TIGERweb User Guide

About TIGERweb:
TIGERweb is a web-based mapping tool that allows you to view and query boundaries (legal and statistical), features such as, roads, railroads, hydrography and landmarks, such as selected college campuses and national parks, stored in the MAF/TIGER database. TIGERweb covers the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Island Areas. In addition, TIGERweb includes attribute information, including 2010 Census and Census 2000 population and housing unit counts.

The TIGERweb applications allow you to view TIGER data without Geographic Information System (GIS) software and without downloading data. With TIGERweb, you can control the map's content by turning on and off layers. For example, you can view the census tracts in your city, county or state. You can also search for features, view their attributes and compare boundaries for different years.

In addition to the online applications, you can access TIGER data stored in TIGERweb by using either the Open Geospatial Consortium, Inc. (OGC) Web Map Service (WMS) standard at:
http://www.opengeospatial.org/standards/wms or Esri's Representational State Transfer (REST) interface at:
http://www.esri.com/industries/landing-pages/geoservices/geoservices.
Both of these services will allow you to produce maps containing TIGERweb layers combined with layers from your own data or other services.

Data Available in TIGERweb

Vintages:
TIGERweb contains two mapping applications, *TIGERweb* and *TIGERweb Decennial*. The TIGERweb application contains four vintages: current, two years of American Community Survey (ACS) and Census 2010. The TIGERweb Decennial application contains two vintages: Census 2010 and Census 2000.

The vintages contained in both the *TIGERweb and the TIGERweb Decennial* applications refer to TIGER benchmarks, which are snapshots of the TIGER data in the MAF/TIGER database. The Geography Division creates two benchmarks each year, one in May and another in September. The benchmark created in May is the ACS benchmark. This benchmark supports statistical surveys such as the ACS and the Population Estimates program. The geographic boundaries for the ACS are usually available to the public approximately a year before the release of the statistical data.

There are two vintages of ACS data available in TIGERweb so the most current boundaries and the geography matching the most recent ACS statistical data are available. Products from the ACS benchmark are released in late summer/early fall, including adding the data to TIGERweb.

There is also a 'Current' vintage in TIGERweb. As mentioned above, the Geography Division creates a second yearly benchmark of TIGER each September known as the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) benchmark. Data from this benchmark supports some of our partnership programs, such as the BAS. TIGERweb is updated with data from the BAS benchmark in late winter. This means that for half of the year, the 'Current' vintage will match the most recent ACS layer. For the other half of the year, the 'Current' vintage will represent the BAS benchmark. If you just want to view the most recent geographic data, use the 'Current' vintage. If you are looking at boundaries in relation to ACS data, you should use one of the two ACS vintages.

There is also a 2010 vintage in the TIGERweb application. This vintage represents the boundaries that were in effect for the 2010 Census, but shows them as they appear in the most recent benchmark. This means that it includes updates made since 2010 to linear features such as roads. For example, if a road has been reshaped and it forms the boundary of a geographic area, then the reshaped boundary will be displayed. To view the 2010 Census boundaries exactly as they were in the 2010 Census, use the TIGERweb Decennial version of the application.

You can choose which vintage to view from the Select Vintage dropdown menu, shown below.

Select Vintage:

Current
ACS 2015
ACS 2014
Census 2010

The *TIGERweb Decennial* application contains both 2010 Census geography (data as of January 1, 2010) and Census 2000 (data as of January 1, 2000). TIGERweb Decennial shows the features and geographic areas in TIGER exactly as they were in the 2010 Census. Use this application if you want to view boundaries or features, as they were for the 2010 Census and if you want to view Census 2000 data.

Select Vintage:

Census 2010
Census 2000

Map Layers:
The TIGERweb map layers consist of legal and statistical boundaries as well as roads, railroads, and hydrography. The Census Bureau organized the layers into separate groups, termed map services, based on geographic type. Grouping the layers into map services verses individual layers makes rendering the layers more efficient, reducing the layer drawing time.

You will have to expand each map service to see all of the available layers. See the list of map services and the features or geographic areas contained within below. Some geographic areas are only available for selected vintages. Please refer to Appendices A and B for a list of geographic areas and vintages.

American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Areas:
Alaska Native Regional Corporations
Tribal Subdivisions
Federal American Indian Reservations
Off-Reservation Trust Lands
State American Indian Reservations
Hawaiian Home Lands
Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas
Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas
State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas
Tribal Designated Statistical Areas
American Indian Joint-Use Areas

Census Regions and Divisions
Census Divisions
Census Regions

Census Tracts and Census 2010 Blocks:
Census Tracts
Census Block Groups
Census 2010 Blocks

Hydrography
Linear Hydrography
Areal Hydrography
Glaciers

Legislative Areas:
108th Congressional Districts
111th Congressional Districts
113th Congressional Districts
114th Congressional Districts
2000 State Legislative Districts – Upper
2000 State Legislative Districts- Lower
2010 State Legislative Districts – Upper
2010 State Legislative Districts- Lower
2013 State Legislative Districts - Upper
2013 State Legislative Districts - Lower
2014 State Legislative Districts – Upper
2014 State Legislative Districts – Lower
Voting Districts

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Related Statistical Areas
Combined New England City and Town Areas
New England City and Town Areas
Combined Statistical Areas
Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas
Metropolitan Statistical Areas/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Military and Other Special Land Use Areas:
National Parks
Correctional Facilities
Colleges and Universities
Military Installations

Places and County Subdivisions:
Estates
County Subdivisions
Subbarrios
Consolidated Cities
Incorporated Places
Census Designated Places

PUMAs, UGAs, and ZCTAs:
Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMA)
Traffic Analysis Districts (TAD)
Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZ)
Urban Growth Areas (UGA)
ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA)

School Districts:
Unified School Districts
Secondary School Districts
Elementary School Districts

Transportation (Roads and Railroads)
Primary Roads
Secondary Roads
Local Roads
Railroads

Tribal Census Tracts and Block Groups:
Tribal Census Tracts
Tribal Block Groups

Urban Areas
Urbanized Areas
Urban Clusters

Attributes:
You can view the attributes for legal or statistical areas and features by

selecting the Identify tool.

The attribute information for Crawford County is below. Population and housing unit count data are available in TIGERweb Decennial and in the 2010 vintage in TIGERweb.

For a complete listing of attributes and their definitions, please refer to Appendix C.

Counties

Geographic Identifier = 39033
Name = Crawford County
Combined Statistical Area Code = 360
Metro/Micro Code = 15340
Metropolitan Division Code = Null
Base Name = Crawford
MAF/TIGER OID = 27590382274519
Land Area (Square Meters) = 1040619673
Water Area (Square Meters) = 2359515
County FIPS Code = 033
County Class Code = H1
County NS Code = 01074029
Functional Status = A
Legal/Statistical Area Description Code = 06
MTFCC = G4020
State FIPS Code = 39
Urban/Rural Flag = Null
Internal Point Latitude = +40.8485244
Internal Point Longitude = -082.9247827
Centroid Latitude = +40.8507245
Centroid Longitude = -082.9197858

Using TIGERweb

Getting Started:
To launch TIGERweb, go to
http://tigerweb.geo.census.gov/tigerwebmain/TIGERweb_apps.html. You
will see links to the two separate mapping applications on the left hand
side, TIGERweb and TIGERweb Decennial. These two applications have the
same look and feel.

Please note: The TIGERweb application is used for all of the examples
below.

TIGERweb Applications

TIGERweb
Contains:
- Current (ACS 2015)
- ACS 2015
- ACS 2014
- 2010 Census (adjusted boundaries)
- Current (ACS 2015) Physical Features

TIGERweb Decennial
Contains:
- 2010 Census
- Census 2000 (adjusted boundaries)
- 2010 Census Physical Features

Legend

TIGERweb User Guide

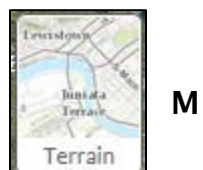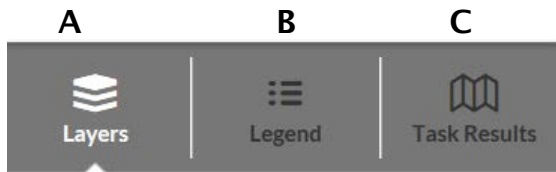Note: These links will open new browser windows.

The applications need:
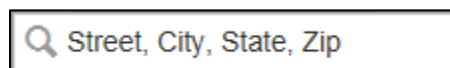- JavaScript enabled
- Allow Popups

Tools:
All standard navigation tools are available from the TIGERweb Main Display and toolbars.

**The Main Display includes the Layers, Legend, and Task Results tabs.**

A   B   C

Layers   Legend   Task Results

D   E   F   G   H

I

J

K

L

Terrain   M

N

Street, City, State, Zip

A. Layers – The Layers tab opens the Layers menu where you can select map content
B. Legend – The Legend tab provides a key to all symbology on the map. Click on 'Detailed Legend' to get a complete list of the geography and feature symbols
C. Task Results – The Tasks tab includes the Identify, Query and Geocoder results.
D. Compare – Compare data from two separate vintages
E. Identify – Attribute information for the selected area
F. Query – Search for geographic entities and features
G. Print – Print a map of the selected area, including a title, legend and overview map
H. Help/About – The 'Help' link provides basic instructions for all of the navigation tools. It links to TIGERweb's Help Guide, instructional video and [TIGERweb's main webpage](), where you will find background information, map services, system requirements, source information, release updates and contact information. The link also includes information about TIGERweb such as the current version and the vintage of the legal and statistical boundaries and features
I. Find My Location – Uses your location to help you orient yourself on the map
J. Default Extent – Returns you to the original map extent before panning and/or zooming
K. Clear Map – Clears all previous selections
L. Zoom In / Zoom Out – Clicking on the individual plus and minus signs or using the slide bar will increase and decrease the amount of detail on the map
M. Topography – Displays the topography layer in the background, you can toggle between imagery, landmass and terrain
N. Geocoder – Converts an address to an approximate latitude/longitude

Layers:
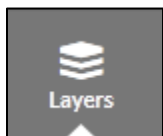
The 'Layers' tab includes all Census geographies in separate map services and can be used to turn the map layers on and off, change the transparency of individual map layers and view the symbology for each map layer.

Users can easily view the relationship between different geographic areas by selecting the map layers from the 'Layers' menu. The number of selectable layers is unlimited. Just remember that each layer has a range of zoom levels in which it will display. For example, to see small geography like blocks, you must zoom in to a large enough scale.

American Indian areas, on the other hand require a smaller scale to be visible.

The 'Layers' menu allows you to select vintage, geography, and adjust layer transparency.

1. **Select the vintage from the 'Select Vintage' dropdown menu to change the vintage (or year) of the data.**
2. **Check the boxes to select the layers to view on the map.**
3. **Click on the plus sign to expand each map service and view the layers within it. Layers in gray are out of scale. Zoom in on the map to make the layers visible and available to identify.**
4. **Use the slider tool to make the layer more or less transparent.**

The 'Layers' menu:

Select Vintage:

Current

☑ ⊞ Labels
☐ ⊞ Transportation (Roads and Railroads)
☐ ⊞ PUMAs, UGAs, and ZCTAs
☐ ⊞ Tribal Census Tracts and Block Groups
☐ ⊞ Census Tracts and Blocks
☐ ⊞ Military and Other Special Land Use Areas
☐ ⊞ School Districts
☐ ⊞ Places and County Subdivisions
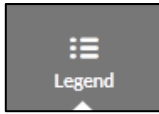☐ ⊞ American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Areas
☐ ⊞ Legislative Areas
☐ ⊞ Census Regions and Divisions
☐ ⊞ Urban Areas
☐ ⊞ Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Related Statistical Areas
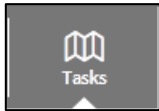☑ ⊞ Hydrography
☑ States and Counties

Legend:

The Legend is the key to each selected layer's symbology. Clicking on the legend tab will provide a list of all of the geographic areas and features selected in the Map Layers window, along with the linear or areal symbology used to represent each on the map.

Tasks:

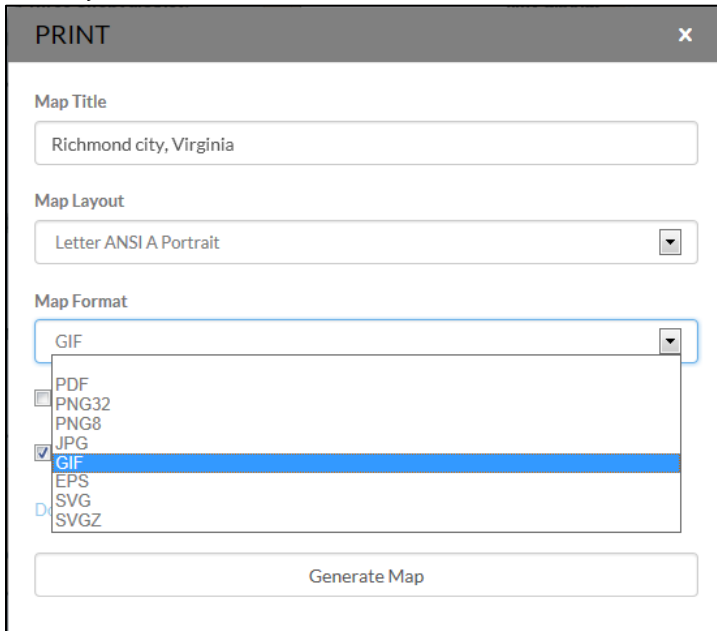The tasks tab allows you to view the Identify, Query and Geocoder Results.

Print:

The Print tool prints the map shown in the browser or allows you to save the map as a PDF or image. In addition to the map, you have the option to include a legend and/or an overview map.

1. Click on the Print tool.
2. Give the map a title
3. Select the layout
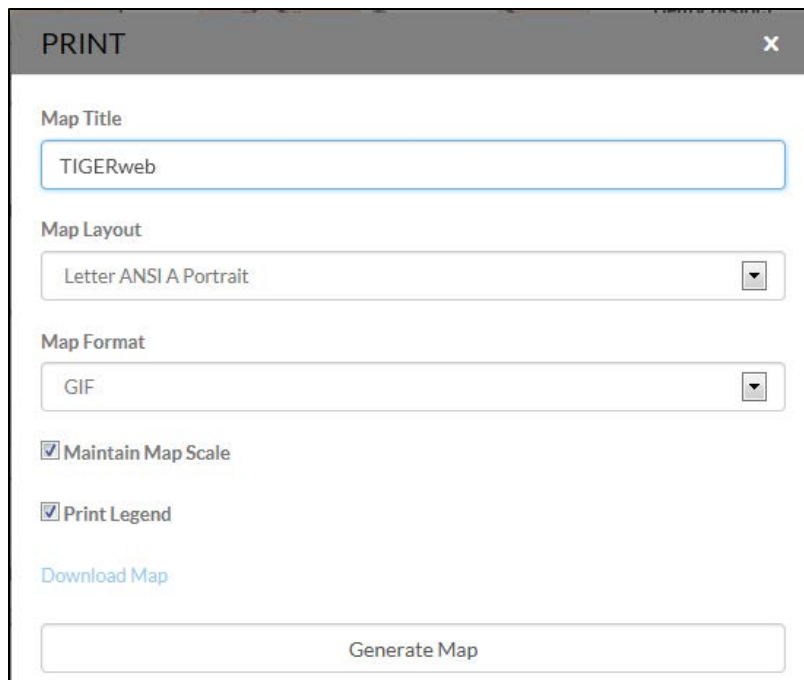
PRINT   ✕

Map Title

Richmond city, Virginia

Map Layout

Letter ANSI A Portrait   ▾

A3 Landscape
M A3 Portrait
A4 Landscape
A4 Portrait
Letter ANSI A Landscape
Letter ANSI A Portrait
Tabloid ANSI B Landscape
Tabloid ANSI B Portrait
MAP_ONLY
Print Legend

Download Map

Generate Map

4. **Then, select the format**

The Print tool gives you the option of maintaining the map scale and printing a legend.

5. **Next, click on Generate Map.**
6. **Finally, click on Download Map.**

The Print tool generates the map shown in the browser

Richmond city, Virginia

Compare:

The 'Compare' tool is available in both the TIGERweb and TIGERweb Decennial applications. This tool allows you to compare geographic areas from two separate vintages. For example, you can compare 2010 Census data to Census 2000 data or compare the most current data from the previous year's data.

1. From the Main Display, make sure that the 'Layers' option is active and then select the vintage from the 'Select Vintage' dropdown menu to change the vintage (or year) of the data. In this example, 'Current' is used.
2. Select the type of geography by first selecting a map service (e.g. Places and County Subdivisions) and then selecting a layer (e.g. Incorporated Places) within it.
3. Next, select the 'Compare' tool from the toolbar.
4. From the 'Select Vintage' dropdown menu, select the vintage that you want to compare, for example, 'Census 2010'.
5. From the 'Select Map' dropdown menu, select a map service, for example, Places and County Subdivisions.
6. Select a layer from the 'Select Layer(s)' dropdown menu, for example, Incorporated Places.
7. Finally, click COMPARE to view the two selected vintages.

The vintage that you chose from the 'Layers' menu will be shown on the left of the slide bar and the vintage that you chose from the 'Compare' tool is on the right side of the slide bar. Drag the slide bar to the left and right to compare the two vintages. This image shows the 2010 Census boundary for Escobares.
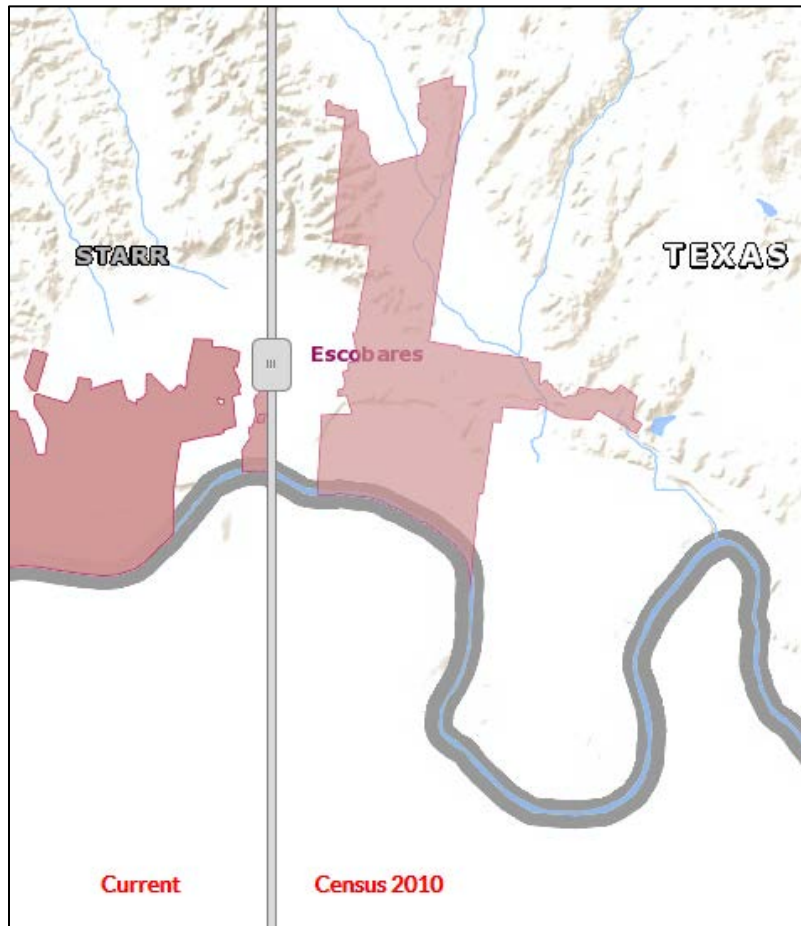
This image shows the Current boundary for Escobares after the annexation.
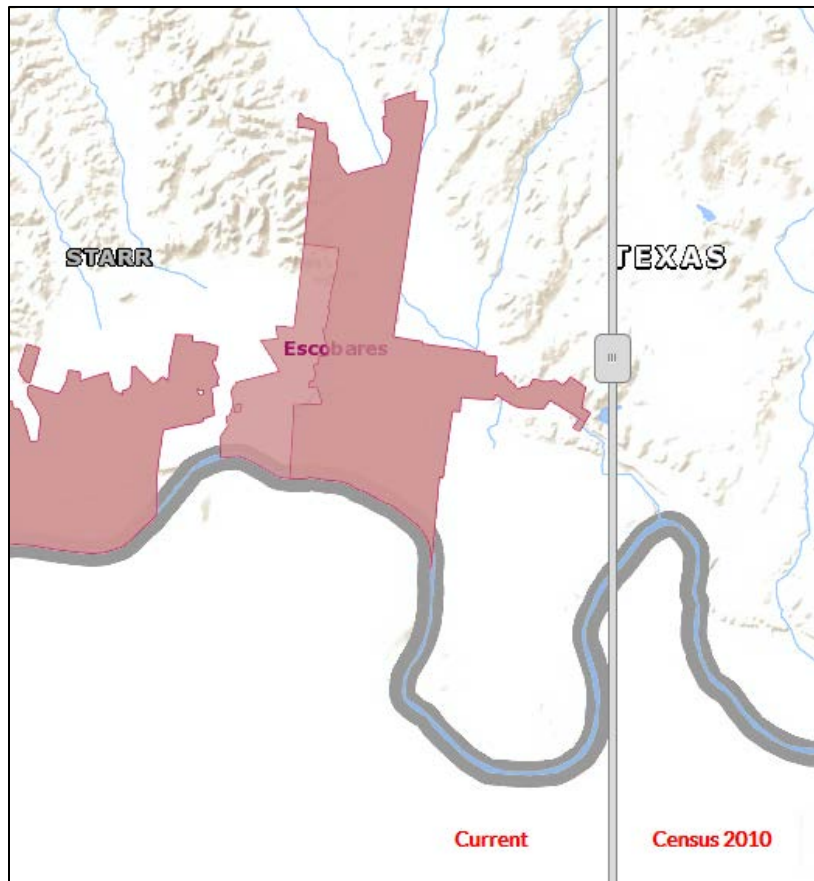
Identify:

The Identify tool displays the attributes for all visible layers for the point you selected on the map. The attributes include land and water area in square meters, geographic codes, names and population counts for geographic areas in the 2010 Census and Census 2000 vintages.

1. From the Main Display, make sure that the 'Layers' option is active and then select the vintage and the layer that you want to query. You will need to zoom in far enough to see the boundary or feature you want to query. For example when querying 'places', you will need to zoom in until you can see the place boundaries on the map.
2. Click on the Identify tool.
3. Click on START.

IDENTIFY   ✕

Click on the map to get the attribute data for the visible Layers

START
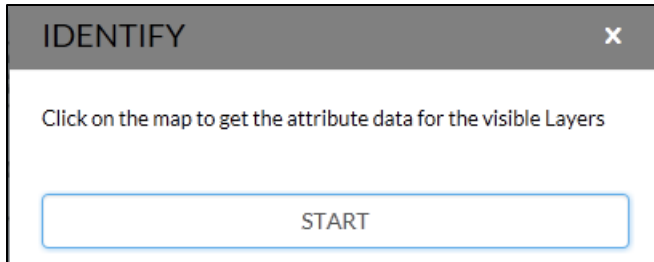
4. **Click inside of the 'place' boundary on the map to get the attribute data.**

5. **You will then see the geographic areas listed under 'Identify Results' from the Tasks menu located in the Main Display.**

Layers | Legend | **Tasks**

Identify Results

States and Counties
<u>States</u>
Virginia
<u>Counties</u>
Richmond city
Places and County Subdivisions
<u>County Subdivisions</u>
Richmond city
<u>Incorporated Places</u>
Richmond city

6. **From the Identify Results window, click on the entity or feature name to view its attributes.**

   The example below shows the attributes for the Incorporated Place, Richmond city.

   For a complete listing of attributes and their definitions, please refer to Appendix C.

Incorporated Places

Geographic Identifier = 5167000
Name = Richmond city
Base Name = Richmond
MAF/TIGER OID = 27890226589942
Land Area (Square Meters) = 154942192
Water Area (Square Meters) = 6879741
Metro/Micro Principal City Indicator = Y
Functional Status = A
Legal/Statistical Area Description Code = 25
MTFCC = G4110
NECTA Principal City Indicator = N
Place FIPS Code = 67000
Place Class Code = C7
Place NS Code = 01789073
State FIPS Code = 51
Urban/Rural Flag = Null

Zoom to

Query:

The Query tool allows you to search the geographic layers to find a geographic area on the map.

There are two types of query functions, the attribute query and the spatial query. The attribute query allows you to search legal and statistical areas, and features by name or geographic code. The spatial query allows you to search by drawing a polygon or a line.
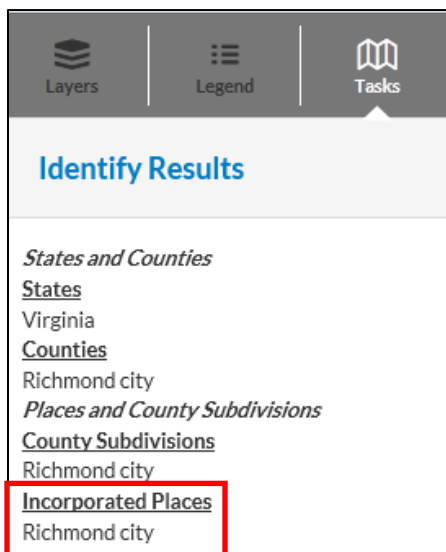
Attribute Query:

1. **From the Main Display, make sure that the 'Layers' option is active and then select the vintage and the layer that you want to query. You will need to zoom in far enough to see the boundary or feature you want to query. For example when querying the transportation layer, you will need to zoom in until you can see road features and road names.**
2. **Next, select the 'Query' tool from the toolbar (the default is Attribute query)**
3. **From the 'Select Map' dropdown, select a map service from the list.**

QUERY

Attribute   Spatial

Select Map...

Select Map...
Transportation (Roads and Railroads)
PUMAs, UGAs, and ZCTAs
Tribal Census Tracts and Block Groups
Census Tracts and Blocks
Military and Other Special Land Use Areas
School Districts
Places and County Subdivisions
American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Areas
Legislative Areas
Census Regions and Divisions
Urban Areas
Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Related Statistical Areas
States and Counties

AND/OR

Enter Name of Feature

SUBMIT

4. **From the 'Select Layer(s)' dropdown, select a specific layer.**

QUERY ✕

Attribute   Spatial

Transportation (Roads and Railroads) ▾

☑ **Within Map Extent**
Select Layer(s) :

Primary Roads
Secondary Roads
Local Roads
Railroads

Laurel

SUBMIT

5. **You can perform a search by entering the name of a geographic area or feature name in the 'Name' field or by entering a geographic area's numeric code in the 'GEOID' field. The GEOID field is a concatenated field of geographic codes. For example, if you need to locate a census tract, the census tract GEOID would contain the state FIPS code, county FIPS code, and the census tract code.**

QUERY ✕

Attribute   Spatial

▾

☐ **Within Map Extent**
Select Layer(s) :

Enter GEOID of Feature
AND/OR
Enter Name of Feature

SUBMIT

The example below shows a feature name (local roads) query.

    a. **Please note: Some geographic areas, such as tribal census tracts and tribal block have alphanumeric codes. For example, tribal census tracts are assigned a six-digit ID that begins with a 'T' and tribal block groups are assigned a letter, A through K, except 'I' which could be mistaken for the number '1'. When querying these areas, it is best to include both the GEOID code and the Name.**

6. **Click 'SUBMIT' to search for your area.**
7. **From Query Results, you can select from a list of geographic areas (if more than one) and the application will highlight and zoom to its location on the map.**

Please note: When querying the transportation layer, the 'Within the Map Extent' default is active. The 'Within the Map Extent' restricts the query to only search for street names located within the map's extent. This limits the query area, which in turn reduces the time it takes to complete a query and to redraw the features.

You will get a list of the local road(s) named 'Laurel'; you must then select an entry by clicking on it.
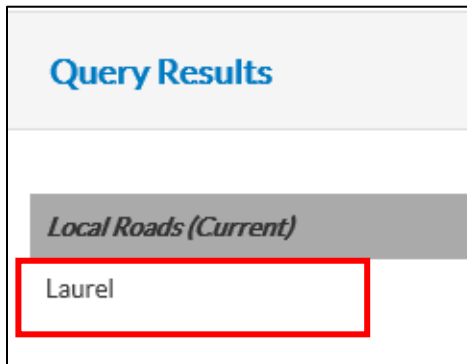
The attribute query results are below. The map below shows the local road, Laurel highlighted with a red line.

Spatial Query:

1. From the Main Display, make sure that the 'Layers' option is active and then select the vintage and the layer that you want to query. You will need to zoom in far enough to see the boundary or feature you want to query.
2. Next, select the 'Query' tool from the toolbar (select Spatial)
3. From the 'Select Map' dropdown, select a type of geography.
4. From the 'Select Layer' dropdown, select a specific layer.
5. Select a drawing tool, for this example the rectangle search tool is used, and then draw a polygon on the map.

This example illustrates a spatial query for National Parks.
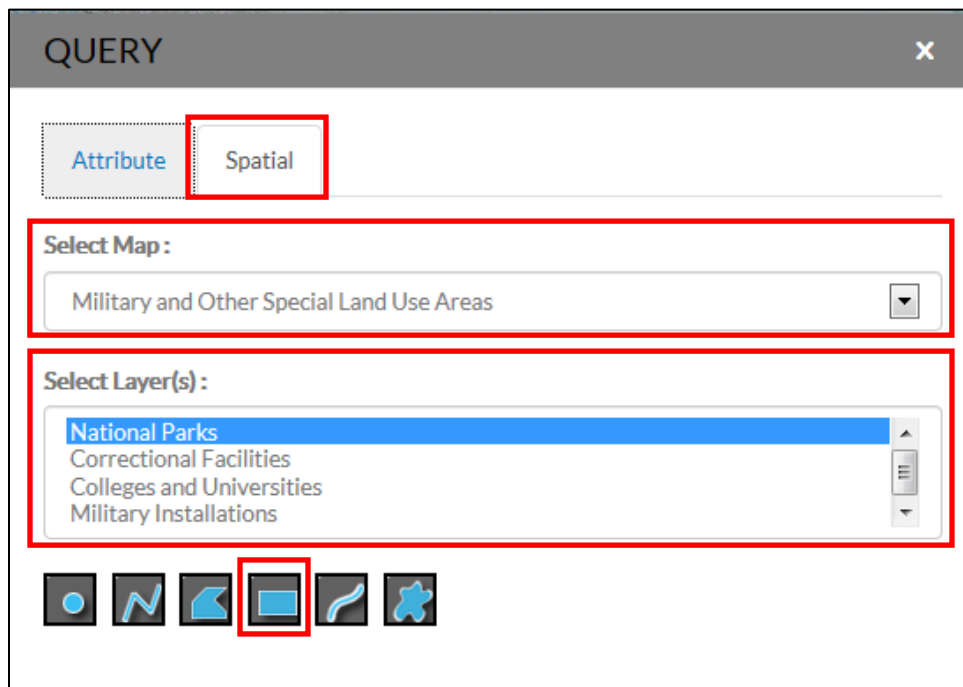
Each drawing tool captures an area or feature differently. For example, if you only need to capture a single area use the circle (point search) tool. If you need to capture multiple areas or features, use the polygon search tool.

After you capture the area on the map using the rectangle search tool, you will see a list of National Parks under Query Results. You must click on a National Park to get the attribute information.

Query Results

[X]

National Parks (Current)

Big Hole

John D Rockefeller Jr Memorial Parkway

Jewel Cave

Hagerman Fossil Beds

Golden Spike

Little Bighorn Battlefield

Little Bighorn Battlefield

Yellowstone

Dinosaur

Hagerman Fossil Beds

Fort Laramie

Scotts Bluff Nat'l Monument

Devils Tower

Grand Teton

The map below shows the Grand Teton National Park in green.
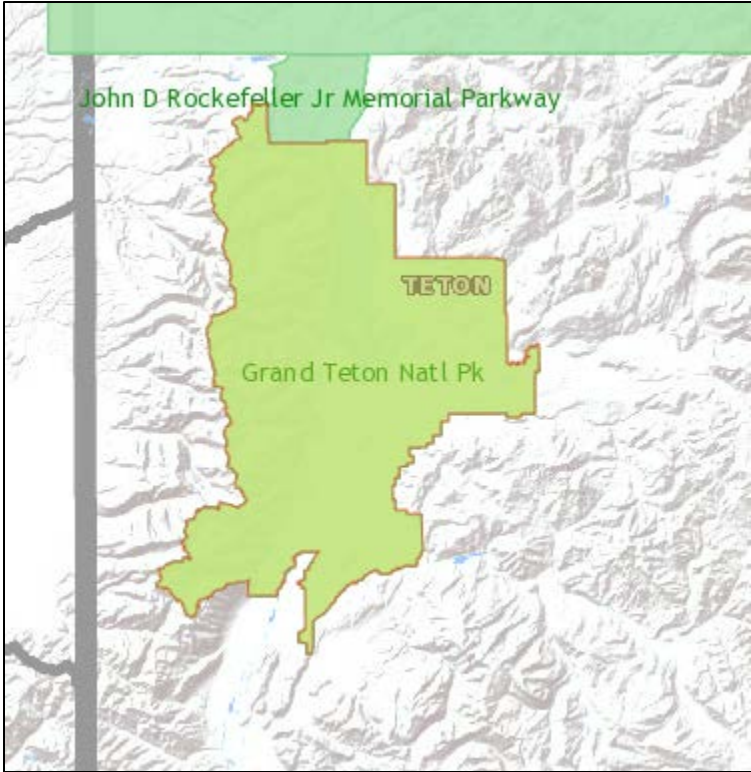
Help/About:

The Help/About tool displays information about TIGERweb such as the current version and the vintage of the legal and statistical boundaries and features.

HELP/ABOUT   ✕

Click Here for Help

TIGERweb v5.0

Source: ACS13 (Official January 1, 2013 Schema)
The TIGER web viewer allows users to view legal and statistical boundaries as well as transportation and hydrographic features as defined January 1, 2013.

Application developed by:
Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau

Send your questions or comments to
geo.tigerweb@census.gov
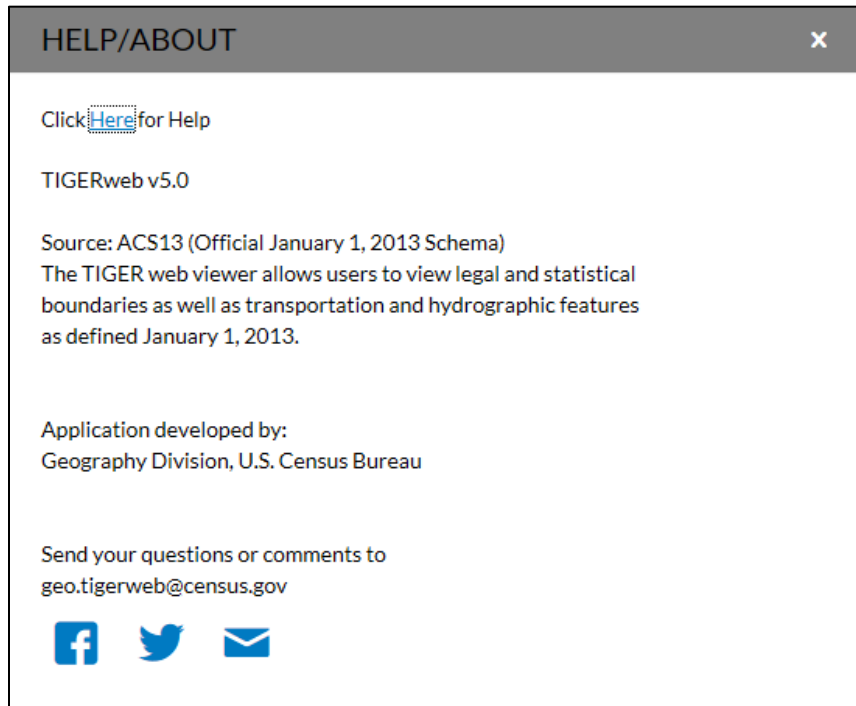
Find My Location:

The Find my Location tool is a location awareness feature. It gathers your location information in order to help you orient yourself on the map and to help you navigate to various locations on the map more quickly.

Default Extent:

Returns you to the original map extent before panning and/or zooming

Clear Map:

Clears all previous selections

Zoom In/Zoom Out:

The 'Zoom In' tool increases the amount of detail on the map. There are three ways to zoom in. First, you can zoom in by clicking on the 'Zoom In' tool located on the tool bar. Using this method automatically zooms the map in. You can also zoom in by rolling the mouse wheel forward. Finally, you can zoom in using the Zoom In / Zoom Out vertical scale bar located on the left hand side of the map. Move the slide up to zoom in.

The 'Zoom Out' tool decreases the amount of detail on the map. There are three ways to zoom out. First, you can zoom out by clicking on the 'Zoom Out' tool located on the tool bar. Using this method automatically zooms the map out. You can also zoom out by rolling the mouse wheel backward. Finally, you can zoom out using the Zoom In / Zoom Out vertical scale bar located on the left hand side. Move the slide down to zoom out.

Topography:

The Topography button displays the topography layer in the background; users can toggle between imagery, landmass and terrain.

Census Geocoder:
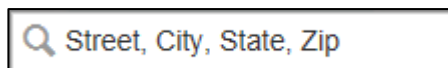
The Census Geocoder is an address look-up tool that will convert your address to an approximate latitude/longitude. The map will automatically

locate and zoom to the address that you enter. You can then view the geographic areas that the point is within.

Web Services:
The Census Bureau does not recommend that you use the TIGERweb viewer to analyze data or link to data. For these tasks, TIGERweb offers two types of web services: the Open Geospatial Consortium, Inc. (OGC) Web Map Service (WMS) standard and Esri's Representational State Transfer (REST) interface. Both options allow you to access the TIGER data stored in the TIGERweb database.

If you have a client that supports the WMS standard, then you may access our Web Map Services using the TIGERweb WMS URLs and TIGERweb Decennial WMS URLs listed at the bottom of page:
http://tigerweb.geo.census.gov/tigerwebmain/TIGERweb_wms.html

If you have a client that supports the REST interface, then you may access the map services by adding the following URL to your Rest interface client application http://tigerweb.geo.census.gov/arcgis/rest/services/TIGERweb

Other TIGERweb Data:
The TIGERweb main webpage at:
http://tigerweb.geo.census.gov/tigerwebmain/ contains additional information including 508-compliant data files. The Data Files tab includes the record layouts for all of the map services and layers available from both the TIGERweb and the TIGERweb Decennial mapping applications. The TIGERweb Geography tab includes links to the geographic entity definitions.

Other TIGER Data:
The TIGER Products webpage at: http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger.html contains links to the entire collection of TIGER products including; TIGER/Line Shapefiles, geodatabases, cartographic boundary files, KML files and TIGERweb.

Appendix A

TIGERweb Map Layers and Vintage

TIGERweb	Version			
	Current	ACS 2015	ACS 2014	Census 2010
Alaska Native Regional Corporation	✓	✓	✓	✓
American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Areas Including: Alaska Native Regional Corporations Tribal Subdivisions Federal American Indian Reservations Off-Reservation Trust Lands State American Indian Reservations Hawaiian Home Lands Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas Tribal Designated Statistical Areas American Indian Joint-Use Areas	✓	✓	✓	✓
American Indian Tribal Subdivision	✓	✓	✓	✓
Areal Hydrography	✓	✓	✓	✓
Census 2010 Blocks	✓	✓	✓	✓
Block Groups	✓	✓	✓	✓
Census Tracts	✓	✓	✓	✓

TIGERweb	Version			
	Current	ACS 2015	ACS 2014	Census 2010
Combined New England City and Town Areas	✓	✓	✓	✓
Combined Statistical Areas	✓	✓	✓	✓
114th Congressional Districts	✓	✓	✓	
113th Congressional Districts				✓
111th Congressional Districts				✓
Consolidated Cities	✓	✓	✓	✓
Counties	✓	✓	✓	✓
County Subdivisions	✓	✓	✓	✓
Divisions	✓	✓	✓	✓
Elementary School Districts	✓	✓	✓	✓
Estates	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hydrography	✓	✓	✓	✓
Linear Hydrography	✓	✓	✓	✓
Local Roads	✓	✓	✓	✓
Metropolitan Divisions	✓	✓	✓	✓
Metropolitan Statistical Areas	✓	✓	✓	✓
Micropolitan Statistical Areas	✓	✓	✓	✓
Military Installations	✓	✓	✓	✓
New England City and Town Areas	✓	✓	✓	✓
New England City and Town	✓	✓	✓	✓

TIGERweb	Version			
	Current	ACS 2015	ACS 2014	Census 2010
Divisions				
Places	✓	✓	✓	✓
Primary Roads	✓	✓	✓	✓
2010 Census Public Use Microdata Areas	✓	✓	✓	✓
Railroads	✓	✓	✓	✓
Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓
Secondary Roads	✓	✓	✓	✓
Secondary School Districts	✓	✓	✓	✓
2014 State Legislative Districts (Lower)	✓	✓	✓	
2014 State Legislative Districts (Upper)	✓	✓	✓	
2013 State Legislative Districts (Lower)				✓
2013 State Legislative Districts (Upper)				✓
2010 State Legislative Districts (Lower)				✓
2010 State Legislative Districts (Upper)				✓
States	✓	✓	✓	✓
Subbarrios	✓	✓	✓	✓
Traffic Analysis Districts				✓

TIGERweb	Version			
	Current	ACS 2015	ACS 2014	Census 2010
Traffic Analysis Zones				✓
Tribal Block Groups	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tribal Census Tracts	✓	✓	✓	✓
Unified School Districts	✓	✓	✓	✓
Urban Areas	✓	✓	✓	✓
Urban Growth Areas				✓
Voting Districts				✓
2010 Census ZIP Code Tabulation Areas	✓	✓	✓	✓

Appendix B

TIGERweb Decennial Map Layers and Vintage

TIGERweb Decennial	Version	
	Census 2010	Census 2000
Alaska Native Regional Corporation	✓	✓
American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Areas **Including:** **Alaska Native Regional Corporations** **Tribal Subdivisions** **Federal American Indian Reservations** **Off-Reservation Trust Lands** **State American Indian Reservations** **Hawaiian Home Lands** **Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas** **Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas** **State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas** **Tribal Designated Statistical Areas** **American Indian Joint-Use Areas**	✓	✓
American Indian Tribal Subdivision	✓	✓
Areal Hydrography	✓	✓
Census 2010 Blocks	✓	✓
Block groups	✓	✓

TIGERweb Decennial	Version	
	Census 2010	Census 2000
Census Tracts	✓	✓

TIGERweb Decennial	Version	
	Census 2010	Census 2000
Combined New England City and Town Areas	✓	
Combined Statistical Areas	✓	
111th Congressional Districts	✓	
108th Congressional Districts		✓
Consolidated Cities	✓	✓
Counties	✓	✓
County Subdivisions	✓	✓
Divisions	✓	✓
Elementary School Districts	✓	✓
Estates	✓	
Hydrography	✓	✓
Linear Hydrography	✓	✓
Local Roads	✓	✓
Metropolitan Divisions	✓	
Metropolitan Statistical Areas	✓	
Micropolitan Statistical Areas	✓	
Metropolitan Statistical Areas/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas		✓
Military Installations	✓	✓

New England City and Town Areas Including: Metropolitan New England City and Town Areas Micropolitan New England City and Town Areas	✓	
New England City and Town Divisions	✓	
Places	✓	✓
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas		✓
Primary Roads	✓	✓
Public Use Microdata Areas	✓	✓
Railroads	✓	✓
Regions	✓	✓
Secondary Roads	✓	✓
Secondary School Districts	✓	✓
2010 State Legislative Districts (Lower)	✓	
2010 State Legislative Districts (Upper)	✓	
2000 State Legislative Districts (Lower)		✓
2000 State Legislative Districts (Upper)		✓
States	✓	✓
Subbarrios	✓	✓

Tribal Census Tracts	✓	
Tribal Block Groups	✓	
Unified School Districts	✓	✓
Urban Areas	✓	✓
Urban Growth Areas	✓	
Voting Districts	✓	✓
ZIP Code Tabulation Areas	✓	✓

Appendix C
Attribute Definitions

Attribute	Attribute Definition
AIANNH	American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area Census code
AIANNHCC	American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area FIPS Class code
AIANNHFP1	American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area FIPS code 1
AIANNHFP2	American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area FIPS code 2
AIANNHFP3	American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area FIPS code 3
AIANNHR	Flag indicating level of recognition of an American Indian, Alaska Native, or Native Hawaiian Area
AIANNHNS	American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area GNIS code
AIHHTLI	Reservation/Statistical Area or Off-Reservation Trust Land Indicator
AITS1	Tribal Subdivision FIPS code 1
AITS2	Tribal Subdivision FIPS code 2
AITS3	Tribal Subdivision FIPS code 3
AITSCC	FIPS Class code
AITSCE	Tribal Subdivision Census code
AITSNS	Tribal Subdivision GNIS code
ANRC	Alaska Native Regional Corporation FIPS code
ANRCCC	Alaska Native Regional Corporation FIPS Class code
ANRCNS	Alaska Native Regional Corporation GNIS code
ANSICODE	Official code for the landmark for use by federal agencies for data transfer and dissemination
AREALAND	Land Area (square meters) - Created for statistical purposes only.
AREAWATER	Water Area (square meters) - Created for statistical purposes only.
ARTPATH	Artificial path indicator.
BASENAME	Base name portion of the standardized name
BASESTAT	Military Installation Operational Status Flag
BLKGRP	Census Block Group code
BLOCK	Census Block code
CBSA	Core-based Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area FIPS code
CBSAPCI	CBSA Principal City Indicator

Attribute	Attribute Definition
CD108	108th Congressional District code
CD111	111th Congressional District code
CD112	112th Congressional District code
CD113	113th Congressional District code
CD114	114th Congressional District code
CDSESSN	Congressional District Session code
CENTLAT	Centroid Latitude
CENTLON	Centroid Longitude
CMSA	Combined Metropolitan Statistical Area FIPS code
CNECTA	Combined New England City and Town Area FIPS code
CONCITCC	Consolidated City Class code
CONCITNS	Consolidated City GNIS code
CONCITY	Consolidated City FIPS code
COUNTY	FIPS County code
COUNTYCC	County Class code
COUNTYNS	County GNIS code
COUSUB	County Subdivision FIPS code
COUSUBCC	County Subdivision Class code
COUSUBNS	County Subdivision GNIS code
CSA	Combined Statistical Area FIPS code
DIVISION	Division Census code
ESTATE	Estate FIPS code
ESTATECC	Estate FIPS Class code
ESTATENS	Estate National Standard code
FSRFLG	American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area Federal-State Recognition Flag
FUNCSTAT	Functional Status
GEOID	Geographic Identifier - fully concatenated geographic code
HIGRADE	Highest grade covered by school district
HU100	Housing Count
INTPTLAT	Latitude of internal point
INTPTLON	Longitude of internal point
ISLOCAL	A flag that indicates whether a feature is local or official.
LOGRADE	Lowest grade covered by school district
LSADC	Legal/Statistical Area Description
LSY	Legislative Session Year
MATYP	Metropolitan Statistical Area Distinction Flag
METDIV	Metropolitan Division FIPS code
MILTYP	Military Installation Type
MSACMSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area/Combined Metropolitan Statistical Area code
MTFCC	MAF/TIGER feature class code
NAME	Name with Legal/Statistical Area Description

Attribute	Attribute Definition
NECTA	New England City and Town Area FIPS code
NECTADIV	New England City and Town Area Division FIPS code
NECTAPCI	NECTA Principal City Indicator
OID	Object ID
PLACE	Place FIPS code
PLACECC	Place Class code
PLACENS	Place GNIS code
PMSA	Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area code
POP100	Population Count
PREDIR	Prefix direction code component of the feature name.
PREDIRABRV	Prefix direction description component of the feature name.
PREQUAL	Prefix qualifier code component of the feature name.
PREQUALABRV	Prefix qualifier description component of the feature name.
PRETYP	Prefix type code description component of the feature name.
PRETYPEABRV	Prefix type description component of the feature name
PUMA	Public Use Microdata Area Census code
REGION	Region Census code
RTTYP	Route type code
SDELM	Elementary School District code
SDSEC	Secondary School District code
SDTYP	School district type
SDUNI	Unified School District code
SLDL	State Legislative District Lower Chamber code
SLDU	State Legislative District Upper Chamber code
STATE	State FIPS code
STATENS	State GNIS code
STUSAB	USPS State Abbreviation
SUBMCD	Subminor Civil Division FIPS code
SUBMCDCC	Subminor Civil Division Class code
SUBMCDNS	Subminor Civil Division GNIS code
SUFDIR	Suffix direction code component of the feature name.
SUFDIRABRV	Suffix direction description component of the feature name.
SUFQUAL	Suffix qualifier code component of the feature name.
SUFQUALABRV	Suffix qualifier description component of the feature name.
SUFTYP	Suffix type code description component of the feature.
SUFTYPEABRV	Suffix type description component of the feature name.
TAD	Traffic Analysis District
TAZ	Traffic Analysis Zone

TBLKGRP	Tribal Block Group Census code
TRACT	Census Tract code
TTRACT	Tribal Tract Census code
UA	Urban Area Census code
UGA	Urban Growth Area code
Attribute	**Attribute Definition**
UGATYP	Urban Growth Area type
UR	Urban / Rural Flag
VTD	Voting District code
VTDI	Voting District Indicator
ZCTA5CC	ZCTA Class Code
ZCTA5	Zip Code Tabulation Area Code
ZIP	ZIP Code