

Choropleth

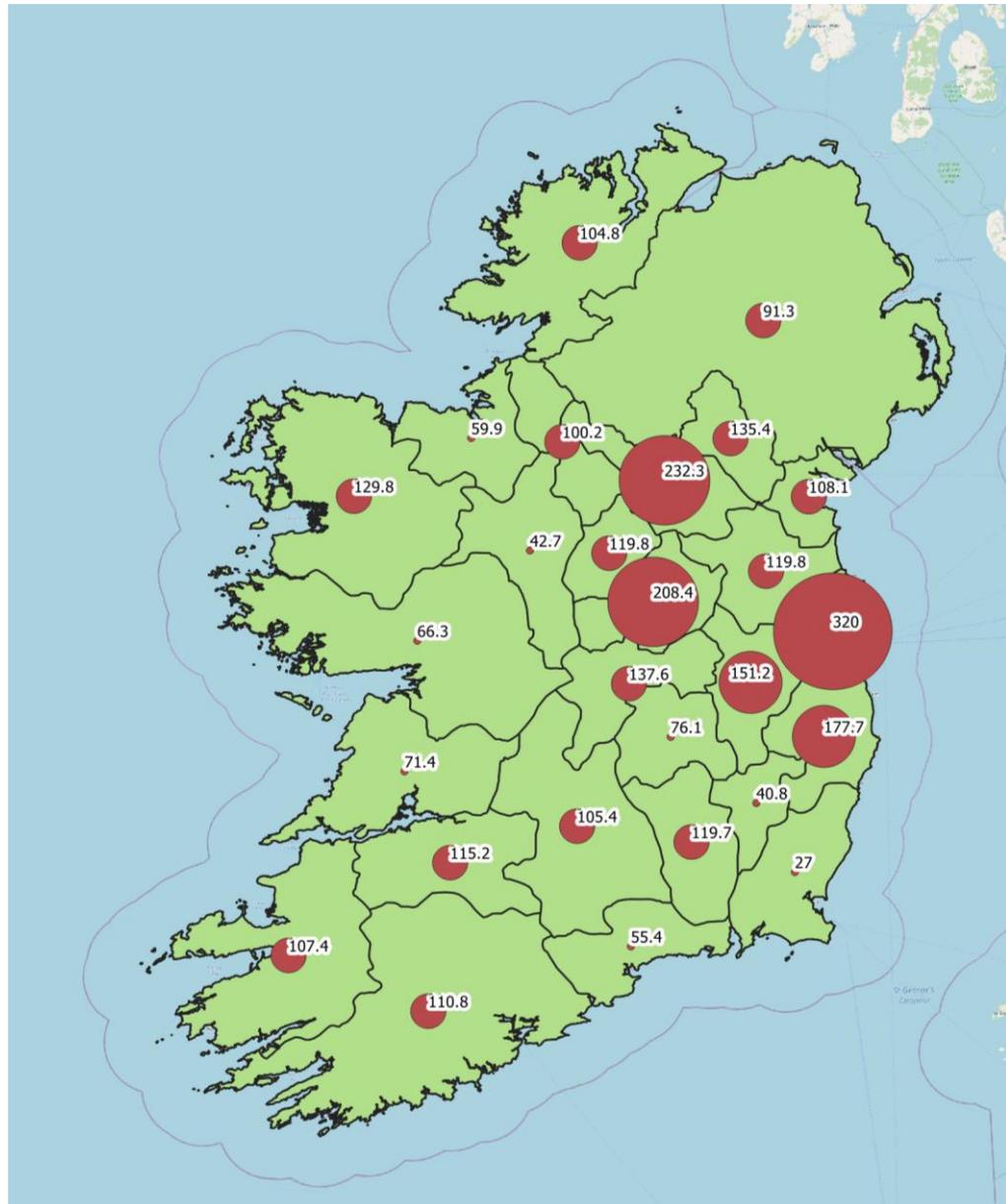
This is an area-shaded map. The intensity of the shading in each area depends on the COVID-19 rate in each area. The legend to the left indicates the ranges of values and the associated shading.

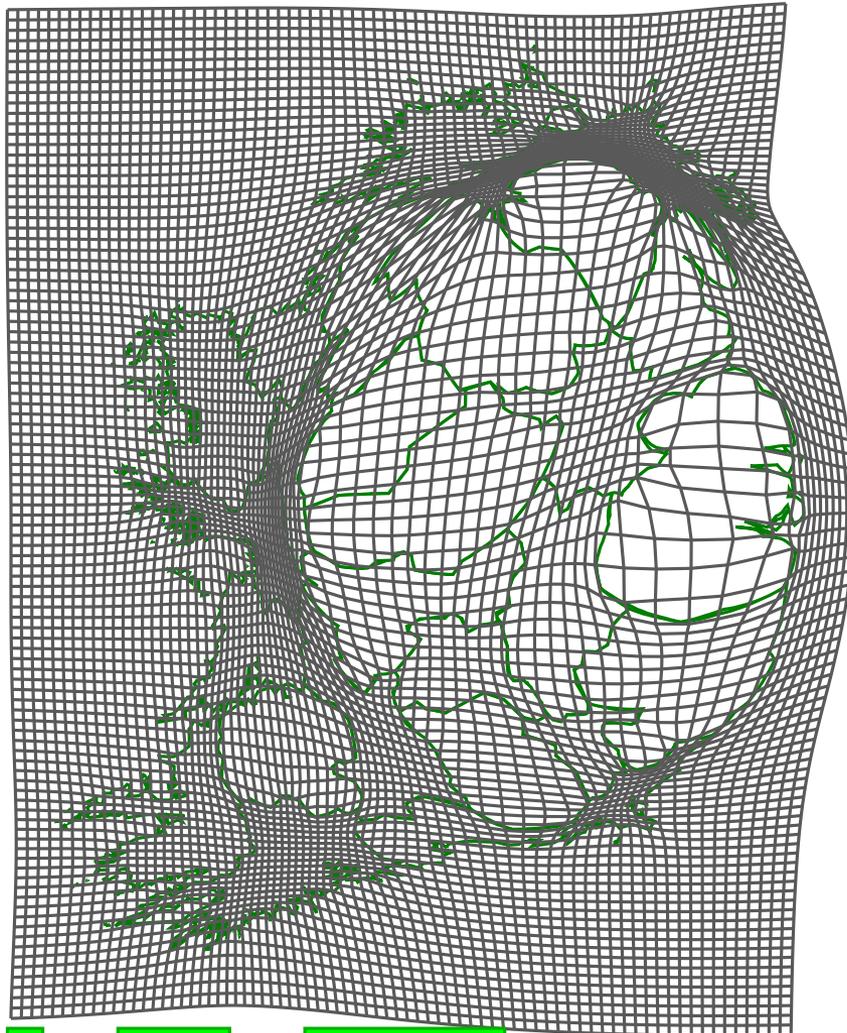
The darker greens in and around Dublin indicates the higher rates in this part of Ireland.

Proportional symbol

Here the information for each county is attributed to its centroid (the geographical centre). The value is then used to vary the size of a symbol; in this case a circle. These maps can be an effective way of showing spatial differences. The size of the symbols here are proportional to the COVID-19 rate in each area.

The larger symbols in and around Dublin shows the higher rates in this part of Ireland.





10.0

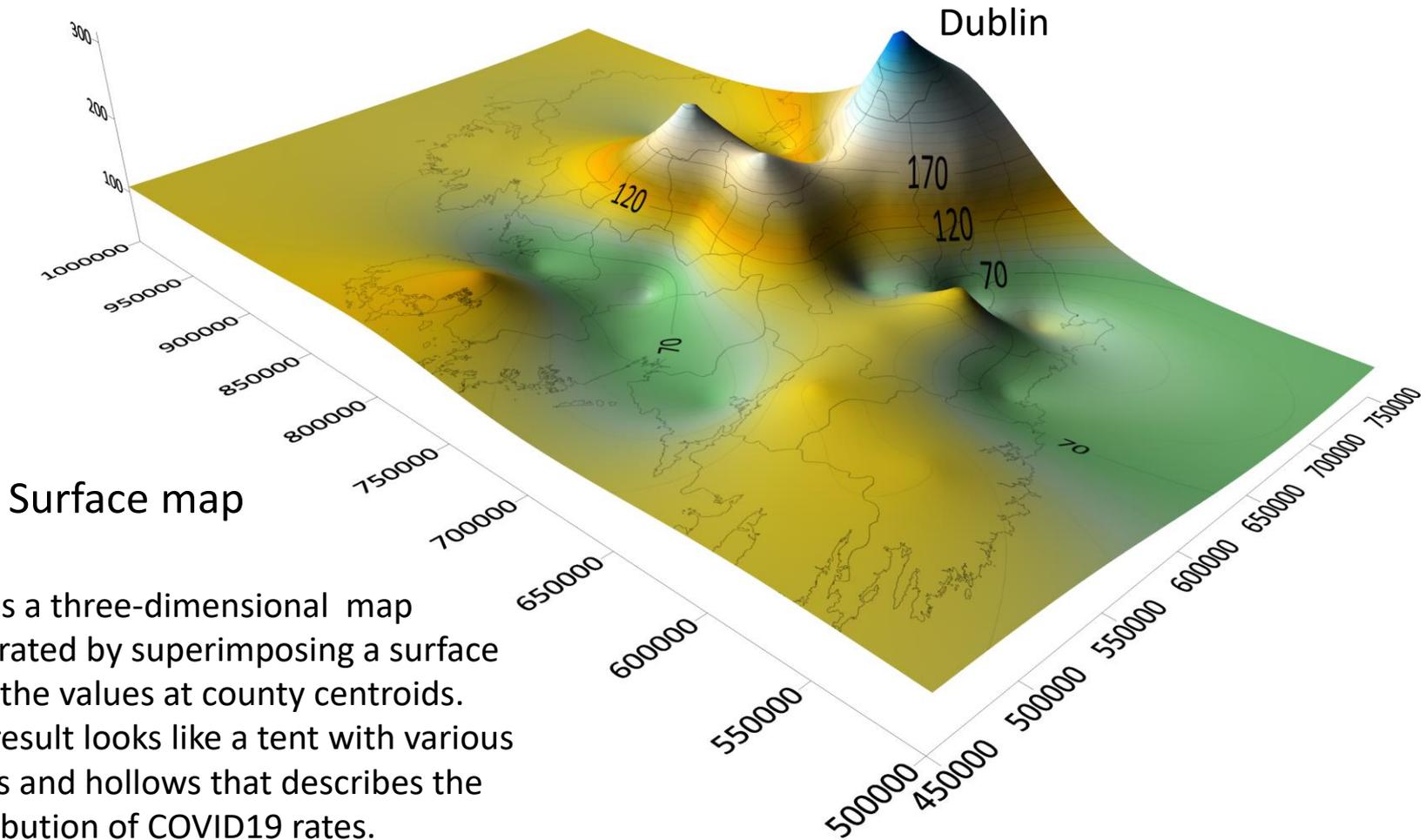
100.0

320.0

Cartogram

Here, the area itself is used as a symbol; its size varies according to the recorded value. The result is a distorted map called a cartogram.

These maps are effective when the audience knows the real shape of the area and can see the extent of the distortion. Here the much higher COVID19 rates in Dublin and surrounding counties has created a bubble; elsewhere the smaller values means that the sizes of these areas shrink, by comparison.

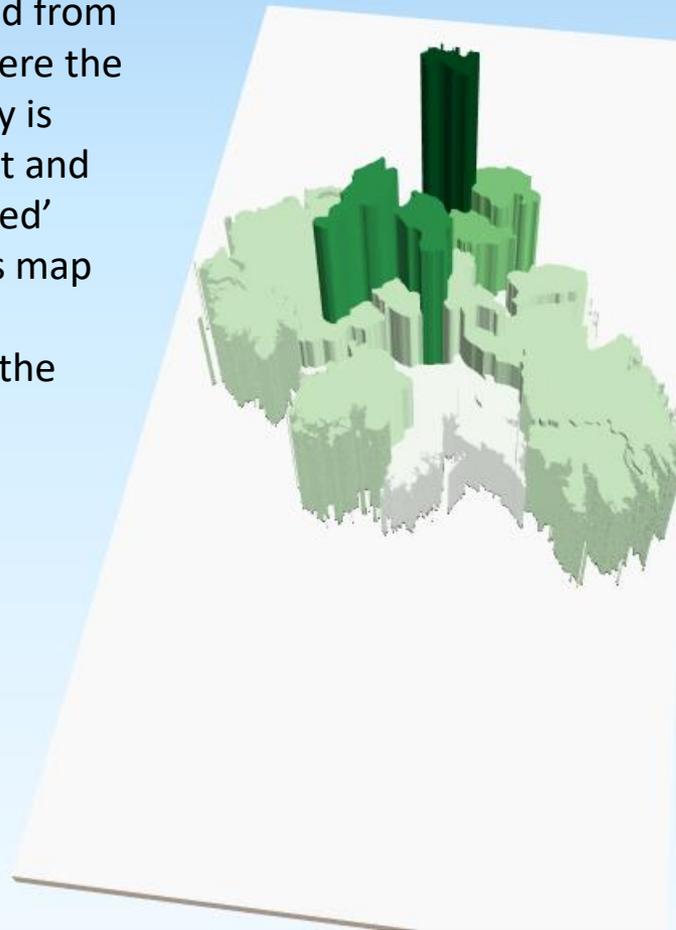


Surface map

This is a three-dimensional map generated by superimposing a surface over the values at county centroids. The result looks like a tent with various peaks and hollows that describes the distribution of COVID19 rates.

Prism map

This is another type of 3D map that is generated from a choropleth map. Here the value for each county is converted to a height and the county is 'extruded' above a surface. This map is produced by Qgis2Threejs within the QGIS software.



Dublin and surrounding counties stand tall indicating the higher rates in this part of Ireland