



Annual Community Engagement and Participation Overview: ACEPO and the human dimensions dashboard



Scientific and Statistical Committee, NPMFC
Social Scientist
April 05, 2023
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Overview

- **Exploring the Human Dimension of Fisheries:
A dashboard**
- **ACEPO**



NPFMC Top Ten Research Priorities for 2022-2024

1. Spatial distribution and movement of crabs relative to life history events and fishing.
2. Conduct routine fish, crab, and oceanographic surveys in the Arctic Ocean. 3
3. Develop a framework and collect economic information.
4. Develop stock-specific ecosystem indicators and incorporate into stock assessments.
5. Cooperative research efforts to supplement existing at-sea surveys that provide seasonal, species specific information on upper trophic levels.
6. Develop tools for analyzing coastal community vulnerability to fisheries management changes.
7. Maturity estimates for Bering Sea and Aleutian Island crab stocks.
8. Collection of socio-economic information.
9. Gap Analyses on loss of biological samples due to implementation of Electronic Monitoring.
10. Norton Sound Red King Crab case study



NPFMC Top Ten Research Priorities for 2022-2024

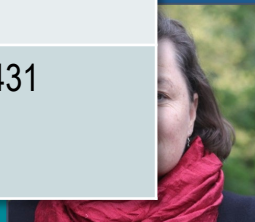
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10. **Norton Sound Red Kin**

Priority level	Title	ID
Critical Ongoing Monitoring	Monitor subsistence harvest (patterns, norms, quantities) in communities affected by Council actions	228
Critical Ongoing Monitoring	Collection of socio-economic information	611
Critical Ongoing Monitoring	Monitor the economic effects from fishery policy changes on coastal communities.	226
Urgent	Norton Sound Red King Crab case study	731
Important	Evaluate impacts on Northern Bering Sea Communities from Pacific cod and pollock shifts northward	714
Important	Examine social and economic interactions between coastal communities and commercial and recreational fisheries	230
Important	Develop tools for analyzing coastal community vulnerability to fisheries management changes	431



SSC Comments (2020)

- ✓ Incorporate highly engaged communities outside of Alaska. Emphasize benefits to the Nation, not just Alaska [addressed]
- ✓ Consider disaggregating the fishery tax revenue into subcategories to potentially allow for additional analytic uses of the data. [Expand and refine tax data]
- ✓ Add “Minority (%)” to the “Demographics” section and replace “Native Associations & Corporations” with “Federally Recognized Tribal Entities” [addressed]
- ✓ Add a list of recent AFSC publications on community-based topics to the report. [to be added to Human Dimensions Dashboard]
- ✓ Provide access to data [added to Human Dimensions Dashboard]
- ✓ Develop online platform for product [see Human Dimensions Dashboard]

Underway

- ✓ Add information regarding the sustained participation (or lack thereof) of small communities in federally managed fisheries. [ongoing effort]
- ❑ Add community dependence indices to the report. [discussing best approach]

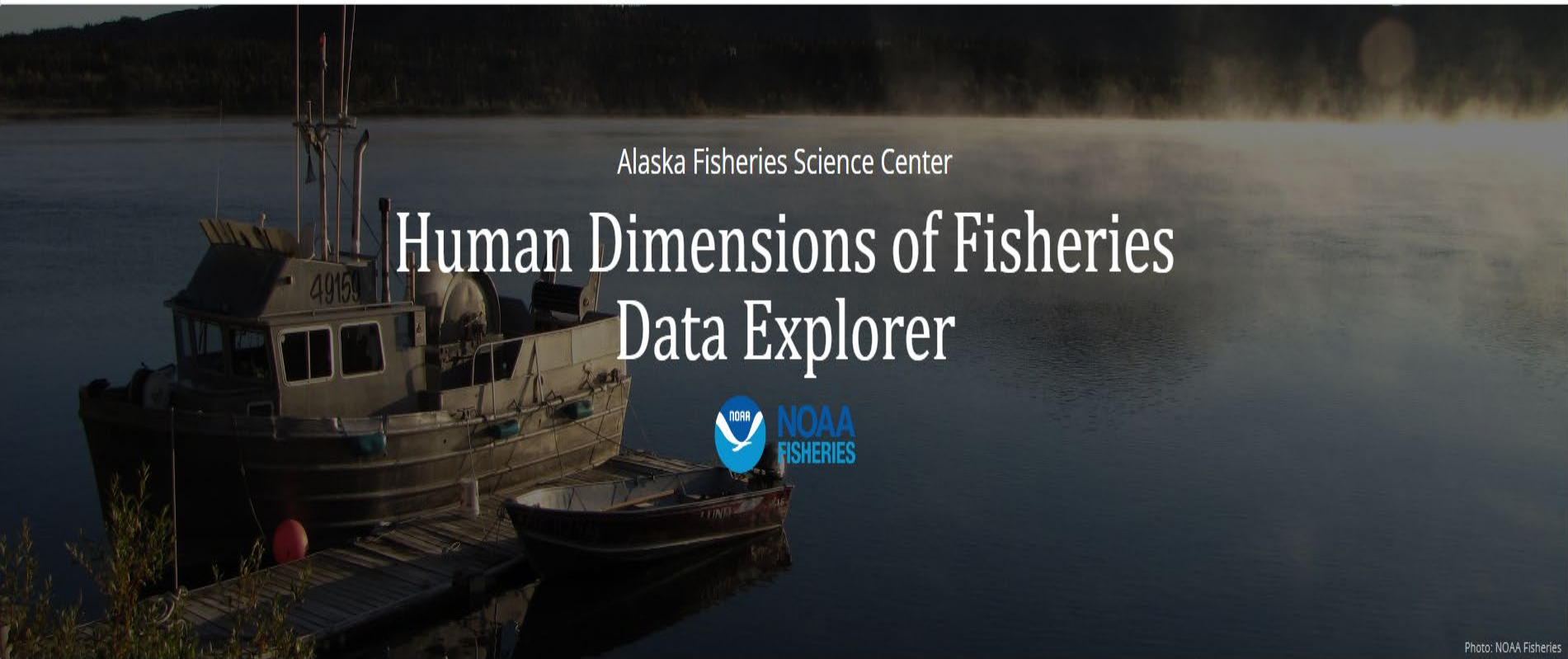


Photo: NOAA Fisheries




About the Human Dimensions Data Explorer

The Human Dimensions Data Explorer provides access to data, data visualizations, and other tools for understanding the economic and sociocultural dimensions of Alaska fisheries. These resources have been developed by, in or in collaboration with, the Alaska Fisheries Science Center Economics and Social Science Research Program (ESSRP), which collects and analyzes economic and sociocultural data to support the conversation and management of Alaska marine resources. ESSRP's research foci include seafood




Economic Status Reports (SAFE)

Economic Status Reports are published with the annual **Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation (SAFE) Reports** for federally-managed groundfish and crab stocks in the North Pacific. The Economic SAFEs provide social and economic context to fisheries managers to support regulatory decision making and the evaluation of management measures such as catch share programs



Groundfish Economic SAFE

Annual report on the economic performance of the federally-managed groundfish fisheries in the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands, including statistics on catch, ex-vessel and first-wholesale production and value, and effort.



BSAI Crab Economic SAFE

Annual report on the economic performance of the federally-managed king and Tanner crab fisheries of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands, including statistics on production and revenue in the harvesting and processing sectors; labor employment, demographics, and income; and quota holdings, leasing, and sales.

Fishing Communities

The Economic and Social Sciences Research Program conducts research on Alaska communities in order to examine the social and economic impacts of federal fishery policies and regulations.

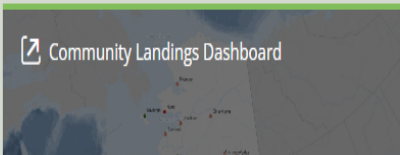
The **Magnuson Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA)** defines a fishing community as a community which is substantially dependent on or substantially engaged in the harvest or processing of fishery resources to meet social and economic needs, and includes fishing vessel owners, operators, and crew and United States fish processors that are based in such community. As mandated under MSA National Standard 8, these policies and regulations shall take into account the importance of fishery resources to fishing communities in order to (1) Provide for the sustained participation of such communities; and (2) To the extent practicable, minimize adverse economic impacts on such communities.

Executive Order 12898 additionally mandates that each federal agency, to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law, shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing the disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their actions on minority and low-income populations.



Community Profiles for North Pacific Fisheries

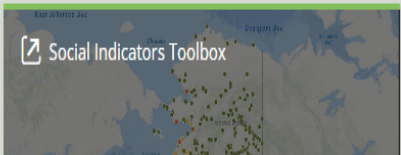
In-depth profiles of the 196 Alaska communities most involved in Alaska and North Pacific fisheries, describing the historic, demographic, cultural, and economic context for each community's involvement.



Community Landings Dashboard


A mapping and graphing tool for exploring communities where catch from the commercial fisheries of the North Pacific is landed.

This application is available to approved users of confidential fisheries data with institutional ArcGIS accounts. Please contact jean.lee@noaa.gov to inquire about access.



Social Indicators Toolbox

The NOAA Fisheries Community Social Vulnerability Indicators Toolbox provides a suite of social, economic, and climate change indicators for evaluating coastal communities' vulnerability and resilience to disturbances.



A Way of Life

Featuring oral histories with women setnetters from Bristol Bay, Alaska, this web story explores the linkages between fishing, identity, and place.



ACEPO

COMING SOON

The Annual Community Engagement and Participation Overview (ACEPO) summarizes harvesting and processing engagement and participation by communities in federally-managed groundfish and crab fisheries of the North



Alaska Fisheries Science Center

Annual Community Engagement and Participation Overview (ACEPO)

for Federal Groundfish and Crab Fisheries of the North Pacific



Authors: Sarah Wise, Steve Kasperski, Anna Abelman, Jean Lee, Melissa Parks, Jessica Reynolds

An annual report focusing on sustained participation of those fishing communities substantially dependent on or engaged in the North Pacific groundfish and crab fisheries



About ACEPO

Fishing in Alaska contributes to local and State economies, cultural cohesion, and food security within Alaska and beyond. The hundreds of communities in Alaska involved in commercial, recreational, and subsistence fishing contribute to community wellbeing and economic livelihoods, and support meaningful ways of life for Alaskans. The *Annual Community Engagement and Participation Overview (ACEPO)* presents social and economic information for those communities substantially engaged in the commercial groundfish and crab fisheries of the North Pacific managed under a federal Fishery Management Plan (FMP).

Economic and social benefits to fishing communities are tied to economic stability and community wellbeing. Guided by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC) management objectives and [National Standard 8 \(NS-8\) of the](#)

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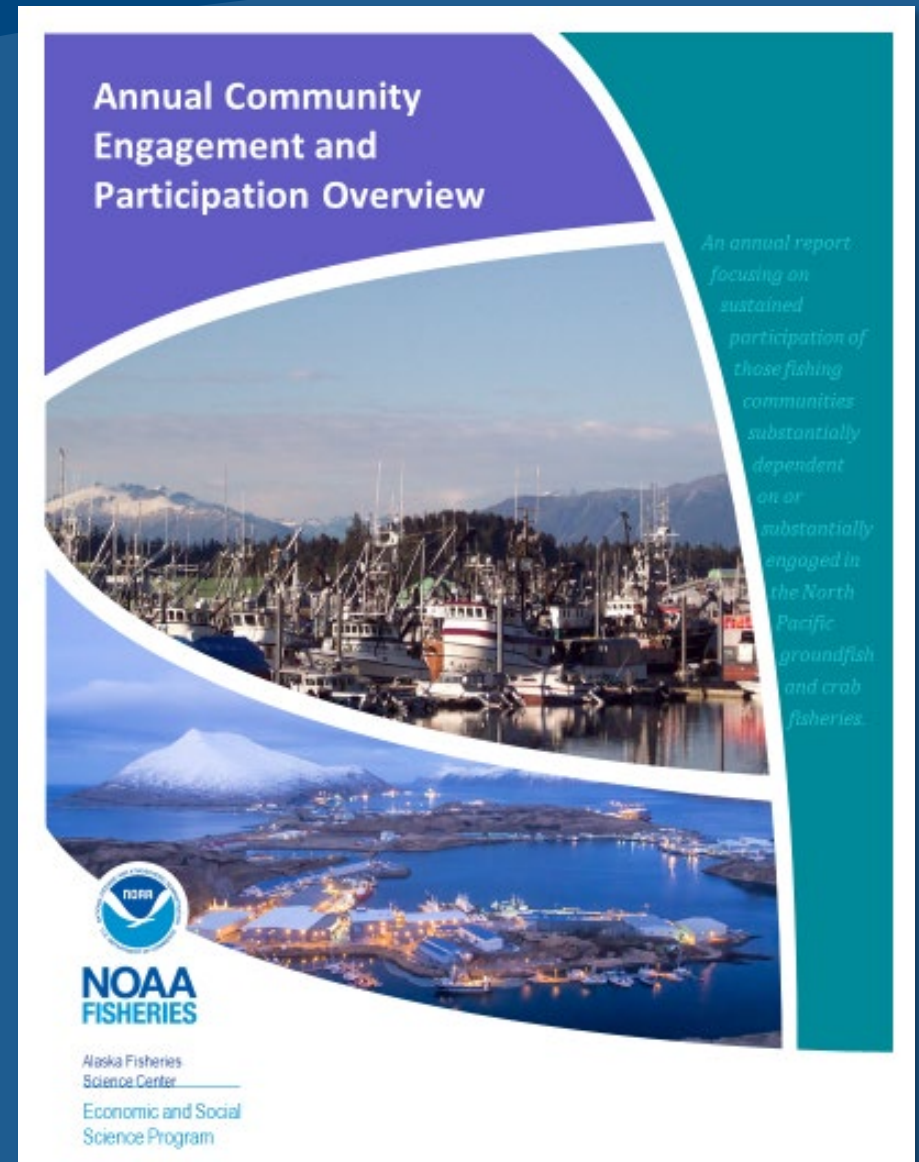
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ACEPO

ACEPO is a community level analysis guided by The North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) management objectives and MSA National Standard 8 (NS8).

The Purpose

of ACEPO is to provide annually updated contextual and community-level information on the social and economic benefits of FMP groundfish and crab fisheries.

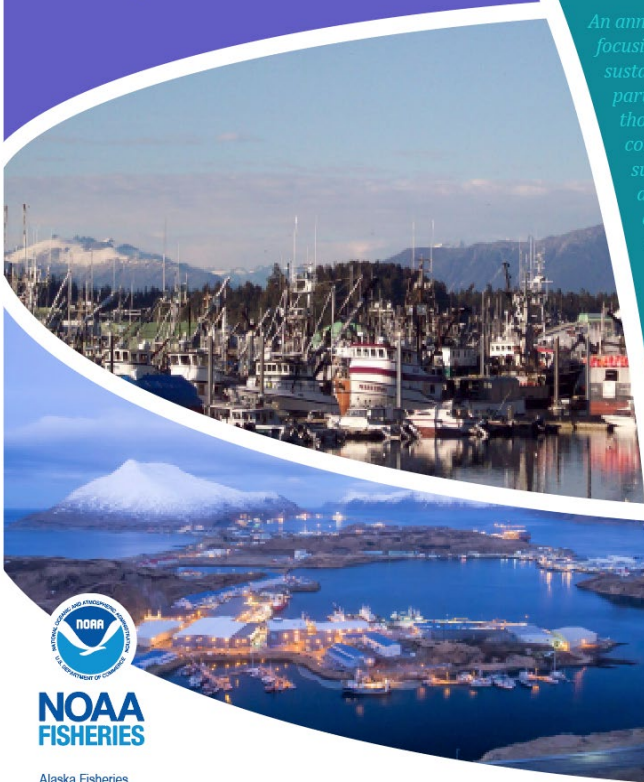


Data Updated - October 2022

5 Sections



Annual Community Engagement and Participation Overview



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Science Program

Commercial Harvesting Engagement

Commercial Processing Engagement

Harvesting Regional Quotient

measures the % measures of all Alaska groundfish harvest attributable to vessels owned by residents of each community.

Processing Regional Quotient

measures the percentage of all Alaska commercial landings within the specific groundfish FMP occurring in each community.

Community Sketches

Deep dive into Highly Engaged communities and their participation in FMP groundfish fisheries.



NOAA FISHERIES

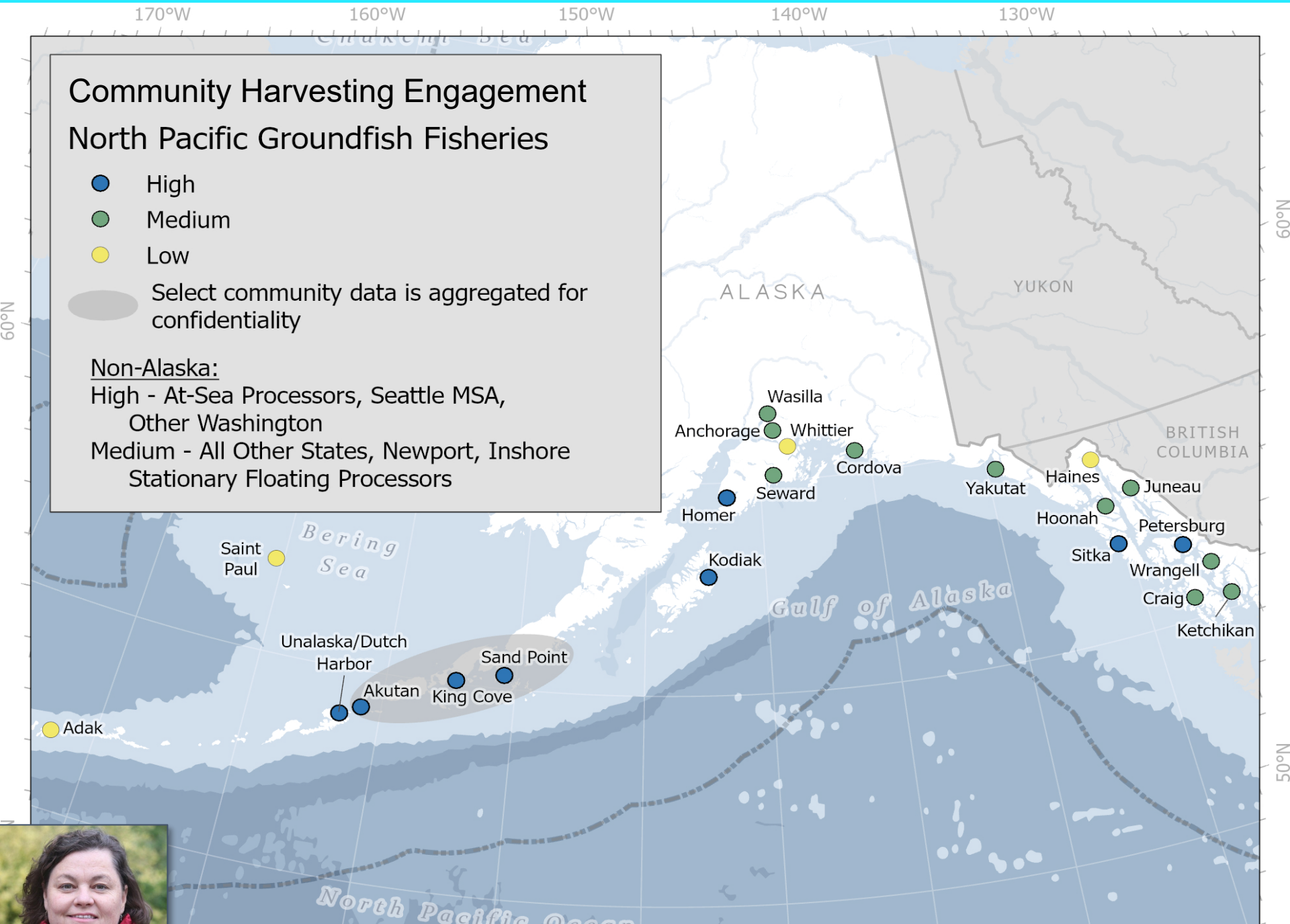


Table 2. Index scores of communities highly engaged in commercial harvest of Groundfish 2008 – 2021.

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Homer	1.18	1.32	1.44	1.41	1.50	1.53	1.46	1.64	1.74	1.83	1.85	1.80	1.69	2.10
Kodiak	2.66	2.76	2.86	3.33	3.16	2.45	2.65	3.01	3.02	2.27	2.01	2.12	2.00	2.23
Other Washington	1.37	1.30	1.23	1.12	1.08	1.12	1.11	1.04	1.04	1.01	1.19	1.20	1.23	1.11
Petersburg	1.50	1.40	1.60	1.33	1.38	1.46	1.53	1.54	1.55	1.68	1.65	1.77	1.74	1.88
Seattle MSA	8.78	8.65	8.56	8.48	8.51	8.73	8.62	8.61	8.70	8.83	8.83	8.78	8.82	8.70
Sitka	2.36	2.78	2.79	2.70	2.73	2.76	2.89	2.43	2.05	2.31	2.38	2.43	2.47	2.26

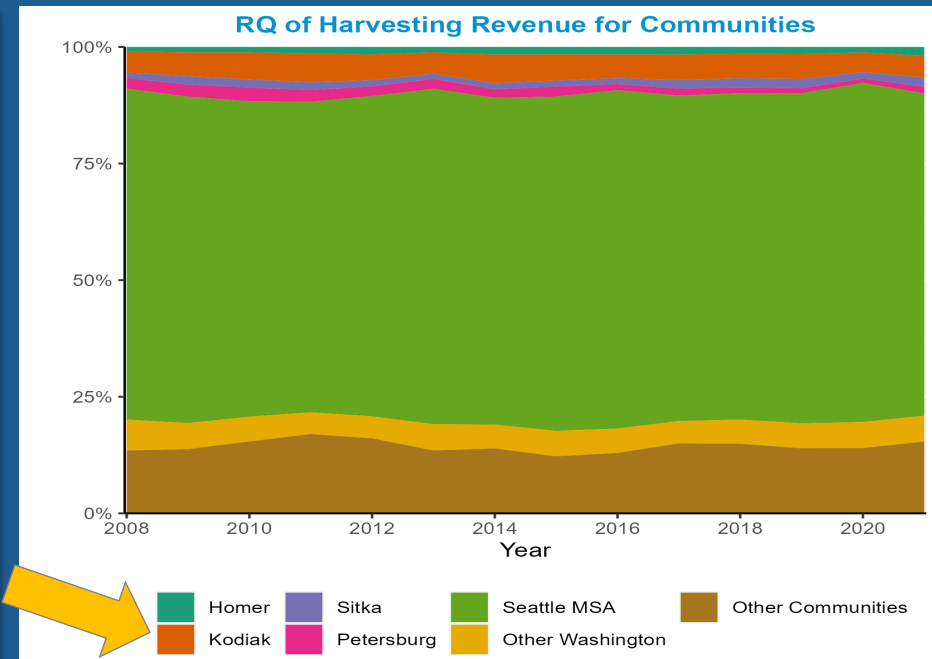
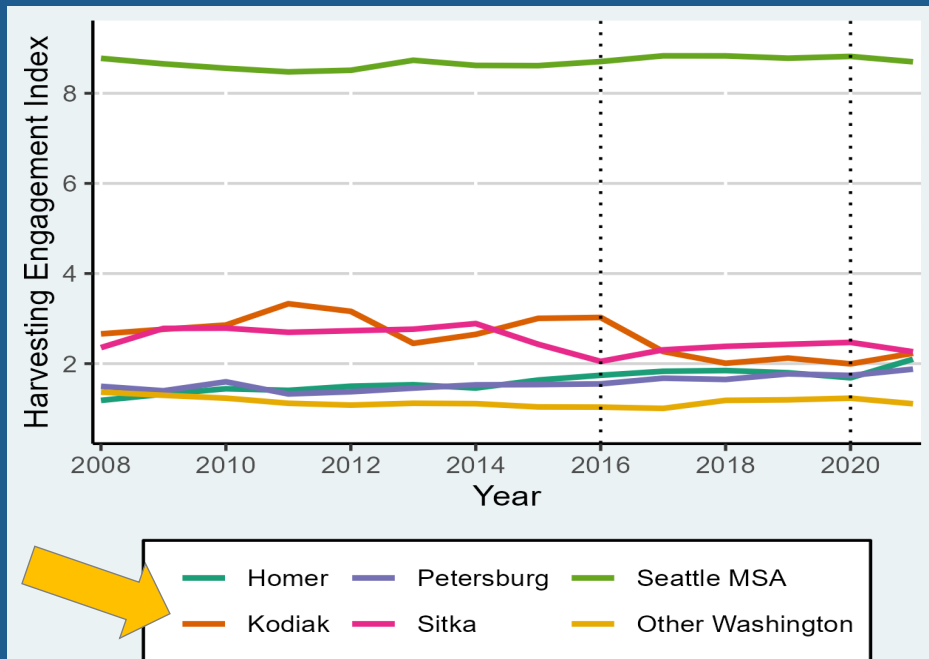


Figure 4. Index scores of communities highly engaged in commercial harvesting for at least 1 year from 2008-2021. Dotted lines indicate the previous 5 year period (2016-2020).

Figure 5. Processing regional quotient of landings revenue for communities highly engaged in commercial harvesting for all years from 2008-2021.

Table 4: Index scores of communities highly engaged in commercial processing of Groundfish 2008 – 2021.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Akutan	1.09	1.22	1.17	1.24	1.19	1.16	1.30	1.29	1.24	1.44	1.46	1.51	1.42	1.67
At-Sea Processor	9.32	9.25	9.35	9.20	9.22	9.30	9.07	9.17	9.18	9.22	9.14	9.17	9.18	9.02
Unalaska/Dutch Harbor	2.38	2.42	2.04	2.44	2.40	2.29	2.69	2.42	2.39	2.13	2.48	2.42	2.49	2.58
Kodiak	1.71	1.79	1.94	2.03	2.05	1.86	2.17	2.14	2.10	1.89	1.67	1.67	1.64	1.82

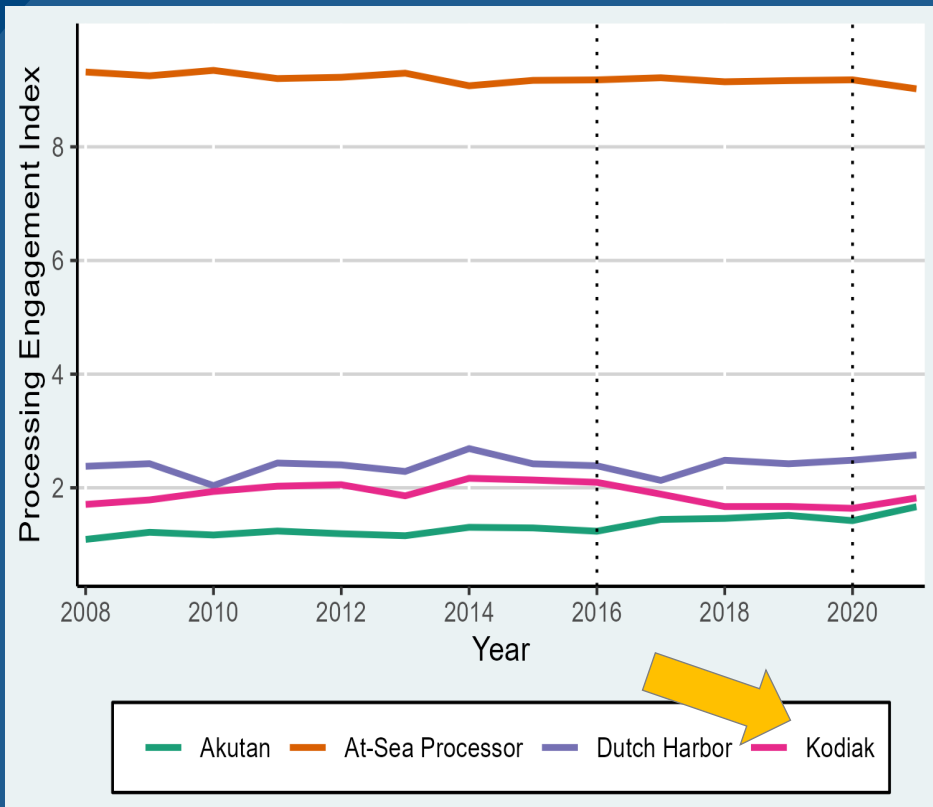


Figure 7. Index scores of communities highly engaged in commercial processing for at least 1 year from 2008-2021. Dotted lines indicate the previous 5 year period (2016-2020).

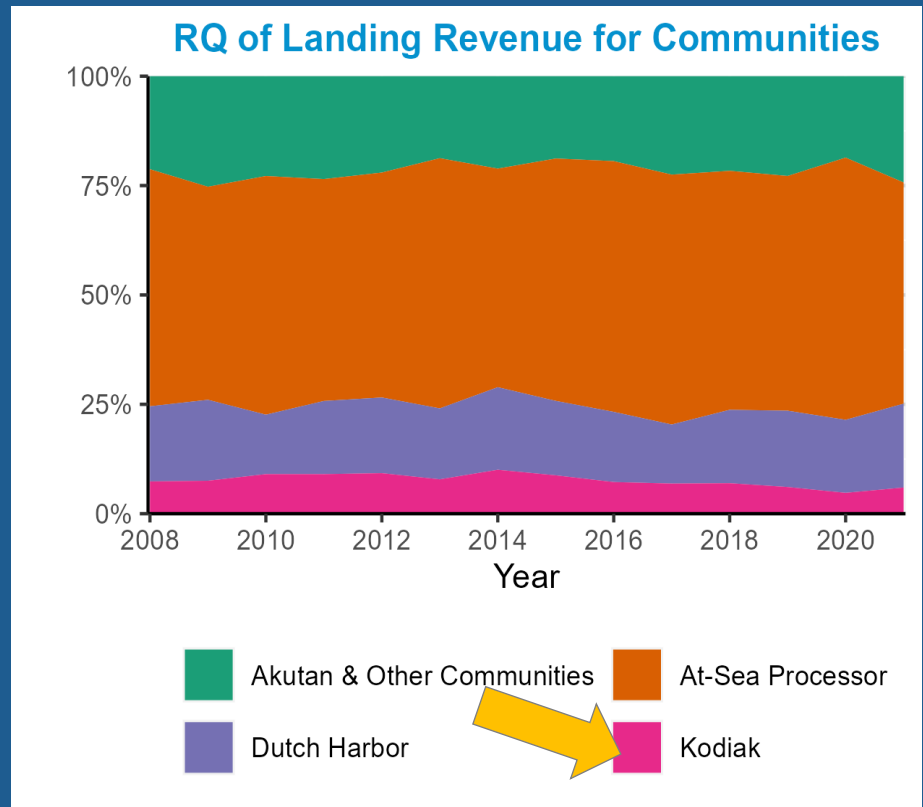


Figure 8. Processing regional quotient of landings revenue for communities highly engaged in commercial processing for all years from 2008-2021.

Table 7. Index scores of communities highly engaged in commercial harvest of Crab for at least 1 year 2000 – 2019.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Anchorage	-0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.13	0.17	0.78	0.86	0.64	0.97	0.85	0.96	1.17	1.21	1.24	0.69	0.62	0.68	0.63	0.63	0.92
Kodiak	1.40	1.30	1.15	0.94	1.01	0.86	0.94	0.94	1.12	1.09	0.81	0.81	0.87	0.80	0.77	0.72	0.66	0.65	0.54	0.57	0.69	0.66
Seattle MSA	5.89	5.92	5.95	5.98	5.96	6.01	5.97	5.88	5.86	5.90	5.86	5.87	5.83	5.76	5.74	5.76	5.87	5.86	5.91	5.93	6.00	5.95

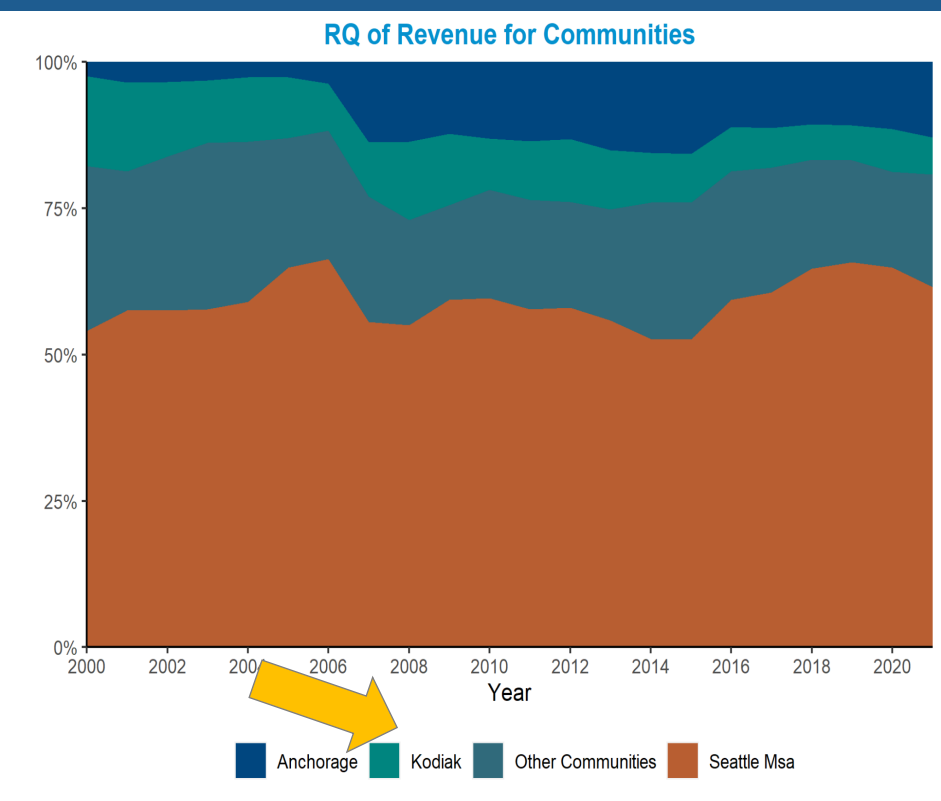
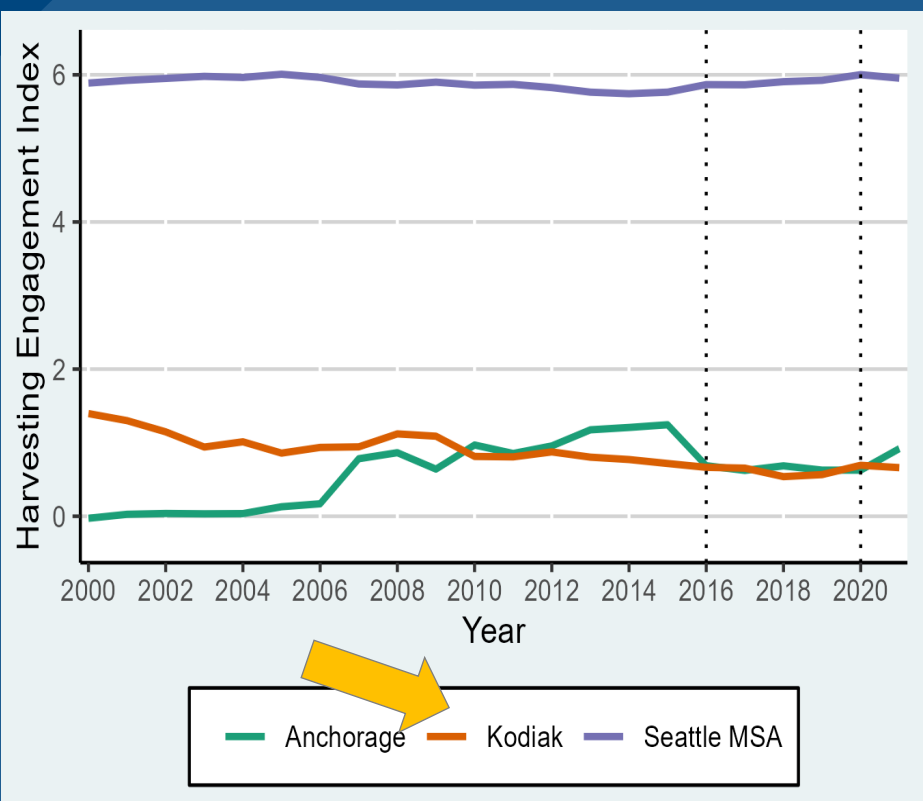


Figure 12. Index scores of communities highly engaged in commercial crab harvesting for at least 1 year from 2000-2021. Dotted lines indicate the previous 5 year period (2016-2020).

Figure 13. Harvesting regional quotient of revenue for communities highly engaged in commercial harvesting for any year from 2000-2021.

Table 9. Index scores of communities highly engaged in processing of Crab 2008 – 2021.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Akutan	0.79	0.53	0.54	0.57	0.71	0.62	1.08	1.11	1.36	0.86	1.11	1.66	1.96	1.71	1.90	2.51	2.13	2.06	2.06	1.93	1.89	0.83
At-Sea Processor	3.70	3.26	3.24	3.15	3.51	2.77	2.55	3.11	0.98	2.41	2.59	2.16	1.81	1.24	1.10	1.12	0.13	0.08	0.06	0.14	0.42	0.18
Unalaska/Dutch Harbor	4.28	4.56	4.52	4.72	4.51	4.92	4.77	4.75	4.54	4.21	4.17	4.01	3.88	4.02	4.13	4.13	4.38	4.51	4.40	4.25	4.47	4.40
King Cove	0.60	0.45	0.59	0.74	0.67	1.03	1.11	0.60	0.82	0.79	0.91	0.65	0.62	0.69	0.72	0.85	1.07	0.79	0.73	0.70	0.65	0.97
Nome	0.61	0.89	0.86	0.81	0.44	0.57	0.53	0.95	0.64	0.66	0.90	0.78	0.85	1.17	1.35	1.10	0.79	1.16	1.45	0.64	-0.21	0.08
Saint Paul	0.82	1.27	1.39	0.98	0.93	1.15	1.53	0.04	3.14	3.01	2.60	3.09	3.29	3.40	3.17	2.78	3.04	2.81	2.90	3.47	3.33	3.85

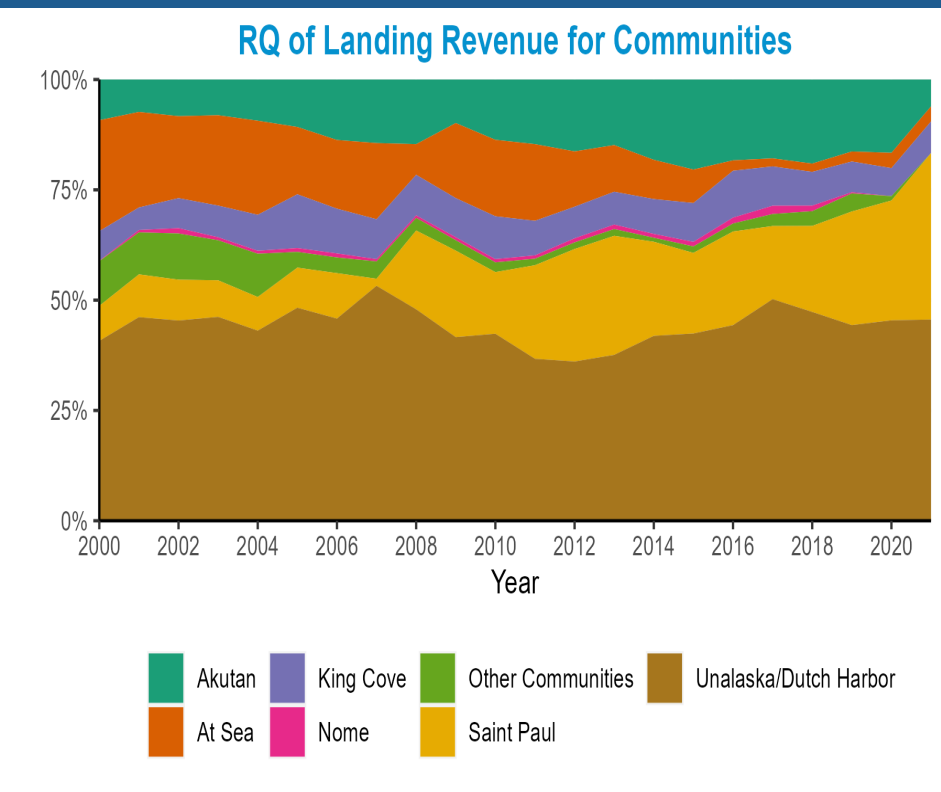
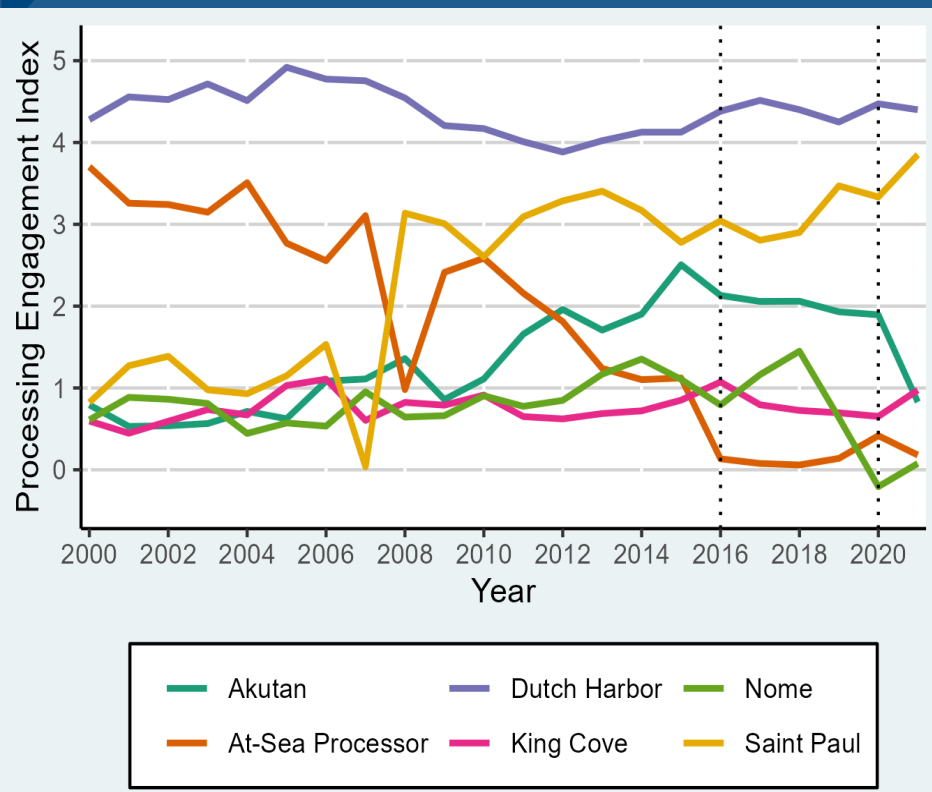


Figure 16. Index scores of communities highly engaged in commercial crab processing for at least one year from 2000-2021. Dotted lines indicate the previous 5 year period (2016-2020).

Figure 17. Processing regional quotient of landing revenue for communities highly engaged in commercial crab processing for one year from 2000-2021

Table 5. Number of years by processing and harvesting engagement level for all commercial fisheries. Alaska communities not listed had low processing and harvesting engagement in all years (2008-2021). Shading indicates High engagement (blue).

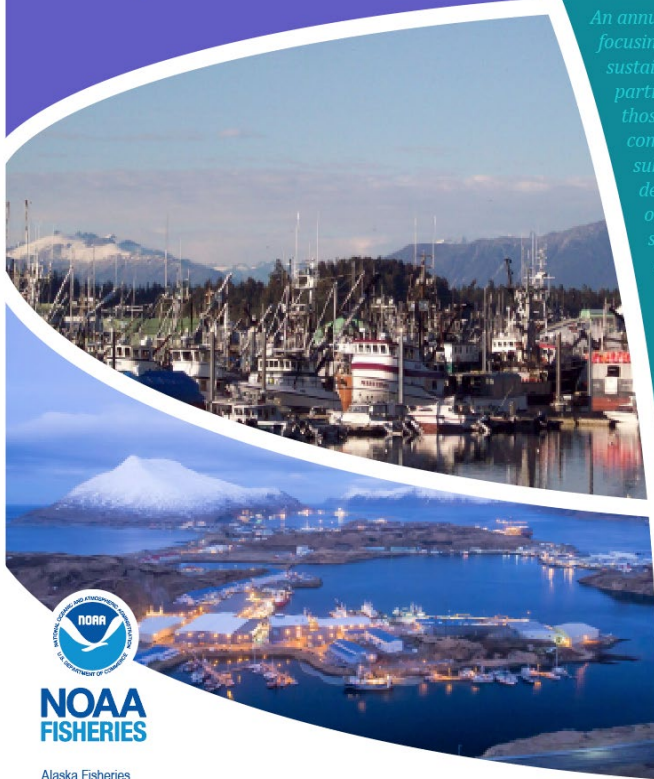
Community	Harvesting Engagement				Processing Engagement			
	Low	Medium	Medium-High	High	Low	Medium	Medium-High	High
Adak	14	0	0	0	11	3	0	0
Akutan	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
All Other States	0	12	2	0	14	0	0	0
Anchorage	0	13	1	0	14	0	0	0
At-Sea Processor	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Cordova	4	10	0	0	0	14	0	0
Craig	0	14	0	0	4	10	0	0
Dutch Harbor	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Haines	11	3	0	0	14	0	0	0
Homer	0	0	0	14	0	0	14	0
Hoonah	14	0	0	0	9	5	0	0
Inshore Stationary Floating Processor	14	0	0	0	7	7	0	0
Juneau	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0
Ketchikan	0	14	0	0	4	10	0	0
King Cove	13	1	0	0	0	14	0	0
Kodiak	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14
Newport	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	0
Other Oregon	0	12	2	0	14	0	0	0
Other Washington	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
Petersburg	0	0	0	14	0	10	4	0
Saint Paul	13	1	0	0	14	0	0	0
Sand Point	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	0
Seattle MSA	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
Seward	12	2	0	0	0	6	8	0
Sitka	0	0	0	14	0	0	14	0
Wasilla	4	10	0	0	14	0	0	0
Whittier	14	0	0	0	12	2	0	0
Wrangell	7	7	0	0	10	4	0	0
Yakutat	14	0	0	0	0	14	0	0



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Community Sketches






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Alaska Fisheries Science Center
Economic and Social Sciences Research Program

Community Sketch

KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH

Demographics (self-identified, Census 2020)						
Population	Gender population (%)	Population Over 18 (%)	Median household income (\$)	White (%)	American Indian or Alaska Native (%)	Black or African American (%)
13,101	46.2% female 53.8% male	76.1%	\$79,173	48%	12.8%	1.4%



Below poverty level (%)	Housing units	Population Over 65 (%)	High school graduate or higher (%)	Asian (%)	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (%)	Hispanic or Latino (%)
7.5%	5,848	13.2%	89.6%	23.6%	0.8%	8.7%

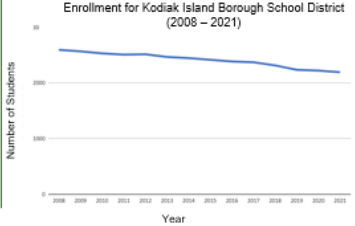
Area Description and History

The Kodiak Island Borough (KIB) consists of a series of islands (the Kodiak Archipelago) approximately 25 miles across the Shelikof Strait from the Katmai Coast and 90 miles southwest of the Kenai Peninsula. The area has been inhabited for the past 8,000 years by the Alutiiq peoples who traditionally harvested fish, marine invertebrates, and marine mammals on the Island. A majority of the Alaska Native population living in the Kodiak archipelago today are Alutiiq. Their language is Alutiiq, which is one of the "Esk-Aleut" languages and is closely related to Central Yup'ik. A Russians established a fur trading settlement at Chiniak Bay in the late 1700s. In 1882 a fish cannery opened in Karluk spit, sparking further commercial development. Today, KIB communities are highly reliant on both commercial and subsistence fishing harvesting of natural resources, including fishing. The majority of commercial vessels and seafood processing plants are on the central road system on Kodiak Island, the largest island in the archipelago. Kodiak's commercial fishing port is Alaska's largest port in volume of seafood landed, and the third largest in the United States. There are seven island communities in KIB, including Akhiok, Port Lions, Larsen Bay, Old Harbor, Karluk and Ozunike. Native Associations active in the area include the Natives of Kodiak, Inc., Koniag, Inc., and the Kodiak Area Native Association. KIB is located in Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 630 (under NMFS), Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 5A (under IPHC), and Central Gulf of Alaska Sablefish Regulatory Area (under NMFS).

Infrastructure & Transportation

The Kodiak archipelago is accessible by air and sea, however accessibility varies drastically among communities. The Kodiak road system has two airports, which have several daily flights. Air taxi services provide flights to five remote villages, however weather conditions often restrict travel. City-owned seaplane bases at Trident Basin and Lilly Lake accommodate floatplane traffic. The state ferry operates three to four times a week between Kodiak and Homer, and in the summer months, includes other ports as far west as Dutch Harbor. The Port of Kodiak has two boat harbors with 600 boat slips, with three deep-draft piers that accommodate ferries, cruise ships, container ships, military vessels, commercial fishing vessels, and research vessels. There are approximately 140 miles of state roads on the east of Kodiak island; however some island communities have limited access to medical services and residents travel to Kodiak City or Anchorage for treatment. Declining school enrollment is a concern for some KIB communities. Total KIB district K-12 school enrollment has decreased by 15.5% since 2008. Larsen Bay School closed in 2018, and Karluk school closed in 2019 due to low enrollment.

While Kodiak Island is highly engaged in commercial fishing, many residents in the smaller island communities have trouble accessing necessary services, such as medical services or schools. These aspects also have consequences for community adaptive capacity, discussed in the following section.




Enrollment for Kodiak Island Borough School District (2008 - 2021)



Community Sketches



 Community well-being & resilience

 Climate effects & vulnerability

 Fisheries Performance & Sustained Participation





Alaska Fisheries Science Center

Human Dimensions of Fisheries Data Explorer



Photo: NOAA Fisheries



About the Human Dimensions Data Explorer

The Human Dimensions Data Explorer provides access to data, data visualizations, and other tools for understanding the economic and sociocultural dimensions of Alaska fisheries. These resources have been developed by, in or in collaboration with, the Alaska Fisheries Science Center Economics and Social Science Research Program (ESSRP), which collects and analyzes economic and sociocultural data to support the conversation and management of Alaska marine resources. ESSRP's research foci include seafood

Available Data

Data produced as part of ACEPO are available to users through the AKFIN Reports portal.

Public reports provide data that meet aggregation standards for reporting of non-confidential data. Confidential reports require a log-in and are available to users authorized through NOAA Fisheries and the State of Alaska to view confidential fisheries data.

Public Reports

ACEPO001

Groundfish and crab harvesting and processing engagement indices

[View report](#)**ACEPO002**

Groundfish harvesting and processing regional quotient

[View report](#)**ACEPO003**

Crab harvesting and processing regional quotient

[View report](#)**ACEPO004**

Tax revenue for highly engaged Alaska communities

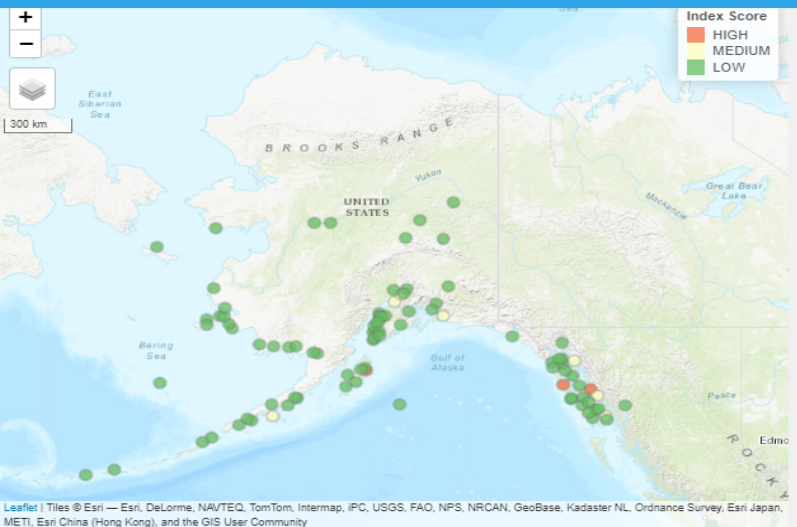
[View report](#)**ACEPO005**

Fisheries tax revenue for highly engaged Alaska communities

[View report](#)**ACEPO006**

School enrollment for highly engaged Alaska communities

[View report](#)



Community Participation in North Pacific Groundfish Fisheries

Commercial fisheries in the North Pacific have transformed over time with changing technology, labor, market demand, and legislation. The earliest commercial fishing efforts by U.S. vessels in waters off the coast of Alaska emerged in the 1860s, primarily targeting Pacific cod. With the development of diesel engines, commercial fisheries for Pacific halibut and groundfish expanded north to the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) and into the Bering Sea (BS) region by the 1920s. By the mid-1900s, fisheries had developed for a variety of groundfish species. Groundfish fisheries changed dramatically in the wake of World War II as Alaskan commercial fisheries expanded and industrialized. From the end of World War II to the start of Exclusive Economic Zone management under the Magnuson-Stevens Act, North Pacific harvests increased substantially. The greatest increase was in the groundfish and crab sectors in the Bering Sea Aleutian Islands (BSAI) and GOA. Groundfish harvest grew to exceed 2 million metric tons per year in the early 1970s. Technological developments and changes in marketing continued to increase harvests, leading to some concern of overexploitation, particularly by foreign fleets. The 1945 Truman Proclamation stressed the U.S.'s right to manage and conserve living marine resources in these areas and to require foreign compliance. This claim was not effectively exercised until the Magnuson Stevens Act (MSA) was implemented in 1977. The MSA has been amended over the years, most substantially in 1996 with the Sustainable Fisheries Act, and in 2006 with the Reauthorization Act. The Sustaining America's Fisheries for the Future Act is currently being considered in Congress.



Leaflet | Tiles © Esri — Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, iPC, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), and the GIS User Community

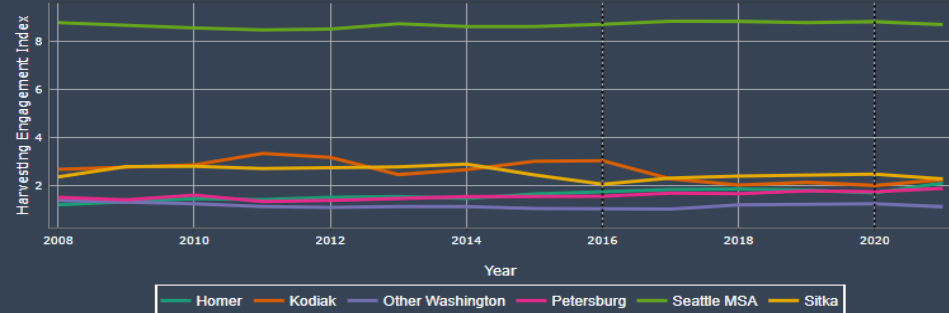
Harvesting Participation

Select community:

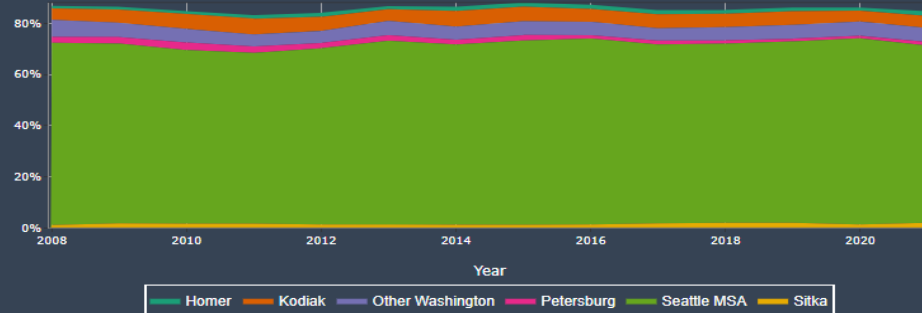
- Homer
- Kodiak
- Other Washington
- Petersburg
- Seattle MSA
- Sitka

Community	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Homer	1.18	1.32	1.44	1.41	1.5	1.53	1.46	1.64	1.74	1.83	1.85	1.8	1.69	2.1
Kodiak	2.66	2.76	2.86	3.33	3.16	2.45	2.65	3.01	3.02	2.27	2.01	2.12	2	2.23
Other Washington	1.37	1.3	1.23	1.12	1.08	1.12	1.11	1.04	1.04	1.01	1.19	1.2	1.23	1.11
Petersburg	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.33	1.38	1.46	1.53	1.54	1.55	1.68	1.65	1.77	1.74	1.88
Seattle MSA	8.78	8.65	8.56	8.48	8.51	8.73	8.62	8.61	8.7	8.83	8.83	8.78	8.82	8.7
Sitka	2.36	2.78	2.79	2.7	2.73	2.76	2.89	2.43	2.05	2.31	2.38	2.43	2.47	2.26

Index Scores of Communities



RQ of Harvesting Revenue for Communities



Processing Participation

Human Dimensions of Fisheries Data Explorer



Alaska Fisheries Information System

Reports Dashboard
Locate and execute reports from the available reports.

- AKR008 - Small Entity Counts for Alaska Fisheries
- AKR009 - Large Entity Average Revenue for Alaska Fisheries
- AKR010 - Small Entity Average Revenue for Alaska Fisheries
- AKR011 - Small Entity Average Revenue for Alaska Fisheries
- IRFA/RFA Reports
 - RFA001 - Affiliated Group Revenue Report
- Annual Community Engagement and Participation Overview (ACEPO) Reports
 - ACEPO001 - Groundfish and crab harvesting and processing engagement indices
 - ACEPO002 - Groundfish harvesting and processing regional quotient
 - ACEPO002C - Groundfish harvesting and processing regional quotient (confidential)
 - ACEPO003 - Crab harvesting and processing regional quotient
 - ACEPO003C - Crab harvesting and processing regional quotient (confidential)
 - ACEPO004 - Tax revenue for highly engaged Alaska communities
 - ACEPO005 - Fisheries tax revenue for highly engaged Alaska communities
 - ACEPO006 - School enrollment for highly engaged Alaska communities
- BSAI Crab SAFE Reports
 - CRSAFE001 - BSAI Crab SAFE: harvest and processing sector employment, 2009 - present
 - CRSAFE002 - BSAI Crab SAFE: harvest and processing sector employment, 2009 - present
 - CRSAFE003 - BSAI Crab SAFE: harvest quota lease activity, 2012 - present
 - CRSAFE004 - BSAI Crab SAFE: harvest quota share holdings statistics
 - CRSAFE005 - BSAI Crab SAFE: distribution of quota share holdings
- Groundfish Economic SAFE Reports
 - GFSAFE001 - Groundfish catch in the commercial fisheries of Alaska by area and species
 - GFSAFE002 - Retained groundfish catch and ex-vessel value in the commercial fisheries of Alaska
 - GFSAFE003 - Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands retained groundfish by target, gear, and vessel type
 - GFSAFE004 - Gulf of Alaska retained groundfish by target, gear, and area
 - GFSAFE005 - Groundfish discards and discard rates by gear
 - GFSAFE007 - Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands ex-vessel value by species, gear, and sector
 - GFSAFE008 - Gulf of Alaska ex-vessel value by species, gear, and area

AKFIN is a regional data program created to help fisheries analysts obtain consolidated, value-added data for use in fisheries research. APEX reports provides access to data sourced from AKFIN's analytic database, which consolidates historical data collected by the partner agencies:

- Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G)
- Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC)
- National Marine Fisheries Service Alaska Region Office (AKRO)
- Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC)

Human Dimensions of Fisheries Data Explorer



Alaska Fisheries Information Network

Reports Dashboard

Locate and execute reports from the available reports.

- AKR008 - Small Entity Counts for Alaska Fisheries
- AKR009 - Large Entity Average Revenue for Alaska Fisheries
- AKR010 - Small Entity Average Revenue for Alaska Fisheries
- AKR011 - Small Entity Average Revenue for Alaska Fisheries
- IRFA/RFA Reports
 - RFA001 - Affiliated Group Revenue Report
- Annual Community Engagement and Participation Overview (ACEPO) Reports
 - ACEPO001 - Groundfish and crab harvesting and processing engagement indices
 - ACEPO002 - Groundfish harvesting and processing regional quotient
 - ACEPO002C - Groundfish harvesting and processing regional quotient (confidential)
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 - ACEPO003C - Crab harvesting and processing regional quotient (confidential)
 - ACEPO004 - Tax revenue for highly engaged Alaska communities
 - ACEPO005 - Fisheries tax revenue for highly engaged Alaska communities
 - ACEPO006 - School enrollment for highly engaged Alaska communities
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 - CRSAFE001 - BSAI Crab SAFE: harvest and processing sector employment, 2009 - present
 - CRSAFE002 - BSAI Crab SAFE: harvesting and processing sector employment, 2009 - present
 - CRSAFE003 - BSAI Crab SAFE: harvest quota lease activity, 2012 - present
 - CRSAFE004 - BSAI Crab SAFE: harvest quota share holdings statistics
 - CRSAFE005 - BSAI Crab SAFE: distribution of quota share holdings
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 - GFSAFE007 - Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands ex-vessel value by species, gear, and sector
 - GFSAFE008 - Gulf of Alaska ex-vessel value by species, gear, and area

Dashboard Search Help Public

Human Dimensions Data Explorer

Crab Economic SAFE

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- Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC)
- National Marine Fisheries Service Alaska Region Office (AKRO)
- Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC)



ACEPO001 - ACEPO: Groundfish and crab harvesting and processing engagement indices

Community harvesting and processing engagement indices for federally-managed groundfish and crab fisheries of the North Pacific. These data are produced annually by the Alaska Fisheries for the Annual Community Engagement and Participation Overview (ACEPO). Indices are available for groundfish from 2008 and forward and for crab from 2000 and forward.



Go

Actions

Fishery	Community	Year	Harvesting Index Value	Harvesting Index Score	Processing Index Value	Processing Index Score
BSAI Crab	Anchorage	2016	+0.6867	MEDIUM	-0.3647	LOW
BSAI Crab	Anchorage	2017	+0.6228	MEDIUM	-0.3744	LOW
BSAI Crab	Anchorage	2018	+0.6849	MEDIUM	-0.3650	LOW
BSAI Crab	Anchorage	2019	+0.6270	MEDIUM	-0.3597	LOW
BSAI Crab	Anchorage	2020	+0.6262	MEDIUM	-0.3422	LOW
BSAI Crab	Anchorage	2021	+0.9185	MEDIUM	-0.3033	LOW
Groundfish	Anchorage	2016	+0.4442	MEDIUM	-0.1900	LOW
Groundfish	Anchorage	2017	+0.3867	MEDIUM	-0.1971	LOW
Groundfish	Anchorage	2018	+0.3533	MEDIUM	-0.2456	LOW
Groundfish	Anchorage	2019	+0.3826	MEDIUM	-0.2444	LOW
Groundfish	Anchorage	2020	+0.3942	MEDIUM	-0.2415	LOW
Groundfish	Anchorage	2021	+0.3939	MEDIUM	-0.1999	LOW



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Coming soon

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Jean Lee



Rebecca Ingram



Jessica Reynolds



Melissa Parks

And others...



Timeline and future steps

The Purpose

of ACEPO is to provide annually updated contextual and community-level information on the social and economic benefits of FMP groundfish and crab fisheries.

Questions?

- Plan to continue coordinating and streamlining social and economic fisheries information to inform decision-making.
- Plan to provide annual updates.
- *Could* expand to include additional information and/or communities.
- *Could* present to Council bodies as requested OR concurrently with the Econ SAFE.

