MAPPING THE SOCIOECONOMIC DATA

Representation of qualitative and quantitative data on map

MAPPING THE QUALITATIVE DATA

In general there are three classes of qualitative data

1. Representation by point data
2. Representation by line symbol
3. representation by area symbol

PROBLEM OF REPRESENTATION

Symbols for qualitative data are not to scale

The size of the point symbol does not have exact quantitative relation to the size of the area.

Line symbols used for qualitative data have similar characteristics

The width of streams, roads, railway line or boundary are not drawn to scale and their thickness is not necessarily based on map may have a width 1/15th of an inch.

Area symbols showing qualitative values have the same characteristics.

A forest area may be shown by any symbol (may be tree symbol) but this does not show real area or density of trees.

TYPES OF QUALITATIVE MAPS

1. GENERAL REFERENCE MAPS
2. PICTORIAL MAPS
3. THEMATIC MAPS

General Reference Map

Most of the Atlas maps

These maps are specialize in giving locations of various places

Political boundary, transport networks and prominent physical features etc.

The General reference maps are two types

1. Atlas maps
2. Wall maps

Atlas maps give more information than wall maps

Wall maps are made to be seen from distance, whereas the atlas maps are to be read like book. Wall maps give less of details.

THEMATIC MAPS

In this maps most historical, political and cultural maps.

Some of the representing socioeconomic data are also qualitative in nature.

Maps showing mineral wealth, crops are examples.

These maps are not based on quantitative value of the area or production they are designed to only for locational information.

PICTORIAL MAPS

Pictorial maps are meant show the distribution of various phenomena in a popular way (example Children's Encyclopedia)

MAPPING THE QUANTITATIVE DATA

This type of maps will give quantitative information about an area

MONO-DOT METHOD

Uniform sizes of dots are used to show the distribution of a variety of socioeconomic data. A dot map gives a visual impression of relative density. But one can not get absolute figures from them unless one counts all the thousands of dots

Most of the dot maps show distribution of a single phenomenon such as the people live stock or acres of land.

On a multi colour dot map dots of different colours can be used to show more than one phenomena.

TYPES OF REPRESENTATION

- MULTIPLE DOT METHOD
- USE OF SPHERES
- USE OF DOTS AND CIRCLES
- PIE-CHARTS
- CURVE PLOTTING ON ARITHMETIC SCALE
- MOVING AVERAGE CURVE
- CUMULATIVE AVERAGE CURVE
- COMPONENT PART CURVE
- CURVE PLOTTING ON SEMILOG SCALE
- FLOWCHART
- BAR GRAPH
- ISOCHRONES
- BLOCK PILE DIAGRAM
- CHOROPLETH & 7DASYMETRIC MAPS
- STEPPED AND STATISTICAL MAPS
- PICTOGRAMS OR PICTOGRAPHS

THEMATIC MAPS AND COMPLEX MAPPING

1. QUALITATIVE IN CONSTRUCTION AS WELL AS IN APPEARANCE
2. QUANTITATIVE IN CONSTRUCTION BUT QUALITATIVE IN APPEARANCE
3. QUANTITATIVE IN CONSTRUCTION AS WELL AS IN APPEARANCE

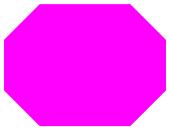
QUALITATIVE MAPS

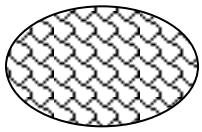
Maps showing natural and cultural features the distributions of which is usually not measured quantitatively among such features are lithology rock types, soils, religion, language etc.

One of the great difficulties in the construction of qualitative thematic maps in the problem of mixed and transition areas

Most of the maps represented by different color shades or Chorochromatic method of representation.

Similar feature have similar color





- **SEMI QUANTITATIVE MAPS**
- **QUANTITATIVE MAPS**

COMPLEX THEMATIC MAPPING PROCESSES

- Data and their representation
- Selection of map projection
- Choice of base maps
- Generalization of data
- Standardization of symbols
- Compilation of data
- Design of maps
- Reproduction of maps
- Interdisciplinary coordination
- International cooperation
- Atlas mapping and other maps….