



City Manager's Advisory Group

Collaborative Agreement Performance Deck

October – December 2019

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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) in order to resolve pending litigation alleging discrimination and excessive force in policing. The comprehensive nature of this 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 available as a resource to assist the community in working with the Open Data Portal to conduct additional and or more complex analysis.

Jason Cooper
Division Manager – Criminal Justice Initiatives
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 available datasets related to Public Safety.

Topic	Refresh	Open Data URL
Citizen Complaint Authority (CCA) - Closed 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 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-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.

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	Oct - Dec 2019	Oct - Dec 2018	Qtr. Variance	Jan - Dec 2019	Jan - Dec 2018	Variance
# of Community Problem-Oriented Policing (CPOP) Projects Initiated	7	10	-3	33	56	-37
# of Police Calls for Service - Quality of Life	16,526	15,936	590	70,575	69,222	1,353
# of Part II Crime Incidents Reported	3,489	3,631	-142	15,599	14,903	696

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

Performance Indicator	Oct - Dec 2019	Oct - Dec 2018	Qtr. Variance	Jan - Dec 2019	Jan - Dec 2018	Variance
# of Public Appearances/Community Engagement Projects Completed	73	74	-1	219	255	-36
# of CPD Complaints Investigated ²	89	40	49	334	193	141

Goal: Ensure Fair, Equitable and Courteous Treatment for All

Performance Indicator	Oct - Dec 2019	Oct - Dec 2018	Qtr. Variance	Jan - Dec 2019	Jan - Dec 2018	Variance
# of Injuries to Citizens	1	20	-19	74	96	-22
# of Incidents Where Use of Force was Deployed	37	49	-12	164	186	-22
# of Officer Involved Shooting Incidents	0	1	-1	2	4	-2
# of CPD Traffic Stops	4,184	7,420	-3,236	20,723	26,039	-5,316
# of Pedestrian Stops	422	386	36	2,216	2,333	-117
# of CPD Arrests	3,546	4,186	-640	17,119	18,304	-1,185

² All complaint/allegations types investigated and reported by CPD's Internal Investigations Section.

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

Performance Indicator	Oct - Dec 2019	Oct - Dec 2018	Qtr. Variance	Jan - Dec 2019	Jan - Dec 2018	Variance
# of Community Problem-Oriented Policing (CPOP) Projects Initiated	7	10	-3	33	56	-23
District 1	2	1	1	2	4	-2
District 2	0	3	-3	3	15	-12
District 3	0	1	-1	8	10	-2
District 4	4	5	-1	6	16	-10
District 5	1	0	1	6	6	0
Central Business	0	0	0	3	2	1
Community Relations Unit	0	0	0	4	0	4
City-Wide	0	0	0	1	3	-2

Performance Indicator	Oct - Dec 2019	Oct - Dec 2018	Qtr. Variance	Jan - Dec 2019	Jan - Dec 2018	Variance
# of Police Calls for Service - Quality of Life ³	16,526	15,936	590	70,575	69,222	1,353
District 1	3,347	2,847	500	14,165	12,956	1,209
District 2	2,042	2,070	-28	8,512	9,008	-496
District 3	4,440	4,124	316	18,753	18,293	460
District 4	3,766	3,906	-140	16,441	16,507	-66
District 5	2,880	2,931	-51	12,463	12,240	223
Not Provided	51	58	-7	241	218	23
# of Part II Crime Incidents Reported	3,489	3,631	-142	15,599	14,903	696
District 1	346	340	6	1,499	1,383	116
District 2	418	404	14	1,785	1,798	-13
District 3	1,167	1,131	36	5,086	4,838	248
District 4	767	945	-178	3,709	3,385	324
District 5	636	716	-80	2,903	2,937	-34
Central Business	155	95	60	617	562	55

³ 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: (October – December 2019)

Problem Solving Tracking System Number	Project Owner	Date Opened	Location	Problem
D4-1910-PS0020	PO J. Edwards	10/8/2019	7600-7700 Reading Road	Liquor Establishments
D4-1910-PS0021	PO J. Edwards	10/21/2019	200 W. Galbraith Road	Theft
D4-1910-PS0022	PO E. Brazile	10/21/19	6909 Vine St.	Chronic Nuisance
D5-1911-PS0023	Sgt. T. Ploehs – PO J. Pechiney	11/26/2019	2800 Colerain Av.	Prostitution
D4-1912-PS0024	PO L. Laney	12/2/2019	807-810 Cleveland Av.	Shootings
D1-1912-PS0025	PO M. Bockenstette	12/10/2019	116-118 E. McMicken Av.	Homeless Transients
D1-1912-PS0026	PO M. Simon	12/19/2019	1220 W. 8TH St.	Non-Residential Parking

Chart: Quality of Life Calls for Service – Top Five per Police District (October - December 2019)



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

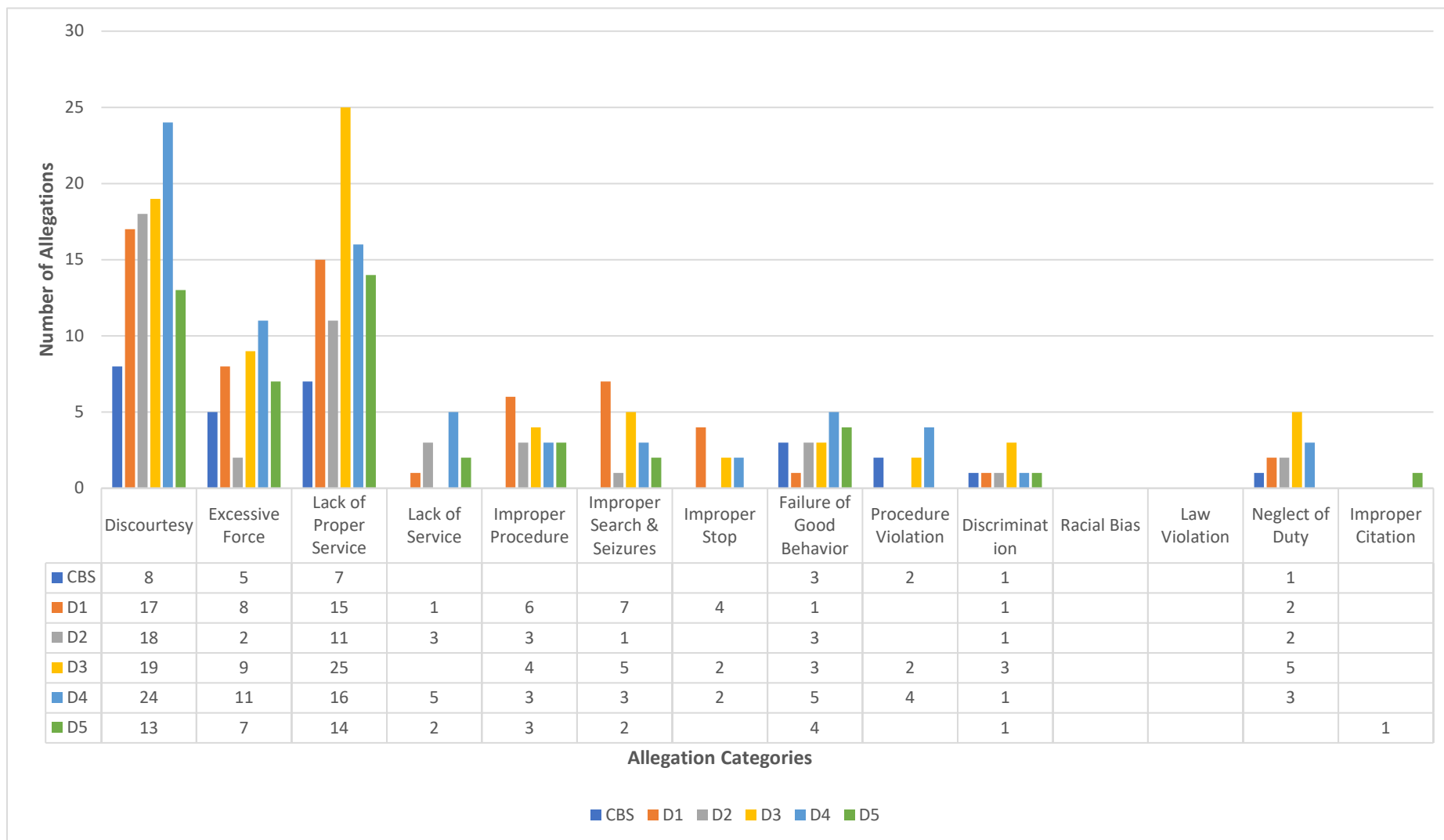
Performance Indicator	Oct - Dec 2019	Oct - Dec 2018	Variance	Jan - Dec 2019	Jan - Dec 2018	Variance
# of Public Appearances/Community Engagement Projects Completed	73	74	-1	221	255	-34
District 1	0	0	0	1	0	1
District 2	3	0	3	10	10	0
District 3	5	1	4	10	14	-4
District 4	0	0	0	0	4	-4
District 5	2	1	1	3	8	-5
Central Business	9	3	6	9	7	2
CPD Citywide	9	26	-17	27	62	-35
Community Relations Unit (CRU)	37	34	3	124	110	14
Citizens Complaint Authority (CCA)	2	8	-6	25	39	-14
City Manager's Office	6	1	5	12	1	11

Performance Indicator	Oct - Dec 2019	Oct - Dec 2018	Variance	Jan - Dec 2019	Jan - Dec 2018	Variance
# of CPD Complaints Investigated ⁴	89	40	49	334	193	141
District 1	8	4	4	59	20	39
District 2	9	6	3	43	25	18
District 3	25	4	21	87	39	48
District 4	18	12	6	64	44	20
District 5	18	2	16	50	20	30
Central Business	8	3	5	25	8	17
Other	3	9	-6	6	37	-31

Other Metrics to Track	Jan - Dec 2019
# of CPD Allegations closed that were sustained	54
# of CPD Allegations closed that were not sustained	33
# of CPD Allegations closed where the officer was exonerated	59
# of CPD Allegations closed that were unfounded	58
# of CPD Allegations closed that were sustained-other	10

⁴ Table contains all complaint types investigated and reported by CPD's Internal Investigations Section.

Chart: CPD Citizen Related Allegations Investigated (January – December 2019)⁵



⁵ Table contains allegation information for the following investigation types as reported by CPD’s Internal Investigations Section: IIS Admin & Criminal, Use of Force Reviews, CCA and CCRP.

Goal: Ensure Fair, Equitable and Courteous Treatment for All

Injuries During Arrest or While in Police Custody

Performance Indicator	Oct - Dec 2019	Oct - Dec 2018	Variance	Jan - Dec 2019	Jan - Dec 2018	Variance
# of Injuries to Citizens ⁶	1	20	-19	74	96	-22
District 1	0	3	-3	6	12	-6
District 2	0	2	-2	10	14	-4
District 3	0	7	-7	24	32	-8
District 4	0	2	-2	15	19	-4
District 5	0	4	-4	11	13	-2
Central Business	0	1	-1	4	3	1
Other	1	1	0	4	3	1

Performance Indicator	Oct - Dec 2019	Oct - Dec 2018	Variance	Jan - Sept 2019	Jan - Sept 2018	Variance
# of Injuries to Police Officers during Arrest ⁷				26	17	9

Other Metrics to Track	Jan - Dec 2019	Jan - Dec 2018
% of total injuries to citizens that identify as African American	70.27%	72.92%
District 1	50.00%	75.00%
District 2	60.00%	85.71%
District 3	70.83%	56.25%
District 4	80.00%	89.47%
District 5	81.82%	69.23%
Central Business	75.00%	66.67%
Other	50.00%	100%

⁶ Use of Force incidents coded as Injury to Prisoner

⁷ Injury reports where source of injury is human contact submitted to Human Resources. Data by police district is not currently available.

Use of Force

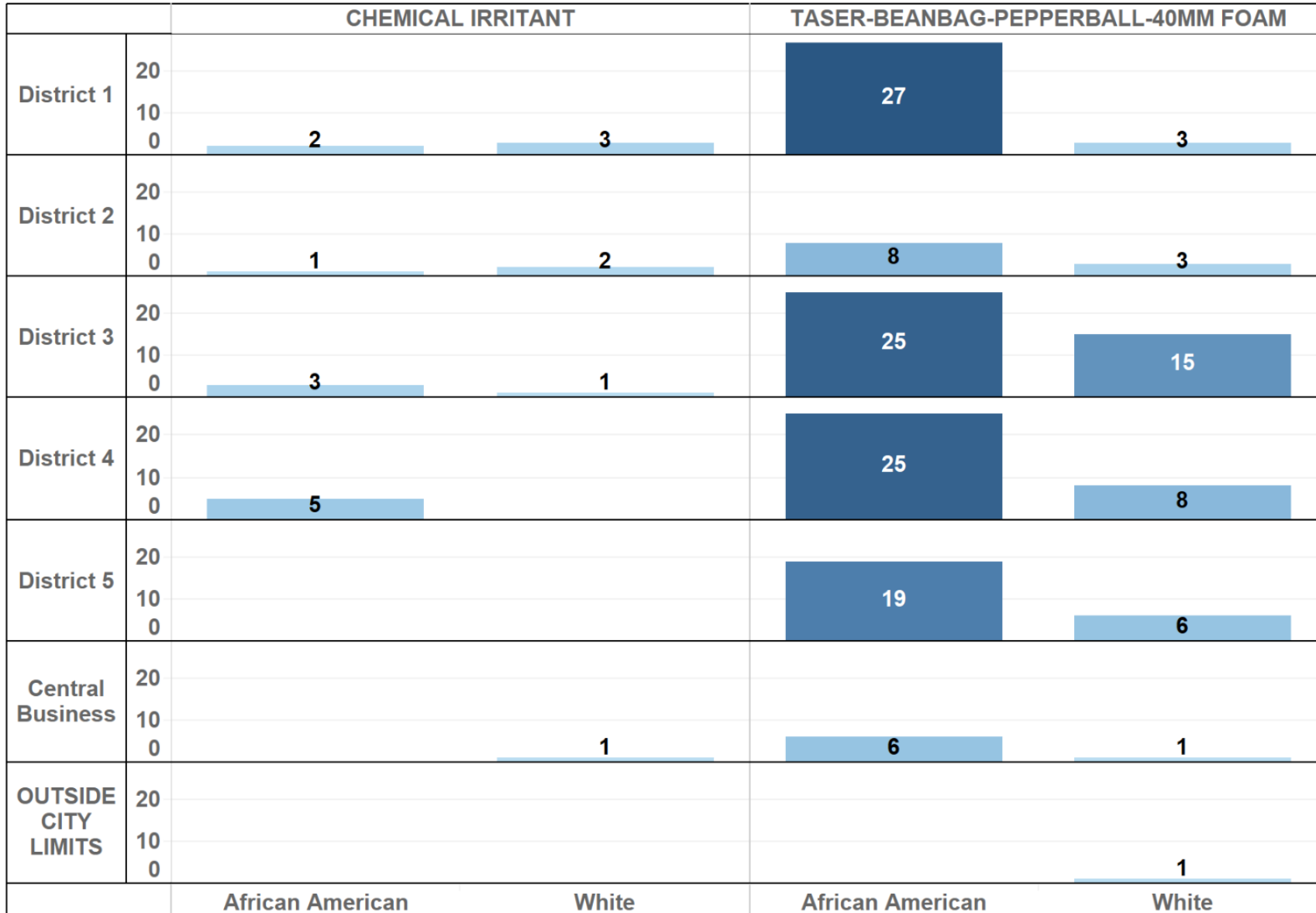
Performance Indicator	Oct - Dec 2019	Oct - Dec 2018	Variance	Jan - Dec 2019	Jan - Dec 2018	Variance
# of Incidents Where Use of Force was Deployed ⁸	37	49	-12	164	186	-22
District 1	11	7	4	35	32	3
District 2	1	4	-3	14	16	-2
District 3	8	15	-7	44	52	-8
District 4	8	11	-3	38	39	-1
District 5	8	9	-1	25	32	-7
Central Business	1	3	-2	8	15	-7

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

Other Metrics to Track	Jan - Dec 2019	Jan - Dec 2018
% of instances where use of force recipient was African American	73.33%	76.32%
District 1	82.86%	78.13%
District 2	64.29%	93.75%
District 3	63.64%	73.08%
District 4	78.95%	82.05%
District 5	76.00%	78.13%
Central Business	75.00%	46.67%
% of instances where use of force recipient was Non-White/Not African American	0%	2.84%
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%	6.67%

⁸ Includes: Taser, Beanbag, Pepperball, Chemical Irritant

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



Traffic Stops, Pedestrian Stops and Arrests

Performance Indicator	Oct - Dec 2019	Oct - Dec 2018	Variance	Jan - Dec 2019	Jan - Dec 2018	Variance
# of CPD Traffic Stops	4,184	7,420	-3,236	20,723	26,039	-5,316
District 1	263	720	-457	1,429	2,531	-1,102
District 2	212	925	-713	1,366	2,578	-1,212
District 3	724	1,751	-1,027	3,724	6,005	-2,281
District 4	987	1,062	-75	3,381	3,883	-502
District 5	714	806	-92	2,144	2,555	-411
Central Business	31	38	-7	124	164	-40
Not Provided ⁹	1,253	2,118	-865	8,555	8,323	232
Performance Indicator	Oct - Dec 2019	Oct - Dec 2018	Variance	Jan - Dec 2019	Jan - Dec 2018	Variance
# of Pedestrian Stops	422	386	-38	2216	2333	-117
District 1	79	50	29	92	46	46
District 2	27	37	-10	302	401	-99
District 3	69	94	-25	217	264	-47
District 4	96	58	38	414	461	-47
District 5	53	40	13	310	349	-39
Central Business	17	8	9	184	216	-32
Not Provided	81	99	-18	697	596	101
Performance Indicator	Oct - Dec 2019	Oct - Dec 2018	Variance	Jan - Dec 2019	Jan - Dec 2018	Variance
# of CPD Arrests	3,546	4,186	-228	17,119	18,304	-1185
District 1	768	1,056	-457	4,268	5,210	-942
District 2	252	364	-713	1,276	1,595	-319
District 3	1,026	1,112	-1,027	4,875	4,869	6
District 4	783	839	-75	3,558	3,434	124
District 5	562	640	-92	2,364	2,392	-28
Not Provided	155	175	-7	778	804	-26

Other Metrics to Track	Jan – Sept 2019	Jan – Sept 2018
% of vehicle stops that are juvenile	1.56%	1.39%
% of arrests that are juvenile	9.34%	6.77%
% of pedestrian stops that are juvenile	7.88%	8.15%

⁹ CPD is working to address geocoding issues between the identification of police districts and incidents that occur at locations such as intersections. Although we are experiencing some issues with geocoding police districts, neighborhoods are available as a filter for further analysis through the City’s Open Data Portal.

Other Metrics to Track

	Jan - Dec 2019	Jan - Dec 2018
% of traffic stops where driver is identified as: African American	60.87%	65.15%
District 1	68.79%	72.54%
District 2	41.29%	39.83%
District 3	56.39%	58.72%
District 4	77.91%	82.42%
District 5	71.13%	74.50%
Central Business	54.03%	38.10%
Location Not Provided	55.43%	57.29%
% of traffic stops where driver is identified as: Hispanic/Non-White	0.48%	1.02%
District 1	0.21%	0.52%
District 2	0.37%	1.27%
District 3	0.40%	0.23%
District 4	0.59%	1.06%
District 5	0.33%	1.68%
Central Business	-	
Location Not Provided	0.57%	1.53%
% of pedestrian stops where citizen identifies as: African American	63.76%	77.07%
District 1	73.18%	85.48%
District 2	57.14%	66.67%
District 3	63.04%	62.07%
District 4	72.58%	82.69%
District 5	58.15%	76.92%
Central Business	50.00%	75.00%
Location Not Provided	61.49%	69.23%
% of pedestrian stops where citizen identifies as Hispanic/Non-White	6.59%	3.90%
District 1	4.97%	4.84%
District 2	8.76%	
District 3	6.76%	6.90%
District 4	3.23%	1.92%
District 5	7.61%	7.69%
Central Business	6.52%	-
Location Not Provided	7.76%	7.69%
% of instances where arrested individual was African American	69.35%	70.78%
District 1	70.61%	72.47%
District 2	62.88%	64.73%
District 3	62.99%	65.68%
District 4	78.54%	79.09%
District 5	74.58%	72.46%
Location Not Provided	63.43%	67.35%

	Jan - Dec 2019	Jan - Dec 2018
% of instances where arrested individual was Hispanic/Non – White	1.52%	1.46%
District 1	1.06%	0.98%
District 2	2.01%	1.88%
District 3	1.77%	1.76%
District 4	1.34%	1.38%
District 5	1.96%	1.52%
Not Provided	1.24%	1.41%

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

		Not Provided	NONE	WARNING	CITATION TRAFFIC	CITATION MISD.	CITATION CAPIASWAR	ARREST CAPIASWAR	ARREST MISD.	ARREST FELONY	OTHER
District 1	4K										
	2K	316			593			117		24	
	0K	1	71	190	2	17	23	80	20	7	1
District 2	4K										
	2K	142			249			60		12	
	0K	2	108	167	1	7	20	26	12	3	1
District 3	4K										
	2K	630			1,173			251		55	
	0K	5	319	507	5	41	109	158	82	21	
District 4	4K										
	2K	572			1,345			309		59	
	0K	4	118	562	8	14	55	178	32	17	2
District 5	4K										
	2K	354			1,052			131		34	
	0K	3	104	302	4	20	24	83	16	8	
Central Business	4K										
	2K	23			37			4		3	
	0K	8	18	13	20	8	2	6	2	3	
Not Provided	4K										
	2K	1,517			2,726			485		112	
	0K	9	670	1,085	27	67	159	345	103	42	1
	African A..										
	Hispanic/..										
	WHITE										
	African A..										
	Hispanic/..										
	WHITE										
	African A..										
	Hispanic/..										
	WHITE										
	African A..										
	Hispanic/..										
	WHITE										
	African A..										
	Hispanic/..										
	WHITE										
	African A..										
	Hispanic/..										
	WHITE										

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: 2019 Part I Arrests by District (January – December 2019)

	Aggravated Assault			Burglary/ Breaking & En..			Homicide			Rape		Robbery			Theft			Unauthorized Use		
District 1	41	1	6	31	4	11	1	6	2	28	3	223	2	73	44	17				
District 2	28		6	29	1	12	2			17	6	111	5	81	6	8				
District 3	99	2	16	72	2	40	11	1		4	2	84	17	436	14	272	60	2	17	
District 4	88		11	77	2	11	9			3		66	1	4	235	1	50	49	1	10
District 5	42		8	51		14	5	1		2		32	4	129		41	34		12	
Not Provided	16	1	2	5		1	2					10	2	46		16	14		2	
	Black	Hisp.:	White	Black	Hisp.:	White	Black	Hisp.:	White	Black	White	Black	Hisp.:	White	Black	Hisp.:	White	Black	Hisp.:	White

Notes:

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

Chart: 2019 Pedestrian Stop Outcomes by District (January – December 2019)

	Not Provided	NONE	WARNING	ARREST CAPIASWAR	CITATION TRAFFIC	CITATION MISD.	CITATION CAPIASWAR	ARREST MISD.	ARREST FELONY	OTHER
District 1	21 6 8	79 8 31	59 4 19	39 3 15	18 1 17	19 1 4	7 3	30 1 3	4 3	
District 2	17 7 16	68 13 46	23 6 16	14 2 7		5 3 6		7 2 6	2 1 1	1 1
District 3	32 11 24	117 20 77	84 6 26	27 3 17	28 2 18	8 3 10	1 6	24 2 13	8 1 3	1 1
District 4	32 6 6	107 3 47	67 4 17	16 1 6	20 2 12	5 2 9	2 4	12 3 4	4 2	
District 5	14 8 13	57 10 30	30 3 29	7 4	8 2 12	1 1 3	6 3	7 1 2	1	
Central Business	3 2 3	20 2 11	9 2 12	2 4	17 2 19	2 5		4 3		
Not Provided	87 31 35	174 38 114	114 10 63	59 2 27	63 8 49	28 5 12	20 3 18	45 2 19	18 3 11	
OTHER		1								
	African A.. Hispanic/N.. WHITE	African A.. Hispanic/N.. WHITE	African A.. Hispanic/N.. WHITE	African A.. Hispanic/N.. WHITE	African A.. Hispanic/N.. WHITE	African A.. Hispanic/N.. WHITE	African A.. Hispanic/N.. WHITE	African A.. Hispanic/N.. WHITE	African A.. Hispanic/N.. WHITE	African A.. WHITE

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

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).