

Using Geospatial Data to Build Better Information at NCES

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National Center for Education Statistics

Education Demographic and Geographic Estimates (EDGE) Program

FCSM

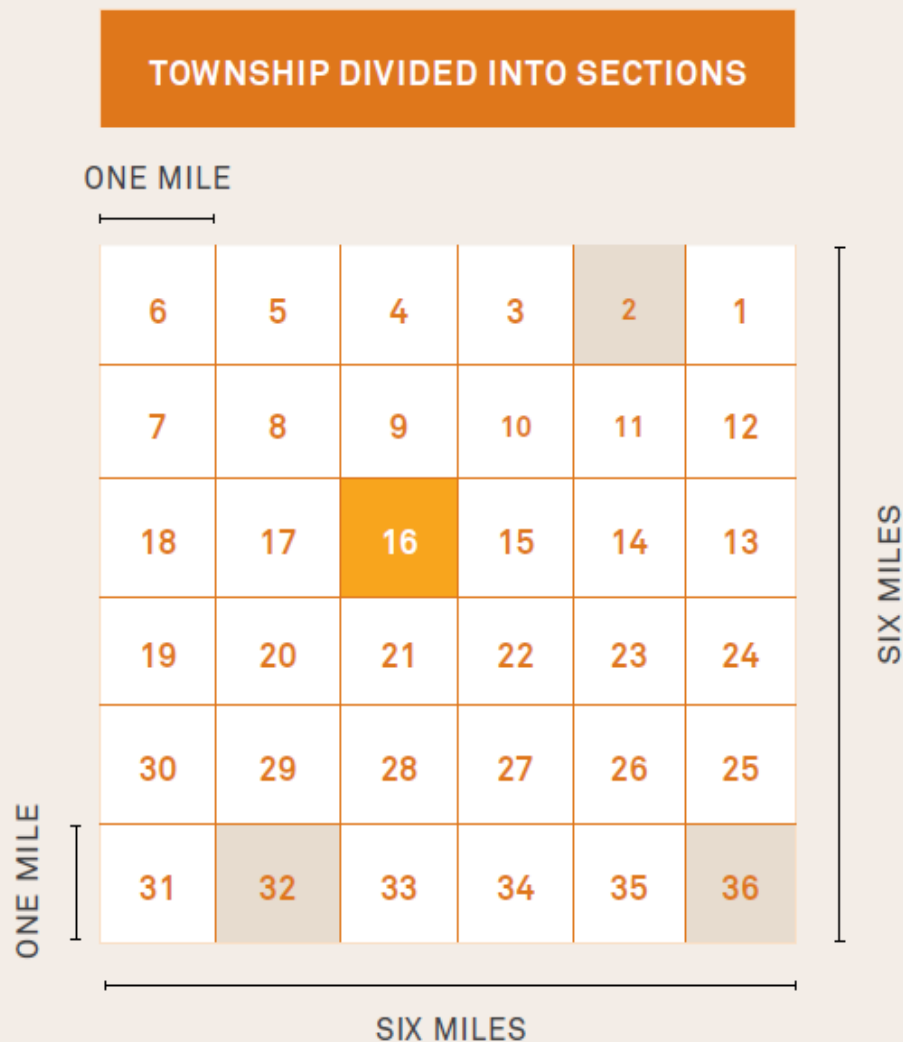
October 27, 2022



Figure 2

Township Sections Were Reserved for Public Education

The rectangular survey system divides land into 36-square-mile “townships,” six miles on a side, that are measured from the intersection of an identified north-south meridian (line of longitude) and a baseline. Each township is divided into 36 “sections” of one square mile, each containing 640 acres. School lands were reserved out of each township; early states received only section 16, while later states received sections 16 and 36 or sections 2, 16, 32, and 36.



Repealing
clause.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, March 2, 1867.

March 2, 1867.

CHAP. CLVIII. — *An Act to establish a Department of Education.*

Department of
education estab-
lished at Wash-
ington, D. C.
and for what
purpose.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established, at the City of Washington, a department of education, for the purpose of collecting such statistics and facts as shall show the condition and progress of education in the several States and Territories, and of diffusing such information respecting the organization and management of schools and school systems, and methods of teaching, as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems, and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country.

Commissioner
of education;
his appointment,
duties, and sal-
ary;

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a commissioner of education, who shall be intrusted with the management of the department herein established, and who shall receive a salary of four thousand dollars per annum, and who shall have authority to appoint one chief clerk of his department, who shall receive a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, one clerk who shall receive a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum, and one clerk who shall receive a salary of sixteen hundred dollars per annum, which said clerks shall be subject to the appointing and removing power of the commissioner of education.

his clerks and
their salary;

how appointed
and removed.

Annual report
of the commis-
sioner.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioner of education to present annually to Congress a report embodying the results of his investigations and labors, together with a statement of such facts and recommendations as will, in his judgment, subserve the purpose for which this department is established. In the first report made by the commissioner of education under this act, there shall be presented a statement of the several grants of land made by Congress to promote education, and the manner in which these several trusts have been managed, the amount of funds arising therefrom, and the annual proceeds of the same, as far as the same can be determined.

First report to
present a state-
ment of the land
grants by Con-
gress to promote
education, their
management,
&c.



Number of Students,
59,594.
Institutions,
364.

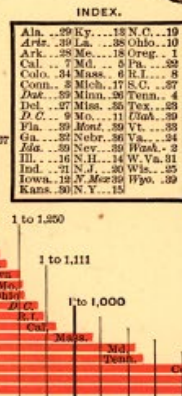
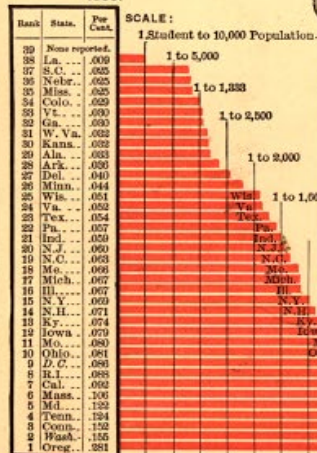
UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

LOCATION AND CLASSIFICATION.

(Based on the Report of the Commissioner of Education.)

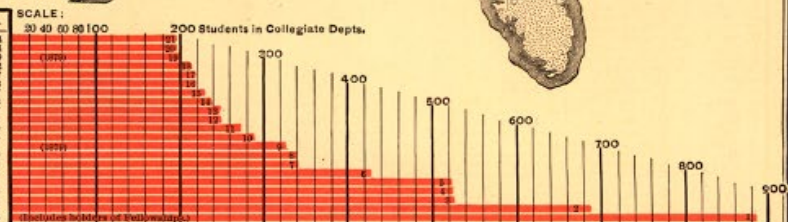
1880.

Ratio of Students in Collegiate
Departments to Total Pop-
ulation, by States,
1880.



Students in Collegiate Departments of 21 Leading
Colleges and Universities, 1880.

Rank	College or University.	Location	No.
21	Hiram College	Hiram, Ohio	394
20	Yamhill College	Buffalo, N. Y.	394
19	Lincoln University	Lincoln, Ill.	395
18	Ind. Aubrey University	Greencastle, Ind.	395
17	Yassar College	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	397
16	State University of Iowa	Iowa City, Iowa	398
15	Williams College	Williamstown, Mass.	399
14	Rutherford College	Happy House, N. C.	399
13	Dartmouth College	Hanover, N. H.	399
12	Brown University	Providence, R. I.	399
11	O. Western University	Delaware, Ohio	399
10	Columbia College	New York, N. Y.	399
9	Oberlin College	Oberlin, Ohio	399
8	Amherst College	Amherst, Mass.	399
7	University of Wisconsin	Madison, Wis.	399
6	College of New Jersey	Princeton, N. J.	399
5	University of Michigan	Ann Arbor, Mich.	399
4	Col. of City of New York	New York, N. Y.	399
3	Baltimore City College	Baltimore, Md.	399
2	Yale College	New Haven, Conn.	399
1	Harvard College	Cambridge, Mass.	399



KEY

Non-Sectarian . 54

Religious . 275

Not Reported . 4



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GEOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES

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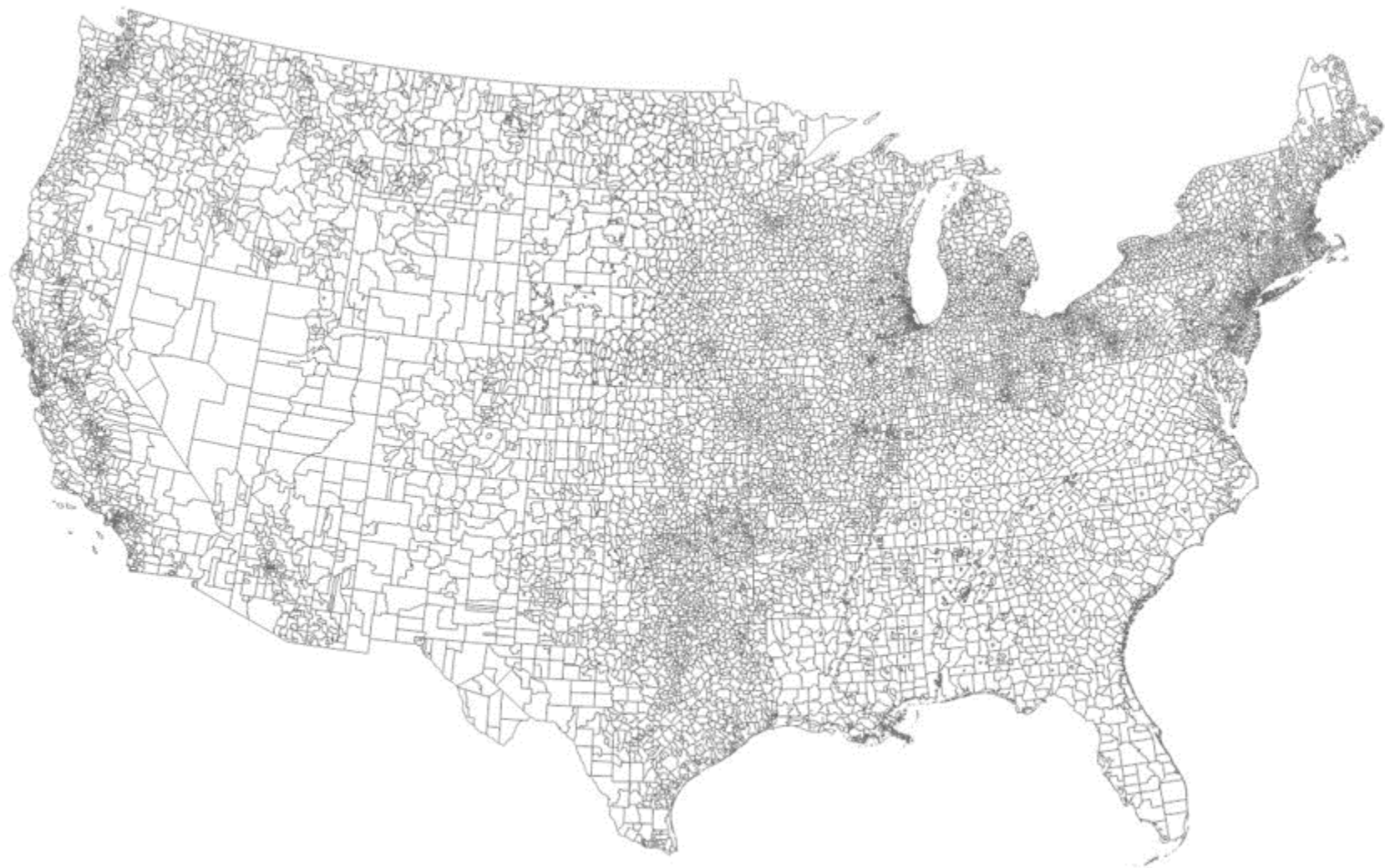
[ACS-ED Dashboard](#)



[EDGE Open Data](#)

Ex.1: School District Boundaries

- SAIPE and the School District Review Program (SDRP)
- Annual reimbursable collection/review of school district boundaries
- About 13,000 geographically-defined districts; mostly special purpose local governments



Ex.1: School District Boundaries

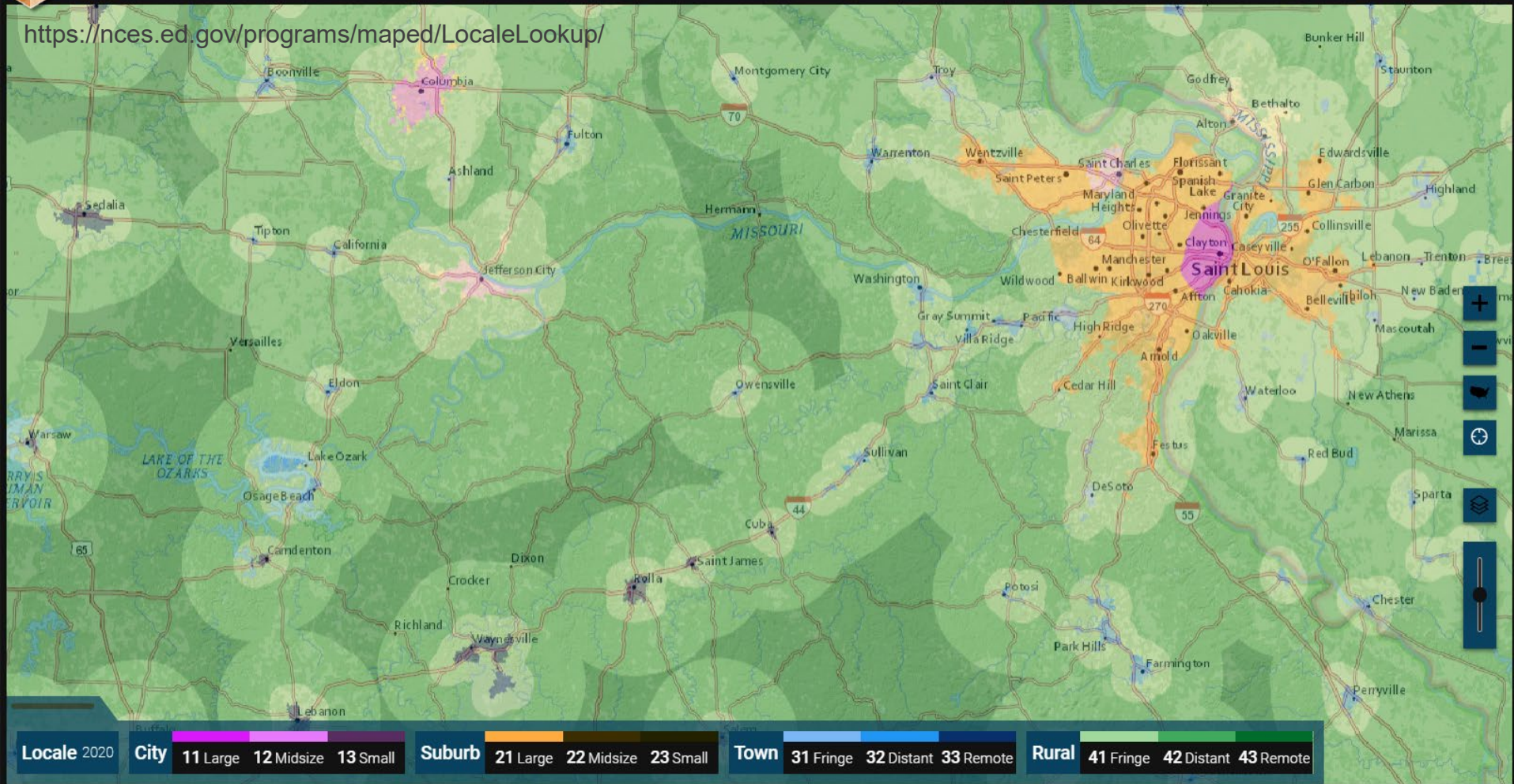
- Necessary input for a variety of products/processes:
 - SAIPE poverty estimates for Title I allocations (\$17B) and other statutory grants
 - ACS address sampling operations (small area stratification/weighting)
 - ACS school district estimates and ACS – Education Custom Tabulation (ACS-ED)
 - Decennial Census data products (PL, DHC, etc.)
 - District associations with other geographic areas (e.g., Congressional Districts)
 - Geoprocessing options to aggregate/disaggregate spatial features by school district
- Demographic data products depend on the creation and application of geospatial data

Ex. 2: School Locations and Locale Boundaries

- Locale – 12-category general geographic indicator
- Basic types: City, Suburban, Town, Rural
 - City, Suburban – Large, Midsize, Small
 - Town, Rural – Fringe, Distant, Remote
- Consistent with Census Urban/Rural
 - Urban = City + Suburban + Town
 - Rural = Rural



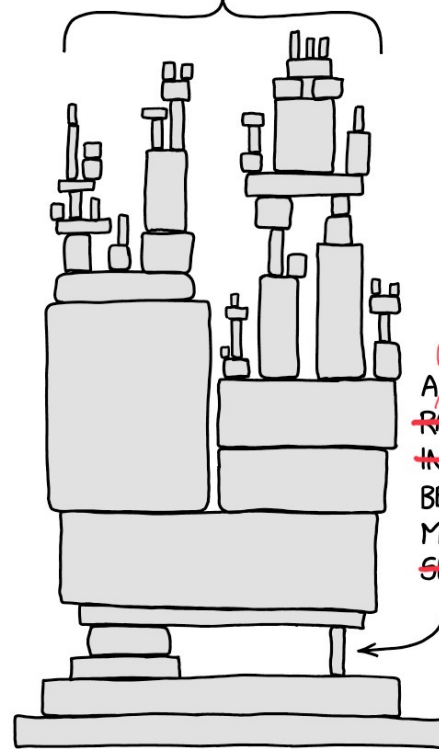
<https://nces.ed.gov/programs/maped/LocaleLookup/>



Ex. 2: School Locations and Locale Boundaries

- Locations – Public schools; Private Schools; Postsecondary schools; School district offices
- Necessary input for a variety of products/processes:
 - NCES survey sample stratification and data disaggregation (e.g., NAEP, NTPS)
 - Statutory program eligibility (e.g., Rural Education Achievement Program (REAP))
 - Statutory program priorities (e.g., Clean School Bus, Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill)
 - Geoprocessing options to associate schools with other geographic features
- Demographic data products depend on the creation and application of geospatial data

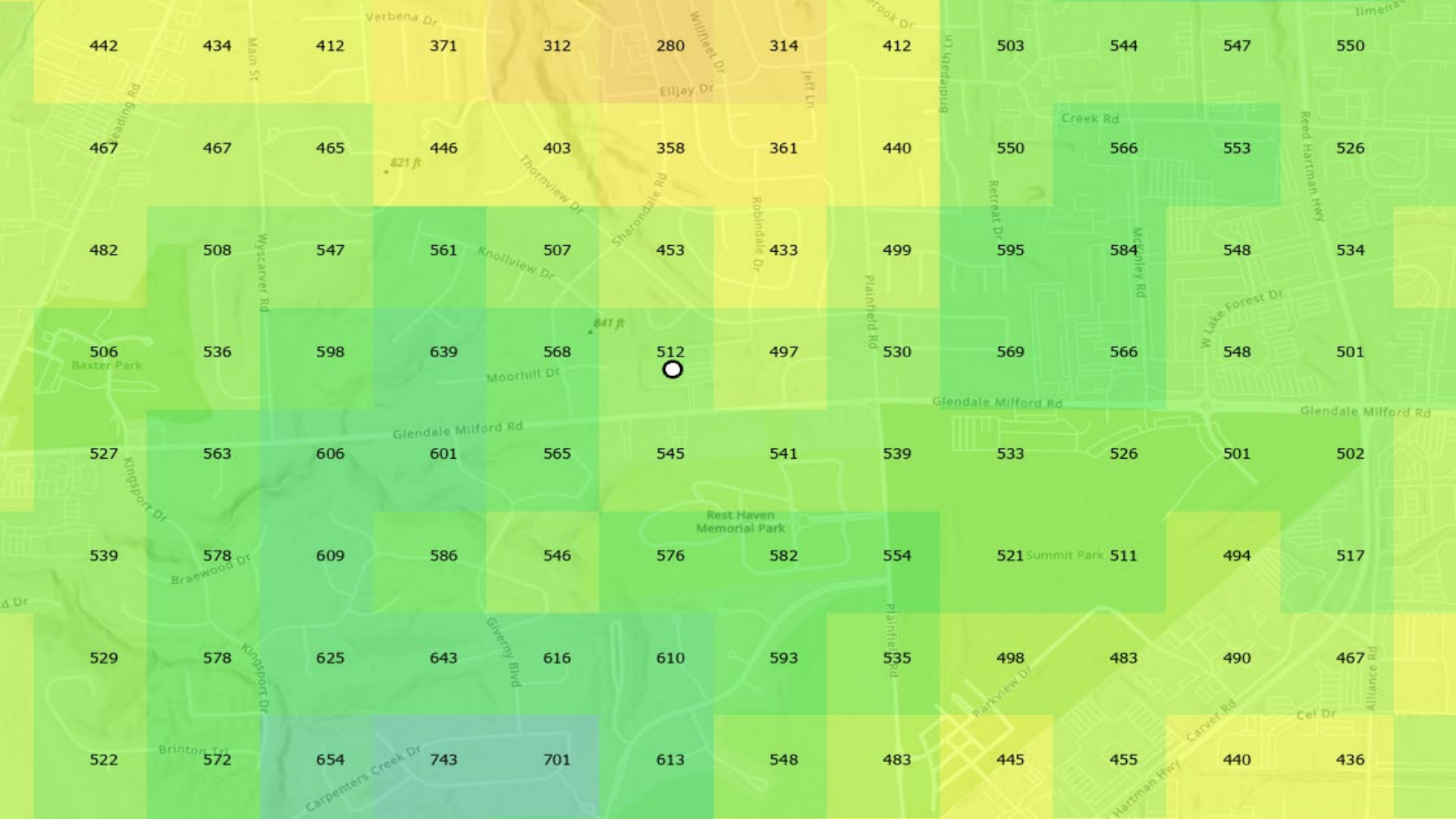
ALL MODERN DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

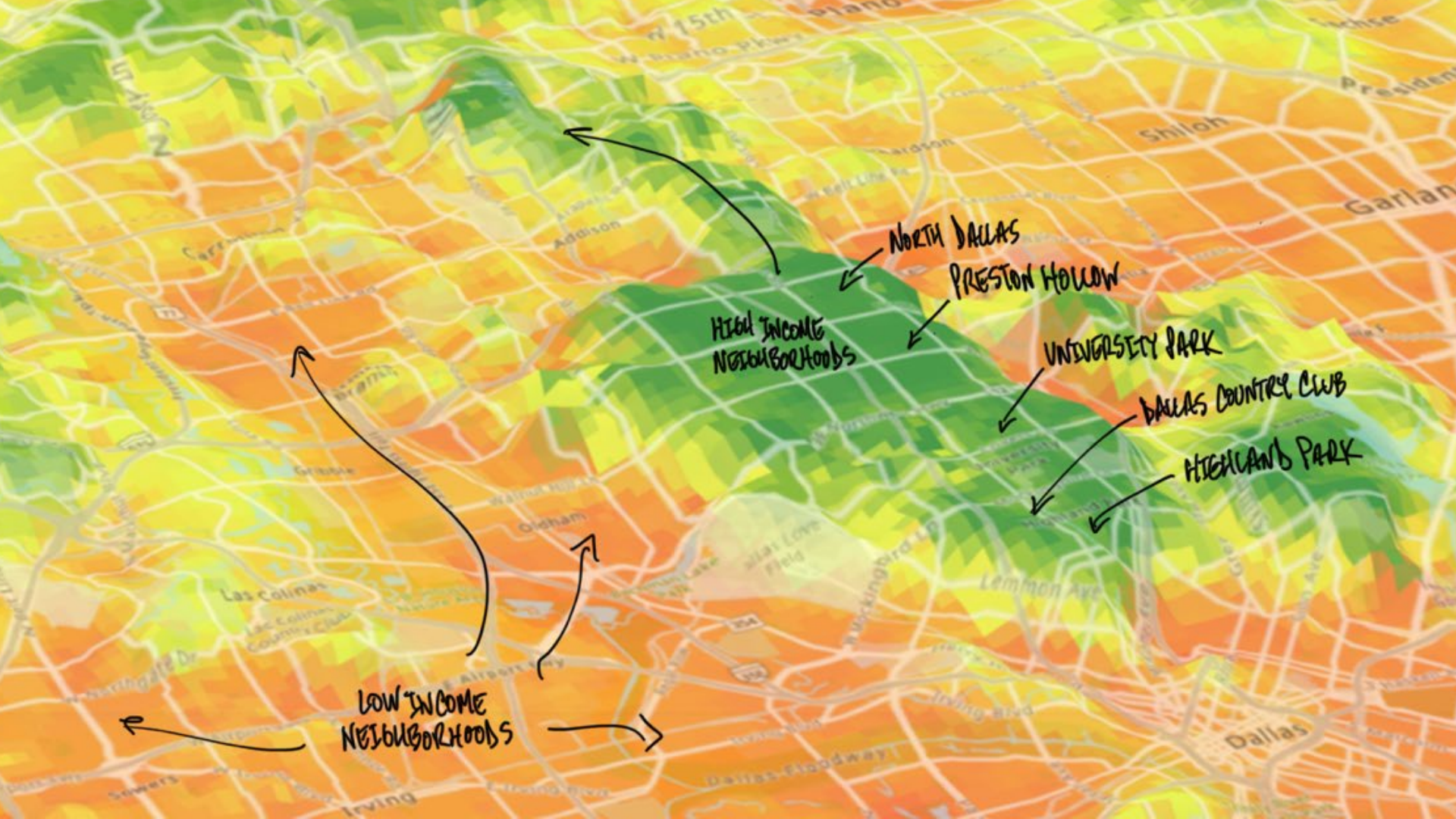


GEOSPATIAL DATA
A PROJECT SOME
~~RANDOM~~ PERSON
~~IN NEBRASKA~~ HAS
BEEN THANKLESSLY
MAINTAINING
~~SINCE 2003~~

Ex. 3: Point-optimized poverty estimates

- Create Census-based indicator of student and school poverty to supplement traditional administrative data from the National School Lunch Program
- Apply geostatistical methods to ACS household income at household locations to construct an estimation surface of the income-to-poverty ratio (IPR) for the U.S.
- Test #1: Connect school point locations to IPR prediction surface to produce school neighborhood poverty estimates for all public schools in the U.S.
- Test #2: Connect student address geocodes to IPR prediction surface to produce poverty (IPR) estimates for students and schools (based on student enrollment)





HIGH INCOME
NEIGHBORHOODS

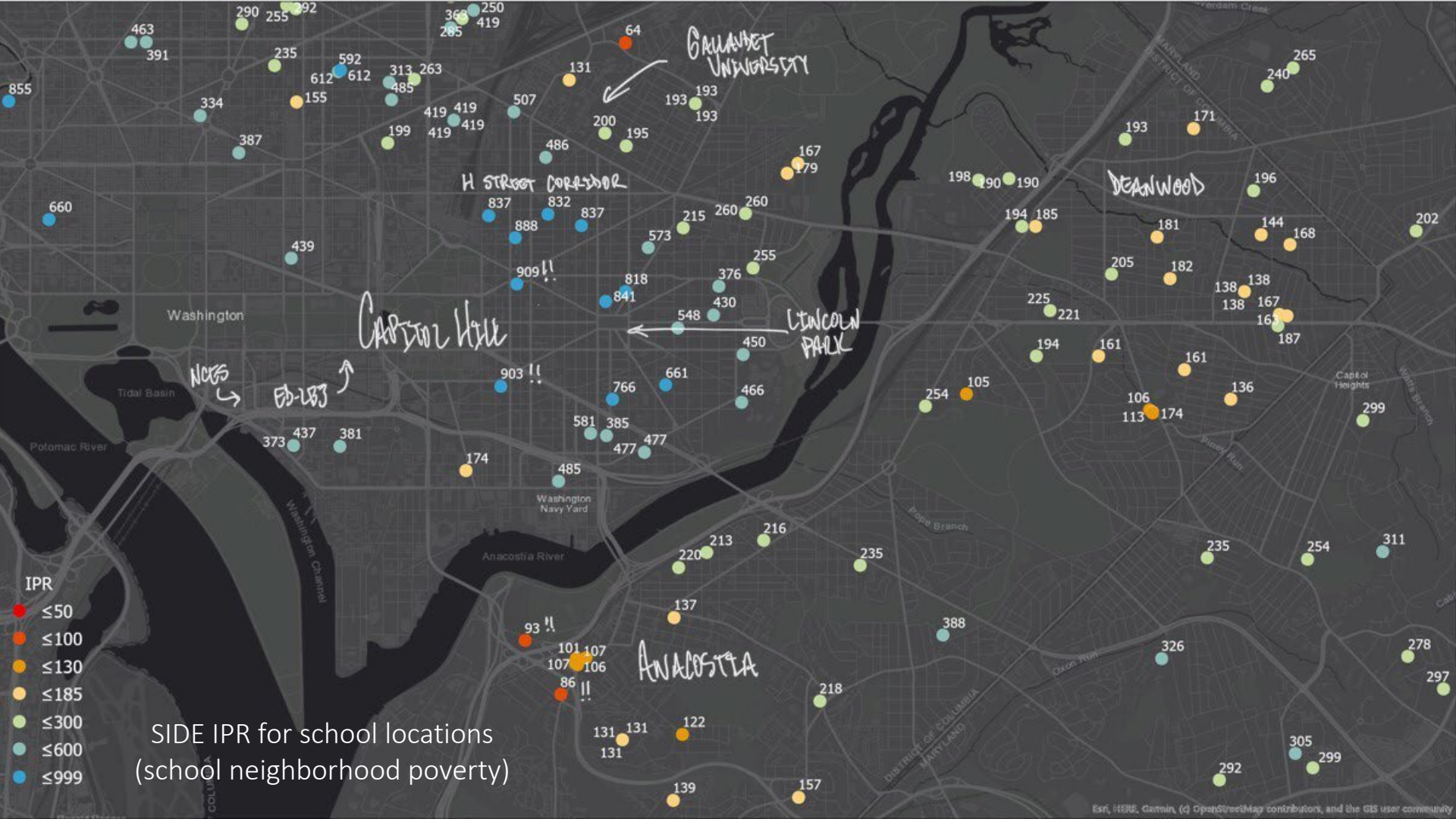
NORTH DALLAS
PRESTON HOLLOW

UNIVERSITY PARK

DALLAS COUNTRY CLUB

HIGHLAND PARK

LOW INCOME
NEIGHBORHOODS



Conclusions

- Geospatial data infrastructure is essential for supporting ED statistical and statutory programs
- Even more value expected in the future
- Challenges from the Geographic-Demographic collision:
 - Different data cultures and drivers (FCSM vs. FGDC; Evidence Act vs. GeoData Act)
 - Bias/preferences of statistical organizations
 - New geographic areas (or no geographic areas)

Questions?

National Center for Education Statistics

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