

Package ‘statebins’

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Type Package

Title Create United States Uniform Cartogram Heatmaps

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Description The 'cartogram' heatmaps generated by the included methods are an alternative to choropleth maps for the United States and are based on work by the Washington Post graphics department in their report on ``The states most threatened by trade" (<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/business/states-most-threatened-by-trade/>). ``State bins" preserve as much of the geographic placement of the states as possible but have the look and feel of a traditional heatmap. Functions are provided that allow for use of a binned, discrete scale, a continuous scale or manually specified colors depending on what is needed for the underlying data.

URL <https://gitlab.com/hrbrmstr/statebins>

BugReports <https://gitlab.com/hrbrmstr/statebins/issues>

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Encoding UTF-8

Suggests viridis, RColorBrewer, covr, tinytest

Depends R (>= 3.5.0),

Imports ggplot2 (>= 2.2.1), scales (>= 0.5.0), grid

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Collate 'aaa.R' 'geom-rrect.r' 'geom-rtile.R' 'geom-statebins.r'
'gutil.R' 'statebins-package.R' 'statebins.R'
'theme-statebin.R' 'util.R'

NeedsCompilation no

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Harold Gil [ctb] (fix for show.guide),
Brian Adams [ctb] (theme testing & feedback),

Thomas Wood [ctb] (Significant suggestions & testing that made new features possible),
Mathew Kiang [ctb] (Minor fix for NA handling)

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statebins-package	<i>Create United States Uniform Cartogram Heatmaps</i>
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Description

The cartogram heatmaps generated by the included methods are an alternative to choropleth maps for the United States and are based on work by the Washington Post graphics department in their report on "The states most threatened by trade" (<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/business/states-most-threatened-by-trade/>). "State bins" preserve as much of the geographic placement of the states as possible but have the look and feel of a traditional heatmap. Functions are provided that allow for use of a binned, discrete scale, a continuous scale or manually specified colors depending on what is needed for the underlying data.

Author(s)

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geom_statebins	<i>A statebins Geom</i>
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Description

Pass in a data frame of states and values and let this do the work. It enables easy faceting and makes it simpler to have a uniform legend across all the plots.

There are two special/critical aes() mappings:

- state (so the geom knows which column to map the state names/abbrevs to)
- fill (which column you're mapping the filling for the squares with)

Usage

```
geom_statebins(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  border_col = "white",
  border_size = 2,
  lbl_size = 3,
  dark_lbl = "black",
  light_lbl = "white",
  radius = grid::unit(6, "pt"),
  ...,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)

GeomStatebins
```

Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings created by <code>aes()</code> or <code>aes_()</code> . If specified and <code>inherit.aes</code> = <code>TRUE</code> (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply mapping if there is no plot mapping.
data	<p>The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to <code>ggplot()</code>.</p> <p>A <code>data.frame</code>, or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> for which variables will be created.</p> <p>A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code>., and will be used as the layer data.</p>
border_col	border color of the state squares, default "white"
border_size	thickness of the square state borders
lbl_size	font size (relative) of the label text
dark_lbl, light_lbl	colrs to be uses when the label should be dark or light. The function automagically computes when this should be.
radius	the corner radius
...	other arguments passed on to <code>layer()</code> . These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like <code>color = "red"</code> or <code>size = 3</code> . They may also be parameters to the paired <code>geom/stat</code> .
na.rm	If <code>FALSE</code> , the default, missing values are removed with a warning. If <code>TRUE</code> , missing values are silently removed.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? <code>NA</code> , the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. <code>FALSE</code> never includes, and <code>TRUE</code> always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.

`inherit.aes` If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. `borders()`.

Format

An object of class `GeomStatebins` (inherits from `Geom`, `ggproto`, `gg`) of length 7.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(statebins)
library(cdcfluvview)
library(hrbrthemes)
library(tidyverse)

flu <- ili_weekly_activity_indicators(2017)

ggplot(flu, aes(state=statename, fill=activity_level)) +
  geom_statebins() +
  coord_equal() +
  viridis::scale_fill_viridis(
    name = "ILI Activity Level ", limits=c(0,10), breaks=0:10, option = "magma", direction = -1
  ) +
  facet_wrap(~weekend) +
  labs(title="2017-18 Flu Season ILI Activity Level") +
  theme_statebins(base_family = font_ps) +
  theme(plot.title=element_text(size=16, hjust=0)) +
  theme(plot.margin = margin(30,30,30,30))

## End(Not run)
```

statebins

Create a new ggplot-based "statebin" chart for USA states/territories

Description

Pass in a data frame and get back a square choropleth.

Usage

```
statebins(
  state_data,
  state_col = "state",
  value_col = "value",
  dark_label = "black",
  light_label = "white",
  na_label = "white",
  font_size = 3,
```

```

    state_border_col = "white",
    state_border_size = 2,
    round = FALSE,
    radius = grid::unit(6, "pt"),
    ggplot2_scale_function = ggplot2::scale_fill_distiller,
    ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>state_data</code>	data frame of states and values to plot
<code>state_col</code>	column name in <code>state_data</code> that has the states. no duplicates and can be names (e.g. "Maine") or abbreviations (e.g. "ME")
<code>value_col</code>	column name in <code>state_data</code> that holds the values to be plotted
<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>state_border_col</code>	default "white" - this creates the "spaces" between boxes
<code>state_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_distiller</code> since you're likely passing in continuous data when you shouldn't be :-)
<code>...</code>	additional parameters to the scale function

Details

The `state_col` and `value_col` parameters default to `state` and `value`. That means if you name the columns you want to plot with those names, you can forego passing them in. Otherwise, use "strings".

A *handy* feature of this function is that you can specify a `dark_label` color and a `light_label` color. What does that mean? Well, you also pass in the color scale function you're going to use and `statebins` will apply it and use that information to determine what the tile color is and — if it's "dark" it will use the `light_label` and if it's "light" it will use the `dark_label` color. That means the labels will never blend in to the background (as long as you specify decent label colors).

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

Value

ggplot2 object

Examples

```
data(USArrests)

USArrests$state <- rownames(USArrests)
statebins(USArrests, value_col="Assault", name = "Assault") +
  theme_statebins(legend_position="right")
```

state_tbl	<i>"State" abbreviation to name data frame</i>
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Description

"State" abbreviation to name data frame

theme_statebins	<i>Base statebins theme</i>
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Description

Clears out most of the cruft. Builds off of theme_bw()

Usage

```
theme_statebins(legend_position = "bottom", base_size = 11, base_family = "")
```

Arguments

- legend_position
fills in legend.position
- base_family, base_size
same as theme_bw()

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