995	7,709	28,186
	Virginia	341,572	154,931	168,630	334,974	151,941	186,654
South Atlantic	**Regional Total**	**91,036**	**41,293**	**173,389**	**97,532**	**44,231**	**171,263**
	East Florida	44,474	20,178	61,632	40,791	18,498	53,731
	Georgia	5,422	2,460	18,717	6,984	3,167	19,335
	North Carolina	34,552	15,670	68,395	42,044	19,069	73,803
	South Carolina	6,588	2,985	24,645	7,713	3,497	24,394
Gulf of America	**Regional Total**	**1,381,216**	**626,492**	**913,097**	**1,265,709**	**574,106**	**794,365**
	Alabama	30,159	13,678	62,672	31,712	14,384	50,908
	Louisiana	912,386	413,848	416,690	880,459	399,368	343,009
	Mississippi	310,858	141,001	55,188	234,187	106,227	43,219
	Texas	62,902	28,531	169,705	63,970	29,017	124,516
	West Florida	64,911	29,434	208,842	55,381	25,110	0

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 Washington landings include at-sea processors.

4 Data do not include landings by U.S.-flag vessels at Puerto Rico and other ports outside the 50 states.

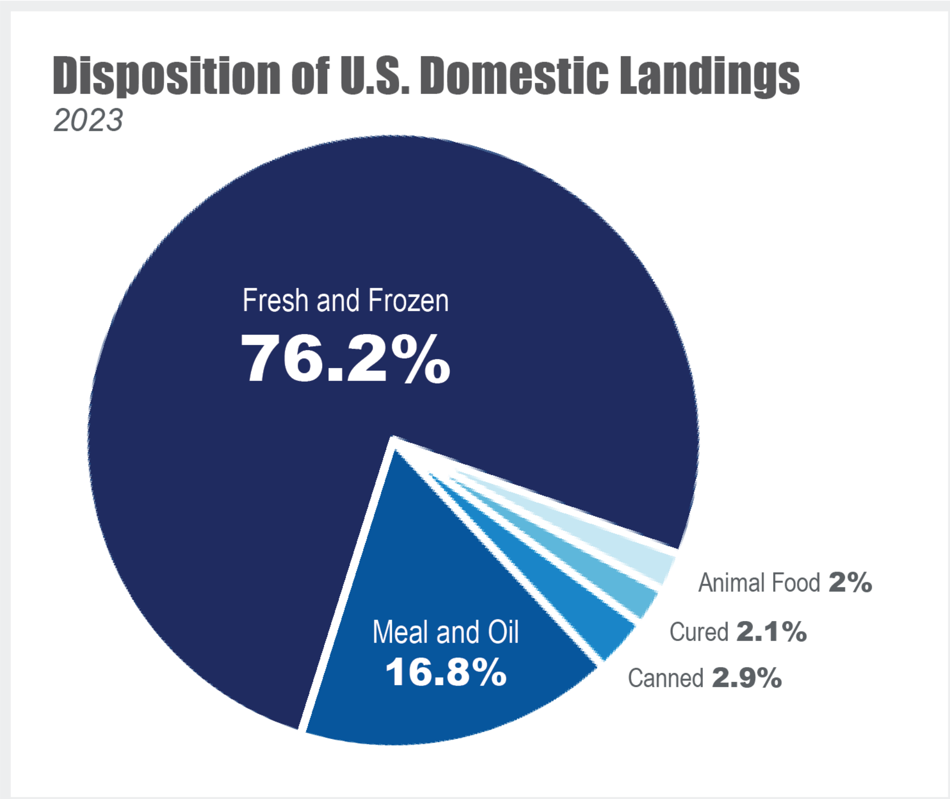


Figure 2. Percent contribution of disposition, 2023 (FOSS Data Portal).

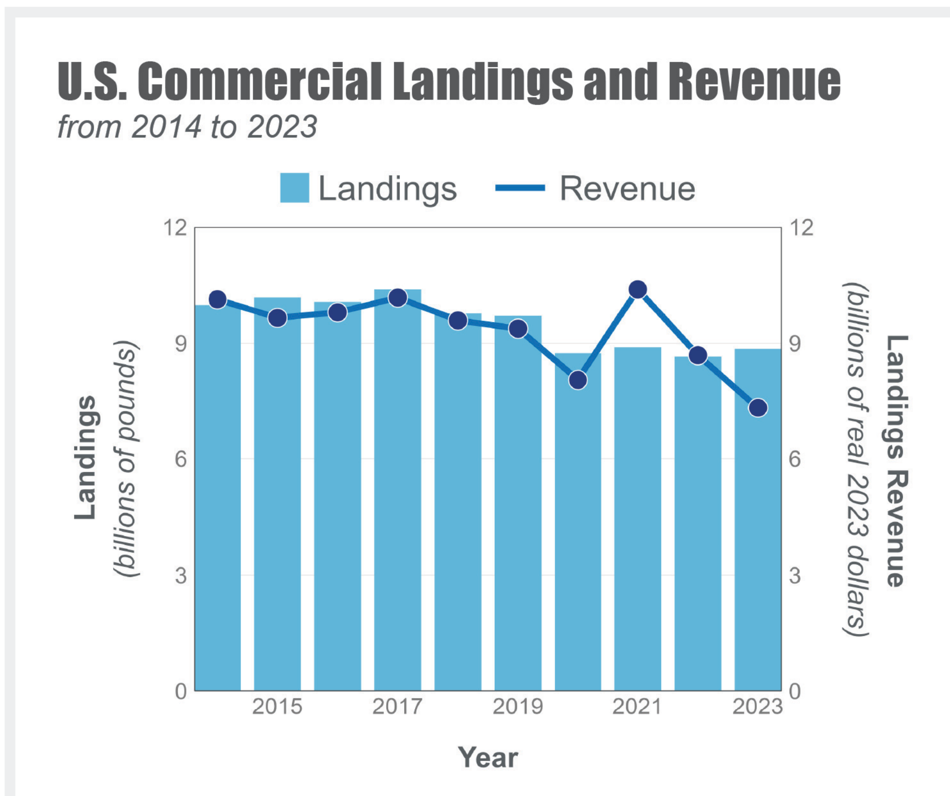


Figure 3. Trends in U.S. commercial landings and inflation-adjusted revenue, 2014 to 2023 (FOSS Data Portal).

U.S. Recreational Fisheries

In 2023, recreational anglers took over **204 million saltwater fishing trips** *in the continental United States and Hawai'i (**Table 5**). Anglers caught an estimated* **1.1 billion fish**, *of which 65 percent was released. Anglers harvested an estimated* **385 million fish** *with a combined weight of over* **364 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 (37 percent) and catch (35 percent). The Gulf of America region accounted for the second highest percentage of trips (29 percent) and catch (36 percent), followed by the Mid-Atlantic region with 23 percent of trips and 20 percent of catch. The New England region accounted for 8 percent of trips and 8 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).

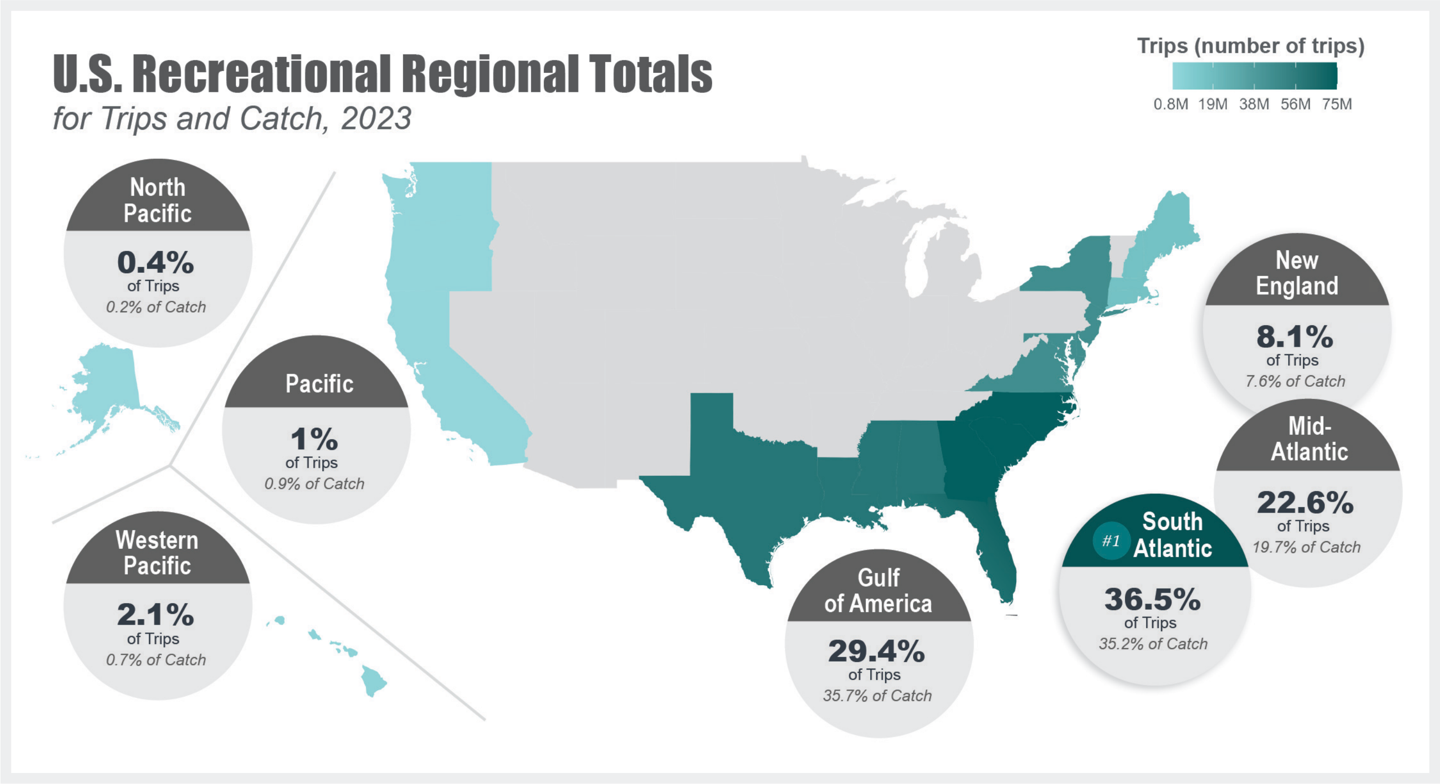
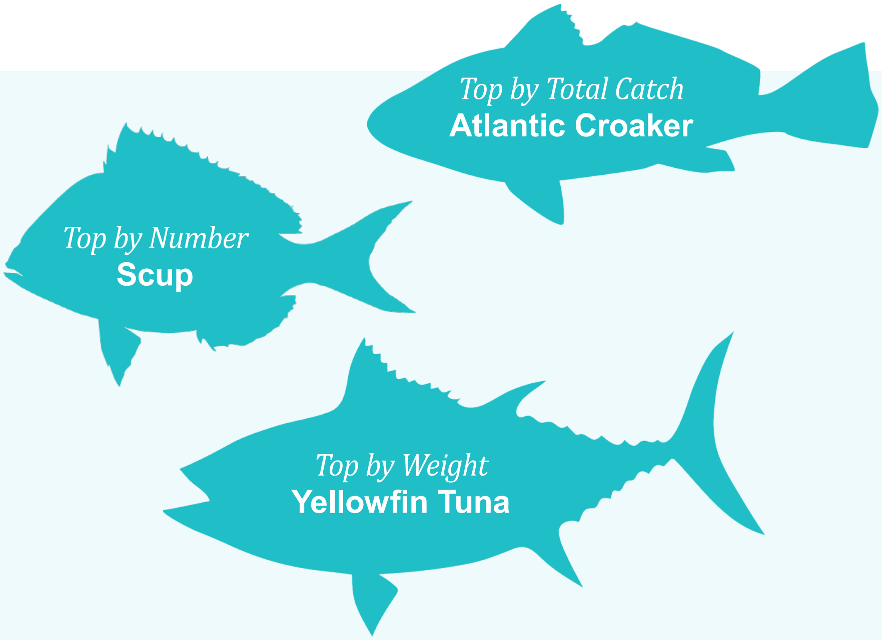


Figure 4. Regional percentages of U.S. totals for recreational fisheries catch and trips, 2023 (MRIP Query Tool).

Key Species Harvested and Released

By weight, yellowfin tuna was the top species harvested, with anglers harvesting 27.6 million pounds (545.2 thousand fish) in 2023. By number of fish, scup was the top species harvested, with anglers harvesting 14.2 million fish in 2023.
In terms of total catch, which includes both harvested and released fish, the Atlantic croaker was the top species, with anglers catching 52.4 million fish. These numbers do not include fish 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 2023. Anglers in Florida caught about 549.9 million fish and took about 88 million trips, while anglers in North Carolina caught about 73.6 million fish and took about 15.8 million trips (**Table 5** and **Table 6**).

Trips

Table 5. U.S. recreational trips by state, 2023 (thousands of trips) (MRIP Query Tool).

State	Angler Trips
U.S. Total	**204,994**
Florida	88,007
North Carolina	15,796
New Jersey	14,536
New York	12,995
South Carolina	10,667
Virginia	8,326
Alabama	8,178
Maryland	7,863
Massachusetts	6,644
Georgia	5,063
Mississippi	4,437
Hawai'i	4,189
Connecticut	3,614
Rhode Island	3,126
Maine	2,376
Delaware	2,363
Louisiana	1,760
California	1,604
Texas	1,580
New Hampshire	782
Alaska	751
Oregon	218
Washington	120

Catch

Table 6. U.S. recreational finfish harvested and released by state (thousands of fish), 2023 (MRIP Query Tool).[5]

State	Harvested	Released	Total Catch
U.S. Total	**384,839**	**704,408**	**1,089,247**
Florida	233,435	316,481	549,916
North Carolina	16,482	57,117	73,599
New York	14,344	52,510	66,855
South Carolina	10,864	52,554	63,419
New Jersey	8,292	54,441	62,734
Virginia	14,148	31,148	45,296
Alabama	8,873	25,838	34,710
Massachusetts	15,098	17,999	33,097
Maryland	10,250	19,292	29,543
Mississippi	8,685	17,241	25,926
Connecticut	5,170	14,510	19,680
Georgia	5,392	13,558	18,949
Rhode Island	4,217	13,067	17,284
Delaware	1,601	7,576	9,177
Hawai'i	7,236	687	7,922
Maine	4,522	3,384	7,906
California	4,464	2,898	7,362
Louisiana	5,409	NA	5,409
New Hampshire	1,563	2,600	4,163
Alaska	1,487	911	2,398
Texas	1,926	NA	1,926
Washington	751	401	1,151
Oregon	631	195	825

5 Louisiana and Texas only report data for harvested fish, not for released fish.

U.S. Aquaculture Production

It is estimated that **688 million pounds** *of farmed seafood, valued at $1.3 billion, was produced in 2023. Including value estimates for non-edible and other minor seafood products,* **$1.6 billion** *in value was generated by aquaculture in 2023 (**Figure 5**).[6,7] While aquaculture only accounts for 9 percent of total domestic seafood production, the focus on high-value products means that 25 percent of the value of seafood products comes from aquaculture.*

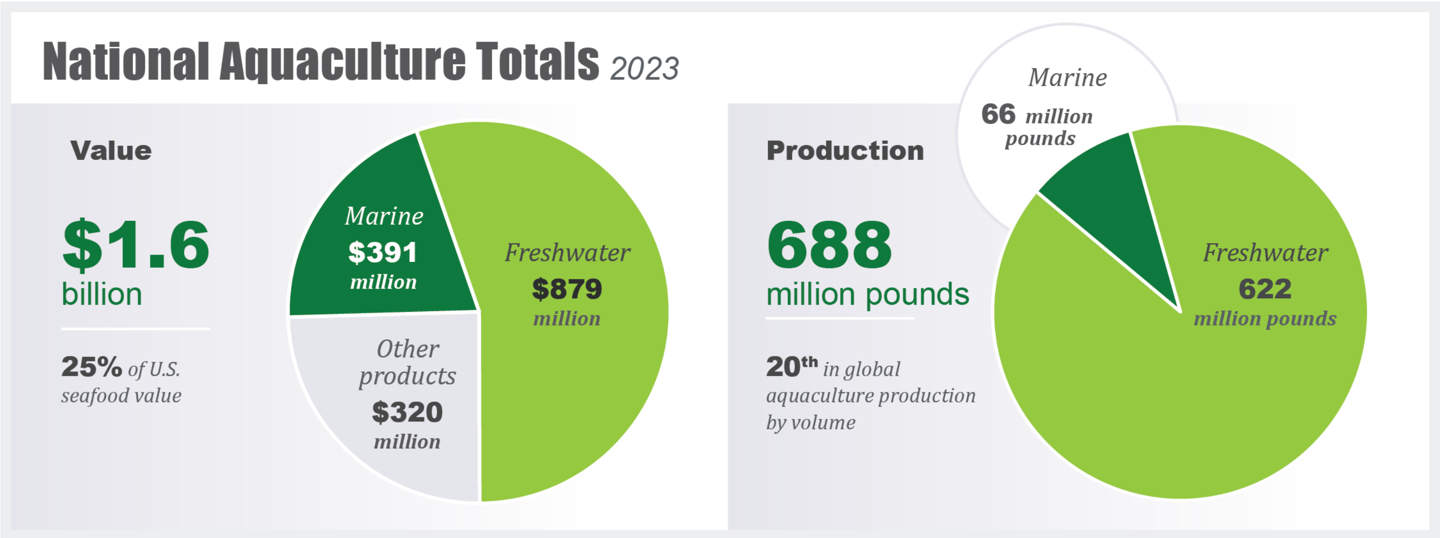


Figure 5. National freshwater, marine, and other products aquaculture totals for production and value, 2023.[7,8]

---

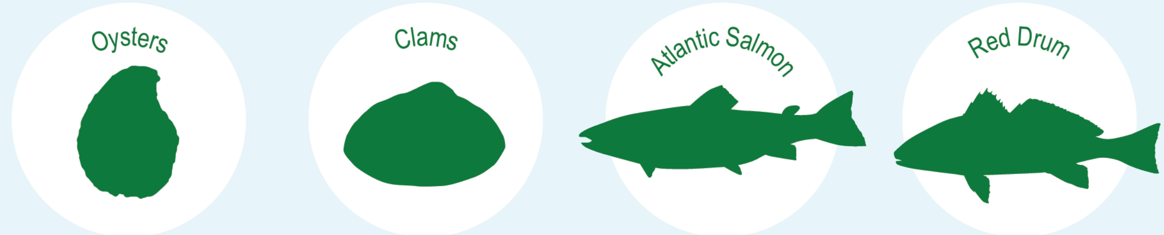
6 "Seafood" includes wild and farmed aquatic organisms raised or fished for food production (both marine and freshwater harvested).

7 Data are from state agencies, industry groups, major farmers, a consultant economist, and the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Census of Aquaculture and National Agricultural Statistics Service.

8 The 20th in global aquaculture statistic is from FAO's Fisheries and Aquaculture online database and represents the most recent data (2022).

Highest Value Marine Aquaculture Species

2023



$205 million
28 million pounds meat weight

$82 million
8 million pounds meat weight

$68 million
21 million pounds

$14 million
3 million pounds

$12 million
3 million pounds

Freshwater aquaculture in the United States consists principally of catfish (354 million pounds), crawfish (199 million pounds), and trout (48 million pounds). The total volume and value of freshwater aquaculture production is estimated at 622 million pounds and $879 million, respectively, in 2023.

Marine shellfish aquaculture for molluscs consists primarily of oysters, clams, and mussels. Nationally, 37 million pounds (meat weight) (**Table 7**) of these shellfish were produced in 2023 with a total value of $295 million (**Table 8**). While thriving shellfish industries can be found in all coastal regions of the United States, the Atlantic coast states produce the most oysters, clams, and mussels by value ($133 million), and the Gulf states produce the most by volume (16.5 million pounds meat weight) (**Figure 6**).

Marine finfish aquaculture in the United States consists primarily of salmon, red drum, and other high market value species such as steelhead trout and almaco jack (also known as kanpachi). These fish are cultivated using various methods, including net pens, coastal ponds, and land-based recirculating aquaculture systems. Atlantic salmon, raised in both net pens and land-based recirculating systems, accounted for an estimated 21 million pounds and $68 million. Red drum, farmed in coastal ponds, had an estimated harvest of 3 million pounds valued at $14 million. Production of other marine finfish species is limited or has data reporting constraints.

Seaweed (also referred to as macroalgae) aquaculture is a fast-growing sector in the United States. In 2023, total U.S. farmed seaweed production in wet weight and value was estimated to be 1.9 million pounds and $1.9 million, respectively. Though production decreased from the 2022 level of 2.1 million pounds wet weight, over the past six years, farmed seaweed production has increased rapidly (69,053 pounds wet weight in 2017). This sector may play a role in driving U.S. competitiveness in global seafood production.

Kelp aquaculture.
Credit: NOAA Fisheries/Megan Ewald

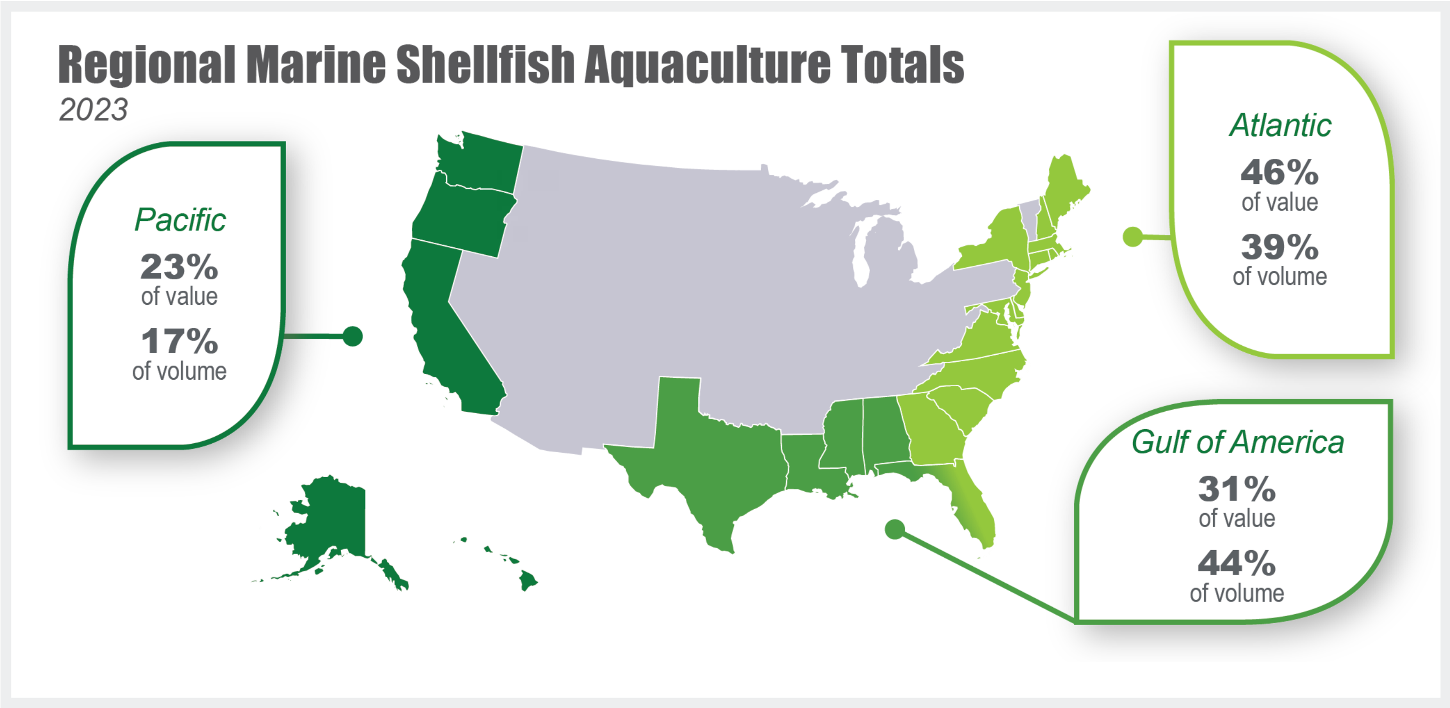


Figure 6. Regional percentages of U.S. totals for shellfish aquaculture value and volume, 2023.[9,10]

Table 7. Shellfish volume in meat weight pounds by region, 2023.[9,10]

Region	Total Shellfish	Oyster	Clam	Mussel
U.S. Total	**36,865,183**	**28,124,972**	**8,087,906**	**652,305**
Northeast	13,964,365	8,176,909	5,349,155	438,301
Southeast	189,718	89,906	99,812	—
Gulf of America	16,522,323	15,069,884	1,452,439	—
Pacific	6,188,776	4,788,272	1,186,500	214,004

Table 8. Shellfish value in dollars by region, 2023.[9,10]

Region	Total Shellfish	Oyster	Clam	Mussel
U.S. Total	**$294,614,320**	**$205,410,686**	**$81,822,765**	**$7,380,869**
Northeast	$133,403,354	$84,909,606	$44,537,879	$3,955,869
Southeast	$2,625,749	$2,009,749	$616,000	—
Gulf of America	$90,289,077	$81,601,773	$8,687,304	—
Pacific	$68,296,140	$36,889,558	$27,981,582	$3,425,000

9 Alaska and Hawai'i are included in the Pacific region for aquaculture production.

10 Mussels are not farmed in the Southeast and Gulf of America regions.

U.S. Processed Fishery Products

The estimated value of the 2023 domestic production of edible and non-edible processed fishery products was **$12 billion***, down $1.2 billion (9.8 percent) from 2022. The value of edible products was* **$11.2 billion***—down $970.8 million (8 percent) compared with that in 2022. The value of industrial products was* **$745.5 million** *in 2022—down 202.1 million (21 percent) from 2022.*[11]

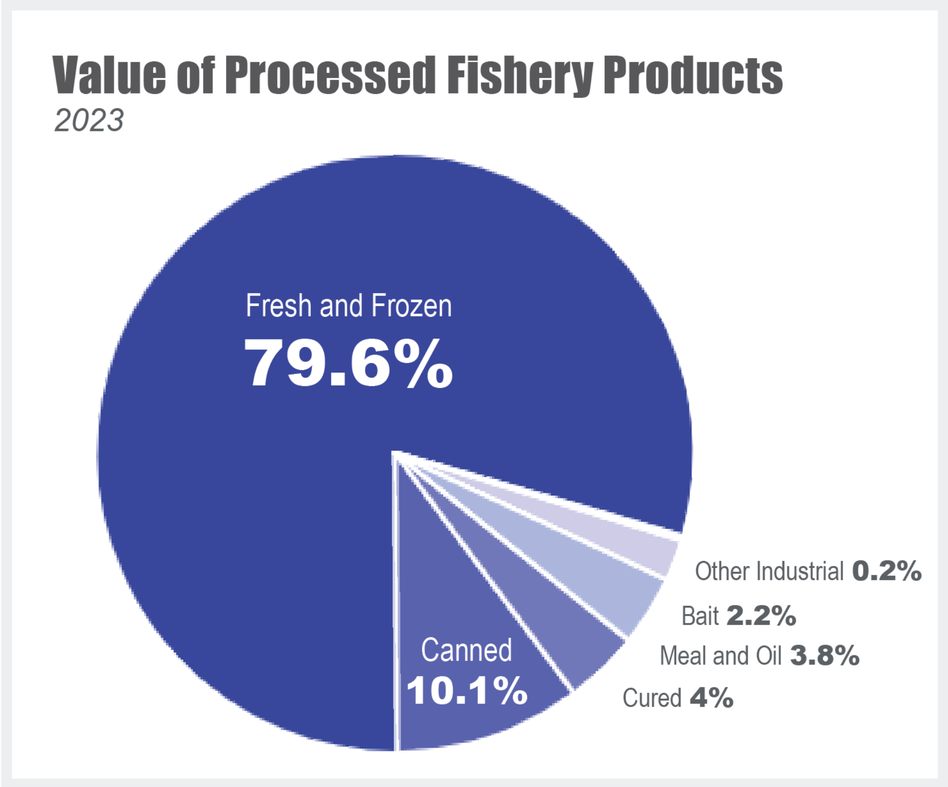


Figure 7. Process type as a percentage of the total value of processed fishery products, 2023 (FOSS Data Portal).

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

Fish Fillets

In 2023, the U.S. production of raw (uncooked) fish fillets, including blocks, was 759.2 million pounds, 20.9 million pounds more than that in 2022 due to increases in Pacific pollock, haddock, and rockfish fillets. All fillets were valued at $2.7 billion, down 67.3 million from 2022. Pacific pollock fillets continue to lead all species with 394.5 million pounds, an increase from the 354.9 million pounds in 2022, and representing 48 percent of the total. Production of groundfish fillets (cod, hake, and pollock) was 530.4 million pounds, an increase of 24 million pounds from 2022 (**Table 9**).

Canned Fishery Products

The pack of canned fishery products in the 50 states, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico was 803.8 million pounds valued at $1.5 billion, an increase in volume of 829 thousand pounds and an increase in value of $30.2 million compared to that in 2022. The 2023 pack included 499.6 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 $745.5 million—a decrease of $202.1 million compared with the 2022 value. (**Table 11**). Of the industrial fishery products in 2023, fish meal and body oil made up the majority with 530.5 million pounds and 137.1 million pounds, respectively. The volume of fish meal processed in 2023 increased slightly, while body oil decreased slightly from 2022.

Highest Value Processed Fishery Species Groups

2023

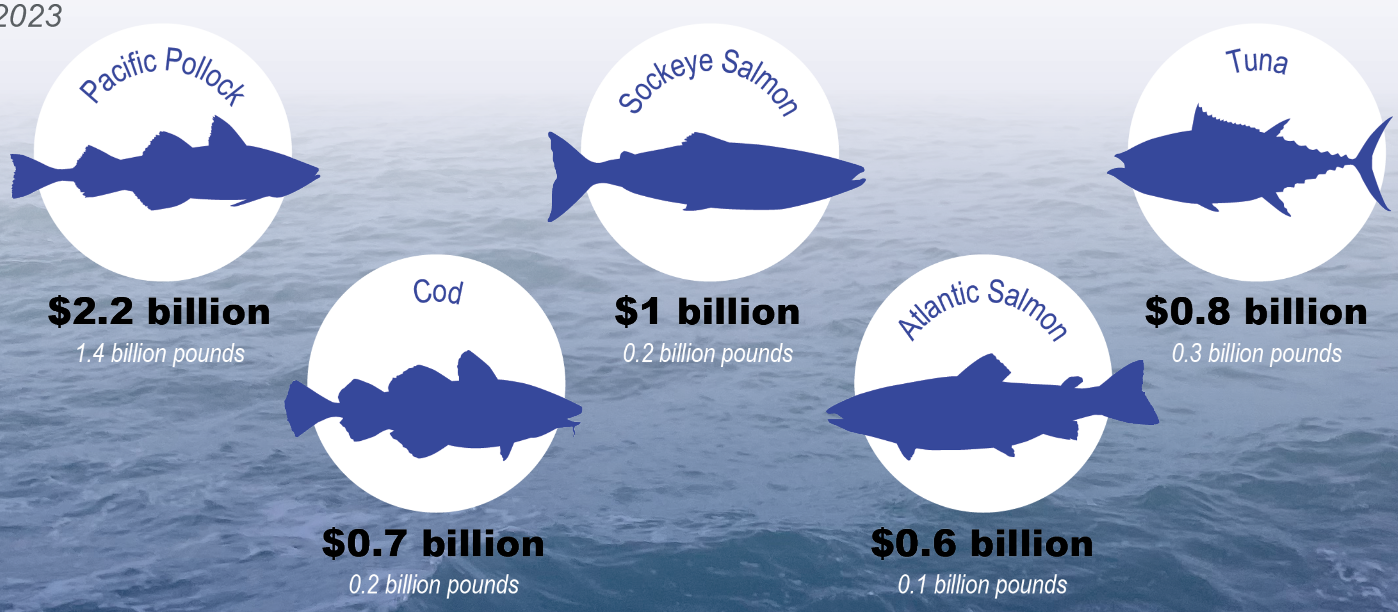


Table 9. Top fillets by volume, 2022 and 2023 (FOSS Data Portal).[12]

Species	2022 Volume (thousands of pounds)	2022 Volume (metric tons)	2022 Value (thousands of dollars)	2023 Volume (thousands of pounds)	2023 Volume (metric tons)	2023 Value (thousands of dollars)
Total	**738,337**	**334,901**	**2,774,671**	**759,204**	**344,367**	**2,707,349**
Pacific pollock	354,914	160,986	749,042	394,515	178,949	793,942
Salmon	149,067	67,616	968,345	147,201	66,769	922,382
Cod	81,535	36,984	419,246	73,719	33,438	389,041
Hake	69,111	31,348	101,829	61,261	27,788	80,136
Flounders	14,679	6,658	64,655	12,177	5,523	57,224
Unclassified and other	69,031	31,309	471,554	70,331	31,900	464,624

Table 10. Top canned by volume, 2022 and 2023 (FOSS Data Portal).

Top Canned	2022 Volume (thousands of pounds)	2022 Volume (metric tons)	2022 Value (thousands of dollars)	2023 Volume (thousands of pounds)	2023 Volume (metric tons)	2023 Value (thousands of dollars)
Total	**802,949**	**364,210**	**1,443,249**	**803,778**	**364,587**	**1,473,489**
Bait and animal food	304,210	137,987	239,990	304,210	137,987	239,990
Tuna, light meat chunk	165,649	75,137	296,770	148,914	67,546	297,183
Tuna, albacore solid	105,926	48,047	339,170	102,913	46,681	328,082
Salmon, pink	73,611	33,389	212,052	91,462	41,487	255,215
Other shellfish	48,733	22,105	25,565	48,384	21,947	23,989
Clam, minced or chopped	27,449	12,451	77,866	27,073	12,280	79,130
Tuna, albacore chunk	18,987	8,612	53,628	26,222	11,894	80,195
Clam juices/chowders	21,842	9,907	30,314	21,236	9,632	28,077
Salmon, sockeye	20,066	9,102	112,209	16,692	7,571	77,945
Tuna, light meat solid	16,476	7,473	55,685	16,672	7,562	63,683

Table 11. Meal and oil, 2022 and 2023 (FOSS Data Portal).[13]

Product Type	2022 Volume (thousands of pounds)	2022 Volume (metric tons)	2022 Value (thousands of dollars)	2023 Volume (thousands of pounds)	2023 Volume (metric tons)	2023 Value (thousands of dollars)
Fish meal	501,474	227,465	509,706	530,445	240,606	356,670
Shellfish meal	2,096	951	1,251	2,322	1,053	2,205
Body oil	139,344	63,205	95,376	137,064	62,171	96,146

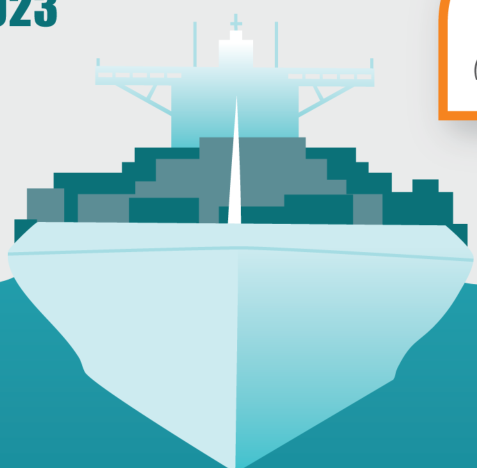
12 Some fillet products were further processed into frozen blocks.

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

Foreign Trade

The overall balance of trade in edible seafood products in 2023 was a deficit of **$20 billion***, down 20 percent from 2022 (***Figure 8***). The top U.S. trading partners for imports are Canada, Chile, India, Indonesia, and Ecuador (***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 2023



Edible Imports

$25 *billion (down 19%)*

6.3 *billion pounds (down 9%)*

Edible Exports*

$5 *billion (down 11%)*

2.5 *billion pounds (down 0.8%)*

Trade Deficit

$20 *billion (down 20%)*

*Exports reported in this section refer to both domestic and foreign (re-exports).

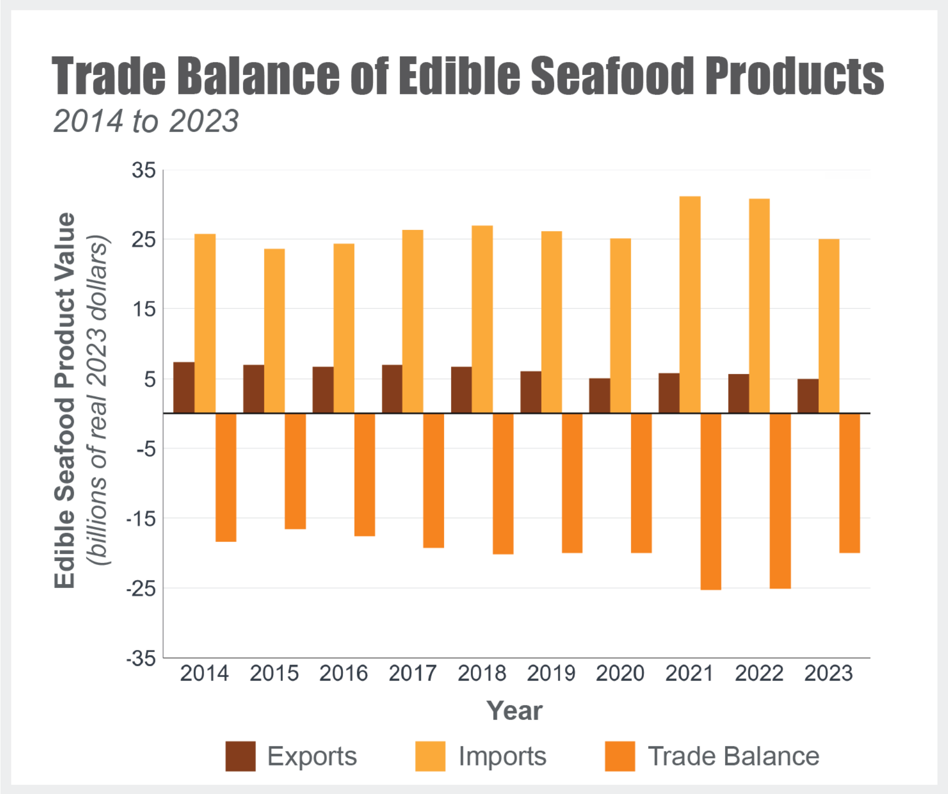


Figure 8. Trade balance (exports minus imports) of edible seafood products, 2014 to 2023 (FOSS Data Portal).

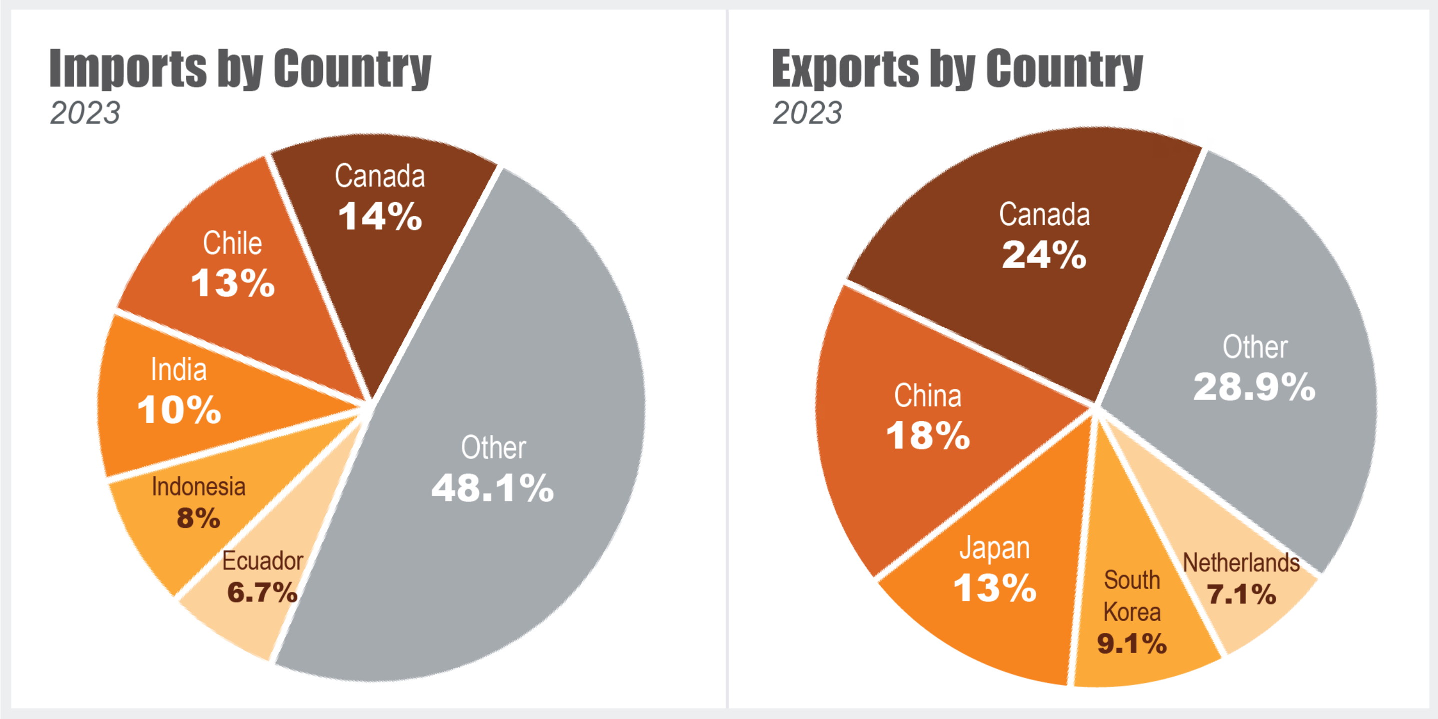


Figure 9. U.S. imports and exports by country (value), 2023 (FOSS Data Portal).

Imports of Edible Fishery Products

U.S. imports of edible fishery products in 2023 were 6.3 billion pounds, valued at $25 billion. This was a decrease of 601.5 million pounds (9 percent) and a decrease of $5.7 billion (19 percent) from 2022. The most valued imported items included shrimp (1.7 billion pounds, down 6.2 percent from 2022, valued at $6.4 billion, down 20.7 percent); salmon fillets/steaks (752.2 million pounds, up 4 percent, valued at $4.5 billion, down 2.1 percent); whole lobster (105.7 million pounds, down 6.1 percent, valued at $1.4 billion, down 10.2 percent); whole salmon (293.8 million pounds, down 5.1 percent, valued at $1.3 billion, down 8.5 percent); and whole crabs (176.5 million pounds, up 7.9 percent, valued at $1 billion, down 55.9 percent) (**Figure 10**). Shrimp remains the most overall valuable import accounting for 26 percent of the value of total edible imports.

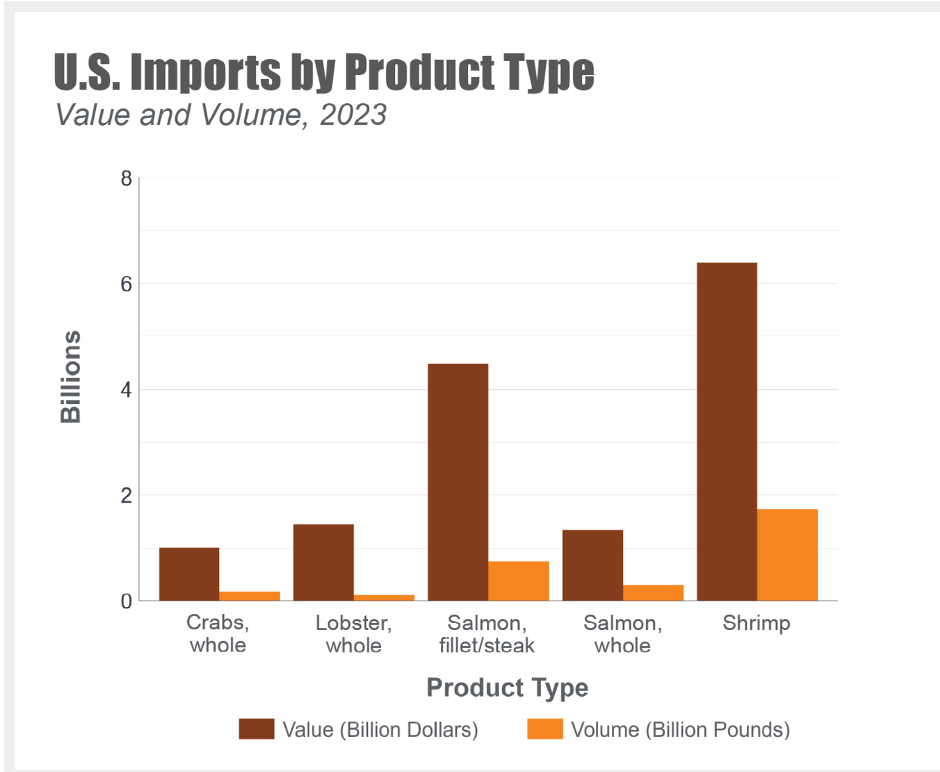


Figure 10. U.S. imports by product type (value and volume), 2023 (FOSS Data Portal).[14]

Exports of Edible Fishery Products

In 2023, overall U.S. exports of edible seafood products declined. The United States exported 2.5 billion pounds of seafood (down 0.8 percent from 2022), valued at $5 billion (down 11 percent). The most valued exports included whole lobster (78.2 million pounds, down 0.9 percent, valued at $655.3 million, up 0.6 percent); surimi (404 million pounds, up 20.7 percent, valued at $488 million, up 1.3 percent); pollock fillet/steak (200.4 million pounds, up 14.5 percent, valued at $347.9 million, up 13.0 percent); and caviar/ roe (91.5 million pounds, up 11.1 percent, valued at $336.3 million, down 12.4 percent). Additionally, other (i.e., unclassified) salmon fillet/steak exports were 52.7 million pounds (down 10 percent), valued at $246.3 million (down 2.3 percent). Whole sockeye salmon rounded out the top exports with 78.5 million pounds (down 28.2 percent), valued at $230.1 million (down 46.9 percent) (**Figure 11**).

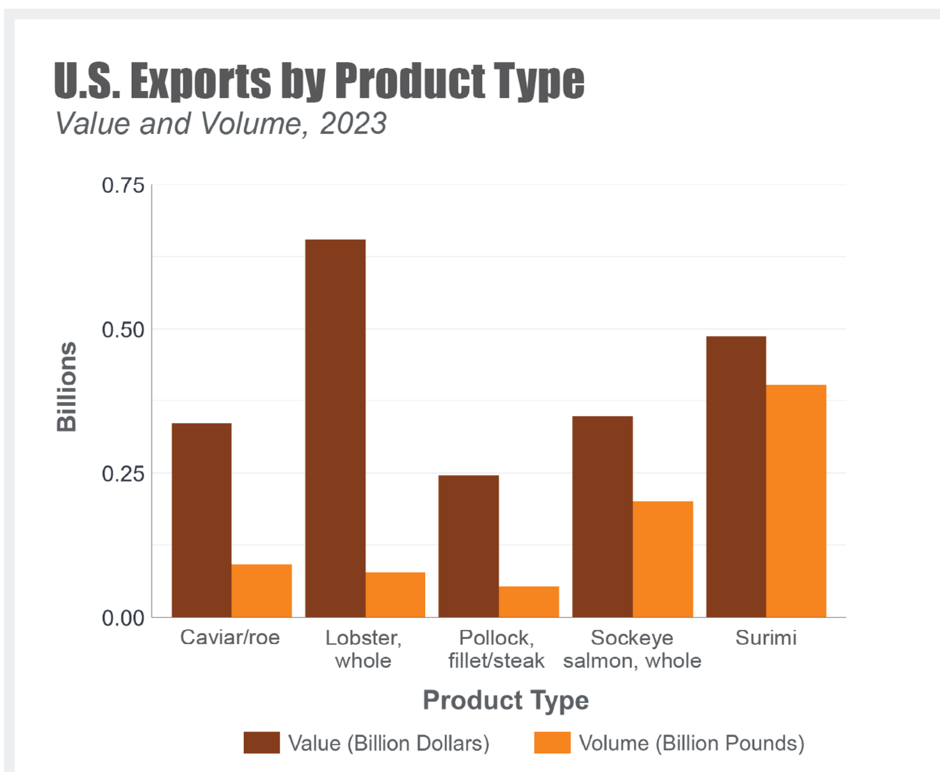


Figure 11. U.S. exports by product type (value and volume), 2023 (FOSS Data Portal).[14]

14 All values presented within this section are in real 2023 dollars (inflation-adjusted).

U.S. Per Capita Consumption

In 2023, U.S. per capita consumption of seafood products declined to **19.1 pounds** *from 20.8 pounds in 2022. Across product types, there was decreased consumption of canned and fresh and frozen finfish and shellfish products, while cured product consumption remained the same from 2022 to 2023 (***Figure 12***).*

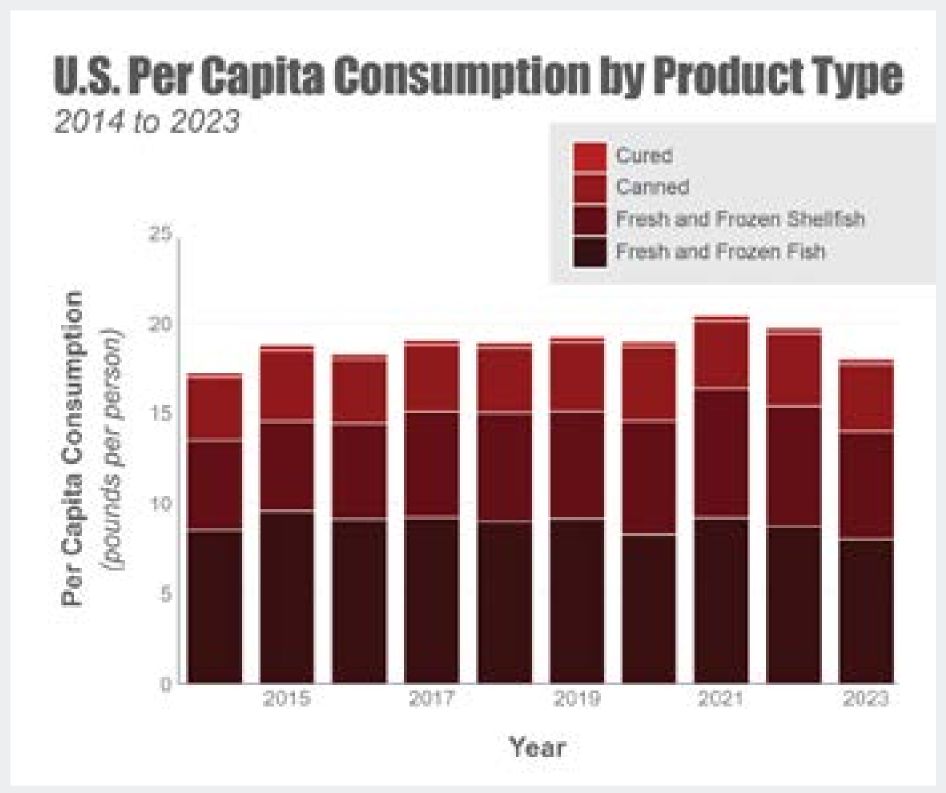


Figure 12. U.S. per capita consumption by product type, 2014 to 2023. Stacked bars are ordered from the least to greatest per capita consumption from top to bottom (FOSS Data Portal).

For 2023, per capita consumption of fresh and frozen products was 15.1 pounds, with fresh and frozen finfish accounting for 8.8 pounds, while fresh and frozen shellfish consumption was 6.3 pounds per capita. Consumption of all canned fishery products was 3.8 pounds per capita in 2023, a decrease of 0.4 pounds from 2022. Cured fish is estimated to be 0.3 pounds per capita, the same as that in previous years (**Table 12**).

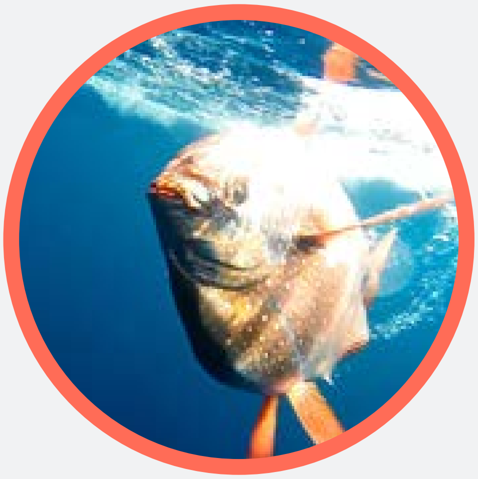
For 2023, the estimated percentage of consumption coming from imports is 80 percent. Because of the many inputs and great complexity of this calculation, we do not attempt to quantify the variance of this estimate, but we do prefer to report the figure as a range of 75 to 90 percent.

Table 12. U.S. annual per capita consumption of fish and shellfish, 2014 to 2023 (millions of residents; pounds per person) (FOSS Data Portal).

Year	Resident Population	*Per Capita Consumption*			
		Fresh and Frozen	Canned	Cured	Total
2023	336.8	15.1	3.8	0.3	**19.1**
2022	333.3	16.4	4.2	0.3	**20.8**
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**

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.



Other Report Information

Acknowledgements

Editing, Review, and Technical Expertise

Richard Cody, Lily Rios Brady, Michael Lewis, and Lisa Peterson

Technical Expertise

Ben Fissel, Amy Djukanovich, Clete Otoshi, and Ken Riley

Design and Editing

Jacqui Fenner

Publication Support

Derrick Hill and Anudja Kunanayagam

Communications Expertise

John Thibodeau

Photo Credits

All photos in this report are credited to NOAA Fisheries unless otherwise noted.

U.S. Secretary of Commerce
Howard Lutnick

Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere, and NOAA Administrator
Neil Jacobs

Assistant Administrator for Fisheries
Eugenio Piñeiro Soler

February 2026

www.fisheries.noaa.gov

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

National Marine Fisheries Service
Office of Science and Technology 1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910