Thematic Map Types

Classification according to content:

• *Physio-geographical* maps: geological, geophysical, meteorological, soils, vegetation

• *Socio-economic* maps: historical, political, population, economy, cultural, voting, epidemics

• *Technical* maps: navigation, cadastre (shows boundaries and ownership of land parcels), civil engineering

Information Visualization MOOC

Unit 3 – “Where”: Geospatial Data

Overview and Terminology

**Relevant Research Disciplines:**
Geography, Cartography, Statistics, Information Visualization

[http://ivmooc.cns.iu.edu](http://ivmooc.cns.iu.edu)
General Map Types

Emphasis on location:
• General reference maps
• Topographic maps
• Thematic maps

Focus here is on **thematic maps** that emphasize the spatial distribution of one or more geographic variables.

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Representation of Geospatial Data

- Addresses
- US Zip codes, see [http://benfry.com/zipdecode](http://benfry.com/zipdecode)
- US Census blocks
- US Congressional districts
- US States
- Countries
- Latitude/Longitude

Terminology

- **Geocode**: Location of a record (e.g., address, census tract, postal code, geographic coordinates).
- **Geographic coordinates**: Locations on the surface of the Earth expressed in degrees of latitude and longitude.
- **Geodesic**: The shortest distance between two points on the surface of a spheroid.
- **Great Circle**: Shortest distance between two points on Earth—i.e., a circular line which runs around the Earth at its fattest point.
- **Gazetteers**: Lists of geographic places and their coordinates, along with other information such as area, population, and cultural statistics used to geocode—see Yahoo! Geocoder in Hands-on.
Map Types

**Proportional symbol map**
Represents data variables by symbols that are sized, colored, etc. according to their amount. Data is (or can be) aggregated at points within areas.

**Do NOT use for densities, ratios, or scales,** which should be rendered as choropleth map.

**Choropleth map**
Represents data variables such as densities, ratios, or rates by proportionally colored or patterned areas.

Each artificial collection unit is called a *chronogram* and has a distinctive color or shading.

![Proportional symbol map](image1)
![Choropleth map](image2)

www.bytelevel.com
Map Types cont.

**Heat (isopleth) maps**
represent continuous data variable values by colors. While choropleth maps color predefined regions, heat maps might show color-based contour lines that connect points of equal value or value-by-area maps.

**Cartograms**
are not drawn to scale. Instead, they distort geographical areas in proportion to data values. Familiarity with regions is necessary. Mostly used for world, continental, and country maps.

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**2012 US presidential election results**
States are colored in
- **Red** if majority of their voters voted for the Republican candidate, Mitt Romney, and
- **Blue** if they voted for the Democratic candidate, Barack Obama.

The Cartogram sizes of states according to their population.

The presidential election is decided not on the basis of the number of people who vote for each candidate but on the basis of the electoral college—with a small but deliberate bias in favor of less populous states.

Election results by county. Red, blue, and shades of purple in between are used to indicate percentages of votes. Color scale ranges from red for 70% or more Republican, to blue for 70% or more Democrat.
Map Types cont.

**Flow maps**
show the paths that (in)tangible objects take to get from one geospatial place to another. Variables such as capacity or maximum speed are encoded proportionally by line width or color.

**Space-time cubes**
Display entities, locations, and events over time.