Space

Session 12

PMAP 8921: Data Visualization with R Andrew Young School of Policy Studies Fall 2023

Plan for today

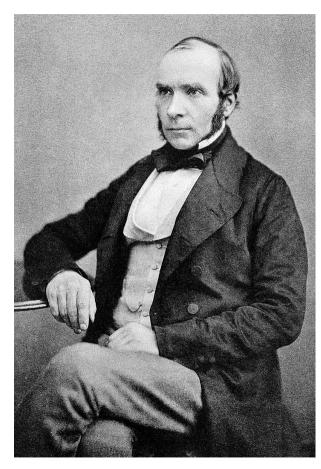
Maps and truth

Putting data on maps

GIS in R with {sf}

Maps and truth

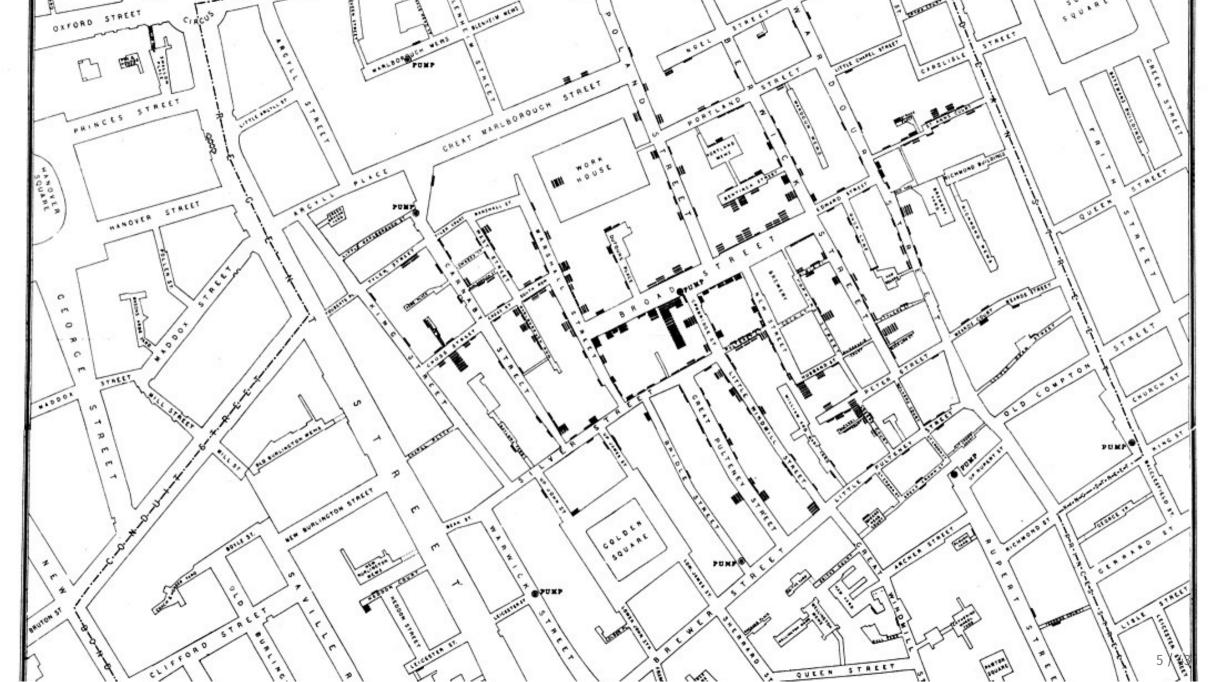
John Snow and 1854 cholera epidemic



This Jo(h)n Snow knows things

10% of the population of Soho died in a week (!!)

Miasma theory said it was because the air was bad

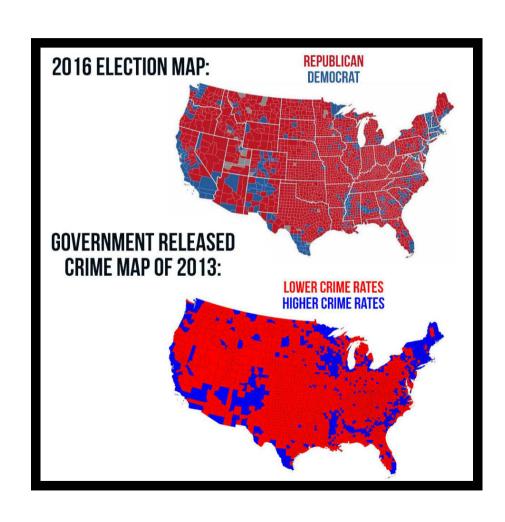


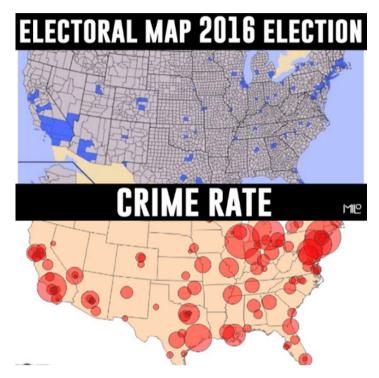
The Broad Street pump





Outright lies





Democrats are as consistent in voting as they are in crime I guess...

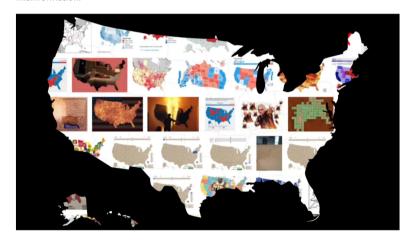
Fake maps and junk maps

FAST@MPANY

09-05-1

The next great fake news threat? Bot-designed maps

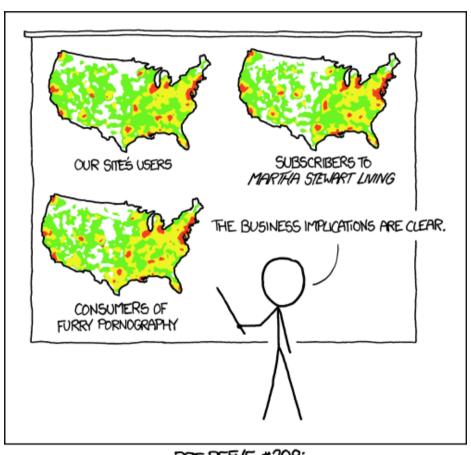
A new study reveals how maps go viral—and why they've become the perfect tool for misinformation.



"The next great fake news threat? Bot-designed maps"



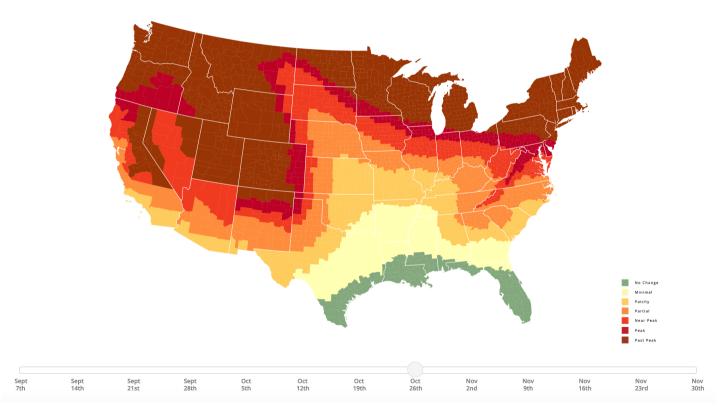
Points can be useless



PET PEEVE #208: GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE MAPS WHICH ARE BASICALLY JUST POPULATION MAPS

Choropleths can be great

Fall Foliage Prediction Map

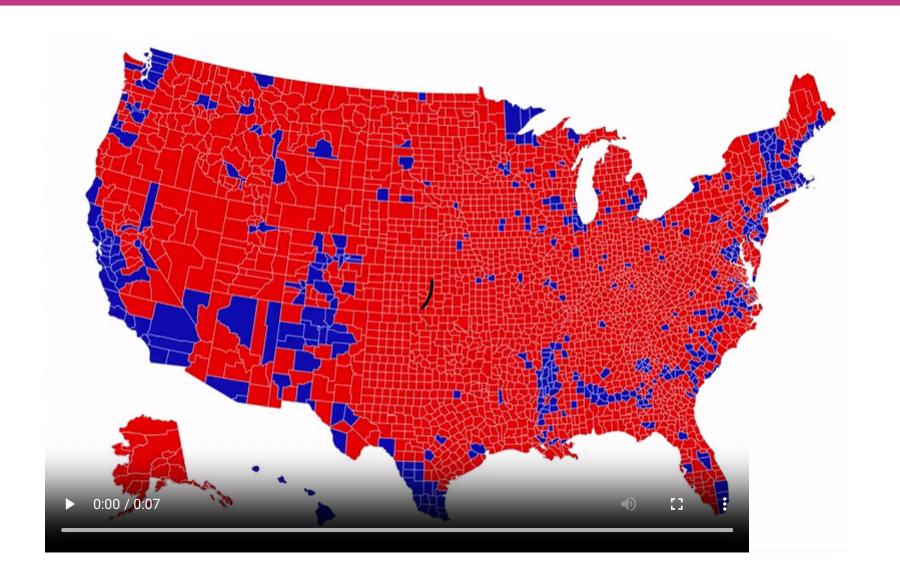


Smoky Mountains 2019 Fall Foliage Prediction Map

Choropleths can distort

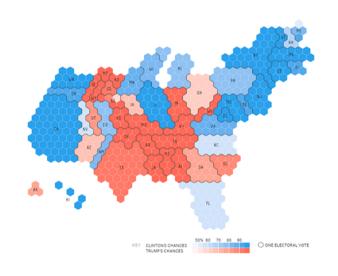


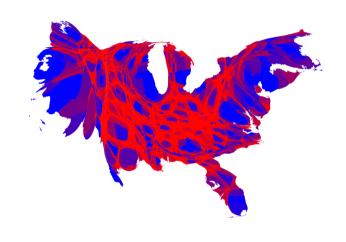
Land doesn't vote



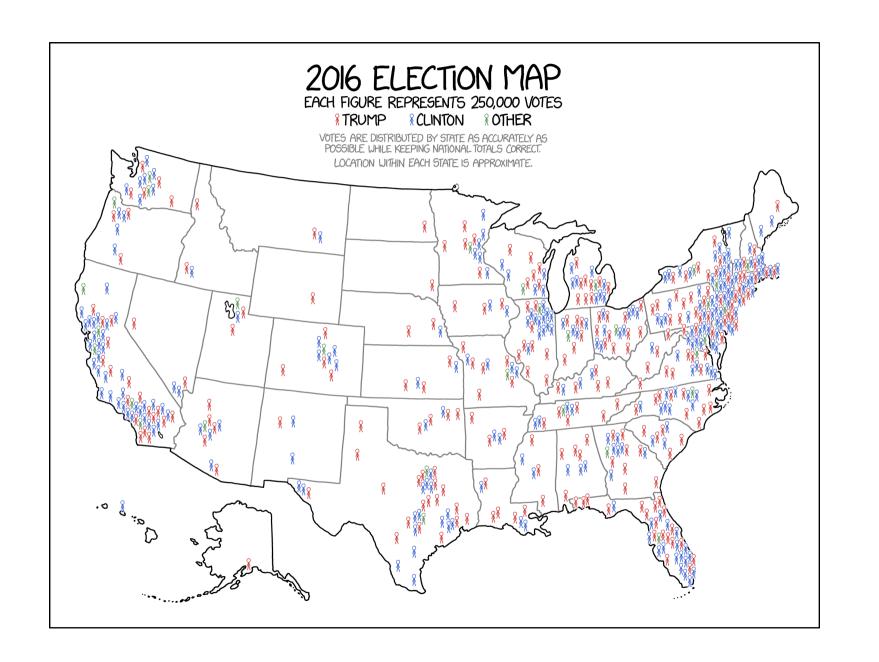
Cartograms











Projections

Animated world projections

World projections

Longitude-latitude



crs = "+proj=longlat +ellps=WGS84"

Mercator



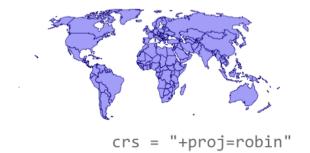
crs = "+proj=merc"

Gall-Peters



crs = "ESRI:54002"

Robinson



US projections

Albers NAD83 crs = "ESRI:102003" crs = "EPSG:4269"

Finding projection codes

spatialreference.org

epsg.io

proj.org

Most common ones listed on the course website example page

This is an excellent overview of how this all works

And this is a really really helpful overview of all these moving parts

Which projection is best?

None of them

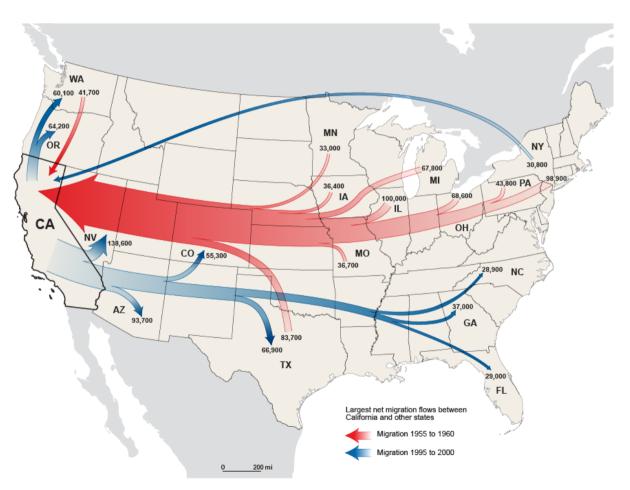
There are no good or bad projections

There are appropriate and inappropriate projections

(but also ew mercator)

Putting data on maps

Maps with lines



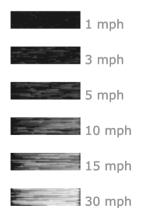
US Census Bureau: Net migration between California and other states

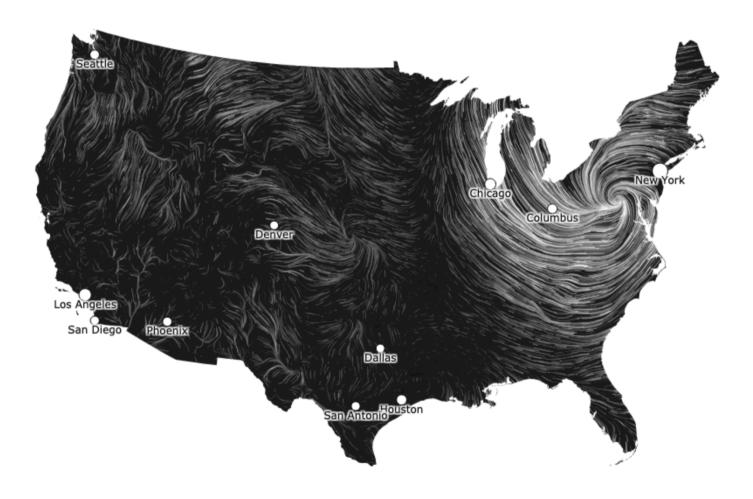
Maps with lines

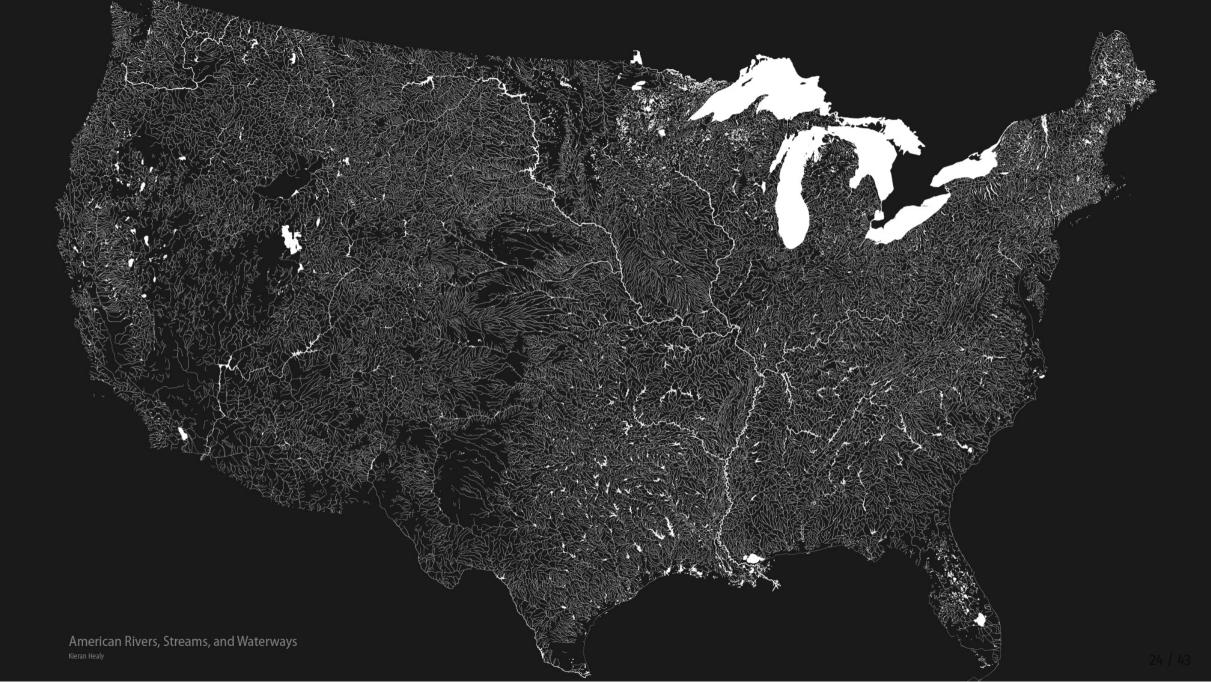
October 30, 2012

6:59 am EST (time of forecast download)

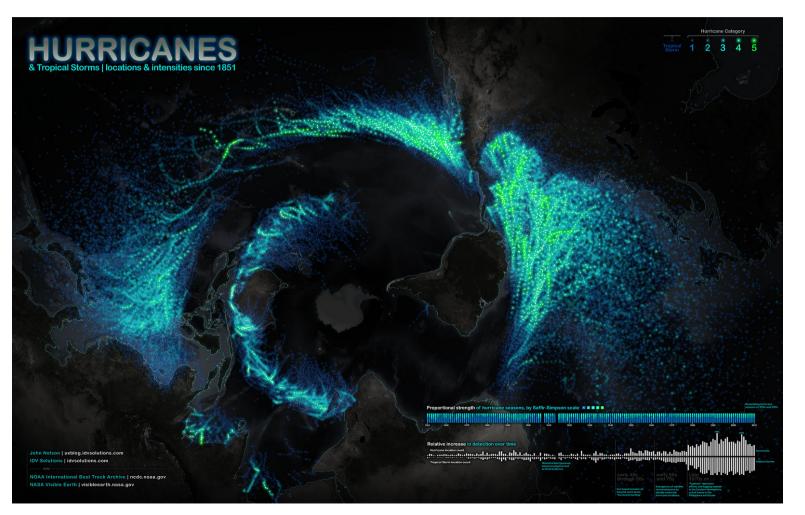
top speed: **39.7 mph** average: **8.4 mph**



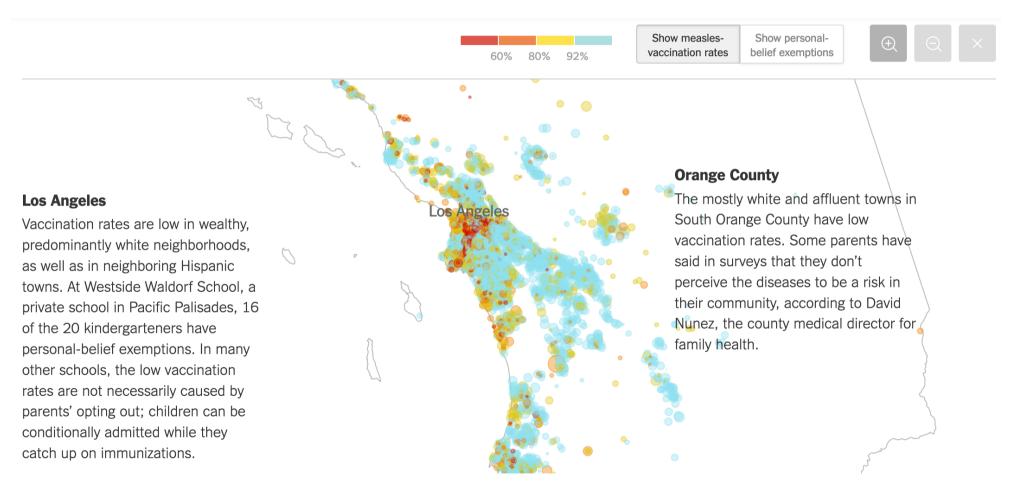




Maps with points

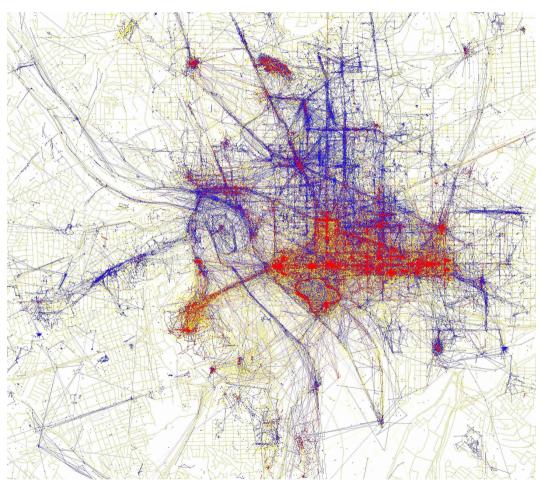


Maps with points



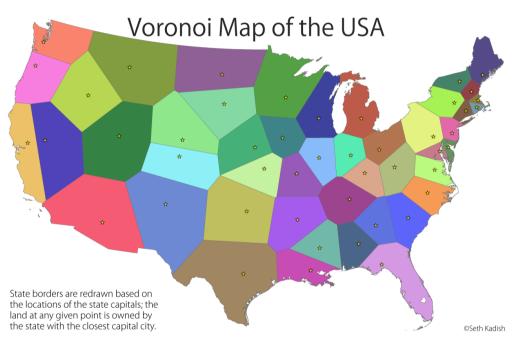
The New York Times, "Vaccination Rates for Every Kindergarten in California

Maps with points

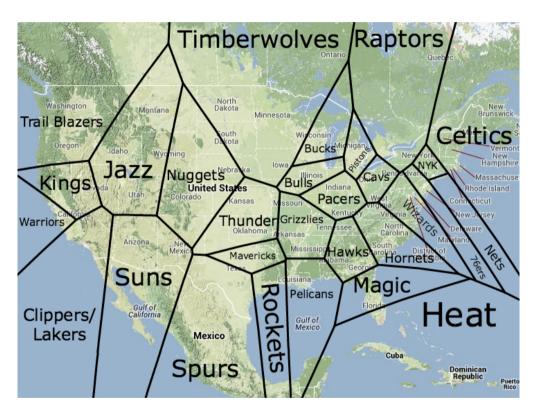


Locals vs. tourists in DC (blue = locals; red = tourists; yellow = unknown)

Voronoi maps



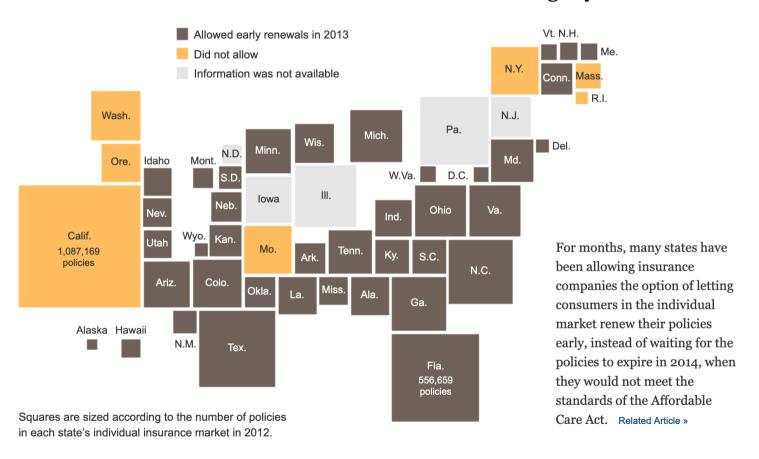
Voroni state boundaries, by Seth Kadish



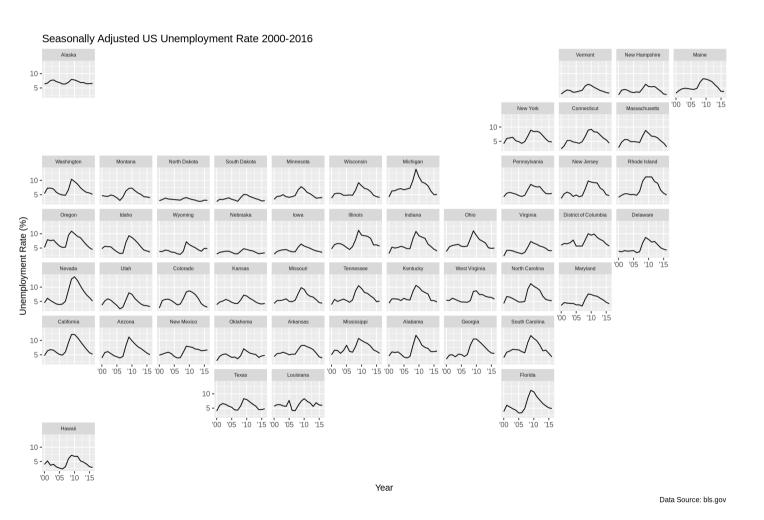
Closest NBA teams

Maps with shapes

States Where Insured Could Renew Plans Before Change by Obama



Small multiples that look like maps



GIS in R with {sf}

Shapefiles

Geographic information is shared as **shapefiles**

These are not like regular single CSV files!

Shapefiles come as zipped files with a bunch of different files inside



Structure of a shapefile

```
library(sf)
world_shapes <- read_sf("data/ne_110m_admin_0_countries/ne_110m_admin_0_countries.shp")</pre>
## Simple feature collection with 7 features and 3 fields
## Geometry type: MULTIPOLYGON
## Dimension: XY
## Bounding box: xmin: -180 ymin: -18 xmax: 180 ymax: 83
## Geodetic CRS: WGS 84
## # A tibble: 7 × 4
  TYPE
                     GEOUNIT
                                                ISO A3
##
                                                                                     geometry
   <chr>
                       <chr>
                                                <chr>
                                                                           <MULTIPOLYGON [°]>
##
## 1 Sovereign country Fiji
                                                FJI
                                                       (((180 -16, 180 -17, 179 -17, 179 -17...
## 2 Sovereign country Tanzania
                                                TZA
                                                       (((34 - 0.95, 34 - 1.1, 38 - 3.1, 38 - 3...)
## 3 Indeterminate Western Sahara
                                                ESH
                                                       (((-8.7 28, -8.7 28, -8.7 27, -8.7 26...
## 4 Sovereign country Canada
                                                       (((-123 49, -123 49, -125 50, -126 50...
                                                CAN
## 5 Country United States of America USA
                                                       (((-123 49, -120 49, -117 49, -116 49...
## 6 Sovereign country Kazakhstan
                                                KAZ
                                                       (((87 49, 87 49, 86 48, 86 47, 85 47,...
## 7 Sovereign country Uzbekistan
                                                UZB
                                                       (((56\ 41,\ 56\ 45,\ 59\ 46,\ 59\ 46,\ 60\ 45,...
```

Where to find shapefiles

Natural Earth for international maps

US Census Bureau for US maps

For anything else...



Q shapefiles for _____ X

Scales



1:10m = 1:10,000,000

1 cm = 100 km



1:50m = 1:50,000,000

1cm = 500 km

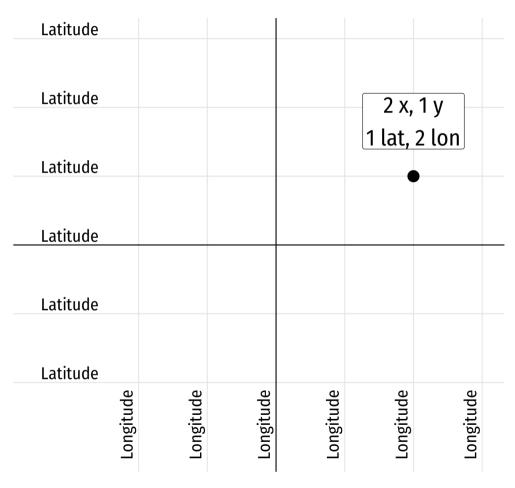


1:110m = 1:110,000,000

1 cm = 1,100 km

Using too high of a resolution makes your maps slow and huge

Latitude and longitude

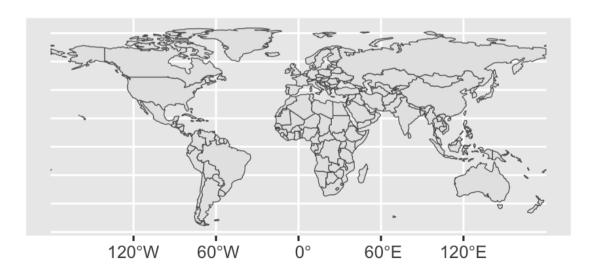


via @sarahbellmaps

The magic geometry column

As long as you have a magic geometry column, all you need to do to plot maps is geom_sf()

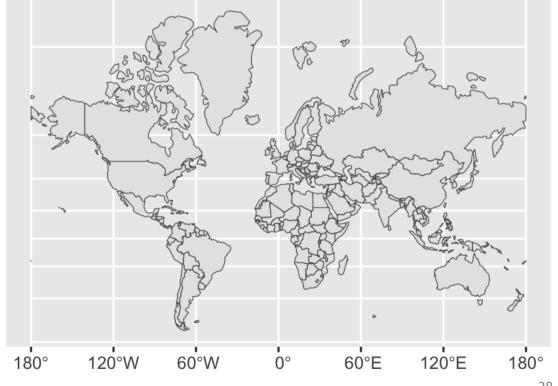
```
ggplot() +
  geom_sf(data = world_shapes)
```



The magic geometry column

Use coord_sf() to change projections

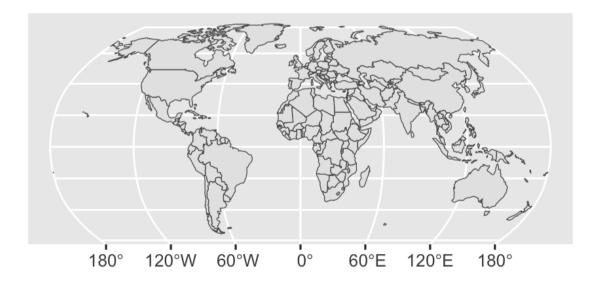
```
ggplot() +
  geom_sf(data = world_shapes) +
  coord_sf(crs = "+proj=merc")
```



The magic geometry column

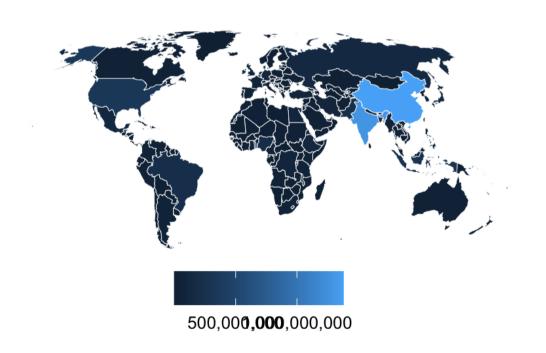
Use coord_sf() to change projections

```
ggplot() +
  geom_sf(data = world_shapes) +
  coord_sf(crs = "+proj=robin")
```



Use aesthetics like normal

All regular ggplot layers and aesthetics work



NO geometry Column?

Make your own with st_as_sf()

```
other data
                         other data %>%
                          st_as_sf(coords = c("long", "lat"),
                                 crs = st crs("EPSG:4326"))
## # A tibble: 2 × 3
   city long
##
                   lat
   ## 1 Atlanta -84.4 33.8 ## Geometry type: POINT
## 2 Washington, DC -77.1 38.9 ## Dimension: XY
                        ## Bounding box: xmin: -84 ymin: 34 xmax: -77 ymax: 39
                        ## Geodetic CRS: WGS 84
                        ## # A tibble: 2 × 2
                        ## city geometry
                        ## * <chr> <POINT [°]>
                        ## 1 Atlanta (-84 34)
                        ## 2 Washington, DC (-77 39)
```

{sf} is for all GIS stuff

Draw maps

Calculate distances between points

Count observations in a given area

Anything else related to geography!

See here or here for full textbooks

geom_sf() is today's standard

You'll sometimes find older tutorials and StackOverflow answers about using geom_map() or {ggmap} or other things

Those still work, but they don't use the same magical {sf} system with easy-to-convert projections and other GIS stuff

Stick with {sf} and geom_sf() and your life will be easy