

Package ‘geomander’

December 12, 2025

Type Package

Title Geographic Tools for Studying Gerrymandering

Version 2.5.2

Description A compilation of tools to complete common tasks for studying gerrymandering. This focuses on the geographic tool side of common problems, such as linking different levels of spatial units or estimating how to break up units. Functions exist for creating redistricting-focused data for the US.

License MIT + file LICENCE

URL <https://christophertkenny.com/geomander/>,
<https://github.com/christopherkenny/geomander>

BugReports <https://github.com/christopherkenny/geomander/issues>

RoxygenNote 7.3.3

LinkingTo Rcpp (>= 1.0.7)

Imports baf, censable, cli, dataverse, dplyr, geos, ggplot2, readr,
rlang, Rcpp, sf, stringr, tibble, tidyr, tinytiger

Depends R (>= 4.1.0)

Suggests redist, knitr, rmarkdown, testthat (>= 3.0.0), RcppSimdJson,
spelling

LazyData true

Encoding UTF-8

VignetteBuilder knitr

Config/testthat/edition 3

Language en-US

NeedsCompilation yes

Author Christopher T. Kenny [aut, cre] (ORCID:
<<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9386-6860>>),
Cory McCartan [ctb] (ORCID: <<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6251-669X>>)

Maintainer Christopher T. Kenny <ctkenny@proton.me>

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2025-12-11 23:20:13 UTC

Contents

geomander-package	3
add_edge	5
adjacency	6
alarm_states	6
baf_to_vtd	7
block2prec	8
block2prec_by_county	9
checkerboard	9
checkerboard_adj	10
check_contiguity	10
check_polygon_contiguity	12
clean_vest	12
compare_adjacencies	13
count_connections	14
create_block_table	14
create_tract_table	15
dra2r	16
estimate_down	17
estimate_up	17
geos_centerish	18
geos_circle_center	19
geo_estimate_down	19
geo_estimate_up	20
geo_filter	21
geo_match	22
geo_plot	23
geo_plot_group	23
geo_sort	24
geo_trim	25
get_alarm	26
get_dra	26
get_heda	27
get_lewis	28
get_rpvnearme	28
get_vest	29
global_gearys	30
global_morans	30
gstar_i	31
heda_states	32
local_gearys	32
local_morans	33
nrcsd	33
orange	34
precincts	34
r2dra	35
regionalize	36

rockland	36
seam_adj	37
seam_geom	38
seam_rip	39
seam_sew	40
split_precinct	41
st_centerish	42
st_circle_center	42
subtract_edge	43
suggest_component_connection	44
suggest_neighbors	44
towns	45
va18sub	46
va_blocks	46
va_vtd	47
vest_states	47
Index	49

geomander-package	<i>Geographic Tools for Studying Gerrymandering</i>
-------------------	---

Description

A compilation of tools to complete common tasks for studying gerrymandering. This focuses on the geographic tool side of common problems, such as linking different levels of spatial units or estimating how to break up units. Functions exist for creating redistricting-focused data for the US.

Package Content

Index of help topics:

add_edge	Add Edges to an Adjacency List
adjacency	Build Adjacency List
alarm_states	List Available States from ALARM Data
baf_to_vtd	Estimate Plans from a Block Assignment File to Voting Districts
block2prec	Aggregate Block Table by Matches
block2prec_by_county	Aggregate Block Table by Matches and County
check_contiguity	Check Contiguity by Group
check_polygon_contiguity	Check Polygon Contiguity
checkerboard	Checkerboard
checkerboard_adj	Checkerboard Adjacency
clean_vest	Clean VEST Names
compare_adjacencies	Compare Adjacency Lists
count_connections	Count Times Precincts are Connected
create_block_table	Create Block Level Data

create_tract_table	Create Tract Level Data
dra2r	DRA to R
estimate_down	Estimate Down Levels
estimate_up	Estimate Up Levels
geo_estimate_down	Estimate Down Geography Levels
geo_estimate_up	Estimate Up Geography Levels
geo_filter	Filter to Intersecting Pieces
geo_match	Match Across Geographic Layers
geo_plot	Plots a Shape with Row Numbers as Text
geo_plot_group	Create Plots of Shapes by Group with Connected Components Colored
geo_sort	Sort Precincts
geo_trim	Trim Away Small Pieces
geomander-package	Geographic Tools for Studying Gerrymandering
geos_centerish	Get the kind of center of each shape
geos_circle_center	Get the centroid of the maximum inscribed circle
get_alarm	Get ALARM Dataset
get_dra	Get Dave's Redistricting App Dataset
get_heda	Get Harvard Election Data Archive ("HEDA") Dataset
get_lewis	Get historical United States Congressional District Shapefiles
get_rpvnearme	Get Racially Polarized Voting Dataset from RPV Near Me
get_vest	Get Voting and Election Science Team ("VEST") Dataset
global_gearys	Compute Global Geary's C
global_morans	Compute Global Moran's I
gstar_i	Compute Standardized Getis Ord G*i
heda_states	List Available States from HEDA Dataverse
local_gearys	Compute Local Geary's C
local_morans	Compute Local Moran's I
nrcsd	nrcsd
orange	orange
precincts	precincts
r2dra	R to DRA
regionalize	Estimate Regions by Geographic Features
rockland	rockland
seam_adj	Filter Adjacency to Edges Along Border
seam_geom	Filter Shape to Geographies Along Border
seam_rip	Remove Edges along a Boundary
seam_sew	Suggest Edges to Connect Two Sides of a Border
split_precinct	Split a Precinct
st_centerish	Get the kind of center of each shape
st_circle_center	Get the centroid of the maximum inscribed circle
subtract_edge	Subtract Edges from an Adjacency List

suggest_component_connection	Suggest Connections for Disconnected Groups
suggest_neighbors	Suggest Neighbors for Lonely Precincts
towns	towns
va18sub	va18sub
va_blocks	va_blocks
va_vtd	va_vtd
vest_states	List Available States from VEST Dataverse

Maintainer

Christopher T. Kenny <ctkenny@proton.me>

Author(s)

Christopher T. Kenny [aut, cre] (ORCID: <<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9386-6860>>), Cory McCartan [ctb] (ORCID: <<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6251-669X>>)

add_edge	<i>Add Edges to an Adjacency List</i>
----------	---------------------------------------

Description

Add Edges to an Adjacency List

Usage

```
add_edge(adj, v1, v2, ids = NULL, zero = TRUE)
```

Arguments

adj	list of adjacent precincts
v1	vector of vertex identifiers for the first vertex. Can be an integer index or a value to look up in ids, if that argument is provided. If more than one identifier is present, connects each to corresponding entry in v2.
v2	vector of vertex identifiers for the second vertex. Can be an integer index or a value to look up in ids, if that argument is provided. If more than one identifier is present, connects each to corresponding entry in v2.
ids	A vector of identifiers which is used to look up the row indices for the vertices. If provided, the entries in v1 and v2 must match exactly one entry in ids.
zero	boolean, TRUE if the list is zero indexed. False if one indexed.

Value

adjacency list.

Examples

```
data(towns)
adj <- adjacency(towns)

add_edge(adj, 2, 3)
add_edge(adj, "West Haverstraw", "Stony Point", towns$MUNI)
```

adjacency	<i>Build Adjacency List</i>
-----------	-----------------------------

Description

This mimics `redist::redist.adjacency` using GEOS to create the patterns, rather than `sf`. This is faster than that version, but forces projections.

Usage

```
adjacency(shp, epsg = 3857)
```

Arguments

<code>shp</code>	<code>sf</code> dataframe
<code>epsg</code>	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Value

list with `nrow(shp)` entries

Examples

```
data(precincts)
adj <- adjacency(precincts)
```

alarm_states	<i>List Available States from ALARM Data</i>
--------------	--

Description

List Available States from ALARM Data

Usage

```
alarm_states()
```

Value

character abbreviations for states

Examples

```
## Not run:
# relies on internet availability and interactivity on some systems
alarm_states()

## End(Not run)
```

baf_to_vtd

*Estimate Plans from a Block Assignment File to Voting Districts***Description**

District lines are often provided at the census block level, but analyses often occur at the voting district level. This provides a simple way to estimate the block level to the voting district level.

Usage

```
baf_to_vtd(baf, plan_name, GEOID = "GEOID", year = 2020)
```

Arguments

baf	a tibble representing a block assignment file.
plan_name	character. Name of column in baf which corresponds to the districts.
GEOID	character. Name of column which corresponds to each block's GEOID, sometimes called "BLOCKID". Default is 'GEOID'.
year	the decade to request, either 2010 or 2020. Default is 2020.

Details

If a voting district is split between blocks, this currently uses the most common district.

Value

a tibble with a vtd-level assignment file

Examples

```
# Not guaranteed to reach download from redistrict2020.org
## Not run:
# download and read baf ----
url <- paste0('https://github.com/PlanScore/Redistrict2020/',
              'raw/main/files/DE-2021-01/DE_SLDU_bef.zip')
tf <- tempfile('.zip')
utils::download.file(url, tf)
```

```

utils::unzip(tf, exdir = dirname(tf))
baf <- readr::read_csv(
  file = paste0(dirname(tf), '/DE_SLDU_bef.csv'),
  col_types = 'ci'
)
names(baf) <- c('GEOID', 'ssd_20')

# convert to vtd level ----
baf_to_vtd(baf = baf, plan_name = 'ssd_20', 'GEOID')

## End(Not run)

```

block2prec

Aggregate Block Table by Matches

Description

Aggregates block table values up to a higher level, normally precincts, hence the name block2prec.

Usage

```
block2prec(block_table, matches, geometry = FALSE)
```

Arguments

block_table	Required. Block table output from create_block_table
matches	Required. Grouping variable to aggregate up by, typically made with geo_match
geometry	Boolean. Whether to keep geometry or not.

Value

dataframe with length(unique(matches)) rows

Examples

```

set.seed(1)
data(rockland)
rockland$id <- sample(c(1:2, 4), nrow(rockland), TRUE)
block2prec(rockland, rockland$id)

```

block2prec_by_county	<i>Aggregate Block Table by Matches and County</i>
----------------------	--

Description

Performs the same type of operation as block2prec, but subsets a precinct geometry based on a County fips column. This helps get around the problem that county geometries often have borders that follow rivers and lead to funny shaped blocks. This guarantees that every block is matched to a precinct which is in the same county.

Usage

```
block2prec_by_county(block_table, precinct, precinct_county_fips, epsg = 3857)
```

Arguments

- block_table Required. Block table output from create_block_table
- precinct sf dataframe of shapefiles to match to.
- precinct_county_fips Column within precincts
- epsg numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Value

dataframe with nrow(precinct) rows

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Need Census API
data(towns)
towns$fips <- '087'
block <- create_block_table('NY', 'Rockland')
block2prec_by_county(block, towns, 'fips')

## End(Not run)
```

checkerboard	<i>Checkerboard</i>
--------------	---------------------

Description

This data set contains 64 squares in an 8x8 grid, like a checkerboard.

Usage

```
data("checkerboard")
```

Format

An sf dataframe with 64 observations

Examples

```
data('checkerboard')
```

checkerboard_adj	<i>Checkerboard Adjacency</i>
------------------	-------------------------------

Description

This data contains a zero indexed adjacency list for the checkerboard dataset.

Usage

```
data("checkerboard_adj")
```

Format

A list with 64 entries

Examples

```
data('checkerboard_adj')
```

check_contiguity	<i>Check Contiguity by Group</i>
------------------	----------------------------------

Description

Identify contiguous sets of units and numbers each set. Can be extended to repeat the procedure within a subgeography.

Usage

```
check_contiguity(adj, group)

cct(adj, group)

ccm(adj, group)
```

Arguments

adj	adjacency list
group	array of group identifiers. Typically district numbers or county names. Defaults to 1 if no input is provided, checking that the adjacency list itself is one connected component.

Details

Given a zero-indexed adjacency list and an array of group identifiers, this returns a tibble which identifies the connected components. The three columns are group for the inputted group, group_number which uniquely identifies each group as a positive integer, and component which identifies the connected component number for each corresponding entry of adjacency and group. If everything is connected within the group, then each element of component will be 1. Otherwise, the largest component is given the value 1, the next largest 2, and so on.

If nothing is provided to group, it will default to a vector of ones, checking if the adjacency graph is connected.

cct() is shorthand for creating a table of the component values. If everything is connected within each group, it returns a value of 1. In general, it returns a frequency table of components.

ccm() is shorthand for getting the maximum component value. It returns the maximum number of components that a group is broken into. This returns 1 if each group is connected. #'

Value

tibble with contiguity indicators. Each row is the units of adj. Columns include

- group Values of the inputted group argument. If group is not specified, then all values will be 1.
- component A number for each contiguous set of units within a group. If all units within a group are contiguous, all values are 1. If there are two sets, each discontinuous with the other, the larger one will be numbered 1 and the smaller one will be numbered as 2.

Examples

```
data(checkerboard)
adj <- adjacency(checkerboard)
# These each indicate the graph is connected.
check_contiguity(adj) # all contiguous
# If there are two discontinuous groups, there will be 2 values of `component`
cct(adj)
ccm(adj)
```

`check_polygon_contiguity`*Check Polygon Contiguity*

Description

Cast shp to component polygons, build the adjacency, and check the contiguity. Avoids issues where a precinct is actually a multipolygon

Usage

```
check_polygon_contiguity(shp, group, epsg = 3857)
```

Arguments

shp	An sf data frame
group	unquoted name of group identifier in shp. Typically, this is district assignment. If you're looking for dis-contiguous precincts, this should be a row number.
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Value

tibble with a column for each of inputted group, created group number, and the identified connected component number

Examples

```
data(checkerboard)
check_polygon_contiguity(checkerboard, i)
```

`clean_vest`*Clean VEST Names*

Description

Clean VEST Names

Usage

```
clean_vest(data)
```

Arguments

data	sf tibble from VEST
------	---------------------

Value

data with cleaned names

Examples

```
data(va18sub)
va <- clean_vest(va18sub)
```

compare_adjacencies	<i>Compare Adjacency Lists</i>
---------------------	--------------------------------

Description

Compare Adjacency Lists

Usage

```
compare_adjacencies(adj1, adj2, shp, zero = TRUE)
```

Arguments

adj1	Required. A first adjacency list.
adj2	Required. A second adjacency list.
shp	shapefile to compare intersection types.
zero	Boolean. Defaults to TRUE. Are adj1 and adj2 zero indexed?

Value

tibble with row indices to compare, and optionally columns which describe the DE-9IM relationship between differences.

Examples

```
data(towns)
rook <- adjacency(towns)
sf_rook <- lapply(sf::st_relate(towns, pattern = 'F***1***'), function(x) {
  x - 1L
})
compare_adjacencies(rook, sf_rook, zero = FALSE)
```

count_connections	<i>Count Times Precincts are Connected</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Count Times Precincts are Connected

Usage

```
count_connections(dm, normalize = FALSE)
```

Arguments

dm	district membership matrix
normalize	Whether to normalize all values by the number of columns.

Value

matrix with the number of connections between precincts

Examples

```
set.seed(1)
dm <- matrix(sample(1:2, size = 100, TRUE), 10)
count_connections(dm)
```

create_block_table	<i>Create Block Level Data</i>
--------------------	--------------------------------

Description

Creates a block level dataset, using the decennial census information, with the standard redistricting variables.

Usage

```
create_block_table(
  state,
  county = NULL,
  geometry = TRUE,
  year = 2020,
  mem = FALSE,
  epsg = 3857
)
```

Arguments

state	Required. Two letter state postal code.
county	Optional. Name of county. If not provided, returns blocks for the entire state.
geometry	Defaults to TRUE. Whether to return the geometry or not.
year	year, must be 2000, 2010, or 2020
mem	Default is FALSE. Set TRUE to use memoized backend.
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Value

dataframe with data for each block in the selected region. Data includes 2 sets of columns for each race or ethnicity category: population (pop) and voting age population (vap)

Examples

```
## Not run:
# uses the Census API
create_block_table(state = 'NY', county = 'Rockland', geometry = FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

create_tract_table	<i>Create Tract Level Data</i>
--------------------	--------------------------------

Description

Create Tract Level Data

Usage

```
create_tract_table(
  state,
  county,
  geometry = TRUE,
  year = 2019,
  mem = FALSE,
  epsg = 3857
)
```

Arguments

state	Required. Two letter state postal code.
county	Optional. Name of county. If not provided, returns tracts for the entire state.
geometry	Defaults to TRUE. Whether to return the geography or not.
year	year, must be ≥ 2009 and ≤ 2019 .
mem	Default is FALSE. Set TRUE to use memoized backend.
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Value

dataframe with data for each tract in the selected region. Data includes 3 sets of columns for each race or ethnicity category: population (pop), voting age population (vap), and citizen voting age population (cvap)

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Relies on Census Bureau API
tract <- create_tract_table('NY', 'Rockland', year = 2018)

## End(Not run)
```

dra2r	<i>DRA to R</i>
-------	-----------------

Description

Creates a block or precinct level dataset from DRA csv output.

Usage

```
dra2r(dra, state, precincts, epsg = 3857)
```

Arguments

dra	The path to an exported csv or a dataframe with columns GEOID20 and District, loaded from a DRA export.
state	the state postal code of the state
precincts	an sf dataframe of precinct shapes to link the output to
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Value

sf dataframe either at the block level or precinct level

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Needs Census Bureau API
# dra_utah_test is available at https://bit.ly/3c6UDKk
blocklevel <- dra2r('dra_utah_test.csv', state = 'UT')

## End(Not run)
```

estimate_down	<i>Estimate Down Levels</i>
---------------	-----------------------------

Description

Non-geographic partner function to `geo_estimate_down`. Allows users to estimate down without the costly matching operation if they've already matched.

Usage

```
estimate_down(wts, value, group)
```

Arguments

<code>wts</code>	numeric vector. Defaults to 1. Typically population or VAP, as a weight to give each precinct.
<code>value</code>	numeric vector. Defaults to 1. Typically electoral outcomes, as a value to estimate down into blocks.
<code>group</code>	matches of <code>length(wts)</code> that correspond to row indices of <code>value</code> . Often, this input is the output of <code>geo_match</code> .

Value

numeric vector with each value split by weight

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
set.seed(1)
data(checkerboard)
counties <- checkerboard |>
  group_by(id <= 32) |>
  summarize(geometry = sf::st_union(geometry)) |>
  mutate(pop = c(100, 200))
matches <- geo_match(checkerboard, counties)
estimate_down(wts = rep(1, nrow(checkerboard)), value = counties$pop, group = matches)
```

estimate_up	<i>Estimate Up Levels</i>
-------------	---------------------------

Description

Non-geographic partner function to `geo_estimate_up`. Allows users to aggregate up without the costly matching operation if they've already matched.

Usage

```
estimate_up(value, group)
```

Arguments

value	numeric vector. Defaults to 1. Typically population values.
group	matches of length(value) that correspond to row indices of value. Often, this input is the output of geo_match.

Value

numeric vector with each value aggregated by group

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
set.seed(1)
data(checkerboard)
counties <- checkerboard |>
  group_by(id <= 32) |>
  summarize(geometry = sf::st_union(geometry)) |>
  mutate(pop = c(100, 200))
matches <- geo_match(checkerboard, counties)
estimate_up(value = checkerboard$i, group = matches)
```

geos_centerish

Get the kind of center of each shape

Description

Returns points within the shape, near the center. Uses the centroid if that's in the shape, or point on surface if not.

Usage

```
geos_centerish(shp, epsg = 3857)
```

Arguments

shp	An sf dataframe
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Value

A geos geometry list

Examples

```
data(towns)
geos_centerish(towns)
```

geos_circle_center	<i>Get the centroid of the maximum inscribed circle</i>
--------------------	---

Description

Returns the centroid of the largest inscribed circle for each shape

Usage

```
geos_circle_center(shp, tolerance = 0.01, epsg = 3857)
```

Arguments

shp	An sf dataframe
tolerance	positive numeric tolerance to simplify by. Default is 0.01.
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Value

A geos geometry list

Examples

```
data(towns)
geos_circle_center(towns)
```

geo_estimate_down	<i>Estimate Down Geography Levels</i>
-------------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Simple method for estimating data down to a lower level. This is most often useful for getting election data down from a precinct level to a block level in the case that a state or other jurisdiction split precincts when creating districts. Geographic partner to estimate_down.

Usage

```
geo_estimate_down(from, to, wts, value, method = "center", epsg = 3857)
```

Arguments

from	Larger geography level
to	smaller geography level
wt	numeric vector of length nrow(to). Defaults to 1. Typically population or VAP, as a weight to give each precinct.
value	numeric vector of length nrow(from). Defaults to 1. Typically electoral outcomes, as a value to estimate down into blocks.
method	string from center, centroid, point, or area for matching levels
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Value

numeric vector with each value split by weight

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
set.seed(1)
data(checkerboard)
counties <- checkerboard |>
  group_by(id <= 32) |>
  summarize(geometry = sf::st_union(geometry)) |>
  mutate(pop = c(100, 200))
geo_estimate_down(from = counties, to = checkerboard, value = counties$pop)
```

geo_estimate_up	<i>Estimate Up Geography Levels</i>
-----------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Simple method for aggregating data up to a higher level This is most often useful for getting population data from a block level up to a precinct level. Geographic partner to estimate_up.

Usage

```
geo_estimate_up(from, to, value, method = "center", epsg = 3857)
```

Arguments

from	smaller geography level
to	larger geography level
value	numeric vector of length nrow(from). Defaults to 1.
method	string from center, centroid, point, or area for matching levels
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Value

numeric vector with each value aggregated by group

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
set.seed(1)
data(checkerboard)
counties <- checkerboard |>
  group_by(id <= 32) |>
  summarize(geometry = sf::st_union(geometry)) |>
  mutate(pop = c(100, 200))
geo_estimate_up(from = checkerboard, to = counties, value = checkerboard$i)
```

geo_filter	<i>Filter to Intersecting Pieces</i>
------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Filter to Intersecting Pieces

Usage

```
geo_filter(from, to, bool = FALSE, epsg = 3857)
```

Arguments

from	Required. sf dataframe. the geography to subset
to	Required. sf dataframe. the geography that from must intersect
bool	Optional, defaults to FALSE. Should this just return a logical vector?
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Value

sf data frame or logical vector if bool == TRUE

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Needs Census Bureau API
data(towns)
block <- create_block_table('NY', 'Rockland')
geo_filter(block, towns)

## End(Not run)

data(towns)
data(rockland)
sub <- geo_filter(rockland, towns)
```

 geo_match

Match Across Geographic Layers

Description

Match Across Geographic Layers

Usage

```
geo_match(
  from,
  to,
  method = "center",
  by = NULL,
  tiebreaker = TRUE,
  epsg = 3857
)
```

Arguments

from	smaller geographic level to match up from
to	larger geographic level to be matched to
method	string from 'center', 'centroid', 'point', 'circle', or 'area' for matching method
by	A character vector to match by. One element if both from and to share the subsetting column name. One element with a name (for from) and one element (for to).
tiebreaker	Should ties be broken? boolean. If FALSE, precincts with no matches get value -1 and precincts with multiple matches get value -2.
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Details

Methods are as follows:

- centroid: matches each element of from to the to entry that the geographic centroid intersects
- center: very similar to centroid, but it matches an arbitrary center point within from if the centroid of from is outside the bounds of from. (This happens for non-convex shapes only).
- point: matches each element of from to the to entry that the "point on surface" intersects.
- circle: matches each element of from to the to entry that the centroid of the maximum inscribed circle intersects
- area: matches each element of from to the to element which has the largest area overlap

Value

Integer Vector of matches length(to) with values in 1:nrow(from)

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
data(checkerboard)
counties <- sf::st_as_sf(as.data.frame(rbind(
  sf::st_union(checkerboard |> filter(i < 4)),
  sf::st_union(checkerboard |> filter(i >= 4))
)))

geo_match(from = checkerboard, to = counties)
geo_match(from = checkerboard, to = counties, method = 'area')
```

geo_plot*Plots a Shape with Row Numbers as Text*

Description

One liner to plot a shape with row numbers

Usage

```
geo_plot(shp)
```

Arguments

shp An sf shapefile

Value

ggplot

Examples

```
data(checkerboard)
geo_plot(checkerboard)
```

geo_plot_group*Create Plots of Shapes by Group with Connected Components Colored*

Description

Create Plots of Shapes by Group with Connected Components Colored

Usage

```
geo_plot_group(shp, adj, group, save = FALSE, path = "")
```

Arguments

shp	An sf shapefile
adj	adjacency list
group	array of group identifiers. Typically district numbers or county names.
save	Boolean, whether to save or not.
path	Path to save, only used if save is TRUE. Defaults to working directory.

Value

list of ggplots

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
data('checkerboard')
data('checkerboard_adj')

checkerboard <- checkerboard |> mutate(discont = as.integer(j == 5 | j == 6))

p <- geo_plot_group(checkerboard, checkerboard_adj, checkerboard$discont)

p[[1]]
p[[2]]
```

geo_sort	<i>Sort Precincts</i>
----------	-----------------------

Description

Reorders precincts by distance from the NW corner of the bounding box.

Usage

```
geo_sort(shp, epsg = 3857)
```

Arguments

shp	sf dataframe, required.
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Value

sf dataframe

Examples

```
data(checkerboard)
geo_sort(checkerboard)
```

geo_trim	<i>Trim Away Small Pieces</i>
----------	-------------------------------

Description

Trim Away Small Pieces

Usage

```
geo_trim(from, to, thresh = 0.01, bool = FALSE, epsg = 3857)
```

Arguments

from	Required. sf dataframe. the geography to subset
to	Required. sf dataframe. the geography that from must intersect
thresh	Percent as decimal of an area to trim away. Default is .01, which is 1%.
bool	Optional, defaults to FALSE. Should this just return a logical vector?
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Value

sf data frame or logical vector if bool=TRUE

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# Needs Census Bureau API  
data(towns)  
block <- create_block_table('NY', 'Rockland')  
geo_trim(block, towns, thresh = 0.05)  
  
## End(Not run)  
  
data(towns)  
data(rockland)  
sub <- geo_filter(rockland, towns)  
rem <- geo_trim(sub, towns, thresh = 0.05)
```

get_alarm

Get ALARM Dataset

Description

Gets a dataset from the Algorithm-Assisted Redistricting Methodology Project. The current supported data is the 2020 retabulations of the VEST data, which can be downloaded with `get_vest`.

Usage

```
get_alarm(state, year = 2020, geometry = TRUE, epsg = 3857)
```

Arguments

state	two letter state abbreviation
year	year to get data for. Either 2020 or 2010
geometry	Default is TRUE. Add geometry to the data?
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Details

See the full available data at <https://github.com/alarm-redist/census-2020>.

Value

tibble with election data and optional geometry

Examples

```
ak <- get_alarm('AK', geometry = FALSE)
```

get_dra

Get Dave's Redistricting App Dataset

Description

Gets a dataset from Dave's Redistricting App.

Usage

```
get_dra(state, year = 2020, geometry = TRUE, clean_names = TRUE, epsg = 3857)
```

Arguments

state	two letter state abbreviation
year	year to get data for. Either 2020 or 2010
geometry	Default is TRUE. Add geometry to the data?
clean_names	Clean names. Default is TRUE. If FALSE, returns default names.
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Details

See the full available data at https://github.com/dra2020/vtd_data.

Value

tibble with election data and optional geometry

Examples

```
ak <- get_dra('AK', geometry = FALSE)
```

get_heda

Get Harvard Election Data Archive ("HEDA") Dataset

Description

Get Harvard Election Data Archive ("HEDA") Dataset

Usage

```
get_heda(state, path = tempdir(), epsg = 3857, ...)
```

Arguments

state	two letter state abbreviation
path	folder to put shape in. Default is tempdir()
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.
...	additional arguments passed to sf::read_sf()

Value

sf tibble

Examples

```
shp <- get_heda('ND')
```

get_lewis

*Get historical United States Congressional District Shapefiles***Description**

Data sourced from the United States Congressional District Shapefiles, primarily hosted at <https://cdmaps.polisci.ucla.edu/>. Files are fetched through the GitHub repository at <https://github.com/JeffreyBLewis/congressional-district-boundaries>.

Usage

```
get_lewis(state, congress, path_only = FALSE)
```

Arguments

state	two letter state abbreviation
congress	congress number, from 1 to 114.
path_only	logical. If TRUE, returns only the URL to the file.

Value

a sf tibble of the congressional district boundaries

References

Jeffrey B. Lewis, Brandon DeVine, Lincoln Pitcher, and Kenneth C. Martis. (2013) Digital Boundary Definitions of United States Congressional Districts, 1789-2012. [Data file and code book]. Retrieved from <https://cdmaps.polisci.ucla.edu> on [date of download].

Examples

```
path <- get_lewis(state = 'NM', congress = 111, path_only = TRUE)
if (attr(curlGetHeaders(path), 'status') == 200) {
  get_lewis(state = 'NM', congress = 111)
}
```

get_rpvnearme

*Get Racially Polarized Voting Dataset from RPV Near Me***Description**

Get Racially Polarized Voting Dataset from RPV Near Me

Usage

```
get_rpvnearme(state, version = c(1, 2))
```

Arguments

state	the state postal code of the state
version	the version of the data to use. 1 for the original, 2 for the extended.

Value

a tibble of precinct-level estimates of votes (party) by race

Examples

```
get_rpvnearme('DE')
```

get_vest

Get Voting and Election Science Team ("VEST") Dataset

Description

Get Voting and Election Science Team ("VEST") Dataset

Usage

```
get_vest(state, year, path = tempdir(), clean_names = TRUE, epsg = 3857, ...)
```

Arguments

state	two letter state abbreviation
year	year any in 2016-2021
path	folder to put shape in. Default is tempdir()
clean_names	Clean names. Default is TRUE. If FALSE, returns default names.
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.
...	additional arguments passed to sf::read_sf()

Value

sf tibble

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Requires Dataverse API
shp <- get_vest('CO', 2020)

## End(Not run)
```

global_gearys	<i>Compute Global Geary's C</i>
---------------	---------------------------------

Description

Computes the Global Geary's Contiguity statistic. Can produce spatial weights from an adjacency or sf data frame, in which case the spatial_mat is a contiguity matrix. Users can also provide a spatial_mat argument directly.

Usage

```
global_gearys(shp, adj, wts, spatial_mat, epsg = 3857)
```

Arguments

shp	sf data frame. Optional if adj or spatial_mat provided.
adj	zero indexed adjacency list. Optional if shp or spatial_mat provided.
wts	Required. Numeric vector with weights to use for Moran's I.
spatial_mat	matrix of spatial weights. Optional if shp or adj provided.
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Value

double

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
data('checkerboard')
checkerboard <- checkerboard |> mutate(m = as.numeric((id + i) %% 2 == 0))
global_gearys(shp = checkerboard, wts = checkerboard$m)
```

global_morans	<i>Compute Global Moran's I</i>
---------------	---------------------------------

Description

Computes the Global Moran's I statistic and expectation. Can produce spatial weights from an adjacency or sf data frame, in which case the spatial_mat is a contiguity matrix. Users can also provide a spatial_mat argument directly.

Usage

```
global_morans(shp, adj, wts, spatial_mat, epsg = 3857)
```

Arguments

shp	sf data frame. Optional if adj or spatial_mat provided.
adj	zero indexed adjacency list. Optional if shp or spatial_mat provided.
wt	Required. Numeric vector with weights to use for Moran's I.
spatial_mat	matrix of spatial weights. Optional if shp or adj provided.
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Value

list

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
data('checkerboard')
checkerboard <- checkerboard |> mutate(m = as.numeric((id + i) %% 2 == 0))
global_morans(shp = checkerboard, wt = checkerboard$m)
```

gstar_i

*Compute Standardized Getis Ord G^*i*

Description

Returns the Getis Ord G^*i in standardized form.

Usage

```
gstar_i(shp, adj, wt, spatial_mat, epsg = 3857)
```

Arguments

shp	sf data frame. Optional if adj or spatial_mat provided.
adj	zero indexed adjacency list. Optional if shp or spatial_mat provided.
wt	Required. Numeric vector with weights to use for Moran's I.
spatial_mat	matrix of spatial weights. Optional if shp or adj provided.
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Value

vector of G^*i scores

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
data('checkerboard')
checkerboard <- checkerboard |> mutate(m = as.numeric((id + i) %% 2 == 0))
gstar_i(shp = checkerboard, wt = checkerboard$m)
```

heda_states	<i>List Available States from HEDA Dataverse</i>
-------------	--

Description

List Available States from HEDA Dataverse

Usage

```
heda_states()
```

Value

character abbreviations for states

Examples

```
heda_states()
```

local_gearys	<i>Compute Local Geary's C</i>
--------------	--------------------------------

Description

Compute Local Geary's C

Usage

```
local_gearys(shp, adj, wts, spatial_mat, epsg = 3857)
```

Arguments

shp	sf data frame. Optional if adj or spatial_mat provided.
adj	zero indexed adjacency list. Optional if shp or spatial_mat provided.
wts	Required. Numeric vector with weights to use for Moran's I.
spatial_mat	matrix of spatial weights. Not required if shp or adj provided.
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Value

numeric vector

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
data('checkerboard')
checkerboard <- checkerboard |> mutate(m = as.numeric((id + i) %% 2 == 0))
local_gearys(shp = checkerboard, wts = checkerboard$m)
```

local_morans	<i>Compute Local Moran's I</i>
--------------	--------------------------------

Description

Compute Local Moran's I

Usage

```
local_morans(shp, adj, wts, spatial_mat, epsg = 3857)
```

Arguments

shp	sf data frame. Optional if adj or spatial_mat provided.
adj	zero indexed adjacency list. Optional if shp or spatial_mat provided.
wts	Required. Numeric vector with weights to use for Moran's I.
spatial_mat	matrix of spatial weights. Optional if shp or adj provided.
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Value

tibble

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
data('checkerboard')
checkerboard <- checkerboard |> mutate(m = as.numeric((id + i) %% 2 == 0))
local_morans(shp = checkerboard, wts = checkerboard$m)
```

nrcsd	<i>nrcsd</i>
-------	--------------

Description

The data contains the North Rockland Central School District.

Usage

```
data('nrcsd')
```

Format

An sf dataframe with 1 observation

Examples

```
data('nrcsd')
```

orange	<i>orange</i>
--------	---------------

Description

This data contains the blocks for Orange County NY, with geographies simplified to allow for better examples.

Usage

```
data("orange")
```

Format

An sf dataframe with 10034 observations

Details

It can be recreated with: `orange <- create_block_table('NY', 'Orange')` `orange <- rmapshaper::ms_simplify(orange, keep_shapes = TRUE)`

Examples

```
data('orange')
```

precincts	<i>precincts</i>
-----------	------------------

Description

This data contains the election districts (or precincts) for Rockland County NY, with geographies simplified to allow for better examples.

Usage

```
data("precincts")
```

Format

An sf dataframe with 278 observations

References

<https://www.rocklandgis.com/portal/apps/sites/#!/data/datasets/2d91f9db816c48318848ad66eb1a18e9>

Examples

```
data('precincts')
```

r2dra	<i>R to DRA</i>
-------	-----------------

Description

Project a plan at the precinct level down to blocks into a format that can be used with DRA. Projecting down to blocks can take a lot of time for larger states.

Usage

```
r2dra(precincts, plan, state, path, epsg = 3857)
```

Arguments

precincts	Required. an sf dataframe of precinct shapes
plan	Required. Either a vector of district assignments or the name of a column in precincts with district assignments.
state	Required. the state postal code of the state
path	Optional. A path to try to save to. Warns if saving failed.
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Value

tibble with columns Id, as used by DRA, identical to GEOID in census terms and District.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Needs Census Bureau API
cd <- tinytiger::tt_congressional_districts() |> filter(STATEFP == '49')
cnty <- tinytiger::tt_counties(state = 49)
matchedcty <- geo_match(from = cnty, to = cd)
# use counties as precincts and let the plan be their center match:
r2dra(cnty, matchedcty, 'UT', 'r2dra_ex.csv')

## End(Not run)
```

regionalize	<i>Estimate Regions by Geographic Features</i>
-------------	--

Description

This offers a basic method for dividing a shape into separate pieces

Usage

```
regionalize(shp, lines, adj = adjacency(shp), epsg = 3857)
```

Arguments

- shp sf tibble to estimate regions for
- lines sf tibble which divides shp into regions
- adj adjacency graph
- epsg numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Value

integer vector of regions with nrow(shp) entries

Examples

```
data(towns)
# make some weird roadlike feature passing through the towns
lines <- sf::st_sfc(sf::st_linestring(sf::st_coordinates(sf::st_centroid(towns))),
  crs = sf::st_crs(towns)
)
regionalize(towns, lines)
```

rockland	<i>rockland</i>
----------	-----------------

Description

This data contains the blocks for Rockland County NY, with geographies simplified to allow for better examples.

Usage

```
data("rockland")
```

Format

An sf dataframe with 4764 observations

Details

It can be recreated with: `rockland <- create_block_table('NY', 'Rockland')` `rockland <- rmap-shaper::ms_simplify(rockland, keep_shapes = TRUE)`

Examples

```
data('rockland')
```

seam_adj

Filter Adjacency to Edges Along Border

Description

Filter Adjacency to Edges Along Border

Usage

```
seam_adj(adj, shp, admin, seam, epsg = 3857)
```

Arguments

adj	zero indexed adjacency graph
shp	tibble to subset and where admin column is found
admin	quoted name of administrative unit column
seam	administrative units to filter by
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Value

subset of adj

Examples

```
data('rockland')
data('orange')
data('nrcsd')

o_and_r <- rbind(orange, rockland)
o_and_r <- o_and_r |>
  geo_filter(nrcsd) |>
  geo_trim(nrcsd)
adj <- adjacency(o_and_r)

seam_adj(adj, shp = o_and_r, admin = 'county', seam = c('071', '087'))
```

`seam_geom`*Filter Shape to Geographies Along Border*

Description

Filter Shape to Geographies Along Border

Usage

```
seam_geom(adj, shp, admin, seam, epsg = 3857)
```

Arguments

<code>adj</code>	zero indexed adjacency graph
<code>shp</code>	tibble to subset and where admin column is found
<code>admin</code>	quoted name of administrative unit column
<code>seam</code>	administrative units to filter by
<code>epsg</code>	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Value

subset of shp

Examples

```
data('rockland')
data('orange')
data('nrcsd')

o_and_r <- rbind(orange, rockland)
o_and_r <- o_and_r |>
  geo_filter(nrcsd) |>
  geo_trim(nrcsd)
adj <- adjacency(o_and_r)

seam_geom(adj, shp = o_and_r, admin = 'county', seam = c('071', '087'))
```

seam_rip	<i>Remove Edges along a Boundary</i>
----------	--------------------------------------

Description

Remove Edges along a Boundary

Usage

```
seam_rip(adj, shp, admin, seam, epsg = 3857)
```

Arguments

adj	zero indexed adjacency graph
shp	tibble where admin column is found
admin	quoted name of administrative unit column
seam	units to rip the seam between by removing adjacency connections
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Value

adjacency list

Examples

```
data('rockland')
data('orange')
data('nrcsd')

o_and_r <- rbind(orange, rockland)
o_and_r <- o_and_r |>
  geo_filter(nrcsd) |>
  geo_trim(nrcsd)
adj <- adjacency(o_and_r)

seam_rip(adj, o_and_r, 'county', c('071', '087'))
```

seam_sew*Suggest Edges to Connect Two Sides of a Border*

Description

Suggest Edges to Connect Two Sides of a Border

Usage

```
seam_sew(shp, admin, seam, epsg = 3857)
```

Arguments

shp	sf tibble where admin column is found
admin	quoted name of administrative unit column
seam	administrative units to filter by
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Value

tibble of edges connecting sides of a border

Examples

```
data('rockland')
data('orange')
data('nrcsd')

o_and_r <- rbind(orange, rockland)
o_and_r <- o_and_r |>
  geo_filter(nrcsd) |>
  geo_trim(nrcsd)
adj <- adjacency(o_and_r)

adds <- seam_sew(o_and_r, 'county', c('071', '087'))
adj <- adj |> add_edge(adds$v1, adds$v2)
```

split_precinct	<i>Split a Precinct</i>
----------------	-------------------------

Description

States often split a precinct when they create districts but rarely provide the geography for the split precinct. This allows you to split a precinct using a lower geography, typically blocks.

Usage

```
split_precinct(lower, precinct, split_by, lower_wt, split_by_id, epsg = 3857)
```

Arguments

lower	The lower geography that makes up the precinct, this is often a block level geography.
precinct	The single precinct that you would like to split.
split_by	The upper geography that you want to split precinct by
lower_wt	Optional. Numeric weights to give to each precinct, typically VAP or population.
split_by_id	Optional. A string that names a column in split_by that identifies each observation in split_by
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Value

sf data frame with precinct split

Examples

```
library(sf)
data(checkerboard)
low <- checkerboard |> dplyr::slice(1:3, 9:11)
prec <- checkerboard |>
  dplyr::slice(1:3) |>
  dplyr::summarize(geometry = sf::st_union(geometry))
dists <- checkerboard |>
  dplyr::slice(1:3, 9:11) |>
  dplyr::mutate(dist = c(1, 2, 2, 1, 3, 3)) |>
  dplyr::group_by(dist) |>
  dplyr::summarize(geometry = sf::st_union(geometry))

split_precinct(low, prec, dists, split_by_id = 'dist')
```

st_centerish	<i>Get the kind of center of each shape</i>
--------------	---

Description

Returns points within the shape, near the center. Uses the centroid if that's in the shape, or point on surface if not.

Usage

```
st_centerish(shp, epsg = 3857)
```

Arguments

shp	An sf dataframe
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Value

An sf dataframe where geometry is the center(ish) of each shape in shp

Examples

```
data(towns)
st_centerish(towns)
```

st_circle_center	<i>Get the centroid of the maximum inscribed circle</i>
------------------	---

Description

Returns the centroid of the largest inscribed circle for each shape

Usage

```
st_circle_center(shp, tolerance = 0.01, epsg = 3857)
```

Arguments

shp	An sf dataframe
tolerance	positive numeric tolerance to simplify by. Default is 0.01.
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Value

An sf dataframe where geometry is the circle center of each shape in shp

Examples

```
data(towns)
st_circle_center(towns)
```

subtract_edge	<i>Subtract Edges from an Adjacency List</i>
---------------	--

Description

Subtract Edges from an Adjacency List

Usage

```
subtract_edge(adj, v1, v2, ids = NULL, zero = TRUE)
```

Arguments

adj	list of adjacent precincts
v1	vector of vertex identifiers for the first vertex. Can be an integer index or a value to look up in ids, if that argument is provided. If more than one identifier is present, disconnects each to corresponding entry in v2, if an edge exists.
v2	vector of vertex identifiers for the second vertex. Can be an integer index or a value to look up in ids, if that argument is provided. If more than one identifier is present, disconnects each to corresponding entry in v2, if an edge exists.
ids	A vector of identifiers which is used to look up the row indices for the vertices. If provided, the entries in v1 and v2 must match exactly one entry in ids.
zero	boolean, TRUE if adj is zero indexed. False if one indexed.

Value

adjacency list.

Examples

```
data(towns)
adj <- adjacency(towns)

subtract_edge(adj, 2, 3)
subtract_edge(adj, "West Haverstraw", "Stony Point", towns$MUNI)
```

suggest_component_connection

Suggest Connections for Disconnected Groups

Description

Suggests nearest neighbors for connecting a disconnected group.

Usage

```
suggest_component_connection(shp, adj, group, epsg = 3857)
```

Arguments

shp	An sf data frame
adj	adjacency list
group	array of group identifiers. Typically district numbers or county names. Defaults to rep(1, length(adj)) if missing.
epsg	numeric EPSG code to planarize to. Default is 3857.

Value

tibble with two columns of suggested rows of shp to connect in adj

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
data(checkerboard)
checkerboard <- checkerboard |> filter(i != 1, j != 1)
adj <- adjacency(checkerboard)
suggest_component_connection(checkerboard, adj)
```

suggest_neighbors

Suggest Neighbors for Lonely Precincts

Description

For precincts which have no adjacent precincts, this suggests the nearest precinct as a friend to add. This is useful for when a small number of precincts are disconnected from the remainder of the geography, such as an island.

Usage

```
suggest_neighbors(shp, adj, idx, neighbors = 1)
```

Arguments

- shp an sf shapefile
- adj an adjacency list
- idx Optional. Which indices to suggest neighbors for. If blank, suggests for those with no neighbors.
- neighbors number of neighbors to suggest

Value

tibble with two columns of suggested rows of shp to connect in adj

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
data(va18sub)
va18sub <- va18sub |> filter(!VTDST %in% c('000516', '000510', '000505', '000518'))
adj <- adjacency(va18sub)
suggests <- suggest_neighbors(va18sub, adj)
adj <- adj |> add_edge(v1 = suggests$x, v2 = suggests$y)
```

towns	<i>towns</i>
-------	--------------

Description

This data contains 7 town boundaries for the towns which overlap North Rockland School District in NY.

Usage

```
data("towns")
```

Format

An sf dataframe with 7 observations

References

<https://www.rocklandgis.com/portal/apps/sites/#!/data/items/746ec7870a0b4f46b168e07369e79a27>

Examples

```
data('towns')
```

va18sub

va18sub

Description

This data contains a 90 precinct subset of Virginia from the 2018 Senate race. Contains results for Henrico County

Usage

```
data("va18sub")
```

Format

An sf dataframe with 90 observations

References

Voting and Election Science Team, 2019, "va_2018.zip", 2 018 Precinct-Level Election Results, <https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/UBKYRU/FQDLOO>, Harvard Dataverse, V4

Examples

```
data('va18sub')
```

va_blocks

va_blocks

Description

This data contains the blocks Henrico County, VA with geographies simplified to allow for better examples.

Usage

```
data("va_blocks")
```

Format

An sf dataframe with 6354 observations

Details

```
blocks87 <- create_block_table(state = 'VA', county = '087') va_blocks <- rmapshaper::ms_simplify(va_blocks,
keep_shapes = TRUE)
```

Examples

```
data('va_blocks')
```

va_vtd	va_vtd
--------	--------

Description

This data contains the blocks for Henrico County, VA with geographies simplified to allow for better examples.

Usage

```
data("va_blocks")
```

Format

An sf dataframe with 93 observations

Details

```
va_vtd <- tinytiger::tt_voting_districts(state = 'VA', county = '087', year = 2010) va_vtd <- rmap-shaper::ms_simplify(va_vtd, keep_shapes = TRUE)
```

Examples

```
data('va_blocks')
```

vest_states	List Available States from VEST Dataverse
-------------	---

Description

List Available States from VEST Dataverse

Usage

```
vest_states(year)
```

Arguments

year year in 2016, 2018, or 2020

Value

character abbreviations for states

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# Requires Dataverse API  
vest_states(2020)  
  
## End(Not run)
```


Index

- * **center**
 - geos_centerish, 18
 - geos_circle_center, 19
 - st_centerish, 42
 - st_circle_center, 42
- * **datasets**
 - alarm_states, 6
 - clean_vest, 12
 - get_alarm, 26
 - get_dra, 26
 - get_heda, 27
 - get_vest, 29
 - heda_states, 32
 - vest_states, 47
- * **datatable**
 - block2prec, 8
 - block2prec_by_county, 9
 - create_block_table, 14
 - create_tract_table, 15
 - geo_filter, 21
 - geo_trim, 25
- * **data**
 - checkerboard, 9
 - checkerboard_adj, 10
 - nrcsd, 33
 - orange, 34
 - precincts, 34
 - rockland, 36
 - towns, 45
 - va18sub, 46
 - va_blocks, 46
 - va_vtd, 47
- * **dra**
 - dra2r, 16
 - r2dra, 35
- * **estimate**
 - estimate_down, 17
 - estimate_up, 17
 - geo_estimate_down, 19
 - geo_estimate_up, 20
 - geo_match, 22
- * **fix**
 - add_edge, 5
 - adjacency, 6
 - check_contiguity, 10
 - check_polygon_contiguity, 12
 - compare_adjacencies, 13
 - geo_sort, 24
 - split_precinct, 41
 - subtract_edge, 43
 - suggest_component_connection, 44
 - suggest_neighbors, 44
- * **leftover**
 - count_connections, 14
- * **package**
 - geomander-package, 3
- * **plot**
 - geo_plot, 23
 - geo_plot_group, 23
- * **seam**
 - seam_adj, 37
 - seam_geom, 38
 - seam_rip, 39
 - seam_sew, 40
- * **spatcorr**
 - global_gearys, 30
 - global_morans, 30
 - gstar_i, 31
 - local_gearys, 32
 - local_morans, 33
- add_edge, 5
- adjacency, 6
- alarm_states, 6
- baf_to_vtd, 7
- block2prec, 8
- block2prec_by_county, 9

ccm (check_contiguity), 10
cct (check_contiguity), 10
check_contiguity, 10
check_polygon_contiguity, 12
checkerboard, 9
checkerboard_adj, 10
clean_vest, 12
compare_adjacencies, 13
count_connections, 14
create_block_table, 14
create_tract_table, 15

dra2r, 16

estimate_down, 17
estimate_up, 17

geo_estimate_down, 19
geo_estimate_up, 20
geo_filter, 21
geo_match, 22
geo_plot, 23
geo_plot_group, 23
geo_sort, 24
geo_trim, 25
geomander (geomander-package), 3
geomander-package, 3
geos_centerish, 18
geos_circle_center, 19
get_alarm, 26
get_dra, 26
get_heda, 27
get_lewis, 28
get_rpvnearme, 28
get_vest, 29
global_gearys, 30
global_morans, 30
gstar_i, 31

heda_states, 32

local_gearys, 32
local_morans, 33

nrscd, 33

orange, 34

precincts, 34

r2dra, 35

regionalize, 36
rockland, 36

seam_adj, 37
seam_geom, 38
seam_rip, 39
seam_sew, 40
sf::read_sf(), 27, 29
split_precinct, 41
st_centerish, 42
st_circle_center, 42
subtract_edge, 43
suggest_component_connection, 44
suggest_neighbors, 44

towns, 45

va18sub, 46
va_blocks, 46
va_vtd, 47
vest_states, 47