Mississippi MarketMaker Newsletter



ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF MISSISSIPPI SEAFOOD PROCESSING

ABSTRACT

This newsletter provides a detailed summary of the most recent estimates of the economic contributions of the Mississippi seafood processing industry. Several Mississippi seafood processing plants closed operations after Hurricane Katrina in 2005, the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in 2010, and the Bonnet Carre Spillway openings in 2011 and 2019. Due to these disruptions, the number of oyster and crab processing plants has been below the minimum to maintain data privacy since 2011. As a result, the quantity and plant gate values and the number of employees in oyster and crab processing have not been available since 2011. Requests for Mississippi seafood processing data to NOAA Fisheries resulted in annual processing plant gate values from 2015 to 2022.

KEYWORDS

Economic contribution; Mississippi seafood processing; owners and hired workers, shrimp; oysters; crabs, freshwater finfish, saltwater finfish.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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COMPONENTS OF SEAFOOD PROCESSING

- Seafood processing primarily corresponds to "seafood canning" and "fresh and frozen seafood processing."
- It involves plants engaged in the primary wholesale and processing of seafood products.

MISSISSIPPI SEAFOOD DEALERS

An online list of Mississippi seafood dealers can be viewed on the Mississippi
Department of Marine Resources <u>website</u>. Species and levels of seafood trade
groups categorize the listed seafood businesses.

MISSISSIPPI MARKETMAKER

 An online directory of registered seafood businesses is available on the Mississippi MarketMaker <u>website</u>. An online list of seafood-related businesses is shown when you type "seafood" in the search box.



SEAFOOD PROCESSING PRODUCTION AND PLANT GATE VALUES

- Recent natural and man-made disasters, economic recession, and the global pandemic adversely affected seafood processing production and plant gate values.
- Several Mississippi seafood processing plants closed operations after Hurricane Katrina in 2005 and Deepwater Horizon oil spill in 2010 (Fig. 1, 2, and 3).
- Due to these disruptions, the number of oyster processing and crab plants has been below the required minimum to maintain data privacy since 2011 (Fig. 3).
- As a result, the quantity and plant gate values and the number of employees in oyster and crab processing have not been available since 2011.
- Request for Mississippi seafood processing data to NOAA Fisheries resulted in annual processing plant gate values from 2015 to 2022 (Fig. 4 and 5).

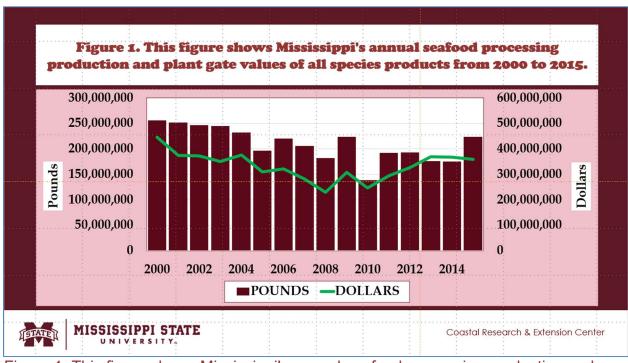


Figure 1. This figure shows Mississippi's annual seafood processing production and plant gate values of all species products from 2000 to 2015. The raw data source is NOAA Fisheries (Personal Communication).

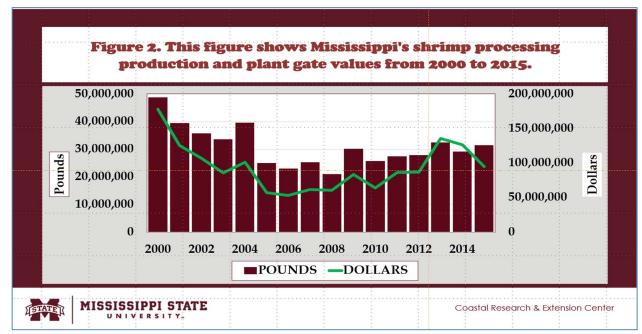


Figure 2. This figure shows Mississippi's shrimp processing production and plant gate values from 2000 to 2015. The source of raw data is NOAA Fisheries (Personal Communication.)

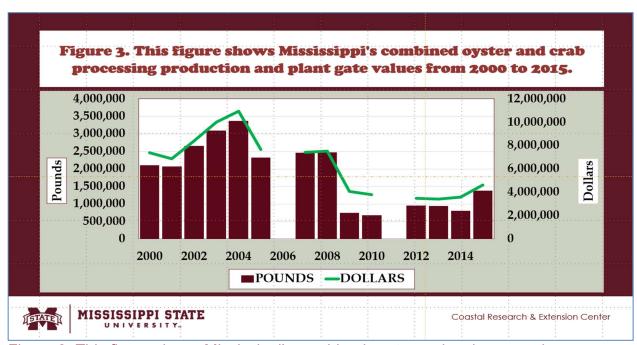


Figure 3. This figure shows Mississippi's combined oyster and crab processing production and plant gate values from 2000 to 2015. The source of raw data is NOAA Fisheries (Personal Communication).

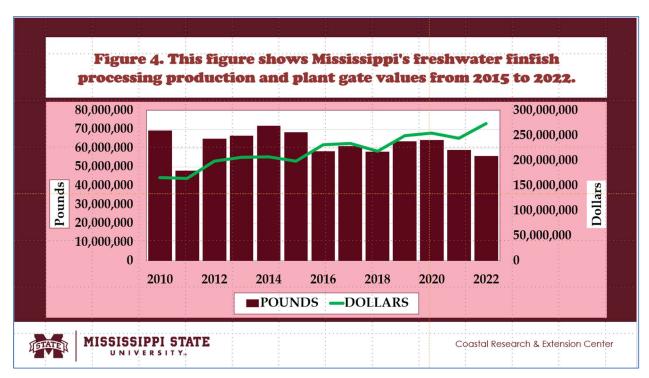


Figure 4. This figure shows Mississippi's freshwater finfish processing production and plant gate values from 2015 to 2022. The source of raw data is NOAA Fisheries (2024).

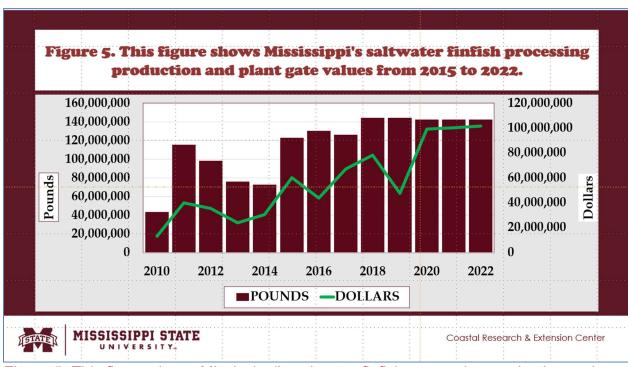


Figure 5. This figure shows Mississippi's saltwater finfish processing production and plant gate values from 2015 to 2022. The source of raw data is NOAA Fisheries (2024).

COMPONENTS OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS (IMPLAN, 2024)

- The total economic impact is the sum of direct, indirect, and induced impacts.
- Direct impacts express the economic impacts in the sector where the expenditure was initially made.
- Indirect impacts result from changes in the economic activity of other industrial sectors that supply goods or services to the sector being evaluated.
- Induced impacts are the result of industry employees' personal consumption expenditures.

TYPES OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS (IMPLAN, 2024)

- Four economic impacts are output or sales, jobs, income, and value-added.
 These impacts are not additive. Each type represents a specific economic activity reported.
- Income, value-added, and output impacts are expressed in dollars for the year specified by the user.
- Output or sales are the gross sales by businesses within the economic region affected by an activity.
- Labor income includes personal income such as wages and salaries and proprietors' income or income from self-employment.
- Employment impacts are expressed in terms of a mix of both full-time and parttime jobs.
- Value-added contribution measures an industry's contribution to the gross domestic product. It is the difference between an Industry's total output and the costs of its intermediate inputs.
- Labor income consists of all forms of employment income, including *employee* compensation -- wages, salaries, and benefit and proprietor income.

ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE MISSISSIPPI SEAFOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY

- Fig. 6 shows the annual estimates of the economic impacts of Mississippi seafood processing.
- In 2022, Mississippi seafood processing produced \$108.2 million in total sales impacts, contributing 0.62% of the U.S. seafood processing industry.
- About 1,451 jobs were created in Mississippi by seafood processing, adding 1.14% to the U.S. seafood processing industry.
- Seafood processing generated income reaching \$43 million. The value added by seafood processing was \$54 million.

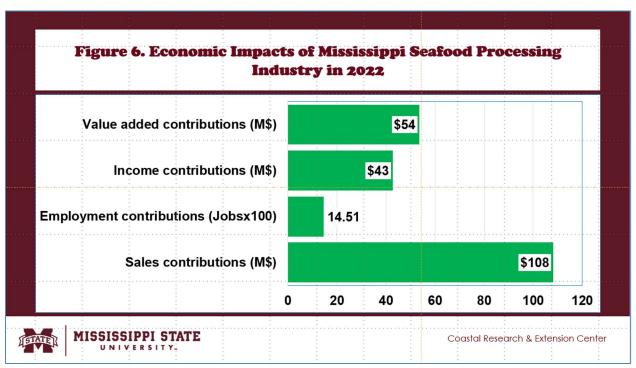


Figure 6. This figure shows the annual economic contributions of commercial fishing in Mississippi in 2022. The raw data source is NOAA Fisheries (2024).

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF MISSISSIPPI SEAFOOD PROCESSING OWNERS AND WORKERS

- Annual data from Lightcast (2024) indicate about 1,980 Mississippi seafood processing owners and workers.
- About 48% are males.
- 71.9% are African Americans, 17.7% are White, 5.7% are Hispanic, 4.2% are Asians, and 0.5% have two or more races. The rest are American Indians and Native Hawaiians.
- The average age of Mississippi seafood processing owners and workers was 42.5. About 34.1% were less than 34, 42.3% were between 35 and 54. The 55-year-old and higher owners and workers comprised 23.6%.

CONCLUSIONS, LIMITATIONS, AND IMPLICATIONS

- The Mississippi seafood processing produced \$108.2 million in total sales impacts, contributing 0.62% of the U.S. seafood processing industry.
- The seafood processing industry created 1,451 jobs in Mississippi, adding 1.14% to the U.S. seafood processing industry.
- Natural, technological, and man-made disasters severely impacted the Mississippi seafood processing industry in 2005, 2010, 2011, and 2019.

SUGGESTED CITATION

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