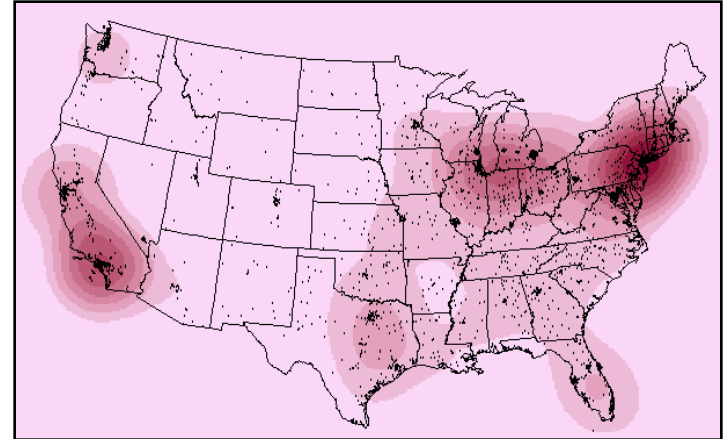


# Density

- Appear similar to interpolation, but are calculated differently
  - Interpolation predicts values between points using a variety of mathematical methods
  - Density functions count occurrences within a given radius and divide by the area



Occurrences may be features or attributes of features (number of cities versus city population)

- Simple density
  - Sums attribute (such as population) for points within a specified radius
  - Larger radius gives smoother data
- Kernel density
  - First spreads value at points out to the search radius using a quadratic formula
  - Then density is calculated again
  - Tends to give smoother results for a given radius

**Density** [?] [X]

Input data:  [Folder icon]

Population field:  [Dropdown arrow]

Density type: ☒ Kernel ☐ Simple

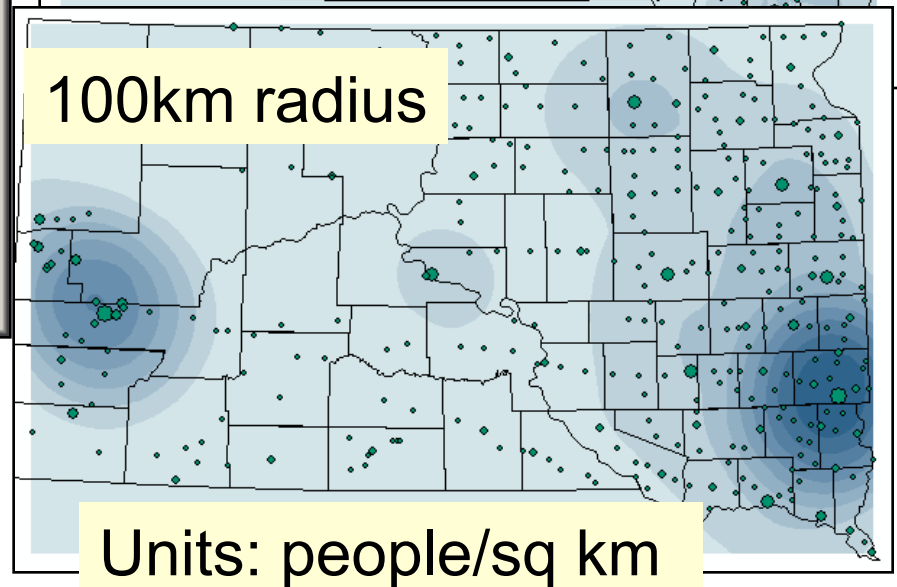
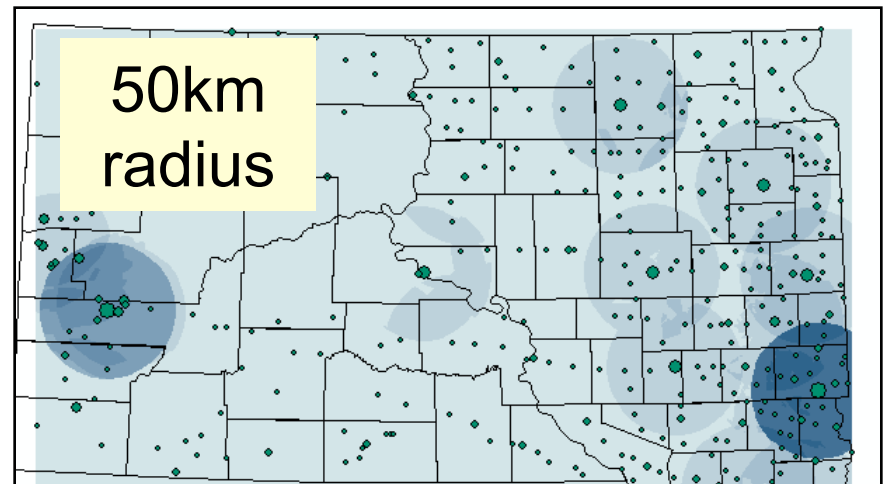
Search radius:

Area units:  [Dropdown arrow]

Output cell size:

Output raster:  [Folder icon]

[OK] [Cancel]



A larger radius gives smoother results. The radius is given in map units.

**Line Density**

Input polyline features  
 riversp2

Population field  
 NONE

Output raster  
 c:\mgis9\mgisdata\temp\LineDen\_rive3

Output cell size (optional)  
 1000

Search radius (optional)

Area units (optional)  
 SQUARE\_KILOMETERS

Density of  
rivers m/sq km

