# Evaluation of the

# Oklahoma City Safe Oklahoma

# Grant Program

# 2017

Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation

Evaluation of the

Oklahoma City Safe Oklahoma Grant Program

Submitted to the Oklahoma City Police Department

In fulfillment of the requirements of the

Memorandum of Understanding between

City of Oklahoma City and the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation

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This project was governed by a Memorandum of Understanding between the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation and the Oklahoma City Police Department. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not represent the official position or policies of the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation.

# Acknowledgements

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# Introduction

The Oklahoma Office of the Attorney General awarded grant funds to Oklahoma City in 2013 as part of the Safe Oklahoma Grant Program. State lawmakers created the program to promote the use of evidence-based policing strategies to combat violent crime across Oklahoma. The Oklahoma City Police Department (OCPD) used grant funds to implement proactive policing strategies, nuisance abatement activities, and develop community partnerships. OCPD used data to identify a high crime target area in northwest Oklahoma City. Program staff implemented grant activities according to the original program narrative and adapted their approach to address the needs of the community.

Evaluators with the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI) worked with program staff to evaluate the effectiveness of grant activities within the target area from November 4, 2013, to September 30, 2016. OCPD collected and reported performance measure data to evaluators each month. Evaluators conclude the following:

1. Violent crime in the target area decreased 21.6% from 2013 to 2016. During the same period, violent crime decreased 6.5% in Oklahoma City.
2. Murders in the target area decreased 50% from 2013 to 2016. Murders decreased 3.2% during the same period in Oklahoma City.
3. Rapes in the target area decreased 60% from 2013 to 2016. During the same period, rapes decreased 8.7% in Oklahoma City.
4. Robberies in the target area decreased 29.6% from 2013 to 2016. Robberies decreased 14% during the same period in Oklahoma City.
5. Aggravated assaults in the target area decreased 11.6% from 2013 to 2016. During the same period, aggravated assaults decreased 3.6% in Oklahoma City.
6. Calls for service from apartment complexes increased 3.6% during the program period.
7. Forty-four percent of apartment managers think OCPD is effective in policing the area.
8. OCPD increased positive interactions with community members and the public in the target area.

9. OCPD increased outreach efforts to apartment management and the public living in apartment complexes.

10. OCPD organized a strong coalition of decision makers, community members, and the public within the target area to build trust and support.

Figure 1. Target area
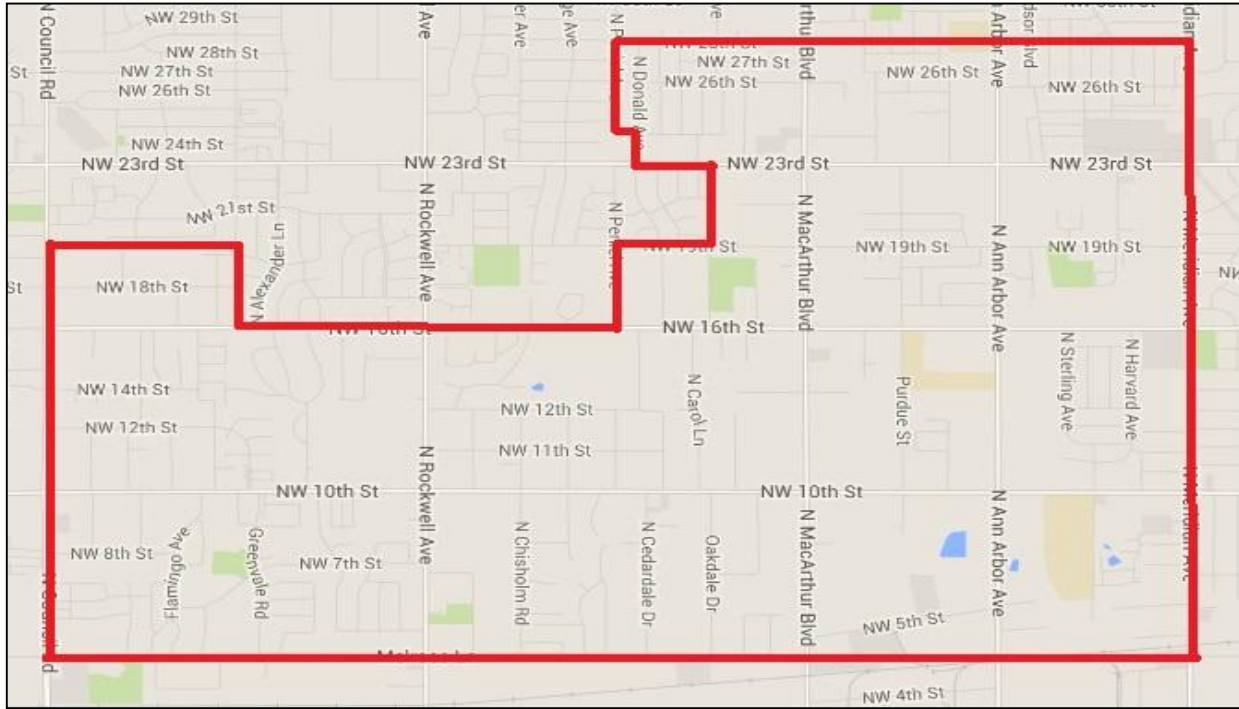
Using grant funds, OCPD developed a comprehensive strategy to address violent crime within a 4.4 square mile target area in northwest Oklahoma City. OCPD designed the program to "reduce the occurrence of violent crime through both proactive and reactive efforts while using directed patrols, hot spot policing, and intelligence-led policing strategies in conjunction with code enforcement strategies" (p. 11). OCPD also implemented community outreach strategies to enhance community relationships with community leaders, business owners, and the public in the target area.

## Statement of Problem

OCPD is the largest law enforcement agency in the state, with a jurisdiction spanning 622 square miles across four counties. Historically, OCPD has reported more violent crimes than any other law enforcement agency in Oklahoma. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Oklahoma City reported the seventh highest violent crime rate of cities with populations over 500,000 people. In 2012, OCPD reported 85 murders to OSBI, representing a 49.1% increase compared to 2008. The number of reported rapes and aggravated assaults also increased in 2012.

Table 1. Violent crimes in Oklahoma City, by year

|                    | 2008  | 2009  | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  | 2016  |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Murder             | 57    | 65    | 54    | 58    | 85    | 62    | 45    | 73    | 60    |
| Rape               | 318   | 294   | 340   | 279   | 389   | 450   | 434   | 480   | 411   |
| Robbery            | 1,524 | 1,249 | 1,112 | 1,228 | 1,209 | 1,191 | 1,126 | 1,192 | 1,024 |
| Aggravated Assault | 3,501 | 3,573 | 3,798 | 3,581 | 3,791 | 3,295 | 3,177 | 3,083 | 3,177 |
| Total              | 5,400 | 5,181 | 5,304 | 5,146 | 5,474 | 4,998 | 4,782 | 4,828 | 4,672 |

Source: Crime in Oklahoma (2008-2016)

Gang-related murders and drive-by shootings also increased in Oklahoma City. In 2013, OCPD gang investigators estimated 5,800 active gang members lived in Oklahoma City. The influx in gang activities has led to an increase in violent crime across the city. Reported crime in the target area was especially high. With just 3.1% of the city's total population, violent crime in the target area consistently represented six percent of all violent crime reported by OCPD.

Table 2. Gang violence in Oklahoma City, by year

|  | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Drive-by Shooting | 136 | 100 | 97 | 132 | 192 | 89 | 55 | 58 | 73 |
| Gangland Murders | 11 | 13 | 9 | 14 | 28 | 15 | 9 | 18 | 11 |

Source: Oklahoma City Police Department, 2016

Finally, limited resources and other operational challenges affected OCPD's ability to address violent crime across the city. Based on population, the rate of commissioned police officers serving Oklahoma City is below the national average. In 2008, OCPD estimated 592,000 people lived in Oklahoma City. OCPD employed 1,076 commissioned police officers in 2008. This equated to a rate of 1.82 commissioned police officers (per 1,000 citizens). This was lower than the national average of 2.5 commissioned police officers (Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2007).

## Literature Review

Policing literature supports incorporating strategies related to directed patrols based on intelligence and data as effective in the prevention and reduction of violent crime.

*Crime Prevention through Environmental Design*

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) originated from the work of C. Ray Jeffery. CPTED is a crime prevention strategy that uses environmental factors (e.g., building design) to prevent and reduce crime (Crowe, 2000). The theory incorporates three strategies to impact crime: territorial reinforcement, natural surveillance, and natural access control (Cozens, 2011).

Territorial reinforcement emphasizes environmental design to encourage ownership and pride among those who are using space legitimately. Opportunities for criminal activity are reduced when residents have strong feelings of pride and ownership in their communities. Natural surveillance is also based on design, mainly the placement of windows and mechanical forms of surveillance (e.g., security cameras). The expectation is that offenders are less likely to commit crimes in areas where it's possible they may be seen. Natural access control is a strategy aimed at reducing opportunities for crime by limiting access to targets and increasing risks to offenders (Cozens, 2011).

Other strategies of CPTED include displaying signs to support the positive use of space (activity support), promoting the legitimate use of space, sending positive messages (image/space management), and maximizing the effort and energy an offender must expend in order to commit a crime (target hardening) (Cozens, 2011).

When incorporated into community projects, CPTED strategies have been found to reduce crime (Cozens, 2011). In her 1997 research, La Vigne outlined strategies used by the Washington, D.C. Metro system to reduce crime. D.C. Metro employees installed graffiti-resistant seats, windows, and other fixtures. They also limited access to the Metro by closing it during off peak hours and enhanced entry and exit screenings and surveillance. After they implemented CPTED strategies, the Metro experienced a decline in crime rates (La Vigne, 1997). The example of the D.C. Metro supports the impact of implementing thoughtful environmental design can lead to the reduction of crime.

*Intelligence–Led Policing*

Intelligence-led policing (ILP) uses a top-down management approach to address crime. Policing activities are based on reports and other products created by crime intelligence analysts. Law enforcement uses intelligence to make informed decisions about the allocation of resources (Ratcliffe, 2011).

Research conducted by Sampson and Groves (1989) found neighborhoods with certain conditions tend to be "hot spots" for criminal activity. Usually, these neighborhoods have high rates of poverty, little to no cohesiveness, and symbols of disorder (Anselin, Griffiths, and Tita, 2011). Eck (2005) defines a crime hot spot as "an area that has a greater than average number of

criminal or disorder events, or an area where people have a higher than average risk of victimization" (p. 2). A crime hot spot may not be a whole neighborhood, but rather a subsection of street segments that experience higher than average levels of crime (Anselin et al., 2011).

Hot spot analysis aids law enforcement in developing and implementing strategies to prevent, reduce, and disrupt criminal activity in identified areas (Aneslin et al., 2011). Through crime mapping and identifying hot spots, police adopt measures to reduce crime in target areas, such as increasing patrols at specific times (Aneslin et al., 2011).

*Broken Windows Theory*

Based on the work of Wilson and Kelling (1982), the *Broken Windows Theory* suggests when symbols of social and physical disorder in a community are not remedied, the message is sent to criminals that no one in the community cares. This ultimately leads to more social and physical disorder and serious criminal activity. According to the authors, the way to combat serious criminal offenses is to prevent the first broken window (or other symbols of disorder).

Some of the best examples of empirical support for the *Broken Windows Theory* are strategies used in New York City in the 1990s. Transit police removed graffiti in the subway and started taking action against disorderly behavior. Law enforcement found when these problems of disorderly behavior and conditions were addressed, the crime offenses in the subway dropped and the number of passengers increased (Wagers, Sousa, and Kelling 2011).

*Defensible Space Theory*

Defensible Space Theory originated from the work of Oscar Newman (1973). Newman defined defensible space as "a surrogate term for the range of mechanisms; real and symbolic barriers, strongly-defined areas of influence, and improved opportunities for surveillance; that combine to bring an environment under the control of its residents" (p. 3). Defensible space includes four elements: perceived zones of territorial influence, surveillance opportunities for residents and agents, perception of a project's stigma, uniqueness, and isolation, and influence of safe zones on surrounding security. When present, these four elements provide a sense of community and responsibility in maintaining a safe and productive neighborhood (Cozens, 2011).

*Situational Crime Prevention*

Situational crime prevention is based on routine activities, rational choice, and crime pattern theories. Situational crime prevention is successful when focused on a specific crime and when the motive for the crime is clearly understood. Situational prevention also makes use of an action-research model and includes practical solutions to reduce opportunity (Clarke, 2011).

This strategy is useful in combating single crimes. Critics assume that the drive to commit crime cannot be curbed by situational prevention and will lead to displacement of crime. However, empirical research has found that while displacement is possible, it is not a certainty. Furthermore, in studies with evidence of displacement, crime was actually prevented at higher rates than displaced. Research suggests situational prevention may actually lead to a 'diffusion of benefits,' which means benefits of the strategy carry over into the area surrounding the target area (Clarke, 2011).

## Logic Model

According to Kegler and Honeycutt (2008), logic models "provide a visual depiction of how a program is supposed to work." Logic models tend to share similar components, including conditions, inputs, activities, outputs, intermediate outcomes, and long-term outcomes.

**Conditions**. Conditions are the first component of a logic model. These are social conditions that contribute to the need of a program. Conditions that necessitated this program included an increase in violent crime (homicides, sexual assaults, felonious assaults, and robberies), drive-by shootings, and gang activity. Operational challenges (low staffing levels and lack of information sharing) also contributed to the conditions for this program.

**Inputs.** Inputs are the second component of a logic model. These are the "resources that go into a program" (Kegler and Honeycutt, 2008, 5). Inputs for this program included overtime, ILP strategies, directed patrols, police reports, calls for services, vehicle/equipment, mapping software, community outreach activities, and nuisance abatement activities.

**Activities.** Activities are the third component of a logic model. These are the "actual events or actions" (Kegler and Honeycutt, 2008, 5) of the program. Activities for this program included

implementation of policing strategies, increased police presence in the target zone, identification and documentation of graffiti, enforcement of code violations, education of community members, and the development of partnerships with community leaders.

**Outputs**. Outputs are the fourth component of a logic model. Outputs are the "direct results of program activities" (Kegler and Honeycutt, 2008, 5) that can typically be measured. Outputs for this program included the number of drive-by shootings, violent crimes, gang-related crimes, arrests, calls for service, overtime hours, code enforcement violations, action grams, and graffiti locations.

**Outcomes (intermediate).** Intermediate outcomes are the fifth component of a logic model. Outcomes are the "sequence of changes triggered by the program" (Kegler and Honeycutt, 2008, 5). Outcomes for this program included the reduction of violent crime through both proactive and reactive policing strategies. OCPD also focused activities to deter criminal behavior, reduce gang activity, encourage a sense of ownership in the community, and increase communication among community members, business owners, and the public.

**Outcomes (long-term).** Long-term outcomes are the final component of a logic model. Long-term outcomes are influenced by conditions present prior to implementation of the program. Long-term outcomes for this program included a sustained decrease in the number of violent and gang-related crimes. At the same time, an increase in community commitment and overall quality of life improvement would be long-term outcomes for the Oklahoma City Safe Program.

Figure 2. Safe Oklahoma City Grant Program, Logic Model

| Conditions | Inputs | Activities | Outputs | Outcomes (intermediate) | Outcomes (long-term) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Increase in population<br><br>Increase in violent crime<br><br>Increase in gang-related violence<br><br>Decrease in communication, sense of ownership, and morale among community leaders, stakeholders, and the public | Grant funding<br><br>Program staff<br><br>Program supervisor<br><br>Community relations officer<br><br>ILP officers<br><br>Nuisance abatement<br><br>Overtime<br><br>Facilities<br><br>Vehicles<br><br>Equipment<br><br>Police reports<br><br>Multi-family housing specialists | Increase police presence<br><br>Increase proactive policing strategies (e.g. traffic stops, voluntary contacts)<br><br>Partner with community leaders, neighborhood stakeholders, and business owners<br><br>Participate in community meetings<br><br>Engage/educate apartment management<br><br>Document/report quality of life issues<br><br>Increase code enforcement activities in target area<br><br>Employ part-time code enforcement specialist<br><br>Identify/document graffiti<br><br>Conduct follow-up investigations related to Nuisance Abatement Unit | Number of:<br><br>Violent crimes<br><br>Gang-related crimes<br><br>Drugs seized<br><br>Arrests<br><br>Citations issued<br><br>Calls for service<br><br>Reports filed<br><br>Overtime hours<br><br>Code violations<br><br>Action grams<br><br>Graffiti locations<br><br>Community meetings | Increase visibility of law enforcement<br><br>Deter criminal behavior<br><br>Reduce gang activities<br><br>Encourage sense of ownership in community<br><br>Increase awareness among the public and business owners<br><br>Increase cooperation among law enforcement, the public, and other community stakeholders<br><br>Increase accountability of property owners | Reduce violent crime in target area<br><br>Reduce gang presence<br><br>Strengthen community relations among law enforcement, community leaders, the public, and other stakeholders<br><br>Strengthen sense of ownership among community leaders and residents in the target area |

# Grant Activities

The program included three components: proactive policing strategies, nuisance abatement, and community outreach.

**Proactive Policing Strategies.** OCPD implemented proactive policing strategies within the target area. Program staff used intelligence to identify and focus resources on hot spots. Patrol officers also increased their presence by initiating traffic stops, conducting knock and talks, and interacting with the public. Overtime officers forwarded street-level information to special investigative units. Overtime officers also identified and documented graffiti, which was then sent to the Graffiti Investigation Unit and the Graffiti Abatement Unit. Finally, overtime officers documented and reported code violations.

**Nuisance Abatement.** OCPD increased nuisance abatement within the target area. They hired a part-time code enforcement specialist who initiated code enforcement activities, responded to action grams, investigated complaints, and participated in community outreach meetings. The OCPD Nuisance Abatement Unit conducted investigations of criminal activity involving property and vehicles. The unit conducted follow-up investigations on properties or vehicles involved in illegal activities related to drugs, prostitution, and adult entertainment.

**Community Outreach.** OCPD enhanced community outreach within the target area. They organized a strong coalition of decision makers, community members, and the public to build trust and support. Community relations officers worked with community partners to organize events. OCPD provided educational materials and encouraged property owners to improve tenant screening practices and incorporate crime free addendums to lease agreements. Officers educated businesses and members of the public about CPTED strategies and conducted CPTED assessments for multi-family housing units. Officers also distributed brochures, fliers, and other useful information to the community.

## Program Staff

Evaluators worked with program staff to identify program goals, strategies, and challenges. OCPD provided monthly performance data to evaluators. OCPD program staff included:

**Program Supervisor.** The program supervisor managed grant activities. He also coordinated activities with other departments that operated in the target area. The program supervisor scheduled overtime and reported performance data to program evaluators.

**Patrol Officer.** Patrol officers conducted directed patrols in the target area, based on intelligence and crime trends. Patrol officers conducted traffic stops, initiated voluntary contacts, and increased overall police presence in the target area during overtime hours.

**Community Relations Officer.** The community relations officer increased communication and cooperation with stakeholders and promoted community involvement among apartment managers, home owners, neighborhood associations, and other groups in the target area. The community relations officer also conducted CPTED assessments at apartment complexes, and encouraged apartment management to increase tenant screening.

**Code Enforcement Specialist.** The part-time code enforcement specialist enforced city ordinances, responded to action grams, investigated complaints, and participated in community outreach meetings.

**Nuisance Abatement Unit.** The Nuisance Abatement Unit worked to eliminate the use of property to conduct criminal activity. The unit conducted follow-up investigations on any property or vehicle involved in illegal activities related to drugs, prostitution, and adult entertainment.

**Graffiti Abatement Unit.** The graffiti abatement unit identified and documented graffiti. Officers photographed graffiti to help identify and prosecute offenders within the target area.

**Multi-Family Housing Specialists.** Multi-family housing specialists worked with apartment management to reduce violent crime in apartment complexes within the target area. Housing specialists notified apartment management of arrests or incidents involving a tenant, conducted eviction follow-up meetings, visited apartment complexes, and reviewed police reports. The

housing specialists also facilitated the Multi-Family Housing Manager's Coalition. The coalition conducted meetings, shared information, and discussed best practices for addressing violent crime in their apartment complexes.

Table 3. Program staff

| Program Staff | Primary Responsibility |
| --- | --- |
| Program Supervisor | Scheduled overtime; collected and reported program data |
| Patrol Officer | Implement policing strategies in target area |
| Community Relations Officer | Worked with community stakeholders; educated public |
| Code Enforcement Specialist | Identified and enforced code violations |
| Nuisance Abatement Unit | Worked with property owners to improve properties |
| Graffiti Abatement Unit | Identified and documented graffiti within the target area |
| Multi-Family Housing Specialists | Worked with apartment management to address crime |

# Program Evaluation

Evaluators designed this program evaluation to determine the effectiveness of grant activities within the target area. Evaluators worked with program staff at the Hefner Division from December 1, 2013, to September 30, 2016. OCPD transferred the program to the Southwest Division on October 1, 2016. Evaluators will continue to work with program staff at the Southwest Division to measure the effectiveness of program activities.

## Evaluation Question

OCPD used funds to address violent crime within the target area. Evaluators used the following question to design the program evaluation: Using program funds, did OCPD reduce violent crime within the target area by implementing proactive policing strategies, enforcing code violations, and developing community relationships?

Evaluators used a mixed-method evaluation design to measure the impact of program activities. OCPD provided performance data to program evaluators each month. Evaluators also met with program staff throughout the program period.

## Data Collection

Evaluators used multiple sources of data to measure the effectiveness of the program. Evaluators received performance data from program staff each month. Program staff provided performance data for activities supported by the grant, including overtime hours, reports, call responses, felony arrests, misdemeanor arrests, gang arrests, gang contacts, field interviews, traffic stops, citations, and action grams.

Evaluators used the annual *Crime in Oklahoma* report to collect violent crime data for Oklahoma City. Evaluators analyzed five years of violent crime data reported by OCPD. Violent crimes include murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults.

Evaluators used performance data for code enforcement activities supported by grant funds. Code enforcement activities included dilapidated structures, graffiti, zoning violations, junk and

debris, property violations, high grass and weeds, property maintenance, yard parking, and vehicle violations. Evaluators analyzed the number of community outreach events organized by the community relations officer. Evaluators also attended several community events.

Evaluators reviewed all grant-related documents to understand project goals and strategies. Evaluators reviewed the grant solicitation and application, and conducted a literature review of evidence-based programs and practices related to the implementation and success of proactive policing strategies, code enforcement, and community outreach.

## Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholders are important to the success of any program designed to increase communication and collaboration in a community. Stakeholders for this program included local and state leadership, law enforcement, community leaders, property owners, apartment management, business owners, and residents in the target area.

Table 4. Overview of key stakeholder analysis

| Key Stakeholders | Role in Evaluation |
| --- | --- |
| Citizens in Target Area | Direct – meeting participation, support |
| Community Leaders | Direct – meeting participation, support, outreach |
| Property Owners | Direct – meeting participation, support |
| Apartment Management | Direct – meeting participation, outreach |
| Business Owners | Direct – Meeting participation, outreach |
| Faith-Based Community | Direct – Meeting participation, outreach |
| Oklahoma City Police Department | Direct – public safety, community outreach |
| Office of the Attorney General | Direct – funding |
| Lawmakers | Indirect – policy implications |
| Oklahomans | Indirect – decrease in crime throughout city |

# Findings

## Overview

Violent crime decreased across the city and within the target area during the program period. Compared to 2013, violent crime decreased 21.6% in the target area, and 6.5% in Oklahoma City. OCPD identified the target area because it had a disproportionate amount of crime – almost six percent of all crime reported in Oklahoma City came from this 4.4 square mile area. By 2016, that percent dropped to just 4.7%.

Table 5. Violent crime percent change, 2013 to 2016

|  | Target Area | Oklahoma City |
|---|---|---|
| Murder | -50.0% | -3.2% |
| Rape | -60.0 | -8.7 |
| Robbery | -29.6 | -14.0 |
| Aggravated Assault | -11.6 | -3.6 |
| Total | -21.6 | -6.5 |

Table 6. Violent crime comparison between target area and Oklahoma City, 2016

|  | Target Area | Oklahoma City* | % Target Area |
|---|---|---|---|
| Murder | 2 | 60 | 3.3% |
| Rape | 10 | 411 | 2.4 |
| Robbery | 57 | 1,024 | 5.6 |
| Aggravated Assault | 152 | 3,177 | 4.8 |
| Total | 221 | 4,672 | 4.7 |

\* Does not include December 2016

Table 7. Violent crime rates, 2016

|  | Target Area | Oklahoma City* |
|---|---|---|
| Murder | 0.11 | 0.10 |
| Rape | 0.53 | 0.65 |
| Robbery | 3.01 | 1.62 |
| Aggravated Assault | 8.02 | 5.04 |
| Total | 11.66 | 7.41 |

Source:Per 1,000 people. Population data used to calculate crime rates came from OCPD Program Narrative and FBI UCR population estimates for 2015.Tthe estimated population of the target area was 18,959. * Does not include December 2016

Property crime in the target area also decreased 3.8% compared to 2015. Officers reported 1,651 property crimes during the program period. Residential burglary was the highest reported property crime (22.5%), followed by vandalism (20.4%), larceny from a building (17.4%), auto theft (15.4%), auto burglary (13.9%), and larceny from a building (10.3%).

Table 8. Property crime in target area comparison, 2015 – 2016

|  | 2015 | 2016 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Residential Burglary | 230 | 184 | -20.0% |
| Auto Burglary | 122 | 127 | 4.1 |
| Auto Theft | 153 | 129 | -15.7 |
| Vandalism | 175 | 188 | 7.4 |
| Larceny from a Motor Vehicle | 157 | 136 | -13.4 |
| Larceny from a Building | 85 | 123 | 44.7 |
| Total | 922 | 887 | -3.8 |

# Grant Activities

This section provides an overview of grant activities funded by the grant. To structure this report, evaluators divided grant activities into three components: proactive policing strategies, nuisance abatement, and community outreach. Evaluators conducted a correlation analysis to determine if any relationships existed between variables in each of the three components. While there were statistically significant relationships present between variables, these findings should be interpreted with caution.

## Proactive Policing Strategies

OCPD implemented proactive policing strategies within the target area. Program staff used intelligence-led policing strategies to identify and focus resources on hot spots. Patrol officers also increased their presence by initiating traffic stops, conducting knock and talks, and interacting with the public. Overtime officers forwarded street-level information to special investigative units. Overtime officers also identified and documented graffiti in the target area, which was then sent to the Graffiti Investigation Unit and the Graffiti Abatement Unit. Overtime officers documented and reported code violations. Additional data is located in the appendix.

> *Officer Overtime Hours.* Officer overtime hours included any hours worked by a police officer for the grant. The activities of overtime officers were determined by crime trends in the target area and intelligence. Overtime officers engaged in proactive policing, which means they did not answer routine service calls. Instead, overtime officers conducted foot patrols, initiated contact with the public, and documented code violations and graffiti. Combined with code enforcement and community outreach activities, overtime officers increased communication and cooperation among stakeholders in the target area. Officers worked 16,658 overtime hours during the program period. On average, officers worked 476 overtime hours each month.

> A statistically significant relationship existed between overtime hours and felony arrests. As the number of overtime hours increased, felony arrests[1] also increased. With increased presence in the grant zone, officers responded to more calls and focused on hot spots;

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[1] P<.050

therefore, officers were more likely to encounter criminals. This may explain why felony arrests increased as overtime hours increased.

***Walk-Through Patrols.*** Walk-through patrols included any activity where an officer patrolled the target area on foot. Overtime officers conducted 9,356 walk-through patrols during the program period. On average, overtime officers conducted 267 walk-through patrols each month.

Statistically significant relationships existed between walk-through patrols and apartment calls for service, felony arrests, and robberies. As walk-through patrols increased, apartment calls for service[2] and felony arrests[3] increased. However, as apartment calls for service increased, robberies[4] decreased. With increased officer presence in the grant zone, officers interacted more with community members and proactively policed the target area. With increased interaction between community members and officers, residents may have felt more comfortable calling the police. Additionally, officers may have encountered more offenders and gathered more information that led to arrests. These factors may explain why calls for service from apartment complexes and felony arrests increased as walk-through patrols increased.

In addition, an increase in officer presence in the grant zone may have deterred criminals from committing robberies due to the increased likelihood of getting caught. This may explain the decrease in robberies as walk-through patrols increased.

***Gang Contacts.*** Gang contacts included any interview with an identified gang member resulting in a field interview card. Overtime officers made 584 gang contacts during the program period. On average, overtime officers made 17 gang contacts each month.

Statistically significant relationships existed between gang contacts and felony and misdemeanor arrests. As the number of gang contacts increased, felony[5] and

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[2] P<.010
[3] P<.001
[4] P<.010
[5] P<.050

misdemeanor[6] arrests also increased. When interacting with gang members, officers may have developed intelligence that ultimately led to the arrests of more gang members.

*Field Interview Cards.* Field interview cards included any officer interview of a member of the public (other than identified gang member) where a field interview card was completed. Overtime officers completed 4,790 field interview cards during the program period. On average, overtime officers completed 137 field interview cards each month.

Statistically significant relationships existed between field interview cards and felony, misdemeanor, and gang arrests. As the number of field interview cards increased, felony[7], misdemeanor[8], and gang arrests[9] also increased. Officers developed intelligence by using field interview cards, which may explain the increase in felony, misdemeanor, and gang arrests as gang contacts increased.

*Traffic Stops.* A traffic stop included any traffic contact made by an officer. Overtime officers initiated 6,014 traffic stops during the program period. On average, overtime officers initiated 172 traffic stops each month.

A statistically significant relationship existed between traffic stops and gang arrests. As traffic stops increased, gang arrests[10] also increased. This may be due to an increase in contact between active gang members and police.

**Nuisance Abatement**

OCPD increased nuisance abatement within the target area. OCPD hired a part-time code enforcement specialist who initiated code enforcement activities, responded to action grams, investigated complaints, and participated in community outreach meetings. The OCPD Nuisance Abatement Unit conducted investigations related to criminal activity involving property and vehicles. The unit conducted follow-up investigations on any properties or vehicles involved in illegal activities related to drugs, prostitution, and adult entertainment.

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[6] $P<.001$
[7] $P<.001$
[8] $P<.001$
[9] $P<.001$
[10] $P<.010$

*Code Enforcement Activities.* Code enforcement targeted dilapidated structures, graffiti, zoning, junk and debris, property, high grass/weeds, property maintenance, yard parking, and vehicles. During the program period, code enforcement specialists received 5,617 code violations, with an average of 165 each month.

A statistically significant relationship existed between code enforcement activities and property crime. As code enforcement activities increased, property crime[11] also increased. Officers may encounter more property crimes while enforcing code violations. This may explain the increase in property crimes when code enforcement activities increased.

A statistically significant relationship existed between property maintenance violations and violent crime. As property maintenance violations increased, violent crime at apartment complexes[12] and overall violent crime[13] decreased. These relationships are supported by *Broken Windows Theory*, and the principals of CPTED. These theories may explain the decrease in violent crime at apartment complexes in the target area.

## Community Outreach

OCPD enhanced community outreach within the target area. OCPD organized a strong coalition of decision makers, community members, and members of the public to build trust and support. Community relations officers worked with community partners to organize events within the target area. They provided educational materials and encouraged property owners to improve tenant screening practices. Officers educated businesses and the public about CPTED strategies and conducted CPTED assessments for multi-family housing units. Officers also distributed brochures, fliers, and other information to the community.

*Outreach Activities.* Outreach activities included neighborhood meetings, apartment meetings, church outreach, and business outreach. Using grant funds, community relations officers reported 591 outreach activities. On average, the community relations officer reported 17 outreach activities each month.

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[11] $P<.050$
[12] $P<.010$
[13] $P<.050$

A statistically significant relationship existed between overall outreach activities and misdemeanor and gang arrests. As overall outreach activities increased, misdemeanor[14] and gang arrests[15] also increased. As community involvement increased, officers may have gained more information from community members. Residents may have also felt more comfortable calling police to report crimes. This may explain the increase in misdemeanor and gang arrests when outreach activities increased.

*Questionnaire.* Officers distributed a questionnaire to 19 managers during a meeting on January 22, 2015. Of those managers who responded, 94.7% felt OCPD was effective. While the majority of respondents felt OCPD was effective, one respondent wrote, "I can call with someone breaking in or drug dealing it takes law enforcement 1hr plus to arrive." Twenty-three percent of respondents said they had been in contact with the police to "make a report," 15% percent "requested a police report," 15% percent "spoke with detective," 15% percent "called for extra patrol," 12% percent were a "witness to a crime," eight percent were a "victim of crime," and eight percent had "traffic contacts (i.e. tickets, stops, and/or accidents)."

The majority (88.9%) of respondents thought OCPD expressed interest in helping apartment management and their tenants – comments included: "keep up the good work" and "the couple times of seeing them, luckily nothing too major, but were very helpful." Respondents also wrote "police came to my property and acted like they didn't want to bother," and "depends on which officer come to property, and if they want to do paperwork or not."

The survey also asked respondents to provide ideas on how to improve policing within the target area – comments included: "more patrol," "continued involvement in programs like this," "more police officers," "help get rid of crime," "better response time," "drive through properties," and one respondent stated "I would like to see PD on properties to show kids that the police officers are not bad. 90% of kids on my property are scared of cops."

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[14] P<.010
[15] P<.010

*Multi-Family Housing Specialists.* Multi-family housing specialists worked with apartment management to reduce violent crime in apartment complexes located within the target area. Housing specialists notified apartment management of arrests or incidents involving a tenant, conducted eviction follow-up meetings, visited apartment complexes, and reviewed police reports. The housing specialists also facilitated the Multi-Family Housing Manager's Coalition. This coalition conducted meetings, shared information, and discussed best practices for addressing violent crime.

A statistically significant relationship existed between apartment complex visits and gang and felony arrests, and apartment calls for service. As apartment complex visits increased, gang arrests[16], felony arrests[17], and apartment calls for service[18] also increased.

Outreach from the multi-family housing specialists led to more contact with apartment tenants. This may have helped tenants feel more comfortable calling police, therefore increasing apartment calls for service.

A statistically significant relationship also existed between arrest notifications and evictions, calls for service from apartment complexes, and vandalism, as well as between eviction follow-ups and evictions. As arrest notifications increased, evictions[19], calls for service from apartment complexes[20], and vandalism[21] also increased. As eviction follow-ups increased, evictions[22] also increased. With multi-family housing specialists providing apartment management arrest notifications, and following up on evictions, apartment management may have felt more responsible to hold up their crime-free addendums, therefore increasing the number of evictions.

*Apartment Complexes.* Thirty-nine apartment complexes are located within the target area. Program staff collected data on calls for service, homicides, rapes, robberies, assaults, and assaults with a firearm from the apartment complexes. During the program period, crime reported in the apartment complexes represented 39.2% of all violent crime

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[16] $P<.001$
[17] $P<.010$
[18] $P<.010$
[19] $P<.010$
[20] $P<.001$
[21] $P<.001$
[22] $P<.001$

23

within the target area. OCPD received 13,425 calls for service from the apartment complexes over the program period. On average, officers responded to 491 calls for service each month. Of the 39 active apartment complexes, seven represented 51.2% of violent crime reported from apartment complexes and 20% of all reported violent crime.

A statistically significant relationship existed between apartment calls for service and gang and felony arrests, as well as vandalism and apartment calls for service. As apartment calls for service increased, gang arrests[23] and felony arrests[24] also increased. As vandalism increased apartment calls for service[25] also increased.

A statistically significant relationship also existed between evictions and residential burglaries, and evictions and property crime. As evictions increased, residential burglaries[26] and property crime[27] also increased.

Table 9. Violent crime in apartment complexes, June 2014 to September 2016

|  | Total | % of Target Area Crime |
|---|---|---|
| Murder | 5 | 71.4% |
| Rape | 12 | 32.4 |
| Robbery | 78 | 35.5 |
| Aggravated Assault | 162 | 45.8 |
| Aggravated Assault with Gun | 25 | 24.8 |
| Total | 282 | 39.2 |

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[23] $P<.001$
[24] $P<.010$
[25] $P<.010$
[26] $P<.050$
[27] $P<.050$

Table 10. Violent crime and calls for service, June 2014 to September 2016

| | Calls for Service | Total Violent Crimes | % Apartment Violent Crime | % All Violent Crime |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Forest Oaks on Purdue | 808 | 33 | 11.7% | 4.6% |
| London Square | 1,317 | 23 | 8.2 | 3.2 |
| Windsor Village | 913 | 23 | 8.2 | 3.2 |
| Summer Oaks | 688 | 20 | 7.1 | 2.8 |
| Wentwood at MacArthur | 849 | 18 | 6.4 | 2.5 |
| Heritage Ridge | 593 | 14 | 5.0 | 1.9 |
| Oakleaf Garden | 670 | 13 | 4.6 | 1.8 |
| Auburn Lane | 392 | 11 | 3.9 | 1.5 |
| Emerald Court | 337 | 11 | 3.9 | 1.5 |
| Sunrise Cove | 409 | 9 | 3.2 | 1.3 |
| Garden Square | 386 | 8 | 2.8 | 1.1 |
| Rockwell Terrace | 319 | 8 | 2.8 | 1.1 |
| Rockwell Villa | 349 | 8 | 2.8 | 1.1 |
| Terrace | 721 | 8 | 2.8 | 1.1 |
| Foxcroft | 301 | 7 | 2.5 | 1.0 |
| Hayden Place | 319 | 6 | 2.1 | 0.8 |
| Arbor Glen | 364 | 5 | 1.8 | 0.7 |
| Chestnut Hills | 313 | 5 | 1.8 | 0.7 |
| Heritage House II | 119 | 5 | 1.8 | 0.7 |
| The Gardens | 111 | 5 | 1.8 | 0.7 |
| The Glen | 254 | 5 | 1.8 | 0.7 |
| Winslow Glen | 186 | 5 | 1.8 | 0.7 |
| Bali | 183 | 4 | 1.4 | 0.6 |
| Mulberry Parke | 250 | 4 | 1.4 | 0.6 |
| Old London Towne | 497 | 4 | 1.4 | 0.6 |
| Monrovia Place | 75 | 3 | 1.1 | 0.4 |
| Oakwood Condos | 219 | 3 | 1.1 | 0.4 |
| Bradford Square | 130 | 2 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Falls Creek | 173 | 2 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Meridian Mansion | 126 | 2 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Sierra Crossings | 143 | 2 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Wes Chase | 207 | 2 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Meadows | 116 | 1 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Pine Lake | 47 | 1 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Sonterra | 148 | 1 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Walnut Gardens | 61 | 1 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Apple Tree | 34 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| The Grove | 236 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Valencia | 62 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 13,425 | 282 | 100.0 | 39.2 |

***Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Assessments.*** During the program period, officers completed CPTED assessments for Mulberry Parke Apartments and The Garden Apartments. Officers assessed apartment complexes based on the four key concepts of CPTED: natural access control, natural surveillance, territorial reinforcement, and maintenance. Officers created a final report that included apartment information, existing positive security measures, and recommendations.

*Mulberry Parke Apartments*

Mulberry Parke Apartments has 11 buildings and 97 housing units. During the program period, Mulberry Parke reported one robbery and three assaults, representing 1.4% of all reported violent crimes in apartment complexes. Officers responded to 250 calls for service at this apartment complex. Following the CPTED assessment, calls for service at Mulberry Parke Apartment increased 38.6%.

Existing security measures included:

- Iron fencing across the front of the property;
- Proper lighting on west and east entrances;
- Lighting fixtures;
- "Neighborhood Crime Watch" sign;
- Shrubbery trimmed to proper height;
- Clearly displayed building numbers;
- Alarm system installed in main office;
- Proper lighting in courtyard.

Based on CPTED strategies, OCPD recommended additional security measures:

- Post "No Trespassing" signs;
- Install video surveillance to monitor entering and exiting vehicles;
- Remove scrap metal from parking lot;
- Trim trees;
- Mark disabled parking spaces;
- Replace broken windows;

- Remove graffiti;
- Provide trash receptacles.

*The Garden Apartments*

The Garden Apartments has 10 buildings and 120 individual housing units. During the program period, the Garden Apartments reported three robberies and two assaults, representing 1.8% of all reported violent crimes in apartment complexes. Officers responded to 111 calls for service from this apartment complex. Following the CPTED assessment, calls for service increased 13.5% at the Garden Apartments.

Existing security measures included:

- Iron fencing and gate at front entrance;
- Controlled access;
- "No Trespassing" sign at entrance;
- Clean parking lots;
- Strategically placed video surveillance system;
- Presence of fire extinguishers throughout complex;
- Presence of concrete trash receptacles throughout complex;
- Location of the office – near mailboxes;
- Appropriate tree trimming and landscaping;
- Presence of signage for playground rules.

Based on CPTED strategies, OCPD recommended additional security measures:

- ADD LED lighting at the entrance and on the east side of apartment complex;
- Install video surveillance to monitor entering and exiting vehicles;
- Replace lights;
- Install "No Back-In Parking" signs on north side;
- Enforce policies prohibiting furniture in courtyard;
- Install coded lock entry to laundromat;
- Install alarms to maintenance sheds;
- Repair playground gate.

# Conclusion

The Oklahoma Office of the Attorney General awarded grant funds to Oklahoma City in 2013 as part of the Safe Oklahoma Grant Program. OCPD used grant funds to implement proactive policing strategies, nuisance abatement activities, and develop community partnerships. OCPD used data to identify a high crime target area in northwest Oklahoma City. Evaluators worked with program staff to evaluate the effectiveness of grant activities in the target area from November 4, 2013, to September 30, 2016. Evaluators used the following question to design the program evaluation: Using program funds, did OCPD reduce violent crime within the target area by implementing proactive policing strategies, enforcing code violations, and developing community relationships? In response to this question, evaluators determined OCPD was successful in reducing violent crime following the implementation of the grant program.

Compared to 2013, violent crime decreased 21.6% in the target area: murders decreased 50%; rapes decreased 60%; robberies decreased 29.6%; and aggravated assaults decreased 11.6%. Property crime in the target area also decreased 3.8%. During the program period, apartment complexes represented 39.2% of all violent crime committed within the target area. Calls for service from apartment complexes increased 3.6%.

OCPD implemented proactive policing strategies within the target area. Program staff used intelligence-led policing strategies to identify and focus resources on hot spots within the target area. Patrol officers also increased their presence within the target area by initiating traffic stops, conducting knock and talks, and interacting with the public.

OCPD increased nuisance abatement within the target area. OCPD hired a part-time code enforcement specialist who initiated code enforcement activities, responded to action grams, investigated complaints, and participated in community outreach meetings. A statistically significant relationship existed between code enforcement activities and property crime. As code enforcement activities increased, property crime also increased. A statistically significant relationship also existed between property maintenance violations and violent crime. As property

maintenance violations increased, violent crime at apartment complexes and overall violent crime decreased.

OCPD increased positive interactions with community members and enhanced community outreach within the target area. OCPD organized a strong coalition of decision makers, community members, and the public to build trust and support. They also increased outreach efforts to apartment management. A statistically significant relationship existed between overall outreach activities and misdemeanor and gang arrests. As outreach activities increased, misdemeanor and gang arrests also increased.

Multi-family housing specialists worked with apartment management to reduce violent crime in apartment complexes within the target area. Housing specialists notified apartment management of arrests or incidents involving a tenant, conducted eviction follow-up meetings, visited apartment complexes, and reviewed police reports. A statistically significant relationship existed between apartment complex visits and gang and felony arrests, and apartment calls for service. As apartment complex visits increased, gang arrests, felony arrests, and apartment calls for service also increased. A statistically significant relationship also existed between arrest notifications and evictions, apartment calls for service, and vandalism, as well as between eviction follow-ups and evictions. As arrest notifications increased, evictions, apartment calls for service, and vandalism also increased. As eviction follow-ups increased, evictions also increased.

# Recommendations

Using program findings, program evaluators make the following recommendations:

1. Continue to fund overtime for officers to engage in proactive policing strategies;

2. Assign only those officers who are highly invested in the success of the program;

3. Increase the number of walk-through patrols in and around apartment complexes;

4. Analyze information from the field interview cards to develop intelligence;

5. Reassess the boundaries of the target area, and allocate resources accordingly;

6. Promote public trust by initiating non-enforcement activities to engage the community (e.g., open forums);

7. Publicize the successes of the program (e.g., press releases and media outlets)

8. Continue to collaborate with community leaders and the public;

9. Hire a multi-family housing specialist. This component of community outreach proved to be one of the most effective;

10. Maintain the strong coalition of decision makers, community members, and the public within the target area to build trust and support;

11. Increase the use of questionnaires and surveys to assess the public's perception of the program;

12. Continue arrest notifications and eviction follow-ups.

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# Appendix

## Performance Measures Defined

OCPD program staff provided definitions for each performance measure.

**Officer Activities**

*Overtime Hours.* Overtime hours included hours worked by a police officer for the grant. Overtime hours were used for directed patrols, which were identified daily based on intelligence.

*Walk-Through Patrols.* Walk-through patrols included any officer activity where he/she patrolled on foot, at an apartment complex, in a neighborhood, or in a business district.

*Reports Filed.* Reports filed included any official report filed by a police officer.

*Calls Responses.* Call responses included any dispatch generated calls for police service answered by an officer and/or self-initiated events, call responses are not calls for service.

*Felony Arrests.* Felony arrests included any arrest made by an officer resulting in a felony charge.

*Misdemeanor Arrests.* Misdemeanor arrests included any arrest made by an officer resulting in a misdemeanor charge.

*Gang Arrests.* Gang arrests included any arrest of an identified gang member.

*Gang Contacts.* Gang contacts included any officer field interview (FI) of an identified gang member where an FI card was completed.

*Field Interview (FI) Cards.* Field interview cards included any officer interview of a member of the public (other than identified gang member) where a field interview card was completed.

*Traffic Stops.* Traffic stops included any traffic contact made by an officer.

*Citations Issued.* Citations issued included any citation (hazardous/non-hazardous) written by an officer.

*Action Grams.* Action grams included any service request by an officer for code violations or other public hazards (e.g., missing street signs, high weeds, pot holes, etc.).

*Firearms Seized.* Firearms seized included any firearm recovered by an officer.

*Money Seized.* Money seized included any money identified as possible drug proceeds seized by an officer.

*Vehicles Seized.* Vehicles seized included any vehicle believed to be subject to asset forfeiture.

*CDS Seized.* CDS seized included CDS recovered by an officer as a result of an arrest or contact -measured in grams.

*Stolen Cars Recovered.* Stolen cars included any stolen vehicle recovered by an officer.

**Outreach Activities**

*Neighborhood Meetings.* Neighborhood meetings included any meeting in which the police community relations officer attended and presented crime stats and crime prevention training to a neighborhood association.

*Apartment Meetings.* Apartment meetings included crime prevention classes and presentations that took place through organized efforts from the apartment manager/owner.

*Church Outreach.* Church outreach included any collaboration with the faith-based community within the target area that included programs or meetings.

*Business Outreach.* Business outreach included any meetings or trainings conducted at businesses or commercial industries.

*Phone Calls.* Phone calls included any call concerning any communication to the above reportable categories documenting all outreach efforts.

**Multi-Family Housing Specialists**

*Arrest Notification.* An arrest notification took place when an apartment tenant within the grant area was arrested, or the complex did not make the call/report to the police.

*Incident Notification.* An incident notification took place when two or more 911 calls were made from a particular complex, but no reports were made.

*Eviction.* An eviction included when a tenant was evicted for violation their lease agreement/crime free addendum.

*Eviction Follow-Up.* An eviction follow-up occurred one week and three weeks after the complex decided whether or not to evict a tenant.

*Complex Visit.* A complex visit included when a uniformed officer along with the multi-family housing specialists physically visited a complex.

*Office/Management Contact.* Office/management contact included any contact made between the complex and multi-family housing specialists regarding the complex itself, the tenants, or activity observed on the property.

*Reports Reviewed.* Reports reviewed included any police report that was read by the multi-family housing specialists that fell within the grant zone, including supplemental reports.

Table 11. Overtime hours, by month

|      | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2013 | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | 184 | 448 |
| 2014 | 519 | 233 | 399 | 401 | 457 | 552 | 827 | 595 | 466 | 754 | 515 | 515 |
| 2015 | 842 | 551 | 496 | 517 | 593 | 514 | 815 | 644 | 536 | 358 | 208 | 295 |
| 2016 | 222 | 254 | 269 | 260 | 358 | 593 | 570 | 582 | 310 | --  | --  | --  |

Table 12. Walk-through patrols, by month

|      | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2013 | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | 157 | 199 |
| 2014 | 234 | 209 | 258 | 241 | 223 | 328 | 240 | 356 | 282 | 285 | 256 | 261 |
| 2015 | 265 | 275 | 314 | 326 | 302 | 271 | 367 | 387 | 356 | 136 | 116 | 145 |
| 2016 | 164 | 173 | 195 | 208 | 251 | 303 | 351 | 353 | 569 | --  | --  | --  |

Table 13. Reports filed, by month

|      | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2013 | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | 52  | 17  |
| 2014 | 53  | 50  | 33  | 43  | 64  | 51  | 55  | 65  | 89  | 78  | 48  | 56  |
| 2015 | 35  | 45  | 46  | 50  | 39  | 32  | 50  | 32  | 24  | 16  | 13  | 12  |
| 2016 | 10  | 8   | 18  | 14  | 19  | 40  | 47  | 27  | 54  | --  | --  | --  |

Table 14. Call responses, by month

|      | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2013 | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | 89  | 101 |
| 2014 | 124 | 102 | 113 | 124 | 238 | 256 | 257 | 285 | 344 | 325 | 312 | 334 |
| 2015 | 306 | 383 | 369 | 345 | 276 | 285 | 321 | 340 | 318 | 143 | 91  | 140 |
| 2016 | 140 | 132 | 166 | 137 | 211 | 216 | 319 | 240 | 451 | --  | --  | --  |

Table 15. Felony arrests, by month

|      | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2013 | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | 18  | 11  |
| 2014 | 18  | 16  | 14  | 22  | 12  | 18  | 19  | 12  | 23  | 25  | 16  | 13  |
| 2015 | 20  | 23  | 16  | 12  | 11  | 17  | 26  | 13  | 8   | 5   | 6   | 6   |
| 2016 | 4   | 5   | 10  | 6   | 9   | 10  | 16  | 9   | 33  | --  | --  | --  |

Table 16. Misdemeanor arrests, by month

|      | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2013 | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | 29  | 15  |
| 2014 | 34  | 30  | 23  | 31  | 48  | 24  | 30  | 40  | 39  | 44  | 35  | 29  |
| 2015 | 23  | 24  | 28  | 29  | 14  | 10  | 17  | 18  | 11  | 11  | 6   | 6   |
| 2016 | 4   | 4   | 6   | 13  | 9   | 18  | 16  | 9   | 32  | --  | --  | --  |

Table 17. Gang arrests, by month

|      | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2013 | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | 3   | 5   |
| 2014 | 6   | 3   | 8   | 7   | 8   | 8   | 4   | 6   | 8   | 8   | 5   | 5   |
| 2015 | 1   | 3   | 5   | 6   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 3   | 2   | 3   | 1   | 1   |
| 2016 | 2   | 0   | 2   | 2   | 1   | 3   | 4   | 1   | 7   | --  | --  | --  |

Table 18. Gang contacts, by month

|      | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2013 | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | 11  | 32  |
| 2014 | 26  | 12  | 24  | 12  | 23  | 29  | 28  | 22  | 45  | 24  | 35  | 26  |
| 2015 | 17  | 7   | 9   | 28  | 22  | 9   | 11  | 13  | 10  | 8   | 11  | 3   |
| 2016 | 8   | 2   | 7   | 3   | 12  | 10  | 13  | 11  | 21  | --  | --  | --  |

Table 19. Field interview cards, by month

|      | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2013 | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | 151 | 119 |
| 2014 | 167 | 138 | 206 | 253 | 261 | 268 | 228 | 234 | 205 | 229 | 177 | 163 |
| 2015 | 113 | 107 | 125 | 154 | 135 | 100 | 97  | 103 | 77  | 34  | 41  | 36  |
| 2016 | 37  | 32  | 39  | 46  | 71  | 115 | 79  | 123 | 327 | --  | --  | --  |

Table 20. Traffic stops, by month

|      | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2013 | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | 91  | 111 |
| 2014 | 160 | 141 | 99  | 145 | 204 | 185 | 232 | 285 | 283 | 277 | 291 | 251 |
| 2015 | 274 | 227 | 260 | 226 | 140 | 136 | 175 | 171 | 114 | 87  | 83  | 69  |
| 2016 | 72  | 71  | 70  | 76  | 130 | 137 | 161 | 176 | 404 | --  | --  | --  |

Table 21. Citations issued, by month

|      | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2013 | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | 68  | 78  |
| 2014 | 111 | 98  | 65  | 107 | 173 | 119 | 170 | 205 | 176 | 201 | 162 | 129 |
| 2015 | 152 | 127 | 126 | 124 | 44  | 73  | 57  | 92  | 35  | 46  | 44  | 28  |
| 2016 | 26  | 33  | 32  | 29  | 47  | 67  | 51  | 65  | 169 | --  | --  | --  |

Table 22. Action grams, by month

|      | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2013 | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | 20  | 10  |
| 2014 | 15  | 15  | 24  | 44  | 55  | 41  | 63  | 59  | 43  | 25  | 30  | 27  |
| 2015 | 34  | 15  | 18  | 24  | 14  | 27  | 17  | 6   | 25  | 2   | 5   | 1   |
| 2016 | 2   | 6   | 11  | 10  | 7   | 13  | 14  | 11  | 28  | --  | --  | --  |

Table 23. Firearms seized, by month

|      | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2013 | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | 0   | 0   |
| 2014 | 2   | 0   | 0   | 3   | 2   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 3   |
| 2015 | 2   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 2   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   |
| 2016 | 1   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 3   | --  | --  | --  |

Table 24. CDS seized (grams), by month

|      | Jan  | Feb  | Mar  | Apr | May  | Jun   | Jul  | Aug | Sep  | Oct  | Nov   | Dec   |
|------|------|------|------|-----|------|-------|------|-----|------|------|-------|-------|
| 2013 | --   | --   | --   | --  | --   | --    | --   | --  | --   | --   | 20.2  | 4.9   |
| 2014 | 80.2 | 17.9 | 13.1 | 9.0 | 45.2 | 8.4   | 25.8 | 9.5 | 18.0 | 29.1 | 209.3 | 10.5  |
| 2015 | 7.9  | 64.5 | 88.2 | 4.2 | 7.2  | 3.5   | 16.0 | 1.6 | 0.1  | 0.0  | 23.0  | 980.0 |
| 2016 | 0.0  | 3.1  | 3.9  | 2.7 | 12.3 | 525.4 | 72.9 | 5.5 | 30.0 | --   | --    | --    |

Table 25. Stolen Vehicles recovered, by month

|      | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2013 | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | 0   | 0   |
| 2014 | 2   | 2   | 2   | 3   | 2   | 1   | 0   | 3   | 3   | 3   | 4   | 3   |
| 2015 | 1   | 1   | 1   | 2   | 1   | 1   | 2   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 0   |
| 2016 | 3   | 1   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 2   | 2   | 0   | 2   | --  | --  | --  |

Table 26. Code enforcement activities, by month

|      | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2013 | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | 112 |
| 2014 | 155 | 118 | 151 | 227 | 223 | 41  | 333 | 272 | 299 | 200 | 76  | 122 |
| 2015 | 100 | 119 | 146 | 163 | 175 | 0   | 270 | 244 | 128 | 162 | 254 | 57  |
| 2016 | 84  | 88  | 161 | 121 | 171 | 240 | 199 | 214 | 192 | --  | --  | --  |

Table 27. Outreach activities, by month

|      | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2013 | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | --  | 33  | 31  |
| 2014 | 26  | 19  | 38  | 31  | 65  | 27  | 23  | 8   | 8   | 10  | 13  | 16  |
| 2015 | 16  | 6   | 24  | 38  | 21  | 6   | 19  | 8   | 17  | 10  | 15  | 7   |
| 2016 | 5   | 1   | 5   | 14  | 4   | 5   | 8   | 7   | 7   | --  | --  | --  |

Figure 3. Code enforcement activities



| Category | Value |
|----------|-------|
| Property Violations | 162 |
| Graffiti | 226 |
| Yard Parking | 245 |
| Dilapidated Structure | 268 |
| Zoning Violations | 456 |
| Vehicle Violations | 650 |
| Property Violations | 853 |
| Junk and Debris | 971 |
| High Grass/Weeds | 1,786 |
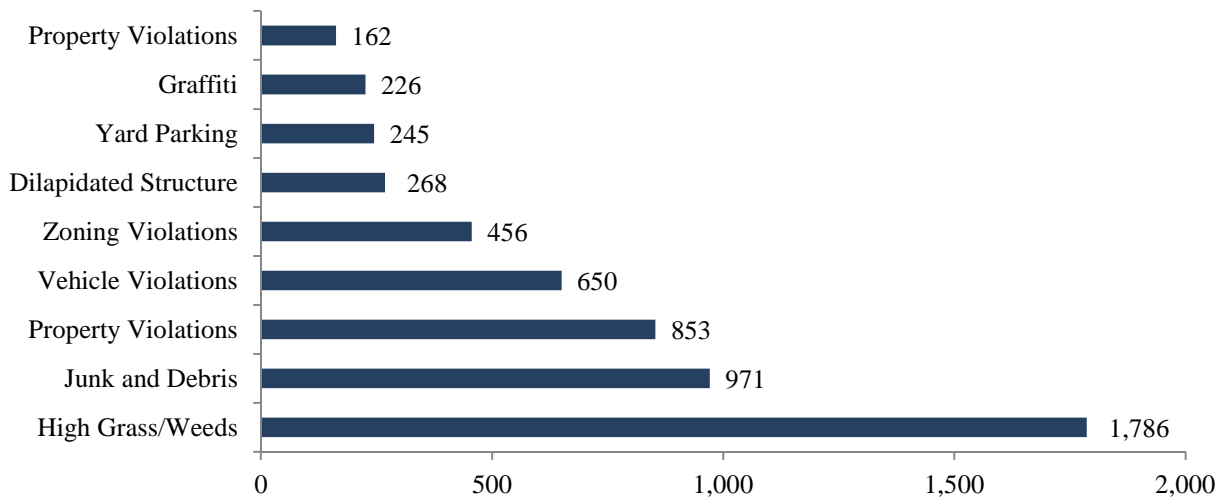
Figure 4. Multi-family housing specialist activities



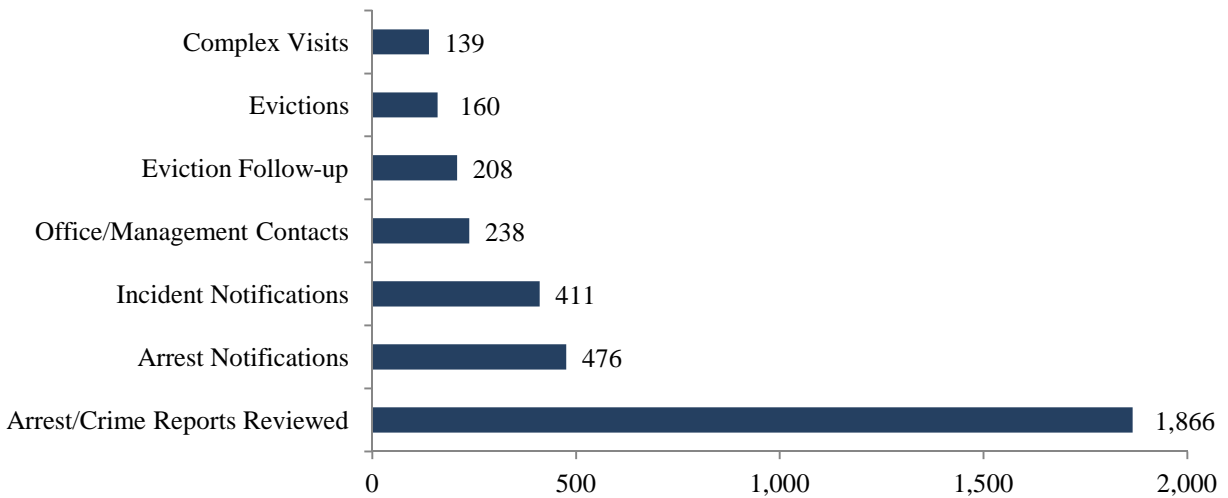| Category | Value |
|----------|-------|
| Complex Visits | 139 |
| Evictions | 160 |
| Eviction Follow-up | 208 |
| Office/Management Contacts | 238 |
| Incident Notifications | 411 |
| Arrest Notifications | 476 |
| Arrest/Crime Reports Reviewed | 1,866 |

Figure 5. Example, CPTED Assessment



## Oklahoma City Police Department
## CPTED Site Survey

| Site Name: | The Garden Apartments | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Site Location: | 1601 N. Macarthur Blvd., Okc, Ok 73127 | Phone: | 405-495-1152 |
| Management Contact: | ███████████ | Fax: | |
| After Hours cellular phone or pager: | ███████████ | | |
| E-Mail Address: | ███████████ | | |
| Owners Name: | ███████████ | Phone: | 405-495-1152 |
| Owners Address: | 1601 N. Macarthur Blvd., Okc, Ok 73127 | | |
| Initial Evaluation By: | MSgt. Henderson / MSgt. Skalla | Date: | 07/30/15 |
| Final Evaluation By: | MSgt. Henderson / MSgt. Skalla | Date: | 09/09/15 |

This CPTED Site Survey and report has been made at the request of the listed management for their property. This is a guide for improving the safety and livability of their rental property. While every effort has been made to incorporate into this report reasonable means to reduce the opportunities for criminal activity to occur, there is no expressed or implied guarantee that if suggestions are implemented that no criminal activity will take place.

### I: Buildings

| Total number of buildings on site: 10 | |
|---|---|
| | Apartment: 120 |
| | Duplex: N/A |
| | Townhouse: N/A |
| Types of Units? | High-Rise: N/A |
| | Single Family: N/A |
| | Other: N/A |
| Is Club House/Office separate? Yes ☒ No ☐ | |



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| II: Exterior | # |
|---|---|
| **Signs:** | |
| No Trespass signs clearly posted throughout property?  Yes ☐  No ☒ | 1 |
| Directional signs clearly posted? Yes ☐   No ☒ | 1 |
| All signage clearly visible and well maintained? Yes ☒   No ☐ | |

| III: Exterior Inspection | Yes | No | N/A | # |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Landscape:** | | | | |
| * Shrubs & bushes trimmed below 3 feet * | X | | | |
| * Trees trimmed above 6 feet * | X | | | |
| Areas clean & free of landscaping debris | X | | | |
| Planting areas/gardens well defined | | | X | |
| Hostile landscaping under & around windows | | X | | 2 |
| Landscaping interferes w/ light patterns | | X | | 2 |
| **Lighting:** | | | | |
| * Able to see a person from 100 feet away * | X | | | |
| Entry & exit areas well lit | | X | | 3 |
| Pathways & walkways lit | X | | | |
| Parking areas (covered) | | | X | |
| Parking areas (uncovered) | X | | | |
| Mailbox areas | | X | | 3 |
| Breezeways | | X | | |
| Stairwells | | X | | 3 |
| Office areas | X | | | |
| Common areas (outside) | | X | | 3 |
| Children's areas | | X | | 3 |
| Unit door areas lit | X | | | |
| **Parking:** | | | | |
| Fire Lane properly painted and marked | | X | | 4 |
| Disabled spaces proper signage and paint | X | | | |
| Curbs painted for safety | X | | | |
| **Building:** | | | | |
| * Address clear & visible (contrasting background) * | | X | | 5 |
| Building numbers clearly posted & visible | | X | | 5 |
| Locator map or directory (last names only) | | | X | |
| Trash receptacle areas clean, safe & visible | X | | | |
| Stairway security / debris free | X | | | |
| Property clean & free of trash | X | | | |

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| III: Exterior Inspection  (Cont | Yes | No | N/A | # |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property signage in good condition | X | | | |
| Directional sign for office | X | | | |
| Exterior door of solid core or steel construction | X | | | |
| Door frame in good condition | X | | | |
| Doors fit securely in door frames | X | | | |
| Pins in exterior door hinges | | | X | |
| 180 eye viewer or side light | X | | | |
| Security door options | | | | UNK |

**Swimming Pool:     This section does not apply   ☒**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Security fencing | | | | |
| Self closing entry / exit gates | | | | |
| Lifesaving equipment in place & operational | | | | |
| Warnings, rules & regulations clearly posted | | | | |
| Area clean & free of debris | | | | |
| Telephone for emergency use | | | | |

**Recreation:         This section does not apply   ☐**

| | Yes | No | N/A | # |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Play equipment in good, safe working condition | X | | | |
| Is it visible from main portion of property | X | | | |
| Rules & regulations clearly posted | X | | | |
| Area clean & free of debris | X | | | |
| Age specific areas clearly designated | | X | | 6 |
| Seating areas for parents | X | | | |
| Trash receptacles in close proximity | X | | | |

## IV: Interior

Copy of floor plans provided?  Yes ☒  No ☐

Notes:

| V: Interior Inspection | Yes | No | N/A | # |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Unit:** | | | | |
| Exterior door of solid core or steel | X | | | |
| Door frame in good condition | X | | | |
| Doors fit securely in door frames | X | | | |
| Pins in exterior door hinges | | | X | |
| * Strike plates have 3 inch screws * | X | | | |
| * 180 degree eye viewer or side light * | X | | | |
| * Single cylinder deadbolt with 1 inch throw * | X | | | |
| *At least one 3 inch screw in each hinge * | X | | | |

| Unit: (Cont.) | Yes | No | N/A | # |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sliding doors w/ anti-slide / lift modification | | | X | |
| Sliding windows w/ anti-slide /lift modification | | | X | |
| Sliding windows track smoothly & properly | | | X | |
| Double hung window security modifications | X | | | |
| * Exterior windows secure properly * | X | | | |
| Casement windows modified for security | | | | UNK |
| Smoke detector working | X | | | |
| Security system | | X | | |

| V: Interior Inspection (Cont.) | Yes | No | N/A | # |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Amenities:**     This section does not apply ☐ | | | | |
| Exterior door of solid core construction | X | | | |
| Door frame in good condition | X | | | |
| Doors fit securely in door frames | X | | | |
| Pins in exterior door hinges | | | X | |
| 180 eye viewer or side light | X | | | |
| Single cylinder deadbolt | X | | | |
| Strike plates have 3" screws | | | X | |
| Sliding doors w/ anti-slide /lift modification | | | X | |
| Sliding windows w/ anti-slide /lift modification | | | X | |
| Sliding windows track smoothly & properly | | | X | |
| Double hung window security modifications | | | | UNK |
| Exterior windows secure properly | X | | | |
| Casement windows modified for security | | | | UNK |
| Smoke detector working | | | | UNK |
| **Laundry Room:**     This section does not apply ☐ | | | | |
| Door equipped with window | X | | | |
| Door unlocked during specific hours | | X | | 7 |
| Placement of equipment limits hiding places | X | | | |
| Exterior windows secure properly | | | X | |
| Area clean & free of debris | X | | | |
| Fire alarm / extinguisher | X | | | |
| Exterior lock on door | X | | | |
| **Office:**     This section does not apply ☐ | | | | |
| Hours posted clearly | | X | | 8 |
| Disabled parking | X | | | |
| Exterior door of solid core or steel | X | | | |
| Door frame in good condition | X | | | |
| Doors fit securely in door frames | X | | | |
| Pins in exterior door hinges | | | X | |
| 180 eye viewer or side light | | X | | 8 |

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| Office (Cont.) | | Yes | No | N/A | # |
|---|---|:---:|:---:|:---:|:---:|
| | Single cylinder deadbolt | X | | | |
| | Strike plates have 3" screws | X | | | |
| | Sliding doors w/ anti-slide / lift modification | | | X | |
| | Sliding windows w/ anti-slide /lift modification | | | X | |
| | Sliding windows track smoothly & properly | | | X | |
| | Double hung window security modifications | X | | | |
| | Exterior windows secure properly | X | | | |
| | Casement windows modified for security | X | | | |
| | Smoke detector working | X | | | |
| | Security system | | X | | 8 |
| **Maintenance:** | This section does not apply ☐ | | | | |
| | Limited access to space | X | | | |
| | Exterior door of solid core construction | X | | | |
| | Door frame in good condition | | X | | 9 |
| | Doors fit securely in door frames | | X | | 9 |
| | Pins in exterior door hinges | | X | | 9 |
| | 180 eye viewer or side light | | X | | 9 |
| | Single cylinder deadbolt | X | | | |
| | Strike plates have 3" screws | X | | | |
| | Security system | | X | | 9 |
| | Fire / Safety Issues | X | | | |

| VI: Management Concerns | | Yes | No | N/A | # |
|---|---|:---:|:---:|:---:|:---:|
| **Procedures:** | | | | | |
| | Are locks changed for new residents | X | | | |
| | Lost key policy | | | | UNK |
| | Emergency policy established | | | | UNK |
| | Residents have after hours contact number | X | | | |
| | Resident emergency numbers available | X | | | |
| | Written screening criteria | X | | | |
| | Copy of screening criteria provided | X | | | |
| | Resident activities | | X | | 10 |
| | Maintenance request policies | X | | | |
| | Newsletter for residents | X | | | |
| | Property file controlled access | X | | | |
| | Key storage / controlled access | X | | | |
| | Key mastering system | X | | | |
| **Staffing:** | | | | | |
| | Is there an on-site manager or staff member? | X | | | |
| | Are they able to sign complaints? | X | | | |
| | Number of staff? 3 | | | | |
| | Number of evictions last year? 20-30 Evictions | | | | |

| Number of Vacant Units? | 97.5% Occupancy Rate |
| --- | --- |

## VII: Concerns

| # | Concern: |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | Consider adding more "No Trespassing" signage and "No Back In Parking" on north side of property.  Consider adding more directional signage to office and bi-lingual (Spanish) signage. |
| 2 | Consider planting "hostile" (thorny) vegetation under and around windows. |
| 3 | An exterior lighting assessment of the property was conducted which revealed a significant number of non-functioning fixtures or burned bulbs.  Consider replacing current wall pack lighting for parking lot with LED or white light source.  Replace burned out fixtures near mailboxes.  A policy of bi-weekly lighting inspections should be put in place to ensure the property is well lit. |
| 4 | Designated fire lanes should be painted red with "Fire Lane" stenciled. |
| 5 | Consider using reflective building number signage or more contrasting background. |
| 6 | Replace burned out bulbs around playground area and consider posting hours of operation. |
| 7 | Consider posting hours of operation for laundromat.  Consider installing a key coded entry to laundromat to mitigate unauthorized use and theft. |
| 8 | Consider installing a monitored security system on office.  Consider installing a storm door to increase natural surveillance by staff in office. |
| 9 | Consider installing a monitored security system on maintenance sheds.  Repair fit of doors on south building to mitigate unauthorized entry. |
| 10 | Encourage residents to familiarize themselves with their neighbors by sponsoring community events in the complex. |
|  |  |

Figure 6. Violent crime victim information card



The City of
**OKLAHOMA CITY**
POLICE DEPARTMENT

As a victim of violent crime, you have certain rights.
These rights are as follows:

1. The right to request that charges be pressed against your assailant;

2. The right to request protection from any harm or threat of harm arising out of your cooperation with law enforcement and prosecution efforts as far as facilities are available and to be provided with information on the level of protection available;

3. The right to be informed of financial assistance and other social services available as a result of being a victim, including information on how to apply for the assistance and services;

4. If you are the victim of rape or forcible sodomy you also have the right to a free medical examination for the procurement of evidence to aid in the prosecution of your assailant; and/or

5. If you are the victim of domestic abuse, you have the right to file a petition for Protective Order or when the domestic abuse occurs when the Court is not open for business, to request an Emergency Temporary Ex-Parte Protective Order;

6. The right to be informed by the district attorney of other victim's rights available pursuant to Section 142A-3 of Title 21 of Oklahoma Statutes.

Do you understand these rights?
Do you want to petition for a Protective Order?

**24 HOUR INFORMATION HOTLINE**
1-800-522-7233 (Domestic, Sexual Violence or Stalking)
HeartLine (Crisis Support & resources) 848-CARE or 211
For a complete list of your rights and how to apply for victim compensation please call 264-5006 or visit:
www.ok.gov/dac/

**HELPFUL INFORMATION**

| | |
|---|---|
| Oklahoma City Police Department: | www.ocpd.com |
| 701 Colcord, OKC, OK 73102 | |
| Emergency | 911 |
| Non-Emergency | 297-1000 |
| Victim Services Program | 297-3422 |
| VPO Assistance (YWCA) | 297-1139 |
| Oklahoma City: | www.okc.gov |
| 700 Couch Dr. OKC, OK 73102 | |
| City Attorney's Office | 297-3844 |
| Oklahoma County: | www.oklahomacounty.org |
| 320 Robert S. Kerr Ste. 505, OKC, OK 73102 | |
| District Attorney | 713-1600 |
| Victims Assistance | 713-1639 |
| VPO Assistance | 713-1735 |
| Cleveland County: | www.ccok.us |
| 201 S. Jones, Norman, OK 73069 | |
| District Attorney | 321-8268 |
| VPO Assistance | 321-6402 |
| Canadian County: | www.canadiancounty.org |
| 303 N. Choctaw, El Reno, OK 73036 | |
| District Attorney & VPO Assist. | 262-0177 |
| Pottawatomie County: | www.da23tf.com |
| 331 North Broadway, Shawnee, OK 74801 | |
| District Attorney | 275-6800 |
| VPO Assistance | 273-9953 |
| Domestic Violence Resources-Oklahoma City | |
| Domestic Violence Hotline: | 917-9922 |
| Rape Crisis Hotline: | 943-7273 |
| Latino Community Agency | 236-0701 |
| Crime Victims Compensation | 264-5006 www.ok.gov/dac/ |
| Child and Adult Abuse Hotline | 1-800-522-3511 |

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**24 HOUR INFORMATION HOTLINE**
1-800-522-7233 (Domestic, sexual violence or stalking)
HeartLine (Crisis Support & resources) 848-CARE or 211

Figure7. Resource guide

**Oklahoma City Police Department**
**Hefner Division**

## RESOURCE GUIDE

| Criminal or Suspicious Activity | 911 |
|---|---|

Explain **why** the person(s) is suspicious; their **description, vehicle description,** and **direction of travel**

| Dispatch Non-Emergency # | 231-2121 |
|---|---|

| Action Center (www.okc.gov) | 297-2535 |
|---|---|

Graffiti
Derelict Vehicles
High Weeds/Grass

**On-Line Action Center Request**
    1. Go to www.okc.gov
    2. Click on "Action Center"
    3. Click on "New Service Request"
    4. Follow on-screen prompts.

**\*\*Sign up for Citizens Alert** – a free service which sends you crime alert information.
To sign up:  1. Go to www.okc.gov
            2. Click on "City Departments"
            3. Click on "Police"
            4. Click on the yellow tab "Citizen Alert"

| Street Level Drugs Information | 297-1151 |
|---|---|

Hefner Division IMPACT

| Narcotic Hotline (To report drug activity) | 232-6272 |
|---|---|
| Gang Violence Hotline/Anonymous (To report gang criminal activity) | 297-1195 |
| Crime Stoppers (To report information on wanted suspects/unsolved crimes) | 235-7300 |

| Traffic Complaints | 231-2121 |
|---|---|

**Traffic complaints** about an occurring situation that **poses an immediate threat** (emergency situation), please **call 911** for a police response. **Emails about traffic complaints are for ongoing issues** such as chronic speeding, running stop signs or other traffic hazards. Your complaint will be reviewed by a police supervisor for assignment to an officer. **To register a traffic complaint** to the Oklahoma City Police Department, email your detailed message including the specific location and specific examples to ocpd.trafficcomplaints@okc.gov

| MSgt. Bob Skalla | Office #316-5035 |
|---|---|
| **Hefner Division** | Station #297-1150 |
| **Police Community Relations Officer** | robert.skalla@okc.gov |

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Figure 8. Domestic violence risk assessment

# OKLAHOMA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RISK ASSESSMENT

### SCREEN FOR FIRST RESPONDERS

24-7 HOTLINE NUMBER TO CALL IF VICTIM SCREENS-IN: (405) 917-9922

| Officer: | | Date: | Case #: | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Victim: | | Victim's Home/Cell Phone Number: | Victim's Alternate Phone Number: | | | | |
| Suspect: | | D.O.B. | Race/Sex | | Arrested: | ☐ | Yes |
| | | | | | | ☐ | No |
| Best time to call victim | Victim transported to the Women's Shelter: | | ☐ YES ☐ NO | | | | |

☐ Check here if victim refused to answer all of the questions.

▶ A "Yes" response to ANY of Questions #1-3, automatically triggers the protocol referral

| 1. | Has he/she ever used a weapon against you/threatened you with a weapon? | ☐ YES | ☐ NO | ☐ Not Ans. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. | Has he/she threatened to kill you or your children? | ☐ YES | ☐ NO | ☐ Not Ans. |
| 3. | Do you think he/she might try to kill you? | ☐ YES | ☐ NO | ☐ Not Ans. |

▶ Negative responses to Questions #1-3 but positive responses to at least four Questions to #4-16, triggers the protocol referral

| 4. | Does he/she have a gun or can he/she get one easily? | ☐ YES | ☐ NO | ☐ Not Ans. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | Has he/she ever tried to choke you? | ☐ YES | ☐ NO | ☐ Not Ans. |
| 6. | Is he/she violent or constantly jealous or does he/she control most of your daily activities? | ☐ YES | ☐ NO | ☐ Not Ans. |
| 7. | Does he/she follow or spy on you or leave threatening messages? | ☐ YES | ☐ NO | ☐ Not Ans. |
| 8. | Have you left him/her or separated after living together or being married? | ☐ YES | ☐ NO | ☐ Not Ans. |
| 9. | Is he/she unemployed? | ☐ YES | ☐ NO | ☐ Not Ans. |
| 10. | Has he/she ever tried to kill himself/herself? | ☐ YES | ☐ NO | ☐ Not Ans. |
| 11. | Do you have a child/children together? | ☐ YES | ☐ NO | ☐ Not Ans. |
| 12. | Do you have a child that he/she knows is not his/hers? | ☐ YES | ☐ NO | ☐ Not Ans. |
| 13. | Has he/she been physical towards the child(ren)in a manner that concerns you? | ☐ YES | ☐ NO | ☐ Not Ans. |
| 14. | Does he/she have an alcohol/substance abuse problem? If yes, list substance below. | ☐ YES | ☐ NO | ☐ Not Ans. |
| 15. | Has he/she interfered with a 911 call? | ☐ YES | ☐ NO | ☐ Not Ans. |
| 16. | Is there anything else that worries you about your safety? If "yes", What worries you? | ☐ YES | ☐ NO | ☐ Not Ans. |

▶ An officer may trigger the protocol referral, if not already triggered above, as a result of the victim's response to the below question or whenever the officer believes the victim is in a potentially lethal situation

| Check One ☐ Victim screened-in according to the protocol | ☐ Officer decided not to screen * (Please explain) |
|---|---|
| ☐ Victim screened-in based on the belief of officer | * Why? |
| ☐ Victim did not screen-in | |

| If victim screened in: | After advising him/her of a high danger assessment, did the victim speak with the hotline advocate? | ☐ YES ☐ NO |
|---|---|---|

NOTE: The questions above and the criteria for determining the level of risk a person faces is based on the best available research on factor's associated with lethal violence by a current or former intimate partner. However, each situation may present unique factors that influence risk for lethal violence that are not captured by this screen. Although most victims who screen "positive" or "high danger" would not be expected to be killed, these victims face much higher risks than that of other victims of intimate partner violence.

Figure 9. Police perception questionnaire

The City of
**OKLAHOMA CITY**
POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Questionnaire

| 1. How effective is your police department (Oklahoma City Police Department) | 1<br>Very Effective | 2<br>Effective | 3<br>Neither | 4<br>Ineffective | 5<br>Very Ineffective |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COMMENTS: | | | | | |
| 2. The officers I have had contact with expressed interest in helping me or one of my tenants. | Strongly Agree | Agree | Neither | Disagree | Strongly Disagree |
| COMMENTS: | | | | | |
| 3. How often are you in contact with your police department (Oklahoma Police Department) | Not at all (never) | Somewhat (1/year) | Average 1-2/year | Often 2-4/year | Very often over 4/year |
| COMMENTS: | | | | | |
| 4. What improvements would you like to see from your police department (Oklahoma City Police Department)? | | | | | |
| 5. What is your primary concern regarding your police department (Oklahoma City Police Department)? | | | | | |
| 6. Under what circumstances, if any, did you have contact with your police department during the past year? Please circle all that apply. | Made a report<br>Traffic contacts (i.e. tickets, stops and/or accidents)<br>Requested a police report<br>Victim of a crime<br>Witness to a crime<br>Spoke with a detective<br>Called for extra patrol<br>None-no contact with the police department | | | | |

Figure 10. Meeting questionnaire

The City of
**OKLAHOMA CITY**
Police Department

Please circle the answer that best applies so that we can continue to monitor the effectiveness of this presentation. Your feedback is important to us.

1. Did you find the presentation contained important/useful information?   Yes or No

Comments:
_____

_____

2. Did you find the presentation interesting?   Yes or No

Comments:
_____

_____

3. Did the presenter seem well informed about the topic?   Yes or No

Comments:
_____

_____

4. Did the presenter seem well prepared?   Yes or No

Comments:
_____

_____

5. Did the presenter convey his/her message clearly?   Yes or No

Comments:
_____

_____

Figure 11. Action gram

**The City of OKLAHOMA CITY Action Center**

Date _____

# Action Center Service Request
## `Please be specific

Address/Corner Location _____

_____

_____

☐ High Grass & Weeds    ☐ Front Yard    ☐ Back Yard    ☐ Vacant Lot

☐ Exterior Property Maintenance/Describe _____

_____

☐ Vacant Unsecured Structure      ☐ Vacant Dilapidated Structure
Describe _____

☐ Junk and Debris / Describe _____

_____

☐ Front Yard Parking    ☐ Back Yard Parking    ☐ Side Yard Parking

☐ Inoperative Vehicle    ☐ Driveway    ☐ Yard    ☐ Street
Describe _____

☐ Graffiti    ☐ Public    ☐ Private/Location _____

☐ Pothole/Location _____

☐ Traffic Sign    ☐ Down    ☐ Damaged    ☐ Missing
Describe _____

☐ Street Marker Sign    ☐ Down    ☐ Damaged    ☐ Missing
Describe _____

☐ View Obstruction    ☐ Shrub    ☐ Tree    ☐ Other
Describe _____

☐ Illegal Sign / Describe _____

☐ Recreational Vehicle / Boat    ☐ street    ☐ driveway
Describe _____

☐ Dead Animal    ☐ Stray Animals/Describe _____

☐ Other Violations _____

☐ Street Lights Out - Specific Location - **CALL OG&E 272-9595**

Do you want a follow-up letter?    ☐ Yes    ☐ No
Full Name _____
Department/Division _____
Phone _____

Action Center
200 N. Walker, 2nd Floor
Oklahoma City, OK 73102
405/297-2535 Fax 405/297-2579

On-line Service Request action.center@okc.gov

Figure 12. Gang field interview card

OKLAHOMA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT
GANG FIELD INTERVIEW

Date_____ Time_____ Photo #_____
Location
_____
Name
_____
Address
_____
City,State,Zip              Phone
_____
DOB      Race      Sex      Hair/Eyes          Height    Weight
_____
SDL / SSN #              State          AKA/Nickname
_____
Business                      Phone
_____
**GANG SET**          KNOWN_____ SUSPECTED_____
_____

___Admitted membership in a gang **at the time** of his/her arrest.

___Identified by an individual of proven reliability as a gang member.

___Identified by an individual of unknown reliability as a gang member
    information corroborated in significant respect.

___Observed by members of OCPD to frequent a known group's area,
    associate with known group members and/or affect that group's style
    of dress, tattoos, hand signals or symbols.

___Has been arrested on more than one occasion with known group mem-
    bers for offenses consistent with group activity (list case numbers).

___Admitted membership in a gang at any time **other than arrest.**

_____
**Vehicle Info**          Owner_____Passenger____Driver_____
_____
License No.          Yr          State
_____
Veh Yr.   Make          Model          Style      Color
_____
Identifiers
_____
**Officer**                      Comm #
_____

Figure 13. Field interview card

## OKLAHOMA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT
## FIELD INTERVIEW

| DATE | TIME | BR# |
|---|---|---|

LOCATION

NAME

ADDRESS

| CITY, STATE, ZIP | | | | | PHONE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DOB | RACE | SEX | HAIR | EYES | HEIGHT | WEIGHT |

| DL# | | STATE | AKA/NICKNAME |
|---|---|---|---|

| BUSINESS | PHONE |
|---|---|

CLOTHING

| HAIR LENGTH | HAIR STYLE | COMPLEXION | FACIAL HAIR |
|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ 1 SHORT | ☐ 1 AFRO | ☐ 1 ACNE POCKED | ☐ 1 CLEAN SHAVEN |
| ☐ 2 MEDIUM | ☐ 3 BRAIDED | ☐ 3 DARK | ☐ 2 FULL BEARD |
| ☐ 3 COLLAR | ☐ 4 BUSHY | ☐ 5 LIGHT | ☐ 6 TRIM BEARD |
| ☐ 4 SHOULDER | ☐ 5 COMBED BACK | ☐ 6 MEDIUM | ☐ 10 THICK MUST |
| ☐ 5 LONG | ☐ 7 FLAT TOP | ☐ 7 RUDDY | ☐ 11 THIN MUST |
| ☐ 6 _____ | ☐ 8 GREASY | ☐ WRINKLED | ☐ 15 UNSHAVEN |
| | ☐ 18 _____ | ☐ 11 _____ | ☐ 16 _____ |

TATOOS/SCARS

| L | R | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ | ☐ | ARM | _____ |
| ☐ | ☐ | BACK TORSO | _____ |
| ☐ | ☐ | FRONT TORSO | _____ |
| ☐ | ☐ | FACE | _____ |
| ☐ | ☐ | OTHER | _____ |

| LICENSE NO. | STATE | YEAR | MAKE | MODEL |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| STYLE | COLOR | IDENTIFIERS |
|---|---|---|

| OFFICER | COMM NO. |
|---|---|