

Clemson Police Department

Year-End Review

2017

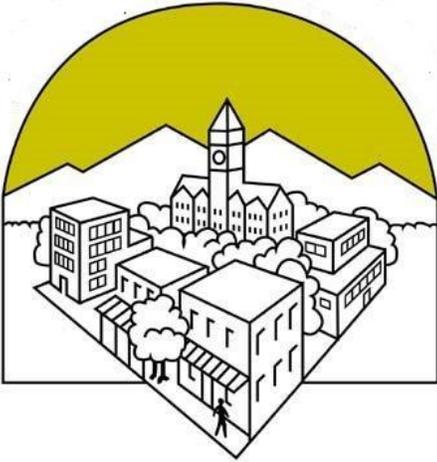


Courtesy

Professionalism

Dedication

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

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J.C. Cook, III
MAYOR



Jimmy Dixon
CHIEF OF POLICE

The greatest challenge all members of the Clemson City Police Department face still today, is to continually develop both public trust and accountability. In an effort to accomplish this we have implemented more community involvement initiatives during 2017 and forward into 2018. Our annual National Night Out was held at Dawson Park this year so to allow more participation from the whole community rather than a select neighborhood. We have implemented "High-Five Fridays." Where officers and members of the Department will be out searching for kids, youth and anyone else willing to return a high-five and a smile.

We are implementing Crime Analysis as part of our monthly Crime and Traffic Accountability Program (CTAP) meetings. From this our goal is to become more specific on where and when to allocate resources in an effort to stop, prevent and solve criminal activity occurring within specific areas throughout the City. Through setting specific patrol objectives each month from our current CTAP meetings we have already seen success; the implementation of crime analysis should only enhance those efforts.

We are a service driven organization. Charged with the responsibility of making sure all persons that live, work and visit the City of Clemson feel and are as safe as possible. A responsibility we do not take lightly. This is also a task that cannot be accomplished without the partnerships between our citizens and visitors. We are grateful for the current and ongoing partnerships at present; and we seek opportunities for more partnerships in the future.

The information contained in this report is intended to provide a summary for all to view the activity of their police department during the calendar year of 2017. As you view this report and have questions please do not hesitate to call or even come by the Department for clarification. We thank you for your continued support and look forward to a rewarding 2018.

Respectfully:

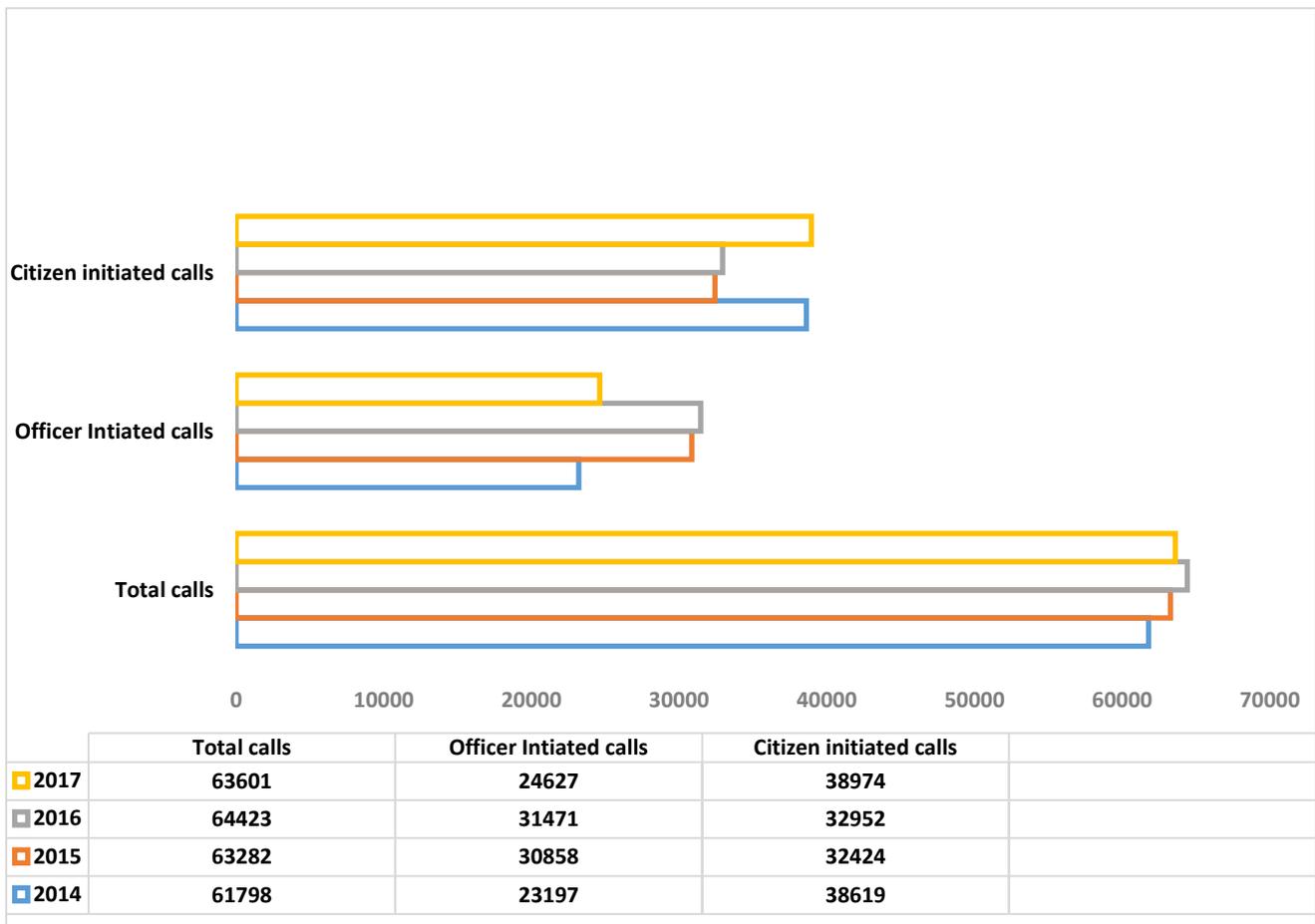
Jimmy Dixon

Chief of Police

Calls for Service type

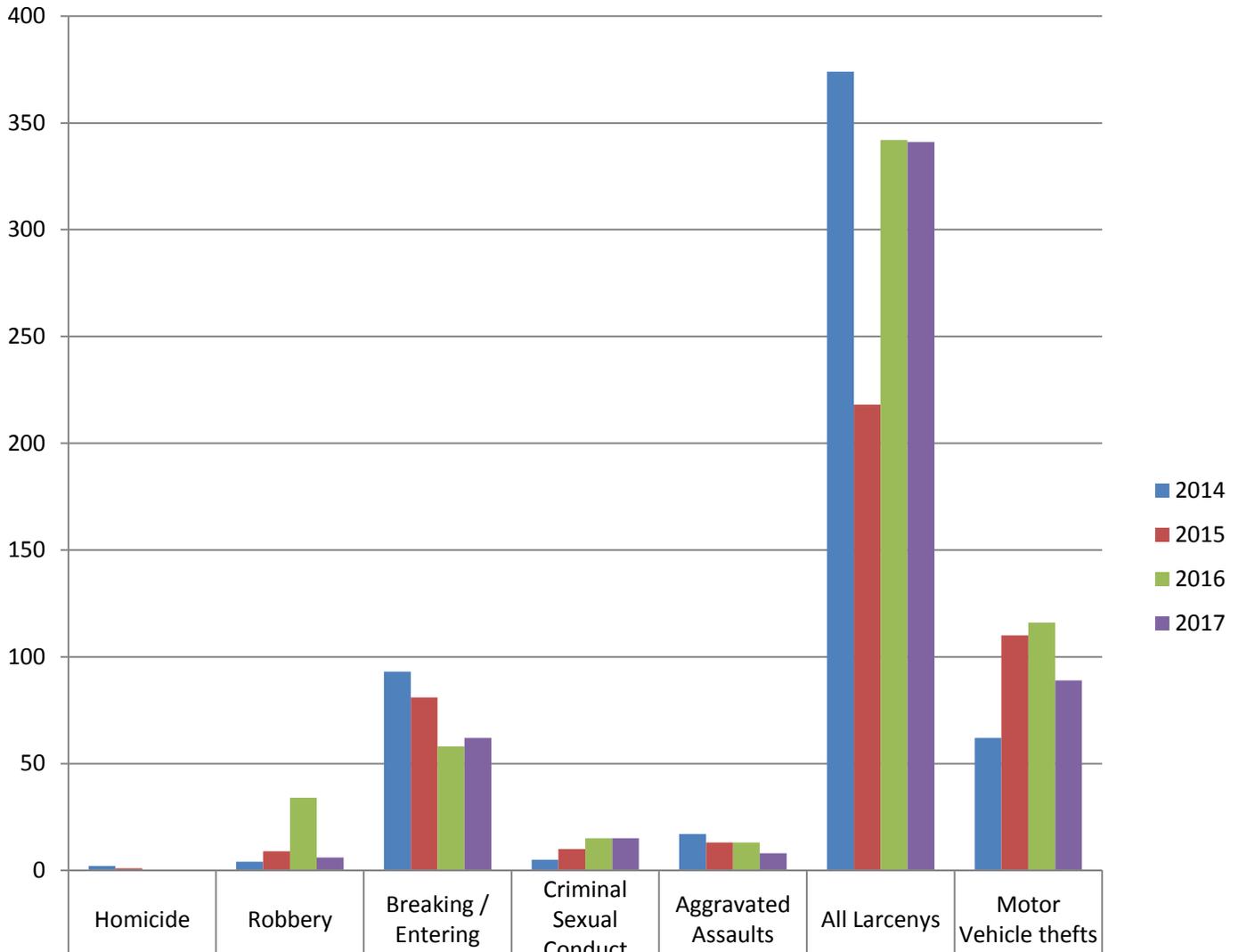
During 2017, the department had 63,601 calls for service, 24,627 of the calls were officer initiated and 38,974 calls were public or citizen initiated.

The percentage of citizen-generated calls in 2017 was 61.27% up from 53.3% in 2016



Part 1 Crimes

The **Part I** offenses are **defined** as: Criminal homicide—a.) Murder and non-negligent manslaughter: the willful (non negligent) killing of **one** human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, and accidental deaths are excluded.



2014	2	4	93	5	17	374	62
2015	1	9	81	10	13	218	110
2016	0	34	58	15	13	342	116
2017	0	6	62	15	8	341	89

% change from previous year	0%	-82%	+6%	0%	-38%	-0.29%	-23%
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Motor Vehicle thefts include reported thefts of mopeds due to UCR reporting requirements

UCR Offense Definitions

The UCR Program collects statistics on the number of offenses known to law enforcement. In the traditional Summary Reporting System (SRS), there are eight crimes, or Part I offenses, (murder and nonnegligent homicide, rape (legacy & revised), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, larceny-theft, and arson) to be reported to the UCR Program. These offenses were chosen because they are serious crimes, they occur with regularity in all areas of the country, and they are likely to be reported to police. The Part I offenses are defined as:

Criminal homicide—a.) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: the willful (nonnegligent) 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/Legacy 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.

Legacy Rape—See Forcible Rape

Revised Rape— penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. Attempts or assaults to commit rape are also included; however, statutory rape and incest are excluded. In December 2011, the UCR program changed its definition of SRS rape to this revised definition. This change can be seen in the UCR data starting in 2013. Any data reported under the older definition of rape will be called "legacy rape".

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.

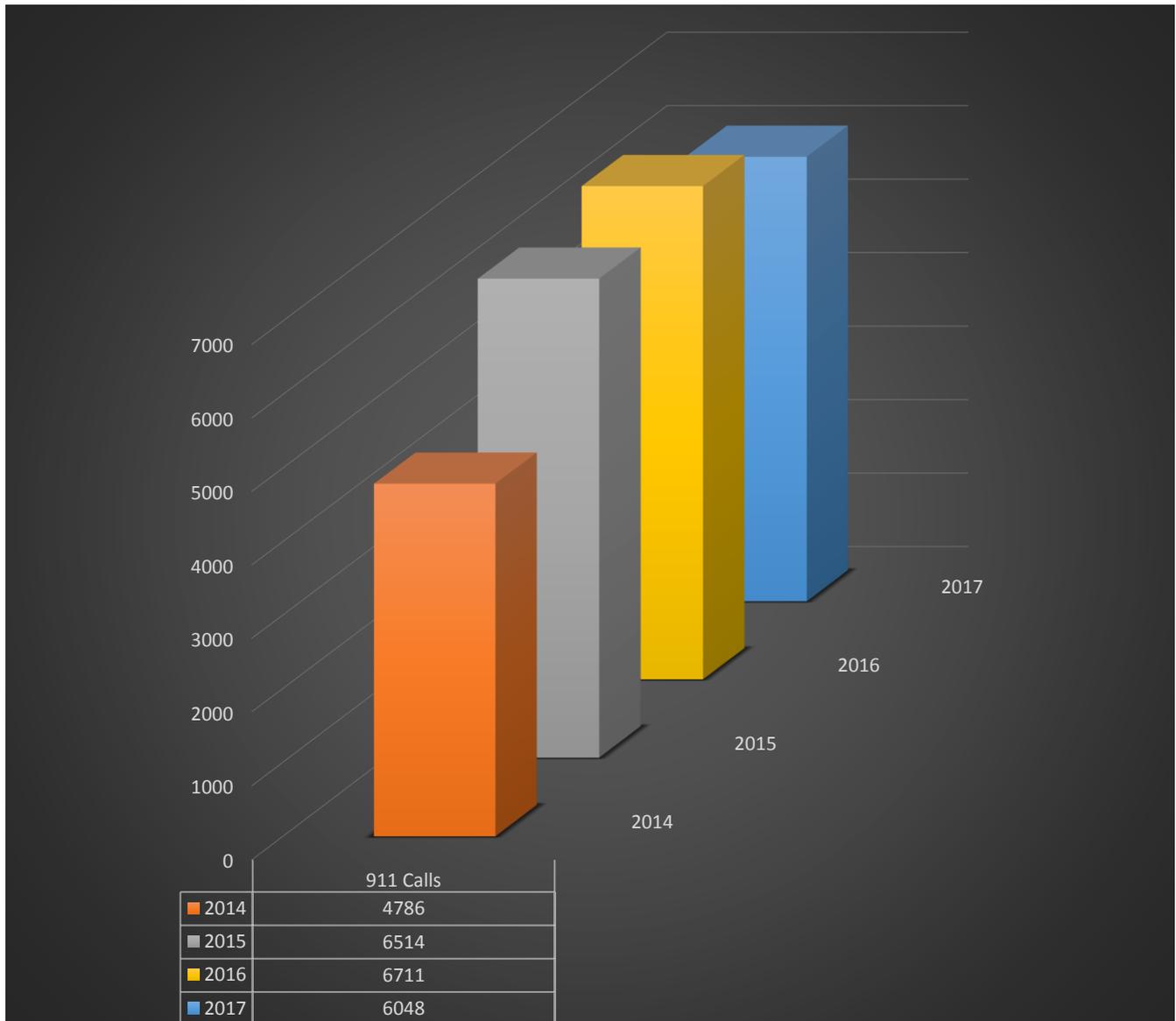
Burglary (breaking or entering)—The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

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, pocketpicking, 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.

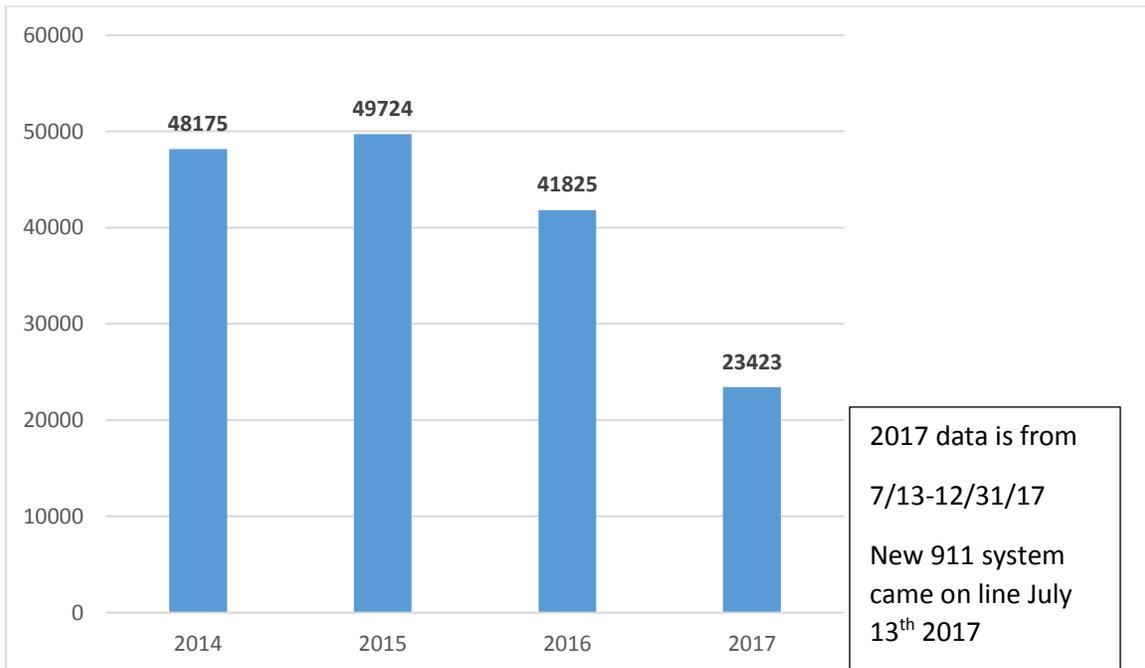
Arson—Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. Arson statistics are not included in this table-building tool.

911 Calls received in Clemson City Public Safety Answering Point

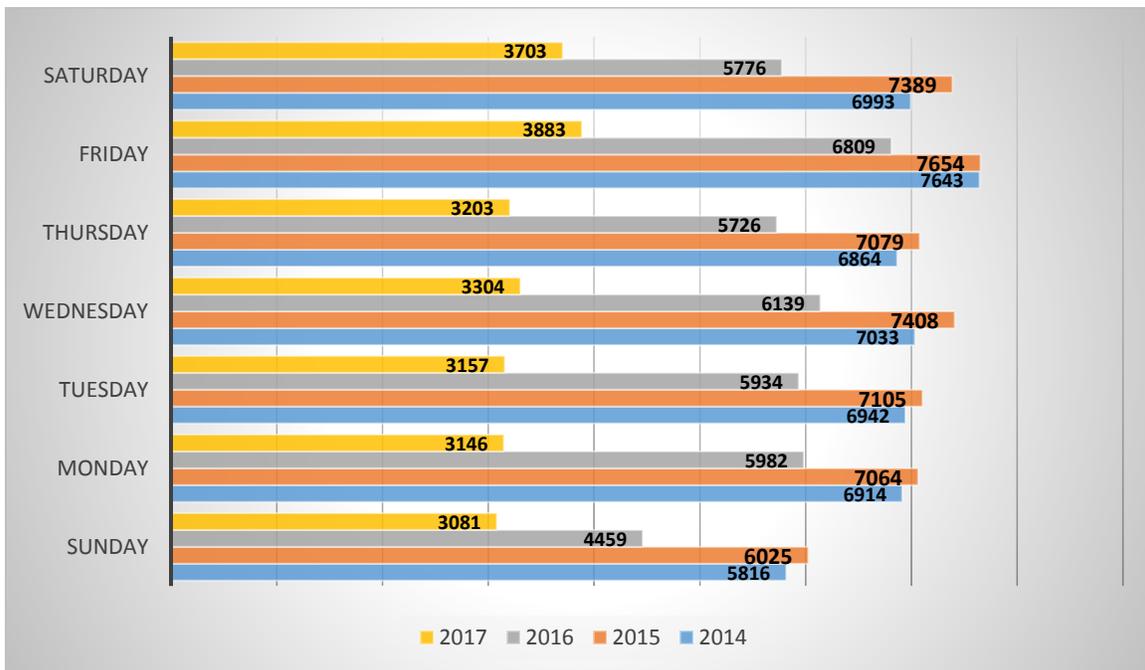


The police department is the primary Public safety answering point for Clemson and Central cities. The city PSAP also receives 911 calls from outside the city limits of both municipalities' that have to be routed to the proper agencies.

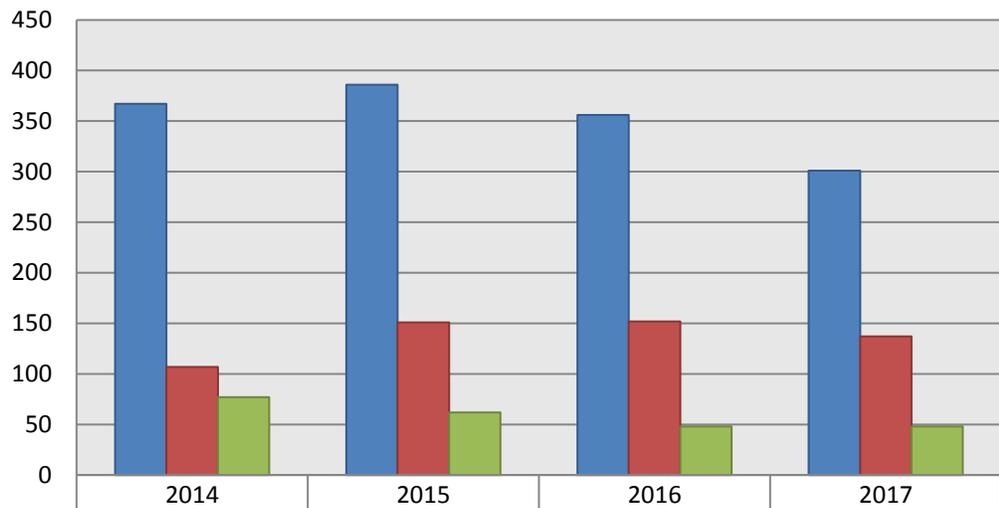
Total calls answered Clemson PSAP



Total calls per day of week

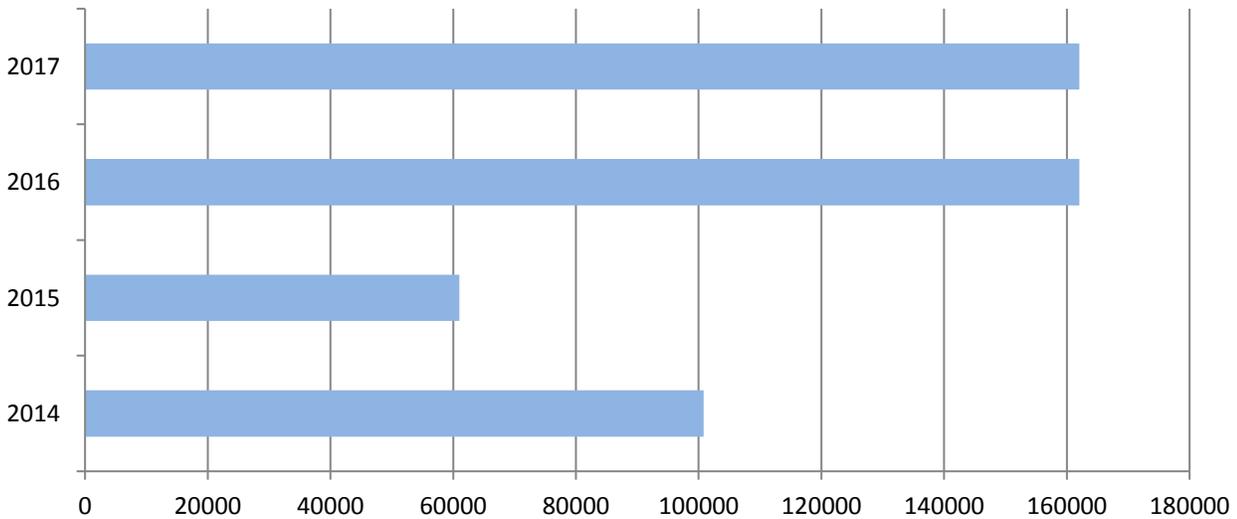


Criminal Investigations



■ Cases Assigned	367	386	356	301
■ Cases cleared	107	151	152	137
■ Cases Cleared by Arrest	77	62	48	48

Property Recovered



The Criminal Investigations unit consists of three criminal investigators and one alcohol/narcotics investigator; in 2017, the unit had a total average clearance rate of 61.46 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).

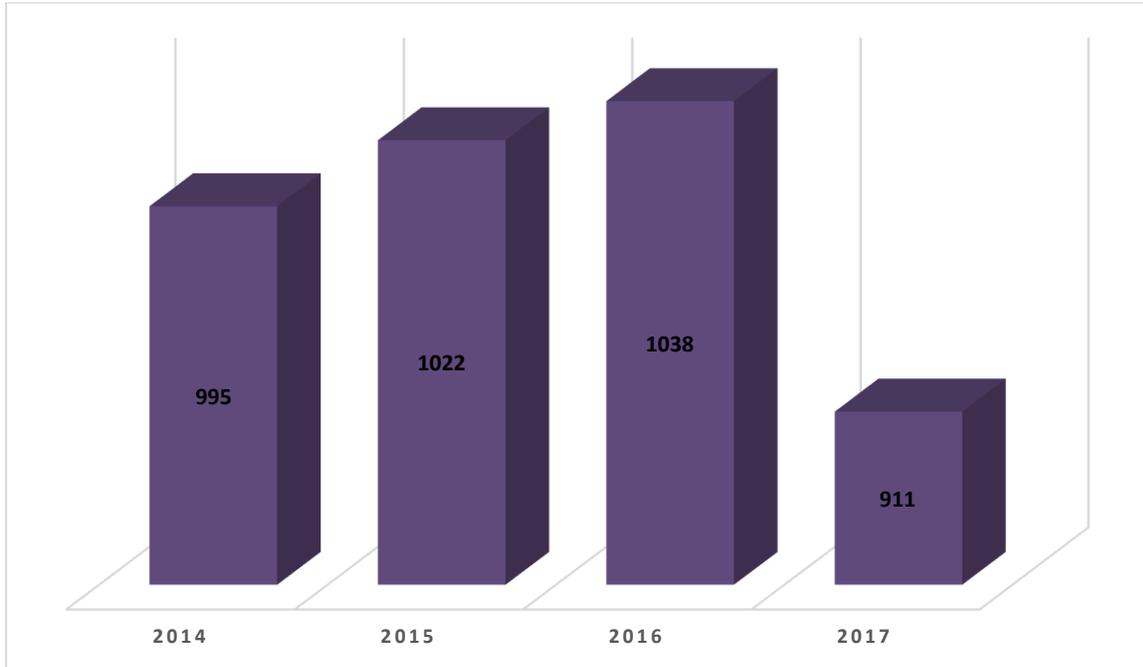
Cleared by exceptional means

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.

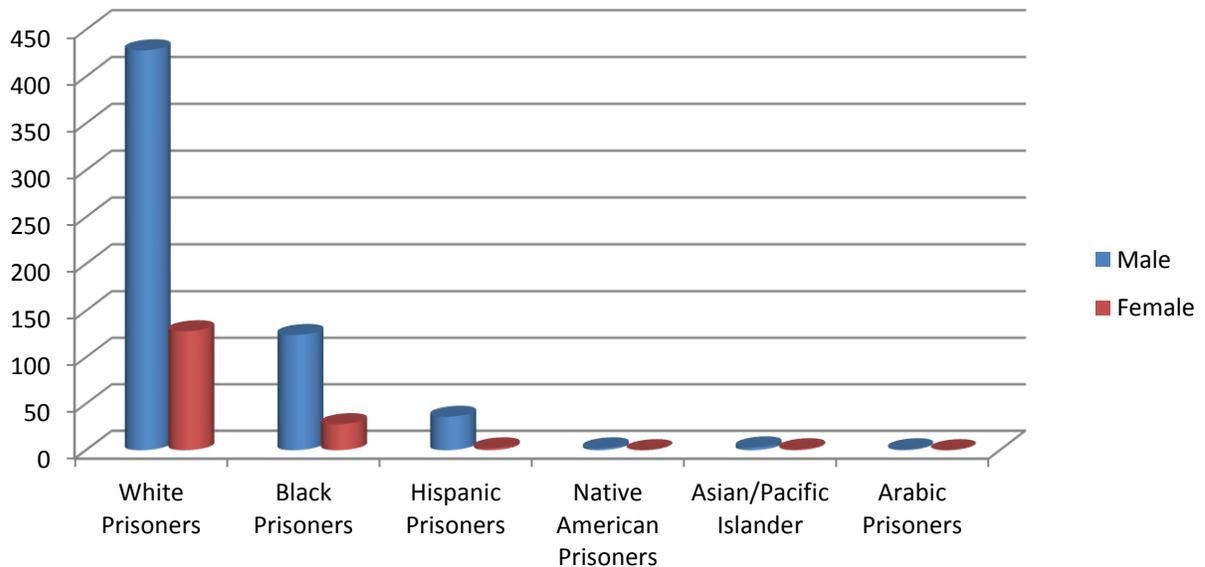
Clemson Detention Facility

Total Prisoners housed for all agencies



The detention facility houses prisoners for Clemson City, Clemson University Police, Central Police and several state agencies. The facility is staffed by eight jailers who also double as dispatchers. The facility is licensed through the South Carolina Department of Corrections as a level one jail. In addition, is inspected bi annually by South Carolina Department of Corrections and the South Carolina State Fire Marshal's office.

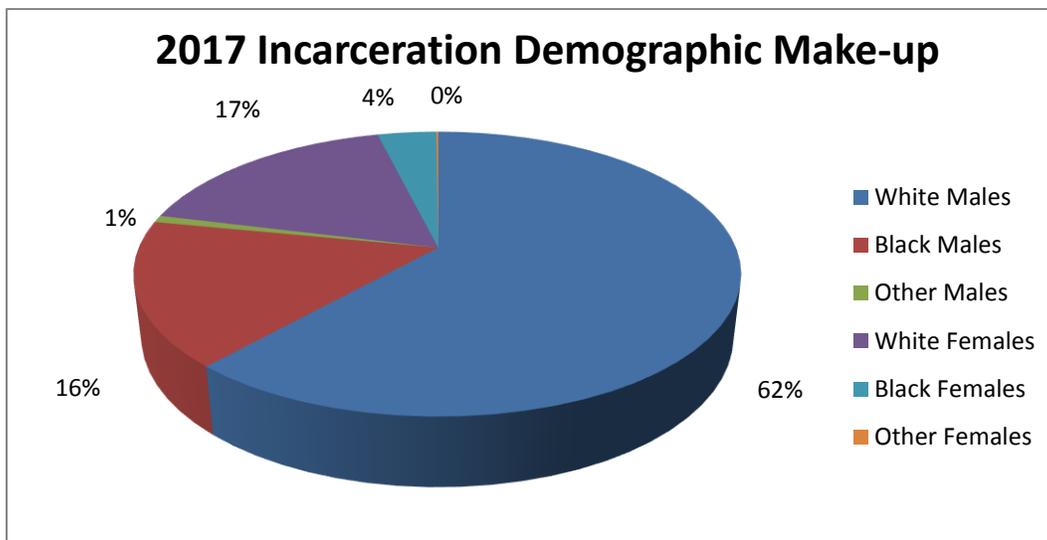
2017 Detention Center Demographic Overview



During the period of January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017, the Clemson Detention Center housed a total of **753** prisoners arrested on criminal charges. The demographic breakdown for the inmates demonstrated in the above chart is as follows: **464** white males, **124** black males and **6** males of other ethnic backgrounds. **130** white females, **28** black females and 1 female of other ethnic backgrounds were incarcerated.

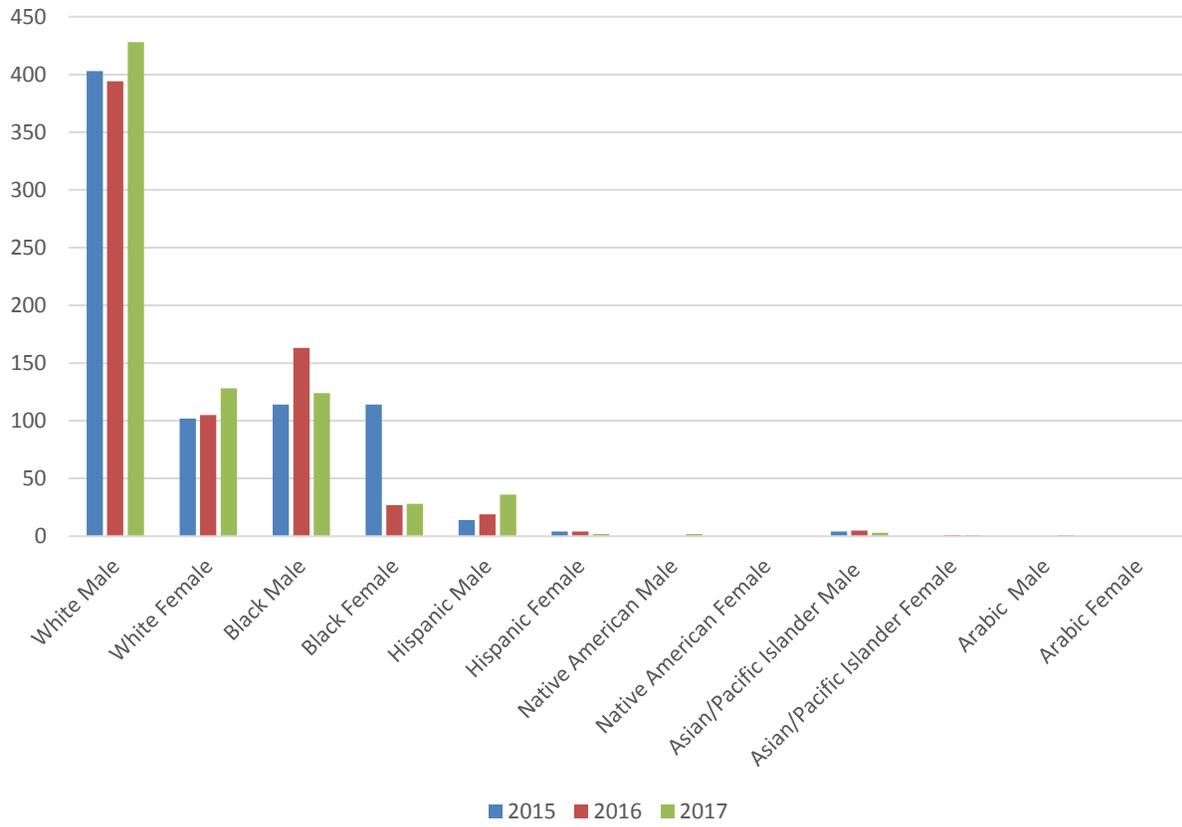
****FBI/CJIS guidelines include Hispanic individuals within the White category.**

2017 Incarceration Demographic Make-up

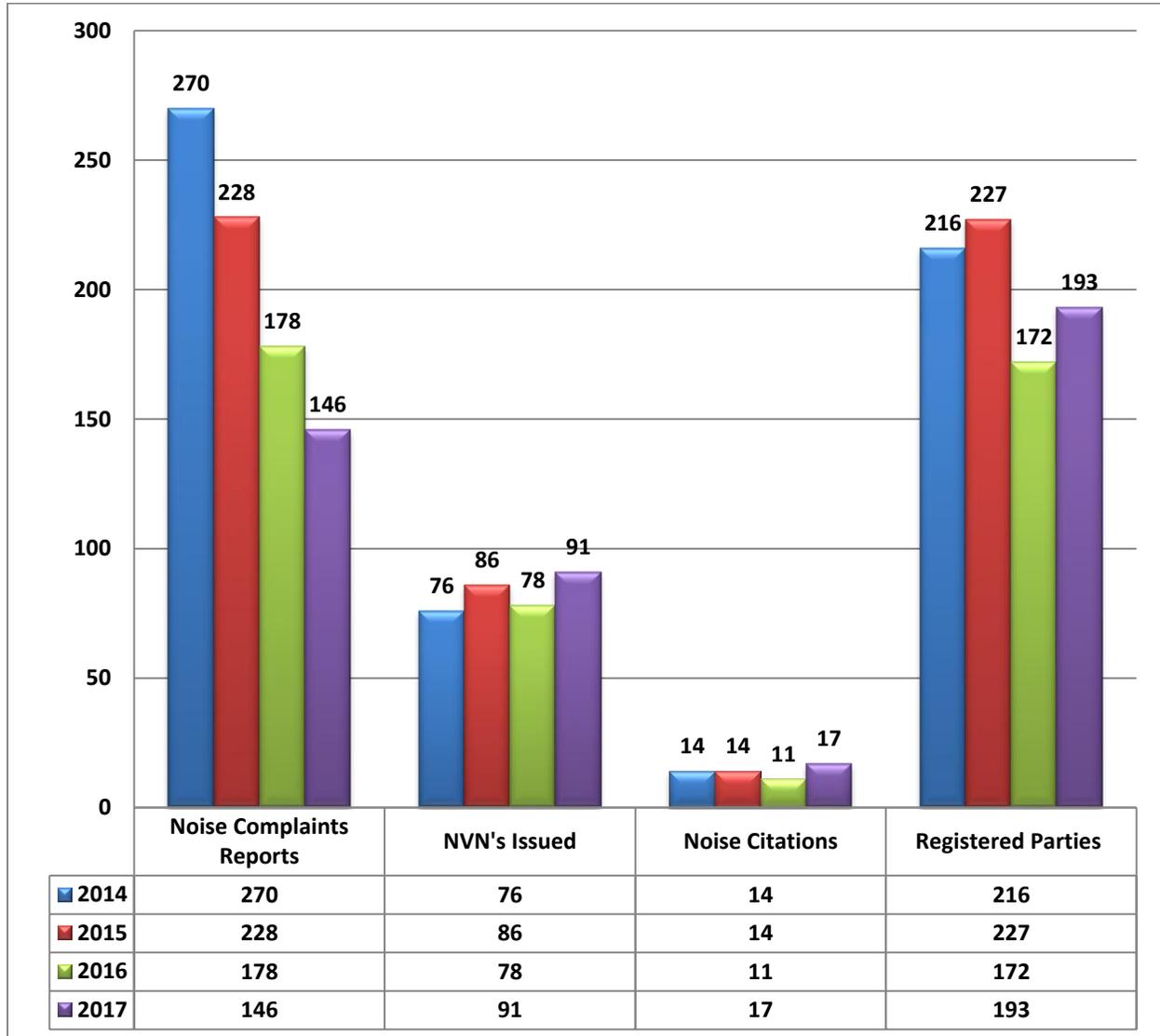


In 2017, white males represented **62%** of inmate population, while black males were **16%**, and males of other ethnic backgrounds were **1 %**. White females represented **17%** of the inmate population, and black females were **4 %** of the total housed in the detention center.

2015 through 2017 Demographic Comparison

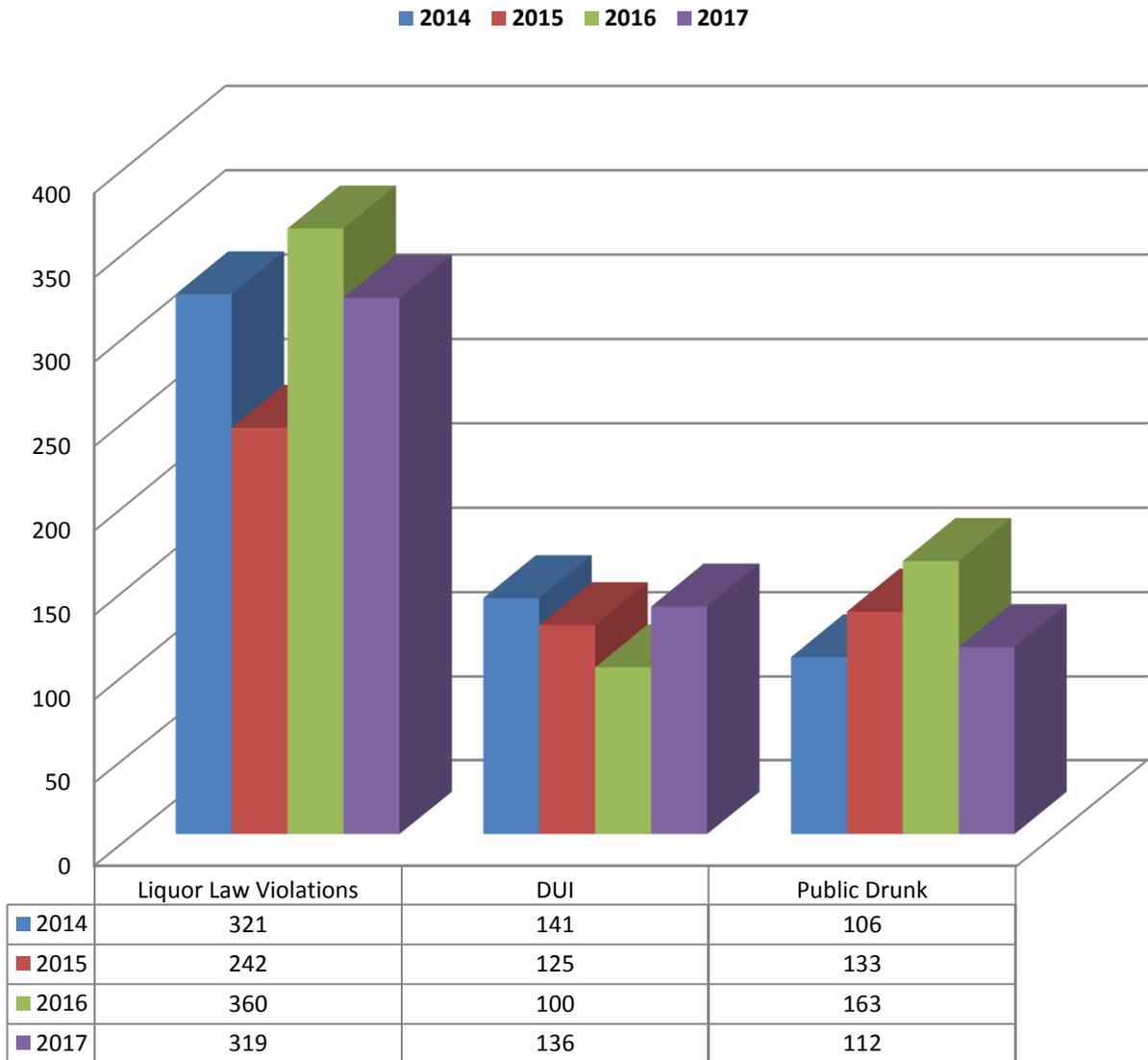


Noise/Party Complaints and Violations



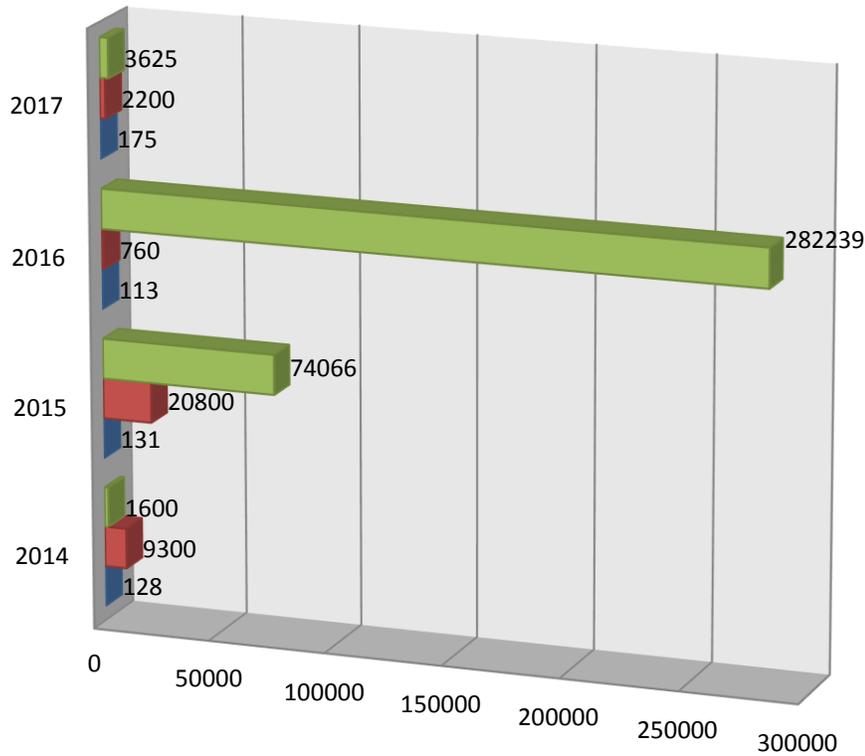
During 2017 there was 193 parties registered with the department. Most of the parties are registered on line, by doing the registration the contact information and set times of the party are provided, if a call is received from a registered location the on duty supervisor will call the party and give them time to solve the noise complaint without law enforcement having to physically go to the offending location. Of the 193 parties, Officers made 18 courtesy calls.

Alcohol-disorderly conduct violations



The Police department along with The Alcohol Enforcement team aggressively targeted underage drinking and alcohol abuse, along with alcohol abuse crimes, and because of their efforts, the department had a decrease of 11% in Liquor law/Minor in possession alcohol and a 31% decrease of arrest for public drunkenness. The Alcohol Enforcement team consists of Officers from Clemson City, Clemson University, and SLED. These Officers conducted 205 compliance checks. These 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 sale of alcohol to a minor.

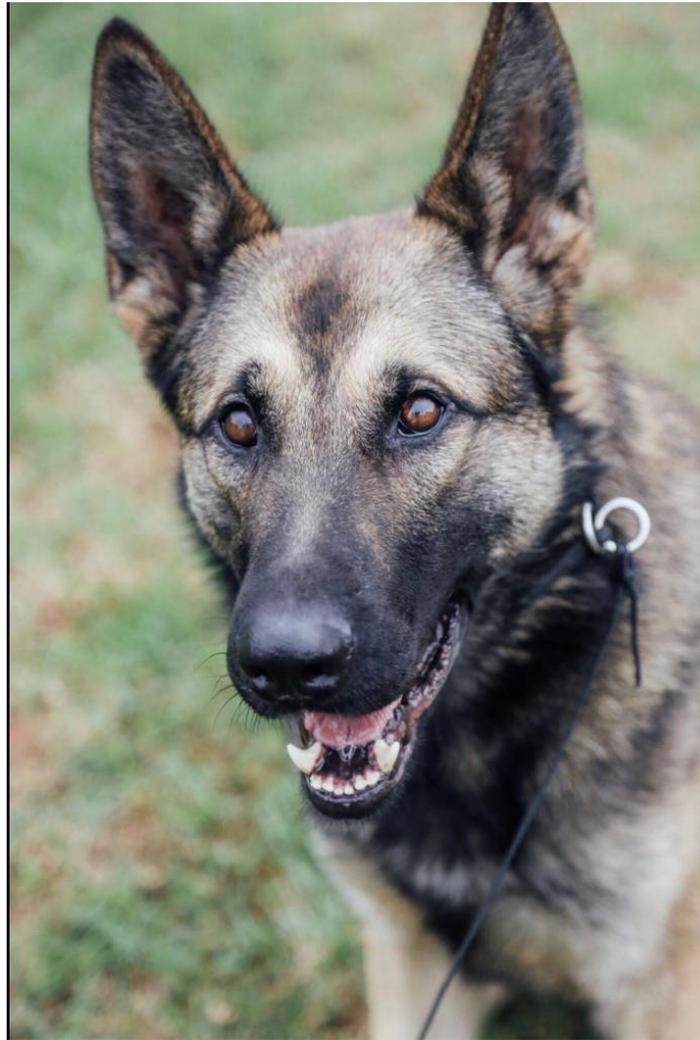
Drug Enforcement



	2014	2015	2016	2017
Money Seized	1600	74066	282239	3625
Assets Seized	9300	20800	760	2200
Drug Arrest	128	131	113	175

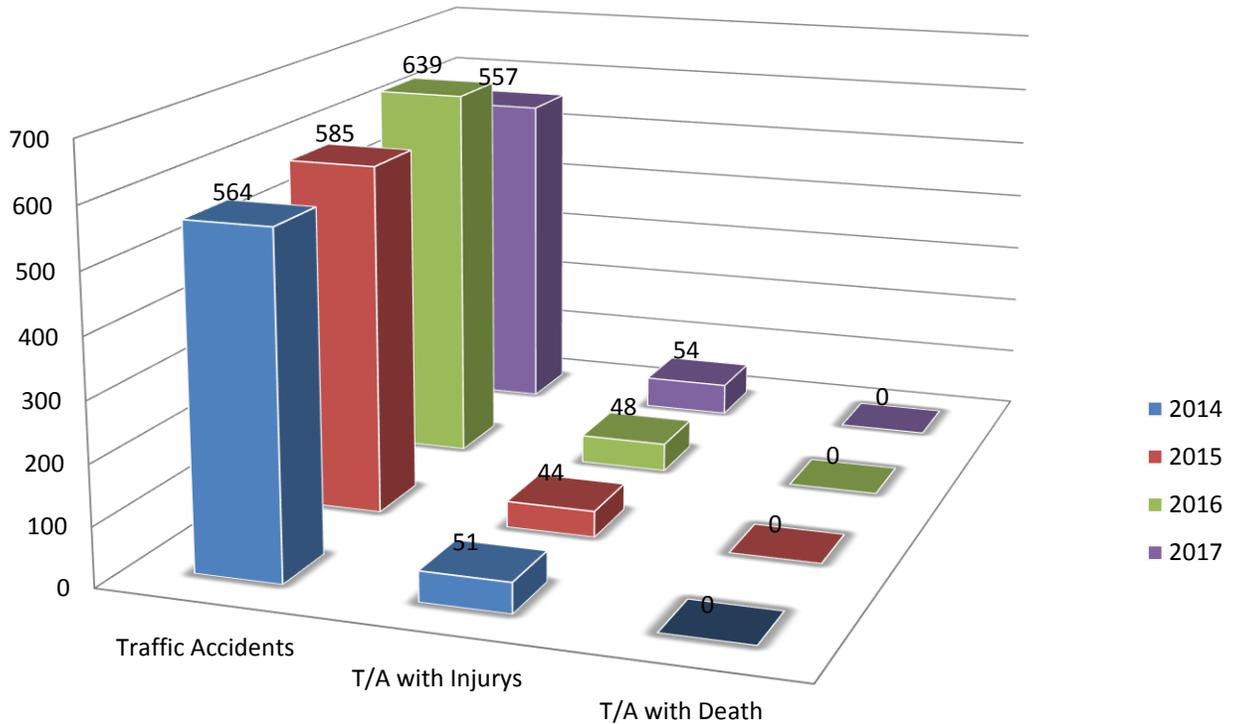
Money, assets, and property that are seized and forfeited during drug arrests or investigations; must be used for the drug enforcement activities or for drug or other law enforcement training or education. During 2017, seized drug money was used to purchase a new drug detection K-9

K-9 Officer Jekyll



K-9 Jekyll is a two year old German Shepherd / Belgian Malinois mix. He is from the country of Hungary. K-9 Jekyll was purchased in October 2017 from Greenville County Sheriff's Office. To replace K-9 Tonka who was retired after due to medical conditions. K-9 Jekyll was imported from Hungary by Shallow Creek Kennels Inc. in Sharpsville Pennsylvania. K-9 Jekyll's commands are in a foreign language. This prevents confusing the dog while giving instruction to suspects. He is a Patrol dog and certified in the following disciplines: Narcotic Detection (vehicle, building and area); Apprehension of Suspects; Article Searches (looking for discarded evidence in an outdoor setting); Tracking of Suspects, Building Searches and Area Searches for Suspects. K-9 Jekyll's certification is through the North American Police Work Dog Association (NAPWDA). This is a national certification which not all K-9 teams are able to achieve. K-9 Jekyll is young and loves to work.

Traffic Collisions

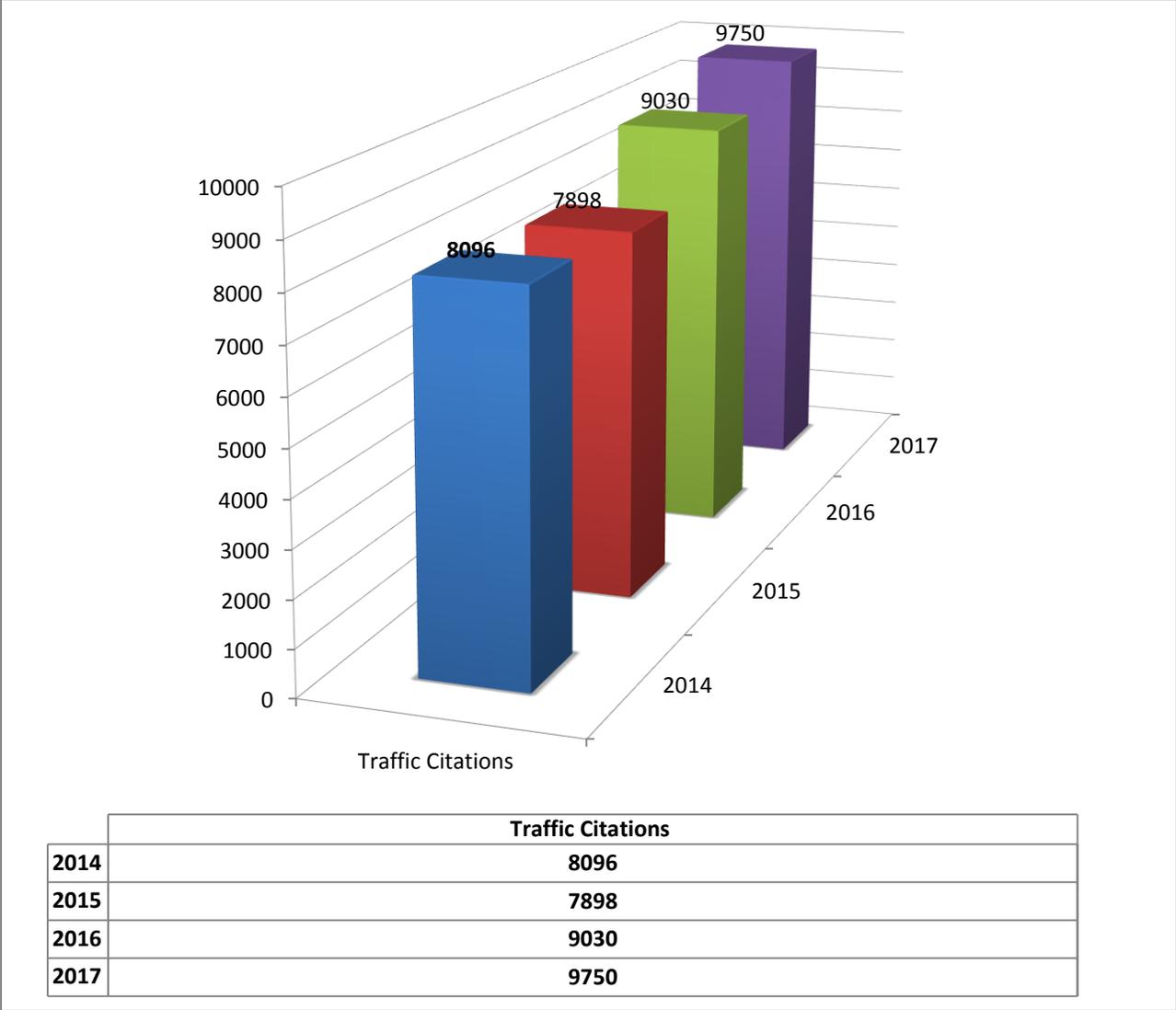


	Traffic Accidents	T/A with Injuries	T/A with Death
2014	564	51	0
2015	585	44	0
2016	639	48	0
2017	557	54	0

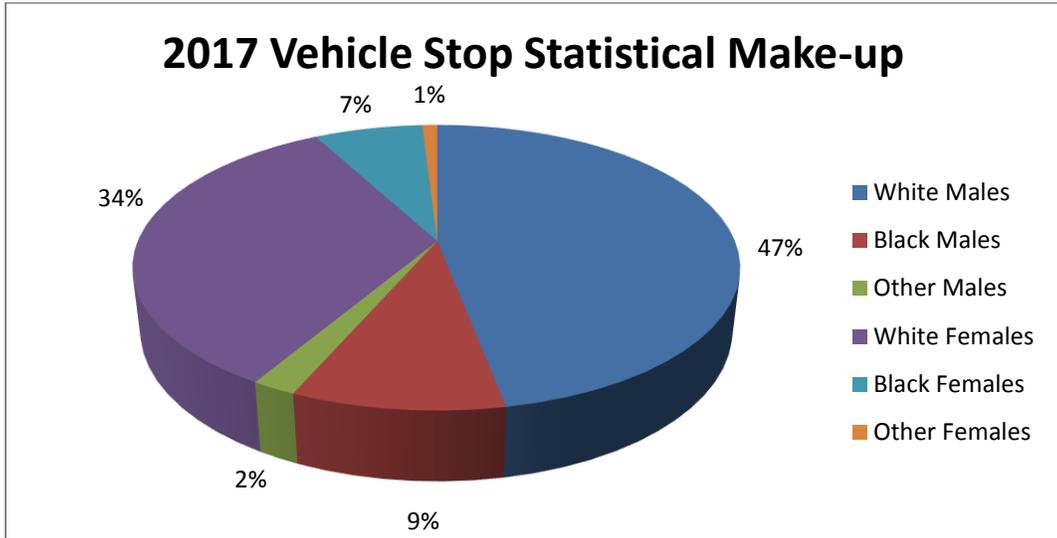
A reportable collision is one that has any injuries or causes more than \$1000.00 in damages. Over the last three years, the department has seen a steady rise in traffic collisions. In 2017 we saw a 12.83% decrease in accidents. This can be correlated to traffic enforcement in high traffic accident areas.

Traffic Citations Issued

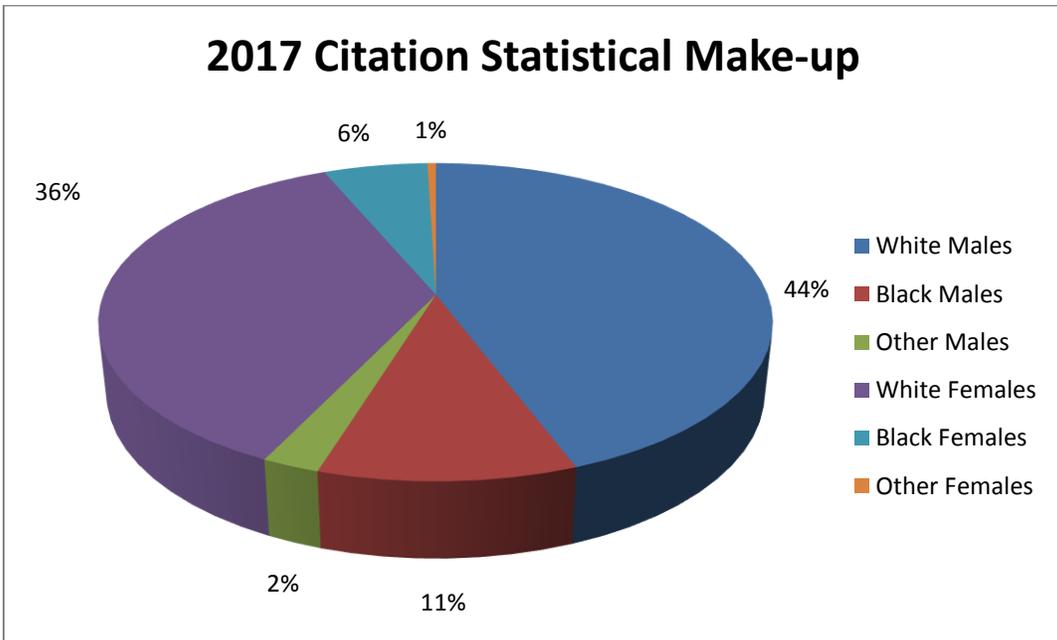
Department Wide



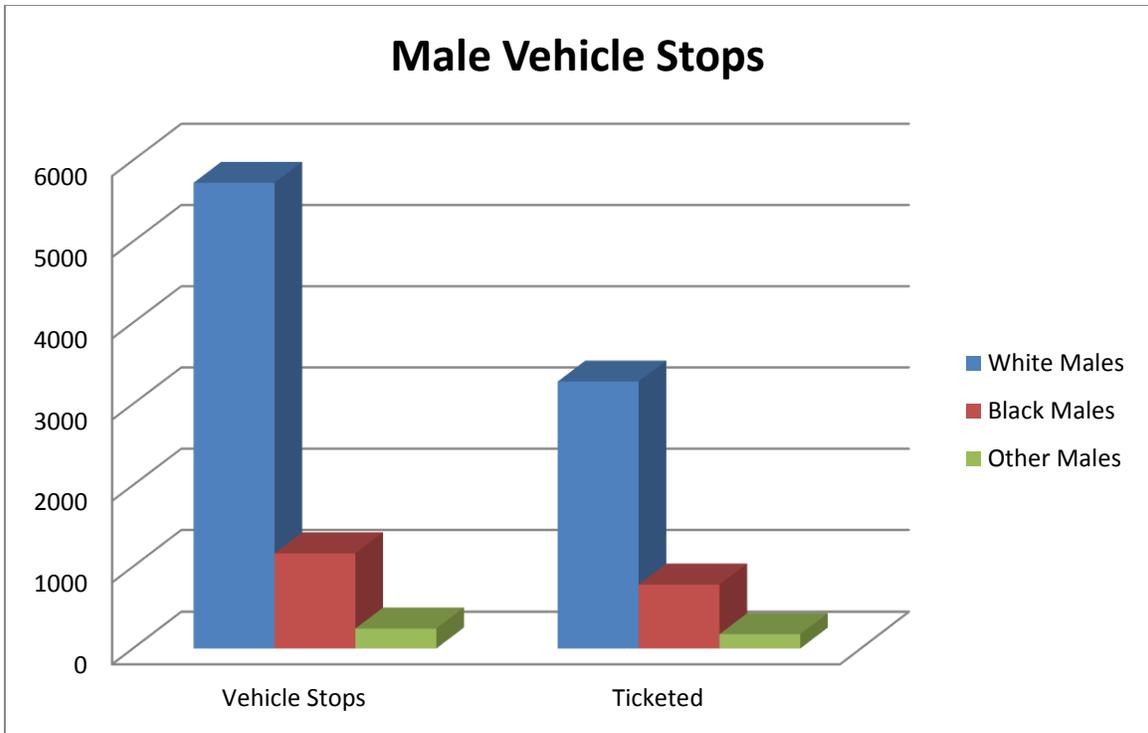
Traffic enforcement is one of many components to having a safe community. During the 2017 year officers conducted 12,182 vehicle stops, and issued 9750 citations. This is up 7.97%. Officers target areas that are prone to traffic accidents and traffic complaints.



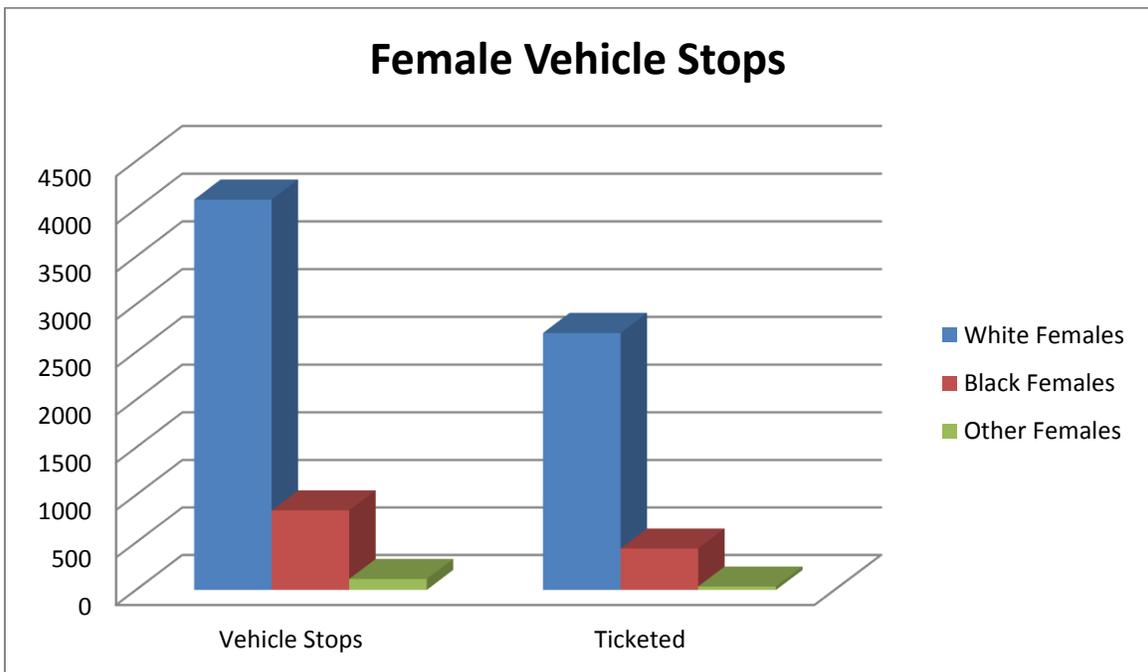
During 2017, vehicle stops involved white males **47%**, black males **9%**, and other males represented **2%** of the total. White females represented **34%**, black females **7%** and other females were **1%** of the stops.



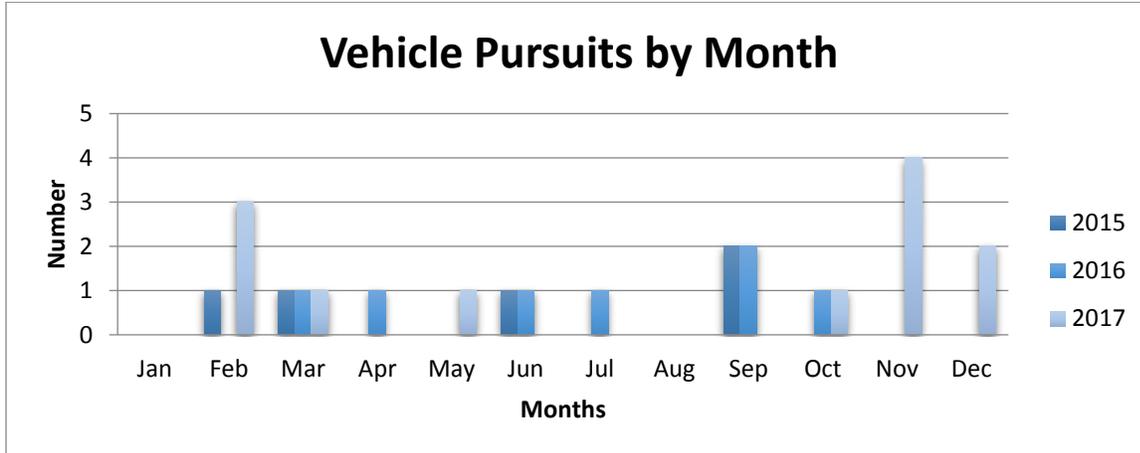
White males received **44%** of the citations, as compared to black males receiving **11%** and other males receiving **2%** of the total. White females accounted for **36%** of the citations, with black females receiving **6%** and other females receiving **1%**.



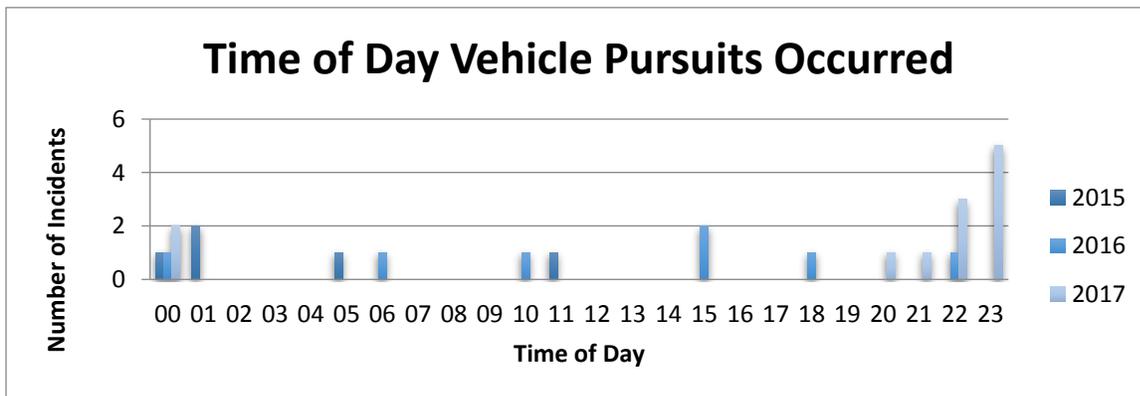
In 2017, males represented **7,131** of the total traffic stops, Females represented the remaining **5,051** stops.



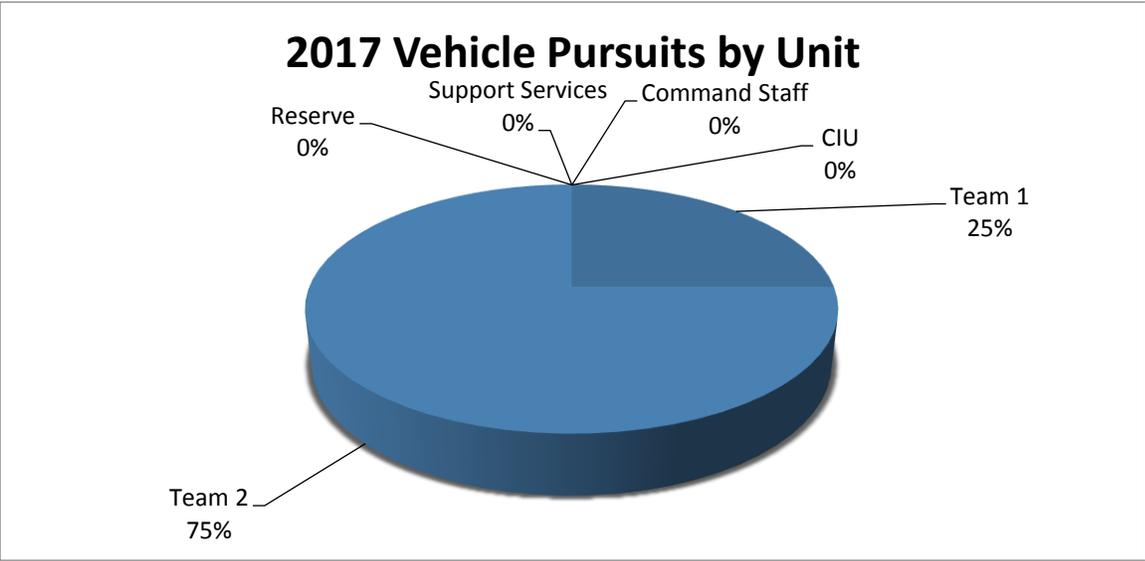
Statistical Analysis of Vehicle Pursuits for the period January through December 2017



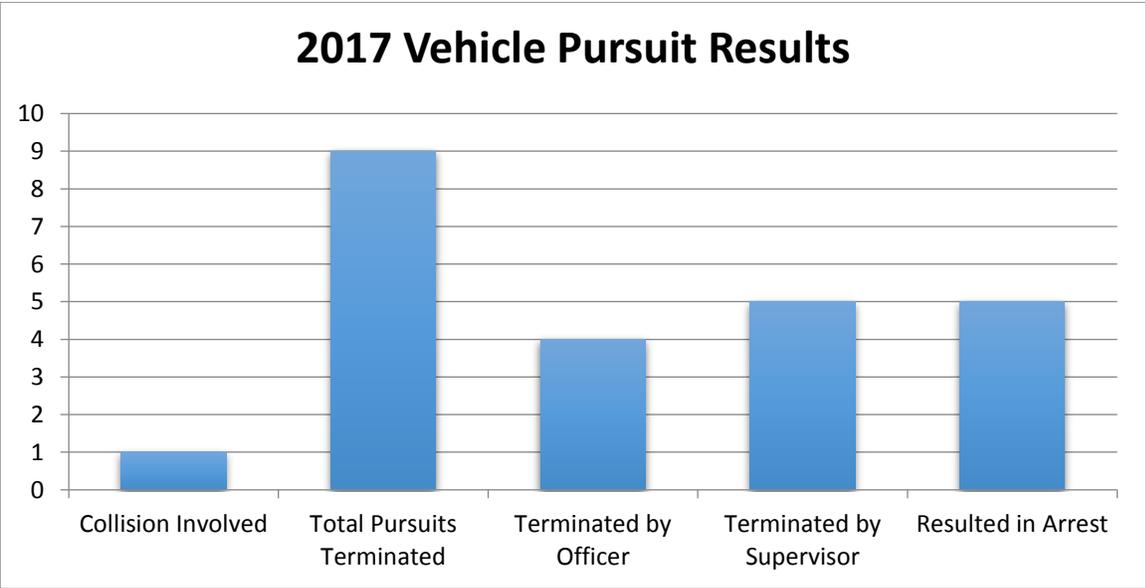
The Clemson Police Department participated in 12 vehicle pursuits in 2017, compared to 7 vehicle pursuits in 2016 and 5 for the same time period in 2015. This figure is almost double last year's number of pursuits, and may be attributed to the addition of personnel and the increase in traffic activity throughout the year.



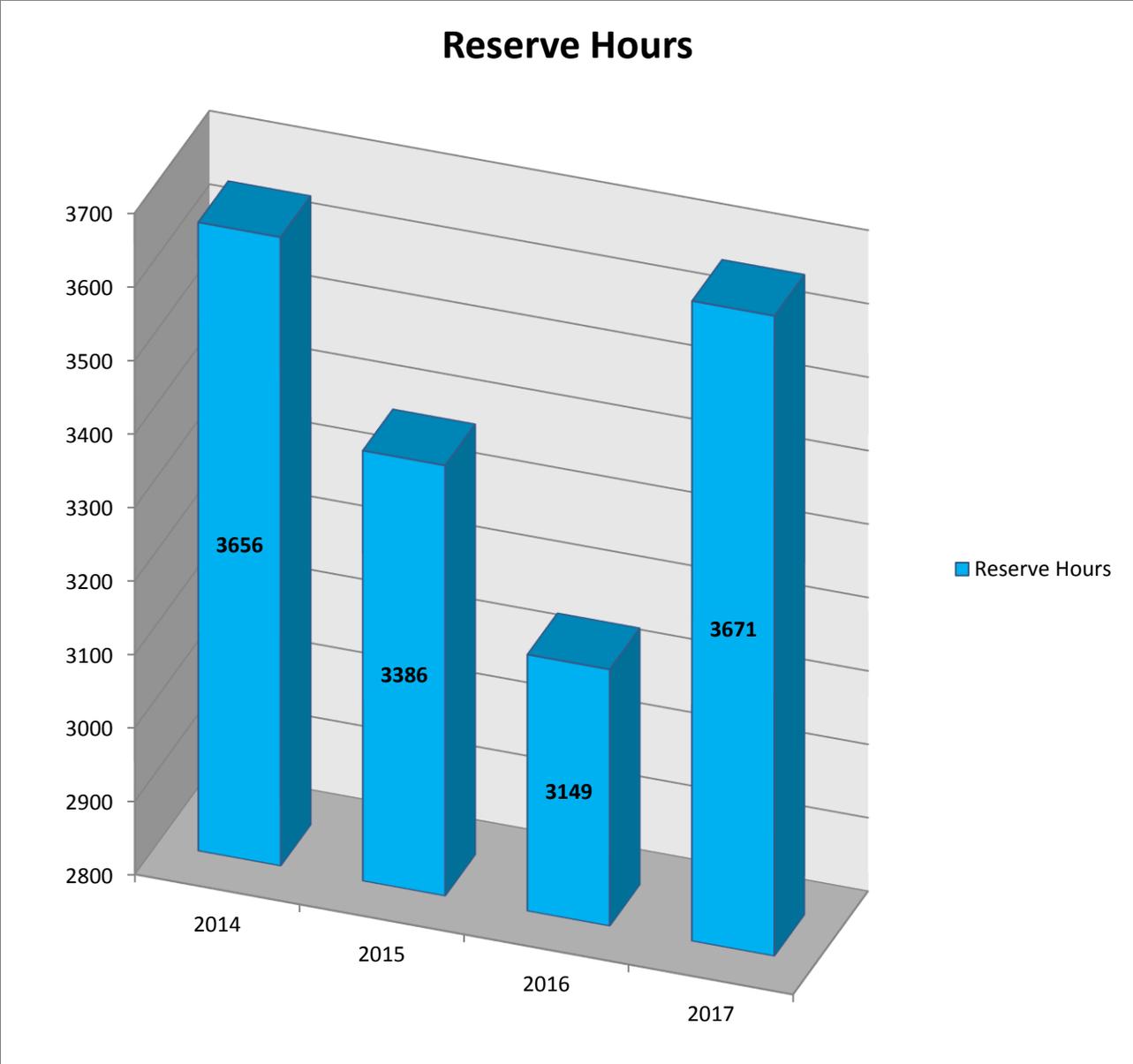
In 2017 there was a significant rise in vehicle pursuits. Only two of the pursuits occurred between midnight and 8pm, while the remaining 10 occurred between 8pm and midnight. The majority of the pursuits occurred between 11pm and midnight.



The 2017 data shows that all of the vehicle pursuits were initiated by officers assigned to Uniform Patrol, while Command Staff, Support Services, the Reserve Unit and CIU did not participate in any vehicle pursuits for the year. Team 2 accounted for 75% of the pursuits, which is attributed to a higher level of traffic enforcement among their personnel.



The 2017 data indicates that 1 pursuit resulted in a vehicle collision, with SCHP refusing to complete a report due to simply spinning out of control. 41% of the pursuits resulted in the arrest of suspects, which is slightly below 2016 percentages, although one more arrest was made in 2017. The pursuits that were terminated reinforces that supervisors and officers use sound judgment to weigh the safety risks of continuing.



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 and the department by using the five reserve officers for special events and patrol staffing. The department supplies uniforms, weapons, and training to reserve officers; along with an annual stipend.



Training is the most important and highest liability areas of law enforcement. The training hours consist of mandated legal, domestic violence, emergency vehicle operations, defensive tactics and firearms; to include other advanced and specialized training. The Department conducts quarterly training in the listed disciplines. The Department also hosted five specialized classes that were open to other departments, these included Range medical officer, Field training officer, Standardized field sobriety testing, Narcan-(Opioid)

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 transportation to and from court and emergency housing, and help finding resources and filling out paperwork. Additionally, the LEVA attends court with victims and may contact organizations, such as social service agencies, to get help or information for victims. **595 victims were served by Clemson's LEVA in 2017.**

In 2017, the Victim Services Office applied for and was granted an award from the Victim of Crime Act funds administered by the SC Office of the Attorney General. These grant funds were used to purchase a new vehicle for Clemson's LEVA as well as a new laptop and other office supplies and equipment. These items have allowed the LEVA to expand and improve services provided.

The Victim Services Office also applied for and received a grant from the National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators and Office of Victims of Crime for National Crime Victims' Rights Week. These grant funds were used to print brochures about services available to victims, as well as to purchase numerous giveaways for NCVRW 2017.

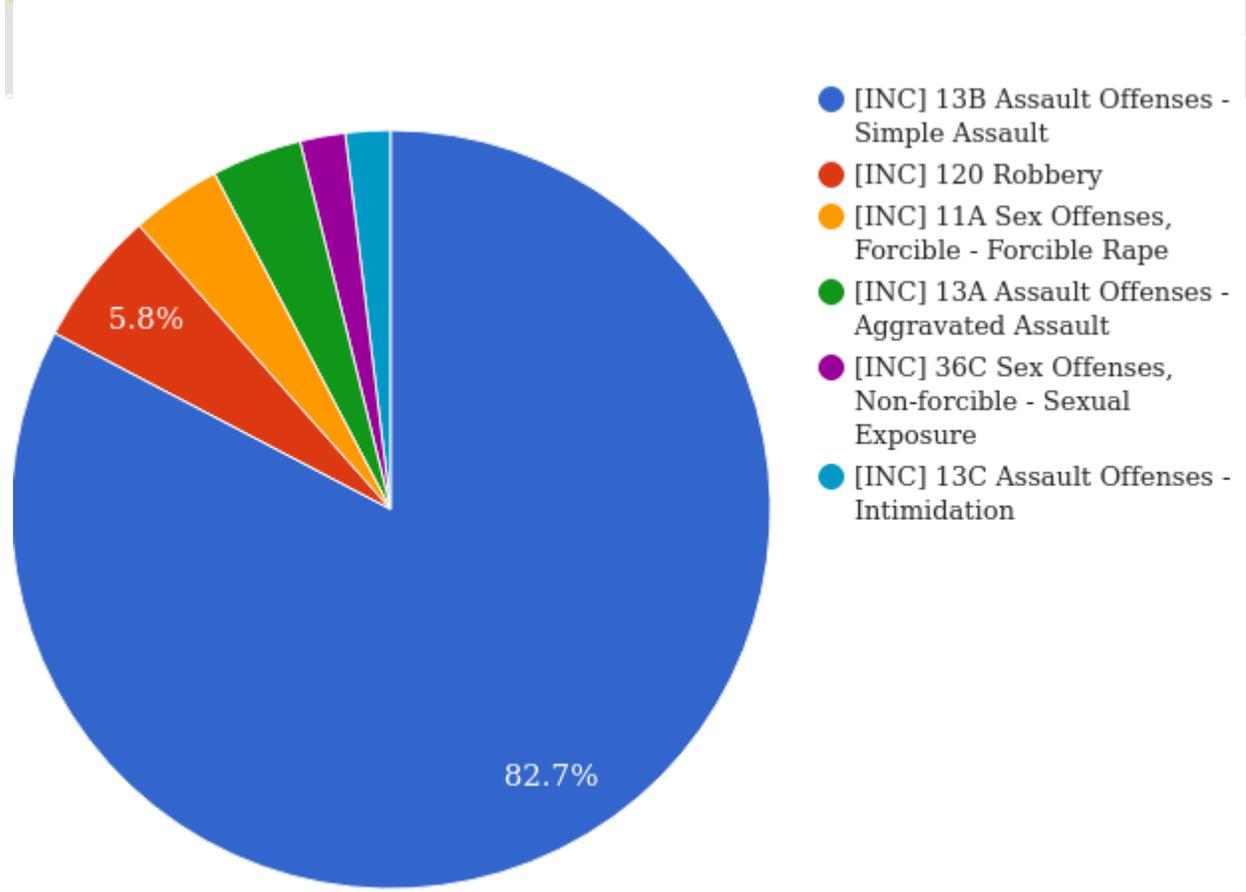
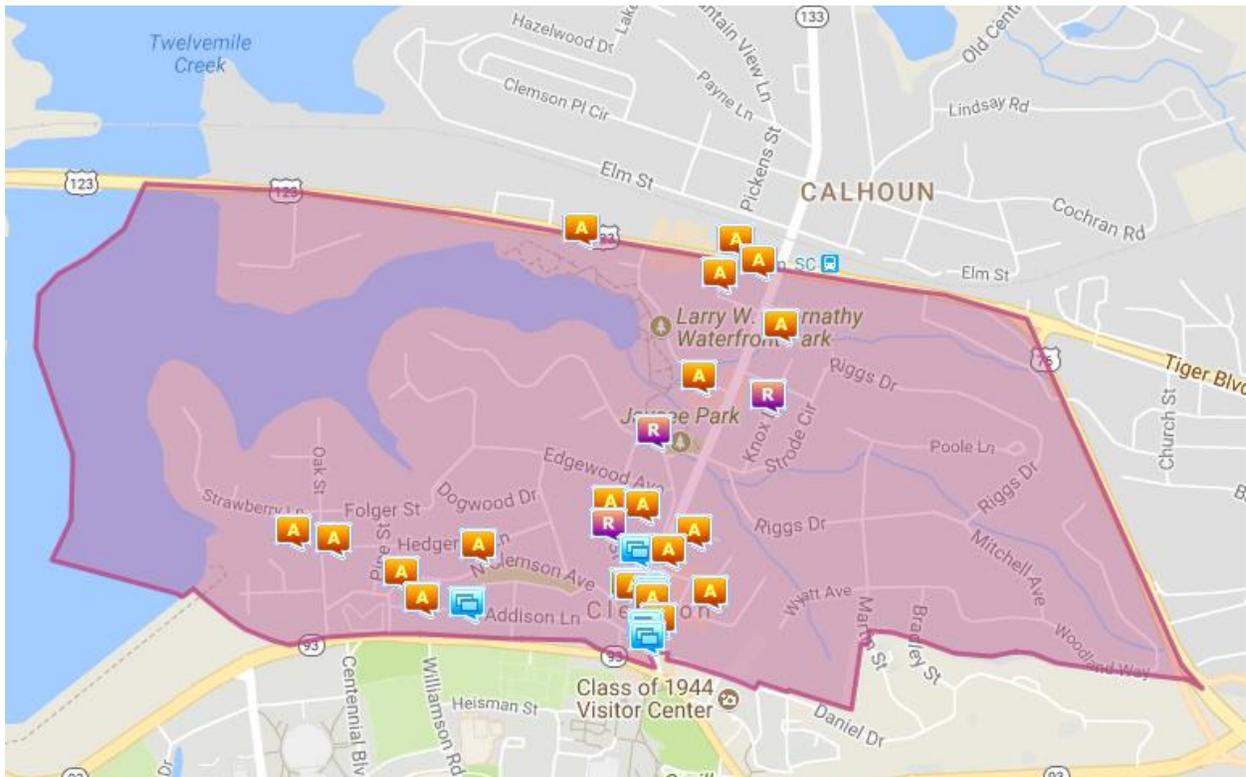
In April, Clemson City Police Department observed National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW) and hosted several events in connection with this. NCVRW is a weeklong initiative that promotes victims' rights and honors crime victims and those who advocate on their behalf. Some of the events included a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



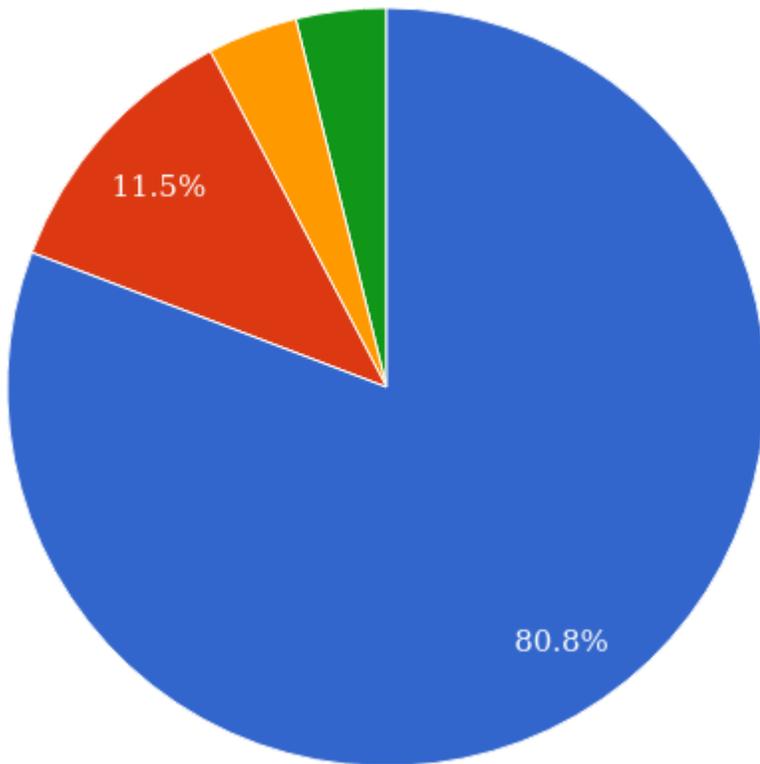
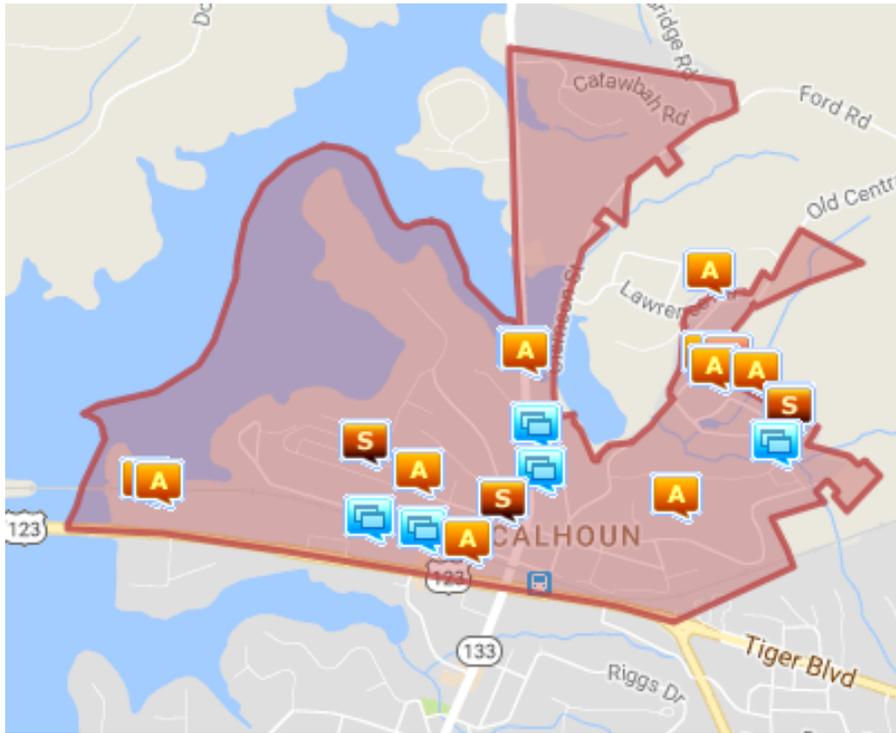
National Night Out (NNO) is an annual community-building campaign that promotes police-community partnerships. Clemson hosted a family fun event at Dawson Park for NNO in August where several police officers, firefighters, EMTs, and military members were present. Clemson's LEVA also attended and had a display table at a separate NNO event at a local apartment complex.



Zone One Crimes against persons

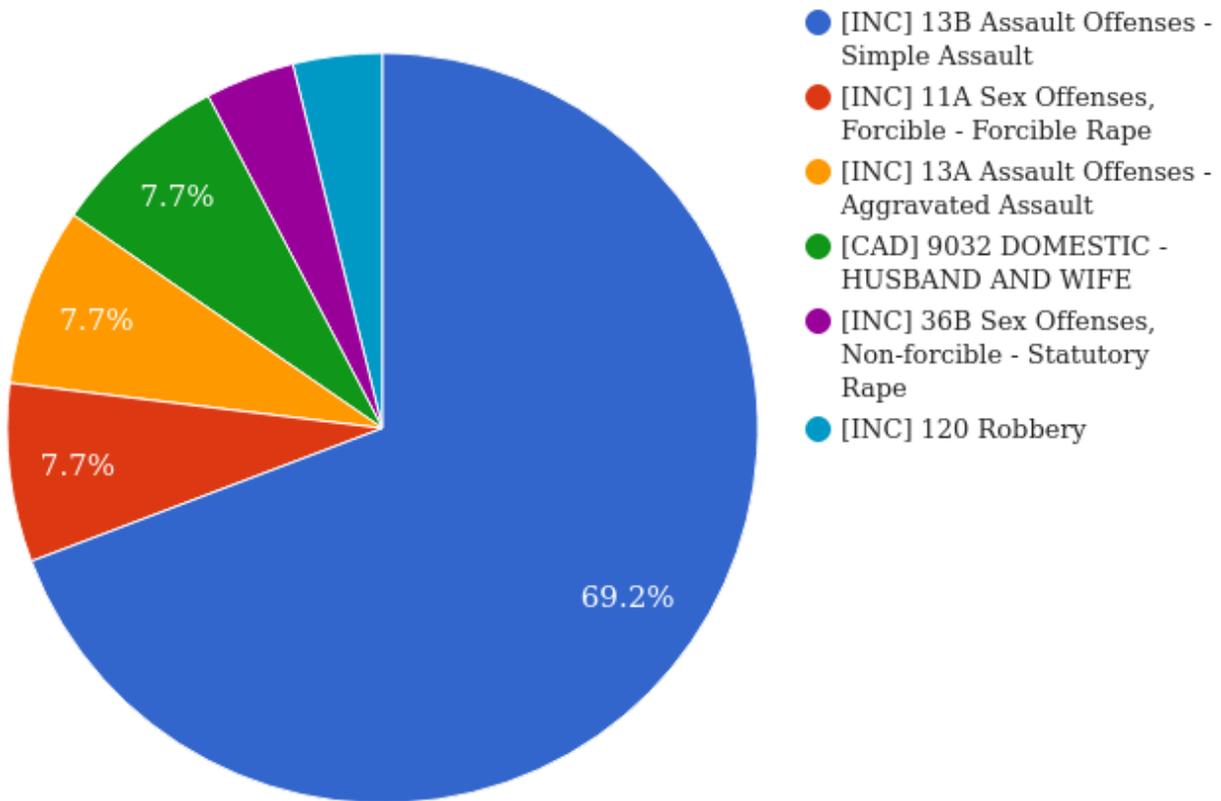
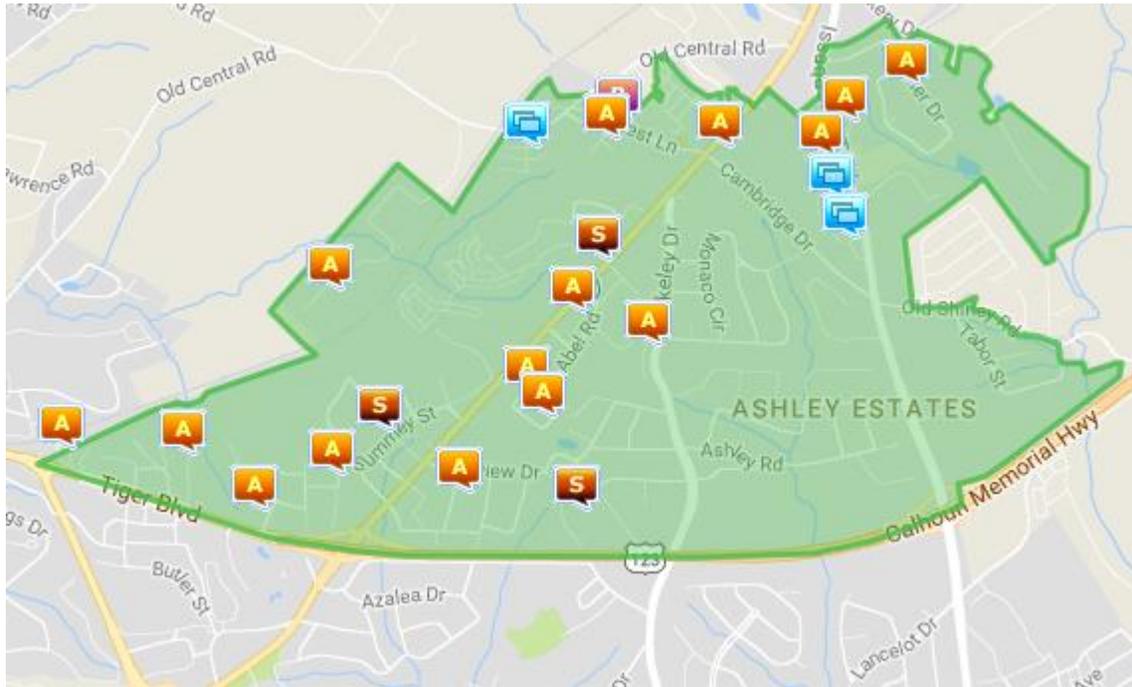


Zone Two Crimes against a persons

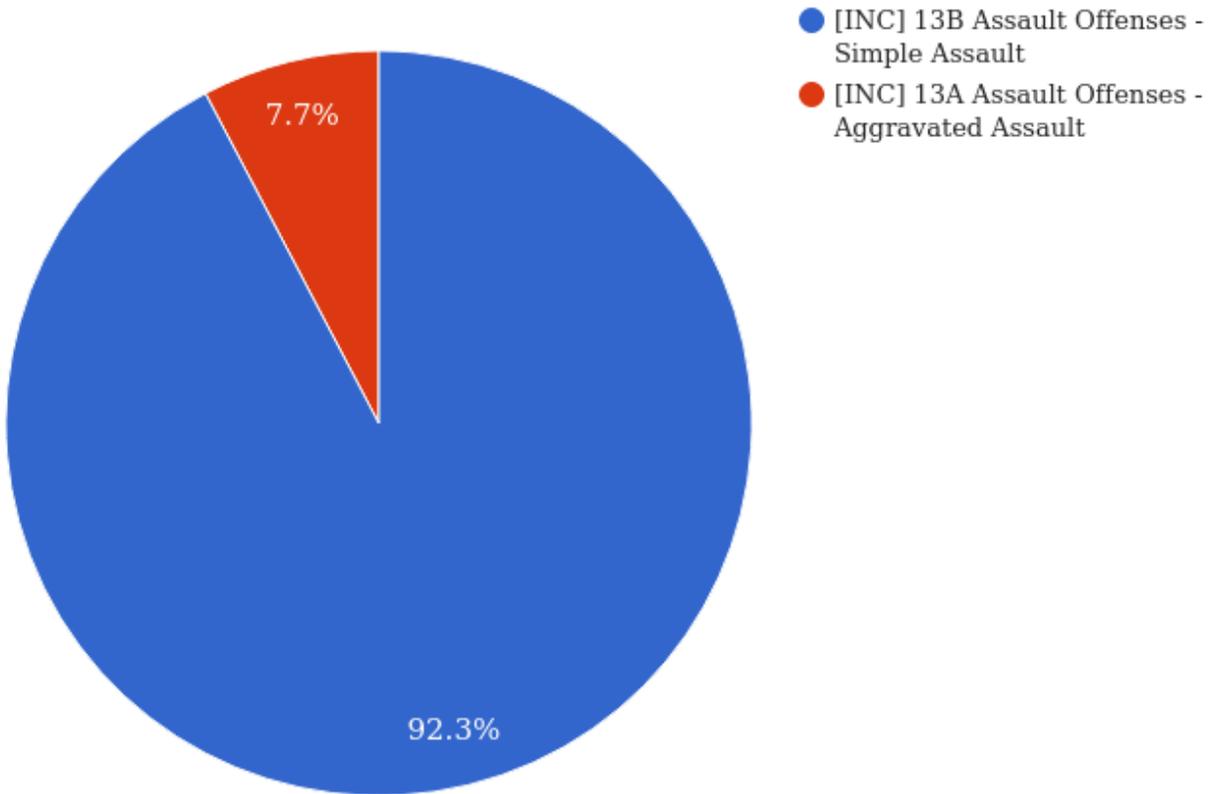
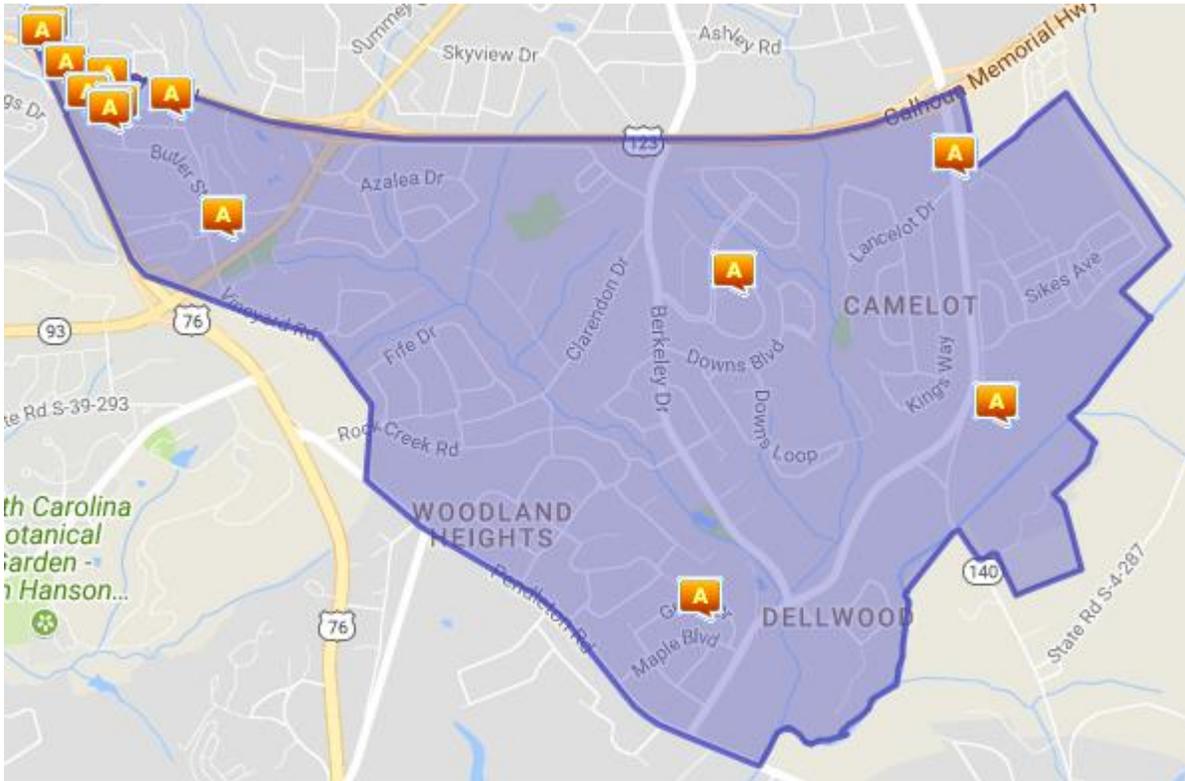


- [INC] 13B Assault Offenses - Simple Assault
- [INC] 11A Sex Offenses, Forcible - Forcible Rape
- [INC] 13C Assault Offenses - Intimidation
- [INC] 120 Robbery

Zone Three Crimes against a persons



Zone Four Crimes against a persons



Zone Five Crimes against a persons

