

Clemson City Police Department

# 2021 Annual Report



**Courtesy \* Professionalism \* Dedication**

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## Follow the Police Department on Social Media

Website:

[www.clemsonpd.org](http://www.clemsonpd.org)



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## Message from Chief of Police

To: Mayor Robert Halfacre  
Clemson City Council Members  
City Administrator D. Andy Blondeau  
Our Clemson Neighbors

While the challenges and changes caused by the COVID pandemic continued into 2021, your Clemson Police Department and its employees continued to rise to the challenges and evolve with the changes. Our staff possess an unrivaled will to serve and succeed, and I am very blessed and honored to lead this agency. Our agency has implemented new tools and equipment and attended new training to help us continue to be compassionate and transparent in our activities.

Since being selected as your Chief and starting November 30<sup>th</sup>, 2020, I have worked to fill vacancies, which continues to be a challenge in our profession and our agency. We lost several members to retirement, failure to successfully complete training, resignation, and termination. During this year I promoted 4 new supervisors (2 Lieutenants and 2 Sergeants) and have worked toward making our promotion process fair and pertinent. As a result of our turnover, our workforce is young and is very much in need of further training. During 2021, we have begun this journey by sending department members to several training classes throughout the state. This too has been a challenge as many of the classes were canceled or rescheduled due to COVID. We appreciate the Council's continued support in funding training each year. We also have sent department members to train as trainers in the nationally recognized ABLE (Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement) curriculum and we will be instituting this program into our in-service training. We are continuing our partnerships with Clemson University PD, other area LE agencies, and TCTC to meet our training needs.

This year we received grant funding for new Body Worn Cameras and Tasers, a less lethal intermediate defense weapon. During the summer, all sworn staff were trained and then issued these items. The cameras and Tasers work together to ensure the camera is recording when the Taser is used by an officer, increasing the probability the incident would be captured by the camera. The Taser gives our officers another tool when responding to resistance that is less likely to cause serious injury or death. Since the implementation of these devices, the Taser has been utilized once. The increased capabilities and ease of use of the new cameras was well received by the officers.

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Also this year, the Police Advisory Board was reenacted and meets every fourth Thursday of the month, except for holidays. It is composed of 7 at-large members, one high school aged resident, and one Clemson University student. The Board hears presentations on crime, our enforcement efforts, training, and a variety of topics that affect our community. The Board is a conduit between the department, City Council, and the community.

As you will see in this report, several categories that we monitor including crime, traffic crashes, and our efforts to control these have dropped. We believe this largely because of the effects of COVID. None of us can predict the future but we can prepare for what we anticipate. Our staff is committed to preparing for these events and look forward to the challenges of the unknown.

Jorge J. Campos

Chief of Police

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## History and Accreditation

Clemson is a city in Pickens County in the U.S. State of South Carolina. Clemson is home to Clemson University. The City of Clemson is located approximately 27 miles west of downtown Greenville and 15 miles north of Anderson. The city is situated near the northwestern corner of South Carolina in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains while also on the shores of Lake Hartwell.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has an area of 7.9 square miles, of which 7.5 square miles is land and 0.46 square miles, or 5.85%, is water.

With a 2020 population of 18,779, it is the 27th largest city in South Carolina and the 1965th largest city in the United States . Clemson is currently growing at a rate of 2.32% annually and its population has increased by 35.05% since the most recent census, which recorded a population of 13,905 in 2010. Spanning over 7.9 miles, Clemson has a population density of 2,488 people per square mile. (Data from [www.worldpopulationreview.com](http://www.worldpopulationreview.com)) .

Over the years, the Police Department has steadily grown to keep pace with the growing population of Clemson. City businesses and residential communities have also grown and increased which result in an increasing demand for services and protection from the Police Department. Despite these unprecedented growth records, the Police Department remains efficient and effective to ensure that public safety needs are not compromised.

The Department is accredited through the state wide accreditation through the South Carolina Law Enforcement Accreditation (SCLEA) - [www.sc-lea.org](http://www.sc-lea.org). The overall purpose of the accreditation program is to improve the delivery of law enforcement services by providing standard policy guidelines required to attain and maintain accreditation, on a wide range of law enforcement topics. The compliance process is continual and ongoing. The Department successfully completed its last on-site assessment in 2018. Each year, SCLEA conducts an annual web based assessment of the Department's policies. In addition to the annual web based assessment, every 4th year, SCLEA conducts a comprehensive onsite assessment; next onsite will be in March of 2022.

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## Executive Staff



Chief Jorge Campos



Captain Matt Culbreath



Captain Nathaniel Heard

## Command Staff



Lt. Richard Gooch  
Support Services Lieutenant



Lt. Curtis Greer  
Patrol Watch Commander



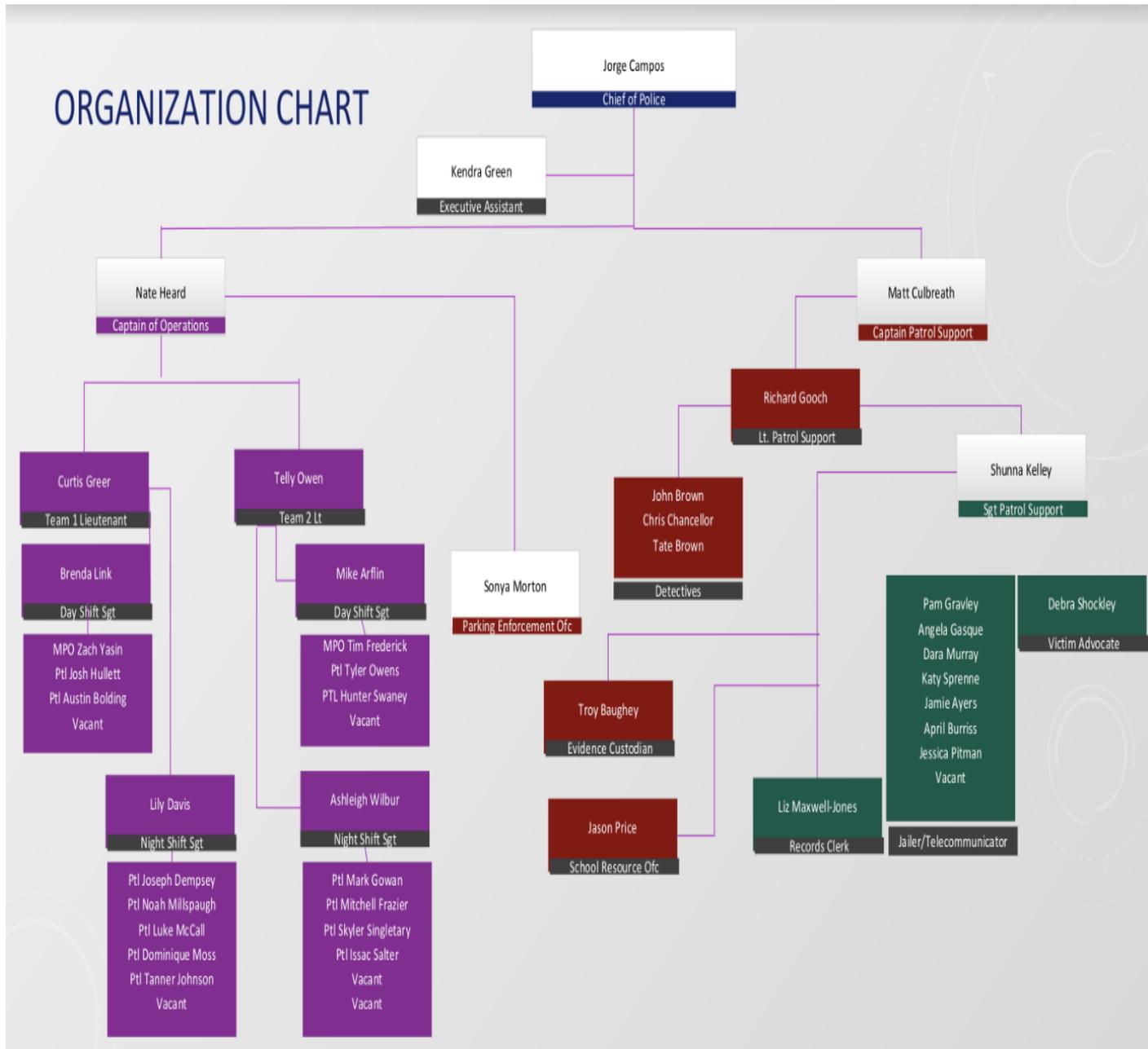
Lt. Telly Owen  
Patrol Watch Commander

## Personnel

When at full capacity, the Clemson Police Department employs forty-six (46) full time personnel. Thirty-four (34) of the staff are sworn police officers, eight (8) are certified detention officers, two (2) are support personnel who are civilian employees, and one (1) is a civilian employee who is the parking enforcement officer.

In 2021, the Department hired nine (9) new police officers, one (1) dispatcher/jailer and one (1) administrative assistant. The Department had to terminate one (1) employee, had six (6) employees resign and three (3) employees retired.

# Clemson City Police Department Organizational Chart



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## **Police Advisory Board**

In 2021, the Police Advisory Board was reenacted by the Clemson Police Department. The Board meets every fourth Thursday of the month, except for holidays. It is composed of 7 at-large members, one high school aged resident, and one Clemson University student. The Board hears presentations on crime, our enforcement efforts, training, and a variety of topics that affect our community. The Board is a conduit between the department, City Council, and the community.

### **2021 Police Advisory Board Members**

Chair - Margret Thompson

Co-Chair: Sarah Williams

Lisa Robinson

Kevin Dull

Jeff Roberts

Dr. William King

Ryan Dean

Eunice Lehmacher

High School - Vacant

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## Budget and Grants

The Clemson City Police Department's Fiscal Year 2021 Operating Budget was \$4,369,011. The Department's operations were supplemented by grant funding in 2021. In FY2021, Clemson City Police Department received approximately \$24,865 in grants that helped fund numerous initiatives. The grant funds were used for building security, for Body Worn Cameras and Bullet proof vests. All of the grants were received through the State Department of Public Safety who received the funds from the Department of Justice.

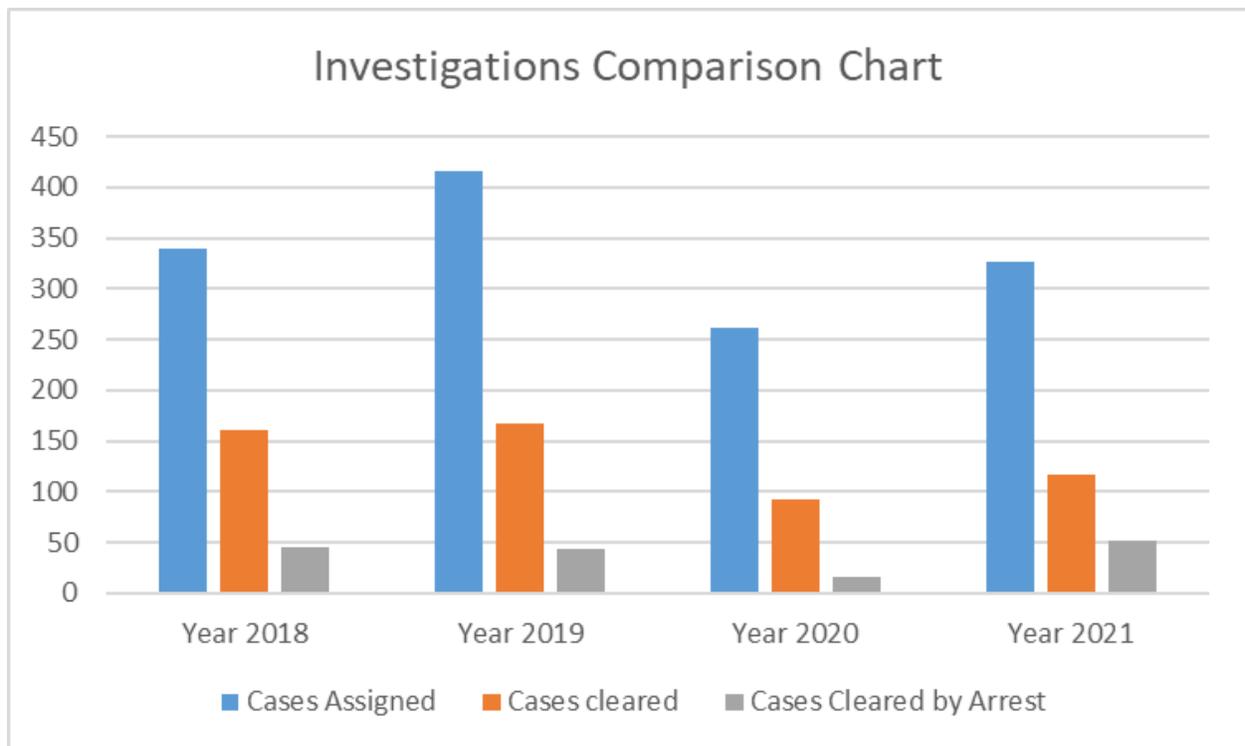


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## Support Services

Investigations Department: The Investigation Department is part of the Support Services Division of Clemson Police Department. The investigators perform follow up investigations, such as cases involving crimes against persons (assaults, citizen robbery, etc.) and property (burglary, theft, etc.). These same investigators are responsible for the follow-up investigation of more serious crimes including homicides; kidnappings; rape; felony sex offenses; child and vulnerable adult abuse; and critical missing persons.

327 cases were investigated by the Investigation Department in 2021. This was a 25% increase from Year 2020 and a 21% decrease compared to Year 2019. 116 cases were cleared by investigators and over \$12,000.00 in property was recovered.



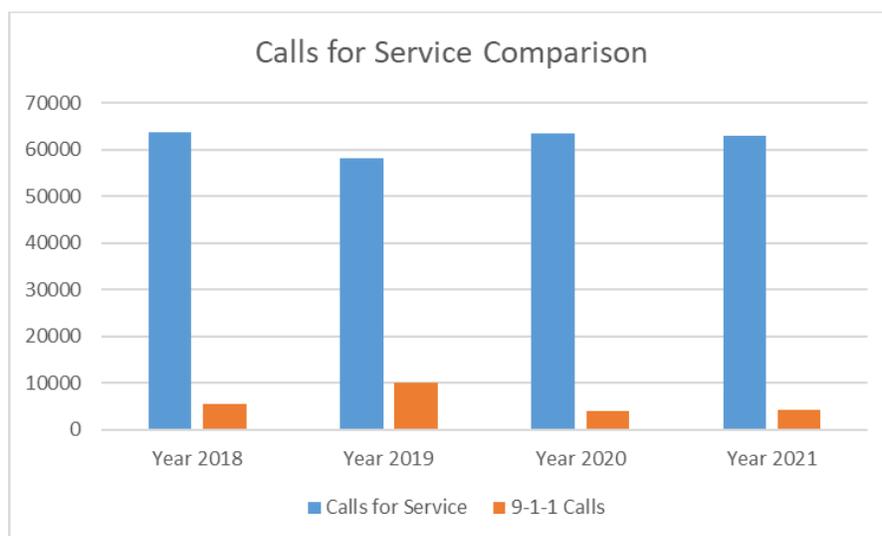
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Narcotics and Special Enforcement Section: The Narcotics Investigator performs community based investigations into street level drug distribution. This officer is also responsible for the investigation of major drug trafficking cases (including being a part of a statewide task force); prescription drug abuse; and asset forfeiture related to drug offenses. Additionally, the Narcotics Officer is responsible for working with other agencies to set up operations that target underage drinking.

125 drug cases were investigated and 168 drug related criminal charges were made in 2021. \$7,300.00 of drug money was seized and \$4,000.00 of drug assets were also seized by the Clemson Police Department in 2021. Further, 493 citations were issued by the Department for minors in possession of alcohol in the City.

Communications Department: The Communications Department is responsible for receiving and screening emergency and routine telephone requests for police services from the public, and dispatching police officers to calls for service. The Communications Section also oversees the Detention Center at the Department.

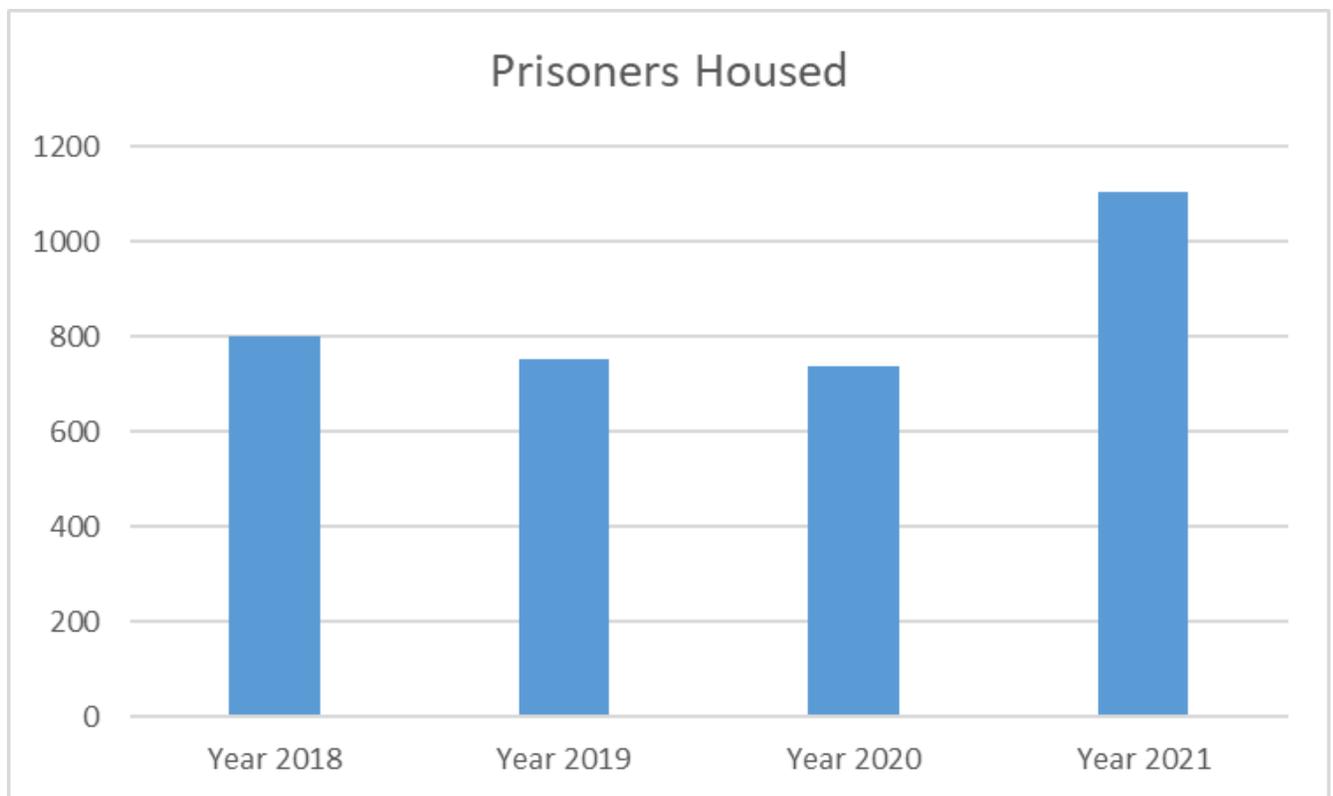
In 2021, the communications department received 62,975 calls for service and 4,332 emergency calls on 9-1-1. This was less than a 1% decrease in calls compared to Year 2020.



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Detention Center: The Clemson City Detention Center houses prisoners for Clemson City and Clemson University Police. Eight (8) correctional officers who also double as dispatchers staff the facility. The facility is licensed through the South Carolina Department of Corrections as a Level One Jail. The South Carolina Department of Corrections and the South Carolina State Fire Marshal's Office inspect it bi-annually.

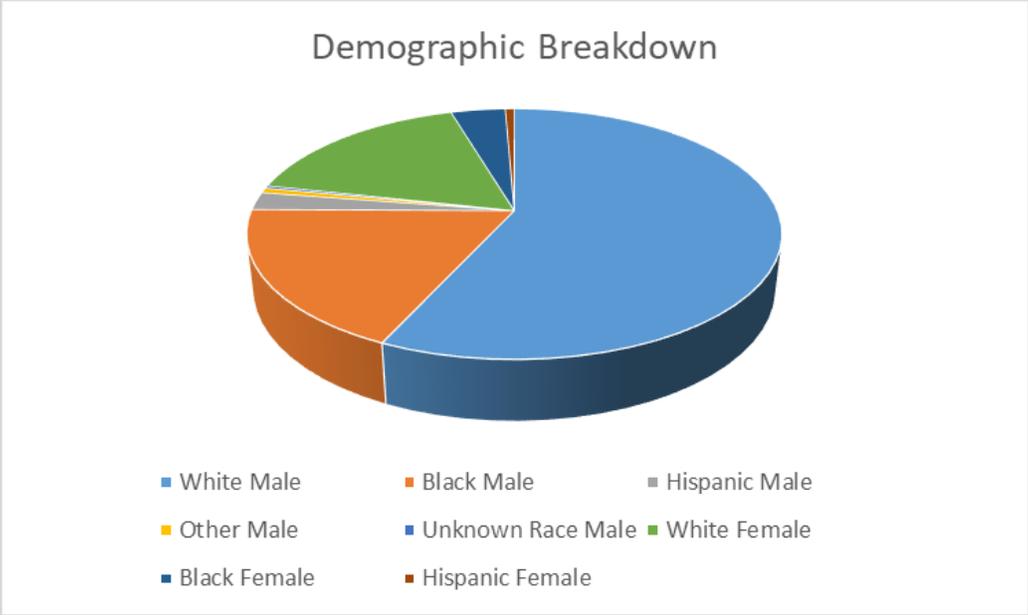
1,105 prisoners were housed by the Clemson Detention Center in 2021. This was a 50% increase compared to Year 2020. It should be noted that arrests were affected by COVID protocols in 2020 as required by the SC Government. Please see the chart below for a comparison of the total number of prisoners housed by Clemson Detention Center.



In 2021, the demographic breakdown of inmates was as follows: **54.21%** white males, **17.45%** black males, **2.18%** Hispanic males and **0.62%** males of other ethnic

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backgrounds. **16.20%** white females, **3.74%** black females, **0.62%** Hispanic females.



Records Office: The Records Office is responsible for maintaining access to central records information, criminal data entry, and uniform crime reporting.

In 2021, the Records Department responded to 1,054 requests for incident reports and accident reports. 63 background checks were requested and completed by the Records Department in 2021.

Training: The training officer is responsible for arranging for entry-level and in-service training to all police officers, preparing training modules, maintaining individual training files on each employee and ensuring that all personnel complete the required training and qualification programs for each employee’s position.

In 2021, personnel at the Clemson Police Department completed a total of 420 hours of training for new hires/officers, 1,126 hours of in-service training and 530 hours of advanced/specialized training.

Forensic/Evidence Division: The Police Department’s Forensic/Evidence Division ensures that the Department’s policies and procedures are up to date and being

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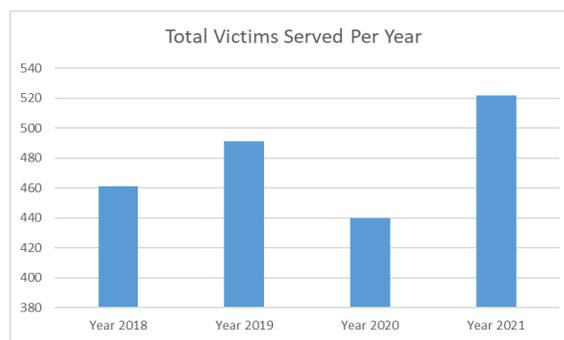
utilized correctly. The Police Department's Forensic disciplines include Crime Scene Investigation; Fingerprint Identification; Firearms & Tool Mark Examination; and Digital Forensics (including forensic data extraction and video enhancement).

122 crime scenes were processed in an attempt to gain suspect information and/or to use as part of a criminal investigation.

Victim Services: The victim service providers (VSP) are responsible for ensuring that the rights of all crime victims are upheld by the entire Department. The VSP offers crisis intervention, helpful information, emotional support, and help filling out necessary forms and applications. Additionally, the VSP attends court with victims and may make referrals on the victim's behalf. Further, the VSP acts as a liaison between outside agencies and law enforcement officers and victims, including the Department of Social Services, Pickens County Advocacy Center, Safe Harbor, Julie Valentine Center and others.

The VSP is also the handler for the Clemson Police Department's Therapy Dog, Ozzy. In 2021, the VSP completed 19 therapy visits and community outreach events with Ozzy in a variety of settings.

In 2021, the VSP for Clemson Police Department served 522 victims of crime and was called out after hours to assist with victim services for a total of 130 hours. The total number of victims served in 2021 was an increase of 19% compared to Year 2020.



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Crime Analysis: The Crime Analyst utilizes regularly collected information on reported crimes and criminals to produce analysis documents that assist patrol and criminal investigation personnel in the prevention and suppression of criminal activity and the apprehension of criminal offenders. The objectives of the Crime Analyst are to analyze and identify the modus operandi of criminals, recognize and forecast emerging crime patterns, and analyze data collected from field interrogations, arrests, and other sources of crime events and suspect information.

At least one time per month, the crime analyst for the Department sends out a spreadsheet to all Department personnel that includes important information of the crimes that have occurred in Clemson including, but not limited to, date and location of incident, time of incident, offender information (if available), method of entry (if applicable) and property taken (if applicable). The Analyst also sends out crime alerts to rental property managers as needed when an emerging crime trend becomes evident.

School Resource Officer: The School Resource Officer is responsible for school-related services. This officer serves as the direct liaison with Clemson Elementary and the Pickens County School District. Additionally, the School Resource Officer provides manual traffic direction at intersections identified as hazardous school crossings, to ensure the safe passage of children.

Clemson's School Resource Officer spent 1,388 hours in Clemson Elementary School to ensure the safety of Clemson's youngest residents and the staff there. Additionally, Officers from the Department spent a total of 41 hours in child care centers throughout the City.

Community Outreach: The Community Outreach Officer is responsible for establishing and maintaining close ties with the community and to help alleviate problems or concerns in the community. They attend community meetings and community events, enlist the aid and support of other governmental agencies to

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help solve Quality of Life issues within the district, provide crime prevention information, etc.

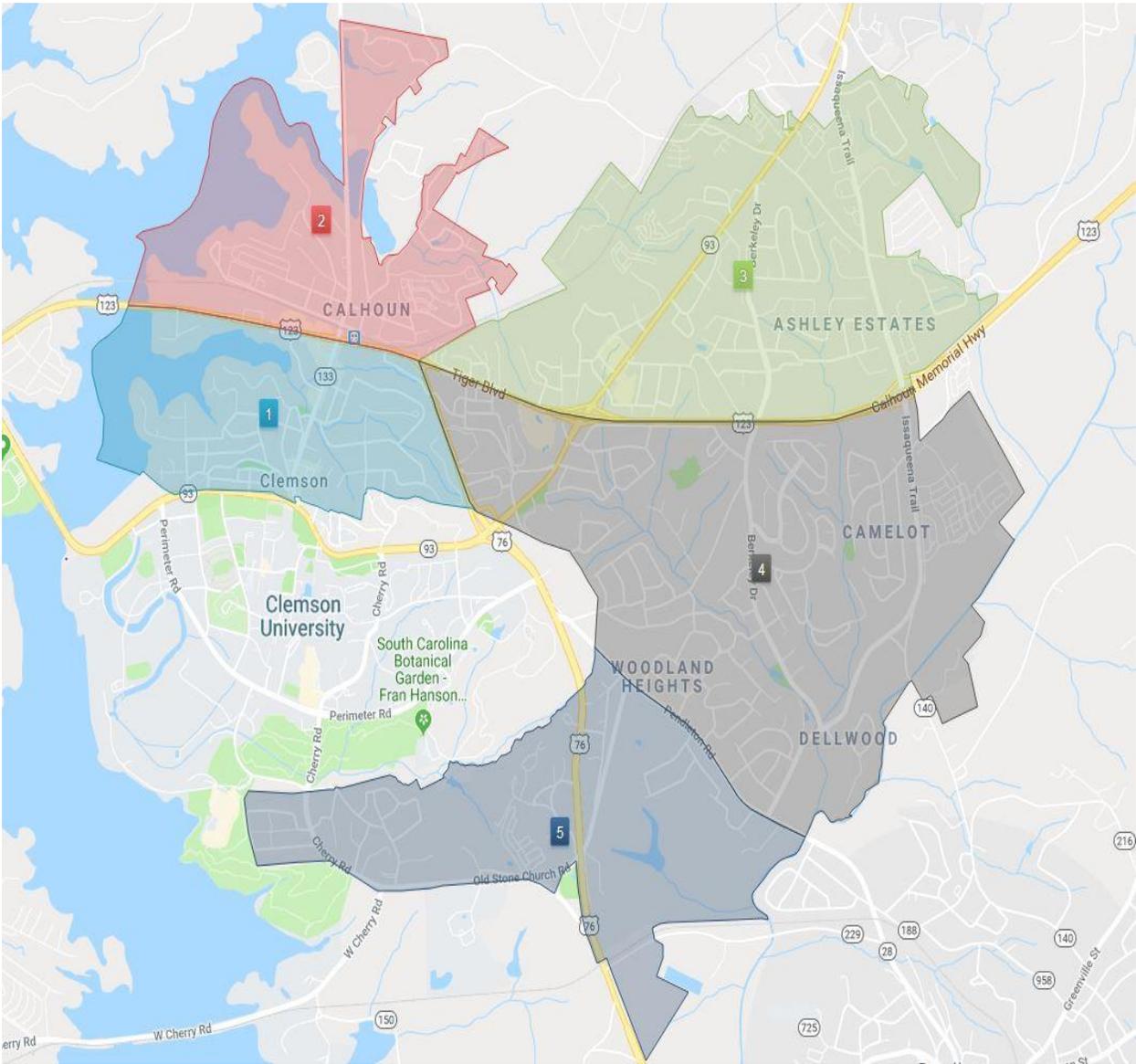
In 2021, twenty-two (22) community outreach projects were completed.



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## Patrol Zones

The City of Clemson is divided into five (5) zones based on geography. It is the goal of the Department to have at least one (1) Law Enforcement Officer in each zone at any given time.



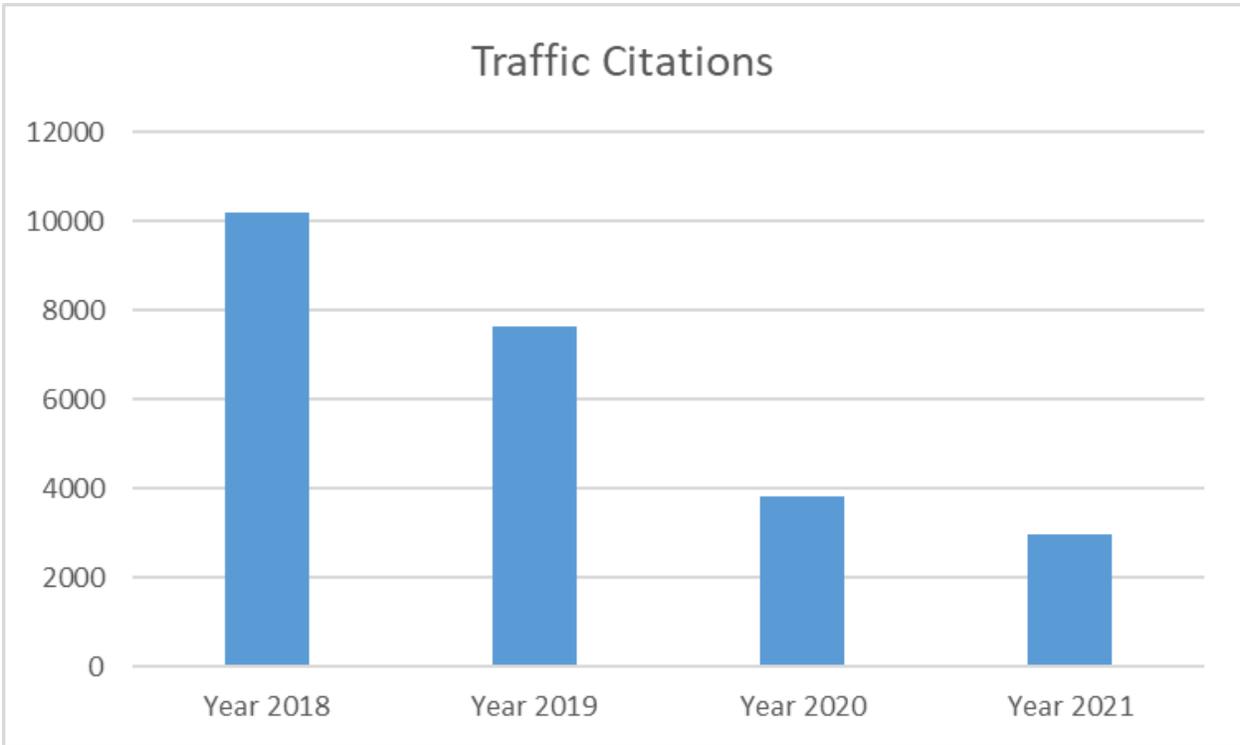
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## Patrol Division

Patrol: The Patrol Division provides direct police services through patrol and specialized functions. This division is composed of trained uniformed officers assigned to initially respond to emergency and non-emergency calls for law enforcement related service.

In 2021, the patrol division drove a total of 294,881 miles and spent a total of 3,771 hours on foot while patrolling the streets of Clemson and responding to calls for service! Additionally, Officers spent a total of forty (40) hours patrolling the waters of Lake Hartwell that are located within City limits.

In 2021, the Patrol Division wrote 2,971 traffic citations, made seventy-four (74) arrests for Driving Under the Influence and responded to 710 traffic collisions, including 57 traffic collisions with injuries. There were no traffic collision fatalities in Clemson in 2021.



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## Use of Force Review

### Introduction

On January 26, 2022, in accordance with General Order 1.5 (Use of Force), an annual review and analysis of the incidents involving use of force for the period January through December 2021 was conducted.

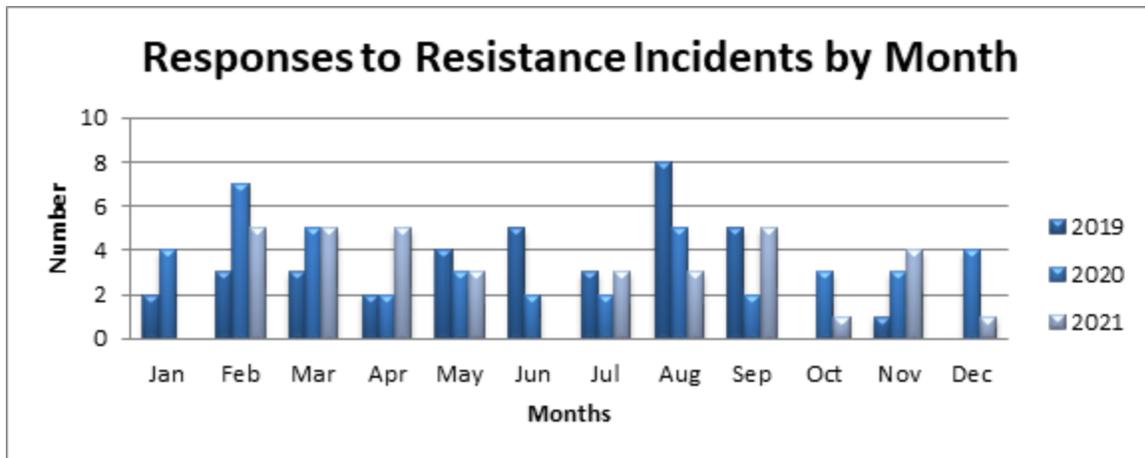
The 2021 Use of Force Analysis was prepared from a compilation of the data collected from actual reports submitted by members of the Clemson Police Department. The data was analyzed and reviewed independently for each category to determine if any patterns or significant trends exist.

Numbers for the various categories were compiled and listed in chart or graph form to allow ease of interpretation. These results were compared to the previous two years. However, caution should be exercised when reviewing the results as the categories contained in the report are not exhaustive and allow for multiple entries.

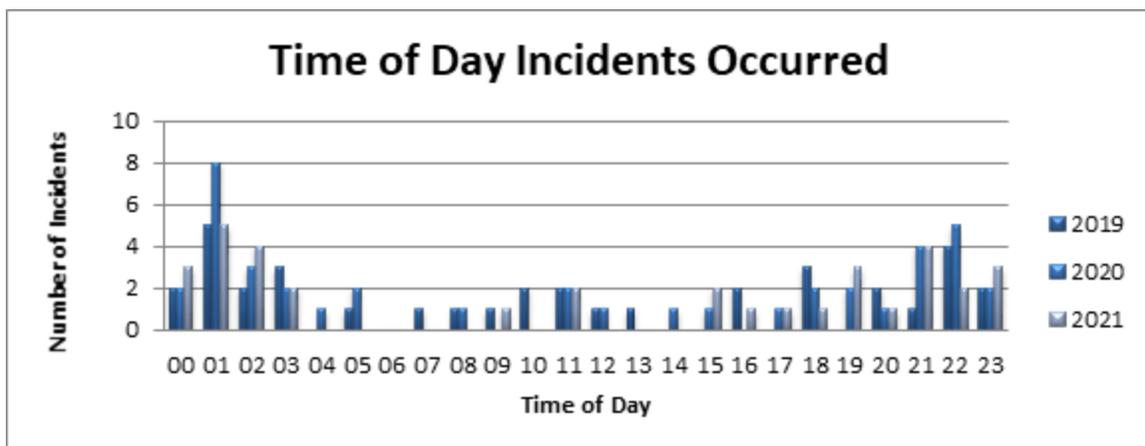
The following pages contain an analysis of the data and recommendations for improving the reporting process. Supplemental training may also be recommended based on the interpretation of the data.

This report concludes with a summary of findings.

**Statistical Analysis of Response to Resistance for the period  
January through December 2021**

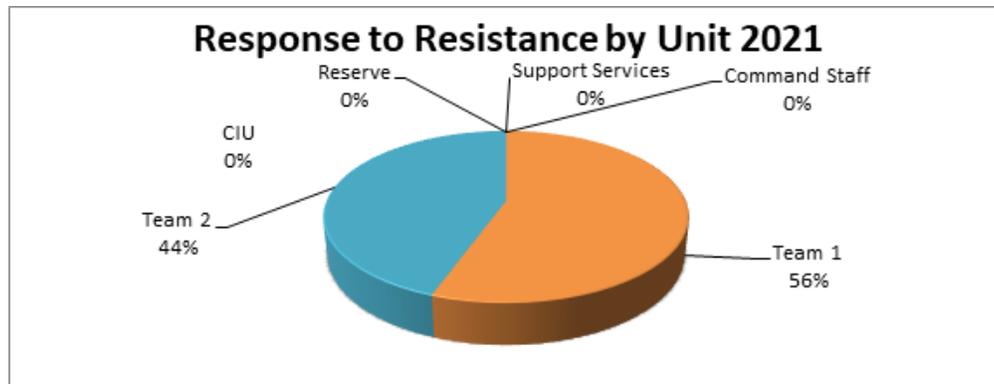


Response to Resistance was reported 36 times in 2021, as compared to 42 times in 2020 and 36 for the same time period in 2019. This figure represents a 16% decrease from 2020, and is the same as 2019.

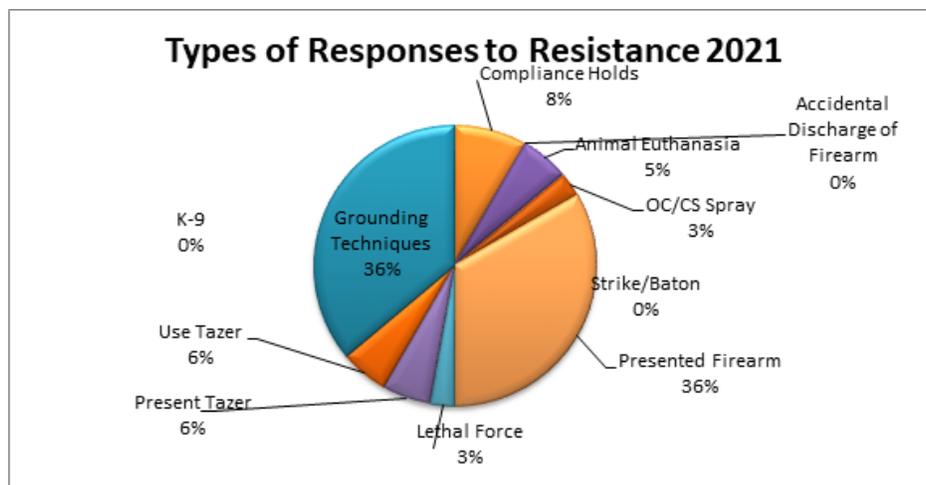


In 2021, Use of Force incidents decreased by 6 over 2020, however; the majority of incidents continued to occur throughout the evening and early morning hours. The department experienced an overall pattern similar to previous years; however, were faced with incidents at all hours except between 4 and 8am. The 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, with

the largest increase occurring between midnight and 2am with mostly 21-25 year olds.



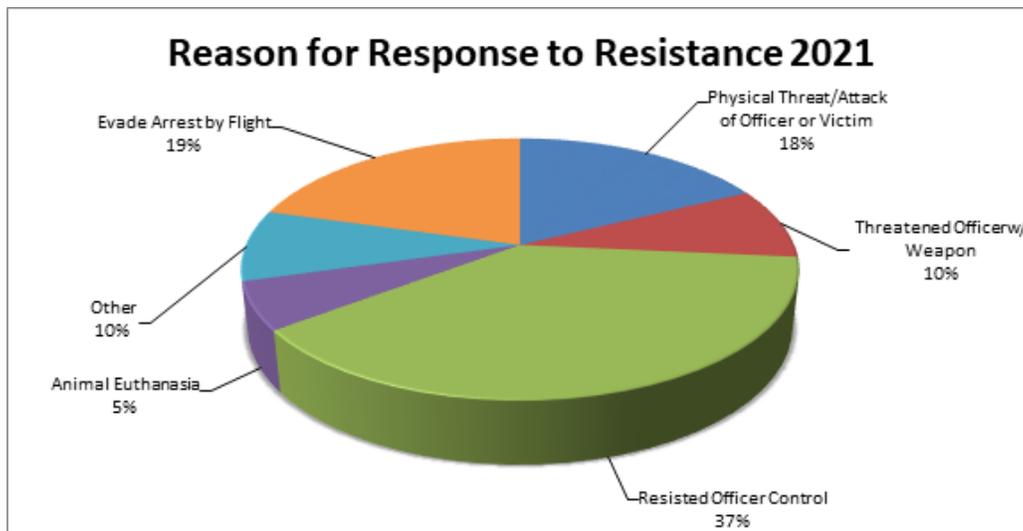
The 2021 data shows that Patrol Teams 1 and 2 are the only units that reported Use of Force. Patrol Team 1 was involved with 56% of the Use of Force incidents, and Patrol Team 2 was involved in 44%. The Reserve Officers, Support Services, CIU and Command Staff personnel were not involved in use of force incidents in 2021.



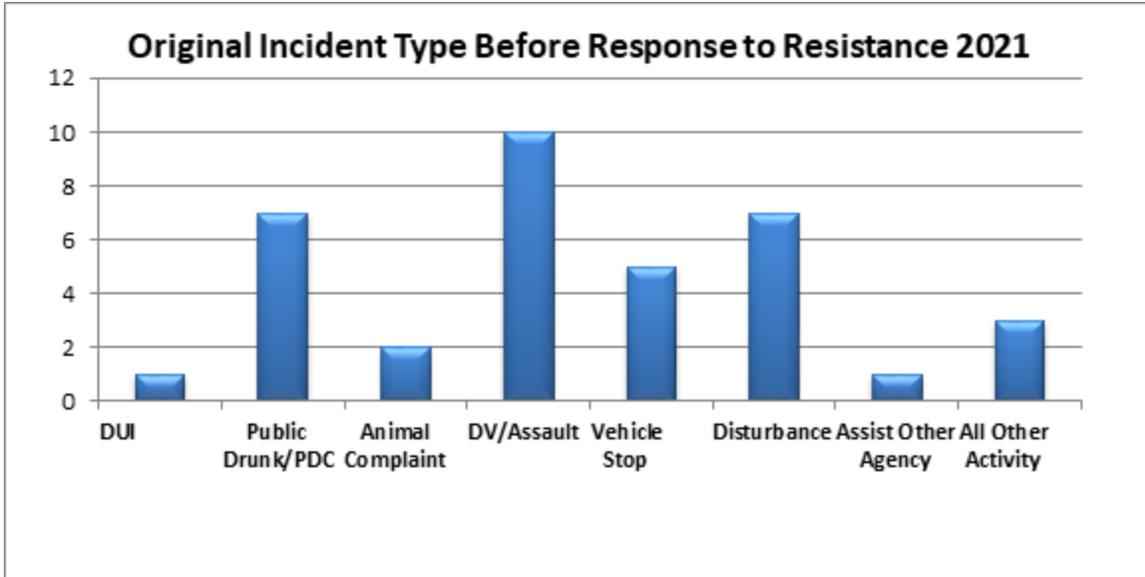
2021 data indicates that presenting a service weapon became the most commonly used resistance response (36%). This is an increase from 2020. This ranged from clearing buildings to confronting non-compliant suspects possessing potential weapons. In these instances, the weapon was holstered immediately upon suspect compliance. Grounding techniques were the same and are a decrease from 2020

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at 36%. The reason for this response was due to an increase in interactions with suspects that were actively resisting officers. Animal euthanasia increased slightly to 5% over this period. There were no incidents requiring K-9 apprehension, accidental discharge and/or baton strike. There was 1 Lethal force report filed. Tasers were added to the department in 2021 and accounted for 12% of reporting.

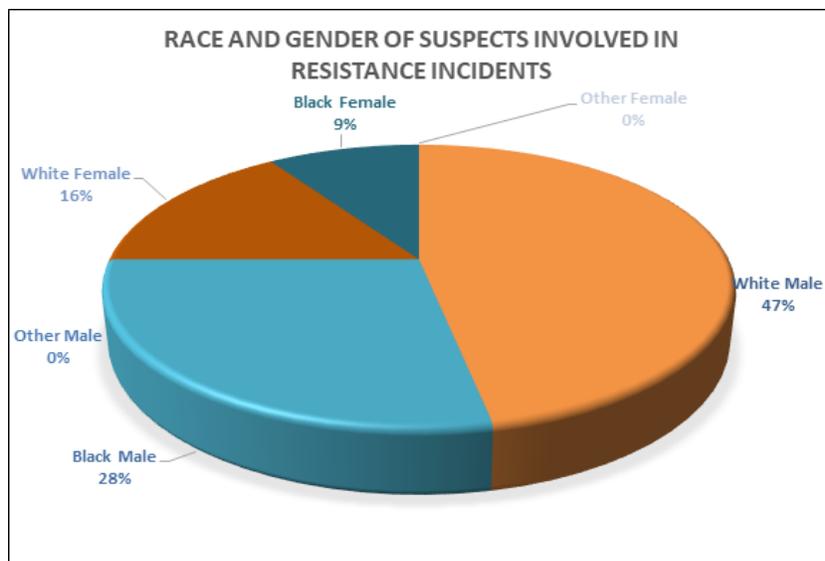


The chart above illustrates the type of subject conduct that prompted a response to resistance by the officer, with the most common being *Resisting Officer Control*. *Physical Threat/Attack of Officer or Victim* almost doubled, and incidents involving officers threatened with a weapon tripled from 2020. *Animal Euthanasia* and *Other* incidents were 5% and 10%, respectively. 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.



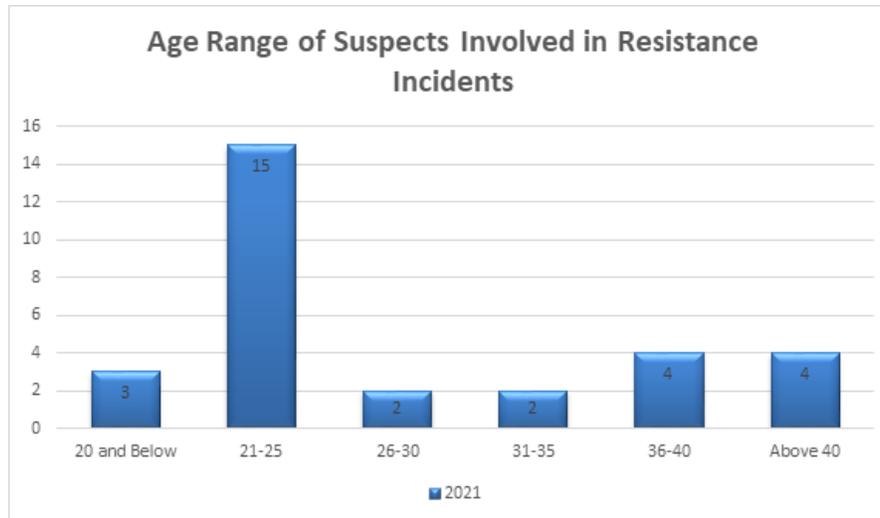
The chart above details the types of original calls that were reported which ultimately resulted in a Response to Resistance. Domestic Violence or Assault on another were most commonly met with resistance in 2021. Alcohol involved offenses and Unknown Disturbances tied for 2<sup>nd</sup>.

The chart below breaks down the race and gender of the suspects involved in the Resistance Incidents.



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The chart below shows the age range of suspects involved in the Resistance Incidents.



### Summary

An analysis and comparison to prior years' data was made in an effort to identify trends or patterns of behavior that could help the department analyze the Use of Force incidents and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of our officers, improve training, increase employee safety, and provide information for agency management to address Response to Resistance issues with the public.

**There were 36 Use of Force incidents in 2021, compared to 42 incidents in the 2020 calendar year and 36 in 2019.** These numbers are lower from last year, but again this year, this agency experienced an average amount of violent crimes involving resistance. There continues to be an apparent decline in respect for authority and an increase in the number of incidents where suspects posed a threat of harm to officers with weapons. The trend shows more assault and domestic violence calls resulting in Use of Force where years past were alcohol related.

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In 2021, the Clemson Police Department experienced a decrease in incidents involving response to resistance, but increase in Domestic Disputes. The total number of those continues to be minimal, considering the number of incidents handled by this agency during the 2021 year. Out of the 62,975 incidents handled by Clemson Police Department officers, only 36 involved a response to resistance.

In accordance with General Order 1.5, a Unit Commander reviewed each incident and submitted the review to the Chief of Police. **In all instances, the careful review of each incident by the Unit Commander affirmed that the Response to Resistance was consistent with agency policy and all instances remained well within State law.**

In addition, at the time of this report, General Order 1.5, which governs departmental Use of Force and Weapons, was reviewed to ensure it is up to date and required no revisions. No revisions to this General Order were recommended at this time. All officers received instruction on General Order 1.5 during annual in-service training.

### **Recommendations**

A recommendation to continue Use of Force training during roll call is submitted. This will ensure all personnel are familiar with the General Order, and allow the Watch Commander to review recent Use of Force incidents with personnel in an environment that will benefit their assigned personnel. In addition to the roll call training, all officers were equipped with a Taser in 2021 and trained on the use, safety and upkeep of this new tool. It is imperative to continue annual defensive tactics, Taser training and OC/CS recertification to ensure hands-on understanding and application of techniques that bring situations under control using the least amount of force necessary.

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## Vehicle Pursuit Analysis

### Introduction

In January of 2022, in accordance with General Order 15.3 (Emergency Vehicle Operations), an annual review and analysis of the incidents involving vehicle pursuits for the period of January through December 2021 was conducted.

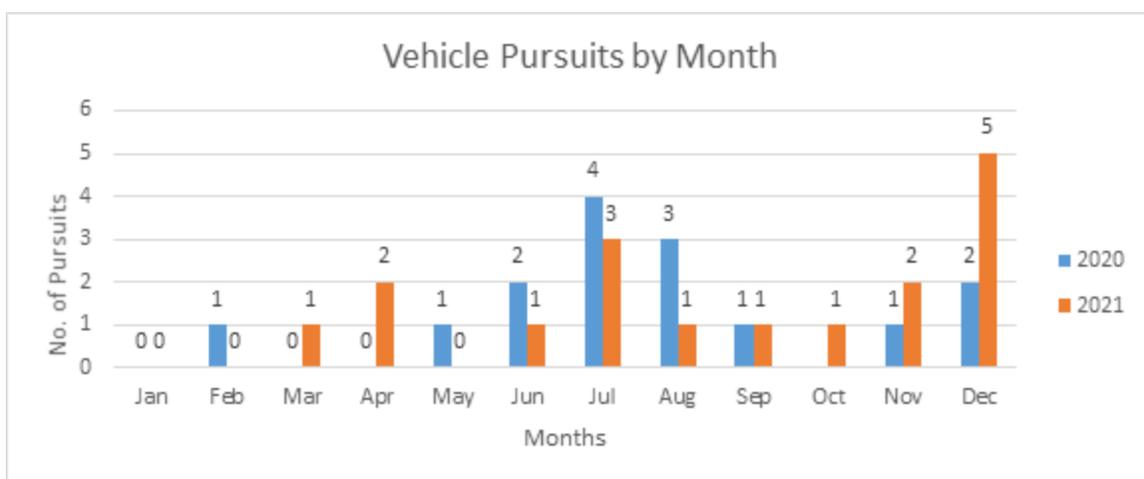
The 2021 Vehicle Pursuit Analysis was prepared from a compilation of the data collected from actual reports submitted by members of the Clemson Police Department. The data was analyzed and reviewed independently by members of command staff for each category to determine if any patterns or significant trends exist.

Numbers for the various categories were compiled and listed in chart or graph form to allow ease of interpretation. However, caution should be exercised when reviewing the results as the categories contained in the report are not exhaustive and allow for multiple entries.

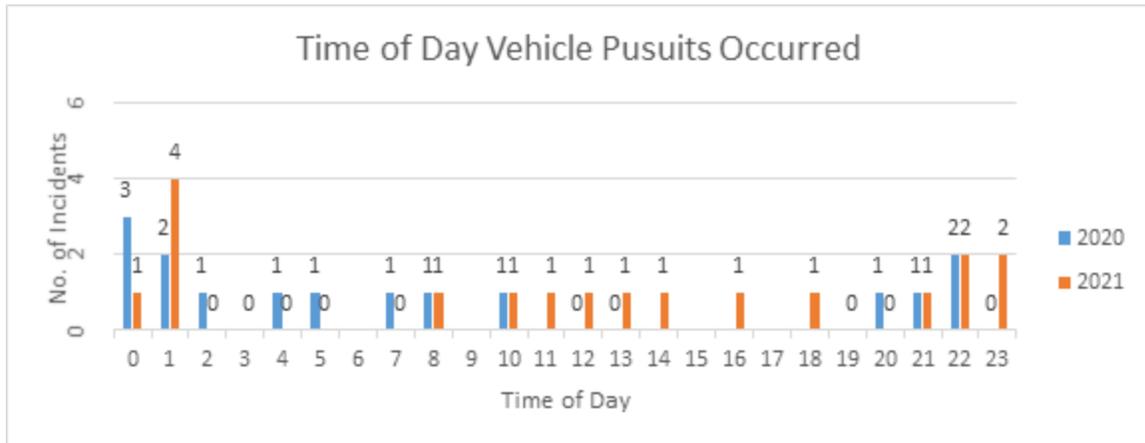
The following pages contain an analysis of the data and recommendations for improving the reporting process. Supplemental training may also be recommended based on the interpretation of the data.

The report concludes with a summary of findings.

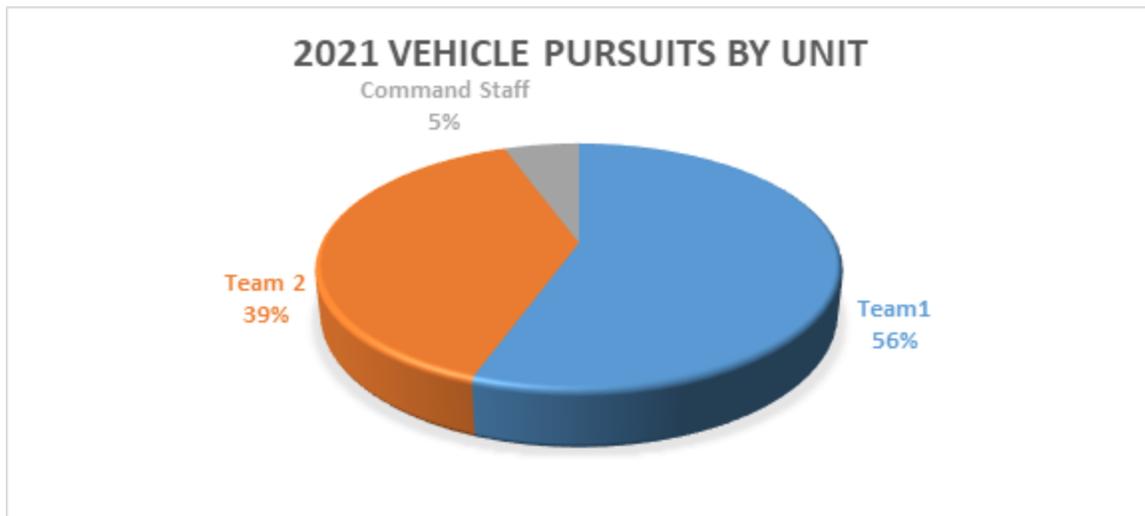
### Statistical Analysis of Vehicle Pursuits for the period January through December 2021



The Clemson Police Department participated in 17 vehicle pursuits in 2021, compared to 15 pursuits in 2020. This figure is slightly higher than from last year's number of pursuits and may be attributed to the increase in traffic activity due to decrease in COVID.



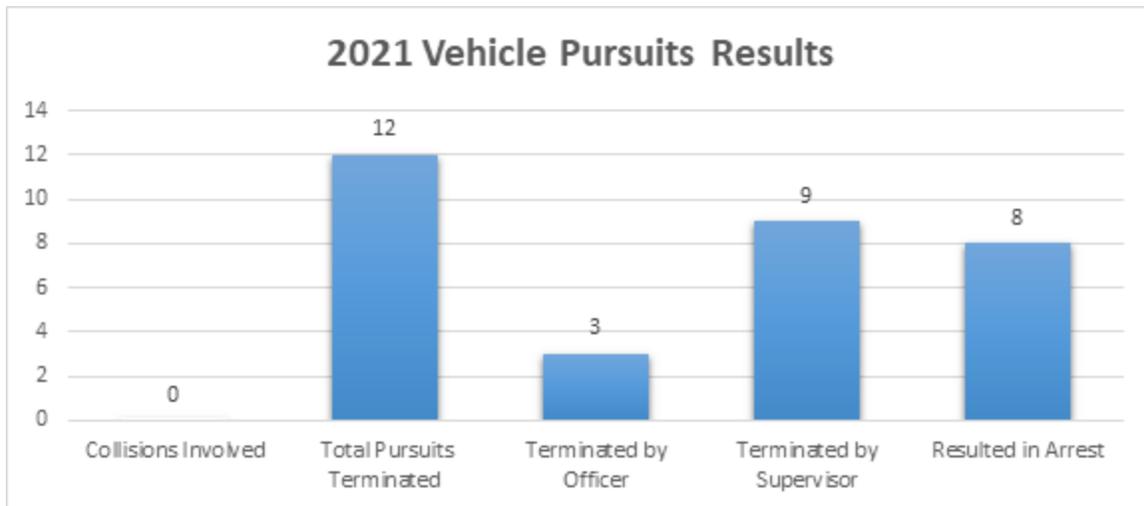
In 2021, the vehicle pursuits were 50/50 between day and night shifts. This is different than 2020. Due to less COVID restrictions in 2021, the data shows that the day shift traffic enforcement was more active.



2021 data shows that all pursuits were initiated by officers assigned to Uniform Patrol. There was 1 record of a member of Command Staff involved in a pursuit

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until another marked unit could assist. No members of Support Services were involved in any of the pursuits. This data is also consistent with 2020 data.



2021 data shows no pursuits resulting in a collision. 71% of the pursuits were terminated which is an increase from the previous year. The arrest rate of 47% is lower than 2020's 60%. This high rate of pursuit termination reinforces that supervisors and officers are using sound judgment to weigh the safety risks of continuing, suspect identification and are responding well to Emergency Vehicle Operations training.

### Summary

An analysis and comparison to prior years' data was made in an effort to identify trends or patterns of behavior that could help the department analyze the departments vehicle pursuits and improve the safety of our officers and the public, improve training and provide information for agency management to address any noted deficiencies or issues regarding those pursuits.

**There were 17 Vehicle pursuits in 2021, as compared to 15 pursuits in the 2020 calendar year.**

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In accordance with General Order 15.3, a Unit Commander reviewed each incident and submitted the review to the Chief of Police. **In all instances, the careful review of each incident by the Unit Commander affirmed that the Vehicle Pursuit was consistent with agency policy and all instances remained well within State Law.**

All officers with the Clemson City Police Department receive regular instruction and review of the Emergency Vehicle Operations General Order during annual EVO training.

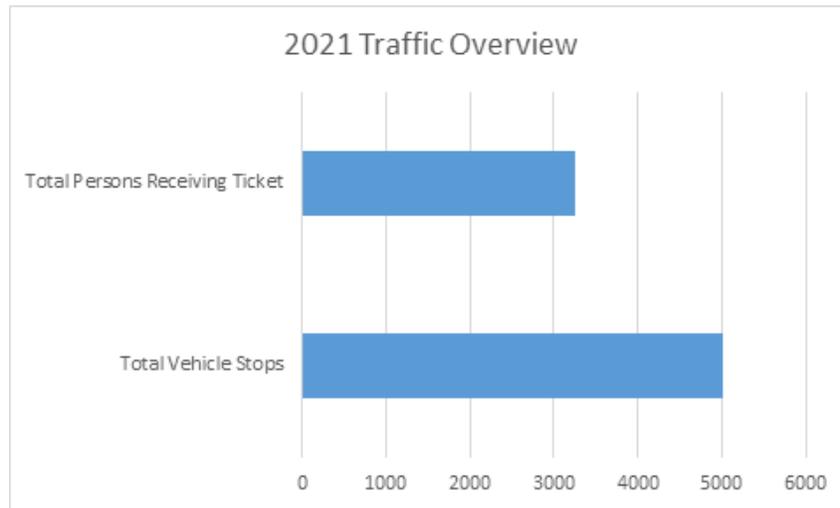
At the time of this report, General Order 15.3, which governs departmental emergency vehicle operations, was reviewed to ensure it was up to date and required no revisions. No revisions to this general order are recommended at this time.

## **Recommendations**

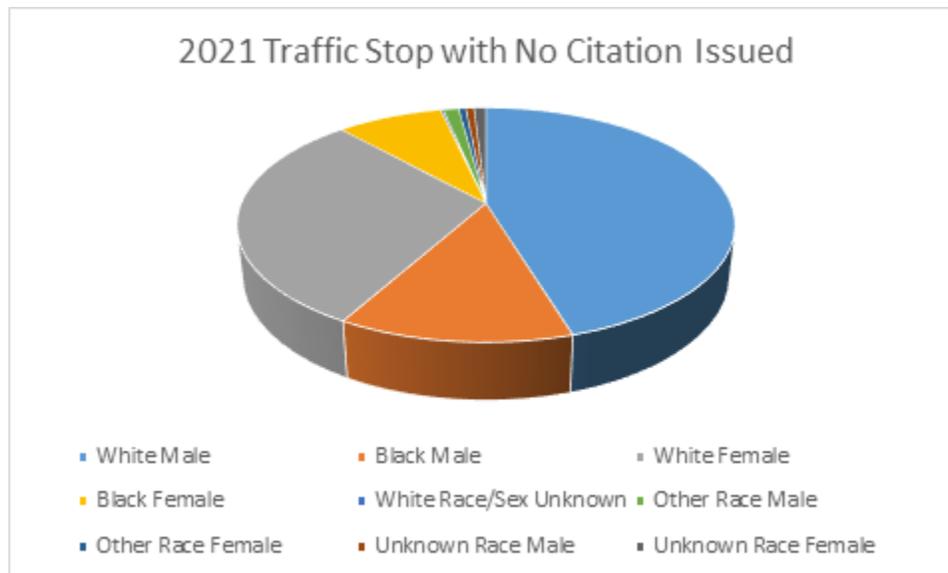
A recommendation to continue roll call training in the area of Vehicle Pursuits / Emergency Vehicle Operations once per quarter is submitted. This will ensure that all personnel are re-familiarized with the General Order and allow the Watch Commanders to review recent vehicle pursuits with personnel in an environment that will benefit their assigned personnel.

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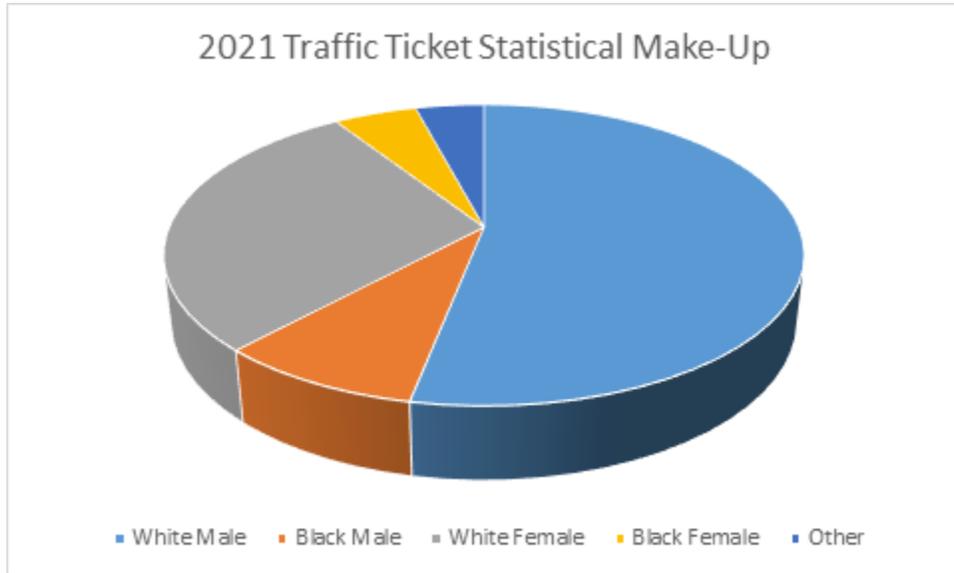
## Biased Based Policing Review



During the period of January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021, officers at the Clemson Police Department conducted 5003 vehicle stops and issued 3257 citations. The charts on the following pages demonstrate the statistical make-up of those contacts.

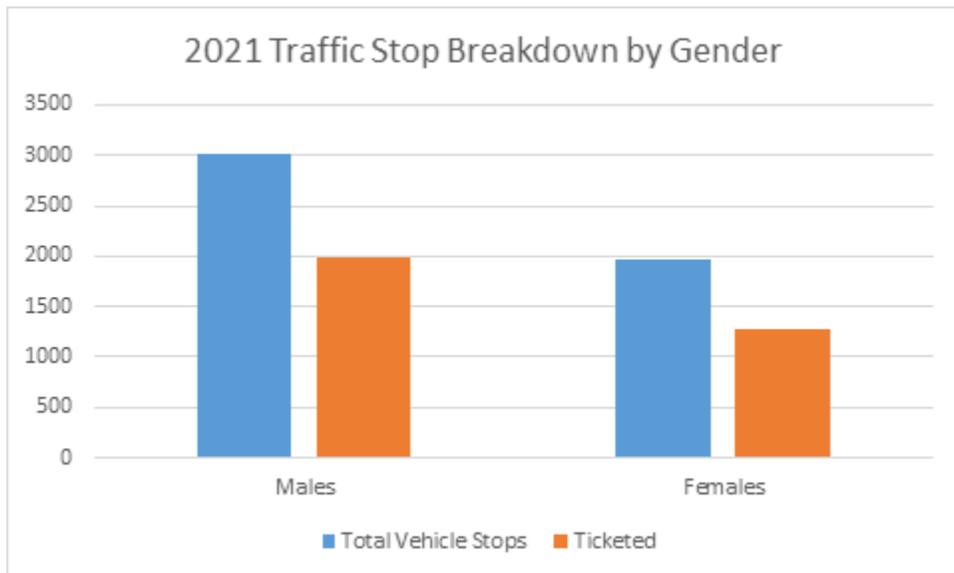


During 2021, vehicle stops in which officers did not issue citations involved white males **43%**, black males **13%**, and other race males represented **3%** of the total. White females represented **32%**, black females **8%** and other females were **1%** of the stops.



White males received **50%** of the citations, as compared to black males receiving **9%** of the total. White females accounted for **35%** of the citations, with black females receiving **3%**. The remaining **3%** were other.

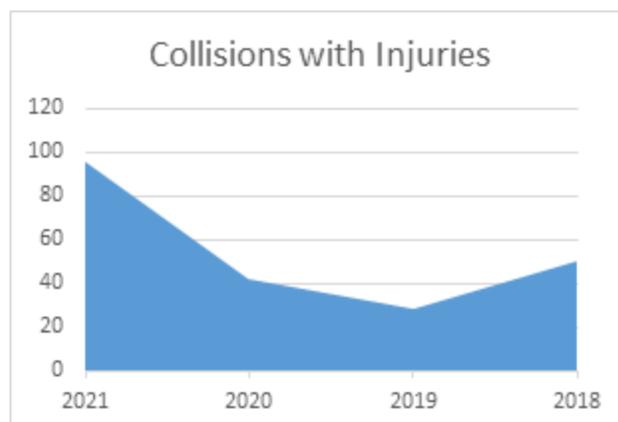
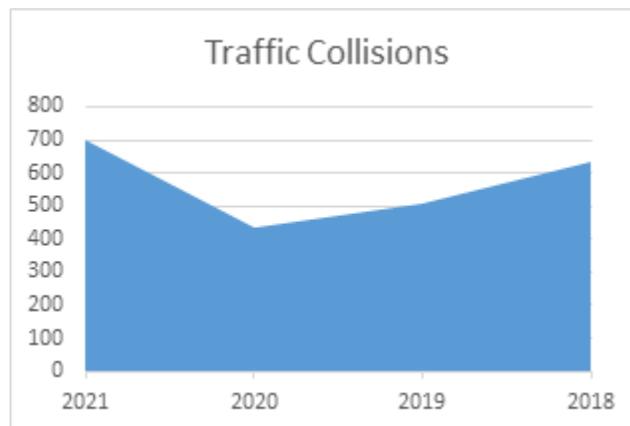
In 2021, males represented **3,014** of the total traffic stops and received **1,982** citations. Females represented the remaining **1,976** stops and received **1,275** citations.

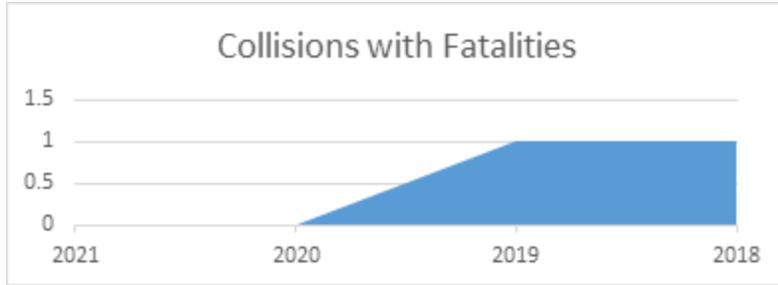


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## Traffic Collisions Report

The City of Clemson continues to grow. With this growth comes more traffic and more traffic incidents. Traffic congestion continues to be an ongoing issue in the City of Clemson on certain roads. The City of Clemson and the Clemson Police Department are working together along with several other entities and agencies to help come up with a solution for this issue. Meanwhile, Clemson Police Department is taking proactive steps to help alleviate some of the problems including, but not limited to, the use of mobile signs directing traffic, increased officer presence in problem areas, and educating local business owners on what they can do to help.





Year	Collisions	Collisions with Injuries	Collisions with Fatalities
2018	634	50	1
2019	505	28	1
2020	435	42	1
2021	703	96	0



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## Special Operations

K-9 Unit: The responsibility of the K-9 Unit is to provide line support to components within the department with highly mobile, specially trained police dogs. The unit provides canine support for high risk building/area searches, narcotic and explosives searches, and searches for missing persons.

The Clemson K-9 Unit is currently composed of one highly trained canine, Jekyll, and his handler, Sgt. Brenda L. Link. Jekyll is a German Shepherd/Belgian Malinois mix. Jekyll is trained to conduct building searches for suspects, tracking and apprehension of suspects, searching for articles, and can locate illegal narcotics in many locations (in vehicles, buildings and in outdoor locations). He is a valuable tool and he helps keep the community of Clemson and the surrounding communities safer. Jekyll came from Shallow Creek Kennels in Pennsylvania and has a National Certification through North American Police Work Dog Association.



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## Crime Data

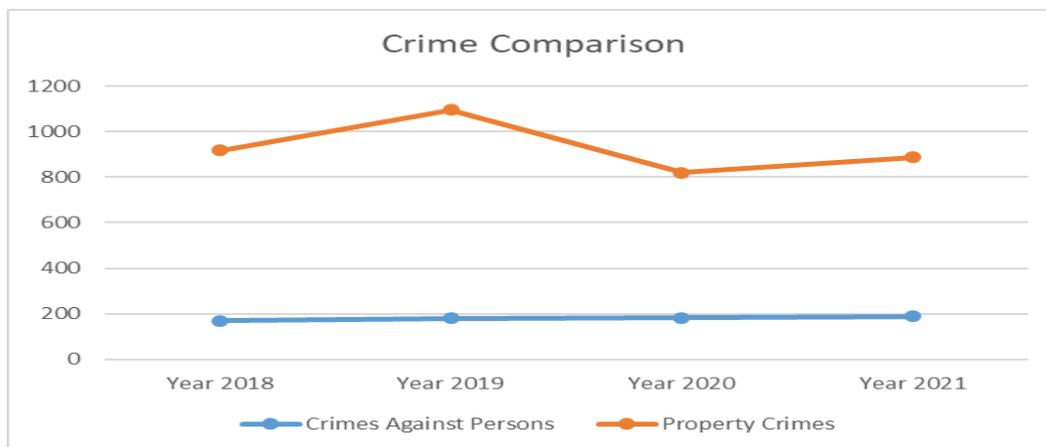
Crime data provides a quality of life indicator to the jurisdiction for which the data represents. It is generally assumed that when overall crime is decreasing the police department is doing its job effectively. Yet, it is plausible for the police department to utilize its available resources effectively and still not have enough staffing resources to visibly impact/influence crime trends.

Influence of crime statistics by police effort: Regardless as to whether or not the trend of crime data is increasing or decreasing, the Police Department will always assume responsibility for and continue to project its resources for the continual improvement of the quality of life for the citizens we serve. The police department can and will do everything to drive crime down.

Socioeconomic influence on crime: There are a multitude of socioeconomic conditions that sway the increase or decrease in the number of individuals that turn towards crime. It is self-evident that the police as a profession cannot prevent the root issues that cause one to choose to violate the law; however, the police department will do everything it can to fight all crime.

COVID influence on crime: The restrictions put in place by our government had an effect on crime numbers during 2020 and 2021. Some crimes increased while others decreased. As restrictions are lifted, we are seeing the crime rates return to normal for our area.

### Crime Statistics Overview



## Clemson City Police Department FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting

DEFINING PART I CRIMES: Part I Crimes are designated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as ten serious crimes that occur on a regular basis, have a uniformity of definition, large volume, and a high likelihood of being reported. Part I Crimes fall into two categories: violent crimes and property crimes. Violent crimes are homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and human trafficking. Property Crimes are burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

PART I CRIMES	2021	2020	Change	% Change
Homicide	0	0	0	0%
Rape	19	10	+9	90%
Robbery	3	1	+2	67%
Aggravated Assault	14	14	0	0%
Human Trafficking	0	0	0	0%
<b>Total Violent</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>+11</b>	<b>44%</b>
Arson	2	1	+1	100%
Burglary	27	37	-10	-27%
Larceny	313	190	+123	-36%
Motor Vehicle Theft	50	76	-26	-34%
<b>Total Property</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>+88</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>PART I CRIMES TOTAL</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>30%</b>

\*See Statistical Tables at the end of this report for more information and definitions concerning Part I Crimes.

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program collects and commonly publishes all Part I defined crimes and only the Part II crime of "Simple Assaults", for nationwide statistical comparison. <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u-s>

**Table 10**  
**Crime Trends**  
 by Population Group, 2015-2016



			Rape revised definition1	Rape legacy definition2	R
<b>TOTAL ALL AGENCIES:</b>			108,930	6,310	315
<b>TOTAL CITIES</b>				4,191	276
				4,272	282
			+4.0	+1.9	
<b>GROUP I (250,000 and over)</b>					
	2015	188,327	2,234	13,138	69
<b>500,000 to 999,999 (Group I subset)</b>	2015	139,003	2,092	9,109	46
	2016	147,007	2,228	9,603	47

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## Appendix A - Statistics for YR2021

The agency collects statistical data related to standards as a tool to determine policy effectiveness and to promote outcomes based on operating practices. The following tables will be used to collect such data. A brief explanation is included with each table. Agencies are encouraged to utilize Bureau of Justice Statistics and the United States Census Bureau websites as resources in defining data points. It is understood that data points may vary by county.

The following are the designated race categories:

White non-Hispanic

Black non-Hispanic

Hispanic-Latino any race

Other (includes American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and persons of two or more races)

**The statistical tables should be (and hereby are) included in the agency's annual report. See remaining pages for this information.**



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## TRAFFIC CONTACTS

Warning: A documented contact resulting in a verbal or written warning for a traffic violation.

Citation: A traffic related contact that results in the issuance of a non-custodial citation or summons.

Traffic Warnings and Citations 2021			
Race/Gender	Warnings	Citations	Total
White non-Hispanic			
· Male	710	1574	2284
· Female	526	1114	1640
Black non-Hispanic			
· Male	238	256	494
· Female	151	109	260
Hispanic/Latino any race			
· Male	48	83	131
· Female	16	26	42
Other			
· Male	56	69	125
· Female	20	26	46
<b>TOTAL</b>	1765	3257	5022

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## **BIAS BASED POLICING**

Traffic Contacts: Includes all complaints of bias related traffic stops, whether or not a citation or warning was issued.

Field Contacts: Includes all complaints of bias related to citizen contacts during field interviews, investigative stops, etc.

Asset Forfeitures: Includes all complaints of bias related cases of criminal or civil asset forfeiture.

<b>Biased Based Policing Complaints</b>	
<b>2021</b>	
<b>Complaints derived from:</b>	
<b>Traffic Contacts</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Field Contacts</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Asset Forfeitures</b>	<b>0</b>

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## USE OF FORCE

**Firearm:** Includes the total number of display and actual discharge of a pistol, rifle or shotgun by an agency member on or off duty; excluding training sessions, recreational shooting, hunting or euthanizing an animal

**Firearm Display:** Includes pointing a pistol, rifle or shotgun by an agency member on or off duty for the purpose of using force for defensive actions; excluding training sessions, recreational shooting, hunting or euthanizing an animal.

**Firearm Discharge:** Includes the actual firing or discharge of a pistol, rifle or shotgun by an agency member on or off duty; excluding training sessions, recreational shooting, hunting or euthanizing an animal.

**ECW:** Includes the total number of display and actual discharge of an Electronic Conductive Weapon, such as Taser® or similar device on another person.

**ECW Display:** Includes pointing of an Electronic Conductive Weapon, such as Taser® or similar device on another person for the purpose of using force for defensive actions.

**ECW Discharge:** Includes the actual deployment or discharge of an Electronic Conductive Weapon, such as Taser® or similar device on another person, excluding discharges conducted during training sessions.

**Baton:** Includes the actual use of a fixed or expandable baton, and use of any other item in a similar manner as a baton (i.e. flashlight, etc.) to strike another person, excluding training sessions.

**Chemical / OC:** Includes the discharge of any chemical (CS, CN) or oleoresin capsicum (OC) weapon, such as aerosol, liquid or powder, regardless of dispersal

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method (i.e. spray, launched munition, hand thrown device, etc.) on another person(s), excluding training sessions.

**Weaponless:** Includes the actual use of any physical force to control another person, such as pressure points, joint manipulation, take-downs, punches, kicks, etc.

**Canine:** The total number of canine releases and the total number of releases with bites.

**Total Uses of Force:** Total of the above use of force numbers, exclude the number of suspect injuries/fatalities.

**Total Number of Suspects Receiving Non-Fatal Injuries:** The total number of non- fatal injuries, by race and gender, of all uses of force.

**Total Number of Suspects Receiving Fatal Injuries:** The total number of fatal injuries, by race and gender, of all uses of force.

**Total Number of Incidents Resulting in Officer Injury or Death:** The total number of incidents resulting in officer injury or death.

**Total Use of Force Arrests:** The total number of custodial arrests related to incidents where the above force was used.

**Total Agency Custodial Arrests:** The total number of custodial arrests made by the agency.

**Complaints:** The total number of use of force complaints levied against the agency.

Use of Force 2021

Sworn Personnel	White non-Hispanic		Black non-Hispanic		Hispanic-Latino any race		Other		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<b>Firearm</b>									
• Discharge	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
• Number of Suspects Receiving Non-Fatal Injuries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Number of Suspects Receiving Fatal Injuries	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
• Display only	4	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	13
<b>ECW</b>									
• Discharge	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
• Display only	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Baton</b>									
<b>Chemical /OC</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Weaponless</b>	10	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	16
<b>Canine</b>									

• Release Only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Release and Bite	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Uses of Force</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Total Number of Incidents Resulting in Officer Injury or Death</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Use of Force Arrests</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Total Agency Custodial Arrests</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Total Use of Force Complaints</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\*Not included in the chart above are two (2) firearm discharges that were for the euthanasia of injured animals.

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**GRIEVANCES**

Grievances: Include all formal complaints made by employees related to working conditions, wages or benefits.

<b>Formal Grievances</b>	<b>2021</b>
Total	1

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## PERSONNEL ACTIONS

Suspension: Includes any loss of work hours or docking of pay as a result of disciplinary action.

Demotion: Includes any loss of rank, position or assignment as a result of disciplinary action.

Resign in Lieu of Termination: Means anytime an employee resigns their position rather than face disciplinary action.

Termination: Includes the discharge, termination or firing of an employee as a result of disciplinary action.

Other: Includes verbal or written warnings, reprimands, counseling, or other actions not otherwise categorized.

**TOTAL:** Includes the total number of the above personnel actions.

Commendations: Includes any formal commendations or awards presented to employees for their performance.

Personnel Actions	
2021	
Suspension	1
Demotion	0
Resign In Lieu of Termination	0
Termination	1
Other	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>
Commendations	10

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## COMPLAINTS AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS

**Citizen Complaint:** The total number of complaints against the agency or its employees submitted by citizens or organizations outside of the agency.

**Directed complaint:** The total number of complaints against the agency or its employees submitted by a member of the agency or initiated by the agency.

**Sustained:** The total number of citizen complaints which were determined to be valid and either the agency or its employee(s) is responsible for some causal act or omission.

**Not Sustained:** The total number of citizen complaints which were determined to be valid; however, it could not be determined whether or not the agency or its employee(s) were responsible for some causal act or omission.

**Unfounded:** The total number of citizen complaints determined not to be valid (aka the situation described did not occur).

**Exonerated:** The total number of citizen complaints determined to be valid; however, the agency or its employee(s) acted appropriately.

<b>Complaints and Internal Affairs Investigations</b>	
<b>2021</b>	
<b>External - Citizen Complaint</b>	3
· Sustained	2
· Not Sustained	0
· Unfounded	1
· Exonerated	0
<b>Total</b>	3

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<b>Internal - Directed complaint</b>	1
· Sustained	1
· Not Sustained	0
· Unfounded	0
· Exonerated	0
<b>Total</b>	1



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## UCR/NIBRS Part 1 Crimes

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program divides offenses into two groups, Part I and Part II crimes. Each month, participating law enforcement agencies submit information on the number of Part I offenses that become known to them; those offenses cleared by arrest or exceptional means; and the age, sex, and race of persons arrested for each of the offenses. Contributors provide only arrest data for Part II offenses.

The UCR Program collects data about Part I offenses in order to measure the level and scope of crime occurring throughout the nation. The program's founders chose these offenses 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:

**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**— 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.

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**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.

The Part II offenses, for which only arrest data are collected, are:

**Other assaults (simple)**—Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon was used or no serious or aggravated injury resulted to the victim. Stalking, intimidation, coercion, and hazing are included.

**Forgery and counterfeiting**—The altering, copying, or imitating of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine; or the selling, buying, or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud. Attempts are included.

**Fraud**—The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person or other entity in reliance upon it to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right. Fraudulent conversion and obtaining of money or property by false pretenses. Confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting, are included.

**Embezzlement**—The unlawful misappropriation or misapplication by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody, or control.

**Stolen property: buying, receiving, possessing**—Buying, receiving, possessing, selling, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by burglary, embezzlement, fraud, larceny, robbery, etc. Attempts are included.

**Vandalism**—To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law. Attempts are included.

**Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.**—The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. Attempts are included.

**Prostitution and commercialized vice**—The unlawful promotion of or participation in sexual activities for profit, including attempts. To solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes; to own, manage, or operate a dwelling or other establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed; or to otherwise assist or promote prostitution.

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**Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)**—Offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Incest, indecent exposure, and statutory rape are included. Attempts are included.

**Drug abuse violations**—The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The following drug categories are specified: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics—manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (demerol, methadone); and dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

**Gambling**—To unlawfully bet or wager money or something else of value; assist, promote, or operate a game of chance for money or some other stake; possess or transmit wagering information; manufacture, sell, purchase, possess, or transport gambling equipment, devices, or goods; or tamper with the outcome of a sporting event or contest to gain a gambling advantage.

**Offenses against the family and children**—Unlawful nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) that threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being or morals of another family member and that are not classifiable as other offenses, such as Assault or Sex Offenses. Attempts are included.

**Driving under the influence**—Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.

**Liquor laws**—The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness. Federal violations are excluded.

**Drunkenness**—To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired. Driving under the influence is excluded.

**Disorderly conduct**—Any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality.

**Vagrancy**—The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas; prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or place in an idle or aimless manner; or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without visible means of support.

**All other offenses**—All violations of state or local laws not specifically identified as Part I or Part II offenses, except traffic violations.

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**Suspicion**—Arrested for no specific offense and released without formal charges being placed.

**Curfew and loitering laws (persons under age 18)**—Violations by juveniles of local curfew or loitering ordinances.

**Runaways (persons under age 18)**—Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under the provisions of local statutes.

Part 1 Crimes 2021
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Murder	0
Forcible Rape	19
Robbery	3
Aggravated assault	14
Burglary	27
Larceny - Theft	313
Motor Vehicle Theft	158
Arson	2
Human Trafficking	0

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### CALLS FOR SERVICE

Calls for service are the number of criminal and non-criminal incidents reported to the law enforcement agency.

Calls for Service	
2021	
Number of Calls	62,975



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## MOTOR VEHICLE PURSUITS

**Total Pursuits:** The total number of motor vehicle pursuits occurring during the annual period.

- o Forcible Stopping Techniques Used: The total number of forcible stopping techniques used to terminate pursuits.
- o Terminated by Agency: The total number of motor vehicle pursuits during the annual period which were terminated or ceased based on the employees own judgment or that of a supervisor.
- o Policy Compliant: The total number of motor vehicle pursuits during the annual period, which complied with the agency's written directives.
- o Policy Non-Compliant: The total number of motor vehicle pursuits during the annual period, which did not comply with the agency's written directives.

**Total Collisions:** The total number of collisions or crashes that resulted from or were related to motor vehicle pursuits during the annual period.

**Total Injuries:** The total number of injuries that resulted from, or were related to, motor vehicle pursuits during the annual period.

- o Officer Injuries: The total number of employees injured because of, or related to, motor vehicle pursuits during the annual period.
- o Suspect Injuries: The total number of suspects injured as a result of, or related to, motor vehicle pursuits during the annual period.
- o Third Party Injuries: The total number of people, other than employees or suspects, injured because of, or related to, motor vehicle pursuits during the annual period.

**Reason Initiated:** If there are multiple charges, count only the most serious charge.

- o Traffic: The total number of motor vehicle pursuits initiated due to traffic related offenses.
- o Felony: The total number of motor vehicle pursuits initiated due to a felony or serious crime.
- o Misdemeanor: The total number of motor vehicle pursuits initiated due to a misdemeanor or minor crime.

<b>Vehicle Pursuits</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Total Pursuits:</b>	<b>17</b>
· Forcible stopping techniques used	0
· Terminated by agency	12
· Policy Compliant	17
· Policy Non- compliant	0
<b>Total Collisions:</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	<b>0</b>
Officer	0
Suspects	0
Third Party	0
<b>Reason Initiated:</b>	
Traffic	14
Felony	0
Misdemeanor	3

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## **AGENCY-WIDE BREAKDOWN OF SWORN AND NON-SWORN POSITIONS**

Provide numerical data for categories given. Only include the number of full-time sworn and non-sworn positions assigned to the law enforcement function. Exclude part-time positions, volunteers, or employees assigned to corrections, fire services, or other non-law enforcement related functions.

### Sworn Personnel

- Non-supervisory positions
- Supervisory
- Command: has direct authority over supervisors
- Executives: CEO and direct reports, except as noted in Command

### Non-sworn Personnel

- Non-supervisory positions
- Supervisory
- Managerial : direct authority over supervisors
- Executive: CEO or direct report to the CEO

Position	White	Black	Other	Ethnic Origin	Male	Female
				Hisp		
Officer	15	2	0	0	16	1
SRO	1	0	0	0	1	0
Detective	1	2	0	0	3	0
Sergeant	5	0	0	1	1	4
Lieutenant	3	0	0	0	3	0
Captain	1	1	0	0	2	0
Chief	1	0	0	1	1	0
Total	27	5	0	2	27	5
%	84.4%	15.6%			84.4%	15.6%
CO/DISP	6	1	0	0	0	7
Records	0	1	0	0	0	1
Victim Adv	1	0	0	0	0	1
Parking Enf	0	1	0	0	0	1
Chief's Asst	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	8	3	0	0	0	11
%	72.7%	27.3%			0.0%	100.0%
Agency Totals	35	8			27	16
Agency %	81.4%	18.6%			62.8%	37.2%

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## SWORN OFFICER SELECTION

- Applications Received: Includes the total number of applications received during the year.
- Applicants Hired: Includes the number of applicants that were hired during the year.

Sworn Officer Selection 2021		
Race/Gender	Applications Received	Applicants Hired
<b>White-non-Hispanic</b>		
· Male	37	8
· Female	5	1
<b>Black-non-Hispanic</b>		
· Male	3	0
· Female	1	0
<b>Hispanic-Latino of any race</b>		
· Male	1	0
· Female	0	0
<b>Other</b>		
· Male	4	0
· Female	1	0
<b>Total</b>	52	9

<b>Sworn Officer Promotions 2021</b>			
	Tested	Eligible After Testing	Promoted
White-non-Hispanic			
· Male	2	2	2
· Female	1	1	1
Black-non-Hispanic			
· Male	2	2	2
· Female	0	0	0
Hispanic-Latino of any race			
· Male	0	0	0
· Female	1	1	1
Other			
· Male	0	0	0
· Female	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>