

Evaluation of GIS School Location Data for Santa Barbara County, California

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Background

- No statewide geospatial layer of school campus boundaries for California
- Research & policy efforts dealing with specific land uses near schools are hindered by the lack of geospatial data defining school boundaries
- School location data readily available is often a point based on a the street address rather than the extent of the school campus
- Using a point based on an address instead of the extent of the school campus can lead to errors in analyzing activities within a set distance of a school
- The creation of a school campus geospatial layer is the key element

Project Objectives



1. Build a school campus boundary layer for Santa Barbara County primary and secondary schools
2. Create a school point layer for Santa Barbara County primary and secondary schools
3. Compare the location of the school campus to the location of the school point
4. Evaluate differences of using school campus versus school point in use case scenarios that are interested in a set area distance from schools

Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act:

Restricts the advertising of tobacco products to children. The original bill limits any type of outdoor advertising (i.e. retailer window displays) within 1,000 feet of schools or playgrounds. The bill has been challenged by the tobacco industry and has not yet been put into place.

Megan's Law:

All registered sex-offenders under California Penal Code 3003.5.(b) are prohibited to reside within 2,000 feet of any public or private school, or park where children regularly gather.

School Addresses:

California Department of Education publishes complete datasets of all public schools within the state (<http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/>). Data from 2011

School Campus Polygon:

Santa Barbara County 2011 parcel data was used in the project to identify the spatial location of each school campus. <http://www.countyofsb.org/gis/default.aspx?id=2802>

Tobacco Retailer Addresses:

Tobacco retailer data was obtained from California Board of Equalization (<http://www.boe.ca.gov/>). Data published on October 4, 2012

Sex-Offender Addresses:

Addresses published by the Santa Barbara County Sheriff Office where used to locate sex offenders' residences (<http://www.sbsheriff.org/offenderwatchdisclaimer.html>). Data published on October 30, 2012

Build School, Tobacco Retailer, & Sex Offender Point Layers

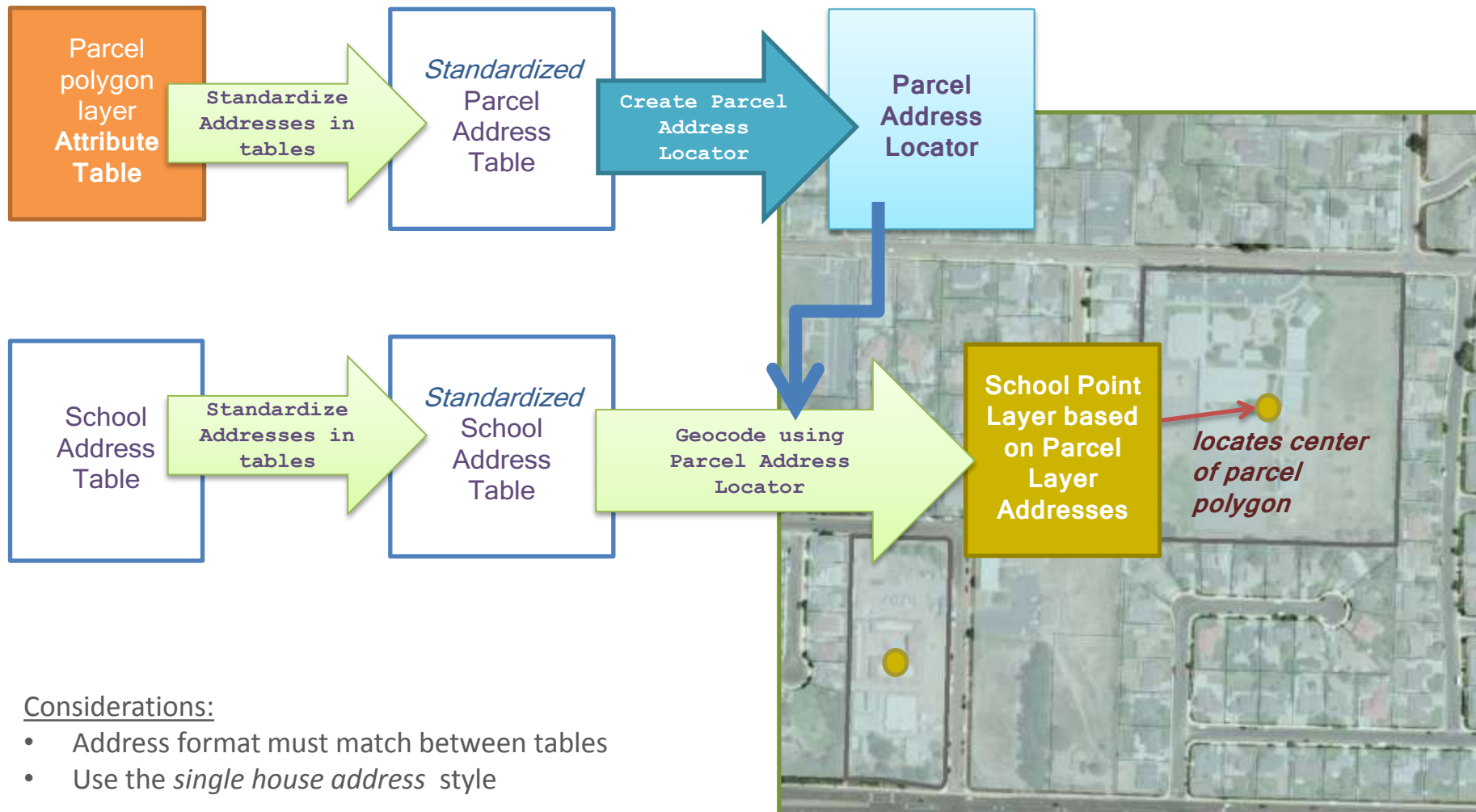
Create point layers: Geocode addresses using ArcGIS 10 US Streets Geocode Service

Results: Located 116 schools, 419 tobacco retailers, and 44 sex-offenders



Build School Campus Polygon Layer

Geocodes school addresses using the parcel attribute table as a reference in a custom address locator



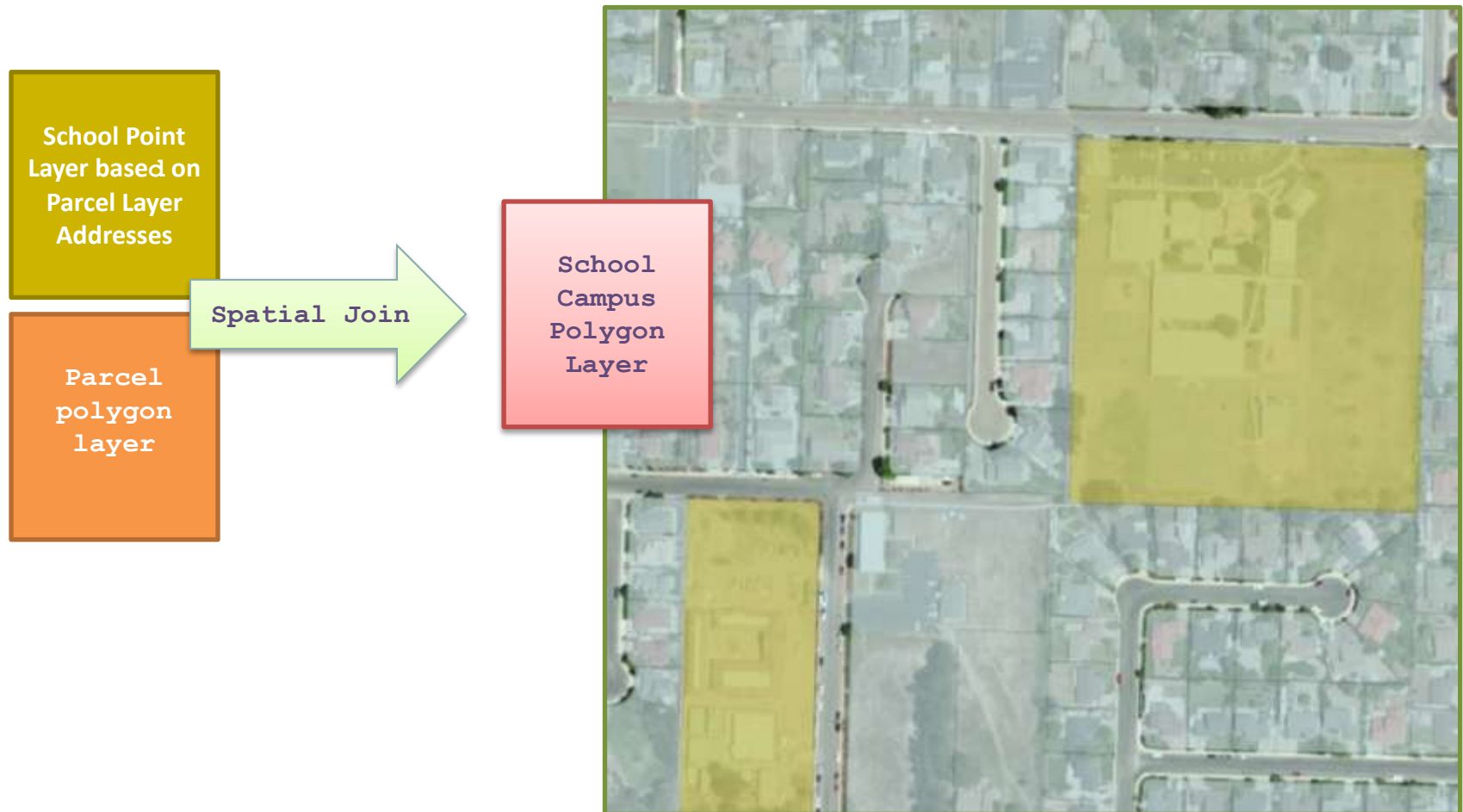
Considerations:

- Address format must match between tables
- Use the *single house address* style

Build School Campus Polygon Layer

Create School Campus Layer: Locate school parcel polygons by spatially joining the point layer in the previous step to the parcel polygon layer

Results: Approximately 70% of the 116 schools (82) were associated with a polygon using the parcel geocoding method. The remaining 34 were visually located using the street network geocoded point as a reference.



Comparison of Location of School Points to Location of School Campus

Calculate the distance from the school point to the nearest school campus (Analysis Tools: *NEAR*)

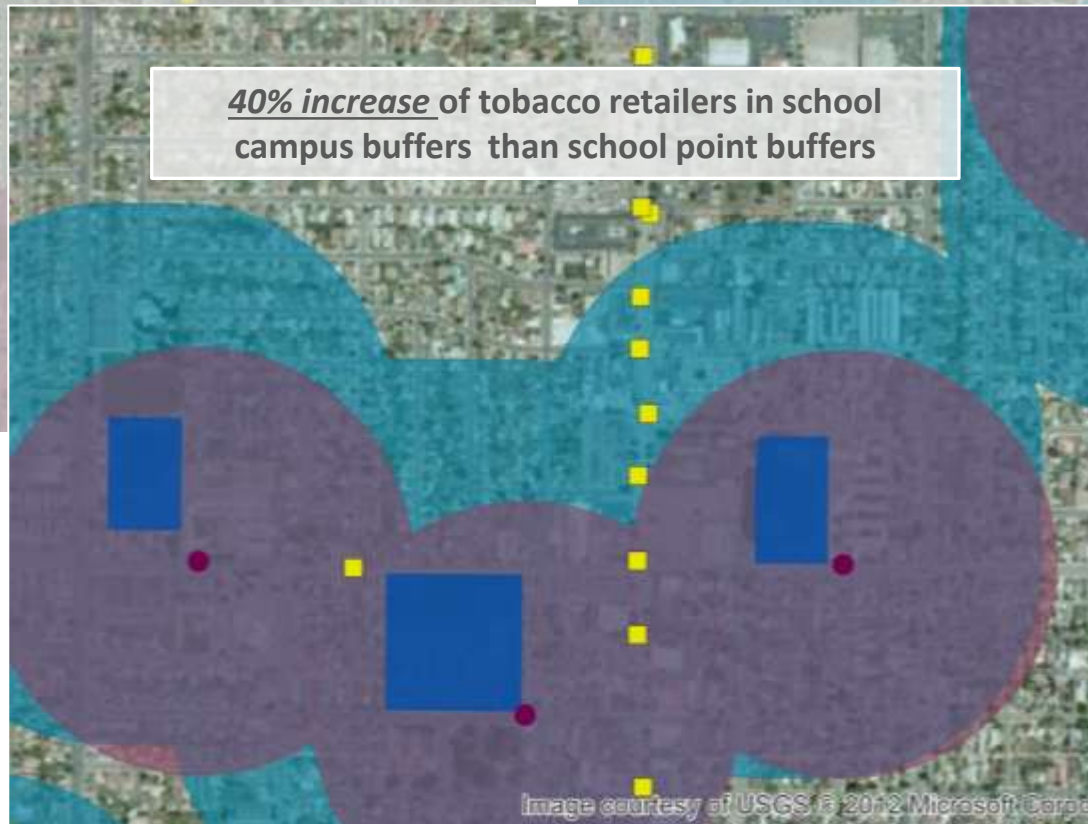
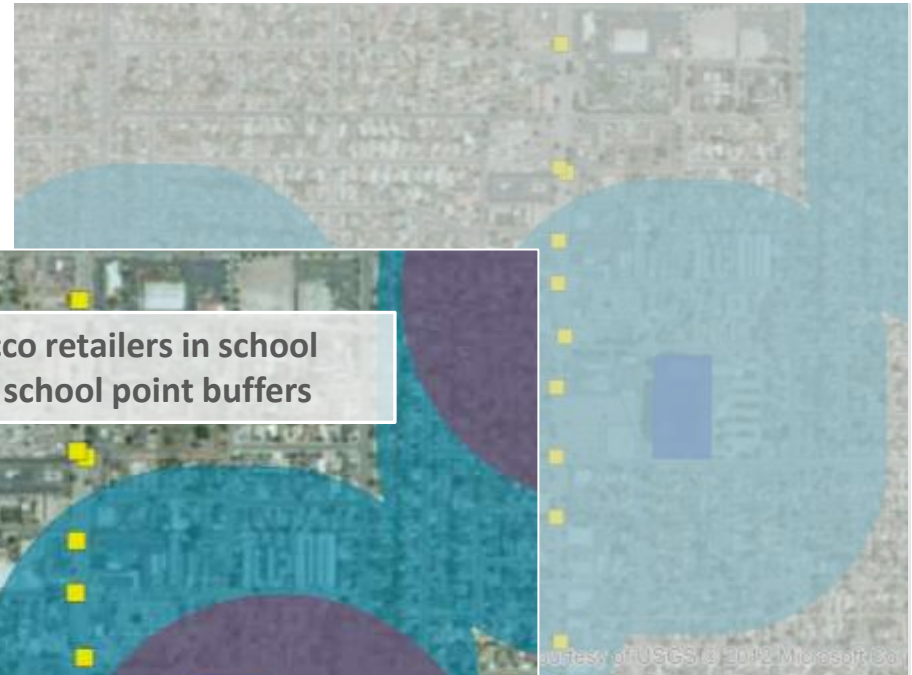
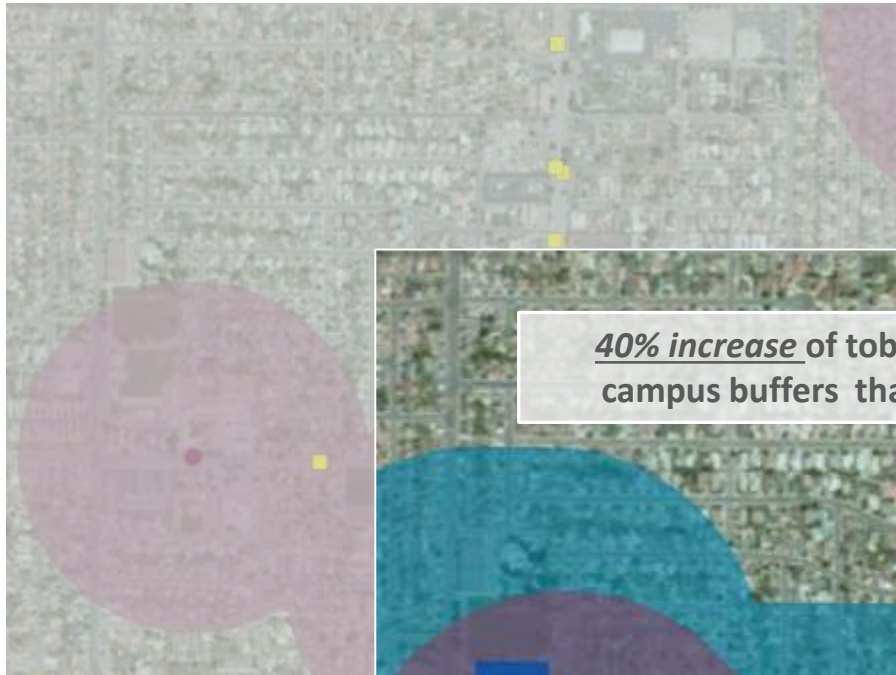
Results: 17 points within school campus; 99 points outside of the school campus (Max distance 402 feet, Mean distance 27 feet, Standard Deviation 53 feet)



Tobacco Retailers within Buffer Extents

54 retailers within 1,000 feet of school points

90 retailers within 1,000 feet of school campuses

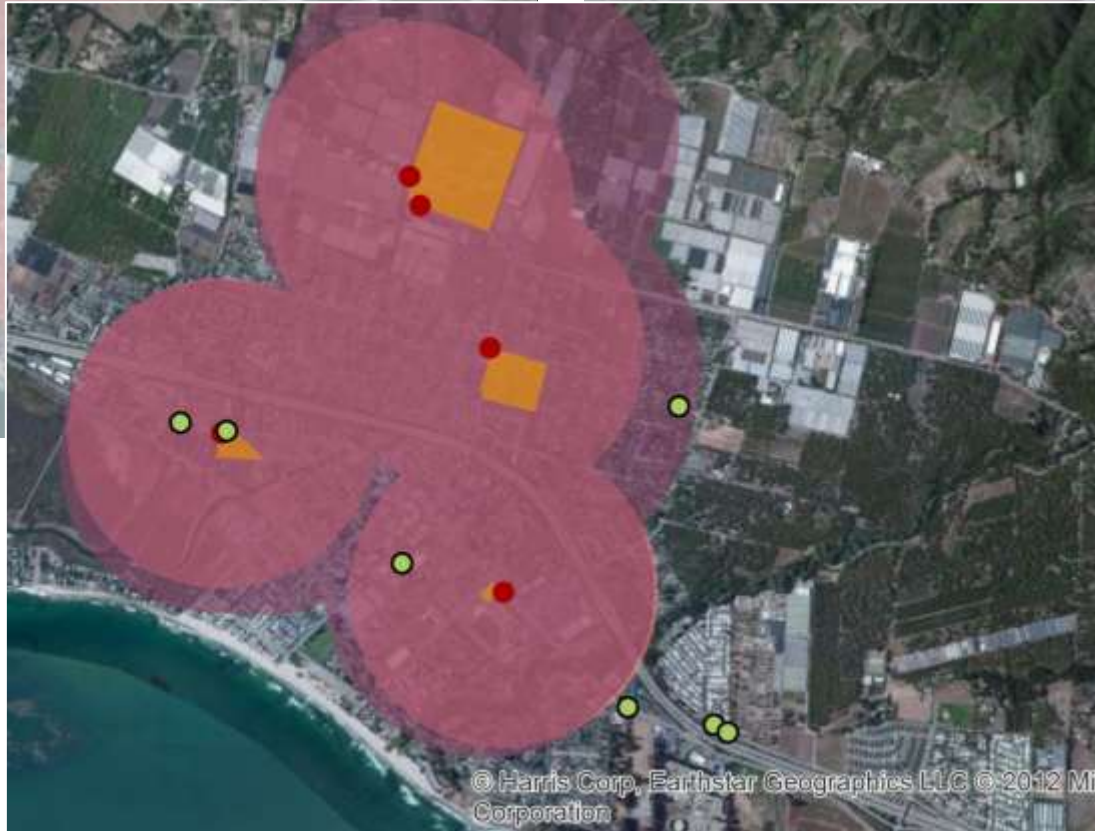


Sex Offenders within Buffer Extents

21 Sex Offenders within 2,000 feet of school points

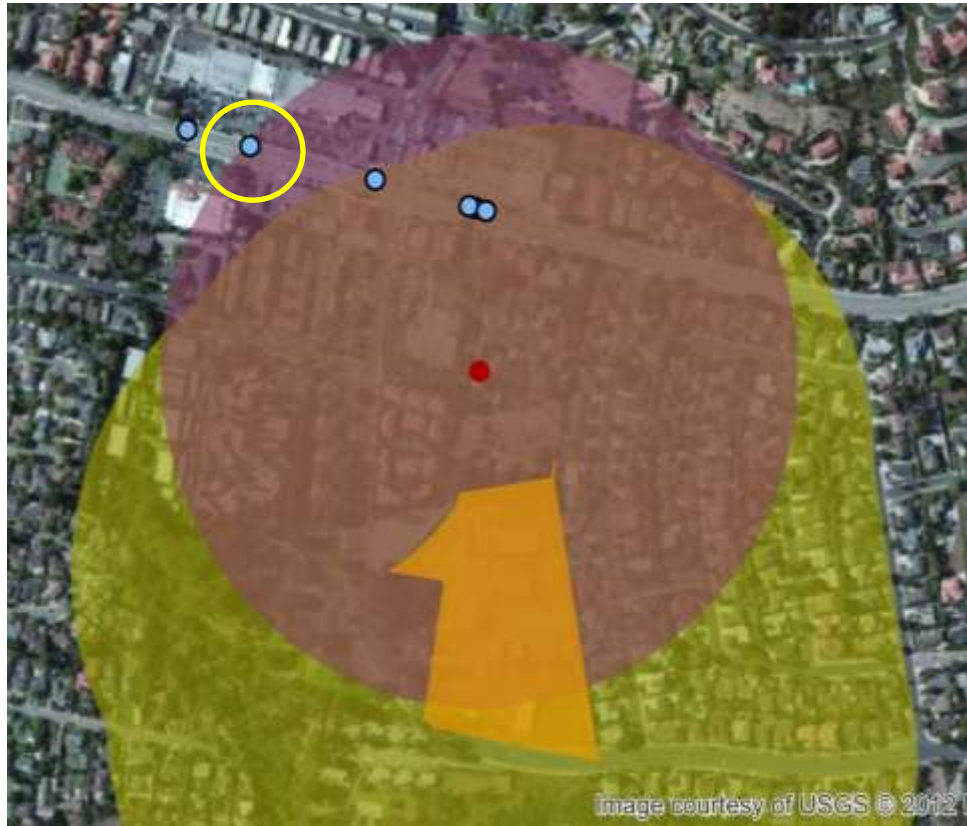


27 Sex Offenders within 2,000 feet of school campuses



Other Findings

- Using a school point for analysis of occurrences at a set distance from a school can result in ‘false positives’
- Both use cases located occurrences within the school point buffer that were actually at a greater distance from the school campus.



Occurrences within school point buffer but not school campus extent: 5 Tobacco Retailers, 1 Sex Offenders

Other Findings

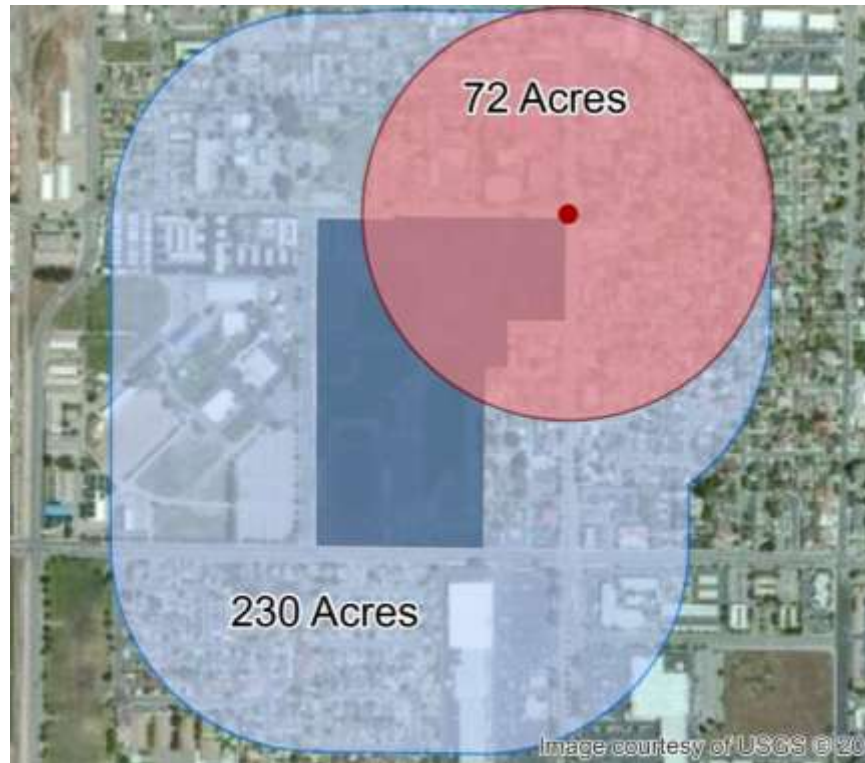
- Area differences between school point buffer and school campus buffer

1,000 foot school point buffer = 72 acres

1,000 foot school campus buffer = 160 mean acres (maximum 888 acres & minimum 79 acres)

2,000 foot school point buffer = 288 acres

2,000 foot school school campus buffer = 446 mean acres (maximum 1,500 acres & minimum 302 acres)



Questions?