

Geography of Birding in the United States

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Introduction

eBird data was provided by Ian Davies in February 2019. All other data were gleaned from Wikipedia in February 2019. GDP was taken from the [Wikipedia page on GDP](#). These codes also include a “distance to line” function that was adopted from a [StackOverflow discussion](#).

First, we will load required packages.

```
library(ggplot2)
```

Note that the data were aligned manually in a spreadsheet to ensure all county names were consistent.

Analyses

Load the data

First, we need to load the data table.

```
x=read.csv(paste0(filepath,"GDP-eBird_data.csv"))
```

```
head(x)
```

##	eBird_count	eBird_code	State	County	PerCapitaIncome	Population
## 1	1183	US-AL-001	Alabama	Autauga	24571	54907
## 2	26908	US-AL-003	Alabama	Baldwin	26766	187114
## 3	2862	US-AL-005	Alabama	Barbour	16829	27321
## 4	639	US-AL-007	Alabama	Bibb	17427	22754
## 5	899	US-AL-009	Alabama	Blount	20730	57623
## 6	2907	US-AL-011	Alabama	Bullock	18628	10746

GDP Per Capita

First, we can compare the per capita income of each individual area to the number of checklists accumulated in that area.

```
# add column for natural log of checklist count
x$logcheck=log(x$eBird_count)
```

```
# add column for natural log of GDP
x$logGDP=log(x$PerCapitaIncome)
```

```
# get regression equation
eq.x.1=lm(x$logcheck~x$logGDP)
a.1.1=round(coef(eq.x.1)[1],2)#intercept
b.1.1=round(coef(eq.x.1)[2],6)#slope
r.x.1=round(summary(eq.x.1)$r.squared,2)
```

```

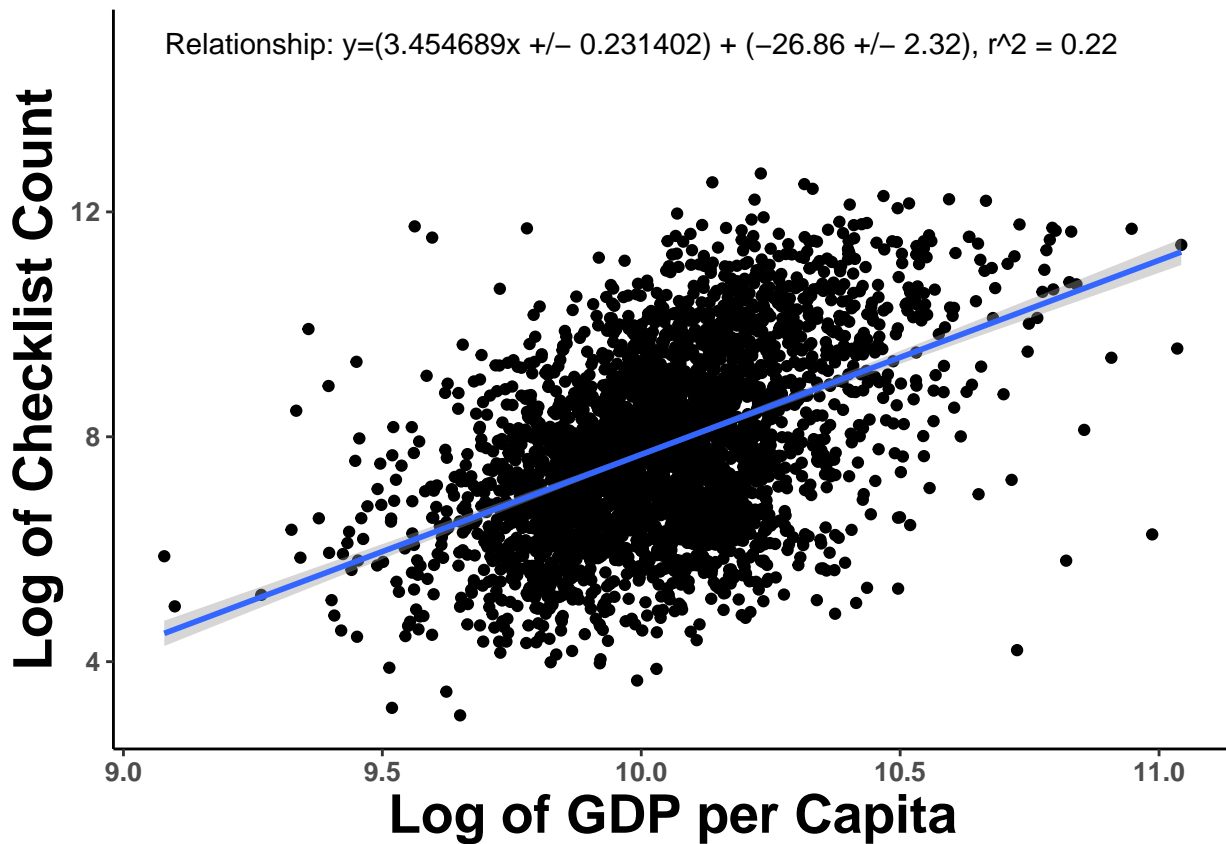
a.err.1=round(summary(eq.x.1)$coefficients[3],2)
b.err.1=round(summary(eq.x.1)$coefficients[4],6)

# create plot
a=ggplot(aes(x=logGDP,y=logcheck),data=x)
b=geom_point()
c=geom_smooth(method=lm)
d=theme_classic()
d.1=theme(axis.title = element_text(face="bold",size=20),
          axis.text = element_text(size=10,face="bold"),
          legend.title = element_blank(),
          legend.text = element_text(size=14,face="bold"))

e=labs(x='Log of GDP per Capita',y='Log of Checklist Count')
p=annotate("text",label=paste0('Relationship: y=(',b.1.1,'x +/- ',2*b.err.1,') + (',a.1.1," +/- ",2*a.e.
#p.1=annotate("text",label=paste0('P. villosus: y=(',b.1,'x +/- ',2*b.err,') + (',a.1," +/- ",2*a.err,'
Fig3=a+b+c+d+e+d.1+p

plot(Fig3)

```



There is a fairly amorphous cloud of points, and that the relationship within the data is not extremely strong ($R^2 = 0.22$).

We can try to clip out extreme variation to see if this improves the fit.

```

subset1=which(x$logcheck<8&x$logGDP>10.5)
subset2=which(x$logcheck>8&x$logGDP<9.5)

```

```

subset=x[-c(subset1,subset2),]

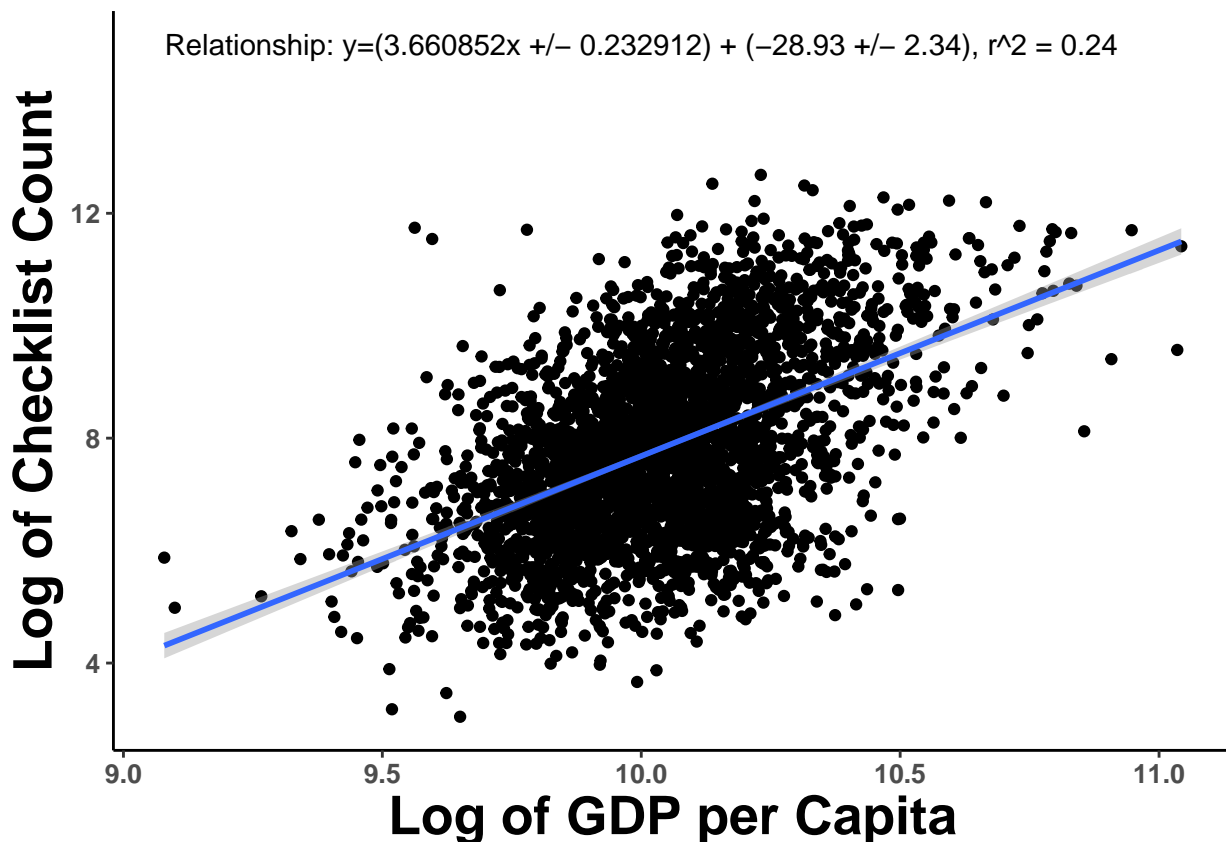
eq.x.1=lm(subset$logcheck~subset$logGDP)
a.1.1=round(coef(eq.x.1)[1],2)#intercept
b.1.1=round(coef(eq.x.1)[2],6)#slope
r.x.1=round(summary(eq.x.1)$r.squared,2)
a.err.1=round(summary(eq.x.1)$coefficients[3],2)
b.err.1=round(summary(eq.x.1)$coefficients[4],6)

a=ggplot(aes(x=logGDP,y=logcheck),data=subset)
b=geom_point()
c=geom_smooth(method=lm)
d=theme_classic()
d.1=theme(axis.title = element_text(face="bold",size=20),
          axis.text = element_text(size=10,face="bold"),
          legend.title = element_blank(),
          legend.text = element_text(size=14,face="bold"))

e=labs(x='Log of GDP per Capita',y='Log of Checklist Count')
p=annotate("text",label=paste0('Relationship: y=(',b.1.1,'x +/- ',2*b.err.1,') + (',a.1.1," +/- ",2*a.err.1,')')
#p.1=annotate("text",label=paste0('P. villosus: y=(',b.1,'x +/- ',2*b.err,'') + (',a.1," +/- ",2*a.err,'')
Fig3=a+b+c+d+e+d.1+p

plot(Fig3)

```



It fits better, but not by a lot. There is still a lot of uncertainty in the cloud center. Let's look at the point density to determine what may be causing this.

```

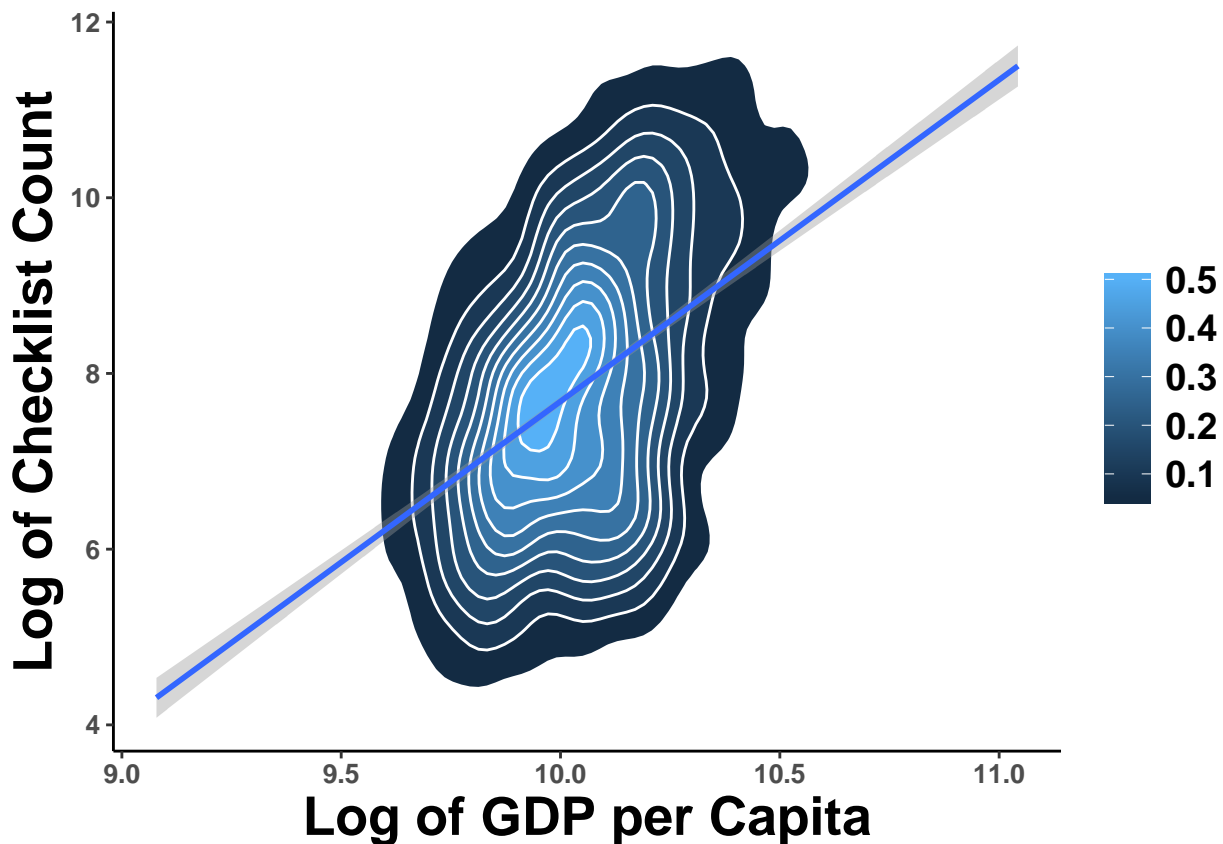
a=ggplot(aes(x=logGDP,y=logcheck),data=subset)
b=stat_density_2d(aes(fill=..level..),geom="polygon",colour="white")
c=geom_smooth(method=lm)
d=theme_classic()
d.1=theme(axis.title = element_text(face="bold",size=20),
          axis.text = element_text(size=10,face="bold"),
          legend.title = element_blank(),
          legend.text = element_text(size=14,face="bold"))

e=labs(x='Log of GDP per Capita',y='Log of Checklist Count')
#p=annotate("text",label=paste0('Relationship: y=(',b.1.1,'x +/- ',2*b.err.1,') + (',a.1.1," +/- ",2*a.
#p.1=annotate("text",label=paste0('P. villosus: y=(',b.1,'x +/- ',2*b.err,') + (',a.1," +/- ",2*a.err,'
Fig3=a+b+c+d+e+d.1

paste0('Relationship: y=(',b.1.1,'x +/- ',2*b.err.1,') + (',
      a.1.1," +/- ",2*a.err.1,')',', r^2 = ',r.x.1)

## [1] "Relationship: y=(3.660852x +/- 0.232912) + (-28.93 +/- 2.34), r^2 = 0.24"
plot(Fig3)

```



We have a fit of $R^2 = 0.24$, which is better but not by a lot.

As is visible in the density plot, the tails of the distribution are dragging it down and there is a secondary area of increased density on the lower part of the cluster. A closer look at this sub-group reveals the following:

```

#Restrict GDP
sub2=subset[subset$logGDP>10&subset$logGDP<10.25,]

```

```
#Restrict lists
```

```
sub2=sub2[sub2$logcheck<7&sub2$logcheck>6,]
```

```
summary(sub2)
```

```
##   eBird_count      eBird_code      State      County
##   Min.      : 405.0    US-AL-031: 1    Kansas      : 34    Grant      : 4
##   1st Qu.: 531.8    US-AR-105: 1    Nebraska     : 30    Hamilton   : 4
##   Median : 682.0    US-CO-033: 1    Iowa        : 28    Carroll    : 3
##   Mean    : 702.5    US-CO-111: 1    Texas       : 20    Clark      : 3
##   3rd Qu.: 849.8    US-GA-097: 1    South Dakota: 18    Clay       : 3
##   Max.     :1095.0    US-GA-103: 1    Illinois    : 15    Hancock    : 3
##                                     (Other) :250    (Other)    :111    (Other)    :236
##   PerCapitaIncome  Population      logcheck      logGDP
##   Min.      :22035    Min.      : 659    Min.      :6.004    Min.      :10.00
##   1st Qu.:23357    1st Qu.: 5225    1st Qu.:6.276    1st Qu.:10.06
##   Median :24642    Median : 9444    Median :6.525    Median :10.11
##   Mean     :24808    Mean     :16539    Mean      :6.515    Mean      :10.12
##   3rd Qu.:26109    3rd Qu.:20242    3rd Qu.:6.745    3rd Qu.:10.17
##   Max.     :28241    Max.     :143845    Max.      :6.999    Max.      :10.25
##
```

This secondary cluster is made up of states with large agricultural areas - Nebraska, Iowa, Texas, South Dakota. Specifically, these are agricultural regions with similar incomes and similar low-level consistent checklist output. A look at each area by region will provide more insight.

Create official GDP plot

```
# get regression equation
```

```
eq.x.1=lm(x$logcheck~x$logGDP)
```

```
a.1.1=round(coef(eq.x.1)[1],2)#intercept
```

```
b.1.1=round(coef(eq.x.1)[2],6)#slope
```

```
r.x.1=round(summary(eq.x.1)$r.squared,2)
```

```
a.err.1=round(summary(eq.x.1)$coefficients[3],2)
```

```
b.err.1=round(summary(eq.x.1)$coefficients[4],6)
```

```
# create plot
```

```
a=ggplot(aes(x=logGDP,y=logcheck),data=x)
```

```
b=stat_density_2d(aes(fill=..level..),geom="polygon",colour="white")
```

```
c=geom_smooth(method=lm)
```

```
d=theme_classic()
```

```
d.1=theme(axis.title = element_text(face="bold",size=20),
```

```
axis.text = element_text(size=10,face="bold"),
```

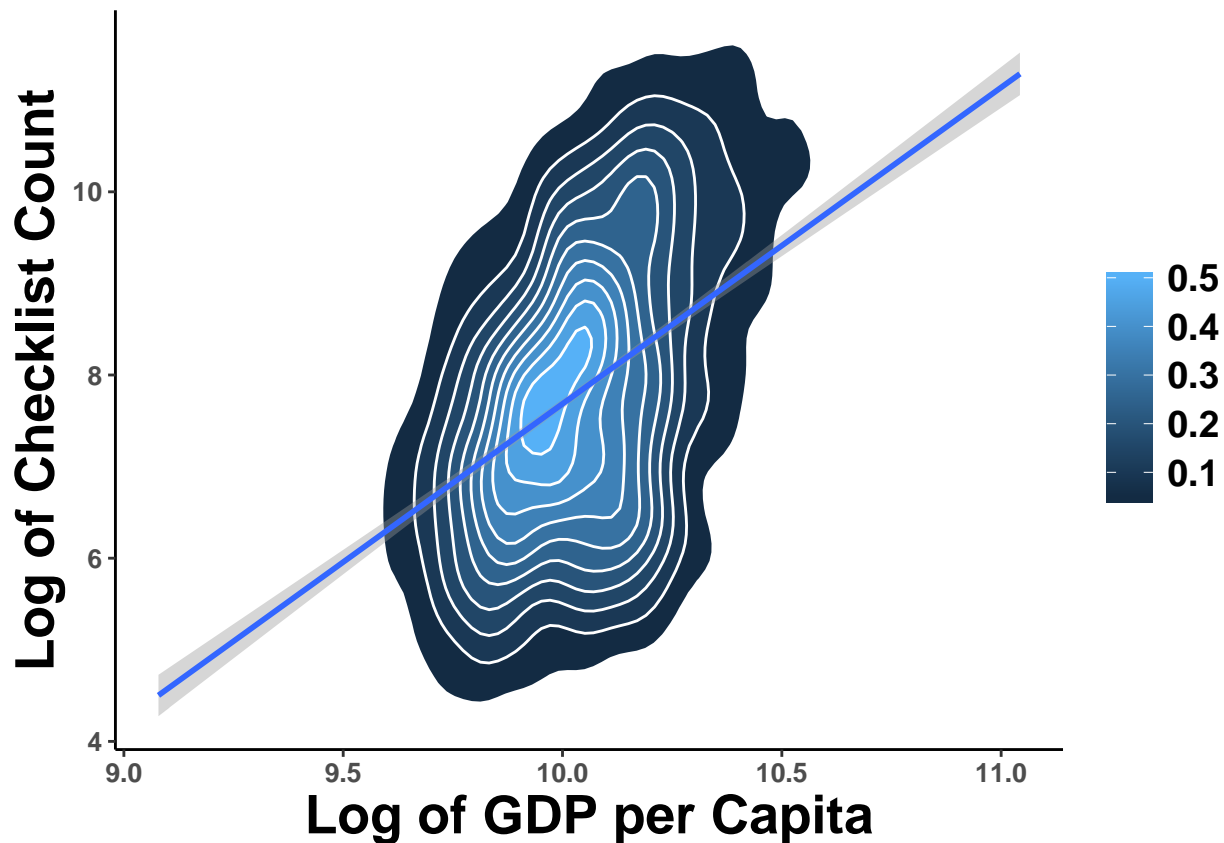
```
legend.title = element_blank(),
```

```
legend.text = element_text(size=14,face="bold"))
```

```
e=labs(x='Log of GDP per Capita',y='Log of Checklist Count')
```

```
Fig3=a+b+c+d+e+d.1
```

```
plot(Fig3)
```



```
paste0('Relationship: y=(',b.1.1,'x +/- ',2*b.err.1,') + (',
      a.1.1," +/- ",2*a.err.1,')',', r^2 = ',r.x.1)
```

```
## [1] "Relationship: y=(3.454689x +/- 0.231402) + (-26.86 +/- 2.32), r^2 = 0.22"
```

```
ggsave(plot=Fig3,filename=paste0(filepath,"GDP-vs-Checklist_density.png"),dpi=400)
```

```
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
```

There is a fairly amorphous cloud of points, and that the relationship within the data is not extremely strong ($R^2 = 0.22$).

Regional Comparisons of GDP per Capita

The GDP exploration revealed clear patterns in terms of region. I will now subdivide the states by Census REgions and Divisions as defined by the USA government; note that at the more local scale I exclude Alaska and Hawaii given their geographic uniqueness.

```
x$Region="undefined"
x$Subregion="undefined"

#define subregions

NewEngland=which(as.character(x$State)=="Connecticut" |
                  as.character(x$State)=="Massachusetts" |
                  as.character(x$State)=="Maine" |
                  as.character(x$State)=="New Hampshire" |
                  as.character(x$State)=="Rhode Island" |
```

```

        as.character(x$State)=="Vermont")

MidAtlantic=which(as.character(x$State)=="New York" |
        as.character(x$State)=="New Jersey" |
        as.character(x$State)=="Pennsylvania")

ENCentral=which(as.character(x$State)=="Ohio" |
        as.character(x$State)=="Michigan" |
        as.character(x$State)=="Indiana" |
        as.character(x$State)=="Illinois" |
        as.character(x$State)=="Wisconsin")

WNCentral=which(as.character(x$State)=="Minnesota" |
        as.character(x$State)=="Iowa" |
        as.character(x$State)=="Missouri" |
        as.character(x$State)=="Kansas" |
        as.character(x$State)=="Nebraska" |
        as.character(x$State)=="South Dakota" |
        as.character(x$State)=="North Dakota")

SAtlantic=which(as.character(x$State)=="Delaware" |
        as.character(x$State)=="Maryland" |
        as.character(x$State)=="District of Columbia" |
        as.character(x$State)=="West Virginia" |
        as.character(x$State)=="Virginia" |
        as.character(x$State)=="South Carolina" |
        as.character(x$State)=="North Carolina" |
        as.character(x$State)=="Georgia" |
        as.character(x$State)=="Florida")

ESCentral=which(as.character(x$State)=="Kentucky" |
        as.character(x$State)=="Tennessee" |
        as.character(x$State)=="Mississippi" |
        as.character(x$State)=="Alabama")

WSCentral=which(as.character(x$State)=="Arkansas" |
        as.character(x$State)=="Louisiana" |
        as.character(x$State)=="Oklahoma" |
        as.character(x$State)=="Texas")

Mountain=which(as.character(x$State)=="Montana" |
        as.character(x$State)=="Idaho" |
        as.character(x$State)=="Wyoming" |
        as.character(x$State)=="Colorado" |
        as.character(x$State)=="Utah" |
        as.character(x$State)=="Nevada" |
        as.character(x$State)=="Arizona" |
        as.character(x$State)=="New Mexico")

Pacific=which(as.character(x$State)=="Washington" |
        as.character(x$State)=="Oregon" |
        as.character(x$State)=="California")

```

```

x$Subregion[NewEngland]="New England"
x$Subregion[MidAtlantic]="Middle Atlantic"
x$Subregion[SAtlantic]="South Atlantic"
x$Subregion[ESCentral]="East South Central"
x$Subregion[WSCentral]="West South Central"
x$Subregion[ENCentral]="East North Central"
x$Subregion[WNCentral]="West North Central"
x$Subregion[Mountain]="Mountain"
x$Subregion[Pacific]="Pacific"

x$Region[c(NewEngland,MidAtlantic)]= "Northeast"
x$Region[c(SAtlantic,ESCentral,WSCentral)]= "South"
x$Region[c(ENCentral,WNCentral)]= "Midwest"
x$Region[c(Mountain,Pacific)]= "West"

x$Region=as.factor(x$Region)
x$Subregion=as.factor(x$Subregion)

```

First, by major region:

```

regions=unique(x$Region) #remove undefined

for(i in 1:length(regions)){
  subset.x=x[x$Region==regions[i],]
  subset.x=na.omit(subset.x)

  eq.x.1=lm(subset.x$logcheck~subset.x$logGDP)
  a.1.1=round(coef(eq.x.1)[1],2)#intercept
  b.1.1=round(coef(eq.x.1)[2],6)#slope
  r.x.1=round(summary(eq.x.1)$r.squared,2)
  a.err.1=round(summary(eq.x.1)$coefficients[3],2)
  b.err.1=round(summary(eq.x.1)$coefficients[4],6)

  xval=min(subset.x$logGDP)+(max(subset.x$logGDP)-min(subset.x$logGDP))/2
  yval=1+max(subset.x$logcheck)

  a=ggplot(aes(x=logGDP,y=logcheck),data=subset.x)
  b=geom_point()
  c=geom_smooth(method=lm)
  d=theme_classic()
  d.1=theme(axis.title = element_text(face="bold",size=20),
            axis.text = element_text(size=10,face="bold"),
            legend.title = element_blank(),
            legend.text = element_text(size=14,face="bold"))

  e=labs(x='Log of GDP per Capita',y='Log of Checklist Count')
  w2=ggtitle(regions[i])

  Fig3=a+b+c+d+e+d.1+w2

  ggsave(plot=Fig3,filename=paste0(filepath,"GDP-vs-Checklist_region_",regions[i],".png"),dpi=400)

  plot(Fig3)
  print(paste0('Relationship: ',regions[i], ' y=(',round(b.1.1,3),'x +/- ',round(2*b.err.1,3),

```



```

                                ' ) + ( ' ,round(a.1.1,3)," +/- " ,round(2*a.err.1,3),' ) ',
                                ' , r^2 = ' ,round(r.x.1,2)))
#What are the biggest residual outliers?

dist2d=function(a1,a2,a3){
  v1=a2-a3
  v2=a1-a2
  m=cbind(v1,v2)
  d=det(m)/sqrt(sum(v1*v1))
  return(d)
}

a2=c(0,a.1.1)
val.test=(b.1.1*20)+a.1.1
a3=c(20,val.test)

subset.x$RDistance=0

for(j in 1:nrow(subset.x)){
  a1.x=subset.x$logGDP[j]
  a1.y=subset.x$logcheck[j]
  a1=c(a1.x,a1.y)
  subset.x$RDistance[j]=dist2d(a1,a2,a3)
}

mu=mean(subset.x$RDistance)
sd.x=sd(subset.x$RDistance)

hi=qnorm(p=0.975,mean=mu,sd=sd.x)
lo=qnorm(p=0.025,mean=mu,sd=sd.x)

lows=subset.x[subset.x$RDistance<lo,]
his=subset.x[subset.x$RDistance>hi,]

lows=lows[order(lows$RDistance,decreasing=F),]
his=his[order(his$RDistance,decreasing=T),]

#Note that somehow hi and low are switched

print("Higher than Average Counties")
print(lows[,c("County","State","PerCapitaIncome","eBird_count")])

print("Lower than Average Counties")
print(his[,c("County","State","PerCapitaIncome","eBird_count")])
}

```

Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image

[1] "Relationship: South $y=(3.605x \pm 0.309) + (-28.51 \pm 3.08)$, $r^2 = 0.28$ "

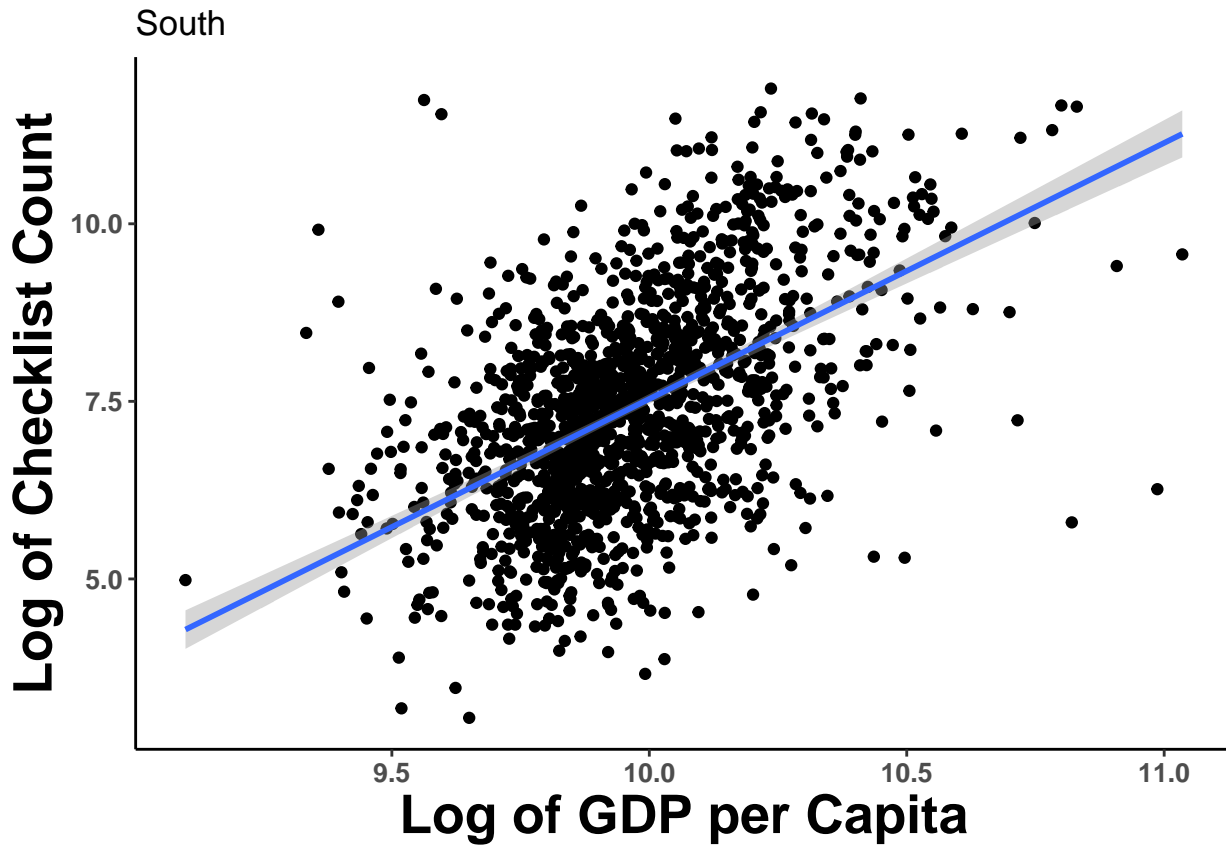
[1] "Higher than Average Counties"

##	County	State	PerCapitaIncome	eBird_count
## 2628	Hidalgo	Texas	14222.00	125839
## 2551	Cameron	Texas	14710.00	103051
## 2734	Starr	Texas	11584.00	20262

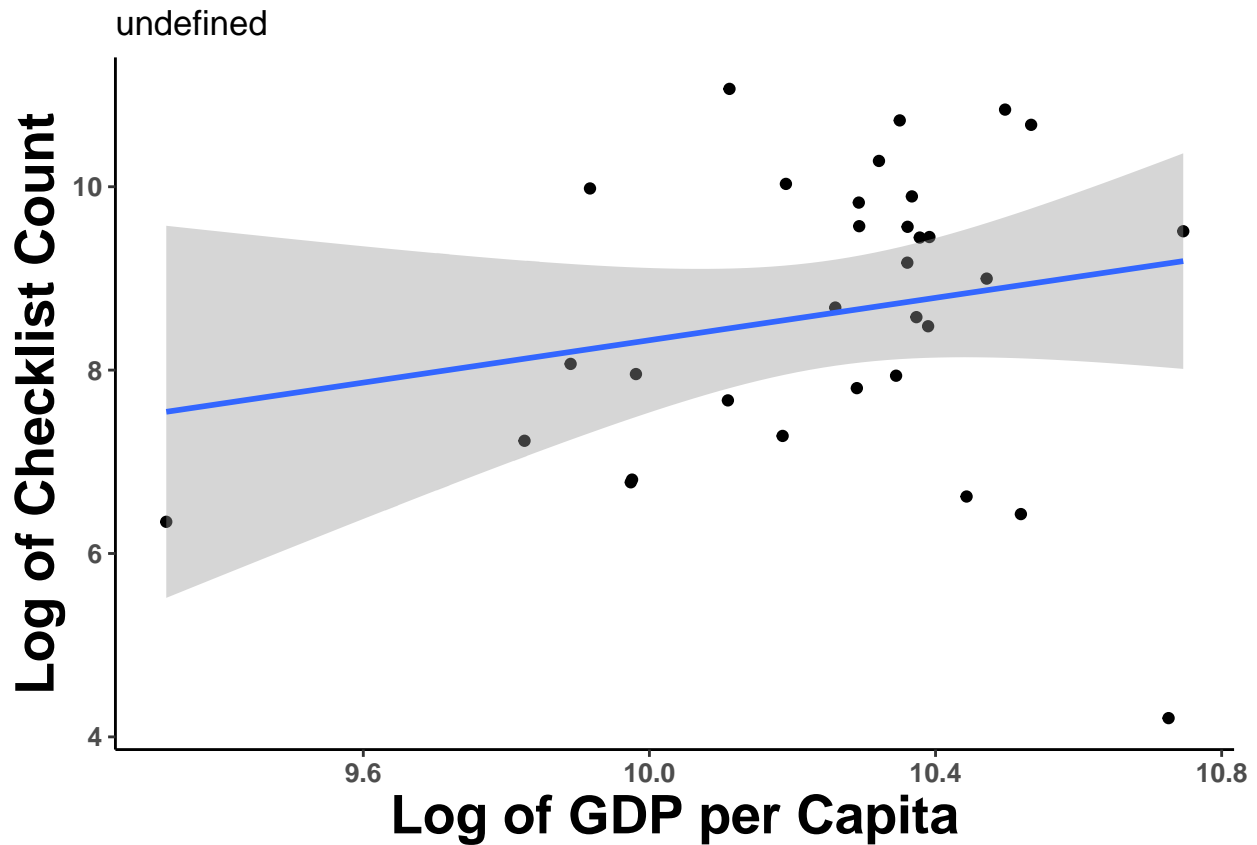
## 361	Miami-Dade	Florida	23174.00	96825
## 2473	Lake	Tennessee	12042.00	7354
## 2621	Harris	Texas	27899.00	147841
## 2765	Willacy	Texas	11313.00	4739
## 2643	Jefferson	Texas	23236.00	61919
## 353	Lee	Florida	27348.00	105912
## 319	Alachua	Florida	24857.00	74385
## 2698	Nueces	Texas	23671.00	61192
## 2355	Spartanburg	South Carolina	21889.00	45336
## 414	Clarke	Georgia	19295.00	28420
## 2535	Bexar	Texas	24253.00	63563
## 323	Brevard	Florida	27009.00	92474
## 371	Polk	Florida	21285.00	35764
## 366	Orange	Florida	24877.00	62262
## 2760	Webb	Texas	14553.00	8816
## 2920	Radford	Virginia	16181.00	12759
## 416	Clayton	Georgia	17950.00	17675
## 2818	Accomack	Virginia	22703.00	38487
## 1194	BaltimoreCity+Co	Maryland	30202.44	104013
## 367	Osceola	Florida	19007.00	19590
## 370	Pinellas	Florida	29262.00	91724
## 317	Sussex	Delaware	26908.00	64511
## 2651	Kenedy	Texas	15157.00	7669
## 2747	Travis	Texas	33206.00	128626
## 1209	Somerset	Maryland	16748.00	10588
## 2916	Prince Edward	Virginia	17208.00	11642
## 2604	Galveston	Texas	30926.00	95870
## 315	Kent	Delaware	24851.00	42148
## 333	Duval	Florida	26143.00	49184
## 343	Hendry	Florida	16133.00	8252
## 2340	Jasper	South Carolina	17350.00	10349
## 344	Hernando	Florida	21411.00	22046
## 49	Mobile	Alabama	22501.00	26272
## [1]	"Lower than Average Counties"			
##	County	State	PerCapitaIncome	eBird_count
## 2857	Falls Church	Virginia	59088	525
## 2537	Borden	Texas	50042	329
## 2717	Roberts	Texas	36172	200
## 3042	Wirt West	Virginia	21852	39
## 2671	Loving	Texas	34068	203
## 1037	Hancock	Kentucky	22686	48
## 2894	Manassas Park	Virginia	26944	119
## 1417	Franklin	Mississippi	24234	93
## 2668	Lipscomb	Texas	29017	180
## 1463	Smith	Mississippi	20334	53
## 1068	Martin	Kentucky	15525	21
## 2906	Norton	Virginia	22699	92
## 1103	Trimble	Kentucky	22070	95
## 2638	Irion	Texas	28055	226
## 1437	Lawrence	Mississippi	20655	79
## 1468	Tippah	Mississippi	18493	54
## 2655	King	Texas	29836	304
## 2868	Goochland	Virginia	45039	1385
## 1471	Union	Mississippi	19273	66

```
## 2865      Galax      Virginia      21769      106
## 1448      Neshoba    Mississippi    18693      62
## 1065      Magoffin   Kentucky     15118      32
## 1019      Crittenden Kentucky     21375     112
## 2992      Boone West Virginia    21627     117
## 1082      Nicholas  Kentucky     20450      96
## 2143      Coal      Oklahoma     19752      89
## 1086      Owsley    Kentucky     13611      24
## 2607      Glasscock Texas        31135     478
## 1108      Webster   Kentucky     20337     103
## 1008      Caldwell  Kentucky     20327     106
```

```
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
```



```
## [1] "Relationship: undefined y=(1.156x +/- 2.044) + (-3.23 +/- 20.98), r^2 = 0.04"
## [1] "Higher than Average Counties"
## [1] County      State      PerCapitaIncome eBird_count
## <0 rows> (or 0-length row.names)
## [1] "Lower than Average Counties"
##      County State PerCapitaIncome eBird_count
## 547 Kalawao Hawaii      45515      67
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
```



```
## [1] "Relationship: West y=(1.812x +/- 0.601) + (-9.37 +/- 6.06), r^2 = 0.08"
```

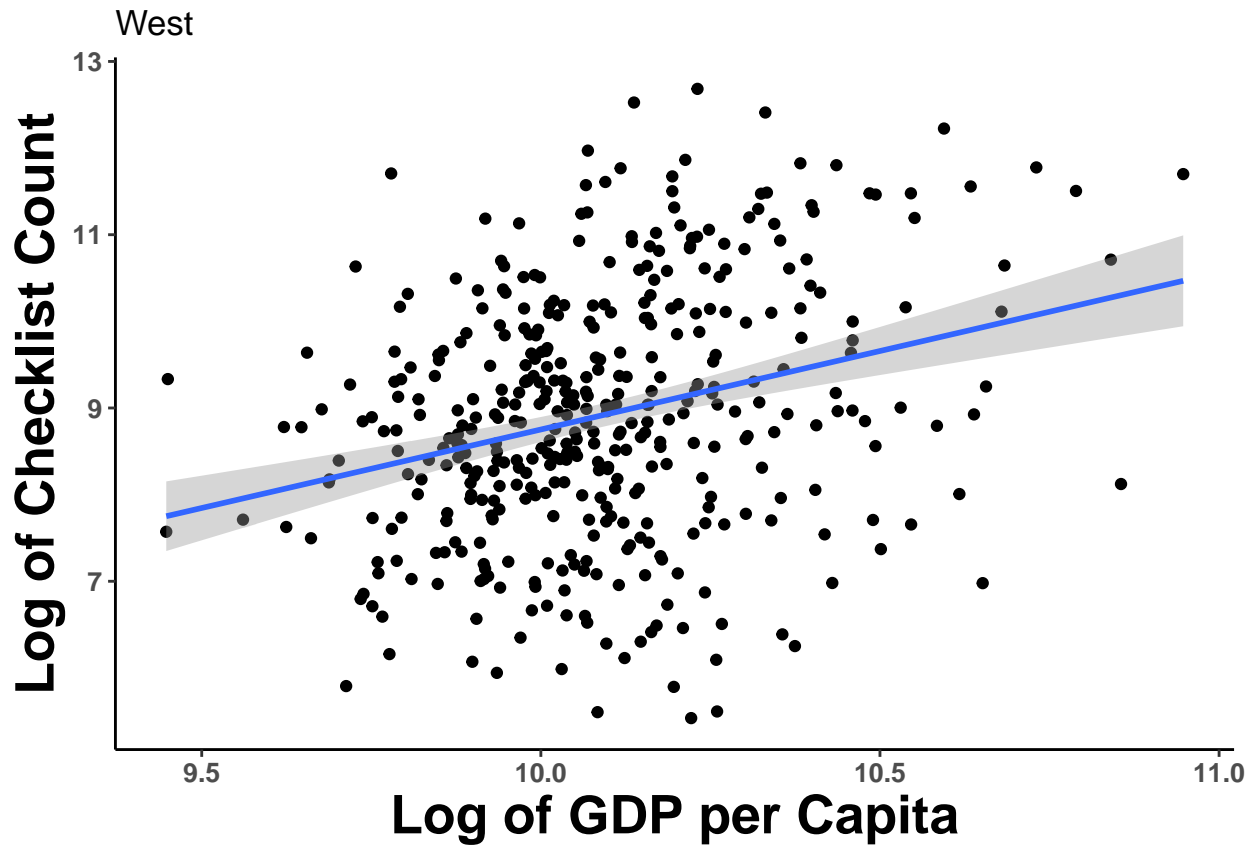
```
## [1] "Higher than Average Counties"
```

County	State	PerCapitaIncome	eBird_count
105 Pima	Arizona	25269	275358
203 Los Angeles	California	27749	322379
107 Santa Cruz	Arizona	17664	121437
96 Cochise	Arizona	23608	158041
221 San Diego	California	30668	245415
211 Monterey	California	24775	128936
102 Maricopa	Arizona	27256	142069

```
## [1] "Lower than Average Counties"
```

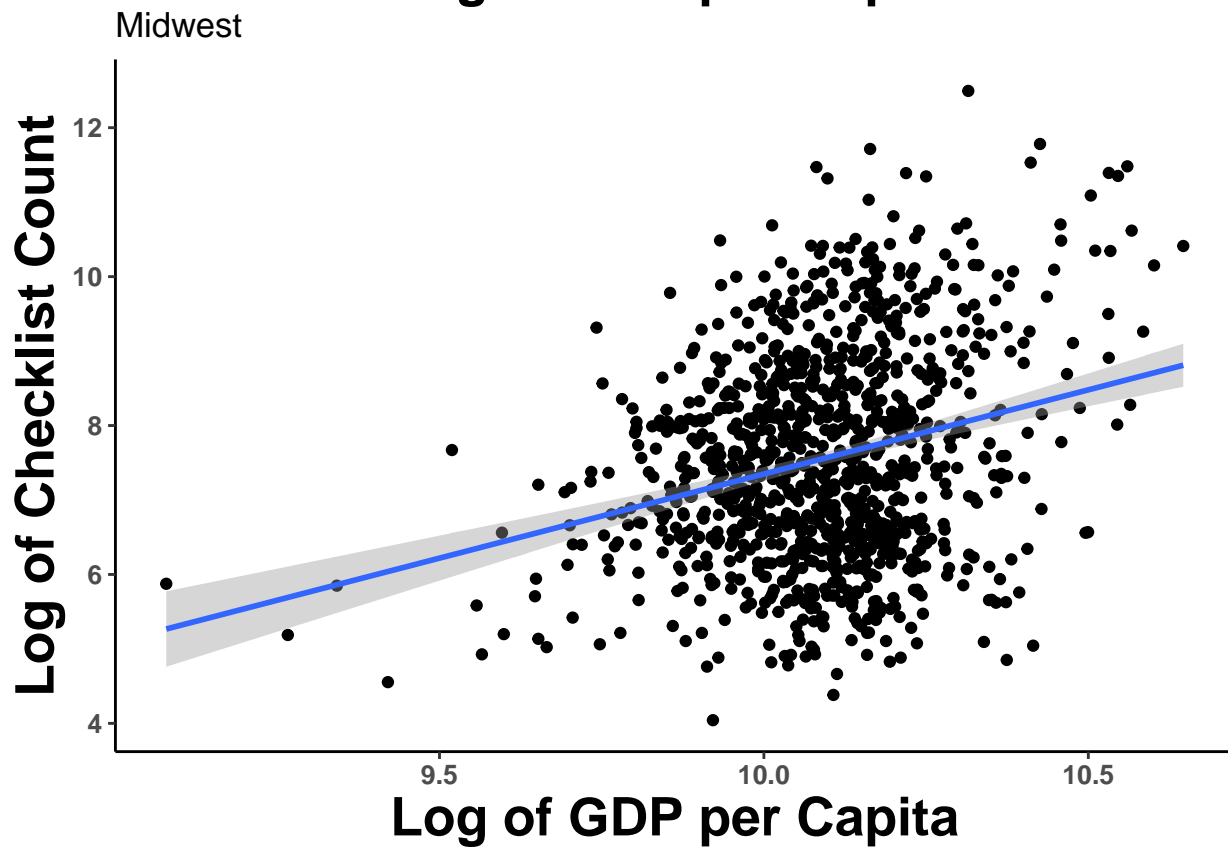
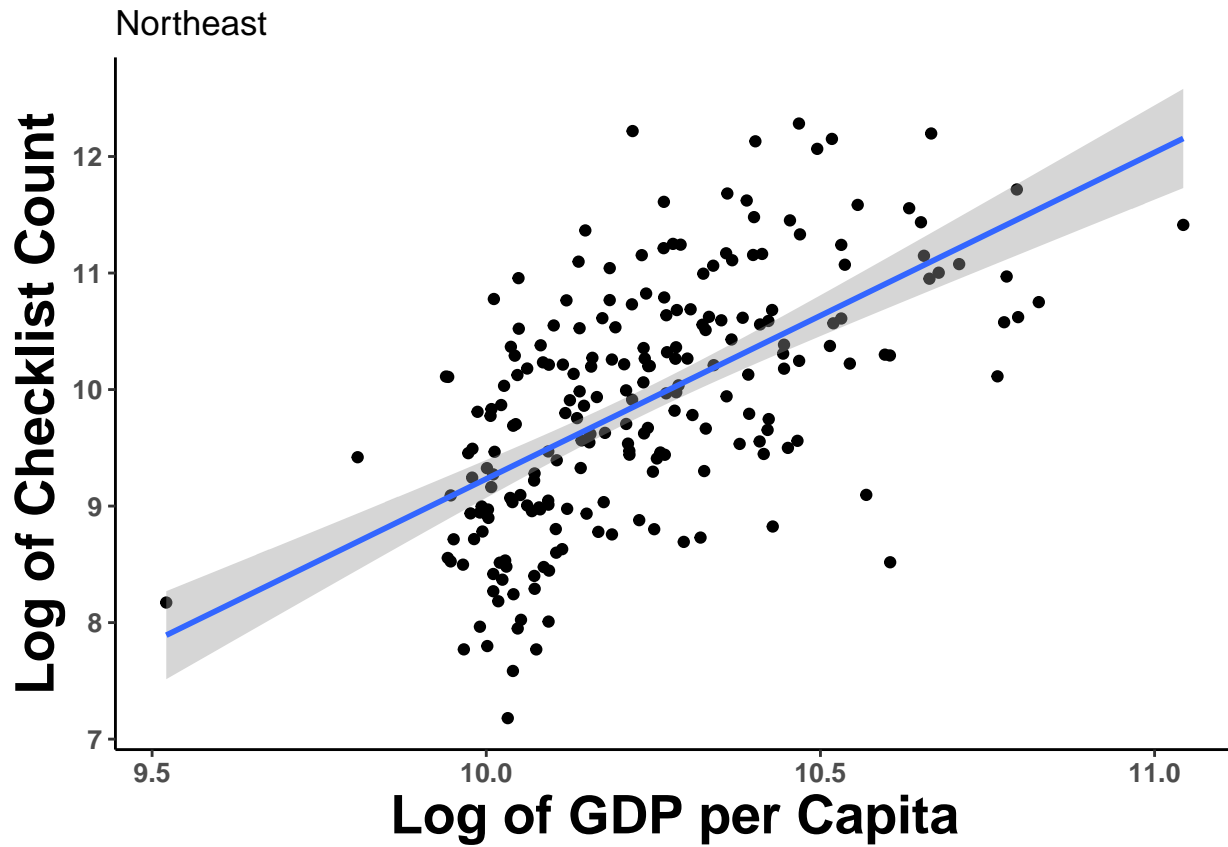
County	State	PerCapitaIncome	eBird_count
1650 Wibaux	Montana	27492	226
1608 Fallon	Montana	28563	244
1647 Treasure	Montana	23948	242
3130 Niobrara	Wyoming	26797	324
1637 Richland	Montana	32036	519
1633 Powder River	Montana	28528	443
1605 Daniels	Montana	31449	594
283 Mineral	Colorado	42255	1073
1601 Carter	Montana	24921	452
1630 Petroleum	Montana	22714	398
3139 Weston	Wyoming	28764	670

```
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
```



```
## [1] "Relationship: Northeast y=(2.801x +/- 0.515) + (-18.78 +/- 5.26), r^2 = 0.36"
## [1] "Higher than Average Counties"
##      County      State PerCapitaIncome eBird_count
## 1880 Tompkins    New York      27418      202458
## 1776 Cape May    New Jersey     32948      185427
## 1219  Essex Massachusetts     35167      215948
## 2255  Centre Pennsylvania     25545       86291
## 1853  Monroe     New York      28732      110290
## [1] "Lower than Average Counties"
##      County      State PerCapitaIncome eBird_count
## 1865  Putnam     New York      40309       5003
## 2253  Cameron Pennsylvania     22747       1313
## 2298  Sullivan Pennsylvania     22923       1968
## 2309  Bristol Rhode Island     38893       8921
## 2265   Elk Pennsylvania     23738       2368

## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
```



[1] "Relationship: Midwest $y = (2.26x \pm 0.505) + (-15.25 \pm 5.1)$, $r^2 = 0.07$ "

```
## [1] "Higher than Average Counties"
##      County      State PerCapitaIncome eBird_count
## 609      Cook  Illinois          30183      266739
## 1383 St. Louis Minnesota          25946      122312
## 2088      Lucas   Ohio           23885       95880
## 3085 Milwaukee Wisconsin          24295       82357
## 2058  Cuyahoga   Ohio           27423       88431
## 3057      Dane Wisconsin          33712     130748
## 2065  Franklin   Ohio           28283       84594
## 1269      Kent  Michigan          25889       61819
## 1310      Wayne  Michigan          22308       43869
## 1245  Chippewa  Michigan          20589       35800
## 1309  Washtenaw Michigan          33231     101834
## 1490      Boone Missouri          26895       49542
## 774  Tippecanoe Indiana           23691       33359
## 615      DuPage Illinois          38570       96845
## 744      Marion Indiana           24124       33265
## 1338  Hennepin Minnesota          37485       88665
## 1298      Ottawa Michigan          25371       36521
## 1266      Jackson Michigan          22613       26664
## 1261      Ingham Michigan          24754       32564
## 642      Lake   Illinois          38018       85150
## 1239  Berrien  Michigan          24013       29950
## 1265  Isabella Michigan          19061       17701
## 715      Elkhart Indiana          21109       21980
## 3060  Douglas Wisconsin          25129       32506
## 2102      Ottawa Ohio            27979       40831
## 1289  Muskegon Michigan          20621       19655
## [1] "Lower than Average Counties"
##      County      State PerCapitaIncome eBird_count
## 1997 Cavalier North Dakota          32028         128
## 2035  Towner  North Dakota          33357         155
## 853  Mitchell Iowa             24518          80
## 1574 Scotland Missouri          20363          57
## 792  Audubon Iowa             30919         163
## 833  Humboldt Iowa             26746         125
## 2007  Griggs North Dakota          27197         132
## 859  Osceola Iowa             24653         106
## 2011  Logan North Dakota          27887         160
## 2415  Sanborn South Dakota          25823         137
```

Second, by subregion:

```
subregions=unique(x$Subregion)

for(i in 1:length(subregions)){

  subset.x=x[x$Subregion==subregions[i],]
  #subset.x=na.omit(subset.x)

  eq.x.1=lm(subset.x$logcheck~subset.x$logGDP)
  a.1.1=round(coef(eq.x.1)[1],2)#intercept
  b.1.1=round(coef(eq.x.1)[2],6)#slope
  r.x.1=round(summary(eq.x.1)$r.squared,2)
  a.err.1=round(summary(eq.x.1)$coefficients[3],2)
```

```

b.err.1=round(summary(eq.x.1)$coefficients[4],6)

xval=min(subset.x$logGDP)+(max(subset.x$logGDP)-min(subset.x$logGDP))/2
yval=1+max(subset.x$logcheck)

a=ggplot(aes(x=logGDP,y=logcheck),data=subset.x)
b=geom_point()
c=geom_smooth(method=lm)
d=theme_classic()
d.1=theme(axis.title = element_text(face="bold",size=20),
          axis.text = element_text(size=10,face="bold"),
          legend.title = element_blank(),
          legend.text = element_text(size=14,face="bold"))
w2=ggtitle(subregions[i])

e=labs(x='Log of GDP per Capita',y='Log of Checklist Count')

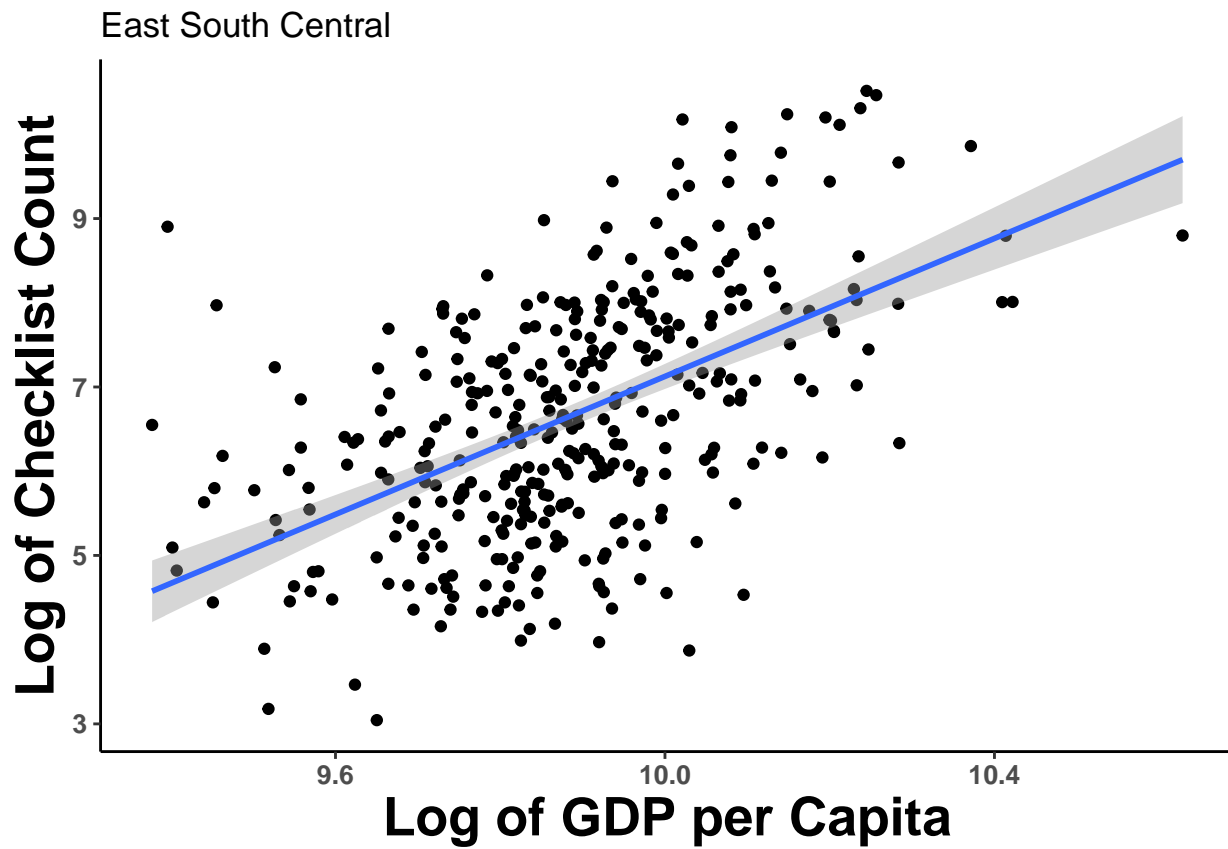
Fig3=a+b+c+d+e+d.1+w2
ggsave(plot=Fig3,filename=paste0(filepath,"GDP-vs-Checklist_subregion_",subregions[i],".png"),dpi=400)

plot(Fig3)

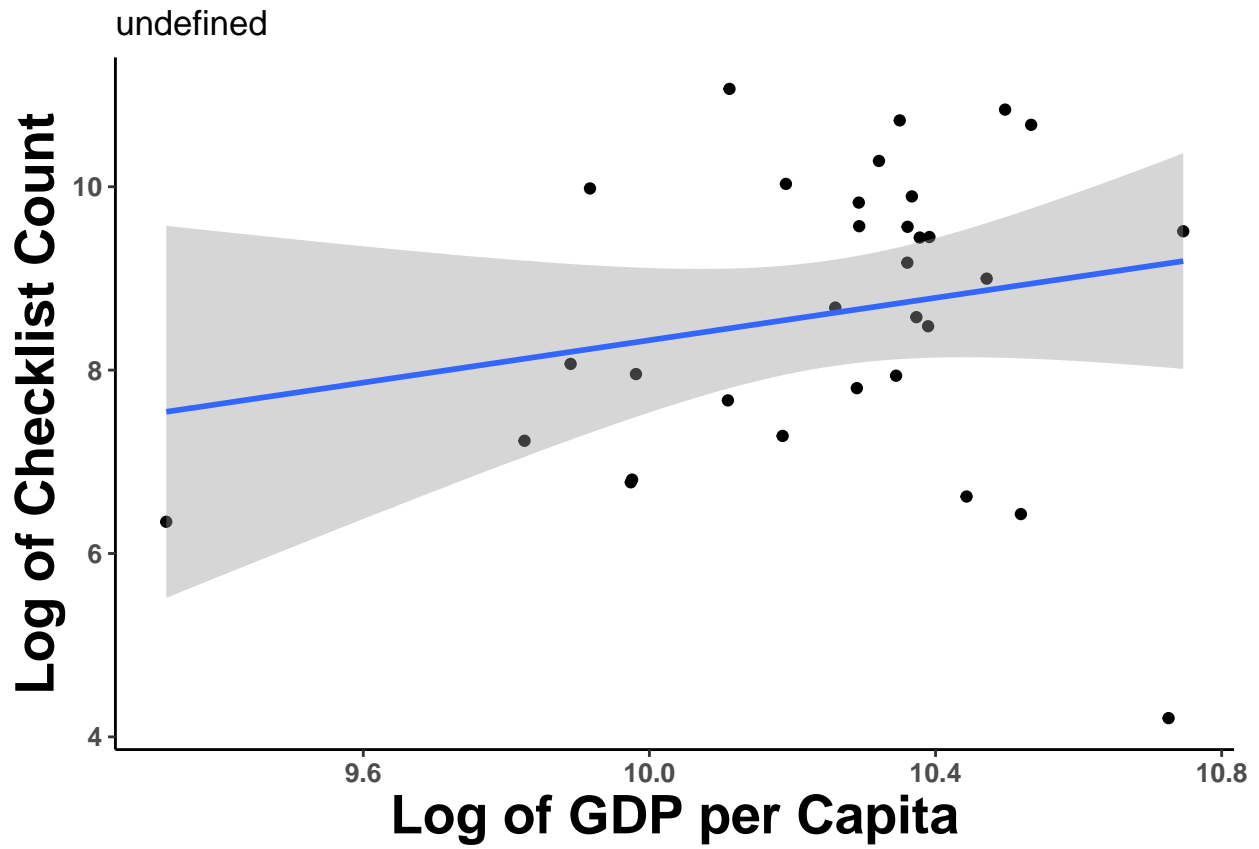
print(paste0('Relationship: ',subregions[i], ' y=( ',
            round(b.1.1,3), 'x +/- ',
            round(2*b.err.1,3), ') + ( ',round(a.1.1,3),
            " +/- ",round(2*a.err.1,3), ')', ', r^2 = ',round(r.x.1,2)))
}

## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
## [1] "Relationship: East South Central y=(4.095x +/- 0.685) + (-33.83 +/- 6.76), r^2 = 0.28"
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image

```

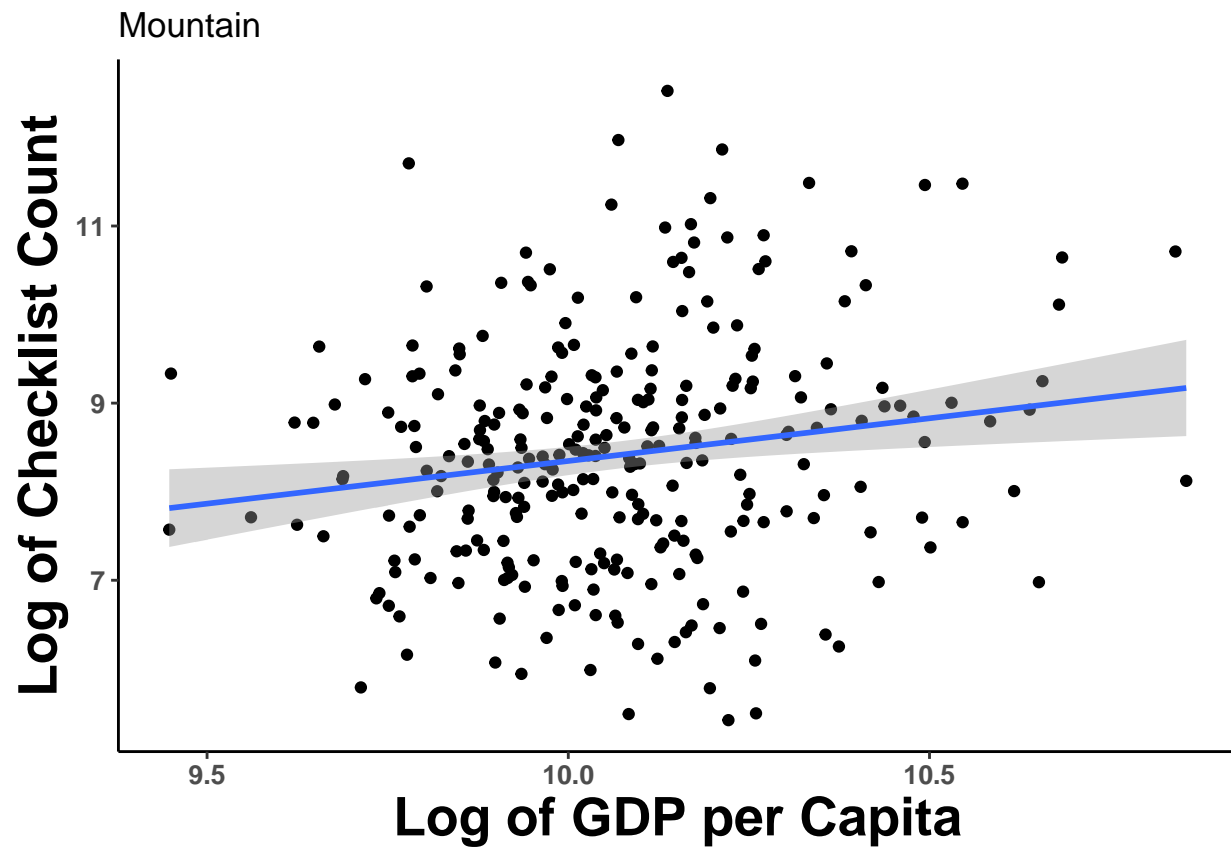



```
## [1] "Relationship: undefined  $y = (1.156x \pm 2.044) + (-3.23 \pm 20.98)$ ,  $r^2 = 0.04$ "  
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
```

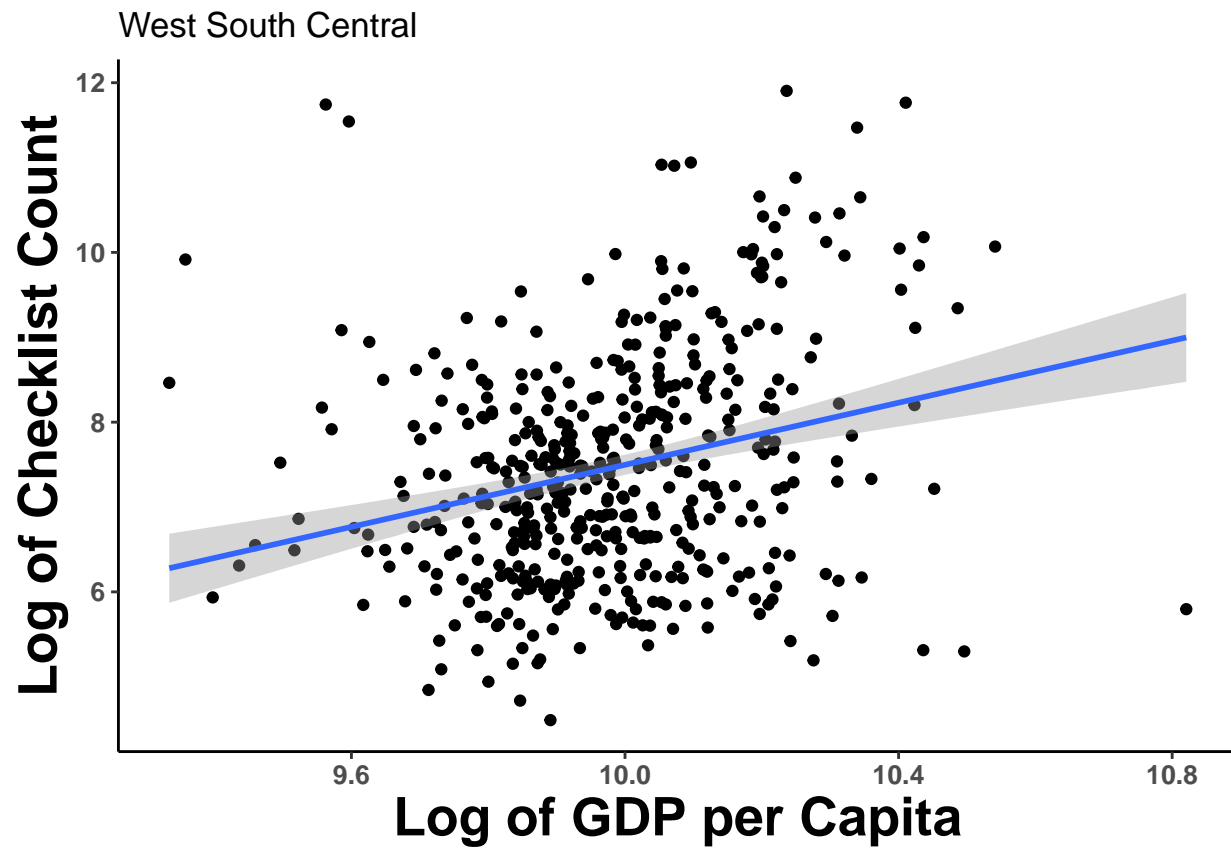


```
## [1] "Relationship: Mountain  $y = (0.964x \pm 0.673) + (-1.29 \pm 6.78)$ ,  $r^2 = 0.03$ "
```

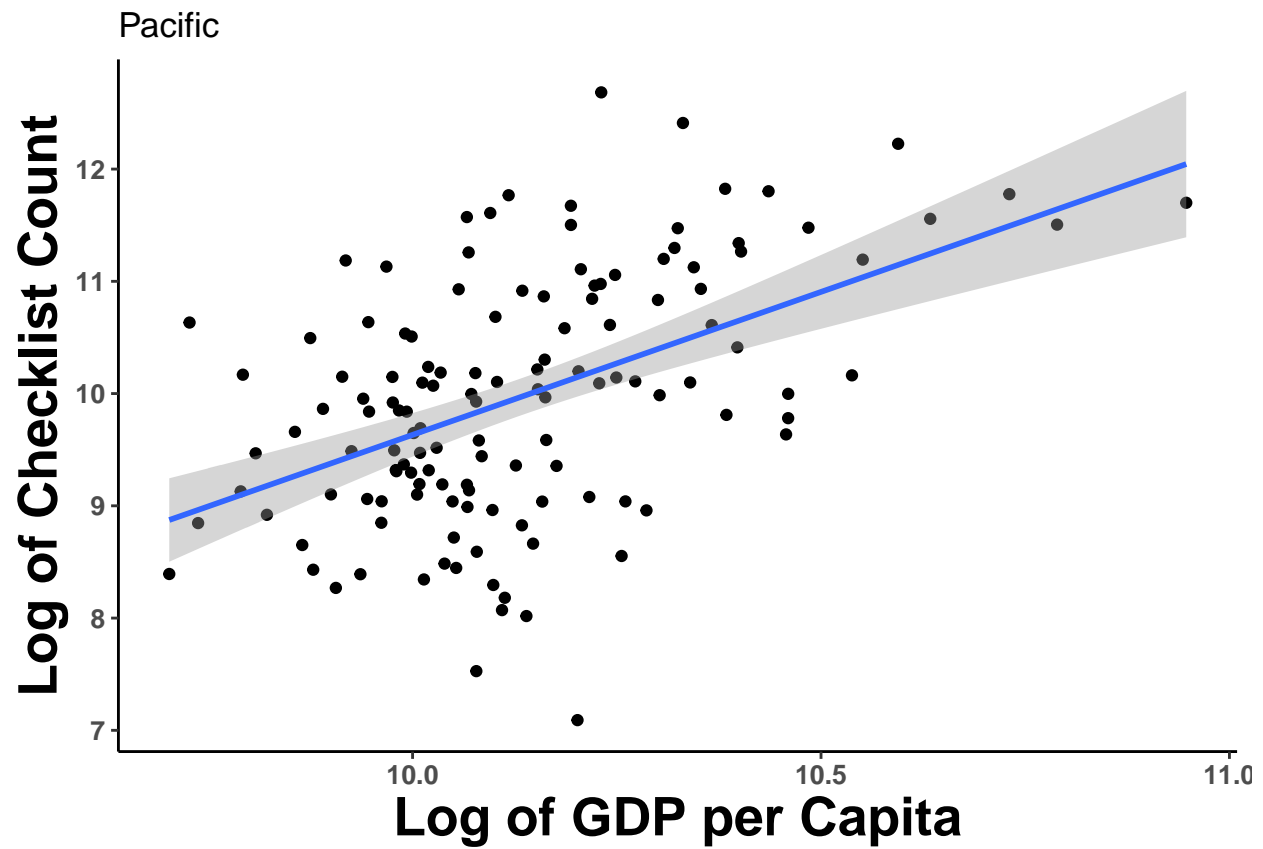
```
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
```



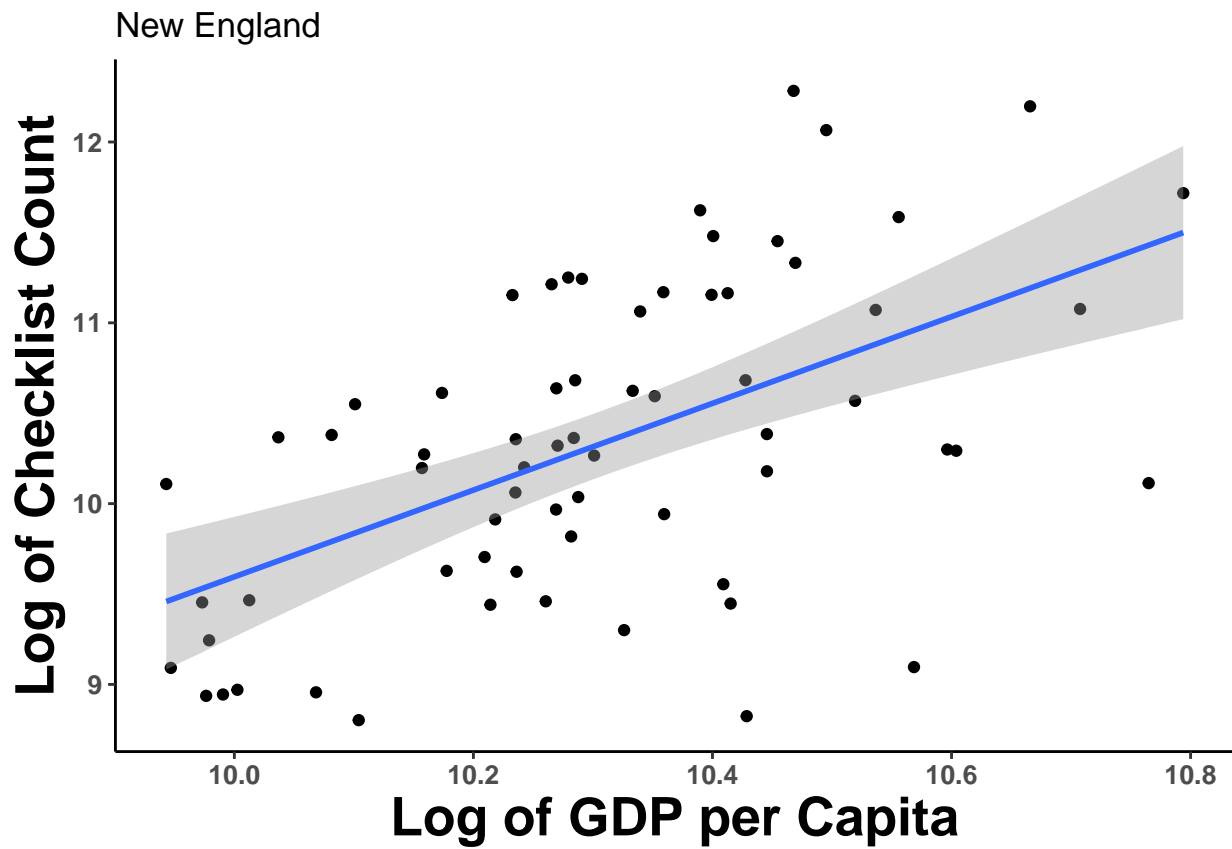
```
## [1] "Relationship: West South Central  $y=(1.829x \pm 0.616) + (-10.79 \pm 6.14)$ ,  $r^2 = 0.07$ "  
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
```



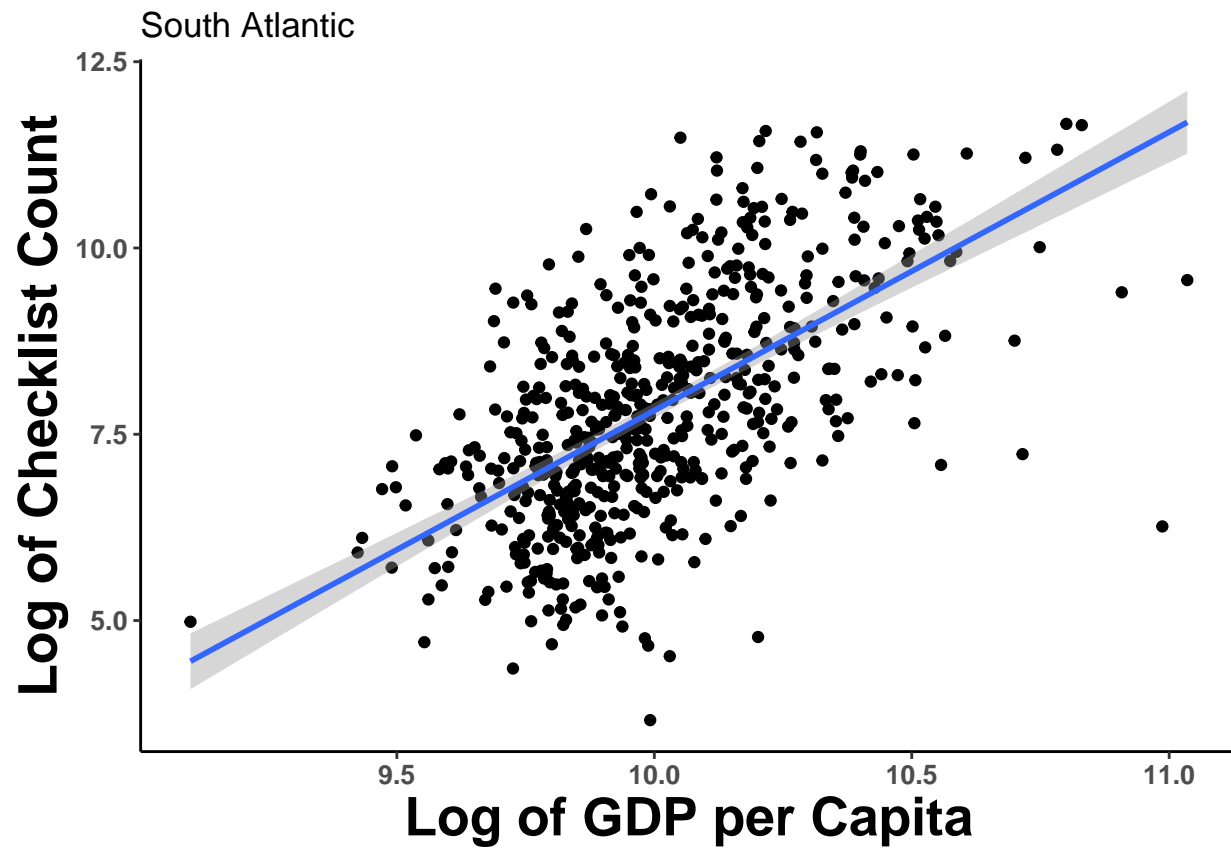
```
## [1] "Relationship: Pacific  $y = (2.547x \pm 0.783) + (-15.84 \pm 7.94)$ ,  $r^2 = 0.24$ "  
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
```



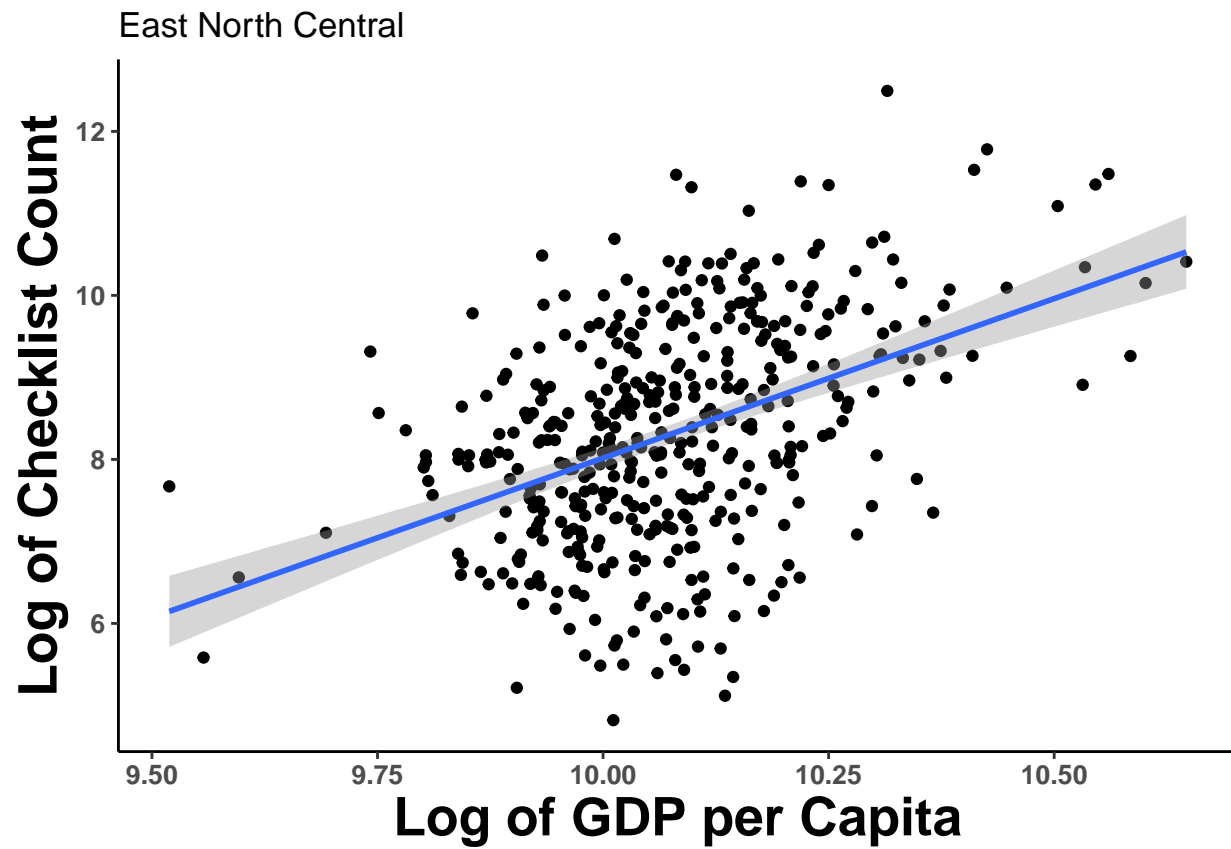
```
## [1] "Relationship: New England  $y = (2.398x \pm 0.91) + (-14.39 \pm 9.38)$ ,  $r^2 = 0.3$ "  
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
```



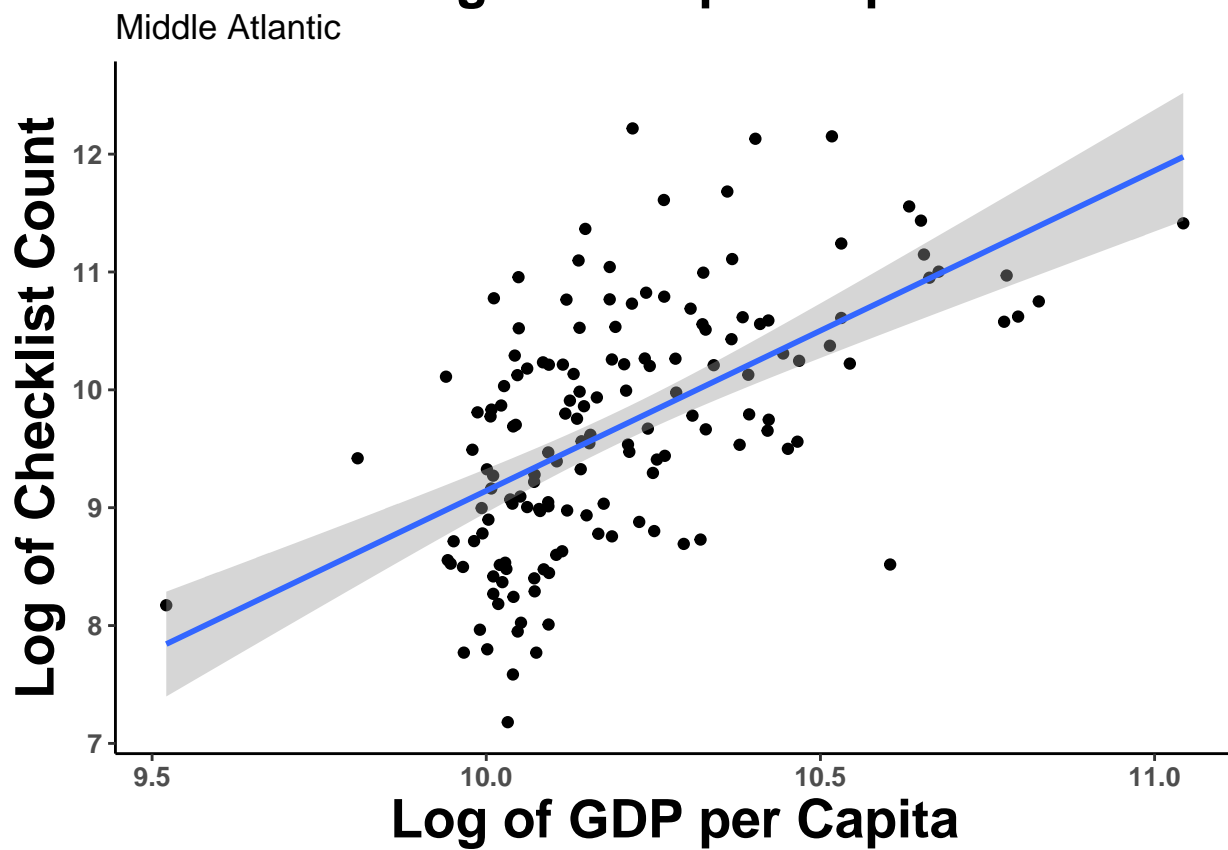
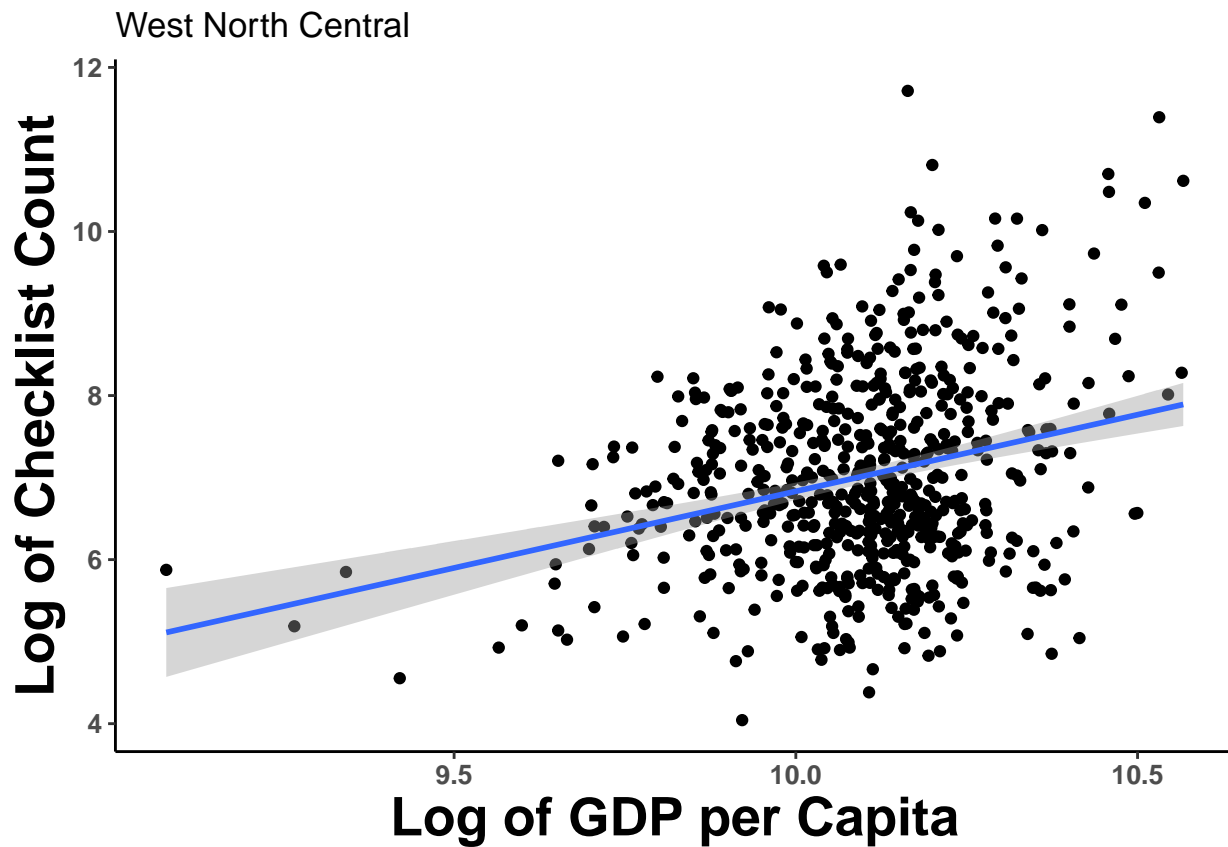
```
## [1] "Relationship: South Atlantic  $y = (3.737x \pm 0.405) + (-29.55 \pm 4.06)$ ,  $r^2 = 0.37$ "  
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
```



```
## [1] "Relationship: East North Central y=(3.889x +/- 0.77) + (-30.87 +/- 7.76), r^2 = 0.19"  
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
```



```
## [1] "Relationship: West North Central  $y=(1.868x \pm 0.533) + (-11.85 \pm 5.38)$ ,  $r^2 = 0.07$ "  
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
```

[1] "Relationship: Middle Atlantic $y = (2.717x \pm 0.63) + (-18.02 \pm 6.44)$, $r^2 = 0.33$ "

Interestingly, some areas show this connection a lot more strongly than others. This is likely related to more even birding effort in areas that are topographically heterogeneous and offering different bird communities in different regions. However, the South Atlantic has this diversity but still seems to strongly show birders focusing on wealthier counties.

Population Analyses

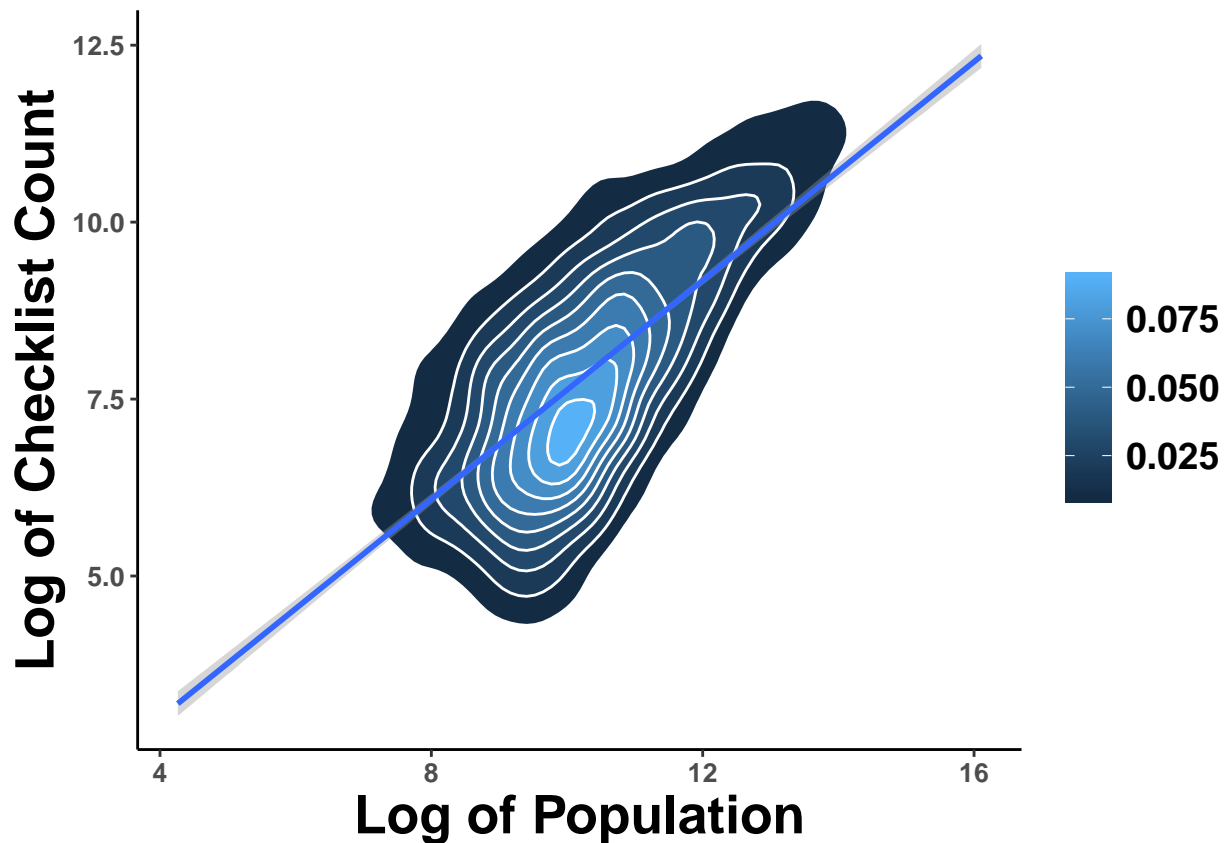
```
x$logpop=log(x$Population)

# get regression equation
eq.x.1=lm(x$logcheck~x$logpop)
a.1.1=round(coef(eq.x.1)[1],2)#intercept
b.1.1=round(coef(eq.x.1)[2],6)#slope
r.x.1=round(summary(eq.x.1)$r.squared,2)
a.err.1=round(summary(eq.x.1)$coefficients[3],2)
b.err.1=round(summary(eq.x.1)$coefficients[4],6)

# create plot
a=ggplot(aes(x=logpop,y=logcheck),data=x)
b=stat_density_2d(aes(fill=..level..),geom="polygon",colour="white")
c=geom_smooth(method=lm)
d=theme_classic()
d.1=theme(axis.title = element_text(face="bold",size=20),
          axis.text = element_text(size=10,face="bold"),
          legend.title = element_blank(),
          legend.text = element_text(size=14,face="bold"))

e=labs(x='Log of Population',y='Log of Checklist Count')
Fig3=a+b+c+d+e+d.1
ggsave(plot=Fig3,filename=paste0(filepath,"Pop-vs-Checklist_density.png"),dpi=400)

## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
plot(Fig3)
```



```
paste0('Relationship: y=(',b.1.1,'x +/- ',2*b.err.1,') + (',
      a.1.1," +/- ",2*a.err.1,')',', r^2 = ',r.x.1)
```

```
## [1] "Relationship: y=(0.772586x +/- 0.028784) + (-0.1 +/- 0.3), r^2 = 0.48"
```

There is a fairly amorphous cloud of points, but the relationship is stronger than for GDP ($R^2 = 0.48$).

We can try to clip out extreme variation to see if this improves the fit.

It fits better, but not by a lot. There is still a lot of uncertainty in the cloud center. Let's look at the point density to determine what may be causing this.

Major regions

We are now going to repeat these analyses but with respect to population.

First, by major region:

```
regions=unique(x$Region) #remove undefined

for(i in 1:length(regions)){
  subset.x=x[x$Region==regions[i],]
  #subset.x=na.omit(subset.x)

  eq.x.1=lm(subset.x$logcheck~subset.x$logpop)
  a.1.1=round(coef(eq.x.1)[1],2)#intercept
  b.1.1=round(coef(eq.x.1)[2],6)#slope
  r.x.1=round(summary(eq.x.1)$r.squared,2)
  a.err.1=round(summary(eq.x.1)$coefficients[3],2)
```

```

b.err.1=round(summary(eq.x.1)$coefficients[4],6)

xval=min(subset.x$logpop)+(max(subset.x$logpop)-min(subset.x$logpop))/2
yval=1+max(subset.x$logcheck)

a=ggplot(aes(x=logpop,y=logcheck),data=subset.x)
b=geom_point()
c=geom_smooth(method=lm)
d=theme_classic()
d.1=theme(axis.title = element_text(face="bold",size=20),
          axis.text = element_text(size=10,face="bold"),
          legend.title = element_blank(),
          legend.text = element_text(size=14,face="bold"))

e=labs(x='Log of Population',y='Log of Checklist Count')
w2=ggtitle(regions[i])

Fig3=a+b+c+d+e+d.1+w2
ggsave(plot=Fig3,filename=paste0(filepath,"Pop-vs-Checklist_region_",regions[i],".png"),dpi=400)

plot(Fig3)
print(paste0('Relationship: ',regions[i], ' y=(',round(b.1.1,3),'x +/- ',round(2*b.err.1,3),
          ') + (',round(a.1.1,3),' +/- ',round(2*a.err.1,3),')',
          ', r^2 = ',round(r.x.1,2)))

#What are the biggest residual outliers?

dist2d=function(a1,a2,a3){
  v1=a2-a3
  v2=a1-a2
  m=cbind(v1,v2)
  d=det(m)/sqrt(sum(v1*v1))
  return(d)
}

a2=c(0,a.1.1)
val.test=(b.1.1*20)+a.1.1
a3=c(20,val.test)

subset.x$RDistance=0

for(j in 1:nrow(subset.x)){
  a1.x=subset.x$logpop[j]
  a1.y=subset.x$logcheck[j]
  a1=c(a1.x,a1.y)
  subset.x$RDistance[j]=dist2d(a1,a2,a3)
}

mu=mean(subset.x$RDistance)
sd.x=sd(subset.x$RDistance)

hi=qnorm(p=0.975,mean=mu,sd=sd.x)
lo=qnorm(p=0.025,mean=mu,sd=sd.x)

```

```

lows=subset.x[subset.x$RDistance<lo,]
his=subset.x[subset.x$RDistance>hi,]

lows=lows[order(lows$RDistance,decreasing=F),]
his=his[order(his$RDistance,decreasing=T),]

#Note that somehow hi and low are switched

print("Higher than Average Counties")
print(lows[,c("County", "State", "Population", "eBird_count")])

print("Lower than Average Counties")
print(his[,c("County", "State", "Population", "eBird_count")])
}

```

Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image

[1] "Relationship: South $y = (0.798x \pm 0.048) + (-0.83 \pm 0.5)$, $r^2 = 0.44$ "

[1] "Higher than Average Counties"

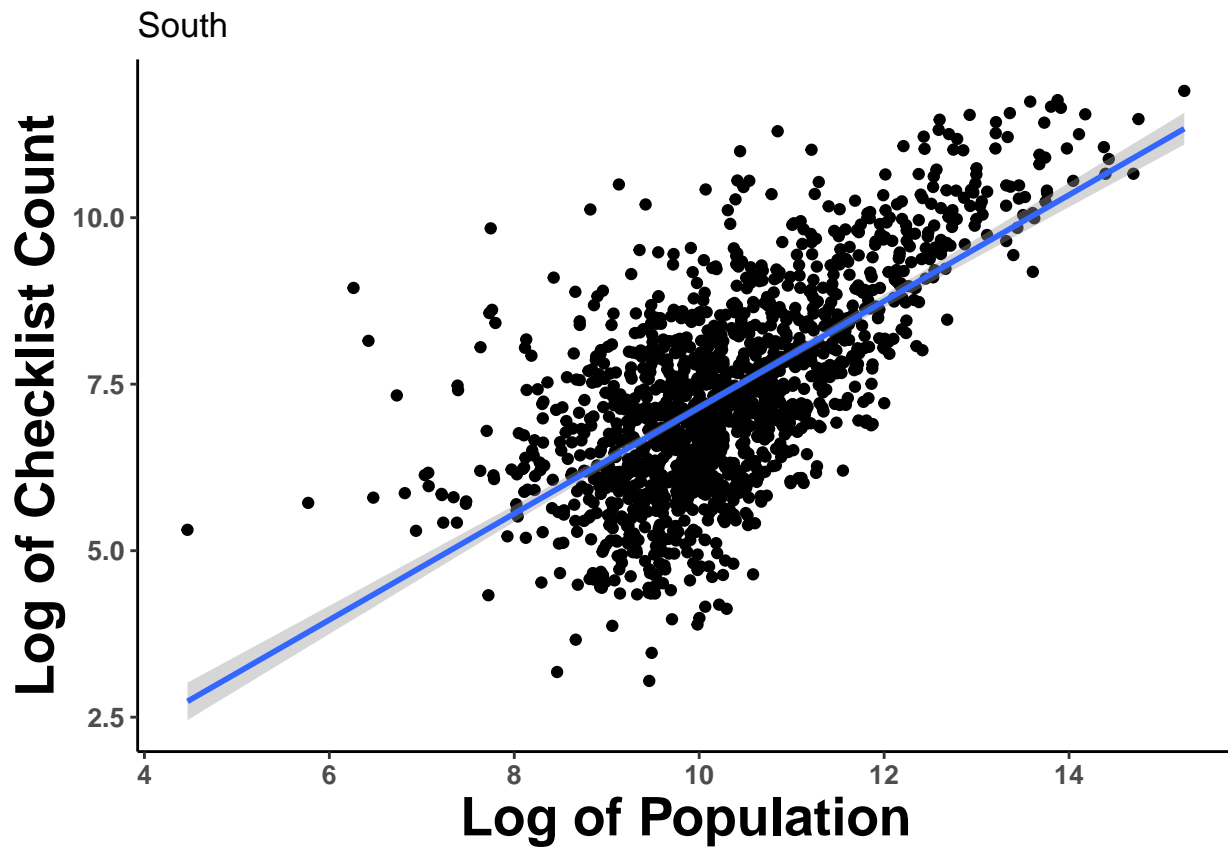
##	County	State	Population	eBird_count
## 2651	Kenedy	Texas	524	7669
## 2642	Jeff Davis	Texas	2311	18765
## 2542	Brewster	Texas	9244	36259
## 1123	Cameron	Louisiana	6789	24908
## 2682	McMullen	Texas	616	3466
## 2904	Northampton	Virginia	12339	26863
## 1915	Dare	North Carolina	34289	59724
## 1214	Worcester	Maryland	51479	80641
## 2575	Culberson	Texas	2345	5520
## 2878	Highland	Virginia	2276	5257
## 2524	Aransas	Texas	23627	33641
## 2654	Kimble	Texas	4566	8954
## 2818	Accomack	Virginia	33289	38487
## 2141	Cimarron	Oklahoma	2432	4534
## 1211	Talbot	Maryland	37859	38327
## 2556	Chambers	Texas	35570	34880
## 362	Monroe	Florida	74213	61054
## 336	Franklin	Florida	11554	13546
## 1200	Dorchester	Maryland	32617	28993
## 1935	Hyde	North Carolina	5771	7236
## 2589	Edwards	Texas	2070	3149
## 2742	Terrell	Texas	837	1527
## 1202	Garrett	Maryland	30014	24642
## 483	McIntosh	Georgia	14142	13093
## 2536	Blanco	Texas	10562	9446
## 2473	Lake	Tennessee	7773	7354
## 1208	Queen Anne's	Maryland	48166	31344
## 2671	Loving	Texas	87	203
## 2716	Refugio	Texas	7327	6766
## 2920	Radford	Virginia	16705	12759
## 2635	Hudspeth	Texas	3394	3539
## 383	Wakulla	Florida	30824	20069
## 1205	Kent	Maryland	20130	13975
## 3036	Tucker	West Virginia	7061	5917

```

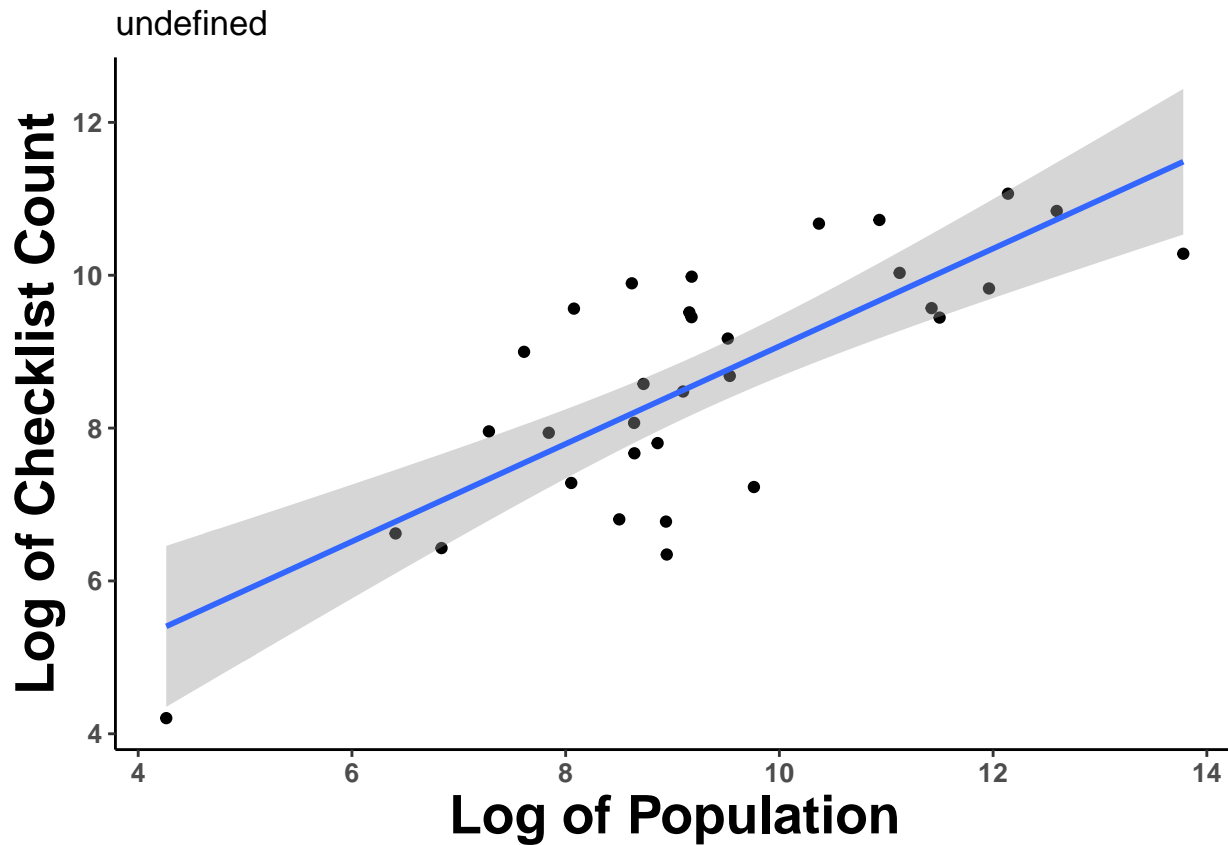
## 2543      Briscoe      Texas      1615      1770
## 2713        Real      Texas      3348      3122
## 2664        Lee      Texas      16603     10897
## 448        Glynn      Georgia     80280     37626
## 2744 Throckmorton      Texas      1623      1653
## 2726    San Saba      Texas      6050      4649
## 2574      Crosby      Texas      6056      4399
## [1] "Lower than Average Counties"
##      County      State Population eBird_count
## 1068    Martin    Kentucky     12835        21
## 1065  Magoffin    Kentucky     13179        32
## 1448  Neshoba    Mississippi    29655        62
## 1017     Clay    Kentucky     21633        49
## 1468   Tippah    Mississippi    22080        54
## 1471    Union    Mississippi    27338        66
## 1438    Leake    Mississippi    23519        64
## 1027    Floyd    Kentucky     39448       104
## 1463    Smith    Mississippi    16414        53
## 1086    Owsley    Kentucky      4738        24
## 1088    Perry    Kentucky     28488       103
## 1457  Prentiss    Mississippi    25354       100
## 1052     Knox    Kentucky     31865       122
## 1037  Hancock    Kentucky      8608        48
## 1413   Copiah    Mississippi    29204       128
## 1066    Marion    Kentucky     19943        95
## 1051    Knott    Kentucky     16217        82
## 2992    Boone  West Virginia     24517       117
## 3016  McDowell  West Virginia     21651       111
## 3042     Wirt  West Virginia      5796        39
## 1079    Morgan    Kentucky     13657        78
## 2479    Macon    Tennessee     22416       117
## 1401    Amite    Mississippi    13061        78
## 1449    Newton    Mississippi    21645       117
## 1437  Lawrence    Mississippi    12734        79
## 1078  Montgomery    Kentucky     26762       143
## 1405    Calhoun    Mississippi    14875        91
## 1004  Breathitt    Kentucky     13776        88
## 1475    Wayne    Mississippi    20675       123
## 1007    Butler    Kentucky     12746        85
## 1035     Green    Kentucky     11252        77

## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image

```



```
## [1] "Relationship: undefined y=(0.639x +/- 0.191) + (2.68 +/- 1.82), r^2 = 0.6"
## [1] "Higher than Average Counties"
## [1] County      State      Population  eBird_count
## <0 rows> (or 0-length row.names)
## [1] "Lower than Average Counties"
##      County State Population eBird_count
## 81 Kusilvak Alaska      7678      570
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
```



```
## [1] "Relationship: West y=(0.644x +/- 0.046) + (2.31 +/- 0.48), r^2 = 0.66"
```

```
## [1] "Higher than Average Counties"
```

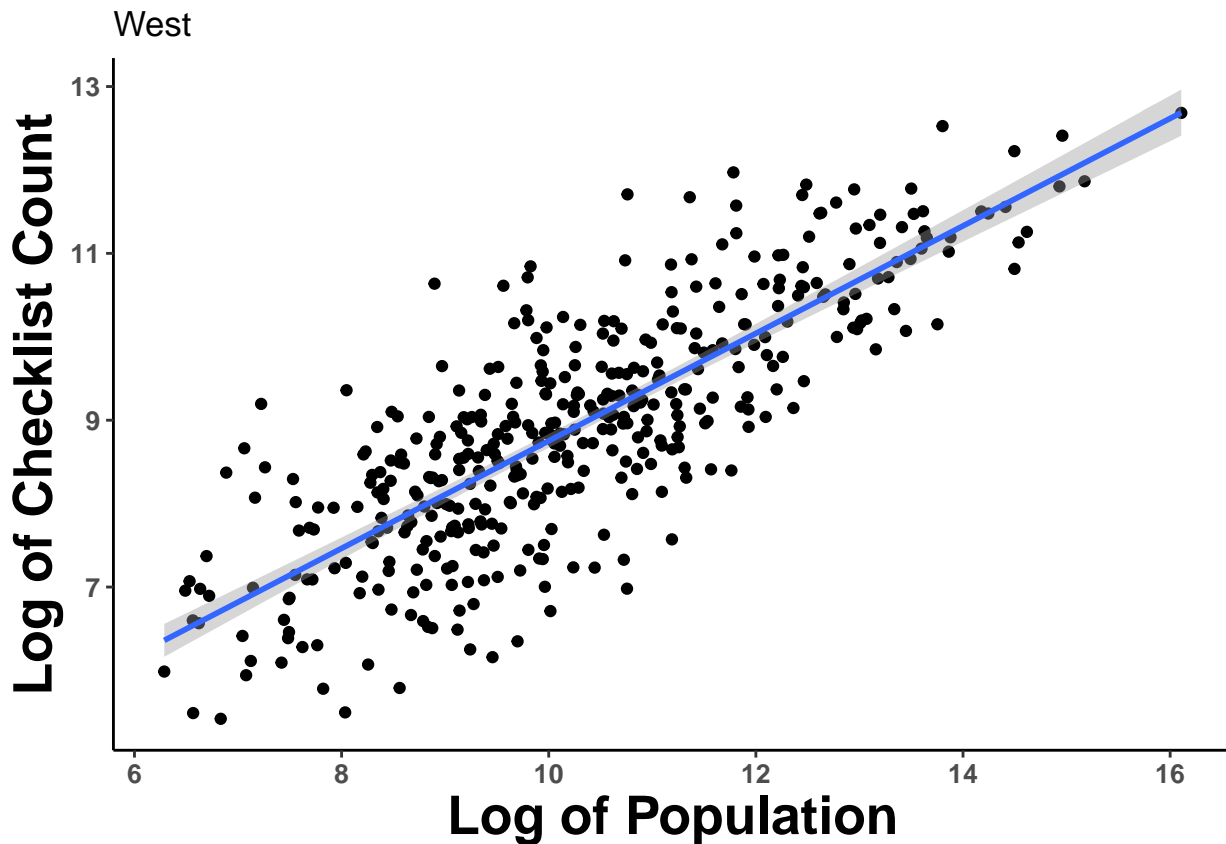
County	State	Population	eBird_count
2218 Harney	Oregon	7314	41628
107 Santa Cruz	Arizona	47122	121437
272 Jackson	Colorado	1371	9851
198 Inyo	California	18482	51238
210 Mono	California	14217	40603
1808 Los Alamos	New Mexico	17979	44896
96 Cochise	Arizona	131038	158041
2207 Benton	Oregon	85989	117380
230 Sierra	California	3127	11605
186 Alpine	California	1165	5786
1821 Socorro	New Mexico	17756	30255
2226 Lincoln	Oregon	46070	55066

```
## [1] "Lower than Average Counties"
```

County	State	Population	eBird_count
3119 Campbell	Wyoming	46901	1075
570 Franklin	Idaho	12801	473
1616 Hill	Montana	16301	572
576 Jerome	Idaho	22391	822
581 Lincoln	Idaho	5221	327
1637 Richland	Montana	10318	519
1608 Fallon	Montana	3085	244
1810 McKinley	New Mexico	72373	1942
555 Bingham	Idaho	45485	1521
1642 Silver Bow	Montana	34322	1384


```
## 2778      Carbon      Utah      21227      1100
## 1606      Dawson      Montana    9132       658
## 2794      Sanpete      Utah      27930      1388
```

```
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
```



```
## [1] "Relationship: Northeast y=(0.528x +/- 0.086) + (3.72 +/- 1.02), r^2 = 0.41"
```

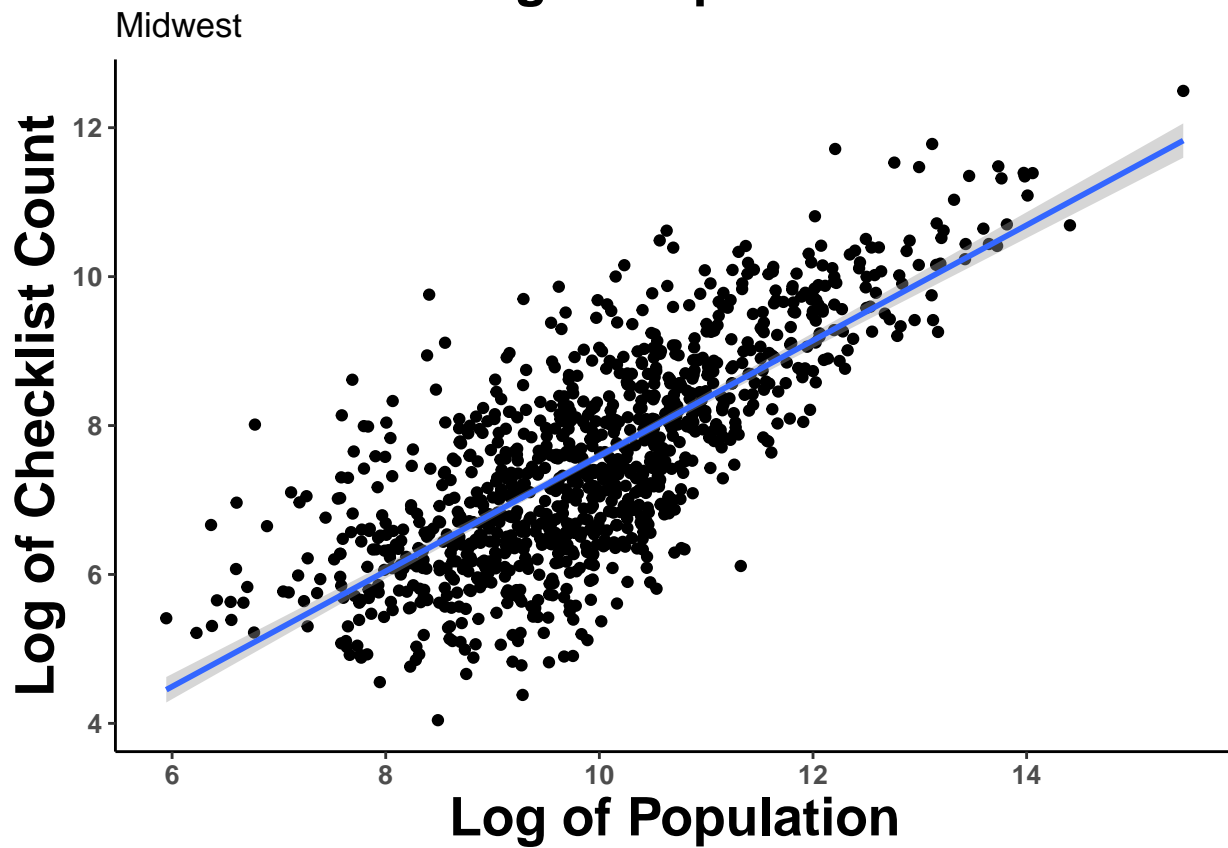
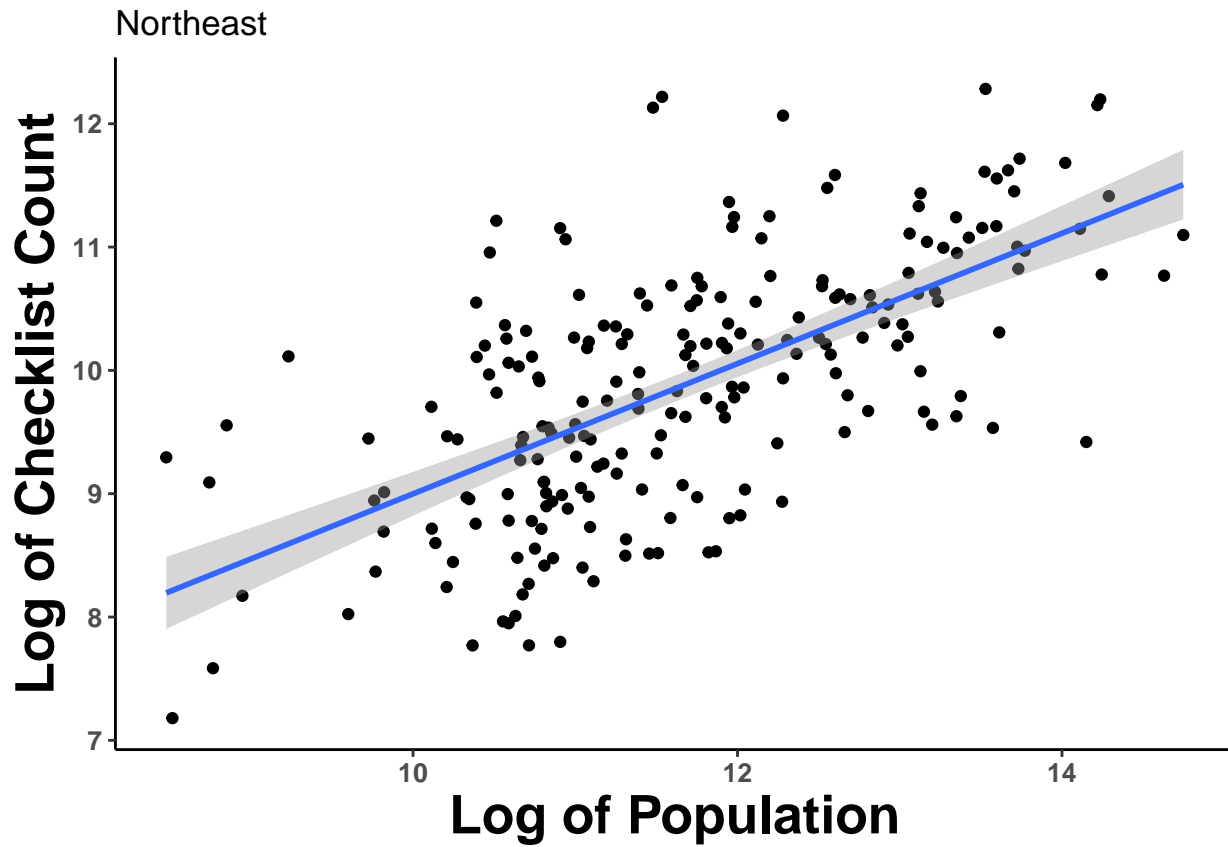
```
## [1] "Higher than Average Counties"
```

```
##      County      State Population eBird_count
## 1880  Tompkins    New York    102270    202458
## 1776  Cape May    New Jersey   96684    185427
## 2804  Addison     Vermont     36811     74105
## 1215  Barnstable  Massachusetts 215449    173792
## 1874  Seneca      New York     35359     57302
## 1180  Hancock     Maine       54557     69801
## 2817  Windsor     Vermont     56416     63758
```

```
## [1] "Lower than Average Counties"
```

```
##      County      State Population eBird_count
## 1828  Bronx       New York    1397315    12323
## 2302  Venango     Pennsylvania 54590     2437
## 2274  Jefferson   Pennsylvania 45015     2369
```

```
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
```



[1] "Relationship: Midwest $y = (0.775x \pm 0.041) + (-0.15 \pm 0.42)$, $r^2 = 0.57$ "

```

## [1] "Higher than Average Counties"
##      County      State Population eBird_count
## 3063 Florence   Wisconsin    4477      17287
## 1991 Billings North Dakota     876       3019
## 1270 Keweenaw    Michigan     2181       5514
## 1349 Lake       Minnesota    10825     16304
## 1327 Cook       Minnesota     5195       9063
## 979  Stafford    Kansas      4391       7647
## 3048 Bayfield   Wisconsin    15071     19233
## 2102 Ottawa     Ohio      41372     40831
## 1245 Chippewa    Michigan     38760     35800
## 2033 Steele     North Dakota    1976       3420
## 1383 St. Louis   Minnesota    200327    122312
## 3059 Door       Wisconsin    27826     25673
## 1263 Iosco       Michigan     25662     22054
## 3060 Douglas     Wisconsin    43994     32506
## 951  Morton      Kansas      3182       4143
## 3046 Ashland     Wisconsin    16068     13596
## 1248 Crawford    Michigan     14017     11850
## 2009 Kidder     North Dakota    2429       2958
## 1273 Leelanau    Michigan     21682     16057
## 1524 Holt       Missouri     4771       4829
## 935  Kiowa       Kansas      2527       2940
## 1230 Alger      Michigan     9497       7890
## 2031 Slope      North Dakota     738       1058
## 3065 Forest     Wisconsin    9255       7444
## 2380 Douglas     South Dakota    3000       3101
## 3051 Burnett     Wisconsin    15449     10899
## 3069 Iowa        Wisconsin    23709     15176
## 1709 Loup       Nebraska      581        784
## 3108 Vilas      Wisconsin    21401     12668
## 1279 Manistee    Michigan     24626     13898
## 980  Stanton     Kansas      2210       2104
## [1] "Lower than Average Counties"
##      County      State Population eBird_count
## 853  Mitchell    Iowa      10739        80
## 729  Howard     Indiana    82795       452
## 811  Crawford    Iowa      17205       135
## 860  Page       Iowa      15838       134
## 606  Clay       Illinois   13744       124
## 610  Crawford    Illinois   19707       167
## 1574 Scotland Missouri    4859        57
## 1595 Wright     Missouri   18643       181
## 856  Montgomery Iowa      10625       119
## 849  Mahaska    Iowa      22428       215
## 881  Webster     Iowa      37626       333
## 833  Humboldt   Iowa      9776        125
## 763  Randolph    Indiana   25975       273
## 877  Wapello     Iowa     35469       363
## 765  Rush       Indiana   17257       220
## 886  Wright     Iowa     13092       184
## 859  Osceola    Iowa      6335       106
## 2121 Van Wert    Ohio     28685       365
## 1520 Grundy     Missouri   10282       165

```

## 689	Wayne	Illinois	16674	244
## 810	Clinton	Iowa	48896	565
## 798	Buena Vista	Iowa	20350	287
## 2109	Putnam	Ohio	34339	441
## 767	Shelby	Indiana	44511	541
## 815	Delaware	Iowa	17665	265
## 649	Macoupin	Illinois	47462	575
## 813	Davis	Iowa	8755	157

Regional Analyses

Second, by subregion:

```
subregions=unique(x$Subregion)

for(i in 1:length(subregions)){

  subset.x=x[x$Subregion==subregions[i],]
  #subset.x=na.omit(subset.x)

  eq.x.1=lm(subset.x$logcheck~subset.x$logpop)
  a.1.1=round(coef(eq.x.1)[1],2)#intercept
  b.1.1=round(coef(eq.x.1)[2],6)#slope
  r.x.1=round(summary(eq.x.1)$r.squared,2)
  a.err.1=round(summary(eq.x.1)$coefficients[3],2)
  b.err.1=round(summary(eq.x.1)$coefficients[4],6)

  xval=min(subset.x$logGDP)+(max(subset.x$logpop)-min(subset.x$logpop))/2
  yval=1+max(subset.x$logcheck)

  a=ggplot(aes(x=logpop,y=logcheck),data=subset.x)
  b=geom_point()
  c=geom_smooth(method=lm)
  d=theme_classic()
  d.1=theme(axis.title = element_text(face="bold",size=20),
            axis.text = element_text(size=10,face="bold"),
            legend.title = element_blank(),
            legend.text = element_text(size=14,face="bold"))
  w2=ggtitle(subregions[i])

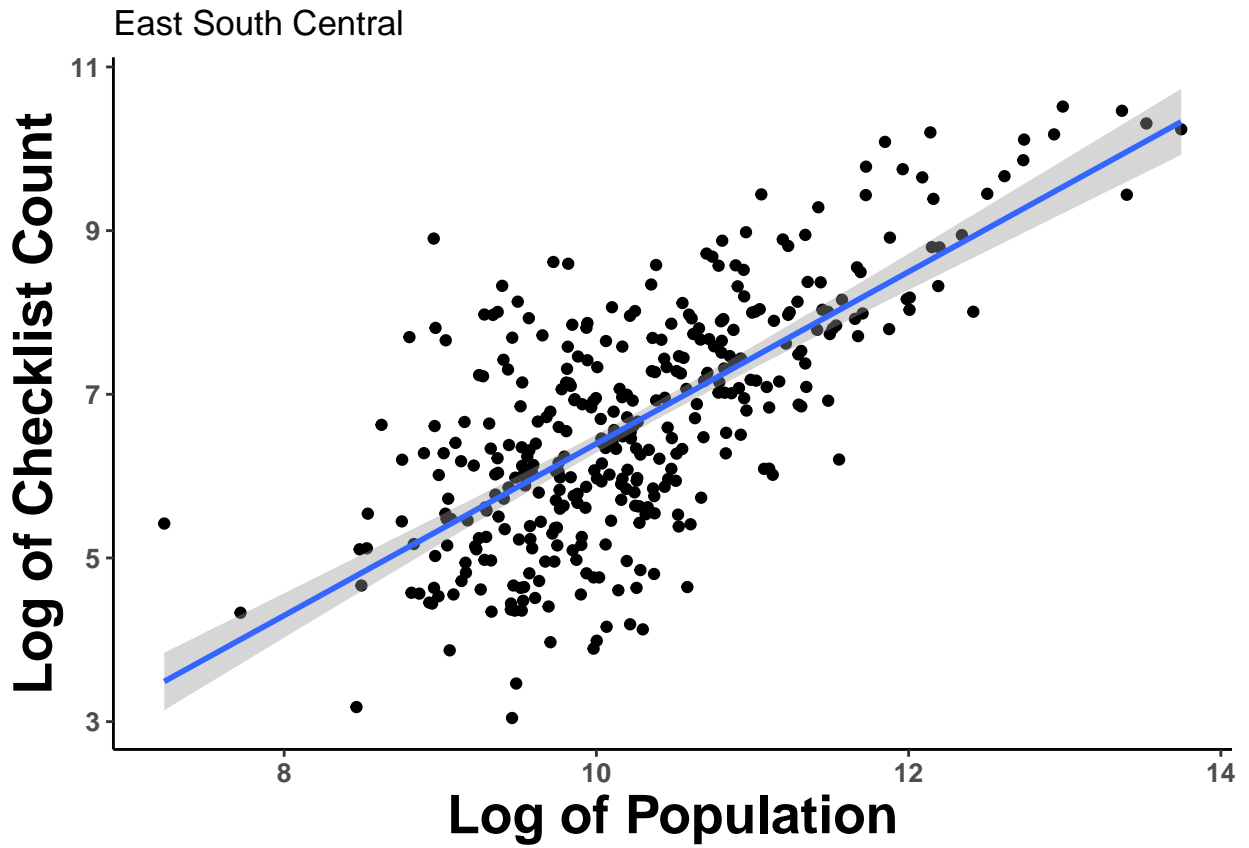
  e=labs(x='Log of Population',y='Log of Checklist Count')

  Fig3=a+b+c+d+e+d.1+w2
  ggsave(plot=Fig3,filename=paste0(filepath,"Pop-vs-Checklist_region_",subregions[i],".png"),dpi=400)

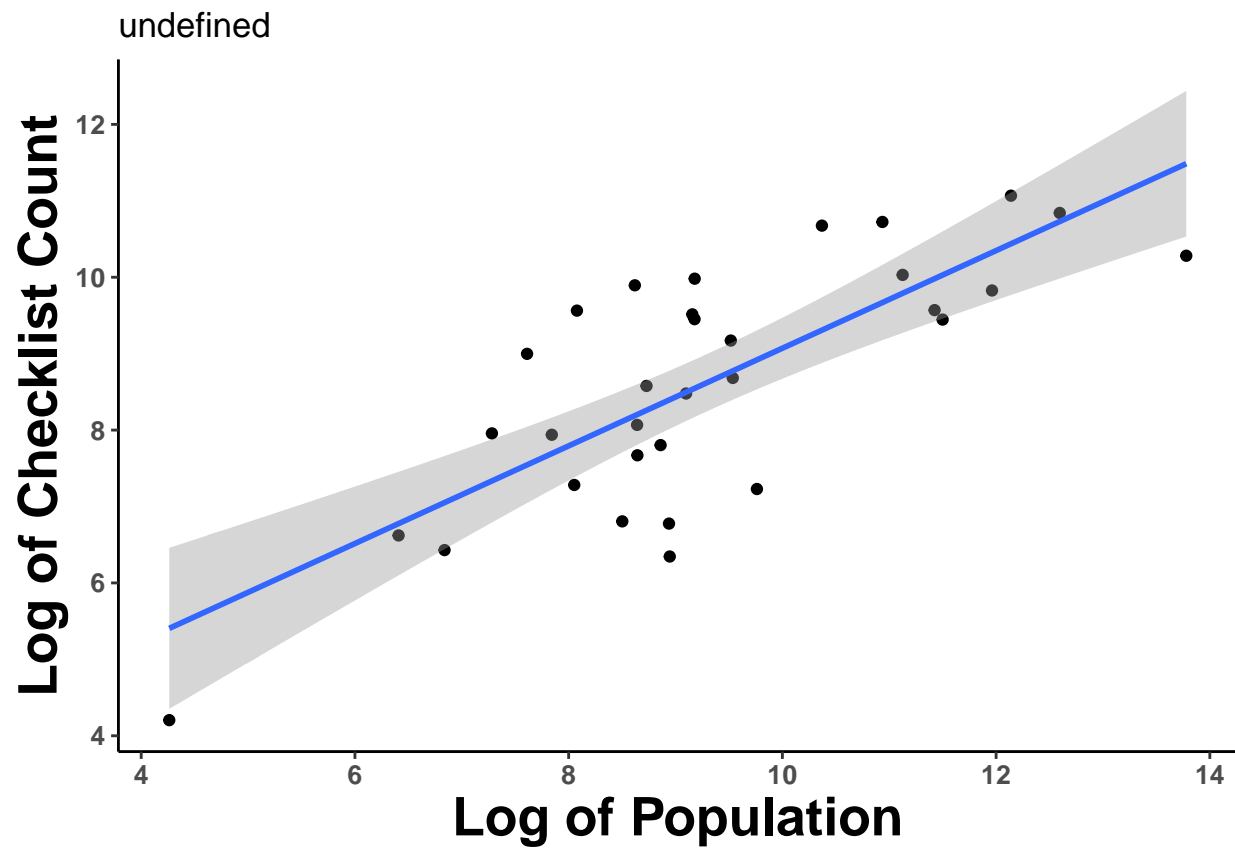
  plot(Fig3)
  print(paste0('Relationship ', subregions[i], ': y=( ',
              round(b.1.1,3), 'x +/- ',
              round(2*b.err.1,3), ') + ( ',round(a.1.1,3),
              " +/- ",round(2*a.err.1,3), ')', ', r^2 = ',round(r.x.1,2)))
}
```

Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image

```
## [1] "Relationship East South Central: y=(1.05x +/- 0.113) + (-4.1 +/- 1.16), r^2 = 0.49"
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
```

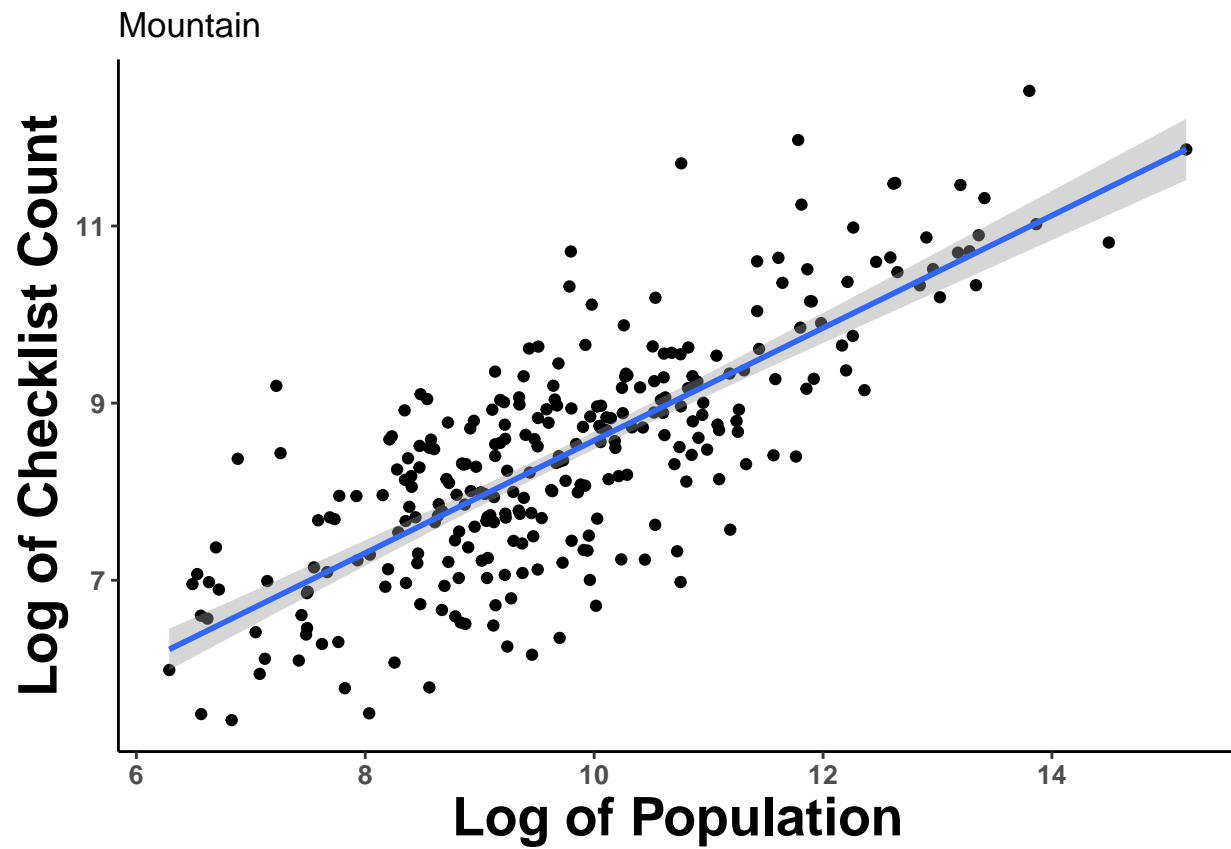


```
## [1] "Relationship undefined: y=(0.639x +/- 0.191) + (2.68 +/- 1.82), r^2 = 0.6"
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
```

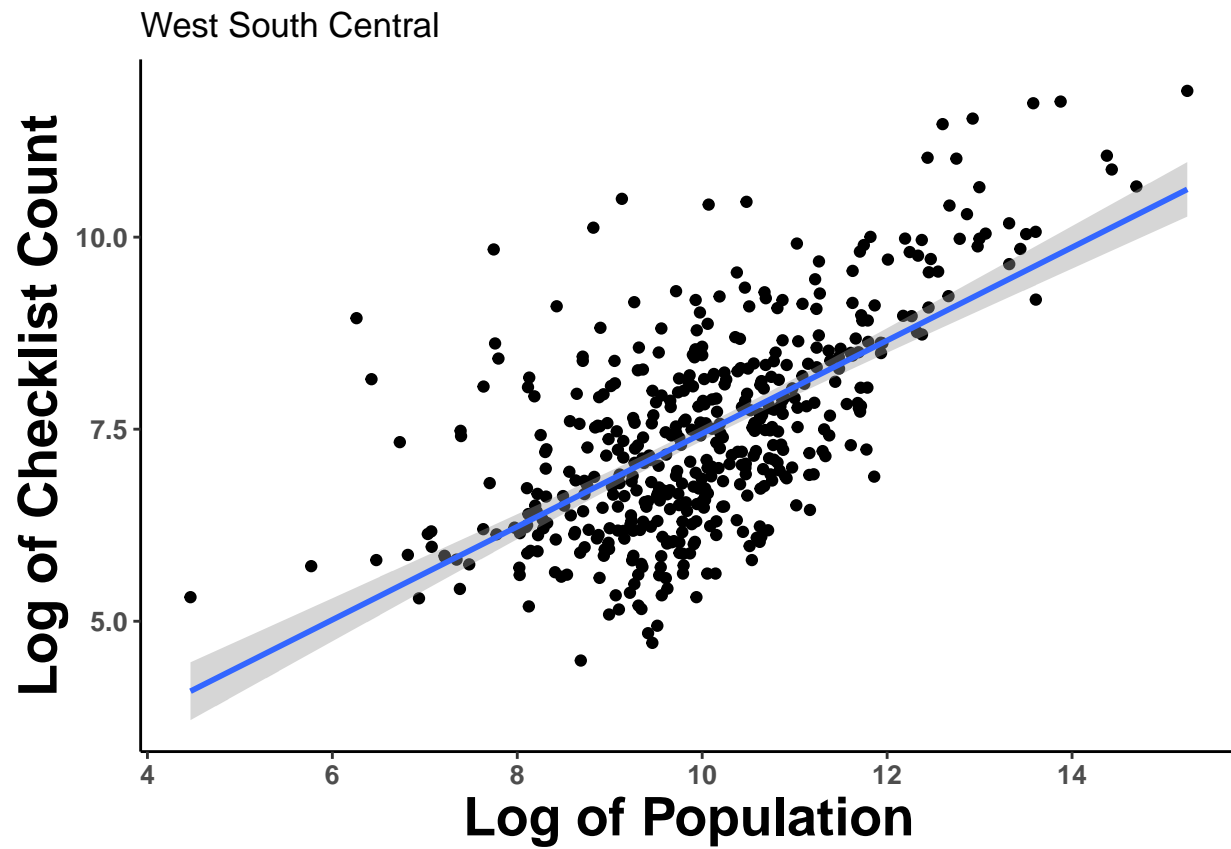


```
## [1] "Relationship Mountain:  $y = (0.635x \pm 0.062) + (2.22 \pm 0.62)$ ,  $r^2 = 0.6$ "
```

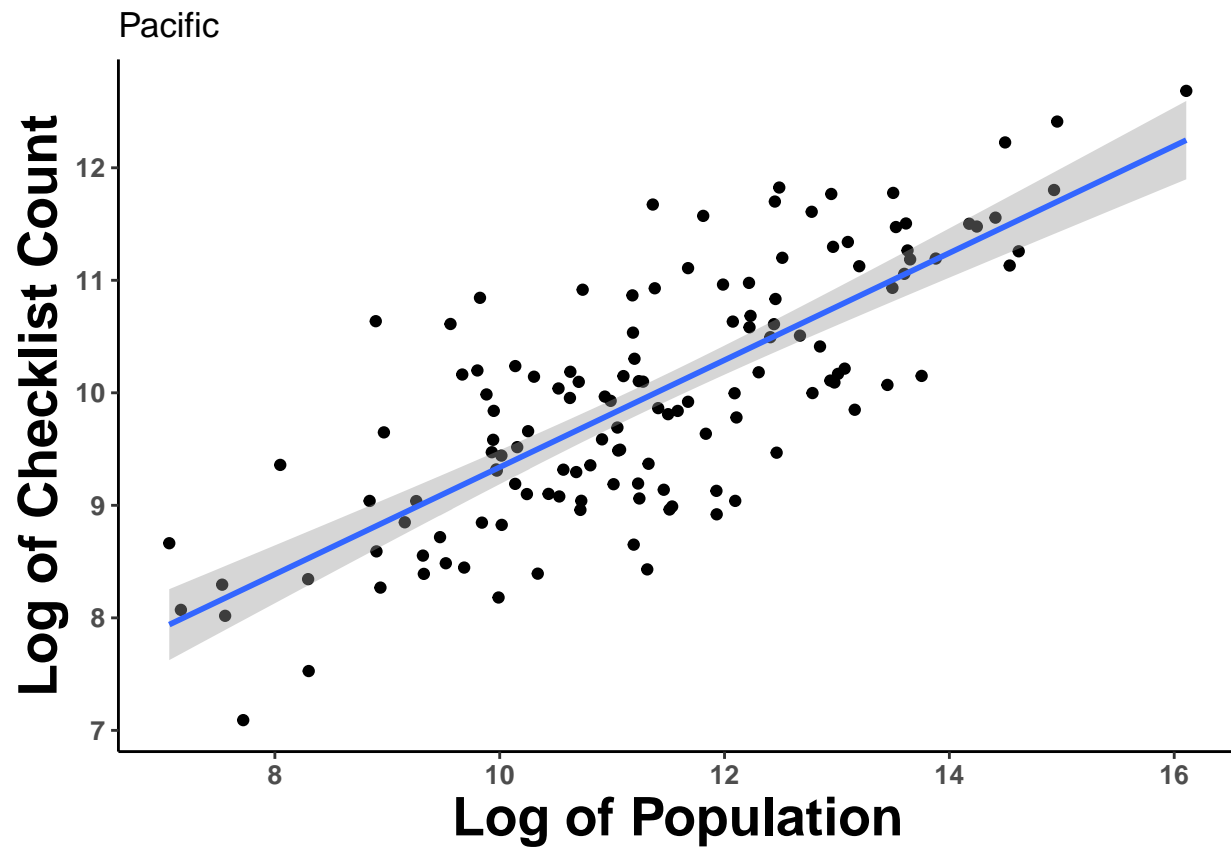
```
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
```



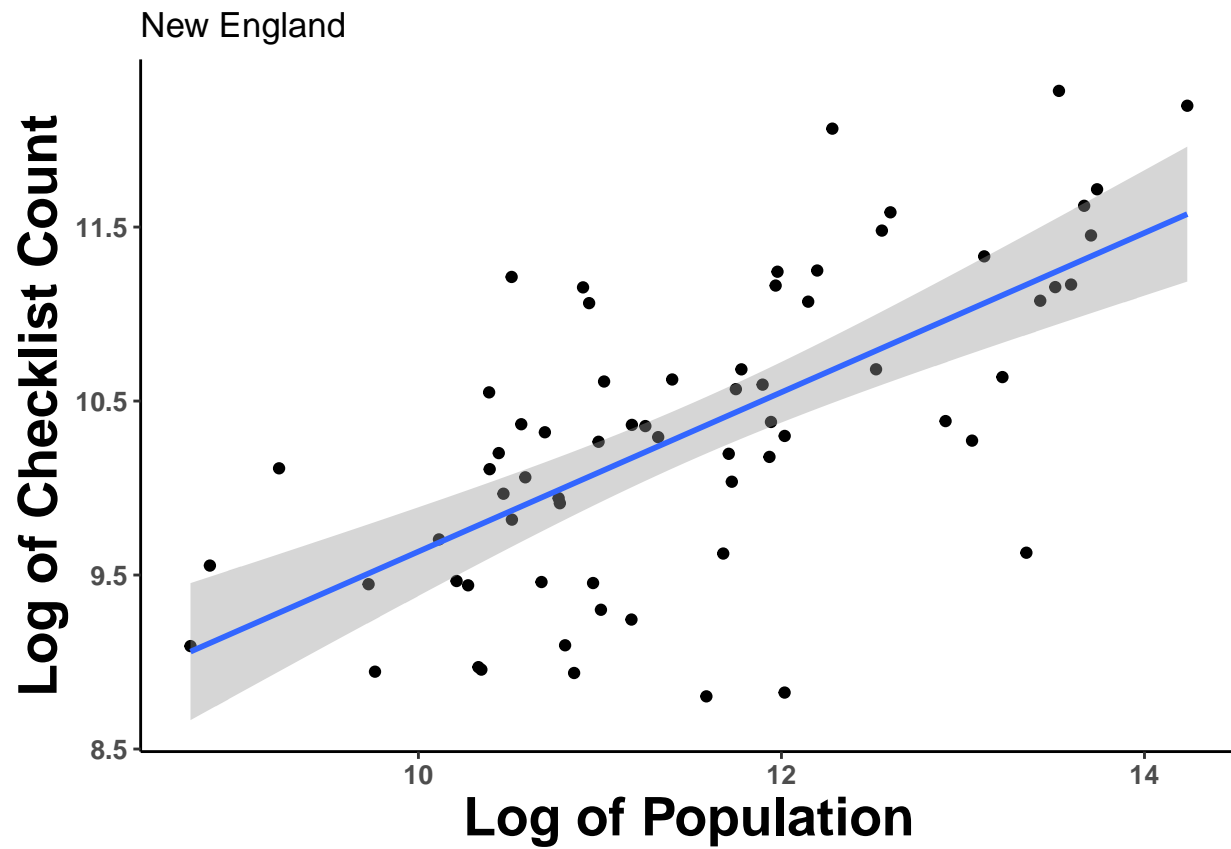
```
## [1] "Relationship West South Central:  $y = (0.606x \pm 0.067) + (1.38 \pm 0.68)$ ,  $r^2 = 0.41$ "  
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
```



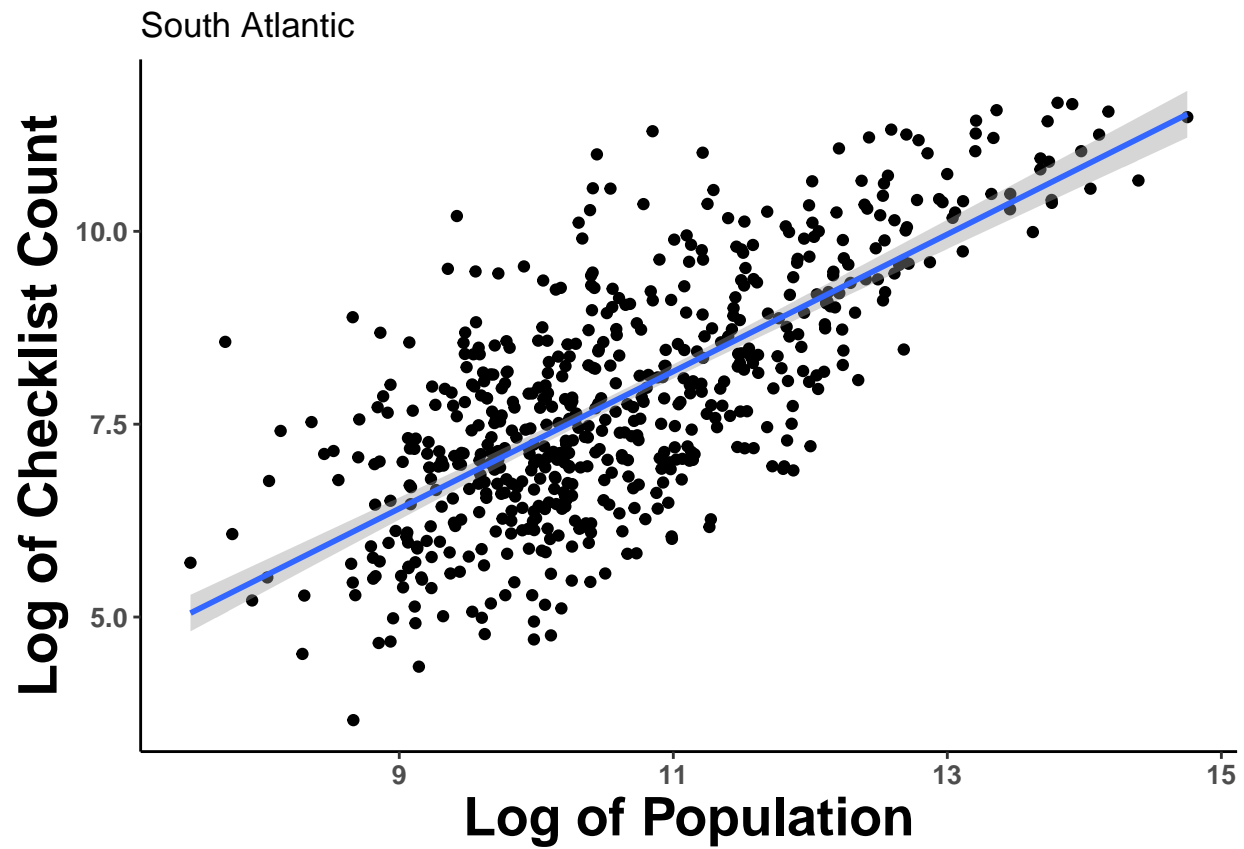
```
## [1] "Relationship Pacific:  $y = (0.476x \pm 0.069) + (4.58 \pm 0.8)$ ,  $r^2 = 0.59$ "  
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
```

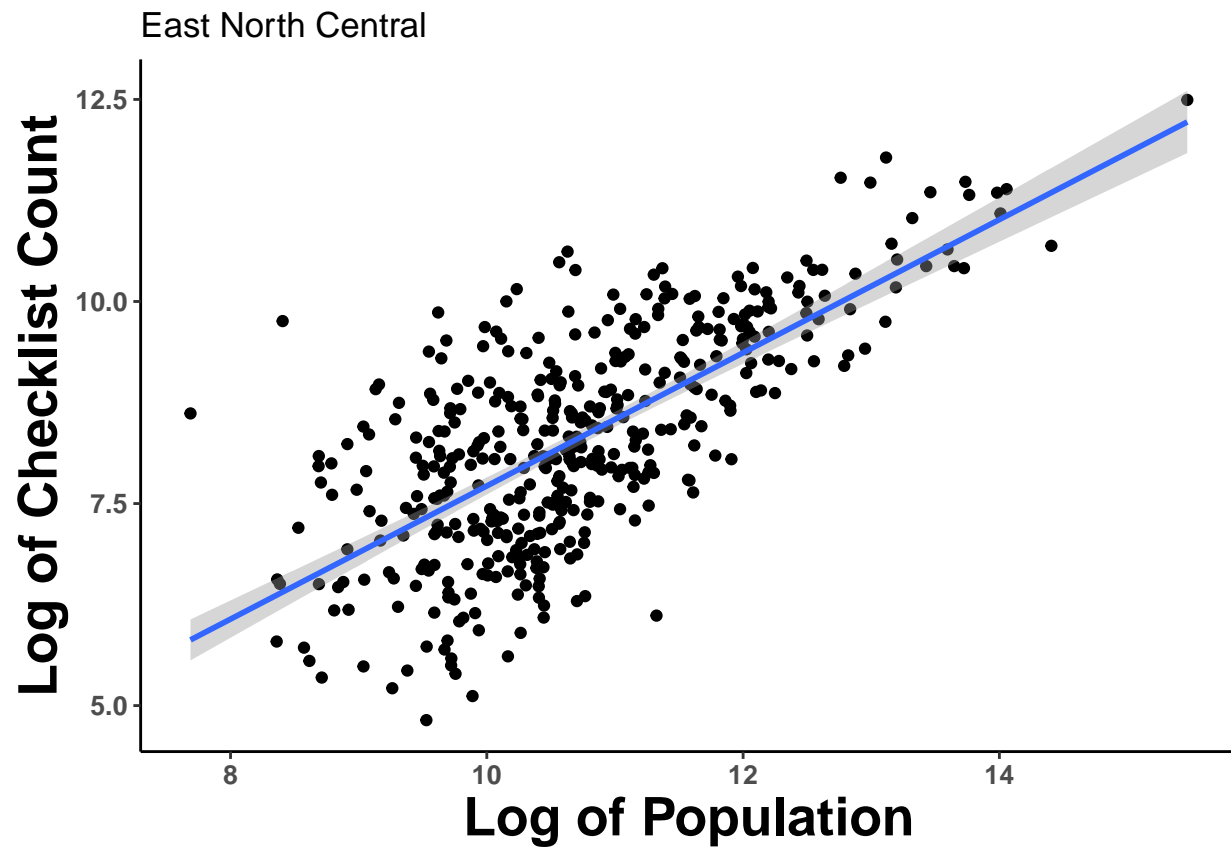
```
## [1] "Relationship New England:  $y = (0.458x \pm 0.13) + (5.06 \pm 1.5)$ ,  $r^2 = 0.43$ "  
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
```



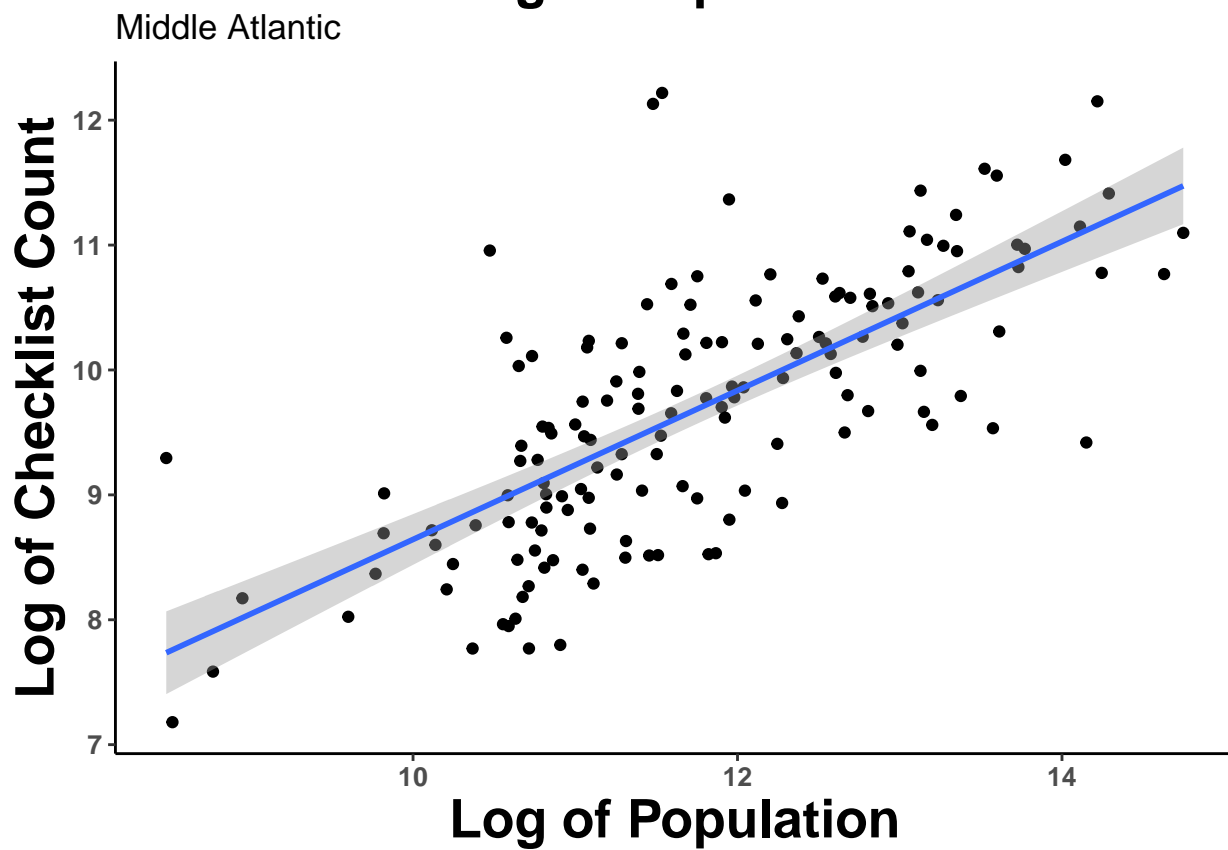
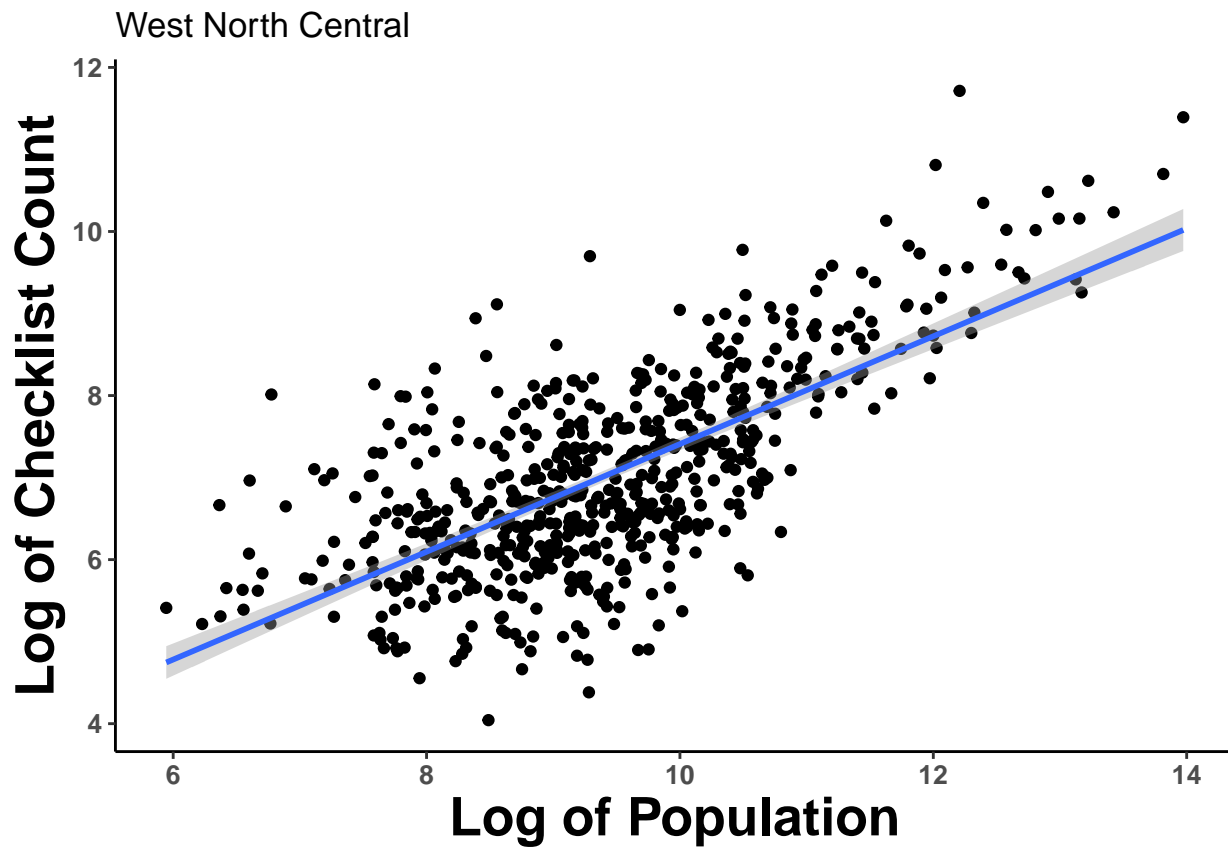
```
## [1] "Relationship South Atlantic:  $y = (0.889x \pm 0.071) + (-1.59 \pm 0.76)$ ,  $r^2 = 0.51$ "
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
```



```
## [1] "Relationship East North Central:  $y = (0.824x \pm 0.08) + (-0.52 \pm 0.86)$ ,  $r^2 = 0.49$ "  
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
```



```
## [1] "Relationship West North Central:  $y = (0.657x \pm 0.055) + (0.84 \pm 0.52)$ ,  $r^2 = 0.48$ "  
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
```



[1] "Relationship Middle Atlantic: $y = (0.596x \pm 0.096) + (2.68 \pm 1.14)$, $r^2 = 0.51$ "

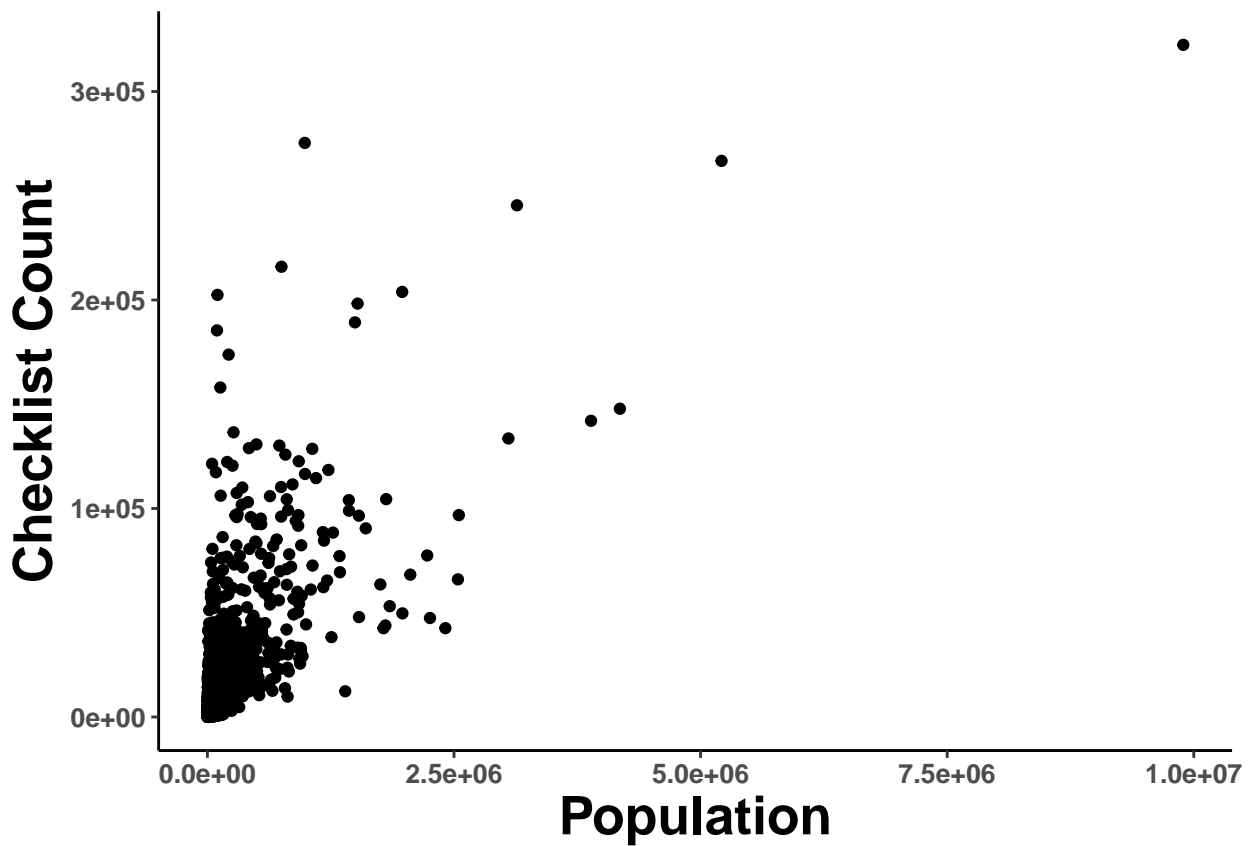
Overview of all data

```
a=ggplot(aes(x=Population,y=eBird_count),data=x)
b=geom_point()
# c=geom_smooth(method=lm)
d=theme_classic()
d.1=theme(axis.title = element_text(face="bold",size=20),
          axis.text = element_text(size=10,face="bold"),
          legend.title = element_blank(),
          legend.text = element_text(size=14,face="bold"))
#w2=ggtitle(subregions[i])

e=labs(x='Population',y='Checklist Count')

Fig3=a+b+d+e+d.1

plot(Fig3)
```



```
#ggsave(Fig3,paste0(filepath,"Non-transformed_pop-checklist.png"),dpi=400)
```