



City Manager's Advisory Group

Q2 2019 Collaborative Agreement Performance Deck

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A Note from the Division 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 available as a resource to assist the community in working with the Open Data Portal to conduct additional and or 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 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	Apr – Jun 2019	Apr – Jun 2018	Variance	Jan – Jun 2019	Jan – Jun 2018	Variance
# of Community Problem-Oriented Policing (CPOP) Projects Initiated	10	9	1	19	56	-37
# of Police Calls for Service - Quality of Life	19,841	18,969	872	34,251	33,984	267
# of Part II Crime Incidents Reported	4,329	4,012	317	7,705	7,036	669

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

Performance Indicator	Apr – Jun 2019	Apr – Jun 2018	Variance	Jan – Jun 2019	Jan – Jun 2018	Variance
# of Public Appearances/Community Engagement Projects Completed	53	85	-32	95	132	-37
# of CPD Complaints/Allegations Investigated ²	78	42	36	143	96	47

Goal: Ensure Fair, Equitable and Courteous Treatment for All

Performance Indicator	Apr – Jun 2019	Apr – Jun 2018	Variance	Jan – Jun 2019	Jan – Jun 2018	Variance
# of Injuries to Citizens	34	22	12	50	38	12
# of Injuries to Police Officers during Arrest	12	6	6	16	8	8
# of Incidents Where Use of Force was Deployed	43	46	-3	84	86	-2
# of Officer Involved Shooting Incidents	0	1	-1	0	1	-1
# of CPD Traffic Stops	6,525	6,621	-96	12,081	12,432	-351
# of Pedestrian Stops	689	727	-38	1,121	1,190	-69
# of CPD Arrests	4,708	4,936	-228	8,931	9,157	-226

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	Apr – Jun 2019	Apr – Jun 2018	Variance	Jan – Jun 2019	Jan – Jun 2018	Variance
# of Community Problem-Oriented Policing (CPOP) Projects Initiated	10	9	1	19	56	-37
District 1	0	0	0	1	4	-3
District 2	2	1	1	2	15	-13
District 3	3	2	1	5	10	-5
District 4	0	2	-2	2	16	-14
District 5	2	2	0	5	6	-1
Central Business	2	2	0	3	2	1
Community Relations Unit	1	0	1	1	0	1
City-Wide	0	0	0	0	3	-3

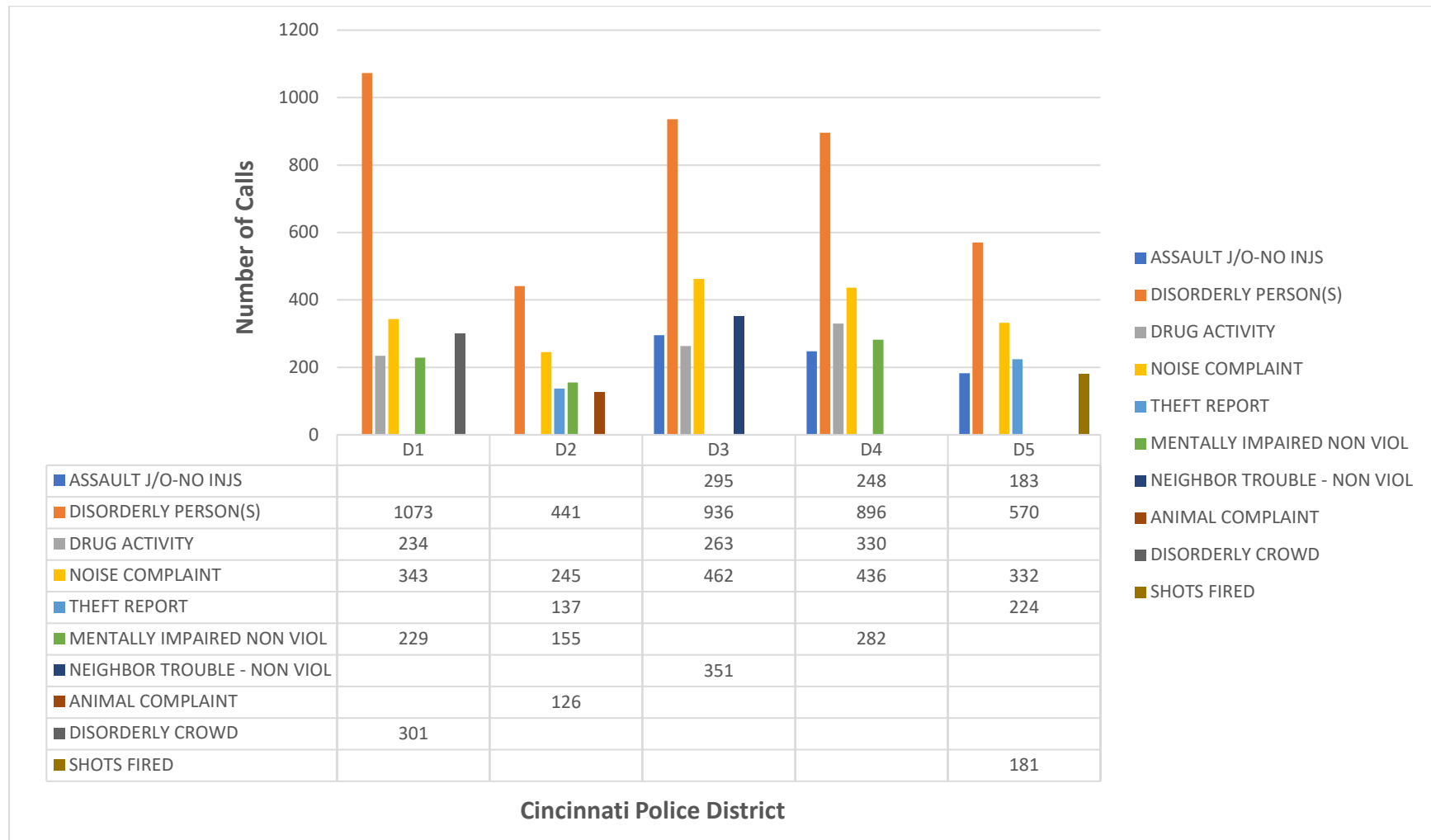
Performance Indicator	Apr – Jun 2019	Apr – Jun 2018	Variance	Jan – Jun 2019	Jan – Jun 2018	Variance
# of Police Calls for Service - Quality of Life ³	19,841	18,969	872	34,251	33,984	267
District 1	4,037	3,522	515	6,587	6,091	496
District 2	2,402	2,520	-118	4,192	4,527	-335
District 3	5,230	5,105	125	9,207	9,225	-18
District 4	4,734	4,442	292	8,128	7,968	160
District 5	3,362	3,317	45	6,014	6,057	-43
Not Provided	76	63	13	123	116	7
# of Part II Crime Incidents Reported	4,329	4,012	317	7,705	7,036	669
District 1	389	380	9	690	673	17
District 2	491	511	-20	868	874	-6
District 3	1,434	1,329	105	2,564	2,350	214
District 4	987	894	93	1,875	1,517	358
District 5	864	730	134	1,446	1,349	97
Central Business	164	168	-4	262	273	-11

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: (April – June 2019)

Problem Solving Tracking System Number	Project Owner	Date Opened	Location	Problem
D3-2019-000690	Sgt. J. Hicks	4/8/2019	4020 W. Liberty	Public Disorder/Loitering/Litter
DB-2019-000691	PO Eppstein	4/18/2019	800 Vine/Liberty	Drug Sales & Abuse/ Juvenile Disorder
DB-2019-000692	PO Eppstein	4/18/2019	100 E. 5th /Govt. Square	Juvenile Disorder/Traffic Safety
D2-2019-000693	Sgt. Howell	4/18/2019	2600 Victory Pkwy/Talbert House	Drugs/Disorder
D2-2019-000694	Capt. Jones	4/22/2019	1732 Sutton St.	Violent Crime
D5-2019-000695	Sgt. Ploehs	5/16/2019	Camp Washington Area	Prostitution
CRU1904PS0004	PO L. Johnson	4/19/2019	3356 Central Pky.	Drugs/Prostitution/Intoxication
D3-1906PS0007	Sgt. Hicks	6/3/2019	3406 Warsaw	Drugs/Liquor License Issues
D3-1906PS0008	Sgt. Hicks	6/4/2019	6100 River Road	Traffic Safety & Speeding
D5-1906PS0009	Sgt. Ploehs	6/12/2019	5083 Colerain/Mt Airy Forest	Sex Offenses

Chart: Quality of Life Calls for Service – Top Five by Police District (April – June 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

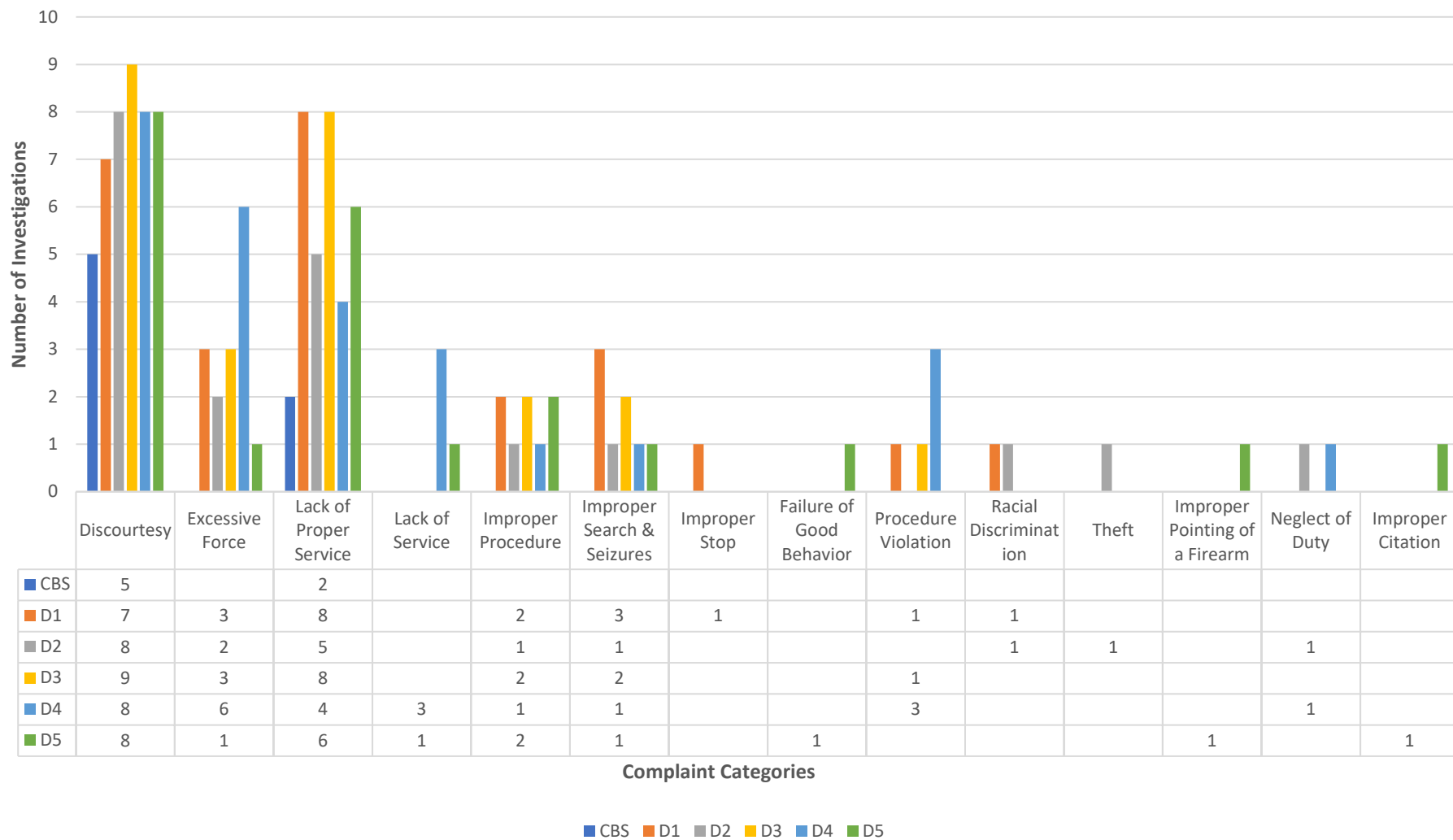
Performance Indicator	Apr – Jun 2019	Apr – Jun 2018	Variance	Jan – Jun 2019	Jan – Jun 2018	Variance
# of Public Appearances/Community Engagement Projects Completed	53	85	-32	95	132	-37
District 1	1	0	1	1	0	1
District 2	1	7	-6	2	9	-7
District 3	4	3	1	4	7	-3
District 4	0	0	0	0	3	-3
District 5	0	3	-3	0	5	-5
Central Business	0	3	-3	0	4	-4
CPD Citywide	4	14	-10	5	26	-21
Community Relations Unit	33	38	-5	62	47	15
Citizens Complaint Authority	10	17	-7	21	31	-10

Performance Indicator	Apr – Jun 2019	Apr – Jun 2018	Variance	Jan – Jun 2019	Jan – Jun 2018	Variance
# of CPD Complaints/Allegations Investigated ⁴	78	42	36	143	96	47
District 1	24	6	18	31	15	16
District 2	9	6	3	22	13	9
District 3	15	12	3	34	24	10
District 4	16	10	6	22	22	0
District 5	9	5	4	25	16	9
Central Business	5	3	2	9	6	3

Other Metrics to Track	Jan – Jun 2019
# of CPD Complaints/Allegations investigated that were sustained	20
# of CPD Complaints/Allegations investigated that were not sustained	10
# of CPD Complaints/Allegations investigated where the officer was exonerated	2
# of CPD Complaints/Allegations investigated that were unfounded	16
# of CPD Complaints/Allegations investigated that were sustained-other	6

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

Chart: CPD Citizen Related Complaints/Allegations Investigated in (January – June 2019)⁵



⁵ Table contains 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

Injuries During Arrest or While in Police Custody

Performance Indicator	Apr – Jun 2019	Apr – Jun 2018	Variance	Jan – Jun 2019	Jan – Jun 2018	Variance
# of Injuries to Citizens ⁶	34	22	12	50	38	12
District 1	3	3	0	4	5	-1
District 2	3	2	1	6	5	1
District 3	9	9	0	14	14	0
District 4	6	5	1	9	10	-1
District 5	8	2	6	11	2	9
Central Business	3	0	3	3	1	2
Other	2	1	1	3	1	2

Performance Indicator	Apr – Jun 2019	Apr – Jun 2018	Variance	Jan – Jun 2019	Jan – Jun 2018	Variance
# of Injuries to Police Officers during Arrest ⁷	12	6	6	16	8	8

Other Metrics to Track	Jan – Jun 2019	Jan – Jun 2018
% of total injuries to citizens that identify as African American	68.00%	78.95%
District 1	75.00%	80.00%
District 2	50.00%	100.00%
District 3	64.29%	71.43%
District 4	77.78%	90.00%
District 5	81.82%	50.00%
Central Business	66.67%	-
Other	33.33%	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

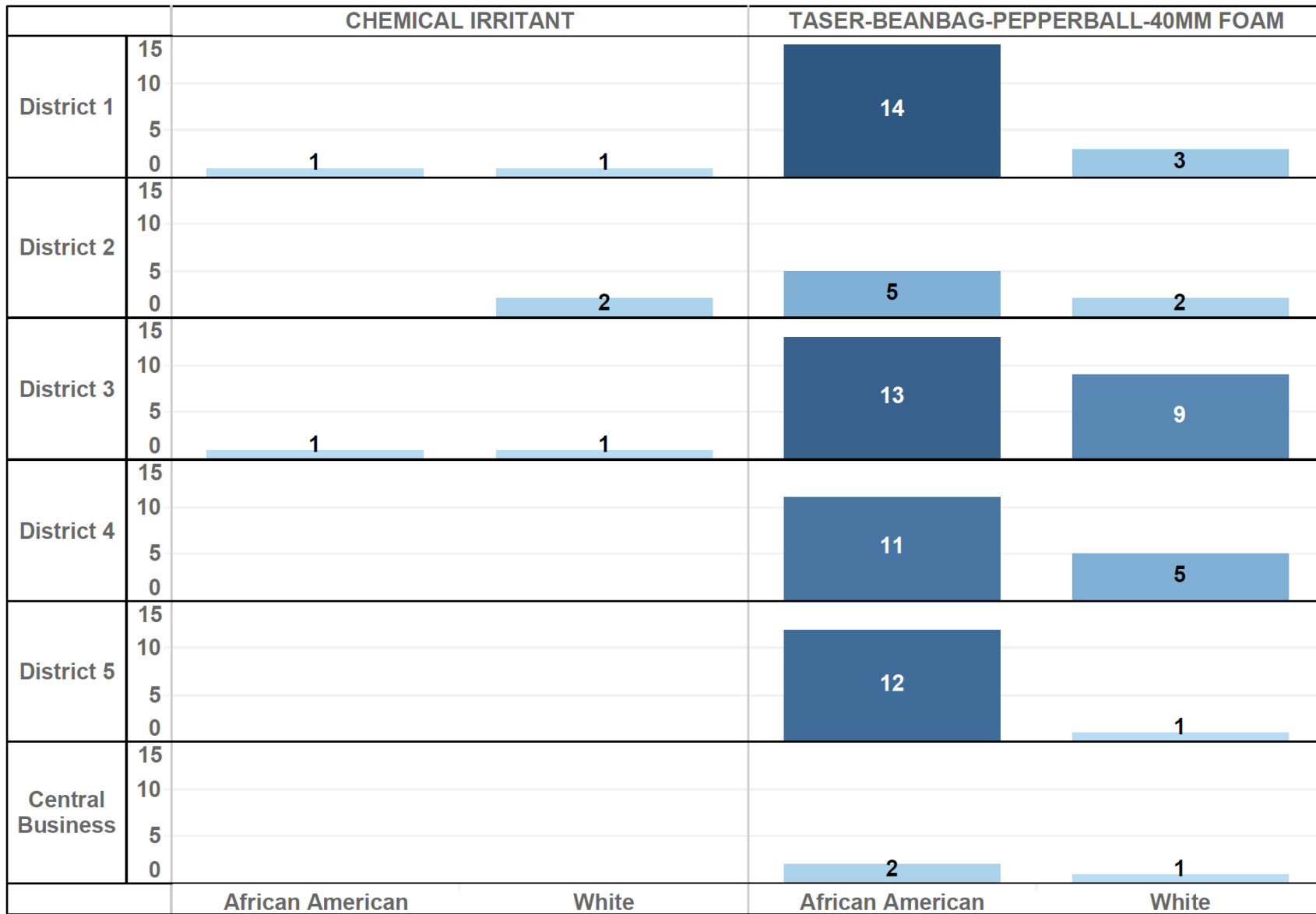
Performance Indicator	Apr – Jun 2019	Apr – Jun 2018	Variance	Jan – Jun 2019	Jan – Jun 2018	Variance
# of Incidents Where Use of Force was Deployed ⁸	43	46	-3	84	86	-2
District 1	11	8	3	19	13	6
District 2	4	4	0	9	7	2
District 3	14	6	8	24	24	0
District 4	5	14	-9	16	19	-3
District 5	6	9	-3	13	15	-2
Central Business	3	5	-2	3	8	-5

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

Other Metrics to Track	Jan – Jun 2019	Jan – Jun 2018
% of instances where use of force recipient was African American	70.24%	72.09%
District 1	78.95%	76.92%
District 2	55.56%	100.00%
District 3	58.33%	58.33%
District 4	68.75%	78.95%
District 5	92.31%	73.33%
Central Business	66.67%	62.50%
% of instances where use of force recipient was Non-White/Not African American	0%	2.33%
District 1	0%	0%
District 2	0%	0%
District 3	0%	0%
District 4	0%	5.26%
District 5	0%	6.67%
Central Business	0%	0%

⁸ Includes: Taser, Beanbag, Pepperball, Chemical Irritant

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



Traffic Stops, Pedestrian Stops and Arrests

Performance Indicator	Apr – Jun 2019	Apr – Jun 2018	Variance	Jan – Jun 2019	Jan – Jun 2018	Variance
# of CPD Traffic Stops	6,525	6,621	-96	12,081	12,432	-351
District 1	458	585	-127	908	1,213	-305
District 2	456	638	-182	906	1,111	-205
District 3	1,205	1,574	-369	2,237	2,843	-606
District 4	759	895	-136	1,510	2,031	-521
District 5	543	536	7	994	1,119	-125
Central Business	22	41	-19	67	85	-18
District Not Available ⁹	3,082	2,352	730	5,459	4,030	1,429
Performance Indicator	Apr – Jun 2019	Apr – Jun 2018	Variance	Jan – Jun 2019	Jan – Jun 2018	Variance
# of Pedestrian Stops	689	727	-38	1,121	1,190	-69
District 1	72	137	-65	131	238	-107
District 2	91	80	11	134	134	0
District 3	128	138	-10	208	214	-6
District 4	81	90	-9	126	163	-37
District 5	47	65	-18	72	129	-57
Central Business	27	10	17	44	20	24
District Not Available	243	207	36	406	292	114
Performance Indicator	Apr – Jun 2019	Apr – Jun 2018	Variance	Jan – Jun 2019	Jan – Jun 2018	Variance
# of CPD Arrests	4,708	4,936	-228	8,931	9,157	-226
District 1	1,302	1,466	-164	2,394	2,672	-278
District 2	357	453	-96	678	799	-121
District 3	1,230	1,366	-136	2,402	2,489	-87
District 4	1,003	873	130	1,880	1,696	184
District 5	621	601	20	1,208	1,126	82
District Not Available	195	177	18	369	375	-6

Other Metrics to Track	Jan - Jun 2019	Jan - Jun 2018
% of vehicle stops that are juvenile	1.56%	1.59%
% of arrests that are juvenile	6.670%	8.126%
% of pedestrian stops that are juvenile	9.10%	6.81%

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 – Jun 2019	Jan – Jun 2018
% of traffic stops where driver is identified as: African American	60.23%	61.95%
District 1	65.53%	70.24%
District 2	40.73%	46.53%
District 3	55.57%	53.22%
District 4	78.74%	78.93%
District 5	69.42%	71.22%
Central Business	58.21%	55.29%
District Not Available	57.74%	58.88%
% of traffic stops where driver is identified as: Hispanic/Non-White	0.43%	0.47%
District 1	0.33%	0.66%
District 2	0.44%	0.54%
District 3	0.36%	0.39%
District 4	0.53%	0.20%
District 5	0.10%	1.07%
Central Business	-	1.18%
District Not Available	0.51%	0.40%
% of pedestrian stops where citizen identifies as: African American	60.93%	58.15%
District 1	70.23%	67.23%
District 2	55.22%	60.45%
District 3	58.17%	51.40%
District 4	73.81%	70.55%
District 5	61.11%	37.98%
Central Business	50.00%	65.00%
District Not Available	58.37%	56.16%
% of pedestrian stops where citizen identifies as Hispanic/Non-White	6.51%	3.53%
District 1	5.34%	3.78%
District 2	5.97%	1.49%
District 3	6.25%	5.61%
District 4	5.56%	0.61%
District 5	8.33%	3.88%
Central Business	6.82%	-
District Not Available	7.14%	4.45%
% of instances where arrested individual was African American	71.57%	68.67%
District 1	74.85%	70.32%
District 2	65.49%	62.95%
District 3	65.74%	61.63%
District 4	78.99%	78.18%
District 5	73.59%	73.89%
District Not Available	65.31%	62.67%

% of instances where arrested individual was Hispanic/Non – White	1.49%	1.41%
District 1	1.09%	1.09%
District 2	1.18%	1.63%
District 3	1.75%	1.57%
District 4	1.44%	1.12%
District 5	1.82%	2.04%
District Not Available	1.36%	1.33%

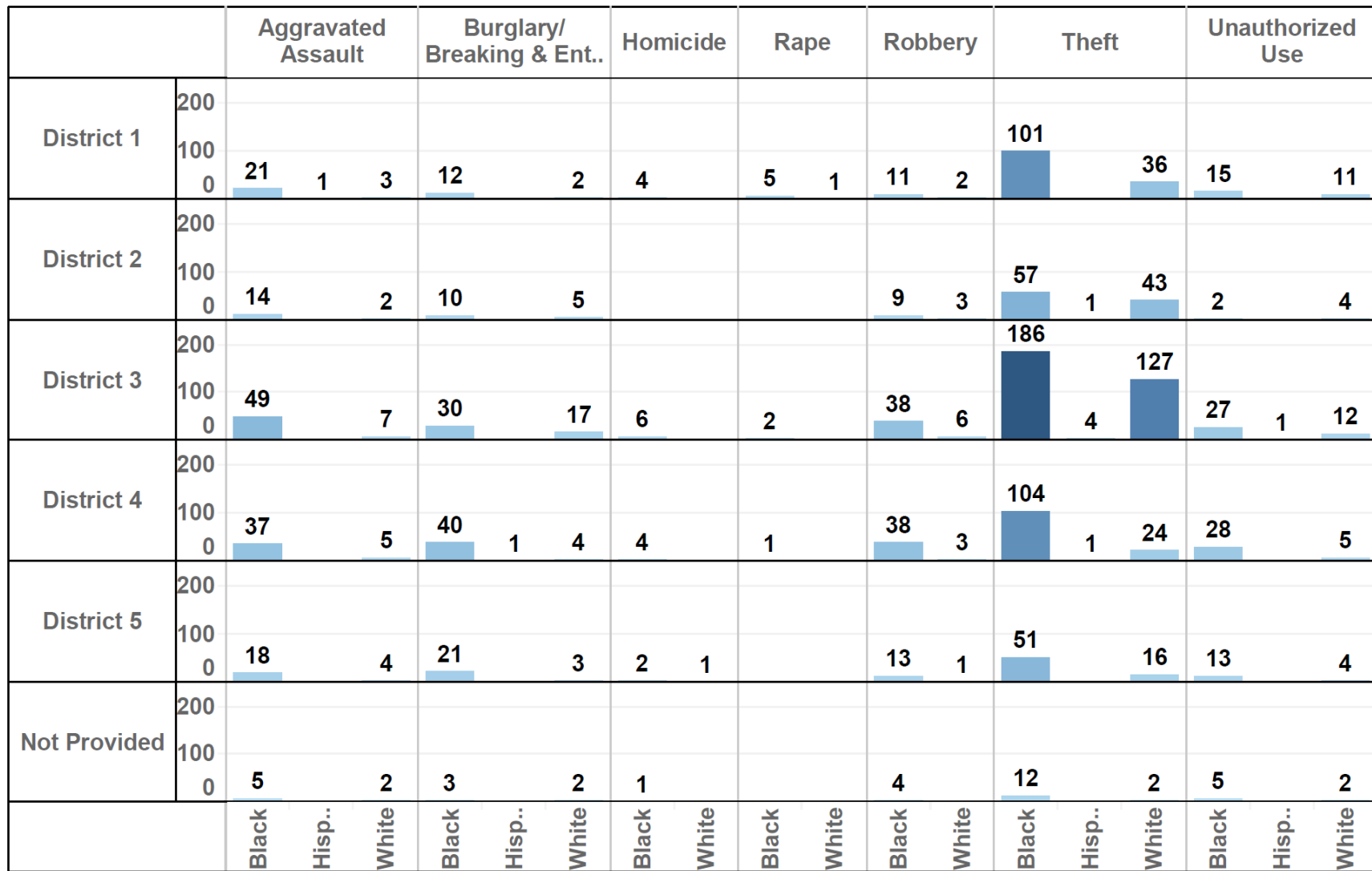
Chart: 2019 Traffic Stop Outcomes by District (January – June 2019)

		Not Provided	NONE	WARNING	CITATION TRAFFIC	CITATION MISD.	CITATION CAPIASWAR	ARREST CAPIASWAR	ARREST MISD.	ARREST FELONY															
District 1	3K																								
	2K																								
	1K	265	1	79	70	29	100	1	71	380	2	14	18	3	66	13	54	10	11	5					
District 2	3K																								
	2K																								
	1K	111	2	100	54	37	116	3	199	157	1	247	12	6	41	11	35	14	19	10	8	2			
District 3	3K																								
	2K																								
	1K	518	4	257	163	107	295	2	210	692	2	531	96	19	76	20	167	3	69	97	3	60	29	10	
District 4	3K																								
	2K																								
	1K	475	3	90	214	40	225	1	79	635	6	143	118	9	119	10	157	1	29	85	12	24	10		
District 5	3K																								
	2K																								
	1K	277	1	84	48	19	121	1	76	488	6	174	47	7	36	6	59	13	55	10	14	5			
Central Business	3K																								
	2K																								
	1K	15	5	8	4	4	4	14	22	10	3	1	5	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	2				
Not Provided	3K																								
	2K	1,278	6	541	379	3	186	680	8	622	14	1,807	22	10	3	2	1	3	2	261	2	70	79	1	29
	1K																								
	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.

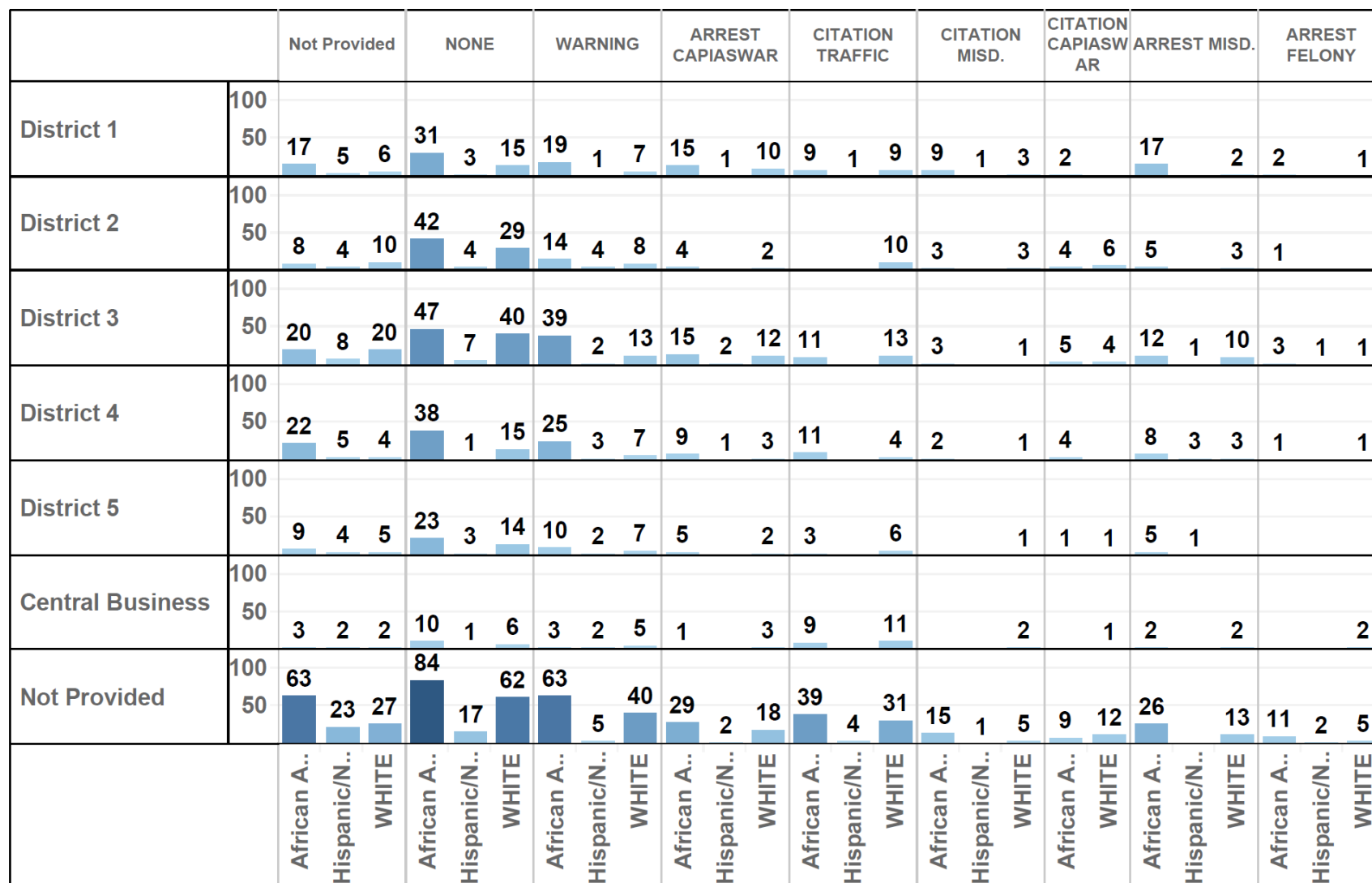
Chart: 2019 Part I Arrests by District (January – June 2019)



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 – June 2019)



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).