Geographic Products Branch U.S. Census Bureau



Overview

- Definition of a census tract
- History of census tracts
- How census tracts are updated each decade
- How to compare census tract boundaries decade to decade

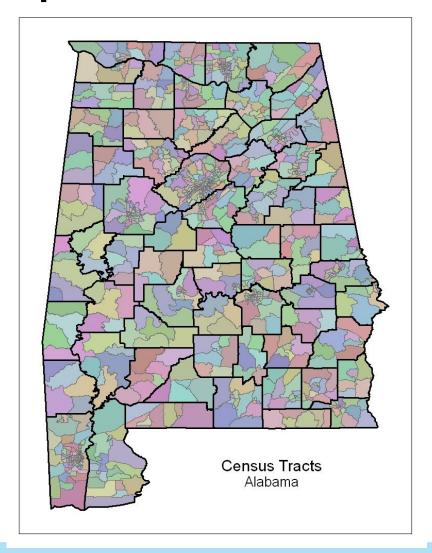


Definition

- Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county.
 - Uniquely numbered in each county with a numeric code
- Census tracts average about 4,000 inhabitants
 - Minimum Population 1,200
 - Maximum Population 8,000



Map of census tracts





History of the Census Tract

<u> </u>	First census
1890 1906	First delineation of small geographic areas called sanitary districts Dr. Walter Laidlaw suggested the delineation of permanent, small geographic areas that would retain their boundary census to census
1910	Dr. Laidlaw divided NYC into "districts" and asked Census to do the same for seven other cities
1920	Dr. Laidlaw published data by district for NYC
1020	

Howard Wipple became chairman of the Committee on Census

Enumeration Areas and promoted the use of census tracts



1930

History of the Census Tract

1940	The census tract became an official geographic entity for which the Census Bureau would publish data for. Census tracts covered major cities and block number areas (BNAs) covered many other cities
1970	The number of BNAs increased and the criteria of the BNA matched the census tract
1980	
1990	Census tracts and BNAs covered the entire nation
2000	The BNA concept was retired and census tracts were defined nationwide.
2010	100 th anniversary of the census tract



Updating Census Tracts

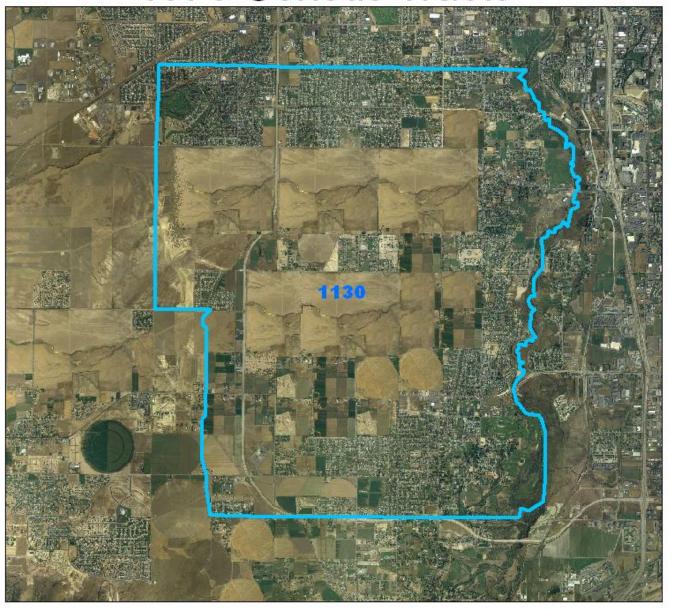
- Participant Statistical Areas Program (PSAP)
 - Program offered once every 10 years
 - Local involvement in delineating statistical areas
 - Census tracts are split or merged, depending on population change
 - The new 2010 census tracts were released as part of the 2010 TIGER/Line Shapefiles beginning in December 2010.

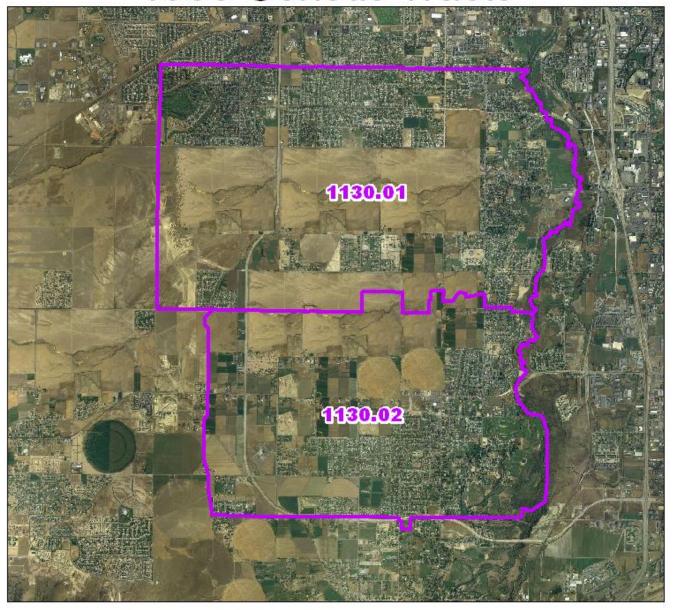


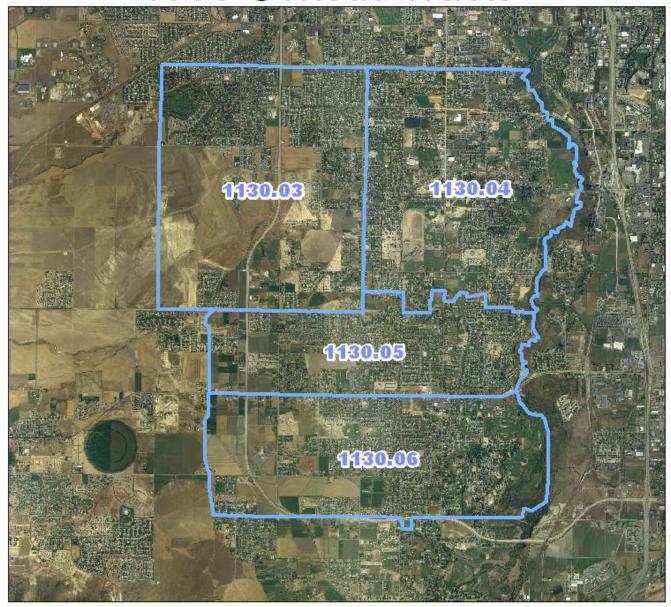
Updating Census Tracts

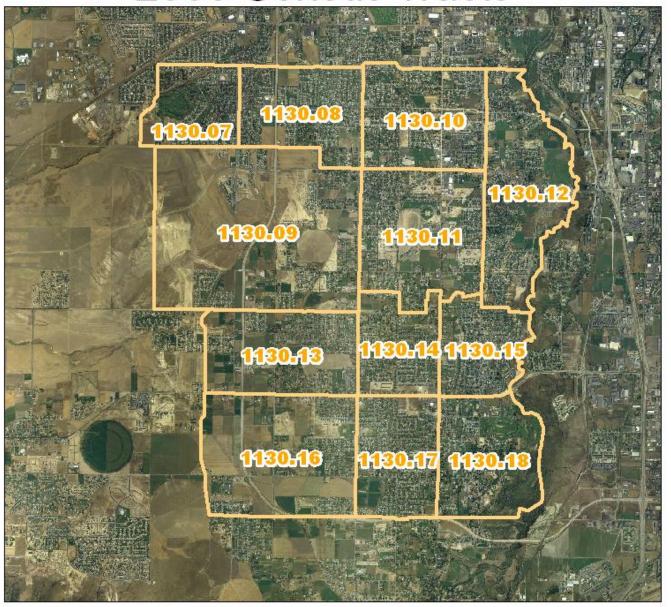
- Census tracts are designed to be relatively permanent over time.
 - Any changes are documented so data can be compared from decade to decade.
- Census tracts with more than 8,000 people are split into 2 or more tracts and are given an extension to their existing numeric code
- Census tracts with less than 1,200 people are merged with a neighboring tract and are given a new numeric code
- Small boundary corrections are sometimes allowed as well.







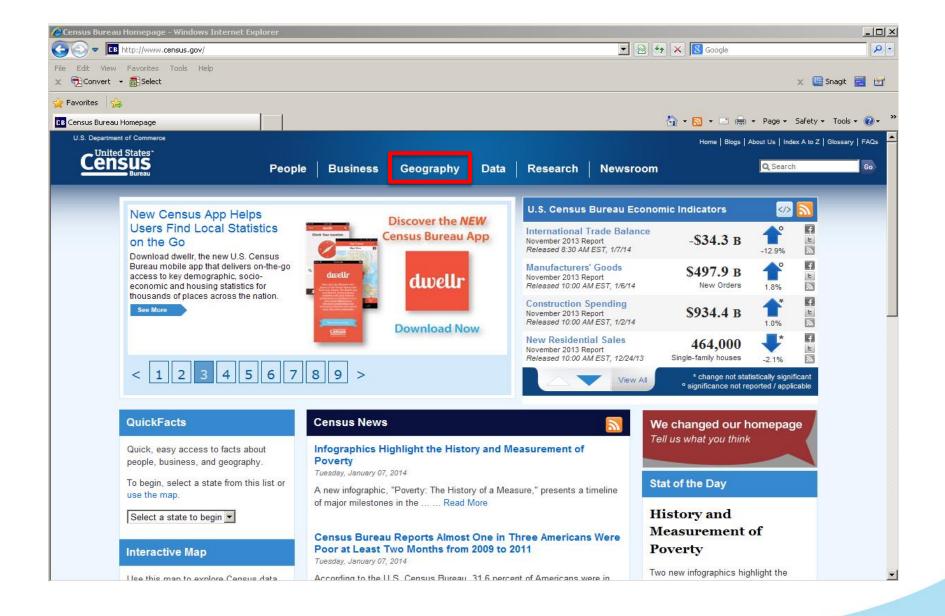




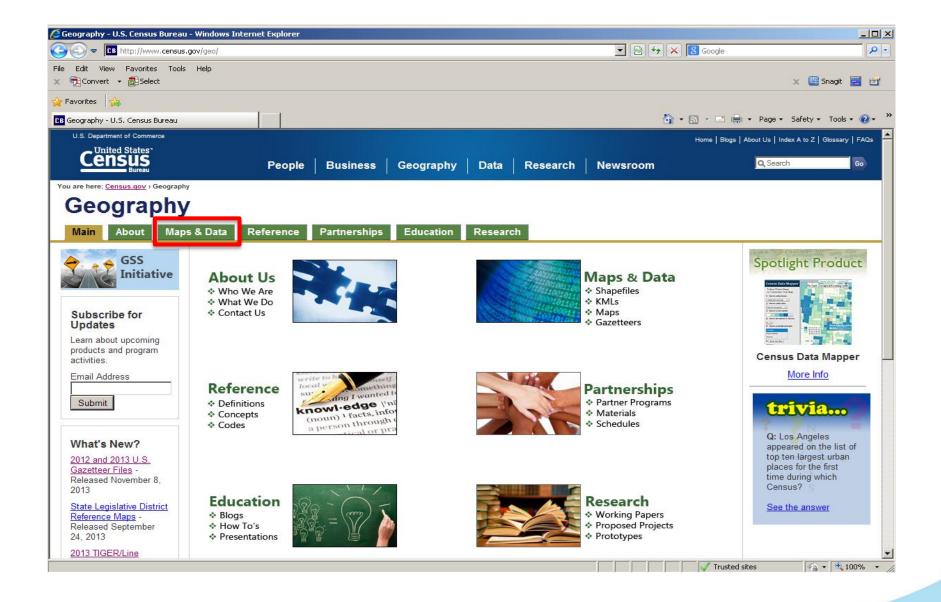
Census Tract Relationship Files

- Files that show how 2000 census tracts relate to 2010 census tracts
- One record per each 2000 census tract/2010 census tract spatial set
 - The area that is uniquely shared between a 2000 census tract and a 2010 census tract
- Three sets of files
 - Census Tract Relationship File with population and housing unit information and area measurement (both national and state-based files)
 - 2. Substantially Changed 2000 Census Tract Files (both national and state-based files
 - 3. Substantially Changed Census 2010 Census Tract Files (both national and state-based files)

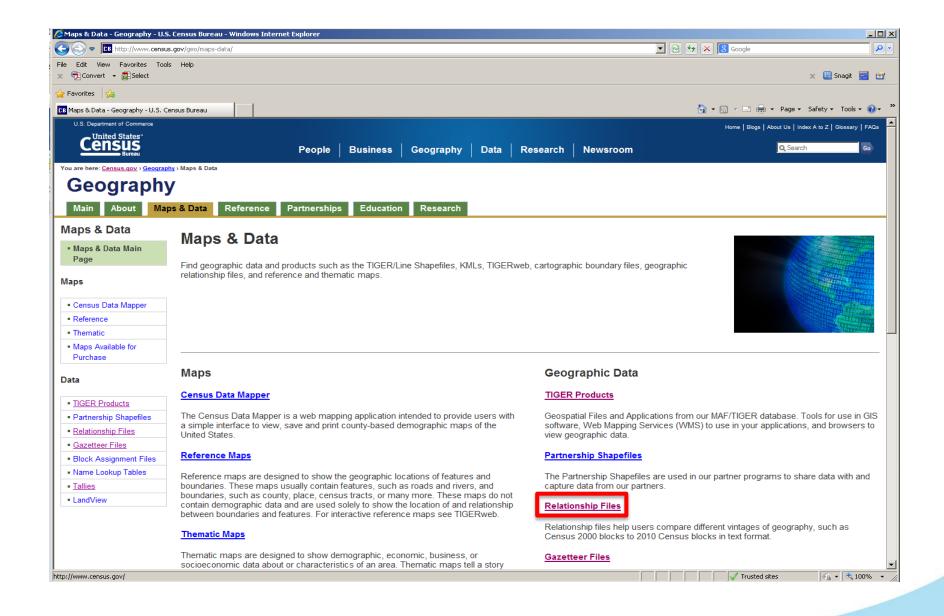




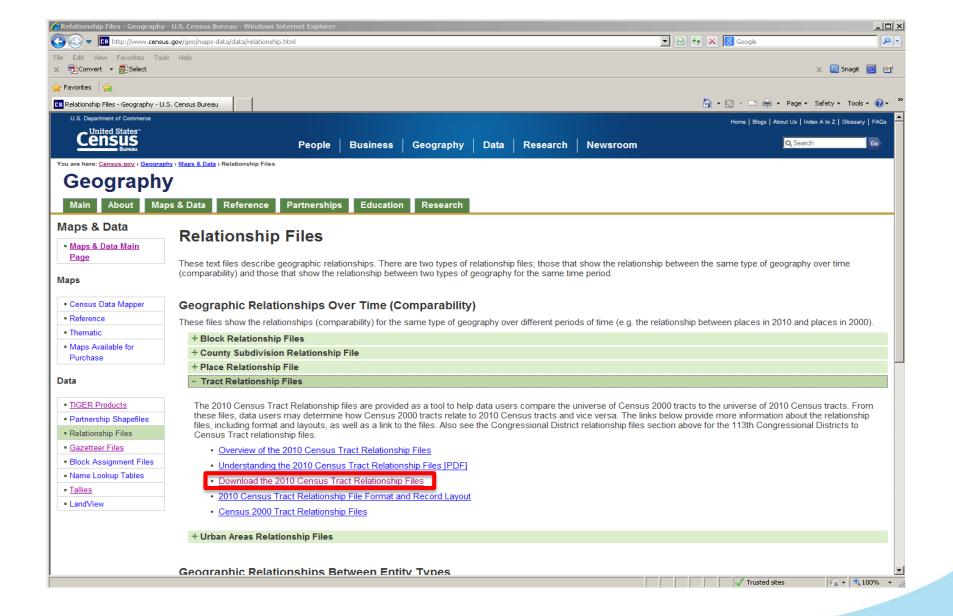




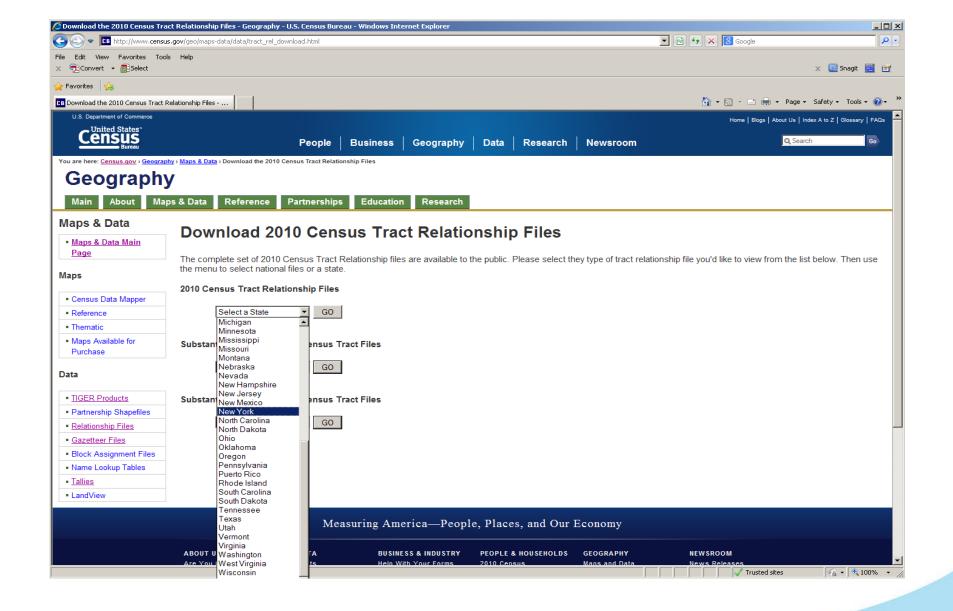




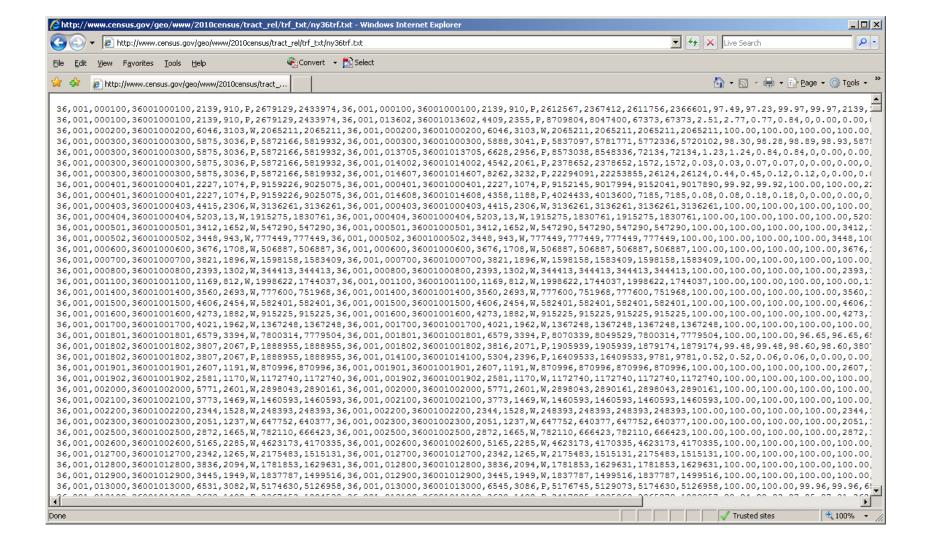










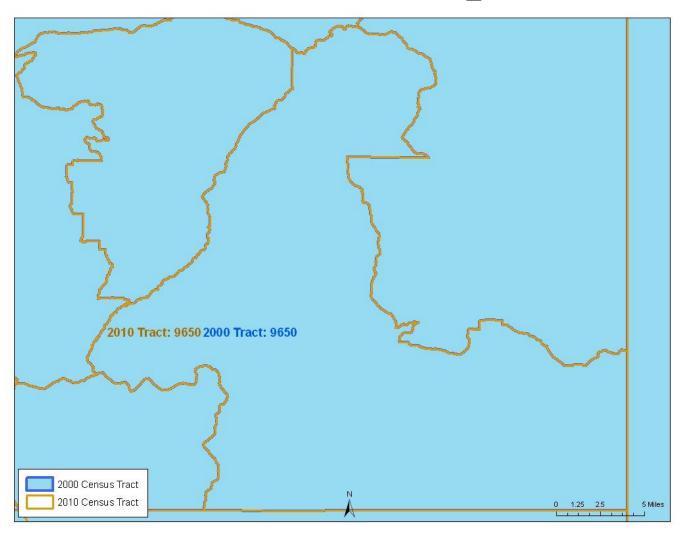




- To visualize the tract relationship files, you can use our TIGER/Line shapefiles or the tract outline PDF maps.
- The TIGER/Line shapefiles can be found at http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger.html
- The census tract reference maps can be found at http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/

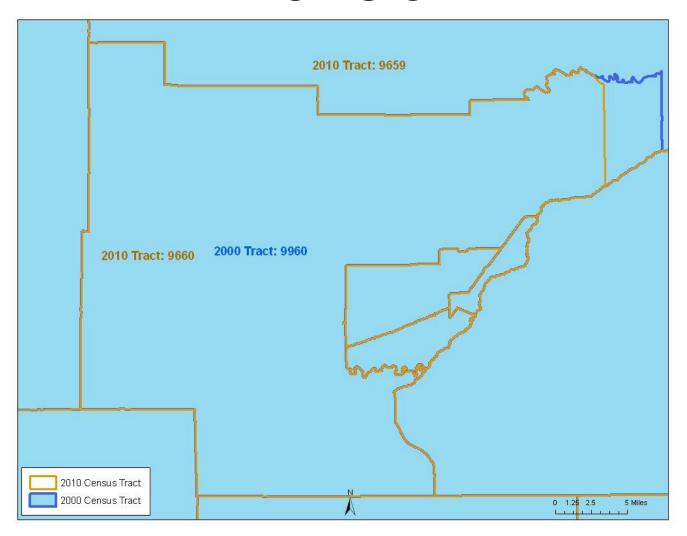


No Change



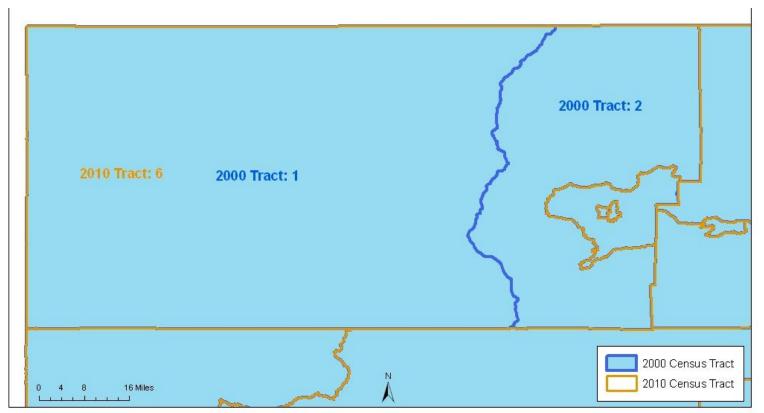


Revision



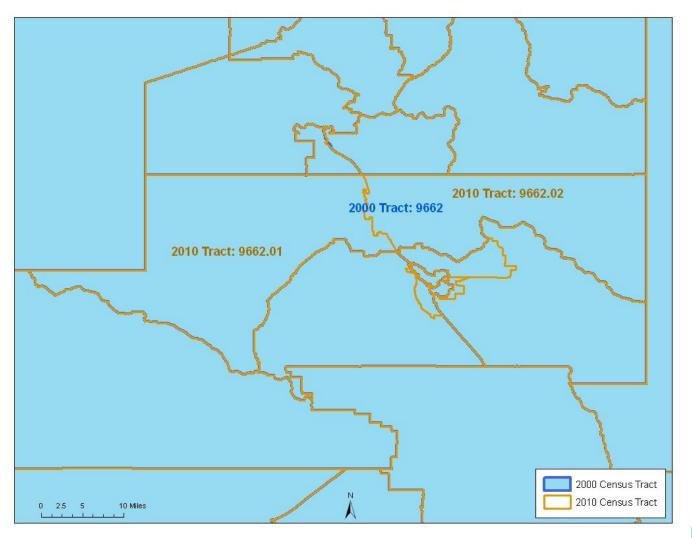


Merged





Split





Questions?

Call us at 301-763-1128 Email us at geo.geography@census.gov

