

# Package ‘crimeutils’

September 15, 2020

**Title** A Comprehensive Set of Functions to Clean, Analyze, and Present Crime Data

**Version** 0.1.0

**Description** A collection of functions that make it easier to understand crime (or other) data, and assist others in understanding it. The package helps you read data from various sources, clean it, fix column names, and graph the data.

**Depends** R (>= 2.10)

**Imports** dplyr, ggplot2, gridExtra, scales, magrittr, gt, grDevices, tidyr, stats, data.table, lubridate, janitor

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**LazyData** TRUE

**URL** <https://github.com/jacobkap/crimeutils>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/jacobkap/crimeutils/issues>

**RoxygenNote** 7.1.1

**Suggests** spelling, testthat (>= 2.1.0), covr

**Language** en-US

**NeedsCompilation** no

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capitalize_words	<i>Capitalizes the first letter of every word</i>
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**Description**

Capitalizes the first letter of every word

**Usage**

capitalize\_words(words, lowercase\_of = TRUE)

**Arguments**

- words            A string or vector of strings with words you want capitalized
- lowercase\_of    If TRUE (default), keeps the string " of " to be lowercased as is custom in English writing (e.g. District of Columbia).

**Value**

The original string with the first letter of each word capitalized

**Examples**

capitalize\_words("district of columbia")

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indicate_outliers	<i>Creates new columns to indicate which values are outliers based on the average value.</i>
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---

### Description

Creates new columns to indicate which values are outliers based on the average value.

### Usage

```
indicate_outliers(
  data,
  select_columns = NULL,
  group_variable,
  std_dev_value = 1.96,
  zero_is_outlier = FALSE
)
```

### Arguments

data	A data.frame
select_columns	A string or vector of strings with the name(s) of the numeric columns to check for outliers. If NULL (default), will use all numeric columns in the data.
group_variable	A string with the name of the column with the grouping variable.
std_dev_value	A number indicating how many standard deviations away from the mean to determine if a value is an outlier.
zero_is_outlier	If TRUE (not default), reports any zero value as an outlier.

### Value

The initial data.frame with new columns for each numeric variable included with a value of 0 if not an outlier and 1 if that row is an outlier.

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make_barplots	<i>Make a nice-looking barplot.</i>
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### Description

Make a nice-looking barplot.

### Usage

```
make_barplots(data, column, count = TRUE, title = NULL, ylab = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

data	A data.frame with the data you want to graph.
column	A string with the name of the column you want to make the plot from.
count	A boolean (default TRUE) indicating if you want the barplot to show a count of the column values or a percent.
title	A string with the text you want as the title.
ylab	A string with the text you want as the y-axis label.

**Value**

A barplot object.

**Examples**

```
make_barplots(mtcars, "cyl")

make_barplots(mtcars, "cyl", count = FALSE, title = "hello", ylab = "YLAB Label")
```

---

make\_desc\_stats\_table *Create a descriptive statistics table from numeric variables*

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**Description**

Create a descriptive statistics table from numeric variables

**Usage**

```
make_desc_stats_table(
  data,
  columns,
  output = c("min", "median", "mean", "sd", "max", "sum", "NAs"),
  decimals = 2,
  title = NULL,
  subtitle = NULL,
  footnote = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

data	A data.frame with the data you want to make the table from.
columns	A string or vector of strings with the names of the columns you want to use.
output	A string or vector of strings indicating which math functions you want to perform on the columns and present in the table. Options are: 'min', 'median', 'mean', 'sd', 'max', and 'N'. Default is to use all of these math functions. The order you put in these values is the order the table will present the columns.

decimals	A positive integer for how many decimal places you want to round to.
title	A string with the text you want as the title
subtitle	A string with the text you want as the subtitle.
footnote	A string with the text you want as the footnote.

**Value**

A data.frame with the data that generates the table, which is outputted in the Viewer tab.

**Examples**

```
make_desc_stats_table(mtcars, columns = c("mpg", "disp", "wt", "cyl"))

make_desc_stats_table(mtcars, c("mpg", "disp", "wt"), output = c("mean", "min"),
  decimals = 4, title = "hello", subtitle = "world")
```

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make_latex_tables	<i>Creates a .tex file with LaTeX code to create a table from an R data.frame.</i>
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**Description**

Creates a .tex file with LaTeX code to create a table from an R data.frame.

**Usage**

```
make_latex_tables(
  data,
  file,
  caption = "",
  label = "",
  multi_column = NULL,
  footnote = "",
  sideways = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

data	A data.frame or a list of data.frames. If a data.frame, the table is created with the values in that data.frame. If a list of data.frames, the table gets one panel for each data.frame. If the list is named, will use the names to create panel labels.
file	A string with the name of the file to save the .tex as.
caption	(Optional) A string with the caption for the table (i.e. the table title).
label	(Optional) A string with the reference for the table - to be used when referencing the table in the text. If NULL,

multi_column	(Optional) A named vector with the names being the names of the multi-column and the values being the width of the multi-column.
footnote	(Optional) A string with text for the footnote of the table.
sideways	(Optional) If TRUE, will make a sideways table (useful for large tables), otherwise (default) will make a normal table.

**Value**

Nothing. It will create a .tex file in the current working directory.

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make_state_abb	<i>Returns abbreviations of state name input.</i>
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**Description**

Returns abbreviations of state name input.

**Usage**

```
make_state_abb(state)
```

**Arguments**

state	A vector of strings with the names of US states.
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**Value**

A vector of strings with the abbreviations of the inputted state names.

**Examples**

```
make_state_abb("california")
```

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make_stat_count_plots	<i>Make a nice-looking stat_count (similar to barplot) plot.</i>
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---

**Description**

Make a nice-looking stat\_count (similar to barplot) plot.

**Usage**

```
make_stat_count_plots(
  data,
  column,
  count = TRUE,
  title = NULL,
  ylab = NULL,
  xlab = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

data	A data.frame with the data you want to graph.
column	A string with the name of the column you want to make the plot from.
count	A boolean (default TRUE) indicating if you want the barplot to show a count of the column values or a percent.
title	A string with the text you want as the title.
ylab	A string with the text you want as the y-axis label.
xlab	A string with the text you want as the x-axis label.

**Value**

A stat\_count object

**Examples**

```
make_stat_count_plots(mtcars, "mpg")

make_stat_count_plots(mtcars, "mpg", count = FALSE, title = "hello", ylab = "YLAB Label")
```

---

pad_decimals	<i>Pad decimal places with trailing zeros.</i>
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**Description**

Pad decimal places with trailing zeros.

**Usage**

```
pad_decimals(numbers, digits = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

numbers	A number or vector of numbers.
digits	Number of decimal places to pad. If NULL (default), uses the maximum number of decimal places in the numbers input. If digits is less than the number of decimal places in the data, rounds the data to the decimal place specified. If rounding at a 5, follows R's rules to round to the nearest even number.

**Value**

The original numbers but with trailing zeros added to the decimal places.

**Examples**

```
pad_decimals(c(2, 3.4, 8.808))
```

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scale_color_crim	<i>A set of colorblind friendly colors for graphs.</i>
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---

**Description**

A set of colorblind friendly colors for graphs.

**Usage**

```
scale_color_crim(...)
```

**Arguments**

... Arguments passed to discrete\_scale()

**Value**

The ggplot graph with colors set.

**Examples**

```
ggplot2::ggplot(mtcars, ggplot2::aes(x = mpg, y = hp, color = as.character(cyl))) +
  ggplot2::geom_point(size = 2) +
  scale_color_crim()
```

---

scale_fill_crim	<i>A set of colorblind friendly fill colors for graphs.</i>
-----------------	---

---

**Description**

A set of colorblind friendly fill colors for graphs.

**Usage**

```
scale_fill_crim(...)
```

**Arguments**

... Arguments passed to discrete\_scale()



**Value**

The ggplot graph with fills set.

**Examples**

```
ggplot2::ggplot(mtcars, ggplot2::aes(x = cyl, fill = as.character(cyl))) +  
  ggplot2::geom_bar() +  
  scale_fill_crim()
```

---

scale_linetype_crim	<i>A set of linetypes</i>
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**Description**

A set of linetypes

**Usage**

```
scale_linetype_crim(...)
```

**Arguments**

... Arguments passed to `discrete_scale()`

**Value**

The ggplot graph with linetypes set.

**Examples**

```
ggplot2::ggplot(mtcars, ggplot2::aes(x = mpg, y = hp, linetype = as.character(cyl))) +  
  ggplot2::geom_line(size = 1) +  
  scale_linetype_crim() +  
  theme_crim()
```

---

`scatterplot_data_graph`*Create a PDF with one scatterplot for each group in the data.*

---

**Description**

Create a PDF with one scatterplot for each group in the data.

**Usage**

```
scatterplot_data_graph(  
  data,  
  numeric_variable1,  
  numeric_variable2,  
  group_variable,  
  file_name  
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>data</code>	A data.frame with the data you want to graph.
<code>numeric_variable1</code>	A string with the name of the first column with numeric data to graph.
<code>numeric_variable2</code>	A string with the name of the second column with numeric data to graph.
<code>group_variable</code>	A string with the name of the column with the grouping variable.
<code>file_name</code>	A string with the name of the PDF to be made with one page for each graph.

**Value**

A PDF with one page per graph

---

`theme_crim`*A minimalist theme designed for graphics in academic research*

---

**Description**

A minimalist theme designed for graphics in academic research

**Usage**

```
theme_crim()
```

**Value**

The graph with the theme changed.

**Examples**

```
ggplot2::ggplot(mtcars) +
  ggplot2::geom_point(ggplot2::aes(x = wt, y = mpg)) +
  theme_crim()
```

---

time\_series\_data\_graph

*Create a PDF with one time-series graph for each group in the data.*

---

**Description**

Create a PDF with one time-series graph for each group in the data.

**Usage**

```
time_series_data_graph(
  data,
  numeric_variable,
  time_variable,
  group_variable,
  outlier_std_dev_value = 1.96,
  file_name
)
```

**Arguments**

data	A data.frame with the data you want to graph.
numeric_variable	A string with the name of the column with numeric data to graph.
time_variable	A string with the name of the column that contains the time variable.
group_variable	A string with the name of the column with the grouping variable.
outlier_std_dev_value	A number that indicates how many standard deviations from the group mean an outlier is. Outliers will be colored orange in the data.
file_name	A string with the name of the PDF to be made with one page for each graph.

**Value**

A PDF with one page per graph

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`ucr_constant_reporter_oris`*Get ORIs that consistently report their data every year.*

---

**Description**

Get ORIs that consistently report their data every year.

**Usage**

```
ucr_constant_reporter_oris(data, minimum_months_reported)
```

**Arguments**

<code>data</code>	A data.frame with Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data. Requires at least the ORI, year, and number_of_months_reported columns.
<code>minimum_months_reported</code>	Integer indicating the minimum number of months requesting to keep in data.

**Value**

A vector with the ORIs that report the minimum number of months for every year in the data.

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