# An An Interactive Introduction to R Spatial Packages: Incorporating Historic Sociodemographic Data from the US Census and Population Life Expectancy in Static and Animated Maps

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Slides adapted from a previous presentation co-created with Christina Mehranbod.



#### Workshop Schedule

Introduction and Setup (~ 1 hour)

Introduction to Census Data (~ 30 minutes)

Break (~ 15 minutes)

Introduction to Spatial Data (~ 1 hour)

Break (~ 15 minutes)

Mapping (~ 1 hour)

Questions (~ 5 minutes)

#### Learning Objectives

At the end of this workshop, participants will be able to:

- Recognize the basics of Census and spatial data.
- Apply GIS concepts to import, clean, and export spatial data.
- Create maps in R, using best practices for mapping and writing tidy R code.

### Introduction

#### Presenter: Stephen Uong

- Current role: PhD candidate in Epidemiology, Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health
- Work experience: Kaiser Permanente, Johnson & Johnson, CDC, Council for State and Territorial Epidemiologists
- Interests:
  - Spatial epidemiology, urban planning and health
  - Machine learning applications in health equity
  - Health equity: sexual and gender minority, immigrant health
  - Mental health, injury, violence
  - $\circ$  R

I love R and GIS!



## Why Geospatial Data for Population Health Sciences?

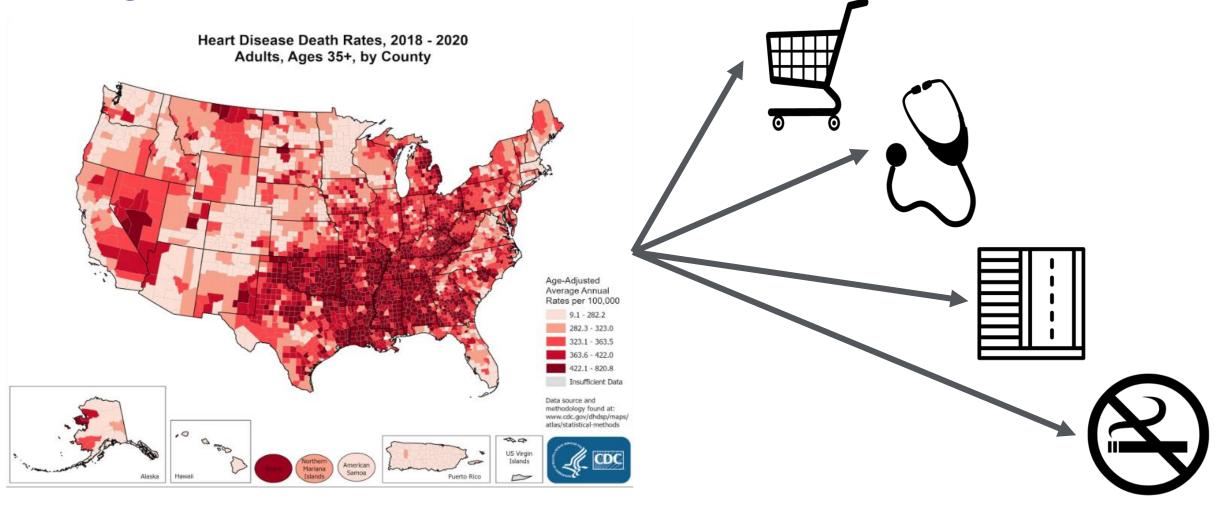
## Social determinants of health

"Social determinants of health (SDOH) are the conditions in the environments where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks."



Source: Healthy People 2030, U.S. DHHS

Geographic location impacts health

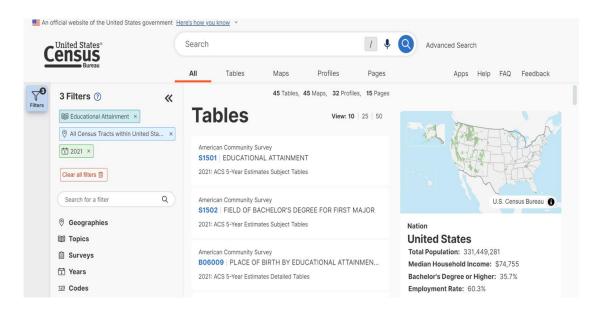


#### Why use R for Spatial Data?

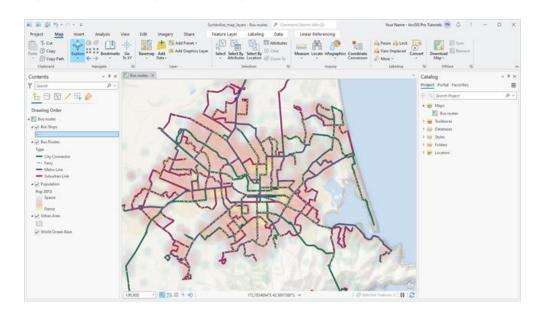
#### **Traditional Approaches**

Point-and-click interface: limited replicability.

#### **DOWNLOADING CENSUS DATA**



#### **CREATING MAPS**



Sources: US Census Bureau, 2024 (left) and ESRI, 2024 (right)

#### **Using R for Spatial Data**

Coding in R allows these processes to be **streamlined**, **replicable**, and **transparent** 

#### **DOWNLOADING CENSUS DATA**

#### **CREATING MAPS**

```
smap <- merged %>%
  ggplot() +
  ggplot2::geom_sf() +
  geom_sf(aes(fill = perc_hs)) +
  scale_fill_continuous(low = 'white', high = 'blue') +
  theme_void() +
  labs(title = 'High School Educational Attainment in New York') +
  ggspatial::annotation_north_arrow(location = 'tl') +
  ggspatial::annotation_scale(unit_category = 'imperial')
```

#### **Tools Used in this Workshop**

#### R and RStudio

We will learn geoprocessing using R and RStudio.

- R: Programming language and software environment used for statistical computing, data analysis, and visualization.
- **RStudio**: Integrated development environment designed to make working with R easier by providing a user-friendly interface and tools



#### Files are Available through Github





Git: version control system that tracks changes in files and allows multiple people to collaborate on a project without overwriting each other's work.

GitHub: an online platform for hosting Git repositories, enabling collaboration and code sharing over the internet.

#### R Tools: Tidyverse and Quarto

**Tidyverse:** A collection of R packages designed for data science that share a common philosophy, syntax, and data structures.

**Quarto**: Open-source publishing system that allows you to create reports, presentations, blogs, books, and more using R and other programming languages.

 Quarto Markdown is an extension of Rmarkdown (.qmd instead of .rmd files)





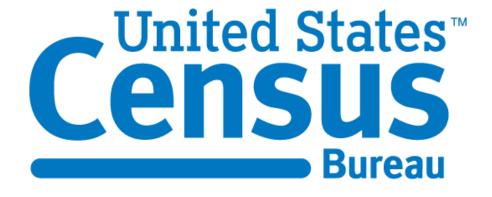
#### Census API

#### **API = Application Programming Interface**

- A way to access the Census data in a program.
- API key: Code that identifies and authenticates a user or application when it tries to access. Basically a password

#### Data Used in this Workshop

# US Census American Community Survey



Source: CDC, 2021



## Health Outcome Life expectancy



Source: CDC, 2021

## Setup

## Request a Census API Key: <a href="https://api.census.gov/data/key\_signup.html">https://api.census.gov/data/key\_signup.html</a>



#### Request a U.S. Census Data API Key

Organization Name
Email Address
☐ I agree to the <u>terms of service</u>
REQUEST KEY

#### Clone the git repository

#### Go to our git repository:

https://github.com/phispu/workshop-2024-iaphs-rspatial

#### Clone the git repository:

- 1. On top of this page, click on `Code` and copy the link to this git repository.
- 2. Open RStudio.
- 3. In RStudio, click on `File`  $\rightarrow$  `New Project...`  $\rightarrow$  `Version Control`  $\rightarrow$  `Git`
- 4. Under "Repository URL", paste the link of the git repository.
- 5. Under "Project directory name", name your project directory.
- 6. Under "Create project as subdirectory of:", select the folder to save the files.
- 7. Click on 'Create Project' when you are done to clone your repository!

# Introduction to U.S. Census Data

#### The United States Census

Population count

Mandated by the Constitution

Critical for representation and funding

Confidentiality and privacy

Evolution and innovation



#### Census Data Collection Techniques



Mail canvas



Internet collection



Central collection from state sources

#### Census 2020

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERC Economics and Statistics Administratio U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

This is the official questionnaire for this address. It is quick and easy to respond, and your answers are protected by law.

Para completar el cuestionario en español, dele la vuelta y complete el lado verde.



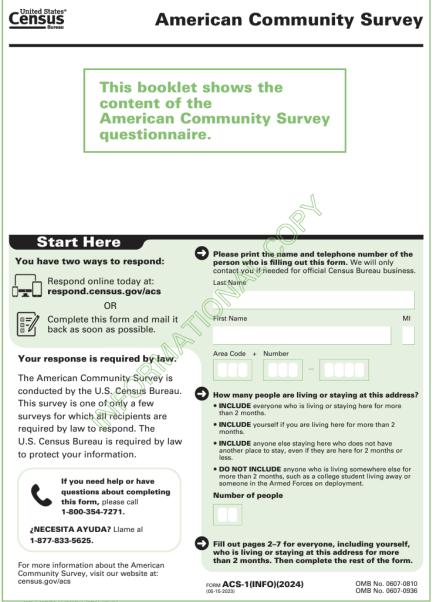
#### **Decennial Census**

- Conducted every 10 years
- Counts every person
- Less comprehensive, shorter set of questions

Start here OR go online at my2020census.gov to complete your 2020 Census questionnaire.  Use a blue or black pen.  Before you answer Question 1, count the people living in this house, apartment, or mobile home using our guidelines.  • Count all people, including babies, who live and sleep here most of the time.  • If no one lives and sleeps at this address most of the time, go online at my2020census.gov or call the number on page 8.  The census must also include people without a permanent place to live, so:  • If someone who does not have a permanent place to live is staying here on April 1, 2020, count that person.  The Census Bureau also conducts counts in institutions and other places, so:  • Do not count anyone living away from here, either at college or in the Armed Forces.  • Do not count anyone in a nursing home, jail, prison, detention facility, etc., on April 1, 2020.  • Leave these people off your questionnaire, even if they will return to live here after they leave college, the nursing home, the military, jail, etc. Otherwise, they may be counted twice.  Number of people =    Start here any additional people staying here on April 1, 2020 that you did not include in Question 1?    Children, related or unrelated, such as newborn babies, grandchildren, or foster children   Relatives, such as adult children, cousins, or in-laws   Nonrelatives, such as rounteated with a mortpage or loan? Include home e mark   ONE hox.    Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? Include home equity loans.    Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? Include theme equity loans.    Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)?    Rented?   Occupied without payment of rent?  4. What is your telephone number?   We will only contact you if needed for official Census Bureau business.  Telephone Number						
Before you answer Question 1, count the people living in this house, apartment, or mobile home using our guidelines.  • Count all people, including babies, who live and sleep here most of the time.  • If no one lives and sleeps at this address most of the time, go online at my2020census.gov or call the number on page 8.  The census must also include people without a permanent place to live, so:  • If someone who does not have a permanent place to live is staying here on April 1, 2020, count that person.  The Census Bureau also conducts counts in institutions and other places, so:  • Do not count anyone living away from here, either at college or in the Armed Forces.  • Do not count anyone in a nursing home, jail, prison, detention facility, etc., on April 1, 2020.  • Leave these people off your questionnaire, even if they will return to live here after they leave college, the nursing home, the military, jail, etc. Otherwise, they may be counted twice.  Number of people =    We will only contact you if needed for official Census Bureau business.						
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	The Census Bureau also conducts counts in institutions and other places, so:  Do not count anyone living away from here, either at college or in the Armed Forces. Do not count anyone in a nursing home, jail, prison, detention facility, etc., on April 1, 2020. Leave these people off your questionnaire, even if they will return to live here after they leave college, the nursing home, the military, jail, etc. Otherwise, they may be counted twice.  How many people were living or staying in this house, apartment, or mobile home on April 1, 2020?	4. w	Wha We vousir	Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? Include home equity loans.  Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)?  Rented?  Occupied without payment of rent?  t is your telephone number?  will only contact you if needed for official Census Bureau ness.  shone Number		

#### American Community Survey

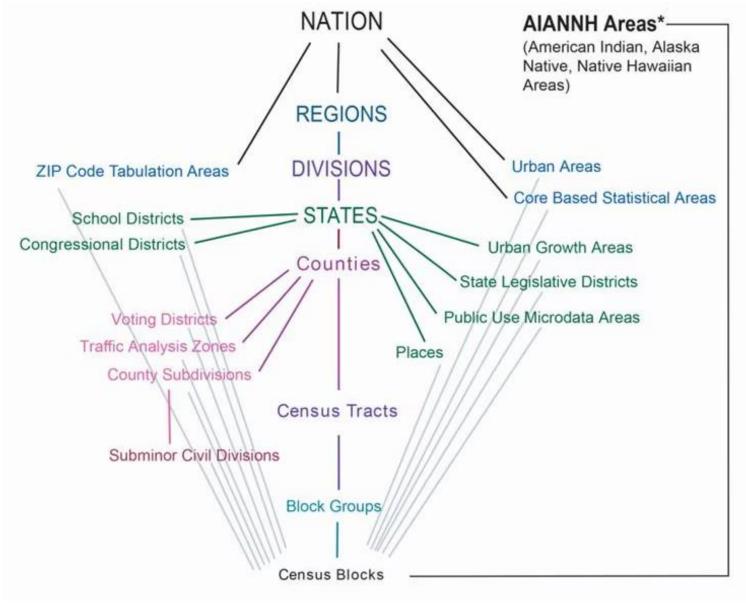
- Conducted every year
- Sent to a sample of addresses across the US
- Comprehensive, more questions than the Census
- Topics such as education, housing, employment, etc.





Source: US Census Bureau, 2024

#### Census Geographies



Source: US Census Bureau, 2020

#### The Anatomy of a FIPS Code

Unique identifiers for Census geographies



Source: https://customer.precisely.com/s/article/US-Census-definitions-of-a-Geography-and-FIPS-CODES?language=en\_US

## Exploring Census Variables: Website

https://data.census.gov/

## Exploring Census Variables: Website – API Interface

https://api.census.gov/data/2015/acs/acs5/variables.html

#### Code Demo & Exercise

### Introduction to Geospatial Data



#### Types of Geospatial Data

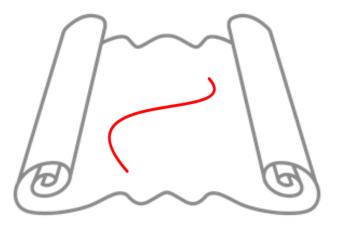
#### **POINTS**

Example: GPS coordinates



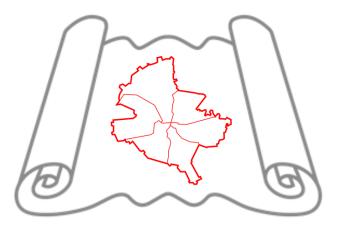
#### **LINES**

Example: roads, rivers



#### **POLYGONS**

Example: neighborhoods, Census areas



#### Common Spatial File Types

**Shapefiles:** ESRI

.shp: geometry (e.g., polygons)

.shx: index

.dbf: attributes (i.e., tabular data)

Not required: .proj (projections)

**Simple Features**: R

Parquet:

Open-source file format



#### Coordinate Reference Systems

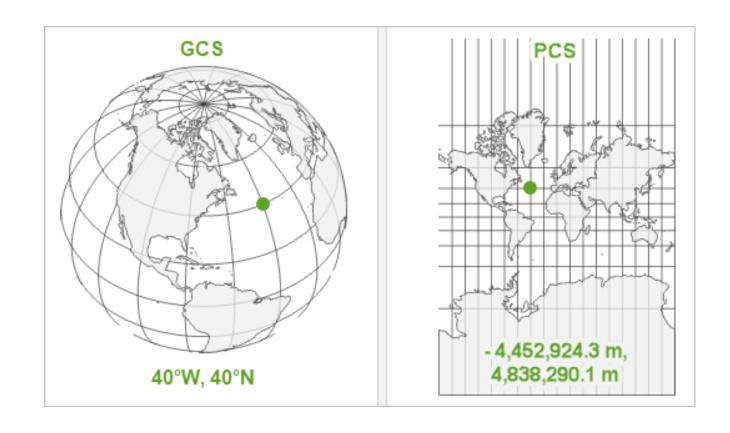
#### Geographic Coordinate System (GCS):

- 3-D
- How to find the point on the map

#### Projected Coordinate System (PCS):

- Flat
- How to convert the globe onto a sheet of paper

Different types are optimized for different locations



Source: https://www.esri.com/arcgis-blog/products/arcgis-pro/mapping/coordinate-systems-difference/#GCS

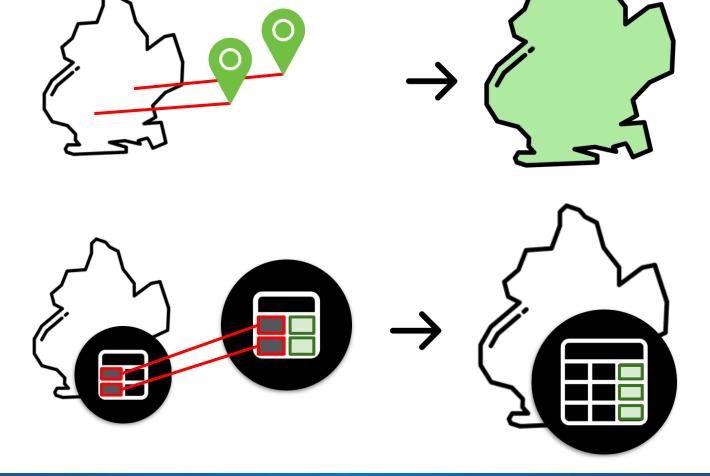
#### Types of Joins

#### **SPATIAL JOIN**

Spatial data + spatial data

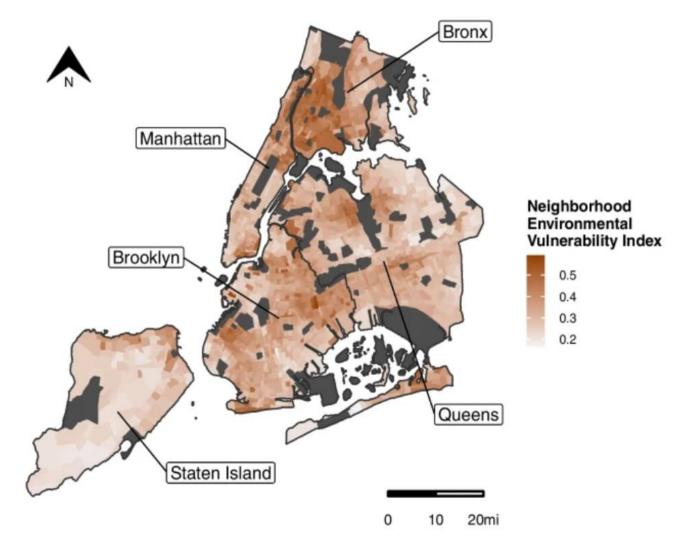


Spatial data + tabular data



#### **Choropleth Maps**

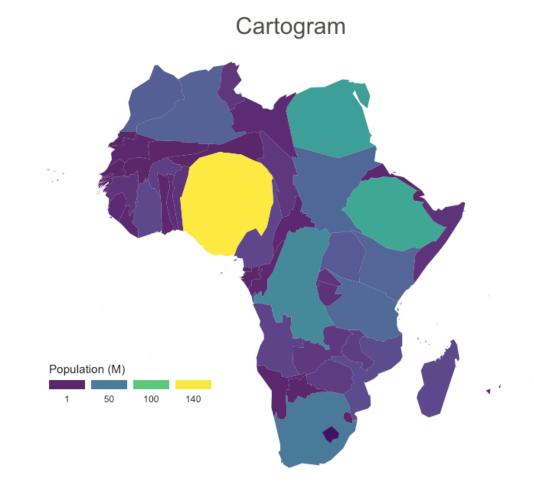
Uses *colors* or **shading** to show variation over geographic areas



Source: Uong et al., 2023

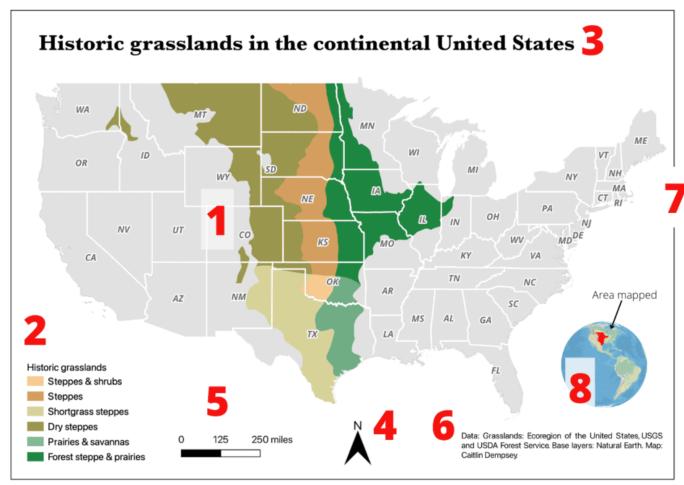
#### Cartogram

Uses **shapes/size** to show variation over geographic areas



Source: https://www.data-to-viz.com/graph/cartogram.html

#### Anatomy of a Map



- 1. Data
- 2. Legend
- 3. Title
- 4. North Arrow
- 5. Scale bar
- 6. Data source
- 7. Border
- 8. Inset

Source: https://www.geographyrealm.com/whats-in-a-map/

#### Code Demo & Exercise

## Closing Notes

#### Acknowledgements

Special thanks to **Christina Mehranbod** for her contributions to the original presentation on which parts of this workshop are based! She is an excellent spatial and injury epidemiologist, also looking for postdocs and jobs next year.



#### Thank You!

Please reach out if you have any questions!

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- Twitter: @phispu