

Linked Micromap Plots for Point Locations

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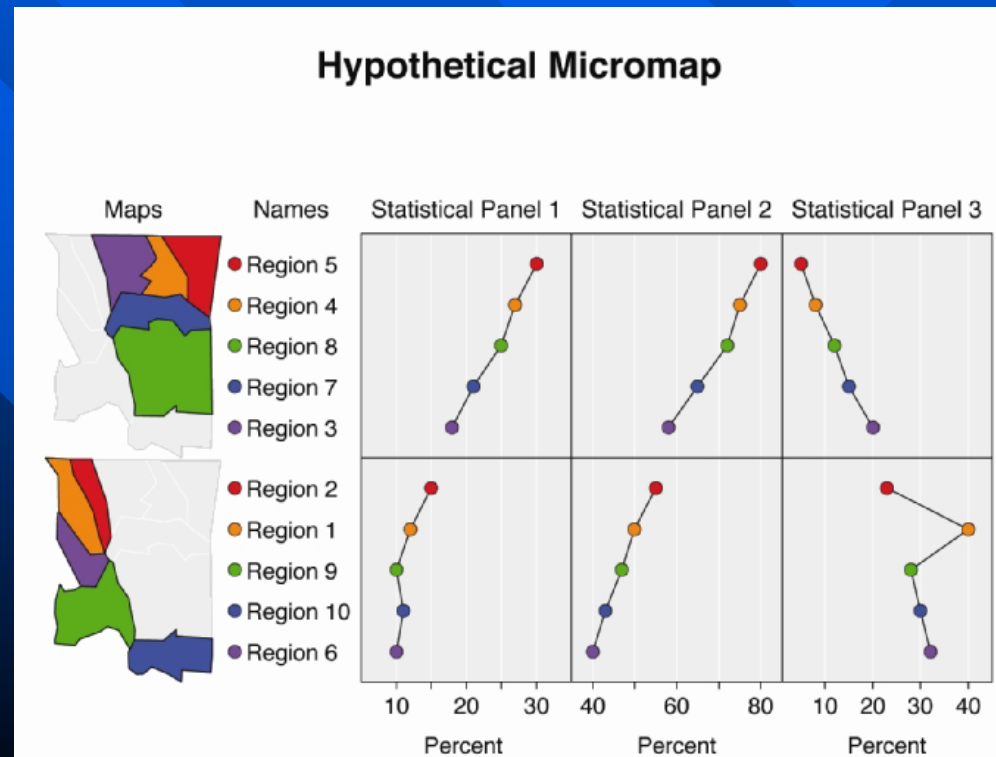


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Concept of Micromaps

- Link of row-labeled univariate (or multivariate) statistical summaries to corresponding geographical region
- Focus on statistical display and not on maps
- Useful for
 - environmental data
 - agricultural data
 - medical data
 - public health data
 - economical data



History of Micromaps

- First presented at the 1996 American Statistical Association's annual meeting (Olsen, Carr, Courbois, Pierson, 1996)
- Main references:
 - Carr & Pierson (1996)
 - Carr et al. (1998)
 - Carr & Pickle (2010)
 - Symanzik et al. (2017)

Limitations of Choropleth Maps

- 1) Some map regions can be too small to effectively show color
- 2) Converting a continuous variable into a variable with a few ordered values results in an immediate loss of information
- 3) Difficult to show more than one variable in a choropleth map

These limitations have been addressed in regular linked micromap plots

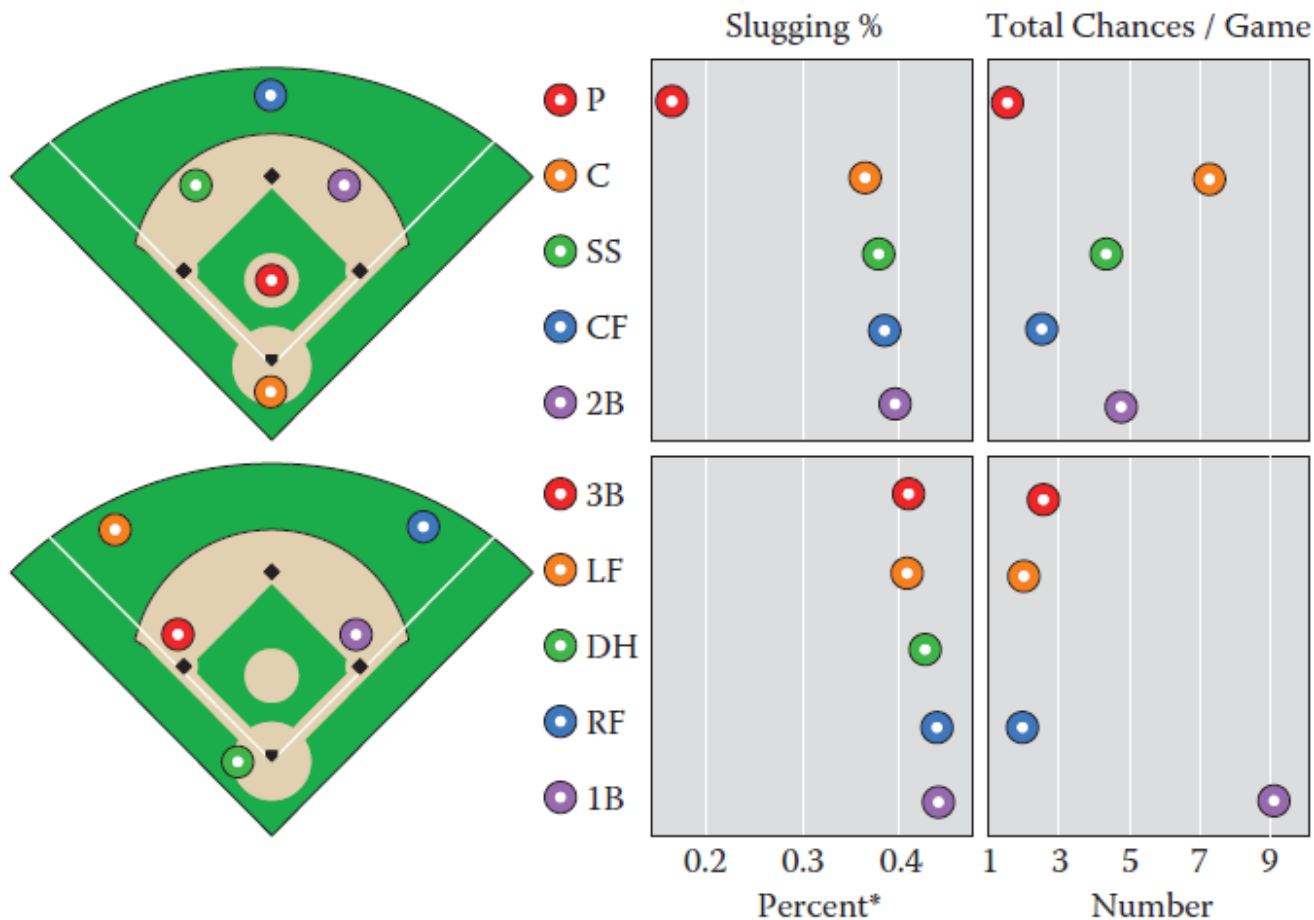
Micromaps for Point Locations

Motivation for Linked Micromap Plots for Point Locations

- Similar to regular linked micromap plots:
 - Can show multiple statistical variables on a map
 - Do not lose ordering and exact values of the variable(s)
 - Also, need enlargement of point locations to circles or squares, but ultimately may need less space on a map than ray-glyph maps

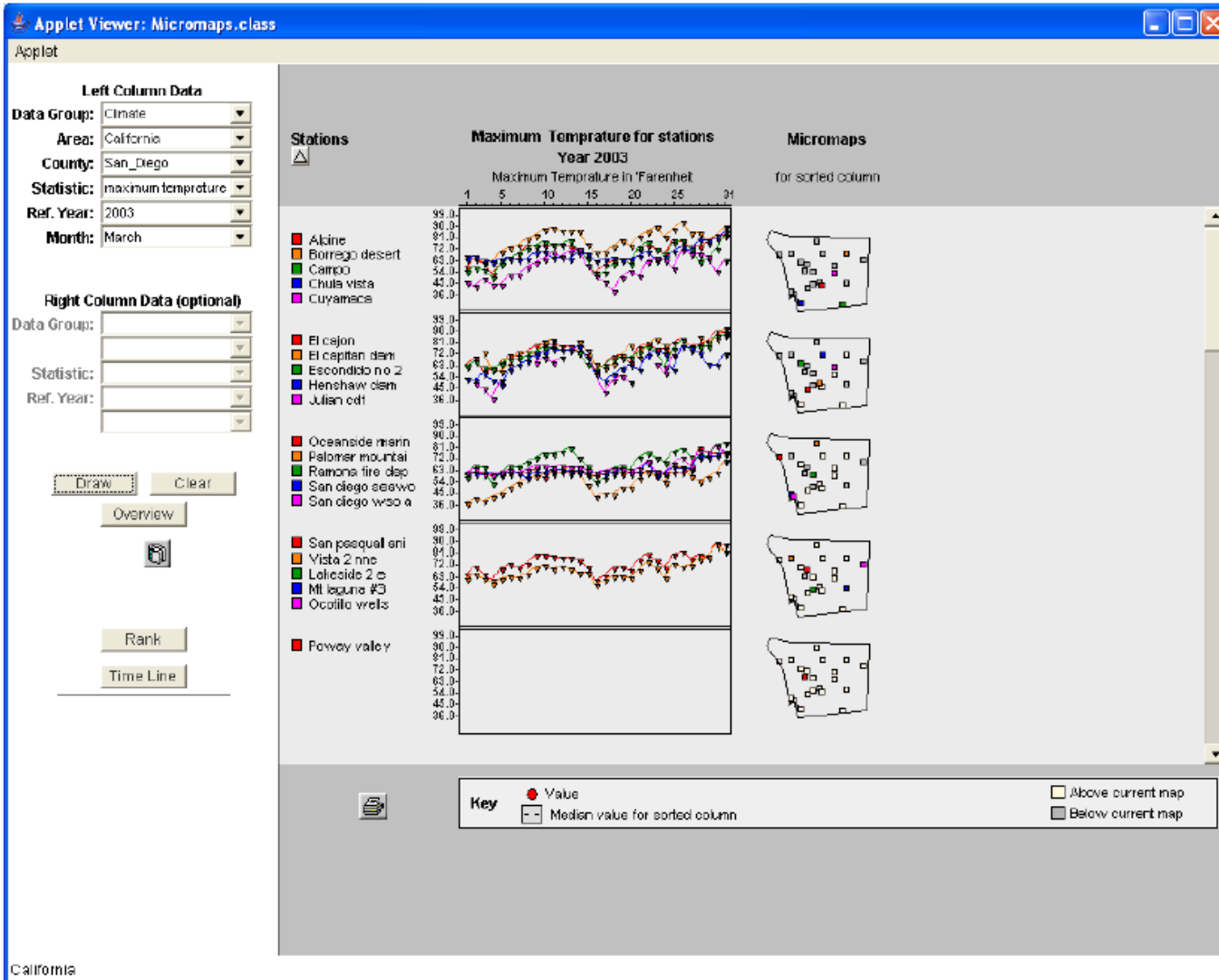
Past Examples of Micromaps for Point Locations (1)

Median of Baseball Statistics by Position



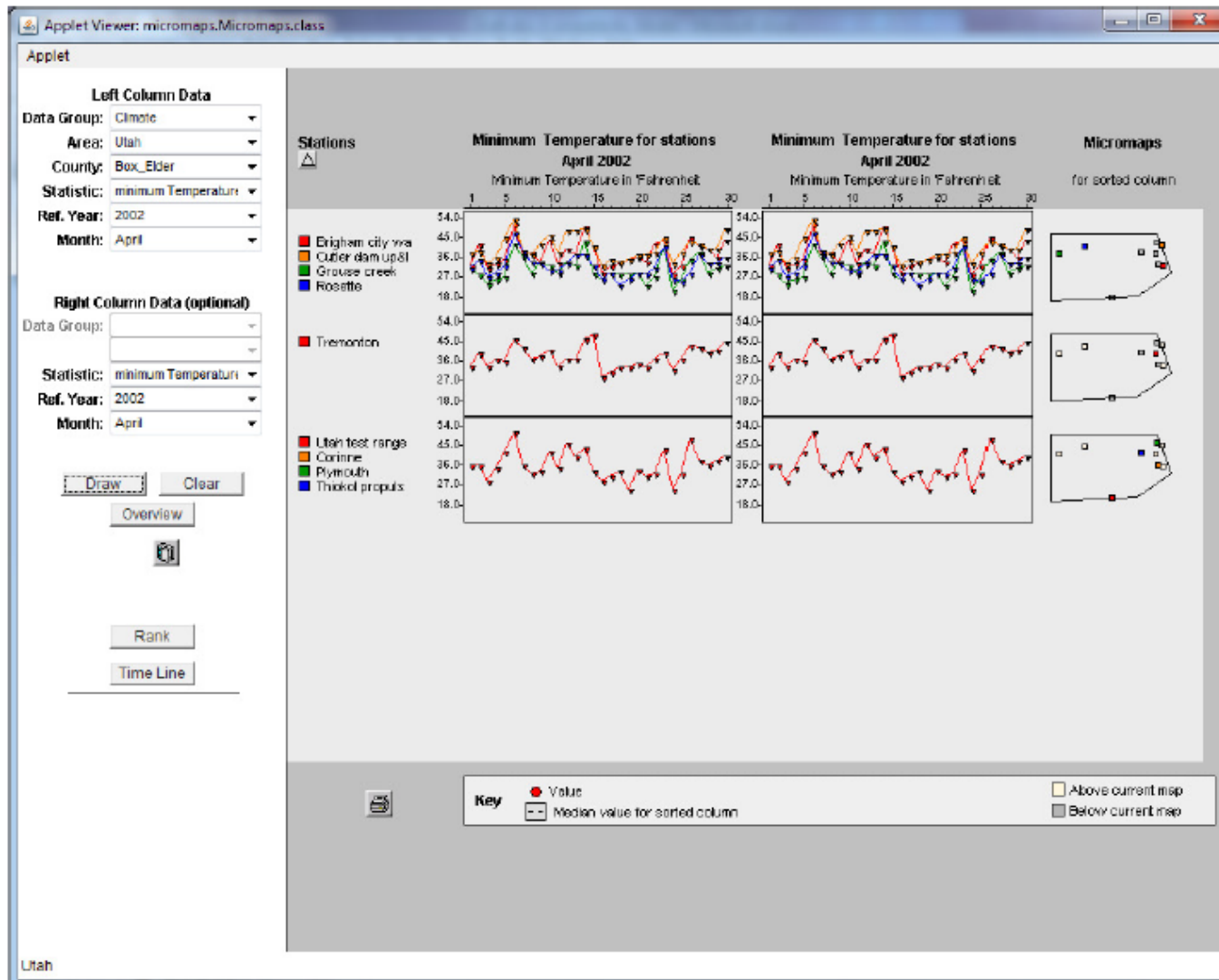
From: Carr & Pickle (2010),
Fig 1.5

Past Examples of Micromaps for Point Locations (2)



From: Thapliyal (2009),
Fig 4

Past Examples of Micromaps for Point Locations (3)



From: Yarra (2010),
Fig 6

General Construction Steps for Micromaps for Point Locations in R

Steps to Create Linked Micromap Plots for Point Locations

- 1) Obtain coordinates of the point locations of interest along with the corresponding data to display.
- 2) Obtain geographic data for the underlying base map in the background.
- 3) Create a simple plot of the point locations and partially shift overplotting points.
- 4) Create polygons around the adjusted point locations.

Steps to Create Linked Micromap Plots for Point Locations

- 5) Combine the base map and the polygons representing point locations into a single spatial object.
- 6) Convert the object created in the previous step into a spatial data frame object.
- 7) Create a basic draft linked micromap plot.
- 8) Repeat Steps 3 to 7 as needed.
- 9) Add additional visualization elements to the draft linked micromap plot.

Case Study #1:
Population of the 10 Biggest
Cities in Asia

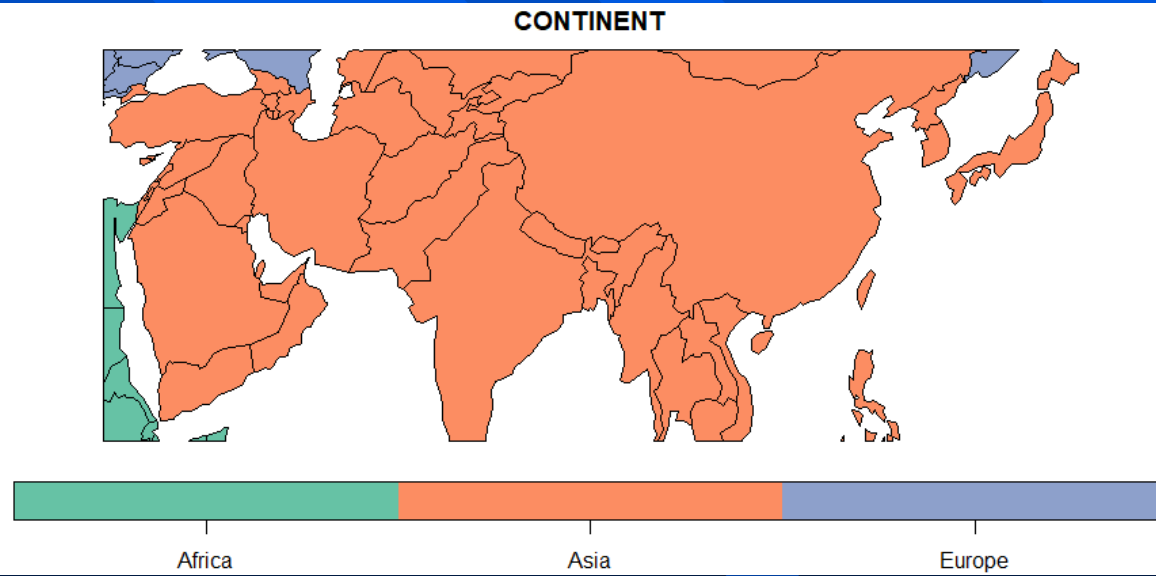
Step 1

Obtain coordinates of the point locations of interest along with the corresponding data to display.

```
> head(cities)
# A tibble: 6 × 5
  city      country population    lat    long
<chr>    <chr>         <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
1 Shanghai China      24256800 31.2 121.
2 Beijing  China      21516000 39.9 116.
3 Mumbai   India      20667656 19.1  72.9
4 Delhi    India      16787941 28.7  77.2
5 Karachi  Pakistan   14910352 24.9  67.0
6 Istanbul Turkey     14657000 41.1  29
```

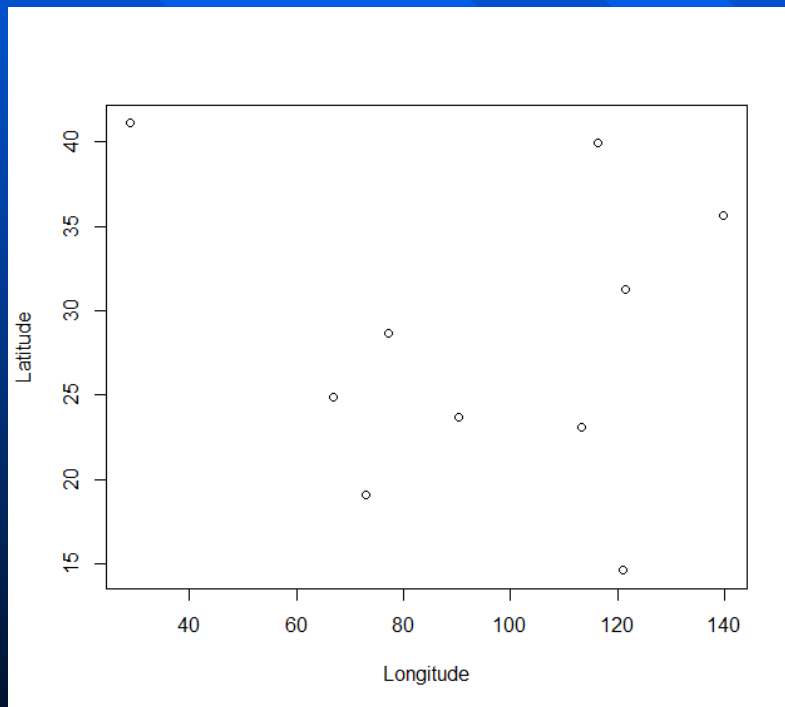
Step 2

Obtain geographic data for the underlying base map in the background.



Step 3

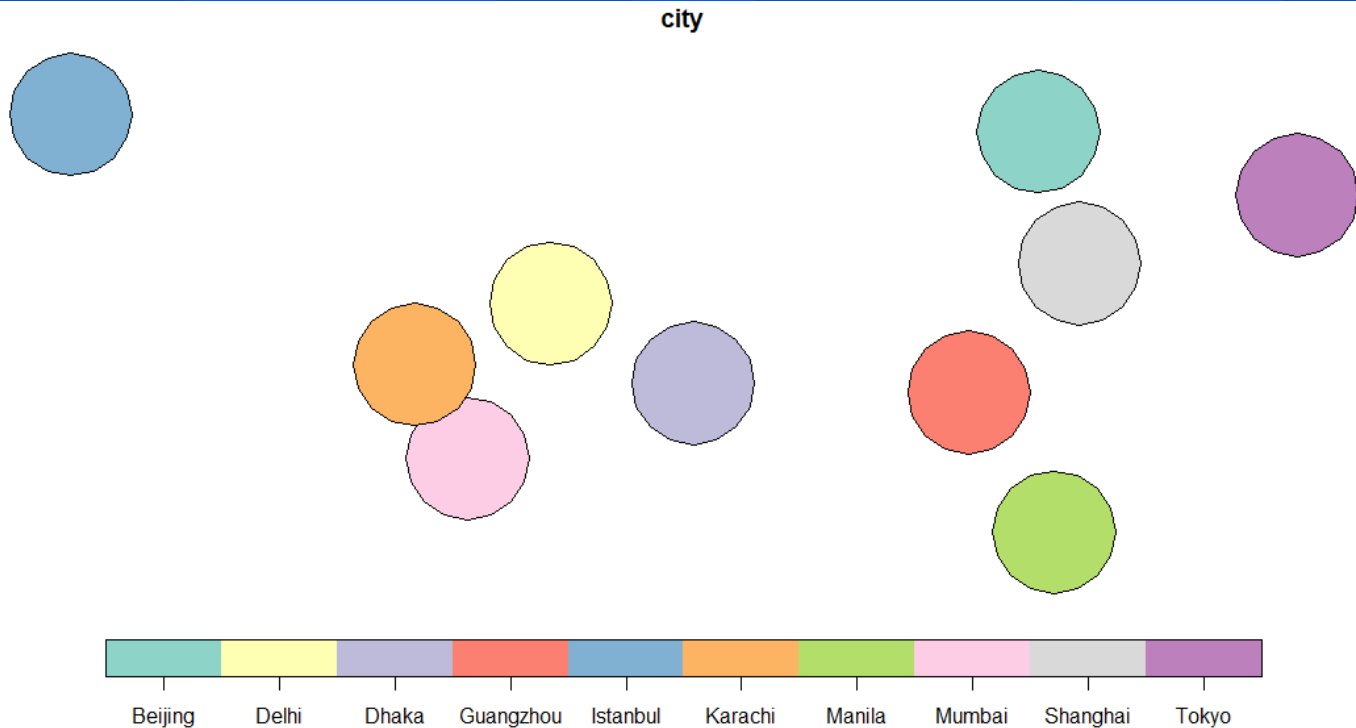
Create a simple map-based plot of the point locations and partially shift overplotting points.



- No apparent need to shift any of these points

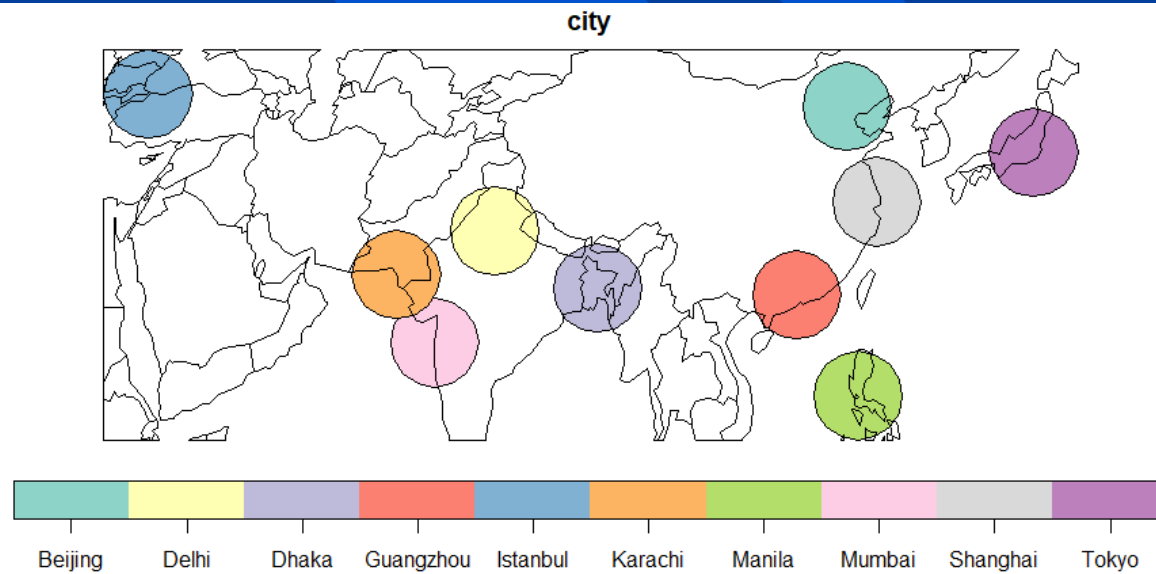
Step 4

Create polygons around the adjusted point locations.



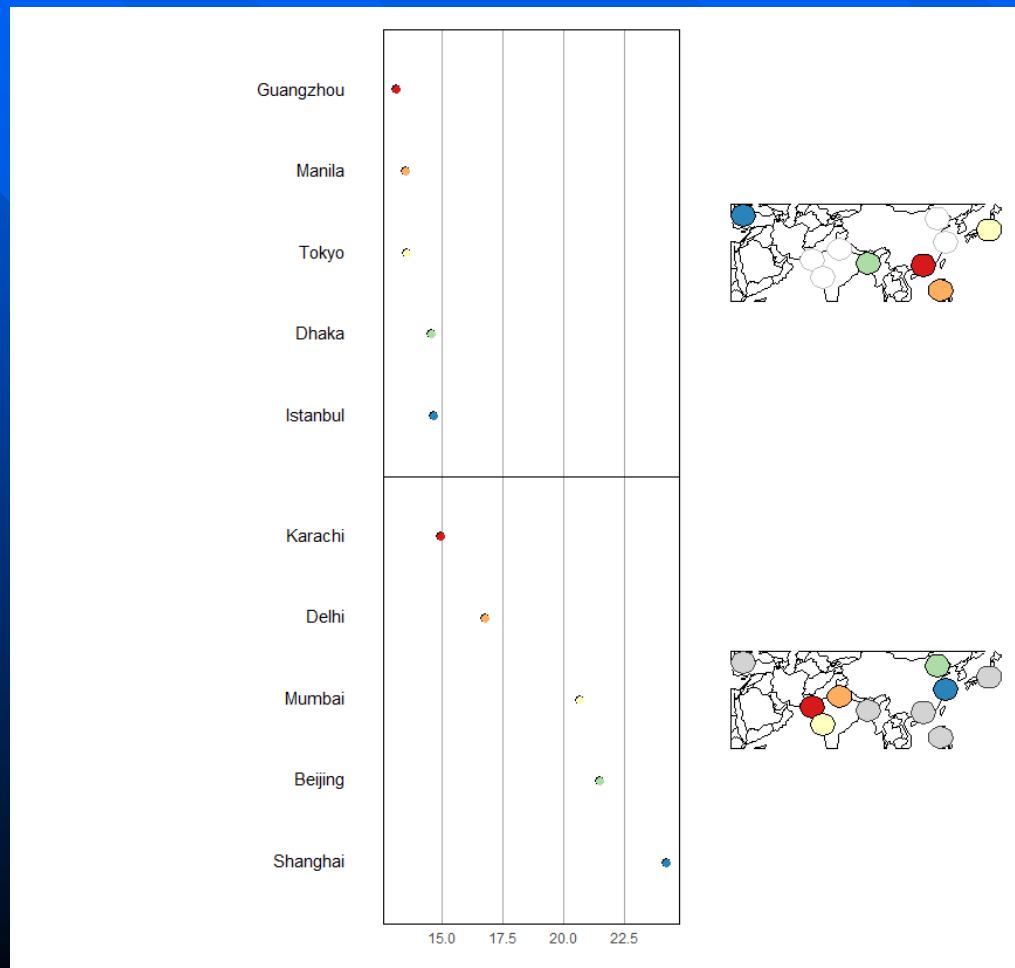
Steps 5 & 6

Combine the base map and the polygons representing point locations into a single spatial object. Convert the object created in the previous step into a spatial data frame object and plot it.



Step 7

Create a basic draft linked micromap plot.



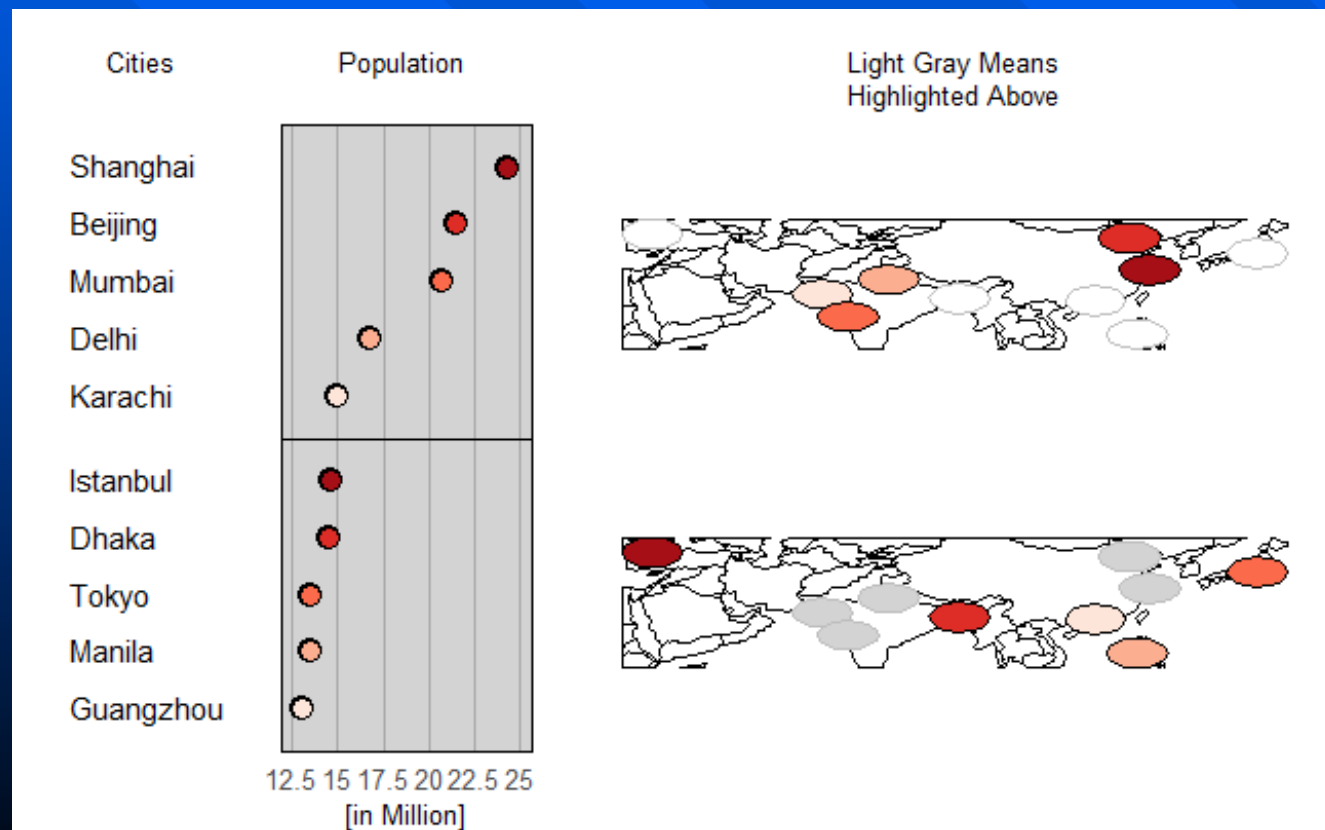
Step 8

Repeat Steps 3 to 7 as needed.

– Not needed here.

Step 9

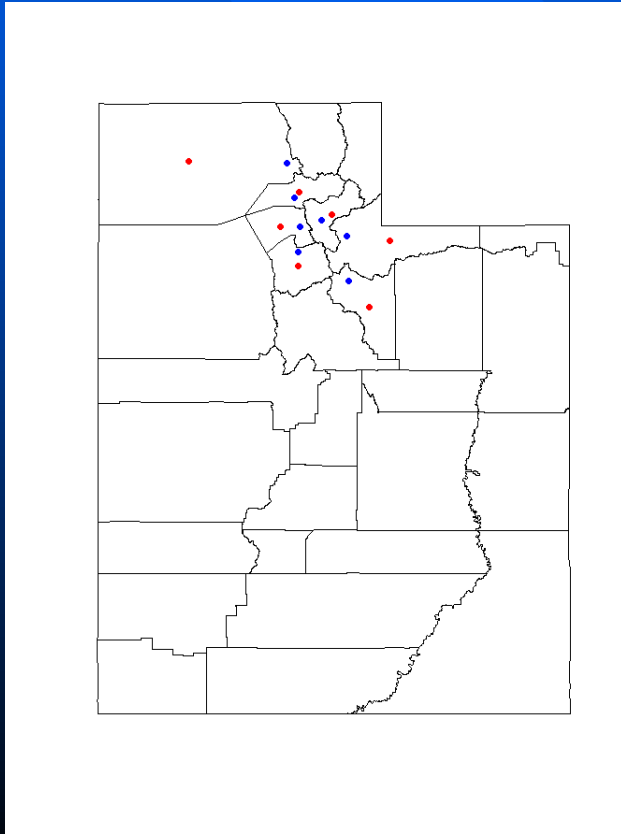
Add additional visualization elements to the draft linked micromap plot.



Case Study #2:
Elevation and Population of the 29
County Seats in Utah

Step 3

Create a simple map-based plot of the point locations and partially shift overplotting points.



- A few of the county seats in Northern Utah have been shifted to their centroid location. Leave it to the reader to shift additional ones as needed.

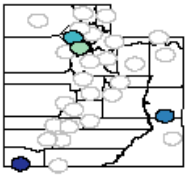
- Blue dot: Original Location
- Red dot: Shifted Location

Light Gray Means
Highlighted Above

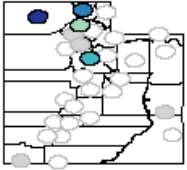
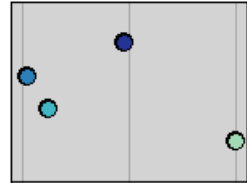
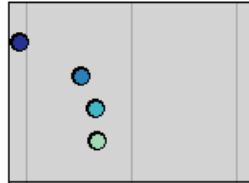
County Seat

Elevation

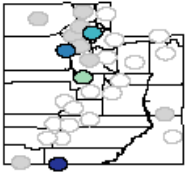
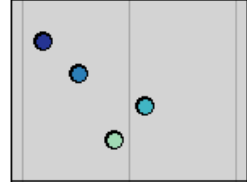
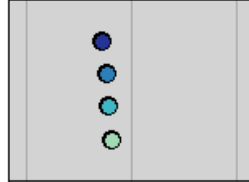
Population



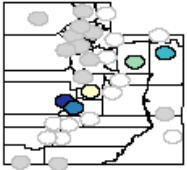
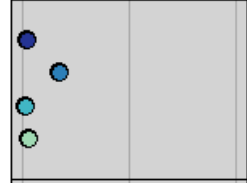
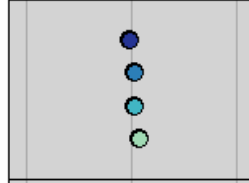
- St. George
- Moab
- Farmington
- Salt Lake City



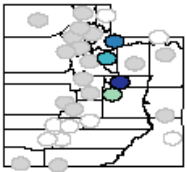
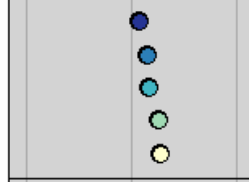
- Brigham City
- Logan
- Provo
- Ogden



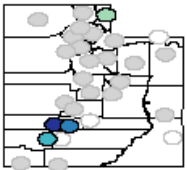
- Kanab
- Tooele
- Morgan
- Nephi



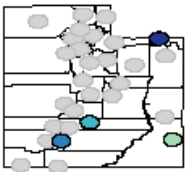
- Fillmore
- Richfield
- Vernal
- Duchesne
- Manti



- Price
- Coalville
- Heber City
- Castle Dale



- Beaver
- Junction
- Parowan
- Randolph



- Manila
- Panguitch
- Loa
- Monticello



3000 5000 7000 feet
0 1e+05 2e+05 Count (last Census)

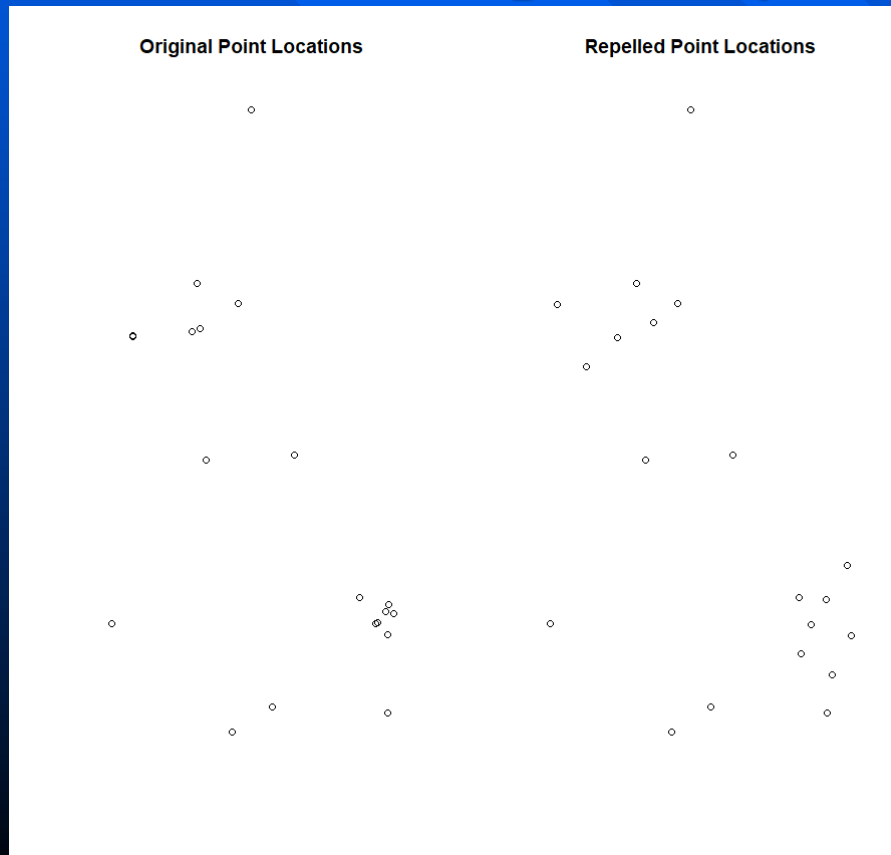
Step 9

Add additional
visualization
elements to the
draft linked
micromap plot.

Case Study #3:
Premier League Football Stadiums in
England and Wales in 2018

Step 3

Create a simple map-based plot of the point locations and partially shift overplotting points.

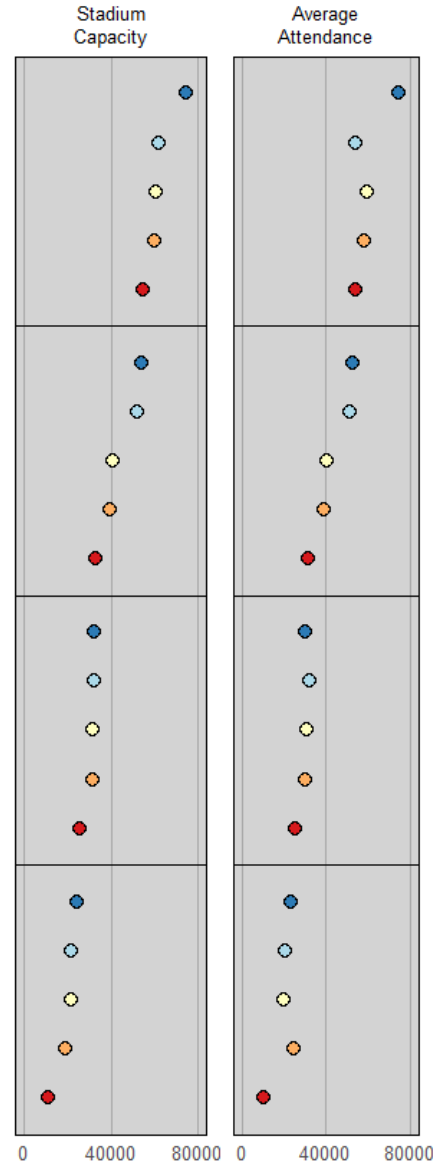


- Several stadium locations in London, Liverpool, and Manchester had to be repelled to avoid overplotting.

Light Gray Means Highlighted Above



Stadium	Team
Old Trafford	Manchester United
Tottenham Hotspur Stadium	Tottenham Hotspur
Emirates Stadium	Arsenal FC
London Stadium	West Ham United
Etihad Stadium	Manchester City
Anfield	Liverpool FC
St James' Park	Newcastle United
Stamford Bridge	Chelsea FC
Goodison Park	Everton FC
Cardiff City Stadium	Cardiff City
St Mary's Stadium	Southampton FC
King Power Stadium	Leicester City
Molineux Stadium	Wolverhampton Wanderers
AMEX Stadium	Brighton & Hove Albion
Selhurst Park	Crystal Palace
John Smith's Stadium	Huddersfield Town
Turf Moor	Burnley FC
Vicarage Road	Watford FC
Craven Cottage	Fulham FC
Vitality Stadium	AFC Bournemouth



Step 9

Add additional visualization elements to the draft linked micromap plot.

Software, Data & R Code

- R 4.5.1 (or another recent version of R)
- *micromap* R package, Version 1.9.10, accessible at <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/micromap/index.html>
- Additional R packages such as *sf*, *dplyr* & *labeling* (recent versions)
- R code and data can be freely obtained from forthcoming *micromap* book and are accessible at <https://github.com/symanzik/MicromapPlotsInR> (specifically **06-pointLocations.Rmd**)

More Book Details

- Tentative Title: “**Micromap Plots in R - A Step-By-Step Approach to Visualize Spatial Data via Linked Micromaps, Conditioned Micromaps, and Comparative Micromaps in R**”
- Editor: **Jürgen Symanzik**
- Chapters on
 - *micromap* & *micromapST* R packages
 - Shapefile modifications for use in micromap applications
 - Additional glyph types and extensions
 - Micromaps for point locations (basis for this presentation)
 - Web applications
 - Conditioned choropleth maps (CCmaps)
 - Comparative micromaps
 - Non-traditional micromaps
 - Applications in the environmental & medical fields

Summary & Conclusion

- Linked micromap plots for point locations offer an alternative way to display multiple statistical variables in a map-based context
- Point locations may already be placed suitably far enough away from each other for plotting of circular areas around the points
- If not, point locations may have to be shifted, e.g., based on centroids for an enclosing spatial unit or via some repelling algorithm (possibly with some manual fine-tuning at the end)

Current & Future Work

- Extend to allow additional plot types, in particular time series for point locations
- Experiment with modified shapefiles for point locations in the micromapST R package, accessible at <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/micromapST/index.html>
- Standardize some of the functionality for use in web-based linked micromaps for point locations

References

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[<https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118445112.stat07938>].
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- Yarra PK (2010) *Refactoring Micromaps*, MS Report, Utah State University, Department of Computer Science, Logan, UT.

Questions ???

– or –

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