

Exploring Different Options for Interactive Spatial Data Visualization in R: Case Studies based on Crime Data in UK

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The maturity and extensive graphical abilities of *R* and its packages make *R* an excellent choice for professional data visualisation. This talk focuses on interactive spatial visualization and illustrates two different approaches with case studies based on open crime data in UK (Home Office, 2014).

Previous work has shown that it is possible to combine the functionality in packages **ggmap**, **ggplot2**, **shiny** and **shinyapps** for crime data visualization in the form of a web application named 'CrimeMap' (Chow, 2013). The web application is user-friendly and highly customizable. It allows users to create and customize spatial visualization in a few clicks without prior knowledge in *R* (figure 1). Moreover, **shiny** automatically adjusts the best application layout for desktop computers, tablets and smartphones.

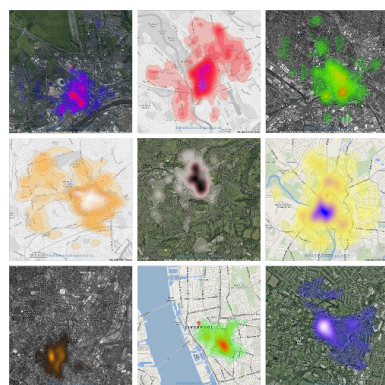


Figure 1 : 'CrimeMap' example.

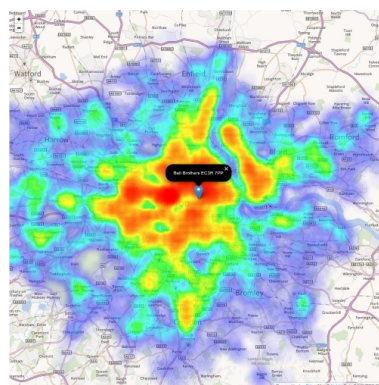


Figure 2 : **rCrimemap** example.

Following the release of **rMaps** (Vaidyanathan, 2014), Chow built upon the original 'CrimeMap' and created a new package **rCrimemap** (Chow, 2014). Leveraging the power of *JavaScript* mapping libraries such as 'leaflet' via **rMaps**, **rCrimemap** allows users to create an interactive crime map in *R* with intuitive map controls using only one line of code. Both zooming and navigation are similar to what ones would expect from using a typical digital map (see figure 2 above).

The availability of these packages means *R* developers can now easily overlay both graphical and numerical results from complex statistical analysis with maps to create professional and insightful spatial visualization. This is particularly useful for effective communication and decision making.

References

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