

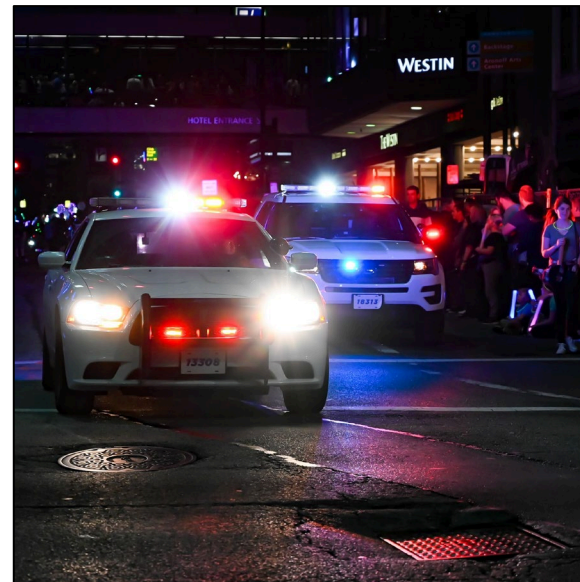
CPOP Refresh

Lieutenant Colonel Hammer, Strategic Innovations Commander

Jillian Desmond, Senior Crime Analyst

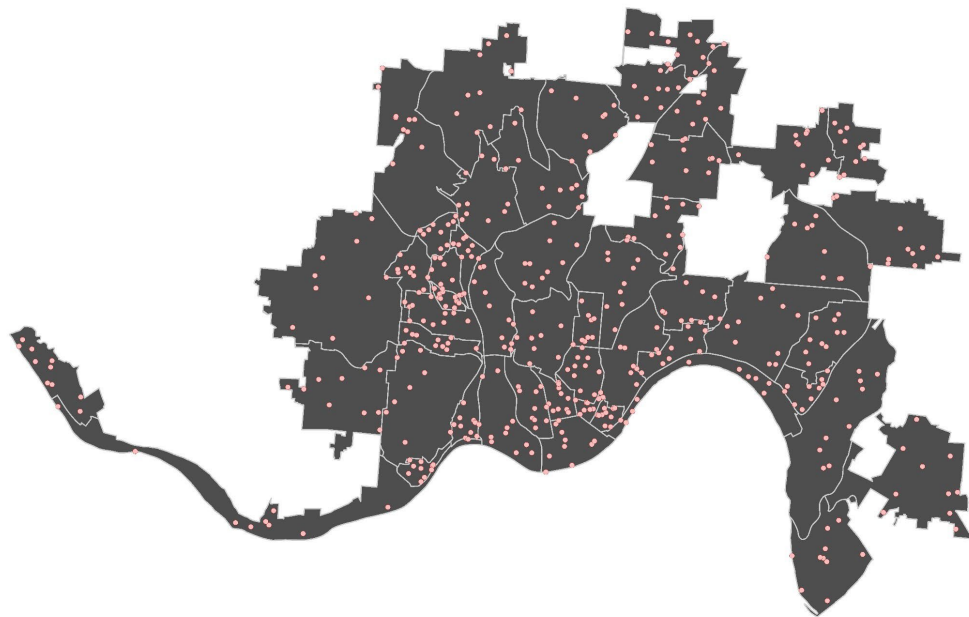
CPOP Agenda

- Goal
 - Understand Basic CPOP process and terminology
 - Conceptualize how CPOP can be applied outside CPD
- **Agenda**
 - Crime concentrations
 - Types of problems
 - SARA



Nature of Our Problems

If crime were random, this what we would expect to see.

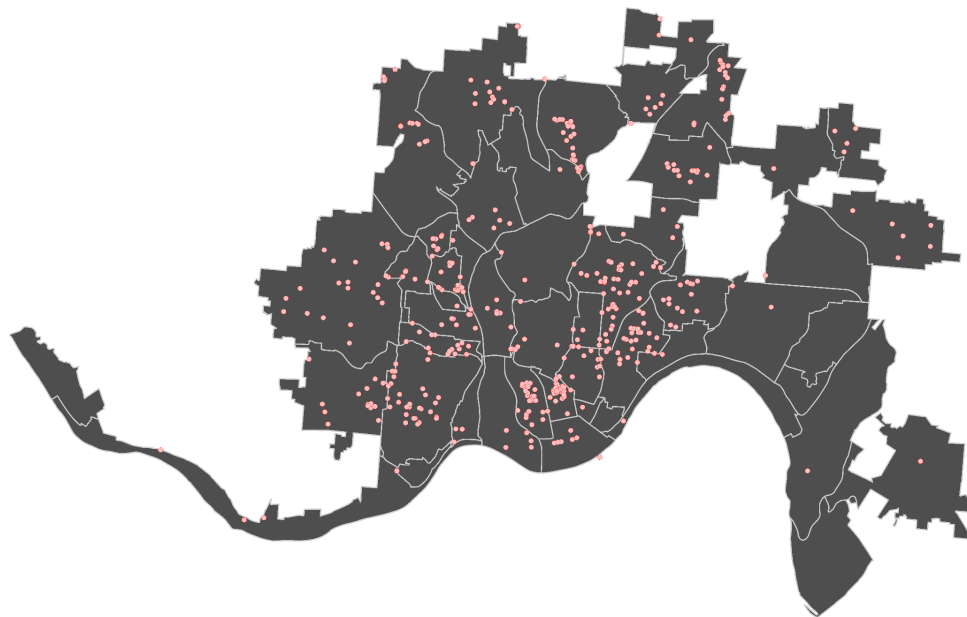


Distribution of Randomly Assigned Points

Nature of Our Problems

- Neighborhoods
- Street Blocks
- Addresses

If crime were random, this what we would expect to see.
But this is what we actually see.

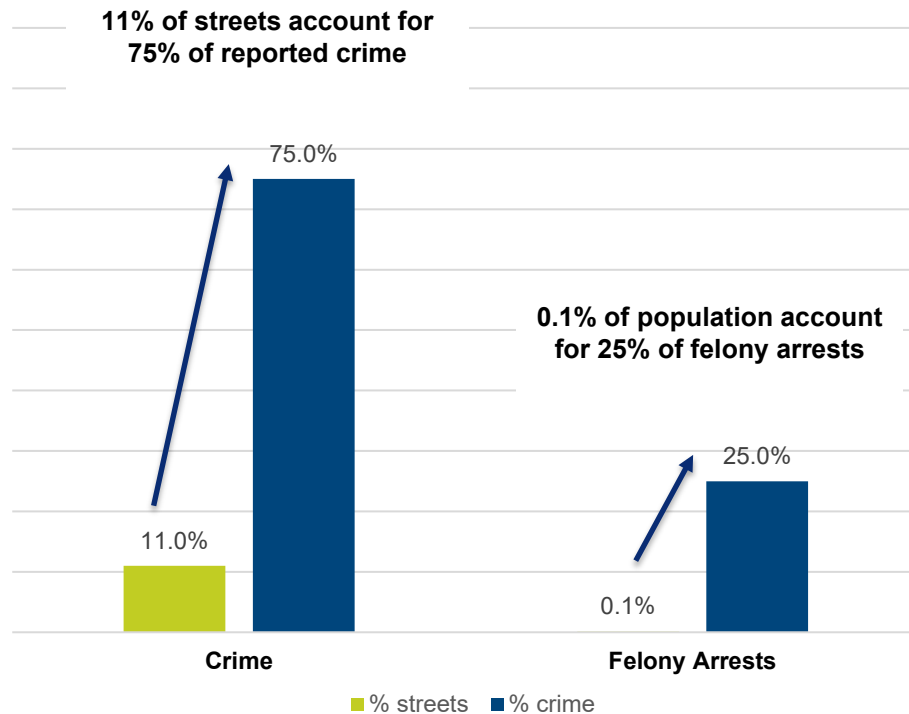


Distribution of Gun Violence

Nature of Problems

Most places are free of crime and most people are not involved in criminal offending

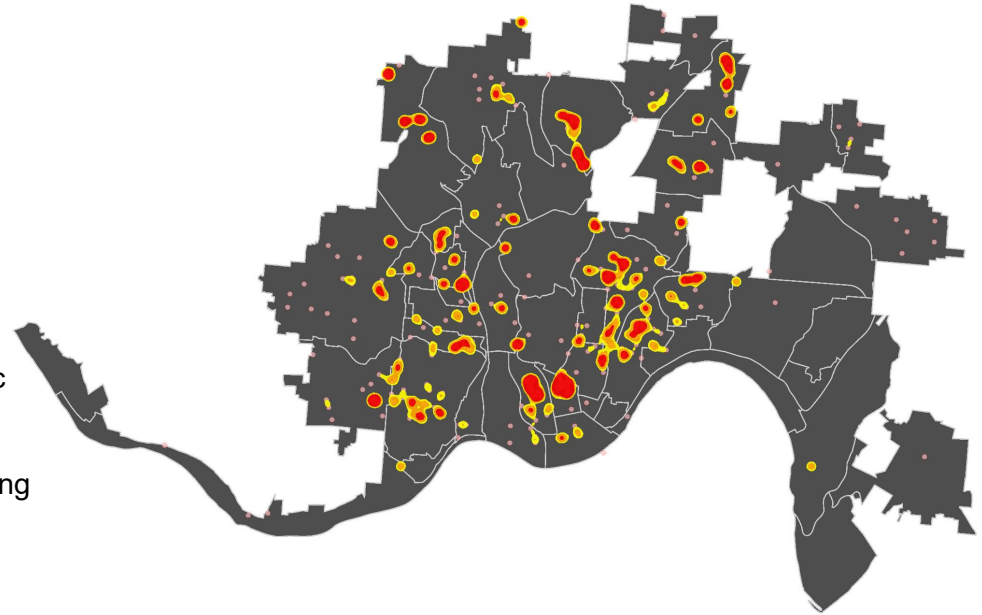
- 75% of crime happened in 11.1% of city's streets
- 25% felony arrests occurred in just 0.1% of population



Nature of Our Problems

- **Neighborhoods**
 - Top Violent: OTR, West End, Avondale
- **Street Blocks**
 - 2300 block of Ferguson Rd
 - Kroger theft, panhandling, prostitution, etc
 - 3500 block of Reading Rd
 - Nuisance apartment, Dollar Store, shopping center
 - 000 block of E McMicken Av

If crime were random, this what we would expect to see.
But this is what we actually see.



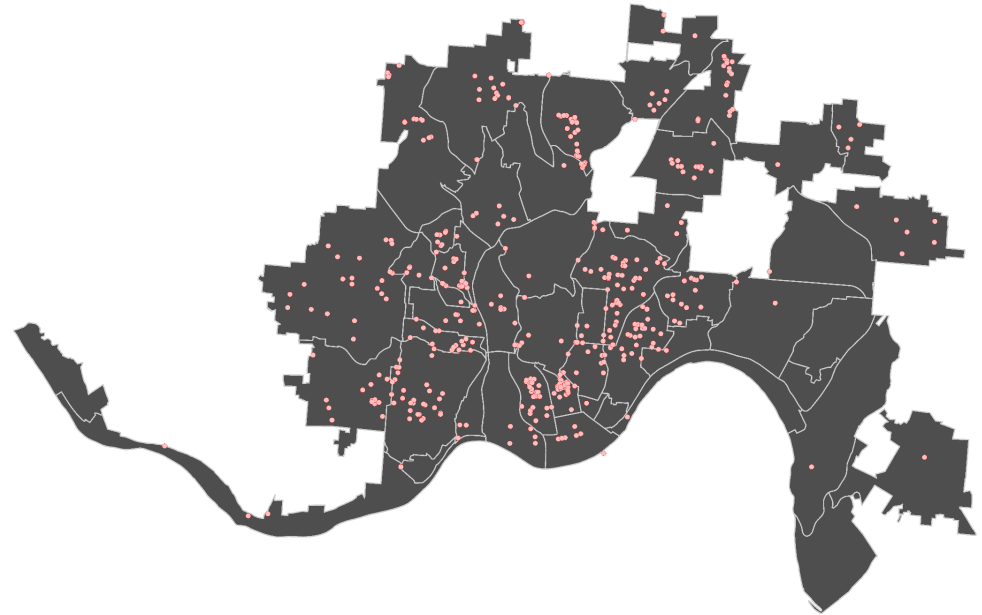
Distribution of Violent Crime

Nature of Our Problems

- **Top Addresses**

- Top in City: XX W Corry St (Grocery Store)
- Top Violent: 8XX Poplar St/16XX Linn St (Apt)
- Top Shootings: 77XX Reading Rd (Bar)
- Top Vehicles: 4XX Straight St (High-rise Apt)
 - *1/3 were unlocked*
 - *1/3 were catalytic converter thefts*
 - *1/3 were smash & grabs*

If crime were random, this what we would expect to see.
But this is what we actually see.



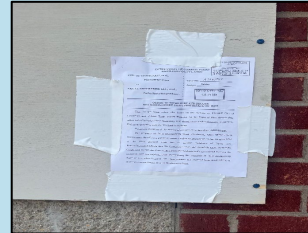
Distribution of Violent Crime

Nature of Our Problems

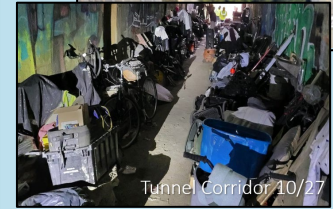
- Not all problems are or should be the “Tops”

Drug/ Prostitution

Burglary/BE



Safety Concerns with Unhoused Folks



Different Perspectives on Handling Problems

Traditional Policing

- A Call for Service
 - Treatment: Police Response
 - Police evenly distributed
- **Goal:** React to every call as standalone incident
 - Deter offenders
 - Respond faster
 - Investigate harder

CPOP Standpoint

- Recurring pattern or series of connected calls, crimes, etc
 - “Long Con”: Root Cause of Chronic or Spikes
- **Goal:** Put in the upfront work to reduce long-term work
 - Find commonality between groups of events
 - Use other agencies or organizations to take non-police load

SARA Model

A framework or checklist on how to organize problem response.

- **Scan**
 - ID recurring problems for police and community
- **Analysis**
 - ID what is known about the problem
- **Response**
 - Implement strategy that addresses the problem contributors
 - ID what “success” looks like
- **Assessment**
 - Evaluate whether success occurred



Scanning: Chronics, Spikes, and Panics ... Oh my...

“Not all problems are *police* problems.”

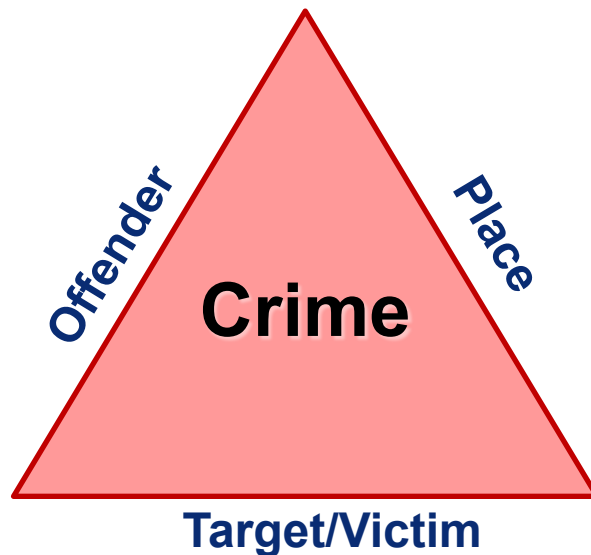
- **Chronics:** Ongoing, persistent challenges
- **Spikes:** Recent and substantial increase, “emerging” problem
- **Panics:** Spike, but often led by fear or public opinion, rather than data or observations

- Uses CHEERS Framework
 - Identify whether a problem is: (1) a problem – recurring, creating harm, etc; (2) a *police* problem, and (3) a police problem *worth your attention*

Analysis: What is aiding in the problem?

“Crimes are created by the interaction of potential offenders with potential targets in settings that make doing the crime easy, safe and profitable.”

- Who
- What
- Where
- When
- Why
- How



Response: What can we change?

- Address one of the contributing factors to alter the Crime Triangle
- Different tools for different problems

12.372
12.372

12.372 **CHRONIC NUISANCE PREMISES**

References:
 CMC 701-27. Load dog
 CMC 708-27. Discharging firearms
 CMC Chapter 781. Chronic nuisance premises
 CMC 908-9. Public gaming
 CMC 908-9. Criminal Intimidation
 CMC 908-9. Aggravated menacing
 CMC 908-9. Menacing
 CMC 910-1. Attendance at school
 CMC 910-21. Loitering with the intention of committing unlawful drug transaction
 CMC 910-23. Possession of marijuana
 CMC 911-27. Curfew for minors
 CMC 1218-7. Unauthorized possession, sale or discharge of fireworks
 CMC Title XVII. Neighborhood Quality of Life Uniform Code
 ORC 2903.11 – 13. Assault offenses
 ORC 2903.21 – 22. Menacing offenses
 ORC 2905.01. Kung-fuing
 ORC 2907.21 – 25. Prostitution and related offenses
 ORC 2909.04. Currying public services
 ORC 2915.04. Public gaming
 ORC 2917.11. Disorderly conduct
 ORC 2917.32. Making false alarms
 ORC Chapter 2962. Drug Offenses
 ORC 3183.05. Unauthorized possession, sale or discharge of fireworks
 ORC 5123.02. Property owner registration
 2016 Chronic Nuisance Regulation

Purpose:
 To avoid scenes of crime and penalize those who commit crimes or those who permit conditions to exist that give rise to crime or create a disproportionate burden on police resources. To establish rules, procedures and penalties to address the needs of multi-family premises that have chronic nuisance issues and fail to take corrective measures. These nuisances include activities related to drugs, disorder, and violence.

Policy:
 To work in partnership with the owners and operators of multi-family premises to address the negative impacts caused by chronic nuisance activities and improve the vitality of neighborhoods by addressing criminal activity.

For the purpose of this procedure, calls for service made by the owners or operators of multi-family premises demonstrate their commitment to abate nuisance activities on their premises and are not eligible for billing or criminal enforcement. In addition, domestic violence calls for service are **not** considered nuisance activities.

Revised 01/02/20, Replaces 07/19/11

COPS Police Specific Goals Series
 Problem Oriented Guides for Police
 No. 6

Disorderly Youth in Public Places

Michael S. Scott

Center for Problem-Oriented Policing

Increase the Effort	Increase the Risks	Reduce the Rewards	Reduce Provocations	Remove Excuses
Reduce targets - Remove or camouflage - Lock up - Remove - Move to secure location - Remove - Lock up - Move to secure location - Remove - Lock up - Move to secure location	Control guardianship - Increase surveillance - Increase natural surveillance - Increase natural surveillance - Increase natural surveillance - Increase natural surveillance - Increase natural surveillance - Increase natural surveillance - Increase natural surveillance - Increase natural surveillance - Increase natural surveillance	Control targets - Lock up - Lock up - Lock up - Lock up - Lock up - Lock up - Lock up - Lock up - Lock up - Lock up	Reduce provocations - Remove - Remove - Remove - Remove - Remove - Remove - Remove - Remove - Remove	Remove Excuses - Remove - Remove - Remove - Remove - Remove - Remove - Remove - Remove - Remove



Assessment: What happened? What can we learn or change?

- Did the response occur as planned?
- Did the problem/harms decline?
- Did any collateral/displacement occur (good or bad)?
- Do we need to alter our response?

19 Watch LIVE News Cincinnati's Crime Vault Weather A Salute to Heroes Bengals Sports FOX19 Bright Side

Water barricades installed in OTR with hope of reducing crime



The city will continue to monitor the impact of these barricades on crime in the area and update these strategies based on that data.

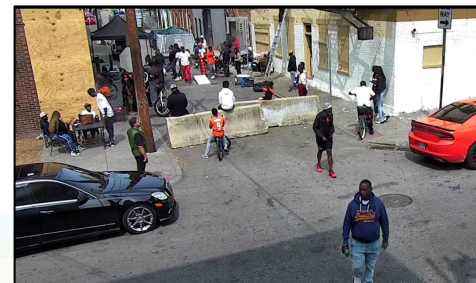
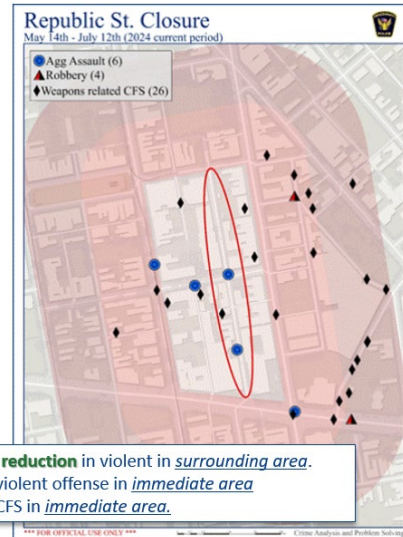
By Brenda Ordonez
Published: May 13, 2024 at 3:57 PM EDT
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CINCINNATI (WXX) - Water barricades are now in place in an area of Over-the-Rhine in hopes of reducing crime.

Cincinnati police installed the water barricades at Green and Republic streets, an area they say is a hot spot for drug deals and crime.

Scott Ford says every night, upwards of 50 people line their cars on this street and gather under an awning to drink, party and deal drugs. He hopes that will soon come to an end with the help of these barricades.

"Typically at nighttime under the awning, you can have 100 guys congregating on this block which creates noise issues, disturbances and other elements of crime," Ford said.



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
WESTERN DIVISION

IN RE CINCINNATI POLICING : Case No. C-1-99-317
:
: Judge Dlott
:
: COLLABORATIVE
: AGREEMENT
:

1. The Cincinnati Black United Front ("Front"), the American Civil Liberties Union of Ohio Foundation, Inc. ("ACLU"), on behalf of the class, as defined herein ("the Plaintiffs"), the City of Cincinnati ("City"), and the Fraternal Order of Police ("FOP"), hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Parties" hereby enter into this Collaborative Settlement Agreement dated as of April 11, 2002 (the "Agreement" or "Collaborative Agreement") providing for full and complete settlement of the claims of all of the Parties as described in certain litigation commenced by Plaintiff Bomani Tyehimba against the City and others in United States District Court in case No. C-1-99-317 as later sought to be amended by Amended Complaint and subsequent pleadings filed by the Front and the ACLU on or after March 1, 2001, against the City and others, herein described as the Litigation, in consideration of the mutual promises of the Parties and pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth below, all subject to the approval of the Court.

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Other Reasons CPOP Matters

*“Central to a problem-solving orientation is that problems are dilemmas to be engaged and learned from and that **blame is an obstacle to progress.**” (pp. 2)*

- Reduced use of force and officer injury
- Diffuses responsibility to other groups and agencies
- More effective and equitable

Questions?

Captain Matt Hammer

District 1

Jillian Desmond

Crime Analysis & Problem-Solving
(CAPS)

