Selected Facilities and Program Sites
User Guide for Release 2015

Introduction to the Files

These pages contain links to download the Department of City Planning's *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City* database, Release 2015. The information in these files gives agencies and communities easy access to the data needed for site planning, assessing service delivery patterns or preparing neighborhood land use plans. The database was developed with the invaluable cooperation and assistance of numerous city, state and non-profit agencies.

The database allows users to access the location, type, and capacity of public and private educational, recreational, cultural, public safety, criminal justice, health, mental health, chemical dependency, developmental disability, day care, foster care, senior citizen and homeless facilities and programs. Data related to the location and type of transportation and waste management facilities are also included. These facilities or programs are, with few exceptions, either operated, funded, licensed, or certified by a government agency. The information is updated periodically (see Metadata for file layout, data dictionary, data sources and dates of latest update for each facility type).

To facilitate computer mapping and data analysis, each facility or program site is geocoded for tax block, tax lot, 2010 census tract, city council district, community district, school district, police precinct, health area, zip code, borough, and X and Y coordinates, provided by the Department of City Planning's Geosupport System.   City, state and national park properties are coded for borough, community district, tax block, tax lot, and X and Y coordinates only.

The files can be downloaded in three formats: **ASCII delimited text files**, **Microsoft Access database** and **ArcGIS shapefiles** from the BYTES of the BIG APPLE page on the Department of City Planning's website BYTES of the BIG APPLE.

About the ASCII Delimited Text Files

These files include six main facility database files and six look-up files, with the first row of each file containing the field names of the file:

- **NYCfac.txt, MNfac.txt, BXfac.txt, BKfac.txt, QNfac.txt, SIfac.txt** are six main facility database files for all of New York City, and the individual boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island, respectively, of which some fields are coded and their explanations are found in the look-up tables listed below.   For field names and their descriptions please refer to the Data Dictionary in Metadata.

   *Note: **Marble Hill** is legally within the borough of Manhattan but is serviced by the Bronx. Facilities and sites within Marble Hill, therefore, carry the Bronx Community District 8 code (included in the BXfac.txt file) and the "MN" borough code.   Similarly, **Rikers Island** is legally within the borough of the Bronx but is serviced by Queens.   Facilities on Rikers Island, therefore, carry the Queens Community District 1 code (included in the QNfac.txt file) and the "BX" borough code.*

- **Factype.txt, Grouptype.txt, Subgroup.txt, Captype.txt, Agoper.txt, Agover.txt** are six look-up files that describe the codes in selected fields of the main facility database files listed above.

  Example: the first field of the look-up file named Captype.txt is a key field (labeled "CapType") which has a common field (also labeled "CapType") in the main database files. The second field of the Captype.txt file (labeled "CT_Decode") contains an explanation of the 2-digit capacity type code in the CapType field in the main database files. In order to link Captype.txt to the main database files by matching the common fields, both the main database files and Captype.txt should be imported into a relation database software format.

  The first field of all the look-up files serves as a linking field (a.k.a key field). Look-up files Factype.txt, Subgroup.txt, Captype.txt, Agoper.txt, and Agover.txt also contain a third field containing the abbreviated text of the second field (the Decode field) that can be used in a report.

  In order to use the look-up files for report-writing, both the main database files and the look-up files should be imported into a relation database software format, such as the MS Access database available for downloading from this website *(*see 'About the Microsoft Access Database' section below*).* The following table specifies the six look-up files and their corresponding fields in the main database files.

Look-up File Name	Corresponding Field in Main Database Files	Subject
Factype.txt	FacType	specific facility type
Grouptype.txt	GroupType	main group of facility types
Subgroup.txt	SGroupType	subgroup of GroupType
Captype.txt	CapType	capacity type
Agoper.txt	AgencyOper	operating agency name
Agover.txt	AgencyOver	oversight agency name

About the Microsoft Access Database

The dataset is stored in a Microsoft Access 2007 database named Facilities.accdb and is made up of objects with different functions described as follows:

Main table objects:
- **NYCfac, MNfac, BXfac, BKfac, QNfac, and SIfac** are the six main facility database tables for all of New York City, and the individual boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island, respectively. Some fields are coded and their explanations are found in the look-up tables listed below. For field names and their descriptions please refer to the Data Dictionary in Metadata.

  Note: ***Marble Hill*** *is legally within the borough of Manhattan but is serviced by the Bronx. Facilities and sites within Marble Hill, therefore, carry the Bronx Community District 8 code*

(included in the BXfac file) and the "MN" borough code.   Similarly, **Rikers Island** *is legally within the borough of the Bronx but is serviced by Queens.   Facilities on Rikers Island,* therefore, *carry the Queens Community District 1 code (included in the QNfac file) and the "BX" borough code.*

Look-up tables objects:

- **Factype, Grouptype, Subgroup, Captype, Agoper,** and **Agover** are the six look-up tables that describe the codes in selected fields of the main database tables above. They can be linked to the main database tables to provide explanation of codes in selected fields in the main database tables.

  Example: the first field of the look-up table named Captype is a key field (labeled "CapType") which has a common field (also labeled "CapType") in the main database tables. The second field of the Captype table (labeled "CT_Decode") contains an explanation of the 2-digit capacity type code in the CapType field in the main database tables. Linking the Captype table to the main database tables by matching the common fields provides explanation of the codes in the CapType field in the main database tables.

  The first field of all the look-up tables serves as a linking field (a.k.a key field). Look-up tables Factype, Subgroup, Captype, Agoper, and Agover also contain a third field containing the abbreviated text of the second field (the Decode field) that can be used in a report.

  The following table specifies the six look-up tables and their corresponding fields in the main database tables.

Look-up Table Name	Corresponding Field in Main Database Tables	Subject
Factype	FacType	specific facility type
Grouptype	GroupType	main group of facility types
Subgroup	SGroupType	subgroup of GroupType
Captype	CapType	capacity type
Agoper	AgencyOper	operating agency name
Agover	AgencyOver	oversight agency name

Sample report object

- **rptFac** is a sample report object that allows users to use one of the sample query objects listed below to generate a report in a specific format, listing all facilities or programs sorted by community district, group type, subgroup type, facility type, facility name, tax block, and tax lot.

Sample query objects:

- **qryNYCfac, qryMNfac, qryBXfac, qryBKfac, qryQNfac, and qrySIfac** are the six sample queries created to be used alternatively in the sample report rptfac.   They enable the user to query, analyze, and locate data stored in the tables.

Producing a Report Based on a Sample Query

To produce a report with the **rptFac** report object, select qryNYCfac, qryMNfAC, qryBXfac, qryBKfac, qryQNfac, or qrySIfac for the report's record source, for generating a sample report for New York City,

Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, or Staten Island, respectively. The user can also modify the design of the query and the report to generate a specific report.

Example: To generate a report for the Bronx:
1. *Right-click the report object **rptFac**.   In the drop-down menu click **Design View**. **rptFac** opens in Report Design view.*
2. *Double-click the **report selector** (the box where the rulers meet in the upper-left corner of the report in Design View) to open the report's property sheet.*
3. *Do one of the following:*
   *To simply generate the sample report based on the sample query qryBXfac, click the Record Source text box and then use the drop-down list to select the **qryBXfac** query from a list of tables and queries. Close the **Report** property sheet to go back to the report's Report Design view.*

   OR

   *To generate a report based on a modified qryBXfac query, click the Record Source text box and use the drop-down list to select **qryBXfac**, then click the **Build** button next to the **Record Source** text box to open the query.   **qryBXfac:Query Builder** screen appears.   Use the design grid to make the desired changes.   Besides adding or removing fields or columns, a variety of changes can be made, such as limiting results using criteria, setting sort order, or calculating amounts to get the desired query results. Close the **qryBXfac:Query Builder** screen.   Close the **Report** property sheet to go back to the report's Report Design view. Modify the report design accordingly.*

4. *Check the report in **Print Preview** mode by clicking the **View** button on the toolbar and then click **Print Preview** in the drop-down menu.*

   Notes:
   1) If a park property is on more than one Tax Block/Tax Lot or on multiple park parcels not assigned Tax Block/Tax Lot, the rptFac report will list multiple records for the same property with the Capacity field showing the acreage for the entire property. See the notes about ACREAGE in the <u>*Data Dictionary in Metadata*</u>*.*

   2) In the rptFac report, a number of social service programs (e.g. chemical dependency and developmental disability services) have identical names, addresses, and capacities. These are not duplications. The ID field, which differentiates one program from another, is not included in the rptFac report. See the notes about ID in the <u>*Data Dictionary in Metadata*</u>*.*

About the ArcGIS files

The ESRI version is released as a file geodatabase named **Facilities.gdb** that can only be used with ArcGIS version 10.1 or higher. In addition to the data, the download includes twelve layer files for data viewing and mapping convenience.

Facilities.gdb (the file geodatabase containing a feature class and six tables)

- **Facilities** is a point feature class (shapefile) representing the geographic location of facilities, programs or parkland properties contained in the Access table object NYCfac (see 'Main table objects' on page 2 in the 'About the Microsoft Access Database' section). The features in the shapefile are represented by points created with ArcGIS using X and Y coordinates derived from the centroids of the tax lots where facilities, programs or parkland properties are located. Some parkland properties, such as school yards and playgrounds are located on several non-contiguous parcels within the same tax lot, while some other parkland properties, such as greenstreets are located on parcels which are not assigned tax block and tax lot. These features are represented by points created with ArcGIS using the X and Y coordinates derived from the centroids of the parcels. For field names and their descriptions please refer to the Data Dictionary in Metadata.
- **Factype, Grouptype, Subgroup, Captype, Agoper,** and **Agover** are the six look-up tables that describe codes in selected fields in **Facilities** (see 'Look-up table objects' for description of these tables on page 3 in the 'About the Microsoft Access Database' section).

Layer Files

Twelve layer files that display the twelve facility group types in the database were created for data viewing and mapping convenience.   See GroupType in Data Dictionary in Metadata.

*Note: A shapefile named **Facilities.shp** is also available for download. The shapefile was created by exporting the point feature class in the file geodatabase described above to a point shapefile. Six look-up tables in DBF format (**Factype.dbf, Grouptype.dbf, Subgroup.dbf, Captype.dbf, Agoper.dbf** and **Agover.dbf**) and the twelve layer files are included in the download.*

Mapping Application

This database can also be used with mapping software and one or more geographic base map files to show the locations of selected facility types in a selected area (see example below).

DCPLION Single Line Street Base Map and Administrative and Political Districts Base Maps Files, and MapPLUTO, which contains extensive land use and geographic data at the tax lot level of New York City can be downloaded from the BYTES of the BIG APPLE page on the Department of City Planning's website.

Values in this database's X and Y Coordinate fields correspond to the New York-Long Island State Plane Coordinate system and are derived from the centroids of the tax lots from Department of Finance's Digital Tax Map (DTM) file.   Facility symbols can be mapped using these fields with the map files mentioned above.

Approximately 3,600 records in this dataset containing information on certain types of parkland properties (including transportation-related open spaces, former street properties, waterfront, or land under water) are not coded with tax block and tax lot numbers. The values in these records' X and Y coordinate fields are derived from a GIS layer of open space from the NYC Department of Parks and Recreation or NYC Department of Transportation. Some parkland properties, such as school yards and playgrounds are located on several non-contiguous parcels within the same tax lot. These features are

represented by points created with ArcGIS using the X and Y coordinates derived from the centroids of the parcels. In addition, the seven records for Hudson River Park are not coded with tax block and tax lot numbers. The values in the X and Y coordinate fields of these seven records are derived from the approximate center points of the seven respective sections of the Park's Planning & Construction plan. Certain parkland properties which are located on multiple tax lots or multiple parcels not coded with tax lots are listed as multiple records in the dataset with multiple X and Y coordinates.

Users should be aware that more than one facility or program may be located at the same address. In those cases, multiple records will contain identical values in the address, X, Y coordinates and tax block and tax lot number fields and will result in map symbols displayed on top of one another. Certain records of properties along the water contain X and Y coordinates of tax lots that extend into the water. Symbols created using these X and Y coordinates may be placed in the water on the map.

Use of the DCPLION Base Map file and this database allows for maps as shown in the example below.