



City Manager's Advisory Group

Q3 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-Service/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-Service/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	July - Sept 2019	July - Sept 2018	Qtr. Variance	Jan - Sept 2019 YTD	Jan - Sept 2018 YTD	YTD Variance
# of Community Problem-Oriented Policing (CPOP) Projects Initiated	7	3	4	25	46	-21
# of Police Calls for Service - Quality of Life	19,798	19,302	496	54,049	53,286	763
# of Part II Crime Incidents Reported	4,406	4,239	167	12,109	11,275	834

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

Performance Indicator	July - Sept 2019	July - Sept 2018	Qtr. Variance	Jan - Sept 2019 YTD	Jan - Sept 2018 YTD	YTD Variance
# of Public Appearances/Community Engagement Projects Completed	48	57	-9	142	189	-47
# of CPD Complaints/Allegations Investigated ²	102	38	64	246	150	96

Goal: Ensure Fair, Equitable and Courteous Treatment for All

Performance Indicator	July - Sept 2019	July - Sept 2018	Qtr. Variance	Jan - Sept 2019 YTD	Jan - Sept 2018 YTD	YTD Variance
# of Injuries to Citizens	22	38	-15	73	76	-3
# of Injuries to Police Officers during Arrest	6	9	-3	26	17	9
# of Incidents Where Use of Force was Deployed	45	53	-8	129	139	-10
# of Officer Involved Shooting Incidents	3	2	1	3	3	0
# of CPD Traffic Stops	4,426	6,187	-1,761	16,510	18,619	-2,109
# of Pedestrian Stops	666	757	-91	1,787	1,947	-160
# of CPD Arrests	4,137	4,959	-822	13,350	14,117	-767

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	July - Sept 2019	July - Sept 2018	Qtr. Variance	Jan - Sept 2019 YTD	Jan - Sept 2018 YTD	YTD Variance
# of Community Problem-Oriented Policing (CPOP) Projects Initiated	7	3	4	25	46	-21
District 1	0	0	0	0	3	-3
District 2	1	1	0	3	12	-9
District 3	3	1	2	8	9	-1
District 4	0	1	-1	2	11	-9
District 5	0	0	0	5	7	-2
Central Business	0	0	0	3	2	1
Community Relations Unit	3	0	3	4	0	4
City-Wide	0	0	0	0	2	-2

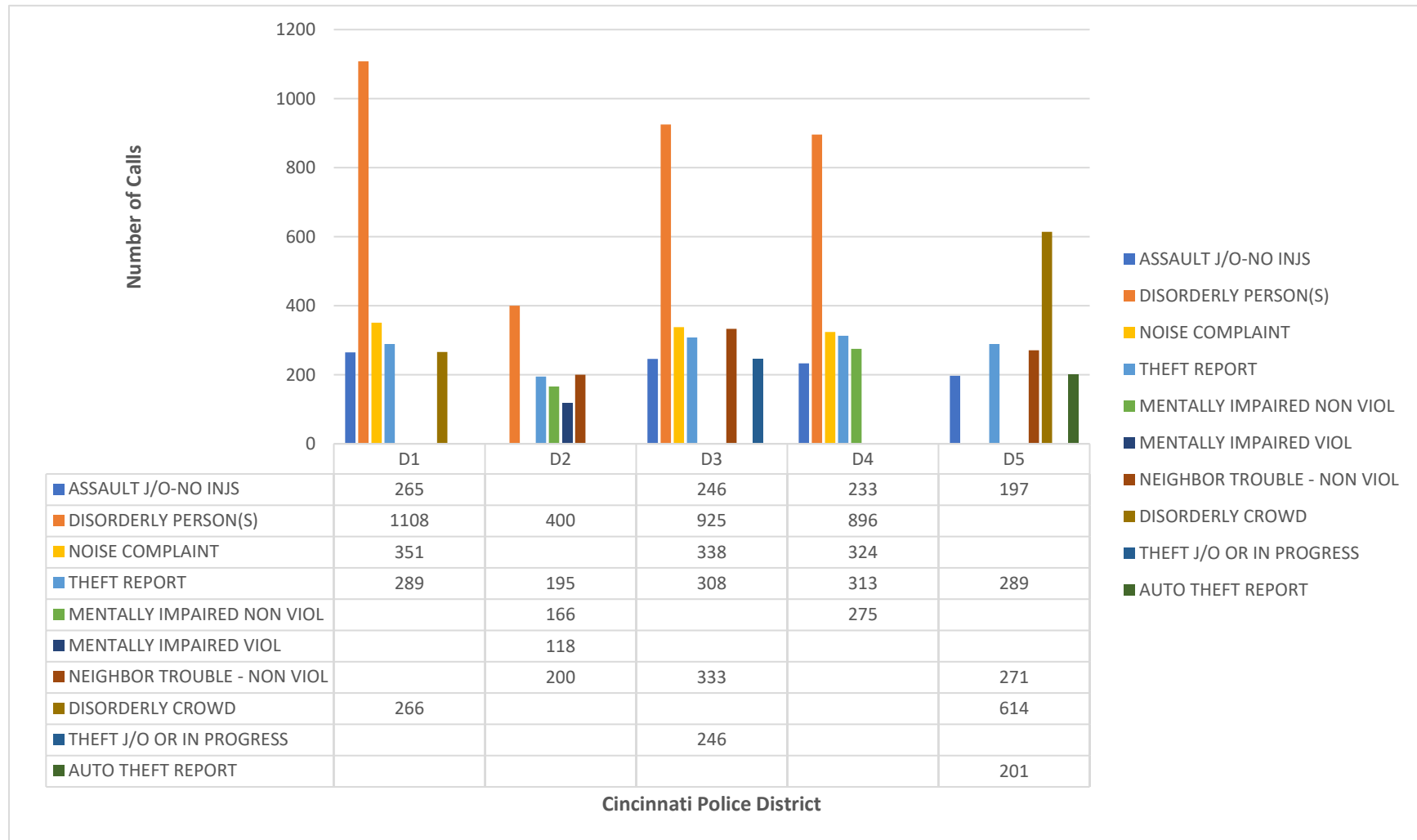
Performance Indicator	July - Sept 2019	July - Sept 2018	Qtr. Variance	Jan - Sept 2019 YTD	Jan - Sept 2018 YTD	YTD Variance
# of Police Calls for Service - Quality of Life ³	19,798	19,302	496	54,049	53,286	763
District 1	4,231	4,018	213	10,818	10,109	709
District 2	2,278	2,411	-133	6,470	6,938	-468
District 3	5,106	4,944	162	14,313	14,169	144
District 4	4,547	4,633	-86	12,675	12,601	74
District 5	3,569	3,252	317	9,583	9,309	274
Not Provided	67	44	23	190	160	30
# of Part II Crime Incidents Reported	4,406	4,239	167	12,109	11,275	834
District 1	469	382	87	1,154	1,049	105
District 2	500	520	-20	1,365	1,394	-29
District 3	1,352	1,360	-8	3,923	3,710	213
District 4	1,068	923	145	2,940	2,440	500
District 5	824	871	-47	2,268	2,220	48
Central Business	193	183	10	459	462	-3

³ See page 13 for a listing of “Quality of Life” categories used for purposes of the MAG.

Table: Community Problem-Oriented Policing (CPOP) Projects Initiated: (July – September 2019)

Problem Solving Tracking System Number	Project Owner	Date Opened	Location	Problem
CRU1907PS0011	PO P. Davis	7/2/2019	1400 Linn St.	Traffic/Pedestrian safety
D2-1907PS0012	PO J. Rice	7/4/2019	5560 Montgomery Road	Problem Property - Liquor Establishments
D3-1907PS0013	Sgt. Hicks	7/4/2019	3411 Warsaw Av.	Litter/Neighborhood eyesore
D3-1907PS0014	Sgt. Hicks	7/12/2019	2000 W. N. Blvd.	Chronic Nuisance/Drug Abuse
CRU1907PS0015	PO L. Arnold	7/22/2019	3609 Warsaw Av.	Violence/Trauma
CRU1908PS0016	PO A. Johnson	8/27/2019	800-1400 State Av.	Prostitution
D3-1909PS0018	Sgt. Hicks	9/9/2019	2100 Queen City Av.	Drug abuse & sales

Chart: Quality of Life Calls for Service – Top Five by Police District (July – September 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

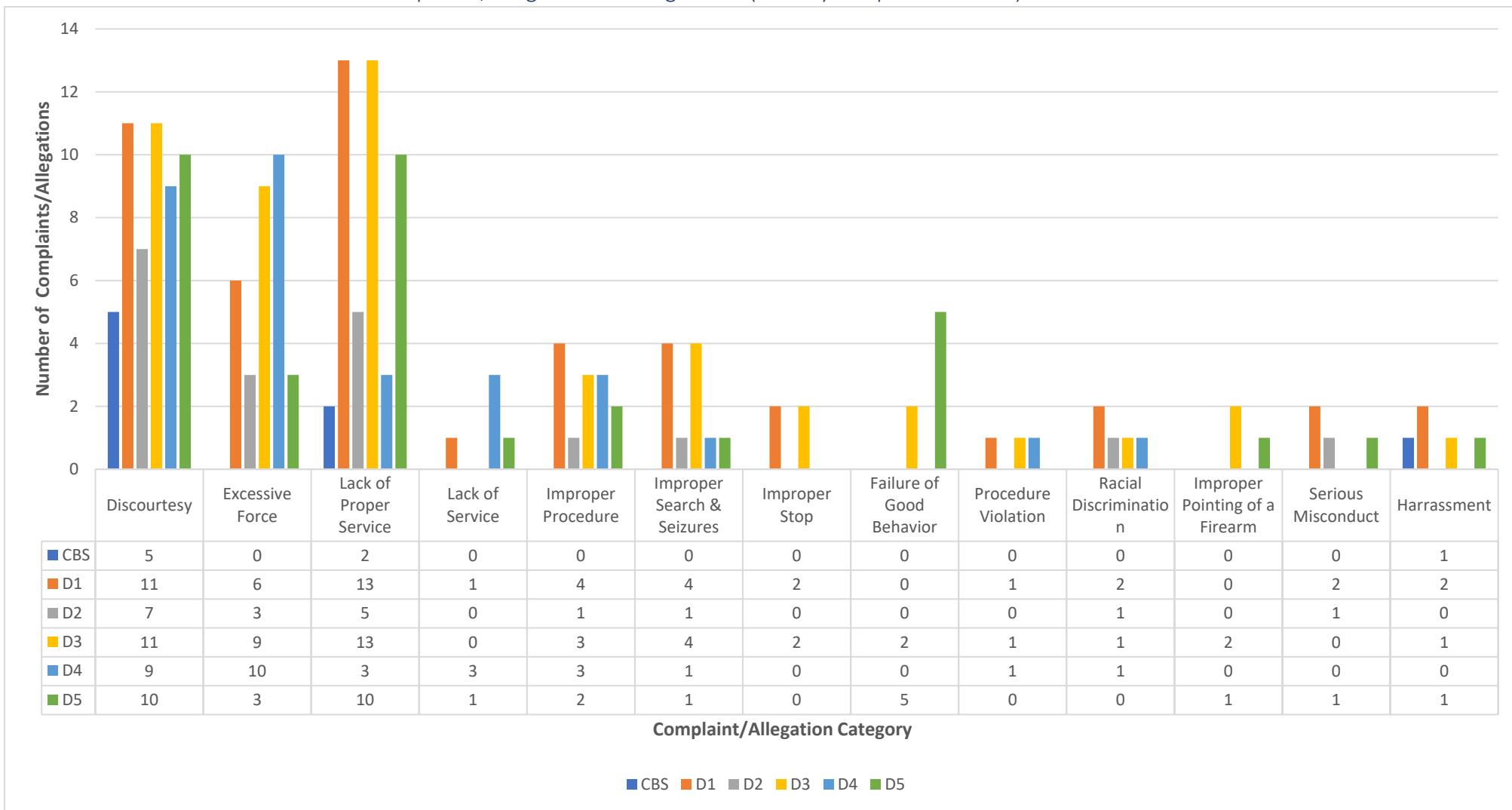
Performance Indicator	July - Sept 2019	July - Sept 2018	Variance	Jan - Sept 2019 YTD	Jan - Sept 2018 YTD	Variance
# of Public Appearances/Community Engagement Projects Completed	48	57	-9	142	189	-47
District 1	0	0	0	1	0	1
District 2	5	1	4	2	10	-8
District 3	1	6	-5	4	13	-9
District 4	0	1	-1	0	4	-4
District 5	1	2	-1	1	7	-6
Central Business	0	0	0	0	4	-4
Community Relations Unit	25	29	-4	87	76	11
CPD Citywide	13	10	3	18	36	-18
Citizens Complaint Authority	2	8	-6	23	39	-16
City Manager's Office	1	0	1	6	0	6

Performance Indicator	July - Sept 2019	July - Sept 2018	Variance	Jan - Sept 2019 YTD	Jan - Sept 2018 YTD	Variance
# of CPD Complaints Investigated ⁴	102	38	64	246	150	96
District 1	24	2	22	55	13	42
District 2	10	6	4	32	20	12
District 3	32	9	23	66	33	33
District 4	20	10	10	42	32	10
District 5	14	2	12	39	17	22
Central Business	0	0	0	9	7	2
Other	2	9	-7	3	28	-25

Other Metrics to Track	Jan - Sept 2019 YTD
# of CPD Complaints/Allegations investigated that were sustained	20
# of CPD Complaints/Allegations investigated that were not sustained	27
# of CPD Complaints/Allegations investigated where the officer was exonerated	49
# of CPD Complaints/Allegations investigated that were unfounded	43
# of CPD Complaints/Allegations investigated that were sustained-other	8

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

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



⁵ 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. Chart contains categories with 2 or more allegations.

Goal: Ensure Fair, Equitable and Courteous Treatment for All

Injuries During Arrest or While in Police Custody

Performance Indicator	July - Sept 2019	July - Sept 2018	Variance	Jan - Sept 2019 YTD	Jan - Sept 2018 YTD	Variance
# of Injuries to Citizens ⁶	22	38	-15	73	76	-3
District 1	2	4	-2	6	9	-3
District 2	4	7	-3	10	12	-2
District 3	10	11	-1	24	25	-1
District 4	6	7	-1	15	17	-2
District 5		7	-7	11	9	2
Central Business	1	1	0	4	2	2
Other		1	-1	3	2	1

Performance Indicator	July - Sept 2019	July - Sept 2018	Variance	Jan - Sept 2019 YTD	Jan - Sept 2018 YTD	Variance
# of Injuries to Police Officers during Arrest ⁷	6	9	-3	26	17	9

Other Metrics to Track	Jan - Sept 2019 YTD	Jan - Sept 2018 YTD
% of total injuries to citizens that identify as African American	69.86%	76.32%
District 1	50.00%	77.78%
District 2	60.00%	91.67%
District 3	70.83%	60.00%
District 4	80.00%	88.24%
District 5	81.82%	77.78%
Central Business	75.00%	50.00%
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

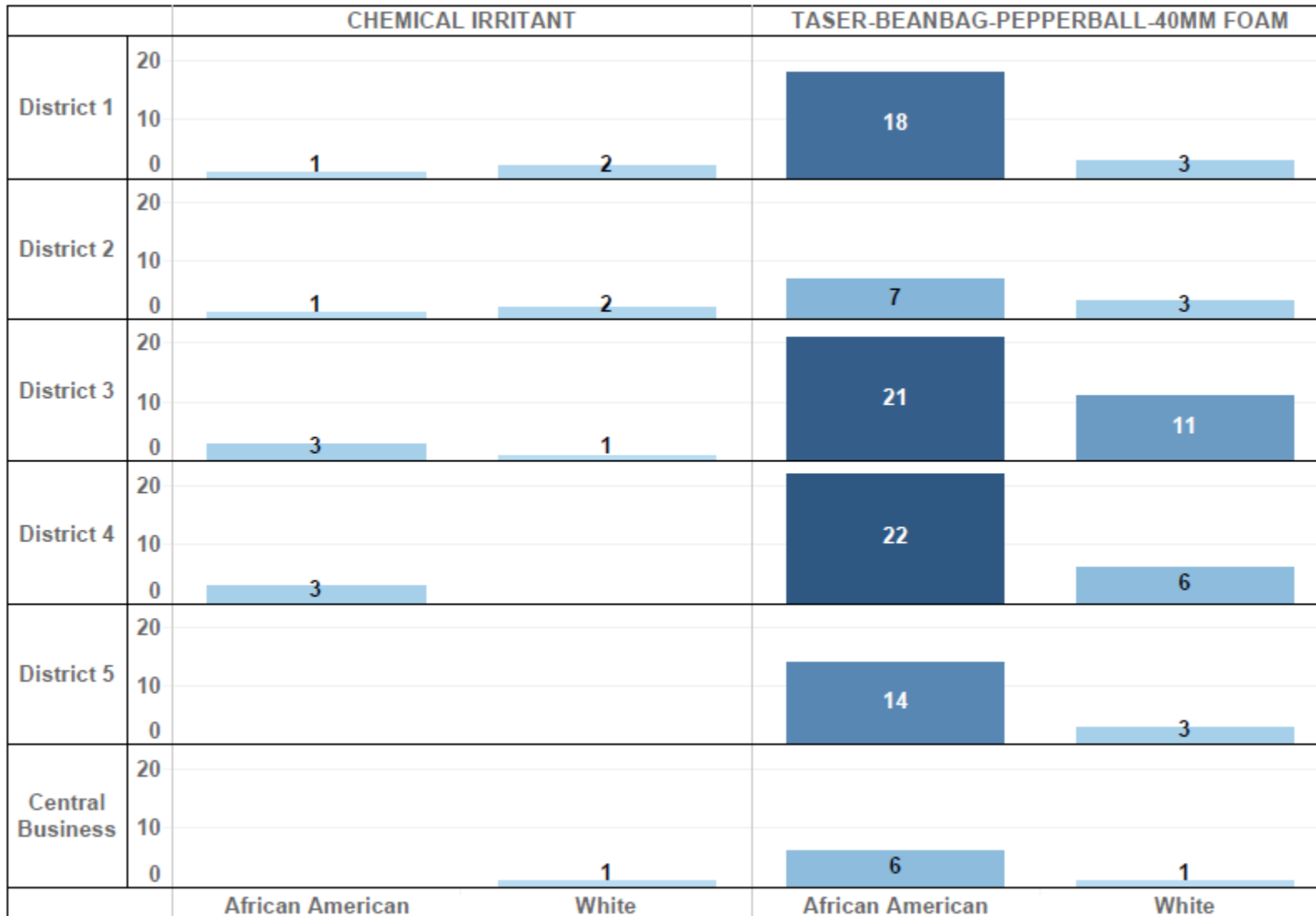
Performance Indicator	July - Sept 2019	July - Sept 2018	Variance	Jan - Sept 2019 YTD	Jan - Sept 2018 YTD	Variance
# of Incidents Where Use of Force was Deployed ⁸	45	53	-8	129	139	-10
District 1	5	12	-7	24	25	-1
District 2	4	5	-1	13	12	1
District 3	12	14	-2	36	38	-2
District 4	15	9	6	31	28	3
District 5	4	8	-4	17	23	-6
Central Business	5	5	0	8	13	-5

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

Other Metrics to Track	Jan - Sept 2019 YTD	Jan - Sept 2018 YTD
% of instances where use of force recipient was African American	74.42%	70.92%
District 1	79.17%	76.00%
District 2	61.54%	91.67%
District 3	66.67%	63.16%
District 4	80.65%	82.14%
District 5	82.35%	69.57%
Central Business	75.00%	46.15%
% 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%	7.14%
District 5	0%	4.35%
Central Business	0%	7.69%

⁸ Includes: Taser, Beanbag, Pepperball, Chemical Irritant

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



Traffic Stops, Pedestrian Stops and Arrests

Performance Indicator	July - Sept 2019	July - Sept 2018	Variance	Jan - Sept 2019 YTD	Jan - Sept 2018 YTD	Variance
# of CPD Traffic Stops	4,426	6,187	-1,761	16,510	18,619	-2,109
District 1	258	598	-340	1,166	1,811	-645
District 2	247	542	-295	1,153	1,653	-500
District 3	759	1,411	-652	2,996	4,254	-1,258
District 4	881	790	91	2,391	2,821	-430
District 5	435	630	-195	1,430	1,749	-319
Central Business	26	41	-15	93	126	-33
Not Provided ⁹	1,820	2,175	-355	7,281	6,205	1,076
Performance Indicator	July - Sept 2019	July - Sept 2018	Variance	Jan - Sept 2019 YTD	Jan - Sept 2018 YTD	Variance
# of Pedestrian Stops	666	757	-91	1,787	1,947	-160
District 1	91	113	-22	189	227	-38
District 2	55	93	-38	341	367	-26
District 3	132	153	-21	214	291	-77
District 4	88	128	-40	131	176	-45
District 5	59	47	12	75	38	37
Central Business	31	18	13	222	351	-129
Not Provided	210	205	5	615	497	118
Performance Indicator	July - Sept 2019	July - Sept 2018	Variance	Jan - Sept 2019 YTD	Jan - Sept 2018 YTD	Variance
# of CPD Arrests	4,137	4,959	-822	13,350	14,117	-767
District 1	993	1,475	-482	3,472	4,154	-682
District 2	306	437	-131	998	1,230	-232
District 3	1,307	1,275	32	3,777	3,757	20
District 4	823	901	-78	2,743	2,593	150
District 5	520	640	-120	1,755	1,752	3
Not Provided	188	231	-43	605	631	-26

Other Metrics to Track	Jan – Sept 2019	Jan – Sept 2018
% of vehicle stops that are juvenile	1.59%	1.48%
% of arrests that are juvenile	6.394%	7.911%
% of pedestrian stops that are juvenile	9.34%	6.42%

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 - Sept 2019 YTD	Jan - Sept 2018 YTD
% of traffic stops where driver is identified as: African American	60.23%	61.47%
District 1	65.69%	67.97%
District 2	41.63%	47.91%
District 3	56.04%	53.88%
District 4	77.88%	78.27%
District 5	69.65%	70.50%
Central Business	60.22%	53.17%
Location Not Provided	56.41%	58.44%
% of traffic stops where driver is identified as: Hispanic/Non-White	0.49%	0.49%
District 1	0.26%	0.66%
District 2	0.43%	0.48%
District 3	0.43%	0.38%
District 4	0.63%	0.21%
District 5	0.28%	1.09%
Central Business	0%	0.79%
Location Not Provided	0.56%	0.47%
% of pedestrian stops where citizen identifies as: African American	61.07%	59.27%
District 1	69.82%	66.38%
District 2	53.97%	58.15%
District 3	60.70%	54.22%
District 4	70.09%	71.13%
District 5	58.02%	38.07%
Central Business	46.67%	57.89%
Location Not Provided	59.51%	59.15%
% of pedestrian stops where citizen identifies as Hispanic/Non-White	6.66%	3.85%
District 1	4.05%	4.27%
District 2	6.88%	3.08%
District 3	7.92%	5.18%
District 4	3.74%	1.37%
District 5	9.16%	3.41%
Central Business	6.67%	2.63%
Location Not Provided	7.32%	4.63%
% of instances where arrested individual was African American	70.33%	68.55%
District 1	72.75%	69.52%
District 2	64.13%	62.20%
District 3	64.63%	62.12%
District 4	79.18%	78.21%
District 5	71.85%	74.09%
Location Not Provided	65.45%	62.60%

	Jan - Sept 2019 YTD	Jan - Sept 2018 YTD
% of instances where arrested individual was Hispanic/Non – White	1.34%	1.51%
District 1	0.92%	1.16%
District 2	1.20%	2.11%
District 3	1.64%	1.60%
District 4	1.09%	1.35%
District 5	1.65%	1.88%
Not Provided	1.65%	1.58%

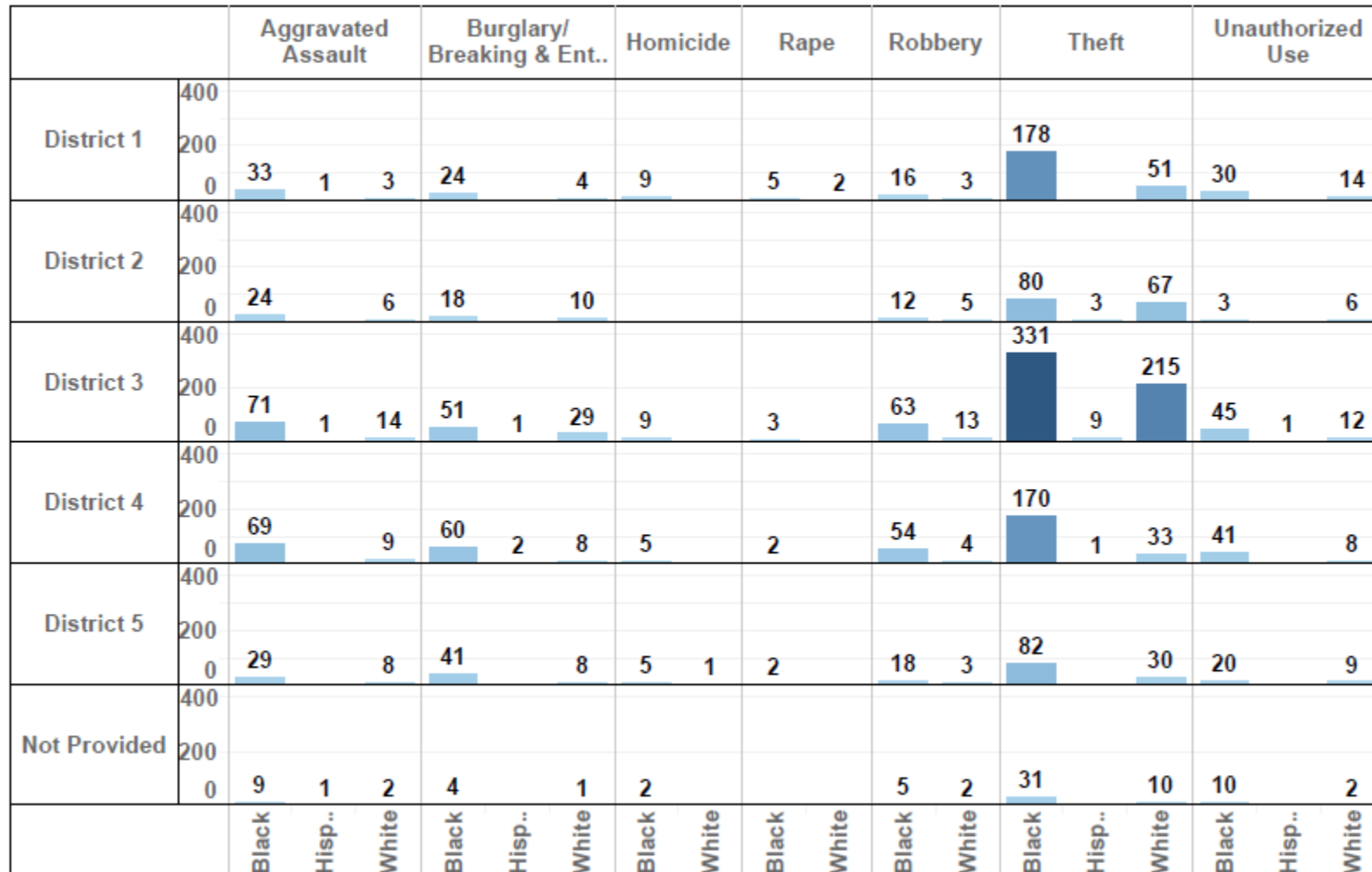
Chart: 2019 Traffic Stop Outcomes by District (January – September 2019)

		Not Provided	NONE	WARNING	CITATION TRAFFIC	CITATION MISD.	CITATION CAPIASWAR	ARREST CAPIASWAR	ARREST MISD.	ARREST FELONY
District 1	4K									
	2K	316	112	140	478	65	27	77	63	16
	0K	1	57	1	213	15	5	16	14	5
District 2	4K									
	2K	142	83	145	208	13	50	54	25	11
	0K	2	53	4	305	7	14	17	11	2
District 3	4K									
	2K	630	300	397	940	132	109	208	125	41
	0K	5	3	4	670	31	36	3	69	18
District 4	4K									
	2K	572	372	370	971	146	179	220	117	40
	0K	4	2	3	229	11	16	2	23	15
District 5	4K									
	2K	354	98	177	708	65	56	92	70	21
	0K	3	1	2	244	12	12	17	15	7
Central Business	4K									
	2K	23	13	9	30	4	6	4	6	3
	0K		6	16	13	2	1	2	1	3
Not Provided	4K	1,517	618	909	2,370	328	297	418	316	96
	2K	9	5	13	21	1	2	2	2	1
	0K	670	326	822	1,696	59	65	134	87	37
		African A..	African A..	African A..	African A..	African A..	African A..	African A..	African A..	African A..
		Hispanic/..	Hispanic/..	Hispanic/..	Hispanic/..	Hispanic/..	Hispanic/..	Hispanic/..	Hispanic/..	Hispanic/..
		WHITE	WHITE	WHITE	WHITE	WHITE	WHITE	WHITE	WHITE	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 – September 2019)



Notes:

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

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).