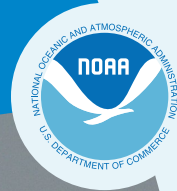


# FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES 2021

*October 2024*



**NOAA**  
**FISHERIES**

Office of Science and  
Technology

Fisheries Statistics Division



# Fisheries of the United States 2021

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.

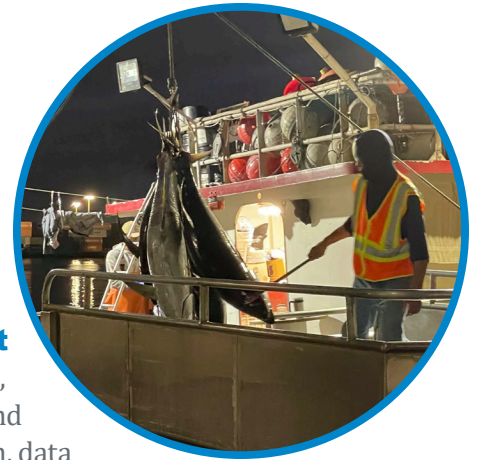
This report is one of three produced each year on the status of national marine fisheries. The other two reports are:

- [\*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** is available through the [Fisheries One Stop Shop](#) 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 8.6 billion pounds or 3.9 million metric tons valued at \$6.5 billion in 2021—a increase of 177.3 million pounds (2.1 percent) and a increase of \$1.7 billion (26 percent) compared with 2020

Other highlights from the report include landings of 3.2 billion pounds for the nation's largest commercial fishery, Alaska pollock (walleye), valued at \$483.5 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 lobsters (\$985.2 million), crabs (\$919.3 million), salmon (\$792.0 million), sea scallops (\$660.4 million), and Alaska pollock (\$483.5 million).



## Foreign Trade Highlights

To meet a strong U.S. demand for seafood, the United States imported 6.8 billion pounds of seafood products, valued at \$28 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 29 percent of the value of total edible imports. The United States also exported 2.5 billion pounds of seafood valued at \$5.2 billion. The top valued exports included: whole lobster, surimi, caviar/roe, whole sockeye salmon, 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 198 million trips in 2021. Anglers caught an estimated 898.4 million, of which 68 percent were released. Anglers harvested an estimated 286.3 million fish with a combined weight over 323.4 million pounds. By weight, scup was the top species harvested, with anglers harvesting 16.6 million pounds (16.6 million fish) in 2021. By number of fish, spot was the top species harvested, with anglers harvesting 18.9 million fish in 2021.

## Processed Products Highlights

The estimated value of the 2021 domestic production of edible and industrial processed fishery products was \$12.7 billion, up 1.5 billion (13 percent) from 2020. The value of edible products was \$11.9 billion—up 1.5 billion (14 percent) compared with 2020. The value of industrial products was \$807.8 million in 2021—down 21.5 million (2.6 percent) from 2020.







# U.S. Commercial Fisheries

Commercial landings (edible and industrial) by U.S. fishermen at ports in the 50 states were **8.6 billion pounds** or 3.9 million metric tons valued at **\$6.5 billion** in 2021—an increase of 177.3 million pounds (2.1 percent) and an increase of \$1.7 billion (26 percent) compared with 2020 (**Table 1**). Finfish accounted for 87 percent of the total landings and 42 percent of the total value. The 2021 average ex-vessel price paid to fishermen was 76 cents per pound, 18 cents more than in 2020.

**Table 1.** U.S. supply of commercial finfish and shellfish, 2020 to 2021 (thousands of pounds) ([FOSS Data Portal](#)).

Category	Domestic Landings		Imports		Exports	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8,396,801</b>	<b>8,574,142</b>	<b>13,048,691</b>	<b>14,383,371</b>	<b>7,215,489</b>	<b>7,243,723</b>
All finfish	7,439,566	7,210,854	8,303,774	8,599,803	6,833,626	6,754,222
All shellfish	957,235	1,363,288	4,744,916	5,783,568	381,863	489,501
<b>All edible</b>	<b>6,717,441</b>	<b>7,107,964</b>	<b>12,297,970</b>	<b>13,460,155</b>	<b>5,456,996</b>	<b>5,763,294</b>
Edible finfish	5,793,793	5,770,398	7,553,053	7,676,587	5,075,133	5,273,793
Edible shellfish	923,648	1,337,566	4,744,916	5,783,568	381,863	489,501
<b>All non-edible (industrial)</b>	<b>1,679,360</b>	<b>1,466,178</b>	<b>750,721</b>	<b>923,216</b>	<b>1,758,493</b>	<b>1,480,429</b>
Non-edible finfish	1,645,773	1,440,456	750,721	923,216	1,758,493	1,480,429
Non-edible shellfish	33,587	25,722	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 309.3 million pounds (140.3 million metric tons) in 2021 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 218.5 million pounds (99.1 thousand metric tons) valued at \$143.1 million. This was a decrease of 48 percent, or 199.1 million pounds (90.3 thousand metric tons) in quantity and a decrease of \$134.0 million (48 percent) in value compared with 2020. Most of these landings consisted of tuna landed in American Samoa and other territorial and foreign ports.

## Key Ports

For the 24<sup>th</sup> consecutive year, **Dutch Harbor, Alaska**, led the nation as the port with the highest volume of seafood landed (745.0 million pounds valued at \$249.0 million) (**Table 2**). Alaska pollock (walleye) 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 21<sup>st</sup> consecutive year, **New Bedford, Massachusetts**, was the port with the highest valued catch in the nation (104.0 million pounds valued at \$569.7 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 2020 to 2021 (millions of pounds) ([FOSS Data Portal](#)).

Port	2020	2021
Dutch Harbor, AK	800.2	745.0
Aleutian Islands (Other), AK	517.5	499.3
Empire-Venice, LA	210.3	302.6
Reedville, VA	301.5	301.3
Kodiak, AK	363.7	299.1
Intracoastal City, LA	137.2	296.1
Pascagoula-Moss Point, MS	90.9	205.5
Naknek, AK	154.4	160.6
Astoria, OR	182.1	154.5
Westport, WA	113.1	132.6
Alaska Peninsula (Other), AK	109.0	127.6
Cordova, AK	42.4	122.7
Cape May-Wildwood, NJ	103.7	113.5
Newport, OR	117.2	112.6
New Bedford, MA	115.4	104.0
Pago Pago, AS	170.4	82.2
Sitka, AK	30.4	78.5
Valdez, AK	—	73.1
Ketchikan, AK	20.7	59.5
Bristol Bay (Other), AK	33.2	51.4

## Revenue

**Table 3.** Commercial fisheries revenue at major U.S. ports 2020 to 2021 (millions of dollars) ([FOSS Data Portal](#)).

Port	2020	2021
New Bedford, MA	\$376.6	\$569.7
Reedville, VA	\$63.9	\$466.5
Dutch Harbor, AK	\$186.7	\$249.0
Naknek, AK	\$242.3	\$245.2
Pascagoula-Moss Point, MS	\$12.9	\$210.5
Aleutian Islands (Other), AK	\$112.3	\$168.4
Bristol Bay (Other), AK	\$63.4	\$148.8
Cape May-Wildwood, NJ	\$92.8	\$147.7
Kodiak, AK	\$87.7	\$121.2
Honolulu, HI	\$76.3	\$118.5
Empire-Venice, LA	\$67.6	\$102.3
Alaska Peninsula (Other), AK	\$45.2	\$94.5
Gloucester, MA	\$50.1	\$80.3
Bayou La Batre, AL	\$62.0	\$77.3
Newport, OR	\$59.8	\$74.2
Sitka, AK	\$33.3	\$73.4
Stonington, ME	\$43.4	\$73.2
Point Judith, RI	\$46.7	\$72.1
Westport, WA	\$50.6	\$71.5
Cordova, AK	\$25.5	\$69.7

## Key Species Trends

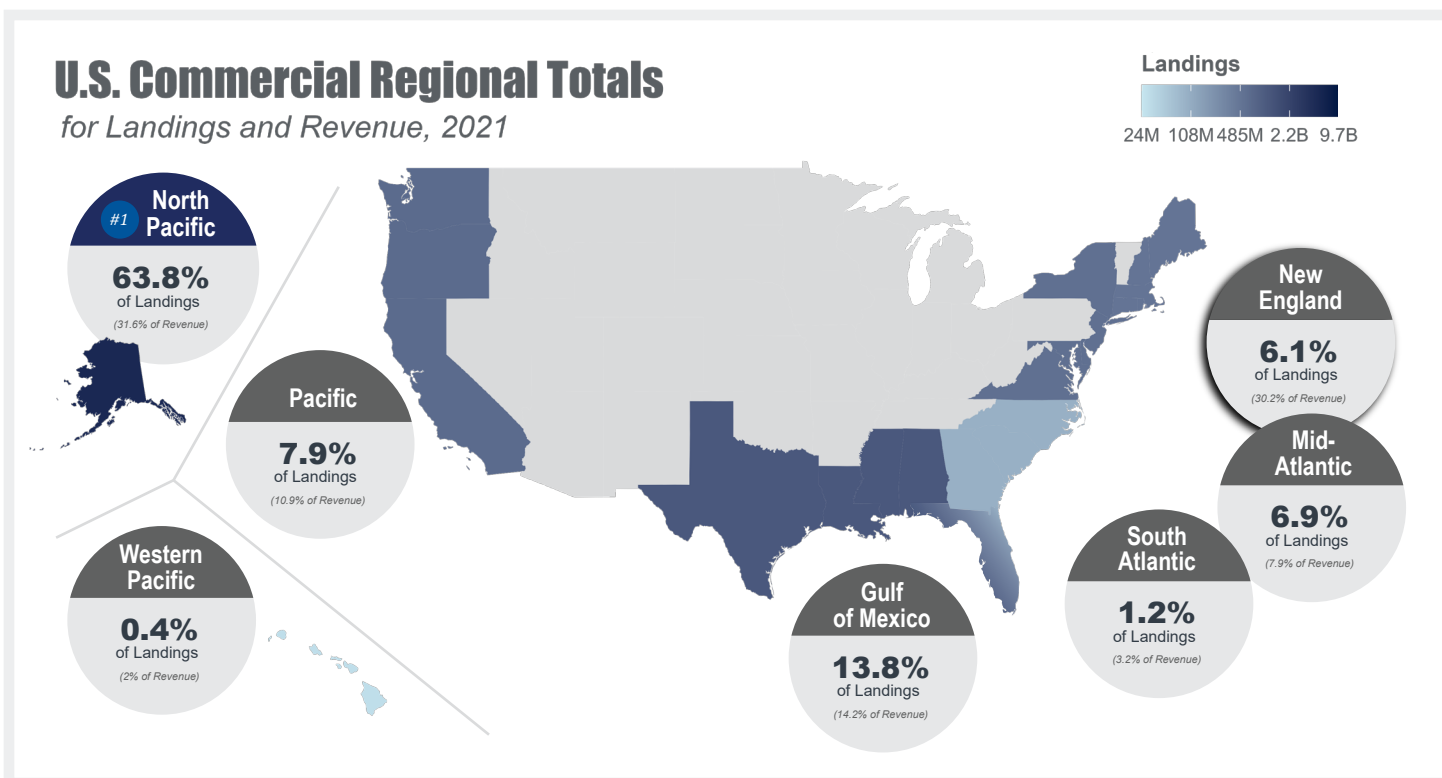
**Edible fish and shellfish landings** in the 50 states were 7.1 billion pounds (3.2 million metric tons) in 2021—an increase of 399.1 million pounds (181 thousand metric tons) compared with 2020. Landings for reduction and other industrial purposes were 1.5 billion pounds (661.2 thousand metric tons) in 2021—a decrease of 221.8 million pounds (100.6 thousand metric tons) compared with 2020.

**From 2012 to 2021**, Pacific salmon (29 percent), sablefish (21 percent), and Alaska pollock (12 percent) had the largest increases, while tunas (-36 percent), blue crab (-36 percent), and menhaden (-30 percent) had the largest landings decreases. From 2020 to 2021, Pacific salmon (64 percent), sablefish (27 percent), and Pacific halibut (15 percent) had the largest increases, while tunas (-21 percent), sea scallop (-12 percent), and menhaden (-5 percent) had the largest landings decreases.

**Nationally**, the key species or species groups with the highest landings value were lobsters (\$985.2 million), crabs (\$919.3 million), salmon (\$792.0 million), sea scallops (\$660.4 million), and Alaska pollock (\$483.5 million). Similarly, the key species or species groups with the highest landings volume were Alaska pollock (3.2 billion pounds), menhaden (1.1 billion pounds), salmon (820.1 million pounds), flatfish (367.0 million pounds), and Pacific cod (330.5 million pounds).

## Regional Landings Trends

**Landings increased in all regions except for the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic.** By state, Oregon, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland, New Jersey, East Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Mississippi showed modest decreases in landings (**Table 4**). Regionally, from 2020 to 2021 Gulf of Mexico landings decreased by 7 percent, while landings revenue increased by 22 percent; South Atlantic landings decreased by 5 percent, while landings revenue increased by 12 percent. On the other hand, Mid-Atlantic landings increased by 2 percent and revenue decreased by 6 percent; New England landings increased by 3 percent and revenue increased by 61 percent; North Pacific landings increased by 4 percent and revenue increased by 36 percent; Western Pacific landings increased by 9 percent and revenue increased by 54 percent; Pacific landings increased by 7 percent and revenue increased by 33 percent.



**Figure 1.** Regional percentages of U.S. totals for commercial fisheries landings and revenue, 2021 ([FOSS Data Portal](#)).

**Table 4.** U.S. domestic landings by region and state, 2020 to 2021 ([FOSS Data Portal](#)).<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>

<i>Geographic Scale</i>		<i>2020</i>			<i>2021</i>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Volume (thousands of pounds)</b>	<b>Volume (metric tons)</b>	<b>Value (thousands of dollars)</b>	<b>Volume (thousands of pounds)</b>	<b>Volume (metric tons)</b>	<b>Value (thousands of dollars)</b>
<b>North Pacific</b>	Alaska	5,061,554	2,295,886	\$1,504,911	5,272,137	2,391,405	\$2,049,566
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>Regional Total</b>	<b>611,007</b>	<b>277,137</b>	<b>\$532,161</b>	<b>654,926</b>	<b>297,065</b>	<b>\$708,420</b>
	California	107,040	48,549	\$145,057	149,803	67,947	\$209,783
	Oregon	344,537	156,275	\$154,954	317,721	144,113	\$208,161
	Washington	159,430	72,313	\$232,150	187,402	85,005	\$290,476
<b>Western Pacific</b>	Hawai'i	27,269	12,366	\$83,848	29,635	13,442	\$129,115
<b>New England</b>	<b>Regional Total</b>	<b>485,152</b>	<b>220,059</b>	<b>\$1,210,356</b>	<b>501,263</b>	<b>227,363</b>	<b>\$1,954,672</b>
	Connecticut	6,963	3,157	\$20,282	6,694	3,032	\$15,599
	Maine	165,372	75,014	\$518,661	204,269	92,653	\$954,450
	Massachusetts	227,958	103,400	\$562,608	204,651	92,825	\$826,062
	New Hampshire	11,339	5,142	\$30,370	12,753	5,784	\$48,704
	Rhode Island	73,520	33,346	\$78,435	72,896	33,069	\$109,857
<b>Mid-Atlantic</b>	<b>Regional Total</b>	<b>559,390</b>	<b>253,738</b>	<b>\$543,876</b>	<b>568,483</b>	<b>257,866</b>	<b>\$509,691</b>
	Delaware	5,276	2,393	\$10,147	5,790	2,628	\$16,292
	Maryland	35,114	15,928	\$68,021	29,022	13,165	\$68,893
	New Jersey	173,989	78,923	\$216,981	160,145	72,640	\$162,365
	New York	23,151	10,497	\$34,301	23,271	10,559	\$40,111
	Virginia	321,860	145,997	\$214,426	350,255	158,874	\$222,030
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>Regional Total</b>	<b>102,934</b>	<b>46,688</b>	<b>\$183,877</b>	<b>97,659</b>	<b>44,289</b>	<b>\$206,786</b>
	East Florida	41,569	18,852	\$57,460	39,003	17,689	\$65,871
	Georgia	9,674	4,389	\$21,923	9,003	4,084	\$22,888
	North Carolina	41,966	19,033	\$78,285	41,139	18,652	\$90,619
	South Carolina	9,725	4,414	\$26,209	8,514	3,864	\$27,408
<b>Gulf of Mexico</b>	<b>Regional Total</b>	<b>1,221,281</b>	<b>553,950</b>	<b>\$755,358</b>	<b>1,140,666</b>	<b>517,386</b>	<b>\$922,966</b>
	Alabama	29,819	13,524	\$66,821	30,722	13,935	\$81,702
	Louisiana	751,544	340,889	\$283,825	746,777	338,728	\$367,126
	Mississippi	304,428	138,087	\$53,551	212,078	96,197	\$35,562
	Texas	71,530	32,446	\$195,628	78,891	35,782	\$239,713
	West Florida	63,960	29,004	\$155,533	72,198	32,744	\$198,863

1 Certain 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).

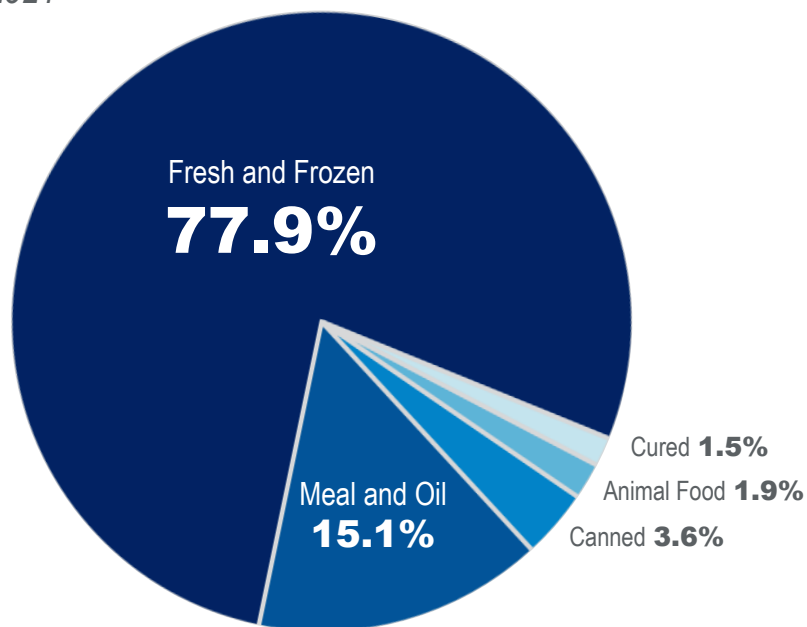
3 Washington landings include at-sea processors.

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



## Disposition of U.S. Domestic Landings

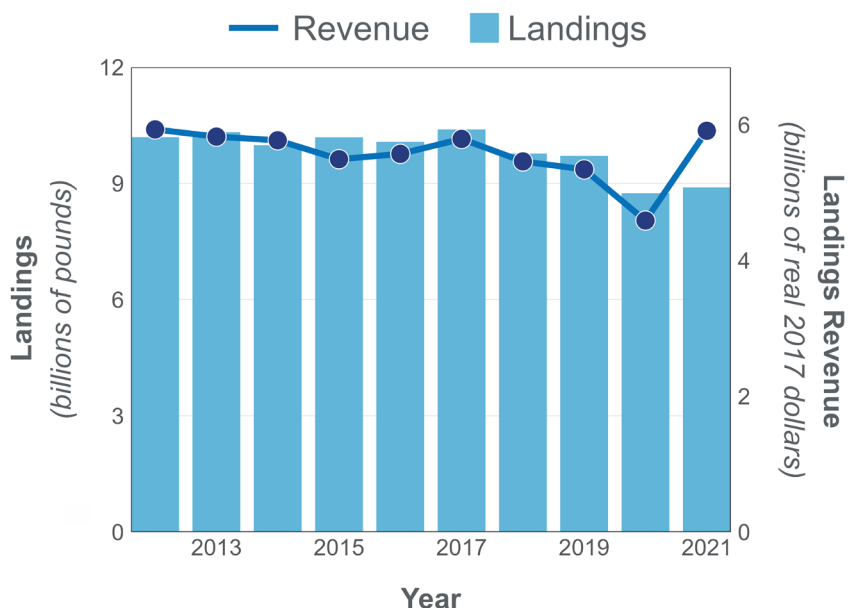
2021



**Figure 2.** Percent contribution of disposition, 2021 ([FOSS Data Portal](#)).

## U.S. Commercial Landings and Revenue

from 2012-2021



**Figure 3.** Trends in U.S. commercial landings and inflation-adjusted revenue, 2012 to 2021 ([FOSS Data Portal](#)).



## U.S. Recreational Fisheries

*In 2021, recreational anglers took **198 million saltwater fishing trips** in the continental United States and Hawai'i (**Table 5**). Anglers caught an estimated **898.5 million fish**, of which 68 percent were released. Anglers harvested an estimated **286.3 million fish** with a combined weight over **323.4 million pounds** (**Table 6**).*

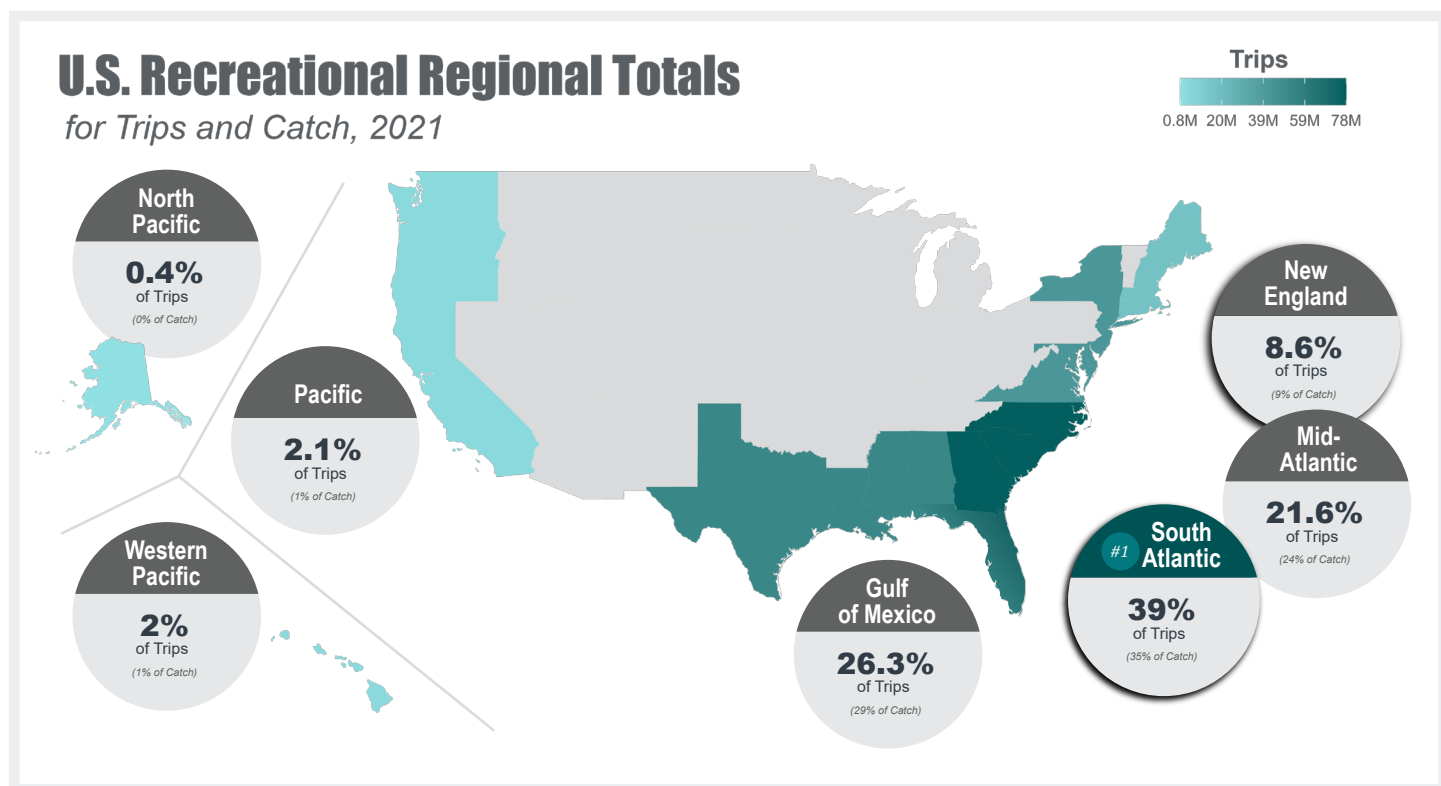


### Recreational Data

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

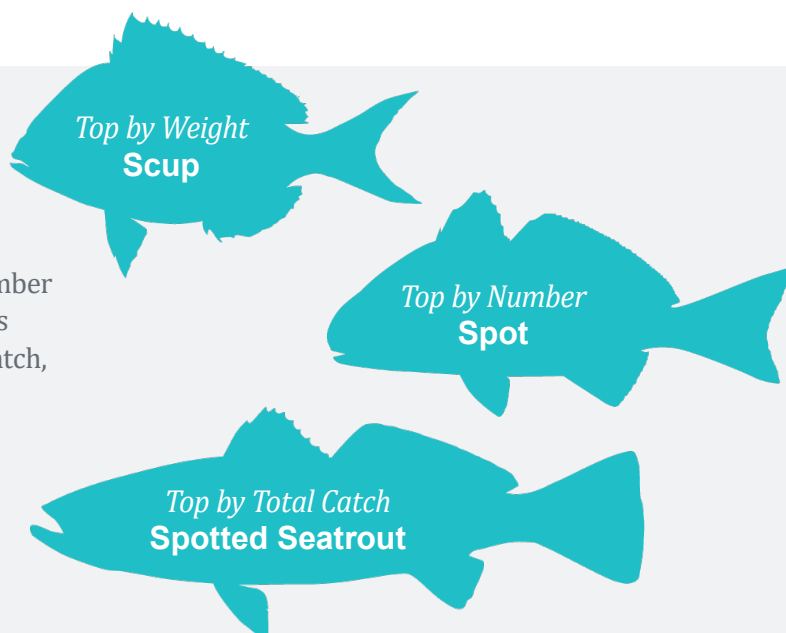
**The South Atlantic Region had the greatest percentage of marine recreational trips** (39 percent) and catch (35 percent). The Gulf of Mexico Region accounted for the second highest percentage of trips (26 percent) and catch (29 percent), followed by the Mid-Atlantic Region with 22 percent of trips and 24 percent of catch. The New England Region accounted for 9 percent of trips and 9 percent of catch. The remaining regions (Pacific, Western Pacific, and North Pacific) collectively accounted for 4 percent of trips and 3 percent of catch (**Figure 4**).



**Figure 4.** Regional percentages of U.S. totals for recreational fisheries catch and trips, 2021 ([MRIP Query Tool](#)).

## Key Species Harvested and Released

By weight, scup was the top species harvested, with anglers harvesting 16.6 million pounds in 2021. By number of fish, spot was the top species harvested, with anglers harvesting 18.9 million fish in 2021. In terms of total catch, which includes both harvested and released fish, spotted seatrout was the top species, with anglers catching 50.6 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 2021. Anglers in Florida caught about 369.8 million fish and took about 79.6 million trips, while anglers in North Carolina caught about 82 million fish and took about 17.9 million trips (**Table 5** and **Table 6**).

### Trips

**Table 5.** U.S. recreational trips by state, 2021 (thousands of trips) ([MRIP Query Tool](#)).

State	Angler Trips
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>197,724</b>
Florida	79,619
North Carolina	17,945
New Jersey	13,211
New York	12,007
South Carolina	11,945
Maryland	8,091
Massachusetts	7,285
Virginia	7,129
Alabama	6,815
Georgia	5,186
Mississippi	4,775
Hawai'i	3,941
Connecticut	3,712
California	3,333
Rhode Island	3,507
Delaware	2,407
Louisiana	1,888
Maine	1,740
Texas	1,064
Alaska	798
New Hampshire	715
Washington	384
Oregon	228

### Catch

**Table 6.** U.S. recreational finfish harvested and released by state (thousands of fish), 2021 ([MRIP Query Tool](#)).<sup>5</sup>

State	Harvested	Released	Total Catch
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>286,262</b>	<b>612,272</b>	<b>898,534</b>
Florida	117,980	251,801	369,780
North Carolina	21,978	60,061	82,039
New Jersey	13,009	48,916	61,925
New York	15,495	41,531	57,026
South Carolina	9,154	38,119	47,273
Maryland	12,530	33,686	46,217
Virginia	22,359	23,245	45,604
Massachusetts	12,196	18,585	30,782
Connecticut	5,456	19,462	24,918
Alabama	7,763	15,569	23,332
Georgia	6,595	14,358	20,953
Mississippi	5,361	14,107	19,468
Rhode Island	4,726	14,178	18,904
California	6,090	4,684	10,774
Hawai'i	9,473	1,286	10,759
Delaware	1,238	6,423	7,662
Maine	3,793	2,913	6,707
Louisiana	5,287	NA	5,287
New Hampshire	1,601	1,828	3,429
Alaska	1,544	933	2,478
Texas	1,403	NA	1,255
Washington	640	345	995
Oregon	591	242	833

<sup>5</sup> Texas and Louisiana only report harvest, no release data.

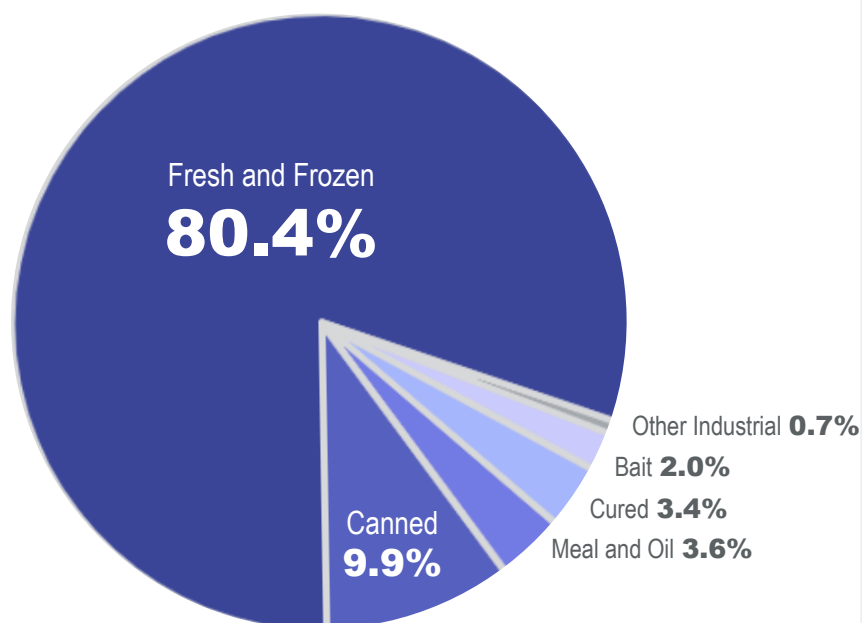


# U.S. Processed Fishery Products

The estimated value of the 2021 domestic production of edible and industrial processed fishery products was **\$12.7 billion**, up \$1.5 billion (13 percent) from 2020. The value of edible products was **\$11.9 billion**—up \$1.5 billion (14 percent) compared with 2020. The value of industrial products was **\$807.8 million** in 2021—down \$21.5 million (2.6 percent) from 2020.<sup>6</sup>

## Value of Processed Fishery Products

by Category, 2021



**Figure 6.** Process type as a percentage of the total value of processed fishery products, 2021 ([FOSS Data Portal](#)).

<sup>6</sup> 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 2021, the U.S. production of raw (uncooked) fish fillets, including blocks, was 718.2 million pounds, 1.9 million pounds less than 2020 due to decreases in Pacific pollock, hake, and unclassified fillets. All fillets were valued at \$2.5 billion, up \$292.9 million from 2020. Pacific pollock fillets continue to lead all species with 364.2 million pounds—a decrease from the 395.8 million pounds in 2020, and representing 49 percent of the total. Production of groundfish fillets (cod, hake, and pollock) was 491.5 million pounds, a decrease of 27.9 million pounds from 2020 (**Table 9**).

## Canned Fishery Products

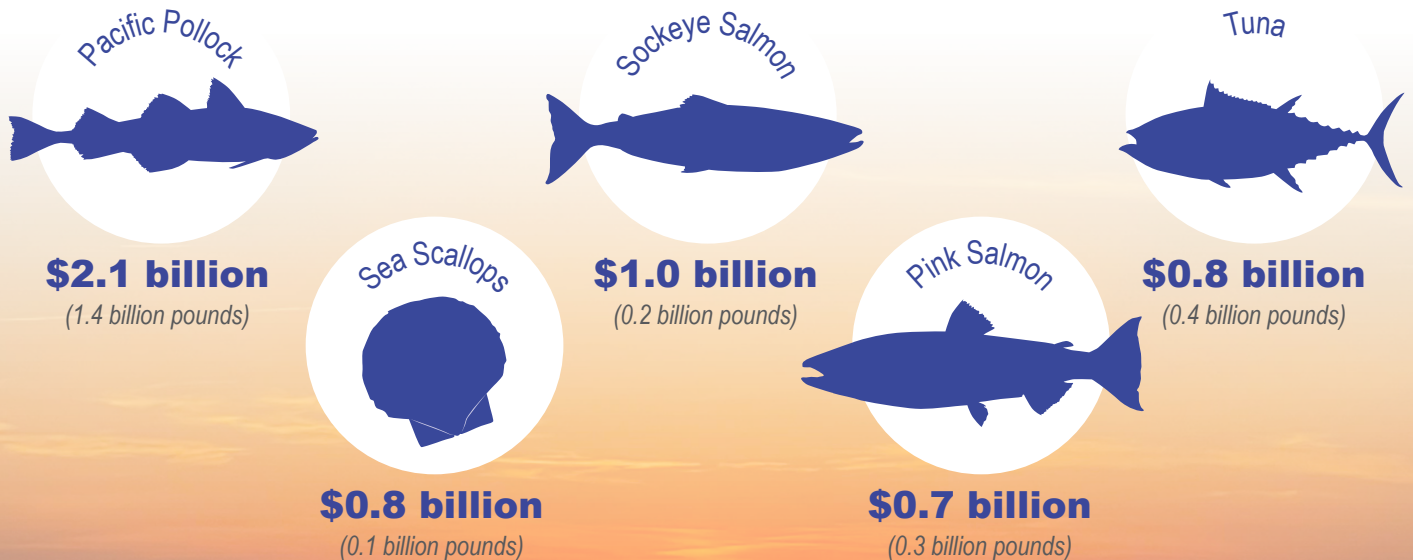
The pack of canned fishery products in the 50 states, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico was 904.8 million pounds valued at \$1.5 billion—an increase in volume of 71 million pounds and a decrease in value of 117 thousand compared to 2020. The 2021 pack included 600.6 million pounds with a value of \$1.5 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 \$807.8 million—a decrease of \$21.5 million compared with the 2020 value. Of the industrial fishery products in 2021, fish meal and body oil made up the majority with 512.1 million pounds and 143.3 million pounds respectively, with meal slightly decreasing and oil increasing from 2020 (**Table 11**).

## Highest Value Processed Fishery Species Groups

2021





**Table 9.** Top fillet by volume, 2020 and 2021 ([FOSS Data Portal](#)).<sup>7</sup>

Species	2020			2021		
	Volume (thousands of pounds)	Volume (metric tons)	Value (thousands of dollars)	Volume (thousands of pounds)	Volume (metric tons)	Value (thousands of dollars)
<b>Total</b>	<b>720,092</b>	<b>326,628</b>	<b>\$2,234,563</b>	<b>718,168</b>	<b>325,758</b>	<b>\$2,522,231</b>
Pacific pollock	395,801	179,533	\$617,067	364,208	165,202	\$605,774
Salmon	129,551	58,763	\$753,157	149,653	67,882	\$934,931
Cod	59,453	26,967	\$320,197	66,778	30,290	\$323,086
Hake	63,289	28,707	\$81,445	59,522	26,999	\$155,926
Flounders	11,089	5,030	\$54,162	13,866	6,290	\$58,182
Unclassified and other	60,909	27,628	\$408,535	64,141	29,095	\$444,332

**Table 10.** Top canned by volume, 2020 and 2021 ([FOSS Data Portal](#)).

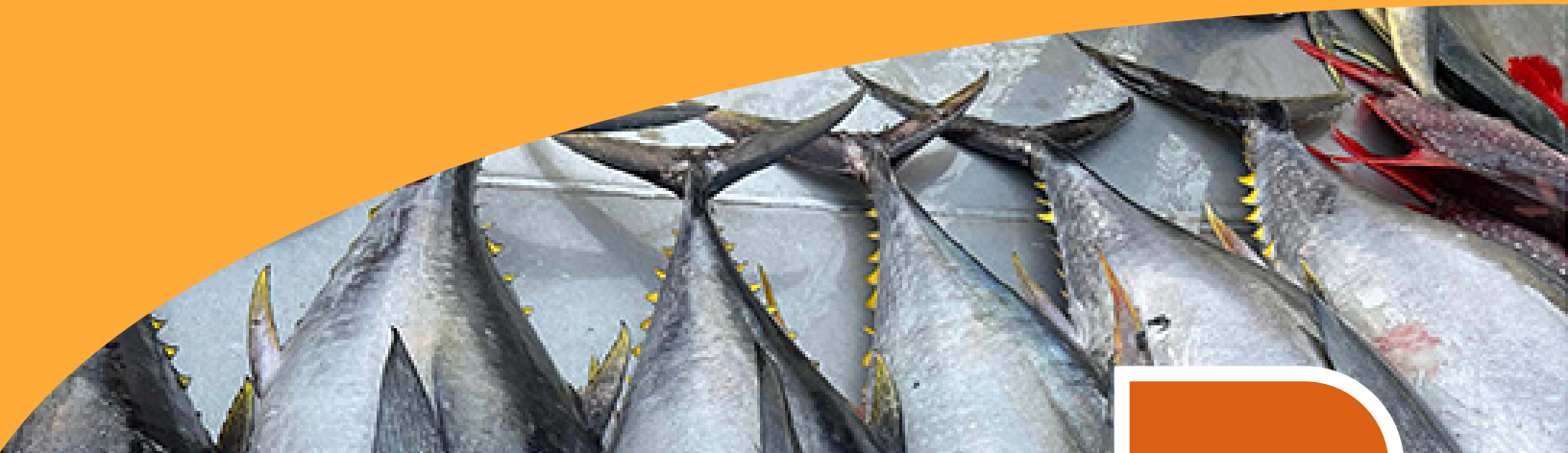
Top Canned	2020			2021		
	Volume (thousands of pounds)	Volume (metric tons)	Value (thousands of dollars)	Volume (thousands of pounds)	Volume (metric tons)	Value (thousands of dollars)
<b>Total</b>	<b>833,702</b>	<b>378,160</b>	<b>\$1,480,941</b>	<b>904,779</b>	<b>410,400</b>	<b>\$1,480,824</b>
Bait and animal food	304,223	137,993	\$240,561	304,210	137,987	\$239,990
Tuna, lightmeat chunk	224,341	101,759	\$337,351	219,087	99,376	\$272,627
Tuna, albacore solid	126,061	57,180	\$398,041	106,468	48,293	\$332,839
Salmon, pink	59,556	27,014	\$204,778	91,270	41,399	\$262,403
Clam, minced or chopped	22,214	10,076	\$54,644	55,983	25,393	\$127,241
Other shellfish	29,269	13,276	\$19,159	42,964	19,488	\$26,866
Other fish	50	23	\$224	24,252	11,001	\$36,520
Clam juices/chowders	18,382	8,338	\$19,089	23,301	10,569	\$23,956
Tuna, albacore chunk	28,431	12,896	\$82,469	21,287	9,656	\$66,039
Salmon, sockeye	21,175	9,605	\$124,625	15,957	7,238	\$92,343

**Table 11.** Meal and oil, 2020 and 2021 ([FOSS Data Portal](#)).<sup>8</sup>

Product Type	2020			2021		
	Volume (thousands of pounds)	Volume (metric tons)	Value (thousands of dollars)	Volume (thousands of pounds)	Volume (metric tons)	Value (thousands of dollars)
Fish meal	579,207	262,724	\$397,547	512,123	232,295	\$370,704
Shellfish meal	3,628	1,646	\$1,940	1,640	744	\$1,142
Body oil	135,285	61,364	\$84,048	143,338	65,017	\$92,157

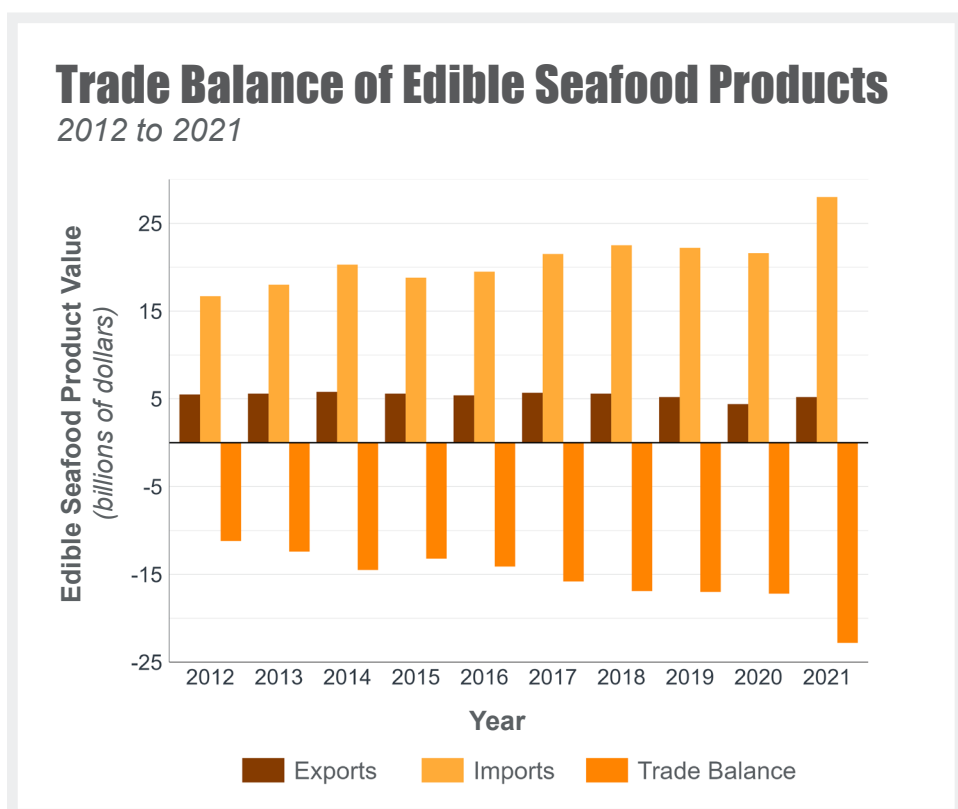
<sup>7</sup> Some fillet products were further processed into frozen blocks.

<sup>8</sup> To convert pounds of oil to gallons divide by 7.75.



## Foreign Trade

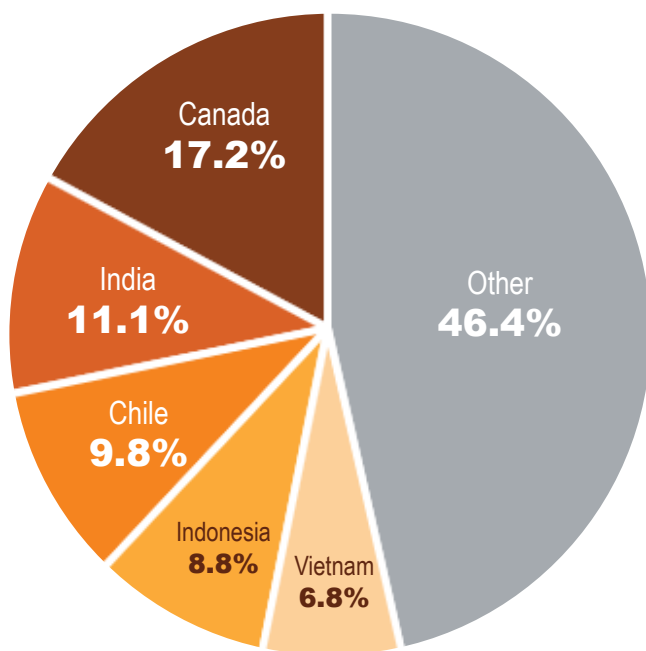
The overall balance of trade in edible seafood products in 2021 was a deficit of **\$22.8 billion**, up 33 percent from 2020) (**Figure 7**). The top U.S. trading partners for imports are Canada, India, Chile, Indonesia, and Vietnam (**Figure 8**). The top markets for U.S. exports are Canada, China, Japan, South Korea, and the Netherlands (**Figure 9**).



**Figure 7.** Trade balance of edible seafood products, 2012 to 2021 ([FOSS Data Portal](#)).

## Imports by Country

2021



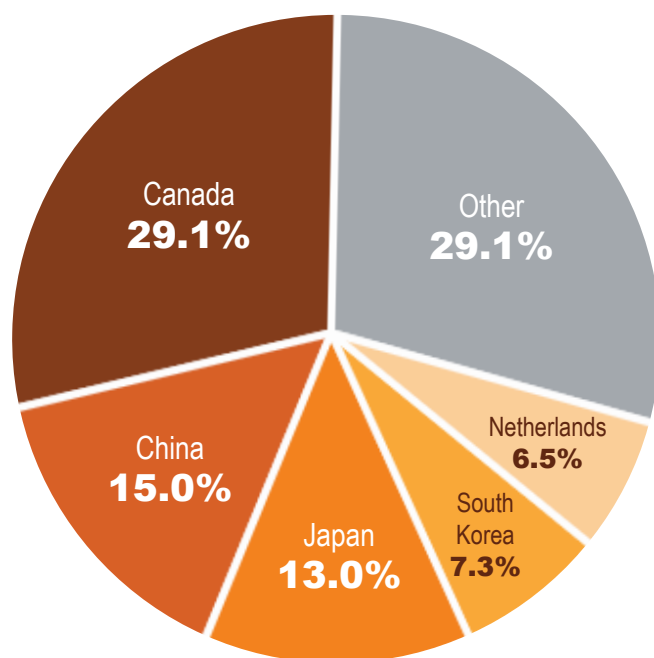
**Figure 8.** U.S. imports by country (value), 2021 ([FOSS Data Portal](#)).

## Imports of Edible Fishery Products

U.S. imports of edible fishery products in 2021 were 6.8 billion pounds, valued at \$28 billion. This was an increase of 726.5 million pounds (10 percent) and an increase of \$6.5 billion (30 percent) from 2020. The top valued imported items included: shrimp (2 billion pounds, up 20 percent from 2020 valued at \$8 billion, up 24.4 percent from 2020), salmon fillets/steaks (685.2 million pounds, up 7.6 percent worth \$3.7 billion up 29 percent), whole crabs (223.3 million pounds up 16.7 percent valued at \$2.8 billion up 65.5 percent), whole lobster (134.2 million pounds, up 26.7 percent valued at \$2.1 billion, up 74.6 percent), and whole salmon (328.9 million pounds, up 15.6 percent valued at \$1.3 billion, up 31 percent) (**Figure 10**). Shrimp remains the most overall valuable import accounting for 29 percent of the value of total edible imports.

## Exports by Country

2021



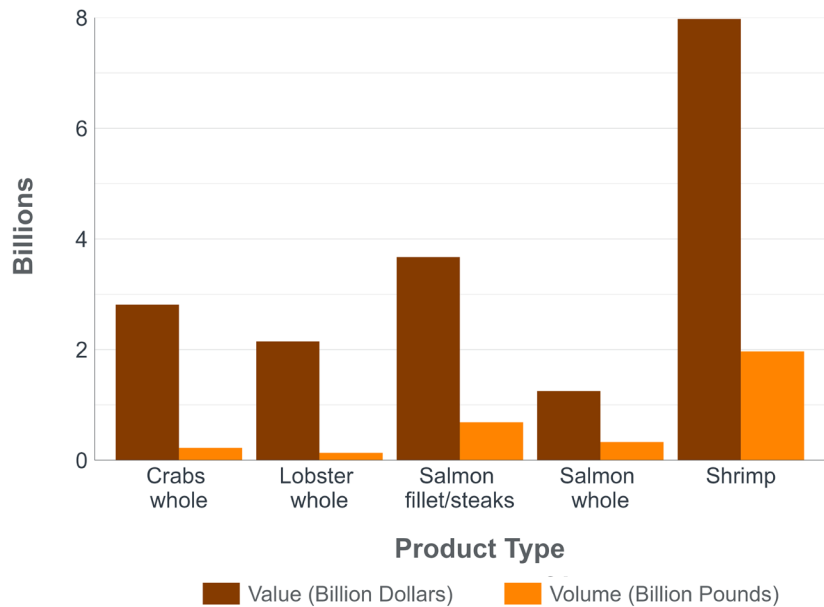
**Figure 9.** U.S. exports by country (value), 2021 ([FOSS Data Portal](#)).

## Exports of Edible Fishery Products

In 2021, the overall U.S. exports of edible seafood products increased slightly from 2020. The United States exported 2.5 billion pounds of seafood (up 5.3 percent from 2020) valued at \$5.2 billion (up 19 percent). The top valued exports included: whole lobster (95.3 million pounds, up 25.6 percent \$804 million, up 64.3 percent), surimi (396.7 million pounds, up 14.3 percent valued at \$476.9 million, up 16 percent), caviar/roe (77.5 million pounds, down 10.7 percent valued at \$356.9 million up 19.4 percent), and whole sockeye salmon (91.4 million pounds, up 22.7 percent \$336.9 million, up 46.4 percent). Additionally, pollock fillet/steak exports were 208.2 million pounds (down 10 percent) valued at \$305.6 million (down 9 percent). Other salmon fillet/steaks rounded out the top exports with 58.1 million pounds (up 29.6 percent) valued at \$249.6 million (up 21 percent) (Figure 11).

## U.S. Imports by Product Type

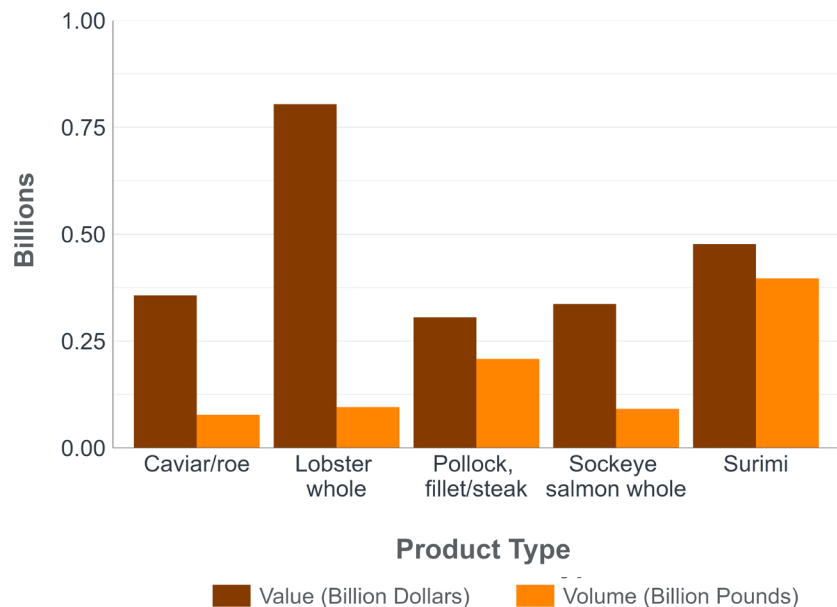
Value and Volume, 2021



**Figure 10.** U.S. imports by product type (value and volume), 2021 ([FOSS Data Portal](#)).

## U.S. Exports by Product

Value and Volume, 2021



**Figure 11.** U.S. exports by product type (value and volume), 2021 ([FOSS Data Portal](#)).



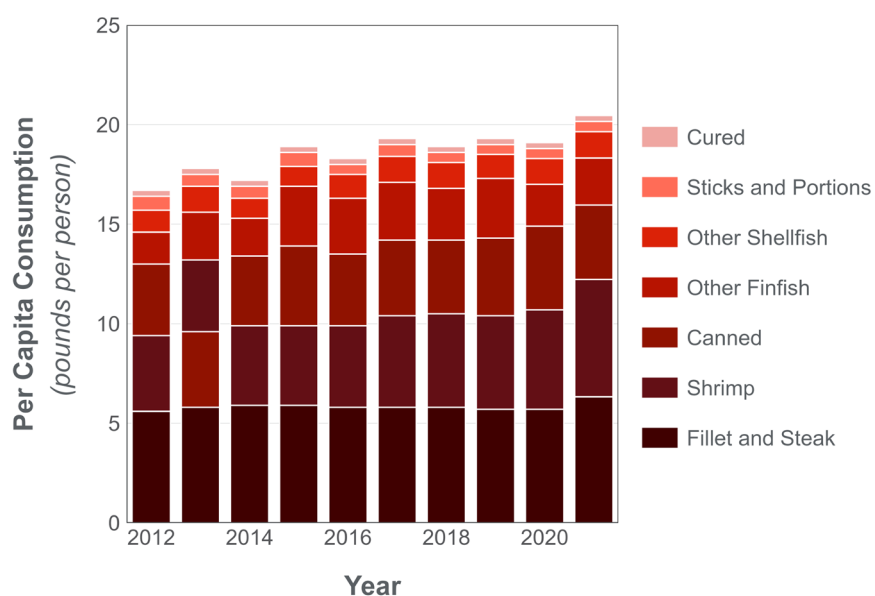


## U.S. Per Capita Consumption

*In 2021, U.S. per capita consumption of seafood products increased to **20.5 pounds** from 19.0 pounds in 2020. Across product types, there was decreased consumption of canned sardines and canned tuna, while canned salmon, canned shellfish, fillets and steaks, fresh and frozen products, shrimp, and sticks and portions saw an increase in consumption from 2020 to 2021 (**Figure 12**).*

### U.S. Per Capita Consumption by Product Type

from 2012 to 2021



**Figure 12.** U.S. per capita consumption by product type, 2012 to 2021. Stacked bars are ordered from least to greatest per capita consumption from top to bottom ([FOSS Data Portal](#)).

For 2021, per capita consumption of fresh and frozen products was 16.4 pounds, with fresh and frozen finfish accounting for 9.2 pounds, while fresh and frozen shellfish consumption was 7.2 pounds per capita. Consumption of all canned fishery products was 3.7 pounds per capita in 2021, a decrease of 0.6 pounds from 2020. Cured fish is estimated to be 0.3 pounds per capita, the same as in previous years (**Table 12**).

For 2021, the estimated percentage of consumption coming from imports is 81 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, 2012 to 2021 (millions of residents; pounds per person) ([FOSS Data Portal](#)).

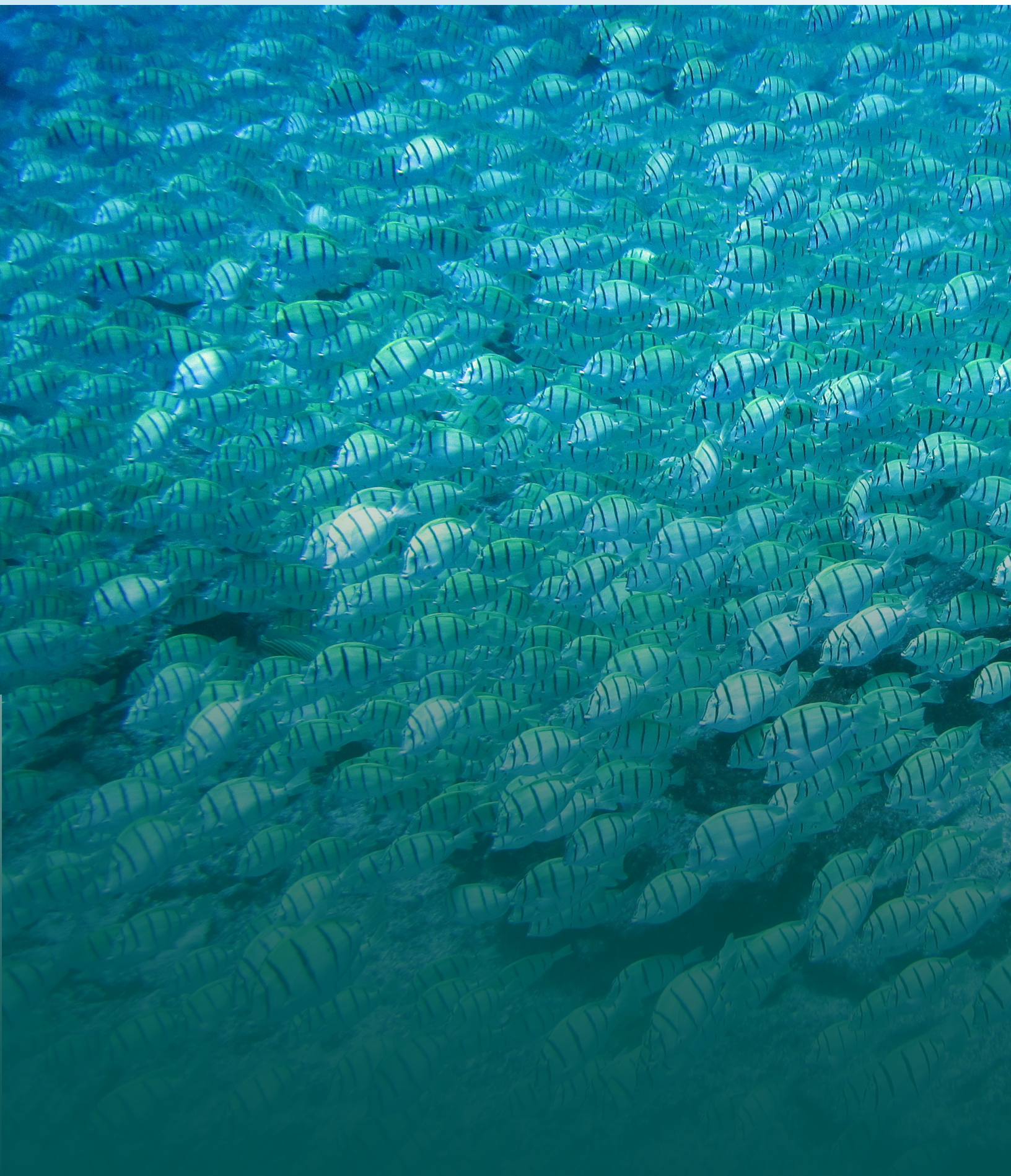
Year	Civilian Resident Population	Per Capita Consumption			Total
		Fresh and Frozen	Canned	Cured	
2021	333.1	16.4	3.7	0.3	20.5
2020	331.5	14.6	4.3	0.3	19.0
2019	327.1	15.1	3.8	0.3	19.3
2018	326.0	15.0	3.6	0.3	19.0
2017	324.5	15.1	3.9	0.3	19.1
2016	321.9	14.4	3.6	0.3	18.3
2015	320.2	14.6	4.0	0.3	18.8
2014	317.6	13.5	3.5	0.3	17.3
2013	314.9	13.8	3.8	0.3	17.9
2012	312.7	12.9	3.6	0.3	16.8

## 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

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