Labeling SABINS Features with Multiple Schools of Service

September 2011

This manual explains how to label school attendance boundaries with their corresponding school names in ArcGIS. This process requires three steps. The first step integrates school attendance boundary data with the names of corresponding schools. The second step formats school name information from the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD). The final step uses a GIS to display the names of schools as labels for the attendance boundaries they serve.

This guide assumes the user has already downloaded SABINS data from **www.sabinsdata.org** and has it unzipped. For assistance in this, please see the *Using the SABINS Data Finder* tutorial.

Three files are necessary to follow all steps outlined in this tutorial document.

- 1. A shapefile of school attendance boundary polygons. For this example, we will use the kindergarten shapefile called **PY_SABINS_0910_00_US.shp**.
- 2. The second file is a SABINS-to-CCD crosswalk table that links unique school IDs *(NCESSCH)* with their corresponding school boundary IDs *(SABINSID)*. There is a unique table for each grade. For kindergarten, the table is **NS_SABINS_CCD_0910_00.dbf**.
- 3. The third file lists school names by their associated school IDs. One file contains all schools and is named **ccd_names.dbf**.

File 1 is downloaded using the SABINS Data Finder while files 2 and 3 are downloaded from www.sabinsdata.org/user-resources/school-data.



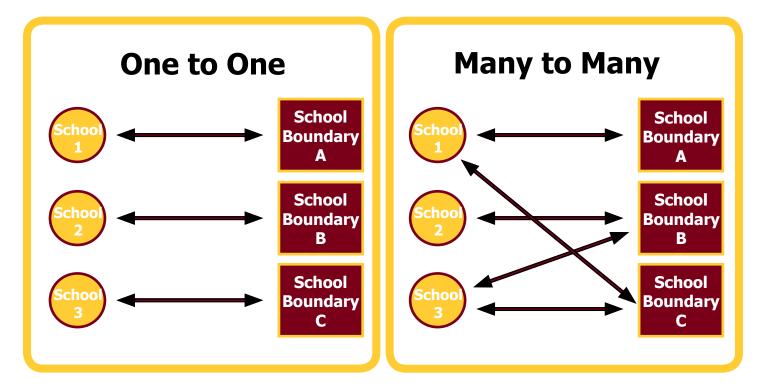
Funding provided by the National Science Foundation. Project support provided by the Minnesota Population Center and The College of William and Mary.

Background Information

Schools and school attendance boundaries have a somewhat counter-intuitive relationship. In most cases, one school serves a single attendance boundary. But schools and school attendance boundaries do not always have a one-to-one relationship. Some schools serve multiple, separate attendance boundaries, and sometimes more than one school serves the same attendance boundary. This makes the relationship between schools and school attendance boundaries a more complicated many-to-many relationship.

To accommodate schools' and attendance boundaries' many-to-many relationship, the SABINS project stores information about either entity in separate tables. In the attendance boundary shapefile (**PY_SABINS_0910_00_US.shp**), each school attendance boundary is listed once and identified by a unique 27-digit SABINSID. In the school names data table (**CCD0910.dbf**), each school is listed once and identified by a unique 12-digit NCESSCH. A third table lists the NCESSCH and SABINSID fields side by side; schools and school attendance boundaries may be listed multiple times depending on their corresponding relationships.

In order to label attendance boundaries with the schools that serve them, users must first use GIS to join the school names table (**ccd_names.db**f) with the crosswalk table (**NS_SABINS_ CCD_0910_00.dbf**). Then users will restructure the data using a statistical package (in this tutorial, we use SPSS, but you may also use SAS, STATA, R, or another package). Afterward, you will join this restructured table with the school attendance boundary shapefile and use it to label the school attendance boundary polygons.



Join School Names to School Association Table

Start Esri ArcMap and open a new document. Click the add data button, and browse to the location of the school name and crosswalk files. For this example, the files names are as follows: **NS_SABINS_CCD_0910_00.dbf** and **ccd_names.dbf**.

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Join the two files by right clicking NS_SABINS_ CCD_0910_00.dbf in the table of contents. Then select Joins and Relates>Join In the dialogue box that opens:	 <u>Choose the field in this layer that the join will be based on:</u> NCESSCH 2. Choose the table to join to this layer, or load the table from disk: Comparison of the table to go the table from disk: Comparison of the table to go the table from disk: Comparison of the table to go the table from disk: Comparison of the table to go the table from disk: Comparison of table from disk: C
a. Under "What do you want to join to this layer?" select Join attributes from a table .	✓ Show the attribute tables of layers in this list 3. Choose the field in the table to base the join on: NCESSCH
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d. Press OK.	About Joining Data OK Cancel

Join School Names to School Association Table

After we verify the join worked correctly be inspecting the results in the file's attribute table, it is best to export the joined file. It is important to realize that a table join does not result in a permanent change to the files involved. Rather, it is considered virtual because the join disappears if the map document is not saved. Exporting the file while a join is intact will create a new file that permanently contains all of the attributes of the original file and the joined data.

To export, right click **NS_SABINS_CCD_0910_00.dbf** in the table of contents, and select Data>Export Data...

Choose to export the joined data as a dBASE file.

For the purposes of this tutorial, the exported file is called **restructure_00.dbf**.

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Restructure Data in SPSS

The next step in the process is does not use GIS. Rather, a statistical package is needed to restructure the data. In this example, SPSS is used.

Load your data table into SPSS by clicking File, and then selecting Open and Data. Navigate to the location where you saved **restructure_00.dbf** (Hint: You will only be able to see your file if after you have selected dBase (*.dbf) in the box labeled "Files of type:").

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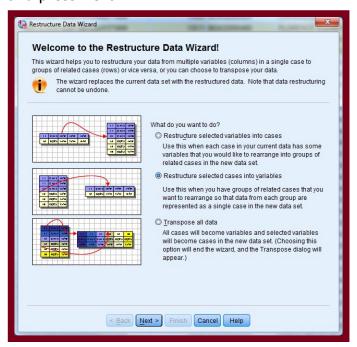
This figure below highlights an example of a SABINSID listed three times alongside the three schools that serve that same polygon. The restructuring process will make one record that has a single SABINSID and separate fields for each schname09 and NCESSCH code.

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Open the **Restructure Data Wizard** by selecting Data, then Restructure.

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Under Step 1, select the radio button next to "**Restructure selected cases into variables**," and press Next.

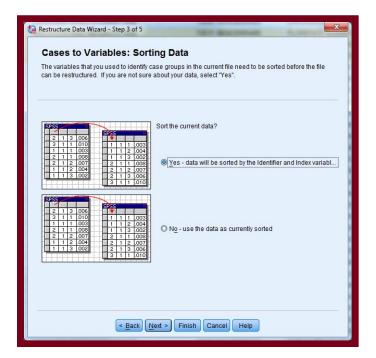


Under Step 2, Select Variables, move the field "**sabinsid**" into the box labeled Identifier Variable(s): and press Next.

Restructure Data Wizard - Step 2 of 5	×
Cases to Variables: Select \	/ariables
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Restructure Data in SPSS

Under Step 3, Sorting Data, select the radio button next to **Yes – data will be sorted by the Identifier and Index variables**. Select Next.



Under Step 5, Finish, select the radio button next to **Restructure the Data Now**. Press Finish.

Restructure Data Wizard - Finish	ta Restructure Data Wizard - Finish						
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	What do you want to do? Restructure the data now Use this when you want to replace the current file immediately.						
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Under Step 4, Options, select the radio button next to **Group by original variable (for example: w1 w2 w3, h1 h2 h3)**. In addition, click the check box next to **Count the number of cases in the current data used to create a new case**, and name the new field "**n_sch**". This new field will list how many schools serve any given attendance boundary. Press Next.

Restructure Data Wizard - Step 4 of 5							
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in this step you can set options that will be applied to the restructured data me.							
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◎ Group by index(for example: w1 h1, w2 h2, w3 h3							
Case Count Variable							
Count the number of cases in the current data used to create a new case							
Name: n_sch							
Label:							
Indicator Variables							
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Save the restructured file as **restructure_wide_00.dbf**. Be sure you do save it as a dBASE file and not the default .sav format.

Notice in your new table the n_sch field you made in the previous step. If you sort in descending order on this field, you see the school attendance boundaries that are shared by multiple schools. Two school attendance boundaries each are shared by 13 different schools, while a few hundred SABINSID records contain at least two schools each. Scroll to the right, and you see that all of the individual school names are listed in each school attendance boundary record.

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6		550960000649524022552121000	G550960000649524022552121000		550960001135	550960001140	550960001187	550960001224	550960001249	5509600
7		550960000655338022465711000	G550960000655338022465711000		550960001136	550960001142	550960001144	550960001150	550960001172	5509600
8		550960000650071022484161000	G550960000650071022484161000		550960001121	550960001146	550960001159	550960001213	550960001220	5509600
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11		090192001903280023215311000	G090192001903280023215311000		090192000362	090192000369	090192000376	090192000384	090192001534	0901920
12		482028000116284006961391000	G482028000116284006961391000		482028001998	482028002001	482028002002	482028002003	482028006412	4820280
13		272124000215309024439351000	G272124000215309024439351000		272124000933	272124000986	272124000991	272124001863	272124001879	2721240
14		272124000212766024500111000	G272124000212766024500111000		272124000943	272124001014	272124001878	272124001920	272124002476	2721240
15		120171001427190007471731000	G120171001427190007471731000		120171001877	120171001892	120171003269	120171003801	120171005391	
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21		272124000215195024459231000	G272124000215195024459231000		272124000933	272124000986	272124000991	272124000999	272124002297	
22		421989001723914021230901000	G421989001723914021230901000	4	421989001121	421989001122	421989001123	421989005132		
23		272124000217241024454891000	G272124000217241024454891000		272124000933	272124001863	272124002297	272124003434		
24		063432001966172012989811000	G063432001966172012989811000		063432005417	063432005440	063432005531	063432005550		
25		272124000214344024440651000	G272124000214344024440651000		272124000986	272124000991	272124000999	272124001879		_
26		272124000211838024459641000	G272124000211838024459641000		272124000991	272124001878	272124002476	272124002699		
27		272124000212420024529141000	G272124000212420024529141000		272124001014	272124001920	272124002476	272124002699		
28		272124000216104024425031000	G272124000216104024425031000		272124000933	272124000941	272124000986	272124001879		
29		272124000215074024410751000	G272124000215074024410751000		272124000933	272124000941	272124000970	272124001879		
30		110003001619930019281711000	G110003001619930019281711000		110003000022	110003000024	110003000094	110003000171		
31		062805002256424019475801000	G062805002256424019475801000		062805004274	062805010686	062805010730	062805011559		
32		120039001557544004279251000	G120039001557544004279251000		120039000505	120039002291	120039003045			
33		120039001579891004170021000	G120039001579891004170021000		120039000394	120039000403	120039002987			
34		120039001571984004131401000	G120039001571984004131401000		120039000403	120039000462	120039000538			
35	1	120039001579958004126761000	G120039001579958004126761000		120039000374	120039000399	120039000538			
36		271896000102927023000021000	G271896000102927023000021000		271896000067	271896000072	271896000073			
37		063432001956718012931171000	G063432001956718012931171000	:	063432005460	063432005469	063432005567			
	4									_
Data View	Variable V	/iew								
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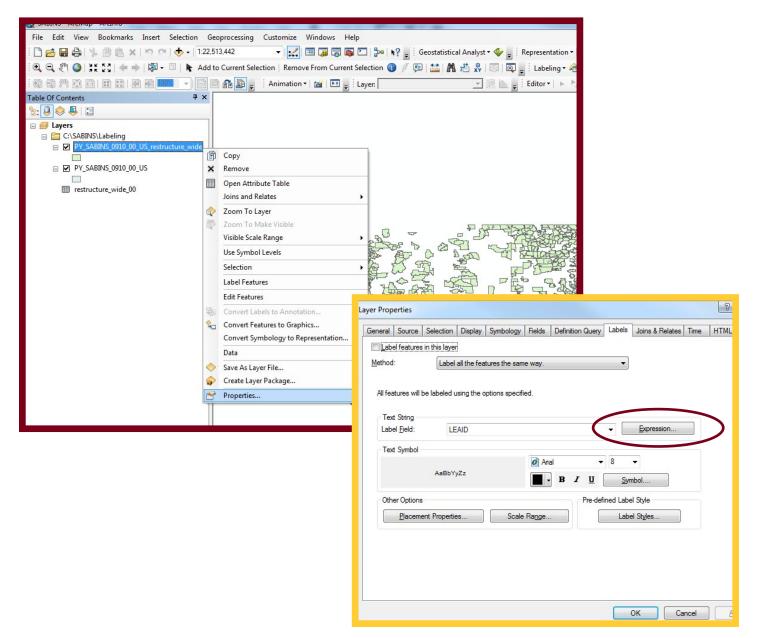
Labeling Features in ArcGIS

The final step takes place in ArcGIS, so you can close SPSS and open ArcMap. Add the files **restructure_wide_00.dbf** and **PY_SABINS_0910_00_US.shp** to a map document.

Then, using the join instructions described earlier, join **restructure_wide00.dbf** to **PY_ SABINS_0910_00_US.shp** by the field named GISJOIN. While not required, you may export the joined shapefile following the instructions described earlier. In this example, the exported shapefile is called **PY_SABINS_0910_00_US_restructure_wide.shp**, and it is added to the map when prompted.

Prepare school labels by right clicking **PY_SABINS_0910_00_US_restructure_wide.shp** in the table of contents and selecting Properties...

In the Layer Properties box, go to the Labels tab, and select the Expression... button.



Labeling Features in ArcGIS

In the Label Expression dialogue box, you will use simple visual basic code (VB) to label the school attendance boundaries with multiple fields. The code below will label up to three school names, but you may adjust this number depending on how many names are associated with the schools in your shapefile. This code will write each label in a new line within its corresponding polygon.

In the space labeled Expression write the following:

[SCHNAM09_1] & VBNEWLINE & [SCHNAM09_2] & VBNEWLINE & [SCHNAM09_3]

Press OK.	Label Expression
Check on the "Label features in this layer" option on the Labels tab. Press OK.	Expression Fields Double-click to add a field into the expression FID
PIESS UK.	LEAID SABINS_YEA BOUNDARYID GRADE SABINSID
You can find more information about VB code in a tutorial found at Esri.	Append Show Values I Display coded value description
http://www.esri.com/news/	Write the expression in the language of the selected parser.
arcuser/1104/files/vbscript_label.pdf	[SCHNAM09_1] & VBNEWLINE & [SCHNAM09_2] & VBNEWLINE & [SCHNAM
Layer Properties Ageneral Source Selection Sisplay Symbology Fields Definition Query Labels Image: Source Selection Sisplay Symbology Fields Definition Query Labels Image: Source Selection Sisplay Symbology Fields Definition Query Labels Image: Source Selection Sisplay Symbology Fields Definition Query Labels Image: Source Selection Sisplay Symbology Fields Definition Query Labels Image: Source Selection Sisplay Symbology Fields Definition Query Labels Image: Source Source Selection Sisplay Symbology Fields Definition Query Labels Image: Source Source Source Source Source Source Source Image: Source Source Source Source Source Source Source Image: Source Source Source Source Source Source Source Image: Source Source	✓ III Verify Reset Help Load Parser: VBScript
All features will be labeled using the options specified.	OK Cancel
Text String Label Field: <expression></expression>	Expression
Text Symbol A∋BbYyZz	▼ mbol
Other Options Pre-defined Lab Placement Properties Scale Range Lab	el Style pel Styles
	OK Cancel Apply

Congratulations!

Your labeled polygons should look similar to those shown below.

Additional label formatting can easily be accomplished using the options available in the Labels tab of Layer Properties, including changes to font, size, color, italicizing, etc.

