

## Terms:

1. Total population assigned – This figure should always be 18,801,310 for a full plan. If it is low it means somewhere on the plan there are some blocks unassigned to a district.
2. Ideal district population – This is the number you get when you divide the total population (18,801,310) by the number of districts. This does not include the remainder of partial people.
3. District Population remainder – This is the number of people left over after dividing the States total population by the number of districts. In congressional plans this is the number of districts you will have to add a person to get evenly distributed population among the districts.
4. District population range – This is the range between the district with the least people in the district and the district with the most people in the district.
5. District population deviation – The number of people under and over the ideal district population.
6. Deviation – The percentage of people over and under the district ideal population. The total deviation is the absolute value of the percentage of the population under and the percentage of the population over added together.
7. Census blocks assigned – The number of census blocks assigned. If every census block is assigned this number should be 484,481 for a full plan.
8. Non-contiguous sections – This is where parts of a district do not connect to each other. In a finished plan this number should be one. The Dry Tortugas do not connect and is the one non – contiguous geography.
9. Split geography – This is the number of geographic polygons that have parts of their populations split into 2 different districts. If the district can fit fully in the county or city and yet part of the county or city is not used by the district then this is **NOT** counted. When listing the splits in the report the name is listed first then a bar ‘|’ comes next and then the total splits in the geography. Followed by another bar ‘|’ the population the district has in the geography and the total population for that piece of geography. Example: Ponce de Leon|2|11 of 598
10. City splits – Only incorporated cities and towns that are recognized by Florida Law are included in this number. Census designated places are not included.
11. VTD – This stands for Voter Tabulation Districts. These are areas that the each County Supervisor of Election has designated that if used are to minimize the dividing of neighborhoods and the invariant drawing of Congressional, House and Senate lines within close proximity so as to isolate small groups of voters that would need a special ballot that may lead to the revealing of their vote.
12. VAP – This stands for Voting Age Population. Other than total population, most of the numbers in this report are done based on voting age population.
13. Current Black VAP – This refers to the Census Black Voting Age Population of the current map in Census 2012 numbers.
14. New Black VAP – This is the Black Voting Age Population of the new district that the report is based on.
15. Spatial measurements – These are measurements that measure geography (physical area) rather than population based measurements

16. Base shapes – Are the underlying district shapes.
17. Perimeter – This is the distance in miles that you would have to travel if you went all the way around a geographic shape.
18. Simplified perimeter – This is the computer generated simplified border or perimeter of the district. This is used to help adjust the numbers for districts that borders follow rivers and water so they are not penalized by districts that follow an interstate.
19. Area – This is the area in square miles of the underlying geography.
20. P/A – This is a shorthand meaning perimeter divided by the area
21.  $P_c/P$  – This is shorthand meaning the perimeter on the circle or convex hull depending on the section divided by perimeter.
22.  $A/A_c$  - This is shorthand meaning the area of the district divided by the circle or convex hull depending area.
23. W+H – This is the simple width plus the height on the district added together.
24. Width – Means the distance in miles from the most western part of the district to the most eastern part of the district in a straight east to west line.
25. Height – Height here means the distance in miles from the most northern part of the district to the most southern part of the district in straight up and down line.
26. Circle –Dispersion – The smallest circle that completely encloses a district is one of the shapes that many compactness measures use to compare to the district to measure how dispersed the district is. The closer the district shapes is to the circle or convex hull, the better the district for those that use this kind of compactness measure. A square or the circle with the same perimeter as the district are other similar measures.
27. Convex Hull – Indentation – A convex hull measured against the district is the other major shape that is used to measure the amount of indents or fingers that a district has. It draws an outline around the district and measures that shape.
28. Population density measures – These are measures that try to measure the closeness of people to each other. They are population and distance based rather than shape based.
29. Straight line in miles apart – This is a measure that we have made on each district that measures the distance between the center of each census VTD and each other VTD in the district. Then the population used by the district in each VTD is added together. The resulting population number is then combined for each VTD combination in the district. A second number is made by take the miles between each VTD and multiplying it by the population. The totals of these numbers are then divided to come up with the average distance someone would have to travel in a straight line to reach all the voters in the district. The lower this number the more compact the district. In the report the number for population, VAP Black and Hispanic should all be about the same. If they are not you may want to look to see if a community is somehow being dispersed.
30. Miles to drive by fastest route – This measure is much like the Straight line measure but is based on the drive time between the VTD center points instead of a straight line measure. When this point and the straight line measure are very different you may want to look at the districts to see if you are cutting off voters by an interstate, intercostals waterway or some other barrier.

31. Minutes to drive by fastest route – this is the same as above but with the minutes that will be needed by people to reach the other parts of the district rather than miles.
32. District core – The core of the district is a traditional redistricting standard that tells the number of people that the new district being reported on has in common with the current district. The core is the district that has the most people in common, NOT the district with the same district number.
33. Common pop – The population that both districts have in common.
34. % of black VAP – In the core report this is the percent of Black in the core section that the 2 plans have in common. This is the same for the % of Hispanic VAP
35. Haitian POP – This number is based on the 2009 American Community Survey that gives you a general idea of the number of Haitians in a particular area.
36. W.Indies POP – This is from the American Community Survey and is a general number of people from the different West Indies populations.
37. Reading plan splits – In the last report you can see the cores of the different plans that make up the new district and what percent of the new district is made from the various current districts.