



2014 Campus Crime Report

Campus Crime Reduction Committee Annual Report

May 14, 2015



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OVERVIEW

During 2014, the Campus Crime Reduction Committee met every two weeks to discuss recent crime trends, make adjustments to current strategies, and evaluate current efforts. A number of strategies were employed in 2014—some new and some continued from 2013. Of note are the additional police patrols, the UC Ambassadors, the Enhancing Public Safety Survey, additional street lighting, *Live Safe*, and the distribution of burglary prevention door hangers and theft from auto prevention report cards.

On the UC Uptown and Medical campuses, total Part I crimes decreased by 17.2% in 2014 compared to 2013, and by 30.8% compared to the average of the previous five years (2009-2013). In the *Clery Timely Warning Area* surrounding UC's Uptown campuses, total Part I crimes in 2014 decreased by 3.1% compared to 2013 and decreased by 17.9% compared to the previous five-year average. Total Part I crimes involving UC students as victims in the *Clery Timely Warning Area* in 2014 increased by 13.4% compared to 2013, but decreased by 6.1% compared to the previous five-year average. The increase in Part I crimes in 2014 from 2013 is largely driven by an increase in theft from auto offenses involving student victims, which increased 93.6% from 2013 to 2014 (an additional 102 offenses).

During 2014, 24.3% of all reported Part I crime victims in the *Clery Timely Warning Area* were enrolled as students at UC during the time of their victimization. In terms of those who commit crimes, the vast majority of suspects of Part I offenses committed in the *Clery Timely Warning Area* are unknown (85.2%). Of the known suspects, the majority were male (91.0%) and Black (87.6%), with an average age of 26.7 years. Analyses also showed that robbery incidents had a particularly high percentage of known suspects (42.3%) in 2014 compared to data from 2009 to 2013, where only 5.9% of robbery crimes had known suspects (for more information see the 2013 Campus Crime Report). This is an important finding and is likely due to an increased police presence in the area during 2014, allowing for greater apprehension of suspects after a robbery incident is reported.

Three strategies were evaluated in this report: Cameras, Lighting, and Additional Patrols. Initial findings of the camera evaluation demonstrate a reduction of Part I crime counts in the treatment area compared to the same area in previous years prior to the installation of cameras. Initial findings of the lighting evaluation demonstrate a slight reduction in total Part I crime counts in the treatment area compared to the same area in previous years prior to the installation of lighting. Finally, initial findings of evaluations of strategically-deployed, high-visibility police patrols in the *Clery Timely Warning Area* demonstrates a significant reduction in robberies in this area compared to other areas (without additional patrols) in the *Clery Timely Warning Area* during the same time frame. Additionally, treated streets show reductions in robberies compared to the same areas in the years prior to intervention. Given how recent these efforts were

implemented, the findings presented in this report are preliminary. Additional time periods and variables are needed to more fully evaluate these efforts.

The Campus Crime Reduction Committee will continue to meet bi-weekly in 2015 to analyze and strategically address crime problems as they arise. The committee will also modify and evaluate crime reduction efforts. The additional police patrol strategy will continue, as well as new efforts to raise awareness about the strategies taken to improve public safety at UC. The committee will also continue its data-driven approach. It is the committee's goal in 2015 to further reduce crime, reduce fear of crime, and increase perceptions of safety in the areas on and near the UC Uptown Campuses.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report details the scope and impact of activities performed by the Campus Crime Reduction Committee at the University of Cincinnati during the 2014 calendar year. The Campus Crime Reduction Committee is a working group that includes executives and academics from the University of Cincinnati's Office of Administration and Finance, the University of Cincinnati Police Department (UCPD), the Cincinnati Police Department (CPD), and the UC Institute of Crime Science (ICS). The work of this committee represents one of several initiatives designed to promote the safety of students, faculty, staff, and visitors of the University of Cincinnati. Specifically, the goals of this committee include the development, implementation, and on-going evaluation of evidence-based crime reduction strategies informed by real-time crime data analysis. Some of the strategies implemented by this committee include the deployment of additional police patrols, improvement of street lighting in strategic locations, and the addition of UC Safety Ambassadors.

The 2014 Campus Crime Report includes information on reported Part I Violent Crimes (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault) and Part I Property Crimes (burglary, theft, auto theft, and theft from auto) within the University's East (Medical) and West Uptown Campuses and within the *Clery Timely Warning Area*. Located off-campus, the *Clery Timely Warning Area* is identified by UCPD officials based on the concentration of student residences (specific identification of boundaries are described within the report). In addition, the report presents information on crime, victim, and suspect characteristics, as well as preliminary evaluations of crime reduction strategies implemented by the Campus Crime Reduction Committee partners.

The main highlights of this report are summarized as follows:

1. Strategies Employed in 2014

- **Additional Police Patrols:** Initiated in August 2013, UCPD and CPD have continued to coordinate additional strategic police patrols in targeted areas in the *Clery Timely Warning Area* during 2014. These patrols ran seven-days per week, generally from 9 p.m. to 3 a.m., and occur in addition to regular CPD and UCPD police staffing levels. During each bi-weekly meeting, the UC Crime Reduction Committee discussed adjustments to the patrols based on the most recent crime trends. More than 22,000 additional police patrol hours were provided between January 1 and December 31, 2014, with approximately 79% of patrols completed in high visibility vehicles only or a combination of foot and vehicle patrols.
- **UC Ambassadors:** Initiated in March 2014, the UC Ambassador program provides safety services to defined areas in the *Clery Timely Warning Area* near the University of Cincinnati West Campus. Staffed with six fulltime safety ambassadors, their purpose is to provide a visible presence in the community, while routinely interacting with pedestrians and businesses in their patrol areas.
- **Safety Survey:** During 2014, University of Cincinnati (UC) students, faculty, and staff on the Uptown Campuses (East and West) were invited to participate in on-line surveys regarding their perceptions of safety on and around campus. Two surveys were administered—one in May and one in October. The ultimate goal is to receive input from UC students, faculty, and staff regarding their experiences and to inform the ways in which safety could be enhanced on and near the UC Uptown campus.
- **Additional Lighting:** In October and December 2014, Duke Energy added 321 LED street lights to the east and west of the UC Uptown Main campus to improve lighting and visibility in targeted areas.
- **Be Smart Be Safe:** During 2014, the “Be Smart Be Safe” campaign provided public safety materials with the purchase of UC football tickets as a method to increase student awareness about public safety resources. Additionally, a partnership was created between Public Safety and Residence Education to promote a safety “buzz” among students in order to increase public safety awareness.
- **Case Watch:** In October 2013, the Case Watch program was developed to provide a collection of support services to UC students, faculty and staff who are criminally victimized on or around the areas surround UC. During 2014, the UCPD tracked criminal cases through the criminal justice process system to keep victims and other stakeholders advised and engaged in the adjudication process. This process included the appearance of UCPD officers during all steps in the court process, and provided additional services to UC students who were victimized.
- **Door Hangers and Vehicle Report Cards:** An on-going strategy between UCPD, CPD and UC students to distribute burglary prevention door hangers as well as vehicle security

report cards continued in 2014. Materials were distributed to selected off-campus residents and vehicles on streets which have been shown to have a historically large number of reported burglary and theft from auto offenses.

- **Live Safe:** In May 2014, UC launched a mobile phone application, called *Live Safe*, to provide additional public safety resources to each user who downloads the free app. Features include the ability to report crime tips, send the user's location to the UCPD or to let friends and family monitor the user's walk to a specific destination.

2. Description of the Crime Trends in UC and the *Clery Timely Warning Area*

- Part I crimes include violent crimes (i.e., homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crimes (i.e., burglary, auto theft, theft, and theft from auto).
- On Campus (UC Uptown and Medical)
 - Total Part I crimes decreased by 17.2% in 2014 compared to 2013, and by 30.8% compared to the average of the previous five years (2009-2013).
 - Violent crimes decreased by 12.5% in 2014 compared to 2013, and decreased by 47.0% compared to the previous five-year average.
 - Property crimes decreased by 17.3% in 2014 compared to 2013, and decreased by 30.2% compared to the previous five-year average.
- In the *Clery Timely Warning Area* surrounding UC's Uptown campuses
 - Total Part I crimes decreased by 3.1% in 2014 compared to 2013, and decreased by 17.9% compared to the previous five-year average.
 - Violent crimes decreased by 20.1% in 2014 compared to 2013, and decreased by 39.7% compared to the previous five-year average.
 - Property crimes decreased by 0.8% in 2014 compared to 2013, and decreased by 14.6% compared to the previous five-year average.
 - Total Part I crimes involving UC students as victims in the *Clery Timely Warning Area* increased by 13.4% in 2014 compared to 2013, but decreased by 6.1% compared to the previous five-year average.
 - Violent crimes evidenced no change (0%) in 2014 compared to 2013, and decreased by 21.7% compared to the previous five-year average.
 - Property crimes increased by 15.0% in 2014 compared to 2013, and decreased by 4.1% compared to the previous five-year average.
 - The increase in Part I crimes involving UC students as victims in 2014 from 2013 is largely driven by an increase in theft from auto offenses involving student victims, which increased 93.6% from 2013 to 2014 (an additional 102 offenses).

3. Characteristics of Reported Crime in the *Clery Timely Warning Area*

- The crimes of theft from auto and robbery are selected for in-depth analysis in this report due to their frequency (theft from auto) and implications for fear of crime (robbery) among the University community.
- Robberies
 - A total of 165 robberies were reported within the *Clery Timely Warning Area* during 2014.
 - The vast majority of these incidents (77.6%) were perpetrated against non-students.
 - During the past seven years (2014), a majority of the UC students who were robbed were encountered alone during the robbery (73.9%).
 - Robbery incidents involving UC students as victims included a higher proportion of incidents with multiple victims (26.1%) compared to robberies involving nonstudents (13.3%).
- Thefts from Auto
 - A total of 672 theft from auto offenses were reported within the *Clery Timely Warning Area* in 2014.
 - The majority of these incidents (68.6%) were perpetrated against non-students.

4. Characteristics of Victims and Suspects in the *Clery Timely Warning Area*

- Victims
 - During 2014, 24.6% of all reported Part I crime victims in the *Clery Timely Warning Area* were enrolled as students at UC during the time of their victimization.
 - Among these student victims, the majority were male (59.3%) and White (90.8%), with an average age of 23.4 years.
 - Among nonstudent victims, the majority were male (57.1%) and White (68.1%), with an average age of 35.1 years.
- Suspects
 - The vast majority of suspects of Part I offenses committed in the *Clery Timely Warning Area* are unknown (85.2%). Of the known suspects, the majority were male (91.0%) and Black (87.6%), with an average age of 26.7 years.
 - Importantly, robbery incidents had a particularly high percentage of known suspects (42.3%) in 2014 compared to data from 2009 to 2013 where only 5.9% of robbery crimes had known suspects (for more information see the 2013 Campus Crime Report). This is likely due to an increased police presence in the area during 2014, allowing for greater apprehension of suspects after a robbery incident is reported

- Notably, robbery arrestees (21.9 years old on average) were considerably younger than arrestees of other crimes (27.9 years old on average).
- Further, arrestees of robberies involving student victims were younger (19.4 years old on average) than arrestees of robberies involving nonstudents (22.2 years old on average).

5. Impact of Strategies Implemented

- Cameras
 - Initial findings of the camera evaluation demonstrate a reduction of Part I crime counts in the treatment area compared to the same area in the years prior to the installation of cameras.
- Lighting
 - Initial findings of the lighting evaluation demonstrate a slight reduction in total Part I crime counts in the treatment area compared to the same area in the years prior to the installation of lighting.
 - This finding may be due to recent increases in theft from auto and burglaries, which traditionally occur during the day, and as such are not affected by lighting interventions.
- Additional Patrols
 - Initial findings from evaluations of the strategically-deployed, high-visibility police patrols in the *Clery Timely Warning Area* demonstrate a significant reduction in robberies in this area compared to other areas (without additional patrols) in the *Clery Timely Warning Area* during the same time frame.
 - Also, the streets treated with additional patrols showed reductions in robberies compared to the same areas in prior years.
 - Additional analysis will be conducted in 2015 to examine if these effects continue.

6. Ongoing Activities and Future Steps in 2015

- The additional CPD patrol will continue in 2015 and will be adjusted, as needed, according to current crime analyses.
- UCPD overtime patrols will be moved to regular time patrol, as the department has added additional officers to their force.
- UC students, faculty and staff on the Uptown campuses will continue to be surveyed regarding their perceptions and fear of crime, victimization experiences, engagement in risky behaviors that increase their risk of victimization, and awareness of UC crime reduction efforts. This survey will be used to inform the ways in which safety could be enhanced on and near the UC Uptown Campuses. The next survey will be administered in the fall 2015 semester.

- The ICS has released a report of the findings from the Spring 2014 Semester (first wave) of the Enhancing Public Safety Survey.
- Findings from the Fall 2014 Semester Enhancing Public Safety Survey (second wave) will be released in the Summer of 2015.
- ICS researchers are currently developing a data visualization tool to be used by the UCPD and CPD to better inform strategic police deployment.

INTRODUCTION

Public safety on college campuses is a shared concern for students, parents, faculty/staff, law enforcement officials, university administrators, and the general public. With the passage of the *Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990* and the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act* in 1998 (20 U.S.C. 1092), data on campus crime has become readily and publicly available. The availability of this data has led to considerable research on crime and public safety on college campuses. National-level research demonstrates that violence is a rare occurrence on university campuses. Rather, research using nationally representative samples of college campuses shows students are most at risk for property crimes, and theft in particular (Fisher, Sloan, Cullen, & Lu, 1998).

Nevertheless, fear of crime and perceptions of safety in a campus environment are important to university well-being even if official statistics reflect that campuses are not generally violent places. National-level research demonstrates that levels of fear are high even among those with little risk of victimization (Fisher & Sloan, 2003; Wilcox, Jordan & Pritchard, 2007). With this evidence in mind, action has been taken at the University of Cincinnati.

As part of a concerted effort to improve campus public safety and reduce fear of crime, the University of Cincinnati (UC) has recently implemented several crime prevention and violence reduction initiatives. One such initiative was the creation of the Campus Crime Reduction Committee in January 2013. This committee is a multiagency, multidisciplinary working group led by researchers from the University of Cincinnati's Institute of Crime Science (ICS). The committee is tasked with the development, implementation, and evaluation of evidence-based crime prevention strategies informed by real-time crime data. The current report summarizes the scope of activities performed by this committee, including initial evaluations of the impact of these activities.

Scope of Report

The current report describes the scope and impact of the activities performed by the Campus Crime Reduction Committee during the 2014 calendar year. The report is organized into five main sections. First, the report introduces the committee, including a summary of its goals and structure. This is followed by a detailed description of each of the strategies implemented by the committee during 2014 (e.g., additional police patrols, UC Ambassadors, etc.). Third, the report provides a description of current trends of Part I crimes on and around the UC campus, including incident, victim, and suspect characteristics. Fourth, the report presents preliminary findings of evaluations assessing the impact of the committee's strategies. Next, the report identifies ongoing activities and future steps. The report concludes with a summary of findings.

CAMPUS CRIME REDUCTION COMMITTEE

The Campus Crime Reduction Committee is one of several initiatives designed to improve public safety by reducing crime as announced in the Strategic Plan released by UC President Santa J. Ono in 2013. In January 2013, the creation of this committee brought together a collaborative team of experts in crime prevention. Members of the team included:

- Mr. Robert Ambach, Senior Vice President for Administration and Finance at the University of Cincinnati
- Captain Paul Neudigate, Cincinnati Police Department (Jan – Aug 2014)
- Captain Bridget Bardua, Cincinnati Police Department District Five (Aug – Dec 2014)
- Captain Michael Neville, Cincinnati Police Department (Jan- Aug 2014)
- Captain Maris Herold, Cincinnati Police Department District Four (Aug – Dec 2014)
- Police Chief Jason Goodrich, University of Cincinnati Police Department (Oct – Dec 2014)
- Interim Police Chief Jeffrey Corcoran, University of Cincinnati Police Department (Jan – Oct 2014)
- Captain Rodney Chatman, University of Cincinnati Police Department
- Michele Ralston, Public Information Officer, University of Cincinnati Police Department
- Dr. Robin Engel, Professor of Criminal Justice and Director of the Institute of Crime Science at the University of Cincinnati
- Dr. Murat Ozer, Senior Research Associate of the Institute of Crime Science at the University of Cincinnati
- Michael Myer, UC Ambassador Program, Block by Block
- Gabrielle Isaza, Research Associate of the Institute of Crime Science at the University of Cincinnati

This committee, co-chaired by Senior Vice President Ambach and Dr. Engel, met every two weeks to review past and current crime trends, implement various crime reduction strategies, and make routine adjustments to these strategies based on current data analyses.

METHODOLOGY

Sources of Data

Although the dissemination of crime statistics under the *Clery Act* has increased public awareness of campus safety, campus crime data have several methodological limitations that are often unknown to the general public. Most notably, these crime statistics are affected by non-reporting of crimes to campus law enforcement, failure to distinguish between student-perpetrated and nonstudent-perpetrated offenses, and omitted crimes in the areas immediately

adjacent to campus (Fisher, Hartman, Cullen, & Turner, 2002; Gregory & Janosik, 2002; Nobles, Fox, Khey, & Lizotte, 2012). Given that on campus victimizations are often perpetrated by students and that a large proportion of students reside off-campus in areas adjacent to campus, these limitations call for alternative mechanisms to collect and analyze campus crime data.

The analyses presented in this report draw from a recently created campus crime database that combines data from three sources: University of Cincinnati Police Department (UCPD), Cincinnati Police Department (CPD), and UC Registrar's Office. This database is only used by ICS researchers. This database overcomes some of the limitations of Clery campus crime statistics because it extends the boundaries of examination beyond the UC campus and includes information on each victim's status as a student or a nonstudent. In addition to this database, ICS has created a separate database for use by the UCPD that merges CPD and UCPD data. A more detailed description of this second database is presented in section two below.

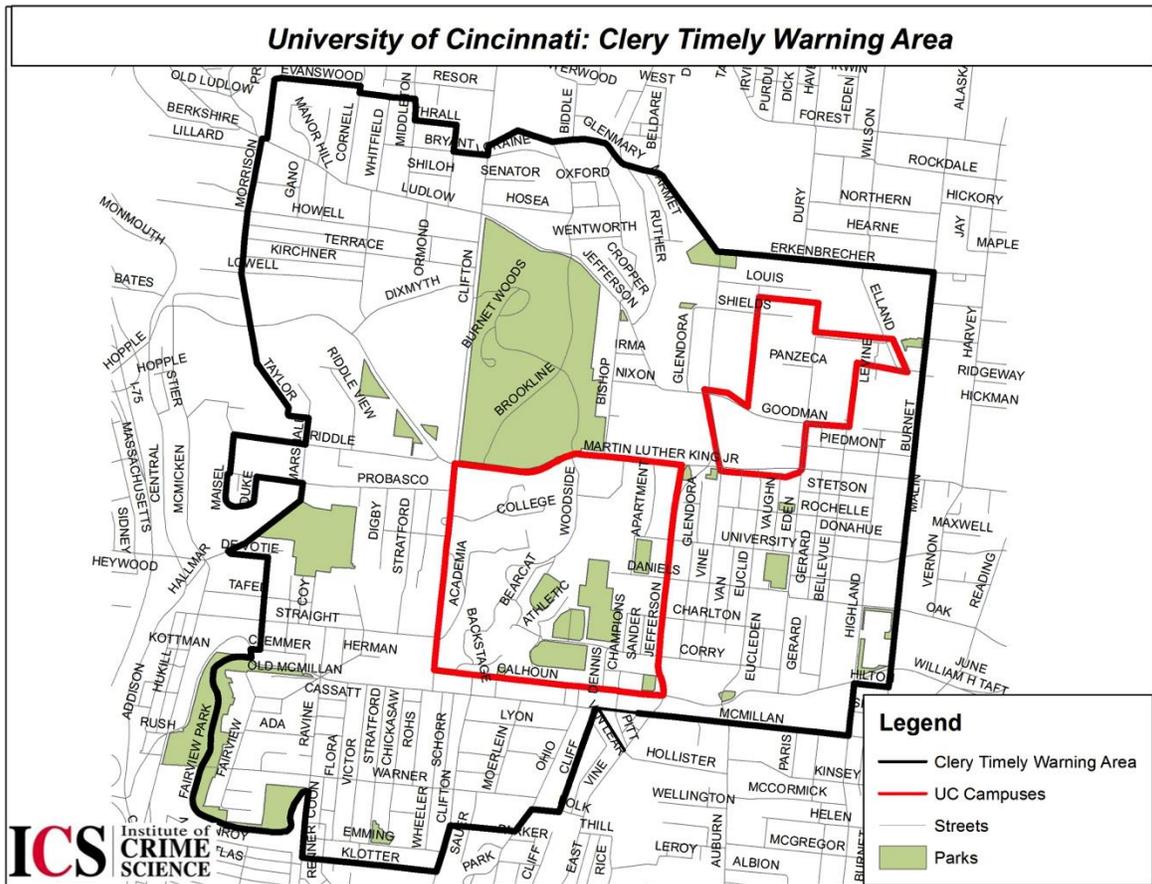
Scope of Analysis

The crime analyses presented in this report are based on criminal incidents reported to UCPD and CPD during the six-year period between January 1, 2009 and December 31, 2014. These incidents are classified following the standards of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program of the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI), whereby offenses are classified between Part I and Part II crimes. Part I crimes include serious offenses and are further divided into violent crimes (i.e., homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crimes (i.e., burglary, larceny/theft, auto theft, and arson). This report focuses specifically on Part I reported crimes during 2014. For information on more historical crime trends, please see the 2013 Campus Crime Report written by Dr. Engel and colleagues (available on the UC Public Safety website).

Clery Timely Warning Area

The crime analyses described in this report are based on offenses reported both on and near the UC campus. On campus analyses correspond to the East (Medical) and West UC Campuses, depicted within the red boundary in Figure 1 below. However, these on campus boundaries exclude the areas immediately adjacent to campus, which have been previously shown as high-risk for student victimization (Nobles et al., 2012). To provide a better assessment of campus crime, this report also presents analyses of crime trends around campus, based on the *2014 Clery Timely Warning Area* that surrounds the UC campuses, as depicted within the black boundary in Figure 1.

Figure 1. 2014 UC Clery Timely Warning Area



Per the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act* (20 U.S.C. 1092[f]), universities must disclose information about crime incidents on and around their campuses, as defined in the Clery Area boundaries. The Clery Area for the UC Uptown East (Medical) and West campuses is defined as the areas on campus and the public sidewalks on both sides of the street adjacent to campus. The Clery Act also asserts that “Timely Warnings” must be issued for criminal incidents which pose a serious or ongoing threat to university students and employees. The UCPD sends messages to university email accounts for crimes that meet this definition within a specific geographic area near campus; this area is referred to as the *Clery Timely Warning Area*, shown in Figure 1. Note that the UCPD has interpreted this portion of the law (for timely warnings) to include a larger geographic area than the area identified for mandatory crime reporting. The *Clery Timely Warning Area* is a zone with a high concentration of students; the boundaries of this area are identified by UCPD as “including the place of residence of approximately 80% of UC Uptown Campus registered students who live in the 45219 and 45220 zip codes.” Note that the 80% residence requirement is based on UCPD’s rather inclusive interpretation of the vague language included in the Clery Act. The UCPD reevaluates these boundaries every two to three years as student residency patterns change. The most recent change to this boundary was made in February 2014, and as

such the analyses in this report use this most recent boundary (see Figure 1 above), even for crime data reported from previous years when the boundaries may have been slightly different. In the 2013 Campus Crime Report by Dr. Engel and colleagues (available on the UC Public Safety website), ICS researchers were able to confirm that the UCPD-identified *Clery Timely Warning Area* boundaries do contain a high concentration (78.2%) of student residences.

Given the care used to identify the *Clery Timely Warning Area*, and that notices students receive about crime are within this geographic boundary, the Campus Crime Reduction Committee also uses this boundary to assess changes in criminal patterns and trends. All of the analyses presented within this report are based on either: 1) crimes reported to UCPD that occurred directly on campus (East and West combined); or 2) crimes reported to CPD that occurred off-campus within the *Clery Timely Warning Area*. Further, all of the crime prevention strategies implemented by the committee also fall within one of these two areas.

STRATEGIES EMPLOYED

This section of the report details the continued efforts of the committee from 2013, as well as new strategies employed in 2014. Since last year's report, the committee has continued to meet on a bi-weekly basis to identify specific crime problems, analyze available data and implement evidence-based crime reduction strategies. These strategies are described below.

Additional Police Patrol

Based on an analysis of 2012 crime data, an increase in robbery was expected to occur at the beginning of the academic year in some areas surrounding the East (Medical) and West Campuses that are frequently populated and/or visited by UC students. In anticipation of this annual increase in robberies, UCPD and CPD worked cooperatively to develop and implement a strategic additional patrol (i.e., police deployment) plan. The plan was based on the crime trends reported in previous years. Historically, robberies near the university campus have occurred in the evening and early morning hours. The analysis also identified specific "hot street segments" that have historically reported a large number of robbery offenses, and therefore are the locations where these offenses are most likely to occur. A street segment is defined as two block faces on both sides of a street between two intersections (Weisburd et al., 2004).

To identify hot street segments, ICS employed ArcGIS software and geocoded Part I crimes for the years of 2010, 2011, and 2012. Next, Part I crimes were aggregated to street segments around the UC Campus (*Clery Timely Warning Area*) to identify where violent Part I crimes—specifically robberies and felonious assaults—mostly concentrate, and to provide a pattern for an intervention. Based on this method, ICS generated a list of hot street segments that were expected to continue to attract criminal activity if left untreated.

Research has routinely demonstrated that random patrol efforts are ineffective in preventing crime (Kelling, Pate, Dieckman, & Brown, 1974; Weisburd & Eck, 2004). Yet, more recent research demonstrates that concentrating police deployments in specific areas, an approach also known as focused patrols, can significantly reduce crime in the short-term (Sherman & Weisburd, 1995; Braga, 2007; Engel, Corsaro & Ozer, 2014). Following the empirical evidence, the strategy selected and implemented by the committee was to deploy additional patrols to the hot street segments between the hours of 7:00 p.m. (or sometimes 9:00 p.m.) and 3 a.m., with the anticipation that this would reduce crime in these hot street segments. The deployment began August 25, 2013 and continues to date. During 2014, the additional patrols ran every night. Specific patrol areas were defined for the UCPD, CPD District 4 and CPD District 5. These patrol areas are displayed graphically in Figure 2 below. Figure 2 also shows the streetlight and CCTV camera additions in the *Clery Timely Warning Area*. Specifically, CPD District 4 hired three officers and one supervising officer to patrol from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m., and then an additional three officers and one supervising officer to patrol from 11 p.m. to 4:00 a.m. in 2014. The CPD District 5 hired seven officers and one supervising officer to patrol each night from 9 p.m. to 3 a.m. in 2014. The UCPD hired eight officers each night during 2014 from 9 p.m. to 3 a.m. for the additional patrol.

Police officers engaged in high-visibility tactics during their patrolling duties, for example, by using flashing police car lights at all times, and by performing foot patrols in uniforms. Beginning in October 2014, CPD District 4 began engaging in 15 minute “hot spot” patrol tactics, which continue to date. Research has demonstrated that directed police patrols that stop at hot spots for 15 minutes are an efficient and effective use of resources (Engel, Corsaro & Ozer, 2014; Koper, 1995). For the majority of 2014, the CPD District 5 patrols entailed the use of two officers on bicycles, two officers on foot, and three officers as well as one supervisor in marked patrol vehicles. The officers on bicycles were added during summer of 2014 at the request of the University of Cincinnati, but switched to shifts in vehicles during late Fall when the weather cooled down. Patrol shifts ran between 9 p.m. and 3 a.m. each night. The UCPD officers on foot and on Segway wore special identifying jackets with a large “Police” logo on the back. Initial evaluations of the results of these additional patrols are discussed in depth in the “Strategy Evaluations” section later in this report.

During each bi-weekly meeting in 2014, the UC Crime Reduction Committee discussed whether or not the patrol was located in the correct area according to the most recent crime trends. Throughout the year, it did not appear that crime was “moving” to any other location. Rather, the committee agreed that the areas identified as hot spots in 2013 continued to be the appropriate areas for additional police deployment in 2014.

Figure 2. Lights, Cameras, and Patrols in the UC Clery Timely Warning Area

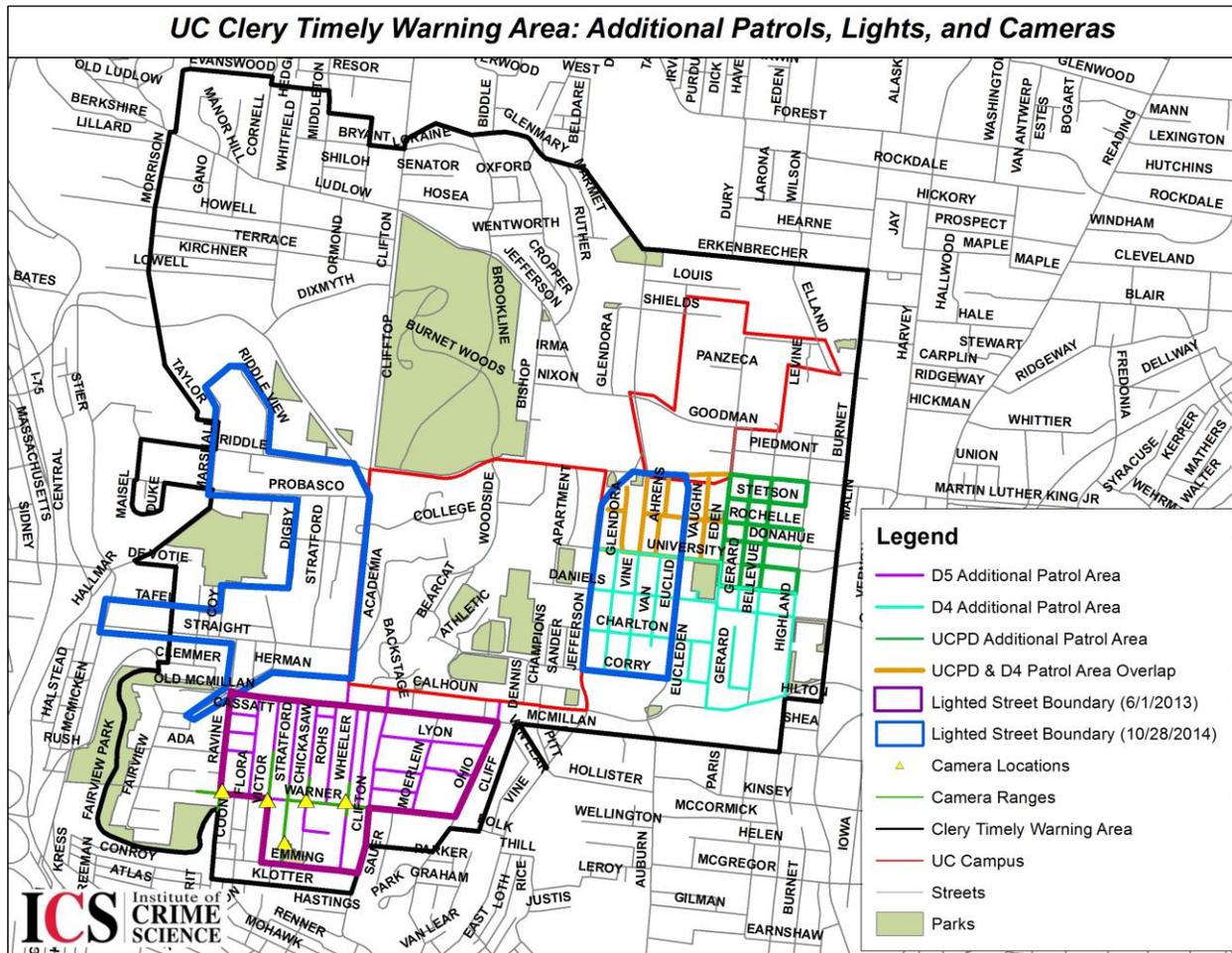


Table 1 below shows the monthly police details, disaggregated between CPD District 4, CPD District 5, and UCPD. The figures presented in this table correspond to one full year of implementation of the patrols, from January 1 to December 31, 2014. Specifically, CPD District 4 hired three officers and one supervising officer to patrol for a total of 36 hours each night in 2014. CPD District 5 hired seven officers and one supervising officer to patrol for a total of 48 hours each night in 2014. The UCPD hired eight officers each night during 2014 for a total of 48 hours of additional patrol each night. During 2014, patrols ran seven days per week, for a grand total of 924 hours of additional patrol, or 140 allotted patrol shifts per week. These shifts varied by month, as patrols were adjusted to the needs based on bi-weekly crime analyses.

Table 2 below displays the actions associated with the additional patrol shifts during 2014. A total of 4,083 additional patrol shifts were filled between January 1 and December 31, 2014.

During the additional 22,817 patrol hours completed in 2014, 912 arrests, 605 citations, 842 field incident reports, and 1,147 warnings were made. As shown in Tables 2 and 3, the patrol shift type varied by agency and month, as deployment decisions were adjusted biweekly based on current crime analyses. Overall, 79.3% of the patrols were completed in a vehicle only (N=2,149) or on a combination of foot and vehicle (N=1,040) shown in Table 3 below. The rest of the patrols were performed on foot only (N=620), on bike (N=145) or on Segway (N=65).

Table 2. Additional Patrols in the *Clery Timely Warning Area*, January 1 - December 31, 2014

	Number of Patrol Shifts	Number of Patrol Hours	Number of Arrests	Number of Citations	Number of Field Investigation Reports	Number Of Warnings
District 4	1,713	9,045	294	259	269	355
District 5	1,614	9,328	530	200	247	432
UCPD	756	4,444	88	146	326	360
Total	4,083	22,817	912	605	842	1,147

Table 3. Additional Patrols by Agency and Transportation Method, January 1 - December 31, 2014¹

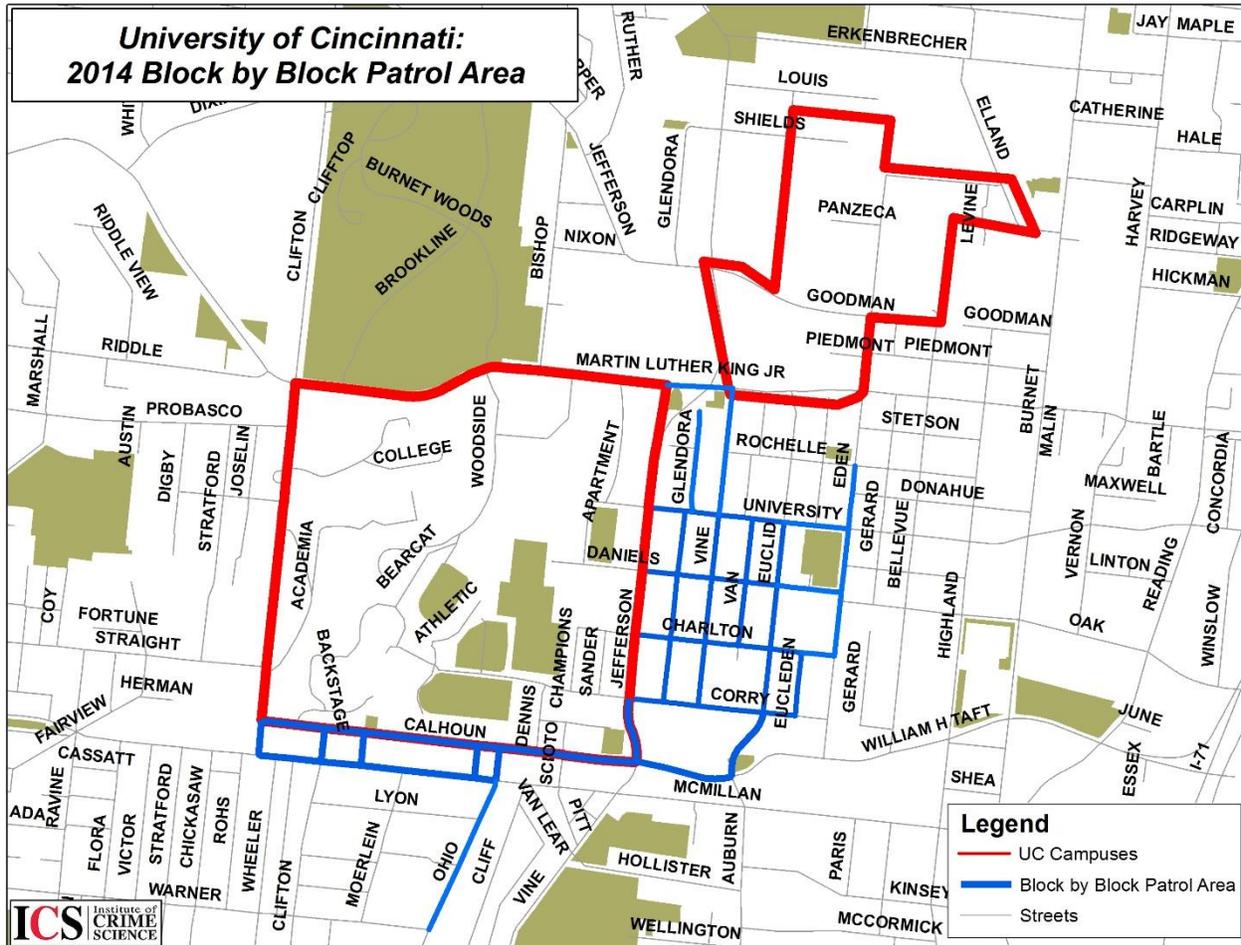
Transportation Method	CPD District 4	CPD District 5	UCPD	Total
Segway	0	0	65	65
Foot	150	367	103	620
Foot/Vehicle	1,024	6	10	1,040
Vehicle	500	1,091	558	2,149
Bike	5	136	4	145
Total	1,679	1,600	740	4,019

UC Ambassadors

Initiated March 2014, the University of Cincinnati began deploying safety ambassadors to specific neighborhoods near the main campus. The Ambassadors' specific patrol area is focused on the business districts near campus, as displayed in Figure 3 below. Currently, six UC Ambassadors patrol seven nights per week along the University Square and Short Vine business districts. Their purpose is to provide a visible presence in the community. They routinely interact with pedestrians and businesses in their patrol areas. Ambassadors promote safety by deterring offenders as well as reporting suspicious activity. In addition, ambassadors can promote safety by providing escort services to students, faculty and staff. They engage community members through conversation and the distribution of safety materials.

¹ In addition, District 4 reported 8 shifts where officers went to court as a result of activity during their patrol shifts; these cases were not included for the transportation method counts. Additionally 55 shifts left transportation method blank, or entered an unknown response.

Figure 3. Block by Block UC Ambassadors Patrol Area



Enhancing Public Safety Survey

In 2014, University of Cincinnati (UC) students, faculty, and staff on the Uptown Campuses (East and West) were invited to participate in an on-line survey regarding their perceptions of safety on and around campus. Five major topics were assessed: (1) perceptions of crime and safety on and near campus; (2) victimization experiences on and near campus; (3) fear of crime on and near campus; (4) potential sources of fear; (5) familiarity with UC safety initiatives. This tool provides the ability to empirically assess changes in victimization, perceptions, and fear of crime over time for the UC population. Additionally, the victimization rates can be compared to CPD and UCPD reported crime rates. The utility of this initiative is to provide on-going assessment of safety perceptions across multiple years. The ultimate goal is to receive input from the full population of UC students, faculty, and staff to inform the ways in which safety could be enhanced on and near the UC Uptown campus.

Two waves of data were collected during 2014. In April, the base-line survey was administered to UC emails resulting in 3,047 completed student surveys (10.8% response rate) and 1,994

completed faculty and staff surveys (23.1% response rate). A full report on the findings of this wave of data is available through the University of Cincinnati Public Safety Department.

A second wave of surveys was administered in October of 2014. The original survey was slightly modified to meet unanticipated challenges from the first wave. This included the implementation of open-ended questions, which allow respondents to more clearly express their responses to certain questions. The second wave resulted in 3,161 completed student surveys and 1,998 completed faculty and staff surveys. These results are currently being analyzed by UC's Institute of Crime Science. A full report will be released in the summer of 2015 by ICS.

Burglary Prevention Campaigns

An on-going strategy for burglary prevention is the distribution of door hangers to selected off-campus residents on identified burglary hot street segments. These door hangers educated residents on target hardening measures to prevent burglaries. Two door hanger campaigns were held in 2014 by CPD, UCPD and UC student volunteers. On March 8, 2014, door hangers were distributed prior to UC's Spring Break. On December 6, 2014, officers from CPD, UCPD and undergraduate students delivered door hangers prior to Winter break. Historically, data has shown that burglary increases during student move-in periods and school breaks. After door hangers are distributed, the police officers and student volunteers partake in a pizza luncheon together.

Vehicle Security Report Cards

Beginning August 2014, selected areas had Vehicle Report Cards, or "pink slips," distributed by the CPD and the UCPD in order to eliminate theft from automobile incidents. The report card leaves a "grade" for all vehicles based on the number of valuables left visible in a parked vehicle. All cars parked on the targeted streets receive a pink slip. Street segments with historical patterns of Theft from Automobile incidents were targeted for this initiative. The purpose is to raise awareness of vehicle owners about how easily they can reduce their chance for theft from auto victimization by removing visible items from their car.

In addition to routine distribution of cards, the CPD and UCPD also partnered with nearly 50 UC student volunteers to distribute hundreds of vehicle report cards on September 13, 2014. This event shows students how easily their vehicles can attract crime yet how easily this type of crime can be stopped. Students acknowledged the event as a good opportunity for hands-on experience to directly promote awareness and reduce crime.

Case Watch

Initiated in 2013, Case Watch is a program that was developed to provide a collection of support services to UC student, faculty, and staff victims of serious crime on campus or in the areas immediately surrounding the campus or at any regional campuses. The program is designed to have both a short-term impact on victims, and a long-term impact on the neighborhoods that surround campus. The program tracks arrested offenders who have been identified as

purposely or systematically victimizing the university community including students, faculty and staff in and around campus. Case Watch focuses on particularly egregious cases of criminal victimization, with a specific emphasis on violence. Case Watch has handled a number of cases in 2014 and reported that there was good participation from victims during the criminal proceedings.

LED Street Lights

Duke Energy added 321 LED street lights to the east and west of the UC Uptown Main campus. Streets needing additional lighting near UC were identified by the UCPD. Installation began October 20, 2014 and was completed December 16, 2014. Specific streets where new LED lights were added include Jefferson Avenue, Probasco Street, Riddle Road, and Seminole Street. The specific streets that received lighting are all streets within the blue boundary shown in Figure 2 above. For before-and-after shots of these streets, please refer to Figures 20 and 21 in the Appendix. There are plans to add more lighting to additional streets near UC in 2015.

Be Smart Be Safe Campaign

Launched in 2013, this campaign focuses on student awareness of safety issues and resources at UC. During 2014, a number of strategies were launched under this umbrella. The campaign provided of public safety materials with the purchase of UC football tickets as a method to increase student awareness. An additional effort of this campaign was the partnership between Public Safety and Residence Education. This partnership created a safety “buzz” among students living in campus residence halls and satellite housing and worked to increase awareness about safety resources. This was a joint effort between the UCPD and the UC Office of Residence Education and Development during the fall 2014 semester. This effort included the set-up of safety tables in the lobbies of residence halls, staffed by representatives from the UC Ambassadors and UCPD Crime Prevention Officers. They handed out information and discussed campus resources and programs.

Live Safe Mobile Application

This mobile phone application is focused on public safety in and around the University of Cincinnati Uptown campuses. It launched May 1, 2014 and is available for download through iTunes and the Google Play store for both iPhone and Android users. The app allows users to report crime tips anonymously, send the user’s location to the UC Police, and provide information in the form of image, video or audio. In addition, the app allows users to let friends or family monitor the user’s walk to a specific destination. Finally, the app serves as a platform to send UC safety updates and tips to mobile phones.

CRIME PATTERNS AND TRENDS ON AND NEAR CAMPUS

This section of the report describes the frequency and characteristics of Part I Violent and Property crimes reported in recent years both on campus and off-campus (i.e., within the *Clery Timely Warning Area*). The analyses presented below document the following: (1) Number of Part I crimes reported in 2014 as compared to previous years, with separate analyses for on campus and off-campus crimes; (2) Characteristics of these crimes, with particular emphasis on the crimes of robbery and theft from auto. Please note that this report primarily focuses on recent crime trends during 2014. For information on more historical crime trends, please see the 2013 Campus Crime Report by Dr. Engel and colleagues (available on the UC Public Safety website).

On Campus Crime

Table 4 below lists the Part I crime incidents reported on the UC Uptown Campus, by year and type of crime. For comparison purposes, the last two columns display percentage changes in Part I crimes in 2014 from 2013, and also from the average of the previous five years (i.e., 2009 to 2013). Overall, Table 4 shows that crimes in the Uptown campus have declined in recent years. Specifically, total Part I crimes on campus decreased by 17.2% in 2014 as compared to 2013, and decreased by 30.8% as compared to the previous five-year average. An analogous downward trend is observed when examining violent and property totals separately. Total violent crimes decreased by 12.5% and 47.0% in 2014, relative to the year prior and the five-year average, respectively. In turn, total property crimes declined in 2014 by 17.3% and 30.2%, as compared to 2013 and the five-year average, correspondingly. However, it is important to note that some of the percentage changes shown in Table 4 reflect very small numbers and should be interpreted with caution. For example, the 500.0% increase in rapes in 2014 from 2013 captures an increase of five additional crime incidents.

**Table 4. University of Cincinnati:
Reported Part I Crime Incidents on the Uptown Campus (2009-2014)**

Crime Type		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% Change from 2013	% Change from 5-Year Average (2009-2013)
Violent Crimes	Homicide/Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--
	Sexual Imp. or Rape	1	3	4	5	1	6	500.0%	114.3%
	Robbery	10	5	5	3	4	0	-100.0%	-100.0%
	Agg. Assault	4	13	4	1	3	1	-66.7%	-80.0%
<i>Violent Total</i>		15	21	13	9	8	7	-12.5%	-47.0%
Property Crimes	Burglary	35	87	12	20	11	18	63.6%	-45.5%
	Theft from Auto	52	73	59	60	31	32	3.2%	-41.8%
	Auto Theft	2	1	7	0	1	1	0.0%	-54.5%
	All Other Theft	299	342	261	287	281	217	-22.8%	-26.2%
<i>Property Total</i>		388	503	339	367	324	268	-17.3%	-30.2%
<i>Part I Total</i>		403	524	352	376	332	275	-17.2%	-30.8%

With respect to the geographical distribution of crime, Table 5 below displays the most frequent locations of Part I crimes reported on the West and East (Medical) Uptown UC campuses, from January 1 to December 31, 2014. The eighteen buildings listed had a minimum of five reported crimes in the past year. The table demonstrates that certain buildings are repeat locations for crime. Specifically, the most problematic buildings include the Tangeman University Center, Daniels Hall (dormitory) and Langsam Library. These buildings account for 52% of all on campus crimes. Table 5 also indicates that “all other theft” is the most frequent crime reported in the Uptown UC Campuses, followed by theft from auto. Crime prevention strategies focused on the Uptown UC campuses should target these repeat buildings and repeat crimes.

Table 5. Crimes Reported to UCPD by Repeat Buildings², January 1- December 31, 2014

Building Name	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft from Auto	Auto Theft	All Other Theft	Total
Tangeman University Center	-	-	-	2	-	-	14	16
Daniels Hall	2	-	-	-	-	-	12	14
Langsam Library	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
Shoemaker Center	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	11
Campus Recreation Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
MSB	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Rieveschl Hall	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Stratford Hts Parking Garage	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8
Morgens Hall	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	7
Schneider Hall	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	7
Corbett Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Wolfson Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Engineering Research Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Kettering Lab	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	6
Calhoun Street Garage	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	5
Eden Avenue Garage	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Medical Arts Building	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Stratford Hts Tower Hall #12	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	5
Total	2	0	0	9	17	0	111	143

² Based on buildings where 5 or more incidents were reported to the UCPD.

Off-Campus Crime

As noted previously, one of the goals of Campus Crime Reduction Committee is to reduce violent and property crimes in the areas around campus. This section of the report documents the historical crime trends in the *Clery Timely Warning Area*, as displayed in Table 6. Similar to Table 4 above, this table provides percentage changes in Part I crimes in 2014 as compared to previous years.

As shown, the number of Part I crimes in the areas surrounding the UC campus has declined in recent years. In particular, total Part I off-campus crimes decreased by 3.1% in 2014 as compared to 2013, and by 17.9% as compared to the five-year average (i.e. 2009-2013). A similar downward trend is observed when considering violent and property crimes separately. As compared to 2013 and the five-year average, total violent crimes decreased in 2014 by 20.1% and 39.7%, and total property crimes declined by 0.8% and 14.6%, correspondingly. The downward trend was consistent across each crime category, with the exception of an increase (37.1%) in theft from auto offenses in 2014 compared to 2013 (182 additional thefts from auto in 2014).

Table 6. UC Clery Timely Warning Area: Reported Part I Crimes (2009-2014)									
	Crime Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% Change from 2013	% Change from 5- Year Avg. (2009-2013)
Violent Offenses	Homicide	2	5	6	6	4	1	--	--
	Rape/Sexual Imp.	19	21	19	26	18	26	--	--
	Robbery	339	308	235	244	204	165	-19.1%	-38.0%
	Agg. Assault	131	82	85	69	58	35	-39.7%	-58.8%
	<i>Violent Total</i>	491	416	345	345	284	227	-20.1%	-39.7%
Property Offenses	Burglary	690	592	662	506	529	403	-23.8%	-32.4%
	Theft from Auto	720	691	728	682	490	672	37.1%	1.5%
	Auto Theft	201	162	122	110	108	88	-18.5%	-37.4%
	All Other Theft	1168	1041	1122	1075	1011	957	-5.3%	-11.7%
	<i>Property Total</i>	2779	2486	2634	2373	2138	2120	-0.8%	-14.6%
	<i>Part I Total</i>	3270	2902	2979	2718	2422	2347	-3.1%	-17.9%

Off-Campus Crime Involving UC Students

The following analyses clarify the extent to which students specifically have been affected by crimes occurring near campus in recent years. Although this type of data has not been readily available previously, the newly created ICS database allows for identifying student-involved crime incidents from the totality of incidents reported in the areas surrounding the UC campus. Table 7 below lists Part I crimes involving UC students, as reported within the *Clery Timely Warning Area* from 2009 to 2014. The last two columns of the table display percentage changes in crime in 2014 from previous years.

Crimes involving student victims show mixed results. Specifically, the total of Part I crimes reported in 2014 represents a 13.4% increase from 2013 but a reduction of 19.6% from the five-year average. When disaggregating total Part I crime between violent and property offenses, it is clear that property crimes are driving this recent increase in crime. For example, there was no change in violent crimes in 2014 compared to 2013, but there were 21.7% fewer violent crimes in 2014 compared to the previous five-year average. In 2014 there were 15.0% more property offenses than in 2013 and 4.1% fewer property offenses than the five-year average. Specifically, it appears that theft from auto offenses are driving the increase in property offenses. This crime increased by 93.6% in 2014 compared to 2013 (102 additional theft from auto offenses), and by 26.2% in 2014 compared to the previous five-year average.

Despite these upward trends for total Part I and property crimes, there are certain crime categories that are at a six-year low in 2014. For example, robberies involving students decreased 5.1% in 2014 compared to 2013 (2 fewer robberies) and 22.9% compared to the previous five-year average (11 fewer robberies). Additionally, burglaries involving UC students decreased by 25.4% from 2013 (43 fewer burglaries) and by 24.5% from the five-year average (40.8 fewer burglaries). Importantly, these are specific crimes targeted by the UC Crime Reduction Committee during the 2014 year. It is possible that decreases in these offenses may be due, in part, to the efforts of this committee.

**Table 7. UC Cleary Timely Warning Area:
Reported UC Student Victimized Crime Incidents (2009-2014)**

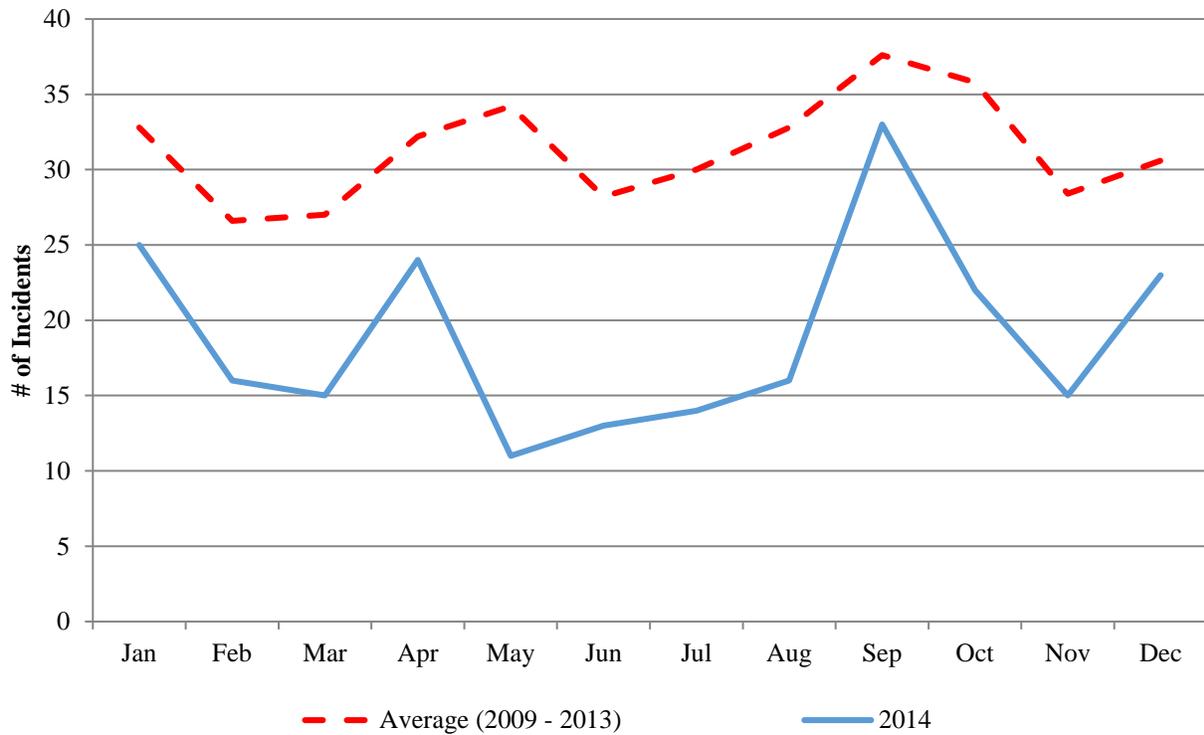
Crime Type		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% Change from 2013	% Change from last 5-Year Ave (2009-2013)
Violent Offenses	Homicide/Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--
	Sexual Imp or Rape	5	2	2	3	1	5	--	--
	Robbery	49	48	51	53	39	37	-5.1%	-22.9%
	Agg. Assault	11	5	5	3	4	2	--	--
<i>Violent Total</i>		65	55	58	59	44	44	0.0%	-21.7%
Property Offenses	Burglary	192	147	188	138	169	126	-25.4%	-24.5%
	Theft from Auto	179	169	189	190	109	211	93.6%	26.2%
	Auto Theft	25	14	11	5	6	8	--	--
	All Other Theft	105	97	91	124	89	84	-5.6%	-17.0%
<i>Property Total</i>		501	427	479	457	373	429	15.0%	-4.1%
<i>Part I Total</i>		566	482	537	516	417	473	13.4%	-6.1%

OFF-CAMPUS CRIME CHARACTERISTICS

Seasonal Trends of Violent and Property Crimes

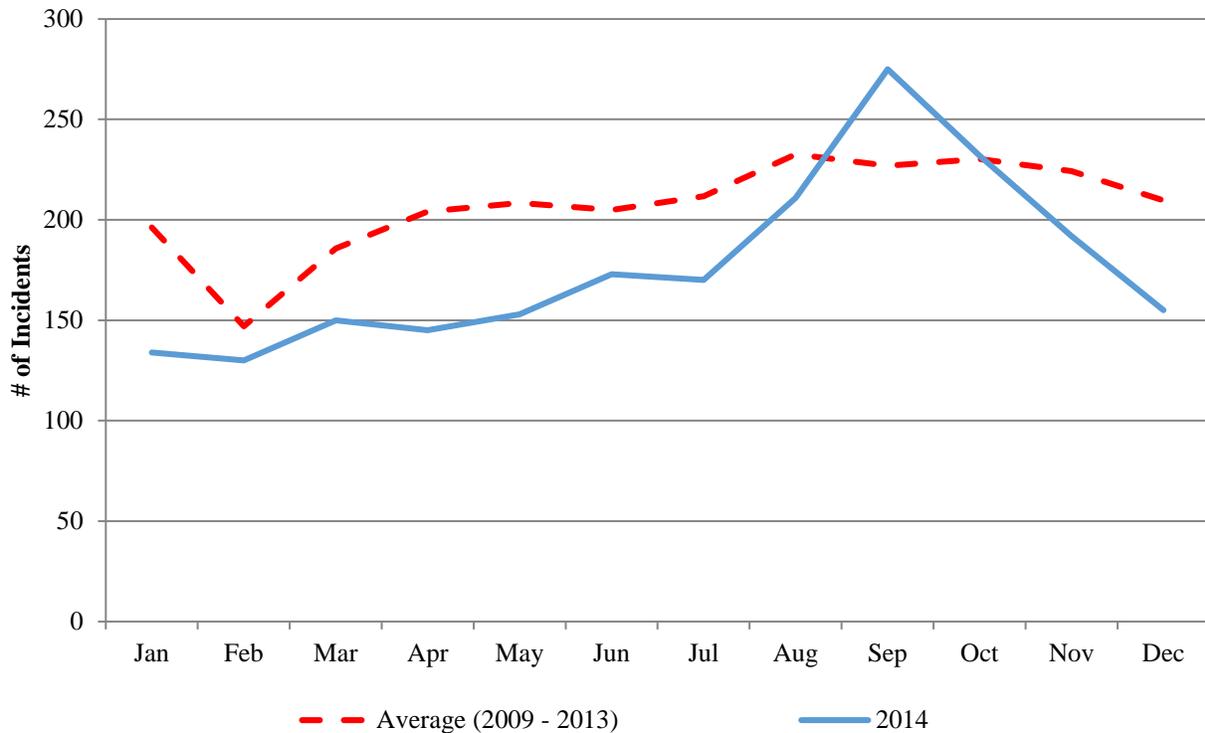
Figure 4 below displays the monthly violent crimes reported within the *Cleary Timely Warning Area* in 2014, as compared to monthly averages for the previous five years (i.e., 2009 – 2013). Three key results emerge from this figure. First, violent crimes have historically reached their highest level during the fall semester (especially in September and October). Second, the spring semester generally corresponds with less violent crime, particularly the months of February and March. Third, the 2014 monthly crime trends are below the previous five-year averages, and this applies across all months. Note that some monthly trend data may be impacted by the changing from quarters to semesters in Fall 2012. This may possibly impact crime activity during the months of August and September (potential increases as may result due to the change to semesters) and May and June (potential decreases may result due to the change to semesters). Additional data from 2015 will help inform whether there are significant seasonal changes in the patterns of crime.

Figure 4. Monthly Violent Crimes in UC Clery Timely Warning Area , 2009 - 2014



Identical information to that displayed in Figure 4 is presented in Figure 5 below for property crimes. Similar to violent crimes, property crimes exhibit a tendency to increase in the months of the fall semester, whereas the spring semester is associated with less property crime (especially February). Generally, property crimes in 2014 were below the average of the previous five years, with the exception of September. This is likely due to the change to academic semesters from academic quarters in 2012. As of 2012, more students are on and around campus during the months of August and September than in previous years.

Figure 5. Monthly Property Crimes in UC Clery Timely Warning Area , 2009 - 2014



Characteristics of Selected Violent Crimes: Robberies

Among Part I Violent crimes, robberies are the most prevalent offenses occurring around the UC Campus, as shown in Tables 4 and 5 above. Thus, it has been a priority for the Campus Crime Reduction Committee to target robberies through various crime prevention efforts. The section provides additional statistics that describe the most recent patterns of robberies around the UC campus. The following analyses document: (1) general characteristics of robberies; and (2) temporal patterns of robbery.

1) Characteristics of Robbery Incidents

This section provides information on robberies reported in the *Clery Timely Warning Area* in 2014. A total of 165 robberies were reported in this area during this period. As shown in Figure 6 below, the vast majority of these crimes were perpetrated against non-students (77.6%).

Figure 6. UC Clery Timely Warning Area Robbery Incidents, January 1 - December 31, 2014 (N=165)

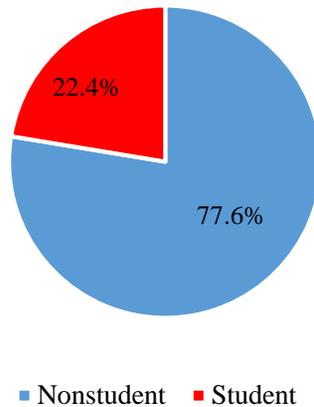


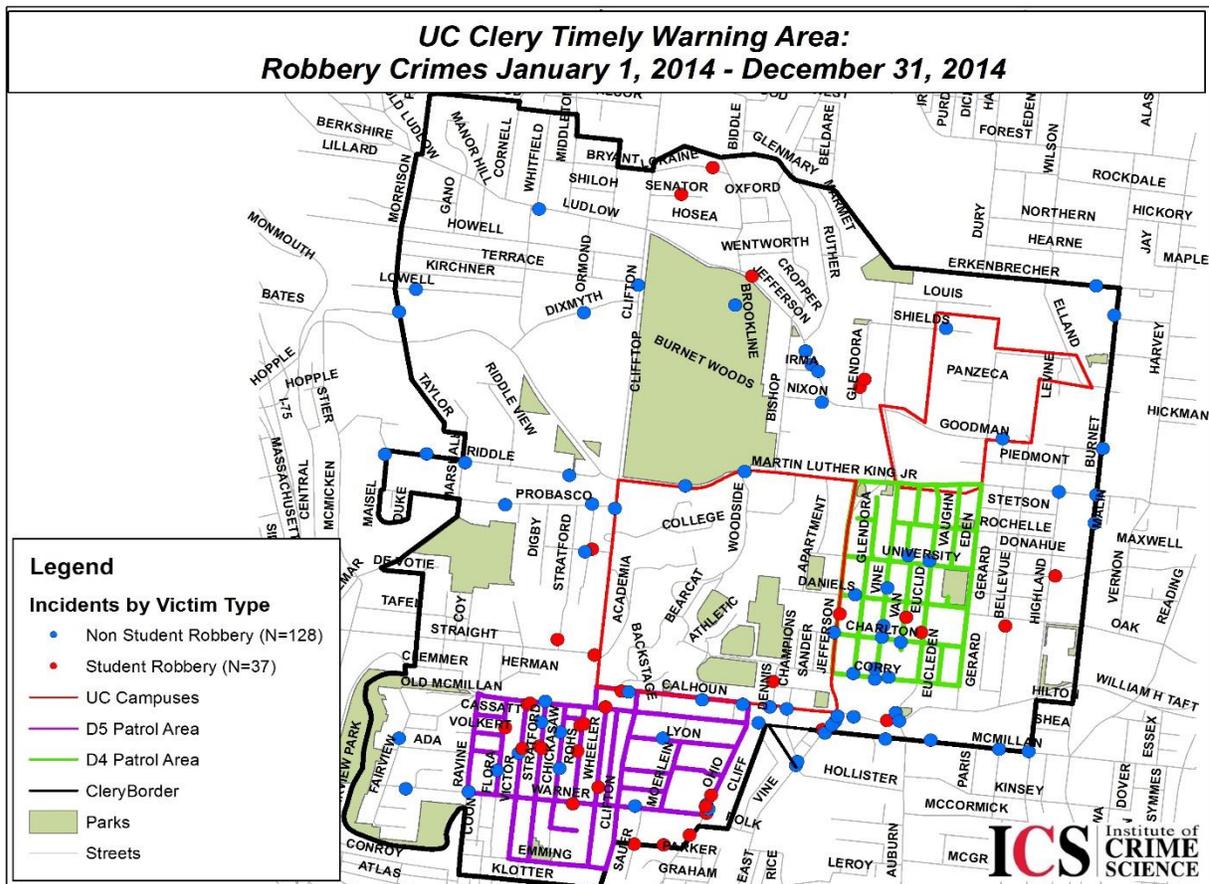
Table 8 shows the number of robbery incidents involving single and multiple victims, by student status. Additionally, Table 8 shows the percentage of robbery incidents that involved multiple victims, by student status. In general, the percentage of robberies that involve multiple victims is not large, and this applies across years, which indicates that offenders target single victims more often than they target groups of victims. Yet, a larger percentage of student-related robberies involve multiple victims than is the case for non-student related robberies.

Table 8. Single and Multiple Victims Robberies in the Clery Timely Warning Area, 2009-2014

Year	Student			Non-Student		
	Single Victim Robberies	Multiple Victim Robberies	% of Robberies with Multiple Victims	Single Victim Robberies	Multiple Victim Robberies	% of Robberies with Multiple Victims
2009	34	15	30.6%	254	35	12.1%
2010	35	13	27.1%	236	22	8.5%
2011	39	11	22.0%	153	31	16.9%
2012	38	15	28.3%	169	22	11.5%
2013	28	11	28.2%	137	28	17.0%
2014	29	8	21.6%	104	22	17.5%

With respect to the geographic concentration of robbery crimes in the areas surrounding UC, Figure 7 below displays the robbery crimes reported during 2014, by location and student status of victim. This map shows that robberies tend to concentrate near the south boundary of the Clery Timely Warning Area. The map also demonstrates a cluster of five robberies at the intersection of East McMillan and Vine Street, near the Mad Frog establishment.

Figure 7. *Clery Timely Warning Area* Robbery Incidents, January 1- December 31, 2014 (N=165)



2) *Temporal Patterns of Robbery*

Figure 8 below displays the monthly robbery incidents reported within the *Clery Timely Warning Area*, including a comparison of 2014 trends with the five-year monthly averages (2009-2014). This figure indicates that robberies have a tendency to increase in the spring (April and May), as well as in the beginning of the fall semester, as depicted in both the five-year average and the 2014 trend. Notably, monthly robberies in 2014 were generally below the five-year average. However, the month of September demonstrated a slightly higher number of robberies in 2014 compared to the previous five-year average. As discussed previously, this likely reflects the UC academic calendar change from the quarter system to semester.

Figure 8. Monthly Robberies in the UC Clery Timely Warning Area, 2009– 2014

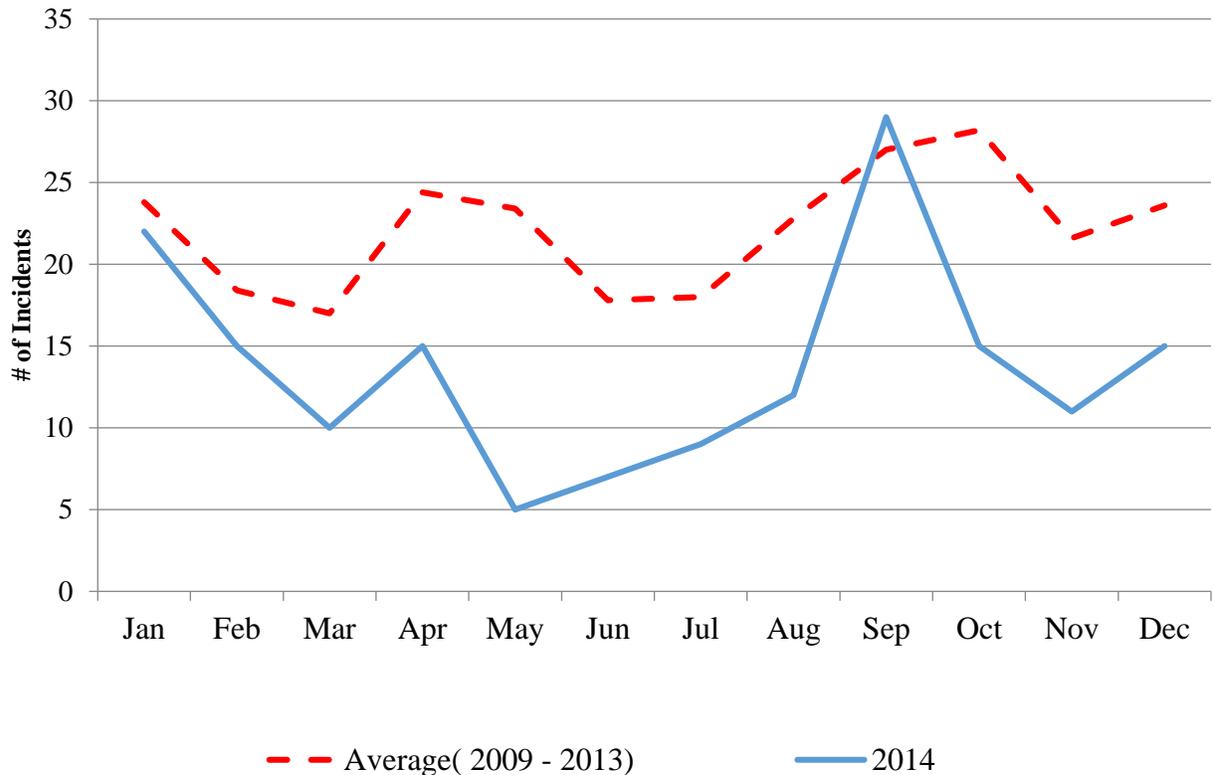


Figure 9 displays the counts of robbery incidents reported within the *Clery Timely Warning Area*, by day of the week and student status. To document the most recent characteristics of robberies, this figure is based on data from 2014, a period during which there were 128 non-student robberies and 37 student robberies. As shown in Figure 9, student and non-student robberies have different temporal patterns whereby the risk of robbery victimization differs by day. The risk of student robbery victimization is highest on Thursday and Sunday, and it is lowest on Friday. In contrast, non-students are at greater risk of robbery during the beginning of the week (especially on Monday, and Tuesday), and less so during the weekend.

Figure 9. Robbery Crimes in the UC Clery Timely Warning Area by Day, January 1, 2014 – December 31, 2014

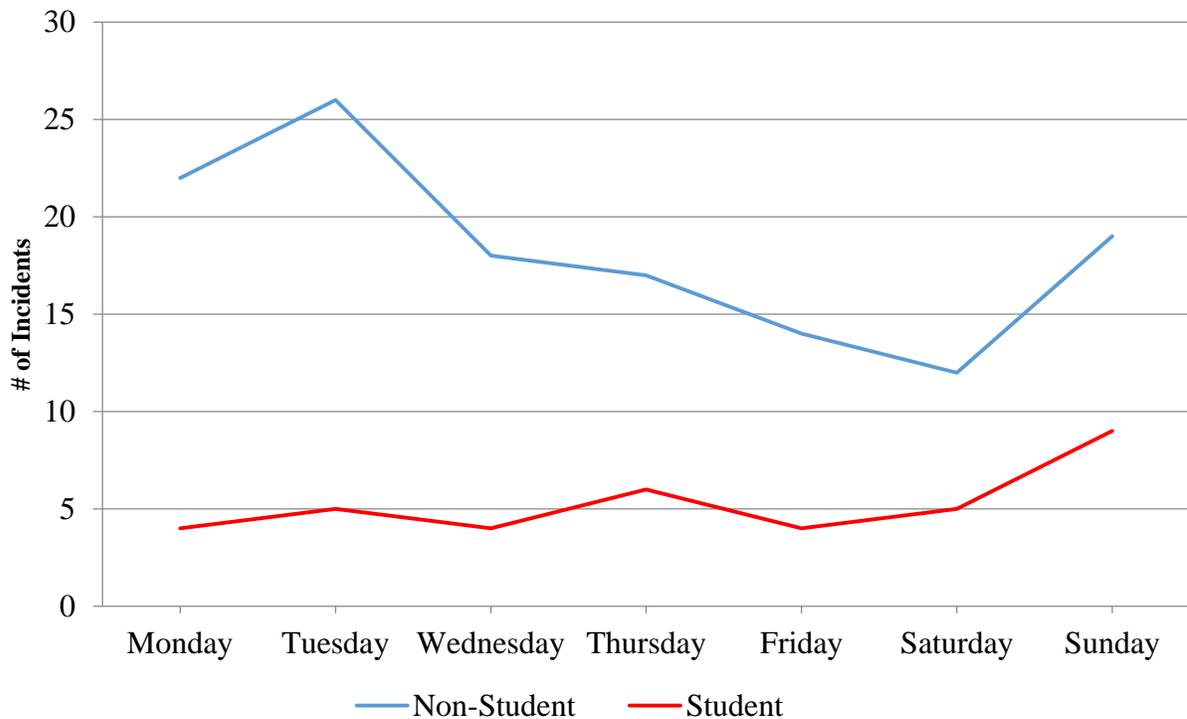
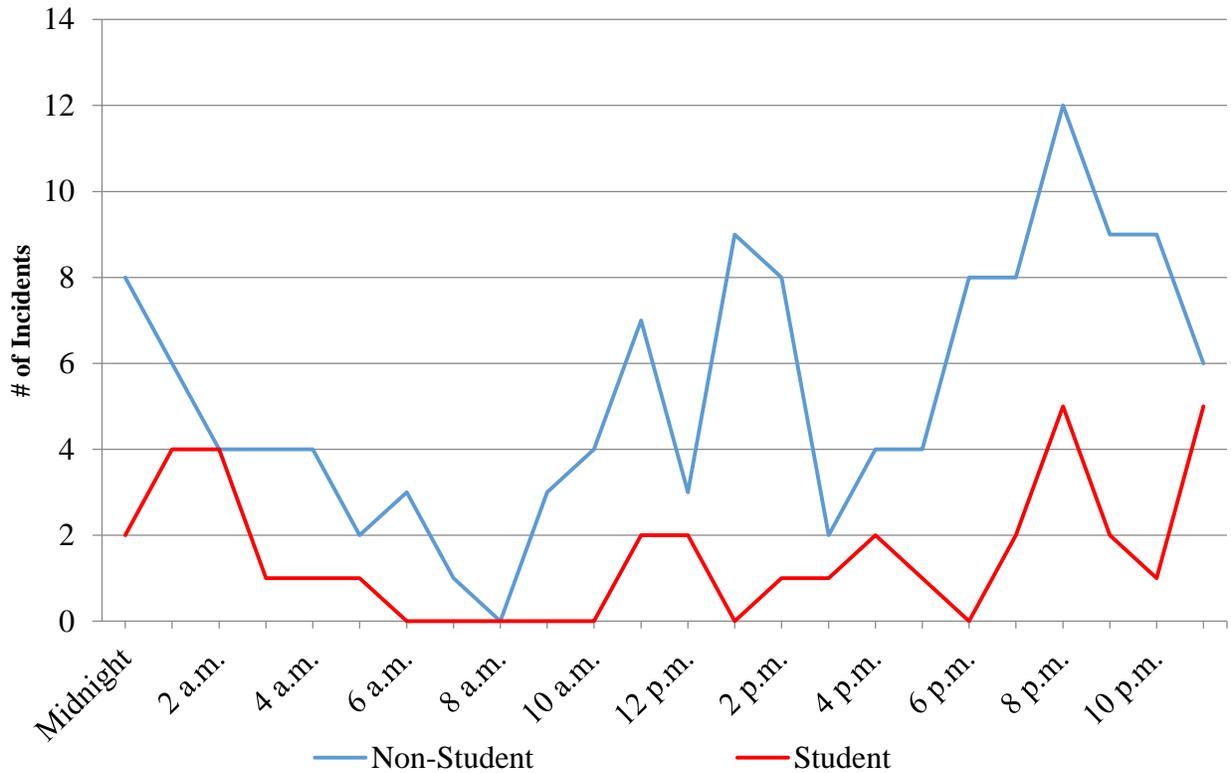


Figure 10 displays the distribution of robbery crimes by time of day and student status. Generally speaking, robbery crimes occur more often at night (specifically from 8:00 p.m. to 4:00 a.m.) and the hourly patterns of robberies are similar for students and non-students. However, a key difference is that compared to non-students, a greater proportion of students are victimized by robbery during late night hours (between 8:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m.). In contrast, the proportion of non-students victimized by robbery during the working hours of the day (between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.) is greater as compared to students. Such differences may stem from the different activities of these two groups, whereby students participate more in leisure activities at night and in public, but spend more time in private areas during the day, studying or attending classes.

Figure 10. Robbery Crimes in the UC Clery Timely Warning Area by Time of Day, January 1, 2014 – December 31, 2014



The following analysis examines the patterns of robberies considering both day and time characteristics together. For these analyses, incidents were grouped using information of the day of occurrence between two categories: weekday (i.e., Monday through Friday) and weekend. Figures 11 and 12 below display the hourly patterns for weekday and weekend incidents, by student status.

As shown, the time of high risk for robbery depends on whether the incident occurs on a weekday versus a weekend, and whether it involves a student or non-student. During weekdays (as shown in Figure 11), students are at most risk of robbery between 6:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m. During weekends (as shown in Figure 12), their risk is highest between 1:00 a.m. and 5:00 a.m. In comparison, the risk of robbery for non-students is highest between 6:00 p.m. and 3:00 a.m. during weekdays, and between 8:00 p.m. to 3:00 a.m. during weekends. Thus, the risk of robbery tends to shift a few hours later in the evening/night during weekends as compared to weekdays. This might be due to differences in behavioral patterns whereby individuals are presumably exposed to likely offenders in public areas until later hours of the night during weekends than they do the rest of the week. Note that the window of risk for students extends until later in the evening hours than for non-students.

Figure 11. Week Day Robbery Crimes in the *Clery Timely Warning Area*, by Time, January 1, 2014 – December 31, 2014 (N=120)

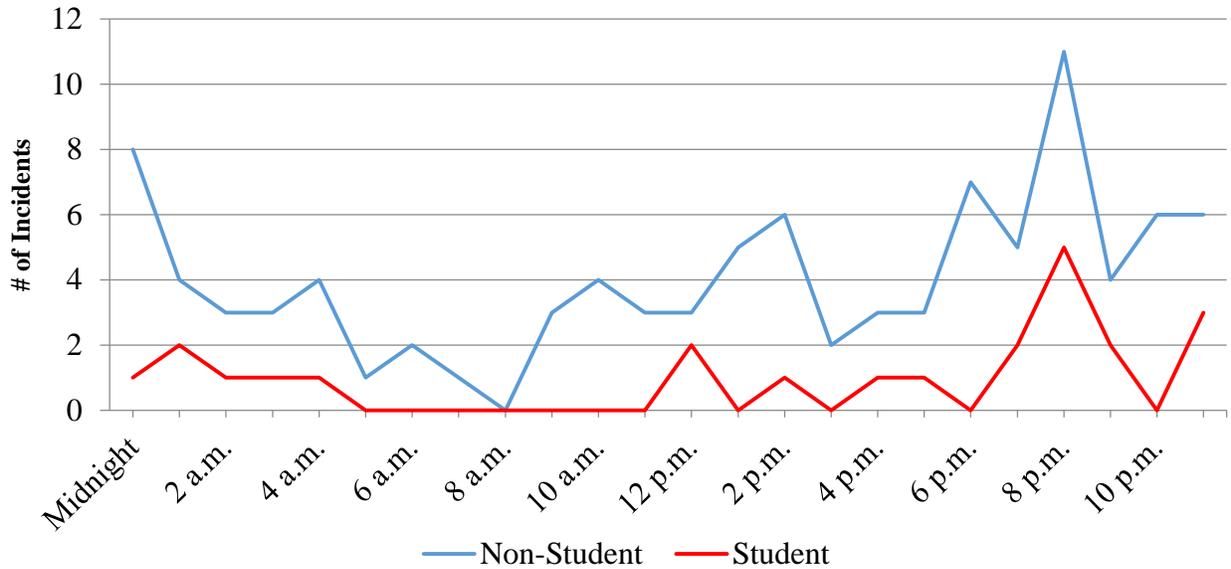
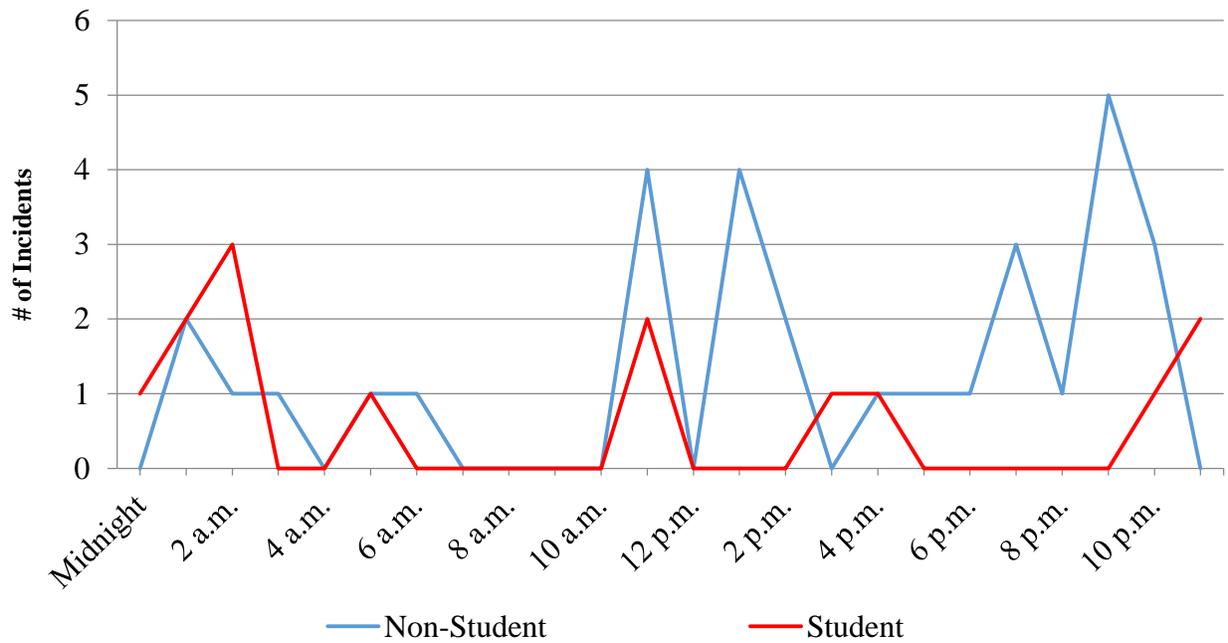


Figure 12. Weekend Robbery Crimes in the *Clery Timely Warning Area*, by Time, January 1, 2014 – December 31, 2014 (N=45)



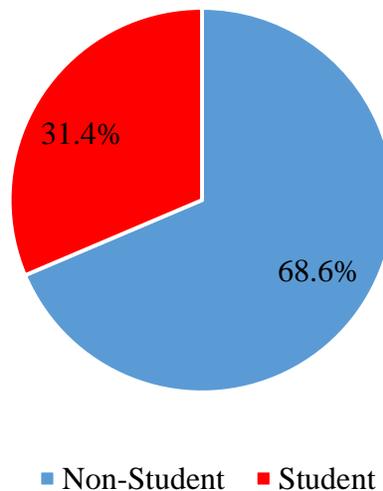
Characteristics of Selected Property Crimes: Theft from Auto

Reducing theft from auto offenses around the UC campus has also been a priority of the Campus Crime Reduction Committee, given that a high number of UC students visit and/or reside in the *Clery Timely Warning Area*, as noted previously. To better inform these crime prevention efforts, the following analyses provide additional information on the characteristics of theft from auto crimes in 2014. It is possible that student and non-student theft from auto incidents may differ with respect to their characteristics. To address this possibility, the following analyses describe incident characteristics disaggregated by student status. Similar to the robbery analysis section above, this section describes: (1) general characteristics of theft from auto offenses; and (2) monthly patterns of theft from auto.

1) Characteristics of Theft from Autos

This section of the report provides descriptive information on theft from auto incidents reported in the *Clery Timely Warning Area*. In 2014, there were 672 theft from autos reported in this area. Figure 13 shows that 68.6% of these incidents were perpetrated against nonstudent victims, and conversely, 31.4% of these offenses involved a student victim. Compared to other crimes (e.g. 18.5% of robbery victims are students), students make up a higher percentage of victims for theft from auto offenses in the *Clery Timely Warning Area*.

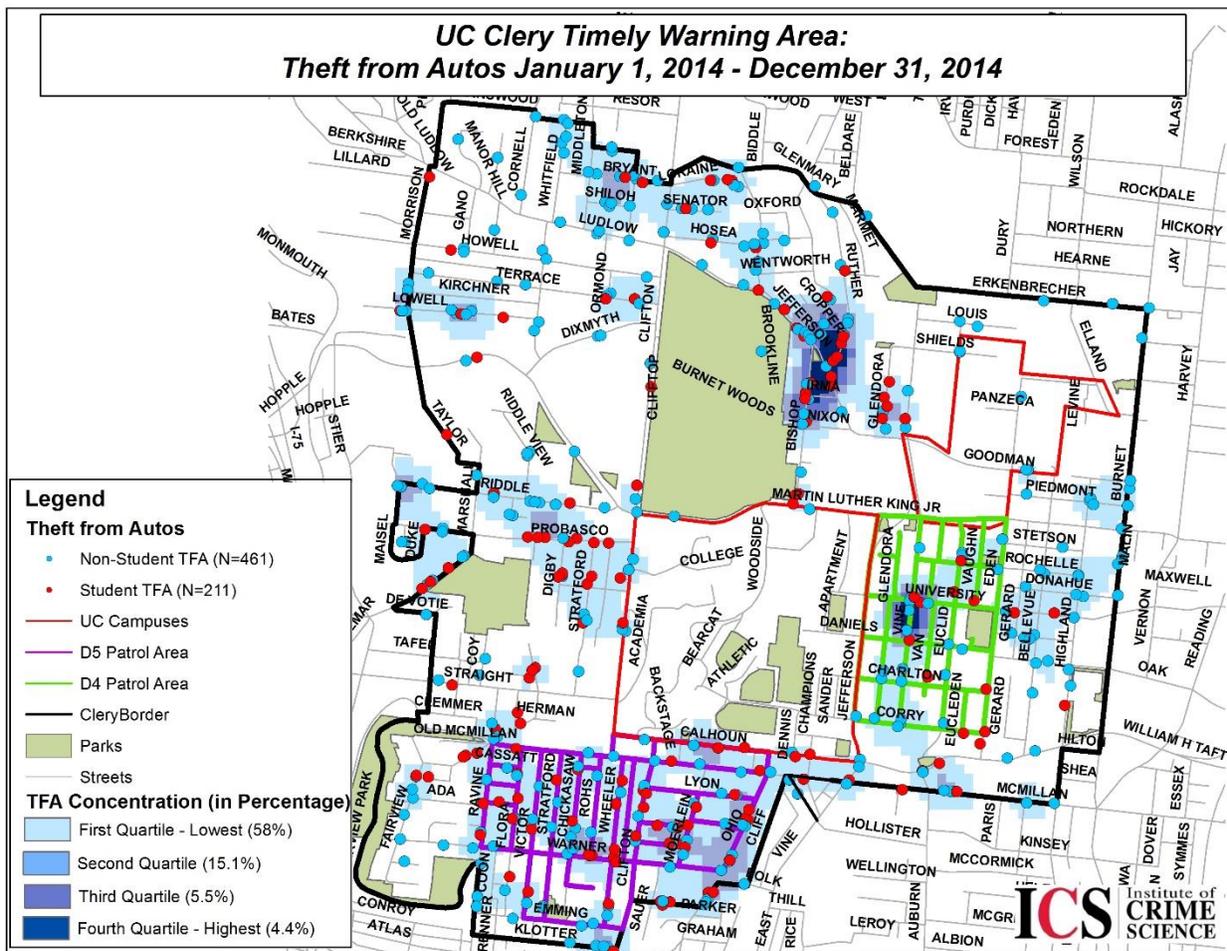
Figure 13. UC Clery Timely Warning Area Theft from Autos, January 1- December 31, 2014 (N=672)



The following analysis on theft from auto incidents examines the geographic concentration of these incidents, and questions whether a similar pattern of concentration applies to student and

non-student victims. Figure 14 below displays the theft from auto incident counts reported during 2014, by location and student status of victim. Additionally, Figure 14 displays theft from auto incident concentration in “hot spots” in the *Clery Timely Warning Area*. Each quartile and its respective percentage represent the percent of theft from auto offenses which cluster on that standardized unit of space. Clusters are made up of 150 square feet cells/blocks, in order to standardize geographic space. Darker shades of blue indicate a greater concentration of incidents, relative to other streets with theft from automobile incidents.

Figure 14. UC Clery Timely Warning Area Theft from Autos, January 1 – December 31, 2014 (N=672)

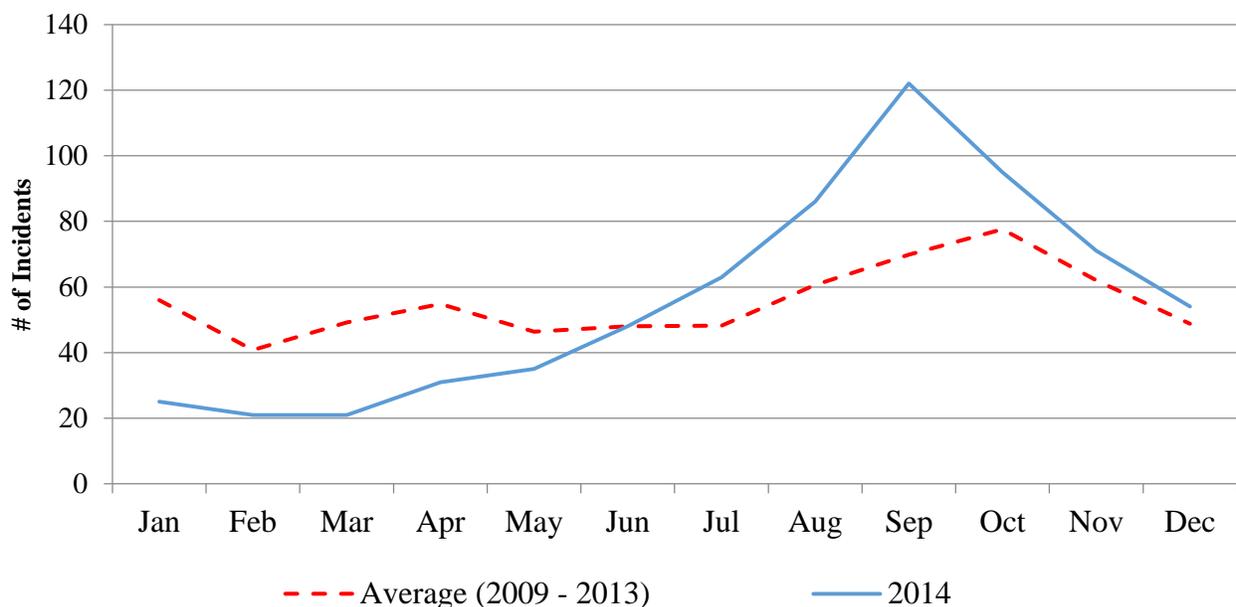


According to Figure 14, the largest concentration is along Jefferson Avenue, to the right of Burnet Woods Park. There is a second smaller dark blue concentration along Short Vine Avenue near University Avenue. This map shows a differential pattern for student and non-student victims, demonstrated by the red and blue points in Figure 14. While theft from auto incidents that involve non-students are widely spread across the areas surrounding UC, incidents of this type that involve students are clustered in the areas south and west of the UC West Campus. For example, there are concentrations of student victims (red points) along Probasco Avenue and east of Burnett Woods. The District 5 patrol area (purple lines) appears to have an equal concentration of both student and nonstudent victims. In contrast, the Clifton Gaslight area (e.g. near the intersection of Ludlow Ave and Clifton Ave) appears to have more nonstudent victims.

2) Monthly Patterns of Theft from Autos

Figure 15 displays the monthly theft from auto crimes reported within the *Clery Timely Warning Area* in 2014, including a comparison with five-year monthly averages (2009-2013). In terms of seasonal patterns, this figure shows that theft from auto incidents historically reached their highest levels during the months of November and December, and conversely, reached the lowest levels in February. In addition for the first half of 2014 (January through June), monthly theft from auto incidents in 2014 were below the monthly five-year averages. However, monthly theft from auto incidents in 2014 began to increase in July relative to the five-year averages, and spiked in September. Theft from auto offenses began to decline after September, but still remained above the monthly averages for 2009 to 2013.

Figure 15. Monthly Theft from Autos in the UC Clery Timely Warning Area, 2009 – 2014



STUDENT AND NON-STUDENT VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS

Similar to the previous section analyzing crime patterns, this section of the report analyzes patterns of off-campus crime victims separated into student and nonstudent victims. Analyzing demographic characteristics of victims for both students and non-students assists practitioners in identifying risky populations, which in turn may help to develop an efficient crime prevention strategy.

Note that this section of the report employs victim-based data, which differs from incident-based data because one incident may have more than one victim; therefore victim counts may be larger than the previously reported incident-based statistics. Analyses of victim characteristics include reported victimization during the past year (January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014). To maintain the simplicity of the study, cases with “unknown” and “other” categories of the demographic variables of interest were eliminated³; therefore, in certain cases, victim counts may also be lower than incident counts.

For the time period examined, there were a total of 2,509 victims in the *Clery Timely Warning Area*. Table 9 below lists the demographics for these victims for the six-year period of analysis. The majority of victims were male (57.8%) and White (74.8%), with an average age of 32.2 years.

Table 9. Demographic Characteristics of All Victims in the UC Clery Timely Warning Area, January 1, 2014-December 31, 2014

Offense Name	Age (N=1,922)	Race (N=1,845)		Gender (N=2,007)	
	Avg. Age in Years	% Black	% White	% Male	% Female
Homicide	28.8	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Rape	24.7	0.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.9%
Robbery	29.0	3.5%	6.5%	7.5%	2.2%
Assault	32.9	1.9%	0.5%	1.9%	0.4%
Burglary	31.9	4.3%	17.4%	14.3%	7.4%
Theft from Auto	32.4	4.6%	29.1%	19.6%	15.0%
Auto Theft	40.4	1.0%	2.8%	1.9%	2.1%
All Other Theft	37.5	9.5%	18.0%	12.4%	14.4%
All Part I Offenses	32.2	25.2%	74.8%	57.80%	42.2%

However, to better understand the differences between student victims and nonstudent victims, this population is separated. Of all victims in the *Clery Timely Warning Area* during 2014, 24.6% (N=618) were enrolled at UC during the time of their victimization. Among student

³ Of the 2,509 cases, 26.5% were missing race, 25.0% were missing gender, and 23.4% were missing age.

victims, the majority were males (59.3%), White (90.8%), and averaged 23.4 years of age. In contrast, although the nonstudent victims were also primarily male (57.1%) and White (68.1%), their average age was 35.1 years. Thus, despite less variation in gender characteristics between student and nonstudent populations, it is clear that the student victims are younger and composed of a greater percentage of White victims than the nonstudent population. This is likely a simple reflection of the demographic patterns of UC students and non-UC students residing in these areas.

Table 10 below displays gender characteristics of student and nonstudent victims. Table 10 suggests that regardless of the student status of the victim, males are victimized at a greater rate than females. The exception to this pattern is rape, a crime for which females are at a greater risk than males. As for crime-specific differences, the percentage of student victims that are male is larger for assault and robbery. Fewer gender differences are apparent for the crimes of theft and burglary, for both student and nonstudent populations.

Table 10. Gender Characteristics of Victims in the UC Clery Timely Warning Area, January 1, 2014 – December 31, 2014

Offense Name	Nonstudent (N=1,391)		Student(N=617)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homicide/Murder	0.1%	--	--	--
Rape	0.2%	0.9%	0.0%	0.8%
Robbery	8.0%	2.3%	6.5%	2.3%
Assault	2.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%
Burglary	10.6%	5.6%	22.4%	11.4%
Theft from Auto	18.8%	14.0%	21.2%	17.3%
Auto Theft	2.5%	2.1%	0.7%	1.9%
All Other Theft	14.2%	17.6%	8.1%	7.0%
All Part I Offenses	57.1%	42.9%	59.3%	40.7%

In addition to gender characteristics of victims, Table 11 below presents racial characteristics of victims for both students and nonstudents. In this context, compared to the nonstudent population, White students are at greater risk of victimization. A notable pattern in this table is that while student robbery and assault victims are primarily White, this is not the case for nonstudent victims. A larger proportion of nonstudent assault victims are Black, whereas a slightly larger proportion of nonstudent robbery victims are White.

Table 11. Racial Characteristics of Victims in the UC Clery Timely Warning Area, January 1, 2014 – December 31, 2014

Offense Name	Nonstudent (N=1,336)		Student (N=606)	
	White	Black	White	Black
Homicide/Murder	0.0%	0.1%	--	--
Rape	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	--
Robbery	5.7%	4.7%	8.3%	0.7%
Assault	0.6%	2.7%	0.3%	0.2%
Burglary	11.6%	4.8%	30.7%	3.0%
Theft from Auto	26.9%	5.1%	35.2%	3.1%
Auto Theft	3.1%	1.3%	2.5%	0.2%
All Other Theft	19.7%	12.6%	13.0%	2.2%
All Part I Offenses	68.1%	31.9%	90.8%	9.2%

Finally, Table 12 below presents the average ages per Part I crime for student and nonstudent victims. It is clear that there are age differences between student and nonstudent victims in the *Clery Timely Warning Area*. Student victim ages range between 21 and 25 years of age. This is not surprising, as these crimes occur off campus, and the population of students who live off campus is slightly older than the population of students who live on campus. In addition, there is nearly a ten-year difference between student and nonstudent victims for the violent crimes of assault and robbery, and nearly a fifteen-year difference between student and nonstudent victims of the property crimes of burglary and theft.

Table 12. Average Age of Victims in the UC Clery Timely Warning Area, January 1, 2014-December 31, 2014

Offense Name	Average Age in Years	
	Nonstudent (N=1,891)	Student (N=618)
Homicide/Murder	28.8	--
Rape	25.7	21.7
Robbery	32.0	21.6
Assault	33.4	25.5
Burglary	39.8	23.4
Theft from Auto	36.7	24.2
Auto Theft	44.3	25.2
All Other Theft	40.2	22.6
All Part I Offenses	35.1	23.4

CRIME SUSPECT CHARACTERISTICS

This portion of the report includes information on suspects noted in incident reports as well as more detailed information on those arrested in connected to the incidents in the *Clery Timely Warning Area*. Incidents that occurred within this area were matched to arrest data from CPD, and suspect information from the corresponding incidents was extracted for analysis. Identifying demographic characteristics of suspects may assist law enforcement agencies for prevention purposes; however only a limited number of incidents have known suspects. Upon checking suspect data based on victims' descriptions from an incident, 63.6% of suspect demographic information was missing. Due to the very low percentage of known suspects, as shown in Table 14, the following demographic information was derived from incident-level arrest reports⁴. As with the victim portion of this report, cases with “unknown” and “other” categories of gender and race were excluded from the analysis. Missing data for the demographic characteristics of interest is uncommon (number varies by characteristic) in the incident-level arrest data.

Table 13 below displays the number of known suspects and number of Part I crimes reported in the *Clery Timely Warning Area* from January 1 to December 31, 2014. It is evident that the number of known suspects is very low; of the 2,347 total Part I crimes recorded during this period, only 14.8% have a known suspect. There is some variation by type of crime in this respect, with crimes such as rape and assault having larger percentages of known suspects. This result is not surprising, as these offenses are more often perpetrated by acquaintances and non-strangers, and as such can be identified by victims. Additionally, robbery has a particularly high percentage of known suspects (42.3%) in 2014 compared to data from 2009 to 2013 where 5.9% of robbery crimes had known suspects (for more information see the 2013 Campus Crime Report). This is likely due to an increased police presence in the area during 2014, allowing for greater apprehension of suspects after a robbery incident is reported.

Table 13. UC Clery Timely Warning Area Part I Crimes and Suspects, January 1, 2014 – December 31, 2014

Offense Name	Number of Crimes	Number of Known Suspects	Percentage of Known Suspects
Homicide/Murder	1	0	--
Rape	26	15	57.7%
Robbery	165	78	47.3%
Assault	35	8	22.9%
Burglary	403	37	9.2%
Theft from Auto	672	5	0.7%
Auto Theft	88	18	20.5%
All Other Theft	957	186	19.4%
All Part I Offenses	2347	347	14.8%

⁴ Suspect information is drawn from incident reports, while arrest data is based on arrest reports.

Table 14 below displays the demographic characteristics of all arrestees in the *Clery Timely Warning Area* from January 1 to December 31, 2014 based on arrest reports. The average arrestee for this period of analysis was Black (87.6%) and male (91.0%), with an average age of 26.7 years. It is important to note the variation in average age for arrests by crime type. Robbery arrestees were younger than arrestees for other crime types. The average age for this crime types is 22 years old, suggesting they represent a different population of suspects than suspects for other crime types.

Table 14. Demographic Characteristics of All Arrestees in the UC *Clery Timely Warning Area*, January 1, 2014-December 31, 2014⁵

Offense Name	Age (N=276)	Race (N=273)		Gender (N=276)	
	Avg. in Years	%Black	%White	%Male	%Female
Homicide	23.0	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Rape	--	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Robbery	21.9	84.3%	15.7%	90.0%	10.0%
Assault	30.3	100.0%	0.0%	71.4%	28.6%
Burglary	23.2	67.4%	32.6%	100.0%	0.0%
Theft	34.9	73.9%	26.1%	84.4%	15.6%
All Part I Offenses	26.7	87.6%	12.4%	91.0%	9.0%

Presented next are analyses for arrests separated by incidents with student or nonstudent victims. Table 15 presents the average ages of arrestees in the *Clery Timely Warning Area* by crime and victim type. Note that arrestees for crimes involving students are, on average, older than arrestees for incidents involving nonstudent victims. The data suggests that the average age may be biased by theft from auto arrestees in 2014, which has an average age of 51.1 years. In contrast for the crime of robbery, offenders who target student victims may be younger than those who target nonstudents. Robbery arrestees in student-victim incidents average 19.4 years of age. In contrast, arrestees in nonstudent-victim incidents are 22.2 years old.

⁵ Demographic characteristics are calculated from valid cases only; the amount of missing data varies across items.

Table 15. Average Age of Arrestees in the UC Clery Timely Warning Area, January 1 -December 31, 2014

Offense Name	Average Age in Years	
	Nonstudent Victims (N=385)	Student Victims (N=60)
Homicide/Murder	24.0	--
Rape	27.0	--
Robbery	22.2	19.4
Assault	38.0	--
Burglary	23.4	26.4
Theft from Auto	30.9	51.1
Auto Theft	34.5	--
All Other Theft	32.0	23.6
All Part I Offenses	29.0	30.1

Next, Table 16 below presents the gender characteristics of arrestees in the *Clery Timely Warning Area* by crime and victim type. Regardless of whether the victim was a student at the time of their victimization, the arrestee was more likely to be a male than a female. Table 16 indicates that for student robbery incidents, a greater percentage of arrestees are males compared to nonstudent robbery incidents. In fact, all arrests for student-involved incidents are male for the crimes of burglary, theft from auto, and auto theft.

Table 16. Gender Characteristics of Arrestees in the UC Clery Timely Warning Area, January 1 – December 31, 2014

Offense Name	Nonstudent Victims (N=385)		Student Victims (N=60)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homicide/Murder	--	--	--	--
Rape	100.0%	0.0%	--	--
Robbery	85.7%	14.3%	93.1%	6.9%
Assault	81.8%	18.2%	--	--
Burglary	95.6%	4.4%	100.0%	0.0%
Theft from Auto	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Auto Theft	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%	0.0%
All Other Theft	67.3%	32.7%	91.7%	8.3%
All Part I Offenses	87.2%	12.8%	97.0%	3.1%

Table 17 presents the racial characteristics of arrestees by crime type and by victim type. There are some important distinctions in arrestees between the two populations of victims. Most notably, racial differences are apparent for the crime of burglary, robbery and theft from auto. While the largest proportion of theft from auto arrestees in student incidents are Black (100.0%),

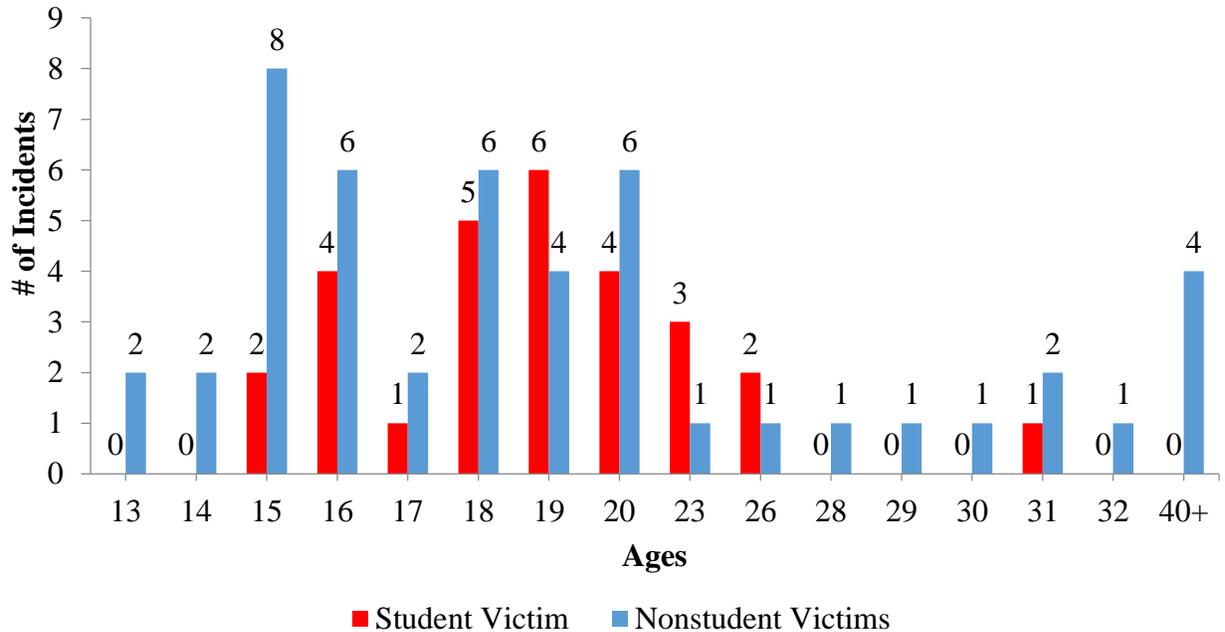
theft from auto arrestees in nonstudents incidents are also mostly Black (76.9%), but include a larger proportion of White suspects. Similar findings are found for arrestees of burglary and all other theft. Similar racial characteristics for arrestees of robbery crimes are found for student and nonstudent victims.

Table 17. Racial Characteristics of Arrestees in the UC Clery Timely Warning Area, January 1 – December 31, 2014

Offense Name	Nonstudent Victims (N=385)		Student Victims (N=60)	
	White	Black	White	Black
Homicide/Murder	--	--	--	--
Rape	0.0%	100.0%	--	--
Robbery	14.6%	85.4%	17.2%	82.8%
Assault	9.1%	90.9%	--	--
Burglary	22.2%	77.8%	15.4%	84.6%
Theft from Auto	23.1%	76.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Auto Theft	53.3%	46.7%	--	--
All Other Theft	30.7%	69.3%	0.0%	100.0%
All Part I Offenses	21.9%	78.2%	8.2%	91.8%

Figure 16 below displays the age distributions of arrestees of robberies with student and nonstudent victims from January 1 to December 31, 2014. Robbery crimes with student victims are shown in red, and robbery crimes with nonstudent victims are shown in blue. According to Figure 16 the modal age of the arrestees for robberies with student victims during 2014 was 19 years (N=6), followed by 18 years (N=5). The modal age of arrestees for robberies with nonstudent victims was 15 years (N=8). For more information on the historical patterns of arrestees, please see the 2013 Campus Crime Report on the UC Public Safety website.

Figure 16. Age Distribution of Robbery Arrestees by Victim Status, January 1 – December 31, 2014 (N=76)



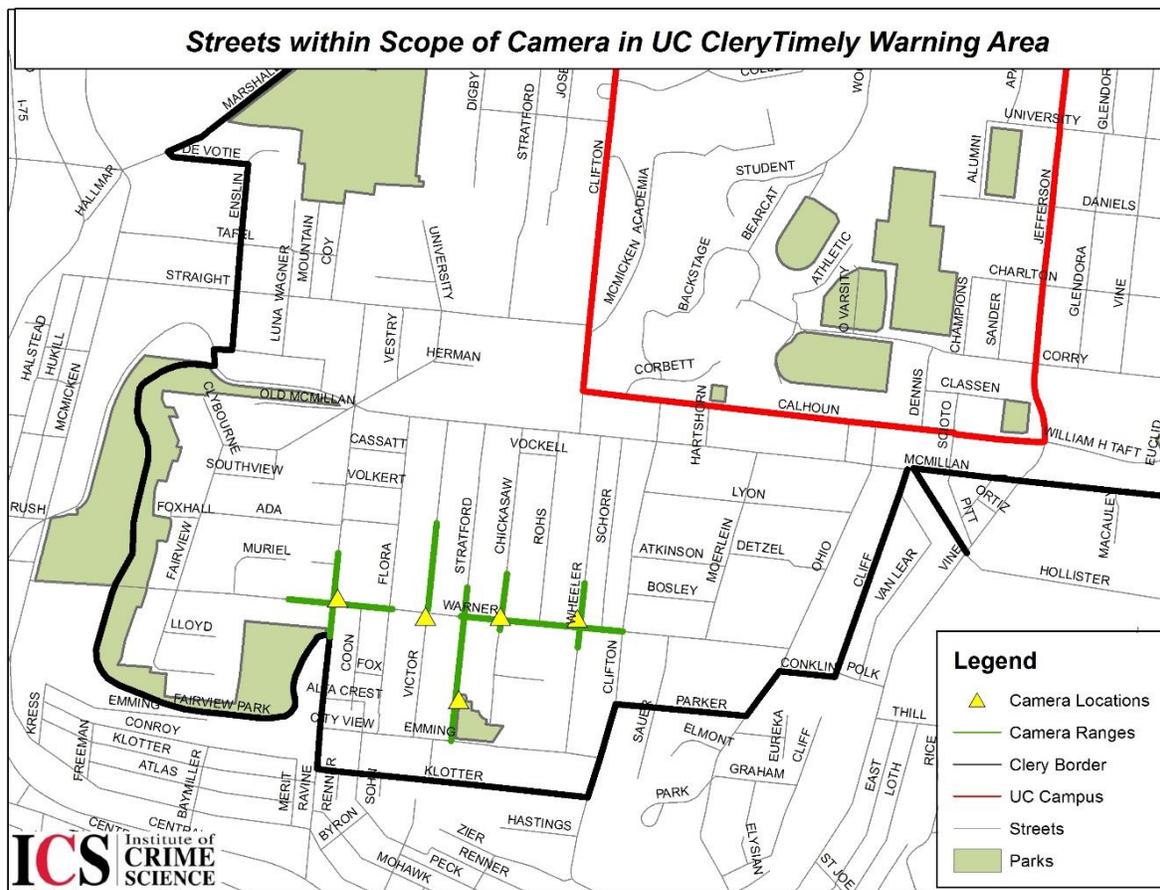
INITIAL STRATEGY EVALUATIONS

This section provides initial evaluations of specific strategies implemented in 2013 and 2014 by the agencies affiliated with the Campus Crime Reduction Committee (including UC, UCPD, and CPD). The efforts evaluated below include: 1) the installation of cameras on streets where crimes were concentrated (see Figure 17 below); 2) the installation of additional street lighting on streets where crimes were concentrated (see Figure 18 below); and 3) the deployment of additional police patrols on identified streets (see Figure 19 below) during specific days and times that historically had a larger number of student robberies. These evaluations rely on two designs, including pre- and post-intervention comparisons, as well as comparisons between treatment and control areas. Given how recent these efforts were implemented, the findings presented below are preliminary. Additional time periods and variables are needed to more fully evaluate these efforts; future examinations of the crime reduction impact of these strategies may differ from those reported below.

CCTV Cameras Evaluation

As discussed in the 2013 Campus Crime Report, five cameras were installed along Warner Avenue and Stratford Avenue in the CUF neighborhood, during a three-week period in June 2013. No new CCTV cameras were installed during 2014. Crime analysts from the CPD initially identified these areas as prime locations to benefit from cameras, based in part on historical crime trends, and the structure of the streets to maximize the visibility and geographic coverage of the cameras. In order to evaluate the impact of the cameras on Part I reported crimes, the areas of visibility within the scope of the cameras was identified and is depicted in Figure 17 below.

Figure 17. Location and Visibility Scope of CCTV.



What follows is a simple initial examination of the impact of cameras on crime in the *Clery Timely Warning Area*. Table 18 lists the Part I crimes reported within the street ranges covered by the cameras (as shown in Figure 17 above) during seven-month periods for three time periods pre-installation, and two time periods post-installation. Using these time periods is optimal for

this analysis because this controls for seasonal biases by comparing the same times of the year, across years. Crime counts reported during 2013 and 2014, shown in the “After” column of Table 18, reflect the post-treatment periods (i.e., after cameras were installed), whereas previous years represent pre-treatment periods.

Overall, total Part I crimes are lower in both time periods after the installation of the cameras in 2013, as compared to all three previous time periods. However, when examining each crime category separately, mixed results emerge. For example, it appears that in the area with cameras, property crimes were reduced, specifically other theft and burglary; however, because this examination is based on a small number of crimes and only two follow-up periods, readers are cautioned to interpret these effects as tentative. In the future, ICS researchers will perform more advanced analyses with these data, including Interrupted Time Series Analysis. With a longer follow-up period, more data points will be available to statistically assess the effects of camera, lights, and additional patrols on crime in the *Clery Timely Warning Area*. This process will allow researchers to explain how well these strategies have reduced crime in the target area over time.

Table 18. Part I Crime Counts Before and After Camera Installation on Selected Streets in the UC *Clery Timely Warning Area*, June 1 – December 31

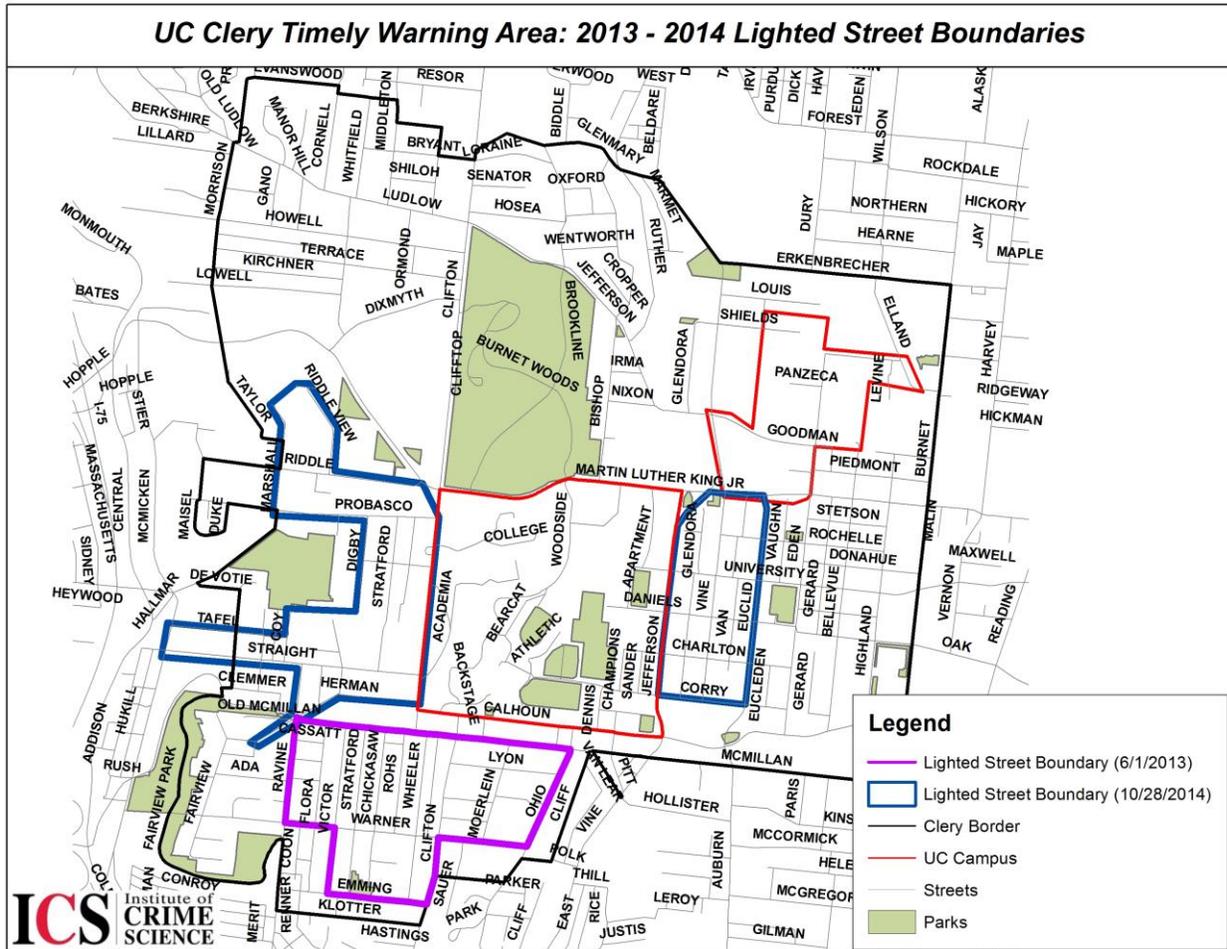
Offense Name	Before			After	
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Rape	0	0	0	0	1
Robbery	3	4	6	4	2
Assault	0	0	1	1	0
Burglary	11	29	9	4	7
Auto Theft	2	4	0	0	0
Theft from Auto	16	21	7	6	12
All Other Theft	7	9	11	7	6
Total	39	67	34	22	28

Street Lighting Evaluation

Similar to CCTV camera installations, this portion of the report examines the impact of lighting on crime, through simple pre- and post-installation comparison. As stated previously, specific streets received 96 additional streetlights to increase visibility and ultimately deter crime in June of 2013 (shown within the in purple boundary in Figure 18 below). During fall and early winter of 2014, Duke Energy added 321 LED street lights to the east and west of the UC Uptown Main campus (shown within the blue boundary in Figure 18 below). Due to the very recent installation of the 2014 lights, the following analysis is based on the 2013 light boundary only. The streets for additional light installation were selected by the CPD crime analysts based on past crime statistics, and their on-site examinations of the quality of lighting. Table 19 lists the Part I crimes

reported on the streets where additional lights were added (as shown in Figure 18 below) during the same seven-month time periods used in the camera evaluation. Again, 2013 and 2014 corresponds to the post-intervention period whereas the previous years are the pre-intervention period.

Figure 18. CUF & Corryville Neighborhood Streets with Additional Lighting.



Based on Table 19, total Part I crimes in both post-intervention time periods decreased slightly after the lighting intervention compared to the previous years. As for crime-specific trends, enhanced lighting corresponded to reported reductions in robbery in the post-intervention periods, compared to previous time periods. Felonious assaults in this area also declined post-intervention, compared to previous years, but this change is based on a smaller number of crimes. Conversely, this analysis shows that the additional streetlights did not correspond to a reduction in burglaries and theft from auto offenses. Rather, burglary crimes increased in 2013 (post-intervention) relative to the previous year. Theft from auto incidents increased in 2014 (post-intervention) relative to other time periods, with the exception of the number of incidents

reported in 2010 and 2011. Note however, that previous analyses demonstrated that most burglaries occurred during the daytime in the *Clery Timely Warning Area* (see Engel et al., 2013), as do most theft from auto offenses. Lighting interventions are not expected to reduce crimes which occur during the daytime. Similar to the camera evaluation, these findings are preliminary and require further investigation to determine causation.

Table 19. Part I Crime Counts Before and After 2013 Light Additions on Selected Streets in the UC *Clery Timely Warning Area*, June 1 – December 31

Offense Name	Before			After	
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Rape	2	1	0	2	1
Robbery	21	18	32	24	18
Assault	5	5	7	2	1
Burglary	49	114	55	73	53
Auto Theft	11	10	7	9	6
Theft from Auto	83	96	50	29	71
All Other Theft	55	74	85	68	73
Total	226	318	236	207	223

Summary of Camera and Lighting Evaluations

These initial findings of the camera evaluation demonstrate a reduction in Part I crime counts in the treatment area compared to the same area in previous years prior to the installation of cameras. Initial findings of the additional streetlight evaluations found total Part I crime counts slightly declined in the treated streets in 2013 and 2014, as compared to all three pre-intervention time periods. The finding of a minor decline may be attributed to the increase in burglaries in 2013 and theft from auto offenses in 2014, which are crimes that should not be affected by lighting interventions since the majority of these offenses occur during the day. Ultimately, looking at crime-specific trends, the results are mixed for both cameras and lighting. Because these examinations are based on a small number of crimes and only two follow-up periods, readers are cautioned to interpret these effects as tentative. More extensive analyses to determine the effect of these strategies over time will be conducted in the future.

Additional Patrol Evaluation

A preliminary evaluation of the impact of the additional patrols in the *Clery Timely Warning Area* is presented below. The purpose of the strategic additional patrols in the *Clery Timely Warning Area* was to reduce robberies on the selected “hot street” segments. These segments were selected due to their historical patterns of robbery incidents; they are referred to as the “treated streets” in this analysis. Figure 19 below depicts these treated streets, identifying the

streets that received the additional high-visibility police patrol. The CPD District 5 patrol area is depicted in purple. The CPD District 4 patrol area is depicted in blue. The UCPD patrol area is depicted in green. Additionally, streets shown in orange depict the overlapping patrol areas of UCPD and District 4. The “non-treated streets” did not receive the extra high-visibility patrol; these are all other streets in the UC Clery Timely Warning border. The additional patrols on the treated streets can be compared to the non-treated streets in this district to determine if the extra-deployment treatment had the desired effect.

Figure 19. Treatment and Non-treatment Areas for Additional Patrol Analysis.

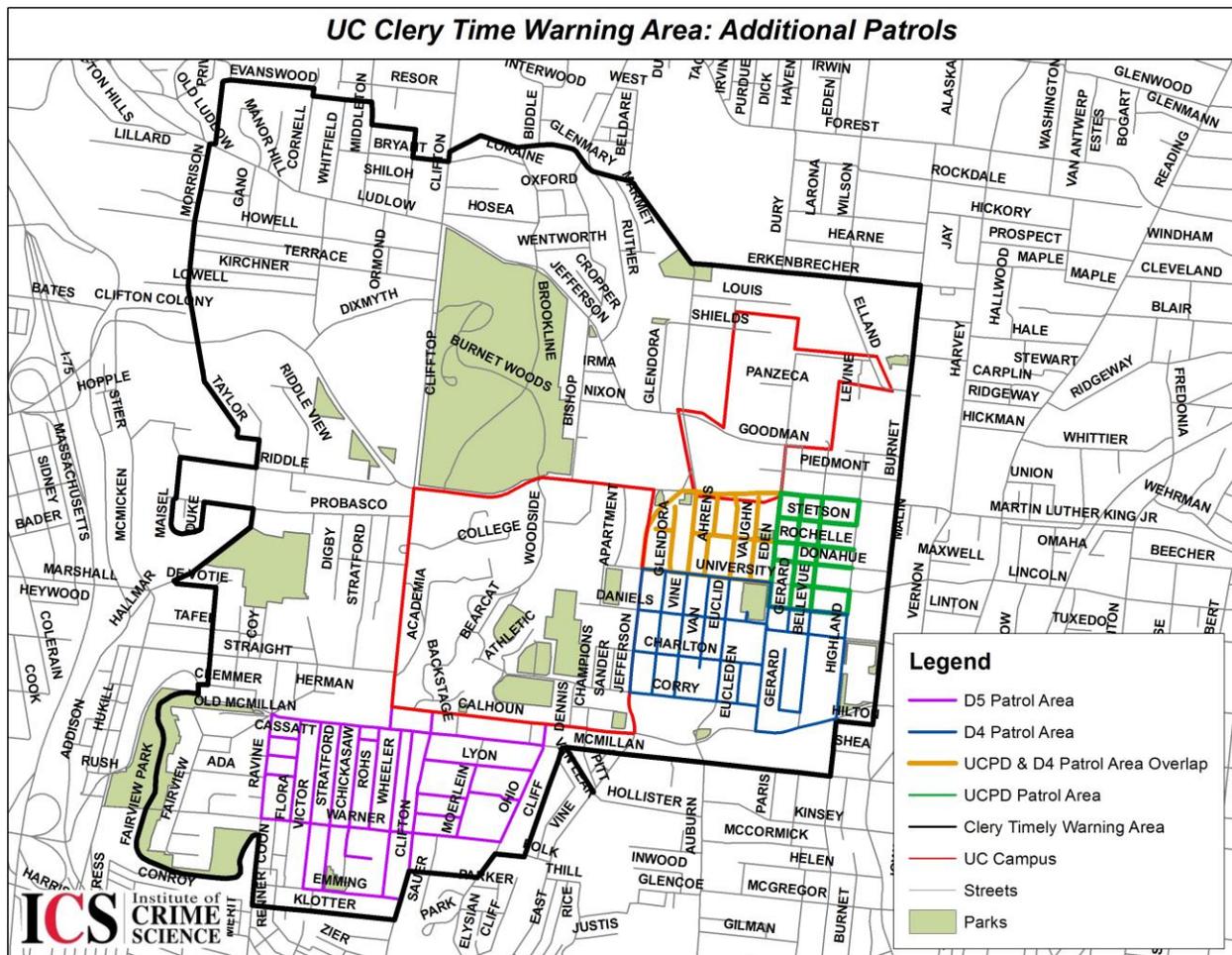


Table 20 below lists the specific actions taken by CPD District 4, CPD District 5 and the UCPD during the additional patrols. During the time period examined, police officers patrolled 26,511 hours during the 4,743 additional shifts. They made 1,609 additional arrests, 722 additional citations and 993 field investigation reports.

Table 20. Additional Patrols in the UC Clery Timely Warning Area, August 25, 2013 - December 31, 2014

	Number of Patrol Shifts	Number of Patrol Hours	Number of Arrests	Number of Citations	Number of Field Investigation Reports	Number Of Warnings
District 4	1,939	10,178	342	303	316	419
District 5	1,871	10,842	593	234	291	493
UCPD	933	5,491	134	185	386	485
Total	4,743	26,511	1,069	722	993	1,397

More importantly, Table 21 shows the percentage changes in specific Part I crimes for the treatment and non-treatment areas from 2011 to 2014. Notably, robberies have been reduced 21.6% from 2011/2012 to 2013/2014 in the treated area compared to an increase of 1.1% from 2011/2012 to 2013/2014 in the non-treated area. This indicates that the additional patrols are correlated with a decline in robberies in the treated area, while they increased in the non-treated area. Note, however, that both the treated and non-treated areas reported reductions in burglary and theft crimes. This indicates that while overall crime was reduced in 2014, there was a more dramatic decline for robbery crimes in the treated area than robbery crimes in the non-treated area, in support of the robbery-specific emphasis of the additional patrols.

Table 21. Part I Crime Incidents Reported in the UC Clery Timely Warning Area, August 25 – December 31

Part I Crimes	Treated Area			Non-Treated Area		
	2011/2012	2013/2014	% Change	2011/2012	2013/2014	% Change
Homicide/Murder	2	0	--		1	--
Rape	6	8	--	6	19	--
Robbery	111	87	-21.6%	91	92	1.1%
Assault	21	12	-42.9%	23	10	-56.5%
Burglary	255	235	-7.8%	286	229	-19.9%
All Other Theft	403	355	-11.9%	395	406	2.8%
Auto Theft	40	29	-27.5%	44	38	-13.6%
Theft from Auto	301	251	-16.6%	458	437	-4.6%

In summary, the initial findings of the additional high visibility police patrols in the *Clery Timely Warning Area* demonstrates the desired effect of reducing robberies in this area in the intervention period (Aug 25, 2013 to Dec 31, 2014), compared to other areas in the *Clery Timely Warning Area* and the same areas in previous time periods. It does not appear to have the same effect on other crimes. However, caution should be used when interpreting these results as this

information is based on a short period of time and a small number of cases. In the future, more advanced analyses will be performed. With the addition of more data points from a longer period of time, future analyses will be able to provide a better evaluation of the effect of additional patrols on Part I crime. Future plans include conducting a Time Series analysis to determine the effect of these patrols over time.

PLANS FOR 2015

This section of the report details the continued efforts of the committee for 2015 as well as new plans. The Campus Crime Reduction Committee will continue the working partnership with officials from UC, UCPD, CPD, and ICS. As part of this on-going partnership, the committee will continue to meet bi-weekly to identify specific crime problems, analyze available data, implement evidence-based crime reduction strategies and systematically evaluate these efforts. Additional strategies will also be identified and implemented.

Additional Patrol

The additional CPD patrol will continue in 2015 and will be adjusted, as needed, according to current crime analyses. The UCPD patrols will be moved to regular time patrol, as they finish training their most recent police officers. During 2014, UCPD hired 24 new police officers to increase patrol levels both on and off campus in the Uptown Area.

Data Visualization Tool

The Institute of Crime Science is currently developing a data visualization tool to be used by the University of Cincinnati Police and the Cincinnati Police. Data is kept on a secure server, and accessed through another server which visualizes the data. Weave software is used to visually analyze the data. The ICS is currently developing and adding new analytical tools to the website (cechics.uc.edu). The advantage of the new website is that all users can access and analyze the data from anywhere. The visual analytics in the website are user friendly and custom tailored for the needs of the police departments. In addition to the server security behind the firewalls provided by UC, the website is username and password protected. A unique username and password is used by each department. The dashboard is currently being modified to meet the needs and requests of police analysts from Cincinnati and UC.

Enhancing Public Safety Survey

UC students, faculty and staff on the Uptown campuses will continue to be surveyed regarding their perceptions and fear of crime, victimization experiences, engagement in risky behaviors that increase their risk of victimization, as well as their awareness of UC crime reduction efforts. This information will be used to inform the ways in which safety could be enhanced on and near

the UC Uptown Campus. The next survey will be administered in Fall of 2015. In Summer of 2015, the Institute of Crime Science will release a report of the findings from the Fall 2014 (second wave) of the Enhancing Public Safety survey.

UC Ambassador Program

The UC Ambassador Program has been renewed for 2015, and adjustments to patrols will be discussed on a bi-weekly basis. The Ambassador program has received a lot of support from community members. In addition, the committee plans to use the data collected by the Ambassadors to inform strategic deployment and other strategies that may be considered for implementation.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

During 2014, the Campus Crime Reduction Committee met every two weeks to discuss recent crime trends, make adjustments to current strategies, and evaluate current efforts. A number of strategies were employed in 2014—some new and some continued from 2013. Of note are the additional police patrols, the UC Ambassadors, the Enhancing Public Safety Survey, additional street lighting, *Live Safe*, and the distribution of burglary prevention door hangers and theft from auto prevention report cards.

On the UC Uptown and Medical campuses, total Part I crimes decreased by 17.2% in 2014 compared to 2013, and by 30.8% compared to the average of the previous five years (2009-2013). In the *Clery Timely Warning Area* surrounding UC's Uptown campuses, total Part I crimes decreased by 3.1% in 2014 compared to 2013, and by 17.9% compared to the previous five-year average. Total Part I crimes involving UC students as victims in the *Clery Timely Warning Area* increased by 13.4% in 2014 compared to 2013, but decreased by 6.1% compared to the previous five-year average. The increase in Part I crimes in 2014 from 2013 is largely driven by an increase in theft from auto offenses involving student victims, which increased 93.6% from 2013 to 2014 (an additional 102 offenses).

During 2014, 24.6% of all reported Part I crime victims in the *Clery Timely Warning Area* were enrolled as students at UC during the time of their victimization. In terms of those who commit crimes, the vast majority of suspects of Part I offenses committed in the *Clery Timely Warning Area* are unknown (85.2%). Of the known suspects, the majority were male (91.0%) and Black (87.6%), with an average age of 26.7 years. Analyses also showed that robbery incidents had a particularly high percentage of known suspects (42.3%) in 2014 compared to data from 2009 to 2013, where only 5.9% of robbery crimes had known suspects (for more information see the 2013 Campus Crime Report). This is an important finding and is likely due to an increased police presence in the area during 2014, allowing for greater apprehension of suspects after a robbery incident is reported.

Three strategies were evaluated in this report: Cameras, Lighting, and Additional Patrols. Initial findings of the camera evaluation demonstrate a reduction of Part I crime counts in the treatment area compared to the same area in previous years prior to the installation of cameras. Initial findings of the lighting evaluation demonstrate a slight reduction in total Part I crime counts in the treatment area compared to the same area in previous years prior to the installation of lighting. Finally, initial findings of evaluations of strategically-deployed, high-visibility police patrols in the *Clery Timely Warning Area* demonstrates a significant reduction in robberies in this area compared to other areas (without additional patrols) in the *Clery Timely Warning Area* during the same time frame. Additionally, treated streets show reductions in robberies compared to the same areas in the years prior to the intervention. Given how recent these efforts were implemented, the findings presented in this report are preliminary. Additional time periods and variables are needed to more fully evaluate these efforts.

The Campus Crime Reduction Committee will continue to meet bi-weekly in 2015 to analyze and strategically address crime problems as they arise. The committee will also modify and evaluate crime reduction efforts. The additional police patrol strategy will continue, as well as new efforts to raise awareness about the strides taken to improve public safety at UC. The committee will also continue its data-driven approach. It is the committee's goal in 2015 to further reduce crime, reduce fear of crime, and increase perceptions of safety in the areas on and near the UC Uptown Campuses.

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APPENDIX

Figure 20. Street Light Additions in Clifton, Before and After

OLD vs. NEW Clifton Street Lighting



Figure 21. Street Light Additions in Corryville, Before and After

Jefferson Ave. LED Lighting Replacement



BEFORE



AFTER