

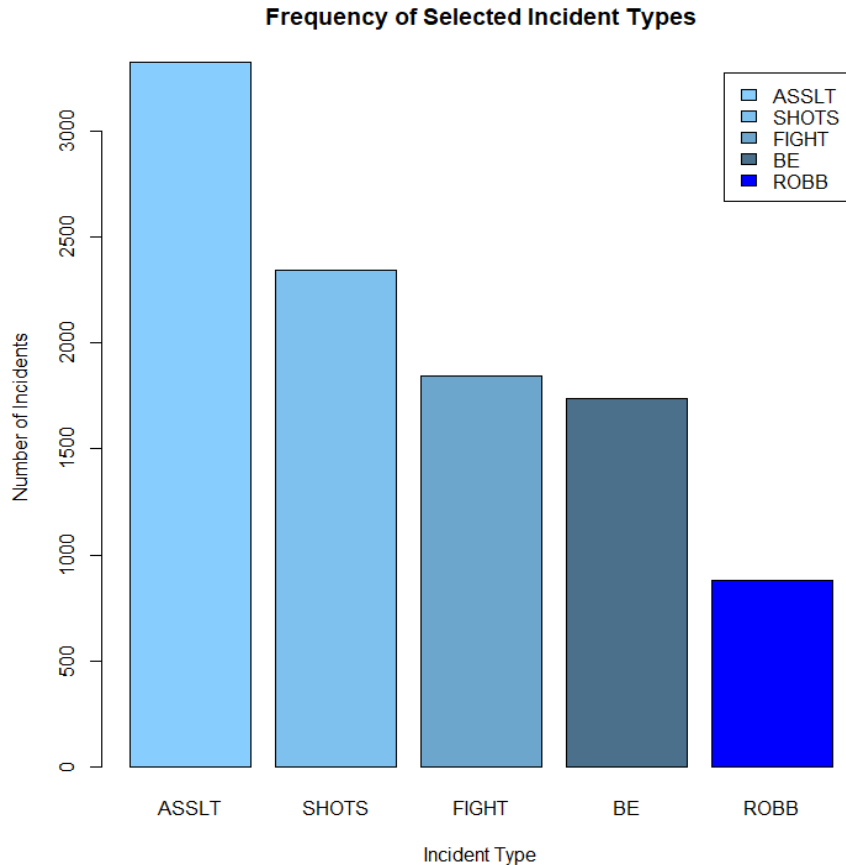
# Analysis of Cincinnati Police Arrival Times to Violent Crimes in Progress

By: Jose Alfaro and Steve Broll

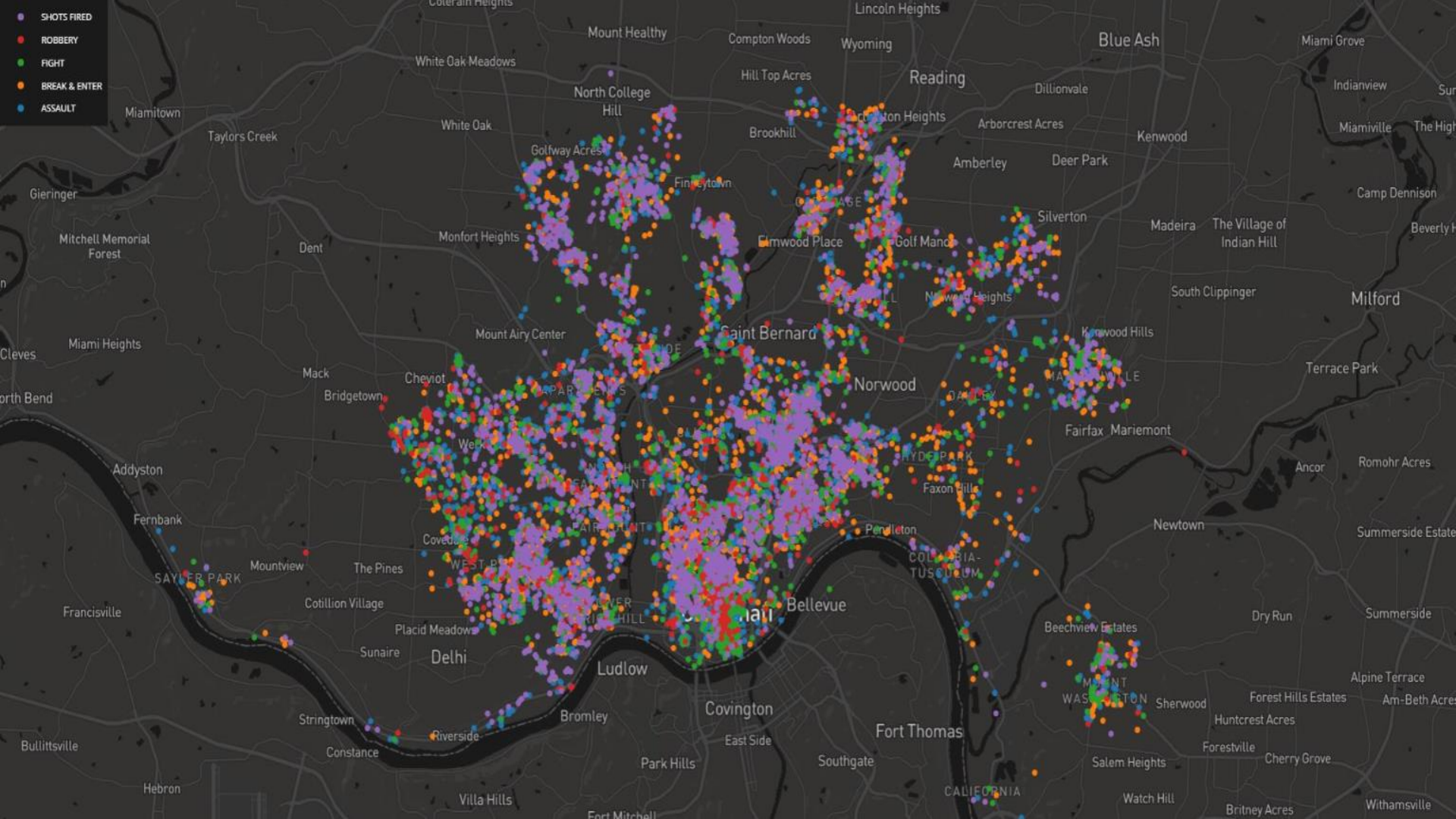
# Purpose

- Seconds in an assault or gunfight could mean the difference between life or death
- Efficient police responses increase a citizen's survival odds during a violent crime
- Are some areas at a disadvantage with respect to police response time?

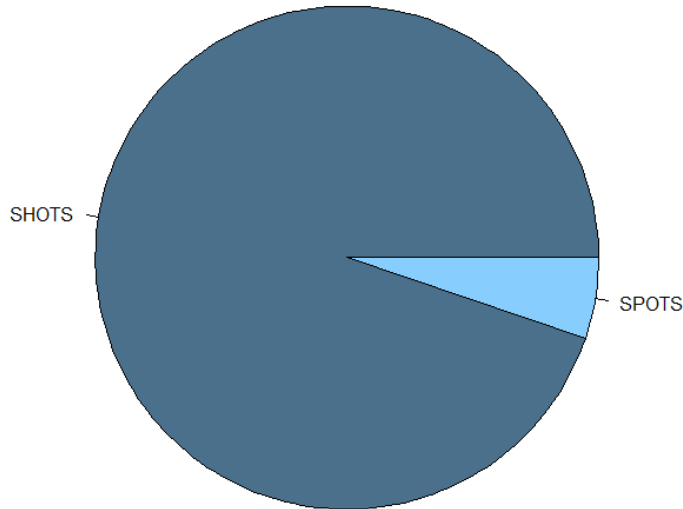
Assault, fight, breaking and entering, robbery, and shots fired incidents in progress are among the most urgent situations in Cincinnati. To find ways to improve public safety, we will be analyzing the most recent data (November 2016-October 2017) in these categories to look for areas with slower response times. In doing so, we find potential solutions for Cincinnati and a repeatable technique for other cities in the U.S.



- Out of our selected incidents, Assaults are the most frequent, with Shots Fired being second
- Robbery is significantly less frequent than the other incident types
- In the next slide, we will show a map of Cincinnati with these incidents over the given timespan

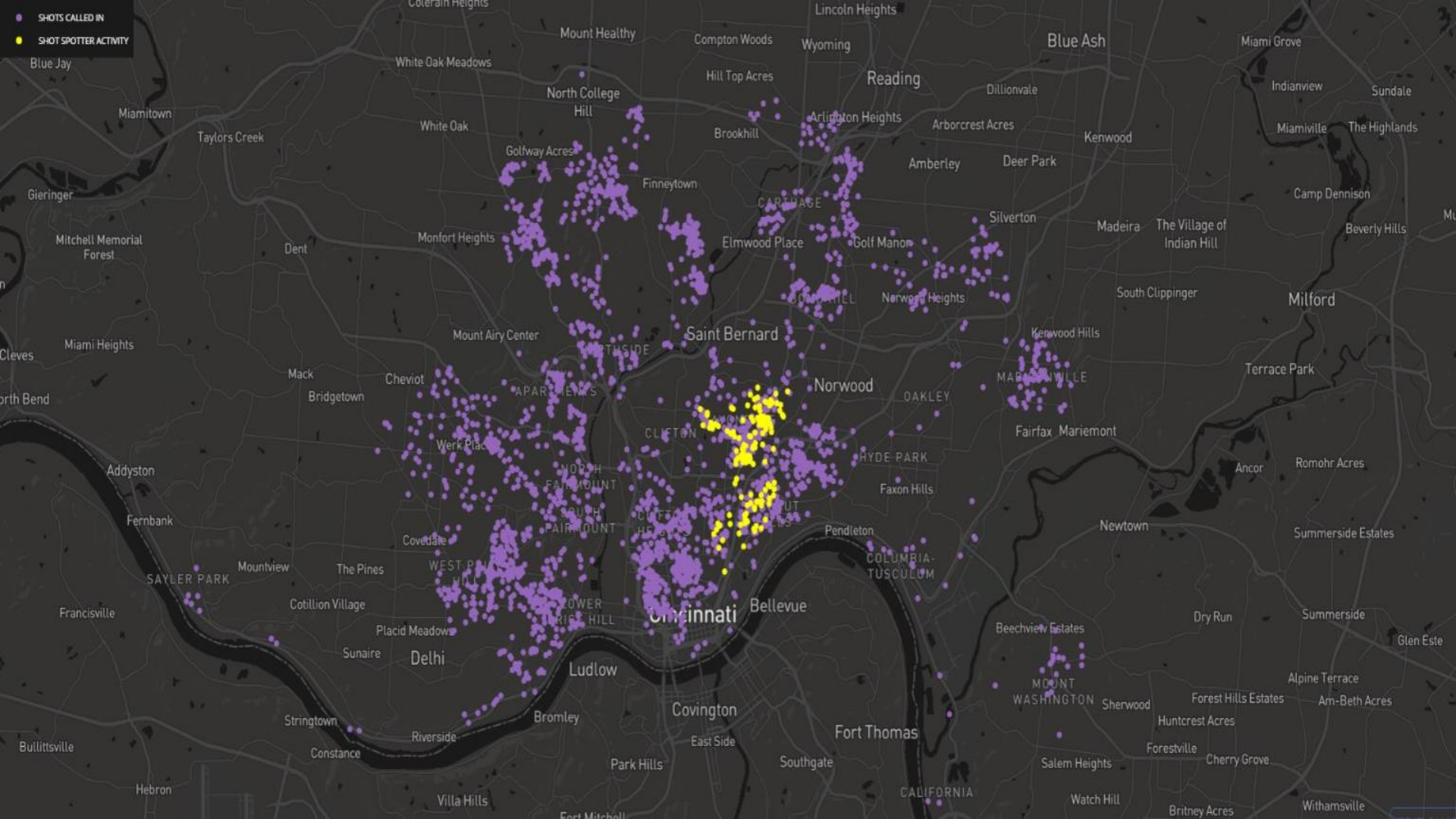


Shot Spotter Activity vs. Shots Called In

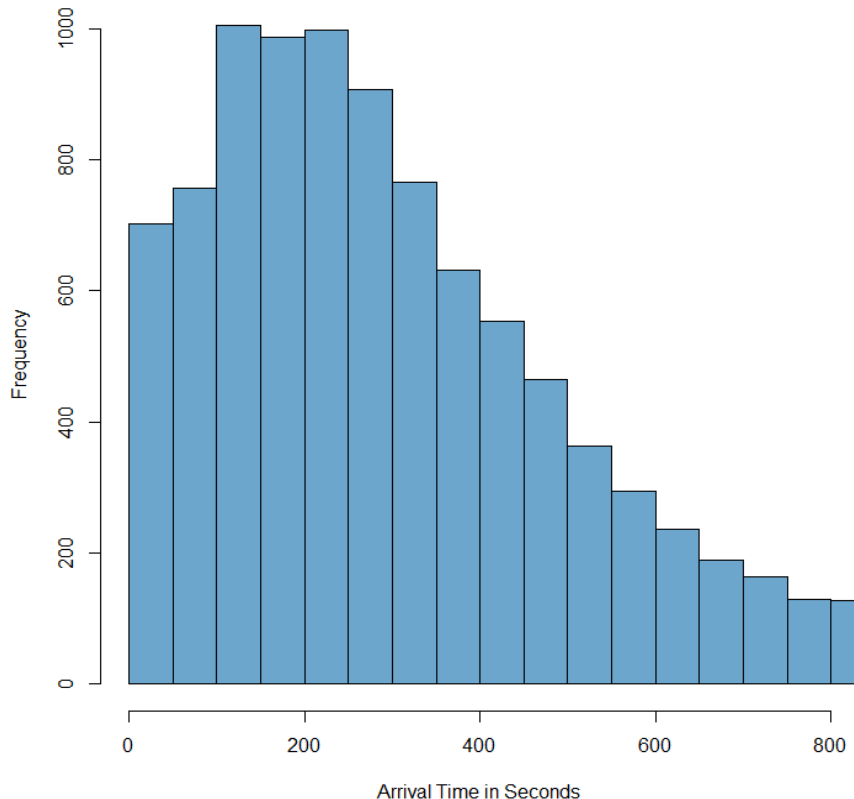


- In the data, we found an incident type named “SPOTS”
- Before combining the “SPOTS” data with our Shots Fired category, we found that some areas of Cincinnati have a Shot Spotter system in place to detect gunfire
- In the next slide, we will show a map of Cincinnati comparing shots called in to shots detected by the Shot Spotter system
- We believe expanding the Shot Spotter system could improve the response times in other areas, especially west of where the system is currently in place

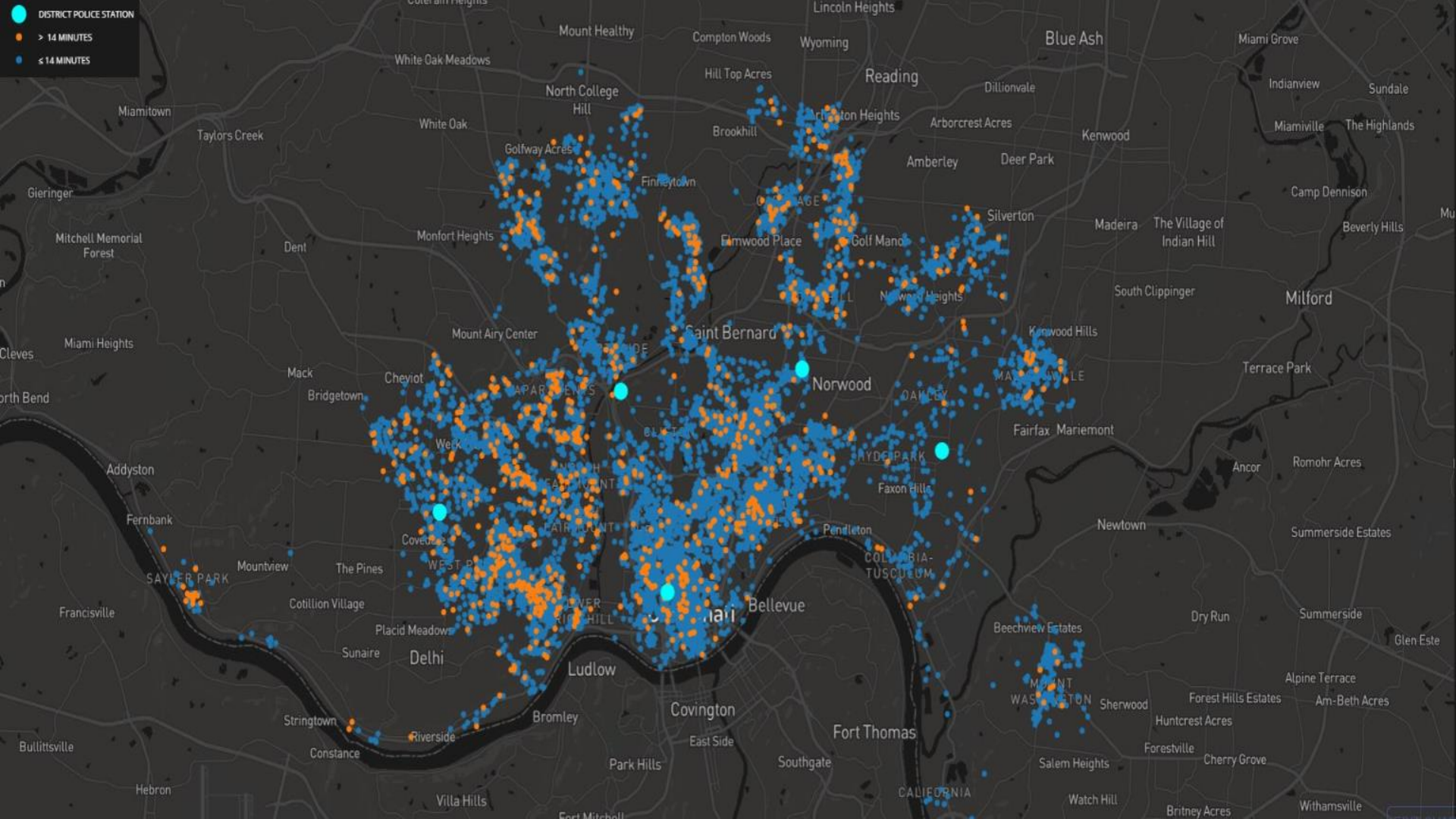




Distribution of Unit Arrival Times



- The median appears to be around 3 minutes
- The distribution is right skewed, and some of the more extreme values, which could be mistakes or outliers, are cut off
- In the next slide, we will show a map of Cincinnati displaying the locations of the 5 district police stations along with incidents split into two categories of unit response times,  $>14$  minutes and  $\leq 14$  minutes
- We chose 14 minutes as our cutoff time because only about 5% of the times should be longer





## Conclusion

There are a disproportionate amount of response times above 14 minutes relative to the total number of violent incidents in the western region of Cincinnati. In addition to expanding the Shot Spotter system further west, increasing the activity and/or duration of patrols in the western region of Cincinnati would improve the safety of citizens involved in these violent incidents.

## Interactive Links

Click links below for an interactive version of the maps used in the presentation:

[Map color coded by incident types](#)

[Map showing Shot Spotter activity](#)

[Map showing unit response times](#)