04 – Spatial Demography Concepts and Databases II

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Outline

- Education Attainment Index
- Theil Index of Income Inequality
- GINI Coefficient of Income Inequality
- Normalization of variables and Creating an Index

EDUCATION ATTAINMENT INDEX

Education Attainment

Let's say that 85% of the U.S adult population had at least high school diploma, 27.7% had a bachelor's degree, and 10.2% had a graduate degree.

The education attainment score is

$$.85 + .277 + .102 = 1.228$$
.

Note:

Maximum score is 3

Minimum score is 0

You should scale the score for ease of interpretation

Saint Louis City (2006-2010 ACS) 80.6% had at least a high school diploma 26.9% had at least a bachelor's degree 04.0% had at least a graduate degree.

The education score is .806+.269+.040=1.115.

STATA Code

1. Educational Attainment for Population 25

Years and Over

Universe: Population 25 Years and Over

Name: T25

Variables:

To25_ooi: Population 25 Years and Over:

To25_002: Less than High School To25_003: High School Graduate

(Includes Equivalency)

To25_004: Some College

To25_005: Bachelor's Degree

To25_006: Master's Degree

To25_007: Professional School Degree

To25_008: Doctorate Degree

*EDUCATION ATTAINMENT.

gen Eo3=To25_003/To25_001

gen E04=T025_004/T025_001

gen E05=T025_005/T025_001

gen Eo6=To25_006/To25_001

gen E07=T025_007/T025_001

gen Eo8=To25_008/To25_001

gen ED_HS=(E03+E04+E05+E06+E07+E08)

gen ED_BS=(E05+E06+E07+E08)

gen ED_GD=(Eo6+Eo7+Eo8)

gen ED_TOT=ED_HS+ED_BS+ED_GD

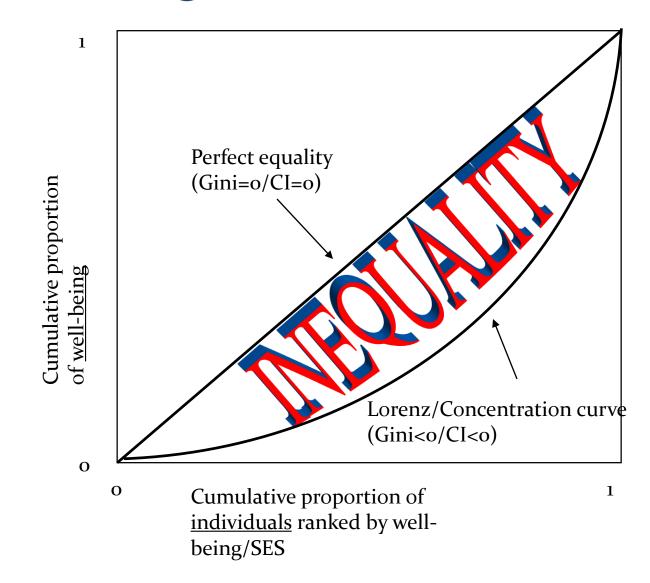
INCOME INEQUALITY

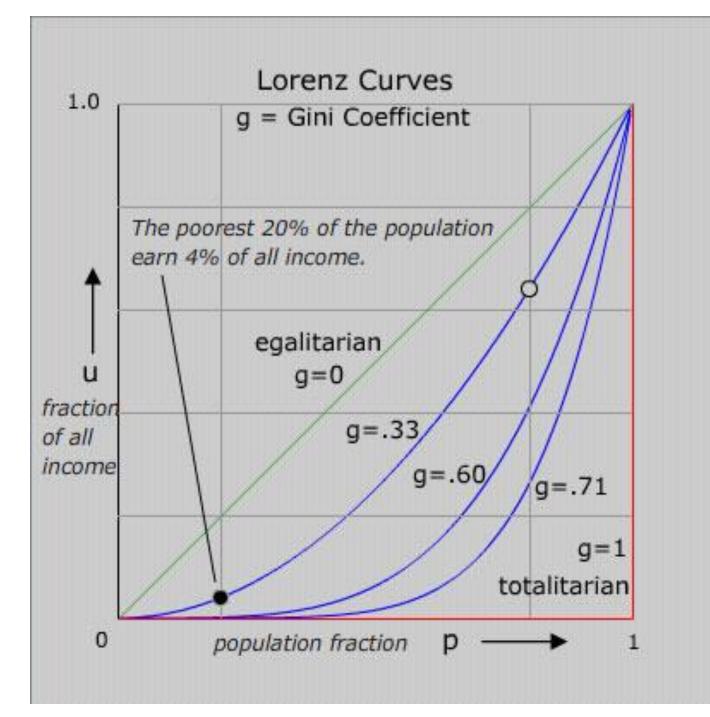
Lorenz Curve

- Lorenz Curve
 - Max O. Lorenz
 - 1905
 - Represent inequality of the wealth distribution
 - Measures inequalities in the distribution of wealth or income
 - Depict the state of concentration of population and of other demographic aggregates'



Lorenz/Concentration Curve for Well-Being

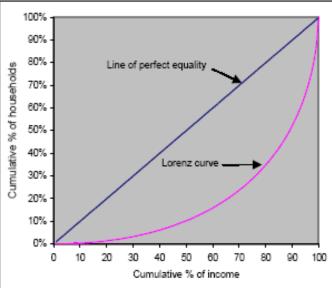




Gini Concentration Ratio

- Corrado Gini 1912
- Measures the proportion of the total area under the diagonal that lies in the area between the diagonal and the Lorenz Curve.





Gini Concentration Ratio

- The coefficient varies between
- o which reflects complete equality
- 1 which indicates complete inequality
- (one person has all the income or consumption, all others have none).
- The Gini coefficient can be used to indicate how the distribution of income has changed within a country over a period of time
- It can be used to compare income distributions across different population sectors as well as countries

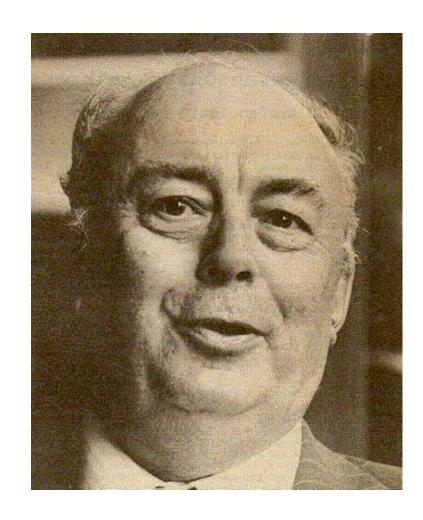
GINI Coefficient

$$G_i = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{N} (X_i - X_{i-1})(Y_i + Y_{i+1})$$

- X=Cum. Per. of Income Distribution (i.e, households or family)
- Y=Cum. Per. of Aggregate Income Distribtuion (need to use midpoint)

Theil-index

- While less commonly used than the Gini coefficient, the Theil-index of inequality has the advantage of being additive across different subgroups or regions in the country.
- The Theil index, however, does not have a straightforward representation and lacks the appealing interpretation of the Gini coefficient.
- The Theil index is part of a larger family of measures referred to as the General Entropy class.



Theil Income Inequality T statistic

$$H_{(y)} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left\{ \left(\frac{p_i}{P} \right) * \left(\frac{y_i}{\mu} \right) * \ln \left(\frac{y_i}{\mu} \right) \right\}$$

where:

p_i is the population of the group i,

P is the total population,

y_i is the average income in group i,

 μ is the average income across the entire population

Decomposition of the Global City Index

- The sum of the neighborhoods will equal the index for the city
- Between Income Groups (within tracts)
- Within Income Groups (Between tracts)
- For example
- .146 is the index for a city, we may ask how much of the inequality is within the tracts or between the tracts
 - (1) Calculate the weights for each tract P_{I_i}
 - (2) Calculate the between group score $A = H_y * P_{I_i} = .062$ (43%)
 - (3) Calculate the within group score $B = P_{I_i} * \ln \left(P_{I_i} * \left(\sum_{i=1}^{5} IG / IG_i \right) \right) = .084 (57\%)$

Example of Theil Income Inequality

Mid Point Average						Total	Average	Inequality
Income	\$25,000	\$45,000	\$60,000	\$75,000	\$95,000	Population	Income	Within Tract
Neighborhood 1	130	1	1	1	47	180	\$43,861	0.213
Neighborhood 2	20	40	60	40	20	180	\$60,000	0.054
Neighborhood 3	0	0	0	0	180	180	\$95,000	0.000
Neighborhood 4	180	0	0	0	0	180	\$25,000	0.000
Neighborhood 5	36	36	36	36	36	180	\$60,000	0.085

Example NH 2 - Individuals in the top two income groups contribute positive elements. Individuals in the middle income group contributes nothing to the Theil's T Statistic because the group average salary is equal to the population average. Individuals in the bottom two groups contribute negative elements

STATA Code – Part 1 – Calculate Midpoint for the Income Group

2. Household Income (In <DollarYear> Inflation Adjusted Dollars)

```
*compute midpoint values for each income
Universe: Households
                                           category aka as Yi.
Name:
         T<sub>5</sub>6
Variables:
                                           gen mpo1=5000
 To<sub>5</sub>6_oo<sub>1</sub>: Households:
                                           gen mpo2=12499
 To56_002:
              Less than $10,000
                                           gen mpo3=17499
 To56_003:
              $10,000 to $14,999
                                           gen mpo4=22499
 To56_004:
              $15,000 to $19,999
                                           gen mpo5=27499
 To56_005:
              $20,000 to $24,999
                                           gen mpo6=32499
 To56_006:
              $25,000 to $29,999
 To<sub>5</sub>6_007:
                                           gen mpo7=37499
              $30,000 to $34,999
 To56_008:
                                           gen mpo8=42499
              $35,000 to $39,999
 To56_009:
                                           gen mpo9=47499
              $40,000 to $44,999
 To56_010:
              $45,000 to $49,999
                                           gen mp10=54499
 To56_011:
             $50,000 to $59,999
                                           gen mp11=67499
 To56_012:
              $60,000 to $74,999
                                           gen mp12=87499
 To56_013:
             $75,000 to $99,999
                                           gen mp13=112499
 To56_014:
              $100,000 to $124,999
                                           gen mp14=137499
 To56_015:
             $125,000 to $149,999
                                           gen mp15=174999
 To56_016:
              $150,000 to $199,999
 To56_017:
              $200,000 or More
                                           gen mp16=325000
```

Data and Methods

• Theil Income Inequality T statistic

$$H_{(y)} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left\{ \left(\frac{p_i}{P} \right) * \left(\frac{y_i}{\mu} \right) * \ln \left(\frac{y_i}{\mu} \right) \right\}$$

where:

p_i is the population of the group i,

P is the total population,

y_i is the average income in group i,

 μ is the average income across the entire population

STATA Code – Part 2 – Calculate Average Income for census tracts

2. Household Income (In <DollarYear> Inflation Adjusted Dollars)

```
Universe: Households
Name:
         T56
Variables:
 To<sub>5</sub>6_oo<sub>1</sub>: Households:
               Less than $10,000
 To56_002:
 To56_003:
               $10,000 to $14,999
 To56_004:
               $15,000 to $19,999
 To56_005:
               $20,000 to $24,999
 To56_006:
               $25,000 to $29,999
 To56_007:
               $30,000 to $34,999
 To56_008:
               $35,000 to $39,999
 To56_009:
               $40,000 to $44,999
 To56_010:
               $45,000 to $49,999
 To56_011:
              $50,000 to $59,999
 To56_012:
               $60,000 to $74,999
 To56_013:
               $75,000 to $99,999
 To56_014:
               $100,000 to $124,999
 To56_015:
               $125,000 to $149,999
 To56_016:
               $150,000 to $199,999
```

\$200,000 or More

To56_017:

```
*Compute total income in each category. This will allow
us to calculate average income.
gen I01=T056_002*mp01
gen Io2=To56_oo3*mpo2
gen Io3=To56_oo4*mpo3
gen Io4=To56_oo5*mpo4
gen Io5=To56_oo6*mpo5
gen Io6=To56_oo7*mpo6
gen Io7=To56_oo8*mpo7
gen Io8=To56_oo9*mpo8
gen Io9=To56_010*mpo9
gen I10=T056_011*mp10
gen I11=T056_012*mp11
gen I12=T056_013*mp12
gen I13=T056_014*mp13
gen I14=T056_015*mp14
gen I15=T056_016*mp15
gen I16=T056_017*mp16
gen
INC=(I01+I02+I03+I04+I05+I06+I07+I08+I09+I10+I11+I12
+113+114+115+116)
gen AVEINC=INC/To56_ooi
```

Data and Methods

• Theil Income Inequality T statistic

$$H_{(y)} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left\{ \left(\frac{p_i}{P} \right) * \left(\frac{y_i}{\mu} \right) * \ln \left(\frac{y_i}{\mu} \right) \right\}$$

where:

p_i is the population of the group i,

P is the total population,

y_i is the average income in group i,

 μ is the average income across the entire population

STATA Code – Part 3 – Calculate Part 1 of the formula

*Compute Part 1 of the formula - Proportion Breakdown within Neighborhood for Income Groups.

```
gen Po1=To56_002/To56_001
gen Po2=To56_oo3/To56_oo1
gen Po3=To56_oo4/To56_oo1
gen Po4=To56_oo5/To56_oo1
gen Po5=To56_oo6/To56_oo1
gen Po6=To56_oo7/To56_oo1
gen Po7=To56_oo8/To56_oo1
gen Po8=To56_oo9/To56_oo1
gen Po9=To56_010/To56_001
gen P10=T056_011/T056_001
gen P11=T056_012/T056_001
gen P12=T056_013/T056_001
gen P13=T056_014/T056_001
gen P14=T056_015/T056_001
gen P15=T056_016/T056_001
gen P16=T056_017/T056_001
gen PTOT=(P01+P02+P03+P04+P05+P06+P07+P08+P09+P10+P11+P12+P13+P14+P15+P16)
```

Data and Methods

• Theil Income Inequality T statistic

$$H_{(y)} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left\{ \left(\frac{p_i}{P} \right) * \left(\frac{y_i}{\mu} \right) * \ln \left(\frac{y_i}{\mu} \right) \right\}$$

where:

p_i is the population of the group i,

P is the total population,

y_i is the average income in group i,

 μ is the average income across the entire population

STATA Code – Part 4 – Calculate Part 2 of the formula

```
*Compute Part 2 of the formula Yi/m m=average income.
gen T101=mp01/AVEINC
gen T102=mp02/AVEINC
gen T103=mp03/AVEINC
gen T104=mp04/AVEINC
gen T105=mp05/AVEINC
gen T106=mp06/AVEINC
gen T107=mpo7/AVEINC
gen T108=mp08/AVEINC
gen T109=mp09/AVEINC
gen T110=mp10/AVEINC
gen T111=mp11/AVEINC
gen T112=mp12/AVEINC
gen T113=mp13/AVEINC
gen T114=mp14/AVEINC
gen T115=mp15/AVEINC
gen T116=mp16/AVEINC
```

Data and Methods

• Theil Income Inequality T statistic

$$H_{(y)} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left\{ \left(\frac{p_i}{P} \right) * \left(\frac{y_i}{\mu} \right) * \ln \left(\frac{y_i}{\mu} \right) \right\}$$

where:

p_i is the population of the group i,

P is the total population,

y_i is the average income in group i,

 μ is the average income across the entire population

STATA Code – Part 5 – Calculate Part 3 of the formula

```
*Compute Part 3 of the fomula ln(Yi/m) m=average income.
gen T201=ln(T101)
gen T202=ln(T102)
gen T203=ln(T103)
gen T204=ln(T104)
gen T205=ln(T105)
gen T206=ln(T106)
gen T207=ln(T107)
gen T208=ln(T108)
gen T209=ln(T109)
gen T210=ln(T110)
gen T211=ln(T111)
gen T212=ln(T112)
gen T213=ln(T113)
gen T214=ln(T114)
gen T215=ln(T115)
gen T216=ln(T116)
```

Data and Methods

• Theil Income Inequality T statistic

$$H_{(y)} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left\{ \left(\frac{p_i}{P} \right) * \left(\frac{y_i}{\mu} \right) * \ln \left(\frac{y_i}{\mu} \right) \right\}$$

where:

p_i is the population of the group i,

P is the total population,

y_i is the average income in group i,

 μ is the average income across the entire population

STATA Code – Part 6 – Calculate Part 4 of the formula

```
*Compute Part 4 of the formula Parto1*Parto2*Parto3.
gen T301=P01*T101*T201
gen T302=P02*T102*T202
gen T303=P03*T103*T203
gen T304=P04*T104*T204
gen T305=P05*T105*T205
gen T306=P06*T106*T206
gen T307=P07*T107*T207
gen T308=P08*T108*T208
gen T309=P09*T109*T209
gen T310=P10*T110*T210
gen T311=P11*T111*T211
gen T312=P12*T112*T212
gen T313=P13*T113*T213
gen T314=P14*T114*T214
gen T315=P15*T115*T215
gen T316=P16*T116*T216
```

*Create your income inequality score gen theil15=(T301+T302+T303+T304+T305+T306+T307+T308+T309+T310+T311+T312+T313+T314+T315+T316)

OTHER STATA CODE

5. Ratio of Income in to Poverty Level

Universe: Population for whom poverty status Is determined

Name: A13004

Variables:

A13004_001: Population for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined:

A13004_002: Under .50
A13004_003: .50 to .74
A13004_004: .75 to .99
A13004_005: 1.00 to 1.49
A13004_006: 1.50 to 1.99
A13004_007: 2.00 and Over

Anything under 1 is in poverty

(A13004_002+A13004_003+A13004_004)/ A13004_001

6. Health Insurance

Universe: Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population

Name: A20001

Variables:

A20001_001: Total:

A20001_002: No Health Insurance Coverage

A20001_003: With Health Insurance Coverage:

A20001_004: Public Health Coverage

A20001_005: Private Health Insurance

^{*}percent no health insurance=0 Health Insurance Coverage/Total gen nhi= A20001_002/ A20001_001

NORMALIZATION

Index

Conceptual Formula for the Index

$$(1) V_i = \left(\frac{X_j - Y_i}{Z_i - Y_i}\right)$$

 V_i is the standarized index score for each observation

 X_i = actual value for each observation

 Y_i =minimum value in the universe of observations

 Z_i =maximum value in the universe of observations

$$(2) S_i = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} V_i}{N}$$

 S_i is the index sore for each grid cell

N is the number of dimensions

- |*gen ed_sc15(ED_TOT-min)/(max-min)
- *gen mhi_sc15=(log(mhi15)-log(min))/(log(max)-log(min))
- *Income Inequality Scale High values are bad and low values are good
- *gen inc_sc15=(theil15-min)/(max-min)
- *Recode income Inequality Scale High values are good and low values are bad
- *gen rinc_sc15=1-inc_sc15
- *gen indexo1=(ed_sc15+rinc_sc15+mhi_sc15)/3

STATA Code

summarize theil15 ED_TOT mhi15

```
* Variable | Obs Mean Std. Dev. Min Max

*------

* theili5 | 614 .2980129 .0840118 .1302825 .744298

* ED_TOT | 614 1.315936 .3371135 .5626781 2.433559

* mhi15 | 614 57267.08 26618.61 9782 196286
```

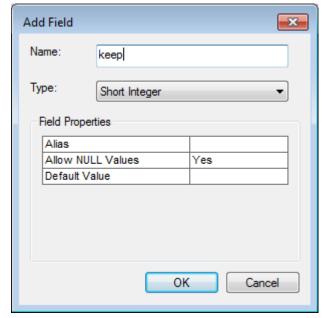
- *Education Scale High values are good and low values are bad gen ed_sc15=(ED_TOT-.5626781)/(2.433559-.5626781)
- *Income Inequality Scale High values are bad and low values are good gen inc_sc15=(theil15-.1302825)/(.744298-.1302825)
- *Recode income Inequality Scale High values are good and low values are bad gen rinc_sc15=1-inc_sc15
- *Median Income High is good and low is bad gen mhi_sc15=(log(mhi15)-log(9782))/(log(196286)-log(9782))
- *High is good and low is bad all variables are equal gen indexoi=(ed_sci5+rinc_sci5+mhi_sci5)/3
- *High is good and low is bad education is 50%, inequality is 25% and income is 25% gen indexo2=(ed_sc15*.5)+(rinc_sc15*.25)+(mhi_sc15*.25)

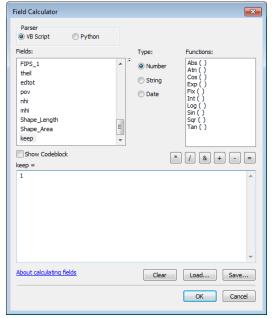
PROCEDURE

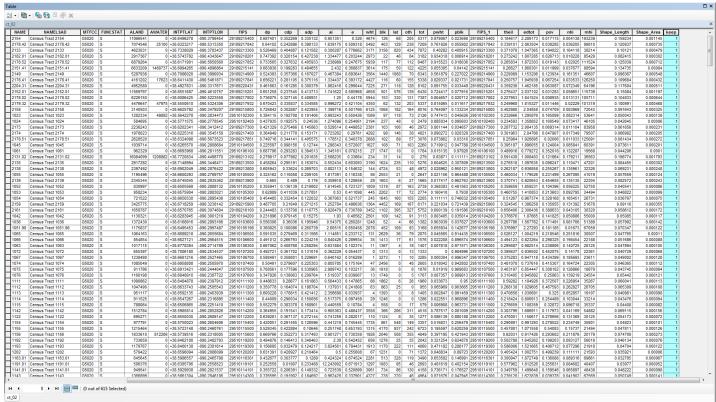
Methodology

- 1. Run STATA code to produce parto1.xlsx
 - We did last week
- 2. Work to modify shapefiles to the Saint Louis MSA
 - We did this last week
- 3. Run STATA code to produce parto2.xlsx
- 4. Join new data to shapefile for the Saint Louis MSA
 - Create a variable called keep
 - Input a value of 1
 - Make sure you clean and delete suspect data
- 5. Export this shapefile to a folder called "gis"
- 6. Run STATA code to read shapefile
 - Install the command if needed
- 7. Run STATA code to merge, produce final.xlsx
- 8. Join files in ArcMap
- 9. Project shapefile to UTM 15

- Add a new variable
- 2. Input "1"







Clean data

□ - B - B 0 0 0 ×

1115 Census Tract 1115

G5020

0 → ► | | | □ | (1 out of 615 Selected)

4019 04 Census Tract 4019 04

5025 Census Tract 5025 5038 Census Tract 5038

1122 Census Tract 1122

1114 Census Tract 1114

2160 Census Tract 2160

9004.01 Census Tract 9004.01

1062 Census Tract 1062

Census Tract 2141

Census Tract 1202

Census Tract 1113

Census Tract 1063

Census Tract 5004

Census Tract 1184

Census Tract 501

Census Tract 1066

Census Tract 1123

Census Tract 4024

Census Tract 2139

Census Tract 117 5024.01 Census Tract 5024.01

Census Tract 1271

Census Tract 1061

Census Tract 3115

Census Tract 2172

Census Tract 221

Census Tract 1103

Census Tract 4025

Census Tract 1025

Census Tract 5022

Census Tract 3104 Census Tract 1111

Census Tract 5046

4012 Census Tract 4012

1076 Census Tract 1076

5029 Census Tract 5029

4023 Census Tract 4023

1270 Census Tract 1270

4036.03 Census Tract 4036.03

4019.01 Census Tract 4019.0

4008.01 Census Tract 4008.01

1075 Census Tract 1075

1034 Census Tract 1034

1104 Census Tract 1104

1246 Census Tract 1246

1025

5022

3104

ct_02

1105 Census Tract 1105

Census Tract 1112

Census Tract 502

Census Tract 1267

NAME

1181 1267

1202 1036

1113

5004

1123

4024

Export shapefile

MTFCC FUNCSTAT ALAND AWATER INTPTLAT INTPTLON

383318 +38.6626816 -090.1929647

71982 +38 5429744 -089 8521287

665974 +38 6463037 -089 2016316 17027900401

0 +38.7006180 -090.2534537 29510107200

0 +38.6770793 -090.3044709 29189214100

0 +38.6778384 -090.2714789 29510106300

923 +39 0180886 -090 5059765 17083010500

0 +38.6627121 -090.2664515 29510106600

0 +38.6745045 -090.2935362 29189213900

0 +38.6219122 -090.0999002 17163502401

0 +38.6362683 -090.2248157 29510121100

0 +38 7271339 -090 1150962 17119400801

81462 +38.5576834 -090.4259505 29189221100

0 +38 6650436 -090 2324074 29510110300

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0 +38.6023821 -090.1353464

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0 +38.6146101 -090.2620141

0 +38.6505842 -090.2110922

0 +38 6693968 -090 2811551

92390 438 8698146 _090 0499822

584568 +38.5886772 -090.2129101

0 +38.6913421 -090.2444047

n ±38 5710013 non 2760505

1247137

1047490

2224577

4079376

10165498

695271

911525

675447

1078879

1105485

579422

951117

1017115

2964324

223457

31598028

851830

6237026

2345344

1741684

1168198

100844

10916485

1333309

911786

909286

93832

128427

95405

4145833

1673550

962329

208495094

29189213102

29510126700

29510106200

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0.438.6168916 .000.2893166 29510103600 0.556306 0.36036 0.195946

17163501100

29510117100

29510127100

29510106100

0 +38.6180868 -090.3280403 29189217200 0.357934 0.208856 0.149077

17119401901

29510107500

0 +38 6591535 -090 2210771 29510110400 0 569525 0 187344 0 382182

29510124600

29510102500

17163503800 0.553806 0.553806

0.327751 0.229665 0.098086

0.626993 0.250797 0.376196

0.491012 0.266793 0.224219

0.579612 0.221359 0.358252

0.289074 0.182094 0.10698

0.72434 0.346041 0.378299

0.687796 0.293283 0.394513

0.482143 0.164773 0.31737

0.570101 0.253378 0.316723

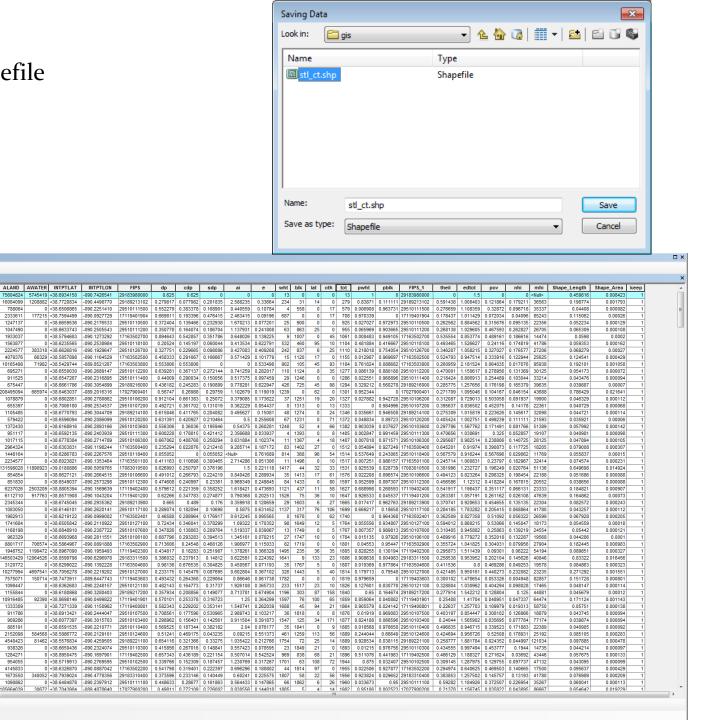
0.582343 0.229202 0.353141

0.708561 0.177596 0.530965

0.51241 0.469175 0.043235

0.654116 0.321366 0.33275

0.415856 0.267016 0.148841



STATA code to read shapefile

First, we need to export shapefile out the geodatabase

Second, install *shp2dta* if it is not installed

Third, import shapefile into geodatabase

clear
set more off
cd U:\spatdemo2o\data\gis
shp2dta using stl_ct, database(geo_stl) coordinates(uscd))

Run STATA code to merge & produce final.xlsx

set more off

use "U:\spatdemo2o\data\gis\geo_stl.dta"

sort FIPS

save "U:\spatdemo2o\data\gis\geo_stlo1.dta", replace

use "U:\spatdemo2o\data\labo2\stl_parto2.dta"

sort FIPS

merge 1:1 FIPS using "U:\spatdemo2o\data\gis\geo_stlo1.dta"

keep if keep==1

*keep if tot17>15

*Data Normalization =x-MIN/MAX/MIN replace min and max values.

*gen ed_sc15(ED_TOT-min)/(max-min)

*gen mhi_sc15=(log(mhi15)-log(min))/(log(max)-log(min))

*Income Inequality Scale - High values are bad and low values are good

*gen inc_sc15=(theil15-min)/(max-min)

*Recode income Inequality Scale - High values are good and low values are bad

*gen rinc_sc15=1-inc_sc15

*gen indexo1=(ed_sc15+rinc_sc15+mhi_sc15)/3

summarize theil edtot mhi

*	Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. De	v. Min	Max
*	theil	614 200	2117 0	847241	.1283958	6564058
*	edtot		•			2.449892
*	mhi				11769	

*Education Scale - High values are good and low values are bad gen ed_sc=(edtot-.5843374)/(2.449892-.5843374)

*Income Inequality Scale - High values are bad and low values are good gen inc_sc=(theil-.128396)/(.6564058-.128396)

*Recode income Inequality Scale - High values are good and low values are bad gen rinc_sc1=1-inc_sc

*Median Income - High is good and low is bad gen mhi_sc=(log(mhi)-log(11769))/(log(209096)-log(11769))

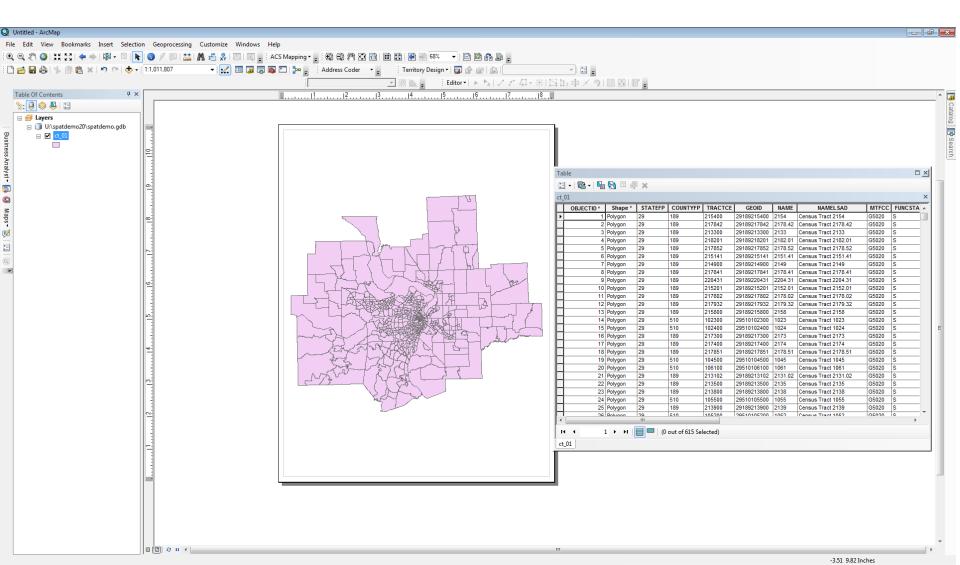
*High is good and low is bad - all variables are equal gen indexoi=(ed_sc+rinc_sc+mhi_sc)/3

High is good and low is bad - education is 50%, inequality is 25% and income is 25% gen indexo2=(ed_sc.5)+(rinc_sc*.25)+(mhi_sc*.25)

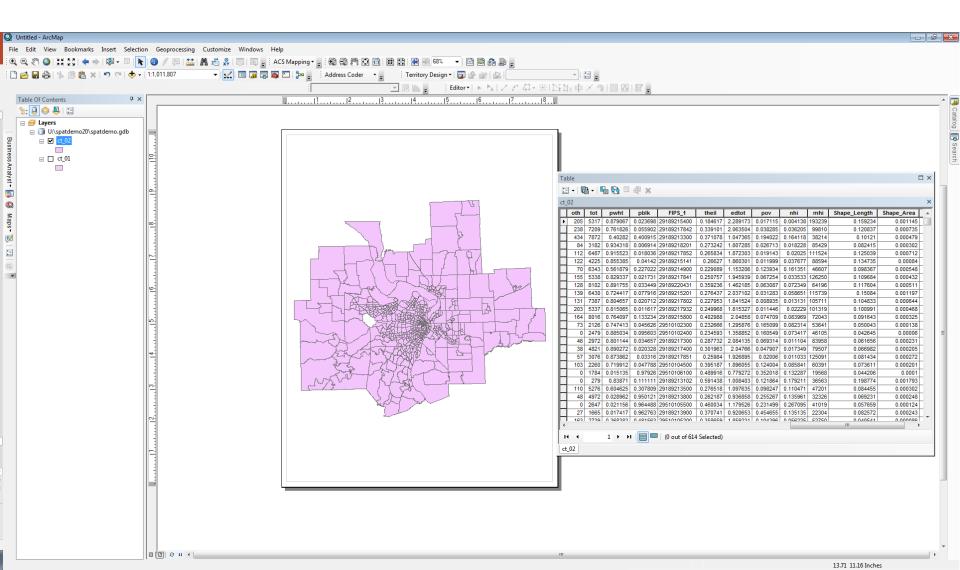
export excel FIPS indexo1 indexo2 using "U:\spatdemo20\data\labo2\final.xls", firstrow(variables) nolabel replace,

save "U:\spatdemo2o\data\labo2\mas stl.dta", replace

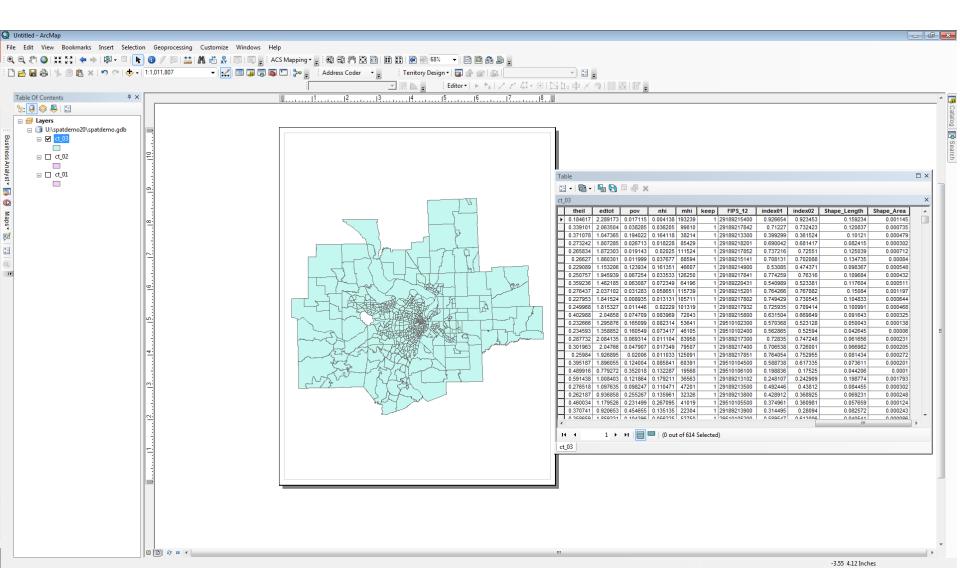
The shapefile - ct_o1 has part 1 of the data



Join Part2 to ct_o1 and make a permanent file called ct_o2



Join shapefile ct_o2 to final and make a permanent file called ct_o3



Arc I oolbox ш ArcToolbox Project the shapefile ct_o3 to ct_o4 Analysis Tools TM Zone 15 **Business Analyst Tools** Cartography Tools Conversion Tools Data Interoperability Tools □ Specificación De Data Management Tools Archiving Attachments ⊕ Somains ⊕ Seatures ■ Sields Seometric Network 🕀 🦠 Graph 🕀 🦠 Joins Noject 1 - - X Layers and Table Views Package Project Input Dataset or Feature Class ⊕ Photos ct_03 ▼ Projections and Transformations Projects spatial data from one coordinate system to another. Input Coordinate System (optional) ⊕ Saster GCS North American 1983 Batch Project Output Dataset or Feature Class INPUT Convert Coordinate Notation U:\spatdemo20\spatdemo.gdb\ct_04 Create Custom Geographic Transformation Output Coordinate System Create Spatial Reference NAD_1983_UTM_Zone_15N Define Projection Vertical (optional) Project Geographic Transformation (optional) Raster Relationship Classes + GCS_GRS_1980 Sampling Scale: 1:16,500,000 Subtypes × 🕀 🦠 Table 1 Tile Cache Topology + OUTPUT ⊕ Wersions Workspace Editing Tools OK Cancel Environments... << Hide Help Tool Help

Change Data Frame Property to match

projection

