Valuing the Coast: Economic Impacts of Connecticut's Recreational Shellfishing Sector

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Introduction

Like any other sector of the Connecticut economy, recreational shellfishing includes the purchasing of goods and services from other sectors, as well as hiring of local labor.

Its economic impact cascades throughout the state's economy.

This study estimates the total economic impact of the recreational shellfish harvest through the use of an economic model of the Connecticut economy.

Methodology

This study uses IMPLAN (IMpact analysis for PLANning: Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc.) software to evaluate the economic impacts of Connecticut's recreational shellfishing sector:

- aiming to capture the scope of the recreational shellfishing sector
- its linkages to the rest of the state economy
- its contribution to statewide economic output and jobs
- means to capture not only the direct impact of maritime industries but also the indirect and induced impacts that occur when maritime industry's dollars work their way through the economy

Measure of Impact

The study will develop three indicators of the economic importance or impacts of maritime industries:

- (1) Total impact on economic output, the value of which is measured by sales in Connecticut
- (2) Total impact on employment, which includes full-time and part-time jobs generated in Connecticut
- (3) Total impact on value added, which measures the value added to raw materials

Used state data from 2012

Sector Selection

This study uses the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) classification of sectors of the economy.

This classification divides the economy into 440 sectors.

Six primary economic sectors cover most economic activities that would be involved in recreational shellfishing were selected for the analysis.

These activities include the consumption of food and beverage; ice; gasoline for boat and car; purchase, replacement and maintenance of harvest equipment; marina services, and boat repair and maintenance.

Sector Selection

<u>Sector 324 Retail Store-Food and beverage</u> (food stores, package stores, food markets)

<u>Sector 326: Retail Store-Gasoline Station</u> (gasoline stations, gasoline stations with convenience stores, marine service stations)

<u>Sector 328 Sporting goods, hobby, book, music</u> (rakes, baskets, gauges, sporting equipment)

<u>Sector 330: Retail Stores-Miscellaneous</u> (boating equipment, clothing)

<u>Sector 409 Amusement parks, arcades, and gambling</u> <u>industries</u> (boating clubs with marinas, marinas, sailing clubs with marinas, yacht clubs with marinas)

<u>maintenance</u> (boat, pleasure, repair and maintenance services without retailing new boats; outboard motor repair shops; sporting equipment repair and maintenance without retailing new sports equipment)

Assumptions

- Permit is sold as individual specific, which means one permit can only be used by one specific person.
- The average number of trips to shellfishing is 10 per person in a year.
- The cost for a single trip to shellfishing is 23 dollars for each person, including gas (\$10), food (\$8), and ice (\$5). Permit cost is not included.
- 70% of all permit holders use a boat to get to shellfish grounds after arriving the coast/water with an average of 4 hours in boat (\$25/hour).
- The ownership costs of all boat users include marina service (50%) and boat maintenance service (50%).
- There is 10% replacement of equipment with a cost of \$100.

Total Output Impacts

The total output impact is \$1,576,874

Output	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Induced Effect	Total Effect
Retail Store - Food and beverage (sector 324)	\$	\$	\$	\$
	147,069	40,996	83,189	271,253
Retail Store - Gasoline (sector 326)	\$	\$	\$	\$
	97,785	30,652	48,245	176,682
Tool Replacement and Maintenance (sector 328)	\$	\$	\$	\$
	2,536	891	1,339	4,766
Retail Store - Ice (sector 330)	\$	\$	\$	\$
	140,810	51,291	72,808	264,909
Marina Services (sector 409)	\$	\$	\$	\$
	228,165	88,385	121,102	437,652
Boat maintenance services (sector 418)	\$	\$	\$	\$
	228,165	94,777	98,670	421,612
	\$	\$	\$	\$
	844,530	306,992	425,353	1,576,874

Total Value Added Impact

The total value added impact is \$997,719

 Money earned by the residents of the state, which they can then spend buying goods and services, inducing further economic activity in the state

Value Added	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Induced Effect	Total Effect
Retail Store - Food and beverage	\$	\$	\$	\$
(sector 324)	110,415	27,998	55,984	194,397
Retail Store - Gasoline (sector 326)	\$	\$	\$	\$
	70,088	20,932	32,472	123,492
Tool Replacement and Maintenance (sector 328)	\$	\$	\$	\$
	1,723	609	901	3,232
Retail Store - Ice (sector 330)	\$	\$	\$	\$
	93,841	35,008	48,999	177,848
Marina Services (sector 409)	\$	\$	\$	\$
	135,323	57,994	81,497	274,814
Boat maintenance services (sector 418)	\$	\$	\$	\$
	94,757	62,770	66,409	223,936
	\$	\$	\$	\$
	506,147	205,311	286,262	997,719

Total Employment Impact

The total employment impact is 16.3 jobs

- Marine services is the sector contributing the most employment.
- 70% of recreational shellfish permit holders use a boat to access shellfishing grounds.
- May seem low but makes sense since recreational shellfishing is only an occasional activity and the employment impact will be for only part of a person's time.

Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Induced Effect	Total Effect
2.3	0.3	0.6	3.2
0.7	0.2	0.3	1.2
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
3.0	0.3	0.5	3.8
4.1	0.6	0.8	5.5
1.3	0.6	0.7	2.5 16.3
	2.3 0.7 0.0 3.0 4.1	2.3 0.3 0.7 0.2 0.0 0.0 3.0 0.3 4.1 0.6	Effect Effect 2.3 0.3 0.6 0.7 0.2 0.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 3.0 0.3 0.5 4.1 0.6 0.8 1.3 0.6 0.7

Conclusions

Recreational shellfishing has an almost \$1.6 million economic impact on the economy.

It highlights the importance of shellfishing not only from a cultural and recreational perspective, but also from an economic perspective.

We will be doing an economic impact study of commercial shellfishing and recreational fishing next.