Space

Session 12

PMAP 8921: Data Visualization with R Andrew Young School of Policy Studies May 2020

Plan for today

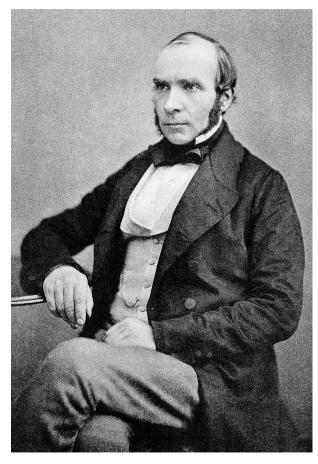
Maps and truth

Putting data on maps

GIS in R with sf

Maps and truth

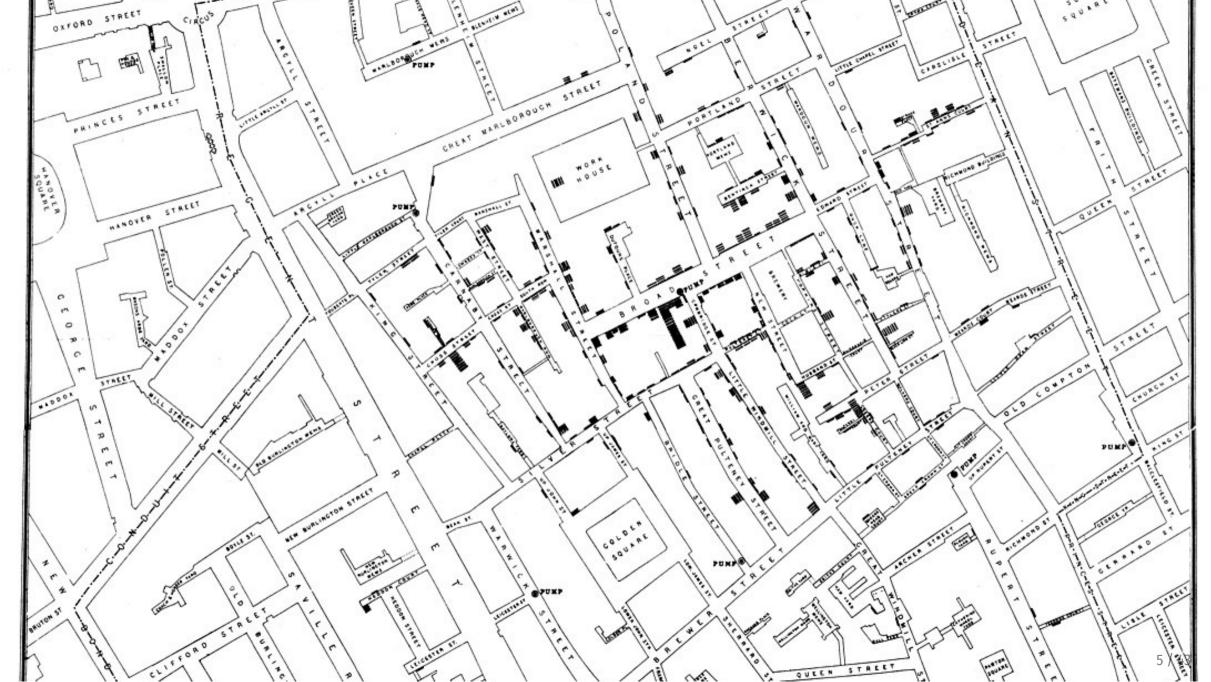
John Snow and 1854 cholera epidemic



This Jo(h)n Snow knows things

10% of the population of Soho died in a week (!!)

Miasma theory said it was because the air was bad

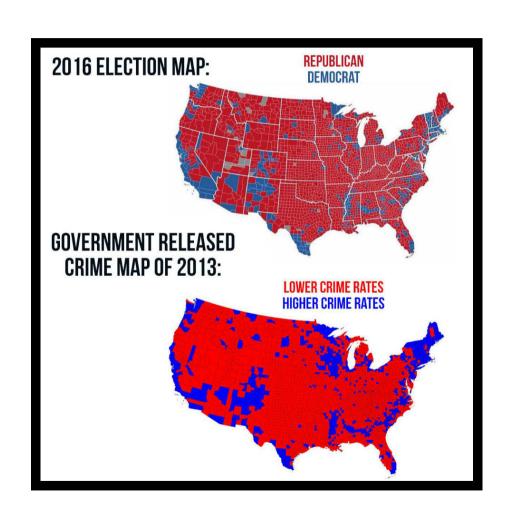


The Broad Street pump





Outright lies





Democrats are as consistent in voting as they are in crime I guess...

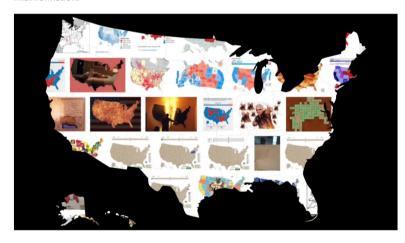
Fake maps and junk maps

FAST@MPANY

09-05-18

The next great fake news threat? Bot-designed maps

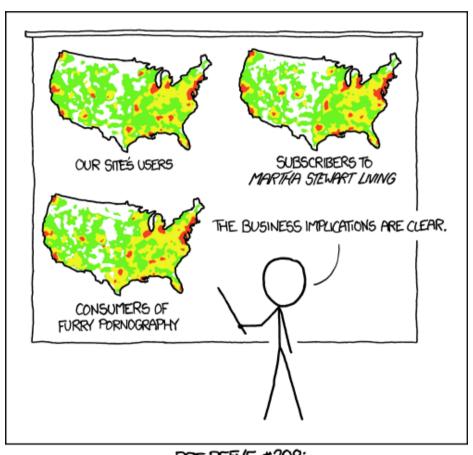
A new study reveals how maps go viral—and why they've become the perfect tool for misinformation.



"The next great fake news threat? Bot-designed maps"



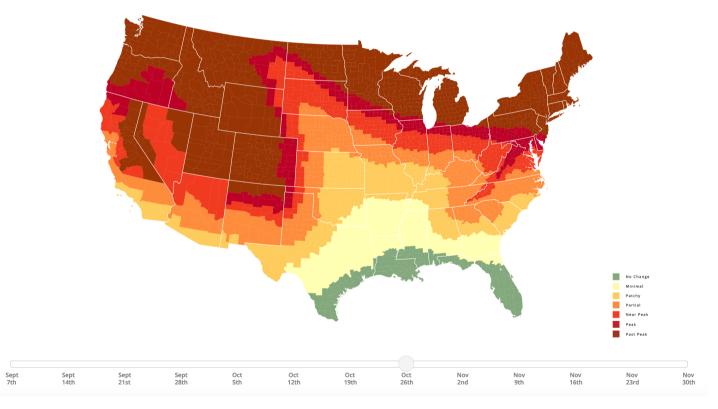
Points can be useless



PET PEEVE #208: GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE MAPS WHICH ARE BASICALLY JUST POPULATION MAPS

Choropleths can be great

Fall Foliage Prediction Map

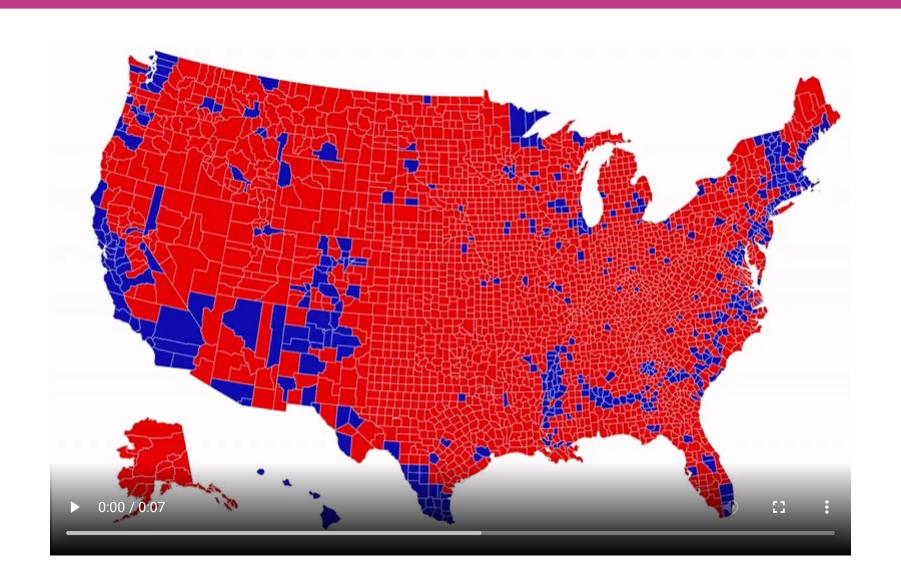


Smoky Mountains 2019 Fall Foliage Prediction Map

Choropleths can distort

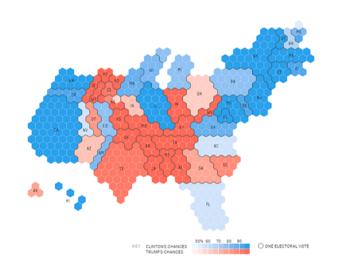


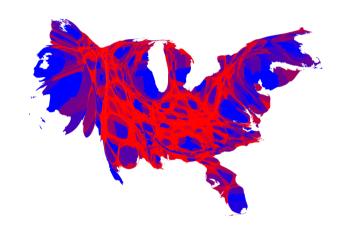
Land doesn't vote



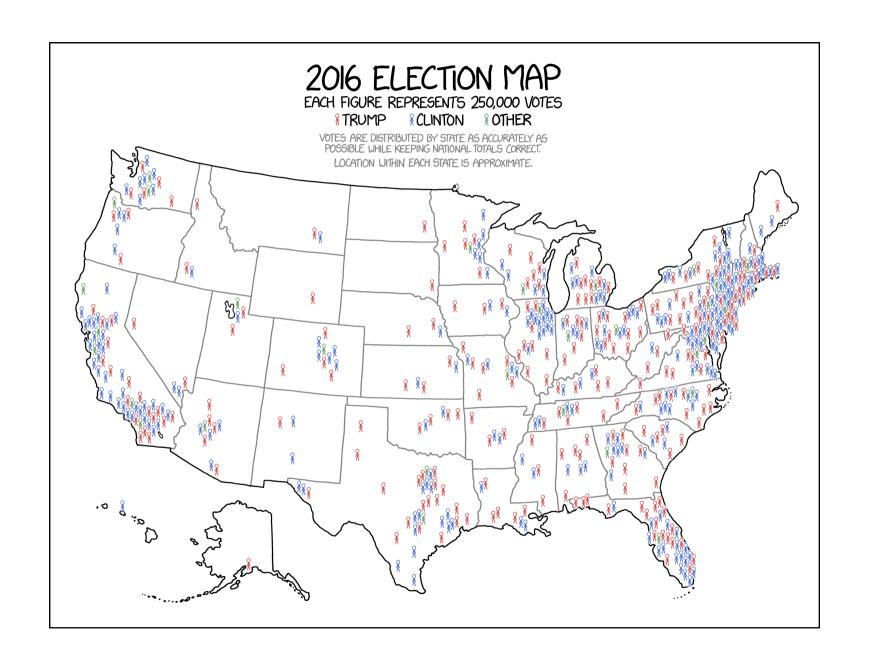
Cartograms











Projections

Animated world projections

World projections

Longitude-latitude



crs = "+proj=longlat +ellps=WGS84"

Mercator

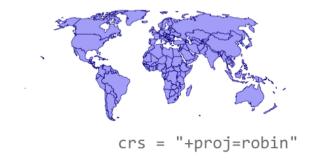


Gall-Peters



crs = 54002

Robinson



US projections

Albers NAD83

crs = 4269

crs = 102003

Finding projection codes

spatialreference.org

epsg.io

proj.org

Most common ones listed on the course website example page

This is an excellent overview of how this all works

And this is a really really helpful overview of all these moving parts

Which projection is best?

None of them

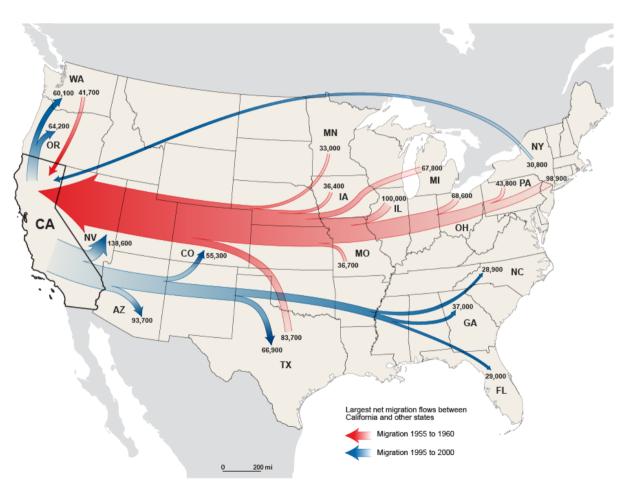
There are no good or bad projections

There are appropriate and inappropriate projections

(but also ew mercator)

Putting data on maps

Maps with lines



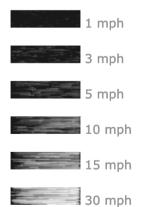
US Census Bureau: Net migration between California and other states

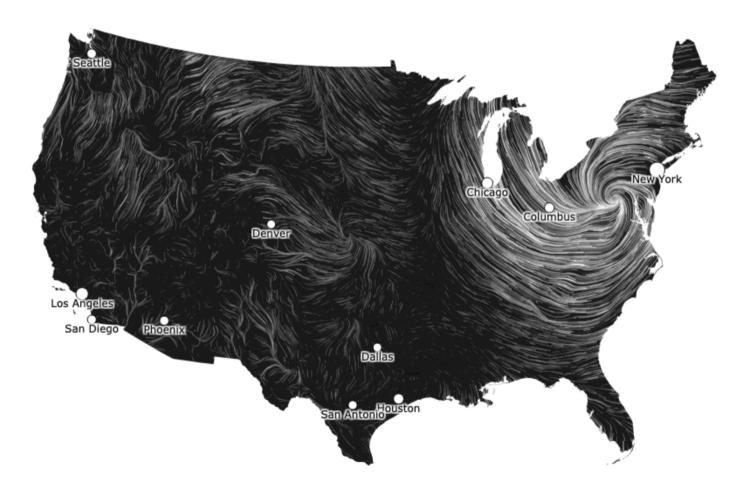
Maps with lines

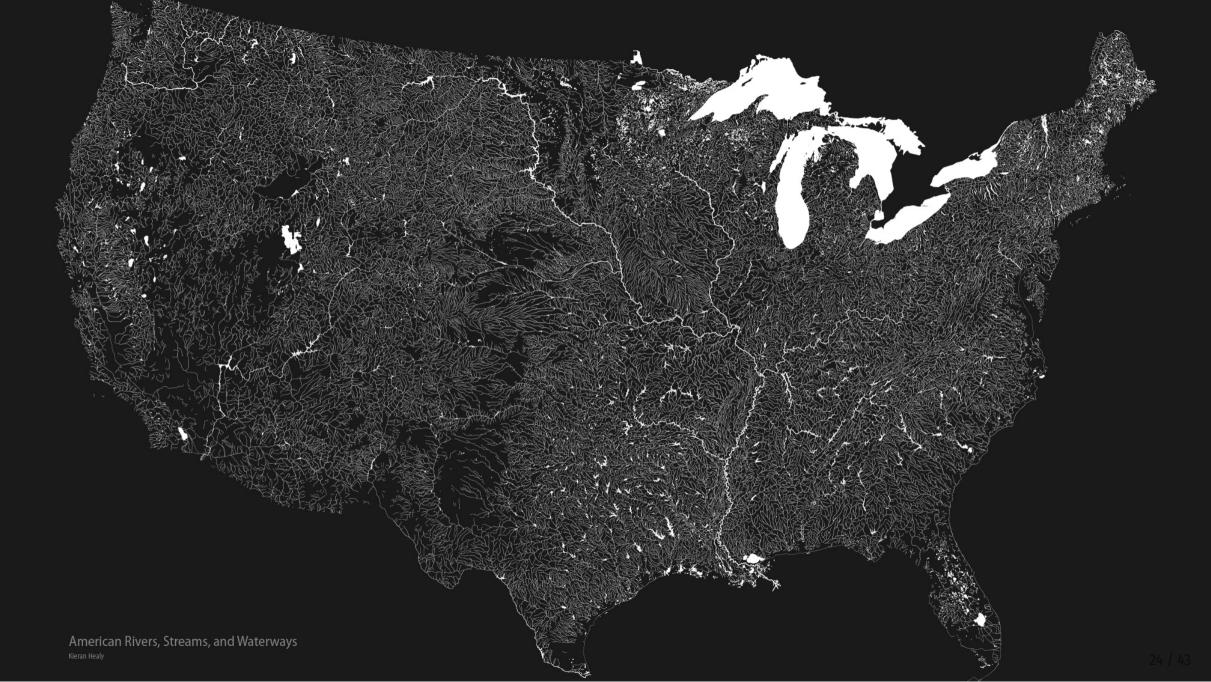
October 30, 2012

6:59 am EST (time of forecast download)

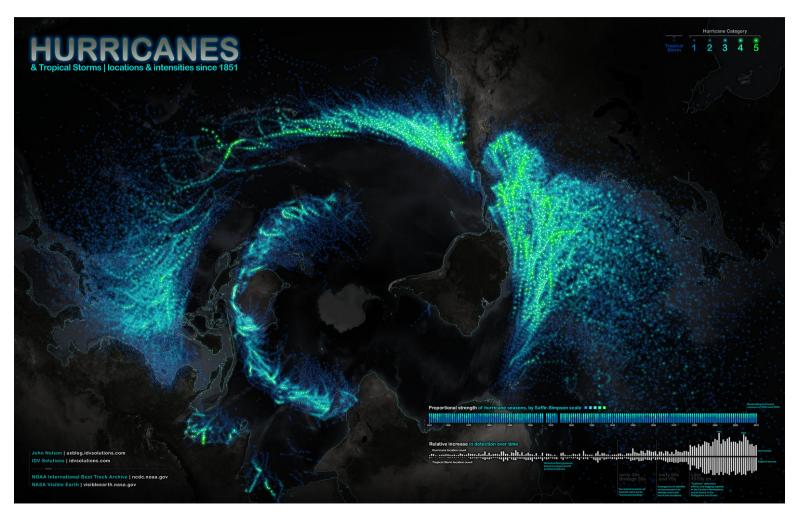
top speed: **39.7 mph** average: **8.4 mph**





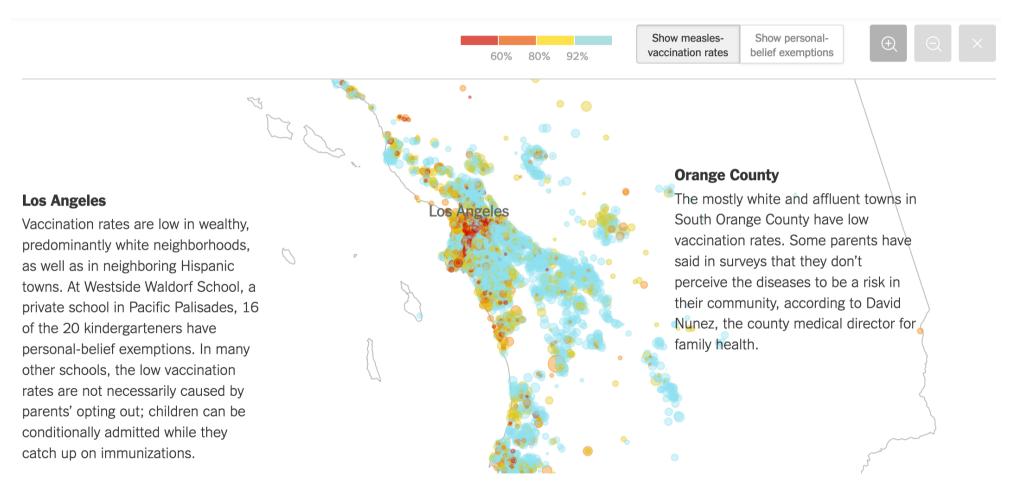


Maps with points



Every hurricane since 1851, by IDV solutions

Maps with points



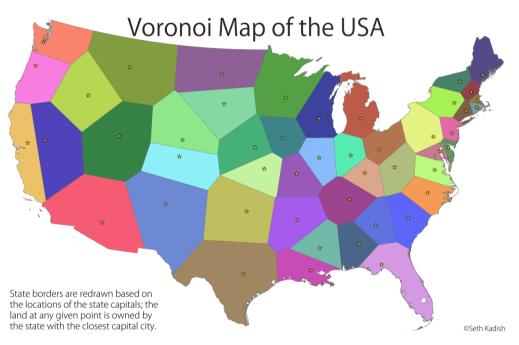
The New York Times, "Vaccination Rates for Every Kindergarten in California

Maps with points

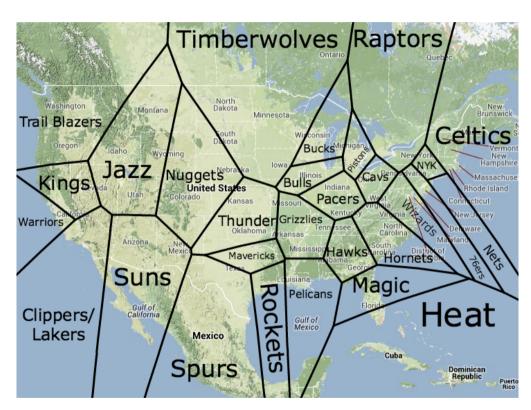


Locals vs. tourists in DC (blue = locals; red = tourists; yellow = unknown)

Voronoi maps



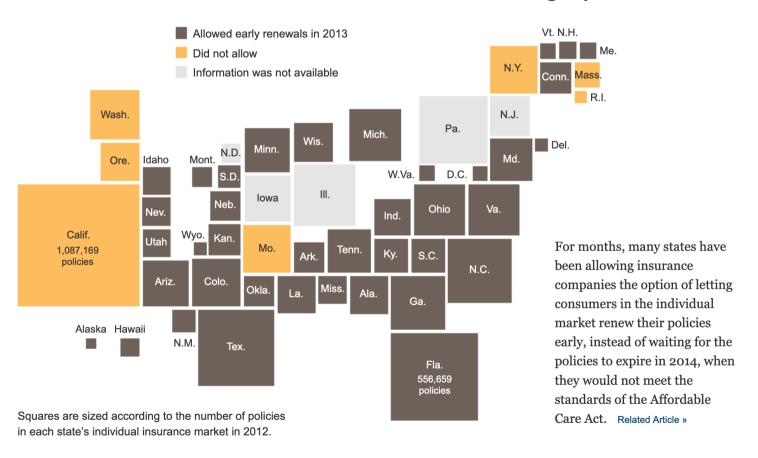
Voroni state boundaries, by Seth Kadish



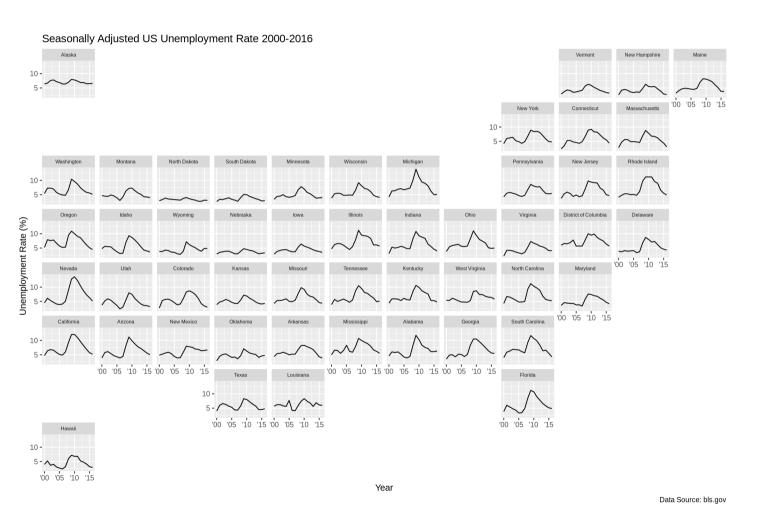
Closest NBA teams

Maps with shapes

States Where Insured Could Renew Plans Before Change by Obama



Small multiples that look like maps



GIS in R with sf

Shapefiles

Geographic information is shared as **shapefiles**

These are not like regular single CSV files!

Shapefiles come as zipped files with a bunch of different files inside



Structure of a shapefile

```
library(sf)
world_shapes <- read_sf("data/ne_110m_admin_0_countries/ne_110m_admin_0_countries.shp")</pre>
## Simple feature collection with 7 features and 3 fields
## geometry type: MULTIPOLYGON
## dimension:
                  XΥ
## bbox:
          xmin: -180 ymin: -18 xmax: 180 ymax: 83
## CRS:
                  4326
## # A tibble: 7 x 4
## TYPE GEOUNIT
                                 ISO A3
                                                                                       geometry
   <chr>
##
                                                                             <MULTIPOLYGON [°]>
## 1 Sovereign ... Fiji
                                 FJI
                                         (((180 - 16, 180 - 17, 179 - 17, 179 - 17, 179 - 17, 179 \dots)
## 2 Sovereign ... Tanzania
                                 TZA
                                         (((34 - 0.95, 34 - 1.1, 38 - 3.1, 38 - 3.7, 39 - 4.7, 39 \dots)
## 3 Indetermin... Western Sahara
                                         (((-8.7\ 28,\ -8.7\ 28,\ -8.7\ 27,\ -8.7\ 26,\ -12\ 26,\ -12\ 2...
                                 ESH
## 4 Sovereign ... Canada
                                         (((-123 49, -123 49, -125 50, -126 50, -127 51, -128...
                                 CAN
## 5 Country United States ... USA
                                         (((-123 49, -120 49, -117 49, -116 49, -113 49, -110...
## 6 Sovereign ... Kazakhstan
                                  KAZ
                                         (((87 49, 87 49, 86 48, 86 47, 85 47, 83 47, 82 46, ...
## 7 Sovereign ... Uzbekistan
                                 UZB
                                         (((56\ 41,\ 56\ 45,\ 59\ 46,\ 59\ 46,\ 60\ 45,\ 61\ 44,\ 62\ 44,\ ...
```

Where to find shapefiles

Natural Earth for international maps

US Census Bureau for US maps

For anything else...



Q shapefiles for _____ X

Scales



1:10m = 1:10,000,000

1 cm = 100 km



1:50m = 1:50,000,000

1cm = 500 km

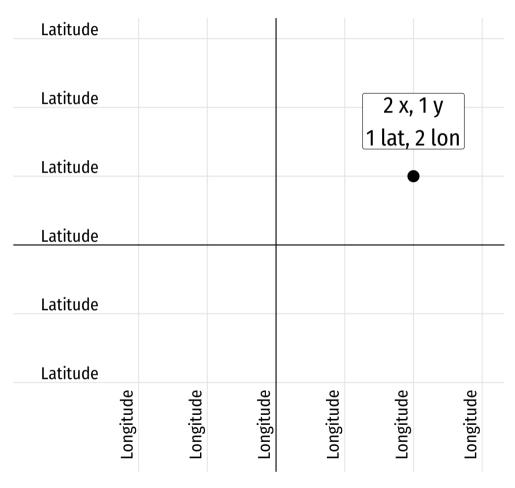


1:110m = 1:110,000,000

1 cm = 1,100 km

Using too high of a resolution makes your maps slow and huge

Latitude and longitude



via @sarahbellmaps

The magic geometry column

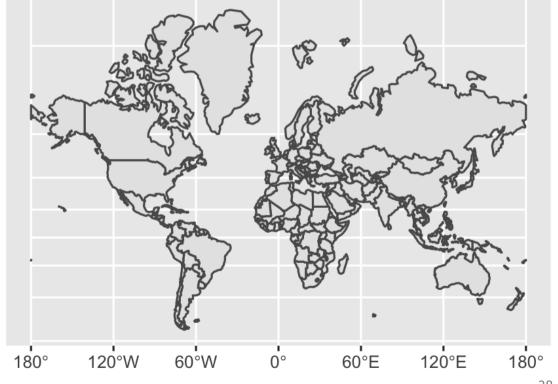
As long as you have a magic geometry column, all you need to do to plot maps is geom_sf()

```
ggplot() +
  geom_sf(data = world_shapes)
```

The magic geometry column

Use coord_sf() to change projections

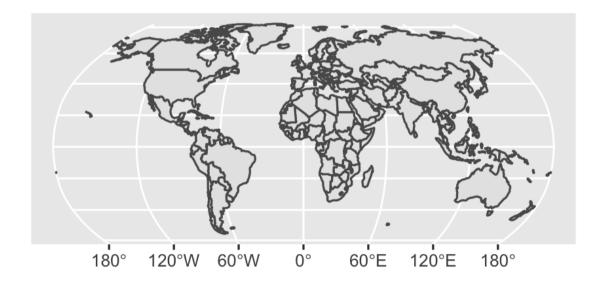
```
ggplot() +
  geom_sf(data = world_shapes) +
  coord_sf(crs = "+proj=merc")
```



The magic geometry column

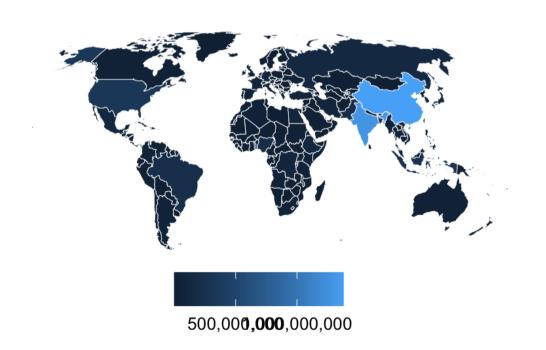
Use coord_sf() to change projections

```
ggplot() +
  geom_sf(data = world_shapes) +
  coord_sf(crs = "+proj=robin")
```



Use aesthetics like normal

All regular ggplot layers and aesthetics work



No geometry column?

Make your own with st_as_sf()

```
other_data
                       other_data %>%
                         st_as_sf(coords = c("long", "lat"),
                               crs = 4326)
## # A tibble: 2 x 3
   city long
##
                  lat
   ## 1 Atlanta -84.4 33.8 ## geometry type: POINT
## 2 Washington, DC -77.1 38.9 ## dimension: XY
                             xmin: −84 ymin: 34 xmax: −77 ymax: 39
                       ## bbox:
                       ## CRS:
                            EPSG:4326
                       ## # A tibble: 2 x 2
                      ## city geometry
                      ## <chr> <POINT [°]>
                      ## 1 Atlanta (-84 34)
                       ## 2 Washington, DC (-77 39)
```

sf is for all GIS stuff

Draw maps

Calculate distances between points

Count observations in a given area

Anything else related to geography!

See here or here for full textbooks

geom_sf() is today's standard

You'll sometimes find older tutorials and StackOverflow answers about using geom_map() or ggmap or other things

Those still work, but they don't use the same magical **sf** system with easy-to-convert projections and other GIS stuff

Stick with sf and geom_sf() and your life will be easy