California County Population: Four Classification Methods
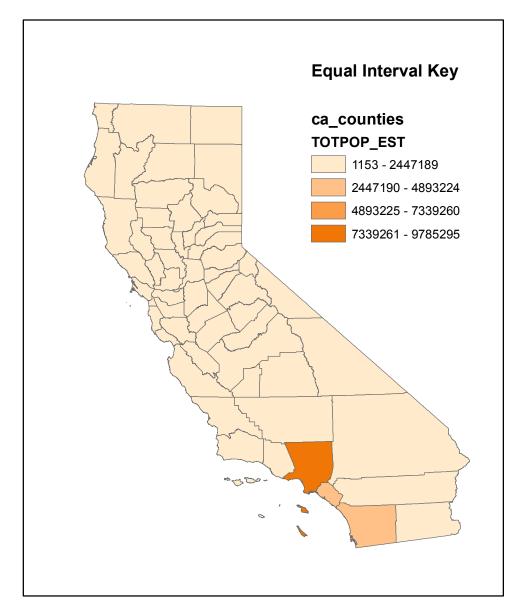
US Census Estimate 2005-2009
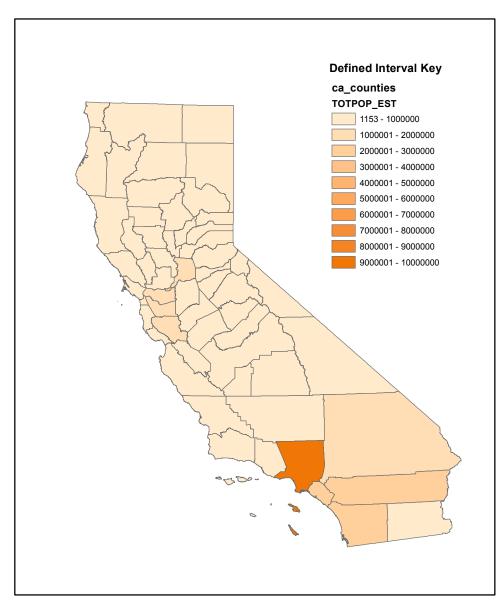
Source: factfinder.census.gov

Equal Interval Key

ca_counties
TOTPOP_EST

- 1153 - 2447189
- 2447190 - 4893224
- 4893225 - 7339260
- 7339261 - 9785295

Quantile Key

ca_counties
TOTPOP_EST

- 1153 - 34428
- 34429 - 129003
- 129004 - 262149
- 262150 - 792313
- 792314 - 9785295

Equal Interval

This method emphasizes the amount of an attribute
value relative to other values.
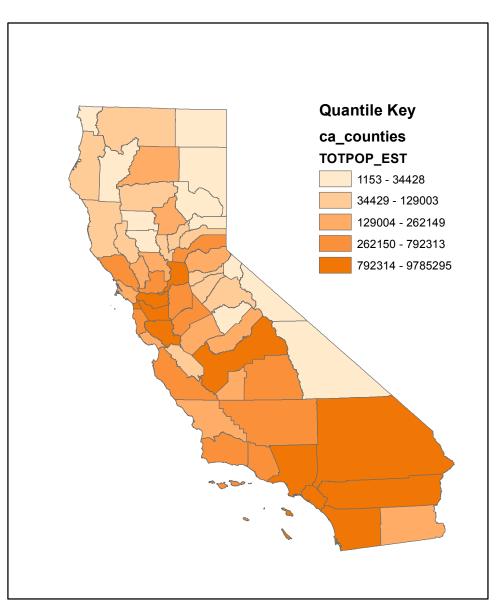
For example, it will show that a store is part of the
group of stores that make up the top one-third of all sales.

Quantile

Each class contains an equal number of features.
A quantile classification is well suited to linearly distributed data.
Quantile assigns the same number of data values to each class.
There are no empty classes or classes with too few or too many values.

Defined Interval Key

ca_counties
TOTPOP_EST

- 1153 - 1000000
- 1000001 - 2000000
- 2000001 - 3000000
- 3000001 - 4000000
- 4000001 - 5000000
- 5000001 - 6000000
- 6000001 - 7000000
- 7000001 - 8000000
- 8000001 - 9000000
- 9000001 - 10000000

Legend

ca_counties
TOTPOP_EST

- 1153 - 192974
- 192975 - 505165
- 505166 - 1457095
- 1457096 - 2987543
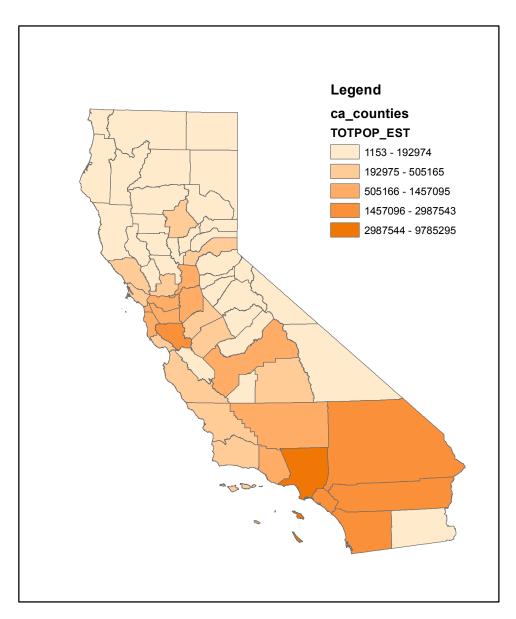- 2987544 - 9785295

Defined Interval

Defined interval allows you to specify an interval size
used to define a series of classes with the same value range.

For example, each interval will span 75 units. ArcGIS Pro will
determine the number of classes based on the
interval size and the range of all field values.

Natural Breaks (Jenks)

Natural breaks classes are based on natural groupings
inherent in the data.
Class breaks are identified that best group similar values and
that maximize the differences between classes.
The features are divided into classes whose boundaries are set
where there are relatively big differences in the data values.

Mikiko Bazeley- SPRING 2016, GIS 110

Lab4_MMB_TOTPOP