Package ‘ukpolice’

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Title Download Data on UK Police and Crime

Version 0.1.2

Description Downloads data from the 'UK Police' public data API, the full docs of which are available at <https://data.police.uk/docs/>. Includes data on police forces and police force areas, crime reports, and the use of stop-and-search powers.


BugReports https://github.com/EvanOdell/ukpolice/issues

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### ukc_crime_category

**Crime categories**

**Description**

Crime categories

**Usage**

```
ukc_crime_category()
```

**Value**

A tibble with all available categories of crime.

---

### ukc_crime_location

**Crimes at a specific location**

**Description**

Returns details at crimes at a given location

**Usage**

```
ukc_crime_location(lat, lng, location, date = NULL)
```
Arguments

- **lat**: Latitude. Accepts a single value.
- **lng**: Longitude. Accepts a single value.
- **location**: If specified, lat and lng are ignored. Location IDs are available through other methods including `ukc_street_crime()`.
- **date**: The year and month in "YYYY-MM" form. If NULL, latest available month will be returned. Also accepts dates in formats that can be coerced to Date class with `as.Date()`.

Details

If specified, lat and lng must be the same length. location or both lat and lng must be specified.

Value

A tibble with details of crimes at a given location.

Examples

```r
x <- ukc_crime_location(lat = 52, lng = 0)
y <- ukc_crime_location(location = 802171)
```

---

**ukc_crime_no_location**  Crimes without location

Description

Returns details of crimes that cannot be mapped to a particular location. Note that the police force must be specified.

Usage

```r
ukc_crime_no_location(force, crime_category = NULL, date = NULL)
```

Arguments

- **force**: A string containing the name of the police force to return data for. Must be specified, and is not case sensitive.
- **crime_category**: The category of crime to return. Defaults to returning all crimes. See `ukc_crime_category()` for details. See `ukc_forces()` for details.
- **date**: The year and month in "YYYY-MM" form. If NULL, latest available month will be returned. Also accepts dates in formats that can be coerced to Date class with `as.Date()`.
ukc_forces

Value

A tibble with details of crimes without a specific location.

Examples

no_location <- ukc_crime_no_location(force = "city-of-london")

---

ukc_forces  England and Wales Police Forces

Description

Returns available police forces, details on a specific police force, or officers on that force.

Usage

ukc_forces()

ukc_force_details(force = NULL)

ukc_officers(force)

Arguments

force The id of the police force, available from the id column returned by ukc_forces.

Value

ukc_forces returns a tibble with all police forces in England and Wales, ukc_force_details returns details on a given police force and ukc_officers returns details on senior officers for a given police force.

Examples

forces <- ukc_forces()

cops <- ukc_officers("cumbria")
ukc_last_update  Latest crime update

Description

Returns the latest month crime data was updated for. The date is in standard ISO format but the actual day is not relevant.

Usage

ukc_last_update()

ukc_neighbourhoods  Neighbourhoods

Description

All the neighbourhoods within a given police force area.

Usage

ukc_neighbourhoods(force)

Arguments

force  A string containing the name of the police force to return neighbourhoods for. Must be specified, and is not case sensitive.

Value

A tibble with data for neighbourhoods within the area of the given police force.

See Also

ukc_neighbourhood_boundary()
ukc_neighbourhood_specific()

Examples

places <- ukc_neighbourhoods("dorset")
**ukc_neighbourhood_boundary**

*Specific Neighbourhood Boundary*

**Description**

Data on a specific neighbourhood boundary, using lat/lon pairs.

**Usage**

ukc_neighbourhood_boundary(force, neighbourhood_id)

**Arguments**

- **force**
  - A string containing the name of the police force to return neighbourhoods for.
  - Must be specified, and is not case sensitive.

- **neighbourhood_id**
  - A string containing the ID of a given neighbourhood, returned from `ukc_neighbourhoods()`.
  - If missing, returns all neighbourhoods for the specified police force, using `ukc_neighbourhoods()`.

**Value**

A tibble with the lat/lon boundaries for a specific neighbourhood.

**See Also**

- `ukc_neighbourhoods()`
- `ukc_neighbourhood_specific()`
- `ukc_neighbourhood_location()`

**Examples**

borders <- ukc_neighbourhood_boundary("dorset", "10-1")
**ukc_neighbourhood_events**

*Specific Neighbourhood Events*

**Description**

Data on a specific neighbourhood within a given police force area.

**Usage**

```r
ukc_neighbourhood_events(force, neighbourhood_id)
ukc_neighbourhood_priorities(force, neighbourhood_id)
ukc_neighbourhood_team(force, neighbourhood_id)
ukc_neighbourhood_specific(force, neighbourhood_id)
```

**Arguments**

- **force**  
  A string containing the name of the police force to return neighbourhoods for.  
  Must be specified, and is not case sensitive.

- **neighbourhood_id**  
  A string containing the ID of a given neighbourhood, returned from `ukc_neighbourhoods()`.  
  If missing, returns all neighbourhoods for the specified police force, using `ukc_neighbourhoods()`.

**Details**

`ukpolice` contains the following functions for specific neighbourhoods:

- `ukc_neighbourhood_specific`
- `ukc_neighbourhood_team`
- `ukc_neighbourhood_events`
- `ukc_neighbourhood_priorities`

**Value**

A tibble with data for a specific neighbourhood.

**See Also**

- `ukc_neighbourhood_boundary()`
- `ukc_neighbourhoods()`
- `ukc_neighbourhood_boundary()`
- `ukc_neighbourhoods()`
ukc_neighbourhood_location

**Neighbourhood Location**

**Description**

Find the neighbourhood policing team responsible for a given area, by a set of coordinates.

**Usage**

```r
ukc_neighbourhood_location(lat, lng)
```

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lat</td>
<td>Latitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lng</td>
<td>Longitude</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

```r
events <- ukc_neighbourhood_events("dorset", "10-1")

priorities <- ukc_neighbourhood_team("dorset", "10-2")

people <- ukc_neighbourhood_team("dorset", "10-2")

# returns a specific neighbourood
places4 <- ukc_neighbourhood_specific("dorset", "10-1")

# returns all neighbourhoods as specific neighbourhood is unspecified.
places3 <- ukc_neighbourhood_specific("dorset")
```
Value

The police force and neighbourhood code of the given coordinates.

See Also

ukc_neighbourhood_boundary()
ukc_neighbourhoods()

Examples

find <- ukc_neighbourhood_location(lat = 51.500617, lng = -0.124629)

ukc_specific_outcome

Outcomes for a specific crime

Description

Returns the outcomes (case history) for a specified crime. The ID of a crime is a 64-character string, named persistent_id and returned by other methods.

Usage

ukc_specific_outcome(persistent_id)

Arguments

persistent_id  The 64 character string that is the unique ID of a particular crime.

Value

Either a tibble with basic details of a crime, or a list with basic details and outcomes (if available).

Examples

no_location <- ukc_crime_no_location(force = "city-of-london")
crime_id <- no_location$persistent_id[[1]]
outcome <- ukc_specific_outcome(crime_id)
ukc_stop_search_force  Stop and Searches by Police Force

Description

Returns details of stop and searches carried out by a particular police force. Note that the police force must be specified.

Usage

ukc_stop_search_force(force, date = NULL)

Arguments

force  A string containing the name of the police force to return data for. Must be specified, and is not case sensitive. See ukc_forces() for details.
date  The year and month in "YYYY-MM" form. If NULL, latest available month will be returned. Also accepts dates in formats that can be coerced to Date class with as.Date().

Value

A tibble with details of stop and searches by a given police force.

Examples

ss_dorset <- ukc_stop_search_force(force = "dorset")

ukc_stop_search_location  Stop and search

Description

Returns details on stops and searches at a given location. The stop and searches returned in the API, like the crimes, are only an approximation of where the actual stop and searches occurred, they are not the exact locations.

Usage

ukc_stop_search_location(lat, lng, location, date = NULL)
Arguments

lat
Latitude. Accepts a single value or a vector of values to create a custom polygon.

lng
Longitude. Accepts a single value or a vector of values to create a custom polygon.

location
If specified, lat and lng are ignored. Location IDs are available through other methods including `ukc_street_crime()`.

date
The year and month in "YYYY-MM" form. If NULL, latest available month will be returned.

Details

If specified, lat and lng must be the same length. If only one set of coordinates are given, all recorded stop and searches within a one mile radius are returned. If multiple pairs, all recorded stop and searches within a custom drawn polygon will be returned.

Value

A tibble with details of stop and searches outcomes.

Examples

```r
ukc_stop_search1 <- ukc_stop_search_location(lat = 52.629729, lng = -1.131592)

ukc_stop_search2 <- ukc_stop_search_location(
  lat = c(52.268, 53.194, 52.130),
  lng = c(0.543, 0.238, 0.478)
)
```

ukc_stop_search_no_location

Stop and Searches without location

Description

Returns details of stop and searches that cannot be mapped to a particular location. Note that the police force must be specified. For all stop and searches carried out by a police force, use `ukc_stop_search_force()`.

Usage

```r
ukc_stop_search_no_location(force, date = NULL)
```
Arguments

- **force**: A string containing the name of the police force to return data for. Must be specified, and is not case sensitive. See `ukc_forces()` for details.

- **date**: The year and month in "YYYY-MM" form. If NULL, latest available month will be returned. Also accepts dates in formats that can be coerced to Date class with `as.Date()`.

Value

A tibble with details of stop and searches without a specific location.

Examples

```r
ss_no_location <- ukc_stop_search_no_location(force = "city-of-london")
```

---

**ukc_street_crime**

*Street level crime*

Description

Street level crime

Usage

```r
ukc_street_crime(lat, lng, date = NULL, crime_category = NULL)
```

Arguments

- **lat**: Latitude. Accepts a single value or a vector of values to create a custom polygon.

- **lng**: Longitude. Accepts a single value or a vector of values to create a custom polygon.

- **date**: The year and month in "YYYY-MM" form. If NULL, latest available month will be returned.

- **crime_category**: The category of crime to return. Defaults to returning all crimes. See `ukc_crime_category()` for details.

Details

- lat and lng must be the same length.

Value

A tibble with details of street crimes.
Examples

```r
crime <- ukc_street_crime(
  lat = 51.5, lng = -0.6,
  crime_category = "bicycle-theft"
)

crime_poly <- ukc_street_crime(
  lat = c(52.268, 52.794, 52.130),
  lng = c(0.543, 0.238, 0.478)
)
```

**ukc_street_crime_outcome**

*Street level crime outcomes*

**Description**

Returns details on crimes at a given location, if given the id of a specific location. If given latitude and longitude, finds the nearest pre-defined location and returns the crimes which occurred there.

**Usage**

```r
ukc_street_crime_outcome(lat, lng, location, date = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- **lat**: Latitude. Accepts a single value or a vector of values to create a custom polygon.
- **lng**: Longitude. Accepts a single value or a vector of values to create a custom polygon.
- **location**: If specified, lat and lng are ignored. Location IDs are available through other methods including `ukc_street_crime()`.
- **date**: The year and month in "YYYY-MM" form. If NULL, latest available month will be returned.

**Details**

If specified, lat and lng must be the same length. location or both lat and lng must be specified.

**Value**

A tibble with details of street crime outcomes.
Examples

street_crime_outcome1 <- ukc_street_crime_outcome(location = 883498)
street_crime_outcome2 <- ukc_street_crime_outcome(lat = 52, lng = 0)

Description

The API allows for 15 requests each second, but up to 30 in a single second if in a single burst. The API does not require authentication. See the API documentation for more details.
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