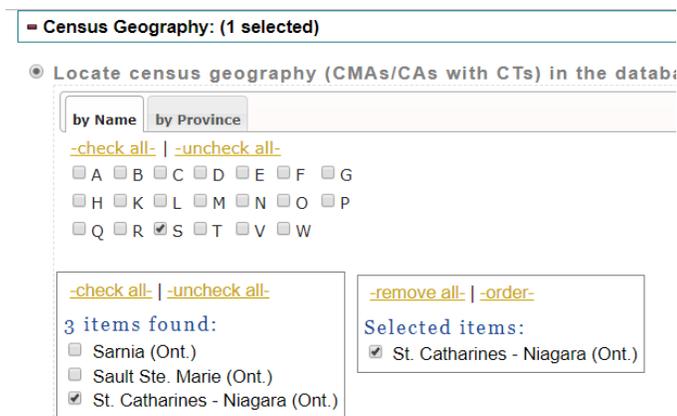


## Quantitative Mapping Using Census Data

This tutorial includes all necessary steps to create a thematic map using numeric census tract data – from data acquisition; excel file formatting; preparing a boundary shape file; to the final product of designing a choropleth map.

### STEP ONE: Download census data from CHASS

1. Navigate to the University of Toronto CHASS Site <http://datacentre.chass.utoronto.ca/census/> “Canadian Census Analyzer”
2. Under Census Profile Tables > by Census Geography (select **Census Tract**)
3. Select 2016.
4. Step 1: Specify Census Geography for retrieval
  - a. Under the heading Locate census geography, click the checkbox beside the letter ‘s’.
  - b. Check the box beside St. Catharines – Niagara (Ont.)



**- Census Geography: (1 selected)**

Locate census geography (CMAs/CAs with CTs) in the database:

by Name | by Province

[-check all-](#) | [-unchecked all-](#)

A  B  C  D  E  F  G  
 H  K  L  M  N  O  P  
 Q  R  S  T  V  W

[-check all-](#) | [-unchecked all-](#)

**3 items found:**

Samia (Ont.)  
 Sault Ste. Marie (Ont.)  
 St. Catharines - Niagara (Ont.)

[-remove all-](#) | [-order-](#)

**Selected items:**

St. Catharines - Niagara (Ont.)

5. Step 2: Specify Census Profile variables for retrieval
  - a. Housing Profile, select the following:
    - i. Average monthly shelter costs for rented dwellings (\$) (v3950)
  - b. Education Profile, select the following:
    - i. Total – Highest certificate, diploma or degree for the population aged 15 years and over in private household – 25% sample data (v4920)
    - ii. University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above (v4929)

**Selected items:**

Average monthly shelter costs for rented dwellings (\$) (v3950)  
 Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data (v4920)  
 University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above (v4929)

6. Scroll down to **Select the output format:**
  - a. Select **MS Excel ready**

7. Click **Submit query**.

**Select the output format:**

**Screen output**

Text

HTML

Comma-Separated Values (CSV) for spreadsheet

**MS Excel ready**

SAS

SPSS

**Download to a file**

Comma-Separated Values (CSV) file for spreadsheet

dBase (DBF) file

Submit Query. This will open a new tab or window in the browser.

The CSV file is automatically downloaded to your **My Downloads**.

8. Run File Explorer and copy/paste the CSV to a more appropriate storage location (i.e. your student storage space on X drive or a USB).
9. Open the file (default name is "**census.csv**") in MS Excel.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	2016 Census Profiles Files / Profile of Census Tracts																	
2																		
3	COL0	GEO UID																
4	COL1	Census Tract name																
5	COL2	Housing - Total Sex / Total - Tenant households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings - 25% sample data / Average monthly shelter costs for rented dwellings (\$)																
6	COL3	Education - Total Sex / Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data																
7	COL4	Education - Total Sex / Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data / Postsecondary certificate																
8																		
9	COL0	COL1	COL2	COL3	COL4													
10																		
11	5390000	0	901	337885	56680													
12	5390001	1	927	3825	670													
13	5390002	2	1064	5585	1740													
14	5390003	3.01	806	3930	465													

### STEP TWO: Preparing an Excel File

The Excel file must be cleaned up before it can be used in ArcGIS.

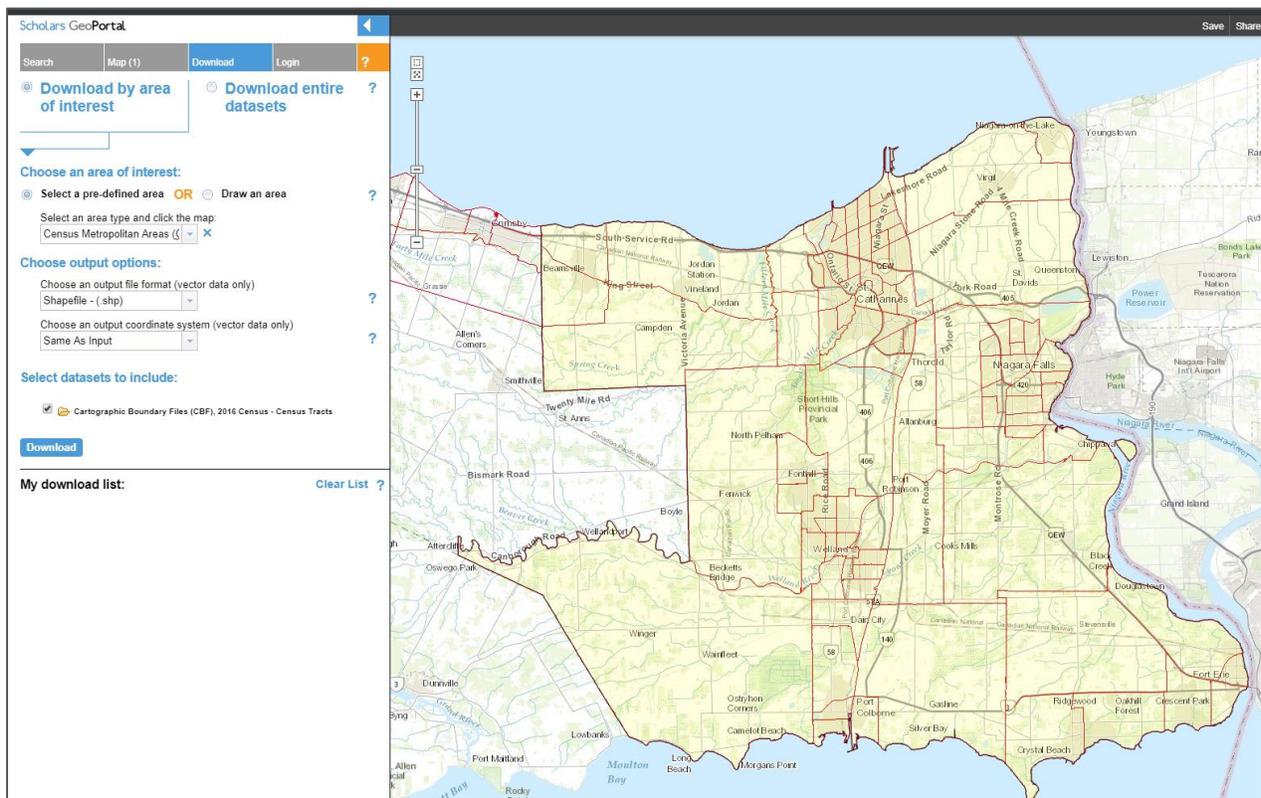
1. Using the descriptions for each "COL" (column), enter a truncated field name in the cells just above the data (e.g. using row 10 in the above screenshot). **Field names must begin with a letter, contain only letters, numbers and underscore characters and be limited to 64 characters long. DO NOT INCLUDE SPACES OR SPECIAL CHARACTERS.**

9	COL0	COL1	COL2	COL3	COL4
10	CTUID	Ctname	AvgRent	TotalPop15ov	BachelorDegree_higher
11	5390000	0	901	337885	56680
12	5390001	1	927	3825	670
13	5390002	2	1064	5585	1740
14	5390003.01	3.01	806	3930	465
15	5390003.02	3.02	995	6475	1695
16	5390004.01	4.01	807	3480	1105

2. Select rows 1 through 9 (in this example) and right-click > **Delete**.
3. Go to **File > Save as** and save the ***Excel workbook*** to your project directory. ArcGIS Pro works with Excel files in various formats.
4. Close Excel completely.

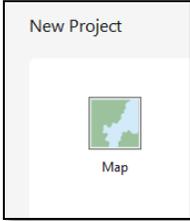
### STEP THREE: Downloading Census Tract Boundary Files

1. Run **Google Chrome** and navigate to **Scholars GeoPortal > Cartographic Boundary Files**  
<https://geo.scholarsportal.info/#r/details/uri@=1339490473>
2. Add the **Census Tracts** to the viewer.
3. Zoom to Niagara.
4. Click the **Download** tab then select **Download by area of interest > Select a pre-defined area > Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)** then click anywhere over South Niagara.



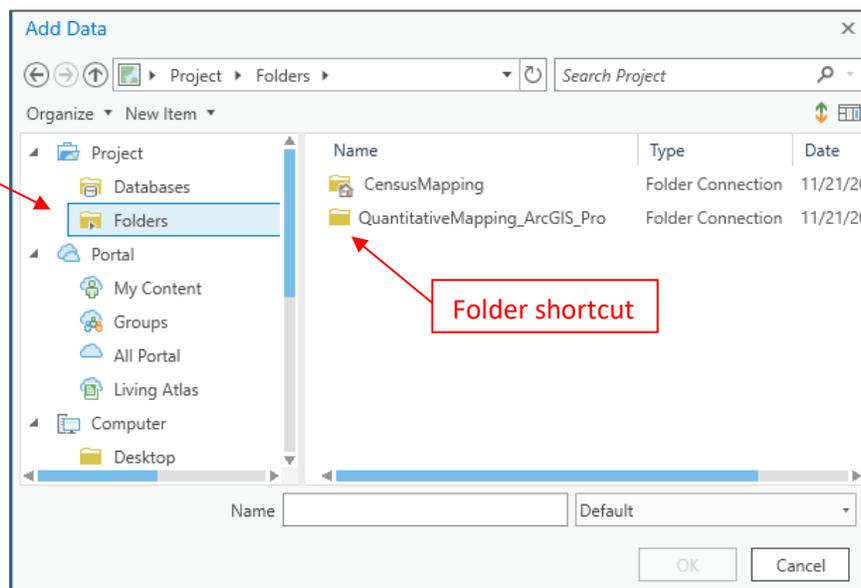
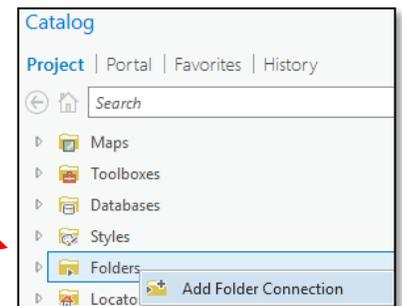
5. Click **Download**.
6. Under **My download list**, click the ZIP file to download.
7. Using **File Explorer** (MY COMPUTER), navigate to **My Downloads** and copy/paste the zip file to your local storage device.
8. Right-click the zip file and select **Extract All**.
9. Close **File Explorer**. Close **Google Chrome**.

#### STEP FOUR: ArcGIS Pro – Adding data

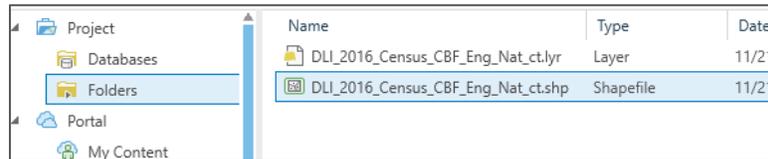
1. Run **ArcGIS Pro**.
  2. Create **New project > Map**
- 
3. Provide a name for the project and browse to an appropriate storage location.
  4. Click OK.

ArcGIS Pro creates a project file that includes all maps, tools, styles, etc. associated with your mapping project.

5. From the Catalog pane, Right-click **Folders > Add Folder Connection**
6. Browse to the folder holding the unzipped shapefile and the census data file. **SELECT ONLY THE FOLDER**. This step creates a **shortcut** to the folder holding the data files.
7. From the **Map** tab, click **Add Data**. Do not click the little down arrow.
8. Under **Project**, click folders to see the shortcut created in the step above.



9. Double-click the folder shortcut and navigate to the Excel workbook.
10. Double-click the workbook and select the **census** sheet. Click OK. The table appears under the heading **Standalone Tables**.
11. Click Add Data again and navigate to the shapefile downloaded in a previous step. Select the shapefile and click OK to add it to the map.

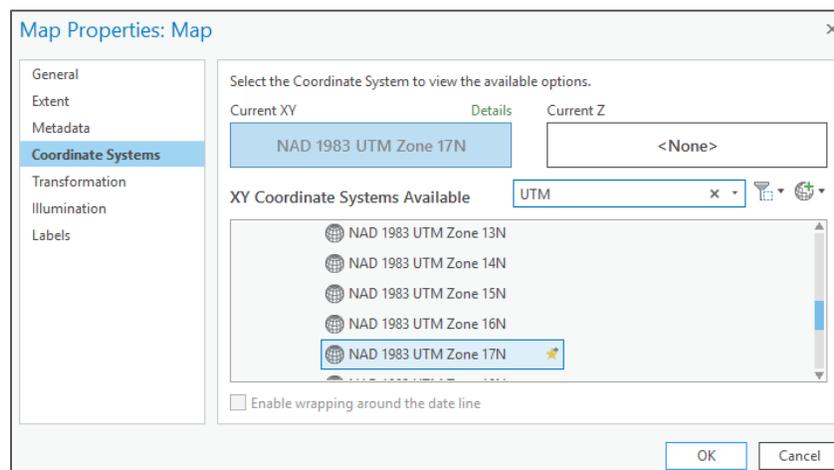


12. Select the shapefile and click OK to open it.

### STEP FIVE: Changing the Projection of the Map View

The map zooms to the extent of the shapefile; that is, the Niagara CMA. The default projection makes the map look skewed. We will set the coordinate system for the map frame next.

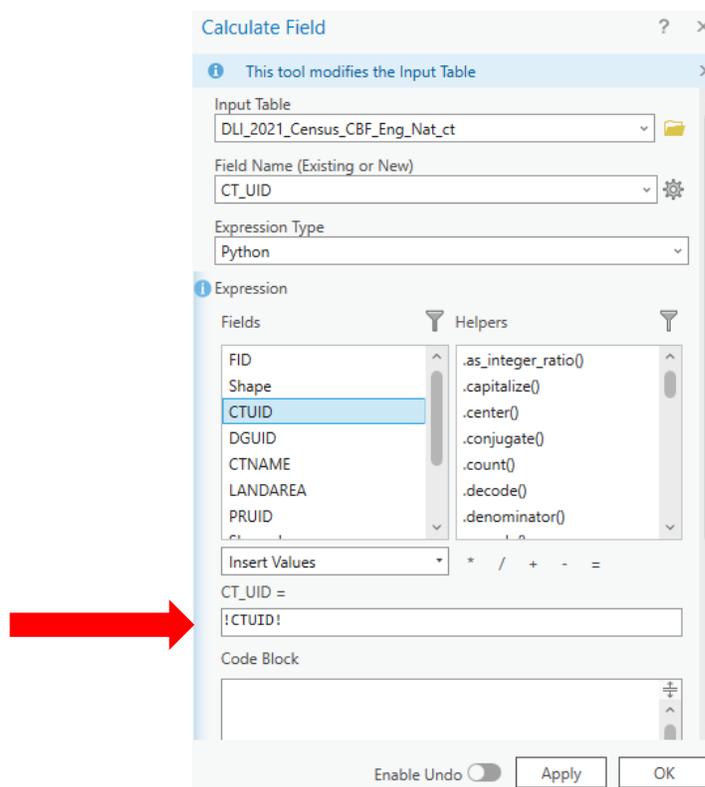
1. From the **Contents** panel on the left, under **Drawing Order**, double click **Map**.
2. Click **Coordinate Systems**.
3. In the **Search** box, enter **UTM**. Hit Enter on the keyboard.
4. Double-click **Projected coordinate system**.
5. Double-click **UTM** then **NAD 1983**.
6. Scroll down and select **NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N**. Click OK.



### STEP SIX: Preparing the Attributes

This step involves joining the census data table to the census tract boundary file based on a common column.

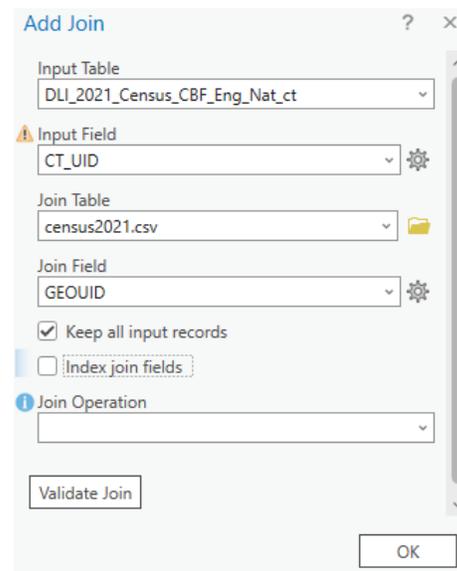
1. In the **Contents** pane, right-click the census tract boundary layer name (i.e. DLI\_2021\_Census\_CBF\_Eng\_NAT\_ct) and click **Attribute Table**. Each census tract is linked with a row of attributes. Notice the column CTUID. This column matches a column of data we downloaded with the census data.
2. In the **Contents** pane, right-click the standalone table **census** and click **open**. The first column in our census data represents CTUID as well. We will perform a join based on CTUID (census tract unique identifier). But first we need to create a new field that will populate the CTUID in the same **data format** as the census data.
3. In the **Table view**, click the table header named **DLI\_2016\_Census\_CBF\_Eng\_Nat\_ct**
4. Just below the table header are options for working with the table. Click the **Add** button to add a new field. The view switches to the **table fields view**.
5. Enter a new field name “CT\_UID”. This name must be unique from other field names.
6. Double-click the **Data Type** cell and select **Double**.
7. Under **Number Format** click the ellipsis button and choose category **Numeric** with **2 decimal places**. Click OK.
8. From the **Fields** tab at the top of the screen, click **Save**.
9. Reopen the attribute table for the census tract layer. Notice the new field added to the far right of the table.
10. Right-click the new field name **CT\_UID** and select **Calculate Field**.
11. The goal is to populate the new field with the appropriately formatted CT UID. From the Fields section, double-click CTUID. The expression is automatically populated as follows:



12. Click **Apply** at the bottom right. The CT UID attribute field now matches the data type of the census data CT UID.

## STEP SEVEN: Joining by attributes

1. In the **Contents** pane, right-click the census tract boundary layer name (DLI\_2021\_Census\_CBF\_Eng\_Nat\_ct) and select **Joins & Relates** then select **Add Join**. The Add join tool pane is activated to the right of the map view.
2. In this example the software intuitively matches the fields from the shapefile and census attributes. Confirm that the Input Join Field reflects the new field added in the previous section.
3. Click **OK** at the bottom right of the pane.
4. To view the result, activate the table associated with the census data (DLI\_2021\_Census\_CBF\_Eng\_Nat\_ct). It should be docked below the map view.
5. Scroll to the right to see the joined attributes (PopChg, AvgRent, AvgValDwell, Pop15ov, BachDegree).

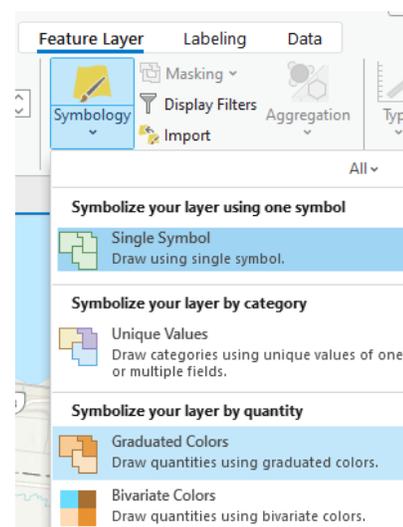


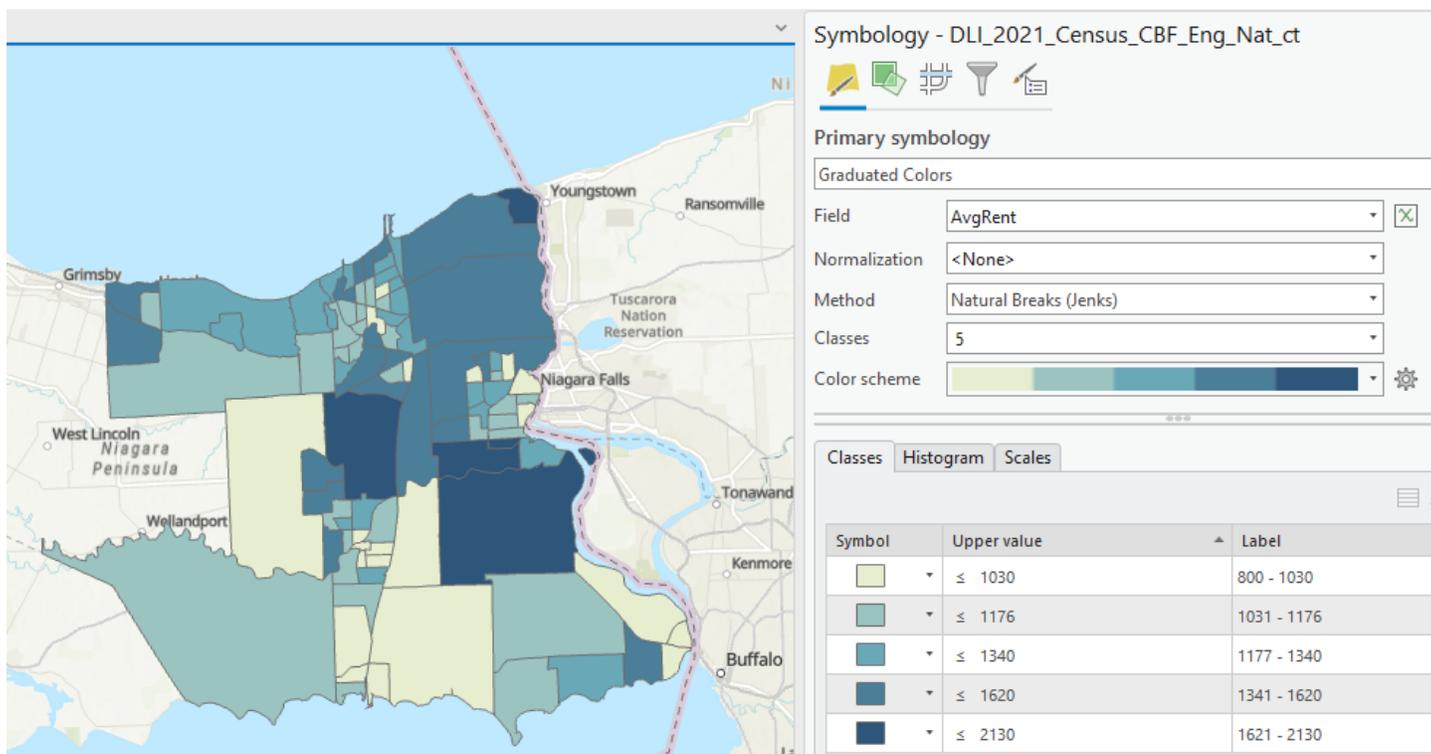
CT_UID	GEOUID	PopChg	AvgRent	AvgValDwell	Pop15ov	BachDegree
5390209.03	5390209.03	-1.2	1060	553000	3990	700
5390209.04	5390209.04	-1.3	1190	580000	2865	545
5390209.05	5390209.05	1.7	1340	605500	5705	1150

## STEP EIGHT: Creating a choropleth map

A choropleth map applies a graduated colour scheme based on certain attributes. The first map we will make reflects the average rent.

1. Click the census tract boundary layer (DLI\_2016\_Census\_CBF\_Eng\_Nat\_ct) to activate it.
2. Click the **Feature Layer** tab at the top of the screen.
3. Click the **Symbology** dropdown and select **Graduated Colors**.
4. Beside **Field**, select **AvgRent** from the dropdown list.
5. A default colour scheme is applied to the map where darker colours represent higher values.



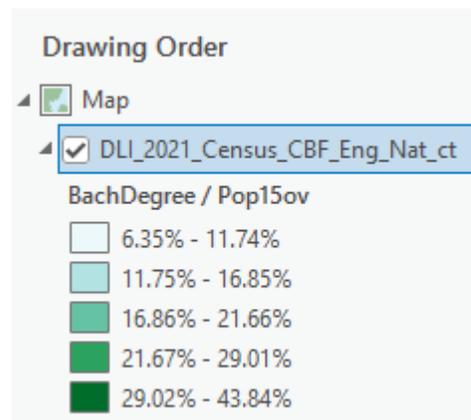
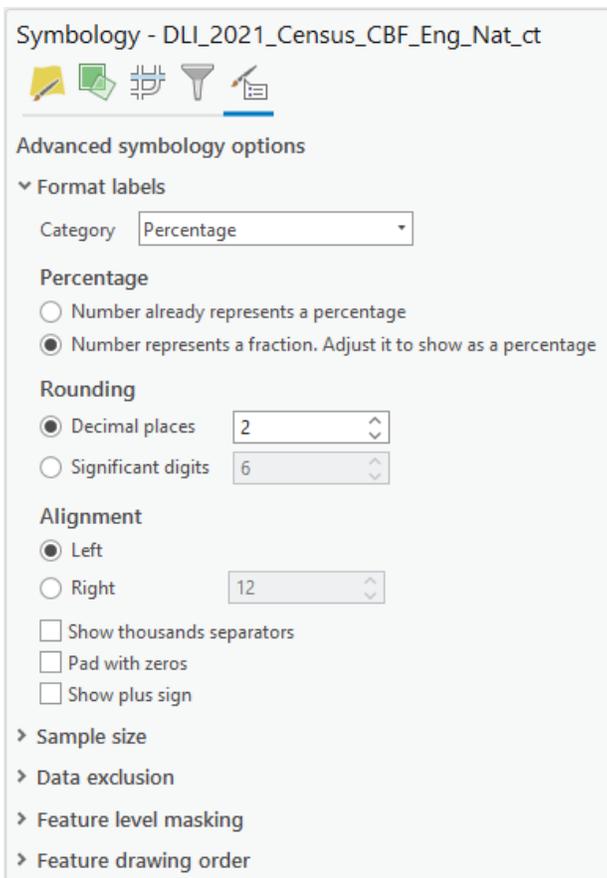


A lot of census data must be represented as a percentage. This is known as 'normalization'. For example, the variable downloaded earlier that represents highest level of schooling as bachelor's degree or higher must be mapped as a percentage of the population 15 and over. Follow these steps to map a normalized value.

6. **Right-click** the census tract layer (DLI\_2021\_Census\_CBF\_Eng\_Nat\_ct) and select **Copy**.
7. In the **Contents** panel, below **Drawing Order**, right-click the word **Map** and select **Paste**. You now have 2 layers representing the census data.
8. Click the topmost layer to activate it. The symbology pane should still be activated to the right of the map view.
9. Change the **Field** option to **BachelorDegree\_Higher** (population with bachelor degree or higher).
10. Beside **Normalization**, select **Pop15ov** (total population 15 years of age and older).
11. Select a new colour scheme and see the map reflect your changes.

To enhance our understanding of the map we will adjust the legend values to reflect percentages (by default the number represents a fraction).

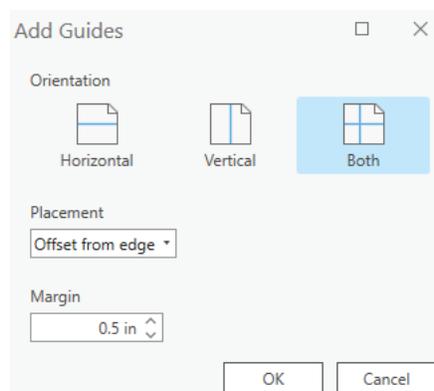
12. From the **Symbology** pane, click the advanced symbol options button .
13. Under Format Labels, beside **Category**, select **Percentage**.
14. Under **Percentage**, select **Number represents a fraction**. **Adjust it to show as a percentage**.
15. Change the number of decimal places to **2**.



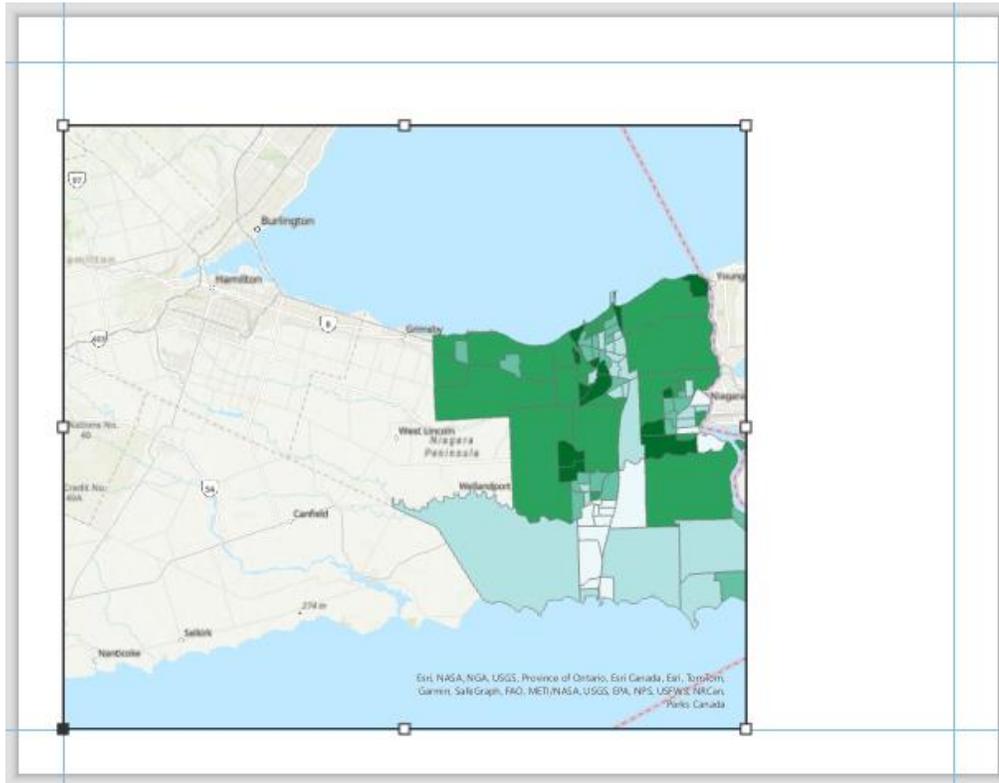
After you've created your maps, it is a good practice to create a layout that includes the map, a legend, scalebar and north arrow.

### STEP NINE: Layout & Printing

1. From the Insert tab, select **New Layout > Landscape > Letter**
2. Essentially a layout is a virtual piece of paper that you will add elements to for your layout. In order to maintain a margin, we will add guides. Right-click the ruler at the top and click **Add Multiple Guides**
3. From the **Orientation** options, click **Both**.
4. From the **Placement** options, select **Offset from Edge**.
5. From the **Margin** options, enter **0.5 in** to give the page a half inch margin. Click OK.



6. From the **Insert tab > Map Frames group**, select **Map Frame > select the map frame** and draw a box on the map to define the extent of the map.

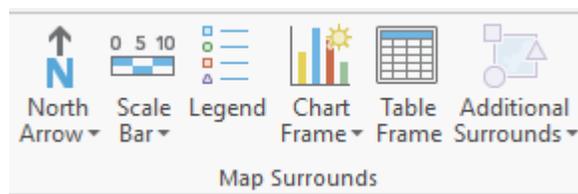


7. To change the scale of the map (zoom/pan), right-click the map and select **ACTIVATE**. You can now zoom and pan. Alternately, enter a specific scale at the bottom left of the layout view .

8. To stop the activation, click the red X  at the top right of the map view.

9. To resize an element (i.e. the map window), select it, grab and drag the handles.

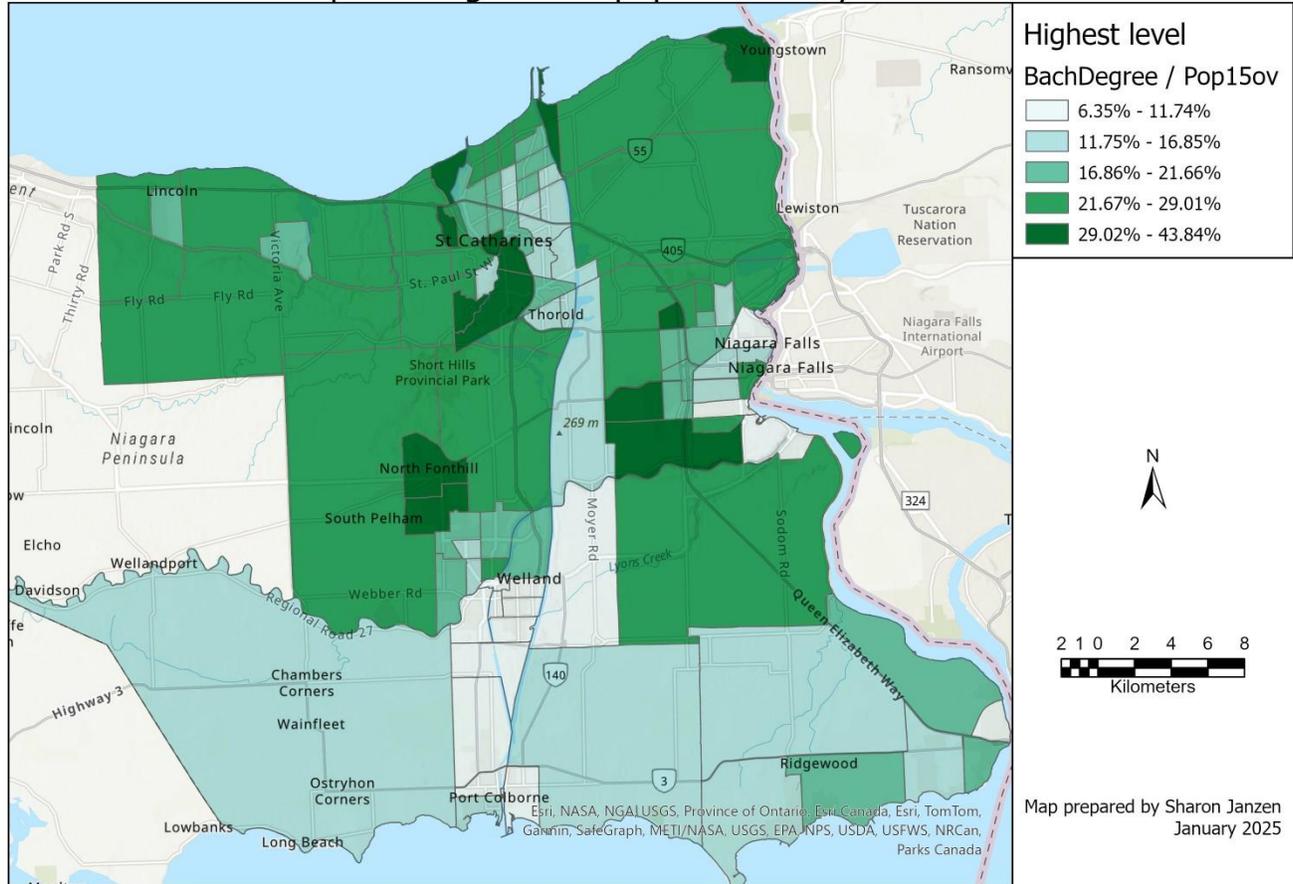
10. To add other map elements, go to the Map Surrounds group from the INSERT tab and add a north arrow, scale



bar, and legend.

11. To add a title or other text, click the text tool in the **Graphics and Text** group on the **Insert** tab.

### Population with Bachelor's Degree or Higher as a percentage of the population 15 years and over



12. Don't forget to save your work!

13. To share your map with others, click the **SHARE** tab > **Export Layout** (provides a PDF, JPEG or TIFF)

