



2016 Campus Crime Report

Campus Crime Reduction Committee Annual Report

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OVERVIEW

The *2016 Campus Crime Report* is the fourth in a series which detail the work and impact of the Campus Crime Reduction Committee at the University of Cincinnati during the 2016 calendar year. During 2016, the Campus Crime Reduction Committee met every two weeks to discuss recent crime trends, make adjustments to current crime reduction strategies, and evaluate current efforts. A number of strategies were employed in 2016, including both new initiatives and continuation of those effective strategies from previous years. Some of these strategies include the additional high-visibility police patrols, the UC Ambassadors, burglary prevention letter program, problem properties patrol, and the *Enhancing Public Safety Survey*.

After the July 2015 University of Cincinnati Police Division (UCPD) officer-involved shooting, the UC Department of Public Safety made a number of changes to their police department. The UCPD has gone through a number of substantial reform efforts including: creation of community advisory group; undertaking a comprehensive external review of the agency; changes in the UCPD leadership; reconstruction of the mission, vision and values of the agency; updates to policies and procedures based on best practices; enhanced training; enhanced accountability and supervisory structure; and hiring an external monitor to ensure compliance with the recommendations identified in the comprehensive review of the UCPD.

The UCPD modified both their police patrol and enforcement activities in the neighborhoods immediately off-campus. Although the UCPD routinely patrols in the neighborhoods surrounding the Uptown campus, the UCPD no longer engages in involuntary off-campus traffic stops. Further, UCPD policing activities emphasize high visibility and non-intrusive tactics. The comprehensive independent review of the UCPD was conducted by Exiger, and the corresponding final report is publicly available on the Office of Safety and Reform's website. The UCPD entered into monitorship with Exiger in January 2017 to ensure that the reform agenda set forth in the final report is fully implemented to advance the goal of turning the UCPD into a leader in urban university policing.

On the UC Clifton and Medical campuses, total Part I crimes¹ decreased by 14.7% in 2016 compared to 2015, and decreased by 25.6% compared to the average of the previous five years (2011-2015). In the *UC Concentration of Student Residents (UC CSR)* area (see Figure 1 on page 16) surrounding UC's Uptown campuses, total Part I crimes decreased by 13.2% in 2016 compared to 2015 and decreased by 29.7% when compared to the previous five-year average. Total Part I crimes involving UC students as victims in the *UC CSR* area in 2016 decreased by 3.9% compared to 2015, and decreased 23.9% compared to the previous five-year average.

¹ Part I Crimes include Homicide, Rape/Sexual Imposition, Robbery, Felonious Assault, Burglary, Theft from Automobile, Auto Theft, and All Other Theft.

Specifically, during 2016, 34.3% of all reported Part I crime victims within the *UC CSR* area were enrolled as students at UC during the time of their victimization. The majority of suspects of Part I offenses committed in the *UC CSR* area are unknown to police² (69.1%). Note, however, analyses also showed that robbery incidents had a particularly high percentage of known suspects (56.3%) in 2016 compared to data from 2010 to 2014, where an average of approximately 12% of robbery crimes had known suspects (for more information see the *2013, 2014, and 2015 Campus Crime Reports*). The exact reasons for this change are unknown, however, may be related to an increased willingness of victims to report incidents immediately and increased availability of officers in the area to quickly apprehend suspects.

In addition to the reporting of crime trends on and around campus, this report summarizes three specific crime reduction strategies: Additional cameras, lighting, and police patrols. Areas where the cameras were installed (“treatment area”) demonstrated a modest reduction of Part I crime counts compared to the same area in previous years prior to the installation of cameras. Two areas with updated lighting in the *UC CSR* area were analyzed to assess changes in Part I crime. Both areas with updated lighting (“treatment area”) demonstrated a general reduction in total Part I crime counts compared to the same areas in previous years prior to the installation of the updated lighting. Finally, the streets with the CPD District Five and District Four strategically-deployed, high-visibility police patrols in the *UC CSR* area (“treatment area”) demonstrated a more substantial reduction in robberies in this area compared to other areas (without additional patrols) in the *CSR* area during the same time frame. While overall crime was reduced during the intervention time period for both areas (treatment area and non-treatment area), 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. Note that the findings presented in this report are preliminary. Additional information is needed to evaluate these efforts and their effect on crime; readers are cautioned to interpret these effects as tentative. Further it should be noted that concentrated areas in the *UC CSR* area are receiving multiple treatments (lights, cameras, police) at once, thus it is difficult to disentangle the individual impacts of each of these strategies on crime.

² Note that for the purposes of this report, suspects are considered known when police incident reports contain suspect name, DOB/age, race and gender.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report details the scope and impact of activities performed by the University of Cincinnati (UC) Campus Crime Reduction Committee during the 2016 calendar year. The Campus Crime Reduction Committee is a working group that includes executives, academics and commanders from the University of Cincinnati's Office of Safety and Reform, the University of Cincinnati Department of Public Safety (which includes the University of Cincinnati Police Division, or 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. The goals of this committee include the continued development, implementation and evaluation of evidence-based crime reduction and prevention strategies informed by real-time crime data analysis.

The 2016 Campus Crime Report includes information on Part I Violent Crimes (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and Part I Property Crimes (burglary, theft, auto theft and theft from auto) within the University East (Medical) and West Uptown Campuses and within the *UC Concentration of Student Residents* (UC CSR) area. Located off-campus, the *UC CSR* area is identified by UCPD officials based on the concentration of student address information (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 summaries 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 2016

- **Additional Police Patrols:** Initiated in August 2013, UC has continued to fund and coordinate additional Cincinnati Police Department (CPD) strategic police patrols in targeted areas in the *Concentration of Student Residents (CSR)* area during 2016. These additional patrols ran seven-days per week, generally from 7 p.m. to 4 a.m., and occur in addition to regular CPD and UCPD police staffing levels. Each night CPD provided approximately 12 additional patrols, which amounts to approximate 81 hours of additional police presence.
- During each bi-weekly meeting, the UC Crime Reduction Committee discussed adjustments to the patrols based on the most recent crime trends. More than 21,300 additional police patrol hours were provided between January 1 and December 31, 2016, with approximately 58% of patrols completed on foot 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 *UC CSR* area near the University of Cincinnati

West Campus. Staffed with ten 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. During 2016, six UC Ambassadors and one supervisor patrolled nightly between 7 p.m. and 3 a.m., seven nights per week. Note that these hours changed in 2017, and the UC Ambassadors are now focused between 2 p.m. and 10:00 p.m., when there is a greater concentration of visitors to the UC area.

- **Enhancing Public Safety Survey:** Beginning in 2014, University of Cincinnati (UC) students, faculty, and staff on the Uptown Campuses (East and West) have been invited to participate in an on-line survey regarding their perceptions of safety on and around campus. This annual survey was most recently administered in November 2016—a report will be released in summer of 2017 summarizing these findings. The ultimate goal is to receive input from UC students, faculty, and staff regarding their experiences over time in order to inform and enhance safety programing on and near the UC Uptown campus. This survey will continue to be administered on an annual basis.
- **Problem Properties Directed Patrol:** Throughout 2016 UCPD, CPD and the Office of Student Affairs continued their protocol for responding to problem properties associated with off-campus parties. The UCPD documented any actions taken by either the UCPD or CPD when responding to a house party where a UC student resided. If violations occur, a report is taken and given to the Office of Student Affairs to receive proper attention. Further, addresses are tracked for 30 days and routinely visited by UCPD to formally document the absence or presence of activity such as noise, parties, and excessive trash. This strategy will help encourage UC students to be better neighbors and community members.
- **Burglary Prevention Campaigns:** During these campaigns, door hangers are distributed to selected off-campus residents who reside on or near identified burglary hot street segments. The door hangers educate residents on target hardening measures to prevent burglary. Four door hanger burglary prevention campaigns were held in 2016 by CPD, UCPD, UC student volunteers.
- **Burglary Prevention Letter Program:** This new strategy was launched in the fall of 2016 as an additional method to prevent burglaries in the areas near UC. Research demonstrates that after a burglary occurs, the properties adjacent to that burglary incident are at an elevated risk of becoming burglarized (Johnson, Bowers, & Hirschfield, 1997). The risk is greatest within a short time period after the initial burglary and greatest to the houses closest in geographic location to the initial burglary. The UCPD and CPD jointly developed and approved a letter, containing burglary prevention tips, which is distributed to these adjacent properties. More than 30 letters were delivered in the last few months of 2016, and this strategy continues in 2017.
- **Case Watch:** In October 2013, the Case Watch program was developed to provide an enhanced collection of support services to University of Cincinnati (UC) student, faculty and staff victims of serious crimes on campus or in the areas immediately surrounding the

campus or at any branch campus to UC-affiliated victims of violent crimes. Similar to Court Watch programs in other cities, this program tracks criminal cases through the court system to keep victims and other stakeholders advised and engaged in the adjudication process. During 2016, the UCPD tracked approximately ten cases of arrested violent offenders who victimized UC students or employees, through the criminal justice process. This included the appearance of UCPD officers during all steps in the court process. In 2015, UCPD hired a Crime Victim Services Coordinator to organize Case Watch services between victims and the UCPD. This coordinator also provides additional services to UC students, faculty, and staff who are victimized.

- **LED Street Lights:** Between October and December 2015, Duke Energy upgraded 396 street lights to LEDs in the areas south of the Uptown Main campus to improve lighting and visibility in targeted areas. Previously, the areas east and west of Main campus were updated (321 lights upgraded), including upgraded lighting on 33 streets during October of 2014. Additionally, in June 2013, 96 additional street light poles were added in Clifton/University Heights/Fairview.
- **Live Safe:** In May 2014, UC launched a free mobile phone application, called *Live Safe*, to provide additional public safety resources to its users. Features include the ability to report crime tips, send the user's location to the UCPD, and to let friends and family monitor the user's walk to a specific destination. This application was used during 2016, but in 2017 the University of Cincinnati will use a different platform (Guardian Tracking) for the same purpose.

2. Description of the Crime Trends in and around the University of Cincinnati

- Part I crimes include violent crimes (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crimes (burglary, auto theft, theft, and theft from auto).
- On Campus (UC Clifton and Medical)³
 - Total Part I crimes decreased by 14.7% (42 fewer offenses) in 2016 compared to 2015, and decreased by 25.6% compared to the average of the previous five years (2011-2015).
 - Violent crimes increased by 100.0% in 2016 compared to 2015 (this increase amounts to 4 additional offenses), and increased by 33.3% compared to the previous five-year average. It is important to note that these percent changes are based on very small numbers.
 - Property crimes decreased by 16.4% in 2016 compared to 2015 (46 fewer offenses), and decreased by 26.7% compared to the previous five-year average.

³ Note that the statistics presented here are based on crimes reported to the UCPD for the Uptown Campus. These numbers differ from those in the Annual Security and Fire Report prepared annually for the US Department of Education. The Annual Security Report presents statistics reported to UC police, as well as designated campus officials and other local law enforcement for all UC Campuses including Uptown, Blue Ash and Clermont. Crimes beyond Part I offenses are included in the Annual Security report, such as hate crimes, stalking and dating violence.

- In the *UC CSR* area surrounding UC's Uptown campuses
 - Total Part I crimes decreased by 13.2% in 2016 compared to 2015, and decreased by 29.7% compared to the previous five-year average.
 - Violent crimes increased by 8.6% in 2016 compared to 2015, but decreased by 26.0% compared to the previous five-year average.
 - Property crimes decreased by 15.1% in 2016 compared to 2015, and decreased by 30.1% compared to the previous five-year average.
 - Total Part I crimes involving UC students as victims in the *UC CSR* area decreased by 3.9% in 2016 compared to 2015, and by 23.9% compared to the previous five-year average.
 - Violent crimes increased by 25.0% in 2016 compared to 2015 (6 additional offenses), but decreased by 29.2% compared to the previous five-year average.
 - Property crimes decreased by 6.1% in 2016 compared to 2015, and by 23.3% compared to the previous five-year average.

3. Characteristics of Reported Crime in the *CSR* Area

- The crimes of robbery and burglary are selected for in-depth analysis in this report due to their frequency (burglary) and implications for fear of crime (robbery) among the University community.
- Robberies
 - A total of 71 robberies were reported within the *CSR* area during 2016, an increase of 10.9% compared to 2015.
 - The vast majority of these incidents (69.0%) were perpetrated against non-students.
 - Robbery incidents involving UC students as victims included a higher proportion of incidents with multiple victims (40.1%) compared to robberies involving nonstudents (18.6%).
 - Analyses showed that robbery incidents had a particularly high percentage of known suspects (56.3%) in 2016 compared to data from 2010 to 2014, where an average of 12% of robbery incidents had known suspects.
- Burglaries
 - A total of 231 burglary offenses were reported within the *CSR* area in 2016, an increase of 0.9% compared to 2015.
 - Approximately half of these incidents (50.6%) occurred in residences where students lived.
 - A higher proportion of student-involved burglaries involved multiple victims (i.e. multiple individuals had property stolen from the same residence) than did those burglaries of houses without student residents.

- Approximately 29.9% of student-involved burglaries involved more than one individual in a single house having their property stolen, whereas only 13.1% of nonstudent burglaries involved more than one individual in a single house having their property stolen.
- Following the UCPD Officer-involved shooting of Samuel DuBose on July 19, 2015, the UCPD modified both their police patrol and enforcement activities off-campus. This change in officer activity continued throughout 2016, and had no measureable negative impact on crime reduction efforts. Rather, crime in the areas surrounding campus continued to decrease significantly compared to previous years during these same months.
 - Specifically, a comparison of reported crime incidents in the *UC CSR* area between July 19 and December 31, 2015 & 2016 to the same time period in the prior three-years demonstrates that violent crime decreased by 33.5%.
 - Similarly, property crime decreased by 23.2% after the restriction on UCPD Officer activity compared to the prior three-years during the July 19-Dec 31 time frame.
 - Thus, there has been a marked reduction in crime in the *UC CSR* area despite the change in patrol tactics used by the UCPD.

4. Characteristics of Victims and Suspects in the *CSR* Area

- Part I Crime Victims
 - During 2016, 34.3% of all reported Part I crime victims in the *UC CSR* area were enrolled as students at UC during the time of their victimization.
 - Nonstudents made up the majority of victims regardless of crime type.
 - Of all Part I crime types, it appears students are most likely to be victims of burglary and robbery compared to other crime types.
 - Among these student victims, the majority were male (56.3%), White (83.5%), with an average age of 22.4 years.
 - Among nonstudent victims, the majority were male (42.5%) and White (50.0%), with an average age of 36.9 years. Note that 22.7% of gender information and 30.0% of racial information for nonstudent crime victims was classified as unknown or other.
 - On average, student victims were younger and had a higher percentage of White victims than nonstudents.
- Part I Crime Suspects and Arrestees
 - The vast majority of suspects of Part I offenses committed in the *UC CSR* area are unknown (69.1%).
 - Of the individuals arrested for incidents occurring in the *UC CSR* area, the majority were male (81.1%) and Black (66.9%), with an average age of 29.5 years.

- Importantly, robbery incidents had a particularly high percentage of known suspects (56.3%) in 2016 compared to data from 2010 to 2014 where an average of 12% of robbery incidents had a known suspect.

5. Summary of Strategies Implemented

- Cameras
 - Areas where cameras were installed (“treatment area”) demonstrated a reduction of Part I crime counts compared to the same area in previous years prior to the installation of cameras.
- Street Lighting
 - Summary of the 2013/Phase II lighting pre- and post-intervention crime changes demonstrate a 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.
 - Similarly, summary of the Phase I lighting intervention demonstrated a 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.
- Additional Patrols
 - The streets with strategically-deployed, high-visibility police patrols from CPD District Five and District Four in the UC CSR area demonstrated a larger reduction in robberies in this area compared to other areas (without additional patrols) in the UC CSR area during the same time frame. Notably, robberies have been reduced almost 150% in the treated area compared to a reduction of 65% in robbery crimes in the non-treated area.
 - Both areas reported similar reductions in property crimes (around a 45% decline)
 - While overall crime was reduced after the intervention time period, 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.
- Additional information is needed to evaluate these efforts and their effect on crime; readers are cautioned to interpret these comparisons as tentative.
- Concentrated areas in the UC CSR area are receiving multiple treatments at once, thus it is difficult to disentangle the individual effects of each of these strategies on crime.

INTRODUCTION

Over the past 20 years, media stories highlighting egregious violent acts either on campus or involving college students have raised the concerns of parents, students, and legislatures. This concern has led to the passage of acts such as 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, which have resulted in establishing numerous security standards including the public availability of university crime statistics. The availability of this data has led to considerable research on crime and public safety on college campuses.

A growing body of research on crime and public safety on college campuses demonstrates that violence is a relatively rare occurrence on university campuses. In fact, students are most likely to fall victim to theft offenses as opposed to other crime categories (Fisher, Sloan, Cullen, & Lu, 1998). However, there is also research to suggest that college students can be attractive targets for robberies (Wright & Decker, 1997), or that college areas may serve as crime attractors—places where a large number of people are attracted, and thus potential victims may be found (Brantingham & Brantingham, 1995; Robinson & Roh, 2014). As such, effective crime prevention for a university needs to not only monitor what is happening on the campus but what is also happening around the campus.

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 to both reduce the fear of crime and to increase the perception of safety.

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 Office of Safety and Reform and 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 summaries of the impact of these activities.

CAMPUS CRIME REDUCTION COMMITTEE

The safety of students, faculty, staff, and visitors continues to be a primary concern of the University of Cincinnati. 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 in 2016 included:

- Dr. Robin Engel, Vice President for Safety & Reform, Professor of Criminal Justice and Director of the IACP / UC Center for Police Research and Policy at the University of Cincinnati
- Director James Whalen, Public Safety at the University of Cincinnati
- Anthony G. Carter, Chief, UC Police Division
- Maris Herold, Assistant Chief, UC Police Division
- Captain Bridget Bardua, Cincinnati Police Department District Five
- Captain Martin Mack, Cincinnati Police Department District Four
- Michele Ralston, Public Information Officer, Department of Public Safety
- Captain Dudley Smith, University of Cincinnati Police Division
- Captain Jeffrey Thompson, University of Cincinnati Police Division
- Dr. Murat Ozer, Senior Research Associate of the Institute of Crime Science at the University of Cincinnati
- Gabrielle Isaza, Research Associate of the Institute of Crime Science at the University of Cincinnati
- Daniel Cummins, Assistant Dean of Students at the University of Cincinnati
- Travis Harper, UC Ambassador Program, Block by Block

This committee, co-chaired by Dr. Engel and Director Whalen, met every two weeks to review past and current crime trends, implement various crime reduction strategies, and modify these strategies based on current data analyses. This report details this work and its impact on crime trends during the 2016 calendar year.

METHODOLOGY

Sources of Data

The *Clery Act* requires that institutions of higher learning receiving federal funding report certain crimes that occur on property owned or operated by the institution. However, the dissemination of crime statistics under the *Clery Act* has several methodological limitations that may be unknown to the general public. Most notably, these statistics are often affected by the non-reporting of crimes to campus law enforcement, the failure to distinguish between student-perpetrated and nonstudent-perpetrated offenses, and the omission of crimes which occur 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 the areas adjacent to campus, these limitations call for alternative mechanisms to both collect and analyze campus crime data.

The analyses in this report are drawn from a campus crime database that combines data from three sources: University of Cincinnati Police Division (UCPD), Cincinnati Police Department (CPD), and the UC Registrar's Office. This database was created and used only 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. An additional visual data analytic platform has been created for UCPD by ICS which merges CPD and UCPD data. A more detailed description of this database is presented in section two below.

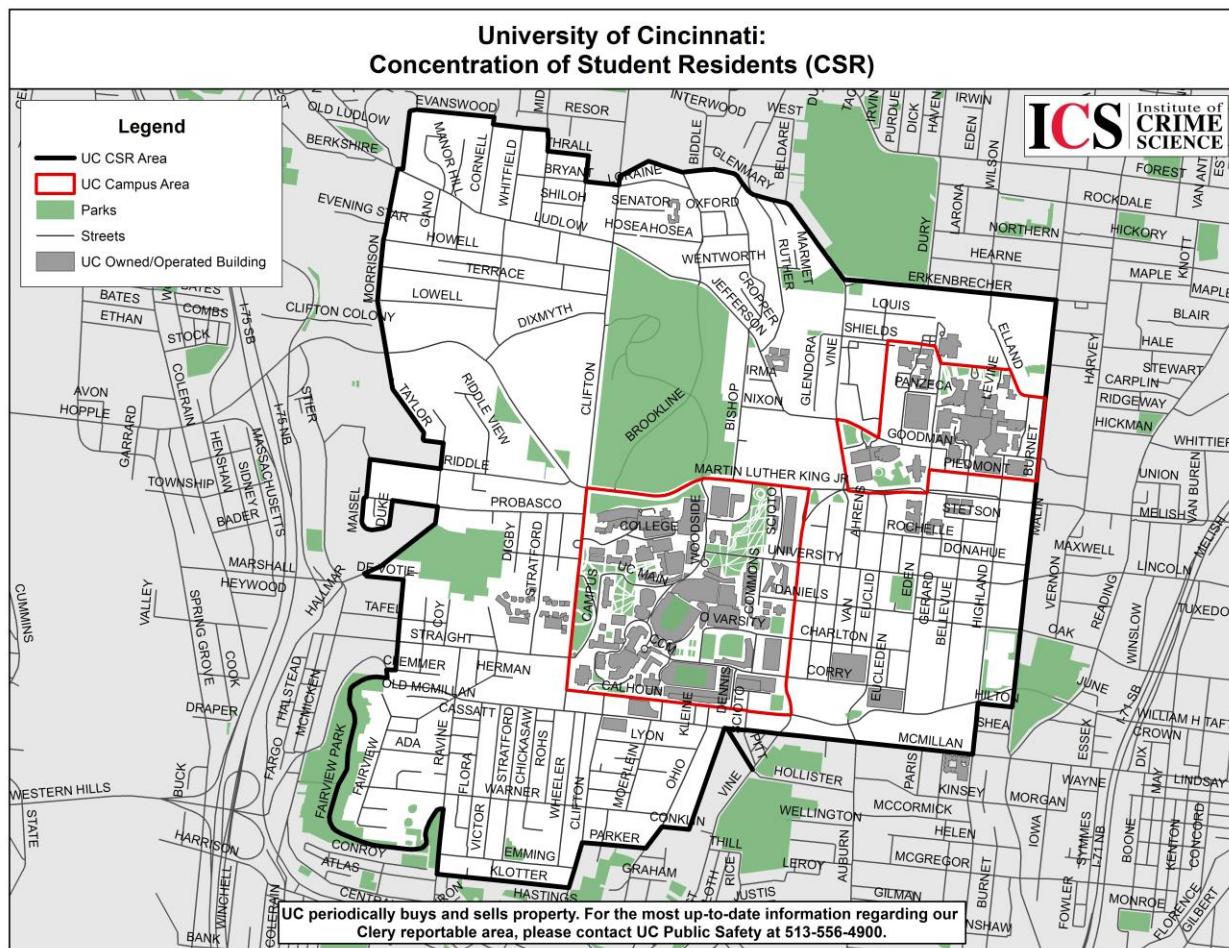
Scope of Analysis

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, 2011 and December 31, 2016. These incidents are classified using the standards of the Federal Bureau of Investigations' (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, whereby offenses are classified as Part I or 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 2016. For information on more historical crime trends, please see the Campus Crime Reports for 2013, 2014 and 2015 written by Dr. Engel and colleagues (available on the UC Public Safety website).

UC CSR Area

The crime analyses presented in this report are based on offenses reported to police both on and near the UC Uptown 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 statistics are limited in that they do not capture all of the aspects of student-involved crime and victimization. On campus statistics exclude the neighborhoods adjacent to campus, which have been previously shown as high-risk for student victimization (Nobles et al., 2012). To supplement the analysis of crime involving students, this report also uses reported crimes to the Cincinnati Police Department which occur in the UC *Concentration of Student Residents (CSR)* area, as depicted within the black boundary in Figure 1. The *UC CSR* area, previously referred to as the *Clerly Timely Warning Area* or as the *UC Patrol Area*, is a geographic boundary which contains approximately 80% of registered student addresses within the 45219 and 45220 zip codes.

Figure 1. UC Concentration of Student Residents 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 (buildings owned and/or operated by UC) 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 *UC CSR* area, shown in Figure 1 above. 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 *UC Concentration of Student Residents (CSR)* 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 *UC CSR* area boundaries do contain a high concentration (78.2%) of student residences.

Given the care used to identify the *UC CSR* 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 the Uptown campus (East and West combined); or 2) crimes reported to CPD that occurred off-campus within the *UC CSR* area. Further, all of the crime prevention strategies implemented by the committee also fall within one of these two areas.

Data Extraction Change Across Campus Crime Reports

Since the 2013 and 2014 Campus Crime Reports were published, the geocoding method used by the Institute of Crime Science (ICS) to pull crime statistics has become more precise. Geocoding is the processes of using an address (provided by CPD incident reports) to find geographic coordinates from spatial reference data (provided by ArcGIS). Cincinnati Police data is geocoded by ICS to determine whether or not it falls within the *UC CSR* area. The previous method set a 60% match criteria between a crime address and a physical address in the reference

data (using ArcGIS). However, this method brought extra addresses into the *UC CSR* area, which causes an inflation in the number of crimes in the area. For example, while 290 Vine Street is within the boundary, 2900 Vine Street is not. The 60% match method would incorrectly pull crimes which occur at 2900 Vine Street and match with 290 Vine Street. These types of problems occurred for a number of addresses, and thus artificially inflated the number of crimes that were determined to occur within the *UC CSR* area. As a remedy, ICS modified the reference data and created a new and cleaner method by writing a new code for ArcGIS. This code increased the accuracy and precision of ArcGIS. The result of this new procedure is that fewer crime incidents show up within the *UC CSR* area boundary when compared to the method used in the *2013* and *2014 Campus Crime Reports*. This more precise method is now the standard for extracting CPD crimes determined to occur within in the *UC CSR* area; this method was used in the *2015 Campus Crime Report*, as well as the current report.

STRATEGIES EMPLOYED

This section of the report details the continued efforts of the committee since 2013 as well as new strategies employed in 2016. 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, and a map showing their locations is presented in Figure 2.

Additional Police Patrol

Historical trends in reported robbery offenses demonstrate an increase in the number of robberies associated with the start of UC's Fall semester. A major strategy used by the Campus Crime Reduction Committee is the additional, overtime deployment of police officers in two specific areas in the neighborhoods adjacent to the University of Cincinnati. This cooperative strategy began in August of 2013, when UC paid for additional off-duty officers from CPD District 4, CPD District 5, and UCPD to patrol targeted areas in addition to the CPD and UCPD regular on-duty area patrols. This police deployment plan was based on the crime trends reported in previous years. 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). Providing overtime patrols on top of routine patrols allows for extra visibility in the neighborhoods surrounding UC, as well as an increased ability to apprehend suspects after an offense has been reported.

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

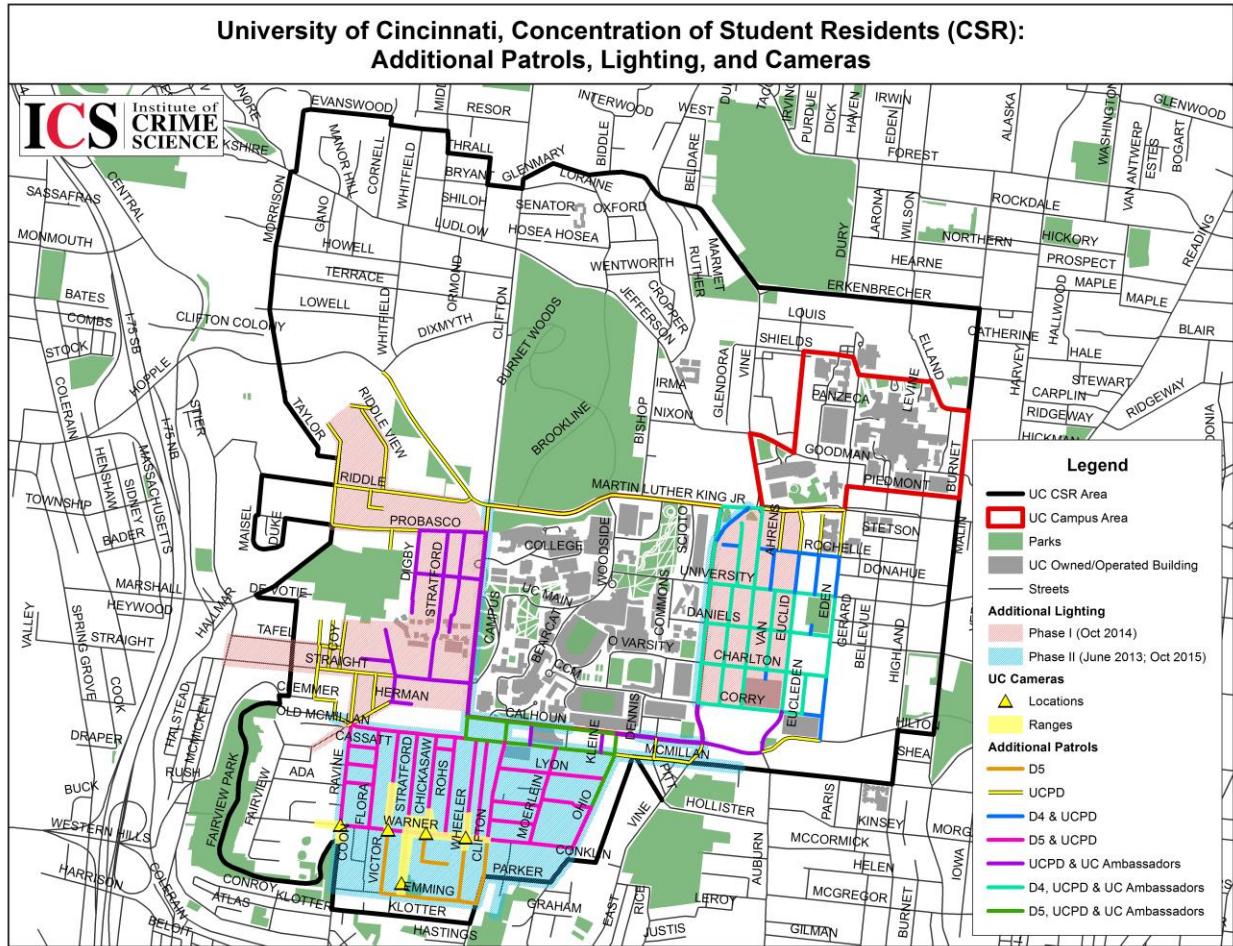
around the UC Campus (within the *CSR* area) to identify where violent Part I crimes—specifically robberies and felonious assaults—mostly concentrate, and to provide a pattern for an intervention. Based on this method, ICS generated a list of hot street segments that were expected to continue to attract criminal activity if left untreated. Further, the committee monitored the need for changes to the deployment area by looking at the geographic distribution of robbery offenses every two weeks during 2016. Throughout this time, robbery offenses did not appear to concentrate in any areas outside of the identified deployment areas (as shown in Figure 2).

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 2016, the additional patrols ran every night. Specific patrol areas were defined for CPD District 4 and CPD District 5. In previous years, the UCPD also had a designated area for their overtime patrols. However, overtime patrols for UCPD ended in 2015, when they became fully staffed in order to routinely patrol off-campus during on-duty hours. These patrols areas are displayed graphically in Figure 2 below. Figure 2 also shows the streetlight and CCTV camera additions in the *UC CSR* area.

During each bi-weekly meeting in 2016, the UC Crime Reduction Committee discussed whether or not the patrols were located in the correct areas 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 2015 continued to be the appropriate areas for additional police deployment in 2016. Geographic locations for the CPD additional patrols did not change throughout 2016. For maps of previous deployment areas for both CPD and UCPD, please see the 2013, 2014 and 2015 Campus Crime Reports.

During 2016, the additional patrol was slightly reduced compared to previous years. The District 4 patrol was reduced to two officers and one supervisor each night. The District 5 patrol was reduced to five officers and one supervisor each night. During 2015, all UCPD off-campus patrols shifted from overtime patrols to on-duty patrols (for details, see the 2015 Campus Crime Report). This change was also necessary due to the fact the UCPD had reached their full staffing capacity, increasing their ability routinely patrol off-campus during their regular duty hours.

Figure 2. Lights, Cameras, and Patrols in the UC CSR



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 uniformed foot patrols. During 2016 both CPD District 4 and District 5 engaged in 15 minute “hot spot” patrol tactics, which continues to date. Officers are instructed to park their vehicles at strategic locations for at least 15 minutes, and then move to the next location. These locations were adjusted throughout 2016 according to the most recent crime patterns, and officers were given the location instructions during their roll call attendance at the UCPD. CPD officers were instructed to do these stops at least twice during their shift. Research has demonstrated that directed police patrols at hot spots for 15 minutes are an efficient and effective use of resources (Engel et al., 2014; Koper, 1995). Additionally, CPD District 4 officers also spent about one hour of a four hour shift on foot, out of their vehicle. For the majority of 2016, the CPD District 5 patrols varied their patrols either on foot, vehicle or bicycle. The officers on bicycles are used primarily in the spring and summer, and switch to patrolling in vehicles in the Fall when the weather cools down. The form of patrol (vehicle, foot, and bicycle) is left to the discretion of the CPD supervisor. Patrol shifts ran between 9 p.m. and 3 a.m. each night for CPD District 5. A summary of the results of these additional patrols are detailed in the “Strategy Assessment” section of this report.

Table 1 below summarizes the additional patrol details, disaggregated between CPD District 4 and CPD District 5. The data presented in this table correspond to one full year of the patrols, from January 1 to December 31, 2016. For the majority of 2016, the CPD District 4 hired two officers and one supervising officer between 19:00 to 23:00 and then an additional two officers and one supervising officer between 23:00 and 04:00 for a total of 27 additional uniformed officer patrol hours each night. CPD District 5 hired five officers and one supervising officer, from 19:00 to 0:400 each night, to patrol for a total of 54 additional uniformed officer patrol hours each night in 2015. The UCPD discontinued their overtime additional patrols during 2015, and as such, no UCPD overtime patrols occurred during 2016. As discussed in the *2015 Campus Crime Report*, the UCPD increased their routine patrols off-campus to eliminate the need for overtime UCPD patrols.

During 2016, patrols ran seven days per week, for a grand total of approximately 394 hours⁴ of additional uniformed patrol by the CPD each week. These shifts varied by month, as patrols were adjusted to the needs based on bi-weekly crime analyses. Table 1 below presents the activities associated with the additional patrol shifts during 2016. In 2016, a total of 3,697 additional patrol shifts were conducted, which amounted to 21,302 additional uniformed patrol hours. These additional shifts resulted in a combined total of 1,497 arrests, citations, and field investigation reports.

⁴ Based on CPD shift counts prior to the reduction in October 2015.

Table 1. Additional Patrols in the UC CSR area, January 1 - December 31, 2016

	Number of Patrol Shifts	Number of Patrol Hours	Number of Arrests	Number of Citations	Number of Field Investigation Reports	Number Of SOW's ⁵
District 4	1,686	9,336	135	270	129	3,456
District 5	2,011	11,966	219	376	368	5,690
Total	3,697	21,302	354	646	497	9,146

Table 2 shows the deployment methods used during the additional patrols. The patrol shift type varied by agency, and deployment decisions were dynamically adjusted based on current crime analyses. Overall, 58% of the patrols were completed on foot only or with a combination of foot and vehicle (N=2,145). The rest of the patrols were performed in vehicle only, on bike, or in another or unknown way (N=1,552). Note that the UCPD stopped their over-time patrols in 2015, so none were conducted in 2016. The agency shifted from over-time off-campus patrols to regular on-duty off-campus deployments. This change is described in the next section.

Table 2. Additional Patrol Shifts by Agency and Transportation Method, January 1 - December 31, 2016⁶

Transportation Method	CPD District 4	CPD District 5	Total
Foot	11	575	586
Foot/Vehicle	1,479	80	1,559
Vehicle	166	1,271	1,437
Bike	0	9	9
Other	1	1	2
Unknown ⁷	29	75	104
Total	1,686	2,011	3,697

Expanded Police Presence

Between 2014 and 2015 the University of Cincinnati Department of Public Safety (where UCPD is housed) hired an additional 34 sworn officers as well as additional security officers and dispatchers. The purpose of these additional hires was three-fold: (1) allow UCPD to better staff off-campus patrols; (2) to raise the complement of the UCPD to the staffing levels of similar academic institutions; and (3) reduce long-term costs by moving the over-time off-campus patrols into regular on duty patrols. By expanding the number of officers, UCPD sought to both increase visibility and presence on- and off-campus. This allows Public Safety to provide more

⁵SOW is an acronym for “Sent on Way”, where an officer asks a person to leave an area.

⁶Shifts were officers were at court are not counted in this table,

⁷ Additional patrols designated as “unknown” are those where the officer did not mark which type of patrol they engaged in.

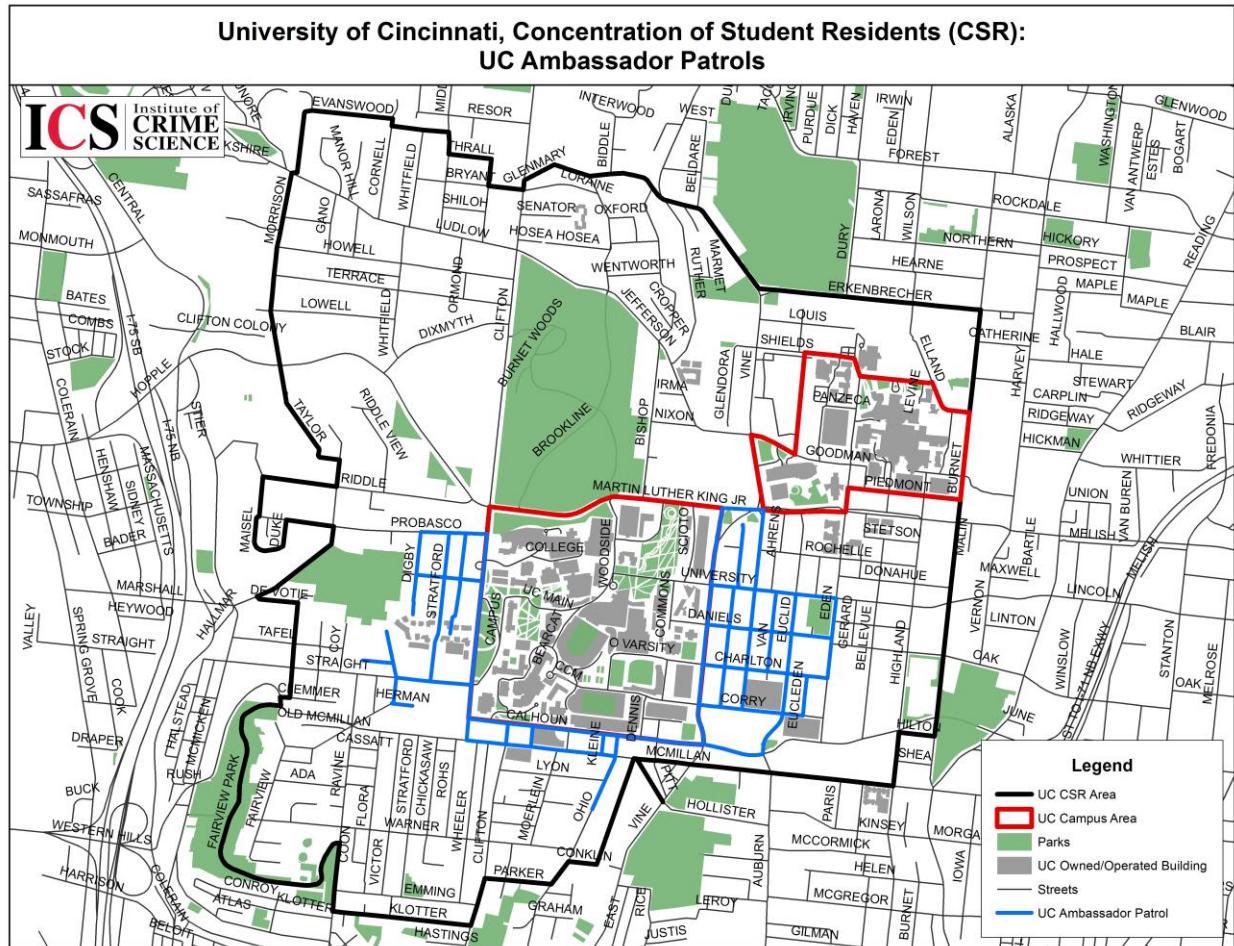
preventative actions, such as assisting with Night Ride and regularly patrolling off-campus. No new UCPD officers were hired in 2016.

The deployment and shift hours for the UCPD changed in 2015 to better organize and deploy the expanded UCPD. First shift runs from 6 a.m. to 4 p.m., and officers only patrol on UC property. Second shift runs from 3 p.m. to 1 a.m., and Third shift runs from 9 p.m. to 7 a.m. The UCPD second and third shifts are the only ones which routinely deploy UCPD officers in off-campus areas. The UCPD reorganized their shifts to concentrate officers' deployment according to student traffic patterns. No changes to the UCPD shifts were made during 2016.

UC Ambassadors

The UC Safety Ambassadors program was launched in March 2014 to supplement visibility and community engagement efforts by UCPD and CPD in order to promote the safety of students, faculty, staff, and visitors. The UC Ambassadors patrol in specific areas in the neighborhoods adjacent to the UC campus, as demonstrated by the blue lines in Figure 3 below. During 2016 ten fulltime safety ambassadors were employed, with six ambassadors and one supervisor patrolling from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m., seven nights per week. However, in 2017 the patrol hours have shifted to 1:30 pm to 10:00 pm, so that they are present when most people are in the area. They are tasked with creating a welcoming and engaging environment in both areas with high foot-traffic and in the areas which students routinely walk. The Ambassadors are trained to deal with a variety of urban issues specific to this area and patrol on foot, bicycle and Segway. The Ambassador program is one of the many strategies used by the University to increase the safety of the UC community and reduce crime around the campus.

Figure 3. Block by Block UC Ambassadors Patrol Area



Enhancing Public Safety Survey

Gathering the input of UC students, faculty, and staff is vital to better understanding safety issues on and around the University of Cincinnati. To that end, the *Enhancing Public Safety Survey* was launched in April 2014. University of Cincinnati (UC) students, faculty, and staff on the Uptown Campuses (East and West) were invited to participate in this on-line survey regarding their perceptions of safety on and around campus. Six 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; and (6) walking patterns. Four waves of data have been collected—the most recent survey was administered in November of 2016.

Three comprehensive reports based on each wave of data are available online through the UC website (<http://www.uc.edu/safety-reform/Resources.html>). A key finding of this report is the

alarmingly low number of respondents who feel safe in the neighborhoods which surround the UC Uptown campus, both during the day and at night. Further, data suggests that the UC Crime Alert emails are a major influence on respondents' reported fear of crime. More details about findings from these surveys will be continually analyzed over time to guide public safety efforts.

Problem Properties Directed Patrol

During the start of the Fall 2015 academic semester, the university received many community complaints of disorderly behavior involving students at off-campus parties. In order to address this issue and effectively respond, UCPD, CPD, and the Office of Student Affairs developed a list of protocols and practices, as described in a memo sent to President Santa Ono. The strategy continues to date.

If CPD responds to an off-campus party deemed "excessive" they will request UCPD to respond, as well as share any information gathered. In turn, the UCPD began documenting any actions taken by either the UCPD or CPD when responding to a house party where violations of the UC Student Code of Conduct or Interfraternity Council are occurring. In these instances, a report is taken and immediately forwarded to the Office of Student Affairs to receive proper attention and necessary action. An important aspect of this strategy is the formal documentation of the presence or the absence of activity at particular problem properties. These identified addresses are regularly monitored by the UCPD, and if no activity occurs after 30 days, the address is removed from the list of problem properties. The UCPD has also resumed attending neighborhood and business association meetings to ensure ongoing information exchanges between the university and the community are occurring.

Burglary Prevention Campaigns

An on-going strategy for burglary prevention is the distribution of door hangers to selected off-campus residents who reside on or near identified burglary hot street segments. These door hangers educated residents on target hardening measures to prevent burglaries. Four door hanger campaigns were held in 2016 by CPD, UCPD, and UC student volunteers. One in January as the students returned from winter break. On March 12, 2016, door hangers and pink theft from auto prevention cards were distributed prior to UC's Spring Break. As students began to return to the off-campus houses near UC, a third door hanger event was held on August 13th. On November 17, 2016, officers from CPD, UCPD, and undergraduate students delivered door hangers prior to Thanksgiving 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. These campaigns not only help to educate residents but also help to engage UCPD and CPD officers with UC students.

Burglary Prevention Letter Program

This new strategy was implemented in September 2016 as an additional method to prevent burglaries in the areas near UC. Research demonstrates that after a burglary occurs, the properties adjacent to that burglary incident are at an elevated risk of becoming burglarized (Johnson, Bowers, & Hirschfield, 1997). The risk is greatest within a short time period after the initial burglary and greatest to the houses closest in geographic location to the initial burglary. As a strategy to reduce this risk of burglary, UCPD is educating the residents who reside in the adjacent properties. The UCPD and CPD jointly developed and approved a letter which is distributed to these adjacent properties. This letter contains information and tips to help educate residents. Once a burglary occurs, UCPD officers will deliver three letters, two to the next door neighbors and one across the street to nearby residents. More than 30 letters were delivered in the last few months of 2016, and this strategy continues in 2017.

Case Watch

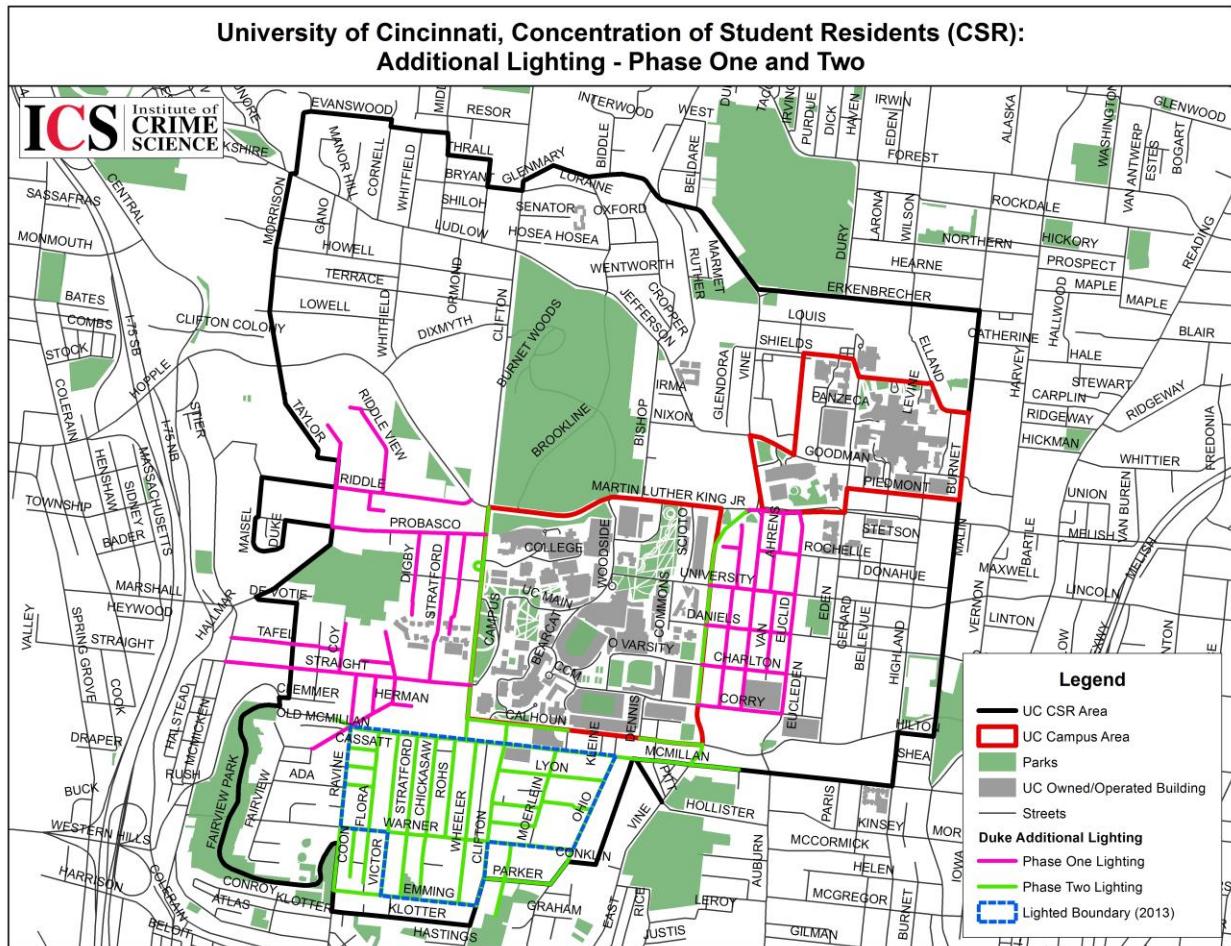
Case Watch was launched in 2013 to provide an enhanced collection of support services to University of Cincinnati (UC) student, faculty and staff victims of serious crimes on campus or in the areas immediately surrounding the campus or at any branch campuses. Similar to Court Watch programs in other cities, this program tracks criminal cases through the court system to keep victims and other stakeholders advised and engaged in the adjudication process. UCPD's Crime Victim Services Coordinator, a new position created in 2015, coordinates Case Watch services between victims and the UCPD. 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 purposively or systematically victimizing the university community including students, faculty, and staff, both on and around campus. Case Watch focuses on particularly egregious cases of criminal victimization, with a specific emphasis on violence. Case Watch handled over ten different cases in 2016 and reported that there was good participation from victims during the criminal proceedings.

LED Street Lights

During Phase II of the UC Uptown Lighting Project, Duke Energy upgraded 396 street lights from traditional yellow lights to LED street lights which shine twice as bright to the human eye. These were added to the east and west of the UC Uptown Main campus as shown in green in Figure 4 below. Installation began October 12, 2015 and was completed on December 1, 2015. Lighting was improved along 30 streets during Phase II. Phase I (321 lights upgraded) included upgraded lighting on 33 streets during October of 2014. The specific streets that received lighting are shown in pink in Figure 4 below. For before-and-after shots of these streets, please refer to Figures 22 and 23 in the Appendix . In June of 2013, specific streets received 96 additional streetlights to increase visibility and deter crime (shown within the dashed blue

boundary in Figure 4 below). While this included the addition of new streetlight poles, they were lit using traditional yellow light bulbs. Research has shown that crime can be reduced through enhanced light (Clarke, 2008), and when combined with other targeted crime prevention strategies, results can be significant.

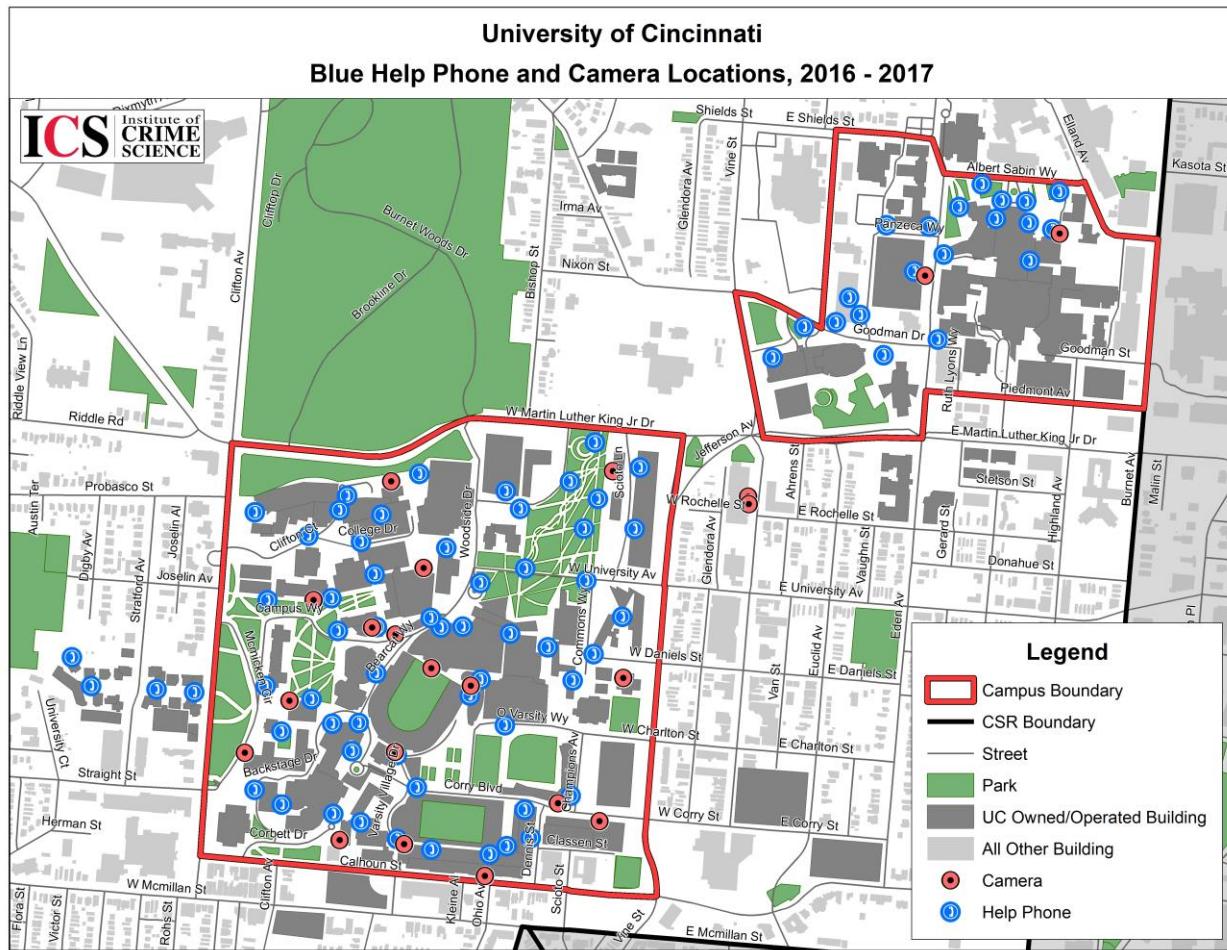
Figure 4. Phase I and Phase II of Updated Street Lights



On Campus Cameras and Blue Help Phones

A safety initiative on campus is the inclusion of on campus cameras and blue help phones. The Blue Help phones provide emergency services to UC students, faculty, staff and visitors upon initiation. They provide the UC community a feeling a safety by their very frequent and visible presence, as demonstrated in Figure 5 below. The Blue Help Phones are shown by the blue icon, and the on campus cameras are shown by the red icon. The on campus cameras are used by Department of Public Safety personnel to monitor different areas on and nearby campus.

Figure 5. Blue Help Phones and Camera Locations on Campus



Live Safe Mobile Application

This mobile phone application is focused on public safety in and around the University of Cincinnati's Uptown campuses. It launched April 1, 2014 and is available for download for free through iTunes and the Google Play store for both iPhone and Android users. The app allows users to report crime tips anonymously, request help, 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 remotely monitor the user's walk to a specific destination. Finally, the app serves as a platform to send UC safety updates and tips directly to mobile phones. However, in 2017 UC will transition to use Guardian as the mobile application, replacing the Live Safe application. Both apps perform the same functions.

CRIME PATTERNS AND TRENDS ON AND NEAR CAMPUS

This section of the report describes the frequency and characteristics of reported Part I Violent and Property crimes reported in recent years both on campus and off-campus (i.e., within the *UC CSR area*)⁸. The analyses presented below include:

- 1) The number of Part I crimes reported in 2016
- 2) Comparisons of 2016 crime patterns to those of previous years, including separate analyses for both on campus and off-campus crimes
- 3) The characteristics of these crimes, with particular emphasis on robbery and burglary incidents
- 4) Crime patterns after the UCPD Officer-Involved Shooting in July 2015

On Campus Crime⁹

Table 3 below lists the Part I crime incidents reported on the UC Uptown Campus, by year and type of crime. The last two columns of the table display percentage changes in Part I crimes in 2016 compared to 2015, and also from the average of the previous five years (i.e., 2011 to 2015). Overall, Table 3 shows that Part I crimes in the Uptown campus have decreased by 14.7% since last year, and decreased by over one-quarter (25.6%) compared to the five year average. When separating Uptown campus crime into unique crime categories, it becomes clear that violent crime has slightly increased compared to both last year and the five year average, increasing by 100.0% (4 additional offenses) and 30.8% respectively. In contrast, property crime decreased by 16.4% from 2015 to 2016 (primarily driven by a decrease in theft crimes), and declined by 26.7% compared to the five-year average. As is always the case when dealing with yearly crime data, is important to note that some of the percentage changes presented in Table 3 reflect very small changes in actual crime incident numbers and should be interpreted accordingly. For example, the 100.0% increase in rape in 2016 compared to 2015 represents an actual increase of only 2 crime incidents.

⁸ This report primarily focuses on crime trends in 2015. For information on more historical crime trends, please refer to the previously published Campus Crime Reports, available on the UC Public Safety website (<https://www.uc.edu/publicsafety/records-reports/crime-statistics.html>).

⁹ Note that the statistics presented here are based on crimes reported to the UCPD for the Uptown Campus. These numbers differ from those in the Annual Security and Fire Report prepared annually for the US Department of Education. The Annual Security Report presents statistics reported to UC police, as well as designated campus officials and other local law enforcement for all UC Campuses including Uptown, Blue Ash and Clermont. Crimes beyond Part I offenses are included in the Annual Security report, such as hate crimes, stalking and dating violence.

**Table 3. University of Cincinnati:
Reported Part I Crime Incidents on the Uptown Campus (2011-2016)**

Crime Type		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	% Change from 2015	% Change from 5-Year Avg. (2011-2015)
Violent Crimes	Homicide/Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--
	Rape/Sexual Imp.	2	0	0	3	2	4	100.0%	185.7%
	Robbery	5	3	3	0	2	1	-50.0%	-61.5%
	Agg. Assault	4	1	3	2	0	3	--	50.0%
<i>Violent Total</i>		11	4	6	5	4	8	100.0%	33.3%
Property Crimes	Burglary	12	20	11	19	3	17	466.7%	30.8%
	Theft from Auto	58	59	31	35	22	16	-27.3%	-61.0%
	Auto Theft	7	3	1	2	1	2	100.0%	-28.6%
	All Other Theft	293	284	277	210	255	200	-21.6%	-24.2%
<i>Property Total</i>		370	366	320	266	281	235	-16.4%	-26.7%
<i>Part I Total</i>		381	370	326	271	285	243	-14.7%	-25.6%

Table 4 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, 2016. The eighteen buildings listed had a range of 5 to 20 crimes reported in the past year. Crime appears to concentrate in a select few buildings on campus. The most problematic buildings include Langsam Library, the Campus Recreation Center, the Medical Sciences Building, Lindner Hall and the Stratford Heights Complex. These five buildings account for 41.0% of all on-campus reported crimes. Tables 3 and 4 also indicate that “all other theft” is the most frequent crime reported in the Uptown UC Campuses, representing 82.3% of all Part I reported crimes.

Table 4. Crimes Reported to UCPD by Repeat Buildings¹⁰, January 1- December 31, 2016

Building Name	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft from Auto	Auto Theft	All Other Theft	Total
Langsam Library	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20
Campus Recreation Center	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	11
Medical Sciences Building	0	0	0	2	0	0	9	11
Lindner Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Stratford Heights Complex	0	0	1	1	2	0	6	10
Tangeman University Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
Daniels Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
University Park Apartments	4	1	0	1	0	0	3	9
University Avenue Garage	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	8
Calhoun Hall	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	7
Kettering Lab	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	6
Medical Arts Building	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	6
Turner Hall	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	5
Siddall Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Rieveschl	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	5
Engineering Research Center	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	5
Taft Law College	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	5
Morgens Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Nippert Stadium	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Total	4	1	2	13	8	0	123	151

¹⁰ Based on buildings where 5 or more incidents were reported to the UCPD.

Off-Campus Crime

In addition to reducing crime on campus, one of the primary goals of the Campus Crime Reduction Committee is to reduce violent and property crimes in the areas around campus. Table 5 below presents the yearly crime trends in the *CSR* area. Like Table 3, presented above, this table displays percentage changes in Part I crimes in 2016 as compared to 2015, and 2016 as compared to the previous 5 year average.

The number of Part I crimes in the areas surrounding the UC campus has declined in recent years. In particular, total Part I crimes in the *CSR* area decreased by 13.2% in 2016 as compared to 2015, and by 29.7% compared to the previous five-year average (i.e. 2011-2015). A similar downward trend is observed when considering violent and property crimes separately. Specifically, when compared to the five year average, total violent crimes decreased by 26.0% and 40.7%. However, violent crimes slightly increased from 2015 to 2016, by 8.6% (an increase of 9 offenses). Total property crimes decreased by 15.1% and 30.1%, respectively compared to the previous year and previous five year average. The downward trend was apparent across each unique crime category, with three exceptions – Robberies increased by 10.9% (representing increase of 7 offenses) compared to 2015, but was reduced by 37.2% compared to the previous five year average. Aggravated Assault increased by 9.5% compared to 2015 (but decreased 10.2% compared to the previous 5-year average) and Auto Theft increased by 53.5% compared to 2015 and increased by 15.0% compared to the previous 5 year average.

**Table 5. UC CSR Area:
Reported Part I Crimes (2011-2016)**

Crime Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	% Change from 2015	% Change from 5-Year Avg. (2011-2015)
Violent Offenses	Homicide	0	2	1	1	0	0	--
	Rape/Sexual Imp.	15	6	12	20	20	0.0%	37.0%
	Robbery	132	140	124	105	64	10.9%	-37.2%
	Agg. Assault	41	33	19	14	21	9.5%	-10.2%
Violent Total		188	181	156	140	105	8.6%	-26.0%
Property Offenses	Burglary	484	340	392	306	229	0.9%	-34.0%
	Theft from Auto	568	521	367	553	364	-29.4%	-45.8%
	Auto Theft	69	61	62	52	43	53.5%	15.0%
	All Other Theft	613	576	559	557	562	-17.7%	-19.3%
Property Total		1734	1498	1380	1468	1198	1017	-15.1%
Part I Total		1922	1679	1536	1608	1303	1131	-13.2%
								-29.7%

Off-Campus Crime Involving UC Students

The off-campus crime section above included *all* crimes in the *CSR* area. The following section presents only those crimes in which UC students were involved as victims in the reported incidents. Table 6 below lists Part I crimes involving UC students, as reported within the *CSR* area from 2011 to 2016, as well as the percent change in crime in 2015 compared to previous years.

Overall, reported student victimization is down. Specifically, total Part I crime is approximately 4% lower than in 2015 and 23.9% than the five year average. Similarly, reported property crime is down 6.1% compared to the year prior and 23.3% compared to the previous five years. Reported total violent crime involving UC students has increased by 25.0% since 2015, but has decreased by 29.2% compared to the five year average. The increase in violent crimes from 2015 to 2016 appears to be driven by a slight increase in robbery crimes (7 additional incidents); readers should note that 2015 seems to reach a historical low in robbery incidents involving students for all years presented in Table 6.

Despite the overall downward trend, there were reported increases in three crimes in 2016. Robbery increased from 15 offenses in 2015 to 22 in 2016. However, this still represents a decrease of near 40% compared to the previous five year average. Both Auto Thefts and All Other Thefts demonstrated increases compared to both 2014 and the five year average/ Auto Theft increased by 100.0% (N=10 incidents) and 47.1% (N=4.8), compared to the previous year and previous five year average, respectively. All Other Theft increased modestly by 19.5% and 6.5% compared to 2015 and the previous five year average. Importantly, all of these increases are a result of small changes in the actual raw number of incidents.

**Table 6. UC CSR Area:
Reported UC Student Victimized Crime Incidents (2011-2016)**

Crime Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	% Change from 2015	% Change from 5-Year Avg. (2011-2015)
Violent Offenses	Homicide/Murder	0	0	0	0	0	--	--
	Sexual Imp or Rape	2	1	1	5	7	-14.3%	87.5%
	Robbery	46	49	37	35	15	46.7%	-39.6%
	Agg. Assault	4	3	4	1	2	0.0%	-28.6%
Violent Total		52	53	42	41	24	30	25.0% -29.2%
Property Offenses	Burglary	172	132	159	119	112	117	4.5% -15.7%
	Theft from Auto	161	167	97	196	116	72	-37.9% -51.2%
	Auto Theft	10	5	6	8	5	10	100.0% 47.1%
	All Other Theft	81	113	84	77	77	92	19.5% 6.5%
Property Total		424	417	346	400	310	291	-6.1% -23.3%
Part I Total		476	470	388	441	334	321	-3.9% -23.9%

OFF-CAMPUS CRIME CHARACTERISTICS

Seasonal Trends of Violent and Property Crimes

Figure 5 below displays the monthly violent crimes reported within the *CSR* area in 2016, presented with a blue line, as compared to monthly averages for the previous five years (i.e., 2011 – 2015), presented with a dashed black line. An inspection of this chart reveals that violent crime in 2016 is consistently lower across each month than in the previous five years, with the exception of only one month – in November 2016 there were 23 violent incidents, compared to the five year average of 9.6 monthly violent incidents.

Previously violent crime tended to peak during the fall school semester in September, in 2016 this peak came later, occurring in November after the fall term began. In 2016, the spring months and early fall had consistently lower levels of crime, ranging from five to eight incidents each month between January to May, and October to December. The previous five-year average of crime incidents for these months tend to fluctuate a great deal more – this is possibly due to University of Cincinnati’s change from quarters to semesters in Fall 2012, which has caused a shift in the number of students on campus during certain times of the year.

Figure 6. Monthly Violent Crimes in the UC CSR Area, 2010-2016

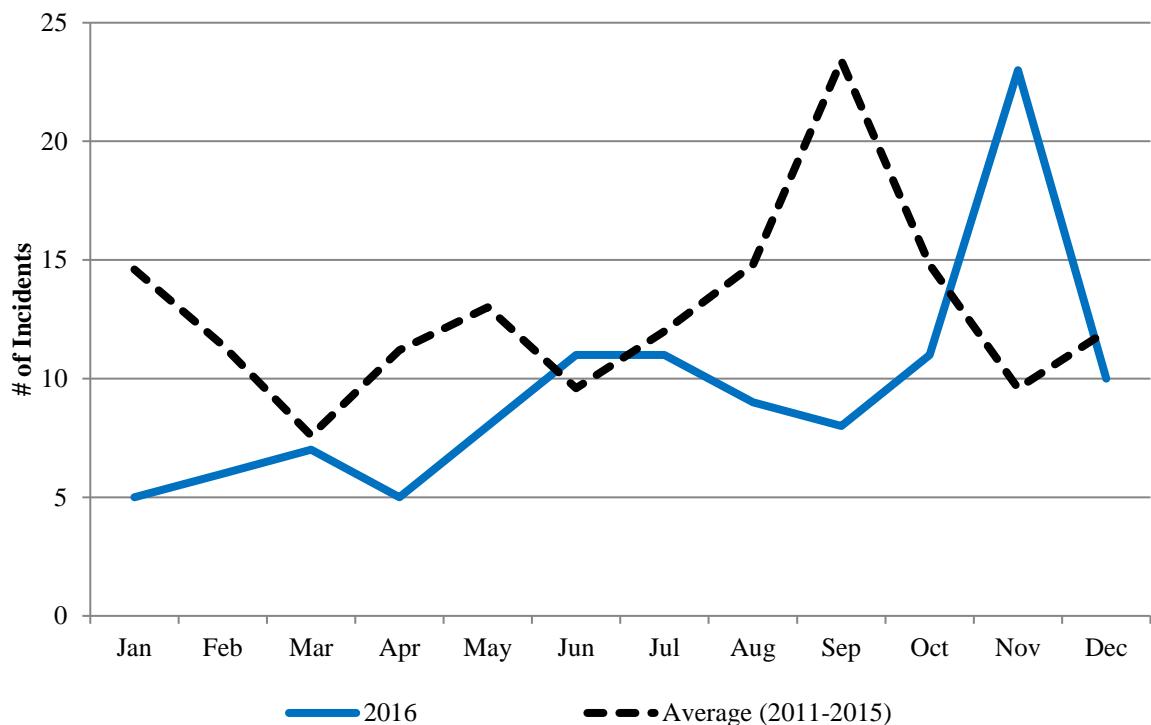
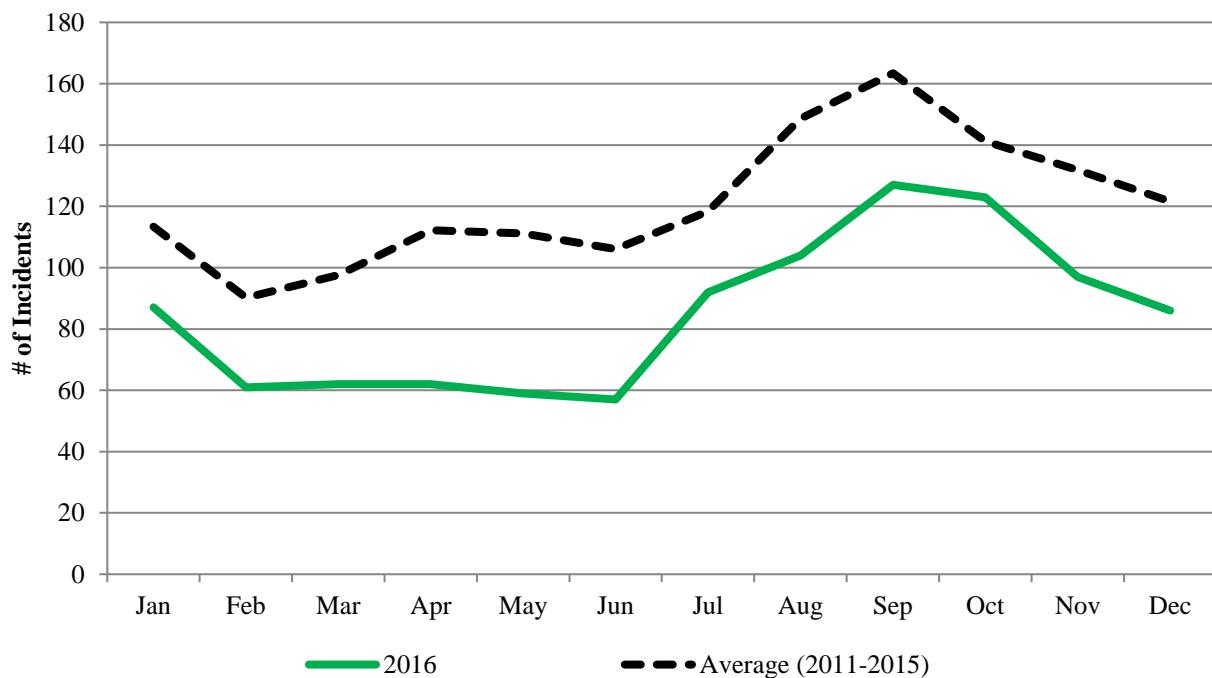


Figure 6 below displays the monthly property crimes reported within the *CSR* area in 2016, presented with a green line, as compared to monthly averages for the previous five years (i.e., 2011 – 2015), presented with a dashed black line. In contrast to the seasonal peaks in violent crime trends identified above for 2016, property crime in the *CSR* area matched the seasonal trends of the previous five year average and remained below the previous monthly averages. In general, property crimes peak in September, which coincides with the beginning of the University of Cincinnati's Fall Semester. Finally, monthly property crimes in 2016 fell below the previous five year averages.

Figure 7. Monthly Property Crimes in the UC CSR Area, 2011-2016



Characteristics of Selected Violent Crimes: Robbery

In 2016, among Part I Violent crimes, robberies were the most prevalent offenses occurring the UC Campus, as shown in Tables 5 and 6 above. It has been a priority for the Campus Crime Reduction Committee to target robberies through various crime prevention efforts. In 2016, robberies in the *UC CSR* area increased by 10.9% compared to the prior year (7 additional offenses) but decreased by 37.2% compared to the previous five year average. The section provides additional statistics that describe patterns of robberies around the UC campus. The following analyses document: (1) general characteristics of robberies; and (2) temporal patterns of robberies.

1) Characteristics of Robbery Incidents

This section provides information on robberies reported in the *UC CSR* area in 2016. A total of 71 robberies were reported in this area during this period. As shown in Figure 7 below, the vast majority of these crimes were perpetrated against non-students (69.0%), depicted in blue in the pie chart below.

**Figure 8. Robbery Incidents in the UC CSR Area,
January 1 - December 31, 2016 (N=71)**

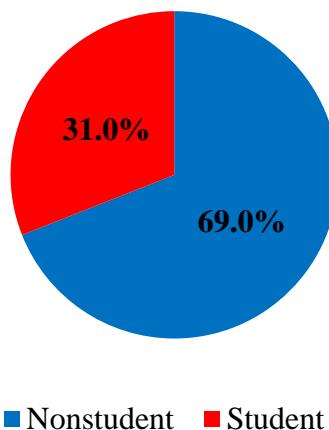


Table 7 shows the number of robbery incidents involving single and multiple victims, broken down by student status, as well as the percentage of robbery incidents that involved multiple victims, by student status. The percentage of non-student robberies that involved multiple victims averaged 18.1% between 2011 and 2016. In contrast, approximately 32.0% of student robberies involved multiple victims between 2011 and 2016.

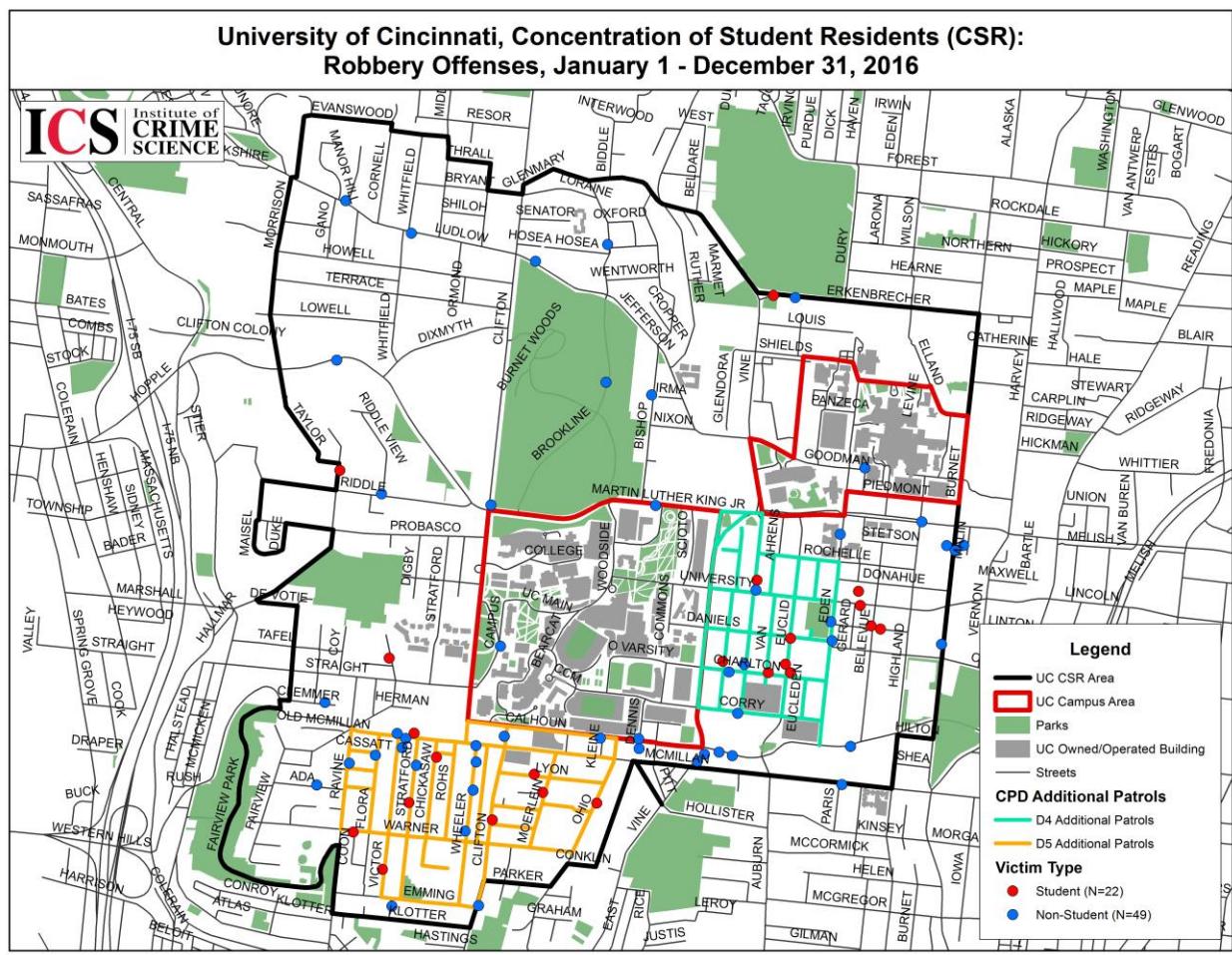
Table 7. Single and Multiple Victims Robberies in the UC CSR Area, 2011-2016

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
2011	37	8	17.8%	68	18	20.9%
2012	34	15	30.6%	80	11	12.1%
2013	27	10	27.0%	67	20	23.0%
2014	27	8	22.9%	59	11	15.7%
2015	7	8	53.3%	40	9	18.4%
2016	13	9	40.1%	35	8	18.6%

With respect to the geographic concentration of robbery crimes in the areas surrounding UC, Figure 8 below displays the robbery crimes reported during 2016, by location and student status of victim. Student victims are denoted with a red point, while non-student victims are marked by a blue point. This map shows that robberies tend to concentrate near the south boundary of the UC CSR area, as well as the eastern area along Charlton Street. The map also demonstrates a cluster of

non-student robberies at the intersection of East McMillan and Vine Street, near the Mad Frog, a liquor permit premise.

Figure 9. UC CSR Area: Robbery Offenses, January 1- December 31, 2016 (N=71)



2) Temporal Patterns of Robbery

Figure 9 below displays the monthly robbery incidents reported within the CSR area, including both the 2016 trends, presented with a blue line, and the five-year monthly average trends from 2011 to 2015, presented with a dashed black line. This figure indicates that historically robberies have a tendency to increase in the spring (April and May), as well as during the late summer and early fall months that coincide with the beginning of the fall semester. In contrast, in 2016, there was no discernable increase in robberies during the spring months. Rather, robberies in 2016 increased in June and peaked most predominantly in November. Unlike in previous years, there was no spike in robberies in September. Notable monthly robberies in 2016 fell below the five-year average in most months with the exceptions of June and November.

Figure 10. Monthly Robberies in the UC CSR, 2011 – 2016

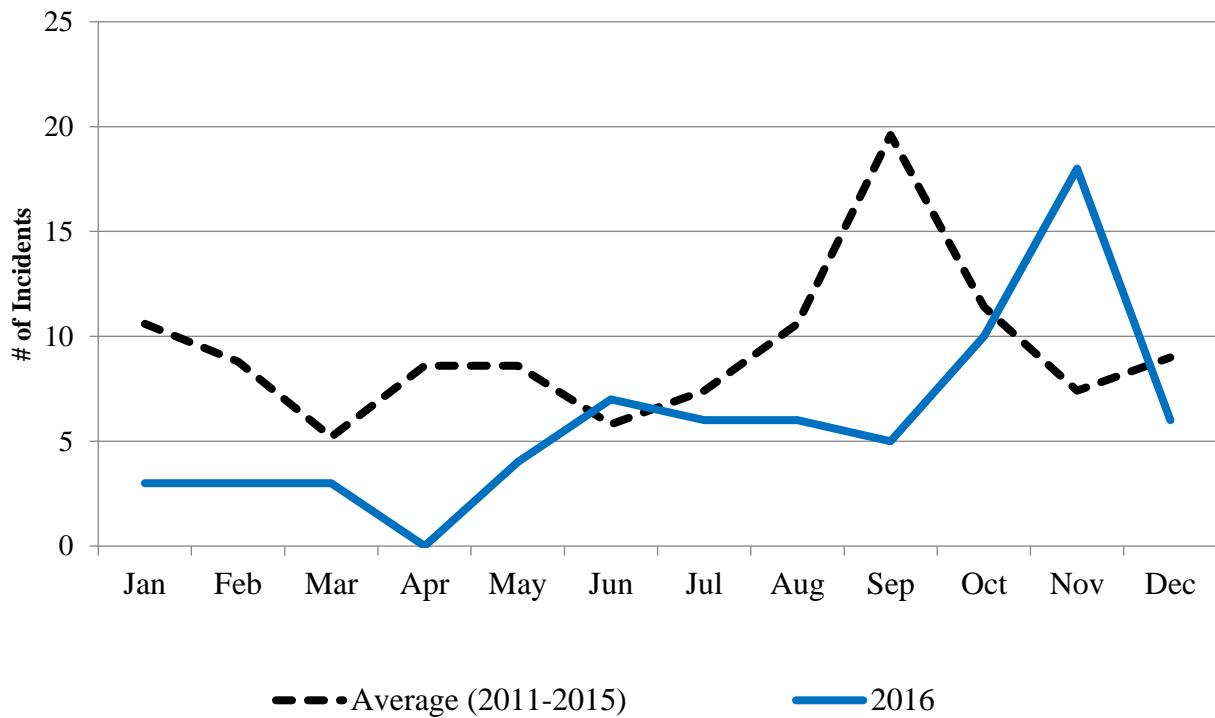


Figure 10 displays the counts of robbery incidents reported within the *CSR* area in 2016, broken down by day of the week and by student status. Student victims are represented with a red line, while non-student victims are represented with a blue line. During 2016, there were a total of 71 robbery incidents that took place within the *CSR* area, including 22 student and 49 non-student incidents. As in previous years, student and non-student robberies have different temporal patterns. The risk of student robbery victimization is highest on Friday and Saturday and lowest on Wednesday. In contrast, non-students are at greater risk of robbery on Sunday and Tuesday. Note that these temporal patterns are based on a small number of incidents ($N=22$ for students and $N=49$ for nonstudents).

**Figure 11. Robbery Crimes in the UC CSR by Day of the Week,
January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016**

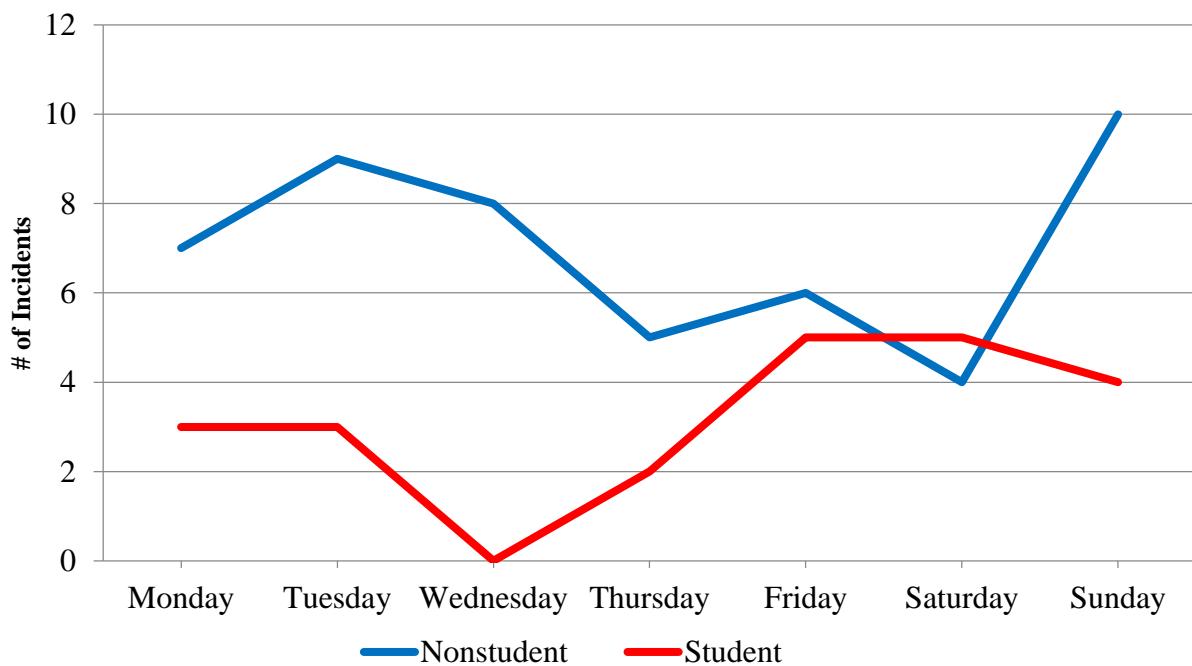
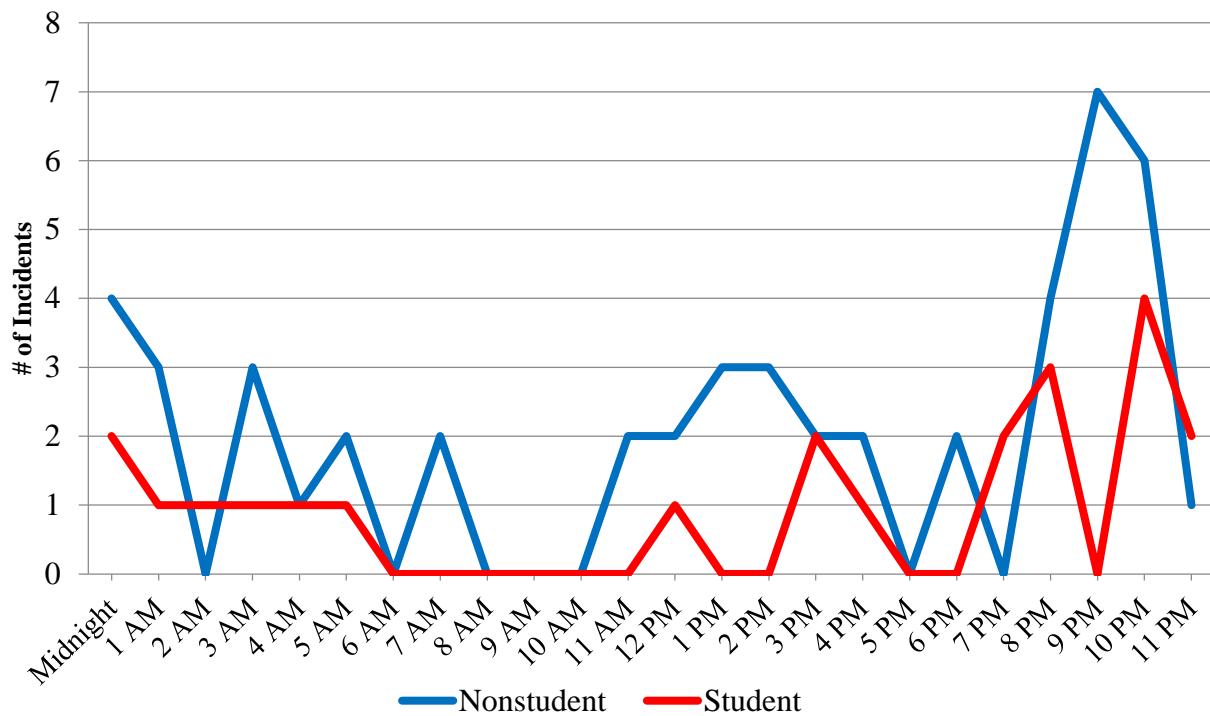


Figure 11 displays the distribution of robbery crimes by time of day and student status. As with the chart above, student victims are represented with a red line and non-student victims are represented with a blue line. Robbery crimes tend to occur more often in the afternoon and evening hours (specifically from 2:00 PM until 1:00 AM) and the hourly patterns of robberies are generally similar for students and non-students. However, student robberies peak slightly earlier in the evening (at 8:00 PM and 11:00 PM) than do non-student robberies, which peak at 9:00 PM and 10:00 PM.

**Figure 12. Robbery Crimes in the UC CSR by Time of Day,
January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016**



In addition to varying by time of day, the temporal patterns of robbery concentration differ on weekdays and weekends. Students, for instance, experience a larger percentage of robberies during the week days, which occur between 6:00 PM and 1:00 AM, and have fewer robbery victimizations on the weekend compared to nonstudents. Those that occur on the weekend tend to occur very early in the morning—between one am and five am. In contrast, non-student robberies peak at 11:00 PM during the week, and at 1:00 AM on the weekend. Thus, for students the risk of robbery tends to shift a few hours later in the evening/night during weekends as compared to weekdays. This may be a result of behavioral patterns during the week compared to the weekend – individuals are more likely to stay out at restaurants and bars later on the weekends than they are during the week.

Characteristics of Selected Property Crimes: Burglary

Reducing burglary offenses around the UC campus has been a priority of the Campus Crime Reduction Committee, given that a large proportion of UC students reside in the *UC CSR* area. To better focus these crime prevention efforts, the following analyses provide additional information on the characteristics of burglary crimes in 2016, disaggregated by student status. Similar to the

robbery analysis section above, this section describes: (1) general characteristics of burglaries; and (2) temporal patterns of burglaries.

1) Characteristics of Burglaries

This section of the report provides descriptive information on burglary incidents reported in the *CSR* area. In 2016, there were 231 burglary incidents reported in this area. Figure 12 shows that 50.6% of these incidents involved student victims and 49.4% involved nonstudent victims. Compared to other crimes (e.g. 31.0% of robbery victims are students), students make up a slight majority of burglary victims in the *UC CSR* area.

**Figure 13. UC CSR Area Burglary Incidents,
January 1 - December 31, 2016 (N=231)**

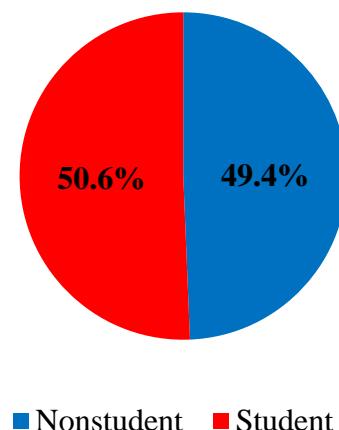


Table 8, below, disaggregates burglaries in the *CSR* area between 2011 and 2016 by number of victims and student status. Note that when a single house is burglarized, each person who reports something stolen will represent a separate victim. Thus, when a burglary incident occurs in a single home but victimizes more than one person, it is counted as a multiple victimization. Although students have tended to experience less burglaries in general, the proportion of student burglaries with multiple victims is much higher than for non-students. Specifically, over the past six years, student residents have averaged 134.0 burglary incidents, 45.6 incidents (34.0%) of which had multiple victims. In contrast, in the same time period, non-student residents averaged 189.7 burglary incidents, only 16.5 incidents (8.7%) of which involved multiple victims. Additionally, 2016 marks the second year in the past six years where the number burglaries of student victims outnumbered non-student burglaries in the *CSR* area.

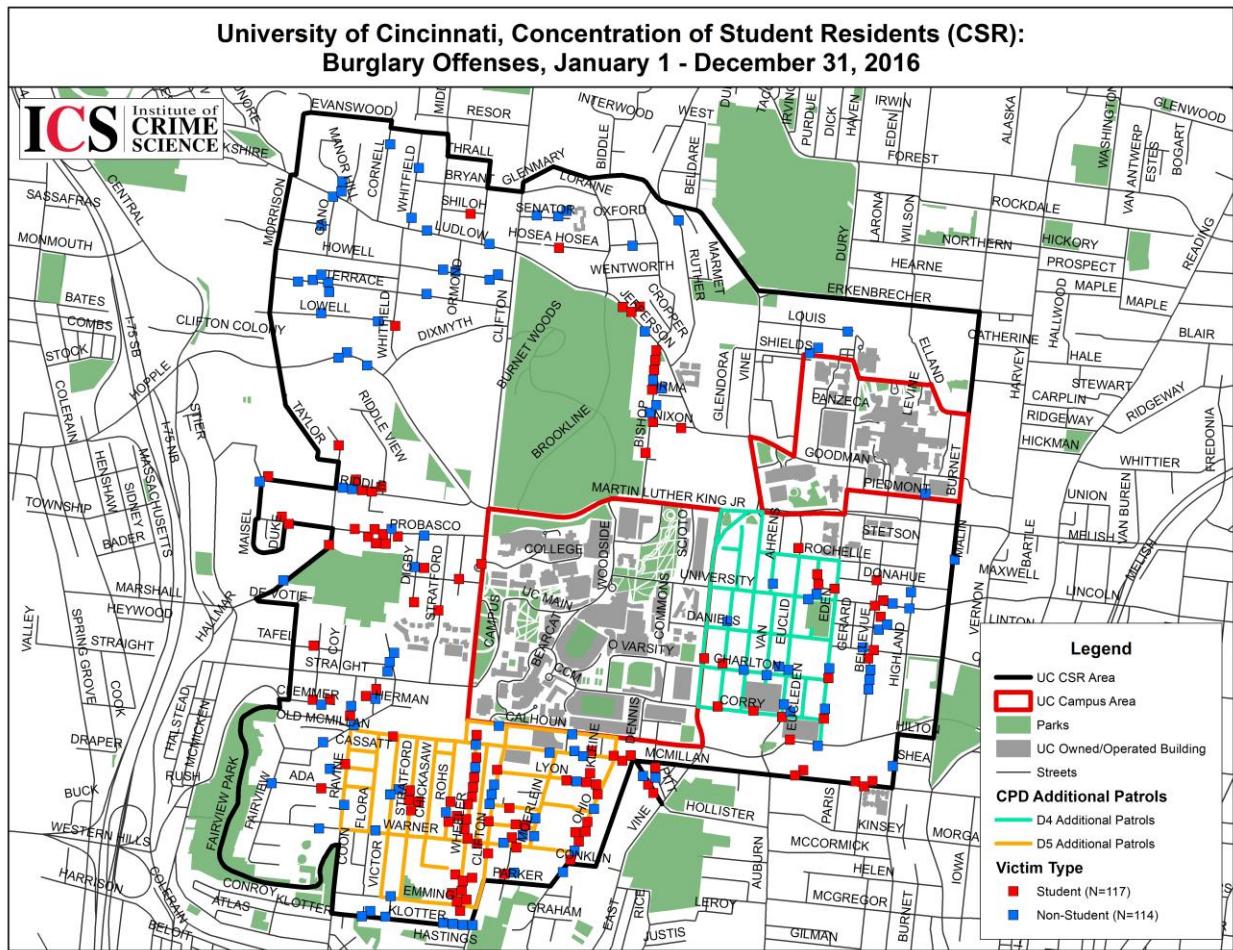
Table 8. Single and Multiple Victims Burglaries in the UC CSR Area, 2011-2016¹¹

Year	Student			Non-Student		
	Single Victim Burglaries	Multiple Victim Burglaries	% of Burglaries with Multiple Victims	Single Victim Burglaries	Multiple Victim Burglaries	% of Burglaries with Multiple Victims
2011	121	47	28.0%	284	25	8.1%
2012	86	46	34.9%	191	17	8.2%
2013	95	64	40.3%	219	13	5.6%
2014	75	43	36.4%	159	17	9.7%
2015	72	38	34.6%	98	8	7.6%
2016	82	35	29.9%	93	14	13.1%

Figure 13 below displays the burglary incidents reported in the *CSR* area during 2016, by location and victim student status. In this map, incidents with student victims are denoted with a red point, while incidents with non-student victims are marked by a blue point. The largest concentration of incidents occur in the area contained within Wheeler, West Clifton and Ohio Avenue. There is another small concentration of incidents along Bishop Street, north of UC's West Campus. The patterns of student and non-student burglary victimizations slightly differ. For both groups, most victimizations concentrate both east and south of campus. However, non-students experience more victimization on the north side of campus than do students.

¹¹ Victim counts do not include the burglaries of businesses; as such the incident counts by number of victims will be less than the total count of burglary incidents for the given year.

Figure 14. UC CSR Area: Burglary Offenses, January 1 – December 31, 2016 (N=231)



2) Temporal Patterns of Burglaries

Figure 14 displays the monthly burglary incidents reported within the CSR area in 2016, presented with a blue line, and a comparison with five-year monthly averages (2011-2015), presented with a black dashed line. In terms of seasonal patterns, this figure shows that burglaries historically reached their highest levels during the months of November and December, and their lowest levels in February. Patterns for 2016 differed slightly, with burglary incidents peaking in both September and October. Burglary incidents were lower for most months of 2016 compared to the previous five year averages, with the exception of September and October.

Figure 15. Monthly Burglaries in the UC CSR Area, 2011 – 2016

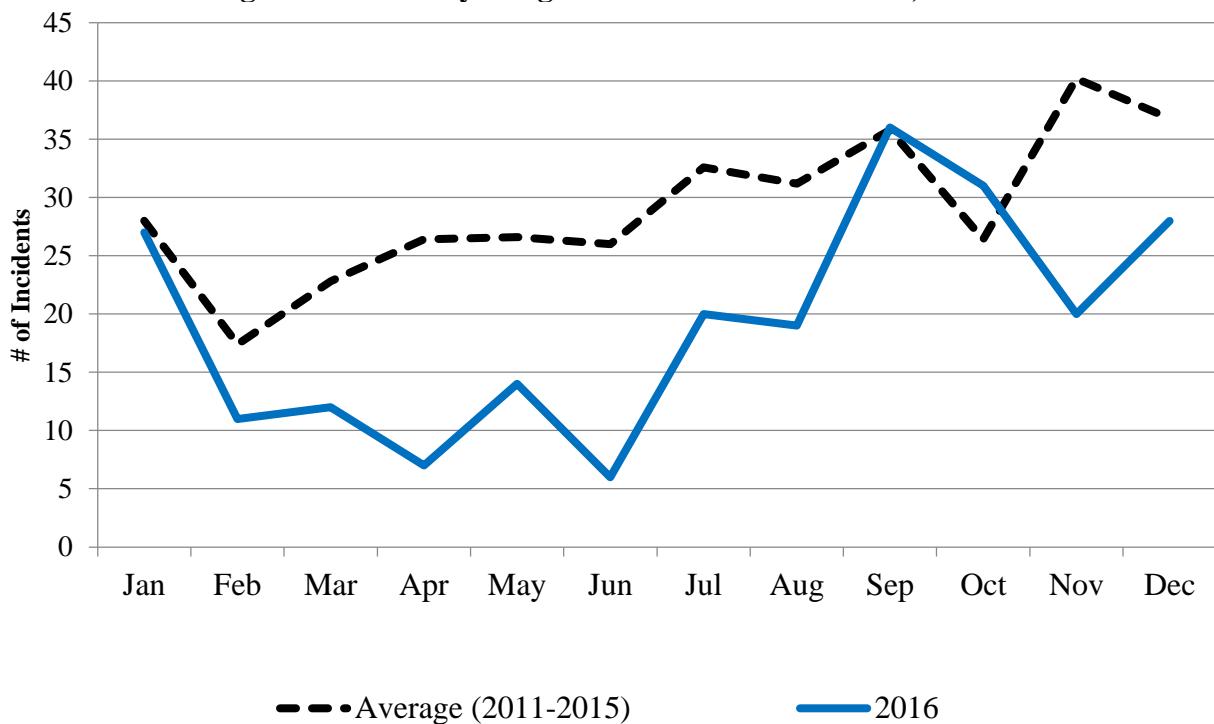


Figure 15 below displays the counts of burglary incidents reported within the *CSR* area in 2016, broken down by day of the week and by student status. In this chart, student incidents are denoted with a red line and non-student incidents are marked with a blue line. During 2016, there were a total of 231 burglary incidents that took place within the *UC CSR* area, including 117 student and 114 nonstudent incidents. Student and nonstudent burglaries have slightly different temporal patterns. Specifically, the risk of student burglary victimization is highest on Thursday and Friday, and lowest on Wednesday and Sunday. However, the patterns of student-involved burglaries did not deviate much between day of the week in 2016. In contrast, nonstudents are at greatest risk of burglary on Mondays, followed by Wednesdays.

**Figure 16. Burglary Crimes in the UC CSR Area by Day,
January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016**

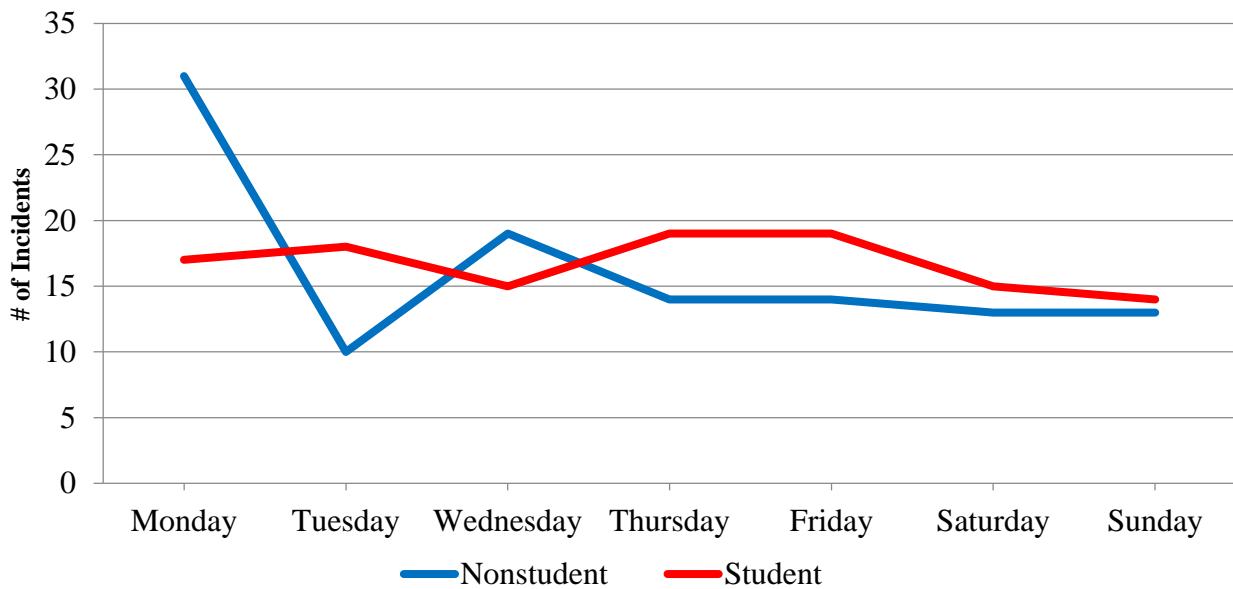
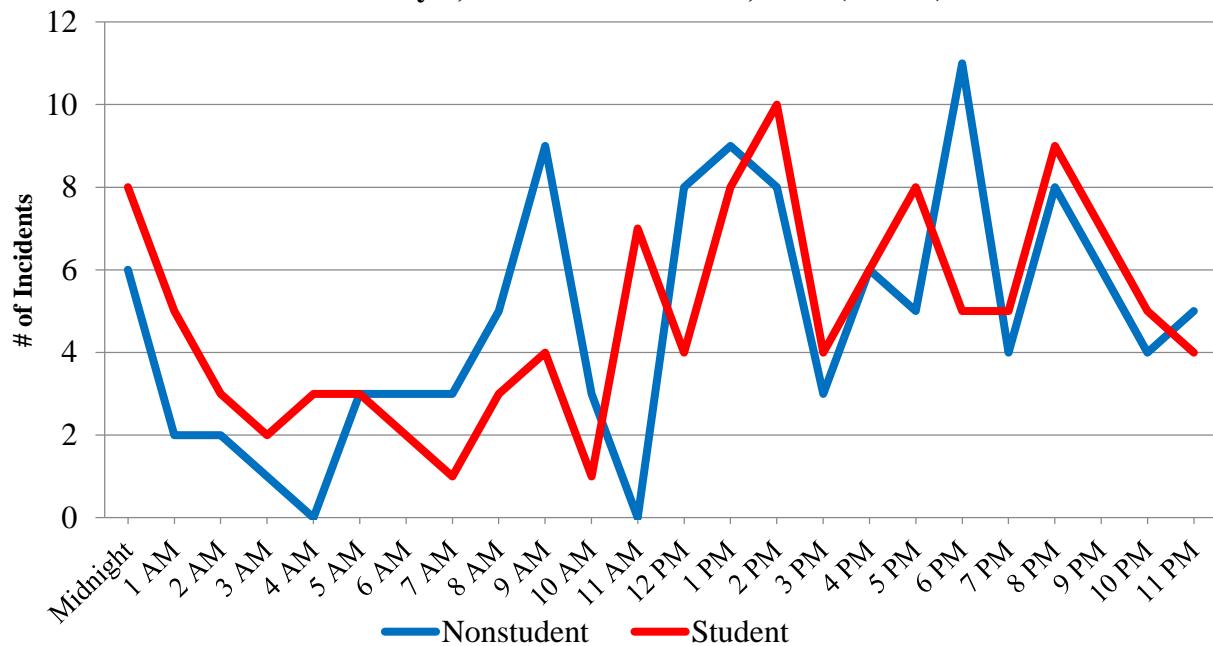


Figure 16 below displays the distribution of burglaries by time of day and student status. As with the figure before it, student incidents are marked with a red line, and non-students are marked with a blue line. Burglaries tend to occur often during the day for both students and non-students. However, the temporal distribution of student burglaries is bimodal, with separate peaks at 2:00 PM and 9:00 PM. While non-student burglaries peak at 7:00 PM, their pattern is more consistent, averaging 4 incidents or more for each hour between 2:00 PM. and 8:00 PM. Lastly, students experience more burglaries in the early morning hours, between 12:00 AM and 2:00 AM., than do non-students.

**Figure 17. Burglary Crimes in the UC CSR Area by Time of Day,
January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016 (N=231)**



Crime Following Officer-Involved Shooting

In July 2015, the UC Department of Public Safety made changes to their department after a UCPD officer shot and killed Samuel DuBose during a traffic stop off-campus. UC officials created the Office of Safety and Reform (OSR) to develop and implement significant police reform efforts, and take administrative oversight of the Department of Public Safety, which contains the UCPD. All of the reform efforts have been documented and made publicly available at uc.edu/safety-reform. The UCPD has undergone extensive reform since July 2015, including: 1) commissioning a comprehensive review of the UCPD; 2) establishing a 19-member community advisory council; 3) changing UCPD leadership; 4) reconstructing the agency's vision, mission, and core values; 5) enhancing training for sworn officers; 6) updating policies and procedures based on best practices; 7) adding accountability mechanisms and field supervision; and 8) entering into a 3-year monitorship with an external team to ensure compliance with the recommendations identified through the external review.

The UCPD has completed a comprehensive review of their department by Exiger, a nationally renowned police monitoring firm, resulting in the publicly available *Final Report for the Comprehensive Review of the University of Cincinnati Police Department*, containing 129 findings and 276 corresponding recommendations. This Final Report serves as a road map for voluntary reform to transform UCPD into a national model for urban campus policing. On January 1, 2017, the UCPD entered into a three-year monitorship with Exiger, who will oversee the UCPD's

implementation of the Exiger Final Report recommendations. Furthermore, the UC Board of Trustees passed a resolution in October 2016 requiring that the UCPD adhere to the following six core principles of policing: transparency, legitimacy, fairness, collaboration, accountability and innovation. Together, these ensure that the UCPD is engaging in policing that is fair and impartial and creating a national model for campus law enforcement.

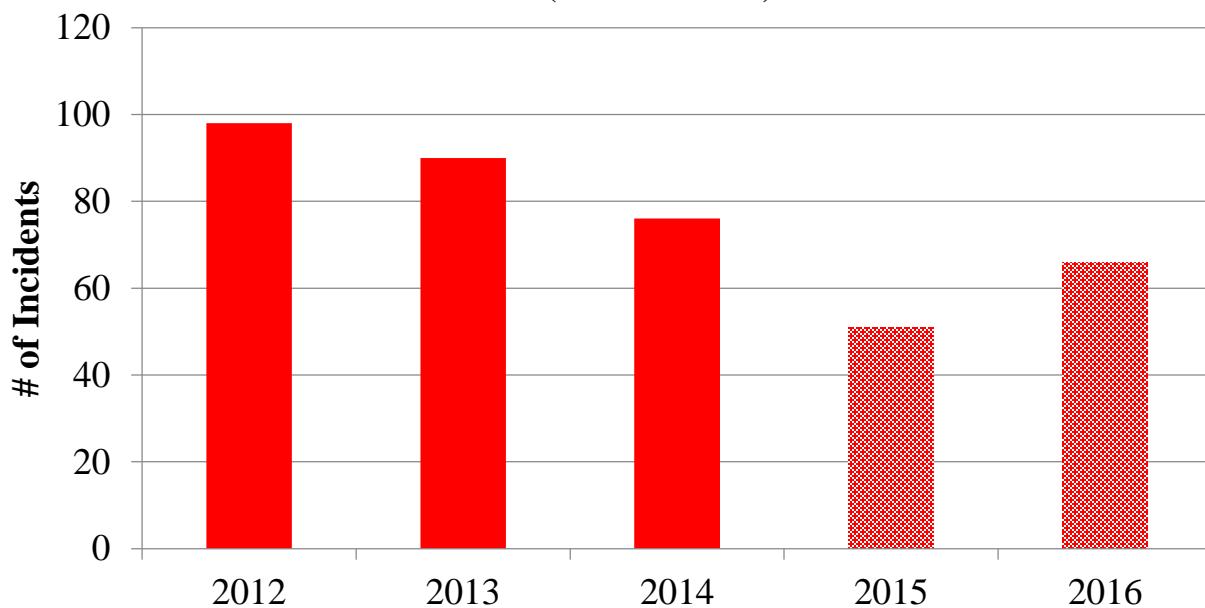
After the officer-involved shooting on July 19th, the UCPD altered their police patrol and enforcement activities in the neighborhoods off-campus. This section of the report addresses the former UCPD officer-involved shooting of Samuel DuBose on July 19, 2015 and its subsequent influence on patrol changes and crime. Beginning in 2009, UCPD had the ability to patrol in the areas off-campus. Specifically, the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the University of Cincinnati and the City of Cincinnati in 2009 allowed for the UCPD to use full police powers within the City of Cincinnati, without a mutual aid request or prior notice from the City. As such, the UCPD began routinely patrolling the areas near the UC Uptown campus where a large concentration of UC students live.

After the shooting on July 19th, the UCPD halted all off-campus patrols until students returned for the fall semester (August 14, 2015). Further, on August 4th, the City of Cincinnati City Council passed an emergency ordinance which temporarily restricted the UCPD from performing traffic enforcement beyond the campus boundaries. Although the UCPD officers have resumed patrolling off-campus, they currently do not conduct involuntary stops off-campus. However, they may take law enforcement action off-campus if they observe a crime in progress or receive a request for assistance from the Cincinnati Police Department.

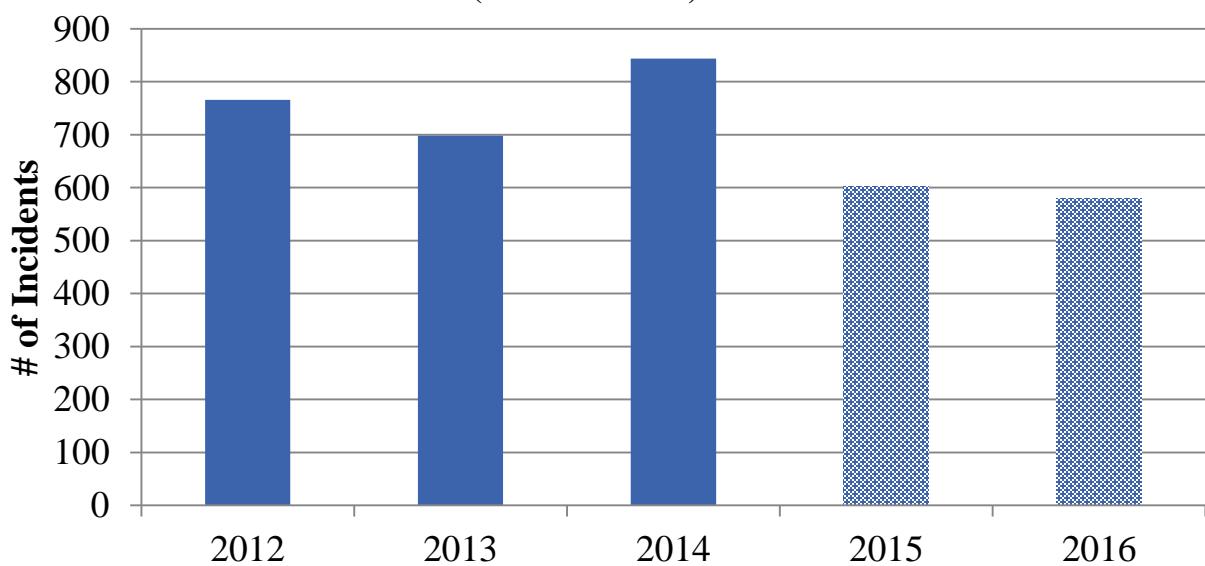
After the City's decision, there was significant concern by some UC community members that this restriction would have an adverse effect on crime. To address the effect of this restriction, the following two figures are presented. Both figures compare the number of reported crime incidents for the period of July 19 to December 31 in 2015 and 2016 to that same time period in 2012, 2013, and 2014. These two time periods (2015 and 2016, shown in a patterned color) represents the time which reflected a change in the patrol techniques of the UCPD where pro-active, involuntary stops of citizens were no longer made.

Figure 17 shows the reported Part I Violent crimes (homicide, rape, robbery, and felonious assault) for 2012-2016 in the *UC CSR* area. The average count of violent crime incidents for the 2015 and 2016 time period reflects a reduction of 33.5% compared to the average of the previous three years (2012-2014). Figure 18 shows the reported Part I Property crimes (burglary, theft, theft from auto, and auto theft) for 2015 and 2016 in the *CSR* area compared to the previous three years. The average count of property crime incidents for the 2015 and 2016 time period reflects a reduction of 23.2% compared to the previous three-year average. Important to this analysis is the clear reduction in crime despite the restriction of the UCPD from conducting traffic stops.

**Figure 18. After Officer-Involved Shooting:
Reported Violent Crimes Near Campus, by Year
(Jul 19 – Dec 31)**



**Figure 19. After Officer-Involved Shooting:
Reported Property Crimes Near Campus, by Year
(Jul 19 – Dec 31)**



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 victimization separated into student and non-student 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. Further, some incident data may lack victim information if victims are not willing to cooperate with police. As such, incident-based data and victim-based data are not directly comparable.

Analyses of victim characteristics include reported Part I crime victimizations during the past year (January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016). For the time period examined, there were a total of 1,235 victims in the *UC Concentration of Student Residents (CSR)* area. Shown in Table 9, the majority of victims were nonstudents, with only 34.3% (N=423) of victims enrolled at UC during the time of their victimization. Non-students made up the majority of victims regardless of crime type. Of all Part I crime types, it appears students are most likely to be victims of burglary and rape compared to other crime types.

**Table 9. Part I Crime Victims by Student Status in the UC CSR Area,
January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016**

Offense Name	Non-student (N=812)	Student (N=423)
Homicide	--	--
Rape	68.4%	31.6%
Robbery	62.3%	37.7%
Assault	88.9%	11.1%
Burglary	41.0%	59.0%
Theft from Auto	68.6%	31.4%
Auto Theft	73.4%	26.6%
All Other Theft	78.2%	21.8%
All Part I Offenses	65.7%	34.3%

Table 10 below lists the demographic concentrations for these victims for 2016. Table 10 includes all victims, regardless of student status. The majority of crime victims were Male (47.2%) and White (61.9%), with an average age of 31.8 years. Approximately 21.9% of victims were of another or unknown race and the gender of 15.1% of victims is unknown. This demographic

information might be missing for some victims if the victim does not follow up or cooperate with police after a report is filed. Missing information affects all other theft crimes more than any other crime type.

Table 10. Demographic Characteristics of All Victims in the UC CSR Area, January 1, 2016 -- December 31, 2016

Offense Name	Age (N=1,028)		Race (N=1,235)			Gender (N=1,235)		
	Avg. in Years	% Black	% White	% Other or Unknown	% Male	% Female	% Unknown	
Homicide	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rape	25.6	15.8%	78.9%	5.3%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	
Robbery	30.8	25.9%	57.6%	16.5%	62.3%	31.8%	5.9%	
Assault	27.7	51.9%	37.0%	3.9%	70.4%	22.2%	7.4%	
Burglary	27.2	9.5%	77.6%	12.9%	62.4%	34.2%	3.4%	
Theft from Auto	35.1	15.1%	75.3%	9.6%	55.2%	41.5%	3.3%	
Auto Theft	37.0	29.7%	60.9%	9.4%	56.3%	37.5%	6.2%	
All Other Theft	32.9	15.5%	44.4%	40.1%	28.3%	37.0%	34.7%	
All Part I Offenses	31.8	16.2%	61.9%	21.9%	47.2%	37.7%	15.1%	

However, to better understand the differences between student victims and nonstudent victims, this population is separated. Of all victims in the *CSR* area during 2016, 34.3% (N=423) were enrolled at UC during the time of their victimization. Among student victims, the majority were Male (56.3%), White (83.5%), and averaged 22.4 years of age. In contrast, although the nonstudent victims were also primarily Male (42.5%) and White (50.0%), their average age was 36.9 years. Thus, despite less variation in gender characteristics between student and non-student populations, it is clear that the student victims are younger and composed of a greater percentage of White victims than the non-student population. This is likely a simple reflection of the demographic patterns of UC students and non-UC students residing in these areas.

Table 11 below displays gender characteristics of student and non-student victims, including if the gender of a victim is unknown. Table 11 suggests that regardless of the student status of the victim, males are victimized at a greater rate than females. An 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 non-student robbery victims that are male is slightly lower than for that of non-student robbery victims. Fewer gender differences are apparent for the crimes of theft and auto theft, for both student and non-student populations. It appears that for a rather large percentage of all other theft victims, gender of the victim is unknown for non-student victims. This may occur if theft victims do not follow up with police after an incident report is taken.

**Table 11. Gender Characteristics of Victims in the UC CSR Area,
January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016**

Offense Name	Non-student (N=812)			Student(N=423)		
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown
Homicide/Murder	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rape	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Robbery	60.4%	30.2%	9.4%	65.6%	34.4%	0.0%
Assault	66.7%	25.0%	8.3%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Burglary	62.0%	29.8%	8.2%	62.6%	37.4%	0.0%
Theft from Auto	53.2%	42.4%	4.4%	59.6%	39.4%	1.0%
Auto Theft	59.6%	31.9%	8.5%	47.1%	52.9%	0.0%
All Other Theft	24.4%	31.5%	44.1%	42.3%	56.7%	1.0%
All Part I Offenses	42.5%	34.8%	22.7%	56.3%	43.2%	0.5%

In addition to gender characteristics of victims, Table 12 below presents racial characteristics of victims for both students and non-students. In this context, compared to the non-student population, White students are at greater risk of victimization than students of other races. A notable pattern in this table is that while student robbery and assault victims are primarily White, this racial disparity is not as wide for non-student victims. A much larger percentage of non-student assault victims are Black than are student assault victims. A larger percentage of non-student robbery victims are White rather than Black, similar to student robbery victims. Further, the race of the victim is other or unknown for a much higher percentage of non-student victims of Part I crimes than for student victims of Part I crimes.

**Table 12. Racial Characteristics of Victims in the UC CSR Area,
January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016**

Offense Name	Non-student (N=812)			Student (N=423)		
	White	Black	Other or Unknown	White	Black	Other or Unknown
Homicide/Murder	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rape	76.9%	15.4%	7.7%	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%
Robbery	50.9%	30.2%	18.9%	68.8%	18.8%	12.4%
Assault	29.2%	58.3%	12.5%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Burglary	59.5%	15.7%	24.8%	90.0%	5.2%	4.8%
Theft from Auto	71.7%	16.1%	12.2%	83.0%	12.8%	4.2%
Auto Theft	48.9%	38.3%	12.8%	94.1%	5.9%	0.0%
All Other Theft	34.4%	17.2%	48.4%	80.4%	9.3%	10.3%
All Part I Offenses	50.0%	20.0%	30.0%	84.9%	9.0%	6.1%

Finally, Table 13 below presents the average ages, according to Part I crime type, for student and nonstudent victims. It is clear that there are age differences between student and nonstudent victims in the CSR area. Student victim average ages range between 21 and 23 years, whereas

non-student victim average ages range between 25 and 39 years. Differences between non-student and student victim average ages also vary by crime type. There is roughly a six-year difference between student and non-student victims for the violent crime of assault and a twelve-year average difference between student and nonstudent victims of robbery. For property crimes, there is between an eleven- to twenty-year difference between student and non-student victims.

**Table 13. Average Age of Victims in the UC CSR Area,
January 1, 2016 - December 31, 2016**

Offense Name	Average Age in Years	
	Non-student (N=663)	Student (N=365)
Homicide/Murder	--	--
Rape	25.4	22.3
Robbery	34.3	22.4
Assault	28.2	22.0
Burglary	33.2	22.1
Theft from Auto	39.2	23.7
Auto Theft	40.9	21.6
All Other Theft	38.4	22.1
All Part I Offenses	36.9	22.4

CRIME SUSPECT CHARACTERISTICS

This section of the report includes information on suspects noted in incident reports as well as more detailed information on those arrested in connection to the incidents in the UC CSR area. Incidents that occurred within the UC CSR area were matched with arrest data from CPD, and suspect or arrest 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. Due to the very low percentage of known suspects, as shown in Table 14, the following demographic information was derived from incident-level arrest reports¹². Missing data for the demographic characteristics of interest is uncommon in the incident-level arrest data. Similar to the victim data, arrest data cannot be directly compared to incident data as these are two different sources of information.

Table 14 below displays the number of known suspects (including those who were actually arrested) and number of Part I crimes reported in the UC CSR area from January 1 to December 31, 2016. It is evident that the number of known suspects is very low; of the 1,131 total Part I

¹² Suspect information is drawn from incident reports, while arrest data is based on arrest reports.

crimes recorded during this period, only 30.9% have a known suspect¹³. There is variation by type of crime in this respect, with rape, assault, and robbery having the highest percentages of known suspects. This is not surprising, as violent crimes tend to involve face to face interaction between perpetrator and victim, resulting in victims being able to identify their offender's characteristics¹⁴. Following Rape crimes which had 90% of incidents with known suspects, Robbery had a particularly high percentage of known suspects (56.3%) in 2016. The crime with the lowest percentage of known suspects was theft from auto, where only 4.3% of crimes had a known suspect.

Table 14. UC CSR Area Part I Crimes and Suspects, January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016

Offense Name	Number of Crimes	Number of Known Suspects	Percentage of Known Suspects ¹⁵
Homicide/Murder	--	--	--
Rape	20	18	90.0%
Robbery	71	40	56.3%
Assault	23	9	39.1%
Burglary	231	37	16.0%
Theft from Auto	257	11	4.3%
Auto Theft	66	21	31.8%
All Other Theft	463	151	32.6%
All Part I Offenses	1,131	350	30.9%

Table 15 below displays the demographic characteristics of all arrestees in the *CSR* area from January 1 to December 31, 2016 based on arrest reports. The average arrestee for this period of analysis was Black (66.9%), male (81.1%), and 29.5 years old. Importantly, there is variation in these characteristics across crime type. For instance, robbery and auto theft arrestees had a younger average age than did arrestees for other crime types. Additionally, rape arrestees are primarily White unlike other Part I crime arrestees, and females were arrested for 40.0% of all assaults.

¹³ Note that the percentages of known suspects are estimates as some incidents may have multiple suspects, and a single suspect may be responsible for multiple incidents.

¹⁴ Note that for the purposes of this report, suspects are considered known when name, age, race and gender are recorded in the available data.

¹⁵ Note that the percentages are estimates as some incidents may have multiple suspects, and a single suspect may be responsible for multiple incidents.

Table 15. Demographic Characteristics of All Arrestees in the UC CSR Area, January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016¹⁶

Offense Name	Age (N=127)	Race (N=127)			Gender (N=127)		
		Avg. in Years	% Black	% White	% Unknown or Other	% Male	% Female
Homicide/Murder	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rape	48.0	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Robbery	19.6	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	88.2%	11.8%	0.0%
Assault	29.0	40.0%	40.0%	10.0%	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%
Burglary	28.1	55.0%	45.0%	0.0%	90.0%	10.0%	0.0%
Theft from Auto	36.4	71.4%	28.6%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Auto Theft	23.8	88.9%	11.1%	0.0%	77.8%	22.2%	0.0%
All Other Theft	33.5	57.6%	40.8%	1.7%	76.3%	23.7%	0.0%
All Part I Offenses	29.5	66.9%	31.5%	1.6.%	81.1%	18.9%	0.0%

Presented next are analyses for arrests separated by incidents with student and non-student victims. Table 16 presents the average ages of arrestees in the UC CSR area by crime and victim type. In 2016, arrestees for crimes involving students were younger (25 years old), on average, than arrestees for crimes involving non-student victims (30 years on average). This is true for all crime types.

Table 16. Average Age of Arrestees in the UC CSR Area, January 1, 2016 - December 31, 2016

Offense Name	Average Age in Years	
	Incidents with Non-student Victims (N=109)	Incidents with Student Victims (N=18)
Homicide/Murder	--	--
Rape	48.0	--
Robbery	19.9	16.0
Assault	31.0	21.0
Burglary	28.2	27.9
Theft from Auto	36.2	37.0
Auto Theft	24.4	22.7
All Other Theft	33.8	14.0
All Part I Offenses	30.2	25.2

¹⁶ Demographic characteristics are calculated from valid cases only; the amount of missing data varies across items.

Next, Table 17 below presents the gender characteristics of arrestees in the *UC CSR* area by crime and victim type. Arrestees were more likely to be a male than a female for all crimes, whether or not the incident involved a student victim. The only exception to this is an even split between male and female arrestees for assault of non-student victims and for all other theft of student victims. It should be noted that these percentages are both based on numbers smaller than five cases.

Table 17. Gender Characteristics of Arrestees in the UC CSR Area, January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016

Offense Name	Incidents with Non-student Victims (N=108)		Incidents with Student Victims (N=18)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homicide/Murder	--	--	--	--
Rape	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	--	--
Robbery	14 (87.5%)	2 (12.5%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Assault	2 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Burglary	11 (84.6%)	2 (15.4%)	7 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Theft from Auto	5 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Auto Theft	9 (75.0%)	3 (25.0%)	5 (83.3%)	1 (16.7%)
All Other Theft	45 (77.6%)	13 (22.4%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
All Part I Offenses	87 (79.8%)	22 (20.2%)	16 (88.9%)	2 (11.1%)

Table 18 presents the racial characteristics of arrestees by crime and by victim type. There are some important distinctions in arrestees between the two populations of victims. Most notably, racial differences are apparent for burglary. With respect to burglary, arrestees for all student victimized crimes were primarily black; for non-student victims, they were White in 53.8% of cases. For more information on the historical patterns of arrestees, please see the 2013 and 2014 Campus Crime reports, available on the UC Public Safety website.

**Table 18. Racial Characteristics of Arrestees in the UC CSR Area,
January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016**

Offense Name	Incidents with Non-student Victims (N=109)			Incidents with Student Victims (N=18)	
	White	Black	Unknown	White	Black
Homicide/Murder	--	--	--	--	--
Rape	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	--	--
Robbery	0 (0.0%)	16 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
Assault	1 (25.0%)	2 (50.0%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Burglary	7 (53.8%)	6 (46.2%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (28.6%)	5 (71.4%)
Theft from Auto	1 (20.0%)	4 (80.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)
Auto Theft	2 (16.7%)	10 (83.3 %)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (100.0%)
All Other Theft	24 (41.4%)	33 (57.0%)	1 (1.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
All Part I Offenses	36 (33.0%)	71 (65.1%)	2 (1.9%)	4 (22.2%)	14 (77.8%)

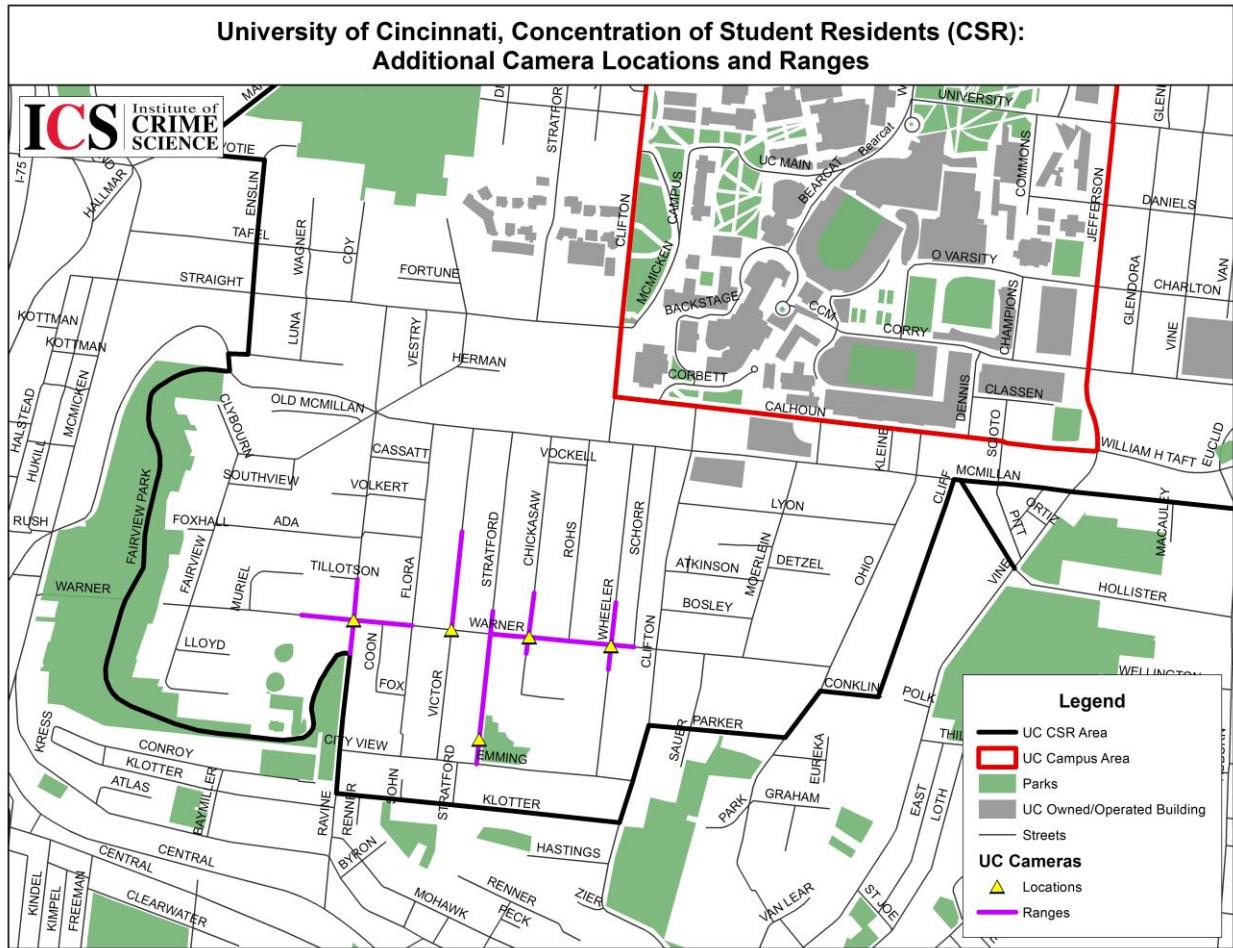
SUMMARY OF STRATEGIES IMPLEMENTED

This section provides initial summaries of specific strategies implemented in 2013 through 2016 by the agencies affiliated with the Campus Crime Reduction Committee (including UC, UCPD, and CPD). Three crime reduction strategies are summarized: 1) the installation of cameras on streets where crimes were concentrated (see Figure 19 below); 2) the installation of additional street lighting on streets where crimes were concentrated (see Figure 20 below); and 3) the deployment of additional police patrols on identified streets (see Figure 21 below) during times that historically had a larger number of student robberies. These analyses rely on two designs, including pre- and post-intervention comparisons, as well as comparisons between treatment and control areas. The findings presented below are preliminary. Additional time periods and control 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.

Impact of CCTV Cameras

As discussed in the 2013 Campus Crime Report, five Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras were installed along Warner Avenue and Stratford Avenue in the CUF neighborhood during a three-week period in June 2013 (marked with yellow triangles in Figure 19 below). No new off-campus cameras were installed during 2014 to 2016. 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 estimate the impact of the cameras on Part I reported crimes, the areas of visibility within the scope of the cameras were identified and are depicted using purple lines in Figure 19 below.

Figure 20. Location and Visibility Scope of CCTV



What follows is a simple initial examination of the impact of cameras on crime in the *UC CSR* area. Table 19 (below) lists the Part I crimes reported within the street ranges covered by the cameras (as shown in Figure 19 above) during seven-month periods for three time periods pre-installation, and four time periods post-installation. Using these time periods is optimal for this analysis because this controls for seasonal trends by comparing the same time of year, across years. Crime counts reported during 2013 through 2016, shown in the “After” columns of Table 19, reflect the post-treatment periods (i.e., after cameras were installed), whereas the counts for 2010 through 2012 shown in the “Before” column cover the pre-treatment periods.

Overall, total Part I crimes were lower following the installation of the cameras in 2013 compared to the three previous time periods. Additionally, with the exception of rape, all individual crime types have decreased on average in the four years post-intervention. However, because this examination is based on a small number of crimes, few follow-up time periods, and does not examine other possible explanations for crime reductions, readers are cautioned to interpret these positive effects as tentative. In the future, ICS researchers will perform more advanced analyses

with the data to better determine the effects of the camera installations. With a longer follow-up period, more data points will be available to statistically assess the effects of cameras, lights, and additional patrols on crime in the *UC CSR* area. This process will allow researchers to determine how well these strategies have reduced crime in the target area over time.

Table 19. Part I Crime Counts Before and After Camera Installation on Selected Streets in the UC CSR Area, June 1 – December 31

Offense Name	Before			After			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Robbery	3	0	6	4	2	1	0
Assault	0	4	1	1	0	1	1
<i>Violent Crime</i>	3	4	7	5	3	2	1
Burglary	11	30	9	4	7	7	7
Auto Theft	2	4	0	0	0	3	1
Theft from Auto	16	22	7	6	12	14	5
All Other Theft	7	9	11	7	6	6	3
<i>Property Crime</i>	36	65	27	17	25	30	16
Total	39	69	34	22	28	32	17

Impact of Upgraded Street Lighting

Similar to CCTV camera installations, this portion of the report examines the impact of lighting on crime using simple pre- and post-installation comparisons. 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 existing lighting. As discussed in the previous two installments of the Campus Crime Report, specific streets received 96 additional streetlights to increase visibility and deter crime in June of 2013 (shown within the in dashed blue boundary in Figure 20 below). While this included the addition of new streetlight poles, they were lit using traditional yellow light bulbs. In 2014 and 2015, UC entered into a new partnership with Duke Energy to update existing streetlights with bright LED lightbulbs. These bulbs shine much brighter than the traditional yellow bulbs (see Figures 22 & 23 in the Appendix for illustration of this difference). During Phase I of the lighting updates, which occurred in October 2014, Duke Energy added 321 LED street lights to existing light pole locations east and west of the UC Uptown Main campus (shown on the pink streets in Figure 20 below). Phase II of the lighting updates, which occurred October 12 – December, 1 2015, involved 396 LED streetlight upgrades to the area south of campus (shown on the green streets in Figure 20 below). Note that there is sizable overlap between the 2013 light additions and Phase II, for this reason these two areas are summarized in the same analysis. Based on these street light updates, the lighting analysis will focus on two geographic areas: 1) 2013 light additions/Phase II and 2) Phase I.

Figure 21. CUF & Corryville Neighborhood Streets with Additional Lighting

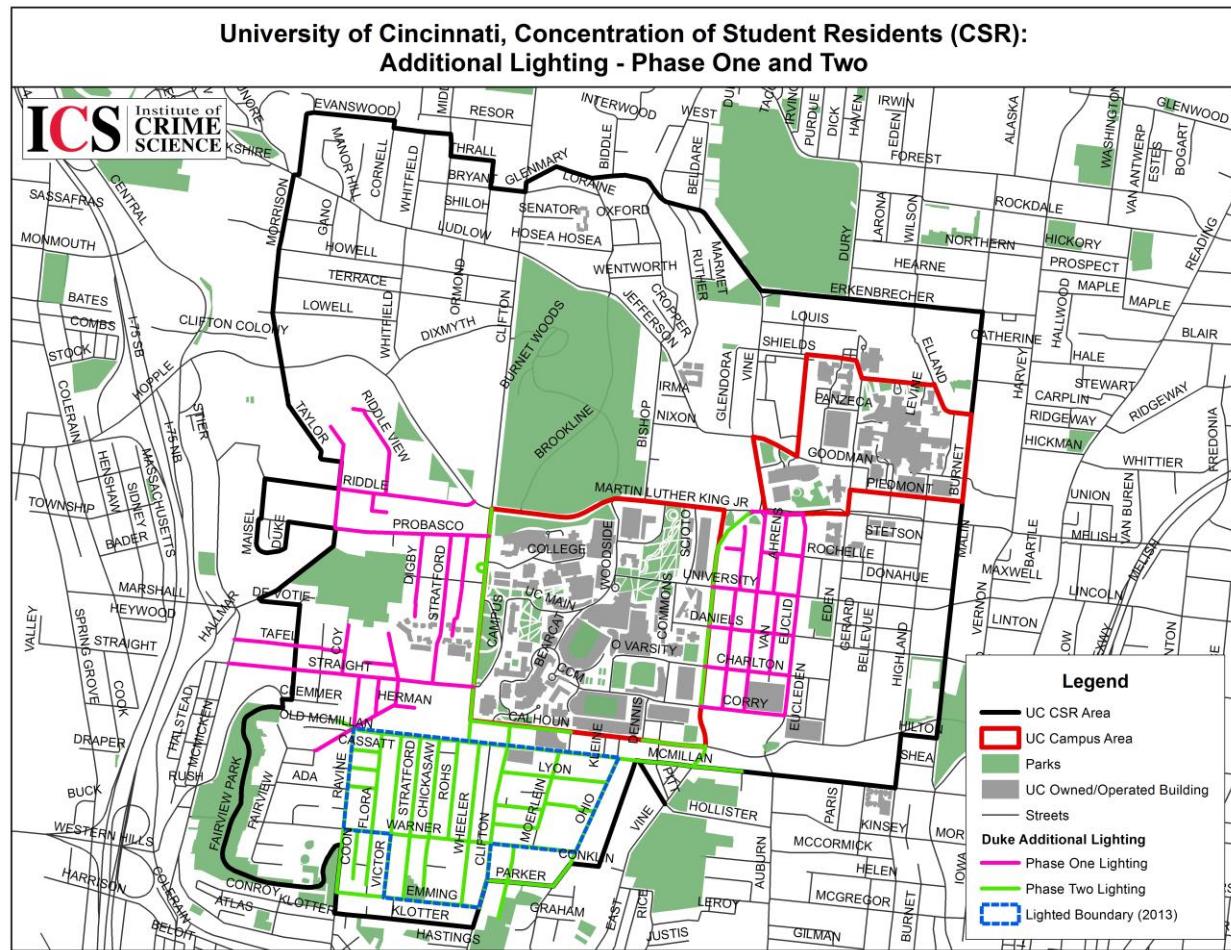


Table 20 lists the Part I crimes reported on the streets within the 2013 lighted street boundary, where additional lights were added in June and subsequently upgraded to LED light bulbs in 2015 (contained in the dashed blue boundary above) during the same seven-month time periods used in the camera summary. Again, 2013 to 2016 in the “After” column corresponds with the post-intervention period (i.e., after lights were updated), whereas the previous years in the “Before” column represent the pre-intervention period.

Table 20. Part I Crime Counts Before and After 2013/Phase II¹⁷Light Additions on Selected Streets in the UC CSR Area, June 1 – December 31

Offense Name	Before			After			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Homicide	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Rape	1	3	0	2	2	6	3
Robbery	30	28	37	31	25	14	20
Assault	7	6	7	2	3	4	3
<i>Violent</i>	38	37	45	35	31	24	26
Burglary	68	137	74	93	68	75	54
Auto Theft	16	16	11	11	6	8	14
Theft from Auto	111	131	75	44	102	70	41
All Other Theft	66	103	104	93	100	83	78
<i>Property</i>	261	387	264	241	276	236	187
Total	299	424	309	276	307	260	213

Based on Table 20 above, total Part I crimes in all post-intervention time periods decreased after the 2013 and Phase II lighting intervention compared to the pre-intervention years. As for crime-specific trends, enhanced lighting corresponded to reported reductions in robbery and theft from auto crimes 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 consistent reduction in burglaries. Rather, burglary crimes increased in 2013 and 2015 (post-intervention) relative to years before the lighting intervention. Note, however, that previous analyses demonstrated that most burglaries occurred during the daytime in the *CSR* area (see Engel et al., 2013). Lighting interventions are not expected to reduce crimes which occur during the daytime. Similar to the camera assessment, these findings represent a summary of crime changes and require further investigation to determine causation.

Table 21 below lists the Part I crimes reported on the streets within the Phase I updates, where lights on specific streets were upgraded to LED light bulbs in October of 2014 (shown in pink in Figure 20 above) using 12 month comparison periods. Counts for 2014 as well as the previous five-year average (2010-2014) correspond to the pre-intervention period, whereas 2015 and 2016 represent the post-intervention period. Similar to the findings for the streetlight assessment presented in Table 20 above, total Part I crime counts were lower on the Phase I streets after the lighting upgrade when compared to the same area prior to intervention. As for crime specific trends, most crimes in the post-intervention period are lower than the pre-intervention period with the exception of rape. Assault trends stayed relatively stable across years. However, it should be

¹⁷ Note that the area within the blue dashed boundary in Figure 20 is the geographic area used to populate Table 20; streets outside of this boundary which received upgrades during Phase I are not included.

noted that these counts are generally based on small numbers with only two post-interventions year for analysis.

Table 21. Part I Crime Counts Before and After Phase I Lighting on Selected Streets in UC CSR Area, January 1 – December 31

Offense Name	Before		After	
	5-Year Average (2010-2014)	2014	2015	2016
Homicide	0.4	0	0	0
Rape	2.4	2	5	2
Robbery	27.8	20	10	13
Assault	4	3	3	2
<i>Violent Crime</i>	34.6	25	18	17
Burglary	57.8	40	33	43
Auto Theft	12.6	9	6	12
Theft from Auto	99.0	96	67	40
All Other Theft	107.6	98	101	59
<i>Property Crime</i>	277.0	243	207	154
Total	311.6	266	225	171

Summary of Camera and Lighting Impacts

The initial findings of the camera pre- and post-intervention summary demonstrate a reduction in Part I crime counts in the treatment area compared to the same area in the years prior to the installation of cameras. Initial findings of the additional streetlight pre- and post-intervention summary found total Part I crime counts declined in the treated streets in the post-intervention period, as compared to all pre-intervention time periods for both geographic areas which received updated lighting.

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, few follow-up periods, and no controls (such as seasonal trends or other geographic areas with no treatment), 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.

Impact of Additional Police Patrols

This section provides an assessment of the additional patrol strategy implemented in 2013 by the agencies affiliated with the Campus Crime Reduction Committee (including UC, UCPD, and CPD). It is important to note that this examination is preliminary only – more in-depth and detailed analyses will be made available at a later date.

The purpose of the strategic additional patrols in the UC CSR area was to both reduce robberies and increase police visibility on the selected “hot street” segments. These segments were selected

due to their historical patterns of robbery incidents and they are referred to as the “treated streets” in this analysis. The following analysis compares both the District 4 and District 5 additional patrols to the “non-treated” area, or a geographic region which did not have any additional Cincinnati Police Department patrols funded by the University of Cincinnati. Since this strategy was implemented mid-2013 and changed locations throughout 2014, those two years are excluded from the current analysis. The areas which received treatment from CPD District 4 and District 5 are shown below. Figure 21 below depicts the “treated streets” in red, identifying the streets that received the additional high-visibility police patrol. The “non-treated streets”, or “control streets”, did not receive the CPD extra high-visibility patrol; these are all other streets in the *UC CSR* area, which are outlined in blue. The additional patrols on the treated streets can be compared to the non-treated streets in these two districts to determine if the extra-deployment treatment had the desired effect.

Figure 22. Treatment and Non-treatment (Control) Areas for Additional Patrol Analysis

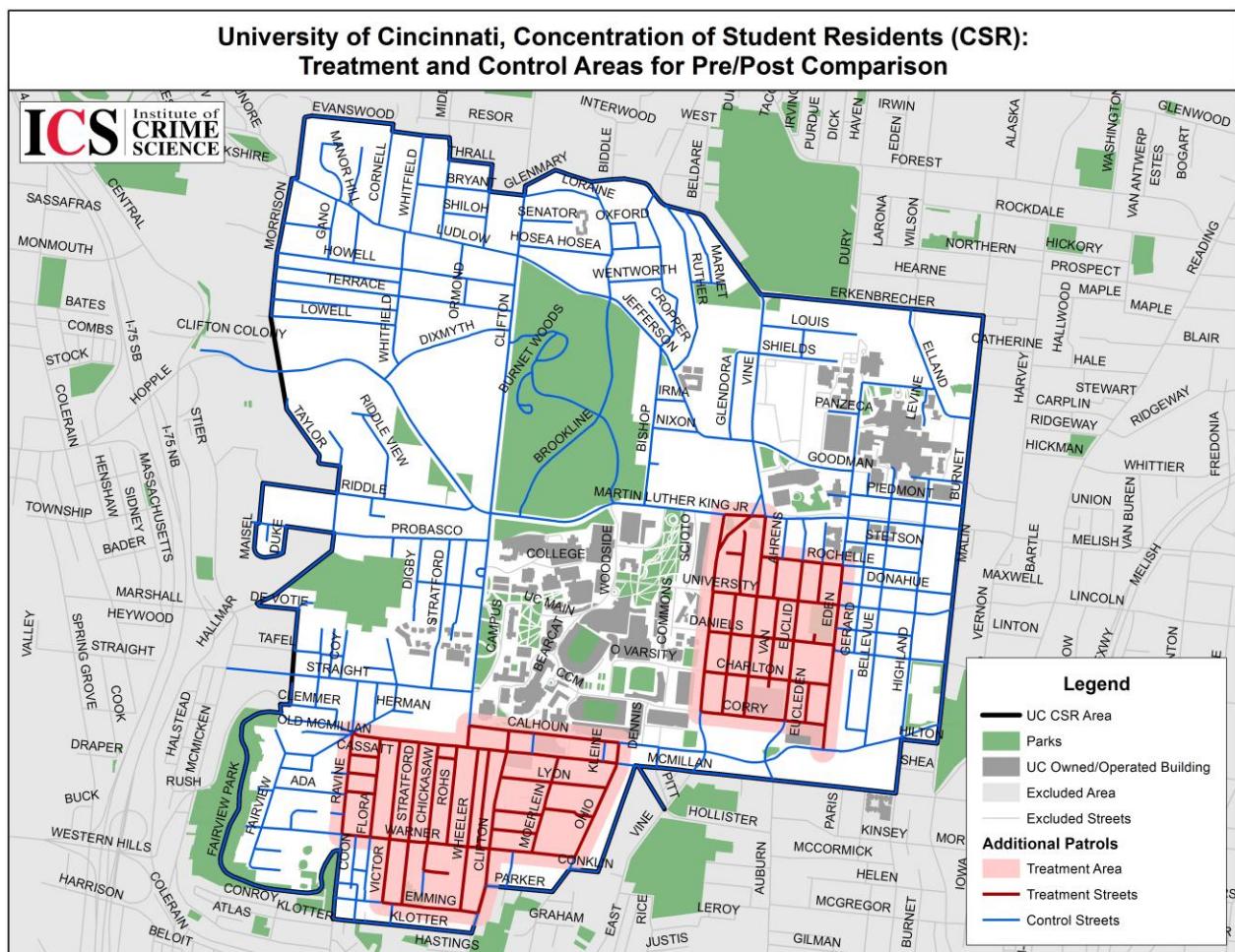


Table 22 below lists the specific actions taken by CPD District 4, CPD District 5, and the UCPD during the additional patrols. During the time period examined, police officers patrolled 79,286 hours during the 14,101 additional shifts. They made 2,033 additional arrests, 2,058 additional citations, 2,467 field investigation reports, and gave 2,172 warnings and 33,376 Sent on Ways. Note that CPD District 4 and District 5 are the source of this analysis, as UCPD overtime patrols concluded in early 2015.

Table 22. Additional Patrols in the UC CSR Area, August 25, 2013 - December 31, 2016

	# of Patrol Shifts	# of Patrol Hours	# of Arrests	# of Citations	# of Field Investigation Reports	# of Warnings	# of Sent on Ways
District 4	5,323	28,335	587	706	629	463	11,128
District 5	7,049	40,670	1,219	1,016	1,143	838	19,475
UCPD	1,729	10,281	227	336	695	871	2,773
Total	14,101	79,286	2,033	2,058	2,467	2,172	33,376

Table 23 shows the percentage changes in specific Part I crimes for the treatment and non-treatment areas before and after the focused additional patrol intervention. The treatment area includes the District 5 and District 4 additional police patrol areas (show in red in Figure 21 above). The non-treatment area includes all other streets in the UC CSR area (shown in blue in Figure 21 above). As a reminder, the additional police deployment strategy began August 25, 2013, but changed locations and number of days deployed with officers throughout 2013 and 2014. As such, those two years are excluded. The “Before” time period is January 1 2011 to December 31, 2012. The “After” time period is January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2016. The before and after time periods both employ exactly 24 months.

Table 23 demonstrates much larger reductions in the treated area after intervention than in the non-treated area after intervention. Notably, robberies have been reduced almost 150% in the treated area compared to a reduction of 65% in robbery crimes in the non-treated area. This indicates that the additional patrols are correlated with a much larger decline in robberies in the treated area compared to the non-treated area. Note, however, that both the treated and non-treated areas both reported similar reductions in property crimes (both around a 45% decline). This indicates that while overall crime was reduced after intervention, 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 23. Part I Crime Incidents Reported in the UC CSR Area, January 1 – December 31

Part I Crimes	Treated Area			Non-Treated Area		
	Before (2011 - 2012)	After (2015 - 2016)	% Change	Before (2011 - 2012)	After (2015 - 2016)	% Change
Homicide	2	0	--	0	0	--
Rape	6	15	60.0%	15	25	40.0%
Robbery	142	57	-149.1%	125	76	-64.5%
Assault	32	16	-100.0%	41	23	-78.3%
<i>Violent Total</i>	182	88	-106.8%	181	124	-46.0%
Burglary	325	185	-75.7%	489	275	-77.8%
All Other Theft	548	434	-26.3%	603	546	-10.4%
Auto Theft	52	52	0.0%	76	56	-35.7%
Theft from Auto	347	195	-77.9%	718	419	-71.4%
<i>Property Total</i>	1,272	866	-46.9	1,886	1,296	-45.5%
Total	1,454	954	-52.4	2,067	1,420	-45.6%

In summary, the initial findings of the additional CPD high visibility police patrols in the *UC CSR* area demonstrates the desired effect of reducing robberies in this area in the intervention period (Jan 1 2015 to Dec 31 2016), compared to other areas in the *UC CSR* area during the same time and reductions compared to the same areas in previous time periods. It does not appear to have the same effect on other crimes. Caution should be used when interpreting these results as this analysis did not control for additional pertinent variables, such as general and seasonal crime trends and other implemented interventions. In the future, more advanced analyses will be performed. With the addition of more data points, variables and controls, future analyses will be able to provide a better evaluation of the effect of additional patrols on Part I crime as well as the possible diffusion of benefits. Future plans include conducting a time series design to determine the effect of these patrols to other geographic areas and allow for causal inferences to be drawn.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

During 2016, the Campus Crime Reduction Committee met every two weeks to discuss recent crime trends, make adjustments to current strategies, and evaluate current joint efforts. A number of strategies were employed in 2016, including both new initiatives and continuation of those effective strategies from previous years. Some of these strategies included the additional high-visibility police patrols, the UC Ambassadors, burglary prevention letter program, problem properties patrol, and the *Enhancing Public Safety Survey*.

On the UC Clifton and Medical campuses, total Part I crimes¹⁸ decreased by 14.7% from 2015, and decreased by 25.6% compared to the average of the previous five years (2011-2015). In the *UC Concentration of Student Residents (UC CSR)* area (see Figure 1 on page 16) surrounding UC's Uptown campuses, total Part I crimes decreased by 13.2% in 2016 compared to 2015 and decreased by 29.7% when compared to the previous five-year average. Total Part I crimes involving UC students as victims in the *UC CSR* area in 2016 decreased by 3.9% compared to 2015, and decreased 23.9% compared to the previous five-year average.

Specifically, during 2016, 34.3% of all reported Part I crime victims within the *UC CSR* area were enrolled as students at UC during the time of their victimization. The majority of suspects of Part I offenses committed in the *CSR* area are unknown to police¹⁹ (69.1%). Note, however, analyses also showed that robbery incidents had a particularly high percentage of known suspects (56.3%) in 2016 compared to data from 2010 to 2014, where an average of approximately 12% of robbery crimes had known suspects (for more information see the *2013, 2014 and 2015 Campus Crime Reports*). The exact reasons for this change are unknown, however, may be related to an increased willingness of victims to report incidents immediately and increased availability of officers in the area to quickly apprehend suspects.

In addition to the reporting of crime trends on and around campus, this report summarizes three specific crime reduction strategies: Additional cameras, lighting, and police patrols. Areas where the cameras were installed (“treatment area”) demonstrated a modest reduction of Part I crime counts compared to the same area in previous years prior to the installation of cameras. Two areas with updated lighting in the *UC CSR* area were analyzed to assess changes in Part I crime. Both areas with updated lighting (“treatment area”) demonstrated a general reduction in total Part I crime counts compared to the same areas in previous years prior to the installation of the updated lighting. Finally, the streets with the CPD District Five and District Four strategically-deployed, high-visibility police patrols in the *UC CSR* area (“treatment area”) demonstrated a more substantial reduction in robberies in this area compared to other areas (without additional patrols) in the *CSR* area during the same time frame. While overall crime was reduced during the intervention time period for both areas (treatment area and non-treatment area), 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. Note that the findings presented in this report are preliminary. Additional information is needed to evaluate these efforts and their effect on crime; readers are cautioned to interpret these effects as tentative. Further it should be noted that concentrated areas in the *CSR* area are receiving multiple treatments (lights,

¹⁸ Part I Crimes include Homicide, Rape/Sexual Imposition, Robbery, Felonious Assault, Burglary, Theft from Automobile, Auto Theft, and All Other Theft.

¹⁹ Note that for the purposes of this report, suspects are considered known when police incident reports contain suspect name, DOB/age, race and gender.

cameras, police) at once, thus it is difficult to disentangle the individual impacts of each of these strategies on crime.

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APPENDIX

Figure 23. LED Street Light Additions in Clifton, Before and After

OLD vs. NEW Clifton Street Lighting



Figure 24. LED Street Light Additions in Corryville, Before and After

Jefferson Ave. LED Lighting Replacement



BEFORE



AFTER