



# GULF REGION MARINE ECONOMY

OVERVIEW  
REPORT

STATISTICS AND  
ECONOMIC  
SERVICES  
BRANCH  
GULF REGION

SEPTEMBER 2024



# GULF REGION MARINE ECONOMY OVERVIEW REPORT

© His Majesty the King in Right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada, 2024

PDF :

DFO/2024

Cat. No. Fs 66-5/184E-PDF

ISBN 978-0-660-68926-5

ISSN 1488-5441

Paru également en français sous le titre *Rapport d'ensemble sur l'économie maritime de la région du Golfe*

Electronic version available from:

Suzanne Léger

Senior Economist/Senior Policy Advisor

Statistics and Economic Services Branch

Gulf Region

Fisheries and Oceans Canada

[Suzanne.Leger@dfo-mpo.gc.ca](mailto:Suzanne.Leger@dfo-mpo.gc.ca)

Correct citation for this publication:

Fisheries and Oceans Canada, 2024. Gulf Region Marine Economy Overview Report.

This report has been prepared by the Gulf Region Economic Research & Analysis team.

Authors

Alex Elsliger, Student Analyst, Statistics and Economic Services Branch, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Gulf Region

Monica MacLellan, Senior Economist, Statistics and Economic Services Branch, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Gulf Region

Patricia MacLeod, Economist, Statistics and Economic Services Branch, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Gulf Region

Supervision

Suzanne Léger, Senior Economist/Senior Policy Advisor, Statistics and Economic Services Branch, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Gulf Region

# ACRONYMS AND SYMBOLES

## ACRONYMS

CA	Census Agglomeration
CMA	Census Metropolitan Area
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada
ENB	Eastern New Brunswick
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
GNS	Gulf Nova Scotia
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NB	New Brunswick
Non-FTE	Non Full-Time Equivalent
NS	Nova Scotia
PEI	Prince Edward Island
RDG	Regional Director General
SARA	<i>Species at Risk Act</i>
SCH	Small Craft Harbours

## SYMBOLS

\$B	Billions of Dollars
\$M	Millions of Dollars
p	Preliminary Data
t	Metric Tonnes

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary .....	1
Organizational Information .....	3
Gulf Region Overview .....	6
Section 1 – Demographic Analysis.....	8
Section 2 – Commercial Fishing Industry.....	12
Section 2.1 – Commercial Fishing.....	12
Section 2.2 – Commercial Communal Fishing .....	26
Section 2.3 – Exports from the Maritime Provinces.....	28
Section 3 – Aquaculture .....	39
Section 3.1 – Collaboration and Responsibilities.....	39
Section 3.2 – Number of Aquaculture Sites in the Gulf Region .....	40
Section 3.3 – Production Quantities and Value from the Maritime Provinces .....	41
Section 4 – Seafood Processing .....	51
Section 5 – Marine Tourism.....	56
Section 5.1 – Cruise .....	61
Section 5.2 – Recreational Fishing.....	63
Section 5.3 – Recreational Boating.....	66
Section 5.4 – Other Marine Tourism .....	69
Section 6 – Marine Transportation .....	72
Section 7 – Ship and Boat Building.....	77
Section 8 – Port and Harbour Construction.....	82
Section 9 – Oil and Gas.....	87
Annex 1.....	91



## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Population and Sex Distribution by Area, Gulf Region, 2021 .....	8
Table 2: Age Breakdown by Area, Gulf Region, 2021.....	8
Table 3: Population Living Inside and Outside a CMA or CA, Gulf Region, 2021 .....	9
Table 4: Indigenous Population by Area, Gulf Region, 2021.....	9
Table 5: Population’s Mother Tongue by Area, Gulf Region, 2021 .....	10
Table 6: Education Attainment by Area, Gulf Region, 2021.....	10
Table 7: Labour Force Participants by Industry, Gulf Region, 2021 .....	11
Table 8: Commercial Fish Harvesters and Registered Vessels by Area, Gulf Region, 2021 .....	24
Table 9: Commercial Communal Licenses Issued by Species, Gulf Region, 2021 .....	27
Table 10: Gulf Region’s Aquaculture Sites by Area, 2021 .....	40

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Map of Current DFO Regions.....	4
Figure 2: Map of Former DFO Regions .....	5
Figure 3: Map of the Gulf Region .....	6
Figure 4: National Reported Commercial Landed Volumes (t), by DFO Region, 2012-2021p.....	13
Figure 5: National Reported Commercial Landed Values (\$M), by DFO Region, 2012-2021p.....	13
Figure 6: National Reported Commercial Landed Volumes (t), by DFO Region, 2021p.....	14
Figure 7: National Reported Commercial Landed Values (\$M), by DFO Region, 2021p .....	14
Figure 8: Regional Reported Commercial landed Volumes (t), by DFO Gulf Area, 2012-2021p.....	15
Figure 9: Regional Reported Commercial Landed Values (\$M), by DFO Gulf Area, 2012-2021p.....	16
Figure 10: Reported Commercial Landed Volumes (t), by DFO Gulf Area, 2021p .....	16
Figure 11: Reported Commercial Landed Values (\$M), by DFO Gulf Area, 2021p .....	17
Figure 12: Reported Commercial Landed Volumes (t), by Species Group, Gulf Region, 2012-2021p .....	18
Figure 13: Reported Commercial Landed Values (\$M), by Species Group, Gulf Region, 2012-2021p.....	18
Figure 14: Reported Commercial Landed Volumes (t), by Mollusc and Crustacean Species, Gulf Region, 2012-2021p ....	19
Figure 15: Reported Commercial Landed Values (\$M), by Mollusc and Crustacean Species, Gulf Region, 2012-2021p ...	19
Figure 16: Reported Commercial Landed Volumes (t), by Pelagic Species, Gulf Region, 2012-2021p .....	20
Figure 17: Reported Commercial Landed Values (\$M), by Pelagic Species, Gulf Region, 2012-2021p.....	20
Figure 18: Reported Commercial Landed Volumes (t), by Groundfish Species, Gulf Region, 2012-2021p.....	21
Figure 19: Reported Commercial Landed Values (\$M), by Groundfish Species, Gulf Region, 2012-2021p.....	21
Figure 20: Reported Commercial Landed Volumes (t), by Species, Gulf Region, 2021p.....	22
Figure 21: Reported Commercial Landed Values (\$M), by Species, Gulf Region, 2021p.....	22
Figure 22: Small Craft Harbours in the Gulf Region, by Area, 2021.....	23
Figure 23: Commercial Fish Harvesters by Category, Gulf Region, 2021 .....	25
Figure 24: Number of Registered Vessels by Area, Gulf Region, 2021 .....	25
Figure 25: Map of the First Nations located within the Gulf Region .....	26
Figure 26: Fish and Seafood Export Volumes (t), in Canada, 2012-2021p.....	29
Figure 27: Fish and Seafood Export Values (\$M), in Canada, 2012-2021p .....	29
Figure 28: Fish and Seafood Export Volumes (t), by Region, 2021p.....	30
Figure 29: Fish and Seafood Export Values (\$M), by Region, 2021p .....	30

Figure 30: Fish and Seafood Export Volumes (t), Maritime Provinces, 2012-2021p ..... 31

Figure 31: Fish and Seafood Export Values (\$M), Maritime Provinces, 2012-2021p..... 31

Figure 32: Fish and Seafood Export Volumes (t), by Maritime Province, 2021p ..... 32

Figure 33: Fish and Seafood Export Values (\$M), by Maritime Province, 2021p..... 32

Figure 34: Fish and Seafood Export Volumes (t), by Species, Maritime Provinces, 2012-2021p..... 33

Figure 35: Fish and Seafood Export Values (\$M), by Species, Maritime Provinces, 2012-2021p ..... 33

Figure 36: Fish and Seafood Export Volumes (t), by Species, Maritime Provinces, 2021p.....34

Figure 37: Fish and Seafood Export Values (\$M), by Species, Maritime Provinces, 2021p ..... 35

Figure 38: Fish and Seafood Export Volumes (t) from Maritime Provinces, by Destination Country, 2012-2021p ..... 36

Figure 39: Fish and Seafood Export Values (\$M) from Maritime Provinces, by Destination Country, 2012-2021p ..... 36

Figure 40: Fish and Seafood Export Volumes (t) from Maritime Provinces, by Destination Country, 2021p ..... 38

Figure 41: Fish and Seafood Export Values (\$M) from Maritime Provinces, by Destination Country, 2021p..... 38

Figure 42: National Aquaculture Production Volumes (t), in Canada, 2012-2021p..... 42

Figure 43: National Aquaculture Production Values (\$M), in Canada, 2012-2021p..... 42

Figure 44: National Aquaculture Production Volumes (t), in Canada, 2021p..... 43

Figure 45: National Aquaculture Production Values (\$M), in Canada, 2021p ..... 43

Figure 46: Aquaculture Production Volumes (t), Maritime Provinces, 2012-2021p..... 44

Figure 47: Aquaculture Production Values (\$M), Maritime Provinces, 2012-2021p ..... 44

Figure 48: Aquaculture Production Volumes (t), by Maritime Province, 2021p..... 45

Figure 49: Aquaculture Production Values (\$M), by Maritime Province, 2021p ..... 45

Figure 50: Aquaculture Production Volumes (t), by Species Group, Maritime Provinces, 2012-2021p ..... 47

Figure 51: Aquaculture Production Values (\$M), by Species Group, Maritime Provinces, 2012-2021p ..... 47

Figure 52: Aquaculture Production Volumes (t) of Finfish, Maritime Provinces, 2012-2021p ..... 48

Figure 53: Aquaculture Production Values (\$M) of Finfish, Maritime Provinces, 2012-2021p ..... 48

Figure 54: Aquaculture Production Volumes (t) of Molluscs, Maritime Provinces, 2012-2021p ..... 49

Figure 55: Aquaculture Production Values (\$M) of Molluscs, Maritime Provinces, 2012-2021p..... 49

Figure 56: Aquaculture Production Volumes (t), by Species, Maritime Provinces, 2021p ..... 50

Figure 57: Aquaculture Production Values (\$M), by Species, Maritime Provinces, 2021p..... 50

Figure 58: Seafood Processing Total Revenues (\$M) in Canada, 2012-2021p ..... 52

Figure 59: Seafood Processing Direct Jobs (non-FTEs), in Canada, 2012-2020p ..... 52

Figure 60: Seafood Processing Total Revenues (\$M), in Canada, 2021p ..... 53

Figure 61: Seafood Processing Direct Jobs (non-FTEs), in Canada, 2020p..... 53

Figure 62: Seafood Processing Total Revenues (\$M), by Maritime Province, 2012-2021p ..... 54

Figure 63: Seafood Processing Direct Jobs (non-FTEs), by Maritime Province, 2012-2020p..... 54

Figure 64: Seafood Processing Total Revenues (\$M), by Maritime Province, 2021p..... 55

Figure 65: Seafood Processing Direct Jobs (non-FTEs), by Maritime Province, 2020p ..... 55

Figure 66: Marine Tourism Total Revenues (\$M), in Canada, 2012-2021p..... 57

Figure 67: Marine Tourism Direct Jobs (non-FTEs), in Canada, 2012-2020p ..... 57

Figure 68: Marine Tourism Total Revenues (\$M), by Region, 2021p ..... 58

Figure 69: Marine Tourism Direct Jobs (non-FTEs), by Region, 2020p ..... 58

Figure 70: Marine Tourism Total Revenues (\$M), Maritime Provinces, 2012-2021p ..... 59

Figure 71: Marine Tourism Direct Jobs (non-FTEs), Maritime Provinces, 2012-2020p..... 59

Figure 72: Marine Tourism Total Revenues (\$M), by Maritime Province, 2021p ..... 60

Figure 73: Marine Tourism Direct Jobs (non-FTEs), by Maritime Province, 2020p..... 60

Figure 74: Cruise Total Revenues (\$M), in Canada, 2012-2021p ..... 61

Figure 75: Cruise Total Revenues (\$M), Maritime Provinces, 2012-2021p..... 62



Figure 76: Recreational Fishing Total Revenues (\$M), in Canada, 2012-2021p ..... 63

Figure 77: Recreational Fishing Total Revenues (\$M), by Region, 2021p ..... 64

Figure 78: Recreational Fishing Total Revenues (\$M), Maritime Provinces, 2012-2021p ..... 64

Figure 79: Recreational Fishing Total Revenues (\$M), Maritime Provinces, 2021p ..... 65

Figure 80: Recreational Boating Total Revenues (\$M), in Canada, 2012-2021p ..... 66

Figure 81: Recreational Boating Total Revenues (\$M), by Region, 2021p ..... 67

Figure 82: Recreational Boating Total Revenues (\$M), Maritime Provinces, 2012-2021p ..... 67

Figure 83: Recreational Boating Total Revenues (\$M), by Maritime Province, 2021p ..... 68

Figure 84: Other Marine Tourism Total Revenues (\$M), in Canada, 2012-2021p ..... 69

Figure 85: Other Marine Tourism Total Revenues (\$M), by Region, 2021p ..... 70

Figure 86: Other Marine Tourism Total Revenues (\$M), Maritime Provinces, 2012-2021p ..... 71

Figure 87: Other Marine Tourism Total Revenues (\$M), by Maritime Province, 2021p ..... 71

Figure 88: Marine Transportation Total Revenues (\$M), in Canada, 2012-2021p ..... 73

Figure 89: Marine Transportation Direct Jobs (non-FTEs), in Canada, 2012-2020p ..... 73

Figure 90: Marine Transportation Total Revenues (\$M), by Region, 2021p ..... 74

Figure 91: Marine Transportation Direct Jobs (non-FTEs), 2020p ..... 74

Figure 92: Marine Transportation Total Revenues (\$M), Maritime Provinces, 2012-2021p ..... 75

Figure 93: Marine Transportation Direct Jobs (non-FTEs), Maritime Provinces, 2012-2020p ..... 75

Figure 94: Marine Transportation Total Revenues (\$M), by Maritime Province, 2021p ..... 76

Figure 95: Marine Transportation Direct Jobs (non-FTEs), by Maritime Province, 2020p ..... 76

Figure 96: Ship and Boat Building Total Revenues (\$M), in Canada, 2012-2021p ..... 78

Figure 97: Ship and Boat Building Direct Jobs (non-FTEs), in Canada, 2012-2020p ..... 78

Figure 98: Ship and Boat Building Total Revenues (\$M), by Region, 2021p ..... 79

Figure 99: Ship and Boat Building Direct Jobs (non-FTEs), by Region, 2020p ..... 79

Figure 100: Ship and Boat Building Total Revenues (\$M), Maritime Provinces, 2012-2021p ..... 80

Figure 101: Ship and Boat Building Direct Jobs (non-FTEs), Maritime Provinces, 2012-2020p ..... 80

Figure 102: Ship and Boat Building Total Revenues (\$M), by Maritime Province, 2021p ..... 81

Figure 103: Ship and Boat Building Direct Jobs (non-FTEs), by Maritime Province, 2020p ..... 81

Figure 104: Port and Harbour Construction Total Revenues (\$M), in Canada, 2012-2021p ..... 83

Figure 105: Port and Harbour Construction Direct Jobs (non-FTEs), in Canada, 2012-2020p ..... 83

Figure 106: Port and Harbour Construction Total Revenues (\$M), by Region, 2021p ..... 84

Figure 107: Port and Harbour Construction Direct Jobs (non-FTEs), by Region, 2020p ..... 84

Figure 108: Port and Harbour Construction Total Revenues (\$M), Maritime Provinces, 2012-2021p ..... 85

Figure 109: Port and Harbour Construction Direct Jobs (non-FTEs), Maritime Provinces, 2012-2020p ..... 85

Figure 110: Port and Harbour Construction Total Revenues (\$M), by Maritime Province, 2021p ..... 86

Figure 111: Port and Harbour Construction Direct Jobs (non-FTEs), by Maritime Province, 2020p ..... 86

Figure 112: Oil and Gas Total Revenues (\$M), in Canada, 2012-2021p ..... 88

Figure 113: Oil and Gas Direct Jobs (non-FTEs), in Canada, 2012-2020p ..... 88

Figure 114: Oil and Gas Total Revenues (\$M), by Region, 2021p ..... 89

Figure 115: Oil and Gas Direct Jobs (non-FTEs), by Region, 2020p ..... 89

Figure 116: Oil and Gas Total Revenues (\$M), Maritime Provinces, 2012-2021p ..... 90

Figure 117: Oil and Gas Direct Jobs (non-FTEs), Maritime Provinces, 2012-2020p ..... 90



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to present pertinent up-to-date information concerning the major pillars/activities of the Gulf Region Marine Economy. The socio-economic data presented is based on the most recent information available from government databases and publications, technical reports, and planning documents.

This report includes Gulf Region-specific sections such as a demographic analysis, commercial fishing and aquaculture. Analyses for other sections such as exports, seafood processing, marine tourism, marine transportation, ship and boat building, port and harbour construction, as well as oil and gas are a compilation of data for all of the Maritime Provinces, as data is only available on a provincial basis and cannot distinguish DFO's Gulf and Maritimes Regions as separate entities.

The Gulf Region has less than 1% of Canada's waters, but it accounted for 23% of the total catch value of all Canadian fisheries in 2021p. In 2021p, the total landed value of commercial fisheries in the Gulf Region exceeded \$1 billion. The lobster fishery yielded \$724 million (67%), the snow crab fishery generated \$315 million (29%), the herring fishery contributed \$7 million (1%), and all the other fisheries combined totaled approximately \$32 million (3%).

In 2021p, Prince Edward Island's aquaculture industry produced 17,025 tonnes of mussels for a value of \$30 million. That's over 75% of all Canadian mussel production.

As it relates to trade, in 2021p the total volume of fish and seafood exports from the Maritime Provinces was 317,632 tonnes with a corresponding value of over \$5.2 billion. These amounts, respectively, represented 50% of the total national volume and 58% of the total national value. The most important species exported between 2012 and 2021p, in terms of landed value, were lobster, snow crab, and Atlantic salmon. The top three export country destinations by value for fish and seafood products from the Maritime Provinces during this period were the United States (67%), China (16%), and Japan (4%).

A sectoral overview of various industries in the Maritime Provinces offers a comparison of revenue (2012 to 2021p) and direct jobs data (2012 to 2020p) relative to the national industry totals.

Seafood processing revenues in the Maritime Provinces saw an increase of 10% over the time series. In 2021p, the Maritime Provinces generated nearly \$2.2 billion in seafood processing revenue, which accounted for 59% of the national total and represented 61% of the direct jobs in this industry in 2020p.

The Marine Tourism industry is comprised of cruise tourism, recreational fishing, recreational boating, and other marine tourism. The revenues for the Maritime Provinces in this sector remained relatively constant at around 21% of the total national value, which in 2021p was just over \$5 billion. In 2020p, the Maritime Provinces accounted for 20% of the national industry's 30,660 direct jobs.

Marine Transportation revenues in the Maritime Provinces have increased over the time series by 8%, peaking in 2021p at \$491 million, representing 20% of the national total. Direct jobs in this industry also increased in the Maritime Provinces from 10% of the national total at the beginning of the time series to 20% of the national at the end of the time series, accounting for over 2,600 direct jobs in 2020p.

Ship and boat building in the Maritime Provinces exceeded \$1 billion dollars in annual revenues, accounting for 42% of the national total in 2021p while the associated 3,120 direct jobs represented 35% of the national total in 2020p. Notably, the province of Nova Scotia was the primary contributor within the Maritime Provinces, accounting for 95% of the annual revenues in 2021p and 91% of the direct jobs in 2020p.

Port and harbour construction in the Maritime Provinces has seen vast growth, representing at least 50% of the national revenues in the industry from 2019-2021p. In 2021p, the provinces of Nova Scotia (90%) and New Brunswick's (10%) contribution to this industry was approximately \$748 million. In 2020p, the Maritime Provinces accounted for 6,636 direct jobs in the port and harbour construction industry, which represented 76% of the national total. Not included in this analysis is the data related to the Gulf Region's 114 small craft harbours.

In the offshore oil and gas industry, a historical analysis illustrates that the province of Newfoundland is by far the most important province in this industry and has on average contributed to 96% of the total national revenue values over the time series.



HERRING FISHING IN THE NORTHUMBERLAND STRAIT

## ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION

Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) manages Canada's fisheries and safeguards its waters. DFO is a largely decentralized department with the majority of employees working in regions outside the National Capital Region. The Department operates across Canada from seven regional offices, as well as from the national headquarters in Ottawa<sup>1</sup>. In March 2021, the Minister of Fisheries, Oceans, and the Canadian Coast Guard, redefined the regional boundaries and announced the Department's Arctic Regions' boundary in order to better meet the unique needs of our Arctic communities<sup>2</sup>. The Gulf Region Marine Economy Overview Report will utilize DFO's previous regional boundaries (see Figure 2) in order to be consistent with the information collected during the research and analysis stages of this report. The current and former regions are illustrated in Figures 1 and 2.

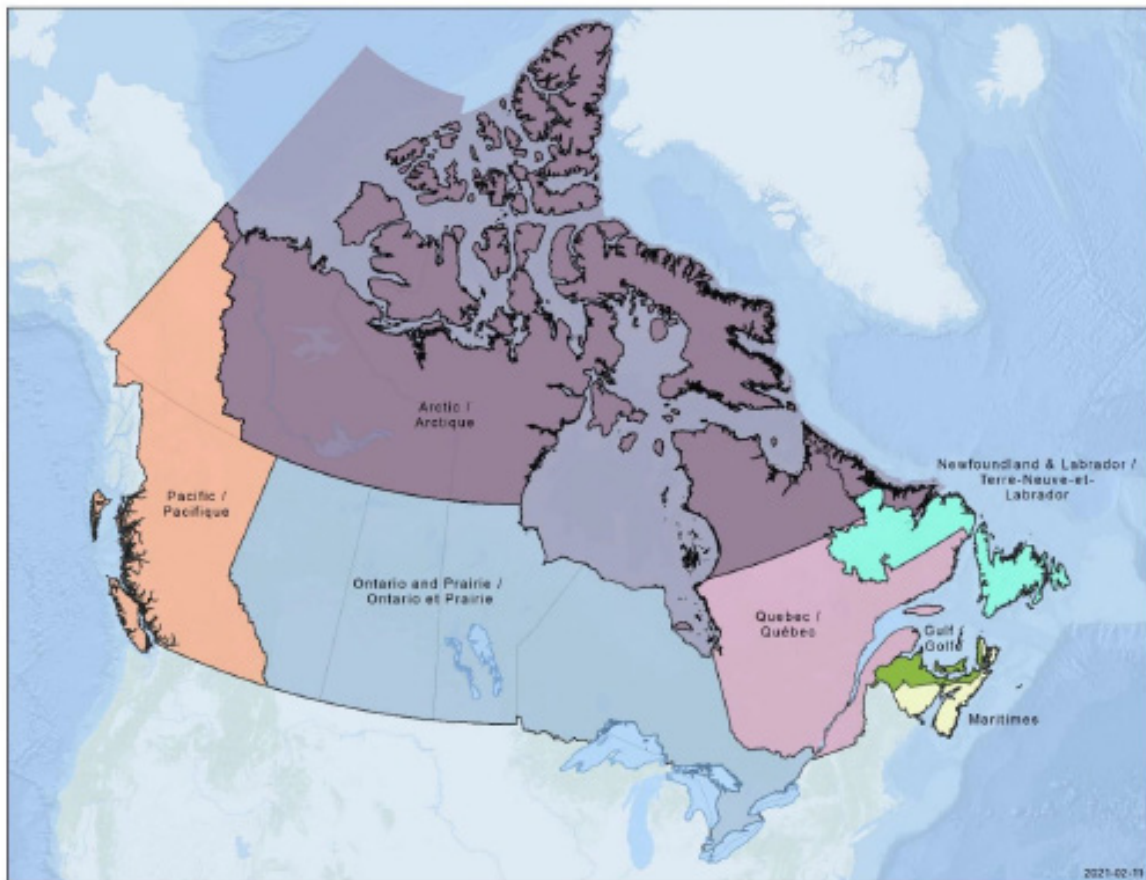
**Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) manages Canada's fisheries and safeguards its waters.**

**The Department operates across Canada from seven regional offices, as well as from the national headquarters in Ottawa.**

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/about-notre-sujet/organisation-eng.htm>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.canada.ca/en/fisheries-oceans/news/2021/03/fisheries-and-oceans-canada-and-canadian-coast-guard-confirm-new-regions-boundaries-to-improve-services-to-the-arctic.html>

FIGURE 1: MAP OF CURRENT DFO REGIONS



Each of the seven regions is headed by a Regional Director General (RDG) in a regional headquarters. The RDGs are responsible for organizing and managing the delivery of programs and activities in their regions through area offices, in accordance with national and regional priorities and within national performance parameters set for each program and activity.

FIGURE 2: MAP OF FORMER DFO REGIONS



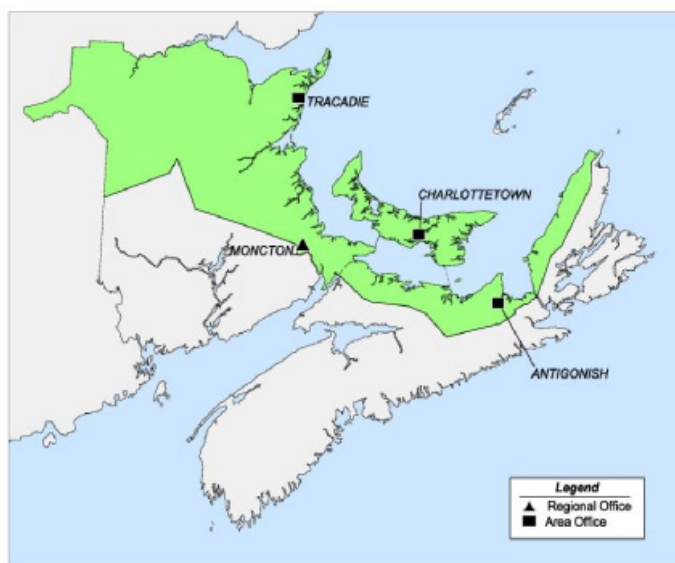
Note: This map (Figure 2) illustrates the regional boundaries used in this report.

## GULF REGION OVERVIEW

DFO's Gulf Region includes the waters of the Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence on the eastern coast of New Brunswick, the Northumberland Strait coast of Nova Scotia and Western Cape Breton Island, as well as Prince Edward Island. The Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence covers an area of 240,000 km<sup>2</sup> and borders 7,000 km of coastline.

The Gulf Region is divided into three areas: Eastern New Brunswick (ENB), Gulf Nova Scotia (GNS) and Prince Edward Island (PEI). The Gulf Region's area offices are located in Tracadie, NB, Antigonish, NS, and Charlottetown, PEI. The regional headquarters is in Moncton, NB. 75% of DFO's Gulf Region workforce is bilingual, serving 70 Official Language Minority Communities. The map of the Gulf Region is illustrated in Figure 3.

**FIGURE 3: MAP OF THE GULF REGION**



One third of the Gulf Region's workforce is dedicated to science. Some scientists work in the only certified Level 3 biocontainment facility in Canada for live aquatic animal disease research. Others conduct surveys, do research, and provide assessments for fished species while their colleagues research shellfish aquaculture, marine protected areas, aquatic invasive species and species at risk.

The Gulf Region is home to 114 small craft harbours managed by 111 volunteer-based Harbour Authorities operating at an arm's length from DFO.

The Gulf Region has less than 1% of Canada's waters, but it accounted for 23% of the total catch value of all Canadian fisheries in 2021p. In 2021p, the total landed value of commercial fisheries in the Gulf Region exceeded \$1 billion. The lobster fishery yielded \$724 million (67%), the snow crab fishery generated \$315 million (29%), the herring fishery contributed \$7 million (1%), and all the other fisheries combined totaled approximately \$32 million (3%)<sup>3</sup>.

In 2021p, Prince Edward Island's aquaculture industry produced 17,025 tonnes of mussels for a value of \$30 million. That's over 75% of all Canadian mussel production<sup>4</sup>.

In addition, recreational fishing of several species, including Atlantic salmon, striped bass, and smelt is practiced in the Gulf Region.

---

<sup>3</sup> Gulf Region Statistical Database accessed March 2023.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/stats/aqua/aqua19-eng.htm>

## SECTION 1 – DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS<sup>5</sup>

### GULF REGION

The information contained in this section is derived from the information collected in the 2021 Statistics Canada Census.

The total population for the Gulf Region, as previously defined, stood at 620,420 people (males and females) in 2021. ENB was the most populous area of the region with a total population of 374,335, the population of GNS and PEI were 95,605 and 150,480 respectively. In 2021, 51% percent of the Gulf Region's population was female, and 49% percent was male. Although the Gulf Region occupies 54.1% of the Maritime Provinces' land mass, it only represents 32.7% of the total population (1,899,324) of the Maritime Provinces<sup>6</sup>. This is largely due to the fact that three major urban centers, namely Halifax, Saint John and Fredericton, lie outside the boundaries of the Gulf Region.

**In 2021, there were 87,060 children aged 0 to 14, 388,195 people aged 15 to 64, and 145,165 persons aged 65 and over living within the boundaries of the Gulf Region.**

**The area breakdown of the Gulf Region's population, sex and age distribution is displayed in Tables 1 and 2.**

**TABLE 1: POPULATION AND SEX DISTRIBUTION BY AREA, GULF REGION, 2021**

Area	Males	%	Females	%	Total	%
ENB	184,355	49%	189,980	51%	374,335	60%
GNS	46,615	49%	48,990	51%	95,605	16%
PEI	73,540	49%	76,940	51%	150,480	24%
<b>Gulf Region Total</b>	<b>304,510</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>315,910</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>620,420</b>	<b>100%</b>

**TABLE 2: AGE BREAKDOWN BY AREA, GULF REGION, 2021**

Area	0-14 Years	%	15-64 Years	%	65 and Over	%	Total
ENB	50,075	13%	235,065	63%	89,195	24%	374,335
GNS	13,400	14%	57,035	60%	25,170	26%	95,605
PEI	23,585	16%	96,095	64%	30,800	20%	150,480
<b>Gulf Region Total</b>	<b>87,060</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>388,195</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>145,165</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>620,420</b>

<sup>5</sup> The information contained in this section is derived from the information collected in the 2021 Statistics Canada Census. To ensure confidentiality, the values are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5.

<sup>6</sup> Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population ([statcan.gc.ca](https://www150.com/statcan.gc.ca))

In 2021, 62% of Gulf Region’s population lived inside a census metropolitan area (CMA) or census agglomeration (CA). That is lower than the national rate of 84%<sup>7</sup>. In 2021, 38% of the population of Gulf Region lived outside of a CMA or CA, more than double the national rate of 16%. The area breakdown of the Gulf Region’s population living inside and outside a CMA or CA is displayed in Table 3.

**TABLE 3: POPULATION LIVING INSIDE AND OUTSIDE A CMA OR CA, GULF REGION, 2021**

Area	Inside CMA or CA	% Inside CMA or CA	Outside CMA or CA	% Outside CMA or CA	Total	% Gulf Population
ENB	252,171	67%	122,164	33%	374,335	60%
GNS	34,397	36%	61,208	64%	95,605	16%
PEI	97,015	64%	53,465	36%	150,480	24%
<b>Gulf Region Total</b>	<b>383,583</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>236,837</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>620,420</b>	<b>100%</b>

In 2021, there were 27,765 Indigenous people living in the Gulf Region, comprising 4% of the total population. The area breakdown of the Gulf Region’s Indigenous population is presented in Table 4.

**TABLE 4: INDIGENOUS POPULATION BY AREA, GULF REGION, 2021**

Area	Indigenous	%	Non-Indigenous	%	Total	%
ENB	20,175	5%	354,160	95%	374,335	60%
GNS	4,200	4%	91,405	96%	95,605	16%
PEI	3,390	2%	147,090	98%	150,480	24%
<b>Gulf Region Total</b>	<b>27,765</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>592,655</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>620,420</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>7</sup> Statistics Canada. [Illustrated Glossary - Census metropolitan area \(CMA\) and census agglomeration \(CA\)\(statcan.gc.ca\)](https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/92-626-x/2021001/article/00001-eng.htm) accessed April 2023.

English and French are the two official languages spoken in the Gulf Region. In 2021, 370,335 people living in the Gulf Region identified English as their mother tongue, 217,944 listed French as their mother tongue and 32,141 people selected another language as their mother tongue. The area breakdown of the Gulf Region's population's mother tongue is presented in Table 5.

**TABLE 5: POPULATION'S MOTHER TONGUE BY AREA, GULF REGION, 2021**

Area	English	%	French	%	Other	%	Total
ENB	148,007	40%	209,837	56%	16,491	4%	374,335
GNS	89,501	94%	3,158	3%	2,946	3%	95,605
PEI	132,827	88%	4,949	3%	12,704	9%	150,480
<b>Gulf Region Total</b>	<b>370,335</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>217,944</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>32,141</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>620,420</b>

In the Gulf Region in 2021, 18% of the population over 15 years old held no certificate, diploma or degree; 24% of the population's highest level of educational attainment was a high school diploma, and 44% of the population obtained at least a postsecondary certificate, such as an apprenticeship, trades certificate, college, or university degree. The area breakdown of the Gulf Region's education attainment is illustrated in Table 6.

**TABLE 6: EDUCATION ATTAINMENT BY AREA, GULF REGION, 2021**

Area	No Certificate, Diploma or Degree	%	High School Diploma	%	Postsecondary Certificate, Diploma or Degree	%	No Information	%	Total
ENB	74,445	20%	88,540	24%	161,265	43%	50,085	13%	374,335
GNS	16,095	17%	22,855	24%	43,255	45%	13,400	14%	95,605
PEI	20,385	14%	35,980	24%	70,530	47%	23,585	16%	150,480
<b>Gulf Region Total</b>	<b>110,925</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>147,375</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>275,050</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>87,070</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>620,420</b>

In 2021, the two most important industries in terms of labour force participants in the population aged 15 and over living in the Gulf Region are health care and retail trade. The area breakdown of the Gulf Region's labour force participants by industry categories is illustrated in Table 7.

**TABLE 7: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPANTS BY INDUSTRY, GULF REGION, 2021**

Industry	ENB	%	GNS	%	PEI	%	Gulf Region Total	%
Health care and social assistance	29,020	8%	7,195	8%	10,455	7%	46,670	8%
Retail trade	22,195	6%	6,585	7%	8,960	6%	37,740	6%
Public administration	16,220	4%	2,385	2%	9,105	6%	27,710	4%
Manufacturing	17,200	5%	3,745	4%	6,760	4%	27,705	4%
Construction	13,500	4%	3,765	4%	6,690	4%	23,955	4%
Educational services	13,595	4%	3,880	4%	6,105	4%	23,580	4%
Accommodation and food services	11,305	3%	2,835	3%	5,480	4%	19,620	3%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8,460	2%	3,000	3%	7,530	5%	18,990	3%
Other services	8,300	2%	1,815	2%	3,655	2%	13,770	2%
Professional and scientific	7,050	2%	1,545	2%	4,280	3%	12,875	2%
Transportation and warehousing	8,550	2%	1,420	1%	2,695	2%	12,665	2%
Administrative and waste	7,635	2%	1,400	1%	2,975	2%	12,010	2%
Finance and insurance	6,830	2%	750	1%	1,845	1%	9,425	2%
Wholesale trade	4,235	1%	775	1%	1,395	1%	6,405	1%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2,885	1%	805	1%	1,705	1%	5,395	1%
Information and cultural	2,705	1%	435	0.5%	775	1%	3,915	1%
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,630	0.4%	480	1%	920	1%	3,030	0.5%
Mining, oil and gas	2,180	1%	635	1%	205	0.1%	3,020	0.5%
Utilities	865	0.2%	355	0.4%	320	0.2%	1,540	0.2%
Management of companies	195	0.1%	135	0.1%	95	0.1%	425	0.1%
Industry – not applicable	3,885	1%	1,165	1%	1,550	1%	6,600	1%
Not in labour force	185,895	50%	50,500	53%	66,980	45%	303,375	49%
<b>Gulf Region Total</b>	<b>374,335</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>95,605</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>150,480</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>620,420</b>	<b>100%</b>

## SECTION 2 – COMMERCIAL FISHING INDUSTRY

### SECTION 2.1 – COMMERCIAL FISHING

#### SITUATING THE GULF REGION IN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE<sup>8</sup>

Commercial fisheries play a vital role in Canada's economy, particularly for coastal regions. A 10-year historical analysis from 2012 to 2021p illustrates that the Gulf Region's contribution to the national total freshwater and sea fisheries reported landed volume has remained relatively consistent during the time series at an average of 10%. In terms of landed value, the Gulf Region's proportion of the national total value has increased from 17% at the beginning of the time series to 23% in 2021p. The Gulf Region's total landed value of in 2021p was over \$1 billion<sup>9</sup>. The regional breakdowns of Canada's combined reported freshwater and sea fisheries landings and landed values from 2012 to 2021p are illustrated in Figures 4 and 5.

**Commercial fisheries play a vital role in Canada's economy, particularly for coastal regions.**

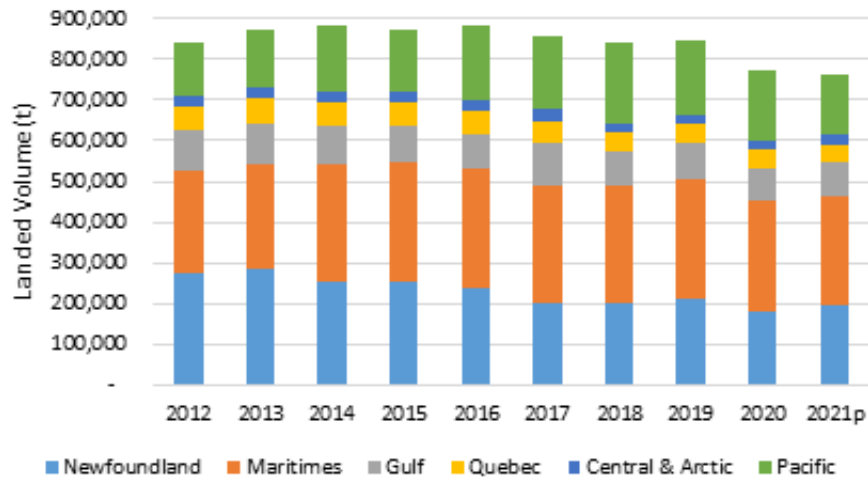


HERRING FISHING IN THE NORTHUMBERLAND STRAIT

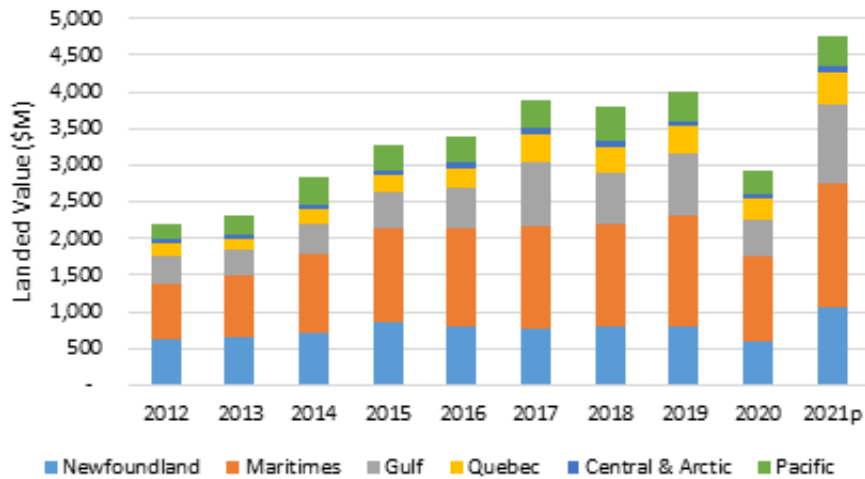
<sup>8</sup> Data for this sub-section was accessed April 2023. <https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/stats/commercial/land-debarq-eng.htm>

<sup>9</sup> Gulf Region Statistical Database accessed March 2023.

**FIGURE 4: NATIONAL REPORTED COMMERCIAL LANDED VOLUMES (t), BY DFO REGION, 2012-2021p**

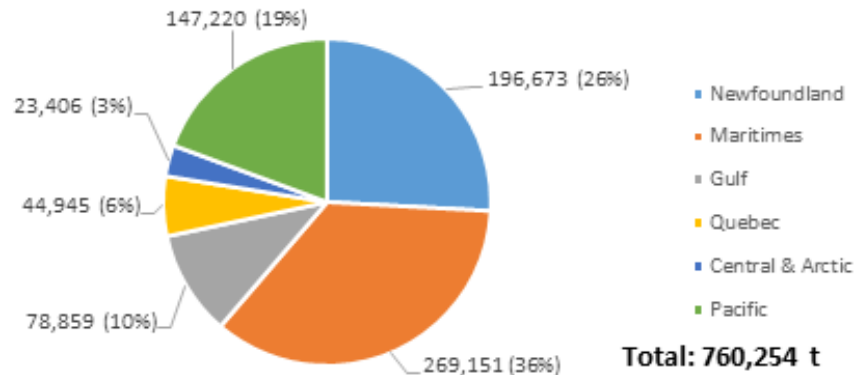


**FIGURE 5: NATIONAL REPORTED COMMERCIAL LANDED VALUES (\$M), BY DFO REGION, 2012-2021p**

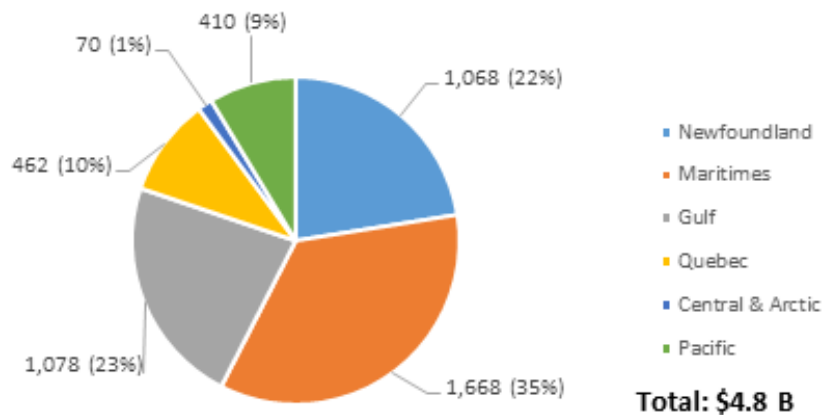


In 2021p, the total volume of reported commercial landings in Canada was 760,254 metric tonnes with a corresponding value of nearly \$4.8 billion<sup>10</sup>. The regional breakdowns of Canada’s combined reported freshwater and sea fisheries landings and landed values in 2021p are illustrated in Figures 6 and 7.

**FIGURE 6: NATIONAL REPORTED COMMERCIAL LANDED VOLUMES (t), BY DFO REGION, 2021p**



**FIGURE 7: NATIONAL REPORTED COMMERCIAL LANDED VALUES (\$M), BY DFO REGION, 2021p**



<sup>10</sup> Gulf Region Statistical Database accessed March 2023.

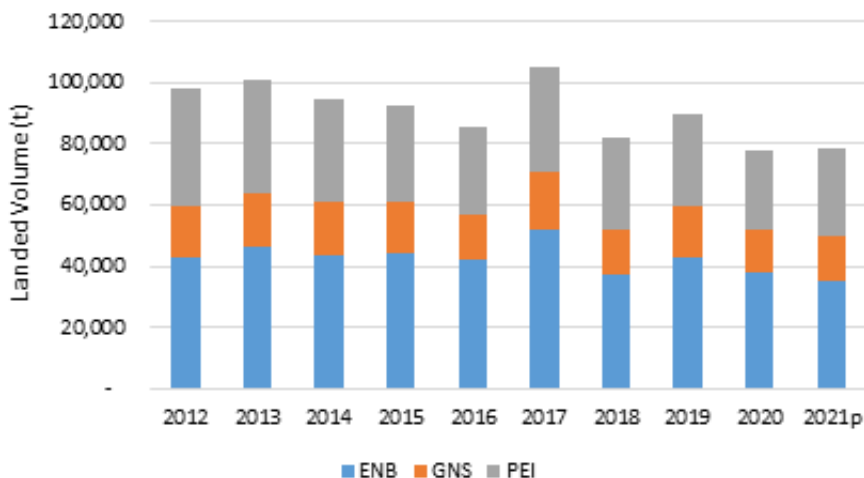
## GULF REGION ANALYSIS<sup>11</sup>

The Gulf Region is divided into three areas: Eastern New Brunswick (ENB), Gulf Nova Scotia (GNS) and Prince Edward Island (PEI).

A 10-year historical analysis from 2012 to 2021p illustrates that the Gulf Region’s annual reported landings peaked in 2017 at 105,249 metric tonnes and have decreased in subsequent years. In contrast, the Gulf Region’s reported landed value has increased drastically from \$363 million in 2012 and peaked in 2021p, exceeding \$1 billion. The area breakdowns of the Gulf Region’s reported landings and landed values from 2012 to 2021p are illustrated in Figures 8 and 9.

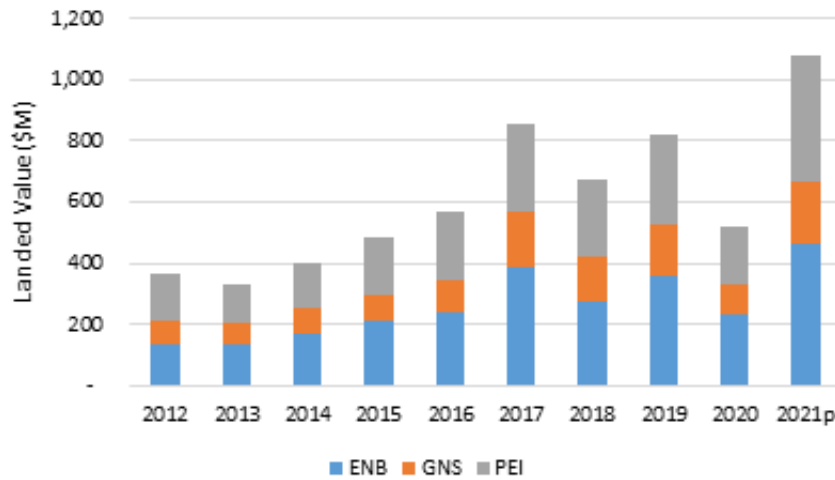
**The Gulf Region is divided into three areas: Eastern New Brunswick (ENB), Gulf Nova Scotia (GNS) and Prince Edward Island (PEI).**

**FIGURE 8: REGIONAL REPORTED COMMERCIAL LANDED VOLUMES (t), BY DFO GULF AREA, 2012-2021p**



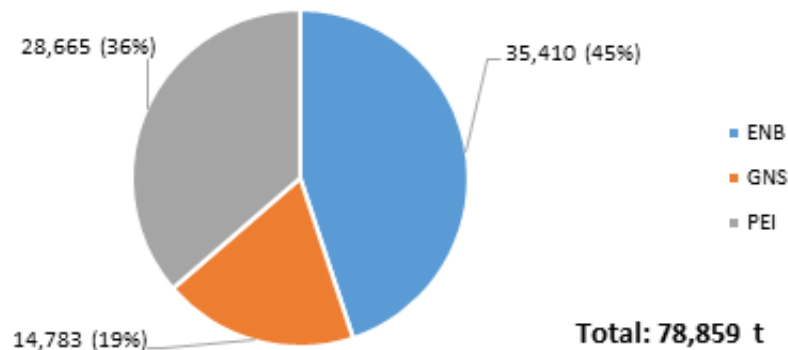
<sup>11</sup> Data for this sub-section was accessed from the Gulf Region’s regional statistical database March 2023

**FIGURE 9: REGIONAL REPORTED COMMERCIAL LANDED VALUES (\$M), BY DFO GULF AREA, 2012-2021p**

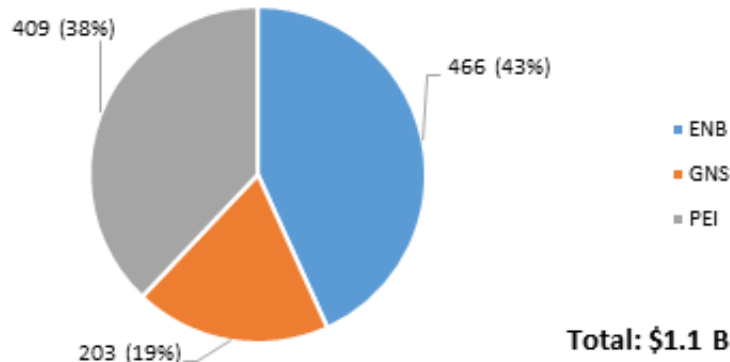


In 2021p, the Gulf Region’s reported landings totaled approximately 78,859 metric tonnes with a corresponding landed value of nearly \$1.1 billion. The Eastern New Brunswick area contributed the most with 35,410 metric tonnes of reported landings representing nearly \$466 million in 2021p. The area breakdowns of the Gulf Region’s reported landings and landed values in 2021p are illustrated in Figures 10 and 11.

**FIGURE 10: REPORTED COMMERCIAL LANDED VOLUMES (t), BY DFO GULF AREA, 2021p**



**FIGURE 11: REPORTED COMMERCIAL LANDED VALUES (\$M), BY DFO GULF AREA, 2021p**



## LANDINGS BY SPECIES IN THE GULF REGION<sup>12</sup>

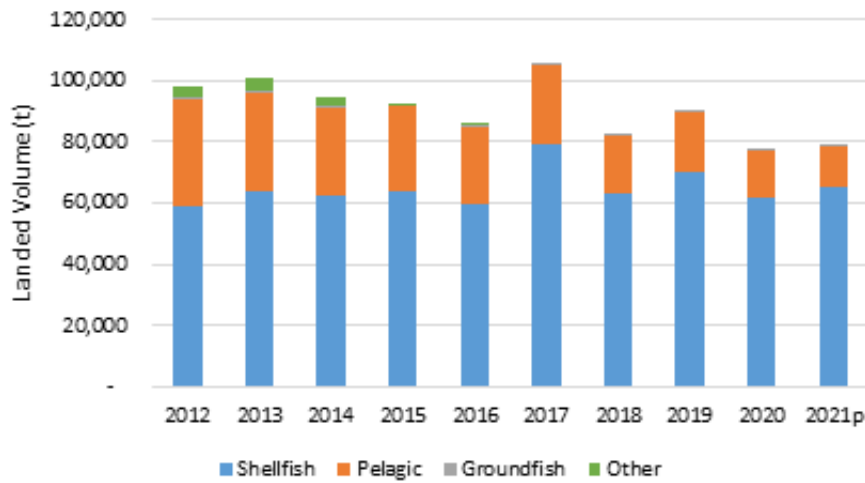
The Gulf Region’s waters are home to more than 25 different commercially caught fish and shellfish species. The main species groups found in the Gulf Region are: shellfish, pelagic, and groundfish.

A 10-year historical analysis from 2012 to 2021p demonstrates a significant increase in the shellfish species group’s contribution to the Gulf Region’s reported landings and landed values during the time series. In fact, in 2021p the shellfish species group accounted for 83% of the Gulf Region’s landed volume and 98% of the regional landed value for all species. The species groups’ breakdowns of the Gulf Region’s reported landings and landed values from 2012 to 2021p are illustrated in Figures 12 and 13.

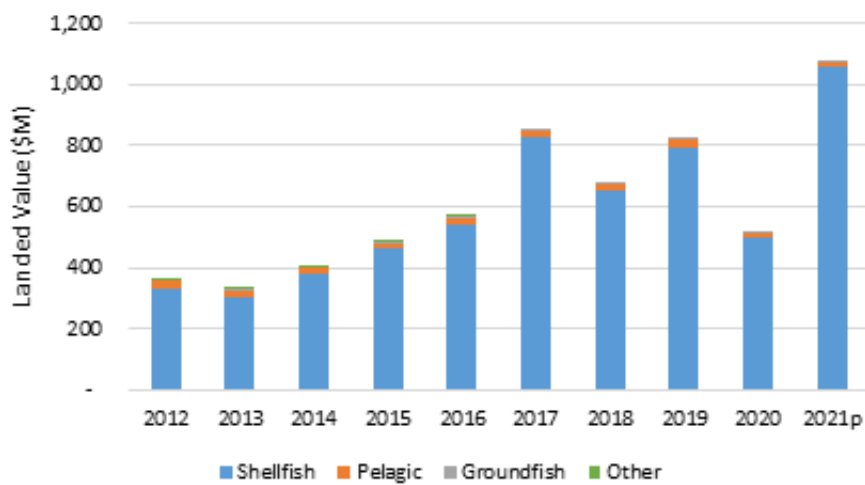
**The Gulf Region’s waters are home to more than 25 different commercially caught fish and shellfish species.**

<sup>12</sup> Detailed reported commercial landings by Species in the Gulf Region from 2012 to 2021p is presented in table format in Annex 1.

**FIGURE 12: REPORTED COMMERCIAL LANDED VOLUMES (t), BY SPECIES GROUP, GULF REGION, 2012-2021p**

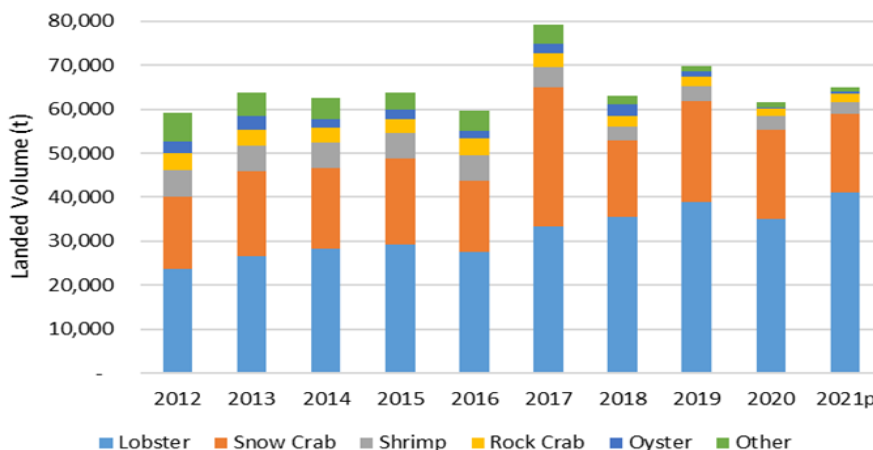


**FIGURE 13: REPORTED COMMERCIAL LANDED VALUES (\$M), BY SPECIES GROUP, GULF REGION, 2012-2021p**

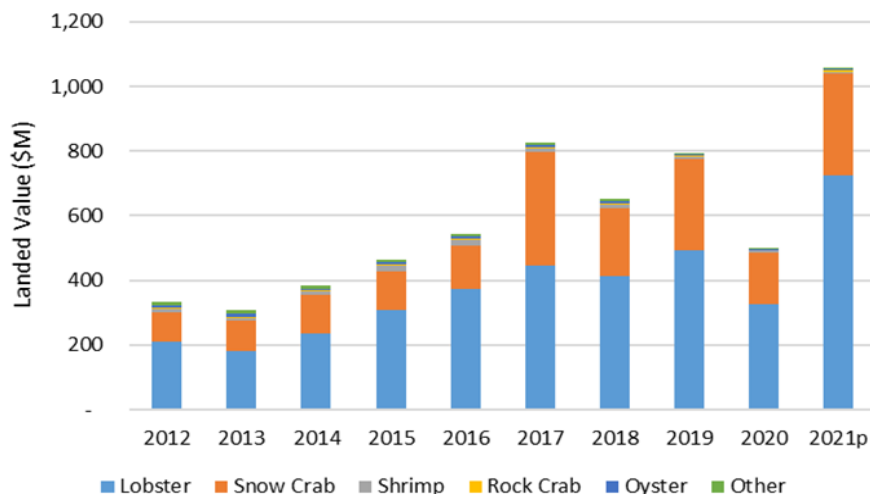


For each of the three main species groups in the Gulf Region, the top species were selected based on landed volume from 2012 to 2021p. The species-specific landings and landed value information for this period are presented in Figures 14 to 19.

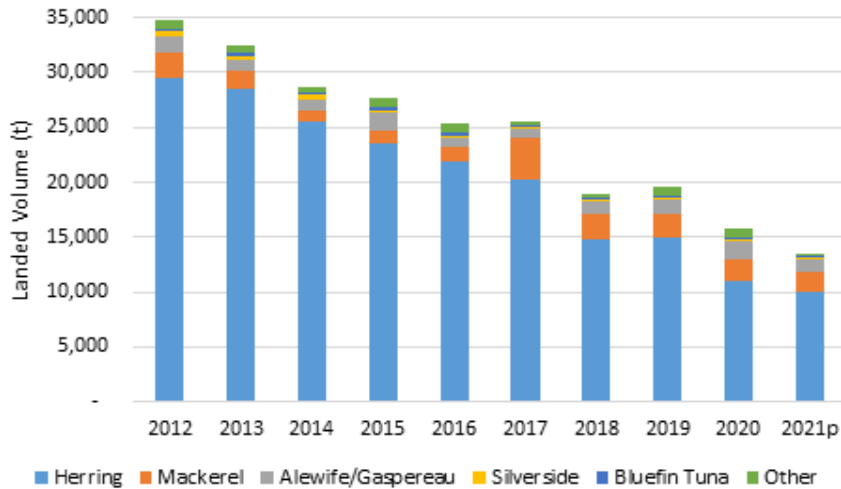
**FIGURE 14: REPORTED COMMERCIAL LANDED VOLUMES (t), BY MOLLUSC AND CRUSTACEAN SPECIES, GULF REGION, 2012-2021p**



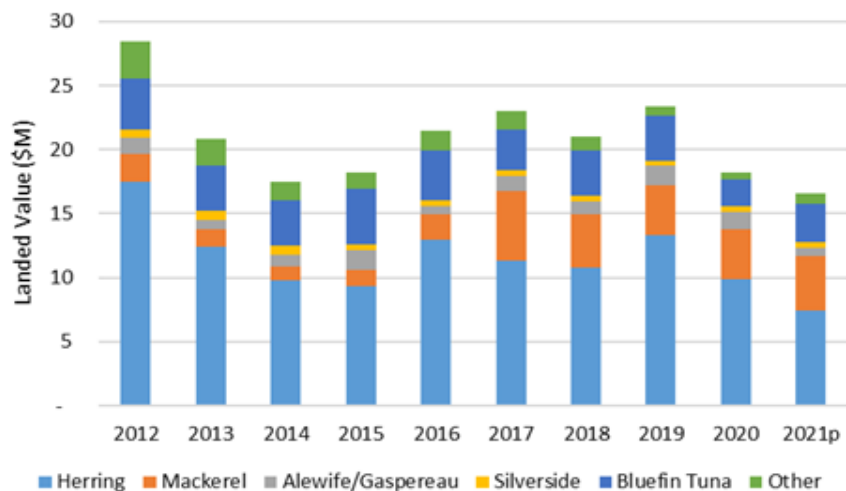
**FIGURE 15: REPORTED COMMERCIAL LANDED VALUES (\$M), BY MOLLUSC AND CRUSTACEAN SPECIES, GULF REGION, 2012-2021p**



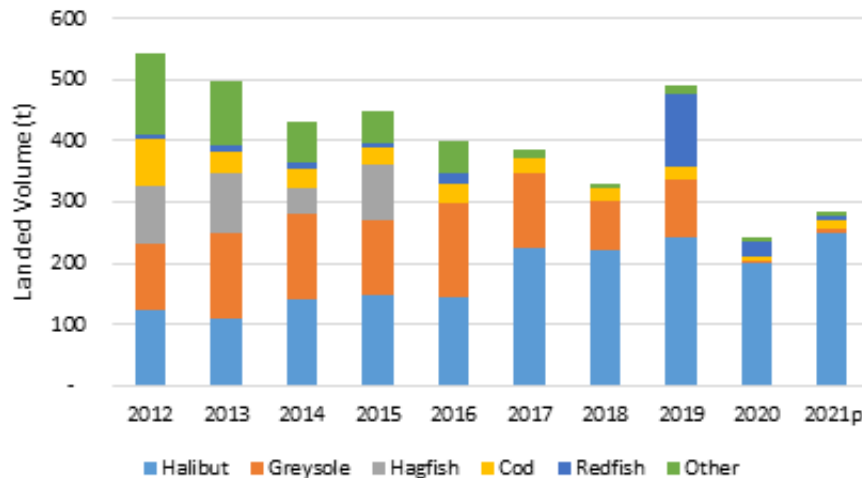
**FIGURE 16: REPORTED COMMERCIAL LANDED VOLUMES (t), BY PELAGIC SPECIES, GULF REGION, 2012-2021p**



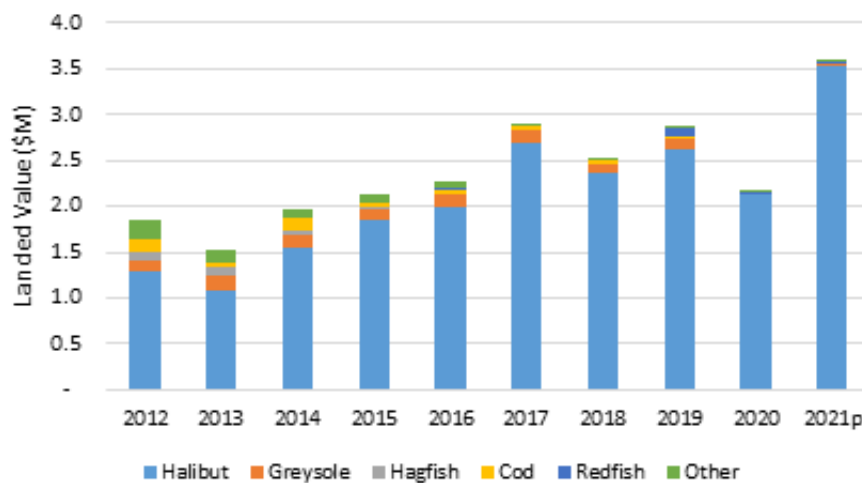
**FIGURE 17: REPORTED COMMERCIAL LANDED VALUES (\$M), BY PELAGIC SPECIES, GULF REGION, 2012-2021p**



**FIGURE 18: REPORTED COMMERCIAL LANDED VOLUMES (t), BY GROUND FISH SPECIES, GULF REGION, 2012-2021p**



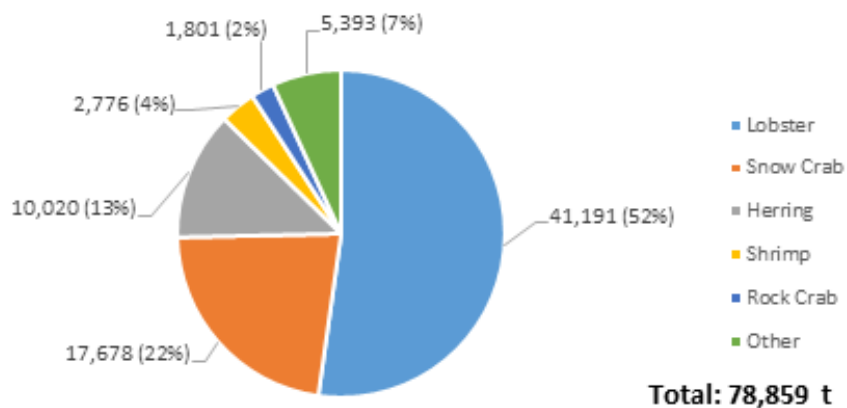
**FIGURE 19: REPORTED COMMERCIAL LANDED VALUES (\$M), BY GROUND FISH SPECIES, GULF REGION, 2012-2021p**



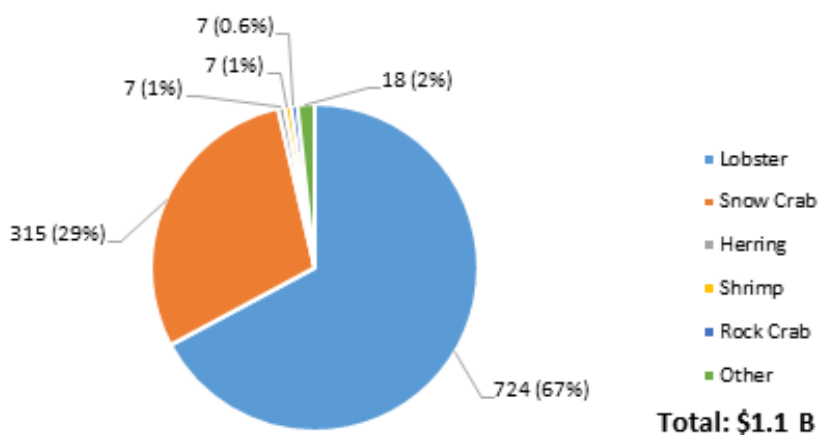
In 2021p, the top three most important species landed in terms of volume in the Gulf Region were: lobster with 41,191 metric tonnes, representing 52% of total regional landings; snow crab with 17,678 metric tonnes, representing 22% of total regional landings; and herring with 10,020 metric tonnes, representing 13% of total regional landings. The corresponding landed values of these species in 2021p were: lobster with \$724 million representing, 67% of total regional landed value; snow crab with \$315 million, representing 29% of total

regional landed value; and herring with \$7 million, representing 1% of total regional landed value. The species breakdowns of the Gulf Region’s reported landings and landed values in 2021p are illustrated in Figures 20 and 21.

**FIGURE 20: REPORTED COMMERCIAL LANDED VOLUMES (t), BY SPECIES, GULF REGION, 2021p**



**FIGURE 21: REPORTED COMMERCIAL LANDED VALUES (\$M), BY SPECIES, GULF REGION, 2021p**

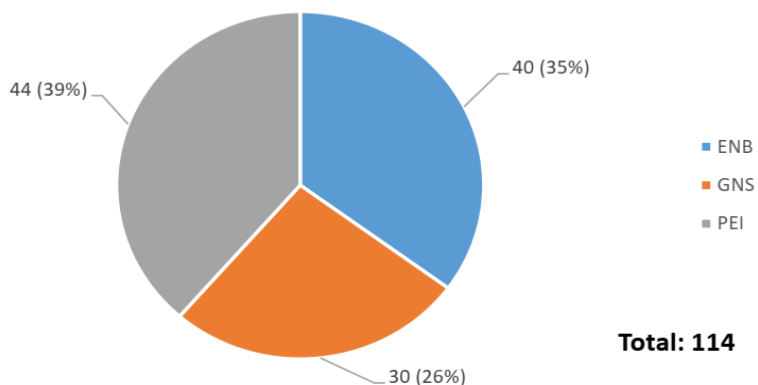


## SMALL CRAFT HARBOURS IN THE GULF REGION

There are 114 small craft harbours in the Gulf Region, representing 12% of the national SCH network of harbours (114/946)<sup>13</sup>. The day-to-day operations at most of these harbours are managed by 111 not-for-profit Harbour Authorities in the Gulf Region. The area breakdown of the Gulf Region’s number of small craft harbours is presented in Figure 22.

**There are 114 small craft harbours in the Gulf Region, representing 12% of the national SCH network of harbours (114/946).**

**FIGURE 22: SMALL CRAFT HARBOURS IN THE GULF REGION, BY AREA, 2021**



<sup>13</sup> <https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/sch-ppb/aboutsch-aproposppb/index-eng.html>

## PARTICIPANTS IN THE GULF REGION<sup>14</sup>

In 2021, there were 11,959 total participants in the commercial fishing industry within the Gulf Region. Specifically, there were 2,915 independent core and full-time fish harvesters, 1,974 coastal fish harvesters, 7,013 crew members and 57 other fish harvesters. The Eastern New Brunswick area accounted for approximately 40% of the regional total of commercial fish harvesters, followed by Prince Edward Island with 39%, and the Gulf Nova Scotia area with 21%. There were 3,877 registered vessels in the Gulf Region in 2021 with the Eastern New Brunswick area accounting for 47% of the regional total. The area breakdowns of the Gulf Region’s number of commercial fish harvesters by category in 2021 are presented in Table 8 and Figure 23. The area breakdown of the Gulf Region’s number of registered vessels in 2021 is presented in Figure 24.

**TABLE 8: COMMERCIAL FISH HARVESTERS AND REGISTERED VESSELS BY AREA, GULF REGION, 2021**

Area	Number of Commercial Fish Harvesters in 2021					Number of Registered Vessels in 2021
	Independent Core <sup>1</sup> and Full Time <sup>2</sup>	Coastal <sup>3</sup>	Crew <sup>4</sup>	Other <sup>5</sup>	Total (% of Total)	
ENB	1,054	740	3,011	31	4,836 (40%)	1,816
GNS	604	127	1,743	16	2,490 (21%)	740
PEI	1,257	1,107	2,259	10	4,633 (39%)	1,321
<b>Gulf Region Total</b>	<b>2,915</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>7,013</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>11,959 (100%)</b>	<b>3,877</b>

1. Independent Core: fish harvesters holding key inshore license(s).
2. Full Time: fish harvesters who hold either a mid-shore or an offshore license.
3. Coastal: fish harvesters who are not head of a core enterprise and who hold at least one key commercial coastal (non-vessel-based) license.
4. Crew: registered individuals participating in the commercial fishery who do not hold any licenses.
5. Other:
  - i. Core: the category assigned to the estate of a licence holder who is deceased but still holds key inshore licences;
  - ii. Non-core: the category assigned to a fish harvester holding inshore licence(s) and who does not meet the criteria to be assigned the Independent Core or Core categories; and
  - iii. Estuarial: the category assigned to a licence holder who holds only non-key commercial coastal licences.

<sup>14</sup> Data for this sub-section was accessed from the Gulf Region’s regional licensing database in March 2023.



FIGURE 23: COMMERCIAL FISH HARVESTERS BY CATEGORY, GULF REGION, 2021

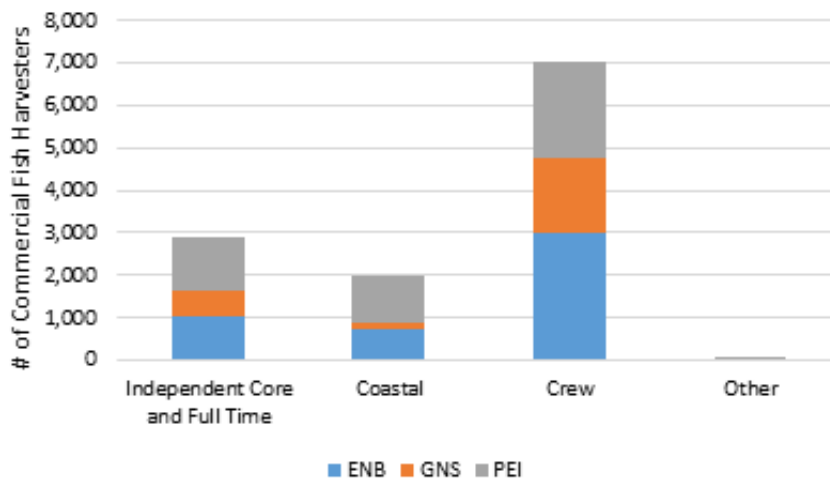
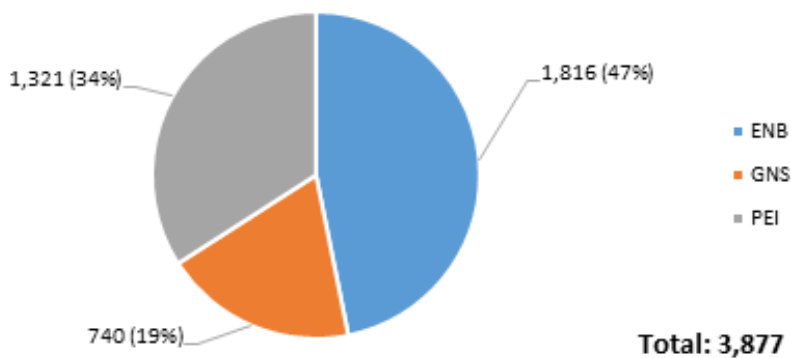


FIGURE 24: NUMBER OF REGISTERED VESSELS BY AREA, GULF REGION, 2021

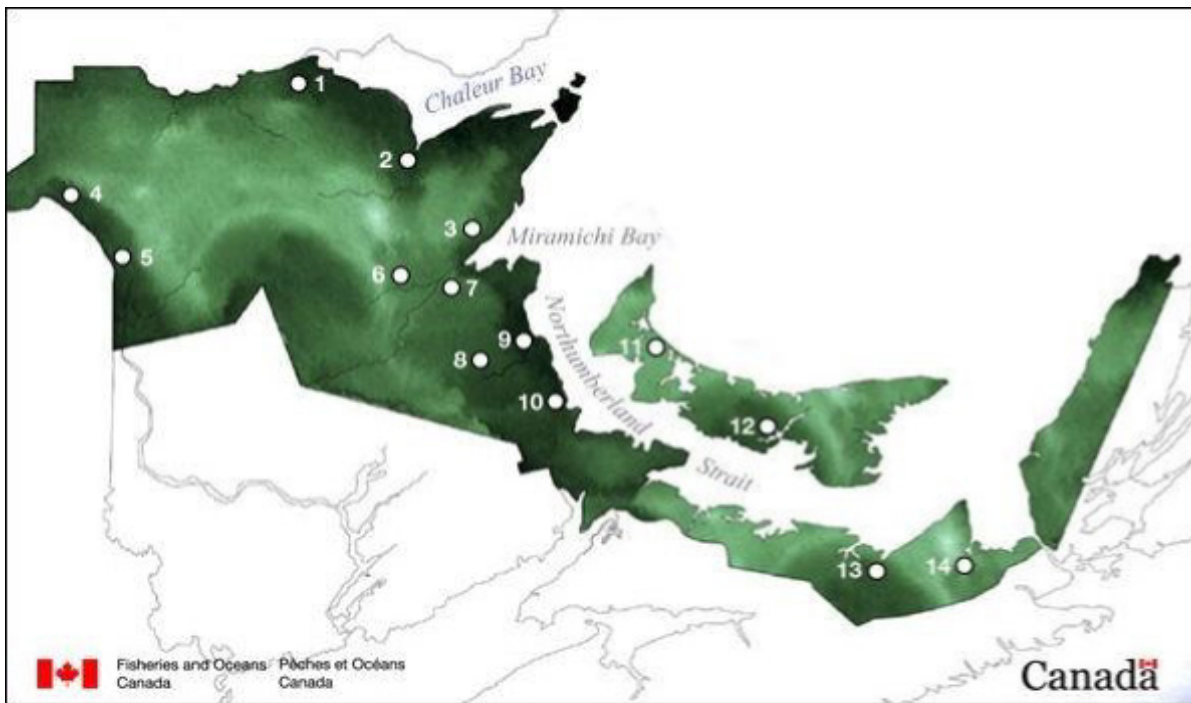


## SECTION 2.2 – COMMERCIAL COMMUNAL FISHING<sup>15</sup>

The Supreme Court of Canada's September 17, 1999 decision in the Marshall case affirmed a treaty right to hunt, fish and gather in pursuit of a 'moderate livelihood', arising out of the Peace and Friendship Treaties of 1760 and 1761. Since the landmark 1999 decision, Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) has launched several programs in response, beginning with the *Marshall Response Initiative*, which provided these First Nation communities with licenses, vessels and gear in order to increase and diversify their participation in the commercial fisheries and contribute to the pursuit of a moderate livelihood for First Nations members.

Within the Gulf Region, there are 14 First Nations and two Native Councils (the New Brunswick Aboriginal Peoples Council and the Native Council of Prince Edward Island) that have fishing access in the Southern Gulf of St- Lawrence. The map of the First Nations located within the Gulf Region is illustrated in Figure 25.

**FIGURE 25: MAP OF THE FIRST NATIONS LOCATED WITHIN THE GULF REGION**



1. Eel River Bar, NB; 2. Pabineau, NB; 3. Esgenoôpetitj (Burnt Church), NB; 4. Madawaska Maliseet, NB;
5. Tobique, NB; 6. Metepenagiag (Red Bank), NB; 7. Eel Ground, NB; 8. Elsipogtog (Big Cove), NB;
9. Indian Island, NB; 10. Bouctouche, NB; 11. Lennox Island, PEI; 12. Abegweit, PEI; 13. Pictou Landing, NS; and
14. Paq'tnkek, NS.

<sup>15</sup> Data for this section was accessed from the Gulf Region's regional licensing database on February 15, 2022.

In 2021, 1,585 commercial communal fishing licenses were issued in the Gulf Region. A species breakdown of the commercial communal licenses issued in the Gulf Region in 2021 is presented in Table 9.

**TABLE 9: COMMERCIAL COMMUNAL LICENSES ISSUED BY SPECIES, GULF REGION, 2021**

Species	Number of Licenses
Alewife/Gaspereau	29
American Oyster	133
Bluefin Tuna	68
Clam	194
Eel	157
Groundfish	94
Herring	153
Lobster	234
Mackerel	192
Mussel	35
Rock Crab	43
Scallop	44
Smelt	86
Snow Crab	28
Other	95
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,585</b>

Note: Commercial communal landings have been included in all the data, figures and calculations presented in Section 2.1 of this report.

## SECTION 2.3 – EXPORTS FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES<sup>16</sup>

### SITUATING THE MARITIME PROVINCES IN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE

Export data is only available on a provincial basis. Therefore, this report presents exports for the Maritime Provinces (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island) and cannot distinguish DFO's Gulf and Maritimes Regions as separate entities. A 10-year historical analysis from 2012 to 2021p shows that the contribution of the Maritime Provinces to the total volume of national fish and seafood exports has seen steady growth over the time series, representing 40% of the national average in 2012 and 50% in 2021p. In terms of landed value, the Maritime Provinces' share of the total national export value increased from 49% at the beginning of the time series to 58% in 2021p. The distribution of the volume and value of Canada's reported exports from 2012 to 2021p is illustrated in Figures 26 and 27.

**This report presents exports for the Maritime Provinces (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island) and cannot distinguish DFO's Gulf and Maritimes Regions as separate entities.**



LOBSTER FISHING CRATES AT ABOITEAU WHARF

<sup>16</sup> Data for this section was accessed from the national domestic exports of selected commodities database in February 2023.

FIGURE 26: FISH AND SEAFOOD EXPORT VOLUMES (t), IN CANADA, 2012-2021p

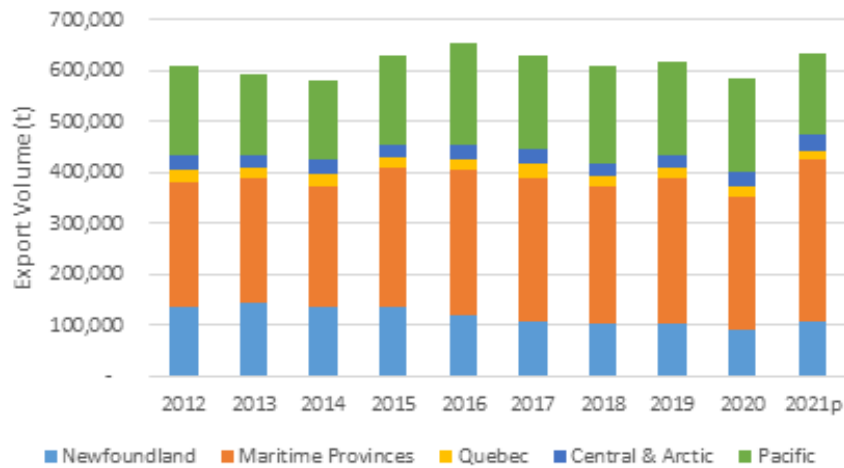
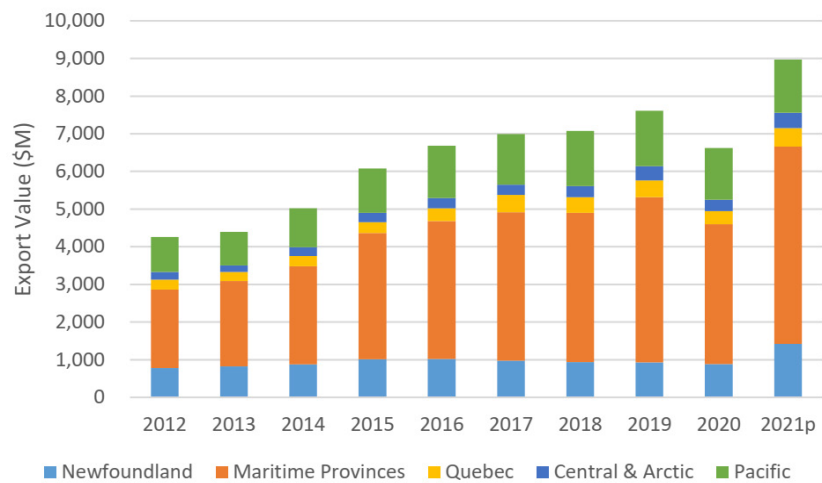
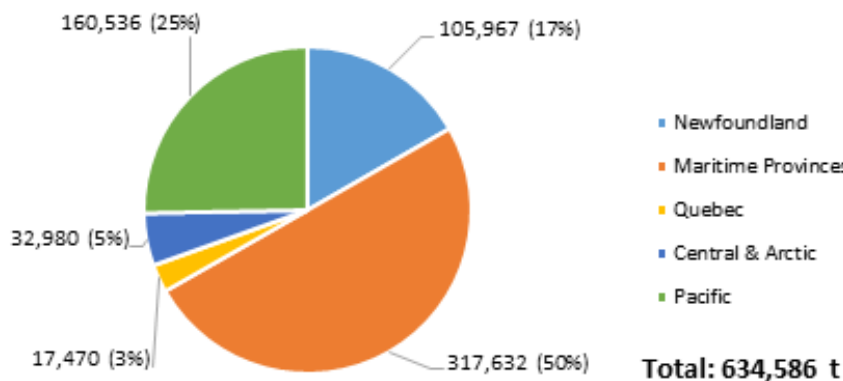


FIGURE 27: FISH AND SEAFOOD EXPORT VALUES (\$M), IN CANADA, 2012-2021p

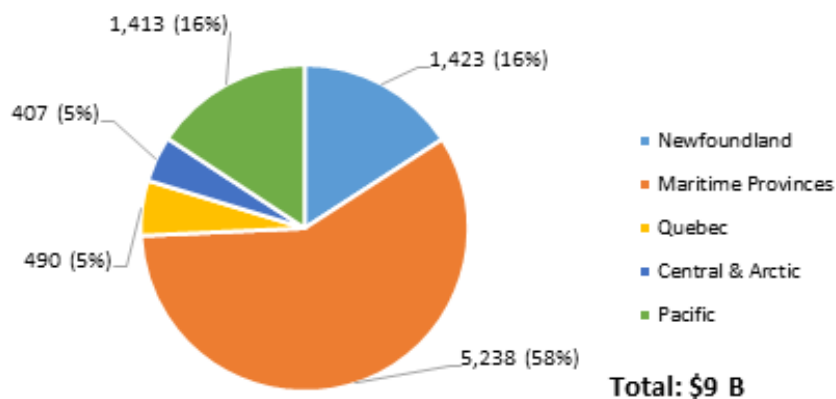


In 2021p, Canadian fish and seafood exports totaled 634,586 metric tonnes and had a corresponding value of nearly \$9 billion. The Maritime Provinces contributed 317,632 metric tonnes of fish and seafood exports which represented more than \$5.2 billion in 2021p. The distribution of Canada’s fish and seafood exports in 2021p is illustrated in Figures 28 and 29.

**FIGURE 28: FISH AND SEAFOOD EXPORT VOLUMES (t), BY REGION, 2021p**

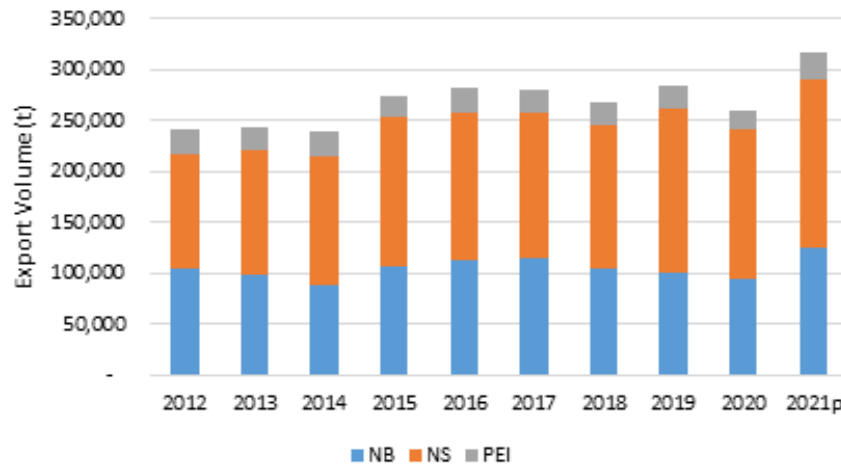


**FIGURE 29: FISH AND SEAFOOD EXPORT VALUES (\$M), BY REGION, 2021p**

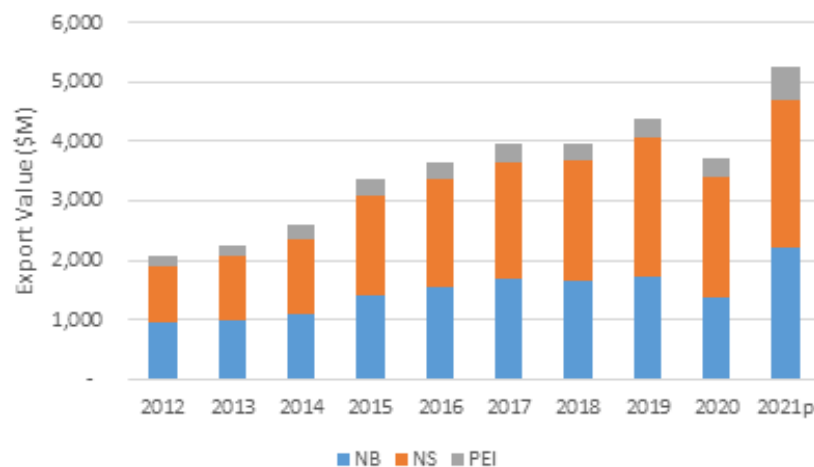


A 10-year historical analysis from 2012 to 2021p illustrates that the Maritime Provinces’ annual fish and seafood exports have increased by over 76,000 metric tonnes during the time series. Moreover, the Maritime Provinces’ annual fish and seafood export value has more than doubled from approximately \$2.1 billion at the beginning of the time series to \$5.2 billion in 2021p. The provincial breakdowns of the Maritime Provinces’ annual fish and seafood export volumes and values from 2012 to 2021p are illustrated in Figures 30 and 31.

**FIGURE 30: FISH AND SEAFOOD EXPORT VOLUMES (t), MARITIME PROVINCES, 2012-2021p**

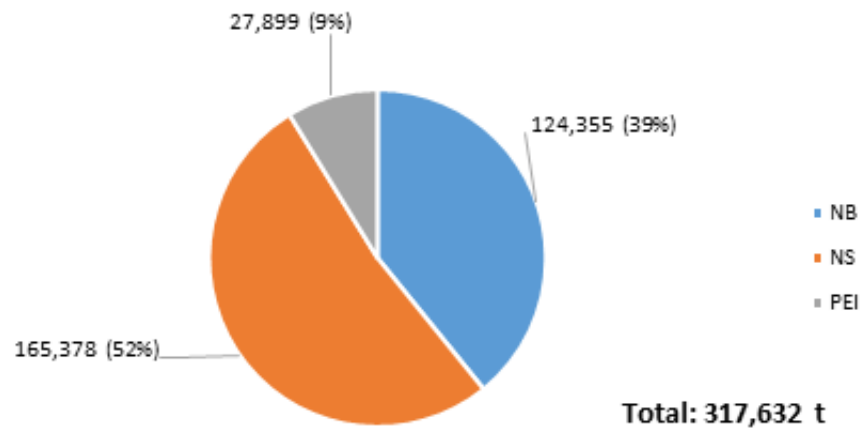


**FIGURE 31: FISH AND SEAFOOD EXPORT VALUES (\$M), MARITIME PROVINCES, 2012-2021p**

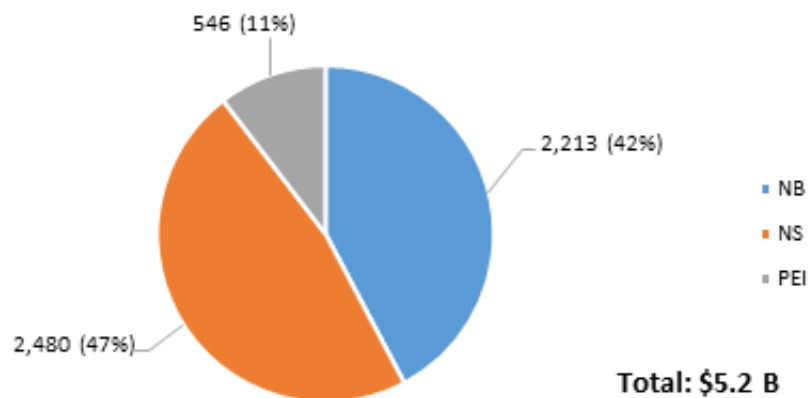


In 2021p, the volume of the Maritime Provinces' fish and seafood exports totaled 317,632 metric tonnes with a corresponding value over \$5.2 billion. The province of Nova Scotia contributed the most with 165,378 metric tonnes of fish and seafood exports representing nearly \$2.5 billion in 2021p. The provincial breakdowns of the Maritime Provinces' fish and seafood exports in 2021p are illustrated in Figures 32 and 33.

**FIGURE 32: FISH AND SEAFOOD EXPORT VOLUMES (t), BY MARITIME PROVINCE, 2021p**

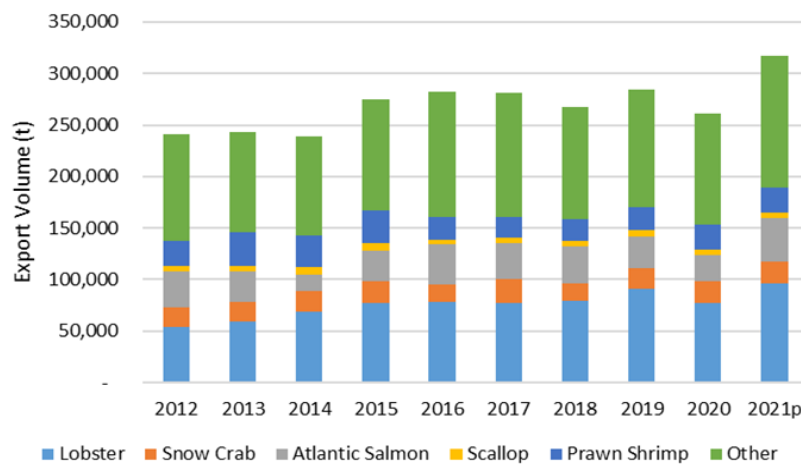


**FIGURE 33: FISH AND SEAFOOD EXPORT VALUES (\$M), BY MARITIME PROVINCE, 2021p**

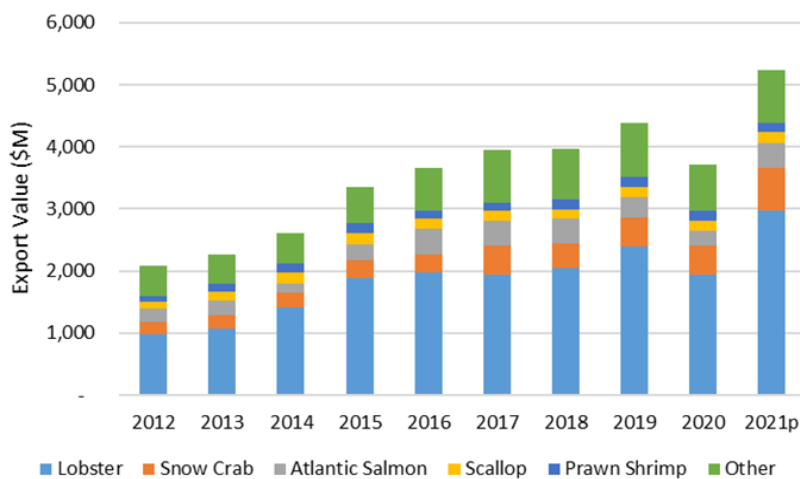


A 10-year historical analysis from 2012 to 2021p identifies the top five species in terms of exported value as: lobster, snow crab, Atlantic salmon, scallops, and prawn shrimp. During this time period there was a substantial increase in both the volume and value of lobster exports from the Maritime Provinces. In fact, in 2021p, lobster accounted for 30% of the Maritime Provinces’ fish and seafood export volume and represented 57% of the total export value. The species breakdowns of the Maritime Provinces’ fish and seafood export volumes and values from 2012 to 2021p are illustrated in Figures 34 and 35.

**FIGURE 34: FISH AND SEAFOOD EXPORT VOLUMES (t), BY SPECIES, MARITIME PROVINCES, 2012-2021p**

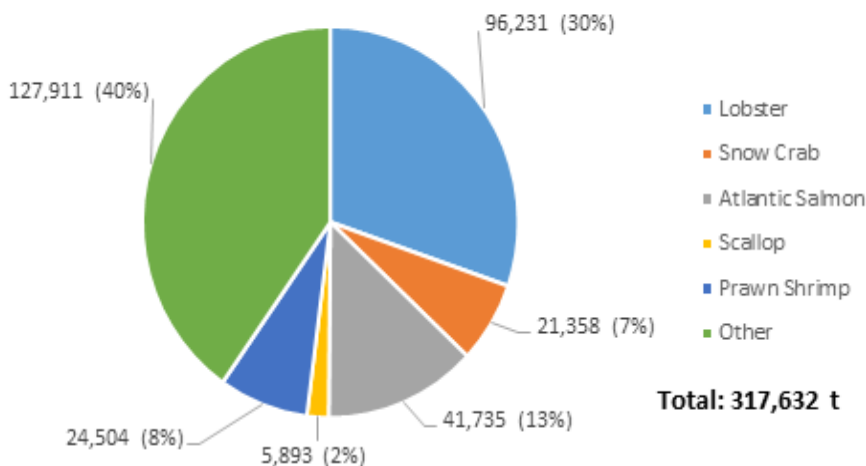


**FIGURE 35: FISH AND SEAFOOD EXPORT VALUES (\$M), BY SPECIES, MARITIME PROVINCES, 2012-2021p**

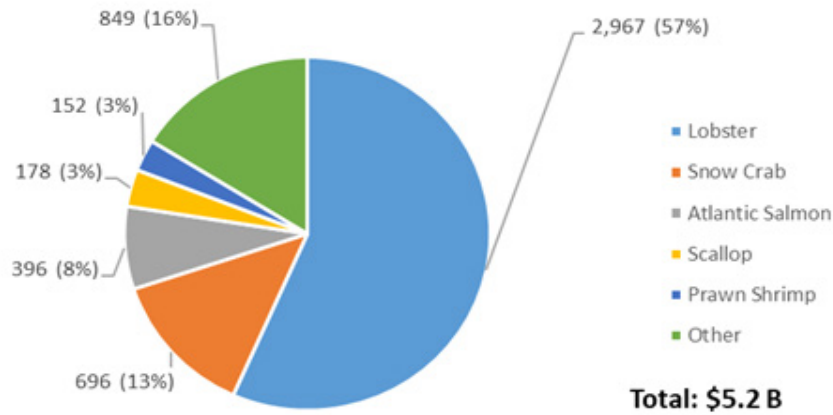


In 2021p, the volume of top three most important species exported from the Maritime Provinces, which were selected based on the highest exported value, were: lobster with 96,231 metric tonnes, representing 30% of total export volume; snow crab with 21,358 metric tonnes, representing 7% of export volume; and Atlantic salmon with 41,735 metric tonnes, representing 13% of the export volume. In 2021p, the respective values of the top three species exported from the Maritime Provinces were: lobster with nearly \$3 billion, representing 57% of total export value; snow crab with \$696 million, representing 13% of total export value; and Atlantic salmon with \$396 million, representing 8% of total export value. The species breakdowns of the Maritime Provinces’ fish and seafood export volumes and values in 2021p are illustrated in Figures 36 and 37.

**FIGURE 36: FISH AND SEAFOOD EXPORT VOLUMES (t), BY SPECIES, MARITIME PROVINCES, 2021p**

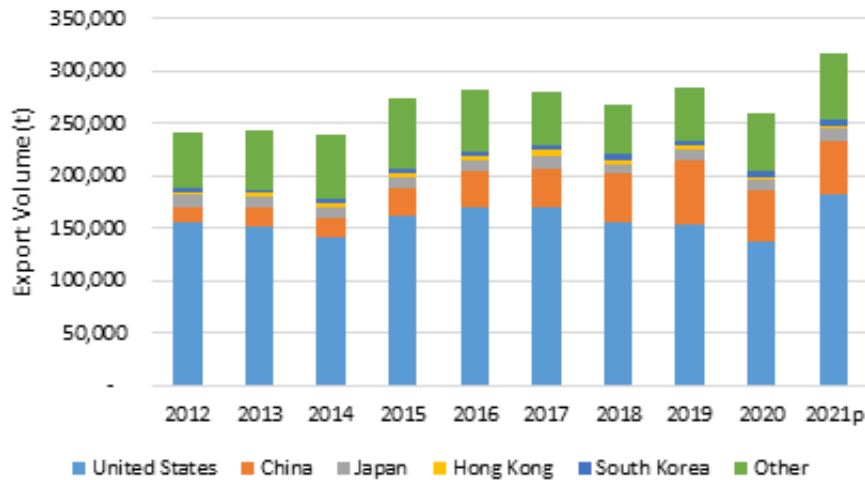


**FIGURE 37: FISH AND SEAFOOD EXPORT VALUES (\$M), BY SPECIES, MARITIME PROVINCES, 2021p**

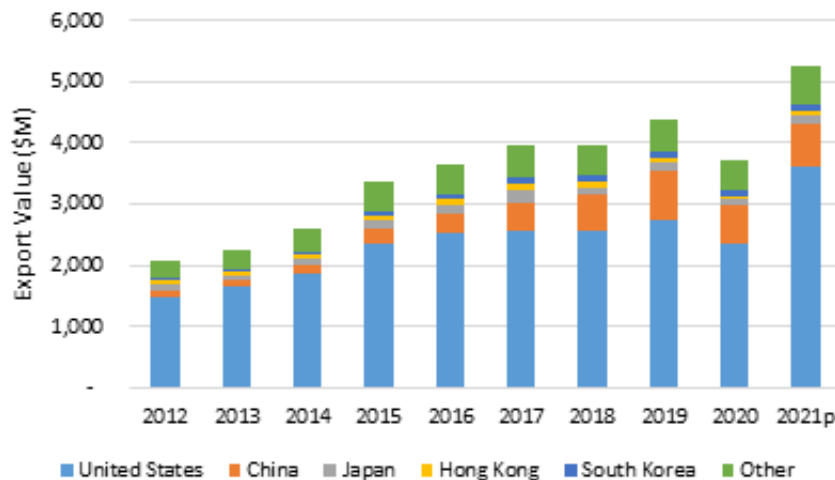


A 10-year historical analysis from 2012 to 2021p demonstrates that the United States is a significant export destination for fish and seafood products from the Maritime Provinces accounting for 68% of annual total exported value, on average, during this period. However, over the time series its proportion of the market share in terms of exported volume has decreased from 64% in 2012 to 57% in 2021p. China accounts for the second largest export value from the Maritime Provinces and its share has grown from 5% in 2012 to 13% in 2021p. The export volume of fish and seafood products to China has also increased during this period, accounting for 16% of total export value in 2021p, up from 6% in 2012. The breakdowns of the Maritime Provinces’ volumes and values of exports by destination country from 2012 to 2021p was selected based on the highest exported value and are illustrated in Figures 38 and 39.

**FIGURE 38: FISH AND SEAFOOD EXPORT VOLUMES (t) FROM MARITIME PROVINCES, BY DESTINATION COUNTRY, 2012-2021p**

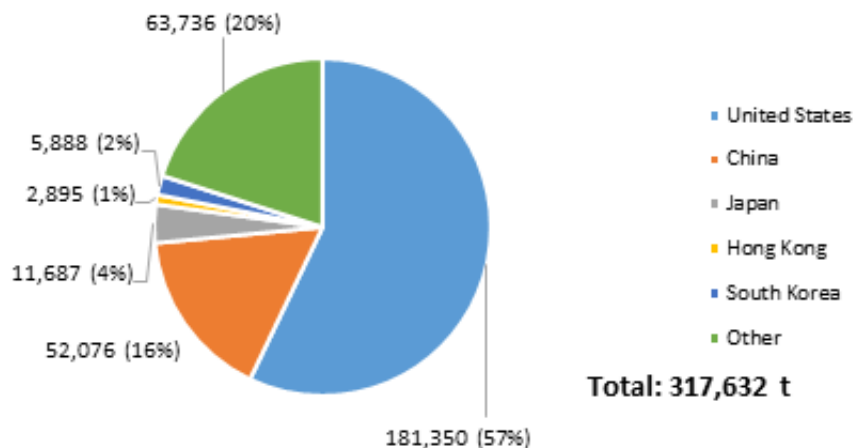


**FIGURE 39: FISH AND SEAFOOD EXPORT VALUES (\$M) FROM MARITIME PROVINCES, BY DESTINATION COUNTRY, 2012-2021p**

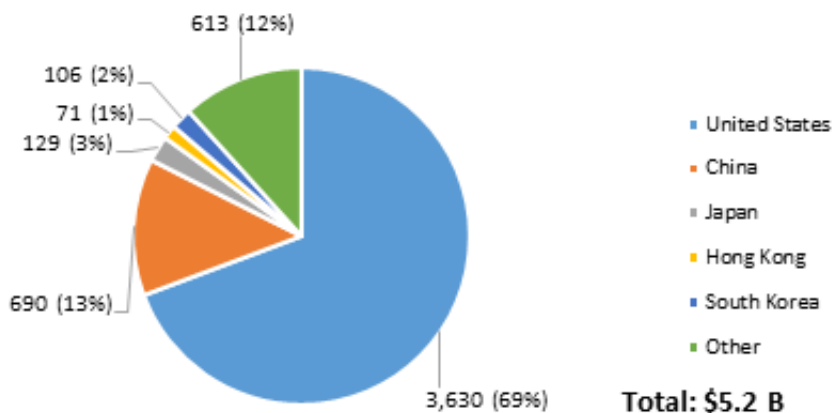


In 2021p, the top three most important export destination countries, which were selected based on the highest exported value from the Maritime Provinces were: United States with 181,350 metric tonnes, representing 57% of total export volume; China with 52,076 metric tonnes, representing 16% of total export volume; and Japan with 11,687 metric tonnes, representing 4% of total export volume. In 2021p, the associated export values of the top three most important destination countries from the Maritime Provinces were: United States with \$3.6 billion; representing 69% of total export value, China with \$690 million, representing 13% of total export value; and Japan with \$129 million, representing 3% of total export value. The destination country breakdowns of the Maritime Provinces' fish and seafood export volumes and values in 2021p are illustrated in Figures 40 and 41.

**FIGURE 40: FISH AND SEAFOOD EXPORT VOLUMES (t) FROM MARITIME PROVINCES, BY DESTINATION COUNTRY, 2021p**



**FIGURE 41: FISH AND SEAFOOD EXPORT VALUES (\$M) FROM MARITIME PROVINCES, BY DESTINATION COUNTRY, 2021p**



## SECTION 3 – AQUACULTURE

### SECTION 3.1 – COLLABORATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES<sup>17</sup>

DFO is the federal lead in ensuring that aquaculture is managed sustainably across the country under the *Fisheries Act*, including where the provincial government has a lead leasing or licensing role. The Department has a regulatory role in protecting the environment and supporting the sector's economic prosperity. To do so, DFO creates the necessary conditions for sustainable aquaculture to occur in a way that is informed by science, guided by a [vision and mandate](#), [respects the environment](#), and benefits Canadians. Aquaculture makes a significant contribution to Canada's economic prosperity by providing jobs, [revitalizing communities](#), and increasing [production](#) and exports. DFO supports aquaculture's sustainable development by ensuring that an efficient regulatory framework under the *Fisheries Act* is in place to govern and protect public interest while streamlining the number of regulatory authorizations required from industry.

#### DFO'S REGULATORY ROLE IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA

DFO manages the sustainability of both aquaculture and wild capture fisheries under the *Fisheries Act* in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The [Aquaculture Activities Regulations](#) clarify conditions under which aquaculture operators may treat their fish for disease and parasites, as well as deposit organic matter, and manage their facilities under sections 35 and 36 of the *Fisheries Act*. The Regulations also impose public reporting on the environmental performance of the sector as well as specific environmental monitoring and sampling requirements.

Aquaculture activities must also comply with the [Management of Contaminated Fisheries Regulations](#), the [Species at Risk Act](#) (SARA), and other federal acts and regulations. These acts and regulations provide a legal framework consistent with DFO's mandate to sustainably manage fisheries and aquaculture and to protect ocean and freshwater resources.

The New Brunswick and Nova Scotia provincial governments are responsible for licensing and leasing aquaculture sites.

#### DFO'S REGULATORY ROLE IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

In Prince Edward Island, DFO has been delegated responsible for the administration of aquaculture leasing as described in the Canada-Prince Edward Island Memorandum of Understanding for Commercial Aquaculture Development (MoU). The MoU was originally signed in in 1928 and renewed in 1987.

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/aquaculture/management-gestion/roles-dfo-mpo-eng.htm>

A management and funding framework for aquaculture leasing on Prince Edward Island was established in 1999. Per the framework, aquaculture leasing on Prince Edward Island is jointly managed and funded by DFO, the Government of Prince Edward Island and industry.

Industry contributes to the policy that governs the sector through their involvement on the Prince Edward Island Shellfish Aquaculture Management Advisory Committee, where aspects of the Prince Edward Island Shellfish Aquaculture Leasing Policy are discussed. Lease and administration fees contribute 40% of the base program funding.

## SECTION 3.2 – NUMBER OF AQUACULTURE SITES IN THE GULF REGION

There are currently 2,055 aquaculture sites within the boundaries of the Gulf Region<sup>18</sup>. The predominate form of aquaculture in the Gulf Region is marine shellfish. The area breakdown of the Gulf Region’s aquaculture sites is presented in Table 10.

**There are currently 2,055 aquaculture sites within the boundaries of the Gulf Region.**

**TABLE 10: GULF REGION’S AQUACULTURE SITES BY AREA, 2021**

Area	Marine Shellfish	%	Inland Facilities	%	Total	%
ENB <sup>19</sup>	487	95%	27	5%	514	25%
GNS <sup>20</sup>	49	86%	8	14%	57	3%
PEI <sup>21</sup>	1,475	99%	9	1%	1,484	72%
<b>Gulf Region Total</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2,055</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>18</sup> Aquaculture sites and maps (dfo-mpo.gc.ca)

<sup>19</sup> Data provided by the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries (2023)

<sup>20</sup> Data provided by the Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture – Nova Scotia (2023)

<sup>21</sup> Data provided by the Prince Edward Island Department of Fisheries and Oceans Area Office (2023)

## SECTION 3.3 – PRODUCTION QUANTITIES AND VALUE FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES<sup>22</sup>

Aquaculture production quantities and value data is only available on a provincial basis. Therefore, this report presents data for the Maritime Provinces (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island) and cannot distinguish DFO's Gulf and Maritimes Regions as separate entities. However, it is important to note that the primary form of aquaculture in the Gulf Region is marine shellfish and there are very few finfish aquaculture operations within the boundaries of the Gulf Region. As such, most of the finfish aquaculture data pertains to the Maritimes Region.

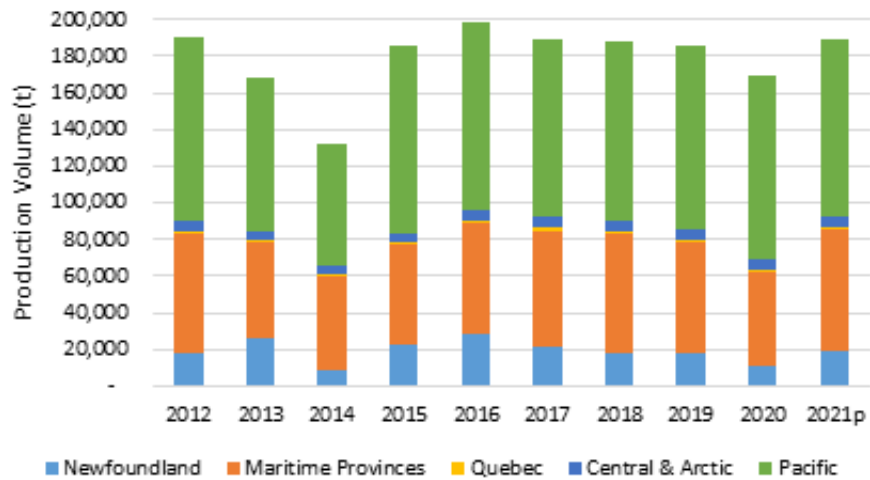
### SITUATING THE MARITIME PROVINCES IN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE

A 10-year historical analysis from 2012 to 2021p shows that the Maritime Provinces' contribution to the total volume of national finfish and shellfish aquaculture production has remained relatively constant over the time series, with an average proportion of 33%. In this same period, the Maritime Provinces' contribution to the total national aquaculture production value has remained relatively constant averaging 28% during the time series. The contribution of the Maritime Provinces to the total value of Canada's finfish and shellfish production peaked in 2018 at \$424 million, representing 30% of the overall market share. The distribution of the Canada's aquaculture production quantity and value from 2012 to 2021p is illustrated in Figures 42 and 43.

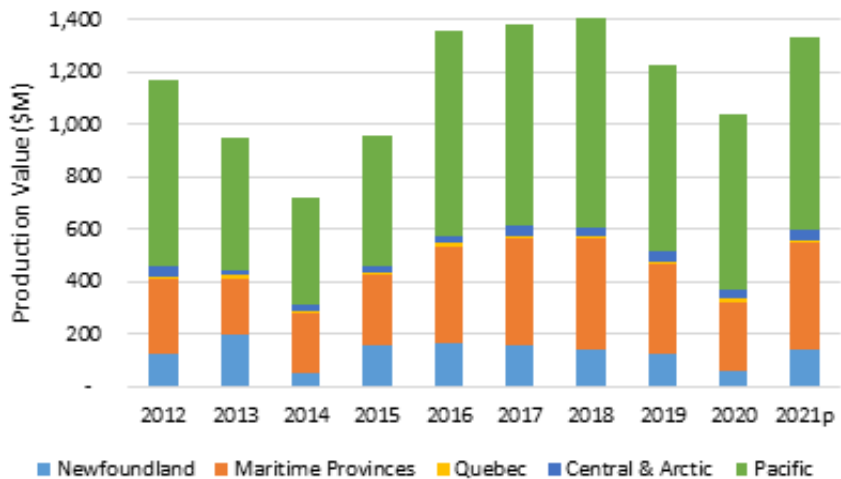
---

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/stats/aqua/aqua-prod-eng.htm>

**FIGURE 42: NATIONAL AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION VOLUMES (t), IN CANADA, 2012-2021p**

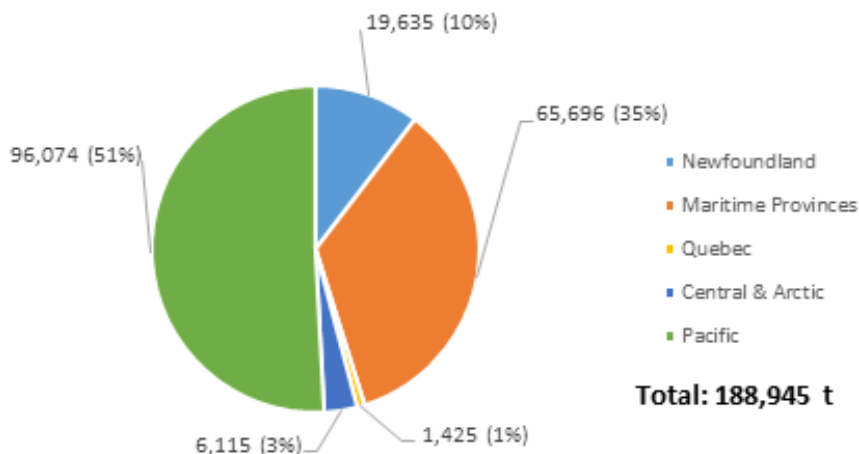


**FIGURE 43: NATIONAL AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION VALUES (\$M), IN CANADA, 2012-2021p**

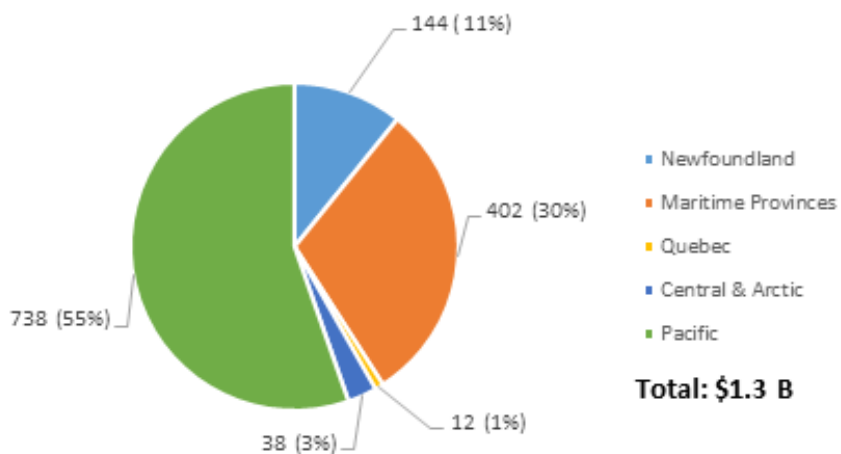


In 2021p, the Canadian seafood aquaculture volume was approximately 188,945 metric tonnes with a corresponding value of \$1.3 billion. The Maritime Provinces contributed significantly to this production with nearly 65,700 metric tonnes of seafood, worth close to \$402 million in 2021p. The distribution of Canadian seafood production in 2021p is illustrated in Figures 44 and 45.

**FIGURE 44: NATIONAL AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION VOLUMES (t), IN CANADA, 2021p**

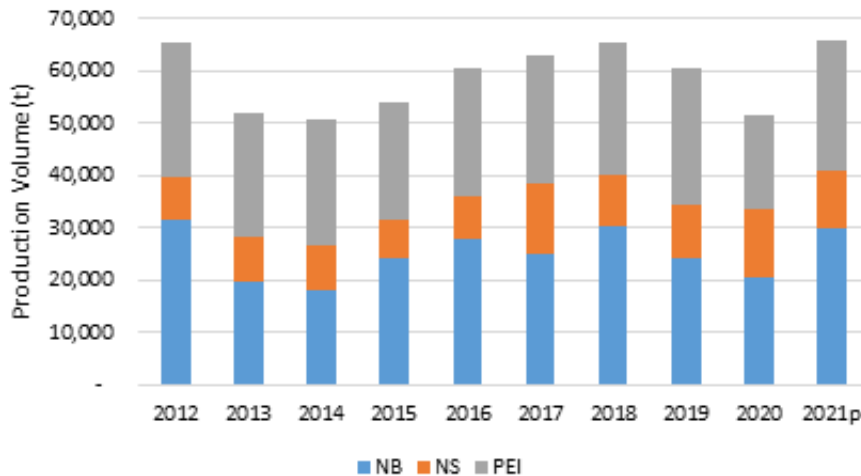


**FIGURE 45: NATIONAL AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION VALUES (\$M), IN CANADA, 2021p**

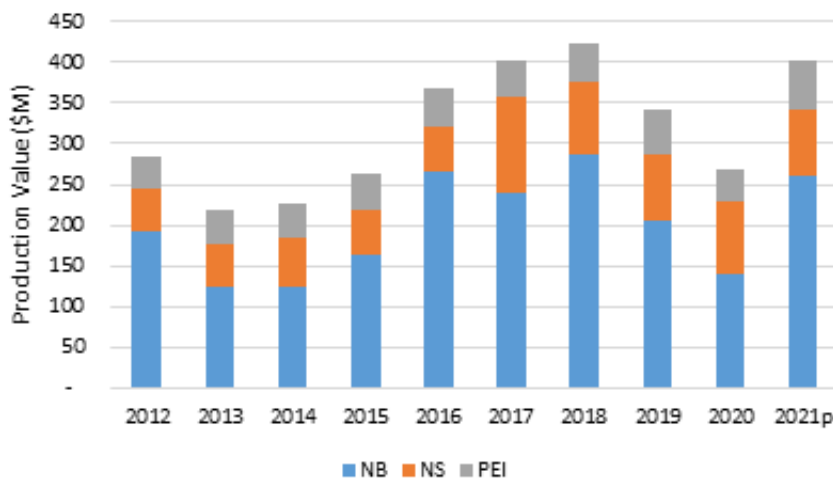


The provincial breakdowns of the Maritime Provinces’ annual aquaculture production and values from 2012 to 2021p are illustrated in Figures 46 and 47.

**FIGURE 46: AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION VOLUMES (t), MARITIME PROVINCES, 2012-2021p**

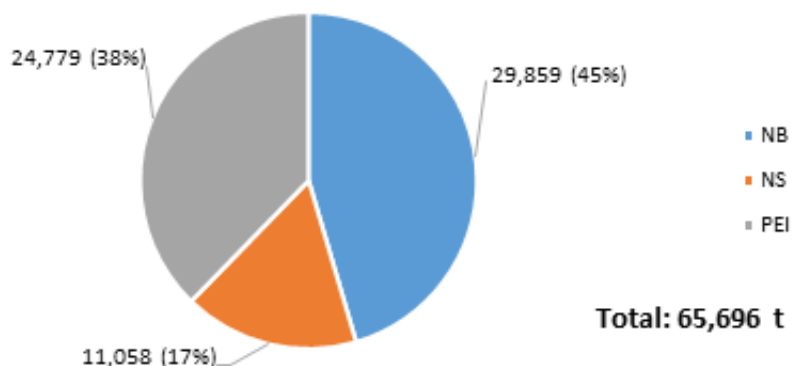


**FIGURE 47: AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION VALUES (\$M), MARITIME PROVINCES, 2012-2021p**

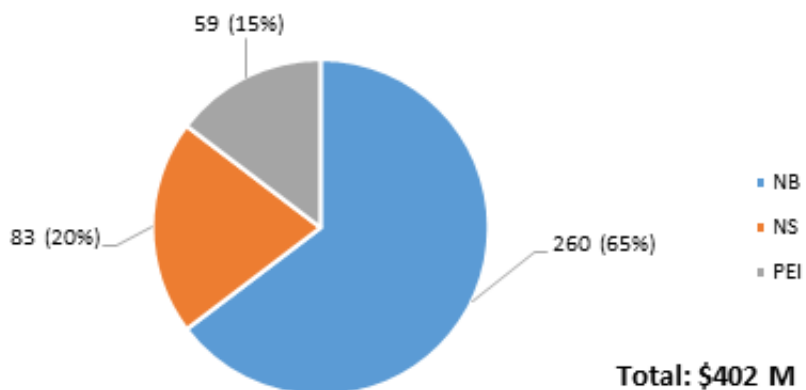


In 2021p, the Maritime Provinces' aquaculture production totaled approximately 65,700 metric tonnes with a corresponding value of nearly \$402 million. The provincial breakdowns of the Maritime Provinces' aquaculture production and values in 2021p are illustrated in Figures 48 and 49.

**FIGURE 48: AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION VOLUMES (t), BY MARITIME PROVINCE, 2021p**



**FIGURE 49: AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION VALUES (\$M), BY MARITIME PROVINCE, 2021p**



## AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION BY SPECIES IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES<sup>23</sup>

The Maritime Provinces are home to more than six different aquaculture species. The main species groups produced in the Maritime Provinces are: finfish and shellfish.

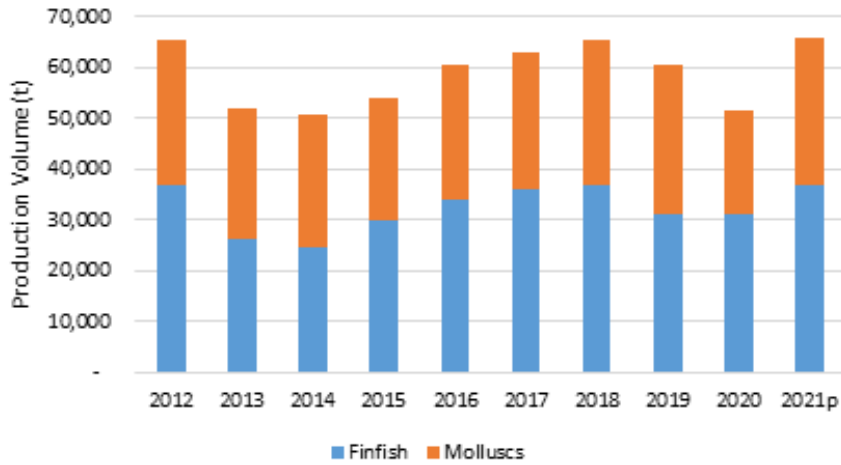
A 10-year historical analysis from 2012 to 2021p demonstrates that although the quantity of finfish and shellfish produced in the Maritime Provinces is similar, the value of the finfish produced is much higher. In fact, in 2021p the finfish species group accounted for 56% of the Maritime Provinces' aquaculture volume produced and 78% of its total production value. The species groups' breakdowns of the Maritime Provinces' aquaculture production and values from 2012 to 2021p are illustrated in Figures 50 and 51.

**The Maritime Provinces are home to more than six different aquaculture species. The main species groups produced in the Maritime Provinces are: finfish and shellfish.**

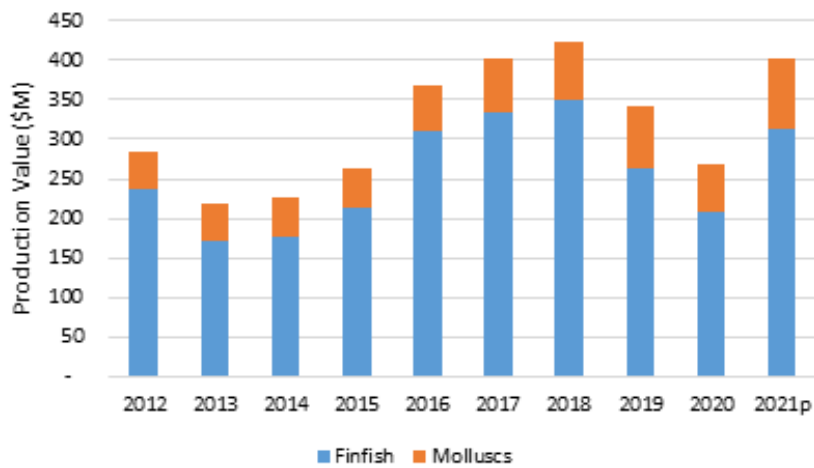
---

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/stats/aqua/aqua-prod-eng.htm>

**FIGURE 50: AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION VOLUMES (t), BY SPECIES GROUP, MARITIME PROVINCES, 2012-2021p**

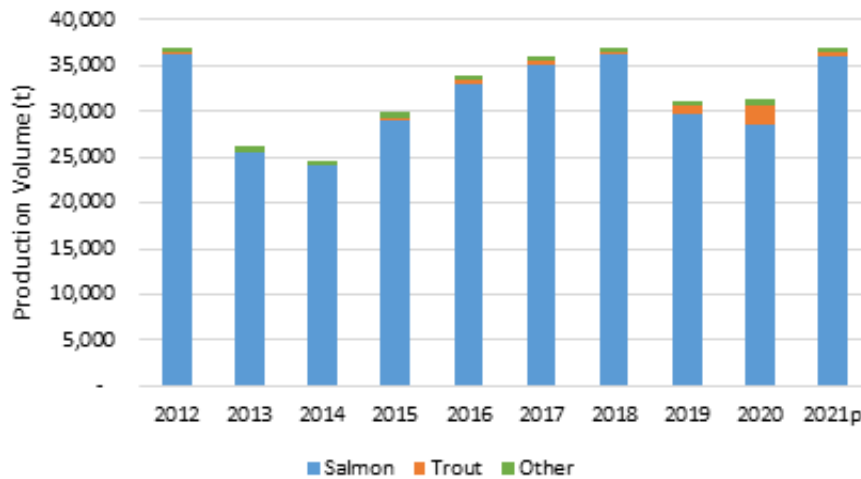


**FIGURE 51: AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION VALUES (\$M), BY SPECIES GROUP, MARITIME PROVINCES, 2012-2021p**

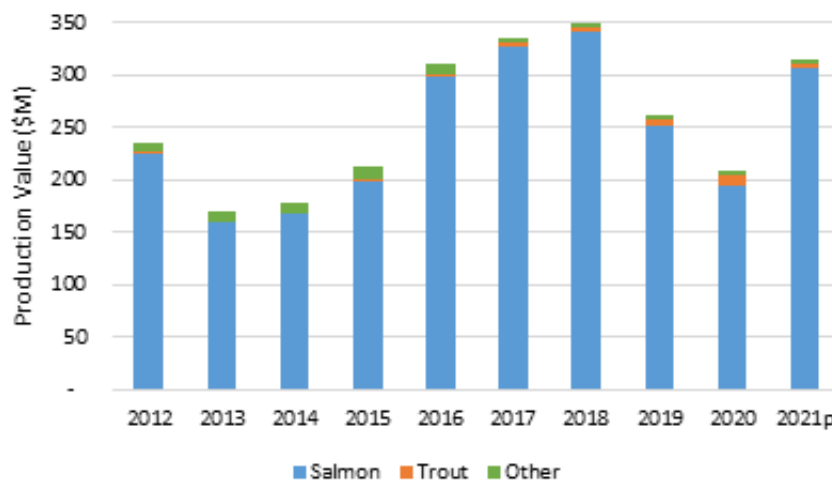


Species-specific aquaculture production volume and value information for both finfish and molluscs produced in the Maritime Provinces from 2012 to 2021p is presented in Figures 52 to 55.

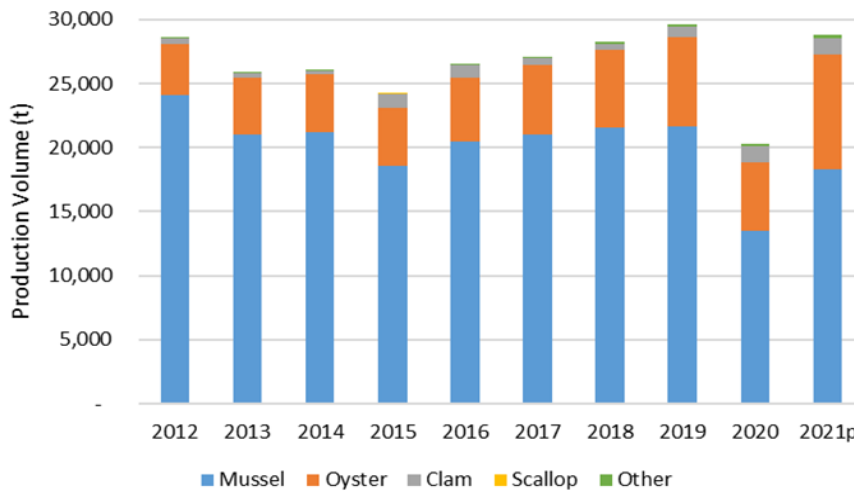
**FIGURE 52: AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION VOLUMES (t) OF FINFISH, MARITIME PROVINCES, 2012-2021p**



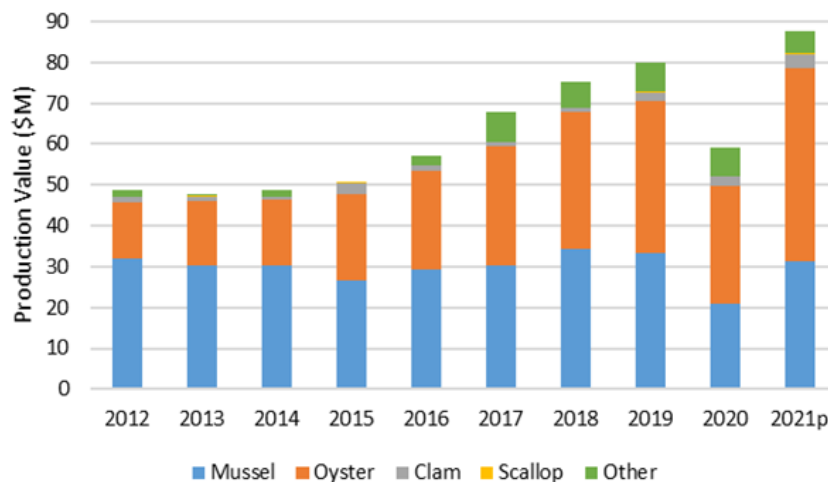
**FIGURE 53: AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION VALUES (\$M) OF FINFISH, MARITIME PROVINCES, 2012-2021p**



**FIGURE 54: AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION VOLUMES (t) OF MOLLUSCS, MARITIME PROVINCES, 2012-2021p**



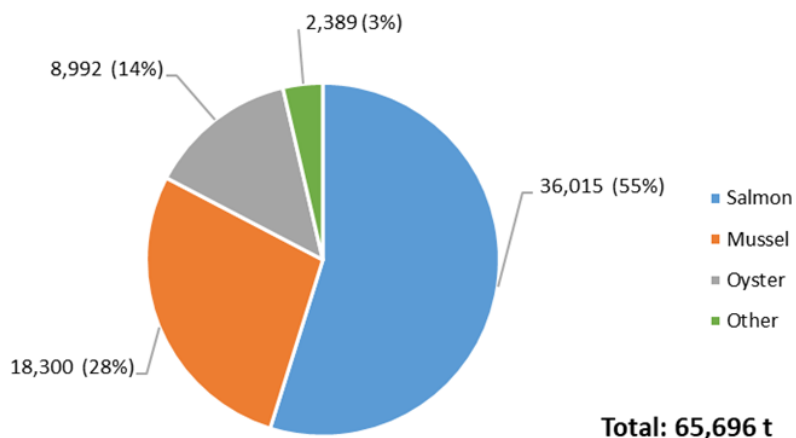
**FIGURE 55: AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION VALUES (\$M) OF MOLLUSCS, MARITIME PROVINCES, 2012-2021p**



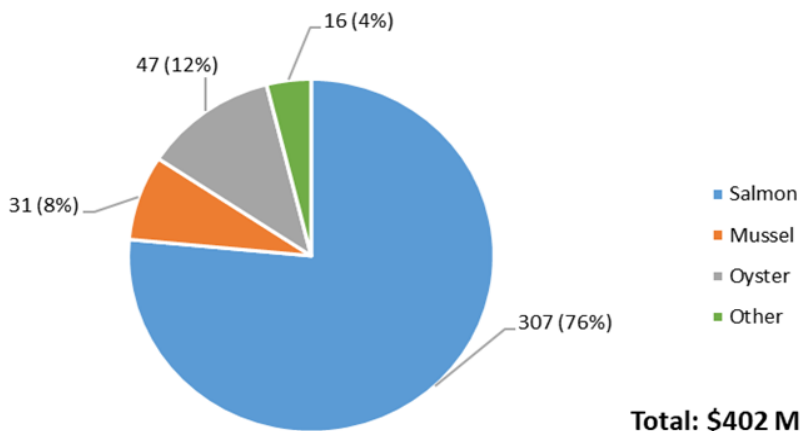
In 2021p, the volume of the top three most important species produced, selected based on the highest production value from the Maritime Provinces were: salmon with 36,015 metric tonnes, representing 55% of total production volume; mussels with 18,300 metric tonnes, representing 28% of total production volume; and oysters with 8,992 metric tonnes, representing 14% of total production volume. The corresponding value of the top three most important species produced from the Maritime Provinces were: salmon with

\$307 million, representing 76% of total production value; oysters with \$47 million, representing 12% of total production value; and mussels with \$31 million, representing 8% of total export value. The species breakdowns of the Maritime Provinces’ aquaculture production volumes and values in 2021p are illustrated in Figures 56 and 57.

**FIGURE 56: AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION VOLUMES (t), BY SPECIES, MARITIME PROVINCES, 2021p**



**FIGURE 57: AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION VALUES (\$M), BY SPECIES, MARITIME PROVINCES, 2021p**



## SECTION 4 – SEAFOOD PROCESSING

Seafood processing data is only available on a provincial basis. Therefore, this report presents revenues<sup>24</sup> and direct jobs<sup>25</sup> for the Maritime Provinces (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island) and cannot distinguish DFO's Gulf and Maritimes Regions as separate entities.

### SITUATING THE MARITIME PROVINCES IN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE

A 10-year historical analysis from 2012 to 2021p shows that the revenue generated by the seafood processing industry in the Maritime Provinces relative to the total national seafood processing industry has increased from 49% at the beginning of the time series to 59% in 2021p. The Maritime Provinces' contribution to total Canadian seafood processing revenue peaked in 2021p at nearly \$2.2 billion, representing 59%. The distributions of reported revenues (2012 to 2021p) and direct jobs (2012 to 2020p) for Canada's seafood processing industry are shown in Figures 58 and 59.



SNOW CRAB PROCESSING IN GRAND-BARACHOIS

<sup>24</sup> Statistics Canada. [Table 36-10-0478-01 Supply and use tables, detail level, provincial and territorial](#)

<sup>25</sup> Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Economic Analysis, Marine Economic Study

FIGURE 58: SEAFOOD PROCESSING TOTAL REVENUES (\$M) IN CANADA, 2012-2021p

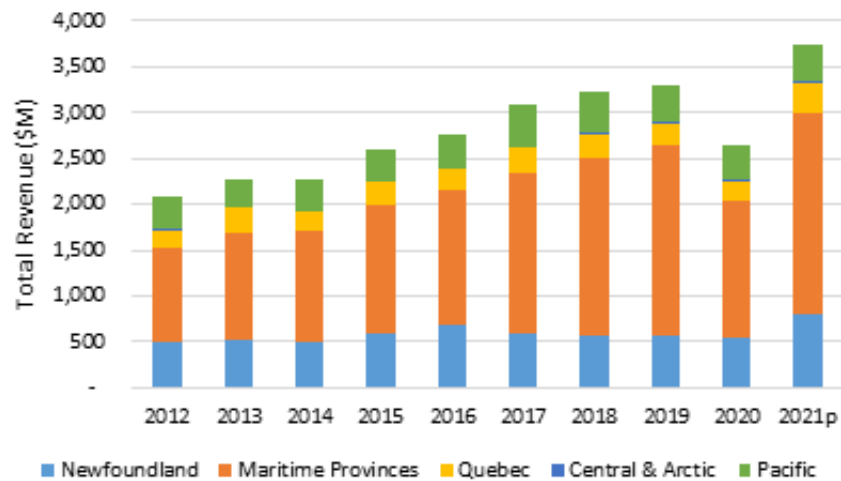
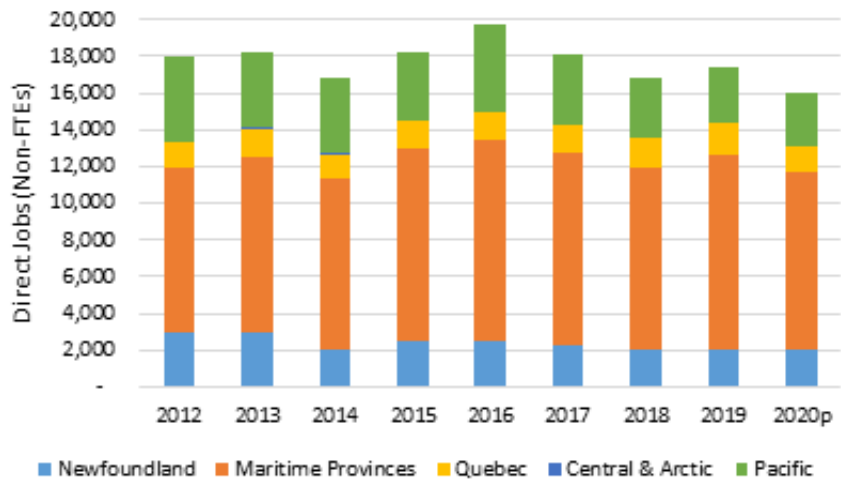
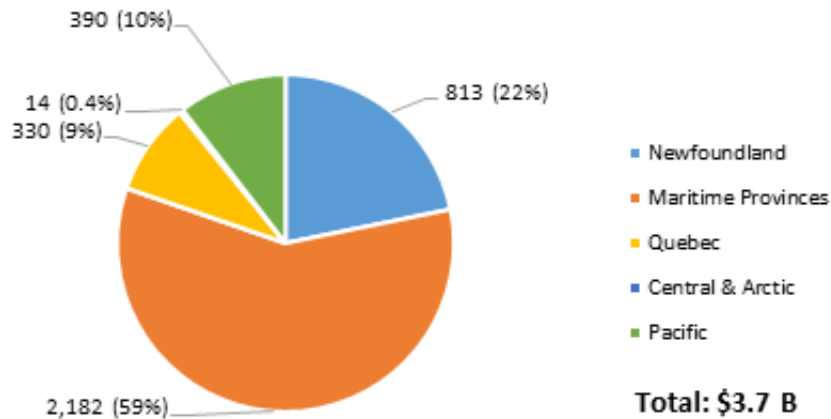


FIGURE 59: SEAFOOD PROCESSING DIRECT JOBS (NON-FTEs), IN CANADA, 2012-2020p

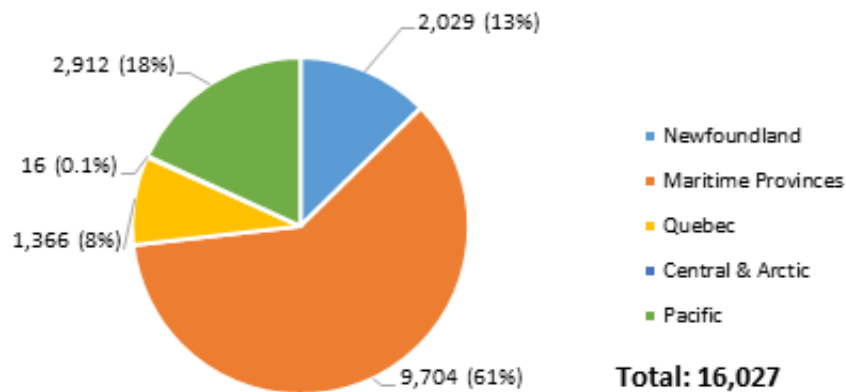


The Canadian seafood processing industry had revenues of approximately \$3.7 billion in 2021p and over 16,000 direct jobs in 2020p. The distributions of Canadian seafood processing revenues in 2021p and direct jobs in 2020p are presented in Figures 60 and 61.

**FIGURE 60: SEAFOOD PROCESSING TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), IN CANADA, 2021p**

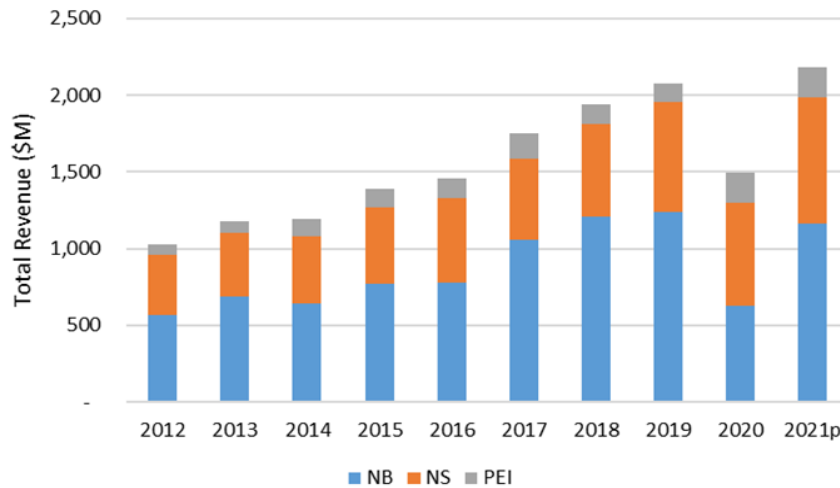


**FIGURE 61: SEAFOOD PROCESSING DIRECT JOBS (NON-FTES), IN CANADA, 2020p**

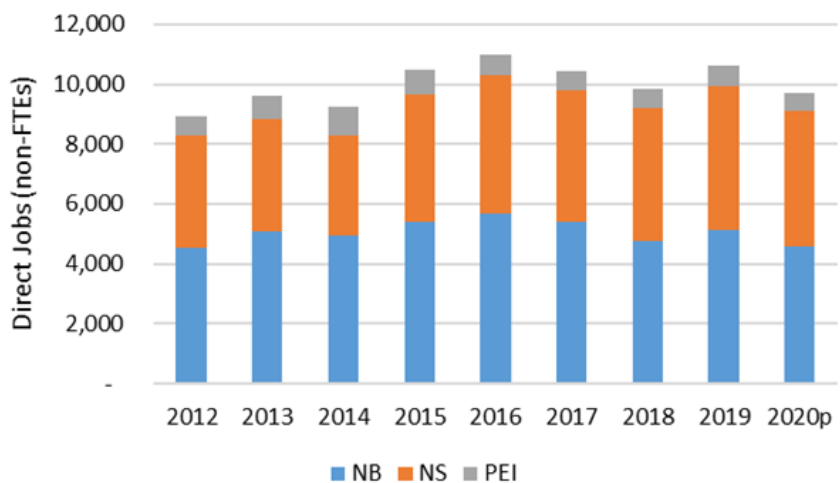


A 10-year historical analysis from 2012 to 2021p illustrates that the Maritime Provinces’ annual seafood processing revenues have increased by nearly \$1.2 billion during the time series. The provincial breakdowns of the Maritime Provinces’ annual seafood processing revenues from 2012 to 2021p and direct jobs from 2012 to 2020p are illustrated in Figures 62 and 63.

**FIGURE 62: SEAFOOD PROCESSING TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), BY MARITIME PROVINCE, 2012-2021p**

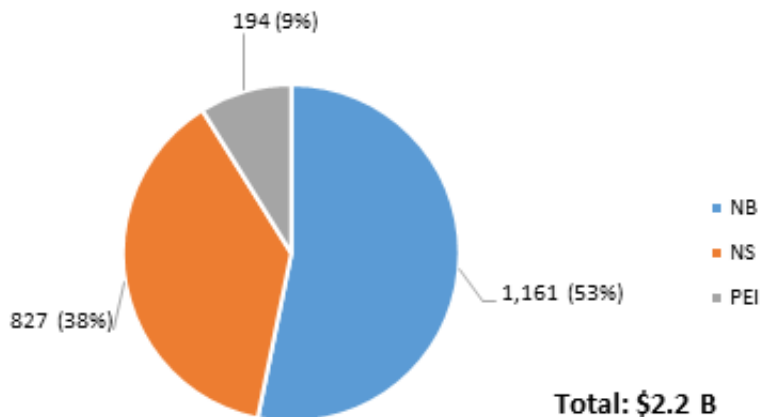


**FIGURE 63: SEAFOOD PROCESSING DIRECT JOBS (NON-FTEs), BY MARITIME PROVINCE, 2012-2020p**

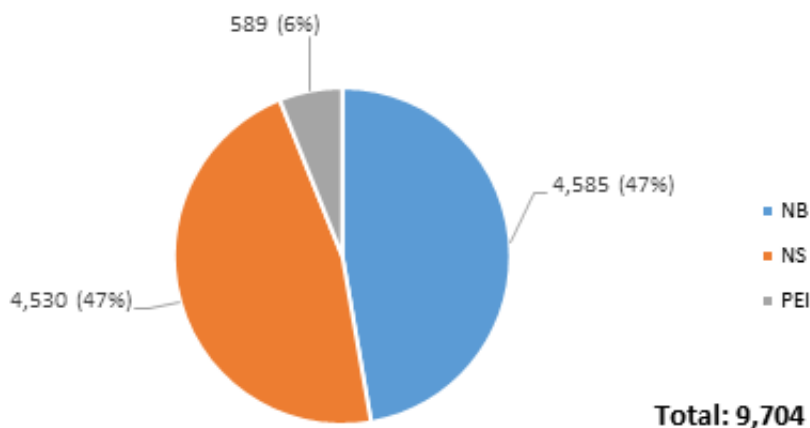


The Maritime Provinces’ seafood processing industry generated approximately \$2.2 billion in revenue in 2021p and more than 9,700 direct jobs in 2020p. The province of New Brunswick contributed the most with approximately \$1.2 billion in revenue, while the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia each held a 47% share of direct jobs, both in excess of 4,500 direct jobs. The provincial breakdowns of the Maritime Provinces’ seafood processing revenues in 2021p and direct jobs in 2020p are illustrated in Figures 64 and 65.

**FIGURE 64: SEAFOOD PROCESSING TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), BY MARITIME PROVINCE, 2021p**



**FIGURE 65: SEAFOOD PROCESSING DIRECT JOBS (NON-FTES), BY MARITIME PROVINCE, 2020p**



## SECTION 5 – MARINE TOURISM

Marine tourism data is only available on a provincial basis. Therefore, this report presents revenues<sup>26</sup> and direct jobs<sup>27</sup> for the Maritime Provinces (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island) and cannot distinguish DFO's Gulf and Maritimes Regions as separate entities.

Data for Section 5 is the summation of the following four sub-sections: Cruise (5.1), Recreational Fishing (5.2), Recreational Boating (5.3) and Other Marine Tourism (5.4).

### SITUATING THE MARITIME PROVINCES IN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE

A 10-year historical analysis from 2012 to 2021p shows that the revenue generated by the marine tourism industry in the Maritime Provinces relative to total national marine tourism revenue has remained relatively constant over the time series, with an average market share of 21%. The Maritime Provinces' contribution to total Canadian marine tourism revenue peaked in 2019 at 22%, representing nearly \$1.3 billion. The distributions of reported revenues (2012 to 2021p) and direct jobs (2012 to 2020p) for Canada's marine tourism industry are shown in Figures 66 and 67.



WHALE IN THE BAY OF FUNDY

<sup>26</sup> Statistics Canada. [Table 36-10-0478-01 Supply and use tables, detail level, provincial and territorial](#)

<sup>27</sup> Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Economic Analysis, Marine Economic Study

FIGURE 66: MARINE TOURISM TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), IN CANADA, 2012-2021p

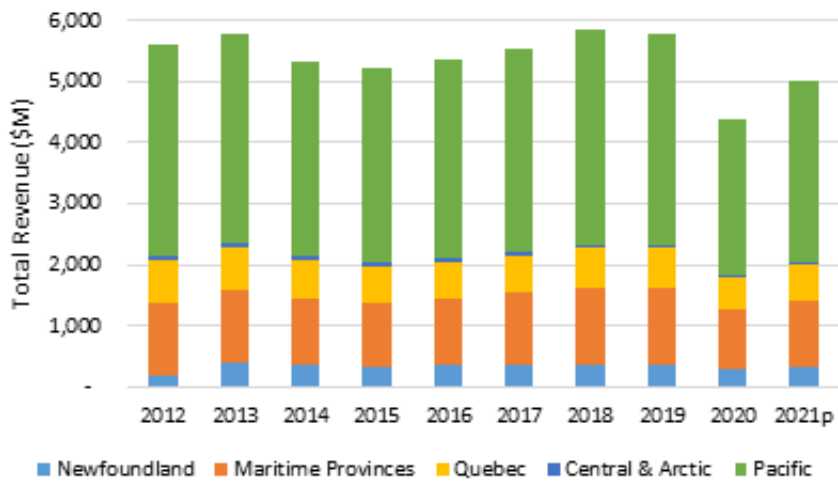
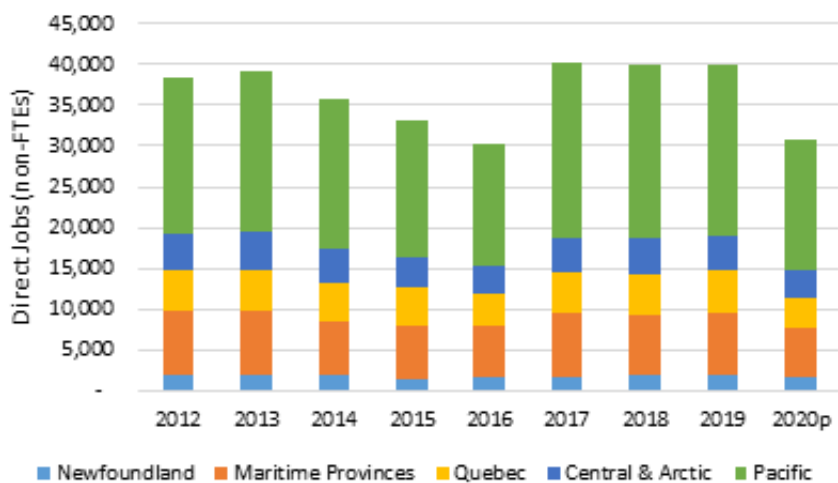
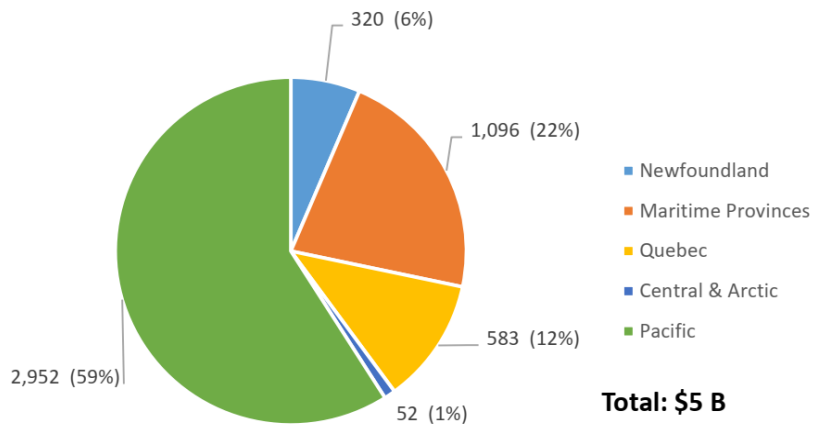


FIGURE 67: MARINE TOURISM DIRECT JOBS (NON-FTEs), IN CANADA, 2012-2020p

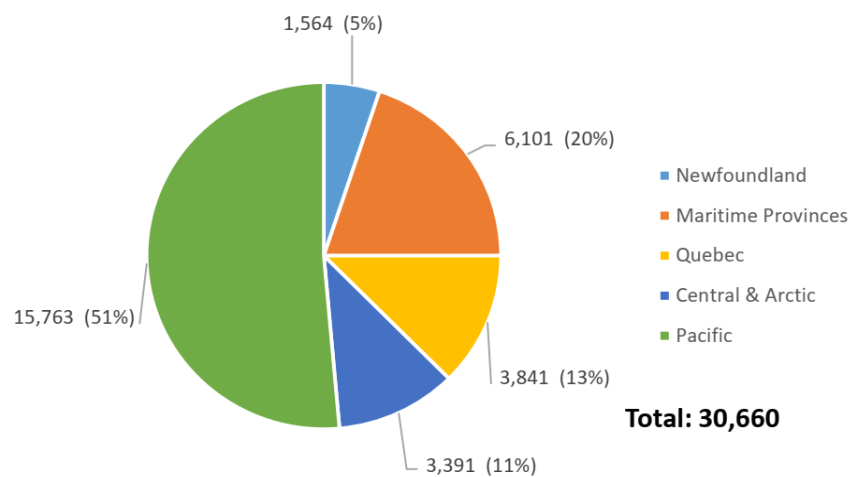


The Canadian marine tourism industry revenues exceeded \$5 billion in 2021p and accounted for over 30,000 direct jobs in 2020p. The distributions of Canadian marine tourism revenues in 2021p and direct jobs in 2020p are presented in Figures 68 and 69.

**FIGURE 68: MARINE TOURISM TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), BY REGION, 2021p**

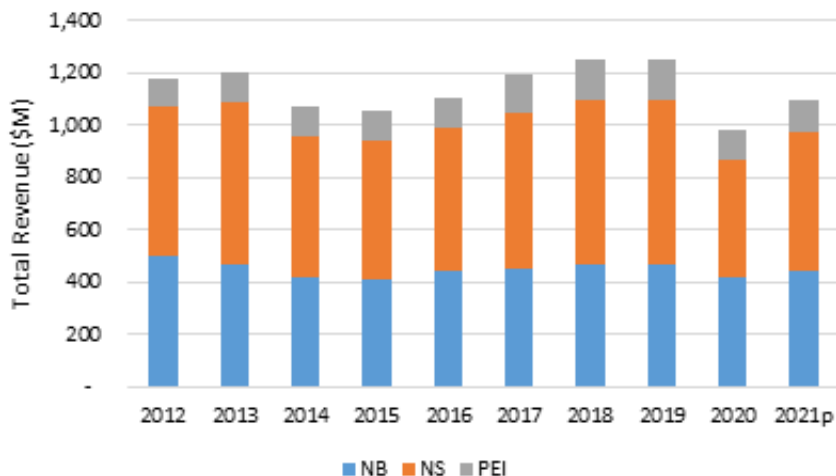


**FIGURE 69: MARINE TOURISM DIRECT JOBS (NON-FTEs), BY REGION, 2020p**

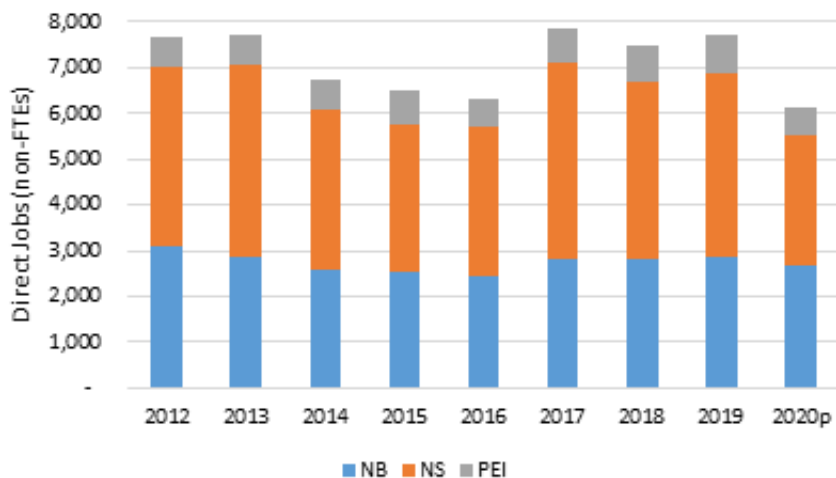


A 10-year historical analysis from 2012 to 2021p illustrates that the Maritime Provinces’ annual marine tourism revenues peaked in 2019 at nearly \$1.3 billion and sharply declined in 2020 as the Covid-19 pandemic contributed to interruptions in the tourism industry. The provincial breakdowns of the Maritime Provinces’ annual marine tourism revenues from 2012 to 2021p and direct jobs from 2012-2020p are illustrated in Figures 70 and 71.

**FIGURE 70: MARINE TOURISM TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), MARITIME PROVINCES, 2012-2021p**

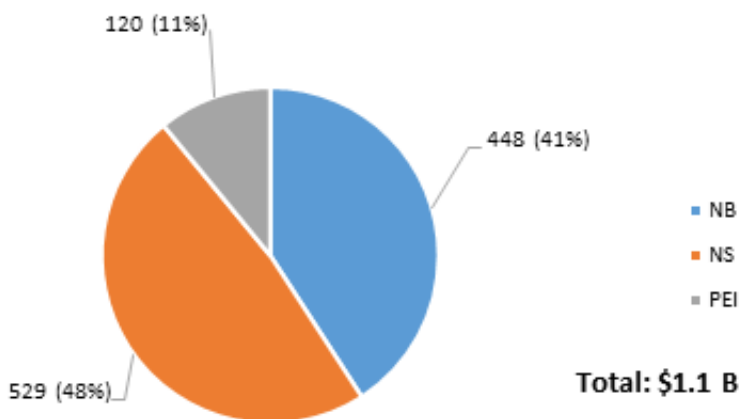


**FIGURE 71: MARINE TOURISM DIRECT JOBS (NON-FTEs), MARITIME PROVINCES, 2012-2020p**

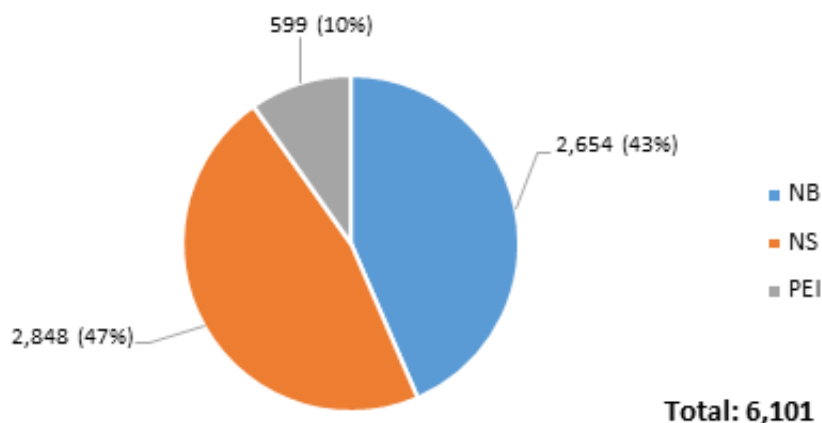


The Maritime Provinces’ marine tourism industry totaled nearly \$1.1 billion in revenue in 2021p and reported over 6,100 direct jobs. The province of Nova Scotia contributed the most with approximately \$530 million in revenue and close to 2,900 direct jobs. The provincial breakdowns of the Maritime Provinces’ marine tourism revenues in 2021p and direct jobs in 2020p are illustrated in Figures 72 and 73.

**FIGURE 72: MARINE TOURISM TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), BY MARITIME PROVINCE, 2021p**



**FIGURE 73: MARINE TOURISM DIRECT JOBS (NON-FTES), BY MARITIME PROVINCE, 2020p**

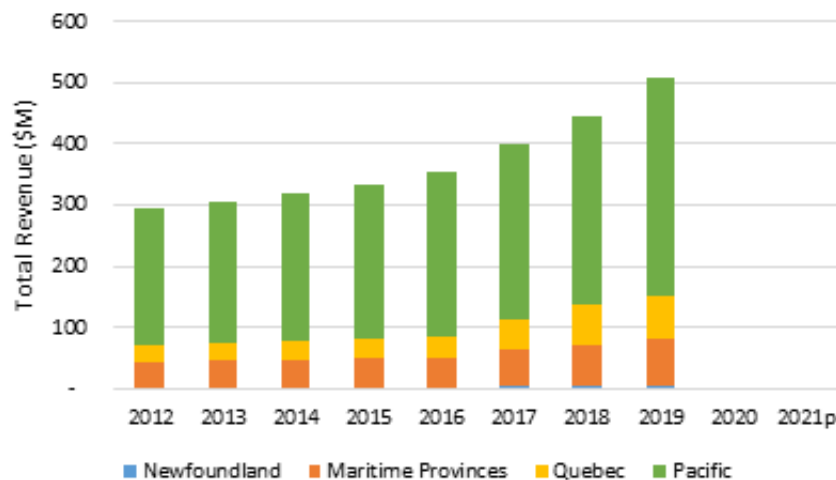


## SECTION 5.1 – CRUISE

Data for Section 5.1 is included in the data presented in Section 5.

A 10-year historical analysis from 2012 to 2021p shows that the revenue generated by the cruise industry in the Maritime Provinces relative to total national cruise revenue has remained relatively constant over the time series. The Maritime Provinces’ contribution to the national cruise revenues peaked in 2019 representing \$78 million and 15% of the industry total in Canada. In 2020 and 2021p, the cruise industry was impacted by travel bans in effect because of the Covid-19 pandemic and no revenue was reported for the Canadian cruise industry during these two years. The distribution of reported revenues for Canada’s cruise industry from 2012 to 2021p is shown in Figure 74.

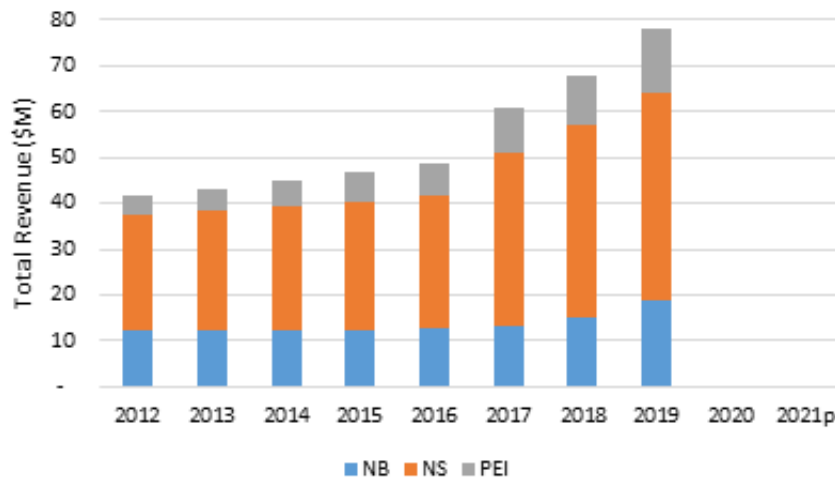
**FIGURE 74: CRUISE TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), IN CANADA, 2012-2021p**



Note: Central & Arctic reported no revenue data in the Cruise Tourism sector from 2012-2021p

A 10-year historical analysis from 2012 to 2021p illustrates that the Maritime Provinces’ annual cruise revenues increased by approximately \$36 million between 2012 and 2019, and as noted previously, reported no revenue in 2020 or 2021p. The provincial breakdown of the Maritime Provinces’ annual cruise revenues from 2012 to 2021p is illustrated in Figure 75.

**FIGURE 75: CRUISE TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), MARITIME PROVINCES, 2012-2021p**

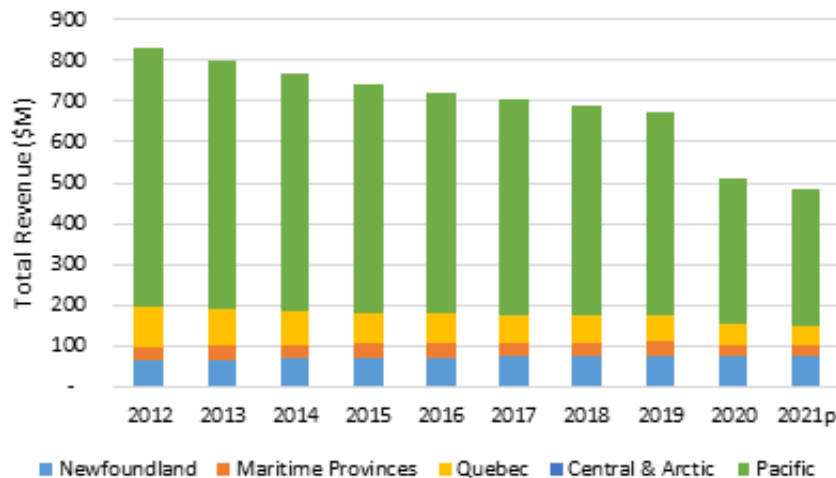


## SECTION 5.2 – RECREATIONAL FISHING

Data for Section 5.2 is included in the data presented in Section 5.

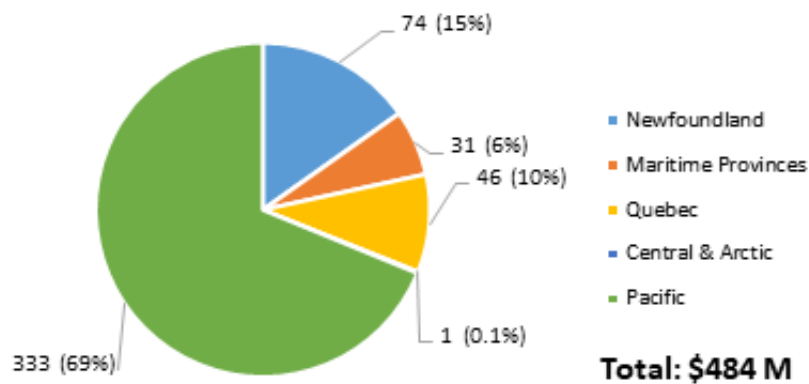
A 10-year historical analysis from 2012 to 2021p shows that the revenue generated by the recreational fishing industry in the Maritime Provinces relative to total national recreational fishing revenue has remained relatively constant over the time series, ranging between 4% in 2012 to 6% in 2021p, with an average market share of 5% over the time series. The Maritime Provinces’ contribution to total Canadian recreational fishing revenue peaked in 2015 at \$36 million. The distribution of reported revenues for Canada’s recreational fishing industry from 2012 to 2021p is shown in Figure 76.

**FIGURE 76: RECREATIONAL FISHING TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), IN CANADA, 2012-2021p**



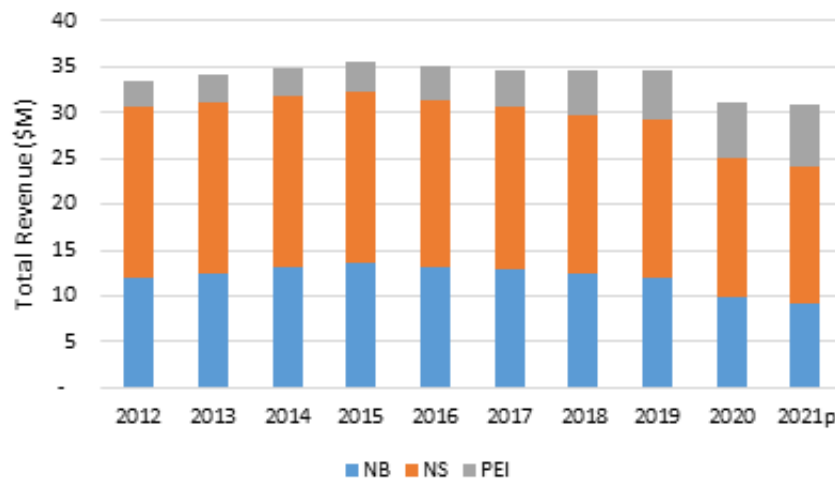
In 2021p, the total revenue of the Canadian recreational fishing industry was \$484 million. The distribution of Canadian recreational fishing revenues in 2021p is presented in Figure 77.

**FIGURE 77: RECREATIONAL FISHING TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), BY REGION, 2021p**



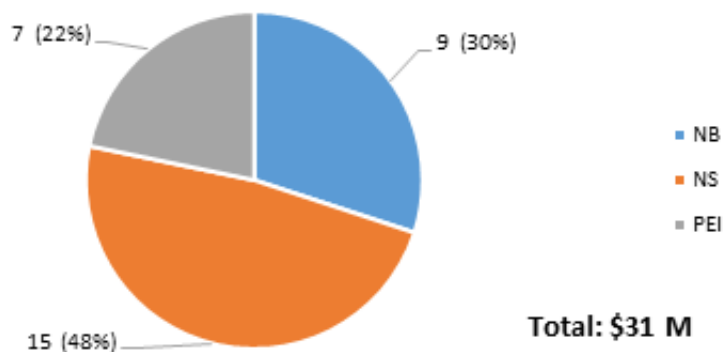
A 10-year historical analysis from 2012 to 2021p illustrates that the Maritime Provinces’ annual recreational fishing revenues ranged between \$30 million and \$36 million during the time series. The provincial breakdown of the Maritime Provinces’ annual recreational fishing revenues from 2012 to 2021p is illustrated in Figure 78.

**FIGURE 78: RECREATIONAL FISHING TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), MARITIME PROVINCES, 2012-2021p**



The Maritime Provinces’ recreational fishing industry totaled \$31 million in revenue in 2021p. The province of Nova Scotia contributed the most with approximately \$15 million. The provincial breakdown of the Maritime Provinces’ recreational fishing revenues in 2021p is illustrated in Figure 79.

**FIGURE 79: RECREATIONAL FISHING TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), MARITIME PROVINCES, 2021p**

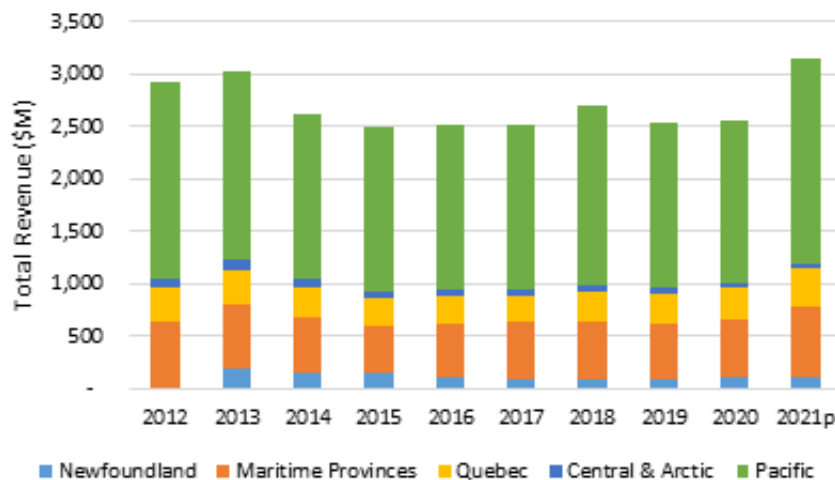


## SECTION 5.3 – RECREATIONAL BOATING

Data for Section 5.3 is included in the data presented in Section 5.

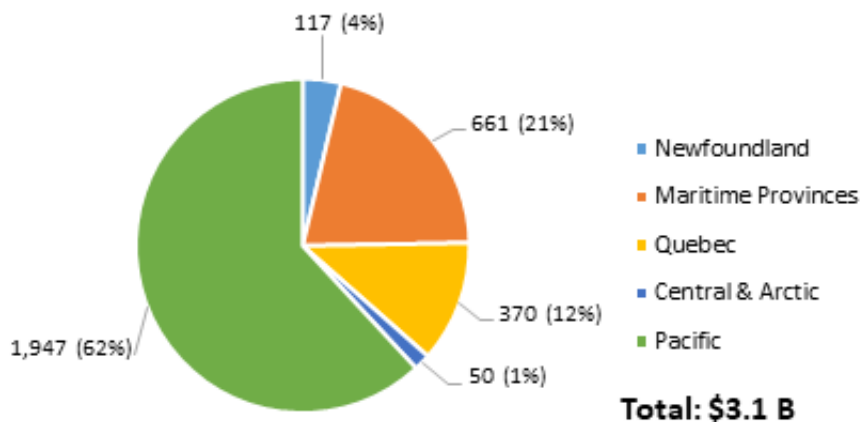
A 10-year historical analysis from 2012 to 2021p shows that the revenue generated by the recreational boating industry in the Maritime Provinces relative to total national recreational boating revenue has remained relatively constant over the time series, with an average market share of 21%. The Maritime Provinces’ contribution to total Canadian recreational boating revenue peaked in 2021p at \$661 million. The distribution of reported revenues for Canada’s recreational boating industry from 2012 to 2021p is shown in Figure 80.

**FIGURE 80: RECREATIONAL BOATING TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), IN CANADA, 2012-2021p**



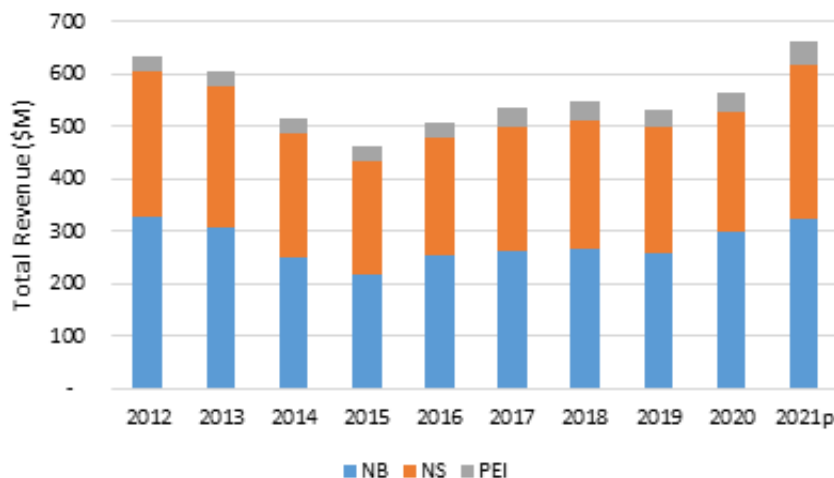
In 2021p, the revenues of the Canadian recreational boating industry amounted to approximately \$3.1 billion. The distribution of Canadian recreational boating revenues in 2021p is presented in Figure 81.

**FIGURE 81: RECREATIONAL BOATING TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), BY REGION, 2021p**



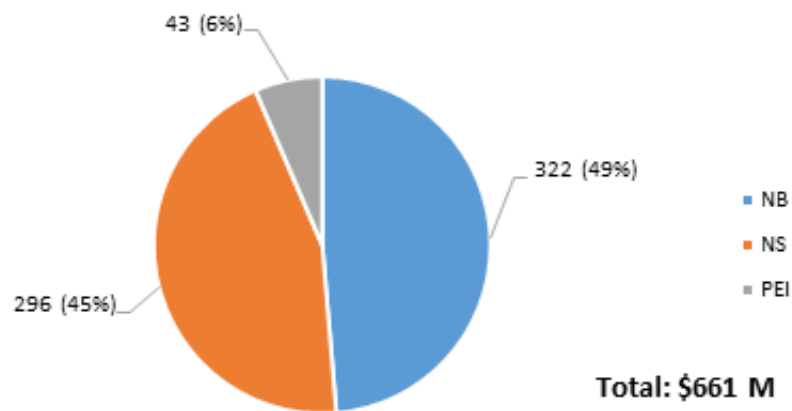
A 10-year historical analysis from 2012 to 2021p illustrates that the Maritime Provinces’ annual recreational boating revenues ranged between \$461 million and \$661 million during the time series. The provincial breakdown of the Maritime Provinces’ annual recreational boating revenues from 2012 to 2021p is illustrated in Figure 82.

**FIGURE 82: RECREATIONAL BOATING TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), MARITIME PROVINCES, 2012-2021p**



The Maritime Provinces’ recreational boating industry totaled \$661 million in revenue in 2021p. The province of New Brunswick contributed the most with nearly \$322 million in revenue. The provincial breakdown of the Maritime Provinces’ recreational boating revenues in 2021p is illustrated in Figure 83.

**FIGURE 83: RECREATIONAL BOATING TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), BY MARITIME PROVINCE, 2021p**

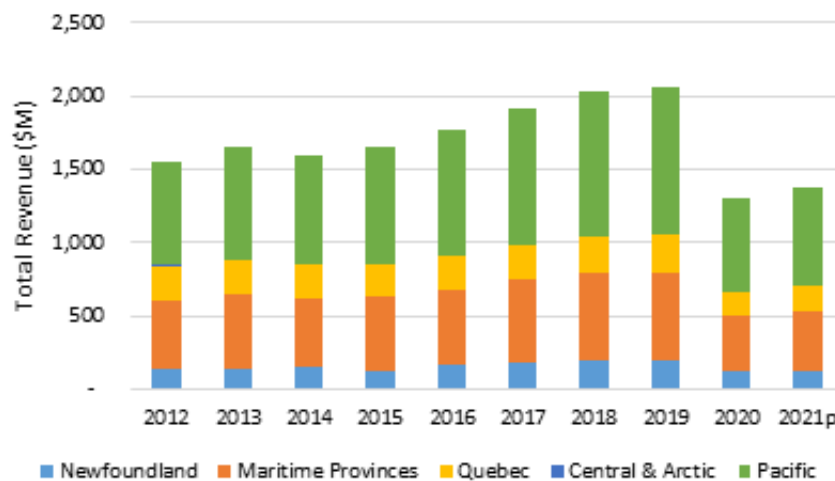


## SECTION 5.4 – OTHER MARINE TOURISM

Data for Section 5.4 is included in the data presented in Section 5.

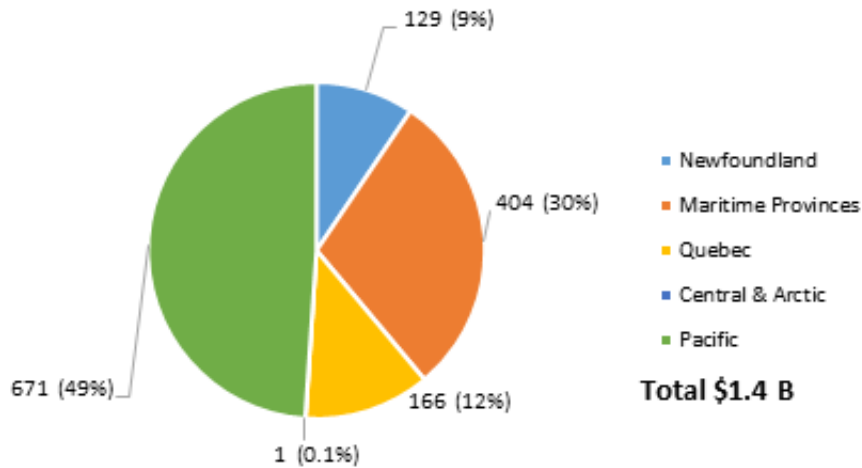
A 10-year historical analysis from 2012 to 2021p shows that the revenue generated by all other marine tourism in the Maritime Provinces relative to total national other marine tourism revenue has remained relatively constant over the time series, with an average market share of 30%. The Maritime Provinces’ contribution to the total Canadian other marine tourism revenue peaked in 2019 with \$606 million in annual revenue. The distribution of reported revenues for Canada’s other marine tourism industry from 2012 to 2021p is shown in Figure 84.

**FIGURE 84: OTHER MARINE TOURISM TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), IN CANADA, 2012-2021p**



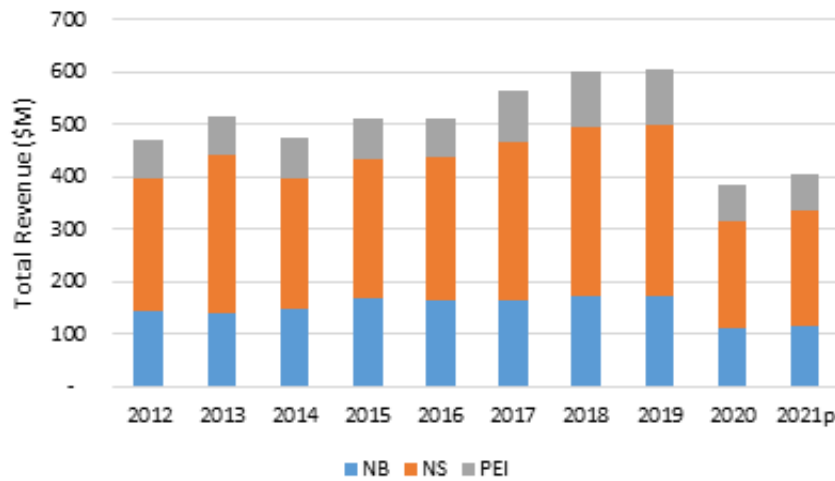
In 2021p, the revenues of the other marine tourism industry in Canada amounted to nearly \$1.4 billion. The distribution of Canadian other marine tourism revenues in 2021p is presented in Figure 85.

**FIGURE 85: OTHER MARINE TOURISM TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), BY REGION, 2021p**



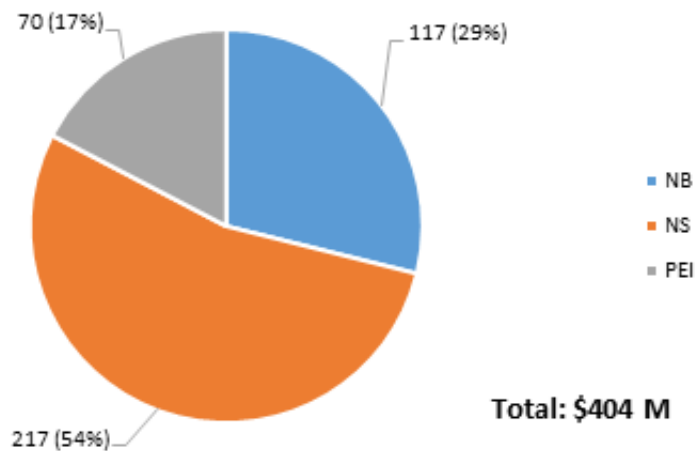
A 10-year historical analysis from 2012 to 2021p illustrates that the Maritime Provinces’ annual other marine tourism revenues peaked in 2019 and exceeded \$606 million before falling in 2020 and 2021p as the Covid-19 pandemic resulted in travel-related restrictions, impacting the tourism industry. The provincial breakdown of the Maritime Provinces’ annual other marine tourism revenues from 2012 to 2021p is illustrated in Figure 86.

**FIGURE 86: OTHER MARINE TOURISM TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), MARITIME PROVINCES, 2012-2021p**



The Maritime Provinces’ other marine tourism industry totaled \$404 million in revenue in 2021p. The province of Nova Scotia contributed the most with over \$217 million in revenue. The provincial breakdown of the Maritime Provinces’ other marine tourism revenues in 2021p is illustrated in Figure 87.

**FIGURE 87: OTHER MARINE TOURISM TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), BY MARITIME PROVINCE, 2021p**



## SECTION 6 – MARINE TRANSPORTATION

Marine transportation data is only available on a provincial basis. Therefore, this report presents revenues<sup>28</sup> and direct jobs<sup>29</sup> for the Maritime Provinces (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island) and cannot distinguish DFO's Gulf and Maritimes Regions as separate entities.

### SITUATING THE MARITIME PROVINCES IN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE

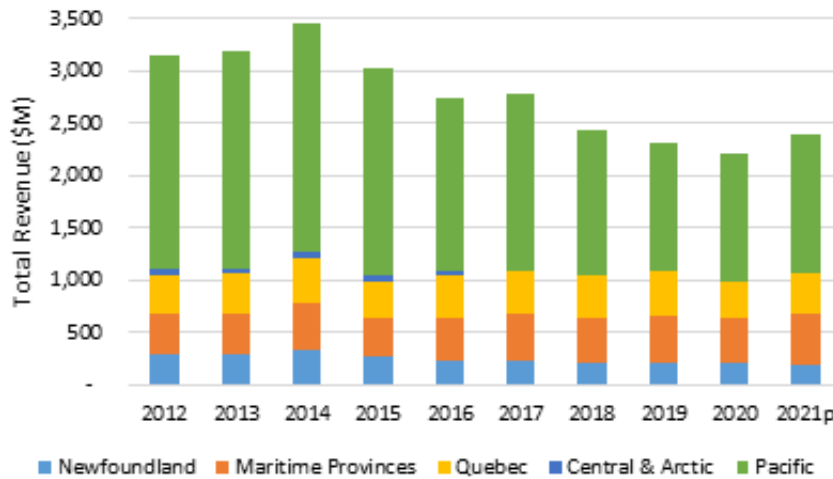
A 10-year historical analysis from 2012 to 2021p shows that the revenue generated by the marine transportation industry (not including marine transportation support activities) in the Maritime Provinces relative to total national marine transportation revenue has steadily increased over the time series from 12% to 20%, with an average market share of 16%. The Maritime Provinces' contribution to total Canadian marine transportation revenue peaked in 2021p at 20%, representing approximately \$491 million. The distributions of reported revenues (2012 to 2021p) and direct jobs (2012 to 2020p) for Canada's marine transportation are shown in Figures 88 and 89.

---

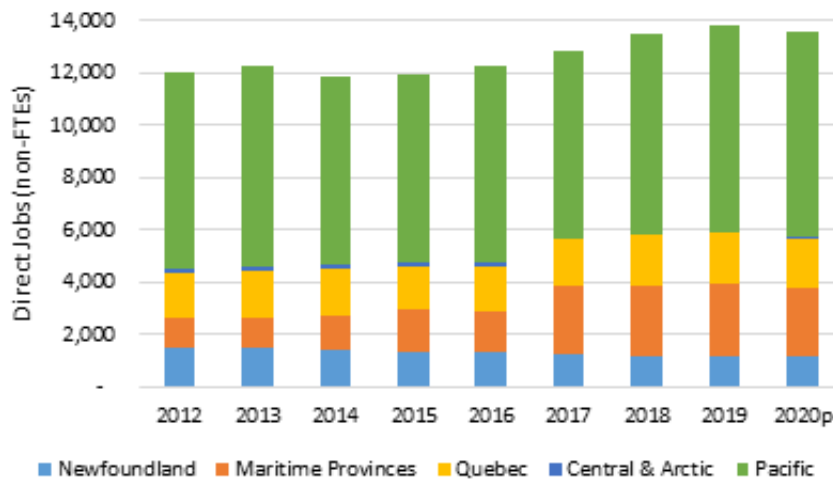
<sup>28</sup> Statistics Canada. [Table 36-10-0478-01 Supply and use tables, detail level, provincial and territorial](#)

<sup>29</sup> Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Economic Analysis, Marine Economic Study

**FIGURE 88: MARINE TRANSPORTATION TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), IN CANADA, 2012-2021p**



**FIGURE 89: MARINE TRANSPORTATION DIRECT JOBS (NON-FTEs), IN CANADA, 2012-2020p**



The revenues of the Canadian marine transportation industry (not including marine transportation support activities) were nearly \$2.4 billion in 2021p, while this industry accounted for approximately 13,600 direct jobs in 2020p. The distributions of Canadian marine transportation revenues in 2021p and direct jobs in 2020p are presented in Figures 90 and 91.

FIGURE 90: MARINE TRANSPORTATION TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), BY REGION, 2021p

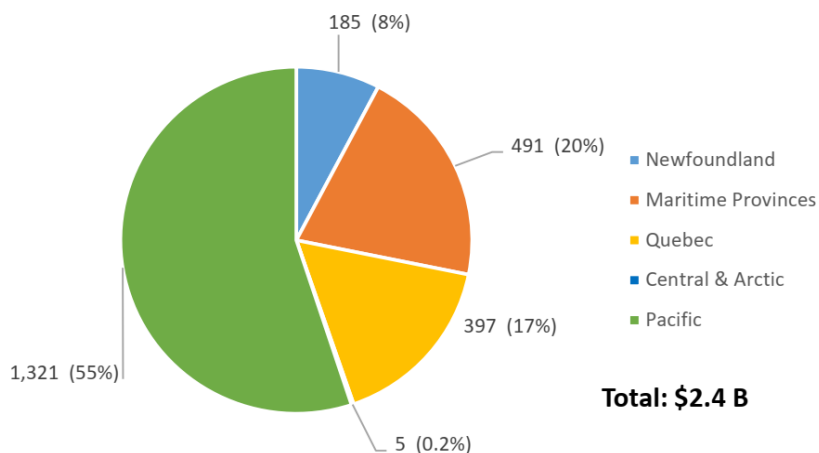
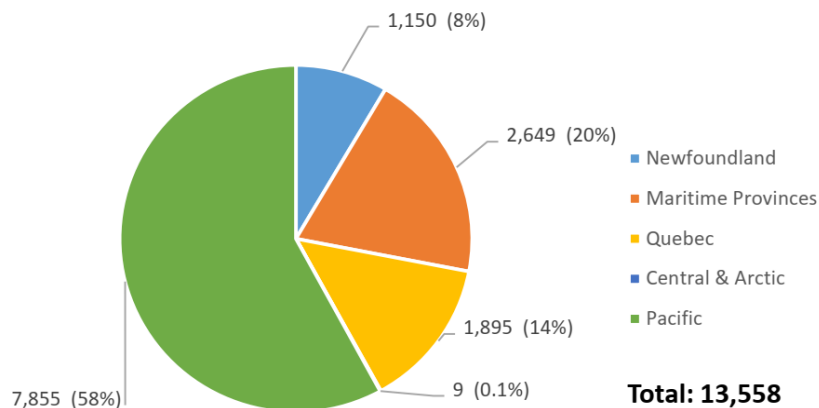
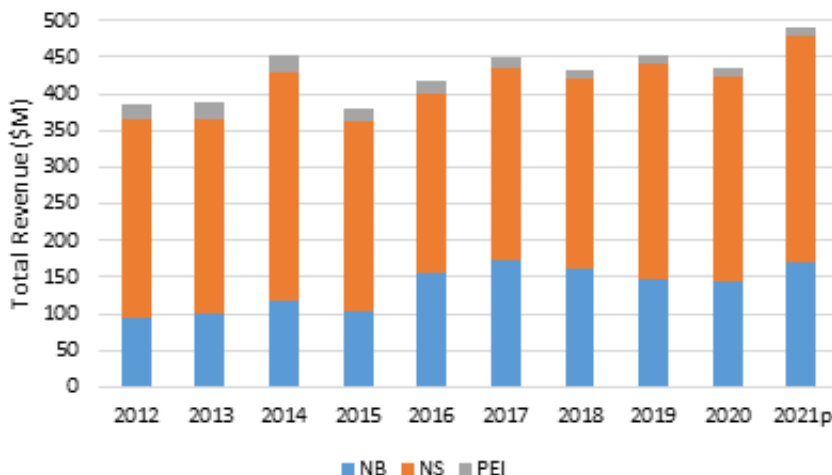


FIGURE 91: MARINE TRANSPORTATION DIRECT JOBS (NON-FTEs), 2020p

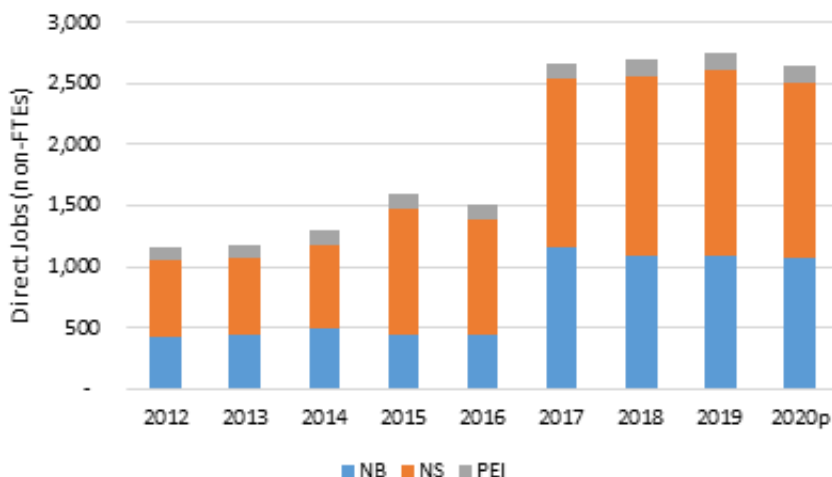


A 10-year historical analysis from 2012 to 2021p illustrates that the Maritime Provinces’ annual marine transportation revenues (not including marine transportation support activities) have increased by over \$100 million during the time series. The provincial breakdowns of the Maritime Provinces’ annual marine transportation revenues from 2012 to 2021p and direct jobs from 2012 to 2020p are illustrated in Figures 92 and 93.

**FIGURE 92: MARINE TRANSPORTATION TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), MARITIME PROVINCES, 2012-2021p**

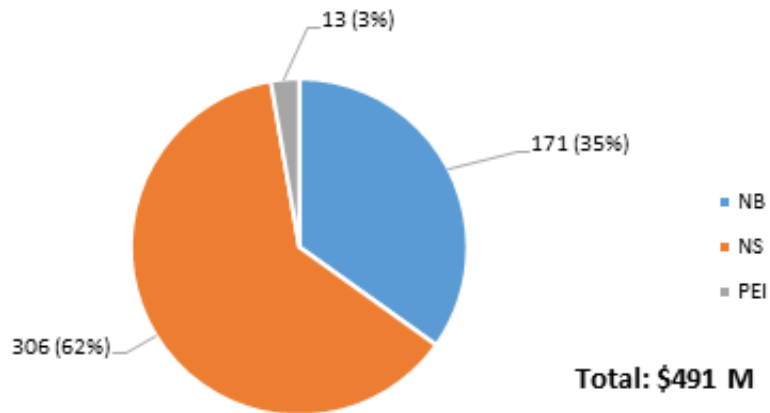


**FIGURE 93: MARINE TRANSPORTATION DIRECT JOBS (NON-FTEs), MARITIME PROVINCES, 2012-2020p**

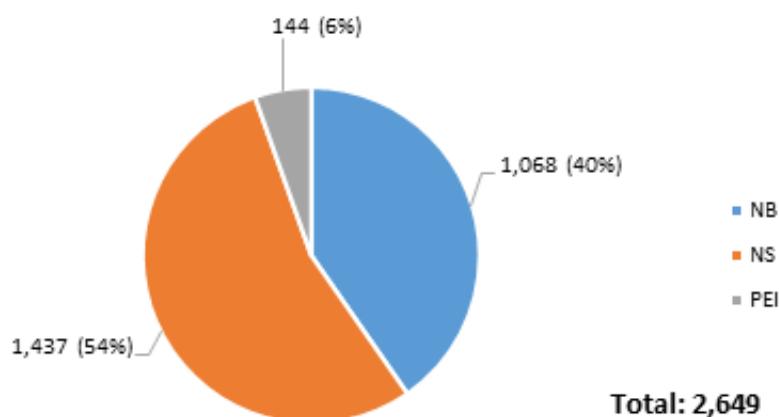


The Maritime Provinces’ marine transportation industry (not including marine transportation support activities) totaled \$491 million in revenue in 2021p and represented over 2,600 direct jobs. The province of Nova Scotia contributed the most with \$306 million in revenue and accounted for over 1,400 direct jobs. The provincial breakdowns of the Maritime Provinces’ marine transportation revenues and direct jobs in 2021p and 2020p are illustrated in Figures 94 and 95.

**FIGURE 94: MARINE TRANSPORTATION TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), BY MARITIME PROVINCE, 2021p**



**FIGURE 95: MARINE TRANSPORTATION DIRECT JOBS (NON-FTES), BY MARITIME PROVINCE, 2020p**



## SECTION 7 – SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING

Ship and boat building data is only available on a provincial basis. Therefore, this report presents revenues<sup>30</sup> and direct jobs<sup>31</sup> for the Maritime Provinces (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island) and cannot distinguish DFO's Gulf and Maritimes Regions as separate entities.

### SITUATING THE MARITIME PROVINCES IN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE

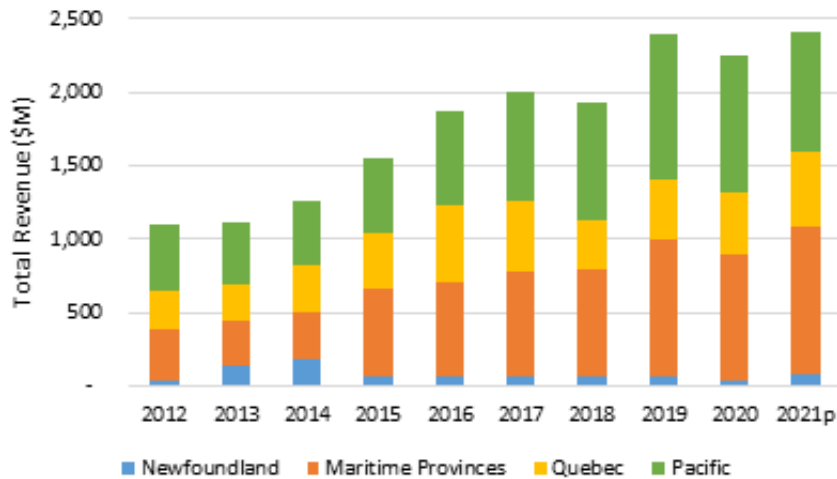
A 10-year historical analysis from 2012 to 2021p shows that the revenue generated by the ship and boat building industry in the Maritime Provinces relative to total national ship and boat building revenue had an average market share of 35%. The Maritime Provinces' share of total national revenue has increased from 32% at the beginning of the time series to a peak of 42% in 2021p, representing \$1 billion in annual revenue. The distributions of reported revenues (2012 to 2021p) and direct jobs (2012 to 2020p) for Canada's ship and boat building industry are shown in Figures 96 and 97.

---

<sup>30</sup> Statistics Canada. [Table 36-10-0478-01 Supply and use tables, detail level, provincial and territorial](#)

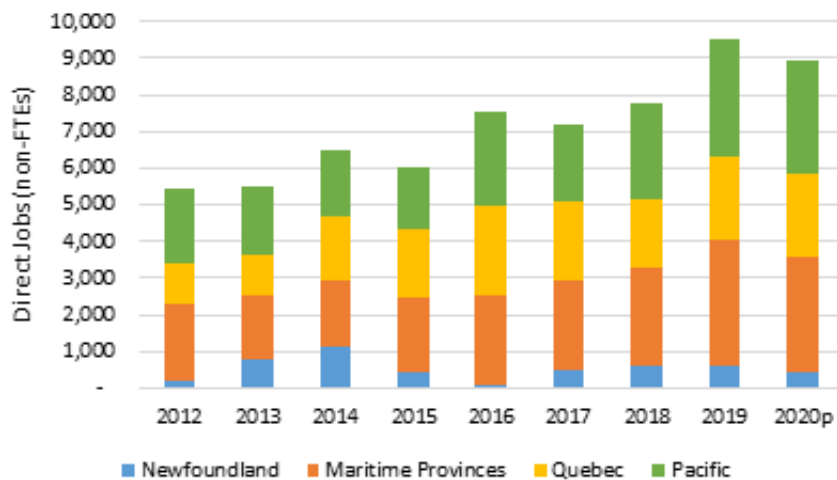
<sup>31</sup> Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Economic Analysis, Marine Economic Study

**FIGURE 96: SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), IN CANADA, 2012-2021p**



Note: Central & Arctic reported no revenue data in the Ship and Boat Building sector from 2012-2021p

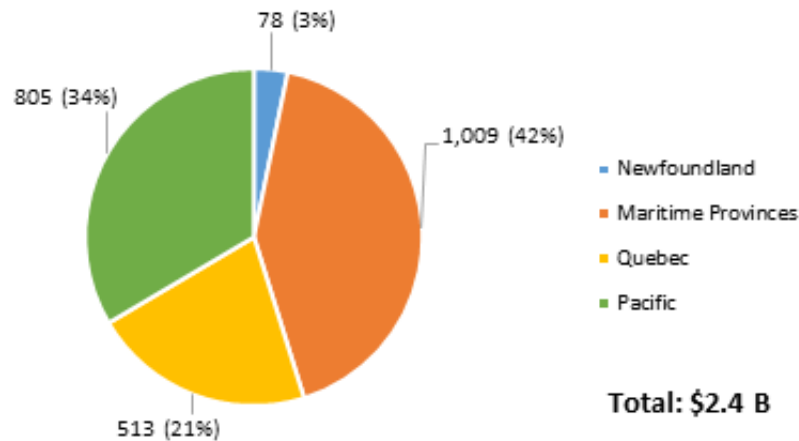
**FIGURE 97: SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING DIRECT JOBS (NON-FTEs), IN CANADA, 2012-2020p**



Note: Central & Arctic reported no direct jobs data in the Ship and Boat Building sector from 2012-2020p

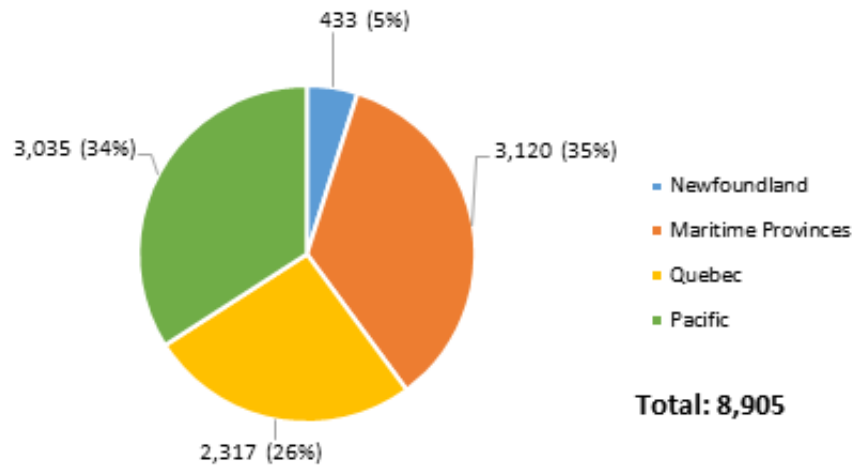
The revenues of the Canadian ship and boat building industry amounted to approximately \$2.4 billion, while direct jobs totaled just over 8,900. The distributions of Canadian ship and boat building revenues in 2021p and direct jobs in 2020p are presented in Figures 98 and 99.

**FIGURE 98: SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), BY REGION, 2021p**



Note: Central & Arctic reported no revenue data in the Ship and Boat Building sector in 2021p

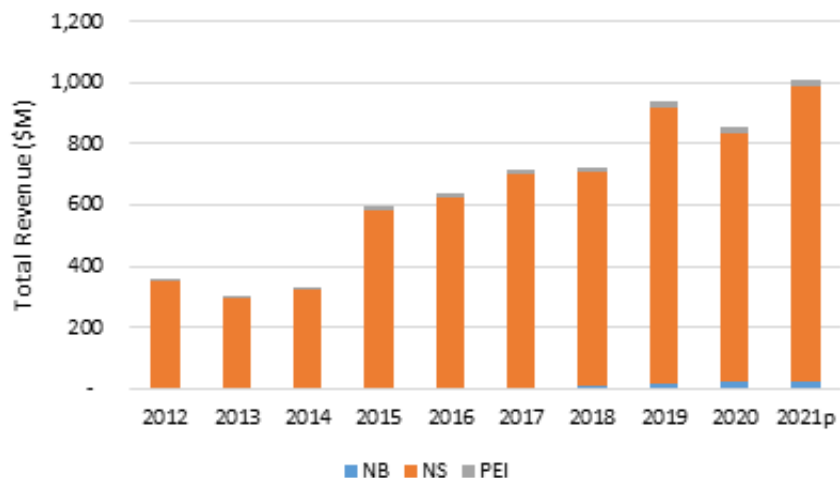
**FIGURE 99: SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING DIRECT JOBS (NON-FTES), BY REGION, 2020p**



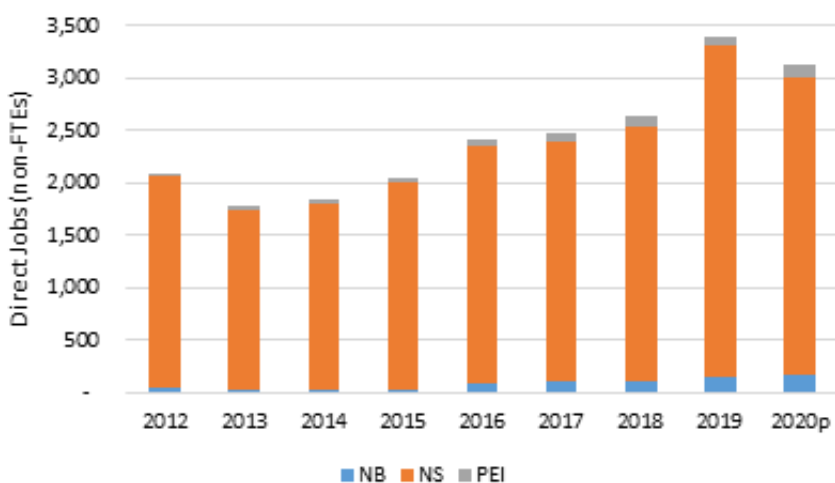
Note: Central & Arctic reported no direct jobs data in the Ship and Boat Building sector in 2020p

A 10-year historical analysis from 2012 to 2021p illustrates that the Maritime Provinces’ annual ship and boat building revenues have increased by over \$650 million during the time series. Nova Scotia was the primary contributor to annual revenues and direct jobs during this period in the Maritime Provinces. The provincial breakdowns of the Maritime Provinces’ annual ship and boat building revenues from 2012 to 2021p and direct jobs from 2012-2020p are illustrated in Figures 100 and 101.

**FIGURE 100: SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), MARITIME PROVINCES, 2012-2021p**

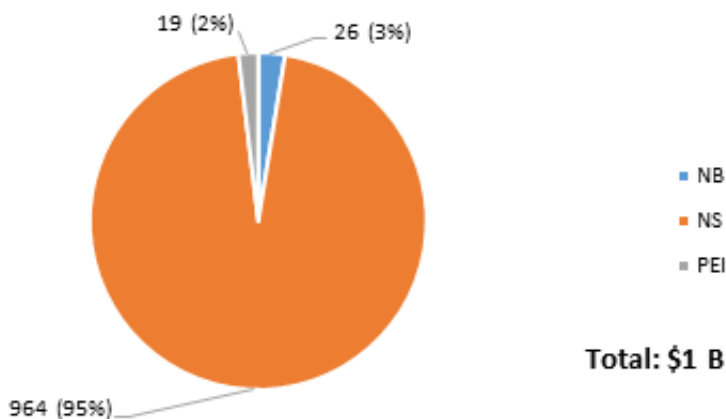


**FIGURE 101: SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING DIRECT JOBS (NON-FTEs), MARITIME PROVINCES, 2012-2020p**

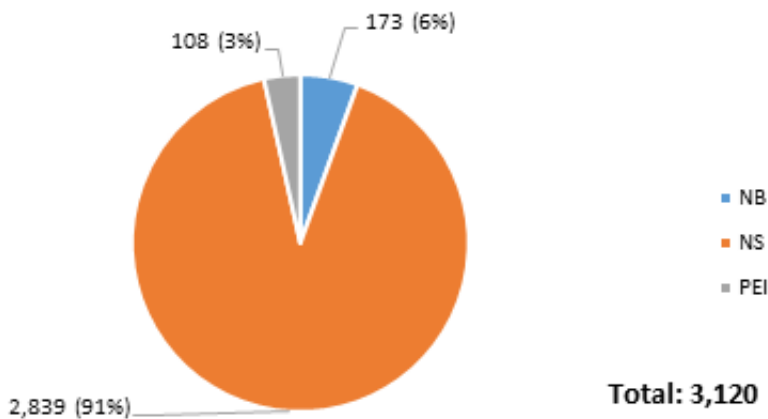


In 2021p the Maritime Provinces’ ship and boat building industry totaled approximately \$1 billion in revenue and accounted over for 3,100 direct jobs. The province of Nova Scotia contributed a significant proportion of the revenue and direct jobs with over \$960 million in revenue and nearly 2,900 direct jobs. The provincial breakdowns of the Maritime Provinces’ ship and boat building revenues in 2021p and direct jobs in 2020p are illustrated in Figures 102 and 103.

**FIGURE 102: SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), BY MARITIME PROVINCE, 2021p**



**FIGURE 103: SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING DIRECT JOBS (NON-FTES), BY MARITIME PROVINCE, 2020p**



## SECTION 8 – PORT AND HARBOUR CONSTRUCTION

Port and harbour construction data is only available on a provincial basis. Therefore, this report presents revenues<sup>32</sup> and direct jobs<sup>33</sup> for the Maritime Provinces (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island) and cannot distinguish DFO's Gulf and Maritimes Regions as separate entities. It is important to note that revenues and direct jobs related to DFO's Small Craft Harbours Program are not included in this analysis.

### SITUATING THE MARITIME PROVINCES IN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE

A 10-year historical analysis from 2012 to 2021p shows that the revenue generated by the port and harbour construction industry in the Maritime Provinces relative to total national port and harbour construction revenue has grown significantly since 2019, with an average market share of at least 50% from 2019 to 2021p. The Maritime Provinces' contribution to total Canadian port and harbour construction revenue peaked in 2021p at 52%, representing \$748 million. The distributions of reported revenues (2012 to 2021p) and direct jobs (2012 to 2020p) for Canada's port and harbour construction industry are shown in Figures 104 and 105.

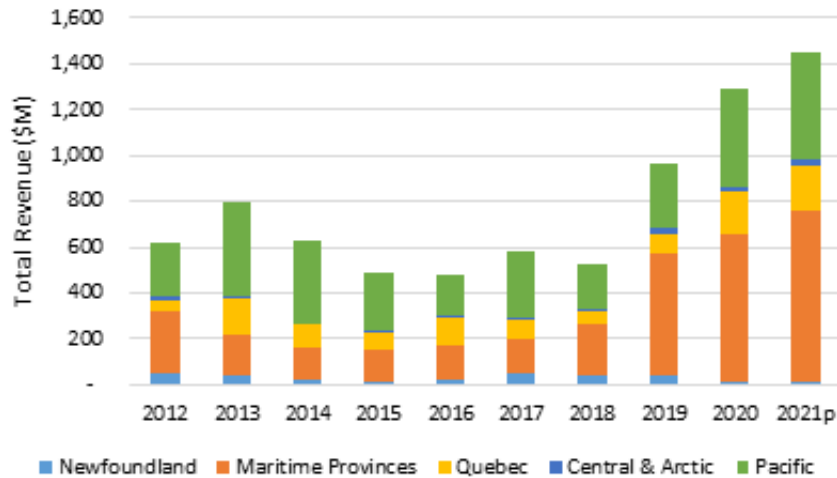


LOBSTER FISHING IN CAMPOBELLO ISLAND

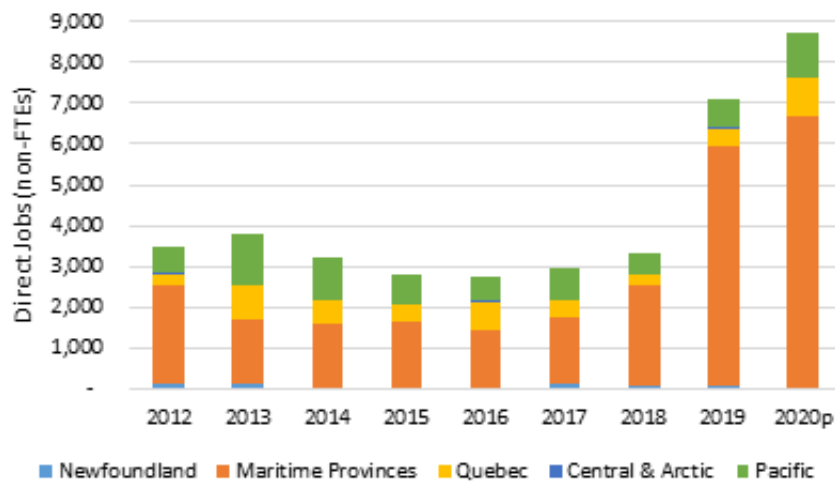
<sup>32</sup> Statistics Canada. [Table 36-10-0478-01 Supply and use tables, detail level, provincial and territorial](#)

<sup>33</sup> Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Economic Analysis, Marine Economic Study

**FIGURE 104: PORT AND HARBOUR CONSTRUCTION TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), IN CANADA, 2012-2021p**

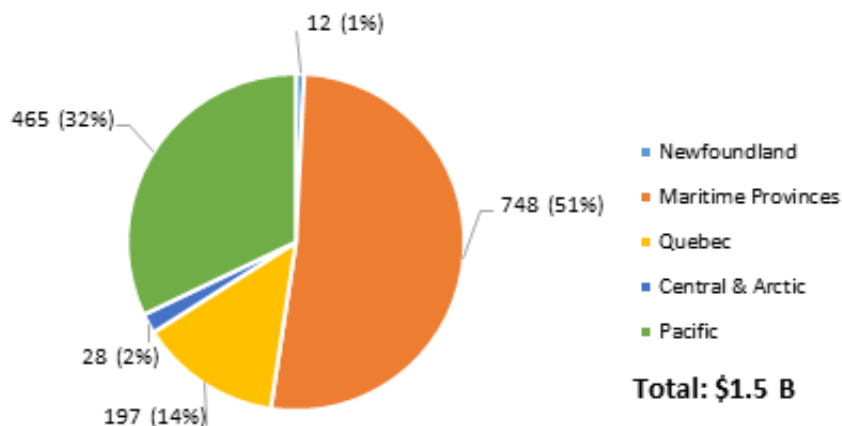


**FIGURE 105: PORT AND HARBOUR CONSTRUCTION DIRECT JOBS (NON-FTEs), IN CANADA, 2012-2020p**

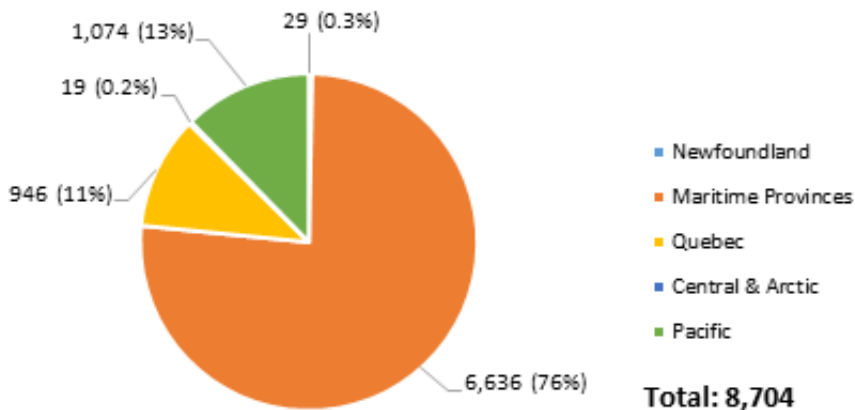


The revenues of the Canadian port and harbour construction industry amounted to approximately \$1.5 billion in 2021p, while direct jobs totaled over 8,700 in 2020p. The distributions of Canadian port and harbour construction revenues in 2021p and direct jobs in 2020p are presented in Figures 106 and 107.

**FIGURE 106: PORT AND HARBOUR CONSTRUCTION TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), BY REGION, 2021p**

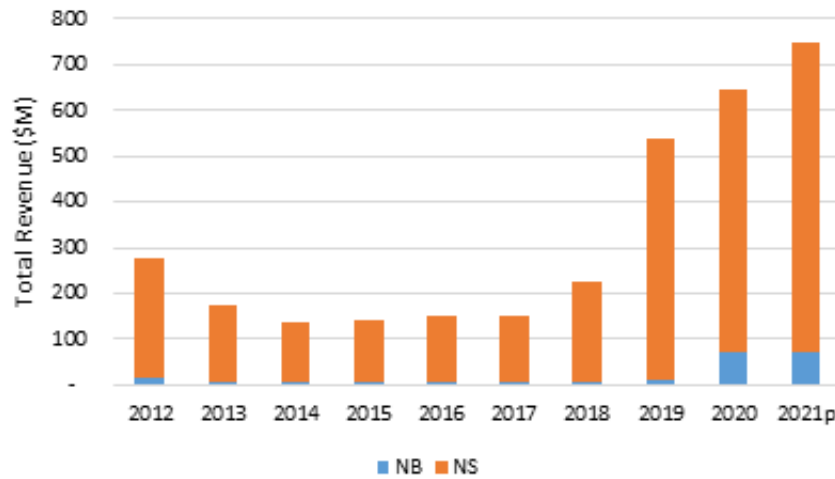


**FIGURE 107: PORT AND HARBOUR CONSTRUCTION DIRECT JOBS (NON-FTEs), BY REGION, 2020p**



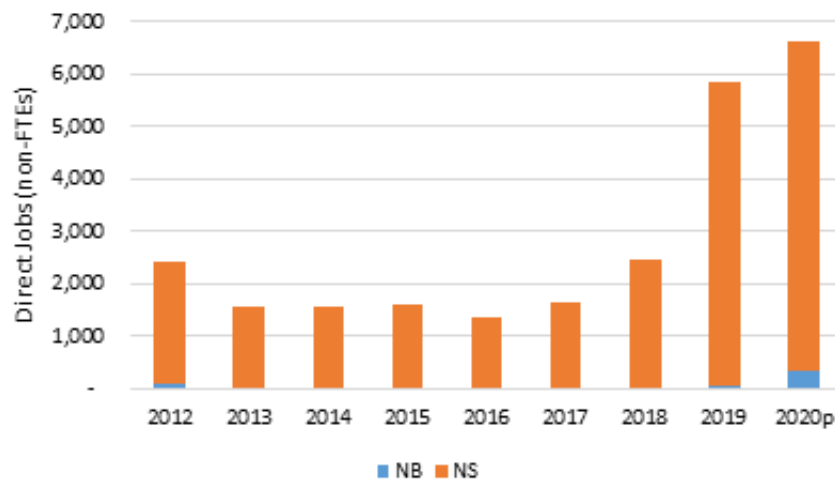
A 10-year historical analysis from 2012 to 2021p illustrates that the Maritime Provinces’ annual port and harbour construction revenues have more than doubled over the time series, with approximately \$275 million in revenue in 2012 and \$748 million in 2021p. The provincial breakdowns of the Maritime Provinces’ annual port and harbour construction revenues from 2012 to 2021p and direct jobs from 2012-2020p are illustrated in Figures 108 and 109.

**FIGURE 108: PORT AND HARBOUR CONSTRUCTION TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), MARITIME PROVINCES, 2012-2021p**



Note: Prince Edward Island reported no revenue data in the Port and Harbour Construction sector from 2012-2021p

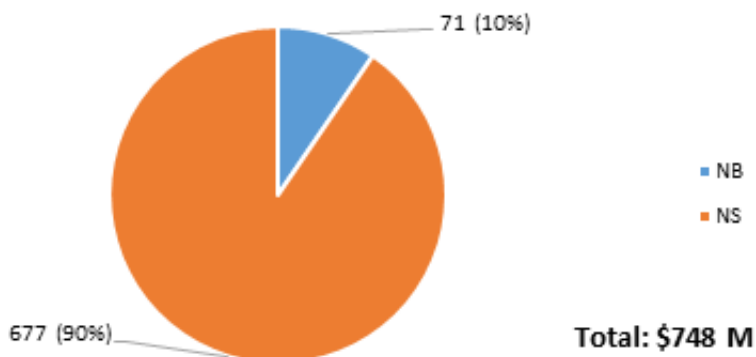
**FIGURE 109: PORT AND HARBOUR CONSTRUCTION DIRECT JOBS (NON-FTEs), MARITIME PROVINCES, 2012-2020p**



Note: Prince Edward Island reported no direct jobs data in the Port and Harbour Construction sector from 2012-2020p

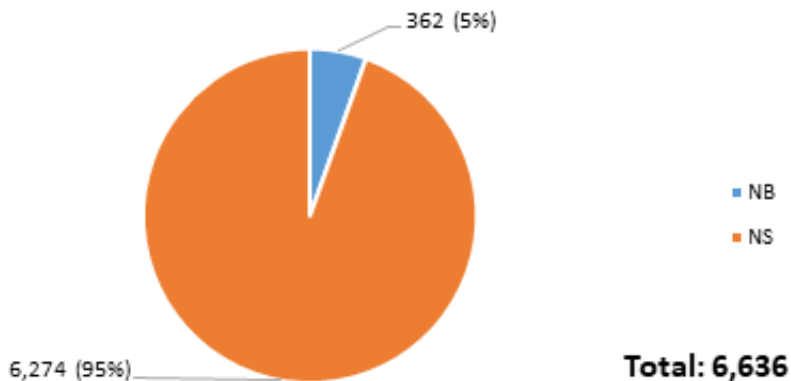
In 2021p, the Maritime Provinces’ port and harbour construction industry generated nearly \$750 million in revenue in 2021p, creating over 6,600 direct jobs. The province of Nova Scotia alone accounted for over 90% of both revenue and direct jobs in this sector. The provincial breakdowns of the Maritime Provinces’ port and harbour construction revenues in 2021p and direct jobs in 2020p are illustrated in Figures 110 and 111.

**FIGURE 110: PORT AND HARBOUR CONSTRUCTION TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), BY MARITIME PROVINCE, 2021p**



Note: Prince Edward Island reported no revenue data in the Port and Harbour Construction sector in 2021p

**FIGURE 111: PORT AND HARBOUR CONSTRUCTION DIRECT JOBS (NON-FTEs), BY MARITIME PROVINCE, 2020p**



Note: Prince Edward Island reported no direct jobs data in the Port and Harbour Construction sector in 2020p

## SECTION 9 – OIL AND GAS

Oil and gas data is only available on a provincial basis. Therefore, this report presents revenues<sup>34</sup> and direct jobs<sup>35</sup> for the Maritime Provinces (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island) and cannot distinguish DFO's Gulf and Maritimes Regions as separate entities.

### SITUATING THE MARITIME PROVINCES IN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE

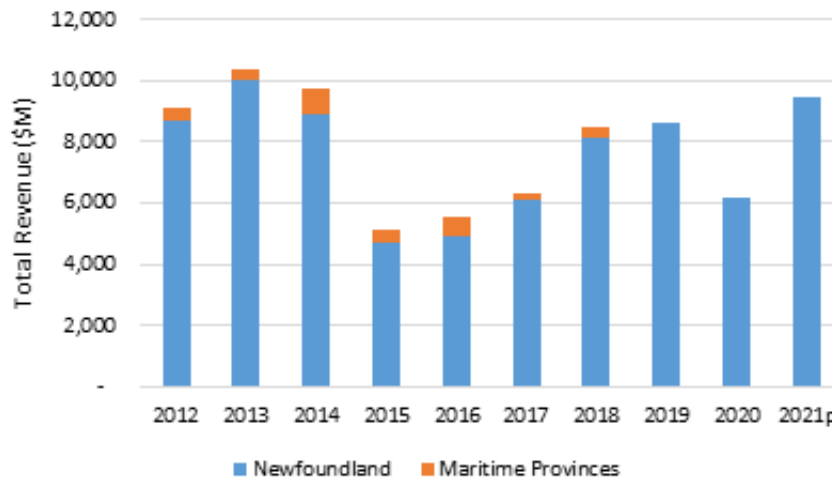
A 10-year historical analysis from 2012 to 2021p reflects that the Newfoundland region is by far the most important region in the offshore oil and gas industry. Newfoundland region has generated, on average, 96% of the total revenue values over this time series. In this same period, no revenue was reported for the Quebec, Central & Arctic or Pacific regions. The Maritime Provinces only reported revenue for the years 2012 to 2018, and in this time represented approximately 4% of the total national revenue. The Maritime Provinces' contribution to the total Canadian oil and gas revenue peaked in 2014, generating \$820 million. The distributions of reported revenues (2012 to 2021p) and direct jobs (2012 to 2020p) for Canada's oil and gas industry are shown in Figures 112 and 113.

---

<sup>34</sup> Statistics Canada. [Table 36-10-0478-01 Supply and use tables, detail level, provincial and territorial](#)

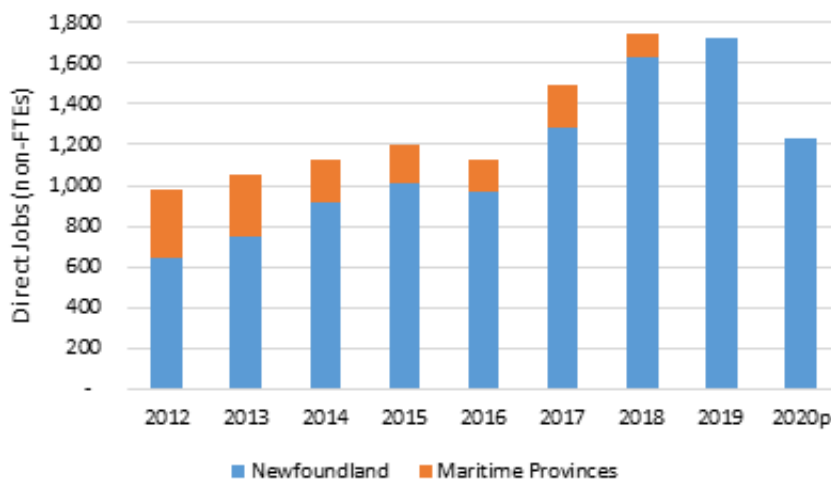
<sup>35</sup> Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Economic Analysis, Marine Economic Study

**FIGURE 112: OIL AND GAS TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), IN CANADA, 2012-2021p**



Note: Quebec, Central & Arctic and Pacific regions reported no revenue data in the Oil and Gas sector from 2012-2021p

**FIGURE 113: OIL AND GAS DIRECT JOBS (NON-FTEs), IN CANADA, 2012-2020p**

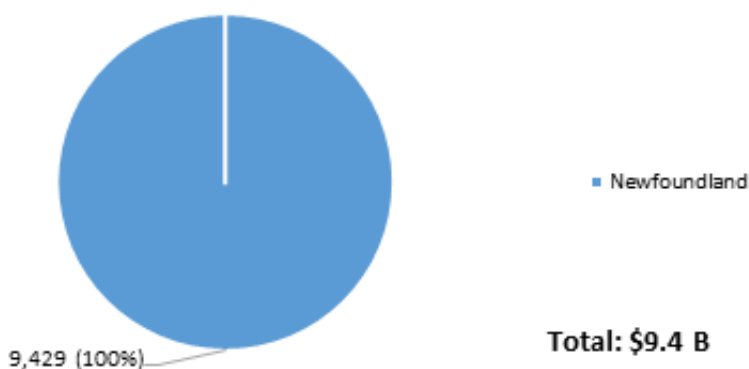


Note: Quebec, Central & Arctic and Pacific regions reported no direct jobs data in the Oil and Gas sector from 2012-2020p



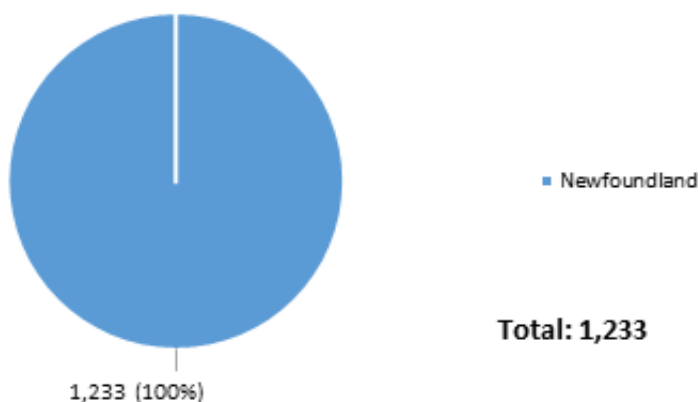
The total revenue of the oil and gas industry in Canada was just over \$9.4 billion in 2021p with the Newfoundland region as the sole contributor. The Newfoundland region contributed to approximately 1,200 direct jobs in this sector in 2020p. The distribution of Canadian oil and gas revenues in 2021p and direct jobs in 2020p are presented in Figures 114 and 115.

**FIGURE 114: OIL AND GAS TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), BY REGION, 2021p**



Note: Newfoundland is the only region with reported revenue data in the Oil and Gas sector in 2021p

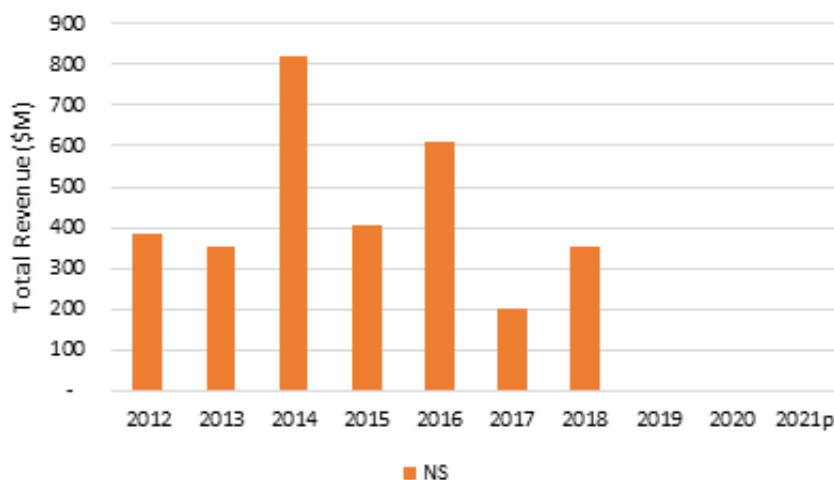
**FIGURE 115: OIL AND GAS DIRECT JOBS (NON-FTEs), BY REGION, 2020p**



Note: Newfoundland is the only region with reported direct jobs data in the Oil and Gas sector in 2020p

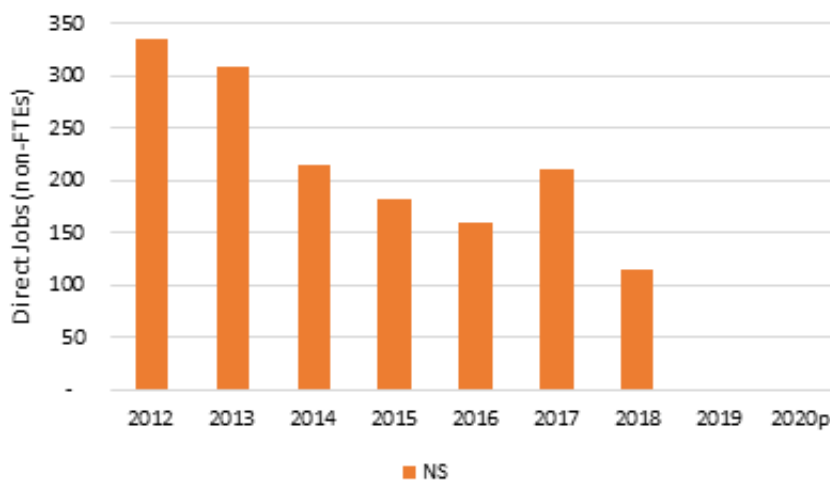
A historical analysis of the Maritime Provinces’ annual oil and gas revenues (2012 to 2021p) and direct jobs data (2012 to 2020p) illustrates that Nova Scotia is the only Maritime Province with reported data in this sector, and no data was reported beyond 2018. The annual oil and gas revenues from 2012 to 2021p and direct jobs from 2012 to 2020p for the Maritime Provinces are illustrated in Figures 116 and 117.

**FIGURE 116: OIL AND GAS TOTAL REVENUES (\$M), MARITIME PROVINCES, 2012-2021p**



Note: Nova Scotia is the only Maritime Province that reported revenue data in the Oil and Gas sector from 2012-2021p

**FIGURE 117: OIL AND GAS DIRECT JOBS (NON-FTEs), MARITIME PROVINCES, 2012-2020p**



Note: Nova Scotia is the only Maritime Province that reported direct jobs data in the Oil and Gas sector from 2012-2020p



# ANNEX 1

**Reported Commercial Landed Volumes (t) by Species in the Gulf Region, 2012-2021p**

Species Group	Species Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021p
Groundfish	Halibut	123	109	142	147	145	226	221	243	202	250
	Greysole	x	141	140	125	153	x	x	x	x	x
	Hagfish	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cod	76	36	34	30	30	25	19	21	9	14
	Redfish	7	11	8	7	20	0	0	120	23	7
	Other Groundfish	133	105	66	51	52	14	7	12	8	6
	<b>Sub-Total Groundfish</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>283</b>
Pelagics	Herring	29,532	28,555	25,500	23,475	21,893	20,203	14,729	14,951	10,976	10,020
	Mackerel	2,265	1,652	1,042	1,243	1,330	3,762	2,390	2,170	1,952	1,824
	Alewife/Gaspereau	1,503	892	999	1,621	808	883	1,096	1,239	1,691	1,098
	Silverside	421	458	449	255	212	178	199	159	167	158
	Bluefin Tuna	228	228	237	266	215	219	215	269	247	259
	Other Pelagics	774	675	396	752	905	349	240	759	708	138
	<b>Sub-Total Pelagics</b>	<b>34,723</b>	<b>32,460</b>	<b>28,623</b>	<b>27,612</b>	<b>25,362</b>	<b>25,593</b>	<b>18,871</b>	<b>19,547</b>	<b>15,742</b>	<b>13,496</b>
Shellfish	Lobster	23,756	26,685	28,361	29,246	27,571	33,269	35,460	38,871	35,078	41,191
	Snow Crab	16,355	19,300	18,299	19,634	16,236	31,763	17,352	23,045	20,247	17,678
	Shrimp	6,085	5,676	5,759	5,752	5,848	4,659	3,281	3,301	3,123	2,776
	Rock Crab	3,910	3,659	3,330	3,149	3,775	3,043	2,306	2,202	1,603	1,801
	Oyster	2,578	3,126	2,092	2,107	1,691	2,171	2,701	1,265	332	656
	Other Shellfish	6,537	5,433	4,692	4,005	4,461	4,365	1,928	1,246	1,230	976
	<b>Sub-Total Shellfish</b>	<b>59,222</b>	<b>63,878</b>	<b>62,532</b>	<b>63,893</b>	<b>59,583</b>	<b>79,270</b>	<b>63,027</b>	<b>69,929</b>	<b>61,613</b>	<b>65,080</b>
Other	Irish Moss	3,494	3,829	3,006	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Moss Unspecified	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Wireweed/Horsetail	63	x	-	757	357	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Sub-Total Other</b>	<b>3,557</b>	<b>3,836</b>	<b>3,006</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>98,044</b>	<b>100,673</b>	<b>94,592</b>	<b>92,766</b>	<b>85,703</b>	<b>105,249</b>	<b>82,227</b>	<b>89,965</b>	<b>77,597</b>	<b>78,859</b>	

X: Data suppressed to meet confidentiality requirements. Note: Figure totals may not add up due to rounding.



**Reported Commercial Landed Values (\$M) by Species in the Gulf Region, 2012-2021p**

Species Group	Species Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021p
Groundfish	Halibut	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	4
	Greysole	x	0	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	x
	Hagfish	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Redfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Groundfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-Total Groundfish</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
Pelagics	Herring	18	12	10	9	13	11	11	13	10	7
	Mackerel	2	1	1	1	2	5	4	4	4	4
	Alewife/Gaspereau	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
	Silverside	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Bluefin Tuna	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	2	3
	Other Pelagics	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
	<b>Sub-Total Pelagics</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>
Shellfish	Lobster	212	180	237	308	374	444	414	493	325	724
	Snow Crab	89	97	117	119	135	354	211	281	161	315
	Shrimp	11	7	10	17	16	10	10	9	6	7
	Rock Crab	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	2	7
	Oyster	7	10	6	6	5	7	8	4	1	2
	Other Shellfish	10	9	8	7	8	9	6	4	3	4
	<b>Sub-Total Shellfish</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>1,057</b>
Other	Irish Moss	1	1	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Moss Unspecified	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Wireweed/Horsetail	0	x	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Sub-Total Other</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>1,078</b>	

X: Data suppressed to meet confidentiality requirements. Note: Figure totals may not add up due to rounding.