

License Longevity, Alaskan Community, and Age of Commercial Crewmember License Holders

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Abstract

The licensing system utilized by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for issuing commercial crewmember licenses is practical, enabling participants in the commercial fisheries of Alaska to obtain licenses easily from vendors across the state, including in remote locations. The licenses are issued annually, however with no definitive information linking a license holder from one year to licenses held in other years. A previous study attempted to identify individuals in the crewmember license data and assigned each a unique identification number. This unique identification number allows a license holder to be identified in each year they held a commercial crewmember license. In this report, the license longevity, or number of years in which a license holder has held a commercial crewmember license, was determined using the unique identification number. License longevity is summarized for all license holders, for resident and nonresident license holders, and for license holders by Alaskan community. The difficulties in summarizing license longevity are discussed. Age data of license holders are examined and compared to license longevity.

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1.0 Introduction

Interest in commercial crewmember data has been growing. There is interest in studying commercial fishing employment trends, tracking crewmember participation in particular fisheries, and in light of potential use-privilege allocation issues, developing histories for crewmembers based on participation in fisheries. The primary source of information about commercial crewmembers arises from commercial crewmember licenses issued by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G). According to ADF&G regulations, a person is required to obtain a commercial crewmember license in order to participate in commercial fishing in any waters of Alaska, if they do not already hold a valid Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) interim-use or limited entry permit card (5 AAC 39.110). ADF&G has been issuing commercial crewmember licenses since 1988.¹ With the issuance of each license, certain data are collected about the license holder. These data are used in this study.

Commercial crewmember licenses are sold through vendors in addition to ADF&G Division of Administrative Services (DAS), making them readily accessible to persons interested in working in the fishing industry. ADF&G DAS and roughly 1,600 vendors across the state of Alaska sell hunting, trapping, sport fishing, and commercial crewmember licenses.² A crewmember can be licensed and available to begin working on short notice and in remote locations. This licensing system was intended to make obtaining a crewmember license easy and quick for participants in the fishing industry. It was not designed to be a definitive source of demographic data on crew, or be a means for tracking crewmember participation.

CFEC obtained crewmember data from ADF&G for license years 1988 through 2006 with the hopes of tracking crewmember license holdings through time and determining if crewmember license holders become CFEC interim-use or limited entry permit holders. The initial step towards addressing these issues was to analyze the contents of ADF&G commercial crewmember data, and to do a preliminary evaluation of its quality. The results of these initial analyses can be found in *Preliminary Examination of Commercial Crewmember License Data*.³ The second step was to determine whether unique individuals could be identified in the commercial crewmember data and if a unique identifier could be assigned. The process CFEC used to assign unique identifiers to individuals in commercial crewmember data is discussed in *A Unique Identifier for Commercial Crewmember License Data*.⁴ The report also summarizes the merits and shortcomings of the identification process and the resulting identification numbers. When unique identification numbers could be assigned successfully to individuals found within the crewmember license data, it allowed identification of each year they held a crewmember license. As a result it was possible to estimate the number of years a crewmember has held a license between 1988 and 2006.

The extent to which crew jobs are held by long-term “professionals” as opposed to short-term workers is currently a topic of interest. Long-term professionals are viewed as being more dependent upon fisheries for their livelihood. Some have argued that federal “rationalized” fisheries should include initial quota share to crewmembers. The focus of this report is on license longevity, the number of years that license holders have held crewmember licenses. This report examines license longevity for all license holders, for resident and nonresident license holders, and for license holders by Alaskan community. The number of long-term professionals or short-term workers suggested by the crewmember license data is addressed.

While the concept of license longevity is easy to understand, estimating license longevity is more difficult because of data limitations. There exist constraints within the data that influence the accurate measurement of a crewmember’s license longevity. These constraints are discussed and an effort was made to alleviate their influence. This report examines two methods to estimate license longevity from crew license sales and discusses the limitations of each.

¹ Commercial crewmember licenses were issued by the Alaska Department of Revenue between 1984 and 1987. According to an internal CFEC memo dated August 9, 2004, by Laura Joralemon, crewmember license data from 1984 through 1987 exist on floppy discs that may or may not be readable as data from an old WANG system that the Department of Revenue used. There are microfiche copies of the license data in report format. Paper copies of the licenses do not exist.

² Wright, Kristin. 2007. Personal communication. Alaska Department of Fish and Game; P.O. Box 115526, Juneau, AK 99811-5526. While there are roughly 1,600 vendors each year, vendor codes in the crew license data for non-voided licenses attribute only 236 to 352 vendors each year with selling commercial crewmember licenses between 1988 and 2006.

³ Tide, Cathy. 2007. *Preliminary Examination of Commercial Crewmember License Data*. Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, CFEC Report 07-7N, Juneau.

⁴ Tide, Cathy. 2008. *A Unique Identifier for Commercial Crewmember License Data*. Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, CFEC Report 08-1N, Juneau.

Findings identified through this study include:

- Because of concerns that longevity summarized for all license holders over the 19 years of data underestimates the longevity of license holders, longevities were summarized for license holders in each year between 1988 and 2006 in an attempt to reduce the influence of data constraints. In 2006, the mean license longevity was 5.20 years. Since the distribution of license holders by longevity is skewed, the median longevity in 2006 was 3 years.
- Some license holders likely held licenses in more years than the data available here. Because of these truncated longevities, the summary data presented here likely underestimate true license longevity.
- The number of unique license holders within a year has dropped dramatically since the early 1990s. A sharper decline has been seen in the number of resident license holders than nonresident license holders.
- The average resident license holder has been a crewmember license holder longer than the typical nonresident license holder. In 2006, the mean and median license longevity for nonresident license holders was 4.34 and 2 years, respectively. For resident license holders, these values were 5.92 and 4 years.
- The location of Alaskan crewmember license holders is concentrated in relatively few Alaskan communities. The percentage of crewmember license holders that indicate an Alaskan community as their permanent mailing address has been declining since 1988.
- The Alaskan communities with the highest ratio of license holders per capita are not the communities where license holdings are concentrated.
- Since 2002, license holders under the age of 30 have made up an increasingly larger percentage of the license holders. In 2006, the mean age of professional crew, those with 10 or more years of license longevity, is more than 12 years greater than the mean age of short-term license holders, those with 1 or 2 years of license longevity.

2.0 Crewmembers versus Crewmember License Holders

There is a difference between the group of individuals that constitute crewmember license holders and those that are crewmembers. Crewmember license holders are simply the individuals who have purchased ADF&G commercial crewmember licenses. They are considered crewmember license holders whether they participate in a commercial fishery or not. On the other hand, crewmembers are individuals that have participated in a commercial fishery. Crewmembers may include individuals that hold a crewmember license or those that have a valid CFEC interim-use or limited entry permit card, since ADF&G regulations stipulate that either may be used to participate in commercial fishing.⁵ Because data are not collected about crewmember participation in fisheries, it is not possible to identify if ADF&G crewmember license holders or CFEC permit card holders are crewmembers.⁶ The focus of this report is on commercial crewmember license holders and any conclusions presented herein reflect crewmember license holders rather than crewmembers.

3.0 Unique Identification Numbers

Individuals who obtain commercial crewmember licenses do not necessarily have a reliable unique identification number. Crewmember licenses are issued annually by ADF&G and as such each crewmember has a different license number each year. There is no definitive information linking a license holder from one year to licenses held in other years. Information such as social security number, birth date, first name, and last name are collected with the issuance of crew licenses, but unfortunately, none act as a completely reliable unique identifier in the crewmember data because any of these fields can be missing or contain inaccurate data.

⁵ 5 AAC 39.110

⁶ With the exception of skippers, crewmember participation is not documented. Skipper participation is documented when their CFEC permit is identified with a landing on a fish ticket.

In order to determine the license longevity of crewmembers, a unique identifier is necessary. A unique identifier helps link licenses held by an individual across years. CFEC attempted to identify distinct individuals found within the license data and then assigned an identification number to each license associated with that individual. Information found in the social security number, birth date, first name, and last name fields were used in combination to identify distinct individuals.

The process used to identify unique individuals across observations and assign identification numbers to license data was not flawless. The process attempted to overcome variability or a lack of response in certain data fields and in many cases was able to identify the licenses of an individual across years. However, the assignment of a unique identification number was far from perfect. A more thorough explanation of the process and its shortcomings can be found in *A Unique Identifier for Commercial Crewmember License Data*.⁷ The analysis in this report is based on the assignment of those identification numbers and because the identification was not flawless, all findings presented here should be viewed with caution. The values shown in this paper should be considered as estimates rather than precise measurements of longevity.

4.0 License Longevity

License longevity refers to the number of years that an individual has held a commercial crewmember license. In this analysis, license longevity was summarized in two ways: comprehensively for all license holders over the entire 19 year time period between 1988 and 2006 and then for license holders in each year within that 19 year time period. In order for longevity to be summarized in these two ways, both comprehensive and cumulative license longevity values were determined for each individual within the data.

The comprehensive longevity value reflects the total number of years that an individual held a crewmember license between 1988 and 2006. Based on unique identification number assignments, an estimated 202,795 distinct individuals obtained at least one commercial crewmember license between 1988 and 2006. As such, each of these 202,795 individuals in the crewmember license data is attributed with a single comprehensive license longevity value. For example, an individual with a crewmember license in each year between 1988 and 2006 has a comprehensive longevity value of 19 years and an individual with a crewmember license only in 1990 has a longevity value of 1 year.

The cumulative longevity values reflect the number of years that an individual held a crewmember license between 1988 and a particular year between 1988 and 2006. Each of the estimated 202,795 individuals in the data has a cumulative longevity value for each year in which they held a commercial crewmember license. As such, there are 493,127 cumulative longevity values. For example, an individual who held a license in every year between 1988 and 2006 has 19 cumulative longevity values, one for each year they held a license. In 1988 their longevity is 1 year, in 1989 their longevity is 2 years, and in 1990 their longevity is 3 years, etc. For each succeeding year, the longevity value increases by one year, until 2006 in which their longevity is 19 years. For an individual who only held a license in 1990, they have a single cumulative longevity value in 1990 of 1 year.

License longevity is a way of identifying long-term license holders, those who have held crew licenses for multiple years, and short-term license holders, those who have held crew licenses in just a few years. For the purposes of this report, long-term professional crew are considered those that held a license in 10 or more years and short-term transient crew are those who held a license in 1 or 2 years. Because information is not collected about which crew license holders participate in fisheries, and which CFEC permit card holders participate as crewmembers, the longevity discussed herein reflects license longevity, not necessarily crewmember longevity.

⁷ Tide, Cathy. 2008. *A Unique Identifier for Commercial Crewmember License Data*. Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, CFEC Report 08-1N, Juneau.

4.1 License Longevity Summarized Over Entire 1988 through 2006 Period

The first method of summarizing license longevity was to simply determine the frequency of license holders by the number of years they held a commercial crewmember license over the 19 year period from 1988 through 2006. Each of the 202,795 individuals in the crewmember license data is attributed with a single comprehensive longevity value. There are license holders that held licenses in as few as 1 year and in as many as 19 years. Examined in this way, a majority of individuals (74.1%) appear to have been short-term license holders, with licenses in only 1 or 2 years between 1988 and 2006. Very few individuals appear to be long-term license holders with a license in 10 or more years (4.0%). For persons who held a license at some point in the 1988 to 2006 time period, the mean longevity was 2.43 years and the median longevity was 1 year.⁸

Analysis of license longevity in this manner may be overly simplistic, however. This analysis treats all license holder data equally, and ignores the fact that the lengths of some of the longevities are constrained by the number of years of data that precede the individual's final appearance in the data. For example, an individual that appears in the data for the last time in an early year like 1990 may appear to have a longevity of 1, 2, or 3 years when in fact their longevity may be much longer in reality. In this analysis they cannot be attributed with a greater longevity because of the limited years of preceding data included in the analysis. By contrast, an individual with a final appearance in the data in a later year, say 2005, may also have a longevity of 1, 2, or 3 years. However, it is also possible for the individual in 2005 to have a longevity of up to as many as 18 years. Because of the number of preceding years of license data available to the individual in the 2005 data, any of these longevities are possible. Summarizing longevity in this manner, with a disregard to data constraints, is misleading and as such are not shown here in detail. The following section summarizes longevities in a cumulative manner for each year between 1988 and 2006 in an attempt to determine a more accurate picture of crewmember license longevity and to take into account these data constraints. Later sections in this report, which summarize longevity by residency or Alaskan community, also summarize license longevity in a cumulative manner.

4.2 License Longevity Summarized in Each Year between 1988 and 2006

An alternative method of summarizing license longevity is to determine the frequency of license holders in each year by their cumulative longevity to that point. Each of the 202,795 individuals in the crewmember license data has a cumulative longevity value attributed to them each year that they appear in the data. In this manner, the individuals who held a license in a particular year and the total number of years that they held a license up to and including that year are summarized. While a summary of license longevity in this manner still has its biases, it eliminates the uneven basis upon which longevities were summarized in the prior method. With this "point in time" approach, the same number of preceding years of data exists for each individual in a particular year. Table 1 summarizes the license longevity of license holders in each year. The table indicates the license year, the number of years of data available leading up to and including that year, the number of unique license holders identified in that year, and the mean and median longevity for license holders in that year.

This alternative method is a cross section analysis of license holders and their longevity rather than analysis of license holders over all years. The year that would likely give the most accurate index of license longevity would be the most recent year in the time period because it has the greatest number of prior years included. In these data, 2006 is the most recent year and it represents 19 years of license data, 2006 data and 18 years of preceding data. In 2006, 17,377 unique license holders held licenses for 5.20 years on average.⁹ The mean longevity for 2006 is more than twice that of the mean longevity discussed in the previous section where longevity was summarized for all license holders over the entire time period, 1988 to 2006. In 2006 the median longevity was 3 years.¹⁰ This is greater than the 1 year median value for all license holders over the 1988 to 2006 time period.

⁸ The standard deviation was 2.76 years.

⁹ For 2006 longevity data, the standard deviation was 4.81 years.

¹⁰ Note that the mean and median longevity measures calculated in this alternative cross-section method may also be underestimates, because any crew license purchases by an individual prior to 1988 and/or after 2006 are not included in the calculation. This and other possible sources of underestimation are discussed in following sections.

Table 1 also shows the number of unique license holders in each year by their cumulative license longevity up to that point. The number of years in which each license holder has held a license is counted, from 1988 up to and including that year. For example, in 2006, 951 license holders held a commercial crew license for 5 years between 1988 and up to and including 2006. This reflects 5.5% of the license holders in 2006. Long-term license holders that have had a license in 10 or more years account for 19.6% of the license holders in 2006 (3,414 license holders) and short-term license holders, with just 1 or 2 years of longevity, account for 43.1% (7,495 license holders). There were 5,300 first time license holders in 2006, with a longevity of 1 year, which reflects just 30.5% of the 17,377 individuals.

The extent to which crewmembers appear to be long-term professionals or short-term workers is quite different when longevity is summarized for 2006 license holders as opposed to license holders over the entire 1988 through 2006 time period. In 2006, 19.6% of the license holders appear to be long-term professional crew, while in comparison only 4.0% of all the license holders between 1988 and 2006 have held licenses for 10 or more years during the time period (8,068 of 202,795 license holders). Less than half (43.1%) of license holders in 2006 appear to be short-term workers with a license in just 1 or 2 years (7,495 of 17,377 license holders) yet between 1988 and 2006 74.1% appear to be (150,242 of 202,795 license holders). The difference seen between longevities summarized over all years between 1988 and 2006 and for longevities summarized annually, and 2006 in particular, illustrates the difference in the two methods used to estimate license longevity. Later sections of this report will attempt to explain reasons for the differences in these longevity estimates.

4.3 Truncated License Longevities

Both methods for summarizing license longevity likely underestimate the number of years some crewmembers actually held licenses due to 2 reasons. Data for only a portion of the years in which crewmember licenses were required were available for analysis and the method used to identify unique individuals in the existing data was not perfect. Both reasons for truncated license longevities are examined in this section.

The statute (AS 16.05.480) and regulation (5 AAC 39.110) requiring a commercial crewmember license were promulgated in 1978 but only license data between 1988 and 2006 were analyzed for this report.¹¹ As such, there are 10 years prior to that time span for which a crewmember license was required but for which data were not included in this study. In addition, crewmember data for 2007 became available after this analysis was initiated so they are not included either. Crewmember license holders can therefore fall into one of 4 categories: they can have held crew licenses in years prior to 1988, so their longevity is truncated on the earlier end of the time series; or they held crew licenses in years following 2006, so their longevity is truncated on the latter end of the time series; or they held licenses before 1988 and after 2006 so their longevity is truncated on both ends of the time series; or they held licenses between 1988 and 2006 and did not hold a license outside that time frame suggesting their longevity is not truncated. The years of crewmember license history that have not been factored into these license longevity calculations may constitute a significant portion of some crewmembers' licensing history.

The combination of years in which license holders held licenses in the existing data were examined so as to make inferences about truncation because data beyond the 1988 to 2006 range are not available and it is not possible to determine how often or to what extent license longevities are truncated in this analysis. With 19 years of data, there are 524,287 possible combinations of license holdings.¹² These combinations will be referred to as license patterns and they reflect to the number and particular combination of years in which license holders held a commercial crewmember license. There exist 15,415 of these patterns within the data.¹³ Some individuals held licenses in clustered or consecutive years while others held licenses in spread or non-consecutive years.

¹¹ In years prior to 1978 crewmembers were required to obtain a commercial fishing license. While a commercial fishing license constitutes crewmember licensing, these years are not included in this discussion because the commercial fishing licenses were not specific to crewmembers. Crewmember license data between 1988 and 2006 are included in this discussion because these data were available from ADF&G when this analysis began.

¹² 524,287 reflects the sum of all possible combinations of license holdings with 19 years of license data. Mathematically, this is represented by ${}_{19}C_{19} + {}_{19}C_{18} + {}_{19}C_{17} + {}_{19}C_{16} + {}_{19}C_{15} + {}_{19}C_{14} + {}_{19}C_{13} + {}_{19}C_{12} + {}_{19}C_{11} + {}_{19}C_{10} + {}_{19}C_9 + {}_{19}C_8 + {}_{19}C_7 + {}_{19}C_6 + {}_{19}C_5 + {}_{19}C_4 + {}_{19}C_3 + {}_{19}C_2 + {}_{19}C_1$.

¹³ Data are not collected about which fisheries, if any, the license holders actively work or participate in. License patterns are not intended to imply years in which license holders actively worked in a fishery, simply to indicate in which years a license was held.

Because 15,415 patterns cannot be displayed herein, Table 2 indicates the two most common license patterns for each length of license longevity. For example, 63 license holders held a license in each year between 1989 and 2006, and 26 held a license in each year between 1988 and 2006 with the exception of 1989. In either case, the license longevity was 18 years. In every case shown in the table but 3, the license patterns exhibit consecutive years.¹⁴ Clustered or consecutive license patterns appear more prevalent overall than spread or non-consecutive combinations in the license pattern data.

Although consecutive or clustered license patterns are more common, there are individuals with non-consecutive license patterns. Some non-consecutive license patterns exist with large gaps of years between licenses and others with just 1 or 2 year spans without licenses. In general, the frequency of non-consecutive license patterns tends to decline the further apart the license years become. Table 3 contains several examples of license patterns where the license longevity is 2 years. As these examples illustrate, the number of license holders exhibiting the license pattern tends to decrease as the gap between years increases.

Although it seems more likely that there are individuals who held licenses towards either end of the time-period that have their license longevity truncated, because holding a license in consecutive years is common, license patterns in the existing data cannot rule out the possibility that some license holders who appear for the 'first' time in the middle years of the data may have also held licenses prior to 1988 or after 2006. The longevity of license holders with any license pattern may be truncated and not accurately reflect the length of time in which an individual has held a crewmember license. Because holding licenses in consecutive years is more common, however, it seems likely that there are more individuals towards either end of the time-period that have their license longevity truncated than those who only appear in the middle years of data. In addition, there are nearly twice as many license holders each year towards the beginning of the 1988 to 2006 time-span than in the latter years, and since more years of data can be truncated on that end of the time period, truncation may be a more significant problem for license holders in the earlier years of license data.

The largely automated process employed to identify unique individuals in the crewmember license data may also contribute to underestimates of actual license longevity. In some cases the automated process was unable to identify records as the same individual, so a unique person was assigned more than one identification number. Any year or years associated with different identification numbers for a unique individual could not be included in the longevity calculation. As a result, longevity may appear shorter in length than what they were in reality. Table 4 illustrates how the failure to identify multiple records as a single individual can truncate longevity. In this hypothetical example, all the records appear to be a single individual, but because of discrepancies and missing data in the SSN, first name, last name, and birth date fields, not all of the records can be identified with a single identification number using an automated process. For these 14 license records, 3 different identification numbers were assigned. The 3 identification numbers have longevitys of 10 years, 1 year, and 1 year, whereas in reality this individual appears to have held a commercial crewmember license in 12 years. The mean longevitys for these 2 situations are quite different: 4 years as opposed to 12 years. Failure to identify all records for a unique individual can reduce the longevity estimates for that individual and have an even greater impact on estimates of average longevity.

¹⁴ When license longevity is 1 year, the license patterns cannot exhibit consecutive years since licenses were only held in 1 year. There were 26 license holders with 18 years of longevity that do not exhibit consecutive years of license holdings because licenses were not held in 1989, however 17 of the 18 years are consecutive.

Table 2. Two Most Frequent License Patterns for Each Length of License Longevity¹

License Longevity (in years) ²	License Pattern ³	No. of Unique License Holders ⁴
19	1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006	108
18	-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006	63
18	1988--1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006	26
17	--1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006	48
17	1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004--	20
16	--1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006	26
16	-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004--	13
15	--1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006	29
15	1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-- --	27
14	1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-- -- --	35
14	--1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006	26
13	1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-- -- --	65
13	--1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006	34
12	1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-- -- --	74
12	--1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006	47
11	1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-- -- --	73
11	--1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006	67
10	1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-- -- --	121
10	--1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006	83
9	1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-- -- --	119
9	--1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006	118
8	1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-- -- --	188
8	--1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006	101
7	1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-- -- --	253
7	--2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006	144
6	1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-- -- --	334
6	--2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006	175
5	1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-- -- --	506
5	--2002-2003-2004-2005-2006	260
4	1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-- -- --	709
4	--2002-2003-2004-2005-2006	438
3	1988-1989-1990-- -- --	948
3	--2004-2005-2006	766
2	1988-1989-- -- --	1,948
2	--2005-2006	1,341
1	1988-- -- --	11,026
1	--1990-- -- --	9,501

¹ Because only one possible license pattern exists for 19 years of longevity, a second is not included in this table.

² License longevity refers to the number of years in which a license holder has held a commercial crewmember license between 1988 and 2006.

³ License pattern refers to the number and particular combination of years in which license holders have held a commercial crewmember license. If a year appears in a pattern, then a license was held in that year. For example, the “--2005-2006” pattern indicates licenses held in 2005 and 2006 but in no other year between 1988 and 2004.

⁴ Unique license holders as estimated by identification number assignment.

Table 3. Examples of Commercial Crewmember License Patterns and Number of Unique License Holders¹

License Longevity (in years) ²	License Pattern ³	No. of Unique License Holders ⁴
2	1988-1989- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,948
2	1988- -1990- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	645
2	1988- - -1991- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	365
2	1988- - - -1992- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	193
2	1988- - - - -1993- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	134
2	1988- - - - - -1994- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	119
2	1988- - - - - - -1995- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	65
2	1988- - - - - - - -1996- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	55
2	1988- - - - - - - - -1997- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	43
2	1988- - - - - - - - - -1998- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	41
2	1988- - - - - - - - - - -1999- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	34
2	1988- - - - - - - - - - - -2000- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	25
2	1988- - - - - - - - - - - -2001- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	27
2	1988- - - - - - - - - - - -2002- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	25
2	1988- - - - - - - - - - - -2003- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	22
2	1988- - - - - - - - - - - -2004- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	25
2	1988- - - - - - - - - - - - -2005- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	24
2	1988- - - - - - - - - - - - - -2006 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	20
2	- -2005-2006	1,341
2	- -2004- -2006	298
2	- -2003- - -2006	134
2	- -2002- - - -2006	70
2	- -2001- - - -2006	42
2	- -2000- - - - -2006	58
2	- -1999- - - - -2006	58
2	- -1998- - - - -2006	26
2	- -1997- - - - -2006	28
2	- -1996- - - - -2006	11
2	- -1995- - - - -2006	11
2	- -1994- - - - -2006	29
2	- -1993- - - - -2006	17
2	- -1992- - - - -2006	9
2	- -1991- - - - -2006	18
2	- -1990- - - - -2006	14
2	- -1989- -2006	11
2	1988- -2006	20

¹ 35 of the 15,415 license patterns seen in commercial crewmember license data between 1988 and 2006 are shown here.

² License longevity refers to the number of years in which a license holder has held a commercial crewmember license between 1988 and 2006.

³ License pattern refers to the number and particular combination of years in which license holders have held a commercial crewmember license. If a year appears in a pattern, then a license was held in that year. For example, the “ -2005-2006” pattern indicates licenses held in 2005 and 2006 but in no other year between 1988 and 2006.

⁴ Unique license holders as estimated by identification number assignment.

Table 4. Example of Identification Number Assignment and Its Effect on License Longevity

Record	SSN ¹	First Name	Last Name	Birth Date	License Year	ID Number	Calculated Longevity	Possible Longevity
1	XX1-22-3333	Jennifer	Doe	05/12/1980	1990	10,001	} 10 years	} 12 years
2	XX1-22-3333	Jennifer	Doe	05/12/1980	1991	10,001		
3	XX1-22-3333	Jen	Doe	05/12/1980	1992	10,001		
4	XX1-22-3333	Jennifer	Poe	05/12/1980	1993	10,001		
5	XX1-22-3333	Jen	Doe	05/12/1930	1994	10,001		
6	XX1-22-3333	Jennifer	Doe	01/01/1901	1995	10,001		
7	XX1-22-3333	Jennifer	Doe		1996	10,001		
8	XX7-22-3333	Jennifer	Doe	05/12/1980	1997	10,001		
9		Jennifer	Poe	05/12/1980	1998	10,001		
10	XX1-33-2222	Jen	Doe	05/12/1930	1999	10,001		
11	XX1-22-3338	Jenn	Doe	12/05/1980	2000	50,002	} 1 year	
12	XX1-22-3333	Jenn	Ooe	05/12/1986	2001	50,003	} 1 year	

¹ The first 2 numbers of the SSNs are masked with 'XX' so a real SSN is not used inadvertently in the example.

4.4 Influence of Earlier License Years on Longevity Summarized Over All Years

The previous section discussed how individual license longevity can be truncated and how either method for summarizing longevity underestimates the number of years crewmembers actually held licenses. Because there are fewer years of preceding data available upon which to base longevity values for license holders found in the earlier years of the data and there are a greater number of years prior to 1988 that cannot be included in an individual's license longevity as opposed to after 2006, truncation may have a more significant impact on license holders at the earlier end of the 1988 to 2006 time period. This section demonstrates the influence that license holders in the earlier years of the data appear to have when longevity are summarized for all license holders over the 1988 to 2006 time period.

The mean longevity value calculated for all license holders over the entire 1988 through 2006 time period (discussed in Section 4.1) and the mean longevity values which summarize the longevity of license holders in each year (discussed in Section 4.2) were compared. The mean longevity for license holders in 2006 was 5.20 years. In each year before 2006 the mean license longevity was shorter (see Table 1). This is not unexpected since each earlier year has one less year of data available from which to determine license longevity. The mean longevity in 1992 was 2.46 years. This mean value of 2.46 years for license holders in a single year is the closest to the mean for license holders in all years between 1988 and 2006 (2.43 years). However, the mean longevity for license holders in 1992 was based on only 5 years of data, as opposed to 19 years. Because the mean longevity for license holders over all 19 years of data is similar to the mean longevity of license holders in 1992, it suggests the mean longevity over all years is heavily influenced by license holders that appear in the earlier years of data and whose longevity is constrained by the relatively few years of data available in those earlier years. Calculating longevity for license holders in each year, rather than in all years, was an attempt to reduce the influence of the data constraints on longevity calculations.

The percentage of all the license holders between 1988 and 2006 by their license longevity were compared to the percentage of license holders in each year by their license longevity up to that year. Figure 1 illustrates this comparison. All the license holders between 1988 and 2006 are represented with the light yellow bars to the left or front of the graph. The bars represent the percentage of license holders by the number of years that they held a license between 1988 and 2006. The remaining series of bars represent the license holders in each individual year. In these cases, the bars represent the percentage of license holders in that year by the number of years that they held a license between 1988 and that year. To make the figure more manageable, longevity has been combined so as to create fewer bars for each year. In each year the individuals with 1 or 2 years of longevity make up the highest percentage of license holders for that year, then the percentage of license holders decreases as longevity increases. This same pattern is seen for all license holders across the 1988 to 2006 period.

While the pattern may be similar between the license holders in each year and the license holders across all years combined, a comparison of the percentage of license holders with 1 and 2 year license longevity is dramatic. Nineteen years of license data are included in the 1988 to 2006 combined category and individuals fall in all 9 of the license longevity categories shown in the figure. The 2004, 2005, and 2006 license data are the only annual summaries with enough years of data that individuals can be categorized in all 9 of the license longevity categories as well. The difference in the percentage of license holders with 1 and 2 years of longevity between the license holders over all years and the license holders in 2004, 2005, or 2006, is dramatic. Across all 19 years, 74.1% of the license holders have licenses in 1 or 2 years, whereas in 2004, 2005, and 2006, the percentage of 1 and 2 year license holders does not exceed 43.1%. The percentage of 1 and 2 year license holders across all 19 years of data is comparable to the percentage of 1 and 2 year license holders seen in 1990, a year for which there was only 3 years of available data (74.1 and 75.0%, respectively). This also suggests that the data across the entire 1988 through 2006 period is highly influenced by the license holders that appear in the earlier years of data and whose longevity is constrained by the relatively few years of preceding data available for those years.

4.5 Skewed Distribution of License Holders

Either method used to summarize license longevity reflects a skewed distribution of license holders based on their longevity. Figure 1 clearly illustrates this skewed distribution. In nearly each year and when longevity is determined across all years of data, the distribution of license holders exhibits a positive or right sided skew.¹⁵ Most of the distribution is found on the left side of the graph with fewer years of licenses, and a long tail extends to the right side with more years of licenses but fewer license holders. With a skewed distribution, the mean value may not be an appropriate measure of the central tendency of longevity. The median value may be more representative of the typical license holder. The median value indicates the number of years that a license was held by the license holder occupying the middle position if all license holders are ranked by the number of years in which they have held a license.

The median longevity was calculated for license holders in each year and is indicated in Table 1. The median longevity for license holders in 2006 was 3 years. Half of the license holders in 2006 have held a license in 3 years or fewer and the other half have held licenses in 3 years or more. The median value is 2.2 years shorter than the mean longevity value for 2006 license holders. In all years, the median longevity is less than the mean longevity, indicating a positively skewed distribution.¹⁶

In 2002, 2003, and 2004 the median number of years that individuals held licenses was 4. The median is likely higher in those years than in 2006 because there was a slightly lower percentage of 1 and 2 year license holders in those years. Recall, Figure 1 illustrates the percentage of license holders in each year by their license longevity. The slight decline in the percentage of 1 and 2 year license holders from 2006 to 2004, 2003, and 2002 can be seen. The figure also illustrates the general increase in the percentage of license holders with 1 and 2 years of licenses as you look further back in time from 2002. This increase culminates in 1988 and 1989 where 100% of the license holders have 1 or 2 years of license history. This situation exists because there is only 1 and 2 years of data available in those years, respectively.

¹⁵ In Figure 1 license years 1988 and 1989 only have 1 license longevity category (1-2 years), so the distribution of license holders does not appear to be skewed.

¹⁶ In 1988 the mean and median is 1 for both values since only 1 year of data are available.

5.0 Residency of License Holders

Residency is often the focus of commercial fishing discussions and data analysis. Residency is also of interest when examining commercial crewmember licenses. There are several classes of commercial crew licenses that can be purchased by a crewmember, including: resident, resident 7-day, resident child, nonresident, nonresident 7-day, nonresident child, child, and duplicate.^{17,18} For this analysis, residency was defined for each license as either resident, nonresident, or unknown. The residency assignment was straight forward for each type of resident license and for each type of nonresident license because the license type indicates the residency. However, the residency of child and duplicate license holders is not so apparent.¹⁹ Because the child license does not indicate residency in any way, an unknown residency was assigned for the purposes of this analysis.

When a duplicate license is purchased, the crewmember is supposed to indicate the type of the original license that is being replaced. Of the 18,945 duplicate licenses issued between 1988 and 2006, 12,460 did not indicate the type of the license being replaced (65.8%). Duplicate licenses that indicated one of the resident or nonresident license types as the type of license being replaced were assigned the residency of the original license; the remaining were assigned an unknown residency.

Some individuals obtained more than one license in a year (e.g., an original license and a duplicate license, or multiple 7-day licenses) and in some cases the licenses indicated different residency status. When more than one possible residency existed for an individual within a year, the residency from the license with the latest issue date was used. This was assumed to be the year-end residency of the license holder. If the year-end residency was classified as unknown then the latest resident or nonresident status was used for the purposes of this report instead. In many cases where the duplicate license holder did not indicate the type of license being replaced, the residency associated from the earlier license ended up being used. The existence of the unique identifier made it possible to locate these earlier licenses. There exist license holders in each year for which a residency status, other than unknown, could not be determined from license types, however.

Table 5 indicates the total number of unique license holders in each license year, and the number and percentage of those license holders that are nonresidents, residents, or have an unknown residency, based on the year-end class of license held. The overall number of unique license holders has dropped dramatically since the early 1990s, from a high in 1991 of 35,245 to a low in 2002 of 16,759. This reflects a 52.5% decrease in the number of license holders. In addition to the number of license holders changing, the composition of license holders has changed as well. In 1989, 63.4% of the license holders were residents and by 2001, only 53.0% were. While the overall number of license holders was dropping, the number of resident license holders dropped by a greater percentage than the number of nonresident license holders. Between 1989 and 2001, the number of resident license holders dropped 47.5% while the number of nonresident license holders only dropped 20.4%.²⁰ The following sections address license longevity for nonresident and resident license holders. Beyond the figures in Table 5, license holders and the longevity of license holders with unknown residency are not addressed in this report.

¹⁷ Resident and nonresident licenses are valid for the entire year, resident and nonresident 7-day licenses were initially issued in 2005, resident and nonresident child licenses are intended for children 10 years of age or less and were initially issued in 2002, child licenses without a residency specification were intended for children 10 years of age or less and were only issued in 2000 and 2001, and duplicate licenses are intended to replace previously issued crew licenses that have been lost.

¹⁸ Crewmembers that obtain one of the resident licenses (resident, resident child, and resident 7-day) are required to certify on the license that they meet the criteria set forth for residents. They must certify that they are physically present in Alaska with the intent to remain indefinitely and make a home here, have maintained their domicile in Alaska for the 12 consecutive months immediately preceding the application for the license, and is not claiming residency or obtaining benefits under a claim of residency in another state, territory, or country. A member of the military service or U.S. Coast Guard who has been stationed in Alaska for the 12 consecutive months immediately preceding the application for a license; or a dependent of a resident member of the military service or U.S. Coast Guard who has lived in Alaska for the 12 consecutive months immediately preceding the application for a license may obtain a resident license.

¹⁹ Child licenses were only issued in 2000 and 2001. Crew license data contains some licenses with class codes that are blank or do not indicate a type of crew license. Holders of these licenses are all flagged with unknown residency for the purposes of this analysis.

²⁰ The number of resident license holders dropped from 19,942 to 10,476 while the number of nonresident license holders dropped from 11,185 to 8,902 between 1989 and 2001.

Table 5. Residency of Commercial Crewmember License Holders, Based on Year-end License, 1988-2006¹

License Year	Nonresident License Holders		Resident License Holders		License Holders with Unknown Residency		Total Unique License Holders
2006	7,853	45.2%	9,508	54.7%	16	0.1%	17,377
2005	7,845	43.5%	10,163	56.3%	34	0.2%	18,042
2004	7,917	44.1%	10,013	55.8%	25	0.1%	17,955
2003	7,604	43.5%	9,850	56.4%	15	0.1%	17,469
2002	7,255	43.3%	9,465	56.5%	39	0.2%	16,759
2001	8,902	45.0%	10,476	53.0%	403	2.0%	19,781
2000	10,274	44.1%	12,615	54.1%	416	1.8%	23,305
1999	10,329	43.0%	13,683	57.0%	10	0.0%	24,022
1998	10,760	44.6%	13,329	55.2%	38	0.2%	24,127
1997	11,802	44.5%	14,664	55.3%	64	0.2%	26,530
1996	11,910	43.1%	15,637	56.5%	115	0.4%	27,662
1995	12,944	43.5%	16,692	56.1%	142	0.5%	29,778
1994	13,014	41.6%	18,002	57.5%	285	0.9%	31,301
1993	13,200	41.6%	18,213	57.4%	313	1.0%	31,726
1992	14,548	42.0%	19,866	57.3%	259	0.7%	34,673
1991	14,497	41.1%	20,404	57.9%	344	1.0%	35,245
1990	13,857	39.4%	21,027	59.8%	291	0.8%	35,175
1989	11,185	35.5%	19,942	63.4%	339	1.1%	31,466
1988	10,383	33.8%	19,380	63.1%	971	3.2%	30,734

¹ Residency is based on the class of license obtained: resident, nonresident, or unknown (if the residency cannot be determined from the type of license). When more than one possible residency exists for an individual within a year, the residency from the license with the latest issue date was used. This implies the year-end residency of the license holder. If the year-end residency is classified as unknown then the latest resident or nonresident status is used for the purposes of this report where possible.

5.1 License Longevity of Nonresidents in Each Year between 1988 and 2006

License longevity was summarized for nonresident license holders in each year.²¹ Table 6 indicates the license year, the number of years of data leading up to and including that year, the number of unique license holders classified as nonresidents in that year, and the mean and median longevity between 1988 and 2006 of the nonresident license holders. In 2006, the year with the most years of data available, there were 7,853 unique nonresident license holders. They held commercial crew licenses for an average of 4.34 years between 1988 and 2006. This is 0.86 years less than the mean longevity for all commercial crew license holders in 2006.

Table 6 also indicates the frequency of nonresidents by license longevity in each year. In 2006, for example, 227 nonresident license holders held licenses for 8 years over the 1988 to 2006 time period. There were 1,187 nonresidents that held a license for at least 10 years (15.1% of nonresident license holders in 2006) and 3,168 individuals that held a license only in 2006 (40.3% of 2006 nonresident license holders).

The distribution of nonresident license holders by longevity is positively skewed. A bulk of the distribution occurs as license holders with fewer years of licenses and less of the distribution occurs as license holders with more years of licenses. This is expected since the distribution of license holders by longevity, irrespective of residency, is positively skewed. The median longevity is indicated for each year of license data in Table 6 because it may be a better indicator of the central tendency than the mean. In 2006, the median longevity for nonresident license holders was 2 years. This indicates that roughly half of the nonresident license holders in 2006 held a license in 2 or more years and half held the license in 2 or fewer years. In each year between 1993, where 6 years of data exists, and 2006, with 19 years of data, the median longevity is 2 years.

²¹ If a license holder is identified as a nonresident in a particular license year, all years in which a license is held are included in the individual's longevity, irrespective of the person's residency status in any other year. For example, a nonresident license holder in 2006 with a license and resident status in 2005 and a license and an unknown status in 2004 is credited with 3 years of longevity as a nonresident in 2006.

Table 6. Mean and Median License Longevity and the Number of Unique Nonresident Commercial Crewmember License Holders by License Longevity, by Year¹

License Year	Available Years of License Data	No. of Unique License Holders ²	Longevity (in years)	Number of Nonresident License Holders by License Longevity ³																			
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
			Mean	Median	Year	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years		
2006	19	7,853	4.34	2	3,168	1,057	664	454	342	315	250	227	189	190	174	143	118	109	122	111	100	84	36
					40.3%	13.5%	8.5%	5.8%	4.4%	4.0%	3.2%	2.9%	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%	1.8%	1.5%	1.4%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.1%	0.5%
2005	18	7,845	4.40	2	3,077	1,066	621	436	379	326	262	241	228	206	167	149	143	148	139	116	97	44	
					39.2%	13.6%	7.9%	5.6%	4.8%	4.2%	3.3%	3.1%	2.9%	2.6%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	1.5%	1.2%	0.6%	
2004	17	7,917	4.43	2	3,002	1,041	618	497	395	322	291	278	258	201	194	177	175	165	131	118	54		
					37.9%	13.2%	7.8%	6.3%	5.0%	4.1%	3.7%	3.5%	3.3%	2.5%	2.5%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	1.7%	1.5%	0.7%		
2003	16	7,604	4.35	2	2,882	924	639	497	369	344	299	281	240	224	172	201	181	158	130	63			
					37.9%	12.2%	8.4%	6.5%	4.9%	4.5%	3.9%	3.7%	3.2%	3.0%	2.3%	2.6%	2.4%	2.1%	1.7%	0.8%			
2002	15	7,255	4.21	2	2,777	898	588	497	391	337	294	231	246	182	199	197	185	156	77				
					38.3%	12.4%	8.1%	6.9%	5.4%	4.7%	4.1%	3.2%	3.4%	2.5%	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	2.2%	1.1%				
2001	14	8,902	3.81	2	3,778	1,050	762	571	460	395	300	318	236	245	254	233	195	105					
					42.4%	11.8%	8.6%	6.4%	5.2%	4.4%	3.4%	3.6%	2.7%	2.8%	2.9%	2.6%	2.2%	1.2%					
2000	13	10,274	3.83	2	3,992	1,379	948	693	553	466	439	354	340	346	329	281	154						
					38.9%	13.4%	9.2%	6.8%	5.4%	4.5%	4.3%	3.5%	3.3%	3.4%	3.2%	2.7%	1.5%						
1999	12	10,329	3.75	2	3,889	1,451	984	723	585	514	436	411	401	384	350	201							
					37.7%	14.1%	9.5%	7.0%	5.7%	5.0%	4.2%	4.0%	3.9%	3.7%	3.4%	2.0%							
1998	11	10,760	3.56	2	4,206	1,490	1,013	761	636	524	476	468	488	444	254								
					39.1%	13.9%	9.4%	7.1%	5.9%	4.9%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%	4.1%	2.4%								
1997	10	11,802	3.14	2	5,426	1,519	1,001	767	599	522	510	579	538	341									
					46.0%	12.9%	8.5%	6.5%	5.1%	4.4%	4.3%	4.9%	4.6%	2.9%									
1996	9	11,910	3.06	2	5,425	1,500	1,018	786	678	656	717	683	447										
					45.6%	12.6%	8.6%	6.6%	5.7%	5.5%	6.0%	5.7%	3.8%										
1995	8	12,944	2.77	2	6,309	1,580	1,083	929	800	836	823	584											
					48.7%	12.2%	8.4%	7.2%	6.2%	6.5%	6.4%	4.5%											
1994	7	13,014	2.67	2	6,034	1,752	1,255	1,083	1,033	1,068	789												
					46.4%	13.5%	9.6%	8.3%	7.9%	8.2%	6.1%												
1993	6	13,200	2.49	2	5,965	2,003	1,476	1,329	1,358	1,069													
					45.2%	15.2%	11.2%	10.1%	10.3%	8.1%													
1992	5	14,548	2.15	1	7,295	2,319	1,809	1,722	1,403														
					50.1%	15.9%	12.4%	11.8%	9.6%														
1991	4	14,497	1.92	1	7,432	2,757	2,355	1,953															
					51.3%	19.0%	16.2%	13.5%															
1990	3	13,857	1.62	1	7,918	3,317	2,622																
					57.1%	23.9%	18.9%																
1989	2	11,185	1.36	1	7,145	4,040																	
					63.9%	36.1%																	
1988	1	10,383	1.00	1	10,383																		
					100.0%																		

¹ Residency is based on the type of crew license obtained. If more than one type of license is obtained by a unique individual within a year, residency is based on the last 'unknown' license issued within the year, if possible.

² Unique license holders as estimated by CFEC's identification number assignment.

³ The number of years in which an identification number (unique license holder) appears, from 1988 through the license year indicated for the row.

The percentage of 1 and 2 year license holders is higher in each year for nonresidents than for the overall population of license holders (resident, nonresidents, and license holders with unknown residence). The annual medians and percentage of 1 and 2 year license holders suggests several possibilities: either nonresident license holders are more likely to be temporary workers in the fishing industry than residents, or after a brief time of holding commercial crew licenses as nonresidents they become residents and obtain resident licenses, or nonresidents tend to become CFEC permit holders following just a few years with a crewmember license.

Even though the median length of license longevity is only 1 or 2 years depending on the year, there are long-term nonresident license holders. Recall, that 1,187 nonresidents in 2006 have held crewmember licenses for at least 10 years. In addition, there are nonresident license holders in each year that have held a license in every year for which data are available. The annual license longevity frequencies show that the number and percentage of license holders with a license in all years of available data increases for each preceding year. For example, in 2006, 0.5% of the license holders have held licenses in all 19 years, in 2001, 1.2% of the license holders have had licenses in all of the 14 years of data available, and in 1996, 3.8% of the license holders have had licenses in all 9 years of the available data.

5.2 License Longevity of Alaska Residents in Each Year between 1988 and 2006

License longevity was summarized for resident license holders in each year.²² Table 7 indicates the license year, the number of years of data leading up to and including that year, the number of unique license holders classified as residents in that year, and the mean and median longevity of resident license holders between 1988 and 2006. In 2006, the year with the most years of data available, there were 9,508 unique resident license holders. They held commercial crew licenses for an average of 5.92 years between 1988 and 2006. This is 1.58 years longer than the mean longevity for nonresident commercial crew license holders in 2006 and 0.72 years longer than for all license holders combined (resident, nonresident, and those with unknown residency).

Table 7 also indicates the frequency of residents by license longevity in each year. In 2006, 2,225 individuals held licenses for 10 or more years between 1988 and 2006. This represents 23.4% of the resident license holders in the year. More of the resident license holders are long-time license holders, or professional crew, than are nonresidents; only 15.2% of nonresidents in 2006 had at least a decade of longevity. In addition, fewer of the resident license holders are first-time participants than the nonresidents. In 2006, only 22.4% of resident license holders were first-time participants while 40.3% of nonresident license holders held a license only in 2006. In fact, a lower percentage of residents are first-time participants than nonresidents in each year.

The distribution of resident license holders by longevity is also positively skewed. A bulk of the distribution occurs as license holders with fewer years of licenses and less of the distribution occurs as license holders with more years of licenses. This is not surprising since the distribution of license holders by longevity, irrespective of residency, is positively skewed. The median longevity of resident license holders is indicated in Table 7. The highest annual median of 5 years was seen in 2003. In the 8 other years between 1998 and 2006, the median longevity was 4 years. These median values are double or more than double the median values seen for nonresidents in the corresponding years. The typical resident license holder is more likely to have longer license longevity than nonresident license holders.

The annual license longevity frequencies show that the number and percentage of resident license holders with a license in all years of available data increases for each preceding year. As with license holders overall and nonresident license holder, this suggests that resident license holders have held licenses in more years than what data are available for each year. As a result, longevity values underestimate the number of years resident license holders have held licenses, and the mean and median longevity values reflect this underestimate. In each year, the percentage of residents with a license in all years of available data is greater than the percentage of nonresidents in this situation. This might suggest that the underestimation of longevity for residents may be greater than for nonresidents. In so, the disparity in longevity for residents and nonresident might be even greater than seen here.

²² If a license holder is identified as a resident in a particular license year, all years in which a license is held are included in the individual's longevity, despite residency status in any other year. For example, a resident license holder in 2006 with a license and nonresident status in 2005 and a license and an unknown status in 2004 is credited with 3 years of longevity as a resident in 2006.

Table 7. Mean and Median License Longevity and the Number of Unique Resident Commercial Crewmember License Holders by License Longevity, by Year¹

License Year	Available Years of License Data	No. of Unique License Holders ²	Longevity (in years)	Number of Resident License Holders by License Longevity ³																			
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
			Mean	Year	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years		
2006	19	9,508	5.92	4	2,126	1,135	864	771	609	510	469	398	401	367	294	275	261	228	218	190	180	141	71
				Median	22.4%	11.9%	9.1%	8.1%	6.4%	5.4%	4.9%	4.2%	4.2%	3.9%	3.1%	2.9%	2.8%	2.4%	2.3%	2.0%	1.9%	1.5%	0.8%
2005	18	10,163	5.80	4	2,253	1,228	935	745	690	596	533	475	434	359	332	330	269	265	236	228	172	83	
				Median	22.2%	12.1%	9.2%	7.3%	6.8%	5.9%	5.2%	4.7%	4.3%	3.5%	3.3%	3.3%	2.7%	2.6%	2.3%	2.2%	1.7%	0.8%	
2004	17	10,013	5.74	4	2,142	1,211	942	793	658	591	553	473	422	382	362	313	324	267	281	203	96		
				Median	21.4%	12.1%	9.4%	7.9%	6.6%	5.9%	5.5%	4.7%	4.2%	3.8%	3.6%	3.1%	3.2%	2.7%	2.8%	2.0%	1.0%		
2003	16	9,850	5.65	5	2,078	1,128	922	789	678	649	568	468	432	413	372	369	327	321	223	113			
				Median	21.1%	11.5%	9.4%	8.0%	6.9%	6.6%	5.8%	4.8%	4.4%	4.2%	3.8%	3.8%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	2.3%	1.2%		
2002	15	9,465	5.52	4	2,007	1,080	923	751	673	614	556	478	418	396	394	371	372	284	148				
				Median	21.2%	11.4%	9.8%	7.9%	7.1%	6.5%	5.9%	5.1%	4.4%	4.2%	4.2%	3.9%	3.9%	3.0%	1.6%				
2001	14	10,476	5.19	4	2,572	1,149	973	824	733	659	556	557	507	474	456	454	359	203					
				Median	24.6%	11.0%	9.3%	7.9%	7.0%	6.3%	5.3%	5.3%	4.8%	4.5%	4.4%	4.3%	3.4%	1.9%					
2000	13	12,615	5.19	4	2,489	1,551	1,317	1,098	978	806	802	728	694	654	654	536	310						
				Median	19.7%	12.3%	10.4%	8.7%	7.8%	6.4%	6.4%	5.8%	5.5%	5.2%	5.2%	4.3%	2.5%						
1999	12	13,683	4.87	4	2,984	1,761	1,365	1,202	1,033	940	842	858	807	821	677	393							
				Median	21.8%	12.9%	10.0%	8.8%	7.6%	6.9%	6.2%	6.3%	5.9%	6.0%	5.0%	2.9%							
1998	11	13,329	4.65	4	3,022	1,628	1,387	1,191	1,049	974	933	932	922	800	491								
				Median	22.7%	12.2%	10.4%	8.9%	7.9%	7.3%	7.0%	7.0%	6.9%	6.0%	3.7%								
1997	10	14,664	4.05	3	4,534	1,756	1,342	1,238	1,073	1,006	1,016	1,046	1,022	631									
				Median	30.9%	12.0%	9.2%	8.4%	7.3%	6.9%	6.9%	7.1%	7.0%	4.3%									
1996	9	15,637	3.81	3	4,939	1,839	1,554	1,333	1,290	1,231	1,303	1,304	844										
				Median	31.6%	11.8%	9.9%	8.5%	8.3%	7.9%	8.3%	8.3%	5.4%										
1995	8	16,692	3.45	3	5,944	1,889	1,629	1,530	1,379	1,512	1,599	1,210											
				Median	35.6%	11.3%	9.8%	9.2%	8.3%	9.1%	9.6%	7.3%											
1994	7	18,002	3.37	3	5,323	2,485	2,174	1,925	2,098	2,230	1,767												
				Median	29.6%	13.8%	12.1%	10.7%	11.7%	12.4%	9.8%												
1993	6	18,213	3.09	3	5,249	2,854	2,470	2,547	2,755	2,338													
				Median	28.8%	15.7%	13.6%	14.0%	15.1%	12.8%													
1992	5	19,866	2.69	3	6,427	3,365	3,305	3,517	3,252														
				Median	32.4%	16.9%	16.6%	17.7%	16.4%														
1991	4	20,404	2.33	2	6,901	4,439	4,585	4,479															
				Median	33.8%	21.8%	22.5%	22.0%															
1990	3	21,027	1.89	2	8,577	6,279	6,171																
				Median	40.8%	29.9%	29.4%																
1989	2	19,942	1.46	1	10,844	9,098																	
				Median	54.4%	45.6%																	
1988	1	19,380	1.00	1	19,380																		
				Median	100.0%																		

¹ Residency is based on the type of crew license obtained. If more than one type of license is obtained by a unique individual within a year, residency is based on the last 'unknown' license issued within the year, if possible.

² Unique license holders as estimated by CFEC's identification number assignment.

³ The number of years in which an identification number (unique license holder) appears, from 1988 through the license year indicated for the row.

6.0 Commercial Crewmember License Holders by Alaskan Community

Another topic of interest is the link between Alaskan communities and commercial crewmembers. Because there is no information collected about which fishery, if any, a crewmember participates in, it is not possible to tie the number of crewmember jobs or associated earnings to a community. It is simply possible to determine the number of crewmember license holders from each community and to track how those numbers have changed over time. This section addresses these issues.

With the purchase of a crewmember license, each license holder is supposed to indicate their permanent mailing address. This information was used to look at license holders by Alaskan community. In an initial round of data evaluation, some clean up was performed on the state field.²³ For this analysis, crewmember counts and license longevity were only determined for communities with Alaska as the state in the crewmember license data. There are some community names that likely do not indicate true Alaskan communities, but which were associated with the state of Alaska in the data, and are therefore included herein. All licenses in which the mailing address indicates a state other than Alaska are consolidated as non-Alaskan communities. Considerable variety existed in the spelling of community names found with Alaska as the mailing address. Some clean-up was performed to standardize spelling.²⁴ It is possible that some of the spelling errors were convoluted enough that the true community and spelling could not be determined. Therefore, some license holders are not consolidated by community as they possibly should be.

Some license holders obtained more than one license within a year, and in some cases they have indicated different states or cities as their permanent mailing address. When more than one permanent address existed for an individual within a year, the community and state from the license with the latest issue date was used. This address of the license holder was assumed to be the year-end mailing address.

6.1 License Holder Counts by Alaskan Community

Appendix A indicates the number of crewmember license holders by Alaskan community between 1988 and 2006 based on the year-end permanent mailing address of license holders. There are communities that have license holders in each year, but also communities that have license holders in only one or a fraction of the years examined. The appendix allows a comparison of license holders between Alaskan communities and also enables a comparison of license holders within a community over time.

When comparing the number of license holders between Alaskan communities, Anchorage and Kodiak clearly have the most commercial crewmember license holders between 1988 and 2006. In fact, these two communities account for the 19 highest counts of crew license holders for a single year in a single community. As a matter of fact, these communities have more license holders in a single year, than most Alaska communities do over the entire time period between 1988 and 2006. Table 8 looks at the 20 Alaskan communities that have the highest cumulative number of license holders over the 19 year period examined in this report and identifies the number of license holders in each year that have indicated those communities as their permanent mailing address.²⁵ These 20 communities account for roughly 60% of the license holders that indicate an Alaskan community as their permanent mailing address. The remaining license holders that indicate Alaskan communities represent 329 other communities. This suggests that the Alaskan crewmember workforce that obtains crew licenses, rather than using a CFEC permit card, is concentrated in relatively few Alaskan communities.

²³ If the city indicated on a crewmember license was Anacortes, Bellingham, Beremertion (presumably Bremerton), Tukwilla, Tukwla (presumably Tukwilla), Port Townsend, Port Orchard, or Seattle, and the state indicated was 'AK' then the state field was corrected to 'WA.' If the city was Pebble Beach, Chico, or Daly City and the state was 'AK' then the state field was corrected to 'CA.' If the city indicated on a license was Astoria and the state indicated was 'AK' then the state field was corrected to 'OR.' Although other non-Alaskan cities may have been associated with 'AK' on the license application, the state field was not modified in the license data for licenses with any other cities.

²⁴ The spelling of Alaskan community names were standardized in the data. For example, the community of Aleknagik was spelled several different ways, including: Alaknagik, Alegnagik, Aleknegik, Alekngik, Alenagik, and Aliknagik. The data for each license with these spellings were standardized to Aleknagik to allow more accurate aggregations by community.

²⁵ A license holder is counted for each year in which they have indicated an Alaskan community as their permanent mailing address. For example, a license holder who indicated Anchorage as their permanent mailing address in all 19 years, account for 19 of the 27,196 license holders in the cumulative total for Anchorage.

Although the license holders that indicate Alaskan communities as their permanent mailing address account for a majority of license holders, the percentage has been declining since 1988. In 1988, 67.8% of license holders indicated an Alaskan community as their permanent mailing address. In 2006, that percentage was only 56.6%. Not only is the number of licenses being issued declining, but the percentage of those that are issued that are held by individuals that live in Alaska is decreasing. As you will recall, this change in the composition of license holders is also seen when examining license holders by the residency of the license purchased, as discussed earlier in this report. Some possible reasons for the change in composition are similar: fewer individuals with an Alaskan address may be obtaining commercial crewmember licenses; more individuals with Alaskan addresses may be obtaining CFEC interim-use permit cards and using those to participate as crewmembers; or individuals who normally obtain commercial crew licenses may be migrating from Alaska, still participating as crewmembers, but indicating non-Alaskan addresses on the license application. There are difficulties with some of these suggestions as the number of non-Alaskan license holders and the number of CFEC permit holders have declined since 1988.

In addition to a comparison of license holders between communities, Appendix A allows a comparison of license holders within a community over time. In general, the number of license holders by community has decreased over time. This is not surprising since the overall trend in the number of license holders has decreased. Anchorage had a 63.2% decrease in the number of license holders between 1990 and 2002. Over that same time period, Kodiak saw a 58.4% decrease in the number of license holders. The number of license holders in Kodiak has decreased an additional 4.0% between 2002 and 2006. There are some communities which indicate an exception to the trend of decreasing license holders, however. For example, the numbers of license holders who indicate Togiak as their permanent mailing address have increased from 74 in 1988 to 139 in 2006. The number of license holders who list Shaktoolik as their permanent mailing address has remained fairly steady over the 19 year period examined here. In 1988 there were 45 and in 2006 44.

CFEC has posted crewmember counts from the ADF&G data on its website by community and census area for license years 2000 through 2006, excluding 2001.²⁶ The counts by community found herein vary from the numbers posted on the CFEC website. There are several reasons that account for the differences. The numbers posted on the CFEC website and in this report both reflect a snapshot of the license data obtained from ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. The snapshots were taken at different times, however. License vendors are supposed to submit license sale information in the month following the sale, but for various reasons, some vendors send in prior year's licenses for up to several years.²⁷ These late entries, and any changes, updates, or corrections made to the license data that occurred between the snapshots will be reflected in the counts of this analysis but not on the CFEC website.

Aside from differences in the data obtained from ADF&G, differences in community counts may reflect how data were handled by CFEC. The differences in handling include: slightly different data clean-up procedures for the web reports and this analysis; the web site does not count individuals that are found in both CFEC permit data and crew data in the same year based on social security number, so as to avoid double counting; and individuals that do not provide a social security number on the crewmember license application are excluded from the web report altogether but are included in this analysis. As a result of these differences, the crewmember counts by community tend to be the same or lower on the CFEC website than the counts by community presented in this report.

²⁶ These crewmember counts can be found on CFEC's website on the Fishery Statistics – Permits and Permit Holders page at: http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/fishery_statistics/permits.htm under the heading 'Permit Holder & Crew Member Counts by Census Area & City of Residence.' Data are not posted for 2001 due to problems with the data (a high percentage of licenses do not indicate a social security number).

²⁷ Wright, Kristin. 2007. Personal communication. Alaska Department of Fish and Game; P.O. Box 115526, Juneau, AK 99811-5526.

Table 8. Comparison of Annual License Holder Counts for 20 Alaskan Communities, Remaining Alaskan Communities, and Non-Alaskan Communities, by Year

Community or Summary	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	Cumulative Lic. Holders
20 Alaskan Communities:																				
Anchorage	897	919	892	909	810	993	1,168	1,139	1,057	1,322	1,449	1,598	1,697	1,842	2,139	2,131	2,199	1,960	2,075	27,196
Kodiak	796	797	817	833	880	1,047	1,141	1,136	1,046	1,240	1,319	1,448	1,691	1,728	1,879	1,983	2,115	1,739	1,703	25,338
Homer	557	582	591	551	551	657	728	755	693	772	817	895	1,041	1,025	1,110	1,150	1,287	1,235	1,139	16,136
Sitka	566	571	580	510	506	624	624	618	647	701	722	788	940	858	917	970	943	940	938	13,963
Petersburg	460	472	424	404	445	459	496	543	507	559	610	588	655	645	663	675	683	614	516	10,418
Ketchikan	278	275	289	313	347	385	407	427	447	485	534	532	657	662	697	769	753	774	743	9,774
Juneau	337	316	352	314	294	373	380	378	398	455	417	461	682	712	752	764	719	772	803	9,679
Cordova	300	287	293	338	326	395	394	380	365	415	358	471	521	515	670	682	750	589	607	8,656
Dillingham	283	328	319	320	279	386	465	469	403	472	457	465	491	508	502	494	491	464	518	8,114
Kenai	265	339	335	268	245	241	264	296	295	350	381	403	467	431	518	511	592	560	630	7,391
Bethel	102	118	105	94	90	133	199	229	276	260	300	412	582	528	597	658	626	706	683	6,698
Soldotna	176	229	235	207	168	235	249	269	266	330	354	346	372	418	479	425	526	526	520	6,330
Wrangell	197	195	185	176	186	201	222	245	244	258	270	282	283	278	267	338	309	349	296	4,781
Seward	129	116	113	111	115	144	188	172	183	214	209	220	263	275	392	362	391	272	368	4,237
Wasilla	182	175	180	154	128	167	192	192	206	217	199	228	246	250	275	300	314	226	279	4,110
Sand Point	130	130	126	133	144	175	195	200	199	172	181	209	240	223	233	250	228	246	134	3,548
Dutch Harbor	117	109	105	123	105	113	119	141	135	154	172	178	222	207	263	339	322	280	93	3,297
Haines	92	93	99	87	127	141	151	147	143	151	143	148	207	203	228	237	238	224	215	3,074
Craig	135	130	130	115	121	136	146	155	135	126	146	122	186	174	192	242	214	176	169	2,950
King Cove	128	126	126	126	119	143	173	161	168	158	183	192	189	192	175	181	160	140	95	2,935
Subtotal:	6,127	6,307	6,296	6,086	5,986	7,148	7,901	8,052	7,813	8,811	9,221	9,986	11,632	11,674	12,948	13,461	13,860	12,792	12,524	178,625
% of Alaskan	62.3%	60.0%	60.9%	60.0%	61.5%	63.6%	58.6%	56.7%	57.3%	57.5%	56.3%	57.1%	61.4%	60.9%	61.9%	62.4%	62.6%	60.9%	60.1%	60.2%
% Overall	35.3%	35.0%	35.1%	34.8%	35.7%	36.1%	33.9%	33.5%	32.4%	33.2%	33.3%	33.5%	37.2%	36.8%	37.3%	38.2%	39.4%	40.7%	40.7%	36.2%
Other Alaskan Communities:																				
Subtotal:	3,704	4,208	4,047	4,052	3,751	4,094	5,573	6,150	5,817	6,506	7,146	7,506	7,324	7,507	7,964	8,103	8,293	8,224	8,315	118,284
% of Alaskan	37.7%	40.0%	39.1%	40.0%	38.5%	36.4%	41.4%	43.3%	42.7%	42.5%	43.7%	42.9%	38.6%	39.1%	38.1%	37.6%	37.4%	39.1%	39.9%	39.8%
% Overall	21.3%	23.3%	22.5%	23.2%	22.4%	20.7%	23.9%	25.6%	24.1%	24.5%	25.8%	25.2%	23.4%	23.7%	23.0%	23.0%	23.6%	26.1%	27.1%	24.0%
All Alaskan Communities:																				
Subtotal:	9,831	10,515	10,343	10,138	9,737	11,242	13,474	14,202	13,630	15,317	16,367	17,492	18,956	19,181	20,912	21,564	22,153	21,016	20,839	296,909
% Overall	56.6%	58.3%	57.6%	58.0%	58.1%	56.8%	57.8%	59.1%	56.5%	57.7%	59.2%	58.7%	60.6%	60.5%	60.3%	61.2%	63.0%	66.8%	67.8%	60.2%
Non-Alaskan Communities:																				
Subtotal:	7,546	7,527	7,612	7,331	7,022	8,539	9,831	9,820	10,497	11,213	11,295	12,286	12,345	12,545	13,761	13,681	13,022	10,450	9,895	196,218
% Overall	43.4%	41.7%	42.4%	42.0%	41.9%	43.2%	42.2%	40.9%	43.5%	42.3%	40.8%	41.3%	39.4%	39.5%	39.7%	38.8%	37.0%	33.2%	32.2%	39.8%
Overall:																				
Total:	17,377	18,042	17,955	17,469	16,759	19,781	23,305	24,022	24,127	26,530	27,662	29,778	31,301	31,726	34,673	35,245	35,175	31,466	30,734	493,127

6.2 Relative Importance of Crewmember License Holders to Alaskan Communities

Because the sizes of Alaskan communities vary so dramatically, the number of license holders from each community may not indicate the significance of crewmember licenses within each community. For example, the 2000 census indicates Anchorage had a population of 260,283 while Chignik Lagoon only had a population of 103. It is not surprising then that significantly more license holders indicate Anchorage as their permanent mailing address than Chignik Lagoon. However, those crewmember jobs may be more critical, or make up a larger percentage of the economy in Chignik Lagoon than in Anchorage. The numbers of crewmember license holders were compared to the population of Alaskan communities to determine the percentage of a community's population that held commercial crewmember licenses each year. Since no earnings or true participation information is collected about crewmembers, this was used to estimate the importance of potential crewmember jobs to a community. Appendix A indicates the percentage of a community's population that held a commercial crewmember license in each year between 1990 and 2006.²⁸

A ratio was calculated of the cumulative number of license holders in each community between 1990 and 2006 to the cumulative population for each community in those years. This per capita ratio of license holders was calculated for each Alaskan community. The 20 Alaskan communities with the highest per capita ratio of crewmember license holders to overall population are indicated in Table 9. Table 9 also indicates the percentage of the community's population that held a commercial crewmember license in each year between 1990 and 2006.

Over the 1990 to 2006 time period, Chignik Lagoon had the highest ratio of crewmember license holders to overall population for Alaskan communities. Although the absolute number of licenses in Chignik Lagoon is fairly small, never more than 62 in a year, crewmember jobs appear to be fairly important to the community. The percent of the population with a crewmember license ranged from 29.1% to as high as 103.8% in a year. Each of the other communities in this top 20 list has a fairly small population, but crewmember license holders appear to account for a significant portion of their population. Over the 1990 to 2006 time period, between 22.6 and 63.1 percent of the population in each community on this list has held a commercial crewmember license.

The 5 communities with the highest cumulative number of license holders between 1988 and 2006 from Table 8 are also shown in Table 9 as communities of interest. The per capita ratios of these communities are lower, particularly Anchorage with a ratio of 0.006. At no time between 1990 and 2006 do the crewmember license holders in Anchorage make up more than 1% of the city's population despite the relatively large number of license holders. This suggests that potential crewmember jobs may not be nearly as vital to Anchorage as they are to the other communities in this table. Kodiak and Homer both have a large cumulative number of license holders between 1988 and 2006 but also have a relatively high per capita ratio. Between 1990 and 2006 over a fifth of the population of these communities has held commercial crewmember licenses.

6.3 Crewmember License Longevity by Alaskan Community

The previous section examines the relative abundance or importance of crewmember license holders in a community by comparing the number of license holders to the population of each community. This section examines the license longevity of license holders in each community. It is believed that long-term "professional" crewmembers are more dependent upon fisheries for their livelihood than short-term "transient" workers. The longevity of license holders, by community, is used to estimate the dependence of a community's license holders on fisheries for their livelihood.

²⁸ License counts for 1990 through 1999 were compared to population estimates in the 1990 census and license counts for 2000 through 2006 were compared to the 2000 census. The license counts in 1988 and 1989 were not compared to any population data, so the percent of the population is not indicated. Not all communities listed in Appendix A were found in the 1990 and/or 2000 census data. When this is the case, no percentage of the population is indicated.

Table 9. Percent of Community Population with a Commercial Crewmember License, by Year, and Per Capita Ratio of License Holders in a Community, 1990 to 2006

Top 20 Communities by Per Capita Ratio	Percent of Community Population with a Commercial Crewmember License, By Year ¹																	Per Capita Ratio ²		
	2000 Census Pop.	1990 Census Pop.	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992		1991	1990
Chignik Lagoon	103	53	34.0%	35.9%	29.1%	50.5%	50.5%	60.2%	50.5%	84.9%	103.8%	92.5%	73.6%	94.3%	101.9%	103.8%	66.0%	75.5%	90.6%	0.631
Iliamna	102	94	17.6%	20.6%	23.5%	27.5%	21.6%	34.3%	43.1%	70.2%	45.7%	56.4%	63.8%	68.1%	98.9%	91.5%	98.9%	93.6%	97.9%	0.562
Point Baker	35	39	37.1%	31.4%	54.3%	62.9%	40.0%	45.7%	51.4%	59.0%	66.7%	53.8%	41.0%	56.4%	66.7%	84.6%	59.0%	59.0%	79.5%	0.562
Elfin Cove	32	57	40.6%	40.6%	59.4%	31.3%	34.4%	50.0%	56.3%	35.1%	28.1%	33.3%	38.6%	33.3%	45.6%	49.1%	45.6%	50.9%	45.6%	0.417
Pilot Point	100	53	21.0%	21.0%	19.0%	28.0%	27.0%	30.0%	32.0%	75.5%	58.5%	50.9%	64.2%	66.0%	52.8%	52.8%	64.2%	56.6%	54.7%	0.402
Egegik	116	122	25.0%	30.2%	25.9%	28.4%	26.7%	31.9%	38.8%	39.3%	41.0%	34.4%	32.8%	37.7%	45.1%	45.1%	51.6%	41.0%	45.9%	0.367
Kasilof	471	383	23.1%	21.9%	25.7%	23.6%	19.5%	22.3%	30.1%	36.3%	39.9%	39.9%	40.2%	46.7%	52.2%	54.6%	35.2%	42.6%	50.9%	0.346
Clarks Point	75	60	18.7%	25.3%	18.7%	24.0%	28.0%	38.7%	40.0%	45.0%	53.3%	43.3%	35.0%	36.7%	28.3%	40.0%	40.0%	31.7%	50.0%	0.344
Chignik	79	188	34.2%	19.0%	25.3%	31.6%	11.4%	63.3%	44.3%	24.5%	17.6%	26.6%	29.8%	37.2%	33.0%	32.4%	33.5%	35.6%	41.0%	0.315
Port Alexander	81	119	27.2%	25.9%	29.6%	19.8%	24.7%	24.7%	32.1%	22.7%	18.5%	19.3%	28.6%	30.3%	38.7%	36.1%	43.7%	44.5%	44.5%	0.306
South Naknek	137	136	20.4%	18.2%	25.5%	29.9%	29.9%	11.7%	25.5%	41.2%	29.4%	39.7%	34.6%	32.4%	29.4%	37.5%	40.4%	33.1%	41.2%	0.306
Ugashik	11	7	45.5%	90.9%	54.5%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	27.3%	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	100.0%	42.9%	14.3%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	14.3%	0.293
Larsen Bay	115	147	11.3%	20.9%	20.0%	19.1%	14.8%	26.1%	24.3%	20.4%	27.9%	30.6%	34.0%	29.9%	38.1%	37.4%	34.7%	36.7%	39.5%	0.282
False Pass	64	68	7.8%	7.8%	18.8%	18.8%	23.4%	18.8%	20.3%	33.8%	36.8%	33.8%	32.4%	35.3%	38.2%	27.9%	39.7%	32.4%	36.8%	0.275
King Cove	792	451	16.2%	15.9%	15.9%	15.9%	15.0%	18.1%	21.8%	35.7%	37.3%	35.0%	40.6%	42.6%	41.9%	42.6%	38.8%	40.1%	35.5%	0.269
Perryville	107	108	17.8%	27.1%	24.3%	25.2%	16.8%	29.0%	26.2%	28.7%	22.2%	33.3%	28.7%	29.6%	32.4%	26.9%	25.9%	25.9%	27.8%	0.264
Old Harbor	237	284	17.7%	19.0%	19.8%	21.1%	18.1%	21.5%	24.1%	22.5%	15.8%	23.6%	29.9%	30.3%	32.0%	34.9%	34.2%	33.8%	34.2%	0.258
Pelican	163	222	16.0%	17.2%	19.6%	12.9%	14.1%	19.0%	15.3%	20.3%	18.0%	23.0%	19.8%	25.2%	29.3%	35.6%	41.4%	43.7%	40.1%	0.251
Saint Marys	500	441	15.6%	17.6%	19.2%	19.2%	17.4%	0.4%	18.4%	26.5%	22.2%	25.6%	23.6%	24.0%	28.1%	28.8%	37.4%	35.8%	32.0%	0.227
Chignik Lake	145	133	12.4%	21.4%	6.2%	13.1%	17.2%	25.5%	26.2%	12.8%	21.8%	29.3%	29.3%	26.3%	34.6%	30.1%	27.8%	30.1%	23.3%	0.226

Other Communities of Interest	Percent of Community Population with a Commercial Crewmember License, By Year																	Per Capita Ratio		
	2000 Census Pop.	1990 Census Pop.	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992		1991	1990
Anchorage	260,283	226,338	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.006
Kodiak	6,334	6,365	12.6%	12.6%	12.9%	13.2%	13.9%	16.5%	18.0%	17.8%	16.4%	19.5%	20.7%	22.7%	26.6%	27.1%	29.5%	31.2%	33.2%	0.203
Homer	3,946	3,660	14.1%	14.7%	15.0%	14.0%	14.0%	16.7%	18.4%	20.6%	18.9%	21.1%	22.3%	24.5%	28.4%	28.0%	30.3%	31.4%	35.2%	0.214
Sitka	8,835	8,588	6.4%	6.5%	6.6%	5.8%	5.7%	7.1%	7.1%	7.2%	7.5%	8.2%	8.4%	9.2%	10.9%	10.0%	10.7%	11.3%	11.0%	0.082
Petersburg	3,224	3,207	14.3%	14.6%	13.2%	12.5%	13.8%	14.2%	15.4%	16.9%	15.8%	17.4%	19.0%	18.3%	20.4%	20.1%	20.7%	21.0%	21.3%	0.170

¹ The count of crewmember licenses in 2000 through 2006 were compared to the 2000 census population to determine the percent of each community's population with a commercial crewmember license and the count of crewmember licenses in 1990 through 1999 were compared to the 1990 census population.

² The per capita ratio reflects the sum of license holders from a community in each year between 1990 and 2006 divided by the total cumulative population of that community for each of the 17 years shown in this table.

Appendix A contains the mean and median license longevity of license holders in Alaskan communities in each year between 1988 and 2006. The mean and median values reflect the number of years that the license holders in a community in a specific year held a license between 1988 and that year.²⁹ For example, the 76 license holders in 2006 from Akiachak have a mean longevity of 6.1 years and median longevity of 4 years over the 1988 to 2006 time period. Of the Alaskan communities in 2006 that have more than 2 license holders, False Pass had the highest mean and median license longevity, 13.0 and 14.0 years, respectively. Since there are 19 years of data available, this suggests that the 5 license holders in 2006 from False Pass are long-term license holders and are dependent on fisheries for their livelihood. Communities like Anchorage and Kodiak, which have the largest numbers of license holders in 2006, have mean longevities of 5.4 and 6.8 years and median longevities of 3 and 5 years, respectively. This suggests that, in general, license holders from Kodiak have held licenses longer than individuals from Anchorage. Ugashik and Elfin Cove have the largest proportion of community members that hold a commercial crewmember license in 2006 (45.5% and 40.6%, respectively). In 2006, the mean longevity of license holders in each community was 8.2 and 6.8 years and the median longevities were 9 and 4 years. Please keep in mind that the more recent years, 2006 in particular, give a more accurate index of license longevity than the earlier years, because they reflect the most prior years of data upon which longevity values can be based. The longevity values in Appendix A were intended to suggest if a community had long-term or short-term license holders in a particular year.

7.0 Age Distribution of License Holders

The extent to which crew jobs are held by long-term “professionals” as opposed to short-term workers is currently a topic of interest. Long-term professionals are viewed as being more dependent upon fisheries for their livelihood and short term crewmembers are viewed as transients in the commercial fishing industry with less dependence on fishing income for their livelihood. Age information of license holders was examined in an attempt to further flush out information about the extent to which crewmembers appear to be long-term professionals or short-term workers. For example, could high school or college students simply seeking summer employment be distinguished from other crewmembers seeking more permanent employment based on their age? Unfortunately, it is not possible to distinguish students seeking summer jobs from young men and women at the beginning of their career in commercial fishing. As a result, this section simply presents the existing age and longevity information for crewmember license holders.

7.1 Age Distribution of License Holders, 1988 to 2006

Table 10 indicates summary statistics on age for the license holders in each year. Although the mean age of license holders has gradually increased between 1988 and 2006, over the 19 year period the net change in the mean age has only been 1.6 years. If the same license holders held a license in each year, logically the mean age would increase by 1 each year and would result in a net change in the mean of 19 years. Because the mean age increases by only a small fraction each year instead, it suggests that from each year to the next, younger individuals obtaining licenses offset nearly all the age increase of license holders that obtain a license from year to year; and/or younger individuals obtaining a license offset much of the age increase associated with older license holders obtaining a license; and/or age increases of license holders obtaining licenses offset a decrease associated with older individuals no longer obtaining a license.

²⁹ In Appendix A, the mean and median values reflect the longevity of license holders up to and including that year, regardless of their permanent mailing address in previous years. For example, if an individual lived in Bethel in 2004 and 2005, then lived in Akiachak in 2006 and held a license in all 3 years, in 2004 Bethel would be attributed with a license holder with a longevity of 1, in 2005 with a license holder with a longevity of 2, and in 2006 Akiachak would be attributed with a license holder with a longevity of 3 years.

Table 10. Age Statistics for Commercial Crewmember License Holders, by Year

License Year	No. of Unique License Holders ¹	No. of License Holders with Valid Ages ²	No. of License Holders with Missing or Outlier Ages ²	Age Statistics (in years)					
				Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum	Range
2006	17,377	17,218	159	31.8	28.2	14.3	3.0	100.0	96.9
2005	18,042	17,887	155	31.7	28.6	14.1	3.4	100.0	96.5
2004	17,955	17,831	124	31.6	29.1	13.8	3.4	99.6	96.2
2003	17,469	17,312	157	31.6	29.5	13.8	3.3	99.6	96.3
2002	16,759	16,607	152	31.6	29.8	13.6	3.0	100.0	97.0
2001	19,781	19,615	166	31.4	29.5	13.5	3.0	100.0	97.0
2000	23,305	23,109	196	31.1	29.4	13.3	3.0	97.5	94.5
1999	24,022	23,826	196	31.4	29.7	13.1	3.5	99.3	95.8
1998	24,127	23,711	416	31.2	29.5	12.8	3.3	97.1	93.8
1997	26,530	25,994	536	31.0	29.5	12.5	3.4	95.4	92.0
1996	27,662	27,255	407	31.0	29.5	12.3	3.0	94.3	91.2
1995	29,778	29,355	423	30.8	29.3	12.1	3.0	92.2	89.2
1994	31,301	29,798	1,503	30.9	29.4	12.1	3.1	93.6	90.5
1993	31,726	30,324	1,402	30.7	29.2	11.9	3.1	92.6	89.5
1992	34,673	33,094	1,579	30.6	29.1	11.7	3.2	98.0	94.8
1991	35,245	33,648	1,597	30.7	29.1	11.6	3.1	100.0	96.9
1990	35,175	33,172	2,003	30.6	28.9	11.8	3.0	100.0	97.0
1989	31,466	29,655	1,811	30.5	28.7	11.9	3.2	99.5	96.3
1988	30,734	29,005	1,729	30.2	28.3	12.0	3.4	96.9	93.5

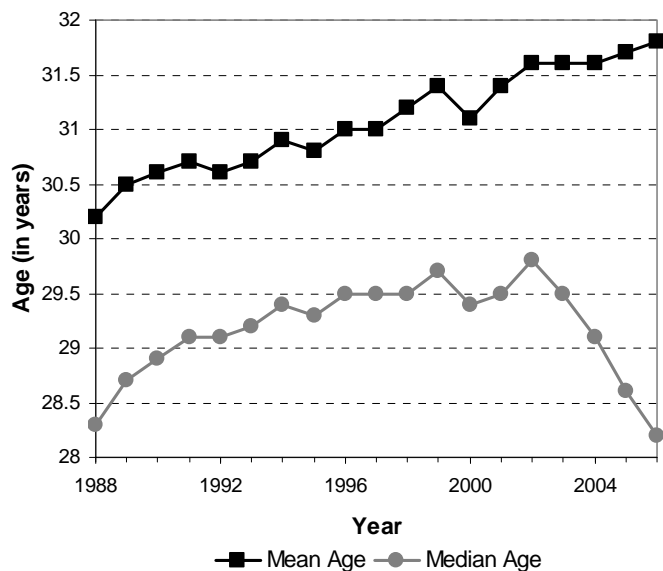
¹ Unique license holders as estimated by CFEC's identification number assignment.

² The age of each license holder was calculated by determining the number of days between the birth date and license issue date (if available) or between the birth date and December 31 of the license year (if the issue date was unavailable) and then the days were converted to years. If birth date information was not available or filler information (01/01/1900 or 01/01/1901) populates the birth date field, an age was not calculated for the license record. Ages are flagged as valid if they fall between 3 and 100 years. Ages outside this range are considered outliers. Missing ages or outlier ages are not included in the age statistic calculations. If multiple age data exist in a year for an individual, the oldest age was included in the calculations.

As can be seen in Figure 2, the mean and median ages of license holders increase from 1988 until 2002. During that time period the percentage of license holders under the age of 30 declines while the percentage of license holders over the age of 30 increases (data aggregated in this manner not shown here). Following 2002 this situation reverses, however, and license holders under the age of 30 make up an increasingly larger percentage of the license holders. The median age drops to reflect the growing bulk of license holders under the age of 30 but the mean age continues to rise due to older license holders.

Table 11 categorizes the license holders in each year into 10 different age groups. There are representatives in each age group in every year. The under 10, 60 to under 70, 70 to under 80, 80 to under 90, and 90 to 100 age groups each constitute a fairly small, and fairly consistent percentage of the license holders over this 19 year period. The other age groups, which compose a larger percentage of the license holders each year, have seen change over the

Figure 2. Age Statistics of Commercial Crewmember License Holders, by Year



1988 to 2006 time period. There has been an overall decrease in the percentage of license holders in a year that fall in the 20 to under 30 age group and 30 to under 40 age group. Despite the decline, the 20 to under 30 age group remains the largest of the age groups. The 30 to under 40 age group was displaced as the second largest age group by the 10 to under 20 age group in 2003, however. The remaining age groups (10 to under 20, 40 to under 50, and 50 to under 60) have each shown an overall increase in the percentage of license holders that fall into the group.

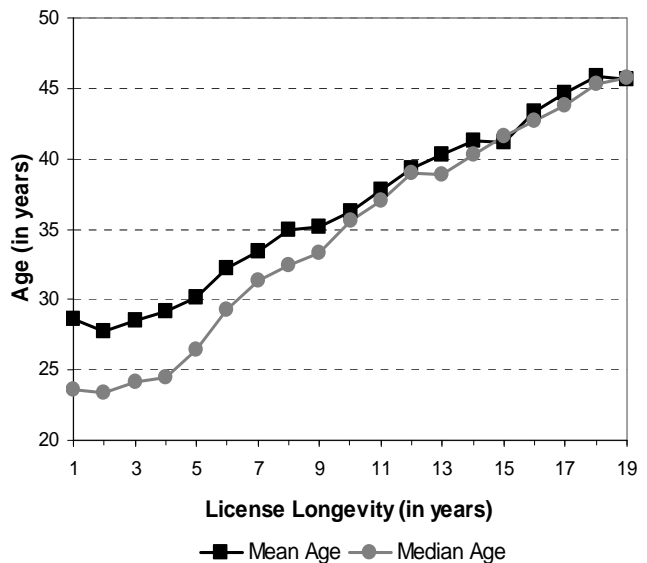
7.2 Age Distribution and License Longevity of 2006 License Holders

Because 2006 data provide the best picture of license longevity, the ages of 2006 license holders were compared to their license longevity. There exists a moderate and significant positive correlation between age and license longevity.³⁰ Table 12 provides age summary statistics for 2006 license holders by their longevity. The mean and median age of first-time license holders in 2006 was 28.6 and 23.6 years, respectively, while the mean and median age of license holders with 19 years of longevity was 45.6 and 45.8 years. License holders in 2006 with 19 years of longevity are 17 to 22 years older, on average, than first-time license holders in the same year. Interestingly, there are first-time license holders in each of the 10 age groups in 2006, but those between 20 and 30 make up the largest percentage.

The mean and median age of 2006 license holders increase as longevity increases. Figure 3 illustrates these mean and median values for each length of longevity. It is interesting to note that as longevity increases, the difference between mean and median age appears to decrease. This coincides with a standard deviation that tends to decrease as longevity increases, suggesting the distribution of ages at the greater longevitys are less skewed than at the shorter longevitys.

In an earlier section of this report, long-term professional crew were defined as those holding a license in 10 or more years between 1988 and 2006 and short-term transient crew were defined as those with a license in 1 or 2 years. In 2006, 19.6% of the license holders appear to be long-term professional crew, and the mean and median ages of these license holders were 40.5 and 40.6 years, respectively (data aggregated in this manner not shown here). In 2006, 43.1% of the license holders appear to be short-term workers with mean and median ages of 28.3 and 23.6 years, respectively. The age differences seen between long-term and short-term license holders is not entirely surprising, as one would expect some of the short-term license holders to be students seeking summer employment or young individuals recently joining the work force, while building nearly 20 years of experience requires some time and therefore aging.

Figure 3. Age Statistics of 2006 Commercial Crewmember License Holders, by Longevity



³⁰ Correlation analysis indicates a Pearson correlation coefficient (*r*) of 0.341.

Table 11. Number of Commercial Crewmember License Holders Per Age Category, by Year

License Year	No. of Unique License Holders ¹	No. with Valid Ages ²	No. with Missing or Outlier Ages ²	Number of License Holders by Age Group																			
				10 to		20 to		30 to		40 to		50 to		60 to		70 to		80 to		90 to 100			
				Under 10	Years Old	Under 20	Years Old	Under 30	Years Old	Under 40	Years Old	Under 50	Years Old	Under 60	Years Old	Under 70	Years Old	Under 80	Years Old	Under 90	Years Old	90 to 100	Years Old
2006	17,377	17,218	159	237	1.4%	3,900	22.4%	5,071	29.2%	2,980	17.1%	2,874	16.5%	1,524	8.8%	495	2.8%	115	0.7%	18	0.1%	4	0.0%
2005	18,042	17,887	155	256	1.4%	4,108	22.8%	5,116	28.4%	3,251	18.0%	3,067	17.0%	1,471	8.2%	474	2.6%	118	0.7%	18	0.1%	8	0.0%
2004	17,955	17,831	124	227	1.3%	4,020	22.4%	4,975	27.7%	3,540	19.7%	3,146	17.5%	1,351	7.5%	459	2.6%	95	0.5%	11	0.1%	7	0.0%
2003	17,469	17,312	157	232	1.3%	3,866	22.1%	4,755	27.2%	3,665	21.0%	2,952	16.9%	1,290	7.4%	431	2.5%	100	0.6%	13	0.1%	8	0.0%
2002	16,759	16,607	152	264	1.6%	3,584	21.4%	4,520	27.0%	3,728	22.2%	2,797	16.7%	1,228	7.3%	375	2.2%	96	0.6%	7	0.0%	8	0.0%
2001	19,781	19,615	166	261	1.3%	4,320	21.8%	5,456	27.6%	4,464	22.6%	3,200	16.2%	1,352	6.8%	427	2.2%	109	0.6%	10	0.1%	16	0.1%
2000	23,305	23,109	196	329	1.4%	5,172	22.2%	6,412	27.5%	5,439	23.3%	3,636	15.6%	1,494	6.4%	475	2.0%	128	0.5%	13	0.1%	11	0.0%
1999	24,022	23,826	196	253	1.1%	5,168	21.5%	6,664	27.7%	5,843	24.3%	3,787	15.8%	1,474	6.1%	473	2.0%	122	0.5%	11	0.0%	31	0.1%
1998	24,127	23,711	416	205	0.8%	5,002	20.7%	6,936	28.7%	5,926	24.6%	3,693	15.3%	1,339	5.5%	464	1.9%	116	0.5%	19	0.1%	11	0.0%
1997	26,530	25,994	536	269	1.0%	5,240	19.8%	7,800	29.4%	6,849	25.8%	3,849	14.5%	1,349	5.1%	495	1.9%	125	0.5%	11	0.0%	7	0.0%
1996	27,662	27,255	407	289	1.0%	5,212	18.8%	8,487	30.7%	7,429	26.9%	3,885	14.0%	1,315	4.8%	483	1.7%	133	0.5%	18	0.1%	4	0.0%
1995	29,778	29,355	423	345	1.2%	5,368	18.0%	9,593	32.2%	8,035	27.0%	3,946	13.3%	1,387	4.7%	530	1.8%	134	0.4%	16	0.1%	1	0.0%
1994	31,301	29,798	1,503	268	0.9%	5,212	16.7%	10,020	32.0%	8,230	26.3%	3,980	12.7%	1,391	4.4%	521	1.7%	141	0.5%	27	0.1%	8	0.0%
1993	31,726	30,324	1,402	276	0.9%	5,117	16.1%	10,616	33.5%	8,353	26.3%	3,858	12.2%	1,371	4.3%	567	1.8%	141	0.4%	15	0.0%	10	0.0%
1992	34,673	33,094	1,579	330	1.0%	5,347	15.4%	11,997	34.6%	9,239	26.6%	3,992	11.5%	1,439	4.2%	579	1.7%	146	0.4%	20	0.1%	5	0.0%
1991	35,245	33,648	1,597	289	0.8%	5,191	14.7%	12,532	35.6%	9,356	26.5%	4,057	11.5%	1,441	4.1%	610	1.7%	140	0.4%	29	0.1%	3	0.0%
1990	35,175	33,172	2,003	317	0.9%	5,444	15.5%	12,218	34.7%	9,084	25.8%	3,830	10.9%	1,469	4.2%	662	1.9%	125	0.4%	18	0.1%	5	0.0%
1989	31,466	29,655	1,811	323	1.0%	5,112	16.2%	10,763	34.2%	7,932	25.2%	3,414	10.8%	1,382	4.4%	587	1.9%	116	0.4%	21	0.1%	5	0.0%
1988	30,734	29,005	1,729	370	1.2%	5,429	17.7%	10,463	34.0%	7,475	24.3%	3,195	10.4%	1,344	4.4%	597	1.9%	115	0.4%	16	0.1%	1	0.0%

¹ Unique license holders as estimated by CFEC's identification number assignment.

² The age of each license holder was calculated by determining the number of days between the birth date and license issue date (if available) or between the birth date and December 31 of the license year (if the issue date was unavailable) and then the days were converted to years. If birth date information was not available, an age was not calculated for a license record. Ages are flagged as valid if they fall between 3 and 100 years. Ages outside this range are considered outliers. Missing ages or outlier ages are not included in the age statistic calculations. If multiple age data exist in a year for an individual, the oldest age was included in the calculations.

Table 12. Age Statistics and Classification by Age Group for 2006 Commercial Crewmember License Holders, by License Longevity

License Longevity (in years)	No. of Unique License Holders ¹	No. with Valid Ages ²	No. with Missing/Outlier Ages ²	Age Statistics (in years)			Number of License Holders by Age Group																					
				Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Under 10		10 to 20		20 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100			
							Years Old	Under	Years Old	Under	Years Old	Under	Years Old	Under	Years Old	Under	Years Old	Under	Years Old	Under	Years Old	Under	Years Old	Under	Years Old	Under	Years Old	
1	5,300	5,203	97	28.6	23.6	14.4	126	2.4%	1,633	31.4%	1,686	32.4%	627	12.1%	584	11.2%	353	6.8%	139	2.7%	44	0.8%	9	0.2%	2	0.0%		
2	2,195	2,186	9	27.7	23.4	13.6	59	2.7%	692	31.7%	728	33.3%	283	12.9%	231	10.6%	126	5.8%	58	2.7%	7	0.3%	2	0.1%				
3	1,529	1,517	12	28.5	24.1	13.7	28	1.8%	459	30.3%	503	33.2%	215	14.2%	169	11.1%	98	6.5%	35	2.3%	9	0.6%						
4	1,226	1,222	4	29.2	24.5	14.1	13	1.1%	392	32.1%	359	29.4%	183	15.0%	145	11.9%	89	7.3%	32	2.6%	7	0.6%	2	0.2%				
5	951	948	3	30.1	26.4	12.7	5	0.5%	234	24.7%	317	33.4%	157	16.6%	155	16.4%	63	6.6%	14	1.5%	3	0.3%						
6	827	821	6	32.2	29.3	13.7	3	0.4%	178	21.7%	235	28.6%	161	19.6%	152	18.5%	65	7.9%	21	2.6%	5	0.6%	1	0.1%				
7	719	711	8	33.4	31.4	13.5	2	0.3%	124	17.4%	212	29.8%	144	20.3%	132	18.6%	74	10.4%	22	3.1%								
8	625	621	4	35.0	32.4	13.3			73	11.8%	182	29.3%	152	24.5%	119	19.2%	74	11.9%	16	2.6%	5	0.8%						
9	591	589	2	35.2	33.3	12.7	1	0.2%	44	7.5%	198	33.6%	141	23.9%	121	20.5%	59	10.0%	21	3.6%	4	0.7%						
10	557	557	0	36.2	35.6	12.4			38	6.8%	177	31.8%	125	22.4%	144	25.9%	54	9.7%	14	2.5%	5	0.9%						
11	468	465	3	37.8	37.0	12.2			17	3.7%	130	28.0%	121	26.0%	118	25.4%	60	12.9%	15	3.2%	4	0.9%						
12	418	417	1	39.3	39.0	11.8			8	1.9%	99	23.7%	114	27.3%	117	28.1%	64	15.3%	11	2.6%	4	1.0%						
13	379	377	2	40.3	38.9	12.1			5	1.3%	79	21.0%	116	30.8%	97	25.7%	56	14.9%	17	4.5%	7	1.9%						
14	337	335	2	41.3	40.3	11.0					51	15.2%	114	34.0%	107	31.9%	43	12.8%	17	5.1%	2	0.6%						
15	340	339	1	41.2	41.6	9.8			1	0.3%	46	13.6%	103	30.4%	124	36.6%	57	16.8%	6	1.8%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%				
16	302	300	2	43.3	42.7	11.0			1	0.3%	38	12.7%	75	25.0%	118	39.3%	45	15.0%	18	6.0%	4	1.3%	1	0.3%				
17	280	278	2	44.7	43.8	10.1					18	6.5%	73	26.3%	105	37.8%	61	21.9%	19	6.8%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%				
18	225	225	0	45.9	45.3	9.6			1	0.4%	8	3.6%	52	23.1%	89	39.6%	59	26.2%	14	6.2%	2	0.9%						
19	108	107	1	45.6	45.8	9.7					5	4.7%	24	22.4%	47	43.9%	24	22.4%	6	5.6%	1	0.9%						

¹ Unique license holders as estimated by CFEC's identification number assignment.

² The age of each license holder was calculated by determining the number of days between the birth date and license issue date (if available) or between the birth date and December 31 of the license year (if the issue date was unavailable) and then the days were converted to years. If birth date information was not available, an age was not calculated for a license record. Ages are flagged as valid if they fall between 3 and 100 years. Ages outside this range are considered outliers. Missing ages or outlier ages are not included in the age statistic calculations. If multiple age data exist in a year for an individual, the oldest age was included in the calculations.

8.0 Summary

The licensing system utilized by ADF&G for issuing commercial crewmember licenses is practical in that it enables participants in the commercial fisheries of Alaska to obtain a license quite easily, even in remote areas of the state. The information collected with the sale of each commercial crewmember license is the primary source of information about commercial crewmember license holders. Licenses are issued annually and as such, there is often no entirely definitive information linking a license holder from one year to the next. Each crewmember has a different license number each year. A previous study attempted to identify distinct individuals found within the license data and to assign an identification number to each license associated with that individual. Information found in the social security number, birth date, first name, and last name fields were used in combination to identify individuals. Because the identification was not flawless, all findings presented here should be viewed with caution. The values shown in this paper should be considered as estimates rather than hard fact or precise interpretation of the license data.

License longevity was determined for individuals in this report in two ways: comprehensively by counting the number of years in which an individual's unique identification number appeared in the data between 1988 and 2006 and cumulatively by counting the number of years in which an individual's unique identification number appeared between 1988 and each of the years in which the individual held a license. License longevity determined in either manner underestimates the true license longevity of many individuals, however. Data for only a portion of the years in which crewmember licenses were required were available for analysis, so many license holders true longevities are truncated. In addition, the method used to identify unique individuals in the existing data was not always able to match all of the license records that appear to be the same person due to discrepancies and/or missing information in the data fields. As a result, some unique individuals were assigned more than one identification number, and as a consequence the calculated license longevities are shortened.

License longevity was summarized in two ways, using the different types of longevity values determined for each individual. In one method, the longevity of all the license holders over the 1988 to 2006 time period was summarized using the number of years in which each individual's unique identification number appeared in the data between 1988 and 2006 as the longevity value. In the second method, the longevity of license holders in a particular year were summarized using the number of years in which each held a license between 1988 and that year as the longevity value. While it is unavoidable that some license longevities are truncated due to data constraints and the method used to assign identification numbers, the amount of influence these truncated values have on the two summary methods varies. When license longevity values are summarized for all the license holders over the 1988 to 2006 time period, summary values like the mean and median are influenced by license holders at the early end of the time-period, whose longevity values may be greatly truncated. When license longevity values are summarized for the license holders in a single year, the summary values like mean and median are only influenced by license holders in the early end of the time-period for years at the early end of the time-period. Thus, license longevity summary values for license holders in the later years are not influenced by the license longevities of license holders in the early end of the time-period whose longevity values may be greatly truncated. The 2006 data likely provide the most accurate index of license longevity, because truncated license longevities of license holders in the earlier years do not influence the mean and median longevity values and 2006 data have the greatest possible number of prior years of data available upon which to base an individual's license longevity.

In 2006, the mean longevity of license holders was 5.20 years and the median longevity was 3 years. The number of short-term, or 1 and 2 year, license holders was only 43.1% of the individuals in 2006 and the percentage of long-term license holders, with a license in 10 or more years, was 19.6% in 2006. As such, nearly a fifth of license holders in 2006 are considered professional crew.

Examination of license holders by residency revealed some differences between the longevity of Alaska resident and nonresident license holders. Resident license holders tend to have greater license longevity than nonresidents. In 2006 the mean license longevity for a resident was 5.92 years with a median longevity of 4. In this same year, nonresidents had a mean longevity of 4.34 years and median of 2 years. While both residency classes had short-term and long-term license holders, the short-term license holders comprise a smaller percentage of resident license holders in 2006 (34.3%) than they do for nonresidents (53.8%). Long-term license

holders, with licenses in 10 or more years, comprise a larger percentage of 2006 license holders for residents (23.6%) than nonresidents (15.2%).

Over 300 Alaskan communities have been home to commercial crewmember license holders between 1988 and 2006. A majority of license holders list an Alaskan community as their permanent mailing address each year, but that number has declined since 1988. In fact, the number of license holders from Alaskan communities has declined at a faster rate than the number of license holders from non-Alaskan communities. Cities such as Anchorage and Kodiak which contribute the largest number of license holders in each year show this decline. There are some Alaskan communities that have maintained a status quo or increased, but they are in the minority. While communities like Anchorage and Kodiak contribute a large number of license holders each year, communities like Chignik Lagoon, Iliamna, and Point Baker have the highest per capita ratio of crewmember license holders to overall population.

And lastly, analysis of crewmember license age data revealed that the mean age of license holders has increased slightly between 1988 and 2006. During that time-period, the composition of age groups has changed; the percentage of license holders under the age of 30 declined between 1988 and 1999 but increased between 2002 and 2006. Among 2006 license holders, there is a moderate positive correlation between age and license longevity, and the mean and median age values increase as longevity increases. There is over 12 years difference in age between short-term license holders and professional crew in 2006.

Despite any shortcomings with the process used to identify individuals within the crewmember license data, and the truncation of license longevity due to data constraints, this analysis was able to provide some information on the license longevity of commercial crewmember license holders during the 1988 to 2006 time period. In addition, the extent to which license holders are long-term "professionals" or short-term workers could be estimated.

Appendix A.

License Count, Percent of Population, and Mean and Median License Longevity of Commercial Crewmember License Holders Between 1988 and 2006, by Alaskan Community and Year

Appendix A. Count of Licenses, Percent of Population, and Mean and Median License Longevity of Commercial Crewmember License Holders Between 1988 and 2006, by Alaskan Community and Year

Year-end City	Year																		
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988
ABLANCH	Count																1		
	Pct																2.0		
	Mean																2.0		
	Median																2.0		
ADAK	Count	7	17	11	16	2	2	2	3	1	1			2	2				
	Pct	2.2%	5.4%	3.5%	5.1%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%				
	Mean	3.0	6.7	4.7	7.7	1.0	4.0	7.0	7.3	2.0	6.0			2.0	1.5				
	Median	3.0	8.0	5.0	7.5	1.0	3.0	7.0	7.0	2.0	6.0			2.0	1.5				
AFOGNAK	Count															1			
	Pct															3.0			
	Mean															3.0			
	Median															3.0			
AKHIOK	Count	6	5	7	7	9	12	17	15	17	14	12		1			1		1
	Pct	7.5%	6.3%	8.8%	8.8%	11.3%	15.0%	22.1%	19.5%	22.1%	18.2%	15.6%		1.3%			1.3%		1.3%
	Mean	8.7	8.6	8.1	5.4	5.9	8.9	7.9	6.8	6.1	4.8	3.0		5.0			1.0		2.0
	Median	9.5	11.0	6.0	3.0	2.0	11.0	8.5	6.0	8.0	4.0	1.0		5.0			1.0		2.0
AKIACHAK	Count	76	67	84	79	45	93	90	122	108	124	143	127	123	135	115	97	113	104
	Pct	13.0%	11.5%	14.4%	13.5%	7.7%	14.4%	15.9%	18.6%	25.3%	22.4%	29.6%	26.3%	25.5%	28.0%	23.8%	20.1%	20.1%	20.1%
	Mean	6.1	7.2	8.0	7.5	8.6	7.4	7.3	6.9	5.8	5.5	3.8	4.4	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.0
	Median	4.0	6.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
AKIAK	Count	15	20	16	12	17	5	26	28	29	37	48	28	47	40	14	21	52	35
	Pct	4.9%	6.5%	5.2%	3.9%	5.5%	1.6%	8.4%	8.1%	9.8%	10.2%	16.8%	9.8%	16.5%	14.0%	4.9%	7.4%	15.2%	9.8%
	Mean	4.9	5.1	4.5	4.1	4.2	3.4	5.2	5.4	4.6	4.3	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.0
	Median	3.0	4.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
AKUTAN	Count	14	10	14	20	18	8	17	12	18	11	17	30	36	37	42	35	18	9
	Pct	2.0%	1.4%	2.0%	2.8%	2.5%	1.1%	2.4%	2.9%	2.0%	3.1%	1.9%	5.1%	6.1%	6.3%	7.1%	5.9%	3.3%	1.5%
	Mean	8.4	8.4	6.0	7.7	6.3	7.1	7.4	6.8	5.3	4.8	4.6	4.0	3.4	3.1	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.0
	Median	8.0	9.5	4.5	8.0	6.5	8.5	9.0	8.0	5.5	5.5	6.0	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
ALAKANUK	Count	40	82	87	80	48	3	81	98	99	71	100	118	108	104	97	98	101	98
	Pct	6.1%	12.6%	13.3%	12.3%	7.4%	0.5%	12.4%	10.5%	18.0%	18.2%	18.4%	21.7%	19.9%	19.1%	17.8%	18.0%	18.0%	18.0%
	Mean	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	4.0	5.0	5.4	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.0
	Median	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	2.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0
ALASKA	Count															1			
	Pct															2.0			
	Mean															2.0			
	Median															2.0			
ALEKNAGIK	Count	25	30	26	31	20	28	47	42	35	45	42	37	39	44	42	46	42	44
	Pct	11.3%	13.6%	11.8%	14.0%	9.0%	12.7%	21.3%	22.2%	22.7%	18.9%	24.3%	20.0%	21.1%	23.8%	22.7%	24.9%	24.9%	24.9%
	Mean	7.3	6.9	6.4	6.0	4.8	5.4	5.4	4.7	4.0	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.0
	Median	5.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	4.5	5.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0

Appendix A. Count of Licenses, Percent of Population, and Mean and Median License Longevity of Commercial Crewmember License Holders Between 1988 and 2006, by Alaskan Community and Year

Year-end City	Year																		
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988
ALEXANDER	Count		1				1	1	1	3	4	2							
	Pct						2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	7.5%	10.0%	5.0%							
	Mean		17.0				2.0	1.0	7.0	5.3	1.0	3.5							
	Median		17.0				2.0	1.0	7.0	6.0	1.0	3.5							
ALEXANDER CREEK	Count							1	2										1
	Pct							8.0	6.0										2.0
	Median							8.0	6.0										2.0
ALLAKAKET	Count			1							1			2					2
	Pct			1.0%							0.6%			1.2%					1.0
	Mean			5.0							1.0			2.5					1.0
	Median			5.0							1.0			2.5					1.0
AMBLER	Count	1	2		1	4	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	8	3	4	7	14
	Pct	0.3%	0.6%		0.3%	1.3%	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	2.6%	1.0%	1.3%	1.4	
	Mean	2.0	2.5		5.0	2.0	1.7	5.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.4	
	Median	2.0	2.5		5.0	1.5	1.0	5.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	
AN	Count							1											1
	Pct							1.0											1.0
	Mean							1.0											1.0
	Median							1.0											1.0
ANAKTUVUK PASS	Count																		1
	Pct																		1.0
	Mean																		1.0
	Median																		1.0
ANCHOR POINT	Count	46	63	71	65	72	84	124	119	147	128	155	209	217	233	210	208	184	190
	Pct	2.5%	3.4%	3.8%	3.5%	3.9%	4.6%	6.7%	13.7%	17.0%	14.8%	17.9%	24.1%	25.1%	26.9%	24.2%	24.0%	24.0%	
	Mean	6.1	5.8	5.8	4.8	5.0	5.1	4.4	4.3	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.4	
	Median	4.5	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	
ANCHORAGE	Count	897	919	892	909	810	993	1,168	1,139	1,322	1,449	1,598	1,697	1,842	2,139	2,131	2,199	1,960	2,075
	Pct	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	
	Mean	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.4	
	Median	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	
ANDERSON	Count	1	1	1	1	3				1	1	3	2	1	3	3	6	5	3
	Pct	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%				0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%	1.0%	
	Mean	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0				3.0	2.0	1.0	2.5	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.2	1.4	
	Median	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0				3.0	2.0	1.0	2.5	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
ANDREWS BAY	Count																		1
	Pct																		1.0
	Mean																		1.0
	Median																		1.0

Appendix A. Count of Licenses, Percent of Population, and Mean and Median License Longevity of Commercial Crewmember License Holders Between 1988 and 2006, by Alaskan Community and Year

Year-end City	Year																			
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	
BEAVER	Count																			2
	Pct																			1.9%
	Mean																			1.0
	Median																			1.0
BELL ISLAND	Count				1			1												
	Pct																			
	Mean				9.0			8.0												
	Median				9.0			8.0												
BELUGA	Count						2	1	1	1		2								
	Pct						6.3%													
	Mean						2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		1.5								
	Median						2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		1.5								
BELUGA RIVER	Count																			1
	Pct																			
	Mean																			1.0
	Median																			1.0
BETHEL	Count	102	118	105	94	90	133	199	229	276	260	300	412	582	528	597	658	626	706	683
	Pct	1.9%	2.2%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%	2.4%	3.6%	4.9%	5.9%	5.6%	6.4%	8.8%	12.5%	11.3%	12.8%	14.1%	13.4%		
	Mean	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.0
	Median	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
BETTLES	Count					1						1								1
	Pct											2.8%								2
	Mean											2.8%								1.0
	Median											1.0								1.0
BIG LAKE	Count	9	17	19	9	13	11	18	18	14	29	30	25	27	30	36	20	26	26	30
	Pct	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	1.2%	0.9%	2.0%	2.0%	1.7%	1.8%	2.0%	2.4%	1.4%	1.8%		
	Mean	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.1	4.9	4.1	2.5	3.6	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.0
	Median	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
BIRCHWOOD	Count												1							
	Pct												0.0%							
	Mean												1.0							
	Median												1.0							
BIRD CREEK	Count	1	2		3	2	1		1	3	1									
	Pct	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%									
	Mean	4.0	2.5		1.3	2.0	4.0		5.0	4.7	3.0									
	Median	4.0	2.5		1.0	2.0	4.0		5.0	4.0	3.0									
BREVIG MISSION	Count	1			1				1			2								1
	Pct	0.4%			0.4%				0.5%			1.0%								0.5%
	Mean	1.0			2.0				1.0			1.0								5.0
	Median	1.0			2.0				1.0			1.0								5.0

Appendix A. Count of Licenses, Percent of Population, and Mean and Median License Longevity of Commercial Crewmember License Holders Between 1988 and 2006, by Alaskan Community and Year

Year-end City	Year																			
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	
BRISTOL	Count																			1
	Pct																			1.0
	Mean																			1.0
	Median																			1.0
BUCKLAND	Count	1						1			3						1			3
	Pct	0.2%						0.3%			0.9%						0.3%			0.3%
	Mean	1.0						1.0			1.3						1.0			1.0
	Median	1.0						1.0			1.0						1.0			1.0
CANTWELL	Count				1				2	4	2		1		3	3	1	2		2
	Pct				0.5%				1.4%	2.7%	1.4%		0.7%		2.0%	2.0%	0.7%			0.7%
	Mean				1.0				1.0	2.3	1.5		1.0		1.7	1.0	1.0			1.0
	Median				1.0				1.0	2.0	1.5		1.0		2.0	1.0	1.0			1.0
CDJ	Count							1												
	Pct																			
	Mean							9.0												
	Median							9.0												
CDV	Count							3												
	Pct																			
	Mean							2.3												
	Median							2.0												
CENTRAL	Count	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	2	2	2	4	2	1	1
	Pct	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.5%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	7.7%	7.7%	7.7%	7.7%
	Mean	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.5	1.0	1.5	1.0
	Median	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.5	1.0	1.5	1.0
CHEFORNAK	Count	18	14	17	16	12	18	20	35	44	52	42	40	36	36	43	46	54	41	41
	Pct	4.6%	3.6%	4.3%	4.1%	3.0%	4.6%	5.1%	10.9%	13.8%	16.3%	13.1%	12.5%	11.3%	11.3%	13.4%	14.4%	14.4%	14.4%	14.4%
	Mean	6.4	6.4	8.0	6.6	7.2	5.2	5.6	6.8	4.9	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.0	1.0
	Median	6.0	5.5	9.0	7.0	8.0	4.5	5.5	7.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
CHENEGA	Count								1											1
	Pct								1.1%											2.1%
	Mean								1.0											1.0
	Median								1.0											1.0
CHENEGA BAY	Count	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	8	8	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
	Pct																			
	Mean	3.0	2.0	1.0	9.0	4.4	4.5	4.5	1.0	1.0	6.0	2.3	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Median	3.0	2.0	1.0	9.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	1.0	1.0	6.0	1.5	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
CHEVAK	Count	5	3	2	3	3	2	25	38	34	48	35	33	20	45	43	56	77	61	61
	Pct	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	3.3%	6.4%	5.7%	8.0%	5.9%	5.5%	3.3%	7.5%	7.2%	9.4%	9.4%	9.4%	9.4%
	Mean	2.6	1.3	4.5	2.3	5.3	10.5	5.9	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.0	3.6	4.0	4.1	3.3	3.0	2.3	1.5	1.0
	Median	1.0	1.0	4.5	1.0	6.0	10.5	5.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.5	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0

Appendix A. Count of Licenses, Percent of Population, and Mean and Median License Longevity of Commercial Crewmember License Holders Between 1988 and 2006, by Alaskan Community and Year

Year-end City	Year																		
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988
CHICKALOON	Count	1		2	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	3		1		1			
	Pct	0.5%		0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	2.1%	2.1%	2.8%	0.7%	2.1%		0.7%		0.7%			
	Mean	3.0		1.0	3.0	2.0	3.5	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.0	6.3		3.0		1.0			
	Median	3.0		1.0	3.0	2.0	3.5	3.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	6.0		3.0		1.0			
CHICKEN	Count							1				1					2		
	Pct																		
	Mean							1.0				1.0					1.0		
CHIGNIK	Count	27	15	20	25	9	35	46	33	50	56	70	62	61	63	67	77	101	93
	Pct	34.2%	19.0%	25.3%	31.6%	11.4%	44.3%	24.5%	17.6%	26.6%	29.8%	37.2%	33.0%	32.4%	33.5%	35.6%	41.0%		
	Mean	8.3	8.5	6.5	7.2	6.7	7.3	6.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.3	2.9	2.4	1.6	1.0
	Median	9.0	8.0	5.0	7.0	6.0	8.0	5.5	5.0	5.0	6.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0
CHIGNIK BAY	Count	4	1					1									2		
	Pct																		
	Mean	5.8	9.0					12.0									2.5		
CHIGNIK LAGOON	Count	35	37	30	52	52	62	45	55	49	39	50	54	55	35	40	48	38	34
	Pct	34.0%	35.9%	29.1%	50.5%	50.5%	60.2%	84.9%	103.8%	92.5%	73.6%	94.3%	101.9%	103.8%	66.0%	75.5%	90.6%		
	Mean	7.8	5.9	6.3	5.8	6.3	5.2	5.4	6.1	4.7	4.9	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.1	2.6	2.1	1.4	1.0
	Median	8.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.0	5.0	7.0	4.0	6.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
CHIGNIK LAKE	Count	18	31	9	19	25	37	17	29	39	39	35	46	40	37	40	31	1	1
	Pct	12.4%	21.4%	6.2%	13.1%	17.2%	25.5%	12.8%	21.8%	29.3%	29.3%	26.3%	34.6%	30.1%	27.8%	30.1%	23.3%		
	Mean	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	7.0	6.1	5.9	7.8	7.0	4.2	3.9	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.5	2.3	2.0	1.0
	Median	3.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	9.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0
CHINIYAK	Count	1	2	6	2	5	9	7	11	6	5	5	2		1	1	2		
	Pct	2.0%	4.0%	12.0%	4.0%	10.0%	18.0%	10.1%	15.9%	8.7%	7.2%	7.2%	2.9%		1.4%	1.4%	2.9%		
	Mean	17.0	8.5	8.5	9.0	5.4	5.3	5.7	4.7	4.2	3.4	4.4	3.5		4.0	3.0	1.0		
	Median	17.0	8.5	7.5	9.0	3.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	3.5		4.0	3.0	1.0		
CHITINA	Count	2	4	3	4	5	2	7	3	2	1	3	6	8	4	7	6	8	9
	Pct	1.6%	3.3%	2.4%	3.3%	4.1%	1.6%	14.3%	6.1%	4.1%	2.0%	6.1%	12.2%	16.3%	8.2%	14.3%	12.2%		
	Mean	2.5	2.8	4.7	3.3	3.4	5.5	4.3	2.3	2.0	1.5	2.7	2.5	2.0	3.0	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0
	Median	2.5	2.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	5.5	5.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	1.5	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
CHUATHBALUK	Count						1		2	1	1	5							
	Pct						0.8%		2.1%	1.0%	1.0%	5.2%							
	Mean						2.0		2.5	1.0	1.0	1.6							
	Median						2.0		2.5	1.0	1.0	1.0							
CHUGIAK	Count	38	29	38	32	32	34	30	34	46	52	63	61	72	83	90	93	76	82
	Pct	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Mean	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.0	3.9	4.4	3.9	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.0
	Median	2.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	3.5	2.0	2.0	1.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0

Appendix A. Count of Licenses, Percent of Population, and Mean and Median License Longevity of Commercial Crewmember License Holders Between 1988 and 2006, by Alaskan Community and Year

Year-end City	Year																			
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	
COOPER LANDING	Count	5	3	4	6	3	1	3	3	4	3	3	5	5	7	12	11	11	13	
	Pct	1.4%	0.8%	1.1%	1.6%	0.8%	0.3%	0.8%	1.2%	1.6%	1.2%	1.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.9%	4.9%	4.5%	4.5%		
	Mean	5.2	2.7	4.3	3.2	3.7	2.0	1.0	1.7	1.0	7.3	7.3	5.0	5.0	3.4	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.0
	Median	5.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	6.0	8.0	5.0	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
COPPER CENTER	Count	14	10	8	9	13	14	12	18	15	17	21	16	18	20	22	27	29	16	25
	Pct	3.9%	2.8%	2.2%	2.5%	3.6%	3.9%	3.3%	4.0%	3.3%	3.8%	4.7%	3.6%	4.0%	4.5%	4.9%	6.0%	6.5%		
	Mean	5.9	6.5	5.4	5.7	4.0	4.9	4.1	2.9	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.9	3.1	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.0
	Median	4.5	6.0	3.5	5.0	3.0	3.5	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.5	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
CORDOVA	Count	300	287	293	338	326	395	394	380	365	415	358	471	521	515	670	682	750	589	607
	Pct	12.2%	11.7%	11.9%	13.8%	13.3%	16.1%	16.1%	18.0%	17.3%	19.7%	17.0%	22.3%	24.7%	24.4%	31.8%	32.3%	35.5%		
	Mean	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.0
	Median	4.5	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
CORE AND ALEN	Count																			1
	Pct																			1.0
	Median																			1.0
CRAIG	Count	135	130	130	115	121	136	146	155	135	126	146	122	186	174	192	242	214	176	169
	Pct	9.7%	9.3%	9.3%	8.2%	8.7%	9.7%	10.5%	12.3%	10.7%	10.0%	11.6%	9.7%	14.8%	13.8%	15.2%	19.2%	17.0%		
	Mean	4.6	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.8	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.0
	Median	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
CROOKED CREEK	Count						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	5
	Pct						0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	0.9%		
	Mean						8.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	
	Median						8.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
CUBE COVE	Count																			
	Pct																			
	Mean																			
	Median																			
DEERING	Count						1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
	Pct						0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	1.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.0	
	Mean						5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
	Median						5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
DELTA JUNCTION	Count	15	13	11	15	10	3	4	4	6	6	5	16	14	15	17	12	11	18	
	Pct	1.8%	1.5%	1.3%	1.8%	1.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	2.5%	2.1%	2.3%	2.6%	1.8%			
	Mean	1.6	3.7	4.9	4.4	4.4	2.0	3.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	
	Median	1.0	2.0	5.0	3.0	4.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
DENALI PARK	Count				1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	1	1	1	2	
	Pct																			
	Mean				4.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
	Median				4.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	

Appendix A. Count of Licenses, Percent of Population, and Mean and Median License Longevity of Commercial Crewmember License Holders Between 1988 and 2006, by Alaskan Community and Year

Year-end City	Year																			
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	
DILLINGHAM	Count	283	328	319	320	279	386	465	469	403	472	457	465	491	508	502	494	491	464	518
	Pct	11.5%	13.3%	12.9%	13.0%	11.3%	15.7%	18.9%	23.3%	20.0%	23.4%	22.7%	23.1%	24.3%	25.2%	24.9%	24.5%	24.3%	24.3%	24.3%
	Mean	7.0	6.4	6.4	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.0	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.0
	Median	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
DIOMEDE	Count						1	1	1											
	Pct						0.7%	0.6%	0.6%											
	Mean						1.0	1.0	1.0											
DLG	Count																			1
	Pct																			5.0
	Mean																			5.0
DOT LAKE	Count							1	1											
	Pct							1.4%	1.4%											
	Mean							1.0	1.0											
DOUGLAS	Count	48	36	29	34	30	32	34	37	41	34	39	40	51	59	75	89	87	83	20
	Pct								0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
	Mean	5.3	5.9	5.1	4.9	6.1	5.0	5.6	5.5	4.0	4.4	3.8	3.7	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.0
DUTCH HARBOR	Count	117	109	105	123	105	113	119	141	135	154	172	178	222	207	263	339	322	280	93
	Pct								4.6%	4.4%	5.0%	5.6%	5.8%	7.2%	6.7%	8.5%	11.0%	10.4%	10.4%	
	Mean	6.8	7.3	6.5	6.5	6.0	5.8	4.8	4.9	4.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.0
EAGLE	Count				1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	4
	Pct				0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	1.2%	0.6%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	
	Mean				1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EAGLE RIVER	Count	66	92	62	89	73	84	93	100	83	110	110	131	144	138	169	142	156	164	174
	Pct	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	Mean	3.4	4.1	5.2	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.0
EDNA BAY	Count	5	4	5	3	3	9	8	7	10	17	15	26	6	4	11	4	4	1	5
	Pct	10.2%	8.2%	10.2%	6.1%	6.1%	18.4%	16.3%	8.1%	11.6%	19.8%	17.4%	30.2%	7.0%	4.7%	12.8%	4.7%	4.7%	1.0	1.0
	Mean	5.8	3.8	2.4	3.7	8.7	5.1	5.0	3.7	6.0	4.6	4.4	2.8	3.3	4.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.0	1.0
EEK	Count	3	30	25	24	24	40	50	51	31	42	52	57	13	44	50	51	62	56	51
	Pct	1.1%	10.7%	8.9%	8.6%	8.6%	14.3%	17.9%	20.1%	12.2%	16.5%	20.5%	22.4%	5.1%	17.3%	19.7%	20.1%	24.4%	2.1	1.0
	Mean	5.7	6.0	6.8	5.3	6.5	7.3	6.5	5.9	6.9	6.1	5.2	4.1	5.2	4.3	3.7	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.0
	Median	4.0	5.0	6.0	4.0	6.0	6.0	6.5	6.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0

Appendix A. Count of Licenses, Percent of Population, and Mean and Median License Longevity of Commercial Crewmember License Holders Between 1988 and 2006, by Alaskan Community and Year

Year-end City	Year																			
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	
EGEGIK	Count	29	35	30	33	31	37	45	48	50	42	46	55	63	50	56	65	64		
	Pct	25.0%	30.2%	25.9%	28.4%	26.7%	31.9%	38.8%	39.3%	41.0%	34.4%	37.7%	45.1%	51.6%	41.0%	45.9%				
	Mean	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.7	4.2	4.7	4.0	4.2	4.1	5.0	4.5	4.5	3.8	3.1	2.9	2.1	1.7	1.0	
	Median	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
EIELSON AFB	Count	1					1		1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	3			
	Pct	0.0%					0.0%		2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
	Mean	1.0					3.0		2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
EKWOK	Count	7	3	6	2	1	6	11	13	10	6	14	18	13	14	9	18	20	25	
	Pct	5.4%	2.3%	4.6%	1.5%	0.8%	4.6%	8.5%	16.9%	13.0%	7.8%	18.2%	23.4%	16.9%	18.2%	11.7%	23.4%			
	Mean	5.0	2.7	3.3	7.5	10.0	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.7	3.7	3.9	2.6	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.0	
	Median	2.0	1.0	3.5	7.5	10.0	4.5	5.0	5.0	4.5	3.0	4.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	
ELFIN COVE	Count	13	13	19	10	11	16	18	20	16	19	22	26	28	26	29	26	24	17	
	Pct	40.6%	40.6%	59.4%	31.3%	34.4%	50.0%	56.3%	35.1%	28.1%	33.3%	38.6%	45.6%	49.1%	45.6%	50.9%	45.6%			
	Mean	6.8	6.5	5.0	6.5	7.5	6.0	4.6	5.0	4.5	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.0	
	Median	4.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	7.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	3.5	3.0	2.5	1.0	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	
ELIM	Count	16	3	7	7	5	14	28	21	34	42	40	52	43	19	53	46	45	46	
	Pct	5.1%	1.0%	2.2%	2.2%	1.6%	4.5%	8.9%	8.0%	12.9%	15.9%	15.2%	19.7%	16.3%	7.2%	20.1%	17.4%			
	Mean	5.2	6.0	5.9	5.9	7.4	4.5	6.6	5.3	5.0	5.5	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.6	2.6	2.1	1.5	1.0	
	Median	3.5	2.0	3.0	3.0	9.0	2.5	6.5	5.0	4.5	6.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	
ELMENDORF AFB	Count	1					4		2	2	3	3	6	4	9	10	8	10	10	
	Pct	0.0%					0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
	Mean	1.0					2.3		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.0	
EMMONAK	Count	19	98	101	119	85	12	133	164	162	168	168	139	154	138	151	132	148	172	
	Pct	2.5%	12.8%	13.2%	15.5%	11.1%	1.6%	17.3%	25.5%	25.2%	26.2%	26.2%	21.7%	24.0%	21.5%	23.5%	20.6%			
	Mean	5.9	6.0	6.6	6.5	6.3	7.2	6.2	5.9	5.7	4.4	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.2	1.5	
	Median	7.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	8.5	5.0	6.0	6.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	
EMO	Count																			
	Pct																			
	Mean																			
ENGLISH BAY	Count																			
	Pct																			
	Mean																			
ER	Count																			
	Pct																			
	Mean																			

Appendix A. Count of Licenses, Percent of Population, and Mean and Median License Longevity of Commercial Crewmember License Holders Between 1988 and 2006, by Alaskan Community and Year

Year-end City	Year																		
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988
ESTER	Count	1		2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	1	4	2	4	5	3
	Pct	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1.4%	0.7%	1.4%	2.0%	3.4%	0.7%	2.7%	1.4%	2.7%		
	Mean	7.0		3.5	3.0	2.0	1.0	8.0	5.5	3.0	1.5	2.3	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.0
	Median	7.0		3.5	3.0	2.0	1.0	8.0	5.5	3.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.0
EXCURSION INLET	Count	1																	
	Pct	10.0%																	
	Mean	4.0																	
FAIRBANKS	Count	51	56	54	59	53	91	82	80	113	126	150	165	187	205	225	206	231	266
	Pct	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%		
	Mean	3.6	3.4	4.4	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.0
	Median	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
FALSE PASS	Count	5	5	12	12	15	12	13	23	23	22	24	26	19	27	22	25	24	24
	Pct	7.8%	7.8%	18.8%	18.8%	23.4%	18.8%	20.3%	33.8%	33.8%	32.4%	35.3%	38.2%	27.9%	39.7%	32.4%	36.8%		
	Mean	13.0	12.4	7.7	7.8	5.6	4.8	6.2	4.9	5.7	4.8	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.3	2.5	1.7	1.0
	Median	14.0	13.0	7.0	8.5	6.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0
FLAT	Count	2																	
	Pct	1.0																	
	Mean	1.0																	
FORT GREELY	Count	1																	
	Pct	0.1%																	
	Mean	8.0																	
	Median	8.0																	
FORT RICHARDSON	Count	1		1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	7	8	5	12	8	4	5
	Pct	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
	Mean	1.0		10.0	10.0	10.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.9	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.0
	Median	1.0		10.0	10.0	10.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0
FORT WAINWRIGHT	Count	1																	
	Pct	1.0																	
	Mean	3.0																	
FORT YUKON	Count	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	3.0	1	1	2.0	3.0	3	2	2	2	3
	Pct	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	3.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%		
	Mean	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	2.3	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
	Median	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
FORTUNA LEDGE	Count	1																	
	Pct	6.0																	
	Mean	6.0																	

Appendix A. Count of Licenses, Percent of Population, and Mean and Median License Longevity of Commercial Crewmember License Holders Between 1988 and 2006, by Alaskan Community and Year

Year-end City	Year																		
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988
FRITZ CREEK	Count	11	11	13	14	12	16	18	20	34	30	28	2	5	1	11			
	Pct	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	2.4%	2.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.8%			
	Mean	5.6	6.1	5.1	6.2	6.2	5.3	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.5	1.0	3.4	3.0			
	Median	5.0	5.0	3.0	6.0	5.0	4.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.5	3.0	1.0	4.0	3.0			
FUNTER BAY	Count	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1									
	Pct																		
GAKONA	Count	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	6	14	7	6	6	11	9	9
	Pct	1.4%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.4%	1.9%	16.0%	16.0%	16.0%	24.0%	56.0%	28.0%	24.0%	24.0%	44.0%		
	Mean	10.7	5.5	7.5	6.5	5.5	3.3	3.5	4.8	1.3	3.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.0	1.3	1.0
	Median	10.0	5.5	7.5	6.5	5.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	1.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
GALENA	Count	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	5	33	27	28	28	20	11	18	35	29
	Pct	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	4.0%	3.2%	3.4%	3.4%	2.4%	1.3%	2.2%		
	Mean	7.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.0
	Median	7.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.5	4.0	4.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
GAMBELL	Count	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	6	7	2	2	2	1	1			
	Pct	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	1.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%			
	Mean	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	4.0			
	Median	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	4.0			
GIG HARBOR	Count							1							2				1
	Pct																		
	Mean							9.0							5.0				1.0
GIRDWOOD	Count	33	29	38	48	38	39	38	41	50	52	50	63	55	57	66	62	57	78
	Pct	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Mean	3.5	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.8	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.0
	Median	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
GLENNALLEN	Count	4	3	3	6	5	6	4	2	15	13	11	12	14	22	19	19	16	12
	Pct	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%	0.9%	1.1%	0.7%	0.4%	2.0%	3.3%	2.9%	2.7%	3.1%	4.9%	4.2%	4.2%		
	Mean	2.0	1.3	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.5	5.0	8.0	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.1	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.0
	Median	2.0	1.0	4.0	2.5	3.0	1.5	3.0	8.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
GOLOVIN	Count	4	7	4	3	3	6	4	6	8	7	7							
	Pct	2.8%	4.9%	2.8%	2.1%	2.1%	4.2%	2.8%	4.7%	0.8%	6.3%	5.5%							
	Mean	1.5	1.9	2.3	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.5	2.3	4.0	3.9	2.6	2.3						
	Median	1.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.5	1.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.0						
GOODNEWS BAY	Count	31	26	31	34	27	33	37	54	50	56	49	10	10	48	53	63	48	51
	Pct	13.5%	11.3%	13.5%	14.8%	11.7%	14.3%	16.1%	22.4%	19.9%	20.7%	23.2%	4.1%	4.1%	19.9%	22.0%	26.1%		
	Mean	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.8	5.9	5.6	5.7	4.7	4.8	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.0	1.6	1.0
	Median	8.0	7.0	8.0	7.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	4.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0

Appendix A. Count of Licenses, Percent of Population, and Mean and Median License Longevity of Commercial Crewmember License Holders Between 1988 and 2006, by Alaskan Community and Year

Year-end City	Year																				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988		
GRAYLING	Count	1	1	1	2	5	6	6	7	2	3	27	6	23	16	26	22	16	16	15	
	Pct	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%	2.6%	3.1%	3.1%	3.4%	1.0%	1.4%	13.0%	2.9%	11.1%	7.7%	12.5%	10.6%	7.7%	7.7%	7.7%	
	Mean	5.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	6.7	3.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	3.3	3.1	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.0
	Median	5.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	4.0	3.5	4.5	6.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.0
GUSTAVUS	Count	16	15	20	8	18	12	17	19	21	27	24	24	23	47	42	47	50	37	24	
	Pct	3.7%	3.5%	4.7%	1.9%	4.2%	2.8%	4.0%	7.4%	8.1%	10.5%	9.3%	9.3%	8.9%	18.2%	16.3%	18.2%	19.4%	19.4%	19.4%	
	Mean	2.8	2.5	3.4	2.3	2.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.6	2.9	2.4	2.6	3.2	2.5	2.7	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.0
	Median	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.5	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	3.0	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
HAINES	Count	92	93	99	87	127	141	151	147	143	151	143	148	207	203	228	237	238	224	215	
	Pct	5.1%	5.1%	5.5%	4.8%	7.0%	7.8%	8.3%	11.9%	11.6%	12.2%	11.6%	12.0%	16.7%	16.4%	18.4%	19.1%	19.2%	19.2%	19.2%	
	Mean	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.0
	Median	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
HALIBUT COVE	Count	3	5	2	2	3	2	1	1	3	8	8	6	1	3	5	2	1	1	1	
	Pct	8.6%	14.3%	5.7%	5.7%	8.6%	5.7%	2.9%	1.3%	3.8%	10.3%	10.3%	7.7%	1.3%	3.8%	1.0%	2.6%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	
	Mean	4.7	5.4	11.0	10.0	6.3	4.0	5.0	10.0	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	1.0	3.3	3.3	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Median	2.0	1.0	11.0	10.0	7.0	4.0	5.0	10.0	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.0	4.0	4.0	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
HEALY	Count	3	1	5	1	4	2	4	3	3	3	2	4	4	3	5	5	7	7	7	
	Pct	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	1.0%	1.0%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	
	Mean	5.0	7.0	3.0	2.0	3.8	2.0	1.3	1.0	4.3	3.3	4.0	4.0	2.3	3.3	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Median	5.0	7.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
HOBART BAY	Count	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Pct	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	2.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	
	Mean	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
HOLLIS	Count	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Pct	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	2.7%	2.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	
	Mean	9.0	6.0	6.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Median	9.0	6.0	6.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
HOLY CROSS	Count	4	9	6	7	2	6	6	16	7	9	31	25	23	31	32	37	32	32	23	
	Pct	1.8%	4.0%	2.6%	3.1%	0.9%	2.6%	2.6%	5.8%	2.5%	3.2%	11.2%	9.0%	8.3%	11.2%	11.6%	13.4%	11.6%	11.6%	11.6%	
	Mean	3.0	4.2	2.5	4.4	1.5	5.2	5.2	4.5	6.1	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.1	3.4	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.0
	Median	2.5	3.0	2.0	4.0	1.5	5.5	5.5	4.5	4.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
HOMER	Count	557	582	591	551	551	657	728	755	693	772	817	895	1,041	1,025	1,110	1,150	1,287	1,235	1,139	
	Pct	14.1%	14.7%	15.0%	14.0%	14.0%	16.6%	18.4%	20.6%	18.9%	21.1%	22.3%	24.5%	28.4%	28.0%	30.3%	31.4%	35.2%	35.2%	35.2%	
	Mean	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.0
	Median	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
HOONAH	Count	87	77	88	77	82	100	111	118	104	120	132	139	188	179	197	197	208	211	140	
	Pct	10.1%	9.0%	10.2%	9.0%	9.5%	11.6%	12.9%	14.8%	13.1%	15.1%	16.6%	17.5%	23.6%	22.5%	24.8%	24.8%	26.2%	26.2%	26.2%	
	Mean	6.9	7.1	6.4	6.9	6.5	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.1	4.4	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.0
	Median	5.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0

Appendix A. Count of Licenses, Percent of Population, and Mean and Median License Longevity of Commercial Crewmember License Holders Between 1988 and 2006, by Alaskan Community and Year

Year-end City	Year																		
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988
HOOPER BAY	Count	10	13	7	38	51	44	81	95	73	101	70	75	58	113	71	39	139	131
	Pct	1.0%	1.3%	0.7%	3.7%	5.0%	4.3%	8.0%	11.2%	8.6%	12.0%	8.3%	8.9%	6.9%	13.4%	8.4%	4.6%		
	Mean	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.1	6.1	7.0	5.6	4.9	4.7	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.0
	Median	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.5	5.0	8.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0
HOPE	Count			2	1		1	2	3	3	7	2	7	8	3	8	7	10	6
	Pct			1.5%	0.7%		0.7%	1.5%	1.9%	1.9%	4.3%	1.2%	4.3%	5.0%	1.9%	5.0%	4.3%		
	Mean			1.0	1.0		1.0	3.0	2.3	2.7	3.5	2.4	4.0	3.1	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.0
	Median			1.0	1.0		1.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	3.5	1.0	4.0	3.0	1.0	5.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
HOUSTON	Count		4	3	3	2	7	6	2	3	5	4	8	9	6	9	13	10	5
	Pct		0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	1.1%	1.3%	0.9%	1.3%	1.9%		
	Mean		1.3	5.7	1.0	2.0	2.7	4.7	3.5	3.3	5.7	4.0	4.9	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.1	1.4	1.0
	Median		1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	4.5	3.5	1.0	6.0	2.0	5.5	4.0	4.0	3.5	2.0	1.0	1.0
HUGHES	Count	1									1	1			1	1	1	1	1
	Pct	0.3%									1.9%	1.9%			1.9%	1.9%	1.9%		
	Mean	2.0									1.0	1.0			1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
	Median	2.0									1.0	1.0			1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
HUSLIA	Count	1				1					7	6	2	4	1	1	5	12	5
	Pct	0.3%				0.3%					3.4%	2.9%	1.0%	1.9%	0.5%	0.5%	2.4%		
	Mean	2.0				2.0					1.9	1.0	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
	Median	2.0				2.0					1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
HYDABURG	Count	34	32	27	28	33	42	42	51	30	33	43	64	59	86	89	85	84	63
	Pct	8.9%	8.4%	7.1%	7.3%	8.6%	11.0%	11.0%	13.3%	7.8%	6.0%	8.6%	16.7%	15.4%	22.4%	23.2%	22.1%		
	Mean	5.3	5.2	5.7	5.1	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.5	5.0	3.7	4.5	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.0
	Median	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.5	4.5	5.0	4.5	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
HYDER	Count	4	4	4	6	5	6	4	6	7	6	7	6	9	8	8	5	1	6
	Pct	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	6.2%	5.2%	6.2%	4.1%	6.1%	7.1%	6.1%	7.1%	6.1%	9.1%	8.1%	8.1%	5.1%		
	Mean	4.5	4.5	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.5	3.0	2.3	3.1	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.0	1.0
	Median	3.0	3.5	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.5	2.5	1.5	3.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
IGIUGIG	Count	2	3		1	2	3	8	7	6	5	7	1						1
	Pct	3.8%	5.7%		1.9%	3.8%	5.7%	15.1%	21.2%	18.2%	15.2%	21.2%	3.0%						
	Mean	7.0	4.3		5.0	8.0	6.0	6.8	5.4	3.5	2.4	3.9	4.0						1.0
	Median	7.0	2.0		5.0	8.0	6.0	7.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	6.0	4.0						1.0
ILIAMNA	Count	18	21	24	28	22	35	44	66	43	60	64	93	86	93	88	92	96	91
	Pct	17.6%	20.6%	23.5%	27.5%	21.6%	34.3%	43.1%	70.2%	45.7%	56.4%	68.1%	98.9%	91.5%	98.9%	93.6%	97.9%		
	Mean	9.2	7.8	7.3	7.0	6.4	6.9	6.8	5.7	6.5	5.2	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.2	2.8	2.2	1.6	1.0
	Median	9.0	8.0	6.5	5.0	5.0	8.0	7.5	6.0	7.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
INDIAN	Count	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	3			1			
	Pct	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%			
	Mean	4.0	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.0	4.5	3.0	3.0	1.0	3.5	3.7	2.7			1.0			
	Median	4.0	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	4.5	3.0	3.0	1.0	3.5	4.0	3.0			1.0			

Appendix A. Count of Licenses, Percent of Population, and Mean and Median License Longevity of Commercial Crewmember License Holders Between 1988 and 2006, by Alaskan Community and Year

Year-end City	Year																		
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988
IVANOF BAY	Count				2	3	8	10	8	9	13	13	1			3			
	Pct				9.1%	13.6%	36.4%	28.6%	22.9%	25.7%	37.1%	37.1%	2.9%			8.6%			
	Mean				5.5	7.7	8.0	6.9	5.6	5.4	3.7	3.0	6.0			2.0			
	Median				5.5	9.0	8.5	7.5	5.5	6.0	3.0	2.0	6.0			2.0			
JUNEAU	Count	337	316	352	314	294	373	380	378	455	417	461	682	712	752	764	719	772	803
	Pct	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	2.5%	2.7%	2.8%	2.9%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%
	Mean	4.5	4.8	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.4
	Median	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
KAKE	Count	40	41	49	72	56	59	70	67	80	87	98	139	138	131	141	130	132	112
	Pct	5.6%	5.8%	6.9%	10.1%	7.9%	8.3%	9.9%	9.6%	12.1%	11.4%	12.4%	14.0%	19.9%	19.7%	20.1%	18.6%	18.6%	18.6%
	Mean	6.7	6.9	6.3	5.6	5.5	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.6	3.9	4.3	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.5
	Median	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
KAKTOVIK	Count		1																
	Pct		0.3%																
	Mean		1.0																
	Median		1.0																
KALSKAG	Count	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	7	5	10	14	16	16	9	26	18	17	19
	Pct																		
	Mean	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	5.3	3.5	5.5	3.6	3.2	2.7	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.7	2.7	2.3	1.7	1.4
	Median	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.0	3.5	5.5	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	1.0
KALTAG	Count								2	43	32	28	36	45	23	44	48	44	44
	Pct								0.8%	17.9%	13.3%	11.7%	15.0%	18.8%	9.6%	18.3%	18.3%	18.3%	
	Mean								1.5	2.6	2.3	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.0	1.4	1.0	
	Median								1.5	1.0	1.0	3.5	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	
KAPAKIAK	Count															1			
	Pct																		
	Mean																		
	Median																		
KARLUK	Count	1	2	2	2	1	4	5	5	5	1	5	10	13	9	7	7	10	16
	Pct	3.7%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%	3.7%	14.8%	18.5%	7.0%	4.2%	7.0%	1.4%	14.1%	18.3%	12.7%	9.9%	9.9%	9.9%	
	Mean	8.0	9.5	10.5	7.0	10.0	6.0	6.4	5.0	2.7	2.8	6.0	5.6	3.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.8
	Median	8.0	9.5	10.5	7.0	10.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	2.0	1.0	6.0	5.0	3.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
KASAAN	Count	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	4	5	5	2	3	1	3	2	2	6
	Pct	2.6%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	7.7%	3.7%	3.7%	7.4%	9.3%	9.3%	3.7%	5.6%	1.9%	5.6%			
	Mean	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	
	Median	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	
KASIGLUK	Count	2	32	25	23	27	40	51	53	58	70	76	75	74	73	83	71	77	69
	Pct	0.4%	5.9%	4.6%	4.2%	5.0%	7.4%	9.4%	12.5%	15.3%	16.5%	17.9%	17.6%	17.4%	17.2%	19.5%	16.7%	16.7%	
	Mean	3.0	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.4	7.0	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.4	4.6	4.5	4.1	3.6	3.0	2.3	
	Median	3.0	5.5	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	

Appendix A. Count of Licenses, Percent of Population, and Mean and Median License Longevity of Commercial Crewmember License Holders Between 1988 and 2006, by Alaskan Community and Year

Year-end City	Year																			
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	
KASILOF	Count	109	103	121	111	92	105	142	139	153	154	179	200	209	135	163	195	141	157	
	Pct	23.1%	21.9%	25.7%	23.6%	19.5%	22.3%	30.1%	36.3%	39.9%	40.2%	46.7%	52.2%	54.6%	35.2%	42.6%	50.9%			
	Mean	5.6	5.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.0
	Median	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
KENAI	Count	265	339	335	268	245	241	264	296	350	381	403	467	431	518	511	592	560	630	
	Pct	3.8%	4.9%	4.8%	3.9%	3.5%	3.5%	3.8%	4.7%	5.5%	6.0%	6.4%	7.4%	6.8%	8.2%	8.1%	9.4%			
	Mean	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.0
	Median	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
KENNICOTT	Count	1																		
Pct																				
Mean	10.0																			
Median	10.0																			
KENNY LAKE	Count	1																		
Pct																				
Mean	15.0																			
Median	15.0																			
KETCHIKAN	Count	278	275	289	313	347	385	407	427	447	485	534	657	662	697	769	753	774	743	
Pct	3.5%	3.5%	3.6%	4.0%	4.4%	4.9%	5.1%	5.2%	5.4%	5.9%	6.5%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.4%	9.3%	9.1%			
Mean	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.0	
Median	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	
KIANA	Count			2			1						1		6	4	3	5	8	
Pct			0.5%				0.3%					0.3%			1.6%	1.0%	0.8%			
Mean			1.5				1.0					7.0			1.7	2.5	2.7	1.2	1.0	
Median			1.5				1.0					7.0			1.5	2.5	3.0	1.0	1.0	
KING COVE	Count	128	126	126	126	119	143	173	161	168	158	183	189	192	175	181	160	140	95	
Pct	16.2%	15.9%	15.9%	15.9%	15.0%	18.1%	21.8%	21.8%	35.7%	37.3%	35.0%	40.6%	41.9%	42.6%	38.8%	40.1%	35.5%			
Mean	10.2	9.1	9.8	9.3	8.9	7.6	6.8	6.8	6.1	5.7	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.1	2.5	2.1	1.5	1.0	
Median	11.0	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	
KING KING	Count																			
Pct																				
Mean																				
Median																				
KING SALMON	Count	44	55	50	49	51	52	67	50	52	61	49	47	50	57	58	66	48	62	
Pct	10.0%	12.4%	11.3%	11.1%	11.5%	11.8%	11.8%	15.2%	7.2%	7.5%	8.8%	7.0%	6.8%	7.2%	8.2%	8.3%	9.5%			
Mean	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.9	4.9	3.7	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.3	3.3	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.0	
Median	3.5	5.0	4.5	5.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.5	4.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
KINICHIK	Count																			
Pct																				
Mean																				
Median																				

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Year-end City	Year																			
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	
KIPNUK	Count	21	32	32	36	51	47	81	113	101	98	105	76	85	90	85	79	89	89	
	Pct	3.3%	5.0%	5.0%	5.6%	7.9%	7.3%	12.6%	24.0%	21.5%	20.9%	22.3%	16.2%	18.3%	18.1%	19.1%	16.8%	16.8%	16.8%	
	Mean	5.8	6.4	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.9	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.1	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.0
	Median	4.0	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
KIVALINA	Count	2	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	1	12	11	8	14	8	
	Pct	0.5%	1.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	3.8%	3.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	
	Mean	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.3	3.5	4.5	4.5	5.5	5.5	4.5	4.0	7.0	2.0	1.0	2.9	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.0
	Median	4.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	3.5	4.5	4.5	5.5	5.5	4.5	4.0	7.0	1.5	1.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
KLAWOCK	Count	39	36	51	30	27	37	24	32	29	27	41	46	47	51	79	74	68	82	71
	Pct	4.6%	4.2%	6.0%	3.5%	3.2%	4.3%	2.8%	4.4%	4.0%	3.7%	5.7%	6.4%	6.5%	7.1%	10.9%	10.2%	9.4%	9.4%	9.4%
	Mean	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.5	3.6	4.5	4.9	4.0	3.3	3.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.0
	Median	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	4.5	5.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
KOBUK	Count	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
	Pct	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%
	Mean	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
	Median	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
KODIAK	Count	796	797	817	833	880	1,047	1,141	1,136	1,046	1,240	1,319	1,448	1,691	1,728	1,879	1,983	2,115	1,739	1,703
	Pct	12.6%	12.6%	12.9%	13.2%	13.9%	16.5%	18.0%	17.8%	16.4%	19.5%	20.7%	22.7%	26.6%	27.1%	29.5%	31.2%	33.2%	33.2%	33.2%
	Mean	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.0
	Median	5.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
KOKHANOK	Count	13	24	16	24	18	20	32	28	27	24	21	24	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
	Pct	7.5%	13.8%	9.2%	13.8%	10.3%	11.5%	18.4%	18.4%	17.8%	15.8%	13.8%	15.8%	20.7%	27.1%	29.5%	31.2%	33.2%	33.2%	33.2%
	Mean	8.0	7.1	8.4	8.3	6.6	6.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.5	4.4	3.6	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	1.0
	Median	8.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	5.5	7.0	6.0	5.5	5.0	4.5	3.0	2.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	1.0
KOLIGANEK	Count	31	35	37	27	27	29	37	38	29	34	42	37	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
	Pct	17.0%	19.2%	20.3%	14.8%	14.8%	15.9%	20.3%	21.0%	16.0%	18.8%	23.2%	20.4%	1.1%	1.1%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
	Mean	7.3	7.0	5.3	6.0	6.6	5.1	5.7	4.9	5.5	4.3	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	1.0
	Median	7.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	1.0
KONGIGANAK	Count	16	25	17	6	14	24	35	34	33	33	45	40	2	2	1	1	8	1	1
	Pct	4.5%	7.0%	4.7%	1.7%	3.9%	6.7%	9.7%	11.6%	11.2%	11.2%	15.3%	13.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
	Mean	5.0	6.0	5.4	3.8	5.2	6.4	5.9	5.0	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.2	5.5	3.0	3.0	2.1	1.4	1.0	1.0
	Median	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.5	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
KOTLIK	Count	1	67	87	84	54	16	92	106	107	109	104	95	96	82	109	114	101	96	96
	Pct	0.2%	11.3%	14.7%	14.2%	9.1%	2.7%	15.6%	23.0%	23.2%	23.6%	22.6%	20.6%	20.8%	17.8%	23.6%	24.7%	23.6%	24.7%	24.7%
	Mean	9.0	6.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	7.1	5.5	5.4	4.8	4.2	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.0
	Median	9.0	5.0	4.0	4.5	5.0	6.5	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
KOTZEBUE	Count	56	51	55	3	2	85	84	73	51	79	57	115	140	151	203	215	227	329	329
	Pct	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	0.1%	0.1%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%	1.9%	2.9%	2.1%	4.2%	5.1%	5.5%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%	7.8%	7.8%
	Mean	4.3	4.3	3.6	2.0	2.0	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.8	3.6	3.9	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.0
	Median	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	3.0	4.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0

Appendix A. Count of Licenses, Percent of Population, and Mean and Median License Longevity of Commercial Crewmember License Holders Between 1988 and 2006, by Alaskan Community and Year

Year-end City	Year																		
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988
KOYUK	Count	3	4	1	1		7	2		6	14	6	13	15	5	29	24	15	34
	Pct	1.0%	1.3%	0.3%	0.3%		2.4%	0.9%		2.6%	6.1%	2.6%	5.6%	6.5%	2.2%	12.6%	10.4%		
	Mean	3.0	1.8	12.0	11.0		2.9	5.0		2.3	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.1	2.8	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.0
	Median	2.0	1.0	12.0	11.0		3.0	5.0		1.5	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
KOYUKUK	Count						1	3		3	8	10	8	4	6	4	8	23	14
	Pct						1.0%	2.4%		2.4%	6.3%	7.9%	6.3%	3.2%	4.8%	3.2%	6.3%		
	Mean						1.0	6.0		4.7	2.8	2.6	2.1	4.0	3.5	2.5	2.5	1.4	1.0
	Median						1.0	6.0		5.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.5	3.5	2.5	2.5	1.0	1.0
KUCTHLUK	Count																		1
	Pct																		1.0
	Mean																		1.0
	Median																		1.0
KWETHLUK	Count	30	27	21	25	29	46	63	81	68	93	107	105	97	90	100	109	77	93
	Pct	4.2%	3.8%	2.9%	3.5%	4.1%	6.5%	11.3%	14.5%	12.2%	16.7%	19.2%	18.8%	17.4%	16.1%	17.9%	19.5%		
	Mean	5.9	7.4	7.5	7.2	6.0	6.0	6.5	6.2	5.2	4.9	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.3	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.0
	Median	5.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	5.0	5.5	6.5	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
KWIGILLINGOK	Count	14	12	7	9	12	17	35	37	36	48	45	46	41	45	36	26	30	35
	Pct	4.1%	3.6%	2.1%	2.7%	3.6%	5.0%	12.6%	13.3%	12.9%	17.3%	16.2%	16.5%	14.7%	16.2%	12.9%	9.4%		
	Mean	7.7	6.6	6.1	5.6	4.5	5.4	4.9	4.9	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.0
	Median	7.0	5.5	7.0	4.0	4.5	4.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
LAKE LOUISE	Count																		1
	Pct																		1.0
	Mean																		1.0
	Median																		1.0
LAKE MINCHUMINA	Count									1						1			1
	Pct									3.1%						3.1%			3.1%
	Mean									1.0						1.0			1.0
	Median									1.0						1.0			1.0
LARSEN BAY	Count	13	24	23	22	17	30	28	41	45	50	44	56	55	51	54	58	34	47
	Pct	11.3%	20.9%	20.0%	19.1%	14.8%	26.1%	24.3%	20.4%	27.9%	30.6%	34.0%	38.1%	37.4%	34.7%	36.7%	39.5%		
	Mean	7.1	5.9	5.1	7.1	6.8	5.5	5.9	6.7	5.5	4.3	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.6	2.1	1.5	1.0
	Median	5.0	4.0	3.0	6.0	6.0	3.5	6.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
LATOUCHE	Count																		1
	Pct																		1.0
	Mean																		1.0
	Median																		1.0
LAWSON CREEK	Count																		1
	Pct																		1.0
	Mean																		1.0
	Median																		1.0

Appendix A. Count of Licenses, Percent of Population, and Mean and Median License Longevity of Commercial Crewmember License Holders Between 1988 and 2006, by Alaskan Community and Year

Year-end City	Year																		
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988
LEADER CREEK	Count	1																	
	Pct																		
	Mean	5.0																	
	Median	5.0																	
LEVELOCK	Count	17	16	15	18	6	11	19	28	18	20	24	25	21	28	23	34	26	41
	Pct	13.9%	13.1%	12.3%	14.8%	4.9%	9.0%	15.6%	26.7%	17.1%	19.0%	22.9%	23.8%	20.0%	26.7%	21.9%	32.4%		
	Mean	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.9	7.2	6.3	5.9	5.5	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.1	3.8	2.9	2.0	1.6
	Median	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.5	5.0	8.0	6.5	6.0	5.0	3.5	4.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0
LITTLE PORT WALTER	Count	1																	
	Pct																		
	Mean	1.0																	
	Median	1.0																	
LORING	Count	1																	
	Pct																		
	Mean	1.0																	
	Median	1.0																	
LOWER KALSKAG	Count	1			1		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	11	12	17	18	11	7
	Pct	0.4%			0.4%		0.4%	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	3.1%	3.8%	4.1%	5.8%	6.2%		
	Mean	1.0			1.0		1.0	5.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	3.7	3.5	3.8	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.5
	Median	1.0			1.0		1.0	5.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	3.0	2.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
MANLEY HOT SPRINGS	Count	1				1	2	2	1	2	1	1	6	6	2	5	8	4	7
	Pct	1.4%				1.4%	2.1%	2.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	6.3%	6.3%	2.1%	5.2%	4.2%		
	Mean	1.0				1.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.0
	Median	1.0				1.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.0
MANOKOTAK	Count	74	75	74	69	83	109	97	88	89	94	97	73	79	73	68	74	52	80
	Pct	18.5%	18.8%	18.5%	17.3%	20.8%	27.3%	24.3%	22.9%	23.1%	24.4%	25.2%	19.0%	20.5%	19.0%	17.7%	19.2%		
	Mean	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.8	5.9	5.3	5.4	4.8	4.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.0
	Median	5.0	7.0	6.5	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
MARSHALL	Count	60	64	17	49	71	60	58	38	67	60	73	1	2	0	3	3		
	Pct	17.2%	18.3%	4.9%	14.0%	20.3%	0.6%	17.2%	13.9%	24.5%	22.0%	26.7%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%		
	Mean	7.0	7.9	7.5	7.3	6.1	2.5	6.5	7.0	5.5	5.3	4.4	7.0	2.0	0.0	3.0	2.3		
	Median	6.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	2.5	6.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	7.0	2.0	4.0	3.0		
MCCARTHY	Count	1																	
	Pct	4.0%																	
	Mean	5.0																	
	Median	5.0																	
MCGRATH	Count	1				2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	6	8	14	17
	Pct	0.2%				0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	1.1%	1.5%	2.7%		
	Mean	3.0				1.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	5.5	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.0
	Median	3.0				1.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	5.5	4.0	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

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Year-end City	Year																		
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988
MCKINLEY PARK	Count						1												
	Pct						0.7%												
	Mean						2.0												
	Median						2.0												
MEKORYUK	Count	32	31	29	34	29	31	41	35	49	49	39	36	38	35	40	34	54	57
	Pct	15.2%	14.8%	13.8%	16.2%	13.8%	14.8%	23.2%	19.8%	27.7%	27.7%	22.0%	20.3%	21.5%	19.8%	22.6%	19.2%		
	Mean	6.0	6.9	5.8	6.1	7.4	6.5	5.7	5.3	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.7	3.0	2.4	1.8	1.0
	Median	4.5	7.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	4.5	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0
METLAKATLA	Count	62	62	87	84	85	96	107	93	115	108	116	126	119	116	116	114	123	107
	Pct	4.5%	4.5%	6.3%	6.1%	6.2%	7.0%	7.6%	6.6%	8.2%	7.7%	8.2%	9.0%	8.5%	8.2%	8.2%	8.1%		
	Mean	6.8	7.2	6.3	6.5	6.7	5.7	5.5	4.9	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.5	1.0
	Median	5.5	6.5	5.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
MEYERS CHUCK	Count	4	5	2	3	1	5	6	6	7	11	8	8	10	9	11	14	11	9
	Pct	19.0%	23.8%	9.5%	14.3%	4.8%	23.8%	16.2%	16.2%	18.9%	29.7%	21.6%	21.6%	27.0%	24.3%	29.7%	37.8%		
	Mean	11.5	10.6	14.5	9.3	15.0	8.0	8.8	5.8	5.6	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.0
	Median	12.5	12.0	14.5	11.0	15.0	9.0	10.0	6.0	7.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.5	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.0
MILTON FREEWATER	Count												1						
	Pct												2.0						
	Mean												2.0						
	Median												2.0						
MINTO	Count						1				4	6		1					1
	Pct						0.4%				1.8%	2.8%		0.5%					
	Mean						1.0				1.5	1.2		2.0					1.0
	Median						1.0				1.5	1.0		2.0					1.0
MOOSE CREEK	Count	2																	
	Pct	0.4%																	
	Mean	1.0																	
	Median	1.0																	
MOOSE PASS	Count	3	4	4	5	2	5	6	7	9	4	8	3	8	6	5	3	6	10
	Pct	1.5%	1.9%	1.9%	2.4%	1.0%	2.4%	7.4%	8.6%	11.1%	4.9%	9.9%	3.7%	9.9%	7.4%	6.2%	3.7%		
	Mean	2.7	4.0	3.3	2.2	1.0	3.0	3.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.3	4.7	2.5	2.8	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.0
	Median	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	3.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.5	1.0
MOUNTAIN VILLAGE	Count	119	124	116	111	105	3	128	118	121	110	130	119	139	151	170	153	177	160
	Pct	15.8%	16.4%	15.4%	14.7%	13.9%	0.4%	19.0%	17.5%	18.0%	16.3%	19.3%	17.7%	20.6%	22.4%	25.2%	22.7%		
	Mean	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.1	2.7	5.9	5.6	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.2	3.5	2.8	2.2	1.6	1.0
	Median	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
NABESNA	Count	1																	
	Pct																		
	Mean	2.0																	
	Median	2.0																	

Appendix A. Count of Licenses, Percent of Population, and Mean and Median License Longevity of Commercial Crewmember License Holders Between 1988 and 2006, by Alaskan Community and Year

Year-end City	Year																			
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	
NAKNEK	Count	117	102	111	114	116	155	159	126	133	159	174	137	151	154	141	164	129	162	
	Pct	17.3%	15.0%	16.4%	16.8%	17.1%	22.9%	23.5%	21.9%	23.1%	27.7%	30.3%	23.8%	26.3%	26.8%	24.5%	28.5%			
	Mean	6.3	6.4	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.0	1.6	1.0
	Median	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
NANWALEK	Count	4	6	2	11	1	4	9	15	14	11	15		1						
	Pct	2.3%	3.4%	1.1%	6.2%	0.6%	2.3%	5.1%	2.5%	9.5%	7.0%	9.5%		0.6%						
	Mean	5.8	4.8	10.5	4.4	1.0	7.0	4.9	4.3	3.8	2.9	3.0		5.0						
	Median	4.5	2.0	10.5	3.0	1.0	7.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.0	1.0		5.0						
NAPAKIAK	Count	9	27	21	20	8	38	44	66	60	62	74	59	42	60	59	54	51	55	
	Pct	2.5%	7.6%	5.9%	5.7%	2.3%	10.8%	12.5%	20.8%	18.9%	19.5%	23.3%	18.6%	13.2%	18.9%	18.6%	17.0%			
	Mean	9.0	5.9	6.7	7.4	7.6	6.2	6.3	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.3	3.2	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.0	
	Median	9.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	
NAPASKIAK	Count	15	17	18	17	14	19	30	42	35	47	57	4	0	2	2	3			
	Pct	3.8%	4.4%	4.6%	4.4%	3.6%	4.9%	7.7%	11.6%	12.8%	10.7%	14.3%	17.4%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%			
	Mean	7.4	5.6	6.3	5.7	5.0	6.0	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.1	3.3	5.0	0.0	3.5	3.0	1.7			
	Median	8.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	3.5	6.0	5.0	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	3.0	2.0			
NAUKATI	Count								2											
	Pct																			
	Mean								3.5											
	Median								3.5											
NAUKATI BAY	Count	6	4		4	2	3	4	1	1	1									
	Pct	4.4%	3.0%		3.0%	1.5%	2.2%	3.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%									
	Mean	5.2	7.5		5.0	3.5	5.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	4.0									
	Median	2.0	6.5		4.5	3.5	5.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	4.0									
NEETS BAY	Count										1									
	Pct																			
	Mean										1.0									
	Median										1.0									
NELSON LAGOON	Count	23	22	17	15	16	19	22	13	20	19	19	2	2	2	4		1		
	Pct	27.7%	26.5%	20.5%	18.1%	19.3%	22.9%	26.5%	15.7%	24.1%	22.9%	22.9%	2.4%	4.8%						
	Mean	5.8	5.5	4.6	5.7	5.9	4.7	4.4	6.4	4.8	4.5	3.8	4.0	3.3	2.0					
	Median	5.0	5.0	3.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	3.5	7.0	4.5	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.0					
NENANA	Count	5	2	4	1		4	2	2	9	4	11	8	10	17	16	11	23	16	
	Pct	1.2%	0.5%	1.0%	0.2%		1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	2.3%	1.0%	2.8%	2.0%	2.5%	4.3%	4.1%	2.8%			
	Mean	3.0	5.5	2.8	7.0		1.8	2.0	6.5	1.8	3.3	2.5	2.9	3.3	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.0	
	Median	1.0	5.5	1.0	7.0		1.0	2.0	6.5	1.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	
NEW STUYAHOK	Count	53	66	52	41	41	75	90	90	88	93	97	89	84	95	85	104	99	101	
	Pct	11.3%	14.0%	11.0%	8.7%	8.7%	15.9%	19.1%	23.0%	22.5%	23.8%	24.8%	22.8%	21.5%	24.3%	21.7%	26.6%			
	Mean	7.9	7.9	8.2	7.8	9.0	7.4	7.3	6.7	6.5	5.9	5.3	4.5	3.9	3.6	2.9	2.2	1.5	1.0	
	Median	6.0	7.5	8.0	8.0	10.0	8.0	7.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	

Appendix A. Count of Licenses, Percent of Population, and Mean and Median License Longevity of Commercial Crewmember License Holders Between 1988 and 2006, by Alaskan Community and Year

Year-end City	Year																			
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	
NEUHALEN	Count	13	10	10	2	5	11	19	17	13	2	5	2							
	Pct	8.1%	6.3%	6.3%	1.3%	3.1%	6.9%	11.9%	10.6%	8.1%	1.3%	3.1%	1.3%							
	Mean	7.3	5.2	7.1	1.5	5.8	6.9	4.7	5.3	5.1	4.5	3.8	4.5							
	Median	8.0	5.5	6.5	1.5	6.0	7.0	3.0	5.0	6.0	4.5	4.0	4.5							
NEWTOK	Count	9	9	12	13	15	8	27	31	24	38	35	33	1		1				2
	Pct	2.8%	2.8%	3.7%	4.0%	4.7%	2.5%	8.4%	15.0%	11.6%	18.4%	16.9%	15.9%	0.5%		0.5%				
	Mean	6.7	6.9	4.8	5.5	6.2	6.6	5.2	4.0	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.3	4.0		2.0				1.0
	Median	6.0	5.0	3.5	5.0	8.0	6.5	5.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0		2.0				1.0
NI	Count																			1
	Pct																			
	Mean																			1.0
	Median																			1.0
NIGHTMUTE	Count	12	15	15	18	18	18	22	20	20	30	31	26	26	25	32	17	14	24	30
	Pct	5.8%	7.2%	7.2%	8.7%	8.7%	8.7%	10.6%	13.1%	13.1%	19.6%	20.3%	17.0%	17.0%	16.3%	20.9%	11.1%	9.2%		
	Mean	8.4	8.5	7.7	7.7	6.6	7.4	7.2	6.7	6.1	5.6	4.4	4.8	4.3	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.4	1.8	1.0
	Median	7.5	10.0	6.0	6.5	6.0	10.0	8.5	7.5	6.5	6.0	4.0	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.0
NIKISHKA	Count					1		2	1	1										
	Pct																			
	Mean					1.0		4.5	6.0	6.0										
	Median					1.0		4.5	6.0	6.0										
NIKISKI	Count	54	60	62	57	54	63	88	100	100	116	104	98	112	116	123	117	126	111	88
	Pct	1.2%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.5%	2.0%	3.6%	3.6%	4.2%	3.8%	3.6%	4.1%	4.2%	4.5%	4.3%	4.6%		
	Mean	4.1	4.8	4.4	5.1	4.3	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.0
	Median	2.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.0
NIKOLAEVSK	Count	18	24	22	19	17	28	39	36	35	43	31				1				
	Pct	5.2%	7.0%	6.4%	5.5%	4.9%	8.1%	11.3%	9.7%	9.4%	11.6%	8.4%				0.5%				
	Mean	6.1	4.8	4.8	5.3	5.2	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.6	2.8	3.2	2.6	3.0	3.0	1.0	2.0			
	Median	4.5	3.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	2.0			
NIKOLAI	Count							1				3				2				2
	Pct							0.9%				2.8%				0.9%				1.8%
	Mean							1.0				3.0				2.0				1.5
	Median							1.0				3.0				2.0				1.5
NIKOLSKI	Count	1			1		1	1	1			4	4		1	1				1
	Pct	2.6%			2.6%		2.6%	2.6%	2.9%			11.4%	11.4%		2.9%	2.9%				2.9%
	Mean	1.0			2.0		3.0	3.0	2.0			3.5	2.5		5.0	1.0				2.0
	Median	1.0			2.0		3.0	3.0	2.0			3.5	1.0		5.0	1.0				2.0
NINILCHIK	Count	39	46	51	38	42	64	56	48	64	59	70	86	74	105	85	96			90
	Pct	5.1%	6.0%	6.6%	4.9%	5.4%	8.3%	7.3%	10.5%	13.6%	14.0%	12.9%	18.9%	16.2%	23.0%	18.6%	21.1%			
	Mean	5.7	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.5	3.9	4.8	5.1	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.0
	Median	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.0	4.0	4.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

Appendix A. Count of Licenses, Percent of Population, and Mean and Median License Longevity of Commercial Crewmember License Holders Between 1988 and 2006, by Alaskan Community and Year

Year-end City	Year																			
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	
NUNAPITCHUK	Count	26	47	31	11	22	35	61	62	67	62	84	83	75	82	80	87	66	69	
	Pct	5.6%	10.1%	6.7%	2.4%	4.7%	7.5%	13.1%	16.4%	17.7%	16.4%	22.2%	22.0%	19.8%	21.7%	21.2%	23.0%			
	Mean	6.9	6.3	5.8	7.8	6.6	5.9	6.4	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.1	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.6	2.9	2.3	1.7	1.0
	Median	6.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0
NYAC	Count														1	1				
	Pct																			
	Mean														5.0	3.0				
OLD HARBOR	Count	42	45	47	50	43	51	57	64	45	67	85	86	91	99	97	96	92	75	
	Pct	17.7%	19.0%	19.8%	21.1%	18.1%	21.5%	24.1%	22.5%	15.8%	23.6%	29.9%	30.3%	32.0%	34.9%	34.2%	33.8%	34.2%		
	Mean	9.0	8.0	7.9	7.2	7.7	5.8	6.4	6.8	6.8	5.4	4.6	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.3	2.7	2.2	1.6	1.0
	Median	8.5	7.0	7.0	6.0	8.0	4.0	5.0	6.5	8.0	6.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
OSCARVILLE	Count														1					
	Pct														1.8%					
	Mean														3.0					
OUZINKIE	Count	31	29	31	21	23	31	31	26	30	32	35	46	50	58	61	59	61	51	
	Pct	13.8%	12.9%	13.8%	9.3%	10.2%	13.8%	13.8%	12.4%	14.4%	15.3%	16.7%	22.0%	23.9%	27.8%	26.8%	29.2%	28.2%		
	Mean	8.9	8.6	8.1	8.3	7.7	6.9	6.7	7.3	5.9	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.7	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.1	1.5	1.0
	Median	8.0	8.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	9.5	5.5	4.5	6.0	5.5	6.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
OXNARD	Count														1					
	Pct																			
	Mean														1.0					
PALMER	Count	70	86	83	73	50	79	103	123	89	109	132	139	135	156	150	159	145	152	
	Pct	1.5%	1.9%	1.8%	1.6%	1.1%	1.7%	2.3%	4.3%	3.1%	3.8%	4.6%	4.8%	4.7%	5.4%	5.4%	5.5%	5.5%		
	Mean	3.7	3.7	4.4	3.2	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.0
	Median	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
PAXSON	Count	1	1	1						2	1	1	1	1						
	Pct	2.3%	2.3%							6.7%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%						
	Mean	1.0	1.0	1.0						1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0						
PEDRO BAY	Count	1	1	1	3	2	2	5	2	3	5	8	7	10	10	10	9	9	11	
	Pct	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	6.0%	4.0%	4.0%	10.0%	4.8%	7.1%	11.9%	19.0%	16.7%	23.8%	23.8%	21.4%	23.8%	21.4%		
	Mean	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.3	3.5	5.0	3.4	3.5	2.3	2.4	3.6	3.9	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.0
	Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.5	5.0	4.0	3.5	2.0	2.0	3.5	4.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
PELICAN	Count	26	28	32	21	23	31	25	45	40	51	44	56	65	79	92	89	84	66	
	Pct	16.0%	17.2%	19.6%	12.9%	14.1%	19.0%	15.3%	20.3%	18.0%	23.0%	19.8%	25.2%	29.3%	35.6%	41.4%	43.7%	40.1%		
	Mean	6.9	6.7	5.5	7.8	6.4	5.8	6.8	6.1	5.9	5.0	4.6	3.8	3.6	3.2	2.7	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.0
	Median	5.0	6.0	4.0	8.0	6.0	5.0	7.0	6.0	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0

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Year-end City	Year																		
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988
POPE	Count	1																	
	Pct																		
	Mean	3.0																	
	Median	3.0																	
PORT ALEXANDER	Count	22	21	24	16	20	20	26	27	22	23	34	46	43	52	53	53	44	53
	Pct	27.2%	25.9%	29.6%	19.8%	24.7%	24.7%	32.1%	22.7%	18.5%	19.3%	28.6%	38.7%	36.1%	43.7%	44.5%	44.5%	44.5%	44.5%
	Mean	5.3	6.1	5.9	7.9	7.2	6.0	4.7	4.7	5.2	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.5
	Median	3.0	5.0	3.5	7.0	6.5	4.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
PORT ALSWORTH	Count	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	5	5	4	4	6	7	3	6
	Pct	1.0%	1.0%	2.9%	2.9%	1.9%	1.0%	1.9%	5.5%	3.6%	5.5%	9.1%	9.1%	7.3%	7.3%	10.9%	12.7%	12.7%	
	Mean	4.0	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	3.0	2.7	1.5	4.0	6.6	4.2	4.3	3.5	2.3	1.7	1.7	
	Median	4.0	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	7.0	3.0	4.5	4.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	
PORT BAILEY	Count	1																	
	Pct																		
	Mean	9.0																	
	Median	9.0																	
PORT GRAHAM	Count	1	3	9	9	6	11	11	18	14	15	16	20	2	2	2	2	1	1
	Pct	0.6%	1.8%	5.3%	5.3%	3.5%	6.4%	6.4%	10.8%	8.4%	9.0%	9.6%	12.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0	
	Mean	12.0	6.3	4.9	5.2	3.0	3.5	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.0	
	Median	12.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	1.5	3.0	3.0	3.5	2.5	1.0	2.5	1.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.0	
PORT HEIDEN	Count	19	21	15	12	14	24	22	21	22	27	26	33	44	36	36	31	34	29
	Pct	16.0%	17.6%	12.6%	10.1%	11.8%	20.2%	18.5%	17.6%	18.5%	22.7%	21.8%	27.7%	32.8%	30.3%	30.3%	26.1%	26.1%	
	Mean	6.5	6.6	7.3	10.1	7.2	6.0	6.4	6.7	5.9	5.6	5.3	4.2	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.0	1.6	
	Median	5.0	5.0	6.0	11.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	
PORT LIONS	Count	17	21	21	24	25	27	38	49	51	52	68	78	77	69	81	93	74	81
	Pct	6.6%	8.2%	8.2%	9.4%	9.8%	10.5%	14.8%	22.1%	23.0%	23.4%	30.6%	35.1%	34.7%	31.1%	36.5%	41.9%	41.9%	
	Mean	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.2	7.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	5.0	4.4	4.8	3.9	3.6	2.7	2.1	1.5	
	Median	9.0	8.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	4.0	3.5	6.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	
PORT MOLLER	Count	1																	
	Pct																		
	Mean	1.0																	
	Median	1.0																	
PORT PROTECTION	Count	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Pct	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	
	Mean	8.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	
	Median	8.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	
PORTAGE CREEK	Count	3	4	6	4	2	1	2	2	1	3	5	5	5	4	4	3	2	4
	Pct	8.3%	11.1%	16.7%	11.1%	5.6%	2.8%	5.6%	40.0%	20.0%	60.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Mean	11.7	6.5	6.7	5.5	5.5	4.0	3.5	3.5	8.0	3.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	
	Median	10.0	6.5	7.5	6.5	5.5	4.0	3.5	3.5	8.0	1.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	

Appendix A. Count of Licenses, Percent of Population, and Mean and Median License Longevity of Commercial Crewmember License Holders Between 1988 and 2006, by Alaskan Community and Year

Year-end City	Year																		
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988
POST	Count	1																	
	Pct																		
	Mean	1.0																	
	Median	1.0																	
PRUDHOE BAY	Count	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3
	Pct	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%
	Mean	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
PSA	Count	1																	
	Pct																		
	Mean	2.0																	
	Median	2.0																	
PSG	Count	1																	
	Pct																		
	Mean	10.0																	
	Median	10.0																	
QUINHAGAK	Count	52	52	37	50	36	36	55	66	58	72	116	94	86	113	105	112	114	100
	Pct	9.4%	9.4%	6.7%	9.0%	6.5%	6.5%	9.9%	13.2%	11.6%	14.4%	23.2%	18.8%	17.2%	22.6%	21.0%	22.4%	22.4%	
	Mean	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.9	3.4	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	3.4	2.9	2.3	1.7	1.0
	Median	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.5	2.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	5.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0
RAMPART	Count	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	5	2	2	1	4
	Pct	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	1.5%	1.5%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	1.5%	7.4%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	
	Mean	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	6.5	5.0	2.5	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0
	Median	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	6.5	5.0	2.5	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0
RED DEVIL	Count	1																	
	Pct																		
	Mean	5.7%																	
	Median	1.9%																	
RSDFWER<AVFDW<VFD	Count	1																	
	Pct																		
	Mean	4.0																	
	Median	4.0																	
RUBY	Count	1	2	4	4	1	2	5	5	7	3	4	6	6	6	3	4	7	20
	Pct	0.5%	1.1%	2.1%	2.1%	0.5%	1.1%	2.9%	2.9%	4.1%	1.8%	2.4%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	1.8%	2.4%	2.4%	
	Mean	1.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.0	3.0	2.2	1.7	2.8	2.0	2.5	1.4	1.0
	Median	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	1.0
RUSSIAN MISSION	Count	19	26	12	21	18	1	32	26	20	34	29	19	40	43	46	45	4	45
	Pct	6.4%	8.8%	4.1%	7.1%	6.1%	0.3%	13.0%	10.6%	8.1%	13.8%	11.8%	7.7%	16.3%	17.5%	18.7%	18.3%	1.3	1.0
	Mean	4.8	4.0	4.2	6.2	4.9	2.0	4.9	4.2	3.7	3.6	2.7	4.2	3.0	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.0
	Median	4.0	2.5	4.5	5.0	4.5	2.0	4.5	3.0	3.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0

Appendix A. Count of Licenses, Percent of Population, and Mean and Median License Longevity of Commercial Crewmember License Holders Between 1988 and 2006, by Alaskan Community and Year

Year-end City	Year																		
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988
SAINT GEORGE ISL	Count	5	4	9	9	6	11	3	7	5	8	2	8	8	4	4	6	3	3
	Pct	3.3%	2.6%	5.9%	5.9%	3.9%	7.2%	2.0%	5.1%	3.6%	5.8%	1.4%	5.8%	5.8%	2.9%	3.6%	4.3%		
	Mean	5.4	3.8	3.8	3.0	3.7	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Median	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.0	4.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
SAINT MARYS	Count	78	88	96	96	87	2	92	117	98	104	106	124	127	165	158	141	161	147
	Pct	15.6%	17.6%	19.2%	19.2%	17.4%	0.4%	18.4%	26.5%	22.2%	23.6%	24.0%	28.1%	28.8%	37.4%	35.8%	32.0%		
	Mean	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.5	9.0	6.6	5.5	6.1	4.8	4.3	4.5	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.0
	Median	6.0	5.5	6.0	5.5	6.0	9.0	6.5	5.0	7.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0
SAINT MICHAEL	Count	11	8	3	12	5	12	13	9	12	34	27	33	33	7	46	40	47	51
	Pct	3.0%	2.2%	0.8%	3.3%	1.4%	3.3%	3.5%	3.1%	4.1%	10.8%	9.2%	11.2%	11.2%	2.4%	15.6%	13.6%		
	Mean	4.5	6.4	3.3	7.2	6.2	5.2	4.6	3.9	5.3	4.3	4.1	3.7	3.1	3.9	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.0
	Median	4.0	6.0	1.0	8.0	7.0	4.5	4.0	2.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.0
SAINT PAUL ISLAND	Count	36	35	32	50	51	58	63	59	53	58	55	27	28	32	20	19	5	5
	Pct	6.8%	6.6%	6.0%	9.4%	9.6%	10.9%	11.8%	7.7%	6.9%	7.7%	7.2%	3.5%	3.7%	4.2%	2.6%	2.5%		
	Mean	7.2	5.9	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.8	3.9	3.5	3.2	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.7	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.0
	Median	6.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
SALCHA	Count	2	5	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	5	5	4	4	9	10	6	4	2
	Pct	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%	2.5%	2.8%	1.7%		
	Mean	8.5	5.0	8.5	7.5	6.5	5.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0
	Median	8.5	3.0	8.5	7.5	6.5	5.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.0
SALEM	Count																		
Pct																			
Mean																			
Median																			
SAND POINT	Count	130	130	126	133	144	175	195	200	199	181	209	240	223	233	250	228	246	134
	Pct	13.7%	13.7%	13.2%	14.0%	15.1%	18.4%	20.5%	22.8%	22.7%	20.6%	23.8%	27.3%	25.4%	26.5%	28.5%	26.0%		
	Mean	8.3	7.9	8.4	7.5	7.4	6.8	6.7	6.3	5.9	5.4	4.4	4.2	3.6	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.0
	Median	8.0	7.5	8.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
SAVOONGA	Count	5					3	15	20	25	26	23	24	2	2	1	1	4	3
	Pct	0.8%					0.5%	2.9%	3.9%	4.8%	5.0%	4.4%	4.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%		
	Mean	1.0					4.7	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	3.0	1.5	1.0
	Median	1.0					4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	3.0	1.5	1.0
SAXMAN	Count								1	1	1								
	Pct								0.3%	0.3%	0.3%								
	Mean								1.0	1.0	1.0								
	Median								1.0	1.0	1.0								
SCAMMON BAY	Count	39	29	17	9	22	13	25	51	34	18	72	57	55	57	52	36	60	54
	Pct	8.4%	6.2%	3.7%	1.9%	4.7%	2.8%	5.4%	14.9%	9.9%	5.2%	21.0%	16.6%	16.0%	16.6%	15.2%	10.5%		
	Mean	3.9	2.6	5.2	3.0	5.4	6.3	6.0	4.5	4.7	4.6	3.8	3.7	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.0
	Median	2.0	1.0	4.0	2.0	4.5	6.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0

Appendix A. Count of Licenses, Percent of Population, and Mean and Median License Longevity of Commercial Crewmember License Holders Between 1988 and 2006, by Alaskan Community and Year

Year-end City	Year																		
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988
SHISHMAREF	Count	1					1			1		3		4	1	2	1	5	3
	Pct	0.2%					0.2%			0.2%		0.7%		0.9%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%		
	Mean	1.0					1.0			1.0		1.0		1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.0
	Median	1.0					1.0			1.0		1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
SHUNGNAK	Count																		1
	Pct																		1.0
	Median																		1.0
SITKA	Count	566	571	580	510	506	624	618	647	701	722	788	940	858	917	970	943	940	938
	Pct	6.4%	6.5%	6.6%	5.8%	5.7%	7.1%	7.2%	7.5%	8.2%	8.4%	9.2%	10.9%	10.0%	10.7%	11.3%	11.0%		
	Mean	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.3	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.0
	Median	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
SKAGWAY	Count	9	4	5	9	7	4	4	2	2	2	1	3	4	3	7	6	4	8
	Pct	1.0%	0.5%	0.6%	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	1.0%	0.9%		
	Mean	3.0	4.3	3.0	2.3	2.4	1.5	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	4.3	3.5	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.0
	Median	1.0	3.5	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.0	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	5.0	3.5	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
SKWENTNA	Count									1	1	1	5	2	4	6	12	5	11
	Pct									1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	5.9%	2.4%	4.7%	7.1%	14.1%		
	Mean									5.0	1.0	1.0	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.3	1.8	1.4	
	Median									5.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.5	3.5	4.0	1.5	1.0	
SLANA	Count		2	1	1		3	2	3	4	3	3						1	
	Pct		1.6%	0.8%	0.8%		2.4%	3.2%	4.8%	6.3%	4.8%	4.8%							
	Mean		13.0	12.0	12.0		9.3	5.5	7.7	3.5	5.3	3.0						1.0	
	Median		13.0	12.0	12.0		11.0	5.5	9.0	2.5	7.0	2.0						1.0	
SLEETMUTE	Count											2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3
	Pct											1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	0.9%		
	Mean											1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	1.3	1.0
	Median											1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0
SOLDOTNA	Count	176	229	235	207	168	235	269	266	330	354	346	372	418	479	425	526	526	520
	Pct	4.7%	6.1%	6.3%	5.5%	4.5%	6.3%	7.7%	7.6%	9.5%	10.2%	9.9%	10.7%	12.0%	13.8%	12.2%	15.1%		
	Mean	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.0
	Median	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.0
SOUTH NAKNEK	Count	28	25	35	41	41	16	56	40	54	47	44	40	51	55	45	56	42	52
	Pct	20.4%	18.2%	25.5%	29.9%	29.9%	11.7%	41.2%	29.4%	39.7%	34.6%	32.4%	29.4%	37.5%	40.4%	33.1%	41.2%		
	Mean	8.0	9.6	8.4	7.6	6.5	5.6	6.2	6.4	5.4	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.1	1.7	1.0
	Median	6.5	10.0	8.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	7.0	7.0	5.5	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
SPENARD	Count																		
	Pct																		
	Median																		

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Year-end City	Year																						
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988				
STEBBINS	Count	5	19	15	12	19	12	17	16	36	20	51	50	42	39	44	44	23	24	50	45	48	
	Pct	0.9%	3.5%	2.7%	2.2%	3.5%	2.2%	3.1%	2.9%	9.0%	5.0%	12.8%	12.5%	10.5%	9.8%	11.0%	11.0%	5.8%	6.0%	12.5%	12.5%	12.5%	
	Mean	8.0	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.2	4.3	5.6	3.9	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.0
	Median	3.0	2.0	3.0	4.5	5.0	3.0	5.0	3.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.0
STERLING	Count	49	52	49	28	36	45	36	45	63	49	61	46	52	48	51	74	62	62	61	72	68	
	Pct	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%	1.7%	1.3%	1.6%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.9%	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	
	Mean	3.5	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.3	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.0	
	Median	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	2.5	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	
STEVENS VILLAGE	Count														1	1	1	1	2			1	
	Pct														1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%				
	Mean														1.0	5.0	5.0	1.0	1.0			1.0	
	Median														1.0	5.0	5.0	1.0	1.0			1.0	
STONY RIVER	Count	1	1	1	1	1					1			1					1			1	
	Pct	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%					2.0%			2.0%					2.0%			1	
	Mean	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0					2.0			1.0					1.0			1.0	
	Median	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0					2.0			1.0					1.0			1.0	
STUYAHOK	Count																						1
	Pct																						
	Mean																						
	Median																						
SUTTON	Count	4	1	3	2	7	4	3	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	12	11	10	6	7	9	
	Pct						1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	3.9%	3.6%	3.2%	3.2%	1.9%	1.9%		
	Mean	1.3	1.0	2.0	5.0	1.4	4.0	3.3	4.0	3.3	4.0	1.5	4.2	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.1	
	Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	4.5	2.5	3.5	1.5	4.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	1.5	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	
TAKOTNA	Count																					2	
	Pct																						
	Mean																						
	Median																						
TALKEETNA	Count	1	5	3	4	8	7	14	11	12	16	15	9	24	18	19	19	27	27	27	27	23	
	Pct	0.1%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	1.0%	0.9%	1.8%	4.4%	4.8%	6.4%	6.0%	3.6%	9.6%	7.2%	7.6%	7.6%	10.8%	10.8%	10.8%	10.8%		
	Mean	14.0	8.2	13.0	7.3	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.8	2.5	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.0	
	Median	14.0	12.0	13.0	7.5	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	
TANACROSS	Count																						
	Pct																						
	Mean																						
	Median																						
TANANA	Count	1					2	2	1	1	2	7	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	9	15	11	
	Pct	0.3%					0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	2.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%	1.2%	2.6%	2.6%		
	Mean	1.0					2.0	1.5	1.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	2.1	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.3	1.9	1.4		
	Median	1.0					2.0	1.5	1.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0		

Appendix A. Count of Licenses, Percent of Population, and Mean and Median License Longevity of Commercial Crewmember License Holders Between 1988 and 2006, by Alaskan Community and Year

Year-end City	Year																		
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988
TATILEK	Count	10	8	3	7	8	11	14	7	9	10	10	9	2	21	26	27	22	26
	Pct	9.3%	7.5%	2.8%	6.5%	7.5%	10.3%	13.1%	5.9%	7.6%	8.4%	8.4%	7.6%	1.7%	17.6%	21.8%	22.7%		
	Mean	8.5	9.5	10.7	10.3	7.6	6.1	6.1	6.7	6.2	3.0	3.9	2.9	4.1	5.0	3.3	2.5	1.9	1.6
	Median	9.5	12.0	10.0	11.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	2.0	3.5	3.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0
TELLER	Count	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	4
	Pct	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.7%	1.7%	0.4%			0.4%	0.4%		
	Mean	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	4.7	4.7	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0
	Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
TENAKEE	Count								1	1	1	1	1						
	Pct								1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%							
	Mean								1.0	1.0	5.0	5.0							
	Median								1.0	1.0	5.0	5.0							
TENAKEE SPRINGS	Count	9	9	6	8	8	16	16	17	25	19	21	21	18	17	19	14	13	16
	Pct	8.7%	8.7%	5.8%	7.7%	7.7%	15.4%	15.4%											
	Mean	4.6	5.3	8.2	7.3	4.6	5.7	4.9	4.2	3.8	2.6	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.5
	Median	2.0	2.0	9.0	7.5	4.5	5.5	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
TETLIN	Count								1	1	1	1							
	Pct								1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%				1.1%			
	Mean								1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0				3.0			
	Median								1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0				3.0			
THOMSEN HARBOR	Count																1		
	Pct																1.0		
	Mean																1.0		
	Median																1.0		
THORNE BAY	Count	14	15	19	11	12	14	12	15	16	13	20	17	23	27	27	34	27	15
	Pct	2.5%	2.7%	3.4%	2.0%	2.2%	2.5%	2.2%	2.6%	2.8%	2.3%	3.5%	3.0%	4.0%	4.7%	4.7%	6.0%	4.7%	6.0%
	Mean	5.1	5.0	4.1	4.3	3.9	2.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	2.0	2.7	3.0	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.0
	Median	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	2.5	3.0	2.5	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.0
TOGIAK	Count	139	141	132	135	103	121	128	130	108	109	106	86	105	80	97	103	80	74
	Pct	17.2%	17.4%	16.3%	16.7%	12.7%	15.0%	15.8%	21.2%	17.6%	17.8%	17.3%	14.0%	17.1%	13.1%	15.8%	16.8%	15.8%	16.8%
	Mean	5.6	6.2	5.7	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6	2.9	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.4
	Median	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
TOK	Count	4	3	3	2	5	1	3	8	6	7	11	9	12	13	9	13	10	8
	Pct	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%	1.2%	1.0%	1.3%	1.4%	1.0%	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%
	Mean	8.0	7.3	8.3	8.5	6.6	14.0	6.3	3.3	4.5	4.9	4.3	4.4	2.8	2.7	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.5
	Median	6.0	3.0	5.0	8.5	5.0	14.0	5.0	1.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.5	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
TOKEEN	Count								1										
	Pct								1.0										
	Mean								1.0										
	Median								1.0										

Appendix A. Count of Licenses, Percent of Population, and Mean and Median License Longevity of Commercial Crewmember License Holders Between 1988 and 2006, by Alaskan Community and Year

Year-end City	Year																			
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	
TOKSOOK BAY	Count	44	46	42	35	45	57	82	81	79	86	86	79	72	86	39	44	93	92	
	Pct	8.3%	8.6%	7.9%	6.6%	8.5%	10.7%	15.4%	19.3%	18.8%	20.5%	20.5%	18.8%	17.1%	20.5%	9.3%	10.5%			
	Mean	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.5	5.6	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.2	3.7	2.8	2.7	2.3	1.7	1.0
	Median	7.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0
TRAPPER CREEK	Count	3	2	2	3	2	4	6	3	9	7	7	6	7	7	1	13	7	11	
	Pct	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.9%	1.4%	1.0%	3.0%	2.4%	2.4%	2.0%	2.4%	2.4%	0.3%	4.4%			
	Mean	1.7	5.0	4.0	4.7	3.5	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.4	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0
	Median	1.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	3.5	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
TULK	Count															1				
	Pct																			
	Mean																2.0			
	Median																2.0			
TULUKSAK	Count	15	16	13	32	27	18	47	33	53	40	42	54	48	41	47	34	40	36	
	Pct	3.5%	3.7%	3.0%	7.5%	6.3%	4.2%	11.0%	9.2%	14.8%	11.2%	11.7%	15.1%	13.4%	11.5%	13.1%	9.5%	10.9%		
	Mean	7.9	8.0	8.7	7.7	8.1	7.1	5.9	7.2	5.1	5.5	5.3	3.9	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.0
	Median	9.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	9.0	7.0	5.0	7.0	4.0	5.5	6.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.0
TUNTUTULIAK	Count	26	34	18	4	15	25	46	54	57	58	56	64	63	63	71	56	61	57	
	Pct	7.0%	9.2%	4.9%	1.1%	4.1%	6.8%	12.4%	18.0%	19.0%	19.3%	18.7%	21.3%	21.0%	21.0%	23.7%	18.7%			
	Mean	4.3	4.1	4.1	2.8	6.0	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.4	4.8	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.3	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.0
	Median	4.0	2.5	3.0	2.5	5.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
TUNUNAK	Count	8	2	10	12	16	13	23	34	31	54	39	37	36	36	38	9	11	61	23
	Pct	2.5%	0.6%	3.1%	3.7%	4.9%	4.0%	7.1%	10.8%	9.8%	17.1%	12.3%	11.7%	11.4%	11.4%	12.0%	2.8%	3.5%		
	Mean	5.6	8.5	6.9	5.3	4.9	6.2	5.3	4.5	4.6	3.2	3.3	2.7	3.0	2.6	1.9	2.6	2.2	1.2	1.0
	Median	5.0	8.5	6.5	5.0	4.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
TWIN HILLS	Count	6	10	4	13	7	14	13	7	7	6	4	9			3			1	
	Pct	8.7%	14.5%	5.8%	18.8%	10.1%	20.3%	18.8%	10.6%	10.6%	9.1%	6.1%	13.6%			4.5%				
	Mean	4.2	4.2	6.0	3.5	5.9	4.9	4.1	4.6	5.7	4.7	6.3	4.6			2.0			2.0	
	Median	3.5	3.0	7.0	2.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	6.0	4.5	6.0	5.0			2.0			2.0	
TWO RIVERS	Count						1			3	2	2								
	Pct						0.2%			0.7%	0.4%	0.4%								
	Mean						2.0			2.3	2.5	2.0								
	Median						2.0			1.0	2.5	2.0								
TYONEK	Count	3	8	11	4	9	6	5	30	14	10	17	29	28	32	26	32	46	42	
	Pct	1.6%	4.1%	5.7%	2.1%	4.7%	3.1%	2.6%	19.5%	9.1%	6.5%	11.0%	18.8%	18.2%	20.8%	22.1%	16.9%	20.8%		
	Mean	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.0	6.8	6.0	3.6	3.4	3.7	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.0
	Median	3.0	3.5	2.0	3.0	3.0	7.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.0
UGASHIK	Count	5	10	6	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Pct	45.5%	90.9%	54.5%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	27.3%	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	100.0%	42.9%	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%
	Mean	8.2	5.6	4.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	5.0	6.0	10.0	4.0	2.3	1.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
	Median	9.0	4.0	2.5	12.0	11.0	10.0	3.0	6.0	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

Appendix A. Count of Licenses, Percent of Population, and Mean and Median License Longevity of Commercial Crewmember License Holders Between 1988 and 2006, by Alaskan Community and Year

Year-end City	Year																		
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988
UNALAKLEET	Count	52	40	23	26	20	28	68	79	63	106	150	155	176	156	70	164	167	170
	Pct	7.0%	5.4%	3.1%	3.5%	2.7%	3.7%	9.1%	11.1%	8.8%	14.8%	21.0%	21.7%	24.6%	21.8%	9.8%	23.0%	23.4%	
	Mean	5.3	5.6	4.6	4.7	3.8	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.0	4.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.1	1.7
	Median	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.5	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.5	3.0	2.0	2.0
UNALASKA	Count	78	77	104	78	73	62	55	80	81	92	123	127	130	106	119	132	124	201
	Pct	1.8%	1.8%	2.4%	1.8%	1.7%	1.4%	1.3%	2.6%	2.6%	3.0%	4.0%	4.1%	4.2%	3.4%	3.9%	4.3%	4.0%	
	Mean	6.5	6.8	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.1	5.4	5.4	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.4
	Median	4.5	6.0	4.5	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
UNUAPITCHUK	Count								1										
	Pct																		
	Mean								8.0										
	Median								8.0										
UYAK BAY	Count															2			
	Pct																		
	Mean															1.5			
	Median															1.5			
VALDEZ	Count	68	91	85	88	63	77	69	76	87	87	81	108	125	132	190	209	186	169
	Pct	1.7%	2.3%	2.1%	2.2%	1.6%	1.9%	1.7%	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.7%	3.1%	3.2%	4.7%	5.1%	4.6%	
	Mean	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.9	3.8	3.3	3.7	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.3
	Median	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
VENETIE	Count							1	2	1	1								3
	Pct							0.5%	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%								
	Mean							11.0	9.0	7.0	6.0								1.0
	Median							11.0	9.0	7.0	6.0								1.0
WAINWRIGHT	Count							1			1				1	1	1	3	2
	Pct							0.2%			0.2%				0.2%	0.2%	0.2%		
	Mean							1.0			5.0				4.0	2.0	1.0	1.7	1.0
	Median							1.0			5.0				4.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0
WALES	Count																	1	1
	Pct																		
	Mean																	1.0	1.0
	Median																	1.0	1.0
WARD COVE	Count	21	42	33	40	52	47	55	55	64	58	62	68	80	74	75	90	87	69
	Pct								0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%	
	Mean	5.8	6.6	6.4	5.8	5.2	5.1	5.3	4.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.4
	Median	3.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
WASILLA	Count	182	175	180	154	128	167	192	192	206	217	199	228	246	250	275	300	314	279
	Pct	3.3%	3.2%	3.3%	2.8%	2.3%	3.1%	3.5%	4.8%	5.1%	5.4%	4.9%	5.7%	6.1%	6.2%	6.8%	7.4%	7.8%	
	Mean	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.4	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.4
	Median	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0

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Year-end City	Year																		
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988
WHALE PASS	Count						1		2									1	
	Pct						1.7%		2.7%										
	Mean						1.0		2.5									1.0	
	Median						1.0		2.5									1.0	
WHITE MOUNTAIN	Count	1	1	2				2	1	2	1	4	1	2		2	1	2	5
	Pct	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%				1.1%	0.6%	1.1%	0.6%	2.2%	0.6%	1.1%		1.1%	0.6%	1.0	0.6%
	Mean	1.0	2.0	1.0				1.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0		1.0	3.0	1.0	1.0
	Median	1.0	2.0	1.0				1.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	1.5	1.0	1.0		1.0	3.0	1.0	1.0
WHITE SALMON	Count															1			
	Pct																		
	Mean																		
	Median																		
WHITTIER	Count	9	8	13	14	16	16	24	22	20	30	27	24	40	34	40	46	35	3
	Pct	4.9%	4.4%	7.1%	7.7%	8.8%	8.8%	9.9%	9.1%	8.2%	12.3%	11.1%	9.9%	16.5%	14.0%	16.5%	18.9%		
	Mean	6.7	5.4	4.4	5.4	6.4	4.8	6.0	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.0
	Median	4.0	2.5	2.0	1.5	3.5	5.5	7.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
WILLOW	Count	14	16	14	12	12	17	17	11	20	13	14	13	14	18	31	24	26	28
	Pct	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%	6.0%	3.9%	7.0%	4.6%	4.9%	4.6%	4.9%	6.3%	10.9%	8.4%		
	Mean	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	3.8	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.8	3.0	2.8	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.0
	Median	2.5	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	3.5	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
WISEMAN	Count				1		1	1	2	1				1					
	Pct				4.8%		4.8%	3.0%	6.1%	3.0%				3.0%					
	Mean				1.0		2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0				4.0					
	Median				1.0		2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0				4.0					
WRANGELL	Count	197	195	185	176	186	201	222	244	258	270	282	283	278	267	338	309	349	296
	Pct	8.5%	8.4%	8.0%	7.6%	8.1%	8.7%	9.6%	9.8%	10.4%	10.9%	11.4%	11.4%	11.2%	10.8%	13.6%	12.5%		
	Mean	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.0
	Median	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
YAKUTAT	Count	52	49	31	31	18	44	54	70	74	79	94	111	101	129	134	135	129	112
	Pct	7.6%	7.2%	4.6%	4.6%	2.6%	6.5%	7.9%	13.1%	13.9%	14.8%	17.6%	20.8%	18.9%	24.2%	25.1%	25.3%		
	Mean	3.7	3.5	3.0	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.0
	Median	3.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
(blank)	Count										1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Pct																		
	Mean										6.0	6.0	1.0	6.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Median										6.0	6.0	1.0	6.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Notes:

1. A community is listed in Appendix A if it is listed with Alaska as the state on any commercial crewmember license between 1988 and 2006. There has been some clean-up performed on community names, however. If the city indicated on a crewmember license was Anacortes, Bellingham, Beremertion (presumably Bremerton), Tukwila, Tukwila (presumably Tukwilla), Port Townsend, Port Orchard, or Seattle, and the state field was corrected to 'WA,' if the city was Pebble Beach, Chico, or Daly City and the state was 'AK' then the state field was corrected to 'CA.' If the city indicated on a license was Astoria and the state indicated was 'AK' then the state field was corrected to 'OR.' The spelling of Alaskan community names were standardized in the data. For example, the community of Aleknagik was spelled several different ways, including: Alaknagik, Aleknagik, Aleknagik, Alenagik, and Aliknagik. The data for each license with these spellings were standardized to Aleknagik to allow more accurate aggregations by community. It is possible that some of the spelling errors were convoluted enough that the true community and spelling could not be determined. Therefore, some license holders are not consolidated by community as they possibly should be.
2. Some license holders obtained more than one license within a year, and in some cases they have indicated different states or cities as their permanent mailing address. When more than one permanent address existed for an individual within a year, the community and state from the license with the latest issue date was used. This address of the license holder was assumed to be the year-end mailing address.
3. The count of license holders by community found in Appendix A may vary from those counts found on the CFEC web site (www.cfec.state.ak.us). The counts vary because of differences made to the underlying data by ADF&G Division of Administrative Services between when snapshots of the data were obtained. Data clean-up procedures and the manner in which data are handled differ between this report and the CFEC web site. A more in depth discussion of the differences can be found in section 6.1 of this report.
4. The percent of each community's population with a commercial crewmember license was determined by comparing the count of crewmember licenses attributed to a community with the community's census population. Crewmember counts in 2000 through 2006 were compared to 2000 census data. Crewmember counts in 1990 through 1999 were compared to 1990 census data. No percentage was calculated for any community for 1988 and 1989. If a percentage is not indicated for 1990 to 1999 and/or 2000 to 2006, then the community name does not appear in the 1990 and/or 2000 census file.
5. The mean longevity values summarize the longevity of license holders in each community in each year. Each license holder's longevity in a particular year reflects the number of years they held a commercial crewmember license between 1988 and that year. If an individual lived in Bethel in 2004 and 2005, then lived in Akiachak in 2006 and held a license in all 3 years, in 2004 Bethel would be attributed with a longevity of 1, in 2005 with a license holder with a longevity of 2, and in 2006 Akiachak would be attributed with a license holder with a longevity of 3 years. The mean longevity for Bethel in 2004 would reflect this license holder's 1 year longevity. In 2005 the mean longevity for Bethel would reflect this license holder's 2 year longevity. In 2006 the mean longevity for Akiachak would reflect this license holder's 3 year longevity.
6. The median longevity values summarize the longevity of license holders in each community in each year. Each license holder's longevity in a particular year reflects the number of years they held a commercial crewmember license between 1988 and that year. If an individual lived in Bethel in 2004 and 2005, then lived in Akiachak in 2006 and held a license in all 3 years, in 2004 Bethel would be attributed with a license holder with a longevity of 1, in 2005 with a license holder with a longevity of 2, and in 2006 Akiachak would be attributed with a license holder with a longevity of 3 years. The median longevity for Bethel in 2004 would reflect this license holder's 1 year longevity. In 2005 the median longevity for Bethel would reflect this license holder's 2 year longevity. In 2006 the median longevity for Akiachak would reflect this license holder's 3 year longevity.
7. The more recent years, and 2006 in particular, give a more accurate index of license longevity than the earlier years, because they reflect the most years of prior data upon which the longevity values can be based.

