City Manager's Advisory Group

Collaborative Agreement Performance Mark

May 10, 2019

Updated: 5/8/19

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Logo: city of CINCINNATI — OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER

A Note from the Collaborative Agreement Sustainability Manager

Seventeen years ago, in April 2002, the City entered into the historic Collaborative Agreement (CA) in order to resolve pending litigation alleging discrimination and excessive force in policing. The comprehensive nature of the Collaborative Agreement, and its emphasis on active resident involvement in problem identification and solutions continues to create a pathway for our communities to collectively achieve results that not only address crime and community-police relations but also speak to the well-being of our citizens and diverse neighborhoods.

The City of Cincinnati has come a long way since the Collaborative Agreement ended in 2008, but we still have work to do to ensure fair, equitable and courteous treatment for all.   It's critical that we not only look at arrest statistics and other traditional measures related directly to enforcement (i.e. incidents, citations, arrest and clearances) when assessing the performance of law enforcement agencies, but that we also look at the public's satisfaction and trust in addition to the constitutionality of practices being deployed.

One of the most important outcomes of the historic Collaborative Agreement was the development of an evaluation protocol to assist with mutual accountability. Mutual Accountability was defined as ensuring the conduct of the City, the police administration, members of the Cincinnati Police Department and members of the general public are closely monitored so that the favorable and unfavorable conduct of all is fully documented. The City Manager's Advisory Group (MAG) will continue to monitor key performance indicators to evaluate progress towards the consensus goals of the CA.

As we reconstitute the MAG with a new format and expanded focus on performance reporting, the intent of this document is to provide standard analysis of key topics and allow users to ask questions in the spirit of mutual accountability. It isn't intended to provide all desired analysis but to spark ideas for the community to download data for additional analysis or problem identification. The Office of Performance Data and Analytics is always available to assist the community in working with the Open Data Portal to conduct additional analysis and/or producing more complex analysis

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Open Data Cincinnati

To promote government accountability and transparency, Open Data Cincinnati provides open, online access to government data. The goal of this initiative is to increase data accessibility, and encourage development of creative tools to engage, serve, and improve Cincinnati neighborhoods and residents' quality of life.

Below is a table of links for available datasets related to Public Safety.

Topic	Refresh	Open Data URL
Citizen Complaints	Monthly	https://data.cincinnati-oh.gov/Safer-Streets/Citizen-Complaints/r3vg-n6p3
Police Calls for Service	Daily	https://data.cincinnati-oh.gov/Safer-Streets/PDI-Police-Data-Initiative-Police-Calls-for-Servic/gexm-h6bt
Officer Involved Shootings	Daily	https://data.cincinnati-oh.gov/Safer-Streets/PDI-Police-Data-Initiative-Officer-Involved-Shooti/r6q4-muts
Use of Force	Daily	https://data.cincinnati-oh.gov/Safer-Streets/PDI-Police-Data-Initiative-Use-of-Force/8us8-wi2w
Assaults on Officers	Daily	https://data.cincinnati-oh.gov/Safer-Streets/PDI-Police-Data-Initiative-Assaults-on-Officers/bmmy-avxm
Crime	Daily	https://data.cincinnati-oh.gov/Safer-Streets/PDI-Police-Data-Initiative-Crime-Incidents/k59e-2pvf
Shootings	Daily	https://data.cincinnati-oh.gov/Safer-Streets/PDI-Police-Data-Initiative-CPD-Shootings/7a3r-kxji
Traffic Stops	Daily	https://data.cincinnati-oh.gov/Safer-Streets/PDI-Police-Data-Initiative-Traffic-Stops-All-Subje/ktgf-4sjh
Traffic Stops	Daily	https://data.cincinnati-oh.gov/Safer-Streets/PDI-Police-Data-Initiative-Traffic-Stops-Drivers-/hibq-hbnj
Historical Police Calls for Service	Daily	https://data.cincinnati-oh.gov/Safer-Streets/PDI-Police-Data-Initiative-Police-Calls-for-Servic/4v9f-u3ia
Accidents	Daily	https://data.cincinnati-oh.gov/Safer-Streets/Traffic-Crash-Reports-CPD-/rvmt-pkmq

CincyInsights

The Office of Performance & Data Analytics (OPDA) collects citywide data to monitor performance, improve service delivery, promote transparency, drive innovation, and creatively problem solve. OPDA created **CincyInsights**, an interactive dashboard portal, to make city data visual, conveniently accessible, and user-friendly for all members of the Cincinnati community.

All **CincyInsights** pages contain fully interactive, automatically updated dashboards; each page provides relevant context and explanation and includes definitions for the data in each visualization.

Below is a table of links of available dashboards related to Public Safety.

Topic	Refresh	Cincy Insights	Dashboard URL
Police Calls for Service	Daily	Yes	https://insights.cincinnati-oh.gov/stories/s/a4d9-vw5s
Officer Involved Shootings	Daily	Yes	https://insights.cincinnati-oh.gov/stories/s/c64e-ybfz/
Use of Force	Daily	Yes	https://insights.cincinnati-oh.gov/stories/s/quk6-rcaw/
Assaults on Officers	Daily	Yes	https://insights.cincinnati-oh.gov/stories/s/mrju-z9ui/
Crime	Daily	Yes	https://insights.cincinnati-oh.gov/stories/s/Reported-Crime/8eaa-xrvz/
Shootings	Daily	Yes	https://insights.cincinnati-oh.gov/stories/s/xw7t-5phj/

Crime Analysis: Key Words and Phrases

Below is a brief listing of definitions often used in crime analysis that may be useful to know as a MAG member. Excerpts taken from the Innovations in Community Based Crime Reduction Program's[1] Crime Analysis for Non-Criminal Justice Researchers.

Analysis: 1) The element of reasoning that involves breaking down a problem into parts and studying the parts; 2) A process that transforms raw data into useful information.

Call for service: A term that, depending on the agency, can mean: 1) a request for police response from a member of the community; 2) any incident to which a police officer responds, including those that are initiated by the police officer; or 3) a computerized record of such responses.

Community Oriented Policing (COP): The central goal of COP is for the police to build relationships with the community through interactions with local agencies and members of the public, creating partnerships and strategies for reducing crime and disorder. Problem-Oriented Policing (see below) is often used as part of COP in addressing the problems of the community, but the focus in COP is on community relations.

Computer-aided dispatch (CAD): A computer application, or series of applications, that facilitates the reception, dispatching, and recording of calls for service. Data stored in CAD systems include call type, date and time received, address, name and number of the person reporting, as well as the times that each responding unit was dispatched, arrived on scene, and cleared the scene. In some agencies, CAD records form the base for more extensive incident records in the records management system (RMS).

Crime mapping: The application of a geographic information system (GIS) to crime or police data. Crime report: A record (usually stored in a records management system) of a crime that has been reported to the police.

Crime report: A record (usually stored in a records management system) of a crime that has been reported to the police.

Crime series analysis: The process of reviewing police reports/ data with the goal of identifying and analyzing a pattern of crimes that the analyst believes is committed by the same person or persons.

Environmental criminology: The study of crimes as they relate to places and the contexts in which they occur, including how crimes and criminals are influenced by environmental— built and natural—factors. Environmental criminology is also the heading for a variety of context-focused theories of criminology, such as routine activities, crime pattern theory, crime prevention through environmental design, situational crime prevention, and hot spots of crime.

Forecasting: Techniques that attempt to predict future crime based on past crime. Series forecasting tries to identify where and when an offender might strike next, while trend forecasting attempts to predict future volumes of crime.

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[1] Innovations in Community Based Crime Reductions is a program of the U.S Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Geocoding: The process of converting location data into a specific spot on the earth's surface, such as an address, into latitude/longitude. In law enforcement, most references to geocoding refer to one type of geocoding known as "address matching."

Geographic information system (GIS): A collection of hardware and software that collects, stores, retrieves, manipulates, analyzes, and displays spatial data. The GIS encompasses the computer mapping program itself, the tools available to it, the computers on which it resides, and the data that it accesses. Hot spot:1) An area of high crime or 2) events that form a cluster. A hot spot may include spaces ranging from small (address point) to large (neighborhood). Hot spots might be formed by short-term patterns or long-term trends.

Modus operandi: Literally, "method of operation," the m.o. is a description of how an offender commits a crime. Modus operandi variables might include point and means of entry, tools used, violence or force exerted, techniques or skills applied, and means of flight or exit. Studying modus operandi allows analysts to link crimes in a series, identify potential offenders, and suggest possible strategies.

Part I Crimes: Part I crimes are broken into two categories: violent and property crimes. Aggravated assault, forcible rape, murder, and robbery are classified as violent while arson, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft are classified as property crimes.

Part II Crimes: Part II crimes are "less serious" offenses and include: Simple Assaults, Forgery/Counterfeiting, Embezzlement/Fraud, Receiving Stolen Property, Weapon Violations, Prostitution, Sex Crimes, Crimes Against Family/Child, Narcotic Drug Laws, Liquor Laws, Drunkenness, Disturbing the Peace, Disorderly Conduct, Gambling, DUI and Moving Traffic Violations.

Pattern: Two or more incidents related by a common causal factor, usually an offender, location, or target. Patterns are usually, but not always, short-term phenomena. See also series, trend, and hot spot.

Problem: 1) An aggregation of crimes, such as a pattern, series, trend, or hot spot; 2) Repeating or chronic environmental or societal factors that cause crime and disorder.

Problem – Oriented Policing (POP): An analytic method used by police to develop strategies that prevent and reduce crime. Under the POP model, police agencies are expected to systematically analyze the problems of a community, search for effective solutions to the problems, and evaluate the impact of their efforts (National Research Council 2004). The thought is that if the problems that lead to criminality and social disorder are addressed then crime will go down, and the quality of life will go up for everyone (Tilley, 2004)

Quality of Life Crimes: Also known as disorderly conduct or disturbing the peace, quality of life crimes are often a "catch all" charge for numerous actions or behaviors that are considered a threat to an individual's sense of personal safety and diminish the quality of life in the area, such as public drunkenness, fighting, or even lewd conduct.

Records management system (RMS): A computerized application in which data about crimes and other incidents, arrests, persons, property, evidence, vehicles, and other data of value to police are entered, stored and queried.

SARA: Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment (SARA) is a problem-solving model for systematically examining crime and disorder problems and developing an effective response.

Series: Two or more related crimes (a pattern) committed by the same individual or group of individuals.

Temporal analysis: The study of time and how it relates to events.

Trends: Long-term increases, decreases, or changes in crime (or its characteristics).

Goal: Police Officers and Community Members Will Become Proactive Partners in Community Problem Solving to Address Crime and Disorder

Performance Indicator	Jan – Mar 2019	Jan – Mar 2018	Variance	2019 YTD	2018 YTD	Variance
# of Community Problem-Oriented Policing (CPOP) Projects Initiated	8	34	-23	8	34	-23
District 1	1	3	-2	1	3	-2
District 2	0	10	-10	0	10	-10
District 3	2	6	-4	2	6	-4
District 4	2	8	-6	2	8	-6
District 5	3	4	-1	3	4	-1
Central Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
City-Wide	0	3	0	0	3	0

Performance Indicator	Jan– Mar 2019	Jan– Mar 2018	Variance	2019 YTD	2018 YTD	2019-2018 Variance
# of Police Calls for Service - Quality of Life[2]	14,410	15,015	- 605	14,410	15,015	-605
District 1	2,550	2,569	-19	2,550	2,569	-19
District 2	1,790	2,007	-217	1,790	2,007	-217
District 3	3,977	4,120	-143	3,977	4,120	-143
District 4	3,394	3,526	-132	3,394	3,526	-132
District 5	2,652	2,740	-88	2,652	2,740	-88
Not Provided	47	53	-6	47	53	-6
# of Part II Crime Incidents Reported	3,388	3,024	364	3,388	3,024	364
District 1	302	292	10	302	292	10
District 2	373	363	10	373	363	10
District 3	1,140	1,021	119	1,140	1,021	119
District 4	888	624	264	888	624	264
District 5	587	619	-32	587	619	-32
Central Business	98	105	-7	98	105	-7

Other Metrics to Track	2019 YTD
# of Residents Convened as Part of Problem-Solving Teams	-
# of Community or Faith Based Organizations Convened as Part of Problem-Solving Teams	-
# of Businesses Engaged as Part of Problem-Solving Teams	-

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[2] See page 12 for a listing of "Quality of Life" categories used for purposes of the MAG.

Table: Community Problem-Oriented Policing (CPOP) Projects Initiated: (Jan – Mar 2019)

Problem Solving Tracking System Number	Project Owner	Date Opened	Location	Problem
D1-2019-000674	Sgt. S. Heine	1/19/2019	5x E. McMicken Ave	Drug Abuse/Sales - Prostitution
D5-2019-000679	PO J. Pechiney	1/23/2019	50xx Hawaiian Terrace	Violent Crime - Drugs
D5-2019-000680	Sgt. J. Graham	1/23/2019	11xx W. Galbraith Av	Violent Crime- Drugs
D3-2019-000685	Sgt. J. Hicks	2/24/2019	36xx Warsaw	Disorder Crowds - Fights
D3-2019-000686	Sgt. J. Hicks	2/24/2019	36xx River Rd	Traffic Speeding
D5-2019-000687	PO J. Pechiney	3/8/2019	76xx Daly Rd	Code and Zoning Violations
D4-2019-000688	PO J. Edwards	3/12/2019	Roselawn Bars	Violent Crime – Disorder - Nuisance
D4-2019-000689	PO A. Hill	3/25/2019	44xx Reading Rd	Drug Sales – Chronic Nuisance

Chart: Quality of Life Calls for Service – Top Five by District (January – March 2019)

	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
Assault - No INJS			215	187	
Disorderly Persons	788	324	589	622	463
Drug Actvity	143				
Noise Complaint	138	183	302	280	224
Theft Report		136	223	216	205
Mentally Impaired - Non Violent		148	239	262	165
Neighbor Trouble - Non Violent	159				
Large Group Assault	132				
Mentally Impaired - Violent		97			141

Cincinnati Police District
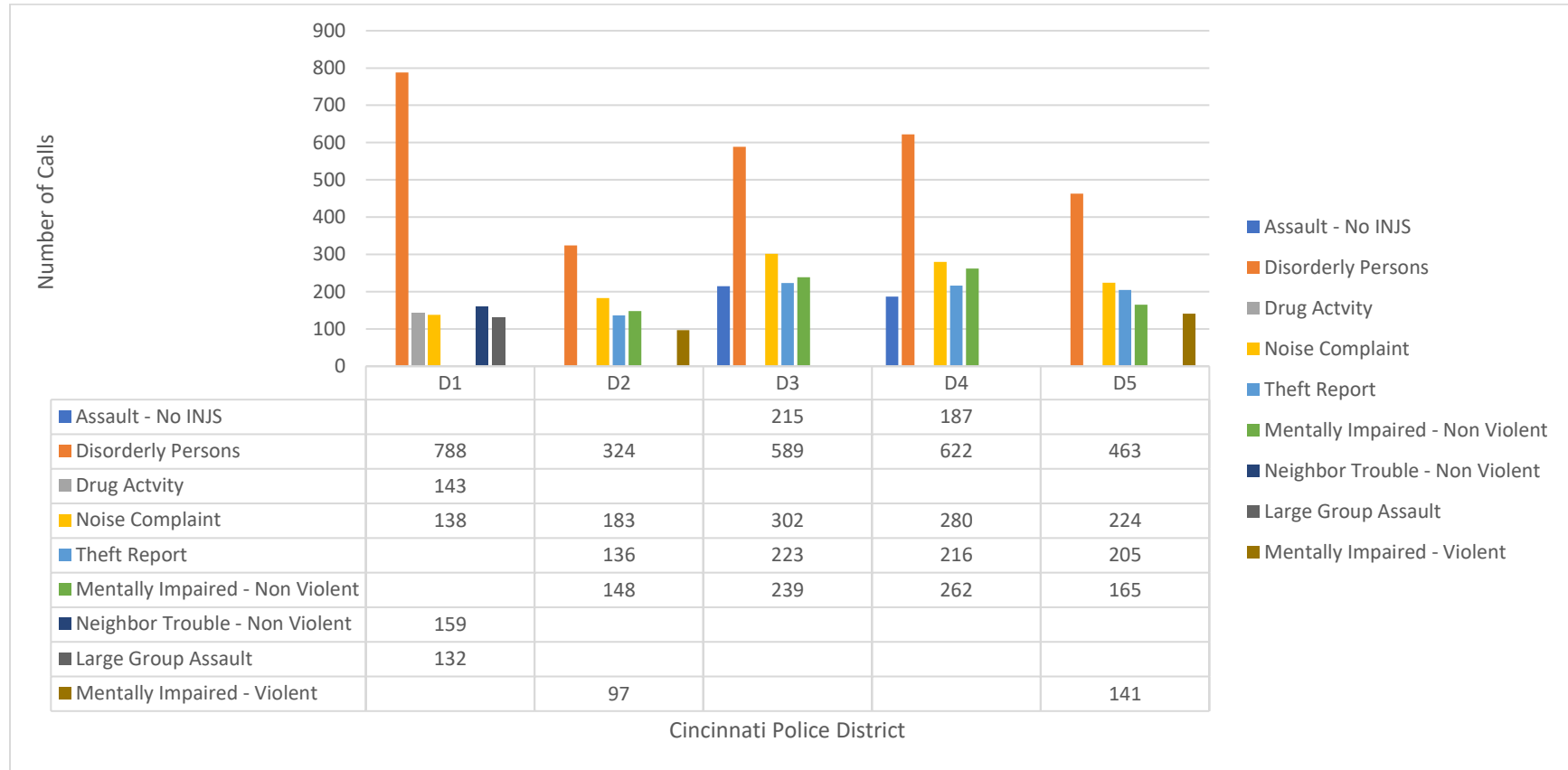
Quality of Life **-** For purposes of the MAG, "Quality of Life" is inclusive of the following Call for Service categories: animal complaints, assault, auto theft, breaking & entering, criminal damaging, disorderly conduct, drug activity & complaints, heroin overdose-PD, juvenile complaints & violations, menacing, mentally impaired, neighbor trouble, noise complaint, panhandler, possible prowler, prostitute complaint, robbery, shooting, shots fired, and theft.

Goal: Build Relationships of Respect, Cooperation and Trust Within and Between Police and Communities

Performance Indicator	Jan – Mar 2019	Jan – Mar 2018	Variance	2019 YTD	2018 YTD	2019-2018 Variance
# of Community Oriented Policing Projects Completed	31	33	-2	31	33	-2
District 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
District 2	1	2	-1	1	2	-1
District 3	0	4	-4	0	4	-4
District 4	0	3	-3	0	3	-3
District 5	0	2	-2	0	2	-2
Central Business	0	1	-1	0	1	-1
City-Wide	1	12	-11	1	12	-11
Community Relations Unit	29	9	20	29	9	20

Performance Indicator	Jan – Mar 2019	Jan – Mar 2018	Variance	2019 YTD	2018 YTD	Variance
# of Citizen-Initiated Complaints Filed Against CPD	49	64	-15	49	64	-13
District 1	9	9	0	9	9	1
District 2	5	7	-2	5	7	-2
District 3	13	12	1	13	12	1
District 4	9	13	-4	9	13	-4
District 5	8	11	-3	8	11	-3
Central Business	3	3	0	3	3	1
Other	2	9	-7	2	9	-7

Other Metrics to Track	2019 YTD
# of Citizen-initiated complaints received that were sustained[3]	0
# of Citizen-initiated complaints received that were not-sustained[4]	0
# of Citizen-initiated complaints where the officer was exonerated[5]	1
# of Citizen-initiated complaints received that were unfounded[6]	1
# of Citizen-initiated complaints received that were sustained-other[7]	0

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[3] Sustained – Officer violated policy.

[4] Not Sustained – Cannot be determined whether the allegation occurred or not.

[5] Exonerated – Officer violated policy but was in compliance with CPD rules and procedures.

[6] Unfounded – Allegation lacks a crucial component to be determined to be true.

[7] Sustained Other – Officer is guilty of something else other than the original allegation.

Chart: Citizen-Initiated Complaints (January - March 2019)

	Discourtesy	Excessive Force	Lack of Proper Service	Lack of Service	Improper Search & Seizures	Improper Stop	Procedure Violation	Racial Discrimination	Failure of Good Behavior	Other
CBS	1		2							
D1	2	2	2		2	1				
D2	2	1			1			1		
D3	5	2	3		2		1			
D4	5	4								
D5	3	1	2	1						1
Other			1						1	

CBS   D1   D2   D3   D4   D5   Other
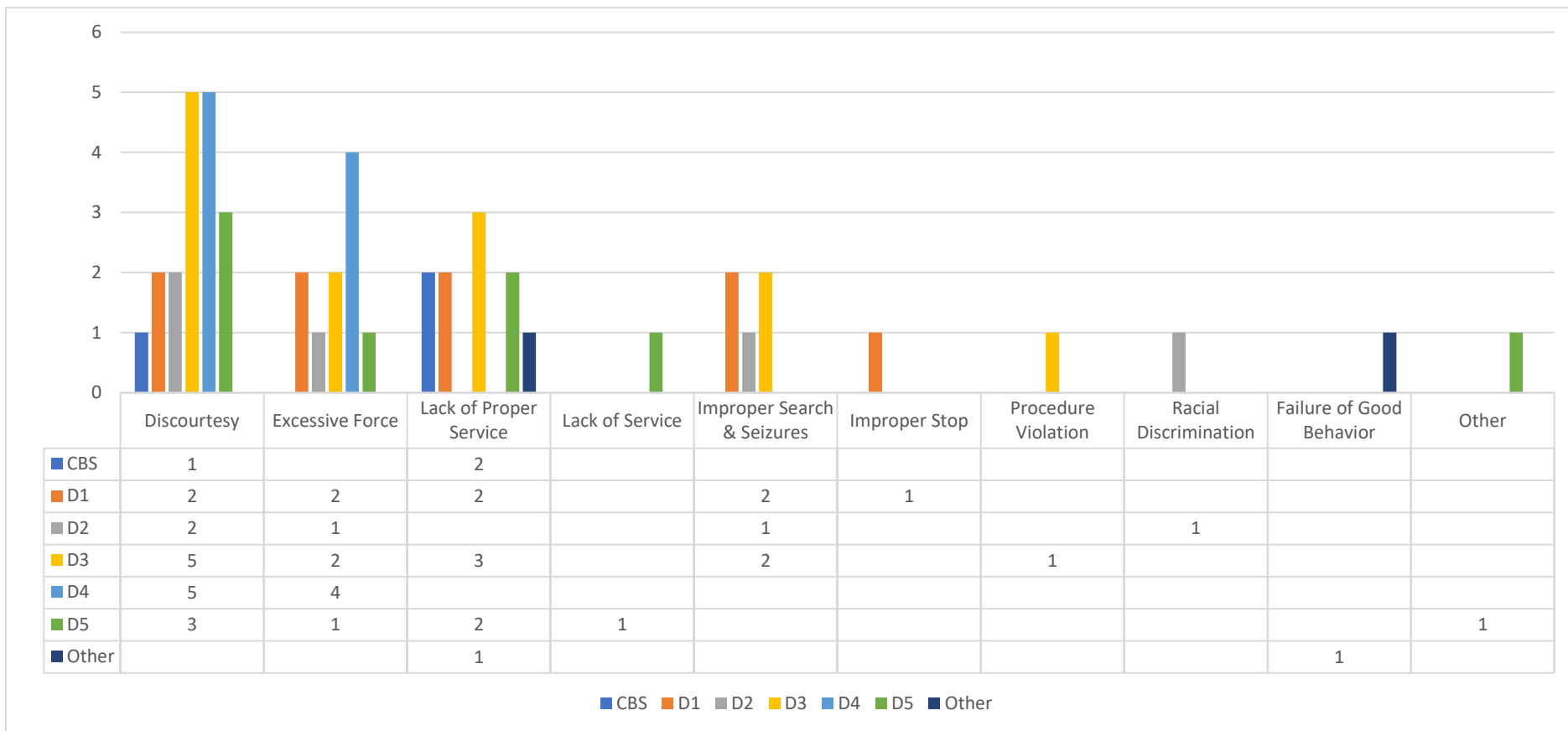
Goal: Ensure Fair, Equitable and Courteous Treatment for All[8]

Injuries During Arrest or While in Police Custody

Performance Indicator	Jan – Mar 2019	Jan – Mar 2018	Variance	2019 YTD	2018 YTD	Variance
# of Injuries to Citizens[9]	16	16	0	16	16	0
District 1	1	2	-1	1	2	-1
District 2	3	3	0	3	3	0
District 3	5	5	0	5	5	0
District 4	3	5	-2	3	5	-2
District 5	3	0	3	3	0	3
Central Business	0	1	-1	0	1	-1
Other	1	0	1	1	0	1

Performance Indicator	Jan – Mar 2019	Jan – Mar 2018	Variance	2019 YTD	2018 YTD	Variance
# of Injuries to Police Officers during Arrest[10]	4	2	2	4	2	2

Other Metrics to Track	2019 YTD	2018 YTD
% of total injuries to citizens that identify as African American	64.29%	72.92%
District 1	100%	75%
District 2	50%	85.71%
District 3	55.56%	56.25%
District 4	75%	89.47%
District 5	69.23%	69.23%
Central Business	0%	66.67%
Other	50%	100%

[8] The City of Cincinnati 2019 Action Plan to address findings and recommendations from the Collaborative Refresh includes the development of an analytical framework to help assist in the evaluation of Bias Free Policing, particularly in vehicle stops, arrests and use of force.
[9] Use of Force incidents coded as Injury to Prisoner
[10] Injury reports where source of injury is human contact submitted to Human Resources. Data by police district is not currently available.

Use of Force

Performance Indicator	Jan – Mar 2019	Jan – Mar 2018	Variance	2019 YTD	2018 YTD	Variance
# of Incidents Where Use of Force was Deployed[11]	41	40	1	41	40	1
District 1	8	5	3	8	5	3
District 2	5	3	2	5	3	2
District 3	10	18	-8	10	18	-8
District 4	11	5	6	11	5	6
District 5	7	6	1	7	6	1
Central Business	0	3	-3	0	3	-3

Performance Indicator	Jan – Mar 2019	Jan – Mar 2018	Variance	2019 YTD	2018 YTD	2019-2018 Variance
# of Officer Involved Shooting Incidents	0	0	-	0	0	0
District 1	0	0	-	0	0	-
District 2	0	0	-	0	0	-
District 3	0	0	-	0	0	-
District 4	0	0	-	0	0	-
District 5	0	0	-	0	0	-
Central Business	0	0	-	0	0	-

Other Metrics to Track	2019 YTD	2018 YTD
% of instances where use of force recipient was African American	78.85%	75.52%
District 1	90%	78.13%
District 2	80%	93.75%
District 3	71.43%	71.70%
District 4	66.67%	82.05%
District 5	90%	78.13%
Central Business	100%	43.75%
Other	0%	75%
% of instances where use of force recipient was Non -White/Not African-American	0%	2.08%
District 1	0%	0%
District 2	0%	0%
District 3	0%	0%
District 4	0%	5.13%
District 5	0%	3.13%
Central Business	0%	6.25%

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[11] Includes: Taser, Beanbag, Pepperball, Chemical Irritant

Chart: CPD Use of Force by District (January – March 2019)

TASER-BEANBAG-PEPPERBALL-40MM FOAM		
District 1	8	
District 2	4	1
District 3	7	3
District 4	7	4
District 5	6	1
	African American	White
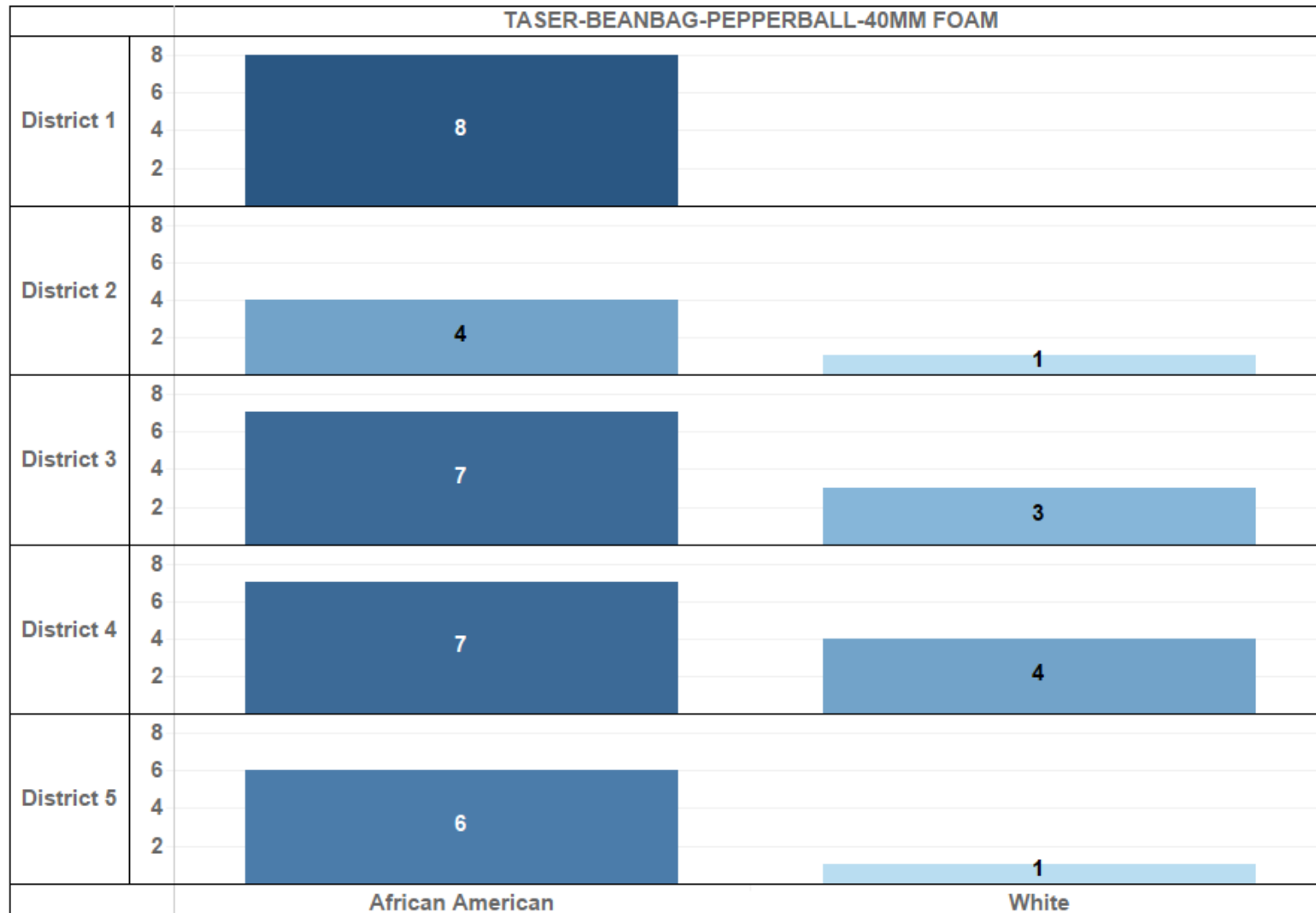
Traffic Stops, Pedestrian Stops and Arrests

Performance Indicator	Jan – Mar 2019	Jan – Mar 2018	Variance	2019 YTD	2018 YTD	Variance
# of CPD Traffic Stops	5,558	5,811	-253	5,558	5,811	-253
District 1	450	628	-178	450	628	-178
District 2	449	473	-24	449	473	-24
District 3	1,031	1,269	-238	1,031	1,269	-238
District 4	751	1,136	-385	751	1,136	-385
District 5	450	583	-133	450	583	-133
Central Business	45	44	1	45	44	1
Not Provided	2,377	1,678	699	2,377	1,678	699
Performance Indicator	Jan – Mar 2019	Jan – Mar 2018	Variance	2019 YTD	2018 YTD	Variance
# of Pedestrian Stops	432	463	-31	432	463	-31
District 1	59	101	-42	59	101	-42
District 2	43	54	-11	43	54	-11
District 3	80	76	4	80	76	4
District 4	45	73	-28	45	73	-28
District 5	25	64	-39	25	64	-39
Central Business	17	10	7	17	10	7
Not Provided	163	85	78	163	85	78

Performance Indicator	Jan – Mar 2019	Jan – Mar 2018	Variance	2019 YTD	2018 YTD	Variance
# of CPD Arrests	4,021	4,220	-199	4,021	4,220	-199
District 1	1,073	1,206	-133	1,073	1,206	-133
District 2	290	346	-56	290	346	-56
District 3	1,111	1,122	-11	1,111	1,122	-11
District 4	847	823	24	847	823	24
District 5	535	524	11	535	524	11
Not Provided	165	199	-34	165	199	-34

Other Metrics to Track	Jan – Mar 2019	Jan – Mar 2018
% of vehicle stops that are juvenile	1.51%	1.57%
% of arrests that are juvenile	9.03%	7.99%
% of pedestrian stops that are juvenile	1.725%	8.372%

Other Metrics to Track

	2019 YTD	2018 YTDs
% of traffic stops where driver is identified as: African American	**62.74%**	**64.40%**
District 1	71.11%	72.77%
District 2	43.65%	47.15%
District 3	56.35%	53.74%
District 4	81.62%	77.90%
District 5	66.67%	70.15%
Central Business	68.89%	56.82%
Not Provided	80.00%	0%
% of traffic stops where driver is identified as: Hispanic/Non-White	**0.41%**	**0.46%**
% of pedestrian stops where citizen identifies as African American	**62.27%**	**59.40%**
District 1	69.49%	67.33%
District 2	51.16%	61.11%
District 3	66.25%	57.89%
District 4	62.22%	68.49%
District 5	80.00%	37.50%
Central Business	41.18%	60.00%
Not Provided	60.12%	58.82%
% of pedestrian stops where citizen identifies as Hispanic/Non-White	**5.56%**	**1.94%**
District 1	6.78%	1.98%
District 2	4.65%	0%
District 3	3.75%	1.32%
District 4	2.22%	1.37%
District 5	4.00%	3.13%
Central Business	0%	0%
Not Provided	7.98%	3.53%
% of instances where arrested individual was African American	**71.28%**	**67.45%**
District 1	75.30%	69.82%
District 2	64.14%	63.58%
District 3	64.36%	58.11%
District 4	79.46%	77.16%
District 5	73.08%	73.09 %
Not Provided	66.67%	61.31%
% of instances where arrested individual was Hispanic/Non – White	**1.45%**	**1.35%**

Chart: Traffic Stop Outcomes by District (January – March 2019)

Each district panel uses a vertical axis scaled 0–1000 (gridline at 500). Within each outcome category the three bars/values are African American, Hispanic, and White.

District	Not Provided			NONE			WARNING			Citation Traffic			Citation Misd.			Citation Capiaswar			Arrest Capiaswar			Arrest Misd.			Arrest Felony		
	Afr.	Hisp.	White	Afr.	Hisp.	White	Afr.	Hisp.	White	Afr.	Hisp.	White	Afr.	Hisp.	White	Afr.	Hisp.	White	Afr.	Hisp.	White	Afr.	Hisp.	White	Afr.	Hisp.	White
District 1	152		40	47		17	57	1	35	180		56	38		10	9		2	49		10	31		5	7		4
District 2	62	1	55	20		20	61	1	110	84		92	6		4	27		7	19		9	11		6	6		1
District 3	257	4	122	81		49	141	1	116	305		224	48		5	42		8	80	3	31	46	3	26	15		2
District 4	244	1	51	118		25	108	1	36	325	3	46	67		5	72		6	86		18	51		5	15		4
District 5	117		45	27		11	58		40	202		80	24		3	17		2	25		8	24		8	4		4
Central Business	14		4	6		3	3		7	19		4	3		1	4		1	2		1	2		1	2		2
Not Provided	603	4	254	197	3	105	301	4	238	810	4	449	126	1	19	119	1	33	161	1	56	133	1	34	38		12

Notes:

- **Capias War** - In most instances, a capias warrant is issued in connection with failure to appear before court in a criminal case.
- **Null** – Traffic stop outcome not available for analysis.

Chart: Part I Arrests by District (January – March 2019)

District	Aggravated Assault		Burglary/ Breaking & ..		Homi..	Rape		Robbery		Theft			Unauthorized Use		
	Black	White	Black	White	Black	Black	White	Black	White	Black	Hisp..	White	Black	Hisp..	White
District 1	10	1	8	1	2	2	1	7	1	43		16	7		6
District 2	10	2	7	2				4	2	24	1	14	2		3
District 3	24	2	22	12	2	2		15	3	86	2	84	12	1	7
District 4	9		18	1	2	1		21	1	56	1	11	10		2
District 5	7	3	8					6	1	20		8	5		2
Not Provided	1	2	2	2	1			1		4			1		1
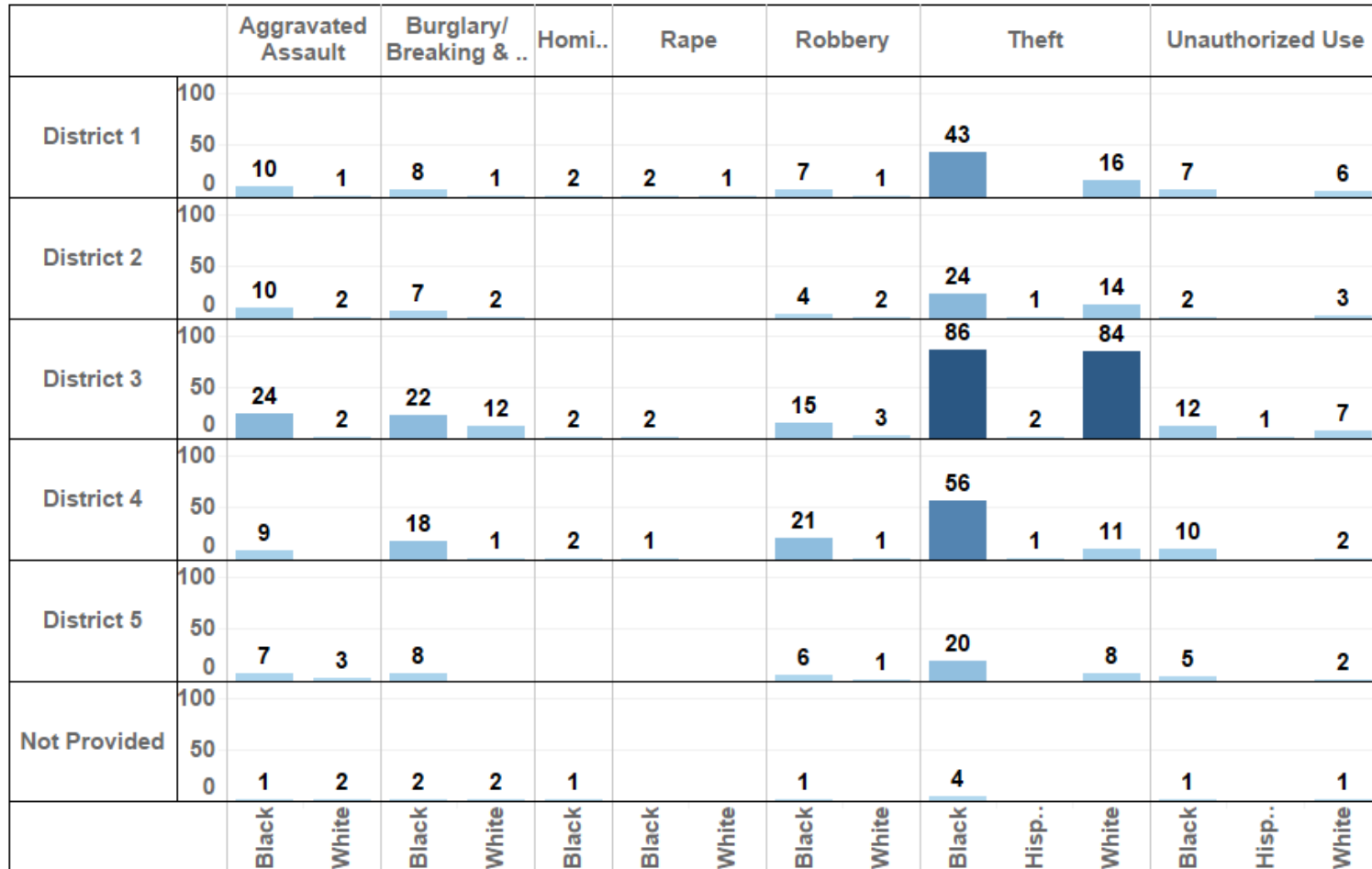
Notes:

- **Unauthorized Use** – A situation where a vehicle is loaned to another party willingly by the owner, but not returned.

Chart: Pedestrian Stop Outcomes by District (January - March 2019)

District	Not Provided BLACK	Not Provided UNKNOWN	Not Provided WHITE	NONE BLACK	NONE UNKNOWN	NONE WHITE	WARNING BLACK	WARNING UNKNOWN	WARNING WHITE	ARREST CAPIASWAR BLACK	ARREST CAPIASWAR UNKNOWN	ARREST CAPIASWAR WHITE	CITATION TRAFFIC BLACK	CITATION TRAFFIC UNKNOWN	CITATION TRAFFIC WHITE	CITATION MISD. BLACK	CITATION MISD. WHITE	CITATION CAPIASWAR AR BLACK	CITATION CAPIASWAR AR WHITE	ARREST MISD. BLACK	ARREST MISD. UNKNOWN	ARREST MISD. WHITE	ARREST FELONY BLACK	ARREST FELONY UNKNOWN	ARREST FELONY WHITE
District 1	8	2	3	14	2	7	6	1	1	6	1	8	4		1	5	1	1		7		2	2		1
District 2	4	2	3	14	2	10	3		3	1		1				6	1	2	3				1		1
District 3	11	1	10	21	2	15	17		2	5		6	5		6	1		2	2	5	1	4	1		
District 4	3	1	1	15		6	6	1	4	1		2	4		4	1	1			2					
District 5	3	1	2	9	1	1	6		1	3			1			3		1				3			
Central Business			1	2		1	1						5					9	2			1	1		2
Not Provided	20	8	13	36	8	24	22	2	9	11	2	8	19	2	14	8	4	5	4	8		6	4	1	2

Notes:

- *Capias War* - In most instances, a capias warrant is issued in connection with failure to appear before court in a criminal case.
- *Null* – Traffic stop outcome not available for analysis.

Appendix A: Types of Citizen Complaints Received and Investigative Body

CPD's Citizen Complaint Resolution Process (CCRP)

- Discourtesy or Unprofessional Attitude
- Lack of Proper Service
- Improper Procedure

Complaints Investigated by Internal Investigations Section (IIS)

- Discrimination
- Improper Search and Seizure
- Criminal Misconduct
- Sexual Misconduct
- Excessive Use of Force
- Unnecessary Pointing of Firearms
- As directed by Police Chief or Acting Chief

Complaints Investigated by CCA

- Discrimination
- Improper Entry, Search and Seizure
- Excessive Use of Force
- Improper Pointing of Firearm
- Discharge of Firearm
- Death in custody

Secondary Causes of Action Investigated by CCA

- Discourtesy or Unprofessional Attitude
- Lack of Proper Service
- Improper Procedure
- Harassment
- Abuse of Authority