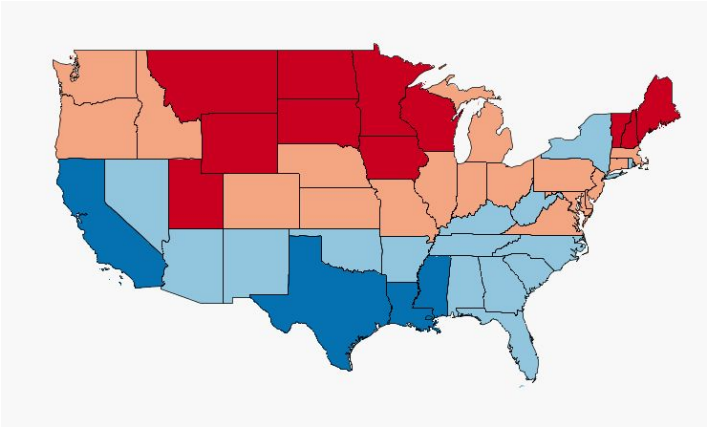
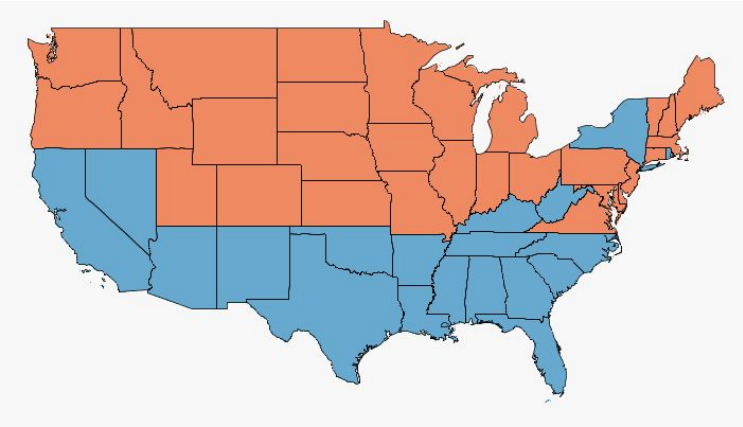
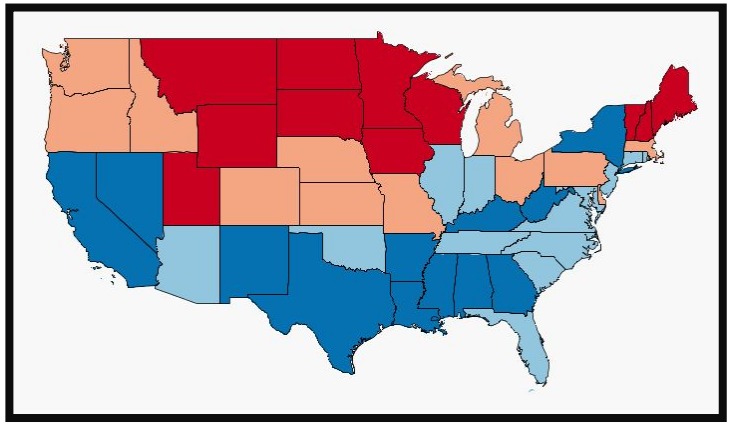
Screenshot the contiguous US



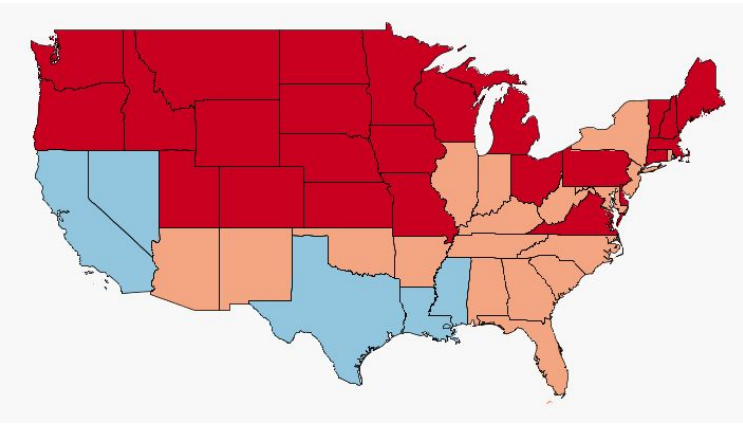
Change number of classes to 2, screenshot



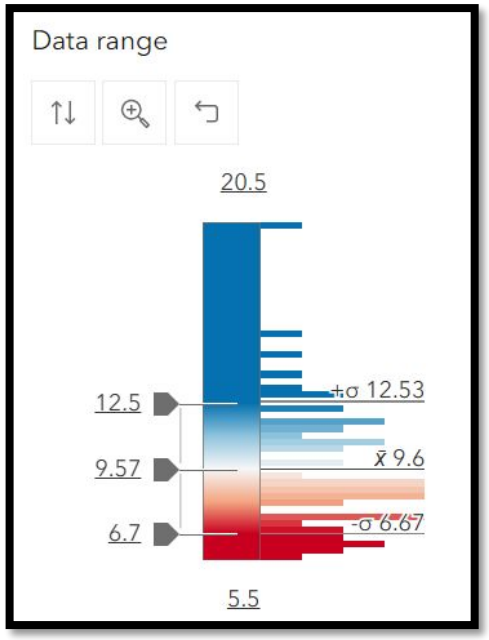
Change method to quantile, use 4 classes, screenshot



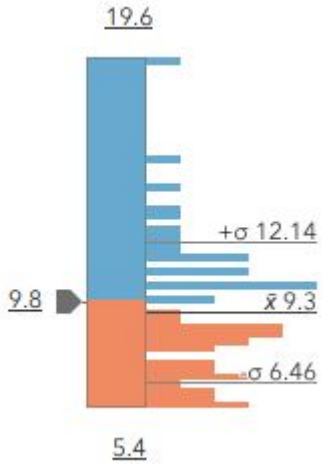
Change method to equal interval, use 4 classes, screenshot



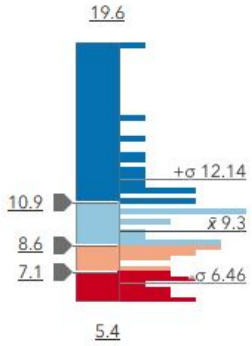
Screenshot the contiguous US histogram data range



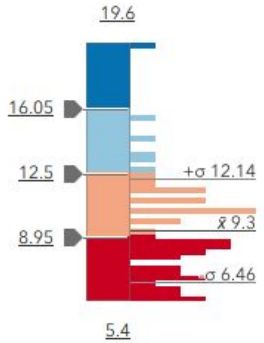

Change number of classes to 2, screenshot




Change method to quantile, use 4 classes, screenshot the histogram




Change method to equal interval, use 4 classes, screenshot



Layers

USA States Generalized Boundaries

ACS Educational Attainment Boundaries - State

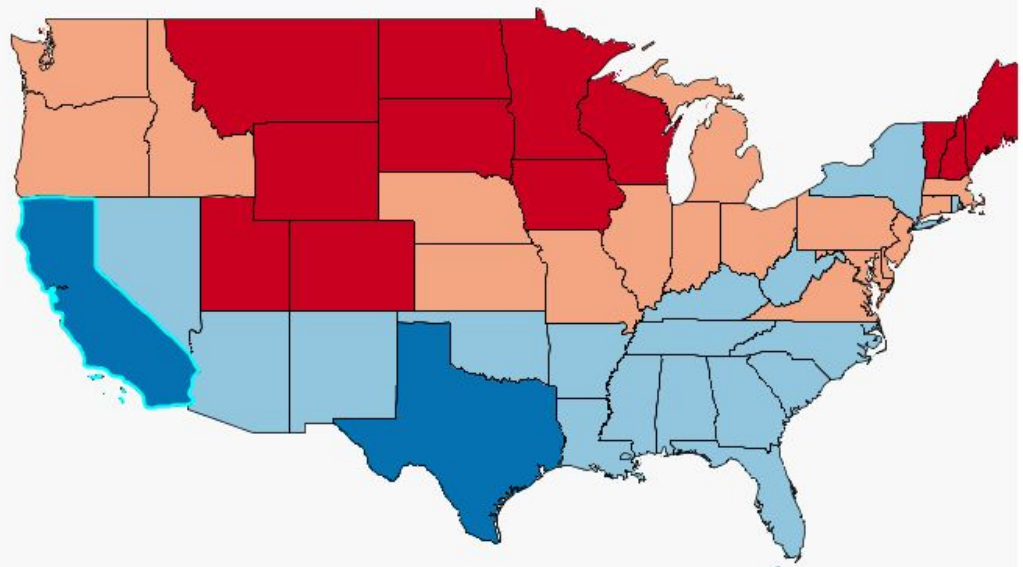
Add

2 of 2

**ACS Educational AttainmenCalifforniat Boundaries - State: California**

Table | Get directions | Zoom to

| Name | California |
|---|---|
| Percent of Population 25 Years and Over whose Highest Education Completed is Less Than High School | 15.40 |
| Total Population 25 Years and Over | 26,941,198 |



ACS Educational Attainment ...

Pop-ups

Enable pop-ups

Options

Attribute expressions

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ACS Educational Attainmen...

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3/99 fields

Title

Enter a title { }

Description

Enter a description { }

Select fields

Name

Percent of Population 25 Years and Over whose Highest Education Completed is Less Than High School

Total Population 25 Years and Over

Add content

# Part 4

The authors say that a standard deviation was ok to use because the distribution of the data is a normal distribution, which is a distribution that is symmetric about the mean, where data near the mean is more frequent than away from the mean.

In the map with 2 classes, the percentage of below-high school education can be clearly split horizontally across the contiguous US, with exception of New York, of which the spread of groups is a lot tighter. The quantile map has more “extremes” where we can clearly visualize states in which there are more or less below-high school educated populations. For the equal interval, there is a lot less nuance in the grouping of the map, where a majority of the northern US is solid red, so there is less useful information compared to the first map. The first map has a lot more nuance: California and Texas have the highest percentage of this demographic, etc.