

# RECONSTRUCTION OF TOTAL MARINE FISHERIES CATCHES FOR GERMANY IN THE NORTH SEA (1950-2010)

Darah Gibson<sup>a</sup>, Rainer Froese<sup>b</sup>, Bernd Ueberschaer<sup>c</sup>, Kyrstn Zylich<sup>a</sup> and Dirk Zeller<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> *Sea Around Us, Fisheries Centre, University of British Columbia  
2202 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC, V6T 1Z4, Canada*

<sup>b</sup> *GEOMAR Helmholtz-Centre for Ocean Research Kiel, Düsternbrooker Weg 20, 24148 Kiel, Germany*

<sup>c</sup> *GMA – Association for Marine Aquaculture Ltd., Hafentörn 3, 25761 Buesum, Germany*

[d.gibson@fisheries.ubc.ca](mailto:d.gibson@fisheries.ubc.ca); [rfroese@geomar.de](mailto:rfroese@geomar.de); [ueberschaer@gma-buesum.de](mailto:ueberschaer@gma-buesum.de); [k.zylich@fisheries.ubc.ca](mailto:k.zylich@fisheries.ubc.ca); [d.zeller@fisheries.ubc.ca](mailto:d.zeller@fisheries.ubc.ca)

## ABSTRACT

We reconstructed marine fisheries catches for the Federal Republic of Germany within the North Sea (specifically ICES area IVb) from 1950-2010. ICES landings statistics are used as a reported baseline, and then adjusted using information from ICES stock assessment working group reports, national data, and expert knowledge to estimate unreported landings, recreational and subsistence catches and major discards. Brown shrimp (*Crangon crangon*) contribute the most to unreported landings and discards. Atlantic herring (*Clupea harengus*), Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*) and European plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*) are also important fisheries for the period 1950-2010. The reconstructed total catch of 8.5 million t from 1950-2010 was approximately 63% higher than the baseline reported ICES landings of 5.2 million t. The reconstructed total catch of invertebrates is almost 4 million t, which is 2 times the ICES baseline catch which is just over 1.9 million t. The reconstructed catch for all finfish species is 4.6 million t and is 41% higher than the ICES baseline catch of 3.3 million t. These discrepancies are largely driven by discarded catches that are not accounted for in officially reported (ICES) data, which also form the globally reported data as presented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Our results demonstrate the importance of comprehensively accounting for and disclosing fisheries data to the public (including discarded catches), and effectively monitoring illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) catches.

## INTRODUCTION

The Federal Republic of Germany is an economic power within the European Union (EU), with a population of 82.3 million (UN 2013). After World War II, Germany was divided into the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) and the Democratic Republic of Germany (East Germany), but reunified in 1990 (Figure 1). This division affected the way in which fisheries data were reported. East Germany and West Germany reported their data separately until reunification in 1990. During this time, East Germany had very little influence on fisheries in the North Sea. Most of the landings from East Germany were in the Baltic Sea, the Kattegat and the Skagerrak, and not within the EEZ equivalent waters of the North Sea (ICES sub-division IVb, Figure 1).

Germany has a mostly coastal fishing industry, extending into the deeper waters of the North Sea only to target a few species. German fisheries are currently a sector of minimal economic significance, not only for Germany as a whole but also for the coastal regions themselves. In 2010, the German fishing fleet consisted of 1,680 vessels with a tonnage of 67,765 GT and a total engine power of 159,714 kW (Anderson *et al.* 2012). This places Germany among the smaller fishing fleets in the European Union. German fishers in the North Sea mainly target brown shrimp (*Crangon crangon*), Atlantic mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*), European plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*), common sole (*Solea solea*), saithe (*Pollachius virens*), Atlantic herring (*Clupea harengus*), whiting (*Merlangius merlangus*), haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*) and Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*).

The German commercial North Sea fleet mainly consists of inshore cutters that target brown shrimp and flatfish. In 2008, there were 38-42 vessels targeting flatfish, mainly European plaice and common sole (beam and otter trawls), 180-200 vessels targeting brown shrimp (beam trawls) and 7-8 vessels targeting demersal species, mainly cod and saithe (otter trawl and set net) fishing within ICES sub-division IVb (Ulleweit *et al.* 2010).



**Figure 1.** The German North Sea EEZ, as delineated by *Sea Around Us*, embedded within ICES subdivision IVb. Note, the German Baltic Sea EEZ is not highlighted here (see Rossing *et al.* 2010c; Zeller *et al.* 2011).

Atlantic herring, Atlantic cod and brown shrimp were the main species fished by Germany in the North Sea until the late 1960s, when there was a dramatic decline in the herring stock. In the late 1970s, the fishery was closed and reopened in the mid 1980s (ICES 2003). Despite a recovery of the herring stock in recent years, catches have never returned to previous levels. Brown shrimp, however, have remained an important fishery, with large catches throughout the 1950-2010 periods. Presently, European plaice is an important fishery that contributes a significant portion of current landings. There is a large decline in overall landings in the mid-1980s that likely coincides with collapsed Atlantic herring and Atlantic mackerel stocks, a strong decline in Atlantic cod, as well as a decrease in Total Allowable Catch (TAC) in the European plaice fishery (ICES 2002a, 2012a, 2012c). There have been some increases in European plaice, herring and brown shrimp landings (ICES 2002a).

While insignificant compared to commercial fisheries, catches of recreational fisheries along the North Sea coast are completely unreported. The North Sea is bordered by two German states (Bundesländer), which independently monitor their recreational fisheries (Strehlow *et al.* 2012). Niedersachsen has a common-right type policy for their recreational fisheries; therefore, no fishing license is required to fish and crab in territorial waters (Pawson *et al.* 2008; Strehlow *et al.* 2012). However, a permit is required for collecting shellfish (Pawson *et al.* 2008). Any fishing over and above those standards requires a license that is acquired through completion of an exam (Pawson *et al.* 2008). Catches from recreational fisheries are not reported to the government. The North Sea experiences large tidal ranges, with a mean spring range of 4 m, making boat angling a challenge and therefore it is not commonly practiced in this region (Strehlow *et al.* 2012). However, some shore angling does occur on the Frisian Islands in the state of Niedersachsen (Strehlow *et al.* 2012). Due to the strong tidal currents in the North Sea, charter vessels are relied on for recreational fishing and only few people go out on their own (H. Strehlow, pers. comm., Johann Heinrich von Thünen-Institut). These charter boats target Atlantic mackerel and cod from May-September (H. Strehlow, pers. comm., Johann Heinrich von Thünen-Institut). However, many tourists are no longer interested in charter fishing vessels due to long travel times to fishing grounds (approximately 2-3 hours each way), unpredictable weather and declines in catch rates of cod (H. Strehlow, pers. comm., Johann Heinrich von Thünen-Institut). Germany's recreational fisheries also consist of more historical fisheries such as tope shark fishing in Helgoland, mollusc harvesting along the Wadden Sea coast, as well as eel fishing (H. Strehlow, pers. comm., Johann Heinrich von Thünen-Institut). With a warming climate, several species of marine animals are extending their range northwards (Cheung *et al.* 2009), resulting in European sea bass becoming a target or incidental catch of German recreational fishers (H. Strehlow, pers. comm., Johann Heinrich von Thünen-Institut). While presently insignificant in catches, this may change in future decades.

The purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive estimate of total fisheries catches, both officially reported and unreported catches, plus discards, by Germany in the North Sea (ICES area IVb) for the period 1950-2010. Germany's Baltic Sea catches were reconstructed elsewhere (Rossing *et al.* 2010c; Zeller *et al.* 2011). The ICES landings statistics provide a baseline time series for official reported landed catches for the period 1950-2010, and represent the entirety of globally reported catches as presented by FAO on behalf of Germany. Our reconstruction estimates the components of IUU catches, specifically a) high-grading; b) unreported landings; c) discards; d) recreational; and e) subsistence catches. Our approach uses officially reported data by ICES, ICES reports, peer-reviewed literature, and personal communications with local scientists and fishers to reconstruct a total catch time series for 1950-2010.

## METHODS

The method for reconstructing German fisheries catch data for the North Sea involved using ICES official reported landings data as a 'reporting' baseline and estimating and adding what is termed Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) catches. IUU are here defined as all catches (including discarded catches) taken from the marine ecosystem, yet not included in the officially reported ICES landings data. All estimates are based on quantitative, qualitative and historical information and follow the principles and approaches of catch reconstructions as outlined by Zeller *et al.* (2007).

### Landings data

All of Germany's officially reported landings information is acquired through the ICES electronic landings database.<sup>1</sup> Catches are reported separately from 1950-1990 by West Germany and East Germany. From 1991 to 2010, landings are reported for a re-unified Germany. From 1950-1960, all landings data are reported as ICES sub-area IV or IIIa and IV. From 1961 onwards, the data are mostly allocated to sub-divisions IVa, IVb and IVc, with the exception of a few taxonomic groups. Germany's EEZ equivalent waters as defined here<sup>2</sup> in the North Sea falls into ICES sub-area IV, and more specifically sub-division IVb (Figure 1). Therefore, we determine the proportion of area of IVb from the total area of IV, and apply this to the landings for each year in area IV from 1950-1960, i.e., we assume area proportionality of catches as a simplifying assumption. In order to create a continuous time series for 'Germany', the former Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), former Democratic Republic of Germany (East Germany) and Germany (present Federal Republic of Germany) are combined, i.e., we treat Germany as one entity for the entire time period (Figure 2).

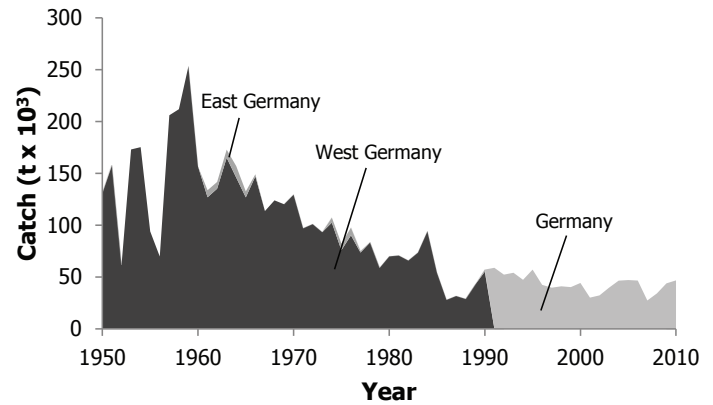
In addition to reporting species-specific landings in more general management areas, East Germany and West Germany also reported some landings as general taxonomic groups such as 'flat fishes nei' for the earlier portion

<sup>1</sup> ICES <http://www.ices.dk/marine-data/dataset-collections/Pages/Fish-catch-and-stock-assessment.aspx> (Accessed March 5, 2012)

<sup>2</sup> *Sea Around Us* <http://www.seaaroundus.org/eez/276.aspx> (Accessed May 30, 2013)

of the time series. In order to create a more detailed taxonomic breakdown for the ‘flat fishes nei’ catch, we calculated annual proportions of all flat fish categories including ‘flat fishes nei’ but excluding common sole and European plaice, which are assumed to be reported accurately due to their commercial importance. These proportions are then applied to the ‘flat fishes nei’ catch of the corresponding year.

For our purposes, all officially reported landings are designated as large-scale commercial fisheries (or ‘industrial’), with the exception of blue mussel (*Mytilus edulis*). Many of the commercial fisheries in Germany, such as those targeting European plaice, common sole and brown shrimp are fished using otter or beam trawls. We choose to designate any catch from a mechanized bottom trawl gear type as ‘industrial’ catch (following Martin 2012). Blue mussel landings are split into large-scale commercial (here called ‘industrial’) and small-scale commercial (here called ‘artisanal’). In 1950, 60% of the blue mussel landings are designated as artisanal, and by 2010, 10% of the catch is artisanal. Proportions are interpolated for intervening years.



**Figure 2.** Reported landings for West Germany, East Germany and reunified Germany, in ICES sub-division IVb, for 1950-2010.

### *Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated catches*

#### Unreported landings

Information on unreported landings can be acquired through ICES working group and stock assessments reports (ICES 2002a, 2002b, 2003, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c). These unreported landings are termed ‘unallocated’ and exist for many of the major fisheries Germany is engaged in. These data are often presented for all countries combined within the ICES sub-area IV. We assume proportionality between reported landings by country and ‘unallocated’ landings, and thus assign ‘unallocated’ landings to countries in proportion to their reported landings in the area (see also Rossing *et al.* 2010a; Zeller *et al.* 2011). Many of the stock assessments begin estimating these unreported catches in the 1980s and 1990s. A rate of unreported catch is determined for each taxon in the first year of available unreported data in the stock assessment reports. For 1950, a rate of 5% is assumed and applied to reported landings (see also Rossing *et al.* 2010b). Rates are interpolated for each taxon between the 5% in 1950 and the first available rate from the stock assessments (Table 1). However, if the specific taxon’s rate of unreported landings from the stock assessment is below 5%, that rate is carried back to 1950.

**Table 1.** Anchor points used to estimate unreported landings of commercially important taxa in Germany based on ICES stock assessments 1950-2010.

Taxon	Assumed 1950 percentage of unreported landings	First year with available data from stock assessments	Percentage of unreported landings in first year from stock assessment
European plaice	5.0	1980	27.2
Common sole	0.5	1982	0.5
Saithe	3.6	1990	3.6
Whiting	1.4	1993	1.4
Haddock	5.0	1992	27.6
Atlantic cod	5.0	1993	9.7
Atlantic mackerel	5.0	1986	8.3
Atlantic horse mackerel	1.3	1994	1.3
Atlantic herring	5.0	2002	7.0

Brown shrimp (*Crangon crangon*) are a special case and therefore are being treated separately here. Before 1970, substantial by-catch of fish and undersized shrimp was landed and used as chicken feed, duck feed or fertilizer (Berghahn and Purps 1998; T. Neudecker, pers. comm. Johann Heinrich von Thünen-Institut). Brown shrimp by-catch values and composition from Ulleweit *et al.* (2010) are used to calculate discard tonnages over the time series (see discard methods). Unreported landings from the brown shrimp fishery are taken from the estimated by-catch. Due to on-deck sieving techniques in this fishery, it is estimated that 50% of by-catch of shrimp (but not other invertebrates, see ‘general discards’ below) from 1950-1965 would have been landed but remained unreported, while the remaining 50% would have been discarded at sea (ICES 2012d). From 1966-1970, the amount of unreported landed by-catch is decreased by 10% each year, until in 1970, 0% of the by-catch is landed and 100% is discarded. All fish by-catch is unreported from 1950-1965, and decreases by 20% each year until there is 0% landed and 100% discarding in 1970.

#### High-grading

Evidence for high-grading, or ‘slipping’ as ICES terms it (essentially a discarding of marketable catches for profit maximization), was documented for the Atlantic mackerel fishery (ICES 2012c) but is likely to also occur in other fisheries. Prior to 1994, Atlantic mackerel were high-graded in order to meet demands of the Japanese market for fish larger than 600 g (ICES 2012c). There are higher estimated discards from the ICES stock assessment in 1988, relative to those from 1989-2010. In order to determine a high-grading rate, the difference in discards in 1988 and



1989 is divided by the total catch for 1988 and converted into a rate (0.226 t of mackerel discarded as a result of high-grading per 1 t landed in 1988). This rate is carried forward to 1994 and then interpolated to a high-grading rate of zero in 1996 as well as 1980. The calculated rates are applied to total landings for the years 1981-1995. Discards in the form of high-grading supplement the ICES WGWIDE report estimates of discards (ICES 2012c).

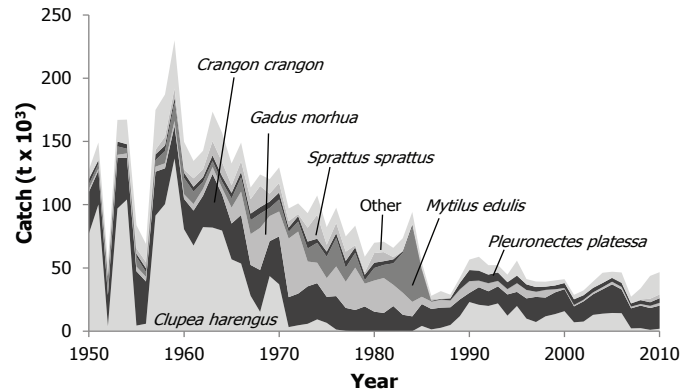
### General discards

Discards for the German North Sea fisheries vary greatly, based on target species and gear type. Discards are determined individually for Germany's larger fisheries. These larger fisheries are for Atlantic mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*), European plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*), common sole (*Solea solea*), saithe (*Pollachius virens*), Atlantic herring (*Clupea harengus*), whiting (*Merlangius merlangus*), haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*), Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*) and brown shrimp (*Crangon crangon*). These fisheries make up a large portion of Germany's national landings from within their EEZ equivalent waters (Figure 3). The general method is to determine an average discard rate and apply it to landings in time periods with no specific discard information for each of these fisheries.

For Atlantic mackerel (see also high-grading above), whiting, Atlantic herring and haddock, discard data are taken from respective ICES working group reports (ICES 2012a, 2012b, 2012c, 2012d). These data are only for discards of the target species within the species-specific fishery, for example, haddock discards in the haddock targeted fisheries. Thus, the present discard data represent minimal discards. A discard rate is determined for the earliest year of available data, or in some cases (if highly variable) the average of the earliest two or three years of available discard data. This rate is applied to the reported landed tonnages to determine a tonnage of discards for time periods with missing information. In the case of European plaice, common sole, saithe, Atlantic cod and brown shrimp fisheries, a study of the German North Sea fisheries' discards is used (Ulleweit *et al.* 2010). This is an observational study presenting data in the form of discards of an average trip from 2002-2008. An average discard rate is determined for each target species for this time period and applied to reported landings for years with missing discard data. These discard values are then distributed proportionally among the catch composition for the target fisheries present in Ulleweit *et al.* (2010). It is feasible that discard practices differed in earlier periods, but we have no information on this, hence we retained a consistent pattern over time. Overall, the discards estimated here are minimal estimates of overall discards, as they often exclude discards of non-target taxa (see Table 2).

Brown shrimp is again treated as a special case due to the unreported by-catch from 1950-1970, as outlined in the previous section. The 50% of by-catch that is not used as unreported landed by-catch was deemed to have been discarded at sea from 1950-1965. From 1966-1970, the amount of discarded by-catch was increased by 10% each year, until in 1970, 100% of the by-catch was discarded and 0% was landed. For the entire time series, 100% of invertebrates, other than shrimp, were deemed to be discarded. No fish by-catch was retained after 1970, so these values were designated to discards from 1970-2010. In the brown shrimp fishery, there are a series of sieving processes for retaining the right sized shrimp suitable for marketing. The first sieving is immediately after hauling the catch and everything undersized is immediately discarded (ICES 2012d). The shrimp is then cooked and sieved for a second time and all undersized shrimp are again discarded (ICES 2012d). A final, third sieving is done on land, and the undersized shrimp are used for industrial purposes and recorded as separate landings (ICES 2012d).

In the case of the brown shrimp fishery, there is additional data available that provides more precise amounts of discards for some taxa in the earlier part of the time series. Purps and Damm (2001) provide numbers of European plaice discards from 1954-1988. The numbers of European plaice were converted to mass using the FishBase length-weight conversion function. These numbers are used in place of the estimated plaice discards in the brown shrimp fishery from Ulleweit *et al.* (2010). Other proportions of discarded taxa in this fishery are normalized for this time period in order to account for changed plaice discards. Values for undersized common sole and Atlantic cod discards in the brown shrimp fishery from Tiewes (1980) are included in 1978. A discard rate is determined for these taxa and carried back to 1950. The discards for common sole and Atlantic cod are set at 0 t in 2001 and the discard rate is interpolated between 1978 and 2001.



**Figure 3.** Germany's reported landings of major targeted taxa within ICES area IVb.

**Table 2.** Discard rates applied to missing time periods for major taxa for the German North Sea fisheries.

Target species	Discard taxa	Discard rate (%)	Time applied	Source
Brown shrimp	All taxa <sup>1</sup>	172	1950-2010	Ulleweit <i>et al.</i> (2010)
Brown shrimp	Sole	1	1950-1978	Tiewes (1980)
Brown shrimp	Cod	4	1950-1978	Tiewes (1980)
Atlantic mackerel	Mackerel	13	1950-1985	ICES (2002b, 2012c)
European plaice	All taxa	208	1950-2010	Ulleweit <i>et al.</i> (2010)
Common sole	All taxa	226	1950-2010	Ulleweit <i>et al.</i> (2010)
Saithe	All taxa	<1	1950-2010	Ulleweit <i>et al.</i> (2010)
Atlantic herring	Herring	<1	1950-1992	ICES (2003, 2012a)
Whiting	Whiting	78	1950-1991	ICES (2002a, 2012b)
Haddock	Haddock	90	1950-1991	ICES (2002a, 2012b)
Atlantic cod	All taxa	3 <sup>2</sup>	1950-2010	Ulleweit <i>et al.</i> (2010)

<sup>1</sup> This taxonomic composition does not include sole and cod

<sup>2</sup> This value represents discarded taxa from a smaller fishery targeting cod, and is used here as a conservative minimal estimate as other data were not accessible.

### Recreational/subsistence catches

Recreational fishing in the German North Sea is poorly documented, and generally of low importance. For the more significant German recreational fisheries in the Baltic Sea, see Rossing *et al.* (2010b). It is difficult to estimate how many recreational North Sea fishers there are based on recreational licensing procedures. Much of the information acquired for this reconstruction is personal communication with other researchers and fishers. Recreational fishing in the North Sea in recent times is essentially limited to charter boats, making their catches a useful proxy for annual German recreational catch estimates.

The more historical recreational fisheries were for European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*), blue mussels and other marine molluscs. In the early years, a proportion of these fisheries likely had more a 'subsistence' or 'supplementary subsistence' nature (i.e., feeding one's family) rather than a pure recreational purpose (i.e., pleasure as the major driver). More recent recreational fisheries are for Atlantic cod, Atlantic mackerel, tope sharks (*Galeorhinus galeus*), and European sea bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*). A government survey of recreational Atlantic cod catches in the North Sea, based on a pilot study in 2004-2006 estimated an annual catch of 30 t (Anon. 2007, 2011). Data for other recreational species are not readily available. We derive assumed anchor points using qualitative information acquired by personal communication (Table 3). Anchor points for recreational fisheries are based on Anon. (2011), H. Strehlow (pers. comm., Johann Heinrich von Thünen-Institut) and M. Janke (pers. comm., fisher). Shark values are number of individuals and the other species are estimated tonnages.

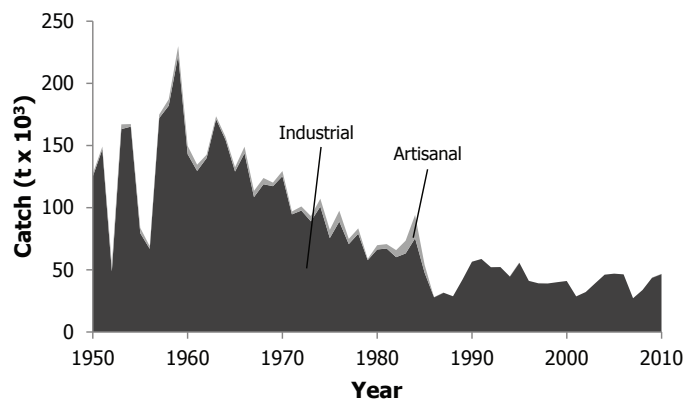
Non-commercial fishing with a larger emphasis on sustenance (i.e., subsistence) rather than recreational pleasure for European eel, blue mussel and miscellaneous molluscs was more common in earlier time periods (H. Strehlow, pers. comm., Johann Heinrich von Thünen-Institut). The 1950 anchor point for all non-commercially fished molluscs was arbitrarily estimated at 10% of the commercial blue mussel catch from 1950. This value was then split equally between Blue mussels and miscellaneous molluscs. Miscellaneous molluscs include species such as the surf clam (*Spisula subtruncata*), the American razor clam (*Enis directus*), common edible cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*), and since 1990, the introduced Pacific oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*) (Lotze 2007; H. Strehlow, pers. comm., Johann-Heinrich von Thünen Institut). Thus, after estimating total non-commercial catch time series for eel, blue mussel and miscellaneous molluscs, we split these into assumed subsistence and assumed recreational components equally.

### Total catches

Reconstructed total catches are assembled by combining reported landings, unreported landings (commercial, recreational and subsistence) and discards. Data are presented by taxon as well as by major fisheries sectors as defined globally by *Sea Around Us*, these being: industrial (i.e., large-scale commercial), artisanal (i.e., small-scale commercial), subsistence and recreational, plus discards. We assign commercial catches (reported, unreported and discards) to the large-scale and small-scale sectors as follows. The small-scale sector applies to the inshore blue mussel fishery. In 1950, we allocate 60% of these catches to the small-scale sector and 40% to the large-scale sector. In 2010, we allocate 10% of these catches to the small-scale sector and 90% to the large-scale sector. Fisheries that target deeper water species or use a dragged bottom gear type are defined entirely as large-scale fisheries. For the time between 1950 and 2010, we interpolate the sector proportions and then apply them to the reconstructed catches for each year.

**Table 3.** Anchor points to estimate German recreational catches from 1950-2010 in the North Sea. Dashed lines (-) indicate years when linear interpolations were used.

Year	Taxon (tonnes)						Sharks (numbers)			
	European eel	Atlantic cod	Mackerel	Mussels	Misc. molluscs	Sea bass	Tope shark	Picked dogfish	Small spotted catshark	Smooth hound
1950	40	0	0.15	177.5	177.5	0	120	80	60	60
1960	-	-	-	-	-	0	120	40	30	30
1970	-	-	-	-	-	0	100	40	30	30
1990	-	40	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
1995	-	-	4.50	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
1999	-	40	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
2000	-	35	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
2010	1	30	3.00	5.0	5.0	5	20	72	54	54



**Figure 4.** Total reported ICES landings for Germany sub-division IVb, 1950-2010, segregated into large-scale commercial (i.e., industrial) and small-scale commercial (i.e., artisanal) sectors based on taxon-specific assumptions.

## RESULTS

*Landings data*

The total reported landings, combining former West, East and reunified Germany, for ICES sub-division IVb from 1950-2010 is 5.2 million t (Figure 4). Reported landings increased with substantial inter-annual variation from over 127,000 t in 1950 to a peak of 230,000 t in 1959, before declining to 46,700 t by 2010 (Figure 4). Using our assumed fisheries sector split, the total reported industrial landings from 1950-2010 are just over 5 million t, i.e., 97% of total reported landings (Figure 4). This tonnage includes all groups reported to ICES. Reported artisanal landings totaled 172,000 t from 1950-2010. Note, there were adjustments made to some of the major taxa, based on over-reporting in some years for some species (Table 4).

*Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) catches*

Catches that are not publically reported by flag country, area, taxon and year through the electronic ICES landings statistics are here considered to fall under the general, if poorly defined, 'Illegal, Unreported or Unregulated' (IUU) term. The components of IUU estimated here are: a) unreported commercial landings; b) high-grading; c) general discards; d) recreational; and e) subsistence catches.

Unreported commercial landings

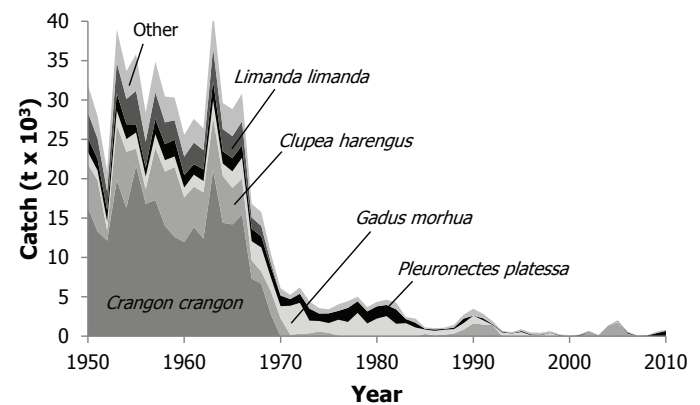
Unreported commercial landings total just under 657,000 t from 1950-2010 (Figure 5). Unreported commercial landings vary greatly, both between taxa and over time. In the period from 1950-1970, there were substantial unreported landings from the brown shrimp fishery that were used for livestock feed and fertilizer (T. Neudecker, pers. comm. Johann Heinrich von Thünen-Institut). Thus, brown shrimp, common dab (*Limanda limanda*), European plaice, whiting, Atlantic herring, sand eels, hook nose (*Agonus cataphractus*), sand goby (*Pomatoschistus miustus*), Atlantic cod and common sole are all included in unreported landings from the brown shrimp fishery. In the 1950s, approximately 31,000 t·year<sup>-1</sup> of fish and shrimp were landed but not reported. Most of this catch is due to the landing of fish for livestock feed and fertilizer. These unreported landings peaked at 41,000 t in 1963 and declined to 810 t in 2010. Other unreported taxa derived from ICES stock assessments are Atlantic herring, common sole, European plaice, saithe, whiting, haddock, Atlantic cod, Atlantic horse mackerel and Atlantic mackerel. Many smaller vessels (under 12 m of length) are suspected of likely not reporting a large fraction of their undersized by-catch from shallow nursery areas in the Baltic Sea (R. Froese pers. obs.), and this may also apply to the North Sea. We could not find any information on any such unreported catches, and more attention is needed for comprehensive monitoring and accounting of catches from smaller fishing vessels.

High-grading

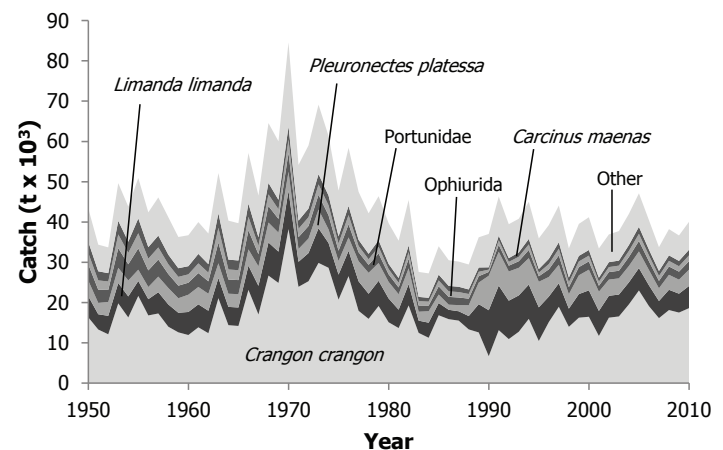
High-grading is found to occur at least in the Atlantic mackerel fishery during the 1980s to the mid-1990s (ICES 2012c). Based on ICES source material, high-grading in this fishery was found to have removed 96 t of Atlantic mackerel from 1981-1995 in addition to the reported ICES landings.

**Table 4.** Total adjustments (tonnes) made to ICES landings data (ICES area IVb) for Germany, 1950-2010, based on ICES (2002a, 2002b, 2003, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c)

Target species	1980-1989	1990-1999	2000-2009	2010
Herring	-	-8868	-4743	-
Horse mackerel	-	-194	-306	-
Mackerel	-	<-1	<-1	-
Cod	-	-50	-308	-25
Haddock	-	-43	-13	-
Whiting	-	-7	-52	-
Saithe	<-1	-	-175	-
Sole	-	-	-22	-
Plaice	-	-1	-49	-



**Figure 5.** Unreported commercial landings by Germany in the North Sea (ICES area IVb) from 1950-2010, as estimated here.



**Figure 6.** Germany's discards in the North Sea (ICES area IVb) by major taxa, 1950-2010.



## General discards

Total general discards for all species from 1950-2010 are estimated at slightly over 2.6 million t (Figure 6). Discards are consistently substantial throughout the time series, from over 43,000 t in 1950 to a peak of 84,000 t in 1970. By 2010, discarded by-catch is approximately 40,000 t, which is nearly equivalent to the discards in 1950. Discards of undersized brown shrimp average over 17,400 t·year<sup>-1</sup> and make up approximately 40% of the total discards (Figure 6). Common dab makes up 14% of the discards and European plaice represents 10%. *Portunidae*, *Ophiurida* and *Carcinus maenas* represent 6%, 4% and 4%, respectively, of total discards. The 'other' category is comprised of 39 invertebrate and fish taxa and makes up approximately 22% of total discards. The highest discards are seen in the brown shrimp fisheries. The top six discarded groups are all common by-catch in the brown shrimp bottom trawl fishery (Ulleweit *et al.* 2010).

## Recreational catches

Our approximate estimates of recreational catches total nearly 8,000 t from 1950-2010, and decline steadily over time, from approximately 200 t in 1950 to 44 t by 2010. While small in tonnage compared to commercial catches, our study makes this the first time-series estimate for German recreational fishing in the North Sea. These catches include blue mussels, miscellaneous molluscs, Atlantic cod, European eel, Atlantic mackerel, various sharks and European sea bass.

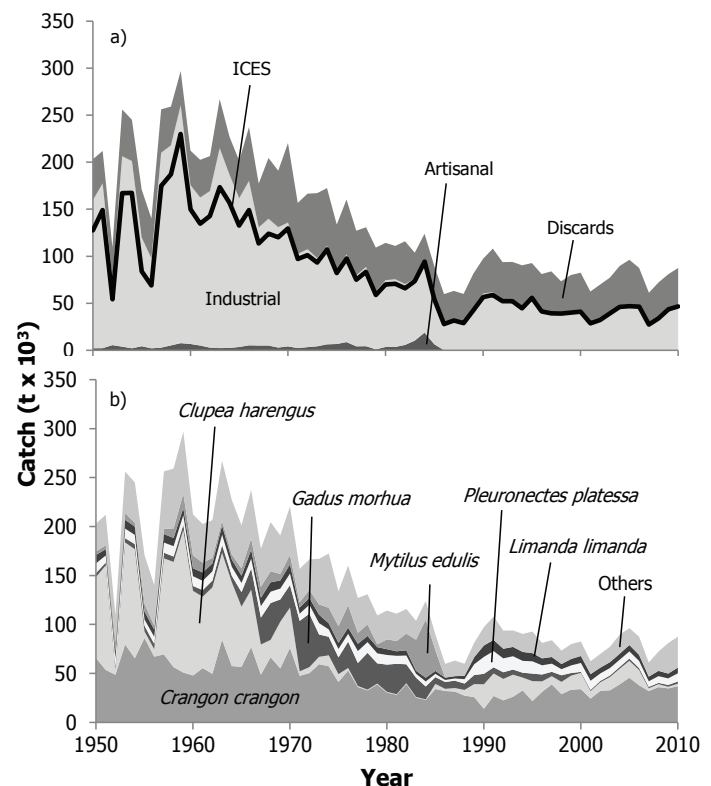
Blue mussel and miscellaneous molluscs total around 2,800 t each and make up approximately 35% of the total recreational catches each. It is possible that this is an over-representation of molluscs in recreational catches. European eel makes up approximately 8% of the total catch, most of which was likely caught in earlier time periods. Miscellaneous sharks include tope shark (*Galeorhinus galeus*), picked dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*), smooth hound (*Mustelus mustelus*) and small spotted catshark (*Scyliorhinus canicula*) (M. Janke, pers. comm., fisher). Shark catches represent less than 1% of total recreational catches. All of these groups demonstrate a declining trend over time. However, recreational fisheries for Atlantic mackerel (2% of total catch), Atlantic cod (19% of total catch) and European sea bass (less than 1% of total catch) demonstrate a general increase in catches over time.

## Subsistence catches

Our approximation of subsistence catches (main driver is self- or family-consumption rather than pleasure) total approximately 6,000 t from 1950-2010, and demonstrate a strongly declining trend, from almost 200 t in 1950 to 6 t by 2010). Subsistence catches were assumed to consist of collected blue mussels and other molluscs, and European eel.

## Reconstructed total catches

The reconstructed total catch for Germany in the North Sea (ICES area IVb), including adjustments, and estimates of unreported landings, discards, and recreational and subsistence catches is estimated at 8.5 million t for 1950-2010. This is 63% higher than the officially reported ICES landings of just over 5.2 million t (Figure 7a). The reconstructed total catch follows the same general time trend as the reported landings. The reconstruction of invertebrate catches was more substantial than that of fish species. The reported invertebrate landings totals just over 1.9 million t and the reconstructed catch is almost 3.9 million t, which is a 102% increase. Fish species, however, only have an increase of 40% from just under 3.3 million t reported to 4.6 million t reconstructed. Overall, discards accounted for the majority (31% of total catch) of the unreported component of the reconstructed total catches (Figure 7a). Taxonomically, brown shrimp accounted for the largest share of the reconstruction, accounting for 32% (i.e., almost 2.7 million t) of reconstructed total catches (Figure 7b). The next largest contributors were Atlantic herring, Atlantic Cod and European plaice with 21%, 9% and 6%, respectively (Figure 7b). Note the declining contributions of herring and cod, and the generally increasing contribution of plaice over the time period considered here (Figure 7b).



**Figure 7.** Germany's total reconstructed catch for 1950-2010, by a) fishing sectors plus discards for 1950-2010. Note that the official ICES data are overlaid as a line graph and b) major taxa.

## DISCUSSION

The reconstructed total catch for Germany in the North Sea (ICES area IVb) from 1950-2010 is approximately 8.5 million t, which is 63% higher than the official reported data of 5.2 million t. Major contributors to missing data are discards (entire time period) and unreported landings (mainly earlier decades), while recreational and subsistence catches contribute minor amounts.

During the period 1950-2010, German catches have been collected by three different bodies of government (Kaschner *et al.* 2001). From 1924-1980, the Bundesfischereiforschungsanstalt (Federal Research Institute for Fisheries) reported catches, followed by the Statistische Bundesamt (Federal Statistical Office) from 1980 to 1990 (Kaschner *et al.* 2001). After reunification in 1990, the Bundesministerium für Landwirtschaft, Ernährung und Forsten (Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Food and Forestry) began to report catches (Kaschner *et al.* 2001). The passing of responsibility from one government body to the next over time likely makes room for discrepancy amongst taxonomic designations. The taxonomic grouping in East Germany and West Germany were more general with many more ‘miscellaneous’ groups reported in less specific management areas. After reunification, taxonomic grouping is mostly to species level and there are fewer ‘miscellaneous’ categories with more specific management area designations.

Discards are of large concern for all fisheries, even with gear restrictions and improvement in technology (Kelleher 2005). For Germany’s North Sea fisheries, we estimate discards to represent 31% of the total catch, with brown shrimp being the highest discarded taxon (40%). Unreported landings are also of concern. Our estimates of unreported landings represent almost 8% of the total reconstruction, and once again brown shrimp makes up the largest portion (42%).

Our estimates of discards are based on recently published surveys and ICES working groups (ICES 2002a, 2002b, 2003; Ulleweit *et al.* 2010; ICES 2012a, 2012b, 2012c). Discard rates are determined and then proportionally applied to ICES landings statistics. We believe that our estimates of discards remain conservative. Discard values are not available for all species present in the working groups. When the ICES discard estimates are present, they are often for all of sub-area IV and not separated into the sub-divisions IVa, IVb and IVc. For example, the Atlantic cod stock assessment for sub-area IV includes unreported values but no discards (ICES 2002a, 2012b). If ICES would provide discard estimates for all of the stock assessments in their working group reports, the discards would be more inclusive and accurate.

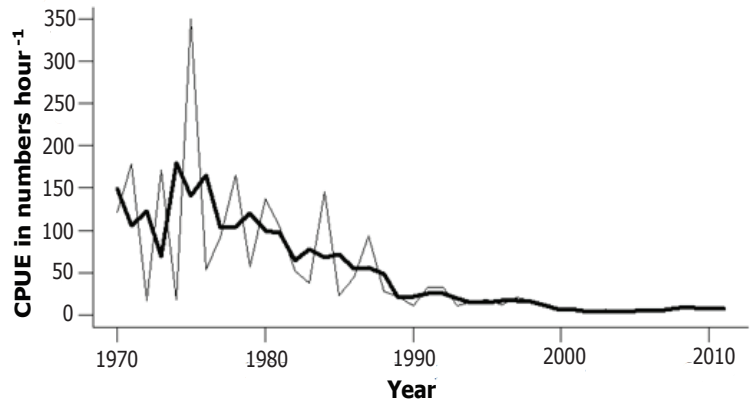
There is likely further underestimation for the brown shrimp fisheries. Discard data for this fishery are estimated using observational sampling on German vessels as part of the EU fisheries data collection programme, however there are only data from 2002-2008 (Ulleweit *et al.* 2010). The discard rate derived from the data is applied proportionally to ICES landings statistics for the period 1950-2010. Before 1970, all fish by-catch and much of the shrimp by-catch were landed and used for local duck feed or fertilizer and these by-catch landings were unreported (Tiews 1980; Berghahn and Purps 1998; T. Neudecker, pers. comm., Johann-Heinrich von Thünen Institut). This suggests that our estimate of discards and unreported landings for the brown shrimp fishery could be under-estimates. Overall, discards decrease over the last 20 years but mainly as a result of lower landings and our methods. While the EU has a data collection programme for discards, more needs to be done for the beam trawl fisheries targeting brown shrimp and flatfish (Berghahn and Purps 1998; Neudecker and Damm 2010; Ulleweit *et al.* 2010). Discards in these fisheries are high and should be reduced. Overall, discards should be estimated rigorously for all taxa discarded, and should become part of public reporting systems.

A remarkable development is the collapse of the German cod fishery due to the disappearance of the species from the southern North Sea (Figure 8). The most likely cause is continuous severe overfishing at three times the sustainable rate, which started in 1970 and is still ongoing (Froese and Quaas 2012; ICES 2012b).

Unreported landings, also called ‘unallocated’ landings by ICES, are a cause of concern. These data are likely minimal estimates, and the inability or political unwillingness to comprehensively account for such catches by flag-country points to a deep-seated problem of lack of transparency and accountability in European fisheries data (Zeller *et al.* 2011). Our reconstruction of German fisheries in the North Sea (ICES area IVb) from 1950-2010 demonstrates that there are significant catches (both unreported landings and discards) that are not being reported or made publically available through ICES landings statistics.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This is a contribution of *Sea Around Us*, a collaboration between the University of British Columbia and The Pew Charitable Trusts. Darah Gibson, Kyrstn Zylich and Dirk Zeller acknowledge funding support from the Rockefeller Foundation.



**Figure 8.** Numbers of North Sea cod caught in one hour of research trawling in the German Bight. The bold line represents a moving average. While about 150 cod were caught in the 1970s, only 2-3 cod were caught after 2000. Source- <http://datras.ices.dk>.



## REFERENCES

- Anderson J, Carvalho N and (eds.) (2012) Summary of the 2012 Annual Economic Report on the EU Fishing Fleet. JRC Scientific and Policy Reports, Joint Research Centre, Luxembourg. 21 p.
- Anon. (2007) Dorsch/Kabeljau-Fänge durch die deutsche Freizeitfischerei der Nord-und Ostsee, 2004-2006 Bundesforschungsanstalt für Ostseefischerei Rostock, Rostock, Germany. 78 + xxii p.
- Anon. (2011) Annual report German National Fisheries Data Collection Organisation, Germany. 64 p.
- Berghahn R and Purps M (1998) Impact of discard mortality in *Crangon* fisheries on year-class strength of North Sea flatfish species. *Journal of Sea Research* 40: 83-91.
- Cheung WWL, Lam VWY, Sarmiento JL, Kearney K, Watson R and Pauly D (2009) Projecting global marine biodiversity impacts under climate change scenarios. *Fish and Fisheries* 10: 235-251.
- Froese R and Quaas M (2012) Mismanagement of the North Sea cod by the European Council. *Ocean and Coastal Management* 70: 54-58.
- ICES (2002a) Report of the working group on the assessment of demersal stocks in the North Sea and Skagerrak. International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), Copenhagen. 759 p.
- ICES (2002b) Report of the working group on the assessment of mackerel, horse mackerel, sardine and anchovy. International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), Copenhagen. 616 p.
- ICES (2003) Report of the herring assessment working group for the area South of 62°N. International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), Copenhagen. 449 p.
- ICES (2012a) Report of the herring assessment working group for the area South of 62°N (HAWG). International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), Copenhagen. 835 p.
- ICES (2012b) Report of the working group on the assessment of demersal stocks in the North Sea and Skagerrak (WGSSK). International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), Copenhagen. 1385 p.
- ICES (2012c) Report of the working group on widely distributed stocks (WIDE). International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), Copenhagen. 931 p.
- ICES (2012d) Report on the working group on crangon fisheries an life history (WGCRAN). International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), Copenhagen. 75 p.
- Kaschner K, Wolff G and Zeller D (2001) German fisheries: Institutional structure for reporting of catches and fleet statistics (1991-1999). pp. 130-134 *In* Zeller D, Watson R and Pauly D (eds.), *Fisheries impacts on North Atlantic ecosystems: Catches, effort and national/regional data sets*. Fisheries Centre Research Reports 9 (3). University of British Columbia, Vancouver.
- Kelleher MK (2005) Discards in the world's marine fisheries: An update. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Rome. xix+131 p.
- Lotze HK (2007) Rise and fall of fishing and marine resource use in the Wadden Sea, Southern North Sea. *Fisheries Research* 87: 208-218.
- Martin J (2012) The small-scale coastal fleet in the reform of the common fisheries policy. Directorate-General for internal policies of the Union. Policy Department B: Structural and Cohesion Policies, European Parliament, Brussels. 44 p.
- Neudecker T and Damm U (2010) The by-catch situation in German brown shrimp (*Crangon crangon* L.) fisheries with particular reference to plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa* L.). *J. Appl. Ichthyol.* 26: 67-74.
- Pawson MG, Glenn H and Padda G (2008) The definition of marine recreational fishing in Europe. *Marine Policy* 32: 339-350.
- Purps M and Damm U (2001) Saisonale und regionale Unterschiede zwischen den o-Gruppen-Schollen-Discards in der deutschen Garnelenfischerei [Seasonal and regional differences of the o-group plaice discards in the German shrimp fishery]. *Inf. Fischwirtsch. Fischereiforsch.* 48(3): 114-121.
- Rossing P, Booth S and Zeller D, editors (2010a) Total marine fisheries extractions by country in the Baltic Sea: 1950-present. Fisheries Centre Research Report 18(1), Fisheries Centre, University of British Columbia, Vancouver. 263 p.
- Rossing P, Booth S and Zeller D, editors (2010b) Total marine fisheries extractions by country in the Baltic Sea: 1950-present. Fisheries Centre Research Reports 18 (1). University of British Columbia, Vancouver. 263 p.
- Rossing P, Hammer C, Bale S, Harper S, Booth S and Zeller D (2010c) Germany's marine fisheries catches in the Baltic Sea (1950-2010). pp. 107-126 *In* Rossing P, Booth S and Zeller D (eds.), *Total marine fisheries extractions by country in the Baltic Sea: 1950-present*. Fisheries Centre Research Reports 18 (1). University of British Columbia, Vancouver.
- Strehlow HV, Schultz N, Zimmermann C and Hammer C (2012) Cod catches taken by the German recreational fishery in the western Baltic Sea, 2005-2010: implications for stock assessment and management. *ICES Journal of Marine Science* 69(10): 1769-1780.
- Tiews K (1980) By-catch in the shrimp (*Crangon crangon*) fishery of the Federal Republic of Germany in 1978. *Annales Biologiques* (35): 247.
- Ulleweit J, Stransky C and Panten K (2010) Discards and discarding practices in German fisheries in the North Sea and Northeast Atlantic during 2002-2008. *J. Appl. Ichthyol.* 26: 54-66.
- UN (2013) Country Profile: Germany. UN data, World statistic Pocketbook 2013, United Nations Statistics Division. Available at: [data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Germany](http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Germany) [Accessed: August 4, 2013].
- Zeller D, Booth S, Davis G and Pauly D (2007) Re-estimation of small-scale fishery catches for U.S. flag-associated island areas in the western Pacific: the last 50 years. *Fishery Bulletin* 105(2): 266-277.
- Zeller D, Rossing P, Harper S, Persson L, Booth S and Pauly D (2011) The Baltic Sea: estimates of total fisheries removals 1950-2007. *Fisheries Research* 108: 356-363.

**Appendix Table A1.** ICES vs. reconstructed total catch (in tonnes), and catch by sector with discards shown separately, for Germany in ICES area IVb, 1950-2010.

Year	ICES	Reconstructed total catch	Industrial	Artisanal	Subsistence	Recreational	Discard
1950	127,508	203,200	157,300	2,132	198	199	43,400
1951	149,173	211,900	175,000	2,200	194	197	34,400
1952	54,272	109,300	69,800	5,476	191	195	33,700
1953	167,052	256,100	202,200	3,828	188	193	49,600
1954	167,289	245,100	198,900	2,096	185	191	43,800
1955	83,799	170,900	115,400	4,273	182	189	50,900
1956	68,988	140,100	95,300	2,070	178	186	42,400
1957	174,925	256,200	207,000	2,783	175	184	46,100
1958	187,177	259,200	212,500	5,145	172	182	41,200
1959	229,971	296,900	252,700	7,567	169	180	36,300
1960	149,743	212,400	168,600	6,692	166	178	36,700
1961	134,596	202,500	157,200	5,026	162	176	40,000
1962	142,668	206,500	166,300	2,776	159	174	37,100
1963	173,526	267,100	212,300	2,302	156	172	52,100
1964	156,919	227,200	184,100	2,442	153	170	40,300
1965	132,579	201,400	157,900	3,481	150	167	39,700
1966	149,059	237,300	174,600	5,248	146	165	57,100
1967	113,582	177,300	125,300	5,054	143	163	46,600
1968	123,890	204,500	134,600	5,024	140	161	64,600
1969	120,198	191,000	127,800	2,852	137	159	60,000
1970	129,490	220,400	131,500	4,123	134	157	84,600
1971	96,971	156,700	99,900	2,300	130	155	54,200
1972	101,029	166,500	103,900	3,306	127	153	59,000
1973	93,300	167,100	93,500	4,222	124	150	69,100
1974	107,251	172,500	104,500	6,316	121	148	61,400
1975	82,225	133,700	79,000	6,649	118	146	47,800
1976	97,584	160,300	92,900	8,695	114	144	58,400
1977	74,922	127,100	75,200	4,181	111	142	47,500
1978	83,401	130,800	84,100	4,307	108	140	42,200
1979	58,855	109,200	61,600	990	105	138	46,400
1980	69,893	114,200	70,800	3,470	102	136	39,700
1981	70,741	111,000	71,800	3,544	98	133	35,400
1982	65,898	115,900	64,500	5,650	95	131	45,500
1983	73,506	103,800	65,700	10,277	92	129	27,600
1984	94,231	123,900	77,700	18,782	89	127	27,200
1985	54,201	89,500	48,900	6,419	86	125	34,000
1986	27,967	59,700	29,000	-	82	123	30,500
1987	31,668	63,100	32,700	-	79	121	30,200
1988	28,820	59,900	30,300	-	76	119	29,500
1989	42,224	81,300	44,900	-	73	116	36,200
1990	56,594	97,300	60,100	-	70	114	37,000
1991	58,800	108,100	61,700	-	66	111	46,300
1992	52,165	93,700	54,100	-	63	108	39,500
1993	52,298	94,000	53,000	-	60	105	40,800
1994	44,663	90,400	45,200	-	57	102	45,000
1995	55,747	92,700	56,600	-	54	99	35,900
1996	41,217	81,100	41,700	24	50	95	39,200
1997	39,250	83,900	39,700	-	47	92	44,100
1998	39,098	73,300	39,700	-	44	89	33,500
1999	40,130	80,000	40,400	-	41	85	39,500
2000	41,096	82,500	41,200	-	38	77	41,200
2001	28,709	62,400	28,900	-	34	69	33,400
2002	32,194	69,900	32,900	-	31	67	36,900
2003	39,241	77,200	39,400	-	28	64	37,700
2004	46,173	89,600	47,500	-	25	61	42,000
2005	46,990	96,200	49,000	-	22	58	47,100
2006	46,421	87,600	47,000	-	18	55	40,500
2007	27,217	61,200	27,300	-	15	52	33,800
2008	33,865	72,300	34,000	-	12	50	38,200
2009	43,677	80,900	44,200	-	9	47	36,700
2010	46,651	87,600	47,500	-	6	44	40,000

**Appendix Table A1.** Reconstructed total catch (in tonnes) by major taxa, for Germany in ICES area IVb, 1950-2010. 'Others' contain 116 additional taxonomic categories.

Year	<i>Crangon crangon</i>	<i>Clupea harengus</i>	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	<i>Limanda limanda</i>	<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	Others
1950	65,700	82,750	4,050	9,900	8,560	3,732	28,500
1951	53,500	106,780	2,930	7,210	6,530	3,894	31,100
1952	48,700	5,400	3,170	8,220	7,050	9,559	27,200
1953	79,600	104,100	4,410	9,780	9,010	6,826	42,300
1954	65,500	111,340	5,250	9,370	8,500	3,865	41,300
1955	86,200	6,600	5,870	6,350	8,070	7,816	50,000
1956	67,100	7,700	5,410	7,180	7,450	3,923	41,400
1957	69,400	98,070	5,800	10,350	8,760	5,295	58,600
1958	56,400	107,440	5,500	10,580	8,360	9,801	61,100
1959	50,900	145,540	5,480	9,560	7,440	14,566	63,400
1960	47,900	86,400	4,980	9,980	8,140	13,101	41,800
1961	55,400	72,920	6,790	9,420	8,500	10,034	39,500
1962	49,600	88,250	6,950	9,450	8,070	5,695	38,500
1963	84,500	88,670	7,880	10,590	9,210	4,823	61,400
1964	57,500	85,600	6,630	9,170	7,420	5,190	55,700
1965	56,700	61,480	14,850	9,300	7,450	7,462	44,100
1966	77,000	58,440	21,740	9,930	9,110	11,378	49,700
1967	48,700	30,800	27,550	11,600	8,630	11,156	38,800
1968	66,500	17,710	37,670	11,580	9,590	11,291	50,200
1969	55,200	47,510	22,810	11,080	8,380	6,581	39,400
1970	76,100	41,090	23,080	11,610	9,540	9,634	49,300
1971	47,600	4,480	51,550	7,320	6,250	5,529	34,000
1972	50,300	6,070	54,670	9,050	7,040	8,048	31,300
1973	59,400	7,530	22,800	11,600	8,640	10,451	46,600
1974	57,300	11,180	18,920	7,550	6,220	15,898	55,400
1975	41,300	7,920	17,140	8,620	6,250	17,081	35,400
1976	53,000	2,540	26,890	7,980	6,330	22,786	40,700
1977	36,100	1,040	23,510	12,150	7,400	11,250	35,600
1978	32,700	710	37,610	10,960	6,290	11,843	30,700
1979	38,700	850	20,700	10,220	6,330	2,856	29,600
1980	30,500	680	27,810	9,830	5,940	10,005	29,400
1981	28,100	610	31,090	8,170	4,590	10,462	28,000
1982	39,100	880	19,330	8,950	5,320	17,035	25,200
1983	25,300	660	19,710	3,970	3,090	31,706	19,300
1984	23,000	500	13,120	5,150	3,780	59,390	19,000
1985	34,100	5,180	6,950	3,290	3,060	20,895	16,000
1986	32,000	2,220	7,020	2,060	2,360	74	14,000
1987	31,500	3,540	7,530	2,230	2,360	71	15,900
1988	27,300	5,820	6,510	4,480	3,390	68	12,300
1989	25,800	13,290	9,300	10,990	7,170	65	14,700
1990	13,900	24,980	10,680	17,300	11,650	63	18,700
1991	27,000	22,950	6,280	16,560	11,450	60	23,800
1992	22,500	21,890	6,790	14,150	9,820	57	18,500
1993	26,200	22,510	5,200	13,620	9,500	54	16,800
1994	32,700	13,010	4,980	12,100	9,100	51	18,400
1995	21,700	20,410	7,710	12,520	8,350	48	22,000
1996	31,200	10,670	7,010	9,380	7,060	155	15,600
1997	38,800	8,330	4,480	8,350	6,780	42	17,100
1998	28,800	12,540	6,750	6,190	5,280	40	13,700
1999	33,400	14,350	2,690	7,750	6,560	37	15,200
2000	33,900	16,600	1,030	9,130	7,120	34	14,700
2001	24,300	7,580	1,270	9,340	6,790	31	13,100
2002	32,200	8,740	1,360	7,620	5,930	28	14,000
2003	32,800	13,500	1,590	7,610	5,990	25	15,700
2004	38,800	15,960	1,850	7,340	6,130	22	19,500
2005	45,600	17,270	2,320	7,260	6,550	19	17,200
2006	37,900	15,570	2,070	7,210	6,180	17	18,600
2007	32,000	2,800	1,430	5,730	4,740	14	14,500
2008	36,000	3,000	1,320	6,880	5,380	11	19,700
2009	34,700	1,660	1,860	6,670	4,930	8	31,100
2010	36,900	2,550	2,330	8,320	5,830	5	31,600