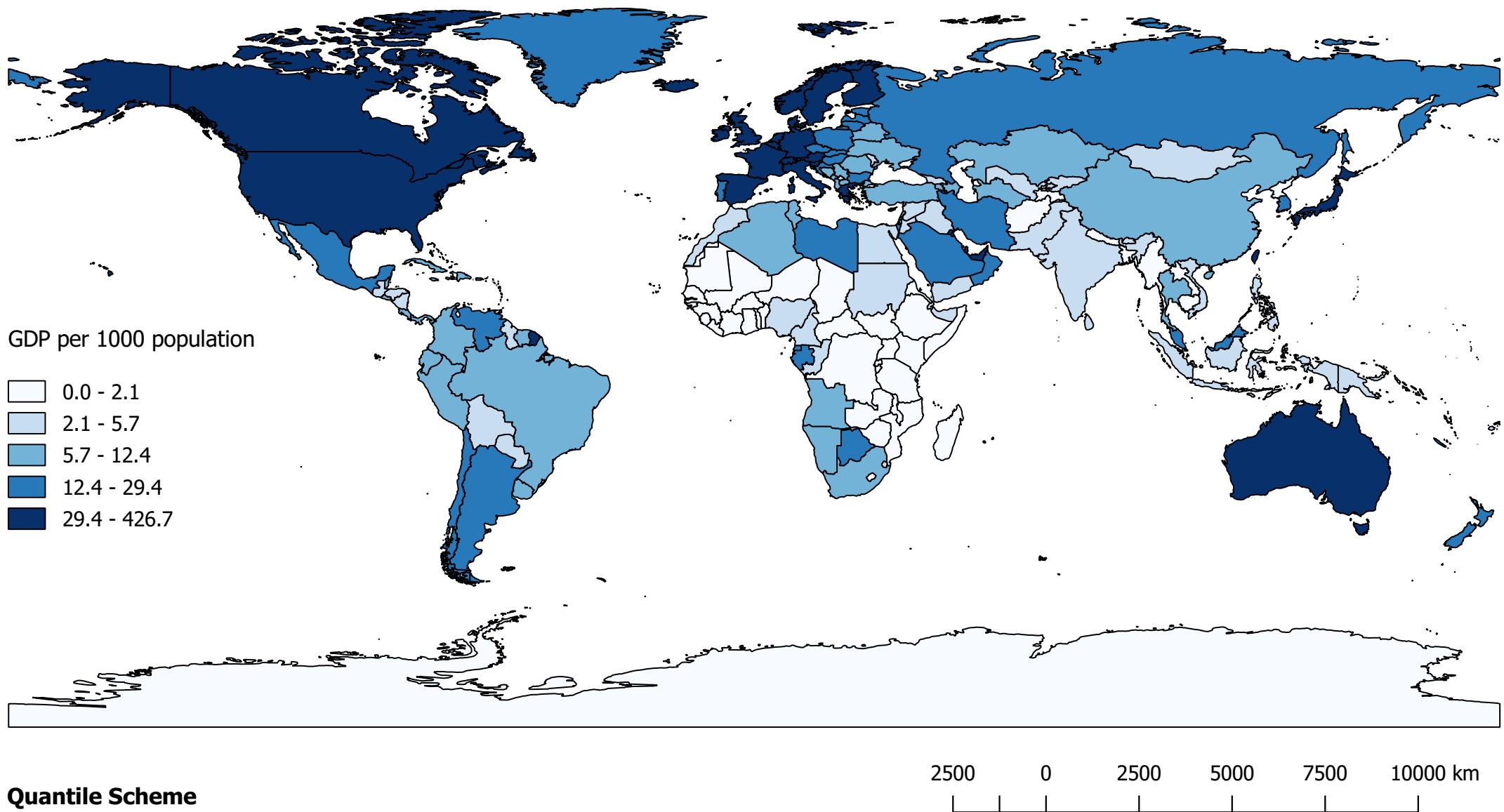


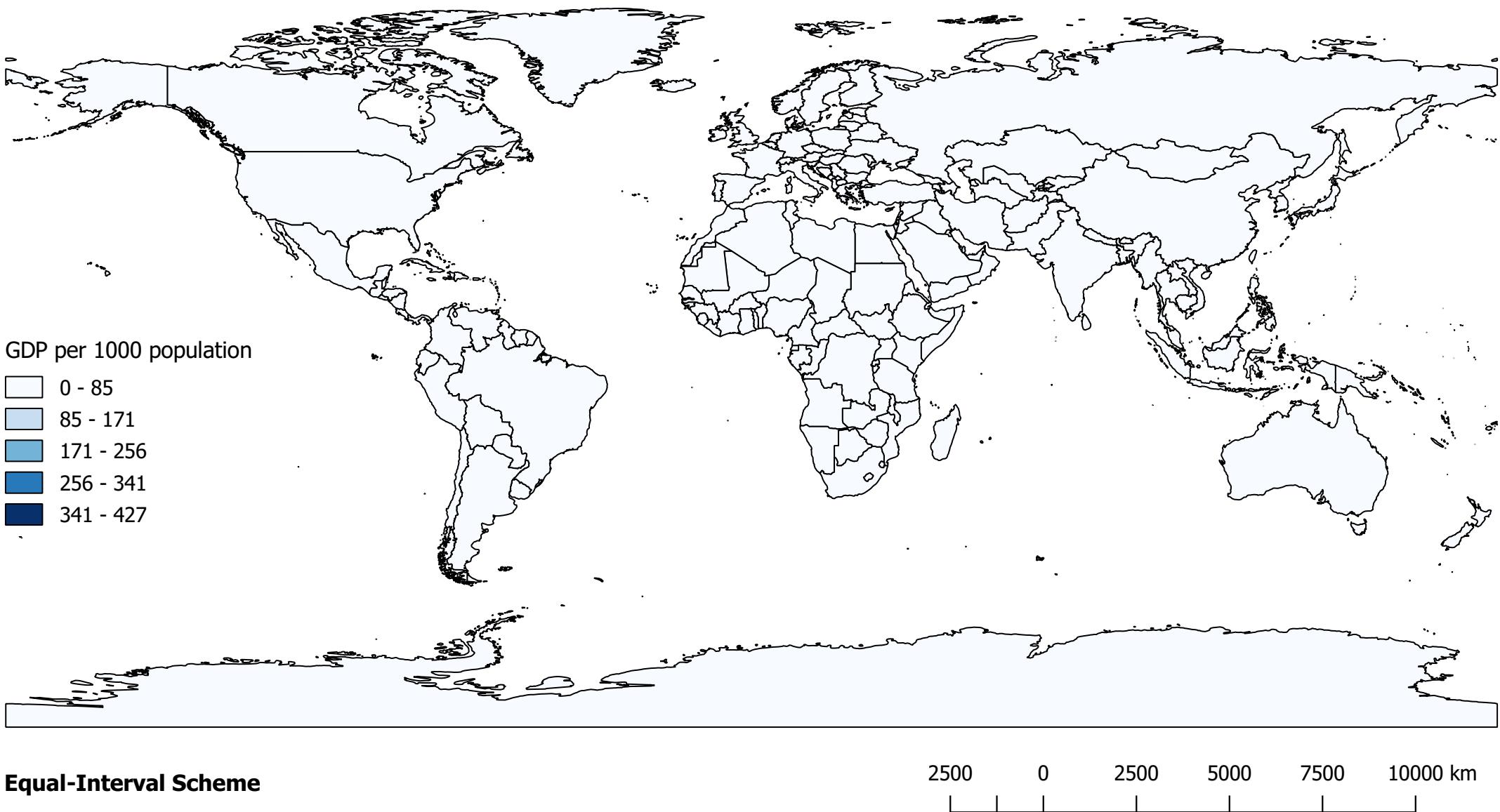
Population-Normalized Global GDP (Quantile Classification)



It ensures that there are similar number of data values (countries) in each class, so that the map shows distinct color patterns. However, a potential problem is that countries with similar GDP density may be classified to different classes.

Map by Zhang Zhexian
Map data from <http://www.naturalearthdata.com/>
March 2017

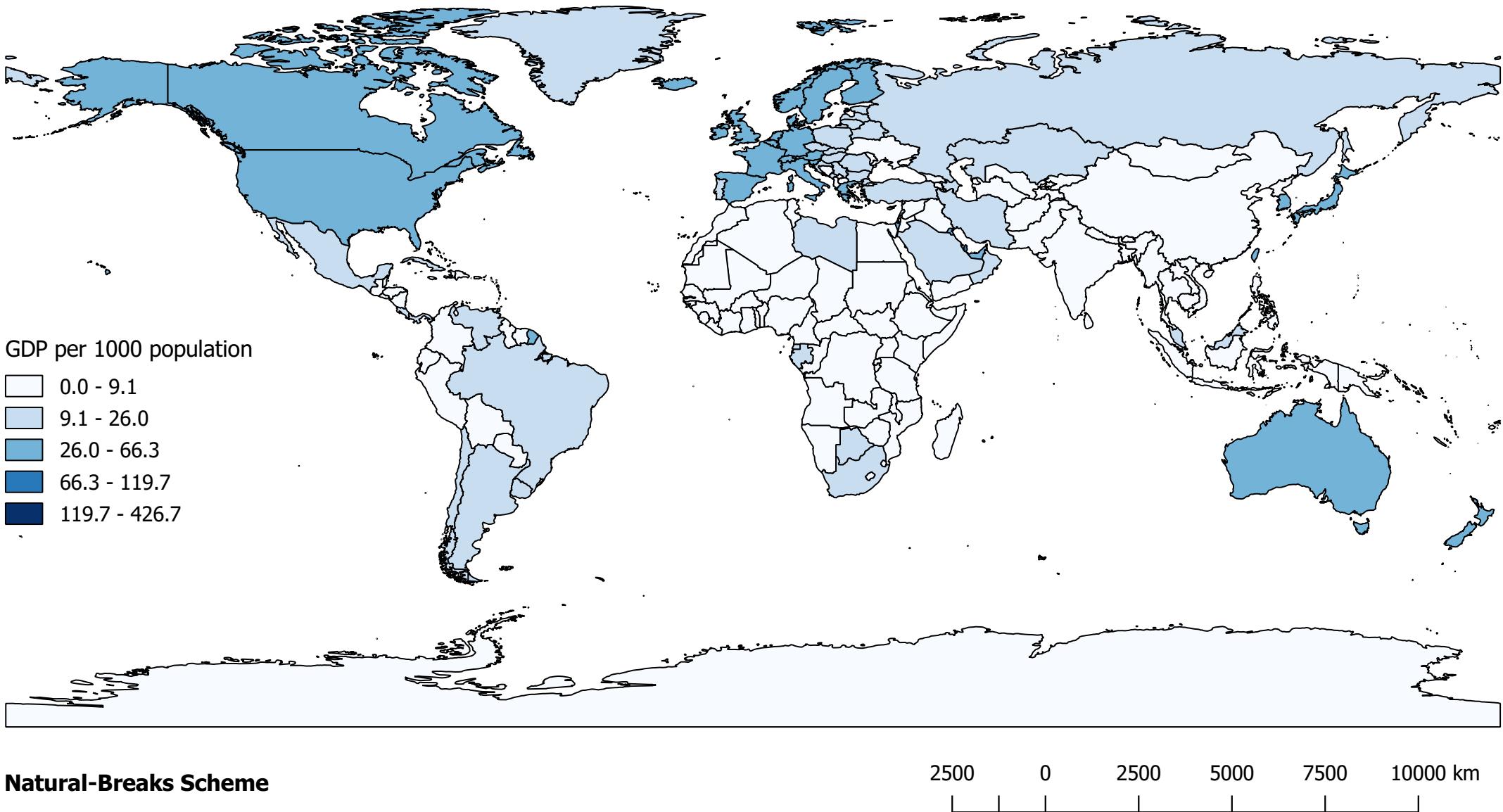
Population-Normalized Global GDP (Equal Interval Classification)



Its regular class intervals are easy for readers to understand, but it does not work well for unevenly distributed data (e.g. GDP density). Due to the existence of outliers (e.g. Vatican), some classes may have too few values that the map pattern is not shown.

Map by Zhang Zhexian
Map data from <http://www.naturalearthdata.com/>
March 2017

Population-Normalized Global GDP (Natural-Breaks Classification)

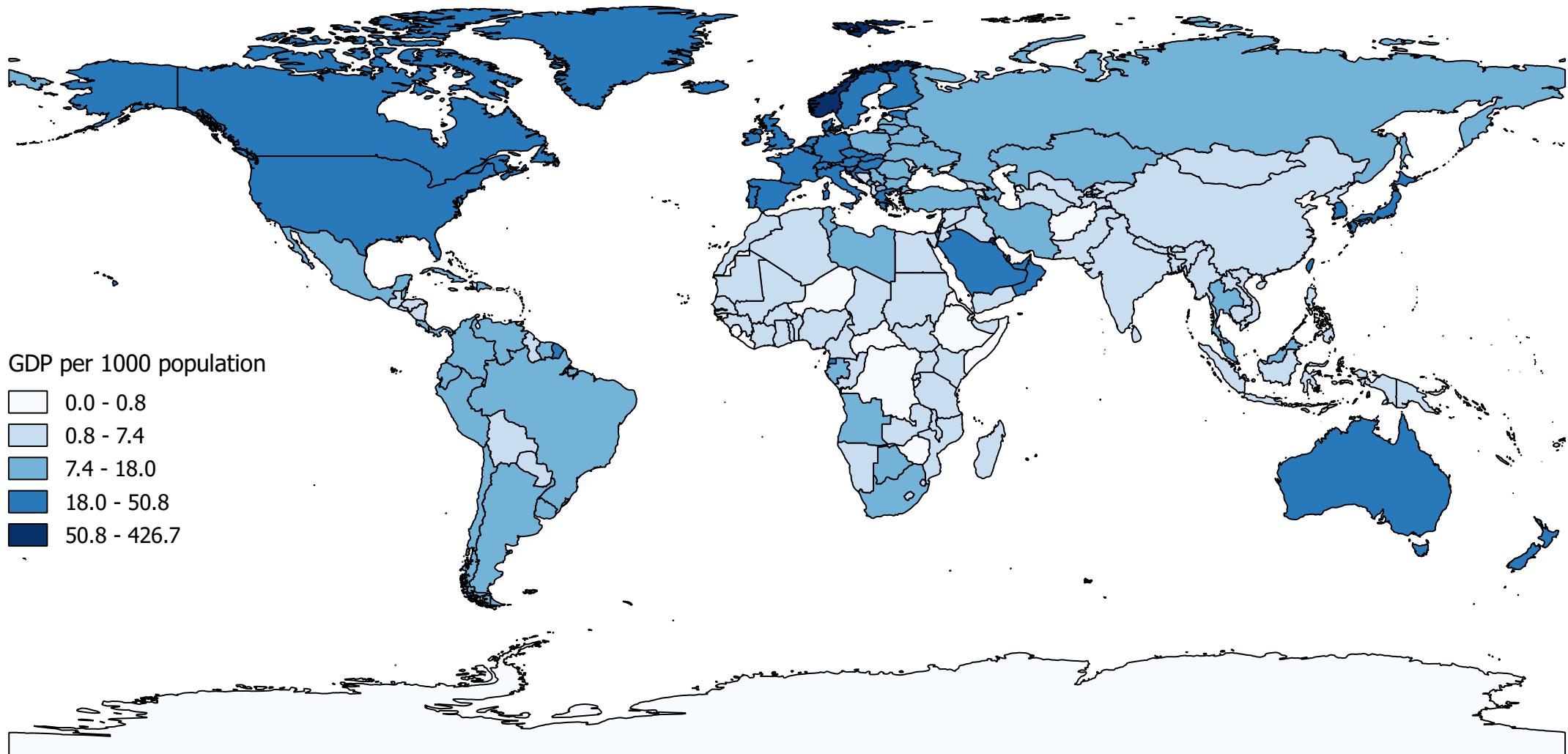


Natural-Breaks Scheme

It makes sure that countries with similar GDP density is categorised into the same class, and the difference between different classes is significant enough. However, total values in different classes may not be the same.

Map by Zhang Zhexian
Map data from <http://www.naturalearthdata.com/>
March 2017

Population-Normalized Global GDP (Customized Classification)



Unique Scheme (customized based on histogram)

The customized classification places class boundaries at places with gaps/low data points, so that data with similar value being wrongly classified to different classes is minimized. It also tries to distribute data evenly in classes similar to quantile distribution.

Map by Zhang Zhexian
Map data from <http://www.naturalearthdata.com/>
March 2017