

Chapter 18

Glossary

SUBJECT DEFINITIONS for the Greensboro City Data Book

Adjusted Capacity – Number of students assigned according to the Board adopted Redistricting Plan

Age – The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 2000. The age of the person usually was derived from their date of birth information.

Aircraft Operations – Airport operational functions involving commercial air carriers, air taxi service, general aviation services, and military.

Alkalinity – A measure of the buffering capacity of surface water, or the ability of water to cushion its components, which is important to water quality. It is the capacity of the water to accept positive hydrogen ions such as carbonate, hydroxide, bicarbonate and other bases which tend to elevate the water's pH to a level above 4.5.

Ambient – The background condition of streams during dry weather.

Apportionment – The number of representatives that a state is entitled to in the US House of Representatives based on the decennial census.

Average – see "Mean."

Average Family Size – A measure obtained by dividing the number of people in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

Average Household Size – A measure obtained by dividing the number of people in households by the total number of households (or householders).

Average Household Size of Owner-Occupied Units – A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in owner-occupied housing units by the number of owner-occupied housing units.

Average Household Size of Renter-Occupied Units – A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in renter-occupied housing units by the number of renter-occupied housing units.

BEA – Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Biochemical Oxygen Demand – A measurement of the oxygen-demanding materials in the water body; an indicator of organic pollution typically associated with sewage, industrial, and animal-farming wastes.

Block Group – A combination of census blocks that is a statistical subdivision of a census tract. Geographic block groups never cross census tracts but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, urbanized areas, voting districts, and so forth. Tabulation block groups may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, and the like.

BLS – Bureau of Labor Statistics.

BMP – Best Management Practices

BOD – Biochemical Oxygen Demand.

Books Per Capita – Ratio depicting relationship of collection size (adult, children's books and materials) to service population

Boundary – A line identifying the extent of a geographic entity, such as, a block, census tract, county, or place. The legal boundaries the Census Bureau recognizes for a census are those in place on the first day of the census year.

BUA – Built Upon Area.

Building – Usually a separate structure that has open space on all sides. Townhouses are separate buildings. Some buildings can be used both as a residence and a business, as in the case of an apartment located above a grocery store.

Built Upon Area – That portion of a development project that is covered by impervious or partially impervious cover including buildings, pavement, gravel areas (e.g. Roads, parking lots, paths), recreation facilities (e.g. tennis courts), etc. Wooden slatted decks and the water area of a swimming pool are not considered BUA.

Bureau of Economic Analysis – Department of Commerce. The BEA's goal is to provide a clear picture of the US economy by preparing, developing, and interpreting the national income and product accounts (summarized by the gross domestic product) as well as aggregate measures of interna-

tional, regional, and state economic activity.

Bureau of Labor Statistics – Department of Labor. The BLS is the principal fact-finding agency for the federal government in the broad field of labor economics and statistics.

Candidate (State Designation) – Species which are very rare in NC, generally with 1-20 populations in the state, generally substantially reduced in numbers by habitat destruction (& sometimes also by direct exploitation or disease). These species are also either rare throughout their ranges (fewer than 100 populations total) or separated in NC from a main range in a different part of the country or world. Also included are species which may have 20-50 populations in NC, but fewer than 50 populations rangewide. These are species which have the preponderance of their distribution in NC & whose fate depends largely on their conservation here. Also included are many species known to have once occurred in NC but with no known extant occurrences in the state (historical or extirpated species); if these species are relocated in the state, they are likely to be listed as Endangered or Threatened. If present land use trends continue, candidate species are likely to merit listing as Endangered or Threatened.

Career Express Ridership – Direct route service nonstop shuttle service to the Airpark Area from 6am to 11:30 pm using 1 bus and 3 vans

Cargo – Total tonnage in pounds resulting from US mail, express and freight Operations.

Census – A complete enumeration of a population or the business and commercial establishments, farms, or governments in an area. See decennial census.

Census Bureau – Department of Commerce. The Census Bureau is the country's preeminent statistical collection and dissemination agency. It publishes a wide variety of statistical data about people and the economy of the nation. The Census Bureau conducts approximately 200 annual surveys and conducts the decennial census of the US population and the quinquennial census of industry.

Census Map – Any map produced by the Census Bureau. A census map displays geographic entities used in a Census Bureau census or survey for which the Census Bureau tabulates data.

Chemical Oxygen Demand – Refers to the amount of oxygen utilized during oxidization (the breakdown of materials using oxygen). The chemical oxygen demand refers to both the organic matter AND the inorganic oxidizing matter found in bottom sediments of a stream. It is also referred to as the oxygen consumed.

Child – A child includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the household, regardless of the child's age or marital status.

Circulation Per Capita – Ratio depicting the relationship of circulation of books and materials with the service population.

City – A type of incorporated place in all states and the District of Columbia. In agreement with the State of Hawaii, however, the Census Bureau does not recognize the city of Honolulu for presentation of decennial census data. In Virginia, all cities are not part of any county, and the Census Bureau treats them as county equivalents as well as places for purposes of data presentation; there also is one such independent city in each of three states: Maryland, Missouri, and Nevada. In 20 states, some or all cities are not part of any minor civil division, and the Census Bureau treats them as county subdivisions for purposes of data presentation. See incorporated place.

Class C – all other streams in Greensboro (North & South Buffalo Creek, etc.) are classified as waters suitable for aquatic life propagation and survival, fishing, wildlife, secondary recreation (incidental contact), and agricultural uses.

Class WS-IV – all streams that flow toward Greensboro's drinking water lakes, as well as the lakes themselves (Higgins, Brandt, and Townsend) are classified as WS-IV. WS-IV lakes and streams are waters protected as water supplies that are generally in moderately to highly developed watersheds. Some limited point source and wastewater discharges are permitted according to State regulatory requirements and local non-point source and stormwater discharge programs are required. Suitable for all Class C uses.

COD – Chemical Oxygen Demand.

Comer (School Development Process) – Many Guilford County Schools have adopted the School Development Process. The *mission* of the Process is to use child development and relationship theories and principles to improve the academic achievement and psychological functioning of students in a significant number of schools.

The *purpose* of the School Development Process (SDP) is to provide a systems approach to management using the talents, interests and abilities of all stakeholders as collaborative decision makers in developing policies, procedures, programs and strategies that contribute to high academic achievement and positive school climate.

The *SDP Program Goals and Objectives* are to promote parental involvement and shared decision-making, to enhance the quality of internal and external student and staff services, and to create the social and psychological climate needed to promote learning.

Commercial Solid Waste – All types of solid waste generated by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other nonmanufacturing activities, excluding residential and industrial wastes.

Conductivity – A measure of the ability of a body of water to carry an electrical current. This ability is dependent on the presence of dissolved ions, their total concentration, mobility, valence, and relative concentrations in the water temperature. In general, as the pollutant load to natural water increases, the concentration of dissolved ions increases. High conductivity values generally indicate high levels of pollution.

Conservation Easement – Recorded restriction on property that limits the use of that property.

Cost of Living Index – Economic measure used by the American Chamber Research Association to monitor selected items including grocery, housing, utilities, transportation, health care miscellaneous goods and services. A composite index using 100 as the standard is computed for participating communities.

County – A type of governmental unit that is the primary legal subdivision of every state except Alaska and Louisiana (boroughs and parishes, respectively). The Island Areas also do not have counties as their primary legal subdivision (county is a minor civil division in American Samoa).

Decennial Census – The census of population and housing, taken in each year ending in zero. Article 1, section 2 of the Constitution requires that a census be taken every 10 years for the purpose of apportioning the US House of Representatives. The first census of population was taken in 1790. The Census Bureau first conducted the census of housing in 1940.

Demand Response – paratransit services that require reservations, i.e. SCAT Career Express and Lateline.

Department of Commerce – US Government. The Department of Commerce promotes job creation, economic growth, sustainable development, and improved living standards for all Americans. The Department of Commerce includes the Bureau of Export Administration, Economic Development Administration, International Trade Administration, Patent and Trademark Office, Minority Business Development Agency, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Technology Administration, National Institute of Standards and Technology, National Technical Information Service, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the various agencies NOAA oversees.

Dissolved Oxygen – A measure of the concentration of dissolved oxygen present in a body of water. DO is an important measure of water quality and the ability of surface waters to support a well-balanced aquatic ecosystem.

Diversion Rate – Total tonnage diverted from the landfill divided by the total tonnage of solid waste generated.

DO – Dissolved Oxygen.

Duplicated Dropouts – The duplicated count of dropouts includes all students who fit the definition of a dropout for the reporting year, regardless of whether or not they had also been reported as dropouts in previous years. These rates also include students who withdrew from school to pursue community college GED or adult high school diploma programs.

Educational Attainment – Educational attainment data are tabulated for people 25 years old and over. Respondents are classified according to the highest degree or the highest level of school completed.

Employment – Number of persons in the civilian labor force distinguished by place of work and place of residence.

Endangered (Federal Designation) – In danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Endangered (State Designation) – Any species or higher classification of plant or animal whose continued existence as a viable component of the State's flora or fauna is determined to be in jeopardy.

Existing Capacity – Number of students by classroom using the 1995 State Bond Study Standards. Standards by grade level are Elementary-740 based upon 24 students per classroom, Middle-878 based upon 26 students per classroom and High School-1200-1800 based upon 20 students per teaching station.

Family Household (Family) – A family includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in census tabulations. Thus, the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated people or one person living alone.

Fecal Coliform – A type of bacteria which indicates contamination from warm-blooded animals, uncontrolled sewage, farm operations, and urban runoff.

Female Householder, No Husband Present – A female maintaining a household with no husband of the householder present.

Fixed Route – 14 established routes within the city of Greensboro including the GTCC/Jamestown route.

Flex Route – designated service for selected trip functions using vans.

Four Tiers – A series of four concentric circles drawn a certain measured distance and parallel to an intake or the pool elevation of a particular reservoir and Tier number four is the farthest.

Fund Categories – General, Special, Enterprise-Financial accounting categories used to track specific funding allocations. Specific sources are provided in the Financial Conditions chapter.

Gross Retail Sales – Total taxable and nontaxable sales reported on sales and use tax returns filed by merchants.

Ground Water – Water below the land surface in a zone of saturation.

Group Quarters Population – The group quarters population includes all people not living in households. Two general categories of people in group quarters are recognized: 1) the institutionalized population which includes people under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration (such as correctional institutions, nursing homes, and juvenile institutions) and 2) the noninstitutionalized population which includes all people who live in group quarters other than institutions (such as college dormitories, military quarters, and group homes).

Hardness – Measurement of the amount of lime in water.

Hispanic or Latino – People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino." Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's

parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Historic District – See local or national register.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate – The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner housing inventory which is vacant for sale. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of owner-occupied units and vacant units that are for sale only, and then multiplying by 100. (For more information, see "Vacant Housing Unit")

Household – A household includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit. People not living in households are classified as living in group quarters.

Household Waste – Any solid waste (including garbage, trash, and sanitary waste in septic tanks) derived from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas).

Householder – In most cases, the householder is the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed as Person 1 on the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder (i.e., Person 1).

Housing Unit – A housing unit may be a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

Incorporated Place – A type of governmental unit incorporated under state law as a city, town (except the New England states, New York, and Wisconsin), borough (except in Alaska and New York), or village and having legally prescribed limits, powers, and functions.

Index Crimes – Part I offenses (Crime Index) consist of the 8 most serious criminal offenses. These offenses include Homicide, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny, Auto Theft and Arson. Each reported crime is classified as to the nature of the offense based on definitions of the Part I offenses as determined by the United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. This practice ensures that offenses are classified and counted correctly across the country.

Indirect Potable Reuse of Treated Effluent – The recovery of highly treated wastewater to discharge to a water supply reservoir or aquifer for ultimate reuse as a potable water supply after a storage period

Institutionalized Population – The institutionalized population includes people under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. (For more information, see "Group Quarters Population.")

Intake – The opening of the pipe through which water is taken from the lake or river for transportation to the water treatment plant for processing into drinking water.

Interbasin Transfer – Transfer of water from major drainage basin to another, as in taking water for city supply from the Deep River Basin, using it within the city, and discharging the treated or reclaimed wastewater to the Haw River Basin.

Interpolation – Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. This is the form of interpolation used to calculate median age.

ISO Rating – The National Insurance Services Office (ISO) rates communities and their available resources for responding to and controlling fires. Typical rating factors include response time, staffing and equipment availability, building code requirements and inspection procedure. The ISO uses a scale of 1 (best rating) to 10 (no protection available) to evaluate communities. The ratings are used by the North Carolina and other rating bureaus to establish fire insurance.

Labor Force – Total number of employed persons employed and unemployed.

Landfilled – Amount of solid waste deposited in the White Street Landfill Facility by private and public haulers.

Lateline Ridership – Evening route service that extends from 7:30pm M-F to midnight and Sat. 7m to 10pm Program was discontinued September 2000. Extended Evening Service is now provided.

Latino – See Hispanic.

Legal Service Area – Population of the service area designated by the respective Government, i.e. Greensboro, Guilford County excluding High Point.

Level of Service – based on average through vehicle speed for an entire arterial section, including stops at traffic signals. Factors affecting arterial level of service include the number of travel lanes, signal progression/timing, turn lanes at intersections, and the number of traffic signals. The following general statements can be made regarding arterial level of service.

Level of Service A = Average travel speeds, including stop delays at signalized intersections, are 90% of the free flow speed (speed limit). Vehicles are seldom impeded and delay at signalized intersections is minimal.

Level of Service B = Average travel speeds, including stop delays at signalized intersections, are 70% of the free flow speed (speed limit). The ability to maneuver in the traffic stream is only slightly restricted and delays are not bothersome. Average delay of 10 to 20 seconds per vehicle.

Level of Service C = Average travel speeds, including stop delays at signalized intersections, are 50 of the free flow speed (speed limit). Ability to maneuver mid-lock becomes more restrictive; however, traffic conditions are stable. Average delay of 20 to 35 seconds per vehicle.

Level of Service D = Average travel speeds, including stop delays at signalized intersections, are 40% of the free flow speed (speed limit). Small increases in traffic flow cause unstable conditions. Delays are noted at signalized intersections. Average delay of 35 to 55 seconds per vehicle.

Level of Service E = Average travel speeds, including stop delays at signalized intersections, are 33% of the free flow speed (speed limit). Significant delays are experienced. Average delay of 55 to 80 seconds per vehicle.

Level of Service F = Average travel speeds, including stop delays at signalized intersections, are less than 25% of the free flow speed (speed limit). Extremely slow travel speeds and extreme delay. Average delay of >80 seconds per vehicle.

Living Quarters – A dwelling where people live, stay, or could live. Living quarters are classified as housing units or group quarters. They are usually found in structures intended for residential use but also may be found in structures intended for nonresidential use as well as tents, vans, shelters for people without housing, dormitories, barracks, and so forth.

Local Historic District -- overlay-zoning districts where zoning requirements include the rule that a Certificate of Appropriateness must be obtained for any exterior changes. Exterior changes must adhere to design guidelines.

Managed Waste (not Landfilled) – Amount of solid waste classified as recycled, yardwaste, and white goods.

Married-Couple Family – A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Mean – This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum (or aggregate) of a group of numerical items by the total number of items in that group. For example, average family size is obtained by dividing the number of people in families by the total number of families (or family householders). (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many of the population and housing subjects.)

Mean (Average) Income – Mean (average) income is the amount obtained by dividing the total aggregate income of a group by the number of units in that group. The means for households, families, and unrelated individuals are based on all households, families, and unrelated individuals, respectively. The means (averages) for people are based on people 15 years old and over with income.

Median – This measure represents the middle value (if n is odd) or the average of the two middle values (if n is even) in an ordered list of n data values. The median divides the total frequency distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median and one-half above the median. (See also “Interpolation.”)

Median Age – The median divides the age distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median age and one-half above the median. This measure is rounded to the nearest tenth.

Median Income – Median income is the amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups, half having incomes above the median, half having incomes below the median. The medians for households, families, and unrelated individuals are based on all households, families, and unrelated individuals, respectively. The medians for people are based on people 15 years old and over with income.

Metropolitan Statistical Area – These are designated by the federal Office of Management and Budget for use by federal statistical agencies. These geographically based entities are a core area with a large population nucleus plus adjacent communities with a high degree of economic and social integration with the core. An MSA consists of one or more counties.

Migration – Question on the long (sample) form asking for residence (state and county) five years ago.

Mixed Use Planned Development – The Conditional Use Planned Development Mixed District is intended to accommodate residential, commercial, and light industrial uses developed on large tracts in accordance with a Unified Development Plan.

Mode Share – Percentage of work trips completed by public transit, carpool, bike, pedestrian or separate automobile.

MSA – Metropolitan Statistical Area.

MSW – Municipal Solid Waste.

Multifamily Units – Attached residential structures in various categories, condominiums, townhouse, apartments and duplexes.

National Register Historic District – listed on the National Register of Historic Places. National Register listing places no restrictions on private property but it does make owners of historic properties eligible for federal and state rehabilitation tax credits. College Hill, Fisher Park, and Charles B. Aycock are both local and National Register districts. However, local and National Register boundaries are different, and the official name of the National Register district in the Charles B. Aycock neighborhood is the Summit Avenue Historic District.

Natural Increase – Vital statistic used to measure the difference between births and deaths for a prescribed time period. The result can be positive or negative.

NCESC – North Carolina Employment Security Commission.

Net Absorption – Amount of office, industrial or retail square footage leased in a designated time period.

Net Migration – Total migration, both in to and out of a place.

Nitrate – See Nutrients.

Nitrite – See Nutrients.

Nitrogen – See Nutrients.

Nonfamily Household – A householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Noninstitutionalized Population – All people who live in group quarters other than institutions. Also included are staff residing at institutional group quarters. (For more information, see "Group Quarters Population.")

Nonrelative – Any household member who is not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, including foster children.

Nutrients – Nitrogen and phosphorus are chemicals that are needed by plants and animals for growth. Excessive amounts of nutrients can lead to degradation of water quality by promoting excessive growth, accumulation, and subsequent decay of plants, especially algae. These nutrients result from runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, and the erosion of natural deposits. Some nutrients can be toxic to animals at high concentrations. Parameters measured by SWS include nitrate, nitrite, total kjeldahl nitrogen and total phosphorus.

Occupied Housing Unit – A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of resi-

dence of the person or group of people living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business.

Open Space – undisturbed or undeveloped land whose functions and benefits range from environmental to economic, from conservation to recreation, from corridors for wildlife to paths for people, from buffers to connectors, from quality of water to quality of life, and from soothing the eye to soothing the soul.

Operating Dollars Per Capita – Ratio depicting the relationship of operating costs related to the service population.

Other Relative – Any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category.

Overlay Districts – The outer boundary of a geographical area that contains several properties that share a common physical feature and a special set of land use regulations. In this particular case, the overlay district refers to the area surrounding a reservoir that includes the Watershed Critical Area (WCA) and the General Watershed Area (GWA).

Own Child – A child under 18 years old who is a son or daughter by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption. For 100-percent tabulations, own children consist of all sons/daughters of householders who are under 18 years of age. For sample data, own children consist of sons/daughters of householders who are under 18 years of age and who have never been married, therefore, numbers of own children of householders

may be different in these two tabulations.

Owner-Occupied Housing Unit – A housing unit is owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

Ozone Exceedances – the number of occurrences above the state standard.

Per Capita Income – Per capita income is the average income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. The Census Bureau derived per capita income by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group (excluding patients or inmates in institutional quarters).

Percentage – This measure is calculated by taking the number of items in a group possessing a characteristic of interest and dividing by the total number of items in that group, and then multiplying by 100.

Percentage of BUA – The total amount of built upon area to be constructed within the boundary of a lot divided by the total size of that lot.

Persons/ Gross Acre – Population density ratio indicating total persons for each acre that includes residential and non-residential land uses

pH – A scale based on the hydrogen ion concentration by which water and other substances are measured to determine if they are acidic, neutral, or alkaline (basic). The midpoint of the scale is pH 7.0 or neutral. Readings from 0.0 to 7.0 are acidic and the lower the pH value the more strongly alkaline (basic) the material. Rapid increases in pH can cause ammonia concentrations to increase to levels that are toxic to aquatic organisms.

Pool Elevation – The normal water level of a particular reservoir.

Poverty Rate – Percentage of persons earning less than the poverty thresholds (income by family size) established by the US Census.

Protected Open Space – as defined by the Guilford County Open Space Report: the property must be owned by a government entity or local land conservancy; undeveloped open space or recreation-ally developed park land; covered by a recorded conservation easement.

Race – The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by people according to the race or races with which they most closely identify. These categories are sociopolitical constructs and should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature. Furthermore, the race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. The racial classifications used by the Census Bureau adhere to the October 30, 1997, *Federal Register Notice* entitled, "Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity" issued by the Office of

Management and Budget (OMB). These standards govern the categories used to collect and present federal data on race and ethnicity. The OMB requires five minimum categories (American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and White) for race. The race categories are described below with a sixth category, "Some other race," added with OMB Census 2000 approval. In addition to the five race groups, the OMB also states that respondents should be offered the option of selecting one or more races.

If an individual could not provide a race response, the race or races of the householder or other household members were assigned by the computer using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for a natural-born child in the household, then either the race or races of the householder, another natural-born child, or the spouse of the householder were assigned. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race or races of a householder in a previously processed household were assigned.

White — A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as "White" or report entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black or African American — A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as "Black, African Am., or Negro," or provide written entries such as African American, Afro American, Kenyan, Nigerian, or Haitian.

American Indian and Alaska Native — A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment. It includes people who classify themselves as described below.

American Indian — Includes people who indicate their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or report such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

Alaska Native — Includes written responses of Eskimos, Aleuts, and Alaska Indians as well as entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, Yupik, Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian. The Alaska tribes are the Alaskan Athabaskan, Tlingit, and Haida. The information for Census 2000 is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal Classification List for the 1990 census and was expanded to list the individual Alaska Native Villages when provided as a written response for race.

Asian — A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam. It includes "Asian Indian," "Chinese," "Filipino," "Korean," "Japanese," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian."

Asian Indian — Includes people who indicate their race as "Asian Indian" or identify themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Chinese — Includes people who indicate their race as "Chinese" or who identify themselves as Cantonese, or Chinese American. In some census tabulations, written entries of Taiwanese are included with Chinese while in others they are shown separately.

Filipino — Includes people who indicate their race as "Filipino" or who report entries such as Filipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese — Includes people who indicate their race as "Japanese" or who report entries such as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Korean — Includes people who indicate their race as "Korean" or who provide a response of Korean American.

Vietnamese — Includes people who indicate their race as "Vietnamese" or who provide a response of Vietnamese American.

Cambodian — Includes people who provide a response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong — Includes people who provide a response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian — Includes people who provide a response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai — Includes people who provide a response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian — Includes people who provide a response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Paki-

stani, or Sri Lankan.

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander — A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It includes people who indicate their race as “Native Hawaiian,” “Guamanian or Chamorro,” “Samoaan,” and “Other Pacific Islander.”

Native Hawaiian — Includes people who indicate their race as “Native Hawaiian” or who identify themselves as “Part Hawaiian” or “Hawaiian.”

Guamanian or Chamorro — Includes people who indicate their race as such, including written entries of Chamorro or Guam.

Samoaan — Includes people who indicate their race as “Samoaan” or who identified themselves as American Samoaan or Western Samoaan.

Other Pacific Islander — Includes people who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Melanesian, Micronesian, or Polynesian.

Some Other Race — Includes all other responses not included in the “White,” “Black or African American,” “American Indian and Alaska Native,” “Asian,” and the “Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander” race categories described above. Respondents providing write-in entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban) in the “Some other race” category are included in this category.

Two or More Races — People may have chosen to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response check boxes, by providing multiple write-in responses, or by some combination of check boxes and write-in responses. The race response categories shown on the questionnaire are collapsed into the five minimum race groups identified by the OMB, and the Census Bureau “Some other race” category. For data product purposes, “Two or more races” refers to combinations of two or more of the following race categories:

White

Black or African American

American Indian and Alaska Native

Asian

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

Some other race

Coding of Write-In Entries — During 100-percent processing of Census 2000 questionnaires, subject matter specialists reviewed and coded written entries from four response categories on the race item — American Indian or Alaska Native, Other Asian, Other Pacific Islander, and Some other race — for which an area for a write-in response was provided. The Other Asian and Other Pacific Islander response categories shared the same write-in area on the questionnaire.

Rate — This is a measure of occurrences in a given period of time divided by the possible number of occurrences during that period. Rates are sometimes presented as percentages.

Reduction Rate — Comparison of the amount of solid waste generated in a given year to the solid waste generated in FY 91-92 (base year) which represents per capita per year.

Rentable Square Feet — Amount of commercial square footage available for lease

Rental Vacancy Rate — The proportion of the rental inventory which is vacant for rent. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent, and then multiplying by 100.

Renter-Occupied Housing Unit — All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. Housing units in “continuing care” or life care facilities are included in the “rented for cash rent” category.

Residential Planned Development — The Conditional Use Planned Development District is intended to accommodate a variety of housing types developed on large tracts in accordance with a Unified Development Plan. The District also accommodates neighborhood business and office uses which primarily serve nearby residents

Residents/ Firefighter – How many residents there are in a community per firefighter.

Retail Sales Per Capita – Total gross retail sales divided by population

Rural – Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute rural. The urban and rural classifications cut across other hierarchies; for example, there are generally both urban and rural territories within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

Sample Data – Detailed social, economic, and housing information collected on the long form from a selected portion of all housing units and people living in group quarters. The 1990 census sampled approximately 15 percent of the nation's population and 16 percent of its housing units.

School District – A geographic area delineated by state, county, or local officials designating the school(s) a particular locale must attend.

Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use Housing Unit – Seasonal, recreational, or occasional use housing units include vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons, for week-ends, or other occasional use throughout the year. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared ownership or timesharing condominiums are included in this category. (For more information, see "Vacant Housing Unit.")

Seats Not Assigned – Seats from total school count as the result of programs with small class sizes, magnet schools with existing excess capacity and school locations in outlying or growth areas

Sex – Based on self-reporting of gender. Either male or female.

Significantly Rare (State Designation) – Species which are very rare in NC, generally with 1-20 populations in the state, generally substantially reduced in numbers by habitat destruction (& sometimes also by direct exploitation or disease). These species are generally more common somewhere else in their ranges, occurring in NC peripherally to their main ranges, mostly in habitats which are unusual in NC. Also included are some species with 20-100 populations in NC, if they also have only 50-100 populations rangewide and are declining.

Solid Waste – any garbage, or refuse, sludge from a wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations, and from community activities, but does not include solid or dissolved materials in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges that are point sources subject to permit under 33 U.S.C. 1342, or source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (68 Stat.923).

Special Concern (State Designation) – Any species of plant or animal (wild or once-native) in NC which requires monitoring but which may be collected & sold under regulations adopted under the provisions of State Act.

Species of Concern (Federal Designation) – Further biological research & field study are needed to resolve the conservation status of these classifications. Many species of concern will be found not to warrant listing, either because they are not threatened or endangered or because they do not qualify as species under the definition in the [Endangered Species] Act. Others may be found to be in greater danger of extinction than some present candidate classifications. The [US Fish & Wildlife] Service is working with the States & other private & public interests to assess their need for protection under the Act. Such species are the pool from which future candidates (proposed for listing them as endangered or threatened species) for listing will be drawn.

Spouse – A person who is married to and living with the householder. This category includes people in formal marriages, as well as people in common-law marriages.

State – A type of governmental unit that is the primary legal subdivision of the US.

State Data Center – A state agency or university facility identified by the governor of each state and state equivalent to participate in our cooperative network for the dissemination of census data. A SDC also may provide demographic data to local agencies participating in our statistical areas programs and may assist the Census Bureau in the identification and delineation of statistical areas.

STF – Summary Tape File.

Stream Buffer – Natural or undeveloped area on stream banks that serve to protect stream quality;

mandated in some areas.

Summary Tape File – A series of census summary tabulations of 100 percent data and sample population and housing data available for public use on computer tape, CD-ROM, and the Internet. These will not be produced for Census 2000.

SWS – Stormwater Services.

Tag Ridership – Connector service to a main route, e.g. Holden Road and Brightwood Areas using vans. This service was discontinued in December 1998.

TDS – Total Dissolved Solids.

Temperature – The temperature of a body of water directly and indirectly impacts several physical, chemical, and biological components of water. For example, the dissolved oxygen concentration is inversely related to temperature. Runoff from urban areas tends to be warmer than runoff from undeveloped areas. Pavement and concrete in developed areas rapidly gain heat, warming runoff flowing over them. The stream channels in developed areas typically have fewer trees to shade the water, causing even more heating. These increased temperatures cause biological impairment in streams.

Tenure – All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied. A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied.

Threatened (Federal Designation) – Likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Threatened (State Designation) – Any resident species of plant or animal which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

TIGER – Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing.

TIGER/Line File – The computer-readable extract of the TIGER® database that the Census Bureau makes available to the public. It contains data representing the roads, railroads, bodies of water, boundaries of legal and statistical entities, and other visible and nonvisible features, along with their attributes (names, address ranges, geographic codes, census feature class codes, and the like).

TKN – Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen.

Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing – A computer database that contains a digital representation of all census-required map features (streets, roads, rivers, railroads, lakes, and so forth), the related attributes for each, and the geographic identification codes for all entities used by the Census Bureau to tabulate data for the US, Puerto Rico, and Island Areas. The TIGER® database provides a resource for the production of maps, entity headers for tabulations, and automated assignment of addresses to a geographic location in a process known as "geocoding." TIGER® was preceded by the GBF/DIME (Geographic Base File/Dual Independent Map Encoding) files.

Total Dissolved Solids – Refers to the amount of particles in the water. Yet these are the filterable particles of matter. Though the water may appear to be clearer of debris, waters with high dissolved solids generally are of inferior quality. The pollutants have dissolved into smaller particles within the water.

Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen – See Nutrients.

Total Phosphorus – See Nutrients.

Total Suspended Solids – The weight of particles that are suspended in water accounts for the measurement of the total suspended solids. In the water column, solids reduce light penetration and can clog the gills of fish and invertebrates. TSS is often associated with toxic contaminants because organic materials and metals tend to bind to particles and stay suspended in the water column.

Town – A type of minor civil division in the New England states, New York, and Wisconsin and a type of incorporated place in 30 states and the Virgin Islands of the US. See incorporated place.

TP – Total Phosphorus.

Tract – Small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of counties delineated by local committees of census data users in accordance with Census Bureau guidelines for the purpose of collecting and presenting decennial census data. These neighborhoods contain between 1,000 and 8,000 people, typically approximately 1,700 housing units and 4,000 people. Tracts are designed to have homogeneous population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions at the time they are established. Census tract boundaries normally follow visible features but may follow governmental unit boundaries and other nonvisible features. There are more than 60,000 census tracts as of 2000.

Tract Number – Used to uniquely identify a census tract within a county.

Traffic Congestion – High delays at intersections and along travel ways resulting in unacceptable travel time to the motoring public.

TSS – Total Suspended Solids.

Turbidity – A measure of the cloudiness of water.

Unemployment Rate – Percentage of unemployed persons in civilian labor force.

United States – The 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Urban – All territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. The urban and rural classifications cut across other hierarchies; for example, there are generally both urban and rural territories within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

USGS – United States Geological Survey.

Vacant Housing Unit – A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by people who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant. (For more information, see "Housing Unit.")

Volume/ Capacity Ratio – "Volume" is the number of vehicles that flow through an intersection or section of street in a certain amount of time, typically one hour.

"Capacity" is the theoretical maximum number of vehicles that can flow through an intersection or along a street section in a certain amount of time. Volume/Capacity ratio is the number of vehicles divided by the theoretical capacity. When a Volume/Capacity ratio reaches .9 then the intersection or roadway section is nearing its maximum vehicle carrying capacity and traffic congestion is eminent resulting in unacceptable travel delays to the motoring public.

Water Supply Watershed - The entire area contributing drainage (storm water flow) to the designated water supply reservoir or intake.

Water Quality Index (WQI) – Represents the "raw" water quality of streams and lakes, not processed drinking water quality. WQI represents the stream or lake water quality* on a scale of 0-100, with 0-20 representing Poor water quality; 20-40 Below Average; 40-60 Average; 60-80 Above Average; and 80-100 Good water quality. Both "Good" and "Above Average" water quality index ratings indicate those lakes or streams that fully support their State designated uses. "Average" water quality index ratings indicate the stream or lake will support its designated uses, but that its use could potentially be threatened by point and/or non-point source pollution. "Below Average" water quality index ratings indicate the lake or stream is partially supporting its designated use, and that its use is being threatened by point and/or non-point source pollution. "Poor" water quality index ratings indicate the stream or lake is not supporting its designated use.

Watershed – Area surrounding a creek, drainage area, or body of water. May be protected by ordinance.

Working Volume – Volume of water that can be pumped and used from the reservoirs for water production.

WQI – Water Quality Index.

WWTP – Wastewater treatment plant.

ZIP Code – ZIP codes are administrative units established by the US Postal Service for the distribution of mail. ZIP stands for zone improvement plan. It is a 5-, 7-, 9-, or 11-digit code assigned by the

US Postal Service to a street or portion of a street, a collection of streets, a business, or other establishment or structure, or a group of post office boxes to expedite the delivery of mail. The Census Bureau uses only 5-digit ZIP codes for the addresses and address ranges in most Census 2000 operations.