A Hot Spots Community Problem-Oriented Policing Experiment in Hamilton County (OH)

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Hamilton County (OH) Sheriff's Office

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Intelligence-Led Operations Strategy Development

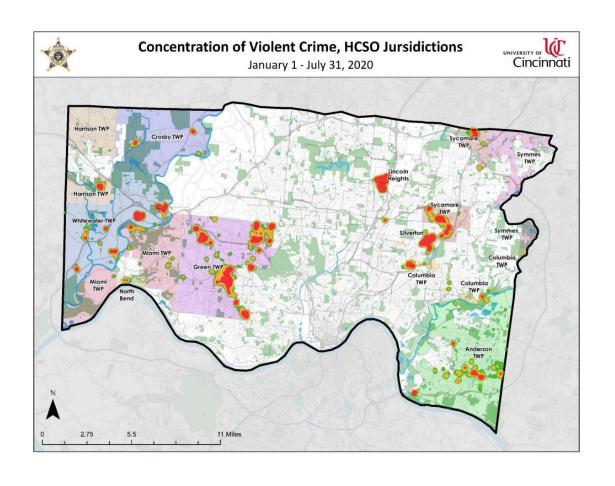
Based on evidence-based policing strategies

Catalyst for organizational reform

Required standing up Intelligence Unit



Ohio OCJS Pilot Grant



Monthly Trend Report

- Tables
- Maps

Command Presentation

 Initial problem solving projects







BUILDING AN INTELLIGENCE-LED OPERATIONS STRATEGY AT THE HAMILTON COUNTY (OH) SHERIFF'S OFFICE

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INTRODUCTION

The Hamilton County Sheriff's Office (HCSO) provides law enforcement, court, and jail services for Hamilton County, Ohio. Located in the Southwest corner of the state and home to the City of Cincinnati, Hamilton County is the 3" largest county in Ohio with approximately 817,000 residents. The HCSO'S Patrol Division provides law enforcement services for 13 unincorporated townships within Hamilton County: Anderson Township, Columbia Township, Green Township, Miami Township, Symmes Township, Crosby Township, Harrison Township, Sycamore Township, Whitewater Township, the Village of North Bend, the Village of Silverton, the Village of Arlington Heights, and the Village of Lincoln Heights. These jurisdictions are home to roughly 200,000 residents and span about 207 square miles. In total, roughly 250 Sheriff's Deputies serve in the Patrol Division across 5 patrol districts.

The HCSO has effectively always operated under the standard model of policing, which includes random patrol in large police beats, rapid response to calls for service, increased patrol and enforcement in response to high crime levels, and generally applied follow-up investigations once a crime is committed.¹ HCSO's primary crime reduction strategy has been "extra patrol" across geographically large areas, and the impact of the response has not been measured yet its effect is likely minimal.²

DEVELOPING AN INTELLIGENCE-LED OPERATIONS STRATEGY

The HCSO has understood its need to adapt to more modern and effective methods. In 2017, the HCSO, based on the initiative of Captain Tony Orue, began planning to implement an agency-wide intelligence led operations strategy (ILOS). In 2018, a first draft ILOS was written and approved by the Sheriff. The ILOS incorporates aspects of Problem-Oriented Policing, Intelligence-Led Policing, and Evidence-Based Policing among others policing strategies. The key to the ILOS is that the agency is moving toward a data-driven approach to develop holistic solutions to crime and disorder problems, while using evidence-based methods. In 2019, the HCSO began implementing the ILOS agency-wide. This strategy is data-driven, evidence-based, and harnesses data, information, and intelligence throughout the organization.

Building an Intelligence Unit

A key aspect of this strategy included the formation of an Intelligence Unit (IU). On December 10, 2019, Captain Tony Orue, who conceptualized the ILOS, was asked to serve as IU Commander. In early 2020, the HCSO hired a Research Specialist/Intelligence Analyst (RSIA), Akshata Kumavat (who was promoted to IU Manager in October, 2020. The IU Commander and RSIA were tasked with planning and implementing the ILOS with direction and support from the Sheriff and Chief Deputy.

The IU's mission is to formulate strategies for crime prevention to reduce harm, preserve public safety and promote threat assessment; to deliver timely, dependable, and intelligible solutions while evolving

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NEXT STEPS

While the HCSO has made significant advances towards implementing its ILOS, there remains several important next steps for further advancing the changes.

Understanding Initial Implementation Strengths & Barriers

First, HCSO plans to work with ICS to conduct an initial qualitative assessment of implementation to date. ICS researchers will conduct interviews with HCSO District Commanders and Supervisors to understand their perspective of the changes to date. A focus will be placed on understanding the strengths and weaknesses of the analytical products shared, strategy implementation, and perceived next steps.

Hiring & Training Additional Analysts

Second, HCSO plans to hire 3 analysts in the first quarter of 2021. Those analysts will then be trained to take over the analyses produced by ICS. The goal is to have the analysts hired and conducting the monthly analyses by the end of the second quarter of 2021. In the meantime, there is a need to develop a formal process and training for conducting the monthly analyses for the analysts once they come onboard.

RMS Implementation

Third, HCSO will be implementing RMS in three stages. The first stage is intended to have all patrol officers begin creating incident reports and traffic crash reports thus contributing to the system's master indices. The second stage will be the integration of the property room database where historic data, be only piece of historical integration, will be uploaded into RMS. This integration will also affect the master indices. Thirdly, the most crucial one is the CAD integration. Without this integration, two features of the system will not be ready for use just yet. One is the auto-population of call details and incident information on the reports for officers, and second is the ability to use calls for service data for generating spatial or temporal analysis. One of the best features of the product allows officers to set a date range, select type of offense and region for viewing the hot spots. But, this will not be available until the next quarter, as HCSO is still in the planning phases, it will take substantial amount of time until the deliverable will be ready to use and continue its maintenance thereafter. This is why interrupting the analyses provided by UC ICS will adversely affect the progress made thus far and break the process of organizational change that is taking place.

Continuing to Implement Evidence-Based Strategies

Fourth, the HCSO will continue to advance intelligence-led, evidence-based strategies. In the 2020 federal grant cycle, HCSO was awarded two federal grants from the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The grants will provide funding to support the implementation of two separate evidence-based programs. First, in Lincoln Heights a comprehensive community-based problem-solving approach will be developed and implemented. Second, across all HCSO districts, a strategy addressing repeat CFS locations using comprehensive problem solving will be developed and implemented. These projects were developed in partnership with the ICS who will provide technical assistance and scientific evaluation of the initiatives.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information about the University of Cincinnati's Institute of Crime Science please email Dr. Cory Haberman via cory.haberman@uc.edu or visit https://cech.uc.edu/about/centers/ics.html.

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Weisburd, D., & Eck, J. E. (2004). What Can Police Do to Reduce Crime, Disorder and Fear? The Annais of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 593(1), 42–65.

² Kelling, G. L., Pate, T., Dieckman, D., & Brown, C. E. (1974). The Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment: A Summary Report. Washington, DC: Police Foundation.

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Hamilton County, Ohio





Site LE Agency

Hamilton County

Sheriff's Office

Site Researcher

Drs. Cory Haberman

University of

Cincinnati's Institute

of Crime Science (ICS)

Site Focus

: Crime hot spots

SPI Strategy Site Cohort

: Supporting innovation

2020

Site Profile

Includes urban,

suburban, and rural communities with a

population of 191,365.

• HCSO's 2019 reported UCR crime statistics include 4 homicides (33.3% increase from 2018), 75 rapes (17.19% increase from 2018), 352 assaults (6.88% increase from 2018), 179 domestic violence cases, 22 robberies, 212 burglary, 1,642 larceny-thefts, and 153 auto-thefts.



Hamilton County Sheriff's Office SPI

- Evidence-based, hot spots strategy
 - 1. Presence
 - 2. Enforcement
 - 3. Offender-Focused Policing
 - 4. Problem Solving



HCSO Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	Patrol District	Population	Sq. miles	Median HH Income ^a	% Non- White ^a
Anderson Township	5	44,081	31.2	97,537	10.2
Columbia Township	4	4,507	2.7	76,153	39.5
Crosby Township	1	2,822	20.2	77,278	5.4
Harrison Township	1	15,863	17.8	64,625	6.3
Miami Township	1	16,079	23.8	85,840	3.8
Sycamore Township	3	19,471	6.7	72,448	20.8
Symmes Township	3	14,913	8.6	100,438	24.7
Village of Cleves	1	3,359	1.61	77,072	7.1
Village of Lincoln Heights	1	3,354	0.76	26,928	99.1
Village of North Bend	1	809	1.15	83,987 ^b	1.4 ^b
Village of Silverton	4	4,760	1.12	45,436	56.2
Whitewater Township	1	5,503	26.3	64,008	8.4
HCSO Totals		135,521	142		
City of Cincinnati		302,687	79.5		

Notes: ^a Indicates data collected from ZoomProspector.com; ^b Indicates data collected from city-data.com. Strikethrough text-indicates jurisdiction not included in experiment.



Hot Spot Deployment Area Criteria:

- 1. Micro as possible (address, street block, small cluster)
 - No Interstates/highway hot spots
- 2. At least 10 crime-related CFS in 2020
- 3. Consistent with the district commander's intelligence & deemed worthy of additional resources







- Prioritized:
 - Repeat addresses
 - Top 10% of grid cells (not including repeat addresses)

```
District 1
1. UCID 198
       a Whitewater Rank 1
       b. Prob Type: Mix
       c. Crime-Related N = 374 (2020), 332 (2019)

 DV = 105

              ii. Burglary = 22
              iii Assault = 15
              iv. Auto Crime = 15
              v. Drug = 13
              vi. Disorder = 24
       e. Hot Addresses
2. UCID 274
      a. Cleves, Rank 1
       c. Crime-Related N = 235 (2020), 227 (2019)
               i. DV = 37
              ii. Burglary = 14
              iii. Assault = 10
              iv. Disorder = 19
              v. Suspicious = 45
              vi. Shots = 8
                i. Gulf Community Park
              ii. Proximal to other Top 10% Grid (in Cleves and North Bend)

    Fach houses a "hot address"

       e. Hot Addresses (neither historic problems)
               i. Section 8 Housing
               ii. Residential / Industrial address
      a. Cleves, Rank 2
       b. Prob Type: QOL + Violent + Property

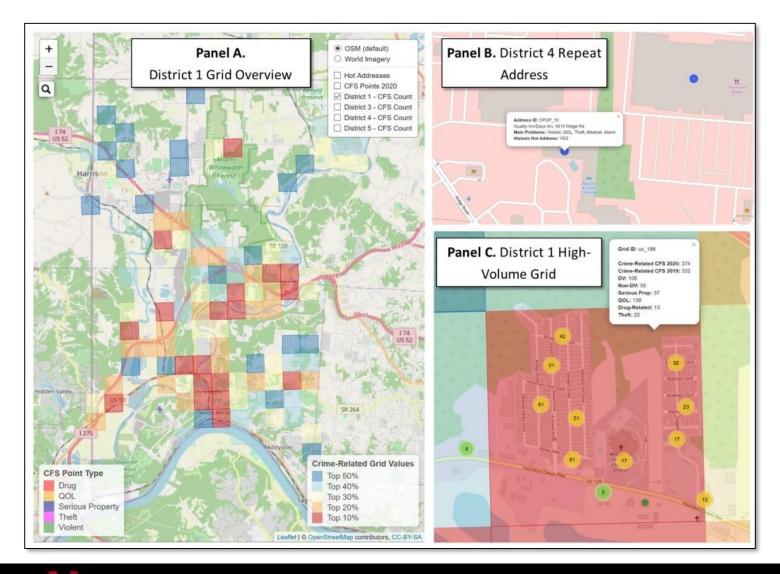
 c. Crime-Related N = 168 (2020), 192 (2019)

               i. DV = 33
              ii. Burglary = 10
              iv. Suspicious = 32
                i Provimal to #2
       e. Hot Address
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i. Residential – near high cfs street (Main St)
       a. Whitewater, Rank 2
       c. N = 164 (2020), 121 (2019)
               i. DV = 26
               ii. Theft = 19
               iii. Suspicious = 45
              iv. Other QOL = 34
               i. Includes commercial "downtown" area
               ii West of Miami River
              iii. Nearby 2 other Top 10% Grids (uc 212 and 201)
       e. Hot addresses
               i. Unnamed Apartment and/or store front (7060 Hamilton Cleves)
5. UCID 165
       a. Whitewater, Rank 3
       b. Prob Type: DV + QQL
       c. N = 163 (2020), 158 (2019)
               i. DV = 25
               ii. Theft = 13
              iii. Drug = 9
              iv. Suspicious = 38
       d. Specs
               i. Industrial Area mixed with Hooven residential area
       e. Hot Addresses
               i. Kroger (current CPOP Target)
6. UCID 212
       a. Whitewater, Rank 4
       b. N = 140 (2020), 95 (2019)
               ii. Auto = 6
              iii. Theft = 15
              iv. Disorder = 29
               i. Adiacent to Miami Golf Course
               ii. Concentrating at Apartment complex (low income? Section 8?)
       d. Hot Addresses
7. UC 11
       a. Harrison, Rank 1
       h Prob Type: Mix
       c. N = 140 (2020), 189 (2019)
              i. DV = 34
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ii. Burglary = 9 (21 in 2019)
              iii. Suspicious = 21
               ii. Mobile Home Park
              iii. No nearby hot grids
              i. Rolling Acres MHP
                     1. Nearby Hot MHP (not in hot grid)
       a. Cleves, Rank 3
       b. Prob Type: QOL + DV
       c. N = 134 (2020), 124 (2019)
              i DV = 36
              ii. Suspicious = 21
              iii. Disorder = 11
              iv. Other QOL = 31
               i. Nearby other Hot Grids in Cleves / North Bend
               ii. Most near or along N Miami Ave
       e. Hot Addresses
               i. Apartment (Violent, historic)
               ii. Also include Miami Motel (not hot address though)
       c. N = 131 (2020), 185 (2019)
               i. Drug = 11 (14 in 2019)
              iii. Other QOL = 20
               i. Bordering another Top 10% grids
              ii. Largely Includes an exit / ramp
       e. Hot Addresses
              i RP Gas Station
              ii Evit 7
10. UC 185
       a. Whitewater. Rank 6
       b. Prob: Mix
       c. N = 120 (2020), 103 (2019)
              i DV = 19
              ii. Burglary = 8
              iii. Disorder = 11
```







- 56 repeat addresses & 16 grid cells reviewed
 - 35 repeat addresses & 3 grids eliminated
 - 7 seven repeat addresses added

Deployment Area Types by District

			Big Box	Everyday		Mobile	Shopping	
District	Apartment	Bar	Store	Store	Hotel	Home Park	Plaza	Total
1	3	2	0	2	0	9	1	17
3	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	6
4	5	0	3	3	1	0	0	12
5	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	6
Total	9	2	5	9	2	10	4	41



Sample Size Considerations

	Treatment Capacity	Remaining Hot Spots
District 1	6	11
District 3	2	4
District 4	3	9
District 5	2	4
Total	13	28

	Matche	ed Pairs	Completely	Randomized
	Scenario 1 ^a	Scenario 2ª	Scenario 3 ^b	Scenario 4 ^b
Minimum Detectable Effect Size	0.73	0.61	0.85	0.72
Power $(1 - \beta)$	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
p-value (α)	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.10
Treatment group size ^c	13	13	13	13
Control group size	13	13	28	28

Notes: aTest statistic is a matched-pairs t-test. bTest statistic is an independent samples t-test. cSample size for matched pairs design would be the total number of matched pairs.



41 Hot Spots Reduced to 13 Matched Pairs:

- Same district
- Same place type (e.g. gas station; mobile home park)
- Most similar CFS counts



Coin Flip Randomization by Pair





Randomized Hot Spot Counts by District & Facility Type

	Apartment Building	Big Box Store	Everyday Store	Mobile Home Park	Shopping Plaza	Grand Total
District 1	3	0	2	7	0	12
District 3	0	0	0	1	3	4
District 4	2	2	2	0	0	6
District 5	0	2	2	0	0	4
Total	5	4	6	8	3	26



Our First Finding in Some Ways...









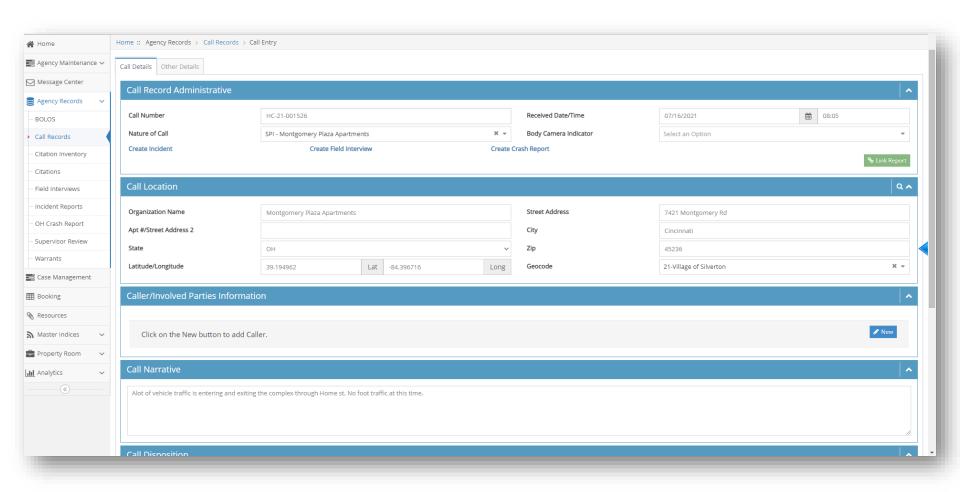


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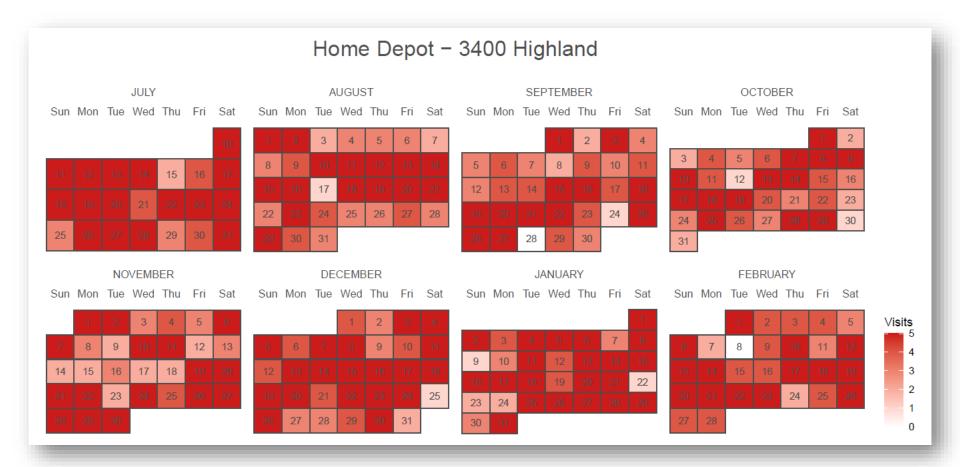
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Tracking Presence Via Call Records





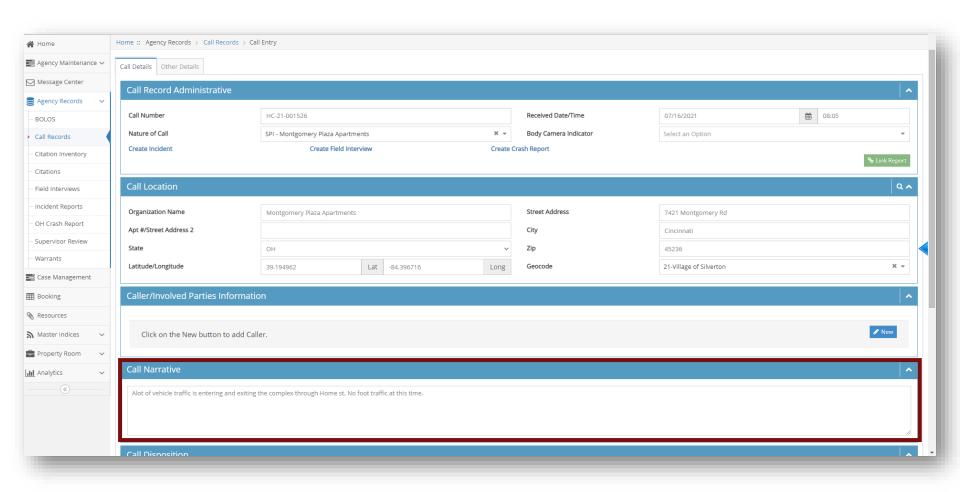




Westbrook Village

	vvestbrook village																																
			JULY					AUGUST									SEPTEMBER							OCTOBER									
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28	29	30					26	27	28	29	30	31		3		31	20	20		20	20	27	28	3							0		

Information Collection from Call Records





Hamilton County Sheriff's Office SPI

- Evidence-based, hot spots strategy
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Supervisor Training Plan



What Works in Policing



HSP, POP, Focused deterrence, & offender-focused





High-level overview

Overview of this Program





Scanning



CHEERS, Crime specific, Crime scripts, defining problems





Routine activities, rational choice, crime Δ , & VOLTAGE

Response

CPTED, Design against crime, & Situational crime prevention



Current Next Steps

Implement problem solving tactics
Implement offender-focused investigations
Complete impact evaluation



Lessons Learned So Far...

- Rural hot spots of a slightly different nature
 - Commercial locations, mobile home parks, etc.
 - Implications for effectiveness of HSP tactics?
- Challenges with implementation in large, rural jurisdiction
 - Variety of CFS types at hot spots
 - Previously lacked electronic incident data
 - Limited resources over large area
 - CFS can be miles away from hot spots for directed patrol
 - Training for only front-line supervisors
 - Who must train their own officers



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