



ESRI Data & Maps 2000

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An ESRI White Paper

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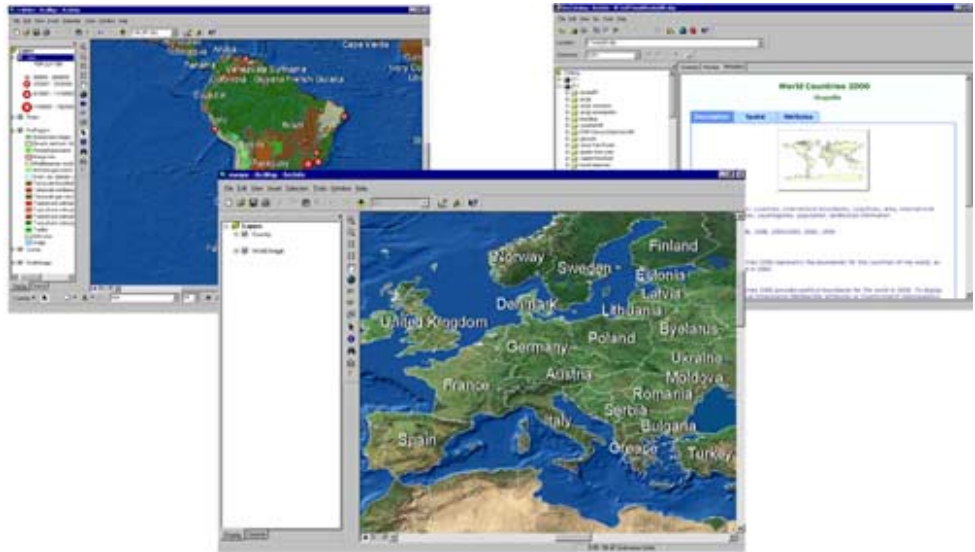
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ESRI Data & Maps 2000

Overview The ESRI® Data & Maps data bundle has been updated for 2000 to include seven CD-ROMs. Each data set has a metadata file that provides content, quality, condition, and other characteristics of the data set. Each data set has an ArcGIS™ layer file (.lyr) that provides symbols–styles and classifications for the data set when viewed in ArcGIS. A stand-alone Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)-based help system (help.htm) provides help topics on what is new, the directory structure, and redistribution rights, as well as metadata for each data set. Please check the metadata before redistributing any of these data sets. World, Europe, and Mexico data sets are in World Geodetic System of 1984 datum (WGS84). United States and Canada data sets are in North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83).



The data sets are organized on seven CD-ROMs.

- CD-ROM 1 contains data for the world and Europe.
- CD-ROM 2 contains data for Canada, Mexico, the United States, and the world and the HTML-based help system.
- Data sets for the United States are continued on CD-ROM 3.
- Very detailed data sets for the states of the United States are split between western United States (CD-ROM 4), Eastern United States (CD-ROM 5), and Southern United States (CD-ROM 6).

- CD-ROM 6 also contains elevation data for the world and North America.
- CD-ROM 7 contains a detailed U.S. street network for advanced street map display and nationwide geocoding. The StreetMap™ USA extension is required to access all of the functionality on this CD.

Most of the data sets are shapefiles. The rest are tables, images, and grids. Each shapefile has an associated ArcView® GIS 3 legend file (.avl), which provides symbols and classifications for the shapefile when added as a theme. Each data set includes a projection file (.prj). The projection file stores the coordinate system information for the data set. Each data set has a metadata (.xml) file providing complete documentation for the data set. Each data set includes an ArcGIS layer file (.lyr). It provides symbols and classifications for the data set when viewed in ArcGIS.

The data is useful for general-purpose basemaps and for more specific uses. The data can make a new user productive and the software useful as soon as it is installed. For each geography included, the significant basemap layers are boundaries, cities, rivers, and roads. This generalized basemap information is available for the world, Canada, Europe, Mexico, and the United States. In addition, where possible, demographic data is provided for subnational boundaries such as states, counties, or their equivalents.

Data sets for the world, including cities, gazetteer, country and subcountry administrative boundaries, continents, and regions, reflect year 2000 data. Time zones and Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) zones for the world are interesting and helpful. Four world data sets of special interest include World Ecological Regions from the World Wildlife Fund Conservation Science Program; WorldSat color-shaded relief image created from combining hundreds of satellite images; CountryWatch Demographics (table) with more than 40 attributes on geography, population, social indicators, economy, and the environment; and the color World Topography and Bathymetry (MrSID™ image).

Data for Europe includes one-digit, two-digit, and five-digit ZIP Code areas for Germany; a set of 11 basemap layers from AND Data Solutions, B.V.; and a set of four map layers of demographic and marketing data from GfK Marktforschung GmbH.

The AND data is a comprehensive set of base data for Europe from 1:250,000-scale source materials that provide high-quality layers for cartographic presentation and basic geographic analysis. This data includes country and province boundaries, water features, cities, urbanized areas, railroads, a connected road network, and more than 50,000 named places.

The GfK data results from data collected across all of Europe that is appropriate for market research. GfK calculates a purchasing power index layer from the data they collect that is an indicator of purchasing power for an area relative to a larger region. A separate index is calculated for western Europe and eastern Europe. The demographic data layers at different geopolitical levels are based on population, population by sex, population by age groups, births, deaths, households, size of households, and stock of dwellings.

For Canada, data from DMTI Spatial Inc. provides 13 layers and includes the new territory, Nunavut. The layers include provinces, nearly 500 cities, and more than 2,800 places typically classed as community, town or village, municipalities (townships), regional municipalities (counties), Forward Sortation Area (FSA) centroids, generalized

highways, railroads, water boundaries, national parks, provincial parks, Indian reserves, and telephone area code boundaries.

A large amount of data is included for the United States. Generalized state and county boundaries and detailed versions of these boundaries are included. Other boundaries include U.S. Census Bureau census tracts and block groups and 2000 five-digit ZIP Code boundaries from Geographic Data Technology, Inc. (GDT). A selection of 1990 census attributes from Summary Tape File-1A is included for basic demographic information for each of these boundary files (except ZIP Codes). In addition, 2000 population estimates from CACI International, Inc., are included for each of these boundaries (except block groups) to enable basic evaluation of growth and decline for an area as small as a neighborhood. For the most detailed assessment of where people live, block centroids and their 1990 population are included by state for the more than seven million census blocks.

Basemap information for the United States includes the detailed boundary files as well as a number of line and point feature sources. Major roads from GDT and federal, state, and county highways and railroads from the National Transportation Atlas provide a detailed look at the transportation network. Major water features and permanent streams are provided for water reference. The major water features include most larger lakes and rivers that are wide enough to be represented as polygons. These are in a single file for the whole United States. The rivers are from the Census Bureau's Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER®) files and are provided by individual states because of the amount of data. Since small lakes are not included, there may be some holes in the river systems, but the data makes an effective basemap up to 1:100,000 scale.

Ten data sets incorporating cultural, administrative, and natural geographic content from the National Atlas of the United States are included. The cultural data sets include airports (including Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands), cities and towns, and other urbanized areas. The administrative data sets include federal and Indian lands (e.g., Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Defense, Tennessee Valley Authority), federally owned national parkways and wild and scenic rivers, and public land survey (e.g., donation lands, land grants, and private and public lands). The natural data sets include linear water features (e.g., aqueducts, canals, intercoastal waterways, and rivers), areal water features (e.g., bays, glaciers, lakes, and swamps), historic earthquakes, and volcanoes.

Other data for the United States includes parks, large area landmarks, airports, 106th congressional districts, Designated Market Areas (DMAs), State Plane Zones, Topographic Quadrangle indexes, and urbanized areas. Parks identify large units of public land including all national parks, national forests, most state parks, and a number of local parks. Landmarks include boundaries such as military land, prisons, and educational lands. Airports include airport boundaries and the layout of the runways of the airports. State Plane Zones show the approximation of the actual State Plane Coordinate System Zone boundaries for each datum. Topographic Quadrangle indexes represent the geographic extents of the 1:24,000, 1:100,000, and 1:250,000 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps. The Census Bureau defines urbanized areas as the land that is urbanized around cities of 50,000 people or more.

Point features include landmark locations from GDT. Institutions, shopping centers, transportation terminals, and recreation areas are named locations and can be used for

reference when making a map of an urban area. Cultural features from the USGS Geographic Names Information System are divided into nine layers because of the number of features involved. The completeness of this data is dependent on the currency of the map the features were drawn from, but often this data can be a source of features that are not found in other locations.

Elevation data includes a North America Digital Elevation Model (Grid), a North America Shaded Relief (Grid), a World Digital Elevation Model (MrSID Image), and a World Shaded Relief (MrSID Image). These provide basemap layers for displaying elevation for geographic analysis on global, regional, and national scales.

Metadata

Each data set is fully documented with metadata. The metadata furnishes extensive general and technical characteristics of the data set. The metadata provides identification, description, content, purpose, status, accessibility, creator, publisher, data quality, condition, spatial data organization, spatial reference, entity and attribute descriptions, distribution, and metadata reference information. The metadata also displays a "thumbnail," which is a small graphic image of the data set. The metadata uses the Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata (CSDGM) from the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC). The metadata is a file provided for each data set in Extensible Markup Language (XML) and HTML formats. The metadata in XML can be viewed in ArcGIS. The metadata in HTML can be viewed within the HTML-based help system or any HTML browser and is provided for ArcView GIS 3, MapObjects®, and ArcIMS® users.



The metadata preview includes descriptions about the data (e.g., source, content, accuracy), spatial coordinates, and information about the individual attributes.

ESRI Data & Maps 2000: Content

World— CD-ROM 1

Countries (Generalized)

World Countries (Generalized) represents 252 countries including those created from the former Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia such as Russia and Slovenia and the new nations of Eritrea and East Timor. World Countries (Generalized) is generalized to improve draw performance and to be used effectively at a global level.

Countries 2000	World Countries 2000 represents 252 countries including those created from the former Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia such as Russia and Slovenia and the new nations of Eritrea and East Timor.
Countries 1992	World Countries 1992 represents the boundaries for the countries of the world as they existed in 1992 showing the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia as single nations.
Administrative Units 2000	World Administrative Units 2000 represents the boundaries for the first-level administrative units of the world as they existed in 2000.
Continents	World Continents represents the boundaries for the continents of the world.
Regions	World Regions represents the boundaries for the regions of the world. There are 25 commonly recognized world regions.
CountryWatch Demographics (Table)	World CountryWatch Demographics (Table) represents a vast amount of recent demographic information for the countries recognized by the U.S. State Department. CountryWatch Demographics (Table) provides data about geography, population, social indicators, economy, key sectors of each economy, and the environment.
Country Memberships of Political Organizations (Table)	World Country Memberships of Political Organizations (Table) represents the memberships of countries in world political organizations such as the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).
Cities	World Cities represents the locations of major cities of the world. World Cities provides a basemap layer of the cities of the world. The cities include national capitals, provincial capitals, major population centers, and landmark cities.
Gazetteer	World Gazetteer represents the locations and proper names for map features around the world. The gazetteer includes attribute and annotation name information from various layers of the Digital Chart of the World. The categories include airports, coastal features, drainage features, land features, ocean features, islands, political features, and populated places.
Drainage Systems	World Drainage Systems represents the major drainage systems of the world.
Lakes	World Lakes represents the major lakes and inland seas of the world.
Rivers	World Rivers represents the major rivers of the world.
World Wildlife Fund Ecoregions	World Wildlife Fund Ecoregions represents global terrestrial and freshwater ecoregions defined as relatively large areas of land or water in the world that share a large majority of their species, dynamics, and environmental conditions. It contains the terrestrial habitats and some freshwater habitats of the Global 2000 ecoregions, a collection of the earth's most outstanding and diverse terrestrial, freshwater, and marine habitats—areas where the earth's biological wealth is most distinctive and rich, where its loss will be most severely felt, and where we must fight the hardest for conservation. The data is from the World Wildlife Fund Conservation Science Program 1998–1999. For more information, contact http://www.worldwildlife.org .

UTM Zones	World UTM Zones represents the UTM Zones of the world. World UTM Zones provides a central meridian for each zone that is used to project the six-degree-wide zone according to the UTM projection.
Time Zones	World Time Zones represents the time zones of the world. The time zones are best displayed with World Countries or World Administrative Units. World Time Zones provides time zones for countries and cities within them. Note that daylight saving time is not shown.
Latitude and Longitude Grids	World Latitude and Longitude Grids represents a 5-by-5-degree latitude/longitude grid covering the world with attributes that allow you to display grids at intervals of 5, 10, 15, 20, and 30 degrees. To display a grid with a 5-degree interval, simply display all of the lines. To display a coarser grid, for example, a 15-degree interval, define the theme properties as lines with the Degree15 attribute equal to "Y".
Named Latitudes and Longitudes	World Named Latitudes and Longitudes represents geographically significant reference latitudes and longitudes for the world such as the equator, tropics, Arctic and Antarctic Circles, prime meridian, and International Date Line.
World Map Background	World Map Background represents grid cells of 30 by 30 degrees that cover the world. World Map Background provides a shaded background on which other data can be displayed. For example, use the World Map Background to quickly display a blue ocean theme behind other land-based themes such as World Countries.
WorldSat Color Shaded Relief Image	World WorldSat Color Shaded Relief Image represents a cloud-free view of the earth produced by mosaicking hundreds of individual 1996 NOAA weather satellite images. The image has a cell size of four kilometers (at the equator). On completion of the base satellite mosaic, the land areas were enhanced with shaded relief imagery, derived from 1,000-meter digital elevation data, bringing the earth's topography to life. For the ocean areas, WorldSat incorporated ocean floor relief data (bathymetry), providing a view of the undersea topography.
 <i>Europe/Germany— CD-ROM 1</i>	
Germany ZIP Code Areas	
<i>One-Digit</i>	There are no official ZIP Code areas in Germany. ZIP Codes are related only to streets, but the first digit of their ZIP Codes defines 10 zones that cover Germany represented by Germany One-Digit ZIP Code Zones (PLZgrenzen).
<i>Two-Digit</i>	There are no official ZIP Code areas in Germany. ZIP Codes are related only to streets, but the first two digits of their ZIP Codes define 95 regions that cover Germany represented by Germany Two-Digit ZIP Code Regions (PLZgrenzen).
<i>Five-Digit</i>	There are no official ZIP Code areas in Germany. ZIP Codes (Postleitzahl, PLZ) are related only to streets but are organized into the five-digit ZIP Code areas that cover Germany represented by Germany Five-Digit ZIP Code Areas (PLZgrenzen).

***Europe Basemap—
CD-ROM 1***

List of Countries

Albania	Latvia
Andorra	Liechtenstein
Armenia	Lithuania
Austria	Luxembourg
Azerbaijan	Macedonia
Belgium	Malta
Bosnia and Hercegovina	Moldova
Bulgaria	Monaco
Byelorussia	Netherlands
Croatia	Norway
Cyprus	Poland
Czech Republic	Portugal
Denmark	Romania
Estonia	Russia
Faeroe Islands	San Marino
Finland	Slovakia
France	Slovenia
Georgia	Spain
Germany	Sweden
Gibraltar	Switzerland
Greece	Turkey
Hungary	Ukraine
Iceland	United Kingdom
Irish Republic	Vatican City
Italy	Yugoslavia

Countries	Europe Countries represents the countries of Europe including those countries created from the former Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia such as Ukraine and Slovenia.
Provinces	Europe Provinces represents provinces or province-like areas for Europe.
Cities	Europe Cities represents the cities of Europe including national capitals, first-level administrative unit capitals, major population centers, and landmark cities.
Places	Europe Places represents the populated places in Europe.
Urbanized Areas	Europe Urbanized Areas data set represents the urbanized areas of Europe.
Major Roads	Europe Major Roads represents the major roads in Europe.
Roads	Europe Roads represents the roads in Europe.
Railroads	Europe Railroads represents the railroads in Europe.
Major Water	Europe Major Water represents the major Inland water for Europe. To display all water for Europe, use this data set in conjunction with Europe Water Bodies.

Water Bodies	Europe Water Bodies represents the water bodies for Europe not contained in Europe Major Water. To display all water bodies for Europe, use this data set in conjunction with Europe Major Water.
Canals	Europe Canals represents the canals for Europe.
<i>Europe Demographic— CD-ROM 1</i>	
List of Countries	See the list of countries for Europe Basemap (page 7).
Province/State Demographics	Europe Province/State Demographics represents 628 areas of Europe, which in most cases are provinces, multiple provinces, or countries. These data sets include a breakdown of males, females, births, deaths, households, average number of people per household, and age.
Country Demographics	Europe Country Demographics represents aggregated demographic information for European countries.
Regional Demographics	Europe Regional Demographics represents more than 200 aggregated demographic regions of Europe.
Province/State Purchasing Power	Europe Province/State Purchasing Power represents 764 regions of Europe. The regions are based on country-specific governing levels (NUTS2 and/or NUTS3 and/or provincial equivalent). Purchasing power is determined by comparing the region with the country and European average and according to the regional share of that country's purchasing power.
<i>Canada— CD-ROM 2</i>	
Provinces	Canada Provinces represents the Canadian provinces and territories as well as coastline, international boundaries, provincial boundaries, and demographics. The boundaries are digitized from CanMap®.
Major Cities	Canada Major Cities represents locations of the largest cities within Canada. The major cities are based on the Canadian Geographic Names Database from Natural Resources Canada.
Middle Cities	Canada Middle Cities represents locations of the incorporated communities (cities, towns, and villages) within Canada. The middle cities are based on the Canadian Geographic Names Database from Natural Resources Canada.
Municipalities	Canada Municipalities represents the municipalities (townships) within Canada of types including cities, cantons, hamlets, towns/villes, villages, Indian reserves, parishes/paroisses, communities, unorganized, districts, and terre Inuite. The boundaries are digitized from CanMap.

Regional Municipalities	Canada Regional Municipalities represents the regional municipalities (counties) within Canada including regional districts and municipalities, counties, communauté, regions, and districts. The boundaries are digitized from CanMap.
Indian Reserves	Canada Indian Reserves represents the Indian reserves within Canada. The Indian reserves are based on the National Atlas Information Service (NAIS) 1:2 million digital maps created by Natural Resources Canada for publishing of the National Atlas of Canada.
Highways	Canada Highways represents the expressways and primary highways of Canada. The highways are from the NAIS 1:2 million digital maps created by Natural Resources Canada for publishing of the National Atlas of Canada.
Railways	Canada Railways represents the railroads within Canada. The railways are based on the NAIS 1:7.5 million digital maps created by Natural Resources Canada for publishing of the National Atlas of Canada.
FSA Postal Centroids	Canada FSA Postal Centroids represents the FSA of Canada as centroids, which are identified by the first three characters of the postal code. The sequence of the three-character FSA is always alphabetical character/number/alphabetical character. The centroids are calculated from the DMTI Spatial FSA boundary file, which is created from the DMTI Spatial six-character postal code point file and CanMap. The FSA boundaries encompass the six-character postal code points starting with that FSA designation and conform to the streets and other physical features within CanMap.
Telephone Area Code Boundaries	Canada Telephone Area Code Boundaries represents the telephone area codes for Canada. The area code boundaries are based on CanMap municipalities.
National Parks	Canada National Parks represents the national parks and national park reserves within Canada. The national parks are based on the NAIS 1:7.5 million digital maps created by Natural Resources Canada for publishing of the National Atlas of Canada.
Provincial Parks	Canada Provincial Parks represents the provincial parks (historical, provincial, and wilderness) within Canada. The provincial parks are based on the NAIS 1:2 million digital maps created by Natural Resources Canada for publishing of the National Atlas of Canada.
Water Bodies	Canada Water Bodies represents the major fresh- and saltwater bodies within Canada including lakes/lacs, large rivers/fleuves, reservoirs, oceans, and bays/baies. The boundaries are based on Statistics Canada data.
<i>Mexico— CD-ROM 2</i>	
States	Mexico States represents the states of Mexico with coastlines, international boundaries, state boundaries, and demographics.
Cities	Mexico Cities represents the locations of major cities in Mexico.
Roads	Mexico Roads represents the major highways of Mexico. Use the Mexico Roads to display roads by their administrative class, toll information, and route number.

Road Routes	Mexico Road Routes represents the major highway routes of Mexico. Use the Mexico Road Routes to display roads by their route number.
Drainage Systems	Mexico Drainage Systems represents the major drainage systems within Mexico.
Lakes	Mexico Lakes represents the major lakes and reservoirs within Mexico.
Rivers	Mexico Rivers represents the major rivers within Mexico.
<i>United States— CD-ROM 2</i>	
States (Generalized)	U.S. States (Generalized) represents the 50 states of the United States and the District of Columbia. U.S. States (Generalized) is generalized to improve draw performance and to be used effectively at a national level. Census attributes are from the 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File-1A. The 2000 population count estimate is included as estimated by CACI.
Counties (Generalized)	U.S. Counties (Generalized) represents the counties of the United States in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. U.S. Counties (Generalized) is generalized to improve draw performance and to be used effectively at a national level. Census attributes are from the 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File-1A. The 2000 population count estimate is included as estimated by CACI.
County Population Estimates (Table)	U.S. County Population Estimates (Table) provides county population attributes from the Federal State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates (FSCPE). The program promotes the cooperation between the states and the U.S. Bureau of the Census. These population estimates contain revisions of estimates from previous years and the results of special censuses and test censuses conducted by the Census Bureau. These population estimates are for 3,142 counties or county equivalents. County boundary changes have occurred since the 1990 Census in Alaska, Maryland, and Virginia.
Census Feature Class Codes (Table)	U.S. Census Feature Class Codes (Table) (CFCC, also called FCC) provides information on the classification of a feature. The Census FCCs are used in many geodata sets. To display Census FCC attributes, join the Census FCC table to any table with "FCC" or "CFCC" as the common field.
106th Congressional Districts	U.S. 106th Congressional Districts represents political boundaries for the 106th Congressional Districts. The data provides the locations of congressional districts primarily for national planning applications.
Cities	U.S. Cities represents locations for cities within the United States with populations of 10,000 or more and all state capitals. Attributes include city name, FIPS (five-digit number for the city) code, census type, elevation above sea level, and several census demographic data attributes from the U.S. Bureau of the Census 1990 Summary Tape File 1C (STF-1C).
Populated Place Points	U.S. Populated Place Points represents populated places within the United States identified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census including attributes, city name, FIPS code, census class, and selected demographic data attributes from the U.S. Bureau of the Census 1990 Summary Tape File 1C (STF-1C).

Populated Place Areas	U.S. Populated Place Areas represents populated place areas within the United States identified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Populated Place Areas provides areal locations for populated places identified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census including attributes, city name, FIPS code, census class, and selected demographic data attributes from the U.S. Bureau of the Census 1990 Summary Tape File 1C (STF-1C).
Metropolitan Statistical Areas	U.S. Metropolitan Statistical Areas represents geographic entities, defined by the United States Office of Management and Budget for use by federal statistical agencies, based on the concept of a core area with a large population nucleus, plus adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. Qualification of a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) requires the presence of a city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or the presence of an urbanized area and a total population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). The county or counties containing the largest city and surrounding densely settled territory are central counties of the MSA. Additional outlying counties qualify to be included in the MSA by meeting certain other criteria of metropolitan character such as a specified minimum population density or percentage of the population that is urban. MSAs in New England are defined in terms of cities and towns, following rules concerning commuting and population density. MSAs were first defined and effective June 30, 1983.
Urbanized Areas	U.S. Urbanized Areas represents boundaries for urban areas with a population greater than 50,000. U.S. Urbanized Areas provides information about the locations, names, and urban codes of urbanized areas primarily for national planning applications.
Roads (Generalized)	U.S. Roads (Generalized) represents interstate highways and major roads within the United States. U.S. Roads (Generalized) provides fast display of roads by their administrative class, toll information, and route number.
Road Routes (Generalized)	U.S. Road Routes (Generalized) represents interstate highways and major roads connected by administrative class and route number within the United States. U.S. Road Routes (Generalized) provides fast display of roads by their administrative class and route number.
Major Roads	U.S. Major Roads represents interstate, United States, and state highways and other major thoroughfares within the United States. U.S. Major Roads provides an invaluable reference and cartographic layer that make it easy to identify areas in other data sets. U.S. Major Roads overlays accurately on streets and other boundary data.
<i>National Transportation Atlas</i>	
<u>Interstate Highways</u>	U.S. National Transportation Atlas Interstate Highways represents rural and urban interstate highways. U.S. National Transportation Atlas Interstate Highways is part of the National Highway Planning Network version 2.1 published by the Bureau of Transportation Statistics as part of the National Transportation Atlas Databases for the United States. U.S. National Transportation Atlas Interstate Highways provides a comprehensive database of interstate highways from the nation's principal arterial highway system and the National Highway System. The data is generalized to improve draw performance and be used effectively at a national level.
<u>Major Road Net</u>	U.S. National Transportation Atlas Major Road Net represents rural interstates and arteries and urban freeways, expressways, interstates, and arteries. U.S. National

	<p>Transportation Atlas Major Road Net is part of the National Highway Planning Network version 2.1 published by the Bureau of Transportation Statistics as part of the National Transportation Atlas Databases for the United States. U.S. National Transportation Atlas Major Road Net provides a comprehensive database, suitable for routing, of the nation's principal arterial highway system and other National Highway System routes.</p>
Parks	<p>U.S. Parks represents national parks, national forests, state and local parks and forests within the United States. U.S. Parks provides thousands of named parks and forests at national, state, and local levels.</p>
Drainage Systems (Generalized)	<p>U.S. Drainage Systems (Generalized) represents the major drainage systems within the United States. U.S. Drainage Systems (Generalized) is generalized to improve draw performance and to be used effectively at a national level.</p>
Lakes (Generalized)	<p>U.S. Lakes (Generalized) represents the major lakes within the United States. U.S. Lakes (Generalized) is generalized to improve draw performance and to be used effectively at a national level.</p>
Rivers (Generalized)	<p>U.S. Rivers (Generalized) represents the major rivers within the United States. U.S. Rivers (Generalized) is generalized to improve draw performance and to be used effectively at a national level.</p>
Designated Market Areas	<p>A U.S. Designated Market Area is generally the group of surrounding counties or split counties (by five-digit ZIP) in which metropolitan central area commercial TV stations achieve the largest audience share. DMAs are designed by A.C. Nielsen and define nonoverlapping geography for planning, buying, and evaluating television audiences across various U.S. markets.</p>
Areas of Dominant Influence (ADIs)	<p>U.S. Areas of Dominant Influence (ADIs) usually consist of one or more whole counties of the United States and represent the viewing areas of commercial and satellite television stations that receive the majority of total viewing hours based on annual statistical survey samples. The Arbitron Ratings Company defines the areas. Areas of Dominant Influence are typically named for their major metropolitan area. Some Areas of Dominant Influence have outlying areas with strong secondary influence.</p>
Telephone Area Code Boundaries	<p>U.S. Telephone Area Code Boundaries represents the telephone area codes for the United States. They are also known as Numbering Plan Areas (NPA).</p>
ZIP Code Points	<p>U.S. ZIP Code Points represents five-digit ZIP Code areas as points by placing the location using delivery-based centroids and those ZIP Codes that have few or no street delivery locations or are assigned to a single organization such as a business, which has street delivery. U.S. ZIP Code Points provides the post office name, types, and area for each ZIP Code location in the United States. U.S. ZIP Code Points are from GDT and based on 2000 data derived from U.S. Postal Service data and other sources.</p>
ZIP Code Areas (Three-Digit)	<p>U.S. ZIP Code Areas (Three-Digit) represents the first three digits of a ZIP Code. The first digit of a five-digit ZIP Code divides the country into 10 large groups of states numbered from 0 in the northeast to 9 in the far west. Within these areas, each state is divided into an average of 10 smaller geographical areas, identified by the second and third digits. These digits, in conjunction with the first digit, represent a sectional center facility or a mail processing facility area. The U.S. Post Office Sectional Center Facility (SCF) services these areas. Note that a single SCF often services multiple three-digit</p>

areas. U.S. ZIP Code Areas (Three-Digit) provides area and population for each three-digit ZIP Code area in the United States. The 2000 population count estimate is included as estimated by CACI. U.S. ZIP Code Areas (Three-Digit) is from GDT and based on 2000 data derived from U.S. Postal Service data and other sources.

National Atlas of the United States

Airports

U.S. National Atlas Airports represents airports in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands with airport passenger enplanements of greater than or equal to 250 passengers per year.

Cities

U.S. National Atlas Cities represents cities and towns in the United States. U.S. National Atlas Cities provides information about the locations, names and populations of cities and towns.

Federal and Indian Land Areas

U.S. National Atlas Federal and Indian Land Areas represents the federal and Indian owned land areas (e.g., Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Defense, and Tennessee Valley Authority) of the United States.

Federal Land Lines

U.S. National Atlas Federal Land Lines represents the linear federally owned land features (e.g., national parkways and wild and scenic rivers) of the United States.

Water Feature Areas

U.S. National Atlas Water Feature Areas represents the water feature areas (e.g., bays, glaciers, lakes, and swamps) of the United States.

Water Feature Lines

U.S. National Atlas Water Feature Lines represents the linear water features (e.g., aqueducts, canals, intercoastal waterways, and streams) of the United States.

Public Land Survey

U.S. National Atlas Public Land Survey represents the public land surveys (e.g., donation lands, land grants, private and public lands) of the United States.

Historic Earthquakes

U.S. National Atlas Historic Earthquakes represents the locations of significant, historic earthquakes in the United States and adjacent Canada and Mexico that caused deaths, property damage, and geological effects, or were otherwise experienced by the resident populations. U.S. National Atlas Historic Earthquakes provides the locations of significant, historic earthquakes for geographic display and analysis at regional and national levels. This data set is intended for a mixed audience of specialists and nonspecialists alike who have a need for general, nontechnical information about significant U.S. earthquakes.

Volcanoes

U.S. National Atlas Volcanoes represents volcanoes thought to be active in the last 10,000 years in and near the United States.

Urbanized Areas

U.S. National Atlas Urbanized Areas represents urban areas in the United States derived from the urban areas layer of the Digital Chart of the World. U.S. National Atlas Urbanized Areas provides information about the locations, names, and populations.

State Plane Zones for NAD 1927, NAD 1983

U.S. State Plane Zones (NAD 1927 and NAD 1983) represent the State Plane Coordinate System (SPCS) Zones for the 1927 and 1983 North American Datums within the United States. U.S. State Plane Zones (NAD 1927 and NAD 1983) are generalized and are approximations of the actual State Plane Coordinate System Zone boundaries for the 1927 and 1983 North American Datums. They are intended for visual reference at small and medium map scales. Please check with state authorities if you have a question about a zone boundary.

*USGS Topographic
Quadrangle Series
Indexes*

1:24,000 U.S. USGS 1:24,000 Topographic Quadrangle Series Indexes represents the geographic extent of USGS 1:24,000 topographic maps (7.5- by 7.5-minute quadrangles) for the coterminous U.S. 48 states and the District of Columbia. U.S. USGS 1:24,000 Topographic Quadrangle Series Indexes provides quadrangle name, identification number, publication data, and map coverage by state for each quadrangle.

1:100,000 U.S. USGS 1:100,000 Topographic Quadrangle Series Indexes represents the geographic extent of USGS 1:100,000 topographic maps (30- by 60-minute quadrangles) for the coterminous U.S. 48 states and the District of Columbia. U.S. USGS 1:100,000 Topographic Quadrangle Series Indexes provides quadrangle name, identification number, publication data, and map coverage by state for each quadrangle.

1:250,000 U.S. USGS 1:250,000 Topographic Quadrangle Series Indexes represents the geographic extent of USGS 1:250,000 topographic maps (1- by 2-degree quadrangles) for the coterminous U.S. 48 states and the District of Columbia. U.S. USGS 1:250,000 Topographic Quadrangle Series Indexes provides quadrangle name, identification number, publication data, and map coverage by state for each quadrangle.

***World—
CD-ROM 2***

World Topography and Bathymetry (MrSID Image)

World Topography and Bathymetry (MrSID Image) represents a color hillshaded Digital Elevation Model (DEM)-based image of all continents and ocean beds of the world. The hillshading effect (illumination from azimuth of 315 degrees, or northwest) provides the appearance of three dimensions (also known as 2.5 D). The data set is in MrSID format to minimize the file size.

***United States
(Continued)—
CD-ROM 3***

States

U.S. States represents the 50 states of the United States and the District of Columbia. U.S. States provides detailed boundaries that are consistent with the U.S. Census Tracts, U.S. Census Block Groups, and U.S. Counties data sets and are effective at regional and state levels. Census attributes are from the 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File-1A. The 2000 population count estimate is included as estimated by CACI.

Counties	U.S. Counties represents the counties of the United States in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. U.S. Counties provides detailed boundaries that are consistent with the U.S. Census Tracts, U.S. Census Block Groups, and U.S. States data sets and are effective at regional and state levels. Census attributes are from the 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File-1A. The 2000 population count estimate is included as estimated by CACI.
Census Tracts	U.S. Census Tracts represents the U.S. Census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA) of the United States. The boundaries are consistent with U.S. Counties, U.S. States, and U.S. Census Block Groups data sets. Census attributes are from the 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File-1A. The 2000 population count estimate is included as estimated by CACI. Tract is defined as a small, relatively permanent statistical subdivision of a U.S. county in a metropolitan area (MA), or a selected nonmetropolitan U.S. county, delineated by a local committee of census data users and a census statistical areas committee (CSAC), for the purpose of presenting decennial census data. Census tract boundaries normally follow visible features but may follow governmental unit boundaries and other nonvisible features in some instances; they always nest within counties. Designed to be relatively homogeneous units with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions at the time the CSAC established them, census tracts usually contain between 2,500 and 8,000 inhabitants. They may be split by any subcounty geographic entity. Block numbering area (BNA) is defined as an area delineated by U.S. state officials or (lacking state participation) by the Census Bureau, following Census Bureau guidelines, for the purpose of grouping and numbering decennial census blocks in counties or statistically equivalent entities in which census tracts have not been established. A BNA is equivalent to a census tract in the Census Bureau's geographic hierarchy. U.S. Census Tracts provides boundaries and demographic information for U.S. census tracts and block numbering areas.
<i>National Transportation Atlas</i>	
<u>Highways</u>	U.S. National Transportation Atlas Highways represents rural interstates and arteries and urban freeways, expressways, interstates, arteries, and collectors. U.S. National Transportation Atlas Highways is part of the National Highway Planning Network version 2.1 published by the Bureau of Transportation Statistics as part of the National Transportation Atlas Databases for the United States. U.S. National Transportation Atlas Highways provides a comprehensive database of the nation's principal arterial highway system and other National Highway System routes.
<u>U.S. Highway Routes</u>	U.S. National Transportation Atlas U.S. Highway Routes represents rural arteries and urban freeways, expressways, and arteries. U.S. National Transportation Atlas U.S. Highway Routes is part of the National Highway Planning Network version 2.1 published by the Bureau of Transportation Statistics as part of the National Transportation Atlas Databases for the United States. U.S. National Transportation Atlas U.S. Highway Routes provides a comprehensive database of U.S. routes from the nation's principal arterial highway system and the National Highway System. The data is generalized to improve draw performance and be used effectively at a national level.
<u>Railroads</u>	U.S. National Transportation Atlas Railroads represents a comprehensive database of the nation's railway system at 1:100,000 scale. The data set covers the 48 contiguous states within the United States plus the District of Columbia.

Major Water	U.S. Major Water represents areas that are major water features within the United States. U.S. Major Water provides thousands of named major water areas such as bays, canals, lakes, reservoirs, and large rivers. U.S. Major Water is detailed enough for geographic display at local, regional, and national levels.
ZIP Code Areas	U.S. ZIP Code Areas represents five-digit ZIP Code areas used by the U.S. Postal Service to deliver mail more effectively. The first digit of a five-digit ZIP Code divides the country into 10 large groups of states numbered from 0 in the northeast to 9 in the far west. Within these areas, each state is divided into an average of 10 smaller geographical areas identified by the second and third digits. These digits, in conjunction with the first digit, represent a sectional center facility or a mail processing facility area. The fourth and fifth digits identify a post office, station, branch, or local delivery area. The 2000 population count estimate is included as estimated by CACI. U.S. ZIP Code Areas is from GDT and based on 2000 data derived from U.S. Postal Service data and other sources.
GDT Landmarks	
<i>Airports</i>	U.S. GDT Airports represents airport boundaries and airport runways within the United States. All airports have a boundary and most have at least one runway. U.S. GDT Airports provides the boundaries for thousands of airports and runways. There are many attributes that describe each airport, for example, name, three- or four-character location ID (airport code), owner, elevation, congestion level, large certified air carrier enplanements, foreign enplanements, hub size, and tower type.
<i>Institutions</i>	U.S. GDT Institutions represents point locations within the United States for common institution landmark types including hospitals, educational institutions, religious institutions, government centers, and cemeteries. U.S. GDT Institutions provides the location for more than a hundred thousand hospitals, educational institutions, religious institutions, government centers, and cemeteries. Each institution is named and shows the state and county it resides in.
<i>Large Area Landmarks</i>	U.S. GDT Large Area Landmarks represents common landmark areas within the United States including military areas, prisons, educational institutions, amusement centers, government centers, sport centers, golf courses, and cemeteries. U.S. GDT Large Area Landmarks provides thousands of common landmark areas and makes a good cultural layer at local and regional levels. Each landmark is named.
<i>Park Landmarks</i>	U.S. GDT Park Landmarks represents parks and forests within the United States at national, state, and local levels. U.S. GDT Park Landmarks provides thousands of parks and forests at national, state, and especially local levels. Each park or forest is named.
<i>Recreation Areas</i>	U.S. GDT Recreation Areas represents point locations within the United States for common recreational landmarks including golf courses, zoos, resorts, and other recreational facilities. Each recreation area is named and shows the state and county it resides in.
<i>Retail Centers</i>	U.S. GDT Retail Centers represents the locations for hundreds of shopping and major retail centers within the United States. Each retail center is named and shows the state and county it resides in.

*Transportation
Terminals*

U.S. GDT Transportation Terminals represents locations within the United States for transportation terminals such as bus terminals, train stations, marine terminals, and other significant transportation nodes. Each transportation terminal is named and shows the state and county it resides in.

Geographic Names
Information System
Cultural Points

*Building, Cemetery,
Church, Golf Locale,
Hospital, Locale,
Populated Place,
School, Summit*

The purpose of the U.S. Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) cultural points data set is to promote geographic feature name standardization and to serve as the federal government's repository of information regarding feature name spellings and applications in the United States and its commonwealths, territories, and freely associated states. The names listed in the inventory can be published on federal maps, charts, and in other documents. The feature locating information has been used in emergency preparedness, marketing, site selection and analysis, genealogical and historical research, and transportation routing applications. For this data set, each of the cultural feature types has been extracted into individual data sets to keep the number of features at a reasonable level.

Cultural Features	Points
Buildings	21,166
Cemeteries	113,754
Churches	145,160
Golf Locales	2,791
Hospitals	6,501
Locales	110,033
Populated Places	171,834
Schools	152,270
Summits	68,969

*United States (by
State)—CD-ROMs 4,
5, and 6*

Census Tracts

U.S. Census Tracts provides a data set of the U.S. Census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA) for each state of the United States and the District of Columbia. The boundaries are consistent with U.S. Counties, U.S. States, and U.S. Census Block Groups data sets. Tract is defined as a small, relatively permanent statistical subdivision of a U.S. county in a metropolitan area, or a selected nonmetropolitan U.S. county, delineated by a local committee of census data users and a census statistical areas committee (CSAC), for the purpose of presenting decennial census data. Census tract boundaries normally follow visible features but may follow governmental unit boundaries and other nonvisible features in some instances; they always nest within counties. Designed to be relatively homogeneous units with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions at the time the CSAC established them, census tracts usually contain between 2,500 and 8,000 inhabitants. They may be split by any subcounty geographic entity. Block numbering area (BNA) is defined as an area delineated by U.S. state officials or (lacking state participation) by the Census Bureau, following Census Bureau guidelines, for the purpose of grouping and numbering decennial census blocks in counties or statistically equivalent entities in which census tracts have not been established. A BNA

is equivalent to a census tract in the Census Bureau's geographic hierarchy. U.S. Census Tracts provides boundaries and demographic information for U.S. census tracts and block numbering areas.

Census Block Groups	U.S. Census Block Groups provides a data set of the U.S. Census block groups for each state of the United States and the District of Columbia. The boundaries are consistent with U.S. Counties, U.S. States, and U.S. Census Tracts data sets. A block group is a combination of census blocks that is a subdivision of a census tract or block numbering area. A block group consists of all blocks whose numbers begin with the same digit in a given census tract or block numbering area. The block group is the lowest level of geography for which the Census Bureau has tabulated sample data in the 1990 census.
Census Block Centroid Populations	U.S. Census Block Centroid Populations provides a data set of the U.S. Census block centroid populations for each state of the United States and the District of Columbia. The block centroid populations represent the centroids for the smallest entity for which the Census Bureau collects and tabulates decennial census information, bounded on all sides by visible features, such as streets, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, and county limits. This data is the actual census block centroids as defined by the Bureau of the Census from Public Law 94-171 population files.
Census Attributes	U.S. Census attributes are from the 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File-1A. They include a basic selection of about 40 descriptive attributes of basic demographic and housing counts. These attributes are included in the U.S. Census Tracts and U.S. Census Block Groups data sets. The 2000 population count estimate is included as estimated by CACI. This attribute is included in U.S. Census Tracts and U.S. ZIP Code Areas.
Rivers	U.S. Rivers provides a data set of the U.S. rivers for each state of the United States and the District of Columbia. This data set was extracted from the standard GDT line water layer and includes only FCC codes H10 and H11 that represent perennial rivers, streams, and streams of unknown minor category (perennial, intermittent, or braided). These line segments were chained and thinned to serve as a reference cartographic layer. Many of the cartographic problems inherent in the original 1:100,000-scale source data remain; however, for small areas these rivers make a nice cartographic addition to many basemaps.
Major Roads	U.S. Major Roads provides a data set of interstates, U.S. and state highways, and other major thoroughfares for each state of the United States and the District of Columbia. Each data set overlays accurately on streets and other boundary data and provides an invaluable reference and cartographic layer that makes it easy to identify areas on other feature layers. U.S. Major Roads is provided by GDT, and is a modification of the Bureau of the Census TIGER/Line® files.
ZIP Code Areas	U.S. ZIP Code Areas provides a data set of the U.S. ZIP Code areas for each state of the United States and the District of Columbia. U.S. ZIP Code Areas represents five-digit ZIP Code areas used by the U.S. Postal Service to deliver mail more effectively. The first digit of a five-digit ZIP Code divides the country into 10 large groups of states numbered from 0 in the northeast to 9 in the far west. Within these areas, each state is divided into an average of 10 smaller geographical areas, identified by the second and third digits. These digits, in conjunction with the first digit, represent a sectional center facility or a mail processing facility area. The fourth and fifth digits identify a post

office, station, branch or local delivery area. U.S. ZIP Code Areas data sets are from GDT and based on 2000 data derived from U.S. Postal Service data and other sources.

***States Included on
CD-ROMs 4, 5,
and 6***

**States Included in
Western United States
on CD-ROM 4**

Alaska
Arizona
California
Colorado
Hawaii
Idaho
Kansas
Montana
Nebraska
Nevada

New Mexico
North Dakota
Oklahoma
Oregon
South Dakota
Texas
Utah
Washington
Wyoming

**States Included in
Eastern United States
on CD-ROM 5**

Connecticut
Delaware
District of Columbia
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota

Missouri
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
Ohio
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
Vermont
West Virginia
Wisconsin

**States Included in
Southern United
States on CD-ROM 6**

Alabama
Arkansas
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Louisiana

Mississippi
North Carolina
South Carolina
Tennessee
Virginia

***Elevation Data—
CD-ROM 6***

**North America
Digital Elevation
Model (Grid)**

North America Digital Elevation Model (Grid) represents an elevation map for North America derived from the global digital elevation model (DEM)—GTOPO30 data sets from the U.S. Geological Survey's EROS Data Center Distributed Active Archive Center (EDC DAAC).

**North America
Shaded Relief (Grid)**

North America Shaded Relief (Grid) represents a shaded relief map for North America derived from the global DEM—GTOPO30 data sets from the U.S. Geological Survey's EDC DAAC.

World Digital
Elevation Model
(MrSID Image)

World Digital Elevation Model (MrSID Image) represents a classified elevation map for the world derived from the global DEM—GTOPO30 data sets from the U.S. Geological Survey's EDC DAAC. The data has been resampled.

World Shaded Relief
(MrSID Image)

World Shaded Relief (MrSID Image) represents a shaded relief map for the world derived from the global DEM—GTOPO30 data sets from the U.S. Geological Survey's EDC DAAC. The data has been resampled.

***StreetMap USA—
CD-ROM 7***

Local Streets

StreetMap USA is an extension product that supports nationwide (U.S.) address and street map display. With the exception of the local detailed street data, all other data on this CD is duplicated in the "usa" folders in the ESRI Data & Maps CD-ROM 2 and CD-ROM 3. The local street data layer is compressed and generated based on Wessex Streets 6.0, an enhancement of TIGER 97. Wessex, a division of Geographic Data Technology, Inc., enhanced the data to incorporate current ZIP Codes and to straighten TIGER streets in core urban areas making the resultant data more current with more features and attributes. The StreetMap USA extension is required to display the local streets and access the advanced geocoding options.

Using StreetMap
USA in ArcGIS 8.1

The StreetMap USA CD contains a group layer, map document, map template, and all the associated data for these files for use with ArcGIS 8.1. The group layer file (StreetMap USA.lyr) contains several grouped layers that have been symbolized and labeled for display at scales ranging from nationwide to local areas. The map document and map template (StreetMap USA.mxd and StreetMap USA.mxt, respectively) include the same layer file prepackaged within existing map documents. The geocoding service file (StreetMap USA.loc) is also on this CD; this is needed when you want to use the nationwide geocoding abilities of the StreetMap USA extension. *Note:* Unless you have purchased the StreetMap USA extension and turned it on in the Extension dialog in ArcMap™ software, you will not be able to see the major street or local street layers in ArcMap, nor will you be able to use the included geocoding service for nationwide geocoding.

Using StreetMap
USA in ArcView
GIS 3.x

The StreetMap USA CD can be used directly by ArcView GIS 3.x either with or without the StreetMap 1.1 extension. Once the StreetMap extension is installed and checked on, the StreetMap file (usa.bms) can be added to ArcView GIS for display of nationwide streets and geocoding capabilities. If you have not purchased the StreetMap extension, then the shapefile source data can be added to ArcView GIS by navigating to the Data directory. *Note:* Unless the StreetMap extension is installed and checked on, you cannot access the major street or local street data or geocode against this data.

Using StreetMap
USA in
MapObjects 2.1

The StreetMap USA CD can be directly used by MapObjects 2.1 with or without a StreetMap license. If a StreetMap license is present, then MapObjects can directly read the major street and local street data on the CD as well as use the nationwide geocoding service. If no StreetMap license is present, then MapObjects users can only access the shapefile data on the CD. Information on the redistribution rights associated with the data on the Data & Maps CDs can be found in the help file (help.htm) on CD-ROM 2 of the Data & Maps CDs.



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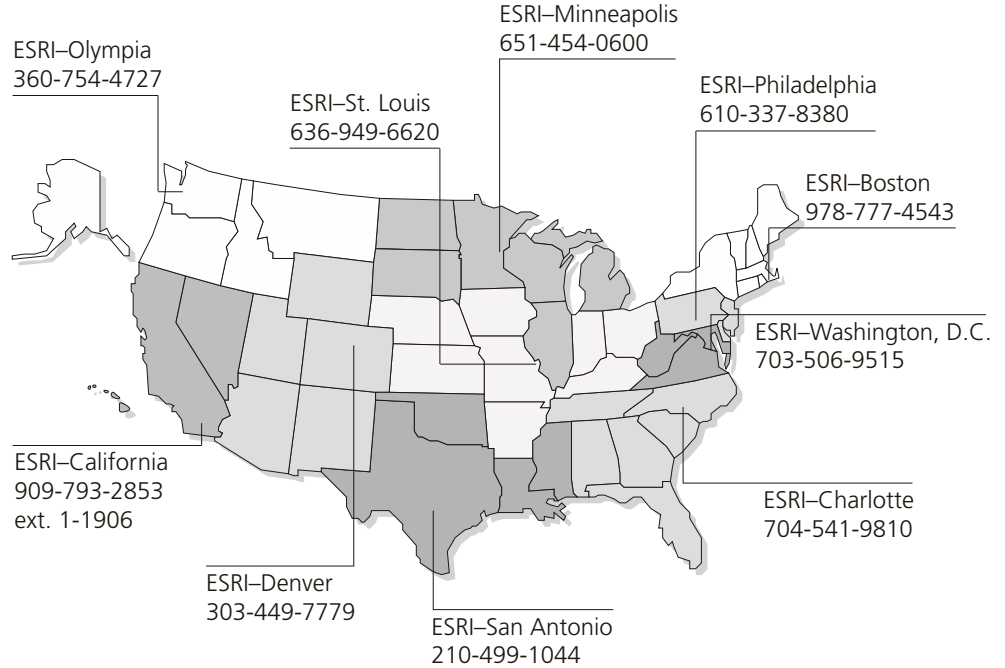
or contact an ESRI reseller near you.

Send e-mail inquiries to
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Visit ESRI's Web page at
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Outside the United States,
contact your local ESRI distributor.
For the number of your distributor,
call ESRI at 909-793-2853,
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