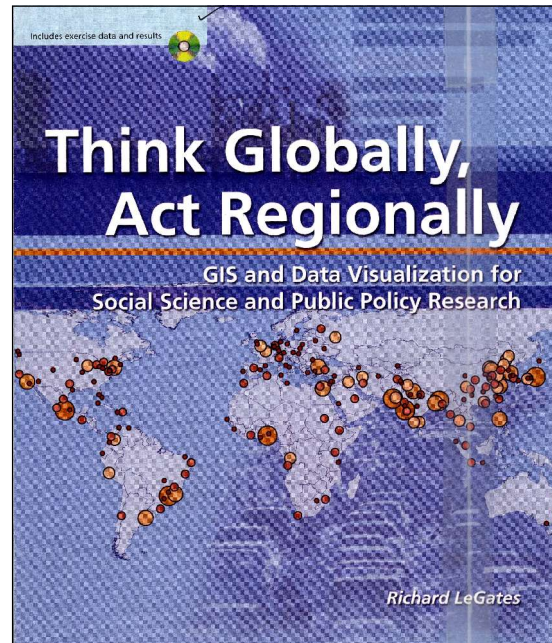


The *Think Globally, Act Regionally* Instructional Module



Richard LeGates
ACSP Conference
Kansas City 2005

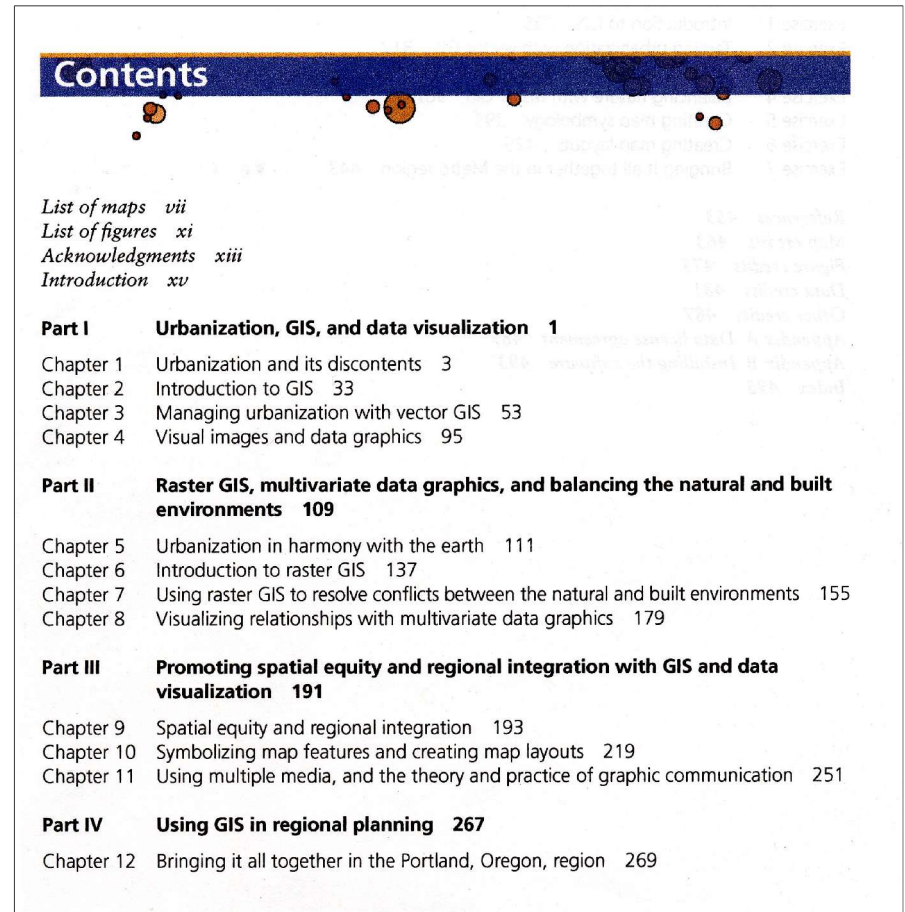
The TGAR Module

- Text (book)

- 4 chapters on urban planning issues
- 5 chapters on GIS concepts and operations
- 3 chapters on data visualization
- 7 exercises (text)
- Glossary
- Questions for further study
- Bibliography

- Exercises (CD-ROM)

- 6 Step-by-step exercises
- 1 culminating exercise using Portland Metro data




The image shows a page titled 'Contents' with a decorative header. The page lists the structure of the book, including preface sections and four main parts, each with its own set of chapters and page numbers.

Contents	
<i>List of maps</i>	vii
<i>List of figures</i>	xi
<i>Acknowledgments</i>	xiii
<i>Introduction</i>	xv
Part I	Urbanization, GIS, and data visualization 1
Chapter 1	Urbanization and its discontents 3
Chapter 2	Introduction to GIS 33
Chapter 3	Managing urbanization with vector GIS 53
Chapter 4	Visual images and data graphics 95
Part II	Raster GIS, multivariate data graphics, and balancing the natural and built environments 109
Chapter 5	Urbanization in harmony with the earth 111
Chapter 6	Introduction to raster GIS 137
Chapter 7	Using raster GIS to resolve conflicts between the natural and built environments 155
Chapter 8	Visualizing relationships with multivariate data graphics 179
Part III	Promoting spatial equity and regional integration with GIS and data visualization 191
Chapter 9	Spatial equity and regional integration 193
Chapter 10	Symbolizing map features and creating map layouts 219
Chapter 11	Using multiple media, and the theory and practice of graphic communication 251
Part IV	Using GIS in regional planning 267
Chapter 12	Bringing it all together in the Portland, Oregon, region 269

Chapters on urban planning issues

- Ch 1 Urbanization and its discontents
- Ch 5 Urbanization in harmony with the earth
- Ch 9 Spatial equity and regional integration
- Ch 12 Bringing it all together in the Portland, Oregon, region



Contents

List of maps vii
List of figures xi
Acknowledgments xiii
Introduction xv

Part I Urbanization, GIS, and data visualization 1

Chapter 1 Urbanization and its discontents 3
Chapter 2 Introduction to GIS 33
Chapter 3 Managing urbanization with vector GIS 53
Chapter 4 Visual images and data graphics 95

Part II Raster GIS, multivariate data graphics, and balancing the natural and built environments 109

Chapter 5 Urbanization in harmony with the earth 111
Chapter 6 Introduction to raster GIS 137
Chapter 7 Using raster GIS to resolve conflicts between the natural and built environments 155
Chapter 8 Visualizing relationships with multivariate data graphics 179

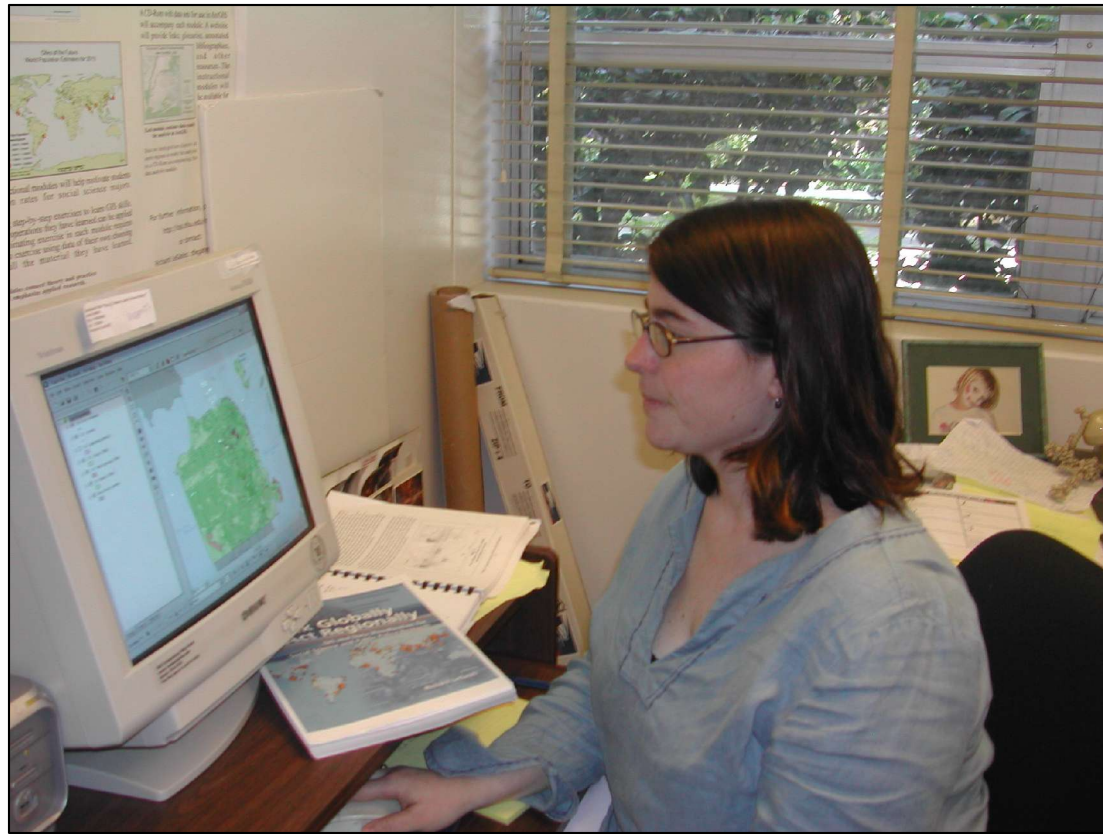
Part III Promoting spatial equity and regional integration with GIS and data visualization 191

Chapter 9 Spatial equity and regional integration 193
Chapter 10 Symbolizing map features and creating map layouts 219
Chapter 11 Using multiple media, and the theory and practice of graphic communication 251

Part IV Using GIS in regional planning 267

Chapter 12 Bringing it all together in the Portland, Oregon, region 269

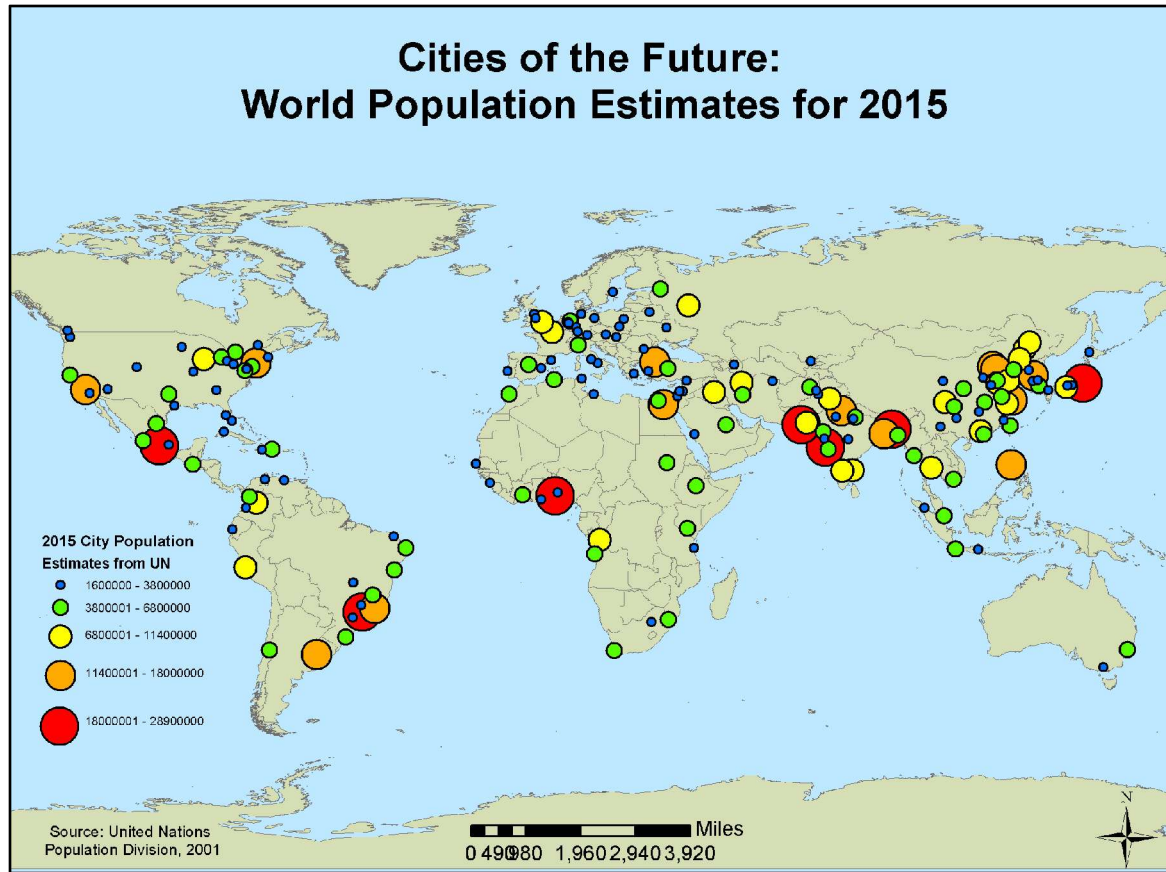
Part I: Urbanization and its discontents



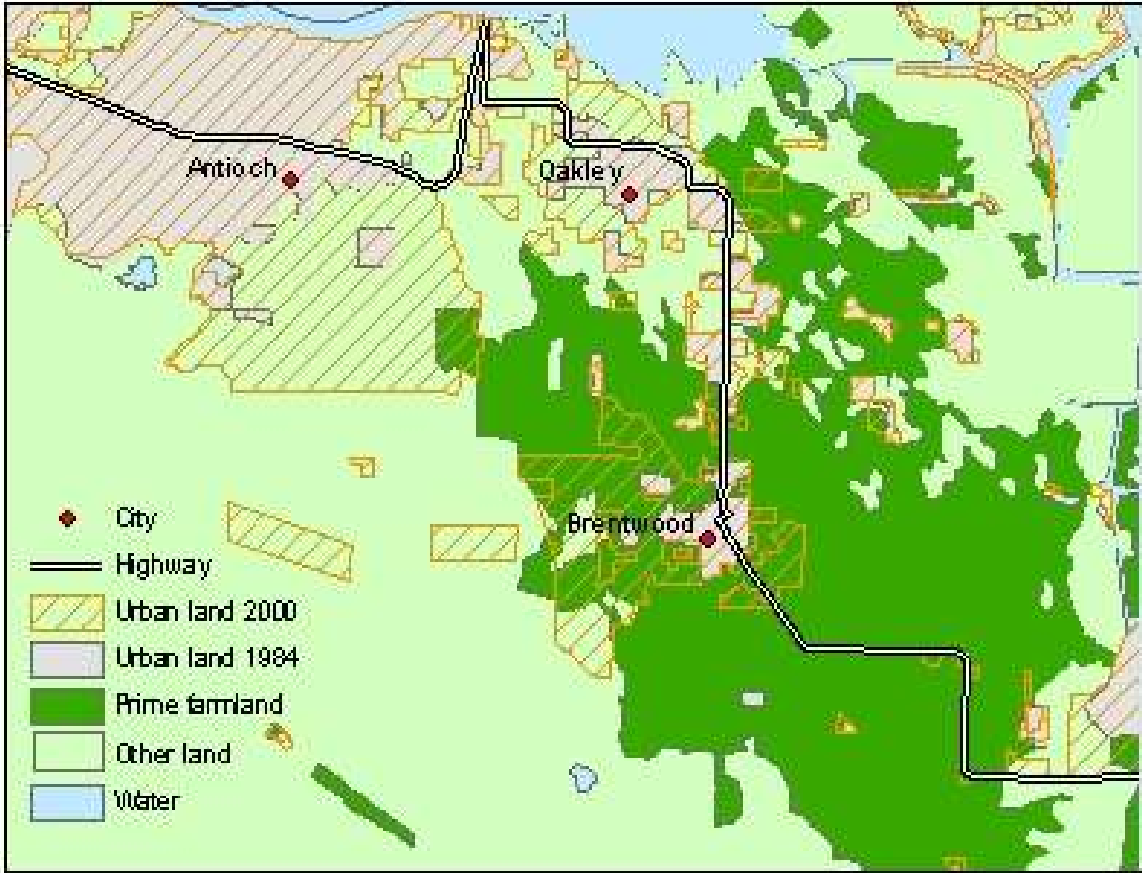
Understanding Urbanization



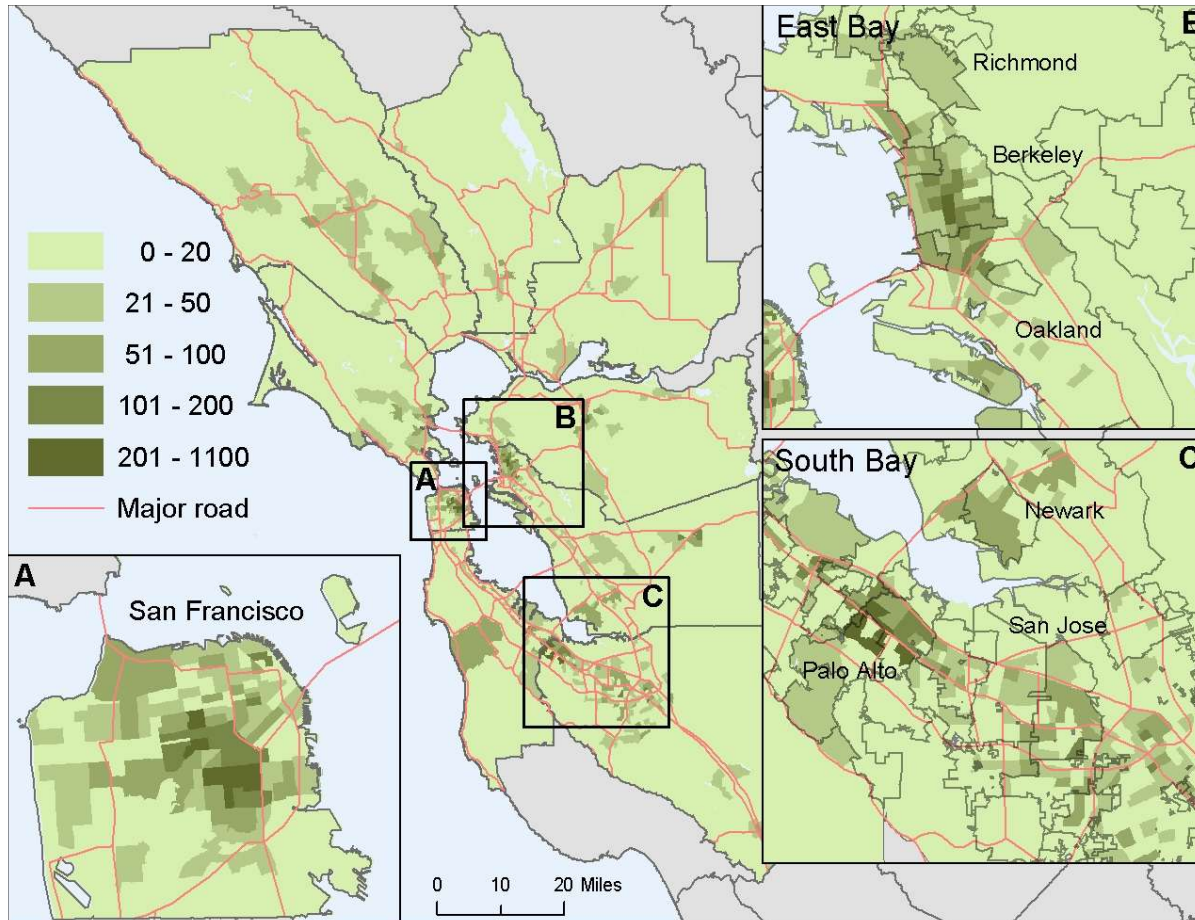
Analyzing current and projected world city populations



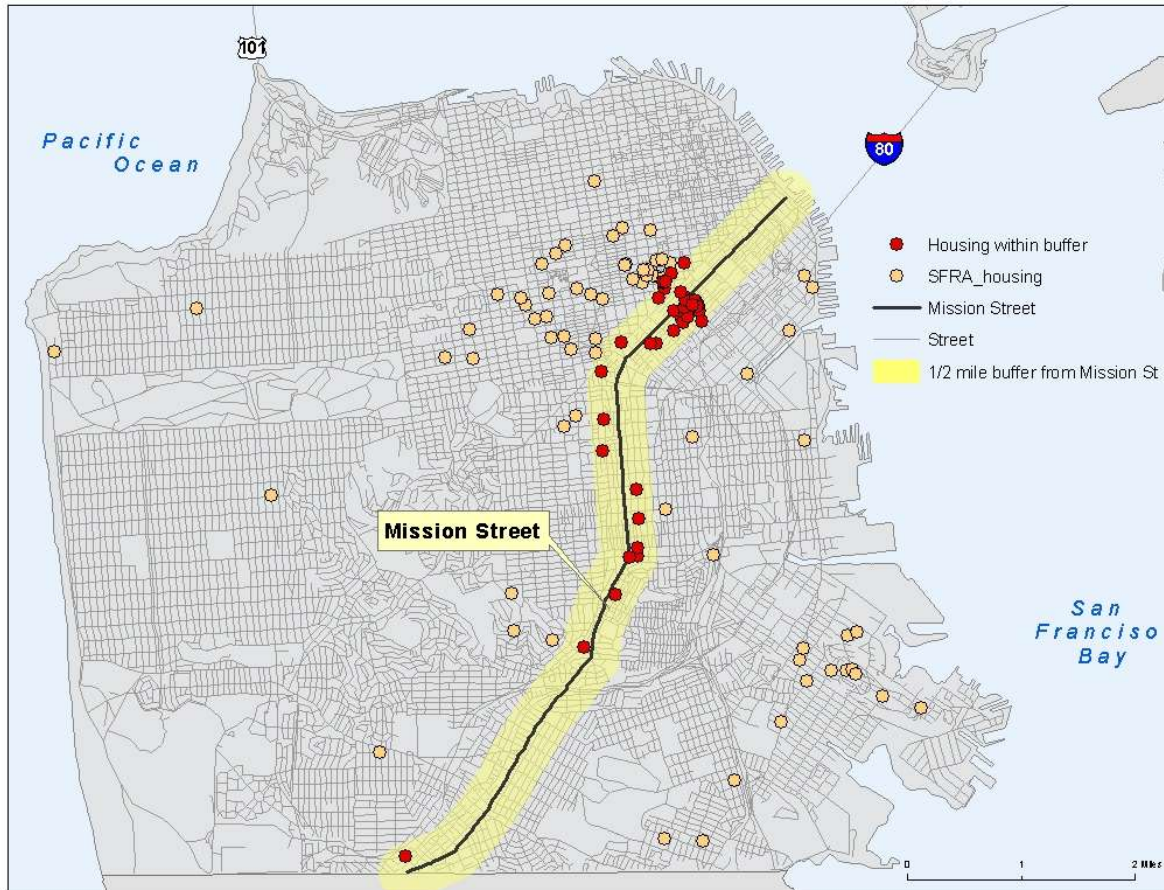
Managing urban sprawl



Providing transportation alternatives



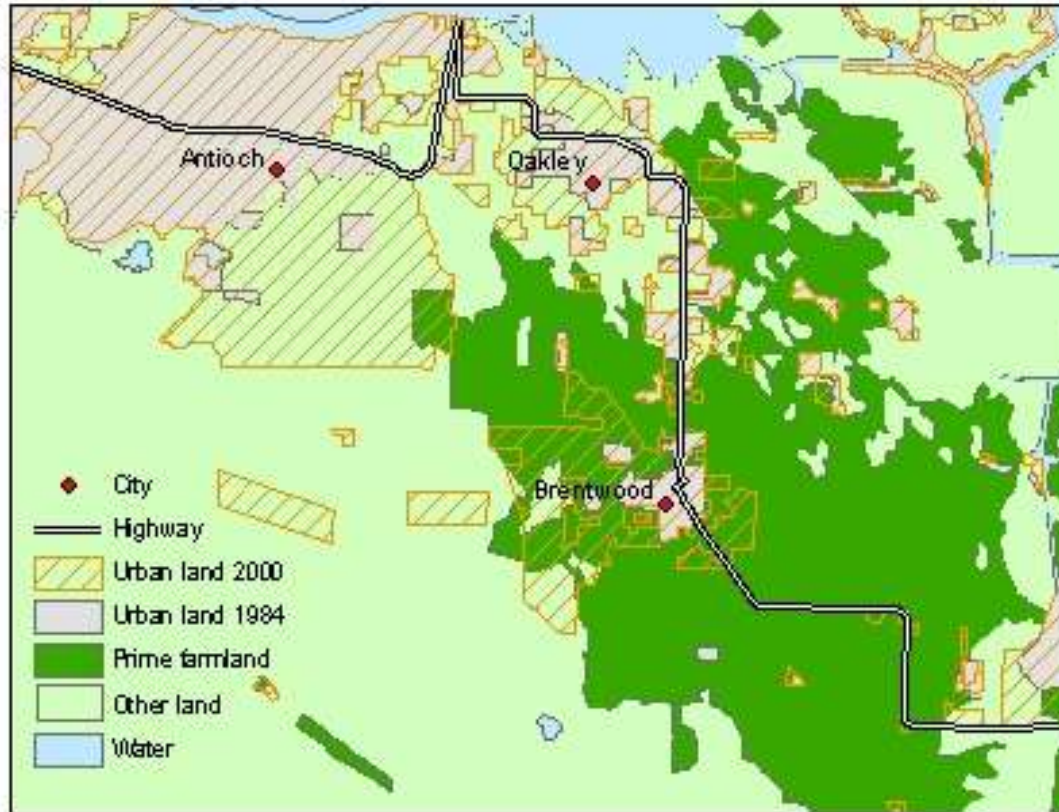
Siting affordable housing



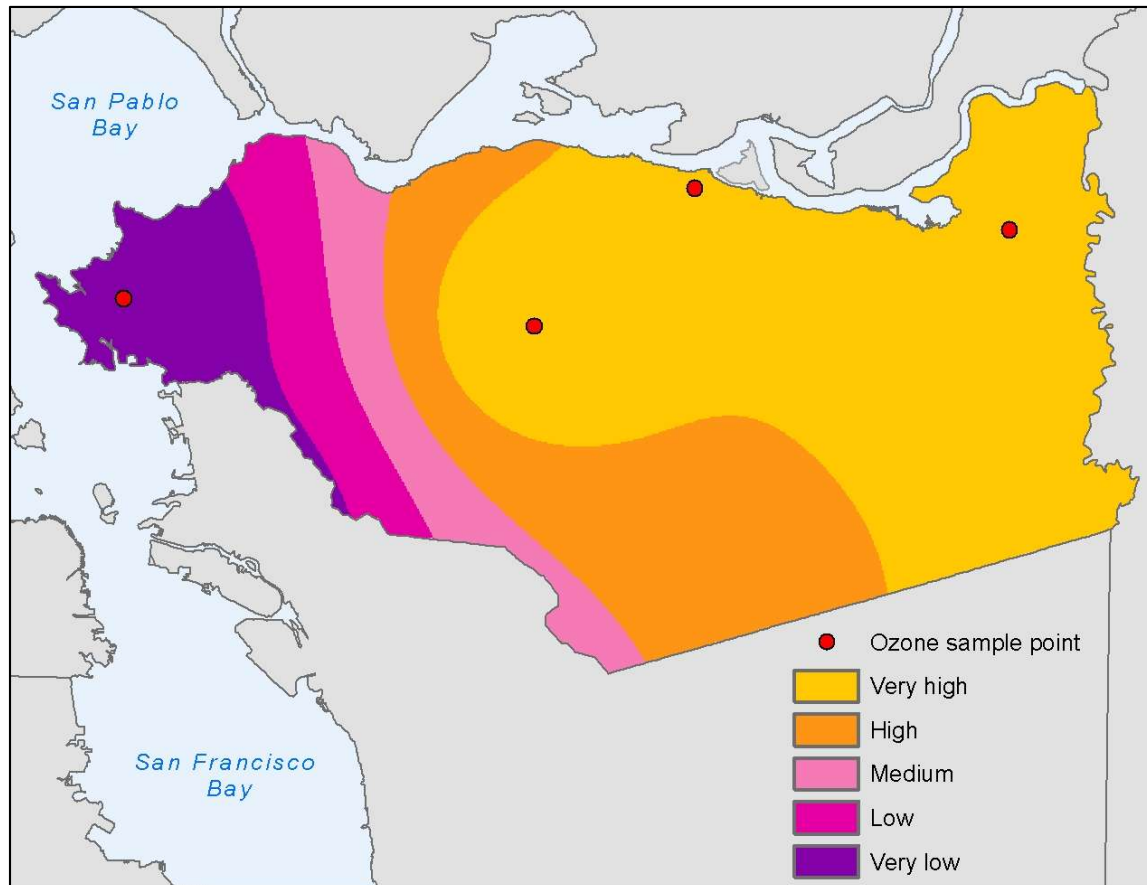
Part II: Harmonizing the Built and Natural Environment



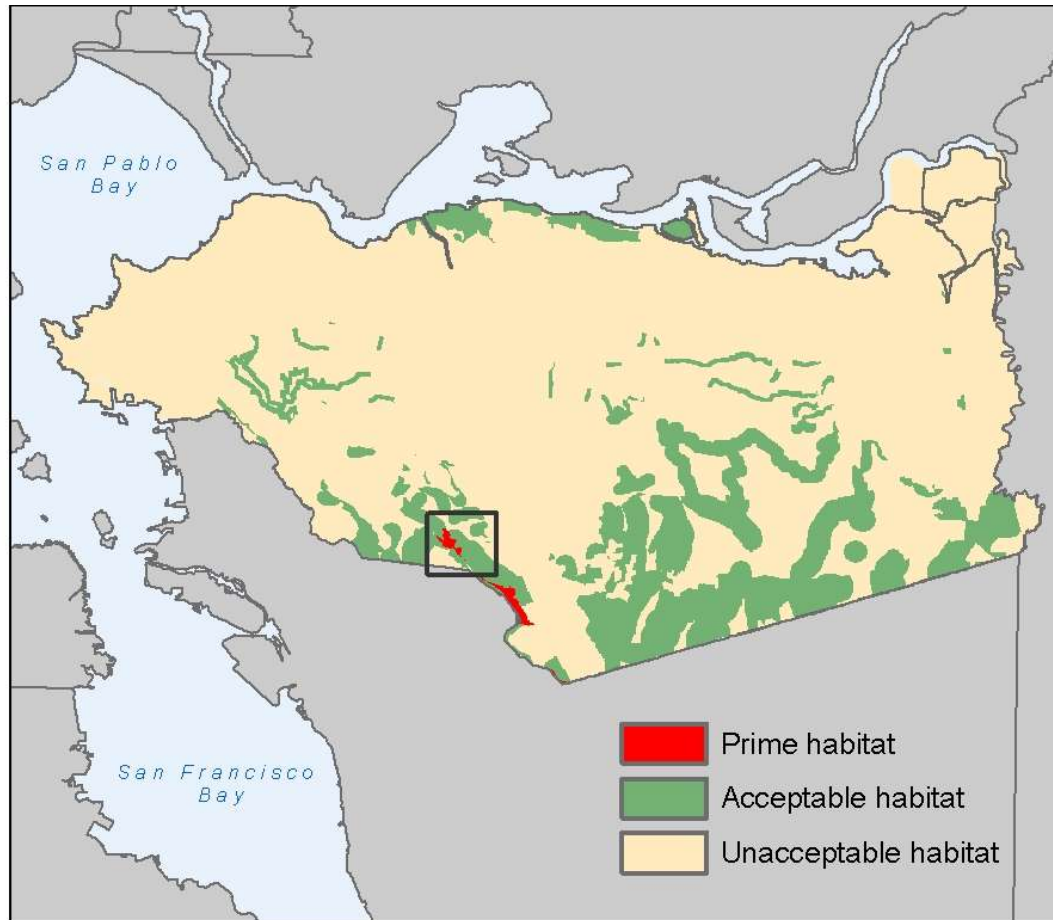
Protecting prime farmland



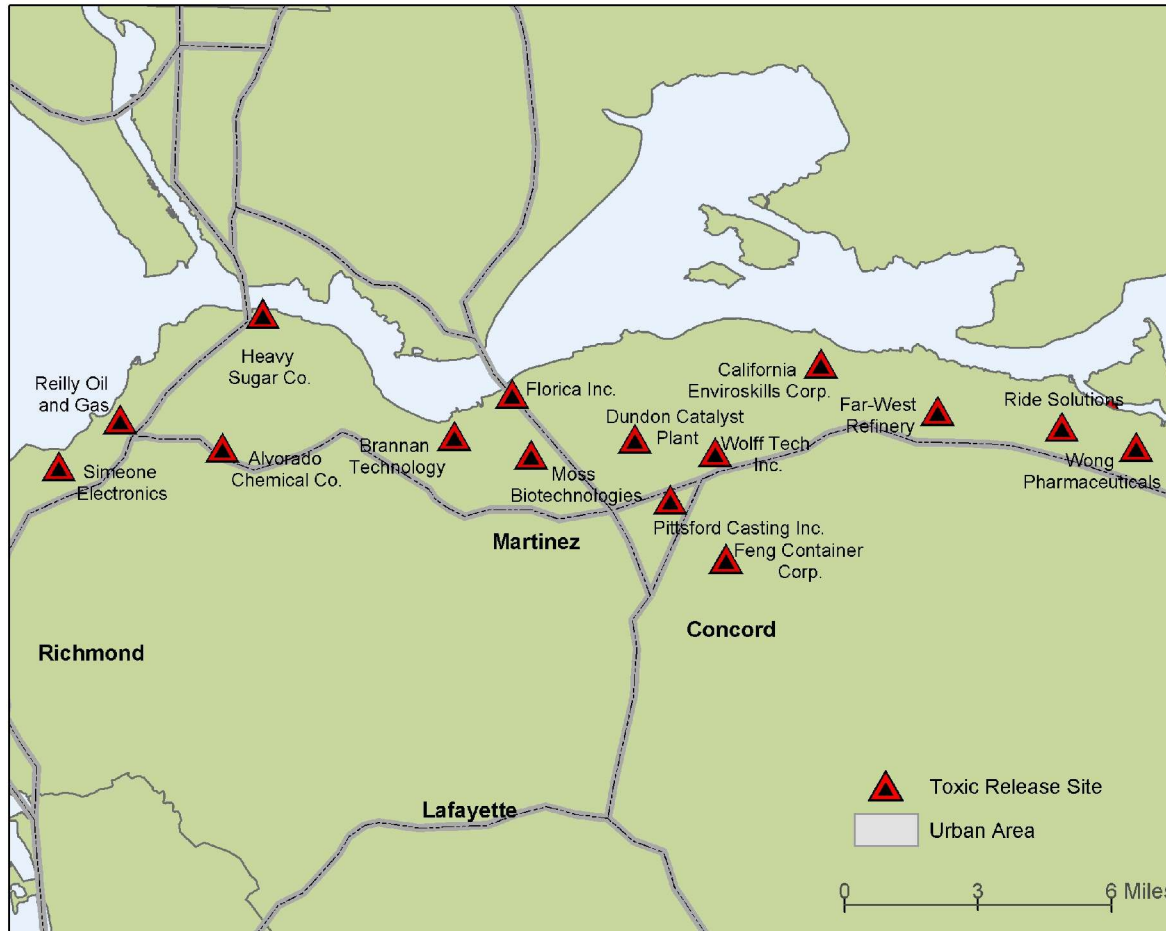
Reducing ozone pollution



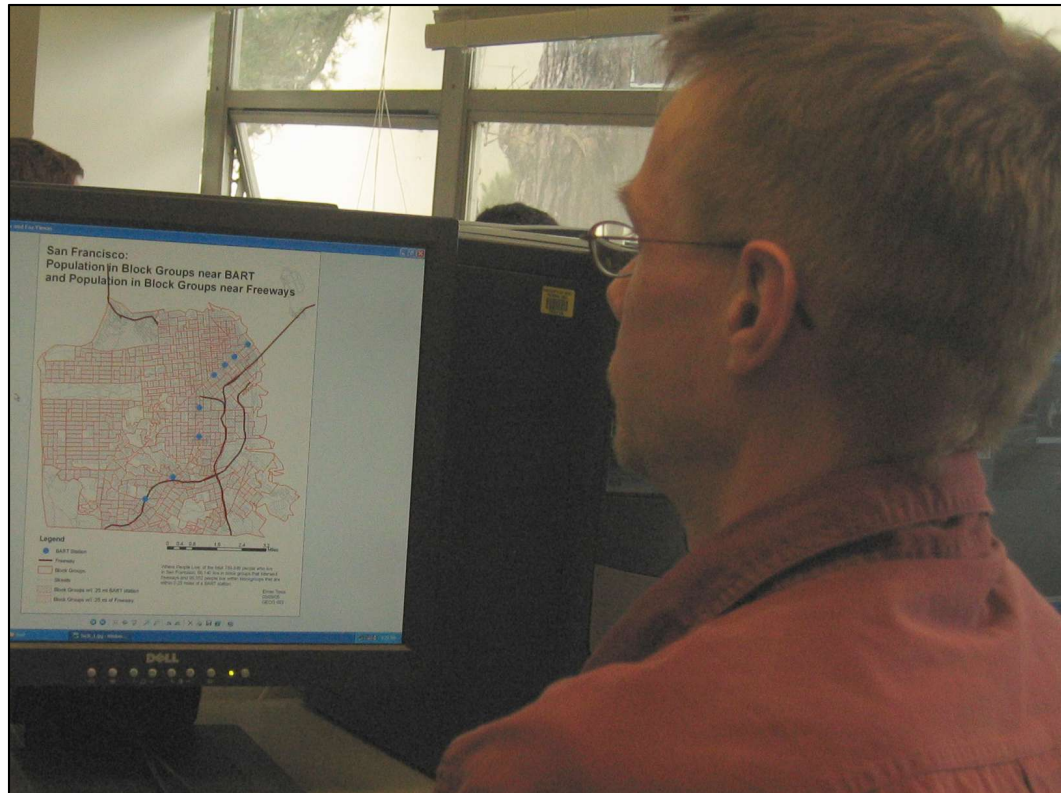
Preserving endangered species habitat



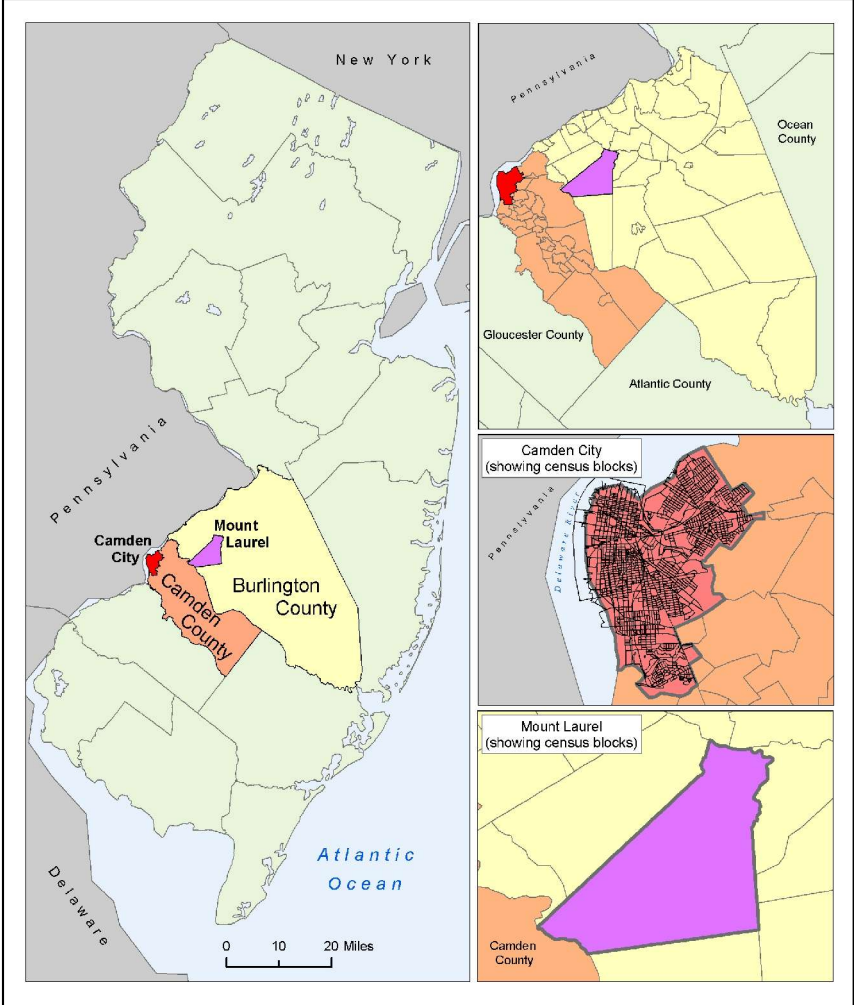
Preventing toxic release incidents



Part III: Regional equality and spatial integration



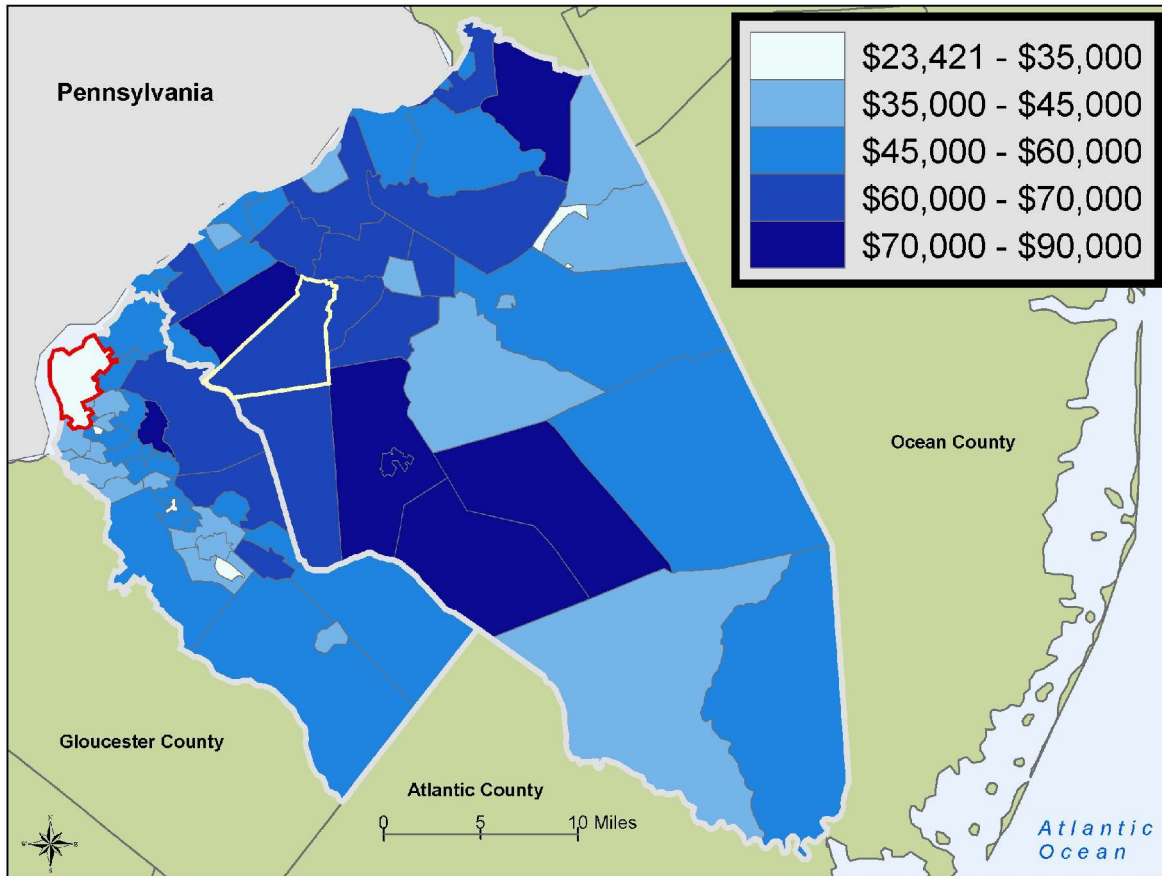
Understanding regional inequality



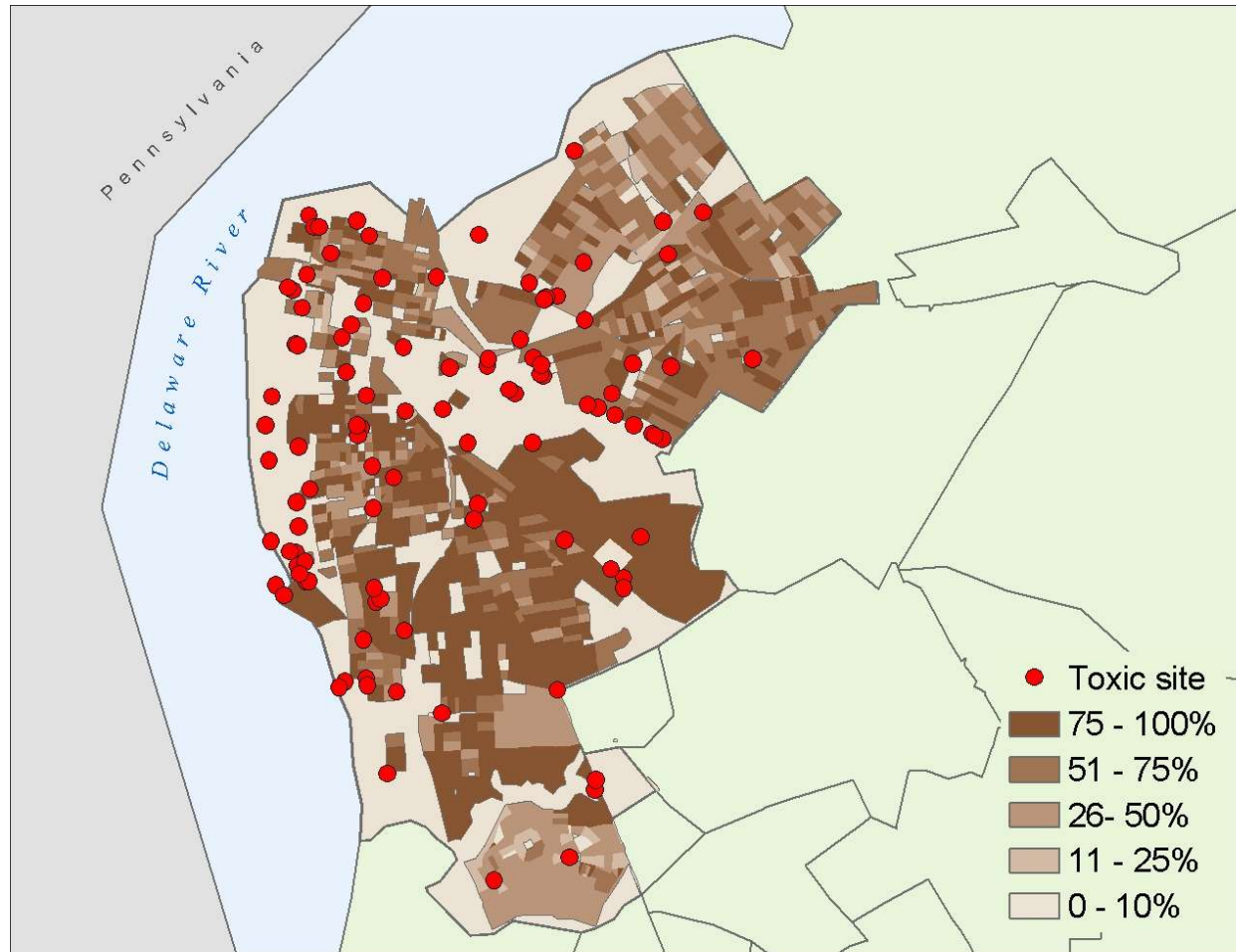
promoting school integration



equalizing local taxes and service



promoting environmental justice



Chapters on GIS concepts and operation

- Ch 2 Introduction to GIS
- Ch 3 Managing urbanization
with vector GIS
- Ch 6 Introduction to raster GIS
- Ch 7 Using raster GIS to resolve
conflicts between the built
and natural environments
- Ch 10 Symbolizing map features
and creating map layouts

Contents	
<i>List of maps</i>	<i>vii</i>
<i>List of figures</i>	<i>xi</i>
<i>Acknowledgments</i>	<i>xiii</i>
<i>Introduction</i>	<i>xv</i>
Part I	Urbanization, GIS, and data visualization 1
Chapter 1	Urbanization and its discontents 3
Chapter 2	Introduction to GIS 33
Chapter 3	Managing urbanization with vector GIS 53
Chapter 4	Visual images and data graphics 95
Part II	Raster GIS, multivariate data graphics, and balancing the natural and built environments 109
Chapter 5	Urbanization in harmony with the earth 111
Chapter 6	Introduction to raster GIS 137
Chapter 7	Using raster GIS to resolve conflicts between the natural and built environments 155
Chapter 8	Visualizing relationships with multivariate data graphics 179
Part III	Promoting spatial equity and regional integration with GIS and data visualization 191
Chapter 9	Spatial equity and regional integration 193
Chapter 10	Symbolizing map features and creating map layouts 219
Chapter 11	Using multiple media, and the theory and practice of graphic communication 251
Part IV	Using GIS in regional planning 267
Chapter 12	Bringing it all together in the Portland, Oregon, region 269

Chapters 2 and 3

Contents

List of maps vii

List of figures xi

Acknowledgments xiii

Introduction xv

Part I Urbanization, GIS, and data visualization 1

Chapter 1 Urbanization and its discontents 3

Chapter 2 Introduction to GIS 33

Chapter 3 Managing urbanization with vector GIS 53

Chapter 4 Visual images and data graphics 95

Part II Raster GIS, multivariate data graphics, and balancing the natural and built environments 109

Chapter 5 Urbanization in harmony with the earth 111

Chapter 6 Introduction to raster GIS 137

Chapter 7 Using raster GIS to resolve conflicts between the natural and built environments 155

Chapter 8 Visualizing relationships with multivariate data graphics 179

Part III Promoting spatial equity and regional integration with GIS and data visualization 191

Chapter 9 Spatial equity and regional integration 193

Chapter 10 Symbolizing map features and creating map layouts 219

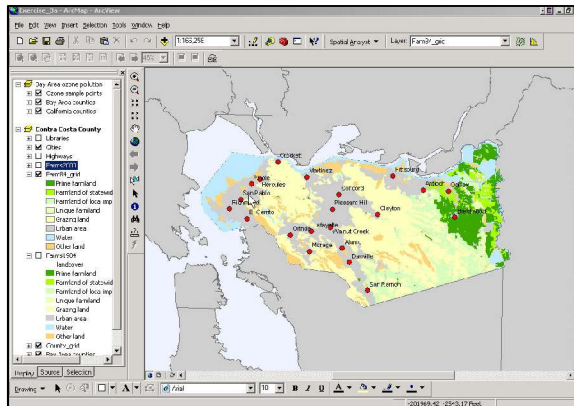
Chapter 11 Using multiple media, and the theory and practice of graphic communication 251

Part IV Using GIS in regional planning 267

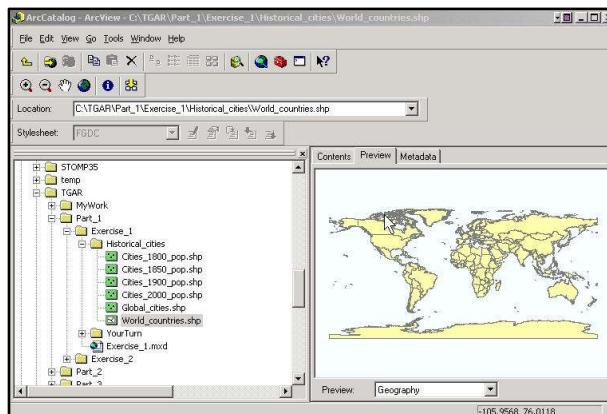
Chapter 12 Bringing it all together in the Portland, Oregon, region 269

Understanding ArcGIS components, terminology, and operations

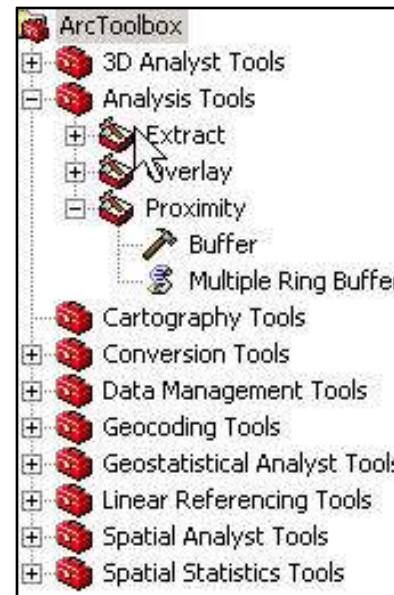
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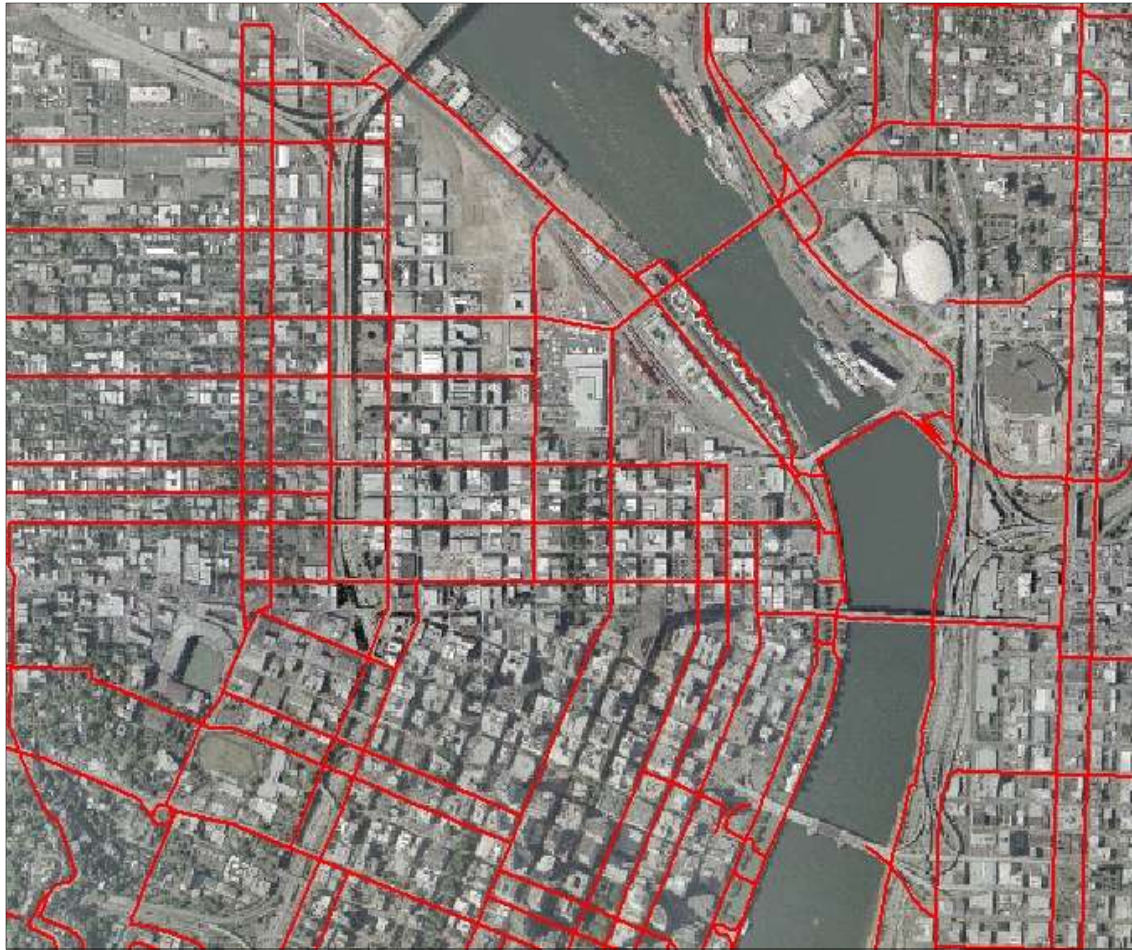
ArcCatalog



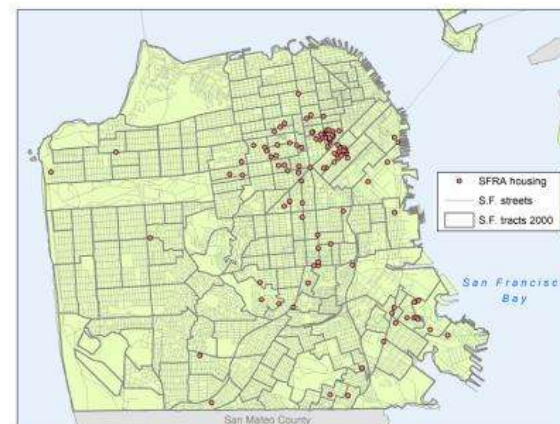
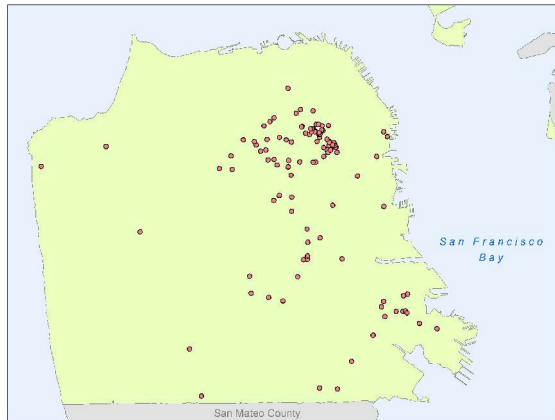
ArcToolbox



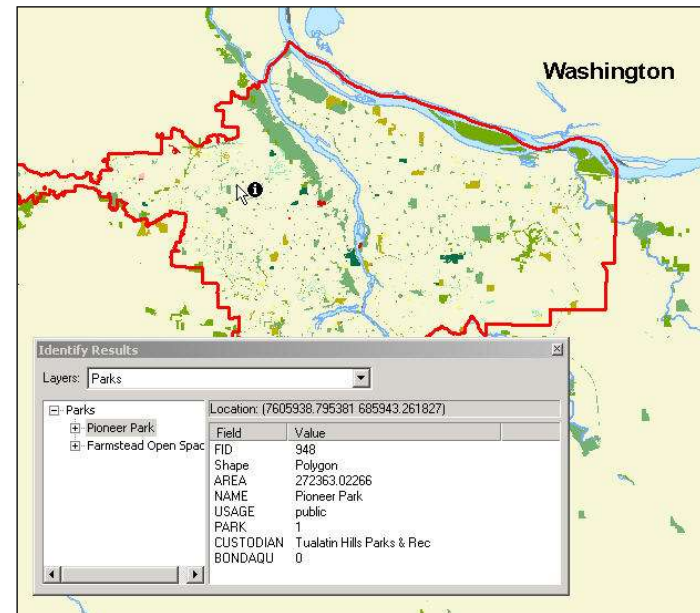
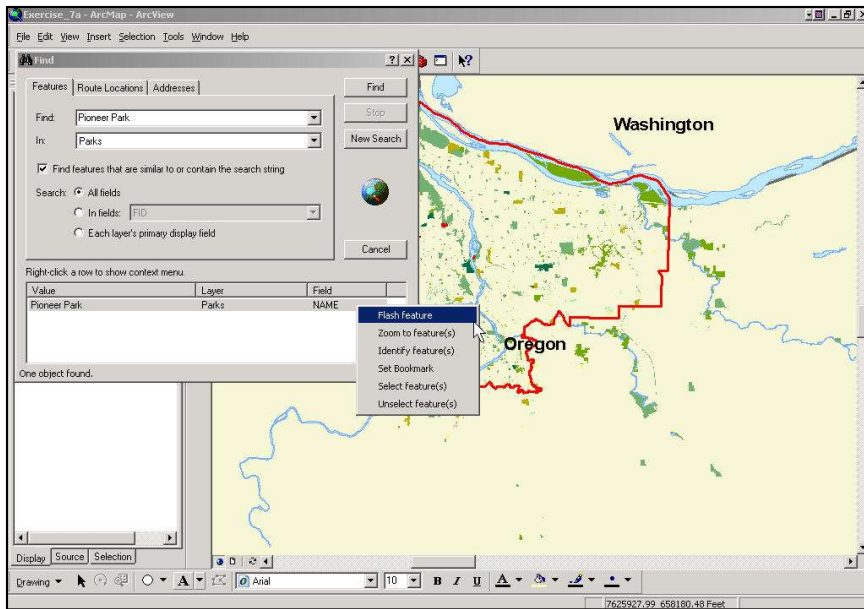
...Understanding map layers and overlay analysis



The vector GIS model

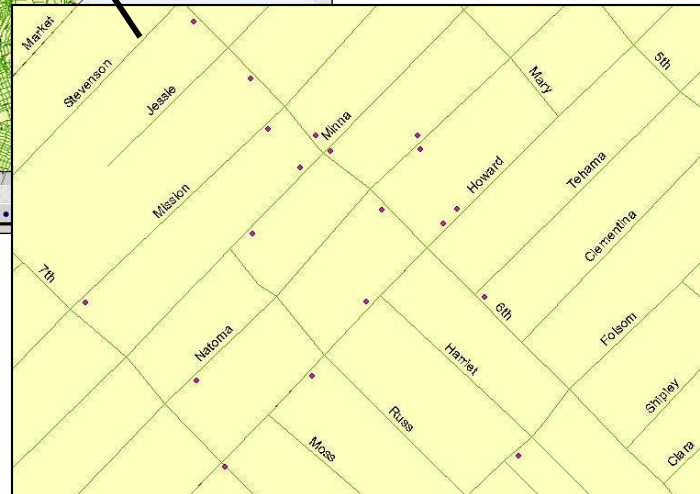
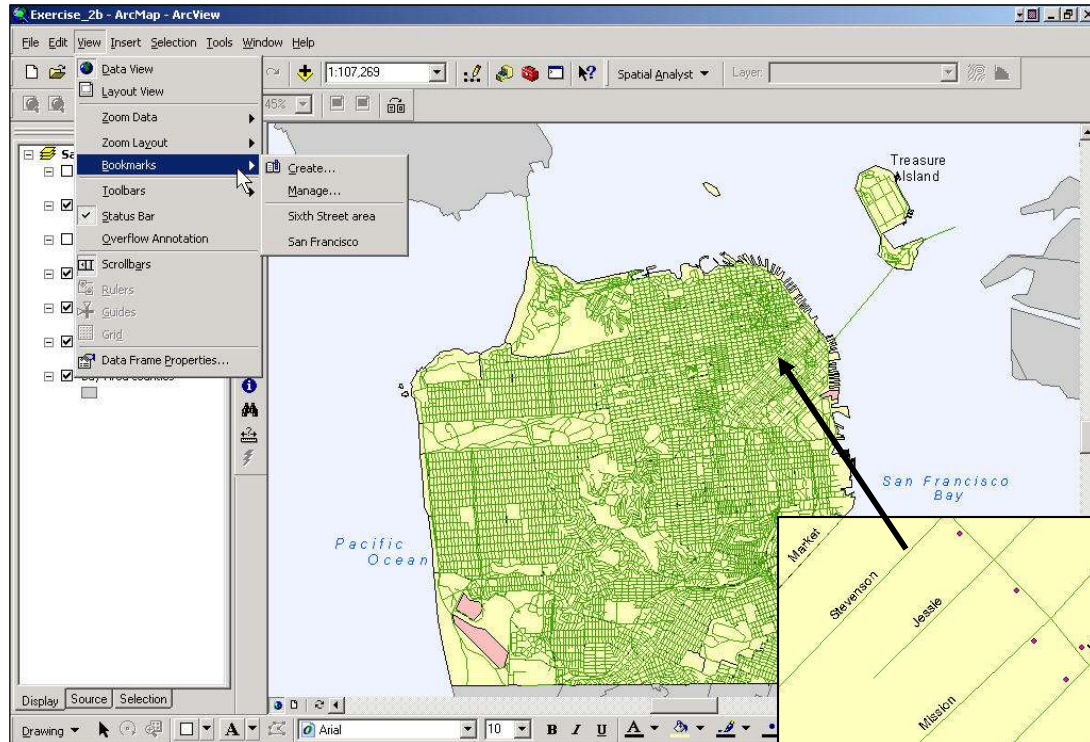


Finding and identifying features

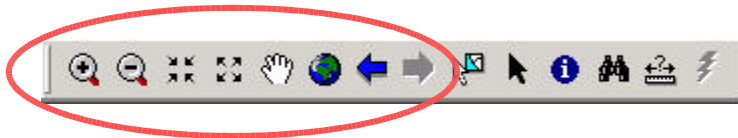
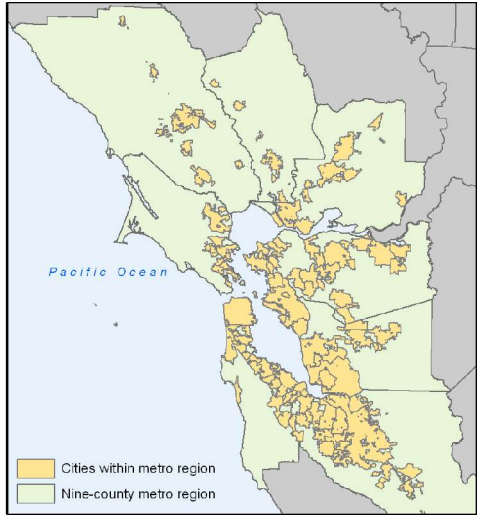


Identify Results																			
Layers: Parks																			
[-] Parks	Location: (7605938, 795381, 685943, 261827)																		
[+] Pioneer Park																			
[+] Farmstead Open Space																			
	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Field</th><th>Value</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>FID</td><td>948</td></tr><tr><td>Shape</td><td>Polygon</td></tr><tr><td>AREA</td><td>272363.02266</td></tr><tr><td>NAME</td><td>Pioneer Park</td></tr><tr><td>USAGE</td><td>public</td></tr><tr><td>PARK</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>CUSTODIAN</td><td>Tualatin Hills Parks & Rec</td></tr><tr><td>BONDAQU</td><td>0</td></tr></tbody></table>	Field	Value	FID	948	Shape	Polygon	AREA	272363.02266	NAME	Pioneer Park	USAGE	public	PARK	1	CUSTODIAN	Tualatin Hills Parks & Rec	BONDAQU	0
Field	Value																		
FID	948																		
Shape	Polygon																		
AREA	272363.02266																		
NAME	Pioneer Park																		
USAGE	public																		
PARK	1																		
CUSTODIAN	Tualatin Hills Parks & Rec																		
BONDAQU	0																		

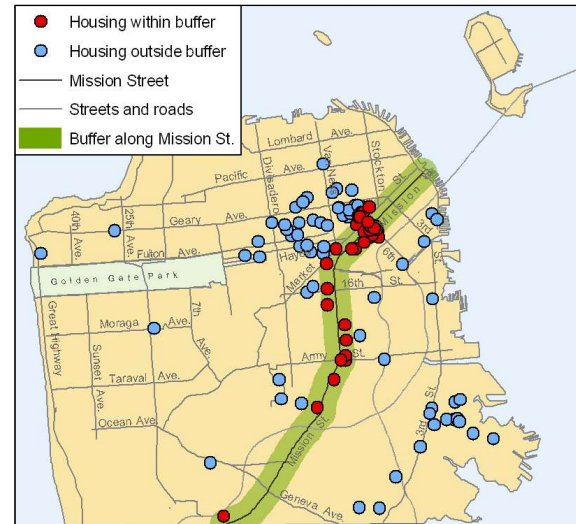
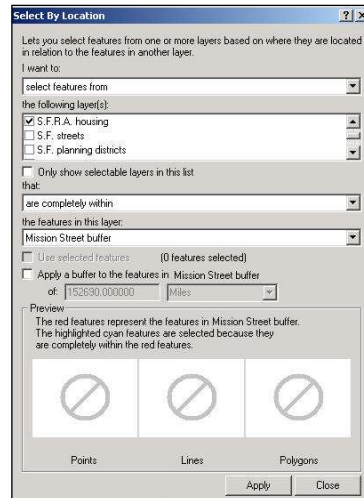
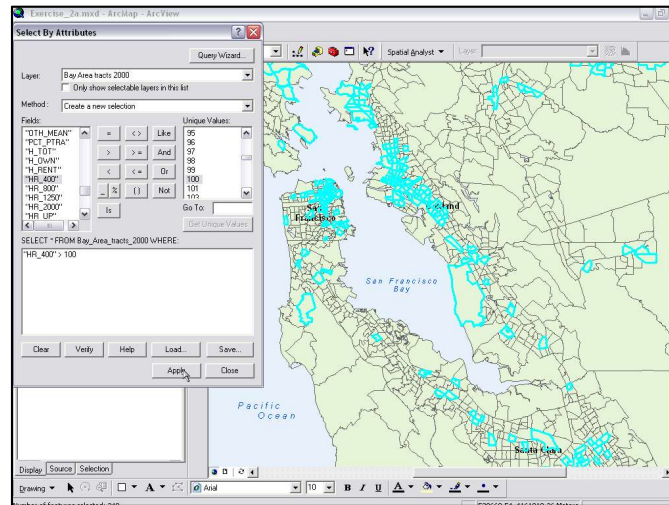
Using bookmarks



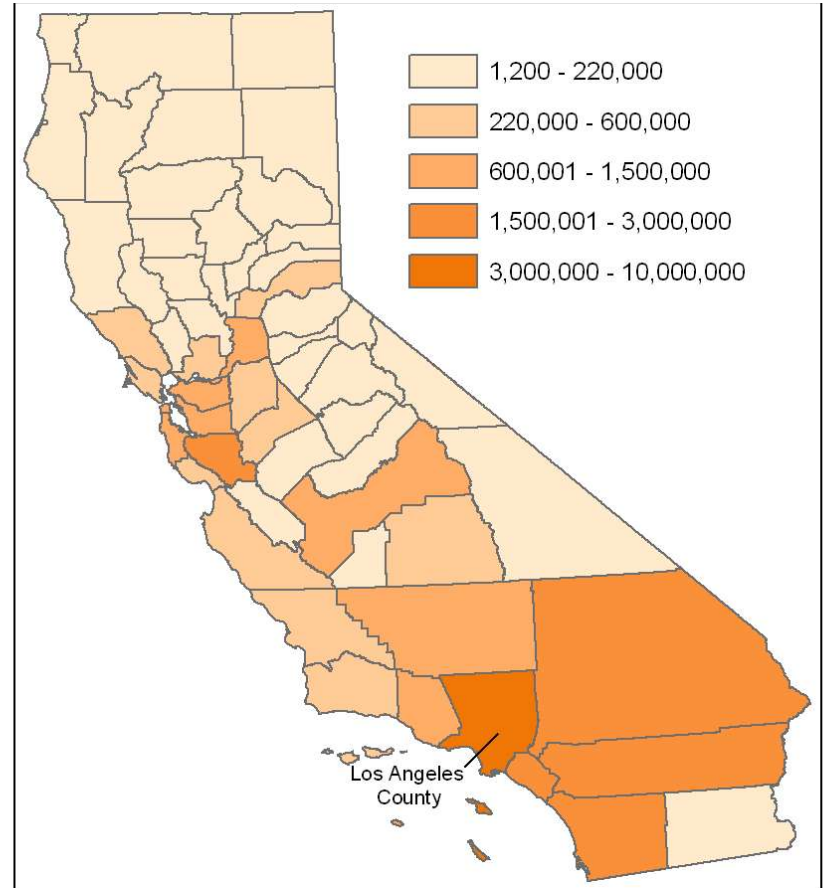
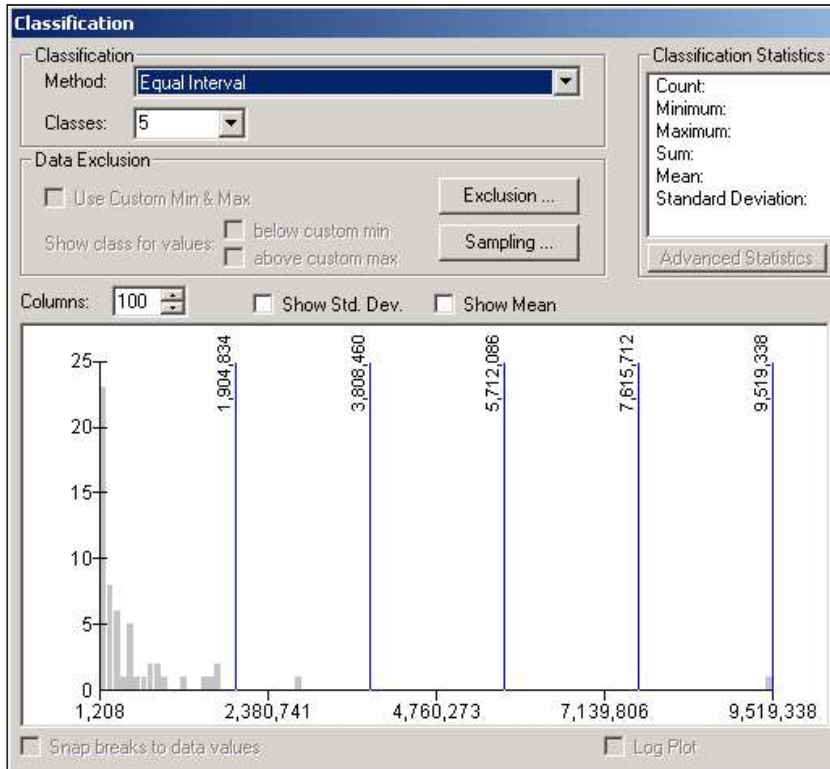
Zooming and Panning



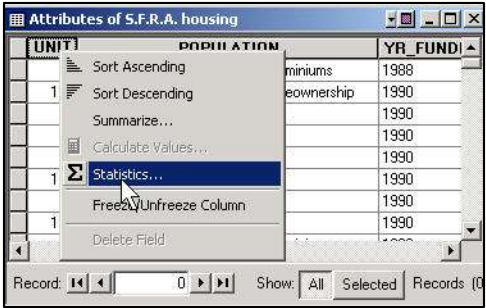
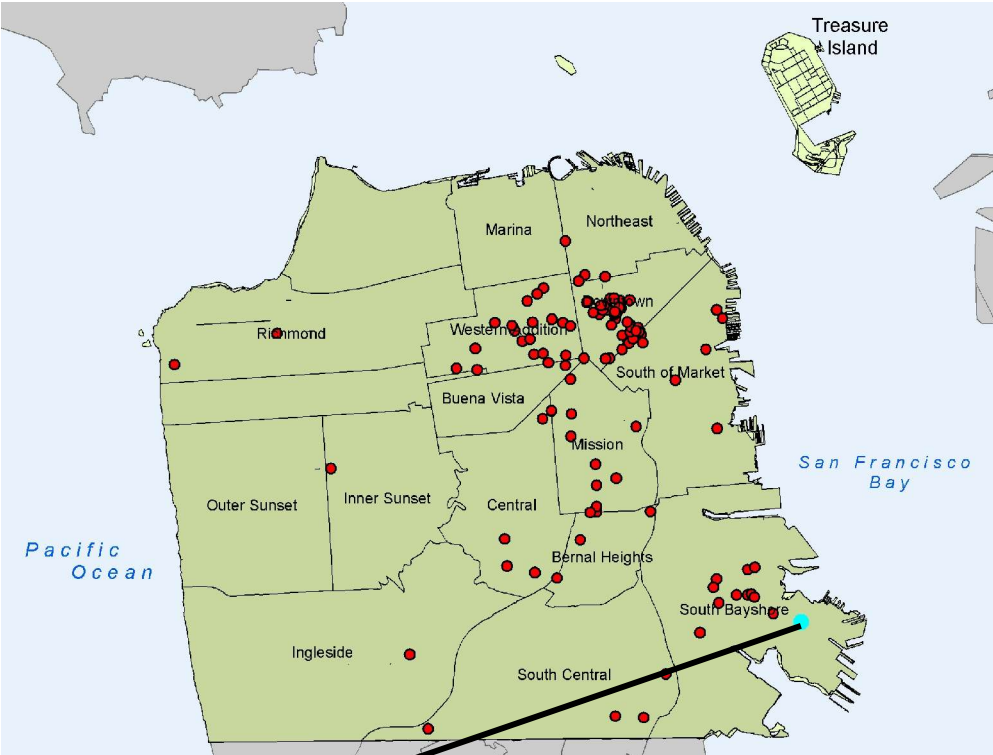
Querying data based on attributes and location



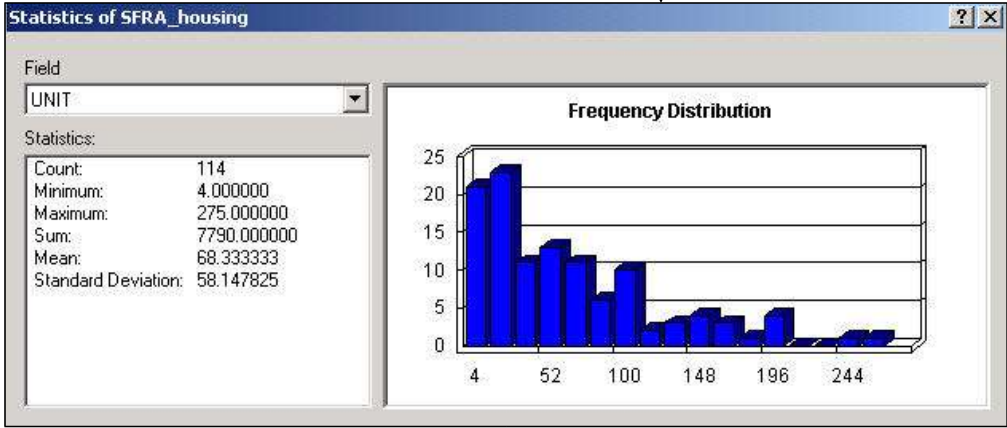
Classifying spatial features



Examining and analyzing data in attribute tables



NAME	UNIT	POPULATION	YR
MORGAN HEIGHTS CONDOMINIUM DEVELOPMENT	63	First-time Homeownership - condominiums	1988
101 VALENCIA STREET	109	Low- and moderate income - Homeownership	1990
3019 - 23RD STREET	6	Very low-income families	1990
CITY VIEW	13	First-time Homeownership	1990
DEL CARLO COURT	25	Low-income families	1990
DELANCEY STREET EMBARCADERO TRIANGLE	177	Low-income individuals	1990
EL DORADO HOTEL	57	Special needs individuals	1990
FILLMORE MARKETPLACE	120	Low-income families	1990
HILLSIDE VILLAGE	38	First-time Homeownership - condominiums	1990
LAS VILLAS	23	First-time Homeownership	1990
LELAND HOUSE & RAMP	45	Special needs - Rental	1990
MIDORI HOTEL	77	Special needs individuals	1990
OAK STREET HOUSE	12	Special needs individuals - mentally disabled	1990
PADRE PALOU	18	Very low-income families	1990
PLAZA DEL SOL	63	Very low- & Low-income families - Rental	1990
STEAMBOAT POINT	108	Low-income families	1990



Integrating GIS with statistical analysis

Box 11.1 Using GIS data in spreadsheets and statistical packages

DID	BLOCK	POP2000	AGE65_UP	MED_AGE	AVGHHSZ
1	1006	2476	220	21.7	2.2
2	1000	1996	174	33.4	2.0
3	4004	1936	41	20.2	2.2
4	3001	1951	883	70	1.6
5	2006	1467	134	34.9	1.8
6	5003	1456	223	36	2.2
7	1002	1487	134	34.9	1.8
8	7001	1393	94	32.9	2.3
9	8005	1321	360	51.7	1.3
10	9001	1299	345	47	1.8
11	1002	1227	60	29.8	1.8
12	11005	1216	254	45.2	1.6
13	12008	1137	62	32.9	1.6
14	13009	1126	102	33.3	1.8
15	14003	1127	173	37	2.8
16	15002	1123	144	40	2
17	16003	1076	147	38.2	3.2
18	17001	985	137	32.7	1.9
19	18004	977	189	35.6	2.3
20					

A	B	C	D	E	F
1	BLOCK	POP2000	AGE65_MED_AGE	AVGHHSZ	
2	1006	2476	220	21.7	2.2
3	1000	1996	174	33.4	2.0
4	4004	1936	41	20.2	2.2
5	3001	1951	883	70	1.6
6	2006	1467	134	34.9	1.8
7	1002	1487	134	34.9	1.8
8	7001	1393	94	32.9	2.3
9	8005	1321	360	51.7	1.3
10	9001	1299	345	47	1.8
11	1002	1227	60	29.8	1.8
12	11005	1216	254	45.2	1.6
13	12008	1137	62	32.9	1.6
14	13009	1126	102	33.3	1.8
15	14003	1127	173	37	2.8
16	15002	1123	144	40	2
17	16003	1076	147	38.2	3.2
18	17001	985	137	32.7	1.9
19	18004	977	189	35.6	2.3
20					

Data from a GIS attribute table (ArcMap)...

... can be manipulated in a spreadsheet (EXCEL)

Block	pop2000	age65_up	med_age	avghhsz
1	2476	220	21.7	2.2
2	1996	174	33.4	2.0
3	1936	41	20.2	2.2
4	1951	883	70	1.6
5	1467	134	34.9	1.8
6	1456	223	36	2.2
7	1487	134	34.9	1.8
8	1393	94	32.9	2.3
9	1321	360	51.7	1.3
10	1299	345	47	1.8
11	1227	60	29.8	1.8
12	1216	254	45.2	1.6
13	1137	62	32.9	1.6
14	1126	102	33.3	1.8
15	1127	173	37	2.8
16	1123	144	40	2
17	1076	147	38.2	3.2
18	985	137	32.7	1.9
19	977	189	35.6	2.3
20				

... or analyzed in a statistical package (SPSS)

Correlations

	AGE65_UP	AVGHHSZ	POP2000	MED_AGE
AGE65_UP	Pearson Correlation	1	-.029	.112
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.170	.649
	N	19	19	19
AVGHHSZ	Pearson Correlation	-.329	1	-.029
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.170		.908
	N	19	19	19
POP2000	Pearson Correlation	.112	-.029	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.649	.908	
	N	19	19	19
MED_AGE	Pearson Correlation	.871**	-.434	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.003	
	N	19	19	19

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Chapters 5 and 6 on raster GIS

Contents

List of maps vii
List of figures xi
Acknowledgments xiii
Introduction xv

Part I Urbanization, GIS, and data visualization 1

Chapter 1 Urbanization and its discontents 3
Chapter 2 Introduction to GIS 33
Chapter 3 Managing urbanization with vector GIS 53
Chapter 4 Visual images and data graphics 95

Part II Raster GIS, multivariate data graphics, and balancing the natural and built environments 109

Chapter 5 Urbanization in harmony with the earth 111
Chapter 6 Introduction to raster GIS 137
Chapter 7 Using raster GIS to resolve conflicts between the natural and built environments 155
Chapter 8 Visualizing relationships with multivariate data graphics 179

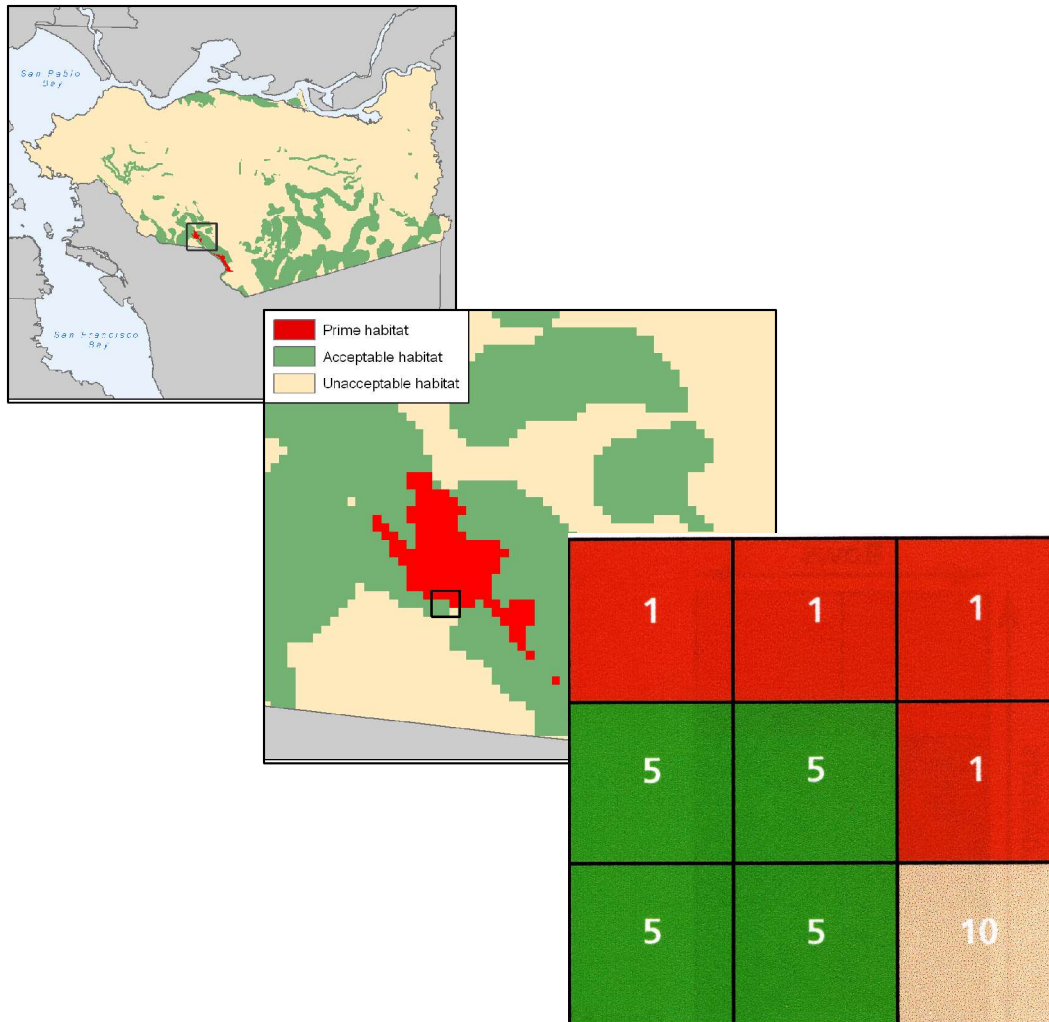
Part III Promoting spatial equity and regional integration with GIS and data visualization 191

Chapter 9 Spatial equity and regional integration 193
Chapter 10 Symbolizing map features and creating map layouts 219
Chapter 11 Using multiple media, and the theory and practice of graphic communication 251

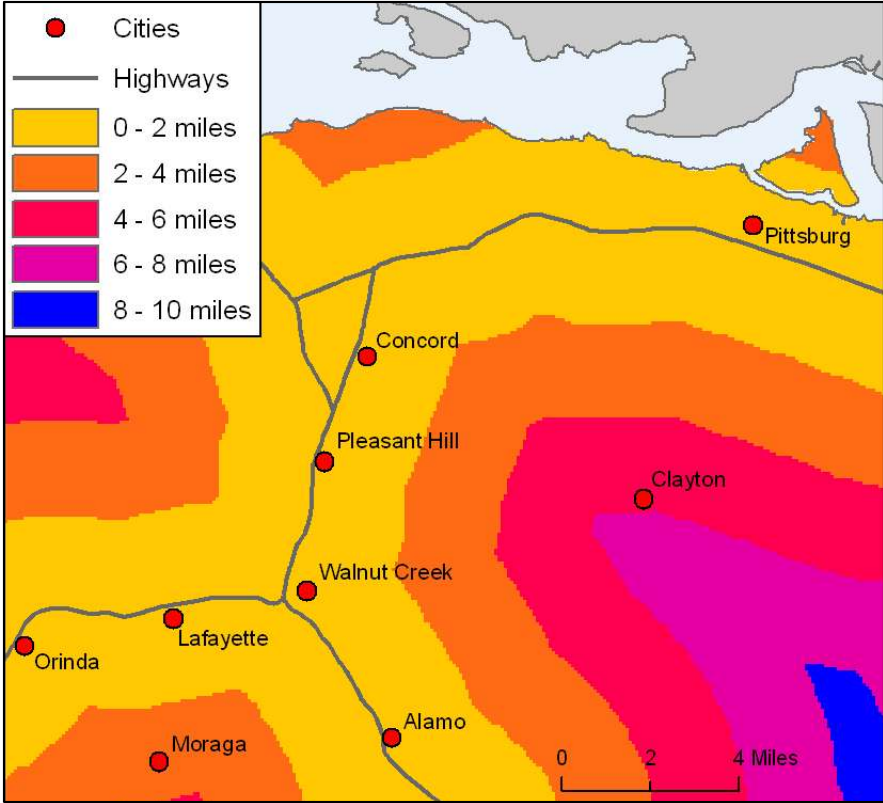
Part IV Using GIS in regional planning 267

Chapter 12 Bringing it all together in the Portland, Oregon, region 269

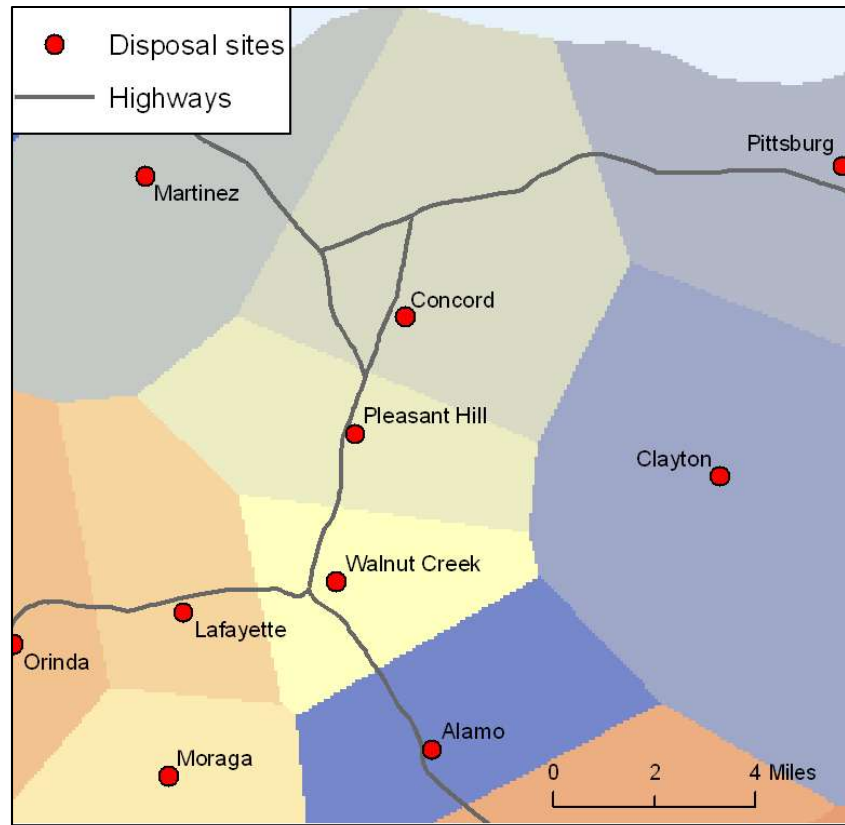
Understanding the raster model



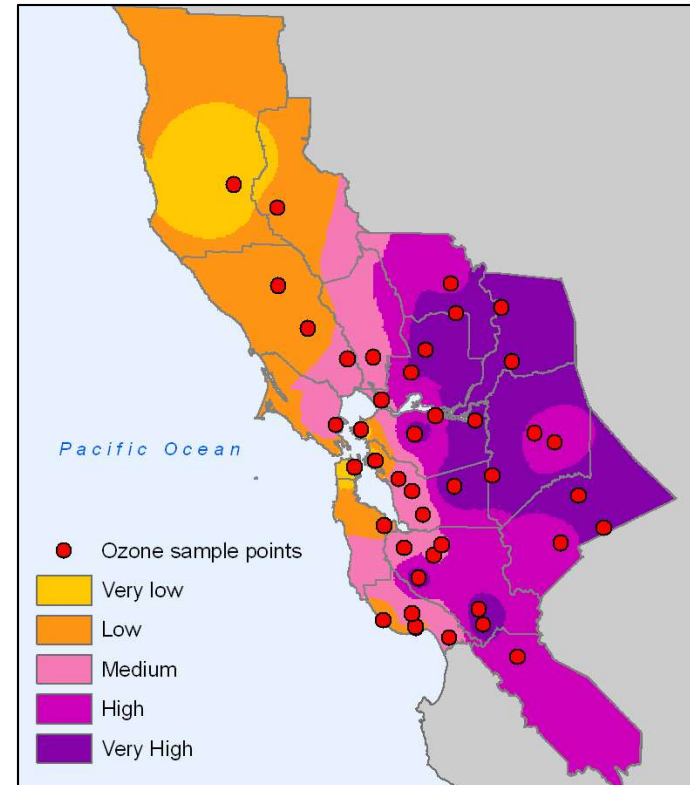
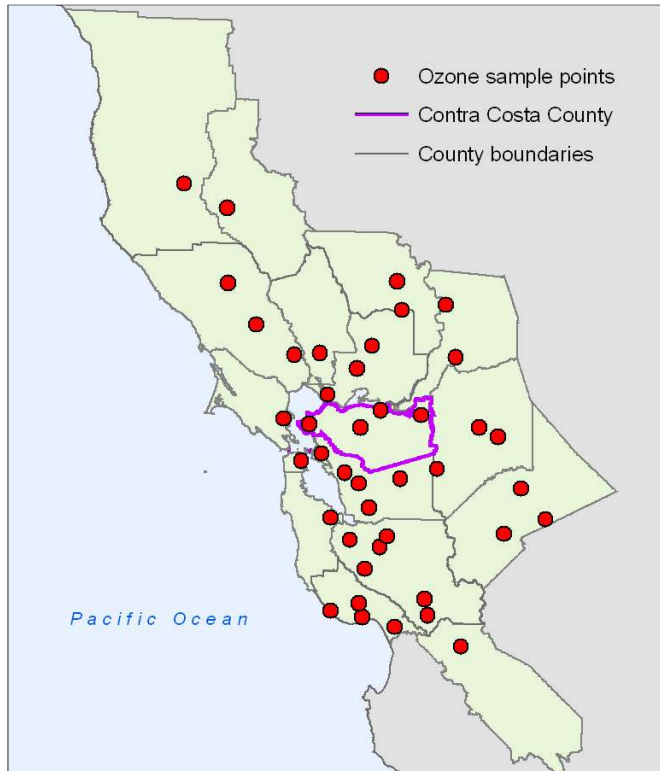
Doing straight line distance analysis



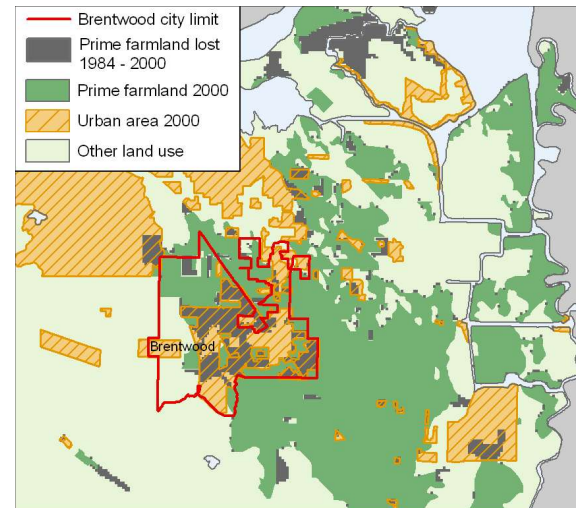
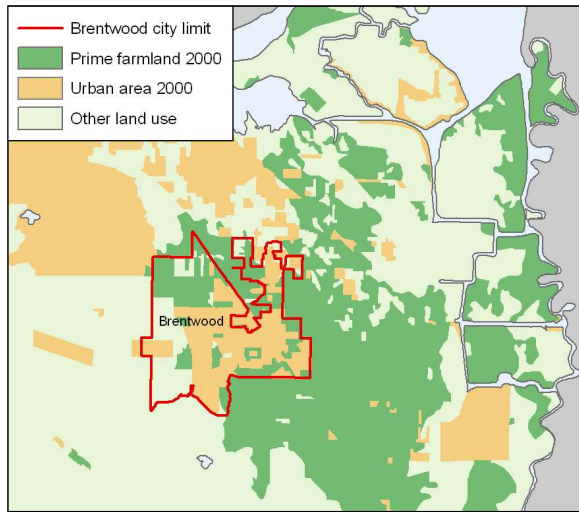
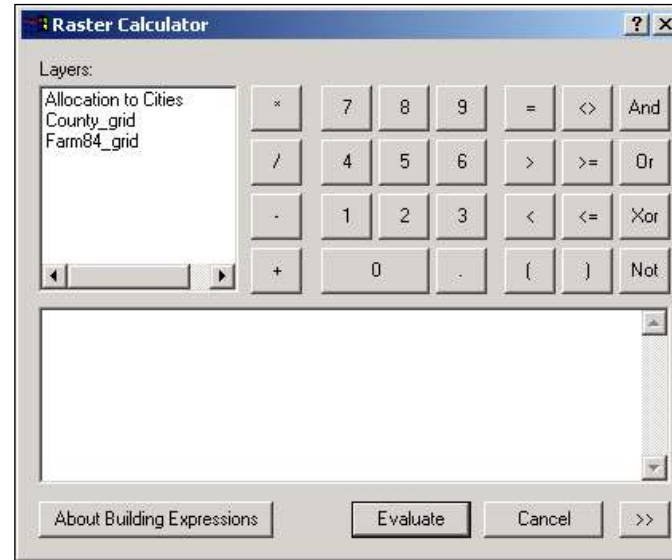
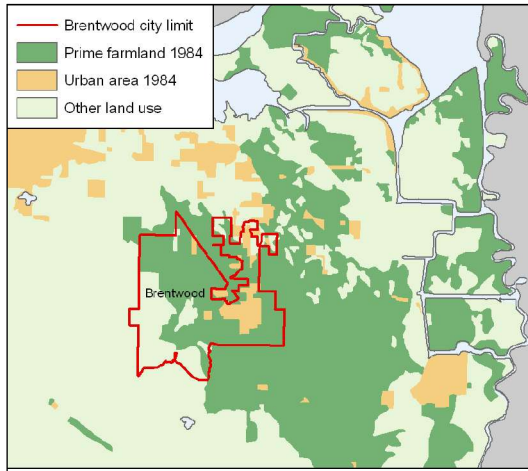
Doing distance allocation analysis (creating Thiessen polygons)



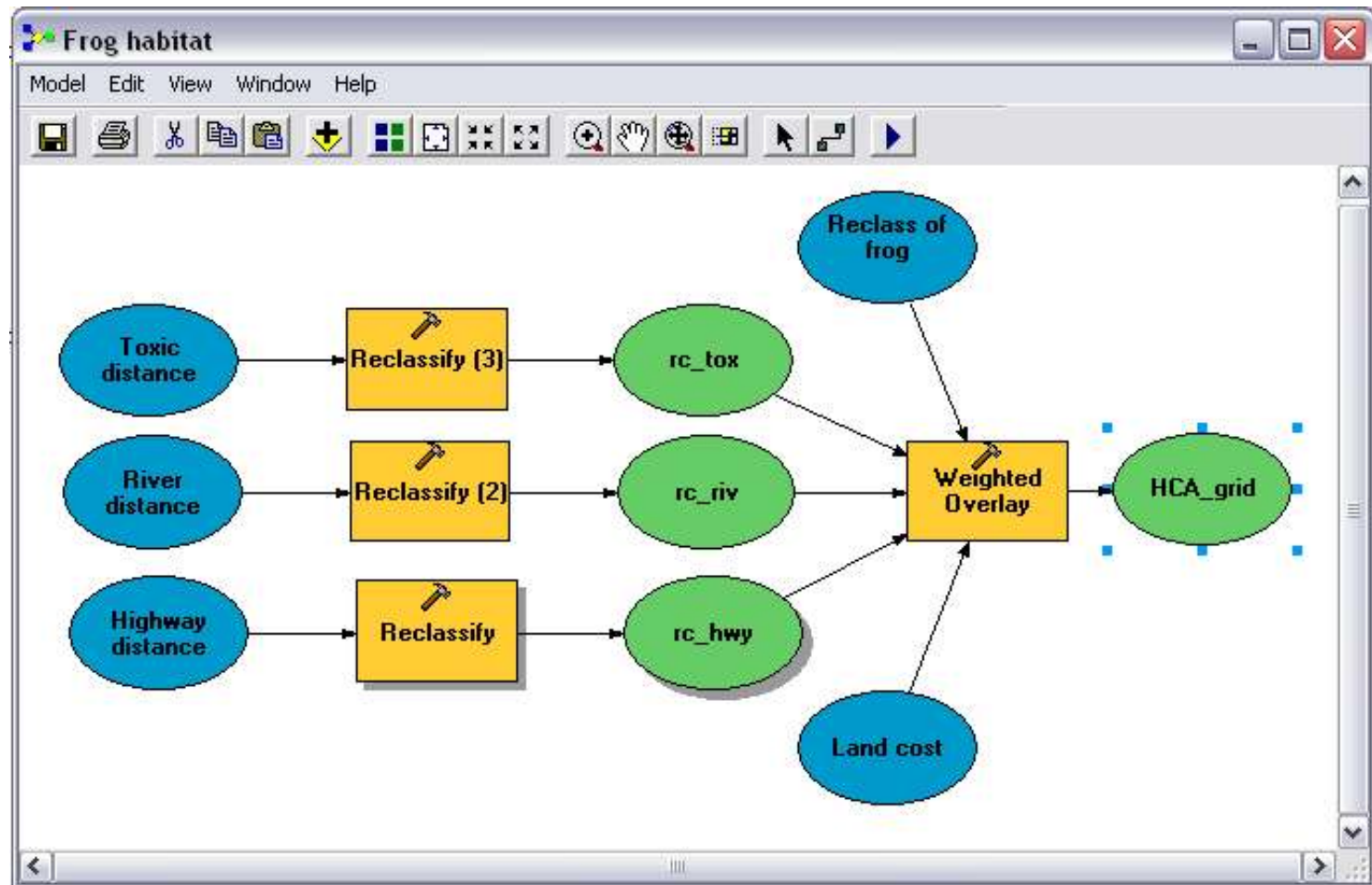
...Interpolating a statistical surface



Using map algebra



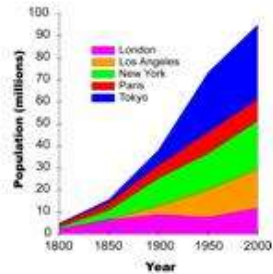
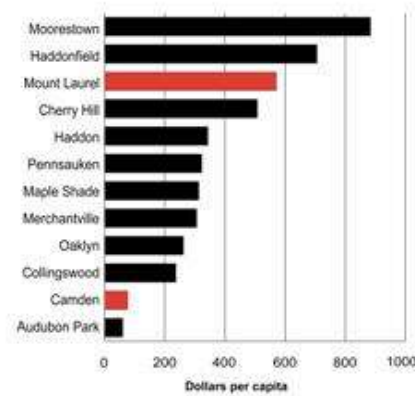
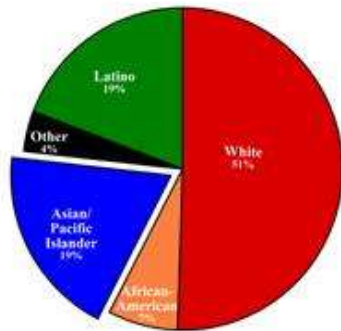
Creating a suitability model using ModelBuilder



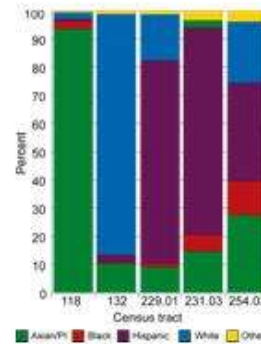
Chapters 4, 8, and 11: Data graphics and visual communication

Contents	
<i>List of maps</i>	<i>vii</i>
<i>List of figures</i>	<i>xi</i>
<i>Acknowledgments</i>	<i>xiii</i>
<i>Introduction</i>	<i>xv</i>
Part I	Urbanization, GIS, and data visualization 1
Chapter 1	Urbanization and its discontents 3
Chapter 2	Introduction to GIS 33
Chapter 3	Managing urbanization with vector GIS 53
Chapter 4	Visual images and data graphics 95
Part II	Raster GIS, multivariate data graphics, and balancing the natural and built environments 109
Chapter 5	Urbanization in harmony with the earth 111
Chapter 6	Introduction to raster GIS 137
Chapter 7	Using raster GIS to resolve conflicts between the natural and built environments 155
Chapter 8	Visualizing relationships with multivariate data graphics 179
Part III	Promoting spatial equity and regional integration with GIS and data visualization 191
Chapter 9	Spatial equity and regional integration 193
Chapter 10	Symbolizing map features and creating map layouts 219
Chapter 11	Using multiple media, and the theory and practice of graphic communication 251
Part IV	Using GIS in regional planning 267
Chapter 12	Bringing it all together in the Portland, Oregon, region 269

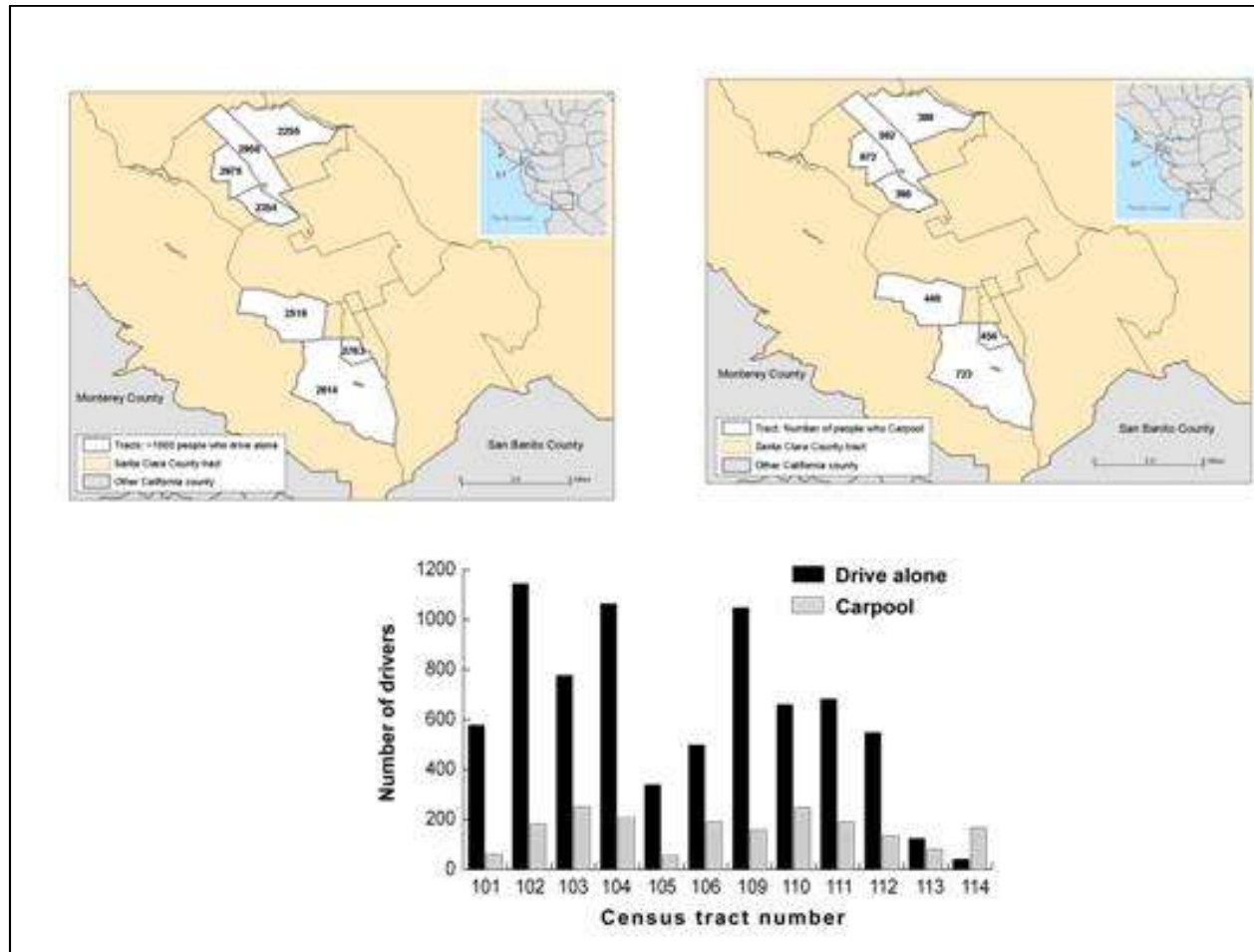
Univariate and multivariate data graphics



Source: 1800-1950 from Gerald Fox and Teresa Chanok, *World Wars of Culture: Population Growth* (New York: Academic Press, 1974), 2000 from Thomas Bruneff, *City Population* (<http://www.citypopulation.de>)



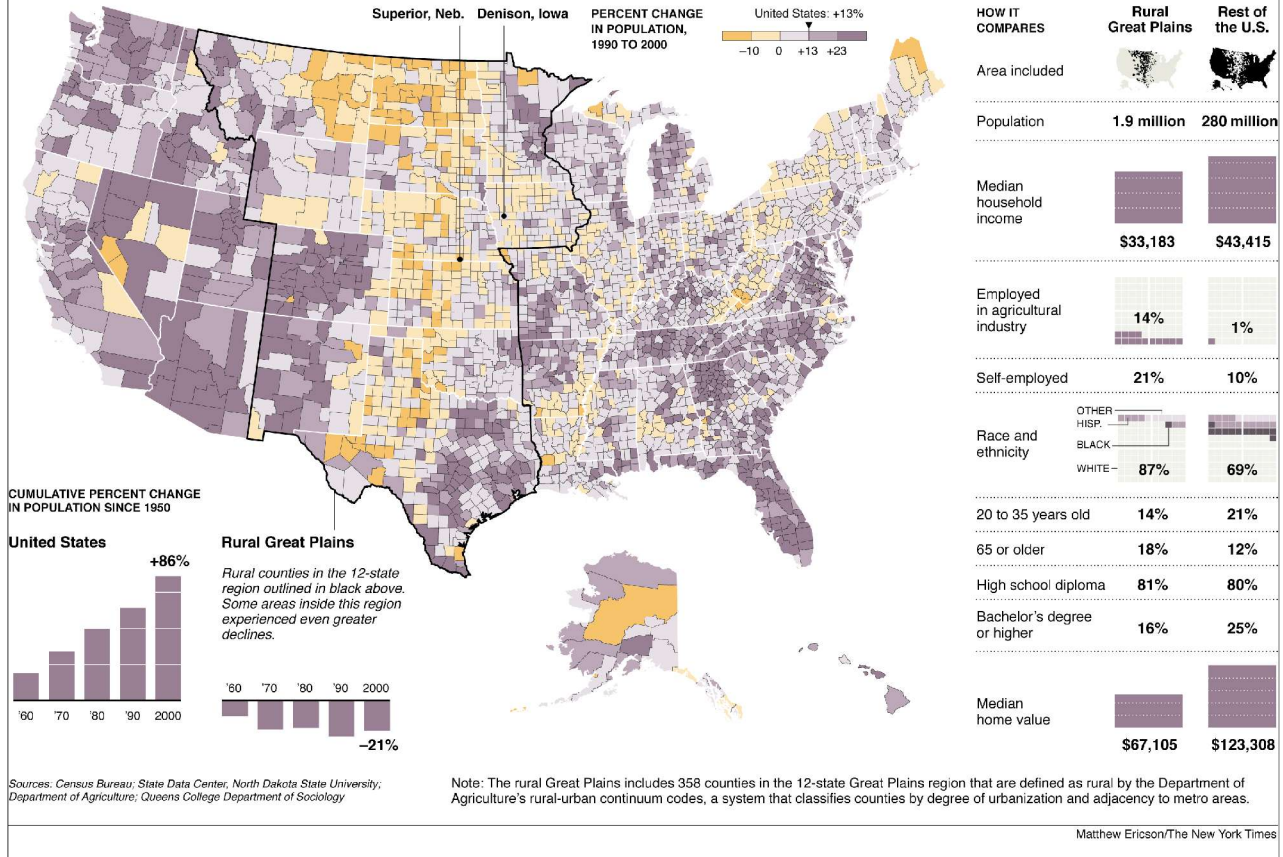
Visualizing the same data spatially and graphically



Theory and practice of visual and graphic communication

Moving Out of the Heartland

While the United States population has nearly doubled during the last 50 years, rural counties in the Great Plains region have seen their population decline sharply.



Chapter 12 Bringing it all together in the Portland, Oregon region

Contents

List of maps vii
List of figures xi
Acknowledgments xiii
Introduction xv

Part I Urbanization, GIS, and data visualization 1

Chapter 1 Urbanization and its discontents 3
Chapter 2 Introduction to GIS 33
Chapter 3 Managing urbanization with vector GIS 53
Chapter 4 Visual images and data graphics 95

Part II Raster GIS, multivariate data graphics, and balancing the natural and built environments 109

Chapter 5 Urbanization in harmony with the earth 111
Chapter 6 Introduction to raster GIS 137
Chapter 7 Using raster GIS to resolve conflicts between the natural and built environments 155
Chapter 8 Visualizing relationships with multivariate data graphics 179

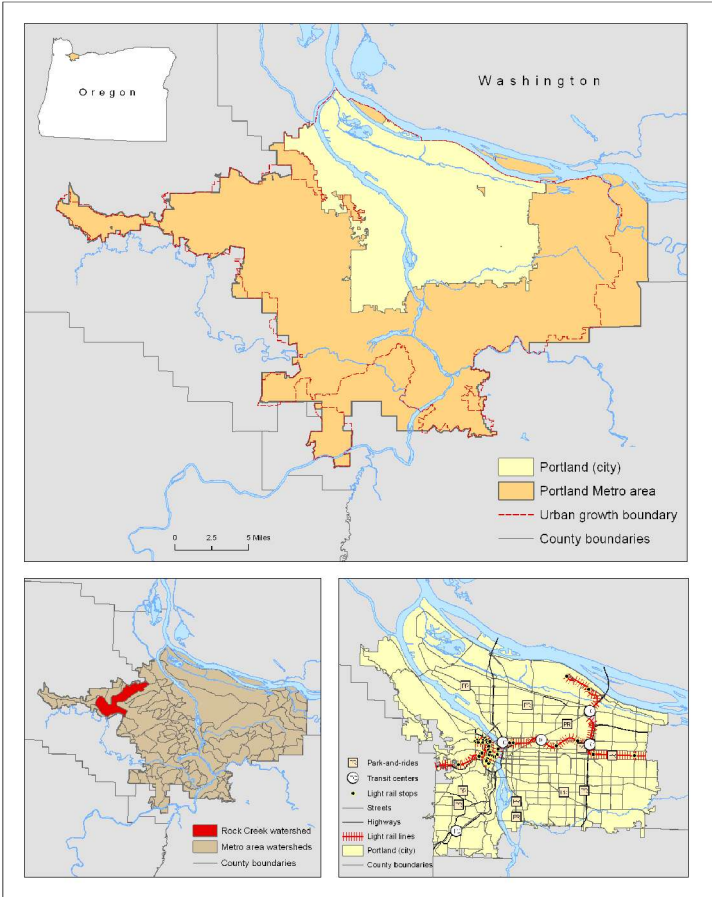
Part III Promoting spatial equity and regional integration with GIS and data visualization 191

Chapter 9 Spatial equity and regional integration 193
Chapter 10 Symbolizing map features and creating map layouts 219
Chapter 11 Using multiple media, and the theory and practice of graphic communication 251

Part IV Using GIS in regional planning 267

Chapter 12 Bringing it all together in the Portland, Oregon, region 269

How Metro's RLIS system facilitates regional planning



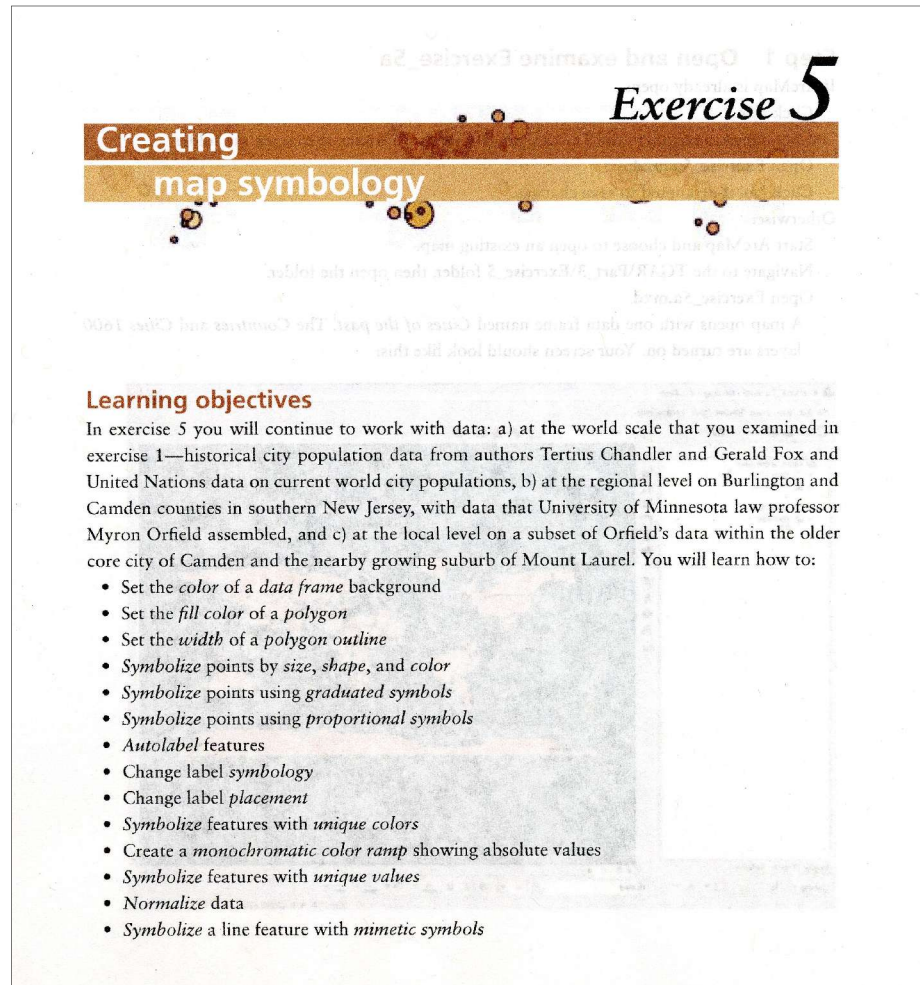
Exercises

- Book contains hardcopy exercises
- CD-ROM contains exercise data
- 6 step-by-step exercises track GIS chapters
- Portland Metro exercise to synthesize the module

Exercises

An orientation to the exercises	289
Exercise 1	Introduction to GIS 295
Exercise 2	Taming urbanization with vector GIS 317
Exercise 3	Introduction to raster GIS 341
Exercise 4	Balancing nature with raster GIS 367
Exercise 5	Creating map symbology 393
Exercise 6	Creating map layouts 425
Exercise 7	Bringing it all together in the Metro region 443

Each of the step-by-step exercises has
...learning objectives



The slide features a title bar with 'Exercise 5' in a large, stylized font and 'Creating map symbology' in a smaller font below it. The main content area contains a section titled 'Learning objectives' followed by a paragraph of introductory text and a bulleted list of 15 objectives. A faint, semi-transparent map of a region is visible in the background of the text area.

Exercise 5

Creating map symbology

Learning objectives

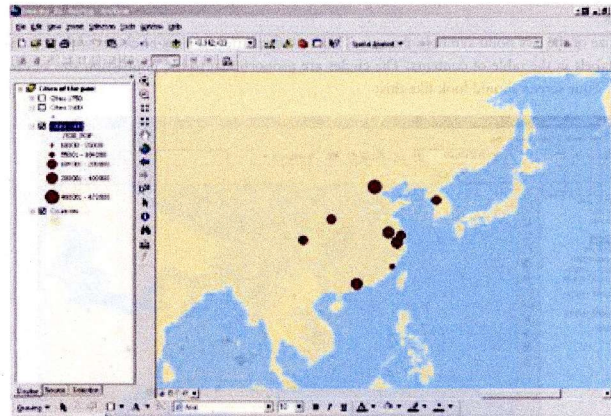
In exercise 5 you will continue to work with data: a) at the world scale that you examined in exercise 1—historical city population data from authors Tertius Chandler and Gerald Fox and United Nations data on current world city populations, b) at the regional level on Burlington and Camden counties in southern New Jersey, with data that University of Minnesota law professor Myron Orfield assembled, and c) at the local level on a subset of Orfield's data within the older core city of Camden and the nearby growing suburb of Mount Laurel. You will learn how to:

- Set the *color* of a *data frame* background
- Set the *fill color* of a *polygon*
- Set the *width* of a *polygon outline*
- *Symbolize* points by *size*, *shape*, and *color*
- *Symbolize* points using *graduated symbols*
- *Symbolize* points using *proportional symbols*
- *Autolabel* features
- Change label *symbology*
- Change label *placement*
- *Symbolize* features with *unique colors*
- Create a *monochromatic color ramp* showing absolute values
- *Symbolize* features with *unique values*
- *Normalize* data
- *Symbolize* a line feature with *mimetic symbols*

...Step-by-step instructions to teach GIS operations

400

Think Globally Act Regionally



Question 3: How does the population of Paris in 1500 (the largest city in Europe at that time) compare to the population of large cities in China: Peking (Beijing), Hangchow, Nanking, and Canton? Refer to the attribute table to find the populations of these cities.

Step 8 Autolabel the cities

Click the **View** pull-down menu.

Click **Bookmarks**.

Click the **England** bookmark.

The map zooms in on England. Only London, England and Edinburgh, Scotland had populations of 18,000 or greater in 1500.

Turn off **Cities 1500** and collapse its legend.

Turn on **Cities 1750**.

Right-click **Cities 1750**.

Click **Label Features**.

The names of the cities appear. In autolabeling, the city reads the text from a field in the attribute table. One of the fields is the city's name. ArcMap assigns the name to the point.

Right-click the **Cities 1750** layer and uncheck **Label Features**.

The labels disappear. **Label Features** is a toggle.

Turn the labels back on.

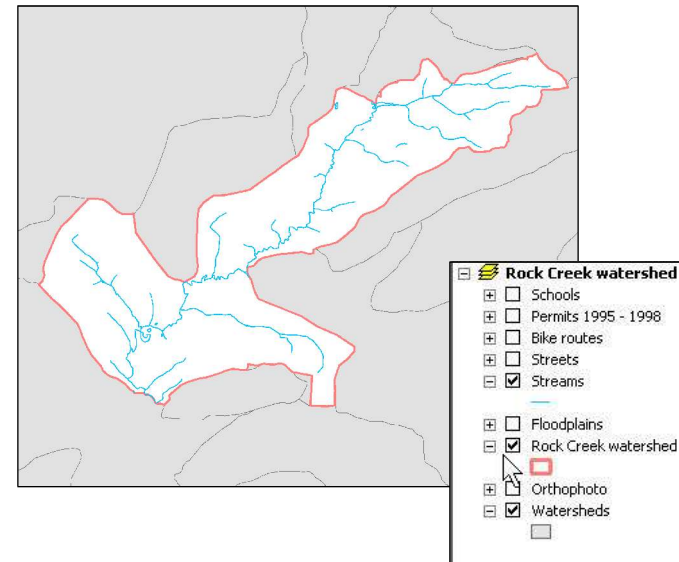
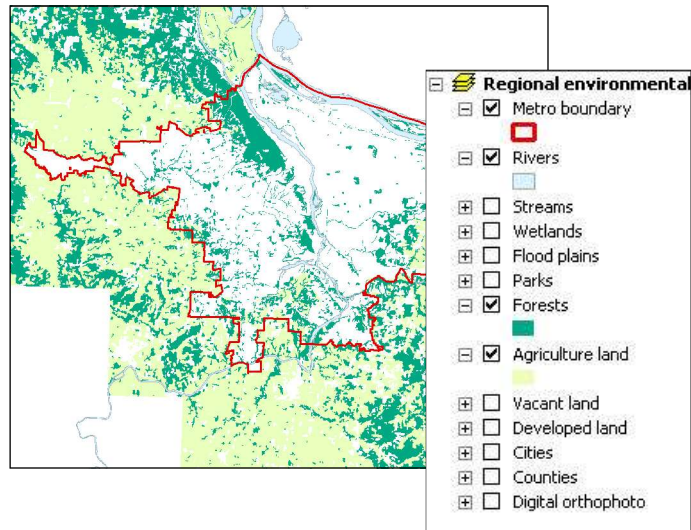
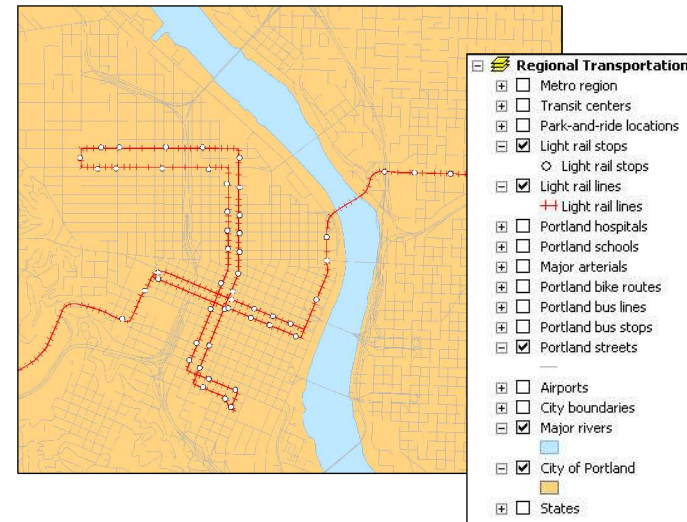
These labels are helpful, but the font is a little small and there are some placement problems.

...and a “Your Turn” section

Your Turn

1. If you are continuing from Exercise_5, navigate to the **TGAR\Part_3\Exercise_5\YourTurn** folder, open it, and open the *YourTurn_5.mxd* file. Click **No** when prompted “Save changes to Exercise_5c?”
Otherwise open ArcMap and navigate to the **TGAR\Part_3\Exercise_5\YourTurn** folder, open it, and open the *YourTurn_5.mxd* file.
2. A map opens showing Burlington and Camden counties with poor symbology and background. You will improve the map symbology.
3. Change the data frame background to white.
4. Click the *Camden County* symbol and change the symbol *Outline Width* to 40, and *Outline Color* to Gray 60%.
5. Open the *Burlington County* layer properties. Change the symbology to *Features* with a *Single symbol*. Then make the *Fill Color* Sugilite Sky (top row).
6. Turn on the *Schools* layer;
7. Change the point symbol color to Mars Red and size to 4 points.
8. Change the *Schools* layer to *Graduated symbol* using the **NAM00** (number of non-Asian minority students in 2000) field. Use the *Identify* tool to identify the community in Burlington County with the highest concentration of non-Asian minority students in schools.
Question 1: Are non-Asian American students clustered in certain areas of Burlington County? What community in Burlington County had many non-Asian minority students in its schools in 2000?
9. Use the *Camden City* bookmark to zoom into that area.
10. Turn on the labels for *Schools*.
11. Change the labels for *Schools* so the font size is 7 points. Remove the *bold* font weight. Change the label placement to *Prefer Bottom Left, all allowed*. Click the *Conflict Detection* tab and change the *Feature Weight* to *High* and add a *Buffer* of .50.
12. Create a *dot density* map based on crimes per 10,000 people (**crimepcr10**) using the *Burlington County* layer and the field **CRIMEPER10**. Make the *Dot Size* 2 and *Dot Value* 100.
13. Repeat the process for *Camden County*.
Question 2: Are crimes per 10,000 people more densely concentrated in some areas than others?
14. Turn on the *Census blocks* layer showing absolute population data.
Question 3: Do census blocks with larger populations appear to have more crimes? Does this indicate that you are more likely to be a crime victim if you live in a census block with a large population? What would help you understand if that were true?

Exercise 7 provides Metro RLIS data for a culminating project



Thank you

