

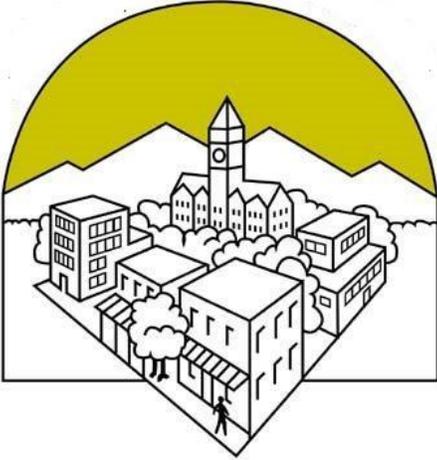
Clemson Police Department

Year-End Review

2016



City of Clemson



Mayor

J.C. Cook III

Council Members

Mr. Mark Cato

Mr. Jerry Chapman

Ms. Crossie Cox

Mr. John W. Ducworth III

Mr. Michael T. Fowler

Ms. June Hay

City Administrator

Mr. Richard Cotton

City of Clemson

CLEMSON POLICE DEPARTMENT

1198 Tiger Blvd. · Clemson, SC 29631 · (864)624-2000 · Fax (864)653-2043



J.C. Cook, III
MAYOR



Jimmy Dixon
CHIEF OF POLICE

Over the past year law enforcement has not received the greatest news briefs from all across our Nation. One of the greatest challenges facing modern police leadership is achieving balance between effective crime reduction and public trust. Law enforcement alone cannot solve the underlying social issues that give rise to crime; however, as architects of change, we must recognize the role law enforcement plays in promoting transparency and fostering public trust. With the belief that success must not diminish growth, Clemson City Police Department is utilizing technology, training and the development of community relations to collaboratively identify and share areas of strength and provide a roadmap for opportunities. The information contained in this report is intended to provide a summary for stakeholders-City of Clemson officials, local businesses, community groups, and private citizens-the ability to review the activity of their police department throughout the calendar year of 2016.

The greatest challenge the men and women of the Clemson City Police Department face today is to continually develop that of public trust and accountability. As the Chief of Police I accept this challenge and will continue to reinforce the importance of maintaining these characteristics along with enhancing the same among those we respectfully serve.

We invite you to become involved with your police department in order to continue forging a strong cooperative partnership that is built upon the characteristics of mutual respect and trust. No police department can solve crime or quality of life issues alone. Effective community/police relationships, communication and engagement are critical components to our success.

Take advantages of the many opportunities to communicate with us through our Website, our Facebook Page or simply stop one of our officers on patrol. The invitation is always open for you to come by the police department whenever you desire. We look forward to working with you this year. There are many opportunities for you to partner with us all in a unified effort of making the City of Clemson and even greater place to live, work or visit.

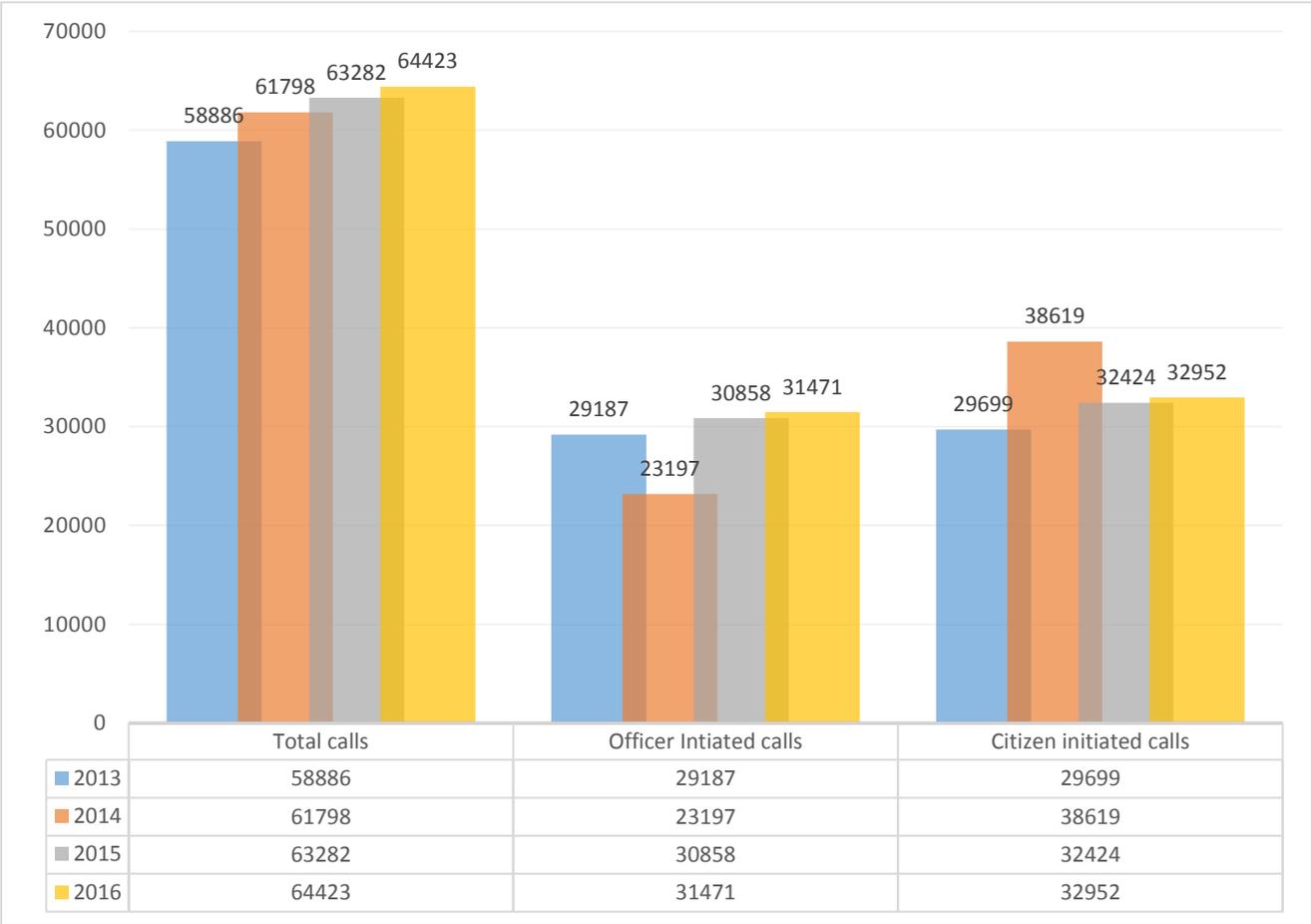
Respectfully:

Jimmy Dixon

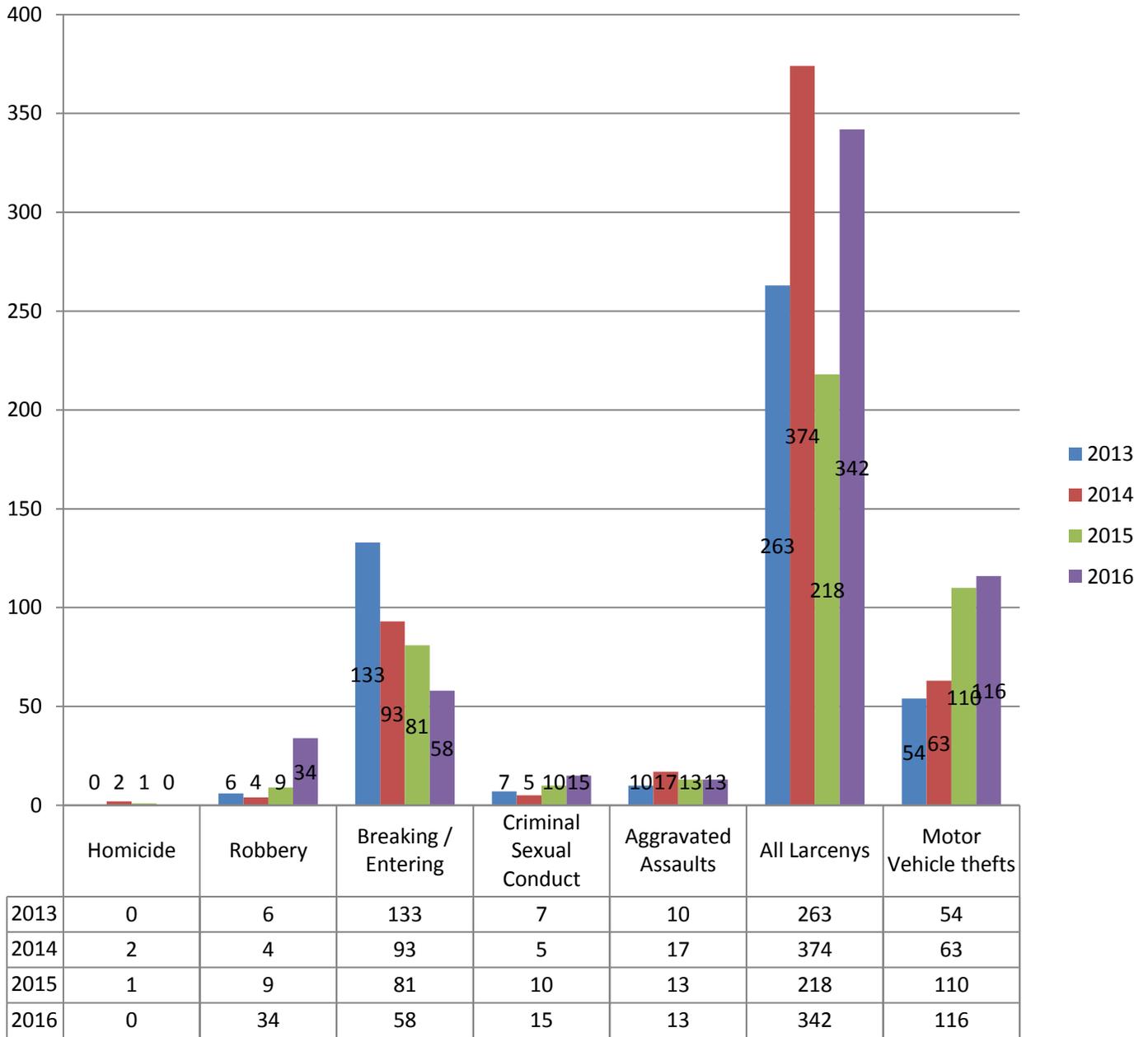
Chief of Police

Calls for Service (Type)

During 2016, the Clemson City Police Department had 64,423 calls for service. Of these calls, 31,471 were officer initiated and 32,952 were public or citizen initiated. The percentage of citizen-generated calls in 2016 was 53.5% which is up from 51% in 2015.



Part 1 Crimes



| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| % change from previous year | -50% | +277% | -28% | +50% | 0% | +57% | +6% |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|

Motor Vehicle thefts include reported thefts of mopeds due to UCR reporting requirements

The **Part I** offenses are **defined** as:

Criminal homicide—a.) Murder and no negligent manslaughter: the willful (no negligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, and accidental deaths are excluded. The program classifies justifiable homicides separately and limits the definition to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; or (2) the killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony, by a private citizen. b.) Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Deaths of persons due to their own negligence, accidental deaths not resulting from gross negligence, and traffic fatalities are not included in the category Manslaughter by Negligence.

Forcible rape—The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape, regardless of the age of the victim, are included. Statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent) are excluded.

Robbery—The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated assault—An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

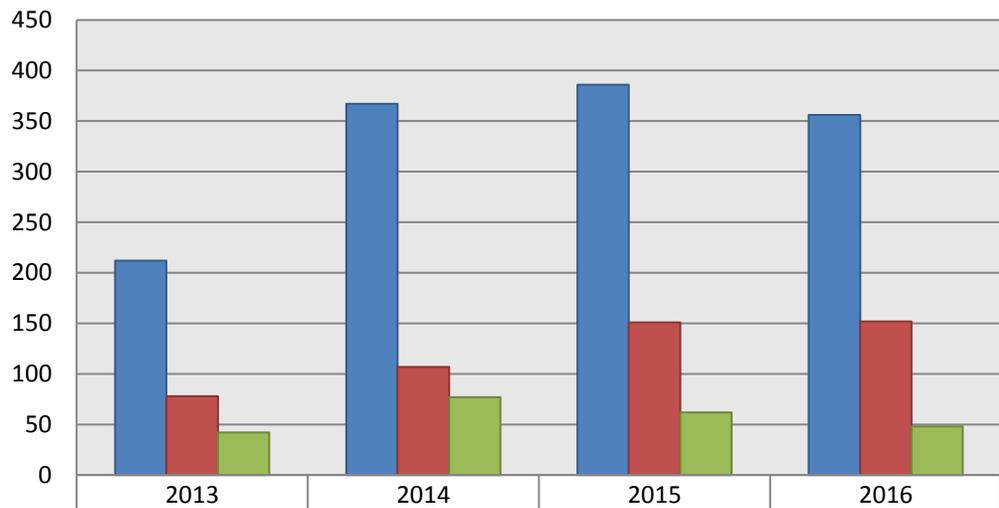
Burglary (breaking or entering)—The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)—The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles, motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, check fraud, etc., are excluded.

Motor vehicle theft—The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on land surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.

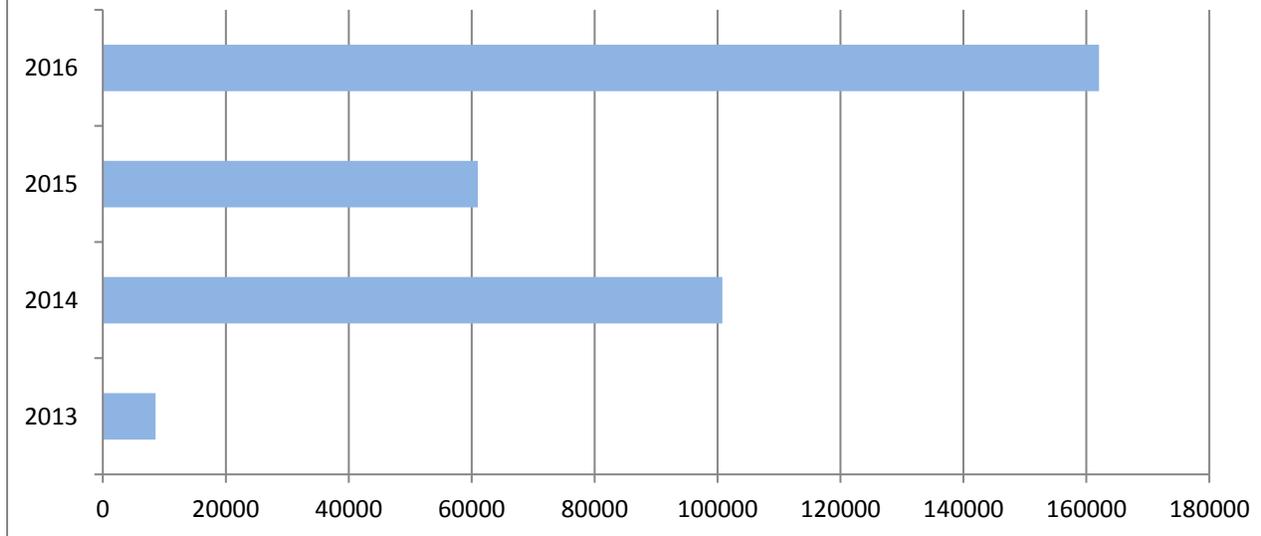
Arson—Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Criminal Investigations



| | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| ■ Cases Assigned | 212 | 367 | 386 | 356 |
| ■ Cases cleared | 78 | 107 | 151 | 152 |
| ■ Cases Cleared by Arrest | 42 | 77 | 62 | 48 |

Property Recovered



The Criminal Investigations unit consists of three criminal investigators and one alcohol/narcotics investigator; in 2016, the unit had a total average clearance rate of 56.7 percent. The unit cleared 37 percent of the property crimes and 83 percent of the violent crimes. The National average clearance rate is 48.1 percent for violent crimes and 19.7 percent for property crimes that are cleared by arrest or exceptional means. (2013 FBI)

Definitions

Cleared by arrest

In the UCR Program, a law enforcement agency reports that an offense is cleared by arrest, or solved for crime reporting purposes, when three specific conditions have been met. The three conditions are that at least one person has been:

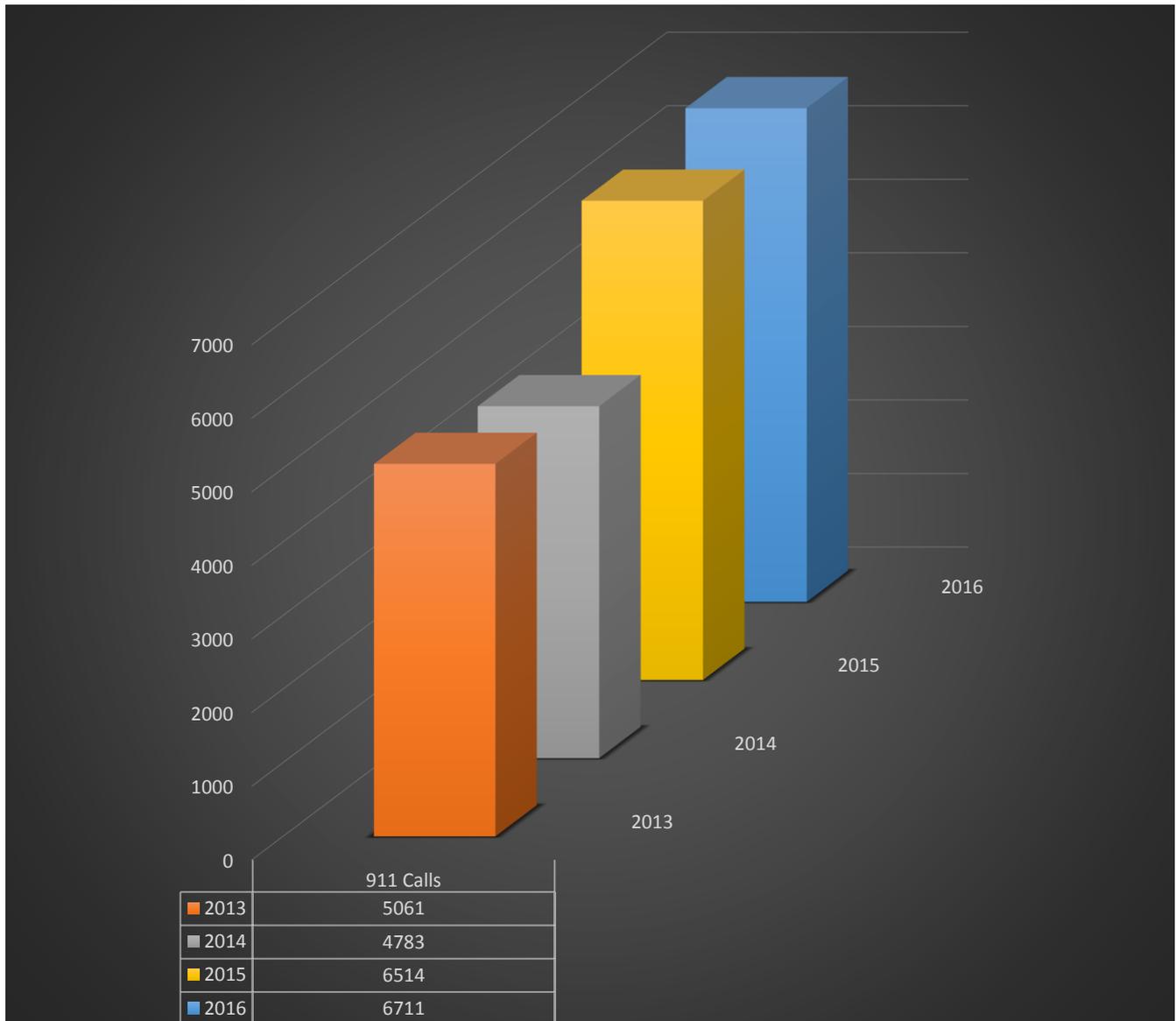
- Arrested.
- Charged with the commission of the offense.
- Turned over to the court for prosecution (whether following arrest, court summons, or police notice).

Cleared by exceptional means

In certain situations, elements beyond law enforcement's control prevent the agency from arresting and formally charging the offender. When this occurs, the agency can clear the offense *exceptionally*. Law enforcement agencies must meet the following four conditions in order to clear an offense by exceptional means. The agency must have:

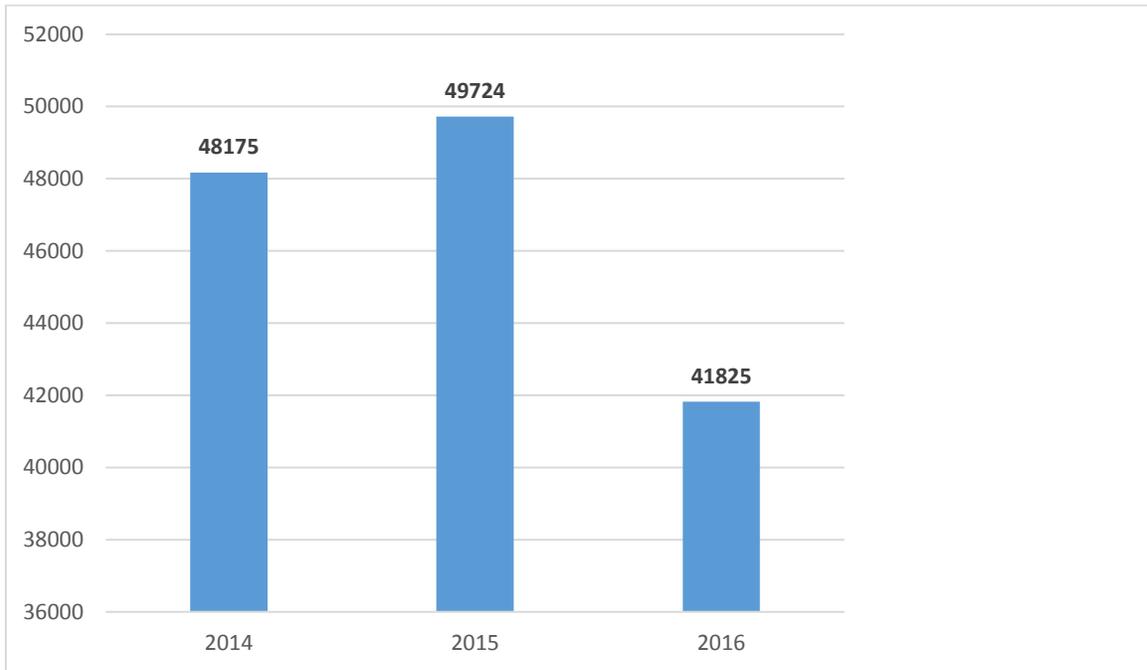
- Identified the offender.
- Gathered enough evidence to support an arrest, make a charge, and turn over the offender to the court for prosecution.
- Identified the offender's exact location so that the suspect could be taken into custody immediately.
- Encountered a circumstance outside the control of law enforcement that prohibits the agency from arresting, charging, and prosecuting the offender.

911 Calls Received in Clemson City Public Safety Answering Point

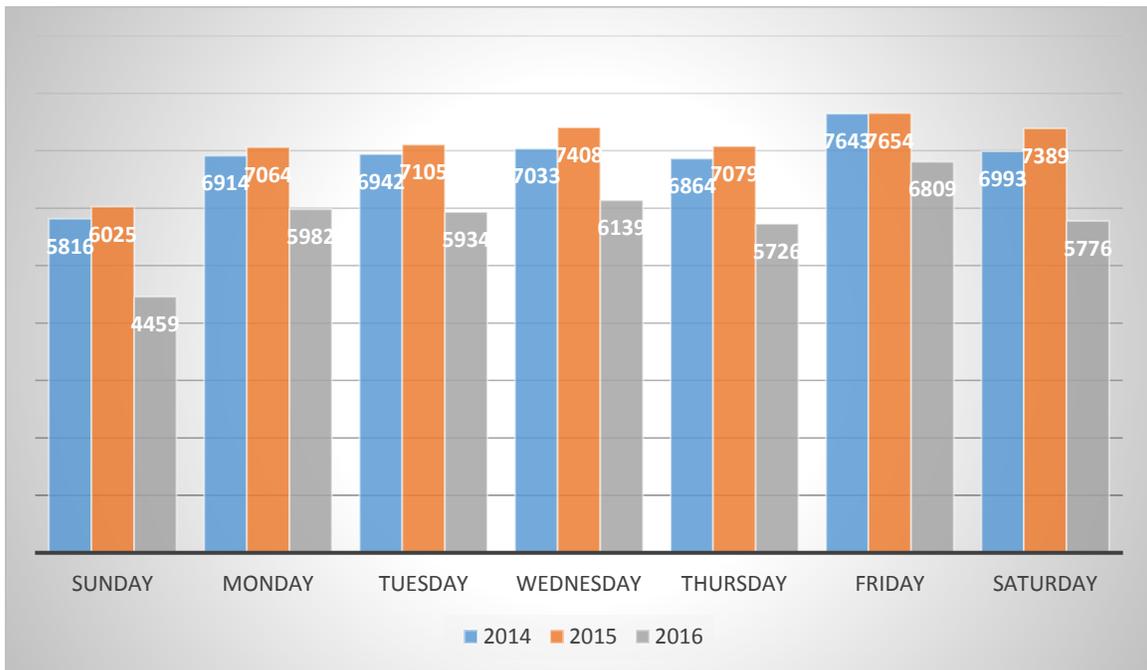


The Clemson City Police Department is the primary Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) for the cities of Clemson and Central. The Clemson PSAP also receives 911 calls from outside the city limits of both municipalities that have to be routed to the proper agencies. During 2016, the Clemson City Police Department saw a 3.02% increase in 911 emergency calls answered and a 15.88 % decrease in non-emergency phone calls answered compared to 2015.

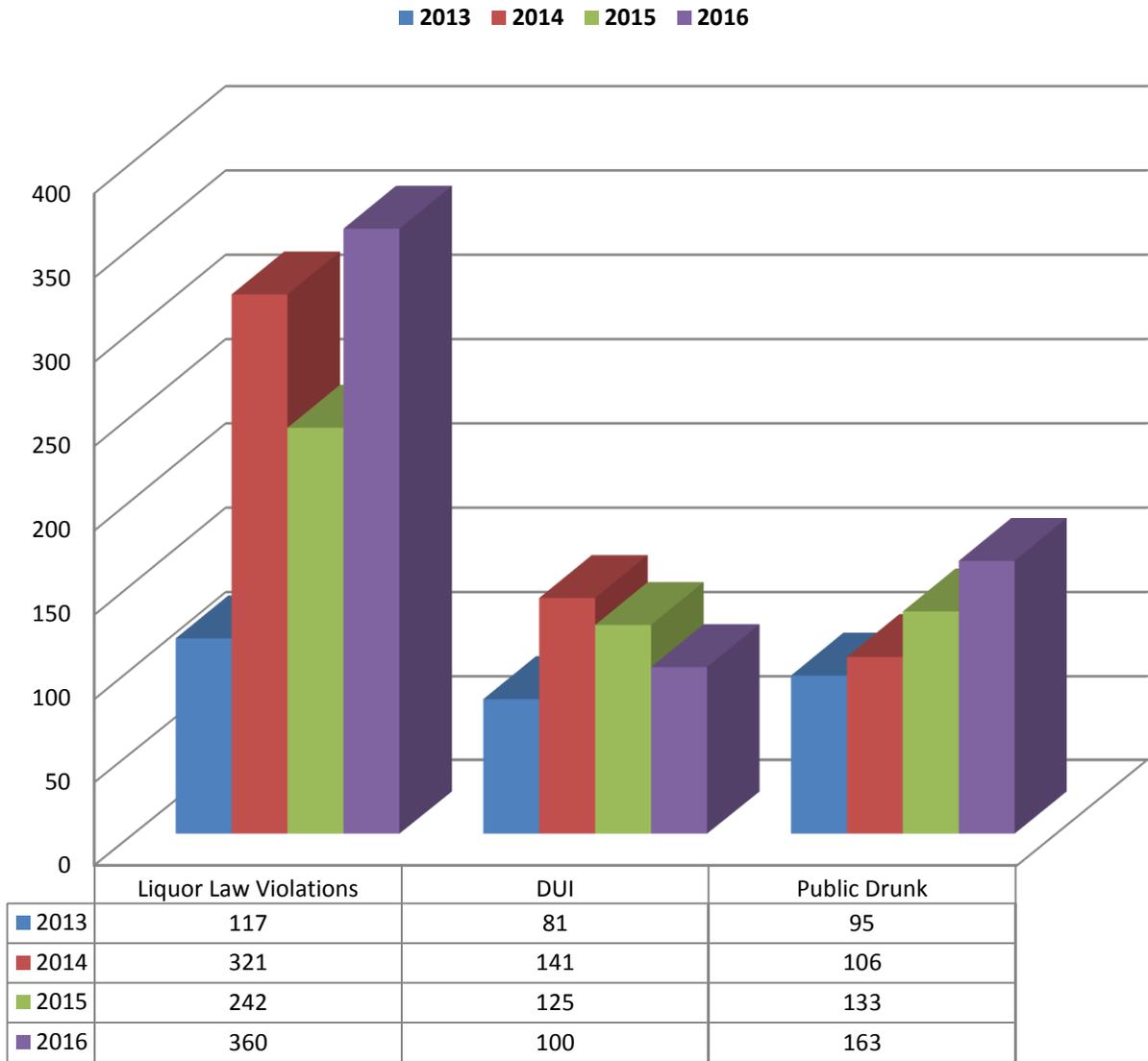
Total calls answered Clemson PSAP



Total calls per day of week

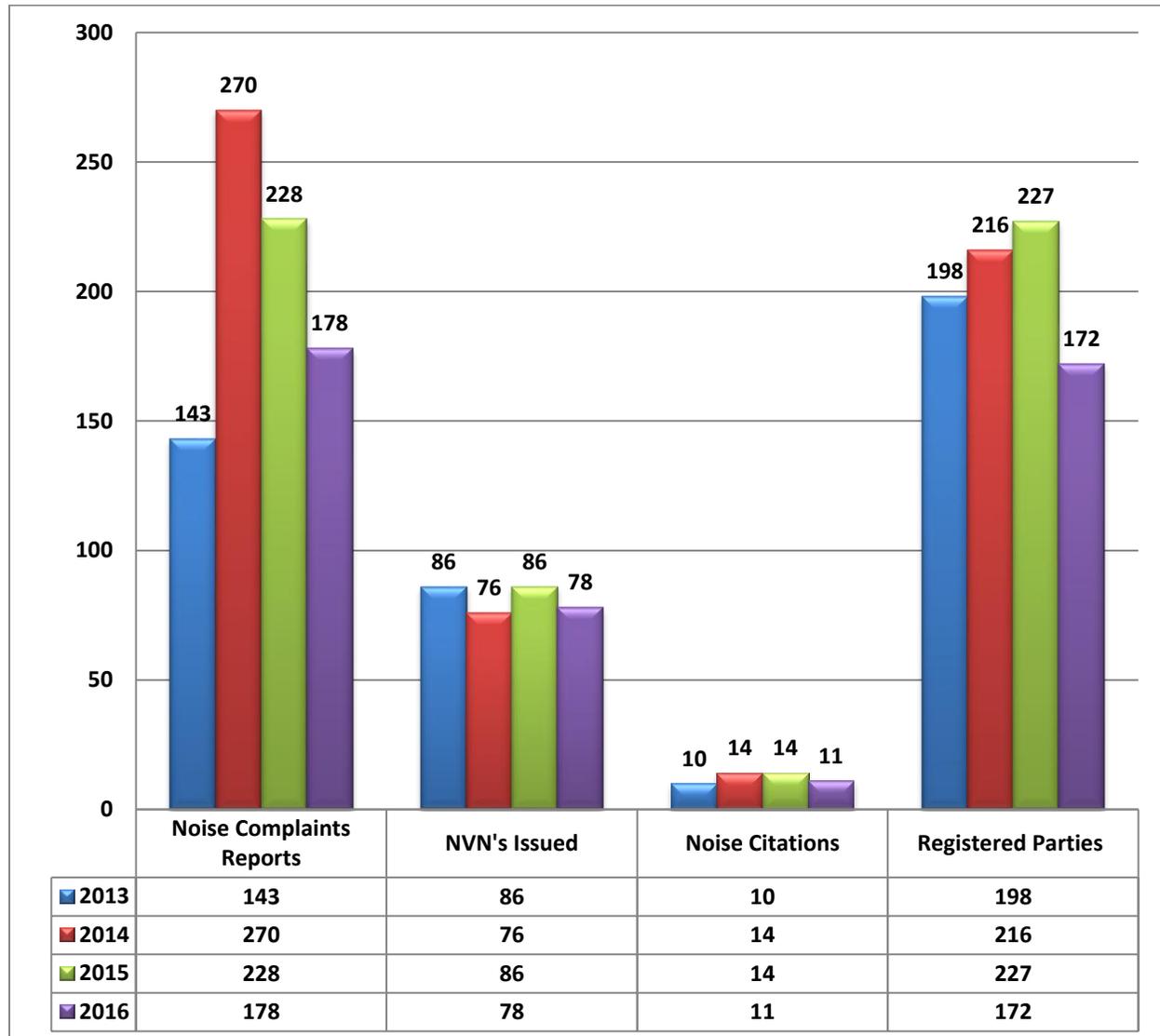


Alcohol/Disorderly Conduct Violations



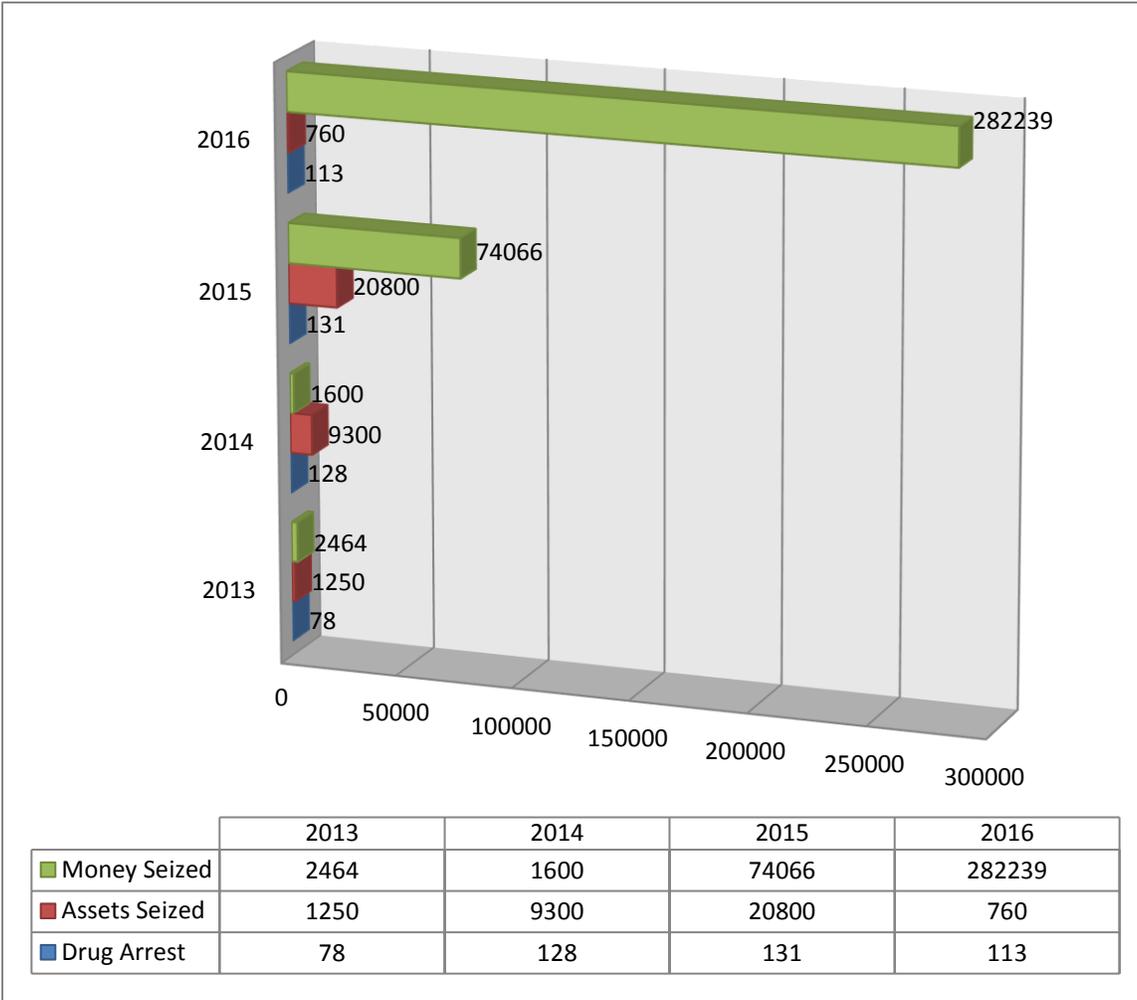
The Clemson City Police Department along with the Alcohol Enforcement Team (AET) aggressively targeted underage drinking and alcohol abuse. The Police Department had an increase of 48% in Liquor Law/Minor in Possession of Alcohol violations and a 22% increase in arrests for public drunkenness. The Alcohol Enforcement Team consists of officers from Clemson City Police Department, Clemson University Police Department and South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED). In 2016, these officers conducted 10 operations and 225 compliance checks. These compliance checks are to ensure that licensed alcohol sales establishments are following the law by not selling alcohol to a person under the age of 21. 6 establishments were cited for the sale of alcohol to a minor in 2016, versus 12 in 2015.

Noise/Party Complaints and Violations



During 2016, there were 172 parties registered with the Clemson City Police Department. Most of the parties are registered online, by someone completing the online registration form with the contact information and set times of the party. If a complaint call is received regarding a registered location, the on duty supervisor will call the party contact and give them time to solve the noise complaint without law enforcement having to physically go to the offending location. Of the 172 parties, officers made 16 courtesy calls and responded to 7 parties to take enforcement action. Only 9.3 % of the registered parties required any action.

Drug Enforcement



Money, assets, and property that are seized and forfeited during drug arrests or investigations must be used for drug enforcement activities or for drug or other law enforcement training or education. During 2016, seized drug money was used to purchase ten new sets of body armor with multiple strike ceramic hard plates and level three helmets for the High Risk Team. Thirty-five new Motorola handheld radios were purchased. The purchase of radios allowed the department to take outdated hand held radios out of service. By issuing everyone new radios, this makes it universal for spare parts. The radios that were chosen have the capability to transmit digital and analog signals. During drug investigations, this takes away the capability for persons to monitor radio traffic with a scanner. To complement the handheld radios, a new radio repeater system was purchased and placed on top of the Butler Street water tank. By placing the repeater on the Butler Street water tank, radio communications in low-lying areas like Patrick Square will improve. This repeater replaced the radio repeater that

was located on top of the Clemson House which had reached its end of life with Motorola service. The new system includes the capabilities to transmit and receive digital and analog radio transmissions, along with a liquid propane fueled generator that will allow for uninterrupted radio communications.



Hand Held Radio



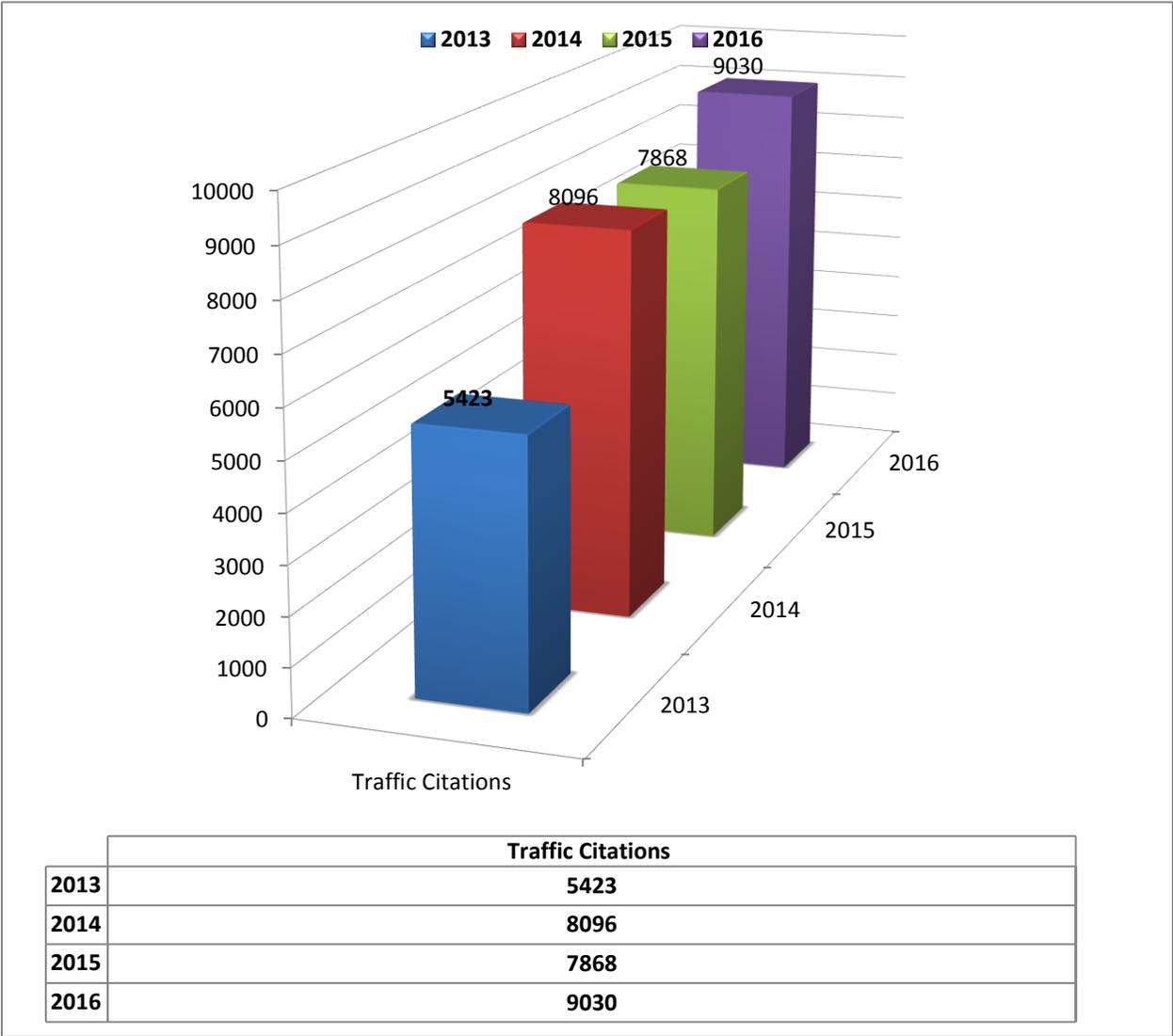
Ballistic armor



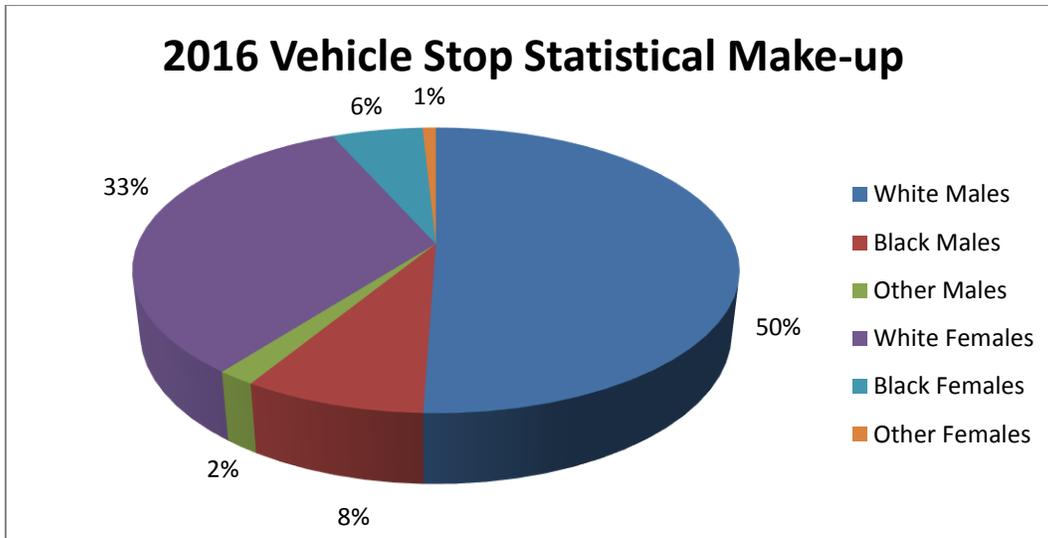
Generator and Repeater

Traffic Citations Issued

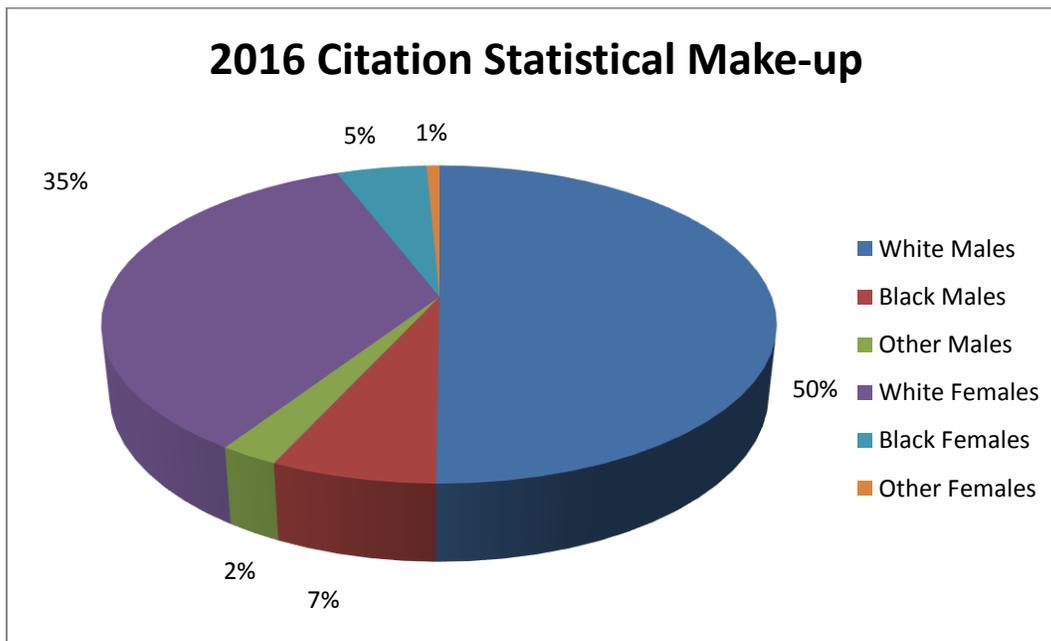
Department Wide



Traffic enforcement is one of the components to having a safe community. During 2016, officers issued 9,030 citations. The number of traffic citations is up 14.7% compared to 2015. Officers target areas that are prone to traffic accidents and traffic complaints.

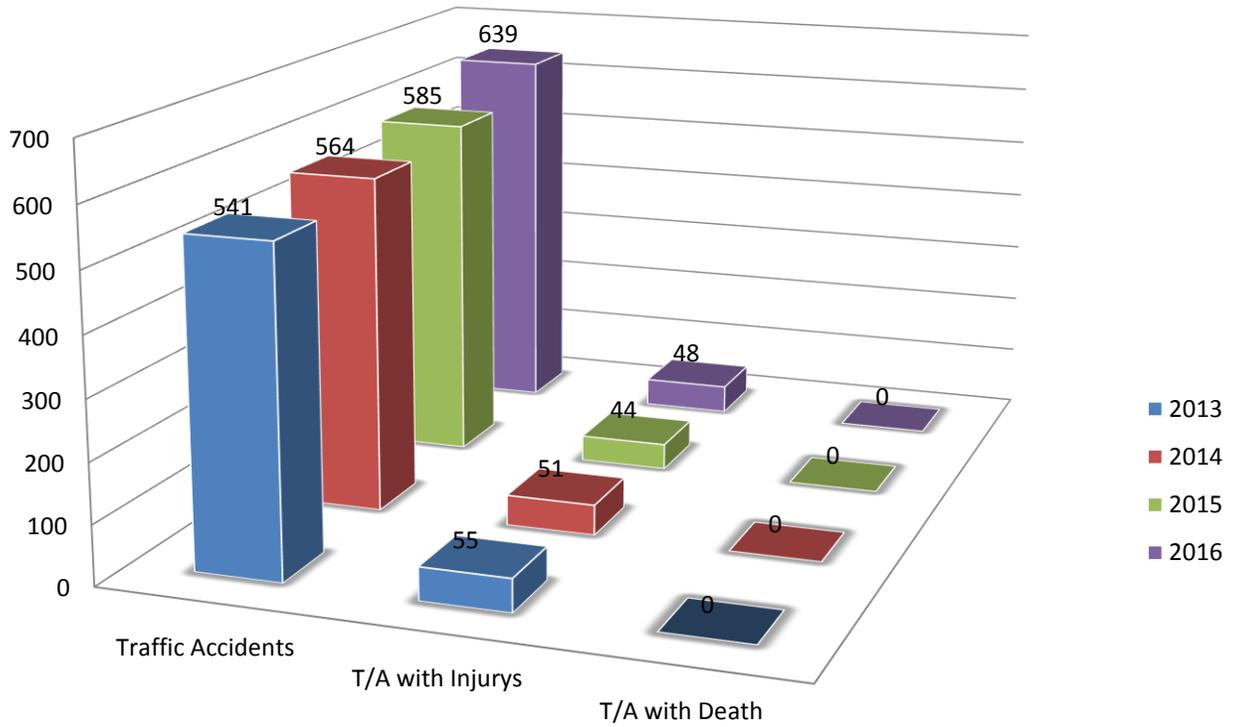


During 2016, vehicle stops involved white males **50%**, black males **8%**, and other males represented **2%** of the total. White females represented **33%**, black females **6%** and other females were **1%** of the stops.



White males received **50%** of the citations, as compared to black males receiving **7%** and other males receiving **2%** of the total. White females accounted for **35%** of the citations, with black females receiving **5%** and other females receiving **1%**.

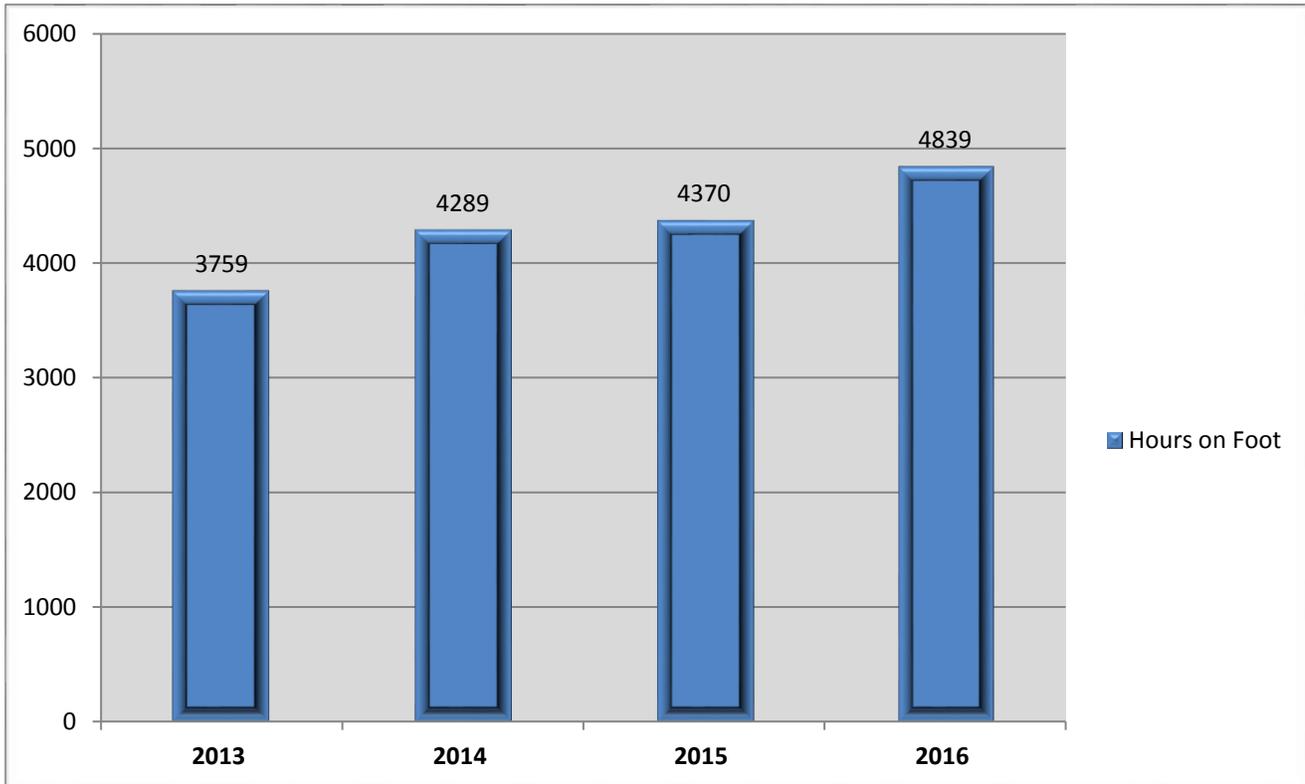
Traffic Collisions



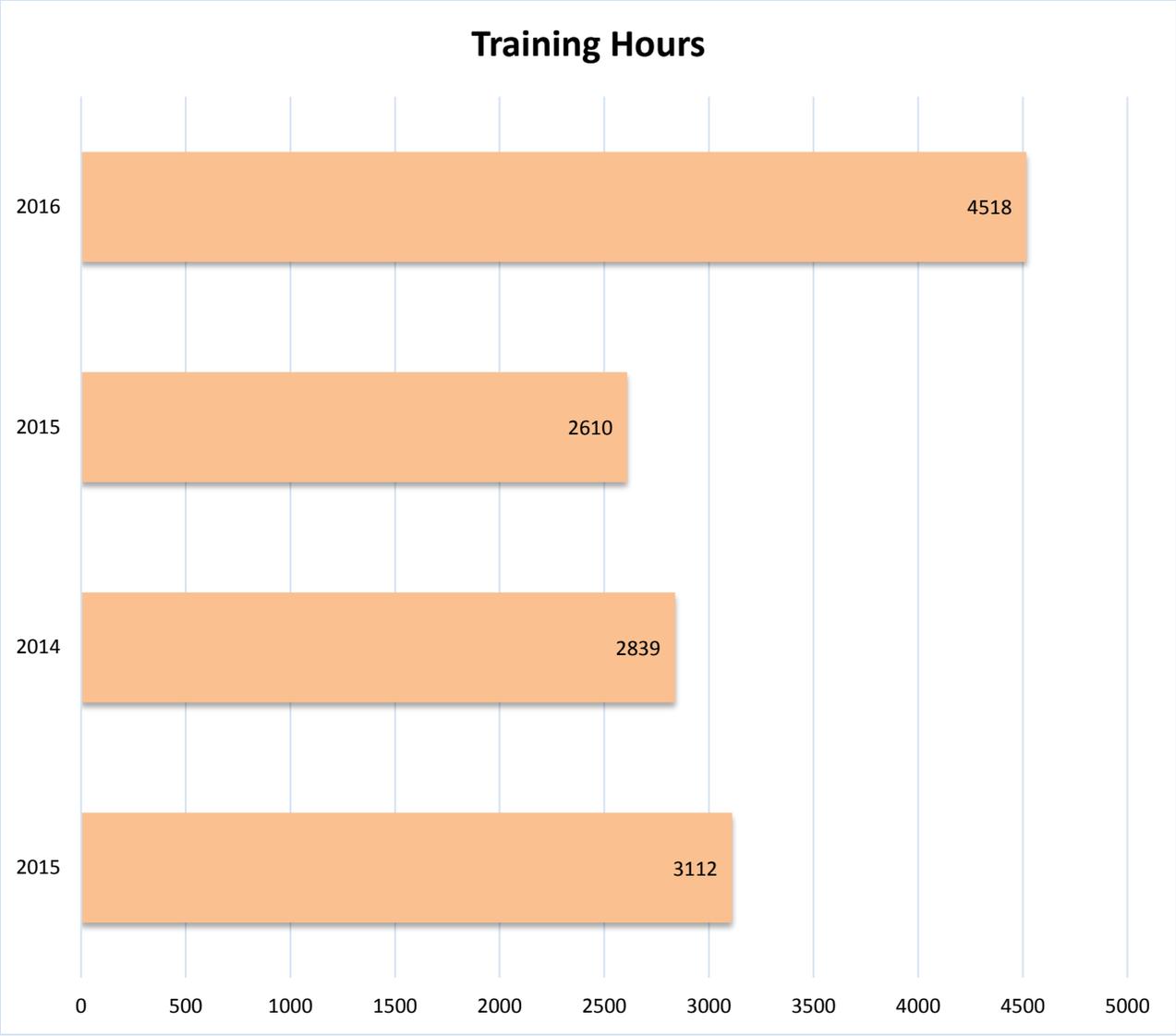
| | Traffic Accidents | T/A with Injuries | T/A with Death |
|------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 2013 | 541 | 55 | 0 |
| 2014 | 564 | 51 | 0 |
| 2015 | 585 | 44 | 0 |
| 2016 | 639 | 48 | 0 |

A reportable collision is one that has any injuries or causes more than \$1000.00 in damages. Over the last four years, the department has seen a steady rise in traffic collisions. In 2016 we saw a 9.23% increase.

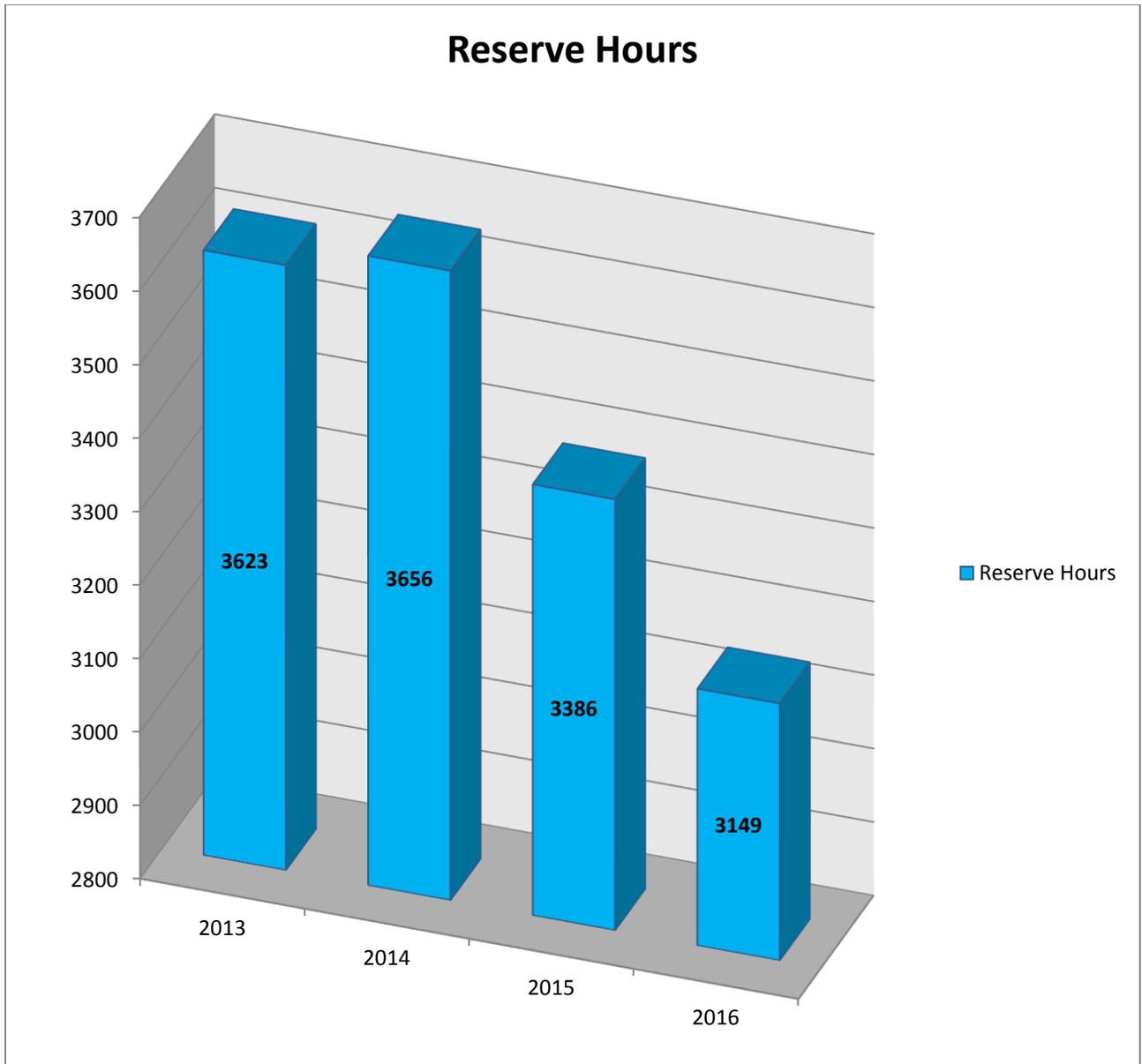
Foot Patrol Hours



The chart above shows the amount of time (in hours) that police officers spent out of their cars and in the community to increase public relations and community contacts. During this foot patrol, officers contacted 22,615 citizens in 2016.



Training is the most important and highest liability area of any law enforcement agency. The training hours shown on the chart above consists of mandated legal, domestic violence, emergency vehicle operations, defensive tactics and firearms training. It also includes other advanced and specialized training.



Reserve officers have the same powers of arrest as full time officers. They are required to work at least 60 hours per quarter. Reserve officers are a huge asset to the City of Clemson and the Clemson Police Department. The Department currently has five reserve officers. The reserve officers are frequently utilized during special events and patrol staffing. The Department supplies uniforms, weapons, and training to reserve officers.

VICTIM SERVICES

The Clemson City Police Department employs one full-time Law Enforcement Victim Advocate (LEVA). The role of the LEVA is to support victims of crime by offering victims voices, choices, and options for assistance and support. The LEVA offers victims information, emotional support, and help finding resources and filling out paperwork. Additionally, the LEVA attends court with victims and may also contact organizations, such as social service agencies, to get help or information for victims. **951 victims were served by Clemson's LEVA in 2016.**

In April, Clemson City Police Department observed National Crime Victims' Rights Week and hosted several events in connection with this. National Crime Victims' Rights Week is a weeklong initiative that promotes victims' rights and honors crime victims and those who advocate on their behalf. Some of the events included a weeklong display at Central-Clemson Library, a kick-off event at Nettles Park with entertainment and information about local service providers, a family friendly movie night, and a self-defense class.



National Night Out is an annual community-building campaign that promotes police-community partnerships. Clemson hosted a family fun event at Nettles Park on National Night Out in August where several police officers, firefighters, EMTs, and military members were present. Over 200 free bicycle helmets were distributed, there was a hot air balloon on display, free food and drinks were available, and over 20 agencies were present to hand out information and discuss services offered.

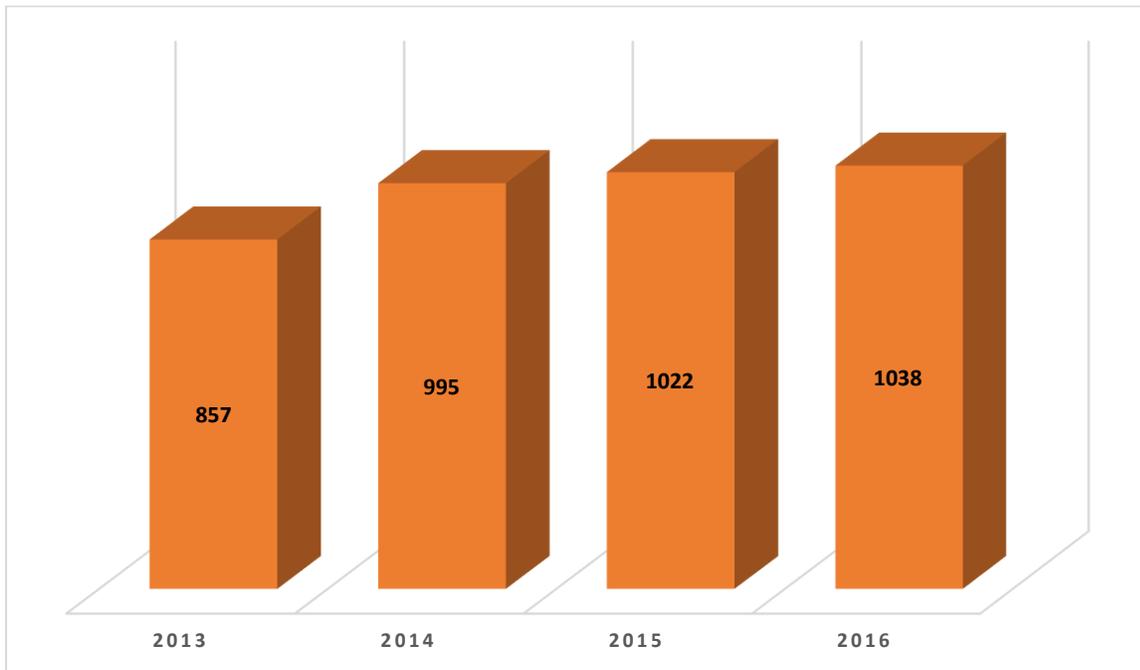


In October, Clemson's LEVA participated in the Silent Witness Program at the State House. The purpose of this annual event is to remember the domestic violence homicide victims from the preceding year.



Clemson Detention Facility

Total Prisoners Housed For All Agencies

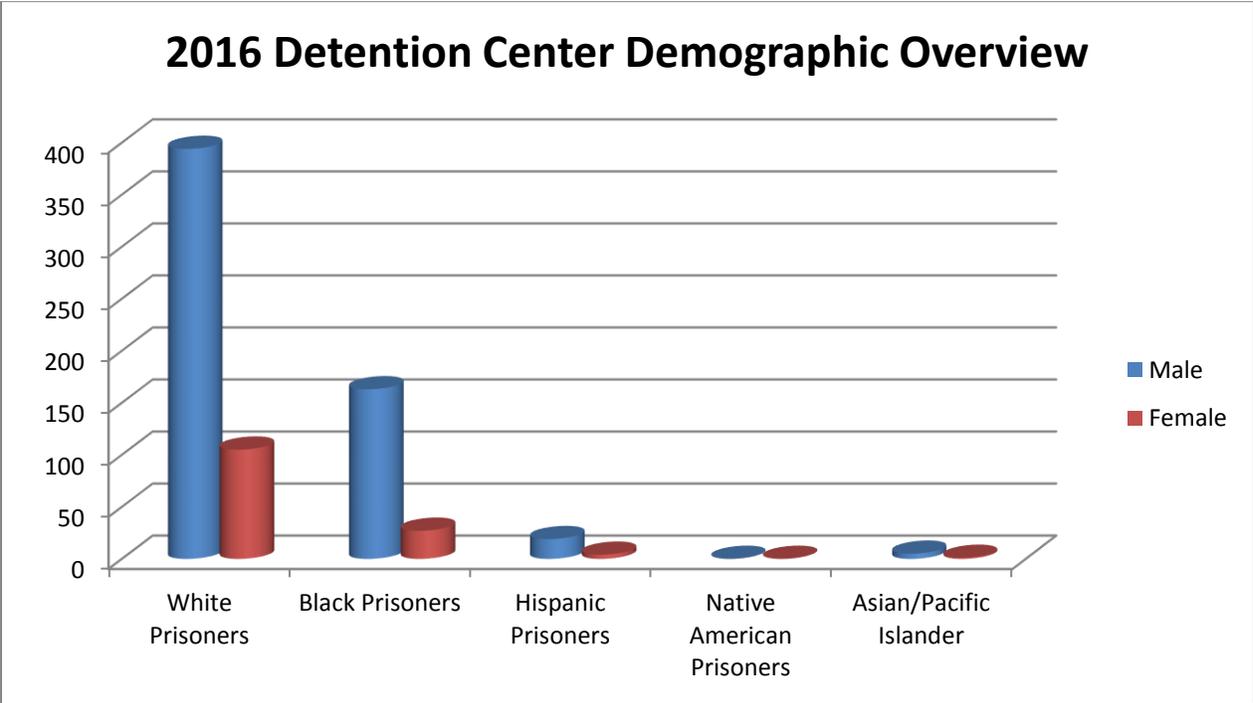


The detention facility at the Clemson City Police Department houses prisoners for Clemson City Police Department, Clemson University Police Department, Central Police Department and several other state agencies. The Clemson Detention Facility has seen a steady increase each year.

The facility is staffed by seven jailers who also double as dispatchers. The facility is licensed through the South Carolina Department of Corrections as a level one jail. As such, the facility is inspected bi-annually by the South Carolina Department of Corrections and the South Carolina State Fire Marshal's office.

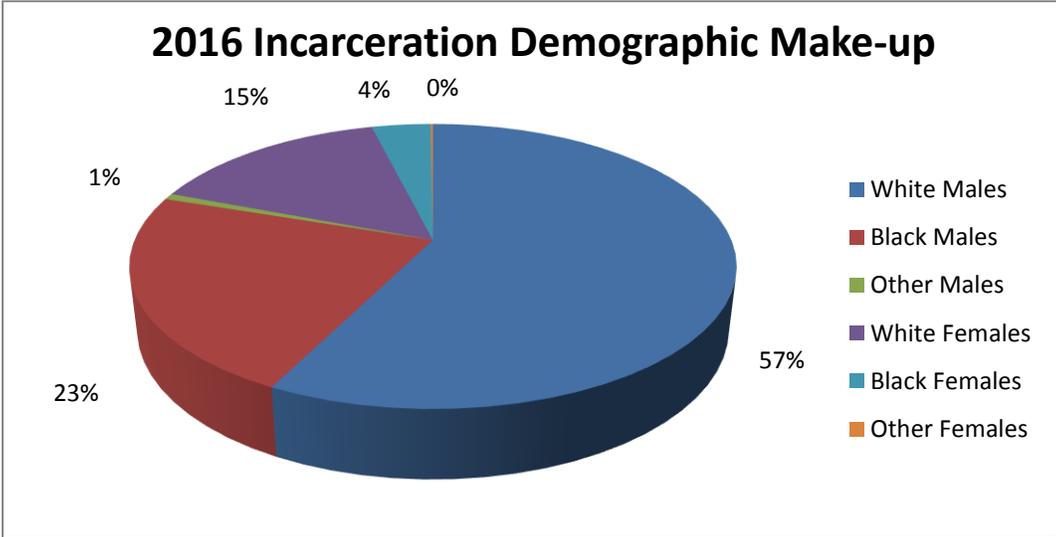
Clemson Detention Center

For Clemson Arrests



During the period of January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016, the Clemson Detention Center housed a total of **718** prisoners arrested on criminal charges. The demographic breakdown for the inmates demonstrated in the above chart is as follows: **413** white males, **163** black males and **5** males of other ethnic backgrounds. **110** white females, **27** black females and 1 female of other ethnic backgrounds were incarcerated.

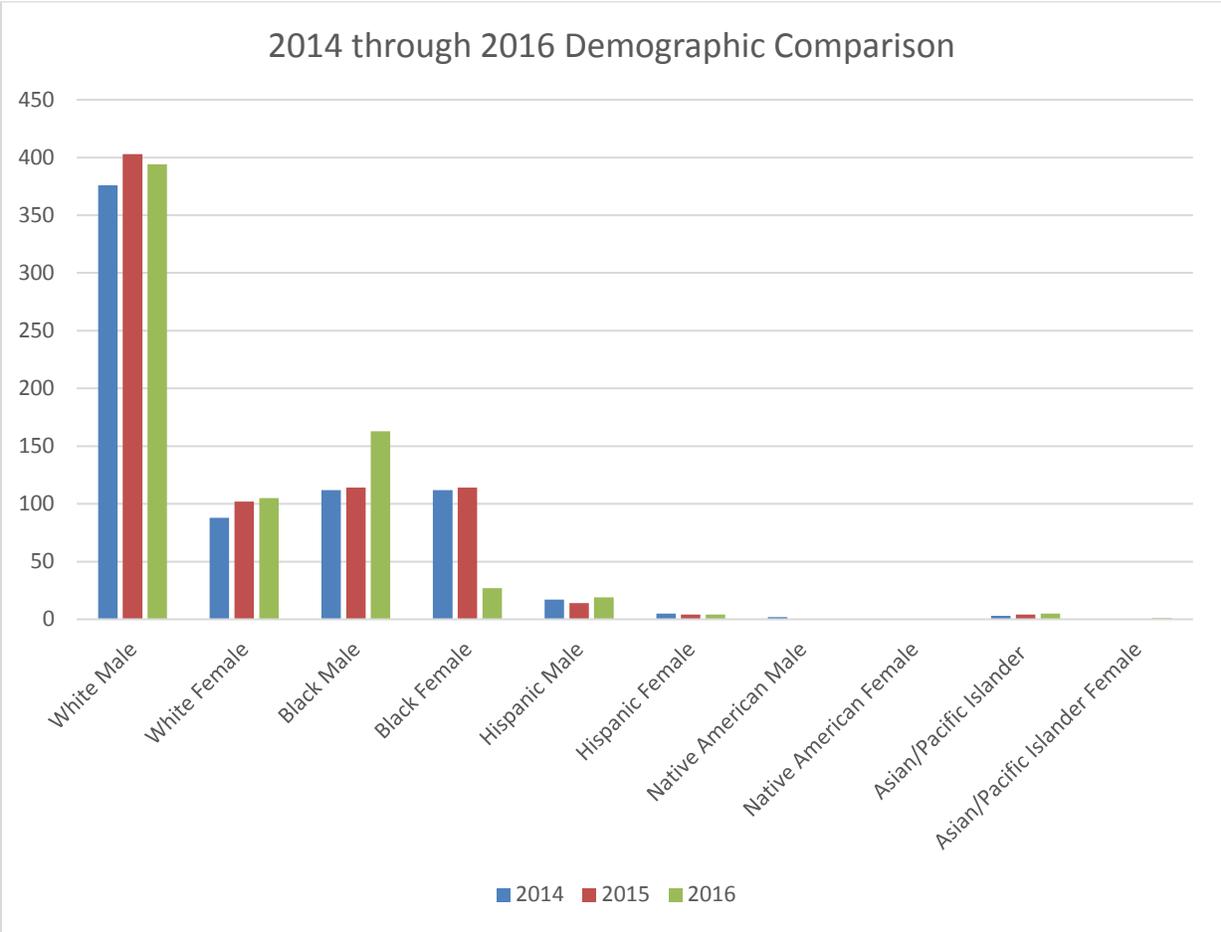
****FBI/CJIS guidelines include Hispanic individuals within the White category.**



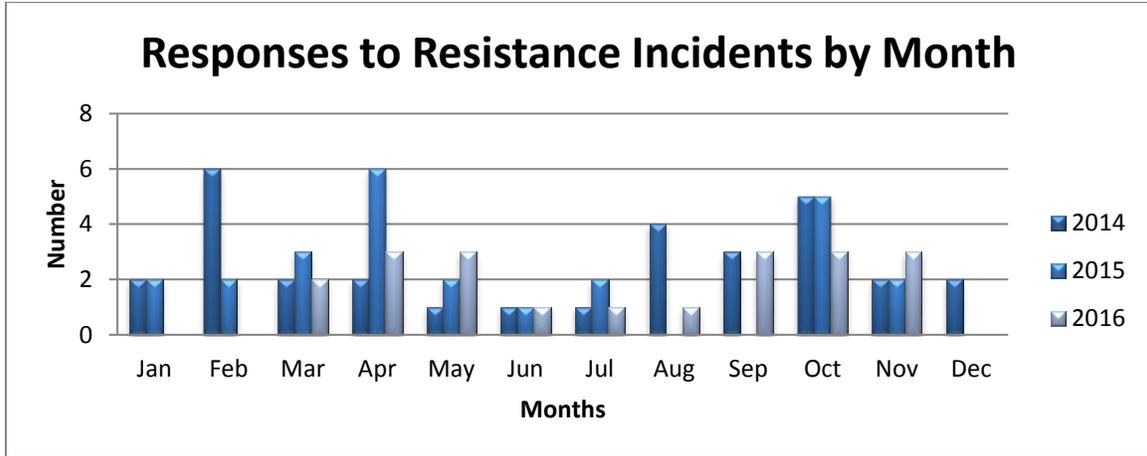
Clemson Detention Center

For Clemson Arrests

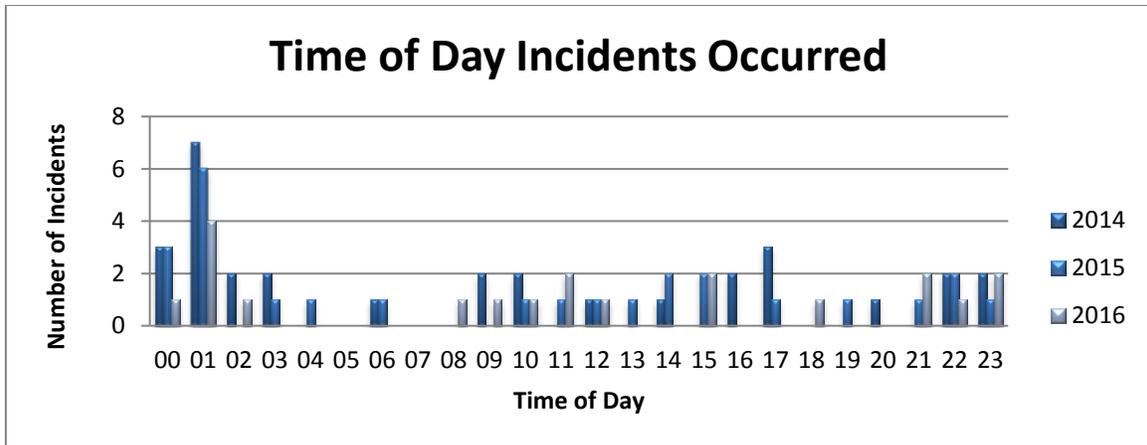
In 2016, white males represented **57%** of inmate population, while black males were **23%**, and males of other ethnic backgrounds were **1 %**. White females represented **15%** of the inmate population, and black females were **4 %** of the total housed in the detention center.



Statistical Analysis of Response to Resistance Incidents January-December 2016

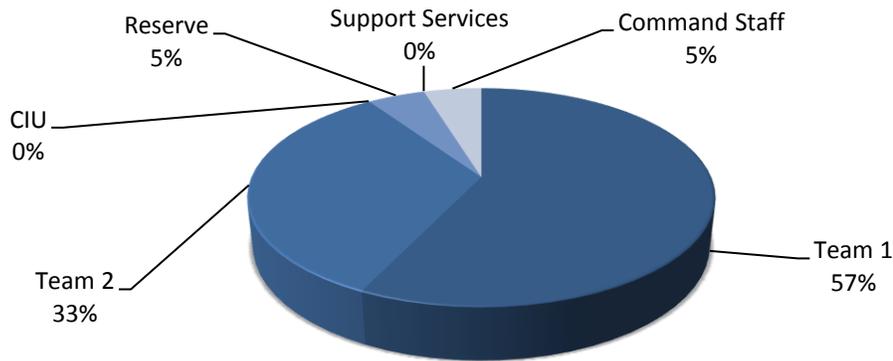


Response to Resistance was reported 21 times in 2016, as compared to 25 times in 2015 and 31 for the same time period in 2014. This figure represents a 19% decrease from 2015, and is 41% lower than 2014.



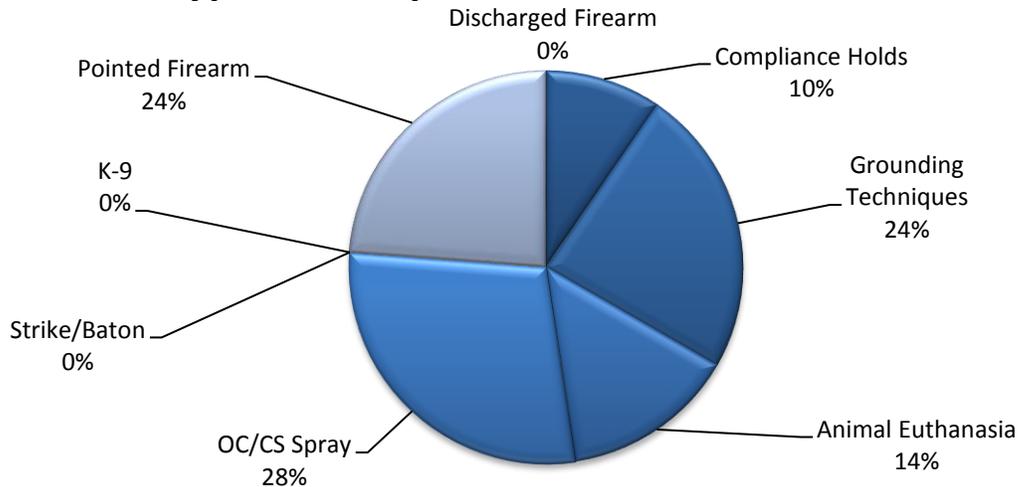
Although overall Use of Force incidents continued to decrease in 2016, the majority of incidents continued to occur throughout the evening and early morning hours. The department experienced an overall pattern, much like 2014 and 2015. The sustained Use of Force incidents during the evening and early morning hours continue to be consistent with increased activity in the downtown area and tied to alcohol consumption.

Response to Resistance by Unit 2016

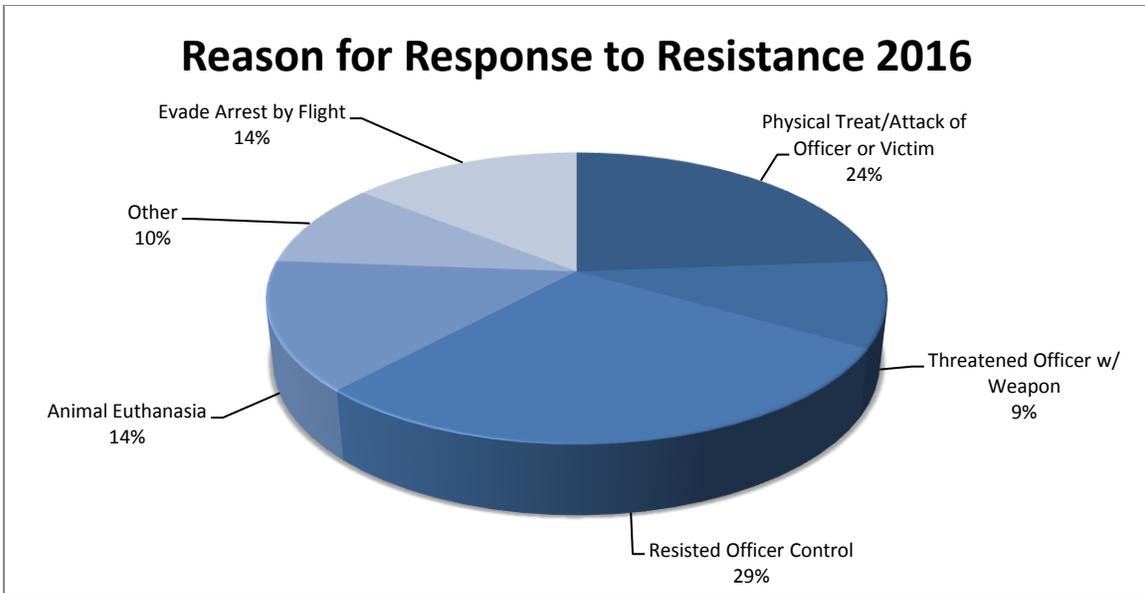


The 2016 data shows that Teams 1 and 2 are higher than the other units, as would be expected, with Team 1 involved with 57% of the Use of Force incidents, and Team 2 involved in 33%. A member of the Command Staff and a Reserve Officer were involved in 2 of the incidents, or 10%. The Reserve Officer performed an animal euthanasia, and the member of the Command Staff discharged OC/CS spray to take a combative suspect into custody. Criminal Investigations did not experience any use of force incidents in 2016.

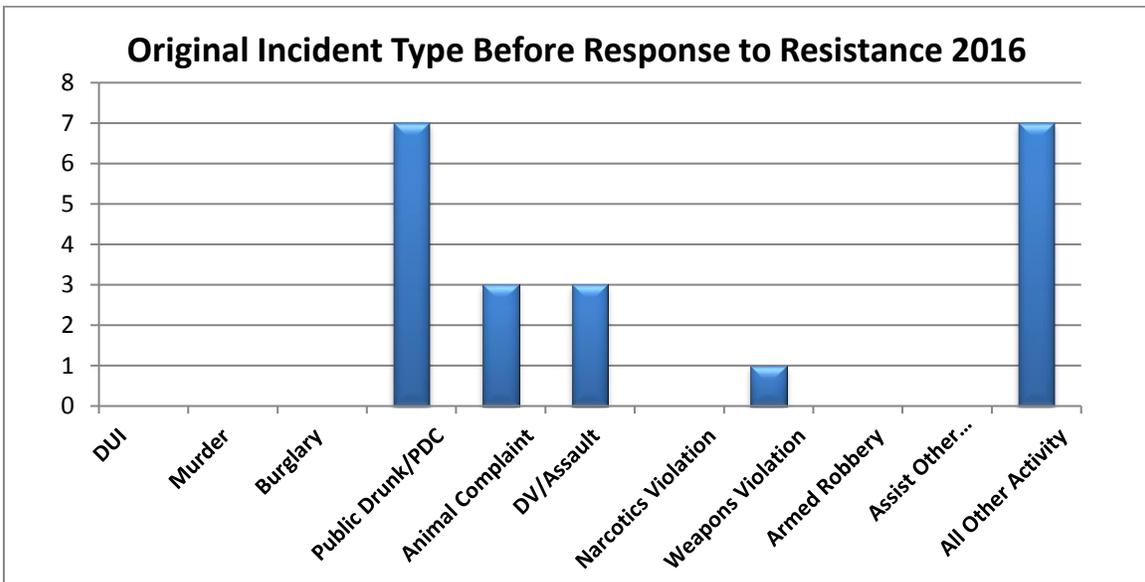
Types of Responses to Resistance 2016



2016 data indicates that the use of OC/CS spray became the most commonly used resistance response (28%) than any other type as a Use of Force. The reason for this response was due to increased training and the attempt to reduce injury to suspects and officers. The use of grounding techniques ranked second, tied with pointing firearms, which combined for 48% of incidents in 2016. Animal euthanasia declined to 14% over this period. There were no incidents requiring K-9 apprehension, the use of a baton, or that required discharging a firearm.

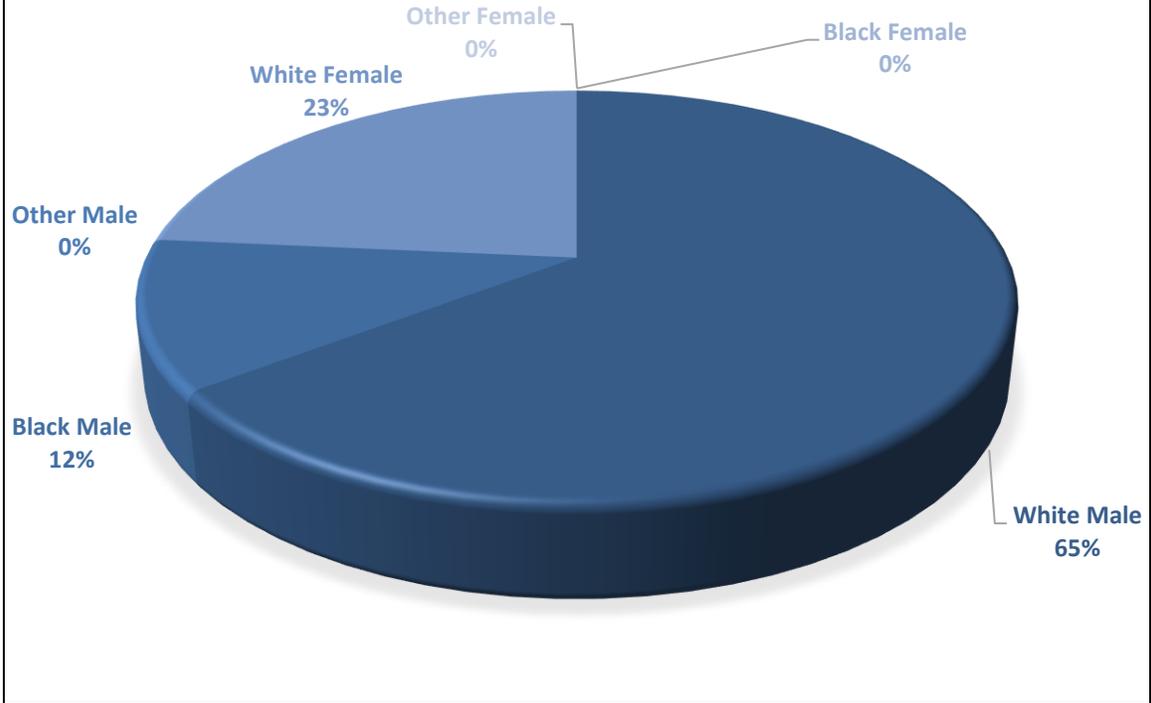


The chart above illustrates the type of subject conduct that prompted a response to resistance by the officer, with the most common being *Resistance to Control* at 29%. *Physical Threat/Attack of Officer or Victim* ranked second at 24%. *Threatening Officer with a Weapon, Evading Arrest by Flight, Animal Euthanasia and Other* incidents all decreased. This year, the other category included officers clearing buildings with unknown risk. The physical threats involved situations where suspects used physical force against officers to avoid arrest. One of those incidents resulted in an officer being significantly injured.

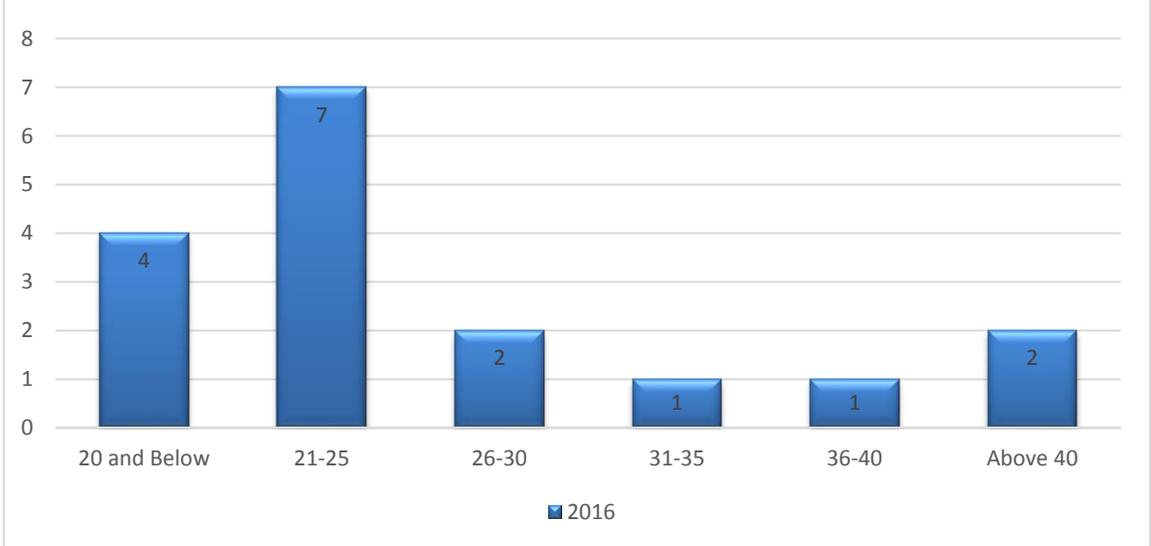


The chart above details the types of original calls that were reported which ultimately resulted in a Response to Resistance. Responding to incidents involving alcohol (Public Drunk/PDC) was most commonly met with resistance in 2016. Animal Complaints and Domestic Violence/Assaults tied for 3rd and 4th. All Other Activity, which includes Vehicle Stops and warrant services, tied for first.

RACE AND GENDER OF SUSPECTS INVOLVED IN RESISTANCE INCIDENTS



Age Range of Suspects Involved in Resistance Incidents

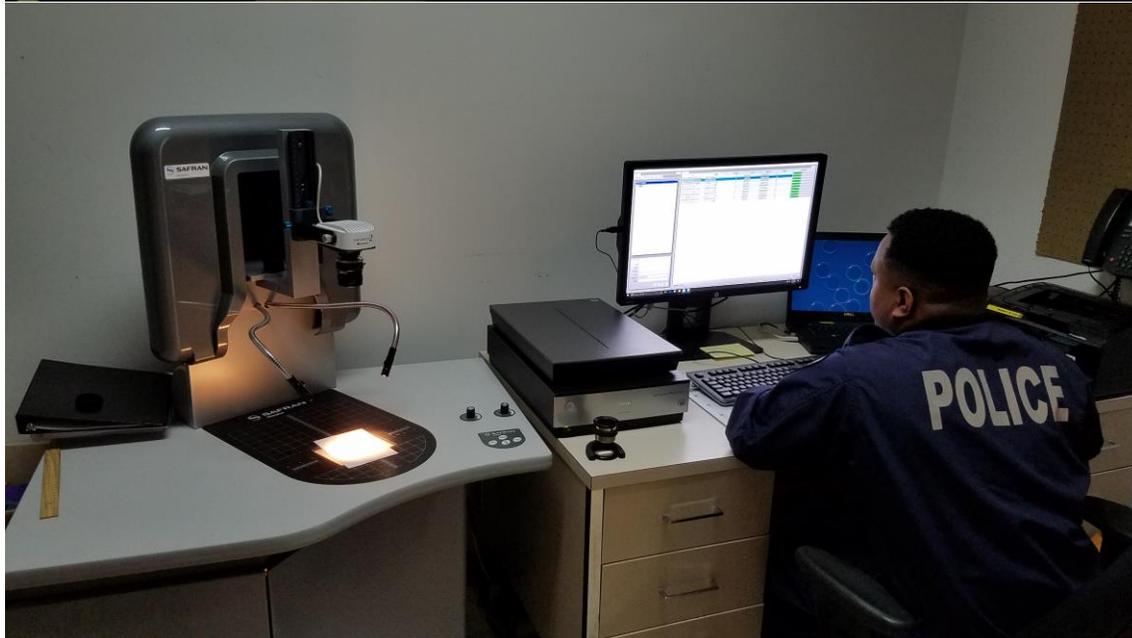
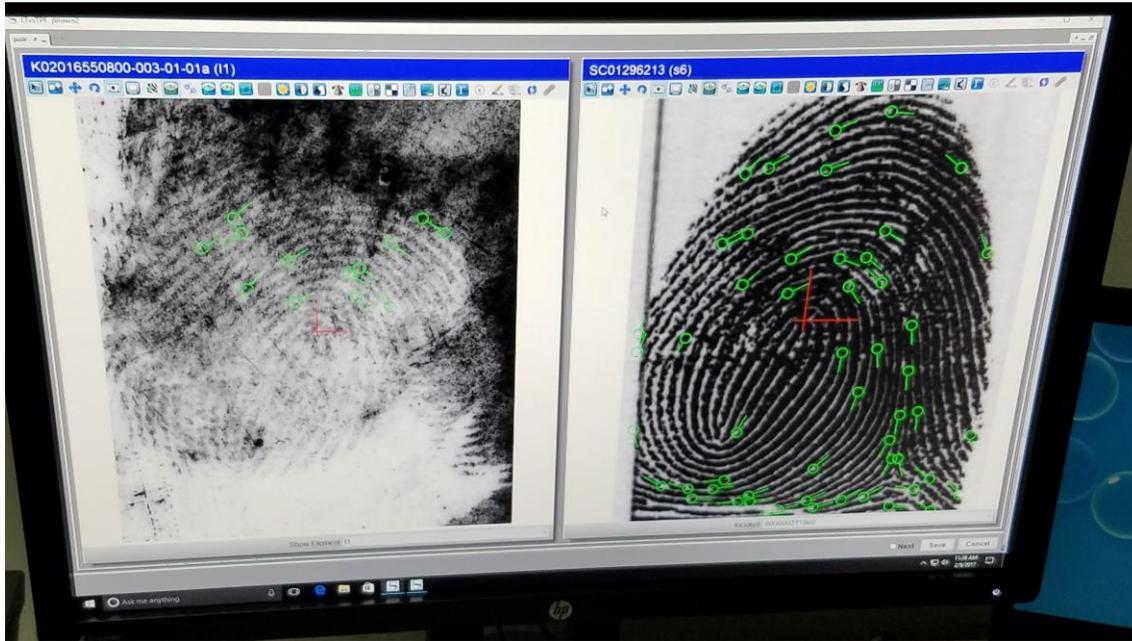


Live Scan and Automated Fingerprint Identification System Implementation

During 2016, the Clemson City Police Department collaborated with the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) to implement Live Scan and Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). The Police Department was awarded a grant from SLED to receive these pieces of equipment as well as for Facial Recognition Software. The total cost of these projects were approximately \$90,000 which was fully funded by SLED. The Live Scan computer allows us to take fingerprints and mug shots electronically; the prints are then uploaded to SLED and the FBI. A response from SLED verifies the name associated with the prints, along with alerting us should a person be wanted.



The AFIS computer was installed in November. With the AFIS machine, the officer takes fingerprints that were collected at a crime scene and digitizes them. The fingerprints are then submitted to SLED and the FBI for a comparison match. The operator receives information back on the owner of the prints. This information is then confirmed by the operator by doing a manual comparison. We are the only police department in our size group to have such capabilities as well as the only department in the county to have this capability. We have opened this service up to other agencies in Oconee and Pickens counties. The department currently has three officers qualified to operate the AFIS.



Officer John Brown

Social Media



In April of this year, the Department started utilizing social media as a communication tool to reach the public. Initially, the Department's average following was around 150 people. Today, the following is around 6,000. Most followers are in the United States but we do reach out to 21 different countries via the international followers that are on the Department's page. The Department uses the page in a very light hearted way to educate the public by others actions. The Department's page has been featured on WSPA and WYFF news channels. The largest viewed post on the Department's page was about a wanted person that was viewed 138,300 times and shared almost 27,000 times. Because of the Department page's following, the wanted person was located within days. The Department's post about Clemson University's Football National Championship post reached 86,000 people in just hours. This has been great tool and ambassador for the Police Department and the City of Clemson.

Reach

January 12 - February 8

173,561

People Reached

482%

Post Engagements

January 12 - February 8

111,895

Post Engagement

497%