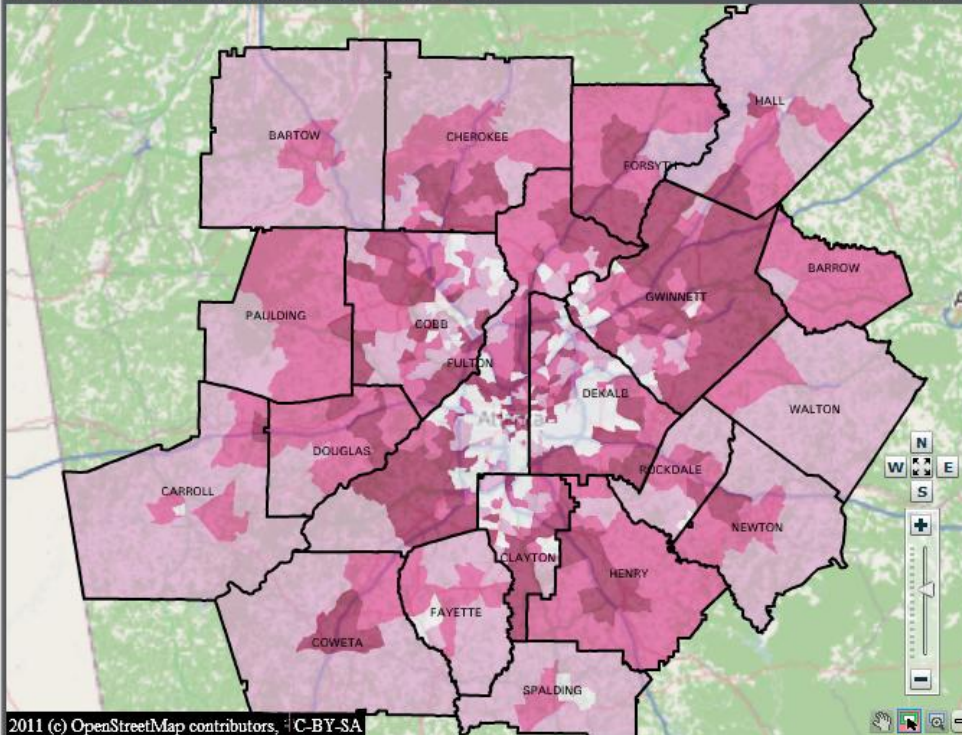


Weave: Step-by-step

1. The Menu Bar

Export Selections Subsets Window About

Map of Population Change per Square Mile, 2000-2010



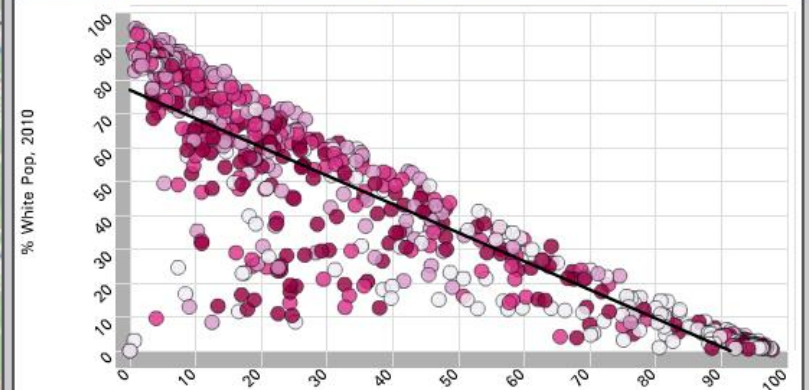
2011 (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, C-BY-SA

Color Legend

Population Change per Square Mile, 2000-2010

- 328 to 7871
- 114 to < 328
- 74 to < 114
- 41464 to < -74

Scatter Plot of % Black Pop, 2010 -vs- % White Pop, 2010



slope = -0.8424
intercept = 76.97

Data Table

Key	SD_NAME	2010 Population	2000 Population	Population Change, 2000-2010	% Population Change, 2000-2010	Population Change per Square Mile, 2000-2010	Population Per Sq Mile, 2010	Population per Sq Mile, 2000	Age under 18, 2010	Age 18-29, 2010	Age 30-44, 2010	Age 45+
13121010107	Sandy Springs	1,834	1,735	99	5.7	47	870	823	420	118	208	747
13089021214	Chamblee	5,852	5,602	250	4.5	115	2,701	2,586	1,784	255	1,156	1,599
13135050307	Norcross	8,908	9,273	-365	-3.9	-88	2,149	2,237	2,600	644	1,519	3,349
13121010204	Sandy Springs	4,761	4,752	9	.2	2	1,274	1,272	1,156	271	748	1,637
13113140307	W Fayette	4,878	4,048	830	20.5	124	731	607	1,682	335	715	1,904
13089021213	Chamblee	3,382	3,187	195	6.1	172	2,980	2,808	1,030	159	633	1,012
13067030336	NE Cobb	7,343	7,821	-478	-6.1	-160	2,458	2,618	2,219	514	1,201	2,860

Done

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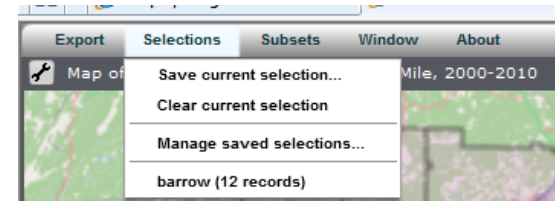
1. The Menu Bar



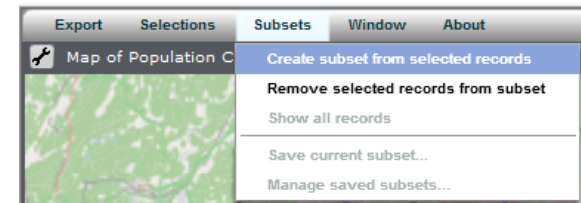
1. **Export:** After you have finished your visualization, click this menu item to export your creation as an image.



2. **Selections:** After you have selected certain areas on the map, the data table or the scatter plot, you can save that selection and come back to it later in the same session. Note: the selection will be deleted if you close out of Weave.



3. **Subsets:** Similar to "Selections," this allows you to create a subset from your selection and save it. The difference is once you save a subset, all associated tools (scatter plot, data table) show only the data in the subset.



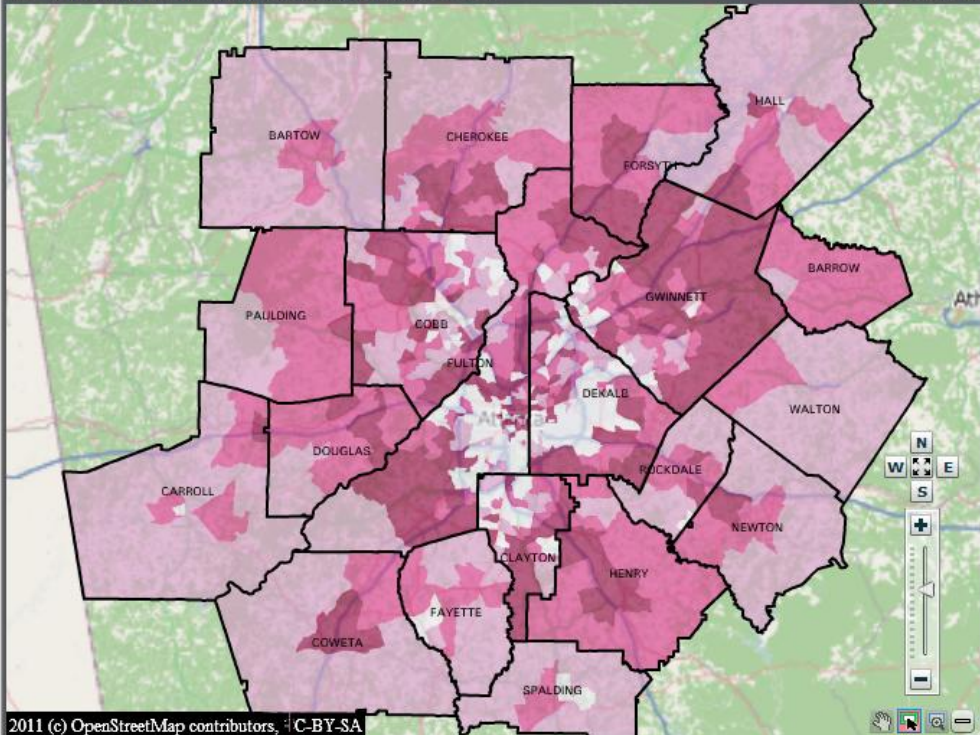
4. **Window and About:** The Window menu item allows you to customize the look of your screen, while the About menu item gives you information about the Open Indicator Consortium, the group that created Weave.

Weave: Step-by-step

2. The Map Tool and Color Legend

Export Selections Subsets Window About
(C) 2011 Open Indicators Consortium Weave

Map of Population Change per Square Mile, 2000-2010



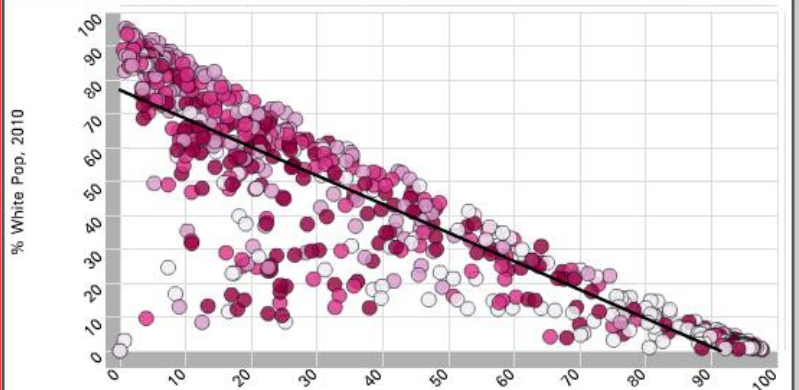
2011 (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, C-BY-SA

Color Legend

Population Change per Square Mile, 2000-2010

- 328 to 7871
- 114 to < 328
- 74 to < 114
- 41464 to < -74

Scatter Plot of % Black Pop, 2010 -vs- % White Pop, 2010



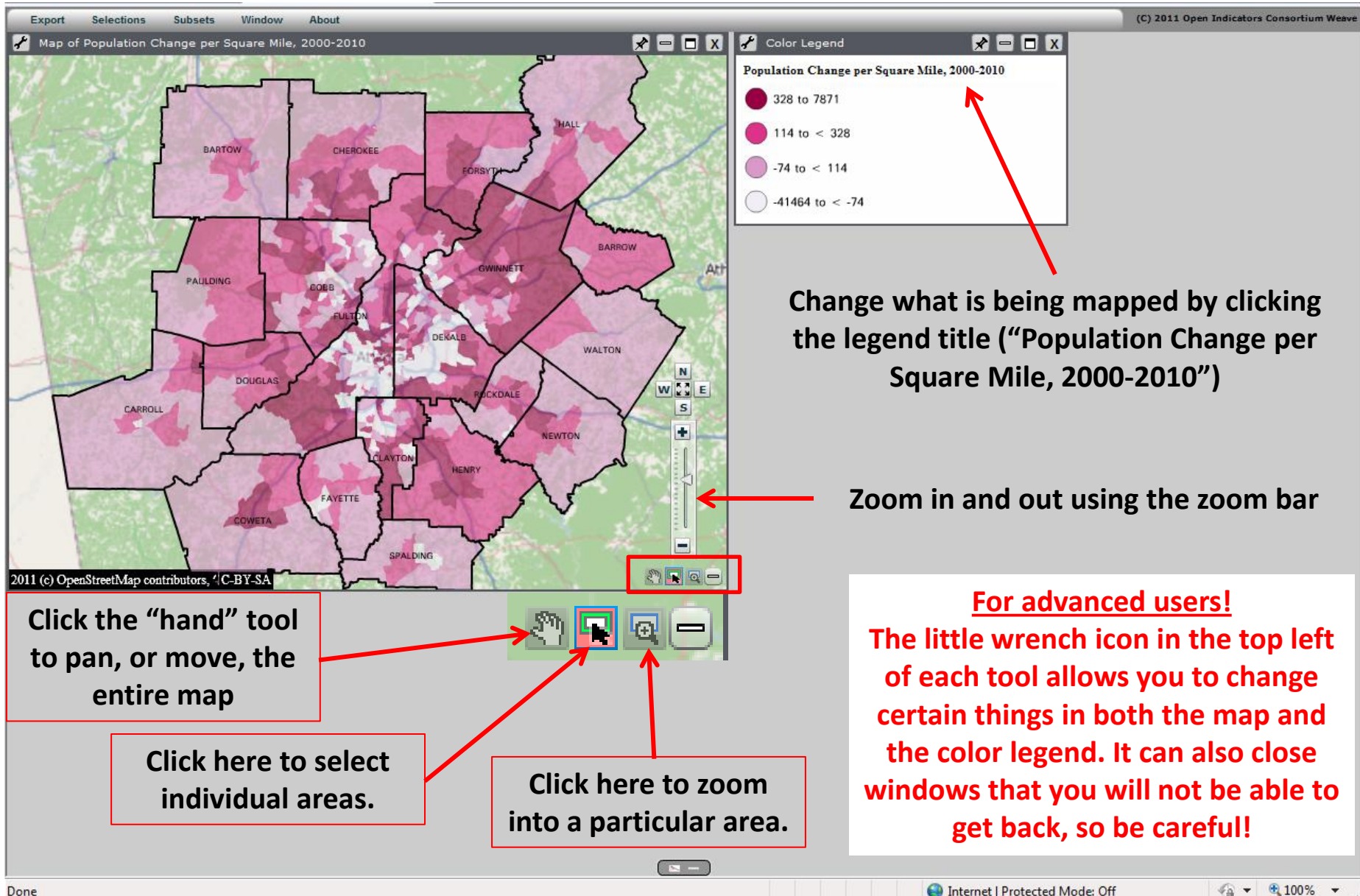
slope = -0.8424
intercept = 76.97

Data Table

Key	SD_NAME	2010 Population	2000 Population	Population Change, 2000-2010	% Population Change, 2000-2010	Population Change per Square Mile, 2000-2010	Population Per Sq Mile, 2010	Population per Sq Mile, 2000	Age under 18, 2010	Age 18-29, 2010	Age 30-44, 2010	Age 45-64, 2010
13121010107	Sandy Springs	1,834	1,735	99	5.7	47	870	823	420	118	208	747
13089021214	Chamblee	5,852	5,602	250	4.5	115	2,701	2,586	1,784	255	1,156	1,599
13135050307	Norcross	8,908	9,273	-365	-3.9	-88	2,149	2,237	2,600	644	1,519	3,349
13121010204	Sandy Springs	4,761	4,752	9	.2	2	1,274	1,272	1,156	271	748	1,637
13113140307	W Fayette	4,878	4,048	830	20.5	124	731	607	1,682	335	715	1,904
13089021213	Chamblee	3,382	3,187	195	6.1	172	2,980	2,808	1,030	159	633	1,012
13067030336	NE Cobb	7,343	7,821	-478	-6.1	-160	2,458	2,618	2,219	514	1,201	2,860
13067030336	NE Cobb	0,136	0,100	36	3.7	60	2,504	2,536	2,660	754	1,335	2,500

Weave: Step-by-step

2. The Map Tool and Color Legend



Export Selections Subsets Window About (C) 2011 Open Indicators Consortium Weave

Map of Population Change per Square Mile, 2000-2010

Color Legend

Population Change per Square Mile, 2000-2010

- 328 to 7871
- 114 to < 328
- 74 to < 114
- 41464 to < -74

Change what is being mapped by clicking the legend title ("Population Change per Square Mile, 2000-2010")

Zoom in and out using the zoom bar

Click the "hand" tool to pan, or move, the entire map

Click here to select individual areas.

Click here to zoom into a particular area.

For advanced users!
The little wrench icon in the top left of each tool allows you to change certain things in both the map and the color legend. It can also close windows that you will not be able to get back, so be careful!

Done Internet | Protected Mode: Off 100%

Weave: Step-by-step

3. The Data Table

Export Selections Subsets Window About (C) 2011 Open Indicators Consortium Weave

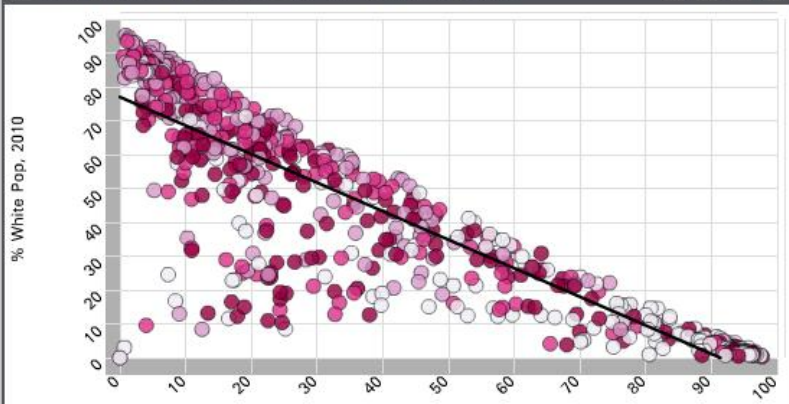
Map of Population Change per Square Mile, 2000-2010

Color Legend

Population Change per Square Mile, 2000-2010

- 328 to 7871
- 114 to < 328
- 74 to < 114
- 41464 to < -74

Scatter Plot of % Black Pop, 2010 -vs- % White Pop, 2010



slope = -0.8424
intercept = 76.97

2011 (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, C-BY-SA

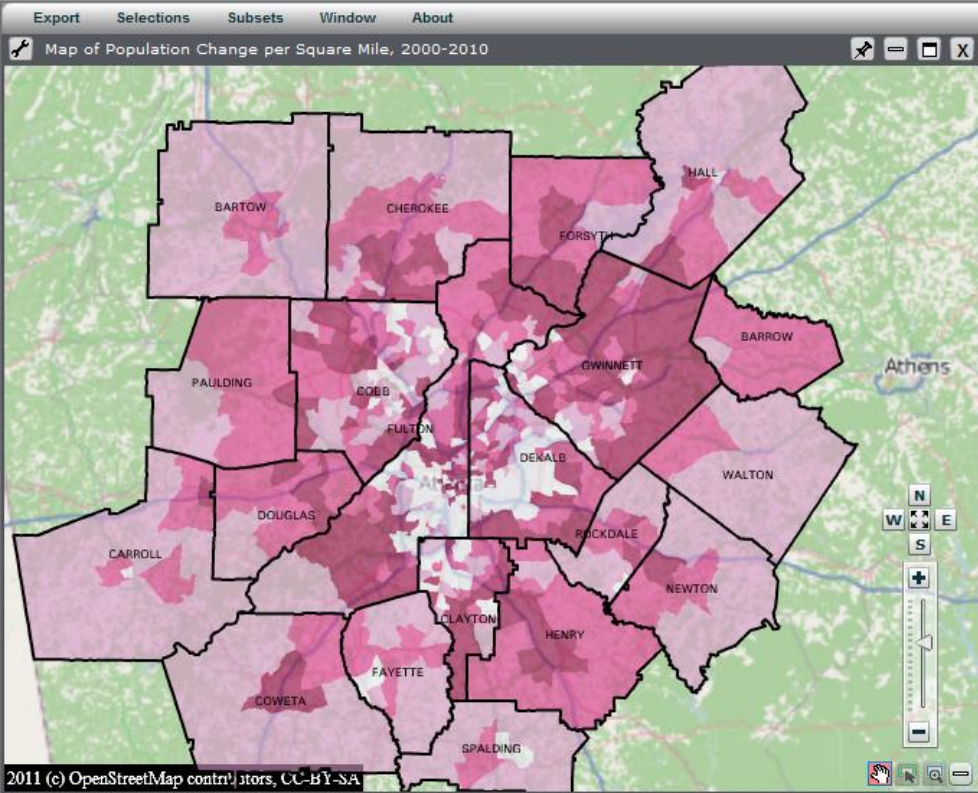
Data Table

Key	SD_NAME	2010 Population	2000 Population	Population Change, 2000-2010	% Population Change, 2000-2010	Population Change per Square Mile, 2000-2010	Population Per Sq Mile, 2010	Population per Sq Mile, 2000	Age under 18, 2010	Age 18-29, 2010	Age 30-44, 2010	Age 45+
13121010107	Sandy Springs	1,834	1,735	99	5.7	47	870	823	420	118	208	747
13089021214	Chamblee	5,852	5,602	250	4.5	115	2,701	2,586	1,784	255	1,156	1,599
13135050307	Norcross	8,908	9,273	-365	-3.9	-88	2,149	2,237	2,600	644	1,519	3,349
13121010204	Sandy Springs	4,761	4,752	9	.2	2	1,274	1,272	1,156	271	748	1,637
13113140307	W Fayette	4,878	4,048	830	20.5	124	731	607	1,682	335	715	1,904
13089021213	Chamblee	3,382	3,187	195	6.1	172	2,980	2,808	1,030	159	633	1,012
13067030336	NE Cobb	7,343	7,821	-478	-6.1	-160	2,458	2,618	2,219	514	1,201	2,860

Done Internet | Protected Mode: Off 100%

Weave: Step-by-step

3. The Data Table



Map of Population Change per Square Mile, 2000-2010

Click the wrench (top left) on the data table to download all the data in a csv format

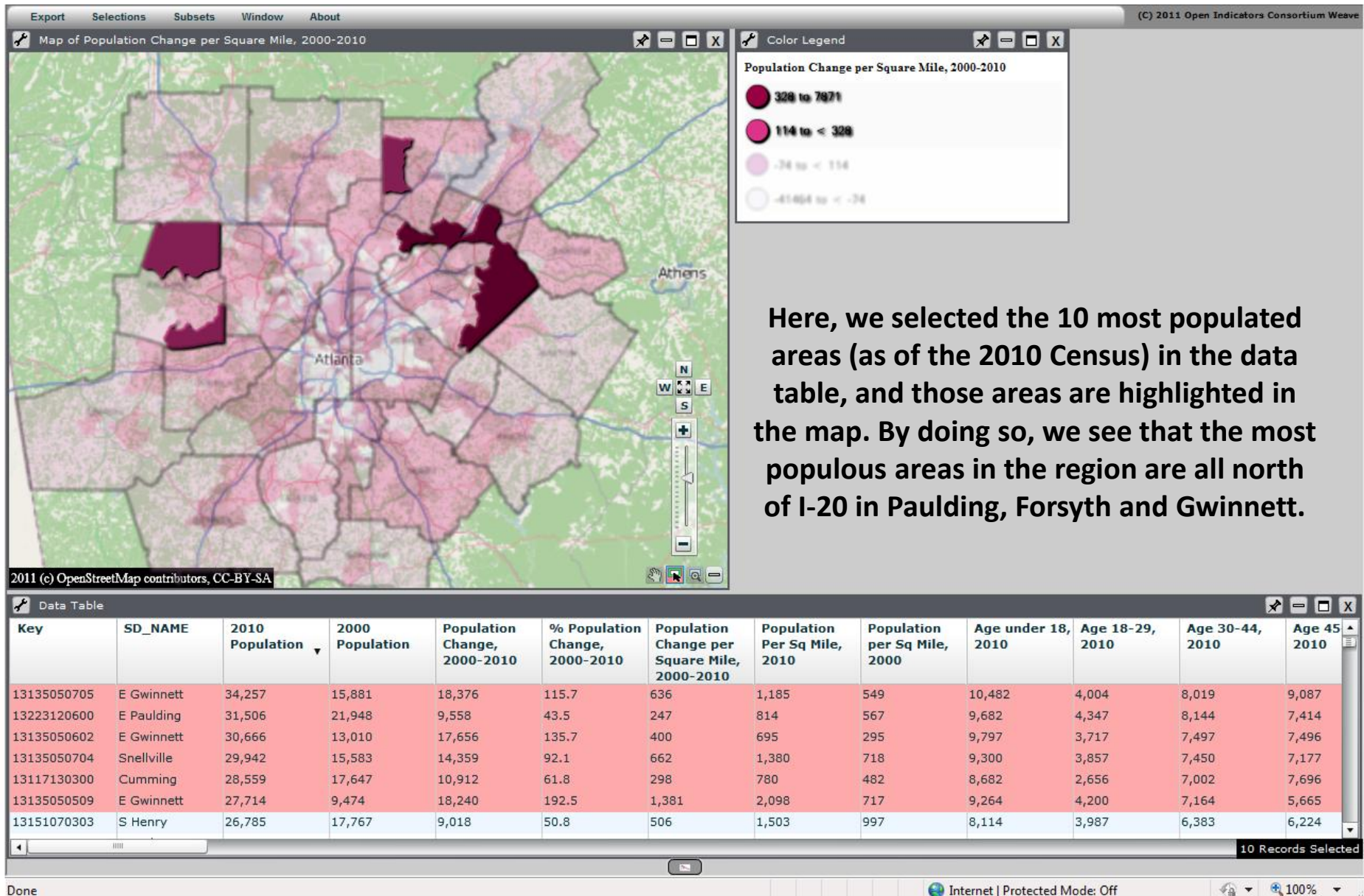
Click on any column header to sort that column. You can then select the first 10, or so, rows, and the corresponding areas will be highlighted on the maps (see next page for an example)

Key	SD_NAME	2010 Population	2000 Population	Population Change, 2000-2010	% Population Change, 2000-2010	Population Change per Square Mile, 2000-2010	Population Per Sq Mile, 2010	Population per Sq Mile, 2000	Age under 18, 2010	Age 18-29, 2010	Age 30-44, 2010	Age 45+, 2010
13117130600	S Forsyth	53,346	27,065	26,281	97.1	594	1,205	611	17,902	4,115	14,295	13,166
13121011608	N Fulton	41,168	29,341	11,827	40.3	747	2,599	1,852	13,648	3,888	9,773	11,991
13135050202	N Gwinnett	35,157	18,593	16,564	89.1	802	1,702	900	10,642	4,234	8,914	9,335
13223120100	N Paulding	35,071	14,393	20,678	143.7	206	350	143	11,291	4,087	9,477	7,916
13135050603	N Gwinnett	34,448	14,588	19,860	136.1	859	1,490	631	10,658	4,523	8,578	8,301
13135050705	E Gwinnett	34,257	15,881	18,376	115.7	636	1,185	549	10,482	4,004	8,019	9,087
13223120600	E Paulding	31,506	21,948	9,558	43.5	247	814	567	9,682	4,347	8,144	7,414

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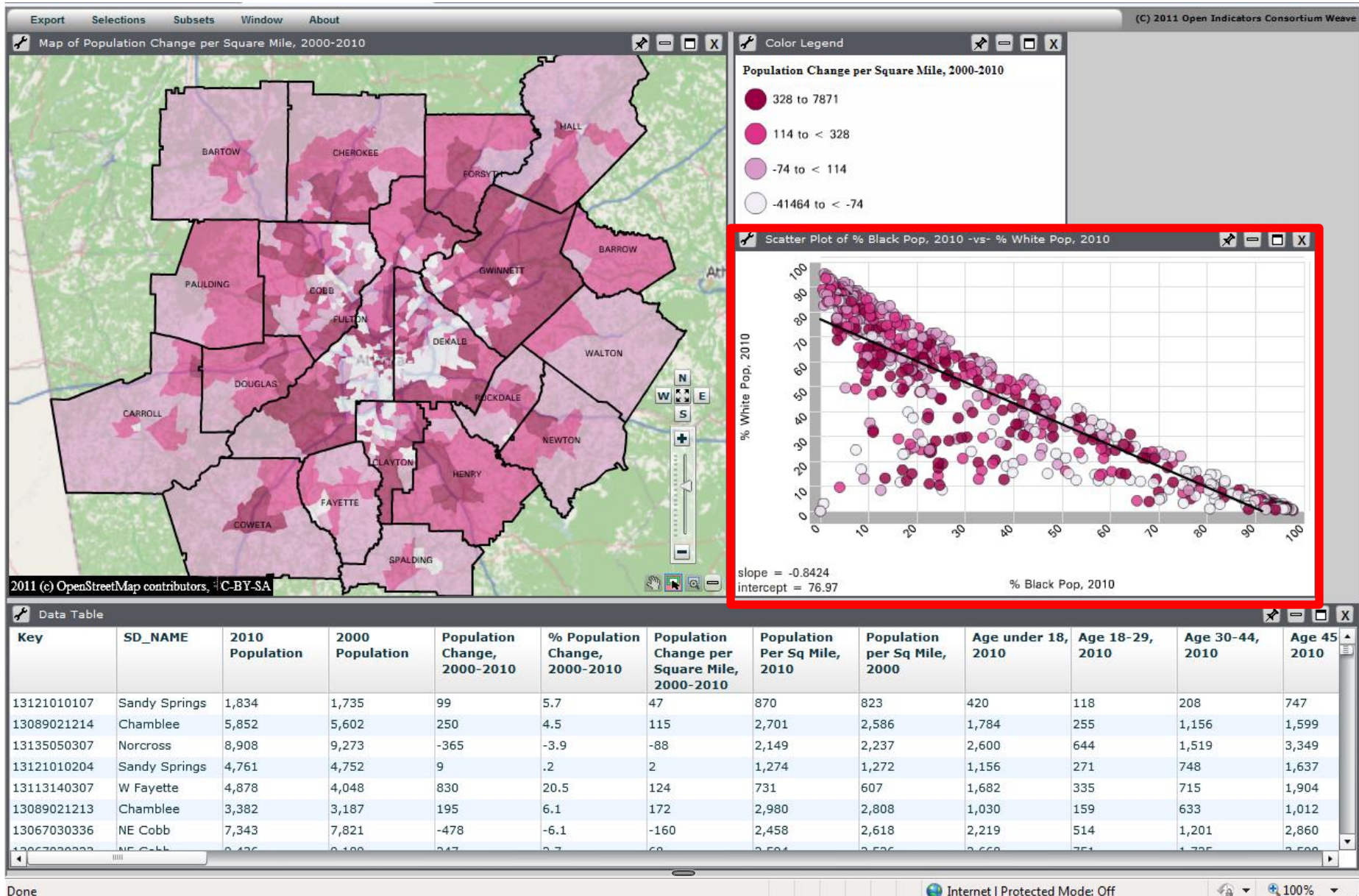
Example of a Weave Interaction: Data Table and Map



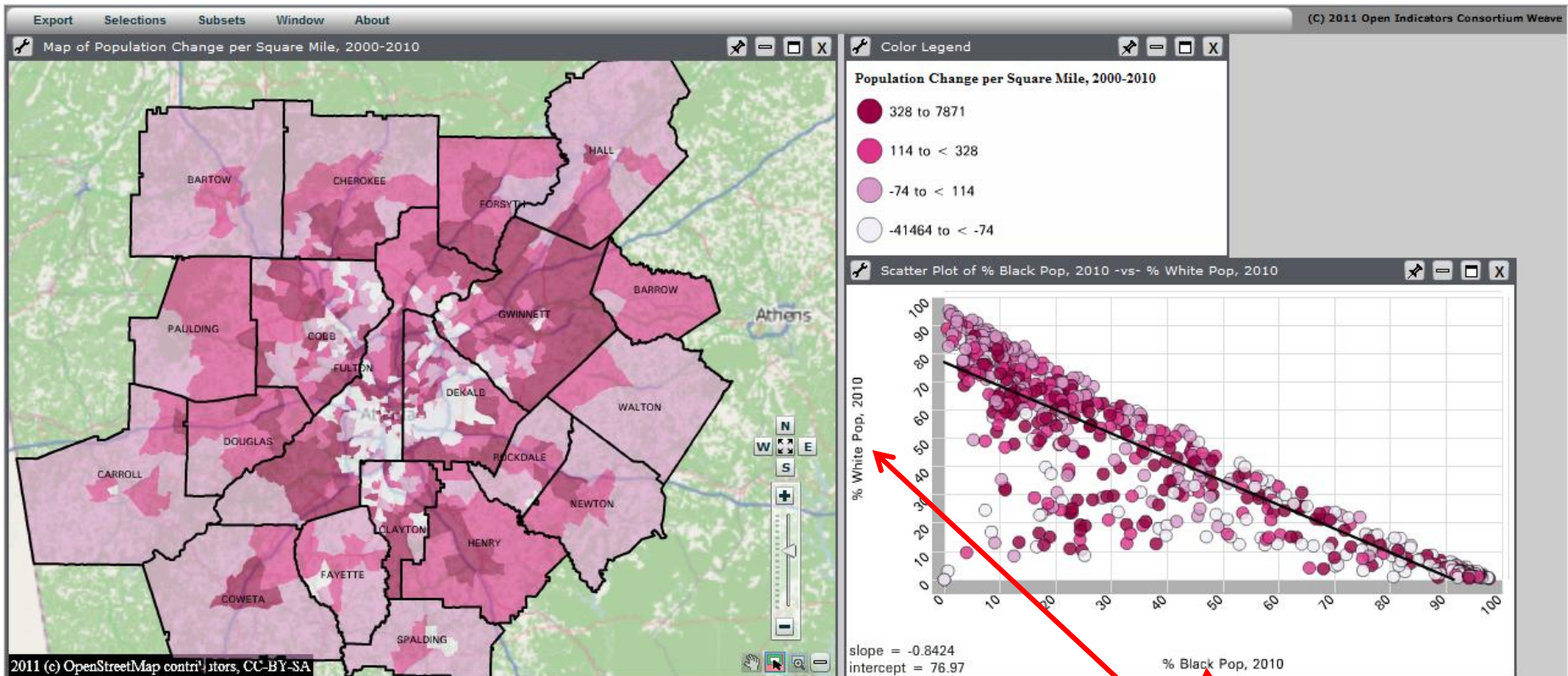
Here, we selected the 10 most populated areas (as of the 2010 Census) in the data table, and those areas are highlighted in the map. By doing so, we see that the most populous areas in the region are all north of I-20 in Paulding, Forsyth and Gwinnett.

Weave: Step-by-step

4. The Scatter Plot



4. The Scatter Plot

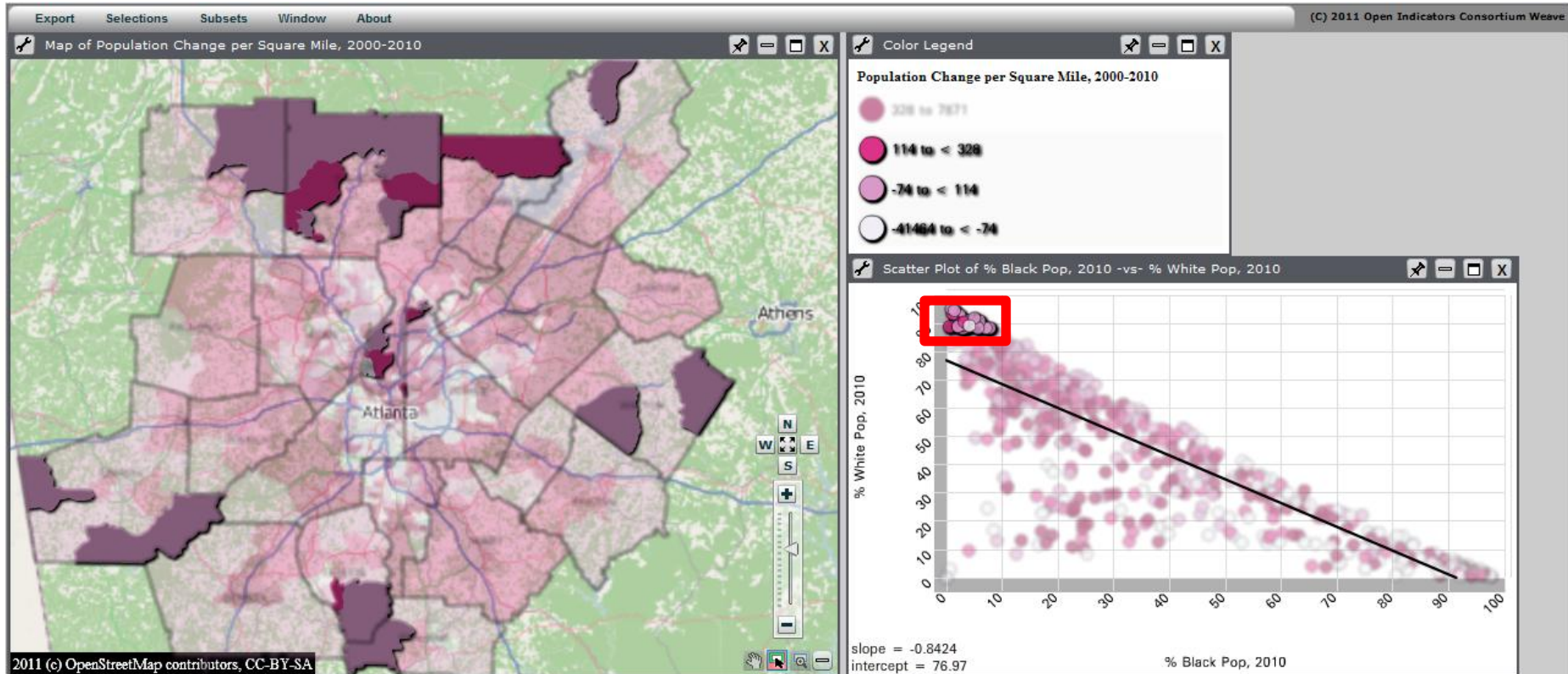


For Advanced Users!

The scatter plot is designed, mostly, for advanced users as it lets you analyze more variables than just what is shown on the map. The line is a “regression” line that essentially is a “trend” line, so that anything well above or below the line is an outlier. But just because it was designed for an advanced user, doesn’t mean you can’t play around with it!

Change what is being displayed on the scatter plot by clicking either axis title. You can also select a portion of the scatter plot (e.g., those areas with at least 90 percent White population, and those areas will be highlighted on the map -- see the next page for an example)

Example of a Weave Interaction: Scatter Plot and Map



Here, we selected those areas (each dot represents a “neighborhood” (Census Tract)) with the highest concentrations of White population in the 20-county region. By doing this we learned several things:

- The areas with heavy concentrations of Whites are mostly homogenous, meaning there aren’t heavy concentrations of Blacks (or any other race/ethnicity)
- The areas with heavy concentrations of Whites are mostly in the suburbs and exurbs (except for small pockets in the Buckhead and Sandy Springs areas)
- The areas with heavy concentrations of Whites didn’t grow that much (none of these areas fall in the top range of the color legend, which represents the high-growth areas in the region during the 2000s)