

# Which map type to use

## Type

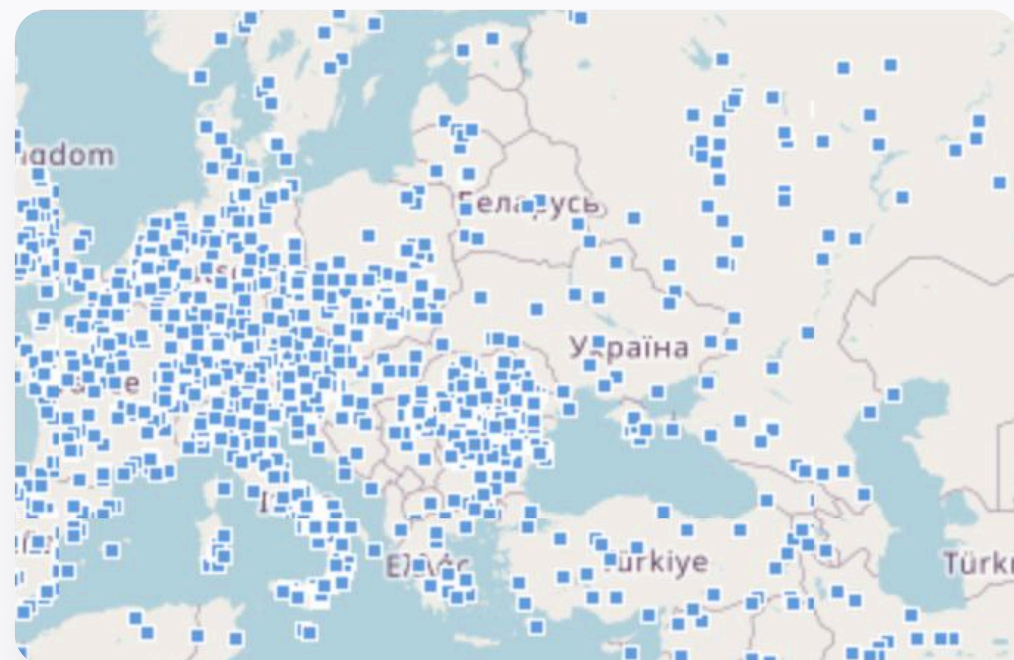
## Full view

## Closer view

## Data shape

### Pin map

Plots coordinates as individual points.  
Use pin maps when exact locations are important. If you have too many pins, zoom in on an area, or consider a grid map.

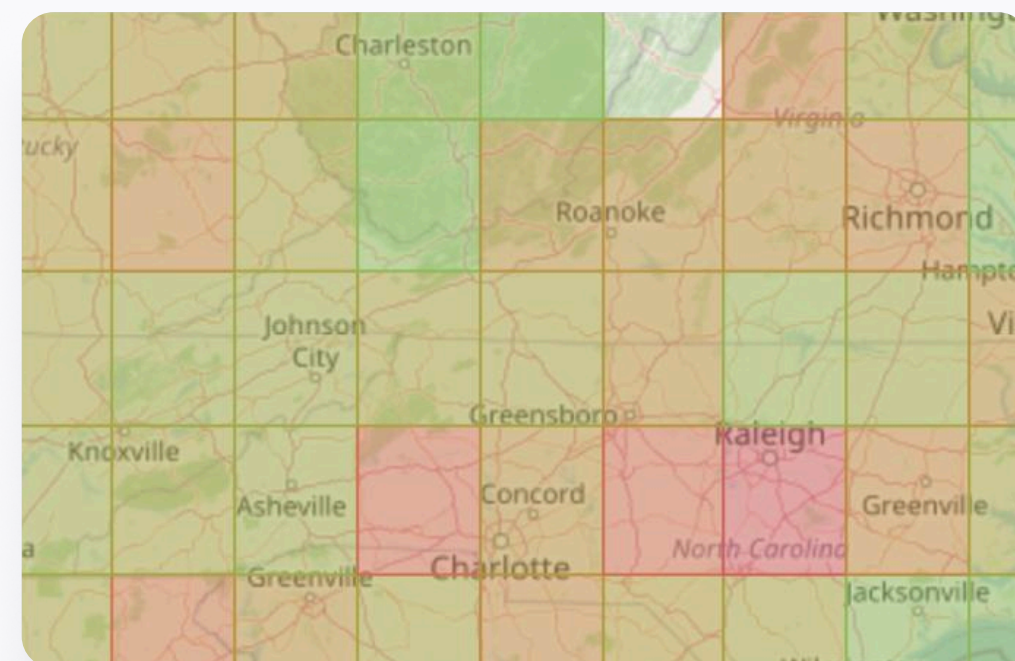
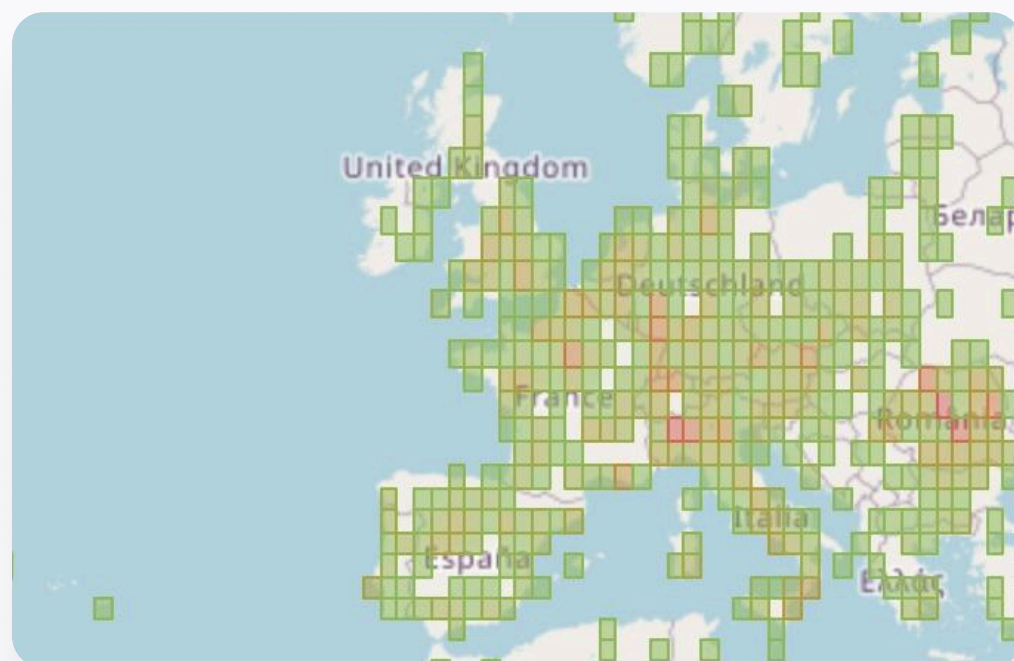


ID	Latitude	Longitude
1	24.53256000° N	81.29234000° E
2	41.29177000° N	72.37620000° W
3	41.64172000° N	85.41665000° W
4	47.80864000° N	0.91499000° E

One row per pin, with columns for latitude and longitude

### Grid map

Aggregates data into coordinate-based grids.  
Use grid maps to show overall distribution patterns. Highlights density without clutter from individual points.

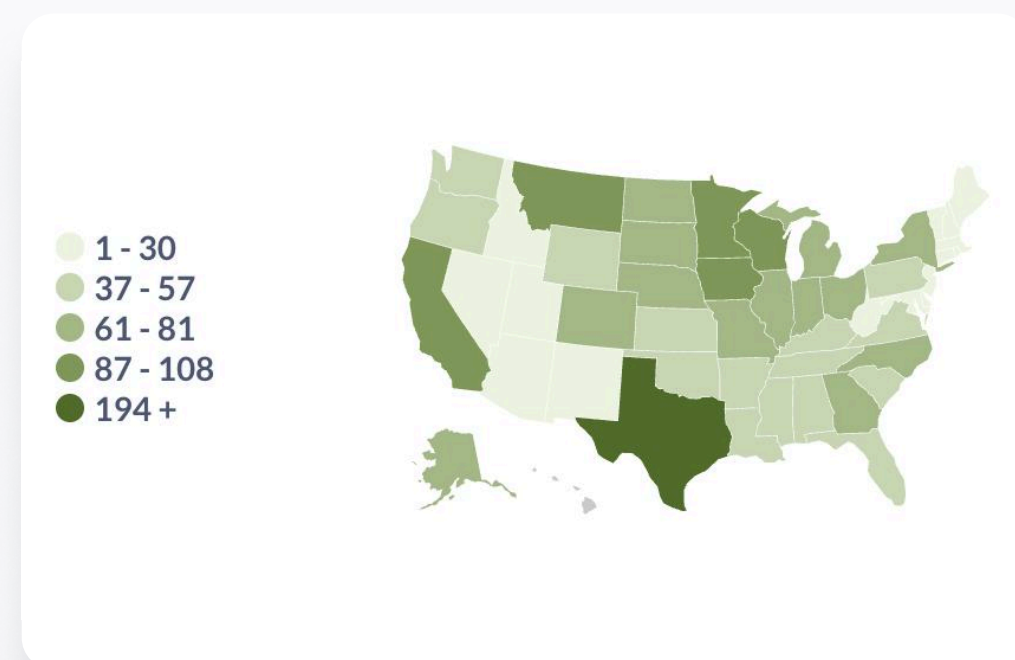
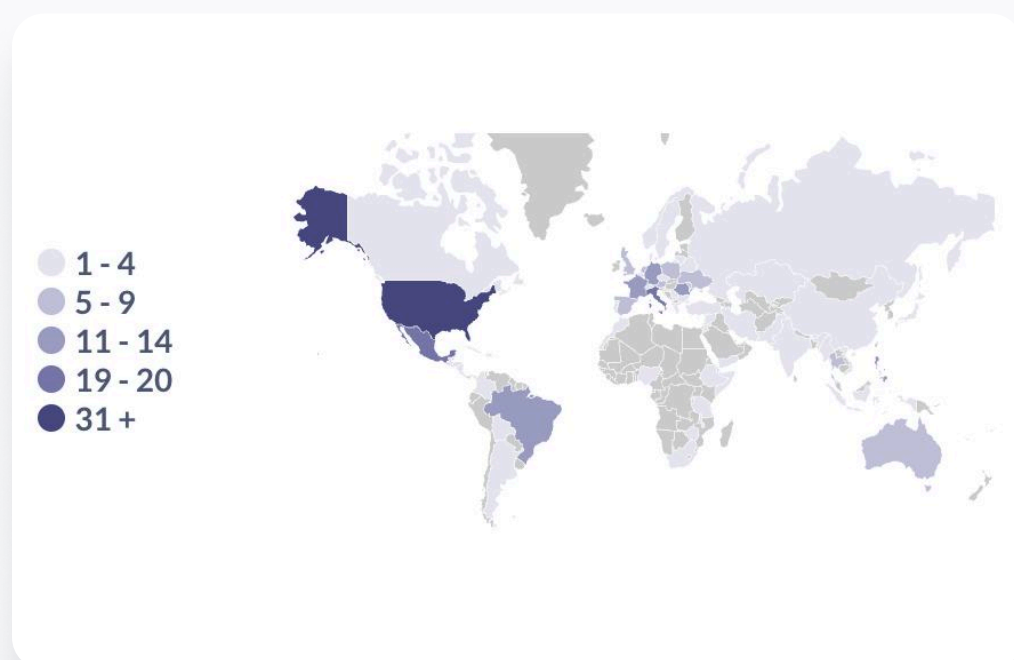


Latitude binned	Longitude binned	Metric
14° N - 15° N	120° E - 121° E	2
14° N - 15° N	121° E - 122° E	1
14° N - 15° N	122° E - 123° E	3

Data is aggregated into grid cells. Each row is a grid cell with latitude/longitude bins and a metric.

### Region map

Aggregates data by known regions (like countries, states, or neighborhoods).  
Use region map When you want to highlight differences across regions.

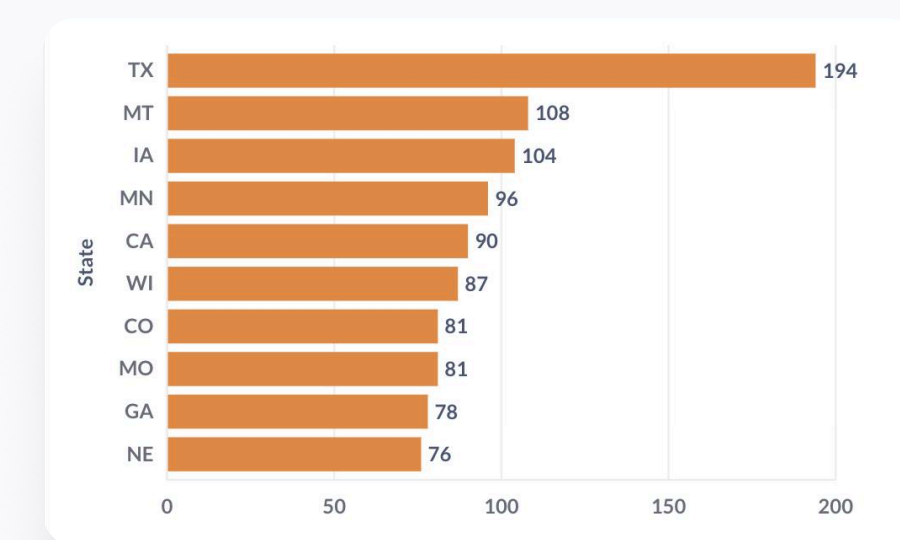
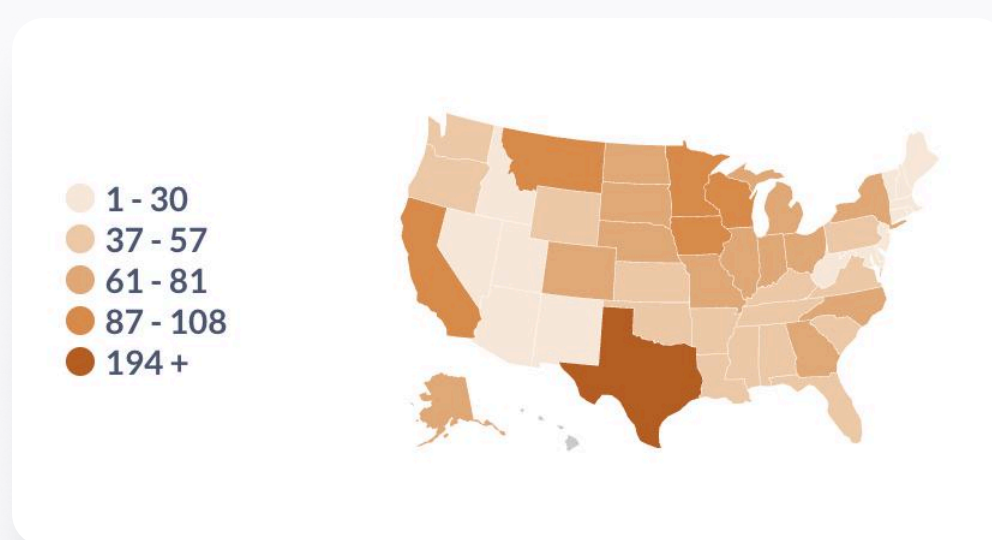


ID	Region	Metric
1	United States	150
2	Canada	45
3	Germany	200

Data is aggregated by region. Each row is a region with an aggregated metric.

## Do you really need a map?

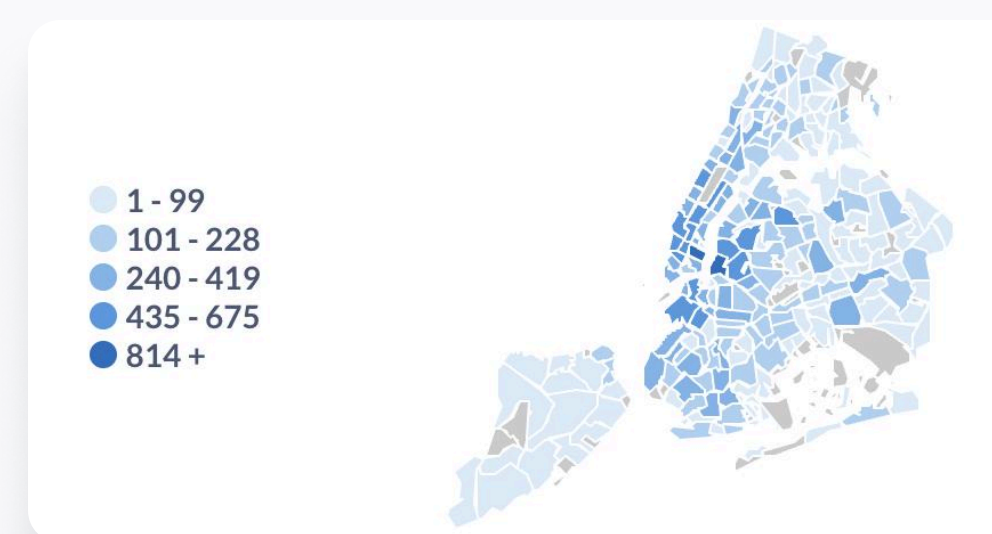
If the geographic relationship isn't important (for example, if you don't care that one state borders another), a bar chart might tell the story more clearly and avoid distraction.



## Custom maps in Metabase

Metabase supports custom maps so you can visualize data using your own geographic shapes. You can create them by uploading a GeoJSON file.

Try it at [metabase.com](https://metabase.com)



Custom map by neighborhood



Custom map by borough