

# Package ‘UScensus2000’

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**Type** Package

**Title** US Census 2000 Suite of R Packages

**Version** 1.01

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**Description** US Census 2000 shape files and additional demographic data from the SF1 100 percent files. This package contains a number of helper functions for the US-census2000blk,UScensus2000blkgrp, UScensus2000tract, UScensus2000cdp packages.

**License** GPL (>= 2)

**Depends** R (>= 2.10), maptools, sp, foreign, methods, grDevices, base,stats, utils, UScensus2000tract, UScensus2000blkgrp,UScensus2000cdp, gpplib

**Suggests** rgdal

**LazyLoad** yes

**URL** <http://www.ncasd.org/census2000/>

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UScensus2000-package    *Helper functions for the UScensus2000-suite of packages*

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## Description

This package helps the user handle the spatial and demographic data available in UScensus2000tract, UScensus2000cdp, UScensus2000blkgrp, and UScensus2000blk

## Details

Package:	UScensus2000
Type:	Package
Version:	0.08
Date:	2010-07-11
License:	GPL Version 2 or newer
LazyLoad:	yes

## Note

If you use this package and/or software manual in your work, a citation would be appreciated. References to the current versions are:

Preferred Citation for the Package:

Zack W. Almquist (2010). US Census Spatial and Demographic Data in R: The UScensus2000 Suite of Packages. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 37(6), 1-31. <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i06/>.

Package Citation:

Zack W Almquist (2010). UScensus2000: US Census 2000 Suite of R Packages. R package

version 1.00.

Please also cite the original data source and the [sp](#) and [maptools](#).

Census 2000 Summary File 1 [name of state1 or United States]/prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, 2001.

Bivand RS, Pebesma EJ, Gomez-Rubio V (2008). Applied Spatial Data Analysis with R. Springer, New York, NY.

#### Author(s)

Zack W Almquist<almquist@uci.edu>

Maintainer: Zack W Almquist <almquist@uci.edu>

---

areaPoly

*Area of the polygons in SpatialPolygonsDataFrame*

---

#### Description

Calculates the area of each polygon in `SpatialPolygonsDataFrame`.

#### Usage

```
areaPoly(sp.object=NULL)
```

#### Arguments

`sp.object` `SpatialPolygonsDataFrame`, must be a `SpatialPolygonsDataFrame` object.

#### Value

a numeric vector.

#### Author(s)

Zack W. Almquist

#### References

Zack W. Almquist (2010). US Census Spatial and Demographic Data in R: The UScensus2000 Suite of Packages. Journal of Statistical Software, 37(6), 1-31. <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i06/>.

Also see: [SpatialPolygonsDataFrame](#)

**Examples**

```
#####
## Helper function for handling coloring of the map
#####
color.map<- function(x,dem,y=NULL){
  l.poly<-length(x@polygons)
  dem.num<- cut(dem,breaks=ceiling(quantile(dem)),dig.lab = 10)
  dem.num[which(is.na(dem.num)==TRUE)]<-levels(dem.num)[1]
  l.uc<-length(table(dem.num))
  if(is.null(y)){
    ##commented out, but creates different color schemes
    ## using runif, may take a couple times to get a good color scheme.
    ##col.heat<-rgb( runif(l.uc,0,1), runif(l.uc,0,1) , runif(l.uc,0,1) )
    col.heat<-heat.colors(16)[c(14,8,4,1)] ##fixed set of four colors
  }else{
    col.heat<-y
  }
  dem.col<-cbind(col.heat,names(table(dem.num)))
  colors.dem<-vector(length=l.poly)
  for(i in 1:l.uc){
    colors.dem[which(dem.num==dem.col[i,2])]<-dem.col[i,1]
  }
  out<-list(colors=colors.dem,dem.cut=dem.col[,2],table.colors=dem.col[,1])
  return(out)
}
#####
## Helper function for handling coloring of the map
#####

data(oregon.tract)

## Build density using areaPoly()
den00<-oregon.tract$pop2000/areaPoly(oregon.tract)
oregon.tract$den00<-den00

colors.use<-color.map(oregon.tract,oregon.tract$den00)
plot(oregon.tract,col=colors.use$colors,border="transparent")
title(main="Census Tracts \n of Oregon, 2000", sub="Quantiles (equal frequency)")
legend("bottomright",legend=colors.use$dem.cut,fill=colors.use$table.colors,bty="o",title="Population Density",
```

**Description**

A function geared to making choropleth maps easier to construct for the US Census Data.

**Usage**

```
choropleth(sp, dem = "pop2000", cuts = list("quantile", seq(0, 1, 0.25)), color = list(fun = "hsv", attr
```

**Arguments**

sp	SpatialPolygonsDataFrame, must be a SpatialPolygonsDataFrame object.
dem	a character string, this must be the name of one of the data.frame objects contained within the SpatialPolygonsDataFrame (e.g. "pop2000").
cuts	a list containing "quantile" and seq object from 0 to 1.
color	a list containing a function and list of arguments for the function to produce the requested color scheme.
main	a character string, this will be the title of the plot.
sub	a character string, this will be the subtitle on the plot.
border	a character string, this selects the border color of the polygons.
legend	a list containing first where to place the legend and second a title for the legend.
type	a character string, can be either "plot" or "spplot".
...	Only arguments available in <a href="#">plot</a> .

**Details**

choropleth is simply a convenient front end for [plot](#) and [spplot](#) specifically for use in making quick choropleth maps of US Census data.

**Value**

a plot or lattice object.

**Author(s)**

Zack W Almquist

**References**

Zack W. Almquist (2010). US Census Spatial and Demographic Data in R: The UScensus2000 Suite of Packages. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 37(6), 1-31. <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i06/>.

**See Also**

[spplot](#), [plot](#)

## Examples

```
data(oregon.tract)
```

```
###Using plot
```

```
choropleth(oregon.tract,"pop2000",color = list(fun = "rainbow", attr = list(4)),main="2000 US Census Tracts \n Ore
```

```
###Using spplot
```

```
choropleth(oregon.tract,"pop2000",main="2000 US Census Tracts \n Oregon Tracts",border="transparent",type="spplo
```

---

city

*Selects one or more CDP(s) from a given state*

---

## Description

city allows the user to pull out the polygon and metadata of one or more CDPs for any given state by name.

## Usage

```
city(name, state, statefips = FALSE, sp.object = NULL, proj = NULL )
```

## Arguments

name	a character string, takes the value of a string or string vector and has to be the exact name or names of CDP(s). (If you are unsure of the exact name a quick way to find it is to load the library(UScensus2000cdp) and pull out the list of names for the state you are interested in (see example).Note: if statefips=TRUE then this must be a CDP fips code.
state	a character string, can either be the full name (e.g. "oregon"), the abbreviation (e.g. "or"), or the FIPS code (e.g. "41")– note that if you are using the FIPS code you have to change statefips to TRUE.
statefips	logical, by default statefips=FALSE, change to TRUE when providing state with a FIPS code.
sp.object	SpatialPolygonsDataFrame, default NULL, allows the user to provide an sp object in which to perform this operation; primarily for use with demographics.add.
proj	CRS-class, takes a CRS object (e.g. CRS("+proj=utm +zone=10 +datum=NAD83") ); This is simply a wrapper for the spTransform function in rgdal . WARNING requires <a href="#">rgdal</a> package.

## Value

An object of class [SpatialPolygonsDataFrame](#).

**Author(s)**

Zack W. Almquist <almquist@uci.edu>

**References**

Zack W. Almquist (2010). US Census Spatial and Demographic Data in R: The UScensus2000 Suite of Packages. Journal of Statistical Software, 37(6), 1-31. <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i06/>.

Census 2000 Summary File 1 [name of state1 or United States]/prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, 2001.  
<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf>

**Examples**

```
##Load oregon.cdp data
data(oregon.cdp)

##look at the list of oregon CDP names in alphabetic order
oregon.cdp$name[order(oregon.cdp$name)]

##grab the CDP of Portland, OR
portland<-city(name="portland",state="or")

##plot the polygon of Portland, OR
plot(portland)
title("Portland, OR")
```

---

county	<i>Selects one or more counties in a given state</i>
--------	--

---

**Description**

county allows the user to pull out the polygon and metadata of one or more county(s) from a given state.

**Usage**

```
county(fips = NULL, name = NULL, state, level = c("tract", "blk", "blkgrp"), statefips = FALSE, sp.objec
```

**Arguments**

fips	a character string, takes a string of three characters (i.e. a county FIPS code (e.g. "001")).
name	a character string, this must be the name of an actual county in the state (e.g. "Baker" county Oregon). This variable is insensitive to case.

state	a character string, can either be the full name (e.g. "oregon"), the abbreviation (e.g. "or"), or the FIPS code (e.g. "41")— note that if you are using the FIPS code you have to change statefips to TRUE. This variable is insensitive to case.
level	a character string, takes in one of three values: "tract", "blk", or "blkgrp". This defines the geographic level of data for the county.
statefips	logical, by default statefips=FALSE, change to TRUE when providing state with a FIPS code.
sp.object	SpatialPolygonsDataFrame, default NULL, allows the user to provide an sp object in which to perform this operation; primarily for use with demographics.add.
proj	CRS-class, takes a CRS object (e.g. CRS("+proj=utm +zone=10 +datum=NAD83")); This is simply a wrapper for the spTransform function in rgdal . WARNING requires <a href="#">rgdal</a> package.

**Value**

An object of class [SpatialPolygonsDataFrame](#).

**Warning**

You must have the packages UScensus2000blkgrp and UScensus2000blk installed to use levels "blkgrp" and "blk" respectively.

**Author(s)**

Zack W. Almquist <almquist@uci.edu>

**References**

Zack W. Almquist (2010). US Census Spatial and Demographic Data in R: The UScensus2000 Suite of Packages. Journal of Statistical Software, 37(6), 1-31. <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i06/>.

Census 2000 Summary File 1 [name of state1 or United States]/prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, 2001.  
<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf>

**Examples**

```
#### look at the counties of Oregon
data(countyfips)
countyfips[countyfips$statename=="oregon",]

### The county fips code is the last three characters
county.f<-"001"
county.n<-c("deschutes","crook county")

## Pull out these counties
c1<-county(fips=county.f,state="or",level="tract")
c2<-county(name=county.n,state="or",level="tract")
```

```
##Plot counties
oregon.counties<-countyfips[countyfips$statename=="oregon",]
col<-cbind(c("red", "blue"), c("013", "017"))
plot(c2, col=col[match(c2$county, col[,2]),1], border="gray")
title("Deschutes and Crook counties, OR 2000")
coord<-coordinates(c2)
text(coord[c(1,4),], oregon.counties$countyname[oregon.counties$countyname%in%county.n], cex=2)
```

---

countyfips

*County FIPS codes*

---

## Description

County names and FIPS codes for use in [county](#)

## Usage

```
data(countyfips)
```

## Format

A data frame with 3143 observations on the following 4 variables.

fips a character vector

countyname a character vector

statename a character vector

acronym a character vector

## Details

This file lists all counties and equivalent areas in the United States defined as of 2000. Built from <http://www.census.gov/tiger/tms/gazetteer/county2k.txt>. This is primarily for use in [county](#).

## Source

<http://www.census.gov/tiger/tms/gazetteer/county2k.txt>

## Examples

```
data(countyfips)
```

---

demographics *Selects a specified demographic meta-data from the sp objects.*

---

### Description

demographics allows the user to pull out one or more demographic variables at several different geographic levels.

### Usage

```
demographics(dem = "pop2000", state, statefips=FALSE, level = c("tract", "blk", "blkgrp", "cdp", "msa", "
```

### Arguments

dem	Character string or vector. Must be the actual name of the demographic variables attached to UScensus2000 objects. Default dem = "pop2000"
state	a character string, can either be the full name of a state (e.g. "oregon"), the abbreviation (e.g. "or"), or the FIPS code (e.g. "41")– note that if you are using the FIPS code you have to change statefips to TRUE. This variable is insensitive to case.
statefips	logical, by default statefips=FALSE, set to TRUE if using the state FIPS codes.
level	a character string, takes levels tract, blk, blkgrp, cdp, msa or county
msaname	logical (optional), if level="msa", allows the use of the verbose MSA place-name (capitalized).

### Value

An object of class `matrix`.

### Warning

You must have the packages UScensus2000blkgrp and UScensus2000blk installed to use levels "blkgrp" and "blk" respectively.

### Author(s)

Zack W. Almquist <almquist@uci.edu>

### References

Zack W. Almquist (2010). US Census Spatial and Demographic Data in R: The UScensus2000 Suite of Packages. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 37(6), 1-31. <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i06/>.

Census 2000 Summary File 1 [name of state1 or United States]/prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, 2001.

<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf>

**See Also**

[county](#), [MSA](#), [city](#)

**Examples**

```
##MSA example
bayarea<-demographics(dem=c("pop2000","white","black"),"CA",level="msa",msaname="San Francisco")

## Print it out
bayarea
##Note that the columns are labeled by the county FIPS code.

##CDP example
ca.cdp<-demographics(dem=c("pop2000","white","black"),"CA",level="cdp")

##Print out in alphabetic order
ca.cdp[order(rownames(ca.cdp)),]
```

---

install.blk

*Installer for the UScensus2000blk package.*

---

**Description**

Convenient installer for the UScensus2000 package. Warning this installs from the source file for OS X and Linux and can take several minutes. Windows install only available for 2.11+ at this time.

**Usage**

```
install.blk(x)
```

**Arguments**

x a character string, must be either "osx:", "linux" or "windows":

**Warning**

This is an extremely large file (around 2 gigs) and should only be installed if you have a very good connection. Also it is worth noting that for all systems the install is from source and can take quite a bit of time to install.

**Author(s)**

Zack W Almquist

## References

Zack W. Almquist (2010). US Census Spatial and Demographic Data in R: The UScensus2000 Suite of Packages. Journal of Statistical Software, 37(6), 1-31. <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i06/>.

## Examples

```
## Not run:
install.blk("osx")

## End(Not run)
```

---

MSA	<i>Selects one MSA from a given state.</i>
-----	--

---

## Description

MSA allows the user to pull out the polygon and metadata of one MSA from any given state for any of three levels: tract, blockgroup, or block.

## Usage

```
MSA(msafips = NULL, msaname = NULL, state=NULL , statefips=FALSE, level = c("tract", "blk", "blkgrp"), p
```

## Arguments

msafips	a character string, takes a four digit MSA FIPS code (e.g. "0040" of Texas)
msaname	a character string, this can either be in conjunction with the variable state or not. Case 1: Full MSA name (state should be left NULL in this case) (e.g. "Abilene, TX MSA"); this must be exact. Case 2: takes one of the city names of the MSA and the one of the states which contain the MSA (e.g. msaname="Albany" and state="NY").
state	a character string, this takes in a state abbreviation in capitals in conjunction with msaname, see above for more details.
statefips	logical, by default statefips=FALSE, change to TRUE when providing state with a FIPS code.
level	a character string, takes in one of three values: "tract", "blk", or "blkgrp". This defines the geographic level of data for the MSA.
proj	CRS-class, takes a CRS object (e.g. CRS("+proj=utm +zone=10 +datum=NAD83")) ; This is simply a wrapper for the spTransform function in rgdal . WARNING requires <a href="#">rgdal</a> package.

## Value

An object of class [SpatialPolygonsDataFrame](#).

**Warning**

You must have the packages UScensus2000blkgrp and UScensus2000blk installed to use levels "blkgrp" and "blk" respectively.

**Author(s)**

Zack W. Almquist <almquist@uci.edu>

**References**

Zack W. Almquist (2010). US Census Spatial and Demographic Data in R: The UScensus2000 Suite of Packages. Journal of Statistical Software, 37(6), 1-31. <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i06/>.

Census 2000 Summary File 1 [name of state 1 or United States]/prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, 2001.

<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf>

**See Also**

[county](#)

**Examples**

```
## Load the data files for MSA names and MSA FIPS codes
data(MSAnames)
data(MSAfips)

## Save the FIPS code for Abilene, TX MSA
ab.fips<-MSAfips$msa.cmsa.fips[1]

###Use the MSA FIPS code
Abilene<-MSA(msafips=ab.fips,level="tract")

###Use the MSA full name
Abilene<-MSA(msaname="Abilene, TX MSA",level="tract")

##Use the msaname alternative
portland<-MSA(msaname="Portland",state="OR",level="tract")

##Plot Portland
plot(portland)
title("Portland MSA, OR 2000")
```

---

MSAfips

*MSA FIPS codes*

---

### Description

MSA FIPS codes for use in [MSA](#)

### Usage

```
data(MSAfips)
```

### Format

A data frame with 1516 observations on the following 7 variables.

`msa.cmsa.fips` a character vector

`pmsa.fips` a character vector

`fips.state` a character vector

`fips.county` a character vector

`central.outlying` a character vector

`place` a character vector

`name` a character vector

### Details

Metropolitan areas and components, 1999. Built from <http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/metro-city/99mfips.txt>. This is primarily for use in [MSA](#).

### Source

<http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/metro-city/99mfips.txt>

### Examples

```
data(MSAfips)
```

---

MSAnames	<i>MSA Names and FIPS codes</i>
----------	---------------------------------

---

**Description**

MSA names and FIPS codes for use in [MSA](#)

**Usage**

```
data(MSAnames)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 356 observations on the following 3 variables.

`msa.cmsa.fips` a character vector

`pmsa.fips` a character vector

`name` a character vector

**Details**

Metropolitan areas and components, 1999. Built from <http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/metro-city/99mfips.txt>. This is primarily for use in [MSA](#).

**Source**

<http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/metro-city/99mfips.txt>

**Examples**

```
data(MSAnames)
```

---

<code>nameToFips</code>	<i>County or MSA name to FIPS code(s).</i>
-------------------------	--

---

**Description**

Takes the name of a county or msa and returns the associated fip(s) codes.

**Usage**

```
nameToFips(name, state, type = c("county", "msa"), statefips = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

name	a character string, should be either a name of a county or msa.
state	a character string, can either be the full name (e.g. "oregon"), the abbreviation (e.g. "or"), or the FIPS code (e.g. "41")– note that if you are using the FIPS code you have to change statefips to TRUE.
type	a character string, should be either "county" or "msa"
statefips	logical, by default statefips=FALSE, change to TRUE when providing state with a FIPS code.

**Value**

Returns a character string.

**Author(s)**

Zack W. Almquist <almquist@uci.edu>

**References**

Zack W. Almquist (2010). US Census Spatial and Demographic Data in R: The UScensus2000 Suite of Packages. Journal of Statistical Software, 37(6), 1-31. <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i06/>.

Census 2000 Summary File 1 [name of state1 or United States]/prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, 2001.  
<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf>

**Examples**

```
## SF MSA FIPS Code
nameToFips("san francisco","ca","msa")

## Orange County FIPS
nameToFips("orange","ca","county")
```

---

poly.clipper	<i>Selects the block, block group, or tracts which are contained within a given CDP.</i>
--------------	--

---

**Description**

poly.clipper allows the user to pull out all the blocks, block groups, or tracts that fall within the boundary of a given CDP and where the above grouping falls outside the boundaries poly.clipper will output the intersection of the two polygons and estimate the demographic variables based on the area of the intersection.

**Usage**

```
poly.clipper(name, state, statefips = FALSE, level = c("tract", "blk", "blkgrp"), bb.epsilon = 0.006, sp
```

**Arguments**

name	a character string, this string must be the name of CDP for a given state (if statefips=TRUE then this must be a CDP fips code).
state	a character string, can either be the full name of a state (e.g. "oregon"), the abbreviation (e.g. "or"), or the FIPS code (e.g. "41")– note that if you are using the FIPS code you have to change statefips to TRUE. This variable is insensitive to case.
statefips	logical, by default statefips=FALSE, change to TRUE when providing state with a FIPS code.
level	character string, takes in one of three values: "tract", "blk", or "blkgrp". This defines the geographic level of data for the county.
bb.epsilon	numeric, by default bb.epsilon = 0.006, this value controls the number of Blocks/Block Groups/Tracts which are considered for clipping; if the function is not selecting some Blocks/Block Groups/Tracts then consider using a large value for bb.epsilon.
sp.object	SpatialPolygonsDataFrame, default NULL, allows the user to provide an sp object in which to perform this operation; primarily for use with demographics.add.
proj	CRS-class, takes a CRS object (e.g. CRS("+proj=utm +zone=10 +datum=NAD83")); This is simply a wrapper for the spTransform function in rgdal . WARNING requires <a href="#">rgdal</a> package.

**Value**

An object of class [SpatialPolygonsDataFrame](#).

**Warning**

You must have the packages UScensus2000blkgrp and UScensus2000blk installed to use levels "blkgrp" and "blk" respectively.

**Author(s)**

Zack W. Almquist <[almquist@uci.edu](mailto:almquist@uci.edu)>

**References**

Zack W. Almquist (2010). US Census Spatial and Demographic Data in R: The UScensus2000 Suite of Packages. Journal of Statistical Software, 37(6), 1-31. <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i06/>.

Census 2000 Summary File 1 [name of state1 or United States]/prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, 2001.

<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf>

**See Also**[city](#)**Examples**

```

##Perform the clipping
portland<-poly.clipper(name="Portland",state="OR",level="tract")

#####Plot Portland as a Choropleth map

#####
## Helper function for handling coloring of the map
#####
color.map<- function(x,dem,y=NULL){
  l.poly<-length(x@polygons)
  dem.num<- cut(dem ,breaks=unique(ceiling(quantile(dem))),dig.lab = 6)
  dem.num[which(is.na(dem.num)==TRUE)]<-levels(dem.num)[1]
  l.uc<-length(table(dem.num))
  if(is.null(y)){
    ##commented out, but creates different color schemes
    ## using runif, may take a couple times to get a good color scheme.
    ##col.heat<-rgb( runif(l.uc,0,1), runif(l.uc,0,1) , runif(l.uc,0,1) )
    col.heat<-heat.colors(16)[c(14,8,4,1)] ##fixed set of four colors
  }else{
    col.heat<-y
  }
  dem.col<-cbind(col.heat,names(table(dem.num)))
  colors.dem<-vector(length=l.poly)
  for(i in 1:l.uc){
    colors.dem[which(dem.num==dem.col[i,2])]<-dem.col[i,1]
  }
  out<-list(colors=colors.dem,dem.cut=dem.col[,2],table.colors=dem.col[,1])
  return(out)
}
#####
## Helper function for handling coloring of the map
#####

colors.use<-color.map(portland,portland$pop2000)
plot(portland,col=colors.use$colors)
#text(coordinates(alabama.blk),alabama.blk@data$name,cex=.3)
title(main="Census Tracts of\n Portland Oregon, 2000", sub="Quantiles (equal frequency)")
legend("bottomright",legend=colors.use$dem.cut,fill=colors.use$table.colors,bty="o",title="Population Count",bg

```

---

states.names	<i>States Names</i>
--------------	---------------------

---

**Description**

A list of all the states available in UScensus2000

**Usage**

```
data(states.names)
```

**Format**

The format is: chr [1:49] "alabama" "arizona" "arkansas" "california" "colorado" ...

**Details**

For use in the functions of UScensus2000.

**Examples**

```
data(states.names)
```

---

states.names.cap	<i>States Names Capitalized</i>
------------------	---------------------------------

---

**Description**

A list of all the states available in UScensus2000

**Usage**

```
data(states.names.cap)
```

**Format**

The format is: chr [1:49] "Alabama" "Arizona" "Arkansas" "California" "Colorado" ...

**Details**

For use in the functions of UScensus2000.

**Examples**

```
data(states.names.cap)
```

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