

Florida Redistricting System

FREDS 2000



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FREDS 2000 Help System

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Introduction to FREDs 2000

FREDs 2000--Overview

The Florida Redistricting System (FREDs 2000) is a tool for building and analyzing Florida Congressional, Senate and House districts. It was commissioned by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and developed by staff of the Office of Economic and Demographic Research, the Florida Senate, the Florida House of Representatives, and the Office of Legislative Information Technology Services.

The overriding design objective is to give decision makers direct and easy access to the vast amount of demographic information pertinent to redistricting. This is accomplished with a set of tools that operate on a map interface, including tools for navigating the map (zoom/unzoom, pan, add/delete themes), for constructing districts, and for exploring the population characteristics of counties, tracts, blocks, municipalities and the voting characteristics of precincts. The application also keeps track of the population and voting characteristics of districts as they are being built.

The target user group includes legislators and others who are not GIS (geographical information system) experts. The functionality of the application is limited to what is needed for building districts and accessing the associated data. The application has a simple facility for printing map views. Custom map products can be produced using separate GIS software in tandem with data from the application.

The application includes more than 2 GB of census and election data for the State of Florida. These data were assembled from information supplied by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (population counts and TIGER/Line files), the 67 supervisors of elections in Florida (precinct level election results), and the Department of State (central voter file).

Reapportionment and Redistricting Basic Facts

Demographic Information

The population of Florida as of April 1, 2000, according to the Bureau of Census, United States Department of Commerce: 15,982,378 (ranked 4th in US)

Average District Populations

	1980	1990	2000
Congress	19 districts 512,998	23 districts 562,519	25 districts 639,295
Senate	40 districts 243,674	40 districts 323,448	40 districts 399,559
House	120 districts 81,225	120 districts 107,816	120 districts 133,186
Total State	9,746,959	12,937,926	15,982,378

Significant Dates

Regular Session January 22-March 22, 2002

Federal Qualifying July 6-12, 2002

State Qualifying July 15-19, 2002

General Election November 5, 2002

System Requirements for FREDS 2000

FREDS 2000 is designed for Microsoft Windows 98 or higher operating systems. Windows NT version 4.0 is not supported. FREDS 2000 requires a personal computer equipped with a Pentium III or better processor running at 300 MHz or faster. The minimum memory requirement is 64 MB of RAM. Performance improves significantly in systems with a 500 MHz or faster processor and 128 MB or more of RAM.

To improve system performance, close all unnecessary applications prior to opening FREDS 2000. FREDS 2000 requires a large amount of system resources and may interfere with the ability to open other applications.

Installing FREDS 2000

Place the FREDS 2000 CD into the CD ROM drive. When the computer reads the CD, the installation program should launch automatically. If the installation

program does not start up on its own, open Windows Explorer and double-click the icon for Autorun.inf located in the CD ROM drive.

The default destination folder for FREDS 2000 is C:\Program Files\Freds 2000. If the C: drive does not have adequate free space (approximately 3 Gigabytes) to accommodate the installation, you may wish to select another destination. Follow the instructions in the setup program to finish the installation. The installation process may require rebooting the computer one or more times.

The FREDS 2000 installation program puts a shortcut icon on the desktop and a shortcut icon in the Programs section of the Start Menu. Double-clicking either icon will launch FREDS 2000.

The installation program also creates a directory, C:\Data\Freds 2000, where plans are stored. The existing plans of record; the 1996 Senate Plan, the 1992 House Plan, and 1996 Congressional plan, are in this directory. Any plan created by the user will be stored in this directory by default. This is also the default location where FREDS 2000 looks for existing plans.

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Getting Started with FREDS 2000

Getting Started

This tutorial will familiarize you with many of the common functions you will use in FREDS 2000.

Lesson 1: Copying a Plan
Lesson 2: The Plan Interface
Lesson 3: Navigating on the Map
Lesson 4: Customizing the Map
Lesson 5: Starting a New Plan
Lesson 6: Using the Statistics
Lesson 7: Using Multiple Plans
Where to Go From Here

Lesson 1: Copying a Plan

Start with an existing plan so we can look at some of the important features.

- Choose **Open** from the **File** menu.
- From the **Open** dialog, select *c412.pln*. This is the congressional plan in effect prior to redistricting in 2002.
- Select **Save As** from the **File** menu and name the new plan *MyPlan*.
- Now the current plan is a copy of *c412* named *MyPlan*; the original plan *c412* then will not be affected by changes made during the session.

Related Topics:

Creating a New Plan
Opening an existing Plan
Importing a Plan
Saving a Plan

Lesson 2: The Plan Interface

Take a few minutes to look at the features in the **Plan Interface**. The largest feature is the **Map**. Under it is the **Statistics Grid**; to the left of that is the **Locator Map**; above which is the **Theme Manager** and above that is the **District Palette**. Along the top of the **Plan Interface** window is the **Title Bar**. The title bar contains the name of the plan, the type of plan (Congress, in this case) and the **Active District**. Along the bottom of the plan interface is the **Status Bar**, which contains the **View Buttons**, **District and County Locking** checkboxes, the **Message Center** and the map's **Scale**. Whenever you perform an important function in FREDs 2000, the **Message Center** will show a message confirming what action was taken.

Related Topics:

View of the Plan Interface
Map
Statistics Grid
Locator Map
Theme Manager
District Palette
Title Bar
Status Bar

Lesson 3: Navigating on the Map

The **Map** shows the entire State of Florida, but most of the time you will want to look at only a small part of the state. FREDS 2000 offers several ways to navigate on the map.

- Click the Zoom In (magnifying glass with a plus icon) button on the Toolbar, then click and drag on the map to draw a rectangle on the area where you want to zoom.
- Click the Zoom Out (magnifying glass with a minus icon) button on the Toolbar, then click on the map to zoom out.
- Click the Pan (hand icon) button on the Toolbar, then click and drag on the map to pan the view to adjacent geography.
- Click and drag the scroll bars on the right and bottom edges of the map.
- Click the down arrow on the Extent Drop Down Box (on the Toolbar where you see the words "State of Florida"). Select a place to zoom into from this list.
- Click and drag a rectangle on the Locator Map in the lower left corner of the Plan Interface. The Map will zoom to the area you outline.
- Hold the Shift button and right-click on a district number in the District Palette. The Map will zoom to the district you selected in the District Palette.
- Right-click and drag with your mouse on the map to select a rectangle to zoom into.
- Hold the Shift button and right-click on the Map to zoom out.
- Click the Full Extent (globe icon) button on the Toolbar to return to the full view of the map.
- Click the Previous Extent (left-pointing arrow icon) button on the Toolbar to go to the previous view of the map.

Spend a few minutes experimenting with these different ways of navigating on the **Map**. The simplest way to navigate is to use the buttons in the **Toolbar**. Note each time you change the view, that is the **extent** of the map, the **Scale** value in the lower right corner of the **Plan Interface** changes.

Related Topics:

Plan Interface Toolbar
Using Zoom In
Extent drop-down box
Locator Map
Map
District Palette
Using Zoom Out

Lesson 4: Customizing the Map

As you navigated around the **Map** in Lesson 3, you may have realized that different lines were visible on the map at different extents. Look closely at the **Theme Manager** to the left of the **Map**. Several types of lines are listed, as well as *Plan Fill*, *Plan Label*, and *Plan Visible*, each with an adjacent checkbox. When the box is checked, the feature is active. Experiment with these checkboxes to see the effects of turning them off and on.

- *Plan Fill* controls whether the district shapes appear shaded on the map or merely as outlines of the district shapes.
- *Plan Label* controls whether the district numbers identifying the district shapes appear on the map.
- *Plan Visible* controls whether the plan fill/outline is visible on the map or not. If *Plan Visible* is not checked, neither *Plan Fill* nor *Plan Label* will be visible.

The Census Bureau has divided Florida into 362,499 Census **Blocks**. These are grouped into 9,112 **Block Groups**, which are in turn grouped into 3,154 **Tracts**, which are grouped into 67 **Counties**. The lines on the map show the boundaries of Census geography, but not all lines are visible at all times. The more you zoom in, the more lines you will see. You can turn these lines on and off by checking and unchecking the boxes in the **Theme Manager**.

The **Theme Manager** also allows you to add **themes** to the **Map**. Click on the + (plus) button at the top of the **Theme Manager**. The **Theme Organizer** will appear with a list of choices. Double-click *Geography*. Double-click *Streets*. On the right side of the **Theme Organizer** double-click *Streets & Highways*. This is a large theme and may take a minute to load. Now your map will show red lines indicating where the highways are. As you zoom into the **Map**, you will see more streets. This is just one of many layers that can make the **Map** more useful.

The **Theme Manager** also allows you to remove themes from the **Map**. Highlight the theme you want to remove, so that it appears shaded in blue in the **Theme Manager** and click the - (minus) button. A dialog will appear asking you to confirm that you want to remove the theme. You cannot remove *Plan Fill*, *Plan Label* or *Plan Visible*.

Take a few minutes to look through the **Theme Organizer** (click the plus button). Try adding and removing different themes to and from the map to see the visual effect as you zoom in and out and check and uncheck each theme's checkbox. Some themes are labels that identify county names or population values. Some themes shade the entire map with values associated with voter registration, racial, or economic data.

Related Topics:

Map
Theme Manager
Theme Organizer

Lesson 5: Starting a New Plan

MyPlan is an example of a complete plan. Frequently, however you will start with an empty plan. To open an empty plan click the **New** (blank page icon) button on the **Toolbar**. The **New Plan** dialog will open. Name your plan *MyOtherPlan*. Select *Congress* for the plan type. The number of districts will default to 25 (the legally required number of districts for a Congressional plan of Florida).

MyOtherPlan will open with the outline of the State of Florida. The **Statistics Grid** contains a single record for district 0 with a deviation of 15,982,378, the official 2000 Census population count for Florida. By default, district 1 is the **Active District**.

- On the far right of the Toolbar, click on the Assignment Level Dropdown box (by default it says "Tract") to select the Assignment Level. Choose *County* from this dropdown box.
- Select the Lasso (polygon icon) button from the Toolbar. Notice how the mouse pointer becomes a pencil when you held over the Map.
- Starting at the westernmost edge of the state, click with the pencil icon in each of the first four counties. As you click, you will see a shape shaded blue. It starts as a point, then a line, then a triangle. The shape changes each time you click. This shape is called the *lasso*.
- Double-click on the Map to select the last point and complete the lasso. All Assignment Level geography intersected by the lasso is assigned to the Active District when the lasso is completed. In this case, the four counties in the Florida Panhandle intersected by the lasso are assigned to district 1.
- Select the Point Select Tool (dot icon) button from the Toolbar.
- Click on district 2 in the District Palette.
- Click on Monroe County, the very southernmost county in Florida. Notice that the county was selected as soon as you clicked. The Point Select Tool is useful for selecting a single piece of geography with one click.

Related Topics:

Creating a New Plan

Statistics Grid

Selecting the Active District

Selecting the Assignment Level

Using the Lasso

Using the Point Select Tool

District Palette

Lesson 6: Using the Statistics

Look at the *Deviation* column in the **Statistics Grid**. The value for district 1 is -16,043. This means that district 1 contains 16,043 fewer people than its target population. The next column, *TPop00* shows that it contains 623,252 people. Other columns in the statistics grid tell us more about the people currently assigned to that district.

- Hold the mouse over each column to see a longer description of what is in that column.
- Double-click the *TPop00* column to freeze the first three columns in the Statistics Grid.
- Use the scrollbar to scroll to the right and see additional statistics for your district.
- Right-click on the Statistics Grid and choose Unfreeze Columns from the menu.
- Right-click on the Statistics Grid again and choose Statistics of Interest to see all of the statistics that are available.

Spend some time experimenting with different options in the **Statistics Grid**. You can use these statistics to help guide you toward drawing districts that meet your goals.

Related Topics:

Statistics Grid

Statistics of Interest

Lesson 7: Using Multiple Plans

From the **Window** menu, select **Tile Vertical** to show the two open plans, *MyPlan* and *MyOtherPlan*, side by side. FREDs 2000 will allow you to copy a district from one plan to another. This can be a useful tool for consolidating districts from different draft plans. For example, you can copy district 4 from *MyPlan* and assign it to district 3 of *MyOtherPlan*.

- Click on *MyPlan* to make it active. The title bar for the active plan is highlighted, usually in blue.
- Click district 4 in the District Palette to make it the Active District.
- Click the Copy button in the Toolbar.
- Click on *MyOtherPlan* to make it active.
- Click district 3 in the District Palette to make it the Active District.
- Click the Paste button in the Toolbar.
- A message dialog will ask you to confirm that you want to paste district 4 from *MyPlan* into district 3. Click the Yes button.
- Notice how *MyOtherPlan* changes. The statistics for district 3 are the same as the statistics in district 4 of *MyPlan*.

Save *MyOtherPlan* by clicking the **Save** button on the **Toolbar**. Click on *MyPlan* to make it the current plan and click the **Save** button again. Switching between multiple plans can take some practice to eliminate confusion.

Related Topics:

Window Menu
District Palette
Selecting the Active District
Cut, Copy, and Paste
Saving a Plan

Where to Go From Here

This tutorial has introduced you to the basic skills needed to build redistricting plans in FREDs 2000. Additional information on these and other topics is available in the FREDs 2000 help files. Click the **Help** (question mark icon) button on the **Toolbar** to see an index of help topics.

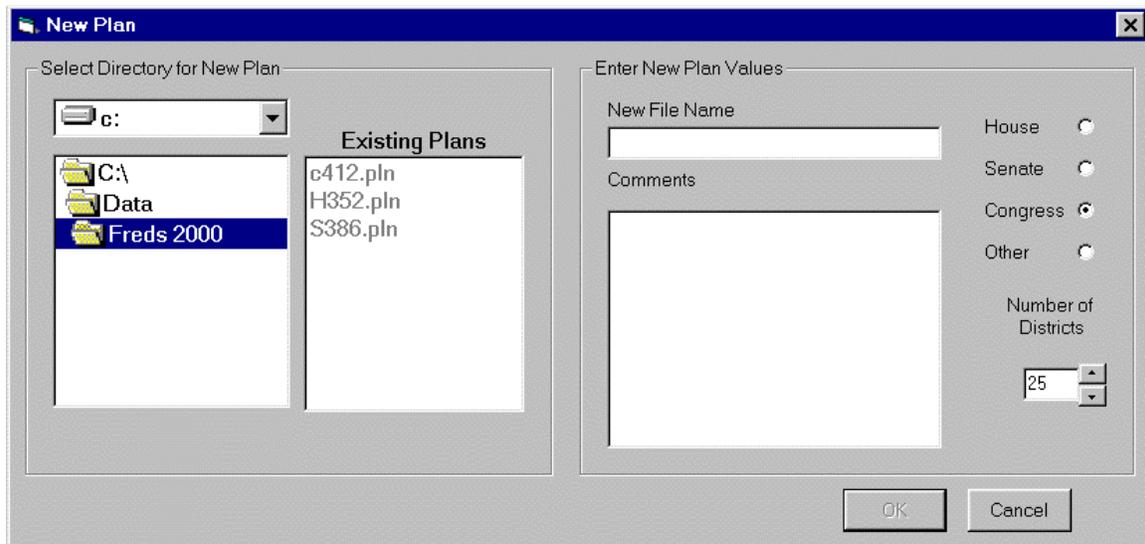
Using FREDs 2000

Creating a New Plan

To create a new plan, you may either choose New from the File menu or click on the New Plan icon:



The **New Plan** dialog will appear.



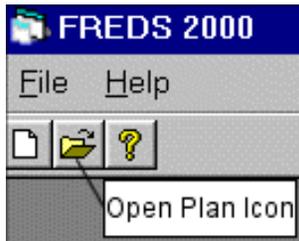
In the upper right of the dialog, select whether you want to create a House, Senate, Congress, or Other plan. The number of districts will change according to the type of plan you have chosen. Type a name for your plan into the space below **New File Name**.

The left half of the form allows you to choose where your plan files will be stored. The default location for plans is C:\Data\Freds 2000.

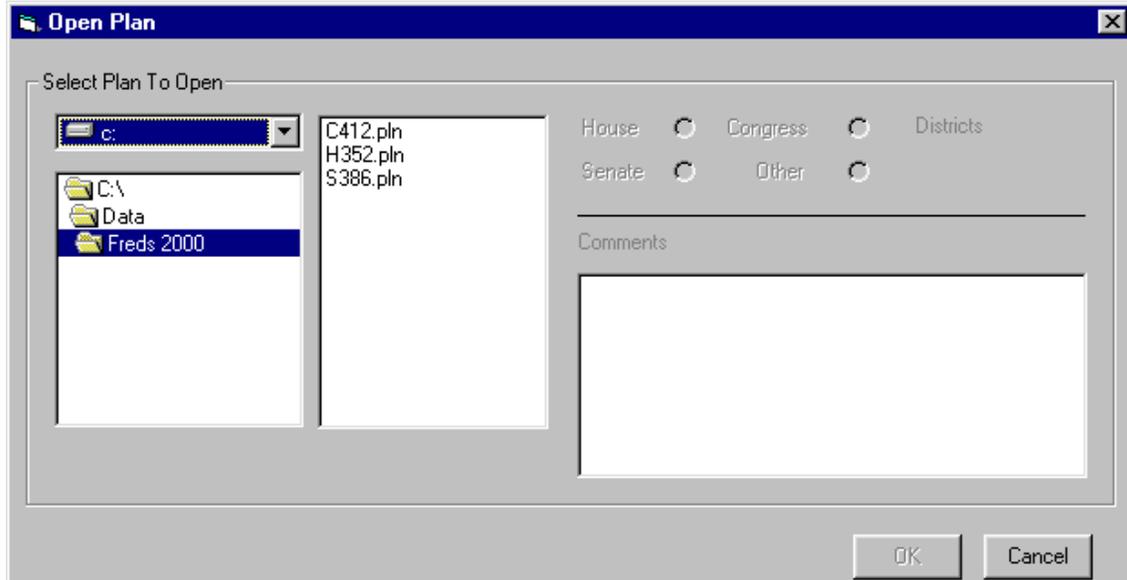
FREDs 2000 will not allow you to create duplicate plan names.

Opening an existing Plan

To open an existing plan you may either choose **Open** from the **File** menu or click on the **Open Plan** icon:



The **Open Plan** dialog will appear.



On the left side of the dialog select the drive and directory where your plan is located. The default directory for plans is C:\Data\Freds 2000. A list of available plans will appear to the right of the drive and directory boxes. Select the plan you wish to open. The type of plan and number of districts will appear on the right side of the dialog. Existing comments for the plan will appear in the comments box.

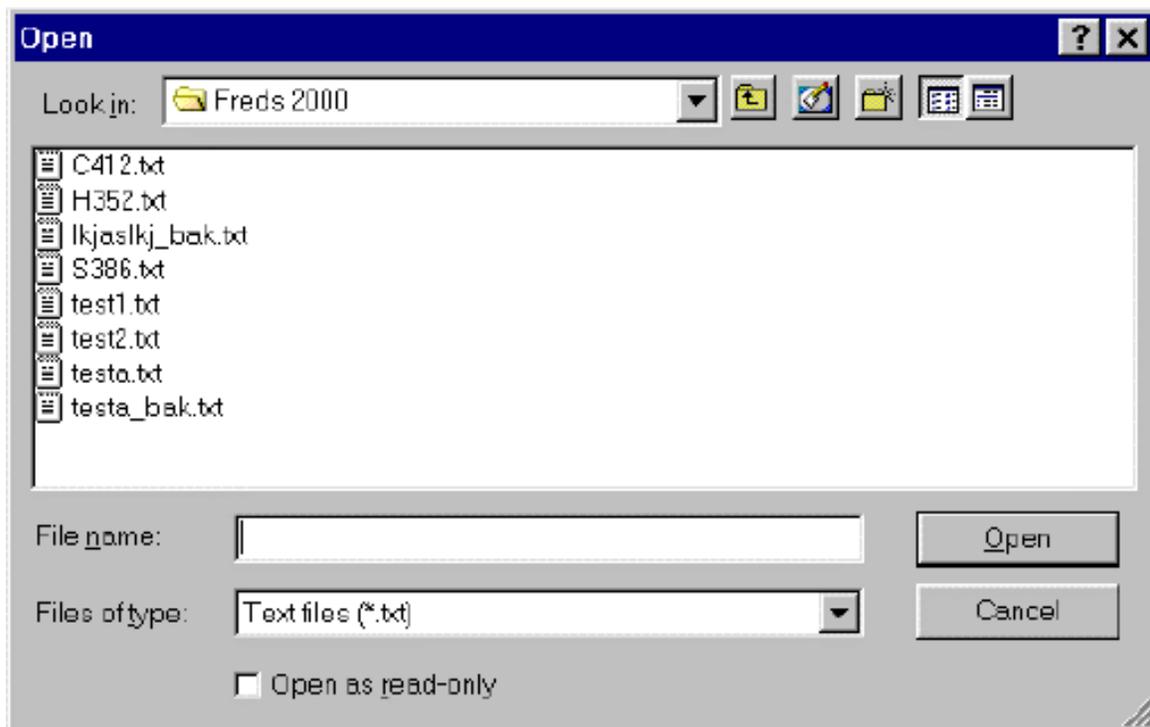
Click the **OK** button to open the plan or click the **Cancel** button to exit the **Open Plan** dialog without opening a plan.

Importing a Plan

Importing a plan can be necessary if an existing plan becomes corrupt, if a plan in progress has crashed, or if a plan was created with an old version of the statistics data. Importing a plan is a useful step in finalizing a plan because it recreates the map and statistics components of the plan from assignment information. A newly imported plan will always show statistics and map information correctly and can sometimes reveal corrupted shape files.

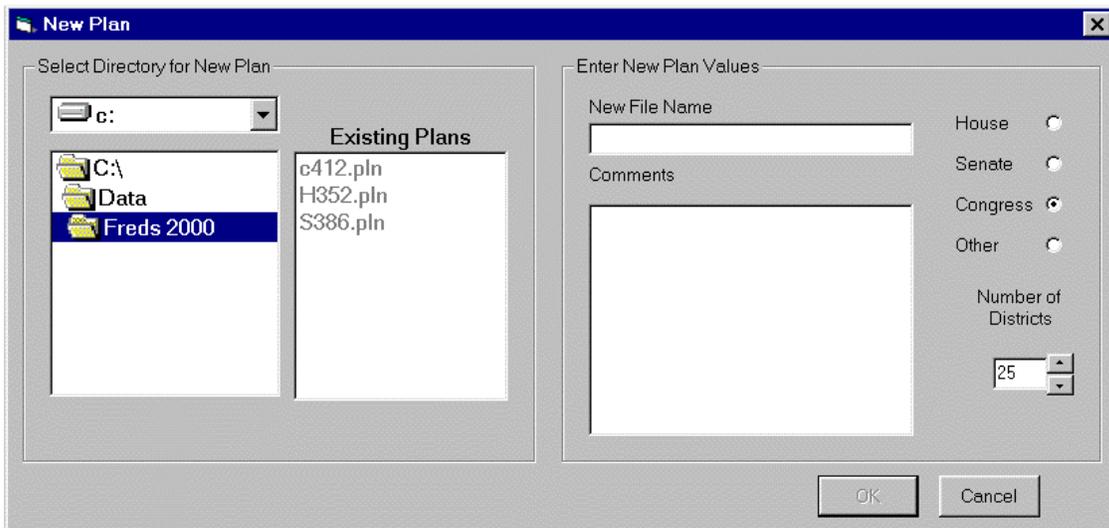
Importing a plan can take a significantly long time depending on the number of districts in a plan and the complexity of the shapes. Importing can take from 5 to 30 minutes.

To import a plan, select **Import** from the **File** menu. The **Open** dialog box will appear.

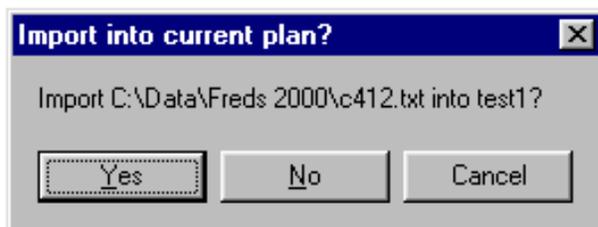


Select a file to import. Files that were created in FRED'S 2000 with a *.txt* or *.bak* extension may be imported.

If you currently have no plans open in FREDS 2000, or if the plan you are trying to open has more districts than the current plan, the **New Plan** dialog will appear and prompt you to name a new plan into which you will import the file you have chosen.



If you already have a plan open in FREDS 2000 that has a similar number of districts to the plan you are trying to import, a dialog will appear asking if you want to import into the current plan.



Click Yes to import into the current plan. Click No to create a new plan into which the plan you have chosen will be imported.

If you import a plan into your current plan, the imported districts will overwrite existing districts with the same number. In this case, run Repair Plan from the Utilities menu to clarify and fix district conflicts.

Convert FREDS 2000 Plan to DOJ Format

Converting your FREDS 2000 Plan to United States Department of Justice (DOJ) format creates a copy of your plan's assignment file using standard DOJ geography identifiers. The FREDS 2000 **Save** function creates a .txt assignment file ordered by district number. The **Convert** function uses this .txt file to create a file that describes the same district geography using the DOJ geographic identifiers.

To convert a plan to DOJ format close all plans. Select **Convert FREDS 2000 to DOJ** from the **File** menu in the **Shell Interface**. The **Open** dialog will appear, prompting you to select the file you wish to convert. A message will appear alerting you when the conversion is complete. The resulting file will have the same name as the original plan, with the suffix *_doj.txt*. For a plan named *MyPlan*, the conversion function creates a DOJ formatted file called *MyPlan_doj.txt*.

The DOJ format is a standard defined by the federal government that allows plans from different redistricting software to be used interchangeably.

See DOJ Format Specifications for further information.

Convert DOJ to FREDS 2000 Plan

Converting a Department of Justice (DOJ) format file to FREDS 2000 creates a copy of the DOJ file that FREDS 2000 is able to import to recreate the plan. The DOJ file must conform to United States Department of Justice file format specifications. Further, though not required by DOJ, the file may only contain one plan and the plan must be in ascending order by district number.

To open a DOJ file in FREDS 2000 close all plans. Select **Convert DOJ to FREDS 2000** from the **File** menu in the Shell Interface. The **Open** dialog will appear, prompting you to select the file you wish to convert. A message will appear alerting you when the conversion is complete. The resulting file will have the same name as the original plan, with the suffix *_fromDOJ.txt*. For a plan named *MyPlan*, the conversion function creates a DOJ formatted file called *MyPlan_fromDOJ.txt*.

One important requirement of this import is that the plan file be sorted in ascending order of district numbers. (The district numbers need not be a continuous sequence.) This can be accomplished by importing the plan into a database program such as Microsoft Access, sorting the table by district number, and then exporting the plan back out as a text file.

The DOJ format is a standard defined by the federal government that allows plans from different redistricting software to be used interchangeably.

See DOJ Format Specifications for further information.

DOJ Format Specifications

The following are the official specifications of the DOJ format:

Code of Federal Regulations

Title 28, Volume 2, Part 43 to end

Revised as of July 1, 2000

From the U.S. Government Printing Office via GPO Access

CITE: 28CFR51.28

[Pages 84-86]

TITLE 28--JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION (Continued)

PART 51--PROCEDURES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF SECTION 5 OF THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965, AS AMENDED--Table of Contents

Subpart C--Contents of Submissions

Sec. 51.28 Supplemental contents.

Review by the Attorney General will be facilitated if the following information, where pertinent, is provided in addition to that required by Sec. 51.27.

(a) Demographic information.

(1) Total and voting age population of the affected area before and after the change, by race and language group. If such information is contained in publications of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, reference to the appropriate volume and table is sufficient.

(2) The number of registered voters for the affected area by voting precinct before and after the change, by race and language group.

(3) Any estimates of population, by race and language group, made in connection with the adoption of the change.

(4) Demographic data provided on magnetic media shall be based upon the Bureau of the Census Public Law 94-171 file unique block identity code of state, county , tract , and block.

(5) Demographic data on magnetic media that are provided in conjunction with a redistricting shall be contained in a table of equivalencies giving the census block to district assignments in the following format:

(i) Each census block record (including those with zero population) will be followed by one or more additional fields indicating the district assignment for the census block in one or more plans.

(ii) All district assignments in the plan fields shall be right justified and blank filled if the assignment is less than four characters.

(iii) The file structure shall be as follows:

PL 94-171

Field	Reference name	Length	Data type
State	STATEFP	2	Numeric
County	CNTY	3	Numeric
Tract	TRACT/BNA	6	Alpha/Numeric
Block	BLCK	4	Alpha/Numeric
Plan 1 District	User supplied	4	Alpha/Numeric
Plan 2 District	User supplied	4	Alpha/Numeric
Plan 3 District, etc
Plan n District	User supplied	4	Alpha/Numeric

(iv) State and county shall be identified using the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS-55) code.

(v) Census tracts shall be left justified, and census blocks shall be left justified and blank filled if less than four characters.

(vi) Unused plan fields shall be blank filled.

(vii) In addition to the information identified in Sec. 51.20 (c) through (e), the documentation file accompanying the block level equivalency file shall contain the following information:

(A) The file structure.

(B) The total number of plans.

(C) For each plan field, an identification of the plan (e.g., state senate, congressional, county board, city council, school board) and its status or nature (e.g., plan currently in effect, adopted plan, alternative plan and sponsors).

(D) The number of districts in each plan field.

(E) Whether the plan field contains a complete or partial plan.

(F) Any additional information the jurisdiction deems relevant such as bill number, date of adoption, etc., and a listing of any modifications the submitting authority has made that alter the structure of the TIGER/line geographic file.

Convert Equivalency to FREDs 2000

Convert Equivalency to FREDs 2000 allows you to import a file similar to the DOJ file specified under Convert DOJ to FREDs 2000 except that the Census ID and district number are separated by a comma, and the district number does not have any leading blanks.

To open an equivalency file in FREDs 2000 close all plans. Select **Convert Equivalency to FREDs 2000** from the **File** menu in the Shell Interface. The **Open** dialog will appear, prompting you to select the file you wish to convert. A message will appear alerting you when the conversion is complete. The resulting file will have the same name as the original plan, with the suffix *_fromMAP.txt*. For a plan named *MyPlan*, the conversion function creates a DOJ formatted file called *MyPlan_fromMAP.txt*.

One important requirement of this import is that the plan file be sorted in ascending order of district numbers. (The district numbers need not be a continuous sequence.) This can be accomplished by importing the plan into a database program such as Microsoft Access, sorting the table by district number, and then exporting the plan back out as a text file.

See DOJ Format Specifications for further information.

Saving a Plan

To Save a plan, choose Save from the File menu
or click the Save Plan icon on the Toolbar 

The plan will be saved with the name that you gave it when you created the plan.

You may also choose to save a plan with a new name by choosing **Save As** from the **File** menu and giving the plan a new name. **Save As** changes the name of the open plan to the name under which it was saved. A copy of the old plan may still exist with the old name.

Save As is an effective way to copy plans. You can open a base plan and use **Save As** to create a derivative copy to modify, leaving the original unchanged.

Setting up the Map

FREDS 2000 has some customizable features for which you can save your preferences.

Themes

Using the **Theme Manager** you can add and delete themes to the map depicting roads, waterways, precinct boundaries, district boundaries from plans of record, economic, demographic, and political data. Once these layers are added to the map, you can save them as a default set of themes. To save your current themes as default, click **Templates** on the **Map** menu and choose **Save As Default**.

Statistics of Interest

Using the **User Defined Display Fields** dialog you can select from a large number of statistics to include in the **Statistics Grid**.

District Colors

To change district colors, double click on the cell in the **District Palette** corresponding to the district that you want to change. Double-clicking causes a color palette to appear that allows you to choose the new color for that district. A modified district color scheme will remain in effect for the plan that was modified but will not apply to other plans.

You can change any of the settings for these features during any part of your work, but you may want to use the customization features to set up the map environment when you first begin a plan.

Creating a District

To create a district:

1. Select the active district.
2. Add geography to the district.

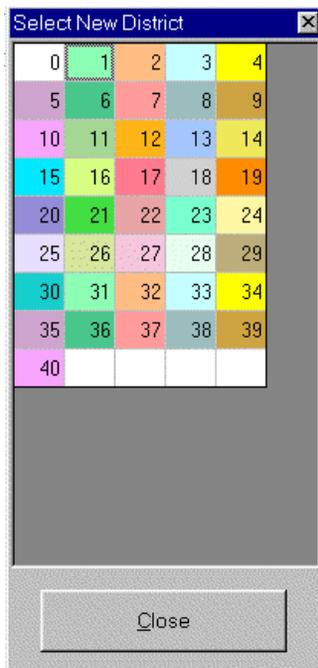
Selecting the Active District

Select the Active District in one of two ways:

Click on the desired district number in the **District palette**



Choose **Active District** from the **Settings** menu. The **Select New District** palette will appear. Click on the desired district number to make it active.



The Active District is always visible in the title bar for each plan window at the top of the screen.

Adding Geography to a District

Select the active district.

Select the assignment level.

Zoom in to the area of the map you are selecting.

Use the lasso tool or point select tool to select the desired geography.

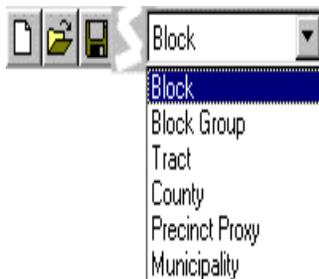
After you have clicked on the map using the point select tool or double-clicked with the lasso tool, FREDs 2000 begins the process of aggregating the selected shapes and statistics and integrating them into your plan. This process should normally take a few seconds. To reduce the processing time for a selection, choose fewer shapes or select at a less granular level of geography. County selections are fastest, followed by tract and block group. Block selections can be slow. Municipality and Precinct Proxy selections are the slowest.

If your selection does not give the result you desired, you can use **Undo** to erase the effects of the last selection. If you used the lasso tool to select multiple shapes, you can often use **Redo** to reapply the lasso with different settings. You can change the **Active District**, the **Assignment Level**, **County Locking**, or **District Locking** and then reapply the lasso with the **Redo** feature.

Selecting the Assignment Level

Select the Assignment Level in one of two ways:

Use the **Assignment Level Drop-Down Box**, located on the FREDs 2000 toolbar.



Choose **Assignment Level** from the **Settings** menu and click on the desired level of geography.

The current Assignment Level is always visible in the Assignment Level Drop-Down Box.

Using the Point Select Tool

Choose the Point Select Tool by clicking on its button in the toolbar. 

The mouse pointer will change to a pencil. Click on the geography you wish to add to the **Active District**. The selected geographic shape from the current **Assignment Level** will be added to the **Active District**. You can undo your selection by selecting **Undo** from the **Edit** menu or from the toolbar.

Portions of the selected geography that overlap with locked districts or locked counties will not be assigned and a message will appear in the **Status Bar** indicating that not all geography was assigned.

Using the Lasso

Choose the Lasso by clicking on its button in the toolbar  .

The cursor will change to a pencil.

The **Lasso** tool is used to capture multiple units of geography in the current **Assignment Level**. When the **Lasso** tool is active, each time you click on the **Map** a point is added to the blue lasso polygon. Any geography touched by or contained within the **Lasso** will be added to the **Active District** when the **Lasso** is completed. To complete the lasso, double-click on the **Map**. The final segment of the lasso then will be drawn between the current cursor location and the first point, and the enclosed (or partially enclosed) geography will be assigned to the active district.

In **Lasso** mode the following mouse clicks are valid:

Click	Add a point to the Lasso
Double-click	Assign the Lasso to the Active District
Shift + click	Remove the last point in the Lasso
Ctrl + click	Cancel the Lasso

Enlarging a District

To see a greater level of detail on the map, **Zoom In** to the district that interests you. As the scale of the map changes, you will see additional features.

To zoom to a particular district, hold the Shift button and right click (Shift + Right-click) in the **District Palette** on the number of the district where you want to zoom.

Cut, Copy, and Paste

Cut, **Copy** and **Paste** are commands that work together in FREDS 2000, as in many Windows™ applications. In FREDS 2000, Cut, Copy and Paste operate on the **Active District** in the current plan. If multiple plans are open, the current plan is the one whose window title bar is highlighted.

Select **Cut**, **Copy** or **Paste** from the **Edit** menu or click on the **Cut**, **Copy**, or **Paste** buttons in the **Toolbar**.

Cut will remove the **Active District** and make a copy of it in a buffer. Cut also assigns all of the geography in the **Active District** to district 0, effectively unassigning it. Cut and paste can be used to reassign geography from one district to another within the same plan or to assign geography from one plan to another.

Copy will leave the plan intact and make a copy of the current district in a buffer. Copy and paste is a useful way to duplicate districts from one plan to another.

Paste will add a district from a buffer into the **Active District** of the current plan.

For example, if you have created a plan MyPlanA that contains district 1 exactly as you want it to be added to district 3 of MyMasterPlan, then follow these steps:

1. Open MyPlanA and MyMasterPlan in FREDS 2000.
2. Click on the MyPlanA window to make it the Current Plan.
3. Select District 1 from the District Palette as the Active District.
4. Click on the Copy button in the Toolbar.
5. Click on the MyMasterPlan window to make it the Current Plan.
6. Select District 3 from the District Palette as the Active District.
7. Click on the Paste button in the Toolbar.

District 3 in MyMasterPlan will now contain its original geography plus all of the geography included in district 1 of MyPlanA.

Using Zoom In

To see more detail on your map use one of these three ways to zoom in to the desired area.

- Choose the Zoom In tool by clicking on its button  on the toolbar. The cursor will change to a magnifying glass with a + (plus) in the middle. Click and drag on the map to select the area to which to zoom.
- Click and drag on the Locator Map in the lower left corner of the plan screen to zoom.
- Right-click and drag on the map.

Using Zoom Out

To see a larger area of your map zoom out.

- Choose the Zoom Out tool by clicking on its button . The cursor will change to a magnifying glass with a - (minus) in the middle. Click on the map to zoom out.
- Hold the Shift button and Right-click (Shift + Right-click) on the map to zoom out.

Removing Geography from a District

Geography that has become part of a district can be unassigned by setting the **Active District** to district 0 and selecting the desired geography with the **Lasso** or **Point Select Tool**. Also, geography assigned to one district can be reassigned to another.

To erase the effects of the most recent selection click the **Undo** button in the toolbar.

To remove an entire district, make that district the **Active District** and choose **Cut** from the **Edit** menu or click the **Cut** button on the toolbar.

Undo

To undo the last assignment in a plan, press the **Undo** button  or choose **Undo** from the **Edit** menu.

Redo

Redo causes the last Lasso to be reapplied with current Assignment Level, Active District, District Locking and County Locking settings.

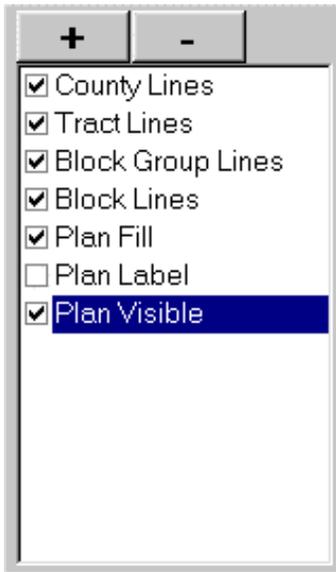
To redo the last **Lasso**, select **Redo** from the **Edit** menu or click the **Redo** button  on the toolbar.

Redo can be used to repeat the last assignment if none of these settings have been changed. It can modify the effect of the assignment if one or more settings have changed. You might select geography using an elaborate **Lasso** and forget to select the correct **Active District**, or after completing a lasso you may discover that you had selected the wrong assignment level or had forgotten to "lock" an adjacent district. In cases like these, **Redo** allows you to change the **Active District**, the assignment level, or district locking and to reassign the geography without having to re-create the elaborate **Lasso**.

Redo is only available when the last lasso selection was a polygon shape. Selections made with the **Point Select Tool** cannot be repeated using **Redo**.

Theme Manager

A theme is a layer or group of related layers of information that are added to the map to represent data visually. Themes can be lines, labels, points, shading, or a combination of visual representations on the map.



To add a theme to the map, click the + (plus) button in the **Theme Manager**. The **Theme Organizer** will appear, allowing you to select from a variety of available themes. You may not add a theme to the map if it is already in the map. If you attempt to do so, a message will appear in the **Status Bar** warning you that the theme is already in the map.

To subtract a theme, click the - (minus) button in the **Theme Manager**. Plan Fill, Plan Label and Plan Visible may not be removed from the map. If you attempt to remove them from the map, a message will appear in the **Status Bar** warning you that the theme may not be removed.

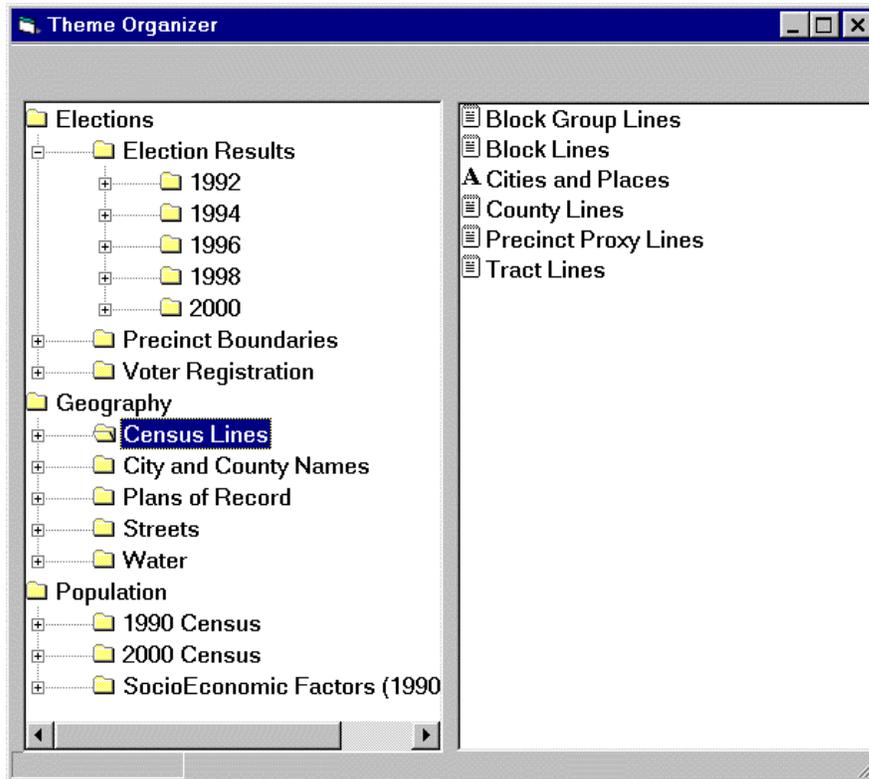
When a theme is added to the map, its name appears in the **Theme Manager**. To make the theme visible, check the checkbox next to its name. To turn the theme off, uncheck the checkbox.

When you check a theme in the Theme Manager that draws a shaded fill layer on the map, the Theme Color Palette will appear at the bottom of the Theme Manager showing colors and their corresponding values on the map. Most themes are based on percentage values from 0 to 100%. Click and drag the gray bar above the Theme Color Palette to resize it.

See Theme Organizer for additional information on adding themes to the map.

Theme Organizer

You may add or remove features from your list of available themes. To remove a theme, click on its name, and then press the - button. To add themes, press the + button, or choose Templates: Manage from the Map Menu. This will cause the Map Symbols Organizer box to be displayed. All available layers will be shown in the box.



To display the features in a folder, double-click on it. There are three types of features available: fill layers (designated by ) , lines (designated by ) , and labels (designated by ). To add a feature to your list, simply double-click on its name and it will appear on the theme manager.

You have some control over how the fill layers are displayed. To modify fill layers, click on the  above any fill layer name. A button will appear on the top left of the Organizer box. Click on it, and a Class Break manager will appear. You may then change the colors and break points used to display fill layers on the map.

Finding a Location

Enable the Find tool by selecting Find from the Tools menu or by clicking the Find button on the toolbar. 

The **Address Search** dialog will appear.



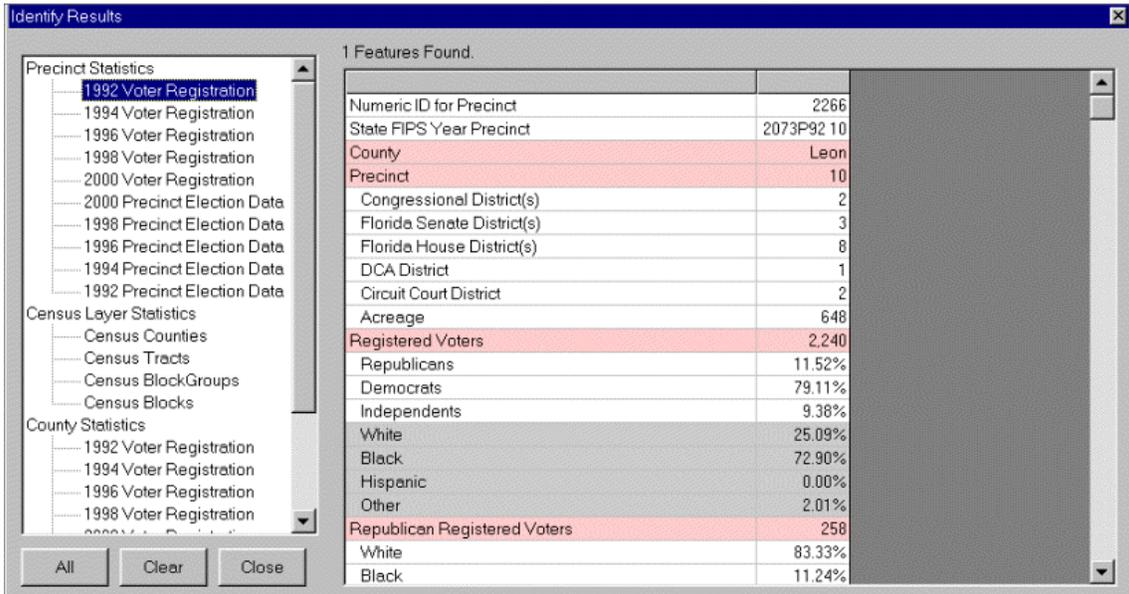
The **Address Search** dialog allows you to flash or zoom to an address location on the map matching to the data you enter. The more complete the data, the more accurately the map will select your location. The minimum information required is a street address and zip code. Click the Flash button and a small, shaded dot will flash three times at the address' location. Click the Zoom button and the map will zoom to the area where the address is located.

If the search is unsuccessful, try searching again with less data. Leave out the street number or give a partial ZIP code.

Using the Info Tool

The Info Tool is used to show population, election, and voter statistics for a selected piece of geography.

Choose **Info Tool** from the **Tools** menu, or click the **Info Tool** button  on the toolbar. The mouse pointer will change to the information icon. Click on the **Map** to see the categories of information available for that location. The categories are listed in the left half of the **Identify Results** dialog, with a list of information sets under each category. Click on an information set to see the statistics in the right side of the **Identify Results** dialog. As you click on each information set, the **Map** will show the area represented by the statistics by shading it with red crosshatching.



Summary information in the grid in the **Identify Results** dialog is highlighted in pink. Estimated values are highlighted in grey. Grey highlights in the "Census" and "Voter Registration" tables distinguish classifications of registered voters by race and sex or party affiliation. In the "Precinct Election Data" tables, grey highlights indicate that individual precinct election results were disaggregated (estimated based on registered voters) because the supervisor reported election results for combined precincts. Percentage values that cannot be calculated (division by zero) appear as either an empty cell or as the value "-1".

Using the Distance Tool

Select the Distance tool by choosing Distance from the Tools menu or clicking the Distance Tool icon on the Toolbar.

The distance tool gives you an approximate distance between two points or along a path on the map.

When you move the mouse pointer over the **Map**, the mouse icon will change to crosshairs. Click on a starting point and drag the mouse to draw a line. Each time you click, the line adds another point. Double-click to complete the measurement and the approximate distance in miles will appear in the **Message Center** on the **Status Bar**.

Using Statistics

The **Statistics Grid** located below the map shows information about the districts and counties that have been selected. Use the statistics as a guide when trying to meet specific demographic goals in the *district* building process. The Population and Deviation statistics are useful guides for meeting population requirements.

To the left of the Statistics Grid are four radio buttons. Each one groups the statistics and displays them in a different way.

District	Shows statistics grouped by district. This is the default.
County	Shows statistics, aggregated by county within each district (District By County).
Active	Shows the Active District and districts changed in most recent assignment. Also shows any districts chosen in the Districts Of Interest dialog.
Changed	Shows District By County statistics for the Active District and districts changed in most recent assignment. Also shows district by county statistics for districts chosen in the Districts Of Interest dialog

Some column names are too long to fit in the columns. You can view the full names in one of two ways.

- Hold the mouse pointer at the right edge of the column header. When the mouse pointer changes to a two-headed arrow, click and drag the column to the right to make it wider.
- Hold the mouse pointer over the column for a couple seconds and a box will appear showing the full name of the column heading.

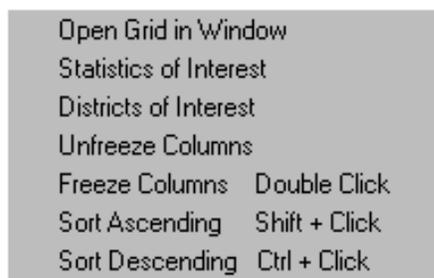
You can make the **Statistics Grid** larger or smaller by clicking and dragging the gray bar along the top edge of the grid up or down.

In the **Statistics Grid** the following mouse clicks are valid:

Right-click	Opens a menu of options.
Double-click	Freezes the selected column and all columns to the left of the selected column.
Shift + click	Sorts by the selected column in ascending order.
Ctrl + click	Sorts by the selected column in descending order.

Right-click menu

Right-click on the Statistics Grid to see a menu of options.



Open Grid in Window causes the **Statistics Grid** to float in a separate window from the plan, allowing you to move it anywhere within the FREDSD 2000 application. To return the **Statistics Grid** to the plan window, close the statistics window and click on one of the **View Buttons** that shows statistics.

Statistics of Interest opens the User Defined Display Fields dialog.

Unfreeze Columns unfreezes any columns that the user has frozen in the statistics grid. Frozen columns do not scroll to the left or right, so unfreezing them causes them to once again move as you scroll.

Changing the View



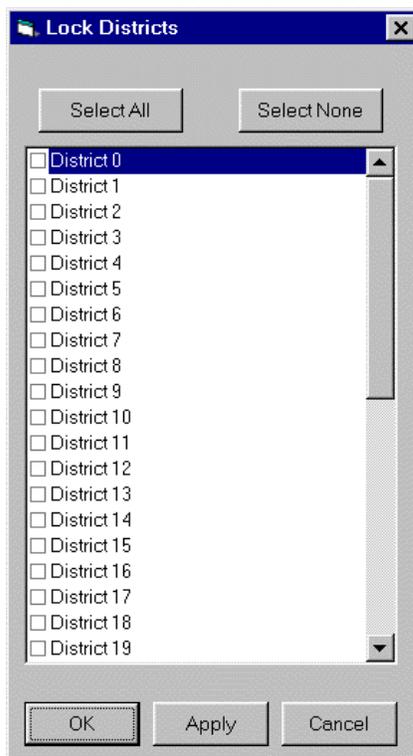
Use the **View Buttons** on the far left of the **Status Bar** to change the screen view. Click on a button in the image above to see an explanation of the corresponding screen view.

Locking a District

While a district is locked it cannot be changed. To access the Lock Districts dialog, click the Districts Locked checkbox on the Status Bar



or by choosing **Lock** from the **Settings** menu and selecting **Districts**. Either of these actions open the **Lock Districts** dialog.



Check the checkboxes of the districts you want to lock. Click the **Select All** button to lock all districts or the **Select None** button to unlock all districts. Click Okay when you are finished.

If one or more districts are locked, the **Districts Locked** checkbox will appear checked. If no districts are locked, the **Districts Locked** checkbox will be unchecked.

Locked districts will appear in the **District Grid** with red numbers while unlocked districts will have black numbers in the **District Grid**.

For one-click locking, right-click on the cell with the district number you want to lock in the **District Grid**. You will see the district number change to red when it is locked. Right-click again and the district is unlocked and the number becomes black.

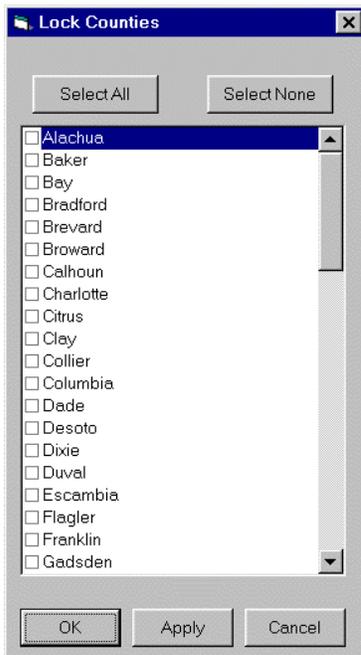
Districts that are locked when you save a file will be locked when you re-open the file. However, district locking is not preserved when you import a plan .

Locking a County

While a county is locked, its geography cannot be reassigned. To access the **Lock Counties** dialog, click the **Counties Locked** indicator on the **Status Bar**



or choose **Lock** from the **Settings** menu and select **Counties**. Either of these actions cause the **Lock Counties** dialog to appear.



Check the checkboxes of the counties you want to lock. Click the **Select All** button to lock all counties or the **Select None** button to unlock all counties. Click Okay when you are finished.

If one or more counties are locked, the **Counties Locked** checkbox will appear checked. If no districts are locked, the **Counties Locked** checkbox will be unchecked.

Unlike district locking, county locking is not saved in the plan file when you save your plan.

Using Statistics Outside FREDS 2000

FREDS 2000 automatically creates a comma separated statistics file each time you save a plan. This file has the same name as your plan with the extension ".csv". The comma separated file can be opened by Microsoft® Excel. Advanced users may wish to create Excel templates to generate charts or reports based on the comma separated statistics.

FREDS 2000 incorporates a Crystal Reports™ module that contains a **District Report**. To view these reports, select **Print Report** from the **Utilities** menu. These standardized reports allow you to print a formatted hard copy of a plan's statistics.

Re-creating a Corrupted Plan

Every time you assign geography, FREDS 2000 updates a backup file for your plan. The file is in the same folder where your plan is kept and has a *.bak* extension. You may need to restore your plan from this backup file if your plan becomes corrupt or if your FREDS 2000 session is interrupted before you have saved your latest changes.

Plans may become corrupted through spatial errors. Before finalizing a plan, you should import a copy of the plan to compare with the original. Differences in the map or statistics indicate that corruption has occurred. If this is the case, use the imported copy of the plan, make corrections as necessary, and discard the original.

To restore your plan

1. Select **Import** from the **File** menu.
2. When the **Open** dialog appears, choose **Files of Type** "Backup Files (*.bak)"
3. Select the backup file for the plan you want to restore and click the **Open** button.
4. If a dialog appears asking whether you want to import into the current plan, click the **No** button.
5. The **New Plan** dialog will appear. Make sure that the **Plan Type** and **Number of Districts** are consistent with the plan you are trying to restore.
6. Name the plan and click the **OK** button.

Repairing a Plan

This utility re-creates each district's shape from the geography that has been assigned to each district. It corrects for any spatial errors that may have occurred during construction of the plan.

Printing a Plan

Choose Print by either selecting Print from the File menu or clicking the Print button on the Toolbar.

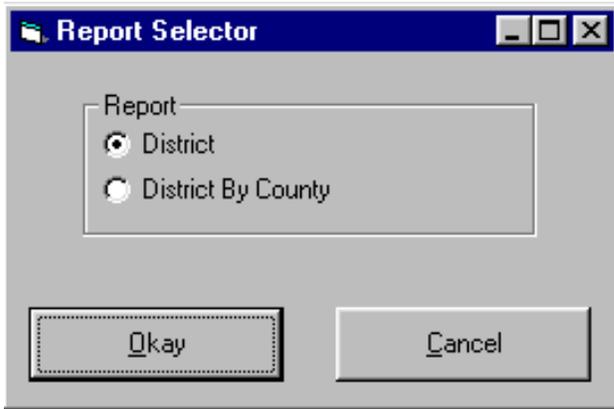
Print allows you to print the current view of the **Map**. It opens a form that contains a screen capture of the **Map**. The form's header information automatically shows the plan name and type in the upper left corner and the current time and date in the upper right corner. In addition, the form allows you to

type in a caption that will appear centered at the bottom of the printout. Click the **Print** button to print the map or click **Cancel** to return to FREDSD 2000 without printing.

Warning: Some printers may be overwhelmed by the size of the files being printed.

Printing Reports

Choose Print Reports from the Utilities menu.



Choose the District or District By County report and click the **Okay** button. The Crystal Reports™ report viewer will appear, showing the report you have selected.

District	Population (2000 Census)						Voting Age Pop (2000 Census)			
	Total	SRW	NHB	HB	HxB	Other	Total	SRW	NHB	HE
1	683,987	79.33%	13.27%	0.20%	2.77%	4.42%	519,356	81.38%	11.64%	0.1
2	678,025	68.72%	25.35%	0.32%	3.07%	2.54%	521,240	70.35%	23.88%	0.2
3	586,684	41.54%	50.22%	0.81%	5.17%	2.48%	421,246	46.00%	46.16%	0.5
4	734,246	82.90%	9.22%	0.23%	3.74%	3.92%	565,149	84.77%	7.94%	0.1
5	689,672	83.79%	8.85%	0.20%	4.32%	2.84%	555,944	85.77%	7.35%	0.1
6	755,939	80.96%	11.32%	0.26%	5.07%	2.39%	583,501	83.25%	9.84%	0.2
7	722,139	78.71%	8.13%	0.43%	9.54%	3.19%	552,782	81.08%	6.83%	0.3
8	782,407	62.65%	8.88%	1.01%	21.97%	5.49%	594,480	65.63%	7.97%	0.8
9	722,068	85.10%	4.37%	0.22%	7.18%	3.13%	564,761	86.90%	3.64%	0.1
10	583,809	80.59%	11.55%	0.23%	3.85%	3.78%	471,761	83.58%	9.40%	0.1
11	628,167	55.73%	20.47%	0.99%	19.04%	3.78%	472,112	59.65%	17.56%	0.8
12	671,347	72.91%	12.82%	0.29%	11.98%	2.01%	500,157	76.58%	11.11%	0.2
13	677,686	84.94%	5.87%	0.21%	7.31%	1.67%	553,962	87.96%	4.62%	0.1
14	790,852	80.69%	5.86%	0.27%	11.58%	1.59%	640,897	84.14%	4.57%	0.2
15	718,294	81.94%	8.17%	0.33%	6.82%	2.74%	559,381	84.31%	6.92%	0.2
16	758,385	78.47%	7.42%	0.34%	11.50%	2.27%	594,286	81.63%	6.04%	0.2
17	577,167	9.93%	60.84%	2.57%	24.80%	1.84%	389,575	11.47%	57.42%	2.6
18	597,947	23.55%	4.09%	1.66%	68.86%	1.85%	474,317	22.43%	3.48%	1.6
19	800,902	76.12%	8.15%	0.35%	11.87%	3.49%	638,001	79.22%	6.72%	0.2

To print the report, click the **Print** icon.

To close the **Report Viewer**, click the **Close** button at the bottom of the viewer.

For more information, see Report Viewer.

A collective term referring to the geographic entities used by the U.S. Census Bureau in its data collection and tabulation operations, including their relationships to one another.

Finalizing Your Plan

It is possible for a plan to be corrupt without showing any visible signs. Therefore, when you have finished building your plan, you should repair it before considering it complete.

See [Repairing a Plan](#) for more information.

A collective term referring to the geographic entities used by the U.S. Census Bureau in its data collection and tabulation operations, including their relationships to one another.

Shell Interface

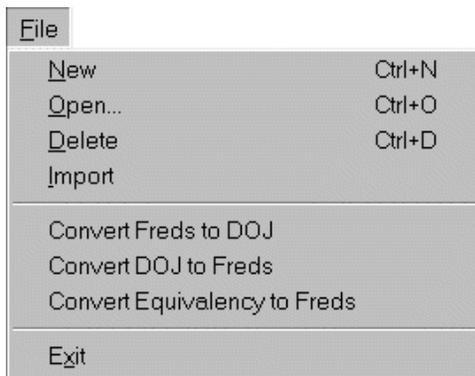
Shell Interface Menu

When you launch FRED 2000 the menu shows two choices: **File** and **Help**.



File Menu (Shell Interface)

When you launch FRED 2000, the **File** menu presents the following options:



Help Menu

Functions available from the **Help** menu allow you to access the help file and get version information about FRED 2000.

The **Help** menu presents the following options:



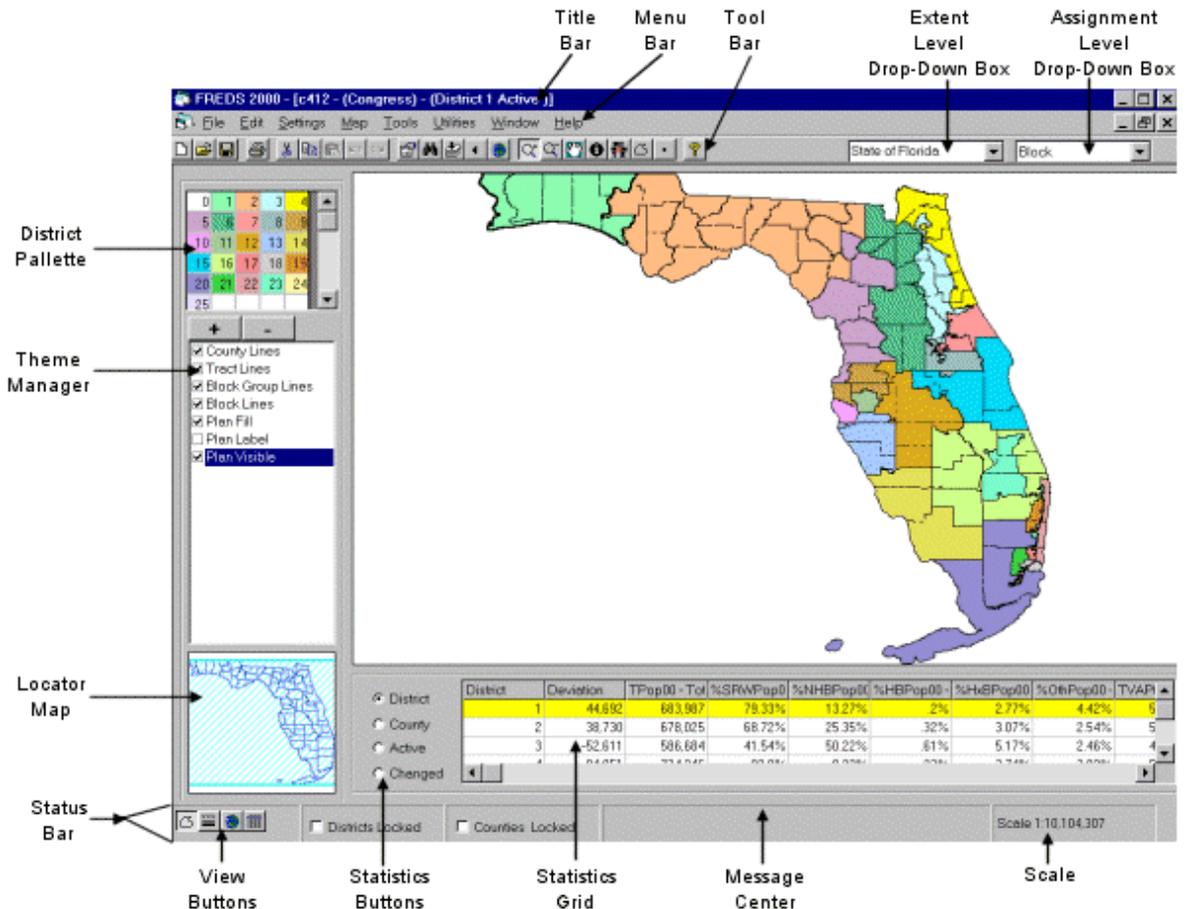
Shell Interface Toolbar

When you launch FREDs 2000 the following toolbar is part of the default screen.



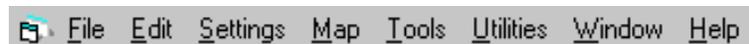
Plan Interface

View of the Plan Interface



Plan Interface Menu

Once a plan is open, the following menu bar will appear.



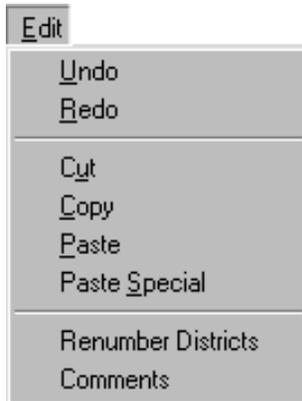
File Menu

When a plan is open, the File Menu presents the following options:

File	
<u>N</u> ew	Ctrl+N
<u>O</u> pen	Ctrl+O
<u>S</u> ave	Ctrl+S
Save <u>A</u> s	Ctrl+A
<u>D</u> elete	
<u>I</u> mport	
<u>P</u> rint	
Print <u>S</u> etup	
<u>C</u> lose	
<u>E</u> xit	Ctrl+E

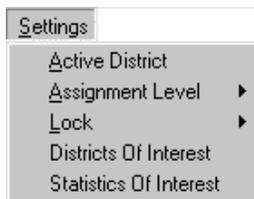
Edit Menu

The Edit Menu presents the following options:



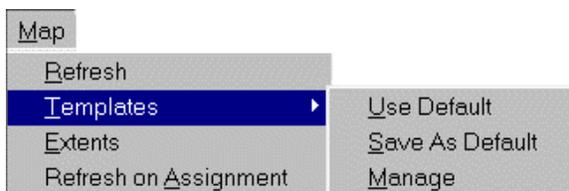
Settings Menu

The Settings Menu presents the following options:



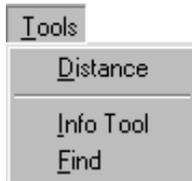
Map Menu

The Map Menu presents the following options:



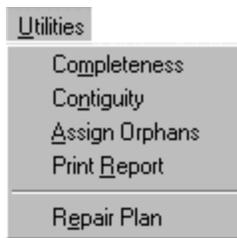
Tools Menu

The Tools Menu presents the following options:



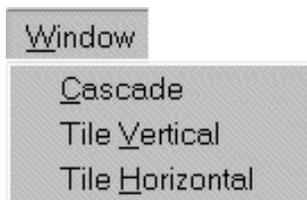
Utilities Menu

The utilities menu presents the following options:



Window Menu

The Window Menu presents the following options:



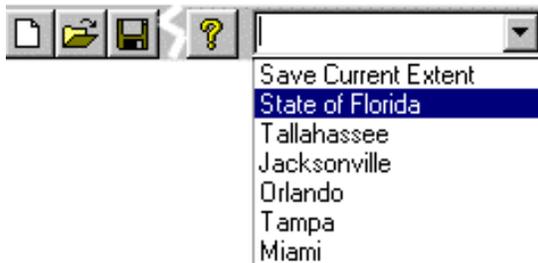
Plan Interface Toolbar

Once a plan is open, the following toolbar will appear. Click on an icon to receive an explanation of its action.



Extent drop-down box

The Extent drop-down box appears on the right of the Plan Interface toolbar.



This bar is used to display pre-designated areas of the map, called an extent. You may save the current extent for future retrieval using this box also.

A collective term referring to the geographic entities used by the U.S. Census Bureau in its data collection and tabulation operations, including their relationships to one another.

Assignment Level drop-down box

The Assignment Level drop-down box appears on the right of the Plan Interface toolbar.



The box is used to select the level at which geography is to be added to a plan. The Lasso and Point Select tools will operate at the level of geography displayed in the box.

Four levels of Census Geography are available for building plans.

At block level, assignments of individual census blocks are made. There are 362,499 census blocks in Florida.

The Census Bureau groups adjacent blocks into areas called block groups. There are 9,112 block groups in Florida.

Tracts are defined by the Census Bureau and are made up of whole block groups and are wholly contained within a county. There are 3,154 tracts in Florida.

The county is the largest level of geography that can be selected. There are 67 counties in Florida.

Two other assignment levels are available.

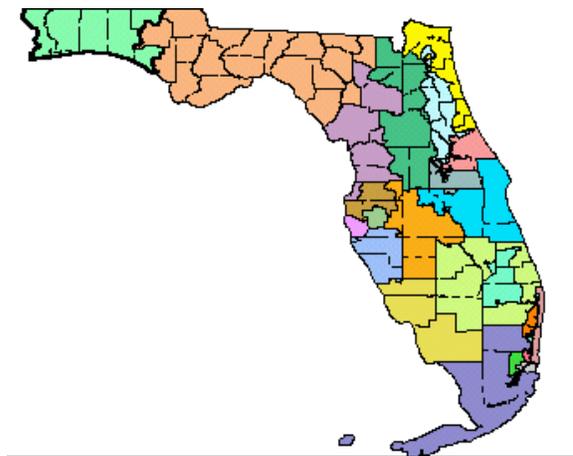
Precinct proxies are approximations of precinct boundaries for the 2000 elections constructed entirely of whole census blocks. Where precinct boundaries match census block boundaries, the approximation is exact. Many precinct boundaries in Florida do not line up exactly with census block boundaries. In those cases, the precinct proxy will not match the official precinct boundaries set by the county. Using precinct proxies for building districts may reduce the impact of new districts on precincts.

At the municipality level, assignments of entire municipalities or Census Designated Places (CDP's) occur. Municipalities are incorporated areas as defined by the Census. When using this assignment level, be aware of two

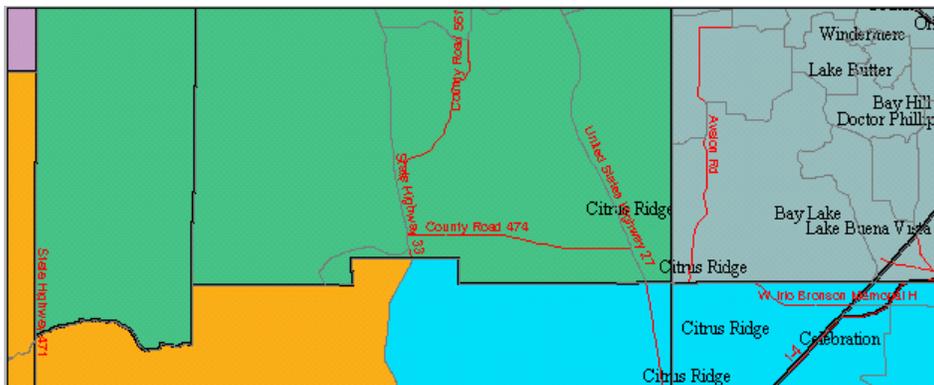
features of this layer. First, if you add a municipality that surrounds unincorporated areas or other municipalities, those inholdings also will be included in the assignment. Conversely, if a municipality has discontinuous pieces, those pieces will not be included in the assignment, but must be selected individually. This assignment level provides a useful shortcut for including particular municipalities or CDP's in a district. Because many areas of the state are not included in this assignment level, completing a plan will require using other assignment levels.

Map

The map area is a rectangle which contains the current map extent. When a plan is first opened, the entire state is shown, and any districts already defined will show on the map.



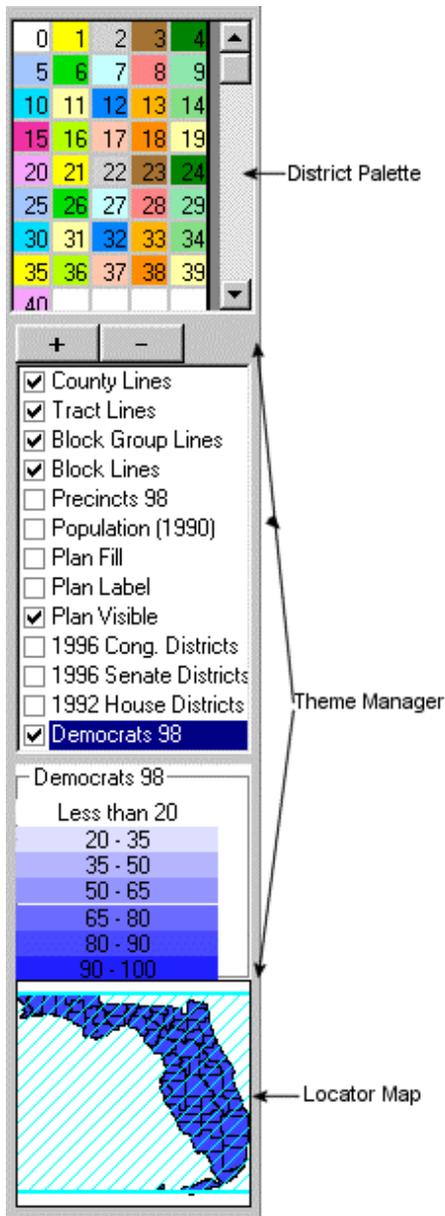
Using the zoom in and out tools, the extent may be changed, allowing detail for some themes to be visible.



Legend

The **Legend** lies to the left of the **Map** when a plan has been loaded.

Click on an area of the legend for an explanation. Click and drag the thin, gray border on the right side of the Legend to resize it.



District Palette



Use the **District Palette** to select the **Active District**. Click on the number of the district you want to make active. That district number will appear in the plan window's title bar. Any assignments you make with the **Lasso** or **Point Select Tool** will be added to that district.

To change a district's color double-click the district number and select a new color from the color palette. The district shape will change to the new color you have chosen but this change will only apply to the current plan.

For one-click district locking, right-click on the cell with the district number you want to lock. You will see the district number change to red when it is locked. Right-click again and the district is unlocked and the number becomes black.

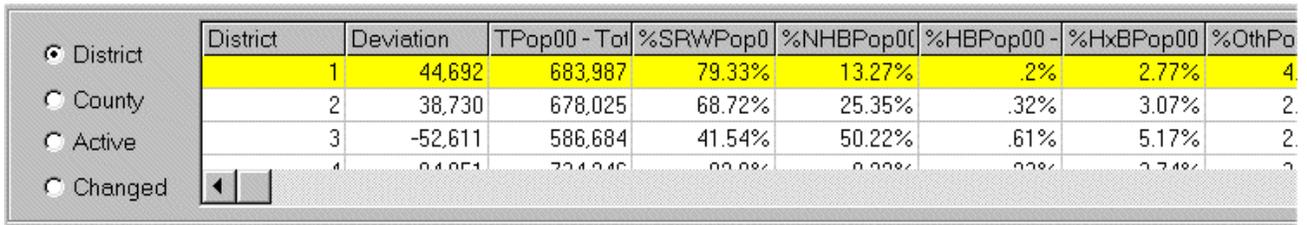
Locator Map

The **Locator Map** is in the lower left corner of the plan. It shows you what part of the state is currently shown in the map display. The locator allows you to change the current view. The locator map is a handy tool for quickly zooming to a location without having to click the toolbar and the **Map**.

To change the extent of the **Map**, click and drag on the **Locator Map** to create a rectangle over the area of the state you want to view. The **Map** will zoom to the extent of the rectangle you have drawn in the **Locator Map**.

The locator map will always contain a diagonally shaded rectangle showing where in the state the **Map** extent is, although the rectangle may sometimes be too small to see. When you open a plan the shaded rectangle will be around the entire map of Florida and the **Map** will show the whole state.

Statistics Grid



	District	Deviation	TPop00 - Tot	%SRWPop0	%NHBP00	%HBPop00 -	%HxBPop00	%OthPa
<input checked="" type="radio"/> District	1	44,692	683,987	79.33%	13.27%	.2%	2.77%	4
<input type="radio"/> County	2	38,730	678,025	68.72%	25.35%	.32%	3.07%	2
<input type="radio"/> Active	3	-52,611	586,684	41.54%	50.22%	.61%	5.17%	2
<input type="radio"/> Changed	4	04,051	724,046	00.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0

The statistics grid shows Statistics of Interest for chosen geography. Click and drag the gray border at the top of the Statistics Grid to resize it.

Clicking the District radio button shows the statistics for all defined districts.

The County radio button shows the statistics by county.

Active shows districts affected by the last selection.

Changed shows district by county affected by the last selection.

See Using Statistics for more information.

Status Bar

The status bar contains five active areas. From left to right, they are:



- View Buttons change the view of the map.

Districts Locked

- Districts Locked checkbox indicates if any districts are locked

Counties Locked

- Counties Locked checkbox indicates if any counties are locked

Total Deviation: 1278593 Average Deviation: 55591

- Message Center shows messages that indicate what FREDS 2000 is doing.

Scale 1:6,262,297

- Scale shows the approximate ratio of screen size to actual size.

Plans

What is a Plan

The end product that a user creates with FREDS 2000 is a redistricting plan . The State of Florida is divided into discrete pieces of geography defined by the United States Census Bureau. The plan is a correlation between each piece of geography in the state and the district to which it is assigned. FREDS 2000 will create three distinct, but correlated symbolic representations of the plan:

- the ESRI© shapefile, which is a visual representation of the plan.
- the assignment file, which contains geography ID numbers and corresponding district numbers.
- the statistics file, which describes the demographic makeup of each district.

These representations of the plan are encapsulated in nearly a dozen files that contain information for each plan. For example, a plan named MyPlan consists of the following files: MyPlan.pln, MyPlan.shp, MyPlan.shx, MyPlan.dbf, MyPlan.st1, MyPlan.st2, MyPlan.txt, MyPlan.csv, MyPlan.map, MyPlan.fld, and MyPlan.sym. These files should only be modified using FREDS 2000. The plan can be reconstructed by importing the MyPlan.txt file.

In case of disaster, the file with the *.bak* extension is the one file necessary to recover the plan. FREDS 2000 can regenerate the remaining files by importing the *.bak* file.

Where to store plans

You can store a plan anywhere on your hard drive or network, but the default location for plans is in C:\Data\Freds 2000.

A collective term referring to the geographic entities used by the U.S. Census Bureau in its data collection and tabulation operations, including their relationships to one another.

Renaming a Plan

Open your plan and select **Save As** from the **File** menu to create a copy of the plan with a new name.

The open plan will have the new file name. A copy of the old plan will still exist with the old name.

Save As is an effective way to copy plans. You can open a base plan and use **Save As** to create a derivative copy to modify, leaving the original unchanged

A collective term referring to the geographic entities used by the U.S. Census Bureau in its data collection and tabulation operations, including their relationships to one another.

Copying a Plan

See Renaming a Plan.

Missing or Lost Plan

See Recreating a Corrupted Plan.

Completeness of a Plan

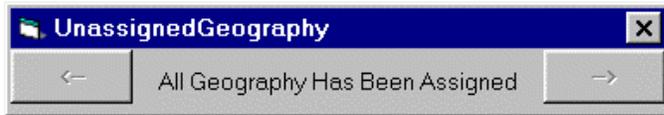
You may check for a plan's completeness by choosing **Completeness** from the **Utilities** menu. A plan is considered complete by FREDs 2000 if all units of geography have been assigned to a district, and if each district has some geography assigned to it.



You may click on the **Click to Zoom** button to zoom to the area that is not assigned. The **Map** will zoom to the block group containing the first unassigned block .

Click the right arrow to go to the next unassigned geography. If a block group contains multiple unassigned blocks, the map will zoom again to the same block group for each unassigned block.

If all geography has been assigned, the right and left arrows will be disabled and the message between them will say "All geography has been assigned."

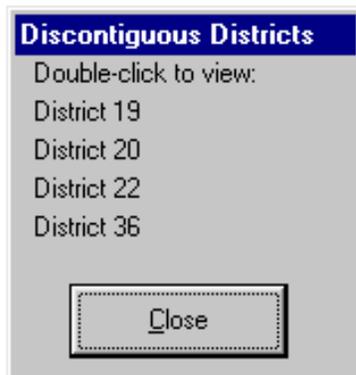


This tool is intended for cleaning up after a plan is nearly complete. Once a plan appears to have all geography assigned, but District 0 still contains some population, the Completeness tool will help you find and assign the remaining geography. Using it too early in the process of building your plan will cause frustration and confusion and will waste time.

Contiguity of a Plan

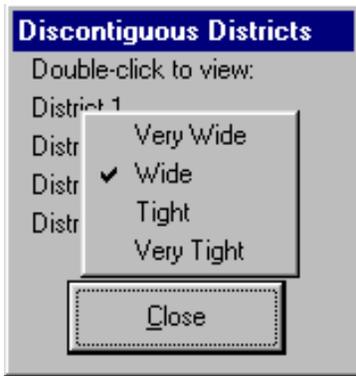
State law requires all districts to be composed of contiguous geography. This means that no part of a district can be geographically disconnected from the rest of the district. To check a plan for contiguity choose **Contiguity** from the **Utilities** menu.

The **Discontiguous Districts** dialog will appear and will refresh itself to stay on top of the **Map** until you click the **Close** button. To update the list of discontiguous districts, close the dialog and select **Contiguity** from the **Utilities** menu again.



Double-click on a district number to zoom the **Map** to the discontiguous geography.

Right-click on a district number to choose how tightly to zoom in on the discontiguous piece. The default value is *Wide*.



NOTE: The district which contains the Marquesas Keys in Monroe County will always show as not contiguous.

Orphan and Straggler Assignment

The Orphan and Straggler Assignment utility is an automated approach to handling completeness and contiguity issues. An orphan is a piece of geography that is unassigned. A straggler is a part of a district that is not attached to the main district shape and is completely surrounded by another district.

To Select Orphan and Straggler Assignment, choose **Assign Orphans** from the **Utilities** menu. The **Orphan and Straggler Assignment** dialog will appear. By default no districts are selected and both the **Assign Orphans** and **Assign Stragglers** checkboxes are checked.

Checking the checkboxes for districts you want to affect. If you do not want to do both orphan and straggler assignment, uncheck the checkbox for the operation you do not want to perform. If you choose both, orphan assignment occurs first.

NOTE: Be sure to Save your plan before you run Orphan and Straggler Assignment. It may make multiple changes that you cannot Undo.

Orphan Assignment

Orphan Assignment affects unassigned geography and geography assigned to district 0. For each district on which this function is performed, all districts except the target district are locked. The existing district shape is used as a lasso to perform a tract level assignment on the map. All adjacent unassigned geography up to one tract-width will be assigned to the district. If you select multiple districts, the assignments are done in ascending order by district number. When orphan assignments for all districts are finished, a message will appear in the **Message Center** on the **Status Bar** that Orphan Assignments are complete

Straggler Assignment

Straggler Assignment affects discontinuous shapes within a district. For each district on which this function is performed, all parts of other districts that are wholly contained by the target district will be assigned to the target district. Each district may have multiple assignments. When all of the straggler assignments have finished, a message will appear in the **Message Center** on the **Status Bar** that Straggler Assignments are complete.

Straggler assignment goes a long way in correcting discontinuities, but it is by no means a complete solution. It only assigns wholly contained discontinuous parts of other districts, leaving behind those discontinuities that lie between districts. These remaining discontinuities must be dealt with manually, using the **Contiguity** utility.

Orphan and Straggler Assignment can be a very time-consuming process, taking up to an hour or more for a complete plan. Be selective in how you use it. It is intended for use in the final stages of building a plan. When all geography appears to be assigned and districts are approximately equal, save the plan and run the Orphan and Straggler Assignment. For a complete, contiguous plan, Orphan and Straggler Assignment should cause no changes.

Layers and Themes

How to display themes

To display a theme on the **Map** either select **Templates** from the **Map** file and choose **Manage** or click the **+** (plus) button at the top of the **Theme Manager** in the **Legend**.

Either of these will open the **Theme Organizer** dialog. The left window of the **Theme Organizer** allows you to navigate through a hierarchy of themes. As you navigate, available themes will appear in the right window of the Theme Organizer.

To add a theme to the Map, simply double click its name in the right side of the **Theme Organizer**. The theme name will appear in the plan's **Theme Manager** with a checkbox. Click the checkbox to turn on the layer. Some layers may not be visible from all map scales. You may need to **Zoom In** to view the theme's features.

How to remove themes

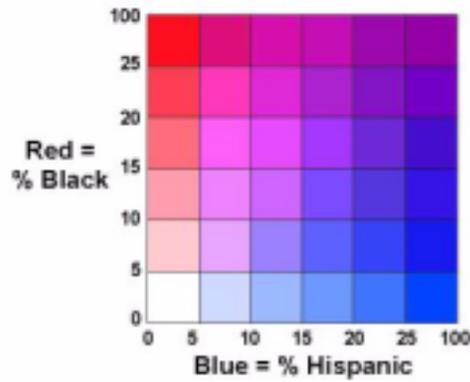
To remove a theme from the **Map**, click on the theme's name in the **Theme Manager** so that it is highlighted in blue. Click on the **-** (minus) button at the top of the **Theme Manager**. A dialog will appear asking you to confirm that you wish to remove the layer. Click the **Yes** button to remove the layer or **No** to cancel.

You cannot remove Plan Fill, Plan Label or Plan Visible from the **Map**. If you attempt to do so, a message will appear in the **Status Bar** alerting you that the layer may not be removed.

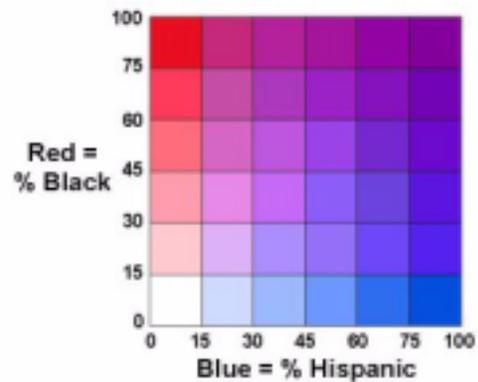
Legends

When you add a thematic fill layer to the map, a legend opens beneath the theme manager. For most themes, this legend shows all of the class breaks. For themes involving the breakdown of Voting Age Population and Registered Voters by race, the legend does not show all 36 of the class breaks. The full breakout of the class breaks is shown in the figures below.

5 Percent Increments



15 Percent Increments



Available Themes

Elections

Election Results

1992 Election Results

These themes use shading to show party advantage in Presidential, United States Senate, United States Representative, State Senate, and State Representative races in 1992.

For all elections themes, data are depicted at the precinct level, more saturated reds indicate increasing advantages for the Democratic candidate, and more saturated blues indicate increasing advantages for the Republican candidate.

For the composites, in cases where a precinct is in more than one district, votes for all candidates of the same party are added together.

G92PRE_D Clinton	This theme depicts the percentage of votes cast for Bill Clinton for President in the 1992 General Election, relative to total votes cast for the three leading candidates.
G92PRE_I Perot	This theme depicts the percentage of votes cast for Ross Perot for President in the 1992 General Election, relative to total votes cast for the three leading candidates. More saturated greens indicate increasing percentages for Perot.
G92PRE_R Bush	This theme depicts the percentage of votes cast for George Bush for President in the 1992 General Election, relative to total votes cast for the three leading candidates.
G92STR_D Composite	This theme depicts the difference between the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates for State Representative in the 1992 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates.
G92STR_R Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates for State Representative in the 1992 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates.

G92STS_D Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates for State Senate in the 1992 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates.
G92STS_R Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates for State Senate in the 1992 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates.
G92USR_D Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates for United States Representative in the 1992 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates.
G92USR_R Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates for United States Representative in the 1992 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates.
G92USS_D Graham	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Bob Graham for United States Senate in the 1992 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Bill Grant.
G92USS_R Grant	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Bill Grant for United States Senate in the 1992 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Bob Graham.

1994 Election Results

These themes use shading to show party advantage in Presidential, United States Senate, United States Representative, State Senate, and State Representative races in 1994.

For all elections themes, data are depicted at the precinct level, more saturated reds indicate increasing advantages for the Democratic candidate, and more saturated blues indicate increasing advantages for the Republican candidate.

For the composites, in cases where a precinct is in more than one district, votes for all candidates of the same party are added together.

G94GOV_D Chiles	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Lawton Chiles for Governor in the 1994 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Jeb Bush.
G94GOV_R Bush	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Jeb Bush for Governor in the 1994 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Lawton Chiles.
G94STR_D Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates for State Representative in the 1994 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates.
G94STR_R Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates for State Representative in the 1994 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates.
G94STS_D Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates for State Senate in the 1994 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates.
G94STS_R Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates for State Senate in the 1994 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates.
G94USR_D Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates for United States Representative in the 1994 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates.

G94USR_R Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates for United States Representative in the 1994 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates.
G94USS_D Rodham	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Hugh Rodham for United States Senate in the 1994 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Connie Mack.
G94USS_R Mack	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Connie Mack for United States Senate in the 1994 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Hugh Rodham.

1994 Election Results--More Statewide Elections

These themes use shading to depict the results of statewide General Election contests in 1994 for cabinet offices and of the Democratic Primary contest in 1994 for Commissioner of Education.

For all elections themes, data are depicted at the precinct level, more saturated reds indicate increasing advantages for the Democratic candidate, and more saturated blues indicate increasing advantages for the Republican candidate.

G94AGR_D Crawford	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Bob Crawford for Commissioner of Agriculture in the 1994 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Jim Smith.
G94AGR_R Smith	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Jim Smith for Commissioner of Agriculture in the 1994 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Bob Crawford.
G94ATG_D Butterworth	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Bob Butterworth for Attorney General in the 1994 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Henry Ferro.
G94ATG_R Ferro	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Henry Ferro for Attorney General in the 1994 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Bob Butterworth.

G94CMP_D Lewis	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Gerald Lewis for Comptroller in the 1994 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Bob Milligan.
G94CMP_R Milligan	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Bob Milligan for Comptroller in the 1994 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Gerald Lewis.
G94EDU_D Jamerson	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Doug Jamerson for Commissioner of Education in the 1994 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Frank Brogan.
G94EDU_R Brogan	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Frank Brogan for Commissioner of Education in the 1994 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Doug Jamerson.
G94SEC_D Saunders	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Ron Saunders for Secretary of State in the 1994 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Sandy Mortham.
G94SEC_R Mortham	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Sandy Mortham for Secretary of State in the 1994 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Ron Saunders.
G94TRE_D Nelson	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Bill Nelson for Treasurer in the 1994 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Tim Ireland.
G94TRE_R Ireland	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Tim Ireland for Treasurer in the 1994 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Bill Nelson.
P94EDU Jamerson	This theme depicts the percentage of votes cast for Doug Jamerson for Commissioner of Education in the 1994 Democratic Primary, and the percentage of votes cast for John Griffin.

1996 Election Results

These themes use shading to show party advantage in Presidential, United States Senate, United States Representative, State Senate, and State Representative races in 1996.

For all elections themes, data are depicted at the precinct level, more saturated reds indicate increasing advantages for the Democratic candidate, and more saturated blues indicate increasing advantages for the Republican candidate.

For the composites, in cases where a precinct is in more than one district, votes for all candidates of the same party are added together.

G96PRE_D Clinton	This theme depicts the percentage of votes cast for Bill Clinton for President in the 1996 General Election, relative to the total votes cast for the three leading candidates.
G96PRE_R Dole	This theme depicts the percentage of votes cast for Bob Dole for President in the 1996 General Election, relative to the total votes cast for the three leading candidates.
G96PRE_I Perot	This theme depicts the percentage of votes cast for Ross Perot for President in the 1996 General Election, relative to the total votes cast for the three leading candidates. More saturated greens indicate increasing percentages for Perot.
G96STR_D Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates for State Representative in the 1996 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates.
G96STR_R Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates for State Representative in the 1996 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates.
G96STS_D Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates for State Senate in the 1996 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates.
G96STS_R Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates for State Senate in the 1996 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates.

G96USR_D Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates for United States Representative in the 1996 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates.
G96USR_R Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates for United States Representative in the 1996 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates.

1998 Election Results

These themes use shading to show party advantage in Presidential, United States Senate, United States Representative, State Senate, and State Representative races in 1998.

For all elections themes, data are depicted at the precinct level, more saturated reds indicate increasing advantages for the Democratic candidate, and more saturated blues indicate increasing advantages for the Republican candidate.

For the composites, in cases where a precinct is in more than one district, votes for all candidates of the same party are added together.

G98GOV_D MacKay	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Buddy MacKay for Governor in the 1998 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Jeb Bush.
G98GOV_R Bush	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Jeb Bush for Governor in the 1998 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Buddy MacKay.
G98STR_D Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates for State Representative in the 1998 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates.
G98STR_R Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates for State Representative in the 1998 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates.
G98STS_D Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates for State Senate in the 1998 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates.
G98STS_R Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates for State Senate in the 1998 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates.

G98USR_D Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates for United States Representative in the 1998 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates.
G98USR_R Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates for United States Representative in the 1998 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates.
G98USS_D Graham	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Bob Graham for United States Senate in the 1998 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Charlie Crist.
G98USS_R Crist	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Charlie Crist for United States Senate in the 1998 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Bob Graham.

1998 Election Results--More Statewide Elections

These themes use shading to depict the results of statewide General Election contests in 1998 for cabinet offices.

For all elections themes, data are depicted at the precinct level, more saturated reds indicate increasing advantages for the Democratic candidate, and more saturated blues indicate increasing advantages for the Republican candidate.

G98AGR_D Crawford	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Bob Crawford for Commissioner of Agriculture in the 1998 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Rich Faircloth.
G98AGR_R Faircloth	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Rich Faircloth for Commissioner of Agriculture in the 1998 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Bob Crawford.

G98ATG_D Butterworth	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Bob Butterworth for Attorney General in the 1998 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for David Bludworth.
G98ATG_R Bludworth	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for David Bludworth for Attorney General in the 1998 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Bob Butterworth.
G98CMP_D Daughtrey	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Newall Daughtrey for Comptroller in the 1998 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Bob Milligan.
G98CMP_R Milligan	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Bob Milligan for Comptroller in the 1998 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Newall Daughtrey.
G98EDR_D Wallace	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Peter Wallace for Commissioner of Education in the 1998 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Tom Gallagher.
G98EDU_R Gallagher	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Tom Gallagher for Commissioner of Education in the 1998 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Peter Wallace.
G98SEC_D Gievers	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Karen Gievers for Secretary of State in the 1998 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Katherine Harris.
G98SEC_R Harris	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Katherine Harris for Secretary of State in the 1998 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Karen Gievers.
G98TRE_D Nelson	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Bill Nelson for Treasurer in the 1998 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Tim Ireland.

G98TRE_R Ireland	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Tim Ireland for Treasurer in the 1998 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Bill Nelson.
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2000 Election Results

These themes use shading to show party advantage in Presidential, United States Senate, United States Representative, State Senate, and State Representative races in 2000.

For all elections themes, data are depicted at the precinct level, more saturated reds indicate increasing advantages for the Democratic candidate, and more saturated blues indicate increasing advantages for the Republican candidate.

For the composites, in cases where a precinct is in more than one district, votes for all candidates of the same party are added together.

G00PRE_D Gore	This theme depicts the percentage of votes cast for Al Gore in the 2000 General Election, relative to total votes cast for President.
G00PRE_R Bush	This theme depicts the percentage of votes cast for George W. Bush in the 2000 General Election, relative to total votes cast for President.
G00PRE_G_Nader	This theme depicts the percentage of votes cast for Ralph Nader in the 2000 General Election, relative to total votes cast for President. More saturated greens indicate increasing percentages for Nader.
G00PRE_Others	This theme depicts the percentage of votes cast for Presidential candidates other than George W. Bush, Al Gore, and Ralph Nader in the 2000 General Election, relative to total votes cast for President. Votes for Harry Browne (LIB), James Harris (SWP), John Hagelin (LAW), Pat Buchanan (REF), David McReynolds (SPF), Howard Phillips (CPF), Monica Moorehead (WWF), and all write-in candidates (WRI) are aggregated together. More saturated greens indicate increasing percentages for these other candidates.

G00STR_D Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates for State Representative in the 2000 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates.
G00STR_R Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates for State Representative in the 2000 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates.
G00STS_D Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates for State Senate in the 2000 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates.
G00STS_R Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates for State Senate in the 2000 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates.
G00USR_D Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates for United States Representative in the 2000 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates.
G00USR_R Composite	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Republican candidates for United States Representative in the 2000 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Democratic candidates.
G00USS_D Nelson	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Bill Nelson for United States Senate in the 2000 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Bill McCollum.
G00USS_R McCollum	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Bill McCollum for United States Senate in the 2000 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Bill Nelson.

2000 Election Results--More Statewide Elections

These themes use shading to depict the results of statewide General Election contests in 2000 for cabinet offices and of the Democratic Primary contest in 2000 for Commissioner of Education.

For all elections themes, data are depicted at the precinct level, more saturated reds indicate increasing advantages for the Democratic candidate, and more saturated blues indicate increasing advantages for the Republican candidate.

G00EDU_D Sheldon	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for George Sheldon for Commissioner of Education in the 2000 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Charlie Crist.
G00EDU_R Crist	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Charlie Crist for Commissioner of Education in the 2000 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for George Sheldon.
G00TRE_D Cosgrove	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for John Cosgrove for Treasurer in the 2000 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for Tom Gallagher.
G00TRE_R Gallagher	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of votes cast for Tom Gallagher for Treasurer in the 2000 General Election, and the percentage of votes cast for John Cosgrove.
P00EDU Bush	This theme depicts the difference in the percentage of votes cast for James Bush for Commissioner of Education in the 2000 Democratic Primary Election, and the percentage of votes cast for George Sheldon.

Precinct Boundaries

These themes depict the boundaries of voting precincts for different elections. At a statewide view, precinct lines are not visible. At a regional level or below, dark green lines appear. At local map extents, the boundary lines are supplemented with dark green precinct labels.

Precinct boundaries were not derived from the Census TIGER/Line files. They were digitized soon after each election based on precinct maps collected from supervisors of elections. Some precinct boundaries do not line up exactly with census block boundaries. This may be because the precinct boundary truly splits a Census 2000 block, or it may occur because the base geography used for building the precinct boundaries is slightly different than the Census TIGER/Line files for 2000.

Actual precinct boundaries are not available for building districts. A similar layer in the "Geography\Census Lines" folder, called "Precinct Proxies" can be used for building districts.

Precinct 00	This theme displays the outlines of the precincts in effect for the elections in 2000.
Precinct 92	This theme displays the outlines of the precincts in effect for the elections in 1992
Precinct 94	This theme displays the outlines of the precincts in effect for the elections in 1994.
Precinct 96	This theme displays the outlines of the precincts in effect for the elections in 1996.
Precinct 98	This theme displays the outlines of the precincts in effect for the elections in 1998.

Voter Registration

1992 Voter Registration

These themes use shading to depict registered voters by party in 1992.

For all voter registration themes, data are depicted at the precinct level, more saturated reds indicate increasing Democratic advantages, and more saturated blues indicate increasing Republican advantages.

RV92_DemAdv	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of registered Democrats and the percentage of registered Republicans, relative to all registered voters at book closing for the 1992 General Election.
RV92_DemMajority	This theme shows whether either of the major parties has a majority of the registered voters in a precinct. Democratic majorities are depicted in reds, and Republican majorities are depicted in blues. If Democrats have a majority, the value for this theme is the percentage of Democrats. If Republicans have a majority, the value for this theme is 100% minus the percentage of Republicans. If neither party has more than 50% of all registered voters (including independents and minor parties), the value for this theme is 50%, and the precinct is not colored.
RV92_RepAdv	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of registered Republicans and the percentage of registered Democrats, relative to all registered voters at book closing for the 1992 General Election.
RV92_RepMajority	This theme shows whether either of the major parties has a majority of the registered voters in a precinct. Republican majorities are depicted in blues, and Democratic majorities are depicted in reds. If Republicans have a majority, the value for this theme is the percentage of Republicans. If Democrats have a majority, the value for this theme is 100% minus the percentage of Democrats. If neither party has more than 50% of all registered voters (including independents and minor parties), the value for this theme is 50%, and the precinct is not colored.

1992 Voter Registration--By Race and Party

These themes use shading to depict percentages in 1992 of black and Hispanic registered voters in the electorate and broken down by party. See Legends for visual breakouts.

RV92 BlackHisp (15pct increments)	This theme classifies registered voters in a 2-dimensional scheme according to percentages of Hispanic voters and percentages of black (African-American) voters, as of book closing for the 1992 General Election. More saturated blues indicate higher percentages of Hispanic voters. More saturated reds indicate higher percentages of black voters. Purples indicate concentrations of both Hispanics and blacks in the same area. Class breaks occur in increments of 15%, beginning at zero. Data are displayed at precinct level.
RV92 BlackHisp (5pct increments)	This theme is like "RV92 BlackHisp (15pct increments)," except class breaks occur in increments of 5%, beginning at zero.
RV92_Dem BlackHisp (15pct increments)	This theme is like "RV92 BlackHisp (15pct increments)," except the population classified is limited to registered Democrats.
RV92_Dem BlackHisp (5pct increments)	This theme is like "RV92_Dem BlackHisp (15pct increments)," except class breaks occur in increments of 5%, beginning at zero.
RV92_Rep BlackHisp (15pct increments)	This theme is like "RV92 BlackHisp (15pct increments)," except the population classified is limited to registered Republicans.
RV92_Rep BlackHisp (5pct increments)	This theme is like "RV92_Rep BlackHisp (15pct increments)," except class breaks occur in increments of 5%, beginning at zero.

1994 Voter Registration

These themes use shading to depict registered voters by party in 1994.

For all voter registration themes, data are depicted at the precinct level, more saturated reds indicate increasing Democratic advantages, and more saturated blues indicate increasing Republican advantages.

RV94_DemAdv	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of registered Democrats and the percentage of registered Republicans, relative to all registered voters at book closing for the 1994 General Election.
RV94_DemMajority	This theme shows whether either of the major parties has a majority of the registered voters in a precinct. Democratic majorities are depicted in reds, and Republican majorities are depicted in blues. If Democrats have a majority, the value for this theme is the percentage of Democrats. If Republicans have a majority, the value for this theme is 100% minus the percentage of Republicans. If neither party has more than 50% of all registered voters (including independents and minor parties), the value for this theme is 50%, and the precinct is not colored.
RV94_RepAdv	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of registered Republicans and the percentage of registered Democrats, relative to all registered voters at book closing for the 1994 General Election.
RV94_RepMajority	This theme shows whether either of the major parties has a majority of the registered voters in a precinct. Republican majorities are depicted in blues, and Democratic majorities are depicted in reds. If Republicans have a majority, the value for this theme is the percentage of Republicans. If Democrats have a majority, the value for this theme is 100% minus the percentage of Democrats. If neither party has more than 50% of all registered voters (including independents and minor parties), the value for this theme is 50%, and the precinct is not colored.

1994 Voter Registration--By Race and Party

These themes use shading to depict percentages in 1994 of black and Hispanic registered voters in the electorate and broken down by party. See Legends for visual breakouts.

RV94 BlackHisp (15 pct increments)	This theme classifies registered voters in a 2-dimensional scheme according to percentages of Hispanic voters and percentages of black (African-American) voters, as of book closing for the 1994 General Election. More saturated blues indicate higher percentages of Hispanic voters. More saturated reds indicate higher percentages of black voters. Purples indicate concentrations of both Hispanics and blacks in the same area. Class breaks occur in increments of 15%, beginning at zero. Data are displayed at precinct level.
RV94 BlackHisp (5 pct increments)	This theme is like "RV94 BlackHisp (15pct increments)," except class breaks occur in increments of 5%, beginning at zero.
RV94_Dem BlackHisp (15 pct increments)	This theme is like "RV94 BlackHisp (15pct increments)," except the population classified is limited to registered Democrats.
RV94_Dem BlackHisp (5 pct increments)	This theme is like "RV94_Dem BlackHisp (15pct increments)," except class breaks occur in increments of 5%, beginning at zero.
RV94_Rep BlackHisp (15 pct increments)	This theme is like "RV94 BlackHisp (15pct increments)," except the population classified is limited to registered Republicans.
Rv94_Rep BlackHisp (5 pct increments)	This theme is like "RV94_Rep BlackHisp (15pct increments)," except class breaks occur in increments of 5%, beginning at zero.

1996 Voter Registration

These themes use shading to depict registered voters by party in 1996.

For all voter registration themes, data are depicted at the precinct level, more saturated reds indicate increasing Democratic advantages, and more saturated blues indicate increasing Republican advantages.

RV96_DemAdv	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of registered Democrats and the percentage of registered Republicans, relative to all registered voters at book closing for the 1996 General Election.
RV96_DemMajority	This theme shows whether either of the major parties has a majority of the registered voters in a precinct. Democratic majorities are depicted in reds, and Republican majorities are depicted in blues. If Democrats have a majority, the value for this theme is the percentage of Democrats. If Republicans have a majority, the value for this theme is 100% minus the percentage of Republicans. If neither party has more than 50% of all registered voters (including independents and minor parties), the value for this theme is 50%, and the precinct is not colored.
RV96_RepAdv	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of registered Republicans and the percentage of registered Democrats, relative to all registered voters at book closing for the 1996 General Election.
RV96_RepMajority	This theme shows whether either of the major parties has a majority of the registered voters in a precinct. Republican majorities are depicted in blues, and Democratic majorities are depicted in reds. If Republicans have a majority, the value for this theme is the percentage of Republicans. If Democrats have a majority, the value for this theme is 100% minus the percentage of Democrats. If neither party has more than 50% of all registered voters (including independents and minor parties), the value for this theme is 50%, and the precinct is not colored.

1996 Voter Registration--by Race and party

These themes use shading to depict percentages in 1996 of black and Hispanic registered voters in the electorate and broken down by party. See Legends for visual breakouts.

RV96 BlackHisp (15pct increments)	This theme classifies registered voters in a 2-dimensional scheme according to percentages of Hispanic voters and percentages of black (African-American) voters, as of book closing for the 1996 General Election. More saturated blues indicate higher percentages of Hispanic voters. More saturated reds indicate higher percentages of black voters. Purples indicate concentrations of both Hispanics and blacks in the same area. Class breaks occur in increments of 15%, beginning at zero. Data are displayed at precinct level.
RV96 BlackHisp (5 pct increments)	This theme is like "RV96 BlackHisp (15pct increments)," except class breaks occur in increments of 5%, beginning at zero.
RV96_Dem BlackHisp (15 pct increments)	This theme is like "RV96 BlackHisp (15pct increments)," except the population classified is limited to registered Democrats.
RV96_Dem BlackHisp (5 pct increments)	This theme is like "RV96_Dem BlackHisp (15pct increments)," except class breaks occur in increments of 5%, beginning at zero.
RV96_Rep BlackHisp (15 pct increments)	This theme is like "RV96 BlackHisp (15pct increments)," except the population classified is limited to registered Republicans.
RV96_Rep BlackHisp (5 pct increments)	This theme is like "RV96_Rep BlackHisp (15pct increments)," except class breaks occur in increments of 5%, beginning at zero.

1998 Voter Registration

These themes use shading to depict registered voters by party in 1998.

For all voter registration themes, data are depicted at the precinct level, more saturated reds indicate increasing Democratic advantages, and more saturated blues indicate increasing Republican advantages.

RV98_DemAdv	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of registered Democrats and the percentage of registered Republicans, relative to all registered voters at book closing for the 1998 General Election.
RV98_DemMajority	This theme shows whether either of the major parties has a majority of the registered voters in a precinct. Democratic majorities are depicted in reds, and Republican majorities are depicted in blues. If Democrats have a majority, the value for this theme is the percentage of Democrats. If Republicans have a majority, the value for this theme is 100% minus the percentage of Republicans. If neither party has more than 50% of all registered voters (including independents and minor parties), the value for this theme is 50%, and the precinct is not colored.
RV98_RepAdv	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of registered Republicans and the percentage of registered Democrats, relative to all registered voters at book closing for the 1998 General Election.
RV98_RepMajority	This theme shows whether either of the major parties has a majority of the registered voters in a precinct. Republican majorities are depicted in blues, and Democratic majorities are depicted in reds. If Republicans have a majority, the value for this theme is the percentage of Republicans. If Democrats have a majority, the value for this theme is 100% minus the percentage of Democrats. If neither party has more than 50% of all registered voters (including independents and minor parties), the value for this theme is 50%, and the precinct is not colored.

1998 Voter Registration--By Race and Party

These themes use shading to depict percentages in 1998 of black and Hispanic registered voters in the electorate and broken down by party. See Legends for visual breakouts.

RV98 BlackHisp (15pct increments)	This theme classifies registered voters in a 2-dimensional scheme according to percentages of Hispanic voters and percentages of black (African-American) voters, as of book closing for the 1998 General Election. More saturated blues indicate higher percentages of Hispanic voters. More saturated reds indicate higher percentages of black voters. Purples indicate concentrations of both Hispanics and blacks in the same area. Class breaks occur in increments of 15%, beginning at zero. Data are displayed at precinct level.
RV98 BlackHisp (5pct increments)	This theme is like "RV98 BlackHisp (15pct increments)," except class breaks occur in increments of 5%, beginning at zero.
RV98_Dem BlackHisp (15pct increments)	This theme is like "RV98 BlackHisp (15pct increments)," except the population classified is limited to registered Democrats.
RV98_Dem BlackHisp (5pct increments)	This theme is like "RV98_Dem BlackHisp (15pct increments)," except class breaks occur in increments of 5%, beginning at zero.
RV98_Rep BlackHisp (15pct increments)	This theme is like "RV98 BlackHisp (15pct increments)," except the population classified is limited to registered Republicans.
RV98_Rep BlackHisp (5pct increments)	This theme is like "RV98_Rep BlackHisp (15pct increments)," except class breaks occur in increments of 5%, beginning at zero.

1998 Voter Registration--Party Advantage By Age

These themes use shading to depict percentages of registered voters by party in particular age groups in 1998.

For all voter registration themes, data are depicted at the precinct level, more saturated reds indicate increasing Democratic advantages, and more saturated blues indicate increasing Republican advantages.

RV98_DemAdv 18 to 29 years	This theme depicts difference among voters 18 to 29 years old between the percentage of registered Democrats and the percentage of registered Republicans (book closing for the 1998 General Election).
RV98_DemAdv 30 to 44 years	This theme depicts difference among voters 30 to 44 years old between the percentage of registered Democrats and the percentage of registered Republicans (book closing for the 1998 General Election).
RV98_DemAdv 45 to 54 years	This theme depicts difference among voters 45 to 54 years old between the percentage of registered Democrats and the percentage of registered Republicans (book closing for the 1998 General Election).
RV98_DemAdv 55 to 64 years	This theme depicts difference among voters 55 to 64 years old between the percentage of registered Democrats and the percentage of registered Republicans (book closing for the 1998 General Election).
RV98_DemAdv 65 years and over	This theme depicts difference among voters 65 years and older between the percentage of registered Democrats and the percentage of registered Republicans (book closing for the 1998 General Election).
RV98_RepADV 18 to 29 years	This theme depicts difference among voters 18 to 29 years old between the percentage of registered Republicans and the percentage of registered Democrats (book closing for the 1998 General Election).

RV98_RepADV 30 to 44 years	This theme depicts difference among voters 30 to 44 years old between the percentage of registered Republicans and the percentage of registered Democrats (book closing for the 1998 General Election).
RV98_RepADV 45 to 54 years	This theme depicts difference among voters 45 to 54 years old between the percentage of registered Republicans and the percentage of registered Democrats (book closing for the 1998 General Election).
RV98_RepADV 55 to 64 years	This theme depicts difference among voters 55 to 64 years old between the percentage of registered Republicans and the percentage of registered Democrats (book closing for the 1998 General Election).
RV98_RepADV 65 years and older	This theme depicts difference among voters 65 years and older between the percentage of registered Republicans and the percentage of registered Democrats (book closing for the 1998 General Election).

1998 Voter Registration--Party Advantage By Gender

These themes use shading to depict percentages of registered voters by party among males and females in 1998.

For all voter registration themes, data are depicted at the precinct level, more saturated reds indicate increasing Democratic advantages, and more saturated blues indicate increasing Republican advantages.

RV98_DemAdv Female	This theme depicts difference among female voters between the percentage of registered Democrats and the percentage of registered Republicans (book closing for the 1998 General Election). For all voter registration themes, data are depicted at the precinct level, more saturated reds indicate increasing Democratic advantages, and more saturated blues indicate increasing Republican advantages.
RV98_DemAdv Male	This theme depicts difference among male voters between the percentage of registered Democrats and the percentage of registered Republicans (book closing for the 1998 General Election).
RV98_RepAdv Female	This theme depicts difference among female voters between the percentage of registered Republicans and the percentage of registered Democrats (book closing for the 1998 General Election).
RV98_RepAdv Male	This theme depicts difference among male voters between the percentage of registered Republicans and the percentage of registered Democrats (book closing for the 1998 General Election).

2000 Voter Registration

These themes use shading to depict registered voters by party in 2000.

For all voter registration themes, data are depicted at the precinct level, more saturated reds indicate increasing Democratic advantages, and more saturated blues indicate increasing Republican advantages.

RV00_Dem Advantage	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of registered Democrats and the percentage of registered Republicans, relative to all registered voters at book closing for the 2000 General Election.
RV00_Dem Majority	This theme shows whether either of the major parties has a majority of the registered voters in a precinct. Democratic majorities are depicted in reds, and Republican majorities are depicted in blues. If Democrats have a majority, the value for this theme is the percentage of Democrats. If Republicans have a majority, the value for this theme is 100% minus the percentage of Republicans. If neither party has more than 50% of all registered voters (including independents and minor parties), the value for this theme is 50%, and the precinct is not colored.
RV00_Rep Advantage	This theme depicts difference between the percentage of registered Republicans and the percentage of registered Democrats, relative to all registered voters at book closing for the 2000 General Election.
RV00_Rep Majority	This theme shows whether either of the major parties has a majority of the registered voters in a precinct. Republican majorities are depicted in blues, and Democratic majorities are depicted in reds. If Republicans have a majority, the value for this theme is the percentage of Republicans. If Democrats have a majority, the value for this theme is 100% minus the percentage of Democrats. If neither party has more than 50% of all registered voters (including independents and minor parties), the value for this theme is 50%, and the precinct is not colored.

2000 Voter Registration--By Race and Party

These themes use shading to depict percentages in 2000 of black and Hispanic registered voters in the electorate and broken down by party. See Legends for visual breakouts.

RV00 BlackHisp (15pct increments)	This theme classifies registered voters in a 2-dimensional scheme according to percentages of Hispanic voters and percentages of black (African-American) voters, as of book closing for the 2000 General Election. More saturated blues indicate higher percentages of Hispanic voters. More saturated reds indicate higher percentages of black voters. Purples indicate concentrations of both Hispanics and blacks in the same area. Class breaks occur in increments of 15%, beginning at zero. Data are displayed at precinct level.
RV00 BlackHisp (5pct increments)	This theme is like "RV00 BlackHisp (15pct increments)," except class breaks occur in increments of 5%, beginning at zero.
RV00_Dem BlackHisp (15pct increments)	This theme is like "RV00 BlackHisp (15pct increments)," except the population classified is limited to registered Democrats.
RV00_Dem BlackHisp (5pct increments)	This theme is like "RV00_Dem BlackHisp (15pct increments)," except class breaks occur in increments of 5%, beginning at zero.
RV00_Rep BlackHisp (15pct increments)	This theme is like "RV00 BlackHisp (15pct increments)," except the population classified is limited to registered Republicans.
RV00_Rep BlackHisp (5pct increments)	This theme is like "RV00_Rep BlackHisp (15pct increments)," except class breaks occur in increments of 5%, beginning at zero.

2000 Voter Registration--Party Advantage By Age

These themes use shading to depict percentages of registered voters by party in particular age groups in 2000.

For all voter registration themes, data are depicted at the precinct level, more saturated reds indicate increasing Democratic advantages, and more saturated blues indicate increasing Republican advantages.

RV00_DemAdv 18 to 29 years	This theme depicts difference among voters 18 to 29 years old between the percentage of registered Democrats and the percentage of registered Republicans (book closing for the 2000 General Election).
RV00_DemAdv 30 to 44 years	This theme depicts difference among voters 30 to 44 years old between the percentage of registered Democrats and the percentage of registered Republicans (book closing for the 2000 General Election).
RV00_DemAdv 45 to 54 years	This theme depicts difference among voters 45 to 54 years old between the percentage of registered Democrats and the percentage of registered Republicans (book closing for the 2000 General Election).
RV00_DemAdv 55 to 64 years	This theme depicts difference among voters 55 to 64 years old between the percentage of registered Democrats and the percentage of registered Republicans (book closing for the 2000 General Election).
RV00_DemAdv 65 years and over	This theme depicts difference among voters 65 years and older between the percentage of registered Democrats and the percentage of registered Republicans (book closing for the 2000 General Election).
RV00_RepAdv 18 to 29 years	This theme depicts difference among voters 18 to 29 years old between the percentage of registered Republicans and the percentage of registered Democrats (book closing for the 2000 General Election).

RV00_DemAdv 30 to 44 years	This theme depicts difference among voters 30 to 44 years old between the percentage of registered Republicans and the percentage of registered Democrats (book closing for the 2000 General Election).
RV00_DemAdv 45 to 54 years	This theme depicts difference among voters 45 to 54 years old between the percentage of registered Republicans and the percentage of registered Democrats (book closing for the 2000 General Election).
RV00_DemAdv 55 to 64 years	This theme depicts difference among voters 55 to 64 years old between the percentage of registered Republicans and the percentage of registered Democrats (book closing for the 2000 General Election).
RV00_DemAdv 65 years and over	This theme depicts difference among voters 65 years and older between the percentage of registered Republicans and the percentage of registered Democrats (book closing for the 2000 General Election).

2000 Voter Registration--Party Advantage By Gender

These themes use shading to depict percentages of registered voters by party among males and females in 2000.

For all voter registration themes, data are depicted at the precinct level, more saturated reds indicate increasing Democratic advantages, and more saturated blues indicate increasing Republican advantages.

RV00_DemAdv Female	This theme depicts difference among female voters between the percentage of registered Democrats and the percentage of registered Republicans (book closing for the 2000 General Election).
RV00_DemAdv Male	This theme depicts difference among male voters between the percentage of registered Democrats and the percentage of registered Republicans (book closing for the 2000 General Election).
RV00_RepAdv Female	This theme depicts difference among female voters between the percentage of registered Republicans and the percentage of registered Democrats (book closing for the 2000 General Election).
RV00_RepAdv Male	This theme depicts difference among male voters between the percentage of registered Republicans and the percentage of registered Democrats (book closing for the 2000 General Election).

Geography

Census Lines

The six "Census Lines" themes correspond to the six levels of geography available for building plans. Counties, tracts, block groups, and blocks form hierarchy of census geography. Precinct proxies are approximations of voting precincts, made from blocks, block groups and tracts. Cities and places are designated by the Census as population centers that are also composed from blocks, block groups, and tracts.

Making lines visible at the current assignment level allows you to see what areas will be added to districts before making assignments. That is, if you are building at block group level, The block group theme should be checked on.

Block Lines	This theme displays the boundaries of census blocks. There are 362,499 blocks in the state, making block boundaries, for the most part, indistinguishable at anything but local level map extents. At wider map extents, block boundaries are hidden from view. At a local level, block lines appear in gray, distinguishing them from block group lines (which appear as black lines) and tract lines (which appear as bold black lines)
Block Group Lines	This theme displays the boundaries of census block groups. There are 9,112 block groups in the state. The appearance of block group lines varies depending on the scale of the map. At a statewide or regional view, block group lines are not visible. At a county level, gray block group lines appear. At a local level, block group lines appear in black, distinguishing them from tract lines (which then appear as bold black lines) and block lines (which then appear as gray lines).
Tract Lines	This theme displays the boundaries of census tracts. There are 3,154 census tracts in the state. The appearance of tract lines varies depending on the scale of the map. At a statewide view, tract lines are not visible. At a regional or county view, tract lines appear as dark black lines, distinguishable from the heavy dashed county lines and gray block group lines. At a local level, block group lines appear in bold black, distinguishing them from block group lines (which appear in normal weight black) and block lines (which appear in gray).
County Lines	This theme displays county boundaries of all 67 counties in the state. County boundaries appear as dashed black line and are visible at all levels of zoom. At more focused map extents, county lines are bolder.

Precinct Proxy Lines	<p>This theme displays the outlines of the precinct proxies, which are approximations of precinct boundaries for the 2000 elections constructed from census blocks. Where voting precinct boundaries do not align with census block boundaries, the precinct proxy will not match the official precinct boundaries set by the county. Using precinct proxies for building districts may reduce the number of voting precincts split into multiple districts.</p> <p>Precinct proxy boundaries appear as dark green lines at regional map extents and below. They are different than the precinct boundary themes for 1992 through 2000 in the "Elections\Precinct Boundaries," which depict actual precinct boundaries but do not follow census geography and are not available for building districts.</p>
Cities and Places	<p>This theme has different appearances depending on the scale of the map. At statewide and regional map extents, just name labels appear. At county and local map extents, municipal boundaries appear as light gray lines, and areas within municipalities are indicated with a light gray crosshatch pattern. When adding territory to districts at the "Municipality" level of geography, all areas inside the outer boundary of the municipality will be added to the active district.</p>

City and County Names

These themes use labels on the map to display the names of cities and counties.

City Names	<p>This theme displays the names of municipalities. It also shows the names of unincorporated areas that are "census designated places." Names for the most populous places are visible at a statewide map extent. At more focused map extents, more names become visible. Place boundaries are depicted in another theme, called "Cities and Places" in the "\Geography\Census Lines" folder.</p>
County Names	<p>This theme displays the names of all 67 counties in the state.</p>

Plans of Record

These themes depict State Senate, State Representative, and United States Representative district boundaries in bold, dark blue. At regional map extents and below, dark blue district numbers also appear.

These "Plans of Record" themes are helpful companions to the "Composite" themes in the "Elections\Election Results" folders.

1992 House Districts	This theme displays Florida House of Representatives districts enacted by the Legislature and modified by federal court order in 1992 (Plan 352). These districts were in effect for elections of 1992 through 2000.
1992-95 Congress Districts	This theme displays Florida congressional districts adopted by federal court order in 1992 (Plan 309). These districts were in effect for the elections of 1992 and 1994.
1992-95 Senate Districts	This theme displays Florida Senate districts enacted by the Legislature and modified by Florida Supreme Court order in 1992 (Plan 330). These districts were in effect for the elections of 1992 and 1994.
1996 Congress Districts	This theme displays Florida congressional districts enacted by the Legislature in 1996 (Plan 412). These districts were in effect for the elections of 1996, 1998, and 2000.
1996 Senate Districts	This theme displays Florida Senate districts adopted by federal court order in 1996 (Plan 386). These districts were in effect for the elections of 1996, 1998, and 2000.

Streets

These themes depict streets, highways, and ZIP codes with lines and labels on the map.

Highways	This theme depicts arterial roads and expressways. It is similar to the "Streets and Highways" theme, except local roads are not shown. This theme provides useful orientation information without carrying the full load of all street features and annotations.
Streets and Highways	This theme depicts lines designated as street features in the Census TIGER/Line files. The theme appears differently at different map scales. At neighborhood map extents, all streets appear as red lines and are annotated with red name labels, arterial roads appear as bold red lines, and expressways appear as bold red lines with black outlines. At local map extents, the symbology is the same, but only arterial roads and expressways are labeled. At county and regional map extents, local streets disappear, and the weight of arterial roads and expressways are reduced. At statewide map extents, only expressways appear as red lines, annotated with red name labels.
Zip Code Tabulation Areas	This theme displays the approximate territories bounded by particular 5-digit zip codes. At a statewide or regional view, these boundaries are not visible. At a county level or below, dark blue boundary lines and the 5-digit zip code appear. In areas where only the first 3 digits of a zip code are known, the last 2 digits are filled with "XX." For some large bodies of water, the last two digits are filled with "HH."

Water

These themes use gray fill and dark blue lines to depict water bodies, streams, canals, lakes, rivers, and shorelines.

All Waters	This theme depicts areas designated as water bodies in the Census TIGER/Line files. The theme appears differently depending on the scale of the map. At county and local map extents, all waters appear in transparent dark gray fill (making it possible to see district or thematic information as well as the water features). At statewide and regional map extents, only coastal waters appear.
Coastal Waters	This theme depicts coastal waters in transparent dark gray fill (making it possible to see district or thematic information as well as the water features). It is similar to the "All Waters" theme, but most interior lakes are missing.
Shoreline	This theme displays the lines that bound coastal waters in dark blue.
Streams and Shores	This theme depicts lines designated as hydrographic features in the Census TIGER/Line files. At county and local map extents, all hydrographic features appear as dark blue lines. At statewide and regional map extents, only shoreline features appear.

Population

1990 Census

These themes are labels indicating counts for total population and voting age population based on 1990 Census data.

For all population label themes, data are displayed for different levels of census geography depending on the scale of the map. At the statewide map extent, no labels appear. At a regional level, labels for entire counties appear. At a local or county level, labels for tracts appear. At a neighborhood level, labels for individual blocks appear. Labels are placed at the geometric center of a unit of geography, which in some cases is outside its boundaries.

TPop90 Counts	This theme puts labels on the map showing counts of total population determined by the 1990 Census.
TVAP90 Counts	This theme labels the map with counts of total voting age population (18 years of age and older) determined by the 1990 Census.

1990 Census--More Count Labels

These themes are labels indicating counts in the 1990 Census for total population and voting age population, broken down by race and ethnicity.

For all population label themes, data are displayed for different levels of census geography depending on the scale of the map. At the statewide map extent, no labels appear. At a regional level, labels for entire counties appear. At a local or county level, labels for tracts appear. At a neighborhood level, labels for individual blocks appear. Labels are placed at the geometric center of a unit of geography, which in some cases is outside its boundaries.

HBPop90 Counts	This theme puts labels on the map showing counts of Hispanic black persons (i.e., persons of Hispanic origin who also identified themselves as black or African-American), as determined by the 1990 Census.
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HBVAP90 Counts	This theme labels the map with counts of Hispanic black voting age persons (i.e., persons of Hispanic origin who also identified themselves as black or African-American who are age 18 and over), as determined by the 1990 Census.
HxBPop90 Counts	This theme labels the map with counts of persons of Hispanic origin, excluding Hispanic blacks, as determined by the 1990 Census.
HxBVAP90 Counts	This theme labels the map with counts of persons of Hispanic origin who are 18 years of age and over, excluding Hispanic blacks, as determined by the 1990 Census.
NHBPop90 Counts	This theme labels the map with counts of non-Hispanic black (African-American) persons, as determined by the 1990 Census.
NHBVAP90 Counts	This theme labels the map with counts of non-Hispanic black (African-American) persons 18 years of age and over, as determined by the 1990 Census.
NHOPop90 Counts	This theme labels the map with counts of non-Hispanic other persons (i.e., persons identifying themselves as Asian, Hawaiian, Native American, Pacific Islander, or Other who are not of Hispanic origin), as determined by the 1990 Census.
NHOVAP90 Counts	This theme labels the map with counts of non-Hispanic other voting age persons (i.e., persons 18 years of age and over who are Asian, Hawaiian, Native American, Pacific Islander, or Other and who are not of Hispanic origin), as determined by the 1990 Census.
NHWPop90 Counts	This theme labels the map with counts of non-Hispanic white persons, as determined by the 1990 Census.
NHWVAP90 Counts	This theme labels the map with counts of non-Hispanic white persons 18 years of age and over, as determined by the 1990 Census.

1990 Census--Percentage Labels

These themes are labels indicating population percentages in the 1990 Census, broken down by race and ethnicity.

For all population label themes, data are displayed for different levels of census geography depending on the scale of the map. At the statewide map extent, no labels appear. At a regional level, labels for entire counties appear. At a local or county level, labels for tracts appear. At a neighborhood level, labels for individual blocks appear. Labels are placed at the geometric center of a unit of geography, which in some cases is outside its boundaries.

HBPop90 Percentages	This theme puts labels on the map showing percentages of Hispanic black persons (i.e., persons of Hispanic origin who also identified themselves as black or African-American), relative to the total population, as determined by the 1990 Census.
HBVAP90 Percentages	This theme labels the map with percentages of Hispanic black voting age persons (i.e., persons of Hispanic origin who also identified themselves as black or African-American who are 18 years of age and over), relative to the total voting age population, as determined by the 1990 Census.
HxBPop90 Percentages	This theme labels the map with percentages of persons of Hispanic origin, excluding Hispanic blacks, relative to the total population, as determined by the 1990 Census.
HxBVAP90 Percentages	This theme labels the map with percentages of persons of Hispanic origin who are 18 years of age and over, excluding Hispanic blacks, relative to the total voting age population, as determined by the 1990 Census.
NHBP90 Percentages	This theme labels the map with percentages of non-Hispanic black (African-American) persons, relative to the total population, as determined by the 1990 Census.
NHBVAP90 Percentages	This theme labels the map with percentages of non-Hispanic black (African-American) persons 18 years of age and over, relative to the total voting age population, as determined by the 1990 Census.

NHOPop90 Percentages	This theme labels the map with percentages of non-Hispanic other persons (i.e., persons identifying themselves as Asian, Hawaiian, Native American, Pacific Islander, or Other who are not of Hispanic origin), relative to the total population, as determined by the 1990 Census.
NHOVAP90 Percentages	This theme labels the map with percentages of non-Hispanic other voting age persons (i.e., persons 18 years of age and over who are Asian, Hawaiian, Native American, Pacific Islander, or Other and who are not of Hispanic origin), relative to the total voting age population, as determined by the 1990 Census.
NHWPop90 Percentages	This theme labels the map with percentages of non-Hispanic white persons, relative to the total population, as determined by the 1990 Census.
NHVVAP90 Percentages	This theme labels the map with percentages of non-Hispanic white persons 18 years of age and over, relative to the total voting age population, as determined by the 1990 Census.

1990 Census--Shaded Themes

These themes are based on the 1990 Census. They shade the map according to population density in the first theme and percentages of black and Hispanic voting age population in the other two themes. See Legends for visual breakouts.

TPop90 Per Sq Mile (BlkGrp)	This theme depicts the population density of block groups, measured in persons per square mile, as determined by the 1990 Census. More saturated blues indicate higher density.
VAP90 BlackHisp (15pct increments)	This theme classifies voting age population (18 years of age and older) in a 2-dimensional scheme according to percentages of Hispanic persons and percentages of black (African-American) persons, as determined by the 1990 Census. More saturated blues indicate higher percentages of Hispanic persons. More saturated reds indicate higher percentages of black persons. Purples indicate concentrations of both Hispanics and blacks in the same area. Class breaks occur in increments of 15%, beginning at zero. Data are displayed for different levels of census geography depending on the scale of the map. At local map extents, blocks are shaded. At higher levels (county, regional, or statewide), block groups are shaded.
VAP90 BlackHisp (5pct increments)	This theme is like the "VAP90 BlackHisp (15pct increments)" theme, except class breaks occur in increments of 5%, beginning at zero.

2000 Census

These themes are labels indicating raw count values for total population and voting age population based on 2000 Census data.

For all population label themes, data are displayed for different levels of census geography depending on the scale of the map. At the statewide map extent, no labels appear. At a regional level, labels for entire counties appear. At a local or county level, labels for tracts appear. At a neighborhood level, labels for individual blocks appear. Labels are placed at the geometric center of a unit of geography, which in some cases is outside its boundaries.

TPop00 Counts	This theme puts labels on the map showing counts of total population determined by the 2000 Census.
TVAP00 Counts	This theme puts labels on the map showing counts of total voting age population (18 years of age and older) determined by the 2000 Census.

2000 Census--More Count Labels

These themes are labels indicating counts in the 2000 Census for total population and voting age population, broken down by race and ethnicity.

For all population label themes, data are displayed for different levels of census geography depending on the scale of the map. At the statewide map extent, no labels appear. At a regional level, labels for entire counties appear. At a local or county level, labels for tracts appear. At a neighborhood level, labels for individual blocks appear. Labels are placed at the geometric center of a unit of geography, which in some cases is outside its boundaries.

A65Up00 Counts	This theme labels the map with counts of people age 65 and older, as determined by the 2000 Census.
FemPop00 Counts	This theme labels the map with counts of females, as determined by the 2000 Census.
FemVAP00 Counts	This theme labels the map with counts of women 18 years of age and over, as determined by the 2000 Census.
HBP00 Counts	This theme puts labels on the map showing counts of Hispanic black persons (i.e., persons of Hispanic origin who identified themselves as black or African-American, either alone or in combination with other racial classifications), as determined by the 2000 Census.
HBVAP00 Counts	This theme labels the map with counts of Hispanic black voting age persons (i.e., persons 18 years of age and over who are of Hispanic origin and who identified themselves as black or African-American, either alone or in combination with other racial classifications), as determined by the 2000 Census.
HxBPop00 Counts	This theme labels the map with counts of persons of Hispanic origin, excluding Hispanic blacks, as determined by the 2000 Census.
HxBVAP00 Counts	This theme labels the map with counts of persons of Hispanic origin who are 18 years of age and over, excluding Hispanic blacks, as determined by the 2000 Census.
MalePop00 Counts	This theme labels the map with counts of males, as determined by the 2000 Census.

MaleVAP00 Counts	This theme labels the map with counts of men 18 years of age and over, as determined by the 2000 Census.
NHBPop00 Counts	This theme labels the map with counts of non-Hispanic black (African-American) persons, (persons who chose black, either alone or in combination with other racial classifications), as determined by the 2000 Census.
NHBVAP00 Counts	This theme labels the map with counts of non-Hispanic black (African-American) persons 18 years of age and over (persons who chose black, either alone or in combination with other racial classifications), as determined by the 2000 Census.
OthPop00 Counts	This theme labels the map with counts of non-Hispanic other persons (i.e., persons who are not of Hispanic origin and who either identified themselves as Asian, Hawaiian, Native American, Pacific Islander, or Other alone or who chose more than one racial classification but did not choose Black), as determined by the 2000 Census.
OthVAP00 Counts	This theme labels the map with counts of non-Hispanic other voting age persons (i.e., persons 18 years of age and over who are not of Hispanic origin and who either identified themselves as Asian, Hawaiian, Native American, Pacific Islander, or Other alone or who chose more than one racial classification but did not choose Black), as determined by the 2000 Census.
SRWPop00 Counts	This theme labels the map with counts of non-Hispanic, single-race white persons (who chose "white" alone as their racial classification), as determined by the 2000 Census.
SRWVAP00 Counts	This theme labels the map with counts of non-Hispanic, single-race white persons 18 years of age and over (who chose "white" alone as their racial classification), as determined by the 2000 Census.

2000 Census--Percentage Labels

These themes are labels indicating population percentages in the 2000 Census, broken down by race and ethnicity.

For all population label themes, data are displayed for different levels of census geography depending on the scale of the map. At the statewide map extent, no labels appear. At a regional level, labels for entire counties appear. At a local or county level, labels for tracts appear. At a neighborhood level, labels for individual blocks appear. Labels are placed at the geometric center of a unit of geography, which in some cases is outside its boundaries.

A65Up00 Percentages	This theme labels the map with percentages of persons age 65 and older, relative to the total population, as determined by the 2000 Census.
FemPop00 Percentages	This theme labels the map with percentages of females, relative to the total population, as determined by the 2000 Census.
FemVAP00 Percentages	This theme labels the map with percentages of women 18 years of age and over, relative to the total voting age population, as determined by the 2000 Census.
HBPop00 Percentages	This theme puts labels on the map showing percentages of Hispanic black persons (i.e., persons of Hispanic origin who identified themselves as black or African-American, either alone or in combination with other racial classifications), relative to the total population, as determined by the 2000 Census.
HBVAP00 Percentages	This theme labels the map with percentages of Hispanic black voting age persons (i.e., persons 18 years of age and over who are of Hispanic origin and who identified themselves as black or African-American, either alone or in combination with other racial classifications), relative to the total voting age population, as determined by the 2000 Census.
HxBPop00 Percentages	This theme labels the map with percentages of persons of Hispanic origin, excluding Hispanic blacks, relative to the total population, as determined by the 2000 Census.

HxBVAP00 Percentages	This theme labels the map with percentages of persons of Hispanic origin who are 18 years of age and over, excluding Hispanic blacks, relative to the total voting age population, as determined by the 2000 Census.
MalePop00 Percentages	This theme labels the map with percentages of males, relative to the total population, as determined by the 2000 Census.
MaleVAP00 Percentages	This theme labels the map with percentages of men 18 years of age and over, relative to the total voting age population, as determined by the 2000 Census.
NHBPop00 Percentages	This theme labels the map with percentages of non-Hispanic black (African-American) persons (persons who chose black, either alone or in combination with other racial classifications), relative to the total population, as determined by the 2000 Census.
NHBVAP00 Percentages	This theme labels the map with percentages of non-Hispanic black (African-American) persons 18 years of age and over (persons who chose black, either alone or in combination with other racial classifications), relative to the total voting age population, as determined by the 2000 Census.
OthPop00 Percentages	This theme labels the map with percentages of non-Hispanic other persons (i.e., persons who are not of Hispanic origin and who either identified themselves as Asian, Hawaiian, Native American, Pacific Islander, or Other alone or who chose more than one racial classification but did not choose Black), relative to the total population, as determined by the 2000 Census.
OthVAP00 Percentages	This theme labels the map with percentages of non-Hispanic other voting age persons (i.e., persons 18 years of age and over who are not of Hispanic origin and who either identified themselves as Asian, Hawaiian, Native American, Pacific Islander, or Other alone or who chose more than one racial classification but did not choose Black), relative to the total voting age population, as determined by the 2000 Census.
SRWPop00 Percentages	This theme labels the map with percentages of non-Hispanic, single-race white persons (who chose "white" alone as their racial classification), relative to the total population, as determined by the 2000 Census.

SRVVAP00 Percentages	This theme labels the map with percentages of non-Hispanic, single-race white persons 18 years of age and over (who chose "white" alone as their racial classification), relative to the total voting age population, as determined by the 2000 Census.
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2000 Census--Shaded Themes

The first two themes in this set show changes in population that occurred between the 1990 Census and the 2000 Census. The third theme depicts population density based on the 2000 Census. The last two themes depict percentages of black and Hispanic voting age population in the 2000 Census. See Legends for visual breakouts.

Age65up00 (BlkGrp)	This theme depicts by block group the percentage of persons age 65 and older, relative to total population, as determined by the 2000 Census. Darker brown tones indicate higher percentages while darker green tones indicate lower percentages.
Female Pop00 (BlkGrp)	This theme depicts by block group the percentage of females, relative to total population, as determined by the 2000 Census. Darker green tones indicate higher percentages while darker brown tones indicate lower percentages.
Female VAP00 (BlkGrp)	This theme depicts by block group the percentage of women 18 years of age and over, relative to total voting age population, as determined by the 2000 Census. Darker green tones indicate higher percentages while darker brown tones indicate lower percentages.
Male Pop00 (BlkGrp)	This theme depicts by block group the percentage of males, relative to total population, as determined by the 2000 Census. Darker brown tones indicate lower percentages while darker green tones indicate higher percentages.
Male VAP00 (BlkGrp)	This theme depicts by block group the percentage of men 18 years of age and over, relative to total voting age population, as determined by the 2000 Census. Darker brown tones indicate lower percentages while darker green tones indicate higher percentages.

<p>TPop Growth Per Sq Mile (BlkGrp)</p>	<p>This theme depicts the difference in density of population in block groups between 1990 and 2000, measured in persons per square mile. Ascending positive numbers, represented by more saturated blues, indicate higher growth areas. Descending negative numbers, represented by more saturated reds, indicate areas that lost population between 1990 and 2000.</p>
<p>TPop Growth Percentage (BlkGrp)</p>	<p>This theme depicts the rate of population growth of population in block groups between 1990 and 2000 (difference in total population between 2000 and 1990, relative to the population in 1990). More saturated blues, indicate areas that grew more rapidly than the statewide average of 23.53%. More saturated reds, indicate areas that did not keep up with the statewide average. Block groups that had no population in 1990 are attributed with "0" if the block group still had no population in 2000 and with an extreme positive value otherwise.</p>
<p>TPop00 Per Sq Mile (BlkGrp)</p>	<p>This theme depicts the density of population in block groups, measured in persons per square mile, as determined by the 2000 Census. More saturated blues indicate higher density.</p>
<p>VAP00 BlackHisp (15pct increments)</p>	<p>This theme classifies voting age population (18 years of age and older) in a 2-dimensional scheme according to percentages of Hispanic persons and percentages of black (African-American) persons, as determined by the 2000 Census. More saturated blues indicate higher percentages of Hispanic persons. More saturated reds indicate higher percentages of black persons. Purples indicate concentrations of both Hispanics and blacks in the same area. Class breaks occur in increments of 15%, beginning at zero. Data are displayed for different levels of census geography depending on the scale of the map. At local map extents, blocks are shaded. At higher levels (county, regional, or statewide), block groups are shaded.</p>
<p>VAP00 BlackHisp (5pct increments)</p>	<p>This theme is like the "VAP00 BlackHisp (15pct increments)" theme, except class breaks occur in increments of 5%, beginning at zero.</p>

SocioEconomic Factors (1990 Census)

All Persons Economics

These themes use shading to depict select employment and income data from the 1990 Census (Summary Tape File 3). They are displayed using 1990 block group geography. The United States Census Bureau plans to publish detailed socioeconomic data from the 2000 Census (Summary File 3) near the end of 2002.

Average Family Income	Areas with the lowest levels of family income are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the highest levels are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with levels near the state average (\$41,860) are depicted in white.
Average Household Income	Areas with the lowest average family incomes are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the highest levels are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with levels near the state average (\$36,517) are depicted in white.
Below Poverty Level (Families)	Areas with the largest percentages of families having incomes below poverty level are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the smallest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average (9%) are depicted in white.
Employed 40 Weeks or More (Year)	Areas with the smallest percentages of workers employed 40 weeks or more per year are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the largest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average (42.9%) are depicted in white.
Managerial and Professional Occupations	Areas with the smallest percentages of workers employed in managerial and professional occupations are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the largest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average (25.2%) are depicted in white.

Median Family Income	Areas with the lowest median family incomes are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the highest levels are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with levels near the state average (\$32,212) are depicted in white.
Per Capita Income	Areas with the lowest per capita incomes are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the highest levels are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with levels near the state average (\$14,698) are depicted in white.
Unemployed	Areas with the largest percentages of unemployed workers are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the smallest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average (3.4%) are depicted in white.

All Persons Education

These themes use shading to depict select education data from the 1990 Census (Summary Tape File 3). They are displayed using 1990 block group geography. The United States Census Bureau plans to publish detailed socioeconomic data from the 2000 Census (Summary File 3) near the end of 2002.

Children in Private Schools (K-12)	Areas with the smallest percentages of school age children attending private schools (K-12) are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the largest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average (10.2%) are depicted in white.
Children in Public Schools (K-12)	Areas with the largest percentages of school age children attending public schools (K-12) are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the smallest percentages (89.8%) are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average are depicted in white.
College Graduates	Areas with the smallest percentages of adults 25 years of age and older who graduated from college are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the largest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average (18.3%) are depicted in white.
High School Graduates	Areas with the smallest percentages of adults 25 years of age and older who graduated from high school are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the largest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average (74.4%) are depicted in white.

All Persons Housing

These themes use shading to depict select housing data from the 1990 Census (Summary Tape File 3). They are displayed using 1990 block group geography. The United States Census Bureau plans to publish detailed socioeconomic data from the 2000 Census (Summary File 3) near the end of 2002.

Average House Value	Areas with the lowest average house values are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the highest values are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with values near the state average (\$98,476) are depicted in white.
Dwellings with No Telephone	Areas with the largest percentages of households that do not have telephone service installed are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the smallest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average (5.3%) are depicted in white.
Houses Valued \$50,000 or More	Areas with the smallest percentages of housing units valued \$50,000 or more are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the largest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average (81.3%) are depicted in white.
Median House Value	Areas with the lowest median house values are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the highest values are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with values near the state average (\$76,500) are depicted in white.
Mortgage \$700 Per Month or More	Areas with the smallest percentages of housing units with mortgage payments of \$700 or more per month are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the largest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average (52.1%) are depicted in white.
Owner-occupied Dwellings	Areas with the smallest percentages of housing units occupied by owners are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the largest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average (67.2%) are depicted in white.

Persons per Dwelling Unit	Areas with the largest numbers of persons per dwelling unit are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the smallest numbers are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with numbers near the state average (2.5%) are depicted in white.
Rent \$500 per Month or More	Areas with the smallest percentages of rental housing units with rent payments of \$500 or more per month are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the largest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average (43.7%) are depicted in white.
Vacant Housing Units	Areas with the largest percentages of vacant housing units are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the smallest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average (15.8%) are depicted in white.

All Persons Other

These themes use shading to depict select socioeconomic data from the 1990 Census (Summary Tape File 3). They are displayed using 1990 block group geography. The United States Census Bureau plans to publish detailed socioeconomic data from the 2000 Census (Summary File 3) near the end of 2002.

Age 65 and Older	Areas with the smallest percentages of persons 65 years or age and older are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the largest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average (18.3%) are depicted in white.
Average Age	Areas with the lowest average ages are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the highest averages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with averages near the state average (39) are depicted in white.
Born in Florida	Areas with the largest percentages of persons who were born in Florida are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the smallest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average (30.5%) are depicted in white.
Changed Residence Within Last 5 Years	Areas with the smallest percentages of households that have changed residences within the past 5 years are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the largest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average (55.1%) are depicted in white.
Households With No Vehicle	Areas with the largest percentages of households who do not own a motor vehicle are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the smallest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average (9.2%) are depicted in white.

<p>Inside and Urban Area</p>	<p>Areas with the largest percentages of households residing inside urban areas are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the smallest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average (78.7%) are depicted in white.</p>
<p>Married Couple Households</p>	<p>Areas with the smallest percentages of married couple households are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the largest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average (55.4%) are depicted in white.</p>
<p>Non-family Households</p>	<p>Areas with the largest percentages of non-family households are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the smallest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average (31.1%) are depicted in white.</p>

Socioeconomic Factors Broken Down by Race

In addition to the socioeconomic factors tabulated for the entire population, several are broken down by race and Hispanic origin. For each of the factors listed below, separate themes are available for Blacks, Hispanics, Non-Blacks, and Non-Hispanics. When these themes are added to the map, the name in the Theme Manager is prefixed with [B], [H], [NB], or [NH] indicating that the theme applies to a particular subset of the population. These socioeconomic themes use data from the 1990 Census and are displayed using 1990 block group geography. The United States Census Bureau plans to publish detailed socioeconomic data from the 2000 Census (Summary File 3) near the end of 2002.

Age 65 and Older	Areas with the largest percentages of persons 65 years of age and older are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the smallest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average are depicted in white.
Average Age	Areas with the lowest average age are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the highest averages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with averages near the state average are depicted in white.
Average Household Income	Areas with the lowest average household incomes are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the highest levels are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with levels near the state average are depicted in white.
Below Poverty Level (Families)	Areas with the largest percentages of families having incomes below poverty level are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the smallest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average are depicted in white.
College Graduates	Areas with the smallest percentages of adults 25 years of age and older who graduated from college are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the largest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average are depicted in white.

High School Graduates	Areas with the smallest percentages of adults 25 years of age and older who graduated from high school are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the largest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average are depicted in white.
Households with No Vehicle	Areas with the largest percentages of households that do not own a motor vehicle are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the smallest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average are depicted in white.
Married Couple Households	Areas with the smallest percentages of married couple households are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the largest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average are depicted in white.
Mortgage \$700 per Month or More	Areas with the smallest percentages of housing units with mortgage payments of \$700 or more per month are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the largest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average are depicted in white.
Non-family Households	Areas with the largest percentages of non-family households are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the smallest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average are depicted in white.
Owner-occupied Dwellings	Areas with the smallest percentages of housing units occupied by owners are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the largest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average are depicted in white.
Per Capita Income	Areas with the lowest per capita incomes are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the highest levels are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with levels near the state average are depicted in white.

Persons per Dwelling Unit	Areas with the largest numbers of persons per dwelling unit are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the smallest numbers are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with numbers near the state average are depicted in white.
Rent \$500 per Month or More	Areas with the smallest percentages of rental housing units with rent payments of \$500 or more per month are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the largest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average are depicted in white.
Unemployed	Areas with the largest percentages of unemployed workers are depicted in more saturated tans. Areas with the smallest percentages are depicted in more saturated greens. Areas with percentages near the state average are depicted in white.

Statistics

What Statistics are Available

Statistics are available in FREDS 2000 from the layers in the map, from the data in the statistics grid, and from support databases outside the FREDS 2000 environment. These data can be exported to Microsoft Access or Microsoft Excel or other programs to manipulate them and create reports. Two standard reports come with FREDS 2000 to allow you to quickly generate basic statistics.

The available statistics are presented in a grid beneath the map in the FREDS 2000 interface. Radio buttons to the left of the map determine whether the grid shows District statistics or District by County Statistics and whether it shows all districts, only the districts affected by the most recent selection, all counties, or only the counties affected by the most recent selection.

You can choose which districts show in the statistics grid by selecting Districts of Interest from the Settings menu. In addition, you can choose which statistics are visible by selecting Statistics of Interest from the Settings menu.

You can change the height of the statistics grid to show more or fewer statistics by placing your cursor over the thin gray bar between the grid and the map. Click and drag the gray bar up or down to change the height. Your cursor should change to an up and down arrow icon when you click.

List of Statistics Included

Population

TPop00	Total Population (2000 Census)
SRWPop00	Single-Race Non-Hispanic White Population (2000 Census)
%SRWPop00	Single-Race Non-Hispanic White Population (2000 Census)
NHBP00	Non-Hispanic Black Population including multirace (2000 Census)
%NHBP00	Non-Hispanic Black Population including multirace (2000 Census)
HBP00	Hispanic Black Population including multirace (2000 Census)
%HBP00	Hispanic Black Population including multirace (2000 Census)
HxBPop00	Hispanic Population excluding Hispanic Black (2000 Census)
%HxBPop00	Hispanic Population excluding Hispanic Black (2000 Census)
OthPop00	Other (none of the above) Population (2000 Census)
%OthPop00	Other (none of the above) Population (2000 Census)
TVAP00	Total Voting Age Population (2000 Census)
SRWVAP00	Single-Race Non-Hispanic White Voting Age Population (2000 Census)

%SRWVAP00	Single-Race Non-Hispanic White Voting Age Population (2000 Census)
NHBVAP00	Non-Hispanic Black Voting Age Population including multirace (2000 Census)
%NHBVAP00	Non-Hispanic Black Voting Age Population including multirace (2000 Census)
HBVAP00	Hispanic Black Voting Age Population including multirace (2000 Census)
%HBVAP00	Hispanic Black Voting Age Population including multirace (2000 Census)
HxBVAP00	Hispanic Voting Age Population excluding Hispanic Black (2000 Census)
%HxBVAP00	Hispanic Voting Age Population excluding Hispanic Black (2000 Census)
OthVAP00	Other (none of the above) Voting Age Population (2000 Census)
%OthVAP00	Other (none of the above) Voting Age Population (2000 Census)
TPop90	Total Population (1990 Census)
MalePop00	Male Population (2000 Census)
%MalePop00	Male Population (2000 Census)
FemPop00	Female Population (2000 Census)
%FemPop00	Female Population (2000 Census)
Age65UpPop00	Age 65 and Older Population (2000 Census)
%Age65UpPop00	Age 65 and Older Population (2000 Census)

NHWPop90	Non-Hispanic White Population (1990 Census)
%NHWPop90	Non-Hispanic White Population (1990 Census)
NHBPop90	Non-Hispanic Black Population (1990 Census)
%NHBPop90	Non-Hispanic Black Population (1990 Census)
HBPop90	Hispanic Black Population (1990 Census)
%HBPop90	Hispanic Black Population (1990 Census)
HxBPop90	Hispanic Population excluding Hispanic Black (1990 Census)
%HxBPop90	Hispanic Population excluding Hispanic Black (1990 Census)
NHOPop90	Non-Hispanic Asian Native American or Other Population (1990 Census)
%NHOPop90	Non-Hispanic Asian Native American or Other Population (1990 Census)
TVAP90	Total Voting Age Population (1990 Census)
NHWWVAP90	Non-Hispanic White Voting Age Population (1990 Census)
%NHWWVAP90	Non-Hispanic White Voting Age Population (1990 Census)
NHBVAP90	Non-Hispanic Black Voting Age Population (1990 Census)
%NHBVAP90	Non-Hispanic Black Voting Age Population (1990 Census)

HBVAP90	Hispanic Black Voting Age Population (1990 Census)
%HBVAP90	Hispanic Black Voting Age Population (1990 Census)
HxBVAP90	Hispanic Voting Age Population excluding Hispanic Black (1990 Census)
%HxBVAP90	Hispanic Voting Age Population excluding Hispanic Black (1990 Census)
NHOVAP90	Non-Hispanic Asian Native American or Other Voting Age Population (1990 Census)
%NHOVAP90	Non-Hispanic Asian Native American or Other Voting Age Population (1990 Census)

Voter Registration

TotalRV00	Total Registered Voters (2000)
RepRV00	Republican Registered Voters (2000)
%RepRV00	Republican Registered Voters (2000)
DemRV00	Democratic Registered Voters (2000)
%DemRV00	Democratic Registered Voters (2000)
IndRV00	No Party Affiliation or Minor Party Registered Voters (2000)
%IndRV00	No Party Affiliation or Minor Party Registered Voters (2000)
TotalRV98	Total Registered Voters (1998)
RepRV98	Republican Registered Voters (1998)
%RepRV98	Republican Registered Voters (1998)
DemRV98	Democratic Registered Voters (1998)
%DemRV98	Democratic Registered Voters (1998)
IndRV98	No Party Affiliation or Minor Party Registered Voters (1998)
%IndRV98	No Party Affiliation or Minor Party Registered Voters (1998)
TotalRV96	Total Registered Voters (1996)
RepRV96	Republican Registered Voters (1996)
%RepRV96	Republican Registered Voters (1996)
DemRV96	Democratic Registered Voters (1996)
%DemRV96	Democratic Registered Voters (1996)

IndRV96	No Party Affiliation or Minor Party Registered Voters (1996)
%IndRV96	No Party Affiliation or Minor Party Registered Voters (1996)
WhiteRV00	White Registered Voters (2000)
%WhiteRV00	White Registered Voters (2000)
BlackRV00	Black Registered Voters (2000)
%BlackRV00	Black Registered Voters (2000)
HispRV00	Hispanic Registered Voters (2000)
%HispRV00	Hispanic Registered Voters (2000)
OtherRV00	Other Race Registered Voters (2000)
%OtherRV00	Other Race Registered Voters (2000)
WRepRV00	White Republican Registered Voters (2000)
%WRepRV00	White Republican Registered Voters (2000)
BRepRV00	Black Republican Registered Voters (2000)
%BRepRV00	Black Republican Registered Voters (2000)
HRepRV00	Hispanic Republican Registered Voters (2000)
%HRepRV00	Hispanic Republican Registered Voters (2000)
ORepRV00	Other Race Republican Registered Voters (2000)
%ORepRV00	Other Race Republican Registered Voters (2000)

WDemRV00	White Democratic Registered Voters (2000)
%WDemRV00	White Democratic Registered Voters (2000)
BDemRV00	Black Democratic Registered Voters (2000)
%BDemRV00	Black Democratic Registered Voters (2000)
HDemRV00	Hispanic Democratic Registered Voters (2000)
%HDemRV00	Hispanic Democratic Registered Voters (2000)
ODemRV00	Other Race Democratic Registered Voters (2000)
%ODemRV00	Other Race Democratic Registered Voters (2000)
WIndRV00	White No Party Affiliation or Minor Party Registered Voters (2000)
%WIndRV00	White No Party Affiliation or Minor Party Registered Voters (2000)
BIndRV00	Black No Party Affiliation or Minor Party Registered Voters (2000)
%BIndRV00	Black No Party Affiliation or Minor Party Registered Voters (2000)
HIndRV00	Hispanic No Party Affiliation or Minor Party Registered Voters (2000)
%HIndRV00	Hispanic No Party Affiliation or Minor Party Registered Voters (2000)
OIndRV00	Other Race No Party Affiliation or Minor Party Registered Voters (2000)

%OIndRV00	Other Race No Party Affiliation or Minor Party Registered Voters (2000)
Age18to29RV00	Age 18 to 29 Registered Voters (2000)
%Age18to29RV00	Age 18 to 29 Registered Voters (2000)
Age30to44RV00	Age 30 to 44 Registered Voters (2000)
%Age30to44RV00	Age 30 to 44 Registered Voters (2000)
Age45to54RV00	Age 45 to 54 Registered Voters (2000)
%Age45to54RV00	Age 45 to 54 Registered Voters (2000)
Age55to64RV00	Age 55 to 64 Registered Voters (2000)
%Age55to64RV00	Age 55 to 64 Registered Voters (2000)
Age65UpRV00	Age 65 and Older Registered Voters (2000)
%Age65UpRV00	Age 65 and Older Registered Voters (2000)
MaleRV00	Male Registered Voters (2000)
%MaleRV00	Male Registered Voters (2000)
FemaleRV00	Female Registered Voters (2000)
%FemaleRV00	Female Registered Voters (2000)

Elections

G00PRE_VotesCast	Major Party Candidates President of the U.S. (2000)
G00PRE_R_Bush	President of the U.S. (2000)
%G00PRE_R_Bush	President of the U.S. (2000)
G00PRE_D_Gore	President of the U.S. (2000)
%G00PRE_D_Gore	President of the U.S. (2000)
G00PRE_G_Nader	President of the U.S. (2000)
%G00PRE_G_Nader	President of the U.S. (2000)
G00PRE_Others	President of the U.S. (2000). Votes for Harry Browne (LIB), James Harris (SWP), John Hagelin (LAW), Pat Buchanan (REF), David McReynolds (SPF), Howard Phillips (CPF), Monica Moorehead (WWF), and all write-in candidates (WRI) are aggregated together.
%G00PRE_Others	President of the U.S. (2000). Votes for Harry Browne (LIB), James Harris (SWP), John Hagelin (LAW), Pat Buchanan (REF), David McReynolds (SPF), Howard Phillips (CPF), Monica Moorehead (WWF), and all write-in candidates (WRI) are aggregated together.
G00USS_VotesCast	Major Party Candidates U.S. Senate (2000)
G00USS_R_McCollum	U.S. Senate (2000)
%G00USS_R_McCollum	U.S. Senate (2000)
G00USS_D_Nelson	U.S. Senate (2000)
%G00USS_D_Nelson	U.S. Senate (2000)

G00TRE_VotesCast	Major Party Candidates Treasurer and Ins. Comm. (2000)
G00TRE_R_Gallagher	Treasurer and Ins. Comm. (2000)
%G00TRE_R_Gallagher	Treasurer and Ins. Comm. (2000)
G00TRE_D_Cosgrove	Treasurer and Ins. Comm. (2000)
%G00TRE_D_Cosgrove	Treasurer and Ins. Comm. (2000)
G00EDU_VotesCast	Major Party Candidates Comm. of Education (2000)
G00EDU_R_Crist	Comm. of Education (2000)
%G00EDU_R_Crist	Comm. of Education (2000)
G00EDU_D_Sheldon	Comm. of Education (2000)
%G00EDU_D_Sheldon	Comm. of Education (2000)
P00EDU_VotesCast	Major Party Candidates Democratic Primary Comm. of Education (2000)
P00EDU_Bush	Democratic Primary Comm. of Education (2000)
%P00EDU_Bush	Democratic Primary Comm. of Education (2000)
P00EDU_Sheldon	Democratic Primary Comm. of Education (2000)
%P00EDU_Sheldon	Democratic Primary Comm. of Education (2000)
G98USS_VotesCast	Major Party Candidates U.S. Senate (1998)
G98USS_R_Crist	U.S. Senate (1998)
%G98USS_R_Crist	U.S. Senate (1998)
G98USS_D_Graham	U.S. Senate (1998)

%G98USS_D_Graham	U.S. Senate (1998)
G98GOV_VotesCast	Major Party Candidates Governor (1998)
G98GOV_R_Bush	Governor (1998)
%G98GOV_R_Bush	Governor (1998)
G98GOV_D_MacKay	Governor (1998)
%G98GOV_D_MacKay	Governor (1998)
G98SEC_VotesCast	Major Party Candidates Secretary of State (1998)
G98SEC_R_Harris	Secretary of State (1998)
%G98SEC_R_Harris	Secretary of State (1998)
G98SEC_D_Gievers	Secretary of State (1998)
%G98SEC_D_Gievers	Secretary of State (1998)
G98ATG_VotesCast	Major Party Candidates Attorney General (1998)
G98ATG_R_Bludworth	Attorney General (1998)
%G98ATG_R_Bludworth	Attorney General (1998)
G98ATG_D_Butterworth	Attorney General (1998)
%G98ATG_D_Butterworth	Attorney General (1998)
G98CMP_VotesCast	Major Party Candidates Comptroller (1998)
G98CMP_R_Milligan	Comptroller (1998)
%G98CMP_R_Milligan	Comptroller (1998)
G98CMP_D_Daughtrey	Comptroller (1998)
%G98CMP_D_Daughtrey	Comptroller (1998)
G98TRE_VotesCast	Major Party Candidates Treasurer and Ins. Comm. (1998)

G98TRE_R_Ireland	Treasurer and Ins. Comm. (1998)
%G98TRE_R_Ireland	Treasurer and Ins. Comm. (1998)
G98TRE_D_Nelson	Treasurer and Ins. Comm. (1998)
%G98TRE_D_Nelson	Treasurer and Ins. Comm. (1998)
G98EDU_VotesCast	Major Party Candidates Comm. of Education (1998)
G98EDU_R_Gallagher	Comm. of Education (1998)
%G98EDU_R_Gallagher	Comm. of Education (1998)
G98EDU_D_Wallace	Comm. of Education (1998)
%G98EDU_D_Wallace	Comm. of Education (1998)
G98AGR_VotesCast	Major Party Candidates Comm. of Agriculture (1998)
G98AGR_R_Faircloth	Comm. of Agriculture (1998)
%G98AGR_R_Faircloth	Comm. of Agriculture (1998)
G98AGR_D_Crawford	Comm. of Agriculture (1998)
%G98AGR_D_Crawford	Comm. of Agriculture (1998)
G96PRE_VotesCast	3 Leading Candidates President of the U.S. (1996)
G96PRE_R_Dole	President of the U.S. (1996)
%G96PRE_R_Dole	President of the U.S. (1996)
G96PRE_D_Clinton	President of the U.S. (1996)
%G96PRE_D_Clinton	President of the U.S. (1996)
G96PRE_I_Perot	President of the U.S. (1996)
%G96PRE_I_Perot	President of the U.S. (1996)
G94USS_VotesCast	Major Party Candidates U.S. Senate (1994)

G94USS_R_Mack	U.S. Senate (1994)
%G94USS_R_Mack	U.S. Senate (1994)
G94USS_D_Rodham	U.S. Senate (1994)
%G94USS_D_Rodham	U.S. Senate (1994)
G94GOV_VotesCast	Major Party Candidates Governor (1994)
G94GOV_R_Bush	Governor (1994)
%G94GOV_R_Bush	Governor (1994)
G94GOV_D_Chiles	Governor (1994)
%G94GOV_D_Chiles	Governor (1994)
G94SEC_VotesCast	Major Party Candidates Secretary of State (1994)
G94SEC_R_Mortham	Secretary of State (1994)
%G94SEC_R_Mortham	Secretary of State (1994)
G94SEC_D_Saunders	Secretary of State (1994)
%G94SEC_D_Saunders	Secretary of State (1994)
G94ATG_VotesCast	Major Party Candidates Attorney General (1994)
G94ATG_R_Ferro	Attorney General (1994)
%G94ATG_R_Ferro	Attorney General (1994)
G94ATG_D_Butterworth	Attorney General (1994)
%G94ATG_D_Butterworth	Attorney General (1994)
G94CMP_VotesCast	Major Party Candidates Comptroller (1994)
G94CMP_R_Milligan	Comptroller (1994)
%G94CMP_R_Milligan	Comptroller (1994)
G94CMP_D_Lewis	Comptroller (1994)

%G94CMP_D_Lewis	Comptroller (1994)
G94TRE_VotesCast	Major Party Candidates Treasurer and Ins. Comm. (1994)
G94TRE_R_Ireland	Treasurer and Ins. Comm. (1994)
%G94TRE_R_Ireland	Treasurer and Ins. Comm. (1994)
G94TRE_D_Nelson	Treasurer and Ins. Comm. (1994)
%G94TRE_D_Nelson	Treasurer and Ins. Comm. (1994)
G94EDU_VotesCast	Major Party Candidates Comm. of Education (1994)
G94EDU_R_Brogan	Comm. of Education (1994)
%G94EDU_R_Brogan	Comm. of Education (1994)
G94EDU_D_Jamerson	Comm. of Education (1994)
%G94EDU_D_Jamerson	Comm. of Education (1994)
G94AGR_VotesCast	Major Party Candidates Comm. of Agriculture (1994)
G94AGR_R_Smith	Comm. of Agriculture (1994)
%G94AGR_R_Smith	Comm. of Agriculture (1994)
G94AGR_D_Crawford	Comm. of Agriculture (1994)
%G94AGR_D_Crawford	Comm. of Agriculture (1994)
P94EDU_VotesCast	Major Party Candidates Democratic Primary Comm. of Education (1994)
P94EDU_Griffin	Democratic Primary Comm. of Education (1994)
%P94EDU_Griffin	Democratic Primary Comm. of Education (1994)
P94EDU_Jamerson	Democratic Primary Comm. of Education (1994)

%P94EDU_Jamerson	Democratic Primary Comm. of Education (1994)
G92PRE_VotesCast	3 Leading Candidates President of the U.S. (1992)
G92PRE_R_Bush	President of the U.S. (1992)
%G92PRE_R_Bush	President of the U.S. (1992)
G92PRE_D_Clinton	President of the U.S. (1992)
%G92PRE_D_Clinton	President of the U.S. (1992)
G92PRE_I_Perot	President of the U.S. (1992)
%G92PRE_I_Perot	President of the U.S. (1992)
G92USS_VotesCast	Major Party Candidates U.S. Senate (1992)
G92USS_R_Grant	U.S. Senate (1992)
%G92USS_R_Grant	U.S. Senate (1992)
G92USS_D_Graham	U.S. Senate (1992)
%G92USS_D_Graham	U.S. Senate (1992)

Statistical reports

See Printing Reports.

Online Resources

FREDS 2000 Online Help

For further information check the FREDS 2000 Help Page at <http://www.state.fl.us/edr/Redistricting/freds/freds.htm>. This site will contain the latest news concerning the FREDS 2000 application, including any software updates.

Glossary

Block

An area bounded on all sides by visible and/or invisible features shown on a map prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau. A block is the smallest geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates decennial census data. Florida has 362,499 blocks.

Block Group

A statistical subdivision of a census tract consisting of a cluster of 1 to 999 census blocks. Block groups generally contain between 300 and 3,000 people, with an optimum size of 1,500 people. The block group is the lowest-level geographic entity for which the U.S. Census Bureau tabulates sample data from a decennial census. Florida has 9,112 block groups.

Census Geography

A collective term referring to the geographic entities used by the U.S. Census Bureau in its data collection and tabulation operations, including their relationships to one another.

Completeness

In FREDs 2000, a plan that has all Census geography assigned to districts is complete.

Contiguity

In FREDs 2000, a district is contiguous if it is defined by a single shape.

County

The primary legal division of the state recognized by the U.S. Census Bureau. Florida has 67 counties.

Deviation

Deviation is the percentage difference between the population of a district and the target population. Total deviation for a plan is the difference between the population of the district with the most population and the population of the district with the least population, divided by the target population.

District

A district is a contiguous geographic area composed of Census geography that is designated as a voting area for either Florida House, Florida Senate or Congressional seats.

Extent

An extent is the portion of the map that is visible in the map display. Panning changes the location, but not the size of the extent, while zooming changes both the size and location of the extent.

Geographic Hierarchy

A geographic presentation that shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure. In this system of relationships among geographic entities, each geographic entity (except the smallest one) is subdivided into lower-order units that in turn may be subdivided further. For example, states are subdivided into counties, which are subdivided into census tracts, which are subdivided into census block groups, which in turn are subdivided into census blocks.

Ideal Population

The "Ideal Population" is the target population for each district in a plan. It is calculated by dividing total state population (15,982,378) by the number of districts in a plan.

Incorporated Place

A type of governmental unit, incorporated under state law as a city, town, borough, or village, generally to provide a wide array of specific governmental services for a concentration of people within legally prescribed boundaries.

Municipality

See Incorporated Place

Orphan

In FREDs 2000, an orphan is an unassigned piece of geography.

Place

A concentration of population either legally bounded as an incorporated place, or delineated for statistical purposes as a census designated place.

Plan

A plan is a group of districts that contains all Census geography for the state of Florida and meets the requirements set forth in the Florida Constitution for a state House or state Senate plan or meets federal requirements for a Congressional plan. The Florida Constitution provides the division of the state into not less than 30 nor more than 40 consecutively numbered senatorial districts and not less than 80 nor more than 120 consecutively numbered representative districts of either contiguous, overlapping or identical territory. The current number of Senate seats is 40. The current number of House seats is 120. The 2000 Census entitled the State of Florida to 25 representatives in the United States House of Representatives.

Precinct

A geographic entity established by local government for the purpose of assigning voters to polling places and conducting elections.

Precinct Proxy

Precinct proxies are approximations of precinct boundaries for the 2000 elections constructed entirely of whole census blocks. Where precinct boundaries match census block boundaries, the approximation is exact. Many precinct boundaries in Florida do not line up exactly with census block boundaries. In those cases, the precinct proxy will not match the official precinct boundaries set by the county. Using precinct proxies for building districts may reduce the impact of new districts on precincts.

Reapportionment

Reapportionment, which occurs at the federal level, is the process of allocating the 435 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives among the 50 states based on the population of each state. At the conclusion of each census, the Census Bureau uses the new population results to calculate the number of congressional seats each state is entitled to have. The Census Bureau reports that determination to the President by December 31. The President then reports to Congress the census counts of each state and the number of Representatives to which each state is entitled. Based on official apportionment data submitted to the President by the Census Bureau on December 28, 2000, Florida is entitled to 25 Congressional Districts (an increase of 2 from the 1990 apportionment).

Redistricting

Redistricting refers to the process of changing legislative and congressional district boundaries. Florida's Congressional districts, Senate districts, and House of Representatives districts will be changed in 2002 based on the 2000 Census and applicable state and federal law.

Straggler

In FREDs 2000, a straggler is part of a district that is completely surrounded by another district.

Theme

In FREDs 2000, a theme refers to a layer or set of layers added to the map to visually depict data, as filled shapes, labels, lines, points, or a combination.

Tract

A small, relatively permanent statistical subdivision of a county, delineated for data presentation purposes by a local group of census data users or the geographic staff of a regional census center in accordance with U.S. Census Bureau guidelines. Originally designed to be relatively homogeneous units with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions at the time they are established, census tracts generally contain between 1,000 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being stable over many decades, so they generally follow relatively permanent visible features. However, they may follow governmental unit boundaries and other invisible features in some instances; the boundary of a state or county is always a census tract boundary. Florida has 3,154 tracts.

Unincorporated Area

Any geographic area that is not included in an incorporated place.

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