

Package ‘giscoR’

November 13, 2020

Type Package

Title Download Map Data from GISCO API - Eurostat

Version 0.2.0

Description Tools to download data from the GISCO
(Geographic Information System of the Commission) Eurostat database
<<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/gisco>>. Global and European map data available.
This package is in no way officially related to or endorsed by Eurostat.

License GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

BugReports <https://github.com/dieghernan/giscoR/issues>

URL <https://dieghernan.github.io/giscoR/>, <https://github.com/dieghernan/giscoR>

Depends R (>= 3.6.0)

Imports sf (>= 0.9),
countrycode (>= 1.2.0),
geojsonsf (>= 2.0)

Suggests cartography (>= 2.4),
lwgeom,
tinytest,
knitr,
rmarkdown

VignetteBuilder knitr

R topics documented:

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giscoR-package	<i>Download geospatial data from GISCO API - Eurostat</i>
----------------	---

Description

giscoR is a API package that helps to retrieve data from Eurostat - GISCO (the Geographic Information System of the COMmission)

Details

giscoR package

Package:	giscoR
Type:	Package
Version:	See sessionInfo() or DESCRIPTION file
Date:	2020
License:	GPL-3
LazyLoad:	yes

Note

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Author(s)

dieghernan, <https://github.com/dieghernan/>

Source

[GISCO webpage](#)

References

See `citation("giscoR")`

See Also

Useful links:

- <https://dieghernan.github.io/giscoR/>
- <https://github.com/dieghernan/giscoR>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/dieghernan/giscoR/issues>

gisco_attributions	<i>Attribution when publishing GISCO data</i>
--------------------	---

Description

Get the legal text to be used along with the data downloaded with this package

Usage

```
gisco_attributions(lang = "en", copyright = FALSE)
```

Arguments

lang	Language (two-letter ISO_639-1 code). See details.
copyright	Boolean. Whether to display the copyright notice or not on the console.

Details

Current languages supported are "en" (English), "da" (Danish), "de" (German), "es" (Spanish), "fi" (Finnish), "fr" (French), "no" (Norwegian) and "sv" (Swedish).

Consider contributing if you spot any mistake or want to add a new language.

Value

A string with the attribution to be used.

Note

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Examples

```
en <- gisco_attributions()
gisco_attributions(lang = "es", copyright = TRUE )
gisco_attributions(lang = "XXX")
```

gisco_bulk_download	<i>Bulk download from GISCO API</i>
---------------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Downloads zipped data from GISCO and extract them on the cache_dir folder.

Usage

```
gisco_bulk_download(
  id_giscoR = "countries",
  year = "2016",
  cache_dir = NULL,
  update_cache = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  resolution = "10",
  ext = "geojson",
  recursive = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

id_giscoR	Type of dataset to be downloaded. Values supported are "coastallines", "communes", "countries", "lau", "nuts", "urban_audit".
year, cache_dir, update_cache, verbose, resolution	See gisco_get for details.
ext	Extension of the file(s) to be downloaded. Available formats are "geojson", "shp", "svg", "json", "gdb". See Details.
recursive	Tries to unzip recursively the zip files (if any) included in the initial bulk download (case of ext = "shp").

Details

The usual extension used across **giscoR** is geojson, however other formats are already available on GISCO.

This function helps building a personal shape library on cache_dir (or options(gisco_cache_dir = "path/to/dir"), if set by the user).

Value

Silent function.

Note

For downloading specific files use [gisco_get](#) functions.

Source**GISCO API****Examples**

```
## Not run:
# This example would populate your cache_dir with a selection of
# geojson files
# Set options(gisco_cache_dir = "path/to/dir") first
# It may take a couple of minutes

# Countries 2016
gisco_bulk_download(id_giscoR = "countries", resolution = "60",
                    verbose = TRUE)
gisco_bulk_download(id_giscoR = "countries", resolution = "20")
gisco_bulk_download(id_giscoR = "countries", resolution = "10")
gisco_bulk_download(id_giscoR = "countries", resolution = "03")

# NUTS 2016
gisco_bulk_download(id_giscoR = "nuts", resolution = "60")
gisco_bulk_download(id_giscoR = "nuts", resolution = "20")
gisco_bulk_download(id_giscoR = "nuts", resolution = "10")
gisco_bulk_download(id_giscoR = "nuts", resolution = "03")

# NUTS 2021
gisco_bulk_download(id_giscoR = "nuts", resolution = "60", year = "2021")
gisco_bulk_download(id_giscoR = "nuts", resolution = "20", year = "2021")
gisco_bulk_download(id_giscoR = "nuts", resolution = "10", year = "2021")
gisco_bulk_download(id_giscoR = "nuts", resolution = "03", year = "2021")

## End(Not run)
```

gisco_check_access	<i>Check access to GISCO API</i>
--------------------	----------------------------------

Description

Check if R has access to resources at <https://gisco-services.ec.europa.eu/distribution/v2/>.

Usage

```
gisco_check_access()
```

Value

a logical.

Examples

```
gisco_check_access()
```

gisco_coastallines	<i>World coastal lines</i> POLYGON object
--------------------	---

Description

A sf object as provided by GISCO (2016 version).

Format

A POLYGON data frame (resolution: 1:20million, EPSG:4326) object with 8 variables:

FID FID

COAS_ID COAS_ID

geometry geometry field

Source

[GISCO .geojson source](#)

See Also

[gisco_get_coastallines](#)

Examples

```
library(sf)

coasts <- gisco_coastallines

plot(
  st_geometry(coasts),
  xlim = c(100, 120),
  ylim = c(-24, 24),
  col = "grey90",
  border = "deepskyblue4",
  lwd = 2
)
box()
title(
  main = "Coasts on Southeastern Asia",
  sub = gisco_attributions(),
  cex.sub = 0.7,
  line = 1
)
```

gisco_countries	<i>World countries</i> POLYGON object
-----------------	---------------------------------------

Description

A sf object including all countries as provided by GISCO (2016 version).

Format

A MULTIPOLYGON data frame (resolution: 1:20million, EPSG:4326) object with 257 rows and 7 variables:

id row ID

CNTR_NAME Official country name on local language

ISO3_CODE **ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 code** of each country, as provided by GISCO

CNTR_ID Country ID

NAME_ENGL Country name in English

FID FID

geometry geometry field

Source

GISCO **.geojson source**

See Also

[gisco_get_countries](#)

Examples

```
library(sf)

cntry <- gisco_countries
GBR <- subset(cntry, ISO3_CODE == "GBR")

plot(st_geometry(GBR), col = "red3", border = "blue4")
title(sub = gisco_attributions(), line = 1)
```

gisco_countrycode	<i>Dataframe including Eurostat and ISO2 and ISO3 codes for countries and world regions</i>
-------------------	---

Description

A dataframe containing conversions between different country codification systems (Eurostat/ISO2 and 3) as well as geographic regions as provided by the World Bank and the UN (M49). This dataset is extracted from **countrycode**.

Format

A data frame object with 249 rows and 12 variables:

CNTR_CODE Eurostat code of each country

iso2c ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code of each country

ISO3_CODE ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 code of each country

iso.name.en ISO English short name

cldr.short.en English short name as provided by the [Unicode Common Locale Data Repository](#)

continent As provided by the World Bank

un.region.code Numeric region code UN (M49)

un.region.name Region name UN (M49)

un.regionintermediate.code Numeric intermediate Region code UN (M49)

un.regionintermediate.name Intermediate Region name UN (M49)

un.regionsub.code Numeric sub-region code UN (M49)

un.regionsub.name Sub-Region name UN (M49)

Source

codelist dataset from **countrycode** (v1.2.0).

See Also

[codelist](#), [countrycode-package](#).

Examples

```
data(gisco_countrycode)
```

`gisco_db`*GISCO database*

Description

Database with the list of files that the package can load.

Format

A data frame

Details

This dataframe is used to check the validity of the API calls.

Source

GISCO API datasets.json.

Examples

```
data(gisco_db)
```

`gisco_get`*Get geospatial data from GISCO API*

Description

Loads a simple feature (sf) object from GISCO API entry point or your local library.

Usage

```
gisco_get_coastallines(  
  year = "2016",  
  epsg = "4326",  
  cache = TRUE,  
  update_cache = FALSE,  
  cache_dir = NULL,  
  verbose = FALSE,  
  resolution = "20"  
)
```

```
gisco_get_communes(  
  year = "2016",  
  epsg = "4326",  
  cache = TRUE,  
  update_cache = FALSE,  
  cache_dir = NULL,  
  verbose = FALSE,  
  spatialtype = "RG",
```

```
    country = NULL
)

gisco_get_countries(
  year = "2016",
  epsg = "4326",
  cache = TRUE,
  update_cache = FALSE,
  cache_dir = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE,
  resolution = "20",
  spatialtype = "RG",
  country = NULL,
  region = NULL
)

gisco_get_lau(
  year = "2016",
  epsg = "4326",
  cache = TRUE,
  update_cache = FALSE,
  cache_dir = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE,
  country = NULL,
  gisco_id = NULL
)

gisco_get_nuts(
  year = "2016",
  epsg = "4326",
  cache = TRUE,
  update_cache = FALSE,
  cache_dir = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE,
  resolution = "20",
  spatialtype = "RG",
  country = NULL,
  nuts_id = NULL,
  nuts_level = "all"
)

gisco_get_urban_audit(
  year = "2020",
  epsg = "4326",
  cache = TRUE,
  update_cache = FALSE,
  cache_dir = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE,
  spatialtype = "RG",
  country = NULL,
  level = NULL
)
```

Arguments

year	Release year. See Details.
epsg	projection of the map: 4-digit EPSG code . One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "4326" - WGS84 • "3035" - ETRS89 / ETRS-LAEA • "3857" - Pseudo-Mercator
cache	a logical whether to do caching. Default is TRUE.
update_cache	a logical whether to update cache. Default is FALSE. When set to TRUE it would force a fresh download of the source .geojson file.
cache_dir	a path to a cache directory. The directory have to exist. The NULL (default) uses and creates /gisco directory in the temporary directory from <code>tempdir</code> . The directory can also be set with <code>options(gisco_cache_dir = "path/to/dir")</code> .
verbose	Display information. Useful for debugging, default if FALSE.
resolution	Resolution of the geospatial data. One of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "60" (1:60million), • "20" (1:20million) • "10" (1:10million) • "03" (1:3million) or • "01" (1:1million).
spatialtype	Type of geometry to be returned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "RG": Regions - MULTIPOLYGON/POLYGON object. • "LB": Labels - POINT object. • "BN": Boundaries - LINESTRING object. • "COASTL": coastlines - LINESTRING object. • "INLAND": inland boundaries - LINESTRING object.
country	Optional. A character vector of country codes. See Details.
region	Optional. A character vector of UN M49 region codes. Possible values are "Africa", "Americas", "Asia", "Europe", "Oceania". See Details and gisco_countrycode
gisco_id	Optional. A character vector of GISCO_ID LAU values.
nuts_id	Optional. A character vector of NUTS IDs.
nuts_level	NUTS level. One of "0" (Country-level), "1", "2" or "3". See https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/nuts/background .
level	Level of Urban Audit. Possible values are "CITIES", "FUA", "GREATER_CITIES" or NULL. NULL would download the full dataset.

Details

country only available on specific datasets. Some spatialtype options (as BN, COASTL, INLAND) may not present country-level identifies.

country could be either a vector of country names, a vector of ISO3 country codes or a vector of Eurostat country codes. Mixed types (as `c("Turkey", "US", "FRA")`) would not work.

Sometimes cached files may be corrupt. On that case, try re-downloading the data setting `update_cache = TRUE`.

If you experience any problem on download, try to download the corresponding .geojson file by any other method and set `cache_dir = "path/to/dir"` or `options(gisco_cache_dir = "path/to/dir")`.

For a complete list of files available check [gisco_db](#).

Release years available

gisco_get_coastallines: one of "2006", "2010", "2013" or "2016".

gisco_get_communes: one of "2001", "2004", "2006", "2008", "2010", "2013" or "2016".

gisco_get_countries: one of "2001", "2006", "2010", "2013", "2016" or "2020".

gisco_get_lau: one of "2016", "2017", "2018" or "2019".

gisco_get_nuts: one of "2003", "2006", "2010", "2013", "2016" or "2021".

gisco_get_urban_audit: one of "2001", "2004", "2014", "2018" or "2020".

Value

gisco_get_coastallines returns a POLYGON object.

gisco_get_lau returns a POLYGON object.

Note

Please check the download and usage provisions on [gisco_attributions](#).

Author(s)

dieghernan, <https://github.com/dieghernan/>

Source

GISCO API

See Also

[gisco_db](#), [gisco_attributions](#), [gisco_coastallines](#)

[gisco_countrycode](#), [gisco_countries](#)

[gisco_nuts](#)

Examples

```
library(sf)

#####
# Example - gisco_get_coastallines
#####

coastlines <- gisco_get_coastallines()
plot(st_geometry(coastlines), col = "palegreen", border = "lightblue3")
title(main = "Coastal Lines",
      sub = gisco_attributions(),
      line = 1)

#####
# Example - gisco_get_countries
#####

sf_world <- gisco_get_countries()
```

```

plot(st_geometry(sf_world), col = "seagreen2")
title(sub = gisco_attributions(), line = 1)

sf_africa <- gisco_get_countries(region = 'Africa')
plot(st_geometry(sf_africa),
      col = c("springgreen4", "darkgoldenrod1", "red2"))
title(sub = gisco_attributions(), line = 1)

sf_benelux <-
  gisco_get_countries(country = c('Belgium', 'Netherlands', 'Luxembourg'))
plot(st_geometry(sf_benelux),
      col = c("grey10", "orange", "deepskyblue2"))
title(sub = gisco_attributions(), line = 1)

#####
# Example - gisco_get_nuts
#####

nuts1 <- gisco_get_nuts(
  resolution = "20",
  year = "2016",
  epsg = "4326",
  nuts_level = "1",
  country = "ITA"
)
nuts2 <- gisco_get_nuts(
  resolution = "20",
  year = "2016",
  epsg = "4326",
  nuts_level = "2",
  country = "ITA"
)
nuts3 <- gisco_get_nuts(
  resolution = "20",
  year = "2016",
  epsg = "4326",
  nuts_level = "3",
  country = "ITA"
)

plot(st_geometry(nuts3),
      border = "grey60",
      lty = 3)

plot(st_geometry(nuts2),
      lwd = 2,
      border = "red2",
      add = TRUE)

plot(st_geometry(nuts1),
      lwd = 3,
      border = "springgreen4",
      add = TRUE)

box()
title(

```

```

    main = "NUTS Levels on Italy",
    sub = gisco_attributions(),
    cex.sub = 0.7,
    line = 1
  )
  legend(
    "topright",
    legend = c("NUTS 1", "NUTS 2", "NUTS 3"),
    col = c("springgreen4", "red2", "grey60"),
    lty = c(1, 1, 3),
    lwd = c(3, 2, 1),
    bty = "n",
    y.intersp = 2
  )

```

gisco_get_airports	<i>Get location of airports and ports from GISCO API</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Loads a simple feature (sf) object from GISCO API entry point or your local library.

Usage

```
gisco_get_airports(year = "2013", country = NULL)
```

```
gisco_get_ports(year = "2013")
```

Arguments

year	Year of reference.
country	A list of countries, see gisco_get_countries

Details

year available:

- `gisco_get_airports(2006, 2013)`
- `gisco_get_ports(2009, 2013)`

Ports 2009 contains worldwide information, the rest of datasets refer to Europe. All shapefiles provided in EPSG:4326

Value

A POINT object on EPSG:4326.

Author(s)

dieghernan, <https://github.com/dieghernan/>

Source

GISCO API

Examples

```

library(sf)

NL <- gisco_get_countries(country = "NL")
AirP_NL <- gisco_get_airports(country = "NL")

Ports <- gisco_get_ports()
# Intersect with NL
PortsNL <- st_intersection(Ports, NL)

plot(st_geometry(NL), bg = "lightblue1", col = "wheat")
plot(
  st_geometry(PortsNL),
  pch = 22,
  col = "forestgreen",
  add = TRUE,
  cex = 0.8
)

plot(
  st_geometry(AirP_NL),
  pch = 20,
  col = "steelblue",
  add = TRUE,
  cex = 1.2
)
legend(
  "topright",
  legend = c("Port", "Airport"),
  col = c("forestgreen", "steelblue"),
  cex = 0.9,
  bty = "n",
  pch = c(22, 20),
  pt.cex = c(1, 1.5),
  y.intersp = 2
)

title(
  main = "Transport Network on the Netherlands",
  sub = gisco_attributions(),
  line = 1,
  cex.sub = 0.7,
  font.sub = 3
)

```

gisco_get_grid

Get the grid cells covering the European land territory, for various resolutions.

Description

These datasets contain grid cells covering the European land territory, for various resolutions from 1km to 100km. Base statistics such as population figures are provided for these cells.

Usage

```
gisco_get_grid(
  resolution = "20",
  spatialtype = "REGION",
  cache_dir = NULL,
  update_cache = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

resolution Resolution of the grid cells on kms. Available values are 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100. See Details

spatialtype Select one of REGION, POINT

cache_dir, update_cache, verbose See [gisco_get](#)

Details

Files are distributed on EPSG:3035.

The file sizes range is from 428K (resolution = "100") to 1.7G resolution = "1". For resolutions 1km and 2km you would need to confirm the download.

Value

A POLYGON/POINT object.

Note

There are specific downloading provisions, please see <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/gisco/geodata/reference-data/grids>

Author(s)

dieghernan, <https://github.com/dieghernan/>

Source

[GISCO API Grids](#)

Examples

```
library(sf)

grid <- gisco_get_grid(resolution = 20)
grid$popdens <- grid$TOT_P_2011/20

breaks <-
  c(0,
    500,
    1000,
    2500,
    5000,
    10000,
```



```

      25000,
      50000,
      max(grid$popdens) + 1)

pal <- hcl.colors(length(breaks)-2, palette = "inferno", alpha = 0.7)
pal <- c("black",pal)

opar <- par(no.readonly = TRUE)
par(mar=c(0,0,0,0), bg = "grey2")
plot(
  grid[, "popdens"],
  pal = pal,
  key.pos = NULL,
  breaks = breaks,
  main = NA,
  xlim = c(2500000, 7000000),
  ylim = c(1500000 , 5200000),
  border = NA
)
par(opar)

```

gisco_get_healthcare *Get the healthcare services in Europe.*

Description

The dataset contains information on main healthcare services considered to be 'hospitals' by Member States.

Usage

```

gisco_get_healthcare(
  cache = TRUE,
  update_cache = FALSE,
  cache_dir = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE,
  country = NULL
)

```

Arguments

cache, update_cache, cache_dir, verbose, country
 See [gisco_get](#)

Details

Files are distributed on EPSG:4326. [Link to metadata](#)

Value

A POINT object.

Author(s)

dieghernan, <https://github.com/dieghernan/>

Source

[GISCO Healthcare services](#)

See Also

[gisco_get](#)

Examples

```
library(sf)

if (gisco_check_access()) {
  HospitalBENELUX <- gisco_get_healthcare(country = c("BE", "NL", "LU"))
  BENELUX <- gisco_get_countries(country = c("BE", "NL", "LU"))
  plot(st_geometry(BENELUX))
  plot(
    st_geometry(HospitalBENELUX),
    pch = 20,
    col = "steelblue1",
    add = TRUE
  )
  title(main = "Hospitals in Benelux",
        sub = gisco_attributions(),
        line = 1)
}
```

gisco_get_units

Get geospatial units data from GISCO API

Description

Download individual shapefiles of units. Unlike [gisco_get_countries](#), [gisco_get_nuts](#) or [gisco_get_urban_audit](#), that downloads a full dataset and applies filters, [gisco_get_units](#) downloads a single shapefiles for each unit.

Usage

```
gisco_get_units(
  id_giscoR = "nuts",
  unit = "ES4",
  mode = "sf",
  year = "2016",
  epsg = "4326",
  cache = TRUE,
  update_cache = FALSE,
  cache_dir = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE,
  resolution = "20",
  spatialtype = "RG"
)
```

Arguments

<code>id_giscoR</code>	Select the unit type to be downloaded. Accepted values are 'nuts', 'countries' or 'urban_audit'.
<code>unit</code>	Unit ID to be downloaded. See Details.
<code>mode</code>	Controls the output of the function. Possible values are "sf" or "df". See Value and Details.
<code>year, epsg, cache, update_cache, cache_dir, verbose, resolution</code>	See gisco_get .
<code>spatialtype</code>	Type of geometry to be returned: "RG" for POLYGON and "LB" for POINT.

Details

The function can return a dataframe on `mode = "df"` or a sf object on `mode = "sf"`

In order to see the available unit ids with the required combination of `what`, `year`, first run the function on "df" mode. Once that you get the data frame you can select the required ids on the `unit` parameter.

On `mode = "df"` the only relevant parameters are `what`, `year`.

Value

A sf object on `mode = "sf"` or a dataframe on `mode = "df"`.

Note

`countries` file would be renamed on your `cache_dir` to avoid naming conflicts with `nuts` datasets.

Author(s)

dieghernan, <https://github.com/dieghernan/>

Source

GISCO API

See Also

[gisco_get](#)

Examples

```
library(sf)

if (gisco_check_access()) {
  cities <- gisco_get_units(id_giscoR = "urban_audit",
                           mode = "df",
                           year = "2020")
  VAL <- cities[grep("Valencia", cities$URAU_NAME),]
  # Order from big to small
  VAL <- VAL[order(as.double(VAL$AREA_SQM), decreasing = TRUE), ]

  VAL.sf <- gisco_get_units(id_giscoR = "urban_audit",
                           year = "2020",
                           unit = VAL$URAU_CODE)
```

```

# Provincia
Provincia <-
  gisco_get_units(id_giscoR = "nuts",
                  unit = c("ES523"),
                  resolution = "01")

# Surrounding area
NUTS1 <-
  gisco_get_units(id_giscoR = "nuts",
                  unit = c("ES5"),
                  resolution = "01")

# Plot
plot(
  st_geometry(Provincia),
  col = "gray1",
  border = "grey50",
  lwd = 3
)
plot(st_geometry(NUTS1),
     border = "grey50",
     lwd = 3,
     add = TRUE)
plot(
  st_geometry(VAL.sf),
  col = c("deeppink4", "brown2", "khaki1"),
  add = TRUE
)
box()
title(
  "Urban Audit - Valencia (ES)",
  sub = gisco_attributions("es"),
  line = 1,
  cex.sub = 0.7
)
}

```

gisco_nuts

All NUTS POLYGON object

Description

A sf object including all NUTS levels as provided by GISCO (2016 version).

Format

A POLYGON data frame (resolution: 1:20million, EPSG:4326) object with 11 variables:

id row ID

COAST_TYPE COAST_TYPE

MOUNT_TYPE MOUNT_TYPE

NAME_LATN Name on Latin characters

CNTR_CODE Eurostat Country code

FID FID
NUTS_ID NUTS identifier
NUTS_NAME NUTS name on local alphabet
LEVL_CODE NUTS level code (0,1,2,3)
URBN_TYPE URBN_TYPE
geometry geometry field

Source

GISCO [.geojson source](#)

See Also

[gisco_get_nuts](#)

Examples

```
library(sf)

nuts <- gisco_nuts

italy <- subset(nuts, CNTR_CODE == "IT" & LEVL_CODE == 3)

plot(st_geometry(italy), col = c("springgreen4", "ivory", "red2"))
title(
  sub = gisco_attributions(),
  line = 1,
  cex.sub = 0.7,
  font.sub = 3
)
```

tgs00026

Disposable income of private households by NUTS 2 regions

Description

The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

Format

data_frame
geo NUTS2 identifier
time reference year (2007 to 2018)
values value in euros

Source

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, extracted on 2020-10-27

Examples

```
data(tgs00026)
```

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