

Journalism JOUR 4101



Introduction to QGIS and Basic Geoprocessing Skills

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Agenda

- Downloading and displaying datasets
- Querying and extracting
- Spatial join
- Finding and joining Census or National Household Survey data
- Exploring cartographic principles and generate a map layout



Downloading Census Geography

- Free!
- Boundary files for all census geographies in shapefile (GIS) format
- Federal Electoral Districts (FEDs) are the geographic areas for which one Member of Parliament is elected



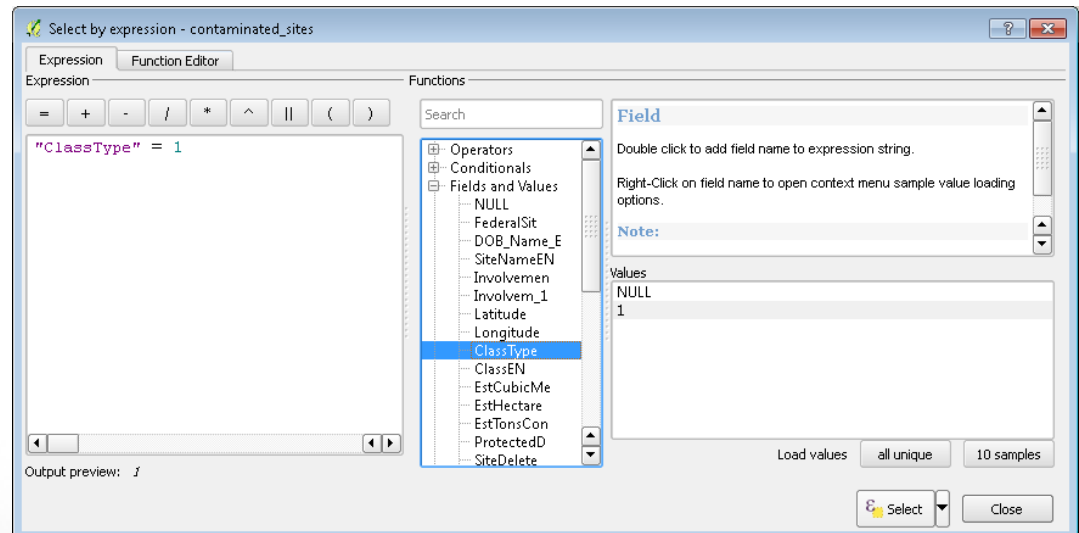
Display data in non-geospatial format

- E.g.: spreadsheet
- Need some/any sort of geographic element
 - Address
 - Latitude/longitude coordinates
 - Country, city, etc.
- Lat-long is easiest but can find lat-long with addresses (called **geocoding**)



Querying Data in QGIS

- Querying allows you to extract subsets from large datasets
- QGIS uses SQL queries in a relatively easy-to-use interface



Spatial Joins in QGIS

- Spatial joins allow users to find out how many points fall within a polygon, etc.
 - Can also find average, sum, min/max, etc.



Finding and downloading Census data

- Except in 2011, the Canadian Census had a long form and short form, both obligatory
- In 2011, only the short form (population, language, household) was mandatory
 - Voluntary longer form was the National Household Survey (NHS)
- Keep this in mind: NHS is *less accurate* despite having the more interesting data
- Happily, the long form census returned in 2016 and data will start to be released in 2017



Downloading Census and NHS Data

- 2 ways of downloading the data
 - Through Census or NHS Profile
 - Download data in Beyond 20/20 Data (free)
 - Manipulate data in Beyond 20/20 and export as .csv
 - Through Canadian Census Analyser
 - Available to Student, faculty and staff ONLY
 - Save data as .dbf
- We'll look at INCOME, which can be found in the NHS.



Map Projections

- Map projections are mathematical algorithms that allows representation of the 3D earth on a 2D surface
 - There is ALWAYS distortion of any combination of area, direction, distance or shape
- See what different map projections look like! It's animated!
 - <http://www.jasondavies.com/maps/transition/>
- See the distortion!
 - <http://bl.ocks.org/enjalot/bd552e711b8325c64729>



What is a map?

A map shows information spatially, typically emphasizing a theme.

They are a graphic representation of the real world.

Mapmakers select and symbolize what they want to show on the map.



Elements to consider when making a map

- What is the intent of the map?
- Who is the audience?
 - Professor? Editor? Members of the public?
- What is the format?
 - Print? Digital? Both?
- How will it be produced?
 - Colour, greyscale or b&w?
- How will it be viewed?
 - In a magazine? On a computer screen? In a newspaper?



Cartographic Elements

- Title
- Legend
- Scale
- Orientation (North Arrow)
- Theme
- Symbolization
- Inset Maps

Necessary
map elements



Maps that make Rebecca want to punch the closest thing that won't break her hand

A DIFFERENT WAY TO DIE

Of the top 10 causes of death, here are the ones that most disproportionately affect each province



Source: Statistics Canada; 2014

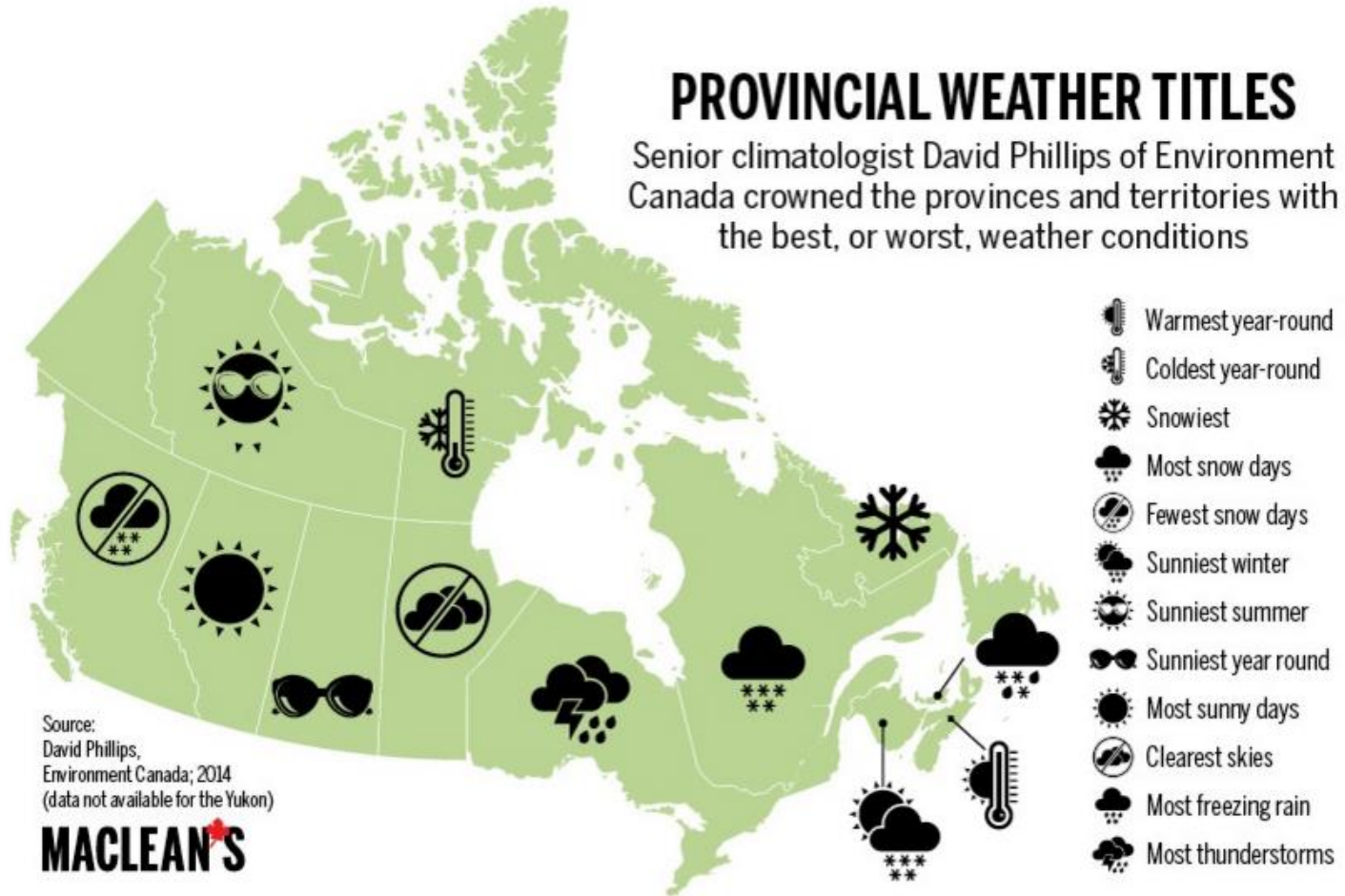
MACLEAN'S



Maps that make Rebecca want to punch the closest thing that won't break her hand

PROVINCIAL WEATHER TITLES

Senior climatologist David Phillips of Environment Canada crowned the provinces and territories with the best, or worst, weather conditions



Tips to keep Rebecca from hunting you down in the future

- Title, north arrow, scale, and legend
- Keep labels **entirely** inside or outside features and, for the love of all that is holy, *keep the text direction the same direction unless it's a river*
- Make the font legible
- **Don't map things that don't need to be mapped**



Geocoding

- Uses a description of a location (Address or postal code) to find geographic coordinates.
- Can be done using online tools or by using desktop mapping software.
 - [CARTO web geocoding workshop notes](#)
 - Google Maps / OpenStreetMap API
 - Using a Street Layer



Further Resources

- Open Data repositories
 - <http://www.library.carleton.ca/find/gis/geospatial-data/open-data-repositories>
- Statistics Canada Boundary files & data
 - <http://www.library.carleton.ca/find/gis/geospatial-data/census-geography-files>
- Our mindbogglingly amazing GIS page
 - <http://www.library.carleton.ca/find/gis/>



Thank you!

- Please don't ever hesitate to contact us about GIS
 - GIS@carleton.ca
 - [@GIS Carleton](https://twitter.com/GIS_Carleton) on Twitter
 - Lower floor of Library: MADGIC
- [GIS Day on Wednesday, November 16th](#) at the library's Discovery Centre (4th floor)

