Performing Table Joins

QGIS Tutorials and Tips



Author
Ujaval Gandhi
http://google.com/+UjavalGandhi

Performing Table Joins

Not every dataset you want to use comes as a shapefile, or in a spatial format. Often the data would come as a table or a spreadsheet and you would need to link it with your existing spatial data for use in your analysis. This operation is known as a *Table Join* and this tutorial will cover how to carry out table joins in QGIS.

Overview of the task

We will use a shapefile of census tracts for California and population data table from US Census Bureau to create a population map for california.

Other skills you will learn

- Creating .csvt files to indicate column data types in a CSV file.
- Loading CSV files that do not contain any geometry in QGIS.

Get the data

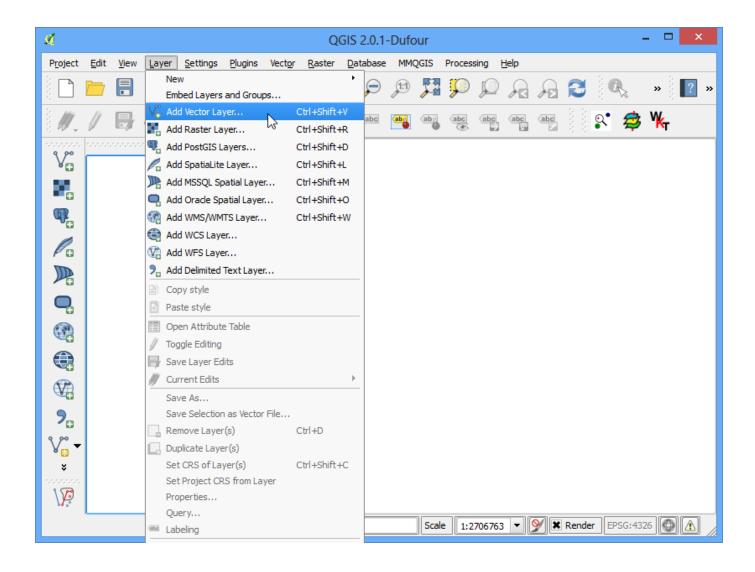
US Census Bureau has various spatial extracts from the MAF/TIGER database. You can query and download census tracts shapefile for California.

Americal FactFinder is a repository of all census data for the US. You can use Advanced Search and query for the Topic - Total Population and Geographies - All Census Tracts in California to create a custom CSV and download it. This tutorial uses Total Population 2010 Census Summary File 1 data.

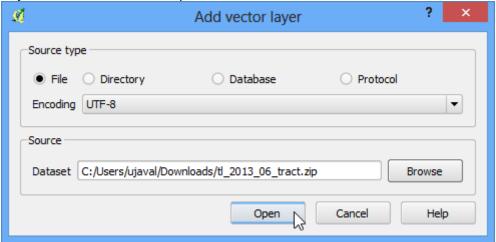
Data Source [TIGER] [USCENSUS]

Procedure

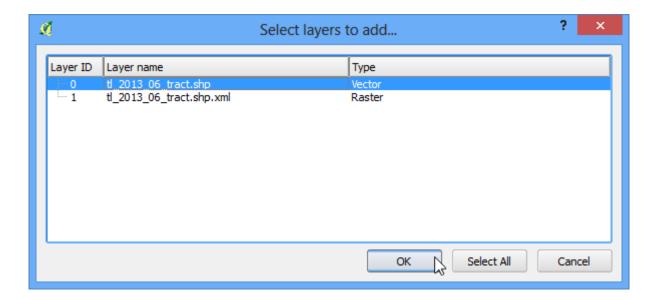
We will first load the census tracts shapefile. Go to Layer ■ Add Vector Layer.



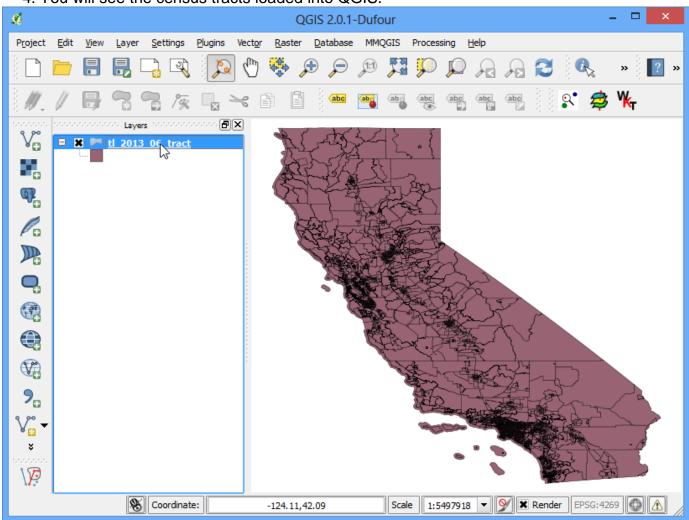
2. Browse to the downloaded zip file *tl_2013_06_tract.zip* and select it. QGIS can open zip files directly so no need to uncompress it first.



3. Select the *tl_2013_06_tract.shp* layer and click *OK*.



4. You will see the census tracts loaded into QGIS.



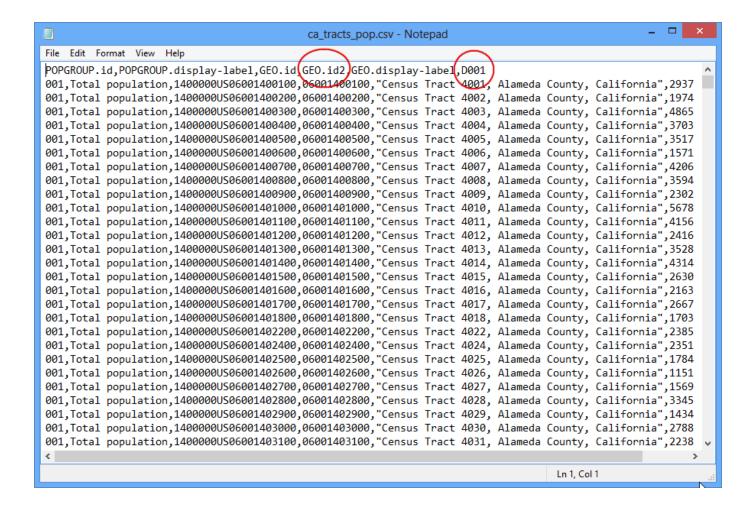
5. Right-click on the layer and select *Open Attribute Table*.



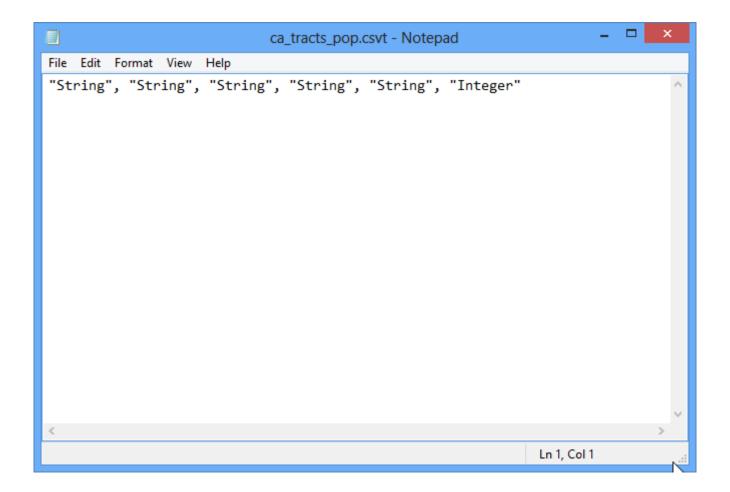
6. Examine the attributes of the tracts shapefile. To join a table with this shapefile, we need a unique and common attribute for each feature. In this case, the **GEOID** field is a unique identifier for each tract and can be used to *link* this shapefile with any other table containing the same ID.



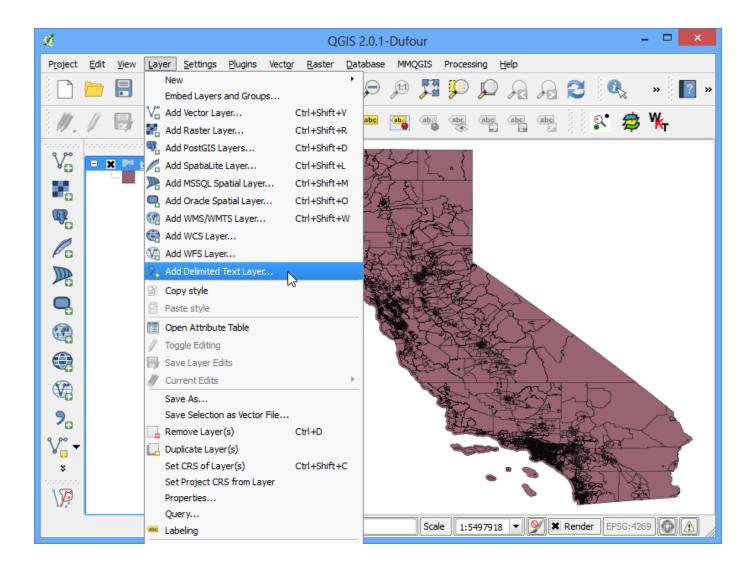
7. Open the CSV file *ca_tracts_pop.csv* in a text editor. You will notice that each row of the file contains information about a tract along with the unique identifier we saw in the previous step. Note that this field is called **GEO.id2** in the CSV. You will also note that the **D001** column has population value for each of the census tract.



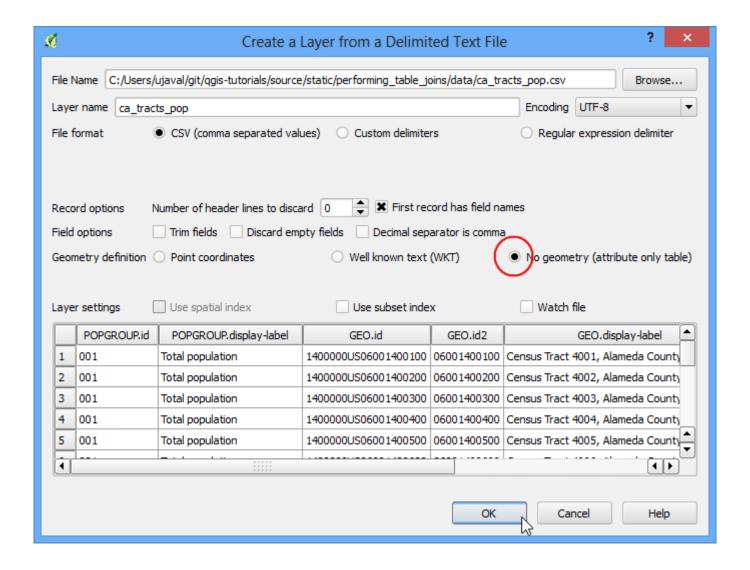
8. We could import this csv file without any further action and it would be imported. But, the default type of each column would be a String (text). That is ok except for the D001 field which contains numbers for the population. Having those imported as text would not allow us to run any mathematical operations on this column. To tell QGIS to import the field as a number, we need to create a *sidecar* file with a .csvt extension. This file will have only 1 row specifying data types for each column. Save this file as ca_tracts_pop.csvt in the same file. directory as the original .CSV You can also download the csvt file from here.



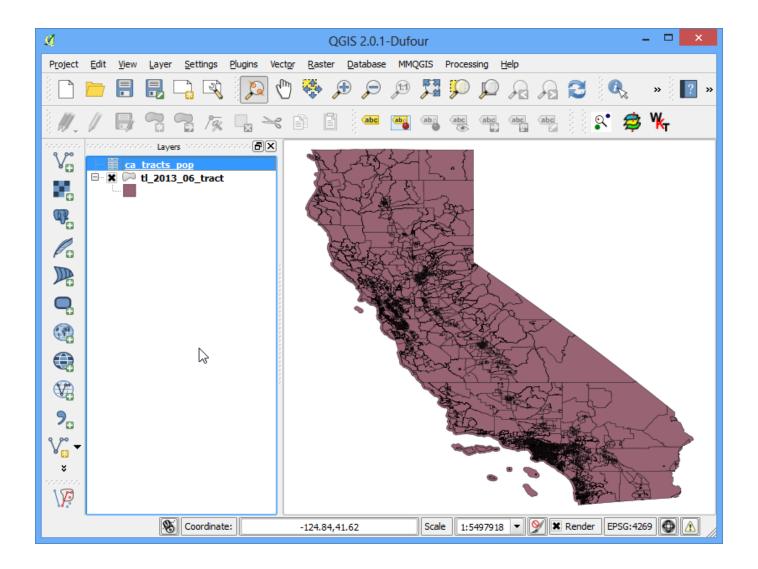
9. Now we are ready to import the CSV file to QGIS. Go to Layer ■ Add Delimited Text Layer.



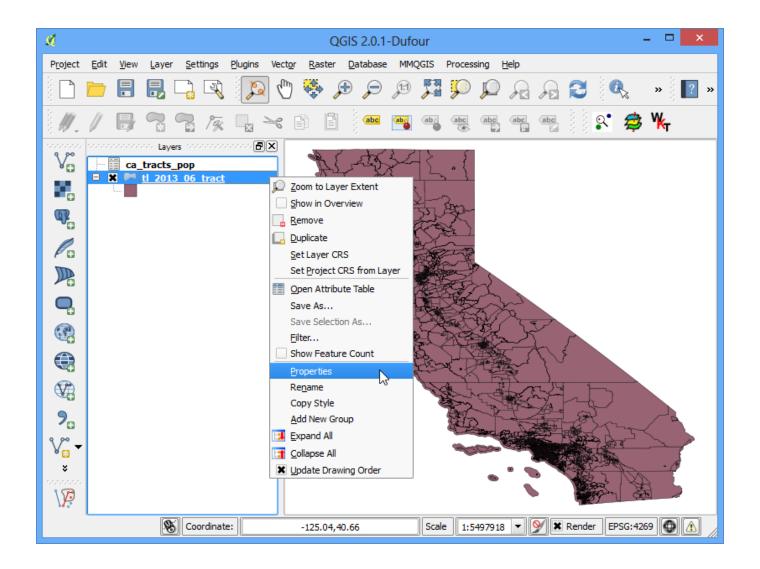
10. Browse to the folder containing the CSV file and select it. Make sure you have selected *File format* as *CSV (comma separated values)*. Since we are importing this as a table, we must specify that our file contains no geometry. Select the *No geometry (attribute only table)* option. Click *OK*.



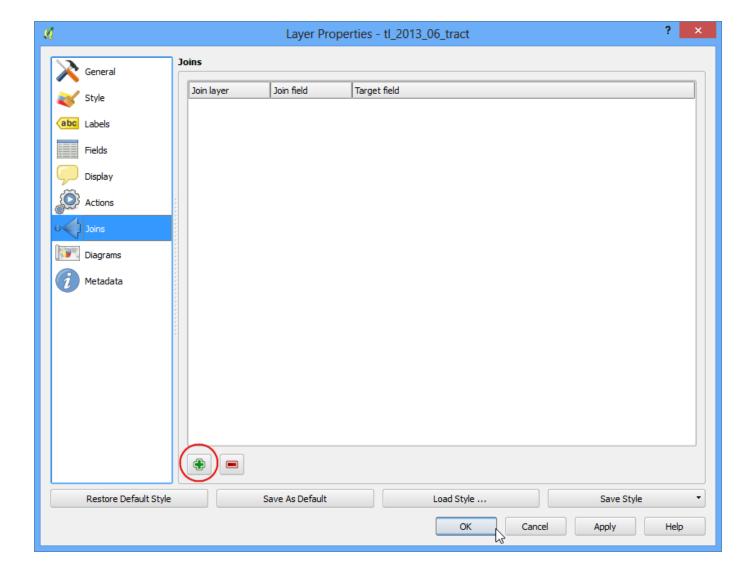
11. The CSV will now be imported as a table to QGIS.



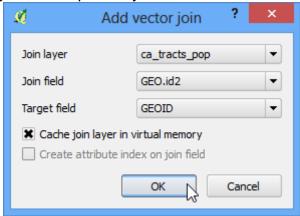
12. Select the *tl_2013_06_tract* layer. Right-click on it and select *Properties*.



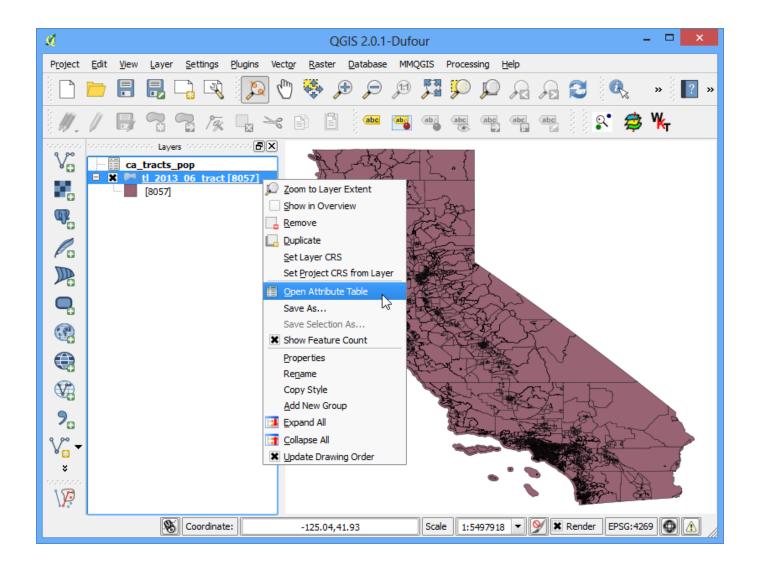
13. In the *Layer Properties* dialog, select the *Joins* tab. Click on the + button at the bottom to create a new table join.



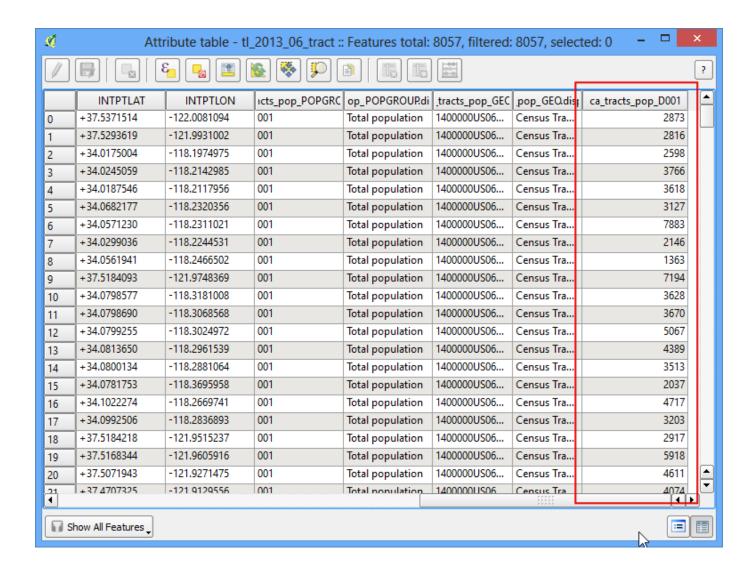
14. In the *Add vector join* dialog, select *ca_tracts_pop* as the *Join layer*. Next we have to select the field with unique ids in both the shapefile and the CSV. Select *GEO.id2* and *GEOID* as the *Join field* and *Target field* respectively. Click *OK*.



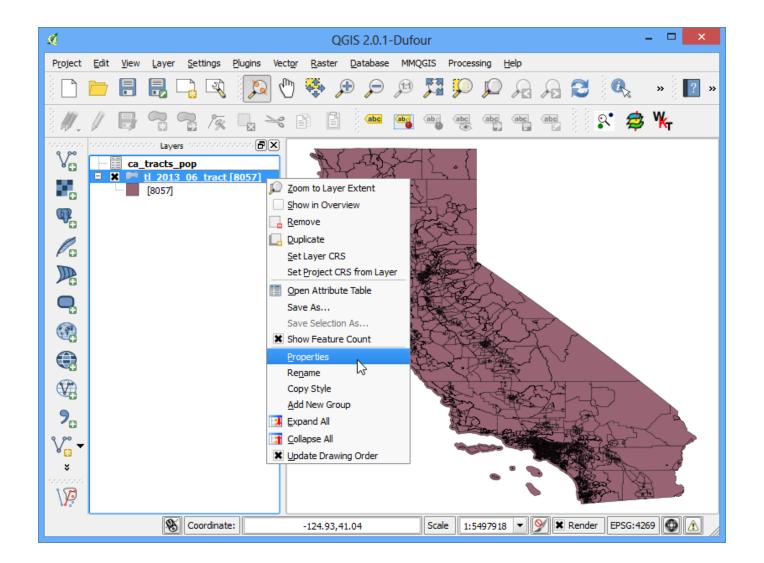
15. Close the *Layer Properties* dialog and return to the main QGIS window. At this point, the fields from the CSV file are joined with the shapefile. Right-click on the *tl_2013_06_tract* layer and select *Open Attribute Table*.



16. You can now see a new set of fields, including *ca_tracts_pop_D001* field added to each feature. Now you have access to the population value of each tract from the CSV file. Close the attribute table and return to the main QGIS window.



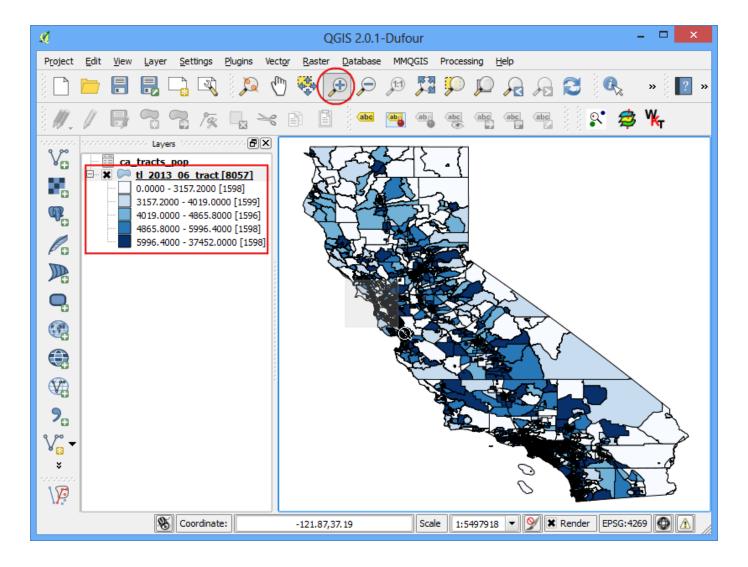
17. Right-click the *tl_2013_06_tract* layer and select *Properties*.



18. Select the *Style* tab. Select the *Graduated* from the drop-down menu. As we are looking to create a population map, we want to assign different color to each census tract feature based on the population count. Select *ca_tracts_pop_D001* as the *Column*. Select a color ramp of your liking from the *Color ramp* drop-down. In the *Mode*, select *Quantile (Equal Count)*. Next click *Classify*. You will see a different color assigned to certain population ranges. Click *OK*.



19. You will now see a nice visualization of the census tracts as styled using population values. Use the *Zoom in* tool to select a smaller area from the layer.



20. You have a detailed and accurate population map of California. You can use the same technique to create maps based on variety of census data.

