

10 Changes in the Distribution of Sablefish QS by Census Area

The tables in this section use 2000 Alaska census areas to classify sablefish QS holders into resident categories. Persons who hold QS were assigned to a census area based upon addresses they provided NMFS-RAM. Persons who reside outside of Alaska were put in a single nonresident category. The tables provide data on the initial distribution and the 2011 year-end distribution of sablefish QS holdings.

Table 10-1a presents a summary on the QS holdings of each resident category in each of the different sablefish IFQ management areas. The table provides the initial QS holdings, the 2011 year-end QS holdings, the change in QS holdings from initial issuance through 2011, and the percentage change in QS holdings. The table also shows the percentage of the total QS in the IFQ area that was initially issued to persons in each resident category as well as the year-end 2011 percentage of the total area QS held in each resident category.

Persons who reside outside of Alaska received the majority of the initial QS in all areas except Southeast, and continued to hold most of the QS at the end of 2011. There has been a decrease in their holdings for QS holders that reside outside of Alaska in all areas as of 2011.

Census areas that show relatively high percentages of QS held by Alaskans at the end of 2011 are: Sitka (Southeast and West Yakutat); Petersburg, (Southeast, West Yakutat, Central Gulf and Bering Sea); Kodiak (Western Gulf); and the Kenai Peninsula (Central Gulf, Western Gulf, Aleutian Islands and the Bering Sea).

Table 10-1b provides somewhat similar information on QS holders. The table shows, for each census area, the initial number of QS holders, the 2011 year-end number of QS holders, the change in the number of QS holders through 2011, and the percentage change in the number of QS holders for each IFQ management area and census area.

For each IFQ management area and resident category, Table 10-1b also shows the initial average sablefish QS holdings, the 2011 year-end average QS holdings, the change in average QS holdings from initial issuance to year-end 2011, and the percentage change in average QS holdings.

Table 10-1b again shows that the Sitka, Petersburg, Juneau, Kodiak Borough, and Kenai Peninsula census areas had relatively high numbers of persons with sablefish QS. It also shows that average QS holdings in these census areas were relatively high in most IFQ management areas. The number of QS holders and average QS holdings are high in the "Outside Alaska" category as well.

The table indicates that the majority of sablefish QS holders in the Southeast and Central Gulf areas are Alaskans, while the majority of QS holders in the West Yakutat, Western Gulf, Bering Sea, and Aleutian Islands are from outside Alaska.

Table 10-1b demonstrates that in most census areas there was some consolidation of sablefish QS holdings and a reduction in the number of QS holders. In the few cases where the number of QS holders increased, the increases were very small.

Some of the decline in numbers of QS holders in the Southeast, West Yakutat, Central Gulf, and Western Gulf may be related to persons selling their CDQ compensation QS.

The decline in the number of persons in a resident category usually lead to increases in the average QS holdings for that resident category. However, some resident categories showed decreases in average QS holdings for some IFQ areas even when the number of QS holders had declined.

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