Universal TIGER Translator[©] (UTT[©])

Next Generation TIGER Translator

2005 Represents Our 17th Anniversary



Blazing fast, runs in memory, translating TIGER/Line Files was never this easy.

Leverage our national treasury of digital geography with UTT[©].

The Universal TIGER Translator (UTT[©]) from International Computer Works, Inc. (ICW) is our next generation TIGER translator. UTT[©] replaces TMT, introduced in 1992. UTT[©] is offered as an integrated module of the MapEdit ToolKit[©], first introduced in September of 1995, or standalone. The TIGER Update Software (TIGERUS[©]) consists of the MapEdit ToolKit[©] and UTT[©].

UTT will translate the compressed TIGER/Line Files® directly from the CD's as distributed by the US Bureau of the Census. Or the user may work with files compressed or uncompressed accessible from any other source. **UTT** provides an easy-to-use interface, which automates and streamlines the TIGER/Line File® translation process. **UTT** operates in a MapInfo Professional environment as a pull down from the MapInfo menu. The user specifies the file to process (compressed or uncompressed), the location of the output, and the vintage of the file to be processed.

The user is then presented with the dialog box illustrated below. Simply select the layers to build from the list box on the left to build a list of features in the right hand side, specify whether to build MIF/MID or TAB files or both and depress the **OK** button.

UTT[©] currently works with TIGER/Line Files® for '95, '97, Luca,'98, '99, 2000, 2000UA, 2002CD108, 2003, 2004 and 2004 Second Edition with a commitment to support future revisions of TIGER. Annual maintenance is available through ICW.

UTT - [Build Layers]		×
KG - Key Geographic Locations	Add==>	RD - Roads AR - Airports and Railroads
RD - Roads MA - US Highways	<==Remove	WA - Water Polygons LA - Landmark Areas
SC - State and County Highways AR - Airports and Railroads	Select All	PL - Places
H2 - Water Lines SP - Special Linear Features	Unselect All	
LA - Landmark Areas PL - Places	Clear	
Create TAB Format Create	MIF Format	OK Cancel

The Universal TIGER Translator[©] (UTT[©]) is available from International Computer Works,

Inc. as a stand alone application or as an integrated module of the **TIGERUS**[©] application.

Typical Inventory of Layers

	1.	Key Geographic Locations	KG		
	2.	Landmark Points	LP		
	3.	ZIP+4 Points	ZP		
ľ	4.	Roads w/alternate names	RD		
ľ	5.	US Highways	MA		
ľ	6.	State and County Highways	SC		
ľ	7.	Airports and Railroads	AR		
	8.	Water Lines	H2		
	9.	Special Linear Features	SP		
ľ	10	Water Polygons	WA		
ľ	11.	Landmark Areas	LA		
	12.	Place	PL		
	13.	Indian Reservation	RE		
ľ	14.	Alaskan Native Lands	AN		
	15.	County Boundaries	СО		
ľ	16.	GT-Polygons	GT		
ľ	17.	Block	BL		
ľ	18.	Block Group	BG		
ľ	19.	Tract/BNA	TR		
ľ	20.	Minor Civil Divisions	MC		
ľ	21.	Sub-Minor Civil Divisions	SM		
ľ	22.	MSA/CMSA	MS		
ľ	23.	Public Use Microdata Areas (PMSA)	PM		
ľ	24.	Urbanized Area	UR		
ľ	25.	Elementary School Districts	ES		
ŀ	26	Secondary School Districts	SE		
ŀ	27.	Unified School Districts	US		
ľ	28.	Voting Districts (VTD)	VO		
ľ	29.	104, 105, 106, 108 and 109 Congress	С9		
ľ	30.	SLD Upper Chamber	DU		
ľ	31.	SLD Lower Chamber	DL		
ŀ	32.	Public Use Microdata Areas	PU		
ľ	33.	Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZ)	TZ		
ľ	34.	ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA)	ZC		
ľ	35.	Oregon Urban Growth Area	UG		
	36.	Hawaii Home Land	HH		
	37.	PUMA	PU		
	38.	Core Based Statistical	СВ		
ľ	39.	Combined Statistical Area	CS		
ľ	40.	New England City and Town	NC		
	41.	Combined New England City and Town	CN		
	42.	Metropolitan Division	MD		
ľ	43.	New England City and Town Division	ND		
ľ	44.	1990 Block	BL9		
ľ	45.	1990 Block Group	BG9		
ľ	46.	1990 Tract	TR9		
ľ	47.	1990 Minor Civil Division	MC9		
ľ	48.	1990 Place	PL9		
ľ	49.	1990 Urbanized Areas	UR9		
Ľ					

The Map Layer Inventory list that follows was first developed for use with **the ICW Florida Digital Map Atlas**[©] (**FLDMA**[©]). The naming convention used in the **FLDMA** has also been implemented with the **ICW US Digital Map Atlas**[©] (**USDMA**[©]) and **UTT**[©].

The first two characters in every map table identify the feature that is mapped. The next two characters are the state FIPS code and the last three characters are the county FIPS code. This naming convention permits a unique name for every feature for every county and state in the USDMA[©].