Census Tract Polygons 2010

Description:

Census tract polygons built from US Census Bureau 2010 decennial data for the City's redistricting process.

Meta

- Category: Demographics
- Permissions: Public
- Tags: official, census, tracts

Links

- Permalink: https://data.cityofberkeley.info/Demographics/Census-Tracts-2010/peq3-2arw
- Short URL: https://data.cityofberkeley.info/Demographics/Census-Tracts-2010/peq3-2arw?category=Demographics&view_name=Census-Tracts-2010

Attribution

- Data Provided By: City of Berkeley Information Technology Department & US Census Bureau
- Source Link: http://www.census.gov/rdo/data/2010_census.html

Update Frequency:

Once

One Page Narrative:

In order for others to use the information in the Census MAF/TIGER database in a geographic information system (GIS) or for other geographic applications, the Census Bureau releases to the public extracts of the database in the form of TIGER/Line Shapefiles.

The TIGER/Line Files are shapefiles and related database files (.dbf) that are an extract of selected geographic and cartographic information from the U.S. Census Bureau's Master Address File / Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (MAF/TIGER) Database (MTDB). The MTDB represents a seamless national file with no overlaps or gaps between parts, however, each TIGER/Line File is designed to stand alone as an independent data set, or they can be combined to cover the entire nation. Census tracts are small, relatively permanent

statistical subdivisions of a county or equivalent entity, and were defined by local participants as part of the 2010 Census Participant Statistical Areas Program. The Census Bureau delineated the census tracts in situations where no local participant existed or where all the potential participants declined to participate. The primary purpose of census tracts is to provide a stable set of geographic units for the presentation of census data and comparison back to previous decennial censuses. Census tracts generally have a population size between 1,200 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people. When first delineated, census tracts were designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, and so forth, may require boundary revisions. In addition, census tracts occasionally are split due to population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tract boundaries generally follow visible and identifiable features. They may follow legal boundaries such as minor civil division (MCD) or incorporated place boundaries in some States and situations to allow for census tract-to-governmental unit relationships where the governmental boundaries tend to remain unchanged between censuses. State and county boundaries always are census tract boundaries in the standard census geographic hierarchy.

Tabular Data Descriptions

Column Name	API Field Name	Comment
TRACTCE10	TRACTCE10	Us Census Bureau 2010 Census Tract number, such as “422800”
GEOID10	Geoid10	US Census Bureau 2010 Geographic ID for the Census Block, used to link census data to the tract
NAME10	Name10	Census tract name, such as “4224”
NAMELSAD10	Namelsad10	Census tract label, such as “Census Tract 4224”
MTFCC10	Mtfcc10	MAF/TIGER feature class code, used in US Census Bureau’s GIS
ALAND10	Aland10	Measurement of the amount of the census tract that is above water
AWATER10	Awater10	Measurement of the amount of the census tract that is water
INTPTLAT10	Intptlat10	Latitude of the center of the census tract
INTPTLON10	Intptlon10	Longitude of the center of the census tract
GEO	Geo	Geographic location of census tract, such as “Census Tract 4224, Alameda County, California”
TotalPop	Totalpop	Total population from 2010 census
ID	Id	US Census Bureau ID