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Social Baseline of the Gulf of Alaska Groundfish Trawl Fishery: Results of the 2014 Social Survey

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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Cover: Trawl gear on a large trawler, Kodiak Island. K. Kent (AFSC-NOAA-NMFS).



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by

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC) is considering the implementation of a new bycatch management program for the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) groundfish trawl fishery. Any change in how the fishery is managed will likely affect the people and communities participating in the fishery. In anticipation of such changes, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) Alaska Fisheries Science Center developed and implemented a survey to collect baseline information about the social dimensions of the fishery. Data were collected before program implementation in order to provide a baseline description of the industry as well as allow for analysis of changes the bycatch management program may bring for individuals and communities once implemented. A similar data collection is planned to occur every two to three years in order to capture social changes in the fishery. Having a detailed baseline description will allow for a greater understanding of the social impacts the program may have on the individuals and communities affected by the new management program. When combined with data to be collected in planned post-program implementation follow-up surveys, this information will inform changes in the social characteristics over time and assist in a more comprehensive program evaluation and more informed consideration of potential post-implementation modifications of the program, if needed.

A survey instrument was developed to gather data on the social dimensions of the fishery. The survey was available in-person with field researchers in Kodiak, Seattle, King Cove, and Sand Point or for participants to take online, over the phone, or. The data collection was intended to collect information from active participants in the fishery about their demographics, individual participation in commercial fishing and/or processing, connections with others in the fishery, and opinions on the current status of bycatch management, as well as specifics related to the fishing practices of vessel owners, skippers and crew and specific information related to how processing plants operate and the processing workers who are employed in them. Additionally, the survey asked for opinions on a range of elements that may or may not be included in the final bycatch management program to assess different participant's preferences for various management options, which may change over time as well. We conducted the survey with participants in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery, including vessel owners, vessel operators, crew aboard groundfish vessels, catcher/processor owners, catcher/processor crew, shoreside and inshore floating processors, tender owners and operators, and other individuals

who are stakeholders in the trawl fishery including any businesses that are directly tied to the groundfish trawl industry through the supply of commercial items to include, but not limited to gear suppliers, fuel suppliers, and equipment suppliers.

Overall, approximately 50% (n = 1,569) of people directly involved in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery participated in the survey. This included 77% (n = 23) of processing managers, 72% (n = 1,269) of processing workers, 57% (n = 47) of catcher-vessel owners, 28% of CV skippers (n=25), 37% of CV crewmembers (n=77), and 47% (n = 95) of support service businesses were surveyed. From a geographic perspective, 85% (n = 1,242) of those people directly involved in the fishery in Kodiak were surveyed. Additionally, 6% (n = 66) of the estimated number of people in the Seattle MSA directly involved in the fishery were surveyed; however, larger than estimated populations of CV owners, CV skippers, CV crew, and processor employees were found to be located outside of the Seattle MSA region during fieldwork which offsets the Seattle MSA's relatively low response rate.

Through a non-response bias analysis, we found that vessels from which an owner responded, a skipper responded, a crew member responded, where both an owner and a crew member responded (no skipper), where both a skipper and crew member responded (no owner), and where an owner, skipper, and crew member responded have a statistically significantly (at the 0.05 level) higher amount of landings than those vessels that did not respond. The only two groups that were not statistically significantly different were vessels from which only the owner or only a crew member responded. This suggests that those respondents who participated in our survey effort are more active in the GOA trawl fishery than those vessels that did not respond. The same six groups that had a statistically significantly higher amount of GOA trawl landings also had a statistically significantly higher amount of GOA trawl revenue than vessels that did not respond. However, in addition to these six, the vessels where only a crew member responded are also found to have statistically significantly (at the 0.05 level) higher GOA trawl revenue than those vessels that did not respond at all. This again suggests that those respondents who participated in our survey effort are likely to be more active in the GOA trawl fishery than those that did not respond.

The results of the survey highlight the differences in the people, sectors, and communities engaged in the fishery. For example, an average, CV owners were found to be 57.2 years old while skippers were 49.2 and crew were 37.8 years old on average. Additionally, participants reported that a significant amount of their spouses or partners participate in the fishing industry in some way. This suggests that the effects of management changes may extend beyond direct fishery participants. There

is a wide range of number of years respondents have been participating in commercial fishing or processing. CV owners started working on average at 16 years old and have 39.8 years of experience. CV skippers started working at 17.8 years old and have 30 years of experience. CV crew started working at 18.5 years old and have 18.4 years of experience. Additionally, the majority of respondents only have one job and are therefore very tied to fishing.

Social networks show how connected vessels are with support services both within the region they are based and outside the region. Depending on the number of boats that are able to stay in the fishery once the new management program goes into effect, the support service businesses could either be dramatically or minimally affected. Respondents also participate in a wide variety of other fisheries – namely CGOA rockfish, BSAI pollock, salmon. A good number of respondents also participate in West Coast fisheries. The majority of vessels have a mutual agreement or longstanding relationship with a processor to buy their catch. And only a third indicated that they shop around for the best price. Two thirds of the processing plant managers attempt to sell their product to the best market. Over half have longstanding relationships with buyers or formal agreements with a wholesaler. As for the processing workers, half of those surveyed work 10-12 months of the year. Another 30% reported that they work 7 to 9 months of the year. The processing workers in Alaska that were surveyed generally indicated that they are permanent residents, although many are from other countries and tend to send remittances back to those countries or to family members living in other U.S. states.

The current survey effort serves as a baseline for the social characteristics of the GOA groundfish trawl fishery. This survey serves as one of the first of its kind in terms of providing a social baseline in advance of a specific change in Alaskan fisheries management. The intention is that the data provided here will assist the NPFMC in its development the new bycatch management program in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery and in its assessment of the impacts of the program on fishing communities and sectors that have historically participated in the fishery. If final NPFMC action and NOAA Fisheries implementation of the new bycatch management program are delayed beyond the beginning of 2017, we will undertake a second baseline survey of participants in the fishery in order to ensure that a baseline is available for the most current status of participation. In addition, in order to measure social changes among the fishery's participants, we will seek additional funding to undertake a follow up survey will be conducted two years after implementation of the program.

INTRODUCTION

The North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC), one of eight fishery management councils formed under the authority of the Magnuson Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA), has the challenging task of improving bycatch management in the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) groundfish trawl fisheries. Since 2010, there have been a number of amendments to the GOA Groundfish Fishery Management Plan (FMP) to incorporate limitations on Prohibited Species Catch (PSC) resulting from variable catch of Pacific halibut and Chinook salmon into GOA groundfish management. To date, the NPFMC has developed measures to limit Chinook PSC in the GOA pollock and non-pollock trawl fisheries (Amendments 93 and 97, respectively) and halibut PSC reductions (Amendment 95) that, once reached, would close the respective groundfish fisheries for the season. In addition, the NPFMC is currently evaluating alternative bycatch reduction management measures.

As such, management of the fishery has gotten increasingly more complicated with each amendment. Furthermore, the NPFMC recognized that the amendments had the potential to significantly impact harvesters, processors and fishery-dependent GOA communities and that the management tools that have been created do not provide fishery participants with the best available options to reduce and use PSC. To address the challenge of comprehensive bycatch management, the NPFMC decided in October, 2012, that a new paradigm was needed for the fishery. Since then, the NPFMC has been deliberating over a new bycatch management plan that would allocate quota to individual fishery participants, cooperatives or other entities. The program is being designed to “provide tools for the effective management and reduction of PSC and bycatch, and promote increased utilization of both target and secondary species harvested in the GOA” as well as “increase the flexibility and economic efficiency of the GOA groundfish trawl fisheries and support the continued direct and indirect participation of coastal communities that are dependent upon those fisheries” (NPFMC 2013a). Furthermore, the NPFMC specified in its purpose and need statement for the program that one of the primary goals will be to “promote community stability and minimize adverse economic impacts by limiting consolidation, providing employment and entry opportunities, and increasing the economic viability of the groundfish harvesters, processors, and support industries (Goal 6; NPFMC 2013b).

In addition to discussions related to the new bycatch program design, the NPFMC passed a motion aimed at creating a data collection program that would provide the NPFMC and analysts with better information that can be used to assess the impacts of the bycatch management program “on affected harvesters, processors, and communities in the GOA” (NPFMC 2013c). The NPFMC intended to collect the first set of data prior to the implementation of the bycatch management program with mandatory annual data collections thereafter; however the scope of data to be collected is purely economic.

To provide for more complete analysis of program impacts, NOAA Fisheries’ Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) implemented a parallel social data collection to add to the best scientific data available to the NPFMC for understanding how individuals and groups are i) currently engaged in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery, ii) how they may respond to a range of management actions, iii) perceive issues differently in relation to management of fisheries resources. The collection of social data presented here is a tool that industry participants, managers and government agencies can use to better understand GOA groundfish trawl fishery management challenges and inform decision making about potential alternative management programs. This report provides a summary of the project, methods used, general characteristics of fishery participants, and a preliminary analysis of the results obtained.

PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

Changes in how fisheries are managed result in changes in stock assessments, stock abundance, and species recovery, as well as the conditions and behavior of people connected to the fishery. There have been many studies on the impacts catch share programs have on fishing communities and fishermen (McCay 1995, NRC 1999, Palsson and Petursdottir 2006, Fina 2011). These studies have shown that there is a high likelihood if not inevitability that harvesters, processors, and support service sector entities, such as gear suppliers, will experience socio-cultural effects as a result of the implementation of catch share programs. The typical direct outcomes of allocation-based management program changes, including harvesting and processing consolidation and increased efficiency, have, in turn, resulted in a differential distribution of beneficial and adverse impacts among and between the various sectors and communities participating in the respective fisheries. The nature, direction, and magnitude

of the social and cultural changes associated with a given program are often correlated with the specific characteristics of the fishery, the specific structure of the management program, the efficacy of sector and/or community protection measures built into the management program, and the socio-economic/socio-cultural structure and relative dependency and economic diversity of the communities participating in the fishery.

The extent to which these effects percolate throughout a given fishery depend on the fundamental social characteristics of that fishery's participants. Documentation of the social characteristics of fishery participants prior to the implementation of a management change can ultimately be compared to similar studies post-management change in order to explicitly link social changes to changes in the management system. Thus, social data collection efforts both pre- and post-management change are fundamental to any future retrospective analysis focused on the social changes that may have been caused by the management change. The present research generates a pre-management change baseline description of the fishery and summarizes existing conditions data to establish a benchmark for later use in assessing the social impacts related to the future implementation of yet-to-be determined bycatch management changes. This effort is similar in scope to a recent data collection conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Northwest Fisheries Science Center (NWFSC) with the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery (OMB Control No. 0648-0606).

Given that the fleet and support service businesses participating in the GOA trawl groundfish fishery also regularly participates in other GOA and Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) commercial fisheries, the results from this survey will provide information that is relevant to multiple fisheries manage by the NPFMC. The survey provides a significant amount of information about the fundamental social characteristics of the fleet that has not been previously collected. Ultimately, the data collected will be applicable to multiple fisheries and will be available to inform future management decisions. In addition, a second data collection will be proposed for implementation on a regular basis after the NPFMC finalizes and implements a catch share program in the GOA trawl fishery in order to test the effect of the program on fishery participants.

It is anticipated that this is the first in a time-series of similar data collection efforts. Depending on the date of implementation bycatch management changes, it is assumed that a follow up study would be

conducted in 2017 and again every two years after the management program is implemented to track fishery changes associated with the implementation of the new management program, provided funding is available.

Project Goals and Objectives

The intent of this survey is to collect current information on the human dimensions of marine resource use and ecosystems in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery in order to create a social baseline of the GOA trawl fishery prior to bycatch management program design and implementation. This baseline can then be used by NOAA Fisheries and the NPFMC to understand the potential impacts of policy decisions on fishing communities and people, particularly those people who do not regularly attend public meetings, but are nonetheless affected by the decisions.

The project has the following applications. The results of this project are complementary to an economic data collection that will be implemented with the GOA trawl fleet in 2016. Together they will provide a holistic perspective of the socio-economic structure and status of the fishery. The data will also allow us to describe in detail the nature of engagement in the fishery through different measures of participation and to determine the level of dependence on the fishery for various sectors and communities in order to assess the “sustained participation” of those groups over time and minimize impacts on them, in accordance with the MSFMCA. More specifically, the data will allow us to determine:

- What is the social structure of the GOA trawl fisheries?
- What is the current state of participation of communities, fishermen, crew members, and processors in the GOA trawl fisheries?
- What other fisheries/jobs are vessels and crew, processors and crew, and support service entities engaged in? And,
- How do information, services and resources flow throughout the fishery, providing insight into existing fishery interconnections?

Following these applications, the principle goal of this project is to create a foundation that can be used to:

- Better understand social impacts of the program in the future by providing a benchmark against which to track changes in the social structure of the fisheries;
- Assess the distributional impacts of GOA bycatch management program on communities and individual sectors; and
- Assist in understanding the social impacts of the new management program on place-based and sector-based communities.

The federal mandates and executive orders described above require analyses of the impacts that government actions have on the individuals and communities involved in fishing and marine resource related activities. Social impact assessments, analysis of the affected human environment, cumulative impacts as well as the distribution of impacts, with a special emphasis on the sustained participation of fishing communities and potential disproportionately high and adverse impacts on minority populations and low-income populations, are all examples of these requirements. The ability of NOAA Fisheries to adequately respond to this charge rests on access to timely and relevant information about the pertinent stakeholders, such as the information collected here. A significant concern related to the quality of these analyses is the risk of being vulnerable to litigation due to the lack of fulfilling these mandates and executive orders. Collecting this information improves upon currently available science and information in order to assist fisheries managers, their decision making process, and ultimately the communities and industry sectors affected by the decisions.

For current regulatory action and in the event of future regulatory action, the information may be utilized by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to meet the requirements of its guiding regulations. The results of the research will also be available for use by the NPFMC in their role in managing the GOA groundfish fisheries. In addition to direct fisheries management utility, this research and the resultant data may be utilized in future ecosystem management efforts which incorporate social indicators.

The data collected in this study is presented here in order to inform these assessments and information needs. All data are considered confidential and as such only aggregate results will be made available to the public. These aggregate results are expected to be used by NPFMC and NOAA staff and contractors in program's social impact assessment and future analyses of how the program has affected

all sectors of the fleet. Prior to dissemination, the information will be subject to quality control measures and pre-dissemination review pursuant to Section 515 of Public Law 106-554.

BACKGROUND

Description of the Fishery

This section of the report uses data reported in the NMFS Catch Accounting System (CAS), the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) fish tickets, and NMFS Production Reports from 2008-2013 to assess the potential population of vessels and processors that have recorded catch or production of trawl caught groundfish in the GOA. The GOA trawl fishery is comprised of 89 catcher vessels (CV) and 20 catcher/processor (CP) vessels that primarily target pollock, pacific cod, arrowtooth flounder, rockfish, and shallow water flatfish in the Western and Central GOA and West Yakutat regions. The catcher vessels delivered their catch to 18 shoreside processors (shore-based processors) and 2 inshore floating processors (processing vessels that do not have the ability to harvest catch [unlike a CPs] and anchor or moor near shore in protected bays/harbors and remain stationary while processing), with the majority of catch being landed in Kodiak, Sand Point, and King Cove. In addition to the harvesting vessels, there were 60 vessels that tendered GOA trawl-caught groundfish from 2010-2013 based on the “*tLandings*” database (7 of which also caught GOA trawl groundfish during the 2008-2013 period). The *tLandings* database, an interagency electronic reporting system for reporting commercial fishery landings in Alaska, was used to determine the pounds and species that tendering vessels tendered during this timeframe. Two additional sectors were identified as participants in the GOA trawl fishery and include support service businesses and industry organization representatives that represent direct GOA groundfish trawl fishery participants as a part (or as a whole) of their constituency.¹ Therefore, there are a total of nine sectors that were identified as participants in the GOA trawl fishery for this study: catcher vessel owners, catcher vessel skippers and crew, catcher/processor owners, catcher/processor skippers and crew, shoreside and inshore floating processing plant managers (collectively referred to as inshore plant managers), shoreside and inshore

¹ Industry organization representatives were initially considered to be a “fishery support businesses”, but for the purposes of this preliminary report, they have been reported separately as these individuals are highly informed about prospective management changes and may be of interest to consider in isolation.

floating processing plant workers (collectively referred to as inshore plant workers), tender owners, fishery support businesses, and industry organization representatives.

For the purposes of this study, respondents have been grouped into seven geographies based on respondent populations in communities and to maintain confidentiality of those surveyed. These seven geographies include Kodiak, All Other Alaska, Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area (hereafter “Seattle MSA”), All Other Washington, Oregon, and All Other U.S. States. Since both Sand Point and King Cove have a single processing plant, these two communities are grouped with other Alaskan communities to maintain confidentiality of the survey responses. In addition to Sand Point and King Cove, the All Other Alaska grouping includes responses from Akutan, Unalaska/Dutch Harbor (hereafter “Dutch Harbor”²), Juneau, Petersburg, Seward, and Sitka. The only exception to this geographical grouping is presented for survey questions pertaining specifically to vessel owners, skippers and crew. For these cases, respondents associated with vessels Sand Point, King Cove and Petersburg have been identified as separate from the All Other Alaska geography. The Seattle MSA includes communities located within King, Snohomish, and Pierce counties of Washington. The remainder of this section will describe the participants in each sector including their total estimated population, their level of participation, and their location which is summarized by Table 1.

Catcher Vessel Owners

Vessels may have several partial owners and some owners may own multiple vessels, suggesting that the number of vessel owners that we attempted to survey did not equal to the total number of vessels in each sector. Vessel owner information was taken from the NMFS Vessel Ownership database, and represents the most recent ownership data available based on information submitted to NMFS. There are a total of 82 catcher vessel owners from the 89 participating CVs (Table 1). Kodiak has the largest number of CV owners with 26, Seattle MSA has 15, Sand Point has 13, Oregon communities have 9,

² The Port of Dutch Harbor is located within and is a part of the City of Unalaska. While Unalaska is the proper name of the community, the term “Dutch Harbor” is commonly used in commercial fisheries applications to refer to both the community and its port. “Dutch Harbor” and is used as shorthand for “Unalaska/Dutch Harbor” in this document.

King Cove has 6, and Petersburg has 5. The remaining communities have 5 or fewer owners. Juneau has 5 vessels as well; however it was grouped with the All Other Alaska vessels given personal communication with the Juneau harbormaster that indicated none of these vessels actually use Juneau as their homeport. On average, these vessels have fished in the GOA trawl fishery for 4.68 years of the 6 years from 2008-2013 with 57% of vessels fishing in all years within this time period. These vessels have a mean annual GOA trawl landings of 2.8 million pounds, with annual ex-vessel revenues averaging over \$500,000. Additionally, there are only 7 vessels that averaged less than \$50,000 in annual revenues, so the vast majority of vessels have substantial earnings in this fishery.

Catcher Vessel Skippers and Crew

There is no source of data that identifies the number of unique skippers and crew members working in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery. Therefore, we use the weighted average number of crew members for each vessel on GOA trawl groundfish trips, using GOA trawl groundfish revenues for the weights. This assumes that each vessel uses the same crew on all of its GOA trawl groundfish trips and is probably a lower bound estimate on the number of skippers and crew members participate in this fishery. Since we cannot separate skippers from crew members, we assume one skipper per vessel and the remaining crew size in the data are crew members. Using these methods, it was estimated that there are 89 skippers and 209 crew members for a total of 298 fishermen participating in this fishery (Table 1). Additionally, since we lack information on the residence of crew members *a priori*, we estimate the total population of skippers and crew members to be from the same community as the CV owner but use crew member's responses to assign residency for their responses.

We estimated that a total of 87 of the 89 vessels operate with 3-5 crew members for their GOA trawl groundfish trips. Since we assume the crew comes from the same community as their vessel owner, the total population of skippers and crew members by community is similar to the CV owner residence. Kodiak has the largest expected population at 30 skippers and 59 crew members, followed by the Seattle MSA with 16 skippers and 47 crew members, Sand Point with 13 skippers and 33 crew members, Newport, OR with 10 skippers and 22 crew members, King Cove with 8 skippers and 17 crew members and all other communities are estimated to have fewer than 20 skippers and crew.

Catcher Processor Owners

There are 20 CP vessels that have participated in this fishery from 2008-2013 which are owned by 8 individual entities that are all based in Seattle (Table 1). With the exception of one vessel, all of the catcher/processors vessels active in the GOA trawl fishery are active participants in the Amendment 80 Program. These companies vary in their catch of GOA trawl groundfish, with some being heavily involved and others only partially involved. There are 3 companies that annually average fewer than 3 million pounds of retained catch and 5 that average over 7 million pounds with an overall company average of 7.7 million pounds of catch of GOA groundfish per year.

Catcher/Processor Skippers and Crew

Similar to the CV skippers and crew, there is no dataset that identifies unique individuals who have worked on catcher/processor vessels and we use similar methods to attempt to identify the total number of individuals working in this sector. We use a weighted average crew size from the production reports when the vessel reports production of GOA-caught groundfish, using the production tonnage as the weights. As with the CV skippers and crew section, this is likely to be an underestimate of the number of crew working on these vessels in this fishery as there is likely some amount of turnover between trips and over years. However, using this method, we estimate that there were 702 catcher/processor skippers and crew, all of which are assumed to come from Seattle, where the vessels are based (Table 1).

Inshore Processing Plant Managers

The total population of processing plant managers includes one from each of the 18 shoreside processors and the 2 inshore floating processors, as well as 10 additional processing plant managers in plants with multiple managers, for a total population of 30 (Table 1). It was estimated that Kodiak had the largest number of plant managers with 14, followed by All Other Alaska with 10, leaving the Seattle MSA with 4 processor managers and All Other U.S. States with 2 processor managers. It is

assumed that inshore floating processor managers are present in the Seattle MSA and All Other U.S. States area.

There were only two inshore floating processors participating in this fishery and they are combined with the shoreside plants for this analysis to ensure confidentiality; this group will simply be referred to as inshore processing plants. Similar to the participation of the catcher vessels, participation of the shoreside plants varies across plants. Only 10 plants had GOA trawl-caught groundfish in all 6 years from 2008-2013, 1 plant participated in 5 of 6 years, 4 plants participated in 4 of the 6 years, 2 plants participated in 3 of 6 years, and 3 processors only had 1 year of participation. Involvement in the fishery also varied by landed pounds. There were 6 plants with average deliveries of fewer than 1 million pounds of GOA trawl-caught groundfish per year, while 8 plants averaged greater than 10 million pounds per year.

To decide which workforces to survey among the various shoreside processing plants processing at least some GOA trawl-caught groundfish during the period 2008-2012, project team members examined landings statistics from those years and established a fishery engagement/dependency threshold. This threshold was based on total GOA trawl-caught groundfish value as a percentage of the total value of all species landed by all gear types and processed by the plant over the same time period. Shoreplant processors under this threshold were considered “marginal” participants in terms of their engagement in and dependence upon the GOA groundfish trawl fishery. Among these shoreside processors, only the plant manager was approached to take the survey. Shoreplant processors over this threshold were considered “substantial” participants and plant managers and plant workers were asked to participate. While disclosure of the exact marginal/substantial threshold may disclose proprietary business information for the processing entities involved, there was an obvious natural break in the data at this point, and surveys with the processing managers at the “marginal” participant plants confirmed the general nature of their participation. Given this understanding, processing workers at these plants were not surveyed. This is not to say that GOA trawl-caught landings could not be important to these processors in future years, but they were relatively unimportant during 2008-2012.

Inshore Processing Plant Workers

Data on individual processing workers does not exist. Our estimate of the number of workers in each plant is derived from discussions with plant owners and operators. For the two inshore floating processors who report crew size on their production reports, we estimated the number of processing crew as a weighted average of the number of crew members on days when the inshore floating processors were processing GOA trawl-caught groundfish, using produced tonnage as the weights. This results in a total estimate of 1,773 processing workers that are associated with inshore processing plants that process GOA trawl-caught groundfish (Table 1). These workers are located primarily in Kodiak with an estimated 1,300 processing plant workers that have some involvement with GOA trawl-caught groundfish. It is also estimated that there are 100 processing workers from King Cove, 121 from Sand Point, and 252 inshore floating processor workers that are assumed to be from the Seattle MSA, where those vessels are based. It is estimated that approximately 400 processor workers are employed by those shore plants marginally involved in the GOA trawl groundfish fishery based on the project team's conservative threshold.

Fishery Support Businesses

In addition to the companies that harvest, transport, and process GOA trawl groundfish, there are many support businesses that these companies rely on to conduct their business. These fishery support service businesses include but are not limited to accounting and legal services, to engine services and fuel and lube providers. A complete list of support service business categories is included in Table 2. Support service businesses were identified based on previous experience, field work, and survey responses from participants listing important support services businesses upon which they rely. Using these methods, 207 fishery support businesses were identified from throughout Alaska, the Pacific Northwest, several other U.S. States, and several outside of the United States (Table 1).³ The Seattle MSA has the highest number of fishery support businesses at 91, followed by All Other Alaska with 29, All Other Washington with 27, Kodiak with 25, Oregon with 18, All Other U.S. States with 13, and

³ An additional 47 fishery support businesses were identified by survey respondents who could not be found and therefore were not included in the total population count.

4 from All Other Countries. Although not quantifiable, it is anticipated that at least some participants in this fishery are doing business with fishery support businesses that are not located in the U.S. The geographic range and number of support businesses demonstrates the breadth of potential economic impacts associated with changes in the GOA trawl groundfish industry.

Tender Owners

Using data reported in the *tLandings* database and using the same query as for the NPFMC's June 2013 GOA Tendering Report, there were 60 vessels that tendered GOA trawl-caught groundfish from 2010-2013, which includes 7 catcher vessels that reported tendering activity and also caught groundfish in the GOA trawl groundfish fishery during the 2008-2013 period (NPFMC 2013d). A total of 27 vessels only tendered in 1 of 4 years from 2010-2013, while 14 tendered for 2 of 4 years, 5 tendered in 3 of 4 years, and 14 tendered in all 4 years. The vessels who tendered GOA groundfish more years tendered more pounds of fish than those with fewer years of participation over this period. Those vessels that tendered all 4 years averaged tendering nearly 3 million pounds of GOA groundfish per year. The average vessel over all years tendered slightly above 1.5 million pounds per year. There were 7 vessels that averaged tendering fewer than 100,000 pounds per year, 19 vessels between 100,000 and 1 million pounds per year, 24 vessels between 1 million and 2 million pounds per year, and 10 vessels over 2 million pounds per year.

Industry Organization Representatives

Several efforts were made to reach out to representatives of GOA groundfish trawl-related fishing industry organizations to assist in the development and implementation of this survey and a subpopulation of representatives participated in the survey effort. However, the total population of industry organization representatives was not estimated for this preliminary report.

Description of the Geography of the Participants in the Fishery

This section describes the participants in the GOA trawl groundfish fishery by their geography, as summarized in Table 1.

Kodiak

The largest estimated number of GOA trawl fishery participants, 1,467, resides in Kodiak; the majority of whom are an estimated 1,300 processing workers. In addition to these workers, it was estimated that there are 14 plant managers, 26 catcher vessel owners, 30 skippers, 59 crew members and 13 tender vessel owners. No catcher/processor owners or crew are estimated to reside in Kodiak. There are an estimated 25 fishery support businesses which come from 12 different support business categories.

Sand Point

Community of Sand Point is the home to the second largest estimated population of GOA trawl participants in Alaska. There are 2 inshore processing plants with an estimated 121 processing workers in the community. In addition, 13 catcher vessels with 13 skippers and their crew (33 individuals) are estimated to reside in Sand Point. No catcher/processor owners or crew are estimated to reside in Sand Point. The community is also estimated to have 10 fishery support businesses that support the fleet.

King Cove

The third largest estimated of GOA trawl fishery participants reside in King Cove, which is home to 8 catcher vessels that employ an estimated 8 skippers and 17 crew members. In addition, King Cove is home to 1 inshore processing plan that has an estimated 100 employees. King Cove is also estimated to have 11 fishery support businesses that support the fleet. No catcher/processor owners or crew are estimated to reside in King Cove.

Petersburg

The community of Petersburg is home to a small number of catcher vessels. There are 3 known vessels in total that employ an estimated 3 skippers and 8 crew members. In addition, there are an estimated eight fishery support businesses that support the trawl fleet in Petersburg.

All Other Alaska

The All Other Alaska grouping includes responses from Akutan, Dutch Harbor, Juneau, Seward, and Sitka. It was estimated that 7 processing plant managers from these communities had some, albeit minimal, involvement in this fishery. These communities include 8 catcher vessel owners, 9 skippers and 23 crew members for those vessels. No catcher/processor owners or crew were estimated to reside in these communities. These communities also had eight tender vessels owners as residents.

Seattle Metropolitan Statistical Area

The Seattle MSA includes communities located within King, Snohomish, and Pierce counties of Washington State, which has the second largest grouping of participants in the GOA trawl groundfish fishery at 1,164 participants. The biggest sectors represented by the Seattle MSA are the estimated 702 catcher/processor crew and 252 inshore floating processor workers that are associated with the 20 catcher/processor vessels and 2 inshore floating processors that are based in the Seattle MSA. There are also 15 catcher vessel owners that reside in the Seattle MSA with an estimated 16 catcher vessel skippers and 47 catcher vessel crew members. The Seattle MSA also has the largest contingent of fishery support businesses identified by fishery participants at 91 businesses, which come from 17 different categories. An additional 30 tender vessel owners reside in the Seattle MSA.

All Other Washington

The remainder of Washington (outside of the Seattle MSA) does not have any processing plants, catcher vessels, or catcher/processors associated with the GOA trawl groundfish fishery. There are an estimated 27 fishery support businesses from 12 different categories. An estimated two tender vessel owners also reside in other communities in Washington along with two inshore floating processor managers for a total of 31 estimated GOA trawl groundfish fishery participants.

Oregon

The state of Oregon is estimated to have 67 participants in the GOA trawl groundfish fishery. There are 9 catcher vessel owners that reside in Oregon which are estimated to employ an estimated 10 skippers and 22 crew members. Fishery participants also identified 18 fishery support businesses from 12 categories. Eight tender vessels are also owned by residents of Oregon.

All Other U.S. States

All Other U.S. States (outside of Alaska, Washington, and Oregon) do not have any processing plants, catcher vessels, or catcher/processors associated with the GOA trawl groundfish fishery. However, there are an estimated 13 fishery support businesses from 7 different categories. Two tender vessel owners also reside in All Other U.S. States and it is assumed that 1 inshore floating processor managers are also present in this region for a total of 16 estimated GOA trawl groundfish fishery participants.

METHODS

Survey Population

The respondent universe for this study includes those individuals and entities likely to be most directly impacted by anticipated trawl bycatch management related changes to the GOA groundfish fishery

management plan, as fully described in the Background section above. Types of respondents included GOA groundfish trawl catcher vessel owners, captains (skippers), and crew; GOA groundfish trawl catcher/processor owners/managers, captains, and crew members (both fishing and processing crew); shoreside processor owners/managers and workers at facilities processing GOA trawl-caught groundfish; inshore floating processor owners/managers and workers that were involved in processing GOA trawl-caught groundfish; GOA groundfish trawl industry-related group representatives; and support business owners/managers that are directly tied to the GOA groundfish trawl fishery through the supply of commercial items and/or services. Each of the target populations was small enough to warrant a census. Descriptions of the number of potential respondents in each respondent category are described above in the Background section and in Table 1.

Due to the lack of information on the population of skippers and crew in this fishery, respondents were categorized post-hoc based on their responses on the survey. Primarily, Question B1, which asked respondents about their role in the fishing industry, was used to differentiate between operators and crewmembers. It is important to note, however, that the question did not ask specifically about a respondent's role in the GOA groundfish fishery so some respondents marked both operator and crew. For these respondents, Question E10 about vessel activity was used to identify respondents that were likely referring to their operation of a vessel in the salmon fisheries. This method likely offers the best estimate of which respondents were GOA groundfish trawl operators and which were crewmembers.

Data Collection Methods

Mixed Method Survey Protocol

Data were collected using a multiple methods approach in order to obtain the highest response rates possible and to make the survey available to a wide variety of respondent types. Fieldwork was completed in Kodiak, Sand Point, King Cove, Seattle, and Petersburg to administer as many of the surveys in person as possible. In these communities, in-person surveys were conducted with available GOA groundfish trawl participants including catcher vessel owners, captains, and crew; shoreside processing plant managers and workers; support service business owners/managers, and tender owners. Given the geographic dispersion of vessel owners, vessel crew, and support services, in-person surveys

were not feasible for a sizeable proportion of the overall study population. Where in-person survey administration was not feasible, additional completion methods were made available. These methods included mail-in surveys, an online survey, and completing a survey over the phone with a member of the project team.

Vessel owners and crew for whom contact information was known were contacted via letter and/or email using a modified Dillman *et al.* protocol (2000), described in Table 3 below, and were invited to take the online survey. The letter also gave instructions to potential respondents who preferred to participate in the survey in person, over the phone or via a hardcopy version of the survey mailed to them. The online survey directly paralleled the paper, in-person survey. The initial question asked for the respondent's role in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery (e.g., catcher vessel owner, catcher vessel crew, processor manager). This initial screening question isolated the sections of the survey for which each respondent was eligible. Each invitation letter included a unique online survey log-in personal identification number (PIN) that could only be used once by a survey participant. The addressee was asked to log into the survey website at the URL provided and enter the PIN for access. Once the survey was completed, the PIN could no longer be used. This served to limit survey participants to only those directly engaged in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery and prevented any one participant from filling out multiple online surveys and biasing results.

In an effort to obtain responses from skippers and crew during a key part of their fishing season, packets of hardcopy catcher vessel skipper and crew surveys were given to the shoreside processors for distribution to vessels as they delivered to shoreside processing plants in Kodiak. Packets were also given to the harbormasters in Sand Point and King Cove for distribution to their clients. Each packet was labeled for a particular vessel associated with that processor/port and included five surveys, a sign-in sheet to identify who was filling out the surveys, and information about the purpose of the survey project. It was suggested that the vessel skipper pick up the packet for his vessel and ask his crew to complete the surveys during transit and return a completed packet to a local point of contact upon offloading. Completed packets were then sent back to the project team by a local contact.

To support the confidentiality of this research, no participant names were included on the survey document. Participant names were tracked separately in order to 1) code participants for protection

during data analysis, 2) confirm receipt of a survey from each individual, 3) avoid duplication of responses, 4) ensure the distribution of final reports back to research participants, and 5) track the individuals in the future for the post-program implementation impacts portion of the research.

Survey Instrument and Data Processing

The data collection instrument was a modified version of the survey instrument used to collect data in 2010 from Pacific Coast groundfish fishery participants (OMB Control No. 0648-0606). Survey responses were supplemented by interviews and short meetings with industry organizations as needed (see Appendix A for the full survey instrument). The survey instrument was organized into various sections, and intended respondents were asked to complete different combinations of sections depending on their self-assessed role in the industry. The survey included the following sections: (a) Demographic Information, (b) Individual Participation, (c) Connections, (d) GOA Groundfish Trawl Bycatch Management Perspectives, (e) Fishermen, (f) Processing Plant Managers and Operators, and (g) Processing Plant Employees.

Demographic Information: These data were elicited to obtain a better description of the unique population of this fishery. Information collected in this section is comparable to United States (U.S.) Census information, but on a finer scale. For example, the U.S. Census does not collect or provide the information at a level to be able to identify a specific population of fishermen, or fishermen as a separate industry. Information about fishermen in the census is aggregated with other types of information representing the agriculture and forestry industries. As a result, it is impossible to describe the demographics of any specific fishing community through the use of U.S. Census data.

Individual Participation: Data from this section were elicited to increase our knowledge of the unique characteristics of specific people in the industry, including individual historical participation in the fishery, family participation in the fishery, the roles individuals play in the fishery, characteristics of their jobs such as work schedules, and a better understanding of where they live versus where they work. Many of these factors may be affected by a change in management. For example, changes in work schedules, standard of living, etc., all may result in social impacts to individuals.

Connections: Data in this section were elicited to provide information and insight on the connections between individuals in the fishery. Questions aimed to identify clear components of the fishery such as important business suppliers and organizations that may be critical to the functioning of the fishery and explore the interconnectedness of participants across multiple communities. The questions inquired about the relationships between individuals in the fishery and the quality of those relationships. Survey questions inquired about the connections between industry members. For example, the survey asked who gets information from whom, and who works with whom, and for what purposes. Scientific literature suggests that when a fishery management regime is changed, such as during a transition from a common quota to a rationalized fishery, the relationships between people change (McCay, 1995; Dunham et al 2013). In addition, the MSA requires knowledge of these relationships. Questions were designed to access this information in a manner to protect the responses of the participants. In addition, questions of this nature were provided with options *not* to answer the question, in the event a survey participant had confidentiality concerns. These data were important to show social changes in the fishery driven directly by the characteristics of the new management system.

Bycatch Management Perspectives: Questions in this section characterized the opinions and perspectives of the individuals in the fishery about the upcoming management change. This section was intended to clearly capture respondents' participation in fisheries management, their level of knowledge of and support for different types of bycatch management programs, and assess respondents' support for program elements that have been considered by the NPFMC for inclusion in the program design. This information serves multiple purposes. First, it identifies industry members' perspectives on what the new management program should include. Second, it allows us to track how perspectives may change over time through subsequent administration of the survey. Finally, these questions were meant to provide a gauge of how well-informed individuals were about the management change, contributing to NMFS' and NPFMC's efforts to improve communication with the public.

Fishermen: This section was designed specifically to query those members of the fishery who are either directly involved in, and have knowledge of, any aspect of the harvest of commercial catch, including vessel and permit owners who are not onboard, as well as captains and crew members on

board the vessels. Questions in this section aimed to gather more information about fishermen, how they work, and the different fisheries individuals participate in. For example, data could inform how involvement in the groundfish fishery relates to involvement in the rockfish, sablefish and halibut fisheries. Other information sought included the common gears and gear combinations utilized, what factors contributed to their participation in a single fishery or multiple fisheries, where they fish in relation to where they live, how are they related to individuals with whom they fish, the quality of their relationships with individuals with whom they fish, and how and why they are connected to particular processors.

Processors (At-sea and Shoreside): This section was specifically designed for those members of the fishery who owned or managed processing facilities that received and processed the commercial harvest in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery. Individuals targeted for this section of the survey included shoreside processors, at-sea processors, and inshore floating processors. Questions in this section aimed to gather information about a sector that has historically been very data poor. Data gathered shed light on the distribution of processors that participate in this fishery, how they obtain catch, their relationships with harvesters, the flow of commercial catch from the fisherman to the consumer, and how and where they market and distribute their products. Information obtained may broaden the understanding of various species that are processed, and the importance of each to the processing businesses.

Processing plant employees (at-sea and shoreside): The questions in this section were crafted for people who work at processing facilities (not in an owner or manager role) that receive and process the commercial harvest in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery. Existing data available for this sector is particularly sparse. Processing facilities in Alaska are well known for their use of foreign labor, some of which is brought in for seasonal work and some is brought in to join a year round labor force, and these populations are not consistently tabulated by the U.S. Census or state agencies. Data gathered elucidate the citizenship or foreign worker status of processing plant employees, the extent to which they rely on social assistance programs, methods of hiring plant employees, the extent to which families rely on processing facilities to support them, the distribution of temporary and permanent workforces in processing facilities that process GOA trawl-caught groundfish, and what options for work processing plant employees have outside of the GOA groundfish trawl fishery.

Data Processing

Survey data from in-person, mail-in, and phone surveys were tabulated and entered into a database using the same online system used for the online surveys. This process resulted in all surveys, whether they were completed in-person, by mail, on the phone, or online, to be entered in a consistent manner. This process reduced data error since the online system coded responses in the same manner across all survey implementation methods. Those questions with open-ended, narrative responses were entered as they were recorded in the field. Non-responses were entered with a specific code to assist in a non-response bias analysis.

In addition to survey responses, the database included the following fields to assist in data analysis:

- **Official PIN:** A 6 character alphanumeric code unique to each survey. For those respondents who took the survey online, their official PIN matches the PIN used for online survey access. For surveys completed in-person, the official PIN is typically related to the project team member who first processed the survey and the order in which it was received. Official PINs for processor worker surveys generally include a code related to the processing entity for which they were employed.
- **Date:** The date on which the survey was completed.
- **Location:** The location of the current residence of the respondent. For those respondents who took the survey in person, the entry in this field was based on in which community the survey was taken. For those respondents who took the survey online, by mail, by phone, or by packet, the location field was based on Question A12 in the survey or on other information gathered by project team members about the respondent (e.g., postmark locations on mailed surveys).
- **Sector:** The primary sector to which the respondent is related.
- **Format:** The format of the survey used by the respondent.
- **Primary Entity:** For fishermen and processor employees, the vessel or processor with which they are primarily associated, respectively. For fishermen, this was based on field notes or on responses to Question E10, for which the first vessel involved in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery was used for this field. For processor employees (managers and employees), this was based on field notes and/or where the survey was facilitated.

- Secondary Entity: For fishermen, any other vessel to which they are associated that participates in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery. This was based on field notes and/or responses to Question E10.
- Tertiary Entity: For fishermen, any other vessel to which they are associated that participates in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery. This was based on field notes and/or responses to Question E10.
- Primary Entity Location: The location of the primary entity to which the respondent is related. For support service businesses, industry organization representatives, and processor employees, this field is generally similar to “Location.” For fishermen, however, this field can differ slightly if the mooring port for their primary GOA groundfish trawl vessel differs from their current residence. For example, a catcher vessel crew member could live in the Seattle MSA region but work on a vessel that moors in Kodiak, Alaska; their “Location” would be Seattle MSA, while their “Primary Entity Location” would be Kodiak, Alaska.
- Primary Entity Location SOW: For fishermen, the estimated mooring location of the vessel based on NMFS confidential fishing data and other records. This field was based on information gathered prior to fieldwork, used generally to estimate level of effort in the scope of work. This field was meant to be used by the project team to track assumptions as to which communities are associated with which vessels.

Data Analysis: Sections A, B, D through G

Data were tabulated and descriptive statistics were developed for each survey question with constrained response selections. Generally, these descriptive statistics include the total number of responses per category, with subtotals provided for each primary sector and geography. Questions answered with more narrative, qualitative information were reviewed for general overall trends in responses. A summary of general trends is presented in the analysis below for these questions. Data processing was completed in Excel and Stata, and data visualizations were completed in Tableau. Some geographies have been aggregated due to confidentiality considerations. For example, most responses from Sand Point and King Cove have been combined with other non-Kodiak Alaskan communities so that results could be discussed.

Data Analysis: Section C

The tabulation and descriptive analysis of many survey questions in Sections A, B, D, E, F, and G were relatively straightforward, but the social network analysis based on data from Section C was more complex.

Section C of the survey asked respondents to name businesses or groups that they depend on for equipment and supplies as well as services that they utilize while working in the commercial fishing or processing industry (Question C1 and Question C2, respectively). Additionally, respondents were asked to note who they depend on for information about fisheries management and any other everyday information important to their work (Question C3 and Question C4, respectively). Respondents were instructed to name the first five that came to mind and to provide the type of supply or service utilized and the location of the business. Social network analysis was completed with UCINet (Borgatti *et al.* 2002) and sociogram visualizations were completed with NetDraw. Sociograms of the social network data were created to visually represent how participants in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery are connected to support service businesses through the exchange of fishery-related goods and services.

Responses were grouped into categories based on the type of good or service provided by the business, and lumped into geographic groupings to provide a regional assessment of support service providers in the fishery. The geographic groupings used mirror those used for the data breakdown of the rest of the survey data. For questions C1 and C2, the full network of all item respondents and all responses are presented. Additionally, five subnetworks are presented for both survey questions. Subnetworks were created to determine the network of businesses utilized by vessels based out of different regions of the GOA, based on the Primary Entity Location field. Regional vessel subnetworks include the Central GOA, Western GOA, West Yakutat, and Oregon/Washington areas. A subnetwork of shoreside processors and their support service businesses was also created for questions C1 and C2. For questions C3 and C4, the full networks of respondents and responses are presented.

The sociograms consist of nodes that represent individual vessels or individual shoreside processors, the nominated businesses, and the ties that connect them. Multiple locations of a single business were included as separate businesses. To visually differentiate which businesses were named by the

respondent vessels most often, nodes were sized proportionally based on the number of nominations they received (in-degree centrality). For most networks and subnetworks, businesses that were only named by one vessel (pendants) were dropped from the sociogram so that the sociogram represents the core group of businesses tied to the fishery. Additionally, a color scheme was created to allow visual separation of the categories of support service businesses connected to the fishery. Node shape was used to add a visual geographic grouping component to the sociogram.

Each sociogram has a complementary table that contains descriptive statistics for the network or subnetwork. These include network measures such as degree centrality, which evaluates activity in a network through the number of direct ties each node or actor has with all other nodes in the network (Hanneman and Riddle 2005, Ernoul and Warden-Johnson 2013), illustrating how many times a particular business was nominated by vessels or shoreside processors (in-degree centrality). The mean in-degree centrality of nominated businesses was calculated as well as the standard deviation. The maximum in-degree centrality for each subnetwork was also measured, which signifies the maximum number of nominations an individual business received from the vessels.

RESULTS

Response Rates

A number of steps were taken in order to maximize response rates. We provided industry members an opportunity to review and contribute to the development of the survey tool. We attempted to test the survey tool with participants in various aspects of the industry, geographically diverse locations within the fishery, diverse roles within the industry, as well as diverse knowledge of the fishery. We worked with industry representatives to determine the best approach to reach study participants. Several industry members served as key informants, gate keepers, and primary contacts to many others in the industry. Communications with key people in the industry indicated that many crew members and processing plant employees spoke a language other than English as their first language and, in many cases, were not comfortable completing a survey in English. To accommodate this and to increase the response rates with these populations, the survey was translated into Tagalog and Spanish. Additional efforts to increase response rates included in-person survey administration whenever possible (Russell

and Schneider 2013, Rea and Parker 1997, Robson 2002). In these in person surveys, researchers discussed the project with study participants, administered the surveys, answered any questions, coded the surveys for anonymity and confidentiality, and collected all the surveys upon completion.

Table 4 presents the overall results of survey responses across all sectors and major geographies by absolute number, and Table 5 presents an approximate percentage of the estimated population surveyed. Overall, the project was able to survey approximately 50% (n = 1,569) of people directly involved in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery. Within specific sectors, 77% (n = 23) of processing managers, 72% (n = 1,269) of processing workers, 56% (n = 46) of catcher-vessel owners, and 46% (n = 103) of support service businesses were surveyed. Within geographic locations, 85% (n = 1,240) of those people directly involved in the fishery in Kodiak were surveyed. Approximately 5% (n = 62) of the estimated number of people in the Seattle MSA directly involved in the fishery were surveyed; however, larger than estimated populations of CV owners, CV skippers/crew, and processor employees were found to be located outside of the Seattle MSA region during fieldwork (i.e., All Other Washington, All Other U.S. States) which offsets the Seattle MSA's relatively low response rate. In some geographies, the number of surveys received (Table 4) exceeded the original estimates for that geography (Table 1), resulting in total response rates over 100%.

Table 6 presents a summary of vessels from which at least one owner, skipper/crew member, or combination completed a survey. This includes summaries for CVs, CPs, inshore floating processors, and tenders. As discussed elsewhere, one CP participated in the survey, representing 5.0% of the total number of CPs involved in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery. One inshore floating processor manager also participated, representing 50.0% of the inshore floating processors involved in the fishery. Among CVs, 73.6% (n = 67) of vessels were represented by at least one survey from either an owner or skipper/crew member. When limited to CV owners only, 50.5% (n = 46) of vessels were represented by at least one respondent. When limited to CV skippers/crew only, 56.0% (n = 51) of vessels were represented by at least one respondent. Geographically, the level of response was highest proportionally in Kodiak where more vessels were represented by either an owner or skipper/crew member than was projected as possible prior to fieldwork (117.9%, n = 33). The overall response rate for all other Alaskan communities was 77.8% (n = 28) when combining the responses from owners and

skipper/crew, and 52.8% (n = 19) and 58.3% (n = 21) when responses from only owners and skippers/crew are tabulated, respectively.

Table 7 presents a summary of estimated total survey refusals and unreachable respondents. Table 8 presents a more detailed breakdown of survey refusals and unreachable respondents by major geography. Because the project team had contact information for all vessel owners, each one was reached and provided with information about the survey and log-in credentials for the online survey. In many instances, vessel owners were also emailed an invitation to participate. As discussed above, CV skippers and crew were more difficult to reach and a larger proportion of this sector was considered unreachable (63.4%, n = 189). The size of the industry organization representative sector is unknown, but all respondents contacted as part of this effort completed a survey and there were no refusals. With regard to shoreside processor managers and workers, industry provided an unprecedented level of access and support for this effort and many more processor managers and processing workers participated in the survey than was originally planned. Still, some individuals at various processing plants were reluctant to take the survey, while other plants respectfully declined participation citing busy production schedules. Due to the wide geographic distribution of fishery support businesses, many businesses were contacted by phone or email. Of the estimated population, 34.3% (n = 71) refused or did not finish the survey, while 19.8 (n = 41) could not be contacted despite multiple attempts. Geographically, the locations with the highest number of refusals and/or unreachable respondents were those locations most directly involved in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery, including Kodiak, all other Alaskan communities, and the Seattle MSA. Proportionately, the greatest number of refusals and/or unreachable respondents were within the processor worker and CV skipper/crew sectors.

Only one catcher processor vessel and one inshore floating processor participated in the survey. In order to protect the confidentiality of the responses received from individuals associated with these operations, the results are suppressed from this report.

Non-Response Bias Analysis

To better understand why non-respondents did not return the survey and to determine if there are systematic differences between respondents and non-respondents, we asked the non-respondents to participate in a brief interview. Information collected from non-respondents aided in improving the survey implementation. We do not attempt to correct for non-response bias in this analysis but are able to briefly describe the observable differences among respondents and non-respondents.

The only sectors for which we currently have data on non-respondents are the owners, skippers and crew of catcher vessels and catcher processors. As we only received surveys from one catcher/processor vessel, we do not analyze non-response bias for this sector but will continue to work with the catcher/processor industry to implement a revised survey instrument in 2015. Three basic metrics were used to assess whether the vessels that responded to the survey are similar to those that did not respond: average crew size on GOA trawl trips, GOA trawl landings, and GOA trawl revenue. The participants were also stratified according to whether an owner responded, a skipper responded, a crew member responded, an owner, both an owner and a skipper but no crew members responded, both an owner and crew member but no skipper responded, both a skipper and crew member but no owner responded, only an owner responded (no skipper or crew members responded), only a skipper responded (no owner or crew members responded), and those where only a crew member responded (no owner or skipper responded). To test for non-response bias, we used two sample t-tests with equal variances to compare mean values for respondents and non-respondents for each of the variables and groups described above using vessel mean values from 2008-2013. There were a total of 89 vessels in each of these analyses, 65 respondents and 24 non-respondents. The number of vessels included in the non-response bias analysis differed slightly from those presented in Table 6 as there were two vessels included in Table 6 that did not have GOA trawl groundfish landings during the 2008-2013 period and are therefore excluded from the non-response bias analysis.

Results for the difference in crew size among respondents and non-respondents are presented in Table 9. The vessels where an owner responded had statistically significantly fewer average crew members (at the 0.05 level) than non-respondents (Table 9). None of the other groups had a statistically

significant difference between the average crew size on GOA trawl trips between respondents and non-respondents.

In contrast to the average crew size variable, six groups had a statistically significantly different (at the 0.05 level) amount of GOA Trawl landings than the non-respondents (Table 10). Vessels from which an owner responded, a skipper responded, a crew member responded, where both an owner and a crew member responded (no skipper), where both a skipper and crew member responded (no owner), and where an owner, skipper, and crew member responded have a statistically significantly (at the 0.05 level) higher amount of landings than those vessels that did not respond. The only two groups that were not statistically significantly different were vessels from which only the owner or only a crew member responded. This suggests that those respondents who participated in our survey effort are more active in the GOA trawl fishery than those vessels that did not respond.

Similar to the GOA trawl landings results, the same six groups that had a statistically significantly higher amount of GOA trawl landings also had a statistically significantly higher amount of GOA trawl revenue than vessels that did not respond (Table 11). However, in addition to these six, the vessels where only a crew member responded are also found to have statistically significantly (at the 0.05 level) higher GOA trawl revenue than those vessels that did not respond at all. This again suggests that those respondents who participated in our survey effort are likely to be more active in the GOA trawl fishery than those that did not respond.

Survey Results

The following sections describe a summary of the preliminary results found in this study broken out by sector.

Catcher Vessel Owners

Demographics

Section A of the survey asked respondents to provide demographic information about themselves. Question A1 asked about gender. A full 95.7% of CV owner respondents reported that they were male (n = 85) (Tables 13A, Figure 1B). The average age of respondents in this sector was 57.2, with the largest share of respondents falling into the 50-59 age grouping (43.5%, n = 20) followed by the 60 to 69 grouping (28.3%, n = 13) (Question A2) (Table 14A, Figure 2B). However, this pattern was not consistent across regions. The All Other U.S. states grouping did not have any CV owners in the 50-59 age range, but had 1 young CV owner in the 30-39 age range, 1 CV owner in the 60-69 age range, and 2 in the 70-79 age range (Tables 14A, Figure 2C). Kodiak also had more young owners with 2 in the 30-39 age range, 3 in the 40-49 age range, 6 in the 50-59 age range, and only 1 CV owner in each of the 60-69 and 70-79 age ranges.

Question A3 (Table 15A, Figure 3B) asked respondents about the highest level of education respondents had achieved. CV owner respondents most often reported having completed some college or vocational schooling without a degree (34.0%, n = 16). The next highest educational attainment was shared among three different levels with 8 respondents each (17.0%) and includes elementary education, high school diploma, and attainment of a Bachelor's degree. Attainment of Bachelor's degrees was most concentrated in CV owners located in all other Alaska (n = 2), while 2 CV owners from Seattle MSA reported having earned a graduate degree.

Questions in Section A also asked respondents about their race (Question A5), ancestry (Question A6), and whether they considered themselves to be Hispanic or Latino (Question A4). None of the CV owner respondents reported that they were Hispanic or Latino (Table 16A, Figure 4B). For Question A5, the majority of CV owner respondents reported themselves as White (83.3%, n = 39), while 7 respondents identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native and 1 responded as "other" (Table 17A, Figure 5B). The largest share of respondents who identified as American Indian or Alaska Native were located in the All Other Alaska region (n = 7) (Table 17B, Figure 5C). When asked about ancestral origin, 19.1% of CV owner respondents described themselves as Irish (n = 9) while 34.0%

reported they were English (n = 16), 34.0% reported they were German (n = 16), and 27.7% reported they were Norwegian (n = 12) (Question A6) (Table 18A, Figure 6B).

Section A also asked respondents to report whether or not they were married (Question A7) and if their spouse participated in the fishery in any aspect (Question A7a)⁴. For the CV owner sector, 78.7% of respondents (n = 37) said they were married (Table 19A, Figure 7B). Of the respondents who reported being married, 60.5% noted that their spouse also participates in the fishing industry to some degree (n = 23) (Table 20A, Figure 8B). There was a regional concentration of spousal participation in the industry in Kodiak as the spouses of 8 of the 10 (80.0%) married CV owners also participated in the fishery and in the All Other Washington grouping as the spouses of 4 of 5 (80%) of the married CV owners also participated in the fishery (Table 20B, Figure 8C). This differs from the Seattle MSA where only 2 of 5 (40%) of the spouses of CV owners also participated in the fishery.

Questions A8 through A9b asked respondents about their living arrangements. For CV owner respondents, 89.4% of respondents stated they lived in a housing unit by themselves or with others (n = 42) and the other 5 respondents reported “other” (Table 21A, Figure 9B). These respondents were then asked to report how many people there were living in the household including themselves, and whether they owned the residence, rented it, or lived with relatives. CV owner respondents primarily reported owning their residence (95.3%, n = 41) (Table 22A, Figure 11B)⁵. The average household size for CV owner respondents was 2.4 (Table 22A, Figure 10B). A full 53.7% of respondents reported having two people total in their household (n = 22). The highest average household size was in King Cove and Sand Point at 3.0 and all other U.S. states at 2.8 with lows in the Seattle MSA (2.3) and Oregon (2.0) (Table 22B, Figure 10C).

Respondents were asked to report the percentage of their combined family income that came from their participation in commercial fishing or processing activities (Question A10). For the CV owner sector, 89.4% of respondents reported that 76 to 100% of their combined family income came from participation in the industry (n = 42) (Table 24A, Figure 12B). This response was concentrated for CV

⁴ Question A7a was rated as orange, which denotes that the question was not interpreted correctly by a large proportion of respondents and answers may not be reliable (see Table 12 for question specific details).

⁵ Survey question A9b was rated as orange, which denotes that the question was not interpreted correctly by a large proportion of respondents and answers may not be reliable (see Table 12 for question specific details).

owners located in Kodiak (n = 13), all other Washington (n = 6) and Oregon (8 of the 8 responses) (Table 24B, Figure 12C). Regionally, 6.4% of respondents reported that 10 to 25% of their combined family income came from the fishing industry which included one respondent from Petersburg and one from Sand Point (n = 2). CV owner respondents also reported that 63.8% get paid by owner share (n = 30), 61.7% get paid by a percentage of the catch (n = 29), and 12.8% get paid by salary (n = 6) (Question A11) (Table 25A, Figure 13B).

Individual participation

Section B of the survey focused on details of individual participation in the industry with questions such as the length of time in the industry, role, characterization of employment, and wellness factors related to employment. To better understand the variety of ways a person may participate in the commercial fishing industry, Question B1 asked respondents to describe their role. For respondents categorized as CV owner sector participants, 76.6% indicated that they were a groundfish LLP holder (n = 36), 72.3% indicated they were a catcher vessel owner (n = 34), 70.2% indicated they were a catcher vessel captain/operator (n = 33), and 40.4% indicated they were a catcher vessel co-owner (n = 19) (Table 26A, Figure 14B). CV owner participants that reported multiple roles in the industry were more prevalent in Kodiak (Table 26B, Figure 14C).

Question B2 asked respondents whether or not they or their family historically participated in commercial fishing or processing activities. For CV owner sector respondents, 70.2% responded yes (n = 33) (Table 28A, Figure 16B). Specifically, the number of generations the families of CV owner sector respondents had participated in the commercial fishing industry was most commonly 3 (40.6%, n = 13) (Question B2a) (Table 29A, Figure 17B). The average number of generations was 2.7 for CV owner respondents. A total of two respondents from Petersburg, two from King Cove, four from Kodiak, and three from Oregon reported that three generations of their family had participated in the commercial fishing industry (Table 29B, Figure 17C).

Respondents in the CV owner industry most often reported that they started working in the industry between the ages of 11 and 15 (30.4%, n = 14) (Question B3) (Table 30A, Figure 18B). The average start age for the sector as a whole was 16.0. The average age respondents started working in the

commercial fishing industry was lowest in King Cove (10.0) and Sand Point (10.0), and in the Kodiak the average age was 12.4 (Table 30B, Figure 18C). The average total years that CV owner respondents reported having worked in the commercial fishing industry was 39.8 (Question B4) (Table 31A, Figure 19B). The average number of years was higher in the Sand Point grouping (57.7) and the all other Washington (41.7) compared with Kodiak (38.6) (Table 31B, Figure 19C). Respondents were then asked to report how many years they had specifically worked in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery (Question B5). Respondents from the CV owner sector reported an average of 22.6 years (Table 32A, Figure 20B). Of the 12 CV owners in Kodiak, 11 of them have been active in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery for at least 16 years. Similarly, 7 of the 8 CV owners from Sand Point, King Cove, and Petersburg collectively and 8 of 8 CV owners from Oregon have been active in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery for over 16 years (Table 32B, Figure 20C).

Question B6 asked respondents to list the top 5 cities/towns/harbors out of which they work. For the CV owner sector, 80.4% of respondents listed Kodiak (n = 37), 54.3% named communities in the Aleutians (n = 25), 45.7% listed Dutch Harbor (n = 21), while only 6.5% listed the Seattle MSA (n = 3) (Table 33A, Figure 21B).

Question B9 asked respondents whether they worked multiple jobs and if so, what type of employment was conducted. Of the CV owner sector respondents, 68.1% reported they only had one job (n = 32) (Table 34A, Figure 22B). The prevalence of this response was generally the same across all geographic groupings (Table 33B, Figure 22C). When asked if they maintained a job outside of the commercial fishing or processing industry, 85.1% of respondents in this sector said no (n = 40) (Question B10) (Table 35A, Figure 23B). Looking at the regional breakdown of responses, 84.6% of Kodiak respondents (n = 11), all respondents from King Cove (n = 2), Sand Point (n = 2), and Petersburg (n = 2), and 100% of Oregon residents (n = 8) reported that they do not maintain a job outside of the commercial fishing industry (Table 35B, Figure 23C). Respondents were asked in Question B10a to list any jobs that they have outside of the commercial fishing or processing industries. CV owner respondents most commonly stated that they maintained positions related to advisory work (n = 3) or also worked in a property management capacity (n = 3) (Table 36A, Figure 24B). Question B10b asked respondents to elaborate on why they maintain a job outside of commercial fishing and processing.

Most commonly, CV owner respondents reported that it was to supplement their income (n = 3) or for personal interest (n = 3).

The last question of Section B posed a series of Likert scale wellness questions to respondents (Question B11). The scale had four choices: poor, fair, good, and excellent. Additionally, Question B11a provided respondents an opportunity to explain what would improve conditions. When asked about job satisfaction, 63.0% of CV owner sector respondents (n = 29) reported that it was excellent and 28.3% reported that it was good (n = 13) (Table 37A, Figure 25B). Respondents that provided an explanation for how to improve their job satisfaction most often cited increased stability, whether related to management and regulation (n = 3), or in the prosecution of the fishery (n = 1), or specifically relating to a desire for rationalization of the fishery (n = 4). For compensation, 44.4% of CV owners responded that it was good (n = 20) while 31.1% responded that it was excellent (n = 14), and 22.2% reported that it was fair (n = 10). In contrast, for job stability, 31.1% of item respondents reported that it was excellent (n = 14) and 22.2% said it was good (n = 10), 28.9% said it was fair (n = 13), and 17.3% said it was poor (n = 8). Some respondents provided an explanation of what they feel would improve their job stability. A total of 7 respondents stated that rationalization of the fishery would improve their job stability, another 5 stated that management stability would help, and 4 provided a response that spoke to smoothing out the seasonality of fishery activity. The vast majority of CV owner sector respondents reported their amount of compensation was either good (44.4%, n = 20) or excellent (31.1%, n = 14). Similarly, the majority of CV owners responded that their standard of living was good (52.2%, n = 24) or excellent (41.3%, n = 19). Nearly all of the CV owners responded that their relationship with co-workers was either good (47.8%, n = 22) or excellent (50.0%, n = 23).

Social networks in the fishery

For Question C5, respondents were asked to identify the ways in which they get information related to their work in the fishery. For CV owner respondents, 75.6% indicated that information was passed by word of mouth (n = 34), 73.3% reported that they got information over the internet (n = 33), and 83.4% said information was passed over the phone (n = 43) (Table 42A, Figure 30B).

A number of questions requested information from respondents about the extent of their social networks in the fishery. Respondents were asked to name the businesses that they depend on for equipment and supplies they utilize while working in the commercial fishing or processing industry (Question C1). The network of all item respondents including the support service businesses nominated by vessels, shoreside processors, and surveyed support service businesses is presented in Figure 25A. The network consists of a total of 369 nodes that are connected by 700 ties (Table 36A). There were a total of 272 businesses that were reported as responses. These businesses were organized into categories based on the type of equipment or supply that they were reported to provide. There were 17 total categories used (Table 2), which are represented by different colors on the sociogram. The categories ranged from electronics to refrigeration to fishing equipment providers. Of the 272 businesses that were nominated, 85 were nominated by at least two respondents (i.e. they had an in-degree centrality of at least 2). The business with the greatest number of nominations was a fishing equipment provider that was named by 35 different respondents. The mean number of nominations for businesses that had at least two nominations was 6.04 with a standard deviation of 6.36.

Respondents were asked to name the businesses they depend on for services they utilize while working in the industry (Question C2). The sociogram of the full network is presented in Figure 27A. A total of 306 nodes are in the network, connected through 469 ties (Table 39A). There were nominations of 214 unique businesses. Of these, 77 received nominations from more than one entity. The businesses nominated were categorized according to the type of service they were reported to provide. There were 16 total categories used, which are represented by different colors on the sociogram. The categories included, for example, metal processing (e.g., welding), shipyard and harbor services, and engine and propulsion work. The maximum number of nominations received by a business was a metal processing business that was nominated by 17 vessels. The mean number of nominations (in-degree centrality) for businesses was 4.31 with a standard deviation of 3.37.

Respondents were also asked to name people, organizations, or businesses that they depend on for information about fisheries management (Question C3). The network of all item respondents including the support service businesses nominated by vessels, shoreside processors, and surveyed support service businesses is presented in Figure 28A. There were a total of 200 nodes in the network that were connected through 375 nominations (ties) (Table 40). Of these nodes, there were a total of 87 unique

nominees. A subset of 38 of these was nominated by at least two unique entity respondents. The nominees were grouped into categories according to their role; categories included government and management, industry associations, and media. The maximum number of nominations received by one group was 54 and the group was a government and management entity. The mean number of nominations received for entities nominated more than once was 8.58 with a standard deviation of 13.25.

The final social network question was Question C4 which asked respondents to name anyone else that they relied on for other everyday information to assist them in their work in the industry. The network includes 161 nodes connected through 221 ties (Table 41). The sociogram is presented in Figure 29. A total of 84 nodes were groups nominated by respondents, which included roles such as media, government and management, industry associations, and weather providers. There were 27 entities that were nominated by more than one unique respondent. The mean number of nominations for this latter group was 6.07 with a standard deviation of 5.72. The entity with the most nominations received 20 nominations and falls into the government and management category.

Subnetworks of vessels and their nominations were created for Questions C1 and C2 with 4 different regions represented below in separate sociograms. Additionally, a subnetwork for shoreside processor respondents was created for both questions.

Central GOA Vessels

The subnetwork sociogram of the vessels based out of Kodiak and the gear and equipment providers they named is included in Figure 27B. The subnetwork included a total of 60 nodes that were connected by 91 ties (Table 38B). Kodiak-based vessels nominated a total of 41 unique businesses. Of these 41 businesses, 17 were nominated by at least two vessels. These 17 businesses fell into 10 categories of supplies, including those related to engines and propulsion and fuel and lubricants. The businesses nominated that were based out of Kodiak covered eight different support service business categories. The business that was nominated the most frequently was a fishing equipment provider based in Kodiak that was named by seven different vessels. The Kodiak-based vessels reported utilizing Kodiak-based businesses most frequently (12 of the 17 businesses). The other businesses

named were located either in other communities in Alaska, the Seattle area, or in Oregon. The mean number of nominations support service businesses received was 3.94 with a standard deviation of 1.95.

The subnetwork of vessels based out of Kodiak and their service providers is included in the sociogram in Figure 27B. A total of 96 nodes make up this subnetwork, and they were connected by 159 nominations (Table 39B). There were 69 businesses named by Kodiak-based vessels as service providers. A subset of 27 of these was named by more than one vessel. Two businesses were nominated by 11 different vessels, one is a hydraulic service company and the other is a metal processing company. The mean number of nominations of the 27 business subset was 4.33 with a standard deviation of 2.83. Of these 27 businesses, 19 were located in Kodiak while 6 were in Oregon and 2 were in the greater Seattle area. The Kodiak-area businesses included several ($n = 6$) that fall into the metal processing service category, though three had the most nominations. The Oregon-based companies nominated included shipyard and harbor type service businesses as well as refrigeration service businesses.

Western GOA Vessels

The sociogram for the subnetwork of vessels based out of the Western GOA, and the equipment suppliers they named is presented in Figure 26C. The subnetwork included 69 nodes that were connected by 105 ties (Table 38B). Of these nodes, 49 were nominated support service businesses. The number of businesses nominated by at least two unique vessels was 25. The business nominated the most was a miscellaneous supplies provider in the All Other Alaska grouping. Other categories of businesses nominated by Western GOA based vessels were grocery and office suppliers and hydraulics companies. The businesses nominated from the All Other Alaska grouping included primarily grocery and miscellaneous suppliers. Of the 25 businesses nominated more than once, there were 7 businesses located in the All Other Alaska grouping and 14 in the greater Seattle area. A total of six out of the seven fishing equipment businesses named by these vessels were located in the Seattle area. The Western GOA based vessels only named one supplier based out of Kodiak that they rely on for equipment and supplies. The mean number of nominations received by a support service business was 3.24 with a standard deviation of 1.74.

The subnetwork of vessels based out of the Western GOA and the service providers they named is illustrated in the sociogram in Figure 27C. This subnetwork incorporated 60 nodes connected through 80 nominations (Table 39C). A total of 42 of the nodes were nominated businesses, and 18 were nominated by more than one unique vessel. The businesses nominated were predominantly located in the Western GOA (11 of the 18). The most frequently nominated business was a metal processing service-oriented business with seven nominations. The Western GOA businesses included those providing miscellaneous services and engine and propulsion service providers. The mean number of nominations for the businesses that were nominated by more than one vessel was 3.11 with a standard deviation of 1.75. There were also six businesses in this subnetwork that were located in the greater Seattle area; these businesses included ones that service electronics and those that provide shipyard and harbor services.

West Yakutat Vessels

The subnetwork for vessels based out of ports bordering the West Yakutat area of the GOA included 30 total nodes that were connected by 27 ties (Table 38B). The sociogram is shown in Figure 26D. There were 26 gear suppliers nominated by the vessels in this grouping, only 1 of which was nominated by more than one vessel. That business was an engines and propulsion-related business located in the greater Seattle area. Due to the low number of nominations per business, the sociogram for the West Yakutat region includes pendant nodes. The mean number of nominations of all nominated businesses was 1.04. The nominated businesses were most frequently located in the greater Seattle area (12 of the 27 companies), 8 were located in all other Alaska. Half of these businesses fell into the fishing equipment category of supply providers.

The subnetwork for vessels based out of West Yakutat area ports and their service providers included 24 nodes connected through 21 nominations (Table 39B). The sociogram is shown in Figure 27D. All nodes were left in this sociogram due to the low number of nominations per business in this subnetwork. There were 21 businesses named by West Yakutat respondents. A total of eight of these were located in the greater Seattle area and six were located in other Alaska locations. Categories of support service businesses were spread across these groupings, Oregon, and the Central GOA.

Oregon and Washington Vessels

The subnetwork for vessels based out of Oregon or Washington consisted of 19 nodes connected by 15 nominations (Table 38B). The sociogram is shown in Figure 26E. There were 15 businesses that were nominated as gear and equipment suppliers for vessels based out of Oregon or Washington. All businesses nominated received only one nomination, therefore the sociogram includes the full subnetwork. The businesses nominated were spread out across all of the geographic groupings, from Seattle to Oregon to Kodiak. The fishing equipment providers that were nominated were primarily located in the All Other Alaska grouping (3 of the 5 companies in the category). The engine and propulsion companies nominated were located in Oregon.

The subnetwork for vessels based out of Oregon and Washington and their service providers is provided in Figure 27E. There were 11 nodes connected through 8 nominations (Table 39B). Of these nodes, eight were service providers which were all only nominated by one vessel. There were two engine and propulsion service providers named that were based out of Oregon while two shipping and transportation companies were nominated based out of the greater Seattle area. Of the eight nominated businesses, three were located in the greater Seattle area. A total of five of the eight companies nominated were Seattle-area businesses and the other three were Oregon-based companies.

Shoreside Processors

A separate subnetwork was created from the responses of the shoreside processing respondents for their equipment suppliers; the sociogram is shown in Figure 26B. There were a total of 55 nodes connected through 61 ties (Table 38B). There were 44 businesses that were nominated by at least one shoreside processor; eight of those businesses were nominated by more than one processor. The mean number of nominations of these latter businesses was 3.13. One support service business was nominated by seven different shoreside processors, a company that falls into the packaging category of suppliers.

The service providers nominated by the shoreside processors are shown in the sociogram in Figure 27F. The subnetwork included 63 nodes that were connected through 61 nominations (Table 39B). A

total of 51 of these nodes were businesses, and a subset of 8 was nominated by at least two shoreside processing locations. The maximum number of nominations was 3, which two different businesses specializing in shipping and transportation received. Half of the businesses nominated by more than one unique entity fell into the shipping and transportation category. The businesses named by this subnetwork were predominantly located in the Central GOA, with other businesses located in other Alaskan regions or the Seattle area.

Question C6 asked respondents to list any organizations or associations that they are a member of related to their participation in the commercial fishing or processing industries. A total of 37 CV owner respondents provided a response to this question. Out of the 37 individuals that answered the question, 17 reported that they are a member of Alaska Groundfish Databank, 12 are a member of Alaska Whitefish Trawlers Association, 7 are a member of the Peninsula Fishermen's Coalition, 7 are a member of United Fishermen of Alaska, 6 are a member of the Midwater Trawlers Cooperative, 6 are a member of United Catcher Boats, 5 are a member of the Petersburg Fishing Vessel Owners Association, and 5 are a member of the Southeast Seiners Association.

GOA Groundfish Trawl Management Perspectives

Section D focused on the new bycatch management program under development by the NPFMC. Question D1 sought to gauge the ways in which people may participate in the NPFMC management process. For the CV owner respondents, the majority reported that they attend NPFMC meetings (76.1%, n = 35), 56.5% read the NPFMC's newsletter (n = 26), 52.2% provide oral public testimony (n = 24), and no respondents reported not participating in the NPFMC process at all (Table 43A, Figure 31B). Regionally, 92.3% CV owners from Kodiak (n = 12), 87.5% of CV owners from Oregon (n = 7), 100.0% of CV owners from Sand Point (n = 2), and 60% of CV owners from the Seattle MSA (n = 3) stated that they attend NPFMC meetings in person (Table 43B, Figure 31C).

Respondents were asked in Question D2 to rate how well informed they perceived themselves to be on the discussions of the developing bycatch management program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery. CV owner sector respondents most often rated themselves as reasonably informed (39.1%, n = 18), 37.0% responded that they were highly informed (n = 17), and 19.6% indicated that they were

somewhat informed (n = 9) (Table 44A, Figure 32B). Looking at the regional breakdown of responses, CV owner sector respondents from the All Other U.S. States grouping had the highest share of CV owners who rated themselves as either reasonably informed (75%, n = 3) or highly informed (25%, n = 1), followed by Kodiak with 46.2% of CV owners rating themselves as reasonably informed (n = 6) and 38.5% responding that they are highly informed (n = 5) compared to the other geographic groupings (Table 44B, Figure 32C).

Question D3 asked respondents about any plans they may have for the next five years regarding their participation in various fishing industry sectors. Of the CV owner industry respondents, 80.4% (n = 37) indicated that they planned to keep their current activity levels relative to the GOA groundfish trawl fishery the same and 63.0% (n = 29) stated that they expected to keep their current activity levels in all other fisheries (Table 45A, Figure 33B). There were also 28.3% of CV owner respondents who reported they were planning to increase their current activity levels in the Gulf (n = 13).

Respondents were asked whether they support the development of a bycatch management program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery that includes a catch share element (Question D4). For the respondents from the CV owner sector, 78.7% support the implementation of catch shares (n = 37) while 13.0% (n = 6) respondents reported that they do not support catch shares. When asked to whom the catch share privileges should be allocated, 60.9% (n = 28) support allocating catch shares to individuals and 47.8% (n = 22) support allocating catch shares to cooperatives. None of the CV owners that responded to the survey thought that catch shares should be allocated to communities (Table 46A, Figure 34B). Respondents from the Seattle MSA area most frequently reported that cooperatives should be allocated privileges (60.0%, n = 3) (Table 46B, Figure 34C).

Question D5 followed up on Question D4 and asked respondents to select reasons from a list as to why they do or do not support a catch share type bycatch management program. The highest percentage of CV owners responded that it would increase product quality (74.5%, n = 35), followed by reduce bycatch (72.3%, n = 34), increase in business flexibility (70.2%, n = 33), increase in safety (70.2%, n = 33), lengthen fishing seasons/eliminate the race for fish (68.1%, n = 32), increase individual vessel accountability (68.1%, n = 32), stabilize income (66%, n = 31), increase flexibility in PSC (63.8%, n = 30), and benefit business planning (63.8%, n = 30) (Table 47A, Figure 35B). In contrast, 25.5% stated

that catch shares will result in increased costs (n = 12), 27.7% predicted decreases in income (n = 13), 19.1% thought that crew members would be negatively affected (n = 9), 14.9% anticipated that they will force a shift into other fisheries (n = 7), and 38.3% thought the program would reward vessels with a history of high PSC (n = 18).

In Question D6, respondents were asked to rate their support or opposition to possible program elements for a bycatch management or catch share program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery on a scale of strongly oppose, somewhat oppose, neutral, somewhat favor, to strongly favor. For the CV owner respondents, there was strong opposition for the NPFMC to create a set aside (percent of the TAC) for conservation, communities, and/or economic hardship (70.5% of item respondents, n = 31), to allocate a portion of the total quota pool to communities (91.1% of item respondents, n = 41), to communities only (95.5% of item respondents, n = 43), and to a limit on the duration of privileges (e.g. number of years) (68.9% of item respondents, n = 31) (Table 48A, Figure 36B). The CV owner respondents favored potential elements including that the program should be a cooperatives only program (strongly favor 24.4%, n = 11, somewhat favor 24.4%, n = 11), that the program should be an IFQ program (strong favor 30.4%, n = 14, somewhat favor 28.3% of item respondents, n = 13), and that the western and central GOA should be managed separately (strongly favor 47.7%, n = 21, somewhat favor 18.2%, n = 8). The results were mixed for the potential program elements that included the program being a combination of IFQ and cooperatives and that the western and central GOA should be combined into one program.

Additional potential program elements are presented in Table 48A and Figure 36B. CV owners also strongly opposed that catcher/processors should be allowed to purchase quota from catcher vessels (77.8% of item respondents, n = 35), annual quota pound should be auctioned (91.1%, n = 41), quota shares should be auctioned (88.9%, n = 40), that processor quota that needs to be matched with harvester quota should be included (66.7%, n = 30), that the program should include processing worker quota share (91.1%, n = 41), and that only PSC quota shares should be allocated (63.6%, n = 28). CV owners were moderately opposed the following program elements, quota shares should be based on bycatch or PSC history (strongly oppose 38.6%, n = 17, somewhat oppose 18.2%, n = 8), shares should allocated based on investment (strongly oppose 38.6%, n = 17, somewhat oppose 11.4%, n = 5), the program should include active participation requirements (strongly oppose 40.0%, n = 18, somewhat

oppose 22.2%, n = 10), the program should include caps on annual quota pound lease rates (strongly oppose 33.3%, n = 15, somewhat oppose 15.6%, n = 7), the program should include cost recovery of up to 3% of landings value (strongly oppose 32.6%, n = 14, somewhat oppose 16.3%, n = 7), the program should include the longline and pot gears (strongly oppose 47.7%, n = 21, somewhat oppose 2.3%, n = 1), and the program should include skippers/crew shares (strongly oppose 40.0%, n = 18, somewhat oppose 24.4%, n = 11). The CV owners favored that quota shares be allocated based on catch history (strongly favor 59.5%, n = 25; somewhat favor 19.0%, n = 8), that quota should be allocated based on years of experience in the fishery (strongly favor 37.2%, n = 16, somewhat favor 20.9%, n = 9), that quota should be freely transferable (strongly favor 59.1%, n = 26, somewhat favor 13.6%, n = 6), the program should allow the leasing of annual quota pounds during the first two years of the program (strongly favor 29.5%, n = 13, somewhat favor 20.5%, n = 9), and that the program should include sideboards in other non-catch share fisheries (strongly favor 29.5%, n = 13, somewhat favor 20.5%, n = 9). CV owner responses were mixed as to whether the program should allow the selling of quota shares in the first two years of the program.

Fishermen

Questions in Section E focused on fishery participation and the relationships between people who fish as well as questions on what happens to the fish after it's caught. Question E1 asked respondents to rank in order of importance the fisheries that they participate in on a regular basis. A list of fisheries divided out between North Pacific and Pacific Coast fisheries was provided for respondents to use. Some respondents used one ranking system for both geographic groupings of fisheries while other respondents created separate rankings; therefore, rather than presenting the results as percentages of rankings, the fisheries are presented as summarized across rankings. However, the table of results does show how many respondents ranked each fishery. For the CV owner respondents, 97.5% ranked the GOA groundfish trawl fishery as one that they participate in on a regular basis (n = 45), this included 28 that ranked it as first, 10 that ranked the fishery second, and 6 that ranked the fishery as third (Table 49, Figure 37B). The second fishery that CV owners ranked most important was salmon at 41.3% of respondents (n = 19). CV owner respondents also listed Central GOA rockfish frequently (34.8%, n = 16). Respondents could also rank Pacific Coast fisheries. CV owners rated the Pacific whiting fishery most frequently (19.6%, n = 9).

Question E2 directed respondents to choose the most common species they had commercially fished over the last five years from a provided list. The top species indicated by CV owners were Pacific cod (97.8%, n = 45), pollock (95.7%, n = 44), sablefish (56.5%, n = 26), big skates (52.2%, n = 24), and shallow flatfish/rock sole (50.0%, n =23) (Table 50B, Figure 38B). For King Cove, Sand Point, and Petersburg respondents, 100.0% of item respondents also said they participated in salmon fisheries (n = 8) (Table 50C, Figure 38C).

In Question E3, respondents were asked whether they had changed the species they targeted within the last 5 years. For CV owners, only 20.0% reported that they had changed species (n = 9) (Table 51A, Figure 39B). For the respondents from Petersburg, 33.3% reported that they had changed the species they targeted within the last 5 years (n = 1) (Table 51B, Figure 39C). Question E3a asked respondents to elaborate on why they had changed the species they target, if they had done so. A total of 3 CV owner respondents stated that they did so due to changes in the overall quota and 2 cited changes in market prices as the driving factor. Over the last 5 years, CV owners reported having predominantly fished with a pelagic trawl (97.8%, n =45) or non-pelagic trawl (95.7%, n = 44), while 54.3% fished with pot gear (n = 25), 37.0% fished with purse seine gear (n = 17), and 30.4% fished with longline gear (n = 14) (Question E4) (Table 52A, Figure 40B). There were 3 vessels from Petersburg, Sand Point, and the Seattle MSA that each fished using purse seine gear, which was the largest number from any region (Table 52B, Figure 40C).

For Question E5 and E6, respondents were asked to indicate any of the fisheries that they reported participating in that they were planning on continuing and any that they were planning on stopping within in the next five years. Nearly all respondents reported that they planned on continuing the fisheries in which they were currently participating (Table 53A, Figure 41A). CV owners indicated a number of fisheries that they would potentially be interested in pursuing, but only west coast shrimp received more than one response (n = 2) (Question E7a) (Table 55A, Figure 42B).

Respondents were directed to indicate their relationship to others that work on the vessel or vessels on which they fish commercially (Question E8). CV owners most frequently were related to at least one individual (50.0%, n =22), followed by friends (36.4%, n = 16), business partners (34.1%, n = 15), and

other (27.3%, n = 12) (Table 56A, Figure 43B). King Cove and Sand Point respondents were most likely to report having a family member on the vessel and Seattle MSA respondents were least likely (Table 56B, Figure 43C).

Question E9 asked respondents to approximate how many people they worked with on the most recent GOA groundfish trawl vessel. The average number of people, including the respondent, for CV owners was 4.4 (Table 57A, Figure 44B). The average reported by respondents based out of Kodiak was 4.9 while the average for All Other Alaska respondents was 3.5 (Table 57B, Figure 44C). When asked whether these were typically the same people year after year, 86.7% of CV owners said yes (n = 39) (Question E11) (Table 58A, Figure 45B). Another 73.3% reported that they worked with the same processor every year (n = 33), 71.1% reported they worked with the same service businesses (n = 32), and 62.2% reported they work with the same group of vessels (n = 28). Regionally, CV owners in King Cove, Petersburg, and the Seattle MSA indicated that 100% of them work with the same crew year after year while the majority of Sand Point CV owners reported that they don't typically work with the same crew (66.6%, n = 2) (Table 58B, Figure 45C).

Respondents were then asked to rate the quality of their relationships with people of various roles on the most recent groundfish trawl vessel on which they worked (Question E12). CV owners generally rated their relationships as being positive, this included with the captain or operator (60.0% rated the relationship as positive, n = 27, 35.6% reported it was themselves/not applicable), crew members (88.9% said positive, n = 40), and the vessel owner (68.2% reported self/not applicable and 31.8% rated as positive, n = 14). CV owners were less favorable in their ratings of their relationship with the observer (27.3% reported neutral and 63.6% reported positive relationships; n = 12 and n = 28 respectively) (Table 59A, Figure 46B).

Question E14 directed respondents to indicate what items are taken into consideration when deciding where to sell the catch, based on a list of responses provided. For CV owners, 58.7% indicated that there was a mutual agreement with processor/buyer (n = 27), 58.7% noted that one item was a longstanding relationship with plant personnel (n = 27), while only 34.8% responded that they deliver based on the best price/market (n = 16) (Table 60A, Figure 47B). Question E15 asked how many processors or buyers are located in the port to which the respondent typically delivers. The most

common response for CV owners was 7 (35.7% of respondents, n = 15) (Table 61A, Figure 48B). When asked about whether or not they believed they had a choice as to where their fish are sold (Question E16), 58.7% of CV owners said yes (n = 27) and 39.1% said no (n = 18) (Table 62A, Figure 49B). For respondents who chose 'no', question E16a asked them to provide an explanation as to why they feel like they do not have a choice in where they sell their fish. CV owners that provided an explanation spoke to either the capacity of the processors and their ability to accept new customers (n = 4) or the risk of burning the bridge with a current processor by seeking out a new processing relationship that may not pan out (n = 4). Question E17 directed respondents to indicate what factors limited their choice of where to sell their GOA trawl-caught groundfish, based off a provided list. For CV owners, 46.8% reported that there was a limited number of processors (n = 22), 38.3% indicated that it was the market (n = 18), 25.5% indicated that it was the location of the processor (n = 12), and 23.4% said that the processor would only buy some species (n = 11), while 19.1% said that there were no limitations (n = 9) (Table 63A, Figure 49B).

Respondents were asked to rate the quality of their relationships with people in specific categories related to the selling of trawl-caught GOA groundfish (Question E18). For CV owners, 82.6% rated their relationship with shoreside processors as positive (n = 38) while only 10.9% rated their relationship as negative (n = 5) (Table 64A, Figure 51B). And 55.0% rated their relationship with tenders as positive (n = 22) while 30.0% reported that it was themselves or not applicable (n = 12). Few respondents indicated that they had a relationship with a catcher/processor (78.9% responded not applicable, n = 30) or an inshore stationary floating processor (63.2% responded not applicable, n = 24).

Catcher Vessel Skippers

Demographics

Section A of the survey asked respondents to provide demographic information about themselves to generate information on the unique characteristics of participants in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery. Question A1 asked about gender. For the respondents from the CV skipper category, 100% reported they were male (n = 76) (Table 13A, Figure 1B). Respondents were also asked about their age

(Question A2). For CV skipper respondents, the average reported age was 49.2 (Table 14A, Figure 2B). For this group of respondents, age was relatively concentrated within a couple of different age groups. There were 40% of respondents who were 50 to 59 (n = 10), and 28% that were 40 to 49 (n = 7), and 16% that were 60 to 69 (n = 4).

For Question A3, respondents were asked about the highest level of education they had attained. For CV skippers, the most frequent response was respondents that reported that they had completed some college or vocational schooling but had not gotten a degree (n = 11) (Table 15A, Figure 3B). An additional 20% of respondents reported that they had earned a high school diploma (n = 5) (Table 15B, Figure 3C).

Questions A4, A5, and A6 asked respondents whether they considered themselves to be Hispanic or Latino (Question A4), about their race (Question A5), ethnicity (Question A6). Among respondent CV skippers, none reported themselves as Hispanic or Latino (Table 16A, Figure 4B). When asked about their race (Question A5), CV skippers most frequently reported themselves as White (85.2%, n = 23) (Table 17A, Figure 5B). The second most frequently reported race was American Indian or Alaska Native (11.1%, n = 3). The self-reported American Indians or Alaska Natives were reported in the largest proportion from Sand Point (66.7%, n = 2) (Table 17B, Figure 5C). Question A6 asked respondents to report their ethnic origin. CV skippers reported being of English ancestry 36.4% overall (n = 8), another 27.3% reported themselves as German (n = 6) (Table 18A, Figure 6B).

Question A7 and A7a⁶ focused on marital status and whether the respondent's spouse also participated in the commercial fishing industry in some way. For CV skippers, 68% noted that they were married (n = 17), and 24% reported themselves as single (n = 6) (Table 19A, Figures 7B). That trend was similar across geographic locations (Table 18B, Figure 7C). When asked whether or not their spouse participated in the commercial fishing industry, 66.7% of CV skippers said yes (n = 12) (Table 20A, Figure 8B).

⁶ Survey question A7a was rated as orange, which denotes that the question was not interpreted correctly by a large proportion of respondents and answers may not be reliable (see Table 12 for question specific details).

Questions A8 through A9b asked respondents to describe their living arrangements. For CV skippers, 90.9% of respondents stated they lived in a housing unit by themselves or with others (n = 20) (Table 21A, Figure 9B). These respondents were then asked to report how many people lived in the household including themselves (Question A9a) and whether they owned the residence, rented it, or lived with relatives (Question A9b)⁷. CV skippers reported household sizes, on average, of 3.0 people (Table 22A, Figure 10B). The highest average household size was in the All Other Alaska grouping at 6 people (Table 21B, Figure 10C). CV skippers also primarily reported owning their residence (79.2%, n = 19) (Table 23A, Figure 11B). This pattern was similar across geographic groupings (Table 23B, Figure 11C).

CV skippers were asked to indicate what percentage of their combined family income came from their participation in commercial fishing or processing activities (Question A10). A total of 84% of CV skippers said that it constituted 76% to 100% of their combined family income (n = 21) (Table 24A, Figure 12B). This pattern held the same across the various geographic groupings except that there were 2 CV skippers who stated the 51-75% of their combined family income came from fishing activity (Table 23B, Figure 12C). When asked about the way in which they were paid (Question A11), CV skippers most frequently noted that it was by percentage of the value of the catch (96.0%, n = 24) (Table 25A, Figure 13B).

Individual Participation

Section B of the survey focused on details of individual participation in the industry with questions pertaining to the length of time in the industry, role, characterization of employment, and wellness factors related to employment. To better understand the ways a person may participate in the commercial fishing industry, Question B1 asked respondents to describe their role or roles in the commercial fishing industry. Approximately 16% of the CV skipper respondents reported that they were fishing crew (n = 4) while 100% reported themselves as a CV captain or operator (n = 25) (Table 26A, Figure 14B).

⁷ Survey question A9b was rated as orange, which denotes that the question was not interpreted correctly by a large proportion of respondents and answers may not be reliable (see Table 12 for question specific details).

Question B2 asked respondents whether or not they or their family had historically participated in commercial fishing or processing activities. For CV skippers, 64% responded yes (n = 16) (Table 28A, Figure 16B), and the most common number of generations the families of CV skipper respondents had participated in the commercial fishing industry was 2 (44.4%, n = 8) (Question B2a) (Table 28A, Figure 17B). CV skippers reported an average number of generations of 2.3. Respondents from the Kodiak grouping reported that, on average, 3.1 generations of their family had participated in the commercial fishing industry while respondents from Sand Point reported an average of 4 generations involved (Table 29B, Figure 17C).

CV skippers most frequently reported that they had started working in the commercial fishing or processing industry between the ages of 11 and 15 (50%, n = 12) with an average age of 17.8 (Question B3) (Table 30A, Figure 18B). The average age was higher for respondents from the Oregon area (21) in comparison to the all other Washington grouping (12) and the All Other Alaska grouping (13) (Table 30B, Figure 18C). The total number of years that respondents reported that they had worked in any commercial fishing or processing activities was on average 30 (Question B4) (Table 31A, Figure 19B). The average number of years for Kodiak CV skippers was 27.6 years, and 33 years for respondents from Sand Point (Table 31B, Figure 19C). When asked specifically about the number of years that they have participated in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery, CV skippers reported an average of 22.3 years (Question B5) (Table 32A, Figure 20B). The average number of years participating in the fishery for Kodiak respondents was 21.9 (Table 32B, Figure 20C).

Question B6 asked respondents to list the top five cities/towns/harbors out of which they worked. For the CV skippers, 88% of respondents listed Kodiak (n = 22) (Table 32A, Figure 21B) while 48% listed Dutch Harbor (n = 12) and 40% listed communities in the Aleutian Islands (n = 10).

Question B9 asked respondents whether they worked multiple jobs and if so, what type of jobs. Of the CV skipper respondents, 84% reported they only had one job (n = 21) (Table 34A, Figure 22B). The prevalence of this response was the same across all geographic groupings, though there two respondents from Sand Point that reported that they work multiple full-time or part-time jobs (Table 34B, Figure 23C). When asked if they maintained a job outside of the commercial fishing or

processing industry, only one respondents in this sector said yes (Question B10) (Table 35A, Figure 24B).

Respondents were also asked to respond to a series of Likert scale questions related to wellness factors (Question B11). The scale had four choices: poor, fair, good, and excellent. Additionally, Question B11a provided respondents an opportunity to explain what would improve conditions for any of the aspects. When asked about job satisfaction, 52% of CV skipper respondents (n = 13) reported that it was good and 40% reported that it was excellent (n = 10) (Table 37A, Figure 25B). CV skipper respondents that provided an explanation for how to improve their job satisfaction most often cited increased stability, whether related to management and regulation (n = 3), or specifically relating to a better bycatch management for the fishery (n = 4). Similarly for job stability, 52% of item respondents reported that it was good (n = 13) and 40% said it was excellent (n = 10). The majority of CV skipper and crew respondents reported their amount of compensation as good (52%, n = 13). CV skippers from Oregon and the all other Washington grouping were more likely than the other geographic groupings to report their amount of pay as excellent (Table 37H and I, Figure 24C).

Social Networks in the Fishery

Questions in section C were designed to gather information on how people in the industry are connected and how resources and information flow. The information obtained for skippers on the majority of these questions is combined with that of vessel owners and reported by vessel in the CV owner section above. For Question C5, respondents were asked to identify the ways in which they get information related to their work in the fishery. For CV skipper respondents, 92% indicated that information was passed by word of mouth (n = 23), 88% reported that they used the radio (n = 22), and 92% said information was passed over the phone (n = 23) (Table 42A, Figure 30B). Several respondents from Kodiak reported that they utilized the ADF&G website to get information (n = 5) (Table 42B, Figure 30C).

Question C6 asked respondents to list any organizations or associations that they are a member of related to their participation in the commercial fishing or processing industries. A total of 13 CV skipper respondents provided a response to this question. Out of the 13 individuals that answered the

question, 10 are a member of Alaska Whitefish Trawlers Association, 5 reported that they are a member of Alaska Groundfish Databank, and 3 are a member of the Peninsula Fishermen's Coalition.

GOA Groundfish Trawl Management Perspectives

Section D focused on the new bycatch management program under development by the NPFMC. Question D1 gauged the ways in which people may participate in the NPFMC management process. For the CV skippers, 32% reported that they do not participate in the NPFMC process at all (n = 8) (Table 43A, Figure 31B). There were 48% that said they attend NPFMC meetings in person (n = 12). Of the respondents who reported that they gave oral public testimony, 54.5% were from Kodiak (n = 6) (Table 43B, Figure 31C). Question D2 asked respondents to rate themselves on a scale from highly informed to not informed in relation to how informed they perceive themselves to be in the discussions about the developing bycatch management program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery. Of the respondent CV skippers, 47.8% believed that they were somewhat informed (n = 11), and 26.1% each believed they were reasonably informed or highly informed (n = 6) (Table 44A, Figure 32B). For respondents from Oregon, 50% rated themselves as reasonably informed in the discussions (Table 44B, Figure 32C).

Question D3 asked respondents about any plans they may have for the next five years regarding their participation in various fishing industry sectors. Of the CV skipper respondents, 72% (n = 18) indicated that they planned to keep their current activity levels relative to the GOA groundfish trawl fishery the same (Table 45A, Figure 33B). And 44% of item respondents reported that they were planning to increase their current activity levels in the Gulf (n = 11). This subset of people who indicated that they plan on increasing their Gulf activity levels was concentrated in the Kodiak geographic grouping (n = 6) (Table 45B, Figure 33C).

Respondents were asked to provide their opinions on the development of a bycatch management program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery that includes a catch share element (Question D4). For item respondent CV skippers, 60% said they generally support a catch share type program that allocates harvest or bycatch privileges (n = 15) (Table 46A, Figure 34B). Conversely, 32% of the group of respondents said they do not support a catch share type program (n = 8). Respondents were

also asked to more specifically indicate whether they thought a harvest or bycatch privilege should be allocated to individuals, cooperatives, or communities. For CV skippers, 56% reported that they support privileges being allocated to individuals (n = 14) and 28% said they would support privileges being allocated to cooperatives (n = 7). Most geographic groupings showed a higher frequency of respondents in support of individuals receiving privileges than cooperatives receiving privileges (Table 46B, Figure 34C).

Question D5 followed up on Question D4 and asked respondents to select reasons from a provided list as to why they do or do not support a catch share type bycatch management program. For CV skippers, the most common response chosen was longer fishing seasons/no race for fish (68% of respondents, n = 17). An increase in safety was also a highly cited reason for Question D4 by CV skippers (64%, n = 16) (Table 47A, Figure 35B). The CV skippers also believed that catch shares would increase cooperation between vessels and reduce bycatch (64% of respondents each, n = 16). However, 44% of CV skippers responded that such a program would result in fewer jobs (n = 11), 48% said that it will result in increased costs to enter the fishery/purchase quota (n = 12), and 44% responded that crew members would be negatively affected (n = 11). Regionally, 24% of Kodiak-based respondents (n = 6) and 12% of Sand Point CV skippers (n = 3) reported that they believed crew members would be negatively affected under a new program (Table 47B, Figure 35C).

For Question D6, respondents were asked to rate how much they would favor or oppose possible program elements of a bycatch management or catch share program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery. The rating scale had five choices: strongly oppose, somewhat oppose, neutral, somewhat favor, and strongly favor. When asked whether the program should allocate quota to communities only, 68% of CV skippers reported that they were strongly opposed this (n = 17) (Table 48B, Figure 36B). Additionally, 68% strongly opposed allocating a portion of the total quota pool to communities (n = 17). CV skippers were split on whether they thought the program should only be an IFQ program (28% strongly favor, 28% strongly oppose), and 28% were strongly opposed to a program that includes a combination of IFQ and cooperatives (n = 7). When asked about whether the Western Gulf and Central Gulf should be managed separately, 28% reported that they strongly favored this (n = 7) and another 32% somewhat favored this (n = 8). A full 20% reported that they strongly oppose a limit on the duration of privileges (e.g. number of years) (n = 5). For CV skippers, 48% strongly favored allocating

quota shares based on history (n = 12) and 68% were strongly opposed to annual quota pounds being auctioned (n = 17). When asked whether the program should include skipper or crew shares, 48% reported that they strongly favored this (n = 12) while 16% somewhat favored this (n = 4).

Fishermen

Questions in Section E focused on fishery participation and the relationships between people who fish as well as questions on what happens to fish after it's caught. Question E1 asked respondents to rank in order of importance the fisheries that they participate in on a regular basis. A list of fisheries divided out between North Pacific and Pacific Coast fisheries was provided for respondents to use. Some respondents used one ranking system for both geographic groupings of fisheries while other respondents created separate rankings; therefore, the percentages presented for this question are based on the number of responses rather than on the ranking. For the CV skipper, 100% ranked GOA groundfish trawl (n = 25) (Table 49, Figure 37B). The fishery second most frequently ranked was Central GOA rockfish (44%, n = 11). BSAI pollock was also ranked frequently (28%, n = 7).

Question E2 directed respondents to choose the most common species that they had commercially fished over the last five years from a provided list. The top species indicated by CV skippers were pollock (n = 24), Pacific cod (n = 25), shallow flatfish/rock sole (n = 19), and rex sole (n = 16) (Table 52B, Figure 38B).

In Question E3, respondents were asked whether they had changed the species they targeted within the last 5 years. For CV skippers, only 8% reported that they had changed (n = 2) (Table 51A, Figure 39B). Question E3a asked respondents to elaborate on why they had changed the species they target, if they had done so. A total of one CV skipper respondent stated that they did so due to changes in the overall quota and one cited changes in market prices as the driving factor. In addition, over the last 5 years, CV skippers reported having predominantly fished with a pelagic trawl (100%, n = 25) or non-pelagic trawl (96%, n = 24) (Question E4) (Table 52A, Figure 40B). A total of 32% of respondent CV skippers fished with pot gear (n = 8) and longline gear (24%, n = 6) over the last 5 years. A significant number of Sand Point respondents reported using purse seine gear (60%, n = 3) (Table 52B, Figure 40C).

For Question E5 and E6, respondents were asked to indicate whether they were planning on continuing to participate, or stop participating, in the next five years for any of the fisheries that they had reported participating in to date. All respondents reported that they planned on continuing the fisheries that they were currently participating in (Table 53A, Figure 41B). For Question E7a, 2 CV skipper respondents indicated that they were considering whether to start participating in the GOA Tanner crab fishery (Table 55A, Figure 42B).

Respondents were directed to indicate their relationship to others that work on the commercial vessel or vessels on which they fish (Question E8). CV skippers most frequently described the other people as friends (68%, n = 17) (Table 56A, Figure 43B). And 48% reported that they were related to at least one individual on the vessel (n = 12). Respondents with a family member on the vessel were more prevalent in Kodiak (Table 56B, Figure 43C).

Question E9 asked respondents to approximate how many people they worked with on the most recent GOA groundfish trawl vessel. The average number of people, including the respondent, for CV skippers was 4.0 (Table 57A, Figure 44B). When asked whether these were typically the same people year after year, 88% of CV skippers and crew said yes (n = 22) (Question E11) (Table 58A, Figure 45B). Another 68% reported that they worked with the same support service businesses every year (n = 17).

Respondents were then asked to rate the quality of their relationships with people of various roles on the most recent groundfish trawl vessel they participated on (Question E12). CV skippers generally rated their relationships with crew members as being positive (88%, n = 22), and the vessel owner positive as well (96%, n = 24) (Table 59A, Figure 46B). Skippers were less favorable in their ratings of their relationship with the observer (33.3% reported neutral compared to 62.5% who reported positive relationships; n = 8 and n = 15 respectively).

Question E14 directed respondents to indicate what items are taken into consideration when deciding where to sell their catch, based on a list of responses provided. For CV skippers, 68% considered a longstanding relationship with plant personnel (n = 17) (Table 60A, Figure 47B). Additionally, 68%

indicated there was a mutual agreement with a processor or buyer (n = 17). Question E15 asked how many processors or buyers are located in the port to which the respondent typically delivers. The most common response for CV skippers was seven (36% of respondents, n = 9) (Table 61A, Figure 48B). This respondent group more frequently reported that they believed they had a choice as to where their fish are sold (Question E16). A total of 64% of CV skippers said yes (n = 16) and 36% said no (n = 9) (Table 62A, Figure 49B). For respondents who chose 'no', question E16a asked them to provide an explanation as to why they feel like they do not have a choice in where they sell their fish. CV skippers that provided an explanation spoke to either the capacity of the processors and their ability to accept new customers (n = 2) or the risk of burning the bridge with a current processor by seeking out a new processing relationship that may not pan out (n = 1). Question E17 directed respondents to indicate what factors limited their choice of where to sell their GOA trawl-caught groundfish, based off a provided list. For CV skippers, 32% indicated that it was the market (n = 8) and 48% reported that it was the limited number of processors (n = 12) (Table 63A, Figure 50B).

Finally, respondents were asked to rate the quality of their relationships with people in specific categories related to the selling of trawl-caught GOA groundfish (Question E18). For CV skippers, 57.1% rated their relationship with tenders as positive (n = 12) (Table 64A, Figure 51B). And 83.3% rated their relationship with shoreside processors as positive as well (n = 20).

Catcher Vessel Crew

Demographics

Section A of the survey asked respondents to provide demographic information about themselves to generate information on the unique characteristics of participants in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery. Question A1 asked about gender. For the respondents from the CV crew category, 100% reported they were male (n = 77) (Table 13A, Figure 1B). Respondents were also asked about their age (Question A2). For CV crew respondents, the average reported age was 37.8 (Table 14A, Figure 2B). For this group of respondents, age was relatively distributed across a couple of different age groups. There were 25.3% of respondents who were 50 to 59 (n = 19), and 30.7% that were 30 to 39 (n = 23), and 24% that were 21 to 29 (n = 18).

For Question A3, respondents were asked about the highest level of education they had attained. For CV crew, the most frequent response was a high school diploma (55.3% of item respondents, n = 42) (Table 15A, Figure 3B). An additional 26.3% of respondents reported that they had completed some college or vocational schooling but had not gotten a degree (n = 20). Two CV crew from Petersburg reported that they had done some college-level schooling and one reported having a graduate degree (Table 15B, Figure 3C).

Questions A4, A5, and A6 asked respondents whether they considered themselves to be Hispanic or Latino (Question A4) about their race (Question A5), and ethnicity (Question A6). Among respondent CV crew, 7.6% reported themselves as Hispanic or Latino (n = 5) (Table 16A, Figure 4B). These respondents were located across the all other Alaska geographic grouping (n = 2), the Oregon grouping (n = 2), and the Kodiak grouping (n = 1) (Table 17B, Figure 4C). When asked about their race (Question A5), CV crew most frequently reported themselves as White (71.6%, n = 53) (Table 17A, Figure 5B). The second most frequently reported race was American Indian or Alaska Native (17.6%, n = 13). The self-reported American Indians or Alaska Natives were reported almost entirely from Sand Point and King Cove (n = 6 and n = 4, respectively) (Table 17B, Figure 5C). Question A6 asked respondents to report their ethnic origin. CV crew reported being of English ancestry 31.1% overall (n = 23), another 32.4% reported themselves as German (n = 24) (Table 18A, Figure 6B). Additionally, 17.6% of item respondents marked that they were of Norwegian ethnic origin (n = 13). A total of 6 respondents from Sand Point reported that they were Aleut (Table 18B, Figure 6C).

Question A7 and A7a⁸ focused on marital status and whether the respondent's spouse also participated in the commercial fishing industry in some way. For CV crew, 36.8% noted that they were married (n = 28), and 43.4% reported themselves as single (n = 33) (Table 19A, Figure 7B). In the All Other Alaska grouping, there were equal numbers of respondents who said they were single and who reported themselves as married (n = 4)(Table 19B, Figure 7C). Kodiak had the highest frequency of divorced respondents across the various geographic groupings (n = 3). When asked whether or not

⁸ Survey question A7a was rated as orange, which denotes that the question was not interpreted correctly by a large proportion of respondents and answers may not be reliable (see Table 12 for question specific details).

their spouse participated in the commercial fishing industry, 28.1% of CV crew said yes (n = 9) (Table 20A, Figure 8B).

Questions A8 through A9b asked respondents to describe their living arrangements. For CV crew, 81.3% of respondents stated they lived in a housing unit by themselves or with others (n = 52) (Table 21A, Figure 9B). These respondents were then asked to report how many people lived in the household including themselves (Question A9a) and whether they owned the residence, rented it, or lived with relatives (Question A9b)⁹. CV crew reported household sizes, on average, of 2.8 people (Table 22A, Figure 10B). The highest average household size was in the Seattle MSA grouping at 6 people (Table 22B, Figure 10C). King Cove and Sand Point respondents also reported high household sizes on average (4.2 and 4.0 respectively). CV crew also primarily reported owning their residence (50%, n = 34) (Table 23A, Figure 11B). Conversely, 44.1% reported renting their home (n = 30). However, more CV crew from the Kodiak geographic grouping said they rented their residence rather than owned it (n = 14 compared to n = 6) (Table 23B, Figure 11C).

CV crew were asked to indicate what percentage of their combined family income came from their participation in commercial fishing or processing activities (Question A10). A total of 86.7% of CV crew said that it constituted 76% to 100% of their combined family income (n = 65) (Table 24A, Figure 12B). This pattern held the same across the various geographic groupings (Table 24B, Figure 12C). When asked about the way in which they were paid (Question A11), CV crew most frequently noted that it was by percentage of the value of the catch (97.3%, n = 73) (Table 25A, Figure 13B).

Individual Participation

Section B of the survey focused on details of individual participation in the industry with questions pertaining to the length of time in the industry, role, characterization of employment, and wellness factors related to employment. To better understand the ways a person may participate in the commercial fishing industry, Question B1 asked respondents to describe their role or roles in the

⁹ Survey question A9b was rated as orange, which denotes that the question was not interpreted correctly by a large proportion of respondents and answers may not be reliable (see Table 12 for question specific details).

commercial fishing industry. Approximately 96.1% of the CV crew respondents reported that they were fishing crew (n = 73) while 11.8% reported themselves as a CV captain or operator (n = 9) (Table 26A, Figure 15B).

Question B2 asked respondents whether or not they or their family had historically participated in commercial fishing or processing activities. For CV crew, 55.3% responded yes (n = 42) (Table 28A, Figure 16B), and the most common number of generations the families of CV crew respondents had participated in the commercial fishing industry was 2 (34.9%, n = 15) (Question B2a) (Table 29A, Table 17B). CV crew reported an average number of generations of 3.2. All respondents from King Cove reported at least three generations of their family had participated in the commercial fishing industry (Table 29B, Figure 17C).

CV skippers and crew most frequently reported that they had started working in the commercial fishing or processing industry between the ages of 11 and 15 (28.8%, n = 21) with an average age of 18.5 (Question B3) (Table 30A, Figure 18B). The average age was higher for respondents from the Seattle MSA area (25.5) in comparison to Sand Point (12.8) and Petersburg (13.3) (Table 30B, Figure 18C). The total number of years that respondents reported that they had worked in any commercial fishing or processing activities was on average 18.4 (Question B4) (Table 31A, Figure 19B). The average number of years for Sand Point CV crew was 27.7 years, and for Oregon respondents was 13.9 years (Table 31B, Figure 19C). When asked specifically about the number of years that they have participated in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery, CV crew reported an average of 9.7 years (Question B5) (Table 32A, Figure 20B). The average number of years participating in the fishery was higher for Kodiak respondents (14.3) and Sand Point respondents (15.3) as compared to the Seattle MSA grouping (3) or Oregon grouping (7.2) (Table 32B, Figure 20C).

Question B6 asked respondents to list the top five cities/towns/harbors out of which they worked. For the CV crew, 85.5% of respondents listed Kodiak (n = 65) (Table 33A, Figure 21B) while 44.7% listed Dutch Harbor (n = 34) and 46.1% listed communities in the Aleutians (n = 35).

Question B9 asked respondents whether they worked multiple jobs and if so, what type of jobs. Of the CV skipper and crew respondents, 68.4% reported they only had one job (n = 52) while 18.4%

reported that they had multiple full-time jobs ($n = 14$) (Table 34A, Figure 22B). There were several respondents from Sand Point, Oregon, and the All Other Alaska grouping that reported that they work multiple full-time jobs ($n = 4, 3, 3$ respectively) (Table 34B, Figure 22C). Additionally, there were 6 respondents from Kodiak that reported that they work both full and part-time jobs. When asked if they maintained a job outside of the commercial fishing or processing industry, only 13.5% of respondents in this sector said yes ($n = 10$) (Question B10) (Table 35A, Figure 23B). The prevalence of this response was greater in King Cove and Kodiak (Table 35B, Figure 23C). Respondents were asked in Question B10a to list any jobs that they have outside of the commercial fishing or processing industries. CV crew respondents most commonly stated that they maintained positions in construction ($n = 3$), mechanical repair ($n = 2$), or sales ($n = 2$). (Table 36A, Figure 24B). Question B10b asked respondents to elaborate on why they maintain a job outside of commercial fishing and processing. Most commonly, CV crew respondents reported that it was to supplement their income ($n = 3$), for personal interest ($n = 3$), or due to family reasons ($n = 3$).

Respondents were also asked to respond to a series of Likert scale questions related to wellness factors (Question B11). The scale had four choices: poor, fair, good, and excellent. Additionally, Question B11a provided respondents an opportunity to explain what would improve conditions. When asked about job satisfaction, 58.3% of CV crew respondents ($n = 42$) reported that it was good and 36.1% reported that it was excellent ($n = 26$) (Table 37A, Figure 25B). CV crew respondents that provided an explanation for how to improve their job satisfaction most often cited increased stability, whether related to management and regulation ($n = 3$), or political stability ($n = 1$). Additionally, three respondents cited increased fishing opportunities as something that would improve their job satisfaction. Similarly for job stability, 45.8% of item respondents reported that it was good ($n = 33$) and 31.9% said it was excellent ($n = 23$). A total of 2 CV crew respondents stated that management stability would improve their job stability. The majority of CV crew respondents reported their amount of compensation as good (43.1%, $n = 31$). CV crew from Oregon and the all other Washington grouping were more likely than the other geographic groupings to report their amount of pay as excellent (Table 37B, Figure 25C).

Social Networks in the Fishery

Questions in section C were designed to gather information on how people in the industry are connected and how resources and information flow. The information obtained for crew on the majority of these questions is combined with that of vessel owners and reported by vessel in the CV owner section above. For Question C5, respondents were asked to identify the ways in which they get information related to their work in the fishery. For CV crew respondents, 75.3% indicated that information was passed by word of mouth (n = 55), 56.2% reported that they used the radio (n = 41), and 75.3% said information was passed over the phone (n = 55) (Table 40A, Figure 29B). Several respondents from Sand Point reported that they utilized the ADF&G website to get information (n = 6) (Table 42B, Figure 30C).

Question C6 asked respondents to list any organizations or associations that they are a member of related to their participation in the commercial fishing or processing industries. A total of 3 CV crew respondents provided a response to this question. Out of the 3 individuals that answered the question, 2 are a member of Alaska Whitefish Trawlers Association and 1 reported that they are a member of Alaska Groundfish Databank.

GOA Groundfish Trawl Management Perspectives

Section D focused on the new bycatch management program under development by the NPFMC. Question D1 gauged the ways in which people may participate in the NPFMC management process. For the CV crew, 75% reported that they do not participate in the NPFMC process at all (n = 54) (Table 43A, Figure 31B). There were 9.7% that said they attend NPFMC meetings in person (n = 7). Of the respondents who reported that they gave oral public testimony, 2 were from Kodiak and 2 were from the all other Alaska (Table 43B, Figure 31C). Question D2 asked respondents to rate themselves on a scale from highly informed to not informed in relation to how informed they perceive themselves to be in the discussions about the developing bycatch management program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery. Of the respondent CV crew, 27.6% believed that they were somewhat informed (n = 21), 27.6% believed they were reasonably informed (n = 21), and 35.5% believed they were not informed

(n = 27) (Table 44A, Figure 32B). For respondents from Oregon, 50% rated themselves as reasonably informed in the discussions (Table 44B, Figure 32C).

Question D3 asked respondents about any plans they may have for the next five years regarding their participation in various fishing industry sectors. Of the CV crew respondents, 63.2% (n = 48) indicated that they planned to keep their current activity levels relative to the GOA groundfish trawl fishery the same (Table 45A, Figure 33B). An additional 36.8% of item respondents reported that they were planning to increase their current activity levels in the Gulf (n = 28). This subset of people who indicated that they plan on increasing their Gulf activity levels was concentrated in the Kodiak and Oregon (Table 45B, Figure 33C).

Respondents were asked to provide their opinions on the development of a bycatch management program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery that includes a catch share element (Question D4). For item respondent CV crew, 54.5% said they generally support a catch share type program that allocates harvest or bycatch privileges (n = 42) (Table 46A, Figure 34B). Conversely, 25.3% of the group of respondents said they do not support a catch share type program (n = 14). Respondents were also asked to more specifically indicate whether they thought a harvest or bycatch privilege should be allocated to individuals, cooperatives, or communities. For CV crew, 37.3% reported that they support privileges being allocated to individuals (n = 28) and 25.3% said they would support privileges being allocated to cooperatives (n = 19). Most geographic groupings showed a higher frequency of respondents in support of individuals receiving privileges than cooperatives receiving privileges; however, respondents from the Oregon grouping more frequently selected the cooperatives option as compared to the individuals option (Table 46B, Figure 34C).

Question D5 followed up on Question D4 and asked respondents to select reasons from a provided list as to why they do or do not support a catch share type bycatch management program. For CV crew, the most common response chosen was reduced bycatch (50.6% of respondents, n = 39). CV crew also frequently reported that they see catch shares leading to longer fishing seasons/no race for fish (49.4% of respondents, n = 38) and more stable jobs (42.9% of respondents, n = 33). An increase in safety was also a highly cited reason for Question D5 by CV crew (42.9%, n = 33) (Table 47A, Figure 35B). The CV crew also believed that catch shares would create more stable income (41.6%, n = 32).

However, 35.1% of CV crew responded that such a program would result in fewer jobs (n = 27), 32.5% said that it will result in increased costs to enter the fishery/purchase quota (n = 25), and 27.3% responded that crew members would be negatively affected (n = 21). Regionally, six respondents from Kodiak reported that they believed catch shares would result in vessels leaving the fishery and negatively impacting the community (Table 47B, Figure 35C).

For Question D6, respondents were asked to rate how much they would favor or oppose possible program elements of a bycatch management or catch share program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery. The rating scale had five choices: strongly oppose, somewhat oppose, neutral, somewhat favor, and strongly favor. When asked whether the program should allocate quota to communities only, 45.5% of CV crew reported that they were strongly opposed this (n = 35) (Table 48B, Figure 36B). Additionally, 40.3% strongly opposed allocating a portion of the total quota pool to communities (n = 31). CV crew were split on whether they thought the program should only be an IFQ program (13% strongly favor, 14.3% strongly oppose), and 27.3% were strongly opposed to a program that includes a combination of IFQ and cooperatives (n = 21). When asked about whether the Western Gulf and Central Gulf should be managed separately, 28.6% reported that they strongly favored this (n = 22) and another 16.9% somewhat favored this (n = 13). A full 19.5% reported that they strongly oppose a limit on the duration of privileges (e.g. number of years) (n = 15). For CV crew, 23.4% strongly favored allocating quota shares based on history (n = 18) and 49.4% were strongly opposed to annual quota pounds being auctioned (n = 38). When asked whether the program should include skipper or crew shares, 32.5% reported that they strongly favored this (n = 25) while 24.7% somewhat favored this (n = 19).

Fishermen

Questions in Section E focused on fishery participation and the relationships between people who fish as well as questions on what happens to fish after it's caught. Question E1 asked respondents to rank in order of importance the fisheries that they participate in on a regular basis. A list of fisheries divided out between North Pacific and Pacific Coast fisheries was provided for respondents to use. Some respondents used one ranking system for both geographic groupings of fisheries while other respondents created separate rankings; therefore, the percentages presented for this question are

aggregates of all the ranks while the counts presented in the tables show the disaggregation of the different rankings. For the CV crew responses, 95.6% ranked GOA groundfish trawl as important (n = 65) (Table 49, Figure 37C). The fisheries second most frequently ranked were BSAI pollock and salmon (39.7%, n = 27 each). Central GOA rockfish was the fourth most frequently ranked fishery (33.8%, n = 23). CV crew participation in BSAI pollock was concentrated in Kodiak, Sand Point, and Oregon respondents (Table 49, Figure 37C). With regards to Pacific Coast fisheries, CV crew responses rated the Pacific whiting fishery most often (n = 16).

Question E2 directed respondents to choose the most common species that they had commercially fished over the last five years from a provided list. The top species indicated by CV crew were pollock (n = 68), Pacific cod (n = 63), shallow flatfish/rock sole (n = 41), and rex sole (n = 43) (Table 50B, Figure 38B). For Oregon respondents, 93.8% also said they participated in lingcod fisheries (n = 15) (Table 50C, Figure 38C).

In Question E3, respondents were asked whether they had changed the species they targeted within the last 5 years. For CV crew, only 15.9% reported that they had changed (n = 11) (Table 51A, Figure 39B). For the respondents from Petersburg, 66.7% reported that they had changed the species they targeted within the last 5 years (n = 2) (Table 51B, Figure 39C). Question E3a asked respondents to elaborate on why they had changed the species they target, if they had done so. A total of 3 CV crew respondents stated that they did so due to changes in market prices as the driving factor and another 2 stated that it was due to personal reasons. In addition, over the last 5 years, CV crew reported having predominantly fished with a pelagic trawl (95.8%, n = 68) or non-pelagic trawl (77.5%, n = 55) (Question E4) (Table 52A, Figure 40B). A total of 36.6% of respondent CV crew fished with pot gear (n = 26) and longline gear (35.2%, n = 25) over the last 5 years. A significant number of Sand Point respondents reported using pot gear (85.7%, n = 6) (Table 52B, Figure 40C).

For Question E5 and E6, respondents were asked to indicate whether they were planning on continuing to participate, or stop participating, in the next five years for any of the fisheries that they had reported participating in to date. Nearly all respondents reported that they planned on continuing the fisheries that they were currently participating in (Table 53A, Figure 41B). There was a total of 4 CV crew respondents that reporting that they were planning on stopping their participation in the GOA

groundfish trawl fishery. CV crewmembers that stated that they were planning to stop participating in the GOA trawl groundfish fishery or any of the other fisheries they listed cited personal reasons as to why they planned on stopping. For Question E7a, 5 of CV crew indicated that they were considering whether to start participating in salmon fisheries (n = 2 for North Pacific salmon and n = 3 for West Coast salmon) (Table 55A, Figure 42B).

Respondents were directed to indicate their relationship to others that work on the commercial vessel or vessels on which they fish (Question E8). CV crew most frequently described the other people as friends (79.2%, n = 57) (Table 55A, Figure 43B). And 33.3% reported that they were related to at least one individual on the vessel (n = 24). Respondents with a family member on the vessel were more prevalent proportionally in the King Cove and all other Washington geographic groupings (Table 56B, Figure 43C).

Question E9 asked respondents to approximate how many people they worked with on the most recent GOA groundfish trawl vessel. The average number of people, including the respondent, for CV crew was 3.9 (Table 57A, Figure 44B). The average reported by respondents based out of King Cove was 4.6 while the average for Seattle MSA respondents was 3.3 (Table 55B, Figure 43C). When asked whether these were typically the same people year after year, 83.8% of CV crew said yes (n = 62) (Question E11) (Table 58A, Figure 45B). Another 29.7% reported that they worked with the same service businesses every year (n = 22). For King Cove respondents, the frequency of respondents reporting that they typically work with the same crew year to year was much lower than the other geographic groupings (40.0%, n = 2) (Table 58B, Figure 45C).

Respondents were then asked to rate the quality of their relationships with people of various roles on the most recent groundfish trawl vessel they participated on (Question E12). CV crew generally rated their relationships as being positive with the captain or operator (93%, n = 66), other crew members (90.4%, n = 66), and the vessel owner (88.7%, n = 63) (Table 59A, Figure 46B). Crew members were favorable, although to a lesser extent, in their ratings of their relationship with the observer (30% reported neutral compared to 64.3% who reported positive relationships; n = 21 and n = 45 respectively).

Question E14 directed respondents to indicate what items are taken into consideration when deciding where to sell their catch, based on a list of responses provided. For CV crew, 35.3% considered a longstanding relationship with plant personnel (n = 24) (Table 60A, Figure 47B). Additionally, 29.4% indicated there was a mutual agreement with a processor or buyer (n = 20). Question E15 asked how many processors or buyers are located in the port to which the respondent typically delivers. The most common response for CV crew was six (29.6% of respondents, n = 16) (Table 60A, Figure 48B). This respondent group predominantly reported that they do not believe they had a choice as to where their fish are sold (Question E16). A total of 44.4% of CV crew said no (n = 32) and 27.8% said yes (n = 20) (Table 62A, Figure 49B). Question E17 directed respondents to indicate what factors limited their choice of where to sell their GOA trawl-caught groundfish, based off a provided list. For CV crew, 28.6% indicated that it was the market (n = 22) and 24.7% reported that it was the limited number of processors (n = 19) (Table 63A, Figure 50B).

Finally, respondents were asked to rate the quality of their relationships with people in specific categories related to the selling of trawl-caught GOA groundfish (Question E18). For CV crew, 49.2% rated their relationship with tenders (n = 31) (Table 64A, Figure 51B) and 73.2% rated their relationship with shoreside processors as positive (n = 52).

Inshore Processor Owners and Plant Managers

Demographics

Section A of the survey asked respondents to provide demographic information about themselves. Question A1 asked about their gender. All of the processor manager respondents reported that they were male (n = 23) (Table 13A, Figure 1B). The average age of respondents in this sector was 54.3, with the largest proportion of respondents falling into the 50-59 age grouping (59.1%, n = 13) followed by the 60-69 grouping (22.7% n = 5) (Question A2) (Table 14A, Figure 2B). In terms of the regional difference, the average age for processor managers in Kodiak was 54.7, while the average age for processor managers in all other Alaskan communities was slightly lower at 52.2 (Table 14B, Figure 2C).

Question A3 asked respondents about the highest level of education they had achieved. Processor managers most often reported having completed some college or vocational schooling without a degree (39.1%, n = 9) (Table 15A, Figure 3B). Another 21.7% of respondents stated that they had completed a Bachelor's degree (n = 5). In Kodiak, the distribution of processor managers with some college, an Associate's degree, or a Bachelor's degree is equal (13.0%, n = 3), while the number of processor workers with "some college" is proportionately higher in All Other Alaskan communities (17.4%, n = 4) (Table 15B, Figure 3C).

Questions in Section A also asked respondents whether they were Hispanic or Latino (Question A4), about their race (Question A5), and ethnicity (Question A6). Twenty of 22 processor managers who answered the question stated that they were not Hispanic or Latino (90.9%) (Table 16A, Figure 4B). For Question A5, the majority of processor managers stated that they were White (72.7%, n = 16) (Table 17A, Figure 5B). In terms of ethnic origin, 11 respondents described themselves as "other" (50.0%), although 7 respondents stated that they were English (31.8%) and 4 stated they were Scottish (18.2%); respondents could select more than one ethnicity (Table 18A, Figure 6B). In terms of geographical difference, the trend seen in the overall sector is generally seen in Kodiak and in all other Alaskan communities (Table 18B, Figure 6C).

Section A also asked respondents to report whether or not they were married (Question A7) and if their spouse participated in any aspect the fishery (Question A7a)¹⁰. For processor managers, 78.3% stated that they were currently married (n = 18) (Table 19A, Figure 7B). All processor managers in Alaskan communities outside of Kodiak were married, while single processor managers were in Kodiak (n = 1) and in the Seattle MSA (n = 2) (Table 19B, Figure 7C). Of the processor managers who reported being married, 82.4% stated that their spouse does not participate in the fishing industry to any degree (n = 14) (Table 19A, Figure 8B). Regionally, the overall trend seen in the sector was similar in Kodiak and all other Alaskan communities (Table 20B, Figure 8C).

Questions A8 through A9b asked respondents about their living arrangements. For processor managers, 65.2% stated they lived in a housing unit by themselves or with others (n = 15), while 6

¹⁰ Survey question A7a was rated as orange, which denotes that the question was not interpreted correctly by a large proportion of respondents and answers may not be reliable (see Table 12 for question specific details).

processor managers stated they had “other” living arrangements (26.1%) (Table 21A, Figure 9B). Of those processor managers living in a housing unit, they were asked to report how many people were living in the household (including themselves) and whether they owned their residence or rented it. Question A9B also asked if they lived with relatives. The average household size for processor managers was 2.8 (Table 22A, Figure 10B), with 46.7% stating that two total people lived in their household (n = 7). A majority of processor managers stated that they owned their residence (85.7%, n = 12), while none stated that they lived with relatives (Table 23A, Figure 11B)¹¹. Regionally, the overall trend seen in the sector was similar in Kodiak and all other Alaskan communities (Table 23B, Figure 11C).

Finally, respondents were asked to report information about their income. Question A10 asked the percentage of their combined family income that came from their participation in commercial fishing or processing activities. For processor managers, 76.2% of respondents reported that 76 to 100% of their combined family income came from participation in the industry (n = 16), while the remainder who answered stated that 51-75% of their combined family income came from participation in the industry (n = 5) (Table 24A, Figure 12B). Of the 23 processor managers who responded, 87.0% stated that they are paid by salary, while 2 respondents (both from Kodiak) stated that they were paid hourly (8.7%) (Table 25A, Figure 13B).

Individual Participation

Section B of the survey focused on details of individual participation in the industry with questions focused on the length of time in the industry, role, characterization of employment, and wellness factors related to employment. To better understand the variety of ways a person may participate in the commercial fishing industry, Question B1 asked respondents to describe their role. For processor managers who answered the question, 85.0% indicated that they were shoreside processor plant managers (n = 17), while 4 respondents also stated that they were a shoreside processor plant employee (20.0%) (Table 27A, Figure 14B).

¹¹ Survey question A9b was rated as orange, which denotes that the question was not interpreted correctly by a large proportion of respondents and answers may not be reliable (see Table 12 for question specific details).

Question B2 asked respondents whether or not their family historically participated in commercial fishing or processing activities. For processor managers, 36.4% responded “yes” (n = 8) (Table 28A, Figure 16B). Specifically, the number of generations the families of processor managers had participated in the commercial fishing industry was most commonly 1 (50.0%, n = 7) (Question B2a). The average number of generations was 1.6 for processor managers (Table 29A, Figure 17B).

Processor managers most often reported that they started working in the industry between the ages of 21 and 25 (31.8%, n = 7) (Question B3) (Table 30A, Figure 18B). The average total years that processor managers reported having worked in the commercial fishing industry was 25.5 (Question B4) (Table 31A, Figure 19B). The average number of years was lower in the All Other U.S. States grouping (21.0), but were relatively similar for Kodiak and all other Alaskan communities (25.7 and 25.0, respectively) (Table 31B, Figure 19C). Respondents were then asked to report how many years they had specifically worked in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery (Question B5). Processor managers reported an average of 19.0 years, with 5 respondents stating they had 26 to 30 years of experience in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery (23.8%) (Table 32A, Figure 20B).

Question B6 asked respondents to list the top 5 cities/towns/harbors out of which they work. For processing managers, 65.0% stated that Kodiak was within their top 5 (n = 13), while 25.0% listed the Kenai Peninsula/Prince William Sound as in their top 5 (n = 5) (Table 33A, Figure 21B).

Question B9 asked respondents whether they worked multiple jobs and, if so, what type of employment they work. Of processor managers, 90.9% reported that they only had one job (n = 20) (Table 34A, Figure 22B). When asked if they maintained a job outside of the commercial fishing or processing industry, 15.0% (n = 3) of processor managers said “yes.” (Question B10) (Table 35A, Figure 23B). The general trend seen for the entire sector is seen in Kodiak and all other Alaskan communities, with a low proportion (n = 1) in each location having a job outside of the commercial fishing industry (Table 35B, Figure 23C).

The last question of Section B posed a series of Likert scale wellness questions to respondents (Question B11). The scale had four choices: poor, fair, good, and excellent. Additionally, Question B11a provided respondents an opportunity to explain what would improve conditions. When asked

about job satisfaction, 36.3% of processor managers stated that it was excellent (n = 8) and 54.5% stated that it was good (n = 12). Processor manager respondents that provided an explanation for how to improve their job satisfaction most often cited personal reasons (n = 4), increased fishing opportunities (n = 1), or management and regulation stability (n = 1) as things that would improve their job satisfaction. The majority of processor managers reported that their amount of compensation was good or excellent (71.4%, n = 15). Other wellness aspects were similarly high in their “good” and “excellent” responses, with a combination of those two categories representing the majority of responses. With regard to relationships with co-workers, no processor manager reported a poor or fair relationship, with 100.0% of processor managers reporting either a good or excellent relationship (n = 22) (Table 37A, Figure 25B).

Social Networks in the Fishery

A separate subnetwork was created from the responses of the processor manager respondents for their equipment suppliers; the sociogram is shown in Figure 26B. There were a total of 55 nodes connected through 61 ties (Table 38B). There were 44 businesses that were nominated by at least one shoreside processor, and 8 of those businesses were nominated by more than one processor. The mean number of nominations of these latter businesses was 3.13. One support service business was nominated by 7 different processor managers, a company that falls into the packaging category of suppliers.

The service providers nominated by the processor managers are shown in the sociogram in Figure 27B. The subnetwork included 63 nodes that were connected through 61 nominations (Table 39B). A total of 51 of these nodes were businesses, and a subset of 8 was nominated by at least two shoreside processing locations. The maximum number of nominations was three, which two different businesses specializing in shipping and transportation received. Half of the businesses nominated by more than one unique entity fell into the shipping and transportation category. The businesses named by this subnetwork were predominantly located in the Central GOA, with other businesses located in other Alaskan regions or the Seattle area.

For Question C5, respondents were asked to identify the ways in which they get information related to their work in the fishery. For processor manager respondents, 81.8% indicated that information was

passed over the phone (n = 18), 77.3% reported that they used the internet (n = 17), and 81.8% used the NMFS website (n = 18) (Table 42A, Figure 30B).

Question C6 asked respondents to list any organizations or associations that they are a member of related to their participation in the commercial fishing or processing industries. A total of 7 processor manager respondents provided a response to this question. Out of the 7 individuals that answered the question, 5 are a member of the Pacific Seafood Processors Association, 3 reported that they are a member of Alaska Groundfish Databank, and 2 are a member of United Catcher Boats.

GOA Groundfish Trawl Management Perspectives

Section D focused on the new bycatch management program under development by the NPFMC.

Question D1 gauged the ways in which people may participate in the NPFMC management process. For processor managers, 47.6% stated that they attend NPFMC meetings (n = 10) (Table 43A, Figure 31B). Other popular methods included reading the NPFMC newsletter (38.1%, n = 8) and providing oral and written public testimony (each with 33.3%, n = 7). A minority of processor managers (33.3%, n = 7) stated that they do not participate in the NPFMC process at all.

Respondents were asked in Question D2 to rate how well informed they perceived themselves to be on the discussions related to the development of a bycatch management program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery. Most processor managers rated themselves as either highly or reasonably informed (71.4%, n = 15) (Table 44A, Figure 32B). In terms of a geographical difference, respondents outside of Alaska were the only processor managers to respond as being “not informed” (Table 44B, Figure 32C).

Question D3 asked respondents about any plans they may have for the next five years regarding their participation in various fishing industry sectors. Of processor managers, 47.6% (n = 10) indicated that they planned to keep their current activity levels relative to the GOA groundfish trawl fishery the same, while 38.1% (n = 8) stated that their involvement would likely increase. With regard to other fisheries, 28.6% (n = 6) stated that their involvement would stay the same and 33.3% (n = 7) stated that it would likely increase (Table 45A, Figure 33B).

Respondents were asked whether they support the development of a bycatch management program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery that includes a catch share element (Question D4). For processor managers, 93.8% (n = 15) stated that they would support a catch share type program. Respondents were also asked to more specifically indicate whether they thought a harvest or bycatch privilege should be allocated to individuals, cooperatives, or communities. Of the processor managers who answered the question, 52.4% (n = 11) stated they believed privileges should be allocated to cooperatives, while 47.6% (n = 10) stated they believed privileges should be allocated to individuals, and 19.0% (n = 4) stated that privileges should be allocated to communities (Table 46A, Figure 34B).

Question D5 followed up on Question D4 and asked respondents to select reasons as to why they do or not support a catch share type bycatch management program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery. Of the processor managers who responded to the question, the most common response was that it would result in a longer fishing season (94.1%, n = 16). Other common selections included a belief that it would result in more stable jobs (88.2%, n = 15), there would be reduced bycatch (82.4%, n = 14), and that there would be a more stable delivery schedule (82.4%, n = 14) (Table 47A, Figure 35B). There was little variation geographically, although processor managers from Kodiak and all other Alaskan communities generally selected more items from the list than processing managers in the Seattle MSA or other locations (Table 47A, Figure 35C).

In Question D6, respondents were asked to rate their support or opposition to possible program elements for a bycatch management or catch share program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery on a scale of: strongly oppose, somewhat oppose, neutral, somewhat favor, or strongly favor. For processor managers, 64.7% (n = 11) stated they were strongly opposed to a program that would allocate quota to communities only, while 56.3% (n = 9) stated they were strongly in favor of a program that would be limited to cooperatives only. The second part of Question D6 asked respondents to rate more possible program elements on the same 5 point scale. For processor managers, 70.6% (n = 12) stated they were either strongly or somewhat in favor of allocating quota shares based on catch history, while 68.8% (n = 11) stated they were strongly or somewhat in favor of processing quota being matched with harvesting quota. Exactly 68.8% (n = 11) stated that they were strongly opposed to annual quota pounds being auctioned, while 58.8% (n = 10) stated that they were strongly opposed to quota shares being auctioned (Table 48A, Figure 36D).

Processing Plant Managers and/or Operators

Section F included a number of questions specific to processor owners, managers, and operators. In general, these questions were focused on the location of their operations, important species, the economic forces that drive management decisions, and the process by which product is transported and marketed. Many of the questions in this section were qualitative in nature and will be described more fully in subsequent reports.

Question F1 asked for what type of processor the processing manager worked. The majority (80.0%, n = 16) stated they worked for a shoreside processing plant, while 20.0% (n = 4) stated they worked for an inshore floating processor or some other processor (Table 65, Figure 52A). All processor managers located in Kodiak or other Alaskan community stated they worked for a shoreside processor (Table 65, Figure 52B). Question F3 asked if the processor for which the respondent worked was part of a larger company. Of those processor managers who responded, 78.9% (n = 15) answered “yes,” with 75.0% (n = 6) of processor managers in Kodiak replying in the affirmative and 100.0% (n = 6) of processor managers in all other Alaskan communities also answering “yes” (Table 66, Figure 53B)

Question F4 asked from how many vessels the respondent’s processing facility purchases GOA trawl-caught groundfish during a typical season. Collectively, half (n = 8) of processor managers stated that they purchased GOA trawl-caught groundfish from 1-10 vessels (Table 67, Figure 54A). Within Kodiak, the majority (85.7%, n = 6) of processor managers said they purchase from 1-10 vessels, with an average of 5.0 vessels. The number of vessels varied more for processor managers in all other Alaskan communities, with an average of 35.2 vessels (Table 67, Figure 54B).

Question F5 asked processor managers to rank by importance the top 10 species of fish that are processed and/or purchased by the processing facility for which they work. Not all processor managers listed 10 species; however, some general trends in the data can be seen. Overall, the top five species include pollock, Pacific cod, salmon, halibut, and sablefish. Of those processing managers who listed pollock as an important species, 56.3% (n = 9) rated it 1st, while 35.7% (n = 6) rated it 3rd (Table 68, Figure 55A). At the geographic level, processors in Kodiak and in all other Alaskan communities had a similar distribution to the entire sector in terms of absolute numbers, although the small number of

responses per species tended to overstate the importance of some species in terms of percentage (Table 68, Figure 55B). Processor managers were also asked to provide an explanation as why they ranked species in the way that they did. For respondents that provided an explanation, a total of 8 cited market value, 5 cited volume of the species, and 5 stated that the species filled a seasonality need for the plant.

Question F6 asked processor managers to rate the quality of their relationships with other people in the commercial fishery associated with the purchasing of GOA trawl-caught groundfish. In no instance did a processor manager rate a relationship as negative; all relationships were rated either neutral or positive. In general, the percentage of processor managers who rated relationships as positive was between 50.0% and 70.0%. However, as a whole, 94.7% (n = 18) of processor managers that provided a rating, rated their relationship with other plant workers as positive (Table 69, Figure 56A).

Question F7 asked if the GOA trawl-caught groundfish that is purchased by processor manager is typically processed in the same port where it is purchased. An even 70.0% (n = 14) stated yes, with 90.0% (n = 9) in Kodiak stating yes. In other Alaskan communities, 66.7% (n = 4) of processor managers said yes, with 16.7% (n = 1) stating that it depended on the species (Table 670, Figure 57B). Respondents were asked to provide an explanation as to why GOA groundfish may be processed in a different port than where it is purchased, only two respondents provided an explanation and both pointed to the use of tenders in the fishery with one respondent noting that the change in processing location is due to the race to fish in the fishery.

Question F8 asked what items do the respondent's company take into consideration when deciding where to sell GOA trawl-caught groundfish product(s). Collectively, 65.0% (n = 13) of processor managers said that the best market was a consideration, which was the item selected by the highest number of processor managers (Table 71, Figure 58A). Other top items included longstanding relationships (55.0%, n = 11) and an agreement with a wholesaler (50.0%, n = 10). Between processor managers in Kodiak and elsewhere in Alaska, the distribution across items is relatively similar. However, longstanding relationships are a more prevalent item in non-Kodiak communities (83.3%, n = 5), as are exchange rates (66.7%, n = 4) (Table 71, Figure 58B).

Question F10 asked how GOA trawl-caught groundfish products are transported to the final distributor or company distribution location. An even 85.0% (n = 17) of processor managers stated that product was delivered by ship, followed by air (65.0%, n = 13) and truck (45.0%, n = 9) (Table 72, Figure 59A). In Kodiak, delivery by ship and air were both selected by 80.0% (n = 8) of processor managers, while 83.3% (n = 5) of processor managers in all other Alaskan communities selected ship and 50.0% (n = 3) selected air (Table 72, Figure 59B). Question F11 asked respondents to describe other businesses they depend on to complete the purchase, processing, and sale of GOA trawl-caught groundfish products. Most commonly, respondents noted that they depended on transportation companies (n = 11). A few respondents also mentioned brokers (n = 2) and cold storage facilities (n = 2). Processing managers were also asked to describe the pathway of GOA trawl-caught groundfish products from purchase to final consumption. Many respondents reported that products are sent from the processor to a secondary processor for value-added processing or re-processing, then to a distributor, then perhaps to cold storage and on to the broker or retailer.

Inshore Processing Workers

Due to an unprecedented level of cooperation from the processing industry, the number of processor worker surveys in the communities of Kodiak and all other Alaskan communities dwarf the number of responses from other communities represented in the dataset. While the overall discussion will include discussion of all processor workers, geographic comparisons are primarily focused on Kodiak and all other Alaskan communities.

Demographics

Section A of the survey asked respondents to provide demographic information on themselves.

Question A1 asked about gender. Of processing workers, 65.5% (n = 810) responded that they were male, while 34.5% (n = 426) responded that they were female (Table 13A, Figure 1B). The distribution across all processing workers was similar to that in Kodiak and all other Alaskan communities (Table 13B, Figure 1C). The average age of processing workers was 46.7, with the largest share of respondents falling into the 50-59 age grouping (26.8%, n = 309) followed by the 40-49 age grouping (22.4%, n = 259) (Question A2) (Table 14A, Figure 2B). Within Kodiak, the largest share of

respondents fall into the 50-59 age grouping (27.0%, n = 280), while the largest share of respondents in all other Alaskan communities is in the 40-49 age group (34.1%, n = 31) (Table 14B, Figure 2C).

Question A3 asked respondents about the highest level of education they had achieved. Processor workers most often reported having receiving a high school diploma (30.3%, n = 357) (Table 15A, Figure 3B). Another 27.2% (n = 321) stated they had completed some college or vocational training without a degree, and 26.3% (n = 310) stated that they had an elementary education. Kodiak mirrored these overall statistics, while a larger proportion of processor workers in all other Alaskan communities had completed some college (32.3%, n = 30) than had attained a high school diploma (23.7%, n = 22) (Table 15B, Figure 3C).

Questions in Section A also asked respondents whether they were Hispanic or Latino (Question A4), about their race (Question A5) and ethnicity (Question A6). Of processor workers, 19.7% (n = 197) stated they were Hispanic or Latino (Table 16A, Figure 4B). For Question A5, the majority of processor workers stated that they were Asian (80.0%, n = 862) (Table 17A, Figure 5B). This overall trend for the sector is present in Kodiak and in all other Alaskan communities (Table 17B, Figure 5C). When asked about ethnic origin, 74.0% (n = 879) stated that they were Filipino, 6.1% (n = 72) stating they were Mexican, and 5.3% (n = 63) stating they were English. An even 15.0% (n = 178) stated they were an “other” ethnicity (Table 17A, Figure 6B). These overall trends are similar for Kodiak and for all other Alaskan communities surveyed (Table 18B, Figure 6C).

Section A also asked respondents to report whether or not they were married (Question A7) and if their spouse participated in the fishery in any aspect (Question A7a)¹². For processor workers, 56.6% (n = 680) of respondents said they were married and 31.1% (n = 374) stated that they were currently single (Table 19A, Figure 7B). For married processor workers, 85.1% (n = 473) stated that their spouse did not participate in the fishing industry to any degree (Table 19A, Figure 8B). This overall trend was present in Kodiak and in all other Alaskan communities surveyed (Table 19B, Figure 8C).

¹² Survey question A7a was rated as orange, which denotes that the question was not interpreted correctly by a large proportion of respondents and answers may not be reliable (see Table 12 for question specific details).

Questions A8 through A9B asked respondents about their living arrangements. For processor workers, 62.0% (n = 487) stated they lived in a housing unit by themselves or with others, while 23.0% (n = 181) stated they lived in group housing, most of which work at Kodiak plants (Table 21A, Figure 9B). These respondents were then asked to report how many people were living in the household (including themselves), whether they owned the residence or rented it, and whether they lived with relatives.¹³ Processor workers primarily reported renting their residence (68.3%, n = 319) (Table 23A, Figure 11B). With regard to household size, those processor workers who lived in a housing unit stated that their average household size was 5.1 and 17.3% (n = 78) said they lived in a housing unit with five people, although the distribution of household size was more varied than other sectors in the survey (Table 22A, Figure 10B). Kodiak processor workers mirror these overall trends, but processor workers in all other Alaskan communities were more likely to live in group housing and average household sizes for housing units were smaller (4.0 compared to 5.2 in Kodiak) (Table 22B, Figure 10C).

Respondents were asked to report the percentage of their combined family income that came from their participation in commercial fishing or processing activities (Question A10). For processor workers, 27.6% (n = 223) reported that 76 to 100% of their combined family income came from participation in the industry (Table 24A, Figure 12B), although 35.1% (n = 284) of respondents preferred not to answer the question. Of processor workers, 83.9% (n = 744) stated that they are paid on an hourly basis, with 12.6% (n = 112) stated they are salary workers (Table 25A, Figure 13B). These overall trends are similar in Kodiak and in all other Alaskan communities surveyed (Table 25B, Figure 13C).

Processing Plant Employees

Section G of the survey asked questions specific to processor workers. These included questions concerning citizenship, government aid, hiring history, employment history, and personal finances. Question G1 asked if the respondent was a U.S. citizen. Of all processing workers who answered the question, 51.8% (n = 494) stated they were a U.S. citizen, while 44.4% (n = 424) stated that they were not (Table 73, Figure 60A). Of those processor workers who were not U.S. citizens, 88.4% (n = 327) reported themselves as permanent immigrants (Question G1a) (Table 74, Figure 61A) and 75.5% (n =

¹³ Survey question A9b was rated as orange, which denotes that the question was not interpreted correctly by a large proportion of respondents and answers may not be reliable (see Table 12 for question specific details).

247) reported that they were seeking long-term residence within the U.S. (Question G1B) (Table 75, Figure 62A). In general, the trends in processing workers specifically from Kodiak and all other Alaskan communities that were surveyed mirror these larger trends, although the proportion of processing workers undecided about seeking long-term residency in the U.S. was larger in Kodiak than in the other Alaskan communities surveyed (19.6%, n = 58 to 7.4%, n = 2, respectively) (Table 74, Figure 62B).

Question G2 asked if the respondent had immediate family who live in the U.S. Of all processor workers surveyed, 73.2% (n = 657) stated yes (Table 76, Figure 63A). Within Kodiak, this percentage was higher for processor workers (74.6%, n = 599) than in all other Alaskan communities surveyed (57.5%, n = 46) (Table 76, Figure 63B). In Question G2a, respondents were asked to report where their immediate family lives if they had checked that it was outside the U.S. A total of 124 respondents provided an answer: 75 respondents responded with the Philippines, 13 reported Mexico, 11 reported El Salvador, 7 reported Cuba, and 4 stated Sudan. Question G3 asked if the processor worker's family received social assistance from any government within the U.S. Of all processor workers, 31.2% (n = 284) reported that their family did not receive any social assistance (Table 77, Figure 64A). Of those who stated yes (n = 284), 34.1% (n = 92) of respondents who answered the question reported receiving food stamps, 33.3% (n = 90) reported receiving social security, and 27.4% (n = 74) reported receiving health care (Question G3a) (Table 78, Figure 64A). The overall trends in family residency and receiving social assistance were similar to those trends in Kodiak and all other Alaskan communities surveyed, although the percentage of processor workers who report receiving food stamps is higher in Kodiak (35.2%, n = 89) than in other surveyed communities (Table 78, Figure 64B).

Question G4 asked for what type of processing plant the respondent works. The vast majority of respondents, 95.1% (n = 793), stated that they worked in a shoreside processing plant (Table 79, Figure 65A). When asked how they were hired, 47.3% (n = 426) reported that they were living in the U.S. and were recruited by a family member already working in the processing plant. Another 27.8% (n = 250) stated that they saw the job and applied for an open position (Question G5) (Table 80, Figure 66A). Of all processing workers, 91.6% (n = 823) stated that they were not hired while they were living outside of the U.S. (Question G6) (Table 80, Figure 67A). These trends are largely similar for Kodiak and all other Alaskan communities surveyed (Table 81, Figure 67B). Question E6a asked respondents to list

the country in which they were living when they were hired if it was outside of the U.S. A total of 33 respondents provided an answer: 28 stated they were living in the Philippines, 2 from Somalia, and 1 each from Cuba, Iraq, and Poland.

Question G7 asked how many members of the household worked as a processing employee. While 24.3% (n = 218) did not believe the question was applicable to them, 22.9% (n = 205) said that two members of the household worked as a processing employee, while 21.6% (n = 194) said that one member of the household worked as a processing employee (Table 82, Figure 68A). In Kodiak, the percentage of households with two workers was higher than in all other Alaskan communities (23.5%, n = 189 to 14.1%, n = 11, respectively) (Table 82, Figure 68B).

Question G8 asked how many months a year does the respondent work as a processing employee. Just over half, 50.2% (n = 477), reported that they work between 10-12 months as a processing employee, with another 29.9% (n = 284) reporting that they work 7-9 months (Table 83, Figure 69A). When asked what they would do if they could no longer work the months they typically work, the majority of processing workers said that they would seek employment at another plant for those months (33.9%, n = 293) (Table 83, Figure 70A, although this response was more prevalent in Kodiak than in other Alaskan communities surveyed. In other Alaskan communities, 25.6% (n = 22) of processing employees stated they would leave Alaska and return to their home state (Question G9) (Table 84, Figure 70B). When asked what they currently do during months they are not employed at the processing plant, 54.9% (n = 503) of processing workers stated that they were unemployed, while 18.1% (n = 166) said they worked at a different processor (Question G10) (Table 85, Figure 71A). This trend was similar for Kodiak and all other Alaskan communities surveyed (Table 85, Figure 71B).

Finally, the last three questions of Section G asked about personal finances. Question G11 asked how many people the respondent supports financially with money earned as a processing employee. Across all processing employees, 19.9% (n = 174) stated they supported four people, although rates for 0-1, 2, and 3 people were all over 17.0% (Table 86, Figure 72A). Question G12 asked what percentage of the respondent's salary is sent to family members living in the U.S. Across all processing workers, 27.3% (n = 204) stated that 1-25% of their salary was sent to family in the U.S. (Table 87, Figure 73A), although for those processing workers in non-Kodiak Alaskan communities, the proportion of

processing workers sending 51-75% of their salary to family in the U.S. is 25.7% (n = 18), compared to an overall rate of 16.3% (n = 122) for all processing workers surveyed (Table 87, Figure 73B). When asked the same question with regard to family living outside the U.S. (Question G13), 34.3% (n = 278) stated that 1-25% of their salary is sent abroad (Table 87, Figure 73A). Again, processing workers in non-Kodiak Alaskan communities had a higher proportion of respondents sending 51-75% of their salary abroad (22.2%, n = 18) compared to all processing workers (14.7%, n = 119) (Table 88, Figure 73B).

Industry Representatives

This survey group consisted of eight representatives who are affiliated with the GOA groundfish trawl fishery in an administrative capacity. The sample is small, and as such special measures were taken to protect respondent anonymity. While this survey group was included for analysis in all three report types (all respondents, by sector, and by sector and geography), results by sector and geography will not be reported due to confidentiality restrictions. This is attributed to the fact that sample sizes do not exceed three respondents when broken down by sector and geography.

Demographics

This section collected baseline demographic information related to gender, age, education, race, ethnicity, marital status, residence, and income. Question A1 prompted information on gender. A total of eight industry representatives were surveyed, 50.0% of which were male, and 50.0% female (Table 13A, Figure 1B). Question A2 related to age distribution. Broken down by age range, 12.5% of respondents reported being between 30 and 39 years old; 50.0% reported being between 50 and 59 years old; and 37.5% reported being between 60 and 69 years old (Table 14A, Figure 2B). The average age of respondents was 56.3 years. In terms of level of education held (Question A3), 12.5% of respondents reported having some college or vocational training, but no degree; 12.5% reported holding an Associate's degree; 25.0% reported holding a Bachelor's degree; and 50.0% reported holding a graduate or professional degree (Table 15A, Figure 3B).

Question A4 related to ethnicity, and whether respondents consider themselves Hispanic or Latino. In terms of ethnicity, no respondents considered themselves Hispanic or Latino (Table 16A, Figure 4B). Question A5 related to racial identification, and allowed for multiple responses per respondent. In terms of race, all respondents identified themselves only as White/Caucasian (Table 17A, Figure 5B). Question A6 related to ancestral origin, and also allowed for multiple responses per respondent. In terms of ancestry, 37.5% of respondents identified with German ancestry; 37.5% identified with English ancestry, 25.0% identified with Norwegian ancestry; 12.5% identified with Scottish ancestry; and 62.5% also identified with some “other” ancestry (Table 18A, Figure 6B).

Question A7 related to marital status. In terms of current marital status, 75.0% (n = 6) of respondents were married, while 25.0% were single (Table 19A, Figure 7B). If the respondent was married, a supplementary question (A7a) then asked if their spouse participated in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry¹⁴. For those answering this question (N = 6), 50.0% responded “yes”, while 50.0% responded “no” (Table 20A, Figure 8B).

Question A8 relates to the type of living arrangements held by respondents. In terms of housing, all respondents reported living in a housing unit by themselves or with others (Table 21A, Figure 9B). Question A9 is offered to respondents who reported living in an individual housing unit (non-group housing) and divided into two parts. Question A9a asks the respondent how many people live in their household, and A9b asks what best describes their relationship to the housing unit and any others residing within it, and allows for multiple responses per respondent¹⁵. In terms of number of residents per household, 25.0% (n = 2) of responses reported only themselves occupying their residence; 62.5% reported 2 occupants; and 12.5% reported 5 occupants (Table 22A, Figure 10B). Average number of occupants per household was 2.1. In terms of relationship to household and occupants, 87.5% (n = 7) of respondents reported that they owned their residence, while 12.5% reported renting (Table 23A, Figure 11B).

¹⁴ Survey question A7a was rated as orange, which denotes that the question was not interpreted correctly by a large proportion of respondents and answers may not be reliable (see Table 12 for question specific details).

¹⁵ Survey question A9b was rated as orange, which denotes that the question was not interpreted correctly by a large proportion of respondents and answers may not be reliable (see Table 12 for question specific details).

Question A10 asked respondents to indicate the percentage of combined family income generated from participation in commercial fishing or processing activities (including both GOA trawl groundfish and other fisheries.) In terms of total household income, 37.5% (n = 3) of respondents reported 26-50% of their combined income generated from commercial fishing or processing related activities; 12.5% reported 51-75%; and 50.0% reported 76-100% (Table 24A, Figure 12B). Finally, Question A11 relates to the method in which respondents are paid for work in the commercial fishing industry, and allows for multiple responses per respondent. In terms of how they were paid, 12.5% (n = 1) of responses reported receiving a percentage of catch; 25.0% (n = 2) reported receiving an hourly wage; 50.0% (n = 4) reported receiving a salary; 25.0% (n = 2) reported receiving an owner share; and 12.5% (n = 1) reported receiving some “other” method of compensation (Table 25A, Figure 13B).

Individual Participation

This section collected information on specific characteristics related to participation in the commercial fishing industry. Question B1 related to the respondent’s, as well as their spouse’s, role in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry. Respondents were given a series of roles and were asked to mark all that apply to them, or their spouse. In terms of their own role, 12.5% of responses (n = 1) reported being a participant’s spouse or partner; 37.5% reported being a stakeholder representative or policy advocate; 25.0% reported being an industry supplier; 37.5% reported being in business operations; and 25.0% reported holding some “other” fishery-related role (Table 26A, Figure 14B).

Question B2 asks whether the respondent’s family has historically participated in any commercial fishing or processing activities. For this question, 57.1% (n = 4) of respondents answered “yes”, while 42.9% answered “no” (Table 28A, Figure 16B). Question B2a asked how many generations, including their own, participated in any commercial fishing or processing activities. In terms of generational participation, 28.6% (n = 2) of respondents reported 1 generation of participation; 28.6% reported 2 generations of participation; 14.3% reported 6 generations of participation, and 28.6% marked “not applicable” (Table 29A, Figure 17B). The average number of generations reported by industry organization representatives that their family had participated in commercial fishing or processing activities was 2.4.

Question B3 asked respondents how old they were when they started work in any commercial fishing or processing related activities. In terms of age, 28.6% of respondents (n = 2) reported being between 11 and 15 when beginning work in commercial fishing or processing related activities; 14.3% reported being between 21 and 25 (n = 1); 14.3% reported being between 36 and 40; 14.3% reported being 51 and above; and 28.6% marked “not applicable” (Table 30A, Figure 18B). The overall average age at which respondents started working in commercial fishing and processing related activities was 28.4 years. Similarly, Question B4 asked respondents how many total years they have worked in commercial fishing or processing activities. In terms of the total number of years, respondents had been working an average of 17.8 years (Table 31A, Figure 19B). Work history was further narrowed in Question B5, which asked respondents how many total years they had worked in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery. In terms of length of employment in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery, the average response was 16.3 years (Table 32A, Figure 20B). Question B9 asked respondents whether they worked multiple jobs. In terms of holding multiple jobs, half of respondents (n = 4) reported working multiple part-time and/or full-time jobs (Table 34A, Figure 22B).

Question B10 asked whether respondents maintained a job outside the commercial fishing or processing industry. If respondents answered yes, they were given two supplementary open-ended questions (B10a and B10b) asking them to provide a job description(s), as well as geographic information related to the position(s). In terms of maintaining work outside the commercial fishing or processing industry, only 37.5% (n = 3) of respondents answered “yes” (Table 35A, Figure 23B). Question B11 asked respondents to answer a series of six Likert scale questions related to quality of life and job satisfaction. When asked to rate job satisfaction, 50.0% (n = 4) of respondents reported it as “good”, while 50.0% reported it as “excellent”. When asked about their level of compensation or pay, the majority of respondents (62.5%, n = 5) indicated that it is “good”. However, when asked about the method in which they are compensated, 62.5% (n = 5) reported it as “excellent”. When asked about job stability, half of respondents (n = 4) reported it as “good” and 25.0% (n = 2) reported it as “excellent”. When asked about their standard of living, 75.0% (n = 6) of respondents reported it as “good”, while 14.3% reported it as “excellent”. Finally, when asked about their relationship with co-workers, 12.5% (n = 1) of respondents reported it as “good”, while 87.5% (n = 7) reported it as “excellent” (Table 37A, Figure 25B).

Social Networks in the Fishery

The purpose of this section was to better understand how individuals and entities within the industry are connected, as well as how resources and information flow. Due to the small sample size of respondents in this grouping, individual sociograms were not created, however, some of the industry groups associated with the expert respondents were named by other respondents, therefore they are present in the sociograms presented in earlier sections. Question C5 asked how information related to their work in the fishery is gathered. Respondents were given a series of potential sources of information, and were allowed multiple responses. In terms of information sources, 87.5% (n = 7) of respondents used telephones or cell phones; 12.5% (n = 1) used radio; 75.0% (n = 6) used word of mouth; 87.5% (n = 7) used the internet; all respondents used the ADF&G website; 62.5% (n = 5) used fishing organizations; all used the NMFS website; 37.5% (n = 3) used print media; 37.5% (n = 3) used processing plant managers; and 62.5% (n = 5) listed some “other” source(s) of information (Table 42A, Figure 30B).

GOA Groundfish Trawl Management Perspectives

This section gave respondents the opportunity to express their opinions on a variety of management options related to GOA groundfish trawl. The purpose of this section was to understand ideas and opinions about how best to structure a new bycatch management program. Question D1 asked how involved the respondent was in the NPFMC process, and allowed for multiple responses per respondent. In terms of participation, all respondents reported that they attend NPFMC meetings; 75.0% (n = 6) reported that they listen to NPFMC meetings via the web; 87.5% (n = 7) reported that they provide written public testimony to the NPFMC; 75.0% (n = 6) reported that they provide oral public testimony to the NPFMC; 50.0% (n = 4) reported that they provide written comments to the NPFMC; 87.5% (n = 7) reported that they read the NPFMC newsletter; and 50.0% reported some “other” form of participation (Table 43A, Figure 31B). Question D2 asked respondents to rate how well informed they were regarding discussion about developing a bycatch management program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery. In terms of how well informed they were; all respondents reported that they were “highly informed” (Table 44A, Figure 32B).

Question D3 asked respondents to indicate their plans for participation in commercial fishing related activities over the next five years. This question allowed for multiple responses per respondent. In terms of commercial fishing related activities, the majority of respondents (62.5%, n = 5) indicated that they are going to keep current activity levels in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery (Table 45A, Figure 33B). Question D4 asked respondents whether they supported the development of a bycatch management program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery that included a catch share element, where privileges are allocated to individuals, cooperatives, or communities. This question allowed for multiple responses per respondent. In terms of supporting a catch share element; one respondent indicated that they did not know whether the program should include catch shares; 7 respondents indicated that they did support a catch share element, and that allocations should be made to cooperatives. Half (n = 4) indicated that they did support a catch share element, and that allocations should be made to individuals (Table 46A, Figure 34B).

Question D5 asked respondents to consider their answers to Question D4, and provide opinions on what a bycatch management or catch share program would change in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery. In terms of impacts, the majority to all respondents believed that there would be a reduction in bycatch, longer fishing seasons and no “race to fish” incentives. Most believed there would be increases in safety, incomes would be more stable, jobs would be more stable, product quality would improve, individual vessel accountability would increase, cooperation between vessels would increase, flexibility in Prohibited Species Catch (PSC) would increase, delivery schedules would become more stable, business planning would benefit, market value of landings would improve, there would be greater incentive for gear innovation, business would become more flexible, incomes would increase, vessels that have a history of low PSC would benefit, processing costs would decrease, there would be benefits to community businesses and infrastructure, observer coverage would increase, and secondary processing would increase (Table 47A, Figure 35B). Additionally, 50% of respondents thought there would be an increased cost to enter the fishery/purchase quota, 50% expected fewer jobs, and 50% thought it will increase the bargaining power for fishermen while 37.5% thought it would increase bargaining power for processors.

Question D6 asked respondents to rate how much they favored or opposed a series of possible elements of a bycatch management or catch share program (Table 48A, Figure 36F). In terms of

whether the program should be an Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) program, 66.7% of respondents indicated that they are in strong opposition (n = 4). In terms of whether the program should be a cooperatives only program, 57.1% were strongly in favor (n = 4). The rest of the respondents were split among the other answers. In terms of whether the program should include a combination of IFQ and cooperatives, the respondents were generally split between being somewhat in favor and strongly opposed. In terms of whether the program should allocate quota to communities only, 100.0% (n = 7) of respondents were in strong opposition. In terms of whether the program should allocate a portion of the total quota pool to communities, 85.7% (n = 6) of respondents were either strongly or somewhat opposed. Respondents were generally in favor 71.4% (n = 5) of managing the western and central GOA trawl fisheries separately. Respondents were generally split with regards to whether there should be a limit on the duration of privileges. In terms of whether the NPFMC should keep a set-aside percentage of the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) for conservation, communities, and/or economic hardship, the majority of respondents (62.5%, n = 5) of respondents were neutral, with the remaining respondents spread among the other answer categories.

Respondents were also questioned on how quota shares should be allocated. Respondents were most in favor (71.4% being strongly in favor, n = 5) of allocating quota shares based on catch history. The most negative responses were seen with regards to allocating quota shares based on years of experience in the fishery (42.9% being strongly opposed, n = 3). Respondents (42.9%, n = 3) were equally split between being in favor or opposed with regards to whether the program should allocate quota shares based on bycatch or PSC history. Finally, respondents indicated some favor for allocating quota shares based on investment (42.9% being somewhat in favor, n = 3).

Respondents were somewhat split regarding the types of quota shares that should be allocated. They were strongly opposed to allocating shares to processing workers (85.7%, n = 6) and evenly split in opinions on allocating shares to skippers and crew (50.0% being opposed, n = 3; 33.3% in favor, n = 2). Over half were in favor of including sideboards in other non-catch share fisheries (57.1% being strongly in favor, n = 4; 14.3% being somewhat in favor, n = 4). In terms of only allocating PSC quota shares, 57.1% (n = 4) of respondents were strongly opposed; 14.3% were strongly in favor; 14.3% were somewhat opposed; and 14.3% were neutral.

A variety of other potential program elements were also presented to respondents to gauge their preferences. In general, industry organization representatives were opposed to allowing catcher processors to purchase quota from catcher vessels (83.3% being strongly opposed, n = 5; 16.7% being somewhat opposed, n = 1). However, respondents were generally in favor of allowing quota shares to freely transferable (33.3% being strongly in favor, n = 2; 33.3% being somewhat in favor, n = 2). Some respondents were strongly opposed to allowing the leasing of annual quota pounds the first two years of the program (33.3%, n = 2); including active participation requirements (28.6%, n = 2); including processing quota that has to be matched with harvesting quota (71.4%, n = 5); auctioning off quota shares (85.7%, n = 6); and including longline and pot gear types in the program (62.5%, n = 5). Industry representatives were relatively spread over their opinions on including cost recovery as a program element. Respondents were evenly split between being in favor and being opposed to having caps on annual quota pound lease rates (42.9% being in favor, n = 3; 42.9% being opposed, n = 3).

Industry Suppliers and Support Businesses

Demographics

Section A of the survey asked respondents to provide demographic information on themselves. Question A1 asked about gender. A full 90.4% of support service respondents reported that they were male (n = 85) (Table 12A, Figure 1B). The support service respondents who identified as female were concentrated in Kodiak (n = 5 of the 9 total female responses) (Table 13B, Figure 1C). The average age of respondents in this sector was 54.1, with the largest share of respondents falling into the 50-59 age grouping (45.7%, n = 43) followed by the 60 to 69 grouping (22.3%, n = 21) (Question A2) (Table 14A, Figure 2B). That pattern was also consistent across regions. The overall average age for respondents from the support service business sector was 54.1 years. The only exception was support service businesses in Sand Point, which showed slightly more respondents in the 70 to 79 grouping (n = 2) as compared to the 60 to 69 grouping (n = 1) (Table 14B, Figure 2C). However, the average age for this grouping was similar to the overall average at 57.3. Petersburg had the highest average age for respondents, at 65 years of age.

Question A3 asked respondents about the highest level of education respondents had achieved. Support service business respondents most often reported having completed some college or vocational schooling without a degree (34.7%, n = 33) (Table 15A, Figure 3B). Another 29.4% of respondents noted that they had completed a Bachelor's degree (n = 28). Attainment of Bachelor's degrees was most concentrated in support service businesses located in the Seattle MSA (n = 14) (Table 15B, Figure 3C).

Questions in Section A also asked respondents about their race (Question A5), ethnicity (Question A6), and whether they considered themselves to be Hispanic or Latino (Question A4). Only 2.2% of support service respondents reported that they were Hispanic or Latino (n = 2) (Table 16A, Figure 4B). For Question A5, the majority of support service respondents reported themselves as White (85.3%, n = 81) (Table 17A, Figure 5B). There were several respondents from Sand Point and King Cove who reported themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native (n = 2 and n = 7 respectively) (Table 16B, Figure 5C). When asked about ethnic origin, 29.7% of support service respondents described themselves as English (Question A6) (Table 18A, Figure 6B). Additionally, 17.6% reported themselves as Norwegian (n = 16), 22% checked German (n = 20), and 12.1% reported themselves as Irish (n = 11). There were also several respondents who reported themselves as Aleut from the King Cove (n = 7) and Sand Point areas (n = 2) (Table 18B, Figure 6C).

Section A also asked respondents to report whether or not they were married (Question A7) and if their spouse participated in the fishery in any way (Question A7a)¹⁶. For the support service business sector, 76.8% of respondents (n = 73) said they were married (Table 19A, Figure 7B). Respondents who reported they were single were more often located in the Seattle MSA region (n = 4) (Table 18B, Figure 7C). And of the respondents who reported being married, 34.2% noted that their spouse did not participate in the fishing industry to some degree (n = 48) (Table 20A, Figure 8B). There was a regional concentration of spousal participation in the industry in Kodiak (n = 6) (Table 20B, Figure 8C).

¹⁶ Survey question A7a was rated as orange, which denotes that the question was not interpreted correctly by a large proportion of respondents and answers may not be reliable (see Table 12 for question specific details).

Questions A8 through A9b asked respondents about their living arrangements. For support service respondents, 97.9% of respondents stated they lived in a housing unit by themselves or with others (n = 93) (Table 21A, Figure 9B). These respondents were then asked to report how many people there were living in the household including themselves and whether they owned the residence, rented it, or lived with relatives. Support service respondents primarily reported owning their residence (89.1%, n = 82) (Table 23A, Figure 11B)¹⁷. The average household size for support service respondents was 2.5 (Table 21A, Figure 10B). A full 54.8% of respondents reported having two people total in their household (n = 51). The highest average household size was in King Cove (3.6) (Table 22B, Figure 10C).

Respondents were asked to report the percentage of their combined family income that came from their participation in commercial fishing or processing activities (Question A10). For the support service sector, 52.1% of respondents reported that 76 to 100% of their combined family income came from participation in the industry (n = 49) (Table 24A, Figure 12B). This response was concentrated in support service businesses located in the Seattle MSA (24 of the 49 responses) (Table 24B, Figure 12C). Regionally, 37.5% of King Cove respondents in the sector reported that less than 10% of their combined family income came from the fishing industry (n = 3). Support service respondents also reported that they generally get paid by salary (68.1%, n = 64) (Question A11) (Table 25A, Figure 13B).

Individual Participation

Section B of the survey focused on details of individual participation in the industry with questions such as the length of time in the industry, role, characterization of employment, and wellness factors related to employment. To better understand the ways a person may participate in the commercial fishing industry, Question B1 asked respondents to describe their role. For respondents categorized as support service business sector participants, 88.4% indicated that they were an industry supplier (n = 84) (Table 26A, Figure 14B). Another 10.5% of respondents responded 'other' (n = 10). The most common 'other' write-in was harbormaster. A few support service business participants also marked themselves as a vessel owner or operator (n = 11).

¹⁷ Survey question A9b was rated as orange, which denotes that the question was not interpreted correctly by a large proportion of respondents and answers may not be reliable (see Table 12 for question specific details).

Question B2 asked respondents whether or not they or their family historically participated in commercial fishing or processing activities. For support service sector respondents, 66.3% responded yes (n = 59) (Table 28A, Figure 16B) and the number of generations their families had participated in the commercial fishing industry was most commonly 1 or 2 (59.0%, n = 46) (Question B2a) (Table 29A, Figure 17B). The average number of generations was 2.1 for support service respondents. A total of five respondents from King Cove reported that three generations of their family had participated in the commercial fishing industry (Table 29B, Figure 17C). This increased the average number of generations for this region to 3.2.

Respondents in the support service industry most often reported that they started working in the industry between the ages of 16 and 20 (26.7%, n = 24) (Question B3) (Table 30A, Figure 18B). The average starting age for the sector as a whole was 20.6. The average age respondents started working in the commercial fishing industry in King Cove was lower, at 13.5 and was 16 for Sand Point respondents (Table 29B, Figure 18C). The average total years that support service respondents reported having worked in the commercial fishing industry was 29.1 (Question B4) (Table 31A, Figure 19B). The average number of years was higher in the All Other Alaska grouping (47.5) than the All Other Washington (17.7) or Petersburg area (18.7) (Table 31B, Figure 19C). Respondents were then asked to report how many years they had specifically worked in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery (Question B5). Respondents from the support service sector reported an average of 14.2 years (Table 32A, Figure 20B). In King Cove, 4 support service business respondents reported having worked in the Gulf specifically for at least 16 years (Table 32B, Figure 20C).

Question B6 asked respondents to list the top 5 cities/towns/harbors out of which they work. For the support service business sector, 43.5% of respondents listed Kodiak (n = 30) (Table 33A, Figure 21B). A total of 34.8% listed Seattle as one of the cities that they work out of (n = 24). Dutch Harbor was third most frequently listed city by respondents from the support service sector (30.4%, n = 21).

Question B9 asked respondents whether they worked multiple jobs and if so, what type of employment they work. Of the support service sector respondents, 81.1% reported they only had one job (n = 77) (Table 34A, Figure 22B). The prevalence of this response was the same across all geographic

groupings (Table 34B, Figure 22C). When asked if they maintained a job outside of the commercial fishing or processing industry, only 35.1% of respondents in this sector said yes (n = 33) (Question B10) (Table 35A, Figure 23B). Looking at the regional breakdown of responses, 55.6% of Kodiak respondents (n = 10) and 75% of All Other Alaska respondents (n = 3) reported that they did maintain a job outside of the commercial fishing industry while only 13.5% of Seattle MSA respondents responded yes (n = 5) (Table 35B, Figure 23C).

The last question of Section B posed a series of Likert scale wellness questions to respondents (Question B11). The scale had four choices: poor, fair, good, and excellent. Additionally, Question B11a provided respondents an opportunity to explain what would improve conditions. When asked about job satisfaction, 61.3% of support service business sector respondents (n = 57) reported that it was excellent and 35.4% reported that it was good (n = 33) (Table 37A, Figure 25B). Support service respondents that provided an explanation for how to improve their job satisfaction most often cited increased stability (n = 5) as things that would improve their job satisfaction. Similarly for job stability, 54.3% of item respondents reported that it was excellent (n = 51) and 35.1% said it was good (n = 33). Some respondents provided an explanation of what they feel would improve their job stability. A total of 4 respondents provided a response that spoke to smoothing out the seasonality of fishery activity to improve their job stability. The majority of support service sector respondents reported their amount of compensation as good (55.8%, n = 53). There were no significant regional differences in this pattern of responses (Table 35B, Figure 24C). A notable detail, however, was that 36.8% of Kodiak respondents reported their amount of pay was only fair (n = 7).

Social Networks in the Fishery

Questions in section C were designed to gather information on how people in the industry are connected and how resources and information flow. For Question C5, respondents were asked to identify the ways in which they get information related to their work in the fishery. For support service business respondents, 77.3% indicated that information was passed by word of mouth (n = 68), 75.0% reported that they used the internet (n = 66), and 69.3% said information was passed over the phone (n = 61) (Table 40A, Figure 29B). Several respondents from the Seattle MSA grouping reported that they

utilized print media (n = 24) and fishing organizations (n = 20) to get information (Table 42B, Figure 30C).

Question C6 asked respondents to list any organizations or associations that they are a member of related to their participation in the commercial fishing or processing industries. A total of 48 support service business respondents provided a response to this question. Out of the 48 individuals that answered the question, 10 are a member of United Catcher Boats, 6 reported that they are a member of Alaska Groundfish Databank, 6 are a member of the At-Sea Processors Association, 6 are a member of the North Pacific Fishing Vessel Owners Association, and 6 are members of the Kodiak Chamber of Commerce.

GOA Groundfish Trawl Management Perspectives

Section D focused on the new bycatch management program under development by the NPFMC. Question D1 gauged the ways in which people may participate in the NPFMC management process. For the support service business respondents, the majority reported that they do not participate in the NPFMC process at all (56.2%, n = 41) (Table 43A, Figure 31B). There were some respondents who reported that they read the NPFMC newsletter as a mode of participation (24.7%, n = 18) and some reported attending NPFMC meetings in person (n = 13). Regionally, 37.5% of item respondents from King Cove stated that they attend NPFMC meetings in person (n = 3) (Table 43B, Figure 31C).

Respondents were asked in Question D2 to rate how well informed they perceived themselves to be on the discussions of the developing bycatch management program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery. Support service sector respondents most often rated themselves as somewhat informed (41.7%, n = 30) (Table 44A, Figure 32B). Looking at the regional breakdown of responses, support service sector respondents from Kodiak most frequently rated themselves as reasonably informed (46.7%, n = 7) (Table 44B, Figure 32C).

Question D3 asked respondents about any plans they may have for the next 5 years regarding their participation in various fishing industry sectors. Of the support service industry respondents, 33.3% (n = 24) indicated that they planned to keep their current activity levels relative to the GOA groundfish

trawl fishery the same (Table 45A, Figure 33B). And 26.4% of item respondents reported that they were planning to increase their current activity levels in the Gulf (n = 19). This subset of people who indicated that they plan on increasing their Gulf activity levels was concentrated in the Seattle MSA geographic grouping (n = 15) (Table 45B, Figure 33C).

Respondents were asked whether they support the development of a bycatch management program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery that includes a catch share element (Question D4). For the respondents from the support service business sector, 50% reported that they support a catch share type program (n = 26), while 21.2% said they do not support a catch share type program (n = 11). However, some respondents provided responses that indicated “I don’t know” as well as a negative or positive response. Respondents were also asked to more specifically indicate whether they thought a harvest or bycatch privilege should be allocated to individuals, cooperatives, or communities. Of the item respondents, 34.6% believed privileges should be allocated to individuals (n = 18), 28.8% stated they believed privileges should be allocated to cooperatives (n = 15), and 17.3% (n = 9) believed they should be allocated to communities (Table 46A, Figure 34B). Respondents from the Seattle MSA area most frequently reported that cooperatives should be allocated privileges (29.7%, n = 11) (Table 46B, Figure 34C).

Question D5 followed up on Question D4 and asked respondents to select reasons from a list as to why they do or do not support a catch share type bycatch management program. Many support service business respondents did not respond to the question (n = 23). For those that did respond, the most prevalent response was that they expected that a bycatch management program or catch share program would reduce bycatch in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery (30.7% of sector respondents, n = 23) (Table 47A, Figure 35B). Additionally, 29.3% reported that they expected that a new program would result in more stable income (n = 22). And 28.0% (n = 21) reported that there would be fewer jobs as a result, that there would be an increase in individual vessel accountability, and that there would be an increase in safety. A subset of Seattle MSA based support service respondents reported that they believed a new program would increase cooperation between vessels (43.3%, n = 16) (Table 47B, Figure 35C).

In Question D6, respondents were asked to rate their support or opposition to possible program elements for a bycatch management or catch share program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery on a scale of strongly oppose, somewhat oppose, neutral, somewhat favor, to strongly favor. For the support service business respondents, approximately one third did not respond to the question because they did not feel they were informed enough to give an opinion. For those that did respond, 58.8% were strongly opposed to a program element that would allocate quota to communities only (n = 30) (Table 48A, Figure 36E). And 32.1% somewhat favored a limit on the duration of privileges (e.g. number of years) (n = 17). The second part of Question D6 asked respondents to rate more program elements on the same 5 point scale. For support service respondents, 29.2% strongly favored allocating quota shares based on catch history (n = 14) (Table 48A, Figure 36B). A full 38.0% were strongly opposed to allowing catcher processor vessels to purchase quota from catcher vessels (n = 19). Of the support service sector respondents, 41.7% were strongly opposed to the auction of annual quota pounds (n = 20). Another 40.4% were strongly in favor of active participation requirements (e.g. owner on board) as a possible element of a bycatch management or catch share program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery (n = 21). When asked whether the program should include longline and pot gears, 36.0% of support service respondents were somewhat in favor (n = 18).

CONCLUSION

This report detailed the development, implementation and preliminary results of the GOA Groundfish Trawl Social Survey data collection. The data collection was intended to collect information from active participants in the fishery about their demographics, individual participation in commercial fishing and/or processing, connections with others in the fishery, and opinions on the current status of bycatch management, as well as specifics related to the fishing practices of vessel owners, skippers and crew and specific information related to how processing plants operate and the processing workers who are employed in them. Respondents were offered multiple methods for completing the survey, including in-person, online, telephone and mail approaches. In order to be considered part of the target population for the survey, an individual or business must have participated in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery in some capacity between 2008 and 2013.

A non-response analysis was conducted to reveal any potential sources of bias in the survey results based on characteristics of the target populations that did and did not respond to the survey. The non-response analysis revealed a bias towards individuals that are more heavily involved in the fishery, which can be expected. The data presented in this report have not been adjusted for these potential sources of bias. Subsequent publications of this data may seek to address this issue.

In general, the responses to the survey were analyzed by sector and by geographic location. A total of nine individual sectors were identified as involved in the fishery, including: catcher vessel owners, catcher vessel skippers and crew, catcher processor owners, catcher processor skippers and crew, inshore processing plants (including both shoreside and inshore floating processing operations), inshore processing plant workers (including both shoreside and inshore floating processing operations), tender owners, fishery support businesses and industry organization representatives whose constituents are in part or wholly involved in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery. Following the sector breakdown, responses were divided among seven geographic groupings, including: Kodiak, All Other Alaska, the Seattle MSA, All Other Washington, Oregon, All Other U.S. States and All Other Countries. These groupings were created in order to protect the confidentiality and anonymity of responses at the community level.

For most sectors, the response rate was relatively high with an overall response rate of 50% (catcher vessel owners = 57%, catcher vessel skippers = 28%, catcher vessel crew members = 37%, catcher processor owners = 13%, catcher processor skippers and crew = 2%, inshore processing plant managers (including both shoreside and inshore floating processing operations) = 77%, inshore processing plant workers (including both shoreside and inshore floating processing operations) = 72%, tender owners = 14%, fishery support businesses = 47%, and industry organization representatives = unknown; see Table 5 for the full set of response rates). A significant contributor to the success of this study was the immense cooperation that we received from the fishing and processing industry. Many industry organization representatives helped distribute information about the survey and assisted in garnering support for the survey across sectors. In addition, the shoreside processing sector was especially helpful with organizing their workers to participate in the survey.

However, throughout the implementation process a few difficulties were encountered. The survey instrument used for this study was based on a survey instrument that had been designed for use in the West Coast groundfish trawl fishery in the year before a new catch share program was implemented for that fishery. The original intent was to make the GOA groundfish trawl survey as similar as possible to the West Coast survey in order to allow for a cross regional comparison. However, through implementation, we found a number of questions that were not worded appropriately for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery or were too complex for respondents to adequately respond. In addition, the survey structure was difficult to implement through modes other than in person. A single survey instrument was used where a subset of the questions were expected to be answered by each respondent based on the sector with which they self-identified. However, we found that it would have been easier to have created separate versions of the survey for each sector ahead of time. Finally, the survey was initially translated into Tagalog and Spanish to accommodate non-English speakers. We found that the only sectors where a translated version of the survey was needed was with processing workers and that future iterations of this study should include additional translations in Vietnamese and Arabic for use by Vietnamese and East African (e.g., Somali, Eritrean, Sudanese) respondents.

The main sectors where survey implementation became a problem included tender owners and catcher processors. In general, the data available that identifies which tendering vessels are participating in certain fisheries is poor. In many cases, the data identified vessels as tenders that subsequently told us that they in fact do not tender at all. Given this, a target population of tenders that assist vessels in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery could not be completely identified. Furthermore, given a lack in confidence of the survey data that was received from tender owners that were originally identified, we did not include the results from the tender sector in this report. The second sector where implementation was not feasible was the catcher processors. In general, we found through trying to implement the survey that the format of the survey instrument and many of the questions were not consistent with how the catcher processor fleet operates. As a result, we have been working with representatives from the catcher processor parent companies to design a new set of surveys that can address these issues and be comparable with the data collected through this data collection effort.

The current survey effort serves as a baseline for the social characteristics of the GOA groundfish trawl fishery. This survey serves as one of the first of its kind in terms of providing a social baseline in

advance of a specific change in Alaskan fisheries management. The intention is that the data provided here will assist the NPFMC in its development the new bycatch management program in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery and in its assessment of the impacts of the program on fishing communities and sectors that have historically participated in the fishery. If final NPFMC action and NOAA Fisheries implementation of the new bycatch management program are delayed beyond the beginning of 2016, we will undertake a second baseline survey of participants in the fishery in order to ensure that a baseline is available for the most current status of participation. In addition, in order to measure social changes among the fishery's participants, we will seek additional funding to undertake a follow up survey will be conducted two years after implementation of the program.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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APPENDIX A

Survey Instrument

GOA Groundfish Trawl Fishery Social Survey



Sponsored by:

NOAA Fisheries (National Marine Fisheries Service)
Alaska Fisheries Science Center
Economics and Social Science Research Program

Questions?

Please Contact Stev Weidlich, NOAA Contractor

Phone: (907) 273-4540

Email: GOATrawlSurvey@gmail.com

OMB Control No.: 0648-0685

EXPIRATION DATE: 12/31/2016

This survey is voluntary.

ALL RESPONSES ARE CONFIDENTIAL

SURVEY INFORMATION

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY? This study aims to collect social and cultural information from those participating in all aspects of the GOA (GOA) Groundfish Trawl Fishery. The study will collect baseline data in 2014 to generate a description of the people in the industry before the approval and implementation of a substantial change in the management of the GOA Groundfish Trawl Fishery. After implementation we will repeat the study at various intervals. We can then compare the results from each study to update the baseline data on the industry, and better understand any changes or social impacts that have occurred in the industry. In addition to this survey, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council is expected to collect economic data about the fishery through an economic data collection program.

WHO IS CONDUCTING THIS STUDY? This study is being conducted by the Economics and Social Science Research Program (ESSRP) at the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The primary mission of the ESSRP is to provide economic and socio-cultural information that will assist NMFS in meeting its stewardship responsibilities. This means we study human society as it relates to marine resources, inclusive of commercial fishing.

HOW IS THIS STUDY FUNDED? This project is funded by the NMFS.

HOW WILL THIS STUDY BE USED? The information collected in this study will be used to understand the impacts of fishery management measures, and to inform fishery management in the future. The aggregated results of the survey will be publically available, but individual survey responses are confidential. It will also improve the NMFS' ability to analyze the impacts of fishery management actions on fishing communities, consistent with Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation Act National Standard 8 and Executive Order 12898 – the Environmental Justice Initiative.

HOW IS THIS SURVEY ORGANIZED? The survey is organized into seven parts; demographics, individual participation, connections, catch share perspectives, a section for fishermen/harvesters, a section for tenders and processors, and a section for processing plant employees. The questions allow us to better understand all of the components of the fishery, how they function, and are connected.

WHO DOES THIS STUDY INCLUDE? This study includes fishermen, vessel owners, vessel operators, groundfish license limitation program license holders, crew aboard groundfish vessels, catcher-processor operations, shoreside processors, inshore floating processors, processing crews from all types of processors, tender operations, and other individuals who are stakeholders in the GOA Groundfish Trawl fishery such as industry suppliers, and support businesses.

HOW LONG WILL IT TAKE? This survey takes most people an hour to complete.

ARE MY ANSWERS CONFIDENTIAL? This is a confidential survey. Analysis of the survey results will be anonymous. Some of the information will be aggregated as well. Information in this survey will be subject to the confidentiality requirements of the National Marine Fisheries Service per MSA Sec. 402(b) and the NOAA Administrative Order NAO 216-100, and will not be provided or presented in any way as to identify individual respondents. Please see next page for more information.

DO I HAVE TO PARTICIPATE? Your participation and input is **VERY** important and will help us to better understand the unique opportunities and challenges of this fishery and its impact on your community. However, this is a **voluntary** survey and you may choose to skip any question or end at any point in the survey.

HOW WAS MY NAME OBTAINED? Depending on your role in the industry, your name was obtained through ownership of a vessel, websites, through your employer, or through third party referrals.

Thank you for your participation!

Please contact Stev Weidlich, NOAA Contractor for more information.
Contact information: GOATrawlSurvey@gmail.com, or by phone: (907) 273-4540

Code number: _____ Name of survey administrator: _____
Survey Location: _____ Date: _____
Research Community: _____ Trawl/Fixed/Other _____
Notes: _____

SURVEY INSTRUCTIONS

All answers given in this survey should reflect ***YOUR OWN*** perception of the commercial fishing industry based on your personal experience and knowledge.

- Please ask questions at any time. Feel free to ask the researcher who is working with you or contact Stev Weidlich at GOATrawlSurvey@gmail.com or (907) 273-4540.
- Please follow directions carefully.
- Please **DO NOT** write your name anywhere on this survey, only on the blue form provided.
- Please mark one answer per question unless otherwise specified. Please write clearly.
- If you are unable to answer the question or it does not apply to you, please make sure to select the '*do not know*' or '*NOT APPLICABLE*' box from the options provided.
- If you chose to *not* answer a question for any reason, please write a notation next to the question in the margin if an appropriate option (ex. NOT APPLICABLE) is not provided in the question.
- Please mark boxes clearly.



In electronic survey versions, check boxes can be selected and unselected with a click of the mouse.



If you mark an answer incorrectly, please draw a horizontal line through the incorrect answer and check the correct answer.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND PARTICIPATION

EXPLANATION OF CONFIDENTIALITY

The information you provide will be kept confidential to the extent possible per the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (as amended) Sec 402(b) and NOAA Administrative Order NAO 216-100, Protection of Confidential Fisheries Statistics. In addition, in the event of a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request, we will protect the confidentiality to the extent possible under the Exemption 4 of the FOIA. To support the confidentiality of this research the following processes are in place:

- Your name will not be included on the survey document. It will be tracked in an alternate document to reduce duplication, to account for your participation in the survey, and code your name as needed for the data analysis. Access to this document will be limited to researchers working on this study and protected via confidentiality agreements.
- All personal names provided on the survey document as answers to questions, will be viewed only by the study researchers. The names will either be coded with a descriptor such as 'X Community Fisherman' or assigned a code such as 'A1' as an identifier. The type of code that will be applied to the data for each applicable question may vary based on the question itself or the associated analysis of question.
- As researchers write final reports and publish the findings of this research, your responses will be combined with responses from other participants so that no single individual may be identified.

Section Completion Guide

Please see the following table for guidance on which survey sections to complete. Anyone can complete any of the survey sections; this information is simply provided for your assistance.

- = Please complete all sections that are marked with this symbol
- = Sections marked with this symbol are optional based on your knowledge of the subject.

Industry Role	Sections						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Fisherman	■	■	■	■	■		
At-sea catcher processor plant manager and/or operator	■	■	■	■	■	■	
At-sea catcher processor employee – fisherman	■	■	■	■	■		
At-sea catcher processor employee – processing role	■	■	■	□		□	■
At-sea catcher processor employee – other role	■	■	■	□			■
Shoreside or floating processor plant manager and/or operator	■	■	■	■		■	
Shoreside or floating processor employee	■	■	■	□		□	■
Tender owner and/or operator	■	■	■	■		■	
Industry supplier of goods or services	■	■	■	□			
Other business operations	■	■	■	□			

For further clarification, the following table is provided to define the terms used in the table above.

Industry Role	Description
Fisherman	Groundfish License Limitation Program License Holders Vessel Owners Captains/Operators Crew
Shoreside Processor	Those working for processors permanently fixed on land or stationary floating processors.
Industry Supplier of Goods or Services	Net suppliers, gear suppliers, equipment suppliers, fuel, shipyards, various repair services, etc.
Tender	Tender owners, operators, and crew members.
Other Business Operations	Any individual who participates in other activities that provide services or other support utilized by fishery participants, such as harbormasters, accounting, business management, etc., but does not clearly fall into the other roles identified. For example: a business partner who may not be an owner.

SURVEY DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are for the application of this survey only. Where possible, these definitions have been derived from definitions found in associated fishery management documents¹⁸.

AT-SEA PROCESSOR (At-sea operation): A catcher/processor or mothership that is receiving and/or processing fish in State waters and/or waters of the EEZ off the coast of Alaska.

BYCATCH: The term “bycatch” is defined in the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) as fish which are harvested in a fishery, but which are not sold or kept for personal use. Bycatch includes economic discards and regulatory discards, but does not include fish released under a recreational catch and release program.

CATCH SHARE PROGRAM: Not defined in the MSA. A generic term used to describe fishery management programs that allocate a specific percentage of the total allowable fishery catch or a specific fishing area to individuals, cooperatives, communities, or other entities. Each recipient of a catch share is directly accountable to stop fishing when its exclusive allocation is reached. Examples of catch share programs defined in statute include the Limited Access Privilege Program (LAPP), Individual Fishing Quotas (IFQ) such as the halibut and sablefish IFQ program and the Central GOA Rockfish Program, and Territorial Use Rights Fisheries (TURFs) that grant an exclusive privilege to fish in a geographically designated fishing ground.¹⁹ The North Pacific Fishery Management Council’s (NPFMC) proposed GOA Trawl Bycatch Management Plan may be considered a catch share program if target species quota, bycatch species quota, or prohibited species catch quota is allocated to individuals, cooperatives, communities, or other entities.

COMMERCIAL FISHING: The resulting catch of fish which either is, or is intended to be, sold or bartered, but does not include subsistence fishing.

GOA (GOA) TRAWL GROUND FISH: GOA groundfish Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) species caught using pelagic or non-pelagic trawl gear in the GOA region off Alaska.²⁰

GOA (GOA) NON-TRAWL GROUND FISH: GOA groundfish FMP species caught using any other gear except pelagic or non-pelagic trawl gear in the GOA region off Alaska.

LICENSE HOLDER: A person who is named on a currently valid groundfish Federal License Limitation Program (LLP) license, crab species LLP license, or scallop LLP license.

OWNER OF A VESSEL OR VESSEL OWNER: A person identified as the current owner in the Certificate of Documentation (CG-1270) issued by the United States Coast Guard (USCG) for a documented vessel, or in a registration certificate issued by a state or the USCG for an undocumented vessel.

PARTICIPANT’S SPOUSE/PARTNER: The partner or spouse of an individual engaged in any aspect of fishing or processing of GOA trawl-caught groundfish.

STATIONARY FLOATING PROCESSOR (SFP): (1) A vessel of the United States operating as a processor in Alaska State waters that remains anchored or otherwise remains stationary in a single geographic location while receiving or processing groundfish harvested in the GOA or Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI); and (2) In the Western and Central GOA Federal reporting areas 610, 620, or 630, a vessel that has not operated as a catcher/processor, Community Quota Entity floating processor, or mothership in the GOA during the same fishing year; however, an SFP can operate as catcher/processor or mothership in the BSAI and an SFP in the Western and Central GOA during the same fishing year.

SHORESIDE PROCESSOR: Any person or vessel that receives, purchases, or arranges to purchase, unprocessed groundfish, except catcher/processors, motherships, buying stations, restaurants, or persons receiving groundfish for personal consumption or bait.

TENDER: Any vessel that receives unprocessed fish from a vessel for trans-shipping or delivery to a shoreside processor or mothership and that does not process those fish.

¹⁸ Source: Federal Fishing Regulations. Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska. 50 CFR 679.2 Definitions, accessed 08/26/2013: http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/regs/part679_all.pdf.

¹⁹ Source: NOAA Catch Shares Policy. NOAA Fisheries Catch Share Policy, accessed 6/12/2012: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/domes_fish/catchshare/docs/noaa_cs_policy.pdf

²⁰ For a full list of species included in the Gulf of Alaska Fisheries Management Plan (FMP), see the FMP located online here: <http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/npfmc/PDFdocuments/fmp/GOA/GOAfm613.pdf>.

Section A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Demographic questions help us to better understand the unique characteristics of people. They are standard questions in social science and can be compared to the U.S. Census data to better describe a specific population such as fishermen.

A1 What is your gender?

- Male
- Female

A2 How old are you?

YEARS:

A3 What is the highest level of education you have attained?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary or some secondary education | <input type="checkbox"/> Associates degree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High school diploma or equivalent | <input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor's degree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Some college or vocational, no degree | <input type="checkbox"/> Graduate or professional degree |

A4 Are you Hispanic or Latino?

- Yes, Hispanic or Latino
- No, Not Hispanic or Latino

A5 What is your race? Please mark all that apply.

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian (including the Philippines)
- Black or African American
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- White/Caucasian
- Other (Specify) _____

A6 What is your ancestry (ethnic origin)? Please mark all that apply.

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aleut | <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean | <input type="checkbox"/> Scottish |
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> German | <input type="checkbox"/> Mexican | <input type="checkbox"/> Tlingit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Athabaskan | <input type="checkbox"/> Haida | <input type="checkbox"/> Norwegian | <input type="checkbox"/> Tsimshian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | <input type="checkbox"/> Inupiaq | <input type="checkbox"/> Portuguese | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese |
| <input type="checkbox"/> English | <input type="checkbox"/> Italian | <input type="checkbox"/> Russian | <input type="checkbox"/> Yup'ik |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eyak | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ | | | |

A7 What is your current marital status?

- Single
- Married → **Go to A7a**
- Partner
- Divorced
- Widowed
- Other (Specify): _____

A7a If married, does your spouse participate in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry?

- Yes
- No

Section A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION Cont'd

A8 What best describes your living arrangements?

- I live in a housing unit by myself or with others. ➔ **Go to A9a and A9b**
(U.S. Census Bureau defines a 'housing unit' as a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms or a single room that is occupied - or, if vacant, intended for occupancy - as separate living quarters.²¹)
- I live in group housing provided by a processing plant. ➔ **Go to A10**
- Other. ➔ **Go to A10**

A9a How many people live in your household (including yourself)?

(U.S. Census Bureau defines a 'household' as all the people related and unrelated that occupy a housing unit.²²)

NUMBER:

A9b What best describes your relationship to the housing unit and any others living in it?

Please mark all that apply.

- I own the residence.
- I rent the residence.
- I live with relatives at the unit.
- Other (please specify) _____

A10 What percentage of your combined family income comes from your participation in commercial fishing or processing activities? (Include both GOA trawl groundfish and other fisheries.)

- 0-9% of combined family income.
- 10-25% of combined family income.
- 26-50% of combined family income.
- 51-75% of combined family income.
- 76-100% of combined family income.
- I prefer not to answer this question.

A11 How are you paid for your work in the commercial fishing industry? Please mark all that apply.

- By trip
- By percentage of value of catch
- By days at sea
- Other (Specify) _____
- Hourly
- Salary
- Owner Share

A12 Please indicate your permanent residence (where you are registered to vote and/or receive important mail) and your most current residence (where you currently live), if different.

	City/Town	State	Zip Code	Country
Permanent Residence:				
Current Residence (if different):				

A12a How long have you lived at your current and permanent residences?

	Years	Months
Current residence:		
Permanent residence (if different from current residence):		

²¹ U.S. Census Current Population Survey Definitions [U.S. Census Definitions](#), accessed 10/28/2013.

²² Ibid.

Section B: INDIVIDUAL PARTICIPATION

Questions in this section help us better understand additional characteristics of the people in the industry, beyond the demographic information provided in the previous section. In this section, we want to better understand how you participate in commercial fishing or processing.

B1 Please indicate your role and any role your spouse/partner may have in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry. Please mark all that apply.
** Please complete this question from your perspective not your spouse's/partner's.*

Self	Spouse/ Partner	Role/Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Groundfish LLP license holder
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Catcher vessel owner
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Catcher vessel co-owner
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Catcher vessel captain/operator
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fishing crew
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Non-fishing vessel crew
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	At-sea catcher processor plant manager or operator
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	At-sea catcher processor employee – fisherman
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	At-sea catcher processor employee – processing role
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	At-sea catcher processor employee – other role
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tender owner, operator, or crew
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shoreside processor plant manager or operator
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shoreside processor employee
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Participant's spouse/partner
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cooperative manager
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stakeholder representative/policy advocate
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Industry Supplier/Service Provider (Nets, Fuel, Shipyard, etc.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Business Operations (accounting, law, etc.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify):
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOT APPLICABLE

B2 Has your family (*not your spouse's family*) historically participated in any commercial fishing or processing activities? (Including yourself)

- Yes ➔ Go to B2a
- No ➔ Go to B3

B2a For how many generations has your family (*not your spouse's family*) participated in any commercial fishing or processing activities? (Including yourself)

NOT APPLICABLE

B3 How old were you when you started to work in any commercial fishing or processing activities?

NOT APPLICABLE

B4 For how many total years have you worked in any commercial fishing or processing activities?

NOT APPLICABLE

B5 How many total years have you worked in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery? *Processing workers, specify the number of years you have worked in a facility that processes groundfish from the GOA trawl fishery.*

NOT APPLICABLE

Section B: INDIVIDUAL PARTICIPATION Cont'd

B6 Please list the top 5 cities/towns/harbors where you fish out of (if you work on a vessel) and/or where the processing facility(ies) you work at are located. For each city/town/harbor, please indicate whether you participate in the GOA (GOA) groundfish trawl fishery when working there.

City/Town/Harbor	State	GOA Groundfish Trawl (Yes/No)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

NOT APPLICABLE

B7 Please indicate your level of employment for each category indicated below. For businesses, please indicate how your employees spend their time. *Please mark all that apply.* For seasonal or part time involvement, please also indicate how many months of the year you work in each category, or for businesses, what share of income is derived from each category. (NOTE: We understand fishermen don't work on an hourly basis. Please select the option that best represents your situation.)

	GOA Groundfish Trawl Fishery	GOA Groundfish Non-Trawl Fishery	All Other Fisheries	Processing Plant	Non-Fishing
Year round full-time (40 hours/week or more)					
Year round part-time (less than 40 hours/week)					
Seasonal full-time (part of the year 40 hours/week or more)					
Seasonal part-time (part of the year less than 40 hours/week)					
Self-employed (in business for yourself, etc.).					
Other (Specify)					

NOT APPLICABLE

B8 What level of employment would you prefer?

	GOA Groundfish Trawl Fishery	GOA Groundfish Non-Trawl Fishery	All Other Fisheries	Processing Plant	Non-Fishing
Year round full-time (40 hours/week or more)					
Year round part-time (less than 40 hours/week)					
Seasonal full-time (part of the year 40 hours/week or more)					
Seasonal part-time (part of the year less than 40 hours/week)					
Self-employed (in business for yourself, etc.).					
Other (Specify)					

NOT APPLICABLE

Section B: INDIVIDUAL PARTICIPATION Cont'd

B9 Do you work multiple jobs? (In any combination of fishing, processing, or non-fishing related)

- Yes, multiple part-time jobs
- Yes, multiple full-time jobs
- Yes, both full and part-time jobs
- No, I work only one job.

B10 Do you maintain a job outside the commercial fishing or processing industry?

- Yes ➔ Go to B10a and B10b
- No ➔ Go to B11

B10a Please list any jobs you have outside the commercial fishing or processing industries.

Job description	City/Town/Harbor	State

B10b Please explain why you work outside the commercial fishing or processing industries.
For example: supplement income, personal interest, fishery only open seasonally, etc.

B11 How would you rate the following items in your role in the commercial fishing or processing industries? Check a rating for each element.

Description	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Job satisfaction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Compensation/Pay (Amount)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Method of Compensation/Pay (How you are paid)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Job Stability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Standard of Living	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Relationship with co-workers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B11a What would contribute to improving the above (B11) conditions? Please indicate how each item may be improved. *For example: Standard of Living would improve with increased income.*

Job satisfaction

Compensation/Pay (Amount)

Method of Compensation/Pay
(How you are paid)

Job Stability

Standard of Living

Relationship with co-workers

Section C: CONNECTIONS

Questions in this section help us understand how people in the industry are connected, how information and resources flow, and identify important resources to fishermen.

C1 Who do you depend on for equipment and supplies you utilize while working in the commercial fishing or processing industry? Please list first and last names of people, companies, and/or organizations that provide that equipment and supplies. *Please list the first 5 that come to mind.*
 Personal names will be coded to protect identity, see page ii.
For example: net suppliers, fuel, bait, vessel parts, etc.

Name/Organization	Type of Equipment or Supply	City/Town/Harbor

NOT APPLICABLE

C2 Who do you depend on for services you utilize while working in the commercial fishing or processing industry? Include where the service is located. Please list first and last names of people, companies, and/or organizations that provide those services. *Please list the first 5 that come to mind.*
 Personal names will be coded to protect identity, see page ii.
For example shipyards, equipment repairs, financial advice, accounting, legal, etc.

Name/Organization	Type of Service	City/Town/Harbor

NOT APPLICABLE

C3 Who do you depend on for information about fisheries management? Please list the role or occupation of people and associated companies and/or organizations. *Please list the first 5 that come to mind.*
 Personal names will be coded to protect identity, see page ii.
For example: changes in regulations, fishery, area, or gear closures, observer requirements, etc.

Role/Organization	Type of Information	City/Town/Harbor

NOT APPLICABLE

Section C: CONNECTIONS Cont'd

C4 Who do you depend on for other everyday information to assist you in your work in the commercial fishing and/or processing industries? Please list the role or occupation of people and associated companies and/or organizations that provide the information. *Please list the first 5 that come to mind.*
 Personal names will be coded to protect identity, see page ii.

For example: status of fishing grounds, weather, etc.

Role/Organization	Type of Information	City/Town/Harbor

NOT APPLICABLE

C5 How do you get information related to your work in the fishery? *Select all that apply.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone/Cell Phone | <input type="checkbox"/> Social Networking Sites (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radio | <input type="checkbox"/> Print Media (Newspaper, Magazines, Newsletters) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal/Word of Mouth | <input type="checkbox"/> Processing Plant Shift Manager |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Internet | <input type="checkbox"/> Bulletin Board at Processing Plant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ADF&G website | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing organizations | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NMFS website | <input type="checkbox"/> NOT APPLICABLE |

C6 Please list any organizations or associations you are a member of that relate(s) to your participation in any aspect of the commercial fishing or processing industries.

NOT APPLICABLE

END Section C: CONNECTIONS

Section D: GULF OF ALASKA GROUND FISH TRAWL MANAGEMENT PERSPECTIVES

Questions in this section will help us understand your ideas and opinions about how best to structure any new bycatch management or catch share program for the Gulf of Alaska groundfish trawl fishery.

D1 How do you participate in the North Pacific Fishery Management Council process? *Please mark all that apply.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Attend Council meetings in person
<input type="checkbox"/> Listen to Council meetings via the web
<input type="checkbox"/> Provide written public testimony
<input type="checkbox"/> Provide oral public testimony
<input type="checkbox"/> Provide written comments | <input type="checkbox"/> Read the Council's newsletter
<input type="checkbox"/> I do not participate in the Council process at all.
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): _____ |
|---|---|

D2 Please rate how well informed you are in the discussions about developing a bycatch management program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery.

- Highly informed
 Reasonably informed
 Somewhat informed
 Not informed

D3 Please indicate your plans over the next 5 years for participation in the fishing industry sectors described below. *Please mark all that apply.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Keep current activity levels in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery
<input type="checkbox"/> Increase current activity levels in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery
<input type="checkbox"/> Decrease current activity levels in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery
<input type="checkbox"/> Exit the GOA groundfish trawl fishery
<input type="checkbox"/> I do not know
<input type="checkbox"/> NOT APPLICABLE | <input type="checkbox"/> Keep current activity levels in all other fisheries
<input type="checkbox"/> Increase current activity levels in all other fisheries
<input type="checkbox"/> Decrease current activity levels in all other fisheries
<input type="checkbox"/> Exit some but not all other fisheries
<input type="checkbox"/> Exit all other fisheries
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): </div> |
|--|--|

D4 Do you support the development of a bycatch management program for the GOA Groundfish Trawl fishery that includes a catch share element where harvest (or bycatch) privileges are allocated to individuals, cooperatives, or communities? *Please mark all that apply.*

- Yes: To Individuals
 Yes: To Cooperatives
 Yes: To Communities
 No: I do not support catch shares
 I do not know

Other (Specify):

Section D: GULF OF ALASKA GROUND FISH TRAWL MANAGEMENT PERSPECTIVES Cont'd

D5 Please select the reasons for your response in the previous question (D4). What do you think a bycatch management or catch share program would change in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery? Please mark all that apply.

<input type="checkbox"/> More stable jobs	<input type="checkbox"/> Fewer jobs
<input type="checkbox"/> Increase in income	<input type="checkbox"/> Decrease in income
<input type="checkbox"/> More stable income	<input type="checkbox"/> Less stable income
<input type="checkbox"/> Increase in safety	<input type="checkbox"/> Decrease in safety
<input type="checkbox"/> Increase in business flexibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Management program difficult to understand
<input type="checkbox"/> Increase in competition among processors	<input type="checkbox"/> Increased cost to enter fishery and purchase quota
<input type="checkbox"/> Increase in market value	<input type="checkbox"/> Increased cost to remain in the fishery
<input type="checkbox"/> Increase in product quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Changes the structure of processing employment
<input type="checkbox"/> Increase cooperation between vessels	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduce cooperation between vessels
<input type="checkbox"/> Increase in secondary processing	<input type="checkbox"/> Processors leave the community and negatively impact the community
<input type="checkbox"/> Longer fishing seasons and eliminating the race for fish	<input type="checkbox"/> Vessels leave the fishery and negatively impact the community
<input type="checkbox"/> Increased flexibility in PSC (prohibited species catch, for example halibut and salmon) use	<input type="checkbox"/> Implicitly condones retaining PSC (prohibited species catch)
<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced bycatch	<input type="checkbox"/> Large vessels enter other fisheries with traditionally smaller vessels
<input type="checkbox"/> More businesses and better community infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/> Loss of businesses and community infrastructure
<input type="checkbox"/> More stable delivery schedule	<input type="checkbox"/> Have to travel further to deliver catch to distant processors
<input type="checkbox"/> Decrease in processing costs	<input type="checkbox"/> Increased cost for raw product
<input type="checkbox"/> Increase access to markets for fishermen	<input type="checkbox"/> Impacts small vessels/small businesses (negatively)
<input type="checkbox"/> Benefits business planning	<input type="checkbox"/> Forces a shift to other fisheries
<input type="checkbox"/> Crew members can become owners	<input type="checkbox"/> Crew members are negatively affected
<input type="checkbox"/> Increase in observer coverage	<input type="checkbox"/> Increase the expense associated with the observer program
<input type="checkbox"/> Increase individual vessel accountability	<input type="checkbox"/> Decrease individual vessel accountability
<input type="checkbox"/> Greater incentive for gear innovation	<input type="checkbox"/> Smaller incentive for gear innovation
<input type="checkbox"/> Rewards vessels that have a history of low prohibited species catch (PSC)	<input type="checkbox"/> Rewards vessels that have a history of high prohibited species catch (PSC)
<input type="checkbox"/> Increase in bargaining power for fishermen	<input type="checkbox"/> Decrease in bargaining power for fishermen
<input type="checkbox"/> Increase in bargaining power for processors	<input type="checkbox"/> Decrease in bargaining power for processors
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify):	

Section D: GULF OF ALASKA GROUND FISH TRAWL MANAGEMENT PERSPECTIVES Cont'd

D6 Please rate how much you favor or oppose with each of the following possible elements of a bycatch management or catch share program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery. *Check only one rating for each element.*

Possible program elements	Strongly oppose	Somewhat oppose	Neutral	Somewhat favor	Strongly favor
The program should be an individual fishing quota (IFQ) program.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
The program should be a cooperatives only program.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
The program should include a combination of IFQ and cooperatives	<input type="checkbox"/>				
The program should allocate quota to communities only.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
The program should allocate a portion of the total quota pool to communities.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
There should be a limit on the duration of privileges (e.g., certain number of years).	<input type="checkbox"/>				
The western and central GOA trawl fisheries should be combined in one program.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
The western and central GOA trawl fisheries should be managed separately.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
The Council should keep a set-aside (percentage of the TAC) for conservation, communities, and/or economic hardship.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
The program should ...	Strongly oppose	Somewhat oppose	Neutral	Somewhat favor	Strongly favor
Include active participation requirements (e.g., owner on board)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Include Skipper/crew shares	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Include processing quota that has to be matched with harvesting quota	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Include processing worker quota share	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Include caps on annual quota pound lease rates	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Include longline and pot gears	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Include sideboards in other non-catch share fisheries	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Only allocate PSC (prohibited species catch) quota shares	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Allocate quota shares based on catch history	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Allocate quota shares based on years of experience in the fishery	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Allocate quota shares based on investment	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Allocate quota share based on bycatch or (PSC) history	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Quota shares should be auctioned	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Annual quota pounds should be auctioned	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Allow quota shares to be freely transferable	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Allow the selling of quota shares the first two years of the program	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Allow the leasing of annual quota pounds the first two years of the program	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Allow catcher/processors to purchase quota from catcher vessels	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Include cost recovery up to 3% of landings value	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Section E: FISHERMEN

Questions in this section are specifically for fishermen. Information gathered will help us understand how fishermen are connected to each other and to processors, how fishermen move between the groundfish fishery and other fisheries, the relationships among people they work with, and what happens to fish after it's caught.

Part 1: The first 10 questions in Section E relate to your participation in ALL fisheries, including the GOA Groundfish Trawl Fishery.

E1 Please rank, in order of importance, which fisheries you participate in on a regular basis (1 being the most important). BSAI: Bering Sea/Aleutian Island, GOA: GOA.

Rank	North Pacific Fisheries
	GOA groundfish - trawl
	GOA groundfish - fixed gear
	CGOA rockfish program
	Other GOA rockfish
	Sablefish/halibut IFQ
	Salmon
	GOA Tanner crab
	Dungeness crab
	BSAI King and Tanner crab
	BSAI pollock
	BSAI non-pollock Groundfish
	Scallop
	Other (Specify):

Rank	Pacific Coast Fisheries
	Pacific whiting
	Non-whiting groundfish - trawl
	Non-sablefish groundfish - fixed gear
	Sablefish
	Salmon
	Pacific halibut
	Dungeness crab
	Shrimp
	Highly Migratory Species (<i>For example: Tunas, Billfish/Swordfish, Sharks, Dorado, etc.</i>)
	Coastal Pelagic Species (<i>For example: Pacific sardine, Pacific mackerel, jack mackerel, northern anchovy, market squid, etc.</i>)
	Other (Specify):

E2 What are the most common species you have commercially fished in the last 5 years? Please mark all that apply.

- Flatfish**
- Shallow flatfish/Rock sole
 - Yellowfin sole
 - Arrowtooth flounder
 - Kamchatka flounder
 - Rex sole
 - Flathead sole
 - Alaska plaice
 - Greenland turbot
 - Deep flatfish
 - Halibut
 - Other flatfish

- Sharks and Skates**
- Big skates
 - Longnose skates
 - Other skates
 - Spiny dogfish

- Rockfish**
- Pacific ocean perch
 - Dusky rockfish
 - Northern rockfish
 - Shortraker/rougheye rockfish
 - Thornyhead rockfish
 - Other rockfish

- Shellfish/Molluscs**
- King crab
 - Snow (opilio) crab
 - Tanner (bairdi) crab
 - Dungeness crab
 - Scallops
 - Shrimp
 - Squid
 - Octopus

- Roundfish**
- Pollock
 - Pacific cod
 - Sablefish
 - Atka mackerel
 - Pacific whiting
 - Lingcod

- Other**
- Tuna
 - Pacific coast trawl non-whiting groundfish
 - Salmon
 - Herring
 - Other (Specify):

Section E: FISHERMEN Continued

E3 Have you changed the species you have targeted within the last 5 years?

- Yes ➔ Go to E3a
 No ➔ Go to E4
 NOT APPLICABLE ➔ Go to E4

E3a Why have you changed the species you target?

NOT APPLICABLE

E4 What gear(s) have you fished with in the last 5 years? Please mark all that apply.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pelagic trawl | <input type="checkbox"/> Dredge | <input type="checkbox"/> Beach seine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-pelagic trawl | <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical jig | <input type="checkbox"/> Purse seine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Longline | <input type="checkbox"/> Drift gillnet | <input type="checkbox"/> Herring gillnet |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pot gear | <input type="checkbox"/> Set gillnet | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diving gear | <input type="checkbox"/> Hand line/jig/troll | |

Other(s) (Specify):

E5 Referring to your answers in E1, which of the fisheries you listed do you plan to CONTINUE participating in over the next 5 years? (Please be sure to include the GOA Groundfish Trawl Fishery if applicable.)

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

NONE NOT APPLICABLE

E6 Also referring to your answers in E1, which of the fisheries you listed do you plan to STOP participating in within the next 5 years? ➔ Go to E6a and E6b (Please be sure to include the GOA Groundfish Trawl Fishery if applicable.)

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

NONE ➔ Go to E7 NOT APPLICABLE ➔ Go to E7

Section E: FISHERMEN Continued

E6a If you stated that you plan to STOP participating in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery in E6, please describe why you do not plan on continuing fishing in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery.

NOT APPLICABLE

E6b For all other fisheries that you do not plan to continue fishing in over the next 5 years, please list the fisheries and describe why you do not plan on continuing fishing in those fisheries.

NOT APPLICABLE

E7 Again referring to the list of fisheries in E1, are there any fisheries you intend to begin participating in within the next 5 years that you did not participate in the last 5 years?

- Yes ➔ Go to E7a
- No ➔ Go to E8
- NOT APPLICABLE ➔ Go to E8

E7a Please list any fisheries you plan to begin participating in within the next 5 years that you have not participated in during the last 5 years:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____

E8 Of the vessel(s) you commercially fish on, what is your relationship to others on the vessel(s)?

Note: Please include LLP license holders or owners not on board. Please mark all that apply.

- Related to at least one individual – Family
- Business Partners
- All on vessel are family members
- Friends

Other (Specify):

Section E: FISHERMEN Continued

E9 Approximately how many people work with you on the most recent GOA groundfish trawl vessel you fished on? Please include yourself in the number.

NUMBER

E10 Please complete the following table to help us understand more about the vessels you have owned and/or fished on in the last 5 years.

Own: Please check the box if you own or co-own the vessel listed.

Fished On: Please check the box if you have personally fished on the vessel listed.

Mooring Port(s): Please tell us the port(s) where the vessel most frequently moors (this may be different than where the vessel lands catch).

Trawl Participant: Please check whether or not the vessel actively participates in the GOA Groundfish Trawl Fishery, even if you are not onboard during that fishery.

Other Fisheries: Please list all the other fisheries the vessel(s) actively participates in. Please include both Alaska and West Coast Fisheries.

Do Not Know: If you do not know a piece of information please indicate Do Not Know in the corresponding space in the table.

NOT APPLICABLE

No.	Own	Fished On	Vessel Name	Mooring Port(s)	Trawl Participant		Other Fisheries
<i>Example</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Wandering Seas</i>	<i>Sand Point, AK</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> N	<i>BSAI Crab</i>
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> N	
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> N	
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> N	
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> N	
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> N	
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> N	
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> N	
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> N	

Section E: FISHERMEN Continued

Part 2: Questions E11 through E18 in Section E relate to your participation in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery only.

E11 Do you typically work with the same people in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery year after year?
Please mark all that apply.

- Yes, same crew
- Yes, same group of vessels
- No, I do not typically work with the same people each year
- Yes, the same processor
- Yes, the same service businesses
- NOT APPLICABLE

E12 Please rate the quality of your relationships with the following people on the most recent groundfish trawl fishery vessel you have fished on or owned. Your answer to this question will help us to understand whether well-being and job satisfaction changes with the implementation of new management programs. *All of your responses will be kept confidential.*

Individual	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Self/NOT APPLICABLE
Vessel Owner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Captain/Operator	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Crew	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Observer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (Specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

E13 To whom do you sell your GOA trawl-caught groundfish? Please consider the vessel you most recently fished on or owned when answering this question. Please list business(es) you sold to.

- I do not know
- NOT APPLICABLE

E14 What items are taken into consideration when deciding where to sell the catch? *Please mark all that apply.*

- Mutual agreement with processor/buyer
- Contract with processor/buyer
- Only processor/buyer available
- Vessel owned by processor/buyer
- Longstanding relationship with plant personnel
- Best price/market
- I do not know
- Other (Specify):

E15 How many processors/buyers are located in the port to which you typically deliver?

- Number:
- I do not know
 - NOT APPLICABLE

Section E: FISHERMEN Continued

E16 Do you have a choice of where you sell your fish?

- Yes No I do not know NOT APPLICABLE
 ➔ Go to E17 ➔ Go to E16a ➔ Go to E17 ➔ Go to E17

E16a If you answered NO in question E16, please describe why you do not have a choice.

E17 What limits your choice of where you sell your GOA trawl-caught groundfish?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Market | <input type="checkbox"/> Sell/deliver to a floating processor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Limited number of processors | <input type="checkbox"/> No limitations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Location of processor | <input type="checkbox"/> Vessel is owned by processor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Amount purchased by processor | <input type="checkbox"/> Processor will only purchase some species |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Amount paid for catch by processor | <input type="checkbox"/> Contractual arrangement with processor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Species purchased by processor | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NOT APPLICABLE | |

E18 Please rate the quality of your relationships generally with people in the following categories related to the selling of trawl-caught GOA groundfish species. Your answer to this question will help us to understand whether well-being and job satisfaction changes with the implementation of new management programs. *All of your responses will be kept confidential.*

Individual	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Self/NOT APPLICABLE
Tender	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shoreside processor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stationary floating processor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Catcher/processor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (Specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section F: PROCESSING PLANT MANAGERS AND/OR OPERATORS

Questions in Section F are specific to processors, including catcher/processors, shoreside processors, and stationary floating processors. Information gathered in this section will help us understand the connections between processors and fishermen, the flow of the product from the fishermen to the distributor and the stops along the way, and the decisions that processors must make.

F1 Please select below which option best describes the type of processor that you operate or work for (where the survey is being filled out). Please provide the name of the company next to the corresponding selection.

	Company Name
<input type="checkbox"/> Shoreside processor	
<input type="checkbox"/> Catcher/processor	
<input type="checkbox"/> Stationary floating processor	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify):	

F2 In which port / city is the processor you operate or work for physically located? For catcher/processors and stationary floating processors, please indicate the most common port(s) in the space below.

Port(s)/City(ies)	State(s)

F3 Is the processor you operate or work for part of a larger company? If yes, what are the company's other locations? (If the company has too many facilities to list, please list the top three locations in your region).

	Port/City	State
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	➔	_____
	➔	_____
	➔	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> I do not know	

F4 From how many vessels does your processing facility purchase GOA trawl-caught groundfish from during a typical season? Please include all vessels from which you make purchases at least once per season.

NUMBER

We do not purchase catch from other vessels

I do not know

NOT APPLICABLE

Section F: PROCESSING PLANT MANAGERS AND OPERATORS Cont'd

F5 Please list, in order of importance, the *top 10 species* of fish that are processed and/or purchased by the processing facility you operate or work for. Please also explain why these species are important relative to others. For example: market value is higher, available when other fish are not, provides income stability for crew, etc. Please refer to question E2 for a list of species examples.

Species	Explanation
1)	
2)	
3)	
4)	
5)	
6)	
7)	
8)	
9)	
10)	

I do not know

F6 Please rate the quality of your relationships with the following people associated with the purchasing of GOA trawl-caught groundfish. Your answer to this question will help us to understand whether well-being and job satisfaction changes with the implementation of new management programs. All of your responses will be kept confidential.

Individual	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Self/NOT APPLICABLE
Vessel owners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vessel captains/operators	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vessel crew members	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
People that buy groundfish from you	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
People that distribute the groundfish that you process	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
People that market the groundfish that you process	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Your plant workers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (Specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section F: PROCESSING PLANT MANAGERS AND OPERATORS Cont'd.

F7 Is the GOA trawl-caught groundfish that you purchase typically processed in the same port where it is purchased?

- Yes ➔ Go to F8
- No ➔ Go to F7a
- Depends on the species ➔ Go to F7a
- I do not know
- NOT APPLICABLE

Other (Specify)

F7a Please clarify why GOA trawl-caught groundfish purchased in one port is processed in another location.

Species	Location	Reason for different location

- I do not know

F8 What items does your company take into consideration when deciding where to sell GOA trawl-caught groundfish product(s)? *Please mark all that apply.*

- Contract with wholesaler(s)
- Agreement with wholesaler(s)
- Contract with distributor(s)
- Agreement with distributor(s)
- Contract with restaurant(s)
- Agreement with restaurant(s)
- Contract with retailer(s)
- Agreement with retailer(s)
- Best markets
- Longstanding relationships
- I do not know
- Exchange rates
- Other (Specify): _____

F9 Where do you market your GOA trawl-caught groundfish product(s)?
Please mark all that apply and list locations. (For example: Seattle, WA).

- Local _____
- Regional _____
- National _____
- International _____
- I do not know

Section F: PROCESSING PLANT MANAGERS AND OPERATORS Cont'd.

F10 How is/are the GOA trawl-caught groundfish product(s) transported to the final distributor or company distribution location? *Please mark all that apply.*

- Ship Truck Air I do not know

Other
(Specify):

F11 What other businesses do you depend on for the complete purchase, processing, and sale of your company's GOA trawl-caught groundfish product(s)?
For example: trucking company, broker, etc.

I do not know

F12 To help us better understand what happens to GOA trawl-caught groundfish after it is purchased from a vessel, please describe the path of your primary GOA trawl-caught groundfish product(s) takes from purchase to final consumption. *For example:*

Vessel → Shoreside Processor → Chinese re-processor → Japanese distributor → Final consumer market in Korea

I do not know

Section G: PROCESSING PLANT EMPLOYEES

G1 Are you a U.S. citizen?

- Yes ➔ Go to G2
- No ➔ Go to G1a and G1b
- Currently undergoing the naturalization process

G1a What type of foreign worker status do you have?

- Temporary nonimmigrant worker (H-2 visa)
- Student or exchange visitor (J-1 visa)
- Permanent immigrant worker
- Other (Specify):

G2 Does your immediate family (spouse, kids) live in the U.S.?

- Yes ➔ Go to G3
- No ➔ Go to G2a

G1b Do you plan to seek long term residence in the U.S.?

- Yes
- No
- Undecided

G2a If not, where do they live?

G3 Does your family receive social assistance from any government in the United States?

- Yes ➔ Go to G3a
- No ➔ Go to G4

G3a If you answered yes on G4, what types of social assistance does your family receive? Please mark all that apply.

- Food stamps
- Health care
- Social security
- Job placement assistance
- Housing financial assistance
- Other (Specify):
- General utilities financial assistance
- Child care financial assistance

G4 What type of processor do you currently work for? Please mark all that apply.

- Shoreside processing plant
- Stationary floating processor
- Catcher processor vessel

G5 How did you get your current job as a processing employee?

- I saw the job advertised and applied for it.
- I was living in the United States and was recruited by a family member or friend that worked in the processing plant.
- I was recruited by the processing plant.
- I was living in another country and was recruited by my family members that worked in the processing plant.
- Other (Specify): _____

G6: When I was hired, I was living outside the United States.

- Yes ➔ Go to G6a
- No ➔ Go to G7

G6a: Which country were you living in at the time you were hired?

Section G: PROCESSING PLANT EMPLOYEES Cont'd

G7 How many members of your household work as processing employees?
(If you live in group housing, please check NOT APPLICABLE.)

NUMBER: NOT APPLICABLE

G8 How many months a year do you work as a processing employee?

- 0 to 3 months 4 to 6 months 7 to 9 months 10 to 12 months

G9 If your processing plant was no longer able to employ you for all of the months you currently work, which of the following options would you consider? Please mark all that apply.

- Seek employment in another processing plant for the months your current job is not available.
 - Seek employment at another processing plant permanently.
 - Seek employment in another role in the fishing industry (for example, crew or skipper of a vessel or another role within the processing industry).
 - Seek employment outside of the fishing industry.
 - Leave Alaska and return to your home State (if you are from the continental U.S.).
 - Leave Alaska and return to your home country (if you are not from the U.S.).
 - Leave Alaska and move to another State in the U.S. where you did not live before.
 - Move to another city or town in Alaska.
 - Retire.
 - I would not be affected.
 - I do not know.
 - Other (Specify)
-

G10 What type of work do you do during the months that you are not working at your current processor?
Please mark all that apply.

- Unemployed Crew of a fishing vessel NOT APPLICABLE
 Employee at a different processor Skipper of a fishing vessel Other (Specify)
-

G11 How many people do you support financially with the money you earn as a processing employee?

NUMBER:

G12 What percentage of your salary do you send to family members living in the United States?

- 0% 1-25% 26-50%
 51-75% 76-100%

G13 What percentage of your salary do you send to family members that currently live in another country?

- 0% 1-25% 26-50%
 51-75% 76-100%

The following space is left blank for notes or comments

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

Please address any questions or comments to:

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(907) 273-4540

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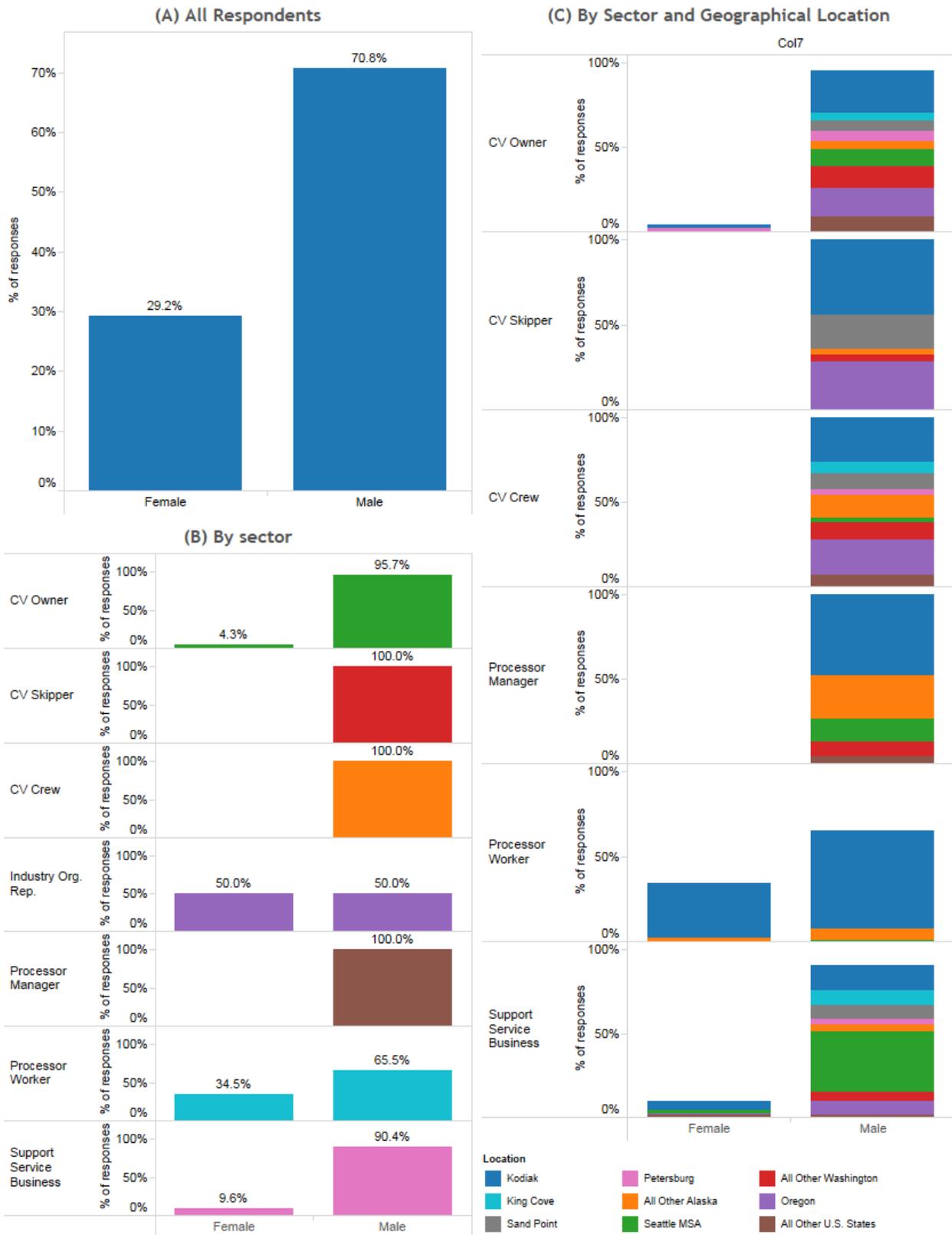


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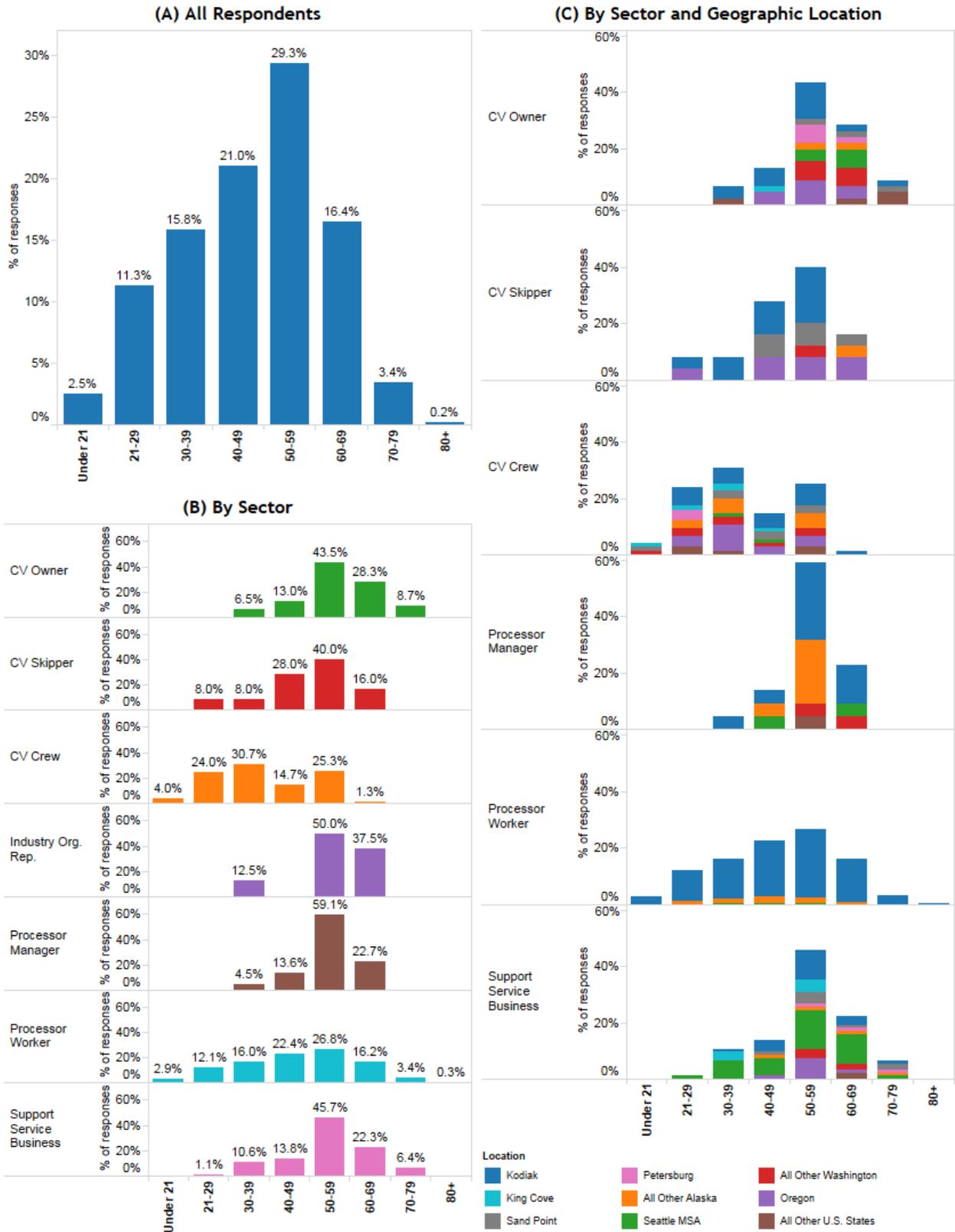


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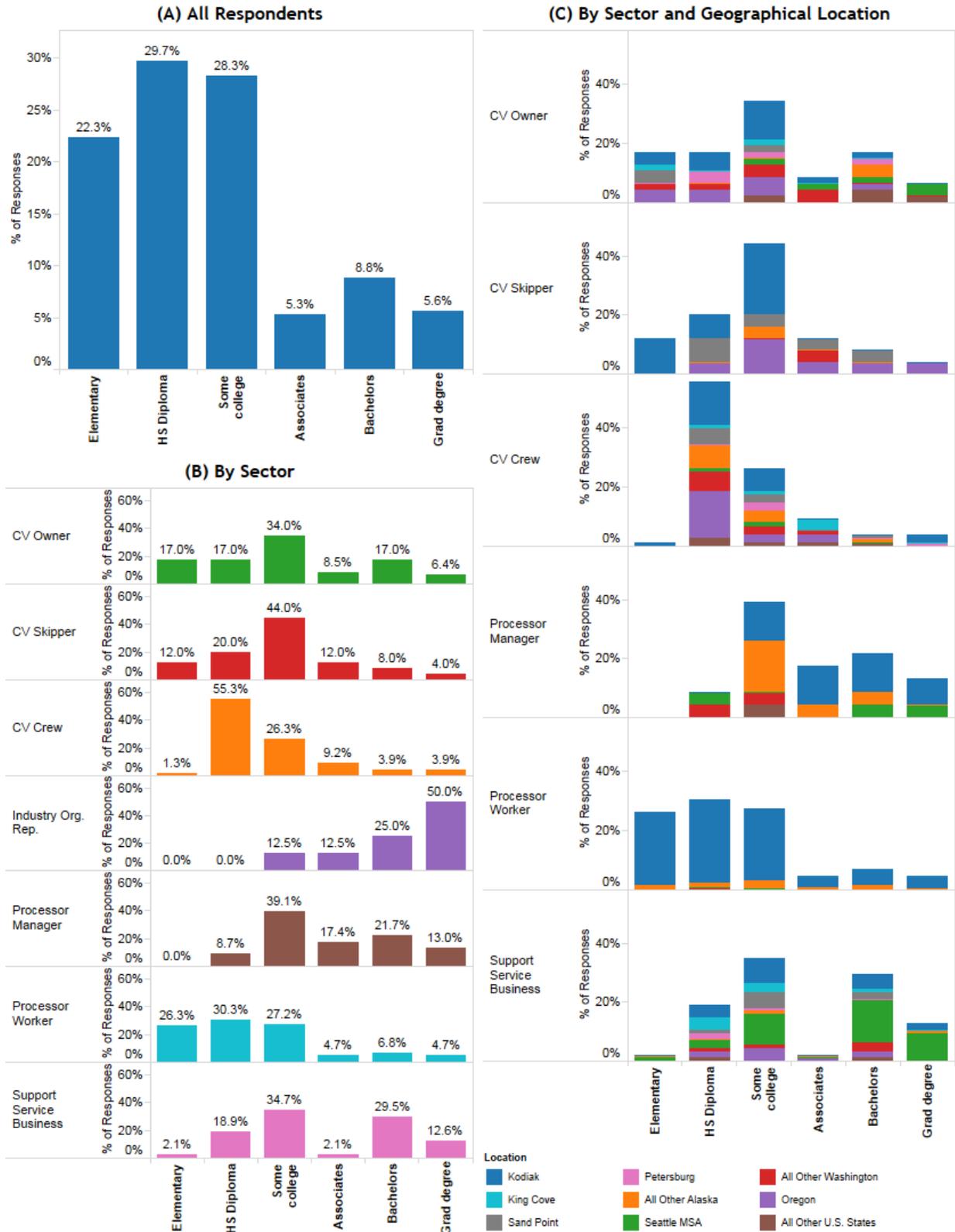


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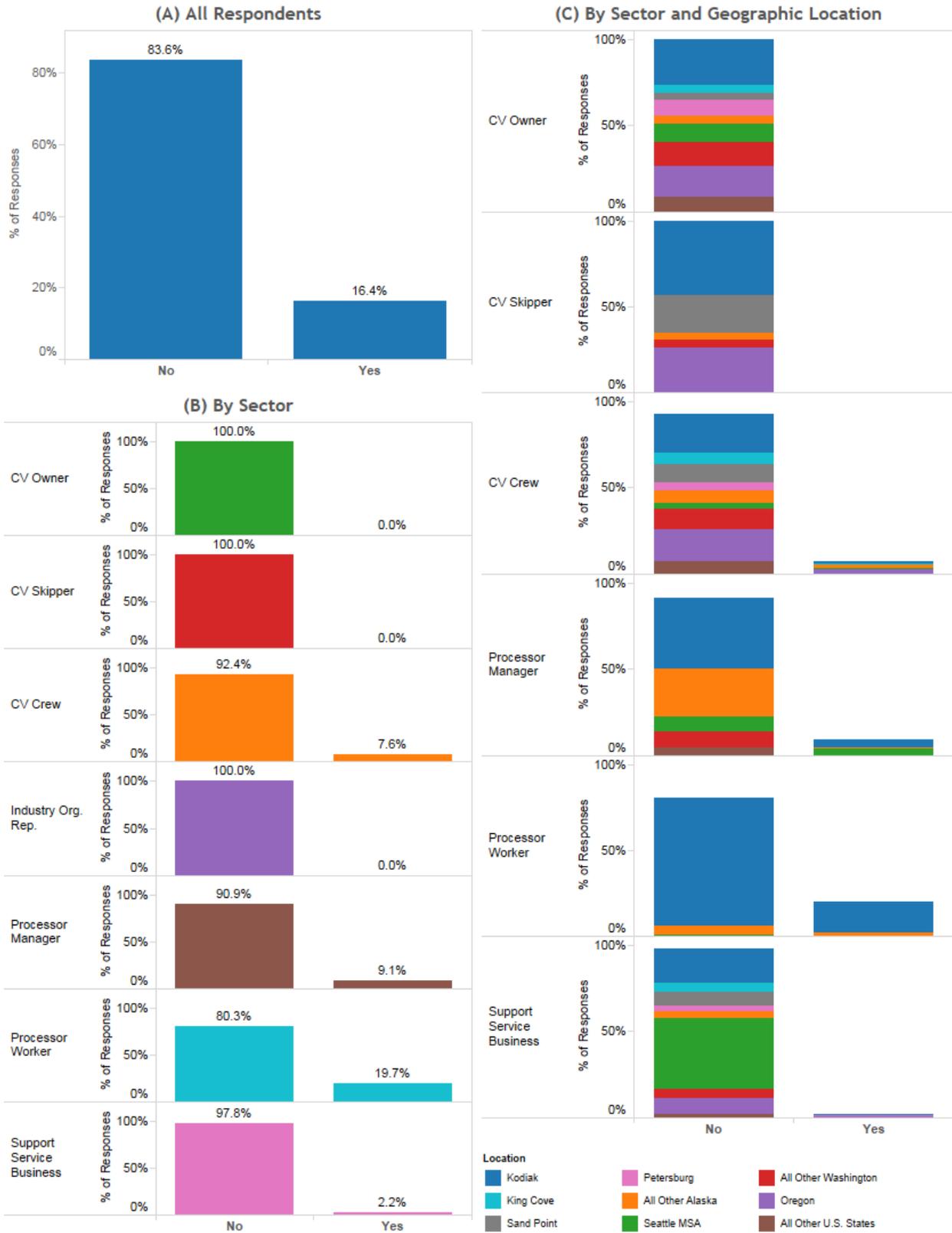
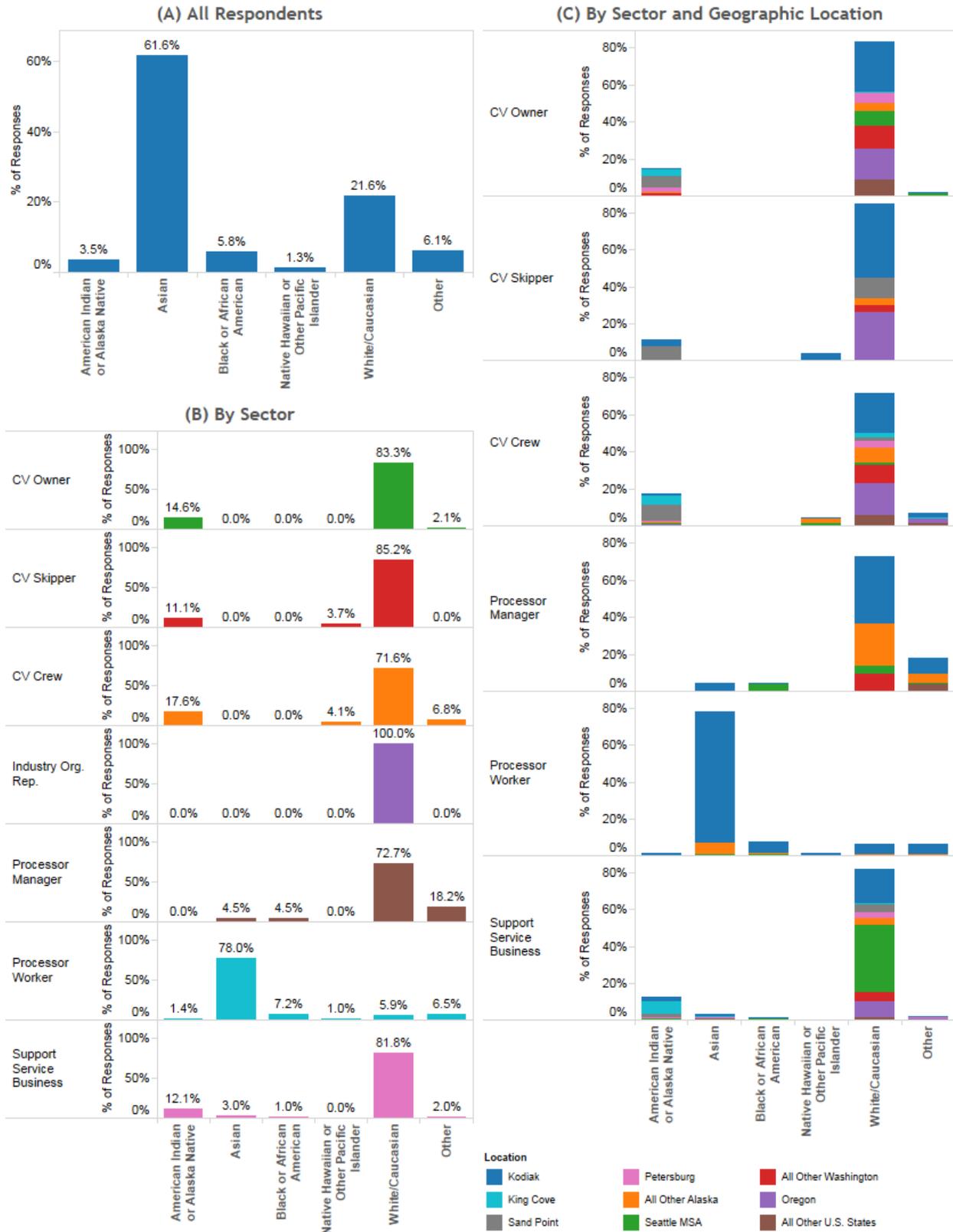


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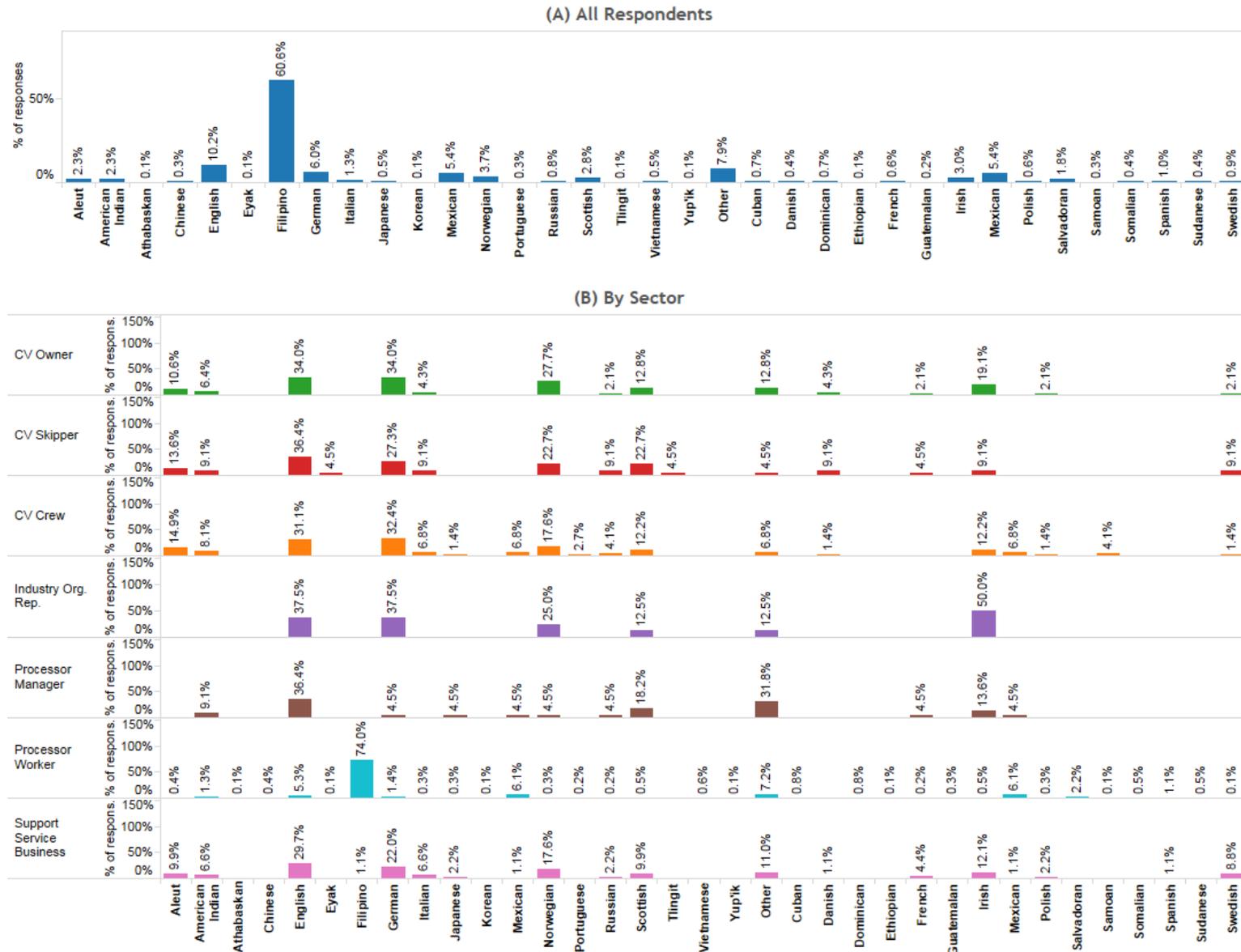


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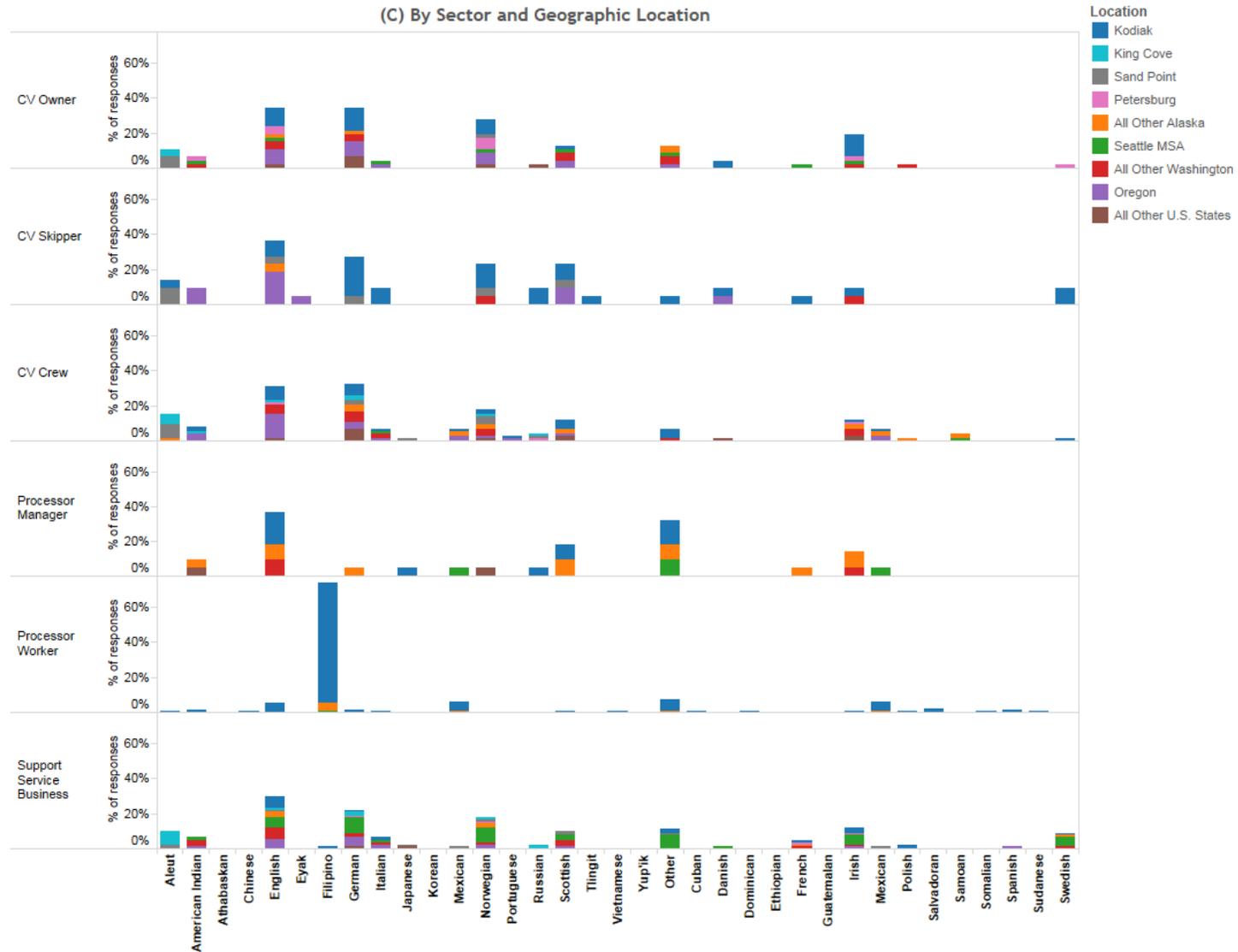


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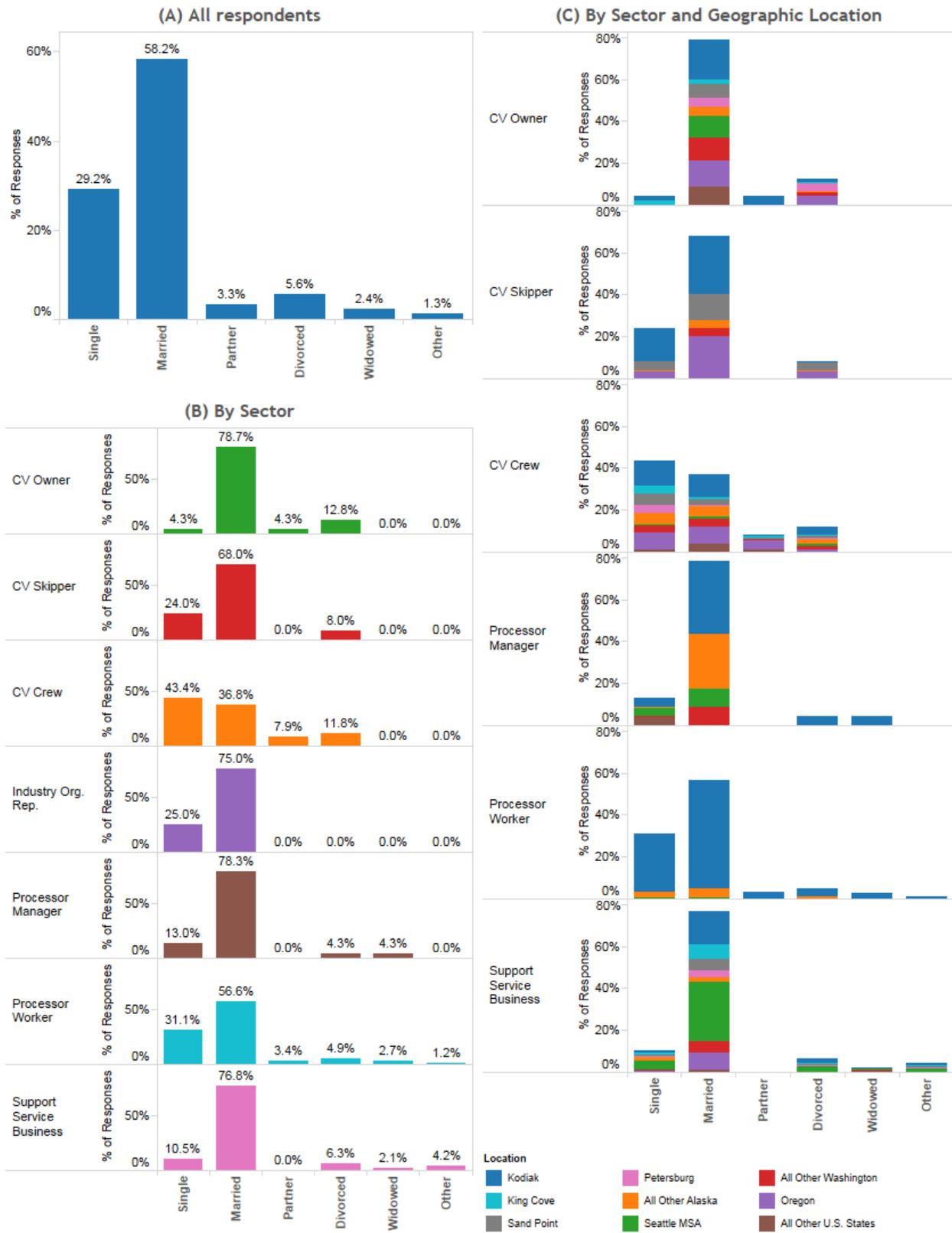


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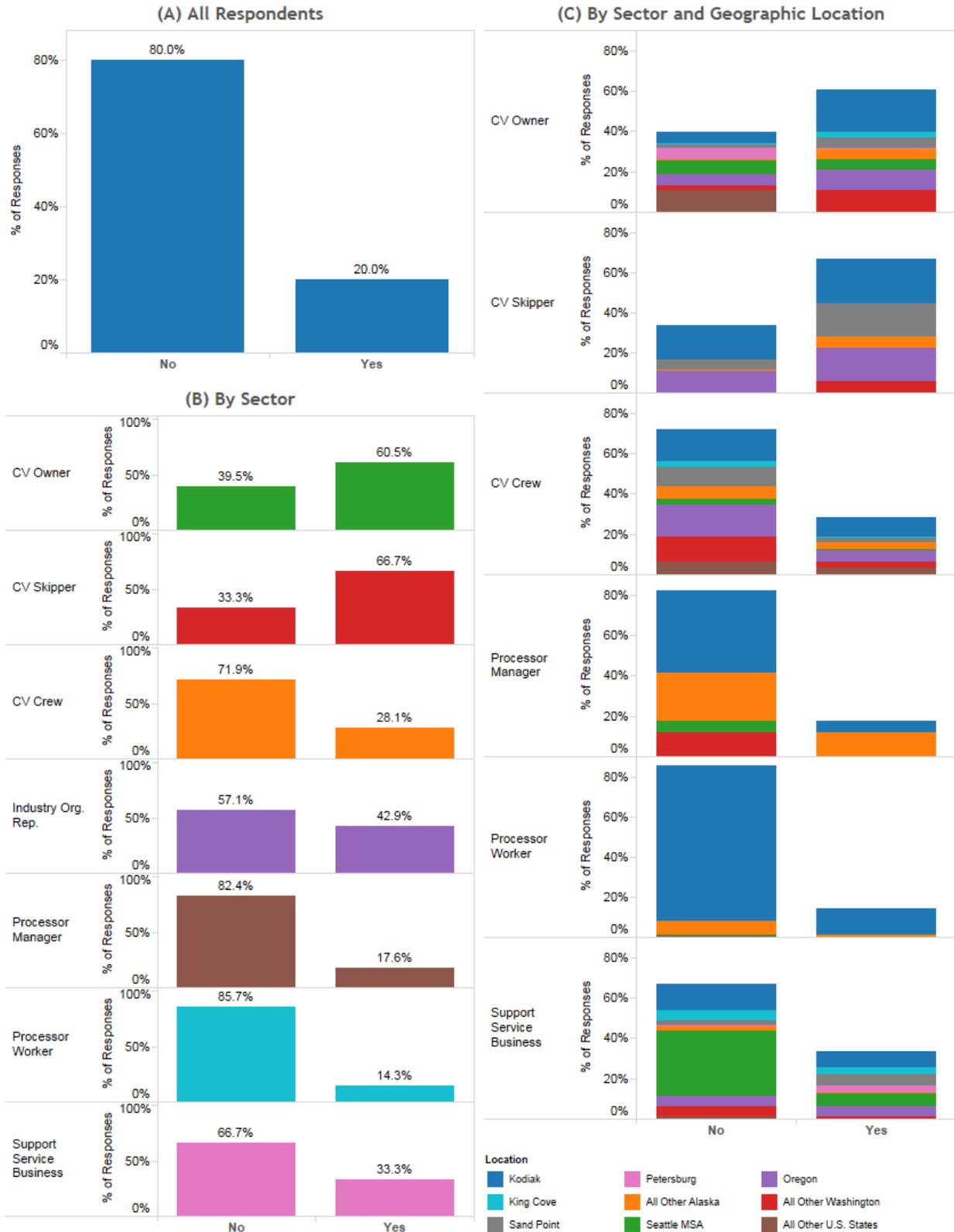


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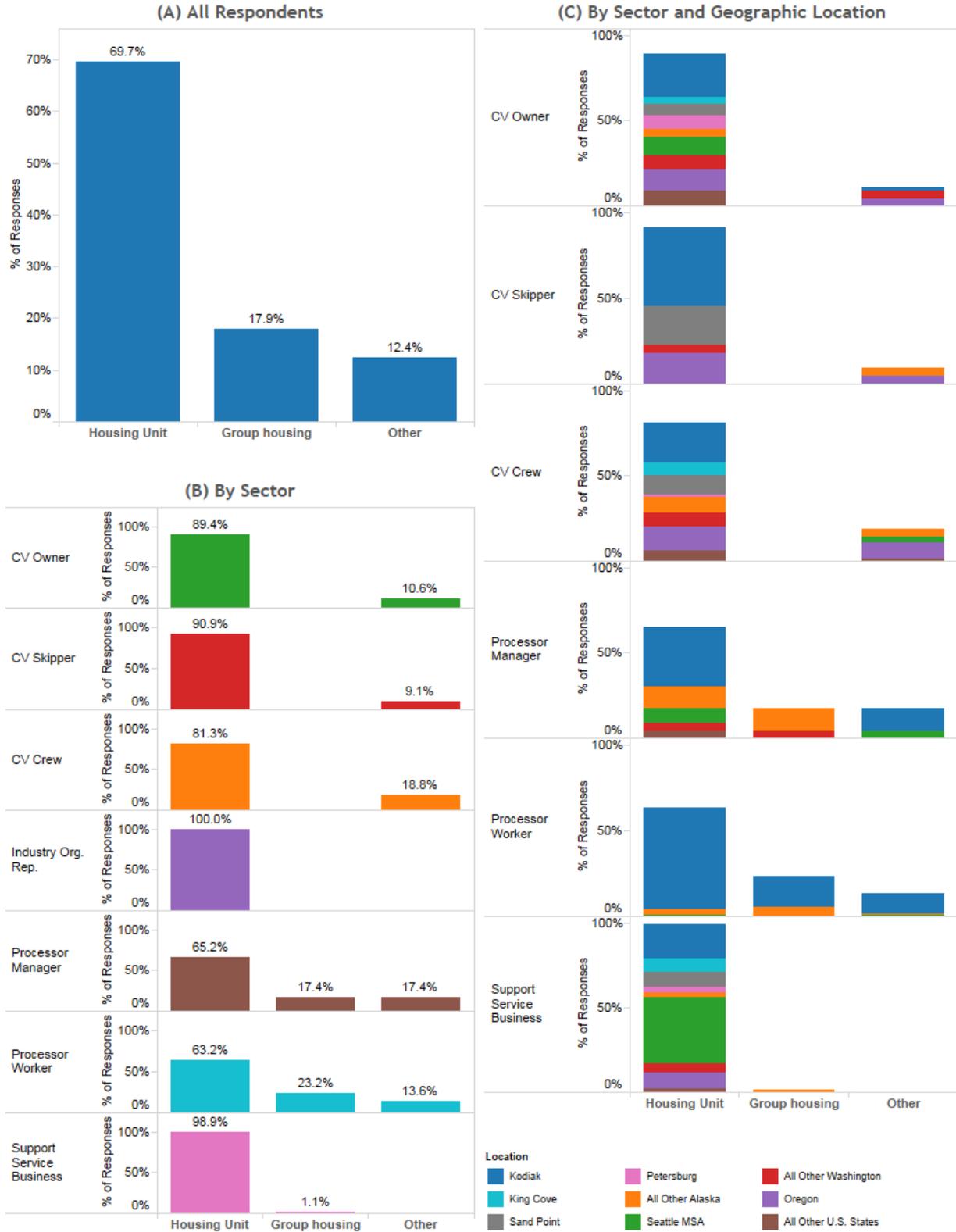


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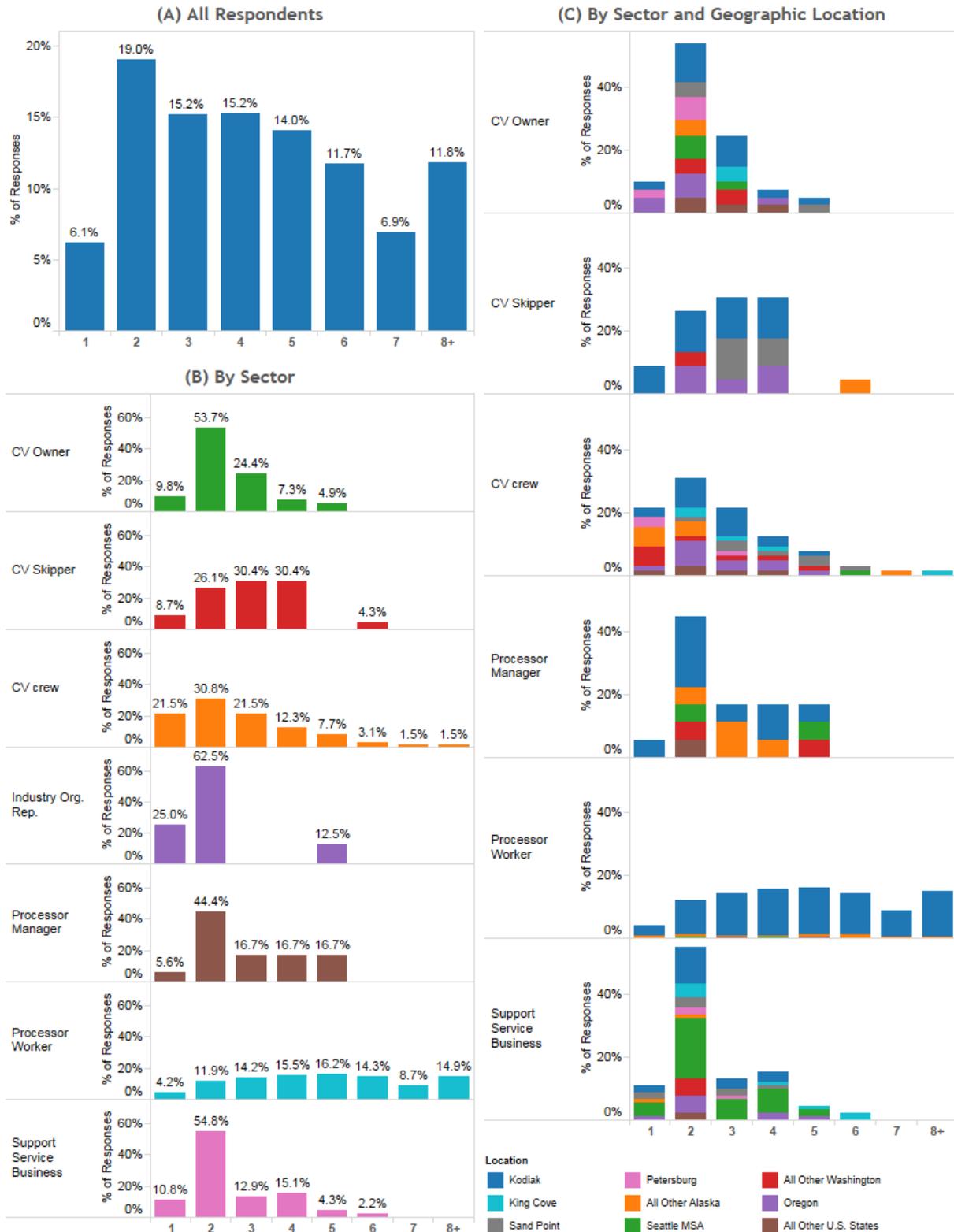


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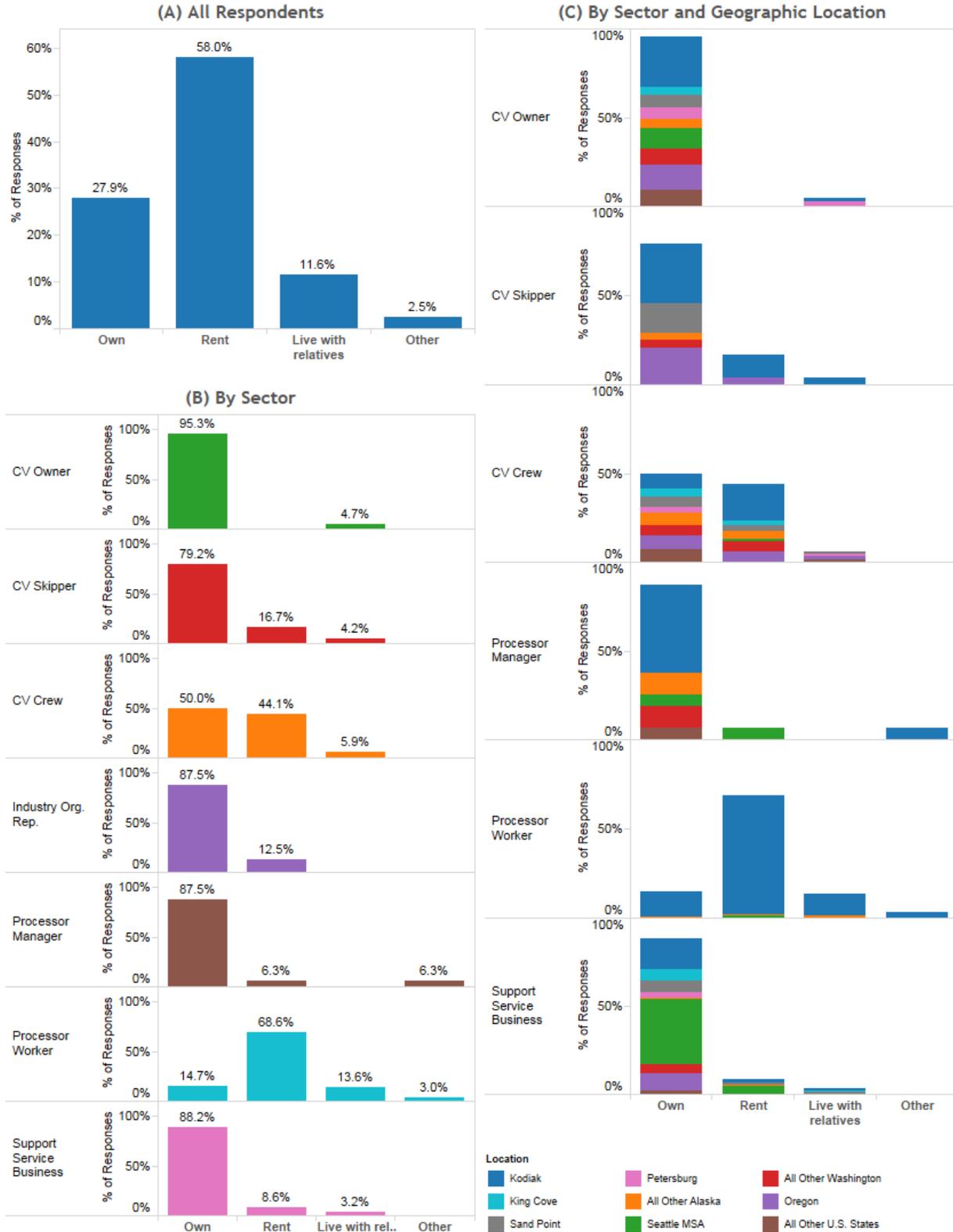


Figure 12. – Responses to Question A10 (A) for all respondents; (B) by sector; and (C) by sector and geographic location of the respondent: What percentage of your combined family income comes from your participation in commercial fishing or processing activities?

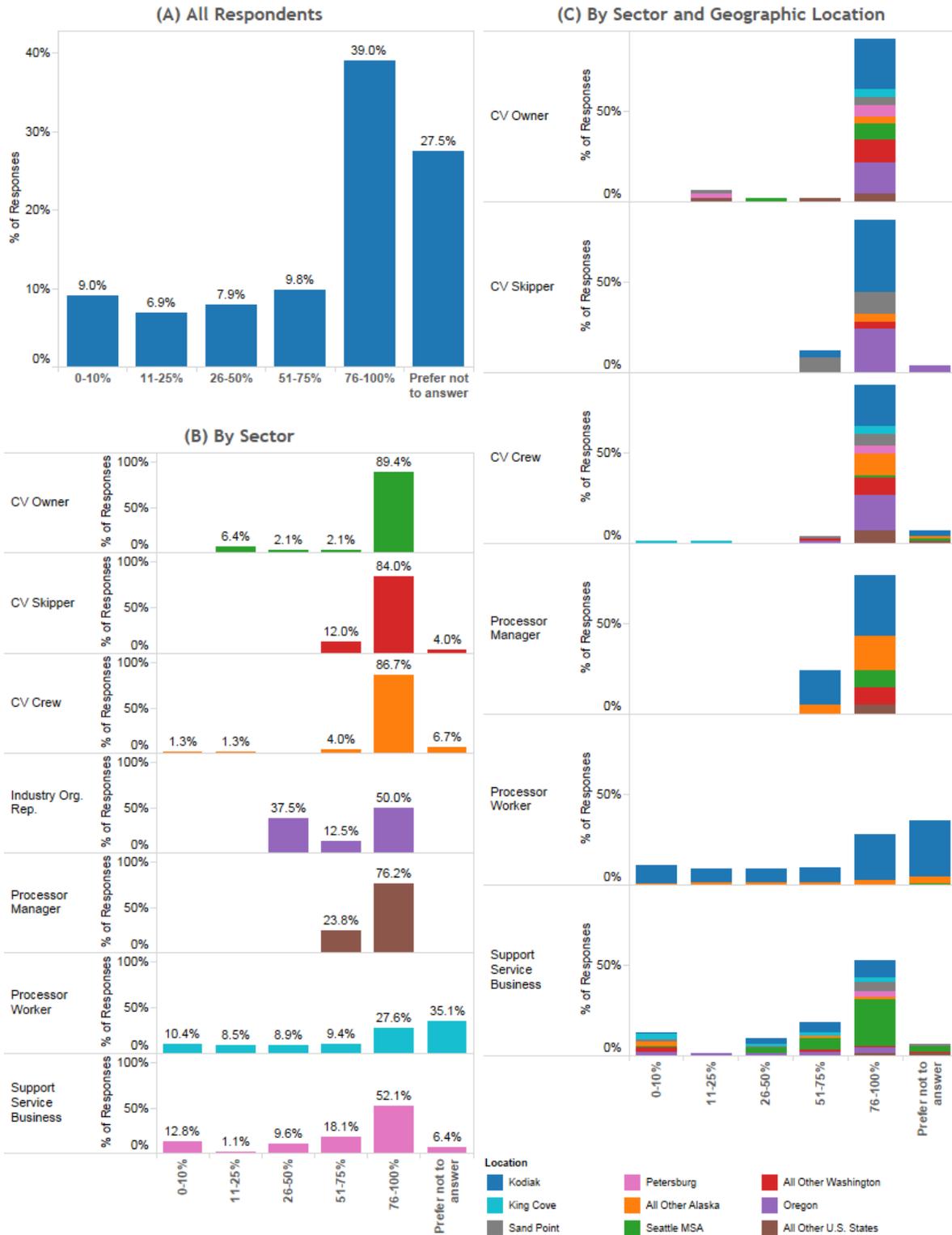


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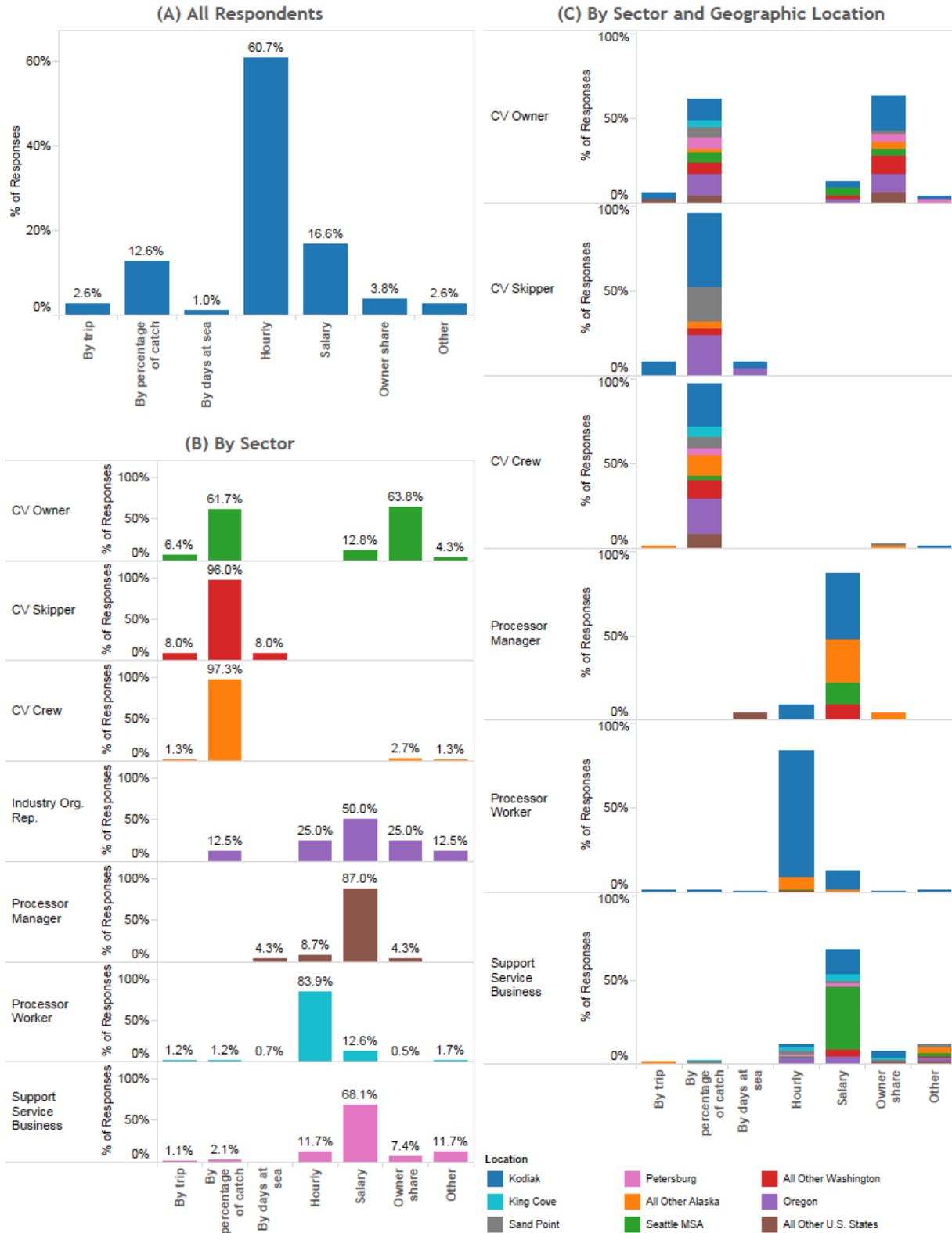


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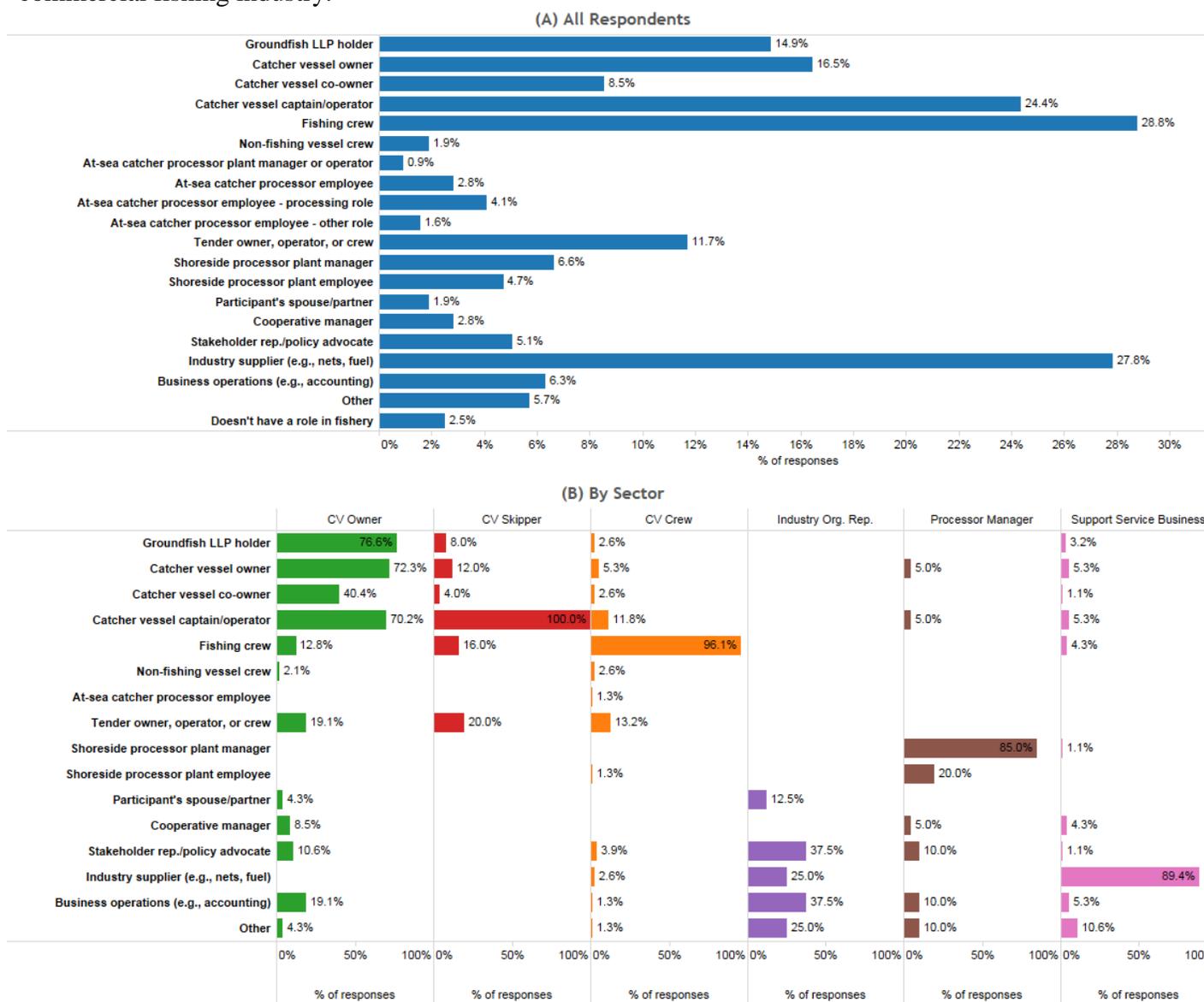


Figure 14C. – Responses to Question B1 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Please indicate your role in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry.

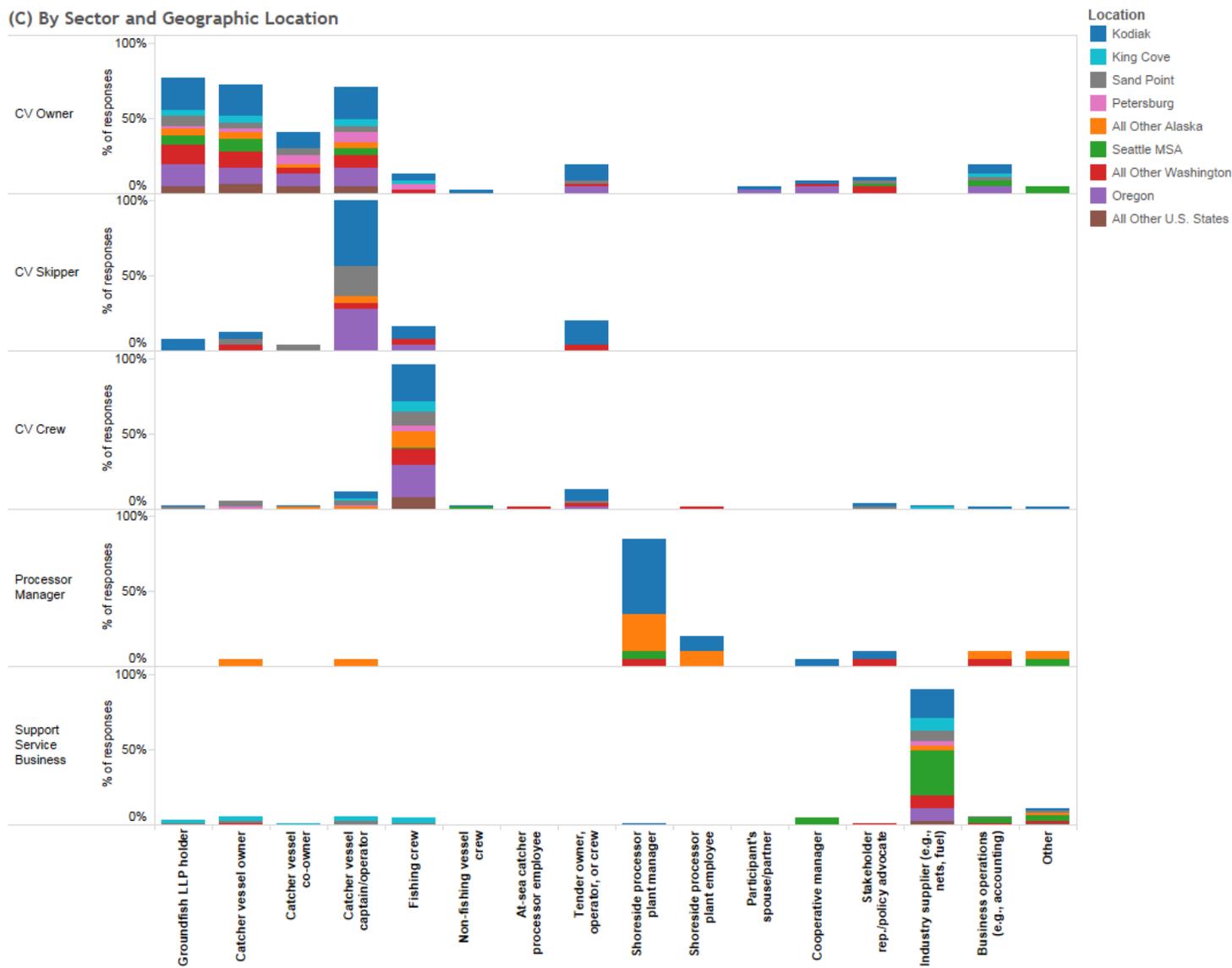


Figure 15. – Responses to Question B1 (A) for all respondents and (B) by sector: Please indicate any role your spouse/partner may have in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry.

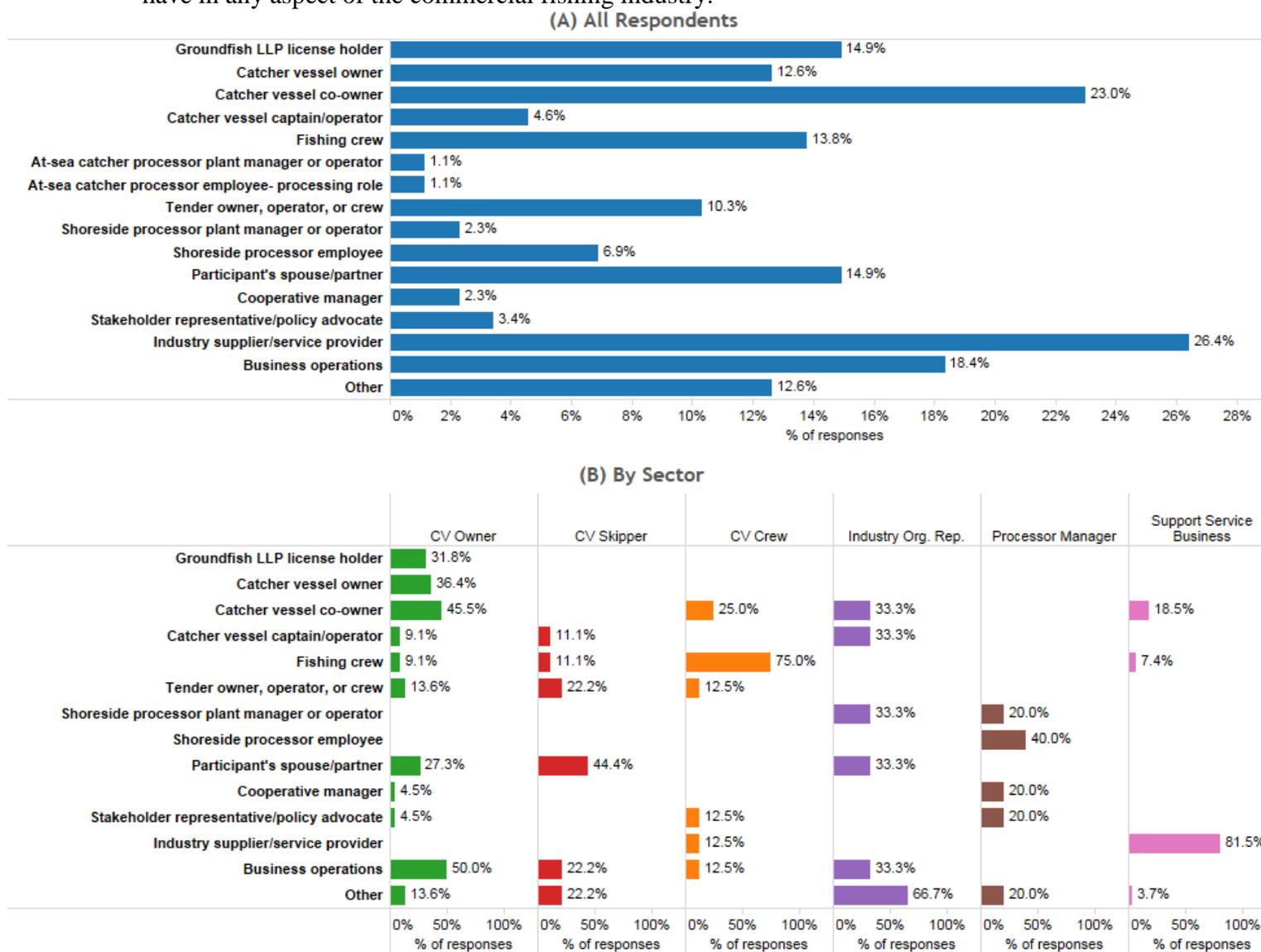


Figure 15C. – Responses to Question B1 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Please indicate any role your spouse/partner may have in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry.

(C) By Sector and Geographic Location

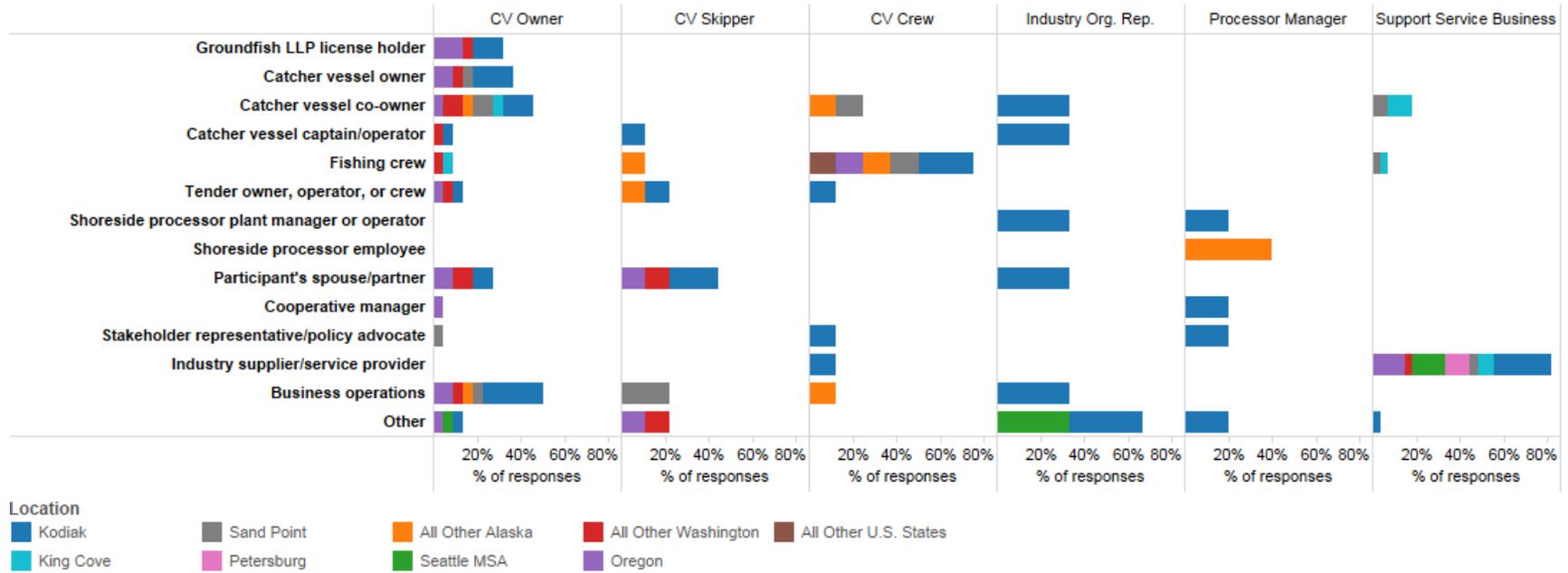


Figure 16. – Responses to Question B2 (A) for all respondents; (B) by sector; and (C) by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Has your family (not your spouse’s family) historically participated in any commercial fishing or processing activities?

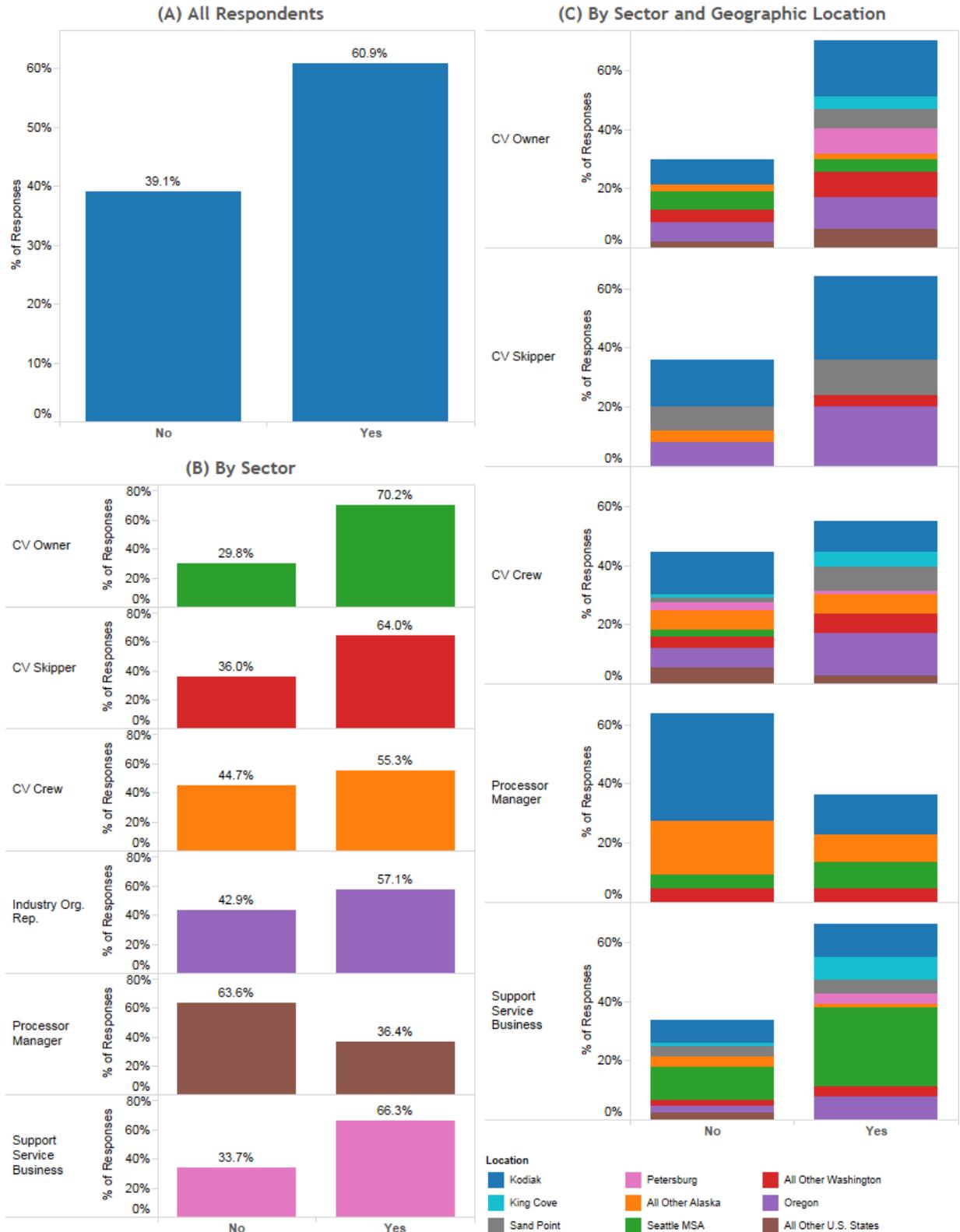


Figure 17. – Responses to Question B2a (A) for all respondents; (B) by sector; and (C) by sector and geographic location of the respondent: For how many generations has your family (not your spouse’s family) participated in any commercial fishing or processing activities?

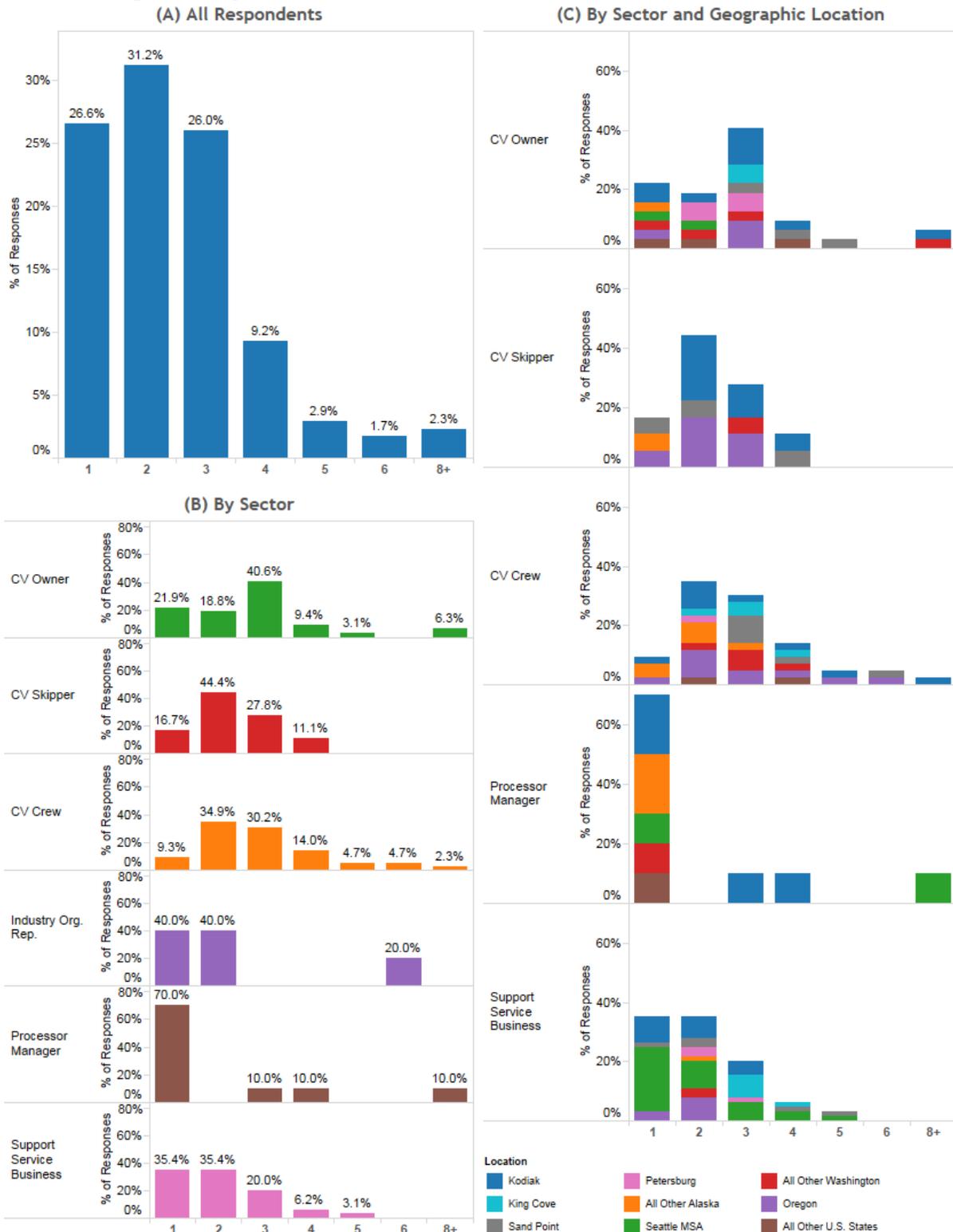


Figure 18. – Responses to Question B3 (A) for all respondents; (B) by sector; and (C) by sector and geographic location of the respondent: How old were you when you started to work in any commercial fishing or processing activities?

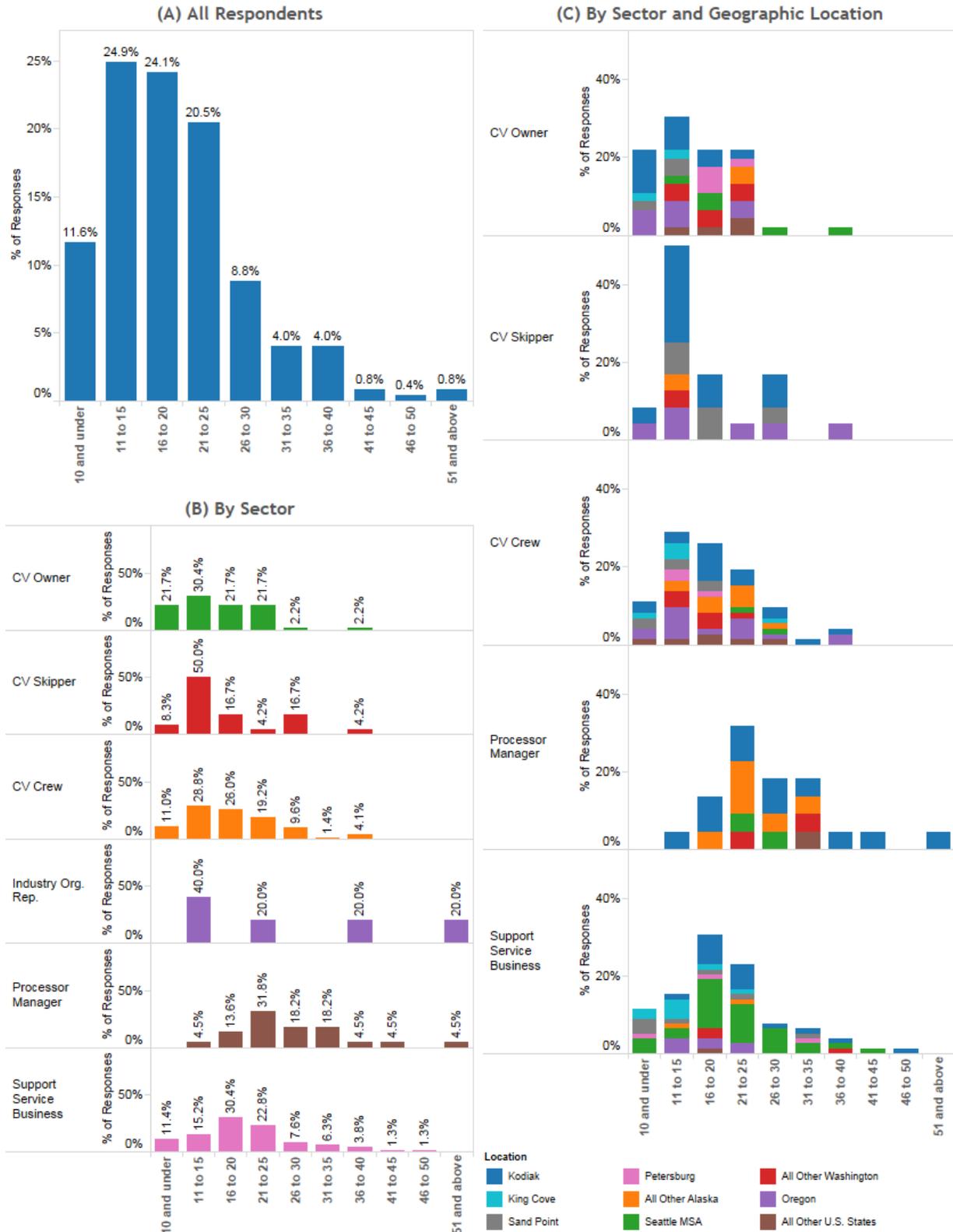


Figure 19. – Responses to Question B4 (A) for all respondents; (B) by sector; and (C) by sector and geographic location of the respondent: For how many total years have you worked in any commercial fishing or processing activities?

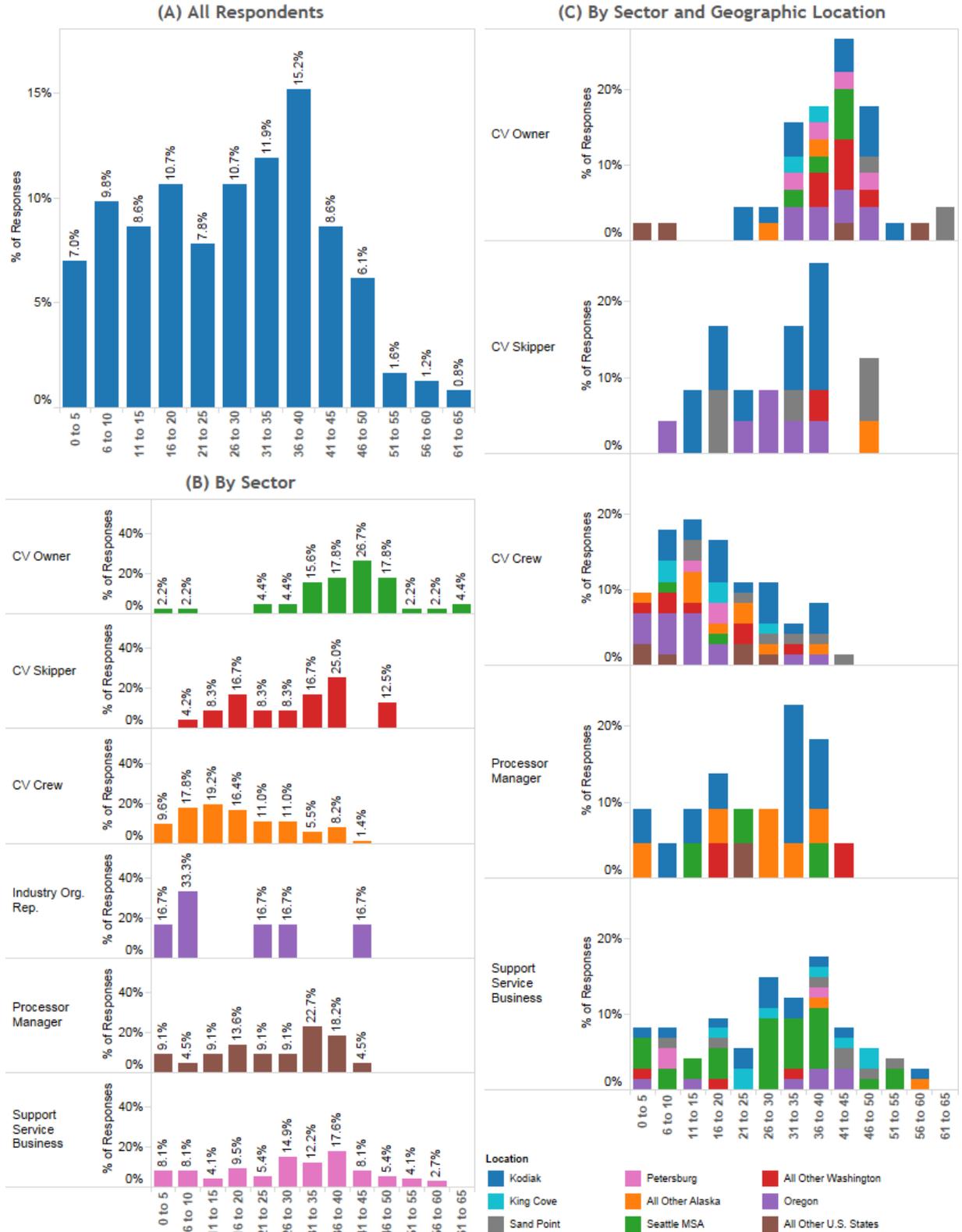


Figure 20. – Responses to Question B5 for (A) for all respondents; (B) by sector; and (C) by sector and geographic location of the respondent: How many total years have you worked in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery?

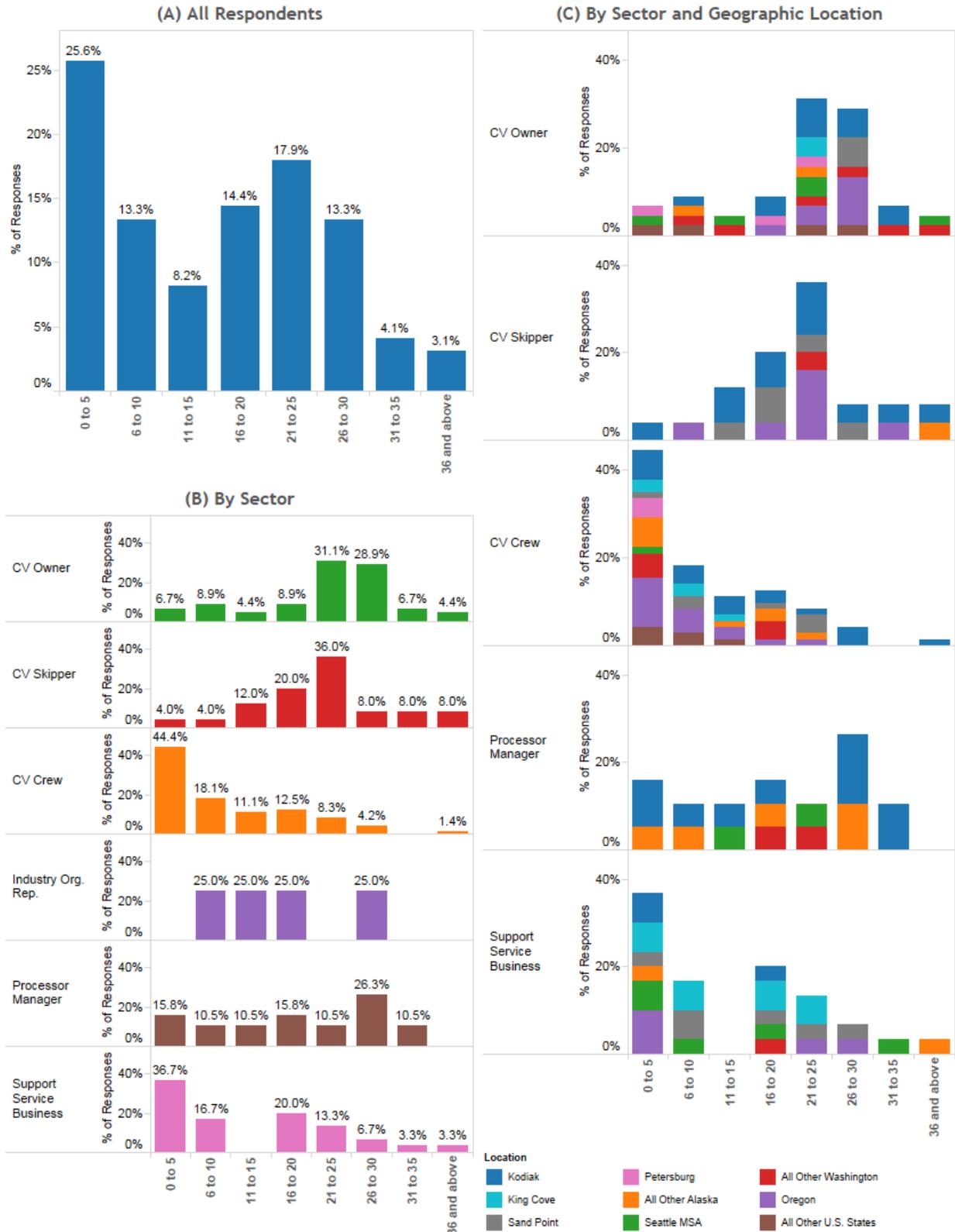


Figure 21. – Responses to Question B6 for (A) all respondents and (B) by sector: Please list the top 5 cities/towns/harbors where you fish out of (if you work on a vessel) and/or where the processing facility(ies) you work at are located.

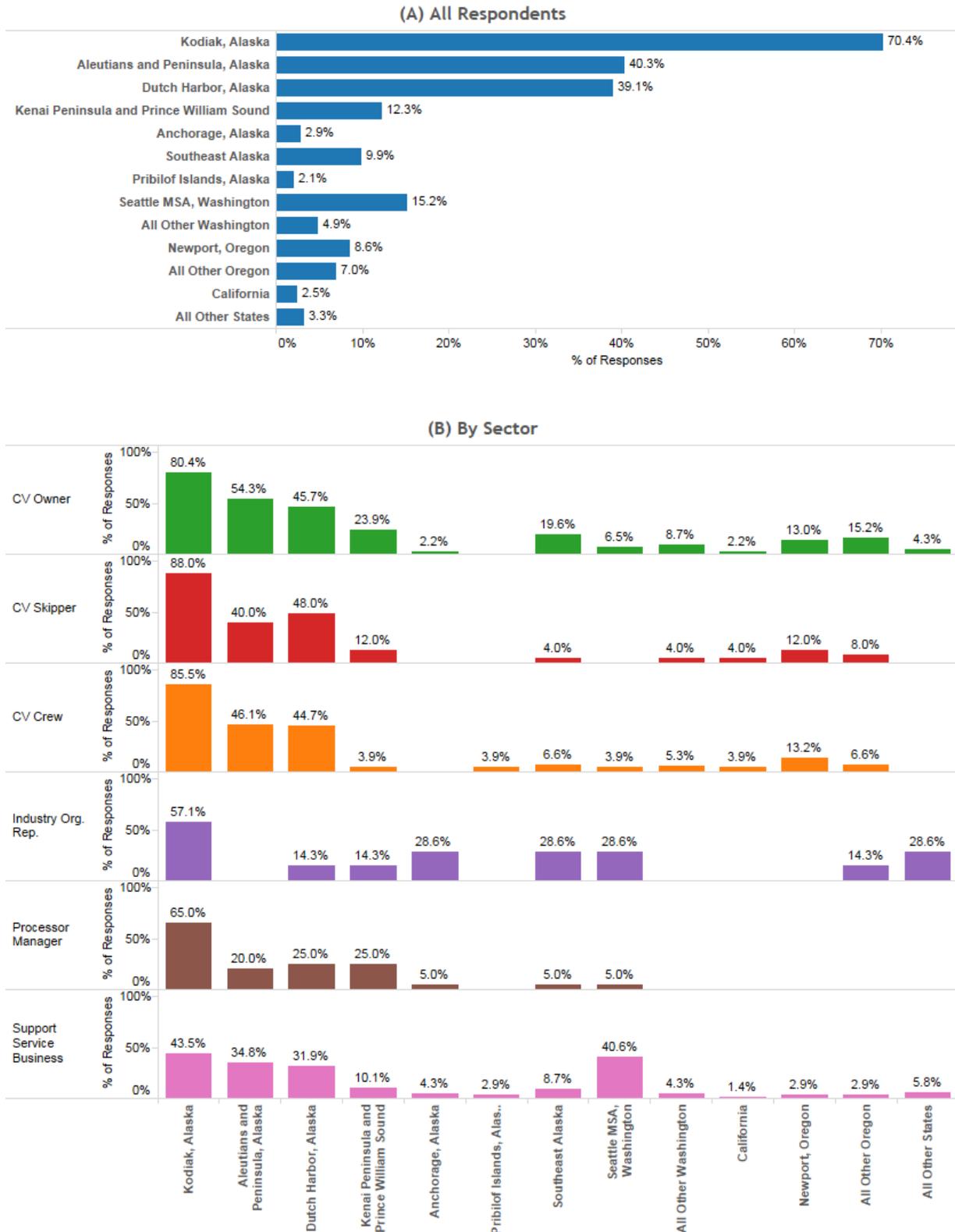


Figure 21C. – Responses to Question B6 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Please list the top 5 cities/towns/harbors where you fish out of (if you work on a vessel) and/or where the processing facility(ies) you work at are located.

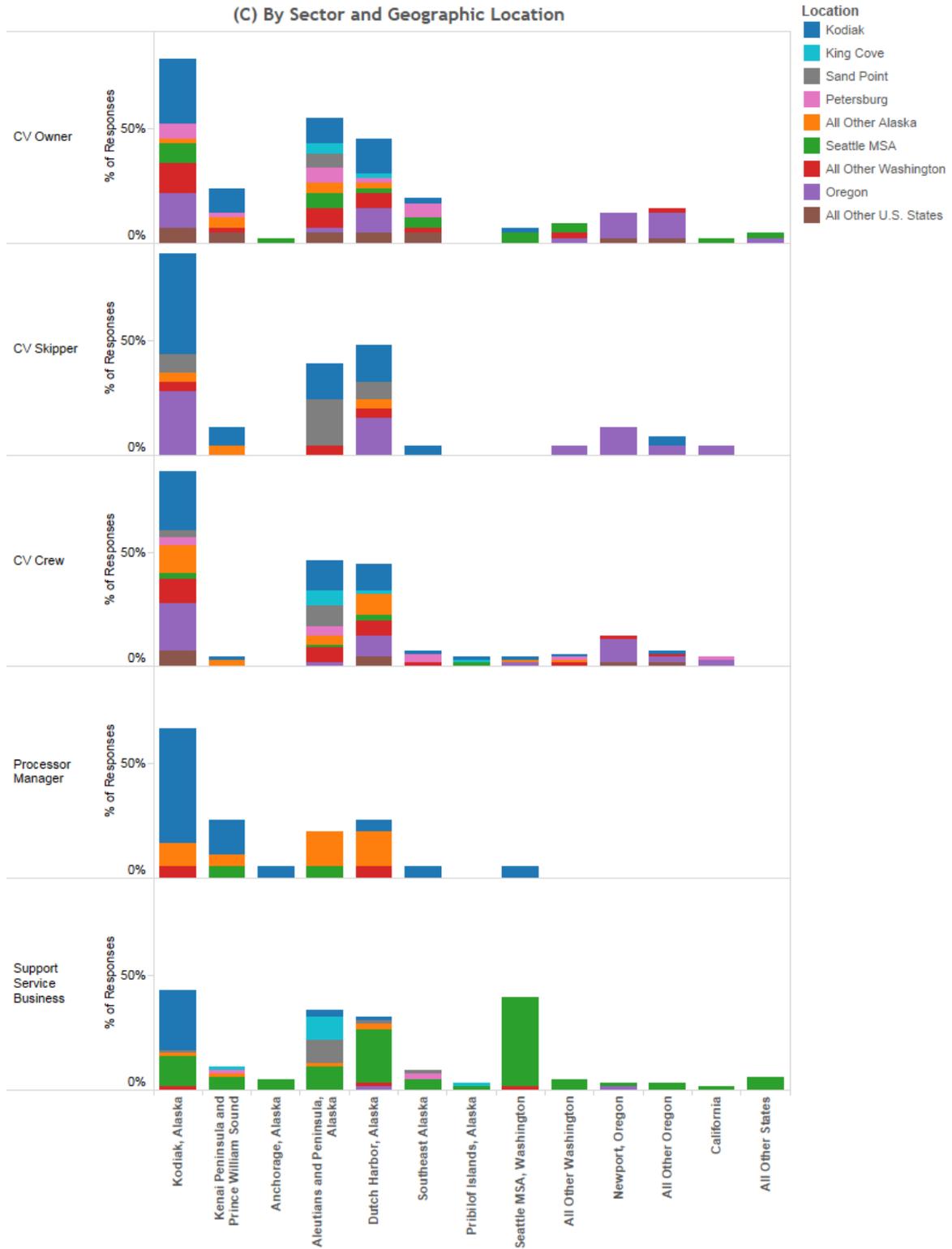


Figure 22. – Responses to Question B9 (A) for all respondents; (B) by sector; and (C) by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Do you work multiple jobs?

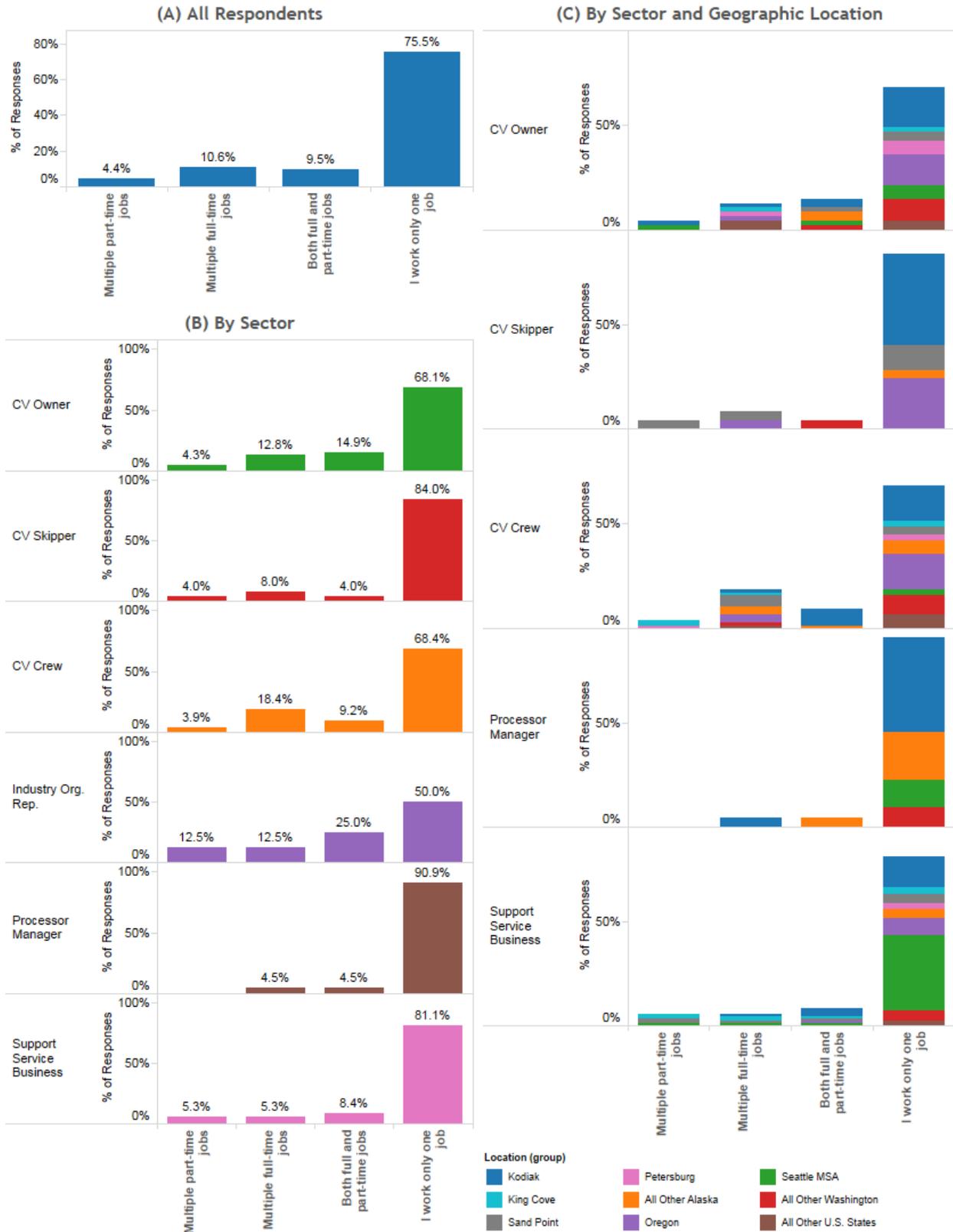


Figure 23. – Responses to Question B10 (A) for all respondents; (B) by sector; and (C) by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Do you maintain a job outside the commercial fishing or processing industry?

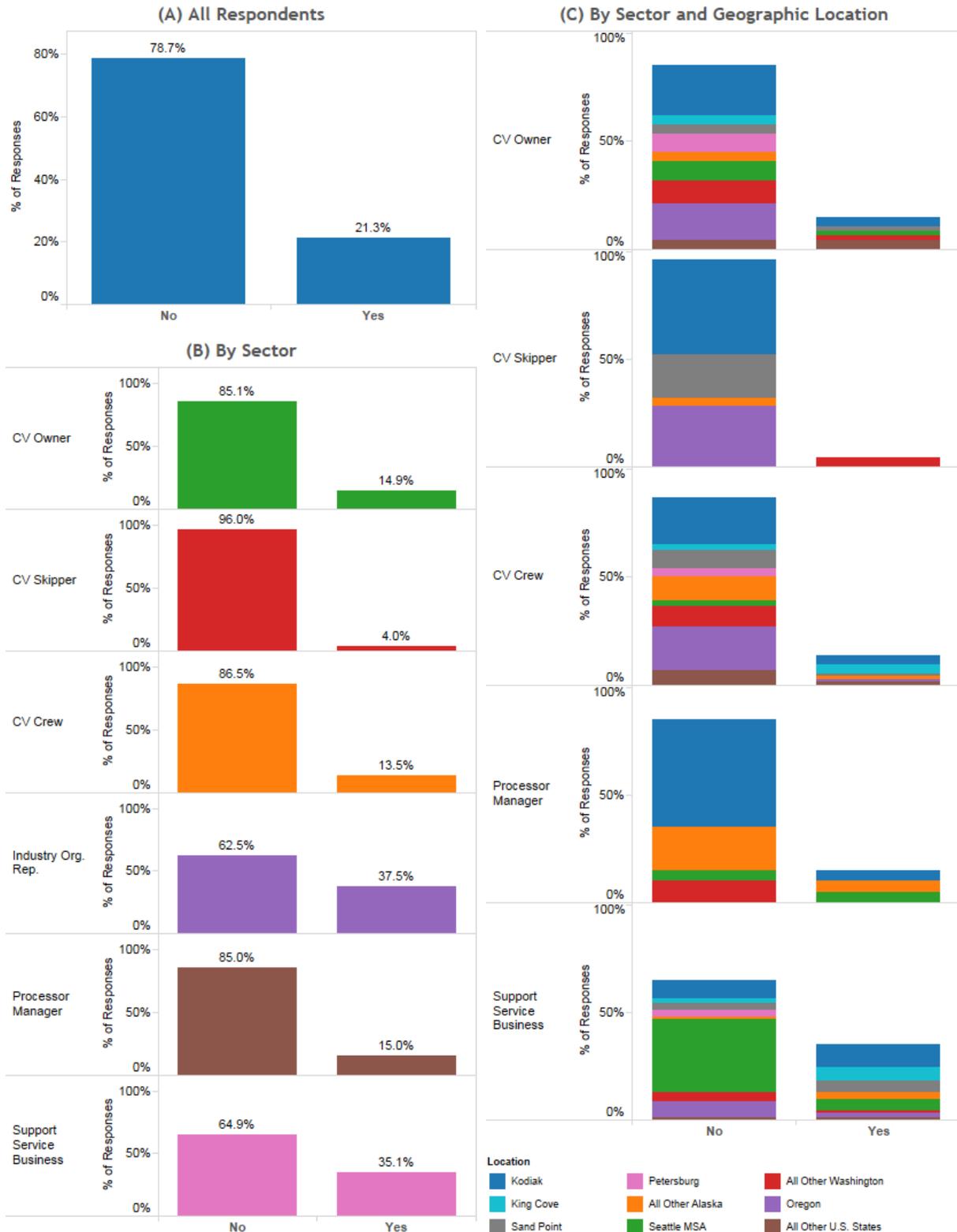


Figure 24. – Responses to Question B10a (A) for all respondents; (B) by sector; and (C) by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Please list any jobs you have outside the commercial fishing or processing industries.

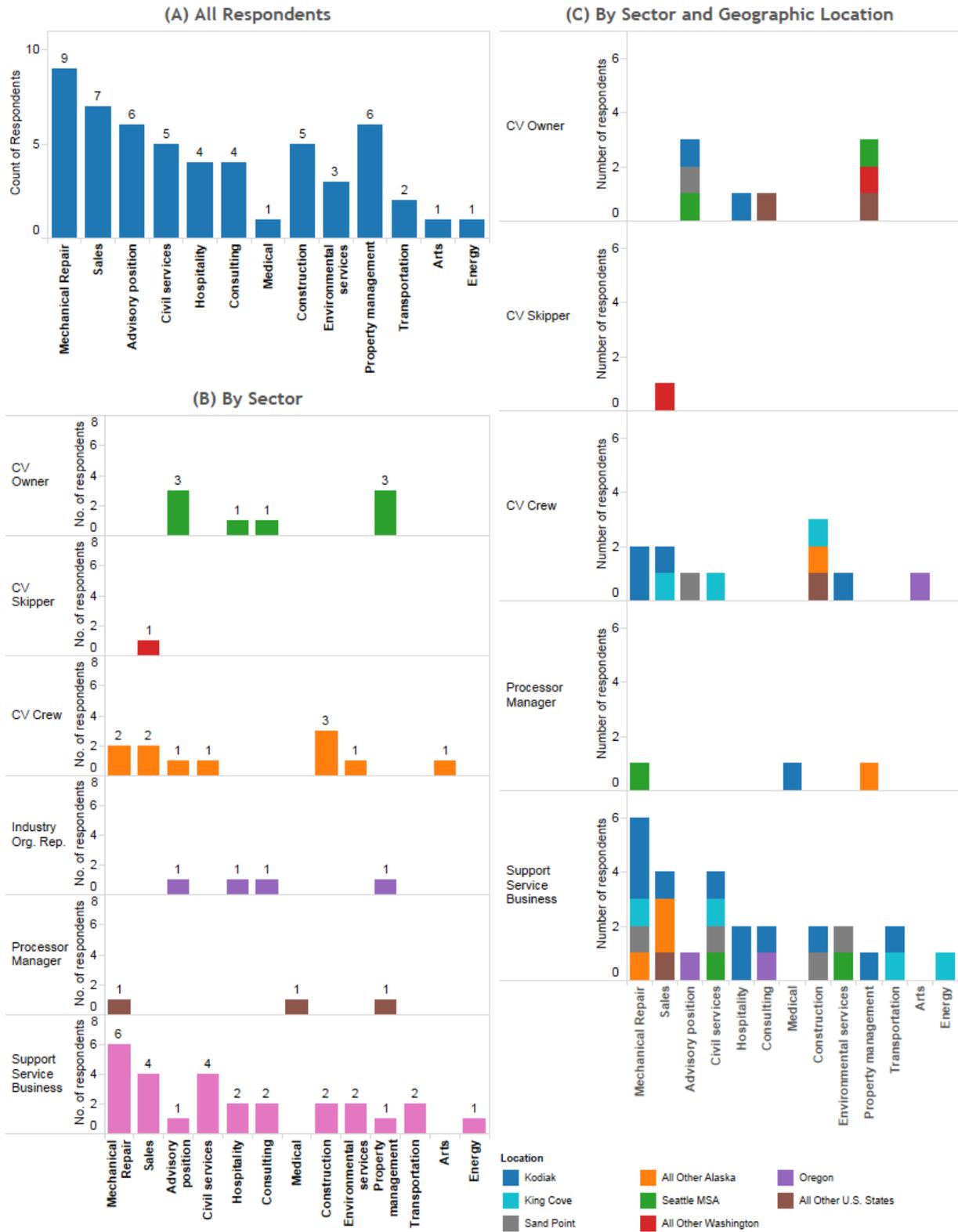


Figure 25. – Responses to Question B11 for (A) all respondents and (B) by sector: How would you rate the following items in your role in the commercial fishing or processing industries?

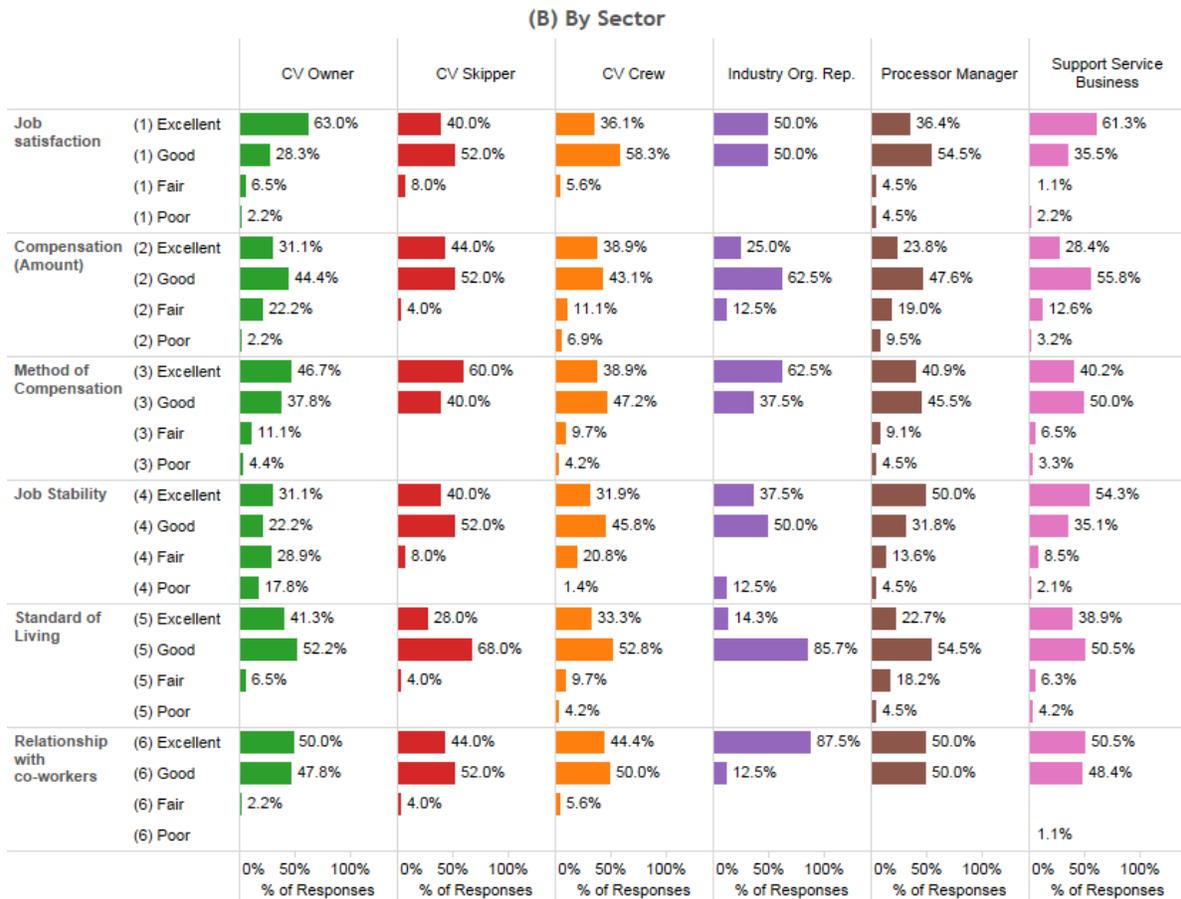
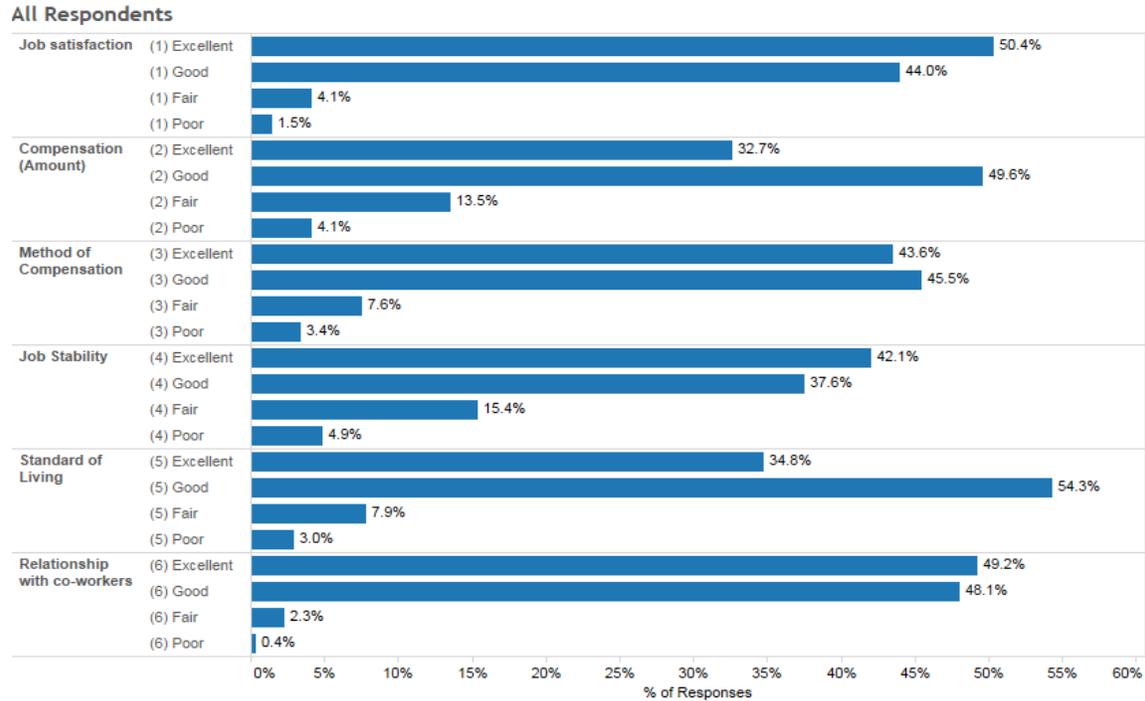
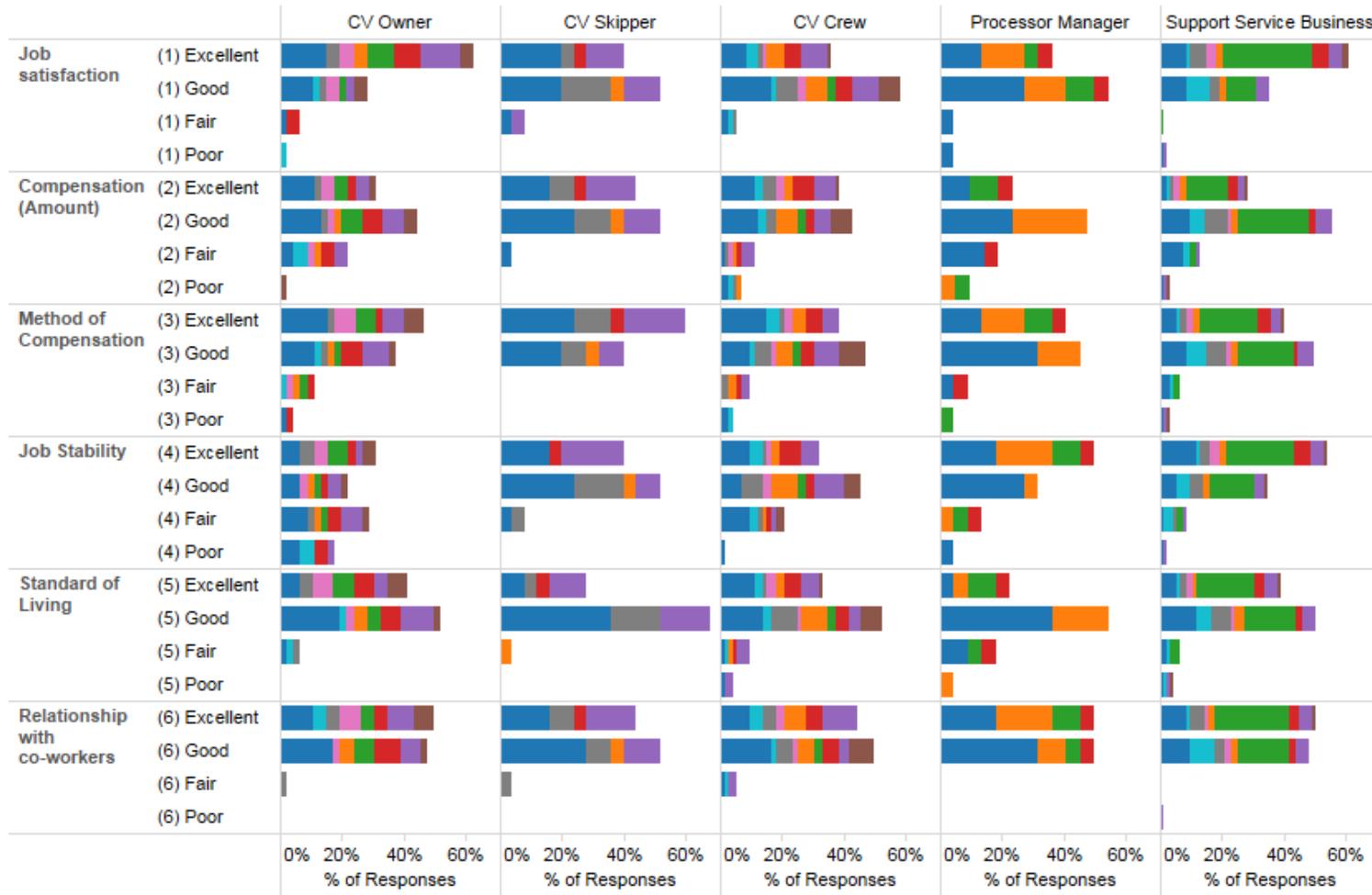


Figure 25C. – Responses to Question B11 by sector and geographic location of the respondent: How would you rate the following items in your role in the commercial fishing or processing industries?

(C) By Sector and Geographic Location



Location

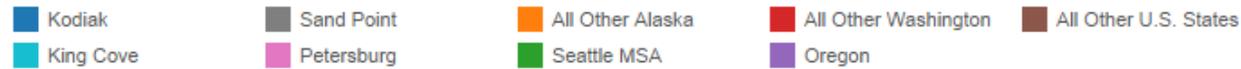


Figure 26A. – Responses to Question C1 for all respondents: Who do you depend on for equipment and supplies you utilize while working in the commercial fishing or processing industry? Pendants were removed, categories of support service businesses are circled.

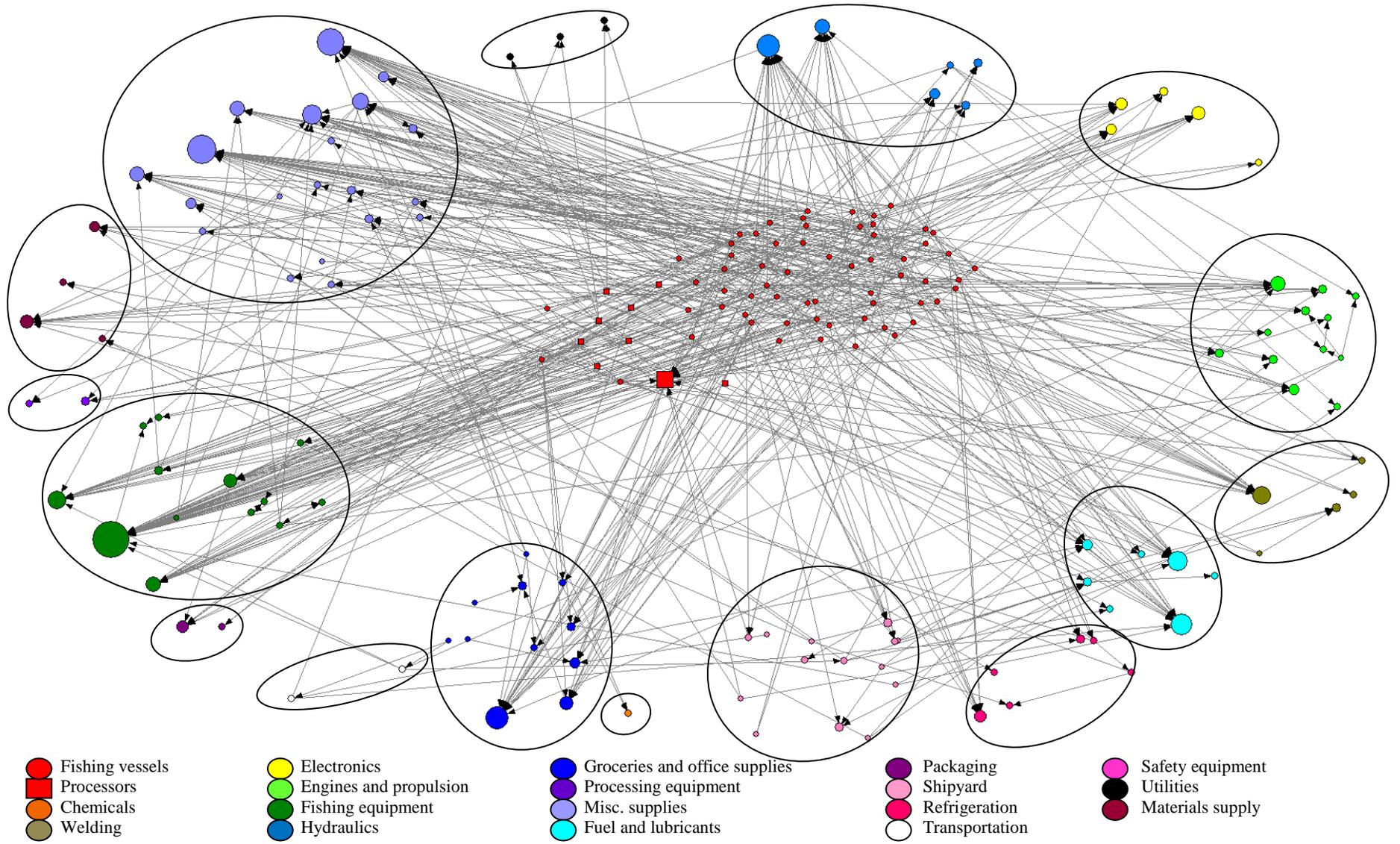


Figure 26B. – Responses to Question C1 broken out by sector: Who do you depend on for equipment and supplies you utilize while working in the commercial fishing or processing industry? Central GOA sub-network organized by geography, pendants were removed, and geographic groupings are circled.

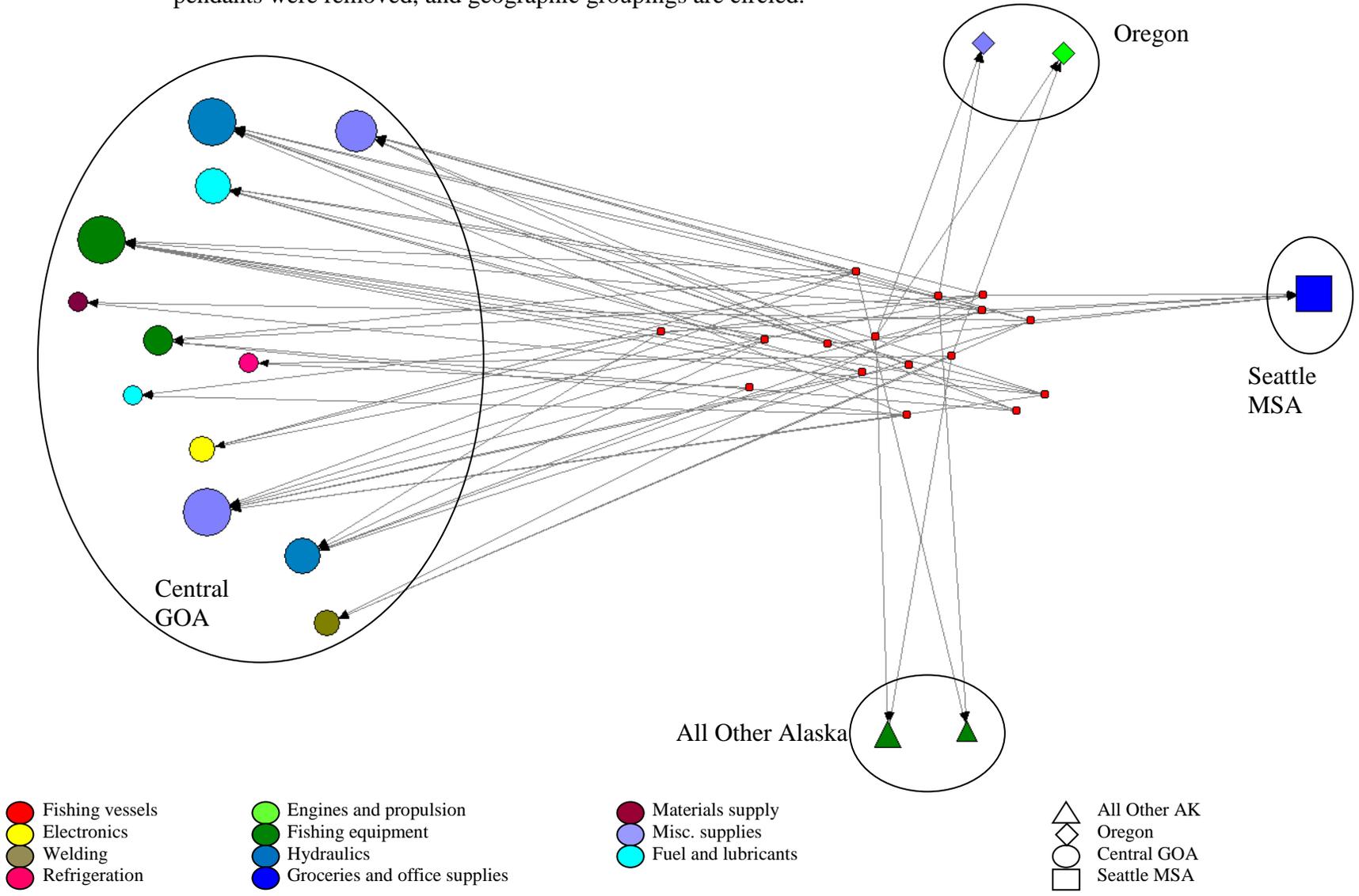


Figure 26C. – Responses to Question C1 broken out by sector: Who do you depend on for equipment and supplies you utilize while working in the commercial fishing or processing industry? Western GOA sub-network organized by geography, pendants were removed, and geographic groupings are circled.

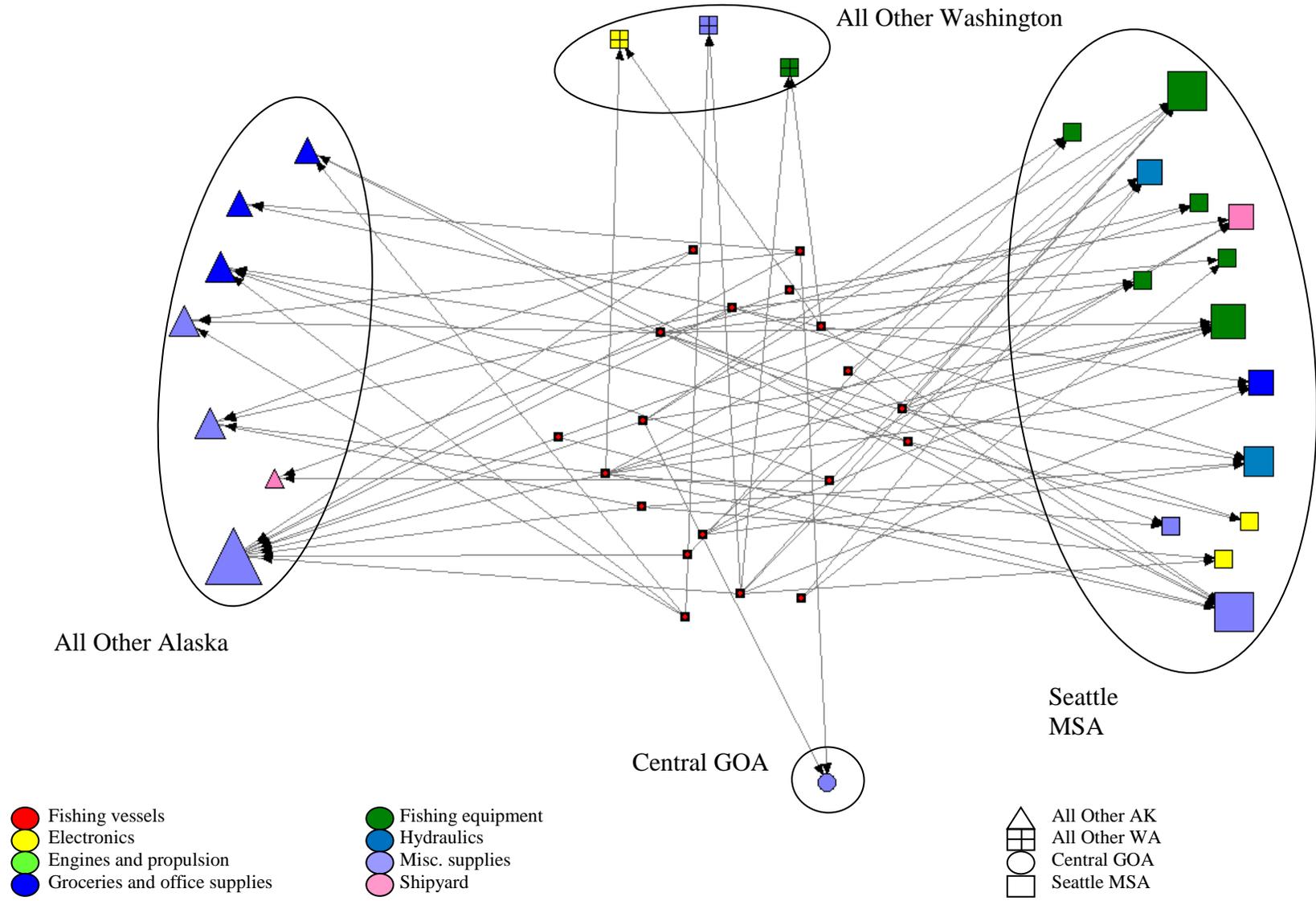


Figure 26D. – Responses to Question C1 broken out by sector: Who do you depend on for equipment and supplies you utilize while working in the commercial fishing or processing industry? West Yakutat sub-network organized by geography and geographic groupings are circled.

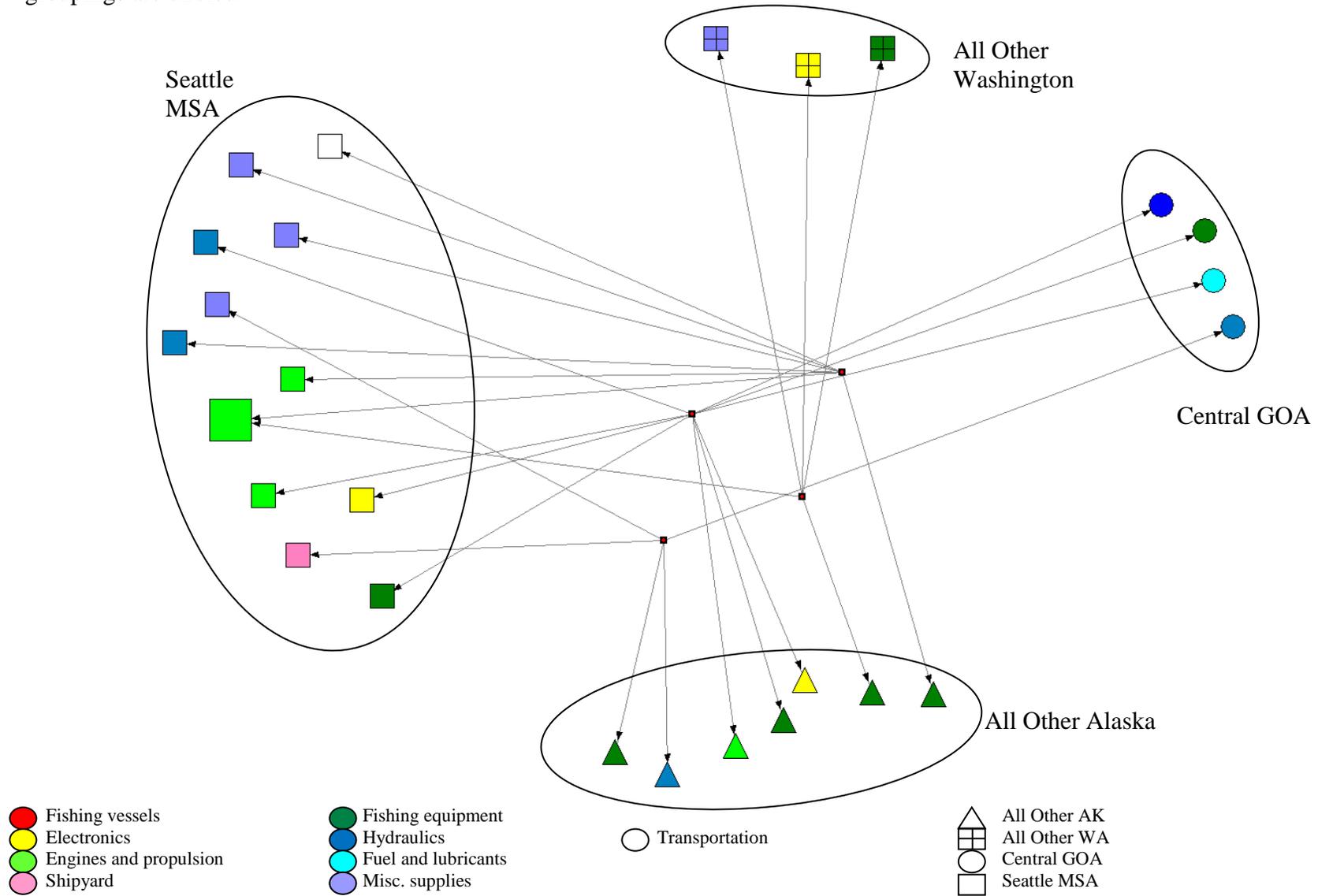


Figure 26E. – Responses to Question C1 broken out by sector: Who do you depend on for equipment and supplies you utilize while working in the commercial fishing or processing industry? Oregon and Washington sub-network organized by geography and geographic groupings are circled.

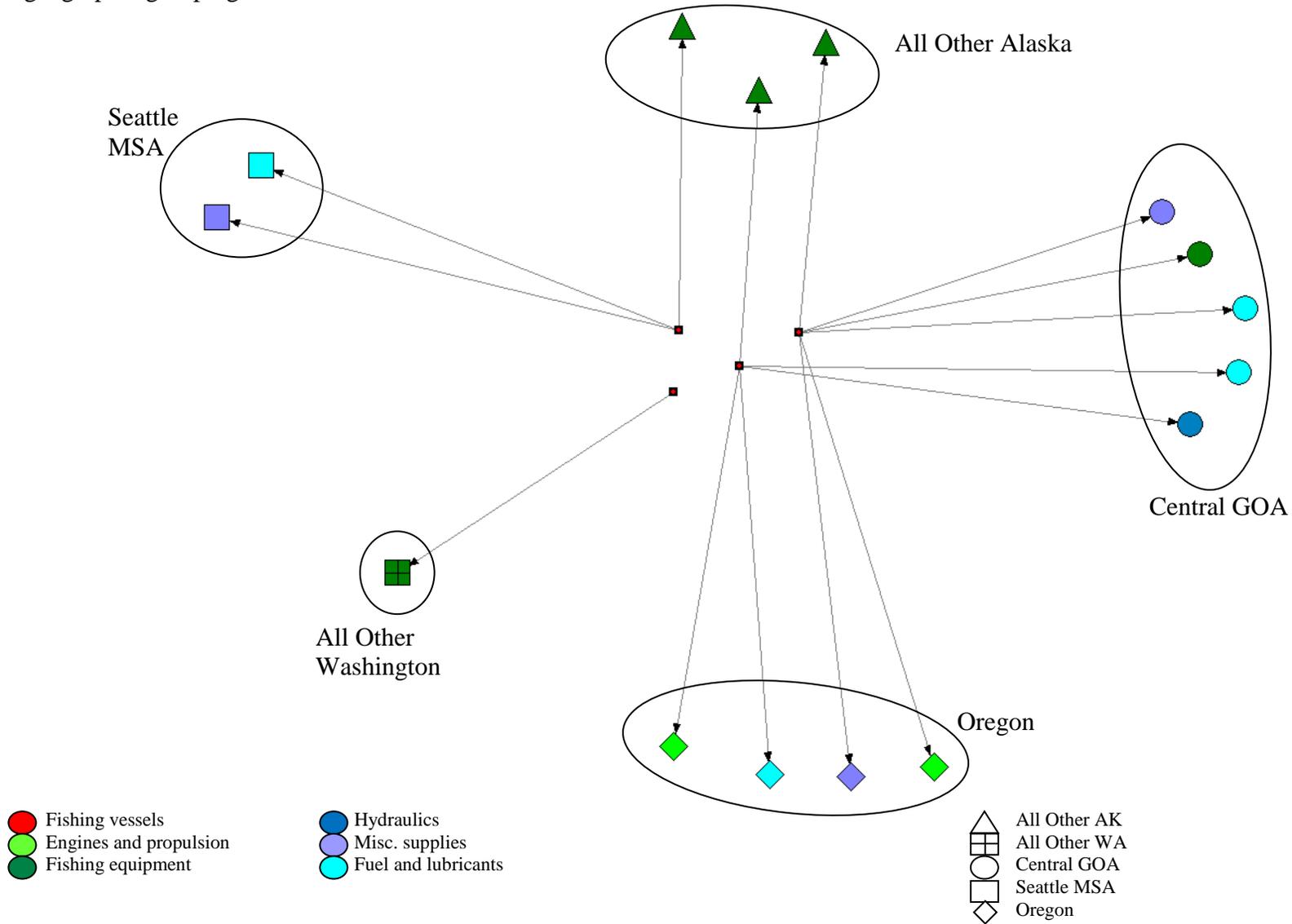


Figure 26F. – Responses to Question C1 broken out by sector: Who do you depend on for equipment and supplies you utilize while working in the commercial fishing or processing industry? Processor sub-network organized by geography, pendants were removed and geographic groupings are circled.

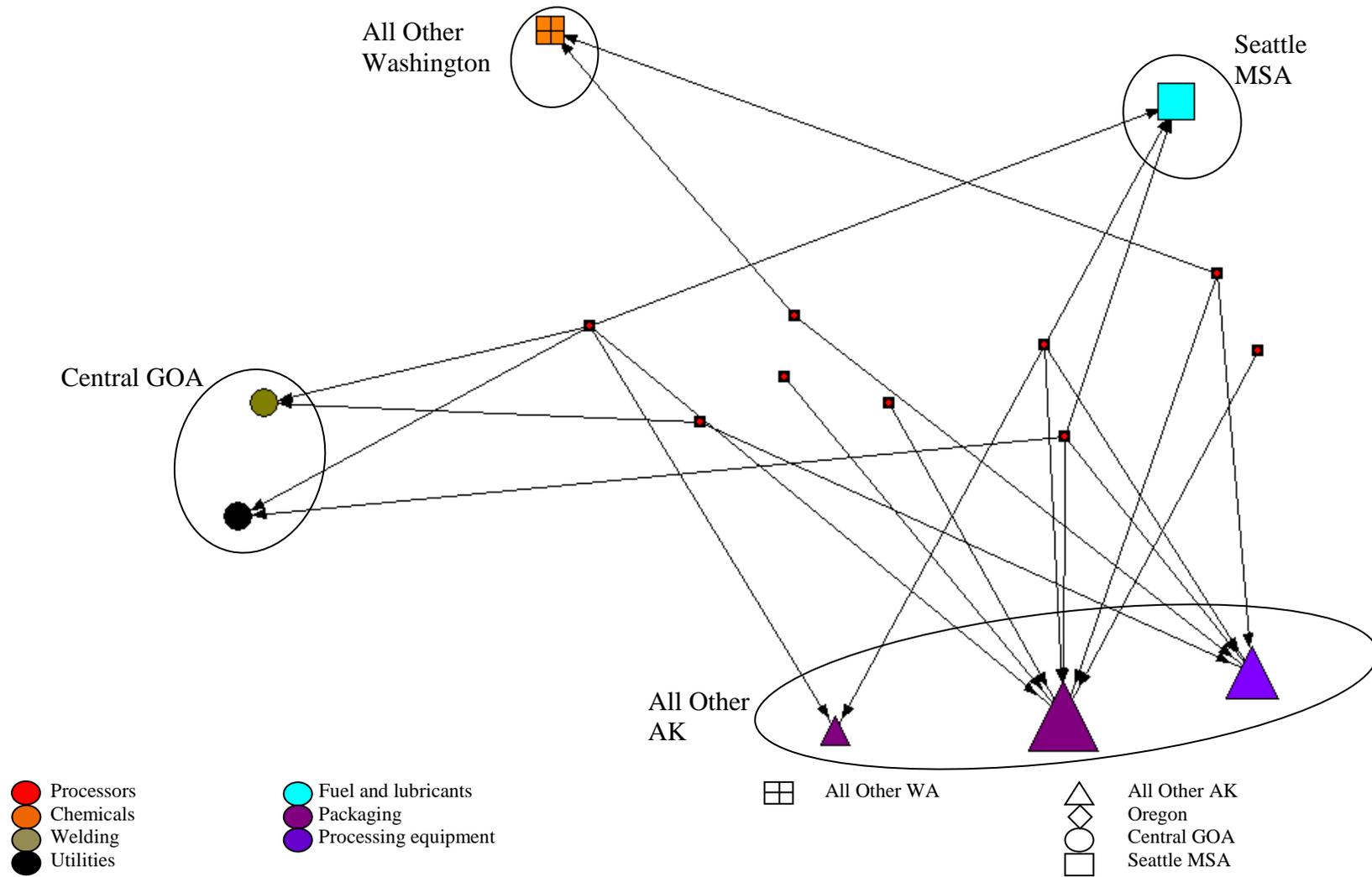


Figure 27A. – Responses to Question C2 for all respondents: Who do you depend on for services you utilize while working in the commercial fishing or processing industry? Pendants were removed, categories of support service businesses are circled.

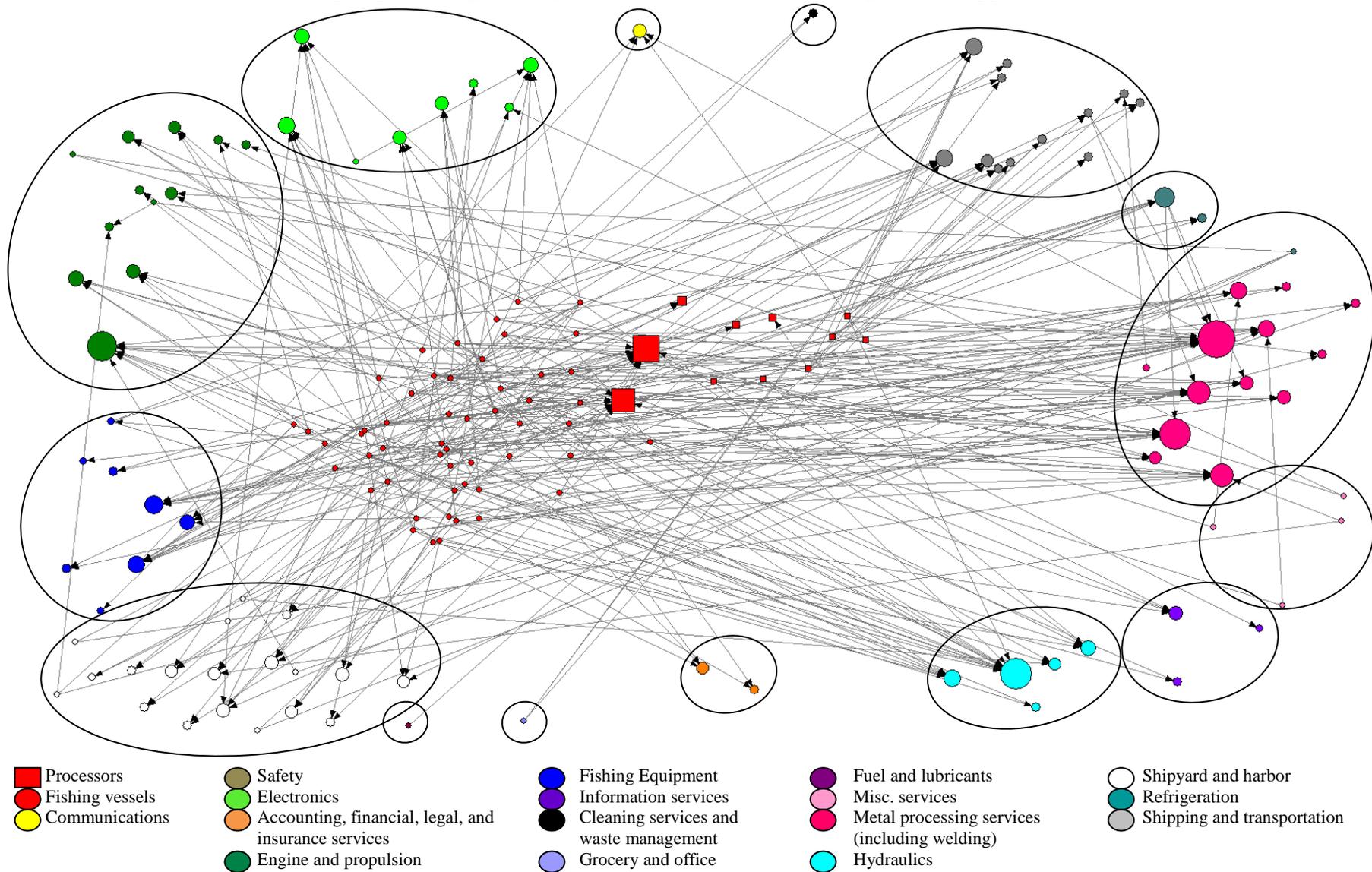


Figure 27B. – Responses to Question C2 broken out by sector: Who do you depend on for services you utilize while working in the commercial fishing or processing industry? Central GOA vessel respondents, pendants were removed, and geographic groupings are circled.

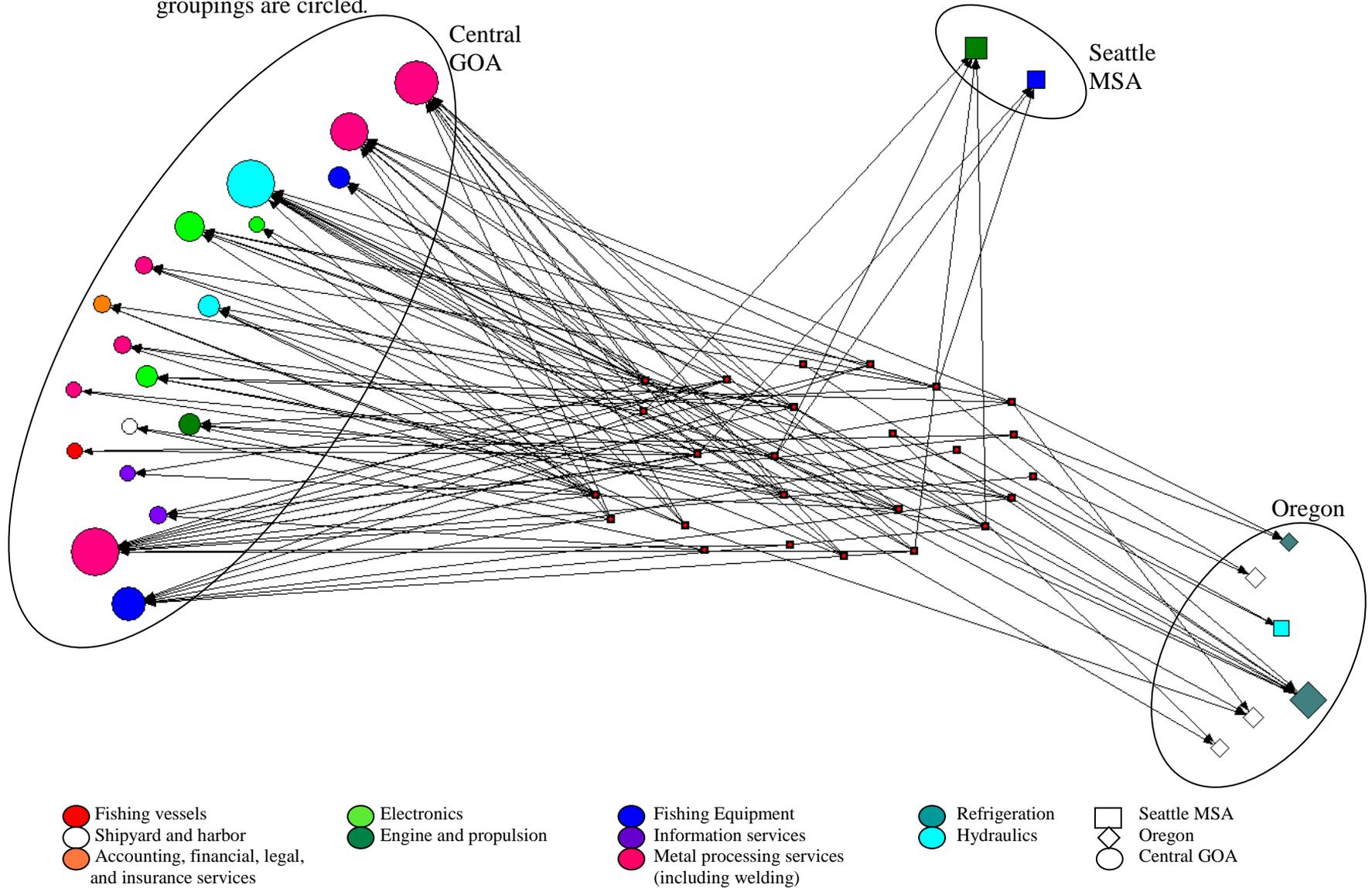


Figure 27C. – Responses to Question C2 broken out by sector: Who do you depend on for services you utilize while working in the commercial fishing or processing industry? Western GOA vessel respondents, pendants were removed and geographic groupings are circled.

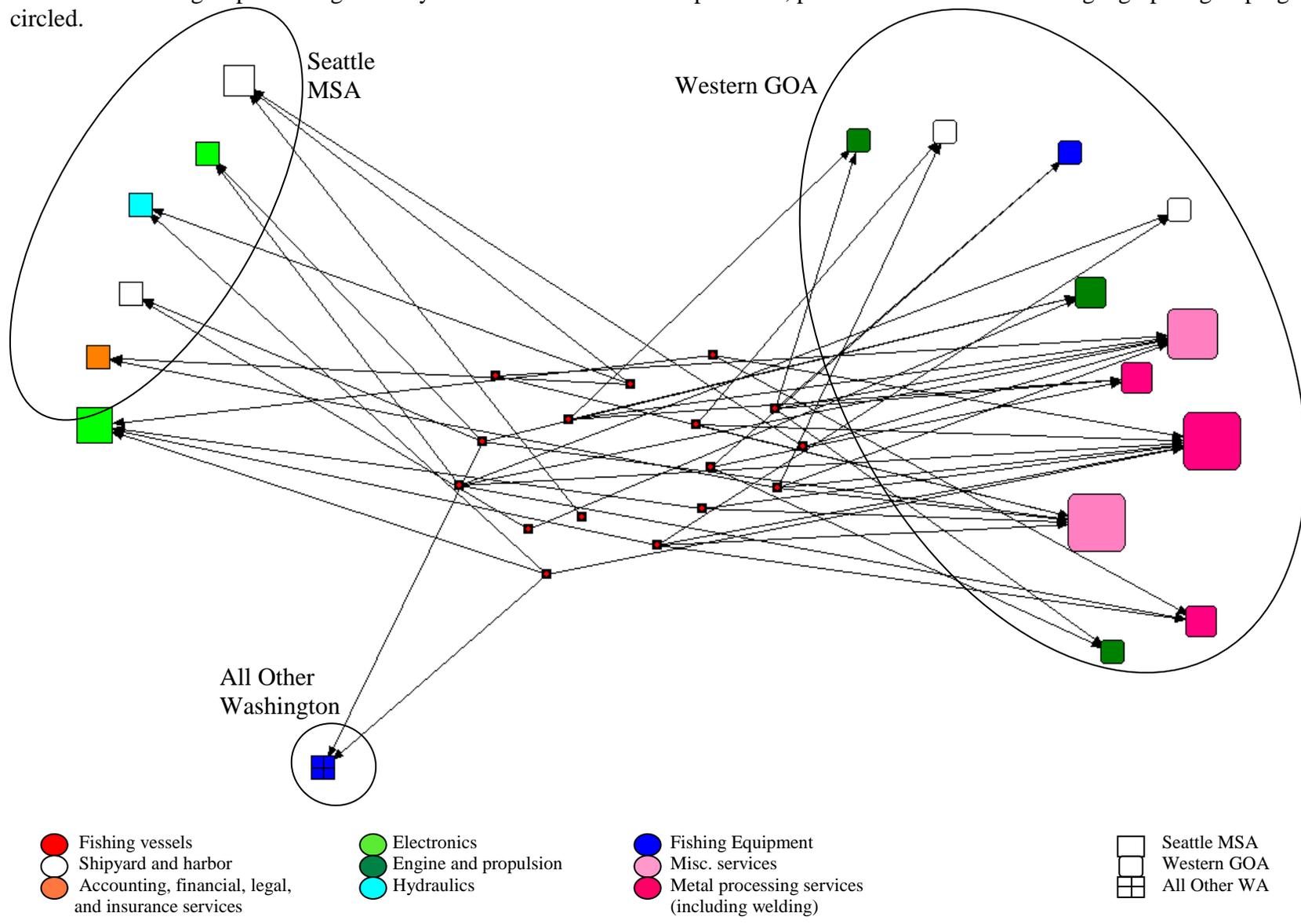


Figure 27D. – Responses to Question C2 broken out by sector: Who do you depend on for services you utilize while working in the commercial fishing or processing industry? West Yakutat vessel respondents, geographic groupings are circled.

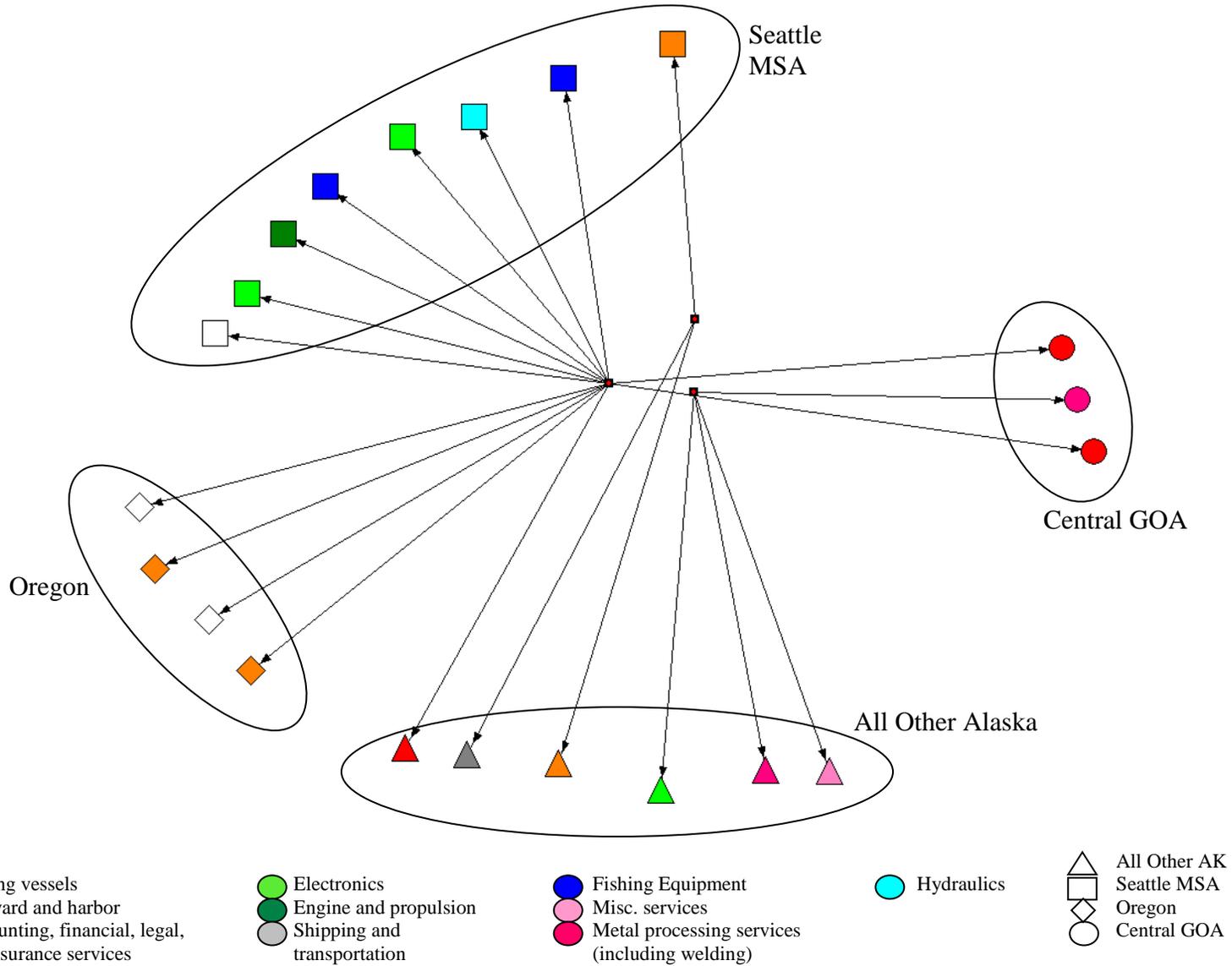


Figure 27E. – Oregon and Washington vessel respondents, geographic groupings are circled.

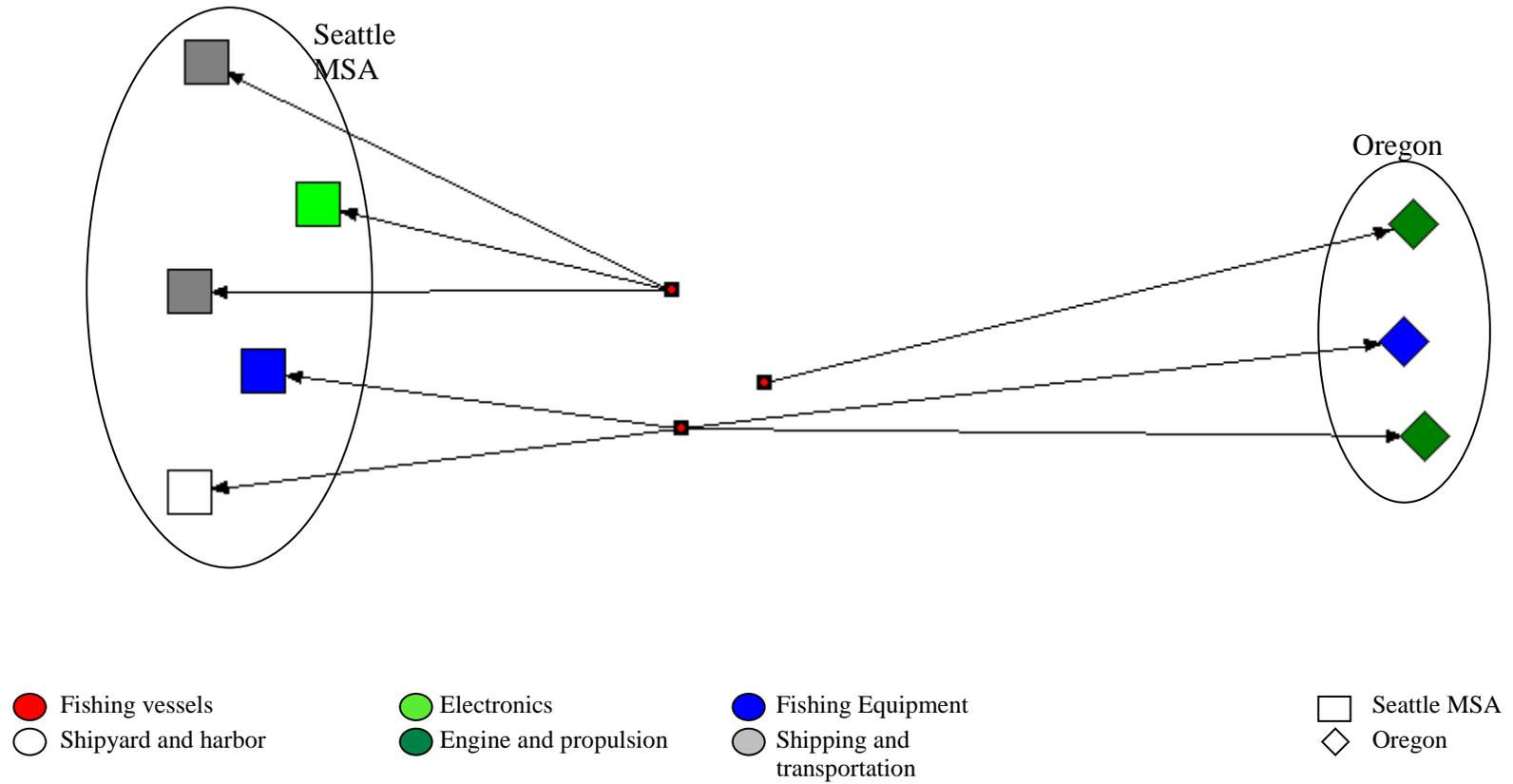


Figure 27F. – Processor respondents, pendants were removed and geographic groupings are circled.

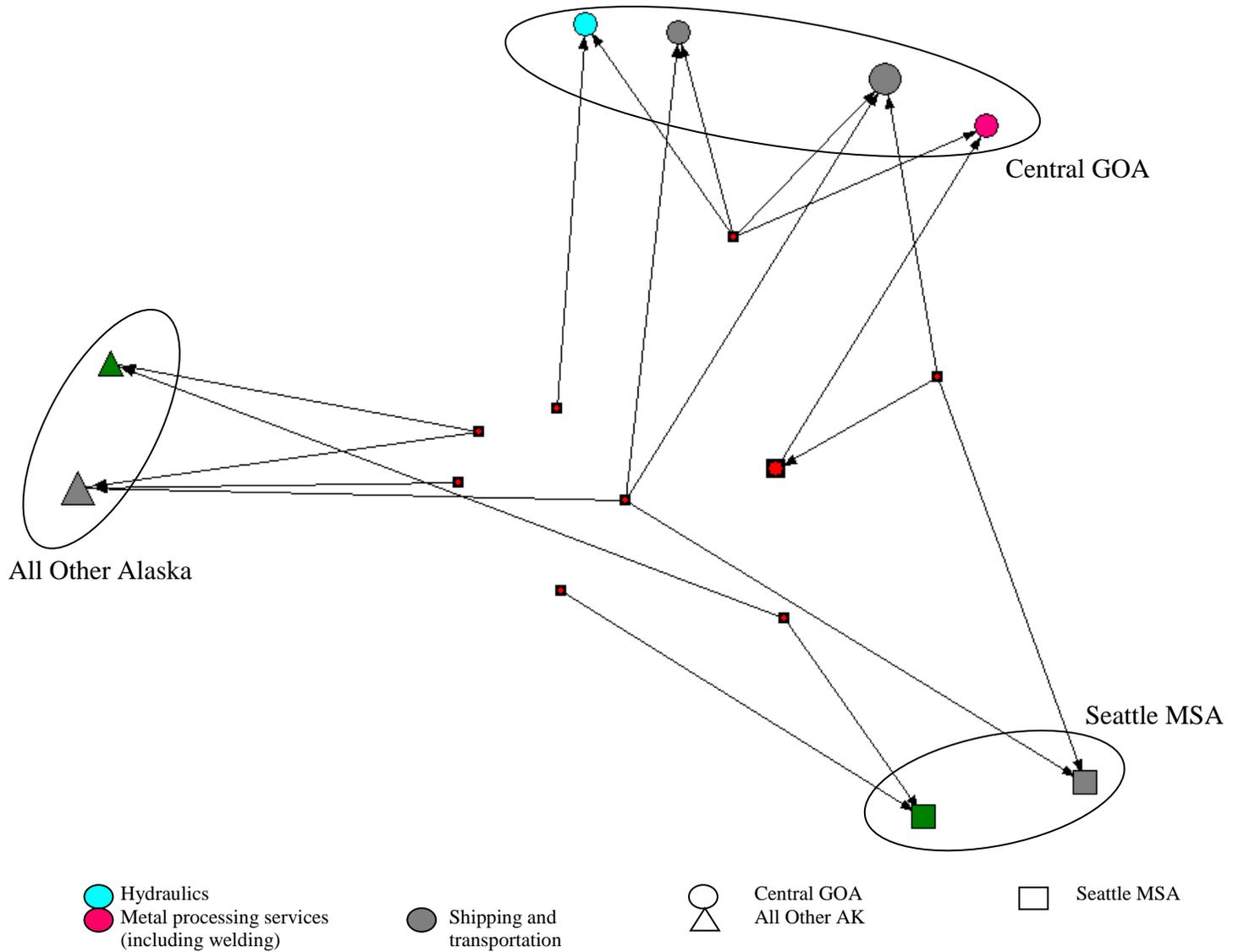


Figure 28. – Responses to Question C3 for all respondents: Who do you depend on for information about fisheries management?
 Pendants were removed, categories of support service businesses are circled.

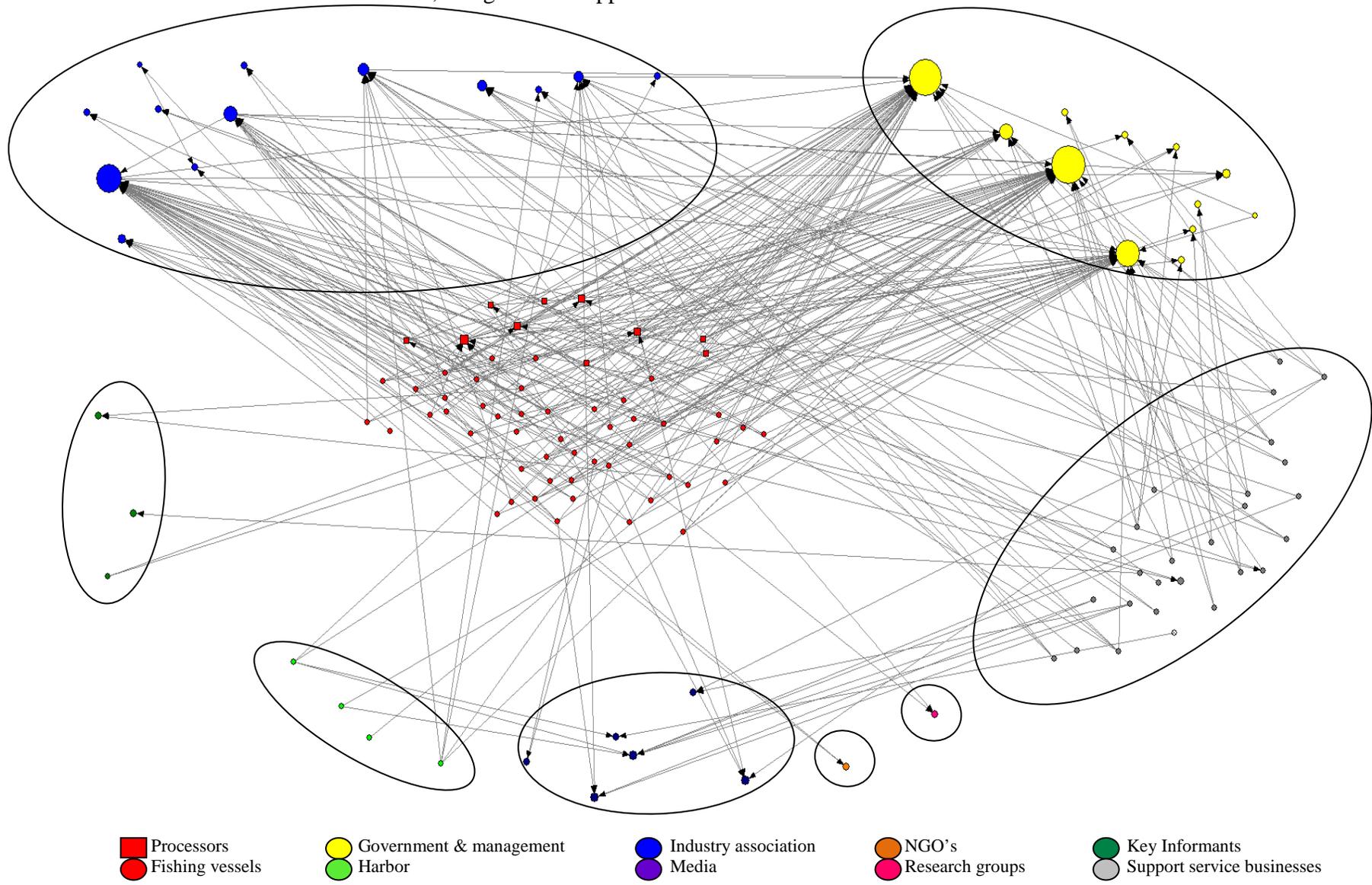


Figure 29. – Responses to Question C4 for all respondents: Who do you depend on for other everyday information to assist you in your work in the commercial fishing and/or processing industries? Pendants were removed, categories of support service businesses are circled.

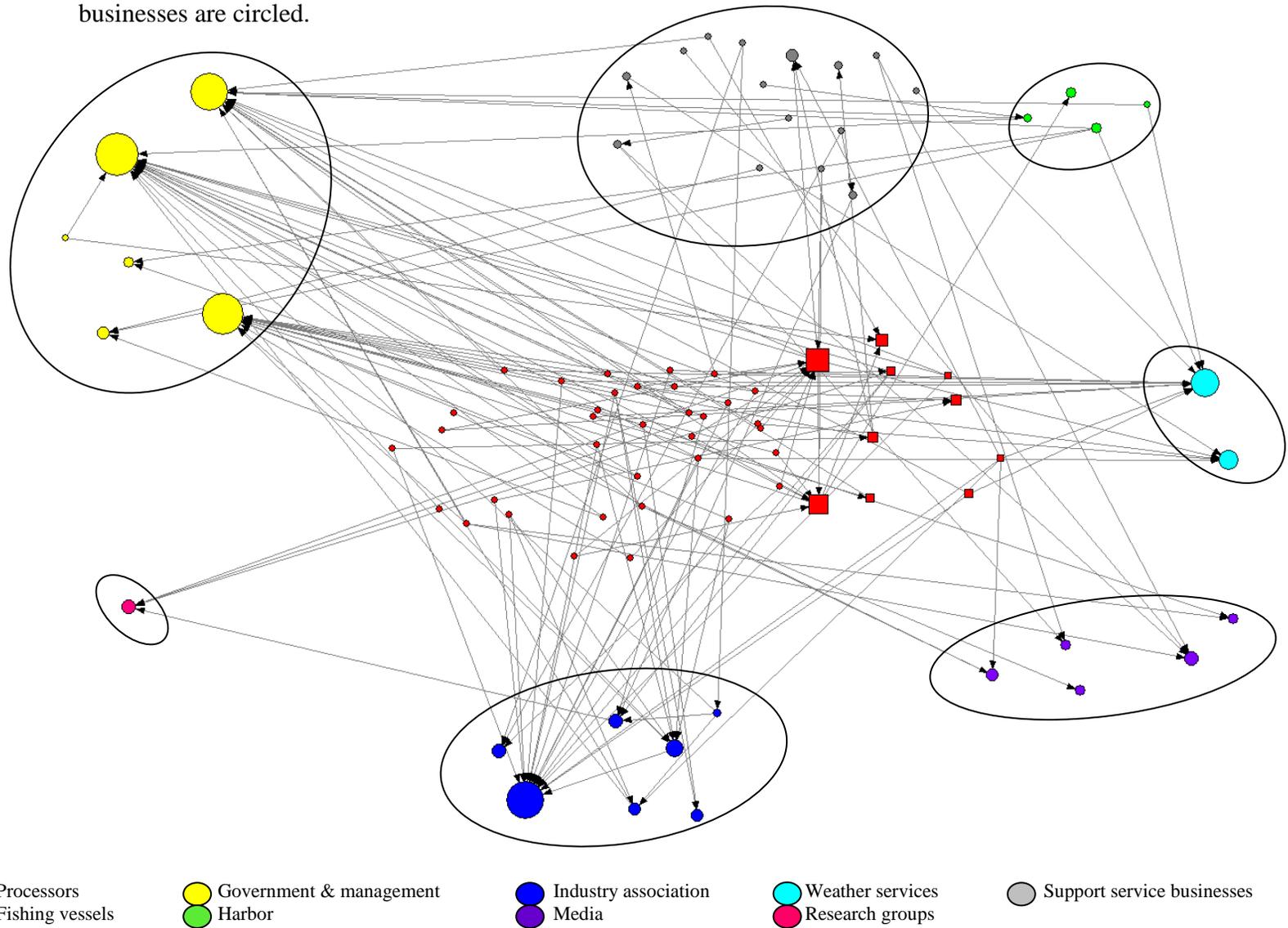


Figure 30. – Responses to Question C5 (A) for all respondents and (B) by sector: How do you get your information related to your work in the fishery?

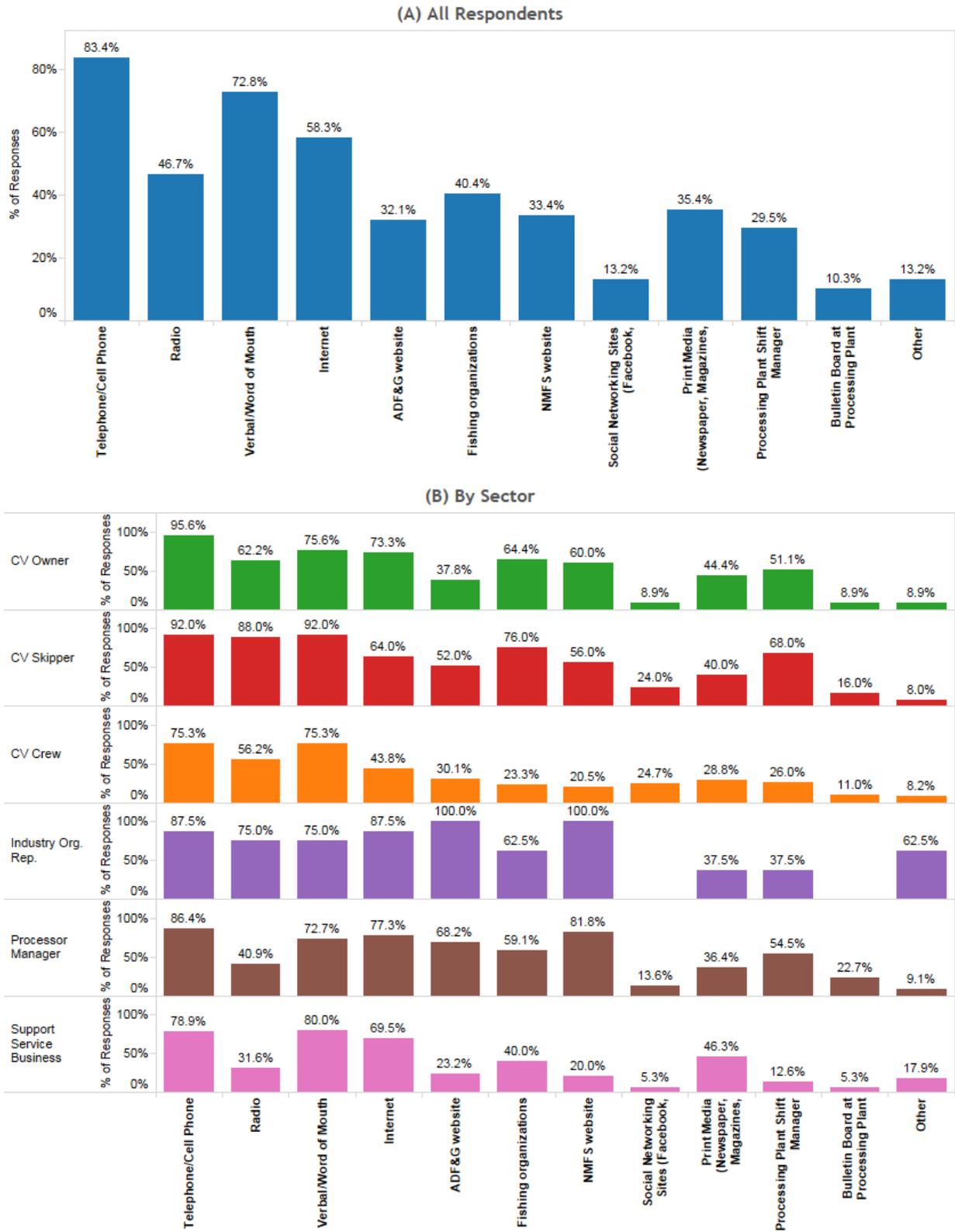


Figure 30C. – Responses to Question C5 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: How do you get your information related to your work in the fishery?

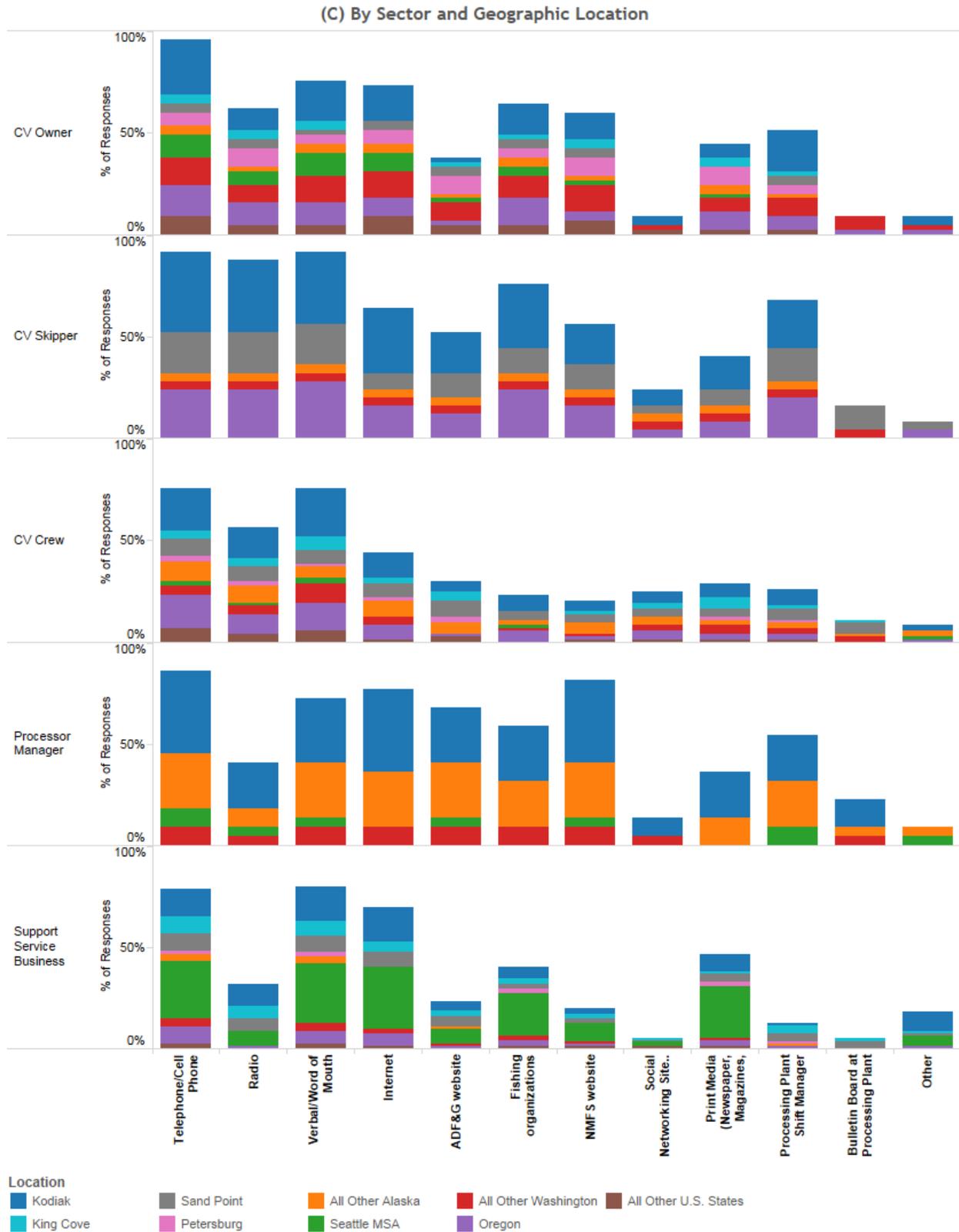


Figure 31. – Responses to Question D1 (A) for all respondents; (B) by sector; and (C) by sector and geographic location of the respondent: How do you participate in the North Pacific Fishery Management Council process?

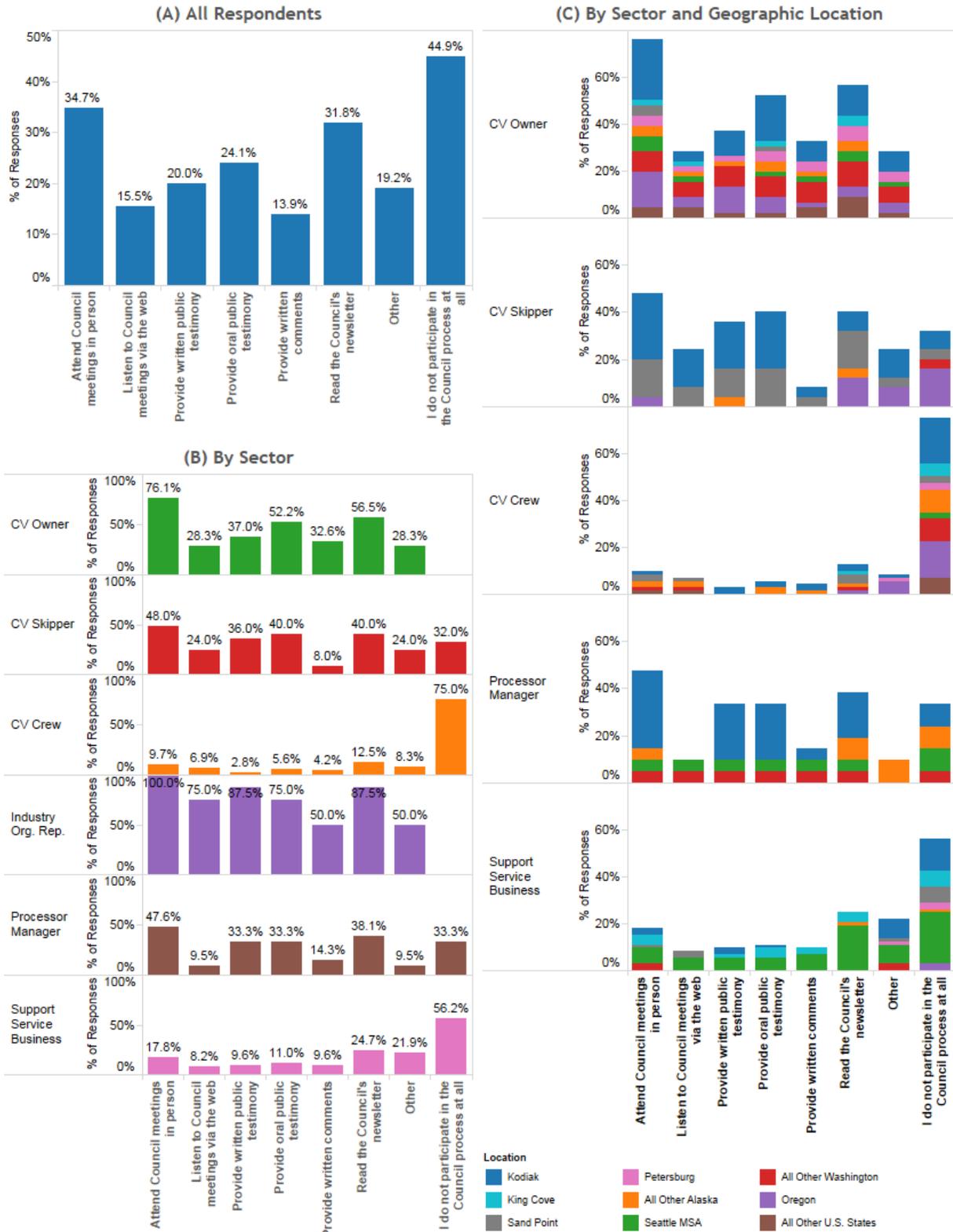


Figure 32. – Responses to Question D2 (A) for all respondents; (B) by sector; and (C) by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Please rate how well informed you are in the discussions about developing a bycatch management program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery.

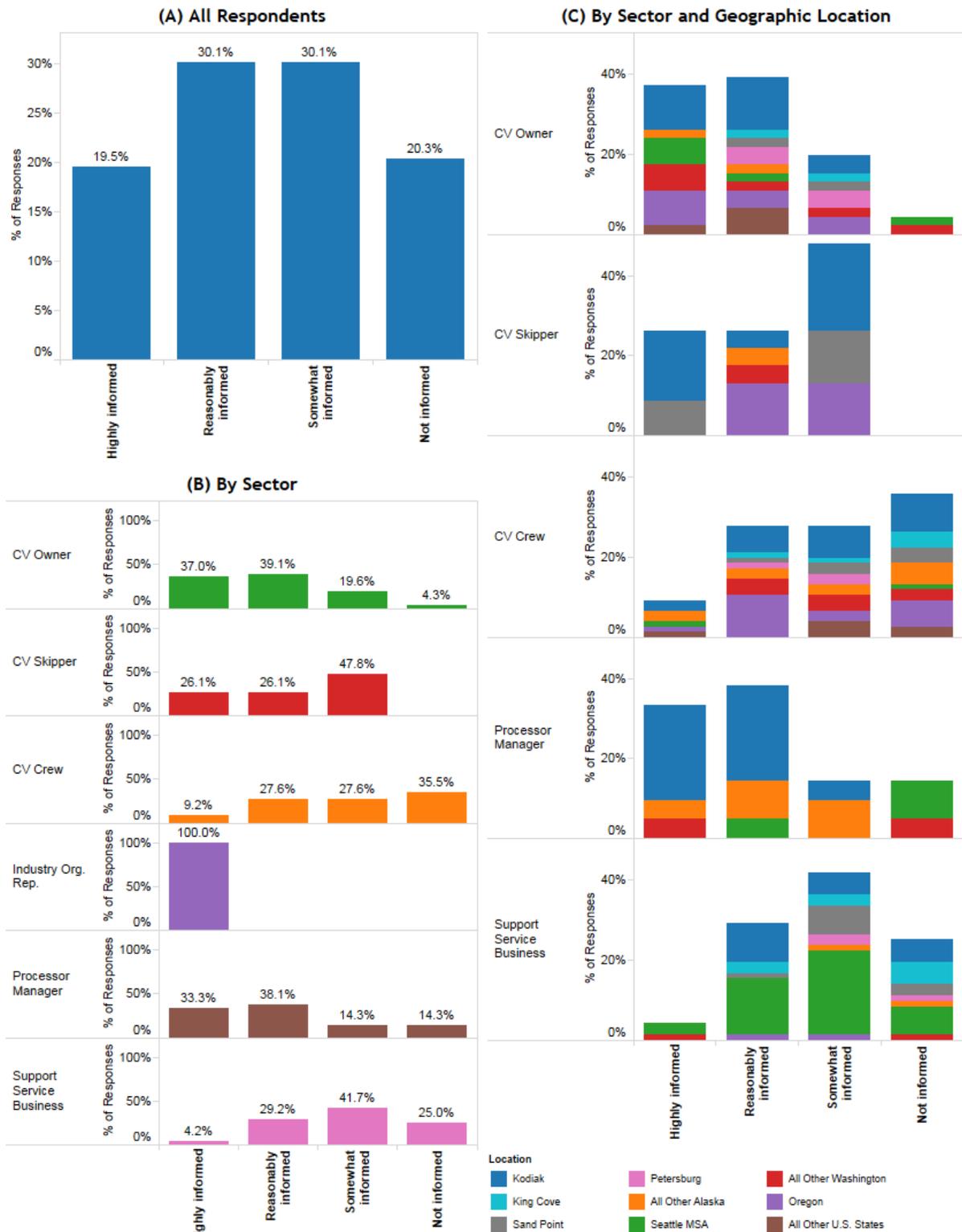


Figure 33. – Responses to Question D3 (A) for all respondents and (B) by sector: Please indicate your plans over the next 5 years for participation in the fishing industry sectors described below.

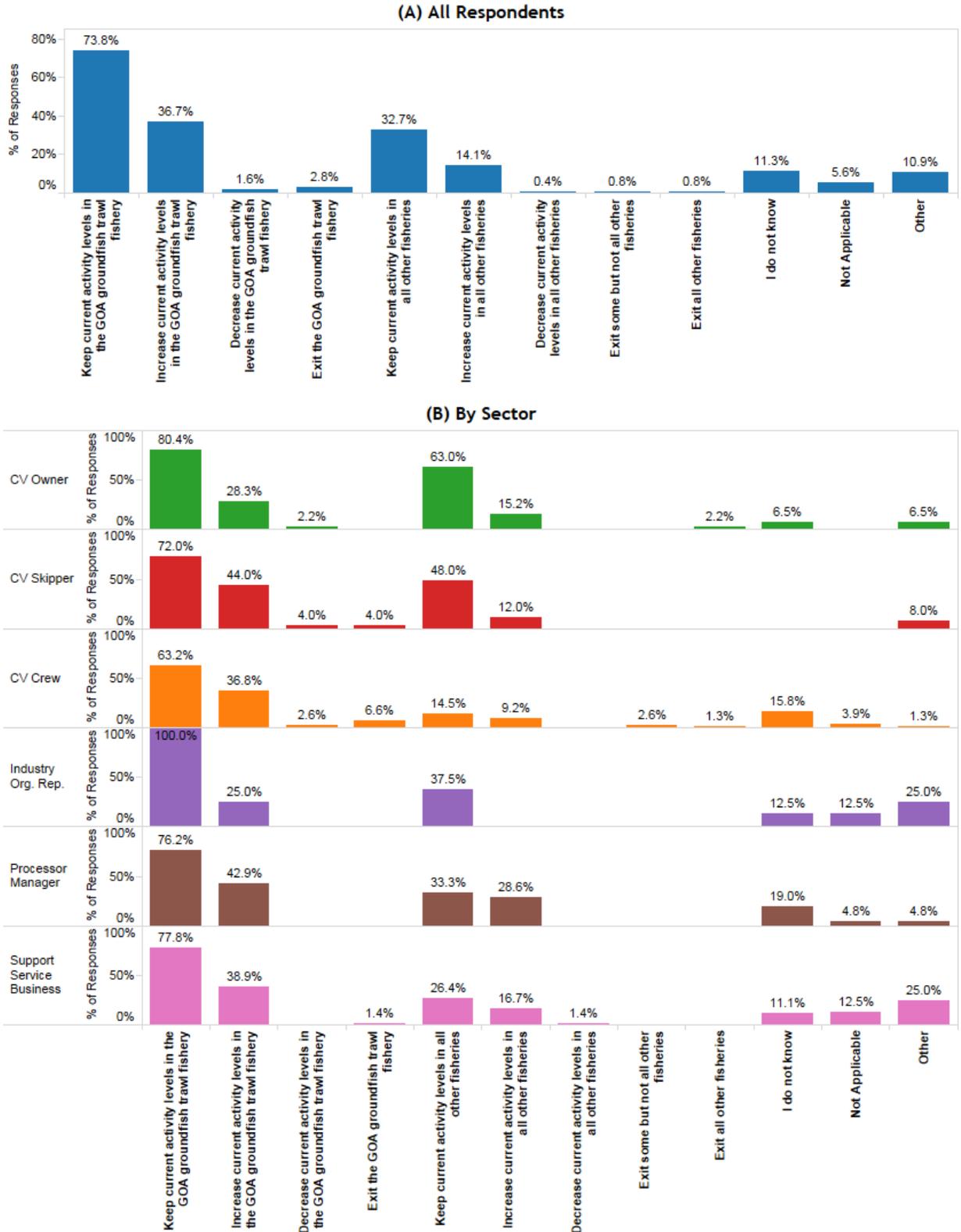


Figure 33C. – Responses to Question D3 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Please indicate your plans over the next 5 years for participation in the fishing industry sectors described below.

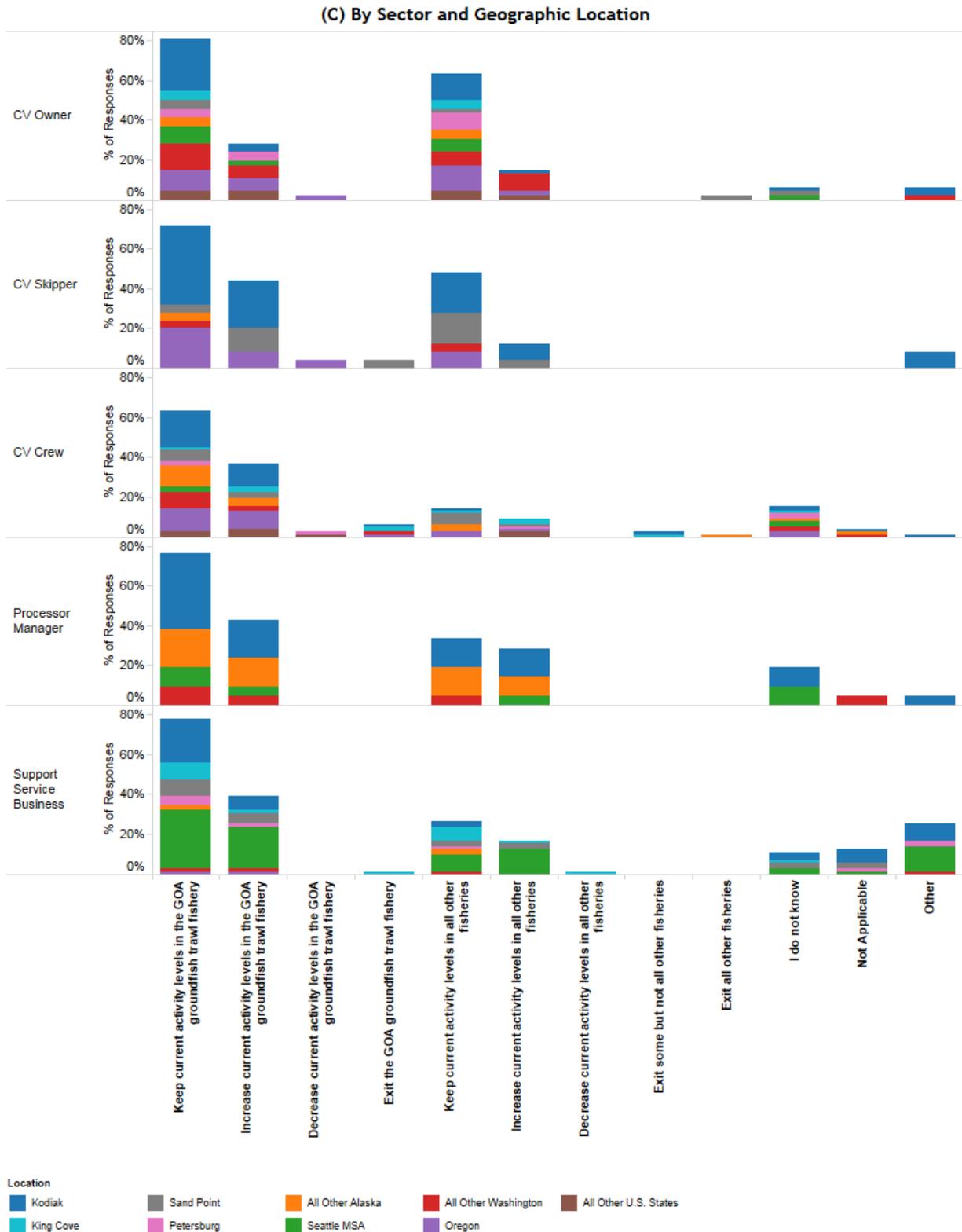


Figure 34. – Responses to Question D4 (A) for all respondents; (B) by sector; and (C) by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Do you support the development of a bycatch management program for the GOA Groundfish Trawl fishery that includes a catch share element where harvest (or bycatch) privileges are allocated to individuals, cooperatives, or communities?

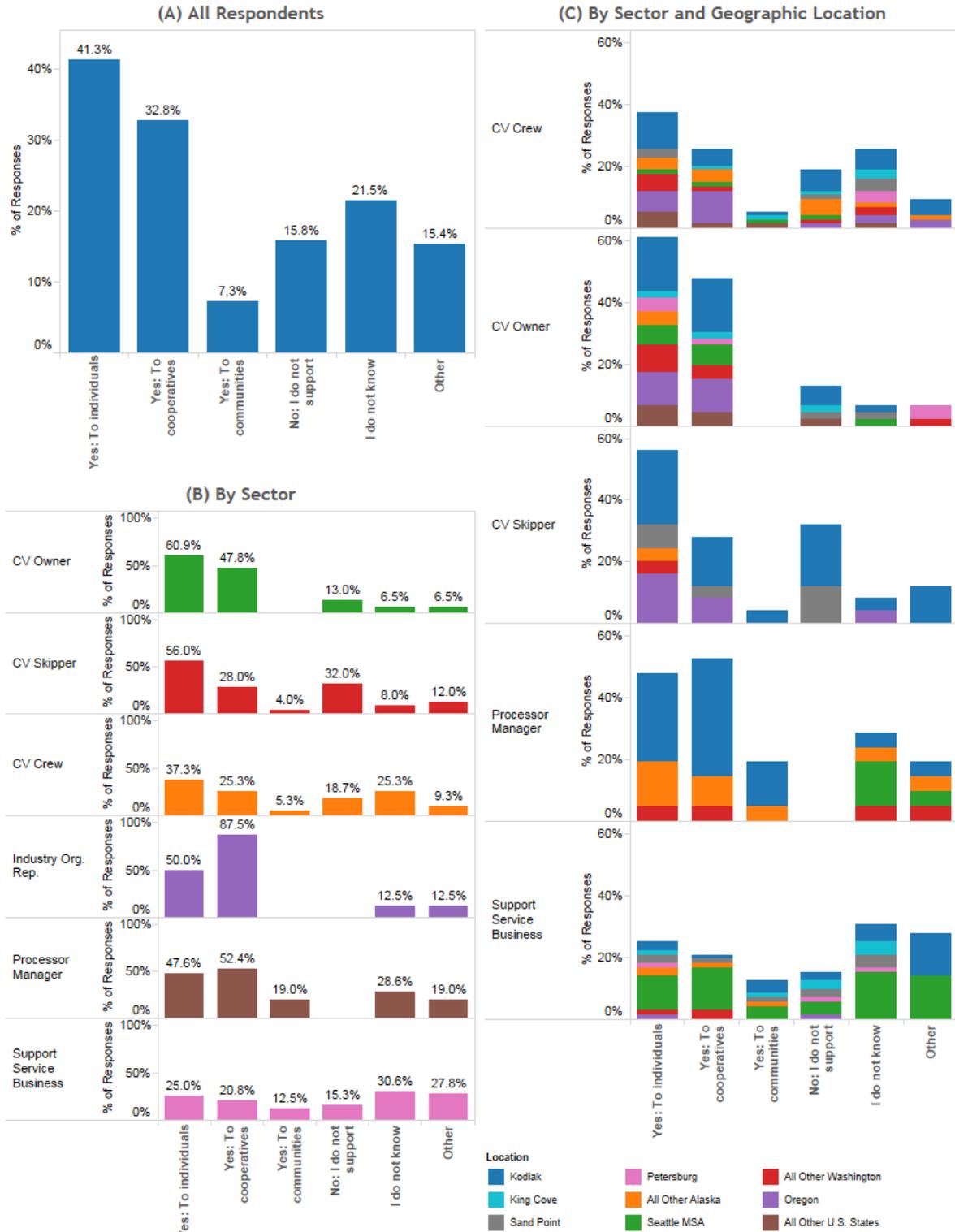


Figure 35A. – Responses to Question D5 for all respondents: Please select the reasons for your response in the previous question (D4).
 What do you think a bycatch management or catch share program would change in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery?

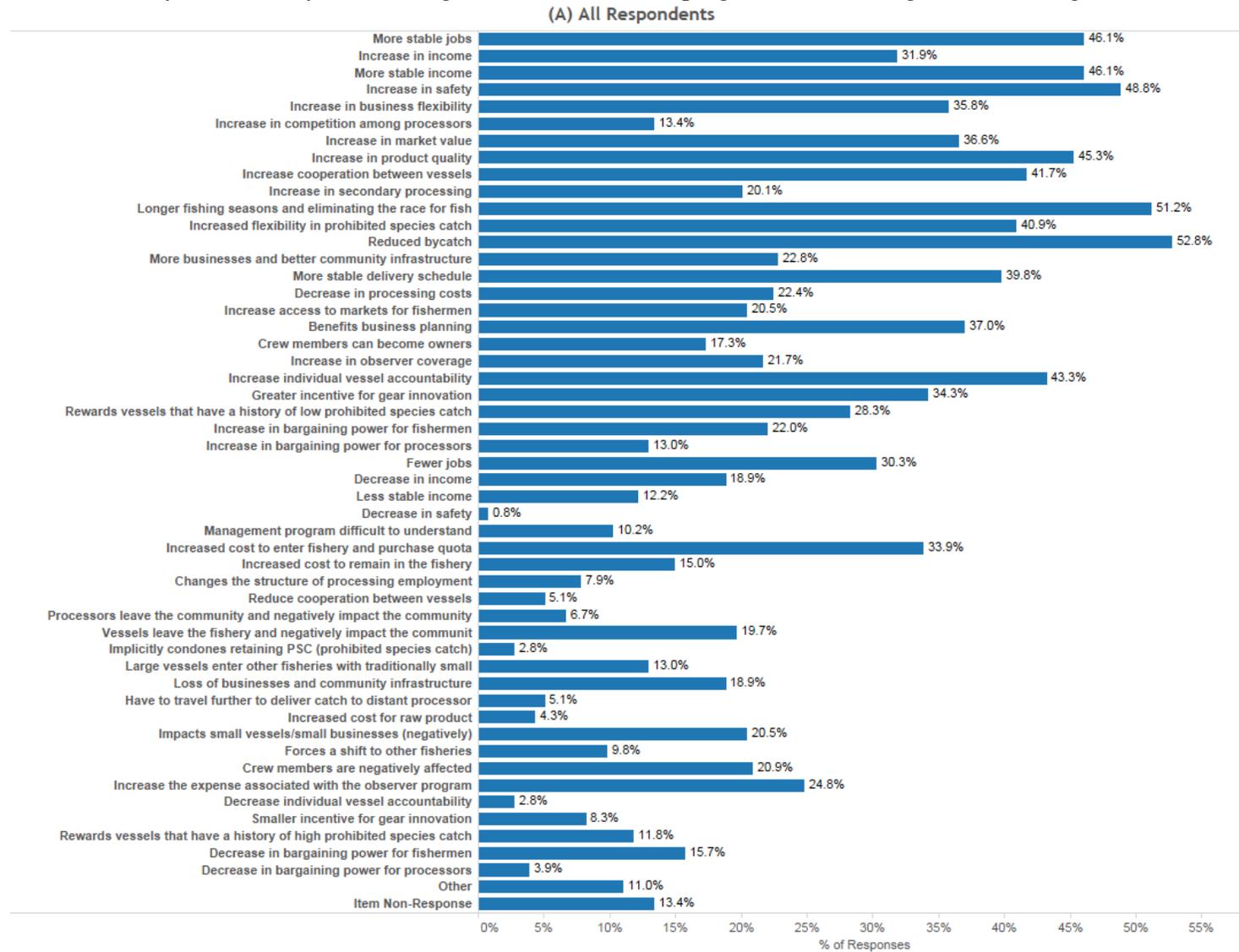


Figure 35B. – Responses to Question D5 broken out by sector: Please select the reasons for your response in the previous question (D4).
 What do you think a bycatch management or catch share program would change in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery?

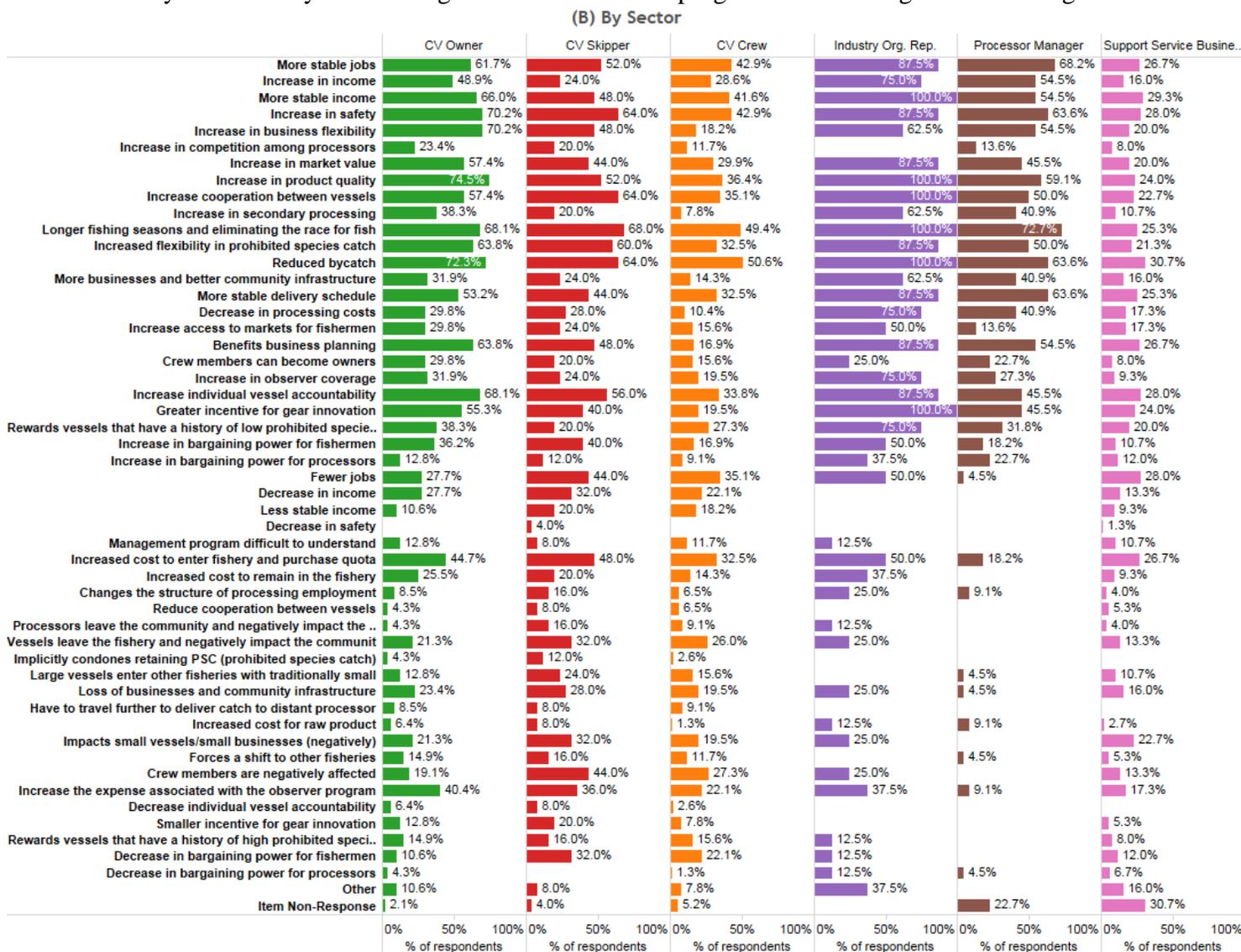


Figure 35C. – Responses to Question D5 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Please select the reasons for your response in the previous question (D4). What do you think a bycatch management or catch share program would change in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery?



Figure 36A. – Responses to Question D6 for all respondents: Please rate how much you favor or oppose with each of the following possible elements of a bycatch management or catch share program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery.

All Respondents - Possible program elements

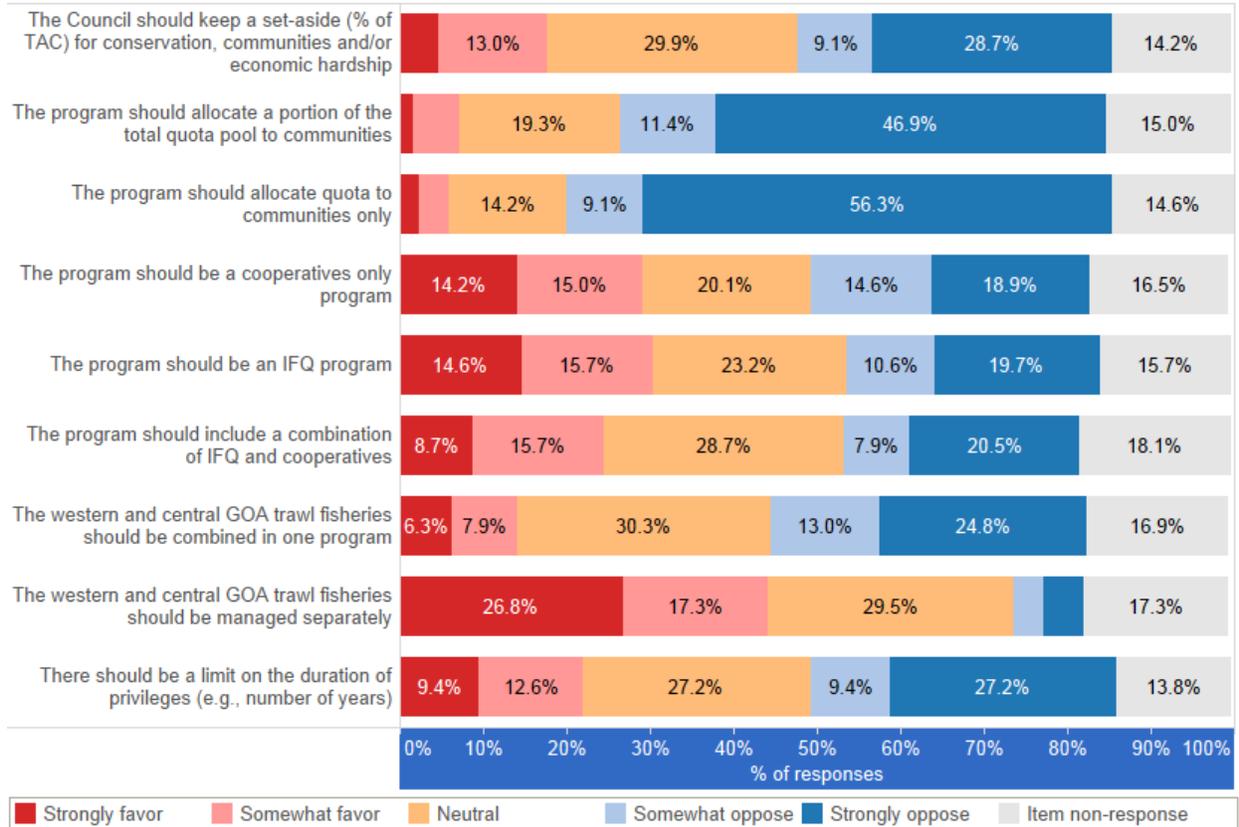


Figure 36A. – Cont'd.

All Respondents - The program should...

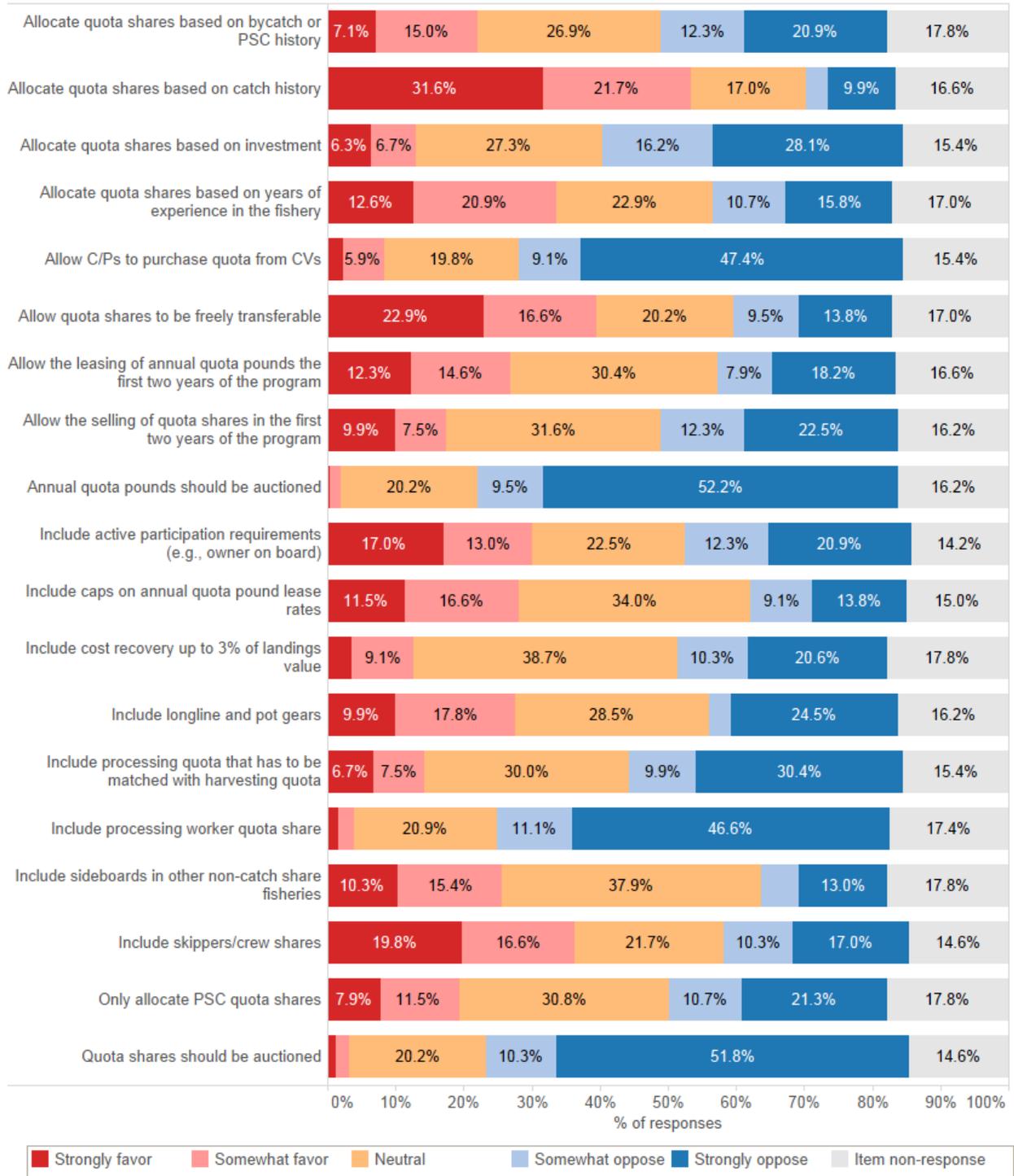


Figure 36B. – Responses to Question D6 for CV owners: Please rate how much you favor or oppose with each of the following possible elements of a bycatch management or catch share program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery.

Possible program elements

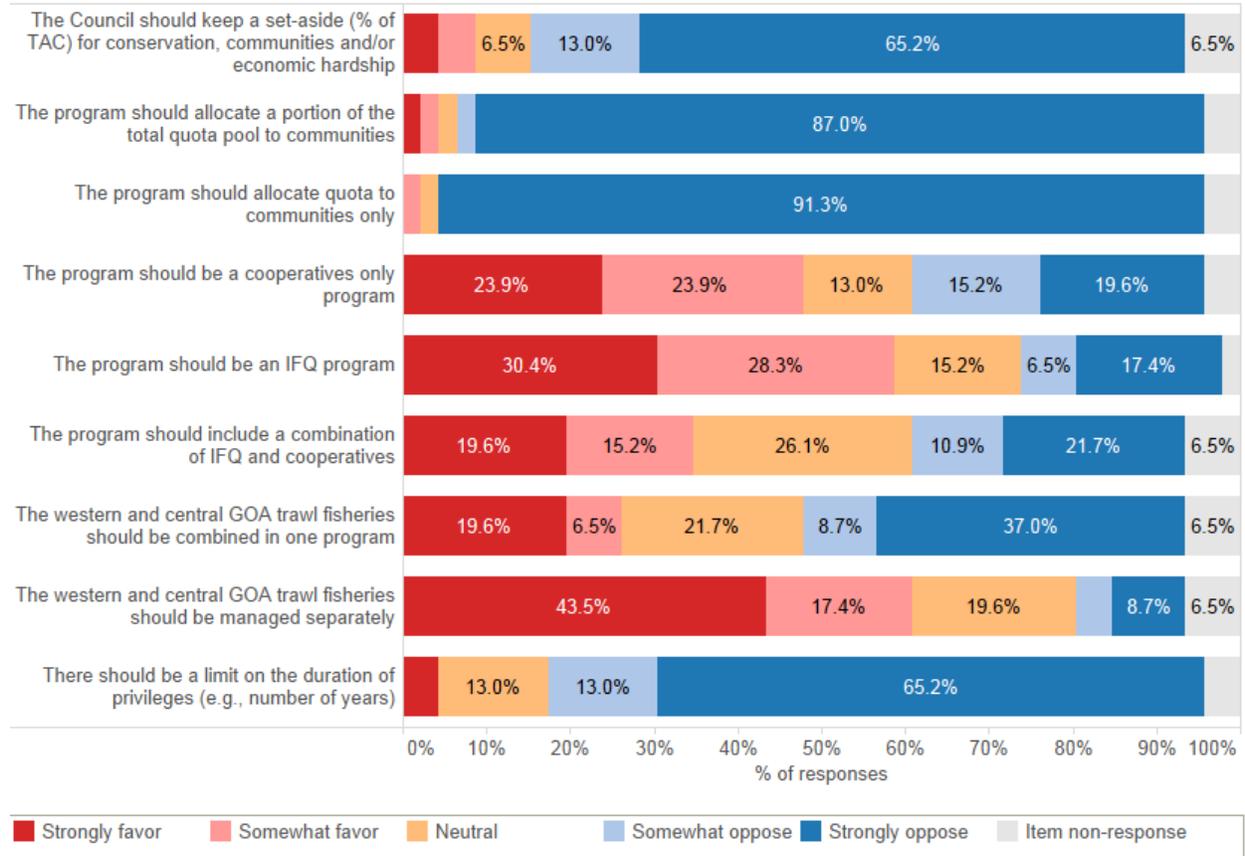


Figure 36B. – Cont'd.

Catcher Vessel Owners - The program should...

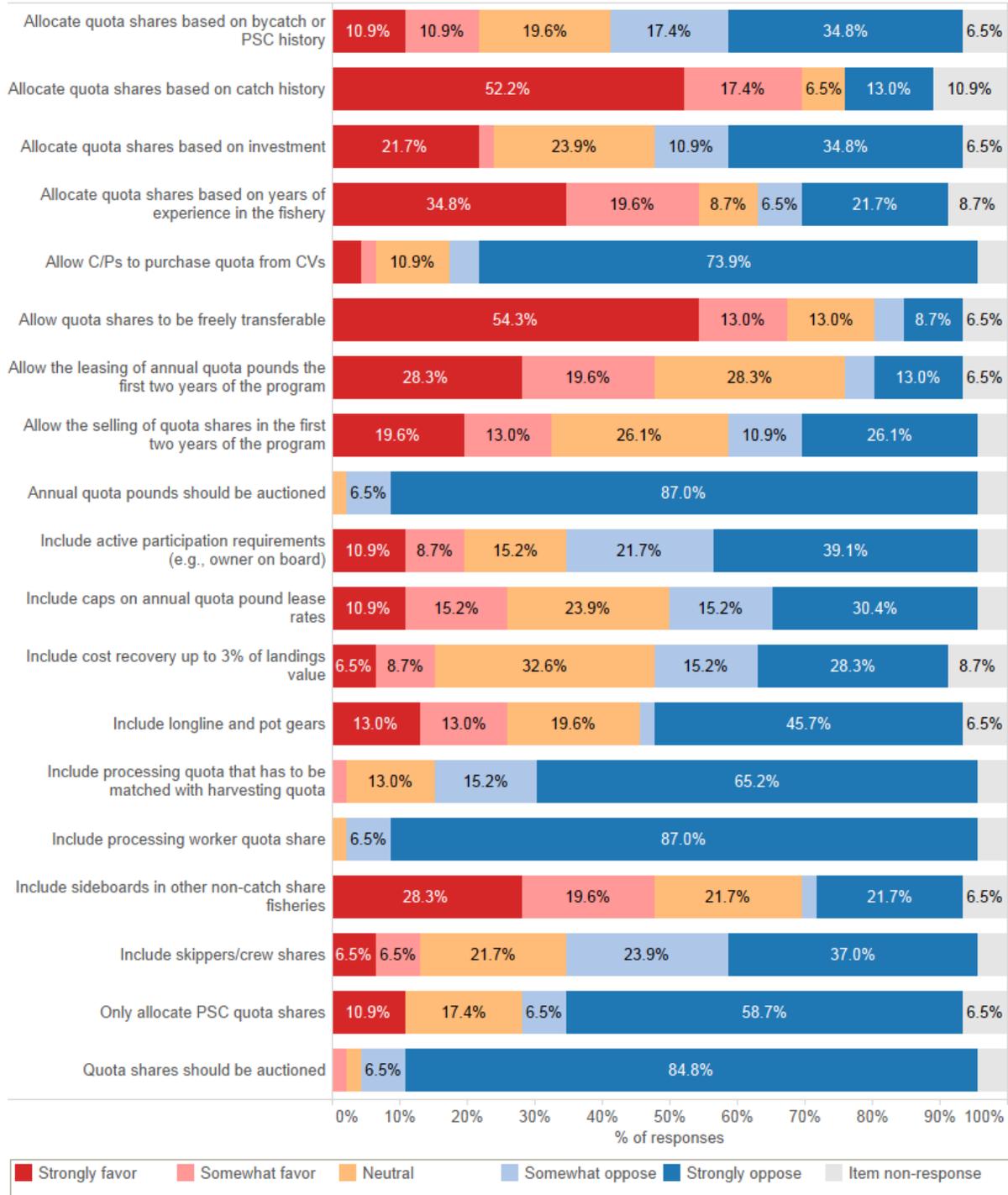


Figure 36C. – Responses to Question D6 for CV skippers and crew: Please rate how much you favor or oppose with each of the following possible elements of a bycatch management or catch share program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery.

Possible program elements

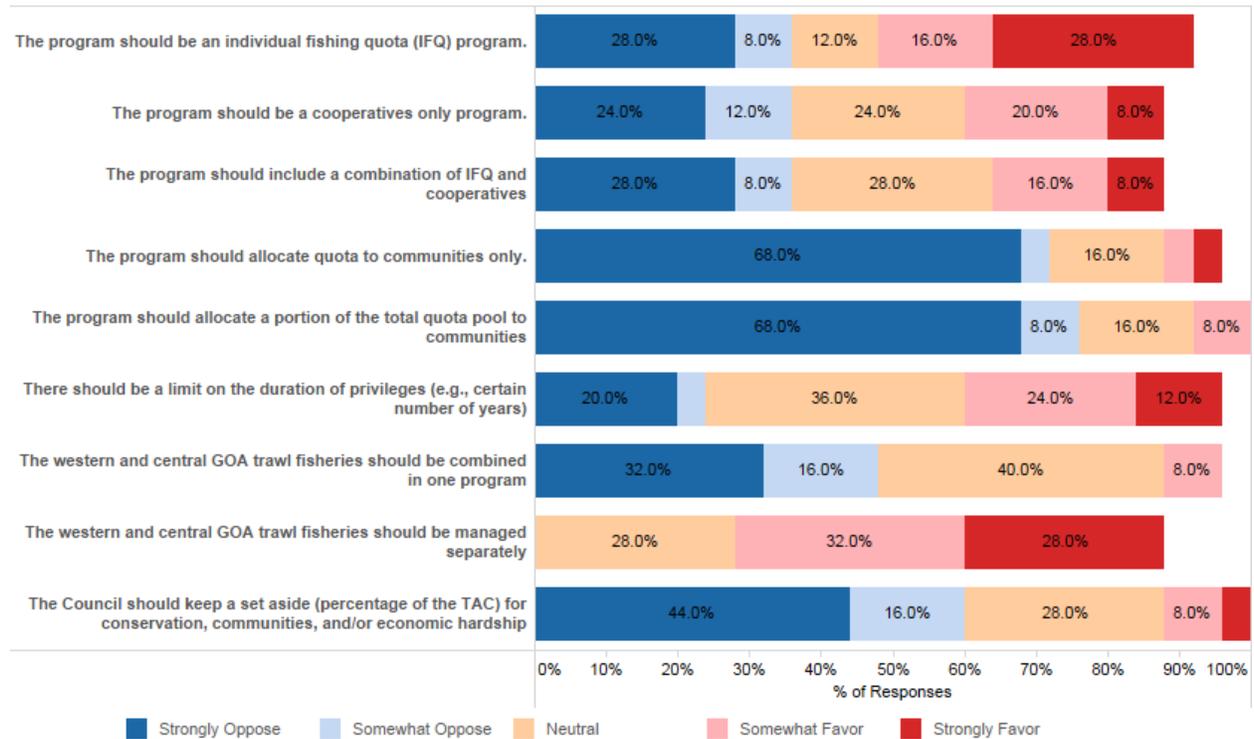


Figure 36C. – Cont'd.

CV Skippers

The program should...

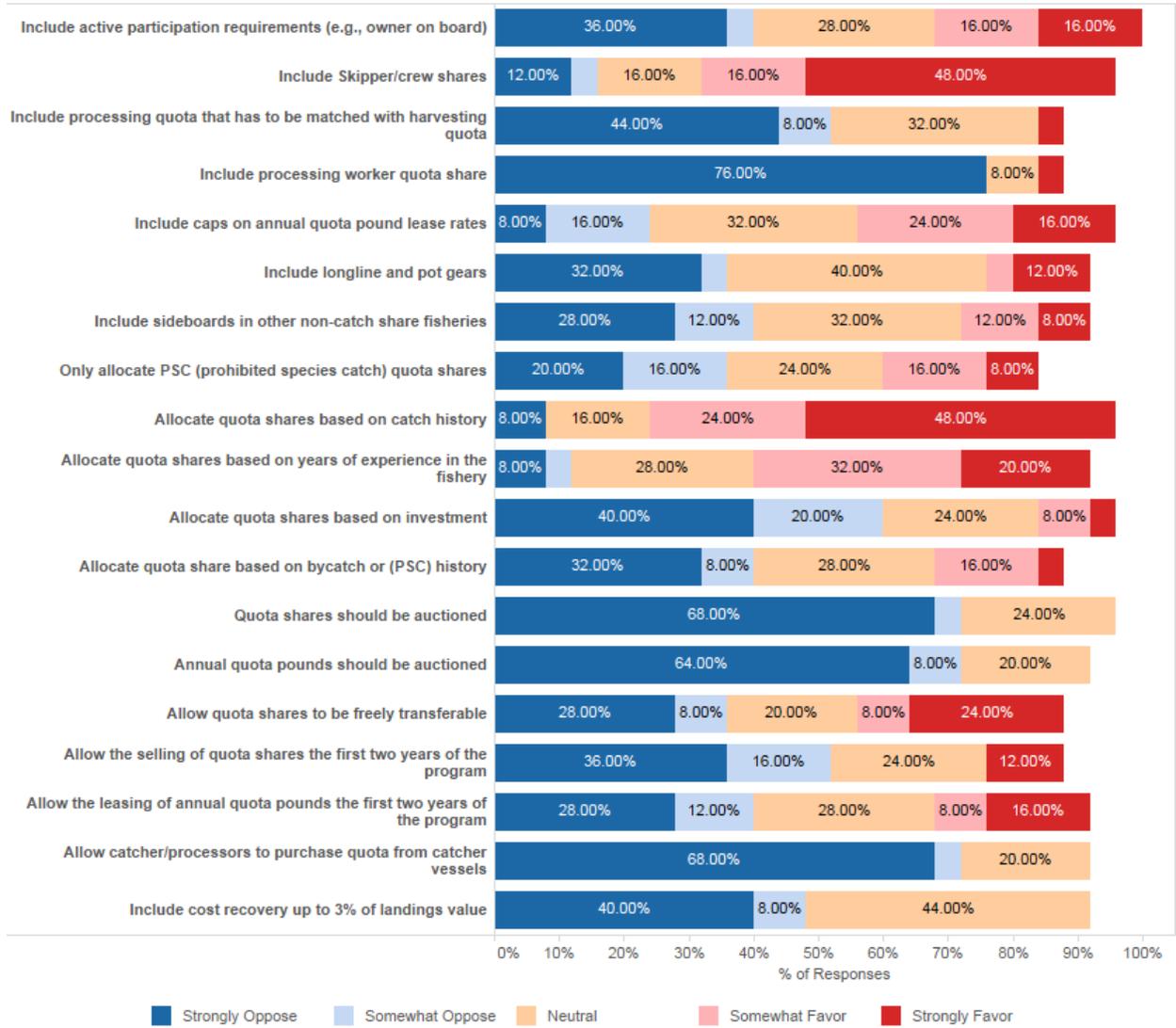


Figure 36D. – Responses to Question D6 for processor managers: Please rate how much you favor or oppose with each of the following possible elements of a bycatch management or catch share program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery.

Processor managers

Possible program elements

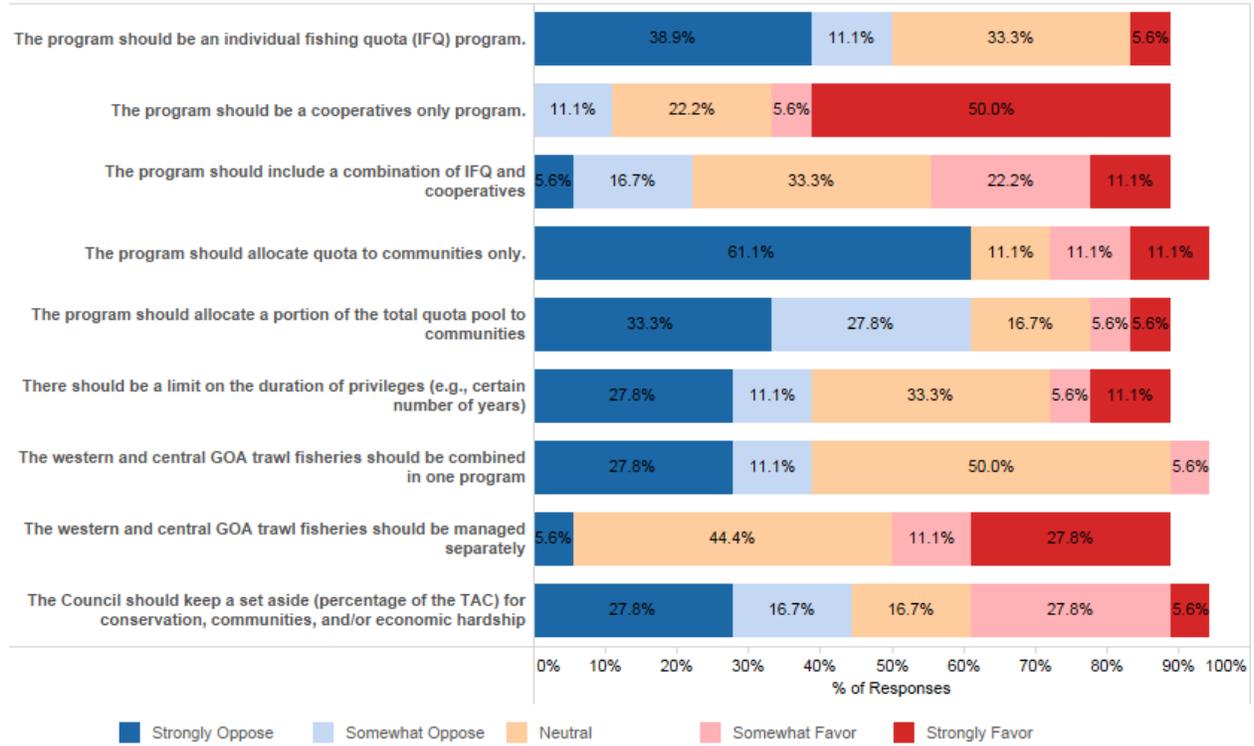


Figure 36D. – Cont'd.

Processor managers

The program should...

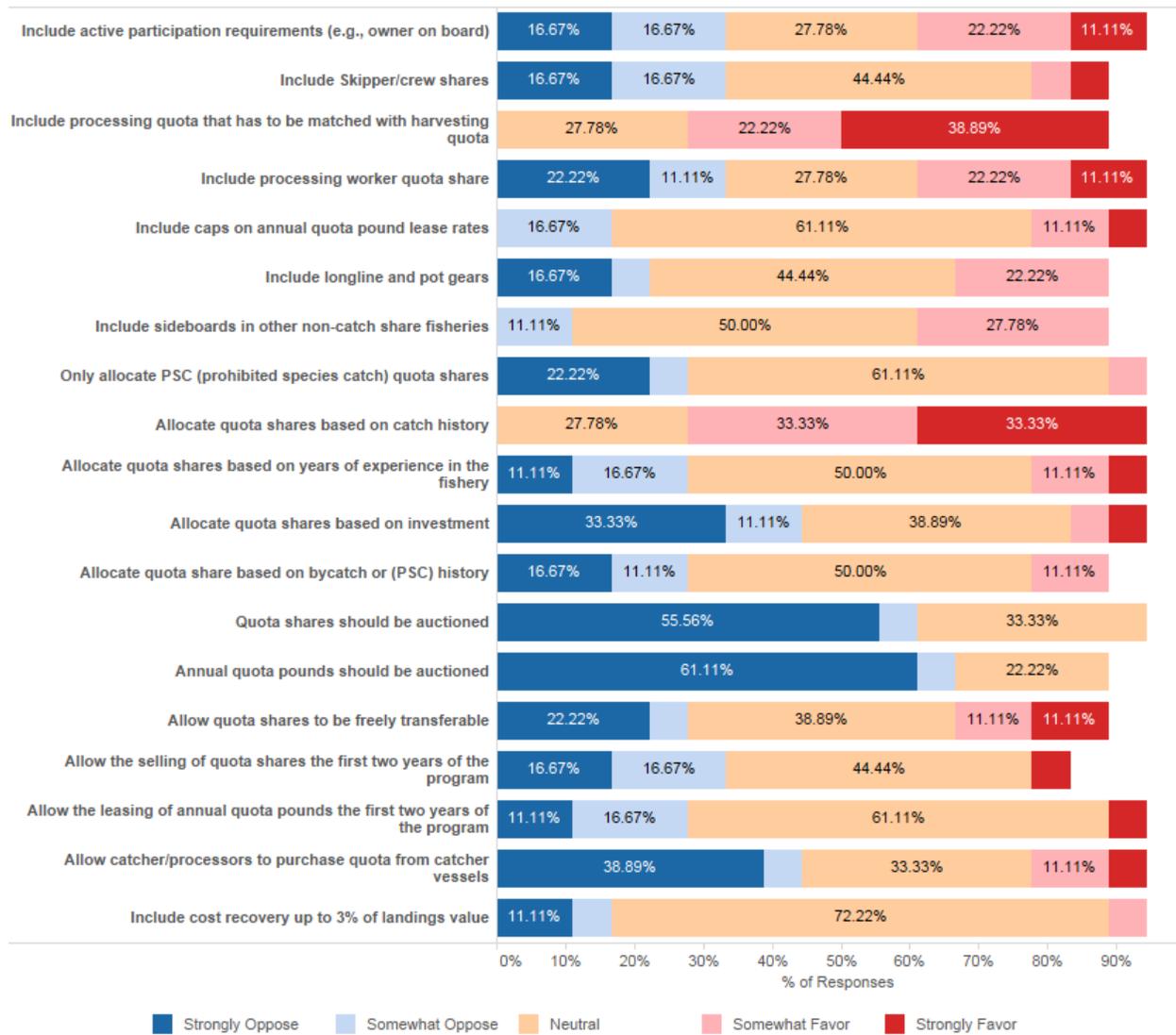


Figure 36E. – Responses to Question D6 for support service businesses: Please rate how much you favor or oppose with each of the following possible elements of a bycatch management or catch share program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery.

Support service business

Possible program elements

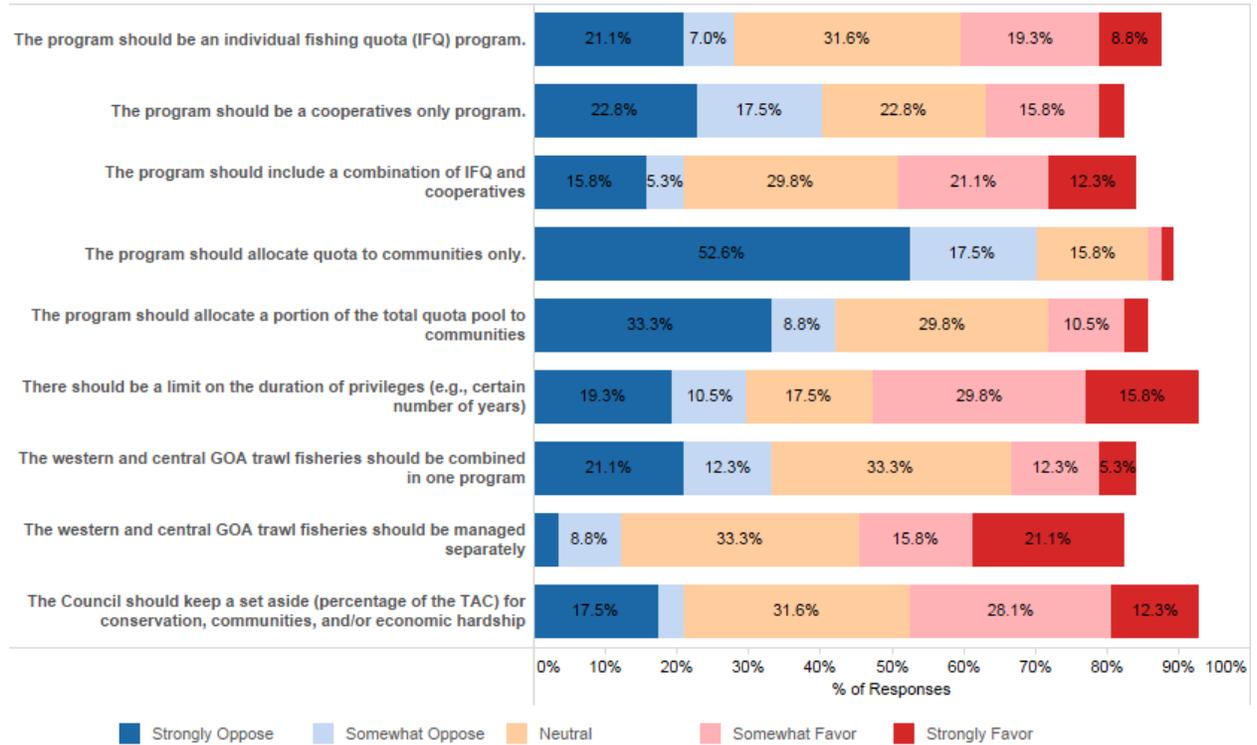


Figure 36E. – Cont'd

Support service business

The program should...

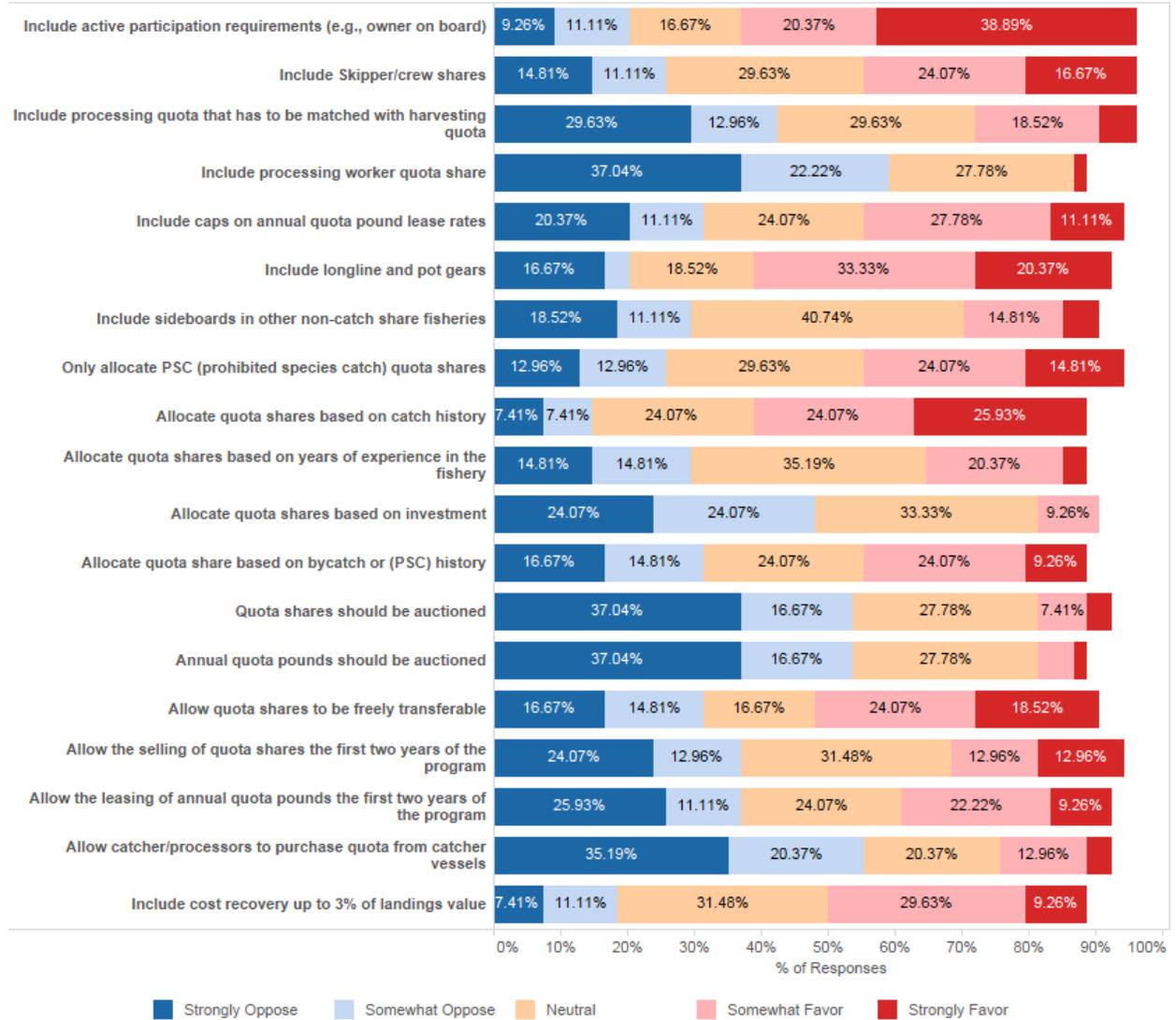


Figure 36F. – Responses to Question D6 for industry organization representatives: Please rate how much you favor or oppose with each of the following possible elements of a bycatch management or catch share program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery.

Industry Organization Representative

Possible program elements

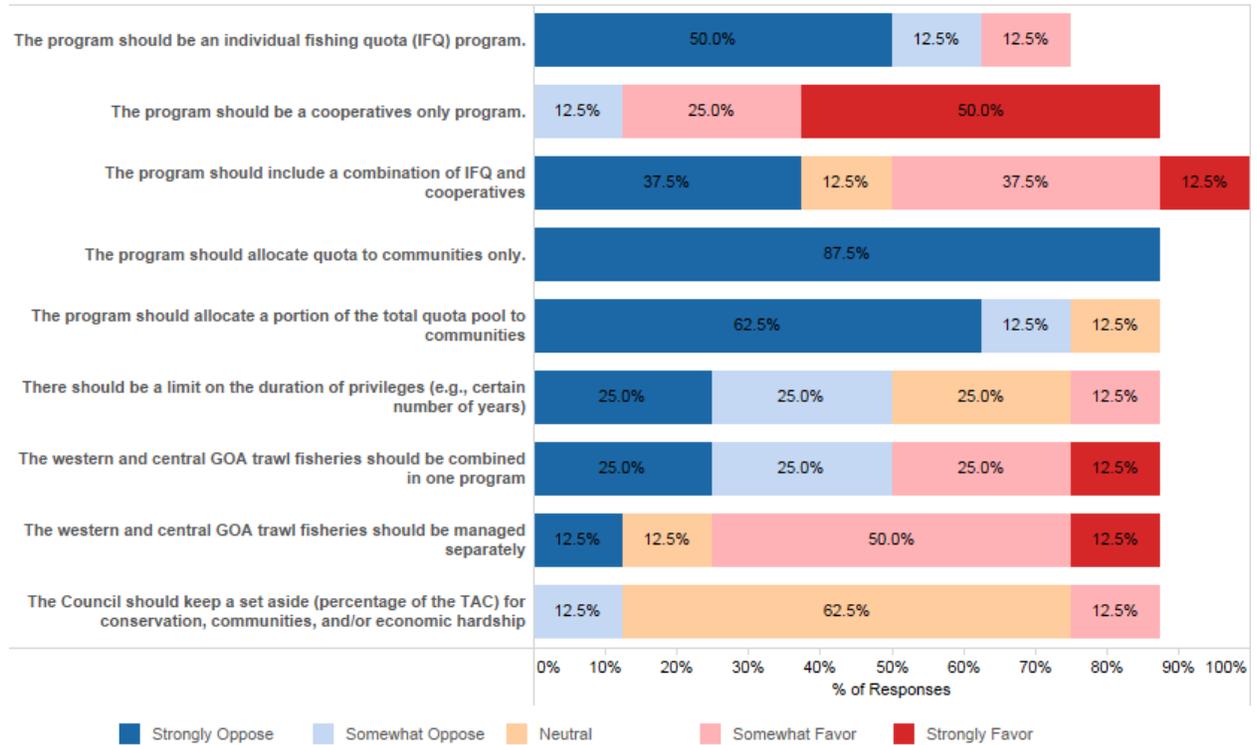


Figure 36F. – Cont'd.

Industry Organization Representative

The program should...

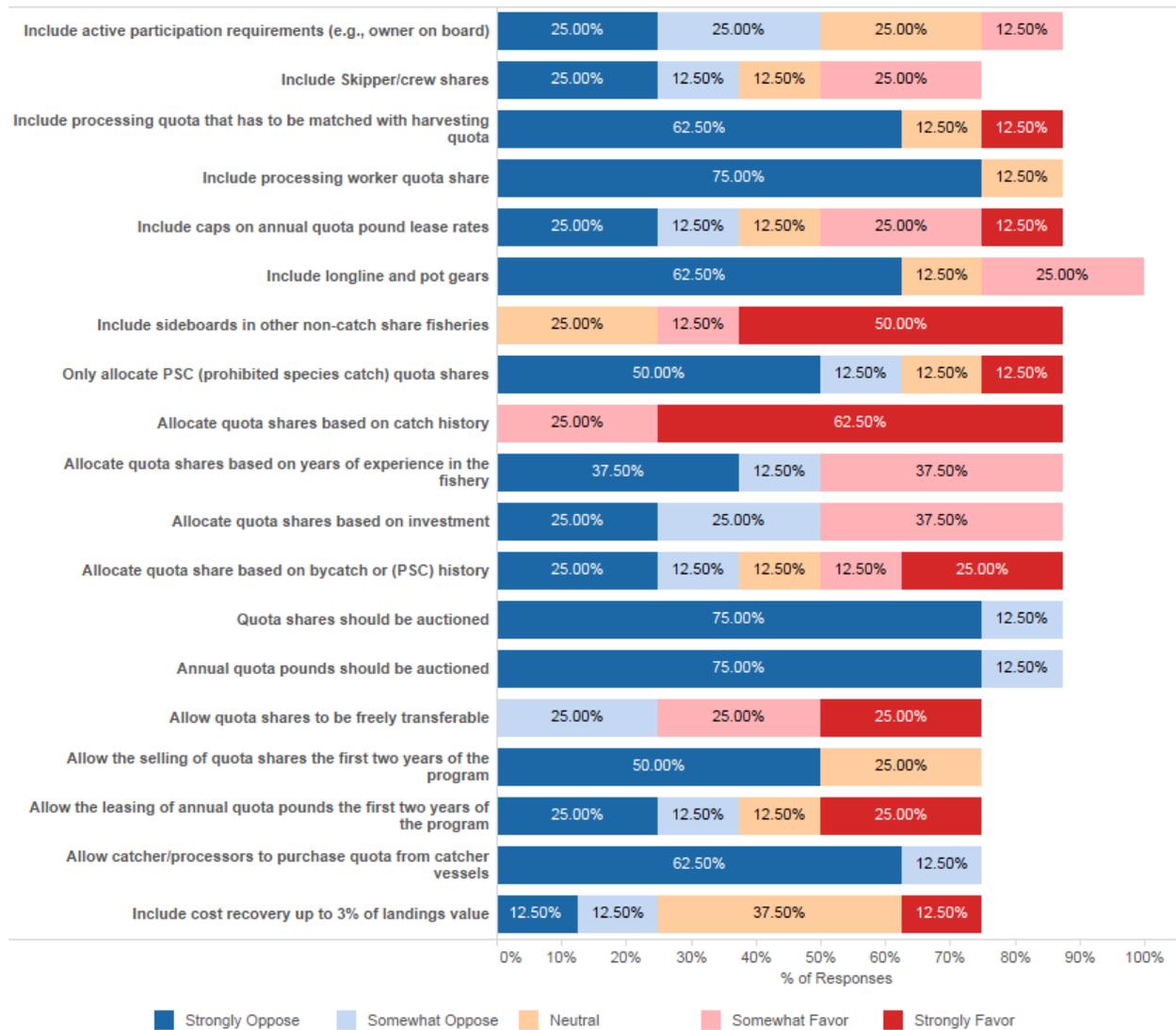
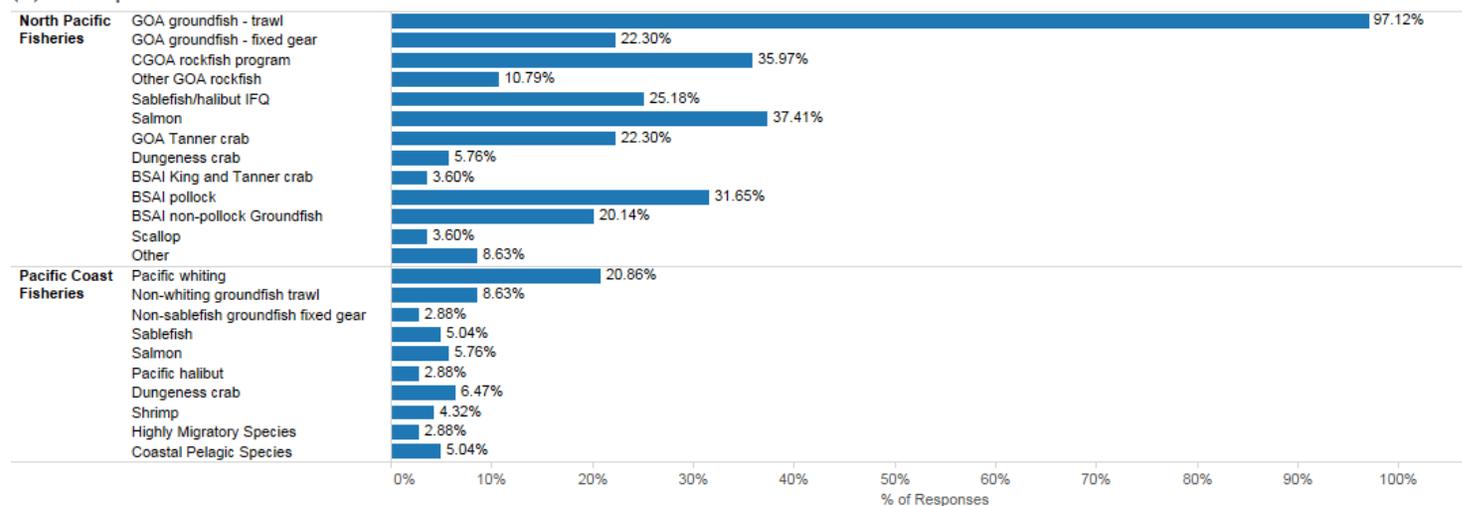


Figure 37. – Responses to Question E1 (A) for all respondents and (B) by sector: Please rank, in order of importance, which fisheries you participate in on a regular basis (1 being the most important).

(A) All Respondents



(B) By Sector

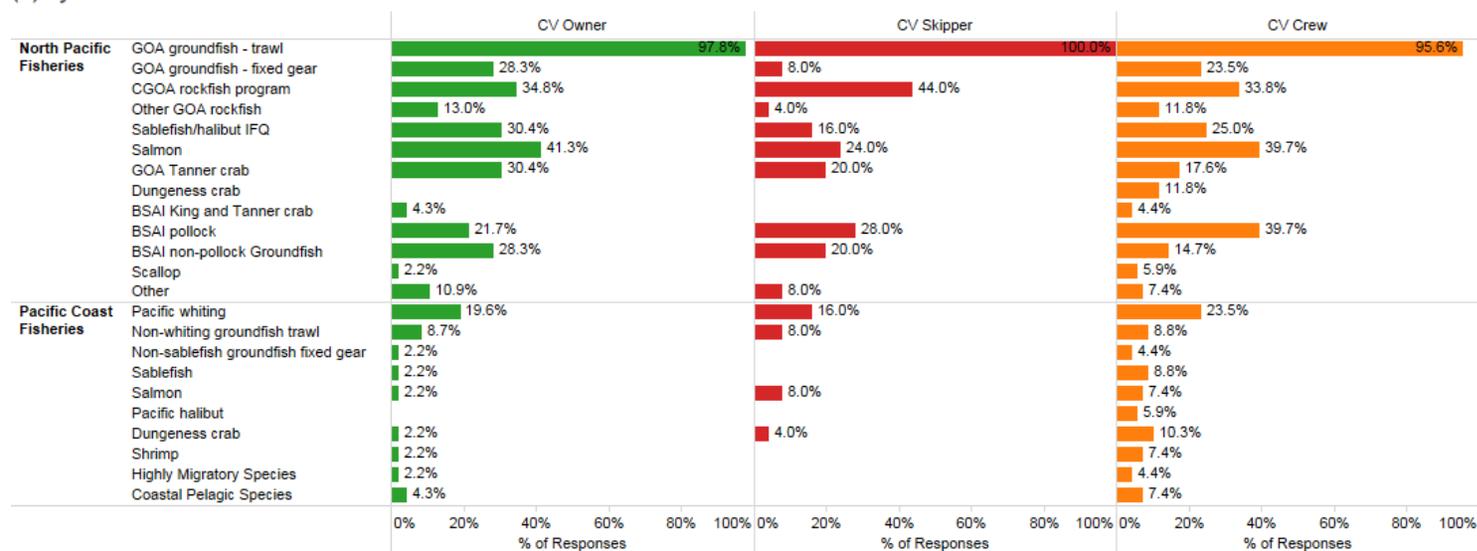


Figure 37C. – Responses to Question E1 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Please rank, in order of importance, which fisheries you participate in on a regular basis (1 being the most important).

(C) By Sector and Geographic Location

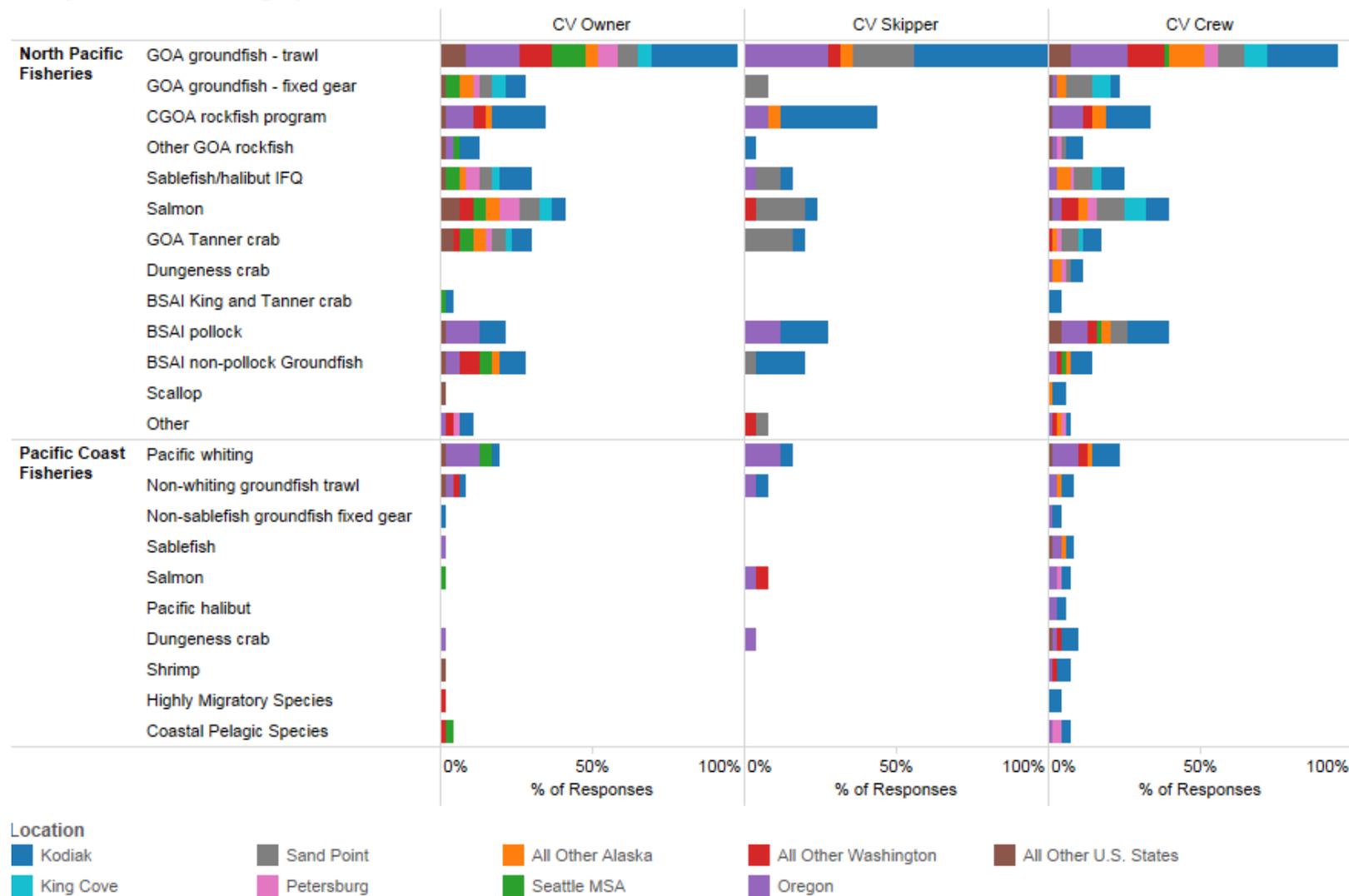


Figure 38A. – Responses to Question E2 for all respondents: What are the most common species you have commercial fished in the last 5 years?

All Respondents

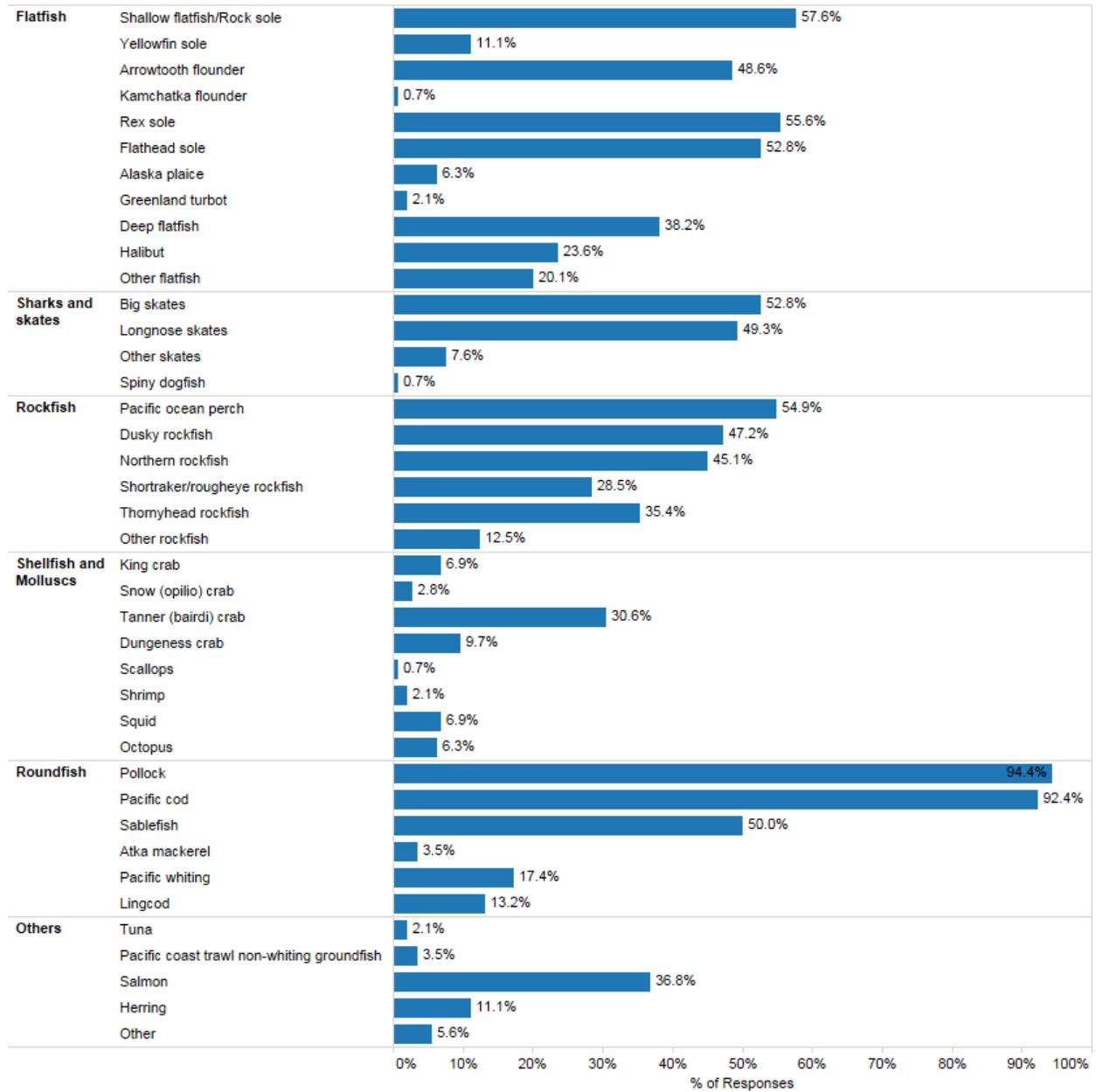


Figure 38B. – Responses to Question E2 broken out by sector: What are the most common species you have commercial fished in the last 5 years?

By Sector

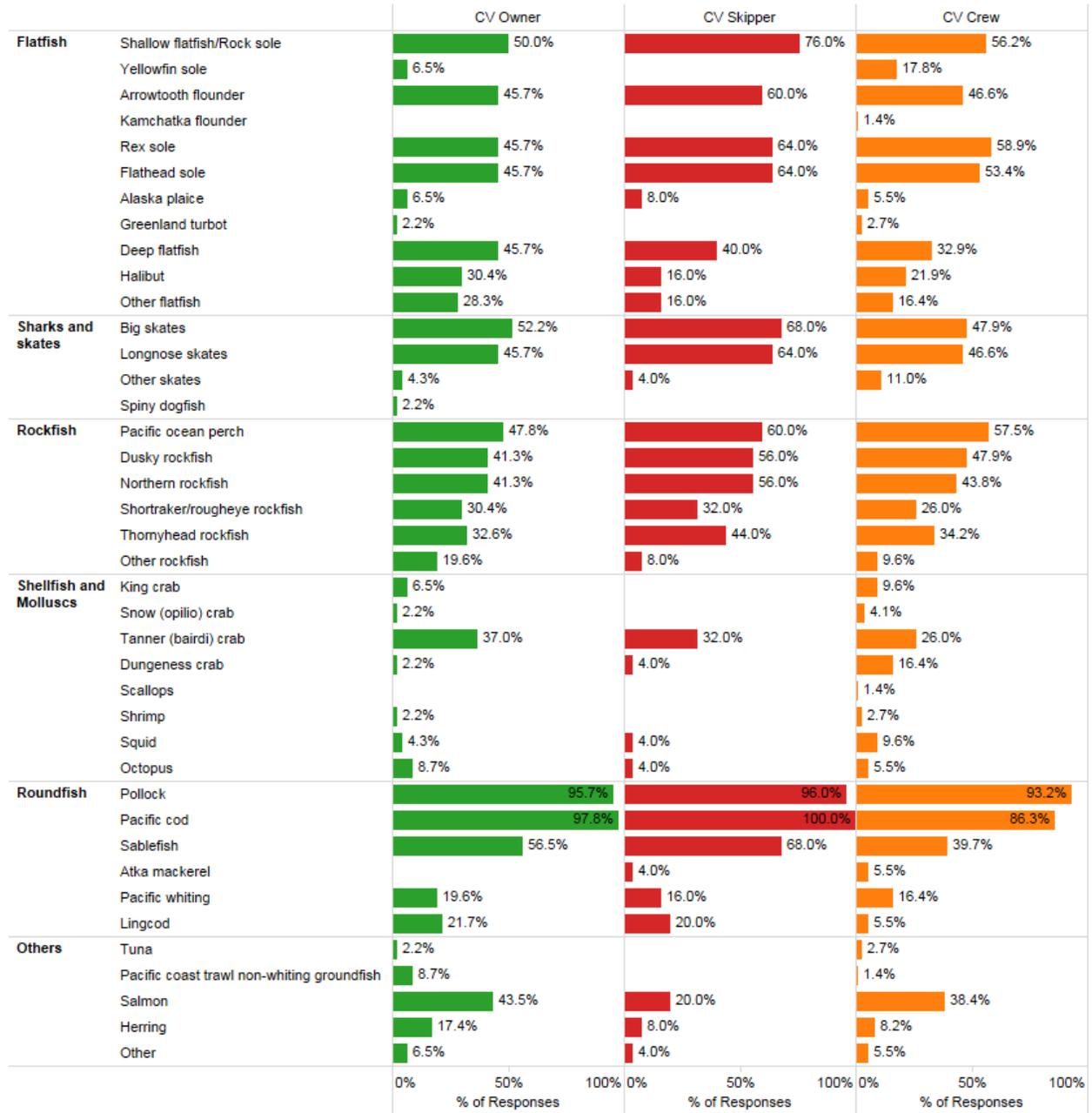


Figure 38C. – Responses to Question E2 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: What are the most common species you have commercial fished in the last 5 years?

By Sector and Geographic Location



Figure 39. – Responses to Question E3 (A) for all respondents; (B) by sector; and (C) by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Have you changed the species you have targeted within the last 5 years?

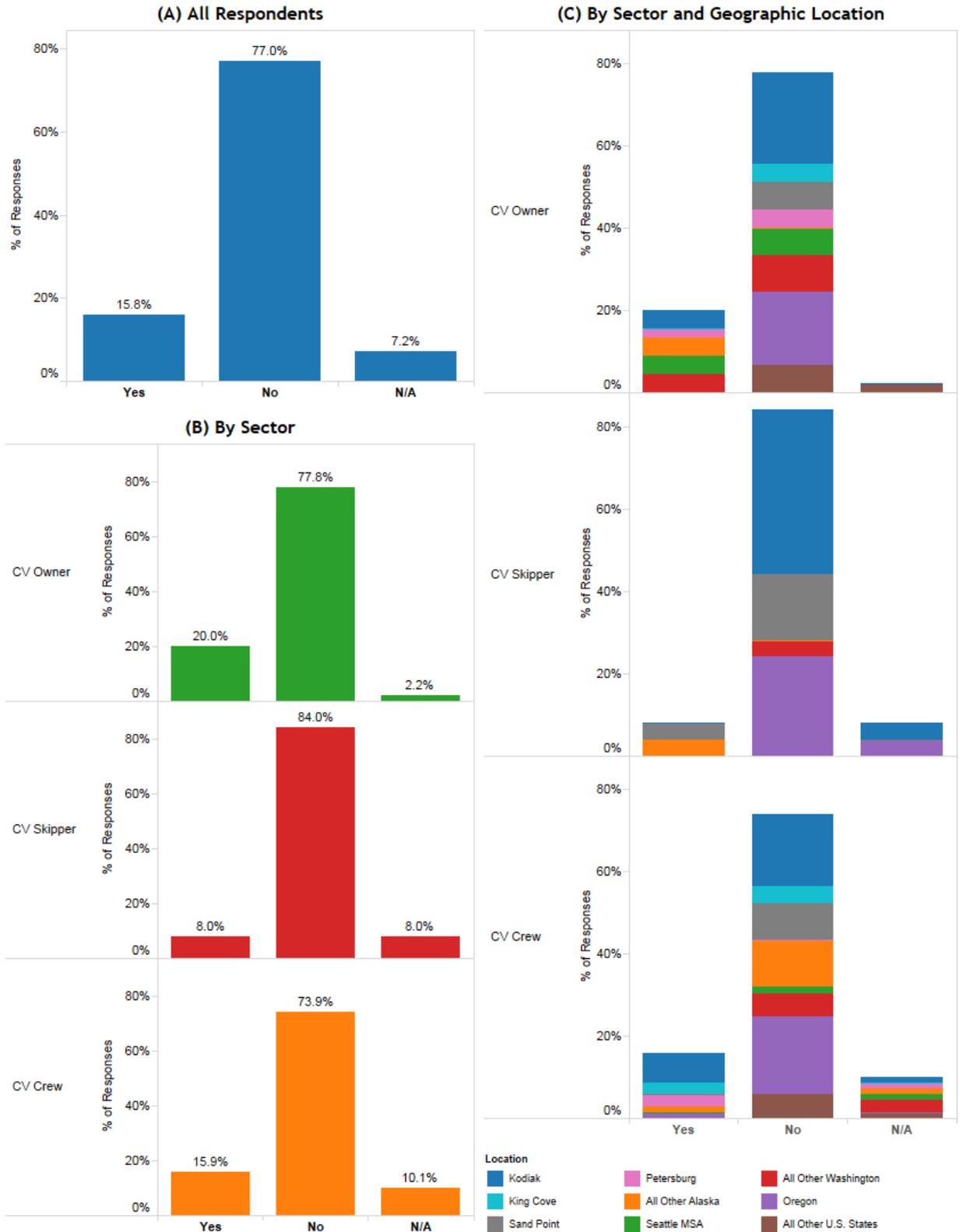


Figure 40. – Responses to Question E4 for (A) for all respondents and (B) by sector: What gear(s) have you fished with in the last 5 years?

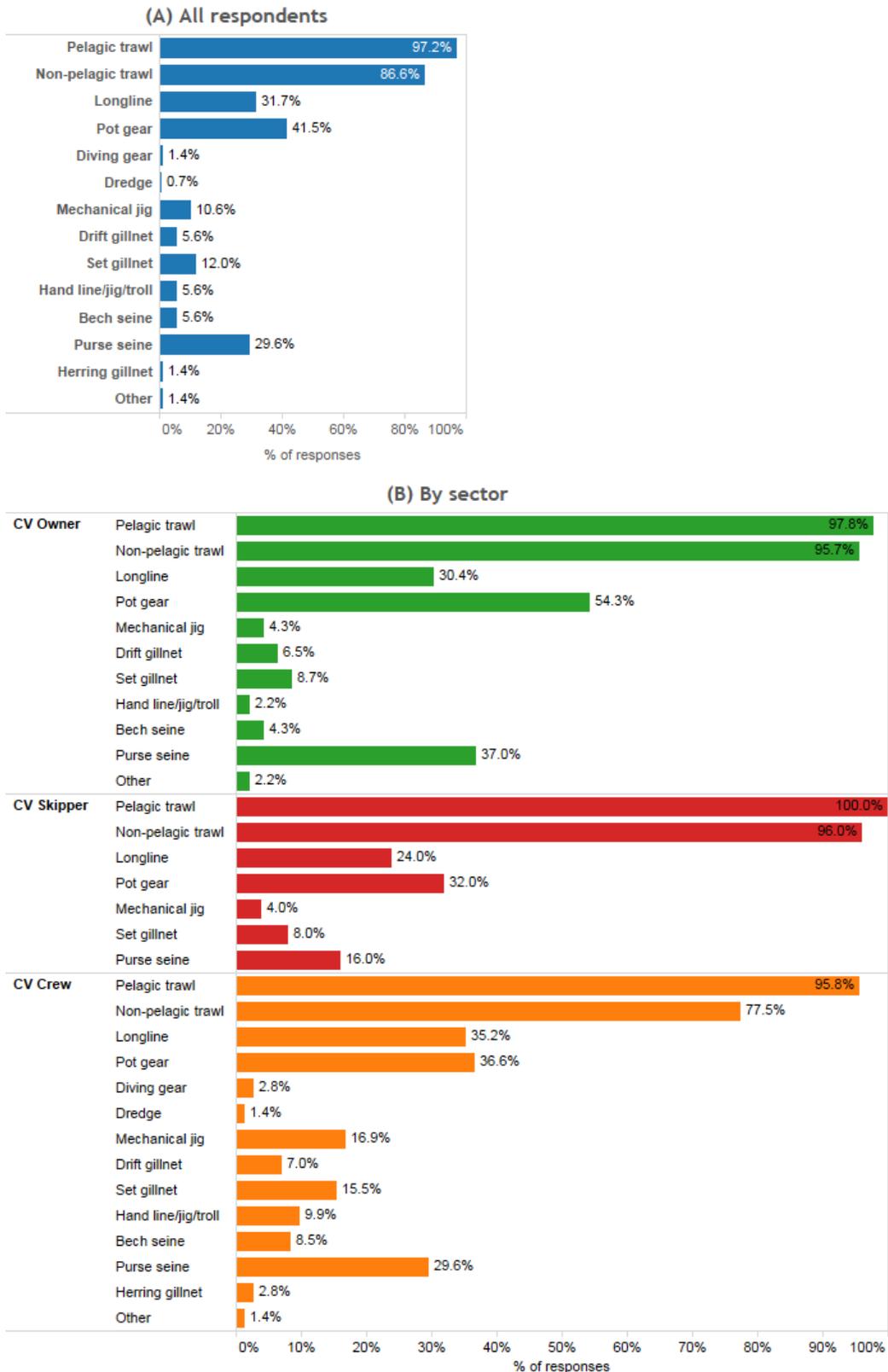


Figure 40C. – Responses to Question E4 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: What gear(s) have you fished with in the last 5 years?

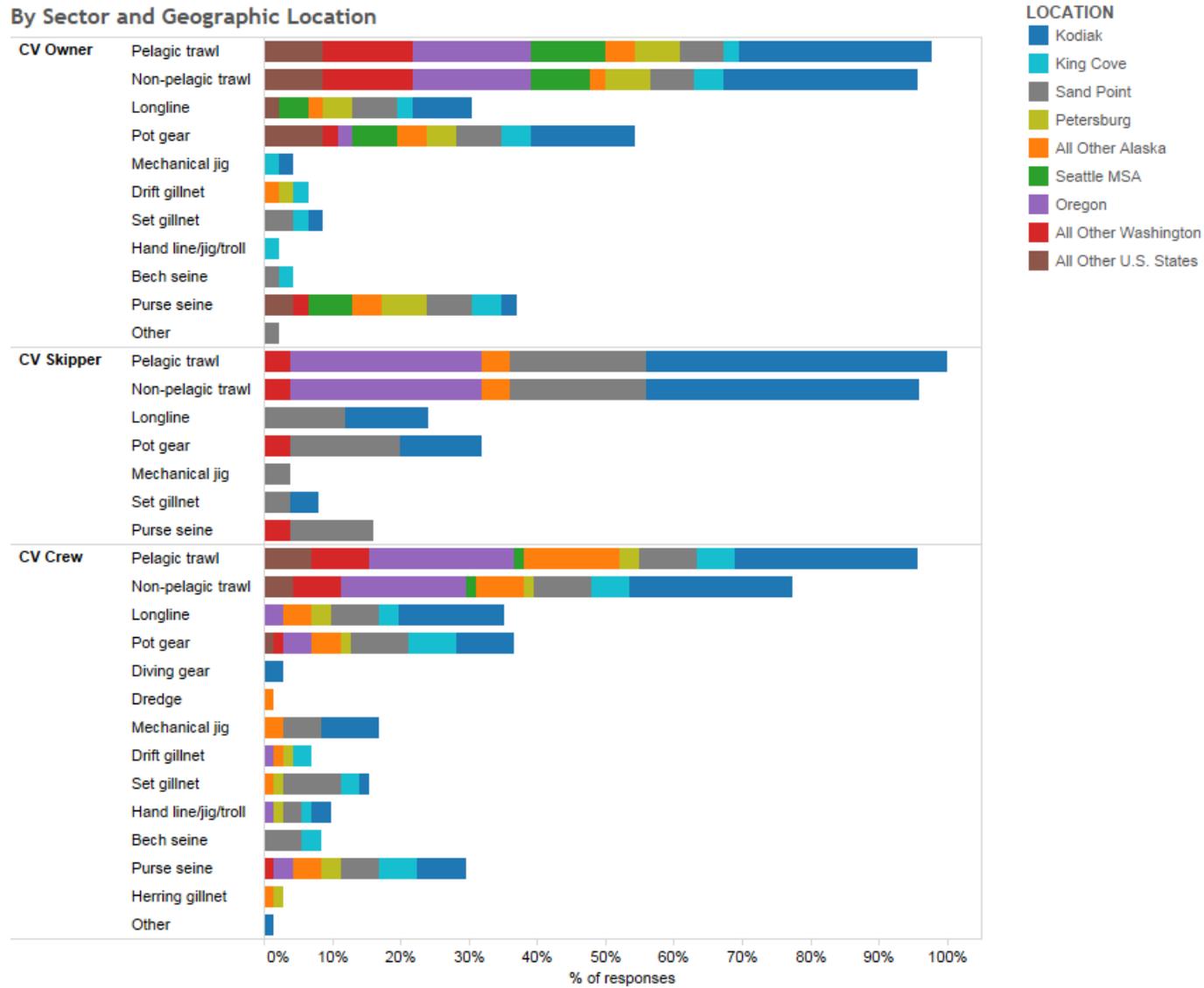


Figure 41. – Responses to Question E5&6 for (A) all respondents and (B) by sector: (Question E5) Referring to your answers in E1, which of the fisheries you listed do you plan to CONTINUE participating in over the next 5 years? (Question E6) Which of the fisheries you listed do you plan to STOP participating in within the next 5 years?



Figure 41C. – Responses to Question E5&6 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: (Question E5) Referring to your answers in E1, which of the fisheries you listed do you plan to CONTINUE participating in over the next 5 years? (Question E6) Which of the fisheries you listed do you plan to STOP participating in within the next 5 years?

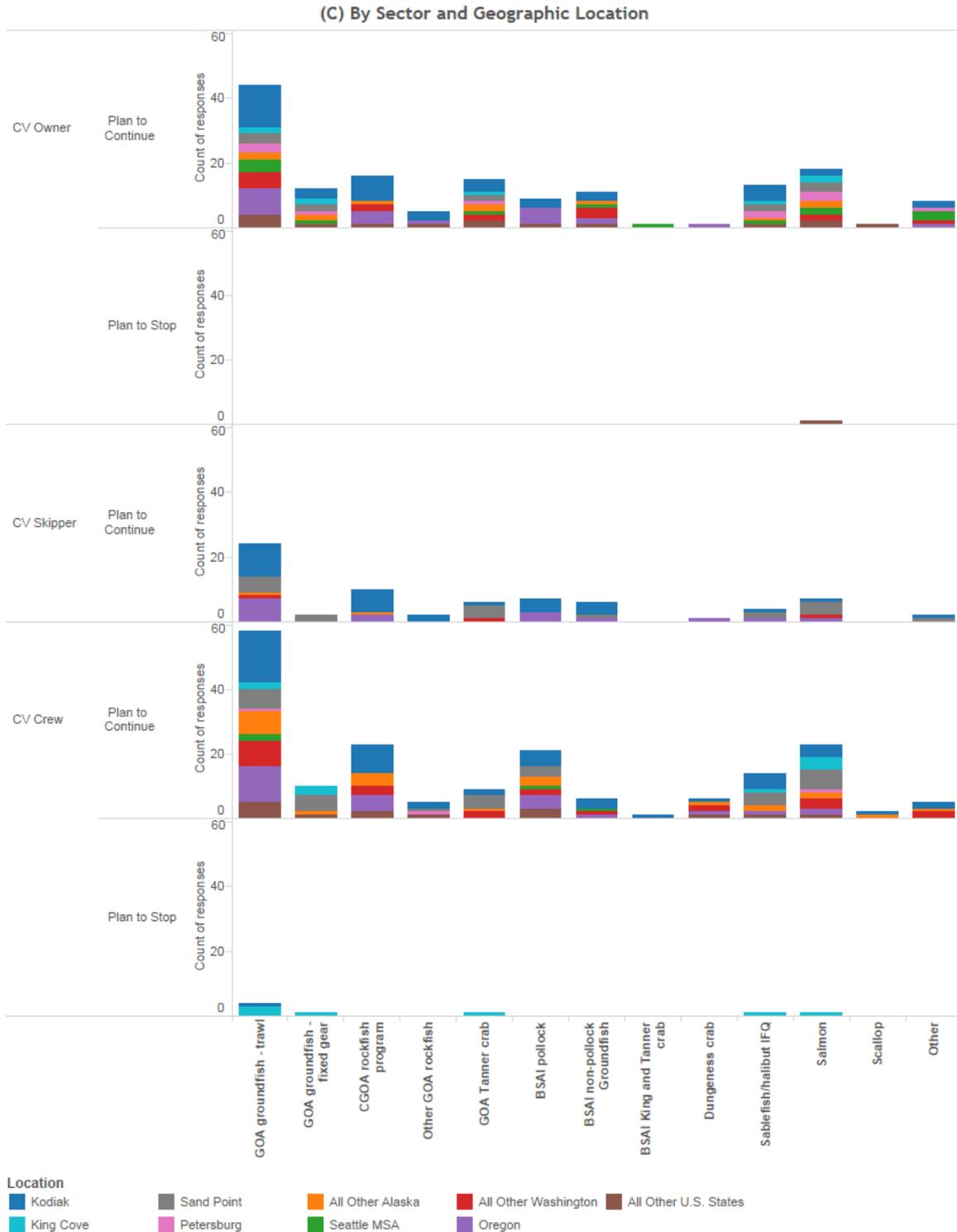


Figure 42. – Responses to Question E7&7a for (A) all respondents and (B) by sector: (Question E7) Again referring to the list of fisheries in E1, are there any fisheries you intend to begin participating in within the next 5 years that you did not participate in the last 5 years? (Question E7a) Please list any fisheries you plan to begin participating in within the next 5 years that you have not participated in during the last 5 years.

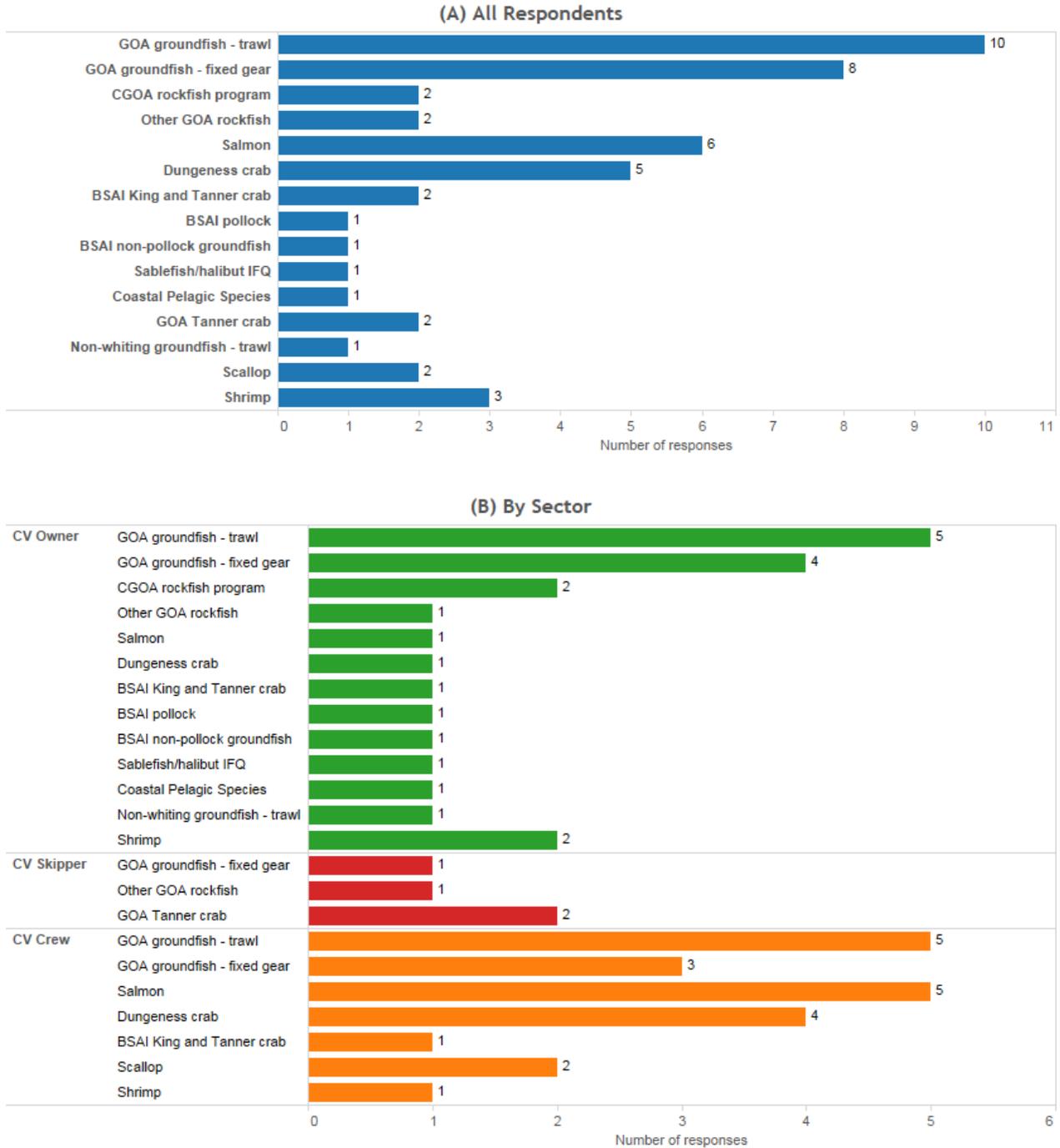


Figure 42C. – Responses to Question E7&7a broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: (Question E7) Again referring to the list of fisheries in E1, are there any fisheries you intend to begin participating in within the next 5 years that you did not participate in the last 5 years? (Question E7a) Please list any fisheries you plan to begin participating in within the next 5 years that you have not participated in during the last 5 years.

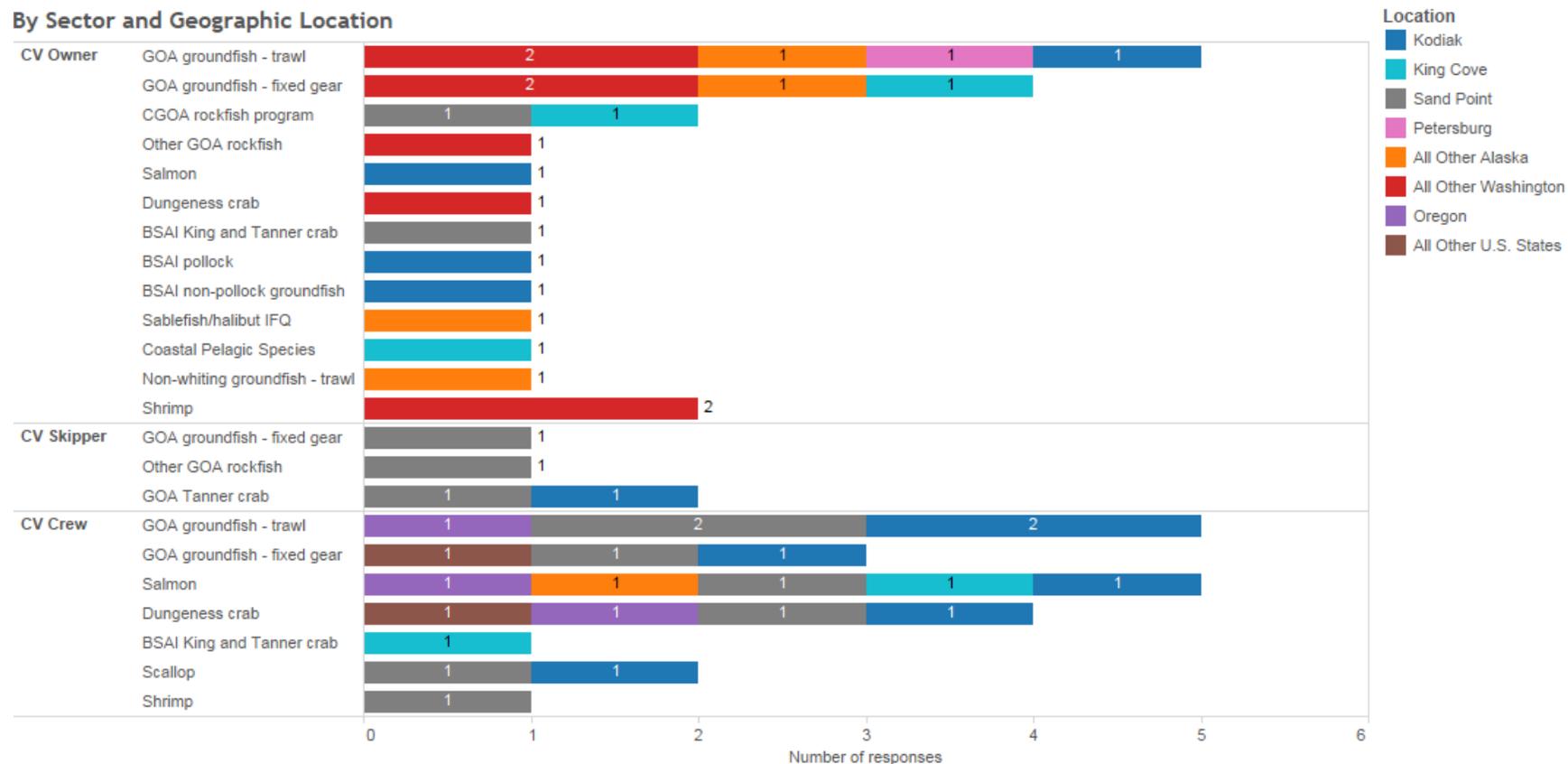


Figure 43. – Responses to Question E8 for (A) all respondents, (B) by sector, and (C) by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Of the vessel(s) you commercially fish on, what is your relationship to others on the vessel(s)?

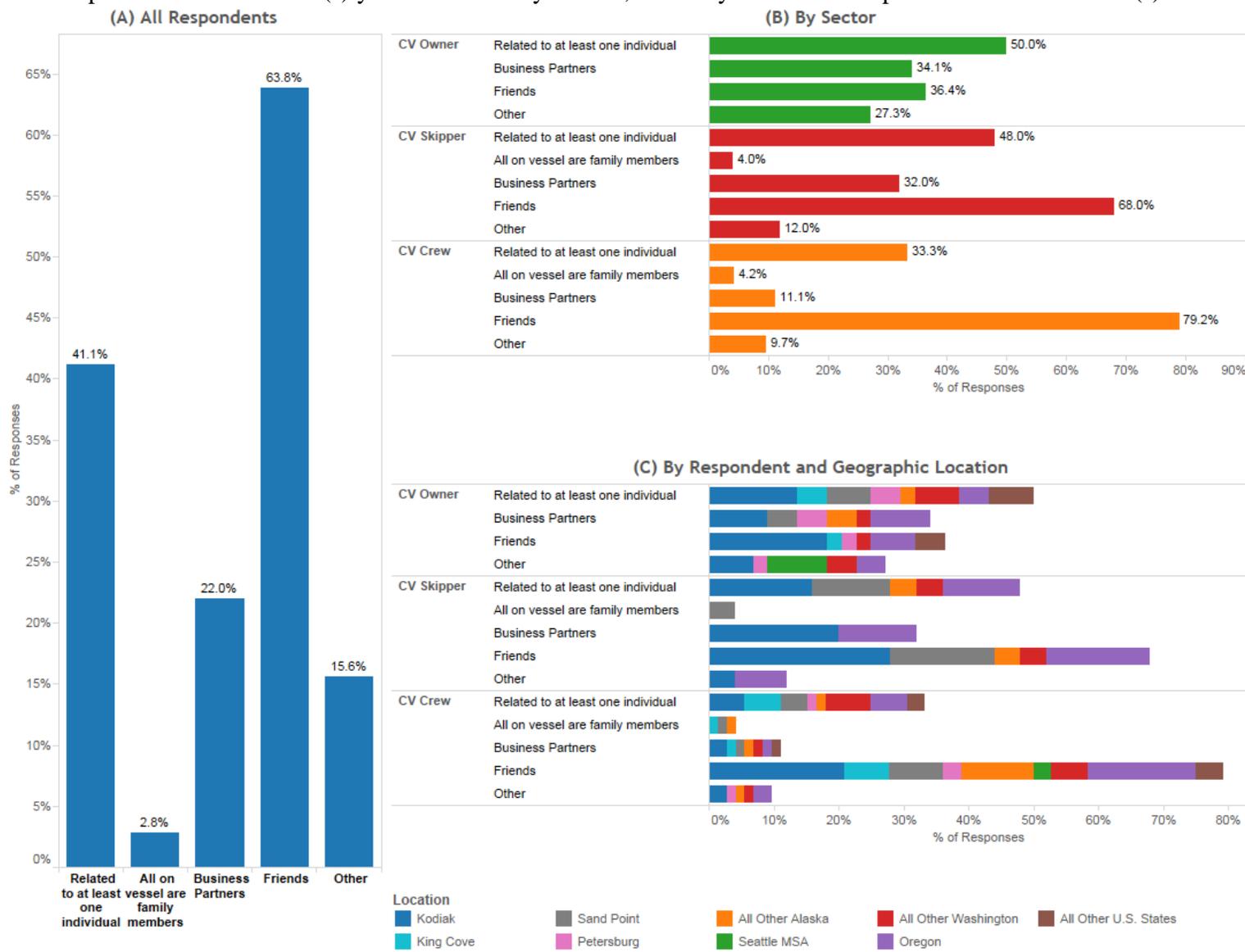


Figure 44. – Responses to Question E9 for (A) all respondents, (B) by sector, and (C) by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Approximately how many people work with you on the most recent GOA groundfish trawl vessel you fished on?

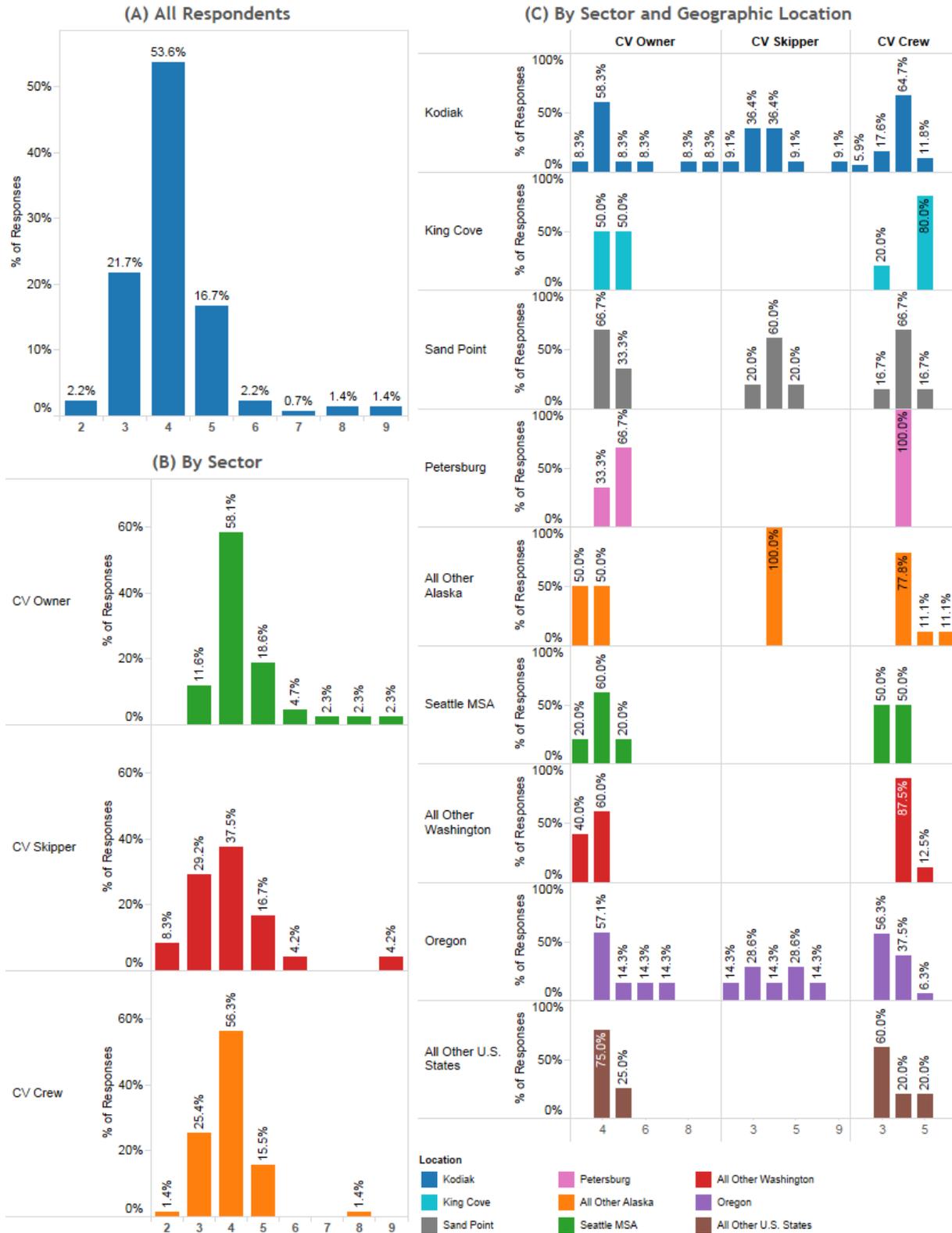


Figure 45. – Responses to Question E11 for (A) all respondents and (B) by sector: Do you typically work with the same people in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery year after year?

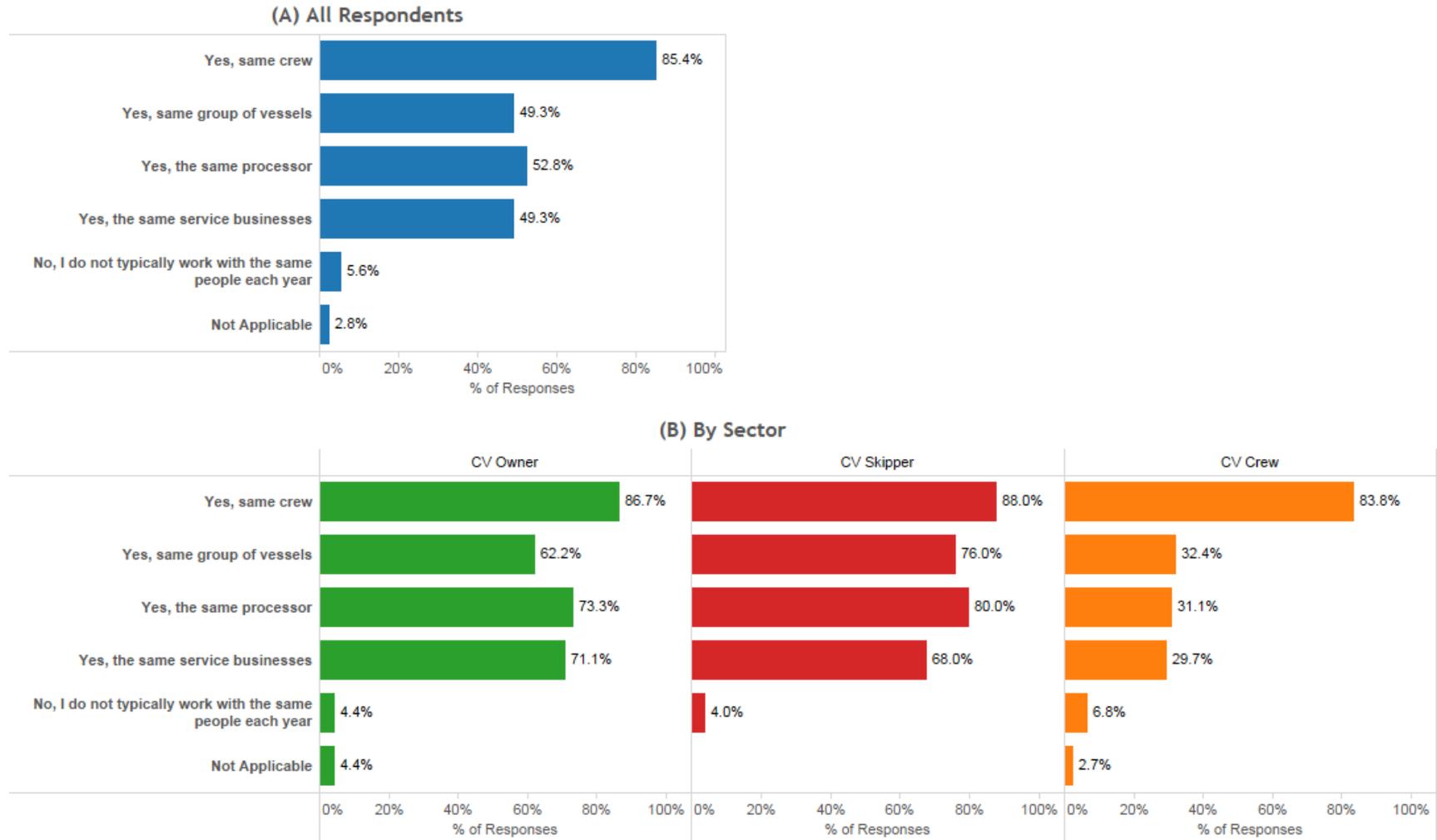


Figure 45C. – Responses to Question E11 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Do you typically work with the same people in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery year after year?



Figure 46. – Responses to Question E12 for (A) all respondents and (B) by sector: Please rate the quality of your relationships with the following people on the most recent groundfish trawl fishery vessel you have fished on or owned.

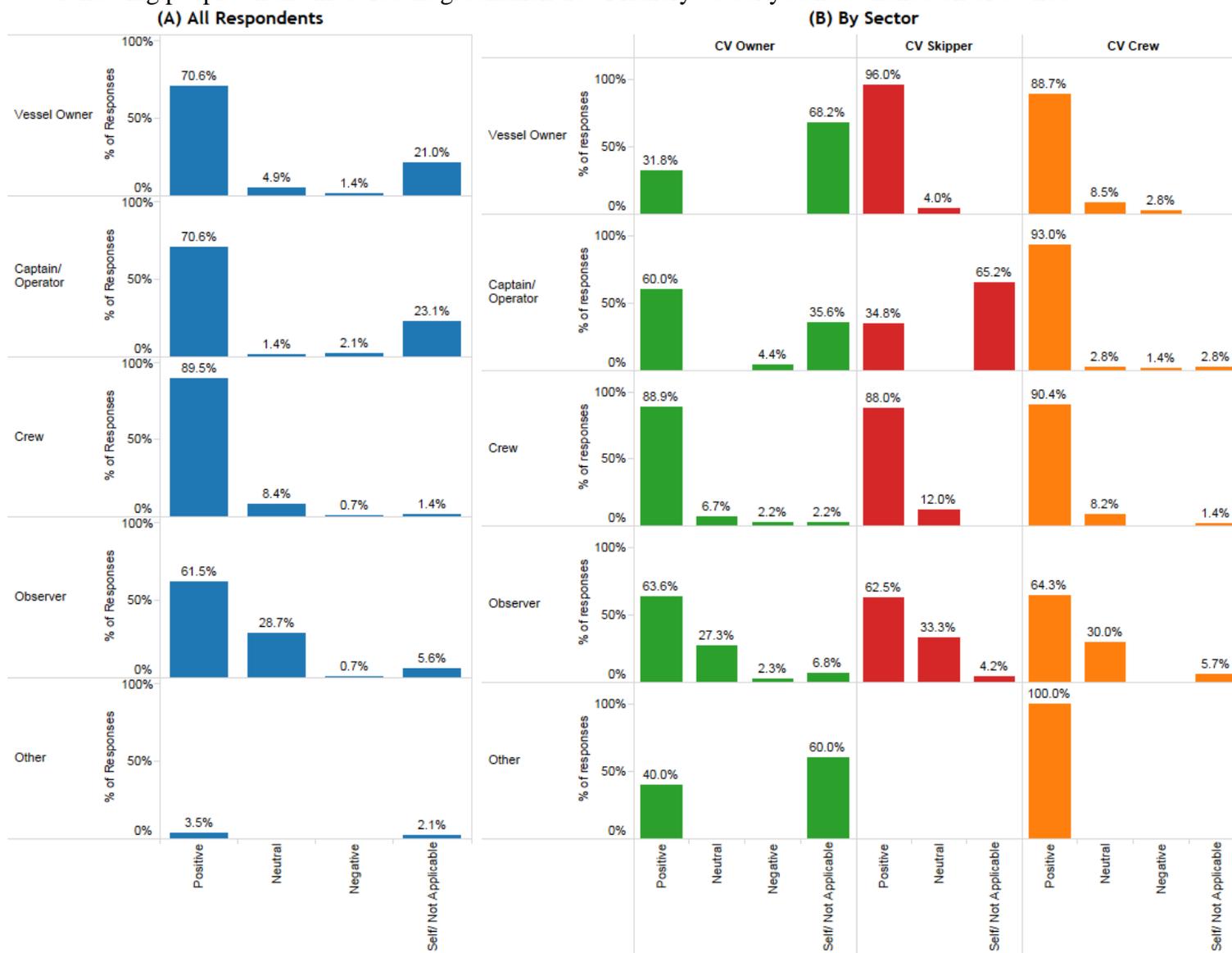


Figure 46C. – Responses to Question E12 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Please rate the quality of your relationships with the following people on the most recent groundfish trawl fishery vessel you have fished on or owned.

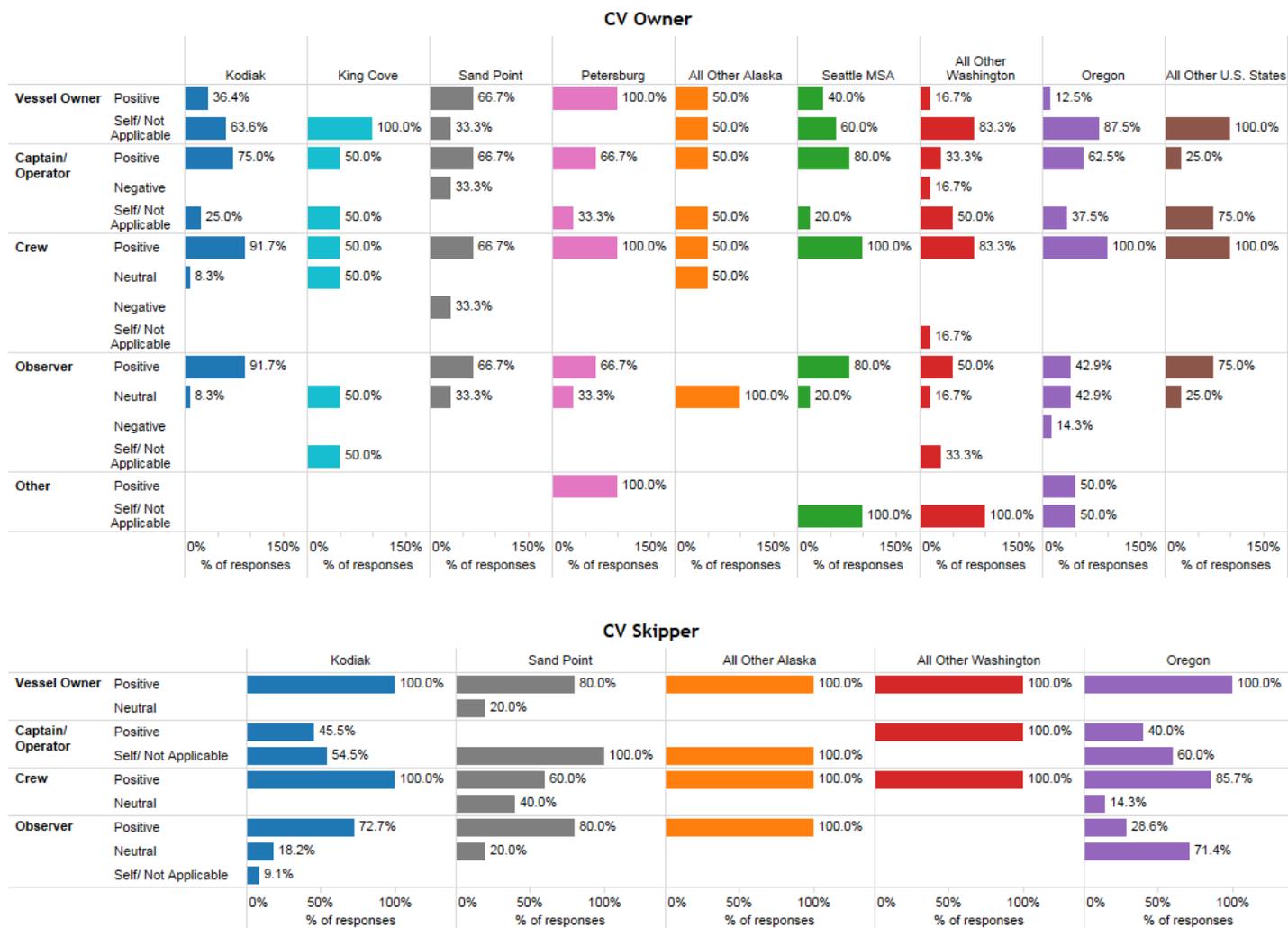


Figure 46C. – Cont'd.

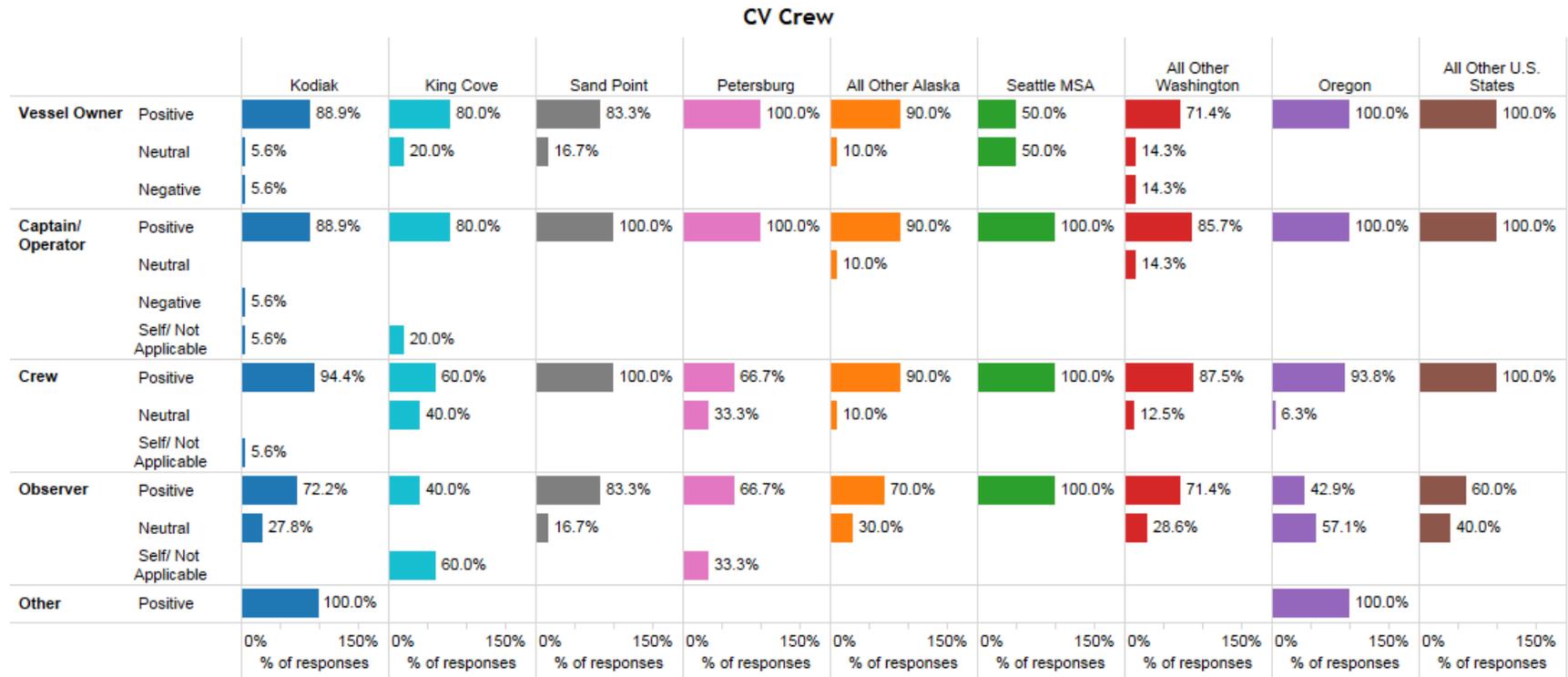


Figure 47. – Responses to Question E14 for (A) all respondents and (B) by sector: What items are taken into consideration when deciding where to sell the catch?

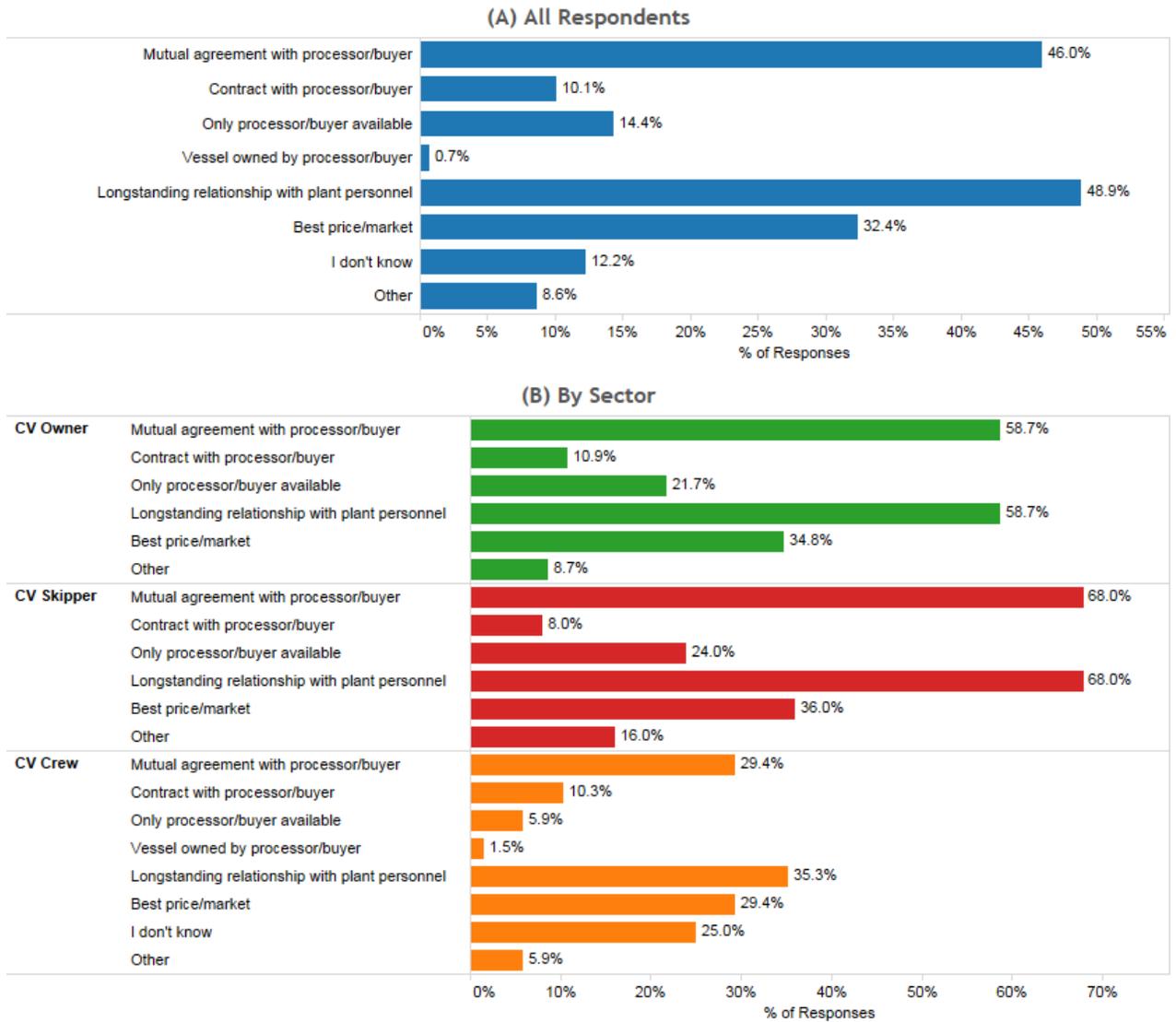


Figure 47C. – Responses to Question E14 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: What items are taken into consideration when deciding where to sell the catch?

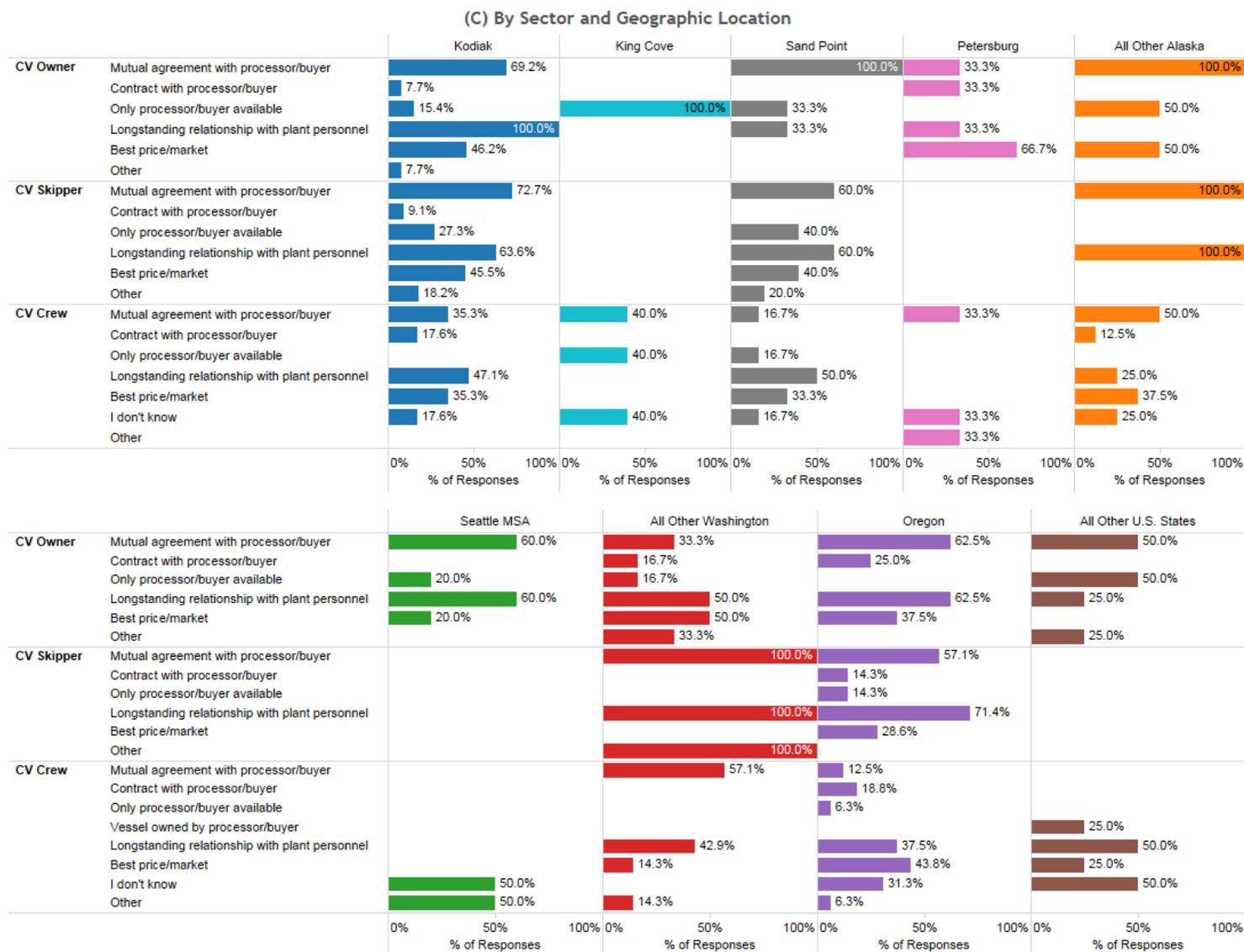


Figure 48. – Responses to Question E15 for (A) all respondents and (B) by sector: How many processors/buyers are located in the port to which you typically deliver?

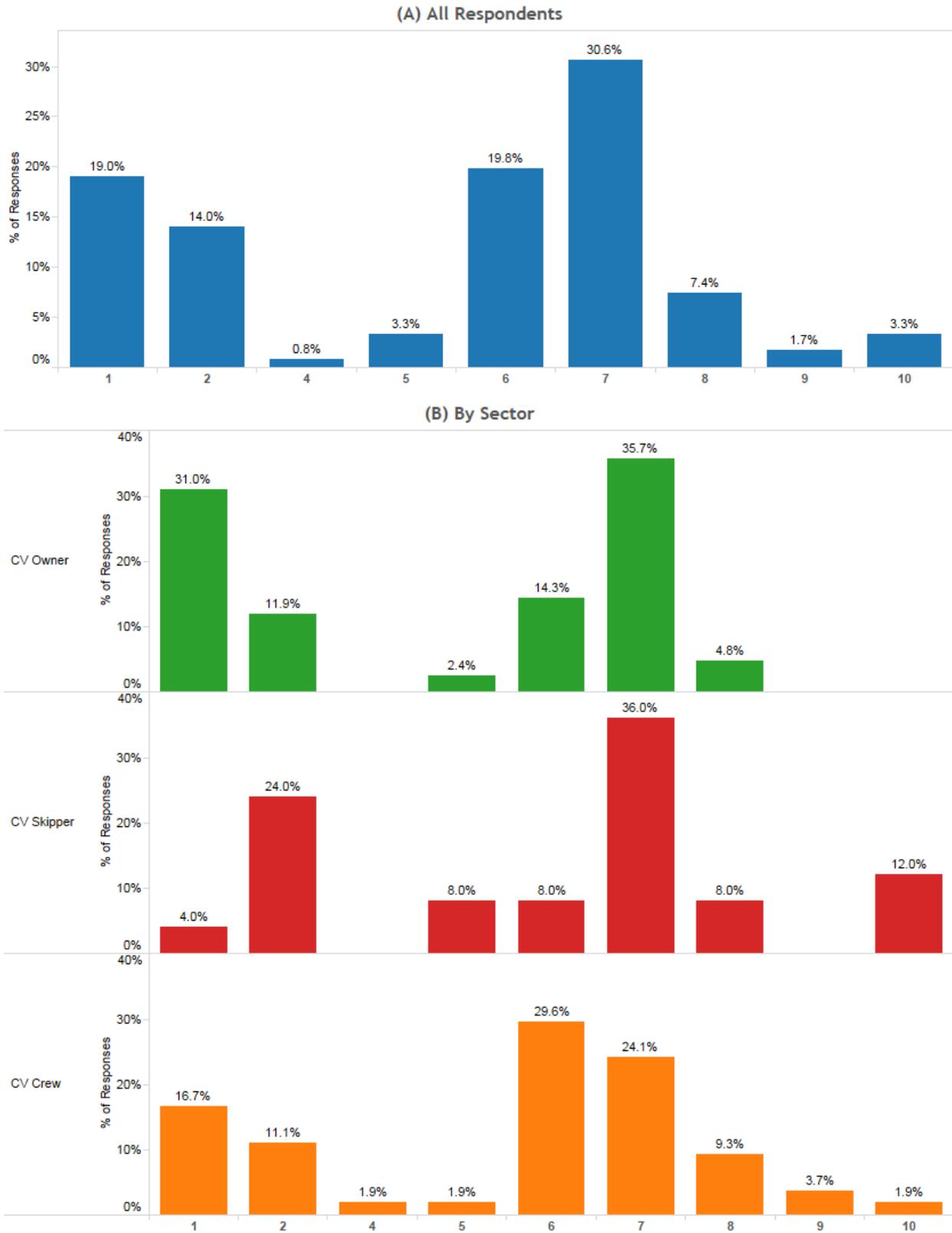


Figure 48C. – Responses to Question E15 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: How many processors/buyers are located in the port to which you typically deliver?

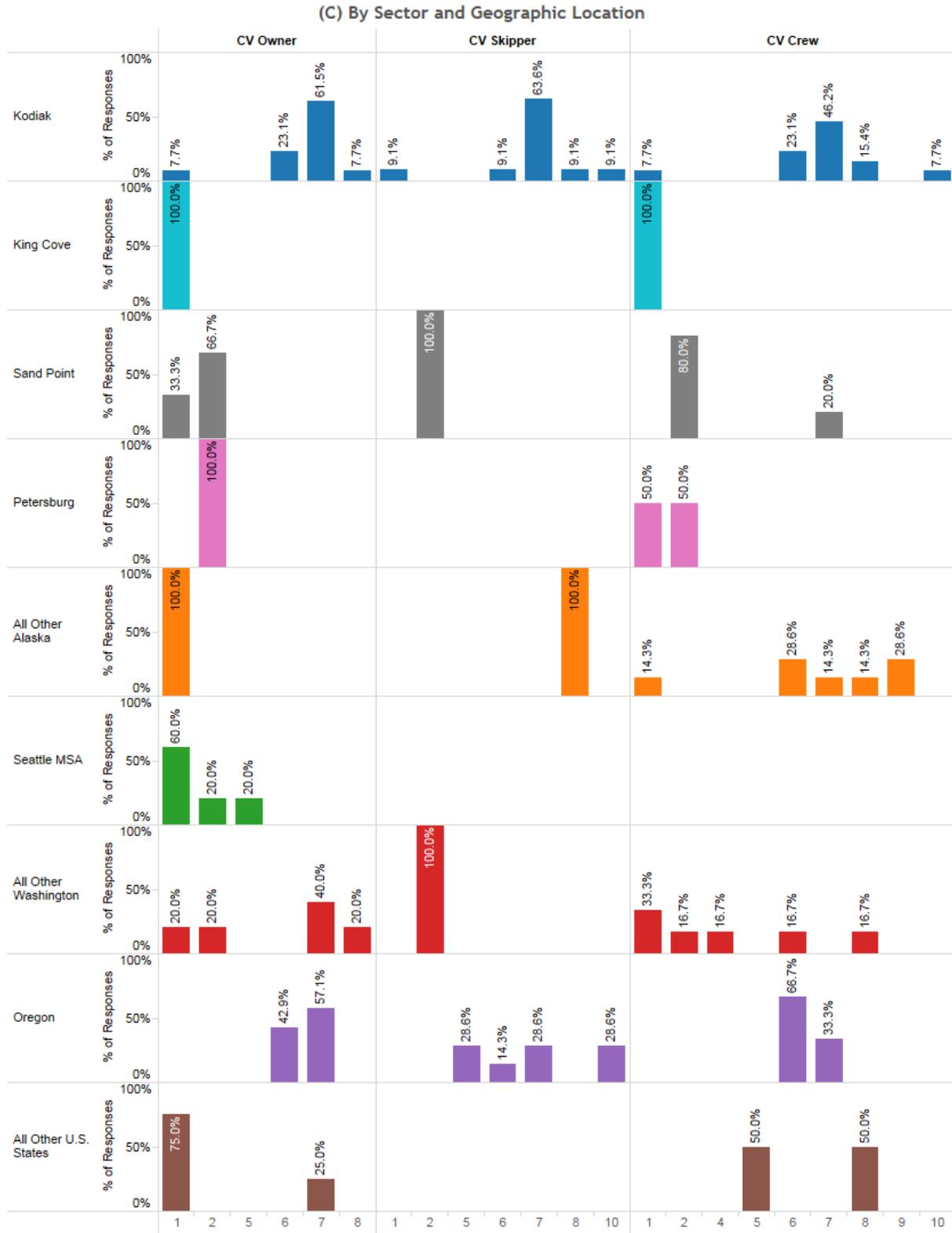


Figure 49. – Responses to Question E16 for (A) all respondents, (B) by sector, and (C) by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Do you have a choice of where you sell your fish?

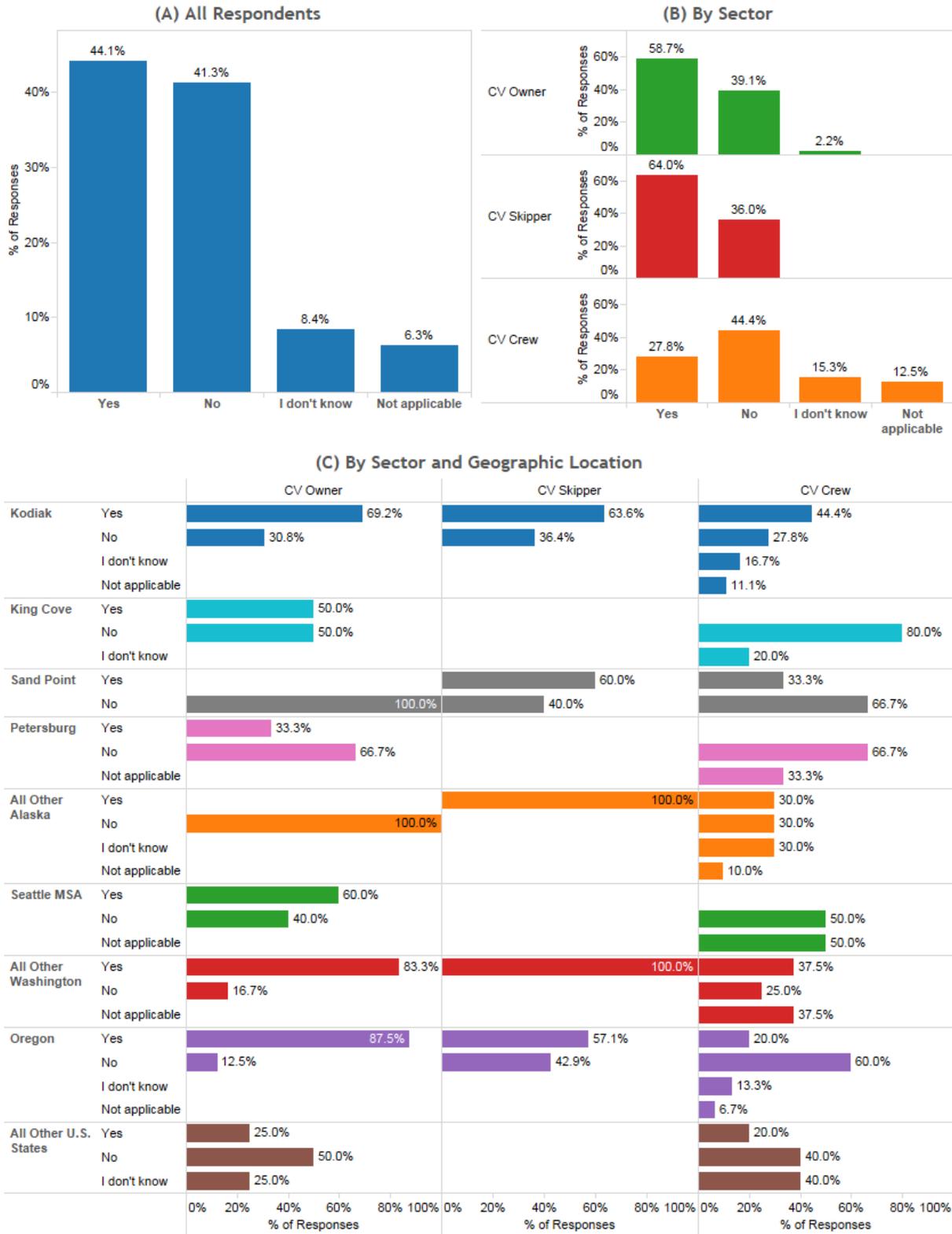


Figure 50. – Responses to Question E17 for (A) all respondents and (B) by sector: What limits your choice of where you sell your GOA trawl-caught groundfish?

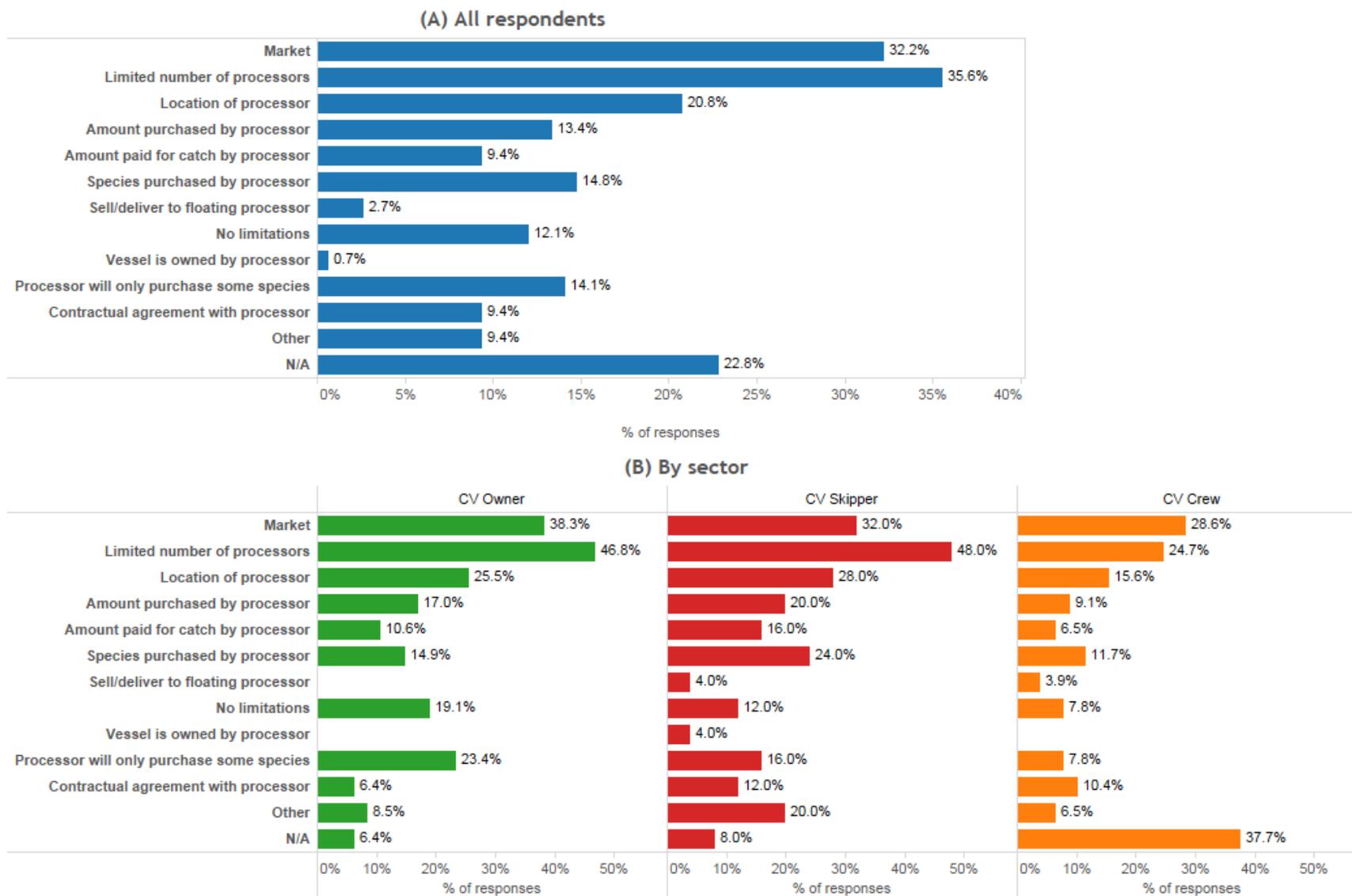


Figure 50C. – Responses to Question E17 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: What limits your choice of where you sell your GOA trawl-caught groundfish?

By Sector and Geographic Location

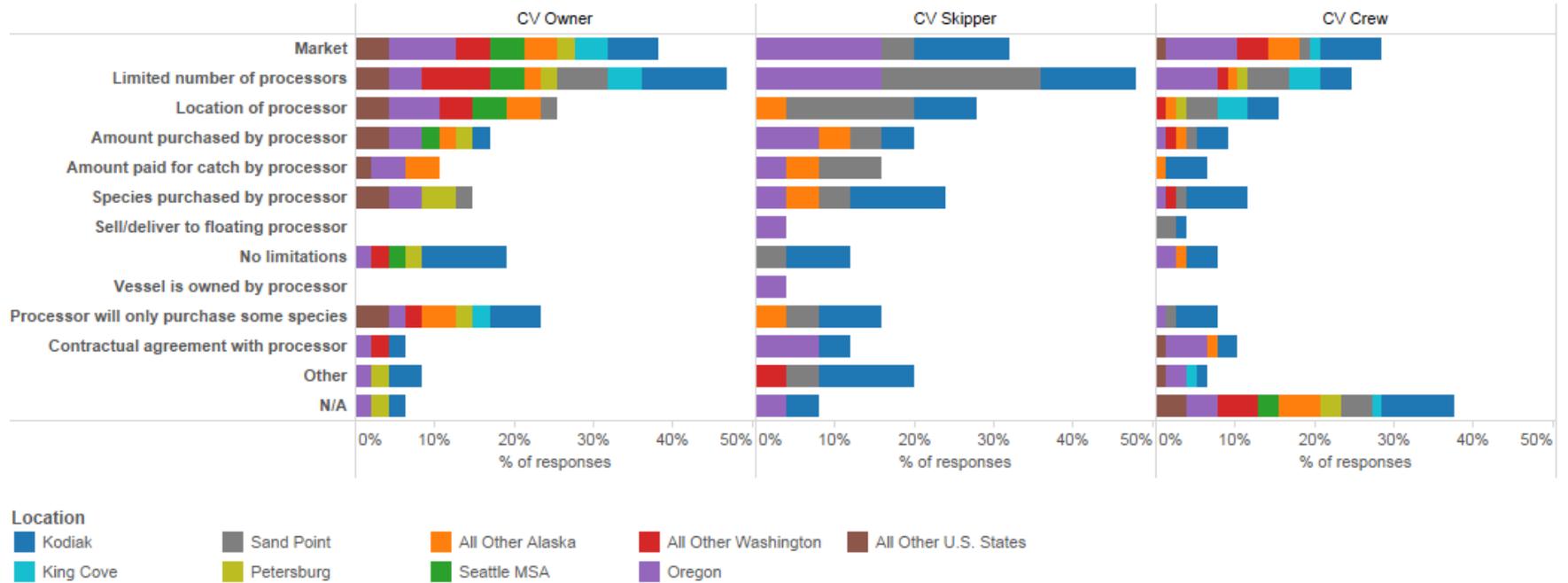


Figure 51. – Responses to Question E18 for (A) all respondents and (B) by sector: Please rate the quality of your relationships generally with people in the following categories related to the selling of trawl-caught GOA groundfish species.

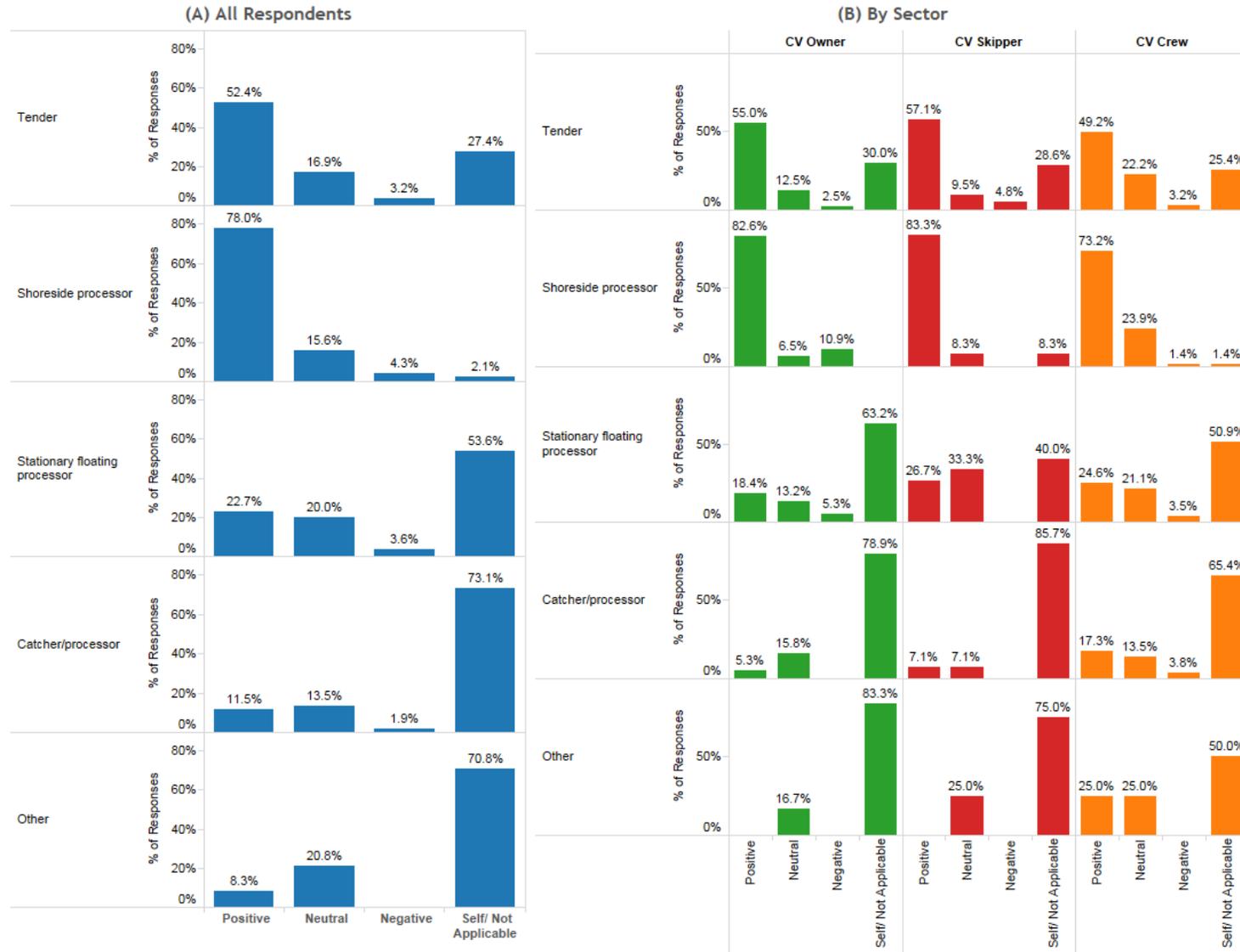


Figure 51C. – Responses to Question E18 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Please rate the quality of your relationships generally with people in the following categories related to the selling of trawl-caught GOA groundfish species.

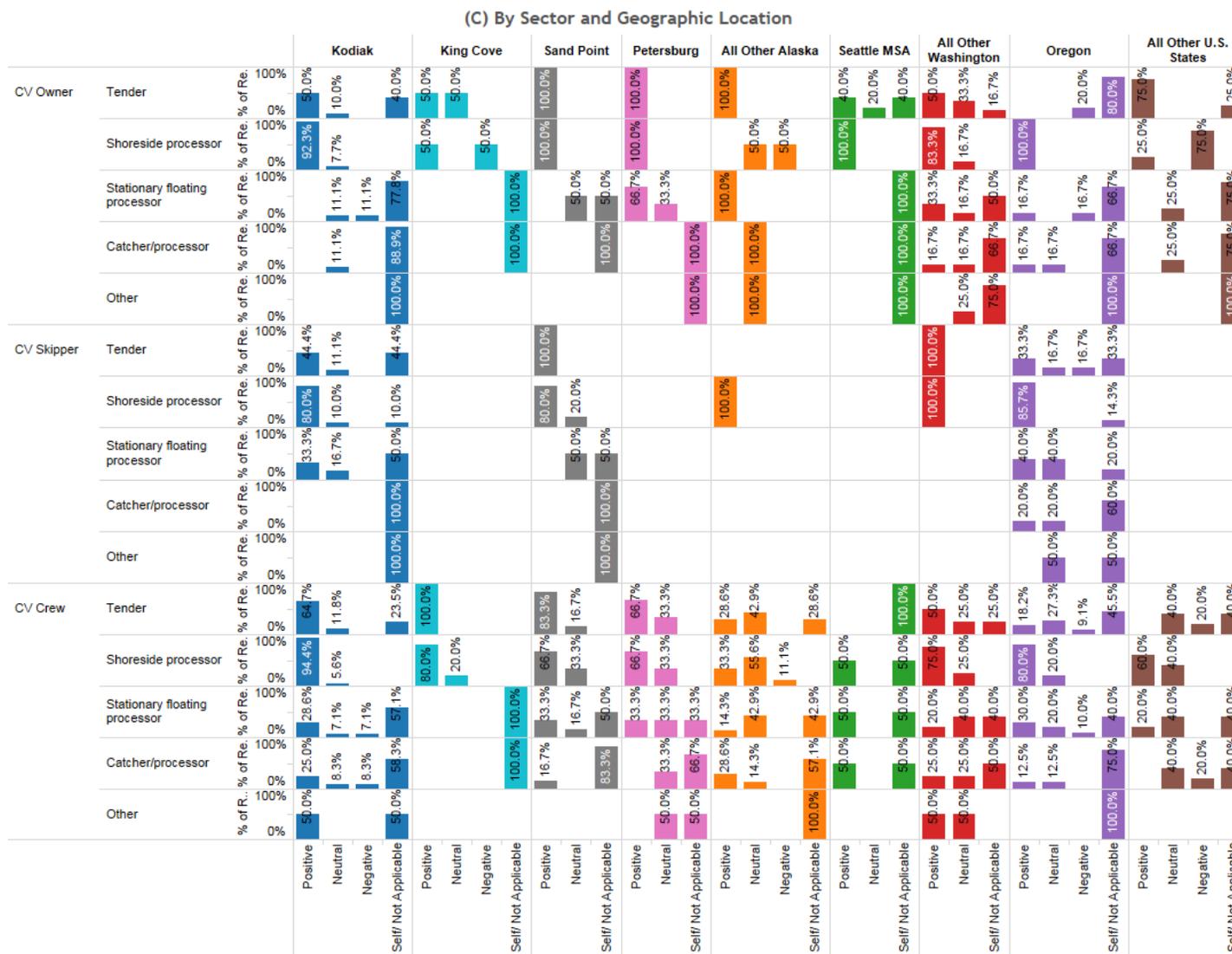


Figure 52. – Responses to Question F1 for (A) all respondents and (B) by geographic location of the respondent: Please select below which option best describes the type of processor that you operate or work for (where the survey is being filled out).

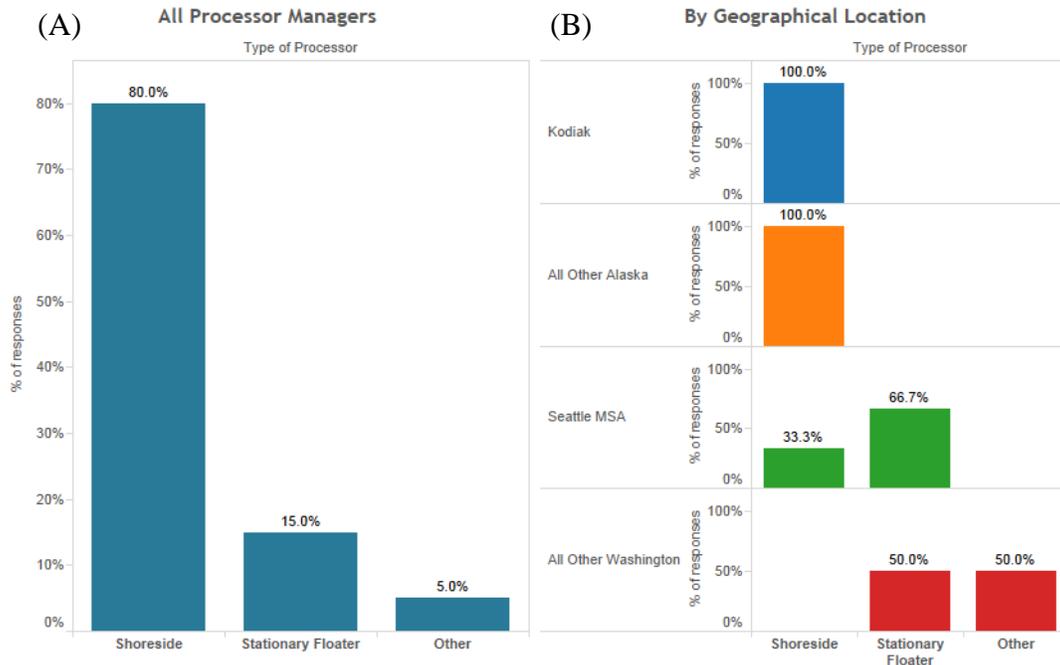


Figure 53. – Responses to Question F3 for (A) all respondents and (B) by geographic location of the respondent: Is the processor you operate or work for part of a larger company?

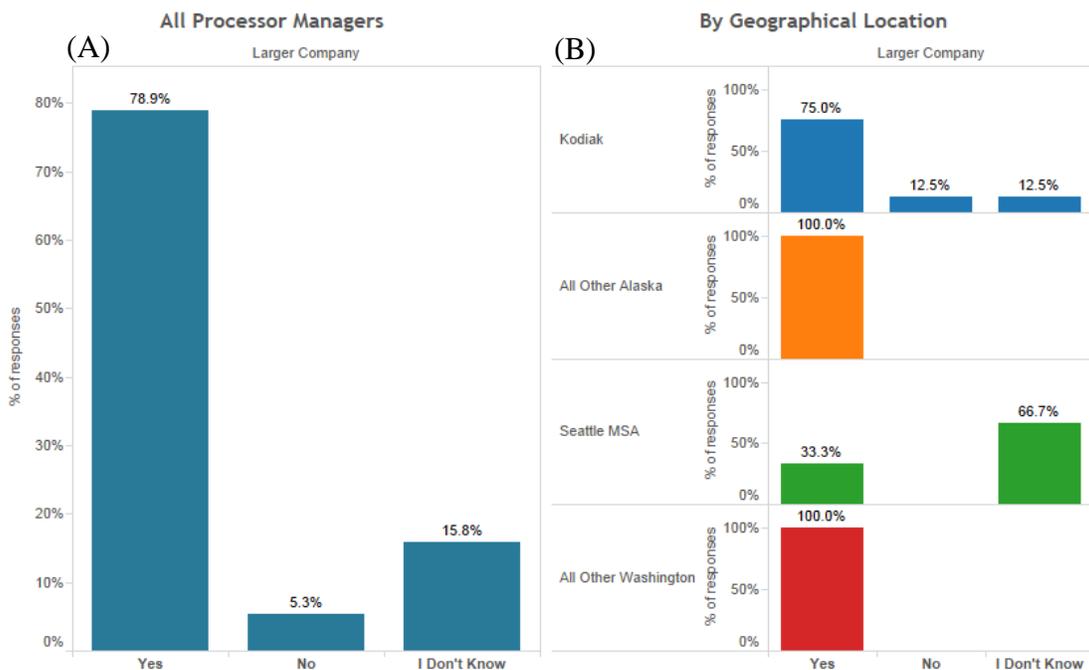


Figure 54. – Responses to Question F4 for (A) all respondents and (B) by geographic location of the respondent: From how many vessels does your processing facility purchase GOA trawl-caught groundfish from during a typical season?

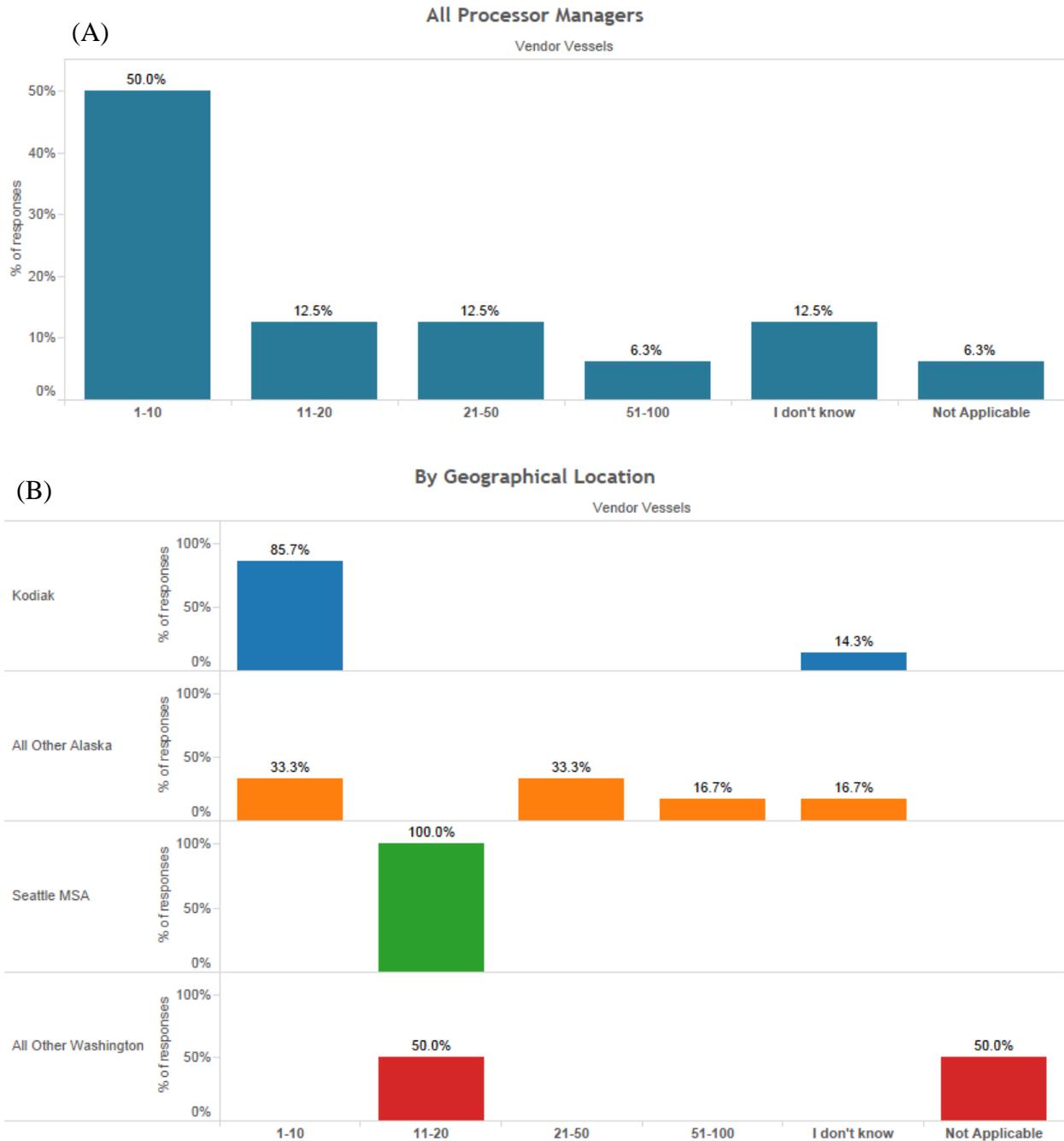


Figure 55. – Responses to Question F5 for (A) all respondents and (B) by geographic location of the respondent: Please list, in order of importance, the top 10 species of fish that are processed and/or purchased by the processing facility you operate or work for. Please also explain why these species are important relative to others.

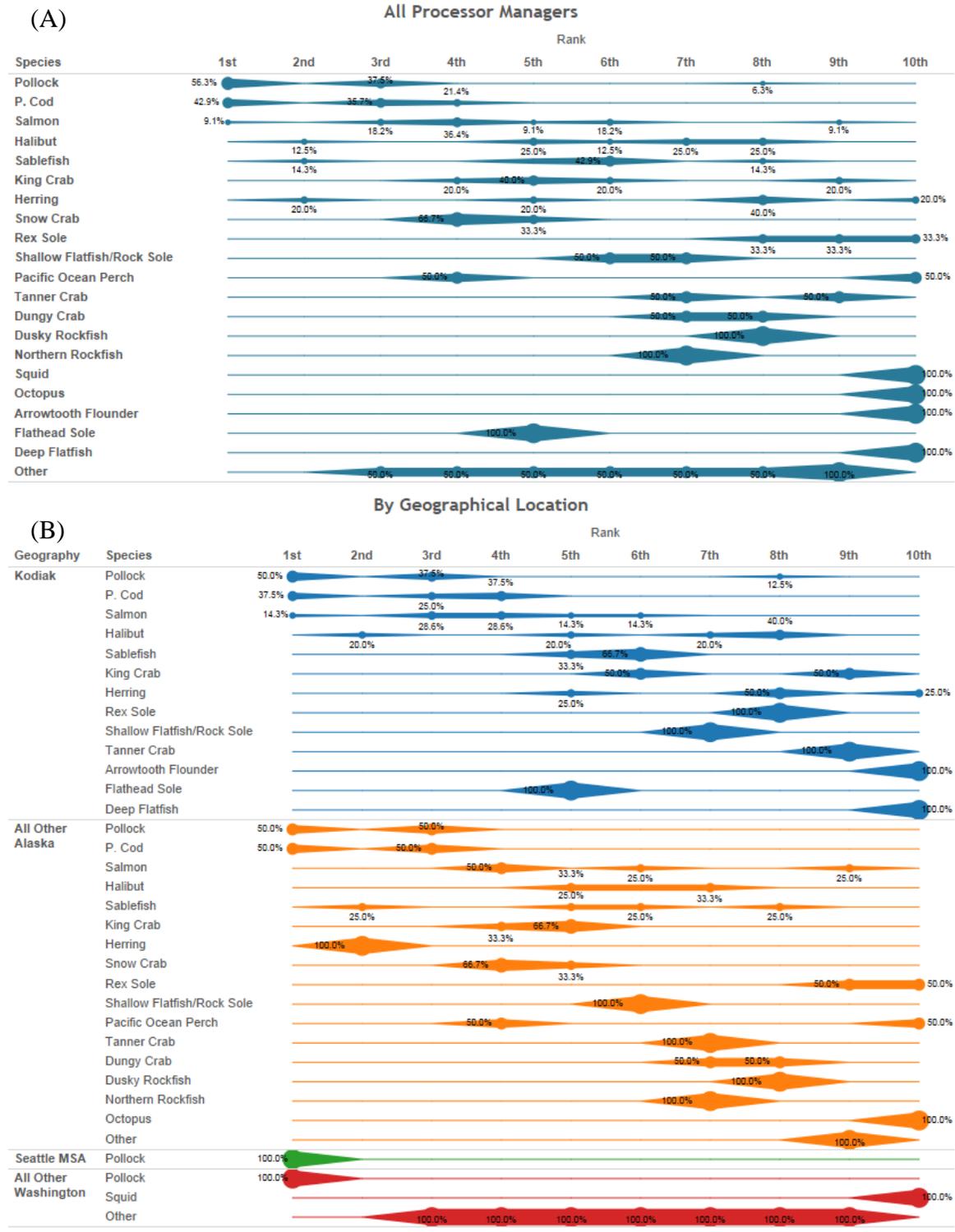


Figure 56A. – Responses to Question F6 for all respondents: Please rate the quality of your relationship with the following people associated with the purchasing of GOA trawl-caught groundfish.

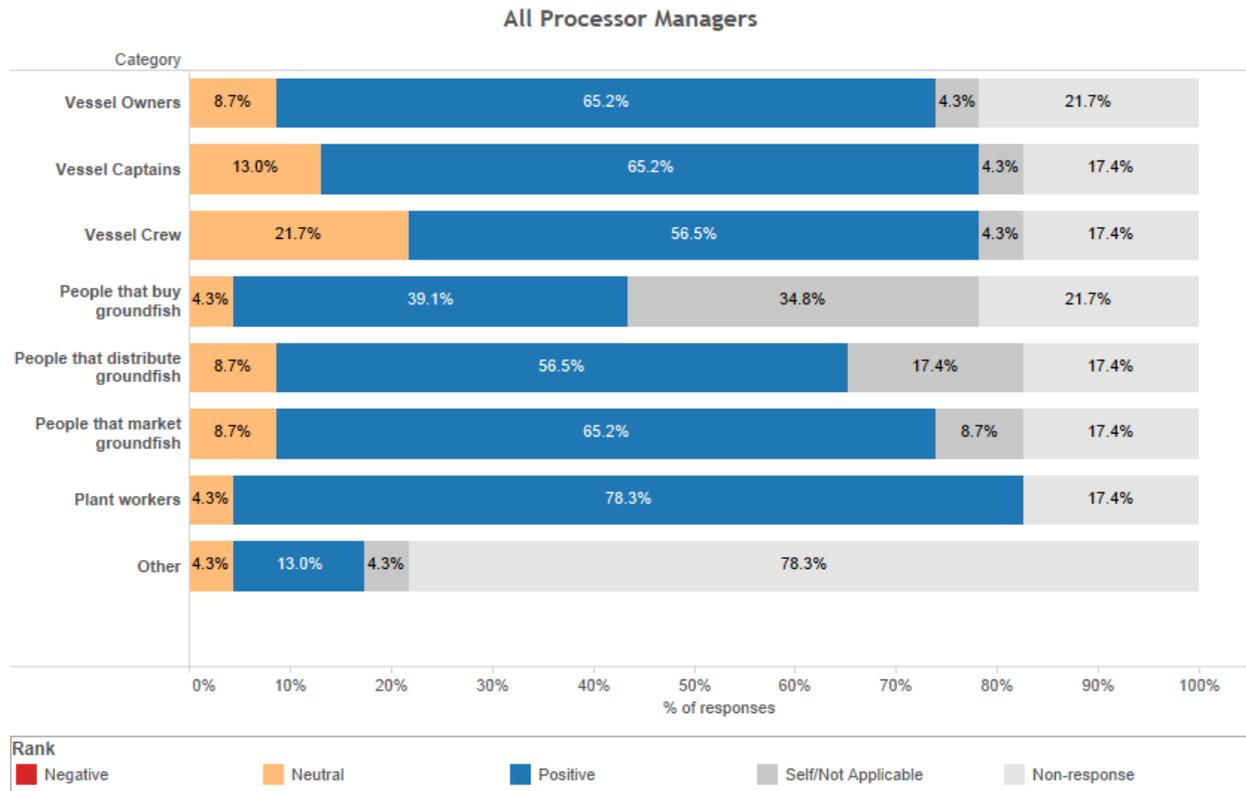


Figure 56B. – Responses to Question F6 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Please rate the quality of your relationship with the following people associated with the purchasing of GOA trawl-caught groundfish.

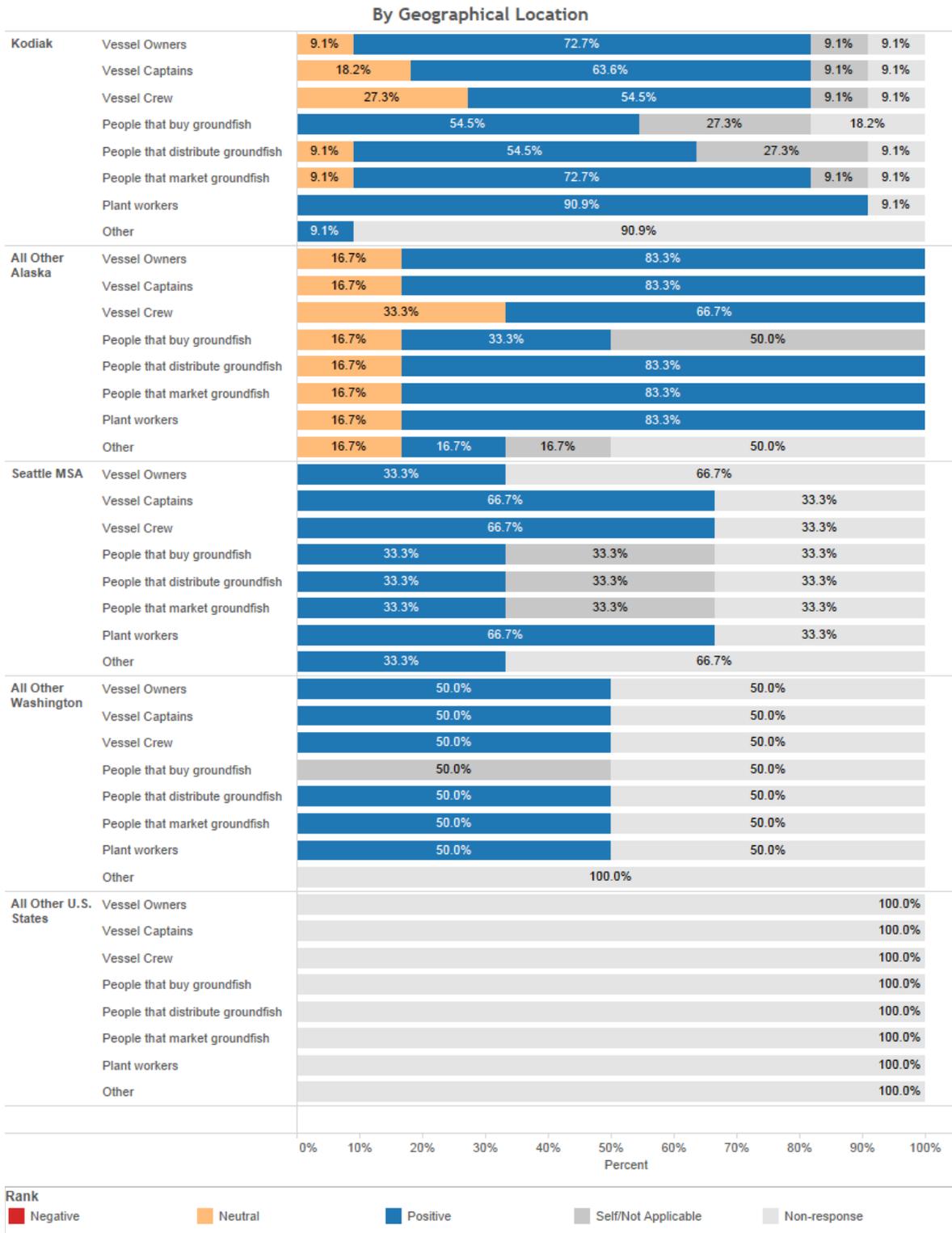


Figure 57. – Responses to Question F7 for (A) all respondents and (B) by geographic location of the respondent: Is the GOA trawl-caught groundfish that you purchase typically processed in the same port where it is purchased?

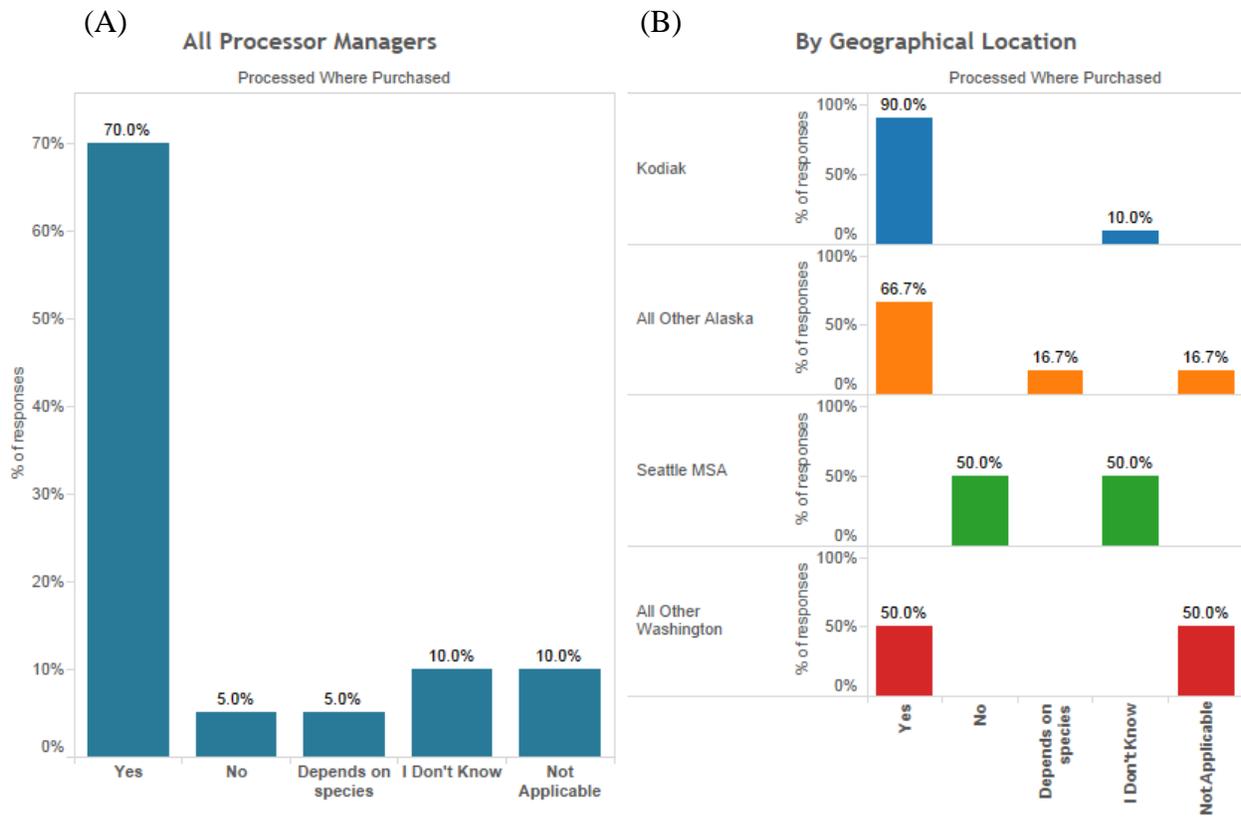


Figure 58. – Responses to Question F8 for (A) all respondents and (B) by geographic location of the respondent: What items does your company take into consideration when deciding where to sell GOA trawl-caught groundfish product(s)?

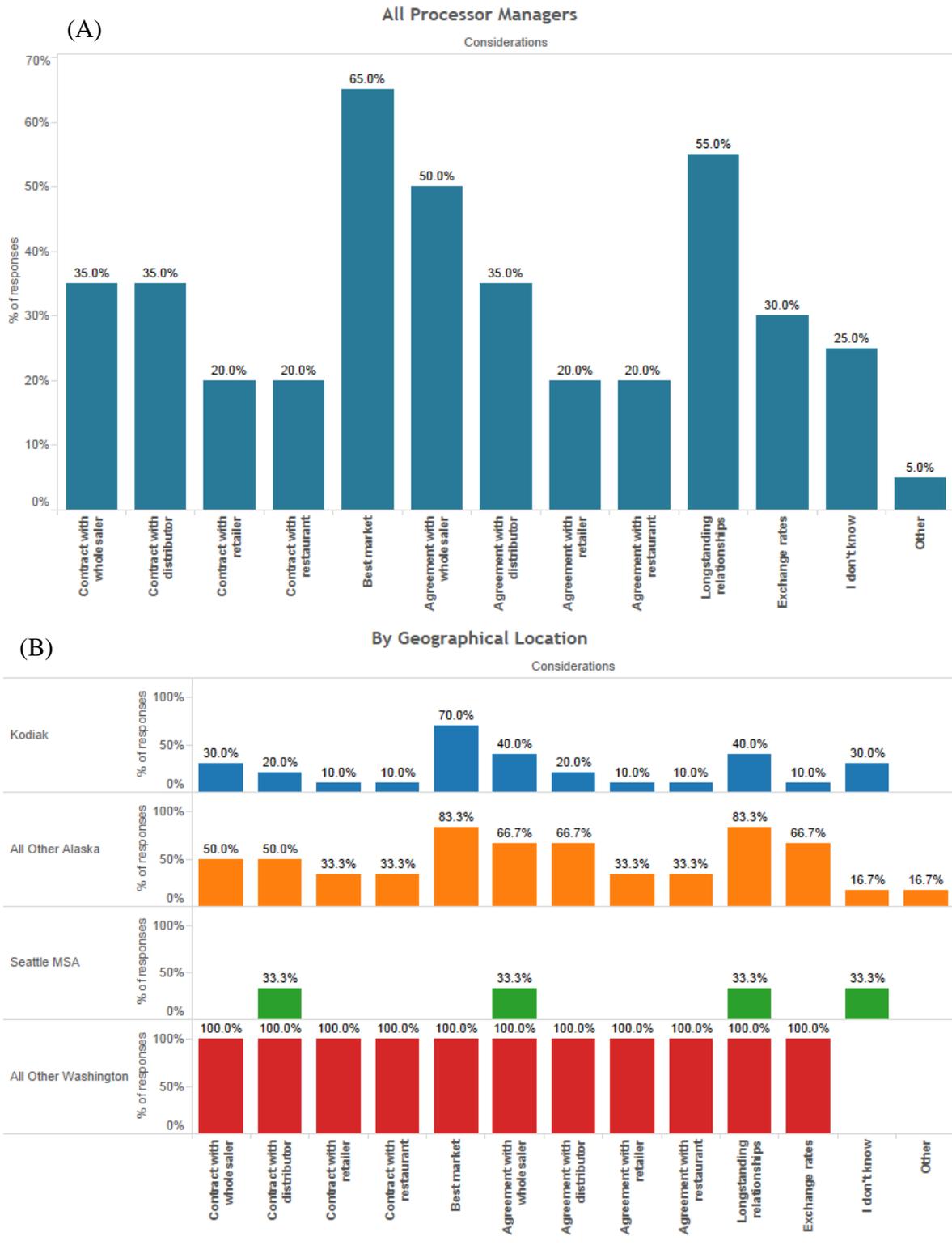


Figure 59. – Responses to Question F10 for (A) all respondents and (B) by geographic location of the respondent: How is/are the GOA trawl-caught groundfish product(s) transported to the final distributor or company distribution location?

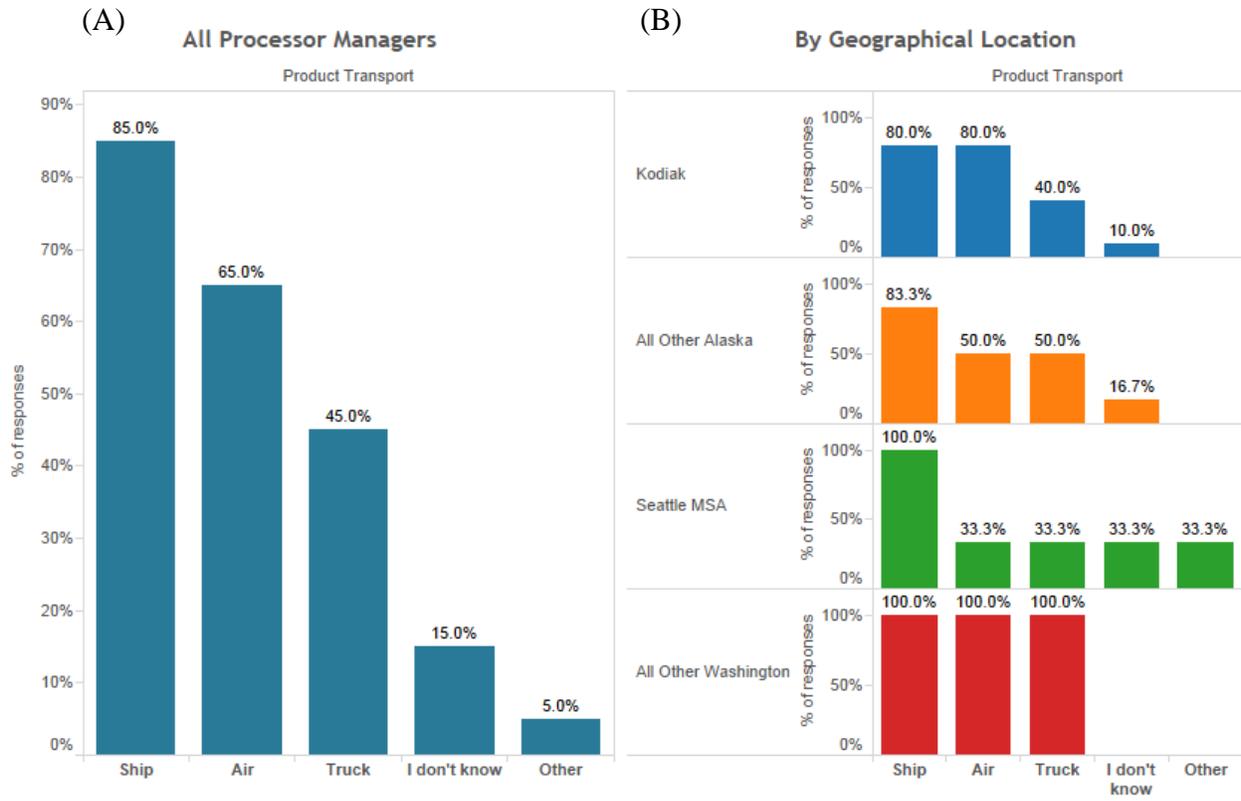


Figure 60. – Responses to Question G1 for (A) all respondents and (B) by geographic location of the respondent: Are you a U.S. citizen?

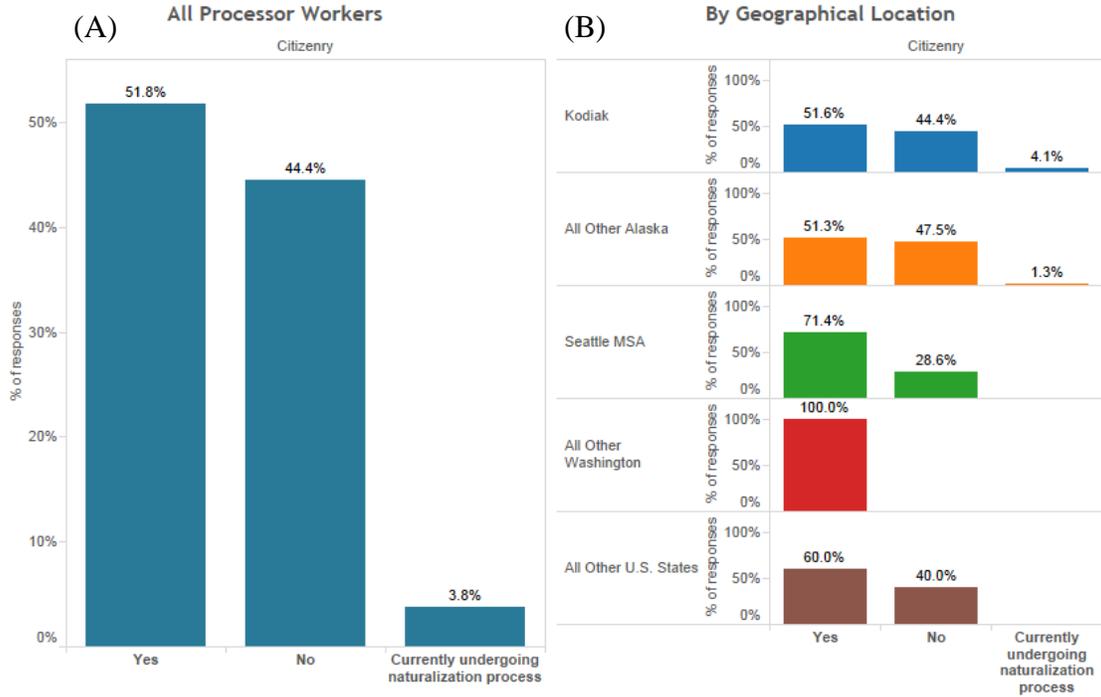


Figure 61. – Responses to Question G1a for (A) all respondents and (B) by geographic location of the respondent: What type of foreign worker status do you have?

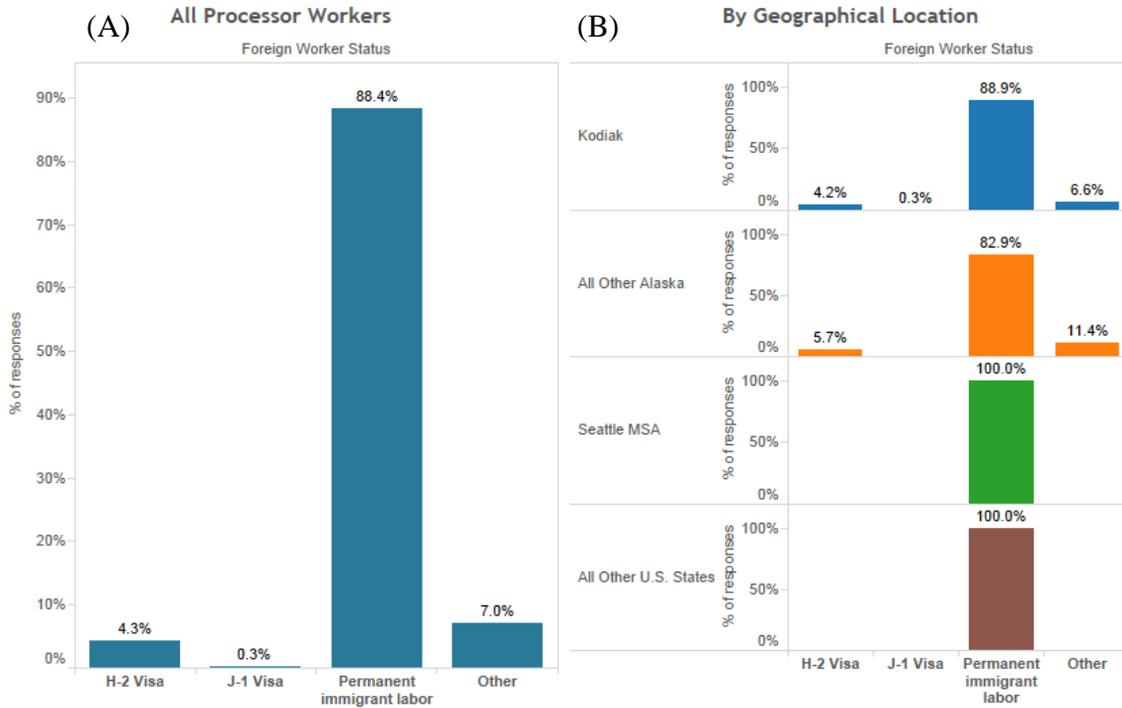


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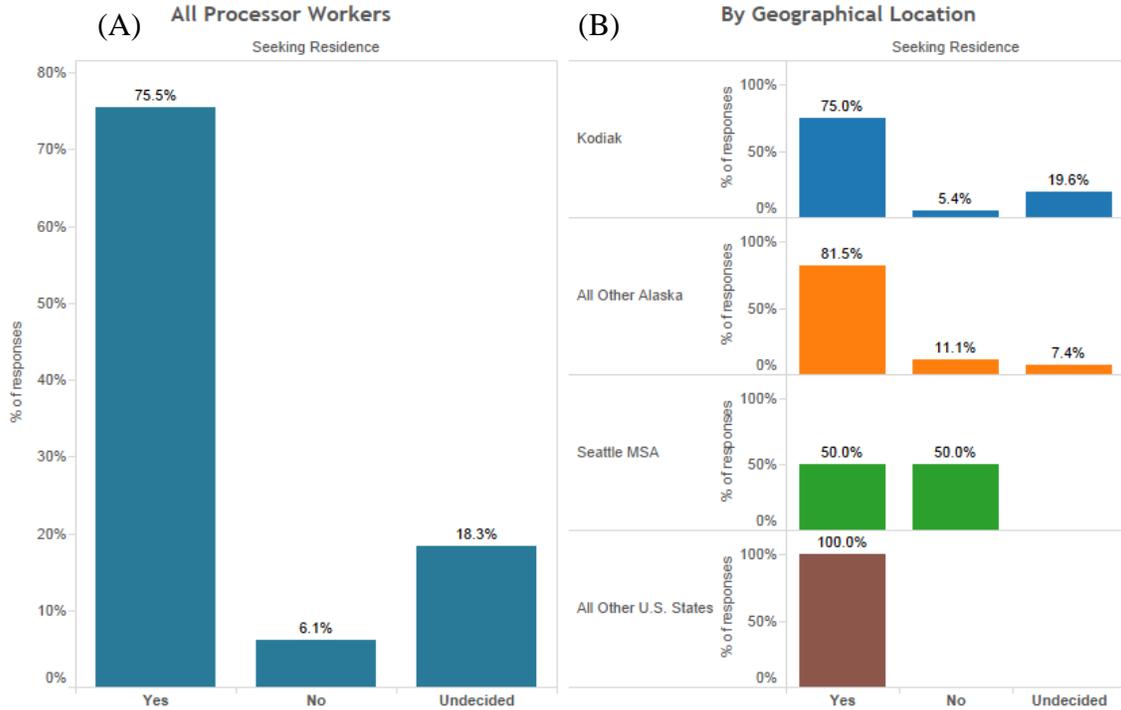


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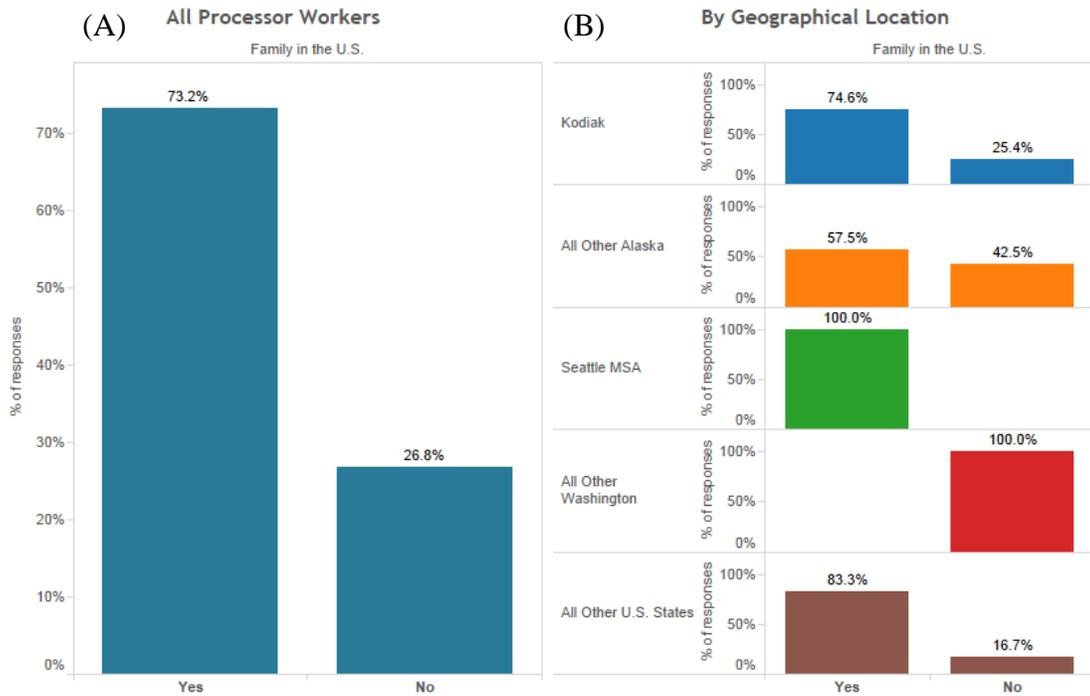


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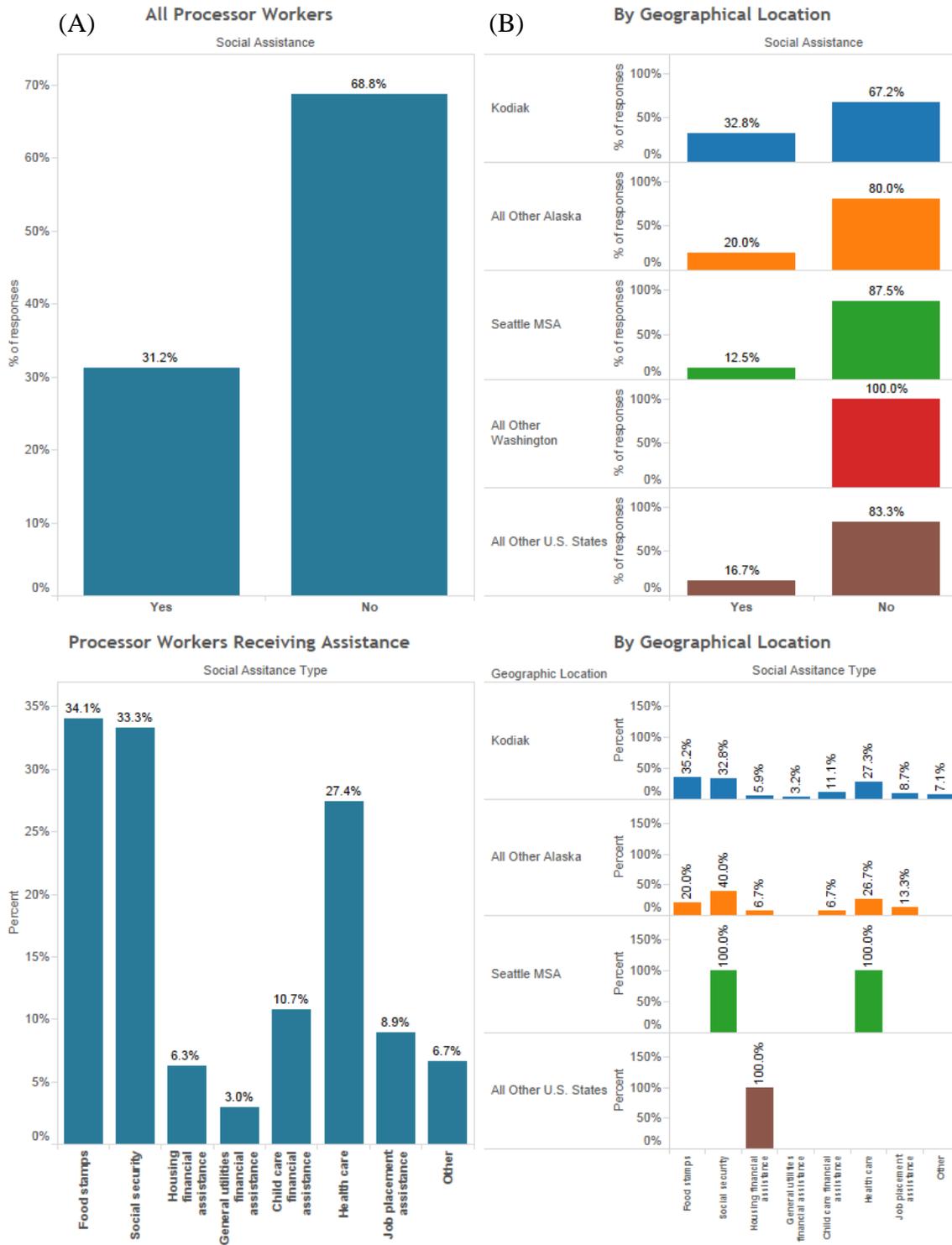


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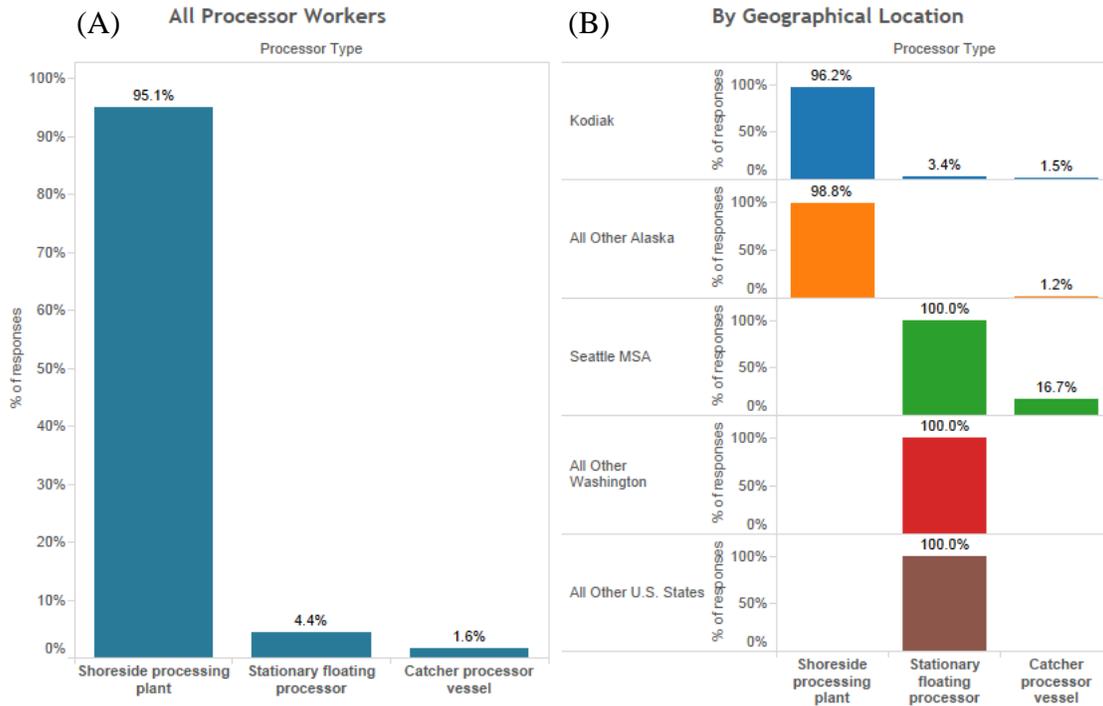


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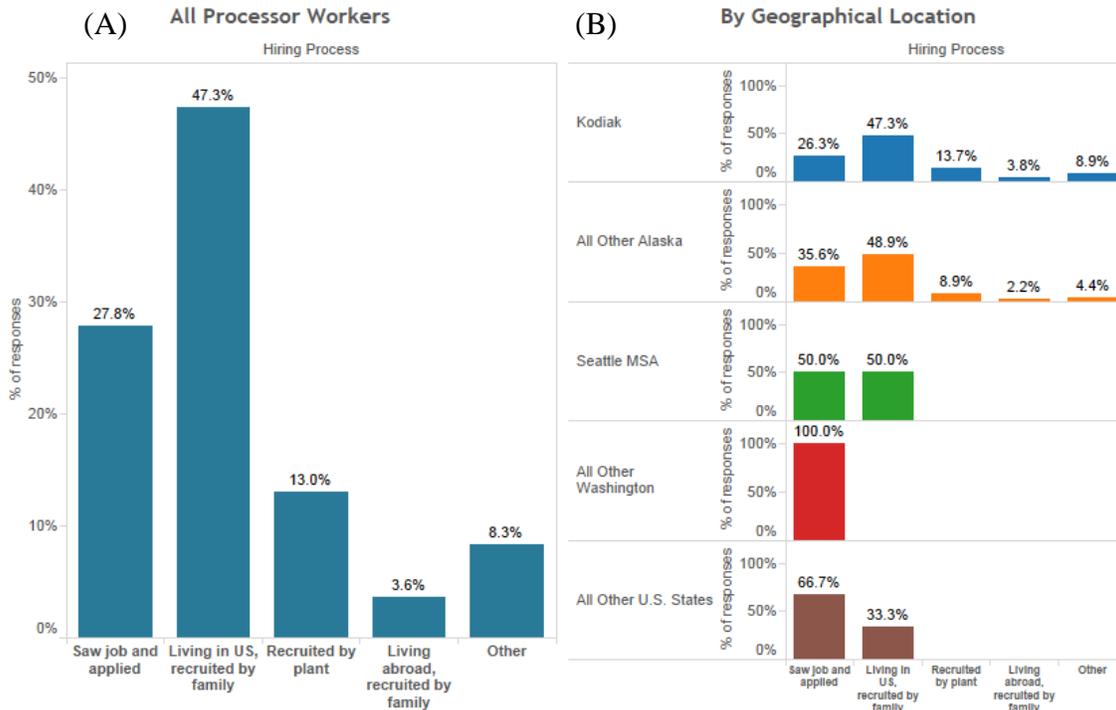


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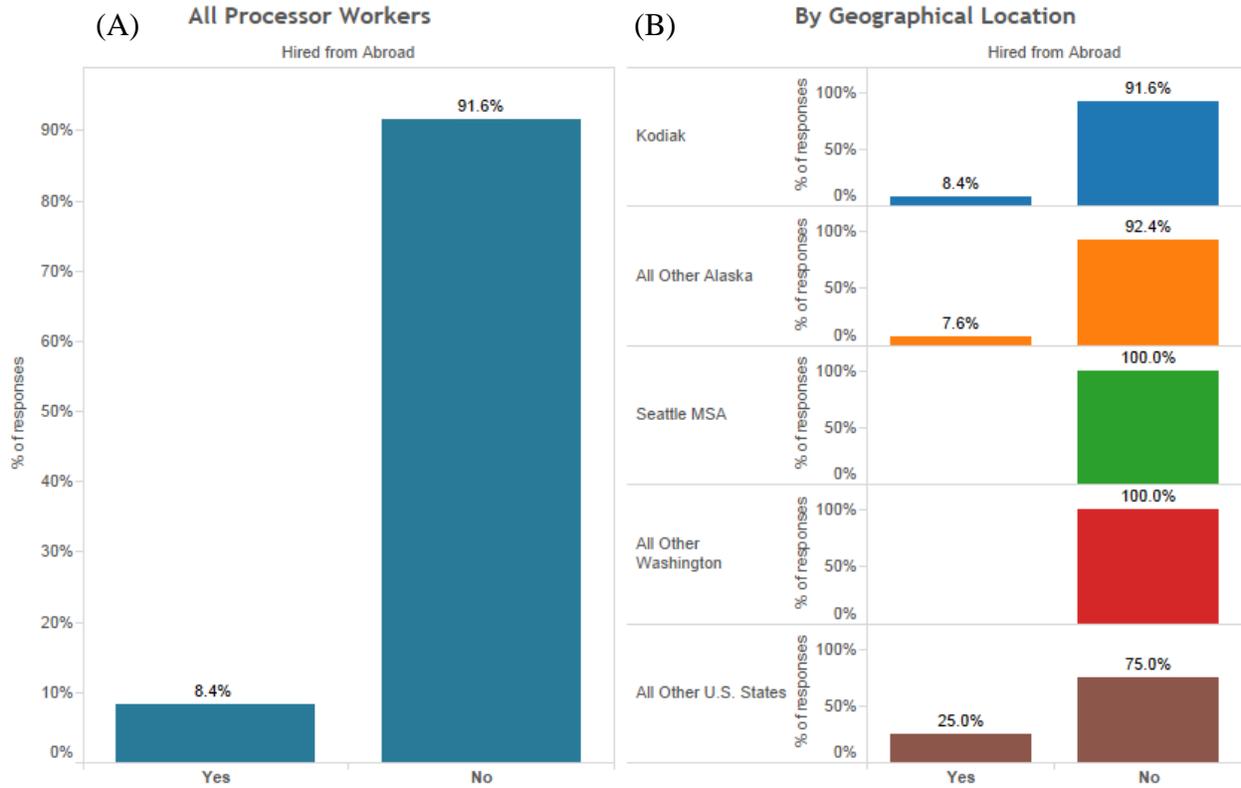


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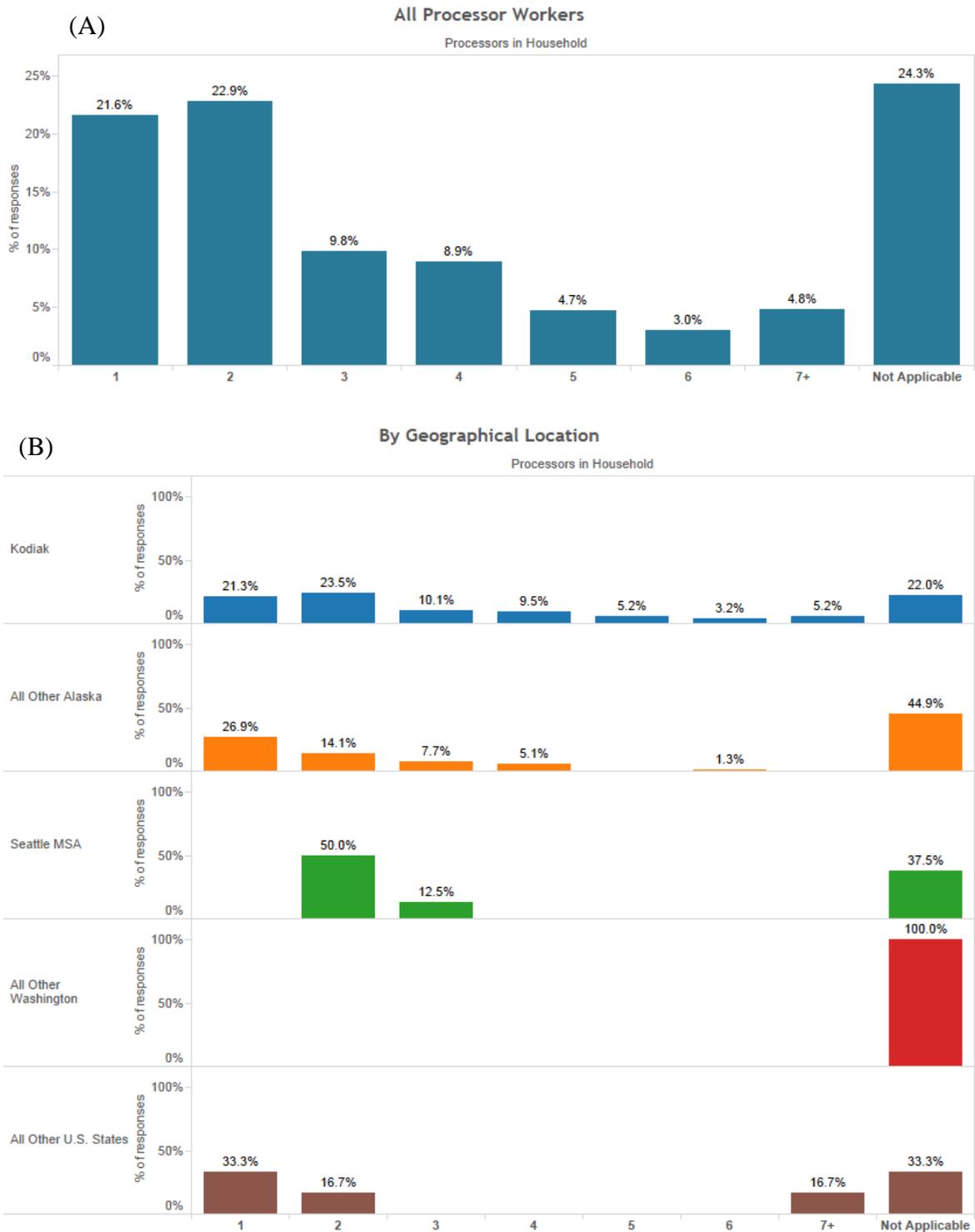


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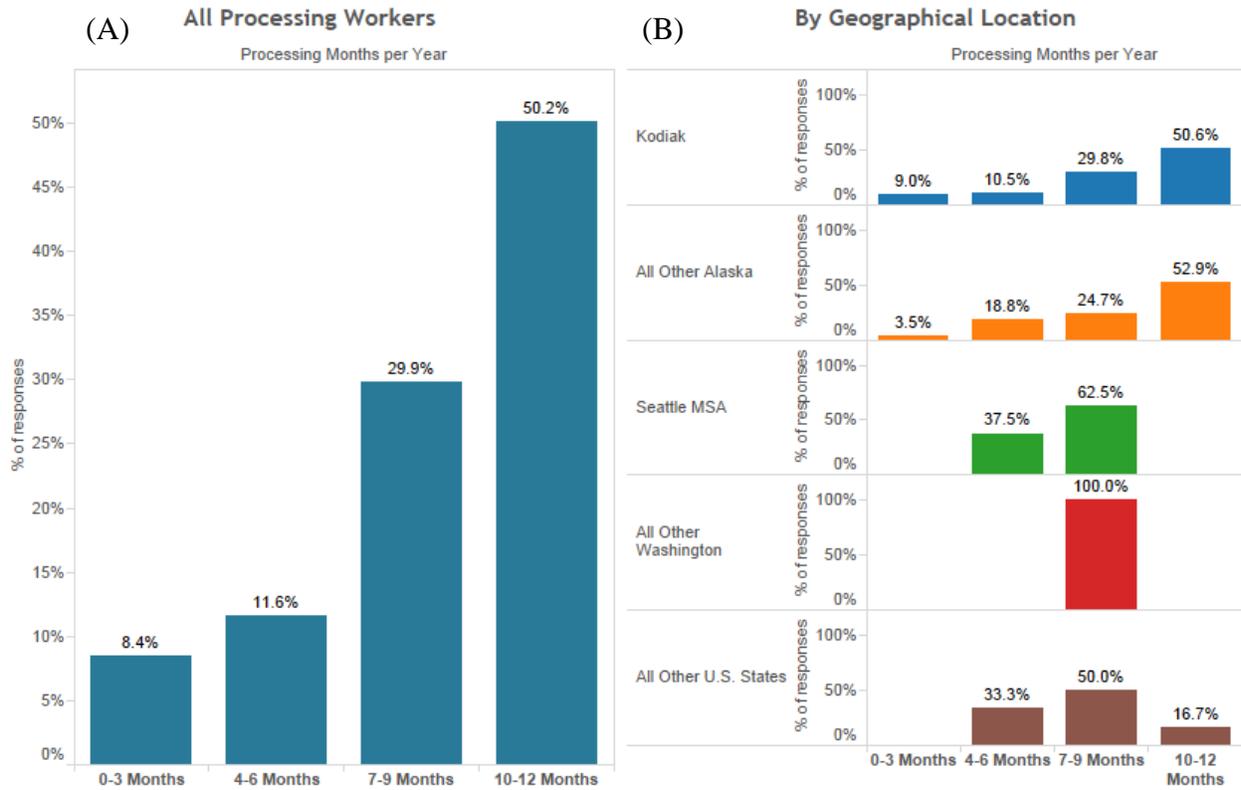


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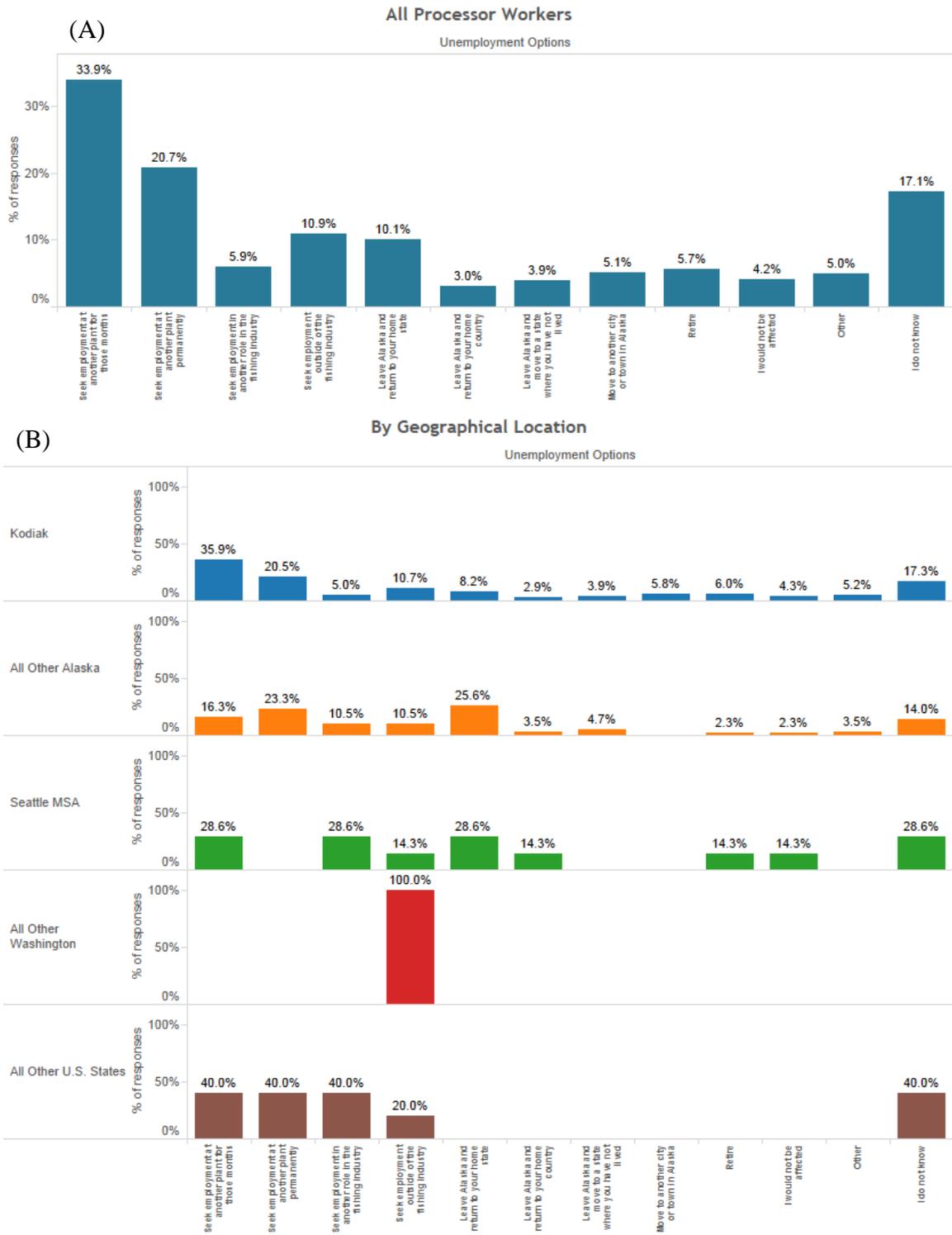


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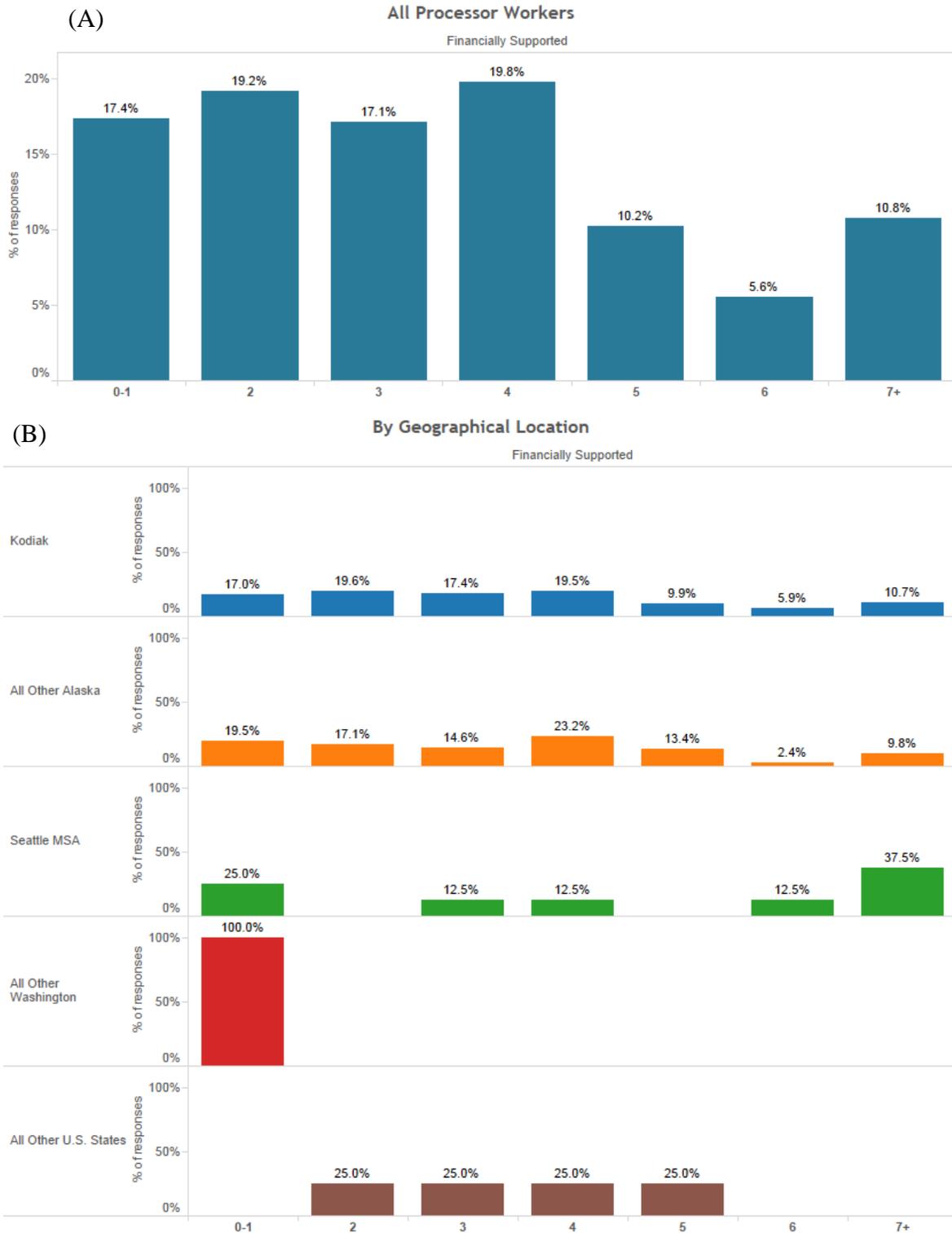
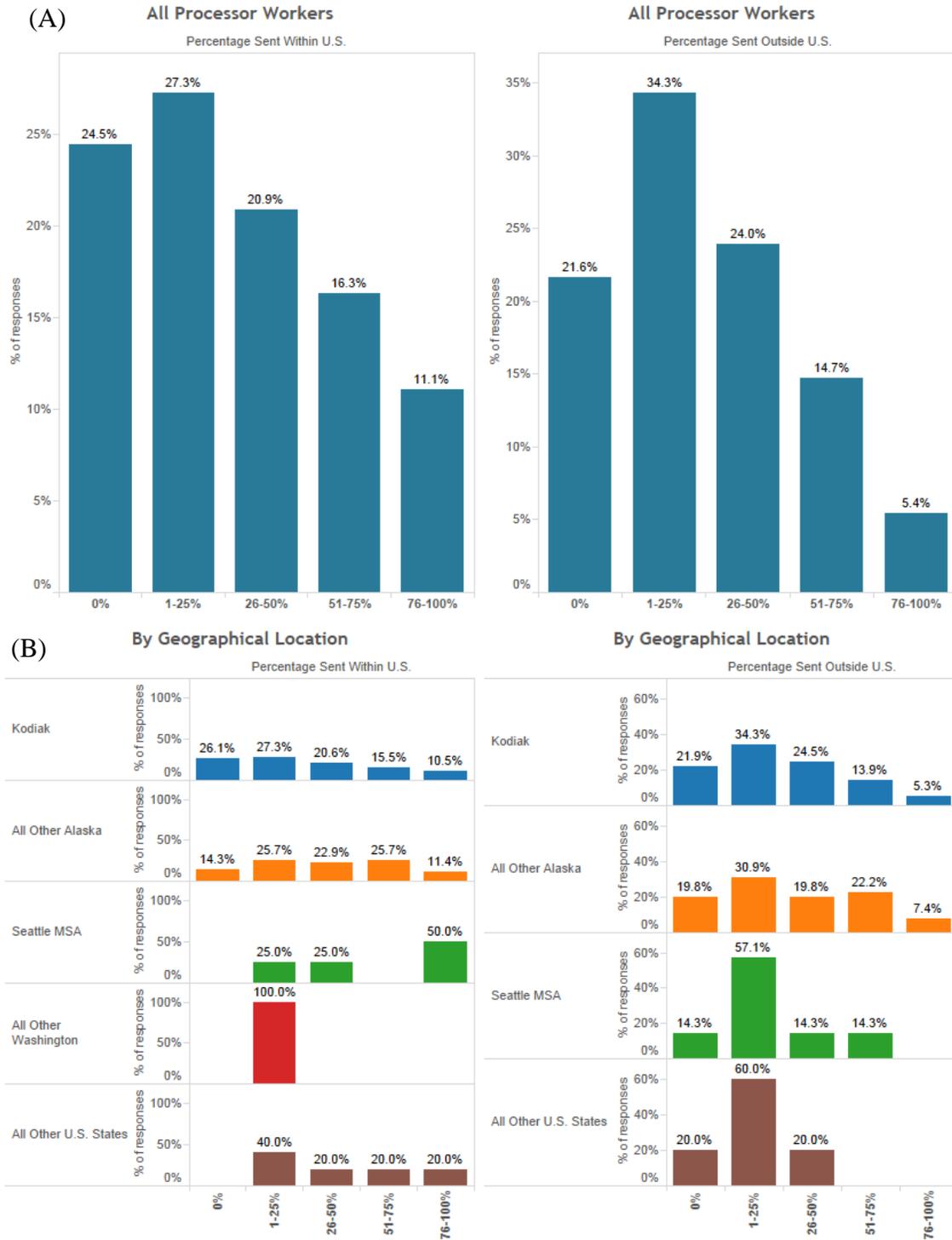


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Table 1. – Total population of each participant type in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery.

Geography	Inshore Processing Managers	Inshore Processing Workers	Catcher Vessels	CV Owners	CV Skippers	CV Crew	Catcher Processor Vessels	CP Owners	CP Crew	Fishery Support Businesses	Tender Owners	Industry Organization Representatives	Total
Kodiak	14	1,300	30	26	30	59	0	0	0	25	13	*	1,467
King Cove	1	100	8	6	8	17	0	0	0	11	*	*	143
Petersburg	0	0	3	5	3	8	0	0	0	8	*	*	24
Sand Point	2	121	13	13	13	33	0	0	0	10	*	*	192
All Other Alaska ^a	7	0	8	8	9	23	0	0	0	0	8	*	55
Seattle MSA	3	252	0	15	16	47	20	8	702	91	30	*	1,164
All Other Washington	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	2	*	31
Oregon	0	0	10	9	10	22	0	0	0	18	8	*	67
All Other U.S. States	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	2	*	16
Total	30	1,773	89	82	89	209	20	8	702	203	63	*	3,159

* The total population is unknown.

^a The totals for the All Other Alaska geography include totals for Akutan, Dutch Harbor, Juneau, Seward, and Sitka.

Table 2. – Fishery Support Service Business Categories.

Support service business category	Examples
Accounting, insurance, legal, and financial services	Accountants, insurance providers, banks
Building materials	Lumber, metal supply
Chemicals and cleaning services	Chemical supply, paint services, waste removal
Communications	Cellular and internet providers
Electronics	Radar, VMS, net sensors, sonar providers and service agents
Engine and propulsion	Engines, propulsion systems, and associated components supply and service
Fishing equipment	Trawl nets, trawl doors, trawl rope supply and service
Fuel and lubricants	Fuel and lubricant providers
General services and supply	Providers of miscellaneous gear and hardware, associate service
Grocery and office supply	Food supply and office supply
Harbor services	Moorage, haul-out services, boat-watch services
Hydraulics	Hydraulic supply and service
Information	Information providers
Metal Processing Services	Welding, machining of metal parts
Packaging	Packaging supply
Processing equipment	Processing equipment supply
Processing	Processors (value added and reductionist)
Refrigeration	Refrigeration system supply and service
Safety equipment	Safety equipment supply (EPIRBS, life rafts)
Shipping and Transportation	Shipping and transportation services
Shipyard	Shipyard and dry-dock work, construction
Utilities	Electricity and water utilities

Table 3. – Survey Elicitation Protocol.

Phase	Purpose	Date Completed
Advanced letter	Notice of study, notice of pending invitation	April 7, 2014
Initial letter	Invitation to participate, including online survey log-in information and study team contact information	April 21, 2014
Second letter	Invitation to participate, including online survey log-in information and study team contact information	June 2, 2014
Follow-up postcard	Final invitation to participate, including study team contact information and closing date of survey	July 21, 2014
Phone call follow-up	Invitation to participate, provide online survey log-in information, gauge interest in participation, conduct phone-based survey (if requested)	June 11, 2014-July 29, 2014

Table 4. – Total survey population of each participant type in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery.

Geography	Inshore Processing Managers	Inshore Processing Workers	CV Owners	CV Skippers	CV Crew	CP Owners	CP Crew	Fishery Support Businesses	Tender Owners	Industry Org. Reps.	Total
Kodiak	11	1,158	13	11	20	0	5	19	2	3	1,242
King Cove	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	15
Petersburg	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	10
Sand Point	0	0	3	5	7	0	0	8	0	0	23
All Other Alaska	6	96	2	1	10	0	0	4	4	3	126
Seattle MSA	3	8	5	0	2	1	6	37	2	2	66
All Other Washington	2	1	6	1	8	0	0	5	1	0	24
Oregon	0	0	8	7	16	0	2	9	0	0	42
All Other U.S. States	1	6	4		6	0	2	2	0	0	21
Total	23	1,269	47	25	77	1	15	95	9	8	1,569

Table 5. – Percent of the total population that responded for each participant type in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery.

Geography	Inshore Processing Managers	Inshore Processing Workers	CV Owners	CV Skippers	CV Crew	CP Owners	CP Crew	Fishery Support Businesses	Tender Owners	Industry Organization Reps.	Total
Kodiak	79%	89%	50%	37%	34%	---	---	76%	15%	*	85%
King Cove	---	---	33%	---	29%	---	---	73%	---	*	10%
Petersburg	---	---	80%	0%	38%	---	---	38%	---	*	42%
Sand Point	---	---	23%	38%	21%	---	---	80%	---	*	12%
All Other Alaska	86%	---	25%	11%	43%	---	---	---	50%	*	229%
Seattle MSA	100%	3%	33%	0%	4%	13%	1%	41%	7%	*	6%
All Other Washington	100%	---	---	---	---	---	---	19%	50%	*	77%
Oregon	---	---	89%	70%	73%	---	---	50%	---	*	63%
All Other U.S. States	100%	---	---	---	---	---	---	15%	---	*	131%
Total	77%	72%	57%	28%	37%	13%	2%	47%	14%	*	50%

* The total population is unknown.

^a Two CV crew members that participated in the study did not provide enough information to link them to a specific geographic location. Throughout this report, their survey responses are included in the general respondent and sector specific summaries. However, they are excluded from any summaries, tables or figures that break out responses by geographical location.

Table 6. – Percent of vessels responding by vessel and participant type.

Vessel type	Number of vessels	% of vessels with owner response	% of vessels with skipper or plant manager response	% of vessels with fishing or processing crew response	Overall response rate (# of vessels with at least one person responding)
Catcher vessel	91 ^a	50.55%	36.26%	51.65%	73.62%
Catcher processor	20	5.00%	0%	5.00%	5.00%
Inshore floating processor	2	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%
Tender	63	14.29%	0%	0%	14.29%

^a This includes two additional GOA trawl vessels whose owners were surveyed but did not have catch history during the 2008-2013 period. These vessels indicated that they had either recently purchased or were in the process of building a vessel that would start to fish in the GOA trawl fishery in 2014 or shortly thereafter.

Table 7. – Estimated Total Survey Refusals and Unreachable Respondents.

Respondent group	Total population	Number of refusals/DNF^c	Number of unreachable respondents
Catcher Vessel Owners ^a	82	36	0
Catcher Vessel Skippers	89	1	189 ^d
Catcher Vessel Crew	298	5	
Industry Organization Representatives	*	0	*
Inshore Processor Owners/Managers ^b	30	5	2
Inshore Processing Workers	1,773	504 ^e	0
Fishery Support Businesses	207	71	41

* The total population is unknown.

^a Some vessels and permits are co-owned, but both owner names are not listed in the permit data, so additional respondents were added to account for vessels with more than one boat owner.

^b Personal communications alluded to some processors being owned by more than one individual. An exact number of these instances was not able to be obtained.

^c In some cases, respondents were contacted and stated that they intended to submit an online survey or fill out a printed survey and mail back to the project team. Despite reminders, some of these surveys were not ultimately received. In these cases, the respondent was considered “reached” but they did not finish (DNF) the survey.

^d This estimate includes all skippers and crew that were unreachable. It is based on an assumption of the number of people per boat and the number of boats we didn’t get responses back from and cannot be accurately split into crew and skippers.

^e The refused processing workers number was based on the estimate of processor workers that did not participate in the survey in Kodiak, given that there were a small number of refusals at each plant and one plant that had a low response rate. This also includes an estimate of processing workers in King Cove, based on the refusal of the plant manager to participate in the survey.

Table 8 – Estimated Survey Refusals and Unreachable Respondents by Community.

Geography	Inshore Processing Managers ^b		Inshore Processing Workers		CV Owners ^a		CV Skippers		CV Crew		Fishery Support Businesses		Industry Organization Representatives		Total	
	Refusal/DNF ^c	Unreachable	Refusal ^e /DNF ^c	Unreachable	Refusal/DNF ^c	Unreachable	Refusal/DNF ^c	Unreachable	Refusal/DNF ^c	Unreachable ^d	Refusal/DNF ^c	Unreachable	Refusal/DNF ^c	Unreachable	Refusal/DNF ^c	Unreachable
Kodiak	1	2	142	0	7	0	0	*	0	60	4	2	0	*	154	64
All Other Alaska	3	0	125	0	18	0	1	*	5	59	5	1	0	*	157	60
Seattle MSA	1	0	237	0	10	0	0	*	0	60	47	11	0	*	295	71
All Other Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	4	14	0	*	4	14
Oregon	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	*	0	10	7	2	0	*	8	12
All Other U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	4	7	0	*	4	7
All Other Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	4	0	*	0	4
Total	5	2	504	0	36	0	1	*	5	189	71	41	0	*	622	232
Total Sector Population	26		1,773		82		89		209		207		*		2,390	

* The total population is unknown.

^a Some vessels and permits are co-owned, but both owner names are not listed in the permit data, so additional respondents were added to account for vessels with more than one boat owner.

^b Personal communications alluded to some processors being owned by more than one individual. An exact number of these instances was not able to be obtained.

^c In some cases, respondents were contacted and stated that they intended to submit an online survey or fill out a printed survey and mail back to the project team. Despite reminders, some of these surveys were not ultimately received. In these cases, the respondent was considered “reached” but they did not finish (DNF) the survey.

^d This estimate includes all skippers and crew that were unreachable. It is based on an assumption of the number of people per boat and the number of boats we didn’t get responses back from and cannot be accurately split into crew and skippers.

^e The refused processing workers number was based on the estimate of processor workers that did not participate in the survey in Kodiak, given that there were a small number of refusals at each plant and one plant that had a low response rate. This also includes an estimate of processing workers in King Cove, based on the refusal of the plant manager to participate in the survey.

Table 9. – Two sample t-test for non-response bias for average crew size for respondents and non-respondents.

Crew size				
Role in fishery	Respondents^a	mean(respondents) – mean(non-respondents)	std. err	p-value
CV Owners	44	-0.271	0.13	0.045
CV Skippers	33	-0.261	0.13	0.052
CV Crew	46	-0.241	0.13	0.060
Owner, Skipper, and Crew	17	-0.252	0.17	0.142
Owner and Skipper, no Crew	*	*	*	*
Owner and Crew, no Skipper	11	-0.432	0.21	0.052
Skipper and Crew, no Owner	12	-0.222	0.19	0.260
Only Owner	15	-0.136	0.19	0.472
Only Skipper	*	*	*	*
Only Crew	6	0.105	0.26	0.690

^a This refers to the number of vessels for which at least one member of this group filled out a survey and is compared with the 24 vessels with data that did not respond.

* Tests not reported because the respondent group contains 3 or fewer respondents.

Table 10. – Two sample t-test for non-response bias for GOA trawl landings for respondents and non-respondents.

GOA Trawl Landings				
Group	Respondents^a	mean(respondents) – mean(non-respondents)	std. err	p-value
CV Owners	44	15,460,030	4,294,825	0.001
CV Skippers	33	20,254,603	3,725,589	0.000
CV Crew	46	18,849,261	3,935,560	0.000
Owner, Skipper, and Crew	17	23,836,166	4,300,079	0.000
Owner and Skipper, no Crew	*	*	*	*
Owner and Crew, no Skipper	11	18,936,321	5,013,385	0.001
Skipper and Crew, no Owner	12	17,670,653	3,604,407	0.000
Only Owner	15	2,394,608	3,248,141	0.466
Only Skipper	*	*	*	*
Only Crew	6	6,917,300	3,586,671	0.064

^a This refers to the number of vessels for which at least one member of this group filled out a survey and is compared with the 24 vessels with data that did not respond.

* Tests not reported because the respondent group contains 3 or fewer respondents.

Table 11. – Two sample t-tests for GOA trawl revenue for respondents and non-respondents.

GOA Trawl Revenue				
Group	Respondents^a	mean(respondents) – mean(non-respondents)	std. err	p-value
CV Owners	44	2,891,540	797,77 7	0.001
CV Skippers	33	3,766,773	687,92 8	0.000
CV Crew	46	3,538,032	720,82 4	0.000
Owner, Skipper, and Crew	17	4,365,344	798,14 6	0.000
Owner and Skipper, no Crew	*	*	*	*
Owner and Crew, no Skipper	11	3,501,232	913,92 3	0.001
Skipper and Crew, no Owner	12	3,386,704	648,16 3	0.000
Only Owner	15	557,406	634,09 6	0.385
Only Skipper	*	*	*	*
Only Crew	6	1,564,102	682,97 1	0.030

^a This refers to the number of vessels for which at least one member of this group filled out a survey and is compared with the 24 vessels with data that did not respond.

* Tests not reported because the respondent group contains 3 or fewer respondents.

Table 12. – Disposition of data from individual survey questions.

Question Number*	Question	Rating	Notes
<i>Section A: Demographic Information</i>			
A1	What is your gender?		–
A2	How old are you?		–
A3	What is the highest level of education you have attained?		Respondents requested that “vocational certificate” or some other indication of a <i>completed</i> post-secondary vocational education be included.
A4	Are you Hispanic or Latino?		–
A5	What is your race?		–
A6	What is your ancestry (ethnic origin)?		Respondents requested that additional choices be added, including those associated with Central American, South American, and African countries. It was noted that there are many European ethnicity choices, but only one choice for Hispanic respondents (Mexican).

Question Number*	Question	Rating	Notes
A7	What is your current marital status?		Respondents requested “Separated” be added.
A7a	Does your spouse participate in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry?		In communities where aspects of the commercial fishing industry are present in almost every job, there was substantial amount of confusion as to how involved a spouse should be to be considered a “participant.”
A8	What best describes your living arrangements?		This question was considered by respondents to be overly verbose, and the U.S. Census citation added confusion to an otherwise straightforward question.
A9a	How many people live in your household (including yourself)?		–
A9b	What best describes your living arrangements?		Despite the option to “mark all that apply,” the option to say that, “I live with relatives at the unit,” confused some respondents. It was unknown if nuclear family members counted as relatives, or if the question was actually asking if the respondent was living “rent-free” with more distant relatives.
A10	What percentage of your combined family income...		–
A11	How are you paid for your work in the commercial fishing industry?		–
A12	Please indicate your permanent residence...		Questions A12 through A16 were asked in the paper survey via a matrix, which many people found difficult to fill out correctly. This is likely due to the order of “Permanent Residence” and “Current Residence” switching between Questions PA12 and PA12a.* In many cases, people listed a permanent residence, but wrote their tenure for a current residence. The order of questions in the online survey tended to be more straightforward.
A13	How long have you lived at your permanent residence?		See A12, above.
A14	Is your current residence the same as your permanent residence?		See A12, above.
A15	Please indicate your current residence...		See A12, above.
A16	How long have you lived at your current residence?		See A12, above.
<i>Section B: Individual Participation</i>			
B1	Please indicate your role in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry.		Respondents recommended that a “government” option be added.
B2	Please indicate any role that your spouse/partner has in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry.		The option for a spouse/partner to be listed as a “Participant’s spouse/partner” seemed circular to some respondents. Also, it was common for people to note that their spouses helped with some aspects of commercial fishing (e.g., “cooking meals sometimes,” “doing tax paperwork”) but were not considered fishing crew.
B3	Has your family (not your spouse’s family) historically participated...		–

Question Number*	Question	Rating	Notes
B4	For how many generations has your family...		Some respondents with no family history were confused as to whether they should list their own participation as “1” or note their non-multi-generational tie as “0”.
B5	How old were you when you started...		It was unclear how involved “work” was meant to be in this context. Some respondents provided very early ages (e.g., 3–6) for this question, but would revise the answer when asked, “When did you first get paid?” to ages around 12–14.
B6	For how many total years have you worked in any commercial fishing or processing activities?		–
B7	How many total years have you worked in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery?		–
B8	Please list the top 5 cities/towns/harbors...		–
B9	How many months per year do you work in the industries shown below?		Questions B9 through B14 were asked in the paper survey via a matrix (PB7 and PB8), which almost all respondents filled out incorrectly in one way or another. First, the terms “part-time” and “full-time” had very little meaning to many fishermen surveyed, despite the italicized notation admitting this in the instructions. Second, full-time fishing employment across multiple (seasonal) fisheries was interpreted as both “year round” and “seasonal.” Third, few respondents filled out PB7 and PB8 with the number of months, instead simple “X”s in the various fields. Fourth, there was substantial confusion as to what “self-employment” meant in the context of catcher vessel crew employment, as some crew felt as though they were independent contractors, while others felt as though they were employed by the vessel. Fifth, respondents were confused as to whether the “Non-Fishing” category included time unemployed or employment outside of commercial fishing. When asked online, Questions B9 through B14 were slightly more straightforward, as the multiple questions in PB7 and PB8 were separated into their constituent parts; however, paper survey responses contain multiple errors.
B10	When working in the industries shown below, do you work full-time...		See B9, above.
B11	When working in the industries shown below, are you self-employed...		See B9, above.
B12	How many months per year would you prefer to work...		See B9, above. Additionally, respondents requested that a simple, “Same as existing” selection be added.
B13	When working in the industries shown below, would you prefer to work full-time...		See B9, above.

Question Number*	Question	Rating	Notes
B14	When working in the industries shown below, would you prefer to be self-employed...		See B9, above.
B15	Do you work multiple jobs?		Respondents viewed this question as redundant. Additionally, some respondents were confused as to whether participation in multiple fisheries constituted multiple “jobs.”
B16	Do you maintain a job outside the commercial fishing or processing industry?		–
B17	Please list any jobs you have outside...		–
B18	Please explain why you work outside the commercial fishing...		–
B19	How would you rate the following items in your role...		–
B20	What would contribute to improving the conditions...		Many respondents did not have input and skipped this question.
<i>Section C: Connections</i>			
C1	Who do you depend on for equipment and supplies...		–
C2	Who do you depend on for services...		Since many vendors provide equipment and accompanying services (e.g., electrical components and installation), there was substantial overlap between C1 and C2.
C3	Who do you depend on for information about fisheries management?		–
C4	Who do you depend on for other everyday information...		–
C5	How do you get information related to your work in the fishery?		Respondents suggested additional options, including, “Ship Captain,” “Processing Plant Manager,” and “Email.”
C6	Please list any organizations or associations...		–
<i>Section D: GOA Groundfish Trawl Management Perspectives</i>			
D1	How do you participate in the North Pacific Fishery Management Council process?		–
D2	Please rate how well informed you are...		Many in-person respondents said that they were “highly” or “reasonably” informed, but demonstrated little knowledge about the proposed changes to the GOA groundfish trawl fishery.
D3	Please indicate your plans over the next 5 years...		Respondents were confused by this question because it asked about two separate issues at the same time.
D4	Do you support the development of a bycatch management program...		Some respondents were not comfortable answering this question because details of any catch share element have not been settled, and catch share elements can be viewed positively or negatively based on how they are specifically implemented.

Question Number*	Question	Rating	Notes
D5	Please select the reasons for your response in the previous question.		Some respondents were troubled and/or confused by this question. First, some respondents felt that they could not answer the question without knowing specific details of the proposed bycatch management program. Second, the formatting of PD5 has some answer choices paired with their opposite, while others were not, which may have led to some respondent error if answer choices were not read carefully.
D6	Please rate how much you favor or oppose each of the following possible elements...		Some terminology under “The program should...” was difficult to understand for some respondents.
<i>Section E: Fishermen</i>			
E1	Please rank, in order of importance, which fisheries...		Some respondents were confused as to whether rankings should occur within each fishery separately, or should occur across both North Pacific and Pacific Coast fisheries.
E2	What are the most common species you have commercially fished in the last 5 years?		–
E3	Have you changed the species you have targeted within the last 5 years?		–
E4	What gear(s) have you fished with in the last 5 years?		–
E5	For each, please indicate whether you plan to CONTINUE participating...		–
E6a	Please describe why you plan to STOP fishing in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery.		–
E6b	For all other fisheries that you do not plan to continue fishing in over the next 5 years...		–
E7	Again referring to the list of fisheries mentioned earlier, are there any fisheries...		–
E7a	Please list any fisheries you plan to begin participating in within the next 5 years...		–
E8	Of the vessel(s) you commercially fish on, what is your relationship...		Some respondents found the “mark all that apply” direction confusing with regard to the number of family members on board and/or if they considered their friends as also business partners.
E9	Approximately how many people work with you on the most recent GOA groundfish trawl vessel...		–

Question Number*	Question	Rating	Notes
E10a	Please complete the following table...		Questions E10a and E10b were asked in the paper survey via a matrix, which some respondents found confusing. When facilitated in person, PE10 could be completed in its entirety in a successful manner; however, when self-administered, it was rarely filled out completely. First, the concept of the “Mooring Port” was confusing to some respondents because the vessel moved frequently. Second, “Other Fisheries” listed were provided in terms that rarely corresponded with the defined fisheries provided in Question PE1 despite the directions.
E10b	Please indicate whether or not you own or co-own...		See E10a, above.
E11	Do you typically work with the same people in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery...		The response “Yes, same group of vessels” did not make sense as a choice to some respondents.
E12	Please rate the quality of your relationships with the following people...		–
E13	To whom do you sell your GOA trawl-caught groundfish?		–
E14	What items are taken into consideration when deciding where to sell the catch?		–
E15	How many processors/buyers are located in the port to which you typically deliver?		–
E16	Do you have a choice of where you sell your fish?		Some respondents (particularly crew) were confused as to whether the “you” in the question was specific to the respondent or was collectively referring to the vessel. Crew regularly knew the sales limitations of the operation, but had no direct choice of where the vessel sold its fish.
E16a	Please describe why you do not have a choice of where you sell your fish.		See E16, above.
E17	What limits your choice of where you sell your GOA trawl-caught groundfish?		If the respondent answered E16a, some felt that this question seemed redundant.
E18	Please rate the quality of your relationships generally with people...		–
<i>Section F: Processing Plant Managers and/or Operators</i>			
F1a	Which of the following options best describes the processor that you operate or work for?		–
F2	In which port/city is the processor you operate or work for physically located?		–
F3	Is the processor you operate or work for part of a larger company?		–

Question Number*	Question	Rating	Notes
F3b	What are the processing company's other locations?	●	–
F4	From how many vessels does your processing facility purchase...	●	–
F5	Please indicate the top 10 species of fish that are processed...	●	Some respondents found this question fatiguing.
F6	Please rate the quality of your relationships with the following people...	●	–
F7	Is the GOA trawl-caught groundfish that you purchase typically processed...	●	–
F7a	Please clarify why GOA trawl-caught groundfish purchased in one port...	●	–
F8	What items does your company take into consideration...	●	–
F9	Where do you market your GOA trawl-caught groundfish product(s)?	●	–
F10	How is/are the GOA trawl-caught groundfish product(s) transported...	●	–
F11	What other businesses do you depend on for the complete purchase...	●	Some respondents were concerned about confidentiality regarding these kinds of processes.
F12	To help us better understand what happens to GOA trawl-caught groundfish...	●	Some respondents found this question fatiguing.
<i>Section G: Processing Plant Employees</i>			
G1	Are you a U.S. citizen?	●	–
G1a	What type of foreign worker status do you have?	●	Some respondents were unfamiliar with the terminology and differences between the answers.
G1b	Do you plan to seek long term residence in the U.S.?	●	–
G2	Does your immediate family (spouse, kids) live in the U.S.?	●	–
G2a	Where does your immediate family live?	●	–
G3	Does your family receive social assistance from any government in the United States?	●	Some respondents were unfamiliar as to what qualified as social assistance and had to read Question G3a before answering G3.
G3a	What types of social assistance does your family receive?	●	–
G4	What type of processor do you currently work for?	●	The term "shoreside processing plant" was unfamiliar to many respondents; suggested that "on land" may be easier to understand.
G5	How did you get your current job as a processing employee?	●	–
G6	When I was hired, I was living outside the United States.	●	–

Question Number*	Question	Rating	Notes
G6a	Which country were you living in at the time you were hired?	●	–
G7	How many members of your household work as processing employees?	●	–
G8	How many months a year do you work as a processing employee?	●	–
G9	If your processing plant was no longer able to employ you for all of the months...	●	Some respondents found the hypothetical nature of this question confusing. Some became worried that there was unknown (to them) context to this question, and asked if the processing plant was possibly shutting down.
G10	What type of work do you do during the months that you are not working...	●	–
G11	How many people do you support financially with the money you earn...	●	Some respondents were confused as to whether they should include themselves in the total.
G12	What percentage of your salary do you send to family members living in the United States?	●	–
G13	What percentage of your salary do you send to family members that currently live in another country?	●	–

* Question numbers correspond to the online version of the survey. Notes referencing questions starting with a “P” are referring to the analogous question in the paper version of the survey.

Key:

Based on team member experience during in-person surveys, the following concerns were brought up regarding survey questions:

- Question was not interpreted correctly by a large proportion of respondents and answers are not at all reliable.
- Question was not interpreted correctly by a large proportion of respondents and answers are generally not reliable.
- Question was not interpreted correctly by a minority of respondents and answers are generally reliable.
- Question was interpreted correctly by most respondents and answers are largely reliable, although slight edits were recommended and/or the question was regularly skipped.
- Question was interpreted correctly by almost all respondents and answers are largely reliable.

Table 13A. – Responses to Question A1 broken out by sector: What is your gender?

Role in fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count	
			Male	Female
CV owners	47	0	45	2
CV skippers	25	0	25	0
CV crew	77	1	76	0
Industry organization representatives	8	0	4	4
Inshore processor managers	23	0	23	0
Inshore processor workers	1,269	33	810	426
Support service businesses	95	1	85	9
Total	1,544	35	1,068	441

Table 13B. – Responses to Question A1 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: What is your gender?

Community	Role in fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count	
				Male	Female
Kodiak	CV owners	13	0	12	1
	CV skippers	11	0	11	0
	CV crew	20	0	20	0
	Inshore processor managers	11	0	11	0
	Inshore processor workers	1,158	33	720	405
	Support service businesses	19	0	14	5
	Total population	1,232	33	788	411
King Cove	CV owners	2	0	2	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	5	0	5	0
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*
	Inshore processor workers	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	8	0	8	0
	Total population	15	0	15	0
Sand Point	CV owners	3	0	3	0
	CV skippers	5	0	5	0
	CV crew	7	0	7	0
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*
	Inshore processor workers	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	8	0	8	0
	Total population	23	0	23	0

* Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Table 13B. – Cont'd.

Community	Role in fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count	
				Male	Female
Petersburg	CV owners	4	0	3	1
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	3	0	3	0
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	3	0	3	0
	Total population	10	0	9	1
All Other Alaska	CV owners	2	0	2	0
	CV skippers	1	0	1	0
	CV crew	10	0	10	0
	Inshore processor managers	6	0	6	0
	Inshore processor workers	96	0	78	18
	Support service businesses	4	0	4	0
	Total population	119	0	101	18
Seattle MSA	CV owners	5	0	5	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	2	0	2	0
	Inshore processor managers	3	0	3	0
	Inshore processor workers	8	0	5	3
	Support service businesses	37	1	34	2
	Total population	55	1	49	5
All Other Washington	CV owners	6	0	6	0
	CV skippers	1	0	1	0
	CV crew	8	0	8	0
	Inshore processor managers	2	0	2	0
	Inshore processor workers	1	0	1	0
	Support service businesses	5	0	5	0
	Total population	23	0	23	0
Oregon	CV owners	8	0	8	0
	CV skippers	7	0	7	0
	CV crew	16	0	16	0
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	9	0	8	1
	Total population	40	0	39	1
All Other U.S. States	CV owners	4	0	4	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	6	1	5	0
	Inshore processor managers	1	0	1	0
	Inshore processor workers	6	0	6	0
	Support service businesses	2	0	1	1
	Total population	19	1	17	1

Table 14A. – Responses to Question A2 broken out by sector: How old are you?

Role in the fishery	Average	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count of Responses by Age Group							
				Under 21	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+
CV owners	57.2	47	1	0	0	3	6	20	13	4	0
CV skippers	49.2	25	0	0	2	2	7	10	4	0	0
CV crew	37.8	77	2	3	18	23	11	19	1	0	0
Industry organization representatives	56.3	8	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	0	0
Inshore processor managers	54.3	23	1	0	0	1	3	13	5	0	0
Inshore processor workers	46.7	1,269	114	33	140	185	259	309	187	39	3
Support service businesses	54.1	95	1	0	1	10	13	43	21	6	0
Total population	47.2	1,544	119	36	161	225	299	418	234	49	3

Table 14B. – Responses to Question A2 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: How old are you?

Community	Role in fishery	Average	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count of Responses by Age Group							
					Under 21	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+
Kodiak	CV owners	53	13	0	0	0	2	3	6	1	1	0
	CV skippers	45.3	11	0	0	1	2	3	5	0	0	0
	CV crew	41.2	20	0	0	5	4	4	6	1	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	54.7	11	0	0	0	1	1	6	3	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	46.9	1,158	109	33	128	163	225	280	178	39	3
	Support service businesses	54.1	19	0	0	0	1	4	10	3	1	0
	Total population	47	1,232	109	33	133	174	240	315	185	41	3
King Cove	CV owners	49	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	30	5	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Inshore processor workers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	46.3	8	1	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0
	Total population	40.2	15	2	1	1	5	2	4	0	0	0

Table 14B. – Cont'd.

Community	Role in fishery	Average	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count of Responses by Age Group							
					Under 21	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+
Sand Point	CV owners	67.7	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
	CV skippers	52.8	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0
	CV crew	40	7	0	1	0	2	2	2	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Inshore processor workers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	57.3	8	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	2	0
	Total population	52.4	23	0	1	0	2	5	9	3	3	0
Petersburg	CV owners	58	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	27.7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	65	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
	Total population	51.0	10	0	0	3	0	0	4	2	1	0
All Other Alaska	CV owners	55.5	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	CV skippers	62	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	CV crew	38.9	10	0	0	2	4	0	4	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	52.2	6	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	44.5	96	5	0	10	18	31	24	8	0	0
	Support service businesses	59.8	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
	Total population	45.3	119	5	0	12	22	33	35	11	1	0
Seattle MSA	CV owners	60.6	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	37	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	54.5	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	44.5	8	0	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	52	37	0	0	1	6	6	13	10	1	0
	Total population	51.2	55	1	0	1	10	10	18	14	1	0

Table 14B. – Cont’d.

Community	Role in fishery	Average	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count of Responses by Age Group							
					Under 21	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 +
All Other Washington	CV owners	59.8	6	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
	CV skippers	52	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	CV crew	36.4	8	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	57.5	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	26	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	57.6	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
	Total population	49.2	23	0	1	3	2	1	12	8	0	0
Oregon	CV owners	55.6	8	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	0	0
	CV skippers	50.4	7	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	0	0
	CV crew	37.1	16	1	0	3	7	2	3	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	55.9	9	0	0	0	0	1	7	1	0	0
	Total population	47.6	40	1	0	4	7	7	16	5	0	0
All Other U.S. States	CV owners	59.5	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	37.6	6	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	56	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	46.7	6	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	0
	Support service businesses	63	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Total population	49.3	19	1	0	3	3	1	5	4	2	0

* Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Table 15A. – Responses to Question A3 broken out by sector: What is the highest level of education you have attained?

Role in fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count					
			Elementary	HS Diploma	Some College	Associates	Bachelors	Graduate Degree
CV owners	47	0	8	8	16	4	8	3
CV skippers	25	0	3	5	11	3	2	1
CV crew	77	1	1	42	20	7	3	3
Industry org. reps.	8	0	0	0	1	1	2	4
Inshore processor managers	23	0	0	2	9	4	5	3
Inshore processor workers	1,269	90	310	357	321	56	80	55
Support service businesses	95	0	2	18	33	2	28	12
Total population	1,544	91	324	432	411	77	128	81

Table 15B. – Responses to Question A3 broken out by geographic location of respondent: What is the highest level of education you have attained?

Community	Role in fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count					
				Elementary	HS Diploma	Some College	Associates	Bachelors	Graduate Degree
Kodiak	CV owners	13	0	2	3	6	1	1	0
	CV skippers	11	0	3	2	6	0	0	0
	CV crew	20	0	1	11	6	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	11	0	0	0	3	3	3	2
	Inshore processor workers	1,158	87	293	328	287	48	64	51
	Support service businesses	19	0	0	4	8	0	5	2
	Total population	1,232	87	299	348	316	52	73	57
King Cove	CV owners	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	5		0	4	2	0	1	0
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Inshore processor workers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	8	0	0	1	5	0	2	0
	Total population	15	0	1	5	5	3	1	0
Sand Point	CV owners	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
	CV skippers	5	0	0	2	1	1	1	0
	CV crew	7	0	0	4	2	0	1	0
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Inshore processor workers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	8	0	0	1	5	0	1	0
	Total population	23	0	2	7	9	1	4	0

Table 15B. – Cont'd.

Community	Role in fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count					
				Elementary	HS Diploma	Some College	Associates	Bachelors	Graduate Degree
Petersburg	CV owners	4	0	0	2	1	0	1	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
	Total population	10	0	0	4	4	0	1	1
All Other Alaska	CV owners	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	CV skippers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	CV crew	10	0	0	6	3	0	1	0
	Inshore processor managers	6	0	0	0	4	1	1	0
	Inshore processor workers	96	3	15	22	30	8	14	4
	Support service businesses	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
	Total population	119	3	16	28	39	10	18	5
Seattle MSA	CV owners	5	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
	Inshore processor workers	8	0	1	4	2	0	1	0
	Support service businesses	37	0	1	3	10	0	14	9
	Total population	55	0	2	9	14	1	14	13
All Other Washington	CV owners	6	0	1	1	2	2	0	0
	CV skippers	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	CV crew	8	0	0	5	2	1	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Support service businesses	5	0	0	1	1	0	3	0
	Total population	23	0	1	8	6	4	4	0
Oregon	CV owners	8	0	2	2	3	0	1	0
	CV skippers	7	0	0	1	3	1	1	1
	CV crew	16	0	0	12	2	2	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	9	0	0	2	4	1	2	0
	Total population	40	0	2	17	12	4	4	1

Table 15B. – Cont'd.

		Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count					
				Elementary	HS Diploma	Some College	Associates	Bachelors	Graduate Degree
All Other U.S. States	CV owners	4	0	0	0	1	0	2	1
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	6	1	0	2	1	1	1	0
	Inshore processor managers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	6	0	1	3	2	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Total population	19	1	1	6	5	1	4	1

*Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Table 16A. – Responses to Question A4 broken out by sector: Are you Hispanic or Latino?

	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count	
			Yes	No
CV owners	47	2	0	45
CV skippers	25	2	0	23
CV crew	77	11	5	61
Industry organization representatives	8	0	0	8
Inshore processor managers	23	1	2	20
Inshore processor workers	1,269	267	197	805
Support service businesses	95	4	2	89
Total population	1,544	287	206	1,051

Table 16B. – Responses to Question A4 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Are you Hispanic or Latino?

		Total Count	Item Non- Response	Count	
				Yes	No
Kodiak	CV owners	13	1	0	12
	CV skippers	11	1	0	10
	CV crew	20	4	1	15
	Inshore processor managers	11	1	1	9
	Inshore processor workers	1,158	236	177	745
	Support service businesses	19	1	0	18
	Total population	1,232	244	179	809
King Cove	CV owners	2	0	0	2
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	5	1	0	4
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*
	Inshore processor workers	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	8	3	0	5
	Total population	15	4	0	11
Sand Point	CV owners	3	1	0	2
	CV skippers	5	5	0	5
	CV crew	7	7	0	7
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*
	Inshore processor workers	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	8	8	1	7
	Total population	23	1	1	21
Petersburg	CV owners	4	0	0	4
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	3	0	0	3
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	3	0	0	3
	Total population	10	0	0	10
All Other Alaska	CV owners	2	0	0	2
	CV skippers	1	0	0	1
	CV crew	10	3	2	5
	Inshore processor managers	6	0	0	6
	Inshore processor workers	96	26	19	51
	Support service businesses	4	0	0	4
	Total population	119	29	21	69

Table 16B. – Cont’d.

		Total Count	Item Non- Response	Count	
				Yes	No
Seattle MSA	CV owners	5	0	0	5
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	2	0	0	2
	Inshore processor managers	3	0	1	2
	Inshore processor workers	8	3	0	5
	Support service businesses	37	0	0	37
	Total population	55	3	1	51
All Other Washington	CV owners	6	0	0	6
	CV skippers	1	0	0	1
	CV crew	8	0	0	8
	Inshore processor managers	2	0	0	2
	Inshore processor workers	1	0	0	1
	Support service businesses	5	0	0	5
	Total population	23	0	0	23
Oregon	CV owners	8	0	0	8
	CV skippers	7	1	0	6
	CV crew	16	2	2	12
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	9	0	1	8
	Total population	40	3	3	34
All Other U.S. States	CV owners	4	0	0	4
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	6	1	0	5
	Inshore processor managers	1	0	0	1
	Inshore processor workers	6	2	1	3
	Support service businesses	2	0	0	2
	Total population	19	3	1	15

* Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Table 17A. – Count of responses to Question A5 broken out by sector: What is your race?

			Count					
			American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian	Black/African-American	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	Other
Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response						
CV owners	47	0	7	0	0	0	39	1
CV skippers	25	0	3	0	0	1	23	0
CV crew	77	5	13	0	0	3	53	5
Industry org. reps.	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Inshore processor managers	23	1	0	1	1	0	16	4
Inshore processor workers	1,269	191	15	866	80	11	66	66
Support service businesses	95	0	12	3	1	0	81	1
Total population	1,544	197	50	870	82	15	287	77

Table 17B. – Count of responses to Question A5 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: What is your race?

Community	Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count					
				American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Black/ African- American	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	Other
Kodiak	CV owners	13	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
	CV skippers	11	0	1	0	0	1	11	0
	CV crew	20	2	1	0	0	0	16	2
	Inshore processor managers	11	0	0	1	0	0	8	2
	Inshore processor workers	1,158	181	13	787	66	10	60	57
	Support service businesses	19	0	2	1	0	0	18	0
	Total population	1,232	183	17	789	66	11	126	61
King Cove	CV owners	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	5	0	4	0	0	0	2	0
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Inshore processor workers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	8	0	7	0	0	0	1	0
	Total population	15	0	13	0	0	0	3	0
Sand Point	CV owners	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	5	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
	CV crew	7	0	6	0	0	0	1	0
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Inshore processor workers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	8	0	2	1	0	0	4	1
	Total population	23	0	13	1	0	0	8	1
Petersburg	CV owners	4	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
	Total population	10	0	1	0	0	0	9	0
All Other Alaska	CV owners	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	CV skippers	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	CV crew	10	1	1	0	0	2	6	0
	Inshore processor managers	6	0	0	0	0	0	5	1
	Inshore processor workers	96	3	2	69	8	0	6	8
	Support service businesses	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
	Total population	119	4	3	69	8	2	24	9

Table 17B. – Cont’d.

Community	Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count					
				American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Black/ African- American	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	Other
Seattle MSA	CV owners	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Inshore processor managers	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Inshore processor workers	8	0	0	5	3	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	37	0	1	0	1	0	36	0
	Total population	55	1	1	5	5	1	40	1
All Other Washington	CV owners	6	0	1	0	0	0	6	0
	CV skippers	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	CV crew	8	1	0	0	0	0	7	0
	Inshore processor managers	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	Inshore processor workers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Support service businesses	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
	Total population	23	1	1	0	1	0	21	1
Oregon	CV owners	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
	CV skippers	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
	CV crew	16	0	1	0	0	0	13	2
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	1
	Total population	40	0	1	0	0	0	37	3
All Other U.S. States	CV owners	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	6	1	0	0	0	0	4	1
	Inshore processor managers	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Inshore processor workers	6	1	0	2	2	1	0	1
	Support service businesses	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Total population	19	2	0	3	2	1	9	3

*Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Table 18A. – Count of responses to Question A6 broken out by sector: What is your ancestry (ethnic origin)?

Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Item Non-response	Count											
			Aleut	American Indian	Athabaskan	Chinese	English	Eyak	Filipino	German	Italian	Japanese	Korean	Mexican
CV owners	47	0	5	2	0	0	16	0	0	16	2	0	0	0
CV skippers	25	0	3	2	0	0	8	1	0	6	2	0	0	0
CV crew	77	6	11	6	0	0	23	0	0	24	5	1	0	5
Industry org. reps.	8	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Inshore processor managers	23	1	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Inshore processor workers	1,269	81	5	15	1	5	63	1	879	17	4	3	1	72
Support service businesses	95	4	9	5	0	0	27	0	1	20	6	2	0	1
Total population	1,544	92	33	32	1	5	147	2	880	87	19	7	1	79

Role in the Fishery	Count													
	Norwegian	Portuguese	Russian	Scottish	Tlingit	Vietnamese	Yup'ik	Other	Cuban	Danish	Dominican	Ethiopian	French	Guatemalan
CV owners	12	0	1	6	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	1	0
CV skippers	5	0	2	5	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0
CV crew	13	2	3	9	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0
Industry org. reps.	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inshore processor managers	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	0
Inshore processor workers	3	2	2	6	0	7	1	85	10	0	10	1	2	3
Support service businesses	16	0	2	8	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	4	0
Total population	53	4	11	39	1	7	1	115	10	6	10	1	9	3

Role in the Fishery	Count							
	Irish	Polish	Salvadoran	Samoan	Somalian	Spanish	Sudanese	Swedish
CV owners	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
CV skippers	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CV crew	9	1	0	3	0	0	0	1
Industry org. reps.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inshore processor managers	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inshore processor workers	6	4	26	1	6	13	6	1
Support service businesses	11	2	0	0	0	1	0	8
Total population	44	8	26	4	6	14	6	13

Table 18B. – Count of responses to Question A6 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: What is your ancestry (ethnic origin)?

Ancestry	CV Owner										CV Skipper					
	Kodiak	King Cove	Sand Point	Petersburg	All Other Alaska	Seattle MSA	All Other Washington	Oregon	All Other U.S. States	Total	Kodiak	Sand Point	All Other Alaska	All Other Washington	Oregon	Total
Aleut	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	2	0	0	0	3
American Indian	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	2
Athabaskan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
English	5	0	0	2	1	1	2	4	1	16	2	1	1	0	4	8
Eyak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
German	6	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	3	16	5	1	0	0	0	6
Italian	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
Japanese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexican	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norwegian	4	0	1	3	0	1	0	3	1	13	3	1	0	1	0	5
Portuguese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2
Scottish	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	6	2	1	0	0	2	5
Tlingit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Vietnamese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yup'ik	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	1
Cuban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Danish	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	2
Dominican	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Guatemalan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irish	6	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	9	1	0	0	1	0	2
Mexican	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polish	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salvadoran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somalian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spanish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sudanese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swedish	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total Count	13	2	3	4	2	5	6	8	4	47	9	4	1	1	7	22

Table 18B. – Cont'd.

Ancestry	CV Crew										Inshore Processor Manager					
	Kodiak	King Cove	Sand Point	Petersburg	All Other Alaska	Seattle MSA	All Other Washington	Oregon	All Other U.S. States	Total	Kodiak	All Other Alaska	Seattle MSA	All Other Washington	All Other U.S. States	Total
Aleut	0	4	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	2
Athabaskan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
English	6	1	0	1	0	0	4	10	1	23	4	2	0	2	0	8
Eyak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
German	5	2	2	0	3	0	4	3	5	24	0	1	0	0	0	1
Italian	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japanese	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Korean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexican	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	1
Norwegian	2	1	3	0	2	0	3	1	1	13	0	0	0	0	1	1
Portuguese	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russian	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1
Scottish	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	9	2	2	0	0	0	4
Tlingit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnamese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yup'ik	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	3	2	2	0	0	7
Cuban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Danish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Guatemalan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irish	1	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	2	9	0	2	0	1	0	3
Mexican	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	1
Polish	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salvadoran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoan	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somalian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spanish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sudanese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swedish	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Count	18	5	7	3	10	2	8	16	5	74	11	5	3	2	1	22

Table 18B. – Cont'd.

Ancestry	Inshore Processor Worker						Support Service Business									
	Kodiak	All Other Alaska	Seattle MSA	All Other Washington	All Other U.S. States	Total	Kodiak	King Cove	Sand Point	Petersburg	All Other Alaska	Seattle MSA	All Other Washington	Oregon	All Other U.S. States	Total
Aleut	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
American Indian	12	3	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	6
Athabaskan	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinese	4	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
English	60	2	1	0	0	63	6	1	1	0	3	5	6	5	0	27
Eyak	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Filipino	812	60	4	0	2	878	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
German	15	1	0	0	1	17	1	2	0	1	0	8	2	5	1	20
Italian	4	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	6
Japanese	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Korean	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexican	62	8	1	0	1	72	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Norwegian	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	2	8	1	2	0	16
Portuguese	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russian	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Scottish	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	3	3	1	0	9
Tlingit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnamese	1	6	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yup'ik	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	77	3	2	1	2	85	2	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	10
Cuban	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Danish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Dominican	8	2	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopian	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	4
Guatemalan	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irish	5	1	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	1	0	5	1	1	0	11
Mexican	62	8	1	0	1	72	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Polish	3	1	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Salvadoran	25	1	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoan	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somalian	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spanish	10	3	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sudanese	4	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swedish	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	8
Total Count	1,083	91	7	1	5	1,187	16	8	7	3	4	33	9	9	2	91

Table 19A. – Count of responses to Question A7 broken out by sector: What is your current marital status?

Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count					
			Single	Married	Partner	Divorced	Widowed	Other
CV owners	47	0	2	37	2	6	0	0
CV skippers	25	0	6	17	0	2	0	0
CV crew	77	1	33	28	6	9	0	0
Industry org. reps.	8	0	2	6	0	0	0	0
Inshore processor managers	23	0	3	18	0	1	1	0
Inshore processor workers	1,269	68	374	680	41	59	32	15
Support service businesses	95	0	10	73	0	6	2	4
Total population	1,544	69	430	859	49	83	35	19

Table 19B. – Count of responses to Question A7 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: What is your current marital status?

Community	Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count					
				Single	Married	Partner	Divorced	Widowed	Other
Kodiak	CV owners	13	0	1	9	2	1	0	0
	CV skippers	11	0	4	7	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	20	0	9	8	0	3	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	11	0	1	8	0	1	1	0
	Inshore processor workers	1,158	67	338	621	38	49	32	13
	Support service businesses	19	0	1	15	0	2	0	1
	Total population	1,232	67	354	668	40	56	33	14
King Cove	CV owners	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	5	0	3	1	1	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Inshore processor workers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	8	0	1	7	0	0	0	0
	Total population	15	0	5	9	1	0	0	0
Sand Point	CV owners	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	5	0	1	3	0	1	0	0
	CV crew	7	0	4	2	0	1	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Inshore processor workers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	8	0	2	0	1	0	0	1
	Total population	23	0	6	13	0	3	0	1

* Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Table 19B. – Cont'd.

Community	Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count					
				Single	Married	Partner	Divorced	Widowed	Other
Petersburg	CV owners	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	3	0	0	3	0	2	0	0
	Total population	10	0	3	5	0	2	0	0
All Other Alaska	CV owners	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	10	0	4	4	0	2	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	96	1	31	51	3	8	0	2
	Support service businesses	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
	Total population	119	1	37	66	3	10	0	2
Seattle MSA	CV owners	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	8	0	2	5	0	1	0	0
	Support service businesses	37	0	4	27	0	3	1	2
	Total population	55	0	7	40	0	5	1	2
All Other Washington	CV owners	6	0	0	5	0	1	0	0
	CV skippers	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	8	0	3	3	1	1	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
	Total population	23	0	4	16	1	2	0	0
Oregon	CV owners	8	0	0	6	0	2	0	0
	CV skippers	7	0	1	5	0	1	0	0
	CV crew	16	0	6	6	3	1	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	9	0	1	8	0	0	0	0
	Total population	40	0	8	25	3	4	0	0
All Other U.S. States	CV owners	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	6	1	1	3	1	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0
	Support service businesses	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Total population	19	1	4	11	1	1	1	0

Table 20A. – Count of responses to Question A7a broken out by sector: If married, does your spouse participate in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry?

Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Count	
		Yes	No
CV owners	38	23	15
CV skippers	18	12	6
CV crew	32	9	23
Industry organization representatives	7	3	4
Inshore processor managers	17	3	14
Inshore processor workers	672	96	576
Support service businesses	78	26	52
Total population	862	172	690

Table 20B. – Count of responses to Question A7a broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: If married, does your spouse participate in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry?

Community	Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Count	
			Yes	No
Kodiak	CV owners	10	8	2
	CV skippers	7	4	3
	CV crew	8	3	5
	Inshore processor managers	8	1	7
	Inshore processor workers	612	88	524
	Support service businesses	16	6	10
	Total population	661	110	551
King Cove	CV owners	1	1	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0
	CV crew	1	0	1
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*
	Inshore processor workers	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	7	3	4
	Total population	9	4	5
Sand Point	CV owners	3	2	1
	CV skippers	4	3	1
	CV crew	4	1	3
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*
	Inshore processor workers	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	6	4	2
	Total population	17	10	7
Petersburg	CV owners	2	0	2
	CV skippers	0	0	0
	CV crew	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	3	3	0
	Total population	5	3	2

Table 20B. – Cont'd.

Community	Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Count	
			Yes	No
All Other Alaska	CV owners	2	2	0
	CV skippers	1	1	0
	CV crew	3	1	2
	Inshore processor managers	6	2	4
	Inshore processor workers	51	7	44
	Support service businesses	2	0	2
	Total population	65	13	52
Seattle MSA	CV owners	5	2	3
	CV skippers	0	0	0
	CV crew	1	0	1
	Inshore processor managers	1	0	1
	Inshore processor workers	6	1	5
	Support service businesses	30	5	25
	Total population	43	8	35
All Other Washington	CV owners	5	4	1
	CV skippers	1	1	0
	CV crew	5	1	4
	Inshore processor managers	2	0	2
	Inshore processor workers	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	5	1	4
	Total population	18	7	11
Oregon	CV owners	6	4	2
	CV skippers	5	3	2
	CV crew	7	2	5
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	8	4	4
	Total population	26	13	13
All Other U.S. States	CV owners	4	0	4
	CV skippers	0	0	0
	CV crew	3	1	2
	Inshore processor managers	3	0	3
	Inshore processor workers	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	1	0	1
	Total population	11	1	10

* Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Table 21A. – Count of responses to Question A8 broken out by sector: What best describes your living arrangements?

Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count		
			Housing Unit	Group Housing	Other
CV owners	47	0	42	0	5
CV skippers	25	3	20	0	2
CV crew	77	13	52	0	12
Industry org. reps.	8	0	8	0	0
Inshore processor managers	23	0	15	2	6
Inshore processor workers	1,269	483	497	182	107
Support service businesses	95	0	94	1	0
Total population	1,544	499	728	187	130

Table 21B. – Count of responses to Question A8 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: What best describes your living arrangements?

Community	Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count		
				Housing Unit	Group Housing	Other
Kodiak	CV owners	13	0	12	0	1
	CV skippers	11	1	10	0	0
	CV crew	20	5	15	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	11	0	8	0	3
	Inshore processor workers	1,158	457	466	139	96
	Support service businesses	19	0	19	0	0
	Total population	1,232	463	530	139	100
King Cove	CV owners	2	0	2	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	5	0	5	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*	*
	Inshore processor workers	*	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	8	0	8	0	0
	Total population	15	0	15	0	0
Sand Point	CV owners	3	0	3	0	0
	CV skippers	5	0	5	0	0
	CV crew	7	0	7	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*	*
	Inshore processor workers	*	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	8	0	8	0	0
	Total population	23	0	23	0	0

* Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Table 21B. – Cont’d.

Community	Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count		
				Housing Unit	Group Housing	Other
Petersburg	CV owners	4	0	4	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	3	2	1	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	3	0	3	0	0
	Total population	10	2	8	0	0
All Other Alaska	CV owners	2	0	2	0	0
	CV skippers	1	0	0	0	1
	CV crew	10	1	6	0	3
	Inshore processor managers	6	0	3	3	0
	Inshore processor workers	96	18	28	43	7
	Support service businesses	4	0	3	1	0
	Total population	119	19	42	47	11
Seattle MSA	CV owners	5	0	5	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	2	0	0	0	2
	Inshore processor managers	3	0	2	0	1
	Inshore processor workers	8	3	1	0	4
	Support service businesses	37	0	37	0	0
	Total population	55	3	45	0	7
All Other Washington	CV owners	6	0	4	0	2
	CV skippers	1	0	1	0	0
	CV crew	8	3	5	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	2	0	1	1	0
	Inshore processor workers	1	0	1	0	0
	Support service businesses	5	0	5	0	0
	Total population	23	3	17	1	2
Oregon	CV owners	8	0	6	0	2
	CV skippers	7	2	4	0	1
	CV crew	16	1	9	0	6
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	9	0	9	0	0
	Total population	40	3	28	0	9
All Other U.S. States	CV owners	4	0	4	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	6	1	4	0	1
	Inshore processor managers	1	0	1	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	6	5	1	0	0
	Support service businesses	2	0	2	0	0
	Total population	19	6	12	0	1

Table 22A. – Count of responses to Question A9a broken out by sector: How many people live in your household (including yourself)?

Role in the Fishery	Average	Total Count	Number of People in Household							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
CV owners	2.4	41	4	22	10	3	2	0	0	0
CV skippers	3.0	23	2	6	7	7	0	1	0	0
CV crew	2.8	65	14	20	14	8	5	2	1	1
Industry org. reps.	2.1	8	2	5	0	0	1	0	0	0
Inshore processor managers	2.9	18	1	8	3	3	3	0	0	0
Inshore processor workers	5.2	487	18	58	61	77	78	64	42	54
Support service businesses	2.5	93	10	51	12	14	4	2	0	0
Total population	4.2	717	51	170	107	112	93	69	43	55

Table 22B. – Count of responses to Question A9a broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: How many people live in your household (including yourself)?

Community	Role in the Fishery	Average	Total Count	Count of Responses by Number of People in Household							
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
Kodiak	CV owners	2.7	12	1	5	4	1	1	0	0	0
	CV skippers	2.6	11	2	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	2.6	17	2	6	6	2	1	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	2.8	9	1	4	1	2	1	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	5.3	854	32	97	123	133	138	121	77	133
	Support service businesses	2.4	19	2	11	3	3	0	0	0	0
	Total population	5.1	922	23	80	73	83	79	57	42	53
King Cove	CV owners	3.0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	4.2	5	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Inshore processor workers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	3.6	8	0	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
	Total population	3.7	15	0	6	3	2	1	2	0	1
Sand Point	CV owners	3.0	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
	CV skippers	3.4	5	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	4.0	7	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Inshore processor workers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	2.3	8	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
	Total population	3.1	23	2	6	7	4	3	1	0	0

* Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Table 22B. – Cont'd.

Community	Role in the Fishery	Average	Total Count	Count of Responses by Number of People in Household							
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
Petersburg	CV owners	1.8	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	1.7	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	2.3	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Total population	1.9	10	3	5	2	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Alaska	CV owners	2.0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	6.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	CV crew	2.1	8	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Inshore processor managers	3.0	4	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	3.9	40	6	9	4	4	6	8	1	2
	Support service businesses	1.5	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total population	3.5	57	11	16	6	5	6	9	2	2
Seattle MSA	CV owners	2.3	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	6.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	3.5	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	4.0	1	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	0
	Support service businesses	2.6	33	4	18	6	7	2	0	0	0
	Total population	2.8	43	4	23	7	11	3	2	0	0
All Other Washington	CV owners	2.5	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	2.0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	2.3	8	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	3.5	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	2.0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	2.0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total population	2.3	21	4	11	3	1	0	0	0	0
Oregon	CV owners	2.0	6	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	3.0	5	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0
	CV crew	2.7	11	1	5	2	2	1	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	2.7	9	1	5	0	2	1	0	0	0
	Total population	2.6	27	4	15	3	7	2	0	0	0
All Other U.S. States	CV owners	2.8	4	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	2.4	5	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	2.0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	4.7	6	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	0
	Support service businesses	2.0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total population	3.2	18	1	7	4	2	3	1	0	0

Table 23A. – Count of responses to Question A9b broken out by sector: What best describes your relationship to the housing unit and any others living in it?

Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Count			
		Own Residence	Rent Residence	Live With Relatives	Other
CV owners	43	41	0	2	0
CV skippers	24	19	4	1	0
CV crew	68	34	30	4	0
Industry org. reps.	8	7	1	0	0
Inshore processor managers	16	14	1	0	1
Inshore processor workers	963	142	661	131	29
Support service businesses	93	82	8	3	
Total population	1,215	339	705	141	30

Table 23B. – Count of responses to Question A9b broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: What best describes your relationship to the housing unit and any others living in it?

Community	Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Count			
			Own Residence	Rent Residence	Live With Relatives	Other
Kodiak	CV owners	13	12	0	1	0
	CV skippers	12	8	3	1	0
	CV crew	20	6	14	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	9	8	0	0	1
	Inshore processor workers	918	136	640	116	26
	Support service businesses	19	16	2	1	0
	Total population	991	186	659	119	27
King Cove	CV owners	2	2	0	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	5	3	2	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*	*
	Inshore processor workers	*	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	7	6	0	1	0
	Total population	14	11	2	1	0
Sand Point	CV owners	3	3	0	0	0
	CV skippers	4	4	0	0	0
	CV crew	7	4	2	1	0
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*	*
	Inshore processor workers	*	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	8	6	1	1	0
	Total population	22	17	3	2	0

* Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Table 23B. – Cont'd.

Community	Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Count			
			Own Residence	Rent Residence	Live With Relatives	Other
Petersburg	CV owners	4	3	0	1	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	3	2	0	1	0
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	3	3	0	2	0
	Total population	10	8	0	2	0
All Other Alaska	CV owners	2	2	0	0	0
	CV skippers	1	1	0	0	0
	CV crew	8	5	3	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	2	2	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	31	5	11	12	3
	Support service businesses	2	1	1	0	0
	Total population	46	16	15	12	3
Seattle MSA	CV owners	5	5	0	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	1	0	1	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	2	1	1	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	7	0	7	0	0
	Support service businesses	38	34	4	0	0
	Total population	53	40	13	0	0
All Other Washington	CV owners	4	4	0	0	0
	CV skippers	1	1	0	0	0
	CV crew	8	4	4	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	2	2	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	1	0	1	0	0
	Support service businesses	5	5	0	0	0
	Total population	21	16	5	0	0
Oregon	CV owners	6	6	0	0	0
	CV skippers	6	5	1	0	0
	CV crew	10	5	4	1	0
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	9	9	0	0	0
	Total population	31	25	5	1	0
All Other U.S. States	CV owners	4	4	0	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	6	5	0	1	0
	Inshore processor managers	1	1	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	6	1	2	3	0
	Support service businesses	2	2	0	0	0
	Total population	19	10	1	1	0

Table 24A. – Count of responses to Question A10 broken out by sector: What percentage of your combined family income comes from your participation in commercial fishing or processing activities?

Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count of Responses					Prefer Not to Answer
			0-9%	10-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-100%	
CV owners	47	0	0	3	1	1	42	0
CV skippers	25	0	0	0	0	3	21	1
CV crew	77	2	1	1	0	3	65	5
Industry org. reps.	8	0	0	0	3	1	4	0
Inshore processor managers	23	2	0	0	0	5	16	0
Inshore processor workers	1,269	461	84	69	72	76	223	284
Support service businesses	95	1	12	1	9	17	49	6
Total population	1,544	466	97	74	85	106	421	296

Table 24B. – Count of responses to Question A10 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: What percentage of your combined family income comes from your participation in commercial fishing or processing activities?

Community	Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count of Responses					Prefer Not to Answer
				0-9%	10-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-100%	
Kodiak	CV owners	13	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
	CV skippers	11	0	0	0	0	1	10	0
	CV crew	20	1	0	0	0	0	17	2
	Inshore processor managers	11	0	0	0	0	4	7	0
	Inshore processor workers	1,158	440	78	61	62	64	205	248
	Support service businesses	19	1	1	0	3	5	9	0
	Total population	1,232	442	79	61	65	74	261	250
King Cove	CV owners	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	5	0	1	1	0	0	3	0
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Inshore processor workers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	8		3	0	1	2	2	0
	Total population	15	0	4	1	1	2	7	0
Sand Point	CV owners	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
	CV skippers	5	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
	CV crew	7	1	0	0	0	1	5	0
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Inshore processor workers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	8	0	1	0	1	0	5	1
	Total population	23	1	1	1	1	3	15	1

Table 24B. – Cont’d.

Community	Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Item Non Response	Count of Responses					
				0-9%	10-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-100%	Prefer Not to Answer
Petersburg	CV owners	4	0	0	1	0	0	3	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
	Total population	10	0	0	1	0	0	9	0
All Other Alaska	CV owners	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	CV skippers	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	CV crew	10	0	0	0	0	0	9	1
	Inshore processor managers	6	1	0	0	0	1	4	0
	Inshore processor workers	96	17	4	6	9	12	16	32
	Support service businesses	4	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
	Total population	119	18	6	6	9	14	33	33
Seattle MSA	CV owners	5	0	0	0	1	0	4	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Inshore processor managers	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
	Inshore processor workers	8	2	0	1	0	0	2	3
	Support service businesses	37	0	1	0	3	6	24	3
	Total population	55	3	1	1	4	6	33	7
All Other Washington	CV owners	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
	CV skippers	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	CV crew	8	0	0	0	0	1	7	0
	Inshore processor managers	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	Inshore processor workers	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	5	0	2	0	0	1	1	1
	Total population	23	0	3	0	0	2	17	1
Oregon	CV owners	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
	CV skippers	7	0	0	0	0	1	6	1
	CV crew	16	0	0	0	0	1	15	0
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	9	0	2	1	1	2	3	0
	Total population	40	0	2	1	1	3	32	1
All Other U.S. States	CV owners	4	0	0	1	0	1	2	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	6	0	0	0	0	0	5	1
	Inshore processor managers	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Inshore processor workers	6	2	1	1	1	0	0	1
	Support service businesses	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total population	19	2	1	2	1	1	9	3

* Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Table 25A. – Count of responses to Question A11 broken out by sector: How are you paid for you work in the commercial fishing industry?

Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count						
			Trip	Percentage of Catch	Days at Sea	Hourly	Salary	Owner Share	Other
CV owners	47	0	3	29	0	0	6	30	2
CV skippers	25	0	2	24	2	0	0	0	0
CV crew	77	2	1	73	0	0	0	2	1
Industry org. rep.	8	0	0	1	0	2	4	2	1
Inshore processor managers	23	0	0	0	1	2	20	1	0
Inshore processor workers	1,269	382	11	11	6	744	112	4	15
Support service businesses	95	1	1	2	0	11	64	7	11
Total population	1,544	385	18	140	9	759	206	46	30

Table 25B. – Count of responses to Question A11 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: How are you paid for you work in the commercial fishing industry?

Community	Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count						
				Trip	% of Catch	Days at Sea	Hourly	Salary	Owner Share	Other
Kodiak	CV owners	13	0	2	6	0	0	2	10	1
	CV skippers	11	0	2	11	1	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	20	1	0	19	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	11	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	1,158	357	11	11	5	668	102	4	15
	Support service businesses	19	0	0	0	0	2	14	4	0
	Total population	1,232	358	15	47	6	672	127	18	17
King Cove	CV owners	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Inshore processor workers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	8	0	0	1	0	2	4	1	0
	Total population	15	0	0	8	0	2	4	1	0
Sand Point	CV owners	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0
	CV skippers	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	7	1	0	5	0	0	0	1	0
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Inshore processor workers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	8	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	2
	Total population	23	2	0	14	0	2	1	3	2

* Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Table 25B. – Cont'd.

Community	Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Trip	% of Catch	Days at Sea	Hourly	Salary	Owner Share	Other
Petersburg	CV owners	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	1
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
	Total population	10	0	0	6	0	1	2	2	1
All Other Alaska	CV owners	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
	CV skippers	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	10	0	1	9	0	0	0	1	0
	Inshore processor managers	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0
	Inshore processor workers	96	24	0	0	0	63	9	0	0
	Support service businesses	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Total population	119	24	2	11	0	63	15	4	3
Seattle MSA	CV owners	5	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	8	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	0
	Support service businesses	37	0	0	0	0	1	35	0	2
	Total population	55	0	0	5	0	9	41	2	2
All Other Washington	CV owners	6	0	0	3	0	0	1	5	0
	CV skippers	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1
	Total population	23	0	0	12	0	1	7	5	1
Oregon	CV owners	8	0	0	6	0	0	1	5	0
	CV skippers	7	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	16	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	9	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	2
	Total population	40	0	0	28	1	3	5	5	2
All Other U.S. States	CV owners	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	6	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total population	19	1	1	8	2	4	0	4	1

Table 26A. – Count of responses to Question B1 for all respondents: Please indicate your role in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry.

Role in Fishery	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Industry Org. Rep.	Inshore Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Groundfish LLP holder	36	2	2	0	0	3	43
Catcher vessel owner	34	3	4	0	1	5	47
Catcher vessel co-owner	19	1	2	0	0	1	23
Catcher vessel captain/operator	33	25	9	0	1	5	73
Fishing crew	6	4	73	0	0	4	87
Non-fishing vessel crew	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
At-sea catcher processor employee	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Tender owner, operator, or crew	9	5	10	0	0	0	24
Shoreside processor plant manager	0	0	0	0	17	1	18
Shoreside processor plant employee	0	0	1	0	4	0	5
Participant's spouse/partner	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
Cooperative manager	4	0	0	0	1	4	9
Stakeholder rep./policy advocate	5	0	3	3	2	1	14
Industry supplier (e.g., nets, fuel)	0	0	2	2	0	84	88
Business operations (e.g., accounting)	9	0	1	3	2	5	20
Other	2	0	1	2	2	10	17
Doesn't have a role in fishery	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Item Non-Response	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
Total Count	47	25	77	8	23	95	275

Table 26B. – Count of responses to Question B1 broken out by sector and geography (Kodiak):
Please indicate your role in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry.

Role in Fishery	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Inshore Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Groundfish LLP holder	10	2	1	0	0	13
Catcher vessel owner	10	1	0	0	0	11
Catcher vessel co-owner	5	0	1	0	0	6
Catcher vessel captain/operator	10	11	4	0	0	25
Fishing crew	2	2	19	0	0	21
Non-fishing vessel crew	1	0	1	0	0	2
At-sea catcher processor employee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tender owner, operator, or crew	5	4	6	0	0	15
Shoreside processor plant manager	0	0	0	10	1	11
Shoreside processor plant employee	0	0	0	2	0	2
Participant's spouse/partner	1	0	0	0	0	1
Cooperative manager	1	0	0	1	0	2
Stakeholder rep./policy advocate	1	0	2	1	0	4
Industry supplier (e.g., nets, fuel)	0	0	1	0	18	19
Business operations (e.g., accounting)	3	0	1	0	0	4
Other	0	0	1	0	1	2
Doesn't have a role in fishery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Item Non-Response	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total Count	13	11	20	11	19	72

Table 26C. – Count of responses to Question B1 broken out by sector and geography (King Cove): Please indicate your role in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry.

Role in Fishery	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Inshore Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Groundfish LLP holder	2	0	0	*	2	4
Catcher vessel owner	2	0	0	*	3	5
Catcher vessel co-owner	0	0	0	*	1	1
Catcher vessel captain/operator	2	0	1	*	3	6
Fishing crew	1	0	5	*	3	9
Non-fishing vessel crew	0	0	0	*	0	0
At-sea catcher processor employee	0	0	0	*	0	0
Tender owner, operator, or crew	0	0	0	*	0	0
Shoreside processor plant manager	0	0	0	*	0	0
Shoreside processor plant employee	0	0	0	*	0	0
Participant's spouse/partner	0	0	0	*	0	0
Cooperative manager	0	0	0	*	0	0
Stakeholder rep./policy advocate	0	0	0	*	0	0
Industry supplier (e.g., nets, fuel)	0	0	1	*	8	9
Business operations (e.g., accounting)	1	0	0	*	0	1
Other	0	0	0	*	0	0
Doesn't have a role in fishery	0	0	0	*	0	0
Item Non-Response	0	0	0	*	0	0
Total Count	2	0	5	*	8	15

* Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Table 26D. – Count of responses to Question B1 broken out by sector and geography (Sand Point): Please indicate your role in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry.

Role in Fishery	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Inshore Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Groundfish LLP holder	3	0	1	*	1	5
Catcher vessel owner	2	1	3	*	1	7
Catcher vessel co-owner	2	1	0	*	0	3
Catcher vessel captain/operator	2	5	2	*	2	11
Fishing crew	0	0	7	*	1	8
Non-fishing vessel crew	0	0	0	*	0	0
At-sea catcher processor employee	0	0	0	*	0	0
Tender owner, operator, or crew	1	0	1	*	0	2
Shoreside processor plant manager	0	0	0	*	0	0
Shoreside processor plant employee	0	0	0	*	0	0
Participant's spouse/partner	0	0	0	*	0	0
Cooperative manager	0	0	0	*	0	0
Stakeholder rep./policy advocate	1	0	1	*	0	2
Industry supplier (e.g., nets, fuel)	0	0	0	*	6	6
Business operations (e.g., accounting)	1	0	0	*	1	2
Other	0	0	0	*	2	2
Doesn't have a role in fishery	0	0	0	*	0	0
Item Non-Response	0	0	0	*	0	0
Total Count	3	5	7	*	8	23

* Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Table 26E. – Count of responses to Question B1 broken out by sector and geography
(Petersburg): Please indicate your role in any aspect of the commercial fishing
industry.

Role in Fishery	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Inshore Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Groundfish LLP holder	1	0	0	0	0	1
Catcher vessel owner	1	0	1	0	0	2
Catcher vessel co-owner	3	0	0	0	0	3
Catcher vessel captain/operator	3	0	1	0	0	4
Fishing crew	2	0	3	0	0	5
Non-fishing vessel crew	0	0	0	0	0	0
At-sea catcher processor employee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tender owner, operator, or crew	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoreside processor plant manager	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoreside processor plant employee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Participant's spouse/partner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperative manager	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stakeholder rep./policy advocate	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industry supplier (e.g., nets, fuel)	0	0	0	0	3	3
Business operations (e.g., accounting)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doesn't have a role in fishery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Item Non-Response	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Count	4	0	3	0	3	10

Table 26F. – Count of responses to Question B1 broken out by sector and geography (All Other Alaska): Please indicate your role in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry.

Role in Fishery	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV crew	Inshore Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Groundfish LLP holder	2	0	0	0	0	2
Catcher vessel owner	2	0	0	1	0	3
Catcher vessel co-owner	1	0	1	0	0	2
Catcher vessel captain/operator	2	1	1	1	0	5
Fishing crew	0	0	8	0	0	8
Non-fishing vessel crew	0	0	0	0	0	0
At-sea catcher processor employee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tender owner, operator, or crew	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoreside processor plant manager	0	0	0	5	0	5
Shoreside processor plant employee	0	0	0	2	0	2
Participant's spouse/partner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperative manager	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stakeholder rep./policy advocate	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industry supplier (e.g., nets, fuel)	0	0	0	0	3	3
Business operations (e.g., accounting)	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other	0	0	0	1	1	2
Doesn't have a role in fishery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Item Non-Response	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total Count	2	1	10	6	4	23

Table 26G. – Count of responses to Question B1 broken out by sector and geography (Seattle MSA): Please indicate your role in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry.

Role in Fishery	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Inshore Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Groundfish LLP holder	3	0	0	0	0	3
Catcher vessel owner	4	0	0	0	0	4
Catcher vessel co-owner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catcher vessel captain/operator	2	0	0	0	0	2
Fishing crew	0	0	1	0	0	1
Non-fishing vessel crew	0	0	1	0	0	1
At-sea catcher processor employee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tender owner, operator, or crew	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoreside processor plant manager	0	0	0	1	0	1
Shoreside processor plant employee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Participant's spouse/partner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperative manager	0	0	0	0	4	4
Stakeholder rep./policy advocate	1	0	0	0	0	1
Industry supplier (e.g., nets, fuel)	0	0	0	0	28	28
Business operations (e.g., accounting)	2	0	0	0	3	5
Other	2	0	0	1	4	7
Doesn't have a role in fishery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Item Non-Response	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total Count	5	0	2	3	37	47

Table 26H. – Count of responses to Question B1 broken out by sector and geography (All Other Washington): Please indicate your role in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry.

Role in Fishery	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Inshore Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Groundfish LLP holder	6	0	0	0	0	6
Catcher vessel owner	5	1	0	0	1	7
Catcher vessel co-owner	2	0	0	0	0	2
Catcher vessel captain/operator	4	1	0	0	0	5
Fishing crew	1	1	8	0	0	10
Non-fishing vessel crew	0	0	0	0	0	0
At-sea catcher processor employee	0	0	1	0	0	1
Tender owner, operator, or crew	1	1	2	0	0	4
Shoreside processor plant manager	0	0	0	1	0	1
Shoreside processor plant employee	0	0	1	0	0	1
Participant's spouse/partner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperative manager	1	0	0	0	0	1
Stakeholder rep./policy advocate	2	0	0	1	1	4
Industry supplier (e.g., nets, fuel)	0	0	0	0	5	5
Business operations (e.g., accounting)	0	0	0	1	1	2
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1
Doesn't have a role in fishery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Item Non-Response	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Count	6	1	8	2	5	23

Table 26I. – Count of responses to Question B1 broken out by sector and geography (Oregon):
Please indicate your role in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry.

Role in Fishery	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Inshore Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Groundfish LLP holder	7	0	0	0	0	7
Catcher vessel owner	5	0	0	0	0	5
Catcher vessel co-owner	4	0	0	0	0	4
Catcher vessel captain/operator	6	7	0	0	0	13
Fishing crew	0	1	16	0	0	17
Non-fishing vessel crew	0	0	0	0	0	0
At-sea catcher processor employee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tender owner, operator, or crew	2	0	1	0	0	3
Shoreside processor plant manager	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoreside processor plant employee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Participant's spouse/partner	1	0	0	0	0	1
Cooperative manager	2	0	0	0	0	2
Stakeholder rep./policy advocate	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industry supplier (e.g., nets, fuel)	0	0	0	0	8	8
Business operations (e.g., accounting)	2	0	0	0	0	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doesn't have a role in fishery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Item Non-Response	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total Count	8	7	16	0	9	40

Table 26J. – Count of responses to Question B1 broken out by sector and geography (All Other U.S. States): Please indicate your role in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry.

Role in Fishery	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Inshore Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Groundfish LLP holder	2	0	0	0	0	2
Catcher vessel owner	3	0	0	0	0	3
Catcher vessel co-owner	2	0	0	0	0	2
Catcher vessel captain/operator	2	0	0	0	0	2
Fishing crew	0	0	6	0	0	6
Non-fishing vessel crew	0	0	0	0	0	0
At-sea catcher processor employee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tender owner, operator, or crew	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoreside processor plant manager	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoreside processor plant employee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Participant's spouse/partner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperative manager	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stakeholder rep./policy advocate	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industry supplier (e.g., nets, fuel)	0	0	0	0	2	2
Business operations (e.g., accounting)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1
Doesn't have a role in fishery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Item Non-Response	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total Count	4	0	6	1	2	13

Table 27A. – Count of responses to Question B1 for all respondents: Please indicate any role your spouse/partner may have in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry.

Role in Fishery	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Industry Org. Rep.	Inshore Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Groundfish LLP holder	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Catcher vessel owner	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
Catcher vessel co-owner	10	0	2	1	0	5	18
Catcher vessel captain/operator	2	1	0	1	0	0	4
Fishing crew	2	1	6	0	0	2	11
Non-fishing vessel crew	3	2	1	0	0	0	6
At-sea catcher processor employee	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Tender owner, operator, or crew	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Shoreside processor plant manager	6	4	0	1	0	0	11
Shoreside processor plant employee	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Participant's spouse/partner	1	0	1	0	1	0	3
Cooperative manager	0	0	1	0	0	22	23
Stakeholder rep./policy advocate	11	2	1	1	0	0	15
Industry supplier (e.g., nets, fuel)	3	2	0	2	1	1	9
Business operations (e.g., accounting)	25	16	69	5	18	68	201
Other	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Doesn't have a role in fishery	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total Count	47	25	77	8	23	95	275

Table 27B. – Count of responses to Question B1 broken out by sector and geography (Kodiak):
Please indicate any role your spouse/partner may have in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry.

Role in Fishery	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Inshore Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Groundfish LLP holder	3	0	0	0	0	3
Catcher vessel owner	4	0	0	0	0	4
Catcher vessel co-owner	3	0	0	0	0	4
Catcher vessel captain/operator	1	1	0	0	0	3
Fishing crew	0	0	2	0	0	2
Non-fishing vessel crew	1	1	1	0	0	3
At-sea catcher processor employee	0	0	0	1	0	2
Tender owner, operator, or crew	2	2	0	0	0	5
Shoreside processor plant manager	0	0	0	1	0	1
Shoreside processor plant employee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Participant's spouse/partner	2	2	0	0	0	5
Cooperative manager	0	0	0	1	0	1
Stakeholder rep./policy advocate	0	0	1	1	0	2
Industry supplier (e.g., nets, fuel)	0	0	1	0	7	8
Business operations (e.g., accounting)	6	0	0	0	0	7
Other	1	0	0	1	1	4
Doesn't have a role in fishery	4	8	17	8	11	49
Total Count	13	11	20	11	19	77

Table 27C. – Count of responses to Question B1 broken out by sector and geography (King Cove): Please indicate any role your spouse/partner may have in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry.

Role in Fishery	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Inshore Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Groundfish LLP holder	0	0	0	*	0	0
Catcher vessel owner	0	0	0	*	0	0
Catcher vessel co-owner	1	0	0	*	3	4
Catcher vessel captain/operator	0	0	0	*	0	0
Fishing crew	1	0	0	*	1	2
Non-fishing vessel crew	0	0	0	*	0	0
At-sea catcher processor employee	0	0	0	*	0	0
Tender owner, operator, or crew	0	0	0	*	0	0
Shoreside processor plant manager	0	0	0	*	0	0
Shoreside processor plant employee	0	0	0	*	0	0
Participant's spouse/partner	0	0	0	*	0	0
Cooperative manager	0	0	0	*	0	0
Stakeholder rep./policy advocate	0	0	0	*	0	0
Industry supplier (e.g., nets, fuel)	0	0	0	*	2	2
Business operations (e.g., accounting)	0	0	0	*	0	0
Other	0	0	0	*	0	0
Doesn't have a role in fishery	1	0	5	*	4	10
Total Count	2	0	5	*	8	15

* Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Table 27D. – Count of responses to Question B1 broken out by sector and geography (Sand Point): Please indicate any role your spouse/partner may have in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry.

Role in Fishery	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Inshore Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Groundfish LLP holder	0	0	0	*	0	0
Catcher vessel owner	1	0	0	*	0	1
Catcher vessel co-owner	2	0	1	*	2	5
Catcher vessel captain/operator	0	0	0	*	0	0
Fishing crew	0	0	1	*	1	2
Non-fishing vessel crew	0	0	0	*	0	0
At-sea catcher processor employee	0	0	0	*	0	0
Tender owner, operator, or crew	0	0	0	*	0	0
Shoreside processor plant manager	0	0	0	*	0	0
Shoreside processor plant employee	0	0	0	*	0	0
Participant's spouse/partner	0	0	0	*	0	0
Cooperative manager	0	0	0	*	0	0
Stakeholder rep./policy advocate	1	0	0	*	0	1
Industry supplier (e.g., nets, fuel)	0	0	0	*	1	1
Business operations (e.g., accounting)	1	2	0	*	0	3
Other	0	0	0	*	0	0
Doesn't have a role in fishery	1	3	6	*	5	15
Total Count	3	5	7	*	8	23

* Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Table 27E. – Count of responses to Question B1 broken out by sector and geography (Petersburg): Please indicate any role your spouse/partner may have in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry.

Role in Fishery	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Inshore Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Groundfish LLP holder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catcher vessel owner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catcher vessel co-owner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catcher vessel captain/operator	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing crew	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-fishing vessel crew	0	0	0	0	0	0
At-sea catcher processor employee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tender owner, operator, or crew	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoreside processor plant manager	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoreside processor plant employee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Participant's spouse/partner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperative manager	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stakeholder rep./policy advocate	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industry supplier (e.g., nets, fuel)	0	0	0	0	3	3
Business operations (e.g., accounting)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doesn't have a role in fishery	4	0	3	0	0	7
Total Count	4	0	3	0	3	10

Table 27F. – Count of responses to Question B1 broken out by sector and geography (All Other Alaska): Please indicate any role your spouse/partner may have in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry.

Role in Fishery	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Inshore Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Groundfish LLP holder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catcher vessel owner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catcher vessel co-owner	1	0	1	0	0	2
Catcher vessel captain/operator	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing crew	0	1	1	0	0	2
Non-fishing vessel crew	0	0	0	0	0	0
At-sea catcher processor employee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tender owner, operator, or crew	0	1	0	0	0	1
Shoreside processor plant manager	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoreside processor plant employee	0	0	0	2	0	2
Participant's spouse/partner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperative manager	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stakeholder rep./policy advocate	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industry supplier (e.g., nets, fuel)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business operations (e.g., accounting)	1	0	1	0	0	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doesn't have a role in fishery	1	0	8	4	4	17
Total Count	2	1	10	6	4	23

Table 27G. – Count of responses to Question B1 broken out by sector and geography (Seattle MSA): Please indicate any role your spouse/partner may have in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry.

Role in Fishery	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Inshore Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Groundfish LLP holder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catcher vessel owner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catcher vessel co-owner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catcher vessel captain/operator	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing crew	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-fishing vessel crew	0	0	0	0	0	0
At-sea catcher processor employee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tender owner, operator, or crew	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoreside processor plant manager	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoreside processor plant employee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Participant's spouse/partner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperative manager	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stakeholder rep./policy advocate	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industry supplier (e.g., nets, fuel)	0	0	0	0	4	4
Business operations (e.g., accounting)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	0	0	0	1
Doesn't have a role in fishery	4	0	2	3	29	38
Total Count	5	0	3	3	33	43

Table 27H. – Count of responses to Question B1 broken out by sector and geography (All Other Washington): Please indicate any role your spouse/partner may have in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry.

Role in Fishery	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Inshore Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Groundfish LLP holder	1	0	0	0	0	1
Catcher vessel owner	1	0	0	0	0	1
Catcher vessel co-owner	2	0	0	0	0	2
Catcher vessel captain/operator	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fishing crew	1	0	0	0	0	1
Non-fishing vessel crew	0	0	0	0	0	0
At-sea catcher processor employee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tender owner, operator, or crew	1	0	0	0	0	1
Shoreside processor plant manager	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoreside processor plant employee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Participant's spouse/partner	2	1	0	0	0	3
Cooperative manager	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stakeholder rep./policy advocate	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industry supplier (e.g., nets, fuel)	0	0	0	0	1	1
Business operations (e.g., accounting)	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other	0	1	0	0	0	1
Doesn't have a role in fishery	2	0	8	2	8	20
Total Count	6	1	8	2	9	26

Table 27I. – Count of responses to Question B1 broken out by sector and geography (Oregon):
Please indicate any role your spouse/partner may have in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry.

Role in Fishery	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Inshore Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Groundfish LLP holder	3	0	0	0	0	3
Catcher vessel owner	2	0	0	0	0	2
Catcher vessel co-owner	1	0	0	0	0	1
Catcher vessel captain/operator	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing crew	0	0	1	0	0	1
Non-fishing vessel crew	0	0	0	0	0	0
At-sea catcher processor employee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tender owner, operator, or crew	1	0	0	0	0	1
Shoreside processor plant manager	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoreside processor plant employee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Participant's spouse/partner	2	1	0	0	0	3
Cooperative manager	1	0	0	0	0	1
Stakeholder rep./policy advocate	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industry supplier (e.g., nets, fuel)	0	0	0	0	4	4
Business operations (e.g., accounting)	2	0	0	0	0	2
Other	1	1	0	0	0	2
Doesn't have a role in fishery	4	5	15	0	5	29
Total Count	8	7	16	0	9	40

Table 27J. – Count of responses to Question B1 broken out by sector and geography (All Other U.S. States): Please indicate any role your spouse/partner may have in any aspect of the commercial fishing industry.

Role in Fishery	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Inshore Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Groundfish LLP holder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catcher vessel owner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catcher vessel co-owner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catcher vessel captain/operator	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing crew	0	0	1	0	0	1
Non-fishing vessel crew	0	0	0	0	0	0
At-sea catcher processor employee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tender owner, operator, or crew	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoreside processor plant manager	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoreside processor plant employee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Participant's spouse/partner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperative manager	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stakeholder rep./policy advocate	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industry supplier (e.g., nets, fuel)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business operations (e.g., accounting)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doesn't have a role in fishery	4	0	5	1	2	12
Total Count	4	0	6	1	2	13

Table 28A. – Count of responses to Question B2 for all respondents: Has your family (not your spouse’s family) historically participated in any commercial fishing or processing activities?

Role in the Fishery	Total Respondent Count	Item Non-Response	Yes	No
CV Owner	47	0	33	14
CV Skipper	25	0	16	9
CV Crew	77	1	42	34
Industry Org. Rep.	8	1	4	3
Inshore Processor Manager	23	1	8	14
Support Service Business	95	6	59	30
Total Count	275	9	162	104

Table 28B. – Count of responses to Question B2 broken out by sector and geography: Has your family (not your spouse’s family) historically participated in any commercial fishing or processing activities?

Community	Role in the Fishery	Total Respondent Count	Item Non-Response	Count	
				Yes	No
Kodiak	CV owners	13	0	9	4
	CV skippers	11	0	7	4
	CV crew	20	1	8	11
	Inshore processor managers	11	0	3	8
	Support service businesses	19	2	10	7
	Total population	74	3	37	34
King Cove	CV owners	2	0	2	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	5	0	4	1
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	8	0	7	1
	Total population	15	0	13	2
Sand Point	CV owners	3	0	3	0
	CV skippers	5	0	3	2
	CV crew	7	0	6	1
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	8	1	4	3
	Total population	23	1	16	6
Petersburg	CV owners	4	0	4	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	3	0	1	2
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	3	0	3	0
	Total population	10	0	8	2

Table 28B. – Cont’d.

Community	Role in the Fishery	Total Respondent Count	Item Non-Response	Count	
				Yes	No
All Other Alaska	CV owners	2	0	1	1
	CV skippers	1	0	0	1
	CV crew	10	0	5	5
	Inshore processor managers	6	0	2	4
	Support service businesses	4	0	1	3
	Total population	23	0	9	14
Seattle MSA	CV owners	5	0	2	3
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	2	0	0	2
	Inshore processor managers	3	0	2	1
	Support service businesses	37	3	24	10
	Total population	47	3	28	16
All Other Washington	CV owners	6	0	4	2
	CV skippers	1	0	1	0
	CV crew	8	0	5	3
	Inshore processor managers	2	--	1	1
	Support service businesses	5	0	3	2
	Total population	22	0	14	8
Oregon	CV owners	8	0	5	3
	CV skippers	7	0	5	2
	CV crew	16	0	11	5
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	9	0	7	2
	Total population	40	0	28	12
All Other U.S. States	CV owners	4	0	3	1
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	6	0	2	4
	Inshore processor managers	1	1	0	0
	Support service businesses	2	0	0	2
	Total population	13	1	5	7

* Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Table 29A. – Count of responses to Question B2a for all respondents: For how many generations has your family (not your spouse’s family) participated in any commercial fishing or processing activities?

Role in Fishery	Count								Item Non-Response	Total Count	Average
	One Generation	Two Generations	Three Generations	Four Generations	Five Generations	Six Generations	Eight Generations	Not Applicable			
CV Owner	7	6	13	3	1	0	2	2	1	35	2.7
CV Skipper	3	8	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	18	2.3
CV Crew	4	15	13	6	2	2	1	0	2	43	3.2
Industry Org. Rep.	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	7	2.4
Inshore Processor Manager	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	2	15	1.6
Support Service Business	23	23	13	4	2	0	0	13	2	80	2.1
Total Count	46	54	45	16	5	3	1	48	7	225	2.3

Table 29B. – Count of responses to Question B2a broken out by sector and geography: For how many generations has your family (not your spouse’s family) participated in any commercial fishing or processing activities?

Community	Role in the Fishery	Item Non -Response	Total Count	Average	Count							
					One Generation	Two Generations	Three Generations	Four Generations	Five Generations	Six Generations	Eight Generations	Not Applicable
Kodiak	CV owners	0	9	3.1	2	1	4	1	0	0	1	0
	CV skippers	1	7	2.6	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	0	9	4.6	1	4	1	1	1	0	1	0
	Inshore processor managers	0	4	2.3	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
	Support service businesses	0	14	1.8	6	5	3	0	0	0	0	2
	Total population	1	55	2.8	11	14	11	4	1	0	2	12
King Cove	CV owners	0	2	3.0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	0	4	3.0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	0	6	3.2	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0
	Total population	0	12	3.1	0	1	9	2	0	0	0	0
Sand Point	CV owners	0	0	4.0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	2.3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	0	0	3.7	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	0	0	2.8	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Total population	0	17	3.2	2	3	5	4	2	1	0	0

* Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents’ confidentiality.

Table 29B. – Cont'd.

Community	Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Item Non - Response	Average	Count							
					One Generation	Two Generations	Three Generations	Four Generations	Five Generations	Six Generations	Eight Generations	Not Applicable
Petersburg	CV owners	0	0	2.5	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	0	0	2.0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	0	0	2.3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Total population	0	0	2.4	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Alaska	CV owners	0	0	1.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	1.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	0	0	1.8	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	1.0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	0	0	2.0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total population	0	0	1.6	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Seattle MSA	CV owners	3	0	1.5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Inshore processor managers	3	2	11.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	28	0	1.9	14	6	4	2	1	0	0	5
	Total population	36	2	2.5	16	7	4	2	1	0	0	8

Table 29B. – Cont'd.

Community	Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Item Non - Response	Average	Count							
					One Generation	Two Generations	Three Generations	Four Generations	Five Generations	Six Generations	Eight Generations	Not Applicable
All Other Washington	CV owners	4	0	11.5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	1	0	3.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	7	0	3.0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	2
	Inshore processor managers	1	0	1.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	8	1	2.0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total population	17	2	5.3	2	4	5	1	0	0	0	3
Oregon	CV owners	5	0	2.5	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
	CV skippers	0	0	2.2	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	21	1	3.0	1	4	2	1	1	1	0	4
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	7	0	1.7	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total population	33	1	2.4	5	12	7	1	1	1	0	5
All Other U.S. States	CV owners	3	0	2.3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	6	0	3.0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
	Inshore processor managers	1	0	1.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total population	10	0	2.3	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	4

Table 30A. – Count of responses to Question B3 for all respondents: How old were you when you started to work in any commercial fishing or processing activities?

Age	Role in Fishery (Count of responses per age group)						Total Count
	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Industry Org. Rep.	Inshore Processor Manager	Support Service Business	
10 and under	10	2	8	0	0	9	29
11 to 15	14	12	21	2	1	12	62
16 to 20	10	4	19	0	3	24	60
21 to 25	10	1	14	1	7	18	51
26 to 30	1	4	7	0	4	6	22
31 to 35	0	0	1	0	4	5	10
36 to 40	1	1	3	1	1	3	10
41 to 45	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
46 to 50	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
51 and above	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Not Applicable	0	0	0	2	0	10	13
Item Non Response	1	1	4	1	1	5	13
Total Count	47	25	77	8	23	95	275
<i>Average</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>28.4</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>19.6</i>

Table 30B. – Count of responses to Question B3 broken out by sector and geography: How old were you when you started to work in any commercial fishing or processing activities?

Community	Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Average	Count of responses per age group										
					10 and under	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 45	46 to 50	51 and above	Not Applicable
Kodiak	CV owners	13	1	12.4	5	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	11	0	17.2	1	6	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	20	2	20.3	2	2	7	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	11	0	29.2	0	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	0
	Support service businesses	19	2	23.6	0	1	6	5	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
	Total population	74	5	20.6	8	14	19	11	7	3	3	1	1	1	1
King Cove	CV owners	2	0	10.0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	5	0	14.2	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	8	0	13.5	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total population	15	0	13.3	4	8	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sand Point	CV owners	3	0	10.0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	5	0	17.6	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	7	1	12.8	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	8	1	16.0	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Total population	23	2	14.6	6	7	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Petersburg	CV owners	4	0	18.3	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	3	0	13.3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	3	0	21.7	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Total population	10	0	17.8	1	2	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Table 30B. – Cont’d.

Community	Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Average	Count of responses per age group										
					10 and under	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 45	46 to 50	51 and above	Not Applicable
All Other Alaska	CV owners	2	0	23.5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	1	0	13.0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	10	0	19.7	0	2	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	6	0	23.5	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	4	2	19.5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total population	23	2	20.8	0	4	4	10	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Seattle MSA	CV owners	5	0	23.4	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	2	0	25.5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	3	1	24.5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	37	5	22.0	3	2	10	8	5	2	1	1	0	0	3
	Total population	47	6	22.5	3	3	12	10	8	5	2	1	1	0	3
All Other Washington	CV owners	6	0	18.2	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	1	0	12.0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	8	1	16.6	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	2	0	29.0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	5	0	24.3	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
	Total population	22	1	19.4	0	6	7	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	2
Oregon	CV owners	8	0	14.6	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	7	1	21.0	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	16	0	19.7	2	6	1	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	9	0	18.4	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Total population	40	1	18.6	6	14	3	9	2	0	3	0	0	0	2

Table 30B. – Cont'd.

Community	Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Average	Count of responses per age group										
					10 and under	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 45	46 to 50	51 and above	Not Applicable
All Other U.S. States	CV owners	4	0	18.0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	6	0	19.0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor workers	1	0	35.0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	2	0	20.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total population	13	0	20.1	1	2	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1

* Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Table 31A. – Count of responses to Question B4 for all respondents: For how many total years have you worked in any commercial fishing or processing activities?

Count of responses per age group	Role In Fishery						Total Count
	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Industry Org. Rep.	Inshore Processor Manager	Support Service Business	
0 to 5	1	0	7	1	2	6	17
6 to 10	1	1	13	2	1	6	24
11 to 15	0	2	14	0	2	3	21
16 to 20	0	4	12	0	3	7	26
21 to 25	2	2	8	1	2	4	19
26 to 30	2	2	8	1	2	11	26
31 to 35	7	4	4	0	5	9	29
36 to 40	7	6	6	0	4	13	37
41 to 45	12	0	1	1	1	6	21
46 to 50	8	3	0	0	0	4	15
51 to 55	1	0	0	0	0	3	4
56 to 60	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
61 to 64	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Not Applicable	1	0	0	1	1	14	17
Item Non-Response	2	1	4	1	0	7	14
Total Count	47	25	77	8	23	95	275
<i>Average</i>	<i>39.8</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>25.5</i>	<i>29.1</i>	<i>27.4</i>

Table 31B. – Count of responses to Question B4 broken out by sector and geography: For how many total years have you worked in any commercial fishing or processing activities?

Community	Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Average	Count of responses per age group													Not Applicable
					0 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 45	46 to 50	51 to 55	56 to 60	61 to 65	
Kodiak	CV owners	13	1	38.6	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	3	1	0	0	1
	CV skippers	11	0	27.6	0	0	2	2	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	20	2	22.4	0	3	2	4	1	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	11	0	25.7	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Support service businesses	19	5	28.4	1	1	0	1	2	3	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
	Total population	74	8	27.9	2	5	5	8	6	6	11	10	3	3	1	1	0	3
King Cove	CV owners	2	0	35.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	5	0	15.8	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	8	0	32.9	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
	Total population	15	0	27.5	0	2	0	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
Sand Point	CV owners	3	0	57.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	
	CV skippers	5	0	33.0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	7	0	27.7	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	8	1	36.1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
	Total population	23	1	35.7	0	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	4	1	0	2	0

* Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Table 31B. – Cont'd.

Community	Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Average	Count of responses per age group													Not Applicable
					0 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 45	46 to 50	51 to 55	56 to 60	61 to 64	
Petersburg	CV owners	4	0	40.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	3	0	15.7	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	3	0	18.7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total population	10	0	26.4	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
All Other Alaska	CV owners	2	0	32.0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	1	0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	10	1	19.4	1	0	3	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	6	0	25.0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	4	2	47.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Total population	23	3	26.7	2	0	3	2	2	4	1	4	0	1	0	1	0	0
Seattle MSA	CV owners	5	0	40.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	2	0	11.5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	3	0	25.0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	37	1	27.5	3	2	2	3	0	7	5	6	0	1	2	0	0	5
	Total population	47	1	28.1	3	3	3	4	1	7	6	8	3	1	2	0	0	5
All Other Washington	CV owners	6	0	41.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	1	0	40.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	8	1	16.1	1	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	2	0	28.5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	5	0	17.7	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Total population	22	1	27.0	2	2	1	2	2	0	2	3	4	1	0	0	0	2

Table 31B. – Cont’d.

Community	Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Average	Count of responses per age group													
					0 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 45	46 to 50	51 to 55	56 to 60	61 to 64	Not Applicable
Oregon	CV owners	8	0	40.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
	CV skippers	7	1	27.0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	16	--	13.9	3	4	5	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	9	0	30.3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Total population	40	1	24.9	4	5	6	2	1	2	5	6	4	2	0	0	0	0
All Other U.S. States	CV owners	4	0	30.0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	6	0	14.2	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore processor managers	1	0	21.0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Total population	13	0	20.6	3	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2

Table 32A. – Count of responses to Question B5 for all respondents: How many total years have you worked in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery?

Count of responses per age group	Role in Fishery						Total Count
	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV crew	Industry Org. Rep.	Inshore Processor Manager	Support Service Business	
0 to 5	3	1	32	0	3	11	50
6 to 10	4	1	13	1	2	5	26
11 to 15	2	3	8	1	2	0	16
16 to 20	4	5	9	1	3	6	28
21 to 25	14	9	6	0	2	4	35
26 to 30	13	2	3	1	5	2	26
31 to 35	3	2	0	0	2	1	8
36 to 40	2	2	1	0	0	0	6
Not Applicable	1	0	0	3	2	62	68
Item Non-Response	1	0	5	1	2	4	13
Total Count	47	25	77	8	23	95	275
<i>Average</i>	<i>22.6</i>	<i>22.3</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>16.1</i>

Table 32B. – Count of responses to Question B5 broken out by sector and geography: How many total years have you worked in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery?

Community	Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Avg	Count of responses per number of years							
					0 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 +
	CV Owner	13	1	24.4	0	1	0	2	4	3	2	0
	CV Skipper	11	0	21.9	1	0	2	2	3	1	1	1
	CV Crew	20	2	14.3	5	3	3	2	1	3	0	1
	Inshore Processor Manager	11	1	19.8	2	1	1	1	0	3	2	0
	Support Service Business	19	16	7.0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Total	74	20	18.7	10	5	6	8	8	10	5	2
King Cove	CV Owner	2	0	24.0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	5	0	7.0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore Processor Manager	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support Service Business	8	0	13.9	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
	Total	15	0	12.9	4	4	1	2	4	0	0	0
Sand Point	CV Owner	3	0	26.3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
	CV Skipper	5	0	20.6	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0
	CV Crew	7	0	15.3	1	2	0	1	3	0	0	0
	Inshore Processor Manager	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support Service Business	8	2	15.3	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
	Total	23	2	18.1	2	4	1	4	5	5	0	0
Petersburg	CV Owner	4	1	14.3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	3	0	1.7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore Processor Manager	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	10	4	8.0	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
All Other Alaska	CV Owner	2	0	17.5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	CV Skipper	1	0	38.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	CV Crew	10	1	9.0	5	0	1	2	1	0	0	0
	Inshore Processor Manager	6	1	17.0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0
	Support Service Business	4	2	30.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	23	4	15.8	7	2	1	3	2	2	0	2

* Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Table 32B. – Cont'd.

Community	Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Avg	Count of responses per number of years							
					0 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 +
	CV Owner	5	0	20.4	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	2	1	3.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore Processor Manager	3	1	18.5	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	37	32	12.8	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Total	47	34	15.9	4	1	2	1	3	0	1	1
All Other Washington	CV Owner	6	0	25.2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
	CV Skipper	1	0	24.0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	CV Crew	8	1	9.4	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
	Inshore Processor Manager	2	0	20.5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	5	4	20.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Total	22	5	17.8	4	1	1	5	3	1	1	1
Oregon	CV Owner	8	0	25.6	0	0	0	1	2	5	0	0
	CV Skipper	7	0	21.7	0	1	0	1	4	0	1	0
	CV Crew	16	0	7.2	8	4	2	1	1	0	0	0
	Inshore Processor Manager	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	9	4	11.4	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Total	40	4	14.7	11	5	2	3	8	6	1	0
All Other U.S. States	CV Owner	4	0	15.5	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	6	0	5.7	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore Processor Manager	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	13	3	9.6	4	3	1	0	1	1	0	0
Total Count	267	76	16.1	50	25	15	27	35	25	8	6	

Table 33A. – Count of responses to Question B6 for all respondents: Please list the top 5 cities/towns/harbors where you fish out of (if you work on a vessel) and/or where the processing facility(ies) you work at are located.

Community	Role in Fishery (Count of respondents)						
	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Industry Org. Rep.	Inshore Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total count
Kodiak, Alaska	37	22	65	4	13	30	171
Aleutians and Peninsula, Alaska	25	10	35	0	4	24	98
Dutch Harbor, Alaska	21	12	34	1	5	22	95
Kenai Peninsula and Prince William Sound	11	3	3	1	5	7	30
Anchorage, Alaska	1	0	0	2	1	3	7
Pribilof Islands, Alaska	0	0	3	0	0	2	5
Southeast Alaska	9	1	5	2	1	6	24
Seattle MSA, Washington	3	0	3	2	1	28	37
All Other Washington	4	1	4	0	0	3	12
California	1	1	3	0	0	1	6
Newport, Oregon	6	3	10	0	0	2	21
All Other Oregon	7	2	5	1	0	2	17
All Other States	2	0	0	2	0	4	8
Item Non-Response	1	0	1	1	3	26	32
Total Population	47	25	77	8	23	95	275

Table 33B. – Count of responses to Question B6 broken out by sector and geography: Please list the top 5 cities/towns/harbors where you fish out of (if you work on a vessel) and/or where the processing facility(ies) you work at are located.

Community	Role in the fishery	Total	Item Non-Response	Kodiak, AK	Kenai Peninsula and Prince William Sound	Anchorage, AK	Aleutians and Peninsula, AK	Dutch Harbor, AK	Southeast Alaska	Pribilof Islands, AK	Seattle MSA, WA	All Other WA	Newport, OR	All Other OR	California	All Other States
Kodiak	CV Owner	13	0	13	5	0	5	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Skipper	11	0	11	2	0	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	CV Crew	20	0	20	1	0	10	9	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
	Inshore Processor Manager	11	0	10	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	19	1	18	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	74	1	72	11	1	21	22	4	1	3	1	0	2	0	0
King Cove	CV Owner	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	5	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore Processor Manager	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support Service Business	8	1	0	1	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	15	1	0	1	0	14	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sand Point	CV Owner	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Skipper	5	0	2	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	7	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore Processor Manager	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support Service Business	8	1	1	0	0	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	23	1	5	0	0	22	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petersburg	CV Owner	4	0	3	1	0	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Inshore Processor Manager	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	10	1	6	2	0	6	1	8	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

* Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Table 33B. – Cont'd.

Community	Role in the fishery	Total	Item Non-Response	Kodiak, AK	Kenai Peninsula and Prince William Sound	Anchorage, AK	Aleutians and Peninsula, AK	Dutch Harbor, AK	Southeast Alaska	Pribilof Islands, AK	Seattle MSA, WA	All Other WA	Newport, OR	All Other OR	California	All Other States
All Other Alaska	CV Owner	2	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Skipper	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	10	0	9	2	0	3	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Inshore Processor Manager	6	0	2	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	4	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	23	2	14	7	0	9	14	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Seattle MSA	CV Owner	5	0	4	0	1	3	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	1
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	2	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore Processor Manager	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	37	7	9	4	3	7	16	3	1	27	3	1	2	1	4
	Total	47	9	15	5	4	12	19	5	2	29	5	1	2	2	5
All Other Washington	CV Owner	6	0	6	1	0	4	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
	CV Skipper	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	8	0	8	0	0	5	5	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
	Inshore Processor Manager	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	5	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	22	4	17	1	0	10	11	2	0	1	2	1	2	0	0
Oregon	CV Owner	8	1	7	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	1	5	5	0	1
	CV Skipper	7	0	7	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	0
	CV Crew	16	0	16	0	0	1	7	0	0	1	0	8	2	2	0
	Inshore Processor Manager	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	9	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Total	40	8	30	0	0	2	17	0	0	1	2	17	8	3	1
All Other U.S. States	CV Owner	4	0	3	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	6	1	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Inshore Processor Manager	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	13	4	8	2	0	2	5	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0

Table 34A. – Count of responses to Question B9 for all respondents: Do you work multiple jobs?

Role in the fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count			
			Multiple Part-time Jobs	Multiple Full-time Jobs	Multiple Full- and Part-time Jobs	Only One Job
CV Owner	47	0	2	6	7	32
CV Skipper	25	0	1	2	1	21
CV Crew	77	1	3	14	7	52
Industry Org. Rep.	8	0	1	1	2	4
Inshore Processor Manager	23	1	0	1	1	20
Support Service Business	95	0	5	5	8	77
Total Count	275	2	12	29	26	206

Table 34B. – Count of responses to Question B9 broken out by sector and geography: Do you work multiple jobs?

Community	Role in the fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Multiple part-time jobs	Multiple full-time jobs	Both full and part-time jobs	I work only one job
Kodiak	CV Owner	13	0	1	1	2	9
	CV Skipper	11	0	0	0	0	11
	CV Crew	20	0	0	1	6	13
	Inshore Processor Manager	11	0	0	1	0	10
	Support Service Business	19	0	0	1	4	14
	Total	74	0	1	4	12	57
King Cove	CV Owner	2	0	0	1	0	1
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	5	0	2	1	0	2
	Inshore Processor Manager	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support Service Business	8	0	2	2	1	3
	Total	15	0	4	4	1	6
Sand Point	CV Owner	3	0	0	0	1	2
	CV Skipper	5	0	1	1	0	3
	CV Crew	7	0	0	4	0	3
	Inshore Processor Manager	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support Service Business	8	0	2	1	1	4
	Total	23	0	3	6	2	12

* Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Table 34B. – Cont'd.

Community	Role in the fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Multiple part-time jobs	Multiple full-time jobs	Both full and part-time jobs	I work only one job
Petersburg	CV Owner	4	0	0	1	0	3
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	3	0	1	0	0	2
	Inshore Processor Manager	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	3	0	0	0	0	3
	Total	10	0	1	1	0	8
All Other Alaska	CV Owner	2	0	0	0	2	0
	CV Skipper	1	0	0	0	0	1
	CV Crew	10	1	0	3	1	5
	Inshore Processor Manager	6	0	0	0	1	5
	Support Service Business	4	0	0	0	0	4
	Total	23	1	0	3	4	15
Seattle MSA	CV Owner	5	0	1	0	1	3
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Inshore Processor Manager	3	0	0	0	0	3
	Support Service Business	37	0	1	1	1	34
	Total	47	0	2	1	2	42
All Other Washington	CV Owner	6	0	0	0	1	5
	CV Skipper	1	0	0	0	1	0
	CV Crew	8	0	0	1	0	7
	Inshore Processor Manager	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Support Service Business	5	0	0	0	0	5
	Total	22	0	0	1	2	19
Oregon	CV Owner	8	0	0	1	0	7
	CV Skipper	7	0	0	1	0	6
	CV Crew	16	0	0	3	0	13
	Inshore Processor Manager	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	9	0	0	0	1	8
	Total	40	0	0	5	1	34
All Other U.S. States	CV Owner	4	0	0	2	0	2
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	6	0	0	1	0	5
	Inshore Processor Manager	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Total	13	1	0	3	0	9

Table 35A. – Count of responses to Question B10 for all respondents: Do you maintain a job outside the commercial fishing or processing industry?

Role in the fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count	
			Yes	No
CV Owner	47	0	7	40
CV Skipper and Crew	25	0	1	24
CV Crew	77	3	10	64
Industry Org. Rep.	8	0	3	5
Inshore Processor Manager	23	3	3	17
Support Service Business	95	1	33	61
Total Count	275	7	57	211

Table 35B. – Count of responses to Question B10 broken out by sector and geography: Do you maintain a job outside the commercial fishing or processing industry?

Community	Role in the fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count	
				Yes	No
Kodiak	CV Owner	13	0	2	11
	CV Skipper	11	0	0	11
	CV Crew	20	1	3	16
	Processor Manager	11	0	1	10
	Support Service Business	19	1	10	8
	Total	74	2	16	56
King Cove	CV Owner	2	0	0	2
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	5	0	3	2
	Processor Manager	*	*	*	*
	Support Service Business	8	0	6	2
	Total	15	0	9	6
Sand Point	CV Owner	3	0	1	2
	CV Skipper	5	0	0	5
	CV Crew	7	0	1	6
	Processor Manager	*	*	*	*
	Support Service Business	8	0	5	3
	Total	23	0	7	16
Petersburg	CV Owner	4	0	0	4
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	3	0	0	3
	Processor Manager	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	3	0	0	3
	Total	10	0	0	10

Table 35B. – Cont'd.

Community	Role in the fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count	
				Yes	No
All Other Alaska	CV Owner	2	0	0	2
	CV Skipper	1	0	0	1
	CV Crew	10	1	1	8
	Processor Manager	6	1	1	4
	Support Service Business	4	0	3	1
	Total	23	2	5	16
Seattle MSA	CV Owner	5	0	1	4
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	2	0	0	2
	Processor Manager	3	1	1	1
	Support Service Business	37	0	5	32
	Total	47	1	7	39
All Other Washington	CV Owner	6	0	1	5
	CV Skipper	1	0	1	0
	CV Crew	8	1	0	7
	Processor Manager	2	0	0	2
	Support Service Business	5	0	1	4
	Total	22	1	3	18
Oregon	CV Owner	8	0	0	8
	CV Skipper	7	0	0	7
	CV Crew	16	0	1	15
	Processor Manager	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	9	0	2	7
	Total	40	0	3	37
All Other U.S. States	CV Owner	4	0	2	2
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	6	0	1	5
	Processor Manager	1	1	0	0
	Support Service Business	2	0	1	1
	Total	13	1	4	8

* Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Table 36A. – Count of responses to Question B10a for all respondents: Please list any jobs you have outside the commercial fishing or processing industries.

Role in the fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Mechanical Repair	Sales	Advisory position	Civil services	Hospitality	Consulting	Medical	Construction	Environmental services	Property management	Transportation	Arts	Energy
CV Owner	47	39	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
CV Skipper	25	24	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CV Crew	77	66	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0
Industry Org. Rep.	8	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Processor Manager	23	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Support Service Business	95	68	6	4	1	4	2	2	0	2	2	1	2	0	1
Total Count	275	221	9	7	6	5	4	4	1	5	3	6	2	1	1

Table 36B. – Count of responses to Question B10a broken out by sector and geography: Please list any jobs you have outside the commercial fishing or processing industries.

Community	Role in the fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Mechanical Repair	Sales	Advisory position	Civil services	Hospitality	Consulting	Medical	Construction	Environmental services	Property management	Transportation	Arts	Energy
Kodiak	CV Owner	13	11	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Skipper	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	20	16	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Processor Manager	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	19	8	3	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
	Total	74	56	5	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
King Cove	CV Owner	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	5	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Processor Manager	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support Service Business	8	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Total	15	8	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

Table 36B. – Cont’d.

Community	Role in the fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Mechanical Repair	Sales	Advisory position	Civil services	Hospitality	Consulting	Medical	Construction	Environmental services	Property management	Transportation	Arts	Energy
Sand Point	CV Owner	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Skipper	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	7	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Processor Manager	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support Service Business	8	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Total	23	17	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Petersburg	CV Owner	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Processor Manager	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Alaska	CV Owner	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Skipper	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Processor Manager	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	23	16	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Seattle MSA	CV Owner	5	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Processor Manager	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	37	35	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Total	47	42	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
All Other Washington	CV Owner	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	CV Skipper	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Processor Manager	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	22	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Table 36B. – Cont'd.

Community	Role in the fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Mechanical Repair	Sales	Advisory position	Civil services	Hospitality	Consulting	Medical	Construction	Environmental services	Property management	Transportation	Arts	Energy
Oregon	CV Owner	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Skipper	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	16	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Processor Manager	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	9	7	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	40	37	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
All Other U.S. States	CV Owner	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	CV Skipper		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Processor Manager	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	13	9	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Grand Total: All Communities		267	217	9	7	5	5	3	3	1	5	3	5	2	1	1

Table 37A. – Count of responses to Question B11 for all respondents: How would you rate the following items in your role in the commercial fishing or processing industries?

	Rating	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Industry Org. Rep.	Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Job satisfaction	Excellent	29	10	26	4	8	57	134
	Good	13	13	42	4	12	33	117
	Fair	3	2	4	0	1	1	11
	Poor	1	0	0	0	1	2	4
Compensation (Amount)	Excellent	14	11	28	2	5	27	87
	Good	20	13	31	5	10	53	132
	Fair	10	1	8	1	4	12	36
	Poor	1	0	5	0	2	3	11
Method of Compensation	Excellent	21	15	28	5	9	37	115
	Good	17	10	34	3	10	46	120
	Fair	5	0	7	0	2	6	20
	Poor	2	0	3	0	1	3	9
Job Stability	Excellent	14	10	23	3	11	51	112
	Good	10	13	33	4	7	33	100
	Fair	13	2	15	0	3	8	41
	Poor	8	0	1	1	1	2	13
Standard of Living	Excellent	19	7	24	1	5	37	93
	Good	24	17	38	6	12	48	145
	Fair	3	1	7	0	4	6	21
	Poor	0	0	3	0	1	4	8
Relationship with co-workers	Excellent	23	11	32	7	11	46	130
	Good	22	13	36	1	11	44	127
	Fair	1	1	4	0	0	0	6
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Item Non-Response		1	0	5	0	1	0	7
Total Count		47	25	77	8	23	95	275

Table 37B. – Count of responses to Question B11 broken out by sector and geography (Kodiak):
How would you rate the following items in your role in the commercial fishing
or processing industries?

	Rating	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Job satisfaction	Excellent	7	5	6	3	8	30
	Good	5	5	12	6	8	38
	Fair	1	1	2	1	0	5
	Poor	0	0	0	1	1	2
Compensation (Amount)	Excellent	5	4	8	2	2	21
	Good	6	6	9	5	9	38
	Fair	2	1	1	3	7	14
	Poor	0	0	2	0	1	3
Method of Compensation	Excellent	7	6	11	3	5	33
	Good	5	5	7	7	8	34
	Fair	0	0	0	1	3	4
	Poor	1	0	2	0	1	4
Job Stability	Excellent	3	4	7	4	11	30
	Good	3	6	5	6	5	27
	Fair	4	1	7	0	1	13
	Poor	3	0	1	1	1	6
Standard of Living	Excellent	3	2	8	1	5	19
	Good	9	9	10	8	11	50
	Fair	1	0	1	2	2	6
	Poor	0	0	1	0	1	2
Relationship with co-workers	Excellent	5	4	7	4	8	30
	Good	8	7	12	7	9	44
	Fair	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Item Non-Response		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Count		13	11	20	11	19	74

Table 37C. – Count of responses to Question B11 broken out by sector and geography (King Cove): How would you rate the following items in your role in the commercial fishing or processing industries?

	Rating	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Job satisfaction	Excellent	0	0	3	0	1	4
	Good	1	0	1	0	7	9
	Fair	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Poor	1	0	0	0	0	1
Compensation (Amount)	Excellent	0	0	2	0	1	3
	Good	0	0	2	0	5	7
	Fair	2	0	0	0	2	4
	Poor	0	0	1	0	0	1
Method of Compensation	Excellent	0	0	3	0	1	4
	Good	1	0	1	0	6	8
	Fair	1	0	0	0	1	2
	Poor	0	0	1	0	0	1
Job Stability	Excellent	0	0	3	0	1	4
	Good	0	0	0	0	4	4
	Fair	0	0	2	0	3	5
	Poor	2	0	0	0	0	2
Standard of Living	Excellent	0	0	2	0	1	3
	Good	1	0	2	0	5	8
	Fair	1	0	1	0	1	3
	Poor	0	0	0	0	1	1
Relationship with co-workers	Excellent	2	0	3	0	1	6
	Good	0	0	1	0	7	8
	Fair	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Item Non-Response		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Count		2	0	5	0	0	15

Table 37D. – Count of responses to Question B11 broken out by sector and geography (Sand Point): How would you rate the following items in your role in the commercial fishing or processing industries?

	Rating	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Job satisfaction	Excellent	2	1	1	0	5	9
	Good	1	4	5	0	3	13
	Fair	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Compensation (Amount)	Excellent	1	2	3	0	1	7
	Good	1	3	2	0	7	13
	Fair	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Poor	0	0	1	0	0	1
Method of Compensation	Excellent	1	3	1	0	2	7
	Good	1	2	4	0	6	13
	Fair	0	0	2	0	0	2
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Job Stability	Excellent	2	0	1	0	3	6
	Good	0	4	5	0	4	13
	Fair	1	1	1	0	1	4
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Standard of Living	Excellent	2	1	1	0	2	6
	Good	0	4	6	0	6	16
	Fair	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Relationship with co-workers	Excellent	2	2	3	0	4	11
	Good	0	2	4	0	3	9
	Fair	1	1	0	0	0	2
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Item Non-Response		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Count		3	5	7	0	0	23

Table 37E. – Count of responses to Question B11 broken out by sector and geography (Petersburg): How would you rate the following items in your role in the commercial fishing or processing industries?

	Rating	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Job satisfaction	Excellent	2	0	1	0	3	6
	Good	2	0	2	0	0	5
	Fair	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Compensation (Amount)	Excellent	2	0	2	0	2	6
	Good	1	0	0	0	1	2
	Fair	1	0	1	0	0	3
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Method of Compensation	Excellent	3	0	2	0	2	7
	Good	0	0	1	0	1	3
	Fair	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Job Stability	Excellent	2	0	1	0	3	6
	Good	1	0	2	0	0	4
	Fair	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Standard of Living	Excellent	3	0	2	0	2	7
	Good	1	0	1	0	1	3
	Fair	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Relationship with co-workers	Excellent	3	0	2	0	1	7
	Good	1	0	1	0	2	4
	Fair	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Item Non-Response		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Count		4	0	3	0	3	10

Table 37F. – Count of responses to Question B11 broken out by sector and geography (All Other Alaska): How would you rate the following items in your role in the commercial fishing or processing industries?

	Rating	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Job satisfaction	Excellent	2	0	4	3	2	13
	Good	0	1	5	3	2	11
	Fair	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Compensation (Amount)	Excellent	0	0	2	0	2	6
	Good	1	1	5	5	2	14
	Fair	1	0	1	0	0	2
	Poor	0	0	1	1	0	2
Method of Compensation	Excellent	0	0	3	3	2	10
	Good	1	1	4	3	2	11
	Fair	1	0	2	0	0	3
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Job Stability	Excellent	0	0	2	4	2	9
	Good	1	1	6	1	2	12
	Fair	1	0	1	1	0	3
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Standard of Living	Excellent	0	0	2	1	1	5
	Good	2	0	6	4	3	16
	Fair	0	1	1	0	0	2
	Poor	0	0	0	1	0	1
Relationship with co-workers	Excellent	0	0	5	4	2	13
	Good	2	1	4	2	2	11
	Fair	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Item Non-Response		0	0	1	0	0	1
Total Count		2	1	10	6	4	23

Table 37G. – Count of responses to Question B11 broken out by sector and geography (Seattle MSA): How would you rate the following items in your role in the commercial fishing or processing industries?

	Rating	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Job satisfaction	Excellent	4	0	0	1	27	33
	Good	1	0	2	2	9	15
	Fair	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Compensation (Amount)	Excellent	2	0	0	2	13	17
	Good	3	0	2	0	22	29
	Fair	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Poor	0	0	0	1	0	1
Method of Compensation	Excellent	3	0	0	2	17	24
	Good	1	0	2	0	17	20
	Fair	1	0	0	0	2	3
	Poor	0	0	0	1	0	1
Job Stability	Excellent	3	0	0	2	21	27
	Good	1	0	2	0	14	17
	Fair	1	0	0	1	2	4
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	1
Standard of Living	Excellent	3	0	0	2	18	23
	Good	2	0	2	0	16	22
	Fair	0	0	0	1	3	4
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Relationship with co-workers	Excellent	2	0	0	2	22	28
	Good	3	0	2	1	15	21
	Fair	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Item Non-Response		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Count		5	0	2	3	37	47

Table 37H. – Count of responses to Question B11 broken out by sector and geography (All Other Washington): How would you rate the following items in your role in the commercial fishing or processing industries?

	Rating	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Job satisfaction	Excellent	4	1	4	1	5	15
	Good	0	0	4	1	0	5
	Fair	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Compensation (Amount)	Excellent	1	1	5	1	3	11
	Good	3	0	2	0	2	7
	Fair	2	0	1	1	0	4
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Method of Compensation	Excellent	1	1	4	1	4	11
	Good	3	0	3	0	1	7
	Fair	1	0	1	1	0	3
	Poor	1	0	0	0	0	1
Job Stability	Excellent	1	1	5	1	5	13
	Good	1	0	2	0	0	3
	Fair	2	0	1	1	0	4
	Poor	2	0	0	0	0	2
Standard of Living	Excellent	3	1	4	1	3	12
	Good	3	0	3	0	2	8
	Fair	0	0	1	1	0	2
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Relationship with co-workers	Excellent	2	1	4	1	3	11
	Good	4	0	4	1	2	11
	Fair	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Item Non-Response		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Count		6	1	8	2	5	22

Table 37I. – Count of responses to Question B11 broken out by sector and geography (Oregon):
How would you rate the following items in your role in the commercial fishing
or processing industries?

	Rating	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Job satisfaction	Excellent	6	3	6	0	4	19
	Good	1	3	6	0	4	14
	Fair	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Poor	0	0	0	0	1	1
Compensation (Amount)	Excellent	2	4	5	0	2	13
	Good	3	3	4	0	5	15
	Fair	2	0	3	0	1	6
	Poor	0	0	0	0	1	1
Method of Compensation	Excellent	3	5	4	0	3	15
	Good	4	2	6	0	5	17
	Fair	0	0	2	0	0	2
	Poor	0	0	0	0	1	1
Job Stability	Excellent	1	5	4	0	4	14
	Good	2	2	7	0	3	14
	Fair	3	0	1	0	1	5
	Poor	1	0	0	0	1	2
Standard of Living	Excellent	2	3	4	0	4	13
	Good	5	4	3	0	4	16
	Fair	0	0	3	0	0	3
	Poor	0	0	2	0	1	3
Relationship with co-workers	Excellent	4	4	8	0	4	20
	Good	3	3	2	0	4	12
	Fair	0	0	2	0	0	2
	Poor	0	0	0	0	1	1
Item Non-Response		1	0	4	0	0	5
Total Count		8	7	16	0	9	40

Table 37J. – Count of responses to Question B11 broken out by sector and geography (All Other U.S. States): How would you rate the following items in your role in the commercial fishing or processing industries?

	Rating	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Total Count
Job satisfaction	Excellent	2	0	1	0	2	5
	Good	2	0	5	0	0	7
	Fair	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Compensation (Amount)	Excellent	1	0	1	0	1	3
	Good	2	0	5	0	0	7
	Fair	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Poor	1	0	0	0	1	2
Method of Compensation	Excellent	3	0	0	0	1	4
	Good	1	0	6	0	0	7
	Fair	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Poor	0	0	0	0	1	1
Job Stability	Excellent	2	0	0	0	1	3
	Good	1	0	4	0	1	6
	Fair	1	0	2	0	0	3
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Standard of Living	Excellent	3	0	1	0	1	5
	Good	1	0	5	0	0	6
	Fair	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Poor	0	0	0	0	1	1
Relationship with co-workers	Excellent	3	0	0	0	1	4
	Good	1	0	6	0	0	7
	Fair	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Item Non-Response		0	0	0	1	0	1
Total Count		4	0	6	1	2	13

Table 38A. – Descriptive statistics for Question C1 responses for all respondents: Who do you depend on for equipment and supplies you utilize while working in the commercial fishing or processing industry?

Number of nodes	369
Number of ties	700
Number of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	272
Number of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 2	85
Maximum in-degree centrality	35
Mean in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	2.57
Standard deviation of in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	4.24
Mean in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 2	6.04
Standard deviation of in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 2	6.36

Table 38B. – Descriptive statistics for Question C1 responses broken out by sector: Who do you depend on for equipment and supplies you utilize while working in the commercial fishing or processing industry?

(1) Central GOA sub-network	
Number of nodes	60
Number of ties	91
Number of support service businesses with in-degree centrality of at least 1	41
Number of support service businesses with in-degree centrality of at least 2	17
Maximum in-degree centrality	7
Mean in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	2.22
Standard deviation of in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	1.92
Mean in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 2	3.94
Standard deviation of in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 2	1.95
(2) Western GOA sub-network	
Number of nodes	69
Number of ties	105
Number of support service businesses with in-degree centrality of at least 1	49
Number of support service businesses with in-degree centrality of at least 2	25
Maximum in-degree centrality	9
Mean in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	2.14
Standard deviation of in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	2
Mean in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 2	3.24
Standard deviation of in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 2	1.74

Table 38B. – Cont'd.

(3) West Yakutat sub-network	
Number of nodes	30
Number of ties	27
Number of support service businesses with in-degree centrality of at least 1	26
Number of support service businesses with in-degree centrality of at least 2	1
Maximum in-degree centrality	2
Mean in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	1.04
Standard deviation of in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	0.2
Mean in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 2	2
Standard deviation of in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 2	--
(4) Oregon and Washington sub-network	
Number of nodes	19
Number of ties	15
Number of support service businesses with in-degree centrality of at least 1	15
Number of support service businesses with in-degree centrality of at least 2	0
Maximum in-degree centrality	1
Mean in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	1
Standard deviation of in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	0
Mean in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 2	--
Standard deviation of in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 2	--
(5) Processor sub-network	
Number of nodes	55
Number of ties	61
Number of support service businesses with in-degree centrality of at least 1	44
Number of support service businesses with in-degree centrality of at least 2	8
Maximum in-degree centrality	7
Mean in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	1.39
Standard deviation of in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	1.13
Mean in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 2	3.13
Standard deviation of in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 2	1.89

Table 39A. – Descriptive statistics for responses to Question C2 for all respondents: Who do you depend on for services you utilize while working in the commercial fishing or processing industry?

Number of nodes	306
Number of ties	469
Number of support service businesses with in-degree centrality of at least 1	214
Number of support service businesses with in-degree centrality of at least 2	77
Maximum in-degree centrality	17
Mean in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	2.19
Standard deviation of in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	2.19
Mean in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 2	4.31
Standard deviation of in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 2	3.37

Table 39B. – Descriptive statistics for responses to Question C2 broken out by sector: Who do you depend on for services you utilize while working in the commercial fishing or processing industry?

(1) Central GOA sub-network	
Number of nodes	96
Number of ties	159
Number of support service businesses with in-degree centrality of at least 1	69
Number of support service businesses with in-degree centrality of at least 2	27
Maximum in-degree centrality	11
Mean in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	2.30
Standard deviation of in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	2.40
Mean in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 2	4.33
Standard deviation of in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 2	2.83
(2) Western GOA sub-network	
Number of nodes	60
Number of ties	80
Number of support service businesses with in-degree centrality of at least 1	42
Number of support service businesses with in-degree centrality of at least 2	18
Maximum in-degree centrality	7
Mean in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	1.90
Standard deviation of in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	1.54
Mean in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 2	3.11
Standard deviation of in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 2	1.75

Figure 39B. – Cont'd.

(3) West Yakutat sub-network	
Number of nodes	24
Number of ties	21
Number of support service businesses with in-degree centrality of at least 1	21
Number of support service businesses with in-degree centrality of at least 2	0
Maximum in-degree centrality	1
Mean in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	1
Standard deviation of in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	0
Mean in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 2	--
Standard deviation of in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 2	--
(4) Oregon and Washington sub-network	
Number of nodes	11
Number of ties	8
Number of support service businesses with in-degree centrality of at least 1	8
Number of support service businesses with in-degree centrality of at least 2	0
Maximum in-degree centrality	1
Mean in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	1
Standard deviation of in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	0
Mean in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 2	--
Standard deviation of in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 2	--
(5) Processor sub-network	
Number of nodes	63
Number of ties	61
Number of support service businesses with in-degree centrality of at least 1	51
Number of support service businesses with in-degree centrality of at least 2	8
Maximum in-degree centrality	3
Mean in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	1.20
Standard deviation of in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	0.49
Mean in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 2	2.25
Standard deviation of in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 2	0.46

Table 40. – Descriptive statistics for responses to Question C3 for all respondents: Who do you depend on for information about fisheries management?

Number of nodes	200
Number of ties	375
Number of support service businesses with in-degree centrality of at least 1	87
Number of support service businesses with in-degree centrality of at least 2	38
Maximum in-degree centrality	54
Mean in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	4.31
Standard deviation of in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	9.48
Mean in-degree centrality of non-pendent nodes	8.58
Standard deviation of in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 2	13.25

Table 41. – Descriptive statistics for responses to Question C4 for all respondents: Who do you depend on for other everyday information to assist you in your work in the commercial fishing and/or processing industries?

Number of nodes	161
Number of ties	221
Number of support service businesses with in-degree centrality of at least 1	84
Number of support service businesses with in-degree centrality of at least 2	27
Maximum in-degree centrality	20
Mean in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	2.63
Standard deviation of in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 1	3.99
Mean in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 2	6.07
Standard deviation of in-degree centrality of nodes with in-degree centrality of at least 2	5.72

Table 42A. – Count of responses to Question C5 for all respondents: How do you get your information related to your work in the fishery?

Role in the fishery	Count	Item non-response	Telephone/ cell phone	Radio	Word of mouth	Internet	ADF&G website	Fishing organizations	NMFS website	Social networking sites	Print media	Processing plant shift manager	Bulletin Board at processing plant	Other
CV Owners	47	2	43	28	34	33	17	29	27	4	20	23	4	4
CV Skippers	25	0	23	22	23	16	13	19	14	6	10	17	4	2
CV Crew	77	4	55	41	55	32	22	17	15	18	21	19	8	6
Industry org. reps.	8	0	7	1	6	7	8	5	8	0	3	3	0	5
Inshore Processor Managers	23	1	18	8	16	17	15	13	18	3	8	12	5	2
Support Service Businesses	95	0	61	19	68	66	22	38	19	5	44	12	5	17
Total population	275	7	222	136	210	171	97	121	101	36	106	86	26	36

Table 42B. – Count of responses to Question C5 broken out by geographic region: How do you get your information related to your work in the fishery?

Community	Role in the fishery	Telephone/Cell Phone	Radio	Verbal/Word of Mouth	Internet	ADF&G website	Fishing organizations	NMFS website	Social Networking Sites	Print Media	Processing Plant Shift Manager	Bulletin Board at Processing Plant	Other	Total Count
Kodiak	CV Owner	12	5	9	8	1	7	6	2	3	9	0	2	12
	CV Skipper	10	9	9	8	5	8	5	2	4	6	0	0	11
	CV Crew	15	11	17	9	4	6	4	4	5	6	0	2	19
	Inshore Processor Manager	9	5	7	9	6	6	9	2	5	5	3	0	11
	Support Service Business	13	10	16	16	4	5	3	0	8	1	0	9	19
	Total	59	40	58	50	20	32	27	10	25	27	3	13	74
King Cove	CV Owner	2	2	2	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	2
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	3	3	5	2	3	0	1	2	4	1	1	0	5
	Inshore Processor Manager	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support Service Business	8	6	7	5	3	3	2	1	1	4	2	1	8
	Total	13	11	14	7	7	4	5	3	7	6	3	1	15
Sand Point	CV Owner	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
	CV Skipper	5	5	5	2	3	3	3	1	2	4	3	1	5
	CV Crew	6	5	5	5	6	3	3	3	3	4	4	0	6
	Inshore Processor Manager	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support Service Business	8	6	8	7	5	2	2	1	4	4	3	1	8
	Total	21	18	19	16	16	10	10	5	9	14	10	2	23
Petersburg	CV Owner	3	4	2	3	4	2	4	0	4	2	0	0	4
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
	Inshore Processor Manager	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
	Total	7	6	5	4	6	4	4	0	7	4	0	0	10

* Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Table 42B. – Cont'd.

Community	Role in the fishery	Telephone/Cell Phone	Radio	Verbal/Word of Mouth	Internet	ADF&G website	Fishing organizations	NMFS website	Social Networking Sites	Print Media	Processing Plant Shift Manager	Bulletin Board at Processing Plant	Other	Total Count
All Other Alaska	CV Owner	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	2
	CV Skipper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
	CV Crew	7	6	4	6	4	2	4	3	2	2	1	2	10
	Inshore Processor Manager	6	2	6	6	6	5	6	0	3	5	1	1	6
	Support Service Business	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
	Total	19	10	16	15	13	10	12	4	8	10	2	3	23
Seattle MSA	CV Owner	5	3	5	4	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
	Inshore Processor Manager	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	3
	Support Service Business	27	7	28	29	7	20	9	2	24	0	0	5	37
	Total	36	12	36	33	9	23	11	2	25	2	0	7	47
All Other Washington	CV Owner	6	4	6	6	4	5	6	1	3	4	3	1	6
	CV Skipper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
	CV Crew	3	3	7	3	0	1	1	2	3	2	2	0	8
	Inshore Processor Manager	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
	Support Service Business	4	0	4	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
	Total	16	9	20	14	8	11	11	5	8	7	7	1	22
Oregon	CV Owner	7	5	5	4	1	6	2	0	4	3	1	1	8
	CV Skipper	6	6	7	4	3	6	4	1	2	5	0	1	7
	CV Crew	12	7	10	5	1	4	1	3	2	2	0	1	15
	Inshore Processor Manager	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	8	1	6	6	1	3	1	0	3	1	0	1	9
	Total	33	19	28	19	6	19	8	4	11	11	1	4	40
All Other U.S. States	CV Owner	4	2	2	4	2	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	4
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	5	3	4	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	5
	Inshore Processor Manager	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2
	Total	11	5	8	6	4	3	5	3	3	2	0	0	13

Table 43A. – Count of responses to Question D1 for all respondents: How do you participate in the North Pacific Fishery Management Council process?

Method of participation	Role in Fishery						Total Count
	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Industry Org. Rep.	Inshore Processor Manager	Support Service Business	
Attend Council Meetings	35	12	7	8	10	13	85
Listen to Council Meetings via the Web	13	6	5	6	2	6	38
Provide Written Public Testimony	17	9	2	7	7	7	49
Provide Oral Public Testimony	24	10	4	6	7	8	59
Provide Written Comments	15	2	3	4	3	7	34
Read the Council Newsletter	26	10	9	7	8	18	78
Does not participate in the Council Process	0	8	54	0	7	41	110
Other	13	6	6	4	2	16	47
Item Non-Response	1	0	5	0	1	2	9
Total Count	47	25	77	8	23	75	255

Table 43B. – Count of responses to Question D1 broken out by sector and geography: How do you participate in the North Pacific Fishery Management Council process?

Community	Role in the fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Method of participation							
				Attend Council Meetings	Listen to Council Meetings via the Web	Provide Written Public Testimony	Provide Oral Public Testimony	Provide Written Comments	Read the Council Newsletter	Does Not participate in the Council Process	Other
Kodiak	CV Owner	13	0	12	2	5	9	4	6	0	4
	CV Skipper	11	0	7	4	5	6	1	2	2	3
	CV Crew	20	2	1	0	2	2	2	2	14	1
	Inshore Processor Managers	11	0	7	0	5	5	1	4	2	0
	Support Service Business	19	3	2	0	2	1	0	0	10	6
	Total	74	5	29	6	19	23	8	14	28	14
King Cove	CV Owner	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
	Inshore Processor Managers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support Service Business	8	0	3	0	1	3	2	3	5	0
	Total	15	0	4	1	1	4	2	6	9	0
Sand Point	CV Owner	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	CV Skipper	5	0	4	2	3	4	1	4	1	1
	CV Crew	7	1	2	1	0	0	0	3	2	0
	Inshore Processor Managers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support Service Business	8	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	5	1
	Total	23	2	9	5	3	5	1	7	8	2

Table 43B. – Cont'd.

Community	Role in the fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Method of participation							
				Attend Council Meetings	Listen to Council Meetings via the Web	Provide Written Public Testimony	Provide Oral Public Testimony	Provide Written Comments	Read the Council Newsletter	Does Not participate in the Council Process	Other
Petersburg	CV Owner	4	0	2	1	1	2	2	3	0	2
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
	Inshore Processor Managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
	Total	10	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	4	4
All Other Alaska	CV Owner	2	0	2	1	1	2	1	2	0	0
	CV Skipper	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	CV Crew	10	0	2	2	0	2	1	1	7	0
	Inshore Processor Managers	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
	Support Service Business	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Total	23	3	5	3	2	4	2	7	10	2
Seattle MSA	CV Owner	5	0	3	1	0	1	1	2	0	1
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	Inshore Processor Managers	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0
	Support Service Business	37	5	5	4	4	4	5	14	16	6
	Total	47	5	9	6	5	6	7	17	20	7

* Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Table 43B. – Cont'd.

Community	Role in the fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count							
				Attend Council Meetings	Listen to Council Meetings via the Web	Provide Written Public Testimony	Provide Oral Public Testimony	Provide Written Comments	Read the Council Newsletter	Does Not participate in the Council Process	Other
All Other Washington	CV Owner	6	0	4	3	4	4	4	5	0	3
	CV Skipper	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	CV Crew	8	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	7	0
	Inshore Processor Managers	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	Support Service Business	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Total	22	3	8	5	5	5	5	5	7	9
Oregon	CV Owner	8	0	7	2	5	3	1	2	0	2
	CV Skipper	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	2
	CV Crew	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	4
	Inshore Processor Managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	Total	40	8	8	2	5	3	1	6	17	8
All Other U.S. States	CV Owner	4	0	2	2	1	1	2	4	0	1
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	0
	Inshore Processor Managers	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	13	3	3	3	1	1	2	4	5	1

Table 44A. – Count of responses to Question D2 for all respondents: Please rate how well informed you are in the discussions about developing a bycatch management program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery.

Role in the Fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count			
			Highly Informed	Reasonably Informed	Somewhat Informed	Not Informed
CV Owner	47	1	17	18	9	2
CV Skipper	25	2	6	6	11	0
CV Crew	77	1	7	21	21	27
Industry Org. Rep.	8	0	8	0	0	0
Inshore Processor Manager	22	1	7	8	3	3
Support Service Business	75	3	3	21	30	18
Total Count	254	8	48	74	74	50

Table 44B. – Count of responses to Question D2 broken out by sector and geography: Please rate how well informed you are in the discussions about developing a bycatch management program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery.

Community	Role in the fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count			
				Highly Informed	Reasonably Informed	Somewhat Informed	Not Informed
Kodiak	CV owners	13	0	5	6	2	0
	CV skippers	11	1	4	1	5	0
	CV crew	20	0	2	5	6	7
	Inshore processor managers	11	0	5	5	1	0
	Support service businesses	19	4	0	7	4	4
	Total population	74	5	16	24	18	11
King Cove	CV owners	2	0	0	1	1	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	5	0	0	1	1	3
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	8	0	0	2	2	4
	Total population	15	0	0	4	4	7
Sand Point	CV owners	3	1	0	1	1	0
	CV skippers	5	0	2	0	3	0
	CV crew	7	1	0	1	2	3
	Inshore processor managers	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support service businesses	8	0	0	1	5	2
	Total population	23	2	2	3	11	5
Petersburg	CV owners	4	0	0	2	2	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	3	0	0	1	2	0
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	3	0	0	0	2	1
	Total population	10	0	0	3	6	1
All Other Alaska	CV owners	2	0	1	1	0	0
	CV skippers	1	0	0	1	0	0
	CV crew	10	0	2	2	2	4
	Inshore processor managers	6	1	1	2	2	0
	Support service businesses	4	2	0	0	1	1
	Total population	23	3	4	6	5	5

* Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Table 44B. – Cont'd.

Community	Role in the fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count			
				Highly Informed	Reasonably Informed	Somewhat Informed	Not Informed
Seattle MSA	CV owners	5	0	3	1	0	1
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	2	0	1	0	0	1
	Inshore processor managers	3	0	0	1	0	2
	Support service businesses	37	5	2	10	15	5
	Total population	47	5	6	12	15	9
All Other Washington	CV owners	6	0	3	1	1	1
	CV skippers	1	0	0	1	0	0
	CV crew	8	0	0	3	3	2
	Inshore processor managers	2	0	1	0	0	1
	Support service businesses	5	3	1	0	0	1
	Total population	22	3	5	5	4	5
Oregon	CV owners	8	0	4	2	2	0
	CV skippers	7	1	0	3	3	0
	CV crew	16	0	1	8	2	5
	Inshore processor managers	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	9	7	0	1	1	0
	Total population	40	8	5	14	8	5
All Other U.S. States	CV owners	4	0	1	3	0	0
	CV skippers	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV crew	6	0	1	0	3	2
	Inshore processor managers	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Support service businesses	2	2	0	0	0	0
	Total population	13	3	2	3	3	2

Table 45A. – Count of responses to Question D3 for all respondents: Please indicate your plans over the next 5 years for participation in the fishing industry sectors described below.

Plans	Role in Fishery						Total Count
	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Industry Org. Rep.	Inshore Processor Manager	Support Service Business	
Keep Current Activity in GOA Groundfish Trawl	37	18	48	8	16	56	183
Increase Activity in GOA Groundfish Trawl	13	11	28	2	9	28	91
Decrease Activity in GOA Groundfish Trawl	1	1	2	0	0	0	4
Exit Groundfish Trawl Fishery	0	1	5	0	0	1	7
Keep Current Activity in Other Fisheries	29	12	11	3	7	19	81
Increase Activity in Other Fisheries	7	3	7	0	6	12	35
Decrease Activity in Other Fisheries	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Exit All Other Fisheries	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Exit Some but not all Other Fisheries	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
I Do Not Know	3	0	12	1	4	8	28
Other	3	2	1	2	1	18	27
Not Applicable	0	0	3	1	1	9	14
Item Non-Response	1	0	1	0	1	3	6
Total Count	47	25	77	8	22	75	254

Table 45B. – Count of responses to Question D3 broken out by sector and geography: Please indicate your plans over the next 5 years for participation in the fishing industry sectors described below.

Community	Role in the fishery	Total Count	Item Non Response	Count											
				Keep Current Activity in GOA Groundfish Trawl	Increase Activity in GOA Groundfish Trawl	Decrease Activity in GOA Groundfish Trawl	Exist Groundfish Trawl Fishery	Increase Activity in Other Fisheries	Keep Current Activity in Other Fisheries	Decrease Activity in Other Fisheries	Exit All Other Fisheries	Exit Some but not all Other Fisheries	I Do Not Know	Other	Not Applicable
Kodiak	CV Owner	13	0	12	2	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
	CV Skipper	11	0	10	6	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
	CV Crew	20	0	14	9	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1
	Inshore Processor Managers	11	0	8	4	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
	Support Service Business	19	3	16	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	6	5
	Total	74	3	60	26	0	1	17	6	0	0	1	8	12	6
King Cove	CV Owner	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	5	0	1	2	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Inshore Processor Managers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support Service Business	8	0	6	1	0	1	5	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Total	15	0	9	3	0	3	8	3	1	0	1	2	0	0
Sand Point	CV Owner	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
	CV Skipper	5	0	1	3	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	7	1	4	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore Processor Managers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support Service Business	8	0	6	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Total	23	2	13	9	0	1	11	4	0	1	0	3	0	2

Table 45B. – Cont’d.

Community	Role in the fishery	Total Count	Item Non Response	Count											
				Keep Current Activity in GOA Groundfish Trawl	Increase Activity in GOA Groundfish Trawl	Decrease Activity in GOA Groundfish Trawl	Exist Groundfish Trawl Fishery	Increase Activity in Other Fisheries	Keep Current Activity in Other Fisheries	Decrease Activity in Other Fisheries	Exit All Other Fisheries	Exit Some but not all Other Fisheries	I Do Not Know	Other	Not Applicable
Petersburg	CV Owner	4	0	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Inshore Processor Managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	3	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
	Total	10	0	7	3	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	2	2	1
All Other Alaska	CV Owner	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Skipper	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	10	0	8	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
	Inshore Processor Managers	6	1	4	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	4	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	23	3	17	6	0	0	10	2	0	1	0	1	0	1
Seattle MSA	CV Owner	5	0	4	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Inshore Processor Managers	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Support Service Business	37	6	21	15	0	0	6	9	0	0	0	2	9	1
	Total	47	6	29	17	0	0	9	10	0	0	0	7	9	1

Table 45B. – Cont’d.

Community	Role in the fishery	Total Count	Item Non Response	Count											
				Keep Current Activity in GOA Groundfish Trawl	Increase Activity in GOA Groundfish Trawl	Decrease Activity in GOA Groundfish Trawl	Exist Groundfish Trawl Fishery	Increase Activity in Other Fisheries	Keep Current Activity in Other Fisheries	Decrease Activity in Other Fisheries	Exit All Other Fisheries	Exit Some but not all Other Fisheries	I Do Not Know	Other	Not Applicable
All Other Washington	CV Owner	6	0	6	3	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
	CV Skipper	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	8	0	6	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
	Inshore Processor Managers	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Support Service Business	5	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Total	22	3	16	7	0	1	6	4	0	0	0	0	2	2
Oregon	CV Owner	8	0	5	3	1	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Skipper	7	0	5	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	16	0	9	7	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Inshore Processor Managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	9	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	40	7	20	13	2	1	10	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
All Other U.S. States	CV Owner	4	0	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	6	0	2	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inshore Processor Managers	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	13	3	4	5	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents’ confidentiality.

Table 46A. – Count of responses to Question D4 for all respondents: Do you support the development of a bycatch management program for the GOA Groundfish Trawl fishery that includes a catch share element where harvest (or bycatch) privileges are allocated to individuals, cooperatives, or communities?

Role in the fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count					
			Yes: To Individuals	Yes: To Cooperatives	Yes: To Communities	No: I Do Not Support Catch Shares	I Do Not Know	Other
CV Owner	47	1	28	22	0	6	3	3
CV Skipper	25	0	14	7	1	8	2	3
CV Crew	77	2	28	19	4	14	19	7
Industry Org. Rep.	8	0	4	7	0	0	1	1
Inshore Processor Manager	22	1	10	11	4	0	6	4
Support Service Business	75	3	18	15	9	11	22	20
Total Count	254	7	102	81	18	39	53	38

Table 46B. – Count of responses to Question D4 broken out by sector and geography: Do you support the development of a bycatch management program for the GOA Groundfish Trawl fishery that includes a catch share element where harvest (or bycatch) privileges are allocated to individuals, cooperatives, or communities?

Community	Role in the fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count					
				Yes: To Individuals	Yes: To Cooperatives	Yes: To Communities	No: I Do Not Support Catch Shares	I Do Not Know	Other
Kodiak	CV Owner	13	0	8	8	0	3	1	0
	CV Skipper	11	0	6	4	1	5	1	3
	CV Crew	20	0	9	4	1	5	5	4
	Inshore Processor Manager	11	0	6	8	3	0	1	1
	Support Service Business	19	3	2	1	3	2	4	10
	Total	74	3	31	25	8	15	12	18
King Cove	CV Owner	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	5	0	0	1	1	1	2	0
	Inshore Processor Manager	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support Service Business	8	1	1	0	1	2	3	0
	Total	15	1	2	2	2	4	5	0
Sand Point	CV Owner	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	CV Skipper	5	0	2	1	0	3	0	0
	CV Crew	7	1	2	0	0	1	3	0
	Inshore Processor Manager	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Support Service Business	8	0	2	1	1	2	3	0
	Total	23	2	6	2	1	7	7	0

* Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Table 46B. – Cont'd.

Community	Role in the fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count					
				Yes, To Individuals	Yes: To Cooperatives	Yes: To Communities	No: I Do Not Support Catch Shares	I Do Not Know	Other
Petersburg	CV Owner	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
	Inshore Processor Manager	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
	Total	10	0	3	1	0	1	4	2
All Other Alaska	CV Owner	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Skipper	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	10	0	3	3	0	4	1	1
	Inshore Processor Manager	6	1	3	2	1	0	1	1
	Support Service Business	4	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
	Total	23	3	11	6	2	4	2	2
Seattle MSA	CV Owner	5	0	3	3	0	0	1	0
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
	Inshore Processor Manager	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
	Support Service Business	37	5	8	10	3	3	11	10
	Total	47	5	12	14	4	4	15	11

Table 46B. – Cont'd.

Community	Role in the fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count					
				Yes, To Individuals	Yes: To Cooperatives	Yes: To Communities	No: I Do Not Support Catch Shares	I Do Not Know	Other
All Other Washington	CV Owner	6	0	4	2	0	0	0	1
	CV Skipper	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	8	0	4	1	0	1	2	0
	Inshore Processor Manager	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
	Support Service Business	5	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
	Total	22	3	11	6	0	1	3	2
Oregon	CV Owner	8	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
	CV Skipper	7	0	4	2	0	0	1	0
	CV Crew	16	0	5	8	0	1	2	2
	Inshore Processor Manager	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	9	7	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Total	40	7	15	15	0	2	3	2
All Other U.S. States	CV Owner	4	0	3	2	0	1	0	0
	CV Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CV Crew	6	1	4	1	1	0	1	0
	Inshore Processor Manager	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Support Service Business	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	13	4	7	3	1	1	1	0

Table 47A. – Count of responses to Question D5 for all respondents: Please select the reasons for your response in the previous question (D4). What do you think a bycatch management or catch share program would change in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery?

Reason	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Industry Org. Rep.	Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Grand Total
More stable jobs	29	13	33	7	15	20	117
Increase in income	23	6	22	6	12	12	81
More stable income	31	12	32	8	12	22	117
Increase in safety	33	16	33	7	14	21	124
Increase in business flexibility	33	12	14	5	12	15	91
Increase in competition among processors	11	5	9	0	3	6	34
Increase in market value	27	11	23	7	10	15	93
Increase in product quality	35	13	28	8	13	18	115
Increase cooperation between vessels	27	16	27	8	11	17	106
Increase in secondary processing	18	5	6	5	9	8	51
Longer fishing seasons and eliminating the race for fish	32	17	38	8	16	19	130
Increased flexibility in prohibited species catch	30	15	25	7	11	16	104
Reduced bycatch	34	16	39	8	14	23	134
More businesses and better community infrastructure	15	6	11	5	9	12	58
More stable delivery schedule	25	11	25	7	14	19	101
Decrease in processing costs	14	7	8	6	9	13	57
Increase access to markets for fishermen	14	6	12	4	3	13	52
Benefits business planning	30	12	13	7	12	20	94
Crew members can become owners	14	5	12	2	5	6	44
Increase in observer coverage	15	6	15	6	6	7	55
Increase individual vessel accountability	32	14	26	7	10	21	110
Greater incentive for gear innovation	26	10	15	8	10	18	87
Rewards vessels that have a history of low prohibited species catch	18	5	21	6	7	15	72
Increase in bargaining power for fishermen	17	10	13	4	4	8	56
Increase in bargaining power for processors	6	3	7	3	5	9	33

Table 47A. – Cont'd.

Reason	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Industry Org. Rep.	Processor Manager	Support Service Business	Grand Total
Fewer jobs	13	11	27	4	1	21	77
Decrease in income	13	8	17	0	0	10	48
Less stable income	5	5	14	0	0	7	31
Decrease in safety	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Management program difficult to understand	6	2	9	1	0	8	26
Increased cost to enter fishery and purchase quota	21	12	25	4	4	20	86
Increased cost to remain in the fishery	12	5	11	3	0	7	38
Changes the structure of processing employment	4	4	5	2	2	3	20
Reduce cooperation between vessels	2	2	5	0	0	4	13
Processors leave the community and negatively impact the community	2	4	7	1	0	3	17
Vessels leave the fishery and negatively impact the community	10	8	20	2	0	10	50
Implicitly condones retaining PSC (prohibited species catch)	2	3	2	0	0	0	7
Large vessels enter other fisheries with traditionally small	6	6	12	0	1	8	33
Loss of businesses and community infrastructure	11	7	15	2	1	12	48
Have to travel further to deliver catch to distant processor	4	2	7	0	0	0	13
Increased cost for raw product	3	2	1	1	2	2	11
Impacts small vessels/small businesses (negatively)	10	8	15	2	0	17	52
Forces a shift to other fisheries	7	4	9	0	1	4	25
Crew members are negatively affected	9	11	21	2	0	10	53
Increase the expense associated with the observer program	19	9	17	3	2	13	63
Decrease individual vessel accountability	3	2	2	0	0	0	7
Smaller incentive for gear innovation	6	5	6	0	0	4	21
Rewards vessels that have a history of high prohibited species catch	7	4	12	1	0	6	30
Decrease in bargaining power for fishermen	5	8	17	1	0	9	40
Decrease in bargaining power for processors	2	0	1	1	1	5	10
Other	5	2	6	3	0	12	28
Item Non-Response	1	1	4	0	5	23	34
Total Count	47	25	77	8	22	75	254

Table 47B. – Count of responses to Question D5 broken out by sector and geography (C/V Owner): Please select the reasons for your response in the previous question (D4). What do you think a bycatch management or catch share program would change in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery?

Reason	Kodiak	King Cove	Sand Point	Petersburg	All Other Alaska	Seattle MSA	All Other Washington	Oregon	All Other U.S. States	Total Count
More stable jobs	8	0	0	3	1	4	3	8	2	29
Increase in income	6	0	0	2	1	4	4	5	1	23
More stable income	9	0	0	3	1	4	4	8	2	31
Increase in safety	9	1	0	3	2	4	4	7	3	33
Increase in business flexibility	7	0	1	3	2	4	6	8	2	33
Increase in competition among processors	2	1	0	0	1	2	3	1	1	11
Increase in market value	8	1	0	3	1	3	4	6	1	27
Increase in product quality	8	1	0	3	2	4	6	8	3	35
Increase cooperation between vessels	8	2	0	3	1	4	3	5	1	27
Increase in secondary processing	5	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	18
Longer fishing seasons and eliminating the race for fish	8	1	0	3	2	4	5	7	2	32
Increased flexibility in prohibited species catch	7	1	0	2	2	3	5	8	2	30
Reduced bycatch	8	2	0	4	2	4	4	7	3	34
More businesses and better community infrastructure	4	0	0	1	0	3	3	4	0	15
More stable delivery schedule	7	1	0	3	0	4	3	6	1	25
Decrease in processing costs	5	0	0	2	0	1	3	3	0	14
Increase access to markets for fishermen	3	1	0	2	1	1	3	2	1	14
Benefits business planning	8	1	0	3	0	3	5	7	3	30
Crew members can become owners	2	1	0	2	0	2	3	2	2	14
Increase in observer coverage	3	2	0	1	1	1	3	3	1	15
Increase individual vessel accountability	9	0	0	3	1	4	5	7	3	32
Greater incentive for gear innovation	7	1	1	3	1	4	2	5	2	26
Rewards vessels that have a history of low PSC	4	1	0	2	0	3	2	5	1	18
Increase in bargaining power for fishermen	5	1	0	1	1	2	3	3	1	17
Increase in bargaining power for processors	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	6

Table 47B. – Cont’d.

Reason	Kodiak	King Cove	Sand Point	Petersburg	All Other Alaska	Seattle MSA	All Other Washington	Oregon	All Other U.S. States	Total Count
Fewer jobs	3	2	2	1	0	1	3	0	1	13
Decrease in income	3	2	2	2	1	0	2	0	1	13
Less stable income	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Decrease in safety	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	6
Management program difficult to understand	5	2	1	2	2	1	3	3	2	21
Increased cost to enter fishery and purchase quota	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	3	1	12
Increased cost to remain in the fishery	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	4
Changes the structure of processing employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Reduce cooperation between vessels	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Processors leave the community and negatively impact the community	3	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	10
Vessels leave the fishery and negatively impact the community	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Implicitly condones retaining PSC	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	6
Large vessels enter other fisheries with traditionally small	1	1	2	1	2	0	2	0	2	11
Loss of businesses and community infrastructure	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	4
Have to travel further to deliver catch to distant processor	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
Increased cost for raw product	3	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	10
Impacts small vessels/small businesses (negatively)	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	7
Forces a shift to other fisheries	1	2	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	9
Crew members are negatively affected	5	0	1	1	1	1	3	5	2	19
Increase the expense associated with the observer program	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Decrease individual vessel accountability	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	6
Smaller incentive for gear innovation	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	7
Rewards vessels that have a history of high PSC	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	5
Decrease in bargaining power for fishermen	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Decrease in bargaining power for processors	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5
Other	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Item Non-Response	13	2	3	4	2	5	6	8	4	47
Total Count	3	2	2	1	0	1	3	0	1	13

Table 47C. – Count of responses to Question D5 broken out by sector and geography (C/V Skipper): Please select the reasons for your response in the previous question (D4). What do you think a bycatch management or catch share program would change in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery?

Reason	Kodiak	King Cove	Sand Point	Petersburg	All Other Alaska	Seattle MSA	All Other Washington	Oregon	All Other U.S. States	Total Count
More stable jobs	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	13
Increase in income	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6
More stable income	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	0	12
Increase in safety	7	0	2	0	1	0	1	5	0	16
Increase in business flexibility	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	12
Increase in competition among processors	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	5
Increase in market value	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	11
Increase in product quality	5	0	2	0	1	0	1	4	0	13
Increase cooperation between vessels	7	0	2	0	1	0	1	5	0	16
Increase in secondary processing	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	5
Longer fishing seasons and eliminating the race for fish	8	0	2	0	1	0	1	5	0	17
Increased flexibility in prohibited species catch	6	0	1	0	1	0	1	6	0	15
Reduced bycatch	7	0	2	0	1	0	1	5	0	16
More businesses and better community infrastructure	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	6
More stable delivery schedule	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	11
Decrease in processing costs	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	7
Increase access to markets for fishermen	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	6
Benefits business planning	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	12
Crew members can become owners	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5
Increase in observer coverage	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	6
Increase individual vessel accountability	7	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	14
Greater incentive for gear innovation	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	10
Rewards vessels that have a history of low PSC	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	5
Increase in bargaining power for fishermen	4	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	10
Increase in bargaining power for processors	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3

Table 47C. – Cont’d.

Reason	Kodiak	King Cove	Sand Point	Petersburg	All Other Alaska	Seattle MSA	All Other Washington	Oregon	All Other U.S. States	Total Count
Fewer jobs	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	11
Decrease in income	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
Less stable income	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Decrease in safety	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Management program difficult to understand	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Increased cost to enter fishery and purchase quota	5	0	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	12
Increased cost to remain in the fishery	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Changes the structure of processing employment	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Reduce cooperation between vessels	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Processors leave the community and negatively impact the community	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Vessels leave the fishery and negatively impact the community	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
Implicitly condones retaining PSC	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Large vessels enter other fisheries with traditionally small	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Loss of businesses and community infrastructure	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
Have to travel further to deliver catch to distant processor	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Increased cost for raw product	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Impacts small vessels/small businesses (negatively)	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Forces a shift to other fisheries	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Crew members are negatively affected	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	11
Increase the expense associated with the observer program	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	9
Decrease individual vessel accountability	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Smaller incentive for gear innovation	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Rewards vessels that have a history of high PSC	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Decrease in bargaining power for fishermen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decrease in bargaining power for processors	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Other	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Item Non-Response	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total Count	11	0	5	0	1	0	1	7	0	25

Table 47D. – Count of responses to Question D5 broken out by sector and geography (C/V Crew): Please select the reasons for your response in the previous question (D4). What do you think a bycatch management or catch share program would change in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery?

Reason	Kodiak	King Cove	Sand Point	Petersburg	All Other Alaska	Seattle MSA	All Other Washington	Oregon	All Other U.S. States	Total Count
More stable jobs	10	0	2	0	4	1	3	9	4	33
Increase in income	6	1	2	0	4	1	1	5	2	22
More stable income	8	2	2	0	2	1	5	8	4	32
Increase in safety	7	1	1	2	2	1	5	11	3	33
Increase in business flexibility	3	0	2	0	1	1	1	4	2	14
Increase in competition among processors	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	9
Increase in market value	7	1	1	1	4	0	2	6	1	23
Increase in product quality	6	1	1	0	4	0	3	10	3	28
Increase cooperation between vessels	8	1	1	0	2	1	3	9	2	27
Increase in secondary processing	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	6
Longer fishing seasons and eliminating the race for fish	8	1	1	3	5	1	4	12	3	38
Increased flexibility in prohibited species catch	6	2	2	0	4	1	1	8	1	25
Reduced bycatch	12	2	2	0	6	1	4	10	2	39
More businesses and better community infrastructure	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	4	1	11
More stable delivery schedule	7	1	1	0	2	1	3	8	2	25
Decrease in processing costs	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	8
Increase access to markets for fishermen	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	5	0	12
Benefits business planning	2	3	1	0	1	1	1	3	1	13
Crew members can become owners	2	0	2	1	2	0	1	3	1	12
Increase in observer coverage	7	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	15
Increase individual vessel accountability	7	2	3	0	1	1	1	10	1	26
Greater incentive for gear innovation	6	2	1	0	1	0	1	4	0	15
Rewards vessels that have a history of low PSC	6	0	1	0	2	1	1	9	1	21
Increase in bargaining power for fishermen	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	5	1	13
Increase in bargaining power for processors	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	7

Table 47D. – Cont’d.

Reason	Kodiak	King Cove	Sand Point	Petersburg	All Other Alaska	Seattle MSA	All Other Washington	Oregon	All Other U.S. States	Total Count
Fewer jobs	8	3	3	2	3	0	2	3	3	27
Decrease in income	5	3	2	1	3	0	1	2	0	17
Less stable income	4	1	2	0	3	0	2	2	0	14
Decrease in safety	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management program difficult to understand	4	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
Increased cost to enter fishery and purchase quota	9	3	3	1	3	0	0	3	3	25
Increased cost to remain in the fishery	3	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	11
Changes the structure of processing employment	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	5
Reduce cooperation between vessels	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Processors leave the community and negatively impact the community	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	7
Vessels leave the fishery and negatively impact the community	6	3	2	1	3	0	0	2	3	20
Implicitly condones retaining PSC	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Large vessels enter other fisheries with traditionally small	3	3	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	12
Loss of businesses and community infrastructure	4	3	2	0	3	0	1	1	1	15
Have to travel further to deliver catch to distant processor	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	7
Increased cost for raw product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Impacts small vessels/small businesses (negatively)	5	1	1	0	3	0	1	3	1	15
Forces a shift to other fisheries	2	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	9
Crew members are negatively affected	6	3	2	1	3	0	2	1	3	21
Increase the expense associated with the observer program	6	1	2	0	3	0	0	5	0	17
Decrease individual vessel accountability	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Smaller incentive for gear innovation	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Rewards vessels that have a history of high PSC	4	1	3	0	1	0	0	2	1	12
Decrease in bargaining power for fishermen	5	2	1	0	4	0	1	2	2	17
Decrease in bargaining power for processors	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	6
Item Non-Response	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
Total Count	20	5	7	3	10	2	8	16	6	77

Table 47E. – Count of responses to Question D5 broken out by sector and geography (Processor Manager): Please select the reasons for your response in the previous question (D4). What do you think a bycatch management or catch share program would change in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery?

Reason	Kodiak	King Cove	Sand Point	Petersburg	All Other Alaska	Seattle MSA	All Other Washington	Oregon	All Other U.S. States	Total Count
More stable jobs	9	*	*	0	4	1	1	0	0	15
Increase in income	6	*	*	0	4	1	1	0	0	12
More stable income	8	*	*	0	3	0	1	0	0	12
Increase in safety	9	*	*	0	4	0	1	0	0	14
Increase in business flexibility	7	*	*	0	3	1	1	0	0	12
Increase in competition among processors	2	*	*	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Increase in market value	6	*	*	0	3	0	1	0	0	10
Increase in product quality	9	*	*	0	3	0	1	0	0	13
Increase cooperation between vessels	5	*	*	0	4	1	1	0	0	11
Increase in secondary processing	6	*	*	0	3	0	0	0	0	9
Longer fishing seasons and eliminating the race for fish	10	*	*	0	4	1	1	0	0	16
Increased flexibility in prohibited species catch	7	*	*	0	3	0	1	0	0	11
Reduced bycatch	9	*	*	0	4	0	1	0	0	14
More businesses and better community infrastructure	5	*	*	0	3	0	1	0	0	9
More stable delivery schedule	10	*	*	0	3	0	1	0	0	14
Decrease in processing costs	5	*	*	0	3	0	1	0	0	9
Increase access to markets for fishermen	2	*	*	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Benefits business planning	8	*	*	0	3	0	1	0	0	12
Crew members can become owners	3	*	*	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
Increase in observer coverage	3	*	*	0	3	0	0	0	0	6
Increase individual vessel accountability	6	*	*	0	3	0	1	0	0	10
Greater incentive for gear innovation	6	*	*	0	3	0	1	0	0	10
Rewards vessels that have a history of low PSC	3	*	*	0	4	0	0	0	0	7
Increase in bargaining power for fishermen	3	*	*	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Increase in bargaining power for processors	4	*	*	0	1	0	0	0	0	5

Table 47E. – Cont’d.

Reason	Kodiak	King Cove	Sand Point	Petersburg	All Other Alaska	Seattle MSA	All Other Washington	Oregon	All Other U.S. States	Total Count
Fewer jobs	0	*	*	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Decrease in income	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less stable income	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decrease in safety	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management program difficult to understand	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increased cost to enter fishery and purchase quota	1	*	*	0	2	0	1	0	0	4
Increased cost to remain in the fishery	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Changes the structure of processing employment	1	*	*	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Reduce cooperation between vessels	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Processors leave the community and negatively impact the community	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vessels leave the fishery and negatively impact the community	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Implicitly condones retaining PSC	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Large vessels enter other fisheries with traditionally small	0	*	*	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Loss of businesses and community infrastructure	0	*	*	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Have to travel further to deliver catch to distant processor	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increased cost for raw product	1	*	*	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Impacts small vessels/small businesses (negatively)	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forces a shift to other fisheries	1	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Crew members are negatively affected	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase the expense associated with the observer program	1	*	*	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Decrease individual vessel accountability	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smaller incentive for gear innovation	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rewards vessels that have a history of high PSC	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decrease in bargaining power for fishermen	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decrease in bargaining power for processors	0	*	*	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Item Non-Response	0	*	*	0	1	2	1	0	1	5
Total Count	11	*	*	0	5	3	2	0	1	22

* Respondents in this category in this community are aggregated into the All Other Alaska geographic grouping in order to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Table 47F. – Count of responses to Question D5 broken out by sector and geography (Support Service Industry): Please select the reasons for your response in the previous question (D4). What do you think a bycatch management or catch share program would change in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery?

Reason	Kodiak	King Cove	Sand Point	Petersburg	All Other Alaska	Seattle MSA	All Other Washington	Oregon	All Other U.S. States	Total Count
More stable jobs	2	1	2	0	1	9	4	1	0	20
Increase in income	2	1	1	0	0	6	2	0	0	12
More stable income	2	2	2	0	1	10	4	1	0	22
Increase in safety	2	1	1	1	1	10	4	1	0	21
Increase in business flexibility	1	2	1	0	0	8	2	1	0	15
Increase in competition among processors	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	6
Increase in market value	2	2	1	0	0	6	3	1	0	15
Increase in product quality	2	2	1	1	0	9	3	0	0	18
Increase cooperation between vessels	1	0	0	0	0	11	4	1	0	17
Increase in secondary processing	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	0	0	8
Longer fishing seasons and eliminating the race for fish	4	1	2	1	0	8	3	0	0	19
Increased flexibility in prohibited species catch	3	0	2	1	1	4	4	1	0	16
Reduced bycatch	7	2	0	0	0	9	4	1	0	23
More businesses and better community infrastructure	2	1	2	1	0	4	2	0	0	12
More stable delivery schedule	2	2	1	0	0	10	3	1	0	19
Decrease in processing costs	2	2	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	13
Increase access to markets for fishermen	3	1	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	13
Benefits business planning	1	1	2	0	0	11	4	1	0	20
Crew members can become owners	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	6
Increase in observer coverage	2	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	7
Increase individual vessel accountability	5	1	0	1	0	10	3	1	0	21
Greater incentive for gear innovation	6	0	0	0	0	10	1	1	0	18
Rewards vessels that have a history of low PSC	6	1	0	1	0	5	2	0	0	15
Increase in bargaining power for fishermen	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	1	0	8
Increase in bargaining power for processors	4	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	9

Table 47F. – Cont'd.

Reason	Kodiak	King Cove	Sand Point	Petersburg	All Other Alaska	Seattle MSA	All Other Washington	Oregon	All Other U.S. States	Total Count
Fewer jobs	6	5	2	1	1	2	2	2	0	21
Decrease in income	1	3	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	10
Less stable income	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	7
Decrease in safety	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Management program difficult to understand	1	0	0	0	1	4	1	1	0	8
Increased cost to enter fishery and purchase quota	3	3	2	0	1	6	3	2	0	20
Increased cost to remain in the fishery	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	7
Changes the structure of processing employment	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Reduce cooperation between vessels	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Processors leave the community and negatively impact the community	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Vessels leave the fishery and negatively impact the community	2	3	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	10
Implicitly condones retaining PSC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Large vessels enter other fisheries with traditionally small	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	8
Loss of businesses and community infrastructure	4	3	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	12
Have to travel further to deliver catch to distant processor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increased cost for raw product	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Impacts small vessels/small businesses (negatively)	5	5	1	0	1	3	1	1	0	17
Forces a shift to other fisheries	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Crew members are negatively affected	1	3	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	10
Increase the expense associated with the observer program	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	0	13
Decrease individual vessel accountability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smaller incentive for gear innovation	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
Rewards vessels that have a history of high PSC	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
Decrease in bargaining power for fishermen	3	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	9
Decrease in bargaining power for processors	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5
Other	5	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	12
Item Non-Response	4	1	1	1	0	15	1	0	0	23
Total Count	18	8	8	3	2	29	5	2	0	75

Table 48A. – Count of responses to Question D6 for all respondents: Please rate how much you favor or oppose with each of the following possible elements of a bycatch management or catch share program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery.

Element	Strongly oppose	Somewhat oppose	Neutral	Somewhat favor	Strongly favor	Item non-response	Total Count
Include active participation requirements (e.g., owner on board)	53	31	57	33	43	58	254
Include Skipper/crew shares	43	26	55	42	50	59	254
Include processing quota that has to be matched with harvesting quota	77	25	76	19	17	61	254
Include processing worker quota share	118	28	53	6	4	66	254
Include caps on annual quota pound lease rates	35	23	86	42	29	60	254
Include longline and pot gears	62	8	72	45	25	63	254
Include sideboards in other non-catch share fisheries	33	14	96	39	26	67	254
Only allocate PSC (prohibited species catch) quota shares	54	27	78	29	20	67	254
Allocate quota shares based on catch history	25	8	43	55	80	64	254
Allocate quota shares based on years of experience in the fishery	40	27	58	53	32	65	254
Allocate quota shares based on investment	71	41	69	17	16	61	254
Allocate quota share based on bycatch or (PSC) history	53	31	68	38	18	67	254
Quota shares should be auctioned	131	26	51	5	3	59	254
Annual quota pounds should be auctioned	132	24	51	4	1	63	254
Allow quota shares to be freely transferable	35	24	51	42	58	65	254
Allow the selling of quota shares the first two years of the program	57	31	80	19	25	63	254
Allow the leasing of annual quota pounds the first two years of the program	46	20	77	37	31	64	254
Allow catcher/processors to purchase quota from catcher vessels	120	23	50	15	6	61	254
Include cost recovery up to 3% of landings value	52	26	98	23	9	67	254

Table 48A. -- Cont'd.

Element	Strongly oppose	Somewhat oppose	Neutral	Somewhat favor	Strongly favor	Item non-response	Total Count
The program should be an individual fishing quota (IFQ) program.	50	27	59	40	37	62	254
The program should be a cooperatives only program.	48	37	51	38	36	65	254
The program should include a combination of IFQ and cooperatives	52	20	73	40	22	68	254
The program should allocate quota to communities only.	143	23	36	9	6	58	254
The program should allocate a portion of the total quota pool to communities	119	29	49	14	4	60	254
There should be a limit on the duration of privileges (e.g., certain number of years)	69	24	69	32	24	57	254
The western and central GOA trawl fisheries should be combined in one program	63	33	77	20	16	66	254
The western and central GOA trawl fisheries should be managed separately	12	9	75	44	68	67	254
The Council should keep a set aside (percentage of the TAC) for conservation, communities, and/or economic hardship	73	23	76	33	12	58	254

Table 48B. – Count of responses to Question D6 broken out by sector (C/V Owner): Please rate how much you favor or oppose with each of the following possible elements of a bycatch management or catch share program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery.

Element	Strongly oppose	Somewhat oppose	Neutral	Somewhat favor	Strongly favor	Item non-response	Total Count
Include active participation requirements (e.g., owner on board)	18	10	7	4	6	2	47
Include Skipper/crew shares	18	11	10	3	3	2	47
Include processing quota that has to be matched with harvesting quota	30	7	6	1	1	2	47
Include processing worker quota share	41	3	1	0	0	2	47
Include caps on annual quota pound lease rates	15	7	11	7	5	2	47
Include longline and pot gears	21	1	9	6	7	3	47
Include sideboards in other non-catch share fisheries	11	1	10	9	13	3	47
Only allocate PSC (prohibited species catch) quota shares	28	3	8	0	5	3	47
Allocate quota shares based on catch history	6	0	3	8	25	5	47
Allocate quota shares based on years of experience in the fishery	11	3	4	9	16	4	47
Allocate quota shares based on investment	17	5	11	1	10	3	47
Allocate quota share based on bycatch or (PSC) history	17	8	9	5	5	3	47
Quota shares should be auctioned	40	3	1	1	0	2	47
Annual quota pounds should be auctioned	41	3	1	0	0	2	47
Allow quota shares to be freely transferable	4	2	6	6	26	3	47
Allow the selling of quota shares the first two years of the program	12	6	12	6	9	2	47
Allow the leasing of annual quota pounds the first two years of the program	6	3	13	9	13	3	47
Allow catcher/processors to purchase quota from catcher vessels	35	2	5	1	2	2	47
Include cost recovery up to 3% of landings value	14	7	15	4	3	4	47

Table 48B. – Cont'd.

Element	Strongly oppose	Somewhat oppose	Neutral	Somewhat favor	Strongly favor	Item non-response	Total Count
The program should be an individual fishing quota (IFQ) program.	9	3	7	13	14	1	47
The program should be a cooperatives only program.	10	7	6	11	11	2	47
The program should include a combination of IFQ and cooperatives	11	5	12	7	9	3	47
The program should allocate quota to communities only.	43	0	1	1	0	2	47
The program should allocate a portion of the total quota pool to communities	41	1	1	1	1	2	47
There should be a limit on the duration of privileges (e.g., certain number of years)	31	6	6	0	2	2	47
The western and central GOA trawl fisheries should be combined in one program	18	4	10	3	9	3	47
The western and central GOA trawl fisheries should be managed separately	4	2	9	8	21	3	47
The Council should keep a set aside (percentage of the TAC) for conservation, communities, and/or economic hardship	31	6	3	2	2	3	47

Table 48C. – Count of responses to Question D6 broken out by sector (C/V Skipper): Please rate how much you favor or oppose with each of the following possible elements of a bycatch management or catch share program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery.

Element	Strongly oppose	Somewhat oppose	Neutral	Somewhat favor	Strongly favor	Item non-response	Total Count
Include active participation requirements (e.g., owner on board)	9	1	7	4	4	0	25
Include Skipper/crew shares	3	1	4	4	12	1	25
Include processing quota that has to be matched with harvesting quota	11	2	8	0	1	3	25
Include processing worker quota share	19	0	2	0	1	3	25
Include caps on annual quota pound lease rates	2	4	8	6	4	1	25
Include longline and pot gears	8	1	10	1	3	2	25
Include sideboards in other non-catch share fisheries	7	3	8	3	2	2	25
Only allocate PSC (prohibited species catch) quota shares	5	4	6	4	2	4	25
Allocate quota shares based on catch history	2	0	4	6	12	1	25
Allocate quota shares based on years of experience in the fishery	2	1	7	8	5	2	25
Allocate quota shares based on investment	10	5	6	2	1	1	25
Allocate quota share based on bycatch or (PSC) history	8	2	7	4	1	3	25
Quota shares should be auctioned	17	1	6	0	0	1	25
Annual quota pounds should be auctioned	16	2	5	0	0	2	25
Allow quota shares to be freely transferable	7	2	5	2	6	3	25
Allow the selling of quota shares the first two years of the program	9	4	6	0	3	3	25
Allow the leasing of annual quota pounds the first two years of the program	7	3	7	2	4	2	25
Allow catcher/processors to purchase quota from catcher vessels	17	1	5	0	0	2	25
Include cost recovery up to 3% of landings value	10	2	11	0	0	2	25

Table 48C. – Cont'd.

Element	Strongly oppose	Somewhat oppose	Neutral	Somewhat favor	Strongly favor	Item non-response	Total Count
The program should be an individual fishing quota (IFQ) program.	7	2	3	4	7	2	25
The program should be a cooperatives only program.	6	3	6	5	2	3	25
The program should include a combination of IFQ and cooperatives	7	2	7	4	2	3	25
The program should allocate quota to communities only.	17	1	4	1	1	1	25
The program should allocate a portion of the total quota pool to communities	17	2	4	2	0	0	25
There should be a limit on the duration of privileges (e.g., certain number of years)	5	1	9	6	3	1	25
The western and central GOA trawl fisheries should be combined in one program	8	4	10	2	0	1	25
The western and central GOA trawl fisheries should be managed separately	0	0	7	8	7	3	25
The Council should keep a set aside (percentage of the TAC) for conservation, communities, and/or economic hardship	11	4	7	2	1	0	25

Table 48D. – Count of responses to Question D6 broken out by sector (C/V Crew): Please rate how much you favor or oppose with each of the following possible elements of a bycatch management or catch share program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery.

Element	Strongly oppose	Somewhat oppose	Neutral	Somewhat favor	Strongly favor	Item non-response	Total Count
Include active participation requirements (e.g., owner on board)	16	9	27	9	10	6	77
Include Skipper/crew shares	9	4	16	19	25	4	77
Include processing quota that has to be matched with harvesting quota	15	9	40	4	4	5	77
Include processing worker quota share	28	11	29	2	0	7	77
Include caps on annual quota pound lease rates	5	2	42	10	12	6	77
Include longline and pot gears	16	3	34	14	4	6	77
Include sideboards in other non-catch share fisheries	5	2	45	13	4	8	77
Only allocate PSC (prohibited species catch) quota shares	6	11	36	11	4	9	77
Allocate quota shares based on catch history	13	4	18	20	18	4	77
Allocate quota shares based on years of experience in the fishery	14	11	19	20	8	5	77
Allocate quota shares based on investment	23	14	27	5	4	4	77
Allocate quota share based on bycatch or (PSC) history	14	10	29	13	5	6	77
Quota shares should be auctioned	38	11	23	0	1	4	77
Annual quota pounds should be auctioned	38	8	26	1	0	4	77
Allow quota shares to be freely transferable	11	9	24	17	12	4	77
Allow the selling of quota shares the first two years of the program	16	11	35	6	5	4	77
Allow the leasing of annual quota pounds the first two years of the program	15	4	32	14	6	6	77
Allow catcher/processors to purchase quota from catcher vessels	37	7	23	5	1	4	77
Include cost recovery up to 3% of landings value	21	9	39	2	0	6	77

Table 48D. – Cont'd.

Element	Strongly oppose	Somewhat oppose	Neutral	Somewhat favor	Strongly favor	Item non-response	Total Count
The program should be an individual fishing quota (IFQ) program.	11	15	25	11	10	5	77
The program should be a cooperatives only program.	19	14	22	10	8	4	77
The program should include a combination of IFQ and cooperatives	21	7	30	10	1	8	77
The program should allocate quota to communities only.	35	12	20	4	2	4	77
The program should allocate a portion of the total quota pool to communities	31	15	23	4	0	4	77
There should be a limit on the duration of privileges (e.g., certain number of years)	15	7	36	7	8	4	77
The western and central GOA trawl fisheries should be combined in one program	18	14	29	5	3	8	77
The western and central GOA trawl fisheries should be managed separately	4	2	31	13	22	5	77
The Council should keep a set aside (percentage of the TAC) for conservation, communities, and/or economic hardship	16	7	40	7	1	6	77

Table 48E. – Count of responses to Question D6 broken out by sector (Industry Representative):
Please rate how much you favor or oppose with each of the following possible elements of a bycatch management or catch share program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery.

Element	Strongly oppose	Somewhat oppose	Neutral	Somewhat favor	Strongly favor	Item non-response	Total Count
Include active participation requirements (e.g., owner on board)	2	2	2	1	0	1	8
Include Skipper/crew shares	2	1	1	2	0	2	8
Include processing quota that has to be matched with harvesting quota	5	0	1	0	1	1	8
Include processing worker quota share	6	0	1	0	0	1	8
Include caps on annual quota pound lease rates	2	1	1	2	1	1	8
Include longline and pot gears	5	0	1	2	0	0	8
Include sideboards in other non-catch share fisheries	0	0	2	1	4	1	8
Only allocate PSC (prohibited species catch) quota shares	4	1	1	0	1	1	8
Allocate quota shares based on catch history	0	0	0	2	5	1	8
Allocate quota shares based on years of experience in the fishery	3	1	0	3	0	1	8
Allocate quota shares based on investment	2	2	0	3	0	1	8
Allocate quota share based on bycatch or (PSC) history	2	1	1	1	2	1	8
Quota shares should be auctioned	6	1	0	0	0	1	8
Annual quota pounds should be auctioned	6	1	0	0	0	1	8
Allow quota shares to be freely transferable	0	2	0	2	2	2	8
Allow the selling of quota shares the first two years of the program	4	0	2	0	0	2	8
Allow the leasing of annual quota pounds the first two years of the program	2	1	1	0	2	2	8
Allow catcher/processors to purchase quota from catcher vessels	5	1	0	0	0	2	8
Include cost recovery up to 3% of landings value	1	1	3	0	1	2	8

Table 48E. – Cont'd.

Element	Strongly oppose	Somewhat oppose	Neutral	Somewhat favor	Strongly favor	Item non-response	Total Count
The program should be an individual fishing quota (IFQ) program.	4	1	0	1	0	2	8
The program should be a cooperatives only program.	0	1	0	2	4	1	8
The program should include a combination of IFQ and cooperatives	3	0	1	3	1	0	8
The program should allocate quota to communities only.	7	0	0	0	0	1	8
The program should allocate a portion of the total quota pool to communities	5	1	1	0	0	1	8
There should be a limit on the duration of privileges (e.g., certain number of years)	2	2	2	1	0	1	8
The western and central GOA trawl fisheries should be combined in one program	2	2	0	2	1	1	8
The western and central GOA trawl fisheries should be managed separately	1	0	1	4	1	1	8
The Council should keep a set aside (percentage of the TAC) for conservation, communities, and/or economic hardship	0	1	5	1	0	1	8

Table 48F. – Count of responses to Question D6 broken out by sector (Processor Manager):
Please rate how much you favor or oppose with each of the following possible elements of a bycatch management or catch share program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery.

Element	Strongly oppose	Somewhat oppose	Neutral	Somewhat favor	Strongly favor	Item non-response	Total Count
Include active participation requirements (e.g., owner on board)	3	3	5	4	2	6	23
Include Skipper/crew shares	3	3	8	1	1	7	23
Include processing quota that has to be matched with harvesting quota	0	0	5	4	7	7	23
Include processing worker quota share	4	2	5	4	2	6	23
Include caps on annual quota pound lease rates	0	3	11	2	1	6	23
Include longline and pot gears	3	1	8	4	0	7	23
Include sideboards in other non-catch share fisheries	0	2	9	5	0	7	23
Only allocate PSC (prohibited species catch) quota shares	4	1	11	1	0	6	23
Allocate quota shares based on catch history	0	0	5	6	6	6	23
Allocate quota shares based on years of experience in the fishery	2	3	9	2	1	6	23
Allocate quota shares based on investment	6	2	7	1	1	6	23
Allocate quota share based on bycatch or (PSC) history	3	2	9	2	0	7	23
Quota shares should be auctioned	10	1	6	0	0	6	23
Annual quota pounds should be auctioned	11	1	4	0	0	7	23
Allow quota shares to be freely transferable	4	1	7	2	2	7	23
Allow the selling of quota shares the first two years of the program	3	3	8	0	1	8	23
Allow the leasing of annual quota pounds the first two years of the program	2	3	11	0	1	6	23
Allow catcher/processors to purchase quota from catcher vessels	7	1	6	2	1	6	23
Include cost recovery up to 3% of landings value	2	1	13	1	0	6	23

Table 48F. – Cont'd.

Element	Strongly oppose	Somewhat oppose	Neutral	Somewhat favor	Strongly favor	Item non-response	Total Count
The program should be an individual fishing quota (IFQ) program.	7	2	6	0	1	7	23
The program should be a cooperatives only program.	0	2	4	1	9	7	23
The program should include a combination of IFQ and cooperatives	1	3	6	4	2	7	23
The program should allocate quota to communities only.	11	0	2	2	2	6	23
The program should allocate a portion of the total quota pool to communities	6	5	3	1	1	7	23
There should be a limit on the duration of privileges (e.g., certain number of years)	5	2	6	1	2	7	23
The western and central GOA trawl fisheries should be combined in one program	5	2	9	1	0	6	23
The western and central GOA trawl fisheries should be managed separately	1	0	8	2	5	7	23
The Council should keep a set aside (percentage of the TAC) for conservation, communities, and/or economic hardship	5	3	3	5	1	6	23

Table 48G. – Count of responses to Question D6 broken out by sector (Support Service Industry): Please rate how much you favor or oppose with each of the following possible elements of a bycatch management or catch share program for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery.

Element	Strongly oppose	Somewhat oppose	Neutral	Somewhat favor	Strongly favor	Item non-response	Total Count
Include active participation requirements (e.g., owner on board)	5	6	9	11	21	23	75
Include Skipper/crew shares	8	6	16	13	9	23	75
Include processing quota that has to be matched with harvesting quota	16	7	16	10	3	23	75
Include processing worker quota share	20	12	15	0	1	27	75
Include caps on annual quota pound lease rates	11	6	13	15	6	24	75
Include longline and pot gears	9	2	10	18	11	25	75
Include sideboards in other non-catch share fisheries	10	6	22	8	3	26	75
Only allocate PSC (prohibited species catch) quota shares	7	7	16	13	8	24	75
Allocate quota shares based on catch history	4	4	13	13	14	27	75
Allocate quota shares based on years of experience in the fishery	8	8	19	11	2	27	75
Allocate quota shares based on investment	13	13	18	5	0	26	75
Allocate quota share based on bycatch or (PSC) history	9	8	13	13	5	27	75
Quota shares should be auctioned	20	9	15	4	2	25	75
Annual quota pounds should be auctioned	20	9	15	3	1	27	75
Allow quota shares to be freely transferable	9	8	9	13	10	26	75
Allow the selling of quota shares the first two years of the program	13	7	17	7	7	24	75
Allow the leasing of annual quota pounds the first two years of the program	14	6	13	12	5	25	75
Allow catcher/processors to purchase quota from catcher vessels	19	11	11	7	2	25	75
Include cost recovery up to 3% of landings value	4	6	17	16	5	27	75

Table 48G. – Cont'd.

Element	Strongly oppose	Somewhat oppose	Neutral	Somewhat favor	Strongly favor	Item non-response	Total Count
The program should be an individual fishing quota (IFQ) program.	12	4	18	11	5	25	75
The program should be a cooperatives only program.	13	10	13	9	2	28	75
The program should include a combination of IFQ and cooperatives	9	3	17	12	7	27	75
The program should allocate quota to communities only.	30	10	9	1	1	24	75
The program should allocate a portion of the total quota pool to communities	19	5	17	6	2	26	75
There should be a limit on the duration of privileges (e.g., certain number of years)	11	6	10	17	9	22	75
The western and central GOA trawl fisheries should be combined in one program	12	7	19	7	3	27	75
The western and central GOA trawl fisheries should be managed separately	2	5	19	9	12	28	75
The Council should keep a set aside (percentage of the TAC) for conservation, communities, and/or economic hardship	10	2	18	16	7	22	75

Table 49A. – Count of responses to Question E1 by CV owners: Please rank, in order of importance, which fisheries you participate in on a regular basis (1 being the most important).

Region	Fishery	Rank							Total Count
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
North Pacific Fisheries	GOA groundfish - trawl	28	10	6	1	0	0	0	45
	GOA groundfish - fixed gear	1	2	8	0	2	0	0	13
	CGOA rockfish program	0	9	4	1	2	0	0	16
	Other GOA rockfish	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	6
	Sablefish/halibut IFQ	4	4	3	2	1	0	0	14
	Salmon	8	5	3	3	0	0	0	19
	GOA Tanner crab	0	0	1	7	5	0	1	14
	BSAI King and Tanner crab	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
	BSAI non-pollock Groundfish	2	4	1	4	0	2	0	13
	BSAI pollock	1	5	3	1	0	0	0	10
	Scallop	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Other	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	5
West Coast Fisheries	Pacific whiting	4	0	4	0	1	0	0	9
	Non-whiting groundfish trawl	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	4
	Non-sablefish groundfish fixed gear	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Sablefish	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Salmon	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Dungeness crab	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Shrimp	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Coastal Pelagic Species	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
	Highly Migratory Species	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Item Non-response									1
Total Count		46	44	40	26	15	3	2	47

Table 49B. -- Count of responses to Question E1 by CV skippers: Please rank, in order of importance, which fisheries you participate in on a regular basis (1 being the most important).

Region	Fishery	Rank						Total Count
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
North Pacific Fisheries	GOA groundfish - trawl	25	0	0	0	0	0	25
	GOA groundfish - fixed gear	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
	CGOA rockfish program	2	5	3	1	0	0	11
	Other GOA rockfish	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Sablefish/halibut IFQ	0	2	0	1	1	0	4
	Salmon	0	4	2	0	0	0	6
	GOA Tanner crab	0	1	1	2	0	1	5
	BSAI non-pollock Groundfish	0	2	1	1	1	0	5
	BSAI pollock	4	2	1	0	0	0	7
	Other	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Pacific Coast Fisheries	Pacific whiting	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
	Non-whiting groundfish trawl	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
	Salmon	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
	Dungeness crab	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Item Non-Response								0
Total Count		25	19	14	7	3	1	25

Table 49C. -- Count of responses to Question E1 by CV crew: Please rank, in order of importance, which fisheries you participate in on a regular basis (1 being the most important).

Region	Fishery	Rank												Total Count
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
North Pacific Fisheries	GOA groundfish - trawl	52	7	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
	GOA groundfish - fixed gear	3	7	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	16
	CGOA rockfish program	0	9	10	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
	Other GOA rockfish	0	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
	Sablefish/halibut IFQ	0	2	3	5	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	17
	Salmon	9	7	2	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
	GOA Tanner crab	0	1	2	4	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	12
	BSAI King and Tanner crab	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
	BSAI non-pollock Groundfish	0	0	3	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	10
	BSAI pollock	6	14	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	27
	Dungeness crab	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	8
	Scallop	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
Other	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Pacific Coast Fisheries	Pacific whiting	3	10	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	16
	Non-whiting groundfish trawl	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
	Non-sablefish groundfish fixed gear	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
	Sablefish	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
	Salmon	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Dungeness crab	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	7
	Shrimp	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
	Coastal Pelagic Species	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	5
	Highly Migratory Species	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
	Pacific halibut	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Item Non-Response														9
Total Count		68	59	40	26	17	10	4	3	3	2	1	1	77

Table 50A. – Count of responses to Question E2 for all respondents: What are the most common species you have commercial fished in the last 5 years?

Group	Species	Count	Group	Species	Count
Flatfish	Shallow flatfish/Rock sole	83	Shellfish and molluscs	King crab	10
	Yellowfin sole	16		Snow (opilio) crab	4
	Arrowtooth flounder	70		Tanner (bairdi) crab	44
	Kamchatka flounder	1		Dungeness crab	14
	Rex sole	80		Scallops	1
	Flathead sole	76		Shrimp	3
	Alaska plaice	9		Squid	10
	Greenland Turbot	3		Octopus	9
	Deep flatfish	55		Total	62
	Halibut	34		Roundfish	Pollock
	Other flatfish	29	Pacific cod		133
	Total	114	Sablefish		72
	Sharks and skates	Big skates	76		Atka mackerel
Longnose skates		71	Pacific whiting		25
Other skates		11	Lingcod	19	
Spiny dogfish		1	Total	139	
Total		82	Other	Tuna	3
Rockfish	Pacific Ocean perch	79		Pacific coast non-whiting groundfish	5
	Dusky rockfish	68		Salmon	53
	Northern rockfish	65		Herring	16
	Shortraker/rougheye rockfish	41		Other	8
	Thornyhead rockfish	51		Total	60
	Other rockfish	18		Item non-response	5
	Total	85	Total Count	149	

Table 50B. – Count of responses to Question E2 broken out by sector: What are the most common species you have commercial fished in the last 5 years?

Group	Species	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Group	Species	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew
Flatfish	Shallow flatfish/Rock sole	23	19	41	Shellfish and molluscs	King crab	3	0	7
	Yellowfin sole	3	0	13		Snow (opilio) crab	1	0	3
	Arrowtooth flounder	21	15	34		Tanner (bairdi) crab	17	8	19
	Kamchatka flounder	0	0	1		Dungeness crab	1	1	12
	Rex sole	21	16	43		Scallops	0	0	1
	Flathead sole	21	16	39		Shrimp	1	0	2
	Alaska plaice	3	2	4		Squid	2	1	7
	Greenland Turbot	1	0	2		Octopus	4	1	4
	Deep flatfish	21	10	24		Total	21	10	31
	Halibut	14	4	16		Roundfish	Pollock	44	24
	Other flatfish	13	4	12	Pacific cod		45	25	63
Total	35	22	57	Sablefish	26		17	29	
Sharks and skates	Big skates	24	17	35	Atka mackerel		0	1	4
	Longnose skates	21	16	34	Pacific whiting		9	4	12
	Other skates	2	1	8	Lingcod		10	5	4
	Spiny dogfish	1	0	0	Total	45	25	69	
	Total	24	17	41	Other	Tuna	1	0	2
Rockfish	Pacific Ocean perch	22	15	42		Non-whiting groundfish	4	0	1
	Dusky rockfish	19	14	35		Salmon	20	5	28
	Northern rockfish	19	14	32		Herring	8	2	6
	Shortraker/roughey rockfish	14	8	19		Other	3	1	4
	Thornyhead rockfish	15	11	25		Total	25	6	29
	Other rockfish	9	2	7	Item non-response	1	0	4	
	Total	24	16	45	Total Count	47	25	77	

Table 50C. – Count of responses to Question E2 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: What are the most common species you have commercial fished in the last 5 years?

CV owner

Group	Species	Kodiak	King Cove	Sand Point	Petersburg	All Other Alaska	Seattle MSA	All Other Washington	Oregon	All Other U.S. States	Total Count
Flatfish	Shallow flatfish/Rock sole	11	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	2	23
	Yellowfin sole	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
	Arrowtooth flounder	10	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	2	21
	Kamchatka flounder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rex sole	11	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	1	21
	Flathead sole	11	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	1	21
	Alaska plaice	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
	Greenland Turbot	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Deep flatfish	10	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	1	21
	Halibut	5	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	1	14
	Other flatfish	3	0	1	1	0	1	4	3	0	13
Total	13	1	2	2	1	2	4	6	4	35	
Sharks and skates	Big skates	12	0	0	1	0	0	4	6	1	24
	Longnose skates	11	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	21
	Other skates	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
	Spiny dogfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	12	0	0	1	0	0	4	6	1	24
Rockfish	Pacific Ocean perch	11	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	2	22
	Dusky rockfish	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	1	19
	Northern rockfish	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	2	19
	Shortraker/rougheye rockfish	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	14

Table 50C. – Cont'd.

Group	Species	Kodiak	King Cove	Sand Point	Petersburg	All Other Alaska	Seattle MSA	All Other Washington	Oregon	All Other U.S. States	Total Count
Rockfish	Thornyhead rockfish	7	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	1	15
	Other rockfish	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	9
	Total	11	0	0	1	0	0	3	6	3	24
Shellfish and molluscs	King crab	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Snow (opilio) crab	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Tanner (bairdi) crab	4	1	3	2	1	2	2	0	2	17
	Dungeness crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Scallops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shrimp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Squid	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
	Octopus	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
	Total	5	1	3	2	1	2	3	1	3	21
Roundfish	Pollock	13	2	3	2	2	4	6	8	4	44
	Pacific cod	13	2	3	2	2	5	6	8	4	45
	Sablefish	9	0	0	2	1	2	3	6	3	26
	Atka mackerel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pacific whiting	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	1	9
	Lingcod	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	10
	Total	13	2	3	2	2	5	6	8	4	45
Other	Tuna	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Pacific coast non-whiting groundfish	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	4
	Salmon	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	0	2	20
	Herring	2	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	8
	Other	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
	Total	4	2	3	3	2	3	4	2	2	25
	Item non-response	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total Count	13	2	3	4	2	5	6	8	4	47

Table 50C. – Cont'd.

CV skippers

Group	Species	Kodiak	King Cove	Sand Point	Petersburg	All Other Alaska	Seattle MSA	All Other Washington	Oregon	All Other U.S. States	Total Count
Flatfish	Shallow flatfish/Rock sole	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	19
	Yellowfin sole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrowtooth flounder	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	15
	Kamchatka flounder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rex sole	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	16
	Flathead sole	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	16
	Alaska plaice	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Greenland Turbot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Deep flatfish	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	10
	Halibut	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Other flatfish	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total		11	0	3	0	1	0	0	7	0	22
Sharks and skates	Big skates	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	17
	Longnose skates	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	16
	Other skates	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Spiny dogfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		10	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0
Rockfish	Pacific Ocean perch	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	15
	Dusky rockfish	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	14
	Northern rockfish	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	14
	Shortraker/rougheye rockfish	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
	Thornyhead rockfish	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11

Table 50C. – Cont'd.

Group	Species	Kodiak	King Cove	Sand Point	Petersburg	All Other Alaska	Seattle MSA	All Other Washington	Oregon	All Other U.S. States	Total Count
Rockfish	Thornyhead rockfish	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11
	Other rockfish	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Total	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	16
Shellfish and molluscs	King crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Snow (opilio) crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tanner (bairdi) crab	3	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
	Dungeness crab	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Scallops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shrimp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Squid	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Octopus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	5	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	
Roundfish	Pollock	11	0	4	0	1	0	1	7	0	24
	Pacific cod	11	0	5	0	1	0	1	7	0	25
	Sablefish	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	17
	Atka mackerel	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Pacific whiting	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
	Lingcod	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
	Total	11	0	5	0	1	0	1	7	0	25
Other	Tuna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pacific coast non-whiting groundfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Salmon	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	5
	Herring	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
	Other	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	6
Item non-response		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Count		11	0	5	0	1	0	1	7	0	25

Table 50C. – Cont'd.

CV crew

Group	Species	Kodiak	King Cove	Sand Point	Petersburg	All Other Alaska	Seattle MSA	All Other Washington	Oregon	All Other U.S. States	Total Count
Flatfish	Shallow flatfish/Rock sole	17	0	0	0	6	2	4	10	2	41
	Yellowfin sole	5	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	1	13
	Arrowtooth flounder	14	0	0	0	6	1	4	7	2	34
	Kamchatka flounder	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Rex sole	15	0	0	0	8	2	4	12	2	43
	Flathead sole	15	0	0	0	7	2	3	10	2	39
	Alaska plaice	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
	Greenland Turbot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Deep flatfish	8	0	0	0	2	1	3	8	2	24
	Halibut	6	2	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	16
	Other flatfish	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	1	12
Total	19	2	4	2	9	2	4	13	2	57	
Sharks and skates	Big skates	12	0	0	0	6	2	3	11	1	35
	Longnose skates	13	0	0	0	3	1	3	11	3	34
	Other skates	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	8
	Spiny dogfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	15	0	0	0	6	2	3	12	3	41
Rockfish	Pacific Ocean perch	18	0	0	0	8	1	3	9	3	42
	Dusky rockfish	14	0	0	0	6	1	4	7	3	35
	Northern rockfish	13	0	0	0	5	1	3	7	3	32
	Shortraker/rougheye rockfish	8	0	0	0	3	1	2	4	1	19
	Thornyhead rockfish	11	0	0	1	3	1	3	4	2	25

Table 50C. – Cont'd.

Group	Species	Kodiak	King Cove	Sand Point	Petersburg	All Other Alaska	Seattle MSA	All Other Washington	Oregon	All Other U.S. States	Total Count
Rockfish	Thornyhead rockfish	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	7
	Other rockfish	18	0	0	1	9	1	4	9	3	45
	Total	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	7
Shellfish and molluscs	King crab	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
	Snow (opilio) crab	4	4	5	2	2	0	2	0	0	19
	Tanner (bairdi) crab	2	0	1	1	2	0	2	4	0	12
	Dungeness crab	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Scallops	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
	Shrimp	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	7
	Squid	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
	Octopus	8	4	5	2	3	1	3	5	0	31
	Total	19	4	6	0	9	2	8	15	5	68
Roundfish	Pollock	17	5	6	0	9	2	7	13	4	63
	Pacific cod	13	0	0	0	4	1	1	8	2	29
	Sablefish	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	4
	Atka mackerel	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	1	12
	Pacific whiting	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
	Lingcod	19	5	6	0	9	2	8	15	5	69
	Total	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	7
Other	Tuna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Pacific coast non-whiting groundfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Salmon	6	5	6	3	2	0	2	3	1	28
	Herring	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	6
	Other	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4
	Total	6	5	6	3	2	0	3	3	1	29
	Item non-response	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
	Total Count	20	5	7	3	10	2	8	16	6	77

Table 51A. – Count of responses to Question E3 broken out by sector: Have you changed the species you have targeted within the last 5 years?

Role in the fishery	Yes	No	Not applicable	Item non-response	Total Count
CV Owner	9	35	1	2	47
CV Skipper	2	21	2	0	25
CV Crew	11	51	7	8	77
Total population	22	107	10	10	149

Table 51B. – Count of responses to Question E3 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Have you changed the species you have targeted within the last 5 years?

Role in the fishery	Community	Yes	No	Not applicable	Item non-response	Total Count
CV Owner	Kodiak	2	10	0	1	13
	King Cove	0	2	0	0	2
	Sand Point	0	3	0	0	3
	Petersburg	1	2	0	1	4
	All Other Alaska	2	0	0	0	2
	Seattle MSA	2	3	0	0	5
	All Other Washington	2	4	0	0	6
	Oregon	0	8	0	0	8
	All Other U.S. States	0	3	1	0	4
CV Skipper	Kodiak	0	10	1	0	11
	Sand Point	1	4	0	0	5
	All Other Alaska	1	0	0	0	1
	All Other Washington	0	1	0	0	1
	Oregon	0	6	1	0	7
CV Crew	Kodiak	5	12	1	2	20
	King Cove	2	3	0	0	5
	Sand Point	0	6	0	1	7
	Petersburg	2	0	1	0	3
	All Other Alaska	1	8	1	0	10
	Seattle MSA	0	1	1	0	2
	All Other Washington	0	4	2	2	8
	Oregon	1	13	0	2	16
	All Other U.S. States	0	4	1	1	6
Total Count		22	107	10	10	149

Table 52A. -- Responses to Question E4 broken out by sector: What gear(s) have you fished with in the last 5 years?

Gear type	CV Owners	CV Skippers	CV Crew	Total Count
Pelagic trawl	45	25	68	138
Non-pelagic trawl	44	24	55	123
Longline	14	6	25	45
Pot gear	25	8	26	59
Diving gear	0	0	2	2
Dredge	0	0	1	1
Mechanical jig	2	1	12	15
Drift gillnet	3	0	5	8
Set gillnet	4	2	11	17
Hand line/jig/troll	1	0	7	8
Beach seine	2	0	6	8
Purse seine	17	4	21	42
Herring gillnet	0	0	2	2
Other	1	0	1	2
Non-response	1	0	6	7
Total Count	47	25	77	149

Table 52B. – Count of responses to Question E4 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: What gear(s) have you fished within the last 5 years?

Role in the fishery	Community	Pelagic trawl	Non-pelagic trawl	Longline	Pot gear	Diving gear	Dredge	Mechanical jig	Drift gillnet	Set gillnet	Hand line/jig/troll	Beach seine	Purse seine	Herring gillnet	Other	Item Non-Response	Total
CV Owner	Kodiak	13	13	4	7	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	13
	King Cove	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	2
	Sand Point	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	1	0	3
	Petersburg	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	4
	All Other Alaska	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
	Seattle MSA	5	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5
	All Other Washington	6	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
	Oregon	8	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
	All Other U.S. States	4	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
	Total	45	44	14	25	0	0	2	3	4	1	2	17	0	1	0	47
CV Skipper	Kodiak	11	10	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
	Sand Point	5	5	3	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	5
	All Other Alaska	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	All Other Washington	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Oregon	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Total	25	24	6	8	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	25

Table 52B. – Cont'd.

Role in the fishery	Community	Pelagic trawl	Non-pelagic trawl	Longline	Pot gear	Diving gear	Dredge	Mechanical jig	Drift gillnet	Set gillnet	Hand line/jig/troll	Beach seine	Purse seine	Herring gillnet	Other	Item Non-Response	Total
CV Crew	Kodiak	19	17	11	6	2	0	6	0	1	2	0	5	0	1	0	20
	King Cove	4	4	2	5	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	4	0	0	0	5
	Sand Point	6	6	5	6	0	0	4	0	6	2	4	4	0	0	1	7
	Petersburg	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	3
	All Other Alaska	10	5	3	3	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	10
	Seattle MSA	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
	All Other Washington	6	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8
	Oregon	15	13	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	16
	All Other U.S. States	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
	Total	68	55	25	26	2	1	12	5	11	7	6	21	2	1	6	77
Total Count	138	123	45	59	2	1	15	8	17	8	8	42	2	2	7	149	

Table 53A. – Count of responses to Question E5&6 broken out by sector: (Question E5) Referring to your answers in E1, which of the fisheries you listed do you plan to CONTINUE participating in over the next 5 years? (Question E6) Which of the fisheries you listed do you plan to STOP participating in within the next 5 years?

Fishery	CV Owner			CV Skipper		CV Crew			Grand Total
	Plan to Continue	Plan to Stop	Total	Plan to Continue	Total	Plan to Continue	Plan to Stop	Total	
GOA groundfish - trawl	44	0	44	24	24	58	4	62	130
GOA groundfish - fixed gear	12	0	12	2	2	10	1	11	25
CGOA rockfish program	16	0	16	10	10	23	0	23	49
Other GOA rockfish	5	0	5	2	2	5	0	5	12
GOA Tanner crab	15	0	15	6	6	9	1	10	31
BSAI pollock	9	0	9	7	7	21	0	21	37
BSAI non-pollock groundfish	11	0	11	6	6	6	0	6	23
BSAI King and Tanner crab	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2
Dungeness crab	1	0	1	1	1	6	0	6	8
Sablefish/halibut IFQ	13	0	13	4	4	14	1	15	32
Salmon	18	1	19	7	7	23	1	24	50
Scallop	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	3
Other	8	0	8	2	2	5	0	5	15
Item Non-Response			1		1			12	14
Total Count	46	1	47	24	25	64	4	77	149

Table 53B. – Count of responses to Question E5 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Referring to your answers in E1, which of the fisheries you listed do you plan to CONTINUE participating in over the next 5 years?

Role in the fishery	Community	GOA groundfish - trawl	GOA groundfish - fixed gear	CGOA rockfish program	Other GOA rockfish	GOA Tanner crab	BSAI pollock	BSAI non-pollock Groundfish	BSAI King and Tanner crab	Dungeness crab	Sablefish/halibut IFQ	Salmon	Scallop	Other	Grand Total
CV Owner	Kodiak	13	3	8	3	4	3	3	0	0	5	2	0	2	13
	King Cove	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2
	Sand Point	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	3
	Petersburg	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	3
	All Other Alaska	2	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2
	Seattle MSA	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	3	5
	All Other Washington	5	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	6
	Oregon	8	0	4	1	0	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	8
	All Other U.S. States	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	4
	Total	44	12	16	5	15	9	11	1	1	13	18	1	8	47
CV Skipper	Kodiak	10	0	7	2	1	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	1	10
	Sand Point	5	2	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	2	4	0	1	5
	All Other Alaska	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	All Other Washington	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Oregon	7	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	7
	Total	24	2	10	2	6	7	6	0	1	4	7	0	2	25
CV Crew	Kodiak	16	0	9	2	2	5	3	1	1	5	4	1	2	17
	King Cove	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	5
	Sand Point	6	5	0	1	4	3	0	0	0	4	6	0	0	6
	Petersburg	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	All Other Alaska	7	1	4	0	1	3	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	7
	Seattle MSA	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	All Other Washington	8	0	3	0	2	2	1	0	2	0	3	0	2	8
	Oregon	11	0	5	0	0	4	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	13
	All Other U.S. States	5	1	2	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	5
	Total	58	10	23	5	9	21	6	1	6	14	23	2	5	77
Grand Total	126	24	49	12	30	37	23	2	8	31	48	3	15	149	

Table 54. – Count of responses to Question E6 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Referring to your answers in E1, which of the fisheries you listed do you plan to STOP participating in within the next 5 years?

Role in the fishery	Community	GOA groundfish - trawl	GOA groundfish - fixed gear	CGOA rockfish program	Other GOA rockfish	GOA Tanner crab	BSAI pollock	BSAI non-pollock groundfish	BSAI King and Tanner crab	Dungeness crab	Sablefish/halibut IFQ	Salmon	Scallop	Other North Pacific fisheries	Total Count
CV Owner	All Other U.S. States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
CV Crew	Kodiak	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	King Cove	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
	Total	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Total Count		4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	5

Table 55A. – Count of responses to Question E7&7a broken out by sector: (Question E7) Again referring to the list of fisheries in E1, are there any fisheries you intend to begin participating in within the next 5 years that you did not participate in the last 5 years? (Question E7a) Please list any fisheries you plan to begin participating in within the next 5 years that you have not participated in during the last 5 years.

Region	Fishery	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Total Count
North Pacific Fisheries	BSAI King and Tanner crab	1	0	1	2
	BSAI non-pollock groundfish	1	0	0	1
	BSAI pollock	1	0	0	1
	CGOA rockfish program	2	0	0	2
	Dungeness crab	1	0	4	5
	GOA groundfish - fixed gear	4	1	3	8
	GOA groundfish - trawl	5	0	5	10
	GOA Tanner crab	0	2	0	2
	Other GOA rockfish	1	1	0	2
	Sablefish/halibut IFQ	1	0	0	1
	Salmon	1	0	5	6
	Total	10	3	9	22
West Coast fisheries	Coastal Pelagic Species	1	0	0	1
	Non-whiting groundfish - trawl	1	0	0	1
	Scallop	0	0	2	2
	Shrimp	2	0	1	3
	Total	4	0	2	6
Total Count		10	3	9	22

Table 55B. – Count of responses to Question E7a broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Please list any fisheries you plan to begin participating in within the next 5 years that you have not participated in during the last 5 years.

Role in fishery	Fishery	Kodiak	King Cove	Sand Point	Petersburg	All Other Alaska	All Other Washington	Oregon	All Other U.S. States	Grand Total
CV Owner	GOA groundfish - trawl	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	5
	GOA groundfish - fixed gear	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	4
	CGOA rockfish program	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Other GOA rockfish	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Salmon	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Dungeness crab	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	BSAI King and Tanner crab	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	BSAI pollock	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	BSAI non-pollock groundfish	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sablefish/halibut IFQ	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Coastal Pelagic Species	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Non-whiting groundfish - trawl	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Shrimp	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
	Total		2	1	1	1	2	3	0	0
CV Skipper	GOA groundfish - fixed gear	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Other GOA rockfish	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	GOA Tanner crab	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Total	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
CV Crew	GOA groundfish - trawl	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	5
	GOA groundfish - fixed gear	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
	Salmon	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	5
	Dungeness crab	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	4
	BSAI King and Tanner crab	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Scallop	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Shrimp	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	2	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	9
Grand Total		5	3	5	1	3	3	1	1	22

Table 56A. – Count of responses to Question E8 broken out by sector: Of the vessel(s) you commercially fish on, what is your relationship to others on the vessel(s)?

Role in fishery	Total Count	Item non-response	Related to at least one individual	All on vessel are family members	Business partners	Friends	Other
CV owner	47	3	22	0	15	16	12
CV skipper	25	0	12	1	8	17	3
CV crew	77	5	24	3	8	57	7
Total population	149	8	58	4	31	90	22

Table 56B. – Count of responses to Question E8 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Of the vessel(s) you commercially fish on, what is your relationship to others on the vessel(s)?

Role in fishery	Fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Related to at least one individual	All on vessel are family members	Business Partners	Friends	Other
CV Owner	Kodiak	13	1	6	0	4	8	3
	King Cove	2	0	2	0	0	1	0
	Sand Point	3	0	3	0	2	0	0
	Petersburg	4	1	2	0	2	1	1
	All Other Alaska	2	0	1	0	2	0	0
	Seattle MSA	5	1	0	0	0	0	4
	All Other Washington	6	0	3	0	1	1	2
	Oregon	8	0	2	0	4	3	2
	All Other U.S. States	4	0	3	0	0	2	0
	Total	47	3	22	0	15	16	12
CV Skipper	Kodiak	11	0	4	0	5	7	1
	Sand Point	5	0	3	1	0	4	0
	All Other Alaska	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
	All Other Washington	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Oregon	7	0	3	0	3	4	2
	Total	25	0	12	1	8	17	3
CV Crew	Kodiak	20	2	4	0	2	15	2
	King Cove	5	0	4	1	1	5	0
	Sand Point	7	1	3	1	1	6	0
	Petersburg	3	0	1	0	0	2	1
	All Other Alaska	10	0	1	1	1	8	1
	Seattle MSA	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
	All Other Washington	8	0	5	0	1	4	1
	Oregon	16	1	4	0	1	12	2
	All Other U.S. States	6	1	2	0	1	3	0
	Total	77	5	24	3	8	57	7
Total Count		149	8	58	4	31	90	22

Table 57A. – Count of responses to Question E9 broken out by sector: Approximately how many people work with you on the most recent GOA groundfish trawl vessel you fished on?

Role in fishery	Total Count	Non-response	Number of crew								
			Mean	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CV Owner	47	4	4.4	0	5	25	8	2	1	1	1
CV Skipper	25	1	4.0	2	7	9	4	1	0	0	1
CV Crew	77	6	3.9	1	18	40	11	0	0	1	0
Total population	149	11	4.1	3	30	74	23	3	1	2	2

Table 57B. – Count of responses to Question E9 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Approximately how many people work with you on the most recent GOA groundfish trawl vessel you fished on?

Role in fishery	Community	Number of crew									Non-response	Total
		Mean	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
CV Owner	Kodiak	4.9	0	1	7	1	1	0	1	1	1	13
	King Cove	4.5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Sand Point	4.3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Petersburg	4.7	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	4
	All Other Alaska	3.5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Seattle MSA	4.0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
	All Other Washington	3.6	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
	Oregon	4.9	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	8
	All Other U.S. States	4.3	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Total	4.4	0	4	25	8	2	1	1	1	4	47
CV Skippers	Kodiak	4.0	1	4	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	11
	Sand Point	4.0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
	All Other Alaska	4.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	All Other Washington	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Oregon	4.0	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	7
	Total	4.0	2	7	9	4	1	0	0	1	1	25
CV Crew	Kodiak	3.8	1	3	11	2	0	0	0	0	3	20
	King Cove	4.6	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Sand Point	4.0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	7
	Petersburg	4.0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	All Other Alaska	4.6	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	10
	Seattle MSA	3.5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	All Other Washington	4.1	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
	Oregon	3.5	0	9	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	16
	All Other U.S. States	3.6	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	6
	Total	3.9	1	18	40	11	0	0	0	0	6	77
Total population		4.1	3	29	74	23	3	1	2	2	11	149

Table 58A. – Count of responses to Question E11 broken out by sector: Do you typically work with the same people in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery year after year?

Role in the fishery	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Yes, same crew	Yes, same group of vessels	Yes, same processor	Yes, same service businesses	I don't typically work with the same people	Not applicable
CV Owner	47	2	39	28	33	32	2	2
CV Skipper	25	0	22	19	20	17	1	0
CV Crew	77	3	62	24	23	22	5	2
Total population	149	5	123	71	76	71	8	4

Table 58B. – Count of responses to Question E11 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Do you typically work with the same people in the GOA groundfish trawl fishery year after year?

Role in the fishery	Community	Total Count	Item non-response	Yes, same crew	Yes, same group of vessels	Yes, same processor	Yes, same service businesses	I don't typically work with the same people	Not applicable
CV Owner	Kodiak	13	1	12	9	10	10	0	0
	King Cove	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0
	Sand Point	3	0	1	1	1	1	2	0
	Petersburg	4	1	3	2	2	2	0	0
	All Other Alaska	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
	Seattle MSA	5	0	5	2	2	2	0	0
	All Other Washington	6	0	5	5	4	5	0	0
	Oregon	8	0	7	4	8	7	0	0
	All Other U.S. States	4	0	3	3	3	3	0	1
	Total	47	2	39	28	33	32	2	2
CV Skipper	Kodiak	11	0	9	8	9	8	1	0
	Sand Point	5	0	4	5	5	5	0	0
	All Other Alaska	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	All Other Washington	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Oregon	7	0	7	5	6	4	0	0
	Total	25	0	22	19	20	17	1	0
CV Crew	Kodiak	20	1	16	6	4	2	1	0
	King Cove	5	0	2	1	4	5	1	0
	Sand Point	7	1	6	2	4	4	1	0
	Petersburg	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	1
	All Other Alaska	10	0	7	2	1	3	1	1
	Seattle MSA	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
	All Other Washington	8	0	8	3	2	1	0	0
	Oregon	16	0	15	7	5	6	0	0
	All Other U.S. States	6	1	4	1	2	1	1	0
	Total	77	3	62	24	23	22	5	2
Total population		149	4	122	71	76	71	8	4

Table 59A. – Count of responses to Question E12 broken out by sector: Please rate the quality of your relationships with the following people on the most recent groundfish trawl fishery vessel you have fished on or owned.

Role in the fishery	Community	Total Count	Item non-response	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Self/Not Applicable
CV Owner	Vessel owner	47	3	0	0	14	30
	Captain/ Operator	47	2	2	0	27	16
	Crew	47	2	1	3	40	1
	Observer	47	3	1	12	28	3
	Other	47	42	0	0	2	3
	Total	47	2	3	12	44	33
CV Skipper	Vessel owner	25	0	0	1	24	0
	Captain/ Operator	25	2	0	0	8	15
	Crew	25	0	0	3	22	0
	Observer	25	1	0	8	15	1
	Other	25	25	0	0	0	0
	Total	25	0	0	9	25	15
CV Crew	Vessel owner	77	6	2	6	63	0
	Captain/ Operator	77	6	1	2	66	2
	Crew	77	4	0	6	66	1
	Observer	77	7	0	21	45	4
	Other	77	74	0	0	3	0
	Total	77	4	2	27	71	7
Total Count		149	6	5	48	140	55

Table 59B. – Count of responses to Question E12 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Please rate the quality of your relationships with the following people on the most recent groundfish trawl fishery vessel you have fished on or owned.

Role in the fishery	Community	Total	Item Non-Response	Vessel Owner					Captain/ Operator					Crew					Observer					Other		
				Positive	Neutral	Negative	Self/ Not Applicable	Total	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Self/ Not Applicable	Total	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Self/ Not Applicable	Total	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Self/ Not Applicable	Total	Positive	Self/ Not Applicable	Total
CV Owner	Kodiak	13	1	4	0	0	7	11	9	0	0	3	12	11	1	0	0	12	11	1	0	0	12	0	0	0
	King Cove	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
	Sand Point	3	0	2	0	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	3	2	0	1	0	3	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
	Petersburg	4	1	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	3	1	0	1
	All Other Alaska	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
	Seattle MSA	5	0	2	0	0	3	5	4	0	0	1	5	5	0	0	0	5	4	1	0	0	5	0	1	1
	All Other Washington	6	0	1	0	0	5	6	2	0	1	3	6	5	0	0	1	6	3	1	0	2	6	0	1	1
	Oregon	8	0	1	0	0	7	8	5	0	0	3	8	8	0	0	0	8	3	3	1	0	7	1	1	2
	All Other U.S. States	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	0	0	3	4	4	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	0
	Total	47	2	14	0	0	30	44	27	0	2	16	45	40	3	1	1	45	28	12	1	3	44	2	3	5
CV Skipper	Kodiak	11	0	11	0	0	0	11	5	0	0	6	11	11	0	0	0	11	8	2	0	1	11	0	0	0
	Sand Point	5	0	4	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	5	3	2	0	0	5	4	1	0	0	5	0	0	0
	All Other Alaska	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	All Other Washington	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Oregon	7	0	7	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	3	5	6	1	0	0	7	2	5	0	0	7	0	0	0
	Total	25	0	24	1	0	0	25	8	0	0	15	23	22	3	0	0	25	15	8	0	1	24	0	0	0

Table 59B. – Cont'd.

Role in the fishery	Community	Total	Item Non-Response	Vessel Owner				Total	Captain/ Operator				Total	Crew				Total	Observer				Total	Other		
				Positive	Neutral	Negative	Self/ Not Applicable		Positive	Neutral	Negative	Self/ Not Applicable		Positive	Neutral	Negative	Self/ Not Applicable		Positive	Neutral	Negative	Self/ Not Applicable		Positive	Self/ Not Applicable	Total
CV Crew	Kodiak	20	2	16	1	1	0	18	16	0	1	1	18	17	0	0	1	18	13	5	0	0	18	1	0	1
	King Cove	5	0	4	1	0	0	5	4	0	0	1	5	3	2	0	0	5	2	0	0	3	5	0	0	0
	Sand Point	7	1	5	1	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	6	5	1	0	0	6	0	0	0
	Petersburg	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
	All Other Alaska	10	0	9	1	0	0	10	9	1	0	0	10	9	1	0	0	10	7	3	0	0	10	0	0	0
	Seattle MSA	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	All Other Washington	8	0	5	1	1	0	7	6	1	0	0	7	7	1	0	0	8	5	2	0	0	7	0	0	0
	Oregon	16	0	15	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	0	15	15	1	0	0	16	6	8	0	0	14	2	0	2
	All Other U.S. States	6	1	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	3	2	0	0	5	0	0	0
	Total	77	4	63	6	2	0	71	66	2	1	2	71	66	6	0	1	73	45	21	0	4	70	3	0	3
Total Count	149	6	101	7	2	30	140	101	2	3	33	139	128	12	1	2	143	88	41	1	8	138	5	3	8	

Table 60A. – Count of responses to Question E14 broken out by sector: What items are taken into consideration when deciding where to sell the catch?

Consideration	Total Count	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew
Mutual agreement with processor/buyer	64	27	17	20
Contract with processor/buyer	14	5	2	7
Only processor/buyer available	20	10	6	4
Vessel owned by processor/buyer	1	0	0	1
Longstanding relationship with plant personnel	68	27	17	24
Best price/market	45	16	9	20
Other	12	4	4	4
I don't know	17	0	0	17
Item non-response	10	1	0	9
Total Count	149	47	25	77

Table 60B. – Count of responses to Question E14 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: What items are taken into consideration when deciding where to sell the catch?

Role in the fishery	Community	Total Respondent Count	Item non-response	Mutual agreement with processor/buyer	Contract with processor/buyer	Only processor/buyer available	Vessel owned by processor/buyer	Longstanding relationship with plant personnel	Best price/market	Other	I don't know
CV Owner	Kodiak	13	0	9	1	2	0	13	6	1	0
	King Cove	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Sand Point	3	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Petersburg	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
	All Other Alaska	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Seattle MSA	5	0	3	0	1	0	3	1	0	0
	All Other Washington	6	0	2	1	1	0	3	3	2	0
	Oregon	8	0	5	2	0	0	5	3	0	0
	All Other U.S. States	4	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
	Total	47	1	27	5	10	0	27	16	4	0
CV Skipper	Kodiak	11	0	8	1	3	0	7	5	2	0
	Sand Point	5	0	3	0	2	0	3	2	1	0
	All Other Alaska	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	All Other Washington	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Oregon	7	0	4	1	1	0	5	2	0	0
	Total	25	0	17	2	6	0	17	9	4	0
CV Crew	Kodiak	20	3	6	3	0	0	8	6	0	3
	King Cove	5	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Sand Point	7	1	1	0	1	0	3	2	0	1
	Petersburg	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	All Other Alaska	10	2	4	1	0	0	2	3	0	2
	Seattle MSA	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	All Other Washington	8	1	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	0
	Oregon	16	0	2	3	1	0	6	7	1	5
	All Other U.S. States	6	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	2
	Total	77	9	20	7	4	1	24	20	4	17
Total Count		149	8	64	14	20	1	68	45	12	17

Table 61A. – Count of responses to Question E15 broken out by sector: How many processors/buyers are located in the port to which you typically deliver?

Role in the fishery	Total Count	Item non-response	Number of processors/buyers										I don't know
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
CV Owner	47	1	13	5	0	0	1	6	15	2	0	0	4
CV Skipper	25	0	1	6	0	0	2	2	9	2	0	3	0
CV Crew	77	8	9	6	0	1	1	16	13	5	2	1	15
Total Count	149	9	23	17	0	1	4	24	37	9	2	4	19

Table 61B. – Count of responses to Question E15 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: How many processors/buyers are located in the port to which you typically deliver?

Role in the fishery	Community	Number of processors/buyers									Item non-response	Total Count
		1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
CV Owner	Kodiak	1	0	0	0	3	8	1	0	0	0	13
	King Cove	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
	Sand Point	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
	Petersburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
	All Other Alaska	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
	Seattle MSA	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	
	All Other Washington	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	6	
	Oregon	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	7	
	All Other U.S. States	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	
	Total	13	5	0	1	6	15	2	0	0	4	47
CV Skipper	Kodiak	1	0	0	0	1	7	1	0	1	0	11
	Sand Point	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	All Other Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	All Other Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Oregon	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	7
	Total	1	6	0	2	2	9	2	0	3	0	25
CV Crew	Kodiak	1	0	0	0	3	6	2	0	1	4	20
	King Cove	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
	Sand Point	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7
	Petersburg	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
	All Other Alaska	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	1	10
	Seattle MSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	All Other Washington	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	8
	Oregon	0	0	0	0	10	5	0	0	0	1	16
	All Other U.S. States	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	6
	Total	9	6	1	1	16	13	5	2	1	14	77
Total Count		23	17	1	4	23	37	9	2	4	18	149

Table 62A. – Count of responses to Question E16 broken out by sector: Do you have a choice of where you sell your fish?

Role in the fishery	Total count	Item non-response	Yes	No	I don't know	N/A
CV Owner	47	1	27	18	1	0
CV Skipper	25	0	16	9	0	0
CV Crew	77	5	20	32	11	9
Total population	149	6	63	59	12	9

Table 62B. – Count of responses to Question E16 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Do you have a choice of where you sell your fish?

Role in the fishery	Community	Total Count	Item non-response	Yes	No	I don't know	N/A
CV Owner	Kodiak	13	0	9	4	0	0
	King Cove	2	0	1	1	0	0
	Sand Point	3	0	0	3	0	0
	Petersburg	4	1	1	2	0	0
	All Other Alaska	2	0	0	2	0	0
	Seattle MSA	5	0	3	2	0	0
	All Other Washington	6	0	5	1	0	0
	Oregon	8	0	7	1	0	0
	All Other U.S. States	4	0	1	2	1	0
	Total	47	1	27	18	1	0
CV Skipper	Kodiak	11	0	7	4	0	0
	Sand Point	5	0	3	2	0	0
	All Other Alaska	1	0	1	0	0	0
	All Other Washington	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Oregon	7	0	4	3	0	0
	Total	25	0	16	9	0	0
CV Crew	Kodiak	20	2	8	5	3	2
	King Cove	5	0	0	4	1	0
	Sand Point	7	1	2	4	0	0
	Petersburg	3	0	0	2	0	1
	All Other Alaska	10	0	3	3	3	1
	Seattle MSA	2	0	0	1	0	1
	All Other Washington	8	0	3	2	0	3
	Oregon	16	1	3	9	2	1
	All Other U.S. States	6	1	1	2	2	0
	Total	77	5	20	32	11	9
Total Count		149	6	63	59	12	9

Table 63A. – Count of responses to Question E17 broken out by sector: What limits your choice of where you sell your GOA trawl-caught groundfish?

Limitation	CV Owner	CV Skipper	CV Crew	Total population
Market	18	8	22	48
Limited number of processors	22	12	19	53
Location of processor	12	7	12	31
Amount purchased by processor	8	5	7	20
Amount paid for catch by processor	5	4	5	14
Species purchased by processor	7	6	9	22
Sell/deliver to a floating processor	0	1	3	4
No limitations	9	3	6	18
Vessel is owned by processor	0	1	0	1
Processor will only purchase some species	11	4	6	21
Contractual arrangement with processor	3	3	8	14
Other	4	5	5	14
Not applicable	3	2	29	25
Item non-response	0	0	0	9
Total Count	47	25	77	149

Table 63B. – Count of responses to Question E17 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: What limits your choice of where you sell your GOA trawl-caught groundfish?

Role in the fishery	Community	Total Count	Item non-response	Market	Limited number of processors	Location of processor	Amount purchased by processor	Amount paid for catch by processor	Species purchased by processor	Sell/deliver to a floating processor	No limitations	Vessel is owned by processor	Processor will only purchase some species	Contractual arrangement with processor	Other	Not applicable
CV Owner	Kodiak	13	0	3	5	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	3	1	2	1
	King Cove	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Sand Point	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Petersburg	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	All Other Alaska	2	0	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	Seattle MSA	5	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	All Other Washington	6	0	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
	Oregon	8	0	4	2	3	2	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
	All Other U.S. States	4	0	2	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	Total	47	1	18	22	12	8	5	7	0	9	0	11	3	4	2
CV Skipper	Kodiak	11	0	3	3	2	1	0	3	0	2	0	2	1	3	1
	Sand Point	5	0	1	5	4	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	All Other Alaska	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	All Other Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Oregon	7	0	4	4	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	1
	Total	25	0	8	12	7	5	4	6	1	3	1	4	3	5	2

Table 63B. – Cont'd.

Role in the fishery	Community	Total Count	Item non-response	Market	Limited number of processors	Location of processor	Amount purchased by processor	Amount paid for catch by processor	Species purchased by processor	Sell/deliver to a floating processor	No limitations	Vessel is owned by processor	Processor will only purchase some species	Contractual arrangement with processor	Other	Not applicable
CV Crew	Kodiak	20	0	6	3	3	3	4	6	1	3	0	4	2	1	7
	King Cove	5	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Sand Point	7	0	1	4	3	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
	Petersburg	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	All Other Alaska	10	0	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
	Seattle MSA	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	All Other Washington	8	0	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Oregon	16	0	7	6	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	4	2	3
	All Other U.S. States	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
	Total	77	0	22	19	12	7	5	9	3	6	0	6	8	5	29
Total Count	149	1	48	53	31	20	14	22	4	18	1	21	14	14	34	

Table 64A. – Count of responses to Question E18 broken out by sector: Please rate the quality of your relationships generally with people in the following categories related to the selling of trawl-caught GOA groundfish species.

Role in the fishery	Community	Total Count	Item non-response	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Self or Not Applicable
CV Owner	Tender	47	7	1	5	22	12
	Shoreside processor	47	1	5	3	38	0
	Stationary floating processor	47	9	2	5	7	24
	Catcher/ processor	47	9	0	6	2	30
	Other	47	35	0	2	0	10
	Total	47	1	7	13	42	32
CV Skipper	Tender	25	4	1	2	12	6
	Shoreside processor	25	1	0	2	20	2
	Stationary floating processor	25	10	0	5	4	6
	Catcher/ processor	25	11	0	1	1	12
	Other	25	21	0	1	0	3
	Total	25	1	1	7	21	13
CV Crew	Tender	77	14	2	14	31	16
	Shoreside processor	77	6	1	17	52	1
	Stationary floating processor	77	20	2	12	14	29
	Catcher/ processor	77	25	2	7	9	34
	Other	77	69	0	2	2	4
	Total	77	6	4	26	57	35
Total population		149	8	12	46	120	80

Table 64B. – Count of responses to Question E18 broken out by sector and geographic location of the respondent: Please rate the quality of your relationships generally with people in the following categories related to the selling of trawl-caught GOA groundfish species.

Role in the fishery	Community	Tender					Shoreside processor					Stationary floating processor					Catcher/processor				
		Positive	Neutral	Negative	Self/ Not Applicable	Total	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Self/ Not Applicable	Total	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Self/ Not Applicable	Total	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Self/ Not Applicable	Total
CV Owner	Kodiak	5	1	0	4	10	12	1	0	0	13	0	1	1	7	9	0	1	0	8	9
	King Cove	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	2
	Sand Point	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	2
	Petersburg	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3
	All Other Alaska	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2
	Seattle MSA	2	1	0	2	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	4	4
	All Other Washington	3	2	0	1	6	5	1	0	0	6	2	1	0	3	6	1	1	0	4	6
	Oregon	0	0	1	4	5	8	0	0	0	8	1	0	1	4	6	1	1	0	4	6
	All Other U.S. States	3	0	0	1	4	1	0	3	0	4	0	1	0	3	4	0	1	0	3	4
	Total	22	5	1	12	40	38	3	5	0	46	7	5	2	24	38	2	6	0	30	38
CV Skipper	Kodiak	4	1	0	4	9	8	1	0	1	10	2	1	0	3	6	0	0	0	5	5
	Sand Point	5	0	0	0	5	4	1	0	0	5	0	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	4	4
	All Other Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	All Other Washington	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Oregon	2	1	1	2	6	6	0	0	1	7	2	2	0	1	5	1	1	0	3	5
	Total	12	2	1	6	21	20	2	0	2	24	4	5	0	6	15	1	1	0	12	14

Table 64B. – Cont'd.

Role in the fishery	Community	Tender					Shoreside processor					Stationary floating processor					Catcher/processor				
		Positive	Neutral	Negative	Self/ Not Applicable	Total	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Self/ Not Applicable	Total	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Self/ Not Applicable	Total	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Self/ Not Applicable	Total
CV Crew	Kodiak	11	2	0	4	17	17	1	0	0	18	4	1	1	8	14	3	1	1	7	12
	King Cove	5	0	0	0	5	4	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	5
	Sand Point	5	1	0	0	6	4	2	0	0	6	2	1	0	3	6	1	0	0	5	6
	Petersburg	2	1	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	2	3
	All Other Alaska	2	3	0	2	7	3	5	1	0	9	1	3	0	3	7	2	1	0	4	7
	Seattle MSA	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	2
	All Other Washington	4	2	0	2	8	6	2	0	0	8	1	2	0	2	5	1	1	0	2	4
	Oregon	2	3	1	5	11	12	3	0	0	15	3	2	1	4	10	1	1	0	6	8
	All Other U.S. States	0	2	1	2	5	3	2	0	0	5	1	2	0	2	5	0	2	1	2	5
	Total		31	14	2	16	63	52	17	1	1	71	14	12	2	29	57	9	7	2	34
Total Count		65	21	4	34	124	110	22	6	3	141	25	22	4	59	110	12	14	2	76	149

Table 64B. – Cont'd.

Role in the fishery	Community	Other				Item Non-Response	Total Count
		Positive	Neutral	Self/ Not Applicable	Total		
CV Owner	Kodiak	0	0	1	1	0	13
	King Cove	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Sand Point	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Petersburg	0	0	1	1	1	3
	All Other Alaska	0	1	0	1	0	2
	Seattle MSA	0	0	2	2	0	5
	All Other Washington	0	1	3	4	0	6
	Oregon	0	0	2	2	0	8
	All Other U.S. States	0	0	1	1	0	4
	Total	0	2	10	12	1	47
CV Skipper	Kodiak	0	0	1	1	1	11
	Sand Point	0	0	1	1	0	5
	All Other Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	1
	All Other Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Oregon	0	1	1	2	0	7
	Total	0	1	3	4	1	25
CV Crew	Kodiak	1	0	1	2	2	20
	King Cove	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Sand Point	0	0	0	0	1	7
	Petersburg	0	1	1	2	0	3
	All Other Alaska	0	0	1	1	1	10
	Seattle MSA	0	0	0	0	0	2
	All Other Washington	1	1	0	2	0	8
	Oregon	0	0	1	1	1	16
	All Other U.S. States	0	0	0	0	1	6
	Total	2	2	4	8	6	77
Total Count		2	5	17	24	8	149

Table 65. – Count of responses to Question F1 broken out by geographic location of the respondent: Please select below which option best describes the type of processor that you operate or work for (where the survey is being filled out).

Community	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count			
			Shoreside Processor	Catcher Processor	Stationary Floater	Other
Kodiak	11	2	9	0	0	0
All Other Alaska	6	0	6	0	0	0
Seattle MSA	3	0	1	0	2	0
All Other Washington	2	0	0	0	1	1
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--
All Other U.S. States	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total population	23	3	16	0	3	1

Table 66. – Count of responses to Question F3 broken out by geographic location of the respondent: Is the processor you operate or work for part of a larger company?

Community	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count		
			Yes	No	I Don't Know
Kodiak	11	3	6	1	1
All Other Alaska	6	0	6	0	0
Seattle MSA	3	0	1	0	2
All Other Washington	2	0	2	0	0
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--
All Other U.S. States	1	1	0	0	0
Total population	23	4	15	1	3

Table 67. – Count of responses to Question F4 broken out by geographic location of the respondent: From how many vessels does your processing facility purchase GOA trawl-caught groundfish from during a typical season?

Community	Average	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count						
				1-10	11-20	21-50	51-100	100+	I Don't Know	Not Applicable
Kodiak	5.0	11	4	6	0	0	0	0	1	0
All Other Alaska	35.2	6	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	0
Seattle MSA	20.2	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Washington	13.0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All Other U.S. States	--	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total population	18.4	23	7	8	2	2	1	0	2	1

Table 68A. – Count of responses to Question F5 for all respondents: Please list, in order of importance, the top 10 species of fish that are processed and/or purchased by the processing facility you operate or work for.

Species	Total Count	Count									
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th
Pollock	16	9	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pacific cod	14	6	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon	11	1	0	2	4	1	2	0	0	1	0
Halibut	8	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	0
Sablefish	7	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	0
King Crab	5	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0
Herring	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1
Snow Crab	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rex Sole	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Shallow Flatfish/Rock Sole	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Pacific Ocean Perch	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tanner Crab	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Dungy Crab	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Dusky Rockfish	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Northern Rockfish	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Squid	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Octopus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Arrowtooth Flounder	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Flathead Sole	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Deep Flatfish	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0
Non-response	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total count	23	16	3	14	12	11	9	7	10	6	7

Table 68B. – Count of responses to Question F5 broken out by geographic location of the respondent: Please list, in order of importance, the top 10 species of fish that are processed and/or purchased by the processing facility you operate or work for.

Community	Species	Total Count	Count									
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Kodiak	Pollock	8	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Pacific cod	8	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Salmon	7	1	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Halibut	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0
	Sablefish	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
	King Crab	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Herring	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1
	Snow Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rex Sole	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Shallow Flatfish/ Rock Sole	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Pacific Ocean Perch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tanner Crab	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Dungy Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dusky Rockfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Northern Rockfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Squid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Octopus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrowtooth Flounder	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Flathead Sole	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Deep Flatfish	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Non-response	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total count	11	8	1	7	5	5	4	2	6	2	3	
All Other Alaska	Pollock	6	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Pacific cod	6	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Salmon	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Halibut	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
	Sablefish	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
	King Crab	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
	Herring	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Snow Crab	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Rex Sole	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Shallow Flatfish/ Rock Sole	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Pacific Ocean Perch	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Tanner Crab	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Dungy Crab	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Dusky Rockfish	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Northern Rockfish	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Squid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Octopus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Arrowtooth Flounder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 68B. – Cont'd.

Community	Species	Total Count	Count									
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
All Other Alaska	Flathead Sole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Deep Flatfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Non-response	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total count	6	6	2	6	6	5	4	4	3	3	3
Seattle MSA	Pollock	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pacific cod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Salmon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Halibut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sablefish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	King Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Herring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Snow Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rex Sole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shallow Flatfish/Rock Sole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	POP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tanner Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dungy Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dusky Rockfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Northern Rockfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Squid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Octopus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrowtooth Flounder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Flathead Sole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Deep Flatfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-response	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total count	3	1	0									
All Other Washington	Pollock	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pacific cod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Salmon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Halibut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sablefish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	King Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Herring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Snow Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rex Sole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shallow Flatfish/Rock Sole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pacific Ocean Perch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tanner Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dungy Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dusky Rockfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 68B. – Cont'd.

		Total Count	Count									
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
All Other Washington	Northern Rockfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Squid	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Octopus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrowtooth Flounder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Flathead Sole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Deep Flatfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Non-response	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total count	2	1	0	1							
All Other U.S. States	Pollock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pacific cod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Salmon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Halibut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sablefish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	King Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Herring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Snow Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rex Sole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shallow Flatfish/Rock Sole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pacific Ocean Perch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tanner Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dungy Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dusky Rockfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Northern Rockfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Squid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Octopus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrowtooth Flounder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Flathead Sole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Deep Flatfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-response	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total count	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 69A. – Count of responses to Question F6 for all respondents: Please rate the quality of your relationship with the following people associated with the purchasing of GOA trawl-caught groundfish.

Fishery participant	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count			
			Negative	Neutral	Positive	Self/Not Applicable
Vessel Owners	23	5	0	2	15	1
Vessel Captains	23	4	0	3	15	1
Vessel Crew	23	4	0	5	13	1
People that buy	23	5	0	1	9	8
People that distribute	23	4	0	2	13	4
People that market	23	4	0	2	15	2
Plant workers	23	4	0	1	18	0
Other	23	18	0	1	3	1
Total population	23	18	0	5	18	8

Table 69B. – Count of responses to Question F6 broken out by geographic location of the respondent: Please rate the quality of your relationship with the following people associated with the purchasing of GOA trawl-caught groundfish.

Community	Fishery participant	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count			
				Negative	Neutral	Positive	Self/Not Applicable
Kodiak	Vessel Owners	11	1	0	1	8	1
	Vessel Captains	11	1	0	2	7	1
	Vessel Crew	11	1	0	3	6	1
	People that buy	11	2	0	0	6	3
	People that distribute	11	1	0	1	6	3
	People that market	11	1	0	1	8	1
	Plant workers	11	1	0	0	10	0
	Other	11	10	0	0	1	0
	Total population	11	10	0	3	10	3
All Other Alaska	Vessel Owners	6	0	0	1	5	0
	Vessel Captains	6	0	0	1	5	0
	Vessel Crew	6	0	0	2	4	0
	People that buy	6	0	0	1	2	3
	People that distribute	6	0	0	1	5	0
	People that market	6	0	0	1	5	0
	Plant workers	6	0	0	1	5	0
	Other	6	3	0	1	1	1
	Total population	6	3	0	2	5	3

Table 69B. – Cont'd.

Community	Fishery participant	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count			
				Negative	Neutral	Positive	Self/Not Applicable
Seattle MSA	Vessel Owners	3	2	0	0	1	0
	Vessel Captains	3	1	0	0	2	0
	Vessel Crew	3	1	0	0	2	0
	People that buy	3	1	0	0	1	1
	People that distribute	3	1	0	0	1	1
	People that market	3	1	0	0	1	1
	Plant workers	3	1	0	0	2	0
	Other	3	2	0	0	1	0
	Total population	3	2	0	0	2	1
All Other Washington	Vessel Owners	2	1	0	0	1	0
	Vessel Captains	2	1	0	0	1	0
	Vessel Crew	2	1	0	0	1	0
	People that buy	2	1	0	0	0	1
	People that distribute	2	1	0	0	1	0
	People that market	2	1	0	0	1	0
	Plant workers	2	1	0	0	1	0
	Other	2	2	0	0	0	0
	Total population	2	2	0	0	1	1
All Other U.S. States	Vessel Owners	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Vessel Captains	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Vessel Crew	1	1	0	0	0	0
	People that buy	1	1	0	0	0	0
	People that distribute	1	1	0	0	0	0
	People that market	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Plant workers	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Other	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Total population	1	1	0	0	0	0

Table 70. – Count of responses to Question F7 broken out by geographic location of the respondent: Is the GOA trawl-caught groundfish that you purchase typically processed in the same port where it is purchased?

Community	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count				
			Yes	No	Depends on species	I Don't Know	Not Applicable
Kodiak	11	1	9	0	0	1	0
All Other Alaska	6	0	4	0	1	0	1
Seattle MSA	3	1	0	1	0	1	0
All Other Washington	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All Other U.S. States	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total population	23	3	14	1	1	2	2

Table 71. – Count of responses to Question F8 broken out by geographic location of the respondent: What items does your company take into consideration when deciding where to sell GOA trawl-caught groundfish product(s)?

Community	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count												
			Contract with wholesaler	Contract with distributor	Contract with restaurant	Contract with retailer	Best market	Agreement with wholesaler	Agreement with	Agreement with restaurant	Agreement with retailer	Longstanding relationship	Exchange rates	I Don't Know	Other
Kodiak	11	1	3	2	1	1	7	4	2	1	1	4	1	3	0
All Other Alaska	6	0	3	3	2	2	5	4	4	2	2	5	4	1	1
Seattle MSA	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
All Other Washington	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All Other U.S. States	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total population	23	3	7	7	4	4	13	10	7	4	4	11	6	5	1

Table 72. – Count of responses to Question F10 broken out by geographic location of the respondent: How is/are the GOA trawl-caught groundfish product(s) transported to the final distributor or company distribution location?

Community	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count				
			Ship	Air	Truck	I Don't Know	Other
Kodiak	11	1	8	8	4	1	0
All Other Alaska	6	0	5	3	3	1	0
Seattle MSA	3	0	3	1	1	1	1
All Other Washington	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All Other U.S. States	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total population	23	3	17	13	9	3	1

Table 73. – Count of responses to Question G1 for all respondents by geography: Are you a U.S. citizen?

Community	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count		
			Yes	No	Currently undergoing the naturalization process
Kodiak	1,158	297	444	382	35
All Other Alaska	96	16	41	38	1
Seattle MSA	8	1	5	2	0
All Other Washington	1	0	1	0	0
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--
All Other U.S. States	6	1	3	2	0
Total population	1,269	315	494	424	36

Table 74. – Count of responses to Question G1a for all respondents by geography: What type of foreign worker status do you have?

Community	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count			
			H-2 Visa	J-1 Visa	Permanent Immigrant	Other
Kodiak	382	50	14	1	295	22
All Other Alaska	38	3	2	0	29	4
Seattle MSA	2	1	0	0	1	0
All Other Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--
All Other U.S. States	2	0	0	0	2	0
Total population	424	54	16	1	327	26

Table 75. – Count of responses to Question G1b for all respondents by geography: Do you plan to seek long term residence in the U.S.?

Community	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count		
			Yes	No	Undecided
Kodiak	382	86	222	16	58
All Other Alaska	38	11	22	3	2
Seattle MSA	2	0	1	1	0
All Other Washington	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--
All Other U.S. States	2	0	2	0	0
Total population	424	97	247	20	60

Table 76. – Count of responses to Question G2 for all respondents by geography: Does your immediate family (spouse, kids) live in the U.S.?

Community	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count	
			Yes	No
Kodiak	1,158	355	599	204
All Other Alaska	96	16	46	34
Seattle MSA	8	1	7	0
All Other Washington	1	0	0	1
Oregon	--	--	--	--
All Other U.S. States	6	0	5	1
Total population	1,269	372	657	240

Table 77. – Count of responses to Question G3 for all respondents by geography: (Question G3) Does your family receive social assistance from any government in the United States? (Question G3a) If you answered yes on G4, what types of social assistance does your family receive?

Community	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count	
			Yes	No
Kodiak	1,158	349	265	544
All Other Alaska	96	11	17	68
Seattle MSA	8	0	1	7
All Other Washington	1	0	0	1
Oregon	--	--	--	--
All Other U.S. States	6	0	1	5
Total population	1,269	360	284	625

Table 78. – Count of responses for Question G3a for all respondents by geography: If you answered yes on G4, what types of social assistance does your family receive?

Community	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count							
			Food Stamps	Social Security	Housing Financial Assistance	General Utilities Financial Assistance	Child Care Financial Assistance	Health Care	Job Placement Assistance	Other
Kodiak	265	12	89	83	15	8	28	69	22	18
All Other Alaska	17	2	3	6	1	0	1	4	2	0
Seattle MSA	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
All Other Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All Other U.S. States	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total population	284	14	92	90	17	8	29	74	24	18

Table 79. – Count of responses to Question G4 for all respondents by geography: What type of processor do you currently work for?

Community	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count		
			Shoreside Processing Plant	Stationary Floating Processor	Catcher Processor Vessel
Kodiak	1,158	420	710	25	11
All Other Alaska	96	12	83	0	1
Seattle MSA	8	2	0	6	1
All Other Washington	1	0	0	1	0
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--
All Other U.S. States	6	1	0	5	0
Total population	1,269	435	793	37	13

Table 80. – Count of responses to Question G5 for all respondents by geography: How did you get your current job as a processing employee?

Community	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count				
			Saw job and applied	Living in US, recruited by family	Recruited by processor	Living outside US, recruited by family	Other
Kodiak	1,158	361	210	377	109	30	71
All Other Alaska	96	6	32	44	8	2	4
Seattle MSA	8	2	3	3	0	0	0
All Other Washington	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All Other U.S. States	6	0	4	2	0	0	0
Total population	1,269	369	250	426	117	32	75

Table 81. – Count of responses to Question G6 for all respondents by geography: When I was hired, I was living outside the United States.

Community	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count	
			Yes	No
Kodiak	1,158	351	68	739
All Other Alaska	96	17	6	73
Seattle MSA	8	1	0	7
All Other Washington	1	0	0	1
Oregon	--	--	--	--
All Other U.S. States	6	0	1	3
Total population	1,269	371	75	823

Table 82. – Count of responses to Question G7 for all respondents by geography: How many members of your household work as processing employees?

Community	Average	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count							Not Applicable
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	
Kodiak	2.9	1,158	354	171	189	81	76	42	26	42	177
All Other Alaska	1.9	96	18	21	11	6	4	0	1	0	35
Seattle MSA	2.2	8	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	3
All Other Washington	--	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All Other U.S. States	12.3	6	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
All Other Countries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total population	2.9	1,269	372	194	205	88	80	42	27	43	218

Table 83. – Count of responses to Question G8 for all respondents by geography: How many months a year do you work as a processing employee?

Community	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count			
			0-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months
Kodiak	1,158	307	77	89	254	431
All Other Alaska	96	11	3	16	21	45
Seattle MSA	8	0	0	3	5	0
All Other Washington	1	0	0	0	1	0
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--
All Other U.S. States	6	0	0	2	3	1
Total population	1,269	318	80	110	284	477

Table 84. – Count of responses to Question G9 for all respondents by geography: If your processing plant was no longer able to employ you for all of the months you currently work, which of the following options would you consider?

Community	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count											
			Seek employment at another plant for those months	Seek employment at another plant permanently	Seek employment in another role in the fishing industry	Seek employment outside the fishing industry	Leave Alaska and return to home state	Leave Alaska and return to home country	Leave Alaska and move to another state where you did not used to live	Move to another city or town in Alaska	Retire	I would not be affected	I do not know	Other
Kodiak	1,158	393	275	157	38	82	63	22	30	44	46	33	132	40
All Other Alaska	96	10	14	20	9	9	22	3	4	0	2	2	12	3
Seattle MSA	8	1	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2	0
All Other Washington	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All Other U.S. States	6	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total population	1,269	405	293	179	51	94	87	26	34	44	49	36	148	43

Table 85. – Count of responses to Question G10 for all respondents by geography: What type of work do you do during the months that you are not working at your current processor?

Community	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count					
			Unemployed	Employee at different processor	Crew of a fishing vessel	Skipper of a fishing vessel	Not Applicable	Other
Kodiak	1,158	338	463	152	9	3	115	97
All Other Alaska	96	12	35	13	0	0	21	16
Seattle MSA	8	1	2	1	2	0	2	2
All Other Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All Other U.S. States	6	2	3	0	0	0	1	0
Total population	1,269	353	503	166	11	3	140	115

Table 86. – Count of responses to Question G11 for all respondents by geography: How many people do you support financially with the money you earn as a processing employee?

Community	Average	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Number of people						
				0-1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Kodiak	3.7	1,158	372	134	154	137	153	78	46	84
All Other Alaska	3.8	96	14	16	14	12	19	11	2	8
Seattle MSA	7.0	8	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	3
All Other Washington	0.0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All Other U.S. States	3.5	6	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Total population	3.7	1,269	388	153	169	151	174	90	49	95

Table 87. – Count of responses to Question G12&G13 for all respondents by geography: What percentage of your salary do you send to family members living in the United States?

Community	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count				
			0%	1-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-100%
Kodiak	1,158	494	173	181	137	103	70
All Other Alaska	96	26	10	18	16	18	8
Seattle MSA	8	0	0	2	2	0	4
All Other Washington	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All Other U.S. States	6	1	0	2	1	1	1
Total population	1,269	521	183	204	156	122	83

Table 88. – Count of responses for Question G13 for all respondents by geography: What percentage of your salary do you send to family members that currently live in another country?

Community	Total Count	Item Non-Response	Count				
			0%	1-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-100%
Kodiak	1,158	441	157	246	176	100	38
All Other Alaska	96	15	16	25	16	18	6
Seattle MSA	8	1	1	4	1	1	0
All Other Washington	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All Other U.S. States	6	1	1	3	1	0	0
Total population	1,269	459	175	278	194	119	44

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