

HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse Map Tool Help

Table Of Contents

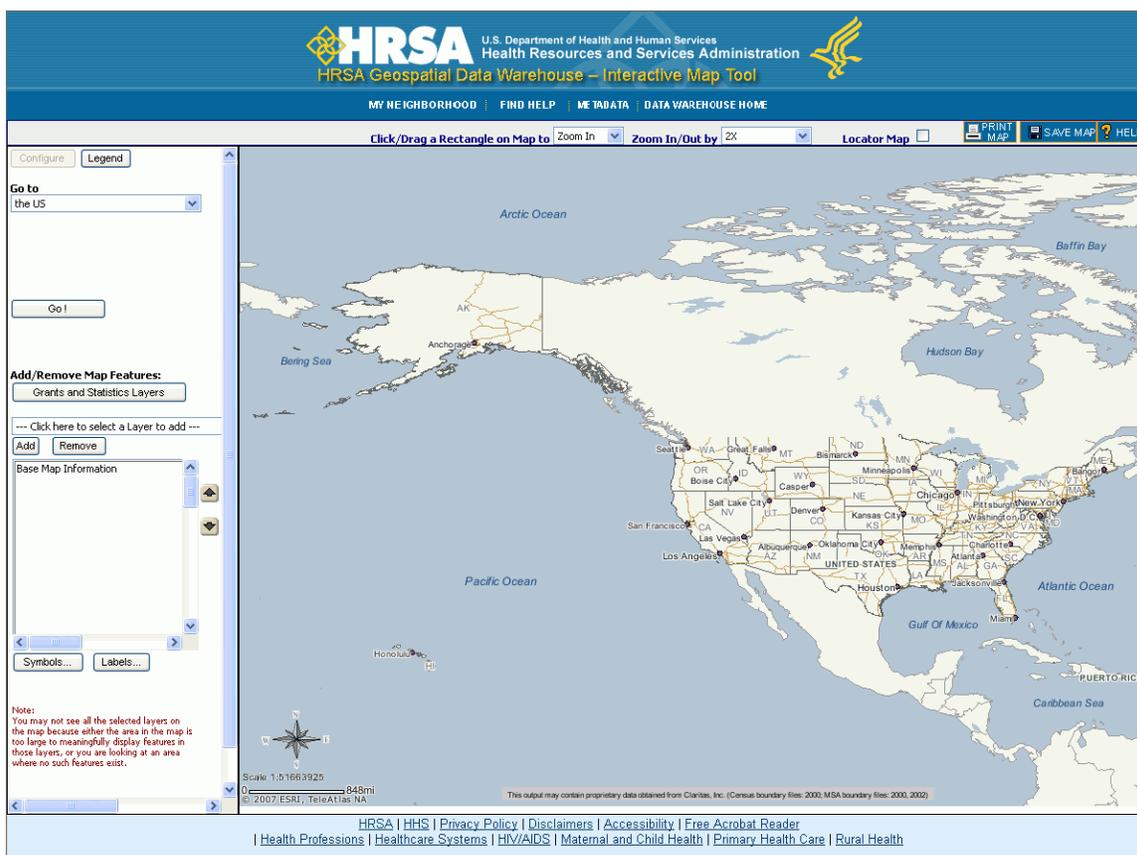
Getting Started.....	1
Welcome to the HRSA Map Tool	1
Interactive Map Window.....	3
System Requirements.....	5
How to Create a Map	7
Selecting a location.....	9
"Go To" Tools.....	9
Go to an Address	11
Go to a State or HHS Region.....	13
Go to a County or Congressional District.....	14
Go to a Census Tract or County Subdivision	16
Go to a City	18
Go to a ZIP Code	20
Go to a Health Center, NHSC Clinic Site, or Hospital.....	21
Go to a HPSA or MUA/P	23
Go to a Metropolitan Statistical Area.....	24
Legend Layer List	25
Using the Layer Management Tools	25
Adding and Removing Map Layers	27
Adding HRSA Grants Layers	29
Adding Statistical (Thematic) Layers.....	30
Rearranging Map Layers	32
Zoom and Pan	33
How to Zoom in.....	33
How to Zoom out.....	34
How to Pan	35
Identify Map Features	37
How to Identify Map Features	37
Show/Move/Hide the Locator Map	39
How to Open the Locator Map	39
How to Hide the Locator Map	40
How to Move the Locator Map	41
Save a Map.....	43
How to Save a Map.....	43
Print a Map	45
How to Print a Map	45
Changing Map Symbols.....	47
Changing Symbols On the Map.....	47
Using the Symbol Manager	49
Using the Symbol Manager.....	49
Changing Character Symbols	51
Selecting and Modifying Character Symbols	53
Changing Simple Point Symbols.....	55
Selecting and Modifying Simple Point Symbols	57

HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse Map Tool Help

Changing Polygon Symbols For Simple Data and Discrete Values	58
Changing Range Symbols	60
Browser Safe Color Selector.....	62
Color Ramp Selector	64
Color Ramp Selector.....	64
Labeling Features	67
Labeling Layers.....	67
Labeling Layers.....	68
Using the Label Manager.....	69
My Neighborhood.....	71
What Is "HRSA in My Neighborhood"?	71
How to Go to a Neighborhood	73
How to Find a Specific Feature in My Neighborhood.....	75
How to Go Back to the Interactive Map Tool.....	77
How to Hide the My Neighborhood Map	78
How to Navigate to the My Neighborhood Tool	79
How to Relocate the My Neighborhood Map	80
Reference	81
Help on Help	81
Selecting and De-selecting Items from a List.....	84
Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)	85
Glossary.....	89
Technical Support.....	93

Getting Started

Welcome to the HRSA Map Tool



The HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse and its associated applications provide users with access to a broad range of information about HRSA programs, related health resources, and demographic data useful for planning and policy purposes. A data warehouse is a centralized store of an organization's data resources implemented specifically for query, reporting, and analysis purposes.

The Map Tool allows users to create a graphic presentation of the data contained in the HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse, and uses a map display to place the data in a geographic context. The Map Tool allows the visualization of HRSA's grant data and HRSA-specific geographic designations such as Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs), Medically Underserved Areas/Populations (MUA/P), and Primary Care Service Areas (PCSAs). In addition, cities, highways, lakes, rivers and other physical features can be added to the display. The maps can be printed to any printer available from your web

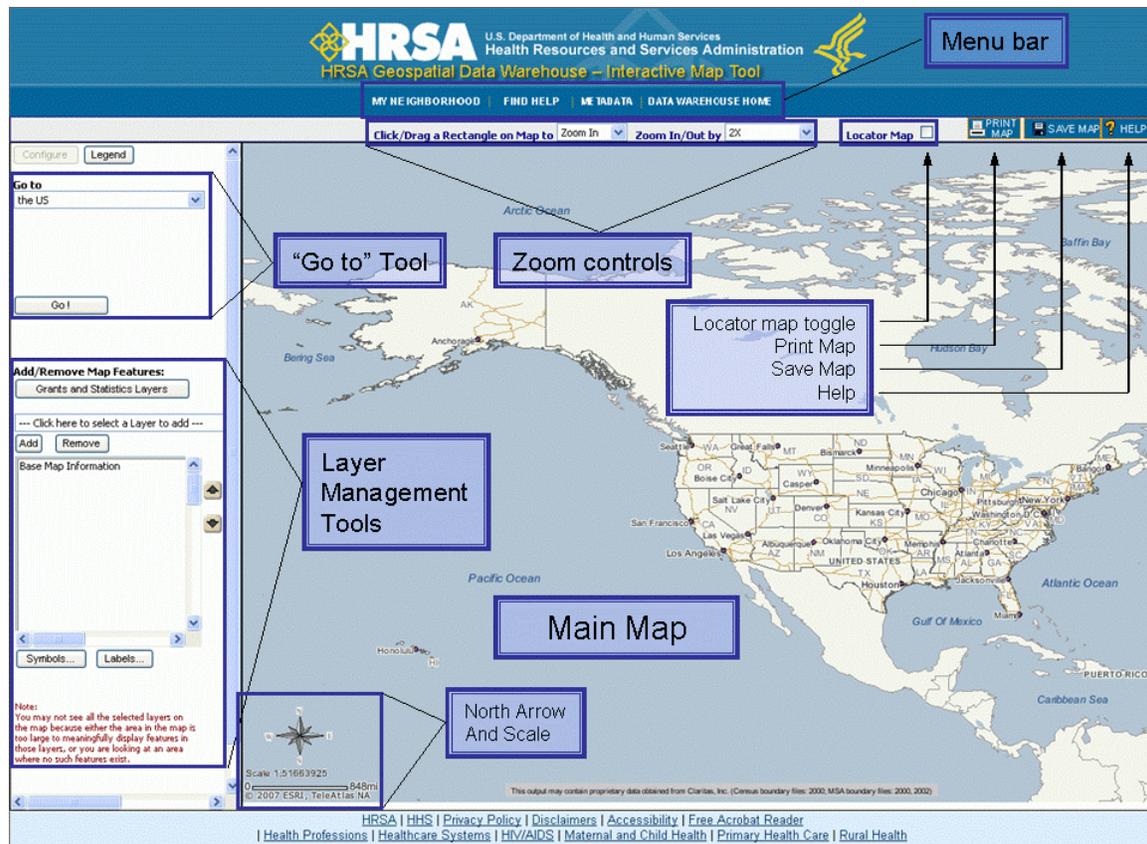
HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse Map Tool Help

browser. Business metadata is also provided to enable users to properly understand, analyze and present findings based on the information.

The HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse will continue to evolve with HRSA's growing and changing data reporting and analysis needs. New sources of information will be added to the HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse on a regular basis. New features will be added to the Map Tool to accommodate new data sources and provide additional functionality.

For detailed information on the using the Map Tool, use the *Table of Contents* pane to the left to select topic(s) within a chapter. For more information on using the Map Tool help, please refer to Help on Help.

Interactive Map Window



The Interactive Map window provides a geographic display allowing the user to discover information through manipulation of the map.

- **Menu Bar** - the Menu Bar contains items that allow you to navigate the Data Warehouse web site.
- **Zoom Controls:** these tools enable you to change the area covered by the map, and also allow you to identify features displayed on the map to obtain information about them.
- **"Go To" Tool:** this set of controls allow you to immediately reset the field of view of the map to a selected area, such as a specific State, county, Congressional District, health center, or other feature.
- **Locator Map Toggle:** this checkbox reveals or hides a small map that shows a representation of the area covered by the map display.

HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse Map Tool Help

- **Print Map:** click this button to open a dialog box that creates a version of the map formatted to fit on an 8.5 by 11 inch page in landscape orientation.
- **Save Map:** click this button to save your current map configuration as a file on your computer. You can use the saved file to return to the HGDW Map tool at a later time by opening it in your web browser.
- **Help:** click this button to access the online help (this help document) for the Interactive Map Tool.
- **Layer Management Tools:** these tools work together to change the content displayed in the map. You can use the tools to add, remove, or re-order the data on the map.
- **Main Map -** this area displays the interactive map.
- **Legend and Configure buttons -** these buttons reveal the map legend and the map configuration panels, respectively. The legend provides information about what the various symbols on the map represent. The map configuration panel allows you to alter the content or geographic scope of the map.
- **North Arrow -** This symbol indicates the cardinal directions (North, South, East, West) and the orientation of the map.
- **Map Scale -** A map represents the world's features at a smaller size. The ratio of this reduction is the scale of the map. A scale of 1:10,000 means 1 unit on the map represents 10,000 units; for example 1 inch on the map would represent 10,000 inches in the physical world. This can also be indicated graphically, using a scale bar.

System Requirements

Requirements:

- Browser - Internet Explorer 6.0 or above

For best results:

- Resolution - 1024 x 768 screen resolution (or higher)
- Color depth - True Color (32 bit)

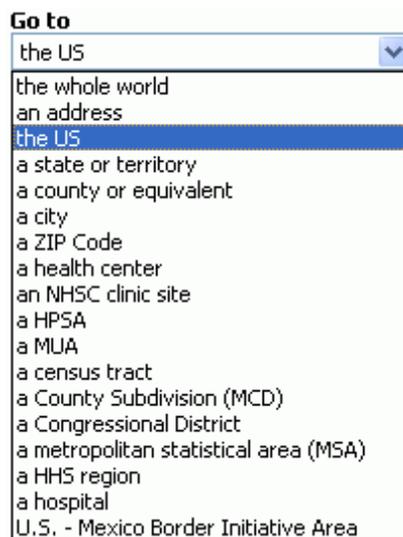
How to Create a Map

When the Map Tool is started, a new map containing basic information (physical features such as land areas, state and national capital cities, major roads, and large bodies of water) is created. Use the map configuration tools ("Go To" and "Add/Remove Layers") to select a specific area or feature of interest, and to add HRSA-specific content to the map.

Selecting a location

"Go To" Tools

Use the drop down list under the **Go to** label in the upper area of the map configuration panel to select an area or type of area or feature that you would like to place at the center of your map.



Some of the options, such as "the whole world" and "the US", immediately zoom and pan the map area to the selection while others, such as "a state or territory", "a county", or "an address" require making additional selections and/or entering text. The list below characterizes each option and provides links to the specifics of how to select an area of the given type. Regardless of which type of area you select, you can use the button at any time to return the map to the area you selected, should you zoom or pan after it is displayed.

- the whole world: select this option and the map immediately zooms to include the entire world. No further action is necessary.
- an address: see specifics
- the US: select this option and the map immediately zooms to include the entire United States, including Alaska and Hawaii. No further action is necessary.
- a state or territory: see specifics
- a county or equivalent: see specifics
- a city: see specifics
- a ZIP code: see specifics
- a health center: see specifics

HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse Map Tool Help

- an NHSC clinic site: see specifics
- a HPSA: see specifics
- a MUA: see specifics
- a census tract: see specifics
- a County Subdivision (MCD): see specifics
- a Congressional District: see specifics
- a metropolitan statistical area (MSA): see specifics
- a HHS region: see specifics
- a hospital: see specifics
- U.S. - Mexico Border Initiative Area: select this option and the map immediately zooms to the 100 kilometer buffer along the U.S. - Mexico border, that is defined as the border health initiative area. No further action is necessary.

Go to an Address

1. First, choose "an address" from the **Go to** pull down list. This reveals the address entry tools (shown left).

2. Enter

- a street address and either a ZIP code or a city and state

OR

- a city with or without a state

OR

- a ZIP code

OR

all of address, city, state, and ZIP code.

3. Verify and if needed, change the radius selection for the desired map area from the **Radius:** **miles** drop down box; by default it is 5 miles.

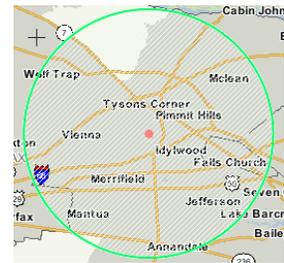
4. Verify and if needed, change the search sensitivity selection from the **Match Sensitivity:** drop down box; by default it is set to Highest.

5. Click the button.

6. The map tool will search for the addresses match or are similar to what you typed. For the street number and zip code, it tries to find an exact match and for street name and city, it selects everything whose name contains the search term, anywhere in the name.

HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse Map Tool Help

- If only one match is found, the map immediately zooms to that location. The location appears at the center of the map and marked by the  symbol. The map area becomes just big enough to encompass a circle with the radius selected; the circle buffer is marked as in the picture below.



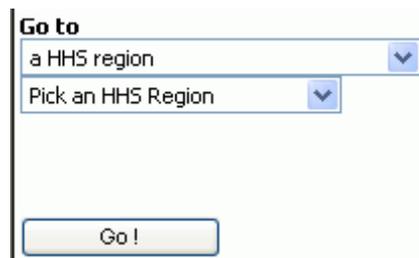
- If more than one candidate is found, the map is replaced by the list of possible matches. Select the one you want, and the map will automatically refresh itself as described above.

Jump to the main Go to an area topic.

Go to a State or HHS Region

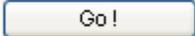
To go to a particular State or U.S. Territory, or to a particular HHS Region:

OR



The screenshot shows a 'Go to' interface. At the top, there is a pull-down menu with the text 'a HHS region' and a downward arrow. Below this is another pull-down menu with the text 'Pick an HHS Region' and a downward arrow. At the bottom of the interface is a button labeled 'Go!'.

1. Select "a state or territory" or "a HHS Region" from the **Go to** pull down list.
2. Select a State or an HHS region from the pull down list.
3. The map will automatically refresh itself, centered on the selected feature and sized so that the State just fits in the map area.

For States and Territories, if you prefer you can type the State name or two-letter abbreviation directly into the lower text entry area and click the  button. Typing a misspelled State name or invalid abbreviation will produce an error, similar to the following:

Or type a state name or abbreviation:

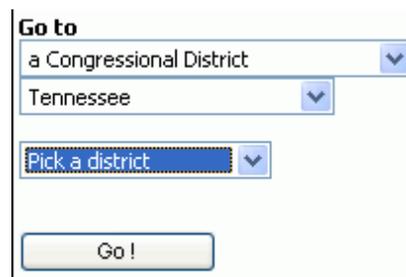
AT --- Not Found!!!

Jump to the main Go to an area topic.

Go to a County or Congressional District

To go to a particular county or Congressional District:

OR



The screenshot shows a form titled "Go to" with three dropdown menus and a "Go!" button. The first dropdown menu is set to "a Congressional District", the second to "Tennessee", and the third to "Pick a district".

1. Select "a county or equivalent" or "a Congressional District" from the **Go to** pull down list. You may either:
 1. Select a State from the pull down list of States and Territories. This action reveals the next pull down list in the sequence.
 2. Select a county or a Congressional District from the list of counties or Congressional districts in the selected State.
 3. No further action is required; the map will immediately refresh itself. The map area will be centered on the selected area, and sized to exactly include it.

or, for counties only:

1. Type the name of the county you want to find in the lower box, with or without a state name or abbreviation. (If you include state information, use a comma to separate the place name from the state information.) Spelling (versus using abbreviations) and

punctuation will affect whether or not you find any potential matches.

2. Click the button.
3. The map tool will search for county names that match or are similar to what you typed.
 - If only one match is found, the map immediately zooms to that county.
 - If more than one candidate is found, the map is replaced by the list of possible matches. Select the one you want, and the map will automatically refresh itself as described above.

There are multiple matches found. Please choose one:

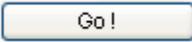
- Adams County, North Dakota
- Adams County, Idaho
- Adams County, Colorado
- Adams County, Nebraska
- Adams County, Washington
- Adams County, Pennsylvania

Jump to the main Go to an area topic.

Go to a Census Tract or County Subdivision

To go to a particular (year 2000) census tract or county subdivision (MCD):

The image shows two alternative ways to use the map tool. On the left, the user selects 'a census tract' from the 'Go to' dropdown, chooses 'Idaho' as the state, and 'Franklin County' as the county. They then enter a census tract number in the 'Type a Census Tract number:' field and click 'Go!'. On the right, the user selects 'a County Subdivision (MCD)' from the 'Go to' dropdown, chooses 'Iowa' as the state, and 'Boone County' as the county. They then either pick an MCD from the 'Pick a MCD' dropdown or enter an MCD name in the 'Or type a MCD name:' field, and click 'Go!'.

1. Select "a census tract" or "a County Subdivision (MCD)" from the **Go to** pull down list.
2. Select a State from the pull down list of States and Territories
3. Select a county within the State that you selected.
4. For census tracts, enter the census tract number in any of the following formats:
 - complete 11-digit State and County FIPS code plus tract ID (e.g. 24008010001)
 - tract ID number, with or without leading and trailing zeros and the decimal point (e.g. 010001, 100.01, or 100)
5. For county subdivisions, either:
 - select the county subdivision from the drop down list (this will cause the map to be automatically refreshed), or
 - enter some or all of the name of the county subdivision you wish to find in the box beneath the drop down list.
6. Click the  button.

If the feature can be located (i.e. you entered a valid tract number or MCD name) the map will be redrawn to be centered on and exactly enclose the indicated feature. If you enter a tract number or MCD name that does not exist within the selected county, you will see a message like this:

The image shows two error messages. On the left, the 'Type a Census Tract number:' field contains the text '2301 --- Not Found!!!'. On the right, the 'Or type a MCD name:' field contains the text 'Bishopric --- Not Found!!!'. The two screenshots are separated by the word 'OR'.

Try entering different information, or re-punctuating your entry. This is especially true for tract numbers. In the example shown here, it is unclear whether the tract being searched for was number 2301.00, or number 23.01. The map tool makes certain assumptions about where to insert the decimal point if you do not supply it, so omitting it (or the trailing zeros in the case of a tract number like 0100.00) leads to ambiguities that may lead to results other than what you desire

Jump to the main [Go to an area topic](#).

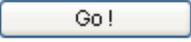
Go to a City

To go to a particular city or place:

The screenshot shows a form titled "Go to". It contains the following elements from top to bottom: a text input field with the value "a city" and a dropdown arrow; a state selection dropdown menu with "South Dakota" selected; a "Pick a city" dropdown menu; a text input field for typing a city name; and a "Go!" button.

1. Select "a city" from the **Go to** pull down list. You may either:
 1. Select a State from the pull down list of States and Territories
 2. Select a city from the list of cities in the selected State.
 3. No further action is required; the map will immediately refresh itself. The map area will be centered on the selected city, and sized to include an area 10 miles in diameter around the city.

or

1. Type the name of the place you want to find in the lower box, with out without a state name or abbreviation. (If you include state information, use a comma to separate the place name from the state information.) Spelling and punctuation count (to some degree), so you will get different results for St Paul than you will for Saint Paul or St Paul, MN or St. Paul, MN. In general you will need spell out "Saint".
2. Click the  button.
3. The map tool will search for place names that match or are similar to what you typed.
 - If only one match is found, the map immediately zooms to that place and includes an area 10 miles in diameter around it.
 - If more than one candidate is found, the map is replaced by the list of possible matches. Select the one you want, and the map will automatically refresh itself as described above.

There are multiple matches found. Please choose one:

- Oakland , AR (in county of Marion County)
- Oakland , AL (in county of Lauderdale County)
- Oakland , AL (in county of Limestone County)
- Oakland , AL (in county of Limestone County)
- Oakland , AL (in county of Chambers County)
- Oakland , DE (in county of New Castle County)
- Oakland , CT (in county of Hartford County)

NOTE: the pull down list of cities in a State is more limited than the data that are searched if you type a place name, so you may get different results using one method versus the other.

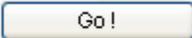
Jump to the main [Go to an area topic.](#)

Go to a ZIP Code

To go to a specific ZIP code:



The screenshot shows a web interface for navigating to a ZIP code. It features a section titled "Go to" with a dropdown menu currently displaying "a ZIP Code". Below this is a text input field labeled "Type a ZIP Code" which is empty. At the bottom of the section is a button labeled "Go!".

1. Type the five-digit ZIP code you want to go to into the box.
2. Click the  button to search for the ZIP code.

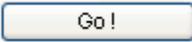
The results you get will vary depending on whether the ZIP code is an area, or a point (such as a ZIP code that exists only in a single building). For ZIP codes that represent an area, the map is set to exactly contain one dimension (north-south or east-west) or the other. For ZIP codes that are points, the map is set to include the area in a ten-mile diameter around the ZIP code.

Jump to the main [Go to an area](#) topic.

Go to a Health Center, NHSC Clinic Site, or Hospital

To go to a particular health center, National Health Service Corps (NHSC) clinic, or hospital, or to find such places by name:

The image shows three identical search form templates arranged horizontally, separated by "OR" labels. Each form consists of a "Go to" dropdown menu with a downward arrow, a text input field, and a "Go!" button. The first form is for health centers, the second for NHSC clinic sites, and the third for hospitals.

1. Select "a health center" or "an NHSC clinic site" or "a hospital" from the **Go to** pull down list.
2. Type the some or all of the name of the feature you want to find in the box, or the feature identification number (UDS number for health centers and NHSC clinic sites, CMS provider number for hospitals) if you know that piece of information.
3. Click the  button.
4. The map tool will search for health center names or ID numbers that match or are similar to what you typed. In the case of a name search, it searches for any site whose name contains the search term, anywhere in the name.
 - If only one match is found, the map immediately zooms to that health center and includes an area ten miles in diameter around it.
 - If more than one candidate is found, the map is replaced by the list of possible matches. Select the one you want, and the map will automatically refresh itself as described above.

HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse Map Tool Help

There are multiple matches found. Please choose one:

- HOLLY GROVE CLINIC MID-DELTA HEALTH SYSTEMS, INC. in Holly Grove
- MID-DELTA HEALTH SYSTEMS, INC. in Clarendon, AR (062090)
- DEVALLS BLUFF HEALTH CENTER MID-DELTA HEALTH SYSTEMS, INC. in
- WILMOT CLINIC MAINLINE HEALTH SYSTEMS, INC. in Wilmot, AR (062
- EUDORA CLINIC MAINLINE HEALTH SYSTEMS, INC. in Eudora, AR (062
- DERMOTT CLINIC MAINLINE HEALTH SYSTEMS, INC. in Dermott, AR (062

Jump to the main Go to an area topic.

Go to a HPSA or MUA/P

To go to a particular Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) or Medically Underserved Area/Population (MUA/P):

OR

Go to

a MUA ▼

Type a MUA Source ID or Service Area

1. Select "a HPSA" or "a MUA" from the **Go to** pull down list.
2. Type the some or all of the name of the HPSA or MUA/P you want to find in the box, or the HPSA or MUA/P identification number if you know that piece of information.
3. Click the button.
4. The map tool will search for HPSAs or MUA/Ps whose names or ID numbers match or are similar to what you typed. In the case of a name search, it searches for any HPSA or MUA/P whose name contains the search term, anywhere in the name.
 - If only one match is found, the map immediately zooms to that feature. If the feature is a HPSA point (such as a mental hospital or prison) the map includes an area ten miles in diameter around it.
 - If more than one candidate is found, the map is replaced by the list of possible matches. Select the one you want, and the map will automatically refresh itself as described above.

There are multiple matches found. Please choose one:

- LOW INC - CHAMPAIGN CO, Illinois (117999172F)**
- LOW INC - CHAMPAIGN, Illinois (6179991725)**

Jump to the main Go to an area topic.

Go to a Metropolitan Statistical Area

To go to a particular metropolitan statistical area (MSA):

Go to

a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) ▼

Year 2002 ▼

Kansas ▼

Pick a MSA ▼

Go !

1. Select "a metropolitan statistical area (MSA)" from the **Go to** pull down list. This action causes the Year pull down list to appear.
2. Select a year from the pull down list of years. This causes the State pull down list to appear.
3. Select a State from the pull down list of States and Territories
4. Select an MSA. The map will automatically be refreshed to show the selected MSA.

Jump to the main [Go to an area](#) topic.

Legend Layer List

Using the Layer Management Tools

Maps can be thought of as a collection of "layers", where each layer represents a certain type of feature such as political boundaries, streets, pipelines, streams, lakes, and so forth. When these layers are stacked one on top of another, they form a composite image that comprises the map.

The Interactive Map Tool uses this concept of layers to help you select and display the data of particular interest to you. You can selectively add, remove, and rearrange the layers in your map using the layer management tools. You can also switch between the layer management tools and the map legend, to help you interpret and understand what the symbols in each map layer represent.

To switch between the layer management tools (which are visible by default when you start the Map tool) and the map Legend, use the  and  buttons at the top of the left panel of the *Interactive Map* window.

Clicking the  button reveals the map legend, as shown in the sample below, left. Any HRSA data layers that are included in the map are shown at the top of the legend, with the legend for the base data underneath. Clicking the  button returns you to the layer management tools panel (below, right).

Map Legend

HRSA Data

- Partnership for State Title V MCH Leadership Community (U01) (2006)
- Other Health Professions Programs (Earmarks) (D1D) (2006)
- Nursing Workforce Diversity (D19) (2006)
- MCH Advanced Education Policy (U02) (2006)
- Basic/Core Area Health Education Centers (U76) (2006)
- Comprehensive Geriatric Education Program (D62) (2006)

Health Professional Shortage Areas (Primary Care)

- Geographical Area
- Population Group
- Single County
- Ambulatory Surgical Centers

Base Data

- U.S. Cities
- Very Large City
- Large City
- Major Highways
- Lakes
- U.S. States
- Countries
- Coverage Available
- Not Available
- Oceans and Seas Names
- Oceans and Seas

Add/Remove Map Features:

Grants and Statistics Layers

--- Click here to select a Layer to add ---

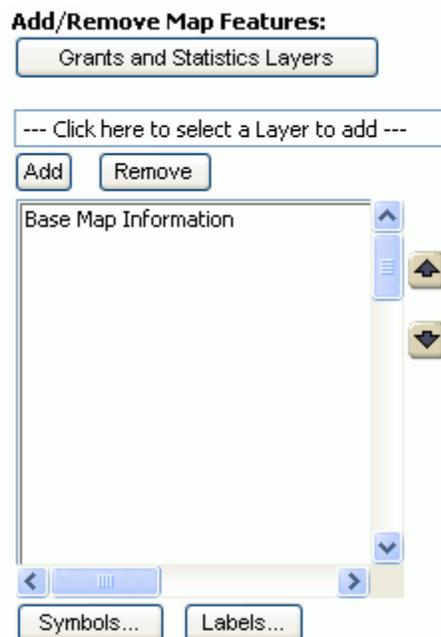
Base Map Information

OR

Note:
You may not see all the selected layers on the map because either the area in the map is too large to meaningfully display features in those layers, or you are looking at an area where no such features exist.

Adding and Removing Map Layers

In the Layer Management tools area, use the drop-down list of available layers underneath the **Add/Remove Map Features:** label to select a layer, then click the **Add** button to add the layer to the map. The layer should appear in the list box below the Add and Remove buttons and on the map. (See the NOTE, below, for an explanation of exceptions to this behavior.)



Note:
You may not see all the selected layers on the map because either the area in the map is too large to meaningfully display features in those layers, or you are looking at an area where no such features exist.

To remove layers from the map, highlight the layer to be removed from the bottom list and click the **Remove** button. This is a one-at-a-time operation (in other words, you can't highlight several layers and remove them all at once).

Some layers, such as the HRSA grants layers and the demographics and statistics layers, get created and added to the map "on the fly", so they do not exist in the pull down list of layers. To access these layers, click the **Grants and Statistics Layers** button below the active layers list. Details of how to use these parts of the Layer Management Tools can be found in the Adding HRSA Grants Layers and Adding Statistical (Thematic) Layers topics.

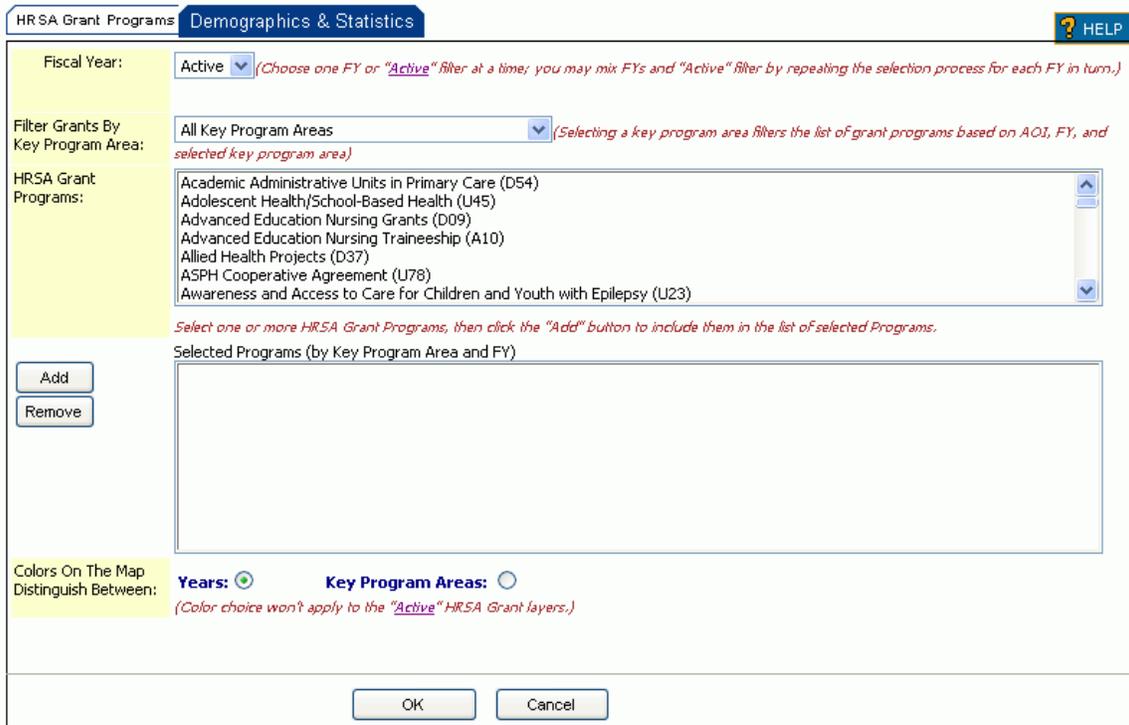
HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse Map Tool Help

NOTE: some layers are composed of features too small to be meaningfully displayed when the map covers a large area, such as the entire U.S. These layers may be included in the pull down list of layers when the mapped area makes it appropriate for them to be displayed, and they may disappear from the pull down at other times. In other cases (specifically, in the Demographics and Statistics layer menu) you may be able to define and add a layer that is not visible at the current map scale. It should appear in the list of current layers, but may not appear on the map. The note underneath the More Layers button is there to remind you of this behavior.

Adding HRSA Grants Layers

To add layers representing HRSA grant programs, click the

 button from the layer management tools to access the dialog box shown here:



HRSA Grant Programs **Demographics & Statistics** HELP

Fiscal Year: (Choose one FY or "Active" filter at a time; you may mix FYs and "Active" filter by repeating the selection process for each FY in turn.)

Filter Grants By Key Program Area: (Selecting a key program area filters the list of grant programs based on AOI, FY, and selected key program area)

HRSA Grant Programs:

- Academic Administrative Units in Primary Care (D54)
- Adolescent Health/School-Based Health (U45)
- Advanced Education Nursing Grants (D09)
- Advanced Education Nursing Traineeship (A10)
- Allied Health Projects (D37)
- ASPH Cooperative Agreement (U78)
- Awareness and Access to Care for Children and Youth with Epilepsy (U23)

Select one or more HRSA Grant Programs, then click the "Add" button to include them in the list of selected Programs.

Selected Programs (by Key Program Area and FY)

Colors On The Map Distinguish Between: Years: Key Program Areas: (Color choice won't apply to the "Active" HRSA Grant layers.)

Select "Active" or the Fiscal Year you want to map, then either select the programs you want to map from the list. You may choose multiple programs by holding either the Shift key or the Control (Ctrl) key as you click on items in the list. (Refer to the Selecting and De-selecting Items from a List help topic for further details.)

You can filter the list of programs by using the pull down list of HRSA's key program areas. This reduces the number of items in the list of grants.

Each grant program is assigned an arbitrary symbol when it is added to the map. The color of the symbol represents *either* the fiscal year *or* the HRSA key program area. Use the radio buttons at the bottom of the dialog box to select which meaning should be assigned to the colors used for the symbols.

When you are done selecting grants layers, click the  button to actually add them to the map, or use the  button to quit without adding any new layers.

Adding Statistical (Thematic) Layers

In addition to the predefined layers and the HRSA grants layers available, you may wish to include layers that depict information about the population in an area, such as total population, race, age, or income characteristics, and so forth. This type of mapping groups the data by value and then assigns specific colors to the ranges. Each color represents data values in a particular range.

The process for defining and adding these layers uses a cascading series of menu lists, as illustrated below. Each list affects the selections available in the next list in the sequence. For example, selecting a subject immediately limits the list of variables to those that are related to the chosen subject. Selecting a variable then places limits on the time periods available, because the source data are collected by their originators at different times and frequencies, and at different geographic scopes at different times. This logic is repeated throughout the process.

To add statistical (thematic) layers to your map, click the

 button from the layer management tools area, then click the  tab to display the dialog box shown below.

Work through the lists in order from top to bottom to define and select the layer(s) you want to add to your map.

HR SA Grant Programs Demographics & Statistics

Demographic and Statistics Variable Selection

Work through the options from top to bottom, then click the 'Add' button to add a demographic theme to your map. Repeat this process for as many demographic variables as you like.

Category: 1. Select the broad category to map

Variable: 2. Select the specific variable to map

Time Period: 3. Select the time period

Summary Level: 4. Select the summary level

Value or Percent: 5. Select the value type

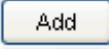
Compare To: 6. Choose Comparison Scope

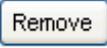
Add

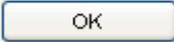
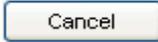
Remove

Defined layers:

OK Cancel

When you have selected something from each pull down, use the  button to add it to the list of thematic layers you are creating. Until you click the button, the definition process for the layer has not been completed. You can go back and change any item from any pull down, and pick up the definition process at that point. For example, after completing the process but before you push the Add button, you could select a different time period. This would reset the succeeding list boxes, and you would then need to make selections from them in order to complete the process again.

Use the  button to remove a layer from the list. This will cause the layer to not be added to your map. You may select and remove several layers at once. (See the Selecting and De-selecting Items from a List help topic for details about working with lists.)

When you are done defining the statistical layers you want to add, click the  button to add them to your map, or use the  button to quit without adding any new layers.

Rearranging Map Layers

In addition to simply adding layers to and removing layers from your map, you can rearrange them so that features in one layer are not obscured by the features in another layer. This is the equivalent of shuffling the sheets in a stack of transparencies- the transparencies near the top of the stack tend to obscure the contents of the transparencies beneath them.

Once you have added layers to the map (newly-added layers are always added to the top of the list), use the up and down arrow buttons ( and ) next to the active layers list to rearrange the layers. Select a layer in the list, then click the up arrow to move it nearer to the top, and the down arrow to push it toward the bottom of the stack.

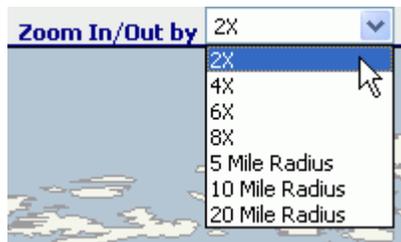
Zoom and Pan

How to Zoom in



Choose Zoom In from the Zoom / Pan / Identify pull down tool (shown above) to switch to Zoom in mode. While Zoom In is selected, either drag (draw) a rectangle in the map display to zoom in to the area of the rectangle or take the following steps to zoom in by clicking a point in the map.

- Pick a zoom in factor from the Zoom In/Out pull down tool (shown below).



- Click a location in the map display to zoom in.

NOTE: zooming in a click point also re-centers the map on that point.

NOTE: zooming in by a radius may actually zoom out if the current map radius is less than the selected one.

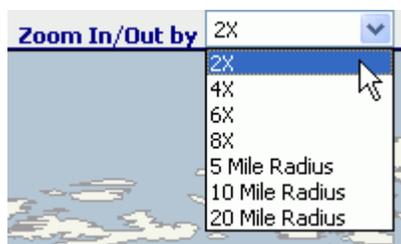
NOTE: zooming in by dragging a rectangle ignores the Zoom In/Out factor selected.

How to Zoom out



Choose Zoom Out from the Zoom / Pan / Identify pull down tool (shown above) to switch to Zoom out mode. While Zoom Out is selected, either drag (draw) a rectangle in the map display to zoom out or take the following steps to zoom out at a click point.

- Pick a zoom out factor from the Zoom In/Out pull down tool (shown below).



- Click a location in the map display to zoom out.

NOTE: zooming out at a click point also re-centers the map on that point.

NOTE: zooming out by a radius may actually zoom in if the current map radius is greater than the one selected in the pull down list.

NOTE: zooming out by dragging a rectangle ignores the Zoom In/Out factor selected and determines the zoom out factor from the ratio of the current map area and the area of the rectangle; in other words, the bigger the rectangle is, the bigger the zoom out factor and the more the map zooms out.

How to Pan



Choose Pan from the Zoom / Pan / Identify pull down tool (shown above) to switch to Pan mode. While Pan is selected, click a location in the map display to re-center the map on that point.

NOTE: dragging a rectangle is not allowed for the Pan operation.

NOTE: panning does not change the Map Scale (zoom extent), it only re-centers the map.

Identify Map Features

How to Identify Map Features



Choose Identify from the Zoom / Pan / Identify pull down tool (shown above) to switch to Identify mode. While Identify is selected, click a location or drag (draw) a rectangle in the map display to view feature information for the layers that are included in the layer list. The *Identify Results* window opens, presenting the feature information in tabular format.

Each table includes the title of the layer and the count of the features identified as shown in the example *Identify Results* below.

Identify Results

Click the column headings in any table to see the definition



[Print](#)

[Help](#)

Ambulatory Surgical Centers: 96

CMS Provider ID	Facility Type	Facility Subtype	Facility Name	Address	City	State	ZIP Code	Facility is Free-Standing	Facility is Hospital-Based	Number of Operating Rooms	Phone Number
14C0001001	Ambulatory Surgical Centers	Ambulatory Surgical Center	HEALTHSOUTH NORTHWEST SURGICARE	1100 W. Central Rd.	Arlington Heights	IL	60005-2402	Yes	No	5	7082593080
14C0001002	Ambulatory Surgical Centers	Ambulatory Surgical Center	HEALTHSOUTH SURGERY CTR OF HAWTHORN	1900 Hollister Dr. Ste 100	Libertyville	IL	60048-5248	Yes	No	4	8473678100
14C0001004	Ambulatory Surgical Centers	Ambulatory Surgical Center	SIX CORNERS SAMEDAY SURGERY	4211 N. Cicero Ave.	Chicago	IL	60641-1651	Yes	No	4	3127941000
14C0001005	Ambulatory Surgical Centers	Ambulatory Surgical Center	HEALTHSOUTH AMSURG	330 Madison St.	Joliet	IL	60435-6565	Yes	No	4	8157443000
14C0001007	Ambulatory Surgical Centers	Ambulatory Surgical Center	HINSDALE SURGICAL CENTER INC	908 N. Elm St. Ste 401	Hinsdale	IL	60521-3638	Yes	No	4	7083255035
14C0001008	Ambulatory Surgical Centers	Ambulatory Surgical Center	ELMWOOD PARK SAMEDAY SURGERY	1614 N. Harlem Ave.	Elmwood Park	IL	60707-4302	Yes	No	2	7084526102
14C0001009	Ambulatory Surgical Centers	Ambulatory Surgical Center	SURGICARE CENTER	333 Dixie Hwy	Chicago Heights	IL	60411-1748	Yes	No	3	7087650100
14C0001011	Ambulatory Surgical Centers	Ambulatory Surgical Center	ASC OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY	240 E. Huron St.	Chicago	IL	60611-2909	Yes	No	2	3129085221

- Click the  icon to print the *Identify Results* window contents.
- Click the *Help* link to view this help page.

HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse Map Tool Help

- Many column headings are linked to the Data Dictionary, which contains descriptions of the data elements in the HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse. Click any [underlined](#) column heading in a table to see the Data Dictionary entry for that specific data element.
- Some column values are [hypertext links](#). Clicking these links provides additional information by opening the related report in a separate window.
- If there are more than 25 features identified within a particular layer, the data table will be divided into multiple pages. Use the page selectors at the bottom left corner of a table to switch from one page to another.

	Centers	Cen
14C0001039	Ambulatory	Amb
	Surgical	Sur
	Centers	Cen
1 <u>2</u> 3 4		

- NOTE: dragging a rectangle over a large area that contains many features may result in a lengthy delay as the feature information is retrieved.
- NOTE: data on features in the layer titled "Base Map Information" are not included in the identify results.

Show/Move/Hide the Locator Map

How to Open the Locator Map

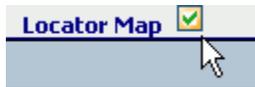


Click the Locator Map checkbox (shown above) to view the locator map window; by default the Locator Map window will appear close to the top right corner of the map (shown below).



NOTE: having the Locator Map checkbox checked will keep the locator map window visible also for all subsequent map requests.

How to Hide the Locator Map



Un-check the Locator Map checkbox (shown above) by clicking the box to hide the locator map window.

OR

Click on the  Button from the top right corner of the Locator Map window (shown below).



NOTE: having the Locator Map checkbox un-checked will keep the locator map window invisible also for all subsequent map requests, until you click the Locator Map check box again.

How to Move the Locator Map

Press left mouse button anywhere on the Locator Map window and drag it to the desired place; release the left mouse button to lock the window position.



NOTE: relocated Locator Map window will always appear at that location for all subsequent map requests.

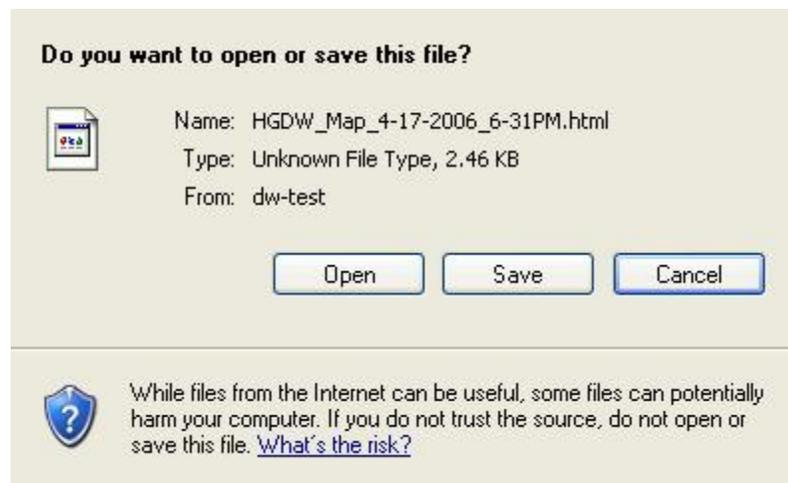
Save a Map

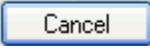
How to Save a Map

You can save your current map configuration as a file on your computer at any time the map tool window is open. The file is an HTML file that, when reopened, tells the map tool exactly what layers you had displayed, in what order they were displayed, where the map was located, and any other configuration information necessary to reproduce your map.

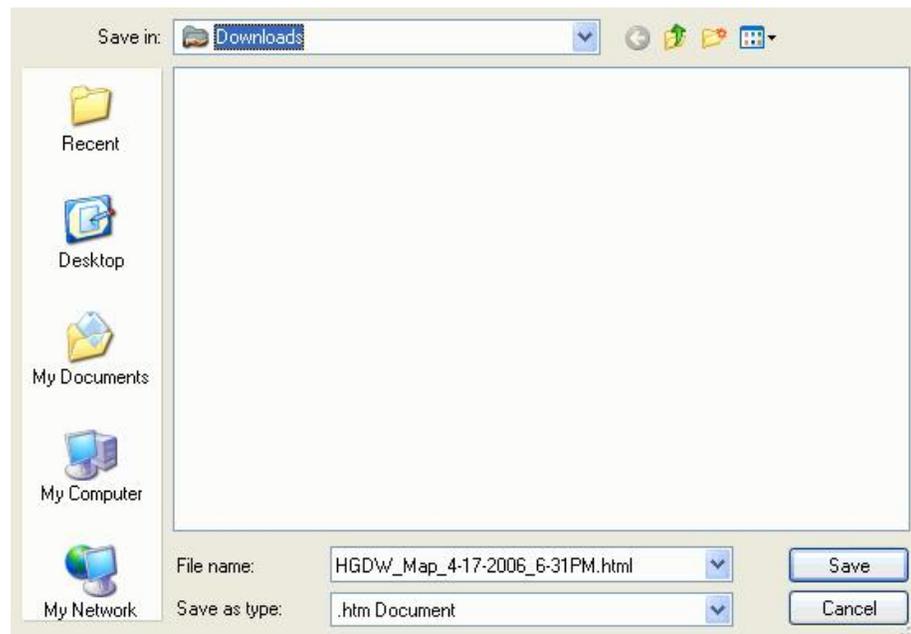
NOTE: the actual map images are not saved as a part of the file. Therefore, if the data have changed between the time you saved your map and the time you re-open it, you may see different results than you saw at the time you saved the map.

Click the  button to open the File Download window. You will see something similar to the window shown below (the exact details may vary depending on what operating system you are using, but the process is the same as for saving any other type of file from a web page):



Click the  Button to open the following File Save As window (below) or click the  Button to close the File Download window without saving the map file. Clicking the  Button will open the Map in another window, but it doesn't save it to your computer.

HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse Map Tool Help



From the top "Save in" drop down box, pick the folder to save the file in and click the Button to save the Map configuration in an HTML file. You may name the file anything you like; by default, the name includes the date and time that you clicked the Save button. Clicking the Button will abort the operation without saving the map.

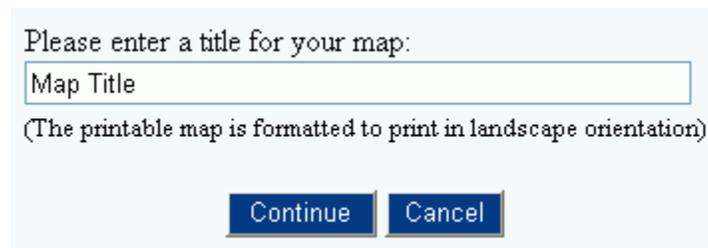
To open a saved map, double click on the html file or open it from a browser window; based on your browser security setup, you may need to allow retrieving active content explicitly.

Print a Map

How to Print a Map

NOTE: Due to the size and orientation of the map presentation, the usual browser printing procedures may produce unexpected results. It is recommended that you use the following procedure to print your maps.

Click the  button to open the *Map Title* window. You are prompted to enter a title. Overwrite the existing title as desired. This title will appear at the top of the map printout.



Please enter a title for your map:

(The printable map is formatted to print in landscape orientation)

Continue Cancel

- Click the  button to launch a new window containing the printable map image and the Microsoft Windows *Print* dialog box.
- Click the  button to abandon printing and return to the *Interactive Map* window.

The printable map is formatted to print in landscape orientation so you may need to adjust your printer orientation layout accordingly. Make changes as desired in the *Print* dialog box and press the *Print* button to print your map. You may close the *Print Map* window after printing is completed.

HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse Map Tool Help

The screenshot displays the HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse Map Tool interface. The main map shows the United States with various locations marked by colored icons. A print dialog box is open in the center, showing printer selection options and page range settings. To the right, a location map shows the United States and surrounding regions. Below the main map, a legend identifies the symbols used on the map.

Map Title

Print Dialog:

- General tab selected
- Select Printer: HP Designjet 4000ps P53 4000ps HPGL2/RTL, HP Designjet 4000ps P53 4000ps P53, Microsoft Office Document Image Writer
- Status: Ready
- Page Range: All (selected), Selection, Current Page, Pages: 1
- Number of copies: 1
- Collate:
- Buttons: Print, Cancel, Apply

Location Map:

- Map prepared by: HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse, datawarehouse.hrsa.gov
- Map created on Monday, April 17, 2006 at 3:08 PM
- HRSA logo

Legend:

HRSA Investments in Women's Health (2004)

- State-level Grants: Healthy Behaviors in Women, Healthy Start Initiative-Eliminating Racial/Ethnic Disparities, Improving Screening for Alcohol Use During Pregnancy Among Providers

HRSA Data

- Screening and Intervention for Depression During/Around Pregnancy
- Screening for Multiple Behavioral Risk Factors During the Preconception Through Postpartum Period

Scale 1:28732298
0 621mi
© 2006 ESRI, TANA, Inc.

This output may contain proprietary data obtained from Claritas, Inc. (Census boundary file)

Changing Map Symbols

Changing Symbols On the Map

The Map Tool provides the capability to change the symbols used to depict features in the layers on your map. You can alter the appearance of the symbols for any layer except the Base Map Information. To open the Symbol Manager and begin making changes to the symbols, click the  button located underneath the list of layers currently included in the map.

The specific changes you can make depend on the type of symbol:

Type of Symbol	Property	Can Change When
Point - Character point symbol	Specific symbol used	Any time; select from predefined group of symbols. Cannot switch from fancy character to simple symbol.
	Size	Any time; select from predefined range of sizes
	Color	Any time
	Style	Any time; select from predefined list of styles
	Min scale	Not changeable; this is for informational purposes only, so you can tell when the symbol will be displayed.
	Max scale	Not changeable; this is for informational purposes only, so you can tell when the symbol will be displayed.
	Label	Not changeable; this is for informational purposes only, so you can tell what each symbol represents
Point - Simple point symbol	Symbol used	Any time; select from predefined list of symbols. Cannot switch from simple symbol to fancy character.
	Size	Any time
	Color	Any time
	Outline color	Any time
	Min scale	Not changeable; this is for informational purposes only, so you can tell when the symbol will be displayed.
	Max scale	Not changeable; this is for informational purposes only, so you can tell when the symbol will be displayed.
	Label	Not changeable; this is for informational purposes only, so you can tell what each symbol represents
Polygon (area) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple polygons • Discrete value polygons • Value range polygons 	Outline color	When original symbol includes an outline
	Outline style	When original symbol includes an outline
	Outline width	When original symbol includes an outline
	Fill color	When original symbol includes a fill
	Fill style	When original symbol includes a fill
	Min scale	Not changeable; this is for informational purposes only, so you can tell when the symbol will be displayed.
	Max scale	Not changeable; this is for informational purposes only, so you can tell when the symbol will be displayed.
	Label	Not changeable; this is for informational purposes only, so you can tell what each symbol represents

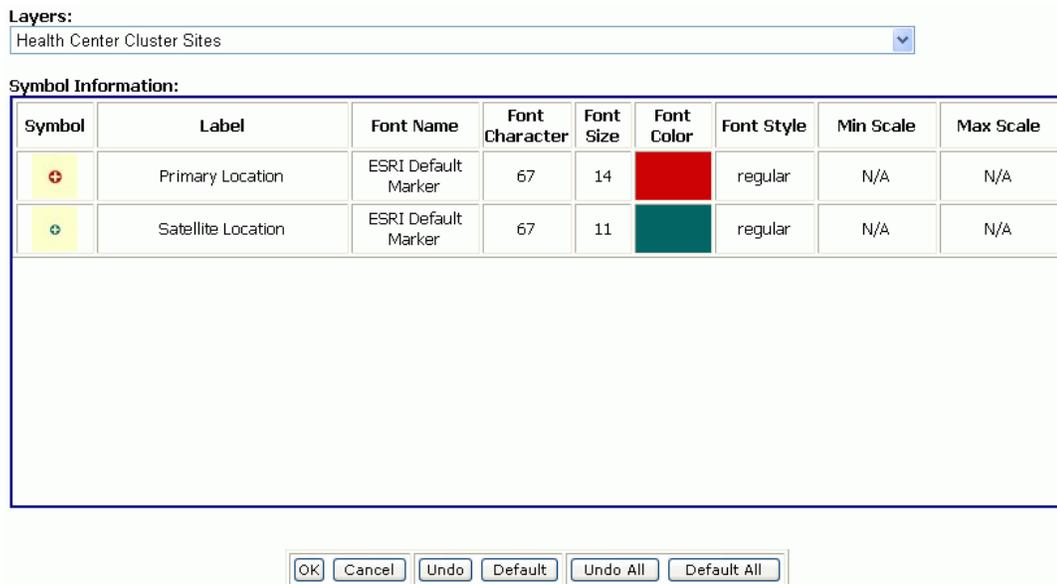
HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse Map Tool Help

	you can tell what each symbol represents
Line	(No line layers are currently included in the HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse)

Using the Symbol Manager

Using the Symbol Manager

The Symbol Manager dialog is the starting point for changing the symbols that represent the features in any map layer. Due to the wide range of symbols and their characteristics, the Symbol Manager shows the current symbols for only one layer at a time:



Use the drop down **Layers** list to select a layer. The properties of all of the symbols in the layer are displayed in the **Symbol Information** table underneath the drop down list. The specific properties displayed will vary depending on the type of layer you are working with. However, there are some similarities that are common across all of the layers:

- Click the **OK** button to save your changes and close the Symbol Manager window
- Click the **Cancel** button to close the Symbol Manager window without applying or saving any changes you have made.
- Click the **Undo** or **Undo All** buttons to remove changes you have made. The Undo button removes changes to the current layer, where the Undo All button removes changes made to any layer. These buttons restore the

layers to the state they were in at the time the Symbol Manager was most recently opened.

- Click the or buttons to remove all changes you have made at any time. These buttons return the layers in the map to their original configuration (as if they had never been customized). The Default button only restores the current layer, while the Default All button restores all of the layers currently in the map.

Click the items below to see details on working with each type of layer:

- Point layers that use characters as markers
- Point layers that use simple symbols as markers
- Polygon layers that depict data in ranges (e.g. demographic and statistical layers)
- Polygon layers that depict data as discrete values (e.g. Federal Lands) or "simple" data such as political boundaries

NOTE: The Default All button only restores layers currently in the map. If you add a layer, customize it, and then remove it from the map, it will not be restored to its original condition by the Default All button until you add it to the map again and then re-open the Symbol Manager and click the Default All button.

Changing Character Symbols

Many of the point layers in the map tool use TrueType™ font characters as symbols for their features. There are literally thousands of such symbols, but they do not all work well in the Map Tool. The Map Tool uses a carefully-selected set of characters; under most circumstances, this set should be more than adequate for your mapping needs.

Map layers that use this type of symbol appear in the Symbol Manager similar to the example shown below:

Layers:
Health Professional Shortage Areas (Mental Health) - Point

Symbol Information:

Symbol	Label	Font Name	Font Character	Font Size	Font Color	Font Style	Min Scale	Max Scale
	Alaskan Native Tribal Population	ESRI Default Marker	75	10		regular	N/A	N/A
	Comprehensive Health Center	ESRI Default Marker	67	10		regular	N/A	N/A
	Federally Qualified Health Center Look A Like	ESRI Default Marker	36	12		regular	N/A	N/A
	Indian Health Service Facility	ESRI US Forestry 1	193	10		regular	N/A	N/A
	Native American Tribal Population	ESRI Default Marker	84	14		bold	N/A	N/A
	Rural Health Clinic	ESRI Default Marker	71	12		regular	N/A	N/A

OK Cancel Undo Default Undo All Default All

The **Label**, **Min Scale**, and **Max Scale** are displayed from informational purposes only; you cannot change them from this tool.

To change a character symbol:

- Click the sample in the **Symbol** column to open the Character Symbol Selector window. The characteristics of the symbol (**Font Name**, **Font Character**, **Font Size**, and **Font Style**) can be changed using this dialog. (The **Label** column is shown in order to provide a context for the symbol, so that you will understand what the symbol denotes. You cannot change the text of the label.)
- Click the **Font Color** to change the color of a symbol. (You may need to move the mouse pointer into the upper part of the box until the "hand"



mouse cursor appears: .) The Browser Safe Colors dialog provides a mechanism for you to select from a predefined set of colors.

(Note: you may need to click in the upper half of each color sample in order to activate the Browser Safe colors dialog. When the mouse cursor changes from the standard pointer to a hand you will know you are in the right spot.)

- The **Min Scale** and **Max Scale** columns provide information about when each symbol is visible. You cannot change this information; it is provided as a reference.

The buttons at the bottom of the dialog operate as described in the Using the Symbol Manager help topic.

HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse Map Tool Help

labeled *Use this symbol for all layers from different years?* to apply the symbol to any layer for that grant program, or leave it empty to use that symbol for only the layer you are currently changing. If the layer you are changing is not a HRSA grants layer, this option does not apply and is disabled:

Use this symbol for all layers from different years?

- As a reminder, the tool displays the name of the layer you are currently modifying underneath the selection tools.
- Click the button to apply your changes, or click the button to discard any changes you have made. In either case, the dialog window closes and returns you to the Character Symbol Manager.

Changing Simple Point Symbols

Some of the layers in the map tool use simple geometric shapes such as circles, dots, or triangles to indicate where features are located. The properties of a simple point symbol are shown below:

Layers:
Populated places

Symbol Information:

Marker	Label	Marker Type	Marker Size	Outline Color	Fill Color	Min Scale	Max Scale
	(None)	N/A	4			N/A	N/A

OK Cancel Undo Default Undo All Default All

The **Label**, **Min Scale**, and **Max Scale** are displayed from informational purposes only; you cannot change them from this tool.

To change a simple point symbol:

- Click the sample in the **Symbol** column to open the Simple Point Symbol Selector window. The characteristics of the symbol (**Marker Type** and **Marker Size**) can be changed using this dialog. (The **Label** column is shown in order to provide a context for the symbol, so that you will understand what the symbol denotes. You cannot change the text of the label.)
- Click the **Outline Color** or **Fill Color** boxes to change the color of a symbol. (You may need to move the mouse pointer into the upper part of the box



until the "hand" mouse cursor appears: .) The Browser Safe Colors dialog provides a mechanism for you to select from a predefined set of colors. (Note: you may need to click in the upper half of each color

HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse Map Tool Help

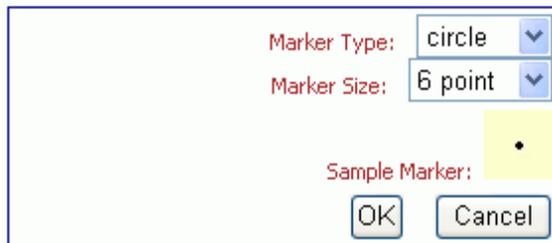
sample in order to activate the Browser Safe colors dialog. When the mouse cursor changes from the standard pointer to a hand you will know you are in the right spot.)

- The **Min Scale** and **Max Scale** columns provide information about when each symbol is visible. You cannot change this information; it is provided as a reference.

The buttons at the bottom of the dialog operate as described in the Using the Symbol Manager help topic.

Selecting and Modifying Simple Point Symbols

For point layers that use simple geometric shapes as symbols, you may select from a predefined set of symbols. For any symbol you select, you can choose the size of the symbol from this part of the tool. Change the color of the marker from the Simple Point Symbol Manager dialog.



- Use the **Marker Type** and **Marker Size** drop down lists to change the basic properties of the symbol. The results are shown as a **Sample Marker** below the drop down lists.
- Click the **OK** button to apply your changes, or click the **Cancel** button to discard any changes you have made. In either case, the dialog window closes and returns you to the Character Symbol Manager.

Changing Polygon Symbols For Simple Data and Discrete Values

Many of the data layers in the Map Tool use polygons to represent features. In some cases, such as administrative boundaries (States, Counties, Congressional Districts, etc.), all of the features in the layer are drawn using a single symbol style. In other cases, such as Federal Lands or Indian Lands, the features are assigned a set of symbols, and each symbol represents a specific value in the data. For example, in the Federal Lands layer, the symbols are colored based on which Federal Agency is primarily responsible for managing the land being shown.

Polygon symbols are made of some combination of elements, which have the properties shown in the sample below:

Layers:
Federal Lands

Symbol Information:

Symbol	Label	Outline Color	Fill Color	Fill Style	Min Scale	Max Scale
1	Bureau of Land Management			Heavy screen (stipple)	N/A	N/A
2	Bureau of Reclamation			Heavy screen (stipple)	N/A	N/A
3	Department of Defense			Heavy screen (stipple)	N/A	N/A
4	Forest Service			Heavy screen (stipple)	N/A	N/A
5	Fish & Wildlife Service			Heavy screen (stipple)	N/A	N/A

OK Cancel Undo Default Undo All Default All

To change a specific polygon symbol:

- Click the color swatch in the **Outline Color** or **Fill Color** column for the symbol you want to change, to open the Browser Safe Color Selector dialog window. (You may need to move the mouse pointer into the upper

part of the box until the "hand" mouse cursor appears:



- The **Label** column is shown in order to provide a context for the symbol, so that you will understand what the symbol denotes. You cannot change the text of the label.
- The **Min Scale** and **Max Scale** columns provide information about when each symbol is visible. You cannot change this information; it is provided as a reference.

When you have finished, select another symbol to modify, select another layer from the **Layers** drop down list, or use the buttons at the bottom to return to the Map Tool. The buttons at the bottom of the dialog operate as described in the Using the Symbol Manager help topic.

Changing Range Symbols

The data layers in the Map Tool that display statistical information use polygons to represent features. Each symbol in a layer represents a range of values (e.g. 0 - 9, 10 - 19, 20 - 25, etc.) from the data being displayed. The collection of symbols (known as a "color ramp") can be managed individually or as a unit.

Color ramp symbols are made of some combination of the properties shown below:

Layers:
 Hispanic (2000) by County (Percent of total population) (Entire dataset) ▼

Symbol Information:

Symbol	Label	Outline Color	Fill Color	Fill Style	Min Scale	Max Scale
1	Less than 17.68%	(No outline)		Light screen (stipple)	N/A	N/A
2	17.68% to less than 36.20%	(No outline)		Light screen (stipple)	N/A	N/A
3	36.20% to less than 54.72%	(No outline)		Light screen (stipple)	N/A	N/A
4	54.72% to less than 73.24%	(No outline)		Light screen (stipple)	N/A	N/A
5	73.24% to less than 91.77%	(No outline)		Light screen (stipple)	N/A	N/A
6	91.77% and Over	(No outline)		Light screen (stipple)	N/A	N/A

The statistical layers in the Map Tool are created without outlines, so you will not be able to set or change the outline properties.

To change a specific polygon symbol:

- Click the color swatch in the **Fill Color** column for the symbol you want to change, to open the Color Ramp Selector dialog window. (You may need to move the mouse pointer into the upper part of the box until the

"hand" mouse cursor appears: ) Use the color ramp manager to modify the symbol or symbols you want to change.

- The **Label** column is shown in order to provide a context for the symbol, so that you will understand what the symbol denotes. You cannot change the text of the label.
- The **Min Scale** and **Max Scale** columns provide information about when each symbol is visible. You cannot change this information; it is provided as a reference.

When you have finished, select another symbol to modify, select another layer from the **Layers** drop down list, or use the buttons at the bottom to return to the Map Tool. The buttons at the bottom of the dialog operate as described in the Using the Symbol Manager help topic.

Browser Safe Color Selector

The Browser Safe Color Selector dialog lets you select a color from a predefined set of colors, by clicking the color you want.



Outline and Fill Selectors

If you are selecting a color for a point type of map symbol (e.g. HRSA grant program) then the **OUTLINE** radio button is disabled, and the drop-down list of fill styles does not have any effect.

If you are selecting colors for a polygon symbol (e.g. Federal Lands or Counties) then the **OUTLINE** and **FILL** radio buttons are enabled based on the properties of the original symbol. (If the symbol has an outline, the **OUTLINE** radio button will be enabled. If the symbol has a fill, the **FILL** button will be enabled.) If the **FILL** radio button is enabled, you can select a fill pattern for a polygon from the drop-down list of styles. If the polygon has no fill, then the drop down list has no effect.

If you are selecting colors for a label,

Samples of the currently-selected colors are displayed underneath the two radio buttons. If a radio button is disabled (i.e. the property does not apply) then the color sample will not be shown.

Saving or Canceling Changes

Changing Map Symbols

Once you have selected the color(s) and fill style you want, click the button to save those colors and return to the dialog from which you opened the window.

To reset the color selections to what they were when the color selector was opened, click the button. You can continue to work with the selector tool after doing so.

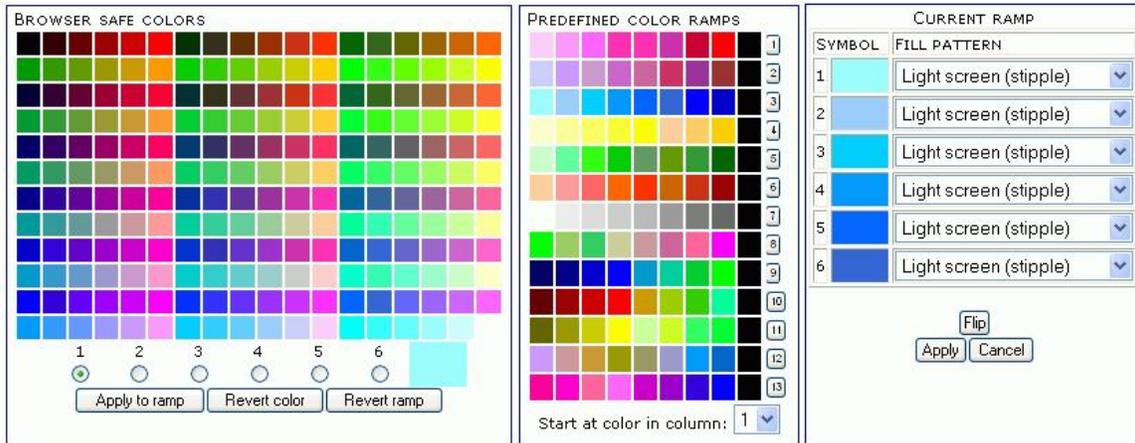
To return to the previous dialog without making any changes, click the button. This discards any changes you have made and closes the selector window.

Color Ramp Selector

Color Ramp Selector

A "color ramp" is a group of colors designed to be displayed together, generally depicting some continuous range of values. Color ramps are often made of gradations in shading and intensity of a single color, such as shading from a pale pink to a deep red, or by transitioning from one group of colors to a group of contrasting colors (such as changing from blues and greens through yellow and orange to red or purple on a temperature map).

The Map Tool uses color ramps to display the data in the Demographics and Statistics layers. When each such layer is created, the Map Tool arbitrarily selects from a set of predefined color ramps and uses it to display the data. You may change the colors and patterns using the Color Ramp Selector:



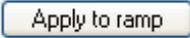
This tool is divided into three areas: a collection of Browser Safe Colors, a selection of Predefined Color Ramps, and the Current Ramp.

Changing Individual Colors

Each data range in the layer you are modifying is numbered; the numbers appear in the Symbol column of the Current Ramp area. They correspond to the numbers above the radio buttons at the bottom of the Browser Safe Colors area and to the Symbol numbers on the main Symbol Manager display.

Click a radio button to change the "target" value range (symbol number) to which the selected color will be applied. The current color is displayed in the Current Ramp area, and the new color is displayed in the small color swatch to the right

of the radio buttons at the bottom of the Browser Safe Colors area. This sample swatch changes as you select colors from the grid.

When you have selected the color you want to use, click the  button to place it next to the corresponding symbol number in the Current Ramp area. You can undo an individual color selection using the  button, or you can return the entire color ramp to its initial state using the  button. (Be sure that you have the correct radio button selected to undo an individual color selection.)

Changing the Entire Ramp

If you prefer to use one of the pre-defined color ramps instead of choosing colors individually, the Predefined Color Ramps area makes the task easy. Click the numbered button to the right of the ramp you want to use, and it will be transferred to the Current Ramp area. In the event that the ramp you select contains more colors than the number of ranges in the data, you can use the

Start at color in column:  selector underneath the ramps to determine which color in the ramp is assigned to Symbol 1. The remaining colors are applied in sequence from left to right to the subsequent symbols. The tool automatically adjusts the values in the drop down list based on the number of colors in the color ramps compared to the number of value ranges in the data.

After you have selected a predefined color ramp, you may modify it using the process described in the Changing Individual Colors section, above.

Changing the Fill Patterns

In addition to changing the color of a symbol, you may change its fill pattern (the shading inside the polygons). Use the drop down list next to each symbol in the Current Ramp area to select a shading pattern for the symbol.

Inverting the Color Ramp

Instead of changing each color individually, you can use the  button to invert the current ramp. This swaps the symbols (the first symbol becomes the last, the second becomes next-to-last, and so forth) in the current ramp. This feature is useful in cases where you want to use heavy (darker) colors to denote low data values but where the default ramp shades from light to dark so that the dark colors correspond to the larger values in the range, for example.

Saving Your Changes

Once you have configured the color ramp the way you want it, click the  button to save the changes and return to the Symbol Manager. If you want to abandon your changes without saving them, click the  button instead.

Labeling Features

Labeling Layers

The Map Tool provides the capability to add, remove, and change the labels of features in the layers on your map. You can add labels to layers that do not include them by default, remove existing (built-in) labels, change the labeling data (e.g. change from displaying a name to displaying an identification number), and alter the appearance of the labels for any layer by making them larger, smaller, using a different font, or changing their color.

To access the Label Manager, click the  button on the left side of the window, below the list of layers currently included in your map.

NOTE: The labeling tool does not operate on the Base Map Information layer. Hence, depending on the data you have selected and the labels you have assigned, you may see more than one label (e.g. more than one copy of a county name) displayed.

Labeling Layers

The Map Tool provides the capability to add, remove, and change the labels of features in the layers on your map. You can add labels to layers that do not include them by default, remove existing (built-in) labels, change the labeling data (e.g. change from displaying a name to displaying an identification number), and alter the appearance of the labels for any layer by making them larger, smaller, using a different font, or changing their color.

To access the Label Manager, click the  button on the left side of the window, below the list of layers currently included in your map.

NOTE: The labeling tool does not operate on the Base Map Information layer. Hence, depending on the data you have selected and the labels you have assigned, you may see more than one label (e.g. more than one copy of a county name) displayed.

Using the Label Manager

The Label Manager dialog window provides you with the tools necessary to change the labels of the layers in your map.

Label Layers: (Click on a layer name to turn on/off the layer's label or to change its label properties.)

- Congressional Districts (109th Congress)
- Health Professional Shortage Areas (Primary Care)
- Health Professional Shortage Areas (Primary Care) - Point
- NHSC Site - Total Provider FTEs
- Faculty Development in Prime Care (D14) (2006)
- Faculty Development in Prime Care (D55) (2006)
- Family Professional Partnership/CSHCN (H84) (2006)
- Family/Professional Partnership/ CSHCN (U40) (2006)

Turn On All Turn Off All

Label properties for layer: Congressional Districts (109th Congress)

Label Field: Congressional District Name

Label Symbol: Arial 10 Regular

Sample Label: Sample label

OK Cancel Undo Default Undo All Default All

Each layer in your map is included in the list in the top box. Work with one layer at a time by clicking its name or the check box next to the name. The active layer (the layer you are currently working with) is listed in the heading of the lower box, next to the **Label properties for layer** caption.

To turn the labels for a layer on or off, click the check box next to the layer's name. A check indicates that the features in that layer will be displayed. If the check box is empty the labels for that layer will not be displayed. (See the note below for more information on this subject.)

Use the **Turn On All** and **Turn Off All** buttons to turn the labels for every layer on or off in a single operation.

The lower box in the Label Manager (headed "**Label properties for layer:**") provides the tools to alter the appearance of labels for the active layer when they are displayed. (The name of the currently active layer is displayed in the heading above the tools.)

HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse Map Tool Help

- Choose an item from the **Label Field** drop down list to change the content of the labels.
- The drop down lists next to the **Label Symbol** caption provide the means for you to change the font, size, style, and color of the label text for the layer you are working with. As you make changes to these items, the **Sample Label** at the bottom of the box is updated to show you the result.

The buttons at the bottom of the Label Manager allow you to save your changes, cancel them without applying them to the map, undo changes you made and applied, and reset the labels to their original state (as they are defined when you first open the Map Tool).

- The **OK** button saves all of the changes you have made to the labels of any layer, closes the Label Manager, and returns you to the map tool.
- The **Cancel** button closes the Label Manager dialog without applying or saving any changes you have made. The labels in your map will continue to be displayed as they were when you opened the dialog.
- The **Undo** and **Undo All** buttons undo the changes you have made to the current layer or all layers, respectively. They are similar to the **Cancel** button in this regard, except that they do not close the Label Manager window.
- The **Default** and **Default All** buttons return the labels for the current layer or for all layers, respectively, to their original configuration.

NOTE: "All" in this context is limited to all layers in the list of currently-selected layers. Thus, if you add a layer to the map, change its label properties, remove it from the map, re-open the Label Manager and click the Default All button, then add the layer back to the map you will still see the labels for the layer you removed and re-added.

NOTE: the first time you click a layer's check box or name, the check box stays as it was (i.e., if the check box was empty it will remain empty until it is clicked again, and vice versa). From that time onward until you click another layer's check box or name, you need only click once to set or clear the check mark. The first time the layer's check box or name is clicked the tool merely makes it the "active" layer, so that you can change the label field or label properties.

My Neighborhood

What Is "HRSA in My Neighborhood"?

"HRSA In My Neighborhood" is a feature that gives you quick access to a summary of all of HRSA's activities in a relatively small area, such as a circle ten miles in diameter centered on a particular address.

Once you have specified the area that defines your neighborhood, this feature gives you a summary of everything that falls inside the resulting area, as shown in the example below:

Here is the information about HRSA in my neighborhood
--- Rockville, MD (Radius: 10 miles)
[Check My Neighborhood with Map Tool](#) Show Locator Map [Look up HRSA Data Legend](#)

Health Center Cluster Sites: [6 records](#) (Show in Locator Map)

NHSC Site - Total Provider FTEs: 0 records.

HRSA Grants: [64 records](#) (Show in Locator Map)

Health Professional Shortage Areas (Primary Care): [2 records](#) (Show in Locator Map)

Health Professional Shortage Areas (Mental Health): 0 records.

Health Professional Shortage Areas (Dental Care): 0 records.

Medically Underserved Areas/Populations: [4 records](#) (Show in Locator Map)

Ryan White Care Act Providers of Ambulatory/Outpatient Medical Care (FY 2004): [2 records](#) (Show in Locator Map)

Nurse Education Loan Repayment Program - Total by Site: [1 records](#) (Show in Locator Map)

HRSA Investments in Women's Health (2004): [2 records](#) (Show in Locator Map)



For any of the HRSA activities for which data has been found, click the "[N records](#)" link to see the details, or click the check box next to "(Show in Locator Map)" to display the features on the Neighborhood Map. Click the check box again to clear it, and remove those features from the Neighborhood Map.

In order to understand what the symbols on the map represent, use the "[Look up HRSA Data Legend](#)" link to display the legend for the map.

Note: the map may include items that are outside the circle specified, but which are included in the map area. In other words, the map does not filter the features to include only the ones counted in the summary and listed in the detailed tables.

HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse Map Tool Help

Note: the legend automatically includes symbols for all of the items listed in the summary, whether or not any examples were found in the specified neighborhood.

How to Go to a Neighborhood

1. Enter a street address and either a ZIP code or a city and state

OR

a city with or without a state

OR

a ZIP code

OR

all of address, city, state, and ZIP code.

2. Verify and if needed, change the radius selection for the desired map area from the **Radius:** **miles** drop down box; by default it is 5 miles.

3. Verify and if needed, change the search sensitivity selection from the **Match Sensitivity:** drop down box; by default it is set to Highest. Selecting higher sensitivities will result in fewer matches, but at the price of possibly missing the address or feature for which you are searching.

4. Click the button.

5. The tool will search for an exact match; if not found it will search for similar addresses based on your sensitivity selection. For street number and ZIP code, it tries to find an exact match and for street name and city, it picks everything whose name contains the search term, anywhere in the name.

- If only one match is found, the neighborhood information immediately appears on the right cell as shown below.

HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse Map Tool Help

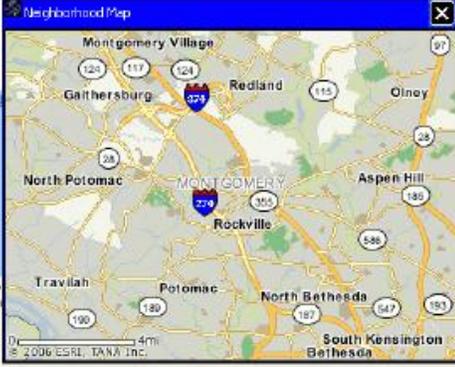
Here is the information about HRSA in my community --Rockville, MD (in county of Montgomery County)

[Check My Neighborhood with Map Tool](#) [Show Neighborhood Map](#)

Health Center Cluster Sites: 1 records found.

UDS Number	Site Name	Address	City	State	ZIP Code	Location Type	Primary Location UDS Number	Organization Type	Prof/MT
031692A	COMMUNITY CLINIC HEALTH CARE FOR THE HOMELESS	107 Fleet St.	Rockville	MD	20850	Satellite Location	031690	Homeless Shelter	Private Non-Profit

1



No records were found for NHSC Site - Total Provider FTEs in my neighborhood.

No records were found for Health Professional Shortage Areas (Primary Care) - Point in my neighborhood.

- If more than one candidate is found, the right cell is populated by the list of possible matches as shown below. Select the one you want, and it will automatically refresh itself to bring the information as shown above.

There are multiple matches found. Please choose one:

- Rockville , UT (in county of Washington County)**
- Rockville , AL (in county of Clarke County)**
- Rockville , CA (in county of Solano County)**
- Rockville , CT (in county of Tolland County)**

How to Find a Specific Feature in My Neighborhood

NOTE: The area My Neighborhood Tool searches for features depends on the location specified; for a specific address or point location (city and some ZIP codes) it is a circular area defined by the selected Radius around that point and for an area location (most of the zip codes) it is a rectangular area just big enough to encompass that location.

My Neighborhood tool searches the location for the following features and presents feature information in tabular format.

- Health Center Cluster Sites
- NHSC Site - Total Provider FTEs
- Health Professional Shortage Areas (Primary Care) - Point
- Health Professional Shortage Areas (Primary Care)
- Health Professional Shortage Areas (Mental Health) - Point
- Health Professional Shortage Areas (Mental Health)
- Health Professional Shortage Areas (Dental Care) - Point
- Health Professional Shortage Areas (Dental Care)
- Medically Underserved Areas/Populations
- HRSA Grants

If any of the above features does not exist in the location, the information page displays a no feature found message as shown below.

No records were found for Health Center Cluster Sites in my neighborhood.

Features found are displayed in tabular format as shown below.

Health Professional Shortage Areas (Mental Health): 1 records found.

HPSA ID	HPSA Name	Discipline Class Number	Discipline Class Description	HPSA Service Area	HPSA Degree of Shortage	HPSA Score	HPSA Designation Date	HPSA Designation Population	HPSA Shortage	HPSA Formal Ratio	HPSA FTE	HPSA Percent of Population Below Poverty Level	HPSA Designation Last Update Date
7499994901	FIVE COUNTY MHCA (SW DISTRICT)	7	Mental Health	74901	3	17.0	1981/04/10	125311	2.90000	96393:1	1.3	14.4	2002/06/25

1

HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse Map Tool Help

- Each table includes the feature type and the count of the features identified at the top as shown above.
- Many column headings are linked to the Data Dictionary, which contains descriptions of the data elements in the HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse. Click any underlined column heading in a table to see the Data Dictionary entry for that specific data element.
- Some column values are hypertext links. Clicking these links provides additional information by opening the related report in a separate window.
- If there are more than 25 features identified within a particular type, the data table will be divided into multiple pages. Use the page selectors at the bottom left corner of a table to switch from one page to another.

How to Go Back to the Interactive Map Tool

From the top of the page, click the 'INTERACTIVE MAP' link (shown below) to go back to the Interactive Map Tool.



OR

From the top of the Neighborhood Information, click the 'Check My Neighborhood with Map Tool' link (shown below) to go back to the Interactive Map Tool.

Here is the information about HR5A in my community --Rockville , MD (in county of Montgomery County)
[Check My Neighborhood with Map Tool](#) Show Neighborhood Map

OR

From the bottom of the left side panel, click the 'Go to the Map Tool' link (shown below) to go back to the Interactive Map Tool.

[Go to the Map Tool](#)

NOTE: going to the Map Tool from the My Neighborhood tool will set the map extent to that neighborhood location.

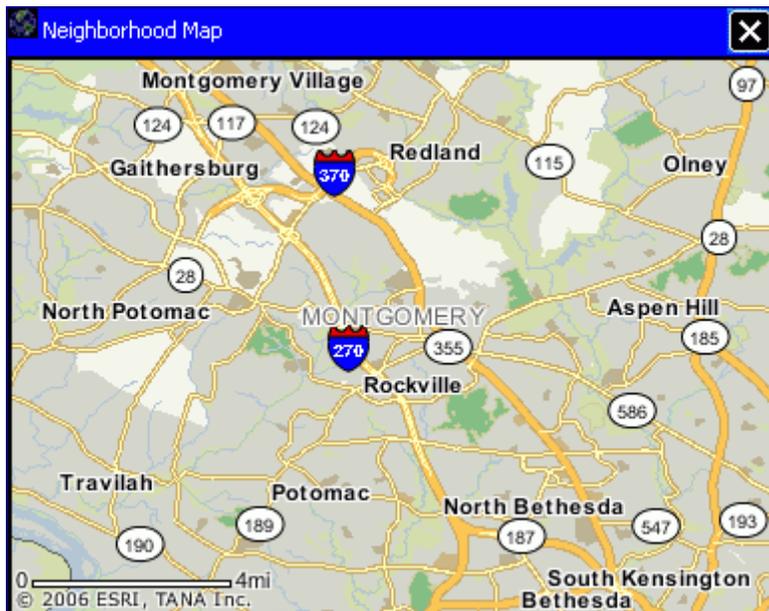
How to Hide the My Neighborhood Map

Show Neighborhood Map

Uncheck the Show Neighborhood checkbox (shown above) to hide the Neighborhood Map window.

OR

Click on the  Button from the top right corner of the Neighborhood Map window (shown below).



NOTE: having the Show Neighborhood Map checkbox unchecked will also keep the Neighborhood Map window invisible for all subsequent neighborhood requests, until you click the Show Neighborhood Map checkbox.

How to Navigate to the My Neighborhood Tool

From the Interactive Map Tool interface, click the 'MY NEIGHBORHOOD' link (shown below) to go to the My Neighborhood Tool.



From the Data Warehouse home page, click the 'HRSA in My Neighborhood' link (shown below) to go to the My Neighborhood Tool.

Geospatial Data Warehouse

HRSA in My Neighborhood

Make a Map

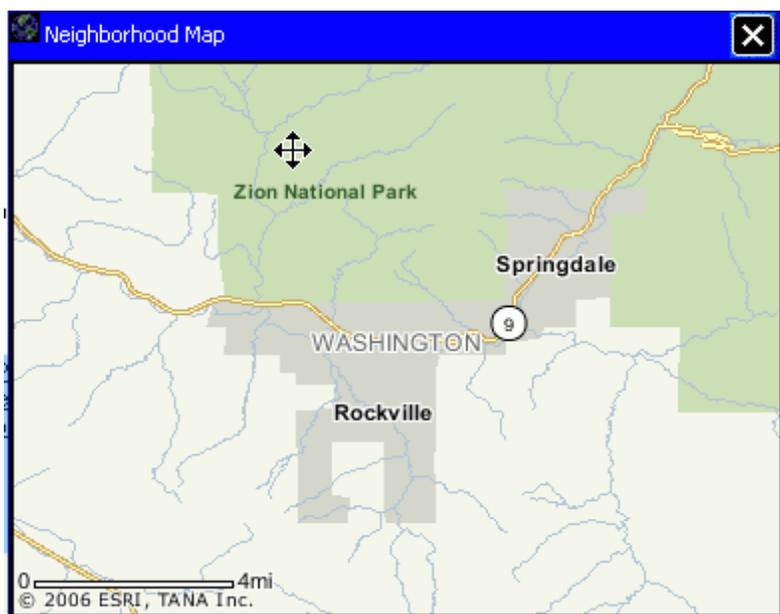
View & share maps using
HRSA data & other
resources

Make a Map or Create a Report with Data that Includes

- HRSA awarded grant data, including grantee names, contacts
- HRSA supported health care service delivery sites, including H
CARE Act Ambulatory/Outpatient Medical care sites, National
sites, and Nursing Education Loan Repayment sites
- Health Professional Shortage Areas

How to Relocate the My Neighborhood Map

Press the left mouse button anywhere on the Neighborhood Map window and drag it to the desired place; release the left mouse button to set the window position.

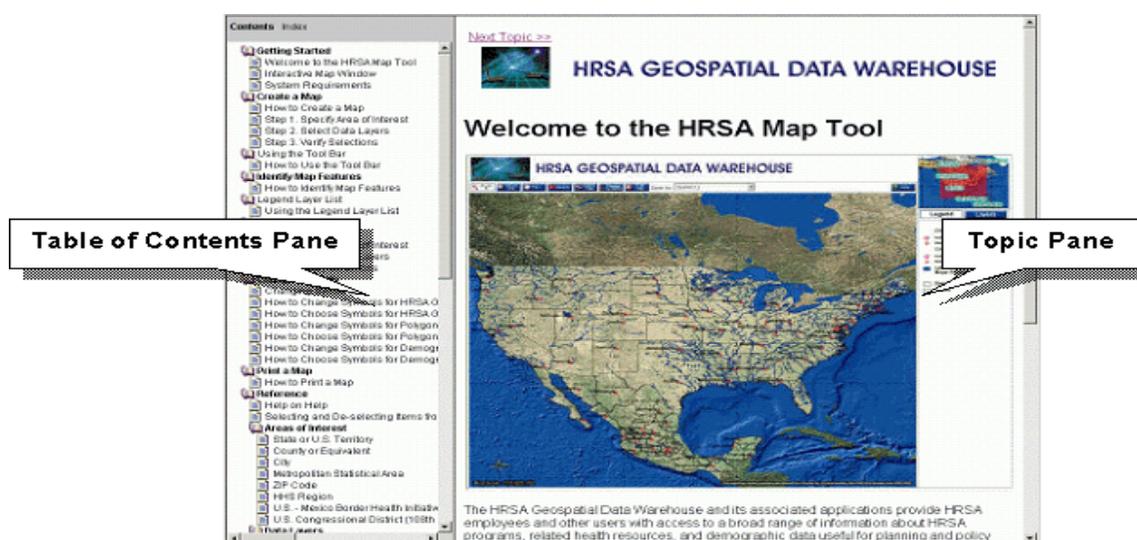


NOTE: the Neighborhood Map window will always appear at its last location for all subsequent neighborhood requests, until you move it to another location. If you hide the map then make it visible later on, it will appear at its previous location.

Reference

Help on Help

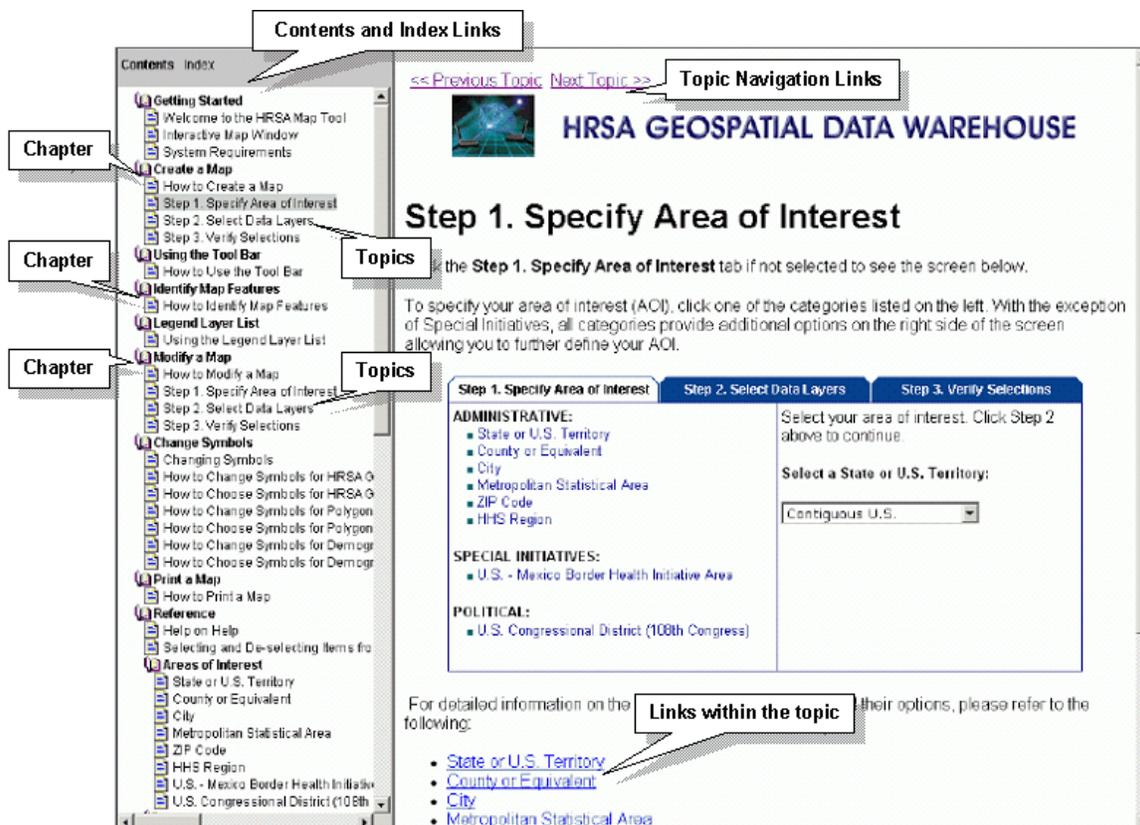
The HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse Map Tool Help is organized with a scrollable *Table of Contents* pane to the left of the pane displaying the topic currently being viewed as shown below.



Topic Navigation

Use the *Next Topic* and/or *Previous Topic* links at the top of each topic to navigate through each topic within a chapter. Links within topics provide a direct navigation path to topics either within the current chapter or in another chapter as specified by the linked text.

HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse Map Tool Help



Using the Table of Contents

The *Table of Contents* pane is organized into *Chapters* each of which contain one or more *Topics* as shown above. To navigate between topics within chapters, click on the topic of interest within the desired chapter.

Use the *Contents* and *Index* links within the Table of Contents pane to toggle between the chapter/topic view and the Map Tool Help Index.

Using the Map Tool Help Index

The index is an alphabetical subject and key word reference across all chapters within the Map Tool Help including the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), Glossary, and Technical Support topics. Click on any letter of the alphabet at the topic of the index page to obtain a listing of the referenced items beginning with that letter. Clicking on a referenced item causes the topic containing that item or phrase to be immediately displayed in the topic pane as shown below.

Contents [Index](#)

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V
W X Y Z

<<

Browser Safe Colors

Buttons
How to Identify Map Features
How to Use the Tool Bar

>>

<< [Previous Topic](#) [Next Topic](#) >>



HRSA GEOSPATIAL DATA WAREHOUSE

How to Choose Symbols for Polygons

The procedure to choose symbols is similar for all polygon-based layers. Choosing the symbols of [Demographics and Statistics](#) layers involves more options. For details, see [How to Choose Symbols for Demographics and Statistics](#). For all other polygon-based layers, the following procedure applies.

Click the appropriate *Outline Color* or *Fill Color* cell in the *Change Layer Colors* window to open the *Choose Symbol Colors* window (shown below) and display the available color and fill options for that symbol. The Map Tool applies some general guidelines for polygon symbols:

- If the original symbol does not include an outline, the Outline radio button is disabled.
- If the original symbol includes an outline, only the outline color (not the style or line weight) can be changed.
- If the original symbol does not include an interior fill, the Fill radio button and fill style drop down list are disabled.



Selecting and De-selecting Items from a List

Selecting single items from a list:

- Click an item in the list to select it and the item becomes highlighted to show it has been selected.

De-selecting single items from a list:

- Hold down the CTRL key and click a selected item in the list to de-select it; the highlighting is removed.

Selecting multiple items from a list:

Using the CTRL key:

- Hold down the CTRL key and click the item to add it to the selected items. It will become highlighted to show it has been selected.
- Hold down the CTRL key and click the item to remove it from the selected items. The highlighting is removed.

Using the SHIFT key:

- Click a single item in the list to select it. Then hold down the SHIFT key and click another item. Both items and all items in between are now selected and highlighted.

De-selecting multiple items from a list:

- Click on any item in the list to de-select all other selected items. The item you clicked is selected and highlighted. Click the selected item again to de-select it.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

1. Why does the map look stretched?
2. Why don't I see everything I selected?
3. Why are there entries on the legend that don't show on the map?
4. What is scale dependency?
5. Can I change the map symbols?
6. Why can't I see the outlines of the demographic layers?
7. What is a feature?
8. What is a layer?
9. What is a projection?
10. Can I create my own labels or highlights on the map?
11. Can I turn the pre-defined labels off?
12. How can I get the data that goes with the map?
13. Can I save my map?
14. Can I change the amount by which the map zooms when I click it?
15. I tried to Identify and nothing happened - why?
16. I chose Print Map and nothing happened - why?
17. Can I turn individual HRSA Grant Programs on or off on the map?
18. What is the difference between "active" grants and grants in a given Fiscal Year?

Q: Why does the map look "stretched"?

A: The map is displayed in a geographic projection. Because the world is round but the map is flat, a geographic projection distorts a three dimensional representation of the world to fit a two dimensional presentation. << Return to FAQ List >>

Q: Why don't I see everything I selected?

A: There are several possible causes for this:

- The data layers on the map may be stacked. It is possible that features in one layer are on top of features in another layer, so that layers beneath are masked. To solve this problem, either select fewer layers for your map, or use the up and down buttons next to the layer list to shuffle layers around, or use the show Add and Remove buttons to temporarily hide some layers.
- There are no features that fall within the current map display (extent) for the specific layer you have chosen.
- Not all features are displayed at every map scale, and some features are displayed differently at different scales. This is known as scale dependency.

[<< Return to FAQ List >>](#)

Q: Why are there entries on the legend that don't show on the map?

A: There are several possible causes for this:

- The data layers on the map may be stacked. It is possible that features in one layer are on top of features in another layer, so that layers beneath are masked. To solve this problem, either select fewer layers for your map, or use the On/Off check boxes in the *Layers List* to temporarily hide some layers.
- Layers may be de-selected in the *Layers List*. Perhaps you have already used the On/Off feature to temporarily hide some of the layers in your map.
- There are no features that fall within the current map display (extent) for the specific layer you have chosen.
- Not all features are displayed at every map scale, and some features are displayed differently at different scales. This is known as scale dependency. For example, when viewing a map of the contiguous 48 states, the *Rivers and Streams* layer is hidden to help reduce clutter. That layer is only displayed if you zoom in to a smaller area.

[<< Return to FAQ List >>](#)

Q: What is scale dependency?

A: Not all features are displayed at every map scale, and some features are displayed differently at different scales. This is known as scale dependency. For example, when viewing a map of the contiguous 48 states, the *Rivers and Streams* layer is hidden to help reduce clutter. That layer is only displayed if you zoom in to a smaller area. [<< Return to FAQ List >>](#)

Q: Can I change the map symbols?

A: Yes. Use the Symbol Manager to change the symbols for features in the map. [<< Return to FAQ List >>](#)

Q: Why can't I see the outlines of the demographic layers?

A: To convey the fact that the demographics and statistics cover broad areas, regardless of summary level, the map tool is specifically designed to hide these outlines. [<< Return to FAQ List >>](#)

Q: What is a feature?

A: A feature is one of the items that makes up a data layer, such as one particular HRSA grant or a specific city, county or state. Some layers contain only one feature, while others contain many features. All of the features in a given layer represent the same type of entity. [<< Return to FAQ List >>](#)

Q: What is a data layer?

A: A data layer is a collection of one or more similar features. Everything in the layer is a similar type of entity and shares a common set of characteristics. You can think of layers as if they were sheets of transparent material that overlay the basic map and include a particular set of features such as cities, states, or counties. << Return to FAQ List >>

Q: What is a projection?

A: A projection is a means of representing a three-dimensional object such as the world on a two-dimensional surface. Because the world is round but the map is flat, a projection distorts a three dimensional representation of the world to fit a two dimensional presentation. << Return to FAQ List >>

Q: Can I create my own labels or highlights on the map?

A: Yes, with some restrictions. You can choose to show or hide the default labels for a layer, or select from a predefined set of data for any layer to create labels. You can control the color, size, style, and font of any label you define. However, the Map tool does not provide any means for you to add notes or annotation to the map, other than by using the built-in labeling capabilities. << Return to FAQ List >>

Q: Can I turn the pre-defined labels off?

A: Yes. << Return to FAQ List >>

Q: How can I get the data that goes with the map?

A: To get more information about a particular feature, you can use the *Identify* tool. Data in the HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse are updated approximately every two weeks; in order to ensure that you always have the latest available data, the map tool does not provide a means of downloading data. If you want to work with data as a part of your own map, there is a Feature Service available. Please contact the HRSA Call Center for details. << Return to FAQ List >>

Q: Can I save my map?

A: You can save the map configuration (area covered and layers selected) as a file on your computer. When you re-open that file in your web browser, it re-establishes your connection with the map tool and restores the map state to what it was when you saved the file. However, because the data themselves are not saved as a part of your map, you may see differences in the specific data displayed if the underlying data have been refreshed in the meantime. << Return to FAQ List >>

Q: Can I change the amount by which the map zooms when I click it?

A: Yes. Use the "Zoom in/Out By" pull down list to change this behavior. << Return to FAQ List >>

Q: I tried to Identify and nothing happened - why?

A: The most likely reason for this is that your browser is set to block pop-up windows. Check your browser settings (and any add-ins that offer pop-up window blocking features) to determine whether pop-up windows are allowed. Blocked popups may also cause a Javascript error to be reported. Another possibility is that you didn't actually click a location on the map after you clicked the Identify tool. << Return to FAQ List >>

Q: I chose Print Map and nothing happened - why?

A: The most likely reason for this is that your browser is set to block pop-up windows. Check your browser settings and any add-ins that offer pop-up window blocking features to determine whether pop-up windows are allowed. Blocked popups may also cause a Javascript error to be reported. << Return to FAQ List >>

Q: Can I turn individual HRSA Grant Programs on or off on the map?

A: Yes, individual grant programs can be turned on/off using the Layer List. << Return to FAQ List >>

Q: What is the difference between "active" grants and grants in a given Fiscal Year?

A: Every HRSA grant receives one or more "awards" (payments) over the course of its life cycle, or planned period of activity. Typically, awards are issued on an annual basis rather than as a lump sum. Thus, a grant with a planned three-year duration may get three awards: one for each government fiscal year in which the grant exists. These awards take place throughout the duration of the entire fiscal year. Not every grant receives an award on the first day of the fiscal year. When you map or report grants by fiscal year, you are actually viewing only those grants which have *already* received an award in the fiscal year selected. "Active" grants, by contrast, are the grants that have a planned duration that extends beyond the date of the report or map, whether or not they have received an award in the current fiscal year. << Return to FAQ List >>

Glossary

AOI - See *area of interest*.

area of interest - The geographic or administrative area to be used for creating the map display. Selecting an area of interest (AOI) determines available data layers to be displayed on your map.

bounding box - See *bounding rectangle*.

bounding rectangle - The smallest box that can be drawn that contains all the features in a layer. It is defined by the lines that contain the northernmost, southernmost, easternmost, and westernmost points of the features in the layer.

contiguous - Literally adjacent, touching. In the context of digital mapping, it implies a connected polygonal entity.

create a map - The process of specifying an area of interest, selecting data layers, and verifying selections in order to generate a map for display.

data layer - a subdivision of a CAD or GIS database containing related data. Layers can be visualized as transparencies which allow the user to view and analyze information selectively by theme.

database - A collection of data organized according to a conceptual structure describing the characteristics of the data and the relationships among their corresponding entities. For example, a GIS database includes data about the position and characteristics of geographical features.

drag - The process of holding the left mouse button down while moving the mouse from one point to another. In the context of the HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse Map Tool, you may "drag" a rectangle on the map to zoom the map in or out. See *zoom*.

extent - The area covered by the map at any given moment.

feature - A set of points, lines or polygons in a spatial database that represent a real-world entity. Features are grouped together into layers. The terms feature and object are often used synonymously.

GIS - Geographic Information System. A collection of hardware, software, geographic data, and personnel designed to capture, store, update, manipulate, analyze, and display geographically referenced information.

HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse Map Tool Help

HGDW - HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse.

HHS - United States Department of Health and Human Services.

HRSA - Health Resources and Services Administration.

identify - The process of clicking on the map to get more information about the feature(s) in a particular location. In the HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse Map Tool this process produces a new window that lists the characteristics of all features at the point where you clicked, or in the rectangle you outlined by dragging.

layer - a subdivision of a CAD or GIS database containing related data. Layers can be visualized as transparencies which allow the user to view and analyze information selectively by theme.

legend - A display that shows the symbols used on the map with a description of what the symbols represent, provided as an aid to the user in interpreting and understanding what the map represents.

line - A geometric figure that is a straight arrangement of points. In the HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse, lines are used to depict things such boundaries, roads and streams.

locator map - A small map that shows the general location on the surface of the earth of a larger, more detailed map. Sometimes referred to as an overview map.

map extent - See *extent*.

modify a map - Changing the area of interest, data layers selections or other properties of the map display.

NHSC - National Health Service Corps

overview map - See *locator map*.

polygon - A closed shape that is made up of line segments. In the HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse, polygons are used to depict things such as states, counties and lakes.

pan - To move the viewing window up, down, or sideways to display areas in a geographic dataset which, at the current viewing scale, lie outside the window. The HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse Map Tool allows you to simultaneously pan the map area and zoom either in or out.

point - A specific location on the map. In the HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse, points are used to represent HRSA grants, NHSC provider locations, other health care facilities, and other types of features.

projection - A means of depicting a three-dimensional object such as the world on a two-dimensional surface. All projections introduce some form of distortion to the resulting image. The maps in the Interactive Map Tool are created using the WGS84 datum and a "geographic" or "cartesian" map projection. This projection treats latitude and longitude as if they were a rectangular grid of evenly spaced lines (much like an X/Y graph). The result is a map where east-west distortion increases away from the equator because the convergence of the longitude meridians is ignored, but the north-south dimension is not distorted because latitude parallels are evenly spaced.

scale - the relationship between distance on a map and the corresponding distance on the earth's surface. Map scale is often recorded as a representative fraction such as 1:1,000,000 (1 unit on the map represents a million of the same units on the earth's surface) or 1:24,000 (1 unit on the map represents 24,000 of the same units on the earth's surface). The terms "large" and "small" refer to the relative magnitude of the representative fraction. Since 1/1,000,000 is a smaller fraction than 1/24,000, the former is said to be a smaller scale. Small scales are often used to map large areas because each map unit covers a larger earth distance. Large-scale maps are employed for detailed maps of smaller areas.

spatial data - Any information about the location and shape of, and relationships among, geographic features. This includes remotely sensed data as well as map data.

Step 1/2/3 - The process of specifying an area of interest, selecting data layers, and verifying selections in order to create or modify a map. The Step 1/2/3 menus are available when you start the Map Tool and whenever you click the Modify Map button from the Interactive Map window.

symbol - A means of displaying a feature on a map. Symbols can represent any kind of feature (point, line, or polygon) and may be used to convey information about the feature they represent. For example, the symbol's size and/or color can change from one feature to another within a layer to portray a difference between the features. Point symbols appear as discrete objects that have a specific size, color, and shape; line symbols may be comprised of one or more segments that connect multiple points that are somehow related (e.g. all of the points that make up a road or stream as it changes direction); polygon symbols are composed of some combination of an outline (or boundary) and a fill style or pattern. Polygon symbols are not required to have both an outline and fill, but they must have one or the other.

symbology - The collection of symbols used to portray features in a map. See *symbol*.

zoom - A software or hardware function that allows for the display of progressively smaller (zoom in) or larger (zoom out) areas of an image on an interactive display. The HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse Map Tool allows you to simultaneously pan the map area and zoom either in or out. See *pan*.

Technical Support

Technical support for the Map Tool and the HRSA Geospatial Data Warehouse is available from the **HRSA Call Center**.

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Hours of Operation: Monday through Friday 9am to 5:30pm EST.