

A classic example of Spatial Analysis: John Snow's Cholera Map

Maurizio Gibin, 17th March 2010, Birkbeck, University of London

Aim: introduce the value of spatial analysis.

Objective: identify John Snow's Cholera Map.

Instructions: follow me on paper or on the screen.

Use this handout for future reference.

Background

John Snow (1813–1858), an English epidemiologist, in 1849 published a small pamphlet "On the Mode of Communication of Cholera" where he proposed that the "Cholera Poison" reproduced in the human body and was spread through the contamination of food or water.

Innovation

It wasn't until 1854 that Cholera struck England once again, that Snow was able to legitimate his argument that Cholera was spread through contaminated food or water. Snow, in investigating the epidemic, began plotting the location of deaths related to Cholera (see illustration). At the time, London was supplied its water by two water companies. One of these companies pulled its water out of the Thames River upstream of the main city while the second pulled its water from the river downstream from the city. A higher concentration of Cholera was found in the region of town supplied by the water company that drew its water from the downstream location. Water from this source could have been contaminated by the city's sewage.

Value

Through mapping the locations of deaths related to Cholera, Snow was able to pinpoint one of the major sources of causation of the disease and support his argument relating to the spread of Cholera. Snow's classic study offers one of the most convincing arguments of the value of understanding and resolving a social problem through the use of spatial analysis.

References

Snow on Cholera, New York: The Commonwealth Fund: Oxford University Press, 1936.

On the Mode of Communication of Cholera, 8 volumes, London, 1849; 2nd ed. 1855.



