



City Manager's Advisory Group
Collaborative Agreement Performance

February 22, 2019

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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, 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 the 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

Jason Cooper
Collaborative Agreement Sustainability Manager
Office of the City Manager
jason.cooper@cincinnati-oh.gov

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 all the open datasets.

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-pkmg

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.

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's¹ [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.

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

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.

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	Oct – Dec 2018	Oct – Dec 2017	Variance	2018 Result	2017 Result	2018-2017 Variance
# of Community Problem-Oriented Policing (CPOP) Projects Initiated	10	2	8	62	16	46
District 1	1	0	1	5	1	4
District 2	3	0	3	15	2	13
District 3	1	0	1	10	2	8
District 4	5	1	4	16	1	15
District 5	0	1	-1	7	7	-
Central Business	0	0	-	2	2	-
City-Wide	0	0	-	7	1	6

Performance Indicator	Oct– Dec 2018	Oct– Dec 2017	Variance	2018 Result	2017 Result	2018-2017 Variance
# of Police Calls for Service - Quality of Life ²	15,748	16,794	-1,046	68,614	45,193	23,421
District 1	2,768	3,214	-446	12,623	8,617	4,006
District 2	2,062	2,204	-142	8,948	5,850	3,098
District 3	4,097	4,403	-306	18,199	11,822	6,377
District 4	3,834	3,898	-64	16,372	10,233	6,139
District 5	2,932	3,016	-84	12,258	8,286	3,972
Not Provided	55	59	-4	214	385	-171
# of Part II Crime Incidents Reported	3,765	3,466	299	15,549	15,571	-21
District 1	350	320	30	1,464	1,483	-19
District 2	424	425	-1	1,872	1,948	-76
District 3	1,161	1,086	75	4,994	5,202	-208
District 4	975	832	143	3,538	3,535	3
District 5	754	657	97	3,101	2,856	246
Central Business	99	141	-42	572	534	38
Other	2	5	-3	8	13	-5

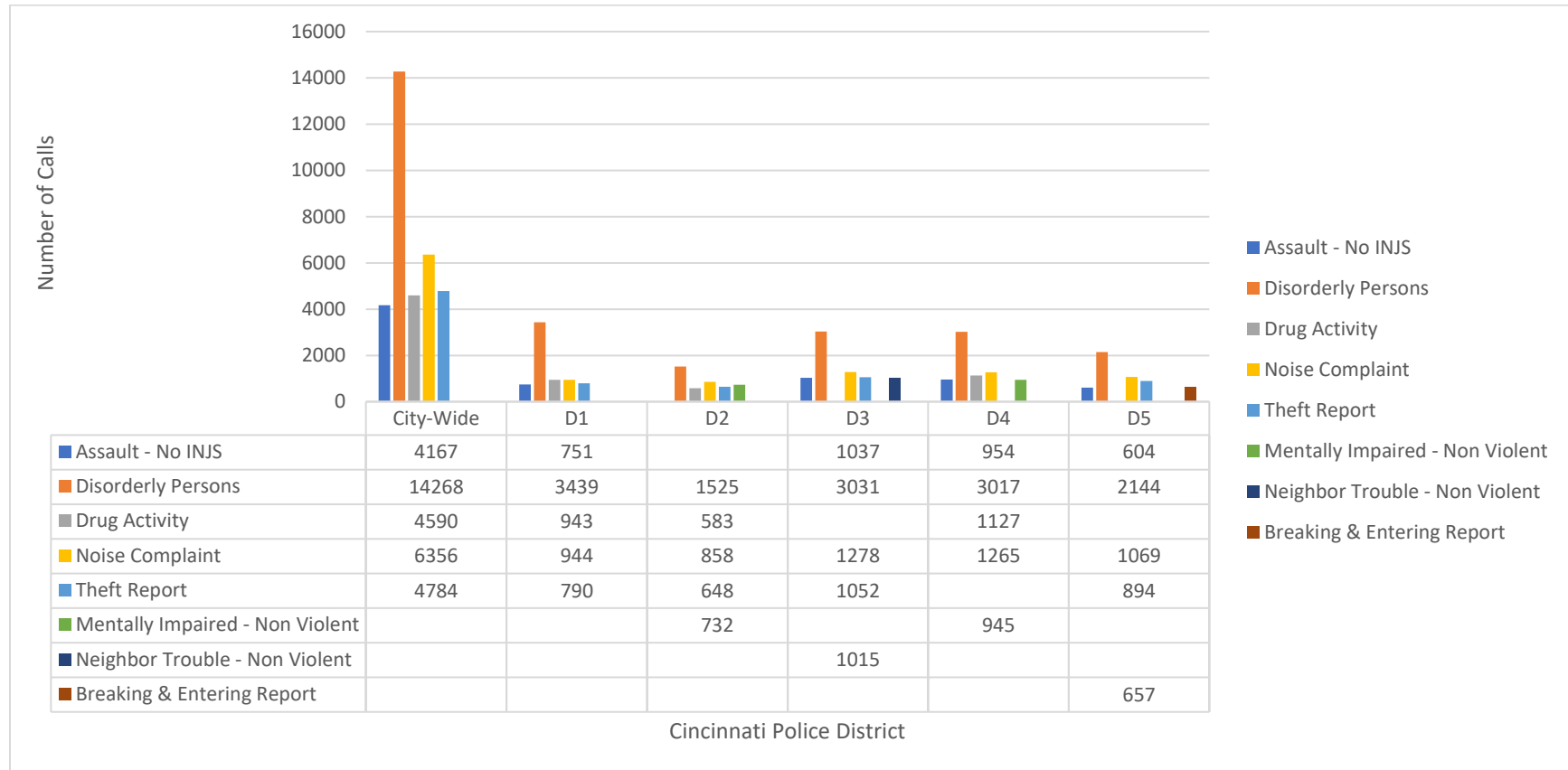
Other Metrics to Track	2018 Result	2017 Results
# of Residents Convened as Part of Problem-Solving Teams	-	-
# of Community or Faith Based Organizations Convened as Part of Problem-Solving Teams	-	-
# of Businesses Engaged as Part of Problem-Solving Teams	-	-

² See page 12 for a listing of “Quality of Life” categories used for purposes of the MAG.

Table: Primary” Problems Addressed via Problem-Oriented Policing in 2018

<u>Type of Problem Addressed</u> <u>(Primary)</u>	<u># of Times</u>	<u>Type of Problem Addressed</u> <u>(Primary)</u>	<u># of Times</u>
Abandoned Buildings	1	Litter	3
Auto – Abandoned	1	Loitering	2
Chronic Nuisance Property	1	Menacing	1
Code/Zoning Violations	1	Other	4
Communications Barriers	1	Parking Non – Residential	2
Criminal Damaging	1	Parking Residential	1
Drug Abuse	5	Prostitution	2
Drug Sales	4	Public Drinking/Open Container	1
Homeless Camps	3	Shootings	1
Homeless/Transients	1	Theft	2
Homicide	1	Traffic Safety	7
Illegal Dumping	4	Trespassing	1
Juvenile – Disorderly	1	Violent Crime	3
Liquor Establishment	1		

Chart: 2018 CPD Calls for Service – Top Five Quality of Life Categories by 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	Oct – Dec 2018	Oct – Dec 2017	Variance	2018 Result	2017 Result	2018-2017 Variance
# of Community Oriented Policing Projects Completed	0	2	-2	35	12	23
District 1	0	0	-	4	1	3
District 2	0	0	-	7	2	5
District 3	0	0	-	8	2	6
District 4	0	1	-1	9	1	8
District 5	0	1	-1	5	4	1
Central Business	0	0	0	1	2	-1
City-Wide	0	0	0	1	0	1

Performance Indicator	Oct – Dec 2018	Oct – Dec 2017	Variance	2018 Result	2017 Result	2018-2017 Variance
# of Citizen-Initiated Complaints Filed Against CPD	40	41	-1	194	197	-3
District 1	4	4	-	21	28	-7
District 2	6	4	2	25	23	2
District 3	6	11	-5	39	41	-2
District 4	12	9	3	44	43	1
District 5	2	8	-6	19	33	-14
Central Business	1	2	-1	8	8	-
Other	9	3	6	38	20	18

Other Metrics to Track (Data to keep an eye on)	2018 Result	2017 Results
# of Citizen-initiated complaints received that were sustained ³	19	15
# of Citizen-initiated complaints received that were not-sustained ⁴	21	45
# of Citizen-initiated complaints where the officer was exonerated ⁵	61	73
# of Citizen-initiated complaints received that were unfounded ⁶	53	51
# of Citizen-initiated complaints received that were sustained-other ⁷	4	2

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 by District, Gang Enforcement and Narcotics Unit (Q4 2018)

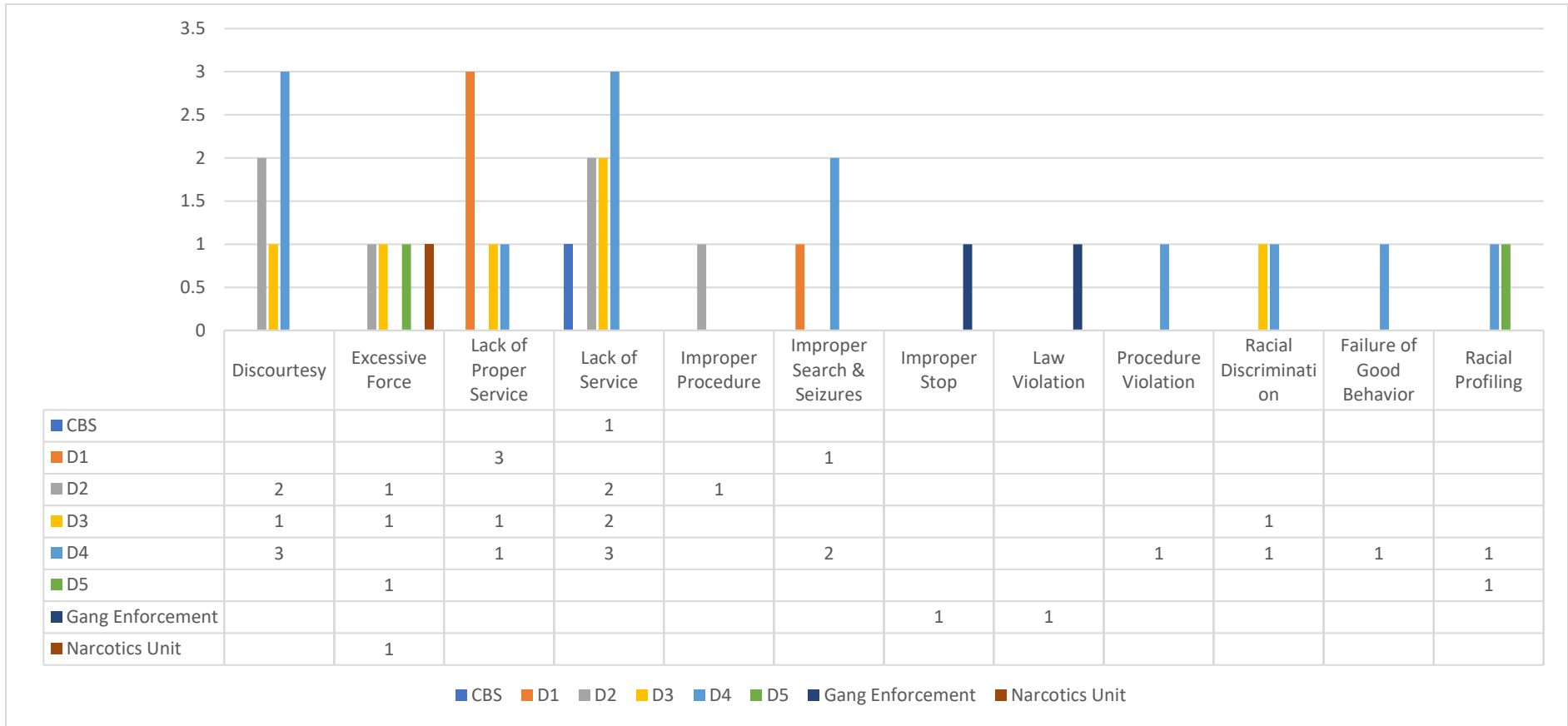
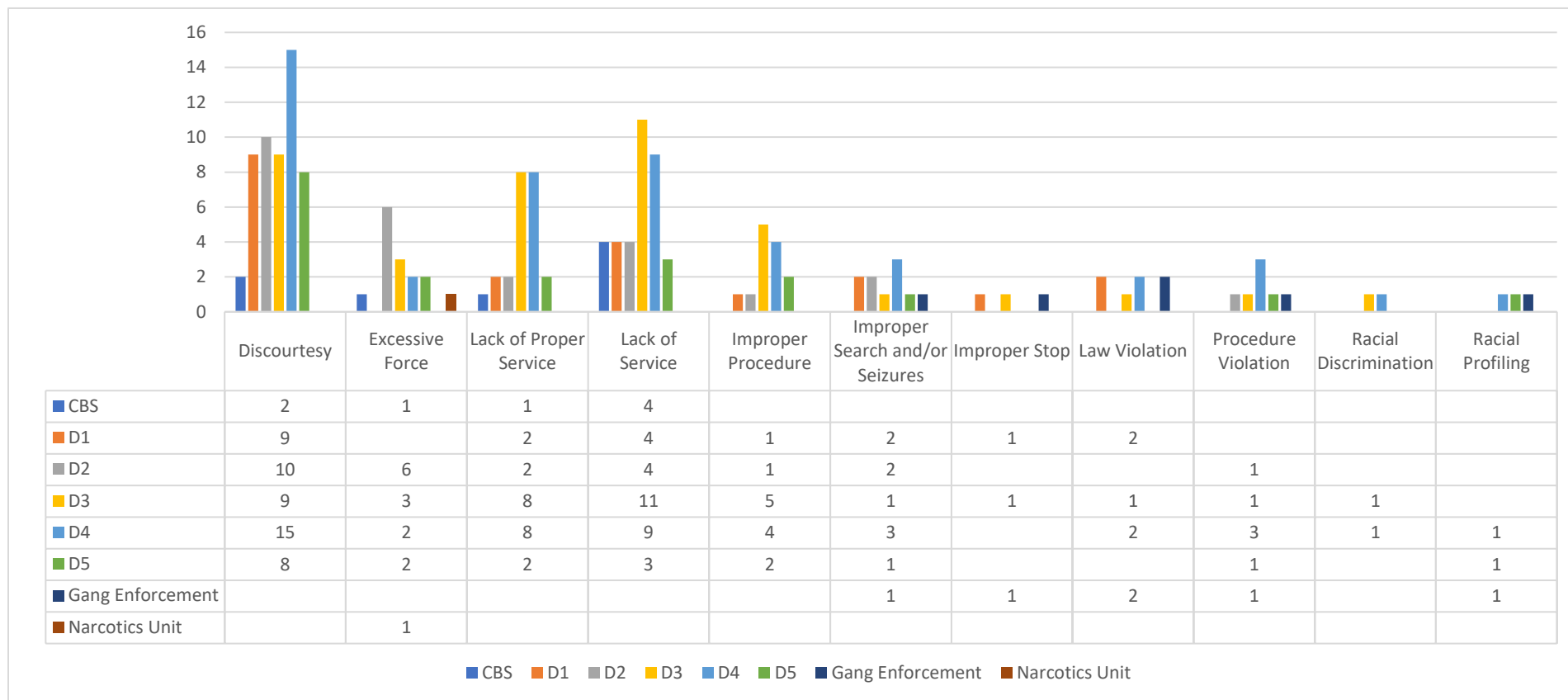


Chart: Citizen-Initiated Complaints by District, Gang Enforcement and Narcotics Unit (2018)



Notes:

- Chart only includes those allegations with more than 1 complaint filed. This excludes: Off Duty Conduct, False Arrest, Improper PFA, Use of Force, Unethical Conduct, and Injury to Prisoner.

Goal: Ensure Fair, Equitable and Courteous Treatment for All⁸

Injuries During Arrest or While in Police Custody

Performance Indicator	Oct – Dec 2018	Oct – Dec 2017	Variance	2018 Result	2017 Result	2018-2017 Variance
# of Injuries to Citizens ⁹	20	26	-6	95	117	-22
District 1	3	7	-4	12	20	-8
District 2	2	1	1	14	4	10
District 3	7	2	5	31	29	2
District 4	2	6	-4	19	31	-12
District 5	4	8	-4	13	21	-8
Central Business	1	2	-1	3	9	-6
Other	1	0	1	3	3	0
# of Injuries to Police Officers during Arrest ¹⁰	4	5	-1	21	30	-9

Other Metrics to Track	2018 Result	2017 Results
% of total injuries to citizens that identify as African American	73.68%	69.23%
District 1	75%	70%
District 2	92.86%	100%
District 3	55.84%	55.17%
District 4	89.47%	77.42%
District 5	69.23%	85.71%
Central Business	66.67%	22.22%
Other	100%	100%
% of total injuries to citizens that identify as Non -White/Not African-American	.85%	0%
District 1	0%	0%
District 2	0%	0%
District 3	0%	0%
District 4	0%	3.23%
District 5	0%	0%
Central Business	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

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	Oct – Dec 2018	Oct – Dec 2017	Variance	2018 Result	2017 Result	2018-2017 Variance
# of Incidents Where Use of Force ¹¹was Deployed	51	51	0	191	222	-29
District 1	7	10	-3	32	44	-12
District 2	4	7	-3	16	24	-8
District 3	15	12	3	53	58	-5
District 4	11	6	5	39	42	-3
District 5	9	11	-2	32	34	-2
Central Business	3	4	-1	16	16	-
Other	2	1	-1	3	4	1
# of Officer Involved Shooting Incidents	0	0	-	4	2	2
District 1	0	0	-	0	0	-
District 2	0	0	-	0	0	-
District 3	0	0	-	1	0	-
District 4	0	0	-	1	2	-
District 5	0	0	-	1	0	-
Central Business	0	0	-	1	0	-

Other Metrics to Track (Data to keep an eye on)	2018 Result	2017 Results
% of instances where use of force recipient was African American	75.52%	76.02%
District 1	78.13%	81.82%
District 2	93.75%	58.33%
District 3	71.70%	77.59%
District 4	82.05%	80.95%
District 5	78.13%	76.47%
Central Business	43.75%	68.75%
Other	75%	66.67%
% of instances where use of force recipient was Non -White/Not African-American	.52%	.45%
District 1	0%	2.27%
District 2	0%	8.33%
District 3	0%	3.45%
District 4	5.13%	0%
District 5	3.13%	5.88%
Central Business	6.25%	0%
Other	0%	0%

¹¹ Includes Taser, Beanbag, Pepperball, Chemical Irritant

Chart: CPD Use of Force by District (Q4 2018)

Use of Force by District Q4 2018

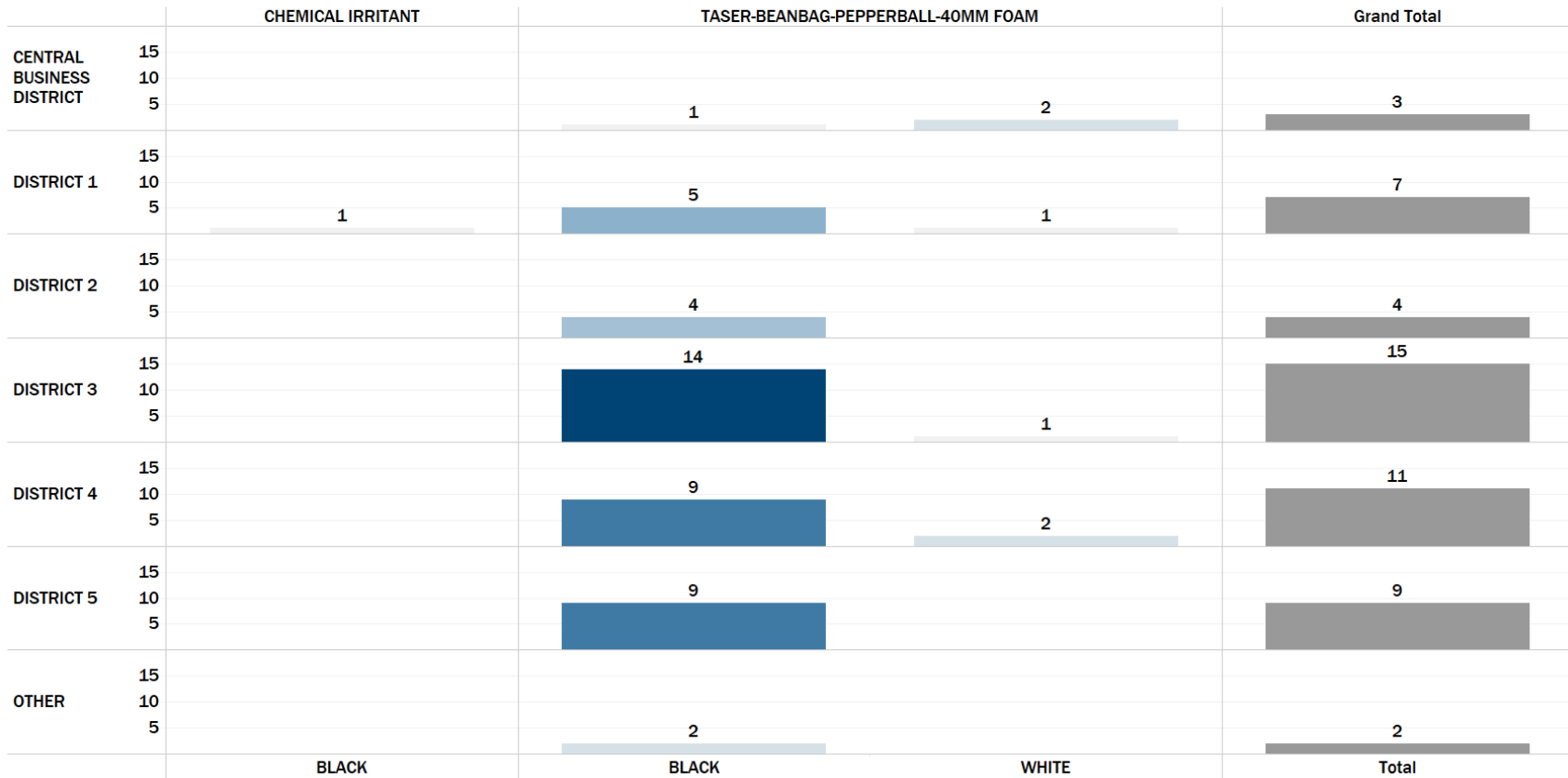
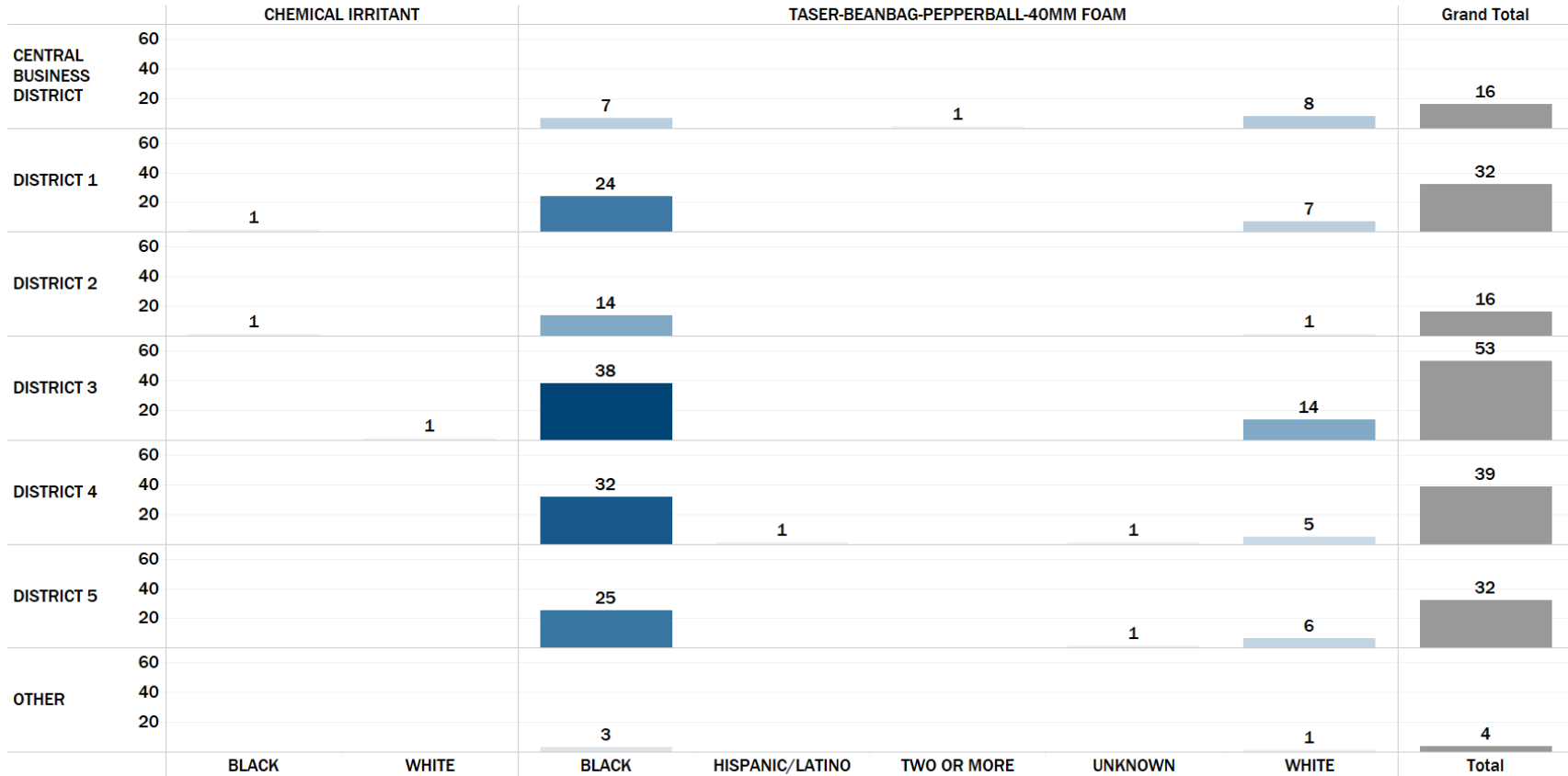


Chart: CPD Use of Force by District (2018)

Use of Force by District 2018



Traffic Stops, Pedestrian Stops and Arrests

Performance Indicator	Oct – Dec 2018	Oct – Dec 2017	Variance	2018 Result	2017 Result	2018-2017 Variance
# of CPD Traffic Stops	7,276	4,995	2,281	25,858	20,758	5,100
District 1	707	465	242	2,512	1,712	800
District 2	912	411	501	2,553	1,751	802
District 3	1,696	829	867	5,944	3,491	2,453
District 4	1,040	875	165	3,848	3,724	124
District 5	792	427	365	2,538	1,799	739
Central Business	38	24	14	164	171	-7
Other	15	0	15	34	13	21
Not Provided	2,076	1,964	112	8,265	8,097	168
# of CPD Arrests	3,930	4,249	-319	17,459	18,982	-1,523
District 1	841	1,033	-192	4,149	4,554	-405
District 2	279	359	-80	1,315	1,481	-166
District 3	970	980	-10	4,265	4,469	-204
District 4	710	727	-17	2,924	2,972	-48
District 5	522	456	66	2,050	2,468	-418
Not Provided	699	781	-82	3,170	3,503	-333
# of CPD Pedestrian Stops	371	495	-124	2,315	2,953	-638
District 1	50	108	-58	401	623	-222
District 2	37	48	-11	264	321	-57
District 3	88	78	11	455	551	-96
District 4	56	79	-23	346	387	-41
District 5	36	23	13	212	189	23
Central Business	8	19	-11	45	78	-33
Other	0	0	-	1	0	1
Not Provided	96	140	-44	592	803	-211

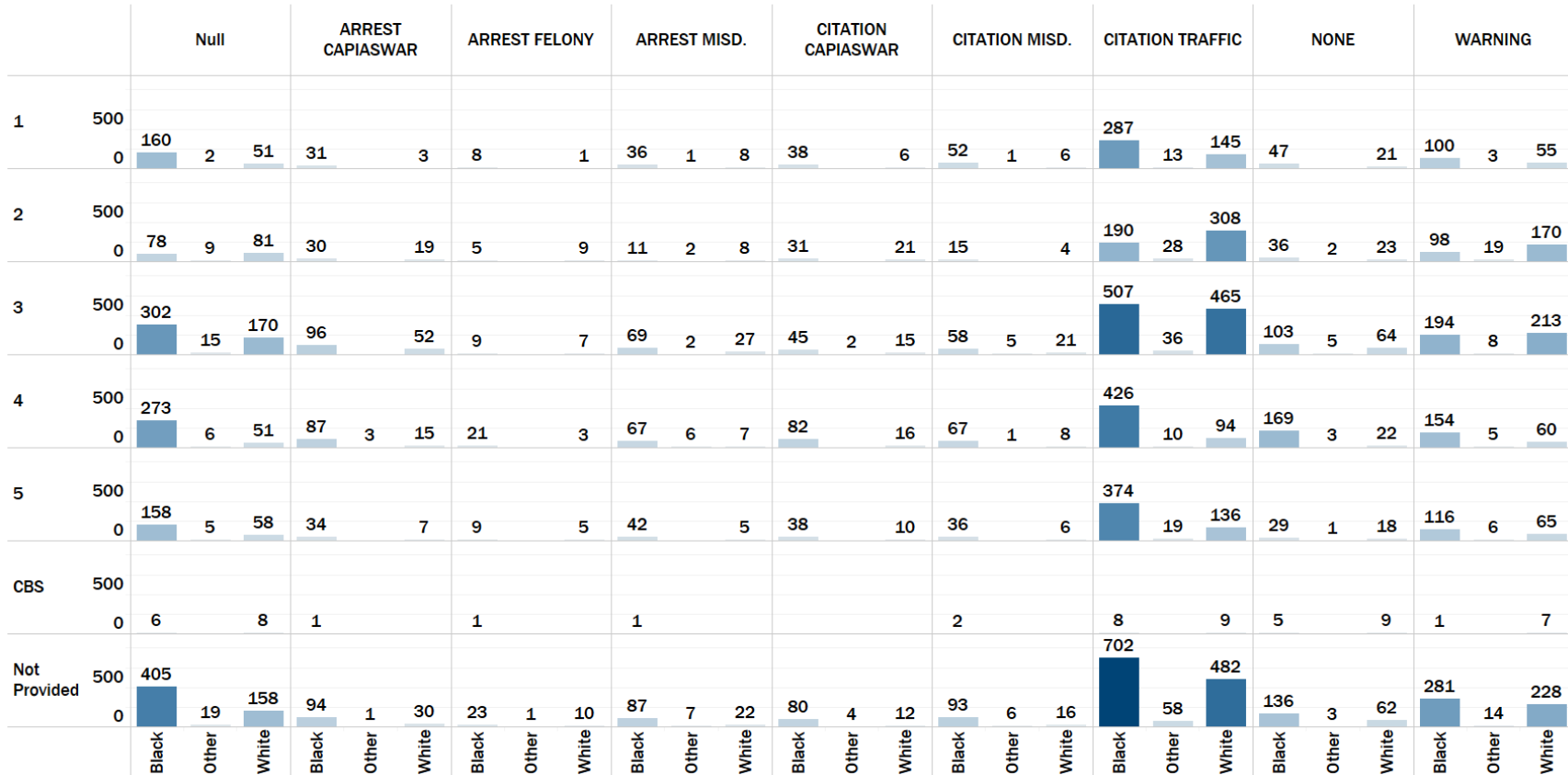
Performance Indicator	Oct – Dec 2018	Oct – Dec 2017	2018 Result	2017 Result
% of vehicle stops that are juvenile	1.00%	1.64%	1.20%	1.37%
% of arrests that are juvenile	4.73%	10.10%	4.97%	8.65%
% of pedestrian stops that are juvenile	9.16%	7.68%	7.26%	8.47%

Other Metrics to Track (Data to keep an eye on)

Metric	2018 Result	2017 Results
% of traffic stops where driver is identified as: African American	60.74%	63.05%
District 1	67.36%	65.42%
District 2	44.60%	46.60%
District 3	53.22%	61.56%
District 4	78.52%	76.96%
District 5	69.92%	72.32%
Central Business	49.39%	48.54%
Other	32.35%	53.85%
% of traffic stops where driver is identified as: Hispanic/Non-White	3.45%	2.78%
% of instances where arrested individual was African American	68.81%	67.60%
District 1	70.11%	69.94%
District 2	63.04%	62.59%
District 3	62.30%	59.28%
District 4	78.11%	75.17%
District 5	74.68%	75.49 %
Not Provided	67.38%	67.20%
% of instances where arrested individual was Hispanic/Non – White	1.54%	1.36%
% of pedestrian stops where citizen identifies as African American	59.31%	63.36%
District 1	67.83%	74.96%
District 2	59.47%	60.75%
District 3	53.51%	53.90%
District 4	70.81%	75.45%
District 5	38.68%	60.32%
Central Business	48.89%	53.85%
Not Provided & Other	59.36%	57.71%
% of pedestrian stops where citizen identifies as Hispanic/Non-White	3.76%	1.69%

Chart: Traffic Stop Outcomes by District (Q4 2018)

Traffic Stops by District Q4 2018

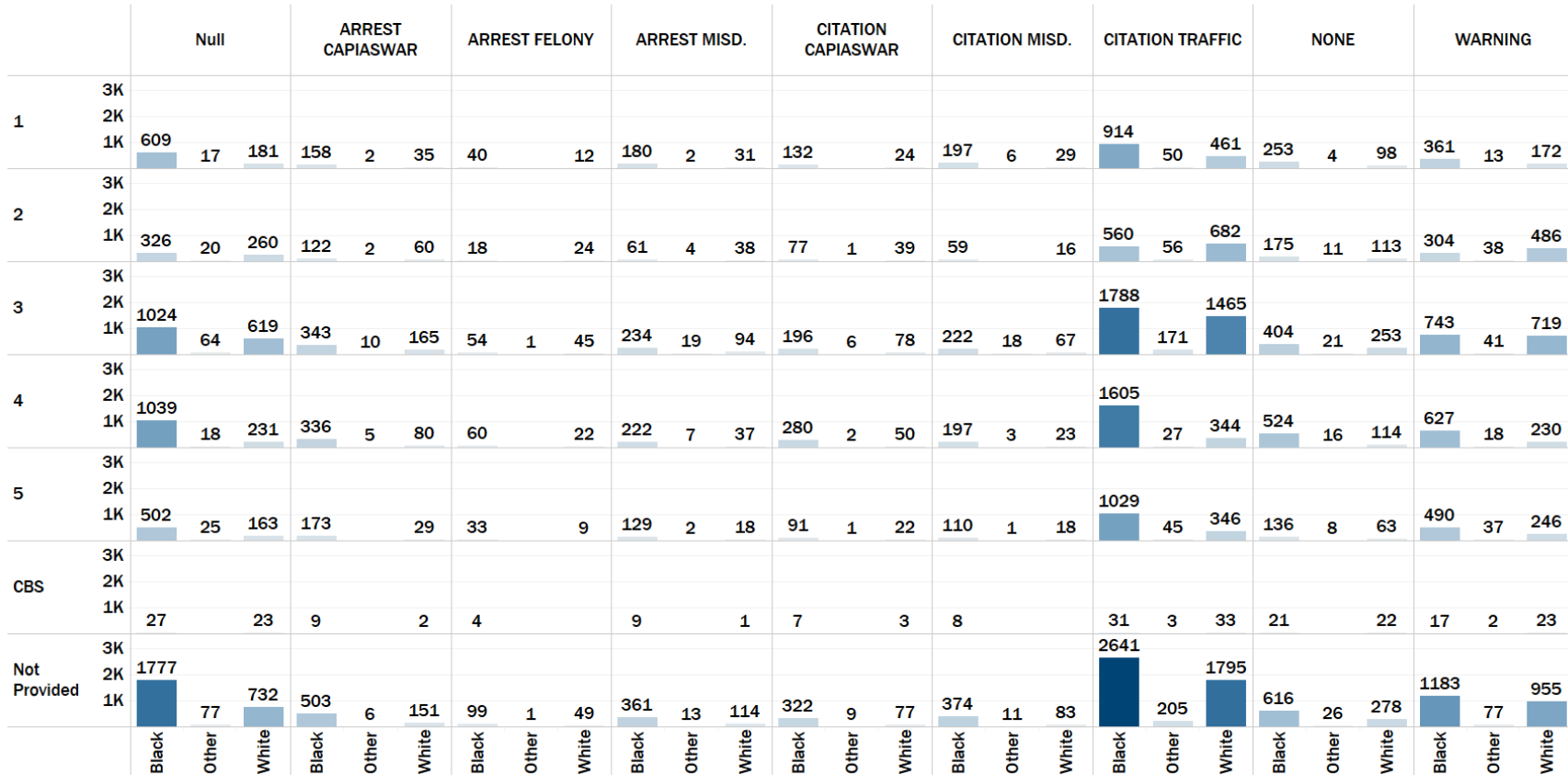


Notes:

- **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: Traffic Stop Outcomes by District (2018)

Traffic Stops by District 2018

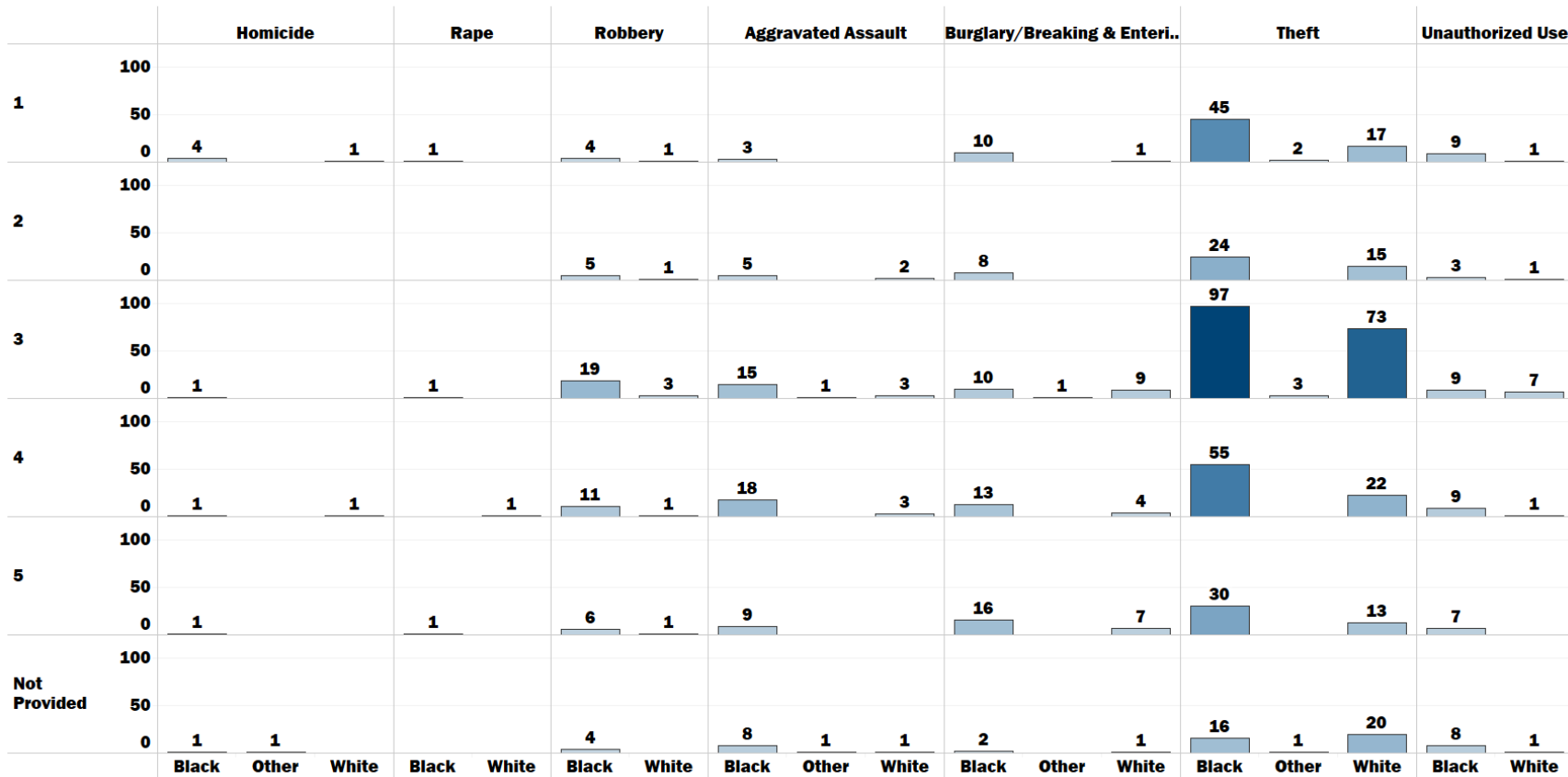


Notes:

- **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 (Q4 2018)

Arrests Part 1 by District Q4 2018

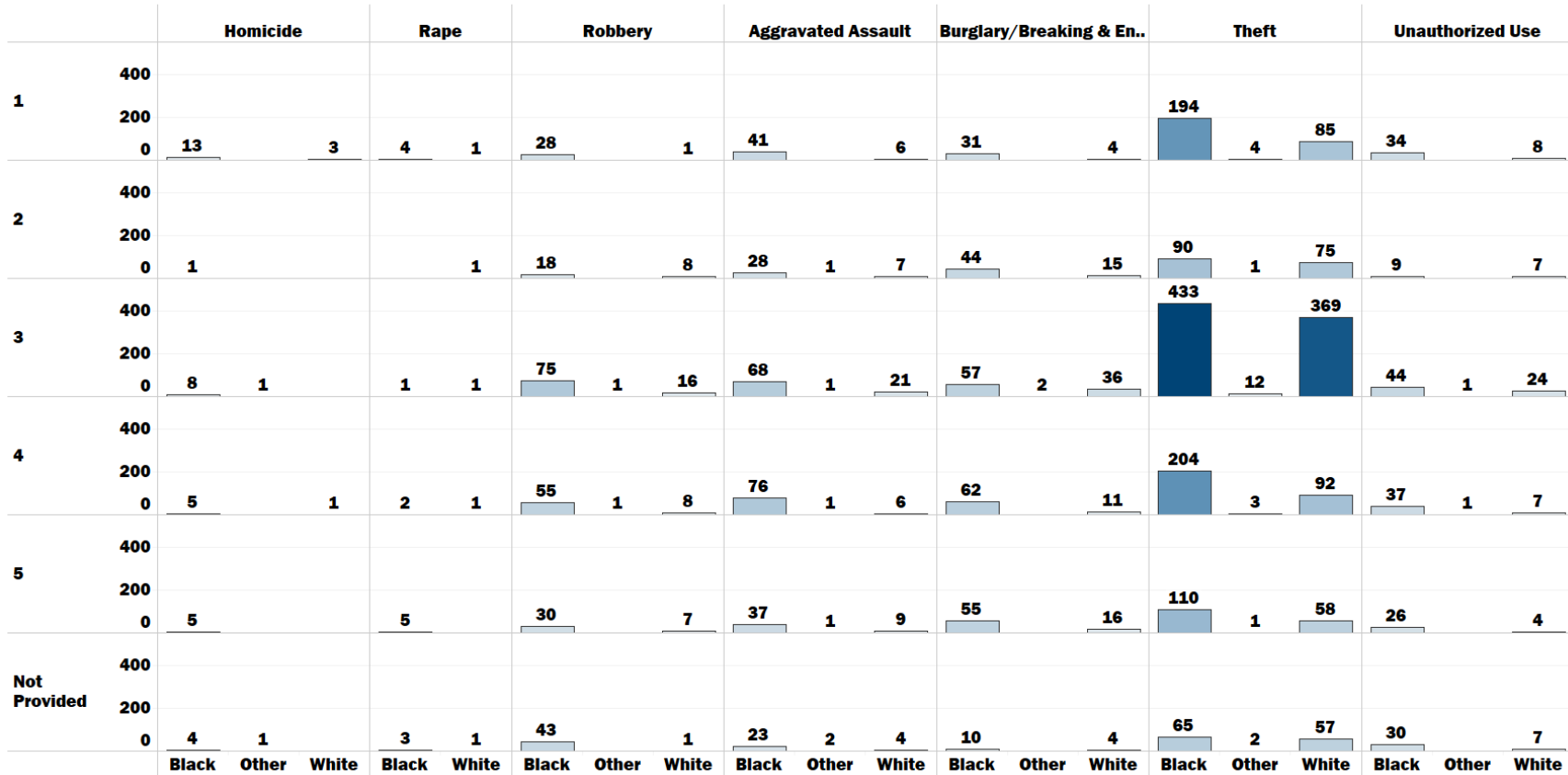


Notes:

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

Chart: Part I Arrests by District (2018)

Arrests Part 1 by District 2018



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 (Q4 2018)

Pedestrian Stops by District Q4 2018

	Not Provided			ARREST CAPIASWAR			ARREST FELONY		ARREST MISD.		CITATION CAPIASWAR		CITATION MISD.			CITATION TRAFFIC		NONE			WARNING		
1	8	2	1	2			1		5	2	3		2			3	1	22	5	1	7		
2	3	1	2	1	1	1				1	4					1	1	16	7	2	4	1	
3	11	9	3	7	6		2	1	5	4	5		2	4		4	8	23	21	2	10	6	
4	11		2	6	3		2		3	2	3	3	1	3	1	9	1	17	4		7	4	1
5	2			1	2	1	1						1	1		3	7	10	8		1	3	
CENTRAL BUSINESS					1					1	1			1			3		2				
Not Provided	5	5	1	7	5		1	1	8		1	2	4	2		5	11	23	12	2	15	10	
City Wide	40	17	9	24	18	2	3	6	21	10	9	13	10	11	1	25	32	111	59	7	44	24	1
	BLACK	WHITE	OTHER	BLACK	WHITE	OTHER	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	OTHER	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	OTHER	BLACK	WHITE	OTHER

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: Pedestrian Stop Outcomes by District (2018)

Pedestrian Stops by District Q4 2018

	Not Provided			ARREST CAPIASWAR			ARREST FELONY		ARREST MISD.		CITATION CAPIASWAR		CITATION MISD.			CITATION TRAFFIC		NONE			WARNING		
1	8	2	1	2			1		5	2	3		2			3	1	22	5	1	7		
2	3	1	2	1	1	1				1	4					1	1	16	7	2	4	1	
3	11	9	3	7	6		2	1	5	4	5		2	4		4	8	23	21	2	10	6	
4	11		2	6	3						3	3	1	3	1	9	1	17	4		7	4	1
5	2			1	2	1							1	1		3	7	10	8		1	3	
CENTRAL BUSINESS																							
Not Provided	5	5	1	7	5		1	1	8		1	2	4	2		5	11	23	12	2	15	10	
City Wide	40	17	9	24	18	2	3	6	21	10	9	13	10	11	1	25	32	111	59	7	44	24	1
	BLACK	WHITE	OTHER	BLACK	WHITE	OTHER	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	OTHER	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	OTHER	BLACK	WHITE	OTHER

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