



City Manager's Advisory Group
Collaborative Agreement Performance Deck
July – September 2020

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A Note from the Division Manager

Eighteen years ago, in April 2002, the City entered into the historic Collaborative Agreement (CA) 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 reporting of key topics and allow users to ask questions in the spirit of mutual accountability. It is not intended to provide all desired reporting but to spark ideas for the community to download data for additional analysis or problem identification. The Office of Performance Data and Analytics (OPDA) is available as a resource to assist the community in working with the Open Data Portal to conduct additional and or more complex analysis.

Requests for additional data not covered by this deck can be e-mailed to OPDA at: cincystat@cincinnati-oh.gov

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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 Complaint Authority (CCA) - Closed Complaints	Monthly	https://data.cincinnati-oh.gov/Safety/Citizen-Complaint-Authority-CCA-Closed-Complaints/ii65-eyg6
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 Incidents	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 – All Subjects	Daily	https://data.cincinnati-oh.gov/Safer-Streets/PDI-Police-Data-Initiative-Traffic-Stops-All-Subje/ktgf-4sjh
Traffic Stops - Drivers	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.

Below are links to 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/
Reported Crime	Daily	Yes	https://insights.cincinnati-oh.gov/stories/s/Reported-Crime/8eaa-xrvz/
Reported Shootings	Daily	Yes	https://insights.cincinnati-oh.gov/stories/s/xw7t-5phi/

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.

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.

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).

Citywide Performance Overview

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

Performance Indicator	Jul - Sept 2020	Jul - Sept 2019	Qtr. Variance	Jan - Sept 2020	Jan - Sept 2019	Variance
# of Community Problem-Oriented Policing (CPOP) Projects Initiated	8	7	1	28	26	2
# of Police Calls for Service - Quality of Life	19,021	19,798	- 777	53,003	54,049	-1,046
# of Part II Crime Incidents Reported	4,203	4,410	-207	11,649	12,132	-483

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

Performance Indicator	Jul - Sept 2020	Jul - Sept 2019	Qtr. Variance	Jan - Sept 2020	Jan - Sept 2019	Variance
# of Public Appearances/Community Engagement Projects Completed	1	48	-47	40	148	-108
# of CPD Complaints Investigated	67	100	-33	162	243	-81

Goal: Ensure Fair, Equitable and Courteous Treatment for All

Performance Indicator	Jul - Sept 2020	Jul - Sept 2019	Qtr. Variance	Jan - Sept 2020	Jan - Sept 2019	Variance
# of Injuries to Citizens	20	23	-3	31	70	-39
# of Injuries to Police Officers during Arrest	0	6	-6	8	26	-19
# of Incidents Where Use of Force was Deployed	41	43	-2	160	127	33
# of Officer Involved Shooting Incidents	2	3	-1	3	3	0
# of CPD Traffic Stops	1,158	4,430	-3,272	5,954	16,552	-10,598
# of Pedestrian Stops	341	666	-325	1,018	1,794	-776
# of CPD Arrests	2913	4,374	-1,461	9,215	13,648	-4,433

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

Performance Indicator	Jul - Sept 2020	Jul - Sept 2019	Qtr. Variance	Jan - Sept 2020	Jan - Sept 2019	Variance
# of Community Problem-Oriented Policing (CPOP) Projects Initiated	8	7	1	28	26	2
District 1	0	0	0	4	0	4
District 2	0	1	-1	2	3	-1
District 3	1	3	-2	6	8	-2
District 4	4	0	4	10	2	8
District 5	0	0	0	2	5	-3
Central Business	0	0	0	1	3	-2
Community Relations Unit	2	3	-1	2	4	-2
City-Wide	1	0	1	1	1	0

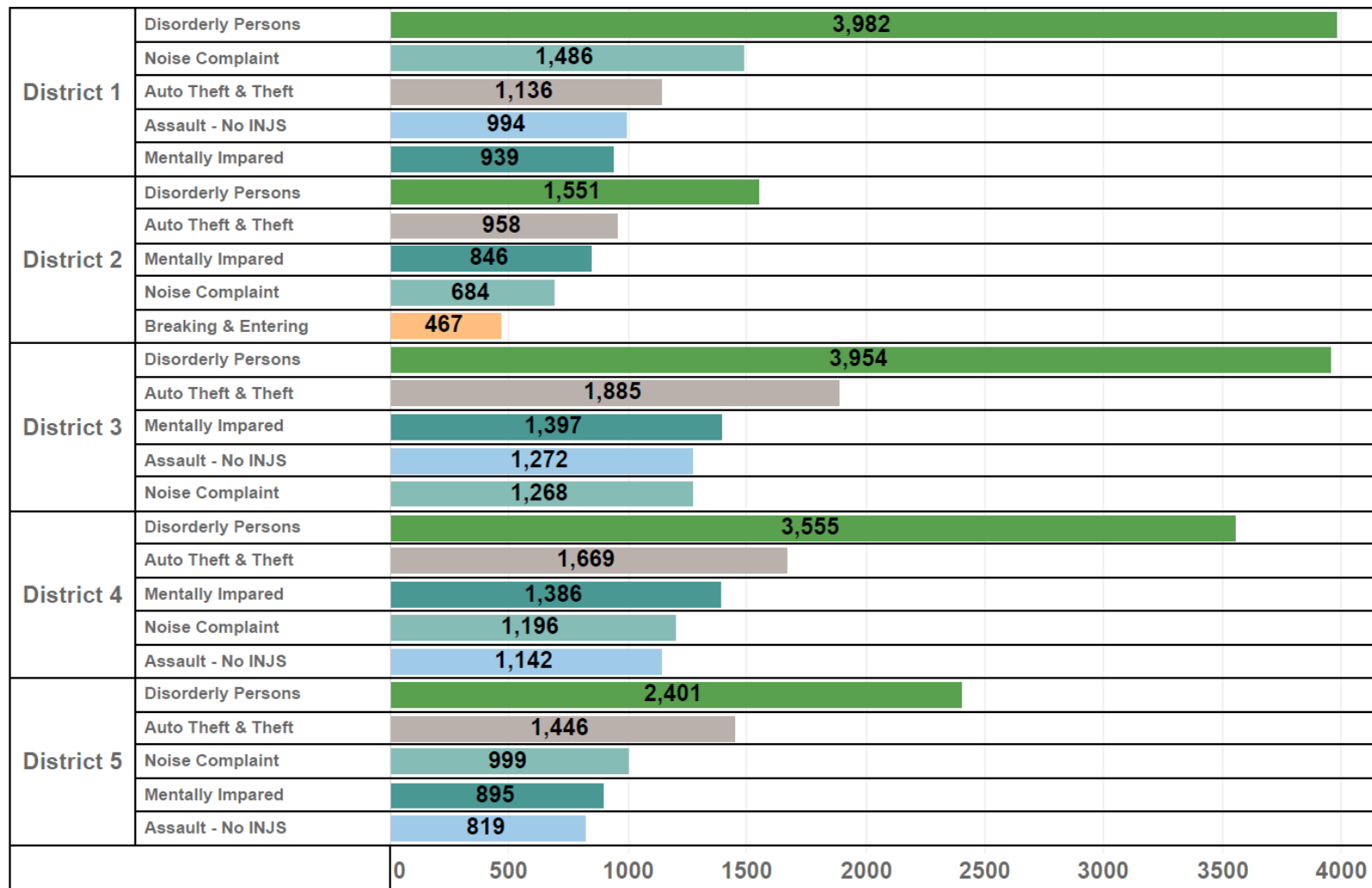
Performance Indicator	Jul - Sept 2020	Jul - Sept 2019	Qtr. Variance	Jan - Sept 2020	Jan - Sept 2019	Variance
# of Police Calls for Service - Quality of Life ²	19,021	19,798	- 777	53,003	54,049	-1,046
District 1	4,086	4,231	-145	10,860	10,818	42
District 2	2,162	2,278	-116	6,169	6,470	-301
District 3	4,899	5,106	-207	14,142	14,313	-171
District 4	4,411	4,547	-136	12,450	12,675	-225
District 5	3,378	3,569	-191	9,194	9,583	-389
Not Provided	85	67	18	188	190	-2
# of Part II Crime Incidents Reported	4,203	4,410	-207	11,649	12,132	-483
District 1	401	469	-68	1,165	1,153	12
District 2	431	503	-72	1,343	1,370	-27
District 3	1,419	1,349	70	3,949	3,938	11
District 4	1,109	1,070	39	2,748	2,942	-194
District 5	709	824	-115	2,021	2,268	-247
Central Business	134	195	-61	423	461	-38

² See page 13 for a listing of “Quality of Life” categories used for purposes of the MAG.

Table: 2020 Community Problem-Oriented Policing (CPOP) Projects Initiated: (July – September 2020)

Problem Solving Tracking System Number	Project Owner	Date Opened	Location	Problem	Status	Progress Update
D4-2007PS0025	PO M. Bower	7/24/20	2xx McGregor Ave.	Public disorder – Drug Sales	Closed	Incidents Reduced & Problems Improved Last Updated: 9/18/20
D3-2008PS0026	PO A. Gibson	8/7/20	22xx Quebec Rd.	Other	Open	In Analysis Phase Last Updated: 9/3/20
CRU2008PS0027	PO A. Johnson	8/31/20	31xx – 37xx Warsaw Ave.	Robbery	Open	In Response Phase Last Updated: 9/1/20
CRU2009PS0028	PO L. Johnson	9/1/20	13xx Regent Ave.	Drug Sales	Open	In response Phase Last Updated: 9/1/20
D4-2009PS0029	PO E. Brazile	9/9/20	71xx Vine St.	Homeless Camp	Open	In Response Phase Last Updated: 9/9/20
D4-2009PS0030	PO E. Brazile	9/9/20	4xx W. North Bend Rd.	Homeless Camp	Open	In Scan Phase Last Updated: 10/5/20
PVT2007PS0031	Sgt. S. Heine	9/11/20	Warsaw & Glenway Corridors	Auto Accidents (PED)	Open	In Assessment Phase Last Updated: 9/11/20
D4-2009PS0033	PO M. Bower	9/11/20	20xx Reading Rd.	Homeless Camp	Open	In Scan Phase Last Updated: 10/6/20

Chart: 2020 Quality of Life Calls for Service –Sampling by Police District (January – September)



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

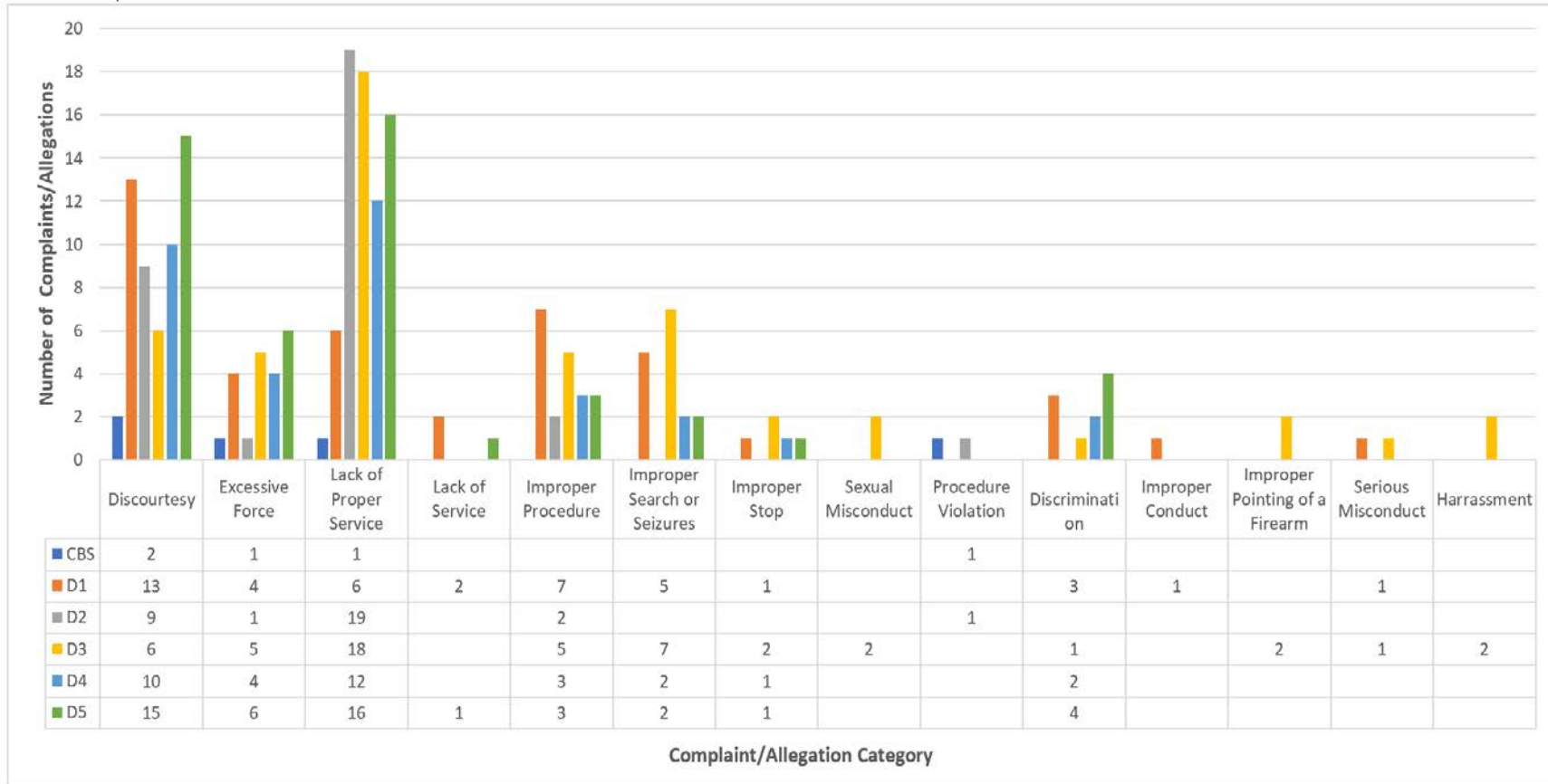
Performance Indicator	Jul - Sept 2020	Jul - Sept 2019	Qtr. Variance	Jan - Sept 2020	Jan - Sept 2019	Variance
# of Public Appearances/Community Engagement Projects Completed	1	48	-47	40	148	-108
District 1	0	0	0	0	1	-1
District 2	0	5	-5	4	7	-3
District 3	0	1	-1	0	5	-5
District 4	0	0	0	0	0	0
District 5	0	1	-1	2	1	1
Central Business	0	0	0	3	0	3
Community Relations Unit	0	25	-25	14	87	-73
CPD Citywide	1	13	-12	15	18	-3
Citizens Complaint Authority	0	2	-2	0	23	-23
City Manager's Office	0	1	-1	2	6	-4

Performance Indicator	Jul - Sept 2020	Jul - Sept 2019	Qtr. Variance	Jan - Sept 2020	Jan - Sept 2019	Variance
# of CPD Complaint Cases Initiated ³	67	100	-33	162	243	-81
District 1	12	24	-12	30	55	-25
District 2	11	10	1	28	32	-4
District 3	14	32	-18	35	66	-31
District 4	14	20	-6	31	42	-11
District 5	15	14	1	34	39	-5
Central Business	1	0	1	4	9	-5

Other Metrics to Track	Jan - Sept 2020	Jan -Sept 2019
# of CPD Officer Complaints/Allegations investigated that were sustained	6	20
# of CPD Officer Complaints/Allegations investigated that were not sustained	11	27
# of CPD Officer Complaints/Allegations investigated where the officer was exonerated	49	49
# of CPD Officer Complaints/Allegations investigated that were unfounded	53	43
# of CPD Officer Complaints/Allegations investigated that were sustained-other	5	8
# of Investigations reported as "Open" at end of reporting period	69	

³ Table contains internal and external complaint types investigated and reported on by CPD's Internal Investigations Section.

Chart: 2020 CPD Citizen Related Complaints/Allegations Investigated (January – September)⁴



⁴ Table contains citizen related complaint information for the following investigation types as reported by CPD’s Internal Investigations Section: IIS Admin & Criminal, Use of Force Reviews and CCRP.

Goal: Ensure Fair, Equitable and Courteous Treatment for All

Performance Indicator	Jul - Sept 2020	Jul - Sept 2019	Qtr. Variance	Jan - Sept 2020	Jan - Sept 2019	Variance
# of Injuries to Citizens ⁵	20	23	-3	31	70	-39
District 1	3	2	1	5	6	-1
District 2	0	4	-4	0	10	-10
District 3	8	10	-2	12	24	-12
District 4	5	6	-1	10	15	-5
District 5	3	0	3	3	11	-8
Central Business	1	1	0	1	4	-3

Performance Indicator	Jul - Sept 2020	Jul - Sept 2019	Qtr. Variance	Jan - Sept 2020	Jan - Sept 2019	Variance
# of Injuries to Police Officers during Arrest ⁶	0	6	-6	8	26	-19

Other Metrics to Track	Jul - Sept 2020	Jul - Sept 2019
% of total injuries to citizens that identify as African American	71.88%	69.86%
District 1	80.00%	50.00%
District 2	-	60.00%
District 3	66.67%	70.83%
District 4	90.00%	80.00%
District 5	66.67%	81.82%
Central Business	-	75.00%

⁵ Use of Force incidents coded as Injury to Prisoner

⁶ Injury reports where source of injury is human contact submitted to Human Resources. Data by police district is not currently available.

Use of Force

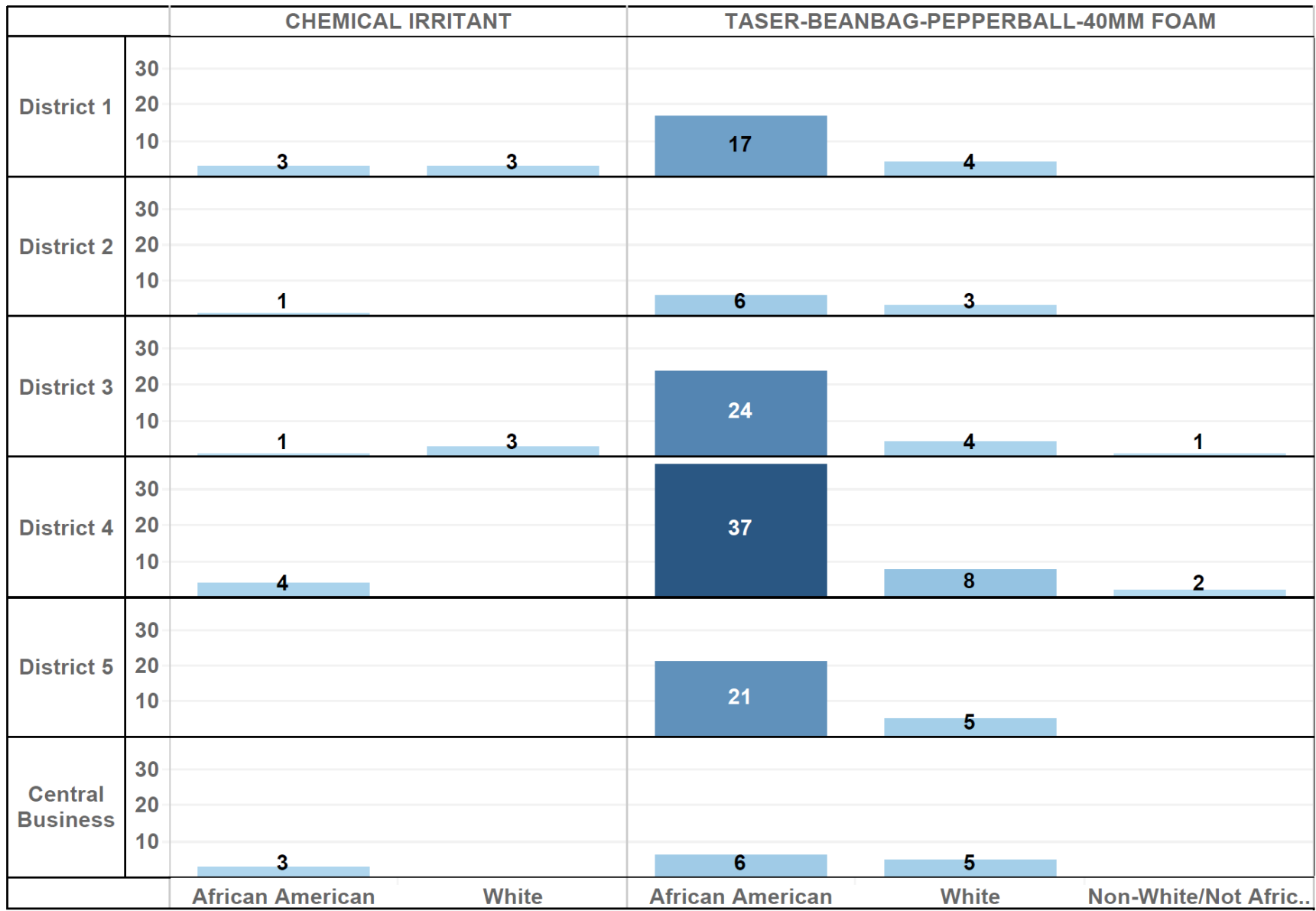
Performance Indicator	Jul - Sept 2020	Jul - Sept 2019	Qtr. Variance	Jan - Sept 2020	Jan - Sept 2019	Variance
# of Incidents Where Use of Force was Deployed ⁷	41	43	-2	160	127	33
District 1	7	5	2	26	24	2
District 2	4	4	0	10	13	-3
District 3	7	12	-5	33	36	-3
District 4	15	14	1	51	30	21
District 5	4	4	0	26	17	9
Central Business	4	4	0	14	7	7

Performance Indicator	Jul - Sept 2020	Jul - Sept 2019	Qtr. Variance	Jan - Sept 2020	Jan - Sept 2019	Variance
# of Officer Involved Shooting Incidents	2	3	-1	3	3	0
District 1	0	0	0	1	0	1
District 2	0	1	-1	0	1	-1
District 3	0	1	-1	0	1	-1
District 4	0	1	-1	0	1	-1
District 5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2	0	2	2	0	2

Other Metrics to Track	Jul - Sept 2020	Jul - Sept 2019
% of instances where use of force recipient was African American	76.88%	74.02%
District 1	76.92%	79.17%
District 2	70.00%	61.54%
District 3	75.76%	66.67%
District 4	80.39%	80.00%
District 5	80.77%	82.35%
Central Business	64.29%	71.43%
% of instances where use of force recipient was Non-White/Not African American	1.88%	-
District 1	-	-
District 2	-	-
District 3	3.03%	-
District 4	3.92%	-
District 5	-	-
Central Business	-	-

⁷ Includes: Taser, Beanbag, Pepperball, Chemical Irritant

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



Traffic Stops, Pedestrian Stops and Arrests

Performance Indicator	Jul - Sept 2020	Jul - Sept 2019	Qtr. Variance	Jan - Sept 2020	Jan - Sept 2019	Variance
# of CPD Traffic Stops	1158	4,430	-3,272	5,954	16,552	-10,598
District 1	164	258	-94	704	1,167	-463
District 2	94	247	-153	531	1,154	-623
District 3	307	759	-452	1,408	3,000	-1,592
District 4	344	881	-537	1,518	2,394	-876
District 5	172	436	-264	962	1,431	-469
Central Business	24	26	-2	76	93	-17
Not Provided ⁸	53	1,823	-1,770	755	7,313	-6,558
Performance Indicator	Jul - Sept 2020	Jul - Sept 2019	Qtr. Variance	Jan - Sept 2020	Jan - Sept 2019	Variance
# of Pedestrian Stops	341	666	-325	1018	1794	-776
District 1	36	91	-55	177	223	-46
District 2	62	55	7	153	190	-37
District 3	74	133	-59	219	345	-126
District 4	88	88	0	242	214	28
District 5	67	59	8	155	131	24
Central Business	10	31	-21	41	75	-34
Not Provided	4	209	-205	31	616	-585
Performance Indicator	Jul - Sept 2020	Jul - Sept 2019	Qtr. Variance	Jan - Sept 2020	Jan - Sept 2019	Variance
# of CPD Arrests	2913	4,374	-1,461	9,215	13,648	-4,433
District 1	487	781	-294	1,717	2,700	-983
District 2	197	299	-102	656	914	-258
District 3	828	1,237	-409	2,421	3,462	-1,041
District 4	558	737	-179	1,753	2,326	-573
District 5	360	460	-100	1,111	1,493	-382
Not Provided	483	860	-377	1,557	2,753	-1,196

Other Metrics to Track	Jan - Sept 2020	Jan - Sept 2019
% of vehicle stops that are juvenile	2.32%	1.59%
% of pedestrian stops that are juvenile	9.42%	6.42%
% of arrests that are juvenile	6.9027%	7.5560%

Other Metrics to Track	Jan - Sept 2020	Jan - Sept 2019
% of traffic stops where driver is identified as: African American	68.74%	60.21%
District 1	72.16%	65.72%
District 2	45.76%	41.59%
District 3	62.71%	56.07%
District 4	82.81%	77.86%
District 5	75.26%	69.67%
Central Business	47.37%	60.22%
Location Not Provided	58.47%	56.35%
% of traffic stops where driver is identified as: Hispanic/Non-White	0.82%	0.49%
District 1	0.28%	0.26%
District 2	0.94%	0.43%
District 3	0.36%	0.43%
District 4	0.72%	0.63%
District 5	1.87%	0.28%
Central Business	1.32%	
Location Not Provided	0.94%	0.56%
% of pedestrian stops where citizen identifies as: African American	72.10%	61.15%
District 1	79.10%	69.96%
District 2	62.09%	54.21%
District 3	63.01%	60.87%
District 4	83.06%	70.09%
District 5	71.61%	58.02%
Central Business	70.73%	46.67%
Location Not Provided	62.07%	59.51%
% of pedestrian stops where citizen identifies as Hispanic/Non-White	2.36%	6.74%
District 1	2.82%	4.04%
District 2	1.31%	6.84%
District 3	2.28%	8.12%
District 4	1.24%	3.74%
District 5	2.58%	9.16%
Central Business	2.44%	6.67%-
Location Not Provided	13.79%	7.48%
% of instances where arrested individual was African American	70.36%	70.62%
District 1	68.78%	73.26%
District 2	61.89%	64.44%
District 3	66.21%	65.28%
District 4	78.95%	79.79%
District 5	76.78%	74.01%
Location Not Provided	68.14%	69.05%

Other Metrics to Track	Jan - Sept 2020	Jan - Sept 2019
% of instances where arrested individual was Hispanic/Non – White	1.69%	1.33%
District 1	1.40%	1.00%
District 2	1.52%	1.20%
District 3	2.23%	1.68%
District 4	1.54%	0.99%
District 5	1.44%	1.47%
Not Provided	1.41%	1.31%

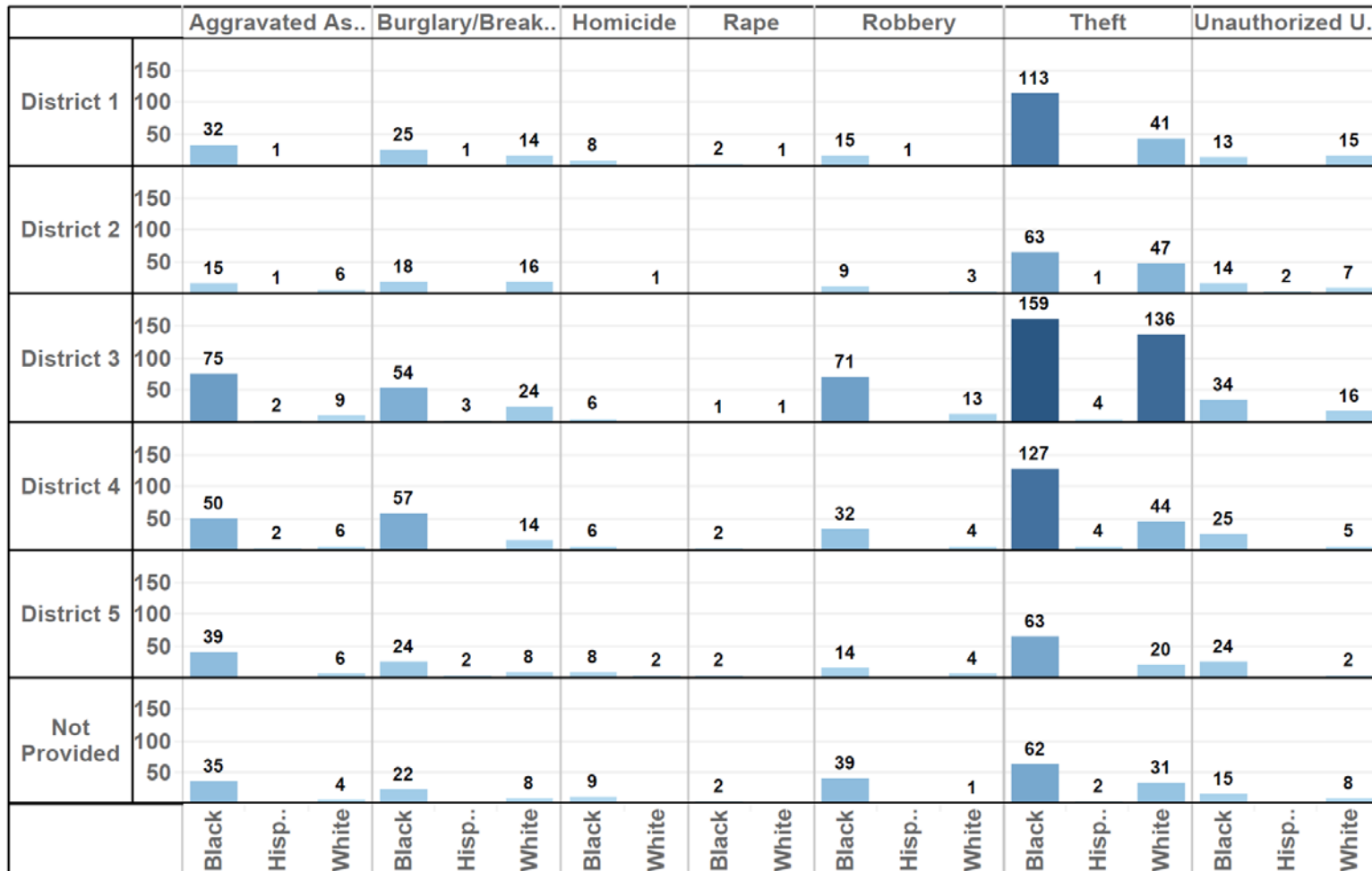
Chart: 2020 Traffic Stop Outcomes by District (January – September)

	NONE			WARNING			CITATION TRAFFIC			CITATION MISD.		CITATION CAPIASWAR			ARREST CAPIAS..		ARREST MISD.		ARREST FELONY			OTHER		
District 1	192	1	51	132		43	223	1	93	34	6	46		7	44	5	36	7	27		5	8	1	1
District 2	76		51	89	1	103	80	3	105	5	1	23		13	18	11	11	7	10	1	6	7		6
District 3	290	1	122	221	4	126	439		255	56	30	75		35	89	29	47	25	61		11	6		3
District 4	361	4	71	367	3	69	534	4	102	60	11	121		15	112	21	85	8	77		10	13		2
District 5	170	4	44	208	9	72	351	6	77	45	11	66	1	14	59	9	34	9	32	1	8	14	1	9
Central Business	9		4	9		8	18	1	23	1	1	3		1	3	1	2	1	2					1
Not Provided	144	2	60	74	1	75	329	5	192	64	6	36		5	21	6	13	3	9		2	1		
	BLACK	Hispanic/..	WHITE	BLACK	Hispanic/..	WHITE	BLACK	Hispanic/..	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	Hispanic/..	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	Hispanic/..	WHITE	BLACK	Hispanic/..	WHITE

Notes:

- **Capias Warrant** - In most instances, a capias warrant is issued in connection with failure to appear before court in a criminal case.
- **Not Provided** – Traffic stop location could not be geocoded within a CPD Police District
- **Other** – Additional outcomes include, but are not limited to referrals, advisories, transport to other locations, detention, and verbal warnings.

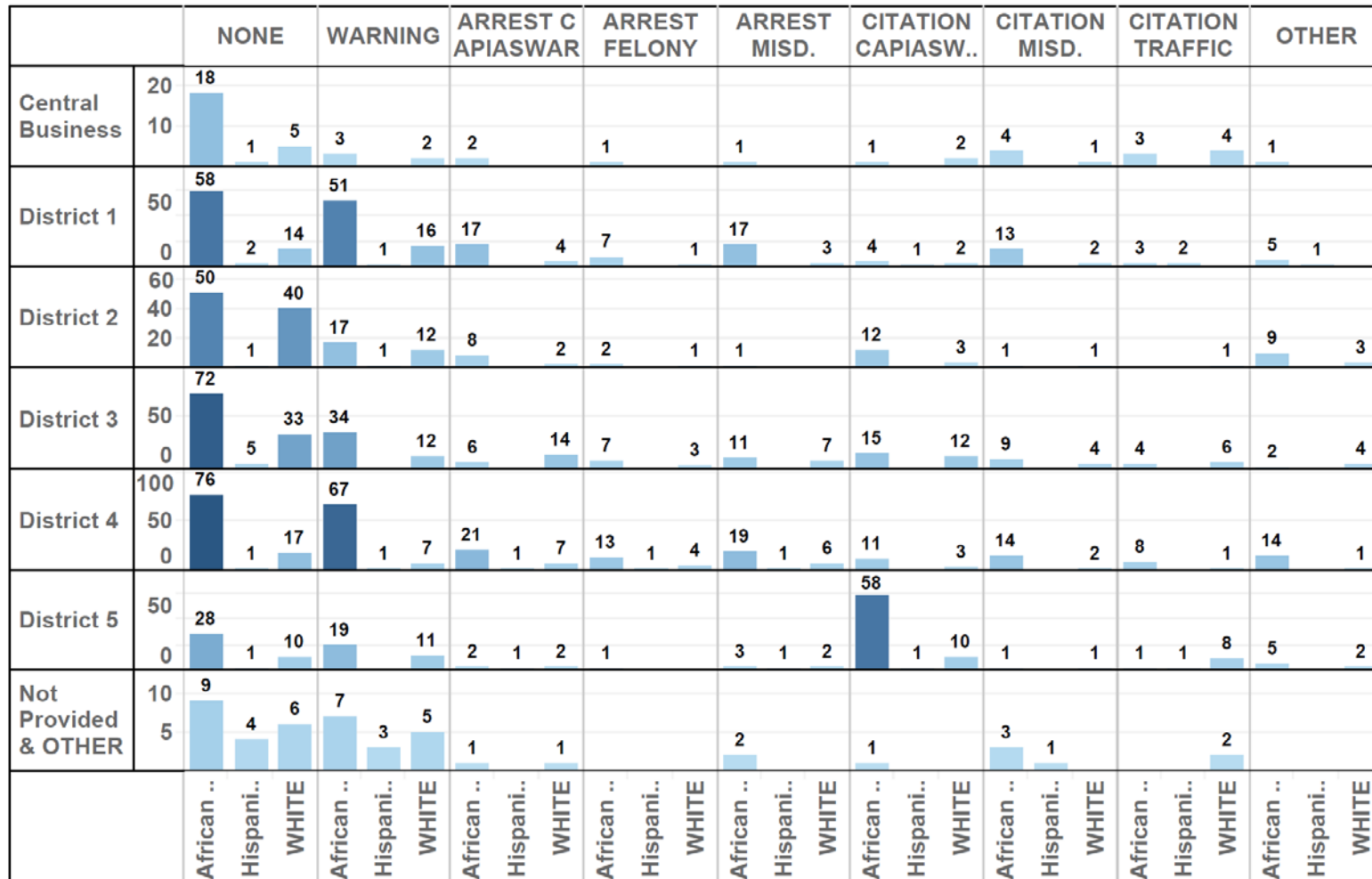
Chart: 2020 Part I Arrests by District (January – September)



Notes:

- **Unauthorized Use** – A situation where a vehicle is loaned to another party willingly by the owner, but not returned.
- **Not Provided** – Arrest location could not be geocoded within a CPD Police District

Chart: 2020 Pedestrian Stop Outcomes by District (January – September)



Notes:

- **Capias Warrant** - In most instances, a capias warrant is issued in connection with failure to appear before court in a criminal case.
- **Not Provided** – Traffic stop location could not be geocoded within a CPD Police District
- **Other** – Additional outcomes include, but are not limited to referrals, advisories, transport to other locations, detention, and verbal warnings.

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

Case Closures

Sustained – Officer violated policy; they did it.

Not Sustained – Cannot determine whether the allegation occurred or not.

Exonerated – Officer did it, but they were following CPD Policies and Procedures.

Unfounded – Never happened.

Sustained Other – Officer is guilty of something else (CPD only).