



1.6



Scales of Analysis

Objectives and Essential Learning

1.6 Define scales of analysis used by geographers.

- 1.6.1 Scales of analysis include global, regional, national, and local.

1.6 Explain what scales of analysis reveal.

- 1.6.2 Patterns and processes at different scales reveal variations in, and different interpretations of data.



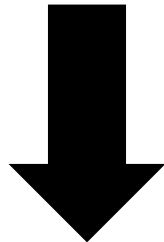
Scale

Zooming In &
Zooming Out
to tell a story.

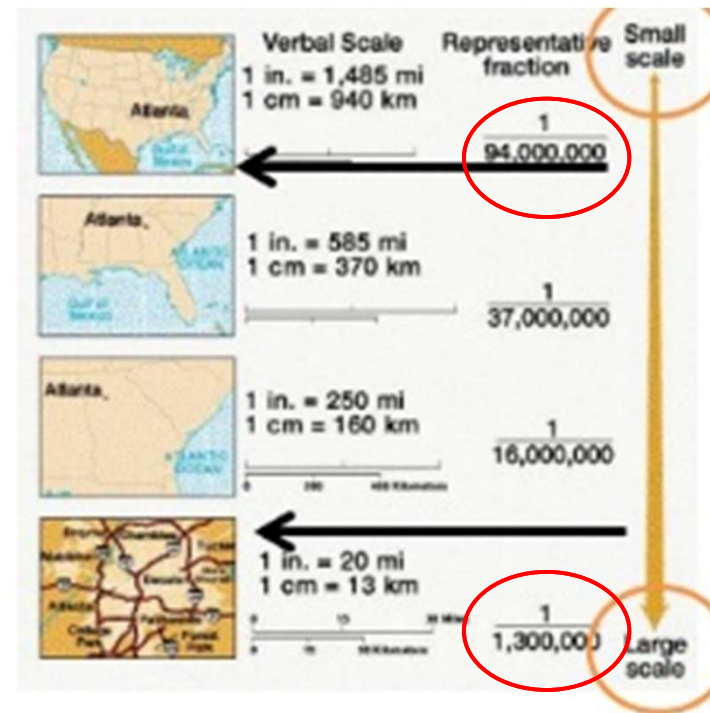


Small vs Large Map Scale

Small scale maps: show LARGE area with SMALL amounts of data. Zoomed OUT. BIG # on map.



Large scale maps: show SMALL area with LARGE amounts of data. Zoomed IN. Small # on map.



What is the Scale of Analysis

Scale of Analysis is the level at which data is displayed on a map. It is important for you to identify the scale of analysis in four different ways: ***global, regional, national OR local.***

Global Scale of Analysis

- Global scale of analysis showed the world at one level of data
- This level of analysis is usually not that useful and is almost impossible to use.



Regional Scale of Analysis

- Regional scale of analysis shows data by world regions
- Example: The map above depicts data that is grouped by regions/continents
 - *Consider major world regions, like Southeast Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Oceania, Anglo-America, etc.*

Regional Scale of Analysis



**Notice how there are regional boundary lines, but not national political boundaries.
**The map scale of the map is still small scale (zoomed out)*

National Scale of Analysis

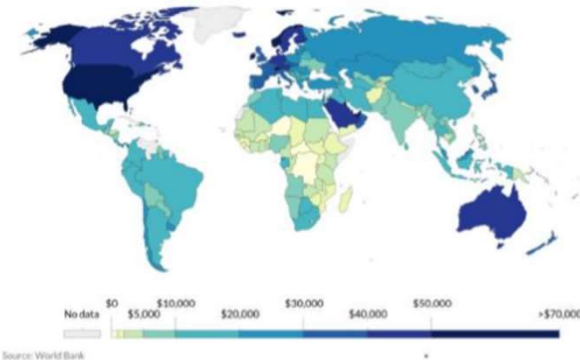
- National scale of analysis shows data for one or more countries
- Example: Using the map above, we can determine that the United States has an extremely high GDP per capita, but that the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has an extremely low GDP per capita.

National Scale of Analysis

GDP per capita

GDP per capita adjusted for price changes over time (inflation) and price differences between countries - it is measured in international-\$ in 2011 prices.

Our World
in Data



**Notice how there ARE political boundary lines depicted in the map with different levels of data based on GDP per capita*

***The map scale of the map is large scale (think zoom out)*

Local Scale of Analysis

- Local scale of analysis shows data at a subnational level
- Example: the states within the United States (you could also show more localized, like counties, zip codes)

Local Scale of Analysis



**Notice how there are subregional boundary lines within the United States depicted in the map above*

***The map scale of the map is the small scale (zoomed in)*

Let's Practice. . .

- **Determine two things:**
 - **Map Scale**
 - **Scale of Analysis**

Map Scale: [REDACTED]

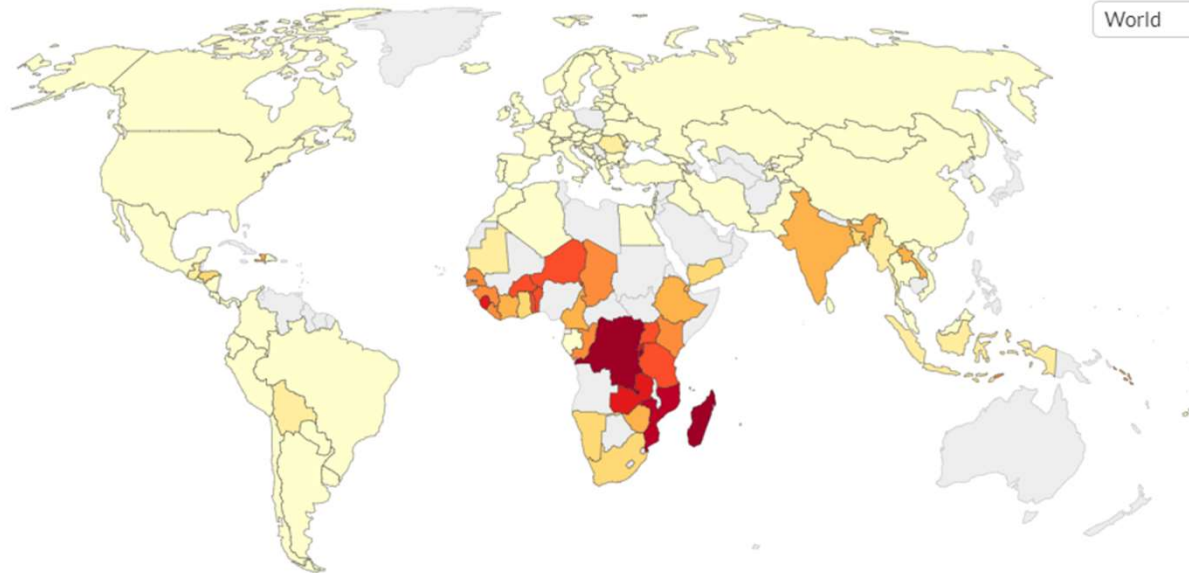
Scale of Analysis: [REDACTED]

Share of the population living in extreme poverty, 2017

Extreme poverty is defined as living with per capita household consumption below 1.90 international dollars per day (in 2011 PPP prices). International dollars are adjusted for inflation and for price differences across countries.



World



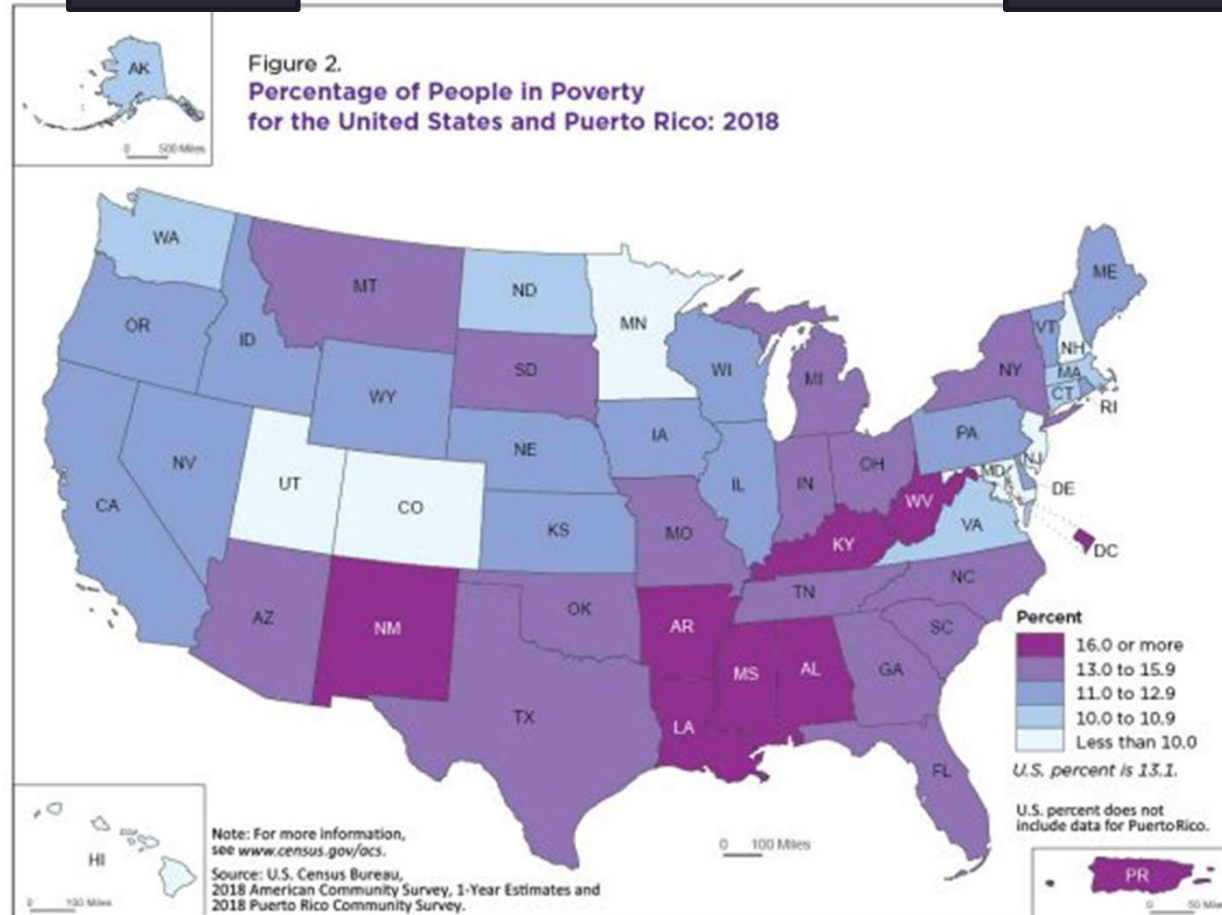
Source: World Bank

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Comparing & contrasting countries of the world.

Map Scale: [Redacted]

Scale of Analysis: [Redacted]



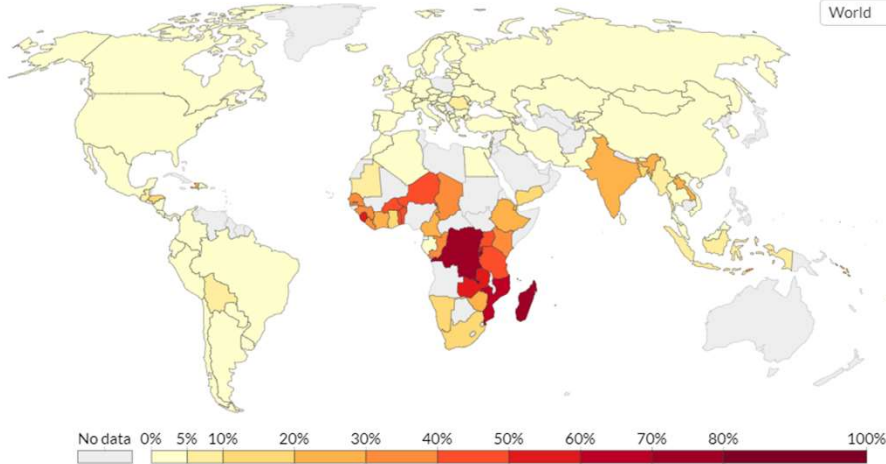
Different scales reveal variations in spatial patterns.

Share of the population living in extreme poverty, 2017

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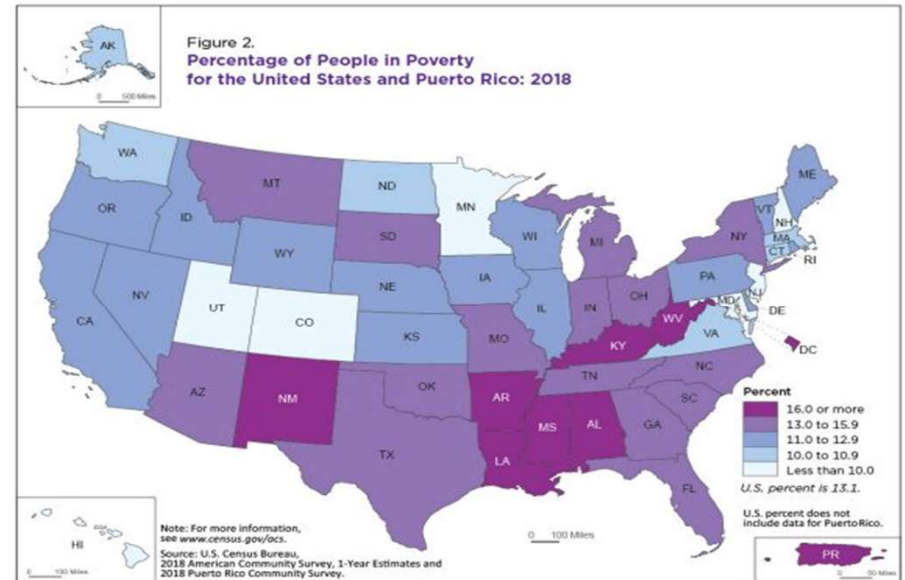
Our World in Data

World



Source: World Bank

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Your turn . . .

- Look at the following maps and answer the following two questions for each one
 1. What is the map scale AND scale of analysis of the data
 2. How do you know? Explain why