

# Mapping Census data in QGIS



# Contents

## Contents

1. Introduction .....	3
1.1. Census data .....	3
1.2. Boundary data .....	3
1.3. Mapping software .....	3
2. Obtain your census data.....	4
Step 1: Geography.....	4
Step 2: Topics .....	5
Step 3: Categories .....	6
Step 4: Download.....	8
3. Formatting your data file.....	9
4. Downloading boundary data.....	11
5. Matching data in QGIS.....	12
6. Visualising data in QGIS.....	15
Useful links .....	167

## 1. Introduction

Mapping census data requires three ingredients:

- census data for a given set of geographic areas (such as local authorities, wards or super output areas)
- boundary data for the same set of areas
- mapping software which brings these first two elements together so that the data can be mapped

This guide shows you how to create your own *choropleth* map which will show the percentage of males who work in the Manufacturing sector using the QGIS package. We will map the percentage of males who are working in Manufacturing in each local authority within the United Kingdom.

### 1.1. Census data

Traditional census outputs are aggregated counts, or other summary statistics, for a set of geographical areas. Because data are collected for the entire population these geographical areas can be very small. For example, it is possible to obtain a wide range of statistics for areas as small as *output areas* which are census areas containing approximately 300 persons.

### 1.2. Boundary data

Boundary data are the digital information about the polygons that describe the shape and location of the geographical units so that they can be mapped. We will be using boundaries in the form of a shape file which is actually a format created by Esri; it is a folder containing a number of inter-related files. These boundaries can be obtained from the UK Data Service.

### 1.3. Mapping software

QGIS is an open source mapping package which can be downloaded for free from [www.qgis.org](http://www.qgis.org) it has a good range of functionality and is straightforward to use. Similar commercial packages are available which could be used to undertake the same task, such as ARCGIS from <http://www.esri.com/> or mapinfo from <http://www.pitneybowes.com/uk>.

Other approaches which do not involve using conventional desktop include:

- mapping data with a statistical package such as R
- mapping data using an online service such as Google Maps

Guides to mapping census data using these two approaches are also available as part of this guide series.

## 2. Obtain your census data

You are interested in finding out how many Males and Females work in the **Manufacturing** industry for all Local and Unitary Authorities in the United Kingdom.

### Start

Go to: [infuse.ukdataservice.ac.uk](https://infuse.ukdataservice.ac.uk)

- Click the **2011 Census data**
- Not all census data are available at all geographical levels, you have a choice to pick Geography or Topics first
- click **Geography** to search by geography first

### Step 1: Geography

In this step we can pick the areas for which you want data by using the + and - buttons to expand or collapse nested areas.

Note the geographies that are displayed are dependent on the categories you have selected. Not all data is available at all geographical levels.

Geography types containing large numbers of areas (Districts within the UK, for example) can be chosen, but not expanded, to avoid displaying huge lists. Individual areas for these geography types can be displayed by expanding within higher level geography types (Counties, for example).

The Geography picker reflects the geographies for which data are released, so you may see that some units are available both separately and in combination.

We would like all Local and Unitary Authorities in the UK (which in InFuse are referred to collectively as 'Local Authorities'). So expand:

- Tick **Local Authorities** for England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales

- Click **Add**

A summary of your selections will now be displayed, click **Next**

The screenshot shows a tree view of geographical areas. The following areas are selected (checked):

- England
  - Local Authorities (324 areas)
- Northern Ireland
  - Local Authorities (26 areas)
- Scotland
  - Local Authorities (32 areas)
- Wales
  - Local Authorities (22 areas)

Other available options (unchecked) include:

- England: Regions (9 areas), Counties (35 areas), Wards and Electoral Divisions (7678 areas), Middle Super Output Areas and Intermediate Zones (6791 areas), Lower Super Output Areas and Data Zones (32844 areas), Output Areas and Small Areas (171372 areas), Merging Local Authorities (4 areas), Merging Wards and Electoral Divisions (18 areas), Workplace Zone Layer (50868 areas)
- Northern Ireland: Wards and Electoral Divisions (582 areas), Lower Super Output Areas and Data Zones (890 areas), Output Areas and Small Areas (4537 areas)
- Scotland: Wards and Electoral Divisions (353 areas), Middle Super Output Areas and Intermediate Zones (1279 areas), Lower Super Output Areas and Data Zones (6976 areas), Output Areas and Small Areas (46351 areas)
- Wales: Wards and Electoral Divisions (868 areas), Middle Super Output Areas and Intermediate Zones (410 areas), Lower Super Output Areas and Data Zones (1909 areas), Output Areas and Small Areas (10036 areas), Merging Wards and Electoral Divisions (25 areas), Workplace Zone Layer (2710 areas)

### Selected Geographic Areas

Add
Remove
Remove All

All Local Authorities (324 areas) in England

All Local Authorities (26 areas) in Northern Ireland

All Local Authorities (32 areas) in Scotland

All Local Authorities (22 areas) in Wales

Next

## Step 2: Topics

Census data comes in predefined topic combinations. These can be found in the grid.

Steps: 1 2 3 4
Home > My account

### Topics

Show Guidance
Some topics are only available for certain countries; E - England, N - Northern Ireland, S - Scotland, W - Wales

#### Filters

Clear filters

Topics

- Accommodation type
- Accommodation, adaptation of [N]
- Activity the week before the census [E][W]
- Adult lifestage (alternative adult definition)
- Adults in household, number of
- Age
- Armed Forces [E][W]
- Armed Forces, household reference and associated persons [E][W]
- Arrival in the UK, age upon [E][S][W]
- Arrival in the UK, year of [E][S][W]
- Bedrooms, number of [E][W]
- Bedrooms, number of persons per bedroom [E][W]
- Bedrooms, occupancy rating [E][W]
- Car or van availability

Showing 934 topic combinations
Page 1 of 59
First < 1 | 2 | 3 > Last

<p>• Age</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div> <p style="font-size: 0.7em; background-color: #0070c0; color: white; padding: 2px 5px; display: inline-block;">Select</p>	<p>• Ethnic group [E][S][W]</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div> <p style="font-size: 0.7em; background-color: #0070c0; color: white; padding: 2px 5px; display: inline-block;">Select</p>	<p>• General health</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div> <p style="font-size: 0.7em; background-color: #0070c0; color: white; padding: 2px 5px; display: inline-block;">Select</p>	<p>• Ethnic group (detailed) [E][N][W]</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div> <p style="font-size: 0.7em; background-color: #0070c0; color: white; padding: 2px 5px; display: inline-block;">Select</p>
<p>• Sex</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div> <p style="font-size: 0.7em; background-color: #0070c0; color: white; padding: 2px 5px; display: inline-block;">Select</p>	<p>• Accommodation type</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div> <p style="font-size: 0.7em; background-color: #0070c0; color: white; padding: 2px 5px; display: inline-block;">Select</p>	<p>• Country of birth</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div> <p style="font-size: 0.7em; background-color: #0070c0; color: white; padding: 2px 5px; display: inline-block;">Select</p>	<p>• Household composition</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div> <p style="font-size: 0.7em; background-color: #0070c0; color: white; padding: 2px 5px; display: inline-block;">Select</p>

On the left hand side of the screen you can filter the list.

- Click **Sex** (notice that the amount of combinations have reduced to 18 topic combinations)
- Click **Industry**

We now just have a single topic combination.

Click **Select** for the *Age | Economic activity | Industry | Sex* combination

**Filters** Clear filters 1 topic combination(s) found for topic(s) (Industry, Sex)  
Page 1 of 1

**Topics**

- Accommodation type
- Accommodation, adaptation of [N]
- Activity the week before the census [E][W]
- Adult lifestage (alternative adult definition)
- Adults in household, number of
- Age**
- Armed Forces [E][W]
- Armed Forces, household reference and associated

• Age  
• Economic activity  
• Industry  
• Sex

Select

You will now see another screen giving you the definitions of the topics you have selected. Have a read through, in particular the *industry* definition.

Click **Next**

Showing 6 topic combinations for topic(s) (Industry)

**Age**  
Age is derived from the date of birth question and is a person's age at their last birthday, at 27 March 2011. Dates of birth that imply an age over 115 are treated as invalid and the person's age is imputed. Infants less than one year old are classified as 0 years of age.

**Economic activity**  
Economic activity relates to whether or not a person who was aged 16 to 74 was working or looking for work in the week before census. Rather than a simple indicator of whether or not someone was currently in employment, it provides a measure of whether or not a person was an active participant in the labour market.  
A person's economic activity is derived from their 'activity last week'. This is an indicator of their status or availability for employment - whether employed, unemployed, or their status if not employed and not seeking employment. Additional information included in the economic activity classification is also derived from information about the number of hours a person works and their type of employment - whether employed or self-employed.  
The census concept of economic activity is compatible with the standard for economic status defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). It is one of a number of definitions used internationally to produce accurate and comparable statistics on employment, unemployment and economic status.

**Industry**  
The industry in which a person aged 16 to 74 works relates to their main job, and is derived from information provided on the main activity of their employer or business. This is used to assign responses to an industry code based on the [Standard Industrial Classification 2007](#).

**Sex**  
The classification of a person as either male or female.

**Unit**  
The unit is for a particular count (e.g. people or households)

Previous Next

### Step 3: Categories

In this step you pick the categories to make up your combination. Items with a single category come preselected.

Age: Pick **Age 16-74**

Industry: Pick **Total: Industry** and **C Manufacturing**

Sex: Pick **Male** and **Female**

- Age
  - Age 16 to 19
  - Age 16 to 74
  - Age 25 to 29
  - Age 30 to 34
  - Age 35 to 39
  - Age 40 to 44
  - Age 45 to 49
  - Age 50 to 54
  - Age 55 to 59
  - Age 60 to 64
- Economic activity
  - In employment the week before the census
- Industry
  - Total: Industry
  - A, B, D, E Agriculture, energy and water
  - C Manufacturing
  - F Construction
  - G, I Distribution, hotels and restaurants
  - H, J Transport and communication
  - K, L, M, N Financial, real estate, professional and administrative activities
  - O, P, Q Public administration, education and health
  - R, S, T, U Other
- Sex
  - Total: Sex
  - Males
  - Females

Click **Add**

A summary of your selections will now be displayed, click **Next**

Add
Remove
Remove All

317 - Age : Age 16 to 74 - Economic activity : In employment the week before the census - Industry : Total: Industry - Sex : Males - Unit : Persons

318 - Age : Age 16 to 74 - Economic activity : In employment the week before the census - Industry : Total: Industry - Sex : Females - Unit : Persons

329 - Age : Age 16 to 74 - Economic activity : In employment the week before the census - Industry : C Manufacturing - Sex : Males - Unit : Persons

330 - Age : Age 16 to 74 - Economic activity : In employment the week before the census - Industry : C Manufacturing - Sex : Females - Unit : Persons

You have selected 4 category combinations

Previous
Next

By selecting all persons with an industry as well as those in manufacturing, we will be able to use the former count to calculate the percentage of males and females within each LA who were in work in the week preceding the census who were working in manufacturing.

## Step 4: Download

You can now see a summary of your selections along with a file reference (which can be changed).

Click **Get the data**

### Download

[+ Show Guidance](#)

**Selected Category Combinations**

- 317 - Age : Age 16 to 74 - Economic activity : In employment the week before the census - Industry : Total: Industry - Sex : Males - Unit : Persons
- 318 - Age : Age 16 to 74 - Economic activity : In employment the week before the census - Industry : Total: Industry - Sex : Females - Unit : Persons
- 329 - Age : Age 16 to 74 - Economic activity : In employment the week before the census - Industry : C Manufacturing - Sex : Males - Unit : Persons
- 330 - Age : Age 16 to 74 - Economic activity : In employment the week before the census - Industry : C Manufacturing - Sex : Females - Unit : Persons

**Selected Areas**

- All Local Authorities (22 areas) in Wales
- All Local Authorities (26 areas) in Northern Ireland
- All Local Authorities (32 areas) in Scotland
- All Local Authorities (324 areas) in England

File reference

Download Data  
Previous
Get the Data

An orange **Download Data** button will appear, click it and you are given the choice to open/save the zipped file as normal. Save this file to your working folder




## Results

The output comes in a Zip file format and will be named with a date stamp followed by the file reference (e.g.: 201842410383133\_AGE\_ECOACT\_INDUST\_SEX\_UNIT)

The zip file consists of three files:

- Citation File in rtf format, simply tells you how to cite the data
- Meta file: This file gives you further information about the data you have chosen. It includes full definitions for the components of your topic combination
- Data file in csv format. This contains the data you have chosen

Unzip the file, and ensure you save to your working folder. The exact method you need to unzip your data will depend on your unzipping package and your computer set up. For example, you may find that you can unzip by right clicking the file and selecting *Extract All*.

Name ^	Type	Compressed size	Password p...	Size
 citations.rtf	Rich Text Format	1 KB	No	
 Data_AGE_ECOACT_INDUST_SEX_UN...	Microsoft Excel Comma Sep...	9 KB	No	
 Meta_AGE_ECOACT_INDUST_SEX_UN...	Microsoft Excel Comma Sep...	2 KB	No	

Open up the data file and look at the results. Note that the second row contains the full label of the data you downloaded.



### 3. Formatting your data file

You should now have a file called: Data\_AGE\_ECOACT\_INDUST\_SEX\_UNIT.csv

We need to modify this file slightly so QGIS will understand it. The second row shows the full category titles, we could abbreviate these. For example:

- In cell F1, delete F317 and insert Male\_all
- In cell G1, delete F321 and insert Female\_all
- In cell H1, delete F318 and insert Male\_manuf
- In cell I1, delete F322 and insert Female\_manuf

Now delete Row 2. Your file should now look like this:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	CDU_ID	GEO_COD	GEO_LABE	GEO_TYPE	GEO_TYP2	Male_all	Female_all	Male_manuf	Female_manuf	
2	52	95AA	Antrim	Local Auth	LA	13322	12273	1912	633	
3	53	95BB	Ards	Local Auth	LA	18220	17523	2265	557	
4	54	95CC	Armagh	Local Auth	LA	14128	12458	2183	731	
5	55	95DD	Ballymena	Local Auth	LA	15788	14132	3474	952	
6	56	95EE	Ballymore	Local Auth	LA	7171	6255	1320	325	
7	57	95FF	Banbridge	Local Auth	LA	11945	10676	1740	558	
8	58	95GG	Belfast	Local Auth	LA	59097	59657	5455	1451	
9	59	95HH	Carrickfer	Local Auth	LA	9189	8915	1463	347	
10	60	95II	Castlereag	Local Auth	LA	16055	16061	1858	446	

Visualising the data by the total count of people working in an industry may not be entirely useful on its own because it does not take into account the population of each Local Authority. When we come to map the data we will need to use a proportion. So let's create two extra columns and name them:

1. Male\_man\_p
2. Female\_man\_p

And create a percentage using the other columns:

- In J2 type the function  $=(H2/F2)*100$
- And copy this function down the column to calculate the percentage of male workers in each local authority who are in manufacturing
- In K2 type the function  $=(I2/G2)*100$  and copy this function down the column to calculate the equivalent percentage for females

Your data should now look like this:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CDU_ID	GEO_COD	GEO_LABEL	GEO_TYPE	GEO_TYP2	Male_all	Female_all	Male_manuf	Female_manuf	Male_man_P	Female_man_P		
2	52	95AA	Antrim	Local Auth	LA	13322	12273	1912	633	14.35219937	5.157663163		
3	53	95BB	Ards	Local Auth	LA	18220	17523	2265	557	12.43139407	3.17867945		
4	54	95CC	Armagh	Local Auth	LA	14128	12458	2183	731	15.4515855	5.867715524		
5	55	95DD	Ballymena	Local Auth	LA	15788	14132	3474	952	22.00405371	6.736484574		
6	56	95EE	Ballymore	Local Auth	LA	7171	6255	1320	325	18.40747455	5.195843325		
7	57	95FF	Banbridge	Local Auth	LA	11945	10676	1740	558	14.56676434	5.226676658		
8	58	95GG	Belfast	Local Auth	LA	59097	59657	5455	1451	9.230587001	2.432237625		
9	59	95HH	Carrickfergus	Local Auth	LA	9189	8915	1463	347	15.92121014	3.892316321		
10	60	95II	Castlereagh	Local Auth	LA	16055	16061	1858	446	11.57271878	2.776913019		
11	61	95JJ	Coleraine	Local Auth	LA	13122	12150	1684	488	12.83340954	4.016460905		
12	62	95KK	Cookstown	Local Auth	LA	8660	7336	1959	616	22.62124711	8.396946565		
13	63	95LL	Craigavon	Local Auth	LA	21615	19705	4926	1813	22.78972935	9.20071048		
14	64	95MM	Derry	Local Auth	LA	20649	19963	2870	697	13.89897816	3.4914592		
15	65	95NN	Down	Local Auth	LA	15918	14992	1398	457	8.782510366	3.048292423		
16	66	95OO	Dungannon	Local Auth	LA	13955	11691	3608	1396	25.85453243	11.94080917		
17	67	95PP	Fermanagh	Local Auth	LA	14749	12825	2114	752	14.33317513	5.863547758		
18	68	95QQ	Larne	Local Auth	LA	7695	7166	1370	450	17.80376868	6.279653921		
19	69	95RR	Limavady	Local Auth	LA	7010	6207	887	232	12.65335235	3.737715483		
20	70	95SS	Lisburn	Local Auth	LA	28211	26751	3607	1130	12.78579278	4.224141154		
21	71	95TT	Magherafelt	Local Auth	LA	11010	8973	1967	543	17.86557675	6.051487797		
22	72	95UU	Moyle	Local Auth	LA	3793	3228	386	105	10.17664118	3.252788104		
23	73	95VV	Newry and Mourne	Local Auth	LA	22034	19429	3210	1323	14.5683943	6.809408616		
24	74	95WW	Newtownabbey	Local Auth	LA	20151	19818	2872	692	14.25239442	3.491775154		
25	75	95XX	North Down	Local Auth	LA	18887	18029	1963	489	10.39339228	2.712296855		
26	76	95YY	Omagh	Local Auth	LA	11603	10073	1662	377	14.32388175	3.742678447		
27	77	95ZZ	Strabane	Local Auth	LA	8153	6847	1045	314	12.81736784	4.585950051		
28	78	E06000001	Hartlepool	Local Auth	LA	19511	18256	3656	754	18.73814771	4.130148992		

Save the file to your folder (in .csv format).

## 4. Downloading boundary data

1. Go to: <http://census.ukdataservice.ac.uk/> and go to:
2. **Get census data > Boundary data > Easy download**
3. Click the **InFuse United Kingdom** tab
4. Click **InFuse Local Authorities, 2011**
5. Under the **InFuse 2011 Local Authorities, Clipped** click **Download features in Shapefile format as ZIP file**
6. This will start to download the boundary dataset. Save the Zip file to your computer in the folder you created earlier – it will be named by default as Infuse\_dist\_lyr\_2011\_clipped
7. Navigate to the zip file and right click and select **Extract all** to unzip the files, ensure that you know the location of these files

QUICK ACCESS TO

- Easy Download
- Boundary Data Selector
- Thematic Mapper
- Postcode Directory
- Postcode Data Selector

You have selected the following dataset to download: InFuse Local Authorities, 2011

You can download an individual file using your web browser by clicking on its name in the table. If you use Firefox/Chrome, the best way to do this is to click with the right mouse button and go to Save Link As. With Internet Explorer you should go to Save Target As after clicking with the right mouse button.

Warning: Some of these boundary files are very large. Please make sure you have plenty of space on your PC or server to enable you to download and uncompress these files

Help on .... [Using Easy Download](#) | [Data Formats](#) | [What is Generalisation?](#) | [Zip and Tar Gzip Files](#)

InFuse Local Authorities, 2011

Download attributes in CSV format as ZIP file
Download features in KML format as ZIP file
Download features in MapInfo TAB format as ZIP file
Download features in Shapefile format as ZIP file

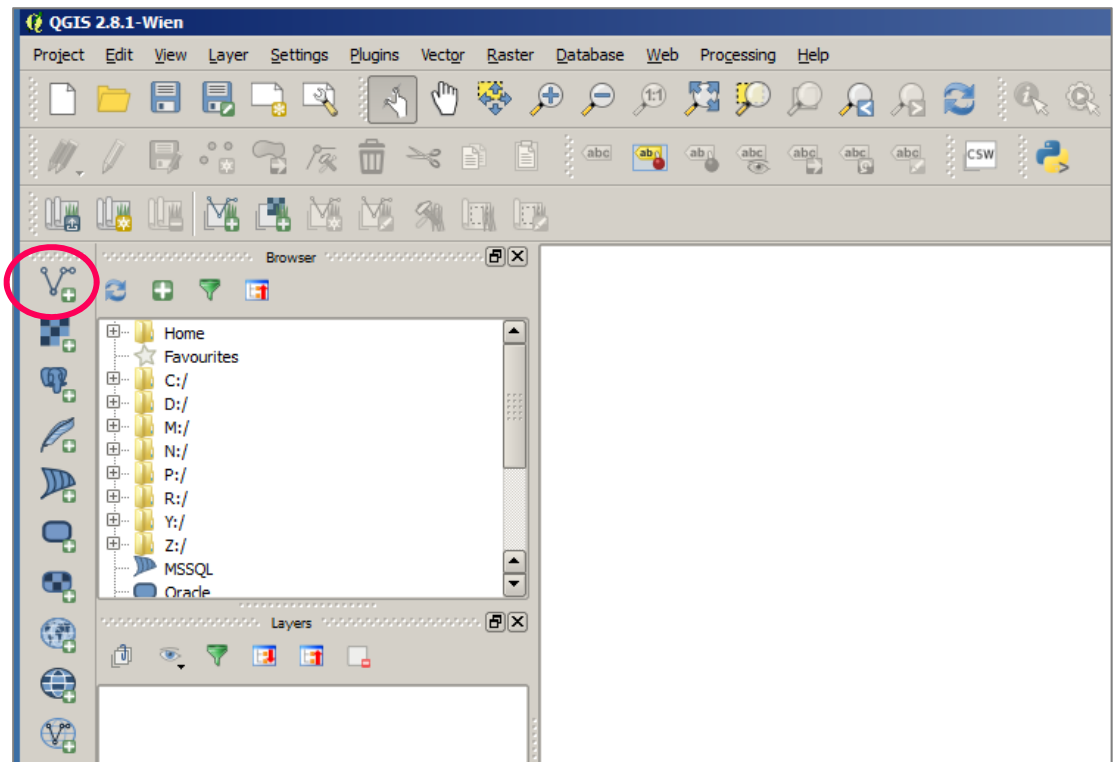
InFuse Local Authorities, 2011, Clipped

Download attributes in CSV format as ZIP file
Download features in KML format as ZIP file
Download features in MapInfo TAB format as ZIP file
Download features in Shapefile format as ZIP file

## 5. Matching data in QGIS

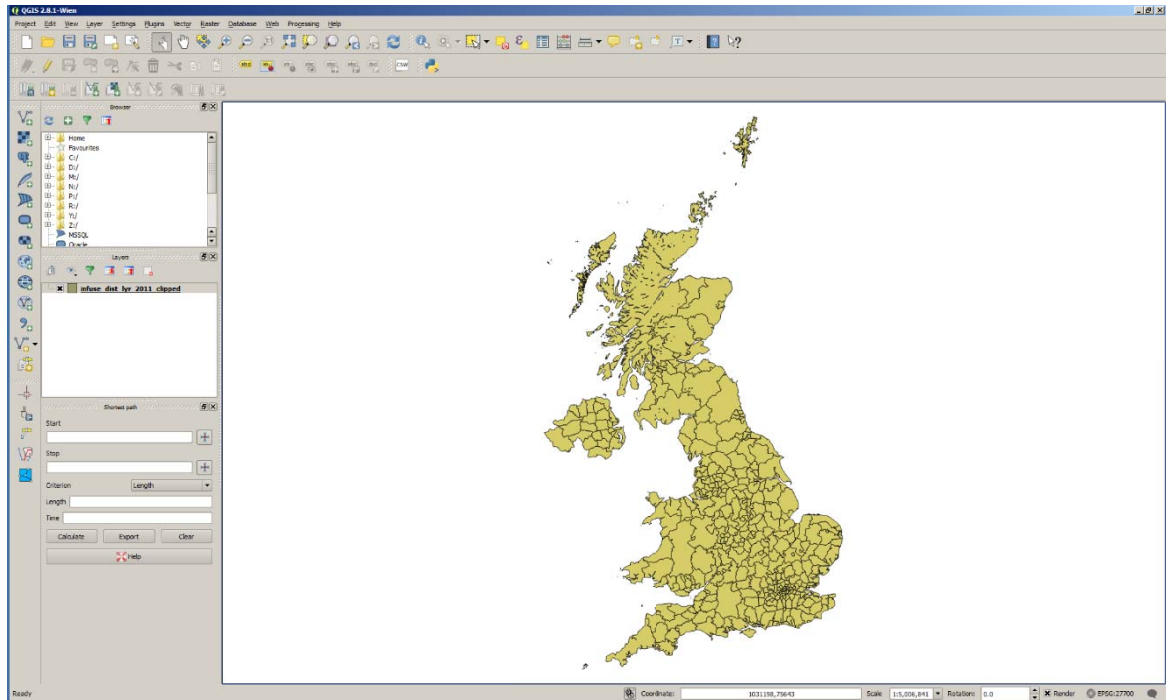
We can now map the census aggregate data we downloaded from InFuse and combine it with the census boundary data.


1. Open QGIS Desktop (the following instructions are based on version 2.8.9)
2. Click the **Add Vector Layer** icon



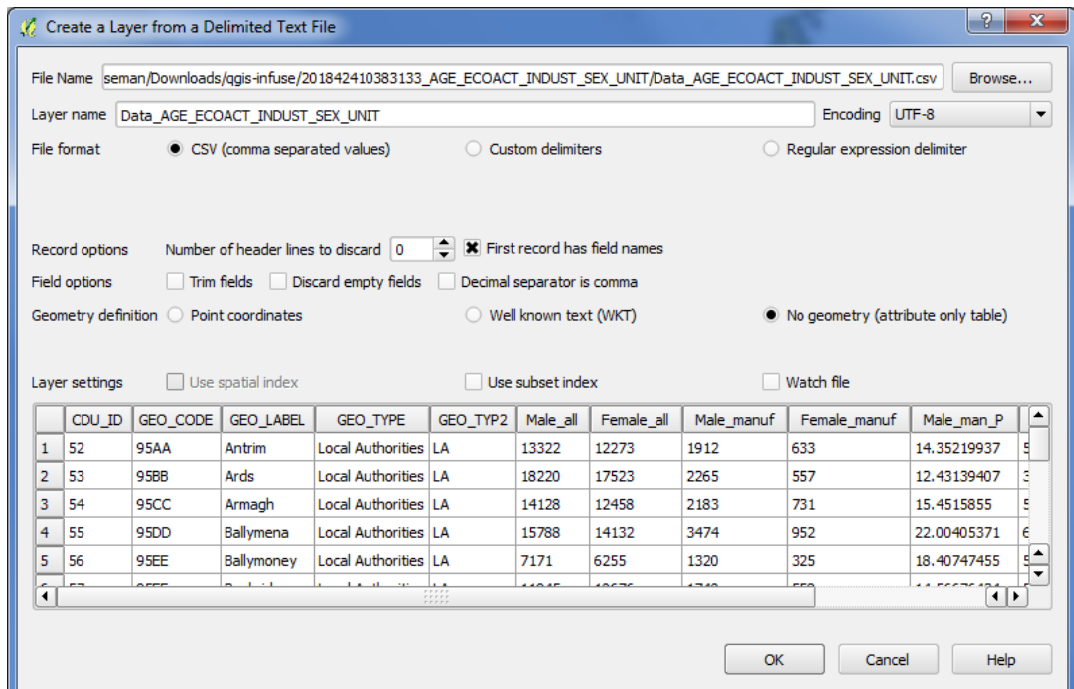
3. Browse to the boundary .shp file data that you downloaded earlier (i.e. infuse\_dist\_lyr\_2011\_clipped.shp) and click open

4. You will now see an outline of the UK

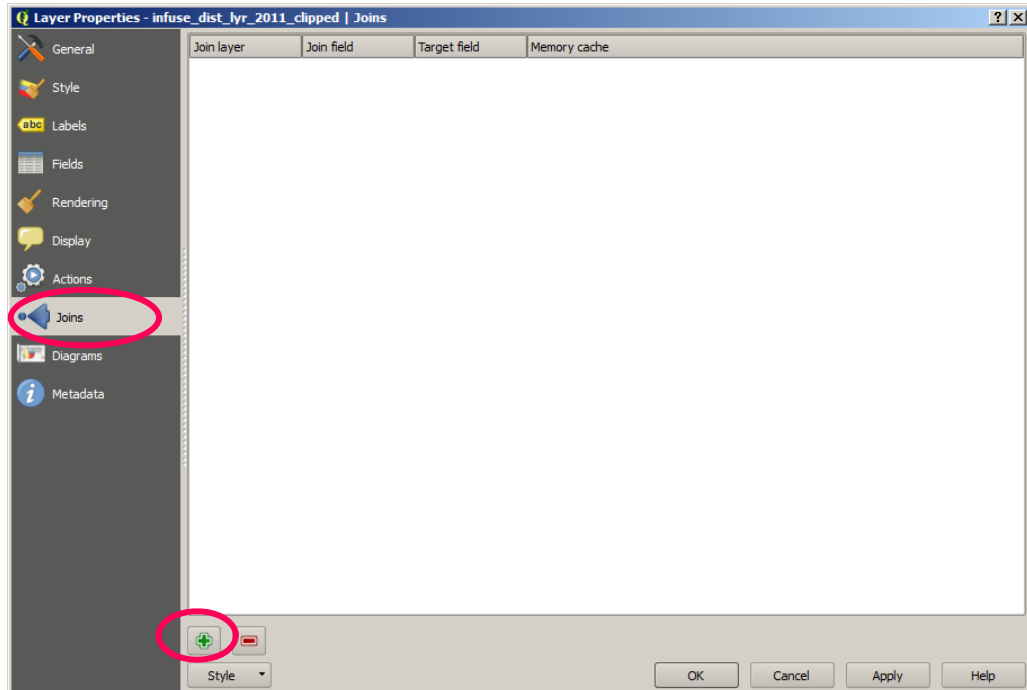


5. We have added the boundaries, now we need to add the aggregate data that we downloaded from InFuse. Click the ADD Delimited Text Layer icon  in the left hand menu of the screen


6. Browse for the Data\_AGE\_ECOACT\_INDUST\_SEX\_UNIT.csv file and select csv for the file format and **no geometry (attribute table only)**, then click **OK**



7. We now need to join these two layers together
8. Double-click the *infuse\_dist\_lyr\_2011\_clipped* layer in the layer box on the right hand side
9. Click **joins**, and tick the green + symbol



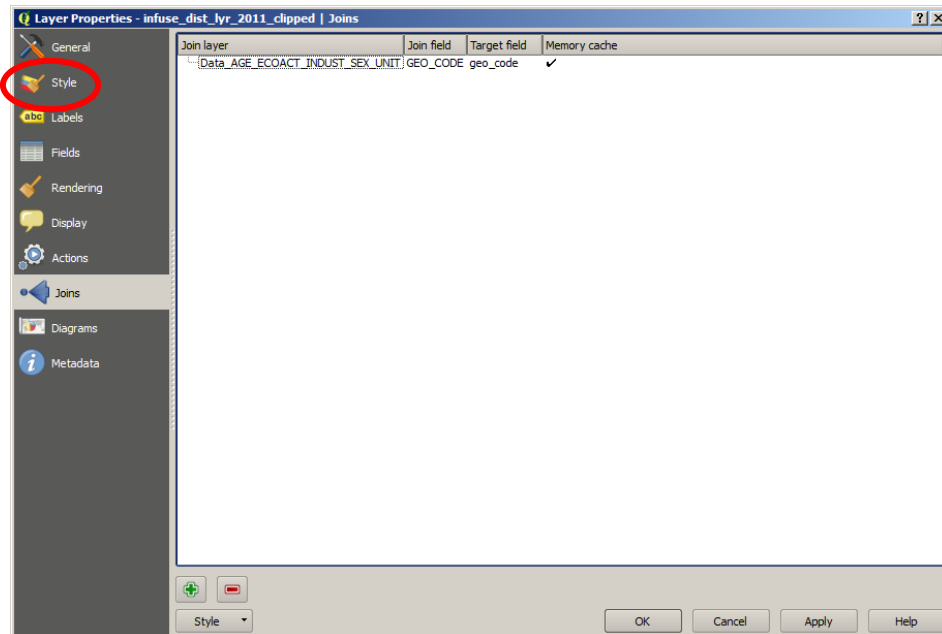
10. Select **GEO\_CODE** as both the join field and target field click **OK** then **Apply** and then **OK** again

11. The **Open Attribute Table** icon  on the top menu bar allows you to see all of the data in table form. The **geo\_code** fields in both tables are identical; this is how QGIS knows which Local Authority boundary belongs to which Local Authority data

## 6. Visualising data in QGIS

In this task we will create a choropleth map in QGIS.

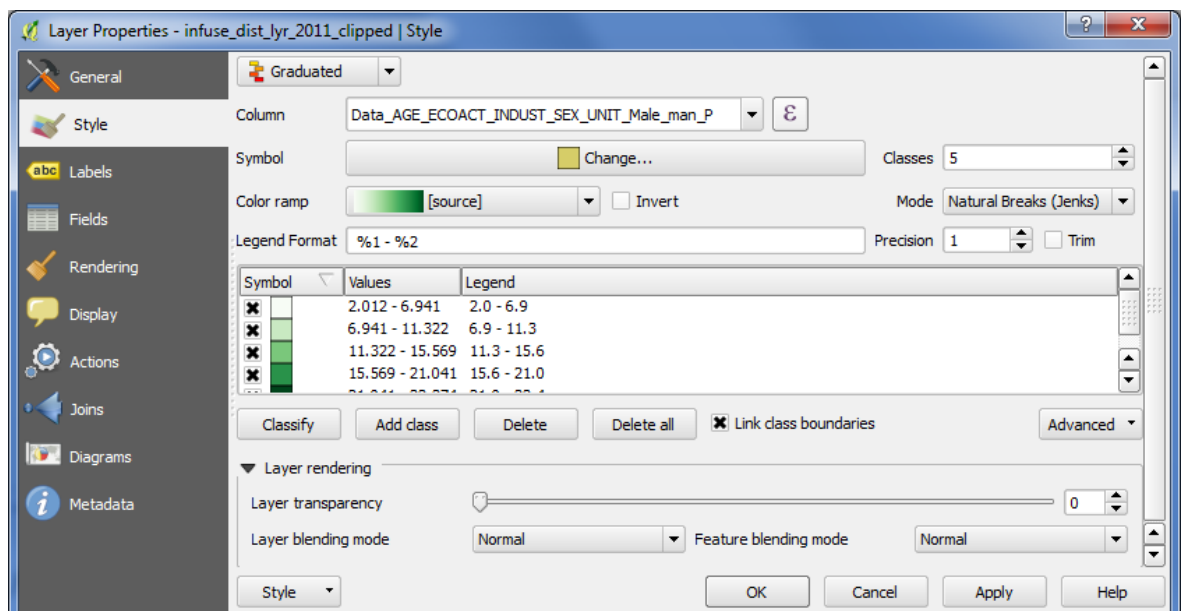
1. Double-click on the *infuse\_dist\_lyr\_2011\_clipped* layer in the right hand layer panel. This will bring up the layer properties box



2. Click **Style**, you have a few choices. In the top dropdown menu, click **Graduated**. The colour ramp picker allows you to choose the colours to be used to represent the percentages; you can change this if you wish

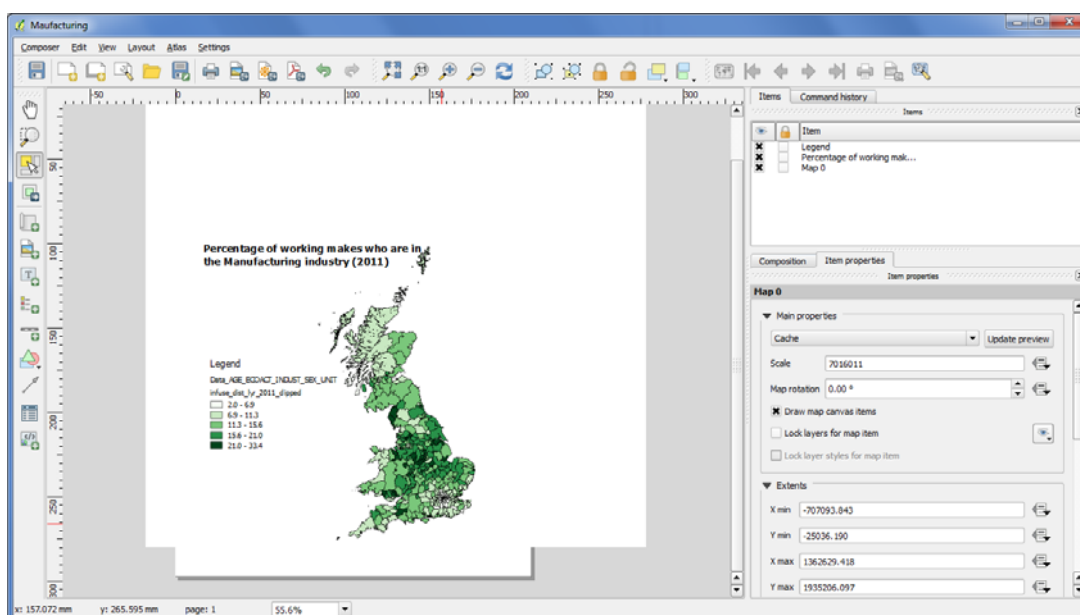
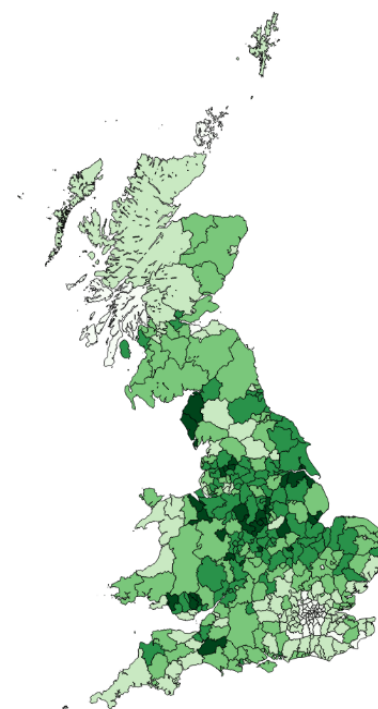
3. We can now select what data we want to be displayed on the map. Earlier we created two percentages columns, select one of these from the column dropdown. In this example I have selected **Male\_man\_p**

4. Click on **Classify** and you can see that 5 bands appear. You can change the number of these by changing the number in the *classes*' box. There are a few options for *mode*; we would recommend using "natural breaks (Jenks)". Change these options as you wish, and then click Apply and OK



5. You will now have a map, looking something like this:
6. There are a lot of things you can do but some basic things would be to create a map to be printed, change the size, add a label and add a legend
7. To format your map for printing go to **Project > New Print Composer**, and insert a title. You can change the size of the page by clicking the composition tab on the right hand side of the screen
8. If you want to, change the page size using the panel on the right hand side (composition tab). It makes sense to leave the page size as A4, but to change the orientation to portrait
9. To insert the map, click **Layout > Add map**, and drag your mouse across the page
10. Adjust the size. You can do this by clicking the arrows around the map, but there is a lot of extra white space. Go to **Layout > Move item**, and **Layout > Move content** to adjust the size and scale of the map. While using **Layout > Move content** you can use your mouse's scroll wheel to adjust the size of the map. Or use the options within the **item properties** tab on the right if the screen (for example you can specify scale, the example map is set to 35000)
11. Insert a label. Go to **Layout > Add Label**, and click and move your cursor on the map. Type in the right hand side box. You can also adjust the size and font. Add a title and the citation information which you can find at: [census.ukdataservice.ac.uk/use-data/citing-data](http://census.ukdataservice.ac.uk/use-data/citing-data)
12. Insert a Legend. Go to **Layout > Add Legend**. You can modify some aspect of the legend using the option in the right hand panels

This map can be saved as a project to allow further editing. It can also be exported as a .svg, .png or .pdf file for publication.





## Useful links

- UK Data Service – Census Support: [census.ukdataservice.ac.uk](https://census.ukdataservice.ac.uk)
- Get data page: [census.ukdataservice.ac.uk/get-data](https://census.ukdataservice.ac.uk/get-data)
- Use data page: [census.ukdataservice.ac.uk/use-data](https://census.ukdataservice.ac.uk/use-data)
- InFuse: [infuse.ukdataservice.ac.uk](https://infuse.ukdataservice.ac.uk)
- Casweb: [casweb.ukdataservice.ac.uk](https://casweb.ukdataservice.ac.uk)
- Boundary data: [census.ukdataservice.ac.uk/get-data/boundary-data](https://census.ukdataservice.ac.uk/get-data/boundary-data)
- Census forms:  
[census.ukdataservice.ac.uk/use-data/censuses/forms](https://census.ukdataservice.ac.uk/use-data/censuses/forms)
- Census definitions:  
[census.ukdataservice.ac.uk/use-data/censuses/definitions](https://census.ukdataservice.ac.uk/use-data/censuses/definitions)
- Datashine: [datashine.org.uk](https://datashine.org.uk)
- QGIS: [www.qgis.org/](https://www.qgis.org/)



T +44 (0) 1206 872143  
E [help@ukdataservice.ac.uk](mailto:help@ukdataservice.ac.uk)  
W [ukdataservice.ac.uk](http://ukdataservice.ac.uk)

The UK Data Service delivers quality social and economic data resources for researchers, teachers and policymakers.

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