# Statistical Maps: Some Examples

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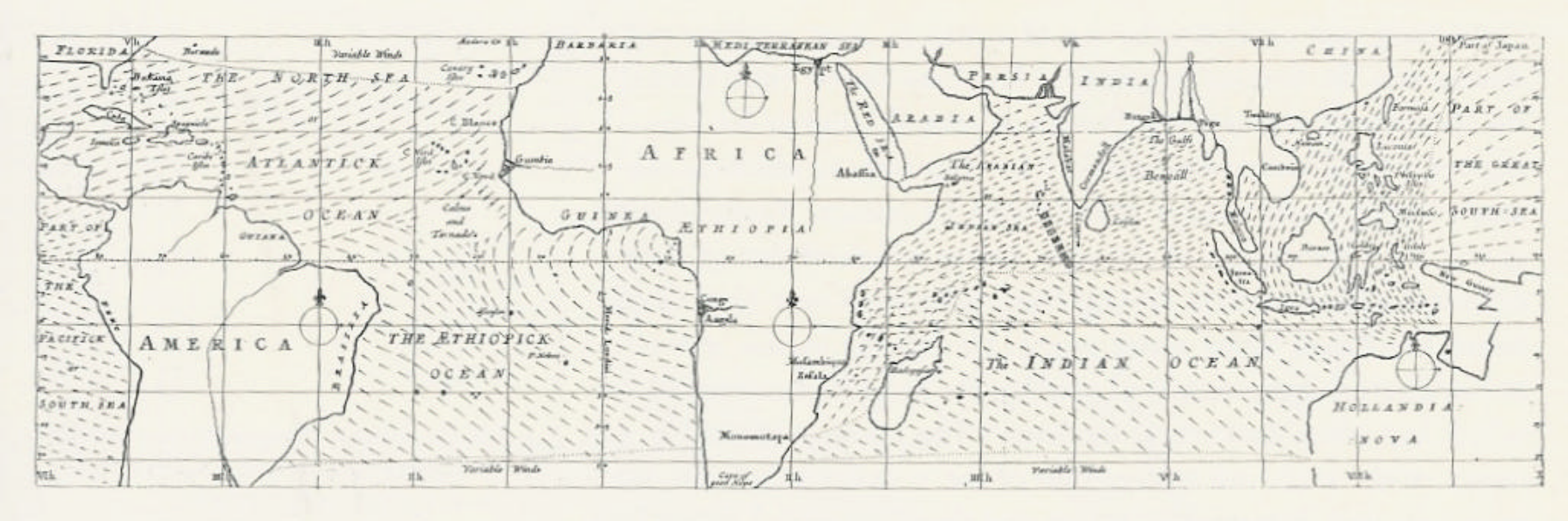
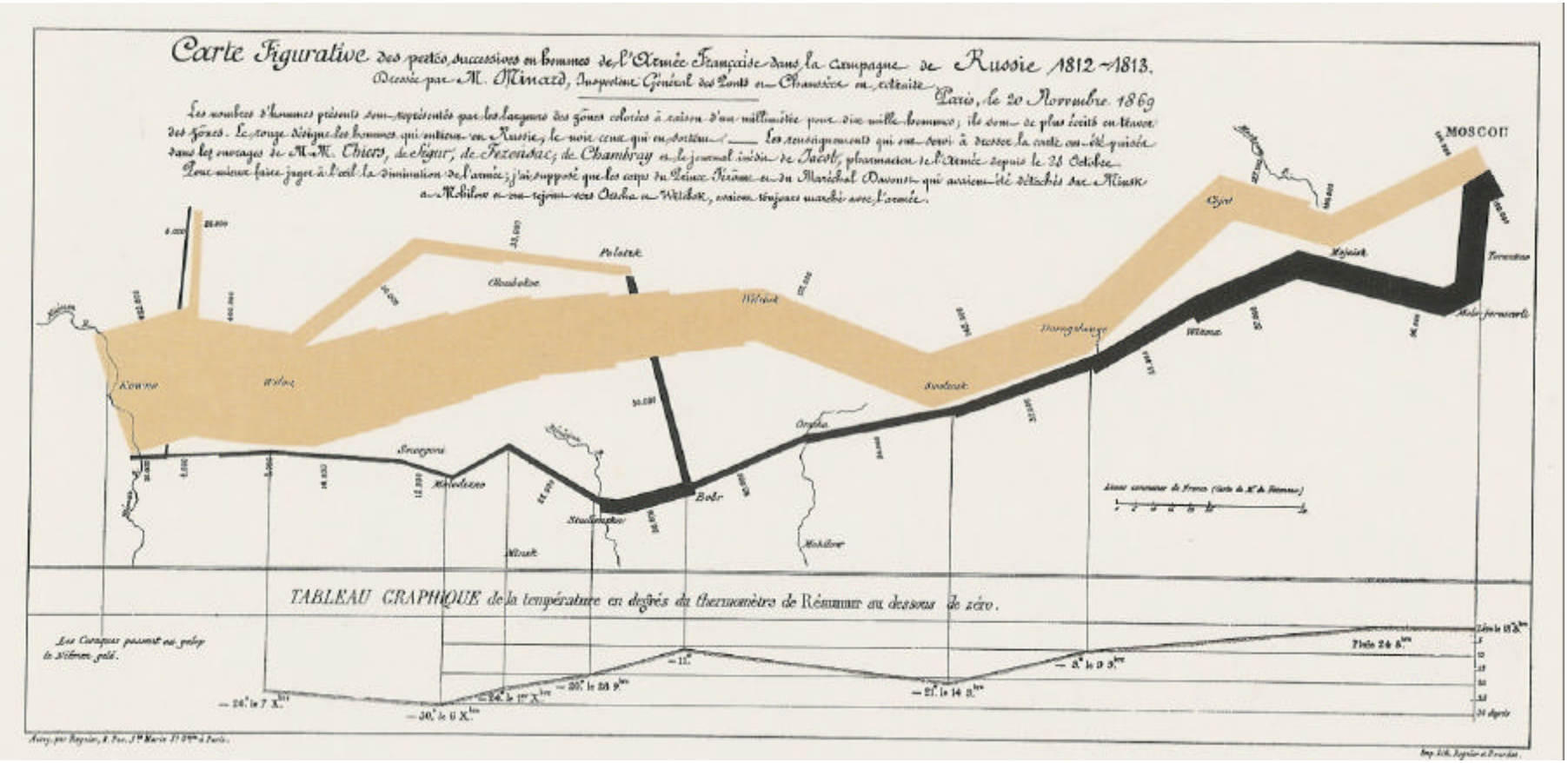
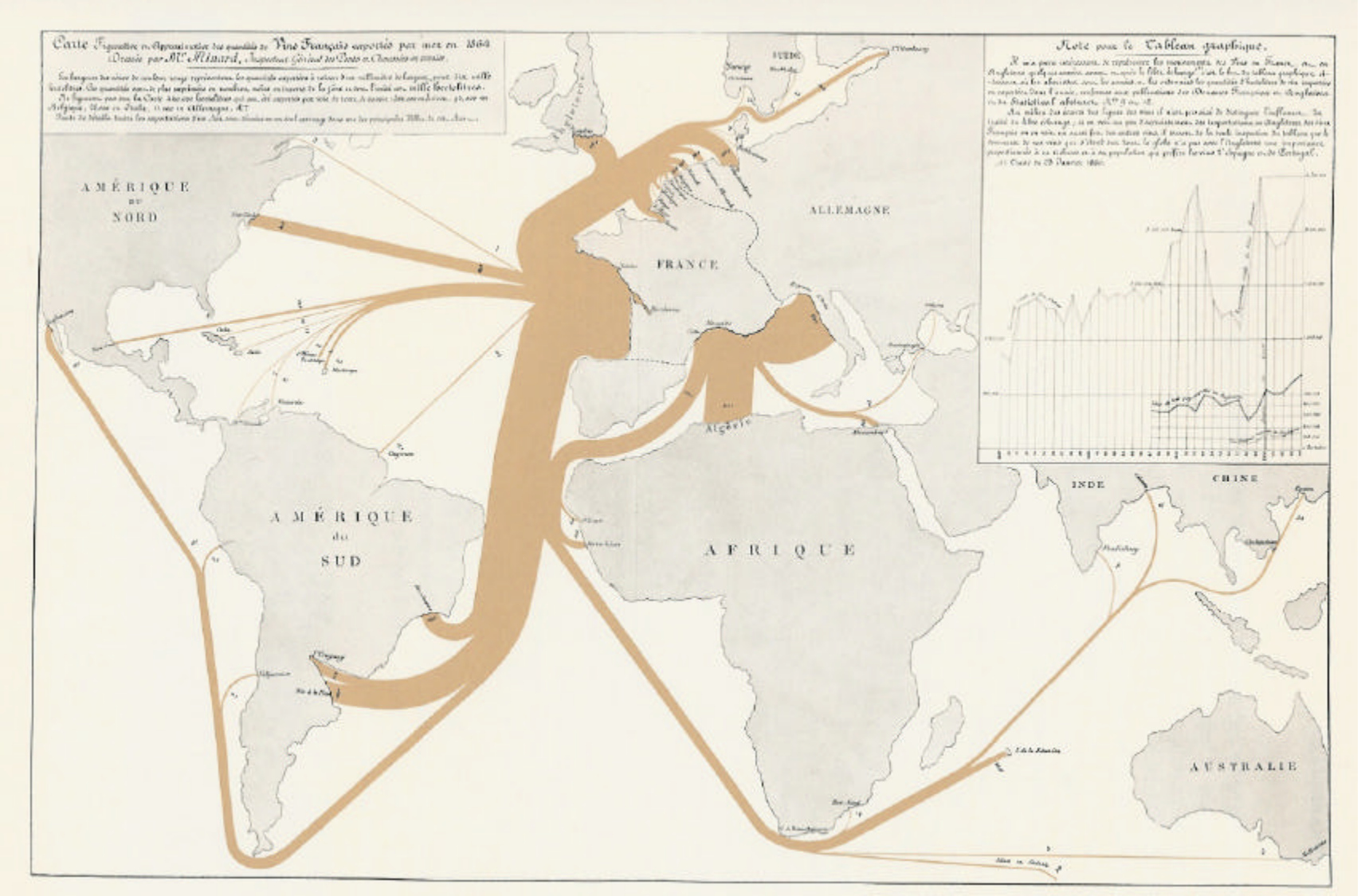
A (non-statistical) Chinese map employing a coordinate grid, circa AD 1100. (*Source*: Tufte, *Visual Explanations*, p. 14)




An early data map by Edmond Halley, 1686, showing trade winds and monsoons. (*Source*: Tufte, *The Visual Display of Quantitative Information*, p. 23)

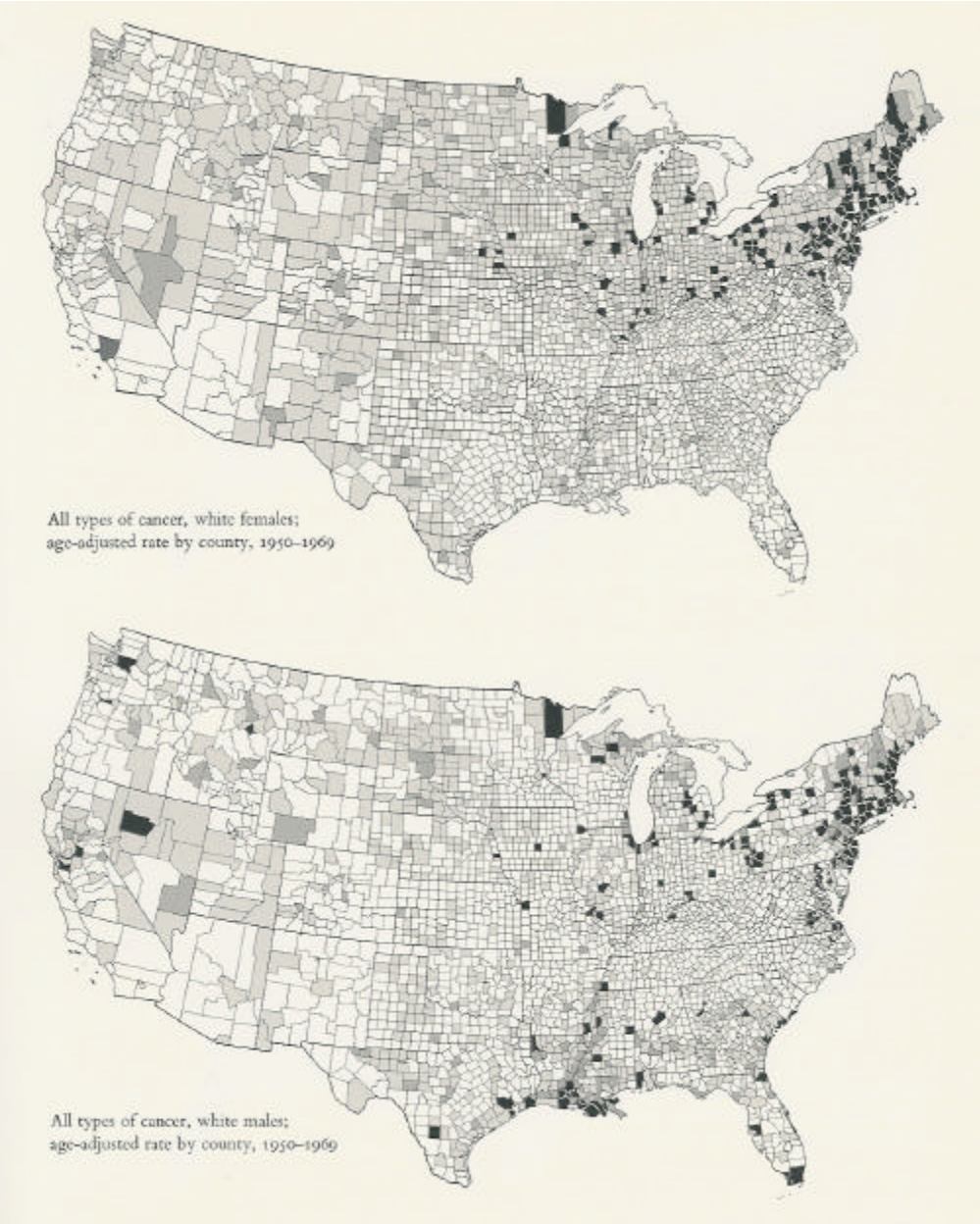



Charles Joseph Minard's celebrated 1869 map of Napoleon's Russian campaign. (*Source*: Wainer, *Visual Revelations*, p. 85)

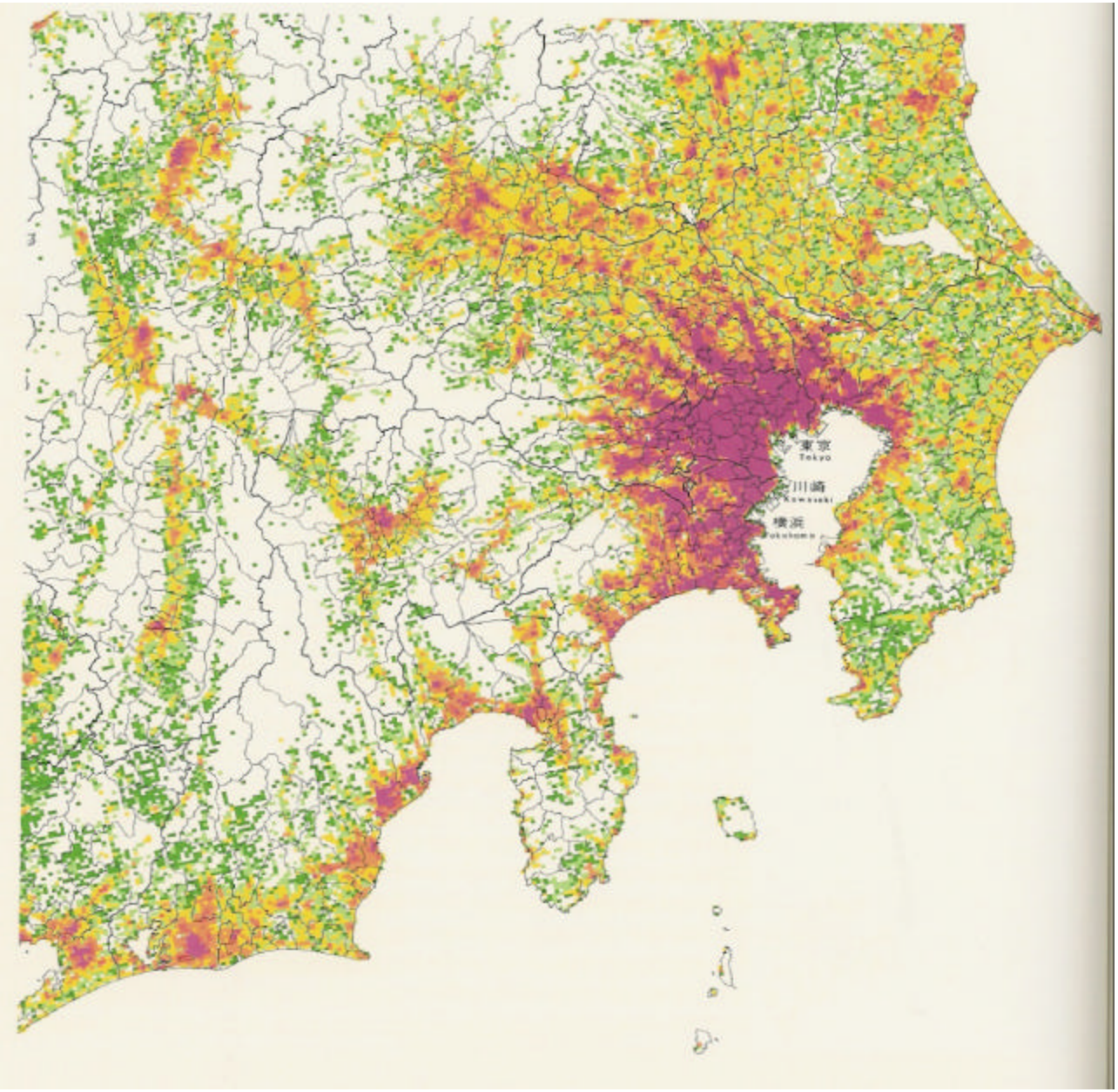



Minard's map of French wine exports for 1864. (*Source*: Tufte, *The Visual Display of Quantitative Information*, p. 25)

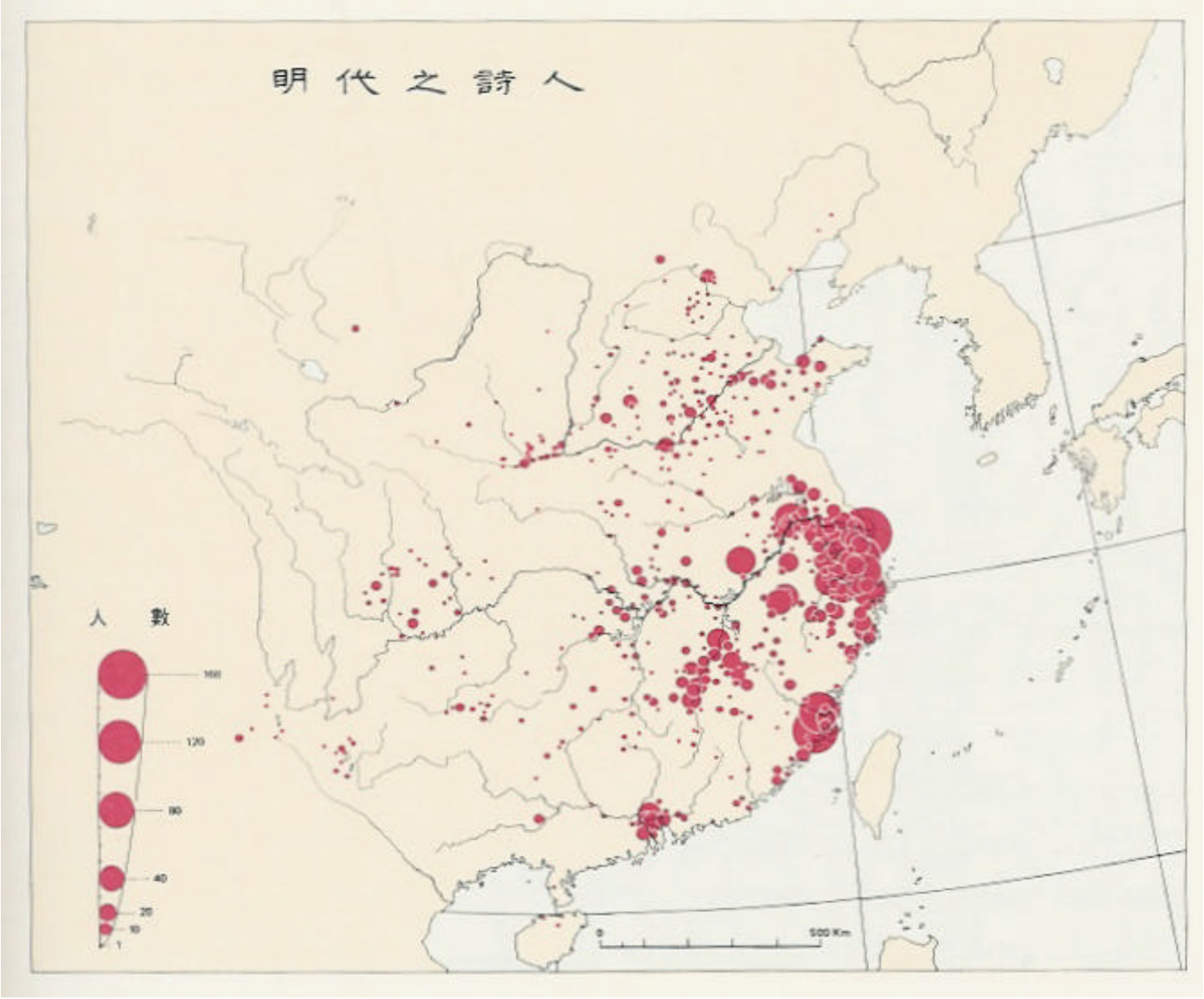

John Snow's 1854 event map of London cholera deaths around the Broad Street water pump. (*Source*: Wainer, *Visual Revelations*, p. 61)



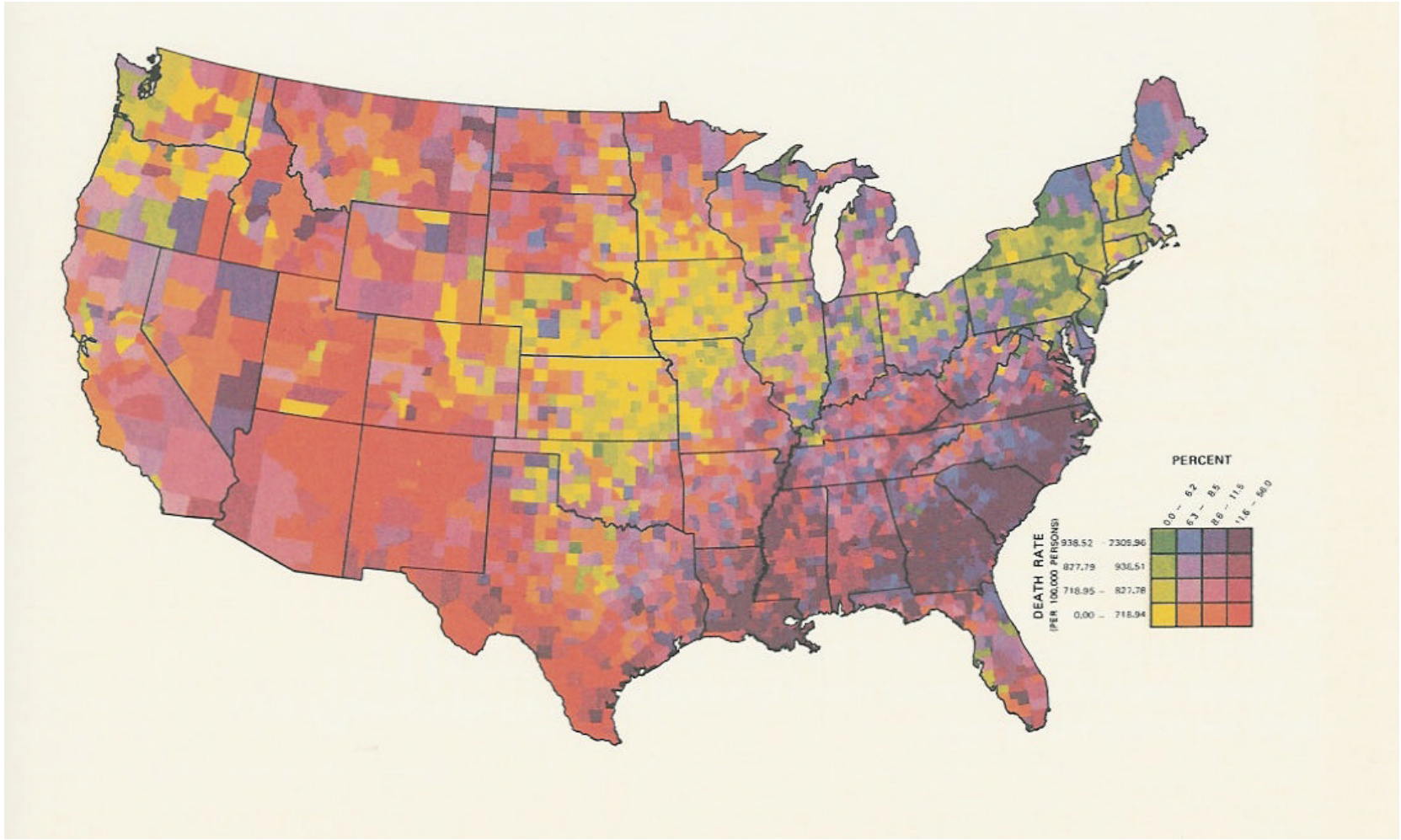

Standard chloropleth maps of U. S. age-adjusted cancer death rates, by country. (*Source*: Tufte, *The Visual Display of Quantitative Information*, p. 17)




An alternative to the standard chloropleth map: 1980 population density of Tokyo, employing a grid of equal-size squares. (*Source*: Tufte, *Envisioning Information*, p. 40)

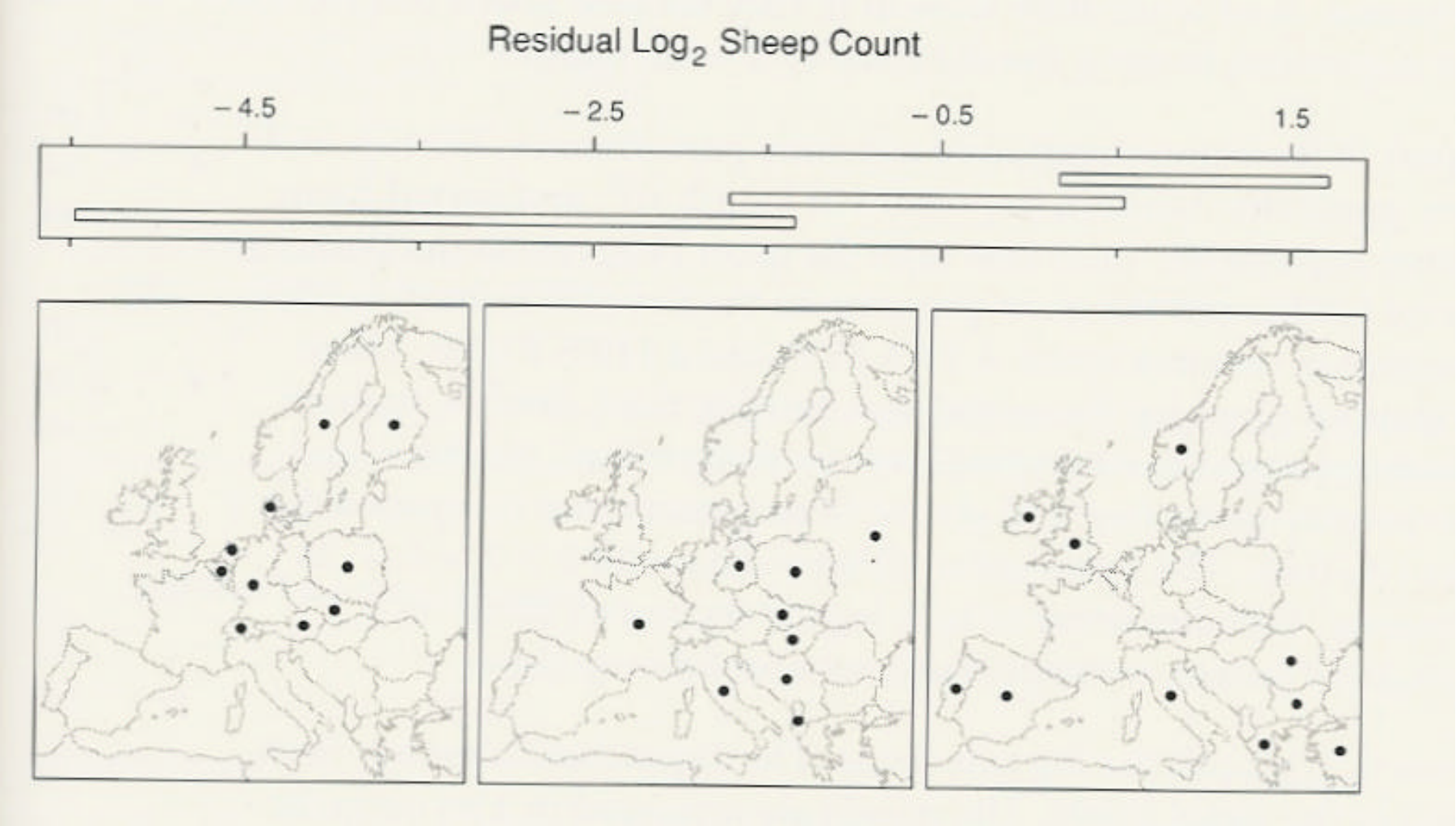



Another alternative to the chloropleth map: Birthplaces of 3005 Ming poets, 1368—1644. (*Source*: Tufte, *Envisioning Information*, p. 75)

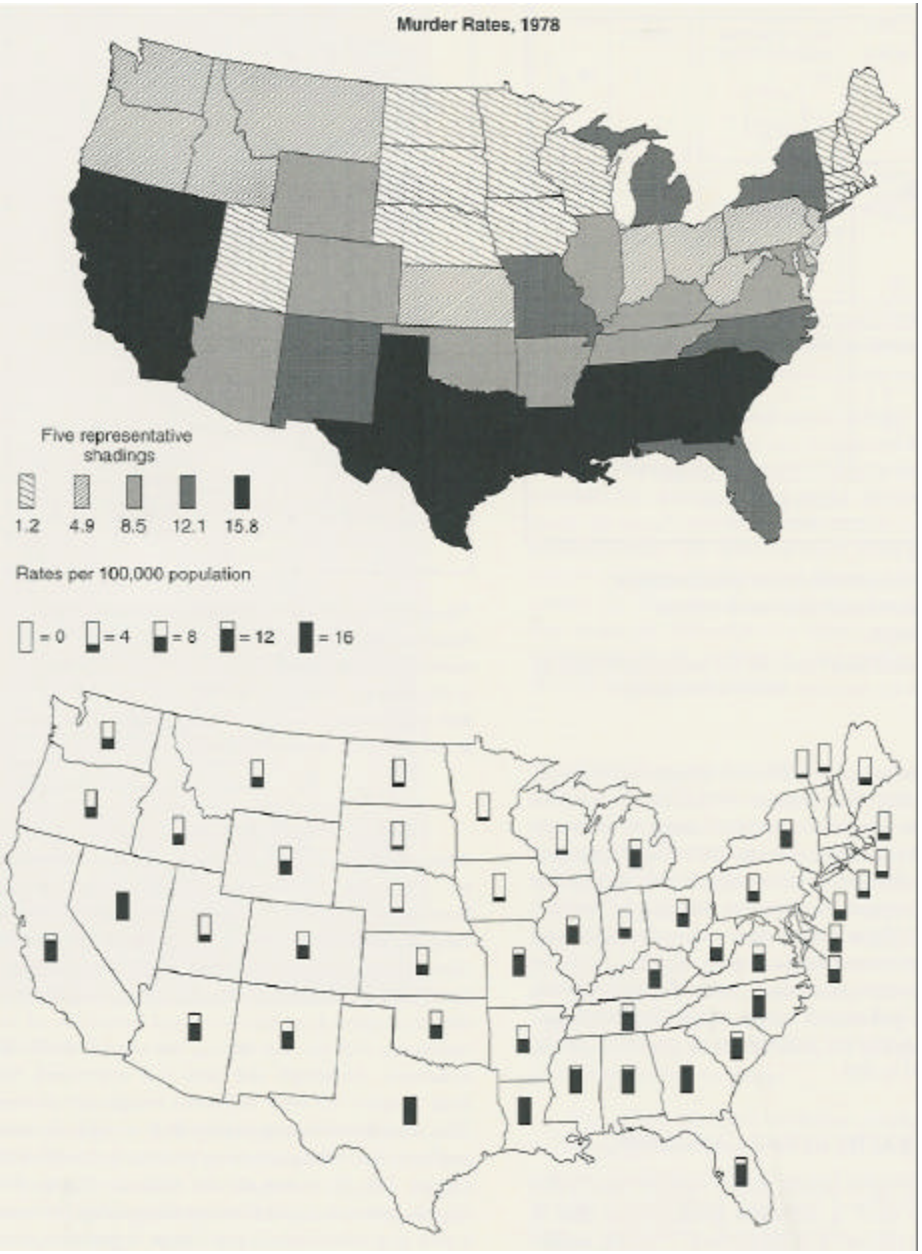



Abortive alternatives to the standard chloropleth map:

A bivariate chloropleth map – male cardiovascular-disease death rates and percentage of households with more than one person per room, by U. S. counties. (*Source*: Tufte, *The Visual Display of Quantitative Information*, p. 153)




Level plot of residuals from a model fit to numbers of different kinds of livestock in European countries. (*Source*: Cleveland, *Visualizing Data*, p. 319)




Chloropleth and framed-rectangle maps of U. S. murder rates by states. (*Source*: Cleveland and McGill, “Graphical Perception,” *JASA*, 1984)