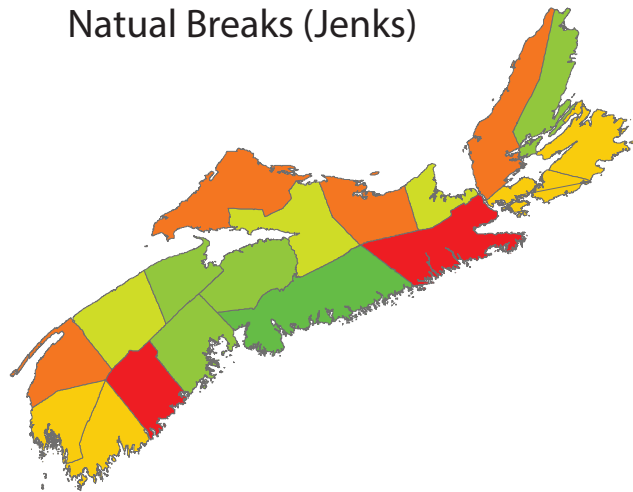


Choropleth Maps: Rate of Population Change

Rate of Change
by Percent

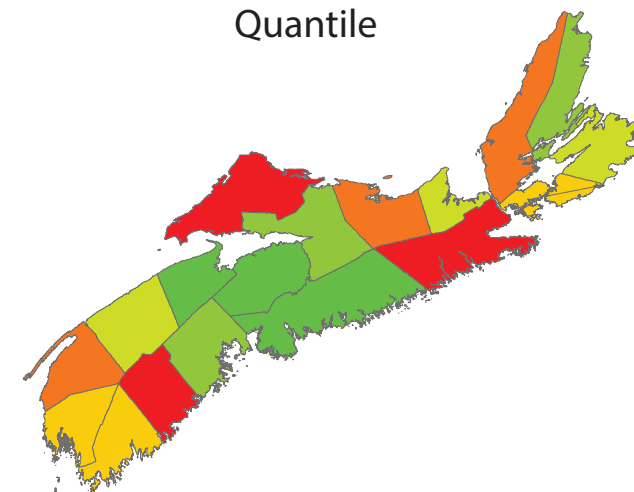
- 6.36 - -5.56
- 5.55 - -3.95
- 3.94 - -2.85
- 2.84 - -0.60
- 0.61 - 3.35

Natural Breaks (Jenks)



The Natural Breaks or Jenks method classifies the data into "natural" groupings. A natural grouping is a range found naturally in the data set. A class range is made up of items with similar values that form a "natural" group within a data set. Natural Breaks classifications can be advantageous because they identify real classes within the data.

Quantile



The Quantile method places an equal amount of observations into each class. It is best used when there are a number of items in the data set that have similar values.

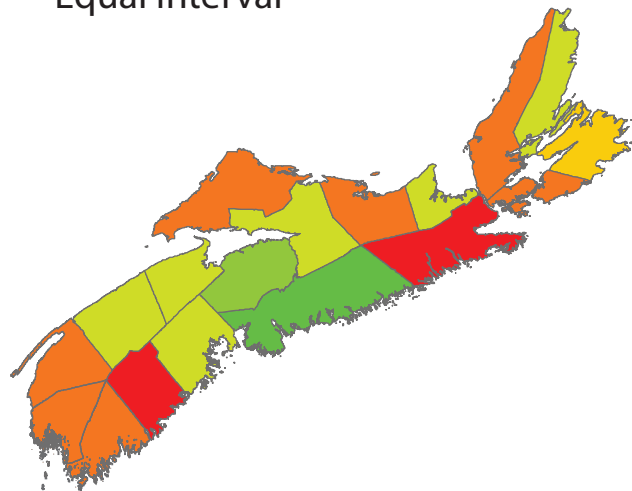
Rate of Change
by Percent

- 6.36 - -4.15
- 4.14 - -3.54
- 3.53 - -0.79
- 0.79 - -0.37
- 0.36 - 3.35

Equal Interval

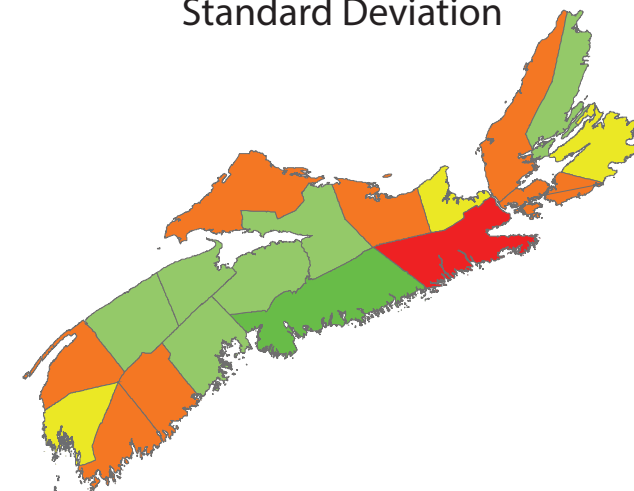
Rate of Change
by Percent

- 6.36 - -4.12
- 4.41 - -2.48
- 2.47 - -0.54
- 0.53 - 1.40
- 1.41 - 3.35



The Equal Interval method divides the dataset into equally sized classes. This method is appropriate to use when the distribution of values to be mapped are relatively equal across the range of values.

Standard Deviation



Rate of Change
by Std. Dev

- < 1.5
- 1.5 - -0.5
- 0.5 - 0.5
- 0.5 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2.4

The Standard Deviation method creates classes of data in standard deviations from the determined mean of all the data. This method is best used when you want to visualize how far values are from the mean.

