

OMB DELINEATES STATISTICAL AREAS

- Office of Management and Budget (OMB) delineates nation's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Micropolitan Statistical Areas (MCSAs), and Combined Statistical Areas (CSAs)
- OMB conducts comprehensive review of statistical area delineations after each decennial census
- Periodic updates to delineations occur between censuses
- Standards for delineation published in Federal Register, June 28, 2010
- Revised delineations announced February 28, 2013 and take effect immediately



DEFINITIONS

Urbanized Area

- Geographic area consisting of densely settled census tracts and blocks and adjacent densely settled territory that together contain at least 50,000 people
- Delineated by Census Bureau after each decennial census

Urban Cluster

 Geographic area consisting of densely settled census tracts and blocks and adjacent densely settled territory that together contain at least 2,500 people but fewer than 50,000 people



DEFINITIONS

Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA)

- Geographic entity with at least one core (urbanized area or urban cluster) of 10,000 or more population, plus adjacent territory that has high degree of social and economic integration with core, measured by commuting ties
- Delineated in terms of whole counties
- Counties must be contiguous
- Commuting and employment estimates derived from Census Bureau's American Community Survey



DEFINITIONS

Central Counties of CBSA

 County/counties containing a substantial portion of an urbanized area or urban cluster or both, and to and from which commuting is measured to determine qualification of outlying counties

Outlying Counties of CBSA

- County/counties qualify if commuting requirements are met
- At least 25 percent of workers living in outlying county work in central county/counties
- Or, at least 25 percent of employment in outlying county is accounted for by workers who reside in central county/counties



DEFINITIONS

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

CBSA with at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population

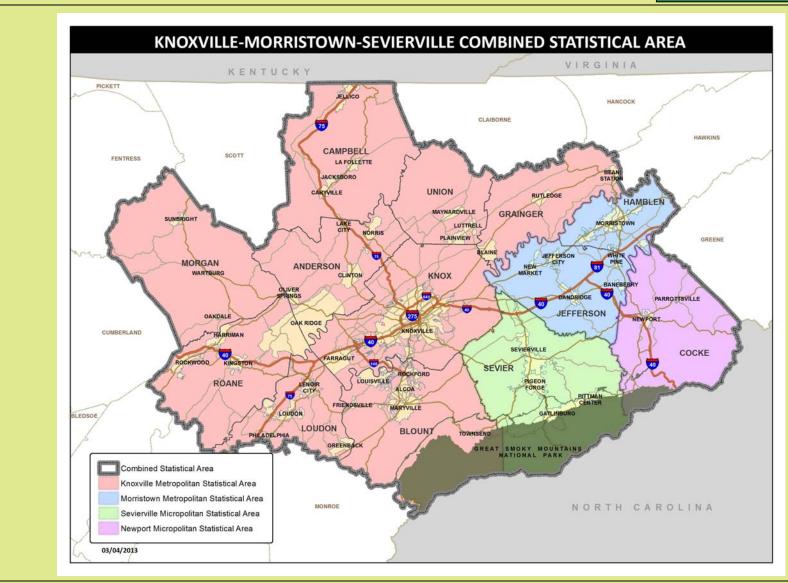
Micropolitan Statistical Area (MCSA)

• CBSA with at least one urban cluster of 10,000 but less than 50,000 population

Combined Statistical Area (CSA)

 Geographic entity consisting of two or more adjacent CBSAs with strong employment interchange







CHANGES TO KNOXVILLE MSA DEFINITION, 2003-2013

2010 Population

County	2013 Definition	2003 Definition			
Anderson	75,129	75,129			
Blount	123,010	123,010			
Campbell	40,716				
Grainger	22,657				
Knox	432,226	432,226			
Loudon	48,556	48,556			
Morgan	21,987				
Roane	54,181				
Union	19,109	19,109			
Knoxville MSA	837,571	698,030			
Change	139,541				



CHANGES TO KNOXVILLE MSA DEFINITION, 1950-2013

Year	Counties Comprising Metropolitan Area								
1950	Anderson	Blount	Knox						
1971	Anderson	Blount	Knox	Union					
1983	Anderson	Blount	Grainger	Jefferson	Knox	Sevier	Union		
1993	Anderson	Blount	Knox	Loudon	Sevier	Union			
2003	Anderson	Blount	Knox	Loudon	Union				
2013	Anderson	Blount	Campbell	Grainger	Knox	Loudon	Morgan	Roane	Union



WHY DID MSA GROW FROM 5 TO 9 COUNTIES?

- Geographic expansion of urbanized area
- Resulted in addition of Anderson County as a central county of CBSA
- Worker trips from counties adjacent to Anderson into Anderson now included in measurement of commute flows: Campbell, Morgan, Roane
- Impacts of recession on worker commuting patterns

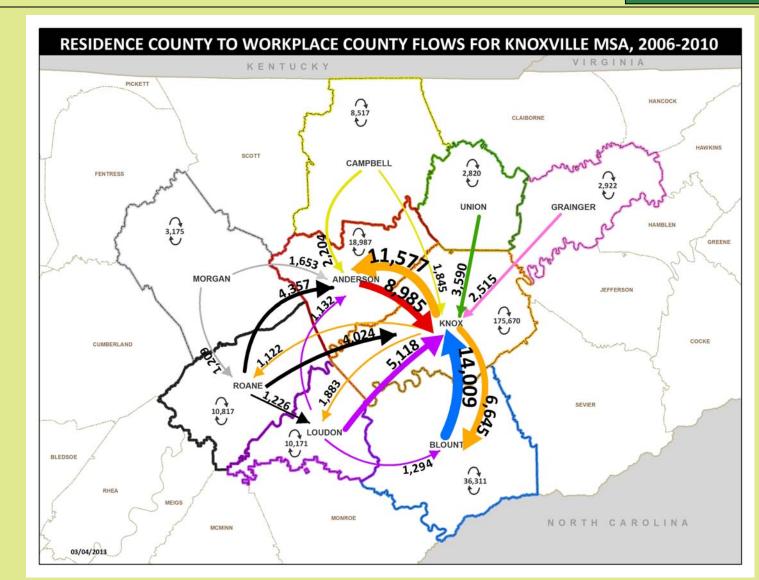


WHY DID MSA GROW FROM 5 TO 9 COUNTIES?

Workers Living in Outlying Counties but Working in Central Counties (Share (%) of Outlying County Resident Workers), 2006-2010

	Work In A Central County:					
Live In An Outlying County:	Anderson	Blount	Knox	Loudon	Total Share (%)	
Campbell	16.1	1.0	13.4	0.1	30.6	
Grainger	1.1	0.9	27.6	0.0	29.6	
Morgan	21.0	2.0	9.7	1.3	34.0	
Roane	19.6	0.8	18.1	5.5	44.0	
Union	4.6	1.4	48.8	0.5	55.3	







USES OF MSA DELINEATION

- For statistical purposes only
- Provides nationally consistent delineations for collecting, tabulating, publishing Federal statistics for geographic areas
- OMB does not attempt to anticipate non-statistical uses of delineations and will not modify delineations to meet requirements of nonstatistical programs
- May or may not be suitable for use in program funding formulas



USES OF MSA DELINEATION

Local Use of MSA Delineation: Two Examples

PlanET project area:

- HUD Sustainability Grant directed to regional planning
- Guidance from HUD to use MSA to represent region because of economic and transportation ties built into MSA definition



USES OF MSA DELINEATION

Local Use of MSA Delineation: Two Examples

Air quality:

- In defining non-attainment areas, EPA identifies counties with failing monitors
- With occurrence of failing monitor, EPA evaluates broader area, starting with MSA in which failing county is located
- EPA considers several factors MSA-wide such as population, commuting patterns, pollution sources, and others to determine final proposed non-attainment area designation