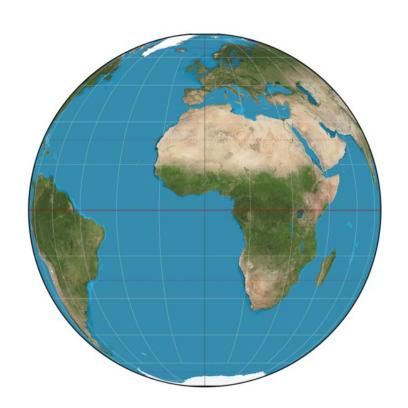
# Cognition and Perception of Map Projections

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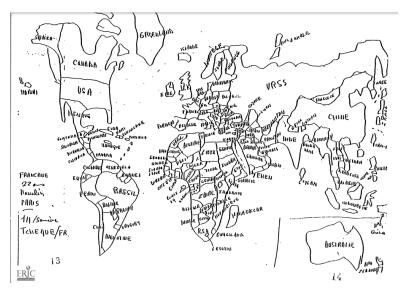
## Cognition, perception, and map projections

Why?

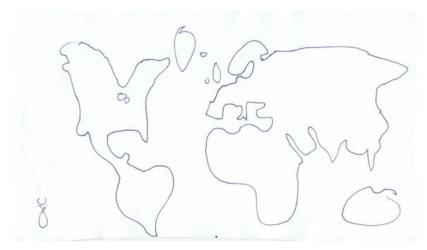


## What is the impact of stimulus / study structure?

How we phrase questions & externalize spatial data makes a difference



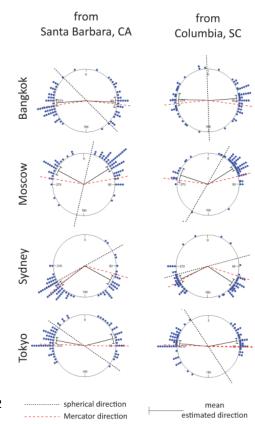
Saarinen 1987



Zak Ziebell collection

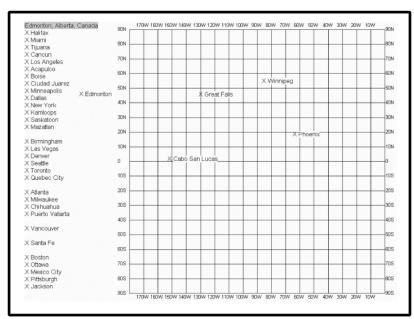
## What is the impact of stimulus / study structure?

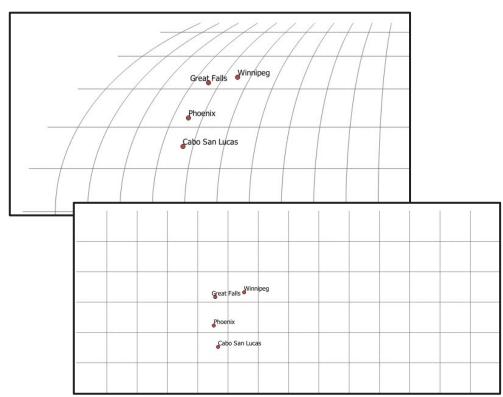
"Estimate spherical direction, as a jet would fly..." (Montello & Battersby 2022)



## What is the impact of stimulus / study structure?

Plot / draw the location of...





## How do we analyze?

What is the gold standard? Spherical? Planar? What projection?

And what if the experimenter gets it a little bit wrong?



Anderson & Leinhardt 2002

## How do we analyze?

Visual analysis is important...but

Error bars for latitude & longitude

Can you visually compare the error bars between latitude and longitude? No.

Turns out the meaning of a degree isn't equal here

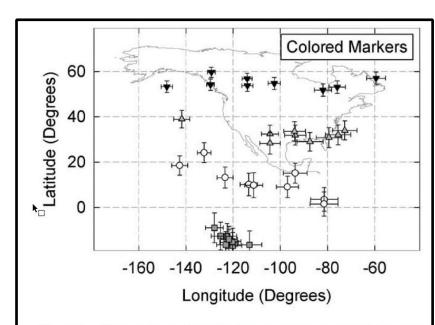


Figure 1. Mean estimate for each city computed across participants for each group in Experiment 1. Error bars are standard errors of the mean across participants for each city computed independently for each dimension. Inverted triangles are Canadian cities, triangles are northern U.S. cities, circles are southern U.S. cities, and squares are Mexican cities. Participants did not have an outline of the continent on their response displays; it is provided here for reference.

## Educational challenges: Transferability of "rules"

"the line should be curved" (true in some cases, not in others)

Anderson and Leinhardt (2002)

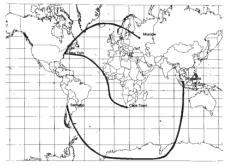


FIGURE 3 Correct solutions to the three tasks involving a map of the world with a Mercator projection.



FIGURE 4 Correct solutions to the two tasks involving a map of the Americas with a Mercator projection.

Anderson & Leinhardt 2002

# Something is happening at the edge...

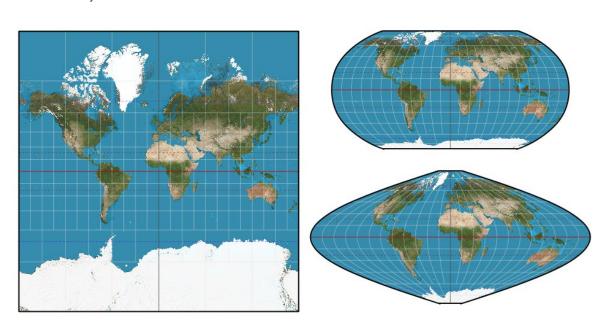


### Educational challenges: Transferability of "rules"

"Antarctica and Greenland are too big" (true in some cases...not in others)

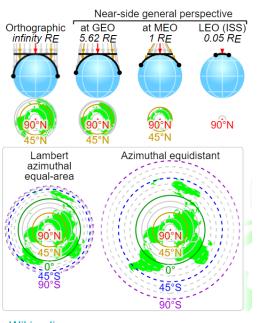
Battersby & Kessler (2012)

ps - Robinson also just "looks right"



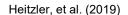
### Educational challenge: Teaching about distortion

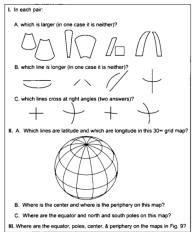
Competing ideas on how and what to teach about distortion



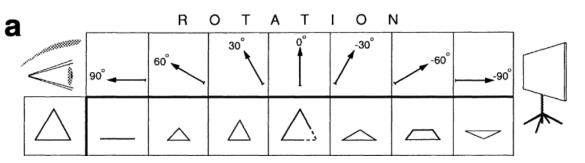
Wikipedia







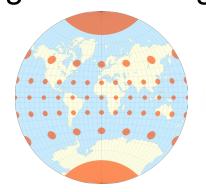
Olson (2006).

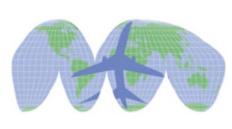


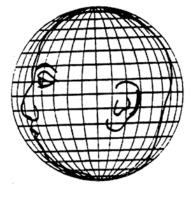
Downs & Liben (1991)

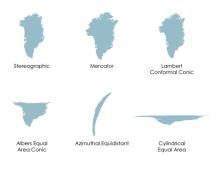
## Educational challenges: Teaching about distortion

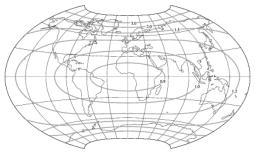
We know a lot about proportional circles, but very little about the understanding and utility of distortion symbolization

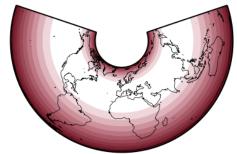


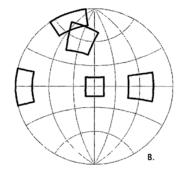






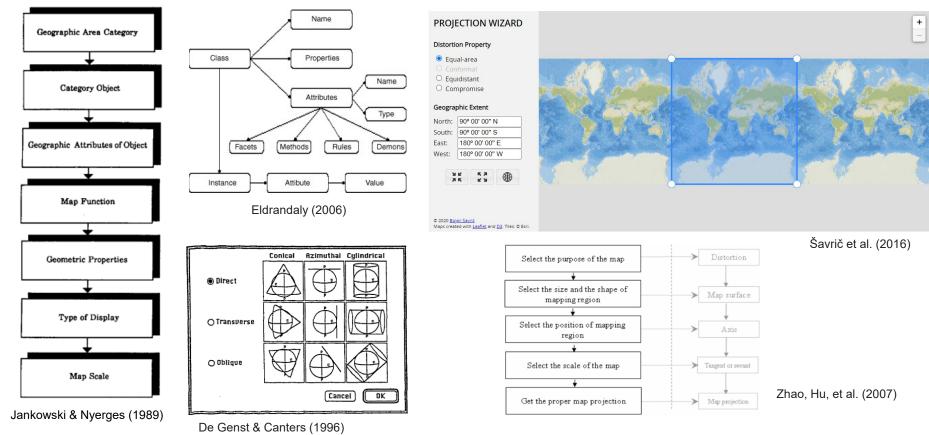






Mulcahy & Clarke (2001) Field (2019) Reeves (1910)

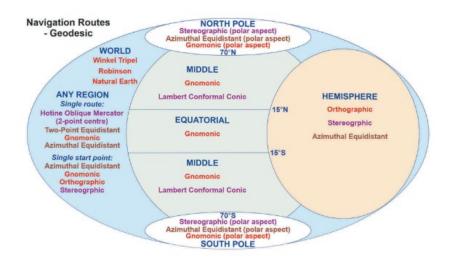
## Selecting Projections: A top-down approach



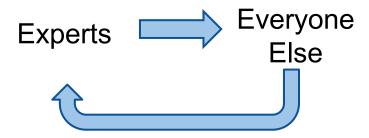
## Selecting projections: More bottom-up?

"No single existing solution fully incorporates both key selection elements of [map] purpose and geographic footprint characteristics, whilst also including methods for distortion reduction and visualization." (p.263)

Gosling and Symeonakis (2020)



- Who is the audience for the guidelines?
- Does one "size" guideline fit all?
- How helpful are guidelines?
  - o do end users know what a projection's property is required?
  - terminology issues
  - o do people use exiting guidelines?
- Implementation issues (paper vs. digital)



## What are the Big Takeaways?

Distortion in map projections makes both research & analysis challenging

 Notable disconnect between what we "know" about projections and how we perceive data / analysis in projected space

More research is needed on how and what to teach map projections

Education outreach beyond formal school settings is similarly uncharted landscape

 Map projection selection guidelines are potentially useful, but more thought needs to focus on the end user's requirements

