

Recreational fishing's contribution to NZ's economy

New Zealand Sport Fishing Council Annual General Meeting, Auckland, September 2018.

Trish Rea

## Timeline







- 2014 Research proposal
- 2015 Research & fundraising
- 2016 Public report published
- > 2016 Technical report receives MPI Grade 2
- 2017 Results presented
- 2018 Report published









2.65M fishing days p.a.

700,000 people fish p.a.

\$1400 average p.a. spend by Kiwis \$946M spent p.a. on recreational fishing

\$1.7B p.a. generated by recreational fishing

8,100 jobs supported by recreational fishing

Reports



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ARTICLEINFO

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1. Introduction

Marine

Management of New Zealand's fisheries is guided by the Fisheries

Management of New Zealand's Inspects is guided by the Fisheries Act of 1996. The Act provides for the conservation, utilization, en-

Act of 1996. The Act provides for the conservation, utilization, en-hancement, and development of fisheries resources to enable people to

nancement, and development or inseries resources to enable people to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being while metatheling the presented of Behavior and an and a social socia

provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being while maintaining the potential of fisheries resources to meet the reasonably

maintaining the potential of tisheries resources to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations (Fisheries Act, 1996). Three key

foreseeable needs of huture generations (Fisheries Act, 1996). Inree key fisheries: 1) recreational, 2) commercial, and 3) customary are re-

isneries: 1) recreational, 2) commercial, and 3) customary are re-cognized by the Act. Customary being the non-commercial aborginal

cognized by the Act. Australiary being the individual environmental monopulations and a second second harvest for traditional purposes, under permit, of the Maori.

creational instants, the economic activity associated v creational marine fishing has not yet been quantified.

Neceived 2 October 2017; Neceived Intrevised II 0165-7836/ © 2018 Published by Elsevier B.V.

reation harvest for traditional purposes, under permit, of the Maori, Recreational saltwater fishing is one of the most popular outdoor listing in New Zoaland (Concer New Zoaland 2015) Economitium

Recreational satiwater insting is one of the most popular outdoor activities in New Zealand (Sports New Zealand, 2015). Expenditures

activities in New Zealand (Sports New Zealand, 2015). Expenditures made for the purpose of recreational marine fishing support a sig-

made for the purpose of recreational marine having support a sig-nificant number of industries such as tackle retailers, boat builders,

ulticant number of industries such as tackie retailers, boat builders, botels, restaurants, and more. Despite the popularity of marine re-constructed factors, the concentration optimizer exercised with envelop re-

notes, restaurants, and more, usepire the popularity of marine re-creational fishing, the economic activity associated with marine re-creational months fishing has not not here consultant

reautional manine nature, nas non yet ocen quantified. Allocations across fisheries on an economic basis should consider across the the manufactor in the basis account and meaturement and

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2018.06.016 Received 2 October 2017; Received in revised form 8 June 2018; Accepted 28 June 2018 Nate: Teach (Physical Provided In Flowing B.V.

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Ailocations across fisheries on an economic basis should consider changes 'at the margin' in the both consumer and producers surpluses

Economic information is critical for explaining why recreational fishing and marine stewardsh all critizens of a nation. Successfully roleine multic assurances of the increases of humility and Economic information is critical for explaining why recreational fishing and marine stewardsh all ditizens of a nation. Successfully raising public awareness of the importance of healithy and fisheries is dependent on having reliable economic insights. These types of data can be used to it about how it is institute batter conservation redicies server new earners and resources for fisheries is dependent on having reliable economic insights. These types of data can be used to it about how to institute better conservation publicies, secure new partners and resources for fitations and intimately boort the low-term health and are deviation of evolve fiberates. Loss a about how to institute better conservation policies, secure new partners and resources for itatives, and utimately boost the long-term health and productivity of marine fisheries. Junit a consultation of reconstruction and the fisher is New Tealand have not been reconvert charing a triatives, and ultimately boost the long-term health and productivity of marine fisheries. Until no contribution of recreational marine fishing in New Zealand has not been measured, placing re-leases to a distribution of recreational marine fishing to the communication from the state of the formation of the state o contribution of recreational marine fishing in New Zealand has not been measured, placing re-interests at a disadvantage compared to the commercial sector that has such information in va-reachest filled ther transmom Boateries with the GLG withing ensure annually be more than each interests at a disadvantage compared to the commercial sector that has such information in sec project filled that vacuum. Beginning, with the \$946 million spent annually by more than foot visiting New Zealand fibhers, these dollars circulate through the national economy, supportin mulation \$1.7 billion in total economic activity contribution occar million in Gross transmission. visiting New Zealand fishers, these dollars circulate through the national economy, supportin mulating \$1.7 billion in total economic activity, contributing \$633 million in Gross Doneset ( I million in solaries waves and enall breiness writh while while while nearly, eter emilian in two or mulating \$1.7 billion in total economic activity, contributing \$638 million in Gross Domestic I million in salaries, wages and small business profits while adding nearly \$187 million in tax rev with white waters after exitation and exclusion approachese southable for use by other nations a

surplus research.

Latham, 2011)

surpus suny and developing manginal value and unity Zealand can be cost-prohibitive. Value transfer, a methy Lealand can be cost-promotive, value transfer, a mente the non-market value based on available information the non-market value based on available information completed studies, is an alternative approach to pri

Considering an original consumer surplus study to b

uve, iii 2011 uie new zealand marine reesear (Foundation) sponsored a scoping study to review all j

rroundation) sponsoren a scoping sutty to review an f national economic surveys on recreational fishing, with

uational economic surveys on recreational usining, with the value transfer method to estimate the non-market v

the value transfer method to estimate the non-market v surplus) of marine recreational fishing in New Zealar

surpus) of marine recreational fishing in New Leanar from the Faculty of Commerce at Lincoln University f

non the faculty of commerce at kincont oniversity it studies worldwide that evaluated the worth of recreat

studies workdwhae mai evaluated me workd or recreat the marine environment. These studies reported valu

the manue environment, mese succes reported van trip, or per year. They differed greatly in terms of st

up, or per year. mey unreew greatly in terms or sy valuation method. The report concluded that the pros

vaniation memory, the report concludes that the pros-ferring values from other locations to accurately assess

terring values from other locations to accurately assess New Zealand recreational marine fishery were extremely

considering an original consumer surplus study (o) tive, in 2011 the New Zealand Marine Resear

million in salaries, wages and small business profits while adding nearly \$187 million in tax rev was built using data collection and analytical approaches available for use by other nations t awarenesses of the critical economic investment of their metrics relations was munt using data contection and analytical approaches available for u awareness of the critical economic importance of their marine fisheries. (Mcphee and Hundloe, 2004). However, implementi (Mcphee and Hundide, 2004), rowever, implementation surplus study and developing marginal value and utility

RECREATIONAL

New Zealand Marine Research undation

A Billion Dollar Industry



**NEW ZEALAND SPORT FISHING** 



LEGASEA

MARCH 2016