

# Package: geoheatmap (via r-universe)

November 5, 2024

**Type** Package

**Title** Create Geospatial Cartogram Heatmaps

**Version** 0.1.0

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**Description** The functionality provided by this package is an expansion of the code of the 'statebins' package, created by B. Rudis (2022), <[doi:10.32614/CRAN.package.statebins](https://doi.org/10.32614/CRAN.package.statebins)>. It allows for the creation of square choropleths for the entire world, provided an appropriate specified grid is supplied.

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**Encoding** UTF-8

**Imports** geofacet, statebins, ggplot2, plotly, rlang

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**Suggests** knitr, rmarkdown, viridisLite, testthat (>= 3.0.0), htmltools

**LazyData** true

**RoxygenNote** 7.2.3

**Depends** R (>= 2.10)

**Collate** 'aaa.R' 'geoheatmap.R' 'geom-rrect.r' 'geom-rtile.R' 'gutil.R' 'internet.R' 'util.R'

**Config/testthat/edition** 3

**NeedsCompilation** no

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**Repository** CRAN

**Date/Publication** 2024-09-05 15:40:02 UTC

**Config/pak/sysreqs** libgdal-dev gdal-bin libgeos-dev make libicu-dev libjpeg-dev libpng-dev libssl-dev libproj-dev libsqlite3-dev libudunits2-dev

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geoheatmap	<i>Create a new ggplot-based geographical heatmap for a user-specified geographical grid</i>
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## Description

Pass in desired data frame and grid and get back a square choropleth. The function takes inspiration from the `statebins` function, modifying it to allow for non-US grids and territories, e.g. as defined in the `geofacet` package. The output is a `ggplot2` object to which additional layers can be added.

## Usage

```
geoheatmap(
  facet_data = NULL,
  grid_data = NULL,
  facet_col = NULL,
  value_col = NULL,
  merge_col = NULL,
  dark_label = "black",
  light_label = "white",
  na_label = "white",
  font_size = 3,
  facet_border_col = "white",
  facet_border_size = 2,
  round = FALSE,
  radius = grid::unit(6, "pt"),
  ggplot2_scale_function = ggplot2::scale_fill_continuous,
  hover = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

## Arguments

<code>facet_data</code>	data frame of facets (geographical locations) and values to plot
<code>grid_data</code>	data frame of matching geographical grid positions
<code>facet_col</code>	column name in <code>facet_data</code> that holds the facets. No duplicates; can be full names (e.g. "Netherlands") or abbreviations (e.g. "NL")
<code>value_col</code>	column name in <code>facet_data</code> that holds the values to be plotted
<code>merge_col</code>	grids can sometimes hold both native and anglophone language geographical names (e.g. "Bayern/Bavaria". If native option is preferable, use <code>merge_col</code> ; defaults to "name".

<code>dark_label</code> , <code>light_label</code> , <code>na_label</code>	dark/light/NA label colors. The specified color will be used when the algorithm determines labels should be inverted.
<code>font_size</code>	font size (default = 3)
<code>facet_border_col</code>	default "white" - this creates the "spaces" between boxes
<code>facet_border_size</code>	border size
<code>round</code>	rounded corners (default: FALSE)
<code>radius</code>	if <code>round</code> is TRUE then use <code>grid::unit</code> to specify the corner radius. Default is <code>grid::unit(6, "pt")</code> if using rounded corners.
<code>ggplot2_scale_function</code>	ggplot2 scale function to use. Defaults to <code>scale_fill_continuous</code>
<code>hover</code>	if <code>hover</code> is TRUE, enables interactive plotly plot (see also <a href="#">ggplotly</a> ). Note it only works when <code>round</code> is set to FALSE.
<code>...</code>	additional parameters to the scale function

### Details

Like in the `statebins` package, we offer the option to specify a `dark_label` color and a `light_label` color. Depending on the selected colour scale function, `geoheatmap` will use that information to determine what label to use on lighter/darker tiles. This should in principle mean that labels never fade into the background. Note that this only applies if colours are defined within function, i.e. not called after the object has already been created.

You can customize the scale function you pass in by using name parameters. All named parameters not used by `geoheatmap()` itself get passed to the scale function.

The default theme is set to `theme_void()`, but this can be either overwritten, or added onto depending on intended plot purposes.

### Value

ggplot2 object

### References

Bob Rudis. (2022). `statebins`: Create United States Uniform Cartogram Heatmaps. R package version 1.4.0. URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=statebins>

Ryan Hafen. (2018). `geofacet`: 'ggplot2' Faceting Utilities for Geographical Data. R package version 0.2.1. URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=geofacet>

### See Also

[statebins](#) [geofacet](#)

## Examples

```
data(internet)
library(geofacet)
library(ggplot2)

internet_2015 <- subset(internet, year == 2015)
geoheatmap(facet_data= internet_2015, grid_data= europe_countries_grid1,
           facet_col = "country", value_col = "users")
```

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internet

*Individuals using the Internet*

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## Description

This dataset contains information on the percentage of individuals using the Internet within a given population, categorized by country and year. It helps to measure the digital divide and track progress internet accessibility worldwide. Internet users are defined as individuals who have used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months. The data is collected from national surveys and telecommunications ministries and is regularly updated (last update: 2022) to reflect the latest available figures.

## Usage

```
internet
```

## Format

A data frame with 7101 observations (long format) on the following 3 variables:

country list of countries for which data was collected; there are 263 unique entries, including UN-recognized countries, dependent and autonomous territories.

year year in which data was recorded in.

users amount of population with active internet usage, expressed in percentage.

## Details

Dataset contains a country name ("Democratic Republic of Korea") that has a encoding that does not comply with the UTF-8, so this observation is removed from the dataset to avoid encoding issues in the example.

## Source

The World Bank. (2024). Internet Users (% of population) [Data file]. Retrieved from <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT>.

The World Bank Group. (2024). Internet Users (% of population) [Data file]. Retrieved from <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.USER.ZS>

**References**

International Telecommunication Union (ITU). (2024). ITU data (World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database) used in World Bank compilation.

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