

# A3 critique

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## Notes

- We will critique everyone's submission
- Please refrain from speaking while your map is being discussed, you will have time at the end to talk about each of your design decisions

# A3 overview

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**In making your emergency response map you should have done the following:**

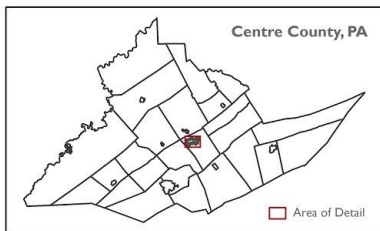
- Effectively symbolize the features of the map (this means adding the layers that are most appropriate given the intended use of the map)
- Create a visual hierarchy
- Create/use/insert custom symbols for point features
- Create a page/map layout
- Create/use custom colors

# Good examples

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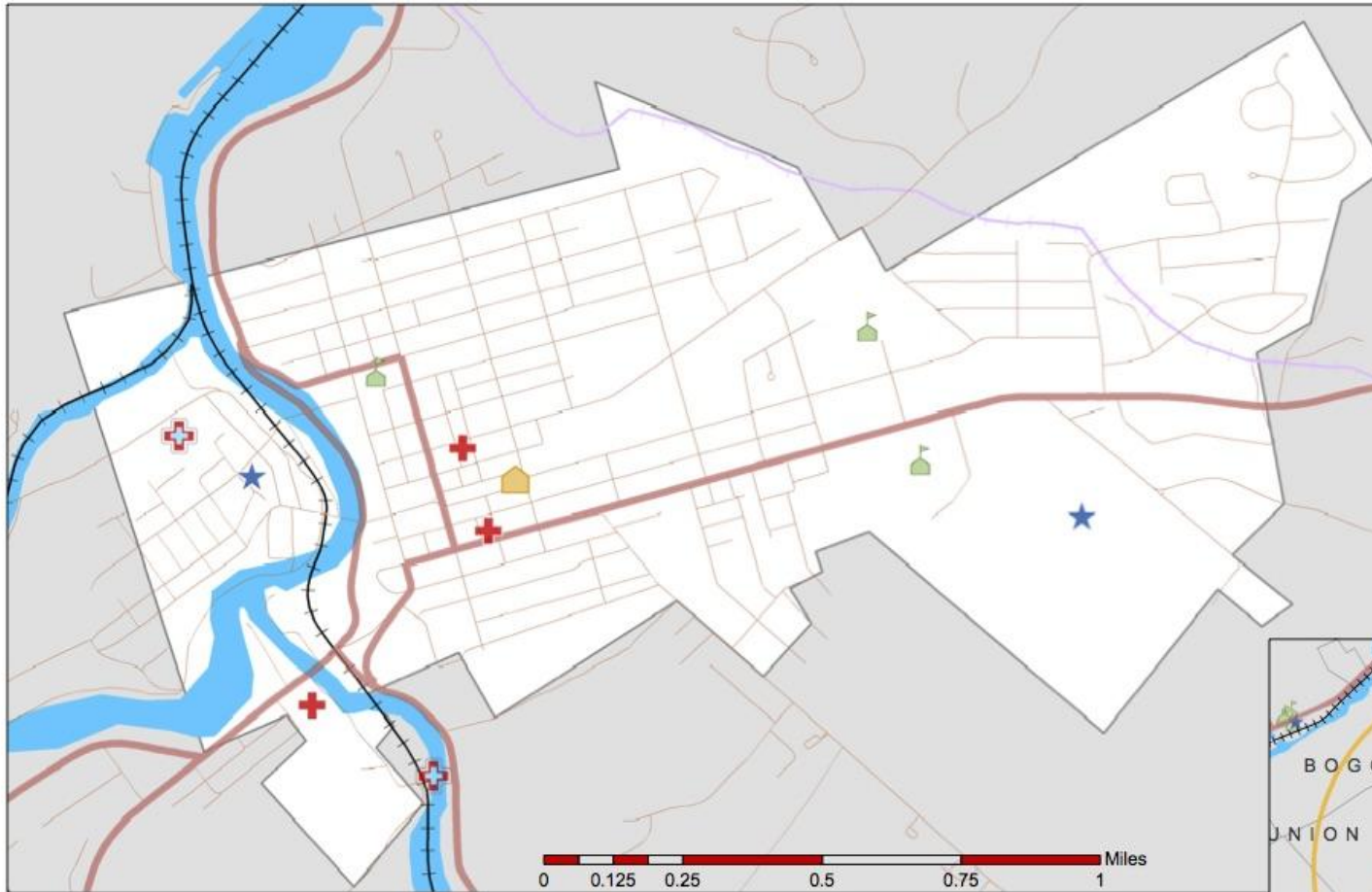
# Bellefonte, Pennsylvania Emergency Services

- + **EMS**
- F **Fire Station**
- P **Police Station**
- J **Jail**
- E **Elementary School**
- M **Middle School**
- H **High School**
- Local Road
- State Route
- Interstate
- Railway
- Stream
- Flood Plain
- Parcels
- Bellefonte Borough



Sources: PennState University, Department of Geography

Date: 9/8/2017  
Prepared by Kurt Cederholm



Bellefonte is served by several major roads and one railroad. A narrow flood plain in the west confines flooding to a small part of the Borough. However, the railroad and part of one major road are located in the floodplain, and could become impassable during flooding events. In addition, nearly one-half of the emergency services in Bellefonte are located in or near the floodplain, including both EMS locations, one police station and one fire station.

In the case of extreme emergencies, one fire station, two police stations, and six schools, which could be used as shelters, are located within approximately 2 1/4 miles of the center of Bellefonte Borough. Resources from six nearby municipalities - Spring, Marion, Boggs, Union and Benner Counties and Milesburg Borough - may also be available.

Data Source: Penn State University  
 Map Author: Mary Bendz/Alex Lehman College, CCNY  
 Date Produced: September 11, 2017

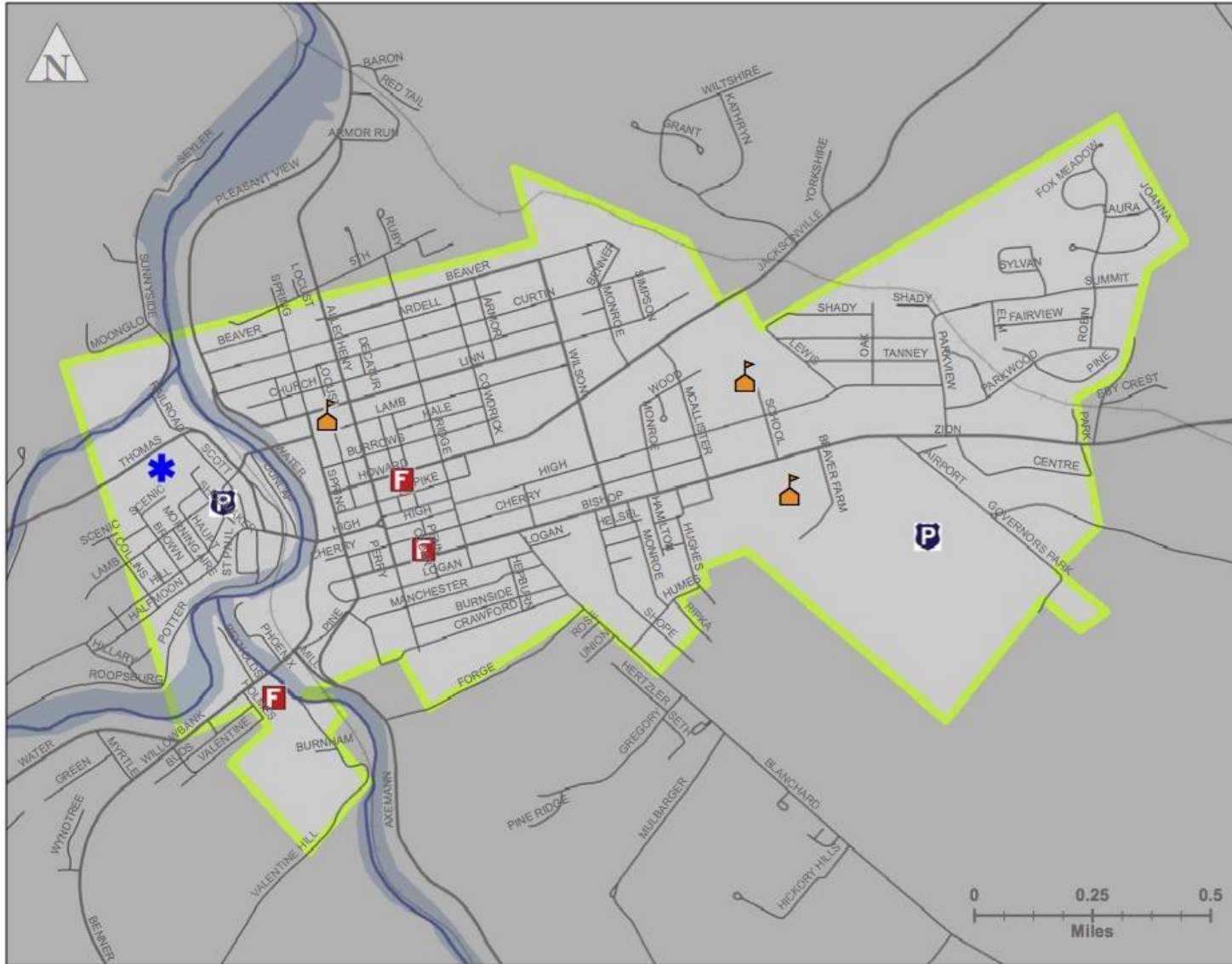


## Emergency Response & Management Readiness

Bellefonte Borough and Environs






- |   |   |              |   |                  |
|---|---|--------------|---|------------------|
| K | + | Firestations | — | Local Streets    |
| E | ★ | Police       | — | Major_Roads      |
|   | + | EMS          | — | Active Railway   |
| Y | 🏫 | Schools      | — | Inactive Railway |
|   | 🏠 | Jails        | 🌊 | Flood Plain      |

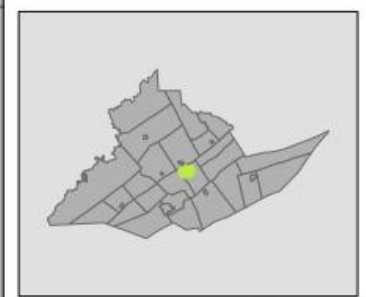




# Borough of Bellefonte

## Emergency Response Resources and Facilities

-  **Schools**
-  **EMS Services**
-  **Fire Stations**
-  **Police Stations**
-  **Flood Plain**



**Centre County**

Data courtesy of  
Centre County, PA  
Map generated by  
Brian Morgan

# L4

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## **Intro to TYPOGRAPHY, working relations, how to choose**

What is typography?



# What is typography?

*“Like oratory, music, dance, calligraphy—like anything that lends its grace to language—typography is an art that can be deliberately misused. **It is a craft by which the meanings of a text (or its absence of meaning) can be clarified, honored and shared, or knowingly disguised.**”* – Robert Bringhurst, ***from** The Elements of Typographic Style*

What is typography?

The *style* and **appearance**  
of printed matter...-dictionary.com

**OR**

The visual component of the  
written word...-practicaltypography.com

What is typography important?

What is typography important?



What is typography important?

**If you can read this you  
pass the class :)**

# Why is typography important?

The importance of typography is difficult to state, largely because it is so pervasive

Typography affects how **what is written** (i.e. your content) is perceived and processed

As a result, typography is heavily utilitarian in its implementation

It is almost always the case that a **specific** typeface is selected in consideration of an equally specific **purpose**

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# Why is typography important?

## Which is more legible?

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# Why is typography important?

## Which is more legible? Why?

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# Why is typography important?

Also remember last week when I said to think of different typefaces as different personalities...

Typography is not only about the legibility of your information, but about its style as well

Typography can be **bold**, slim, warm, or **AUSTERE** and everything in between

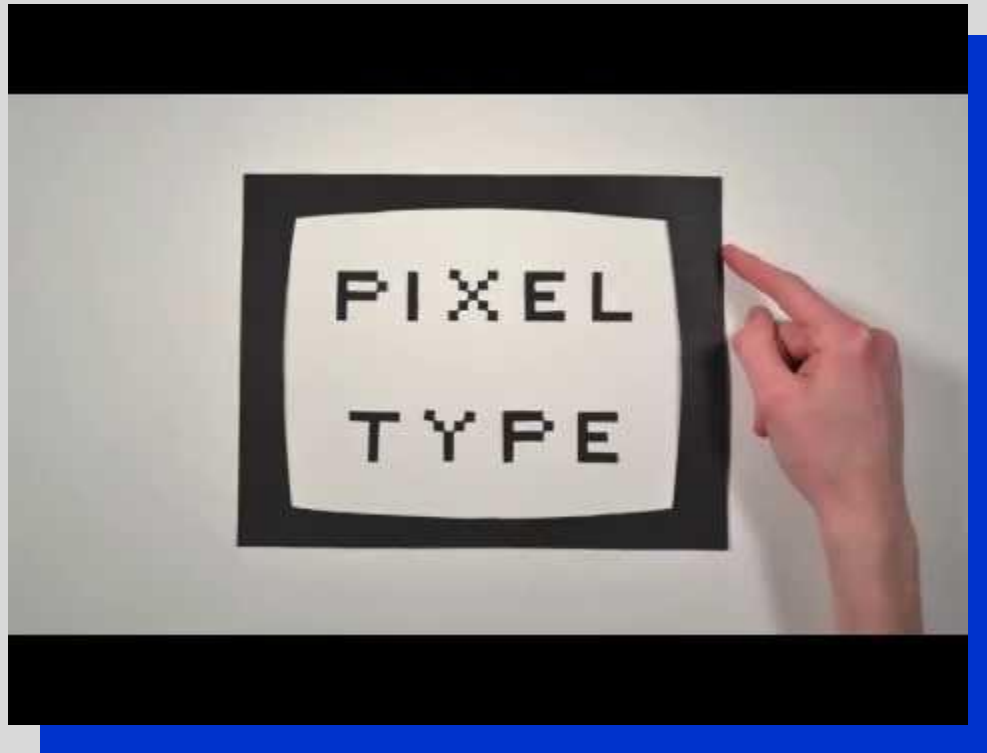
# A brief history of typography

I won't bore you with a history lesson...

# A brief history of typography

I won't bore you with a history lesson...but I **WILL** let someone else do it

# A brief history of typography



Source: Ben-Barrett Forrest



# Type versus font

Many people think about the words **typeface** and **font** in the following way

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**TYPEFACE = FONT**

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**TYPEFACE** ≠ **FONT** >> **REALITY**

A **typeface** is a set of typographical symbols and characters. *Essentially*, it's the letters, numbers, and other characters that let us put words on paper (or a screen)



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A **font** is a complete character set *within* a typeface, often of a particular size and style.

# Type versus font

Most people say *font* when they mean *typeface*, or *type family*

**Type families** are groups of typefaces with related designs

Type versus font

Helvetica is a typeface

Helvetica Light Size 36 is a font

# Type classification

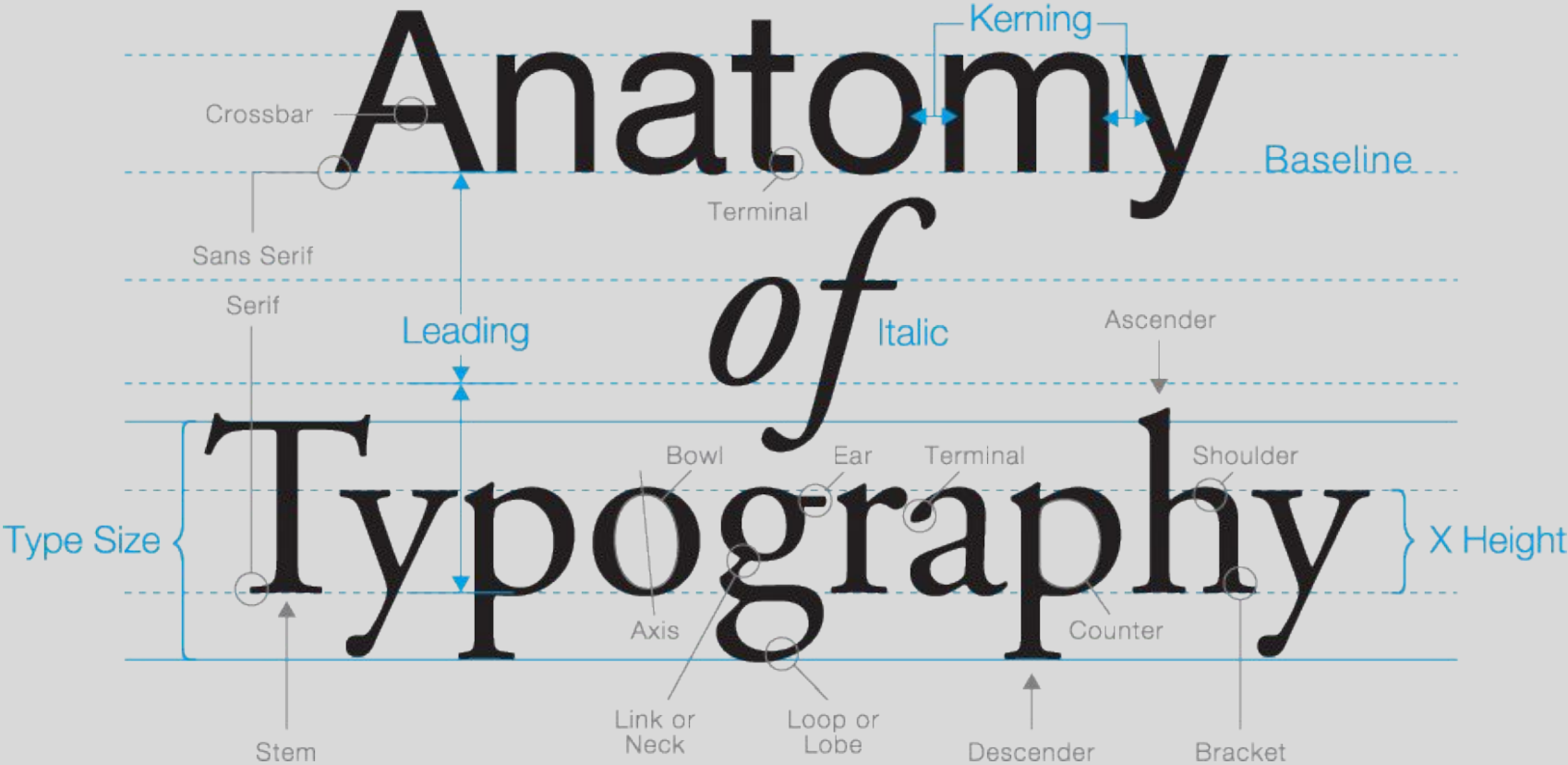
If you did the reading then you'll be familiar with these terms...

# Type classification

If you did the reading then you'll be familiar with these terms...

*Stroke, **serifs**, terminals, **baseline**, cap height, **x-height**,  
descenders, **ascenders**, counters, **bowl** <<<*

# A refresher



Source: <http://bit.ly/2gX63rc>

# Type classification

There are many different ways to classify typefaces

Some important ones are...

- Serif
- Sans serif
- Display
- Text
- monospace

## Type classification

Cambria  
is a **serif**  
typeface



## Type classification

Muli is a  
**sans-serif**  
typeface

Type classification

**IMPACT**  
**is a display**  
**typeface**

## Type classification

Droid Sans

Mono is a

monospace

typeface

## Type classification

...and so on  
and so forth

# Type classification

**Text fonts** are characterized by their ability to retain legibility while decreasing in scale

Text fonts are often contain serifs and are unadorned, but that is not a strict rule

You will likely use text fonts for map labels or for large sections of copy

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Have you read a novel lately that was **not** set in a serif typeface?

# Type classification

**Display fonts** are characterized by their distinctive and decorative letterforms, which can be difficult to read at small scales (i.e. they are usually set in a large size)

You will likely use display fonts for map titles or similar blocks of text, which is to say **sparingly**

Display fonts can easily overwhelm the image and can be incredibly **cheese ball**

**Thus, use with moderation (see how I'm saying this twice)**

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You should be familiar with these terms because they are **conventions**, and when you want to adjust them in a program like Inkscape, they *mostly* translate

# Typography, **necessary syntax**

At a minimum, you should be somewhat familiar and comfortable with the following terms/concepts as they relate to typography...

# Typography, **necessary syntax**

**Kerning** is the adjustment of the spacing between individual characters

**Tracking** is the spacing of a group of characters

These two are often confused, but the way I remember them is that *Tracking* sounds like a long line of railway tracks, whereas *Kerning* sounds like kernel, which is an individual object

# Typography, **necessary syntax**

**Leading** refers to vertical space between lines of print or text

In the old days of printing and setting blocks of type, strips of lead were inserted between the lines according to how much space was required

Leading's role in typography is to generate sufficient space between the lines to make it readable

As with all matters of typography, it is a balance between reading comfort and aesthetic style

# Typography, **necessary syntax**

## **Alignment**

Generally text should be left aligned, simply because we are used to reading that way

Only consider centering or right aligning text if it is a small amount, such as a heading or caption

Also, justifying text (where it has a straight edge on both sides) should be used in moderation too. It looks nice and neat in some situations, but too much of it will make a layout look rigid

Additionally justifying in a small column size can cause irregular spacing as between words as the software attempts to adjust your text to fit

# Typography, **necessary syntax**

## Alignment

Lorem ipsum dolor  
sit amet, consectetur  
adipiscing elit.  
Suspendisse nec  
sapien in ipsum  
lacinia pulvinar  
aliquet sed lacus.  
Vestibulum sapien  
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Vestibulum non felis  
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                aliquet        sed        lacus.  
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                lorem        ut,        sodales  
                venenatis        diam.  
        Vestibulum        non        felis  
                elementum,        facilisis  
metus eget, maximus  
                elit.        In        quam        sem,  
                mollis        non        semper  
                nec,        tincidunt        vitae  
                                est.

# Typography, necessary syntax

## Alignment

### Left aligned

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### Right aligned

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### Center aligned

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### Justified

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# Typography, **necessary syntax**

## **Measure**

This refers to the length of lines of text in a paragraph or column, but most people tend to just refer to it as column width

Measure is an important thing to get right in typography as it can be *crucial* to the readability of the text

If the measure is too wide the text may be difficult to read as the eye has to move a lot more after each line is read. If it is too narrow it can also be tiring on the eye to read, as the eye is constantly moving back and forth

A narrow measure will also lead to a lot of hyphenation, which we want to avoid if possible



# Typography, **necessary syntax**

## Measure

### Too narrow

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### Too wide

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# Typography, **necessary syntax**

## **Rag**

This is the uneven vertical edge of a block of type, most commonly the right-hand edge, as in the case of left-aligned text

It is important to pay attention to the rag, as it can affect readability in a big way. If the rag is not very good, it can be very distracting on the eye, as you read down a column

Usually it can easily be fixed by reworking the line breaks, or by editing the copy

# Typography, necessary syntax

## Rag



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Donec eleifend tortor a nibh  
porta iaculis. Sed et neque  
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Sed rutrum nunc sit amet  
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Curabitur eget eros sed erat  
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ipsum. Integer at purus  
ante sed volutpat nisl.

Too much  
inconsistency



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sed erat pretium convallis ac  
eu ipsum. Integer at purus  
ante, sed volutpat nisl.

Mo' better

# Typography, **necessary syntax**

## **Widows and Orphans**

If a single word or very short line is left at the end of a column it is called a Widow

Likewise if the same is left at the top of the following column this is called an Orphan

Both of these are considered bad typography as they cause distracting shapes in a block of type

They can usually be fixed easily in the same way as with rag-issues, by reworking the text or line breaks

Source:<http://bit.ly/2j9ZzBR>

# Typography, necessary syntax

## Widows and Orphans

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Widow

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Orphan

ipsum. ←  
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Type rules, **some dos some don'ts**

Source: <http://bit.ly/2gX63rc>

# Type rules, **some dos some don'ts**

1. Know your families

# Type rules, **some dos some don'ts**

1. Know your families >> **GHOTM**
  - a. **G**eometric
  - b. **H**umanist
  - c. **O**ldstyle
  - d. **T**ransitional
  - e. **M**odern
  - f. **S**lab serif



# Type rules, **some dos some don'ts**

2. Combine sans-serif with serif typefaces, and vice versa

# Type rules, **some dos some don'ts**

2. Combine sans-serif with serif typefaces, and vice versa

**Work Sans**  
Georgia

# Type rules, **some dos some don'ts**

2. Combine sans-serif with serif typefaces, and vice versa

**Georgia**  
Calibri

## Type rules, **some dos some don'ts**

3. Avoid combining similar fonts (where's the contrast huh?)

**Work Sans**  
**Roboto**

Type rules, **some dos some don'ts**

4. ¡**Contrast** is key! (remember moderation tho)

**Playfair**  
Roboto  
Condensed

# Type rules, **some dos some don'ts**

5. Two typefaces should suffice for most situations, use three only when absolutely necessary

**Playfair**

**Roboto**

Cambria

# Type rules, some dos some don'ts

6. Avoid mixing moods and/or eras

**CAESAR DRESSING**  
**Roboto Slab**  
*Lobster*

# Type rules, some dos some don'ts

6. Avoid mixing moods and/or eras

**CAESAR DRESSING**

**Roboto Slab**

*Lobster*



**ick!**



# Type rules, **some dos some don'ts**

7. Use different weights in the same family (...to establish what?)

**Roboto Bold**

Roboto Light

Roboto Thin

# Type rules, **some dos some don'ts**

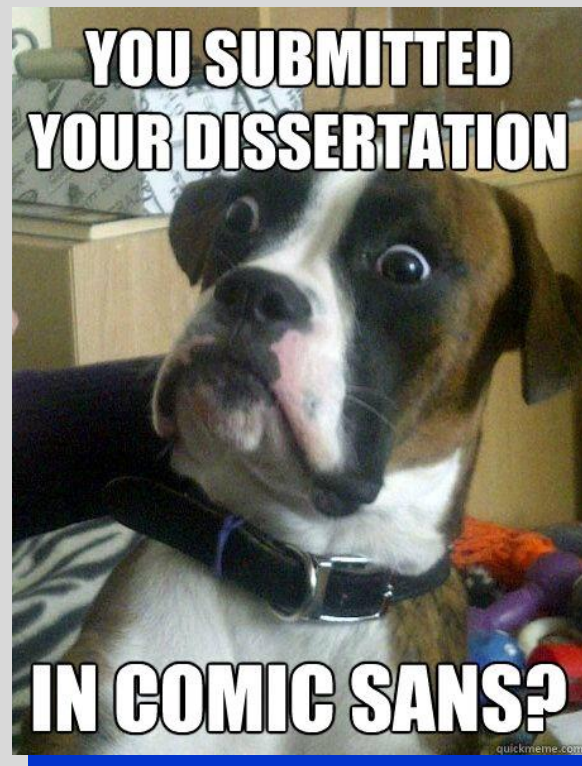
8. Avoid these typefaces like **the plague!**



Source: <http://bit.ly/2gX63rc>

# Type rules, **some dos some don'ts**

8. One more time for emphasis



# Type pairing, **resources**

Using typography effectively in your maps or designs is simply a matter of understanding and application

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Why?

# Type pairing, **resources**

Using typography effectively in your maps or designs is simply a matter of understanding and application

Thus, it is not necessary for you to memorize which combinations of typefaces work well together

Why? Because the **Internet**

# Type pairing, **resources**

- [Beginner's guide to pairing fonts](#)
- [Font combinations from Canva](#)
- [Fontpair](#) by Hayden Mills >> for **GoogleFonts**
- [Typewolf](#) recommendations
- [55 free typefaces for designers](#) by CreativeBloq



Typography, where is the good and free?

What to do when you have  
**champagne tastes**, but only  
**beer money**?

# Typography, where is the good and the free?

Thankfully, it is not terribly difficult to avail yourselves of beautiful, free typefaces

**GoogleFonts** is a good place to start

# Typography, where is the good and the free?

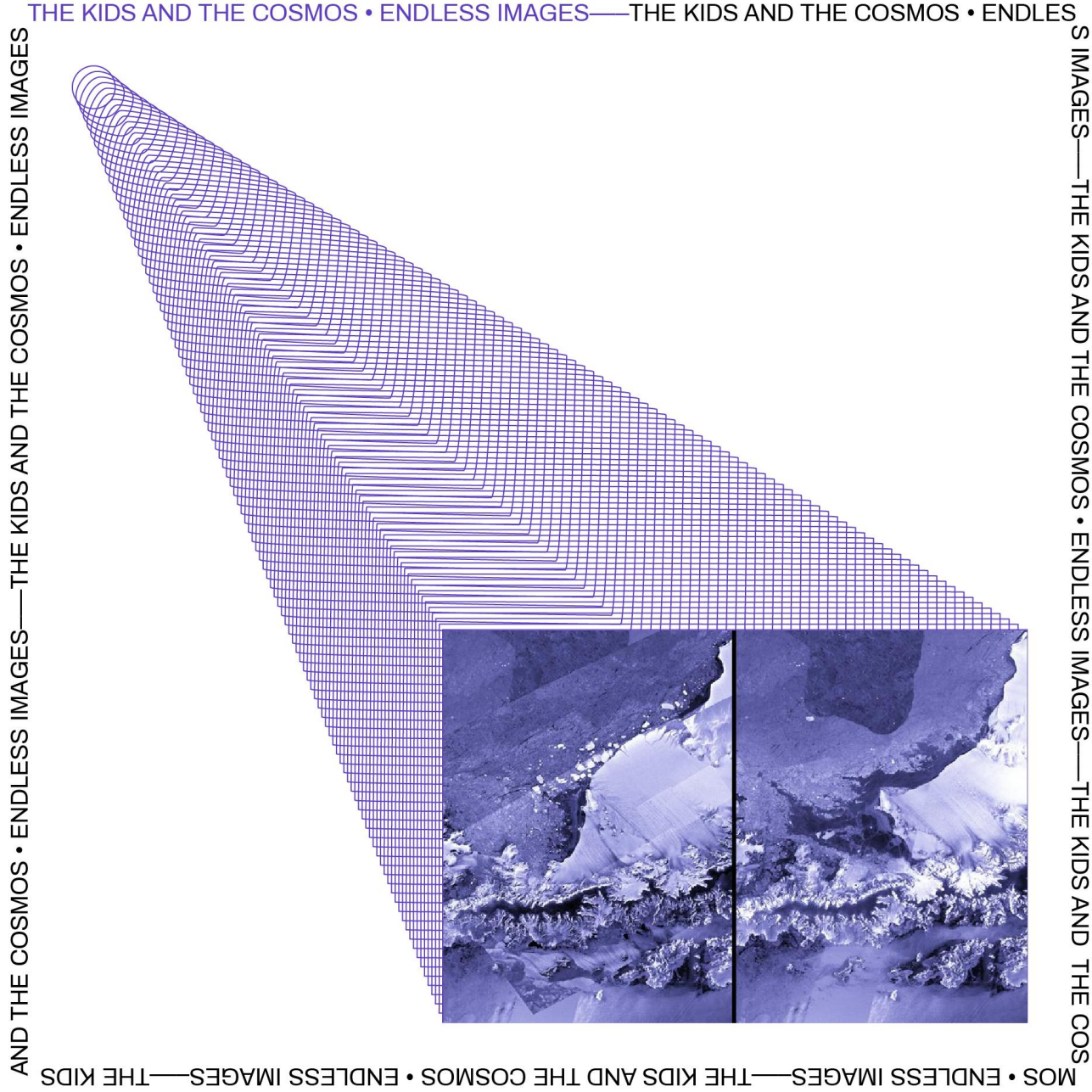
Thankfully, it is not terribly difficult to avail yourselves of beautiful, free typefaces

**GoogleFonts** is a good place to start

However, the truth is that if you want flashy, name-brand typefaces...you have to pay \$\$\$

But don't let that stop you. **Good design** is rooted in the ability to find effective, creative solutions to all sorts of problems, visual or not

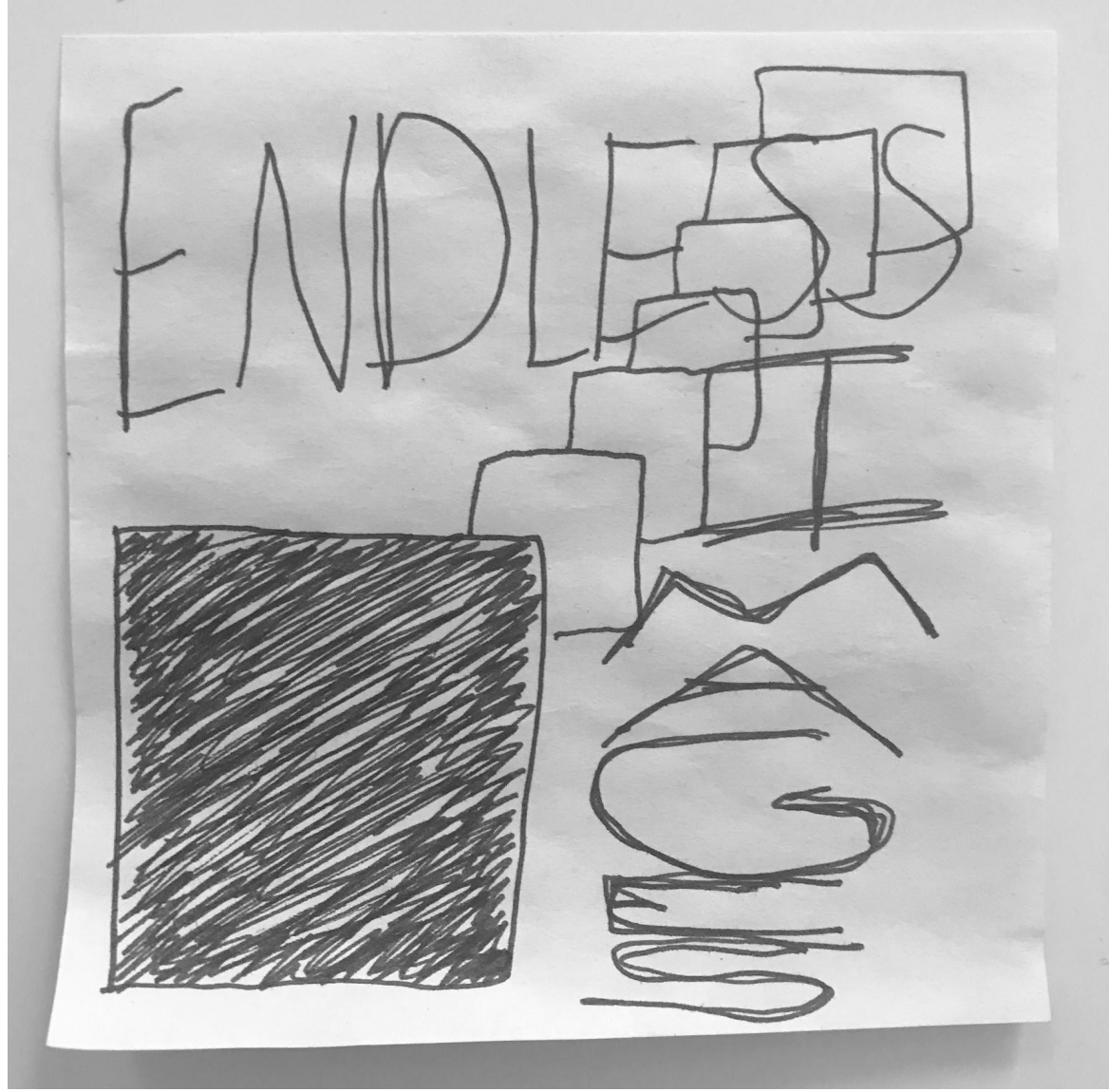
Album art  
with text  
set in  
ARCHIVO, a  
Google font



Album art  
with text  
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ARCHIVO, a  
Google font

AND THE COSMOS • ENDLESS IMAGES—THE KIDS AND THE COSMOS • ENDLESS IMAGES

MOS • ENDLESS IMAGES—THE KIDS AND THE COSMOS • ENDLESS IMAGES—THE KIDS



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# Bad typography...is all around us



Noooooo



# Opinion

JOAN VENOCHI

## A disabilities act, long in planning, is finally law

**B**EFORE LEAVING for Christmas vacation, President Obama signed a law that allows people with disabilities to open tax-free savings accounts to pay for certain expenses.

That's a big deal. Until now, people with disabilities couldn't do what the rest of us can — set aside money, safe from the IRS, for certain purposes. Before this law, money saved outside a trust account disqualified those with disabilities from Medicaid-based benefits and Social Security.

The Achieving a Better Life Experience or "ABLE" Act dramatically changes that, said Representative Andrew Crenshaw, a Florida Republican who fought for it. Its overwhelming passage in the House and Senate shows some causes ultimately defy partisan warfare. The vote was 494 to 17 in the House and 75 to 16 in the Senate, where it was part of a larger tax credit extension bill.

By allowing people with disabilities to save money for future needs, "You are touching the lives of a lot of Americans," said Crenshaw. "You can save money to go to college or to retire, but they couldn't save money to use for disability expenditures... It was forced impoverishment."

The saga of the ABLE Act also shows grassroots movements can achieve change — but it can take years to happen. The disability community is easy to overlook and causes languish without relentless lobbying and the right mix of political support.

According to the Washington Post, Rick Hedges of Arlington, Virginia came up with the idea eight years ago, as a way to overcome obstacles to saving money for a daughter with Down syndrome. He brought it to the Down Syndrome Association of Northern Virginia. At the time, one member's neighbor was John Rock, then Crenshaw's chief of staff. He took it up with his boss in 2005. Crenshaw filed the first version of the bill and kept pushing for it.

As the Post also reported, Steve Beck of Fairfax County, who also had a daughter with Down syndrome, led the fight for the legislation and personally brought at least six of the bill's sponsors on board. Beck died unexpectedly five days after the House passed the ABLE Act and in his honor, his name was added to the bill.

Key players may have helped plant the seeds, according to James Brett, president and CEO of the New England Council and member of the President's Committee for People with Intellectual Disabilities. In 2005, said Brett, members of the Governor's Commission on Intellectual Disabilities — including John Nadeau, a financial planner (and friend of mine), Duffin Knott-Gordon, Don Freedman and Barbara Marzella worked on a tax-free savings plan proposal that Brett presented to The President's Committee. It was included in 2008 rewrites. Representatives from the Down Syndrome Assn. of Northern Va. participated in a roundtable in which Brett played a role, recalled Madeline Will, who also served on the President's Committee. "The trail gets smoky after that," said Will.

Finally this year, the concept became law. "It's not that people were opposed," said Brett, of his initial lobbying for it. "You need champions."

The Down Syndrome Association of Northern Virginia had more than a mention in a report. It had a champion in Crenshaw. That plus support from families and organizations across the country created enough momentum to win passage in the House and then the Senate. Crenshaw credits Senator Robert P. Casey, a Democrat from Pennsylvania, for embracing the proposal.

This was a rare case, said Crenshaw, of "Democrats and Republicans in the House and Senate, all coming together." As far as its origins, Crenshaw punishes Ronald Reagan: "There's no limit to what you can accomplish, as long as you don't care about who gets the credit." Concerning the time it took, he said any tax code changes are challenging, but "if it's important and it's the right thing to do, it's worth pushing."

The ABLE Act has its limitations. If a savings account balance exceeds \$100,000, for example, there will be an offset for an individual's SSI check. It mostly helps people who have money to save, tax policy analyst Howard Gleitsman pointed out.

But still, it accomplishes an important goal. It allows people with disabilities to save money to achieve the best life possible, just like anyone else.

Joan Venochi can be reached at [venochi@globe.com](mailto:venochi@globe.com). Follow her on Twitter @Joan\_Venochi.



MIKE ROSS

## Rise of the urban farmer

Farms in the city are very different from the massive fields in the heartland. And so are the people who tend them.

**T**HE SUMMER before my senior year in college, I traveled to Alaska with a group of friends to work at a salmon-processing plant. I soon found myself on a boat, working 20-hour shifts, endlessly gutting fish, somewhere along the chain of Alaskan islands that jut out from the northwest corner of the state.

The trip was more adventure than it was career choice, as by the end of my three-month sojourn, I was quite ready to return to my parent's a vacation that would hopefully land me a nice cushy desk job one day soon.

Chris Kurth, who today owns Stone Farms in Sudbury, also set out to work the summer before his senior year in college. There, however, the similarities end. His job working Hatchins farm in Concord, a 65-acre organic farm, turned him into a real farmer. "I never turned back, and I've never done anything else," he said.

When people think of farmers, they think of Stephen Verill, now well into his 80s, still working his tractor along the same Concord family farm he grew up on and worked for most of his entire life. But even at more than 200 acres, his farm is small by our northeast standards. Massive factory-farms blanket the

heartland, charming thousands of acres into produce that fill supermarket shelves country-wide.

But in cities — mostly liberal blue-state cities — the notion of a farm is very different. Led by people like Kurth, today's farms are small — 100 acres or less. They line rooftops, fill city alleys, and even ride on the backbeds of trucks. These micro-farms are part of the small-farm movement. An urban-fueled happening, where healthy, organic, farm-to-table food dominates demand. Where knowing your farmer is as important as knowing your chef.

The other factor driving small farms is community-supported agriculture, or CSA, an economic model that started in Europe and arrived first in Massachusetts in the 1980s. CSAs are where non-farmers buy a share of produce from farmers in advance of the season and then collect a bounty of fresh produce

ROSS, PAGE K6



ILLUSTRATION BY ANDREW RICK FOR THE BOSTON GLOBE

Source: <http://bit.ly/2h2NcHN>

# GreenStreets

an exploratory analysis of health & accessibility to parks in manhattan

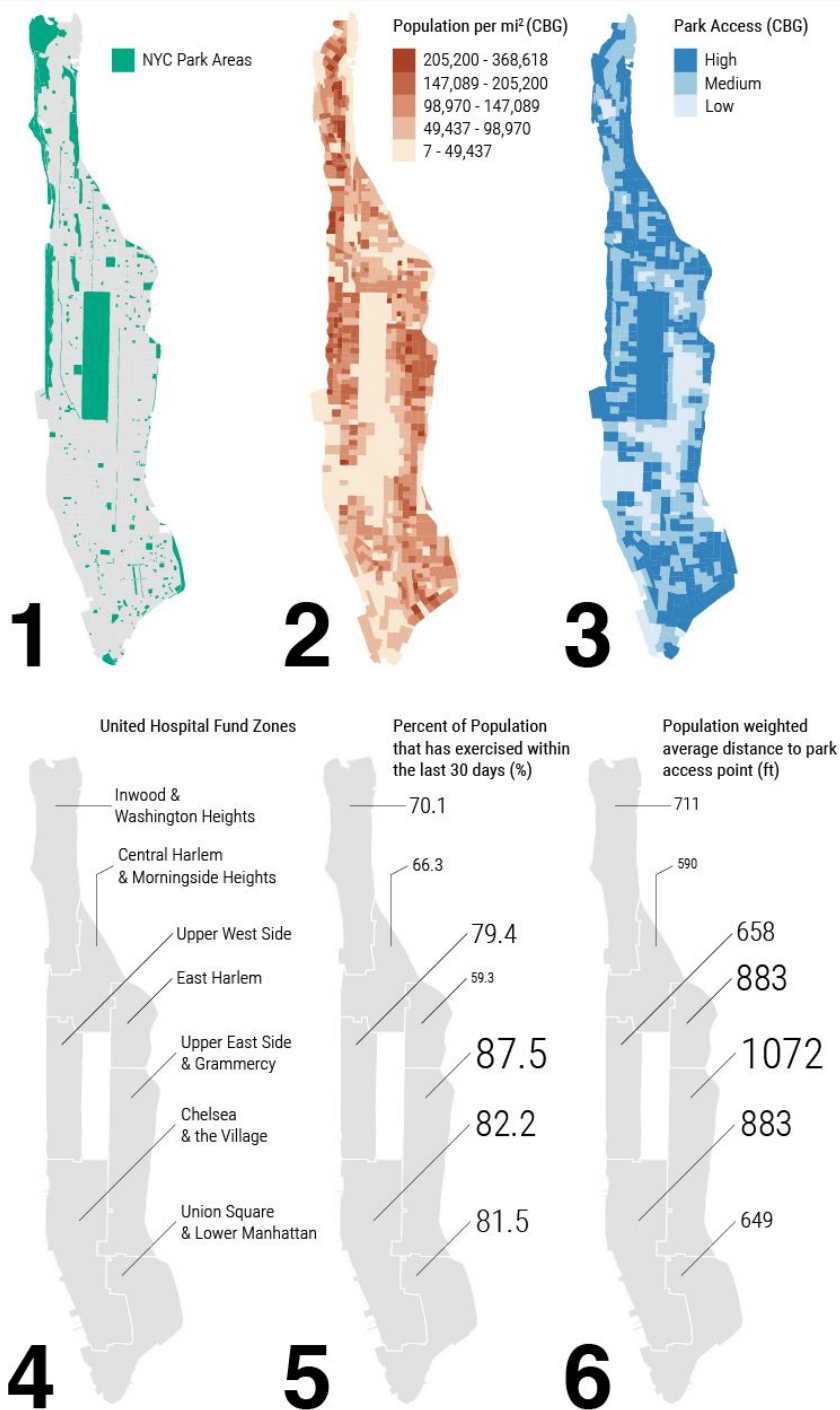
In this study we ask a simple question: Does access to parks (i.e. walkability) effect how much we exercise? We begin by using road network data (pedestrian accessible streets only) to calculate the average distance from each census block group to the most proximal park entrance. As you can see to the right, maps 1, 2 and 3 show, respectively, locations of parks in the borough of Manhattan (our study extent), total Census block group population per square mile, and Census block group access to parks. The second row of maps show: United Hospital Fund Zones (tantamount to neighborhoods), the percent of the population within each UHF zone that reported exercising within the last 30 days, and the population weighted average distance to a park entrance per UHF zone, which is meant to approximate the distance residents would typically walk to reach a park access point. A quick investigation of these maps reveals that there are some high population areas that have low-medium access to parks, particularly in the Upper East Side, parts of the Upper West Side, West Harlem and Inwood. While we did not include any sociodemographic data in our analysis, going forward it may be prudent to do as perhaps there is some latent environmental justice issue that needs sussing out.

Next we calculated a Pearson's correlation between our variables to gain a deeper understanding of their inherent relatedness. Our calculation yielded an r-value of **0.316**, which suggests—surprisingly—that people who live in closer proximity to parks in fact exercise *less* than those living further away as indicated by maps 5 and 6 in which we see that the Upper East Side & Gramercy have both the largest percent of population who have exercised in the last 30 days while also having to walk the farthest to reach a park entrance. However we cannot rest too heavily upon this Pearson's correlation as it considers data for only 7 areas. Additionally these seven UHF zones are large and extremely heterogenous (as our instructors warned) and so in pursuing this topic further it would make sense to drill down to a lower level of aggregation and consider other variables, such as income or race, or even employment status.

Sources: NYC Department of City Planning, NYC Department of Parks and Recreation, NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, U.S. Census Bureau

Design & Analysis by Adam Jessup  
GEP 610 / Spring 2016 / CUNY Lehman College

2 miles

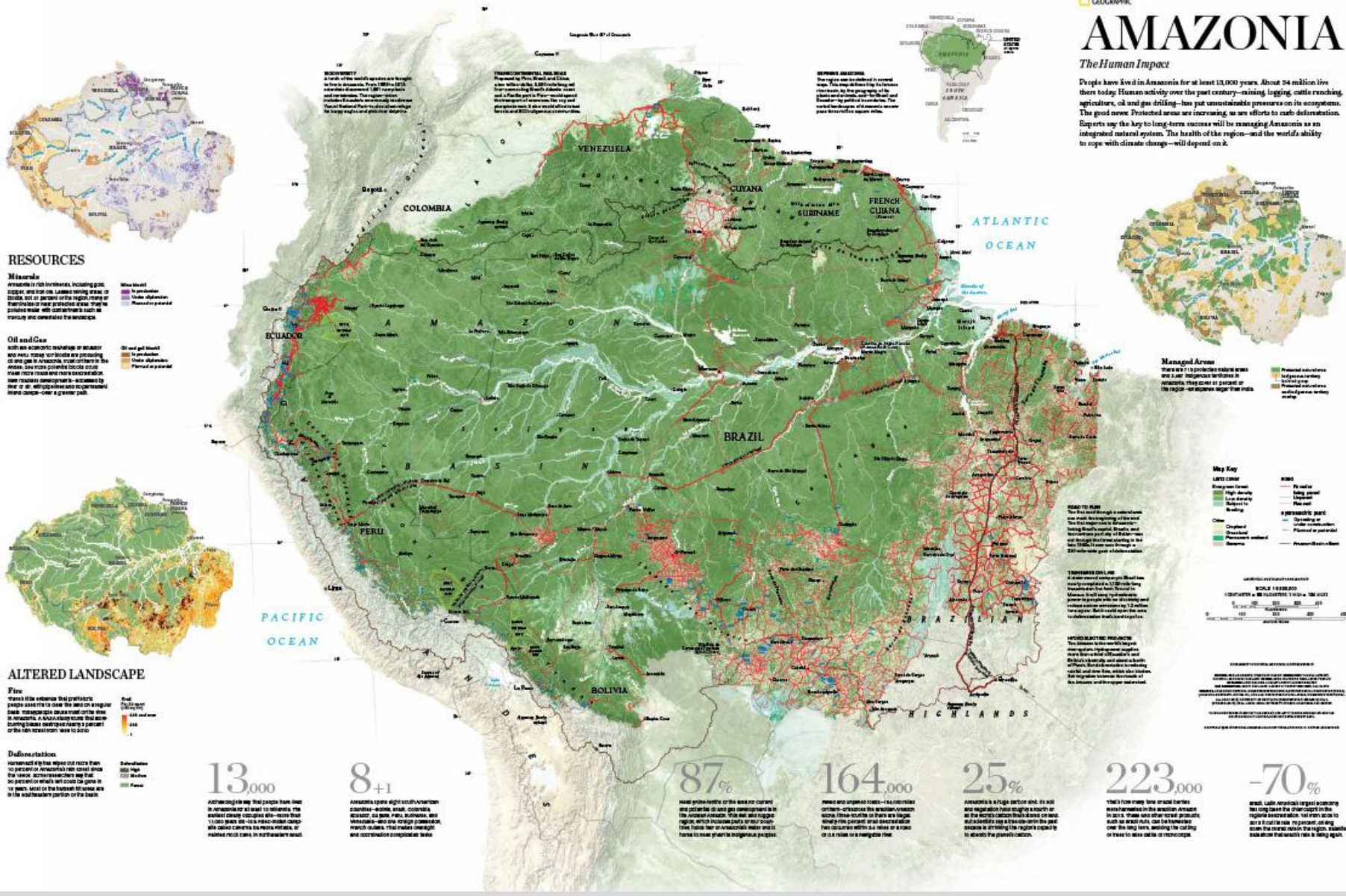




# AMAZONIA

## The Human Impact

People have lived in Amazonia for at least 13,000 years. About 34 million live there today. Human activity over the past century—mining, logging, cattle ranching, agriculture, oil and gas drilling—has put unsustainable pressures on its ecosystems. The good news: Protected areas are increasing, as are efforts to curb deforestation. Experts say the key to long-term success will be managing Amazonia as an integrated natural system. The health of the region—and the world's ability to cope with climate change—will depend on it.



### RESOURCES

**Minerals**  
Amazonia is rich in minerals, including gold, copper, and iron ore. Lumber, spring water, and biocells are also important. The region's rich biodiversity is another resource. The region's rich biodiversity is another resource. The region's rich biodiversity is another resource.

- Mineral wealth
- Mineral abundance
- Mineral potential

### Oil and Gas

Oil and gas are abundant in Amazonia. The region's rich biodiversity is another resource. The region's rich biodiversity is another resource. The region's rich biodiversity is another resource.

- Oil and gas wealth
- Oil and gas abundance
- Oil and gas potential

### ALTERED LANDSCAPE

**Fire**  
Fire is a natural part of the Amazonian landscape. It is used by indigenous people to clear land for agriculture. Fire is a natural part of the Amazonian landscape. It is used by indigenous people to clear land for agriculture.

- Fire wealth
- Fire abundance
- Fire potential

### Deforestation

Deforestation is a major threat to the Amazonian landscape. It is caused by logging, agriculture, and cattle ranching. Deforestation is a major threat to the Amazonian landscape. It is caused by logging, agriculture, and cattle ranching.

- Deforestation wealth
- Deforestation abundance
- Deforestation potential

**13,000**

Archaeologists say that people have lived in Amazonia for at least 13,000 years. The earliest human occupation sites—more than 11,000 years old—were in the Amazon basin. They include simple dwellings, tools, and pottery.

**8+**

Amazonia spans eight countries: Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana. The region's rich biodiversity is another resource. The region's rich biodiversity is another resource.

**87%**

More than 87% of the Amazon basin is still covered in primary forest. This is a major threat to the Amazonian landscape. It is caused by logging, agriculture, and cattle ranching.

**164,000**

More than 164,000 people live in Amazonia. This is a major threat to the Amazonian landscape. It is caused by logging, agriculture, and cattle ranching.

**25%**

Amazonia is a huge carbon sink. It is a major threat to the Amazonian landscape. It is caused by logging, agriculture, and cattle ranching.

**223,000**

There are 223,000 indigenous people living in Amazonia. This is a major threat to the Amazonian landscape. It is caused by logging, agriculture, and cattle ranching.

**-70%**

More than 70% of the Amazonian landscape has been altered by human activity. This is a major threat to the Amazonian landscape. It is caused by logging, agriculture, and cattle ranching.

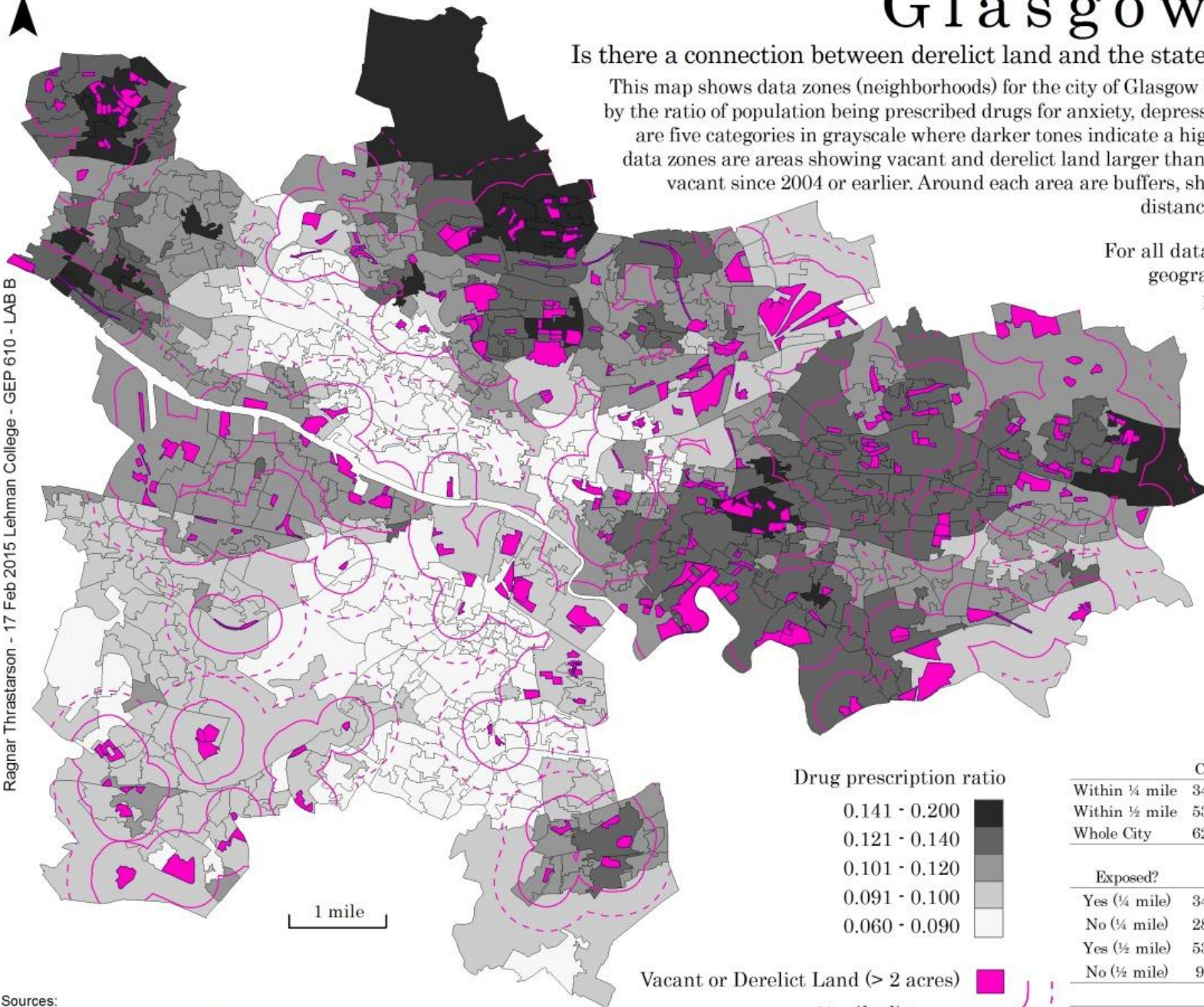
# Glasgow

Is there a connection between derelict land and the state of mental health?

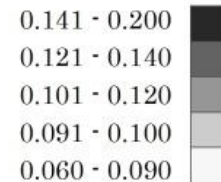
This map shows data zones (neighborhoods) for the city of Glasgow in Scotland categorized by the ratio of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis. There are five categories in grayscale where darker tones indicate a higher ratio. On top of the data zones are areas showing vacant and derelict land larger than 2 acres that have been vacant since 2004 or earlier. Around each area are buffers, shown with lines of equal distances (¼ mile and ½ mile).

For all data zones that have their geographic center within the predefined buffers, the number of cases and residents were tallied and ratios calculated (see table below). Ratios were also compared inside and outside of both buffer distances and the relative risk (RR) was calculated. Results show that there is an increased rate of drug prescriptions (RR > 1) within both buffered areas.

Ragnar Thrastarson - 17 Feb 2015 Lehman College - GEP 610 - LAB B



## Drug prescription ratio



## Vacant or Derelict Land (> 2 acres)

¼ mile distance  
½ mile distance

	Cases	Population	Rate
Within ¼ mile	34,669	303,351	0.114
Within ½ mile	53,649	489,576	0.110
Whole City	62,778	581,940	0.108
Exposed?			
Yes (¼ mile)	34,669	303,351	0.114
No (¼ mile)	28,109	278,589	0.101
Yes (½ mile)	53,649	489,576	0.110
No (½ mile)	9,129	92,364	0.099
Relative Risk within ¼ mile =			1.133
Relative Risk within ½ mile =			1.109

# For next week...

## Assignments

- A4 due at 12pm 10.09
- T3 due at 12pm 10.09

## Readings

- Brewer, 7 & 8
- Lupton, *Color*
- Robinson, *Color in Maps*