

Big Data and Economics

Spatial analysis in R

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Bates College | [ECON/DCS 368](#)

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*Note: This lecture will focus only on **vector-based** spatial analysis. We will not cover **raster-based** spatial analysis, although this is an equally important subject. Here is a link to it a lecture on it by [Grant McDermott](#). There are further resources below. Rasters are used to make satellite images, relief maps, etc.*

Requirements

External libraries (requirements vary by OS)

We're going to be doing all our spatial analysis and plotting today in R. Behind the scenes, R provides bindings to powerful open-source GIS libraries. These include the [Geospatial Data Abstraction Library \(GDAL\)](#) and [Interface to Geometry Engine Open Source \(GEOS\)](#) API suite, as well as access to projection and transformation operations from the [PROJ library](#). You needn't worry about all this, but for the fact that you *may* need to install some of these external libraries first. The requirements vary by OS:

- **Linux:** Requirements vary by distribution. See [here](#).
- **Mac:** You should be fine to proceed directly to the R packages installation below. An unlikely exception is if you've configured R to install packages from source; in which case see [here](#).
- **Windows:** Same as Mac, you should be good to go unless you're installing from source. In which case, see [here](#).

R packages

- New: **sf**, **lwgeom**, **maps**, **mapdata**, **spData**, **tigris**, **tidycensus**, **leaflet**, **mapview**, **tmap**, **tmaptools**, **nngeo**
- Already used: **tidyverse**, **data.table**, **hrbrthemes**

Truth be told, you only need a handful of the above libraries to do 95% of the spatial work that you're likely to encounter. But R's spatial ecosystem and support is extremely rich, so I'll try to walk through a number of specific use-cases in this lecture. Run the following code chunk to install (if necessary) and load everything.

```
## Load and install the packages that we'll be using today
if (!require("pacman")) install.packages("pacman")
pacman::p_load(sf, tidyverse, data.table, hrbrthemes, lwgeom, rnaturalearth, maps, mapdata, spData, tigris)
```

```
## My preferred ggplot2 plotting theme (optional)
theme_set(theme_minimal())
```

Census API key

Finally, we'll be accessing some data from the US Census Bureau through the [tidycensus package](#). This will require a Census API key, which you can request [here](#). Once that's done, you can set it using the `tidycensus::census_api_key()` function. I recommend using the "install = TRUE" option to save your key for future usage. See the function's help file for more information.

```
tidycensus::census_api_key("PLACE_YOUR_API_KEY_HERE", install = TRUE)
```

Also tell the tigris package to automatically cache its results to save on repeated downloading. I recommend adding this line to your `~/.Rprofile` file so that caching is automatically enabled for future sessions. A quick way to do that is with the `usethis::edit_r_profile()` function.

```
options(tigris_use_cache=TRUE)
```

Introduction: CRS and map projections

Student presentation time.

If you're reading this after the fact, I recommend [these two](#) helpful resources. The very short version is that spatial data, like all coordinate-based systems, only make sense relative to some fixed point. That fixed point is what the Coordinate Reference Systems, or **CRS**, is trying to set. In R, we can define the CRS in one of two ways:

1. [EPSG code](#) (e.g. 3857), or
2. [PROJ string](#) (e.g. "+proj=merc").

We'll see examples of both implementations in in this lecture. For the moment, however, just know that they are equally valid ways of specifying CRS in R (albeit with with different strengths and weaknesses). You can search for many different CRS definitions [here](#).

Aside: There are some important updates happening in the world of CRS and geospatial software, which will percolate through to the R spatial ecosystem. Thanks to the hard work of various R package developers, these behind-the-scenes changes are unlikely to affect the way that you interact with spatial data in R. But they are worth understanding if you plan to make geospatial work a core component of your research. More [here](#).

Similarly, whenever we try to plot (some part of) the earth on a map, we're effectively trying to **project** a 3-D object onto a 2-D surface. This will necessarily create some kind of distortion. Different types of map projections limit distortions for some parts of the world at the expense of others. For example, consider how badly the standard (but infamous) Mercator projection distorts the high latitudes in a global map ([source](#)):

```
## Sorry, this GIF is only available in the the HTML version of the notes.
```

Bottom line: You should always aim to choose a projection that best represents your specific area of study. I'll also show you how you can "re-orient" your projection to a specific latitude and longitude using the PROJ syntax. But first I'm obliged to share this [XKCD summary](#). (Do yourself a favour and click on the link.)

Simple Features and the **sf** package

R has long provided excellent support for spatial analysis and plotting (primarily through the **sp**, **rgdal**, **rgeos**, and **raster** packages). However, until recently, the complex structure of spatial data necessitated a set of equally complex spatial objects in R. I won't go into details, but a spatial object (say, a [SpatialPolygonsDataFrame](#)) was typically comprised of several "layers" — much like a list — with each layer containing a variety of "slots". While this approach did (and still does) work perfectly well, the convoluted structure provided some barriers to entry for newcomers. It also made it very difficult

to incorporate spatial data into the tidyverse ecosystem that we're familiar with. Luckily, all this has changed thanks to the advent of the **sf** package ([link](#)).

The "sf" stands for **simple features**, which is a simple (ahem) standard for representing the spatial geometries of real-world objects on a computer.¹ These objects — i.e. "features" — could include a tree, a building, a country's border, or the entire globe. The point is that they are characterised by a common set of rules, defining everything from how they are stored on our computer to which geometrical operations can be applied them. Of greater importance for our purposes, however, is the fact that **sf** represents these features in R as *data frames*. This means that all of our data wrangling skills from previous lectures can be applied to spatial data; say nothing of the specialized spatial functions that we'll cover next.

Reading in spatial data

Somewhat confusingly, most of the functions in the **sf** package start with the prefix **st_**. This stands for *spatial and temporal* and a basic command of this package is easy enough once you remember that you're probably looking for **st_SOMETHING()**.²

Let's demonstrate by reading in a shapefile for Maine.³ As you might have guessed, we're going to use the **st_read()** command and **sf** package will handle all the heavy lifting behind the scenes. Shapefile are a "geospatial vector data format" that is widely used in GIS software that typically have the file ending **.shp**.⁴ Basically, it contains the shape of each feature (e.g. county) represented as coordinates, along with a bunch of other information about the feature (e.g. county name, population, etc.).

How do we get the shapefile? Well the Census has loads that cover all kinds of different geographies at [TIGER](#), which stands for Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing. You could go in and download any shapefile you want OR you could use a package like **tidycensus** or **tigris** to download it for you. You're already familiar with **tidycensus**, which you may have noticed you can get it to return **geometry** as a variable if you specify **geometry=TRUE**. This is a vector that **sf** can use.

```
me = tidycensus::get_acs(  
  geography = "county",  
  variables = "B01001_001",  
  state = "ME",  
  geometry = TRUE  
)
```

[**tigris**] (<https://github.com/walkerke/tigris>) is explained in greater detail below, but it contains ...

```
```r  
library(tigris) ## Already loaded
me = tigris::counties(state='ME',
 year=2010)
```

*Note: We are using the year 2010 to link it to the Opportunity Atlas.*

### Simple Features as data frames

Let's print out the **me** object that we just created and take a look at its structure.

```
me
```

```
Simple feature collection with 16 features and 19 fields
Geometry type: MULTIPOLYGON
```

<sup>1</sup>See the [first](#) of the excellent **sf** vignettes for more details.

<sup>2</sup>I rather wish they'd gone with a **sf\_** prefix myself — or at least created aliases for it — but the package developers are apparently following [standard naming conventions from PostGIS](#).

<sup>3</sup>**sf** includes the North Carolina county shapefile, but we're in Maine.

<sup>4</sup>See [here](#) for more details.

```

Dimension: XY
Bounding box: xmin: -71.08392 ymin: 42.91713 xmax: -66.88544 ymax: 47.45985
Geodetic CRS: NAD83
First 10 features:
STATEFP10 COUNTYFP10 COUNTYNS10 GEOID10 NAME10 NAMELSAD10
45 23 019 00581295 23019 Penobscot Penobscot County
231 23 029 00581300 23029 Washington Washington County
239 23 003 00581287 23003 Aroostook Aroostook County
257 23 009 00581290 23009 Hancock Hancock County
3009 23 007 00581289 23007 Franklin Franklin County
3010 23 025 00581298 23025 Somerset Somerset County
3011 23 017 00581294 23017 Oxford Oxford County
3014 23 027 00581299 23027 Waldo Waldo County
3015 23 015 00581293 23015 Lincoln Lincoln County
3016 23 031 00581301 23031 York York County
LSAD10 CLASSFP10 MTFCC10 CSAFP10 CBSAfp10 METDIVFP10 FUNCSTAT10
45 06 H1 G4020 <NA> 12620 <NA> A
231 06 H1 G4020 <NA> <NA> <NA> A
239 06 H1 G4020 <NA> <NA> <NA> A
257 06 H1 G4020 <NA> <NA> <NA> A
3009 06 H1 G4020 <NA> <NA> <NA> A
3010 06 H1 G4020 <NA> <NA> <NA> A
3011 06 H1 G4020 <NA> <NA> <NA> A
3014 06 H1 G4020 <NA> <NA> <NA> A
3015 06 H1 G4020 <NA> <NA> <NA> A
3016 06 H1 G4020 438 38860 <NA> A
ALAND10 AWATER10 INTPTLAT10 INTPTLON10
45 8799125852 413670635 +45.3906022 -068.6574869
231 6637257545 1800019787 +44.9670088 -067.6093542
239 17278664655 404653951 +46.7270567 -068.6494098
257 4110034060 1963321064 +44.5649063 -068.3707034
3009 4394196449 121392907 +44.9730124 -070.4447268
3010 10164156961 438038365 +45.5074824 -069.9760395
3011 5378990983 256086721 +44.4945850 -070.7346875
3014 1890479704 318149622 +44.5053607 -069.1396775
3015 1180563700 631400289 +43.9942645 -069.5140292
3016 2565935077 722608929 +43.4272386 -070.6704023
geometry COUNTYFP STATEFP
45 MULTIPOLYGON ((((-69.28127 4... 019 23
231 MULTIPOLYGON ((((-67.7543 45... 029 23
239 MULTIPOLYGON ((((-68.43227 4... 003 23
257 MULTIPOLYGON ((((-68.80096 4... 009 23
3009 MULTIPOLYGON ((((-70.29383 4... 007 23
3010 MULTIPOLYGON ((((-69.85327 4... 025 23
3011 MULTIPOLYGON ((((-71.05825 4... 017 23
3014 MULTIPOLYGON ((((-69.26888 4... 027 23
3015 MULTIPOLYGON ((((-69.69056 4... 015 23
3016 MULTIPOLYGON ((((-70.76779 4... 031 23

```

Now we can see the explicit data frame structure. The object has the familiar tibble-style output that we're used to (e.g. it only prints the first 10 rows of the data). However, it also has some additional information in the header, like a description of the geometry type ("MULTIPOLYGON") and CRS (e.g. EPSG ID 4267). One thing I want to note in particular is the `geometry` column right at the end of the data frame. This `geometry` column is how `sf` package achieves much of its

magic: It stores the geometries of each row element in its own list column.<sup>5</sup> Since all we really care about are the key feature attributes — county name, FIPS code, population size, etc. — we can focus on those instead of getting bogged down by hundreds (or thousands or even millions) of coordinate points. In turn, this all means that our favourite **tidyverse** operations and syntax (including the pipe operator `%>%`) can be applied to spatial data. Let's review some examples, starting with plotting.

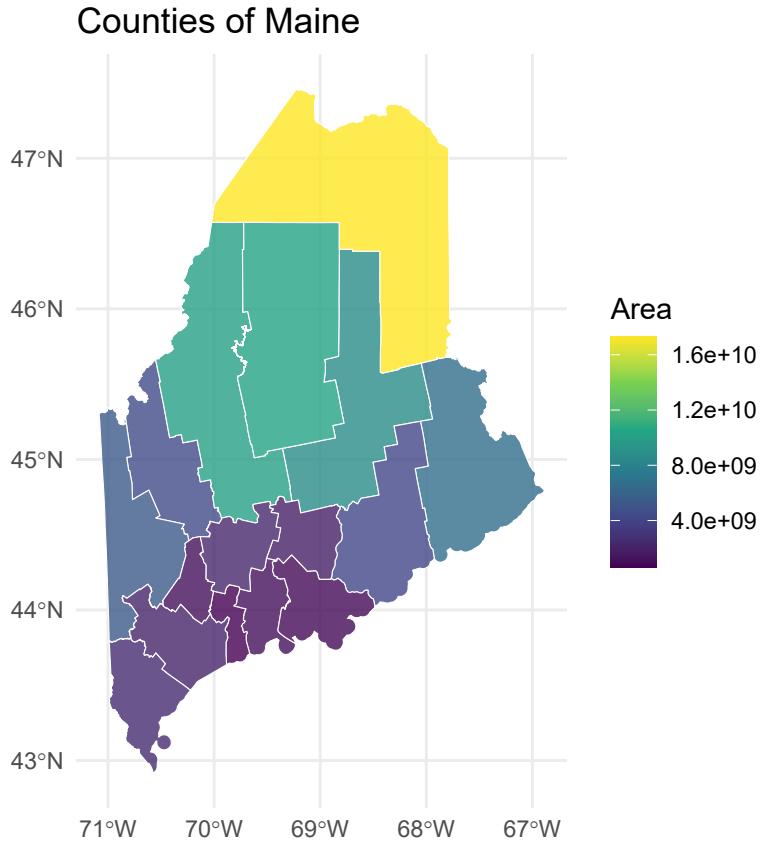
### Plotting and projection with **ggplot2**

Plotting **sf** objects is incredibly easy thanks to the package's integration with both base R `plot()` and **ggplot2**. I'm going to focus on the latter here, but feel free to experiment.<sup>6</sup> The key geom to remember is `geom_sf()`. For example:

```
library(tidyverse) ## Already loaded

me_plot =
 ggplot(me) +
 geom_sf(aes(fill = ALAND10), alpha=0.8, col="white") +
 scale_fill_viridis_c(name = "Area") +
 ggtitle("Counties of Maine")

me_plot
```



To reproject an **sf** object to a different CRS, we can use `sf::st_transform()`.

```
me %>%
 st_transform(crs = "+proj=moll") %>% ## Reprojecting to a Mollweide CRS
```

<sup>5</sup>For example, we could print out the coordinates needed to plot the first element in our data frame, Ashe county, by typing `me$geometry[[1]]`. In contrast, I invite you to see how complicated the structure of a traditional spatial object is by running, say, `str(as(me, "Spatial"))`.

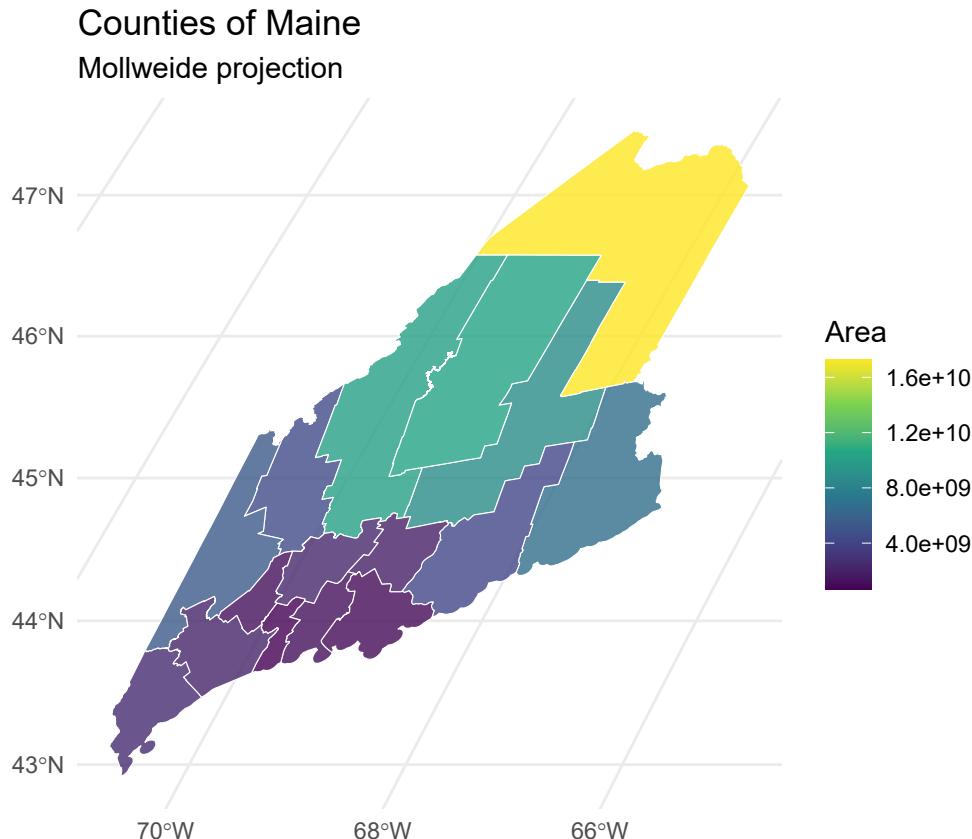
<sup>6</sup>Plotting **sf** objects with the base `plot` function is generally faster. However, I feel that you give up a lot of control and intuition by moving away from the layered, “graphics of grammar” approach of **ggplot2**.

```
head(2) ## Saving vertical space
```

```
Simple feature collection with 2 features and 19 fields
Geometry type: MULTIPOLYGON
Dimension: XY
Bounding box: xmin: -5611693 ymin: 5265977 xmax: -5411199 ymax: 5490974
Projected CRS: +proj=moll
STATEFP10 COUNTYFP10 COUNTYNS10 GEOID10 NAME10 NAMELSAD10 LSAD10
45 23 019 00581295 23019 Penobscot Penobscot County 06
231 23 029 00581300 23029 Washington Washington County 06
CLASSFP10 MTFCC10 CSAFP10 CBSAfp10 METDIVFP10 FUNCSTAT10 ALAND10
45 H1 G4020 <NA> 12620 <NA> A 8799125852
231 H1 G4020 <NA> <NA> <NA> A 6637257545
AWATER10 INTPTLAT10 INTPTLON10 geometry COUNTYFP
45 413670635 +45.3906022 -068.6574869 MULTIPOLYGON (((-5607577 53... 019
231 1800019787 +44.9670088 -067.6093542 MULTIPOLYGON (((-5432146 54... 029
STATEFP
45 23
231 23
```

Or, we can specify a common projection directly in the ggplot call using `coord_sf()`. This is often the most convenient approach when you are combining multiple `sf` data frames in the same plot.

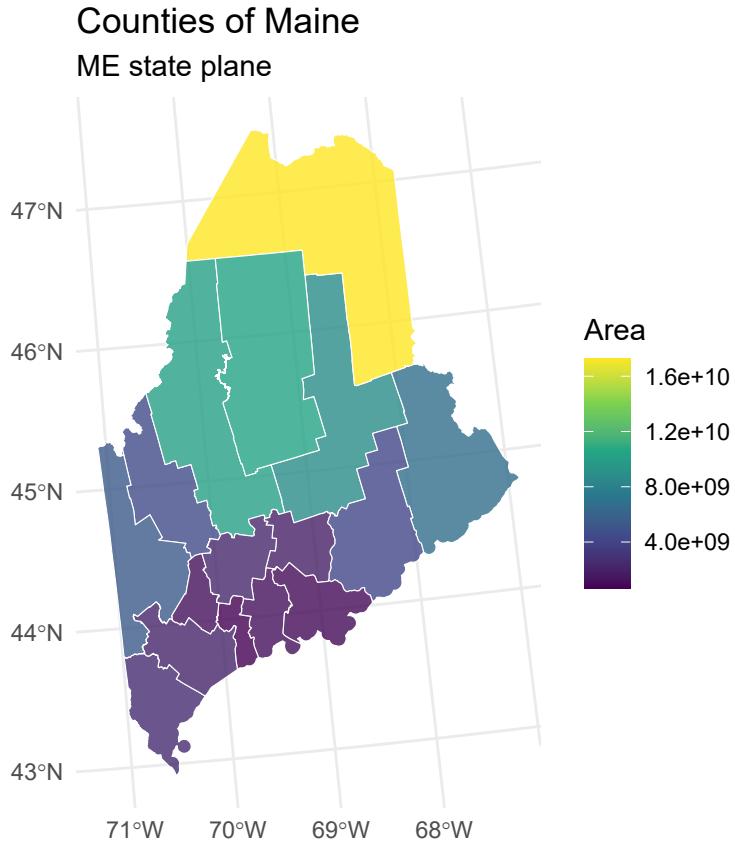
```
me_plot +
 coord_sf(crs = "+proj=moll") +
 labs(subtitle = "Mollweide projection")
```



Note that we used a PROJ string to define the CRS reprojection above. But we could easily use an EPSG code instead. For

example, here's the `me state plane` projection.

```
me_plot +
 coord_sf(crs = 32119) +
 labs(subtitle = "ME state plane")
```



### Data wrangling with dplyr and tidyverse

As I keep saying, the tidyverse approach to data wrangling carries over very smoothly to `sf` objects. For example, the standard `dplyr` verbs like `filter()`, `mutate()` and `select()` all work:

```
me %>%
 filter(NAME10 %in% c("Sagadahoc", "Androscoggin", "Cumberland")) %>%
 mutate(ALAND_div_1000 = ALAND10/1000) %>%
 select(NAME10, contains("ALAND"), everything())
```

```
Simple feature collection with 3 features and 20 fields
Geometry type: MULTIPOLYGON
Dimension: XY
Bounding box: xmin: -70.866662 ymin: 43.46688 xmax: -69.66474 ymax: 44.48722
Geodetic CRS: NAD83
NAME10 ALAND10 ALAND_div_1000 STATEFP10 COUNTYFP10 COUNTYNS10
1 Sagadahoc 657066836 657066.8 23 023 00581297
2 Androscoggin 1211926439 1211926.4 23 001 00581286
3 Cumberland 2163263369 2163263.4 23 005 00581288
GEOID10 NAMELSD10 LSAD10 CLASSFP10 MTFCC10 CSAFP10 CBSAFP10
1 23023 Sagadahoc County 06 H1 G4020 438 38860
2 23001 Androscoggin County 06 H1 G4020 438 30340
3 23005 Cumberland County 06 H1 G4020 438 38860
```

```

METDIVFP10 FUNCSTAT10 AWATER10 INTPTLAT10 INTPTLON10 COUNTYFP STATEFP
1 <NA> A 301332007 +43.9166939 -069.8439936 023 23
2 <NA> A 75610678 +44.1676811 -070.2074347 001 23
3 <NA> A 989949911 +43.8083479 -070.3303753 005 23
geometry
1 MULTIPOLYGON (((-69.78507 4...
2 MULTIPOLYGON (((-70.07575 4...
3 MULTIPOLYGON (((-69.89595 4...

```

You can also perform `group_by()` and `summarise()` operations as per normal (see [here](#) for a nice example). Furthermore, the `dplyr` family of [join functions](#) also work, which can be especially handy when combining different datasets by (say) FIPS code or some other *attribute*. However, this presumes that only one of the objects has a specialized geometry column. In other words, it works when you are joining an `sf` object with a normal data frame. In cases where you want to join two `sf` objects based on their *geometries*, there's a specialized `st_join()` function. I provide an example of this latter operation in the section on [geometric operations](#) below.

Let's try this by joining on the Opportunity Atlas county level data, which we can get from [Opportunity Insights](#) or the [Census](#).

```

op_atlas <- read_csv(
 file='https://www2.census.gov/ces/opportunity/county_outcomes_simple.csv',
 show_col_types = FALSE
) %>%
 mutate(county_fips=state*1000+county,
 #Make character and add leading zero to county_fips
 GEOID10=ifelse(county_fips<10000,paste0("0",county_fips),as.character(county_fips))) %>%
 select(GEOID10,matches('kfr_.*_pooled_p25')) %>%
 #Rename columns to remove _pooled_p25
 rename_with(~str_remove(.,'_pooled_p25'),matches('_pooled_p25$'))

me_join <- me %>% inner_join(op_atlas, by="GEOID10")

```

And, just to show that we've got the bases covered, you can also implement your favourite `tidyverse` verbs. For example, we can `tidyverse::gather()` the data to long format, which is useful for faceted plotting.<sup>7</sup> Here I demonstrate using the "BIR74" and "BIR79" columns (i.e. the number of births in each county in 1974 and 1979, respectively).

```

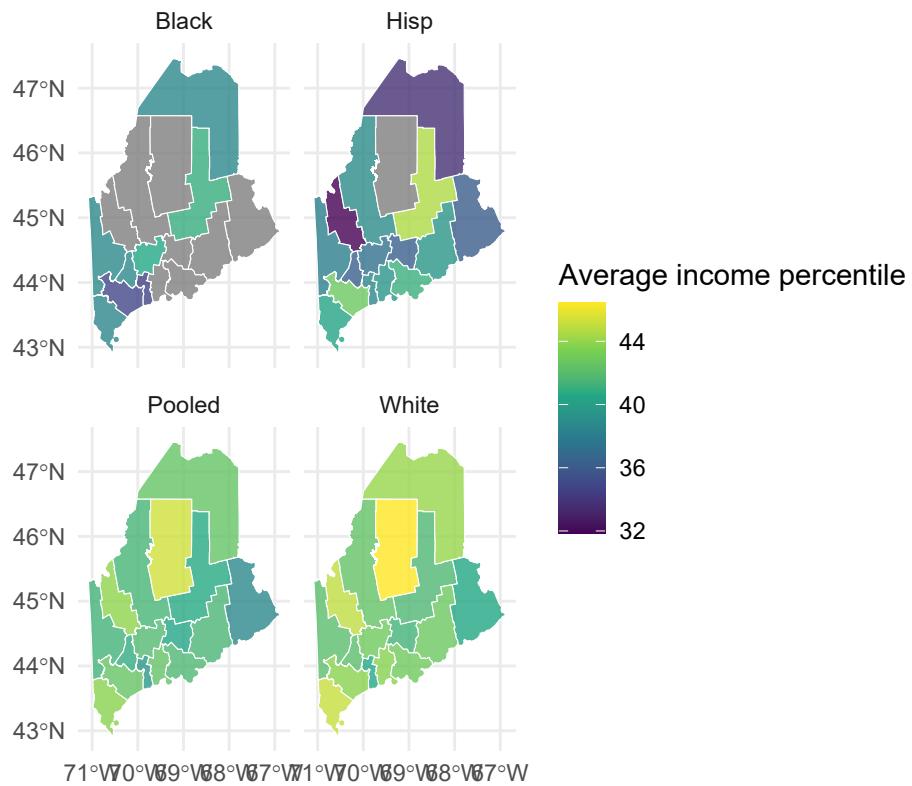
me_join %>%
 select(county = NAME10, matches('kfr'), geometry) %>%
 # Gather reshapes the data.
 # The key (where the variable names go) is "race." The values of each variable go into a variable name.
 gather(key=race, value=kfr, kfr_pooled, kfr_black, kfr_hisp, kfr_white) %>%
 mutate(race = str_to_title(gsub("kfr_", "", race)),
 kfr=kfr*100) %>% # put in percent terms
 ggplot() +
 geom_sf(aes(fill = kfr), alpha=0.8, col="white") +
 scale_fill_viridis_c(name = "Average income percentile") +
 facet_wrap(~race, ncol = 2) +
 labs(title = "Mean income percentile of children born to parents at the 25th percentile")

```

---

<sup>7</sup>In case you're wondering: the newer `tidyverse::pivot_*` functions [do not](#) yet work with `sf` objects.

## Mean income percentile of children born to parents at the 25th pe



On your problem set, you'll have to do something similar at the Census tract level, so take note.

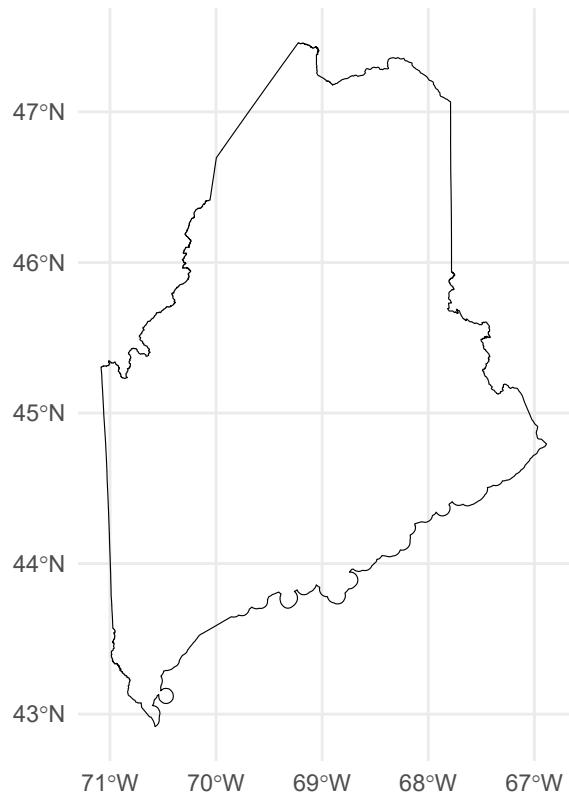
### Specialized geometric operations

Alongside all the tidyverse functionality, the `sf` package comes with a full suite of geometrical operations. You should take a look at the [third sf vignette](#) or the [Geocomputation with R](#) book to get a complete overview. However, here are a few examples to get you started:

**Unary operations** So-called *unary* operations are applied to a single object. For instance, you can “melt” sub-elements of an `sf` object (e.g. counties) into larger elements (e.g. states) using `sf::st_union()`:

```
me %>%
 st_union() %>%
 ggplot() +
 geom_sf(fill=NA, col="black") +
 labs(title = "Outline of Maine")
```

## Outline of Maine



Or, you can get the `st_area()`, `st_centroid()`, `st_boundary()`, `st_buffer()`, etc. of an object using the appropriate command. For example:

```
me %>% st_area() %>% head(5) ## Only show the area of the first five counties to save space.
Units: [m^2]
[1] 9191355157 8418644946 17637152538 6060468737 4506281023
```

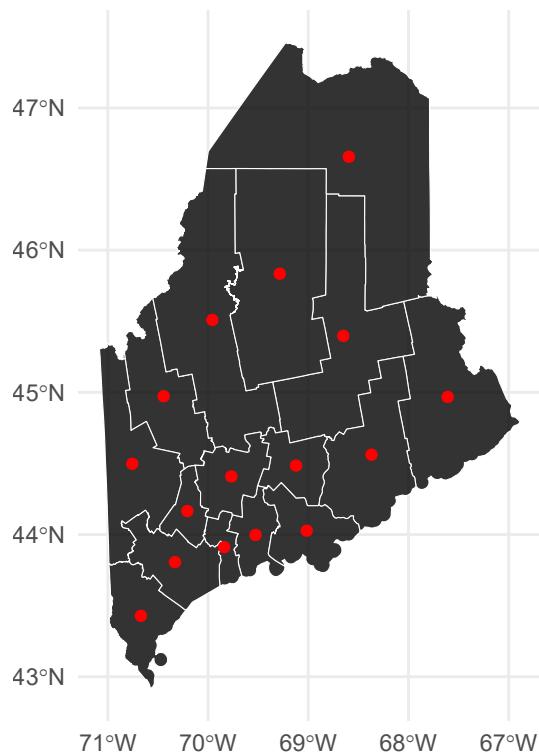
And:

```
me_centroid = st_centroid(me)

ggplot(me) +
 geom_sf(fill = "black", alpha = 0.8, col = "white") +
 geom_sf(data = me_centroid, col = "red") + ## Notice how easy it is to combine different sf objects
 labs(
 title = "Counties of Maine",
 subtitle = "Centroids in red"
)
```

## Counties of Maine

Centroids in red



**Binary operations** Another set of so-called *binary* operations can be applied to multiple objects. So, we can get things like the distance between two spatial objects using `sf::st_distance()`. In the below example, I'm going to get the distance from Ashe county to Brunswick county, as well as itself. The latter is just a silly addition to show that we can easily make multiple pairwise comparisons, even when the distance from one element to another is zero.

```
andro_cumby = me %>% filter(NAME10 %in% c("Androscoggin", "Cumberland"))
cumby = me %>% filter(NAME10 %in% c("Cumberland"))

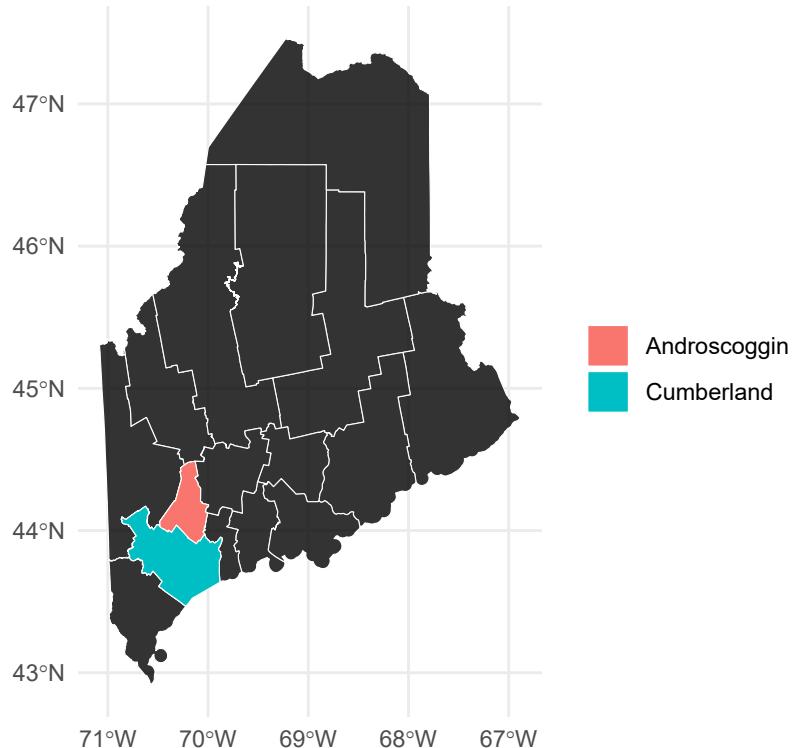
ac_dist = st_distance(andro_cumby, cumby)

We can use the `units` package (already installed as sf dependency) to convert to kilometres
ac_dist = ac_dist %>% units::set_units(km) %>% round()

ggplot(me) +
 geom_sf(fill = "black", alpha = 0.8, col = "white") +
 geom_sf(data = me %>% filter(NAME10 %in% c("Androscoggin", "Cumberland")), aes(fill = NAME10), col =
 labs(
 title = "Calculating distances",
 subtitle = paste0("The distance between Androscoggin and Cumberland is ", ac_dist[1], " km")
) +
 theme(legend.title = element_blank())
```

## Calculating distances

The distance between Androscoggin and Cumberland is 0 km



**Binary logical operations** A sub-genre of binary geometric operations falls into the category of logic rules — typically characterising the way that geometries relate in space. (Do they overlap, are they nearby, etc.)

For example, we can calculate the intersection of different spatial objects using `sf::st_intersection()`. For this next example, I'm going to use two new spatial objects: 1) A state map of the USA from the `maps` package and 2) the primary roads from the `tigris` package. Don't worry too much about the process used for loading these datasets; I'll cover that in more depth shortly. For the moment, just focus on the idea that we want to see which administrative regions are intersected by the river network. Start by plotting all of the data to get a visual sense of the overlap:

```
Get the data
usa = st_as_sf(map('state', plot = FALSE, fill = TRUE))
road = tigris::primary_roads()
```

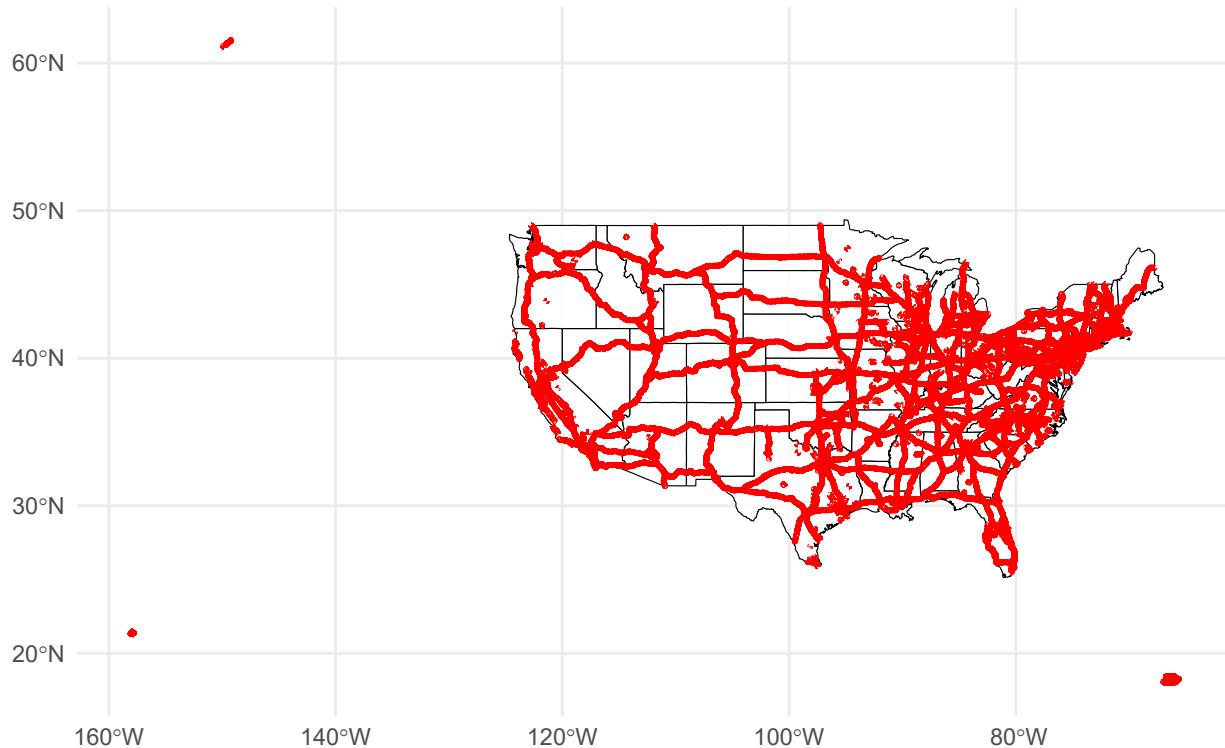
## Make sure they have the same projection

```
road = st_transform(road, crs = st_crs(usa))

ggplot() +
 geom_sf(data = usa, alpha = 0.8, fill = "white", col = "black") +
 geom_sf(data = road, col = "red", lwd = 1) +
 labs(
 title = "States of the US",
 subtitle = "Also showing the US road network"
)
```

## States of the US

Also showing the US road network



Uh oh, it looks like we don't have Alaska in our USA map and yet the roads went up there anyway. Also, why don't we just look at Maine?

```
Turn off spherical geometry see: https://r-spatial.org/r/2020/06/17/s2.html
sf_use_s2(FALSE)
road = st_transform(road, crs = st_crs(me))
me_intersected = st_intersection(road, me)
me_intersected

Simple feature collection with 103 features and 23 fields
Geometry type: GEOMETRY
Dimension: XY
Bounding box: xmin: -70.76643 ymin: 43.09272 xmax: -67.78126 ymax: 46.14542
Geodetic CRS: NAD83
First 10 features:
LINEARID FULLNAME RTTYP MTFCC STATEFP10 COUNTYFP10 COUNTYN10
131 1105598252807 State Rte 15 S S1100 23 019 00581295
136 1104470316493 State Rte 15 S S1100 23 019 00581295
11246 110170156233 I- 95 I S1100 23 019 00581295
11247 110170156234 I- 95 I S1100 23 019 00581295
11298 110184905347 I- 95 I S1100 23 019 00581295
11421 1104470496492 I- 95 I S1100 23 019 00581295
11425 1104470495048 I- 95 I S1100 23 019 00581295
11457 110469245634 I- 95 I S1100 23 019 00581295
12595 110184905876 I- 395 I S1100 23 019 00581295
12614 1104469410451 I- 395 I S1100 23 019 00581295
GEOID10 NAME10 NAMELSAD10 LSAD10 CLASSFP10 MTFCC10 CSAFP10
131 23019 Penobscot Penobscot County 06 H1 G4020 <NA>
```

```

136 23019 Penobscot Penobscot County 06 H1 G4020 <NA>
11246 23019 Penobscot Penobscot County 06 H1 G4020 <NA>
11247 23019 Penobscot Penobscot County 06 H1 G4020 <NA>
11298 23019 Penobscot Penobscot County 06 H1 G4020 <NA>
11421 23019 Penobscot Penobscot County 06 H1 G4020 <NA>
11425 23019 Penobscot Penobscot County 06 H1 G4020 <NA>
11457 23019 Penobscot Penobscot County 06 H1 G4020 <NA>
12595 23019 Penobscot Penobscot County 06 H1 G4020 <NA>
12614 23019 Penobscot Penobscot County 06 H1 G4020 <NA>
CBSAfp10 METDIVfp10 FUNCSTAT10 ALAND10 AWATER10 INTPTLAT10
131 12620 <NA> A 8799125852 413670635 +45.3906022
136 12620 <NA> A 8799125852 413670635 +45.3906022
11246 12620 <NA> A 8799125852 413670635 +45.3906022
11247 12620 <NA> A 8799125852 413670635 +45.3906022
11298 12620 <NA> A 8799125852 413670635 +45.3906022
11421 12620 <NA> A 8799125852 413670635 +45.3906022
11425 12620 <NA> A 8799125852 413670635 +45.3906022
11457 12620 <NA> A 8799125852 413670635 +45.3906022
12595 12620 <NA> A 8799125852 413670635 +45.3906022
12614 12620 <NA> A 8799125852 413670635 +45.3906022
INTPTLON10 COUNTYFP STATEFP geometry
131 -068.6574869 019 23 LINESTRING (-68.7755 44.819...
136 -068.6574869 019 23 LINESTRING (-68.77229 44.78...
11246 -068.6574869 019 23 POINT (-69.28763 44.83182)
11247 -068.6574869 019 23 POINT (-69.28772 44.8321)
11298 -068.6574869 019 23 LINESTRING (-68.42664 45.85...
11421 -068.6574869 019 23 LINESTRING (-69.28763 44.83...
11425 -068.6574869 019 23 LINESTRING (-68.42663 45.85...
11457 -068.6574869 019 23 LINESTRING (-68.42664 45.85...
12595 -068.6574869 019 23 LINESTRING (-68.81279 44.78...
12614 -068.6574869 019 23 LINESTRING (-68.7216 44.771...

```

I had to set `sf_use_s2()` to false because the `st_intersection()` function is not yet compatible with the new `s2`, which uses spherical geometry. (The curse of open source is things update.)

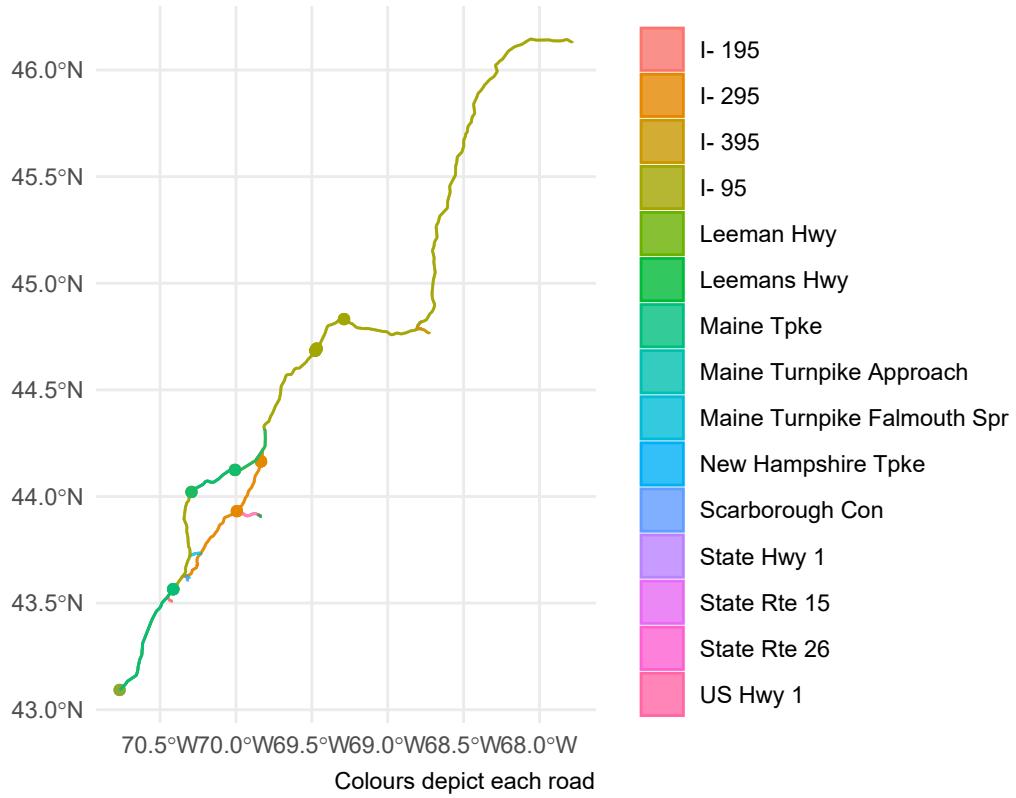
Note that `st_intersection()` only preserves *exact* points of overlap. As in, this is the exact path that the road follow within these regions. We can see this more explicitly in map form:

```

me_intersected %>%
 ggplot() +
 geom_sf(alpha = 0.8, aes(fill = FULLNAME, col = FULLNAME)) +
 labs(
 title = "Maine road system",
 caption = "Colours depict each road"
) +
 theme(legend.title = element_blank())

```

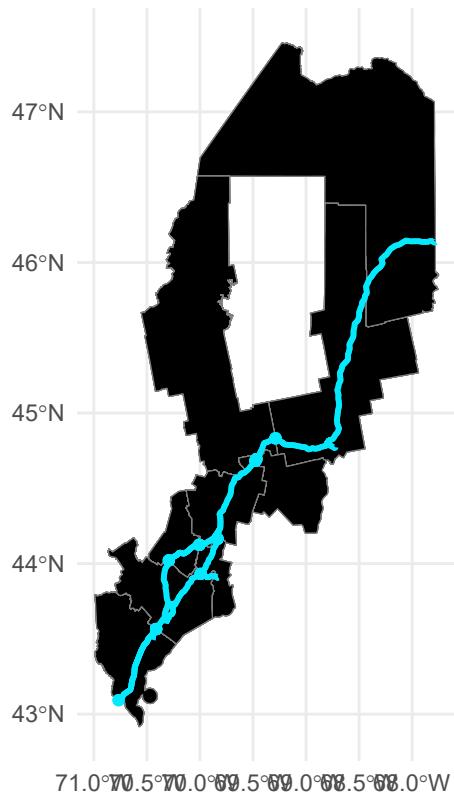
## Maine road system



If we instead wanted to plot the intersected counties (i.e. keeping their full geometries), we have a couple options. We could filter the `me` object by matching its region IDs with the `me_intersected` object. However, a more direct option is to use the `sf::st_join()` function which matches objects based on overlapping (i.e. intersecting) geometries:

```
Select only the road variables
st_join(me, road) %>%
 filter(!is.na(LINEARID)) %>% ## Get rid of regions with no overlap
#distinct(GEOID10, .keep_all = T) %>% ## Some regions are duplicated b/c two branches of the road net
ggplot() +
 geom_sf(alpha = 0.8, fill = "black", col = "gray50") +
 geom_sf(data = me_intersected, col = "#05E9FF", lwd = 1) +
 labs(title = "Counties with primary roads only")
```

## Counties with primary roads only



One thing you'll often see in spatial analysis is the calculation of nearest neighbors. For example, we might want to know which county is closest to Cumberland. We can do this using the `sf::st_nearest_feature()` function. Note that this function returns the *index* of the nearest feature, not the feature itself. So we'll have to use that index to extract the relevant row from our data frame.

```
nearest_row <- st_nearest_feature(cumby, me %>% filter(NAME10 != 'Cumberland')) ## Returns the index of the nearest row
me %>% slice(nearest_row) # Get the nearest row

Simple feature collection with 1 feature and 19 fields
Geometry type: MULTIPOLYGON
Dimension: XY
Bounding box: xmin: -70.05182 ymin: 43.63647 xmax: -69.66474 ymax: 44.16802
Geodetic CRS: NAD83
STATEFP10 COUNTYFP10 COUNTYNS10 GEOID10 NAME10 NAMELSAD10 LSAD10
1 23 023 00581297 23023 Sagadahoc Sagadahoc County 06
CLASSFP10 MTFCC10 CSAFP10 CBSAAPP10 METDIVFP10 FUNCSTAT10 ALAND10 AWATER10
1 H1 G4020 438 38860 <NA> A 657066836 301332007
INTPTLAT10 INTPTLON10 COUNTYFP STATEFP geometry
1 +43.9166939 -069.8439936 023 23 MULTIPOLYGON (((-69.78507 4...
```

We can even do this for all of the rows, but it can get a little tedious with `sf::st_nearest_feature()`.

```
me %>%
 mutate(nearest_row = st_nearest_feature(.),
 nearest_county = NAME10[nearest_row])
```

```
Simple feature collection with 16 features and 21 fields
Geometry type: MULTIPOLYGON
Dimension: XY
```

```

Bounding box: xmin: -71.08392 ymin: 42.91713 xmax: -66.88544 ymax: 47.45985
Geodetic CRS: NAD83
First 10 features:
STATEFP10 COUNTYFP10 COUNTYNS10 GEOID10 NAME10 NAMELSAD10
45 23 019 00581295 23019 Penobscot Penobscot County
231 23 029 00581300 23029 Washington Washington County
239 23 003 00581287 23003 Aroostook Aroostook County
257 23 009 00581290 23009 Hancock Hancock County
3009 23 007 00581289 23007 Franklin Franklin County
3010 23 025 00581298 23025 Somerset Somerset County
3011 23 017 00581294 23017 Oxford Oxford County
3014 23 027 00581299 23027 Waldo Waldo County
3015 23 015 00581293 23015 Lincoln Lincoln County
3016 23 031 00581301 23031 York York County
LSAD10 CLASSFP10 MTFCC10 CSAFP10 CBSAfp10 METDIVFP10 FUNCSTAT10
45 06 H1 G4020 <NA> 12620 <NA> A
231 06 H1 G4020 <NA> <NA> <NA> A
239 06 H1 G4020 <NA> <NA> <NA> A
257 06 H1 G4020 <NA> <NA> <NA> A
3009 06 H1 G4020 <NA> <NA> <NA> A
3010 06 H1 G4020 <NA> <NA> <NA> A
3011 06 H1 G4020 <NA> <NA> <NA> A
3014 06 H1 G4020 <NA> <NA> <NA> A
3015 06 H1 G4020 <NA> <NA> <NA> A
3016 06 H1 G4020 438 38860 <NA> A
ALAND10 AWATER10 INTPTLAT10 INTPTLON10
45 8799125852 413670635 +45.3906022 -068.6574869
231 6637257545 1800019787 +44.9670088 -067.6093542
239 17278664655 404653951 +46.7270567 -068.6494098
257 4110034060 1963321064 +44.5649063 -068.3707034
3009 4394196449 121392907 +44.9730124 -070.4447268
3010 10164156961 438038365 +45.5074824 -069.9760395
3011 5378990983 256086721 +44.4945850 -070.7346875
3014 1890479704 318149622 +44.5053607 -069.1396775
3015 1180563700 631400289 +43.9942645 -069.5140292
3016 2565935077 722608929 +43.4272386 -070.6704023
geometry COUNTYFP STATEFP nearest_row nearest_county
45 MULTIPOLYGON (((-69.28127 4... 019 23 6 Somerset
231 MULTIPOLYGON (((-67.7543 45... 029 23 4 Hancock
239 MULTIPOLYGON (((-68.43227 4... 003 23 6 Somerset
257 MULTIPOLYGON (((-68.80096 4... 009 23 11 Knox
3009 MULTIPOLYGON (((-70.29383 4... 007 23 13 Androscoggin
3010 MULTIPOLYGON (((-69.85327 4... 025 23 14 Kennebec
3011 MULTIPOLYGON (((-71.05825 4... 017 23 10 York
3014 MULTIPOLYGON (((-69.26888 4... 027 23 14 Kennebec
3015 MULTIPOLYGON (((-69.69056 4... 015 23 14 Kennebec
3016 MULTIPOLYGON (((-70.76779 4... 031 23 15 Cumberland

```

Instead, I recommend using the `nngeo` package, which provides a more intuitive interface for nearest neighbor calculations. This makes it easy to find the k-nearest neighbors. `st_nn` takes an argument `k`, which is the number of nearest neighbors. `sf::st_join` allows you to specify that you want to join by `st_nn`, which means it will join by the nearest neighbor. You can even specify a max distance to look for neighbors with `maxdist`.

```
#library(nngeo) ## Already loaded
```

```

nngeo::st_nn(cumby, filter(me, NAME10 != 'Cumberland'), k = 2)
|
[[1]]
[1] 7 10
sf::st_join(cumby, filter(me, NAME10 != 'Cumberland'), join = st_nn, k = 5, maxdist=1)
|

Simple feature collection with 4 features and 38 fields
Geometry type: MULTIPOLYGON
Dimension: XY
Bounding box: xmin: -70.86662 ymin: 43.46688 xmax: -69.85703 ymax: 44.17104
Geodetic CRS: NAD83
STATEFP10.x COUNTYFP10.x COUNTYNS10.x GEOID10.x NAME10.x
1 23 005 00581288 23005 Cumberland
1.1 23 005 00581288 23005 Cumberland
1.2 23 005 00581288 23005 Cumberland
1.3 23 005 00581288 23005 Cumberland
NAMELSAD10.x LSAD10.x CLASSFP10.x MTFCC10.x CSAFP10.x CBSAFP10.x
1 Cumberland County 06 H1 G4020 438 38860
1.1 Cumberland County 06 H1 G4020 438 38860
1.2 Cumberland County 06 H1 G4020 438 38860
1.3 Cumberland County 06 H1 G4020 438 38860
METDIVFP10.x FUNCSTAT10.x ALAND10.x AWATER10.x INTPTLAT10.x INTPTLON10.x
1 <NA> <NA> A 2163263369 989949911 +43.8083479 -070.3303753
1.1 <NA> <NA> A 2163263369 989949911 +43.8083479 -070.3303753
1.2 <NA> <NA> A 2163263369 989949911 +43.8083479 -070.3303753
1.3 <NA> <NA> A 2163263369 989949911 +43.8083479 -070.3303753
COUNTYFP.x STATEFP.x STATEFP10.y COUNTYFP10.y COUNTYNS10.y GEOID10.y
1 005 23 23 017 00581294 23017
1.1 005 23 23 031 00581301 23031
1.2 005 23 23 023 00581297 23023
1.3 005 23 23 001 00581286 23001
NAME10.y NAMELSAD10.y LSAD10.y CLASSFP10.y MTFCC10.y CSAFP10.y
1 Oxford Oxford County 06 H1 G4020 <NA>
1.1 York York County 06 H1 G4020 438
1.2 Sagadahoc Sagadahoc County 06 H1 G4020 438
1.3 Androscoggin Androscoggin County 06 H1 G4020 438
CBSAFP10.y METDIVFP10.y FUNCSTAT10.y ALAND10.y AWATER10.y INTPTLAT10.y
1 <NA> <NA> A 5378990983 256086721 +44.4945850
1.1 38860 <NA> A 2565935077 722608929 +43.4272386
1.2 38860 <NA> A 657066836 301332007 +43.9166939
1.3 30340 <NA> A 1211926439 75610678 +44.1676811
INTPTLON10.y COUNTYFP.y STATEFP.y geometry
1 -070.7346875 017 23 MULTIPOLYGON (((-69.89595 4...
1.1 -070.6704023 031 23 MULTIPOLYGON (((-69.89595 4...
1.2 -069.8439936 023 23 MULTIPOLYGON (((-69.89595 4...
1.3 -070.2074347 001 23 MULTIPOLYGON (((-69.89595 4...

```

That's about as much **sf** functionality as I can show you for today. The remaining part of this lecture will cover some additional mapping considerations and some bonus spatial R "swag". However, I'll try to slip in a few more **sf**-specific operations along the way.

### Aside: sf and data.table

**sf** objects are designed to integrate with a **tidyverse** workflow. They can also be made to work a **data.table** workflow too, but the integration is not as slick. This is a [known issue](#) and I'll only just highlight a few very brief considerations.

You can convert an **sf** object into a **data.table**. But note that the key geometry column appears to lose its attributes.

```
library(data.table) ## Already loaded
```

```
me_dt = as.data.table(me)
head(me_dt)
```

```
STATEFP10 COUNTYFP10 COUNTYNS10 GEOID10 NAME10 NAMELSAD10 LSAD10
1: 23 019 00581295 23019 Penobscot Penobscot County 06
2: 23 029 00581300 23029 Washington Washington County 06
3: 23 003 00581287 23003 Aroostook Aroostook County 06
4: 23 009 00581290 23009 Hancock Hancock County 06
5: 23 007 00581289 23007 Franklin Franklin County 06
6: 23 025 00581298 23025 Somerset Somerset County 06
CLASSFP10 MTFCC10 CSAFP10 CBSAFP10 METDIVFP10 FUNCSTAT10 ALAND10
1: H1 G4020 <NA> 12620 <NA> A 8799125852
2: H1 G4020 <NA> <NA> <NA> A 6637257545
3: H1 G4020 <NA> <NA> <NA> A 17278664655
4: H1 G4020 <NA> <NA> <NA> A 4110034060
5: H1 G4020 <NA> <NA> <NA> A 4394196449
6: H1 G4020 <NA> <NA> <NA> A 10164156961
AWATER10 INTPTLAT10 INTPTLON10 geometry COUNTYFP STATEFP
1: 413670635 +45.3906022 -068.6574869 <XY[1]> 019 23
2: 1800019787 +44.9670088 -067.6093542 <XY[1]> 029 23
3: 404653951 +46.7270567 -068.6494098 <XY[1]> 003 23
4: 1963321064 +44.5649063 -068.3707034 <XY[1]> 009 23
5: 121392907 +44.9730124 -070.4447268 <XY[1]> 007 23
6: 438038365 +45.5074824 -069.9760395 <XY[1]> 025 23
```

The good news is that all of this information is still there. It's just hidden from display.

```
me_dt$geometry
```

```
Geometry set for 16 features
Geometry type: MULTIPOLYGON
Dimension: XY
Bounding box: xmin: -71.08392 ymin: 42.91713 xmax: -66.88544 ymax: 47.45985
Geodetic CRS: NAD83
First 5 geometries:

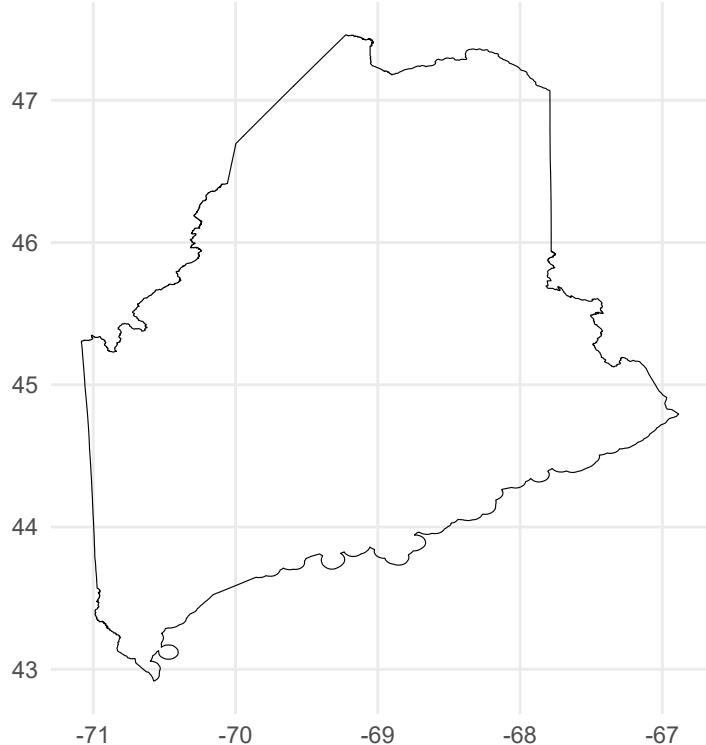
MULTIPOLYGON (((-69.28127 44.80866, -69.28143 4...
MULTIPOLYGON (((-67.7543 45.66757, -67.75186 45...
MULTIPOLYGON (((-68.43227 46.03557, -68.43285 4...
MULTIPOLYGON (((-68.80096 44.46203, -68.80007 4...
MULTIPOLYGON (((-70.29383 45.1099, -70.29348 45...
```

What's the upshot? Well, basically it means that you have to refer to this "geometry" column explicitly whenever you implement a spatial operation. For example, here's a repeat of the `st_union()` operation that we saw earlier. Note that I explicitly refer to the "geometry" column both for the `st_union()` operation (which, moreover, takes place in the "j" data.table slot) and when assigning the aesthetics for the `ggplot()` call.

```
me_dt[, .(geometry = st_union(geometry))] %>% ## Explicitly refer to 'geometry' col
 ggplot(aes(geometry = geometry)) + ## And here again for the aes()
 geom_sf(fill=NA, col="black") +
 labs(title = "Outline of Maine",
 subtitle = "This time brought to you by data.table")
```

## Outline of Maine

This time brought to you by data.table



Of course, it's also possible to efficiently convert between the two classes — e.g. with `as.data.table()` and `st_as_sf()` — depending on what a particular section of code does (data wrangling or spatial operation). I find that often use this approach in my own work.

## Bonus 1: Where to get map data

As our first Maine examples demonstrate, you can easily import external shapefiles, KML files, etc., into R. Just use the generic `sf:::st_read()` function on any of these formats and the `sf` package will take care of the rest. However, we've also seen with the France example that you might not even need an external shapefile. Indeed, R provides access to a large number of base maps — e.g. countries of the world, US states and counties, etc. — through the `maps`, (higher resolution) `mapdata` and `spData` packages, as well as a whole ecosystem of more specialized GIS libraries.<sup>8</sup> To convert these maps into “sf-friendly” data frame format, we can use the `sf:::st_as_sf()` function as per the below examples.

### Example 1: The World

```
library(maps) ## Already loaded

world = st_as_sf(map("world", plot = FALSE, fill = TRUE))
```

---

<sup>8</sup>The list of specialised maps packages is far too long for me to cover here. You can get [marine regions](#), [protected areas](#), [nightlights](#), ..., etc., etc.

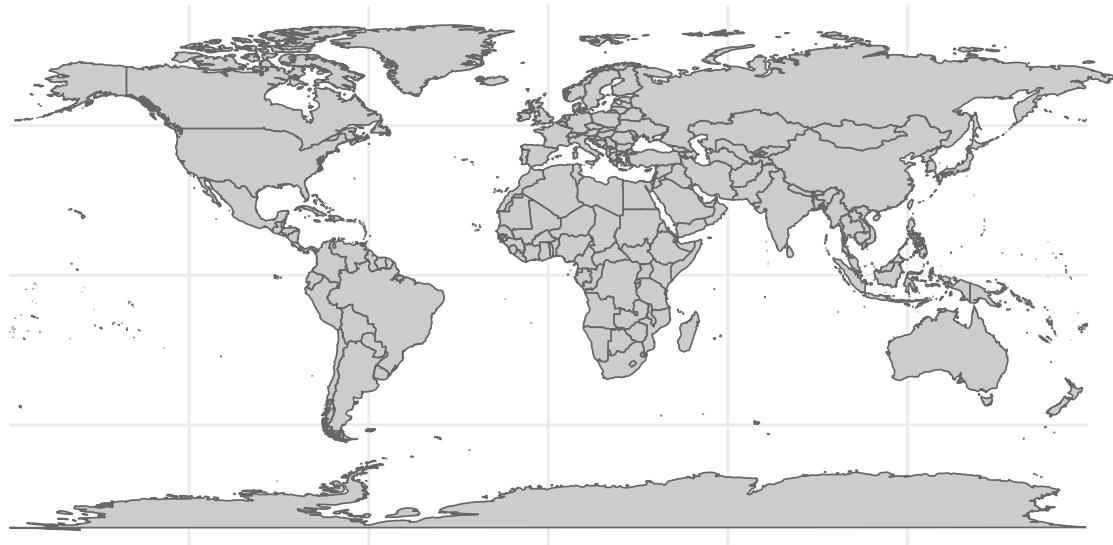
```

world_map =
 ggplot(world) +
 geom_sf(fill = "grey80", col = "grey40", lwd = 0.3) +
 labs(
 title = "The world",
 subtitle = paste("EPSG:", st_crs(world)$epsg)
)
world_map

```

The world

EPSG: NA



All of the usual **sf** functions and transformations can then be applied. For example, we can reproject the above world map onto the [Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area](#) projection (and further orientate it at the South Pole) as follows.

```

world_map +
 coord_sf(crs = "+proj=laea +y_0=0 +lon_0=155 +lat_0=-90") +
 labs(subtitle = "Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area projection")

```

## The world

Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area projection



### Several digressions on projection considerations

**Winkel tripel projection** As we've already seen, most map projections work great "out of the box" with **sf**. One niggling and notable exception is the [Winkel tripel projection](#). This is the preferred global map projection of *National Geographic* and requires a bit more work to get it to play nicely with **sf** and **ggplot2** (as detailed in [this thread](#)). Here's a quick example of how to do it:

```
library(lwgeom) ## Already loaded

wintr_proj = "+proj=wintri +datum=WGS84 +no_defs +over"

world_wintri = lwgeom::st_transform_proj(world, crs = wintr_proj)

Don't necessarily need a graticule, but if you do then define it manually:
gr =
 st_graticule(lat = c(-89.9,seq(-80,80,20),89.9)) %>%
 lwgeom::st_transform_proj(crs = wintr_proj)

ggplot(world_wintri) +
 geom_sf(data = gr, color = "#cccccc", size = 0.15) + ## Manual graticule
 geom_sf(fill = "grey80", col = "grey40", lwd = 0.3) +
 coord_sf(datum = NA) +
 theme_ipsum(grid = F) +
 labs(title = "The world", subtitle = "Winkel tripel projection")
```

# The world

Winkel tripel projection



**Equal Earth projection** The latest and greatest projection, however, is the “[Equal Earth](#)” projection. This *does* work well out of the box, in part due to the `ne_countries` dataset that comes bundled with the `rnatu`re`earth` package ([link](#)). I’ll explain that second part of the previous sentence in moment. But first let’s see the Equal Earth projection in action.

```
library(rnatu
```

`re>earth) ## Already loaded`  
  
countries =  
 ne\_countries(returnclass = "sf") %>%  
 st\_transform(8857) ## Transform to equal earth projection  
 # st\_transform("+proj=eqearth +wktext") ## PROJ string alternative  
  
ggplot(countries) +  
 geom\_sf(fill = "grey80", col = "grey40", lwd = 0.3) +  
 labs(title = "The world", subtitle = "Equal Earth projection")

## The world

### Equal Earth projection

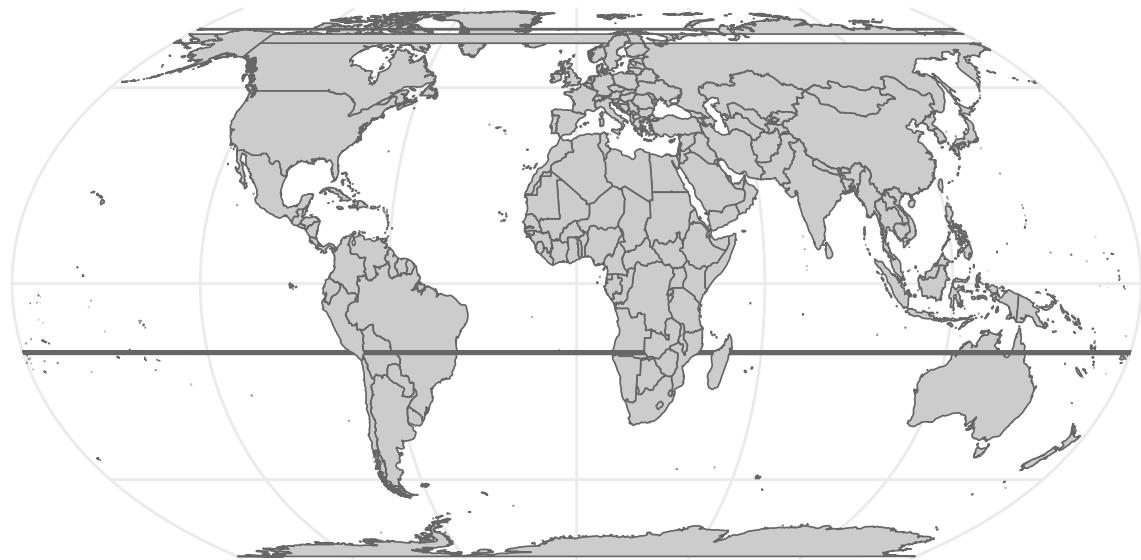


**Pacific-centered maps and other polygon mishaps** As noted, the `rnatuarlearth::ne_countries` spatial data frame is important for correctly displaying the Equal Earth projection. On the face of it, this looks pretty similar to our `maps::world` spatial data frame from earlier. They both contain polygons of all the countries in the world and appear to have similar default projections. However, some underlying nuances in how those polygons are constructed allows us avoid some undesirable visual artefacts that arise when reprojecting to the Equal Earth projection. Consider:

```
world %>%
 st_transform(8857) %>% ## Transform to equal earth projection
 ggplot() +
 geom_sf(fill = "grey80", col = "grey40", lwd = 0.3) +
 labs(title = "The... uh, world", subtitle = "Projection fail")
```

The... uh, world

Projection fail



These types of visual artefacts are particularly common for Pacific-centered maps and, in that case, arise from polygons extending over the Greenwich prime meridian. It's a surprisingly finicky problem to solve. Even the `rnatu`re`earth` doesn't do a good job. Luckily, Nate Miller has you covered with an [excellent guide](#) to set you on the right track.

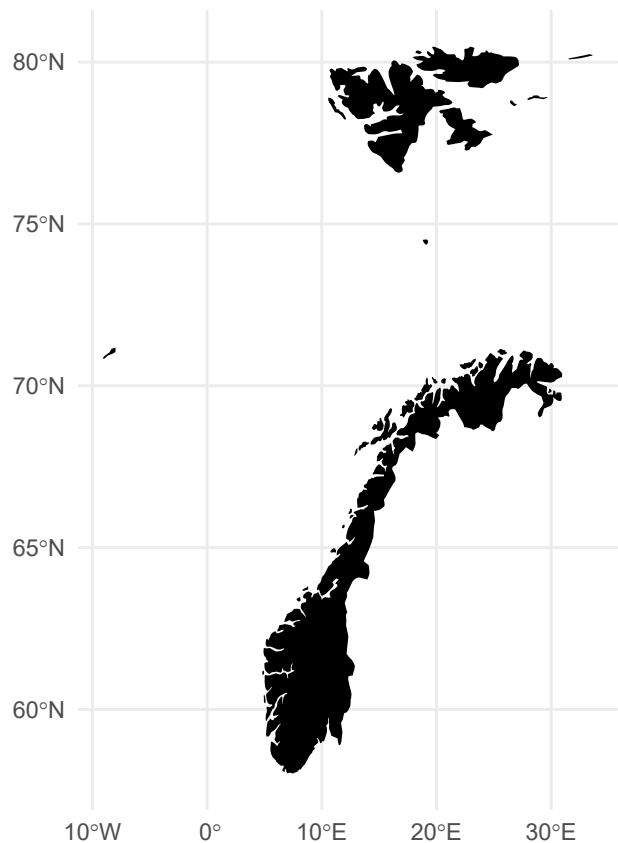
### Example 2: A single country (i.e. Norway)

The `maps` and `mapdata` packages have detailed county- and province-level data for several individual nations. We've already seen this with France, but it includes the USA, New Zealand and several other nations. However, we can still use it to extract a specific country's border using some intuitive syntax. For example, we could plot a base map of Norway as follows.

```
norway = st_as_sf(map("world", "norway", plot = FALSE, fill = TRUE))

For a hi-resolution map (if you *really* want to see all the fjords):
norway = st_as_sf(map("worldHires", "norway", plot = FALSE, fill = TRUE))

norway %>%
 ggplot() +
 geom_sf(fill="black", col=NA)
```



Hmmm. Looks okay, but I don't really want to include non-mainland territories like Svalbard (to the north) and the Faroe Islands (to the east). This gives me the chance to show off another handy function, `sf::st_crop()`, which I'll use to crop our `sf` object to a specific extent (i.e. rectangle). While I am at it, we could also improve the projection. The Norwegian Mapping Authority recommends the ETRS89 / UTM projection, for which we can easily obtain the equivalent EPSG code (i.e. 25832) from [this website](#).

```
norway %>%
 st_crop(c(xmin=0, xmax=35, ymin=0, ymax=72)) %>%
 st_transform(crs = 25832) %>%
 ggplot() +
 geom_sf(fill="black", col=NA)
```



There you go. A nice-looking map of Norway. Fairly appropriate that it resembles a gnarly black metal guitar.

**Aside:** I recommend detaching the `maps` package once you're finished using it, since it avoids potential namespace conflicts with `purrr::map`.

```
detach(package:maps) ## To avoid potential purrr::map() conflicts
```

## BONUS 2: More on US Census data with `tidycensus` and `tigris`

**Note:** Before continuing with this section, you will first need to [request an API key](#) from the Census.

Working with Census data has traditionally quite a pain. You need to register on the website, then download data from various years or geographies separately, merge these individual files, etc. Thankfully, this too has recently become much easier thanks to the Census API and — for R at least — the `tidycensus` ([link](#)) and `tigris` ([link](#)) packages from [Kyle Walker](#) (a UO alum). This next section will closely follow a [tutorial](#) on his website.

We start by loading the packages and setting our Census API key. Note that I'm not actually running the below chunk, since I expect you to fill in your own Census key. You only have to run this function once.

```
library(tidycensus) ## Already loaded
library(tigris) ## Already loaded

Replace the below with your own census API key. We'll use the "install = TRUE"
option to save the key for future use, so we only ever have to run this once.
census_api_key("YOUR_CENSUS_API_KEY_HERE", install = TRUE)

Also tell the tigris package to automatically cache its results to save on
repeated downloading. I recommend adding this line to your ~/.Rprofile file
so that caching is automatically enabled for future sessions. A quick way to
```

```
do that is with the `usethis::edit_r_profile()` function.
options(tigris_use_cache=TRUE)
```

Let's say that our goal is to provide a snapshot of Census rental estimates across different cities in the Pacific Northwest. We start by downloading tract-level rental data for Oregon and Washington using the `tidycensus::get_acs()` function. Note that you'll need to look up the correct ID variable (in this case: "DP04\_0134").

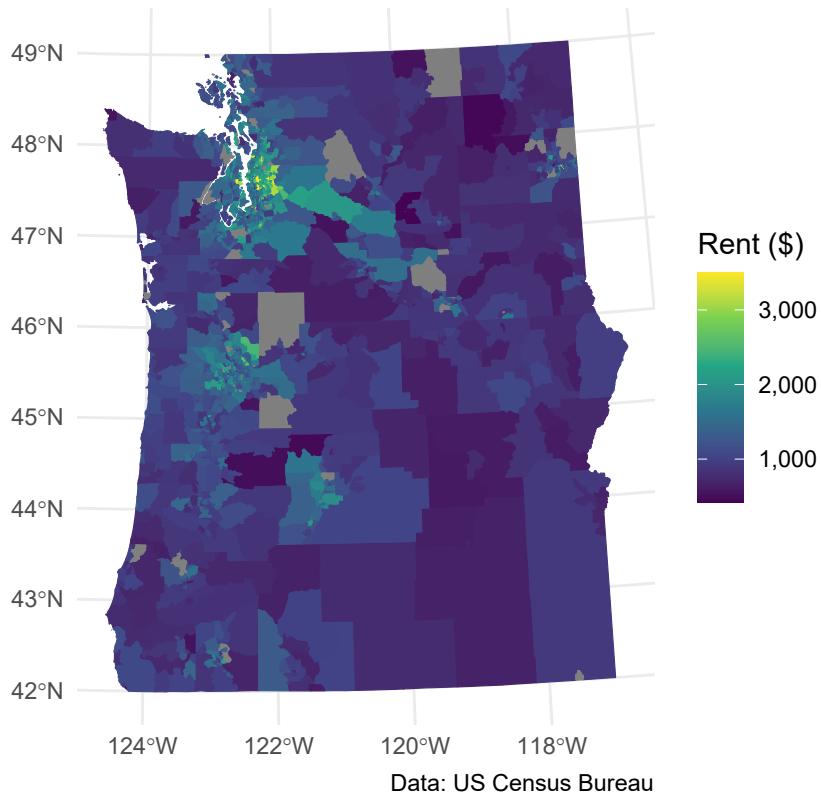
```
rent =
 tidycensus::get_acs(
 geography = "tract", variables = "DP04_0134",
 state = c("WA", "OR"), geometry = TRUE
)
rent

Simple feature collection with 2785 features and 5 fields (with 11 geometries empty)
Geometry type: MULTIPOLYGON
Dimension: XY
Bounding box: xmin: -124.7631 ymin: 41.99179 xmax: -116.4635 ymax: 49.00249
Geodetic CRS: NAD83
A tibble: 2,785 x 6
GEOID NAME variable estimate moe geometry
<chr> <chr> <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <MULTIPOLYGON [°]>
1 53033010102 Census Tract 1~ DP04_01~ 2182 676 (((-122.291 47.57247, -1~
2 53053062901 Census Tract 6~ DP04_01~ 1296 72 (((-122.4834 47.21488, --~
3 53053072305 Census Tract 7~ DP04_01~ 1215 61 (((-122.5264 47.22459, --~
4 53067990100 Census Tract 9~ DP04_01~ NA NA (((-122.6984 47.10377, --~
5 53077001504 Census Tract 1~ DP04_01~ 766 264 (((-120.501 46.60201, -1~
6 53053062400 Census Tract 6~ DP04_01~ 1421 434 (((-122.442 47.22307, -1~
7 53063000700 Census Tract 7~ DP04_01~ 1168 87 (((-117.454 47.71541, -1~
8 53033005803 Census Tract 5~ DP04_01~ 1850 260 (((-122.393 47.64116, -1~
9 53053062802 Census Tract 6~ DP04_01~ 1189 229 (((-122.5088 47.19201, --~
10 53063012701 Census Tract 1~ DP04_01~ 1082 95 (((-117.2399 47.64983, --~
i 2,775 more rows
```

This returns an `sf` object, which we can plot directly.

```
rent %>%
 ggplot() +
 geom_sf(aes(fill = estimate, color = estimate)) +
 coord_sf(crs = 26910) +
 scale_fill_viridis_c(name = "Rent ($)", labels = scales::comma) +
 scale_color_viridis_c(name = "Rent ($)", labels = scales::comma) +
 labs(
 title = "Rental rates across Oregon and Washington",
 caption = "Data: US Census Bureau"
)
```

## Rental rates across Oregon and Washington



Hmmm, looks like you want to avoid renting in Seattle if possible...

The above map provides rental information for pretty much all of the Pacific Northwest. Perhaps we're not interested in such a broad swatch of geography. What if we'd rather get a sense of rents within some smaller and well-defined metropolitan areas? Well, we'd need some detailed geographic data for starters, say from the [TIGER/Line shapefiles](#) collection. The good news is that the **tigris** package has you covered here. For example, let's say we want to narrow down our focus and compare rents across three Oregon metros: Portland (and surrounds), Corvallis, and Eugene.

```
or_metros =
 tigris::core_based_statistical_areas(cb = TRUE) %>%
 # filter(GEOID %in% c("21660", "18700", "38900")) %>% ## Could use GEOIDs directly if you know them
 filter(grepl("Portland|Corvallis|Eugene", NAME)) %>%
 filter(grepl("OR", NAME)) %>% ## Filter out Portland, ME
 select(metro_name = NAME)
```

Now we do a spatial join on our two data sets using the `sf::st_join()` function.

```
or_rent =
 st_join(
 rent,
 or_metros,
 join = st_within, left = FALSE
)
or_rent

Simple feature collection with 682 features and 6 fields
Geometry type: MULTIPOLYGON
Dimension: XY
Bounding box: xmin: -124.1587 ymin: 43.4374 xmax: -121.5144 ymax: 46.38863
```

```

Geodetic CRS: NAD83
A tibble: 682 x 7
GEOID NAME variable estimate moe geometry metro_name
<chr> <chr> <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <MULTIPOLYGON [°]> <chr>
1 530110407~ Cens~ DP04_01~ 1370 45 (((-122.5528 45.7037, -1~ Portland--~
2 530110404~ Cens~ DP04_01~ NA NA (((-122.641 45.72918, -1~ Portland--~
3 530110423~ Cens~ DP04_01~ 1016 112 (((-122.6871 45.64037, --~ Portland--~
4 530110411~ Cens~ DP04_01~ 1302 210 (((-122.5861 45.6788, -1~ Portland--~
5 530110413~ Cens~ DP04_01~ 1564 189 (((-122.5277 45.6284, -1~ Portland--~
6 530110407~ Cens~ DP04_01~ 1688 85 (((-122.5759 45.68595, --~ Portland--~
7 530110404~ Cens~ DP04_01~ 1764 54 (((-122.6614 45.75089, --~ Portland--~
8 530110412~ Cens~ DP04_01~ 1445 104 (((-122.5822 45.60845, --~ Portland--~
9 530110407~ Cens~ DP04_01~ 1346 114 (((-122.5525 45.67782, --~ Portland--~
10 530110413~ Cens~ DP04_01~ 1404 45 (((-122.5589 45.62102, --~ Portland--~
i 672 more rows

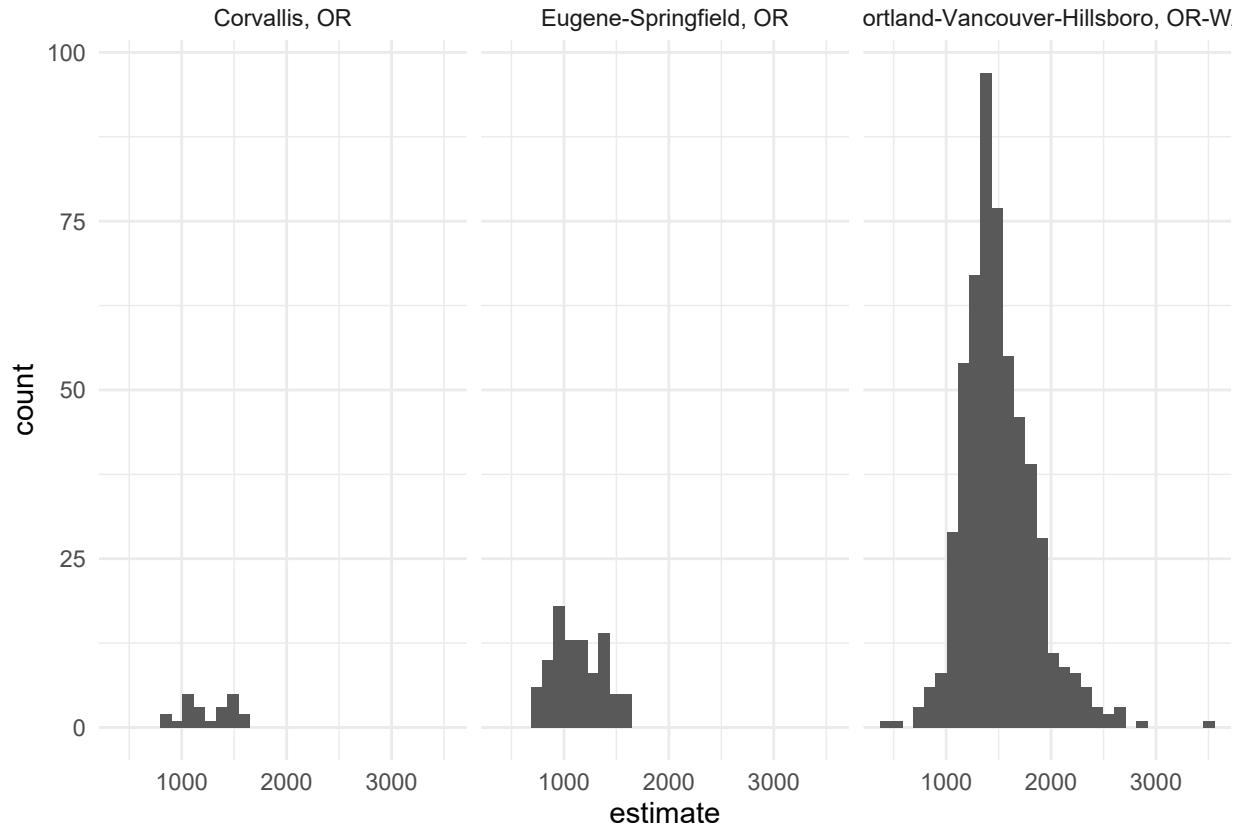
```

One useful way to summarize this data and compare across metros is with a histogram. Note that “regular” `ggplot2` geoms and functions play perfectly nicely with `sf` objects (i.e. we aren’t limited to `geom_sf()`).

```

or_rent %>%
 ggplot(aes(x = estimate)) +
 geom_histogram() +
 facet_wrap(~metro_name)

```



That’s a quick taste of working with `tidycensus` (and `tigris`). In truth, the package can do a lot more than I’ve shown you here. For example, you can also use it to download a variety of other Census microdata such as PUMS, which is much more detailed. See the [tidycensus website](#) for more information.

## BONUS 3: Interactive maps

Now that you've grasped the basic properties of **sf** objects and how to plot them using **ggplot2**, it's time to scale up with interactive maps.<sup>9</sup> You have several package options here. But I think the best are **leaflet** ([link](#)) and friends, or **plotly** ([link](#)). We've already covered the latter in a previous lecture, so I'll simply redirect interested parties to [this link](#) for some map-related examples. To expand on the former in more depth, **leaflet.js** is a lightweight JavaScript library for interactive mapping that has become extremely popular in recent years. You would have seen it being used across all the major news media publications (*New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *The Economist*, etc.). The good people at RStudio have kindly packaged a version of **leaflet** for R, which basically acts as a wrapper to the underlying JavaScript library.

The **leaflet** syntax is a little different to what you've seen thus far and I strongly encourage you to visit the package's [excellent website](#) for the full set of options. However, a key basic principle that it shares with **ggplot2** is that you *build your plot in layers*. Here's an example adapted from [Julia Silge](#), which builds on the **tidycensus** package that we saw above. This time, our goal is to plot county-level population densities for Oregon as a whole and produce some helpful popup text if a user clicks on a particular county. First, we download the data using **tidycensus** and inspect the resulting data frame.

```
library(tidycensus) ## Already loaded

oregon =
 get_acs(
 geography = "county", variables = "B01003_001",
 state = "OR", geometry = TRUE
)
oregon

Simple feature collection with 36 features and 5 fields
Geometry type: MULTIPOLYGON
Dimension: XY
Bounding box: xmin: -124.5662 ymin: 41.99179 xmax: -116.4635 ymax: 46.29083
Geodetic CRS: NAD83
First 10 features:
GEOID NAME variable estimate moe
1 41035 Klamath County, Oregon B01003_001 68899 NA
2 41051 Multnomah County, Oregon B01003_001 810011 NA
3 41043 Linn County, Oregon B01003_001 127200 NA
4 41021 Gilliam County, Oregon B01003_001 1954 NA
5 41007 Clatsop County, Oregon B01003_001 40720 NA
6 41005 Clackamas County, Oregon B01003_001 418577 NA
7 41061 Union County, Oregon B01003_001 26255 NA
8 41003 Benton County, Oregon B01003_001 94667 NA
9 41033 Josephine County, Oregon B01003_001 87686 NA
10 41023 Grant County, Oregon B01003_001 7225 NA
geometry
1 MULTIPOLYGON (((-122.29 42...
2 MULTIPOLYGON (((-122.9292 4...
3 MULTIPOLYGON (((-123.2608 4...
4 MULTIPOLYGON (((-120.6535 4...
5 MULTIPOLYGON (((-123.6647 4...
6 MULTIPOLYGON (((-122.8679 4...
7 MULTIPOLYGON (((-118.6978 4...
8 MULTIPOLYGON (((-123.8167 4...
9 MULTIPOLYGON (((-124.042 42...
```

<sup>9</sup>The ability to easily plot interactive maps from R is one of the main reasons that I switched all of my public presentations from PDFs to R Markdown-driven HMTL.

```
10 MULTIPOLYGON (((-119.6722 4...
```

So, the popup text of interest is held within the “NAME” and “estimate” columns. I’ll use a bit of regular expression work to extract the county name from the “NAME” column (i.e. without the state) and then build up the map layer by layer. Note that the **leaflet** syntax requires that I prepend variables names with a tilde (~) when I refer to them in the plot building process. This tilde operates in much the same way as the aesthetics (`aes()`) function does in **ggplot2**. One other thing to note is that I need to define a colour palette — which I’ll call `col_pal` here — separately from the main plot. This is a bit of an inconvenience if you’re used to the fully-integrated **ggplot2** API, but only a small one.

```
library(leaflet) ## Already loaded

col_pal = colorQuantile(palette = "viridis", domain = oregon$estimate, n = 10)

oregon %>%
 mutate(county = gsub(",.*", "", NAME)) %>% ## Get rid of everything after the first comma
 st_transform(crs = 4326) %>%
 leaflet(width = "100%") %>%
 addProviderTiles(provider = "CartoDB.Positron") %>%
 addPolygons(
 popup = ~paste0(county, "
", "Population: ", prettyNum(estimate, big.mark=",")),
 stroke = FALSE,
 smoothFactor = 0,
 fillOpacity = 0.7,
 color = ~col_pal(estimate)
) %>%
 addLegend(
 "bottomright",
 pal = col_pal,
 values = ~estimate,
 title = "Population percentiles",
 opacity = 1
)

PhantomJS not found. You can install it with webshot::install_phantomjs(). If it is installed, please
```

No surprises here. The bulk of Oregon’s population is situated just west of the Cascades, in cities connected along the I-5.

A particularly useful feature of interactive maps is not being limited by scale or granularity, so you can really dig in to specific areas and neighbourhoods. Here’s an example using home values from Lane County.

```
lane =
 get_acs(
 geography = "tract", variables = "B25077_001",
 state = "OR", county = "Lane County", geometry = TRUE
)

Getting data from the 2017–2021 5-year ACS
Downloading feature geometry from the Census website. To cache shapefiles for use in future sessions
lane_pal = colorNumeric(palette = "plasma", domain = lane$estimate)

lane %>%
 mutate(tract = gsub(",.*", "", NAME)) %>% ## Get rid of everything after the first comma
 st_transform(crs = 4326) %>%
 leaflet(width = "100%") %>%
 addProviderTiles(provider = "CartoDB.Positron") %>%
 addPolygons(
```

```

popup = ~tract,
popup = ~paste0(tract, "
", "Median value: $", prettyNum(estimate, big.mark=",")),
stroke = FALSE,
smoothFactor = 0,
fillOpacity = 0.5,
color = ~lane_pal(estimate)
) %>%
addLegend(
"bottomright",
pal = lane_pal,
values = ~estimate,
title = "Median home values
Lane County, OR",
labFormat = labelFormat(prefix = "$"),
opacity = 1
)

```

Having tried to convince you of the conceptual similarities between building maps with either **leaflet** or **ggplot2** — layering etc. — there's no denying that the syntax does take some getting used to. If you only plan to spin up the occasional interactive map, that cognitive overhead might be more effort than it's worth. The good news is that R spatial community has created the **mapview** package ([link](#)) for very quickly generating interactive maps. Behind the scenes, it uses **leaflet** to power everything, alongside some sensible defaults. Here's a quick example that recreates our Lane county home value map from above.

```

library(mapview) ## Already loaded

mapview::mapview(lane, zcol = "estimate",
 layer.name = 'Median home values
Lane County, OR')

```

Super easy, no? While it doesn't offer quite the same flexibility as the native **leaflet** syntax, **mapview** is a great way to get decent interactive maps up and running with minimal effort.<sup>10</sup>

## BONUS 4: Other map plotting options (plot, tmap, etc.)

While I think that **ggplot2** (together with **sf**) and **leaflet** are the best value bet for map plotting in R — especially for relative newcomers that have been inculcated into the tidyverse ecosystem — it should be said that there are many other options available to you. The base R `plot()` function is *very* powerful and handles all manner of spatial objects. (It is also *very* fast.) The package that I'll highlight briefly in closing, however, is **tmap** ([link](#)). The focus of **tmap** is *thematic maps* that are “production ready”. The package is extremely flexible and can accept various spatial objects and output various map types (including interactive). Moreover, the syntax should look very familiar to us, since it is inspired by **ggplot2**'s layered graphics of grammar approach. Here's an example of a great looking map taken from the **tmap** [homepage](#).

```

library(tmap) ## Already loaded
library(tmaptools) ## Already loaded

Load elevation raster data, and country polygons
data(land, World)

Convert to Eckert IV projection
land_eck4 = st_transform(land, "+proj=eck4")

Plot
tm_shape(land_eck4) +
 tm_raster()

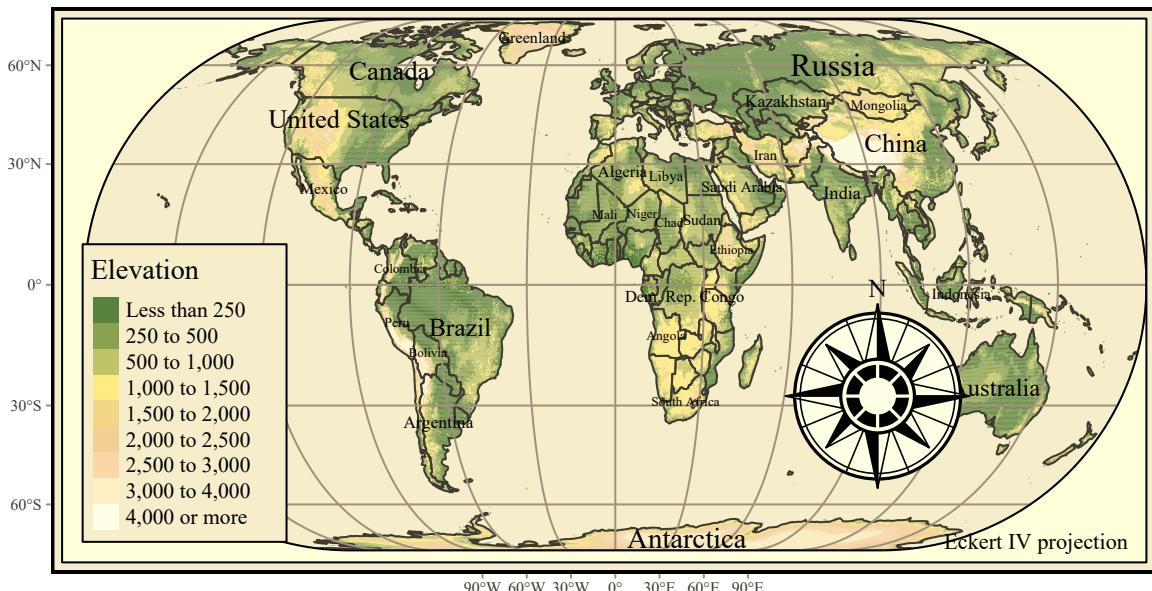
```

<sup>10</sup>I also want to flag the companion **mapedit** package ([link](#)), which lets you *edit* maps interactively by hand (e.g. redrawing polygons). I've used it for some of my projects and it works very well.

```

"elevation",
breaks=c(-Inf, 250, 500, 1000, 1500, 2000, 2500, 3000, 4000, Inf),
palette = terrain.colors(9),
title="Elevation"
) +
tm_shape(World) +
tm_borders("grey20") +
tm_graticules(labels.size = .5) +
tm_text("name", size="AREA") +
tm_compass(position = c(.65, .15), color.light = "grey90") +
tm_credits("Eckert IV projection", position = c("RIGHT", "BOTTOM")) +
tm_style("classic") +
tm_layout(
 inner.margins=c(.04,.03, .02, .01),
 legend.position = c("left", "bottom"),
 legend.frame = TRUE,
 bg.color="lightblue",
 legend.bg.color="lightblue",
 earth.boundary = TRUE,
 space.color="grey90"
)

```



## Further reading

You could easily spend a whole semester (or degree!) on spatial analysis and, more broadly, geocomputation. I've simply tried to give you as much useful information as can reasonably be contained in one lecture. Here are some resources for further reading and study:

- The package websites that I've linked to throughout this tutorial are an obvious next port of call for delving deeper into their functionality: [sf](#), [leaflet](#), etc.
- The best overall resource right now may be [Geocomputation with R](#), a superb new text by Robin Lovelace, Jakub Nowosad, and Jannes Muenchow. This is a “living”, open-source document, which is constantly updated by its authors and features a very modern approach to working with geographic data. Highly recommended.
- Similarly, the rockstar team behind [sf](#), Edzer Pebesma and Roger Bivand, are busy writing their own book, [Spatial Data Science](#). This project is currently less developed, but I expect it to become the key reference point in years to

come. Importantly, both of the above books cover **raster-based** spatial data.

- On the subject of raster data... If you're in the market for shorter guides, Jamie Afflerbach has a great introduction to rasters [here](#). At a slightly more advanced level, UO's very own Ed Rubin has typically excellent tutorial [here](#). Finally, the **sf** team is busy developing a [new package](#) called **stars**, which will provide equivalent functionality (among other things) for raster data. **UPDATE:** I ended up caving and wrote up a short set of bonus notes on rasters [here](#).
- If you want more advice on drawing maps, including a bunch that we didn't cover today (choropleths, state-bins, etc.), Kieran Healy's [Data Vizualisation](#) book has you covered.
- Something else we didn't really cover at all today was **spatial statistics**. This too could be subject to a degree-length treatment. However, for now I'll simply point you to [Spatio-Temporal Statistics with R](#), by Christopher Wikle and coauthors. (Another free book!) Finally, since it is likely the most interesting thing for economists working with spatial data, I'll also add that Darin Christensen and Thiemo Fetzer have written a very fast R-implementation (via C++) of Conley standard errors. The GitHub repo is [here](#). See their original [blog post](#) (and [update](#)) for more details.