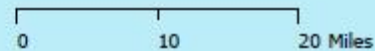
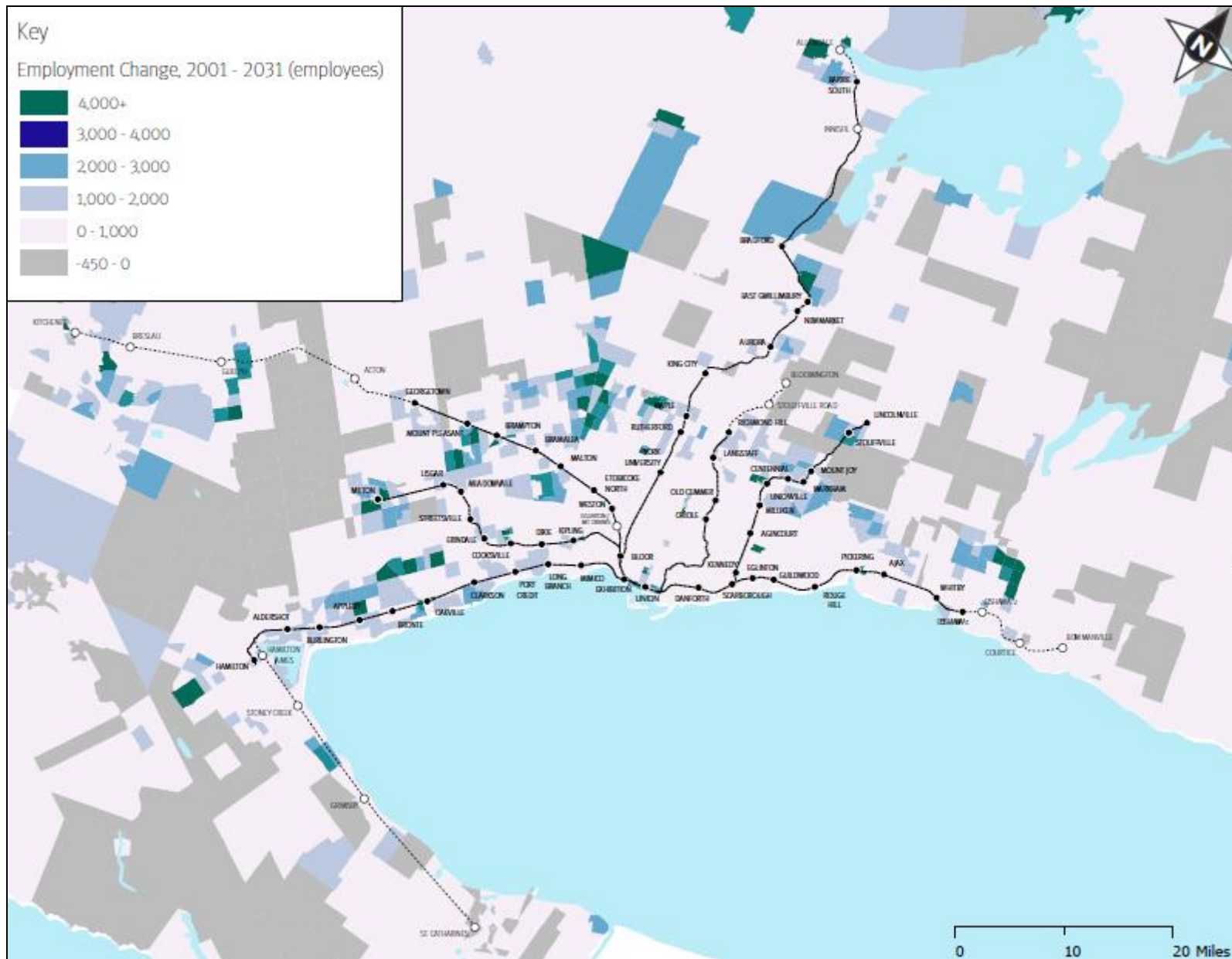
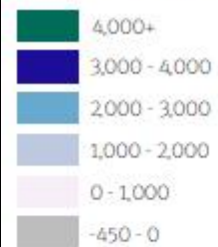


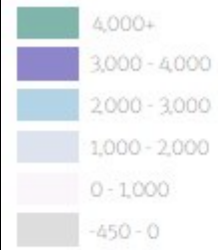
Key

Employment Change, 2001 - 2031 (employees)



Key

Employment Change, 2001 - 2031 (employees)



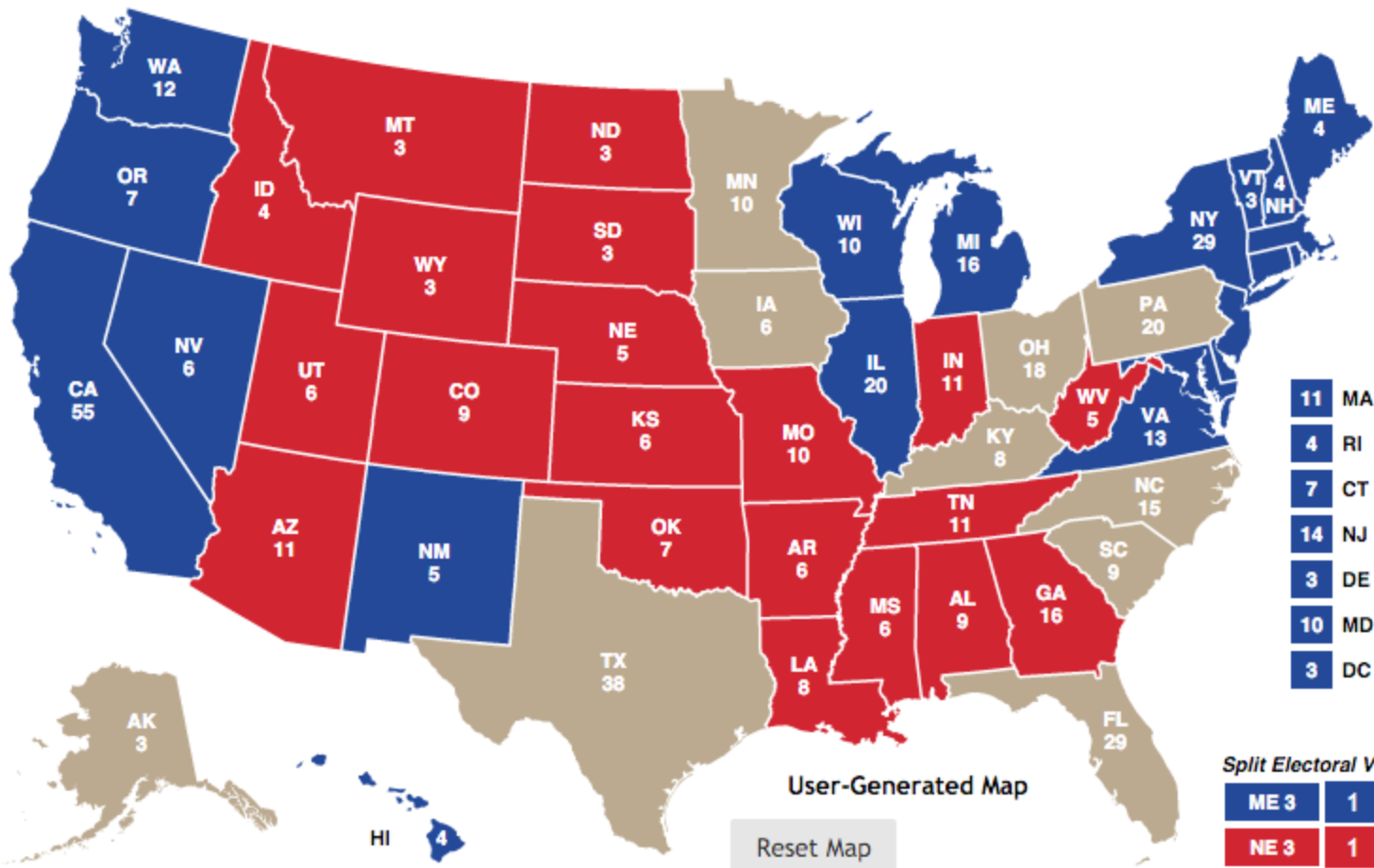
0 10 20 Miles

Basic Principle of Graphs

- Area Means Quantity
 - Bar graphs, Pie graphs, Area graphs
- i.e., “Bigger Means Bigger”
- i.e., “More Ink, Bigger Number”
- Mapping a *quantity* violates this principle

More Ink, Bigger Number

- What if we tried to use “more ink, bigger number” for a map?
- Two approaches:
 1. Give each zone the *same area* and then plot
 2. Or, retain areas and use the *amount of ink* to



We're forecasting the election with three models

Polls-plus forecast

What polls, the economy and historical data tell us about Nov. 8

Polls-only forecast

What polls alone tell us about Nov. 8

Now-cast

Who would win an election today

National overview

States to watch

- Arizona
- Colorado
- Florida
- Iowa
- Michigan
- Nevada
- New Hampshire
- North Carolina
- Ohio
- Pennsylvania
- Virginia
- Wisconsin

Polls

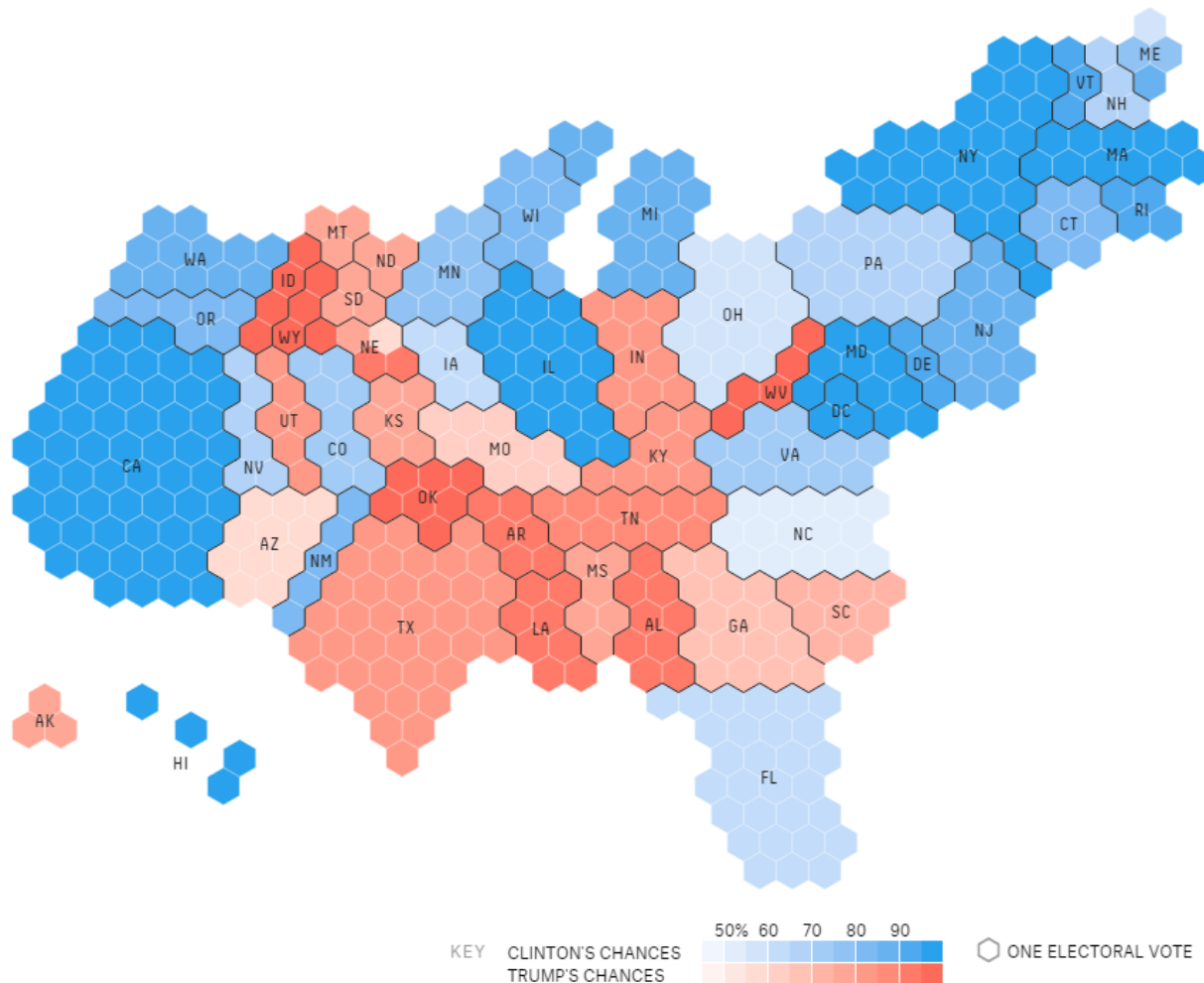
National polls

All states

- Alabama
- Alaska
- Arizona

It's all about the 538 Electoral College votes

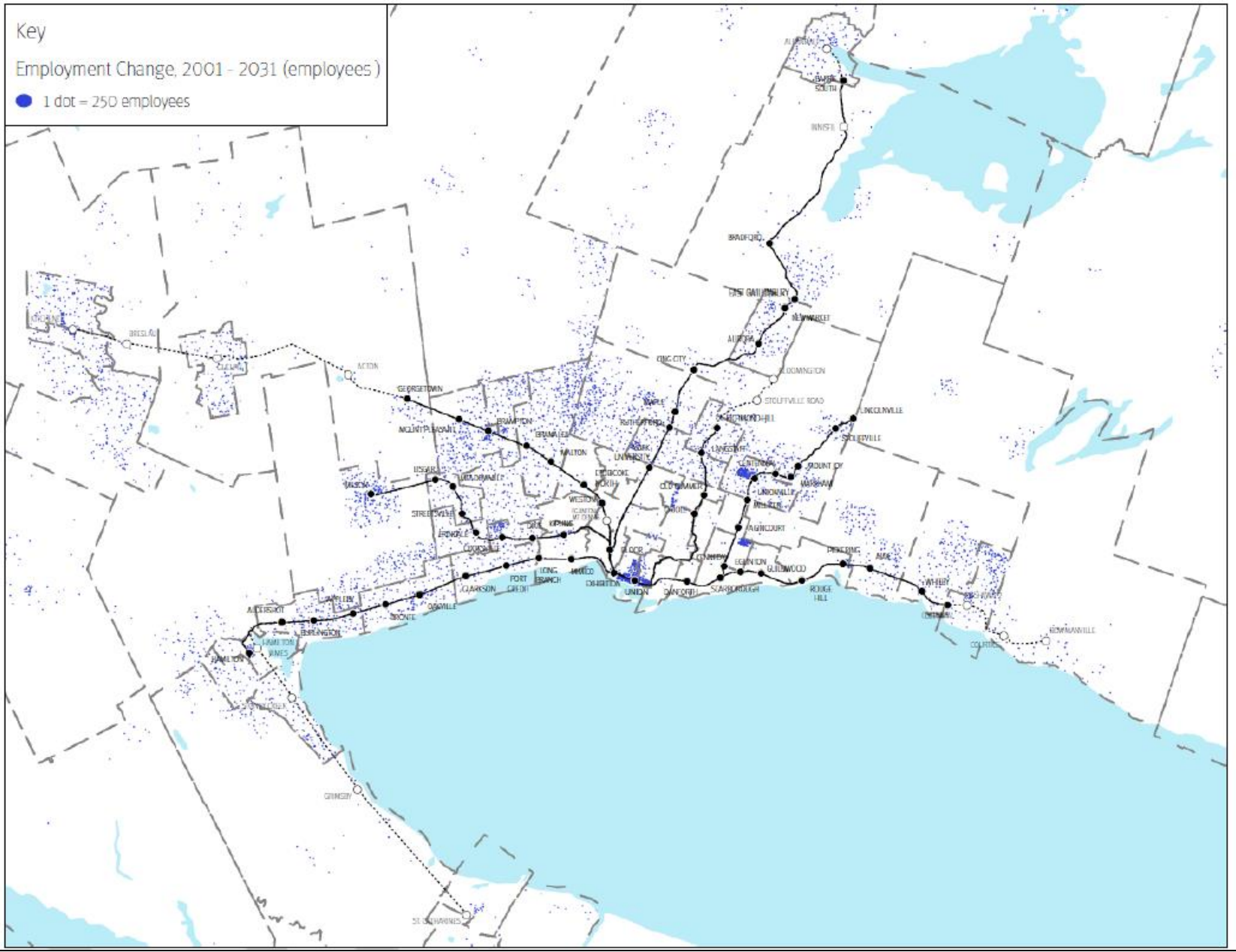
Here's a map of the country, with each state sized by its number of electoral votes and shaded by the leading candidate's chance of winning it.



Key

Employment Change, 2001 - 2031 (employees)

● 1 dot = 250 employees



Dot-Density Maps

- What does the dot-density map do?
 - Ink is directly proportional to quantity
 - Data in very small zones can still be quite visible
- Advantages:
 - Gives a good “overview” of the spatial patterns in the data
 - Within the limits of the zone system’s structure
 - Less subject to arbitrary thresholds in choropleth map
- Disadvantages:
 - Individual dots are not “real”, just randomly placed
 - Hard to count and add up quantities
 - Loss of detail at the micro level

