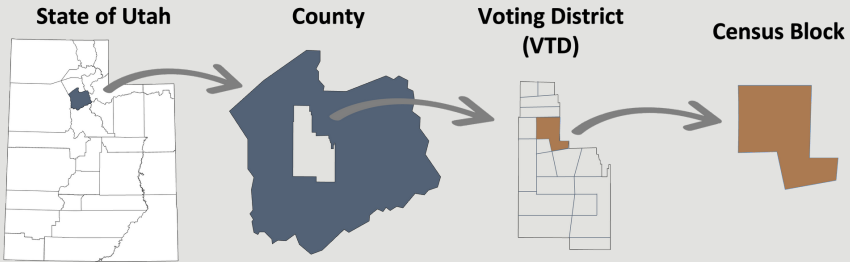




UTAH REDISTRICTING
Legislative Committee

Definitions



District: A defined area from which a public official is elected by the residents of that region. District boundaries are set by the legislature during the redistricting process using census data.

Census Block: The smallest level of geography the census uses to count people in an area. Since they are the smallest level of geography used, redistricting maps cannot split census blocks.

Voting District (VTD): In Utah, this refers to a precinct, or an area designated by election administrators to help in the technical elections process. VTDs are comprised of census blocks.

City (Place): Referred to as “place” in the Esri redistricting software. May be used as an overlay layer when drawing maps.

County: The largest subunit of a state that can be used to draw a district.



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Target Deviation: If all districts of the same type had exactly equal populations, this would be the “ideal size.” The target deviation is the difference in population between a district and its ideal size.

Dual Assignment: Assigning one census block to more than one district. The map drawing software will not let you submit your map if you have done this.

Null Assignment: Not assigning a census block to a district. The map drawing software will not let you submit your map if you have done this.

Connectivity/Contiguity: All blocks assigned to a district must be connected or contiguous. The map drawing software will not let you submit your map if it has disconnected blocks.

