

Data Gap Analysis v.2 Outline

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1. Introduction

- a. The data gap analysis v.2 begins with the legal and policy requirements for basic social science data and analyses in federal fisheries and the Council's comments and actions regarding the requirements. These requirements are intended to promote well-informed conservation and management decisions concerning the use of living marine resources and marine habitat in commercial and recreational fisheries managed under fishery management plans (FMPs) developed by the Council and implemented by NMFS¹.
- b. The analysis is framed around three nonexclusive categories of stakeholders who benefit from fisheries and other uses of living marine resources and their habitat - producers, consumers and communities. We identify concepts that can be used in measuring the net benefits for each category, discuss the data required by each concept and address the associated data gaps (i.e., deficiencies in the availability, quality and ease of use of data). Producers refers to those who commercially harvest, process, or market fish or provide recreational harvesting or marine tourism services. Consumers refers to those who consume seafood, as well as to recreational anglers and those who benefit either from observing living marine resources and their habitat or from just knowing they exist. The community stakeholder group is included to recognize that community effects can be much broader than the totality of the effects on consumers and producers and uses the community as the unit of analysis to explore the data needs and gaps associated with understanding the economic and social impact of fisheries and fisheries management decisions upon communities. Although subsistence users could be included under the Producers section, data gaps associated with subsistence are included in the community section to reflect the integral nature of these practices to communities and their tie to other concepts discussed in this section, e.g., well-being, local and traditional knowledge, cultural values and traditions. For each section in chapters 3-6, we intend to provide detail on multiple layers of data necessary to address each gap, including scale as well as distribution. For example, the section on harvesting sector profit includes requirements for both all fishing and non-fishing revenue from harvesting vessels, but also includes a consideration for including demographic information so managers can better understand how those benefits are distributed within and across communities and other stakeholder groups as well as the economic, social, and cultural information that would affect how fishers respond to change. In addition, this analysis addresses external costs, which are

¹ The required data include social science data for subsistence fisheries due to biological, economic and social interactions between the NPFMC FMP fisheries and subsistence fisheries.

costs that are not borne directly by the producers, consumers or communities associated with the use of living marine resources and their habitat.

2. The need for social and economic data in fisheries management
 - a. Summary of requirements for basic social science data and the models and analyses they support, which are included in the MSA (including national standards and guidance), NEPA, ESA, MMPA, RFA, Executive Orders (including those that address cost-benefit analysis and Environmental Justice), and NMFS policy statements.
 - b. Brief background on the NPFMC's experience with these data, including the Council's, SSC's, and others' comments about the need for and cost and benefits of more social science data
3. Data Requirements and Gaps for Producers
 - a. Commercial Harvesting and Processing Sector Profit
 - b. Commercial Harvesting and Processing Sector Labor Data
 - c. Charter Sector Data
 - d. Data for Other Producers
4. Data Requirements and Gaps for Consumers
 - a. Seafood consumer welfare analysis
 - b. Recreational angler (including charter) welfare analysis
 - c. Non-fishing uses of the marine environment (tourism, other complementary or substitutable recreational activities, non-market values of marine species,
5. Data Requirements and Gaps for Communities (geographic and communities of practice)
 - a. Economic impacts on communities
 - b. Social impacts on communities
 - c. Communities and fisheries subsistence use patterns (including food security and sharing networks)
6. Data Requirements and Gaps for External Costs
 - a. These external costs include many fishery management costs, the costs resulting from bycatch and habitat degradation due to fishing, and the costs resulting from other ecosystem interactions.
7. Discussion
 - a. Patterns of data gaps across stakeholder groups and/or data elements
 - b. Identify some low-hanging fruit (leave discussion of priorities for filling gaps to the SSPT)
8. Conclusion
9. Appendix
 - a. Detailed description of the legislative and other requirements for social science data and analyses