

# British Columbia's Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector, 2016 Edition

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# Table of Contents

Executive Summary .....	6
Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector .....	6
Capture Fishery .....	7
Aquaculture .....	8
Fish and Seafood Processing .....	9
Sport Fishing .....	10
International Trade .....	11
Introduction .....	12
What's new in this report? .....	12
Interpreting Economic Impacts .....	13
An Overview of the Fisheries & Aquaculture Sector .....	14
Gross Domestic Product .....	14
Employment .....	17
Earnings & Income .....	19
Revenue .....	20
Capture Fishery .....	22
Gross Domestic Product .....	22
Employment .....	24
Earnings & Income .....	26
Revenue .....	27
Aquaculture .....	29
Gross Domestic Product .....	29
Employment .....	30
Earnings & Income .....	31
Revenue .....	32
Fish and Seafood Processing .....	33
Gross Domestic Product .....	33

Employment.....	34
Earnings & Income.....	34
Revenue.....	35
Sport Fishing .....	37
Gross Domestic Product .....	37
Employment.....	39
Earnings & Income.....	40
Revenue.....	40
Supply and Use of Fish and Seafood Products in British Columbia .....	42
Supply of fish and seafood products.....	42
Demand for fish and seafood products.....	43
Upstream industries: retail, wholesale and transportation .....	44
Household expenditure and consumption .....	45
International Trade in Fish and Seafood Products .....	47
Exports of fish and seafood products.....	47
Imports of fish and seafood products .....	51
Balance of trade in fish and seafood products .....	55
Location Counts .....	56
Capture fishery, aquaculture and fish and seafood processing locations .....	56
Locations by region .....	57
Input-Output Multipliers .....	58
Technical Note I: What is GDP and how is it measured? .....	60
Understanding GDP measures.....	60
Technical Note II: What is Real GDP? .....	64
Technical Note III: Defining the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector.....	66
Technical Note IV: Defining the Sport Fishing Industry .....	68
Technical Note V: Measuring Employment in the Capture Fishery .....	70
Measuring employment in the commercial fishery: conflicting estimates? .....	70
What is the best measure of employment in the commercial fishery?.....	72

Other Measures of Employment.....	73
Technical Note VI: Seasonality of Employment.....	74
Seasonal industries and annual employment figures.....	74
Technical Note VII: Interpreting Input-Output Results.....	76
How to use multipliers.....	77
Appendix I: Methodological Notes and Issues.....	78
Separating the capture fishery from hunting & trapping.....	78
Aquaculture.....	81
BC Stats estimates versus Statistics Canada data.....	82
Fish and Seafood Processing.....	82
The “50% rule” and how it applies.....	83
The sport fishing industry.....	84
Relationship between sport fishing and tourism industries.....	85
Determining sport fishing shares.....	86
Commercial fishing boats versus those used in the sport fishing industry: why are they treated differently?.....	88
Appendix II: Data Sources.....	90
Gross Domestic Product.....	90
Revenue.....	91
Employment.....	91
Wages and salaries.....	91
Exports and Imports.....	92
Supply of and demand for fish and seafood products.....	92
Consumption of fish and seafood products.....	92
Location Counts.....	92
Appendix III: Statistical Tables.....	93

# Executive Summary

## Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector

Text Table 1: Key Indicators for the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector

Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector								
	1990	2000	2010	2016	% change, 2015-2016	% change since 1990	% change since 2000	% of BC Economy in 2016
<b>GDP (\$million)</b>	<b>854.7</b>	<b>688.0</b>	<b>864.9</b>	<b>1,211.3</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
% change from previous period		-19.5	25.7	40.1				
<b>GDP (\$million, chained 2007 dollars)</b>	<b>923.0</b>	<b>621.6</b>	<b>847.2</b>	<b>1,012.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>
% change from previous period		-32.6	36.3	19.5				
<b>Revenue (\$million)</b>	<b>1,918.6</b>	<b>1,930.7</b>	<b>2,107.8</b>	<b>3,308.2</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>-</b>
% change from previous period		0.6	9.2	57.0				
<b>Employment</b>	<b>20,773</b>	<b>14,300</b>	<b>13,700</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-27.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>
% change from previous period		-31.2	-4.2	9.5				
<b>Wages (\$million)</b>	<b>410.9</b>	<b>309.7</b>	<b>372.6</b>	<b>465.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>
% change from previous period		-24.6	20.3	24.8				

Data Source: BC Stats, Department of Fisheries and Oceans and Statistics Canada

- British Columbia's fisheries and aquaculture sector<sup>1</sup> contributed \$1.0 billion<sup>2</sup> to the province's economy in 2016, accounting for 0.5% of total real gross domestic product (GDP).
- Real GDP in the sector increased 6.9% in 2016.
- An estimated 15,000 British Columbians were employed in the fisheries and aquaculture sector in 2016. Most (9,000) of them worked in sport-fishing-related establishments.
- Wages and salaries were estimated at \$465.0 million.
- Revenue expanded 19.7% to \$3.3 billion in 2016.

<sup>1</sup> A description of how the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector has been defined and measured can be found in the Technical Notes section of this report.

<sup>2</sup> Real GDP figures are used throughout the text to describe changes in economic activity over time. They are reported in chained 2007 dollars. For more information about how GDP is measured, and how real GDP figures are calculated, see the Technical Notes section.

# Capture Fishery

Text Table 2: Key Indicators for the Capture Fishery

Capture Fishery								
	1990	2000	2010	2016	% change, 2015-2016	% change since 1990	% change since 2000	% of Sector Total in 2016
<b>GDP (\$million)</b>	<b>331.5</b>	<b>139.4</b>	<b>170.5</b>	<b>236.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>-28.8</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>19.5</b>
% change from previous period		-57.9	22.3	38.5				
<b>GDP (\$million, chained 2007 dollars)</b>	<b>324.9</b>	<b>126.3</b>	<b>167.4</b>	<b>195.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>-39.9</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>19.3</b>
% change from previous period		-61.1	32.6	16.7				
<b>Revenue (\$million)</b>	<b>476.1</b>	<b>372.9</b>	<b>334.7</b>	<b>402.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-15.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>
% change from previous period		-21.7	-10.2	20.2				
<b>Employment</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-75.8</b>	<b>-61.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>
% change from previous period		-37.9	-51.2	-20.0				
<b>Wages (\$million)</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>-61.8</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>
% change from previous period		-72.3	-17.3	66.5				

Data Source: BC Stats, Department of Fisheries and Oceans and Statistics Canada

- The capture fishery grew 4.7% in 2016, boosted by strength in the herring (+36.1%), salmon (+14.9%), and groundfish (+12.4%) fisheries.
- Nearly a fifth (19%) of the fisheries and aquaculture sector's GDP, and 12% of total employment, originated in the capture fishery.
- Total employment in BC's capture fishery was estimated at 1,600 in 2016, virtually unchanged from the previous year.
- Paid wages in the capture fishery increased to \$43.8 million in 2016.
- An estimated \$106.0 million in mixed income (earnings of unincorporated businesses) was attributable to activities in the fishing, hunting and trapping industry in 2016. Self-employed labour income<sup>3</sup> accounted for \$13.4 million of this total.
- Revenue advanced 2.6% in 2016, to an estimated \$402.2 million.

<sup>3</sup> Wages, salaries and employers' social contributions.

# Aquaculture

Text Table 3: Key Indicators for Aquaculture

Aquaculture								
	1990	2000	2010	2016	% change, 2015-2016	% change since 1990	% change since 2000	% of sector total in 2016
<b>GDP (\$million)</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>137.0</b>	<b>220.4</b>	<b>305.8</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>657.1</b>	<b>123.3</b>	<b>25.3</b>
% change from previous period		239.1	60.9	38.8				
<b>GDP (\$million, chained 2007 dollars)</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>200.1</b>	<b>194.4</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>485.3</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>19.2</b>
% change from previous period		171.0	122.3	-2.8				
<b>Revenue (\$million)</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>296.2</b>	<b>539.8</b>	<b>777.3</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>837.2</b>	<b>162.4</b>	<b>23.5</b>
% change from previous period		257.2	82.2	44.0				
<b>Employment</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>12.0</b>
% change from previous period		25.8	-10.5	5.9				
<b>Wages (\$million)</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>386.7</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>14.7</b>
% change from previous period		184.2	50.0	14.1				

Data Source: BC Stats, Department of Fisheries and Oceans and Statistics Canada

- Gross domestic product in the aquaculture industry fell 2.4% to \$194.4 million in 2016, as GDP in salmon farming slipped 5.5%.
- The aquaculture industry accounted for 19% of the fisheries and aquaculture sector's total GDP, and 12% of total employment in the sector.
- Employment in aquaculture was estimated at 1,800 in 2016, up 24.1% from 2015. It should be noted that large year-to-year fluctuations in employment data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) may be due to variations in the sample used to derive the estimates, and should be interpreted with caution<sup>4</sup>.
- Wages and salaries in the aquaculture industry rose 7.3% in 2016, to \$68.5 million in 2016.
- Revenues expanded 53.2% to \$777.3 million. This was largely due to significant growth in sales of farmed salmon products.

<sup>4</sup> This is of particular importance for relatively small industries, such as those with fewer than 2,000 workers.



# Fish and Seafood Processing

Text Table 4: Key Indicators for Fish and Seafood Processing

Fish and Seafood Processing								
	1990	2000	2010	2016	% change, 2015-2016	% change since 1990	% change since 2000	% of sector total in 2016
<b>GDP (\$million)</b>	<b>246.4</b>	<b>190.8</b>	<b>160.3</b>	<b>246.5</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>20.4</b>
% change from previous period		-22.6	-16.0	53.8				
<b>GDP (\$million, chained 2007 dollars)</b>	<b>188.9</b>	<b>148.3</b>	<b>165.8</b>	<b>232.8</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>23.0</b>
% change from previous period		-21.5	11.8	40.4				
<b>Revenue (\$million)</b>	<b>784.5</b>	<b>654.9</b>	<b>336.3</b>	<b>1,018.7</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>30.8</b>
% change from previous period		-16.5	-48.7	202.9				
<b>Employment</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-13.3</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>17.3</b>
% change from previous period		-26.7	13.6	4.0				
<b>Wages (\$million)</b>	<b>117.9</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>25.0</b>
% change from previous period		0.3	-16.1	17.1				

Data Source: BC Stats, Department of Fisheries and Oceans and Statistics Canada

- The fish and seafood processing industry contributed \$232.8 million to the province’s real GDP in 2016, an increase of 20.9% over 2015.
- Fish and seafood processing activities generated 23% of the fisheries and aquaculture sector’s GDP, and 17% of total employment in the sector.
- The number of people employed in fish and seafood processing remained unchanged at 2,600.
- Wages and salaries earned by workers in the fish and seafood processing industry increased 24.8% to \$116.2 million.
- Fish and seafood processing revenues increased sharply to \$1.0 billion in 2016, up 23.5% over the previous year.

# Sport Fishing

Text Table 5: Key Indicators for Sport Fishing

Sport Fishing								
	1990	2000	2010	2016	% change, 2015-2016	% change since 1990	% change since 2000	% of sector total in 2016
<b>GDP (\$million)</b>	<b>236.4</b>	<b>220.8</b>	<b>313.7</b>	<b>422.8</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>34.9</b>
% change from previous period		-6.6	42.1	34.8				
<b>GDP (\$million, chained 2007 dollars)</b>	<b>376.0</b>	<b>257.1</b>	<b>313.9</b>	<b>389.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>38.5</b>
% change from previous period		-31.6	22.1	24.2				
<b>Revenue (\$million)</b>	<b>575.0</b>	<b>606.7</b>	<b>896.9</b>	<b>1,110.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>33.6</b>
% change from previous period		5.5	47.8	23.8				
<b>Employment</b>	<b>9,663</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>60.0</b>
% change from previous period		-36.9	23.0	20.0				
<b>Wages (\$million)</b>	<b>164.2</b>	<b>119.6</b>	<b>187.1</b>	<b>236.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>50.9</b>
% change from previous period		-27.2	56.4	26.4				

Data Source: BC Stats

- Real GDP associated with sport fishing activities increased for a fifth straight year, rising 5.8% to \$389.8 million in 2016.
- Sport fishing was the largest industry in the fisheries and aquaculture sector, accounting for 39% of the sector's total GDP, and employing 60% of the workers in this sector.
- An estimated 9,000 people were employed by the sport fishing industry in 2016, slightly less (-1.1%) than in the previous year.
- Wages and salaries earned by employees in the sport fishing industry rose 5.8% to \$236.5 million in 2016.
- Sport fishing revenues were estimated at \$1.1 billion in 2016, up 6.7% over the 2015 value.

# International Trade

Text Table 6: Key Indicators, International Trade in Fish and Seafood Products

International Trade in Fish and Seafood Products								
	1990	2000	2010	2016	% change, 2015-2016	% change since 1990	% change since 2000	% of total in 2016
<b>Exports</b>	<b>768.4</b>	<b>896.5</b>	<b>950.2</b>	<b>1,309.4</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
% change from previous period		16.7	6.0	37.8				
US	202.6	512.0	528.1	783.2	15.5	286.5	53.0	59.8
% change from previous period		152.6	3.2	48.3				
Rest of World	565.8	384.5	422.1	526.2	21.2	-7.0	36.9	40.2
% change from previous period		-32.0	9.8	24.7				
<b>Imports</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>450.9</b>	<b>511.7</b>	<b>675.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>574.6</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
% change from previous period		350.4	13.5	32.0				
US	44.1	183.0	211.4	307.2	15.9	597.0	67.8	45.5
% change from previous period		315.3	15.5	45.3				
Rest of World	56.0	267.8	300.3	368.2	4.7	557.0	37.5	54.5
% change from previous period		378.0	12.1	22.6				
<b>Balance</b>	<b>668.3</b>	<b>445.6</b>	<b>438.5</b>	<b>634.1</b>				
US	158.6	328.9	316.7	476.1				
Rest of World	509.7	116.6	121.8	158.0				

Data Source: BC Stats

- Exports of fish and seafood products increased 17.7% to \$1.3 billion in 2016. Farmed finfish and shellfish (primarily salmon) accounted for 43% of total exports, followed by wild finfish (35%), wild shellfish (21%) and other fish and seafood products (0.5%).
- The United States was the main market for B.C. fish and seafood products, with 60% of exports shipped to the U.S. China is a growing market for the province's fish and seafood products.
- Imports<sup>5</sup> of fish and seafood products were up 9.5% in 2016, rising to \$675.3 million. Wild finfish (primarily species other than salmon) accounted for 45% of the total, followed by shellfish (41%), farmed products (5%) and other fish and seafood products (9%).
- The United States was the origin of 46% of the fish and seafood products imported and consumed in British Columbia.
- The province exported \$634.1 million more fish and seafood products in 2016 than it imported from all other countries.

<sup>5</sup> Imports consumed in British Columbia.

# Introduction

This is the sixth edition of a report on the fisheries and aquaculture sector, commissioned by the British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture. The results presented in this report are derived using a methodology developed by BC Stats over many years.

The fisheries and aquaculture sector includes the activities of the following industries:

- Capture fishery (commercial fishing);
- Aquaculture (fish and shellfish farming);
- Fish and seafood processing; and
- Sport fishing (freshwater and saltwater)

Estimates of gross domestic product (GDP), revenue, employment and earnings for these industries were prepared using standard concepts and data. This makes it possible to evaluate the overall size and economic impact of the fisheries and aquaculture sector relative to other industries, and to identify emerging trends in the sector. The information provides a basis for a better understanding of the current structure and long-term prospects of British Columbia's fisheries and aquaculture sector.

Estimates of gross domestic product (GDP), revenue, employment and earnings in the province's fisheries and aquaculture sector are available for the period from 1990 to 2016, together with information on the value of international trade in fish and seafood products and counts of the number of locations of fishing-related establishments in the province. Multipliers which show the extent to which activities in the fisheries and aquaculture sector affect, and are affected by, other industries are also included in the report.

## What's new in this report?

This edition of the report updates previously published information, and extends the data to the 2016 calendar year. Revisions to underlying data series used to calculate the estimates have resulted in changes to some of the historical data sets published in this report. Estimates of GDP published by Statistics Canada have been updated to reflect current national accounting<sup>6</sup> definitions and standards. In addition, real GDP numbers have been rebased to use a 2007 base year. Changes to the estimates of GDP for the fisheries and aquaculture sector in this report

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<sup>6</sup> More information on the Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts and the definitions used in the National Economic Accounts can be found at: <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/nea/gloss/index>

reflect these revisions to the Statistics Canada data. As well, historical revisions to expenditure data in the National Accounts have resulted in changes to the estimates of sport fishing GDP, revenues and employment, which are derived using the National Accounts data.

International trade estimates are based on the latest definitions from the Harmonized System<sup>7</sup> used to categorize exports and imports. A thorough review of the mapping used to translate the Harmonized System categories to the categories used in the National Accounts data resulted in some modifications of the categorization of fish and seafood product exports and imports in this report. This, together with historical revisions to the National Accounts data, is the reason for revisions to the data in the export and import tables (compared to previous reports).

The multiplier tables presented in this report were derived using the 2014 Supply-Use Tables<sup>8</sup> published by Statistics Canada in November 2017, and the current version of BC Stats' input-output model, which is based on those tables.

Because of all these changes, the numbers in this report are not directly comparable to those published in previous editions.

## Interpreting Economic Impacts

Natural resources are affected by ecosystems and natural processes and cycles, not just the market's supply and demand, and trends in the economic data must be interpreted with this in mind. For example, a decrease in the GDP or revenues of a specific industry or fishery could be the result of efforts to protect or increase resource rents, or policies aimed at developing more sustainable industries within the fisheries and aquaculture sector. In the short term, GDP or revenues could decline as measures are taken to improve the environmental sustainability and long-run economic value of the industry.

The indicators in this report measure economic impacts only. They do not include socio-economic indicators such as social well-being, which take into account both market and non-market costs and benefits to both consumers and producers.

**Changes in the economic impact of the fisheries and aquaculture sector should be interpreted within the context of how each fishery is managed.**

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<sup>7</sup> More information on the Harmonized System can be found at: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/65-209-x/65-209-x2018000-eng.htm>

<sup>8</sup> More information on the Supply-Use tables can be found at: <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/nea/list/io>

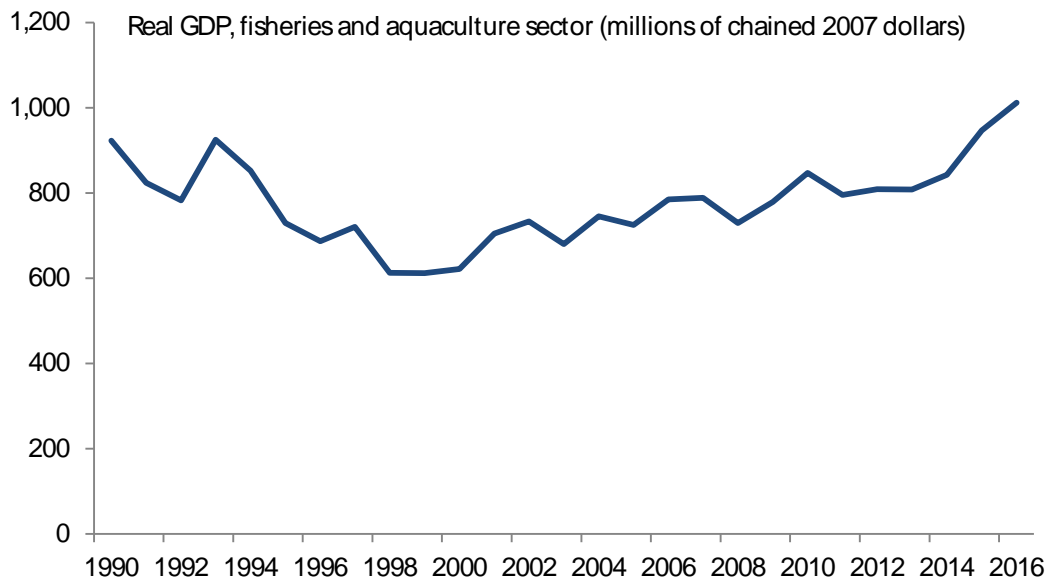
# An Overview of the Fisheries & Aquaculture Sector

The discussion in this report covers activities taking place since 1990, with an emphasis on the years between 2000 and 2016. As previous reports have noted, structural changes affected the capture fishery in the 1990s. These changes were brought about by shifts in the management of various fisheries and by government programs aimed at addressing the issue of too much capital and labour involved in the capture of fish, which dissipated the resource rents. Comparisons of data for these periods should be made with this history and these structural differences in mind.

## Gross Domestic Product

British Columbia's fisheries and aquaculture sector expanded 6.9% in 2016, with real GDP rising to \$1.0 billion. This was the third consecutive annual increase in the sector's real GDP. The sector has grown 62.8% since 2000, regaining the ground lost during a period of structural change in the 1990s. By 2016, the fisheries and aquaculture sector was 9.7% larger than in 1990.

Chart 1: Real GDP in the fisheries and aquaculture sector expanded for a third straight year in 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

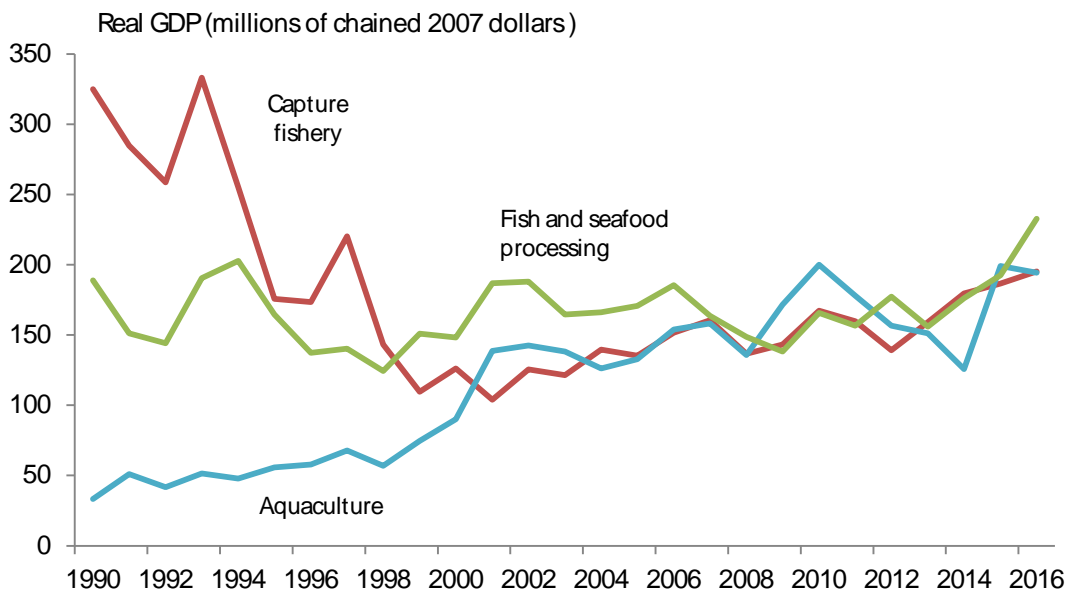
Text Table 7: Real GDP, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector

Gross Domestic Product (chained \$2007 million)								
	1990	2000	2010	2016	% change, 2015-2016	% change since 1990	% change since 2000	% of total in 2016
<b>Fisheries &amp; aquaculture</b>	<b>923.0</b>	<b>621.6</b>	<b>847.2</b>	<b>1,012.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Capture Fishery	324.9	126.3	167.4	195.3	4.7	-39.9	54.7	19.3
Aquaculture	33.2	90.0	200.1	194.4	-2.4	485.3	116.0	19.2
Fish and Seafood Processing	188.9	148.3	165.8	232.8	20.9	23.2	57.0	23.0
Sport Fishing	376.0	257.1	313.9	389.8	5.8	3.7	51.6	38.5
<b>Total, all industries</b>	<b>112,536.1</b>	<b>146,846.9</b>	<b>183,574.0</b>	<b>219,552.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Goods sector	35,392.6	40,197.9	45,276.0	54,040.5	3.4	52.7	34.4	24.6
Service sector	77,054.6	106,285.2	138,402.2	165,568.0	3.7	114.9	55.8	75.4
Fisheries & aquaculture	923.0	621.6	847.2	1,012.3	6.9	9.7	62.8	0.5

Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

By comparison, British Columbia's economy has nearly doubled, expanding 95.1% since 1990, with more than half of that increase occurring since 2000. Goods-producing industries have grown 52.7% since 1990, while services-producing industries have more than doubled their GDP (+114.9%) during this period.

Chart 2: Following structural changes during the 1990s, the capture fishery and aquaculture industries have seen more stable growth in recent years



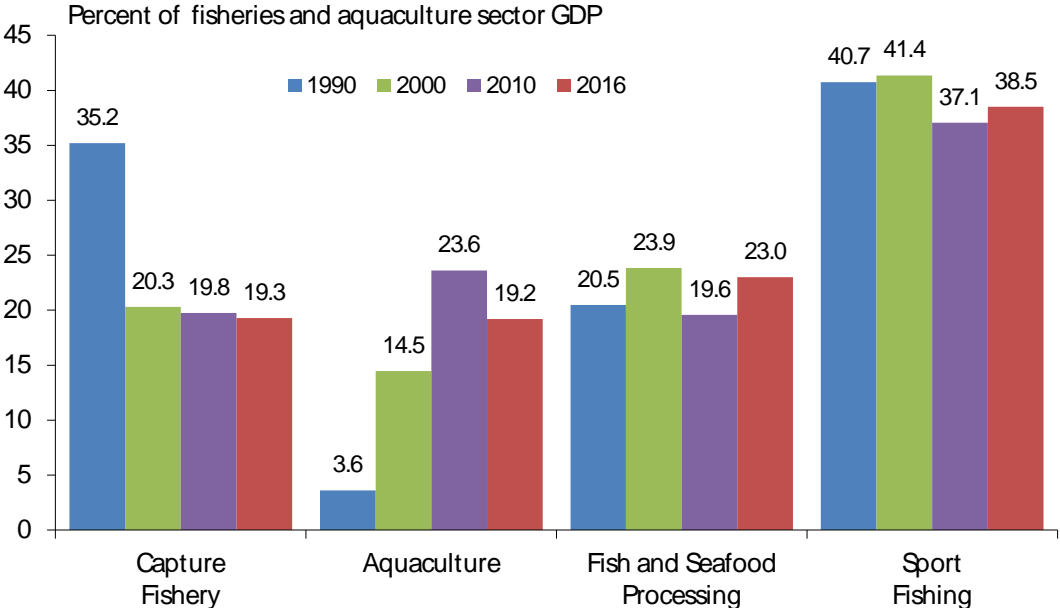
Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

There have been many changes in the fisheries and aquaculture sector since 1990, particularly in the capture fishery and aquaculture industries. In 1990, the capture fishery accounted for 35% of the sector's GDP. By 2000, its share had dropped to 20% and has remained at about that level since then (the share was 19% in 2016). The aquaculture industry saw its share of the

sector total rise from 4% in 1990 to 15% in 2000. It represented 19% of GDP in the fisheries and aquaculture sector in 2016. In contrast, the shares of the fish processing and sport fishing industries have remained fairly stable throughout this period. Fish processing accounted for 23% of total sector GDP in 2016, while sport fishing made up 39% of the total.

Of the four activities included in the fisheries and aquaculture sector, the largest is the sport fishery, which accounted for \$389.8 million of the sector’s total GDP in 2016. Fish and seafood processing (\$232.8 million), which includes processing both farmed and capture fishery products, was ranked second. The capture fishery, once the dominant industry in the sector, contributed \$195.3 million to the province’s gross domestic product, while the GDP associated with aquaculture activities was \$194.4 million in 2016.

Chart 3: Sport fishing accounted for nearly 39% of total GDP in the fisheries and aquaculture sector in 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

The linkages among the various components of the fisheries and aquaculture sector are significant. Fish and seafood processors handle fish and seafood products harvested by the capture fishery, as well as those produced by aquaculture operations. While the GDP of the capture fishery as a whole has declined 39.9% since 1990, most of this decline occurred during the 1990s. Since 2000, the capture fishery has grown 54.7%. At the same time, the aquaculture industry has expanded by 485.3%, with most of the growth occurring during the 1990s, boosted by increased output in both the salmon and shellfish farming industries. The aquaculture industry has continued to grow since 2000 (+116.0%), but at a slower pace. Real GDP in aquaculture shrank 2.4% in 2016.

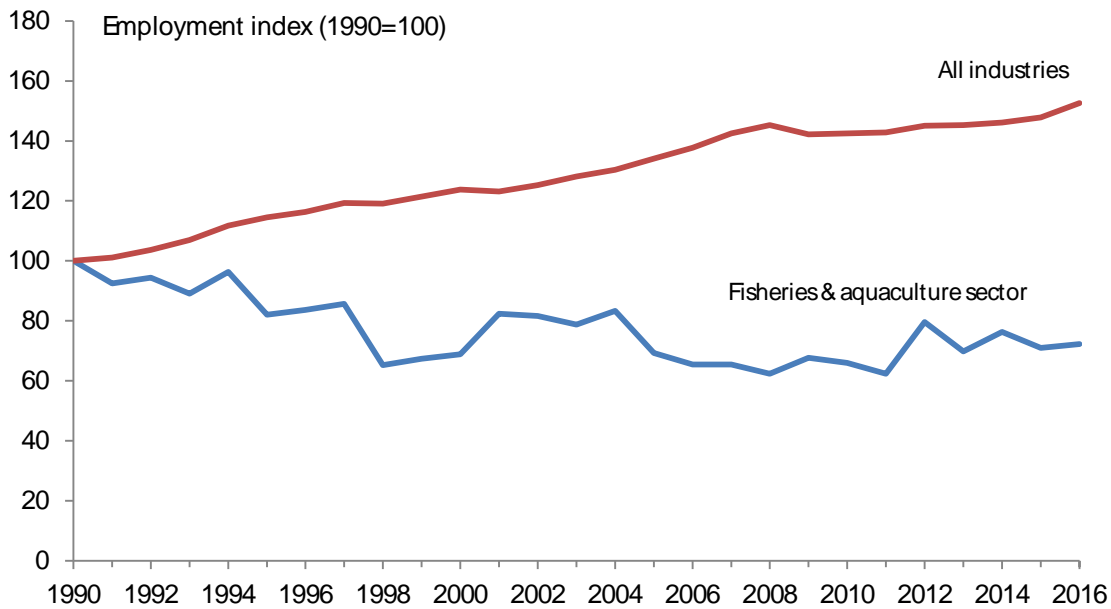


These ups and downs have meant that over the long run, the value of wild fish handled by the processing industry has been reduced, with the downward pressure being partially offset by aquaculture products. Total growth in fish processing since 1990 was 23.2%, with real GDP expanding by 57.0% between 2000 and 2016.

## Employment

Total employment in the fisheries and aquaculture sector was estimated at 15,000 people in 2016, up 1.7% from the number in the previous year. Although employment was 27.8% lower than in 1990, the number of people working in the sector has risen 4.9% since 2000.

Chart 4: After declining during the 1990s, employment in the sector has increased slightly since 2000



Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

The increase in employment was largely due to job growth in the sport fishing (+47.5%, rising from 6,100 to 9,000 between 2000 and 2016) and fish and seafood processing (+18.2%, from 2,200 to 2,600) industries. Employment in the other two industries has declined, with the most marked decrease seen in the capture fishery. In 1990, there were an estimated 6,600 people working in the capture fishery. The number had fallen to 4,100 by 2000 and has continued to shrink since then. In 2016, the average annual number of jobs in the capture fishery was 1,600, down 61.0% from the 2000 level. The decline in aquaculture employment (-5.3%, from 1,900 to 1,800 over the same period) was not nearly as pronounced.

Text Table 8: Employment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector

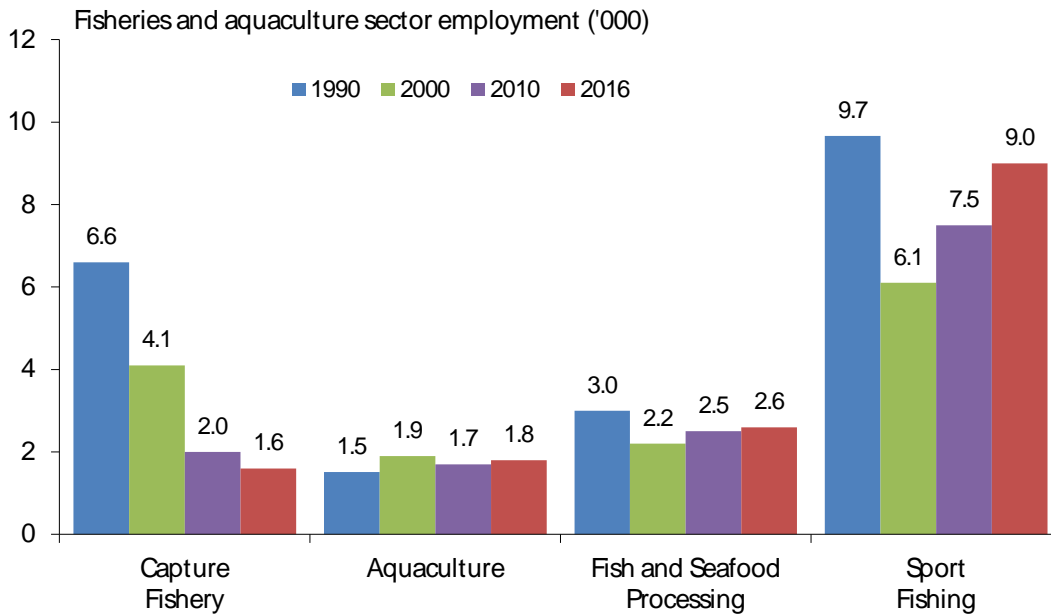
	Employment (thousands)				% change, 2015-2016	% change since 1990	% change since 2000	% of total in 2016
	1990	2000	2010	2016				
<b>Fisheries &amp; aquaculture</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-27.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Capture Fishery	6.6	4.1	2.0	1.6	0.0	-75.8	-61.0	10.7
Aquaculture	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.8	24.1	19.2	-5.3	12.0
Fish and Seafood Processing	3.0	2.2	2.5	2.6	0.0	-13.3	18.2	17.3
Sport Fishing	9.7	6.1	7.5	9.0	-1.1	-6.9	47.5	60.0
<b>Total, all industries</b>	<b>1,559.6</b>	<b>1,930.8</b>	<b>2,223.0</b>	<b>2,379.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Goods sector	389.0	407.2	436.6	470.1	2.4	20.8	15.4	19.8
Service sector	1,170.6	1,523.5	1,786.5	1,909.4	3.4	63.1	25.3	80.2
Fisheries & aquaculture	20.8	14.3	13.7	15.0	1.7	-27.8	4.9	0.6

Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

For the economy as a whole, there was a 23.2% increase in total employment, a 15.4% rise in the number of people working in all goods-producing industries and a 25.3% increase in services-producing industries between 2000 and 2016.

Sport fishing is the largest employer within the sector, accounting for six out of every ten jobs in the fisheries and aquaculture sector. Fish and seafood processing (17%), aquaculture (12%) and the capture fishery (11%) together accounted for 40% of the jobs in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.

Chart 5: Sport fishing is the largest employer within the sector

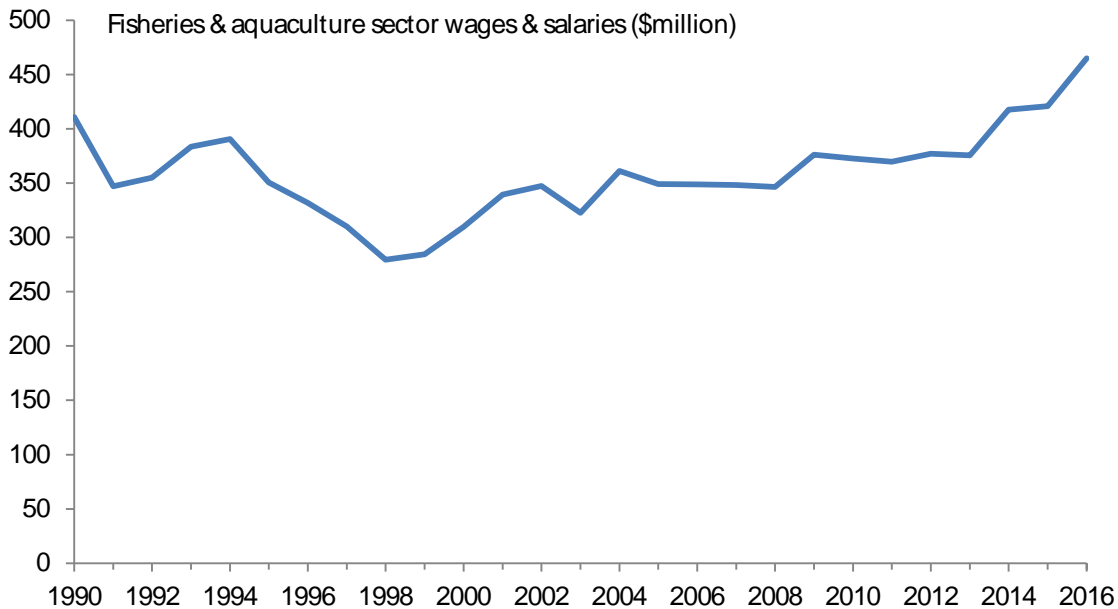


Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

## Earnings & Income

The total wage bill of the province’s fisheries and aquaculture industry has increased by 50.2% since 2000, with workers earning an estimated \$465.0 million in 2016. More than half (\$236.5 million) of the wages were earned by workers in industries providing goods and services used by sport fishers. Another \$116.2 million was earned by those employed in fish and seafood processing, with aquaculture (\$68.5 million) and the capture fishery (\$43.8 million) accounting for a smaller portion of the total wage bill.

Chart 6: Wages paid to workers in the fisheries and aquaculture sector totalled \$465 million in 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

Text Table 9: Wages and Salaries, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector

	Wages and Salaries (\$million)				% change, 2015-2016	% change since 1990	% change since 2000	% of total in 2016
	1990	2000	2010	2016				
<b>Fisheries &amp; aquaculture</b>	<b>410.9</b>	<b>309.7</b>	<b>372.6</b>	<b>465.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Capture Fishery	114.7	31.8	26.3	43.8	8.4	-61.8	37.7	9.4
Aquaculture	14.1	40.0	60.0	68.5	7.3	386.7	71.3	14.7
Fish and Seafood Processing	117.9	118.3	99.2	116.2	24.8	-1.4	-1.7	25.0
Sport Fishing	164.2	119.6	187.1	236.5	5.8	44.0	97.7	50.9
<b>Total, all industries</b>	<b>39,924.9</b>	<b>60,026.7</b>	<b>88,999.1</b>	<b>110,948.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>177.9</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Goods sector	10,898.2	14,215.9	19,134.8	23,461.2	2.0	115.3	65.0	21.1
Service sector	29,026.7	45,810.7	69,864.3	87,487.3	4.3	201.4	91.0	78.9
Fisheries & aquaculture	410.9	309.7	372.6	465.0	10.5	13.2	50.2	0.4

Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

The increase in the total wage bill for the sector since 2000 was largely due to growth in the sport fishing (+97.7%) and aquaculture (+71.3%) industries. Wages in the capture fishery were also up (+37.7%), but wages in fish and seafood processing have declined (-1.7%) since 2000. It should be noted that changes in the wage bill reflect changes in employment, hours worked, and average compensation per hour.

The income of self-employed fishers, estimated at about \$106 million in 2016, is not included in the wage bill.

## Revenue

Over the longer run (since 1990), revenues in the fisheries and aquaculture sector have expanded 72.4%, rising to \$3.3 billion. The increase was largely due to the aquaculture (+837.2%), sport fishing (+93.0%) and fish and seafood processing (+29.8%) industries, which have seen significant growth over the last two decades (note that revenues, like wages, are reported in current dollars, and include the effects of price changes over time). Revenues in the capture fishery were down 15.5% from 1990.

Text Table 10: Revenues, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector<sup>9</sup>

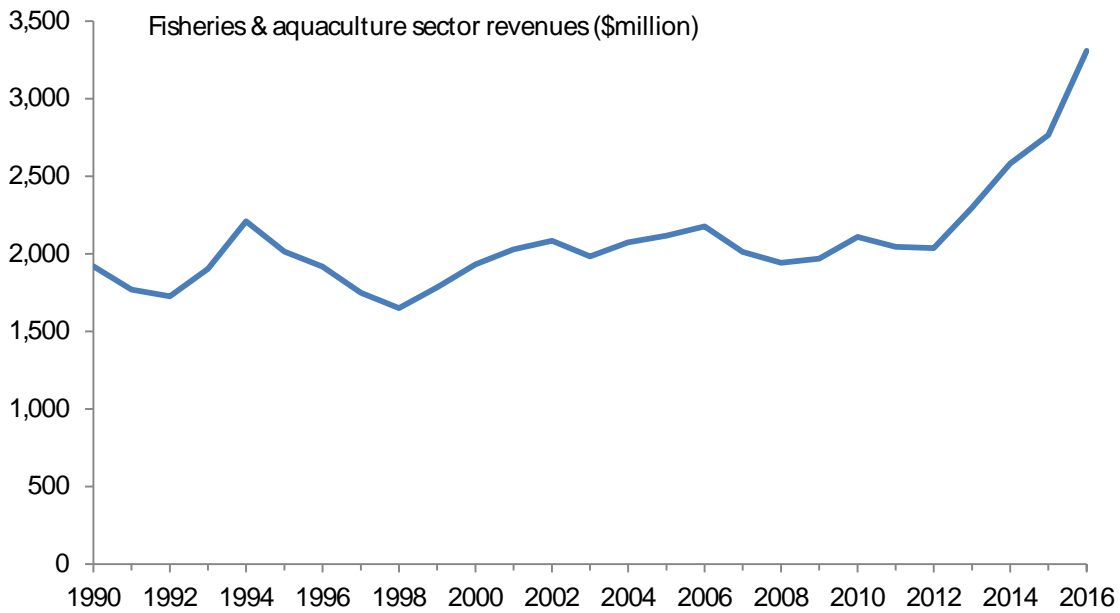
	Revenues (\$million)				% change, 2015-2016	% change since 1990	% change since 2000	% of total in 2016
	1990	2000	2010	2016				
<b>Fisheries &amp; aquaculture</b>	<b>1,918.6</b>	<b>1,930.7</b>	<b>2,107.8</b>	<b>3,308.2</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Capture Fishery	476.1	372.9	334.7	402.2	2.6	-15.5	7.9	12.2
Aquaculture	82.9	296.2	539.8	777.3	53.2	837.2	162.4	23.5
Fish Processing	784.5	654.9	336.3	1,018.7	23.5	29.8	55.5	30.8
Sport Fishing	575.0	606.7	896.9	1,110.0	6.7	93.0	83.0	33.6

Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

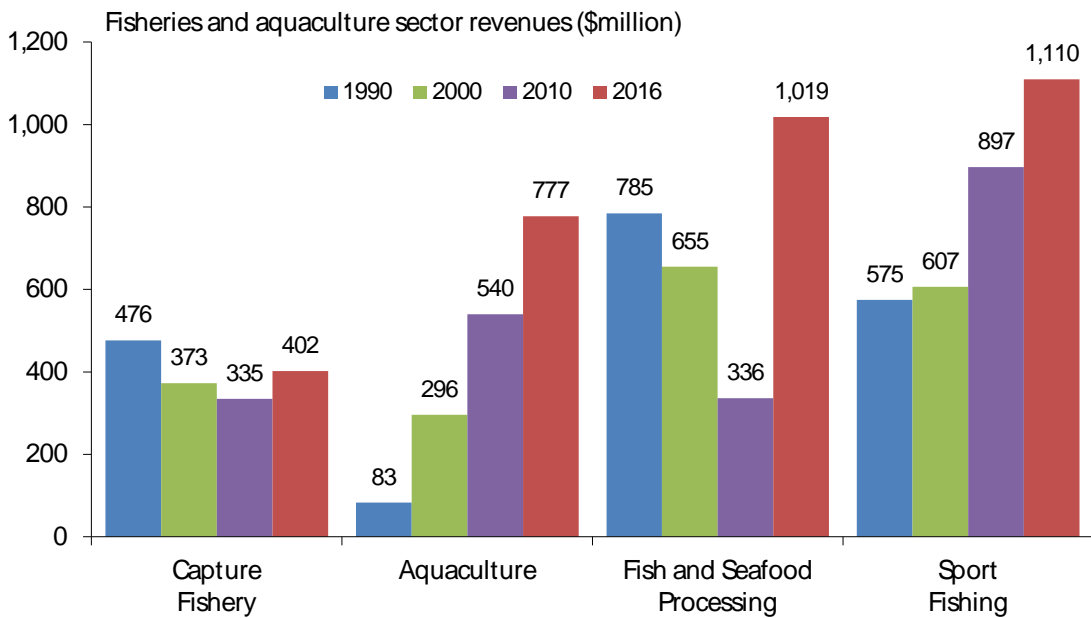
As was the case with GDP and employment, much of the decline in the capture fishery, and the growth in aquaculture, occurred during the 1990s. Since 2000, revenues in all industries within the sector have risen. Aquaculture (+162.4%), sport fishing (+83.0%) and fish and seafood processing (+55.5%) have seen the strongest growth. Revenues in the capture fishery have increased 7.9% since 2000.

<sup>9</sup> This table does not include revenue estimates for all industries, or the goods and service sectors. Revenue data are not available for the economy as a whole since not all industries produce commodities that are sold to final consumers. Public sector health care and education are examples of industries that do not earn revenues. For this reason, it is not possible to report total revenues for all industries.

Chart 7: Revenues in the fisheries and aquaculture sector have been trending up ...



... largely due to growth in the aquaculture and sport fishing industries



Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

More detailed overviews of trends in the various industries included in the province’s fisheries and aquaculture sector follow.

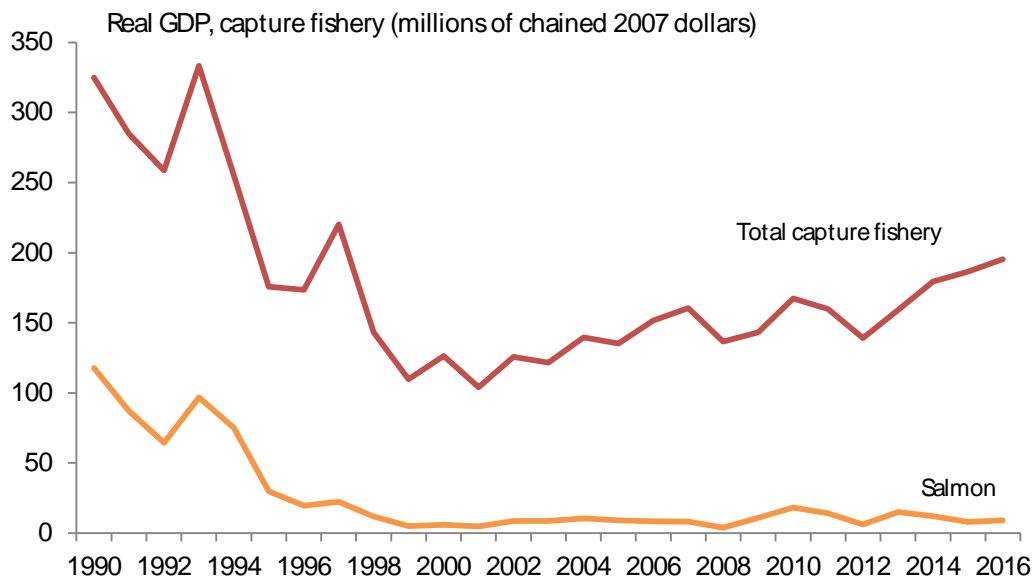
# Capture Fishery

## Gross Domestic Product

The information in this section needs to be understood within the context of management and structural changes which started in the 1990s. During this period, government programs aimed at addressing the issue of too much capital and labour involved in the capture of fish, which dissipated the resource rents, led to a reduction of effort in some fisheries.

Real GDP in the capture fishery was estimated at \$195.3 million in 2016, up 4.7% from the estimate for the previous year. Real GDP in the capture fishery peaked in the early 1990s, climbing to \$333.2 million in 1993. Between 1993 and 1999, however, GDP fell by two thirds (-67.1%) as value added from all major species in the fishery declined. By 2001, real GDP in the capture fishery was just \$104.0 million. Since the turn of the century, real GDP in the fishery has been rising, increasing by 54.7% between 2000 and 2016.

Chart 8: Management and structural changes led to declines in the capture fishery during the 1990s, but the industry has been growing in recent years



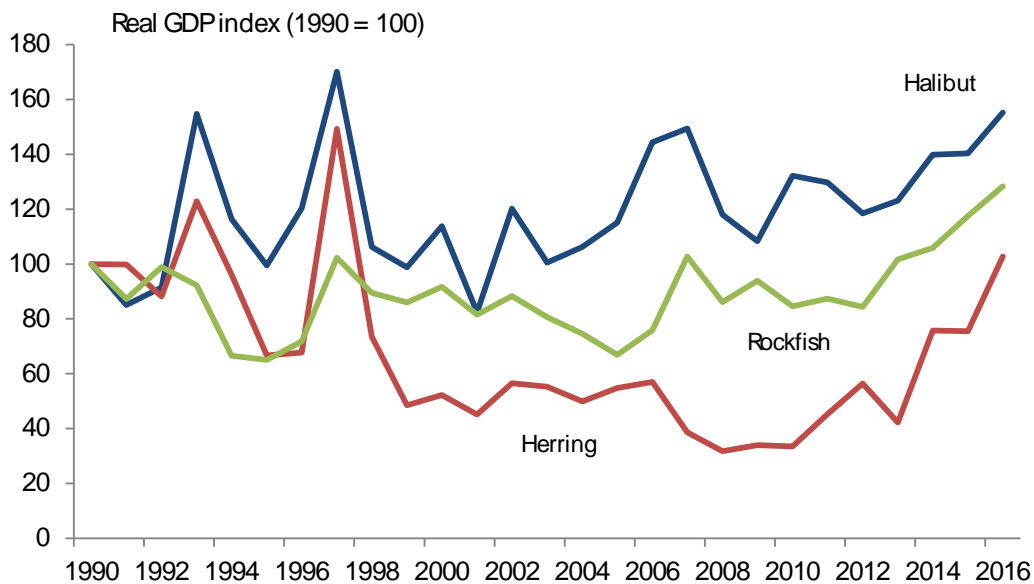
Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

There has been a notable shift in the structure of the fishery, with the role of the salmon fishery declining as efforts have shifted to other types of harvesting activities. In 1990, the salmon fishery accounted for 36% of total GDP in the capture fishery. By 2016, its share had fallen to just under 5%. Overall, GDP in the salmon fishery has plunged 92.2% since 1990.

In the groundfish fishery, real GDP has fallen 20.7%, going from \$94.7 million to \$75.1 million between 1990 and 2016. However, there have been significant increases in the value added associated with the harvest of certain types of shellfish, including prawns and shrimp (+201.5%) and crab (+104.1%). Since 2000, value added in the capture fishery has been rising. GDP contributions from salmon (+56.9%), herring (+96.9%), halibut (+36.4%) and rockfish (+39.8%) all increased substantially between 2000 and 2016.

Real GDP in the salmon fishery was estimated at \$9.2 million in 2016, with most (\$7.5 million) of the salmon caught by gillnet and troll. Salmon caught by seine accounted for the remaining \$1.6 million in GDP.

Chart 9: The halibut, rockfish and herring fisheries have seen substantial GDP growth since 2000



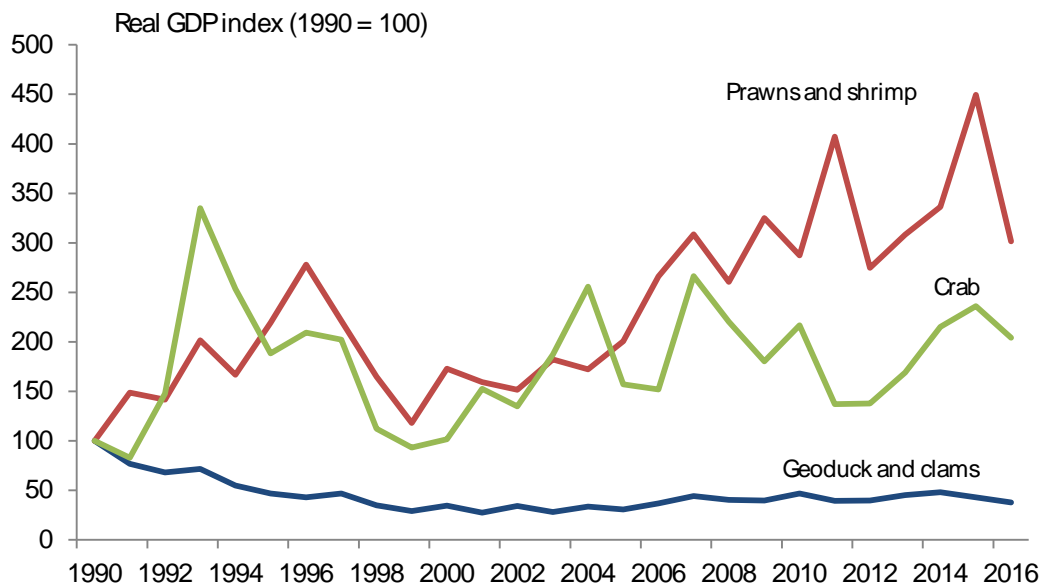
Data Source: BC Stats

In 2000, the GDP generated by the hake harvest fell to \$1.6 million, the lowest output seen since the mid-1980s. GDP from the hake harvest has increased, and was estimated at \$15.3 million in 2016.

GDP associated with the tuna harvest peaked at \$13.9 million in 2010, but has declined since then. In 2016, the tuna harvest contributed \$7.3 million to the capture fishery's real GDP.

The real GDP generated by the shellfish harvest has also seen an upswing following a decline in the 1990s. The prawns and shrimp share of the capture fishery GDP increased from 1.7% in 1990 to 8.6% in 2016, while the GDP share of the crab fishery has risen at a similar rate (from 1.9% in 1990 to 6.6% in 2016).

Chart 10: GDP associated with the harvest of prawns and shrimp has been trending up throughout most of the period since 1990



Data Source: BC Stats

## Employment

Total employment in BC’s capture fishery was estimated at 1,600 in 2016, essentially unchanged from the previous year, but up 14.3% from 2011, when the number of jobs in the capture fishery reached its lowest level (1,400) in more than two decades.

Compared to other primary industries, that is industries directly involved in the extracting or harvesting of natural resources<sup>10</sup>, employment in the capture fishery exhibits considerable volatility from year to year. While substantial increases are recorded in several years, these are often followed by even deeper declines in subsequent periods. Some of the volatility in employment may be due to sampling issues, which can lead to larger-than-average fluctuations in data for small industries.

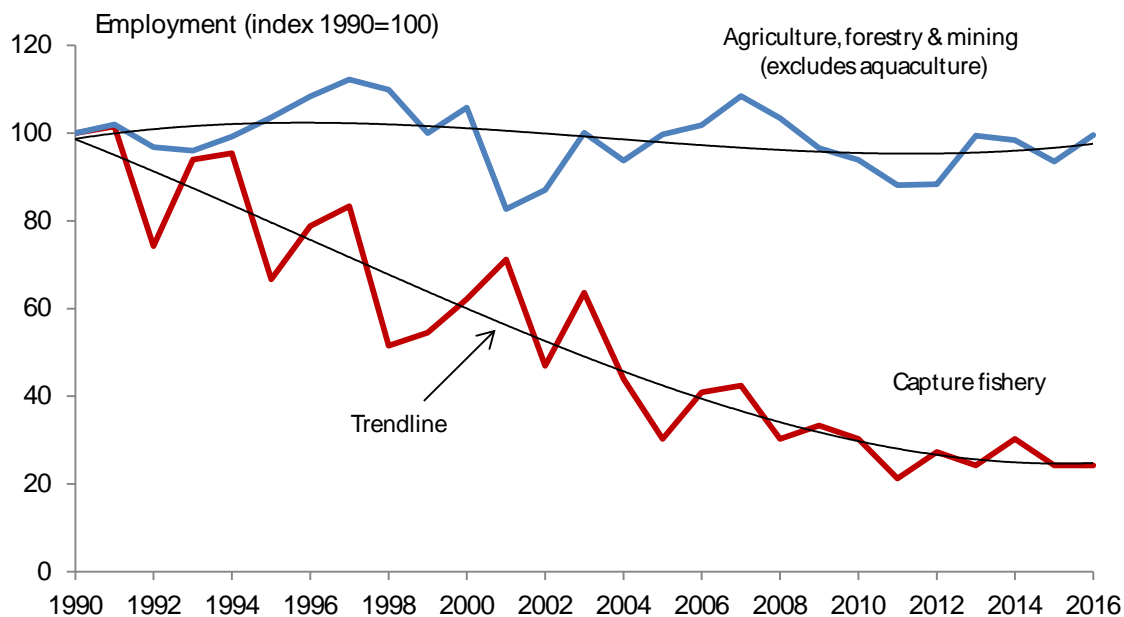
Annual employment figures are not the same as a count of every person who spends some time working in an industry during a given period. More information on how employment is measured can be found in Technical Note V.

<sup>10</sup> “Primary industries” are defined as agriculture (including aquaculture), fishing, hunting & trapping, forestry & logging, and mining, oil & gas extraction as well as related support activities. “Other primary” industries was defined to exclude aquaculture and fishing, hunting & trapping.



Overall, the trend in employment from 1990 to about 2010 was downward; since then employment in the capture fishery has stabilized.

Chart 11: Employment in the capture fishery declined from 1990 to 2010, but has been relatively stable since then



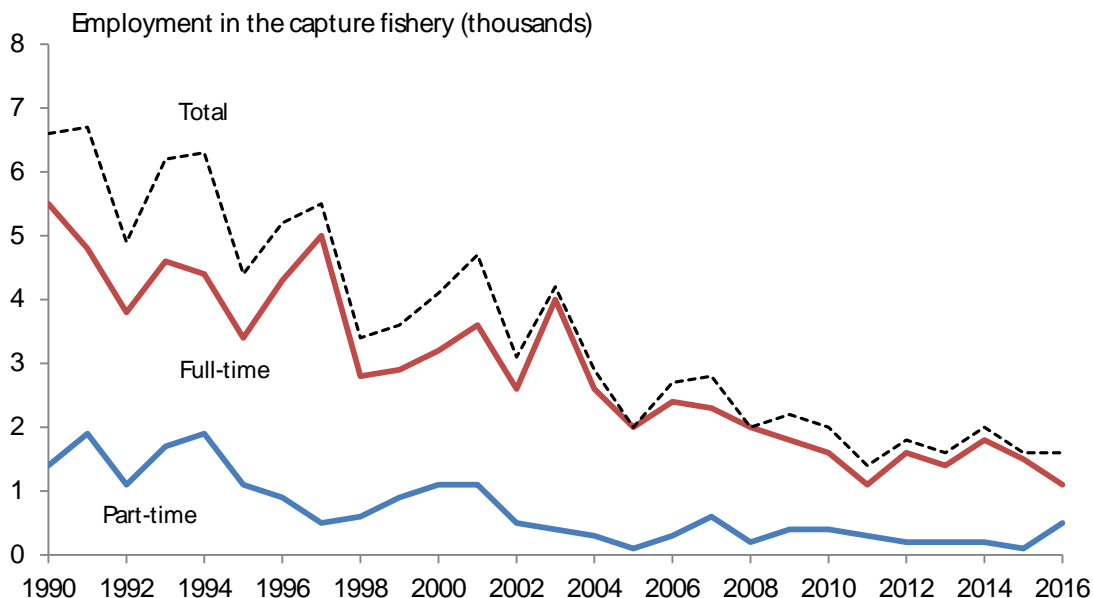
Data Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Since 1990, employment in the capture fishery has fallen 75.8%, dropping from 6,600 to 1,600 in 2016, with most of the job losses occurring during the period from 1990 to 2010. In contrast, total employment in the province rose 52.6% between 1990 and 2016. While much of the provincial increase was in the service sector (+63.1%), employment in BC’s goods-producing industries expanded 20.8%. However, agriculture (excluding aquaculture), forestry and mining saw employment inch down 0.4%.

### Full-time and part-time employment

Most of the jobs in the capture fishery involve full-time work. In 2016, there were 1,100 full-time workers in the industry, compared to 500 people who had part-time jobs in the capture fishery. On average, part-time workers have made up about a fifth of the workforce in the capture fishery during the period since 1990.

Chart 12: Most of the jobs in the capture fishery involve full-time work



Data Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

## Earnings & Income<sup>11</sup>

Workers in British Columbia’s capture fishery earned \$43.8 million in wages and salaries in 2016, up 8.4% from the previous year. Commensurate with the declining number of jobs in the capture fishery, wages and salaries earned by fishers have fallen since 1990. Total wages and salaries in the capture fishery dropped 61.8% between 1990 and 2016. Much of that decline, however, occurred during the 1990s. Since 2000, total wages in the capture fishery have increased 37.7%.

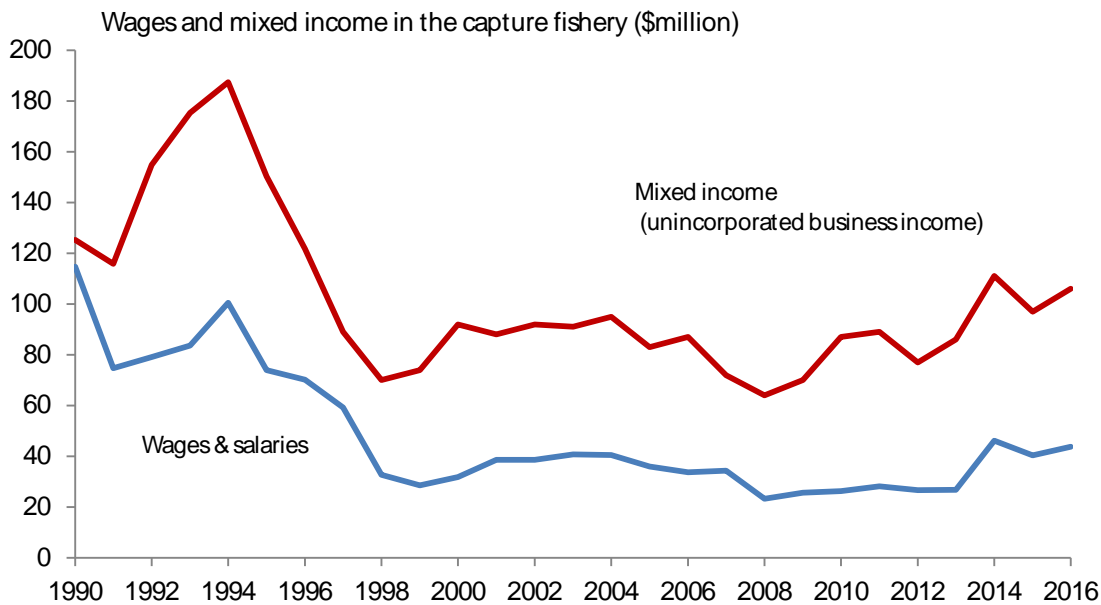
Wages alone do not provide a complete account of the amount of income earned by those working in the capture fishery, as many fishers are self-employed. Fish boat operators and other self-employed workers do not necessarily pay themselves a wage. Instead, they earn mixed (unincorporated business) income, which includes a return on the labour (i.e., wages) and capital (i.e., operating surplus) used in production.

In 2016, about \$106 million in mixed income was attributable to activities in the capture fishery. Although the total wage bill in the capture fishery shrank significantly between 1990 and 2016,

<sup>11</sup> It should be noted that earnings figures discussed in this section also include wages and salaries and mixed (unincorporated business) income for the hunting and trapping industry. These values are negligible, since the hunting and trapping industry in BC is very small.

mixed income was only 15.4% lower than in 1990. As was the case for wages, mixed income has been rising in recent years, increasing 15.2% between 2000 and 2016.

Chart 13: Wages are not the only source of income for those working in the capture fishery. Owner-operators of fish boats receive remuneration in the form of mixed income



Data Source: Statistics Canada

## Revenue

Revenues in the capture fishery rose 2.6% to an estimated \$402.2 million in 2016. Although they remain below (-15.5%) 1990 levels, revenues in the capture fishery have increased 7.9% since 2000.

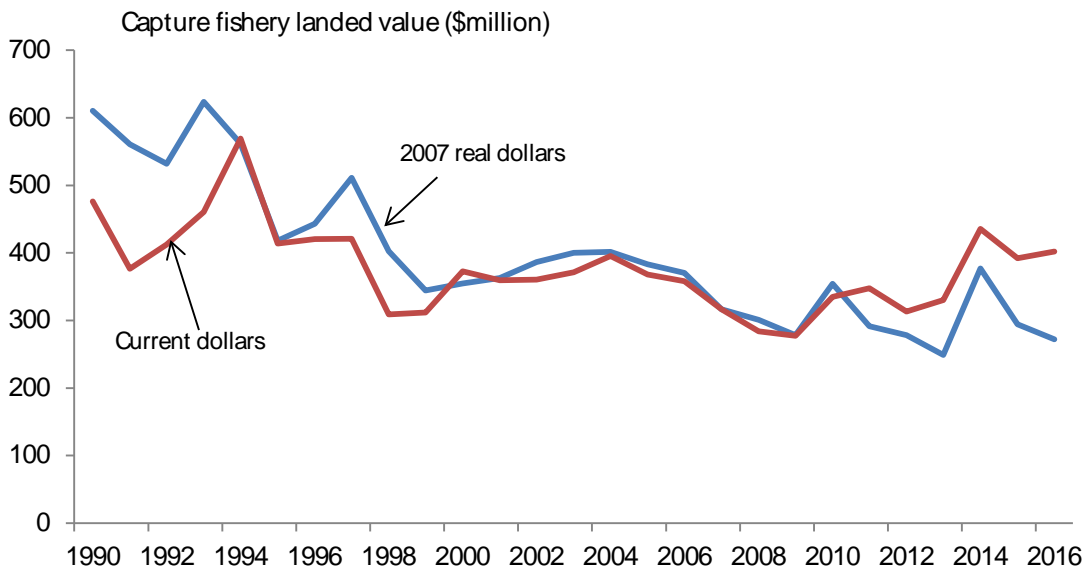
Within the capture fishery, revenues associated with the harvest of some species have increased significantly during the period since 1990. For example, the value of the halibut fishery has more than doubled (+176.8%) during this period. In 2016, the landed value of halibut was \$58.3 million (up 8.4% from 2015). While revenues from other groundfish fisheries have fluctuated, over the longer term they have been rising. In 2016, the total value of groundfish landings (excluding halibut) increased 8.3% to \$93.1 million.

In 2016, the value of salmon landings was \$77.9 million, up 25.8% from 2015, but 70.4% lower than in 1990. Salmon revenues have fluctuated considerably since 2000, dropping to \$21.8 million in 2008 and subsequently peaking at \$137.9 million in 2014. Overall, salmon revenues have increased 54.4% since 2000.

Formerly accounting for a large share of revenues earned by the capture fishery, the landed value of herring fell to \$6.3 million in 2011, just a fraction of the peak value of \$99.7 million reached in 1996. Herring revenues were \$21.4 million in 2016.

When revenues are adjusted to remove the effects of inflation over time, it can be seen that these increases are largely due to price, rather than volume effects. Between 2000 and 2016, the real (2007 dollar) value of fish landings for all species fell 23.3%. The value of halibut landings fell 51.5%, salmon landings were down 27.8% and herring landings dropped 4.8%. Prawn and shrimp landings were also down (-32.6%) as were landings of geoduck and clams (-44.6%). However, the real dollar value of crab (+20.2%) and other shellfish (+22.0%) landings rose between 2000 and 2016.

Chart 14: The increase in landed value that has occurred since 2008 has been largely price, rather than volume, driven



Data Source: Department of Fisheries and Oceans and BC Stats

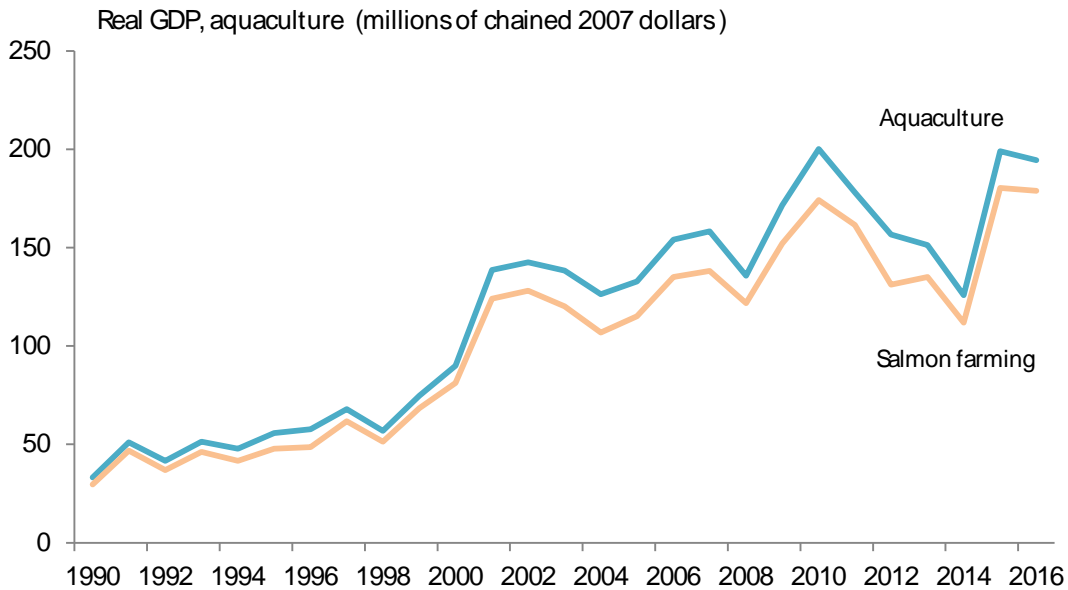
# Aquaculture

Within the aquaculture industry, some companies are vertically integrated, engaging in both aquaculture and fish processing. Companies that receive most of their revenue from aquaculture activities would be included in this industry; those that receive most of their revenue from processing would be included in the fish and seafood processing industry.

## Gross Domestic Product

Gross domestic product in British Columbia’s aquaculture industry was \$194.4 million in 2016, a decline of 2.4% from 2015, following substantial growth (+58.3%) in the previous year. Since 2010, the industry has seen considerable volatility, with sharp declines followed by similarly strong increases in real GDP.

Chart 15: The aquaculture industry has seen some volatility in recent years



Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

The aquaculture industry has seen rapid growth over the past two decades, increasing 485.3% since 1990, as output in both the salmon and shellfish farming industries has expanded.

Salmon farming, the largest industry within aquaculture, generated \$178.8 million of GDP in 2016, which was 0.9% less than in the previous year. Since 1990, the real GDP generated by salmon farming activities has increased 504.1%, with most of that growth occurring during the

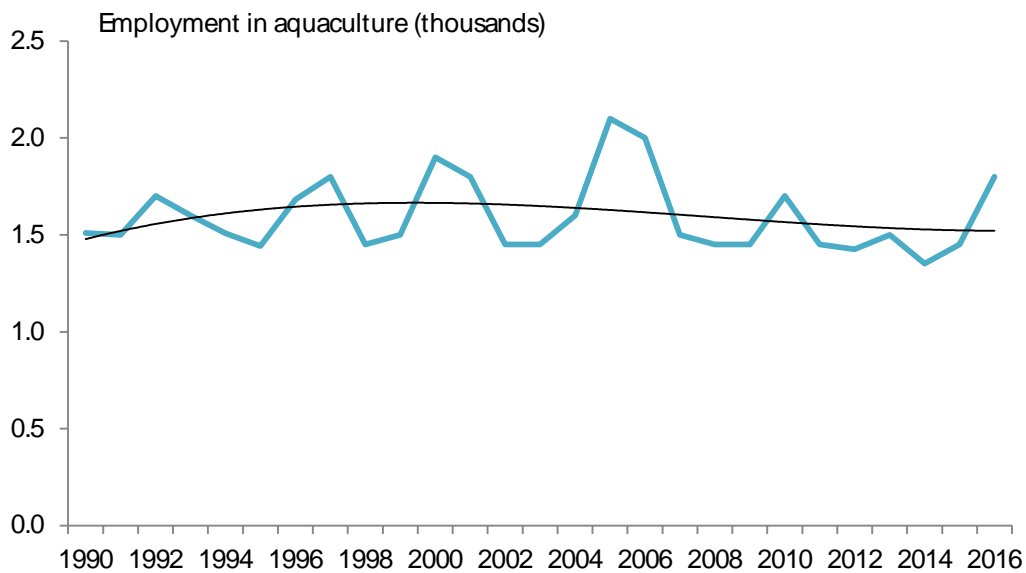
period from 1998 to 2010. The salmon farming industry has seen some volatility in recent years, with total GDP growth of just 2.7% between 2010 and 2016.

Contributions to GDP from all farmed shellfish species have grown 51.0% since 2000. In 2016, shellfish farming real GDP was estimated at \$13.0 million.

## Employment

Total employment in aquaculture was estimated at 1,800 in 2016, just slightly higher than total employment in the capture fishery. Despite the increase in output, employment in the industry has fluctuated during the period since 1990, peaking at 2,100 in 2005, but in most years has remained close to the average level of 1,600 persons.

Chart 16: Since 1990, an average of 1,600 people have been working in British Columbia’s aquaculture industry



Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

## Measuring employment in aquaculture

Measuring employment in small industries is a challenging exercise. Statistics Canada has prepared estimates of employment in the aquaculture industry for the period from 1987 to 2016, but has only released estimates for selected years due to the industry’s relatively small size in the province. BC Stats’ aquaculture estimates for the intervening years were derived using other sources of data, including information from the System of National Accounts.

It is important to note that these data, derived from the Labour Force Survey, are for a rather small number of employees based on a relatively small sample of the population. Fluctuations

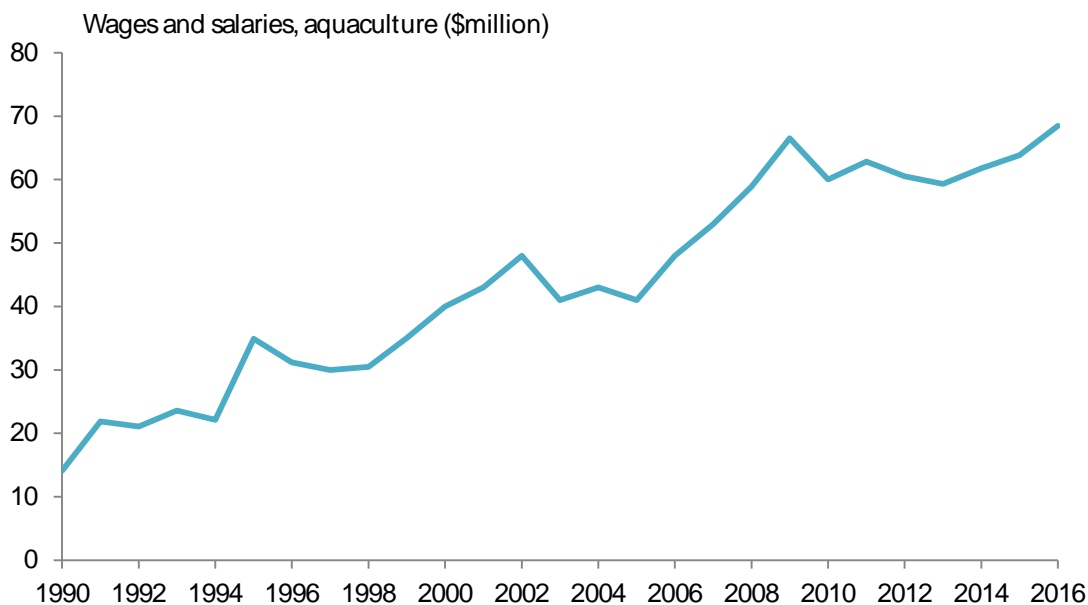
in the annual data may indicate changes in the composition of the sample on which the survey is based rather than a true increase or decrease in the number of people working in the industry. Therefore, short-term fluctuations in employment levels for aquaculture should be viewed with caution. It should also be noted that the employment numbers do not differentiate between full-time and part-time employment.

## Earnings & Income

In 2016, wages and salaries earned by workers in the aquaculture industry were estimated at \$68.5 million, up 7.3% from the previous year. Although employment has changed little since 1990, the total wage bill in the industry has climbed. Since 1990, wages in aquaculture have risen 386.7%. Most of that increase occurred during the 1990s; the total wage bill in this industry has increased 71.3% since 2000.

The apparent disconnect between employment (which has been relatively stable) and wages (which have increased) may be due to a number of factors, including a possible shift toward more full-time work in the industry, higher wages paid to workers, possible sampling issues in the Labour Force Survey, or a combination of these factors.

Chart 17: Although employment has changed little, the wage bill in aquaculture has been rising



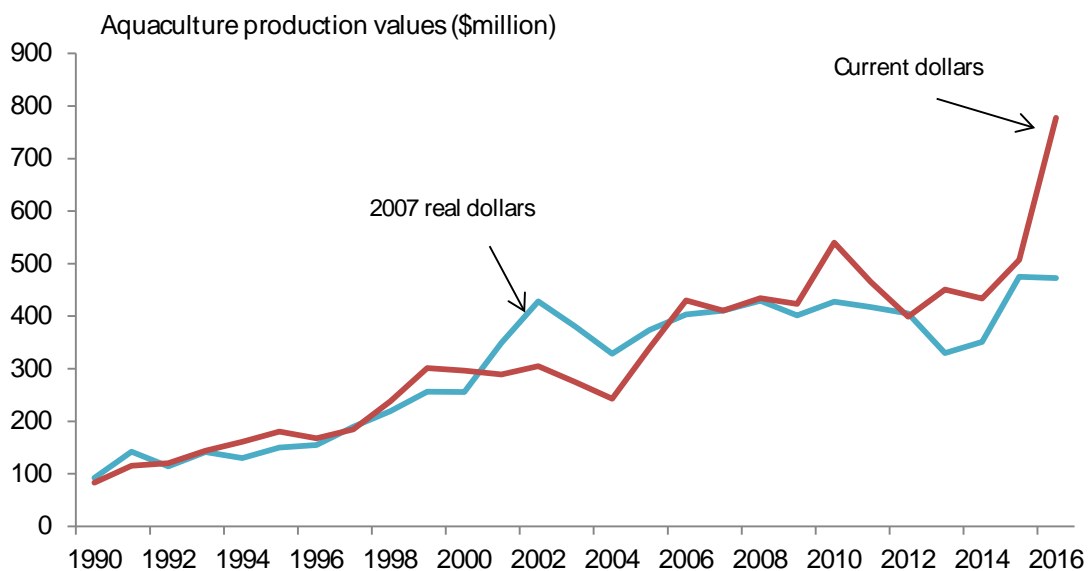
Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

## Revenue

Revenues in the aquaculture industry increased 53.2%, to \$777.3 million in 2016. This followed double-digit growth (+17.1%) in the previous year. Salmon aquaculture, accounting for 96% of total revenues, advanced 57.0% in 2016, following an 18.8% expansion in 2015. However, shellfish aquaculture revenues dropped 4.7% to \$24.0 million in 2016 after peaking at \$25.2 million in 2015. Oysters (\$14.8 million) and clams (\$5.7 million) are the main shellfish species farmed in British Columbia.

Over the longer run, the value of aquaculture revenues has increased significantly, rising 837.2% since 1990. Most of the rapid growth in the industry occurred during the 1990s; since 2000, revenues have increased at a somewhat more moderate rate (+162.4%).

Chart 18: The recent jump in aquaculture production values was price, rather than volume, driven



Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

Most of the recent increase in the value of aquaculture production can be attributed to price effects. Excluding price effects, the value of salmon production was virtually unchanged in 2016, dipping 0.4% below the 2015 level. As a result, total aquaculture revenues were also flat (-0.5%) in 2016. In contrast, revenue growth in 2015 was associated with an increase in volume: real revenues expanded twice as much (+35.3%) as current dollar revenues (+17.1%) in that year. Over the longer term, current and real dollar revenues have typically grown at similar rates.



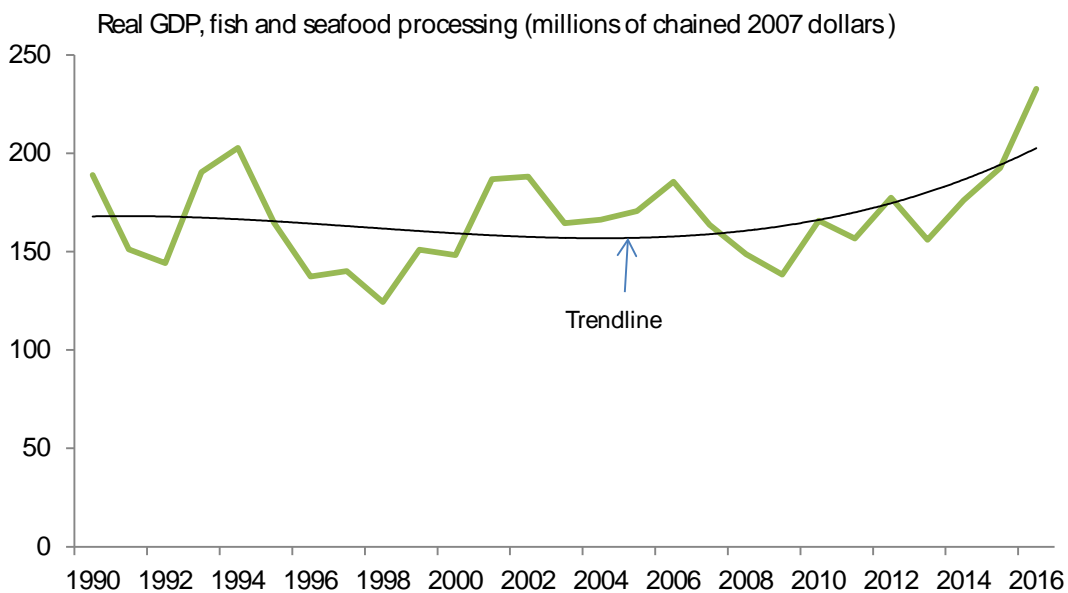
# Fish and Seafood Processing

## Gross Domestic Product

Fish and seafood processing contributed \$232.8 million to provincial gross domestic product in 2016, an increase of 20.9% over 2015.

Products of both the capture fishery and aquaculture industries are the main input used by the fish and seafood processing industry, and fluctuations in fish and seafood processing GDP are related to trends in these supplier industries. During the 1990s, when the capture fishery was shrinking, aquaculture activities expanded, helping to keep the overall trend in fish and seafood processing GDP relatively flat. More recently, the fish and seafood processing industry has expanded in tandem with increased activity in the capture fishery and aquaculture industries. Since 1990, GDP in the fish and seafood processing industry has increased 23.2%. More recently, growth has picked up, and the industry saw real GDP expand 57.0% between 1990 and 2016.

Chart 19: GDP in the fish and seafood processing industry has fluctuated over the years, but has been trending up since 2009, boosted by increased activity in the capture fishery and aquaculture industries



Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

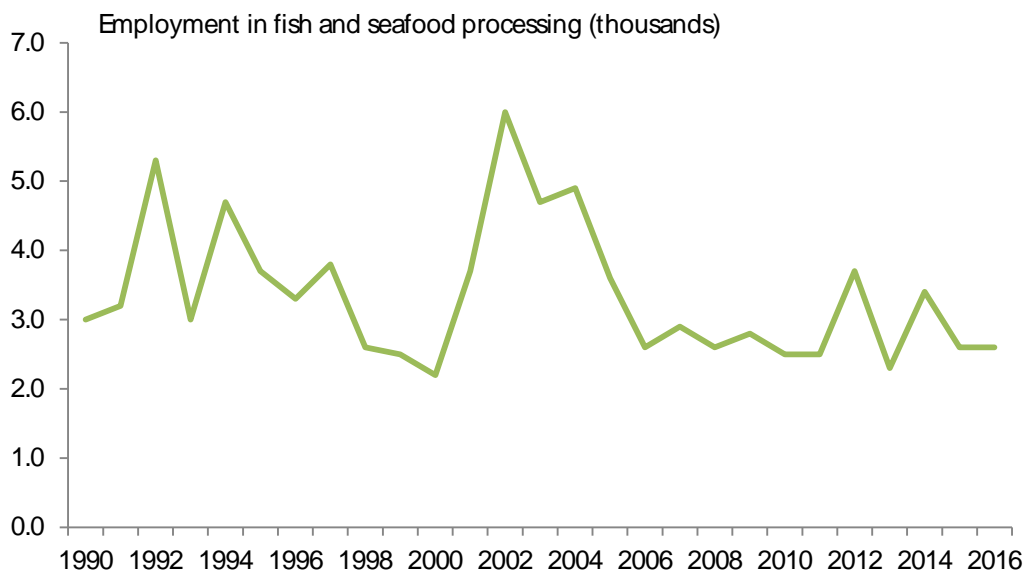
Historically, fish and seafood processing has been an important industry among food producers in the province, typically accounting for just over ten percent of total GDP in food

manufacturing. In 2016, the fish and seafood processing industry generated 11.9% of total GDP in food manufacturing, the highest share recorded since 2006 (11.8%).

## Employment

The number of people employed in fish and seafood processing was unchanged at 2,600 in 2016. Employment in fish and seafood processing declined throughout most of the 1990s, then rose rapidly to a peak of 6,000 in 2002, before dropping back to more historic levels (2,600) in 2006. Since then, the number of people working in this industry has remained relatively stable, despite some short-term fluctuations. Compared to 1990, employment in the fish and seafood processing industry was down 13.3% in 2016. Despite the large swings in employment during the early 2000s, the number of jobs in this industry increased 18.2% between 2000 and 2016.

Chart 20: Employment in fish and seafood processing peaked in 2002

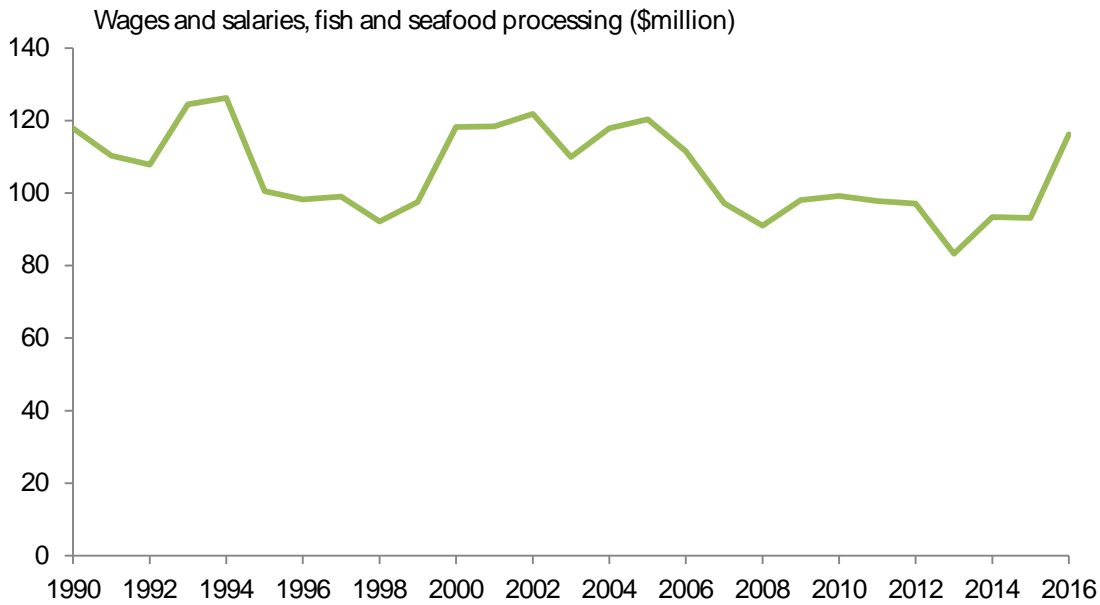


Data Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

## Earnings & Income

Wages and salaries earned by workers in the fish and seafood processing industry rose 24.8% to \$116.2 million in 2016. Wages in the industry have generally fluctuated with employment levels, and were at virtually the same level in 2016 as in 1990 (\$117.9 million).

Chart 21: Wages and salaries in the fish and seafood processing industry declined during the early 2000s but have increased in recent years



Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

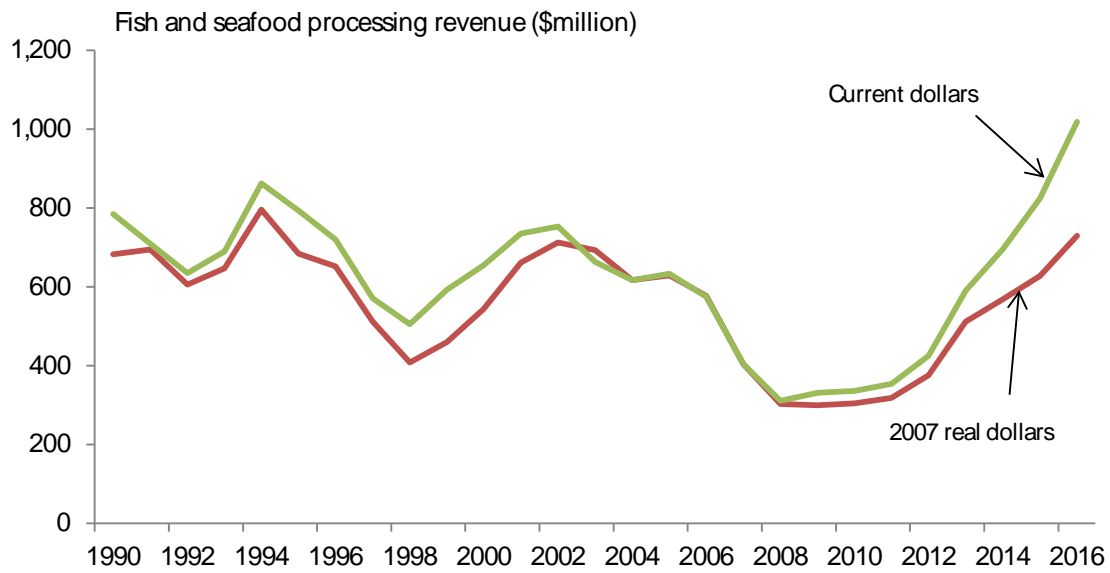
## Revenue<sup>12</sup>

Fish and seafood processing revenues increased sharply to \$1.0 billion in 2016, up 23.5% over the previous year. During the period from 1990 to 2008, fish and seafood processing revenues were generally in decline, and dropped to a low of \$311.0 million in 2008.

Since then, revenues in the industry have been rising, although some of the recent increase is attributable to price, rather than volume, effects. It should be noted that processing revenues do not include any wholesaler markups; these would be attributed to the wholesaling industry rather than processing activities.

<sup>12</sup> Statistics Canada data on fish and seafood product revenues are confidential in some years. The estimates presented in this section include BC Stats estimates of the revenue values in selected years.

Chart 22: Recent increases in fish and seafood processing revenues are largely due to higher prices



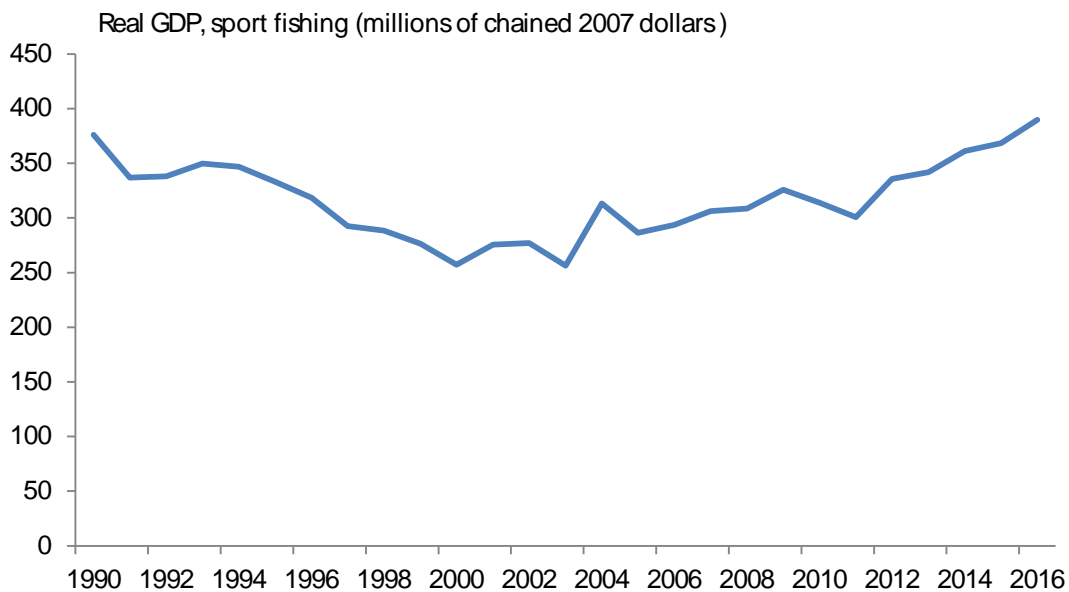
Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

# Sport Fishing

## Gross Domestic Product

Sport fishing GDP reached \$389.8 million in 2016, an increase of 5.8% over the value in the previous year. Between 2000 and 2016, the industry's real GDP expanded 51.6%, but over the longer run, real GDP increased just 3.7% between 1990 and 2016. The province's sport fishery<sup>13</sup> declined throughout most of the 1990s, but has been on a general upward path since 2003. Real GDP in sport fishing was 31.6% lower in 2000 than in 1990.

Chart 23: Real GDP in the sport fishing industry has been trending up since 2004

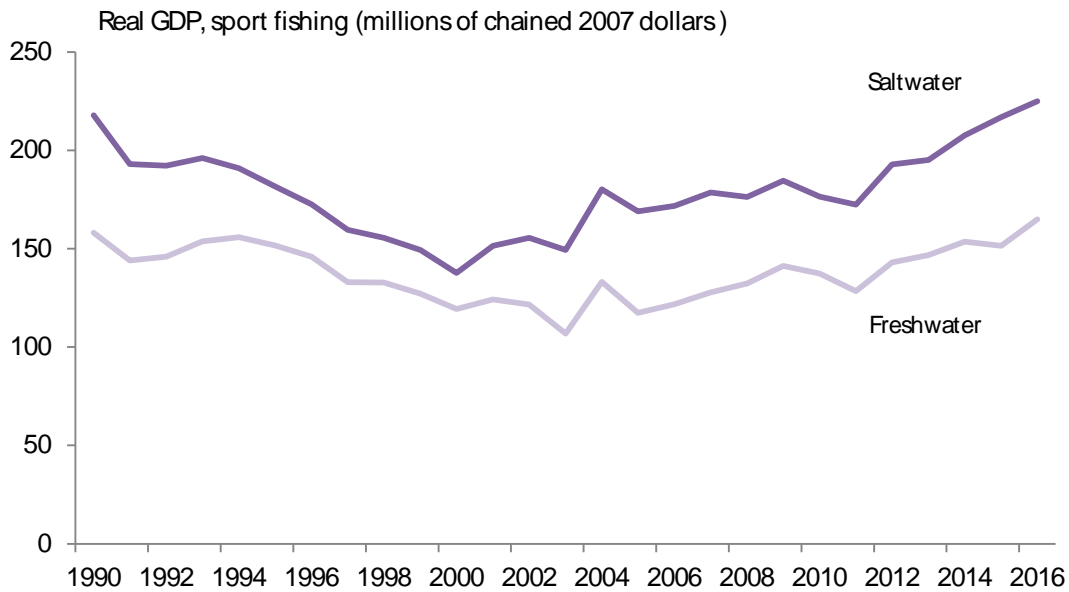


Data Source: BC Stats

The sport fishing industry includes both freshwater and tidal water (i.e., saltwater) fishing. Saltwater fishing accounted for 58% of real GDP in the sport fishing industry in 2016, a share that has remained relatively constant throughout the period since 1990.

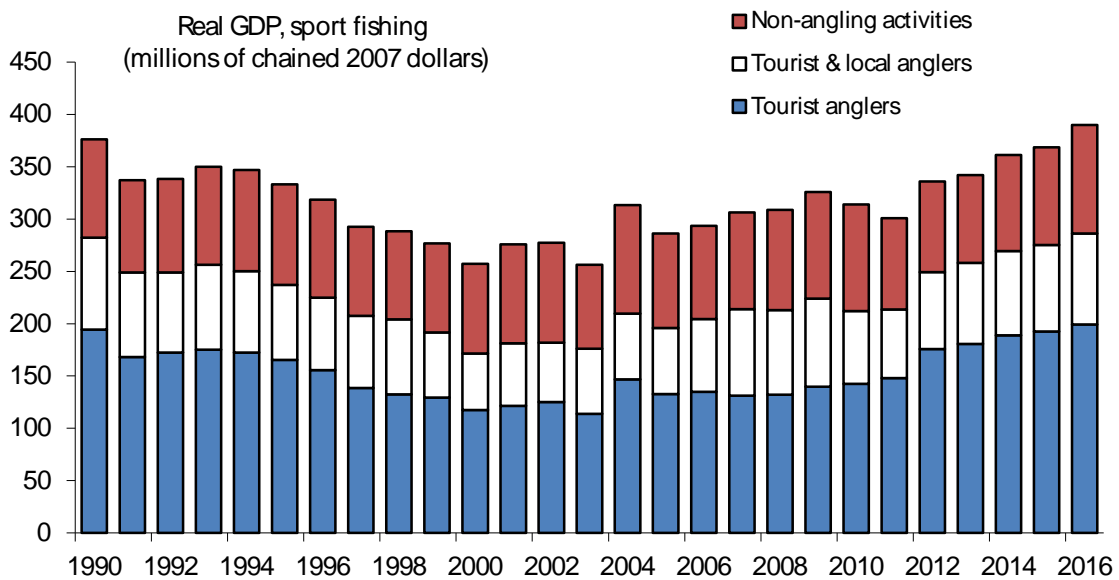
<sup>13</sup> More information on how the sport fishery is defined, and an explanation of the methodology used to derive these estimates, can be found in the Technical Notes.

Chart 24: Historically, saltwater fishing has accounted for just over half the total value of sport fishing GDP



Data Source: BC Stats

Chart 25: The sport fishing industry includes both angling and non-angling related activities by tourist and local anglers



Data Source: BC Stats

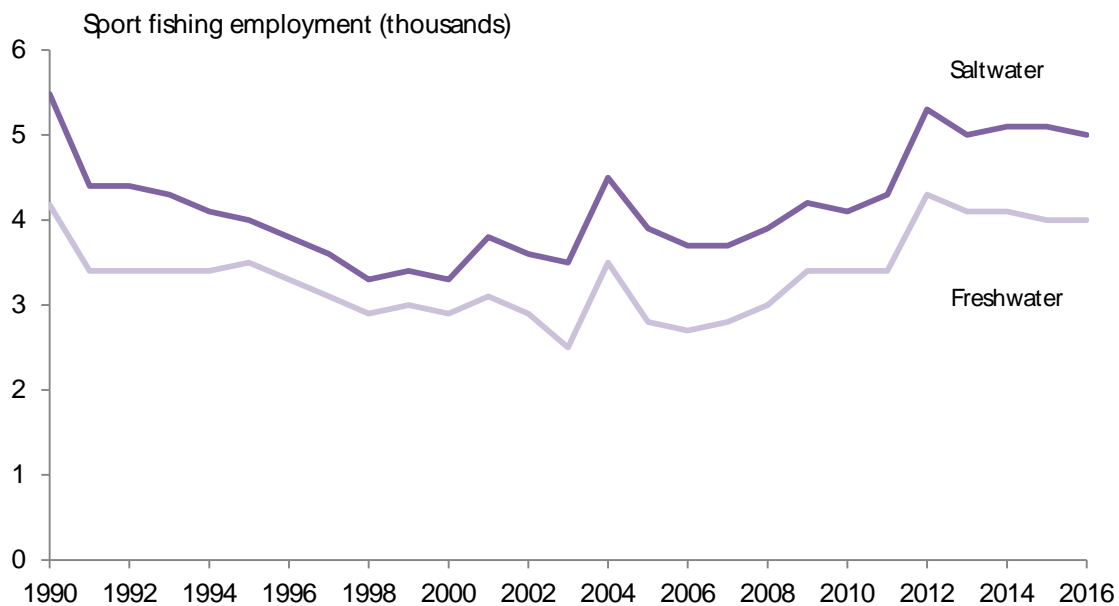
Although both angling and non-angling-related activities are included in the definition of the sport fishing industry, most of its GDP originates in angling-related expenditures by tourists and local anglers.

Of the \$389.8 million in real GDP generated by sport fishing activities, it is estimated that services provided to tourist anglers contributed \$199.3 million to the total, while angling-related activities engaged in by both tourist and local anglers added another \$86.9 million to total GDP. An additional \$103.6 million in GDP was generated by other activities such as visits to attractions and purchases made by tourist anglers while in the province. About a quarter of total GDP in this industry is attributable to these peripheral activities.

## Employment

Employment in the sport fishing industry declined throughout the 1990s, then expanded from 2004 to 2012, peaking at an estimated 9,600 in that year. Since then, employment growth in the industry has stalled, with the total number of jobs remaining between 9,000 and 9,100. Sport fishing employment inched down 1.1%, to 9,000 between 2015 and 2016. This included 5,000 jobs in the saltwater sport fishery, and an estimated 4,000 jobs related to freshwater sport fishing activities.

Chart 26: Fifty-six percent of the jobs in the sport fishing industry were related to saltwater fishing in 2016

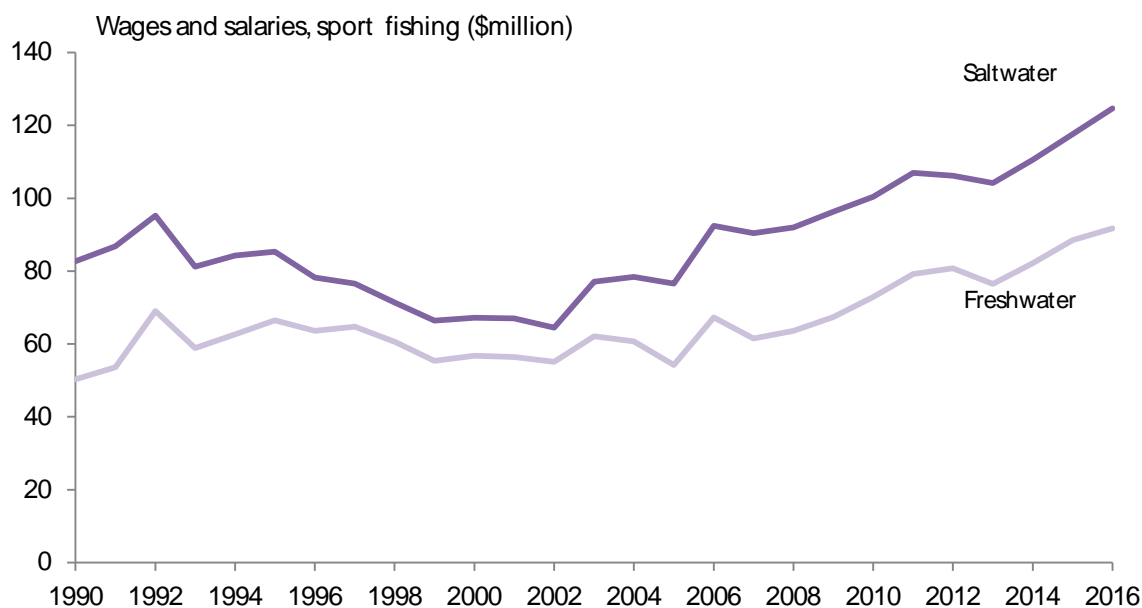


Data Source: BC Stats

Over the longer run, the number of jobs in the industry has decreased by 6.9% since 1990, largely due to the employment losses that occurred during the 1990s. Between 2000 and 2016, employment in the industry rose 47.5%.

## Earnings & Income

Chart 27: Wages in both saltwater and freshwater sport fishing have been rising



Data Source: BC Stats

The total wage bill for workers in the sport fishing industry increased 5.8% to \$236.5 million in 2016, the fifth consecutive annual increase since 2012. Since 2000, wages and salaries in sport fishing have nearly doubled, increasing by 97.7%. Wages and salaries were up 44.0% relative to 1990.

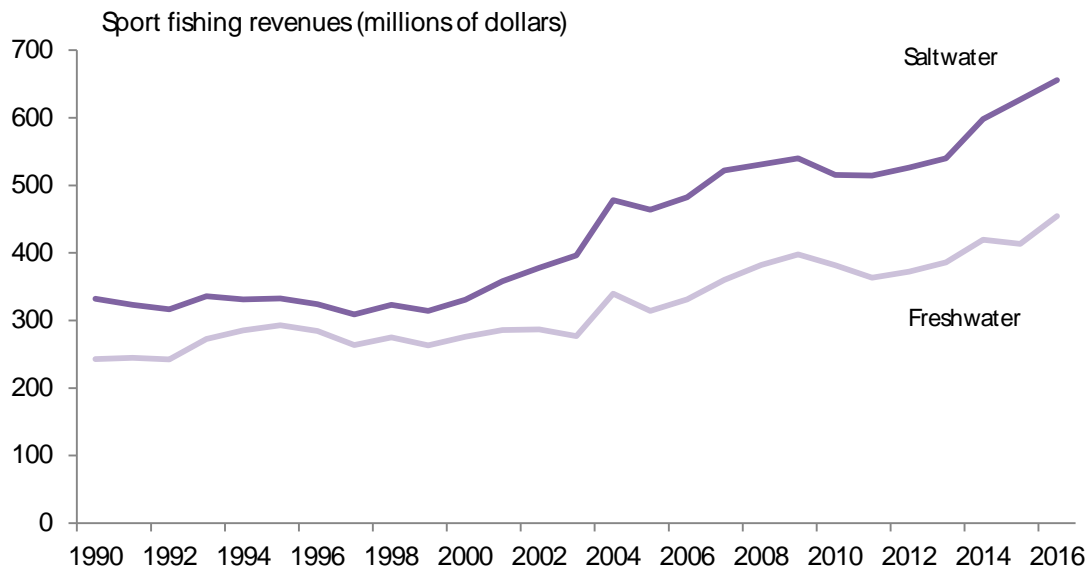
## Revenue

Total revenues generated by sport fishing advanced 6.7% in 2016, rising to \$1.1 billion. Revenue arising from sport fishing-related activities accounted for 34% of the \$3.3 billion in total earnings of the fisheries and aquaculture sector in 2016. Of this total, an estimated \$655.7 million was generated by saltwater sport fishing, while \$454.3 million came from the activities of freshwater fishers.

Revenues of the sport fishing industry were relatively stable through much of the 1990s, but have risen considerably since the early 2000s. Total revenues were nearly double (+93.0%) the 1990 value in 2016, with most of the increase occurring since 2000. Between 2000 and 2016, sport fishing revenues in the province rose 83.0%. It should be noted that sport fishing revenues are reported in current dollars, and much of the increase that has occurred is price, rather than volume, driven.



Chart 28: Sport fishing revenues reached \$1.1 billion in 2016



Data Source: BC Stats

# Supply and Use of Fish and Seafood Products in British Columbia

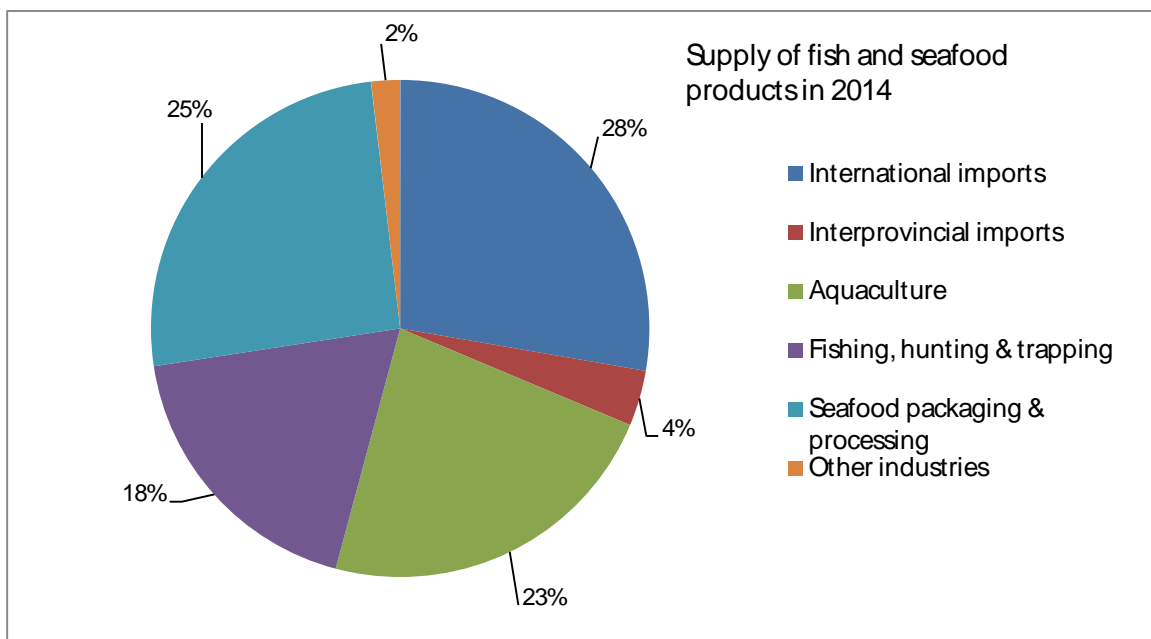
The fisheries and aquaculture sector includes the capture, raising and processing of fish and seafood products, and angling-related activities of tourists and non-tourists. This section describes some of the interactions among suppliers and consumers of these products.

The sector is highly integrated. All of the goods-producing industries in the sector make products that can either be exported or consumed domestically. The capture fishery supplies processing plants with raw materials. Some aquaculture operations wholly or partially process their own products before selling them; others may send them to a processing plant. Other industries include manufacturers who produce fish meal, oils and other seafood-based products.

## Supply of fish and seafood products

In 2014<sup>14</sup>, the total supply of fish, crustaceans, shellfish and other fishery products (\$1.4 billion), as well as prepared and packaged seafood products (\$727.7 million) in British Columbia was estimated at \$2.1 billion.

Chart 29: Two-thirds of the province's supply of fish and seafood products was domestically produced in 2014



Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats, 2014 Supply Use Tables

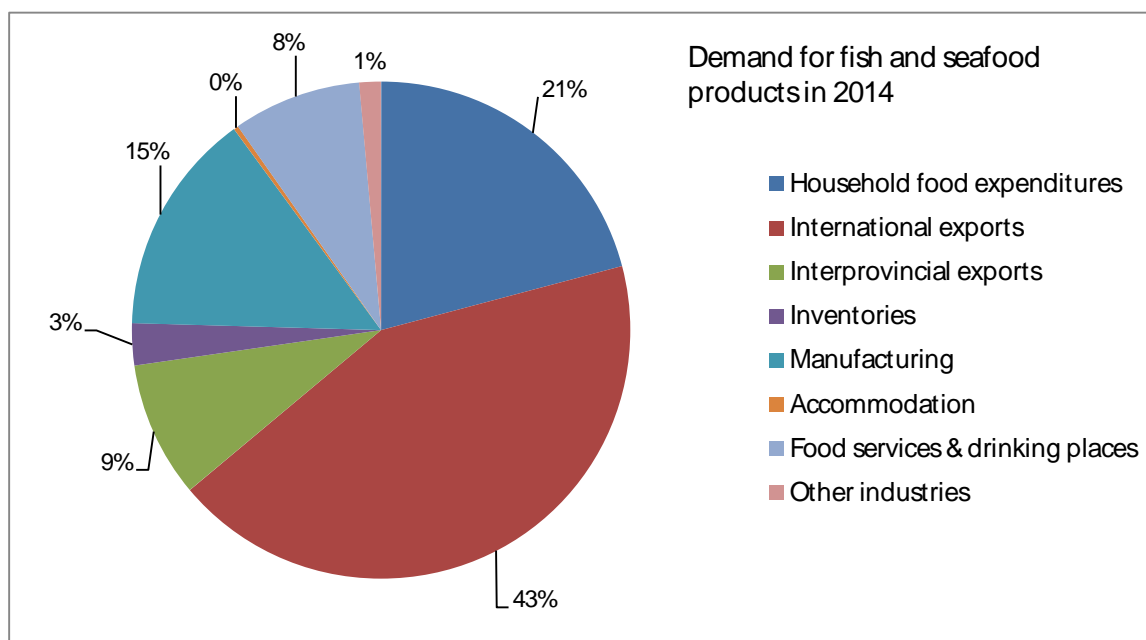
<sup>14</sup> 2014 is the latest year for which data on supply and demand (from the Supply Use Tables) is available.

Of this total \$1.4 billion was domestically produced by British Columbia’s capture fishery (\$390.5 million), aquaculture (\$484.5 million), fish and seafood processing (\$542.0 million), and other (\$39.8 million) industries. Another \$664.9 million of fish and seafood products was imported from other countries (\$588.4 million) or from other provinces (\$76.6 million).

## Demand for fish and seafood products

Fish and seafood that has been caught or raised in British Columbia is used in many different ways. It may be sold whole to distributors for resale in grocery stores or at fish markets. Some is exported unprocessed and some is sent to processing plants, including floating vessels. At processing plants, fish and seafood products may be frozen, filleted, dressed, sliced into steaks, processed into fish cakes, sticks, or burgers, or processed in another manner and subsequently exported or consumed domestically.

Chart 30: Forty-three percent of British Columbia’s supply of fish and seafood products was exported in 2014



Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats, 2014 Supply Use Tables

Most of the fish and seafood produced in British Columbia is destined for consumption outside the province. Of the fish and seafood products available for use in British Columbia in 2014, it was estimated that \$441.4 million of fish and seafood products was consumed by households in the province, while \$910.7 million was exported to other countries and \$186.7 million was sold to other provinces. Industry use of fish and seafood products included \$307.3 million consumed by the manufacturing industry, \$176.2 million used by the food services and drinking places industry, \$6.6 million used by the accommodation industry and \$29.6 million used by

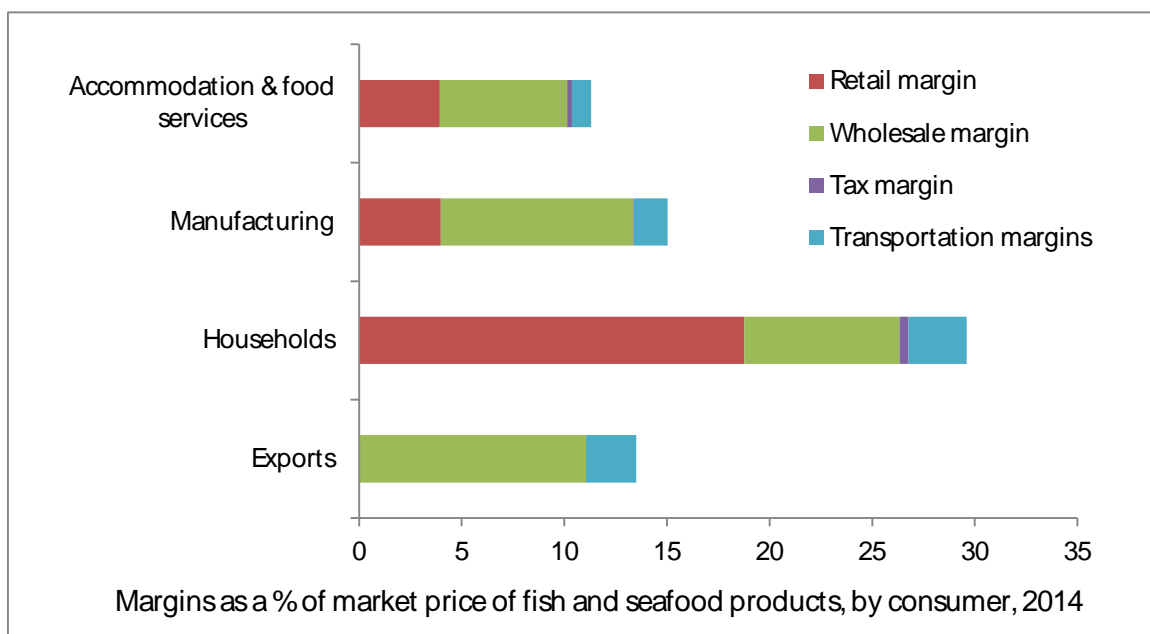
other industries. Not all of these products were sold; inventories of fish and seafood products held by producers increased by an estimated \$57.6 million in 2014.

## Upstream industries: retail, wholesale and transportation

Upstream industries include producers who are involved in bringing fish and seafood products to market, where they are sold to a final consumer. The cost of services such as retailing, wholesaling and transportation (i.e., margins) is usually embedded in the market price of these products.

From the supply use tables, it is possible to estimate the percentage of the final selling price of fish and seafood products that is related to the provision of these services. For households, total spending on fish and seafood products, including margins, was estimated at \$626.9 million in 2014. Retailing (19%), wholesaling (8%) and transportation services (3%) made up nearly a third (30%) of this total. Accommodation and food services industries paid less for retailing services (4% of the market price) than for wholesaling (6%), while transportation margins accounted for about 1% of the market price. For manufacturers purchasing these products as inputs, wholesale margins made up about 9% of the final cost.

Chart 31: For households, nearly a third of the market price of fish and seafood products is related to retail, wholesale and transportation margins



Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats, 2014 Supply Use Tables

## Household expenditure and consumption

Retail and wholesale data is reported on an industry, rather than a commodity basis. This means that retail sales of fish and seafood products are reported in the sales of grocery stores, specialty food stores, and some other types of retailers such as department stores which now include food products among the items they sell. While some information is available at the national level, reliable provincial data on the portion of sales that is related to fish and seafood products is not available. In addition to households, retailers and wholesalers also supply fish and seafood products to other businesses, such as restaurants and hotels.

Consumer behaviour related to expenditures on and consumption of fish and seafood products is influenced by several factors. As a coastal province, British Columbia residents have greater access to fish and seafood products than those who live in land-locked provinces, making fish and seafood products a popular choice for consumers. Increased public awareness of the health benefits of a diet that includes moderate consumption of fish has piqued consumer interest, while the availability, quality, and variety of seafood products offered in supermarkets has also contributed to making these products a more prevalent food choice than was historically the case.

### Average household food expenditure

Household expenditure data shows that spending on fish, seafood and other marine products as a share of household food expenditure<sup>15</sup> in British Columbia has fluctuated during the period from 2001 through 2016. Fish, seafood and other marine products accounted for 3.6% of household spending on food purchased from stores in 2016. This was above the national average (3.3%) and higher than in any other region. By comparison, residents of Quebec (3.5%), Ontario (3.4%), Atlantic Canada (3.0%), and the Prairies (2.6%) spent less of their food budget on fish and seafood products.

In British Columbia, purchases of fish products made up 2.5% of total grocery expenditures in 2016, while spending on seafood and other marine products accounted for 1.1% of the total. Fresh and frozen fish made up 1.8% of food purchases from stores, with salmon (0.8%) being a popular choice. Canned and other preserved fish accounted for 0.6% of food purchases from stores. Shrimp and prawns (0.7%) accounted for the largest share of spending on seafood and other marine products.

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<sup>15</sup> Data referenced for years 1996 and 2001 are sourced from Statistics Canada's 2001 Food Expenditure in Canada report, while data referenced for 2016 are from the 2016 Survey of Household Spending. Methodologies differ between the two reports, creating a break in the data. Data should be compared with this in mind. The survey data in this section represents aggregated totals, and does not differentiate between the consumption of domestic and imported fish products.

British Columbians spent an average of \$229 per household on fish and seafood products in 2016 with households spending \$158 on fish products and \$70 on seafood and other marine products. Fresh or frozen fish averaged \$117 per household, spending on canned fish and other preserved fish averaged \$41, and purchases of shrimp and prawns averaged \$47 per household in 2016.

Text Table 11: Household Food Expenditures

<b>Distribution of Average Household Food Expenditure</b>			
(% of total spending)			
	2001	2011	2016
<b>Total weekly food expenditures</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Food purchased from restaurants	32.7	29.5	30.4
Food purchased from stores	67.3	70.5	69.6
% of total spending on food purchased from stores:			
<b>Fish, seafood and other marine products</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>Fish products</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<i>Fresh or frozen fish</i>	1.9	1.5	1.8
Salmon	0.9	0.6	0.8
Other fish	1.0	0.8	1.1
<i>Canned fish or other preserved fish</i>	-	0.7	0.6
Canned salmon	0.3	0.2	-
Canned tuna	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other canned or preserved fish	-	0.2	-
<b>Seafood and other marine products</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Shrimp and prawns	0.6	0.7	0.7
Other shellfish and marine products	0.4	0.7	0.4

Note that categories may not sum to total due to rounding

Note also that the definition of fish and seafood products used in 2001 may not be completely consistent with the definitions used for later years.

Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

# International Trade in Fish and Seafood Products

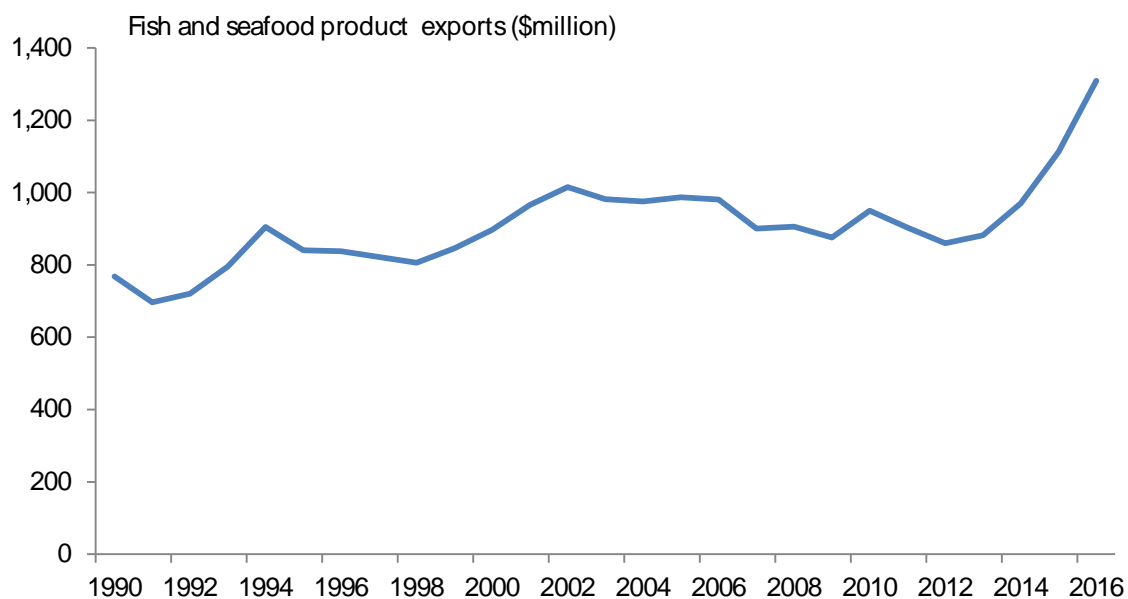
## Exports of fish and seafood products

The figures presented in this section include exports of goods produced by the capture fishery, aquaculture and fish and seafood processing industries.

The estimates do not include the value of fish and seafood products exported to other provinces. Also excluded from this analysis is a measure of the value of sport fishing exports or imports (i.e., revenues generated by non-resident anglers in BC in the case of exports, and BC anglers who fish outside the province in the case of imports).

Export estimates are based on administrative information obtained from Canadian and US customs documents.

Chart 32: British Columbia's fish and seafood product exports reached \$1.3 billion in 2016



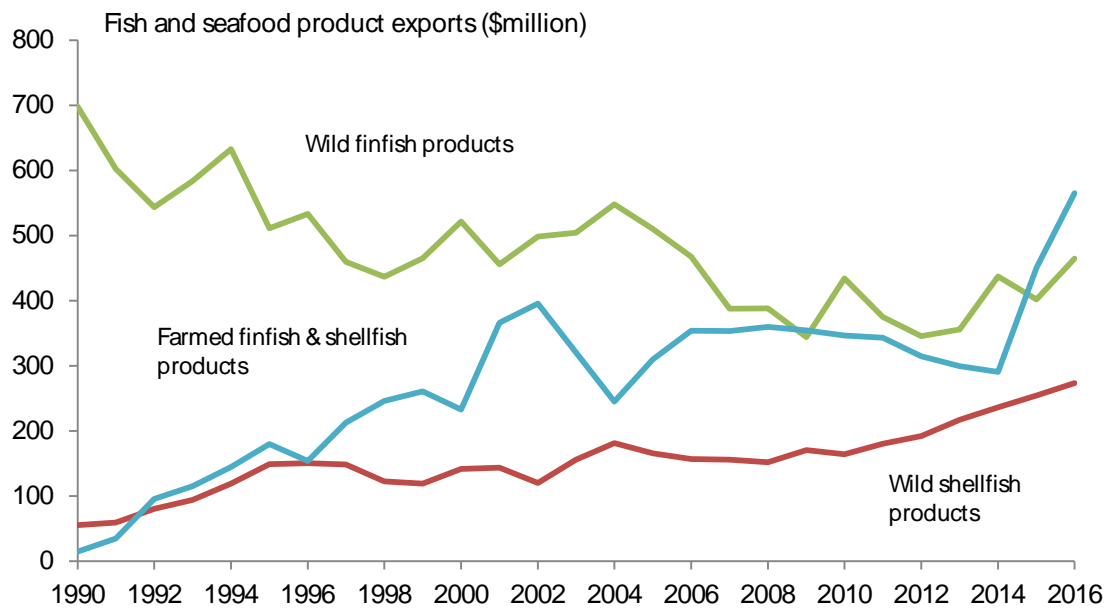
Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

Exports<sup>16</sup> of British Columbia fish and seafood products — live fish, fresh or chilled fish and frozen or processed fish and seafood products — increased 17.7% in 2016, rising to just over

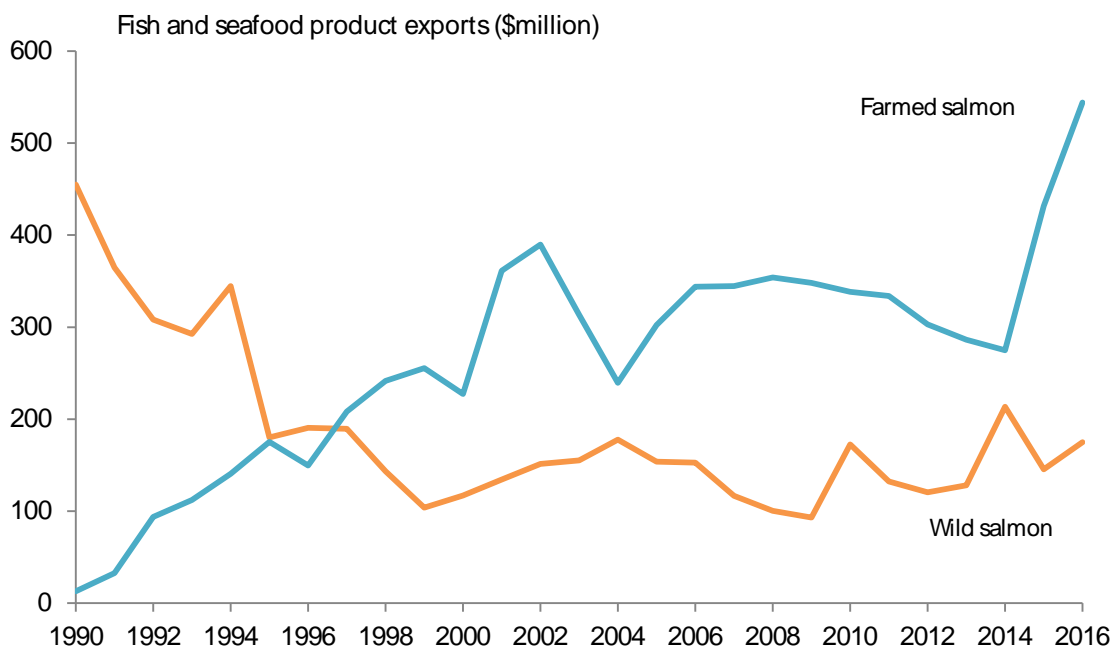
<sup>16</sup> The value of product that is imported and subsequently re-exported (without being altered in any way) is not included in export figures.

\$1.3 billion. This was the fourth consecutive annual increase in the value of fish and seafood product exports from British Columbia.

Chart 33: The dollar value of farmed finfish and shellfish exports surpassed wild finfish exports in 2015...



...largely because the value of farmed salmon exports has increased significantly



Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

Farmed salmon (42%) accounted for the largest share of British Columbia's international exports of fish and seafood products. Wild finfish (35%) and shellfish (21%) were also important



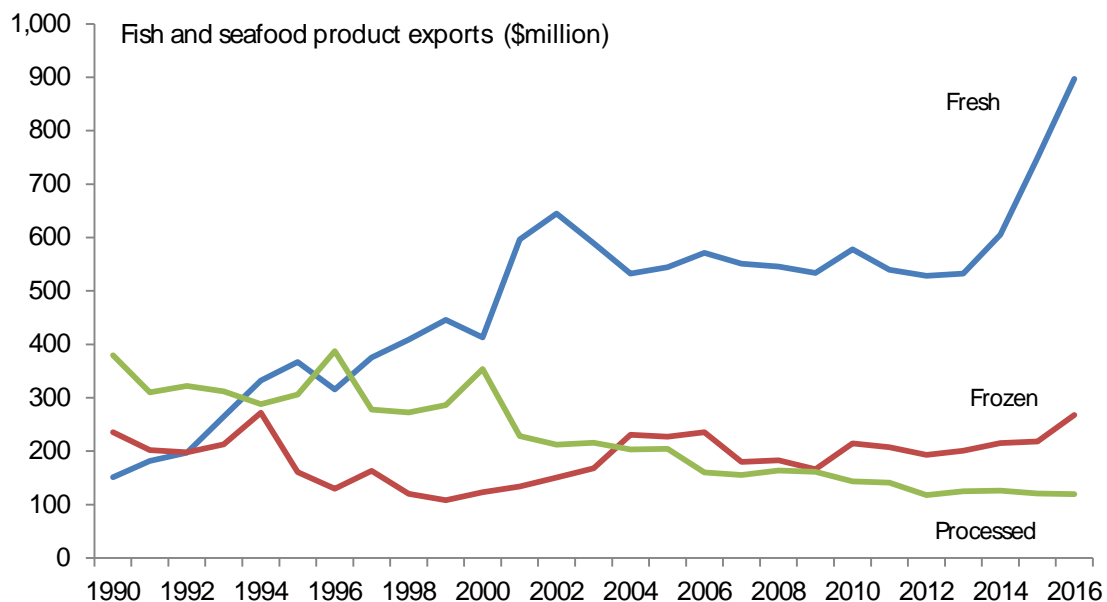
export commodities, while exports of farmed shellfish products made up about 2% of total international shipments of fish and seafood products from British Columbia.

Just over two-thirds (\$896.9 million, or 68%) of the total value of fish and seafood exports in 2016 was fresh fish and seafood products, including live fish and seafood, fresh fish, and filleted products. These were primarily farmed salmon (\$544 million, or 42% of the total) and crab (\$134 million, or 10% of the total). Other fresh fish and seafood exports included geoduck and clams (4%), halibut (3%) and wild salmon (3%).

Frozen fish and seafood products (including frozen fish fillets) made up 20% (\$267.9 million) of total exports in 2016, with wild salmon (8%) and various types of groundfish being the main species exported.

Processed fish and seafood products (fresh or frozen, including dried, salted or brined fish and seafood, fish slabs, smoked products including roes, and canned products) made up 9% of total exports (\$119.5 million). These products were primarily shrimp and prawns (\$41.5 million), herring (\$27.8 million), other types of shellfish (\$23.7 million) and wild salmon (\$19.8 million).

Chart 34: Fresh products accounted for two-thirds of the total value of fish and seafood products exported in 2016



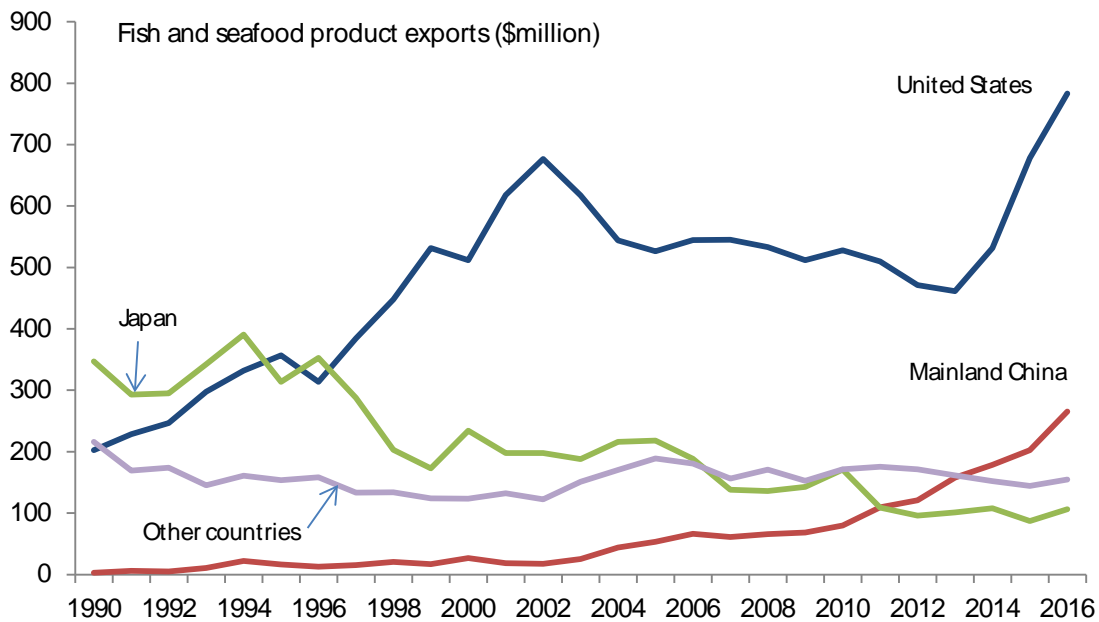
Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

Another \$18.2 million of oyster product exports were not classified separately as either fresh, frozen or processed. The remaining \$6.9 million of other fish and fish product exports includes meals and oils and some unclassified finfish.

As has been the case since the late 1990s, the United States was the largest foreign purchaser of BC fish and seafood products, with 60% of the province’s international shipments of fish and

seafood products destined for the US in 2016. China (20%) was the second largest market for fish and seafood products, having supplanted Japan (8%) as a key destination for these goods. In total, about 33% of B.C. exports are destined for use in Asia. By comparison, the European Union is the destination for about 4% of the total value of the province's fish and seafood product exports.

Chart 35: The United States is the largest market for British Columbia's fish and seafood exports



Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

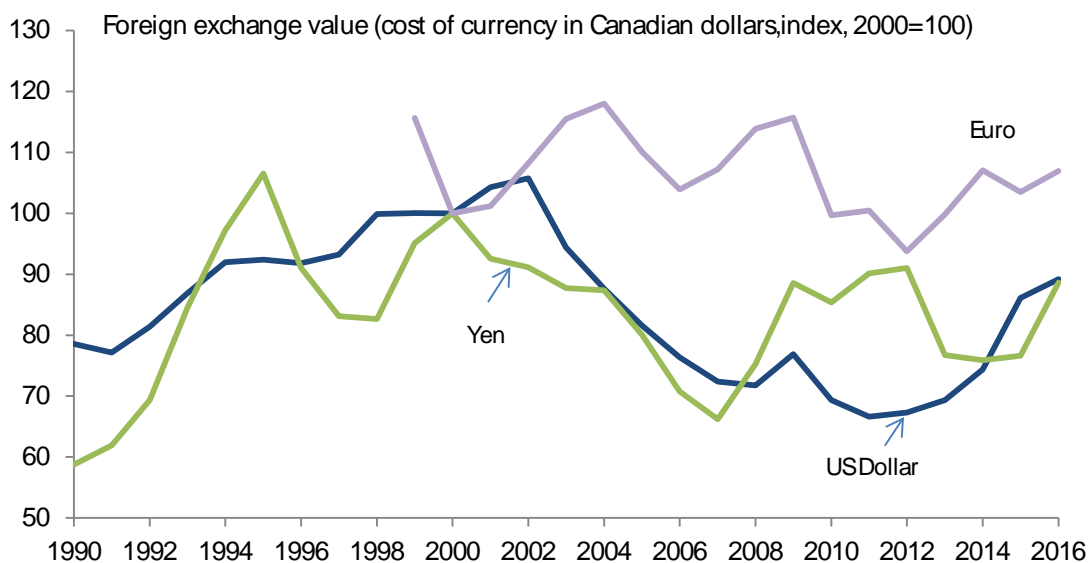
## Imports of fish and seafood products

Estimates of fish and seafood product imports are derived using information from the System of Macroeconomic Accounts, together with data on the value of goods crossing the border into Canada. The customs-based data, on their own, are not a good indicator of domestic consumption or use of imported goods because goods which enter into Canada through British Columbia could be destined for use in any part of the country.

Estimates of fish and seafood product imports include only those products that are consumed in the province.

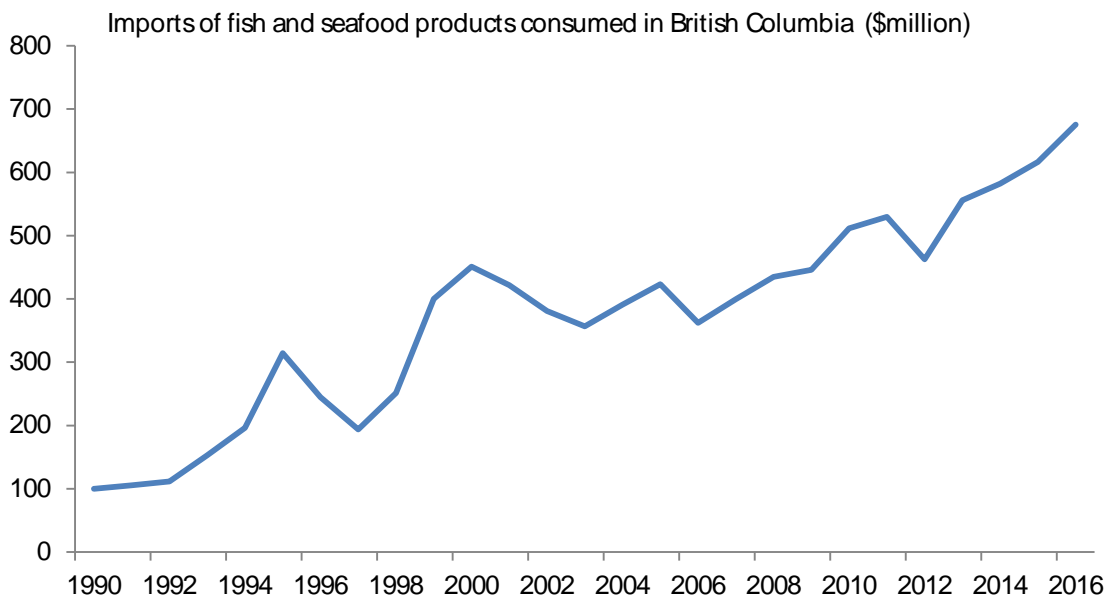
It is important to note that the import values are reported in Canadian dollars and as such, are affected by changes in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to other currencies. The chart below illustrates the fluctuations of currency exchange values for some of British Columbia's major trading partners, relative to the Canadian dollar since 1990.

Chart 36: The recent depreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the US and other currencies has pushed up the cost of imports



Data Source: Bank of Canada

Chart 37: The value of fish and seafood imports consumed in British Columbia reached \$675.3 million in 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

International imports of fish and seafood products consumed in BC rose 9.5% to \$675.3 million in 2016, marking the fourth consecutive annual increase in the value of imports.

Chart 38: In 2016, wild finfish and shellfish products together accounted for 86% of total fish and seafood imports



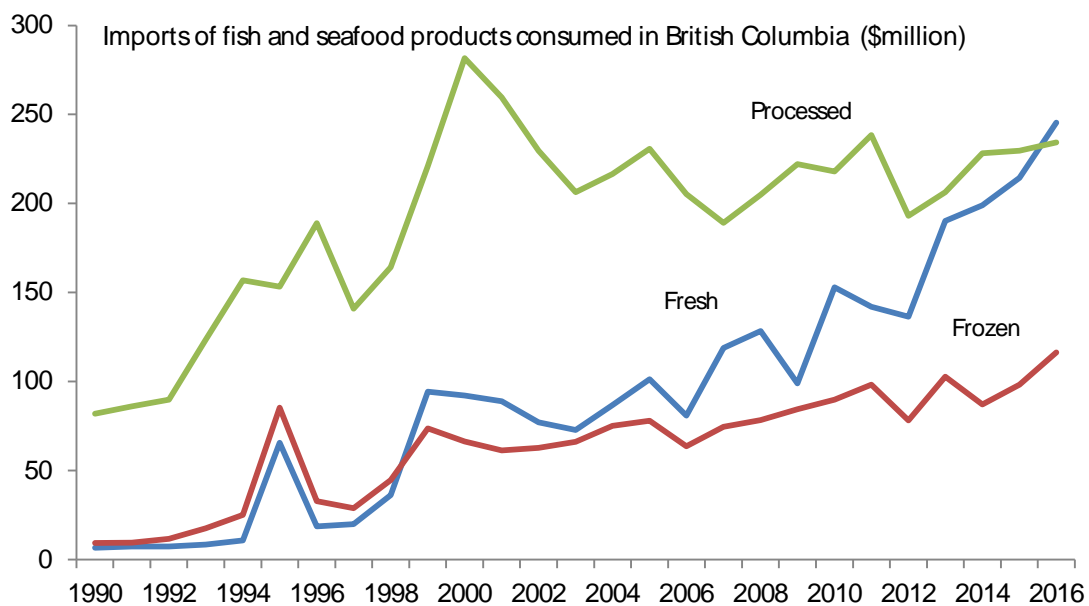
Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

Wild finfish imports (\$302.5 million, or 45% of the total value of fish and seafood imports) were primarily species such as salmon and halibut.

Imports of wild shellfish were estimated at \$275.4 million in 2016, representing 41% of the total value of fish and seafood product imports. While shrimp and prawns (\$87.9 million, or 13% of the total) and crab (\$30.7 million or 5% of the total) are included in the value of goods imported into the province, most of the imported shellfish products are species not harvested in significant amounts in British Columbia.

Imports of farmed finfish and shellfish products were estimated at \$33.8 million (5% of total imports) in 2016. These were primarily farmed salmon (\$28.4 million, or 4% of the total) and shellfish (\$4.7 million, or just under 1% of the total).

Chart 39: Fresh and processed products together accounted for 71% of total fish and seafood product imports in 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

By level of processing, fresh fish and seafood product imports accounted for an estimated \$245.5 million in 2016, making up 36% of the total value of imports. Almost half (\$135.0 million, or 20%) of the total value of fresh seafood imported into BC was shellfish products including crab (\$20.6 million), geoduck & clams (\$2.1 million) and shrimp and prawns (\$1.0 million), and various other species.

Frozen fish and seafood products made up 17% of total imports, or \$116.3 million in 2016. Other than wild salmon (\$35.1 million, or 5%), the imported species were mainly types of fish not harvested in significant amounts in British Columbia.

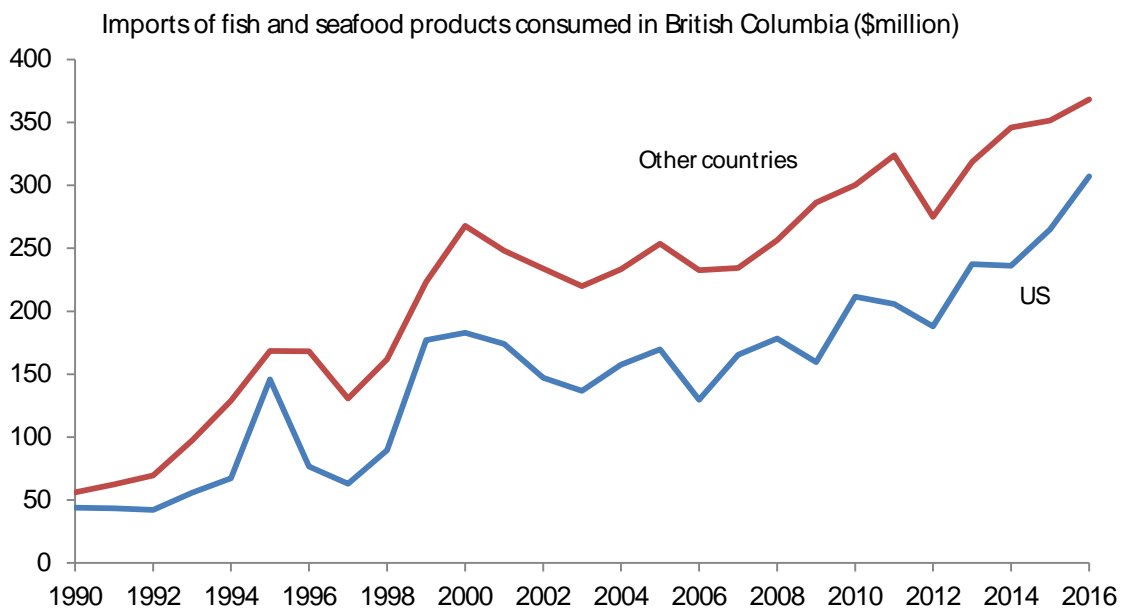
Imports of processed fish and seafood products accounted for 35%, or \$234.4 million, of the total value of fish and seafood products imported and consumed in British Columbia. This

included shrimp and prawn (\$86.8 million, or 13%), wild salmon (\$18.7 million, or 3%), crab (\$10.1 million, or 1%) and various other species not harvested in significant amounts in this province. Other fish and seafood imports (\$79.2 million, or 12% of the total) were primarily various types of fish and fish products.

It should be noted that some of the products imported and consumed in British Columbia are used by the manufacturing industry, which processes them, and then sells the finished product to domestic or foreign consumers.

The value of fish and seafood products imported from the US increased 15.9%, to \$307.2 million, in 2016. Japan (\$6.4 million) and the European Union (\$24.1 million) shipped comparatively little fish and seafood products to BC in 2016. Most (\$337.7 million) of the fish and seafood products imported and consumed in the province came from other countries.

Chart 40: Most of the fish and seafood products imported and consumed in BC come from countries other than the US

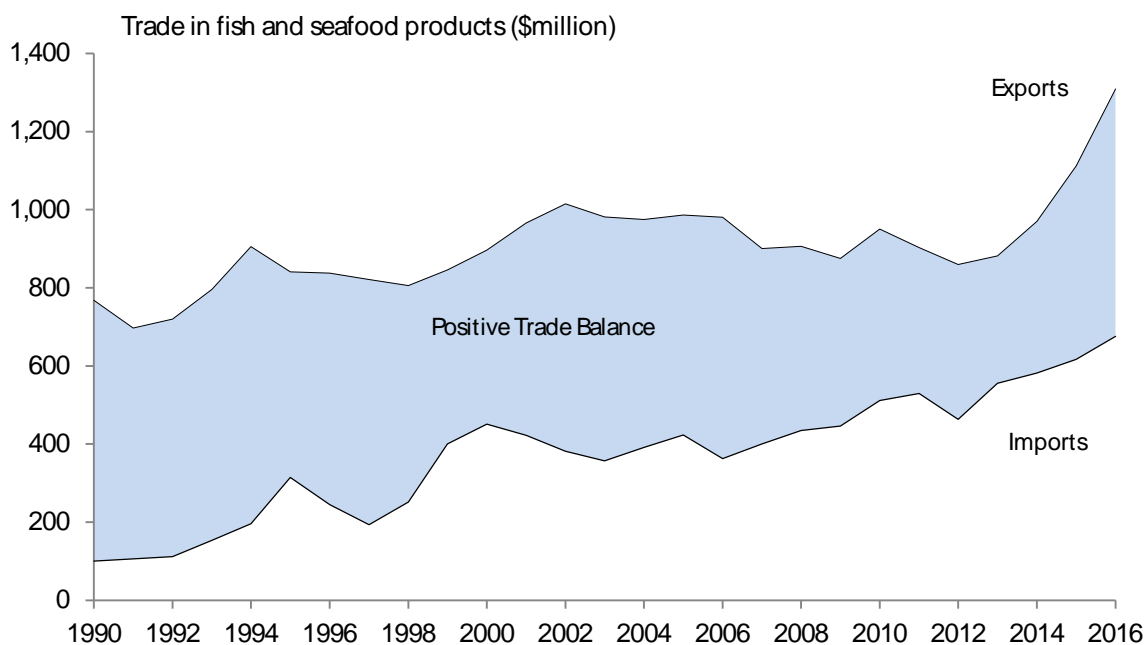


Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

## Balance of trade in fish and seafood products

BC exported \$634.1 million more fish and seafood products in 2016 than it imported from all other countries. The trade surplus has trended up in recent years, as the value of exports has risen steadily since 2012.

Chart 41: BC has a positive trade balance in fish and seafood products



Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

The province's trade surplus with the US was \$476.1 million in 2016. BC also had a substantial surplus in its trade with Japan (+\$99.9 million) and the European Union (+\$21.7 million). For the first time since 1992, the balance of trade in fish and seafood products with other countries was positive (+\$36.5 million) in 2016.

# Location Counts

## Capture fishery, aquaculture and fish and seafood processing locations

At the end of 2016, Statistics Canada's Business Register listed 464 locations actively engaged in the capture fishery, aquaculture, or fish and seafood processing.<sup>17</sup> This includes 286 operating in the capture fishery, 85 in aquaculture, and 93 in fish and seafood processing.

Statistics Canada's Business Register defines a location as a production entity conducting economic activity at or from a single physical location or group of locations, residing within the smallest, standardized geographical area, and is able to provide employment data at a minimum.

Locations are classified to an industry based on the activity from which they generate the largest portion of their revenues. For example, an establishment that is mainly engaged in farming salmon, but which also processes the harvested fish would be included in aquaculture (the main source of its revenue) rather than in fish and seafood processing.

The Business Register also indicates that there were 489 boat retailers, guide outfitters and marinas operating in BC at the end of 2016. Putting these numbers into perspective, the total number of businesses in the accommodation industry was 1,796, and there were 10,813 establishments associated with the food and beverage services industry.

A total location count for the sport fishing industry is not available from Statistics Canada sources.

A count of establishments is not a good indicator of the economic activity generated within a particular industry or sector of the economy. For example, in some industries where there are very large capital costs associated with creating a new location, there may be relatively few locations, but the revenues generated by these locations could be substantial. For instance, in the case of accommodation services, a location count would not differentiate between a small bed and breakfast operation in a relatively remote location and a 300-room hotel in the downtown core

### A note on locations

BC Stats compiles location counts from Statistics Canada's Business Register. The counts exclude unincorporated businesses, businesses that do not submit employee payroll remittances to Canada Revenue Agency (CRA), or those which earn less than \$30,000 in revenue. Each location is categorized according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

The capture fishery consists of establishments classified as NAICS 1141, which includes both salt water and freshwater fishing. Aquaculture (NAICS 112510) and fish and seafood processing (NAICS 311710) have their own categories.

<sup>17</sup> In contrast to the 2011 report, this report excludes establishments with an 'indeterminate' employment classification. These locations do not maintain an employee payroll, and may be inactive, or use contract labour, family members, or are owner operated.



of a large city despite the fact that the economic activity generated in these two locations is likely to be vastly different.

## Locations by region

Most of the locations coded to the capture fishery are in Vancouver Island/Coast (50%), followed by Mainland/Southwest (37%) and North Coast (9%). Most of the fish and seafood processing locations, on the other hand, are located in the Mainland/Southwest (62%), but there are also fish processing facilities located in Vancouver Island/Coast (29%) and North Coast (1%).

Text Table12: Location Counts

<b>Locations by Region, 2016</b>			
	<b>Capture Fishery</b>	<b>Aquaculture</b>	<b>Fish Processing</b>
Vancouver Island/Coast	143	63	27
Mainland/Southwest	105	19	58
Thompson-Okanagan	7	1	0
Kootenay	3	0	0
Cariboo	0	0	0
North Coast	27	1	8
Nechako	0	0	0
Northeast	1	0	0
<b>British Columbia</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>93</b>

Components may not sum to totals due to establishments missing geographic codes

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register

## Input-Output Multipliers

The direct, indirect and induced effects arising from the economic activities of industries within the fisheries and aquaculture sector were calculated using the British Columbia Input-Output model. The model currently in use is based on information from the 2014 input-output tables for the province.

Also included is an estimate of federal, provincial and local government revenue (taxes on products and factors of production net of subsidies, plus corporate and personal income taxes) generated by the industry. This revenue is based on the tax structure that has been built into the model, updated to represent current tax rates (as of 2018).

Based on the 2014 Input-Output results, for every \$1 million of output (i.e., total revenue) in the capture fishery, aquaculture, and fish and seafood processing combined, an additional \$386,000 is generated in the province by industries supplying goods and services used by the commercial fishing, aquaculture, fish processing and sport fishing industries.

In terms of GDP, a \$1 million increase in output directly adds \$361,000 to the province's GDP, with another \$161,000 generated in supplier industries.

A \$1 million increase in output supports 4 direct jobs, and another 2 jobs in industries supplying goods and services to the sector.

With respect to tax revenues, \$48,000 in direct tax revenue is generated for every \$1 million of output. Further, every \$1 million spent by the sector produces another \$26,000 of additional tax revenue resulting from the activity of supplier industries.

Text Table13: Multipliers

**Multipliers for the fisheries and aquaculture sector**  
**(per dollar of output or total revenue)**

	Direct Industry Impact	Total Supplier industry Impact	Induced Impact	Total Impact
<b>Capture fishery (per dollar of output in 2014)</b>				
Output	1.000	0.270	0.065	1.335
GDP	0.546	0.135	0.042	0.723
Household income	0.454	0.086	0.030	0.570
Government revenue	0.057	0.022	0.006	0.084
Employment (jobs per \$M)	3.312	1.511	0.383	5.205
<b>Aquaculture (per dollar of output in 2014)</b>				
Output	1.000	0.704	0.074	1.778
GDP	0.350	0.234	0.048	0.632
Household income	0.154	0.152	0.034	0.339
Government revenue	0.058	0.035	0.007	0.099
Employment (jobs per \$M)	2.776	2.640	0.433	5.849
<b>Fish and seafood processing (per dollar of output in 2014)</b>				
Output	1.000	0.577	0.079	1.656
GDP	0.256	0.269	0.051	0.576
Household income	0.165	0.173	0.037	0.376
Government revenue	0.036	0.043	0.007	0.086
Employment (jobs per \$M)	4.931	2.739	0.467	8.136
<b>Capture fishery, aquaculture &amp; fish and seafood processing (per dollar of output in 2014, adjusted to remove effect of vertical integration)</b>				
Output	1.000	0.386	0.064	1.450
GDP	0.361	0.161	0.041	0.564
Household income	0.236	0.104	0.030	0.369
Government revenue	0.048	0.026	0.006	0.080
Employment (jobs per \$M)	3.804	1.803	0.376	5.983
<b>Sport fishing (multipliers based on total revenue in sport fishing industries in 2016)</b>				
Industry revenue or output	0.696	0.253	0.097	1.046
GDP	0.381	0.142	0.062	0.585
Household income	0.249	0.088	0.045	0.383
Government revenue	0.056	0.023	0.009	0.088
Employment (jobs per \$M)	8.109	1.444	0.568	8.250

Notes: These multipliers are based on the assumption that a social safety net is in place, so workers employed by the industry would otherwise be receiving some income from other sources.

Employment estimates are based on average wages in 2017

Tax revenue estimates reflect current tax regime

Data Source: BC Stats

# Technical Note I: What is GDP and how is it measured?

## Understanding GDP measures

GDP is the measure of economic activity that is most commonly used to assess trends in the economy over time. This section provides some background on GDP, how it is measured, and why it is the preferred measure of the contribution made to the economy by a particular industry.

### What is included in GDP?

GDP measures the *value added*<sup>18</sup> to the economy by labour and capital (e.g., fishing boats and processing equipment) used in production. It is calculated by subtracting the costs of materials (e.g., feed or supplies), energy (e.g., fuel), and purchased services (e.g., trucking or accounting services) from the total output of the industry.

The value added to the economy by an industry includes:

- Wages (the value of the work done by employed labour);
- Mixed income (the income of unincorporated business operators);
- Operating surplus (profits, investment income, depreciation and changes in the value of inventories/stock held); and
- Taxes net of subsidies on production (e.g., property taxes) are also included in GDP at basic prices<sup>19</sup>.

### GDP is not the same as an operating surplus or deficit

Many of the items included in GDP are viewed as costs by businesses. This means that an industry could be losing money (i.e., have losses rather than profits) but still have a positive GDP. The GDP of an industry would only be negative if the cost of materials, supplies and energy purchased by the industry exceeded the total value of all its revenue. This is possible, but highly unlikely, as it would mean that purchases of raw materials, energy and services would exceed the amount the industry could expect to realize from sales of its product.

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<sup>18</sup> The terms GDP and value added are often used synonymously.

<sup>19</sup> GDP by industry is reported at basic prices, which include taxes net of subsidies on factors of production. Taxes on products, such as fuel taxes, PST and GST are not included in these estimates, but are included in GDP when it is measured at market prices.

## Output and revenues

An industry's output is the total value of all goods and services produced in a given time period. The goods may either be sold or added to inventory stocks. Sales revenues may include production in the current period or goods withdrawn from inventories held by producers. For a goods-producing industry, output is equal to total revenues in a given year plus the net change in inventories. In the service sector, services are consumed when they are produced, so there are no inventories, so industry output equals revenues for most service industries.

## Why is GDP used to measure the size of an industry?

Industry revenues normally include the cost of all inputs (materials, energy and services) purchased and used in production, plus the value added (wages, mixed income and operating surplus) by labour and capital used by the industry.

If goods and services are purchased, transformed, and then used as inputs by other industries higher up in the supply chain, the value of those goods and services will be included in the revenues of every industry that uses them. This means that the revenues of a processing industry will always be higher than the revenues of an industry that produces raw materials used by the processing industry.

With GDP measures, the value added by each industry is counted only once, and is attributed to the producing industry. This eliminates double-counting, and allows for meaningful comparisons of the actual contribution to the economy made by each industry.

When revenues are used, the value of inputs is counted each time a good or service changes hands.

GDP avoids the double-counting issue.

## An illustrative example

This can be illustrated using an example from within the fisheries and aquaculture sector. It should be noted that the figures below are for illustrative purposes only, and are not meant to reflect the actual cost structure in either the capture fishery or fish and seafood processing industry.

Consider a fish boat owner with a salmon catch valued at \$100,000. Suppose that the fish boat owner spends \$30,000 on fuel and \$10,000 on other supplies and services. The GDP associated with the fishing activities is \$60,000, including wages of \$35,000 and an operating surplus of \$25,000.

Text Table 14: Operating costs, fictitious fish boat owner and fish processor

<b>Fish boat owner</b>	
<b>Total revenue (value of catch)</b>	<b>\$ 100,000</b>
Less cost of materials, energy and services:	
fuel	\$ 30,000
other supplies and services	\$ 10,000
<b>Equals GDP</b>	<b>\$ 60,000</b>
wages	\$ 35,000
operating surplus	\$ 25,000
<b>Fish processor</b>	
<b>Total revenue (value of sales)</b>	<b>\$ 180,000</b>
Less cost of materials, energy and services:	
salmon purchased for processing	\$ 100,000
fuel, electricity, other services	\$ 20,000
packaging and other materials	\$ 10,000
<b>Equals GDP</b>	<b>\$ 50,000</b>
wages	\$ 30,000
operating surplus	\$ 20,000

Suppose that the boat owner sells the salmon to a fish and seafood processing plant, where it is fileted and then resold for \$180,000. This amount is enough to cover the costs faced by the processing plant operator, including the value of the salmon (\$100,000), the cost of fuel, electricity and services (\$20,000) and the cost of packaging and other materials (\$10,000). The value added by the processing plant (\$50,000) includes wages of \$30,000 and an operating surplus of \$20,000.

In this example, the total revenue of the two firms is \$280,000. However, note that the value of the salmon catch appears twice: first, in the value of sales made by the fish boat owner and second, in the price for which the salmon filets were sold. Carrying the analogy on a step further, if the fileted salmon is sold at a retail outlet, the retailer's price would include the purchase cost of the processed salmon (\$180,000) plus a mark-up to cover the costs of running a retail operation.

Using revenue data, the industry at the beginning of the supply chain (fishing, in this example) by definition must be smaller than any of the industries (such as fish and seafood processing) that use its products, because the cost of purchased products is always built into the final price charged by producers. This happens even if the value added by the initial industry is larger than that in industries that process the raw

Revenue figures provide useful information on the total amount of money that changes hands, but they should not be used as a basis for comparing the contribution made to the economy by various industries.

materials. As a result, inter-industry comparisons that are based on revenue can be very misleading.

### **Can GDP figures be compared across industries?**

In the fictitious example given, the fish boat operator had revenues of \$100,000, and generated a GDP of \$60,000. The fish and seafood processing firm had nearly double the revenue (\$180,000), largely because the cost of fish purchased from the boat owner was incorporated into the price of the fileted salmon. On the basis of revenue, it would appear that the impact of the fish-processing firm was the larger of the two.

In this example, the value added by the owner and crew of the boat (\$60,000) was greater than the value added by the fish processor (\$50,000). Using GDP, it is possible to isolate the economic activity generated by each industry even if raw materials, supplies and services change hands many times during the process of creating a finished product. This is important because many industries in the economy are highly integrated. By using a specific measure like GDP, every industry's activity is measured using the same yardstick.

## Technical Note II: What is Real GDP?

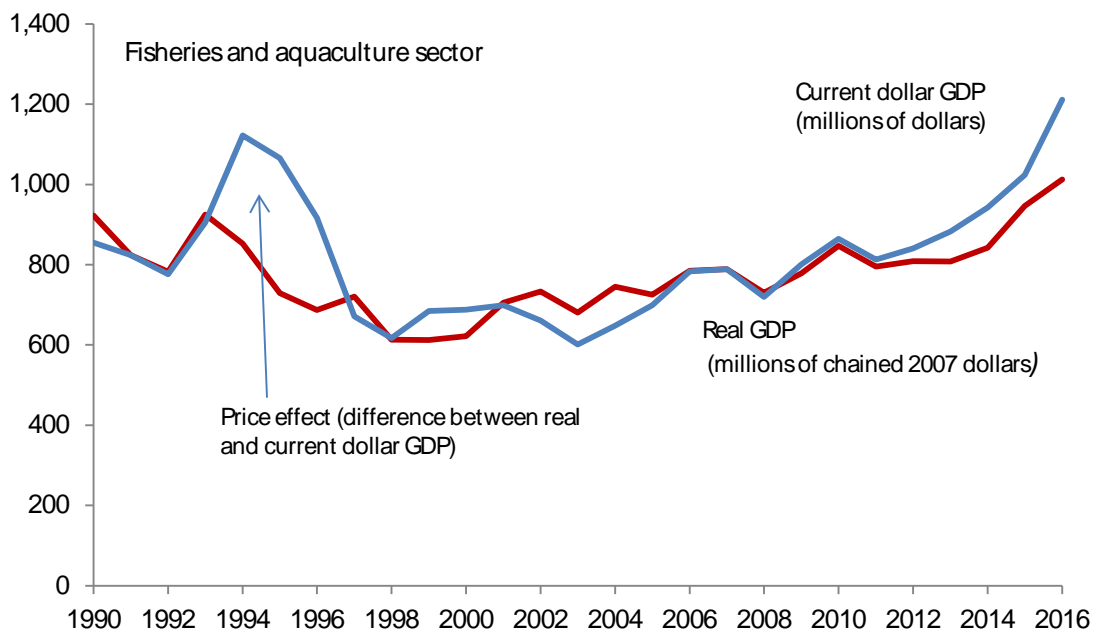
GDP estimates are usually reported in “real” (chained<sup>20</sup>) dollars. The reason for doing this is to distinguish between changes that are primarily price-driven (inflationary conditions), and those that have occurred because there has been a change in the volume of goods or services produced by an industry. The real dollar figures measure changes in volume, valued in 2007 dollars. The base year (2007) and the method of chaining are both standard measures set by Statistics Canada.

Real GDP can be viewed as a measure of how the volume of activity in an industry has changed over time.

Real GDP is calculated using a “double-deflation” method which involves using 2007 prices to estimate the value of both outputs (e.g., processed fish products) and inputs (e.g., fuel and feed) in each year. In this way, the effect of price changes over time can be removed.

Current dollar (nominal) GDP figures are also included in the report tables. Changes in current dollar values include both price and volume effects. Current dollar values should not be used to compare growth over time, but can be used to assess economic impacts at a single point in time.

Chart 42: Real GDP is a volume measure which removes the effect of changes in the price of inputs and outputs over time



Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

<sup>20</sup> More information about the exact process used to derive chained GDP figures can be found at: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/13-605-x/2003001/concept/fisher/metho/index-eng.htm>



Chart 42 illustrates the difference between current and real GDP estimates. As the chart shows, during periods of rapid price change, current dollar GDP estimates can be quite volatile. For example, in 1994, current dollar GDP rose 24.0%, but this was due to higher prices rather than an increase in sector value added. Real GDP, which excludes price effects, was down 7.8%. More recently, current dollar GDP has increased more rapidly than real GDP, showing the effect of price changes over time.

## Technical Note III: Defining the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector

The fisheries and aquaculture sector includes the activities of the following industries, which are described in more detail<sup>21</sup> below:

- Capture fishery (commercial fishing);
- Aquaculture (fish and shellfish farming);
- Fish and seafood processing; and
- Sport fishing (freshwater and saltwater)

The capture fishery, aquaculture and fish and seafood processing industries are all part of the province's goods-producing sector. However, the sport fishing industry, which provides services to anglers, is part of the service sector.

The **capture fishery (commercial fishing, NAICS 1141)** includes *"all establishments primarily engaged in the commercial catching or taking of finfish, shellfish and other marine animals or plants from their natural habitats."*

**Aquaculture (NAICS 1125)** includes *"all establishments primarily engaged in farm-raising aquatic animals and plants. Establishments primarily engaged in raising both aquatic animals and plants in integrated growing operations, aquaponics, are also included. These activities can occur in both natural waters and in artificial aquatic impoundments and include the use of some form of intervention in the rearing or growing process to enhance production."*

**Fish and seafood processing (seafood product preparation and packaging, NAICS 3117)** includes *"all establishments primarily engaged in canning seafood, including soup; smoking, salting and drying seafood; preparing fresh fish by removing heads, fins, scales, bones and entrails; shucking and packing fresh shellfish; processing marine fats and oils; and freezing seafood. Establishments known as "floating factory ships", that are engaged in shipboard processing of seafood, are included."*

**Sport fishing** includes the sport fishing-related activities of all establishments that sell directly to anglers. This includes operators in the transportation, accommodation, food and beverage

The industry definitions used in this report are based on the 2012 North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

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<sup>21</sup> The definitions given are quoted from: Statistics Canada Catalogue 12-501-XPE, published in January 2012.

services, boat and sporting goods retailing, marinas, and other industries producing recreational services. Consistent with the way in which the tourism sector is defined, some of the output associated with the non-fishing activities of recreational anglers who are also tourists in the province (for example, visits to tourist attractions) is attributed to the sport fishing industry. Sport fishing is thus a special aggregation of the angling-related activities of service industries that sell directly to anglers.

Retailing and wholesaling of fish and seafood products is not included in the definition of the fisheries and aquaculture sector. This is because there is not enough information to separate fish and seafood retailing or wholesaling from other activities in these industries. These industries are defined by their primary activity, that is, the activity (e.g. wholesaling, retailing) which generates the largest share of value added, regardless of the products being distributed and sold. Measures of the economic impact of retailing and wholesaling activities are therefore not included in this report.

## Technical Note IV: Defining the Sport Fishing Industry

Sport fishing is not an industry for which economic measures are readily available. Standard economic measures such as employment, wages, revenues and GDP are reported based on the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS), which does not include sport fishing as a defined industry. Establishments are assigned to an industry based on what they produce (e.g., accommodation services) rather than who their clients are (e.g., sport fishers).

This means that the economic activities associated with sport fishing are reported as part of the GDP, employment, or revenues of many industries. These include accommodation, food and beverage services, retailing, transportation and amusement and recreation. Some segments of these industries (e.g., fishing lodges and fishing guides) are highly dependent on sport fishing. Others derive only a small portion of their income from sport fishing activities.

In order to develop estimates of the size of the sport fishing industry, BC Stats adopted a methodology similar to that used to measure the size of the tourism sector. Specifically, the sport fishing industry was defined to include the sport-fishing related activities of establishments that sell directly to anglers.

This definition is very similar to the one used to describe the tourism sector, which includes the tourism-related activities of establishments that directly provide services to tourists (where tourists are defined to include those who have travelled a distance of at least 80 kilometres from their usual place of residence).

### Tourists versus non-tourist anglers

The sport fishing and tourism sectors are not mutually exclusive. Many operators who provide services to sport fishers (e.g., fly-in fishing lodges) would also be considered part of the tourism sector. However, not all sport fishers are tourists. Many residents of British Columbia enjoy angling and can participate in this activity relatively close to home, so their activities would not fall within the definition of tourism.

The definition specifies that all industries that sell directly to anglers should be included in the sport fishing industry. The question of whether or not to include industries providing services

### The relationship between tourism and sport fishing

Some, but not all, of the GDP, employment and revenue in the sport fishing industry is also part of the province's tourism sector. Many recreational anglers are also tourists—people who travel a distance of 80 kilometres or more from their usual place of residence in order to participate in this activity. At the same time, many anglers who live on the coast of BC or near inland waters would not be considered tourists because they can participate in this activity without traveling far from home.

For this reason, a significant percentage of the GDP, employment and revenue data reported for the sport fishing sector is also included in the tourism sector. Users of tourism and sport fishing estimates should be aware that the numbers are not mutually exclusive.

that are not necessarily part of the angling experience has been carefully considered. The framework that was already in place for deriving tourism indicators suggested that these types of incidental activities engaged in by tourists ought to be included in an estimate of the tourism sector<sup>22</sup>. There are strong links between tourism and sport fishing activities, and in order to maintain consistency with the tourism-sector methodology, the same approach has been adopted in this study.

Establishments that provide goods and services directly to anglers include:

- **Those that provide services used by both tourist anglers and local anglers.** This would include marinas as well as retailers of sporting goods, boating equipment, and fuel. The sport fishing component of these activities was estimated by comparing expenditure data from surveys of recreational anglers to total spending on the same types of goods and services by all consumers in the province. For example, the percentage of fuel expenditures that was made by anglers was used to determine the sport fishing component of GDP, revenues and employment in the gasoline retailing industry.
- **Those that provide air and water transportation, accommodation, food and beverage services and services such as guiding to tourist anglers.** It was assumed that non-tourist anglers would not purchase these services<sup>23</sup>. For these industries, the sport fishing component was estimated by comparing data from the angler surveys with total consumer spending on each type of service.
- **Those that provide services used by tourist anglers that are not directly related to the angling experience.** This includes transportation other than air or water transportation, as well as various other types of services. It was assumed that tourist anglers would behave in the same way that other tourists do. That is, they would be as likely to purchase souvenirs, visit an attraction, or go to a museum at some point during their trip as any other tourist would. The sport fishing component of these industries was estimated by as a proportion of tourism-related activities that was based on the percentage of overnight visitors to the province who are sport-fishers.

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<sup>22</sup> As referenced in the section's introduction. A more comprehensive discussion is available on the BC Stats website: <http://www.BCstats.gov.bc.ca/Files/1a9ce086-a0e0-4e48-9e38-70feee3c58a2/MeasuringtheSizeofBritishColumbiasTourismSector.pdf>

<sup>23</sup> In order to be considered a tourist, an individual must travel a distance of at least 80 kilometres from his or her usual place of residence.

# Technical Note V: Measuring Employment in the Capture Fishery

## Measuring employment in the commercial fishery: conflicting estimates?

Employment figures measure the amount of labour used by a given industry in order to produce its output. They are not meant to be counts of every person who spends time working in the industry during a given period.

Data from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans shows that there were 5,308 people in British Columbia eligible to fish commercially (i.e., holding a personal licence) in 2015, the latest year for which this information is available. This is over three times the number (1,600) reported as being employed in fishing in Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey. This difference between the number of people holding personal licences and the number of people counted in the Labour Force Survey has persisted throughout the study period. There are a number of reasons for this difference between the two data sources.

**A fisher must hold a valid licence even if he/she only participates in the fishery for a few days of the year.** Because the period during which it is possible to commercially harvest seafood is limited by the availability of the stock, and by fishery regulations surrounding openings and closures of the season, some of the people who work in the fishery do not earn a living at this activity year-round. Some fisheries are open for only a few days, while others have a longer harvesting period. Individuals are obliged to obtain a personal licence regardless of how much time they spend working in the commercial fishery. Some individuals who hold valid licences may fish only for a very short period, in only one fishery or only at certain times of the year.

**People who hold more than one job are considered to be employed in the industry in which they spend most of their time working.** The Labour Force Survey is a monthly survey of households. Respondents are asked to identify which industry they either worked or were looking for work in during the reference week. If they hold more than one job during the reference period, they are considered to be working in the industry in which they spend most of their time on the job. This means that multiple jobholders who spend less time fishing than working in other industries are not included in the employment statistics for the capture fishery.

**Employment in the fishery is highly seasonal. Annual employment figures are calculated as averages of the monthly data.** Monthly employment figures from the Labour Force Survey

are a count of the number of people who were working in a particular industry during the reference week. Annual employment figures are calculated as averages of the monthly data.

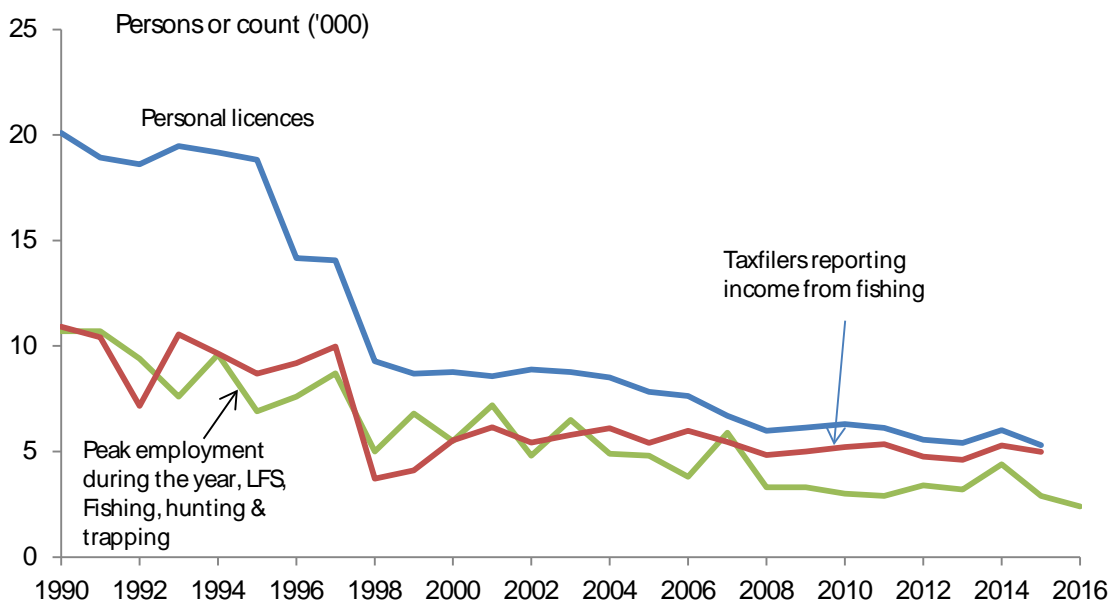
### Peak employment levels are closer to the FRC counts...

Since there is such a marked seasonality in the data, and since the number of personal licences indicates the maximum number of people potentially working in the commercial fishery during the year, a more valid benchmark for comparison with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans numbers would be the yearly maximum from the Labour Force Survey data. Monthly data by individual industry is unavailable, however, the aggregate monthly data for fishing, hunting and trapping serves as an acceptable proxy, as employment related to hunting and trapping typically accounts for less than 2% of annual employment. Using the monthly data as a basis for comparison, it can be seen that the discrepancy between the two data sets is much smaller than it seems to be at first glance. However, the numbers are still quite different.

### ...and tax filer data are in line with peak employment levels from the Labour Force Survey

One other source of information, which is a more direct measure of employment than the FRC figures, is tax data. The Canada Revenue Agency reports on the number of people who indicate that they received some of their income from fishing on their annual tax returns.

Chart 43: Taxfiler data suggests that the Labour Force Survey estimates are in the right ballpark



Data Source: Statistics Canada, Department of Fisheries and Oceans and Canada Revenue Agency

When the number of tax filers reporting fishing income is compared to the annual maximum for the commercial fishery, it can be seen that in most years, the numbers are of the same general magnitude. This confirms that the employment data published by Statistics Canada is generally consistent with information obtained from tax records.

## **What is the best measure of employment in the commercial fishery?**

For most industries, sample sizes in the Labour Force Survey are adequate and the methodology ensures that the numbers are robust. However, in the case of relatively small industries such as the capture fishery, sampling error can lead to large fluctuations in the data from month to month. The use of annual averages should theoretically correct for variations in the sample from month to month, but data for every industry should be viewed as an approximate figure rather than an exact number.

Annual averages give the best indication of the amount of labour used by each industry. For example, if one industry employs 12,000 people full-time for one month of the year, and another industry employs 1,000 full-time workers each month, the total amount of labour used by both industries is the same. The first industry has simply concentrated its efforts into one month of the year rather than spreading them over all twelve.

The use of annual averages ensures that employment comparisons among industries are consistent, in that seasonal fluctuations in the data are averaged out. However, it should be noted that the use of annual averages does not take into account variations in the actual number of hours worked. It only smooths out the seasonal fluctuations in different industries so that the yardstick used to measure employment is the equivalent of a year-round job. This is another reason why the employment figures for the commercial fishery are lower than may have been reported elsewhere.

Monthly data, which show variations from season to season, is better able to illustrate the movement of people into and out of employment in an industry such as the commercial fishery than are annual figures.

The number of licenced fishers indicates how many people could potentially be working in the commercial fishery at some point during the year. It does not distinguish between people who spend only a few days working in the fishery and those for whom fishing is a full-time, year-round occupation.

Similarly, data on the number of tax filers who indicate that they have received some income from fishing is not necessarily a good measure of employment in the industry, since the income could be derived from only one day or from 365 days of fishing effort during the year.



## Other Measures of Employment

Employment estimates presented in other studies of the commercial fishery and fish and seafood processing industries may differ from the numbers in this report because they use different data sources. In addition, they often measure full-time equivalents rather than simply counting the average number of employees in a given year.

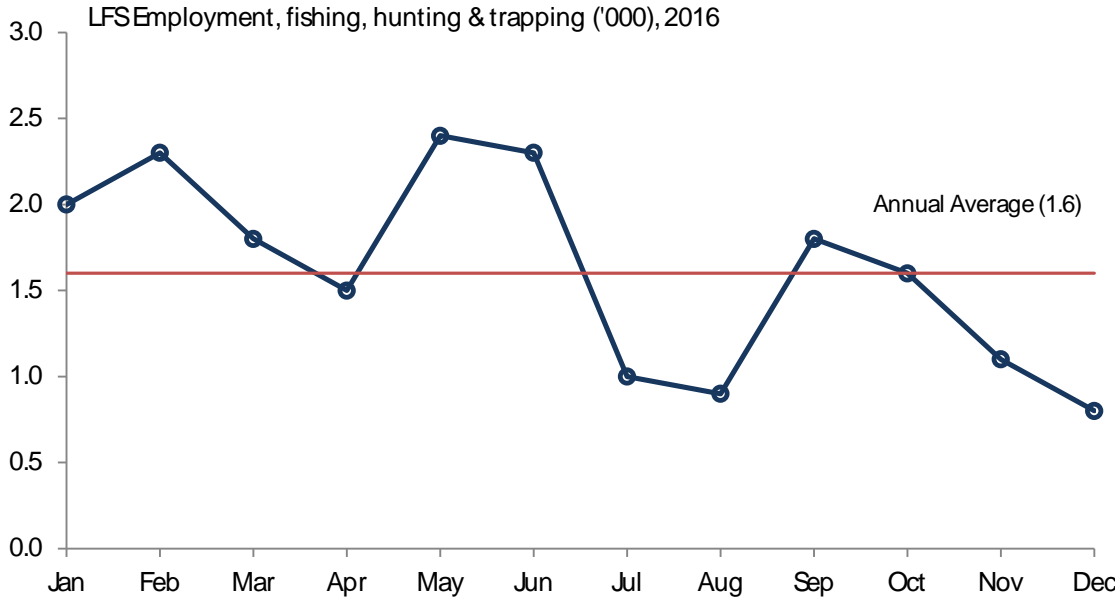
Full-time equivalents (FTEs) are better measures of the amount of effort expended in the industry, since they differentiate between part-time jobs and full-time employment. However, FTE measures are not available for all industries. In this study, a simple count of the average annual number of jobs has been used, making it possible to compare employment in the sector with the number of jobs in other industries.

# Technical Note VI: Seasonality of Employment

## Seasonal industries and annual employment figures

Many industries, including agriculture, forestry, retailing, education and fishing show marked fluctuations in employment from month to month in any given year. As such, there may be a substantial difference between the estimated number of people working during a given month and the stated annual employment figure for the industry.

Chart 44: Employment in the capture fishery fluctuates throughout the year

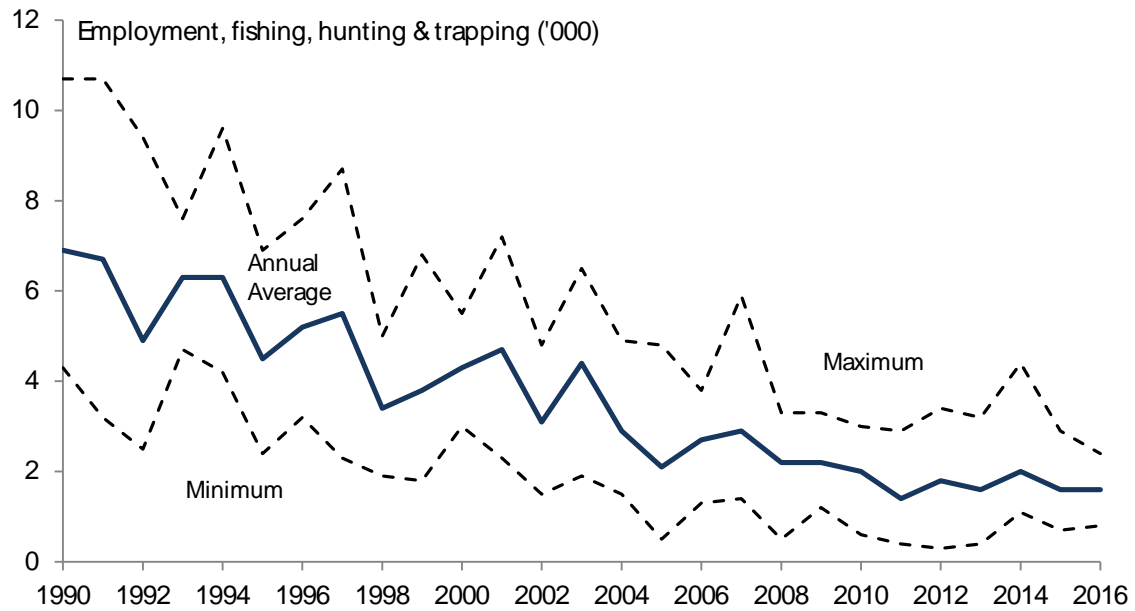


Data Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

In 2016, employment in the capture fishery peaked at 2,400 in May, but dropped to just 800 in December. Therefore, the annual average employment figure of 1,600 may be considered an unexpectedly low number for those more familiar with peak levels of employment in the industry. This difference is bound to appear given the fact that activity, and thus employment, in the capture fishery is very seasonal and strictly managed by species-specific conservation policies.

The fluctuation in employment levels as illustrated during 2016 is not uncommon. In any given year, the maximum number of people working in the fishery during a single month can be more than double the annual average for that year. Similarly, the minimum employment level during the year can be as little as a quarter of the annual average.

Chart 45: The number of people working in the capture fishery can vary significantly from month to month



Data Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

It is important to note that the Labour Force Survey is a monthly survey of households. Respondents are asked to identify which industry they either worked, or were looking for work, in during a reference week. An individual who was employed in the capture fishery for two months during the summer would only be counted for those two months of the year. Furthermore, someone who held more than one job during the reference period would be considered to be working in the industry in which they spent most of their time on the job. This means that holders of multiple jobs who spend less time fishing than working in other industries may not be included in the employment statistics for the capture fishery for a given month.

## Technical Note VII: Interpreting Input-Output Results

Input-output tables show various types of impacts associated with industry activities. These include direct, supplier industry (indirect) and induced impacts, which are defined below.

The **direct effect** measures the actual expenditures made by establishments operating in the sector. This is the appropriate measure to use when comparing the contribution of the fisheries and aquaculture sector with that made by other industries.

The **supplier industry (indirect) effect**, which measures the economic activity of industries supplying goods and services used by fisheries and aquaculture sector operators, is also identified. In order to understand what this represents, it is necessary to remember that input-output analysis assumes that the expenditure in question represents a net addition to economic output. For example, it is assumed that when a fishing lodge purchases a box of apple juice, the apple juice producer has to increase his production by one box. This means that the producer buys more apples, sugar, packaging, and so on, in order to produce the juice. In other words, the effect of a change in economic activity trickles down to many different industries in both the goods and service sectors. The indirect effect is simply the total (including second-round effects) of all the increased demand for goods and services used by producers supplying operators in the fishing industry. ***Note that the supplier industry (indirect) effect does not measure additional activity in the fisheries and aquaculture sector; rather, it is a measure of increased activity in all parts of the economy.***

The indirect effect (in terms of output, employment and government revenue) is calculated based on the output, or total revenue of the fisheries and aquaculture sector. The indirect employment and government revenue figures are not linked to employment or taxes directly generated by the industry.

The third element in the tables is the **induced effect**, a measure of the impact on the economy of spending by workers employed as a result of the fisheries and aquaculture sector's activities. Their spending has a ripple effect on the economy, as it too results in an increase in the demand for the goods and services that they buy.

It is assumed that there is a social safety net in place so that the income of workers employed as a result of the industry's activities only includes the difference between what they earn and the amount of employment insurance or income assistance they were receiving.

Summing up the direct, indirect and induced effects gives a measure of the total impact of the industry on the economy. This is not to be confused with the size of the industry. It is a measure of all of the economic activity generated in all industries as a result of the sector's activities in the province.

## How to use multipliers

Multipliers can be used to estimate how GDP, income and employment will change in response to variations in each industry's output. They show the cumulative effect of all the inter-relationships that exist in the economy. The following table shows multipliers for the capture fishery, based on data for 2014<sup>24</sup>.

Suppose output (i.e., total revenue) in the capture fishery increases by \$1.0 million. In order to produce this output, the industry employs labour, and uses inputs such as fuel, utilities, equipment, transportation and various types of services. These goods and services are produced by supplier industries.

Text Table 15: Multipliers

<b>Capture Fishery Multipliers</b> (per \$ of direct output)			
	Direct industry impact	Supplier industry impact	Induced impact
<b>Output</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>0.270</b>	<b>0.065</b>
<b>GDP</b>	0.546	0.135	0.042
<b>Household income</b>	<b>0.454</b>	<b>0.086</b>	<b>0.030</b>
<b>Government revenue</b>	0.057	0.022	0.006
<b>Employment (jobs per \$M)</b>	<b>3.312</b>	<b>1.511</b>	<b>0.383</b>

Data Source: BC Stats

The direct impact is the amount of the initial expenditure (\$1.0 million).

The supplier industry impact can be calculated by multiplying the change in industry output (\$1 million) by 0.27. This measures the total change in B.C. industry output (\$270,000) required to supply the goods and services used by the capture fishery.

Finally, each dollar of income earned by employees in direct and indirect activities initiates further spending, referred to as the "induced effect". For the capture fishery, a \$1.0 million increase in output will generate \$65,000 of activity in industries benefitting from spending by workers.

<sup>24</sup> 2014 is the latest year for which this information is available

# Appendix I: Methodological Notes and Issues

## Separating the capture fishery from hunting & trapping

Statistics Canada data was the starting point for the estimates reported in this study. In the Statistics Canada data, estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) and wages and salaries for commercial fishing are reported together with hunting and trapping, so the first challenge was to develop a method for separating fishing from the hunting & trapping component.

An independent estimate of GDP for the hunting & trapping industry was generated using information on the value of wildlife pelts produced in BC and on the relationship between GDP and output in this industry. Initial GDP estimates for the hunting & trapping and capture fishery industries were prorated to ensure that they were consistent with the published totals from Statistics Canada and a total excluding hunting and trapping was calculated.

In the case of employment, detailed Labour Force Survey data obtained from Statistics Canada were used to produce separate estimates of employment for the capture fishery and the hunting & trapping industry.

With respect to wages & salaries, no adequate source of information was found to help divide the published wages & salaries data for the fishing, hunting & trapping sector. Therefore, wages & salaries presented in this report also include data for those in the hunting & trapping industry. It should be noted that employment in hunting & trapping in BC constitutes a very small proportion of the total fishing, hunting & trapping employment. Therefore, the effect on wage & salaries data is negligible.

## Capture fishery

Data on the volume and value of fish landings form the basis of the GDP estimates for this industry. Landed value was used as it conforms most closely to the concepts used by Statistics Canada to define the capture fishery component of the fishing, hunting & trapping industry. It is the most appropriate measure because firms or establishments coded to this industry should be primarily engaged in catching fish, not turning them into processed products.

Financial returns estimates from various reports produced by ARA Consulting, GS Gislason & Associates Inc. and Nelson Fisheries were used to derive GDP-to-output ratios by species. These ratios were then applied to the landed value of the catch by species in order to calculate GDP for each species. Financial return estimates were available for salmon, herring, halibut, sablefish, other groundfish, geoduck, prawn & shrimp, crab, and other shellfish for selected years. GDP-to-output ratios were derived based on this data. For years in which the data were

not available, ratios were adjusted to take into account changes in the cost of the inputs used in production. However, it was assumed that there was no substantial change in the technology used by the fleet (i.e. the relationship between the volume of production and the amount of labour, fuel, and other inputs used by the fleet was stable).

Fisheries costs and returns data from two studies by Nelson Fisheries (in 2007 and 2009) were used to update the GDP to output ratios for the capture fishery, and to expand the GDP data to include additional types of fisheries. The information was supplemented by data from Department of Fisheries and Oceans, which made it possible to allocate fixed costs reported in the Nelson study to specific fisheries. The information was used to determine ratios for the period from 2000 onward, based on the extrapolation method described above.

Generally speaking, the relationship between GDP and output does not change significantly from year to year. The exception to this rule of thumb would be if an industry produced many different types of products, with different associated production costs. In this case, if the product mix happened to change, or if there were advances in technology that significantly altered the way in which a product is produced, it would be incorrect to assume that the relationship between GDP and output was stable. In addition, an event such as the reduction in the stock of salmon available for harvest in the early 1990s (which resulted in more effort being required to catch fewer fish) can affect the GDP to output ratio. Fluctuations in the GDP to output ratio do take place and must be interpreted on a case-by-case basis. Given that the GDP estimates reported in this document are calculated on a species-by-species basis (where the necessary information is available), any shifts in the relative importance of the major species (such as salmon, herring, or halibut) should be correctly reflected in the estimates.

GDP is not equivalent to operating surplus. Some of the expenditures made by the fleet are not deducted from total revenue in the determination of GDP (e.g., wages paid to crew, the return to operators, and depreciation are all part of the value added, or GDP, of the industry rather than its output).

Total current dollar GDP for the commercial fishery was calculated as the sum of the GDP estimates for all species.

Real GDP estimates for each species were calculated using implicit price indices based on the value and volume of fish landings.

In the case of salmon, it was possible to use a slightly more sophisticated method (double deflation) to derive the constant dollar series. The value of fish landings was deflated using the calculated implicit price index for salmon. The cost of fuel, food, repairs, services and gear was deflated using appropriate price indices and GDP was estimated by subtracting the constant (2007) dollar value of these inputs from the value of production in 2007 dollars.

The costs and returns data used to derive the GDP to output ratios does not allow for a precise match with the method used by Statistics Canada, so the initial GDP estimates based on the ratios were used to allocate the total published by Statistics Canada to individual fisheries.

**Revenue** for the commercial fishery is equal to the landed value of fish caught in BC, reported in current dollars.

Where data by four digit NAICS industry was not available, information from the Census of Canada was used to determine the percentage of total **employment** in fishing, hunting and trapping (NAICS 114) that was attributable to fishing activities. Until NAICS was introduced in 1996, aquaculture was categorized under NAICS 114, therefore, data from 1996 and prior was calculated by breaking down the total into its component parts (aquaculture and commercial fishing) using unpublished data on employment in aquaculture obtained from Statistics Canada. The commercial fishing component was calculated residually.

**Labour income** for the commercial fishery is based on information from T4 data and the System of Macroeconomic Accounts.

## Hunting and trapping

Data on the quantity and value of wild pelts produced in BC was obtained from Statistics Canada. The data, which is reported for the period from July 1 to June 30, was converted to a calendar year basis using information on the timing of fur sales supplied by Statistics Canada.

Historically, in the absence of more detailed information (the trapping industry is a small one and there is not a lot of data available), it was estimated that about 30% of the value of fur sales represents costs incurred by trappers. The remaining 70% was assumed to reflect the value added (labour and the return to capital) by the activity. This GDP to output ratio, which was based on information provided to BC Stats by Statistics Canada, was applied to the value of trapping products produced in BC.

Recent trends in hunting and trapping in other parts of the country were reviewed, and the GDP to output ratio was adjusted to reflect changes.

Real GDP estimates for the hunting and trapping industry were derived using implicit prices (based on the value of fur production divided by the number of pelts) to deflate the current dollar figure.

Revenue related to hunting and trapping activities is equal to the value of fur production in each year.



Employment estimates for hunting and trapping were derived from Census data on the experienced labour force by occupation. Estimates for inter-censal years were linearly interpolated.

Labour data from tax and census files was used to determine the hunting and trapping share of total labour income in NAICS 114.

## Aquaculture

Various costs and returns studies (dated between 1989 and 1996), combined with Statistics Canada value added estimates for the period from 1997 on, formed the basis of the GDP estimates for this industry.

Statistics Canada's financial data for the aquaculture industry was used as a benchmark for GDP estimates in this industry. However, because there has been considerable change in the nature of BC's fish farming industry since the early 1980s, it did not seem appropriate to use the 1997 GDP to output ratio for the entire period. This became obvious when GDP to output ratios were calculated for the various types of fish and shellfish farms for which costs and returns data were available. These ratios ranged from a low of about 14% for chinook salmon (based on a 1989 study) to a high of about 81% for clams. Therefore, it was necessary to devise a method of estimating GDP that would at least take into account the shift in the product mix of the industry. In 1984, BC's aquaculture industry focussed almost exclusively on the production of shellfish, but salmon farming is now the dominant activity.

The GDP to output ratios for salmon farming were both outdated and inconsistent with other sources of information. Data from the 1997 Statistics Canada survey and other work (e.g., the ARA study of the shellfish farming industry) suggested that the overall ratio for the shellfish portion of the industry should be in the range of 35-40%. Using the GDP to output ratios for salmon farming implicit in the cost and returns data, it would not have been possible to derive a GDP estimate for aquaculture that would have been within a comfortable range of the Statistics Canada figure. Therefore, it was decided to use the ratios from the studies for the shellfish estimates, and modify the salmon farming GDP to output ratio to bring it more in line with information from other sources.

GDP to output ratios were calculated for the following species: salmon, rainbow trout, clams, scallops and oysters. In the absence of better information, the ratio for oysters was based on PEI data for the years from 1997 on. Production data for clams, oysters and scallops were adjusted using the appropriate GDP to output ratios. For the remainder of farmed shellfish production, a current-weighted average of the three ratios was used to estimate GDP. The GDP to output ratio for salmon and trout was bumped up from 27% to 33%, bringing it more in line with the 1997 GDP to output ratio in New Brunswick's aquaculture industry, where almost all of

the farmed fish is salmon. Moreover, the overall GDP estimate for the aquaculture industry derived in this way was extremely close to the Statistics Canada number for 1997.

**Real GDP** estimates for the aquaculture industry were calculated using implicit price indices based on production data (the value and volume of aquaculture production), by species.

**Revenue** for the aquaculture industry is equal to the value of production.

**Employment** in this industry was estimated using unpublished data provided to BC Stats by Statistics Canada

**Labour income** estimates for the aquaculture sector are based on information from the System of Macroeconomic Accounts.

## BC Stats estimates versus Statistics Canada data

The independently derived GDP estimates for commercial fishing, hunting and trapping, and aquaculture (pre-1996) were summed together, and then compared to the official GDP estimate published by Statistics Canada for each NAICS classification. The BC Stats figures track the published totals reasonably well in terms of trends. BC Stats' figures have been benchmarked to conform to the Statistics Canada data.

## Fish and Seafood Processing

Because the fish and seafood processing industry is a standard industry within the Statistics Canada framework, this industry presented less of a problem than the other components of the province's fisheries and aquaculture sector.

Statistics Canada publishes GDP estimates, in both current and real dollars, for the fish and seafood processing industry. The GDP figures in current dollars are available only to 2014, while constant dollar estimates cover the period from 1997 on. BC Stats derives its own estimates of current dollar GDP for each industry, using methods that mirror, as much as possible, those employed by Statistics Canada.

**Revenue** for the fish and seafood processing industry is equal to the value of shipments as reported by Statistics Canada.

Some of the revenue data for the fish and seafood processing industry has been suppressed by Statistics Canada. BC Stats has used other published information to derive estimates for the industry. While these numbers are not identical to the actual (suppressed) data, they are based on trends in the national data (excluding information for provinces for which the data has not been suppressed). Since British Columbia makes up a big share of this residual, the method

produces numbers which are consistent with published data and fall within an acceptable margin of error.

**Employment** in the industry comes from Labour Force Survey data provided to BC Stats.

**Wages and Salaries** in this industry are based on data published by Statistics Canada.

## The “50% rule” and how it applies

Because there is some overlap between the fish harvesting and processing industries, it may be useful at this point to describe how an establishment is assigned to a particular industry. It is important to bear in mind that all of this work is based on industry definitions developed by Statistics Canada, as they underlie many of the data series used in this study.

Statistics Canada bases its determination of the industry to which a location<sup>25</sup> is allocated on what BC Stats calls the “50% rule”. Simply put, this rule says that a location is assigned to the industry corresponding to its primary activity. If a location operates both a fishing fleet and a fish and seafood processing facility, it will be considered part of the fishing industry if the activity that accounts for most of its output is fishing, and part of the fish and seafood processing industry if its primary activity is fish and seafood processing. In the case of a location that is engaged in two activities, it is allocated to the industry which accounts for more than 50% of its output; hence it is referred to as the “50%” rule.

Based on this method, estimates of GDP, employment, wages and so on for the fishing industry will include some fish and seafood processing activities; conversely, some of the fish and seafood processing estimates will include revenue, GDP, or employment that is related to commercial fishing.

It is worth noting that a fish-farming location that both raises and processes fish would be allocated to the aquaculture sector unless fish and seafood processing is its main activity. However, if a fish farmer (or commercial fisherman) sells fish to a processing outfit, the output, employment, wages and so on related to the fishing activity would be allocated to aquaculture or commercial fishing, while the processing activity would go to the fish and seafood processing industry.

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<sup>25</sup> A location is the smallest unit for which statistics such as employment, salaries, sales, shipments or revenue, and expenses are recorded.

## The sport fishing industry

Unlike the commercial fishery, aquaculture, and fish and seafood processing, sport fishing is not a standard industry for which there is a widely accepted definition. Statistics Canada does not include “sport fishing” as one of the industries in the North American Industry Classification System; instead, sport fishing activities are embedded in the data for a number of other service industries.

This is not a problem unique to the sport fishery. The economy is constantly evolving, and new types of activities are gaining importance as consumer tastes and preferences change. Some activities previously not considered important enough or large enough to merit their own grouping are now emerging as major drivers in the new economy (tourism and high technology are two such sectors). It therefore has become necessary to disentangle the information related to these sectors from the various industries in which they have been embedded.

The methods used to derive estimates for sectors such as high technology and tourism helped form the framework within which the sport fishing industry was defined. BC Stats drew heavily on earlier work when addressing the issue of how to define the sport fishing industry. The first challenge in the previous exercises was to come up with an acceptable definition of the industry.

In consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture (including the working group for the Sport Fishing Regional Economic Impact Survey<sup>26</sup>) the sport fishing industry was initially defined to include all establishments that sell directly to sport fishermen. The narrowest definition of sport fishing thus includes the following industries, which make direct sales to anglers:

- Angling guides and charter operators;
- Resorts and fish camps;
- Boat rentals and marinas;
- Retail outlets selling directly to sport fishers (e.g., fish and tackle shops, sporting goods stores, boat and outboard motor retailers, and so on);
- Air, rail, water and other transportation industries which transport sport fishermen travelling to and from BC and within the province;
- Hotels, motels, campgrounds, and other accommodation providers; and

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<sup>26</sup> A pilot study undertaken by BC Stats and the Ministry of Fisheries in 1999, which was expanded to cover all regions of the province in 2000.

- Restaurants, bars, and other food and beverage establishments.

Other activities such as manufacturing and wholesaling were also examined. However, manufacturing and wholesaling outlets were excluded from the definition because they did not sell directly to anglers.

The data underlying the estimates presented here is reported on an industry basis, and it was not possible to disentangle the information for individual establishments. Instead, it was necessary to determine what share of the total activities of each industry should be assigned to sport fishing. Therefore, the “50% rule” could not be applied. Instead, it was necessary to devise a method for determining an appropriate sport fishing share for the various industries that sell directly to anglers.

## **Relationship between sport fishing and tourism industries**

The relationship between sport fishing and the tourism sector complicated the issue. Many sport fishing activities are also tourist activities, as anyone who travels 80 kilometres or more from their home for business, pleasure, or to visit friends or family, is considered a tourist. In order to ensure consistency with the previously published tourism estimates, data for the sport fishery was linked to these numbers.

Tourism GDP estimates are generated by allocating a (usually fixed) percentage of the total GDP for each service-producing industry to tourism. For example, it is assumed that nearly all (99.5%) passenger air transportation is tourism-related. These tourism ratios vary from industry to industry. They are highest in the transportation, accommodation and food services industries, and lowest in industries where there is a relatively small tourism component (for example, about 2% of the activity of garages is estimated to be tourism-related). Certain service industries (e.g., doctors’ offices) are deemed to have no tourism-related component, so the tourism ratio is set to zero.

Some sport fishers do not travel 80 kilometres or more from home in order to fish. Their expenditures on fuel, sporting goods and equipment (including boats) have been explicitly included in these estimates, but some tourist-type spending by non-tourists anglers may be under-estimated in this data. However, it should also be noted that the tourism GDP estimates include a business travel component, which might be quite substantial. By allocating a percentage of tourism activities to sport fishing, we are de facto overestimating the impact the sport fishery has, as some of tourism activities are related to business, not recreational, travel. At present, it is not possible to estimate business and recreational tourism separately.

## Determining sport fishing shares

Freshwater and saltwater angler expenditures for each year were calculated by multiplying data on the total number of angler licences sold by average expenditures from the five-yearly Department of Fisheries and Oceans angler surveys. Expenditures included all direct angling expenditures (food and lodging, transportation, fishing services, fishing supplies and equipment, packages and other expenditures), plus major purchases (e.g., vehicles, boats and so on) that were wholly attributable to angling. Purchases that were only partly attributable to angling were excluded from the estimated expenditures.

For the years between surveys, average angler expenditures for each relevant expenditure category (as outlined above) were linearly interpolated. For the period from 2010 on, price indices corresponding to the goods and services in each category were used to extend the average expenditure data. This assumes that changes in the average amount spent by each angler are due to price rather than behavioural changes. These average expenditure estimates were then combined with data on the number of fresh and tidal water angling licences sold in each year to create a time series of expenditures for the major categories. Expenditure estimates were generated for both freshwater and saltwater anglers.

The derived time series was then compared to other data on spending by individuals, which comes from the provincial economic accounts. Detailed data on personal spending on goods and services were aggregated into groups that corresponded to the categories used in the expenditure survey. For example, transportation was defined to include motor vehicle maintenance services, parts, fuel, air, rail, bus, water and other transportation, plus vehicle rentals. Similarly, food and lodging corresponds to total spending on accommodation, and at restaurants, taverns and bars. Expenditures on fishing supplies and equipment were compared to total spending on sporting and camping equipment, while fishing services were compared to total expenditures on recreational services. Data on purchases of vehicles and equipment were also compared to the derived expenditure figures.

In most cases, the relationship between sport fishing expenditure estimates based on the Department of Fisheries and Oceans survey and personal expenditure data fell within the bounds of what might be expected. For example, estimated angler expenditures on food and lodging were approximately 3% of total food and lodging costs in BC for 1999. This was consistent with other data on angler activity. However in some cases, the percentages based on this methodology were too high to be realistic. Using this method, the sport fishing component of total spending on boats and aircraft would have exceeded 100% in certain years.

The ratio of survey-based expenditure estimates to total personal spending in BC was used to allocate industry totals for:

- air and water transportation, plus vehicle rentals;
- motor home and travel trailer retailers;
- gasoline service stations, auto parts and garages;
- sporting goods;
- accommodation; and
- food and beverage services.

For air and water transportation, accommodation and food and beverage services, sport fishing estimates were determined by applying the appropriate expenditure ratio to the tourism component of each industry.

For retailers of boats and accessories, sporting goods, gasoline service stations, and boat rentals and marinas, the sport fishing estimate was based on total activity (tourism and non-tourism related) in the relevant industry. This was done in order to capture expenditures made by sport fishermen who might not have to travel 80 kilometres or more from home in order to fish. It was assumed that: 50% of boat purchases and 50% of marina and boat rental activities were related to sport fishing. For gasoline, the “transportation” ratio derived from the angler expenditure data was applied to the total for gas stations.

Both tourist and non-tourist anglers purchase sporting goods such as rods or reels in order to engage in their sport. However, the sport fishing ratio implicit in the angler survey was too high to be realistic, given that this category includes everything from athletic clothing and footwear to playground equipment, and equipment for sports such as golf, hockey, or skiing. The expenditure-based ratio was adjusted down in the pre-1992 period to correct for this, but was used for the years from 1993 on<sup>27</sup>.

The goal of developing estimates for the sport fishing industry that would be comparable with those for other industries, together with the relationship between sport fishing and tourism, made it necessary to develop a sport fishing proportion for every industry with a tourism component. This is because it did not make sense to allocate part of the activities of, say, a food retailer, to tourism and ignore the fact that some tourists are also sport fishers.

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<sup>27</sup> In the 2000 edition of this report, the estimates had been modified by applying the ratio only to the tourism component of GDP/employment, etc. for sporting goods retailers. However, this significantly under-represented the angling share, relative to what other data suggest would be appropriate.

An estimate of the percentage of tourists that are sport fishers was derived using data on angling licences, and information on the behaviour of Canadians travelling within the country.

It was assumed that:

- 80% of Canadian residents (including residents of BC) who bought angling licences in BC were on overnight trips. This figure was derived by comparing the number of visitors making overnight trips with an estimate of anglers, based on information from the Canadian Travel Survey on the number of Canadians travelling within Canada who said that fishing was one of the activities in which they participated.
- Every non-Canadian who purchased an angling licence in BC was on an overnight trip to the province.

This information was used to generate annual estimates of the percentage of overnight tourists who were also anglers. The ratios were also generated for both freshwater and saltwater anglers.

For all activities included in Tourism GDP but not mentioned in the previous section, the percentage of tourists who were also anglers was applied to the tourism data for the appropriate industries.

The overall estimates of GDP, revenue, employment or wages for this industry were calculated by summing up the sport fishing components for all industries.

## **Commercial fishing boats versus those used in the sport fishing industry: why are they treated differently?**

A major cost incurred by fish boat operators is for capital equipment: the boats and other gear that they need in order to harvest the fish. Similarly, a fish farmer uses pens, nets and other equipment. A fish and seafood processing firm must also invest in capital equipment before it can begin operations. The initial capital outlay required to purchase this equipment is large, but because it usually has a long life span, the cost is usually amortized over several years. In other words, the cost of the equipment is treated as an annual expense over its expected lifetime rather than as a one-time purchase by the business.

The initial cost is incurred because the equipment is used to generate income. A producer who purchases a piece of equipment expects that the price received for his/her product will cover its amortized cost. In economic accounting, an estimate of the value of the income generated by the equipment is included in GDP, in the same way that the value of the work done by an employee is.



One way of looking at this is to say that the owner of the boat expects to earn enough income over time to pay for the boat. Presumably, the value of the boat represents the expected income stream arising from its use, and a portion of this value—the depreciation on the equipment—is included in the GDP figure for each year in the life of the equipment.

In the commercial fishing industry, the income accruing to capital is amortized over the life of the equipment. This is because the equipment is purchased—just as labour is—as one of the inputs needed to produce the product. In other words, the value of a boat purchased by a commercial fisher in the province shows up in the GDP of the capture fishery over the period of its expected life.

If an establishment that caters to sport fishers purchases a boat, it would be treated in a similar manner. It would be viewed as a capital purchase required for doing business whose cost is amortized over the life of the asset.

In the sport fishing industry, boats, gear and other equipment purchased by individual sport fishers are viewed somewhat differently. They are final products, not inputs into a production process. Owning and using them is part of the sport fishing experience, just as owning and using skis is part of the skiing experience. Boats and gear purchased by sport fishers represent a consumer purchase. Their value is reflected in the GDP of the industries that produce and market them in the year in which they are purchased.

The definition of the sport fishery adopted in this study includes establishments which sell directly to sport fishers, plus those in the tourism sector (e.g., souvenir stores, or museums) which may benefit from the presence of sport fishers in the province. Using this definition, the activity associated with the manufacture of boats or gear is not included in the value of the sport fishery. However, boat retailing activities are, because the retailer deals directly with the sport fisher.

## Appendix II: Data Sources

### Gross Domestic Product

The GDP data used to derive the estimates in this report comes from Statistics Canada's Industry Accounts Division. This information is available from Statistics Canada's electronic database. Estimates for the capture fishery, aquaculture, fish processing and sport fishing industries were derived from these numbers. Commercial fishing and aquaculture data are based on the Statistics Canada estimates of GDP, as are the fish processing estimates. The GDP estimate for the sport fishing industry was derived based on sport fishing's share of the output of various industries where there is a sport fishing or tourism-related component (as described in the previous section).

Specific data sources are identified below.

- The value and volume of the commercial catch, from the Ministry of Agriculture and Department of Fisheries and Oceans.
- The value and volume of aquaculture production, from the Ministry of Agriculture and Statistics Canada.
- Data on revenue and expenditures of the fishing fleet, from various reports prepared by ARA Consulting, GS Gislason & Associates Inc. and Nelson Fisheries.
- Financial statistics relating to aquaculture production for 1997 on, from the Agriculture Division of Statistics Canada.
- Cost and return studies for finfish and shellfish farming, and various Ministry of Agriculture reports.
- Total angling licence sales, freshwater (Ministry of Agriculture) and saltwater (Department of Fisheries and Oceans) anglers.
- Spending estimates from the 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2010 surveys of recreational anglers, Department of Fisheries and Oceans.
- Data on characteristics of tourists, from the Canadian Travel Survey.
- Data on tourism volumes and revenue, from Tourism BC and BC Stats, supplemented by information from Statistics Canada for earlier years.

- Tourism GDP estimates, and tourism proportions from BC Stats' tourism accounts.
- Room revenue by accommodation category, from BC Stats' tourism room revenue report.
- Personal expenditure estimates (by type of expenditure) from the Macroeconomic Accounts Division of Statistics Canada.
- Revenue data from various Statistics Canada surveys, including annual and monthly surveys of retail and wholesale trade, annual surveys of transportation (air, rail, bus, shipping) and communication industries, accommodation services, food and beverage services, leisure and personal services, and the business service industries.

## Revenue

Data sources used to calculate revenue include:

- Value of fish landings, from the Ministry of Agriculture and Department of Fisheries and Oceans.
- Value of aquaculture production, from the Ministry of Agriculture and Statistics Canada.
- Shipments of processed fish and seafood products, from the annual and monthly Surveys of Manufacturers conducted by Statistics Canada.
- Revenue for the sport fishing industry is based on the same information that is used to derive the GDP figures.

## Employment

Employment estimates are based on information from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey and System of National Accounts Labour estimates, including both published and unpublished data. Employment estimates for the sport fishing industry are based on the tourism employment figures, which come from the Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours.

## Wages and salaries

Labour income estimates come from the Macroeconomic Accounts Division of Statistics Canada. They are based on Canada Revenue Agency records from T4 slips. Because Canada Revenue Agency data is not available until about a year and a half after the end of the reference year, data for the most recent year(s) is estimated by Statistics Canada using information from the Labour Force Survey. Once the Canada Revenue Agency numbers are available, the estimates are recalibrated.

## Exports and Imports

- Data on exports of fish and seafood products are based on information provided to BC Stats by Statistics Canada. It is compiled from export documents filed at Canadian customs ports or, in the case of exports to the US, from import data provided by American authorities.
- Import estimates were calculated using data on imports clearing Canadian customs ports. These estimates were adjusted using information from the Macroeconomic Accounts and the Interprovincial Trade Flows estimates to derive estimates of the value of imported fish and seafood products consumed in BC.

## Supply of and demand for fish and seafood products

These numbers were derived by BC Stats, using information from the Supply Use Tables published by Statistics Canada

## Consumption of fish and seafood products

Retail spending estimates are from Statistics Canada's Retail Commodity Survey. Estimates of household food expenditure and consumption by product are based on information provided in Statistics Canada's Food Expenditure in Canada Survey and the Survey of Household Spending. Information in the ABACUS Seafood Survey: Public Opinion on Aquaculture and a National Aquaculture Act provided estimates of frequency of consumption by type of fish and seafood.

## Location Counts

The location counts presented in this paper are derived from Statistics Canada's Business Register.

# Appendix III: Statistical Tables

**Table 1: Real gross domestic product at basic prices  
(chained \$2007 million)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Capture Fishery</b>																	
Salmon	5.9	4.7	8.7	8.8	10.4	9.2	8.4	8.2	3.9	10.9	18.3	14.2	6.2	15.1	12.1	8.0	9.2
Seine	1.9	1.6	2.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	1.5	3.3	0.4	5.3	5.3	4.7	0.9	6.8	4.0	1.4	1.6
Gillnet/Troll	4.0	3.1	6.2	6.0	8.4	6.0	6.9	4.9	3.5	5.7	13.0	9.5	5.2	8.3	8.1	6.6	7.5
Groundfish	56.5	41.4	51.5	46.7	53.5	59.1	67.3	66.3	55.8	53.4	60.8	55.8	53.8	56.0	61.9	66.8	75.1
Halibut	21.5	15.6	22.7	19.0	20.1	21.8	27.3	28.3	22.3	20.5	25.0	24.5	22.4	23.3	26.5	26.5	29.3
Sablefish	11.1	6.4	6.3	5.6	7.0	11.9	11.7	11.2	9.4	8.6	8.9	8.1	8.7	6.9	7.5	11.4	9.1
Hake	1.6	3.0	3.9	3.0	6.6	6.7	9.1	7.4	8.2	7.1	8.6	6.2	6.1	8.3	6.0	7.2	15.3
Rockfish	7.1	6.3	6.8	6.2	5.7	5.2	5.8	7.9	6.6	7.2	6.5	6.7	6.5	7.8	8.2	9.1	9.9
Other groundfish	15.3	10.0	11.7	12.9	14.1	13.7	13.3	11.5	9.2	10.0	11.7	10.2	10.1	9.7	13.8	12.6	11.5
Herring	17.2	14.9	18.6	18.2	16.4	18.1	18.8	12.7	10.5	11.2	11.0	14.9	18.6	13.9	25.0	24.9	33.9
Geoducks & clams	20.1	15.9	19.9	16.4	19.5	17.8	21.3	25.7	23.4	23.1	27.2	22.9	23.1	26.3	28.1	25.0	22.0
Prawns & shrimp	9.6	8.9	8.4	10.1	9.6	11.2	14.8	17.2	14.5	18.1	16.0	22.7	15.3	17.2	18.7	25.0	16.8
Crab	6.4	9.6	8.5	11.8	16.1	9.9	9.6	16.8	13.9	11.3	13.6	8.6	8.7	10.6	13.5	14.8	12.8
Other	10.6	8.6	9.9	9.5	14.1	10.1	11.3	13.7	14.7	15.0	20.5	20.8	13.5	20.0	20.2	22.0	25.5
Tuna	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.6	8.9	5.2	8.7	11.5	6.9	8.5	13.9	10.2	3.4	7.9	8.2	7.1	7.3
<b>Capture Fishery Total</b>	<b>126.3</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>125.6</b>	<b>121.5</b>	<b>139.6</b>	<b>135.3</b>	<b>151.5</b>	<b>160.5</b>	<b>136.7</b>	<b>143.1</b>	<b>167.4</b>	<b>159.9</b>	<b>139.2</b>	<b>159.2</b>	<b>179.5</b>	<b>186.6</b>	<b>195.3</b>
<b>Aquaculture</b>																	
Salmon	81.2	124.1	128.2	120.2	106.9	115.2	135.0	138.2	121.9	152.1	174.2	161.6	131.2	135.1	111.9	180.4	178.8
Shellfish	8.6	14.4	14.2	17.8	19.1	17.4	18.4	19.0	12.7	18.2	24.4	16.4	25.2	16.1	13.8	17.1	13.0
Oysters	4.2	6.9	6.4	8.3	9.0	7.5	9.0	7.4	4.5	6.4	9.1	6.6	7.1	6.0	4.8	7.3	5.9
Clams	4.2	7.1	7.5	8.8	9.3	9.0	8.2	8.7	6.1	8.3	9.4	7.0	15.8	8.4	6.8	7.5	5.3
Other shellfish	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.3	2.9	2.1	3.6	5.9	2.7	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.8
Other (mainly trout)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.6	2.5
<b>Aquaculture Total</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>138.7</b>	<b>142.6</b>	<b>138.3</b>	<b>126.3</b>	<b>132.9</b>	<b>154.0</b>	<b>158.3</b>	<b>135.8</b>	<b>171.6</b>	<b>200.1</b>	<b>178.1</b>	<b>156.6</b>	<b>151.3</b>	<b>125.8</b>	<b>199.1</b>	<b>194.4</b>
<b>Fish and Seafood Processing</b>	<b>148.3</b>	<b>186.9</b>	<b>188.1</b>	<b>164.5</b>	<b>166.2</b>	<b>170.7</b>	<b>185.6</b>	<b>163.7</b>	<b>148.7</b>	<b>138.3</b>	<b>165.8</b>	<b>156.7</b>	<b>177.4</b>	<b>156.0</b>	<b>176.1</b>	<b>192.6</b>	<b>232.8</b>
<b>Sport Fishing</b>																	
Saltwater	137.7	151.4	155.5	149.3	180.1	168.9	171.8	178.5	176.4	184.6	176.5	172.5	192.8	195.1	207.5	216.9	224.9
Freshwater	119.3	124.2	121.7	106.9	133.1	117.3	121.8	127.8	132.3	141.3	137.4	128.4	143.1	146.8	153.6	151.5	164.9
<b>Sport Fishing Total</b>	<b>257.1</b>	<b>275.7</b>	<b>277.2</b>	<b>256.2</b>	<b>313.3</b>	<b>286.3</b>	<b>293.6</b>	<b>306.3</b>	<b>308.7</b>	<b>325.9</b>	<b>313.9</b>	<b>300.8</b>	<b>335.9</b>	<b>341.9</b>	<b>361.1</b>	<b>368.4</b>	<b>389.8</b>
<b>Total, Fisheries &amp; Aquaculture Sector</b>	<b>621.6</b>	<b>705.2</b>	<b>733.5</b>	<b>680.5</b>	<b>745.4</b>	<b>725.1</b>	<b>784.7</b>	<b>788.8</b>	<b>729.9</b>	<b>778.9</b>	<b>847.2</b>	<b>795.5</b>	<b>809.1</b>	<b>808.4</b>	<b>842.5</b>	<b>946.7</b>	<b>1,012.3</b>
<b>All Industries in BC</b>	<b>146,847</b>	<b>148,521</b>	<b>153,103</b>	<b>157,135</b>	<b>163,404</b>	<b>171,140</b>	<b>177,708</b>	<b>182,529</b>	<b>183,633</b>	<b>178,777</b>	<b>183,574</b>	<b>188,789</b>	<b>193,667</b>	<b>198,224</b>	<b>205,271</b>	<b>211,945</b>	<b>219,553</b>
Goods-Producing Industries	40,198	39,505	40,564	41,551	44,014	46,657	47,836	47,772	47,244	42,791	45,276	47,274	49,193	49,355	52,221	52,274	54,041
Service-Producing Industries	106,285	108,578	112,165	115,197	119,348	124,423	129,831	134,757	136,411	135,986	138,402	141,659	144,669	148,985	153,275	159,736	165,568

Source: BC Stats & Statistics Canada

**Table 1a: Real gross domestic product at basic prices  
(% change)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Capture Fishery</b>																	
Salmon	18.3	-19.1	82.9	1.4	19.0	-12.3	-8.0	-3.3	-52.1	180.2	67.1	-22.1	-56.6	144.5	-19.7	-34.1	14.9
Seine	-11.9	-13.5	48.0	12.5	-23.4	51.2	-53.1	120.3	-86.5	1,096.7	0.2	-10.7	-79.9	615.5	-41.3	-64.1	14.9
Gillnet/Troll	41.5	-21.8	101.3	-2.9	38.1	-28.1	15.7	-29.7	-29.1	63.4	129.5	-26.8	-45.0	59.1	-2.1	-19.4	14.9
Groundfish	8.7	-26.8	24.4	-9.3	14.5	10.4	13.9	-1.4	-15.9	-4.3	13.9	-8.3	-3.6	4.2	10.5	7.9	12.4
Halibut	15.2	-27.6	45.8	-16.3	5.6	8.4	25.5	3.4	-21.0	-8.2	22.1	-1.9	-8.6	3.9	13.6	0.3	10.6
Sablefish	19.2	-41.7	-2.0	-11.8	26.1	68.7	-1.0	-4.8	-15.7	-9.1	4.6	-9.3	7.5	-20.9	8.7	52.4	-20.4
Hake	-63.5	88.1	29.1	-23.4	118.5	1.3	37.1	-18.6	10.3	-13.2	21.5	-28.3	-2.2	37.6	-27.9	19.1	112.8
Rockfish	6.7	-11.1	8.3	-8.7	-7.5	-10.3	13.4	35.4	-16.2	9.0	-9.9	3.4	-3.5	20.5	4.1	11.1	9.1
Other groundfish	17.5	-34.4	16.8	10.2	9.1	-3.1	-2.8	-13.0	-20.0	8.2	17.2	-13.1	-1.0	-3.9	42.4	-8.7	-8.7
Herring	7.5	-13.6	25.3	-2.2	-9.7	9.8	4.0	-32.2	-17.8	7.1	-1.6	35.1	24.7	-25.1	79.2	-0.3	36.1
Geoducks & clams	18.7	-20.8	25.2	-17.8	18.6	-8.4	19.8	20.3	-8.7	-1.2	17.4	-15.8	1.1	13.7	6.8	-10.8	-12.0
Prawns & shrimp	46.3	-7.8	-4.8	20.2	-5.5	16.5	32.6	16.0	-15.5	24.8	-11.6	41.7	-32.6	12.3	9.1	33.7	-32.9
Crab	8.9	50.4	-11.6	38.6	36.9	-38.6	-3.2	75.3	-17.3	-18.2	20.2	-36.7	0.3	22.8	27.3	9.8	-13.5
Other	44.3	-18.7	15.9	-4.8	49.0	-28.2	11.9	20.7	7.8	2.0	36.1	1.5	-34.8	48.0	0.7	8.9	15.9
Tuna	48.5	1.3	2.0	12.8	34.9	-41.4	67.4	32.8	-40.2	23.7	62.9	-27.0	-66.3	129.4	4.9	-14.2	3.7
<b>Capture Fishery Total</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>-17.7</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>-14.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-12.9</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Aquaculture</b>																	
Salmon	18.8	52.8	3.3	-6.2	-11.0	7.7	17.3	2.4	-11.8	24.8	14.5	-7.2	-18.8	2.9	-17.2	61.2	-0.9
Shellfish	38.9	67.2	-1.3	25.2	7.2	-8.9	5.9	3.1	-33.0	43.0	34.0	-32.9	53.7	-36.0	-14.0	23.5	-23.8
Oysters	27.5	62.6	-7.2	30.6	8.4	-16.5	19.2	-17.0	-39.4	41.3	42.9	-27.0	6.2	-15.4	-19.6	51.7	-18.7
Clams	49.7	70.0	5.2	17.4	6.0	-2.9	-9.7	6.0	-29.3	35.3	14.1	-25.8	126.5	-47.1	-18.6	10.1	-29.7
Other shellfish	109.4	101.1	-14.3	85.4	9.3	7.6	53.4	124.0	-27.6	69.1	64.5	-53.5	-17.0	-22.0	26.6	3.7	-20.5
Other	19.8	21.4	-1.9	50.8	-11.0	24.4	57.4	101.0	12.9	7.0	19.8	-90.0	34.7	-31.3	-35.8	1,686.5	55.3
<b>Aquaculture Total</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>-14.2</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>-12.1</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-16.9</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>-2.4</b>
<b>Fish Processing</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-12.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>-11.8</b>	<b>-9.2</b>	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>-12.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>20.9</b>
<b>Sport Fishing</b>																	
Saltwater	-7.8	9.9	2.7	-4.0	20.6	-6.2	1.7	3.9	-1.2	4.7	-4.4	-2.3	11.8	1.2	6.4	4.5	3.7
Freshwater	-6.2	4.1	-2.0	-12.1	24.5	-11.9	3.8	4.9	3.5	6.8	-2.7	-6.6	11.4	2.6	4.6	-1.4	8.8
<b>Sport Fishing Total</b>	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-7.6</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>-8.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>Total, Fisheries &amp; Aquaculture</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>-7.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>All Industries in BC</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Goods-producing Industries	7.5	-1.7	2.7	2.4	5.9	6.0	2.5	-0.1	-1.1	-9.4	5.8	4.4	4.1	0.3	5.8	0.1	3.4
Service-producing Industries	3.6	2.2	3.3	2.7	3.6	4.3	4.3	3.8	1.2	-0.3	1.8	2.4	2.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	3.7

Source: BC Stats & Statistics Canada

**Table 2: Current dollar gross domestic product at basic prices  
(\$million)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Capture Fishery</b>																	
Salmon	10.5	4.5	9.6	7.8	11.0	7.4	9.4	8.2	6.4	10.8	30.1	17.6	6.8	11.1	20.2	9.0	13.5
Seine	4.5	1.7	3.2	3.2	3.9	2.8	3.6	3.3	1.4	5.0	16.3	8.1	1.6	5.7	11.3	2.9	4.3
Gillnet/Troll	6.0	2.8	6.3	4.6	7.1	4.6	5.8	4.9	5.0	5.8	13.8	9.5	5.1	5.4	8.9	6.1	9.2
Groundfish	51.5	34.2	48.5	48.6	52.4	54.5	55.6	66.3	58.7	58.3	55.8	61.9	60.9	53.1	73.1	93.3	103.7
Halibut	14.8	10.0	18.0	18.6	20.1	19.0	20.3	28.3	21.4	20.2	23.7	27.9	24.3	24.1	37.7	45.2	49.8
Sablefish	13.5	7.2	8.5	8.4	7.6	11.7	10.8	11.2	10.6	12.5	11.0	11.9	11.8	6.5	9.2	18.1	16.9
Hake	1.4	2.5	3.3	3.0	5.9	6.2	7.1	7.4	10.4	7.4	7.5	7.0	7.8	7.3	4.8	4.7	11.2
Rockfish	8.6	6.3	7.2	6.8	6.3	5.5	5.6	7.9	6.8	7.7	5.8	6.3	6.9	6.6	8.4	10.3	11.1
Other groundfish	13.2	8.1	11.5	11.7	12.4	12.1	11.9	11.5	9.5	10.5	7.8	8.7	10.1	8.8	12.9	15.0	14.7
Herring	21.4	15.8	22.6	20.3	14.4	13.8	8.3	12.7	9.6	11.6	7.4	3.6	7.2	9.0	11.1	11.5	16.6
Geoducks & clams	22.3	17.5	23.3	18.5	19.0	18.8	19.2	25.7	19.3	24.9	30.3	26.1	32.6	25.0	34.0	27.2	27.1
Prawns & shrimp	13.8	10.8	8.5	14.6	13.3	21.8	20.0	17.2	15.3	22.6	14.3	27.7	20.8	22.9	33.4	28.3	16.5
Crab	8.1	10.1	11.2	13.1	14.9	9.6	8.2	16.8	14.2	14.1	15.6	12.7	13.1	15.2	26.2	31.9	25.7
Other	11.8	10.3	10.3	10.1	16.5	11.3	10.1	13.7	9.7	10.6	17.0	17.8	8.1	20.3	20.2	23.1	33.1
Tuna	7.1	7.4	5.3	6.4	12.4	8.0	7.9	11.5	8.5	10.3	17.0	19.0	5.4	10.8	8.9	8.2	12.2
<b>Capture Fishery Total</b>	<b>139.4</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>134.0</b>	<b>132.9</b>	<b>141.4</b>	<b>137.2</b>	<b>130.9</b>	<b>160.5</b>	<b>133.2</b>	<b>152.8</b>	<b>170.5</b>	<b>167.4</b>	<b>149.5</b>	<b>156.6</b>	<b>218.2</b>	<b>224.3</b>	<b>236.1</b>
<b>Aquaculture</b>																	
Salmon	124.0	105.1	56.1	47.5	34.3	86.8	133.0	138.2	115.3	153.0	197.7	166.3	111.8	171.5	154.2	183.2	287.6
Shellfish	12.8	15.3	7.7	9.2	7.1	12.6	15.8	19.0	11.3	16.8	20.5	17.0	16.1	18.0	18.2	18.9	15.9
Oysters	5.9	7.1	3.5	4.4	3.3	5.7	7.6	7.4	4.1	6.4	8.1	7.4	8.5	9.3	10.0	9.6	8.4
Clams	6.6	7.8	4.0	4.4	3.4	6.2	7.0	8.7	5.5	7.6	8.0	6.7	5.7	6.7	5.8	6.2	5.4
Other shellfish	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.3	2.9	1.6	2.8	4.3	2.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	3.0	2.1
Other (mainly trout)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	2.4	
<b>Aquaculture Total</b>	<b>137.0</b>	<b>120.6</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>149.2</b>	<b>158.3</b>	<b>127.6</b>	<b>171.3</b>	<b>220.4</b>	<b>183.5</b>	<b>128.1</b>	<b>189.7</b>	<b>172.5</b>	<b>203.2</b>	<b>305.8</b>
<b>Fish and Seafood Processing</b>	<b>190.8</b>	<b>231.0</b>	<b>214.8</b>	<b>179.8</b>	<b>173.3</b>	<b>189.7</b>	<b>216.0</b>	<b>163.7</b>	<b>149.8</b>	<b>154.3</b>	<b>160.3</b>	<b>156.7</b>	<b>214.0</b>	<b>180.6</b>	<b>168.0</b>	<b>199.1</b>	<b>246.5</b>
<b>Sport Fishing</b>																	
Saltwater	118.2	134.0	139.1	134.5	167.7	160.8	168.0	178.5	176.8	182.6	176.3	174.4	199.3	202.4	220.1	232.8	243.2
Freshwater	102.6	110.3	109.2	96.9	124.5	112.0	119.2	127.8	132.5	140.1	137.4	130.7	149.4	153.9	164.0	163.9	179.6
<b>Sport Fishing Total</b>	<b>220.8</b>	<b>244.3</b>	<b>248.3</b>	<b>231.5</b>	<b>292.2</b>	<b>272.8</b>	<b>287.2</b>	<b>306.3</b>	<b>309.4</b>	<b>322.8</b>	<b>313.7</b>	<b>305.1</b>	<b>348.7</b>	<b>356.2</b>	<b>384.1</b>	<b>396.7</b>	<b>422.8</b>
<b>Total, Fisheries &amp; Aquaculture Sector</b>	<b>688.0</b>	<b>699.2</b>	<b>661.1</b>	<b>601.0</b>	<b>648.5</b>	<b>699.4</b>	<b>783.3</b>	<b>788.8</b>	<b>720.0</b>	<b>801.2</b>	<b>864.9</b>	<b>812.7</b>	<b>840.3</b>	<b>883.2</b>	<b>942.8</b>	<b>1,023.4</b>	<b>1,211.3</b>
<b>All Industries in BC</b>	<b>124,498</b>	<b>126,666</b>	<b>130,712</b>	<b>137,154</b>	<b>149,991</b>	<b>160,365</b>	<b>172,997</b>	<b>182,529</b>	<b>189,649</b>	<b>181,282</b>	<b>189,247</b>	<b>200,294</b>	<b>204,805</b>	<b>212,194</b>	<b>224,038</b>	<b>232,578</b>	<b>245,104</b>
Goods-Producing Industries	35,051	32,700	31,918	33,800	39,333	44,187	46,868	47,772	50,802	40,811	43,770	49,410	48,918	49,327	52,943	51,667	54,775
Service-Producing Industries	89,447	93,967	98,793	103,354	110,658	116,178	126,130	134,757	138,848	140,471	145,477	150,884	155,887	162,867	171,094	180,911	190,329

Source: BC Stats & Statistics Canada



**Table 2a: Current dollar gross domestic product at basic prices  
(% change)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Capture Fishery</b>																	
Salmon	44.5	-57.0	111.5	-18.7	40.9	-32.1	26.2	-13.3	-21.5	68.0	180.1	-41.6	-61.5	63.8	82.3	-55.5	49.7
Seine	43.2	-61.3	86.1	-2.7	22.1	-26.5	26.5	-9.0	-57.8	259.8	228.3	-50.4	-79.8	248.2	99.4	-74.7	49.7
Gillnet/Troll	45.4	-53.7	127.4	-26.9	53.8	-35.1	26.1	-15.9	2.8	15.3	138.8	-31.3	-45.8	5.5	64.6	-31.3	49.7
Groundfish	-2.6	-33.7	42.1	0.0	7.9	4.1	2.1	19.2	-11.5	-0.8	-4.3	11.0	-1.8	-12.7	37.5	27.8	11.1
Halibut	4.3	-32.0	78.9	3.8	8.1	-5.9	7.4	38.8	-24.3	-5.4	17.1	18.0	-12.9	-1.0	56.6	19.8	10.1
Sablefish	10.3	-46.8	18.4	-1.4	-9.7	54.8	-8.2	3.6	-5.0	17.7	-11.8	8.1	-1.2	-45.1	43.2	95.9	-6.8
Hake	-62.5	76.6	33.8	-9.3	95.9	4.7	13.9	5.0	39.7	-28.6	1.4	-7.0	11.4	-6.5	-34.2	-1.3	137.7
Rockfish	-2.8	-26.8	14.2	-5.7	-7.5	-11.9	0.4	42.2	-13.6	12.0	-24.2	9.4	8.6	-5.0	28.7	22.1	7.4
Other groundfish	-4.8	-38.5	41.8	1.5	6.2	-2.8	-1.6	-2.7	-17.8	10.3	-25.8	12.6	15.1	-13.0	46.9	16.5	-1.9
Herring	-3.6	-26.3	43.1	-10.3	-28.9	-4.5	-39.5	52.8	-24.9	21.3	-36.4	-51.0	100.6	24.5	22.7	4.3	43.6
Geoducks & clams	10.2	-21.4	33.0	-20.7	2.7	-0.8	1.7	33.9	-24.6	28.7	21.8	-14.0	25.1	-23.5	36.3	-20.2	-0.2
Prawns & shrimp	64.7	-21.8	-21.5	71.9	-8.9	63.9	-8.0	-14.2	-10.9	48.0	-36.9	93.8	-24.8	9.9	46.1	-15.1	-41.8
Crab	-17.5	25.8	10.2	17.6	13.2	-35.4	-14.6	104.1	-15.2	-0.5	10.5	-18.6	3.3	15.7	72.5	21.6	-19.5
Other	31.2	-12.4	-0.1	-2.5	63.8	-31.8	-10.0	34.9	-29.2	9.2	60.5	4.9	-54.7	152.1	-0.6	14.1	43.7
Tuna	50.2	4.8	-28.3	19.4	96.0	-35.8	-0.6	45.4	-26.6	20.9	66.1	11.7	-71.4	97.8	-17.2	-7.4	48.6
<b>Capture Fishery Total</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>-25.9</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>-17.0</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-10.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Aquaculture</b>																	
Salmon	9.8	-15.3	-46.6	-15.3	-27.7	152.8	53.3	3.9	-16.6	32.8	29.2	-15.9	-32.7	53.4	-10.1	18.8	57.0
Shellfish	57.8	20.0	-49.6	19.2	-23.3	78.1	25.9	20.0	-40.8	49.6	21.5	-16.7	-5.6	11.9	1.0	3.8	-15.8
Oysters	36.8	20.9	-50.8	25.8	-25.4	75.1	31.8	-1.5	-44.6	55.5	26.8	-9.4	15.0	9.6	7.2	-3.6	-12.8
Clams	77.7	18.6	-48.9	10.4	-22.7	81.0	13.6	23.7	-36.5	38.0	5.7	-15.9	-14.8	16.5	-13.6	8.2	-13.2
Other shellfish	234.2	34.2	-42.3	68.1	-6.6	77.3	88.1	126.2	-43.6	73.5	51.6	-32.3	-36.6	7.9	21.2	23.8	-30.8
Other	41.4	-4.6	-17.3	-15.4	-0.9	113.2	16.5	172.3	1.0	33.7	58.1	-91.3	5.6	7.9	-30.1	653.8	102.6
<b>Aquaculture Total</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>-12.0</b>	<b>-46.9</b>	<b>-11.1</b>	<b>-26.9</b>	<b>139.9</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>-19.4</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>-16.7</b>	<b>-30.2</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>-9.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>50.5</b>
<b>Fish Processing</b>	<b>-6.7</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>-16.3</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>-24.2</b>	<b>-8.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>-15.6</b>	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>23.8</b>
<b>Sport Fishing</b>																	
Saltwater	-3.7	13.4	3.8	-3.3	24.7	-4.1	4.5	6.3	-0.9	3.3	-3.5	-1.0	14.3	1.5	8.8	5.8	4.5
Freshwater	-3.2	7.5	-1.0	-11.2	28.4	-10.1	6.5	7.2	3.7	5.8	-1.9	-4.9	14.3	3.0	6.6	0.0	9.5
<b>Sport Fishing Total</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>-6.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>
<b>Total, Fisheries &amp; Aquaculture</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>-9.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>18.4</b>
<b>All Industries in BC</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Goods-producing Industries	18.8	-6.7	-2.4	5.9	16.4	12.3	6.1	1.9	6.3	-19.7	7.3	12.9	-1.0	0.8	7.3	-2.4	6.0
Service-producing Industries	5.6	5.1	5.1	4.6	7.1	5.0	8.6	6.8	3.0	1.2	3.6	3.7	3.3	4.5	5.1	5.7	5.2

Source: BC Stats & Statistics Canada

**Table 3: Employment\***  
(thousands)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Capture Fishery	4.1	4.7	3.1	4.2	2.9	2.0	2.7	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.6
Aquaculture	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.8
Fish Processing	2.2	3.7	6.0	4.7	4.9	3.6	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.5	3.7	2.3	3.4	2.6	2.6
Sport Fishing	6.1	6.9	6.4	6.0	7.9	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.9	7.6	7.5	7.6	9.6	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0
Saltwater	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.5	4.5	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.3	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0
Freshwater	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.5	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0
<b>Total, Fisheries &amp; Aquaculture</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>15.0</b>

<b>All Industries in BC</b>	<b>1,930.8</b>	<b>1,919.7</b>	<b>1,952.8</b>	<b>1,998.0</b>	<b>2,032.8</b>	<b>2,091.9</b>	<b>2,147.2</b>	<b>2,222.6</b>	<b>2,266.4</b>	<b>2,217.9</b>	<b>2,223.0</b>	<b>2,227.8</b>	<b>2,262.5</b>	<b>2,265.6</b>	<b>2,278.4</b>	<b>2,306.2</b>	<b>2,379.5</b>
Goods-producing Industries	407.2	381.5	389.1	409.6	428.5	444.1	453.8	483.5	490.9	438.8	436.6	431.7	441.4	442.1	449.9	459.1	470.1
Service-producing Industries	1,523.5	1,538.2	1,563.7	1,588.3	1,604.3	1,647.8	1,693.4	1,739.0	1,775.6	1,779.1	1,786.5	1,796.1	1,821.0	1,823.5	1,828.5	1,847.2	1,909.4

Source: BC Stats & Statistics Canada

\*Employment estimates for the capture fishery, aquaculture and fish and seafood processing industries are based on Labour Force Survey data.

**Table 3a: Employment\***  
(% change)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Capture Fishery	13.9	14.6	-34.0	35.5	-31.0	-31.0	35.0	3.7	-28.6	10.0	-9.1	-30.0	28.6	-11.1	25.0	-20.0	0.0
Aquaculture	26.7	-5.3	-19.4	0.0	10.3	31.3	-4.8	-25.0	-3.3	0.0	17.2	-14.7	-1.7	5.2	-9.9	7.3	24.1
Fish Processing	-12.0	68.2	62.2	-21.7	4.3	-26.5	-27.8	11.5	-10.3	7.7	-10.7	0.0	48.0	-37.8	47.8	-23.5	0.0
Sport Fishing	-4.7	13.1	-7.2	-6.3	31.7	-15.2	-6.0	1.6	7.8	10.1	-1.3	1.3	26.3	-5.2	0.0	0.0	-1.1
Saltwater	-2.9	15.2	-5.3	-2.8	28.6	-13.3	-5.1	0.0	5.4	7.7	-2.4	4.9	23.3	-5.7	2.0	0.0	-2.0
Freshwater	-3.3	6.9	-6.5	-13.8	40.0	-20.0	-3.6	3.7	7.1	13.3	0.0	0.0	26.5	-4.7	0.0	-2.4	0.0
<b>Total, Fisheries &amp; Aquaculture</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>-16.8</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>-12.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>

<b>All Industries in BC</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Goods-producing Industries	3.9	-6.3	2.0	5.3	4.6	3.6	2.2	6.5	1.5	-10.6	-0.5	-1.1	2.2	0.2	1.8	2.0	2.4
Service-producing Industries	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.0	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.1	0.3	1.0	3.4

Source: BC Stats & Statistics Canada

\*Employment estimates for the capture fishery, aquaculture and fish and seafood processing industries are based on Labour Force Survey data.

**Table 4: Wages and Salaries  
(\$million)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Capture Fishery*</b>	31.8	38.6	38.6	40.8	40.5	35.9	33.7	34.3	23.2	25.6	26.3	28.2	26.6	26.8	46.1	40.4	43.8
<b>Aquaculture**</b>	40.0	43.0	48.0	41.0	43.0	41.0	48.0	53.0	58.9	66.5	60.0	62.9	60.5	59.3	61.8	63.9	68.5
<b>Fish Processing</b>	118.3	118.5	121.8	110.0	117.9	120.4	111.6	97.2	91.0	98.1	99.2	97.8	97.1	83.3	93.5	93.1	116.2
<b>Sport Fishing</b>	119.6	139.3	139.0	130.8	159.7	151.9	155.6	163.7	173.2	186.1	187.1	180.7	192.8	206.1	216.4	223.5	236.5
Saltwater	64.5	77.1	78.4	76.6	92.4	90.4	92.0	96.3	100.4	107.0	106.2	104.2	110.6	117.6	124.7	131.4	135.6
Freshwater	55.1	62.1	60.7	54.2	67.3	61.5	63.6	67.4	72.9	79.2	80.8	76.5	82.2	88.5	91.7	92.1	100.9
<b>Total, Fisheries &amp; Aquaculture</b>	<b>309.7</b>	<b>339.4</b>	<b>347.4</b>	<b>322.6</b>	<b>361.1</b>	<b>349.2</b>	<b>348.9</b>	<b>348.2</b>	<b>346.3</b>	<b>376.3</b>	<b>372.6</b>	<b>369.6</b>	<b>377.0</b>	<b>375.5</b>	<b>417.8</b>	<b>420.9</b>	<b>465.0</b>
<b>All Industries in BC</b>	<b>60,026.7</b>	<b>61,303.1</b>	<b>62,841.9</b>	<b>64,827.1</b>	<b>69,111.0</b>	<b>73,956.9</b>	<b>81,172.9</b>	<b>85,856.6</b>	<b>89,197.5</b>	<b>87,177.0</b>	<b>88,999.1</b>	<b>92,644.1</b>	<b>95,394.2</b>	<b>98,647.0</b>	<b>102,245.9</b>	<b>106,918.7</b>	<b>110,948.5</b>
Goods-producing Industries	14,215.9	13,988.2	13,942.6	14,289.5	15,738.0	17,352.8	19,332.2	20,459.2	20,594.5	18,743.8	19,134.8	20,416.2	21,257.3	21,608.6	22,592.4	23,002.7	23,461.2
Service-producing Industries	45,810.7	47,314.9	48,899.3	50,537.5	53,373.0	56,604.2	61,840.8	65,397.4	68,603.0	68,433.2	69,864.3	72,227.8	74,136.9	77,038.5	79,653.5	83,916.0	87,487.3

**Labour Income, Capture Fishery\*  
(\$million)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total Labour Income</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>59.7</b>
<b>Paid Labour</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>46.3</b>
Wages and Salaries	31.8	38.6	38.6	40.8	40.5	35.9	33.7	34.3	23.2	25.6	26.3	28.2	26.6	26.8	46.1	40.4	43.8
Benefits	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.5
<b>Self-Employed Labour</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>13.4</b>

Source: BC Stats & Statistics Canada

\* Wages and salaries exclude self-employed earnings.

Many people who work in the commercial fishery are fish boat owners who receive unincorporated business income rather than wages and salaries. The estimated wage component of self-employed income for the capture fishery is reported in this table

\*\* Wage and salary estimates for aquaculture are from the Statistics Canada Survey of Aquaculture, and are only available from 1997 on.

Wage and salary estimates for the aquaculture sector for the period prior to 1997 are BC Stats estimates and are somewhat less robust.

**Table 4a: Wages and Salaries  
(% change)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Capture Fishery*</b>	11.6	21.4	0.0	5.7	-0.7	-11.4	-6.1	1.8	-32.4	10.3	2.7	7.2	-5.7	0.8	72.0	-12.4	8.4
<b>Aquaculture**</b>	14.3	7.5	11.6	-14.6	4.9	-4.7	17.1	10.4	11.1	12.9	-9.8	4.7	-3.7	-2.0	4.2	3.3	7.3
<b>Fish Processing</b>	21.3	0.2	2.9	-9.7	7.2	2.1	-7.3	-12.9	-6.4	7.7	1.1	-1.4	-0.8	-14.2	12.2	-0.4	24.8
<b>Sport Fishing</b>	-3.2	16.5	-0.2	-5.9	22.1	-4.9	2.4	5.2	5.8	7.4	0.5	-3.4	6.7	6.9	5.0	3.3	5.8
Saltwater	-3.7	19.5	1.7	-2.3	20.6	-2.2	1.8	4.7	4.3	6.6	-0.7	-1.9	6.1	6.3	6.0	5.4	3.2
Freshwater	-2.3	12.7	-2.3	-10.7	24.2	-8.6	3.4	6.0	8.2	8.6	2.0	-5.3	7.5	7.7	3.6	0.4	9.6
<b>Total, Fisheries &amp; Aquaculture</b>	8.8	9.6	2.4	-7.2	11.9	-3.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	8.6	-1.0	-0.8	2.0	-0.4	11.3	0.7	10.5
<b>All Industries in BC</b>	7.2	2.1	2.5	3.2	6.6	7.0	9.8	5.8	3.9	-2.3	2.1	4.1	3.0	3.4	3.6	4.6	0.0
Goods-producing Industries	5.4	-1.6	-0.3	2.5	10.1	10.3	11.4	5.8	0.7	-9.0	2.1	6.7	4.1	1.7	4.6	1.8	2.0
Service-producing Industries	7.7	3.3	3.3	3.4	5.6	6.1	9.3	5.8	4.9	-0.2	2.1	3.4	2.6	3.9	3.4	5.4	4.3

**Labour Income, Capture Fishery\*  
(% change)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total Labour Income</b>	2.2	-1.0	0.5	8.5	-4.6	-12.0	7.3	-0.3	-22.5	-3.1	5.1	3.3	-1.2	6.1	39.5	-11.4	0.0
Paid Labour	10.1	22.1	-0.3	6.4	0.2	-11.2	-6.1	4.5	-30.8	8.7	4.0	6.5	-5.2	1.4	68.3	-12.6	8.4
Wages and Salaries	11.6	21.4	0.0	5.7	-0.7	-11.4	-6.1	1.8	-32.4	10.3	2.7	7.2	-5.7	0.8	72.0	-12.4	8.4
Benefits	-51.8	93.9	-16.3	53.6	43.8	-4.2	-5.7	88.6	-4.8	-10.6	22.4	-2.7	0.5	9.1	24.5	-17.3	9.0
Self-Employed Labour	-6.0	-29.4	2.2	12.9	-14.0	-13.8	38.8	-7.9	-7.5	-19.0	7.0	-2.3	6.7	14.2	-3.9	-8.2	-21.3

Source: BC Stats & Statistics Canada

\* Wages and salaries exclude self-employed earnings.

Many people who work in the commercial fishery are fish boat owners who receive unincorporated business income rather than wages and salaries. The estimated wage component of self-employed income for the capture fishery is reported in Table 4a

\*\* Wage and salary estimates for aquaculture are from the Statistics Canada Survey of Aquaculture, and are only available from 1997 on.

Wage and salary estimates for the aquaculture sector for the period prior to 1997 are BC Stats estimates and are somewhat less robust.

**Table 5: Revenues  
(\$million)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Capture Fishery</b>																	
Salmon	50.5	37.1	57.2	48.8	53.2	34.2	60.9	31.6	21.8	23.7	70.6	48.0	34.4	45.2	137.9	61.9	77.9
Seine	19.2	12.1	16.3	16.8	15.8	11.5	19.9	9.7	3.6	9.5	33.9	19.1	4.8	12.2	44.6	4.8	6.1
Gillnet/Troll	33.2	25.0	41.0	31.8	37.6	24.2	41.7	22.0	18.1	14.2	37.0	28.9	19.6	15.0	45.3	13.3	16.7
Groundfish	136.8	125.4	131.3	137.2	147.5	156.7	149.5	135.5	123.8	108.7	111.5	129.5	123.4	111.7	116.8	139.8	151.4
Halibut	42.5	37.2	48.0	49.2	51.4	50.5	51.8	49.5	38.5	31.5	37.5	47.2	40.7	40.3	46.9	53.8	58.3
Sablefish	31.6	24.0	20.8	21.3	20.4	31.6	27.0	23.5	23.0	24.0	22.5	26.3	25.7	15.4	16.6	30.8	27.6
Hake	6.3	13.8	13.8	13.7	26.6	28.4	29.8	22.5	25.8	14.2	16.9	16.3	16.5	16.6	9.0	8.0	18.3
Rockfish	36.1	32.8	28.0	28.9	26.5	23.8	22.0	22.5	21.0	22.5	20.0	22.7	22.4	22.9	24.3	26.7	27.6
Other groundfish	20.3	17.6	20.7	24.1	22.6	22.4	18.9	17.5	15.5	16.5	14.6	17.0	18.1	16.5	20.0	20.5	19.6
Herring	50.1	46.2	48.4	45.1	34.0	32.5	18.3	20.2	16.0	17.6	11.9	6.3	12.5	17.0	15.7	15.5	21.4
Geoducks & clams	46.7	45.3	44.6	37.3	38.7	36.6	35.5	33.6	27.9	33.8	42.9	41.0	48.9	39.5	41.5	33.4	32.8
Prawns & shrimp	37.5	36.6	23.5	36.3	32.6	48.9	44.1	31.5	28.2	34.3	24.7	48.5	35.6	38.0	41.2	47.3	24.4
Crab	20.3	36.5	29.0	39.1	46.8	29.7	23.9	38.9	37.4	32.2	36.8	31.2	31.1	36.2	46.7	55.1	44.1
Other	31.0	32.5	26.3	27.5	42.4	29.2	25.8	25.2	28.6	26.8	36.3	43.4	26.9	42.8	35.7	39.1	50.2
Tuna	15.7	19.3	11.2	14.3	26.4	17.1	16.7	17.6	17.8	16.2	22.7	28.9	11.3	23.2	14.9	13.8	20.5
<b>Capture Fishery Total</b>	<b>372.9</b>	<b>359.7</b>	<b>360.4</b>	<b>371.3</b>	<b>395.2</b>	<b>367.8</b>	<b>358.0</b>	<b>316.6</b>	<b>283.7</b>	<b>277.1</b>	<b>334.7</b>	<b>347.9</b>	<b>313.0</b>	<b>330.4</b>	<b>435.5</b>	<b>392.1</b>	<b>402.2</b>
<b>Aquaculture</b>																	
Salmon	281.7	270.9	289.0	255.8	225.2	318.3	407.4	384.1	409.3	394.2	499.7	435.7	373.0	416.3	398.5	473.5	743.3
Shellfish	13.5	17.1	14.8	17.1	15.9	17.8	19.1	21.3	16.2	17.5	21.8	18.2	18.7	22.2	22.1	25.2	24.0
Oysters	6.6	8.4	7.2	8.4	7.7	8.4	8.6	8.6	6.5	7.0	9.0	8.4	10.3	12.5	13.0	14.4	14.8
Clams	6.6	8.2	7.1	7.9	7.4	8.5	8.9	9.3	7.2	7.4	8.2	6.7	6.3	7.1	6.0	6.5	5.7
Other shellfish	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.5	3.4	2.4	3.0	4.7	3.2	2.2	2.6	3.1	4.2	3.5
Other	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.6	3.8	5.0	9.0	11.7	18.3	10.5	7.5	12.1	12.9	8.8	10.0
<b>Aquaculture Total</b>	<b>296.2</b>	<b>289.0</b>	<b>305.2</b>	<b>274.5</b>	<b>242.7</b>	<b>338.7</b>	<b>430.3</b>	<b>410.4</b>	<b>434.5</b>	<b>423.4</b>	<b>539.8</b>	<b>464.4</b>	<b>399.2</b>	<b>450.6</b>	<b>433.5</b>	<b>507.5</b>	<b>777.3</b>
<b>Fish Processing</b>	<b>654.9</b>	<b>735.5</b>	<b>753.2</b>	<b>663.2</b>	<b>616.9</b>	<b>633.2</b>	<b>575.1</b>	<b>403.8</b>	<b>311.0</b>	<b>331.1</b>	<b>336.3</b>	<b>353.5</b>	<b>425.0</b>	<b>590.2</b>	<b>695.9</b>	<b>824.9</b>	<b>1,018.7</b>
<b>Sport Fishing</b>																	
Saltwater	330.9	358.2	377.9	396.5	478.3	463.7	482.3	522.2	530.8	539.9	515.2	514.7	526.4	540.0	598.2	626.9	655.7
Freshwater	275.8	285.7	286.5	276.6	339.5	314.2	331.1	359.9	382.4	398.0	381.7	363.5	372.1	386.2	419.4	413.4	454.3
<b>Sport Fishing Total</b>	<b>606.7</b>	<b>643.9</b>	<b>664.4</b>	<b>673.1</b>	<b>817.8</b>	<b>777.9</b>	<b>813.3</b>	<b>882.1</b>	<b>913.2</b>	<b>937.9</b>	<b>896.9</b>	<b>878.2</b>	<b>898.4</b>	<b>926.2</b>	<b>1,017.6</b>	<b>1,040.3</b>	<b>1,110.0</b>
<b>Total, Fisheries &amp; Aquaculture</b>	<b>1,930.7</b>	<b>2,028.1</b>	<b>2,083.2</b>	<b>1,982.2</b>	<b>2,072.7</b>	<b>2,117.7</b>	<b>2,176.8</b>	<b>2,012.8</b>	<b>1,942.5</b>	<b>1,969.5</b>	<b>2,107.8</b>	<b>2,044.1</b>	<b>2,035.7</b>	<b>2,297.5</b>	<b>2,582.6</b>	<b>2,764.7</b>	<b>3,308.2</b>

Source: Fisheries and Oceans Canada, BC Stats & Statistics Canada

**Table 5a: Revenues  
(% change)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Capture Fishery</b>																	
Salmon	92.0	-26.4	54.1	-14.7	9.0	-35.7	78.1	-48.1	-31.0	8.7	197.9	-32.0	-28.3	31.4	205.1	-55.1	25.8
Seine	93.1	-37.0	34.3	3.2	-6.1	-27.0	72.5	-51.3	-62.5	161.3	256.9	-43.5	-74.8	152.3	266.5	-89.2	25.8
Gillnet/Troll	96.1	-24.6	64.0	-22.5	18.3	-35.6	71.9	-47.2	-17.5	-21.5	159.6	-21.8	-32.2	-23.6	202.6	-70.7	25.8
Groundfish	4.5	-8.4	4.7	4.5	7.5	6.2	-4.6	-9.4	-8.6	-12.2	2.6	16.1	-4.7	-9.5	4.6	19.7	8.3
Halibut	9.8	-12.5	29.0	2.5	4.5	-1.8	2.6	-4.4	-22.2	-18.2	19.0	25.9	-13.8	-1.0	16.4	14.7	8.4
Sablefish	17.9	-24.1	-13.3	2.4	-4.2	54.9	-14.6	-13.0	-2.1	4.3	-6.3	16.9	-2.3	-40.1	7.8	85.5	-10.4
Hake	-58.8	119.0	0.0	-0.7	94.2	6.8	4.9	-24.5	14.7	-45.0	19.0	-3.6	1.2	0.6	-45.8	-11.1	128.8
Rockfish	6.8	-9.1	-14.6	3.2	-8.3	-10.2	-7.6	2.3	-6.7	7.1	-11.1	13.5	-1.3	2.2	6.1	9.9	3.4
Other groundfish	24.5	-13.6	17.9	16.4	-6.3	-0.8	-15.6	-7.4	-11.4	6.4	-11.3	16.1	6.6	-9.0	21.2	2.5	-4.4
Herring	3.1	-7.8	4.8	-6.8	-24.6	-4.4	-43.7	10.4	-20.8	10.0	-32.4	-47.1	98.4	36.0	-7.6	-1.3	38.1
Geoducks & clams	19.7	-3.0	-1.5	-16.4	3.8	-5.4	-3.0	-5.4	-17.0	21.1	26.9	-4.4	19.3	-19.2	5.1	-19.5	-1.8
Prawns & shrimp	61.6	-2.4	-35.8	54.5	-10.2	50.0	-9.8	-28.6	-10.5	21.6	-28.0	96.4	-26.6	6.7	8.4	14.8	-48.4
Crab	-6.9	79.8	-20.5	34.8	19.7	-36.5	-19.5	62.8	-3.9	-13.9	14.3	-15.2	-0.3	16.4	29.0	18.0	-20.0
Other	40.7	5.1	-19.1	4.3	54.3	-31.2	-11.6	-2.2	13.4	-6.3	35.4	19.6	-38.0	59.0	-16.6	9.6	28.3
Tuna	61.9	22.9	-42.0	27.7	84.6	-35.2	-2.3	5.4	1.1	-9.0	40.1	27.3	-60.9	105.3	-35.8	-7.4	48.6
<b>Capture Fishery Total</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-11.6</b>	<b>-10.4</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>-10.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>-10.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Aquaculture</b>																	
Salmon	-3.0	-3.8	6.7	-11.5	-12.0	41.3	28.0	-5.7	6.6	-3.7	26.8	-12.8	-14.4	11.6	-4.3	18.8	57.0
Shellfish	36.6	26.1	-13.5	15.9	-7.0	12.0	6.9	11.5	-23.8	7.9	24.8	-16.5	2.8	18.3	-0.1	13.7	-4.7
Oysters	17.9	27.3	-14.3	17.2	-9.1	9.4	3.1	-0.4	-24.0	7.7	27.2	-6.4	22.3	21.9	4.1	10.8	2.6
Clams	57.1	24.2	-13.4	11.3	-6.7	14.8	5.2	4.5	-22.5	2.7	10.2	-18.5	-5.4	13.1	-15.1	8.2	-13.2
Other shellfish	200.0	40.3	-0.8	65.0	13.1	11.7	53.3	118.8	-27.1	24.1	55.1	-32.4	-31.1	16.3	20.6	36.5	-16.7
Other	25.0	0.0	40.0	14.1	0.2	62.5	46.2	31.6	80.0	29.9	56.5	-42.6	-28.6	61.3	6.6	-31.8	13.6
<b>Aquaculture Total</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>-10.0</b>	<b>-11.6</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>-14.0</b>	<b>-14.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>53.2</b>
<b>Fish Processing</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-12.0</b>	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-9.2</b>	<b>-29.8</b>	<b>-23.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>23.5</b>
<b>Sport Fishing</b>																	
Saltwater	5.3	8.2	5.5	4.9	20.6	-3.0	4.0	8.3	1.6	1.7	-4.6	-0.1	2.3	2.6	10.8	4.8	4.6
Freshwater	4.9	3.6	0.3	-3.5	22.8	-7.5	5.4	8.7	6.3	4.1	-4.1	-4.8	2.4	3.8	8.6	-1.4	9.9
<b>Sport Fishing Total</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>Total, Fisheries &amp; Aquaculture</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>19.7</b>

Source: Fisheries and Oceans Canada, BC Stats & Statistics Canada

**Table 6: Exports of BC fish and seafood products  
(\$million)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total, Wild Finfish &amp; Shellfish</b>	<b>663.0</b>	<b>599.1</b>	<b>618.7</b>	<b>660.0</b>	<b>729.0</b>	<b>675.6</b>	<b>624.3</b>	<b>543.7</b>	<b>539.7</b>	<b>514.6</b>	<b>598.5</b>	<b>555.3</b>	<b>537.7</b>	<b>573.1</b>	<b>673.3</b>	<b>656.0</b>	<b>738.0</b>
<b>Wild Finfish</b>	<b>521.6</b>	<b>455.8</b>	<b>498.6</b>	<b>504.5</b>	<b>547.9</b>	<b>510.3</b>	<b>467.8</b>	<b>387.8</b>	<b>388.0</b>	<b>344.1</b>	<b>434.3</b>	<b>375.1</b>	<b>345.7</b>	<b>356.0</b>	<b>437.1</b>	<b>401.9</b>	<b>464.7</b>
Wild salmon	117.0	134.3	151.2	155.1	177.6	153.6	152.7	116.7	100.2	93.0	172.6	132.4	120.3	128.2	213.3	145.4	174.9
Herring	132.1	104.6	97.9	91.1	93.5	94.1	61.0	47.8	53.9	57.5	47.7	28.7	33.6	33.5	38.0	34.9	44.0
Halibut	74.0	71.7	91.1	97.4	78.8	48.4	49.5	43.3	35.2	26.5	28.4	28.8	26.8	26.1	32.0	38.1	43.6
Sablefish	23.2	18.7	15.8	15.0	14.3	19.4	23.3	17.2	19.0	19.2	17.5	17.6	17.5	12.0	12.4	20.3	14.8
Sardines	1.2	2.0	2.2	1.0	4.5	4.2	1.1	1.6	9.6	12.5	17.0	17.2	12.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0
Other wild finfish	175.4	126.5	142.5	145.9	183.7	194.7	181.2	162.8	179.7	147.9	168.1	167.6	147.5	156.2	141.4	163.3	187.5
<b>Shellfish*</b>	<b>141.3</b>	<b>143.3</b>	<b>120.1</b>	<b>155.6</b>	<b>181.1</b>	<b>165.4</b>	<b>156.5</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>151.7</b>	<b>170.5</b>	<b>164.3</b>	<b>180.2</b>	<b>192.0</b>	<b>217.1</b>	<b>236.2</b>	<b>254.1</b>	<b>273.2</b>
Geoducks & Clams	55.1	51.6	49.6	51.9	54.7	48.4	49.3	48.7	44.2	46.9	51.4	46.7	51.3	57.3	57.8	54.1	47.4
Shrimp & Prawns	38.5	31.0	21.3	40.1	36.4	49.8	52.1	35.8	30.5	47.5	30.6	51.1	37.6	45.4	48.6	49.9	46.5
Crabs	26.9	42.8	31.0	44.4	62.6	40.3	35.8	55.0	60.8	56.6	65.3	57.3	72.3	86.8	102.0	116.0	141.5
Other	20.8	17.9	18.2	19.2	27.5	26.9	19.3	16.5	16.3	19.5	16.9	25.0	30.7	27.6	27.8	34.0	37.7
<b>Farmed Finfish &amp; Shellfish**</b>	<b>232.5</b>	<b>366.2</b>	<b>395.4</b>	<b>320.6</b>	<b>244.9</b>	<b>309.5</b>	<b>353.9</b>	<b>353.2</b>	<b>359.5</b>	<b>354.3</b>	<b>346.3</b>	<b>343.1</b>	<b>314.6</b>	<b>299.5</b>	<b>290.7</b>	<b>450.6</b>	<b>565.1</b>
Farmed Salmon	227.5	361.1	389.8	313.2	239.4	302.4	343.8	344.6	354.0	347.9	338.5	333.8	303.1	286.4	275.0	431.9	544.3
Farmed Shellfish	4.8	4.9	5.6	7.4	5.5	7.0	10.1	8.5	5.5	6.4	7.8	9.2	11.1	12.7	15.6	18.2	20.6
Farmed Trout	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.3
<b>Other Fish &amp; Seafood Products***</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Total Fish &amp; Seafood Products</b>	<b>896.5</b>	<b>966.0</b>	<b>1,014.9</b>	<b>981.6</b>	<b>975.0</b>	<b>986.7</b>	<b>980.5</b>	<b>900.4</b>	<b>905.9</b>	<b>875.4</b>	<b>950.2</b>	<b>903.2</b>	<b>859.5</b>	<b>881.5</b>	<b>970.3</b>	<b>1,112.1</b>	<b>1,309.4</b>
<b>Gear &amp; Boats</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>181.0</b>	<b>186.8</b>	<b>163.5</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>45.6</b>
<b>Total Fish &amp; Seafood, Gear and Boats</b>	<b>988.7</b>	<b>1,147.0</b>	<b>1,201.7</b>	<b>1,145.1</b>	<b>1,083.1</b>	<b>1,094.7</b>	<b>1,068.5</b>	<b>975.4</b>	<b>975.1</b>	<b>930.0</b>	<b>1,004.3</b>	<b>954.6</b>	<b>893.9</b>	<b>949.8</b>	<b>1,002.7</b>	<b>1,164.2</b>	<b>1,355.0</b>

Source: BC Stats

\* Totals may include some farmed products which are not separately identified

\*\* Total includes farmed trout as well as salmon and shellfish. Although farmed salmon was not a separate export category prior to 1991, it was assumed that all exports of fresh Atlantic salmon were farmed.

\*\*\* Includes fish meal and similar products

**Table 6a: Exports of BC fish and seafood products  
(% change)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total, Wild Finfish &amp; Shellfish</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>-9.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>-7.3</b>	<b>-7.6</b>	<b>-12.9</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>-7.2</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>
<b>Wild Finfish</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>-12.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>-8.3</b>	<b>-17.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-11.3</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>-13.6</b>	<b>-7.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>-8.1</b>	<b>15.6</b>
Wild salmon	12.8	14.8	12.6	2.6	14.5	-13.5	-0.6	-23.6	-14.1	-7.2	85.6	-23.3	-9.1	6.6	66.3	-31.8	20.3
Herring	32.5	-20.8	-6.4	-7.0	2.6	0.7	-35.2	-21.6	12.8	6.7	-17.1	-39.8	17.1	-0.3	13.3	-8.2	26.1
Halibut	-5.3	-3.1	27.2	6.8	-19.1	-38.6	2.4	-12.7	-18.7	-24.8	7.3	1.4	-6.8	-2.7	22.7	18.9	14.5
Sablefish	-14.3	-19.2	-15.8	-4.9	-4.7	36.0	20.0	-26.2	10.1	1.5	-9.2	1.0	-0.9	-31.4	3.3	63.5	-26.9
Sardines	48.4	62.7	8.1	-53.7	349.7	-7.1	-73.1	39.4	512.6	30.2	36.2	1.4	-29.8	-94.0	-72.2	-78.1	-
Other wild finfish	11.9	-27.9	12.7	2.4	25.9	6.0	-7.0	-10.1	10.4	-17.7	13.7	-0.3	-12.0	5.9	-9.4	15.5	14.8
<b>Shellfish*</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-16.2</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>
Geoducks & Clams	-6.5	-6.4	-3.9	4.7	5.4	-11.5	1.9	-1.3	-9.3	6.1	9.8	-9.3	9.9	11.7	0.9	-6.3	-12.4
Shrimp & Prawns	97.0	-19.5	-31.0	87.7	-9.2	36.9	4.7	-31.4	-14.8	56.1	-35.5	66.9	-26.4	20.7	7.1	2.7	-6.8
Crabs	14.9	59.0	-27.6	43.4	40.8	-35.6	-11.1	53.6	10.5	-6.8	15.4	-12.2	26.1	20.1	17.5	13.7	22.0
Other	20.5	-13.9	1.4	5.4	43.4	-2.0	-28.4	-14.6	-0.9	19.5	-13.4	48.1	22.8	-10.3	0.8	22.5	10.9
<b>Farmed Finfish &amp; Shellfish**</b>	<b>-10.7</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>-18.9</b>	<b>-23.6</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-8.3</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>25.4</b>
Farmed Salmon	-11.0	58.8	7.9	-19.6	-23.6	26.3	13.7	0.2	2.7	-1.7	-2.7	-1.4	-9.2	-5.5	-4.0	57.1	26.0
Farmed Shellfish	5.8	2.6	13.7	32.1	-26.2	28.1	43.5	-15.4	-35.4	16.0	21.7	19.0	19.7	14.7	23.2	16.4	13.0
Farmed Trout	-57.3	-31.8	-97.7	-	-	79.1	-63.9	25.9	-94.0	166.7	91.1	790.7	348.7	-7.1	-87.5	925.3	-42.9
<b>Other Fish &amp; Seafood Products***</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>-27.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-17.7</b>	<b>-10.9</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>-28.9</b>	<b>-11.4</b>	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Total Fish &amp; Seafood Products</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>17.7</b>
<b>Gear &amp; Boats</b>	<b>-19.2</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>-12.5</b>	<b>-33.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-18.5</b>	<b>-14.8</b>	<b>-7.8</b>	<b>-21.1</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-33.3</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>-52.5</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>-12.5</b>
<b>Total Fish &amp; Seafood, Gear and Boats</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>16.4</b>

Source: BC Stats

\* Totals may include some farmed products which are not separately identified

\*\* Total includes farmed trout as well as salmon and shellfish. Although farmed salmon was not a separate export category prior to 1991, it was assumed that all exports of fresh Atlantic salmon were farmed.

\*\*\* Includes fish meal and similar products



**Table 7: Exports of BC fish and seafood products by level of processing  
(\$million)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Fresh</b>	<b>413.2</b>	<b>596.5</b>	<b>644.8</b>	<b>589.2</b>	<b>532.7</b>	<b>544.6</b>	<b>571.2</b>	<b>550.8</b>	<b>545.4</b>	<b>533.8</b>	<b>577.9</b>	<b>539.5</b>	<b>528.5</b>	<b>532.6</b>	<b>605.6</b>	<b>749.3</b>	<b>896.9</b>
Wild Salmon	5.7	12.6	26.1	30.9	35.6	31.0	33.9	28.2	18.6	19.2	56.1	33.6	26.2	26.3	83.8	35.0	45.3
Farmed Salmon	227.0	360.4	385.0	311.4	236.4	302.0	342.7	344.4	353.9	347.5	337.9	333.6	302.5	285.3	274.3	431.7	544.2
Herring	4.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.7
Halibut	64.5	63.7	83.3	86.7	70.2	46.4	46.8	42.1	33.9	25.7	27.7	27.2	25.7	25.4	31.1	36.6	42.6
Sablefish	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Other groundfish	15.8	17.8	23.9	21.9	30.1	29.4	19.4	18.4	19.9	18.4	20.1	14.4	15.4	17.9	15.9	23.0	20.7
Other finfish	8.7	43.8	42.5	39.1	39.0	35.2	30.9	9.6	11.5	11.0	12.7	12.5	25.0	25.5	27.4	30.7	32.6
Wild trout	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Farmed trout	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.3
Sardines	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shellfish	87.0	97.9	83.3	99.1	120.7	99.1	96.7	106.8	106.0	111.3	122.2	115.7	132.7	150.9	172.4	190.7	210.4
<b>Frozen</b>	<b>123.4</b>	<b>133.9</b>	<b>150.8</b>	<b>167.8</b>	<b>230.9</b>	<b>227.4</b>	<b>235.4</b>	<b>179.9</b>	<b>183.1</b>	<b>166.3</b>	<b>214.9</b>	<b>207.4</b>	<b>193.3</b>	<b>201.0</b>	<b>215.4</b>	<b>218.4</b>	<b>267.9</b>
Wild Salmon	42.5	44.4	62.7	65.0	88.6	71.7	68.9	47.1	38.1	43.7	77.2	63.4	61.2	72.9	98.6	76.1	109.7
Farmed Salmon	0.5	0.7	4.8	1.8	3.0	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.0
Herring	5.1	8.2	7.3	10.2	9.8	11.8	17.5	7.5	6.6	8.5	9.8	10.5	14.6	9.1	13.1	18.0	15.4
Halibut	9.4	8.0	7.8	10.7	8.6	2.0	2.7	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.0
Sablefish	23.2	18.7	15.8	15.0	14.3	19.4	23.3	17.2	19.0	19.2	17.5	17.6	17.5	12.0	12.2	20.3	14.8
Other groundfish	18.0	19.0	20.3	28.3	49.3	66.9	82.6	69.5	77.3	56.6	57.4	66.0	63.4	75.2	61.3	69.0	94.9
Other finfish	22.9	32.9	30.1	35.7	51.4	51.0	38.1	35.7	32.4	25.1	35.2	31.6	22.9	29.2	28.4	33.4	31.8
Wild trout	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Farmed trout	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sardines	1.2	2.0	1.9	1.0	4.3	4.0	1.1	1.6	8.4	12.0	16.4	16.5	12.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0
Shellfish	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Processed</b>	<b>353.7</b>	<b>228.5</b>	<b>212.3</b>	<b>215.5</b>	<b>203.3</b>	<b>204.7</b>	<b>160.1</b>	<b>155.6</b>	<b>163.9</b>	<b>161.2</b>	<b>143.3</b>	<b>141.2</b>	<b>117.7</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>126.4</b>	<b>121.0</b>	<b>119.5</b>
Wild Salmon	68.8	77.3	62.4	59.2	53.3	51.0	50.0	41.4	43.6	30.0	39.3	35.3	32.8	29.0	30.9	34.3	19.8
Farmed Salmon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Herring	122.9	96.4	90.4	80.8	83.2	81.1	42.9	39.3	47.3	49.0	37.7	17.6	18.7	23.5	24.5	15.9	27.8
Halibut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sablefish	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other groundfish	0.1	1.9	1.3	2.1	1.7	0.4	2.7	0.8	0.4	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.2
Other finfish	107.5	7.5	21.3	16.8	4.5	5.6	4.6	24.7	26.7	21.8	22.6	21.5	5.6	4.9	5.5	4.8	6.5
Wild trout	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Farmed trout	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sardines	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shellfish	54.4	45.4	36.9	56.5	60.5	66.5	60.0	49.3	45.9	59.4	42.3	64.7	59.3	66.3	64.1	64.9	65.3
<b>Other*</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>25.1</b>
Other Finfish & Shellfish	5.2	6.3	6.3	8.2	7.0	8.4	11.5	10.5	6.8	7.5	8.8	10.3	12.8	14.1	16.6	17.8	18.8
Other related products	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5	2.3	3.5	6.6	6.5	5.3	4.8	7.3	8.8	6.3	5.6	6.3
<b>Total, Fish &amp; Seafood Products</b>	<b>896.5</b>	<b>966.0</b>	<b>1,014.9</b>	<b>981.6</b>	<b>975.0</b>	<b>986.7</b>	<b>980.5</b>	<b>900.4</b>	<b>905.9</b>	<b>875.4</b>	<b>950.2</b>	<b>903.2</b>	<b>859.5</b>	<b>881.5</b>	<b>970.3</b>	<b>1,112.1</b>	<b>1,309.4</b>
<b>Boats and Gear</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>181.0</b>	<b>186.8</b>	<b>163.5</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>45.6</b>
<b>Total including boats and gear</b>	<b>988.7</b>	<b>1,147.0</b>	<b>1,201.7</b>	<b>1,145.1</b>	<b>1,083.1</b>	<b>1,094.7</b>	<b>1,068.5</b>	<b>975.4</b>	<b>975.1</b>	<b>930.0</b>	<b>1,004.3</b>	<b>954.6</b>	<b>893.9</b>	<b>949.8</b>	<b>1,002.7</b>	<b>1,164.2</b>	<b>1,355.0</b>

Source: BC Stats

\* Includes fish meal and similar products

Subcategories may not add to totals due to the exclusion of codes not categorizable to species

**Table 7a: Exports of BC fish and seafood products by level of processing  
(% change)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Fresh</b>	<b>-7.3</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>-8.6</b>	<b>-9.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>19.7</b>
Wild Salmon	-26.4	120.1	107.2	18.1	15.5	-13.1	9.5	-16.9	-34.2	3.7	191.4	-40.0	-22.0	0.4	218.1	-58.2	29.5
Farmed Salmon	-11.1	58.8	6.8	-19.1	-24.1	27.8	13.5	0.5	2.8	-1.8	-2.8	-1.3	-9.3	-5.7	-3.9	57.4	26.1
Herring	26.7	-	-	-58.2	350.4	157.9	-51.1	70.9	-93.0	-42.4	259.6	310.2	-34.6	132.4	-61.3	173.0	-24.2
Halibut	-8.6	-1.3	30.8	4.1	-19.0	-33.9	1.0	-10.2	-19.5	-24.1	7.8	-1.9	-5.4	-1.1	22.4	17.6	16.3
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	979.8	-	-
Other groundfish	42.9	12.6	34.1	-8.5	37.9	-2.6	-34.0	-5.0	8.3	-7.8	9.2	-28.2	6.6	16.4	-11.0	44.6	-10.1
Other finfish	-6.5	403.5	-3.0	-8.0	-0.4	-9.7	-12.2	-68.9	19.8	-4.7	16.1	-1.7	99.2	2.1	7.7	12.0	6.1
Wild trout	245.0	-62.8	149.6	-87.8	315.9	79.5	-5.0	166.8	16.5	-36.3	87.8	142.5	-85.6	-	-	91.9	23.8
Farmed trout	-57.3	-31.8	-97.7	-	-	79.1	-63.9	25.9	-94.0	166.7	91.1	790.7	348.7	-7.1	-87.5	925.3	-42.9
Sardines	-	-	-	-98.1	2,570.0	24.8	-90.2	-	-	-56.3	24.3	24.6	-84.1	-	-	-	-
Shellfish	-1.1	12.6	-14.9	19.0	21.7	-17.9	-2.4	10.4	-0.7	4.9	9.9	-5.3	14.6	13.8	14.2	10.6	10.3
<b>Frozen</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>-23.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-9.2</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>22.7</b>
Wild Salmon	17.3	4.6	41.2	3.7	36.3	-19.1	-4.0	-31.6	-19.1	14.9	76.6	-17.9	-3.4	19.1	35.1	-22.8	44.2
Farmed Salmon	284.9	46.4	605.9	-63.1	70.3	-85.5	137.5	-81.2	-42.0	278.9	45.9	-71.9	199.0	116.8	-39.7	-76.0	-70.5
Herring	-5.1	62.2	-11.1	39.1	-3.5	19.5	49.2	-57.2	-12.3	28.9	15.7	6.9	38.6	-37.5	44.4	37.1	-14.2
Halibut	26.7	-15.6	-1.6	36.5	-19.4	-77.1	37.1	-55.4	9.5	-42.7	-8.7	134.6	-29.9	-39.6	34.5	60.2	-30.8
Sablefish	-14.3	-19.2	-15.8	-4.9	-4.7	36.0	20.1	-26.2	10.1	1.5	-9.2	1.0	-0.9	-31.5	1.7	66.4	-26.9
Other groundfish	28.9	5.6	7.1	39.5	73.8	35.9	23.4	-15.9	11.3	-26.8	1.5	15.0	-3.9	18.6	-18.5	12.6	37.5
Other finfish	31.5	43.6	-8.4	18.3	44.2	-0.7	-25.3	-6.3	-9.4	-22.6	40.6	-10.4	-27.5	27.6	-2.8	17.4	-4.5
Wild trout	6,416.3	-92.5	8.5	103.4	1,393.1	-89.2	-64.1	-90.8	-	-	-	-	-68.6	-67.0	3.4	493.3	437.6
Farmed trout	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sardines	48.5	62.8	-6.9	-46.3	336.3	-8.2	-72.2	41.8	438.6	42.0	36.7	0.4	-27.2	-93.9	-72.2	-78.1	-
Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Processed</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>-35.4</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-21.8</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-11.1</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-16.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
Wild Salmon	15.2	12.3	-19.3	-5.1	-9.9	-4.5	-2.0	-17.1	5.2	-31.2	31.0	-10.1	-7.1	-11.8	6.8	11.0	-42.3
Farmed Salmon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	34.9	-21.6	-6.2	-10.6	3.0	-2.5	-47.1	-8.4	20.3	3.7	-23.0	-53.4	6.1	25.8	4.2	-35.2	75.1
Halibut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other groundfish	-89.6	2,074.9	-33.4	65.9	-19.8	-74.8	519.0	-70.5	-43.8	117.3	40.0	51.5	-37.1	-6.4	13.8	-13.1	-85.9
Other finfish	4.0	-93.0	184.4	-21.1	-73.1	23.8	-18.4	439.4	8.3	-18.4	3.4	-4.8	-74.1	-12.3	13.5	-14.2	36.2
Wild trout	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farmed trout	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sardines	29.3	50.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shellfish	74.1	-16.5	-18.8	53.3	7.0	10.0	-9.8	-17.7	-7.1	29.6	-28.8	52.9	-8.3	11.8	-3.3	1.2	0.6
<b>Other*</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Other Finfish & Shellfish	13.6	21.2	-1.3	31.0	-14.2	19.7	37.0	-8.6	-35.1	10.5	17.0	17.0	24.1	10.2	17.5	7.3	5.4
Other related products	79.9	-27.7	6.7	17.1	18.5	39.6	56.2	50.5	87.5	-1.7	-17.7	-10.9	53.6	21.2	-28.9	-11.4	13.7
<b>Total, Fish &amp; Seafood Products</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>17.7</b>
<b>Boats and Gear</b>	<b>-19.2</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>-12.5</b>	<b>-33.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-18.5</b>	<b>-14.8</b>	<b>-7.8</b>	<b>-21.1</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-33.3</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>-52.5</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>-12.5</b>
<b>Total including boats and gear</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>16.4</b>

Source: BC Stats

\* Includes fish meal and similar products

Subcategories may not add to totals due to the exclusion of codes not categorizable to species

**Table 8: Imports of fish and seafood products consumed in British Columbia  
(\$million)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total, Wild Finfish &amp; Shellfish</b>	<b>435.2</b>	<b>405.4</b>	<b>369.9</b>	<b>344.6</b>	<b>376.8</b>	<b>409.2</b>	<b>351.4</b>	<b>385.0</b>	<b>405.1</b>	<b>402.2</b>	<b>449.8</b>	<b>478.6</b>	<b>401.9</b>	<b>486.7</b>	<b>506.1</b>	<b>541.8</b>	<b>577.9</b>
<b>Wild Finfish</b>	<b>202.1</b>	<b>192.3</b>	<b>187.9</b>	<b>183.9</b>	<b>200.9</b>	<b>217.0</b>	<b>186.4</b>	<b>216.0</b>	<b>236.6</b>	<b>235.8</b>	<b>249.8</b>	<b>261.5</b>	<b>223.8</b>	<b>274.0</b>	<b>254.7</b>	<b>280.4</b>	<b>302.5</b>
Wild salmon	42.7	35.3	31.8	40.5	45.4	48.7	39.6	50.3	56.1	57.7	54.8	63.9	58.4	77.3	63.3	77.0	88.3
Herring	2.4	2.5	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.7	2.6	2.6	1.9	2.3	2.8	3.7	3.5	1.8
Halibut	12.7	12.7	12.6	11.9	13.4	16.0	15.4	23.9	21.3	18.6	25.9	21.6	11.0	13.4	11.7	13.3	13.7
Sablefish	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.9
Sardines	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8
Other wild finfish	143.9	141.4	141.2	129.1	139.4	150.1	129.9	140.1	156.5	156.3	165.9	173.2	151.1	179.5	175.4	185.9	197.8
<b>Shellfish*</b>	<b>233.1</b>	<b>213.1</b>	<b>182.0</b>	<b>160.7</b>	<b>175.9</b>	<b>192.2</b>	<b>165.0</b>	<b>169.0</b>	<b>168.5</b>	<b>166.4</b>	<b>199.9</b>	<b>217.1</b>	<b>178.2</b>	<b>212.7</b>	<b>251.3</b>	<b>261.3</b>	<b>275.4</b>
Geoducks & Clams	7.6	7.8	7.3	5.6	8.0	7.8	7.0	8.7	9.6	6.6	7.8	5.8	3.8	4.5	3.2	3.6	3.9
Shrimp & Prawns	141.3	127.5	100.5	84.8	89.9	88.8	79.1	74.5	74.5	82.7	88.1	95.7	70.3	75.6	96.2	88.8	87.9
Crabs	11.7	13.2	10.2	9.1	12.3	16.0	15.3	15.7	17.1	15.8	18.7	23.4	21.1	26.9	26.4	23.4	30.7
Other	72.5	64.5	64.0	61.2	65.7	79.6	63.6	70.2	67.2	61.2	85.3	92.2	83.1	105.8	125.5	145.5	153.0
<b>Farmed Finfish &amp; Shellfish**</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>33.8</b>
Farmed Salmon	9.3	9.6	3.2	4.2	6.0	5.5	3.3	5.0	14.5	10.1	19.5	7.1	12.4	22.4	18.5	11.8	28.4
Farmed Shellfish	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.1	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.1	4.0	3.6	4.2	4.8	3.4	3.8	4.2	5.0	4.7
Farmed trout	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7
<b>Other Fish &amp; Seafood Products***</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>63.6</b>
<b>Total Fish &amp; Seafood Products</b>	<b>450.9</b>	<b>422.0</b>	<b>381.1</b>	<b>356.5</b>	<b>391.1</b>	<b>423.3</b>	<b>362.4</b>	<b>399.8</b>	<b>434.6</b>	<b>446.0</b>	<b>511.7</b>	<b>529.5</b>	<b>462.8</b>	<b>555.8</b>	<b>582.0</b>	<b>616.5</b>	<b>675.3</b>
<b>Gear &amp; Boats</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>336.0</b>	<b>188.8</b>	<b>244.5</b>	<b>163.1</b>	<b>186.6</b>	<b>120.4</b>	<b>129.7</b>	<b>123.4</b>	<b>131.1</b>	<b>135.5</b>	<b>146.3</b>	<b>178.7</b>	<b>148.8</b>
<b>Total Fish &amp; Seafood, Gear and Boats</b>	<b>529.7</b>	<b>495.7</b>	<b>469.7</b>	<b>458.4</b>	<b>727.1</b>	<b>612.2</b>	<b>606.9</b>	<b>562.8</b>	<b>621.2</b>	<b>566.5</b>	<b>641.4</b>	<b>652.9</b>	<b>593.9</b>	<b>691.3</b>	<b>728.3</b>	<b>795.2</b>	<b>824.2</b>

Source: BC Stats

\* Totals may include some farmed products which are not separately identified

\*\* Total includes farmed trout as well as salmon and shellfish. Although farmed salmon was not a separate export category prior to 1991, it was assumed that all exports of fresh Atlantic salmon were farmed.

\*\*\* Includes fish meal and similar products

**Table 8a: Imports of fish and seafood products consumed in British Columbia  
(% change)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total, Wild Finfish &amp; Shellfish</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>-8.8</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>-14.1</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>-16.0</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>Wild Finfish</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>-14.1</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>-14.4</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>
Wild salmon	5.8	-17.3	-9.9	27.2	12.3	7.1	-18.7	26.9	11.7	2.7	-4.9	16.5	-8.6	32.2	-18.1	21.6	14.6
Herring	34.0	6.5	-30.4	-1.9	18.5	-19.5	-36.9	-1.2	68.0	51.1	1.4	-28.0	23.0	21.9	29.7	-3.8	-48.8
Halibut	-8.3	0.3	-1.0	-5.5	12.9	18.8	-3.3	55.0	-11.2	-12.4	39.0	-16.6	-49.0	21.5	-12.6	13.6	3.1
Sablefish	65.0	-27.0	37.0	39.1	-21.0	22.8	-41.7	69.4	59.3	-37.1	-7.4	57.6	-8.0	12.8	-36.6	10.9	33.0
Sardines	32.4	-11.0	6.0	19.6	-22.3	2.0	-1.7	-12.2	16.3	0.9	-4.9	4.6	-13.7	8.1	9.8	-1.6	11.6
Other wild finfish	3.5	-1.7	-0.1	-8.6	8.0	7.7	-13.5	7.9	11.7	-0.1	6.1	4.4	-12.7	18.8	-2.3	6.0	6.4
<b>Shellfish*</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>-8.6</b>	<b>-14.6</b>	<b>-11.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>-14.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>-17.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Geoducks & Clams	-9.4	3.0	-6.4	-23.4	42.3	-2.4	-10.1	24.8	9.7	-31.0	17.4	-25.7	-34.8	20.6	-29.8	13.0	9.1
Shrimp & Prawns	35.1	-9.7	-21.2	-15.7	6.0	-1.2	-10.9	-5.9	0.1	11.0	6.5	8.7	-26.6	7.5	27.4	-7.8	-1.0
Crabs	29.7	13.5	-23.3	-10.6	35.9	29.6	-4.1	2.2	9.2	-7.9	18.9	24.6	-9.8	27.5	-1.9	-11.1	30.9
Other	6.6	-11.1	-0.8	-4.4	7.4	21.1	-20.2	10.4	-4.1	-8.9	39.3	8.1	-9.9	27.3	18.7	15.9	5.1
<b>Farmed Finfish &amp; Shellfish**</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-48.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>-29.8</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>123.4</b>	<b>-26.5</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>-49.3</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>-13.6</b>	<b>-25.2</b>	<b>95.4</b>
Farmed Salmon	7.9	2.8	-66.4	30.0	42.7	-8.1	-39.9	51.4	190.3	-30.3	92.9	-63.6	75.0	80.9	-17.7	-36.2	141.0
Farmed Shellfish	16.2	-0.8	-5.5	-18.8	12.9	-1.6	-14.5	4.5	31.1	-9.5	14.9	13.8	-29.6	14.6	8.5	19.7	-6.0
Farmed trout	-91.2	-96.3	900.0	-90.0	3,100.0	-25.0	925.0	1,369.1	-14.8	-70.5	19.6	78.5	20.8	103.4	2.1	7.0	36.9
<b>Other Fish &amp; Seafood Products***</b>	<b>-18.3</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>181.4</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>
<b>Total Fish &amp; Seafood Products</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>-9.7</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>-14.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>-12.6</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>
<b>Gear &amp; Boats</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>229.9</b>	<b>-43.8</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>-33.3</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>-35.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>-16.7</b>
<b>Total Fish &amp; Seafood, Gear and Boats</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>-15.8</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-7.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>-8.8</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>

Source: BC Stats

\* Totals may include some farmed products which are not separately identified

\*\* Total includes farmed trout as well as salmon and shellfish. Although farmed salmon was not a separate export category prior to 1991, it was assumed that all exports of fresh Atlantic salmon were farmed.

\*\*\* Includes fish meal and similar products

**Table 9: Imports of fish and seafood products consumed in British Columbia, by level of processing  
(\$million)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Fresh</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>101.4</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>118.9</b>	<b>128.4</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>152.9</b>	<b>141.9</b>	<b>136.5</b>	<b>190.2</b>	<b>198.9</b>	<b>214.4</b>	<b>245.5</b>
Wild Salmon	12.5	9.7	8.8	12.2	14.6	17.7	14.4	18.3	20.3	17.9	19.3	23.5	21.3	28.9	28.0	30.8	34.4
Farmed Salmon	9.1	9.5	3.2	4.1	5.6	5.2	3.2	4.8	12.4	8.8	18.2	7.0	12.3	22.4	18.4	11.4	27.3
Herring	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.3
Halibut	5.7	7.4	7.4	7.3	8.4	9.2	7.5	14.4	14.1	10.1	14.8	8.8	6.1	7.6	5.4	7.1	7.4
Sablefish	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other groundfish	3.9	4.3	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	7.5	8.0	6.5	7.1	8.4	11.8	14.1	14.9	16.6	17.8
Other finfish	14.7	14.6	13.4	11.5	13.5	16.2	13.2	17.5	18.1	14.7	19.3	18.4	14.3	20.5	17.6	18.0	18.6
Wild trout	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	2.0	2.3	2.0	3.5	3.5	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.1	3.8
Farmed trout	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7
Sardines	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Shellfish	44.8	41.6	40.2	34.4	41.1	49.5	39.1	53.7	52.5	38.6	69.9	71.2	66.5	92.0	108.8	124.6	135.0
<b>Frozen</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>116.3</b>
Wild Salmon	8.5	6.7	6.7	10.8	12.6	12.9	12.3	17.1	19.0	20.1	18.2	22.2	20.5	32.6	19.3	28.7	35.1
Farmed Salmon	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.1	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1
Herring	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.1
Halibut	7.0	5.3	5.2	4.6	5.1	6.8	7.9	9.6	7.2	8.6	11.1	12.8	4.9	5.8	6.3	6.2	6.3
Sablefish	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.9
Other groundfish	35.0	33.1	32.9	33.9	36.7	33.6	24.7	23.5	23.7	24.3	25.2	24.8	29.7	33.4	32.7	33.2	38.0
Other finfish	13.9	14.1	16.3	13.9	17.2	21.1	16.5	20.4	22.4	24.8	28.0	33.9	18.4	26.1	22.6	23.8	29.7
Wild trout	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.2	2.4	1.7	2.6	3.6	2.7	2.5	2.2	3.7	3.2	3.7
Farmed trout	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sardines	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4
Shellfish	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Processed</b>	<b>281.6</b>	<b>259.6</b>	<b>229.7</b>	<b>206.4</b>	<b>216.6</b>	<b>230.7</b>	<b>205.2</b>	<b>189.1</b>	<b>204.9</b>	<b>222.1</b>	<b>218.0</b>	<b>238.5</b>	<b>193.1</b>	<b>206.4</b>	<b>228.1</b>	<b>229.6</b>	<b>234.4</b>
Wild Salmon	21.7	18.8	16.3	17.5	18.3	18.1	12.9	14.8	16.9	19.7	17.4	18.2	16.6	15.7	16.0	17.5	18.7
Farmed Salmon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Herring	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Halibut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sablefish	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other groundfish	12.4	12.2	12.3	12.4	10.5	9.0	7.5	6.0	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.8	12.5	11.8	13.1	14.3	15.5
Other finfish	56.8	55.1	56.9	47.8	51.2	59.2	57.1	51.4	63.6	66.0	62.6	65.7	48.6	54.1	51.9	55.8	54.8
Wild trout	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.2	3.0
Farmed trout	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sardines	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Shellfish	188.3	171.6	141.9	126.3	134.9	142.8	126.0	115.4	116.2	127.9	130.1	146.1	111.8	120.8	142.6	137.0	140.6
<b>Other*</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>79.2</b>
Other Finfish & Shellfish	8.3	9.2	7.4	6.5	7.6	8.2	7.9	10.9	12.4	10.5	12.9	11.9	10.1	14.1	15.0	16.8	15.5
Other related products	2.3	3.0	4.2	4.7	4.8	5.2	4.8	6.3	10.7	30.0	38.2	38.9	44.8	42.4	52.8	57.4	63.6
<b>Total, Fish &amp; Seafood Products</b>	<b>450.9</b>	<b>422.0</b>	<b>381.1</b>	<b>356.5</b>	<b>391.1</b>	<b>423.3</b>	<b>362.4</b>	<b>399.8</b>	<b>434.6</b>	<b>446.0</b>	<b>511.7</b>	<b>529.5</b>	<b>462.8</b>	<b>555.8</b>	<b>582.0</b>	<b>616.5</b>	<b>675.3</b>
<b>Boats and Gear</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>336.0</b>	<b>188.8</b>	<b>244.5</b>	<b>163.1</b>	<b>186.6</b>	<b>120.4</b>	<b>129.7</b>	<b>123.4</b>	<b>131.1</b>	<b>135.5</b>	<b>146.3</b>	<b>178.7</b>	<b>148.8</b>
<b>Total including boats and gear</b>	<b>529.7</b>	<b>495.7</b>	<b>469.7</b>	<b>458.4</b>	<b>727.1</b>	<b>612.2</b>	<b>606.9</b>	<b>562.8</b>	<b>621.2</b>	<b>566.5</b>	<b>641.4</b>	<b>652.9</b>	<b>593.9</b>	<b>691.3</b>	<b>728.3</b>	<b>795.2</b>	<b>824.2</b>

Source: BC Stats

\* Includes fish meal and similar products

Subcategories may not add to totals due to the exclusion of codes not categorizable to species

**Table 9a: Imports of fish and seafood products consumed in British Columbia, by level of processing  
(% change)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Fresh</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>-13.3</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>-20.2</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>-22.8</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>14.5</b>
Wild Salmon	1.5	-22.3	-9.5	37.9	19.8	21.7	-18.6	27.3	10.4	-11.7	7.7	22.0	-9.1	35.5	-3.0	9.9	11.7
Farmed Salmon	12.4	4.3	-66.6	28.4	37.7	-7.9	-37.1	49.5	155.8	-29.4	108.2	-61.4	75.3	81.9	-17.8	-37.9	138.9
Herring	25.6	30.5	-47.5	-32.9	23.2	-68.3	11.6	-10.2	-36.3	141.3	82.9	-19.9	33.5	52.0	49.8	-22.6	-71.3
Halibut	-6.9	30.9	-0.1	-1.3	14.9	9.9	-18.5	91.5	-2.1	-28.5	47.0	-40.4	-30.4	23.8	-28.4	30.1	4.4
Sablefish	-40.4	22.1	-54.4	84.6	10.4	419.5	-80.2	-3.4	982.6	-67.1	-23.3	409.7	-24.7	-73.2	69.6	-26.3	-35.8
Other groundfish	6.1	10.7	-25.4	-17.3	-2.9	5.1	4.6	164.4	6.4	-18.3	9.0	19.0	39.8	19.2	6.0	11.5	7.0
Other finfish	6.9	-0.9	-8.2	-13.8	17.3	19.3	-18.3	32.5	3.6	-18.9	31.4	-4.9	-22.2	42.9	-14.0	2.3	3.6
Wild trout	65.0	-26.7	-35.5	48.2	94.8	17.6	-41.7	555.9	12.6	-11.5	71.9	-0.7	-18.6	16.7	12.0	11.3	-8.3
Farmed trout	-91.2	-96.3	900.0	-90.0	3,100.0	-25.0	925.0	1,369.1	-14.8	-70.5	19.6	78.5	20.8	103.4	2.1	7.0	36.9
Sardines	-22.5	24.9	-78.2	8.5	284.4	4.1	-24.6	57.0	-3.6	-20.2	15.9	-0.4	81.0	10.3	-14.9	64.1	-25.1
Shellfish	-8.7	-7.2	-3.4	-14.4	19.4	20.5	-21.1	37.4	-2.3	-26.5	81.1	1.9	-6.6	38.2	18.3	14.5	8.4
<b>Frozen</b>	<b>-9.9</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>-18.3</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>-20.5</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>-15.2</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>18.3</b>
Wild Salmon	-12.2	-20.3	-0.8	61.9	16.1	2.2	-4.7	39.6	11.0	5.8	-9.3	21.9	-7.7	59.3	-41.0	49.0	22.4
Farmed Salmon	-61.2	-61.0	-34.4	124.8	213.6	-10.8	-83.2	161.5	1,346.4	-35.9	-6.9	-95.5	28.5	-96.4	776.9	1,398.7	211.3
Herring	12.4	23.0	-62.1	115.1	58.9	19.9	-68.2	66.8	131.6	60.5	-12.8	-34.9	36.8	7.2	23.4	7.4	-45.6
Halibut	-9.4	-24.3	-2.4	-11.4	9.7	33.5	17.5	20.5	-24.8	19.0	29.5	15.2	-61.8	18.6	8.1	-0.7	1.5
Sablefish	84.7	-30.0	46.7	37.6	-22.4	-2.0	-28.9	76.1	12.5	-22.4	-4.1	-0.7	6.1	64.5	-47.0	22.6	46.1
Other groundfish	-10.2	-5.3	-0.8	3.1	8.5	-8.5	-26.5	-4.7	0.7	2.7	3.5	-1.5	19.7	12.4	-2.3	1.7	14.5
Other finfish	-10.1	1.4	15.3	-14.8	24.1	22.9	-21.8	23.4	10.1	10.3	13.2	21.0	-45.8	42.1	-13.3	5.4	24.6
Wild trout	40.7	8.0	-8.3	60.2	25.3	-9.0	-16.2	105.0	-29.5	54.3	35.4	-24.1	-9.3	-12.4	69.7	-13.7	17.8
Farmed trout	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sardines	0.4	77.0	7.8	173.5	-5.3	3.7	-17.7	-14.2	23.0	-4.7	-0.5	-9.8	-21.1	-6.7	40.2	-26.9	76.3
Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Processed</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>-7.8</b>	<b>-11.5</b>	<b>-10.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>-19.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Wild Salmon	18.1	-13.3	-13.4	7.1	4.8	-1.0	-28.6	14.5	13.9	16.7	-11.8	4.9	-8.9	-5.3	1.7	9.3	7.1
Farmed Salmon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	71.7	-38.5	62.0	-5.9	-12.2	-19.5	1.4	-36.3	35.9	1.2	3.6	-14.5	-24.9	31.5	7.9	7.0	-10.6
Halibut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other groundfish	5.4	-1.3	1.0	0.8	-15.9	-14.3	-16.8	-19.3	9.3	2.5	-7.1	8.9	83.2	-5.5	10.6	9.9	8.2
Other finfish	17.3	-2.9	3.3	-15.9	6.9	15.7	-3.5	-10.0	23.6	3.8	-5.1	4.9	-26.1	11.4	-4.1	7.6	-1.9
Wild trout	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.8	25.9	11.0	-5.3
Farmed trout	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sardines	35.8	-15.6	7.5	4.2	-28.0	1.4	4.4	-12.7	15.1	3.0	-6.5	8.9	-13.9	11.2	5.3	2.2	2.4
Shellfish	33.6	-8.9	-17.3	-11.0	6.8	5.8	-11.8	-8.4	0.6	10.1	1.7	12.2	-23.4	8.0	18.0	-3.9	2.6
<b>Other*</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Other Finfish & Shellfish	-0.2	10.6	-19.5	-12.7	17.4	7.6	-3.5	38.1	13.6	-15.4	22.6	-7.8	-14.4	38.6	6.4	12.4	-7.6
Other related products	-18.3	28.0	41.2	11.9	2.4	8.0	-6.9	32.2	67.9	181.4	27.2	1.8	15.4	-5.5	24.6	8.7	10.8
<b>Total, Fish &amp; Seafood Products</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>-9.7</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>-14.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>-12.6</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>
<b>Boats and Gear</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>229.9</b>	<b>-43.8</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>-33.3</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>-35.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>-16.7</b>
<b>Total including boats and gear</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>-15.8</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-7.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>-8.8</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>

Source: BC Stats

\* Includes fish meal and similar products

Subcategories may not add to totals due to the exclusion of codes not categorizable to species

**Table 10: BC's trade in fish and seafood products, by country  
(\$million)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Exports</b>	<b>896.5</b>	<b>966.0</b>	<b>1,014.9</b>	<b>981.6</b>	<b>975.0</b>	<b>986.7</b>	<b>980.5</b>	<b>900.4</b>	<b>905.9</b>	<b>875.4</b>	<b>950.2</b>	<b>903.2</b>	<b>859.6</b>	<b>881.5</b>	<b>970.3</b>	<b>1,112.1</b>	<b>1,309.4</b>
US	512.0	617.6	676.9	617.1	544.2	526.5	544.8	545.2	533.1	511.8	528.1	509.8	471.2	461.3	531.4	678.0	783.2
Japan	234.2	198.0	198.1	188.1	216.1	217.9	188.4	137.8	136.1	142.7	171.1	108.7	96.2	101.1	108.1	87.1	106.3
EU	49.1	55.0	48.7	64.4	66.7	72.2	73.5	62.6	56.3	45.2	43.4	38.1	36.9	32.0	43.5	44.2	45.7
Other	101.2	95.4	91.2	112.0	147.9	170.1	173.8	154.8	180.4	175.7	207.6	246.5	255.2	287.1	287.2	302.7	374.2
<b>Imports</b>	<b>450.9</b>	<b>422.0</b>	<b>381.1</b>	<b>356.5</b>	<b>391.1</b>	<b>423.3</b>	<b>362.4</b>	<b>399.8</b>	<b>434.6</b>	<b>446.0</b>	<b>511.7</b>	<b>529.5</b>	<b>462.8</b>	<b>555.8</b>	<b>582.0</b>	<b>616.5</b>	<b>675.3</b>
US	183.0	174.0	147.3	136.7	157.6	169.7	129.7	165.3	178.2	159.6	211.4	205.7	187.9	237.3	236.0	265.0	307.2
Japan	3.9	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.7	3.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.8	5.7	6.0	6.6	6.4
EU	33.8	23.7	15.5	8.9	9.0	11.6	9.6	8.7	9.3	10.4	13.3	12.4	11.9	13.6	16.5	18.4	24.1
Other	230.2	221.6	215.4	208.1	221.3	238.2	219.6	221.5	242.7	271.8	282.6	307.4	258.1	299.3	323.4	326.5	337.7
<b>Balance</b>	<b>445.6</b>	<b>544.1</b>	<b>633.7</b>	<b>625.1</b>	<b>583.9</b>	<b>563.3</b>	<b>618.1</b>	<b>500.6</b>	<b>471.3</b>	<b>429.3</b>	<b>438.5</b>	<b>373.7</b>	<b>396.8</b>	<b>325.7</b>	<b>388.3</b>	<b>495.6</b>	<b>634.1</b>
US	328.9	443.6	529.6	480.5	386.6	356.8	415.1	379.9	354.9	352.2	316.7	304.1	283.2	224.0	295.4	413.1	476.1
Japan	230.3	195.3	195.2	185.2	212.9	214.1	184.8	133.5	131.7	138.4	166.7	104.7	91.4	95.4	102.1	80.5	99.9
EU	15.3	31.4	33.2	55.5	57.8	60.6	64.0	53.9	46.9	34.8	30.1	25.7	25.0	18.4	27.0	25.9	21.7
Other	-129.0	-126.2	-124.2	-96.1	-73.4	-68.1	-45.8	-66.7	-62.3	-96.2	-75.0	-60.9	-2.9	-12.2	-36.3	-23.8	36.5

Source: BC Stats

Country composition of EU has changed over time; data is shown based on current definition

**Table 10a: BC's trade in fish and seafood products, by country  
(% change)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Exports</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>17.7</b>
US	-3.7	20.6	9.6	-8.8	-11.8	-3.3	3.5	0.1	-2.2	-4.0	3.2	-3.5	-7.6	-2.1	15.2	27.6	15.5
Japan	35.5	-15.5	0.1	-5.1	14.9	0.8	-13.5	-26.8	-1.3	4.8	19.9	-36.4	-11.5	5.1	7.0	-19.4	22.0
EU	5.9	12.0	-11.5	32.3	3.6	8.1	1.9	-15.0	-10.0	-19.7	-3.9	-12.2	-3.1	-13.4	36.1	1.6	3.4
Other	7.0	-5.7	-4.4	22.8	32.1	15.0	2.2	-10.9	16.5	-2.6	18.2	18.7	3.5	12.5	0.0	5.4	23.6
<b>Imports</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>-9.7</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>-14.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>-12.6</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>
US	3.4	-4.9	-15.4	-7.2	15.3	7.7	-23.6	27.4	7.8	-10.4	32.5	-2.7	-8.7	26.3	-0.5	12.3	15.9
Japan	-14.9	-30.3	8.5	-3.3	13.4	16.9	-5.9	21.9	1.3	-2.6	3.1	-8.0	19.3	18.0	5.8	10.8	-3.5
EU	33.0	-30.0	-34.4	-42.5	0.2	29.6	-17.4	-9.7	7.9	11.0	28.3	-6.8	-3.8	13.9	21.9	11.2	31.0
Other	19.1	-3.7	-2.8	-3.4	6.3	7.7	-7.8	0.9	9.6	12.0	4.0	8.8	-16.0	15.9	8.1	1.0	3.4
<b>Balance</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>-19.0</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>-8.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-14.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>-17.9</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>27.9</b>
US	-7.3	34.9	19.4	-9.3	-19.5	-7.7	16.3	-8.5	-6.6	-0.7	-10.1	-4.0	-6.9	-20.9	31.9	39.8	15.2
Japan	36.9	-15.2	-0.1	-5.1	15.0	0.6	-13.7	-27.7	-1.4	5.1	20.4	-37.2	-12.7	4.4	7.0	-21.2	24.1
EU	-26.9	104.5	5.7	67.3	4.2	4.8	5.6	-15.7	-12.9	-25.8	-13.5	-14.6	-2.7	-26.4	46.6	-4.3	-16.2
Other	30.6	-2.2	-1.6	-22.6	-23.7	-7.1	-32.8	45.8	-6.6	54.3	-22.0	-18.9	-95.2	319.9	196.9	-34.4	-253.4

Source: BC Stats

Country composition of EU has changed over time; data shown based on current definition



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