

Appendix I Differences Between the 1990 Census and Census 2000 Urbanized Area Criteria

The following paragraphs provide a summary of the most important differences between the 1990 census UA criteria and the urban area criteria for Census 2000:

- The Census Bureau did not automatically recognize previously existing UA territory as part of the Census 2000 UA delineation process. There was no "grandfathering" of areas that qualified based on the results of earlier censuses.
- For Census 2000, the Census Bureau used the territory designated as UCs, rather than the entity of places that have a specified population, to determine the total urban population outside of UAs. Previously, place boundaries generally were used to determine the urban or rural classification of territory outside of UAs. With the creation of UCs, place boundaries became "invisible" when creating and classifying the cores of densely settled population agglomerations.
- Technological advances in the field of geographic information systems (GIS) during the last 10 years allowed the Census Bureau to automate the urban and rural delineation process for the first time in Census Bureau history.
- The extended city criteria were modified extensively for Census 2000. Any place that is split by a UA or UC boundary is referred to as an extended place. Previously, the extended city criteria included only sparsely settled territory within incorporated places and relied on density and area measurements to determine whether or not portions of an incorporated place were excluded from the UA. The new urban area criteria, based solely on the population density of census Block Groups (BGs) and census blocks, provide a continuum of urban areas for Census 2000.
- The Census 2000 criteria increased the allowable jump distance from 1.5 to 2.5 miles. The increase in the jump distance was proposed as a means to recognize improvements in the transportation network, and the associated changes in development patterns that reflect these improvements, coupled with governmental influence to provide additional "green space" between developments.
- The Census Bureau developed the concept of "hops" to extend the urban definition across small nonqualifying census blocks, and thereby avoid the need to designate the break in qualifying blocks as a jump. Hops between qualifying areas are less than or equal to 0.5 mile.
- For Census 2000, the area of an indentation in qualifying territory had to be four times the area of a circle with a diameter equal to the closure line of the indentation for the territory to be included in a UA or UC. Previously, an indentation only had to be two times longer than the distance across the mouth. The new criteria enabled the Census Bureau to use an automated methodology that reduced the chances of incorrectly classifying as urban, sparsely settled territory along the fringe of a core.
- The uninhabitable jump criteria were revised for Census 2000 to be more restrictive regarding the types of terrain over which an uninhabitable jump could be made. For Census 2000 only water, military reservations, national parks, and qualifying floodplains were deemed to be "exempted territory," which replaced undevelopable as the term applied to these areas.
- The UA central place and title criteria no longer follow standards predefined by other federal agencies. Previously, many UA central places and titles were based on metropolitan area (MA) central city definitions set forth by the Office of Management and Budget.
- The new MA criteria will be, and always have been, applied later than the UA criteria. To avoid creating a situation in which the 2000 UA or UC central places and titles would need to follow MA central city definitions that were established in the early 1990s, the Census 2000 criteria create an objective, zero-based approach.

- Note: U.S. Census Bureau Difference between the 1990 census and the census 2000 urbanized Area Criteria [http:// www.census.gov/geo/www/ua/uac2k_90.html](http://www.census.gov/geo/www/ua/uac2k_90.html)

This project required resident-type designations for QS and IFQ permit holders. Resident-type was based upon addresses on NMFS-RAM demographic files at the end of each year from 1995 through 2009. Each “place,” or community, on the NMFS-RAM files was given an Urban/Rural designation and a Local/Nonlocal designation.

Decision Rules Used to Designate Urban and Rural

- 1) Urban includes all towns with 1990 U.S. Census populations of 2,500 or more.
- (2) Communities also are designated as urban even though their populations are under 2,500 if they lie within an “urbanized area.” Urbanized areas are defined as all communities and places connected by highway to urban centers with populations of 6,000 or more and lying within a 20-mile radius of the urban center (for centers from 6,000 to 20,000 population) or a 40-mile radius (for centers of more than 20,000). The radius is measured from the center of the city as denoted by the city location point on maps, rather than from the city limits. An exception to the radius rule is that the Anchorage “urbanized area” does not extend north of Knik Arm nor south of Turnagain Arm.

The cities of 6,000 to 20,000 population are Ketchikan, Kenai, Kodiak and Sitka. The cities above 20,000 are Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau.

Decision Rules Used to Designate Local and Non-local

Localness to halibut management areas is determined using the following rules:

- (1) If the place is a coastal community, it is local to the halibut management areas of that coastline.
- (2) If a community's border is within 25 miles of the coast, and is connected to the coast by a navigable body of water or road, it is local to the halibut management areas of that coastline.
- (3) If a community is determined to be local to a management area as defined above, and there is another management area adjacent, then localness to the adjacent area is determined by the following rule:

If the community is a coastal community, and it is within 25 straight-line miles of the adjacent area boundary, it is local to the adjacent area.

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