

Points in Polygon Analysis

QGIS Tutorials and Tips



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The power of GIS lies in analysing multiple data sources together. Often the answer you are seeking lies in many different layers and you need to do some analysis to extract and compile this information. One such type of analysis is **Points-in-Polygon**. When you have a polygon layer and a point layer - and want to know how many or which of the points fall within the bounds of each polygon, you can use this method of analysis.



For this analysis, we will use two datasets: the **Significant Earthquake Database** from NOAA's National Geophysical Data Center, and the **Admin 0 - Countries** dataset from Natural Earth. Both datasets are available in a tab-delimited text format.



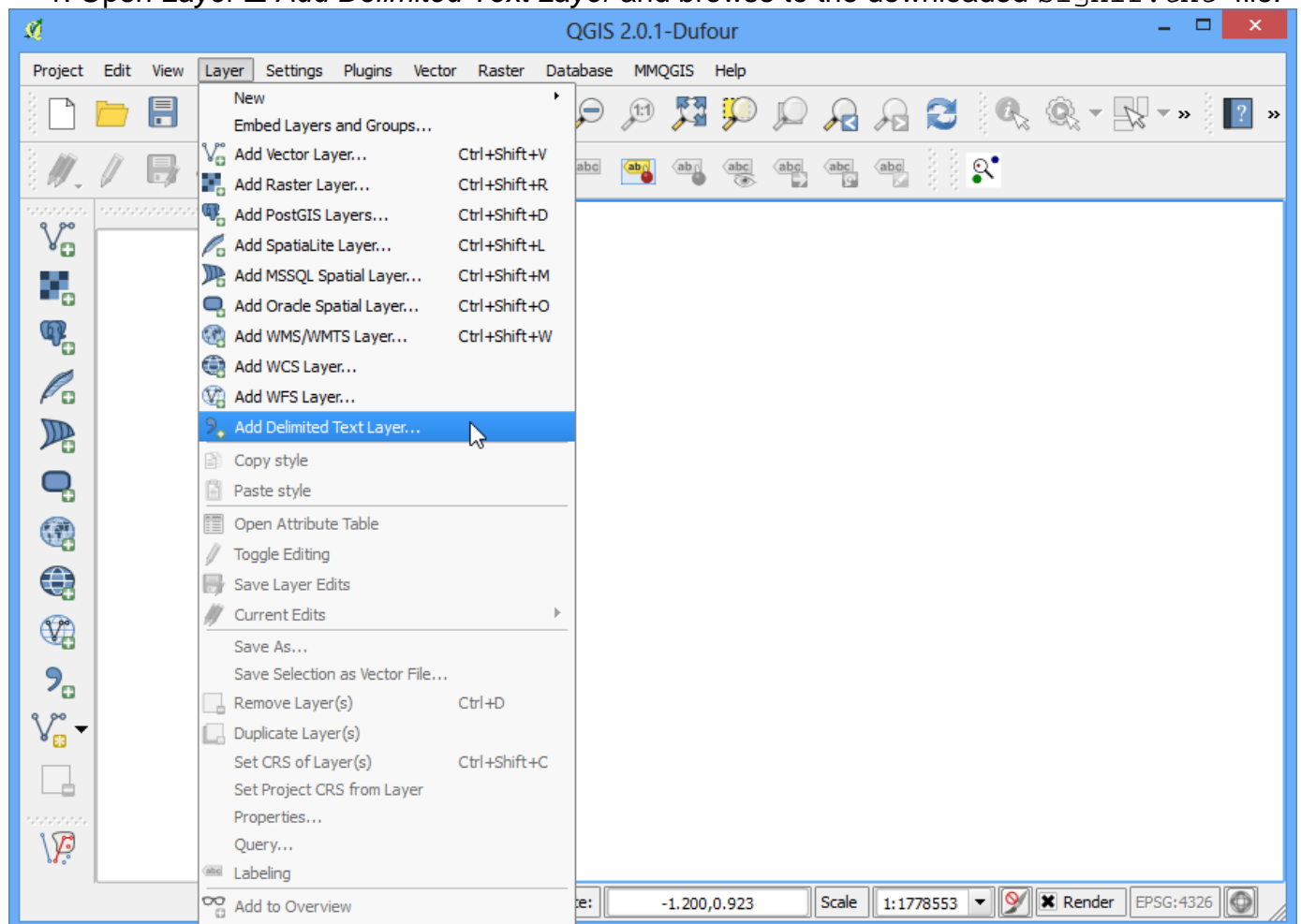
We will use NOAA's National Geophysical Data Center's [Significant Earthquake Database](#) as our layer representing all major earthquakes. Download the [tab-delimited earthquake data](#).

Natural Earth has [Admin 0 - Countries](#) dataset. Download the [countries](#)

datasets from [\[NGDC\]](#) [\[NATURALEARTH\]](#)



1. Open **Layer** ▀ **Add Delimited Text Layer** and browse to the downloaded `signif.txt` file.



2. Since this is a *tab-delimited file*, choose *Tab* as the *File format*. The *X field* and *Y field* would be auto-populated. Click *OK*.

Note

You may see some error messages as QGIS tries to import the file. These are valid errors and some rows from the file will not be imported. You can ignore the errors for the purpose of this tutorial.

Create a Layer from a Delimited Text File

File Name:

Layer name: Encoding:

File format: ☐ CSV (comma separated values) ☒ Custom delimiters ☐ Regular expression delimiter

☐ Comma ☒ Tab ☐ Space ☐ Colon ☐ Semicolon

Other delimiters: Quote: Escape:

Record options: Number of header lines to discard: ☒ First record has field names

Field options: ☐ Trim fields ☐ Discard empty fields ☐ Decimal separator is comma

Geometry definition: ☒ Point coordinates ☐ Well known text (WKT) ☐ No geometry (attribute only table)

X field: Y field: ☐ DMS coordinates

Layer settings: ☒ Use spatial index ☐ Use subset index ☐ Watch file

	I_D	FLAG_TSUNAMI	YEAR	MONTH	DAY	HOUR	MINUTE	SECOND	FOCAL_DEPTH	EQ_MAG_MW	EQ_MAG
1	1		-2150								
2	2	Tsu	-2000								
3	3		-2000						18		7.1
4	8		-1566								
5	11		-1450								

3. As the earthquake dataset has Latitude/Longitude coordinates, choose *WGS 84 EPSG:436* as the CRS in the *Coordinate Reference System Selector* dialog.



4. The earthquake point layer would now be loaded and displayed in QGIS. Let's also open the Countries layer. Go to **Layer** ■ **Add Vector Layer**. Browse to the downloaded ne_10m_admin_0_countries.zip file and click **Open**. Select the ne_10m_admin_0_countries.shp as the layer in the **Select layers to add...** dialog.



5. Click on **Vector** ■ **Analysis Tools** ■ **Point in Polygon**



6. In the pop-up window, select the polygon layer and point layer respectively. Name the output layer as `earthquake_per_coutry.shp` and Click OK.

Note

Be patient after clicking OK, QGIS may take upto 10 minutes to calculate the results.

7. When asked whether you want to add the layer to TOC, click Yes.



8. You will see a new layer is added to the table of content. Open the attribute table by right-clicking on the layer and selecting *Open Attribute Table*.



9. In the attribute table, you will notice a new field named `PNTCNT`. This is the count of number of points from the earthquakes layer that fall within each polygon.

Attribute table - earthquakes_per_country :: Features total: 255, filtered: 255, selected: 0

	REGION_WB	NAME_LEN	LONG_LEN	ABBREV_LEN	TINY	HOMEPART	PNTCNT
0	Latin America ...	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	-99.00	0.000000000000...
1	South Asia	11.00	11.00	4.00	-99.00	1.00	57.000000000000...
2	Sub-Saharan Af...	6.00	6.00	4.00	-99.00	1.00	0.000000000000...
3	Latin America ...	8.00	8.00	4.00	-99.00	-99.00	0.000000000000...
4	Europe & Centr...	7.00	7.00	4.00	-99.00	1.00	44.000000000000...
5	Europe & Centr...	5.00	13.00	5.00	5.00	-99.00	0.000000000000...
6	Europe & Centr...	7.00	7.00	4.00	5.00	1.00	0.000000000000...
7	Middle East & ...	20.00	20.00	6.00	-99.00	1.00	0.000000000000...
8	Latin America ...	9.00	9.00	4.00	-99.00	1.00	20.000000000000...
9	Europe & Centr...	7.00	7.00	4.00	-99.00	1.00	14.000000000000...
10	East Asia & Pac...	14.00	14.00	9.00	3.00	-99.00	0.000000000000...
11	Antarctica	10.00	10.00	4.00	-99.00	1.00	0.000000000000...
12	East Asia & Pac...	23.00	27.00	7.00	-99.00	-99.00	0.000000000000...
13	Sub-Saharan Af...	22.00	35.00	10.00	2.00	-99.00	0.000000000000...
14	Latin America ...	17.00	19.00	6.00	4.00	1.00	0.000000000000...
15	East Asia & Pac...	9.00	9.00	4.00	-99.00	1.00	9.000000000000...
16	Europe & Centr...	7.00	7.00	5.00	-99.00	1.00	4.000000000000...
17	Europe & Centr...	10.00	10.00	4.00	-99.00	1.00	15.000000000000...
18	Sub-Saharan Af...	7.00	7.00	4.00	-99.00	1.00	1.000000000000...
19	Europe & Centr...	7.00	7.00	5.00	-99.00	1.00	2.000000000000...
20	Sub-Saharan Af...	5.00	5.00	5.00	-99.00	1.00	1.000000000000...
21	Sub-Saharan Af...	12.00	12.00	4.00	-99.00	1.00	0.000000000000...

Show All Features

10. To get our answer, we can simply sort the table by PNTCNT field and the country with highest count will be our answer. Click 2-times on the PNTCNT column to get it sorted in descending order. Click on the first row to select it and close the Attribute Table.

Attribute table - earthquakes_per_country :: Features total: 255, filtered: 255, selected: 1

	REGION_WB	NAME_LEN	LONG_LEN	ABBREV_LEN	TINY	HOMEPART	PNTCNT
42	East Asia & Pac...	5.00	5.00	5.00	-99.00	1.00	540.0000000000...
108	Middle East & ...	4.00	4.00	4.00	-99.00	1.00	345.0000000000...
112	Europe & Centr...	5.00	5.00	5.00	-99.00	1.00	263.0000000000...
230	Europe & Centr...	6.00	6.00	4.00	-99.00	1.00	259.0000000000...
146	Latin America ...	6.00	6.00	4.00	-99.00	1.00	157.0000000000...
238	North America	13.00	13.00	6.00	-99.00	1.00	152.0000000000...
102	East Asia & Pac...	9.00	9.00	5.00	-99.00	1.00	129.0000000000...
90	Europe & Centr...	6.00	6.00	6.00	-99.00	1.00	119.0000000000...
41	Latin America ...	5.00	5.00	5.00	-99.00	1.00	111.0000000000...
177	Latin America ...	4.00	4.00	4.00	-99.00	1.00	110.0000000000...
179	East Asia & Pac...	11.00	11.00	5.00	-99.00	1.00	101.0000000000...
116	East Asia & Pac...	5.00	5.00	5.00	-99.00	1.00	87.0000000000...
104	South Asia	5.00	5.00	5.00	-99.00	1.00	70.0000000000...
50	Latin America ...	8.00	8.00	4.00	-99.00	1.00	64.0000000000...
1	South Asia	11.00	11.00	4.00	-99.00	1.00	57.0000000000...
67	Latin America ...	7.00	7.00	4.00	-99.00	1.00	52.0000000000...
232	East Asia & Pac...	6.00	6.00	6.00	-99.00	1.00	46.0000000000...
4	Europe & Centr...	7.00	7.00	4.00	-99.00	1.00	44.0000000000...
174	South Asia	8.00	8.00	4.00	-99.00	1.00	42.0000000000...
66	Middle East & ...	7.00	7.00	4.00	-99.00	1.00	40.0000000000...
77	Europe & Centr...	6.00	6.00	3.00	-99.00	1.00	38.0000000000...
242	Latin America	9.00	9.00	4.00	-99.00	1.00	38.0000000000...

Show All Features

11. Back in the main QGIS window, you will see one feature highlighted in yellow. This is the feature linked to the selected row in the attribute table which had the highest number of points. Select the *Identify* tool and click on that polygon. You can see that the country with the highest number of Significant earthquakes is **China**.



We determined from the simple analysis of 2 datasets that China has had the highest number of major earthquakes. You may refine this analysis further by taking into consideration the population as well as the size of the country and determine which is the most adversely affected country by major earthquakes.