## Census Data, Leaflet, and more Choropleths

Data Wrangling and Husbandry

03/30/2020

The	choroplethr	package	works	well.	but v	ou/
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3. might want to create leaflet maps

- 1. are likely to want data beyond the examples in the package
- 2. might want to integrate the maps into ggplot2

### Census Data

- ▶ The United States Bureau of the Census
  - performs the US Census every 10 years
  - runs many other survey and censuses, of which the most important is the American Community Survey
- To work with census data, you will want an API key
  - https://api.census.gov/data/key\_signup.html
- Within R, the acs package or the tidycensus make working with census data much easier.

```
You can save your api key within a session using this format

library(tidycensus)

library(tidyverse)

census_api_key("YOUR API KEY GOES HERE")
```

## To install your API key for use in future sessions, run

- ► The ACS uses coded names for variables, and they change over time.
- ▶ The most recent ACS aggregated over 5 years is 2016.
  - You can look up variable names at

https://www.socialexplorer.com/data/ACS2016\_5yr/metadat
(and many other places)
 You can use the load variables() function in the

tidycensus package as well, although I'm not certain it gets all of the variables.

```
v15 <- load_variables(2016, "acs5", cache = TRUE)
View(v15)
```

▶ You'll notice that the ACS includes both estimates and margins of error; the variable names end in E or M. When we download variables using get\_acs() we drop the letter at the end.

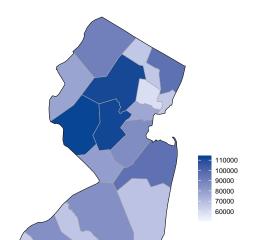
# Median household income example

```
nj_median_household_income <-
  get_acs(geography = "county",
              variables = c(medincome = "B19013 001"),
              state = "NJ")
## Getting data from the 2014-2018 5-year ACS
glimpse(nj median household income)
## Observations: 21
## Variables: 5
## $ GEOID <chr> "34001", "34003", "34005", "34007", "34
## $ NAME <chr> "Atlantic County, New Jersey", "Bergen
## $ variable <chr> "medincome", "medincome", "medincome",
## $ estimate <dbl> 59989, 95837, 84992, 67118, 63690, 5259
## $ moe <dbl> 1631, 998, 1319, 1282, 1641, 1718, 1069
```

We could pipe this to the function from the cloroplethr package:

```
nj_median_household_income %>%
  dplyr::rename(value = estimate) %>%
  mutate(region = as.integer(GEOID)) %>%
  choroplethr::county_choropleth(title = "Median Household")
```

Median Household Income



Not every use of census data has to be a map.

nj\_median\_household\_income %>%

mutate(NAME = str\_replace(NAME, " County, New Jersey", "")

geom point(color = "red", size = 1) +

y = "",

mutate(NAME = reorder(NAME, estimate)) %>% ggplot(aes(x = estimate, y = NAME)) +

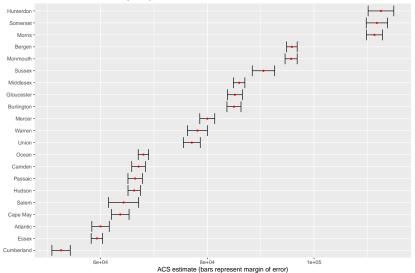
labs(title = "Household income by county in NJ",

geom\_errorbarh(aes(xmin = estimate - moe, xmax = estimate

subtitle = "2012-2016 American Community Survey",

x = "ACS estimate (bars represent margin of error)"

# Household income by county in NJ 2012–2016 American Community Survey



► ACS data is reported on finer geographic units than states and counties, known as "tracts":

```
## Downloading feature geometry from the Census website.
## |
```

## Getting data from the 2014-2018 5-year ACS

## glimpse(nj\_median\_household\_income2)

```
## Observations: 2,010
## Variables: 6
```

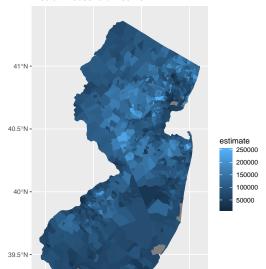
# Plotting census data with ggplot2

- ► The geometry = TRUE argument in get\_acs() downloads polygon information for plotting
- the geom\_sf() function in ggplot2 can use that information, but currently only the development version of the ggplot2 package:

```
devtools::install_github("tidyverse/ggplot2")
```

```
nj_median_household_income2 %>%
    ggplot(aes(fill = estimate, color = estimate)) +
    geom_sf() +
    ggtitle("Median Household Income")
```

#### Median Household Income



```
middlesex_rental <-
  get_acs(
  geography = "tract",
  variables = c(medrental = "B25064_001"),
  state = "NJ",
  county = "Middlesex",
  geometry = TRUE
)</pre>
```

```
## Downloading feature geometry from the Census website.
```

## Getting data from the 2014-2018 5-year ACS

## glimpse(middlesex\_rental)

## Observations: 175

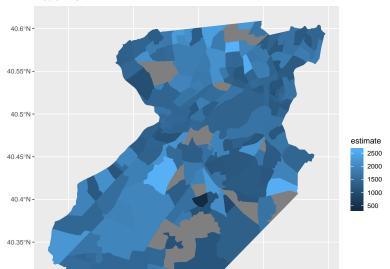
## \$ moe

## \$ geometry <MULTIPOLYGON [°] > MULTIPOLYGON (((-74.52667

<dbl> 118, 165, 219, 502, 107, 60, 452, 75, 1

```
middlesex_rental %>%
   ggplot(aes(fill = estimate, color = estimate)) +
   geom_sf() +
   ggtitle("Median Rent")
```





## Leaflet

- Leaflet is a very popular set of Javascript libraries for interactive maps.
- ▶ There is a nice R package leaflet, to interface with them.
- ► There are lots of details at https://rstudio.github.io/leaflet/

## To quote that webpage, the basic usage is

- 1. Create a map widget by calling leaflet().
- Add layers (i.e., features) to the map by using layer functions (e.g. addTiles, addMarkers, addPolygons) to modify the map widget.
- 3. Repeat step 2 as desired.
- 4. Print the map widget to display it.

```
pal <- colorQuantile("Greens", domain = nj median household
nj median household income2 %>%
    st transform(crs = "+init=epsg:4326") %>%
    leaflet() %>%
    addProviderTiles(provider = "CartoDB.Positron") %>%
    addPolygons(popup = ~ str_extract(NAME, "^([^,]*)"),
                stroke = FALSE,
                smoothFactor = 0,
                fillOpacity = 0.5,
                color = ~ pal(estimate)) %>%
    addLegend("bottomright",
              pal = pal,
```

title = "Median Household Income",

values = ~ estimate,

opacity = 1)

# In class assignment

Generate a leaflet interactive map of rent (at the census tract level) in NJ.