This booklet is published by the Cartographic and Geographic Information Society, whose mission is to support research, education, and practice to improve the understanding, creation, analysis, and use of maps and geographic information to support effective decision-making and improve the quality of life. CaGIS serves both students and professionals in the fields of cartography and GIS.

www.cartogis.org
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The US Department of Labor lists Geospatial Technology as one of three emerging industries with the highest demand for workers and potential for growth in the coming decade!
CARTOGRAPHY? Hasn’t the world already been mapped?

For the most part, yes, but professional map makers no longer just create maps of places that have never been mapped before. Think of all the different uses of maps that you’ve seen... tourists navigating around a new city, mountain bikers planning their next ride, businesspeople figuring out where to build a new store, scientists identifying all the different types of plants and animals in a region, weather reporters showing the paths of hurricanes... cartographers and geographic information professionals are working behind the scenes to collect up-to-date information and display them on maps and computers to help a diverse range of users do an infinite number of things.

So... it’s more than just Rand McNally that hires map makers?

Rand McNally is a well-known company that has been producing maps for over a century, but people in the mapping sciences are everywhere: in engineering, recreation, health care, city planning, environmental and earth sciences, planetary astronomy, real estate, local and federal government, universities, the Internet... and since so much information in the world now is collected with geographic coordinates, careers in the mapping sciences are among the fastest-growing and most in-demand professions in North America.

This brochure will show you the wide variety of professions in Cartography and GIS, two major careers in the mapping sciences using geospatial technology. Inside, we introduce you to folks who work with maps and computers every day, explain some terms and tools that you’ll encounter all the time in this career, and tell you about the kinds of jobs, salaries, and technologies you’ll find in Cartography and GIS.
What is GIS? Should I learn about it if I want to be a map maker?

GIS stands for geographic information systems. In today’s digital age, billions of pieces of data are collected every day, and much of this information includes a component that tells the geographic location of the data (this is called georeferencing). GISs are automated systems used to capture, edit, store, manipulate, analyze and display all this spatial data.

Almost all maps of places on the earth are created today using these computerized systems. Becoming expert in GIS qualifies you for a huge array of jobs that use spatial information.

GIS is about much more than just making maps, though. It’s a tool with a mind-boggling number of uses, from modeling how far a toxic spill will reach given wind and water currents, to analyzing the best location for a new cell phone tower, to storing and maintaining data about global climate change, to finding the most energy-efficient route for your mail carrier, to helping government officials figure out how to get aid to storm victims, to determining the vulnerability of a wetlands area to pollution.

As long as a project has a spatial component, GIS and mapping sciences can be involved. And guess what? There aren’t enough professionals who are expert in GIS to go around. The digital revolution has created an unprecedented demand for people who understand how to make and use maps.

job titles in Cartography and GIS

In the private sector, individuals are needed who are well versed in geographical and cartographic concepts but also feel comfortable working with the hardware and software that drive the applications. These positions reflect the growing importance of GIS in all sectors of society and require a unique combination of education and skills.

GIS Coordinator
Technical Support Analyst
Database Analyst
Consultant/Project Manager
Project Manager
Software Engineer
Internet Product Software Engineer
Applications Programmer
GIS Software Product Specialist
Industry Marketing Manager
GIS Instructor
Data Publisher

Database and System Integrator
Computer Mapping Technician
GIS Database Administrator & GIS Systems Analyst
GIS Manager/Information Services Planner
GIS Manager/Senior Level
GIS Specialist
GIS Data Manager
Senior GIS Analyst
Senior Software Engineer
GIS Sales Manager
Administrator & GIS Systems Analyst
GIS Manager/Information Services Planner
GIS Manager/Senior Level
GIS Specialist
GIS Data Manager
Senior GIS Analyst
Senior Software Engineer
GIS Sales Manager
Administrator & GIS Systems Analyst
GIS Manager/Information Services Planner
GIS Manager/Senior Level
GIS Specialist
GIS Data Manager
Senior GIS Analyst
Senior Software Engineer
GIS Sales Manager
GIS Analyst II
Some federal agencies with careers in cartography and GIS

- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- National Geodetic Survey
- U.S. Geological Survey
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
- Bureau of Land Management
- National Park Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- Environmental Protection Agency
- National Geospatial Intelligence Agency

Data from satellites, aerial photos, digital maps, other digital data, and information in layers can be integrated in a GIS to answer questions such as how vulnerable a wetland might be to damage from nearby factories and homes.
Some mapping specialties

While most of us are most familiar with road maps and weather maps, there are several specialized maps for specific uses, and although they may use the same kinds of information, their requirements are different.

cadastral maps record and delineate legal property lines. Cadastral maps are critical to local governments, city planning, emergency response efforts, and real estate activities.

topographic maps represent the terrain - mountains and valleys - of the earth’s surface. They also often include vegetation, buildings, transportation lines, boundary lines, water bodies, and place names.

nautical and aeronautical charts provide critical information about the elevation of terrain and the depth of water bodies. These maps are designed specifically for sea and air navigation. image-based maps use aerial and satellite images like those on the base layer of Internet maps, combined with other data, such as reference grids or roads derived from conventional geometric map sources.

thematic maps portray the geographical distribution of specific geographic features such as soils, vegetation, geology, or statistics like population density, tax rates, or air quality. geovisualization is a special category of map use that employs interactive and animated maps on a computer to display complex information about things like weather, sea temperature (El Nino), global warming, or greenhouse gases. These displays, often in three dimensions, represent an exciting new category of maps made possible through elaborate mathematical computations performed on computers.

Any advice for people thinking about a career in GIS? GIS is such a growing industry that you can make of it whatever your interests dictate. Almost all industries utilize GIS these days so you can pursue a job path that falls within your interest. Could be teaching, could be analysis, public health, oceanography, cartography, etc.... you can really work in a niche that you love.

These days so many industries utilize GIS that there is a career path that can interest almost everyone.

University GIS coor

Describe your job and your duties.

As the GIS Coordinator, my primary responsibilities are to teach advanced GIS courses and coordinate the GISci (Geographic Information Science) Certificate Program. In addition, I assist in other university courses with GIS/GPS related course materials and act as a consultant for any GIS needs that the faculty and staff may have.

Why is your job rewarding or enjoyable?

It’s enjoyable because I don’t simply use GIS, but I also teach others to use the technology. To see a student go beyond what has been taught in class and use the technology for their own interests is very rewarding.
A study by the American Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ASPRS) found that the biggest growth areas for geospatial professionals this decade will be environmental management and consulting, civil government, defense and security, and transportation engineering.

**Describe your job and your duties.** Maps.com was founded in 1991 and since its inception has become a leader in the custom mapping industry. My role at Maps.com is to oversee and manage the production of custom maps for our clients.

**What types of education would you suggest to folks who are thinking about cartography or GIS as a career?** My best advice for GIS students is to study design and cartography. On the other hand cartographers need to know GIS. Many ‘old school’ cartographers don’t know GIS and as a result spend much more time creating their maps than they could with the use of GIS. GIS is a fantastic tool to get data and create maps in a much faster manner.

**Talk about your typical day at work.** I work with my staff of cartographers and editors, working with sales, problem solving, and dealing with our clients. I spend a lot of the day in front of the computer emailing, tracking numbers within spreadsheets, proofing maps, and occasionally producing maps. As a manager I am constantly looking at maps and researching ways to create maps faster and more accurately.

**How do you keep up with GIS?** In order to stay productive with the ever-changing field of GIS, I frequently attend training workshops. It’s critical to take advantage of local GIS user groups and workshops and to have knowledge of other GIS users.

**Any advice for people thinking about a career in GIS?** My advice for those thinking about a career in GIS is to investigate taking courses in GIS. Many universities and colleges offer professional certificate programs in GIS. By completing these types of programs you ensure a future employer that you have the necessary training and education to be hired into a GIS position.
How much do cartographers and GIS professionals make? Salaries vary considerably from one location to another. The map at right estimates salaries for cartographers and mapping technicians by state. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics does not have a separate category of occupation simply called “GIS analysts” or “GIS practitioners.” GIS analysts who concentrate on solving problems with geographic methods are called, simply, geographers.

In 2006, the median salary for geographers was about $61,000. The highest paid GIS analysts are those who create new software or design databases; they are classified as computer applications software engineers or database administrators.

In 2006, computer applications software engineers had median annual earnings of about $77,000.

http://www.bls.gov/

Web cartographer & project manager

David Heyman, Axis Maps, Madison, WI

David is a co-founder of Axis Maps, a cartography company that focuses on “communicating information and the opportunity to turn data into knowledge.” They create print, interactive, and mash-up maps.

What's a hot job in cartography/GIS these days?

Interactive cartography...Web services like Yahoo!, Microsoft, and Google are letting people see geography in brand new ways and the Internet has opened up a massive portal to access and share data.

Any advice for people thinking about a career in mapping?

I think for a career in interactive cartography, someone should have three core skill sets. First, they should have a foundation in GIS and data management. Second, they should have a desire to design both maps and user interfaces. Cartography is about the visual communication of information and great design is like great writing or speaking; it leads to better communication. Finally, they should have some programming knowledge to actually put all their great ideas to work.

http://www.acinet.org/acinet
How is a map made?

No matter what the purpose, making a map requires similar steps. Here is a summary of some of the major steps involved in producing a map.

Where do you get the data to put on a map?

Geospatial professionals can collect and evaluate mappable information first-hand through field work, or second-hand from existing maps, aerial photographs, statistical reports, or computerized data files.

Do you have to start with a blank computer screen every time?

Almost all maps now start with a base map that isn’t created specifically for the map that’s being made. In most cases, someone (often the local, state, or federal government) has already compiled detailed digital information, like streets and rivers and boundaries, and that information is available for map makers using GIS. Sometimes, the map maker needs to purchase data from a “vendor” if the map is really specialized. Because no map or analysis is any good without accurate data, it is important that databases are developed according to rigorous standards and carefully edited and maintained.

So let’s say I have all this information - I’ll just make a map. What’s the big deal?

There are a lot of choices that a cartographer has to make when it comes to designing the map: how should the round earth be transformed to the flat page or screen (map projection), what size and extent should the map cover (scale), what colors and shapes should be on the map (symbols), how will it be printed or displayed? Fortunately, with computers, cartographers can now try out a bunch of map design choices - not so long ago, each change was really time-consuming and expensive.

And then the map is printed?

Lots of maps wind up on paper in some way - some using computer-driven printers and plotters, others using offset lithography. But nowadays there are many digital ways to display the final map. And the design of digital maps is different from those made on paper, and there are a lot of different digital formats. Imagine how different maps have to look if they’re designed for in-car GPS navigation system screens, or tiny cell phone displays, or online mapping applications, or video games. A lot of modern mapping will be digital, and it’s a good idea to be familiar and comfortable with computers - and even programming - as a future geospatial professional.
Academic Cartographer

Jon Kimerling, Professor and Author, Oregon State University

Many cartographers find their home in universities, teaching about maps, GIS, and geography, and conducting research in map creation, design, and understanding. Dr. Kimerling has written several books on cartography and is an editor of the *Atlas of the Pacific Northwest*.

**When did you know that this is the career you wanted to pursue?** I knew that I wanted to be a professor of cartography by the end of my undergraduate career when I discovered that I really liked explaining things about cartography to others, and that I liked doing research in cartography.

**What kinds of education would you suggest if I'm thinking about cartography as a career?** Cartography is an interesting career because it is a true blend of art, science, and technology. Making professional quality maps requires a strong education in geography with a focus on cartography and remote sensing, mathematics through basic calculus and statistics, introductory computer science including programming and database management, and basic graphic design.

**What makes your job enjoyable?** I am blessed with a wonderful career as an academic cartographer. Every day I enjoy coming to my department and working with students and fellow faculty members. Although I teach the same courses each year, every day is different, and I am constantly challenged by changes in cartography and questions asked by students. I have never been bored as a professor.

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**going the distance**

Many institutions now offer distance-education certification or degree programs in GIS online. Here are a few:

- **Birkbeck College**
  [http://www.bbk.ac.uk/Departments/Geography/online.htm](http://www.bbk.ac.uk/Departments/Geography/online.htm)

- **California State University Bakersfield**
  [http://academic.csub.edu/~vkohli/giscert.html](http://academic.csub.edu/~vkohli/giscert.html)

- **Charles Sturt University**

- **Curtin University**

- **University of Denver**
  [http://www.du.edu/gis/](http://www.du.edu/gis/)

- **Elmhurst College**
  [http://www.elmhurst.edu/~geo/GISCertProgram.html](http://www.elmhurst.edu/~geo/GISCertProgram.html)

- **University of Leeds**
  [http://www.geog.leeds.ac.uk/odl/](http://www.geog.leeds.ac.uk/odl/)

- **University of North Dakota**
  [http://www.conted.und.edu/dsp/gis/](http://www.conted.und.edu/dsp/gis/)

- **Northwest Missouri State University**
  [http://www.awmissouri.edu/gis](http://www.awmissouri.edu/gis)

- **Pennsylvania State World Campus**

- **University of Southern Queensland**

[http://www.ucgis.org/](http://www.ucgis.org/)
GIS Analyst
Zachary Andereck
Geospatial Solutions Analyst, ICF International

What is ICF and what do you do there?
ICF International is a company that delivers consulting services and technology solutions in the energy, climate change, environment, transportation, social programs, health, defense, and emergency management markets. Right now, I’m working on the Louisiana Road Home program, designed to help residents affected by Hurricanes Katrina or Rita get back into their homes as quickly and fairly as possible.

How does GIS help with that?
We use GIS to help verify and score eligible applicants by identifying those that live in special exception regions, analyzing the driving times, and delivering high-quality maps to the program’s constituents.

What did you do in college to prepare you for this job?
I was an Environmental Sciences major. I think students should consider taking some of the following classes to really prepare: cartography, computer programming (especially Python these days), statistics, professional writing, and the area you’d like to specialize in—environmental science, biology, natural resource management...

Any advice for people thinking about a career in GIS?
To become truly fluent in GIS, you need to amass a large amount of time at the computer, using whatever GIS software you’re going to use. Once you gain the ability to critically think through the problem at hand and you have the GIS skills at your disposal, finding the proper solution to the problem will be rewarding and make you a highly viable competitor in the GIS job.

Do I need to be certified to have a career in GIS?
Some geospatial careers, like surveying, require a state license. Presently, you don’t need a license to be a cartographer or GIS practitioner, but there is a growing interest in GIS Certification. The GIS Certification Institute (GISCI, www.gisci.org) provides GIS practitioners with a formal process that allows them to call themselves GIS professionals (GISPs). GISP make about $8,000 more annually than their non-certified counterparts.
County GIS Analyst
Susan Williams, Senior GIS Analyst, Stafford County, VA

Describe your job and your duties.
Stafford County is said to be the 2nd fastest growing county in the state of Virginia. It is an area rich with history that draws top government contractors who seek to house their operations within an easy commute to the DC area. I’m primarily a database manager, checking the quality of edits preformed on our GIS layers. Additionally, I handle most of the Fire & Rescue Department’s mapping needs.

Why is your job enjoyable?
I love seeing the surprise on people’s faces when they ask me “Is it possible to get….” And I assure them it is. Then within a short time I hand them the finished product. I’m rewarded by the knowledge that I’ve given.

GIS Services Coordinator, NASA
Tyler Stevens, Coordinator, Global Change Master Directory (GCMD)

Describe your job and your duties. The GCMD is a web site that enables users to locate and obtain access to Earth science data sets and services relevant to global change and Earth science research. As the coordinator, it is my responsibility to organize all the information about the data sets and coordinate public outreach for Earth Science Data Related Services. I also develop and maintain an Internet GIS server that displays NASA satellite imagery.

What are some qualifications for a GIS job like yours? You should have knowledge of common GIS software packages such as ArcGIS, Mapserver, and GRASS. It’s also important to have good writing, teamwork, and presentation skills so you can easily communicate your work to the science community.

Any advice for people thinking about GIS as a career?
Learn about the concepts and methodology of a GIS rather than trying to learn a specific software package. You can take the concepts you learn in the classroom and apply them to any GIS application or problem.

http://gcmd.nasa.gov/
them something that will help them do their job. I especially like seeing the people who are not GIS savvy take a map I’ve created for them and hold it like a prized possession.

Any advice for people thinking about a career in GIS? My advice is to volunteer or apply for an internship with a company that can expose you to the GIS field. Once working within the sphere of GIS, you can see all the paths of opportunities that are available, such as internet mapping, data collection, database management, programming, and of course, designing maps.

GIS Manager, elections
Gary Bilotta, Maricopa County (AZ) Elections Department

Describe your job and your duties. The Maricopa County Election Department administers primary and general countywide elections as well as municipal, school district and other various local elections. My part in the election process is to lead a team of GIS professionals who maintain the department’s address, street and boundary data as well as oversee the production mapping activities in the department. I also manage the department’s GIS database and develop new and maintain existing GIS desktop and Internet applications.

What types of skills do employers look for? When looking for GIS positions, employers look for someone with programming abilities, statistics, database knowledge and map design.

How do you keep up with GIS? In order to keep up with the growing technology of GIS, I try to go to seminars and training at least a couple times a year. Besides learning new skills at the training and seminars, it also helps to network with others there to see how they are using the technology to see if you can borrow their ideas and bring them back to your office.
Richard Ellis is a global leader in commercial real estate services. In 2007, the cartographers and GIS professionals here at the Mapping Center produced over 56,000 maps for 1,000 professionals. We create maps including site, demographic, aerial, drive time, employee location, brochure, and large-format maps. I oversee 36 GIS professionals, and manage the GIS team in support of map products used for marketing, presentations, site tours, geographic analysis, and other needs.

ESRI is the creator of the widely-used ArcGIS family of software products designed for geospatial analysis and decision making. Describe your job and your duties. I have worked for ESRI’s software products department for nearly 15 years. My job is to help our customers understand how to use ArcGIS rather than just leave them to figure out what each of the tools does. My goal is to help our customers to leverage our knowledge, at ESRI, of how to best use ArcGIS.

What are the desired qualifications for a GIS job like yours? At least a 4-year degree, and realistically, a masters degree in geography or related field; anything less and you’ll be consigning yourself to just a job. Getting a M.A. in Geography was easily one of the top ten decisions I’ve made in my life. I didn’t want to just run the GIS tools that other people made or follow the instructions that other people wrote; instead I wanted to design geographically informed solutions to geographic problems. I saw GIS as a technology that would facilitate my doing that and in the process make the lives of many people better.

How did you get where you are today? I strongly believe that ethics must underpin the making of maps because maps are a potentially powerful information product. That ethic has lead me through my career from trying to improve the experience of making simple mapping decisions early on with ArcView, to today where I am helping people understand how to model data in ways that make GIS data comprehensible, consumable, and therefore map-able.

How do you keep up with the growing technology of GIS? I’m lucky; it’s my job. To do my job I experiment, pushing the limits of what I can get ArcGIS to do. I’m always thinking of ways to leverage it to improve, automate, or further optimize some aspect of map making.
What is your favorite aspect of this career? A career in GIS is not limited to just one discipline... during school, students interested in GIS can explore technology while applying their own diverse interests.

What do you see as the future of GIS? GIS is a vastly growing industry within the U.S., and has long been recognized as an international field and continues to grow globally. I have also seen GIS expanding and being implemented in web-based applications, and only see GIS/web applications growing in the future, especially in business and real estate related fields.

What’s up with the bird in the photo? Is that related to your GIS work? Yes - we were tagging juvenile osprey. This was part of a joint project with Langley Air Force Base and USDA Wildlife Services. We monitored the activity of nests in the immediate area of the aircraft runway. The maps were crucial to the Air Force to keep the runway approach clear of nesting osprey.

Any advice for people thinking about a career in GIS? I look for students primarily in geography or civil engineering. We have also had successful students with electrical, mechanical, and agricultural engineering, biology, forestry, and environmental science. The most successful cartographers also seem to have interest and ability in graphics and art. Geography still offers the best choice of majors if someone is looking for an exciting career that encompasses a wide range of applications. It is truly a major that gives you the flexibility to learn a little about everything.
More than 800 colleges and universities offer courses in geographic information science. These are usually offered through geography departments, but GIS is applied to so many different fields that there are often GIS courses in other academic departments. The following institutions all have well-established cartography and GIS programs, and belong to the University Consortium for Geographic Information Science (www.ucgis.org):

Arizona State University  
University of Arizona  
Boston University  
Brigham Young University  
California State University System  
University of California, Berkeley  
University of California, Santa Barbara  
Clark University  
University of Colorado  
University of Connecticut  
University of Delaware  
Florida International University  
Florida State University  
George Mason University  
Georgia Institute of Technology  
University of Georgia  
Harvard University  
Hunter College, City University of New York  
Idaho State University  
University of Idaho  
University of Illinois, Chicago  
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign  
Indiana University  
University of Iowa  
Kansas State University  
University of Kansas  
University of Kentucky  
Louisiana State University  
University of Maine  
University of Maryland, College Park  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
University of Massachusetts, Amherst  
University of Memphis  
Michigan State University  
University of Michigan  
University of Minnesota  
University of Mississippi  
University of Missouri  
University of Nebraska  
New Mexico State University  
University of New Mexico  
North Carolina Central University  
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill  
North Carolina State University  
University of North Carolina, Charlotte  
Ohio State University  
University of Oklahoma  
Oregon State University  
University of Oregon  
Pennsylvania State University  
University of Pennsylvania  
University of Pittsburgh  
University of Redlands  
Rutgers University  
San Diego State University  
University of South Carolina  
University of Southern California  
State University of New York - Buffalo  
Syracuse University  
Temple University  
University of Tennessee, Knoxville  
Texas A & M University, Corpus Christi  
University of Texas At Dallas  
Texas State University - San Marcos  
University of Utah  
Virginia Commonwealth University  
Virginia Tech  
University of Washington  
West Virginia University  
University of Wisconsin, Madison  
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee  
University of Wyoming