

thematic maps

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outline

misc

basics again

classification methods: 2 useful references

thematic mapping

heatmaps

layers-properties: labels and metadata

outline

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how's ps2?

- any quick questions?
- we'll try to flip the ending of the class and work on it

how is qgis so far?

- what doesn't work?
- what shall i cover more/again?

outline

misc

basics again

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variable definitions

- be very clear about what you are measuring
- put on the map, in description, or into appendix, but have to have it somewhere!
- eg do we have small breweries that are at some bars?
how exactly is a brewery defined?
- eg what is exactly a bike lane—do we include paths in parks?
does it have to be designated for bikes only?
and paths not for bikes but used by bikes?
- ideally map them all!

map labeling: clarity and simplicity!

- always have a self explanatory title/caption and legend
- self-explanatory means a random person will understand what it's about
- in other words it will pass “a grandma test”
 - give it to your grandma and she'll get it
 - if she doesn't, then it isn't clear enough

outline

misc

basics again

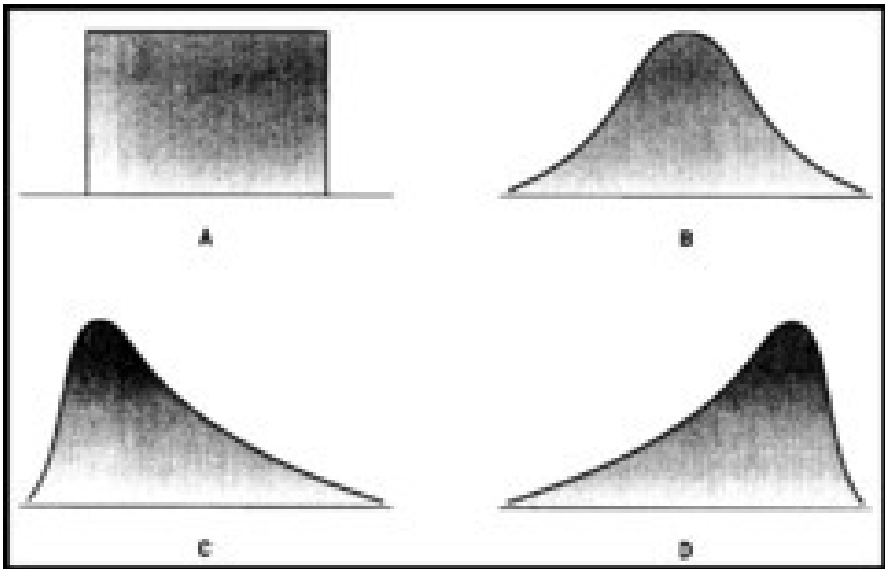
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thematic mapping

heatmaps

layers-properties: labels and metadata

Properties-Style-histogram tab; skew



references: very useful!

- let's open both and do 2nd pdf: 7,8: creating classes
- and then do each classification type one by one from BOTH docs; and s15 from 2nd on counts v ratios
- http://www.gitta.info/Statistics/en/html/StandClass_learningObject2.html
- http://www.geo.umass.edu/courses/geo494a/thematic_map_design.pdf
- [*] aficionados may do value-by-area

<https://magrawala.github.io/cs448b-fa17/assets/docs/Dent-Chap11.pdf>

outline

misc

basics again

classification methods: 2 useful references

thematic mapping

heatmaps

layers-properties: labels and metadata

always think abt the meaning; interpret!

- always interpret the map, think about what it means
 - usually want to standardize to achieve meaningfulness
- standardize by area (“per sq km”) or by pop (“per capita”)
- or even: specific (eg habitable) area; specific (eg disadvantaged) pop
 - eg much of area may be water or forest, so hydrants/inhabited sq km
 - similar with populations-they may only work or sleep in some area, (Cherry Hill is a bedroom city) etc
 - eg Cape May has many liquor stores per capita (just because nobody lives there)

● standardize: gen a new variable

nj counties

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1xJDhcRCkgv7k4tNCa720og5bohV6dTB2>

- map POP2010
- duplicate the layer so can easily compare
- “Open Field Calculator”
- “Output filed name”: “pd10” [qgis doesn’t like long var nam]
- “Output field type”: “Decimal number (real)”
 - and bump up precision to say 10 (decimal points)
- calc $POP2010/SQ_MILES$ (can select from variables drop-down)
- map it: equal interval, and compare to the original
- big difference—the county next to NYC is much more dense

what do we see ? (distribution, skew)

- but wait! this map is not very useful because there is not much variability in it
- this happens when data are skewed—the county next to NYC is much more dense than anything else (right-skewed, draw distribution)
- Properties-Style, “Histogram” tab, hit “Load values”
- try more classes and see how distr changes
- but even if we have 10 classes it doesn’t help much
- better pick some other classification technique
- try NATURAL BREAKS (JENKS)
- **note!** almost always have to move cutoff lines manually so that clusters are colored same col!!!

level of analysis

- remember i was repeating myself over and over again that the level matters
- and that usually the lower (finer) the better
- and that the higher, the more information you loose
- here's an example

level of analysis: example

- load NJ_MUNIS
- and map with 5 quantiles POP_DEN2010
 - a huge difference! [and same data!!]
 - note many areas next to Philadelphia, NYC and some coastal areas
- the previous map did not showed that at all !
 - Only one county next to NYC showed up because it were small and ALL densely populated
- but the rest of the counties were densely populated only in few subareas

classification methods

- always understand the distribution—use hist!
- have a hist in ps (at least of main var)
- think about it, discuss and motivate classification method
- (i'll cut points)
- i like NATURAL BREAKS/JENKS or QUANTILES
- usually more “truthful” than equal intervals
- start with many, say 10, then shrink it to say 5 or 3 without losing too much detail
- make it as parsimonious, clean, and simple as possible

choice of classification method is critical

- be as objective as possible
- never choose classification forcing your story
- let the data speak, listen carefully, don't force it
- scientist must be objective
- play with it: explore the distribution and categorize differently
- then pick the most parsimonious AND best representing the pattern
- (put the alternative ones into appendix, so can always compare)
- let the data speak! do not force your story

let the data speak, but you pick the story!

- data have always many stories to tell
 - and you choose which one you want to present
- say may emphasize extremes with dramatic colors
 - eg purple for values way different from everything else
 - (for intervention, disaster response, etc)
- or paint the gradient, where values raise and level off etc
 - like my urban-rural happiness gradient
- also in space: clusters of happiness: <https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007/s11205-010-9671-y.pdf>
 - (still using alt classifications for robustness)
 - (and std dev in addition to levels)

categorized symbology

- good for categorical data
- what are categorical data ?
- examples ?
- continuous vs ordinal, nominal (multinomial and binary)
- categorized symbology—how it works?
 - pick colors (or symbols) for levels of a variable

bring in universities

- load https://sites.google.com/site/adamokuliczkozaryn/gis_int/hsip_colleges.zip?attredirects=0&d=1
- layer-Properties-Style; select “Categorized”
- do CATEGORIZED classify by NAICSDESCR and pick some big symbol for “universities” level
- then can easily see there are only 2 univ in SJ
- use IDENTIFY TOOL (arrow with i) to identify
- Aha! RU and Rowan—maybe then should merge them

more than one var: dots, hashed lines

- map additional var with empty fill as hashed lines or dots
- lets try it: colored pop and hashed/dotted pop den
- nj counties

<https://docs.google.com/uc?id=1xJDhcRCkgv7k4tNCa720og5bohV6dTB2&export=download>

- btw can just click symbol under main layers in main window

outline

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● too many points? heatmap! or clusterer!

https://docs.google.com/uc?id=1I_nly_Mj8yQdWpZwrbuuFFwmlVJ2QWFZ&export=download

- we got a map, but mess! make them smaller:
 - under style, change size to say .4
- better a heatmap:
 - right click layer-Properties-Style: Heatmap
 - play with Radius to achieve desired heat
 - (at home: overlay with county bounds etc to locate better)
- or clusterer: increase clustering distance to 10mm
 - make symbol bigger and font smaller
- refs:
 - http://www.qgistutorials.com/en/docs/creating_heatmaps.html
 - https://docs.qgis.org/2.8/en/docs/user_manual/plugins/plugins_heatmap.html
 - http://www.digital-geography.com/create-point-density-raster-in-qgis/#.VrtsS_F0kUE

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what else under layers-properties?

- we've covered STYLE...
- let's stick in some LABELS
- can pick ANY text you get when you use IDENTIFY FEATURES TOOL, ie any text from properties table
- from NJ_COUNTIES display COUNTY_LABEL
- select a “buffer” to have nice outline—easier to read
- note: can put as label any var, incl numeric, letter, etc!
- so it is a way of having 2 vars in one map: thematic+label

label only certain features

- can subset a shapefile, that is select features of interest and save them and load again and then label,
- lets do it say with South Jersey
- or there is also another way: <http://anitagraser.com/2015/12/04/how-to-label-only-selected-features-in-qgis-2-8-and-up/>