

9 Halibut: Changes by Management Area, Rural-Urban, and Local- Nonlocal

9.1 Initial and Year-end 2011 QS Holdings for Rural-Urban and Local-Nonlocal Residents

The initial distribution of QS and changes in the QS distribution over time are topics of interest for those concerned about the potential consequences of the IFQ program. The previous chapter examined this topic by breaking out QS holders based on state residency. This section examines QS holdings using five resident types that were originally developed by Langdon to study permit holdings under Alaska's limited entry program. These resident types have since been used by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission to monitor permit distribution changes under the State's limited entry program.⁵³

The five resident types are defined as below:

AK Rural Local (ARL) A person residing in an **Alaska rural** community that is **local** to the IFQ management area for which the QS applies;

AK Rural Nonlocal (ARN) A person residing in an **Alaska rural** community that is **not local** to the IFQ management area for which the QS applies;

AK Urban Local (AUL) A person residing in an **Alaska urban** community that is **local** to the IFQ management area for which the QS applies.

AK Urban Nonlocal (AUN) A person residing in an **Alaska urban** community that is **not local** to the IFQ management area for which the QS applies.

Nonresident A person residing in a location outside Alaska.

The decision rules for designating rural-urban and local-nonlocal classifications are described in Appendix II. Essentially, the rural-urban distinction is based on a population of 2,500 or more persons as of the 1990 census. Some communities with populations less than 2,500 are classified as urban because they lie on a road system within a certain radius of an urban center. For instance, Auke Bay has a small population but it is designated as urban because it is situated on a road system within 20 miles of Juneau.

In the 2000 census 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 new urban area criteria, based solely on the population density of census Block Groups

⁵³ Langdon, S., *Transfer Patterns In Alaskan Limited Fisheries*, January 17, 1980; and A. Tingley, K. Iverson, and E. Dinneford, *Changes In The Distribution Of Alaska's Limited Entry Permits 1975-1998*, July 1999.

(BGs) and census blocks, provide a continuum of urban areas for Census 2000. (Appendix 2 for more info)

9.1 Initial and Year-end 2011 Allocation

Table 9-1a provides the initial distribution and the year-end 2011 distribution of halibut QS by management area and resident type. It also shows the initial and year-end percentage of the area's QS held by each resident type and the change in QS held by resident types over the period.⁵⁴ Nonresidents hold large amounts of halibut QS, especially in Areas 3A, 3B, 4A, 4B, 4C and 4D. Among Alaska resident types, urban residents hold the greatest portion of QS in most areas: Alaska Urban Locals hold the greatest percentage of the QS in Areas 2C and 3A, whereas Alaska Urban Non-locals hold the greatest percentage of Alaska-held QS in Areas 3B, 4A, 4B, and 4D. Rural Alaska residents hold substantial portions of halibut QS in Areas 2C, 3A, and 4E.

Table 9-1b provides similar information as Table 9-1a, except it provides information on QS holders rather than QS amounts. The table shows the initial and year-end 2011 distribution of QS holders by management area and resident type and the change and percentage change in the number of these QS holders. Table 9-1b also provides the average QS holdings for resident types at initial issuance and year-end 2011.

The number of QS holders declined and the average QS holdings increased in most of the non-CDQ areas and resident types. This again indicates that consolidation of QS holdings has occurred from initial allocation through 2011.

In many areas, rural Alaska QS holders have held smaller average amounts of QS than have urban Alaska QS holders or nonresidents.

[Click to download table for chapter nine](#)



⁵⁴ The reader should note that in these tables the total number of initial QS recipients in the tables may be greater than the number of unique QS recipients for the area as shown elsewhere in this report, because some persons received separate initial allocations during the 1995 to 1998 and had different addresses. These persons were classified into different resident categories at each point in time.