

# Oxford Police Department Year-End Review 2016



THIS REPORT WAS PREPARED BY END2END PUBLIC SAFETY, THE CAD/RMS  
PROVIDER FOR THE CITY OF OXFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT





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George "Pat" Patterson

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## Calls by Type of Origination

During the Year 2016, the department received 57,708 total calls. The department categorized each call based on the nature in which the call originated (commonly referred to as Received Via):

- E911 Dispatch
- Phone
- Radio
- Walk In

E911 Dispatch refers to calls received through an incoming call-transfer from Lafayette County 911. Phone refers to calls received through the non-emergency phone numbers for OPD. Radio refers to calls received from Officers as they observe events in the field. Walk In refers to calls received from citizens coming into the OPD facilities to speak with Officers regarding a yet-to-be-reported event.

During the Year 2016, the breakdown of calls per how each was received, is as follows:

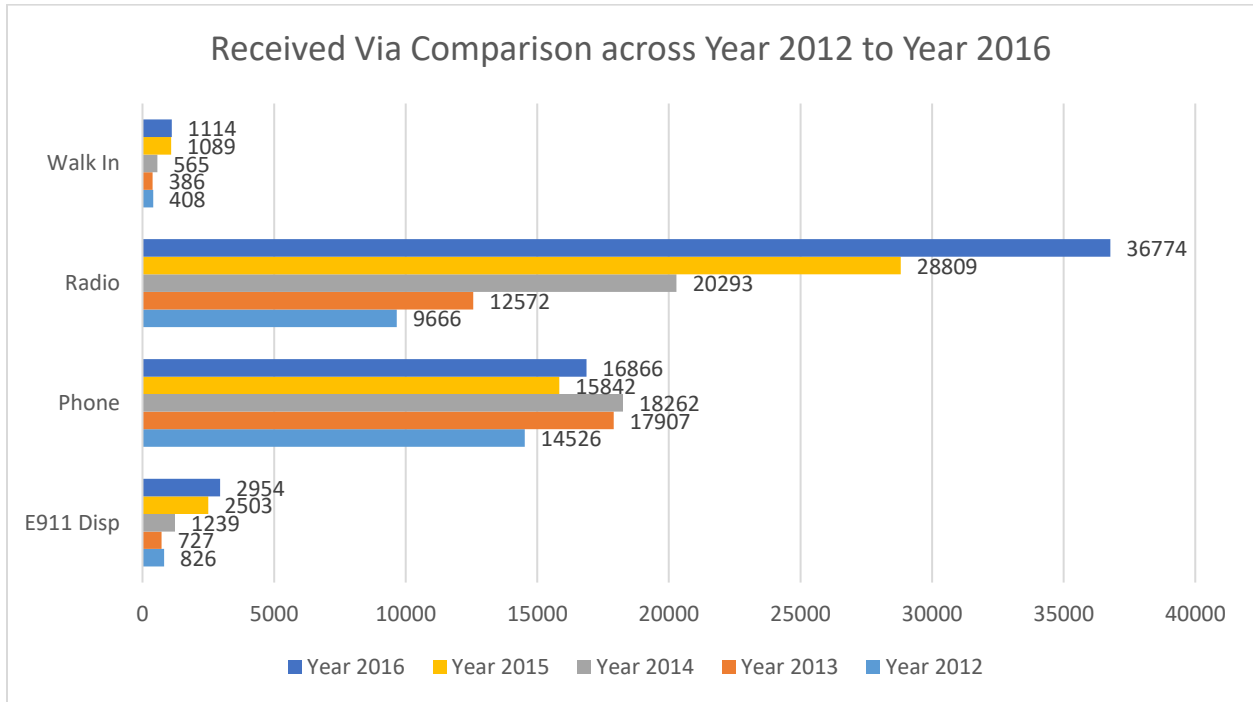
E911 Dispatch	2954
Phone	16866
Radio	36774
Walk In	1114

During the Year 2016, the department managed 36,774 calls which were Officer Initiated (meaning the call was received via Radio from an Officer in the field), or 63.72% of the total number of calls received by the department for the Year 2016.

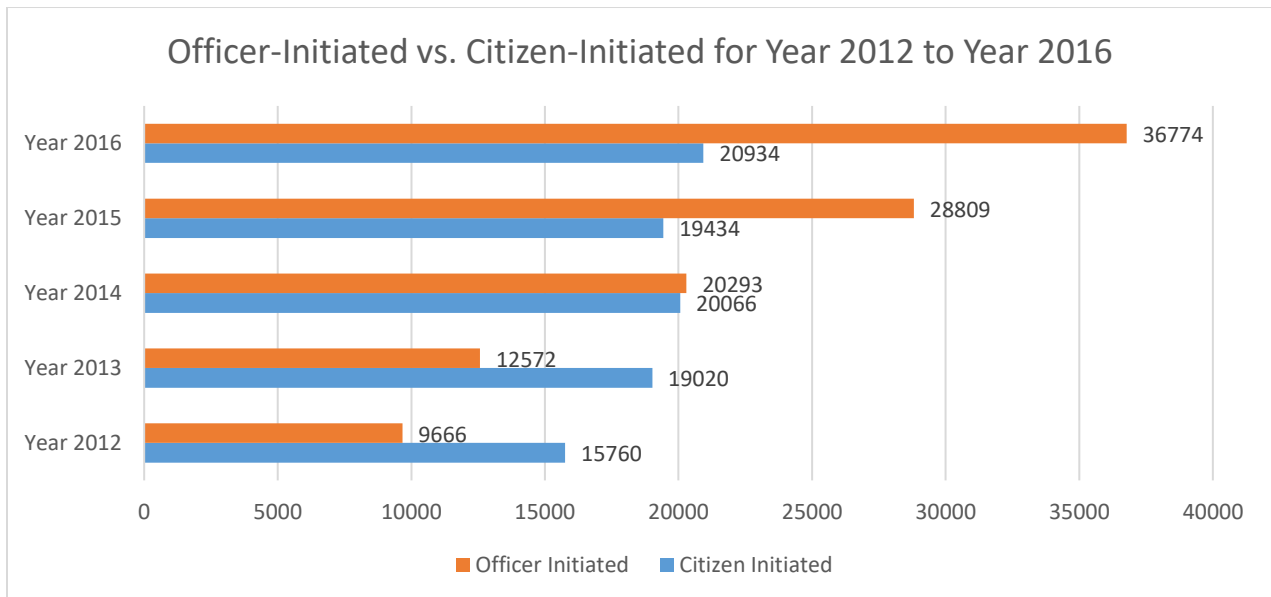
The following data represents call volume by origination type from Year 2012 through Year 2016:

Received Via	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Grand Total
E911 Disp	826	727	1239	2503	2954	8249
Phone	14526	17907	18262	15842	16866	83403
Radio	9666	12572	20293	28809	36774	108114
Walk In	408	386	565	1089	1114	3562
Grand Total	25426	31592	40359	48243	57708	203328

The following chart depicts year-to-year comparisons for each type of call origination as received from Year 2012 through Year 2016:

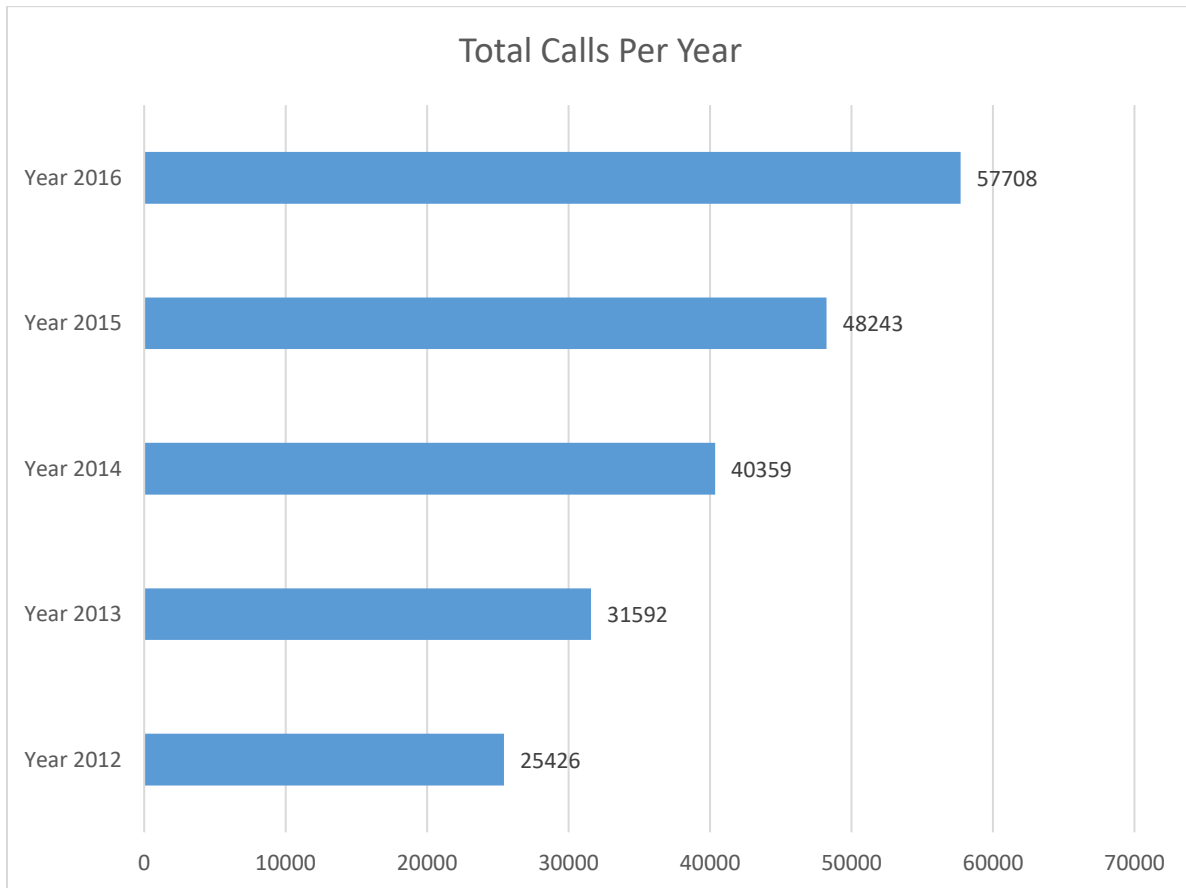


Calls that are received via Radio are known as Officer-Initiated calls. All other methods by which a call is received are known as Citizen-Initiated calls. The following chart provides a year-to-year comparison of Officer-Initiated vs. Citizen-Initiated call volume for Year 2012 through Year 2016:



## Call Volume per Year

In the Year 2013, the department experienced a 24.25% increase in total call volume from the previous year. In the Year 2014, the department experienced a 27.75% increase in total call volume from the previous year. In the Year 2016, the department experienced a 19.62% increase in total call volume from the previous year. The following chart displays the rising total call volume from 2012 through 2016:

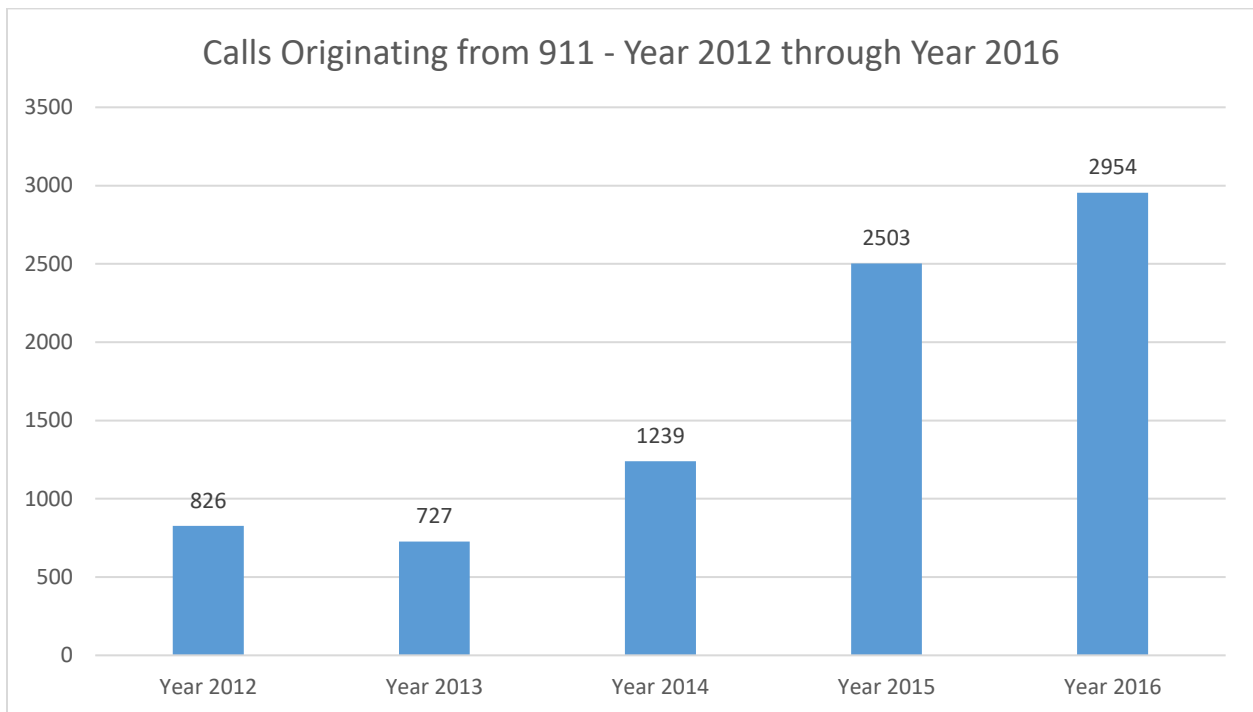


## Recent Call Volume Increases from Incoming 911 Transfers

Lafayette County Sheriff Office is home to the county's Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP), meaning any call to 911 within Lafayette County is automatically routed to Lafayette County 911 Dispatchers at the Lafayette County Sheriff Office.

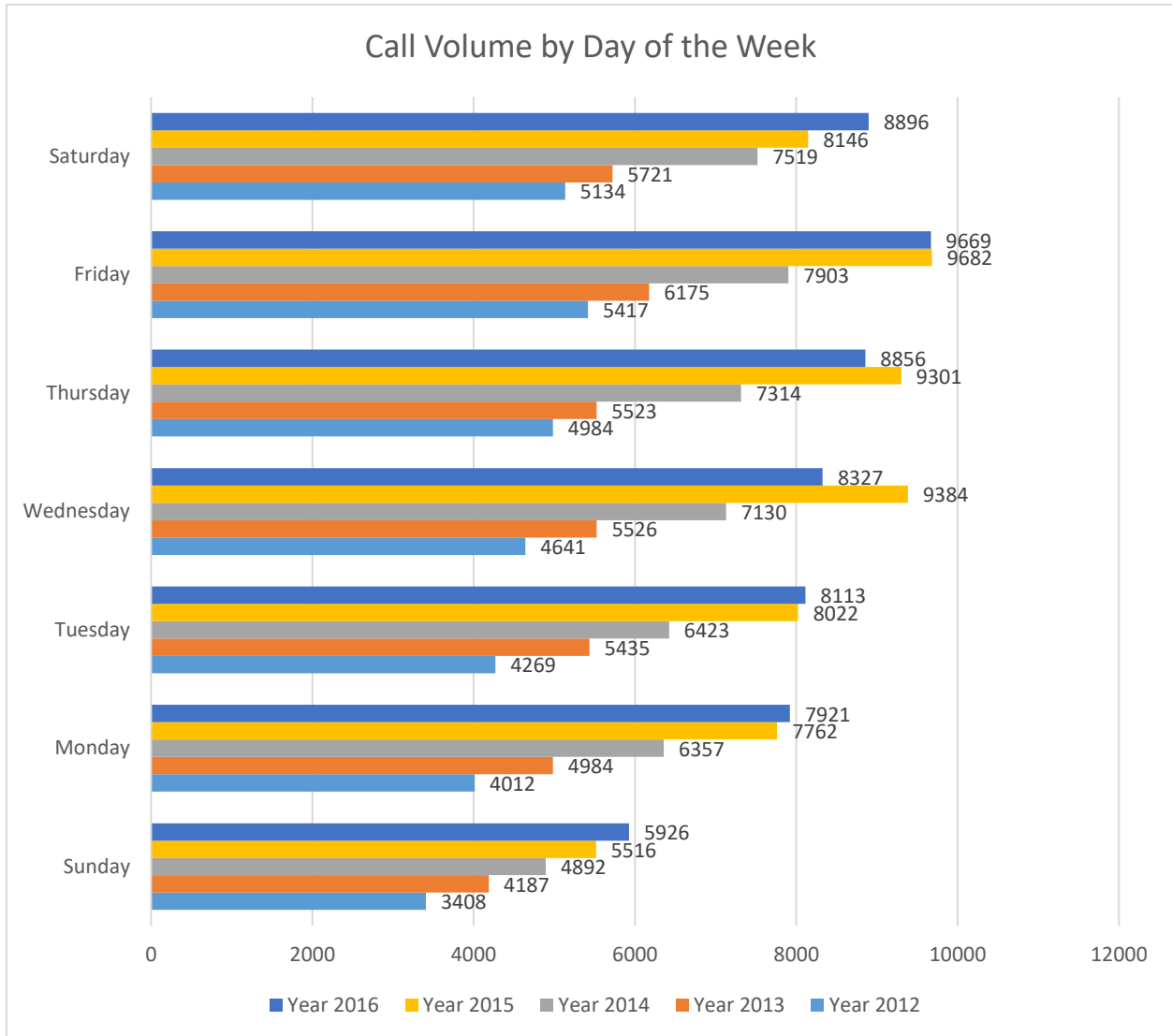
When calls are received at Lafayette County 911 from citizens that are currently within Oxford city limits, those calls are transferred from Lafayette County 911 to the Oxford Police Department.

Calls received as transfers from Lafayette County 911 have increased each of the last three years.



## Days with Highest Call Volume

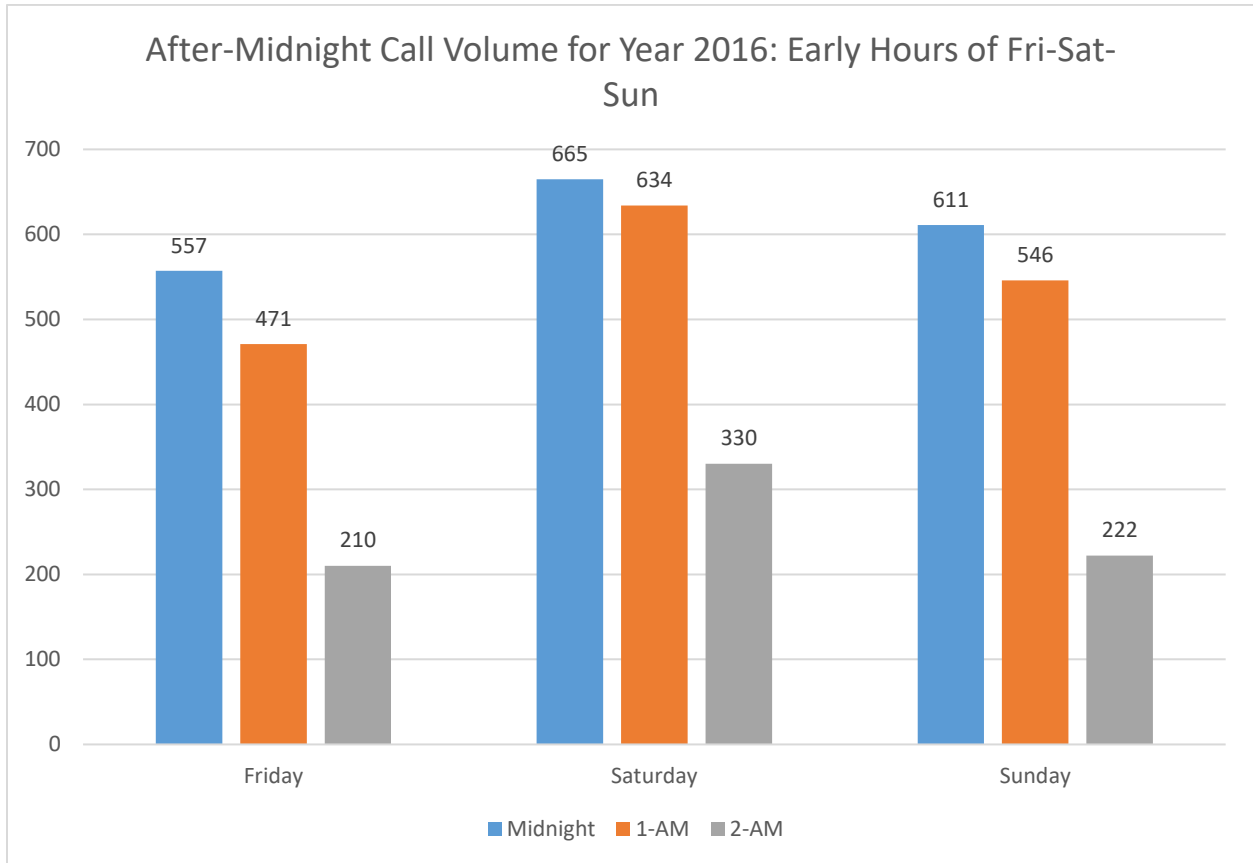
The following chart illustrated a breakdown of call volume by day of the week, by year in which the call occurred. As shown by the chart below, the department receives the largest amount of calls during Wednesday through Saturday of each week during the year.





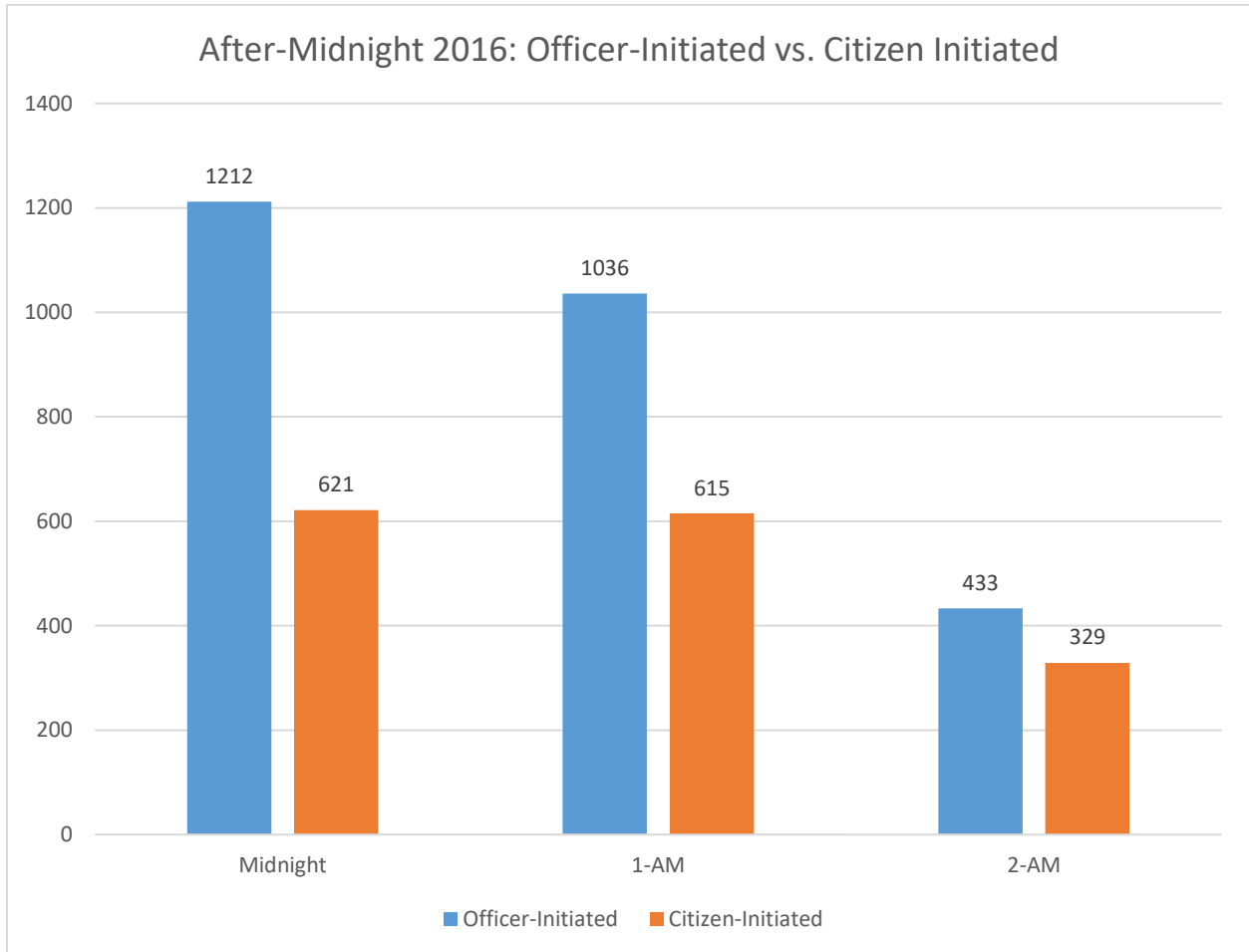
## After-Midnight Call Volume

The time between 12:00 AM and 3:00 AM are sometimes the busiest for the department. The following chart provides a breakdown of call volume after midnight on week-ending nights/mornings (i.e. Thursday night, Friday night, and Saturday night).



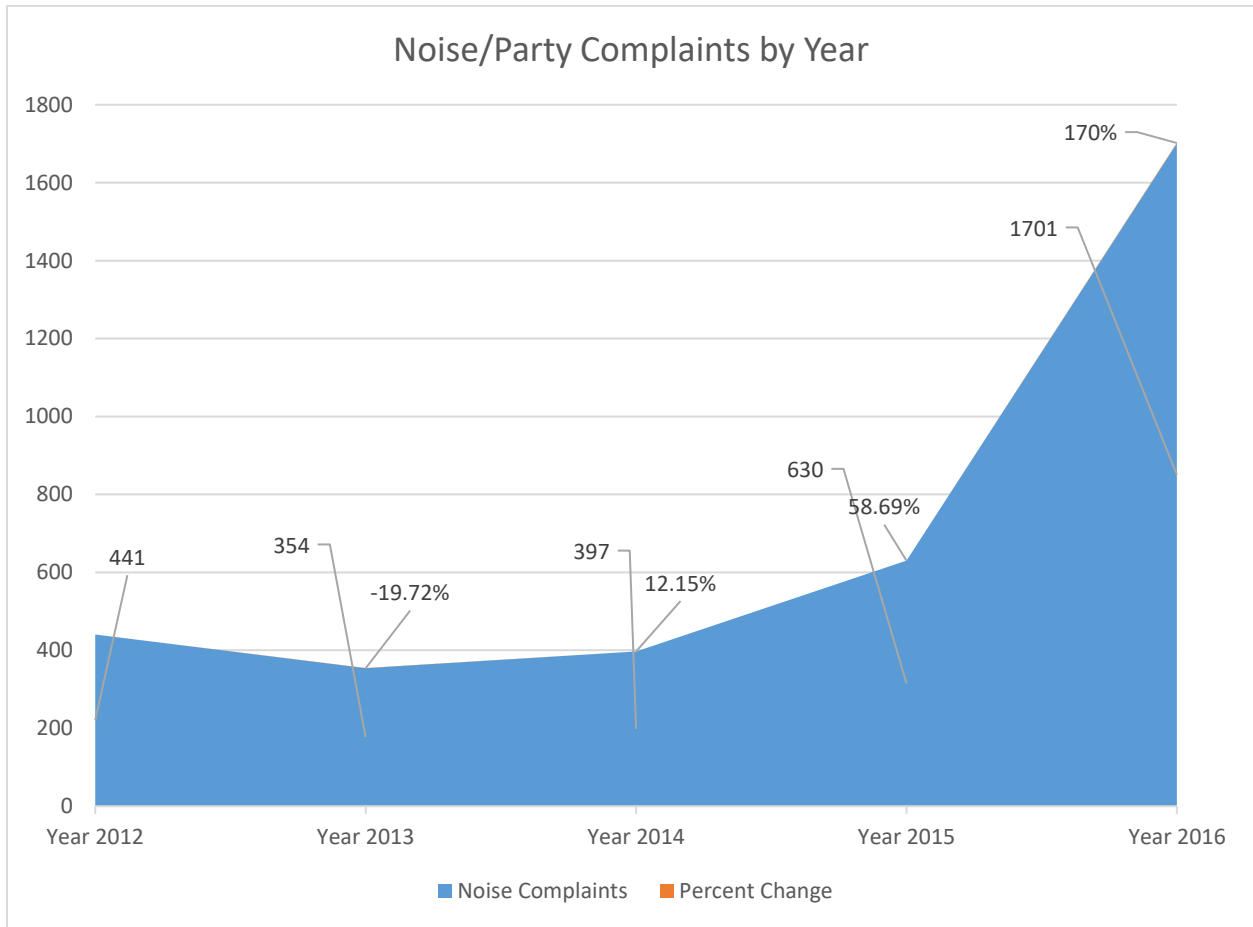
## After-Midnight Call Volume: Officer-Initiated Calls

The following chart illustrates the breakdown of after-midnight calls between Officer-Initiated and Citizen-Initiated. Out of the 1,833 calls which occurred in Year 2016 during the midnight hour, there were 1,212 calls which were Officer-Initiated, or 66.12% of the calls received between 12AM and 1AM.



## Noise/Party Complaints by Year

The department receives several hundred calls per year regarding noise complaints. The department received fewer noise complaints in 2013 than 2012; however, the number of occurrences began to increase again, year-to-year, from 2013 through 2016.



## Case Reports Issued

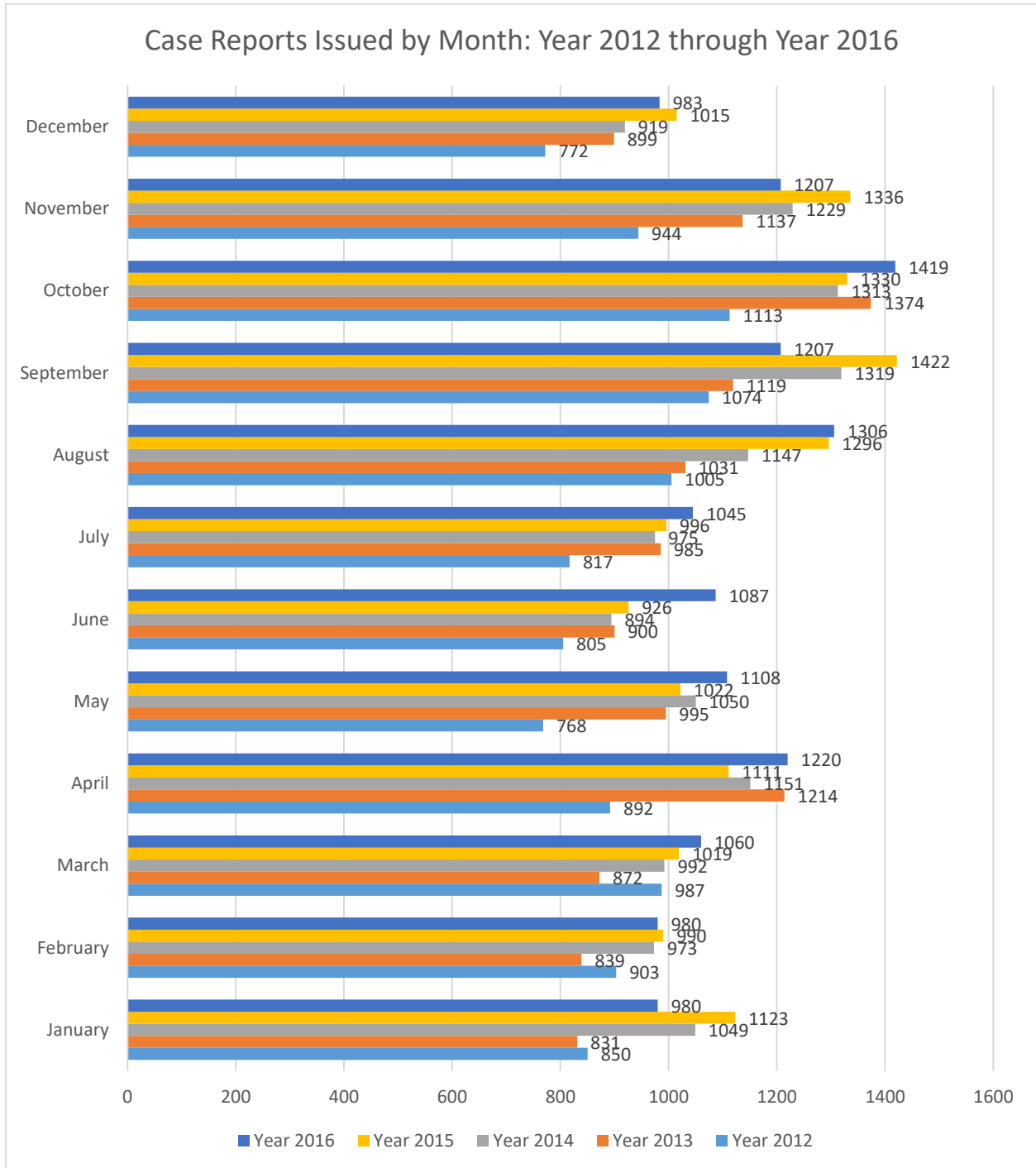
Certain types of calls to the department result in the issuance of a case report. The department issues more than 10,000 new case reports each year.

September is a month which sees a large amount of case reports being issued. In the Year 2012, during the month of September, the department issued 1,074 case reports. In the Year 2013, during the month of September, that number increased to 1,119; increased to 1,319 in September 2014; increased to 1,422 in September 2015.

The department's case report issuance in September 2013 was a 4.19% increase from September 2012. The department's case report issuance in September 2014 was a 17.87% increase from September 2013. The department's case report issuance in September 2015 was a 7.81% increase from September 2014.

Month Name	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Grand Total
January	850	831	1049	1123	980	4833
February	903	839	973	990	980	4685
March	987	872	992	1019	1060	4930
April	892	1214	1151	1111	1220	5588
May	768	995	1050	1022	1108	4943
June	805	900	894	926	1087	4612
July	817	985	975	996	1045	4818
August	1005	1031	1147	1296	1306	5785
September	1074	1119	1319	1422	1207	6141
October	1113	1374	1313	1330	1419	6549
November	944	1137	1229	1336	1207	5853
December	772	899	919	1015	983	4588
Grand Total	10930	12196	13011	13586	13602	63325

The department has experienced an increase in the issuance of new case reports, from year-to-year, in most all months of the year from Year 2012 through Year 2016.

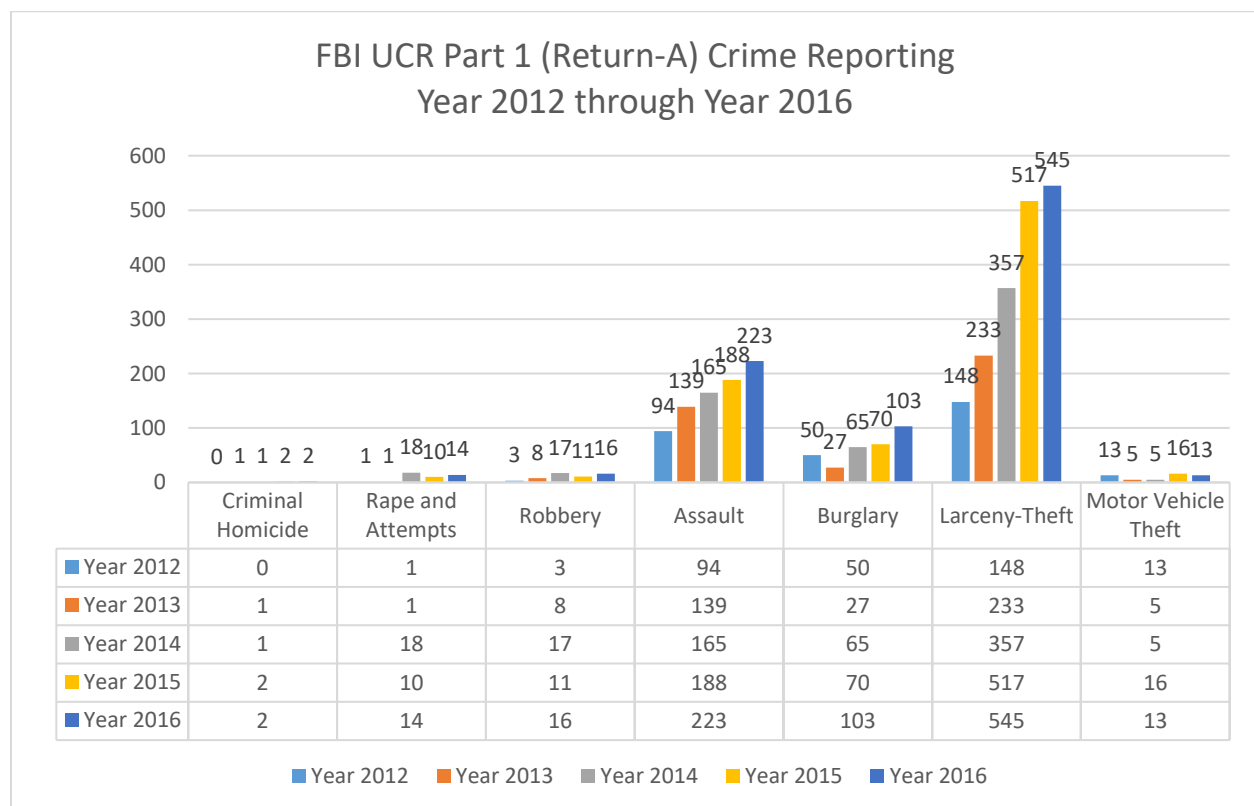


## FBI UCR Part 1 Crimes

The department participates in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. The UCR program asks departments to submit data about the single most offensive crime that occurred within a case report involving certain types of offenses (referred to as Part 1 Crimes). This approach is known as applying the Hierarchy Rule to collecting crime stats to submit to the FBI for UCR purposes. For example, if a case report included a home break-in (Burglary) and a stolen car (Motor Vehicle Theft), then the UCR statistic reported to the FBI, according to FBI UCR crime reporting standards, is the most serious offense between the two, and that would be the Burglary.

**\*\*NOTE:** In the Year 2013, the FBI broadened its categorization of Rape and Assault offenses to include additional scenarios, such as Attempts to Commit Rape, Carnal Knowledge, Fondling, etc.; scenarios are noticed where the newly expanded categorizations began to reach department's reporting around the nation during years 2013 and 2014, wherein departments experience increases in Rape reporting to UCR.

The following chart illustrates the hierarchical reporting of UCR Part 1 Crimes from the department to the FBI:



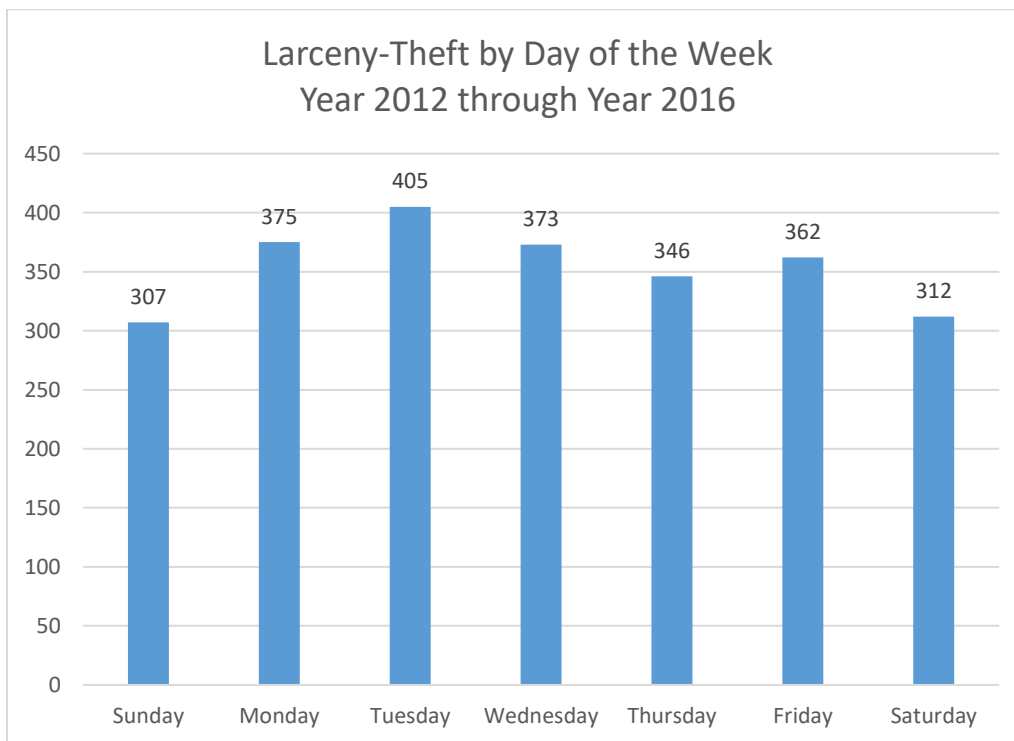
## Larceny-Theft statistics out of UCR Part 1 Crime Reporting

The nature of the FBI's UCR program for collecting Part 1 Crime statistics is that the department only reports the most serious offense which occurred during the commission of a group of crimes listed within the case report. Example: a burglar might break-in to a home, steal a laptop, and then steal a bicycle from the driveway as a getaway vehicle; for UCR purposes, the FBI asks the department to report the most serious offense that occurred, which would be the Burglary of the home; the Larceny-Theft of the bicycle would go unreported to the FBI via the UCR Return-A Monthly Return of Offenses report.

The department believes that Larceny-Theft offenses are the most commonly occurring offense to be hierarchically left off Part 1 Crime reporting by participating agencies, since larcenies are commonly committed alongside more serious offenses.

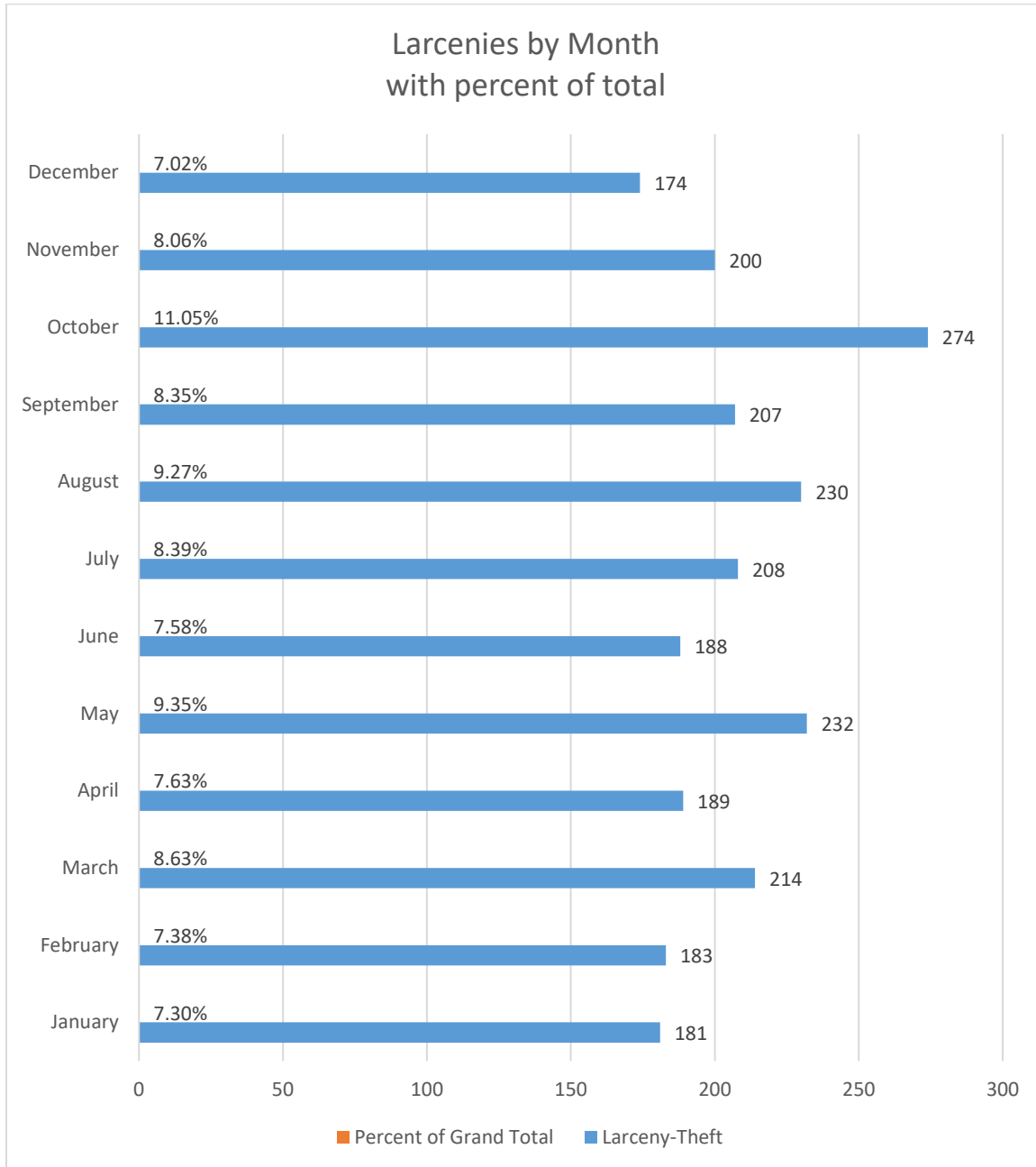
The department works to collect and review details about Larceny-Theft offenses to better inform citizens about days/times of the year when larcenies are more frequently occurring. Such crime collection efforts provide decision-support to the department for increased housing patrol, releasing crime prevention tips to the public, etc.

The following chart illustrates occurrences of Larceny-Theft offenses from 2012 through 2015, based on the day of the week of which the offense occurred:



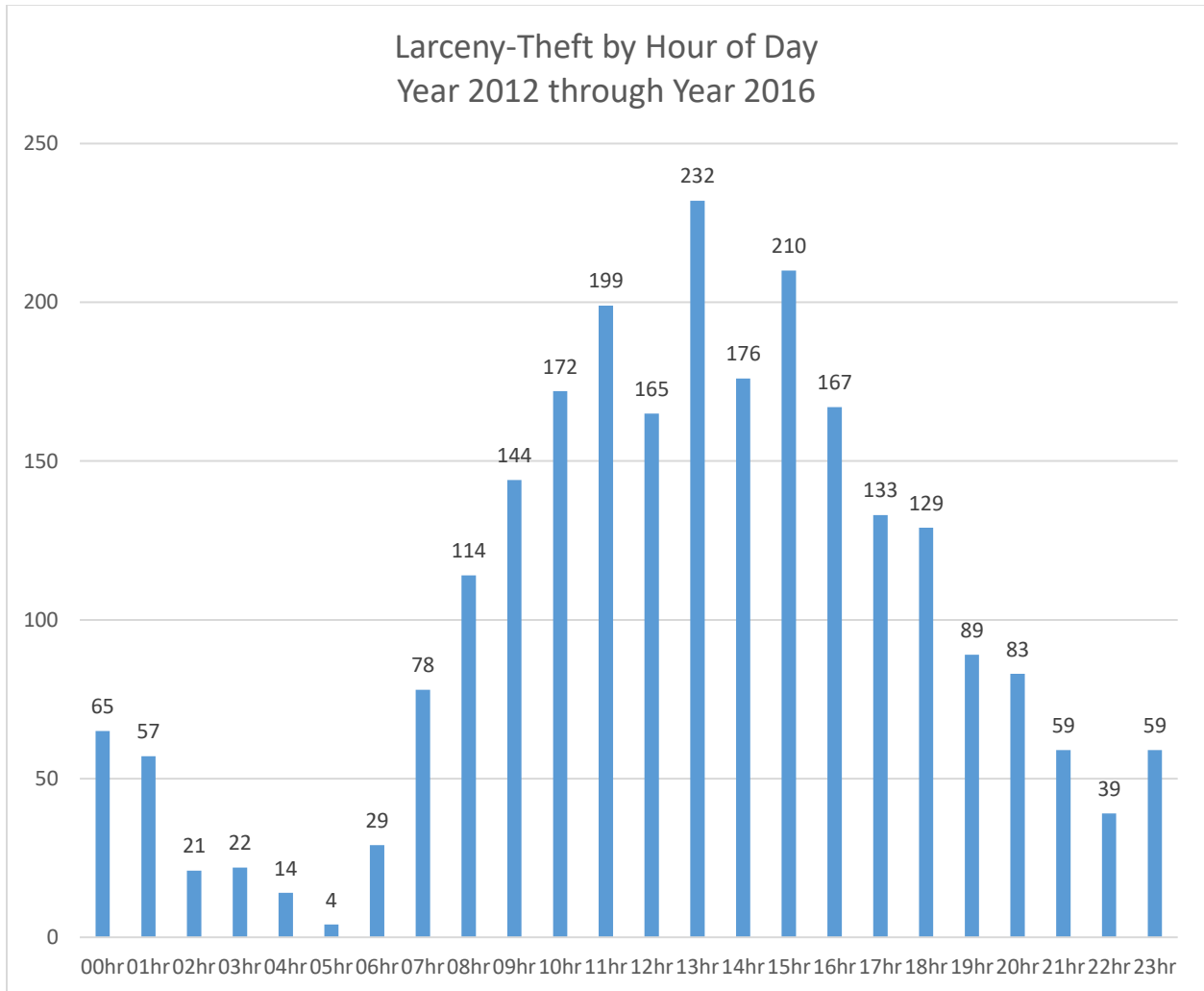
## Larceny-Theft Offense Occurrences by Month

The following chart depicts a summary count of Larceny-Theft offenses grouped by month of occurrence, from the Year 2012 through Year 2016.



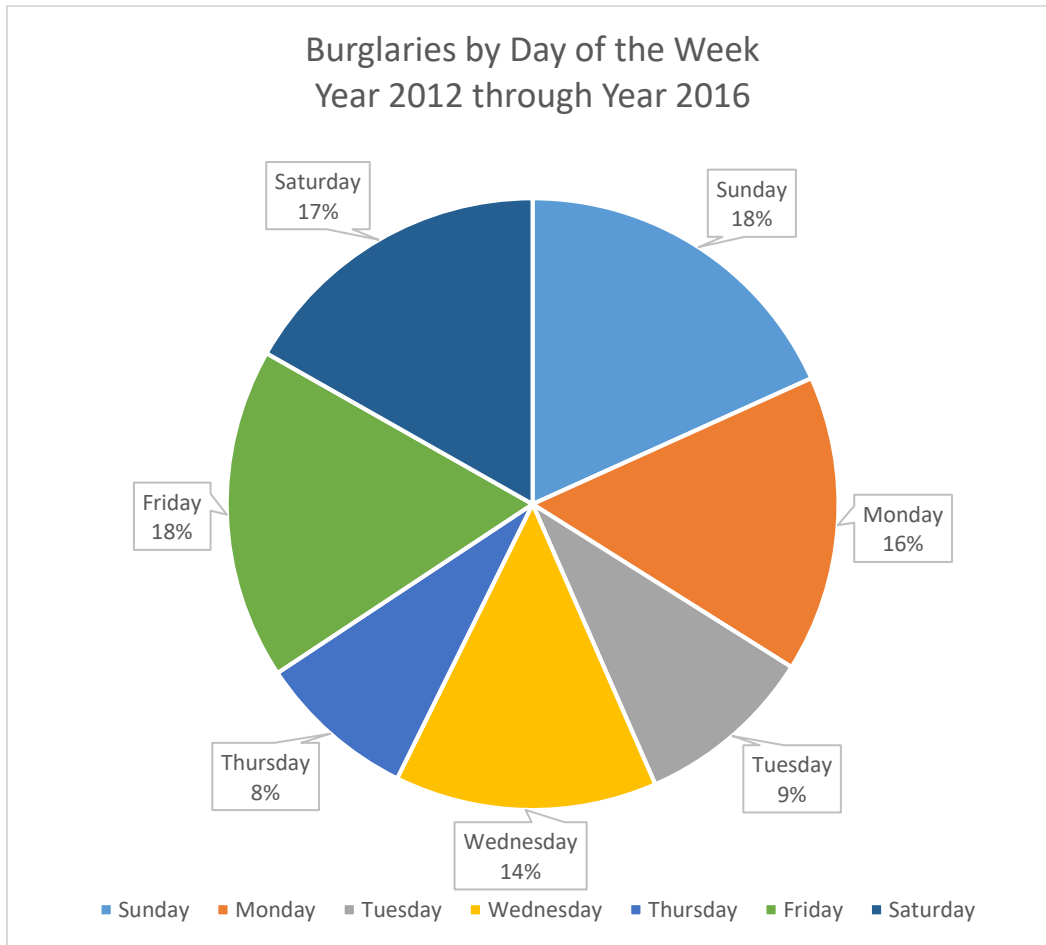


The following chart shows a breakdown of the Hour of Day during which Larceny-Thefts are occurring. This chart helps the department to determine the need for citizens to make sure their home, apartment, vehicle, garage, etc. are locked to help prevent becoming the victim of theft while they are away at work, at school, etc., as those times of day experience the highest volume of larceny-theft offenses.



## Burglary Crimes by Day of the Week

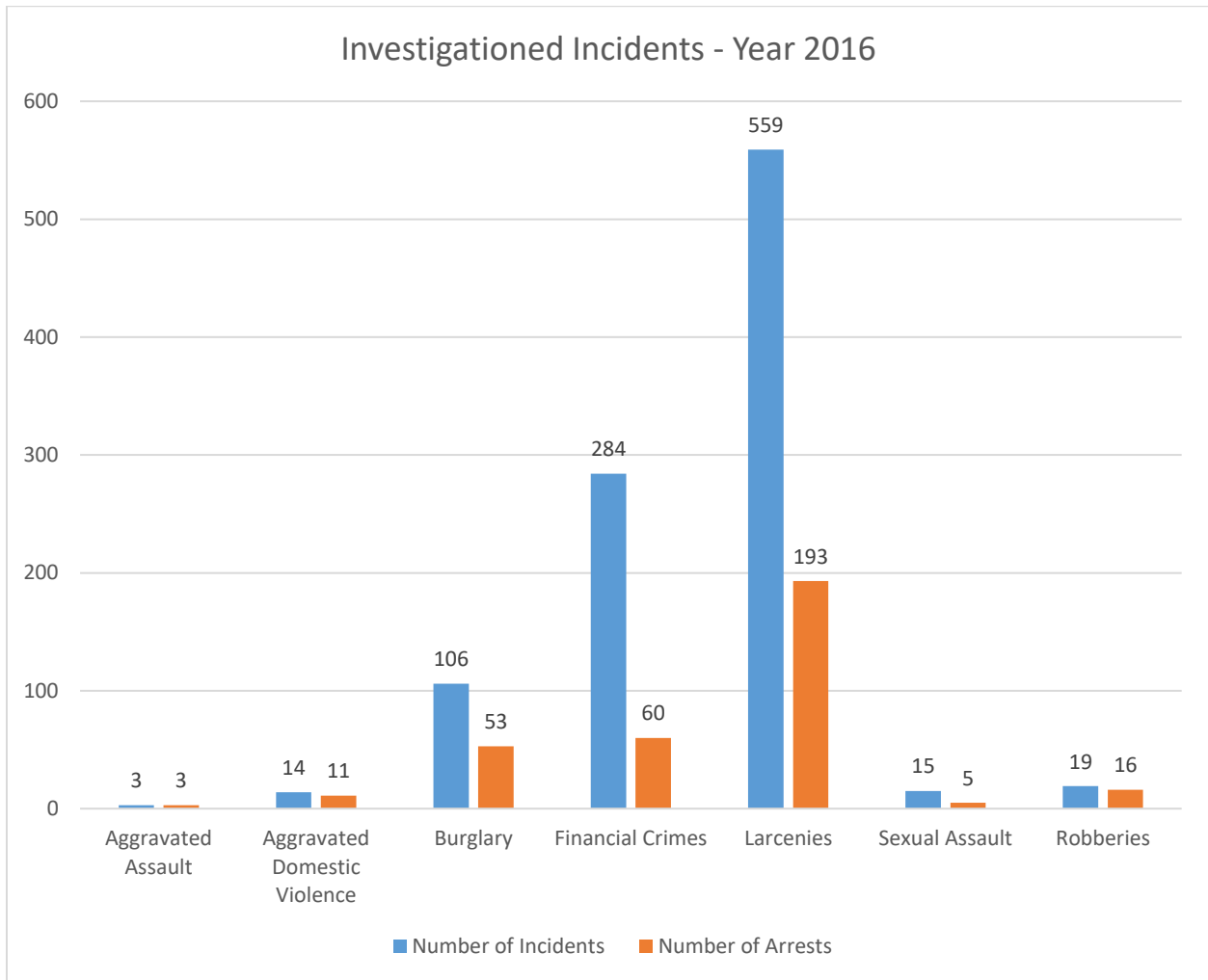
The department analyzes crime data regarding Burglaries to assist in efforts to determine patterns that might prove beneficial to solving burglary crimes. The following chart illustrates the days of the week and the percentage by which each produces the occurrence of a Burglary offense.



Day of Week	Occurrences of Burglary: 2012 through 2016
Sunday	50
Monday	43
Tuesday	26
Wednesday	38
Thursday	23
Friday	48
Saturday	46

## Investigated Incidents – Year 2016

The department’s Investigations division collects data about the types of incidents being investigated and if an incident is ‘cleared by arrest’, meaning an offender has been apprehended for the crime.

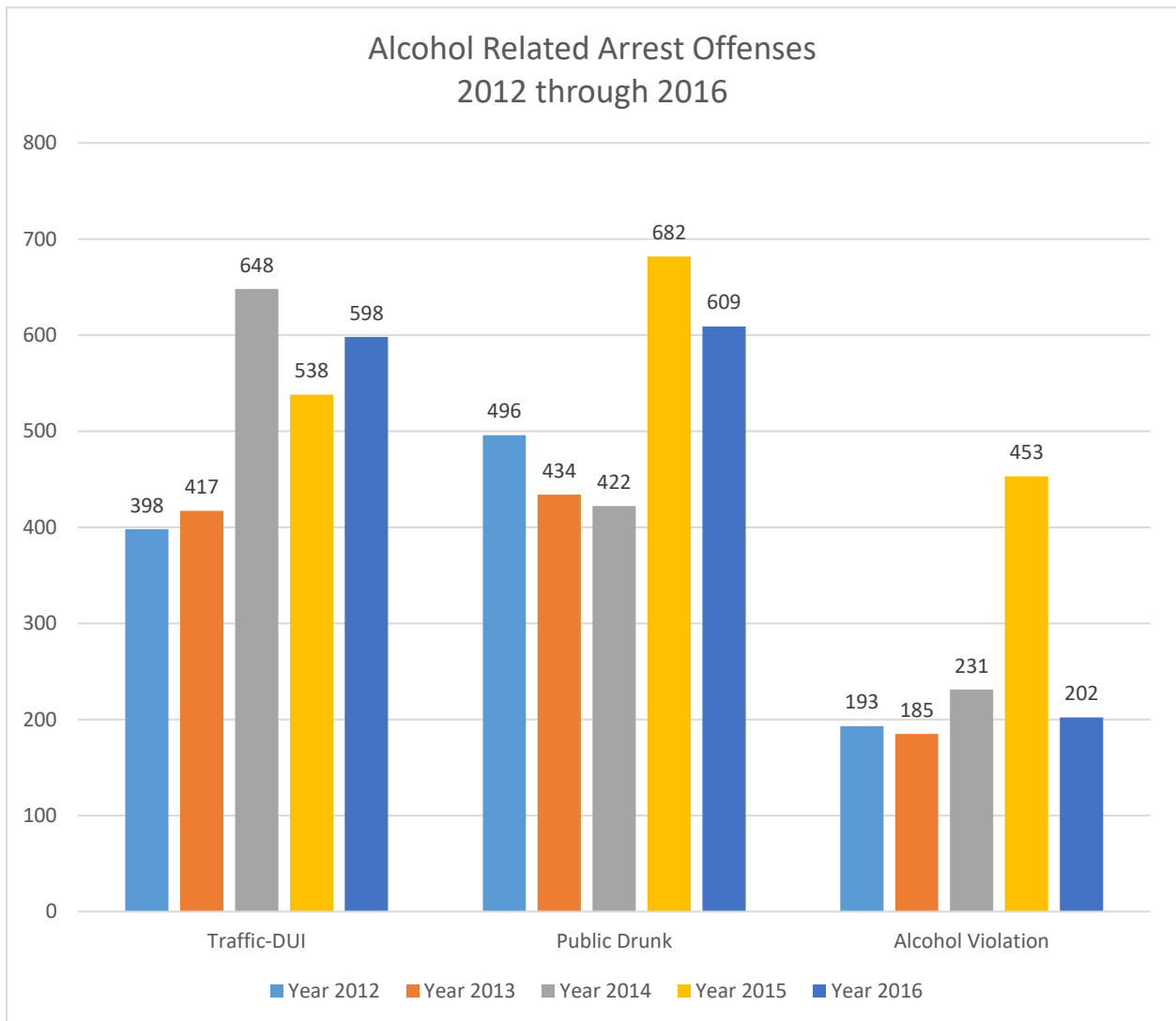


Below are the FBI UCR solvability statistics for the listed crimes. When compared to with the FBI UCR the Oxford Police Department solvability statistics are above the national average.

- 48.1% of violent crimes
- 19.7% of property crimes
- 64.1% of murder offenses
- 29.4% of robbery offenses
- 57.7% of aggravated assault offenses
- 22.4% of larceny-theft offenses
- 13.1% of burglary offenses

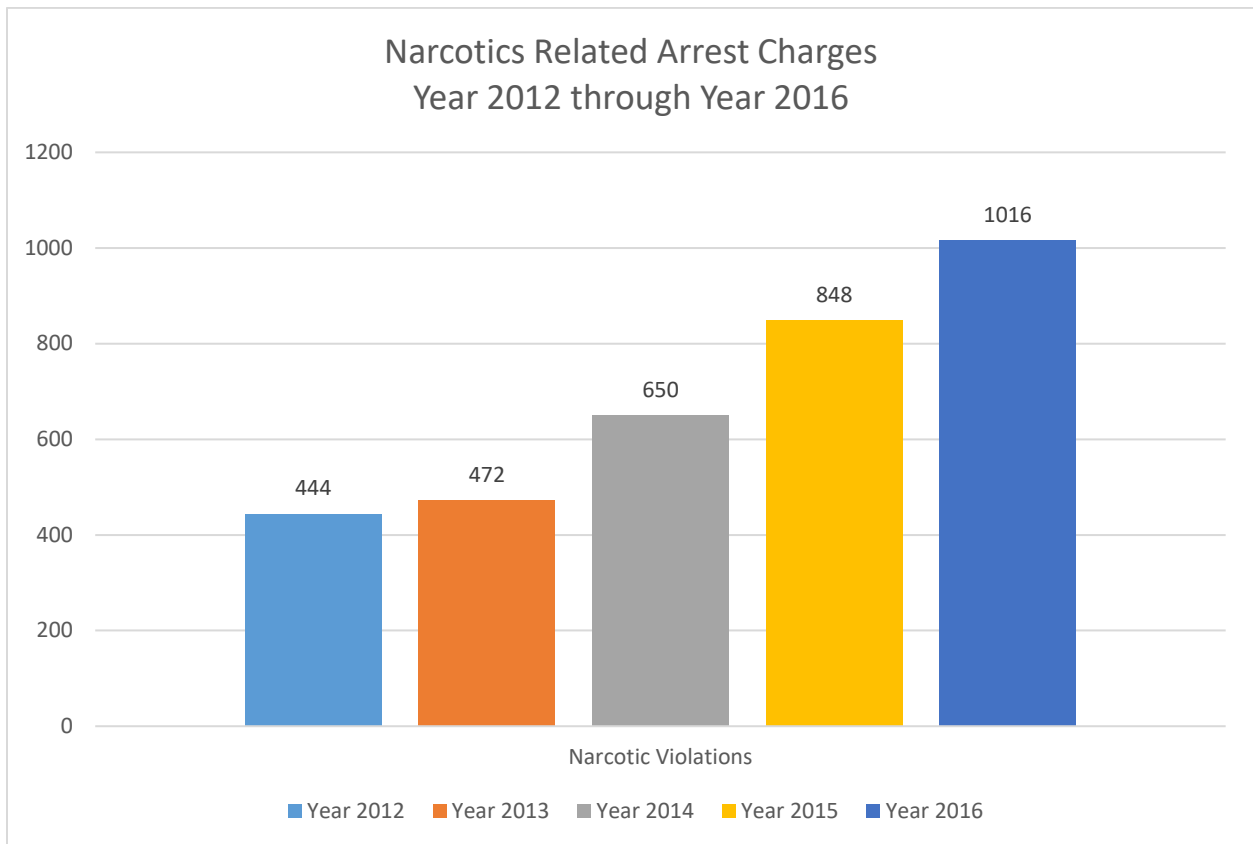
## Alcohol Violations

The following chart provides summary counts of alcohol related arrest charges from the Year 2012 through the Year 2016. The arrest offenses have been categorized as either Traffic-DUI, Public Drunk, or other miscellaneous alcohol violations (such as Minor in Possession, or Sales of Beer to Minor, etc.)



## Drug Violations

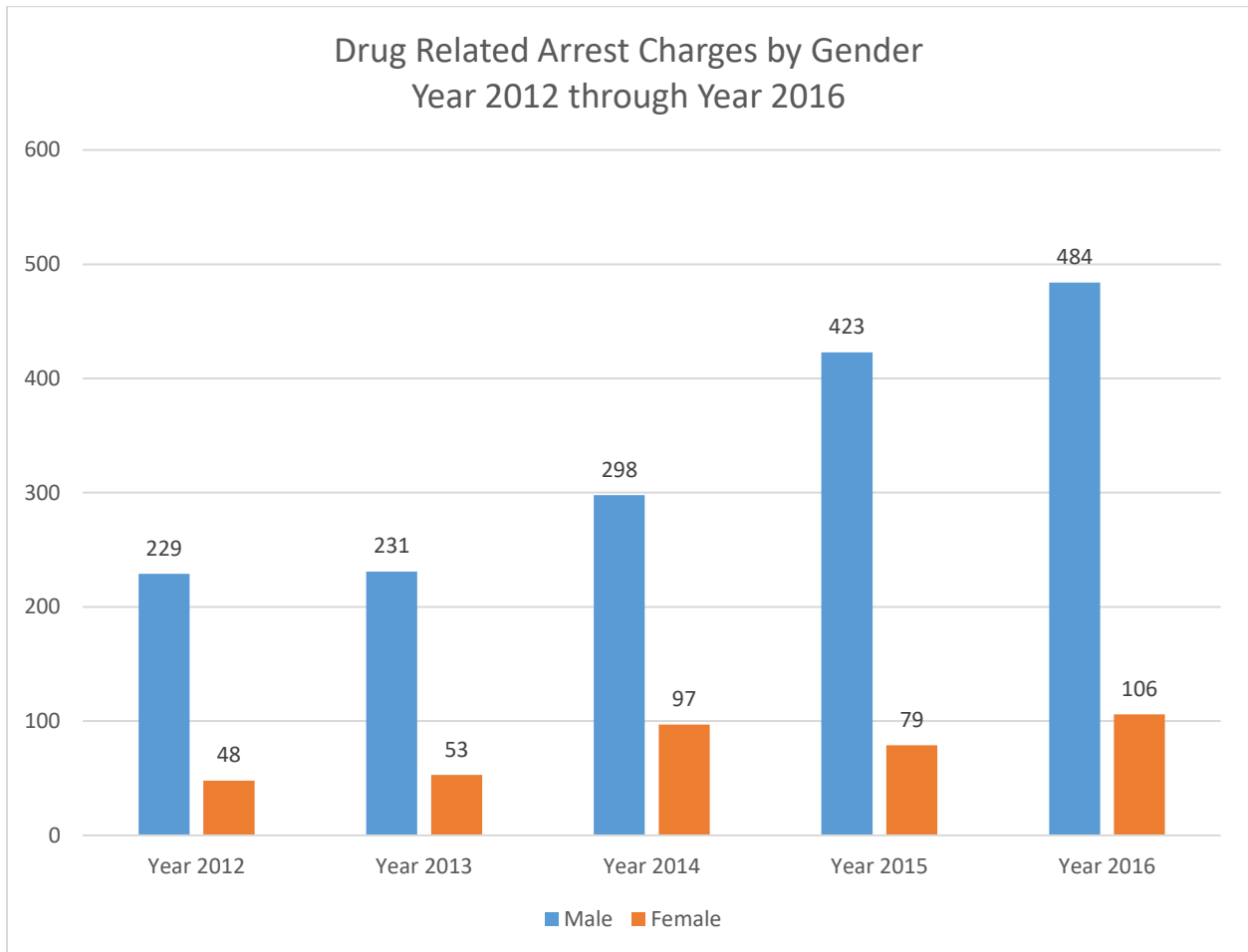
The department categorizes all drug related arrest charges under Narcotics. The numbers shown below reflect the counts of drug related offenses charged against defendants arrested by OPD. These numbers do not include arrest charges brought forth by the Metro Narcotics Unit.



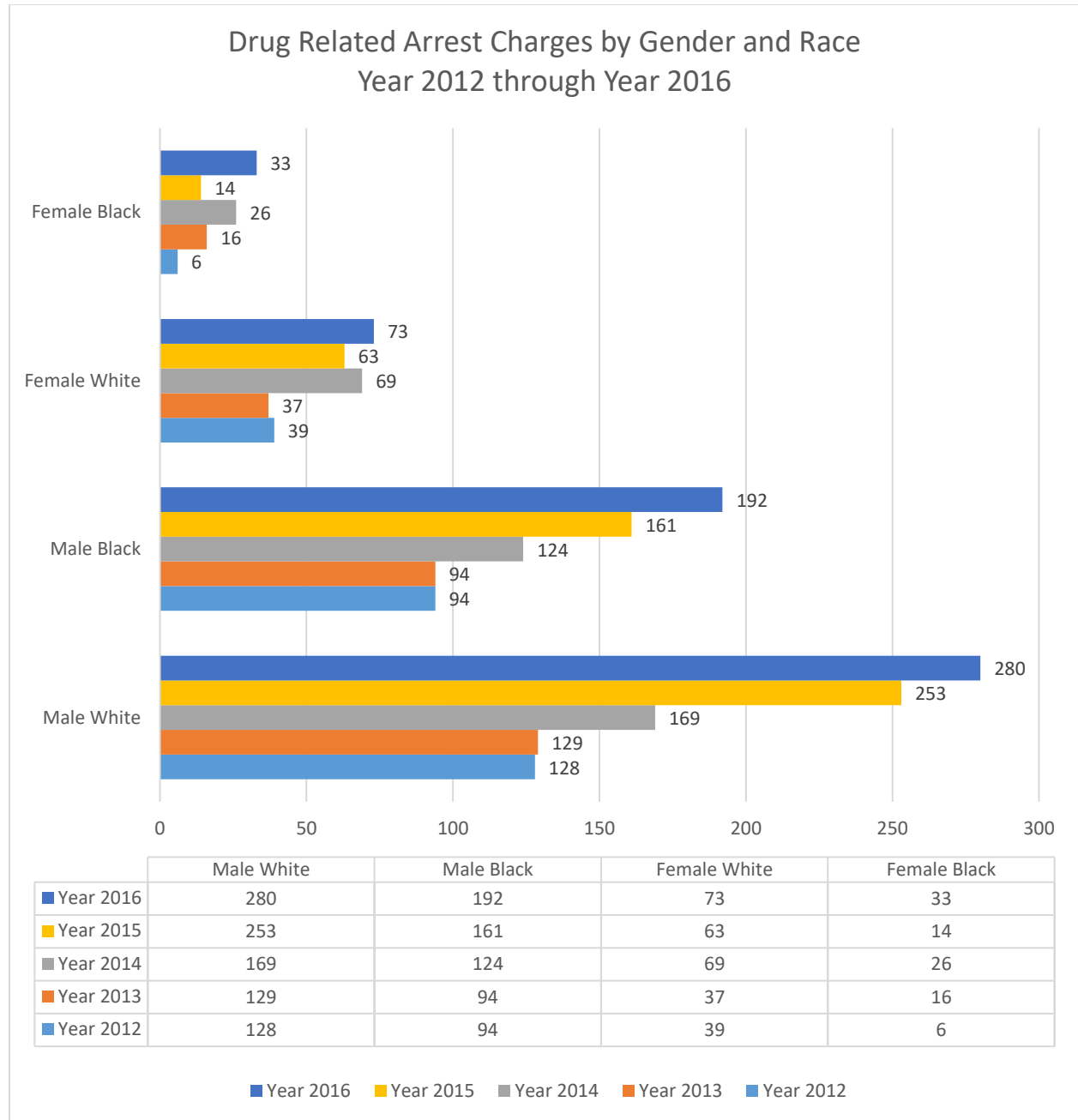
Narcotics violations include charges for both drugs and drug paraphernalia.

## Drug Arrest Demographics

The department has experienced significantly more drug-related arrests against Male defendants than against Female defendants. The following chart displays a comparison of Males arrests for one, or multiple, drug related offenses. The chart gives one count for one person arrested for a drug related offense. The chart does not count the person arrested based on the number of charges against that person. For example, if a male is arrested for 3 drug offenses, the chart counts him once.



Much of drug related arrest charges were brought forth against defendants that were either White or Black; the number of charges against Asian, American Indian, or Pacific Islanders were very small. The following chart displays the number of drug related arrest charges, grouped by Gender and Race, where the defendant was either White or Black.





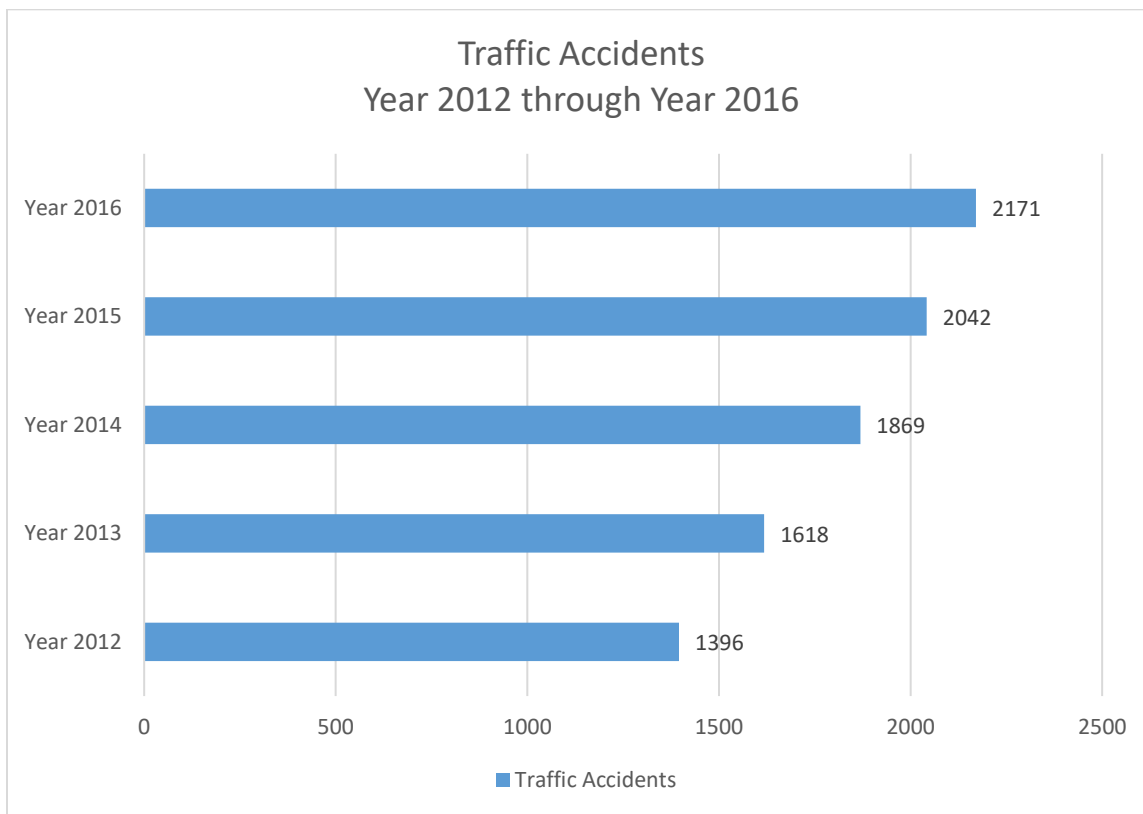


## Traffic Accidents

The department has experienced increases of Traffic Accident reporting each year 2012 through 2016. Traffic Accident calls increased:

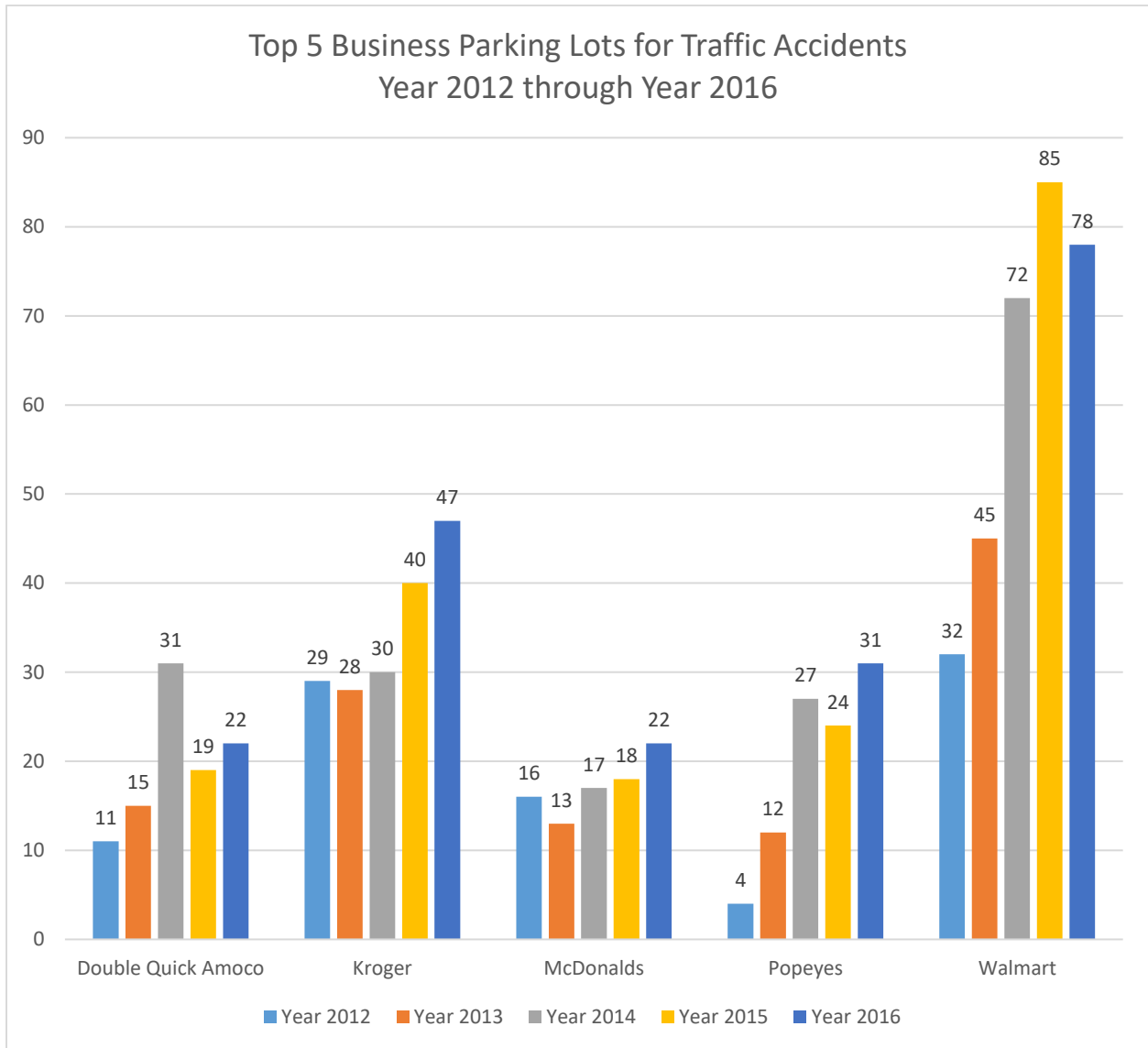
- 15.90% from 2012 to 2013
- 15.51% from 2013 to 2014
- 9.26% from 2014 to 2015

Year	Traffic Accidents	Percent Change
Year 2012	1396	
Year 2013	1618	15.90%
Year 2014	1869	15.51%
Year 2015	2042	9.26%
Year 2016	2171	6.32%



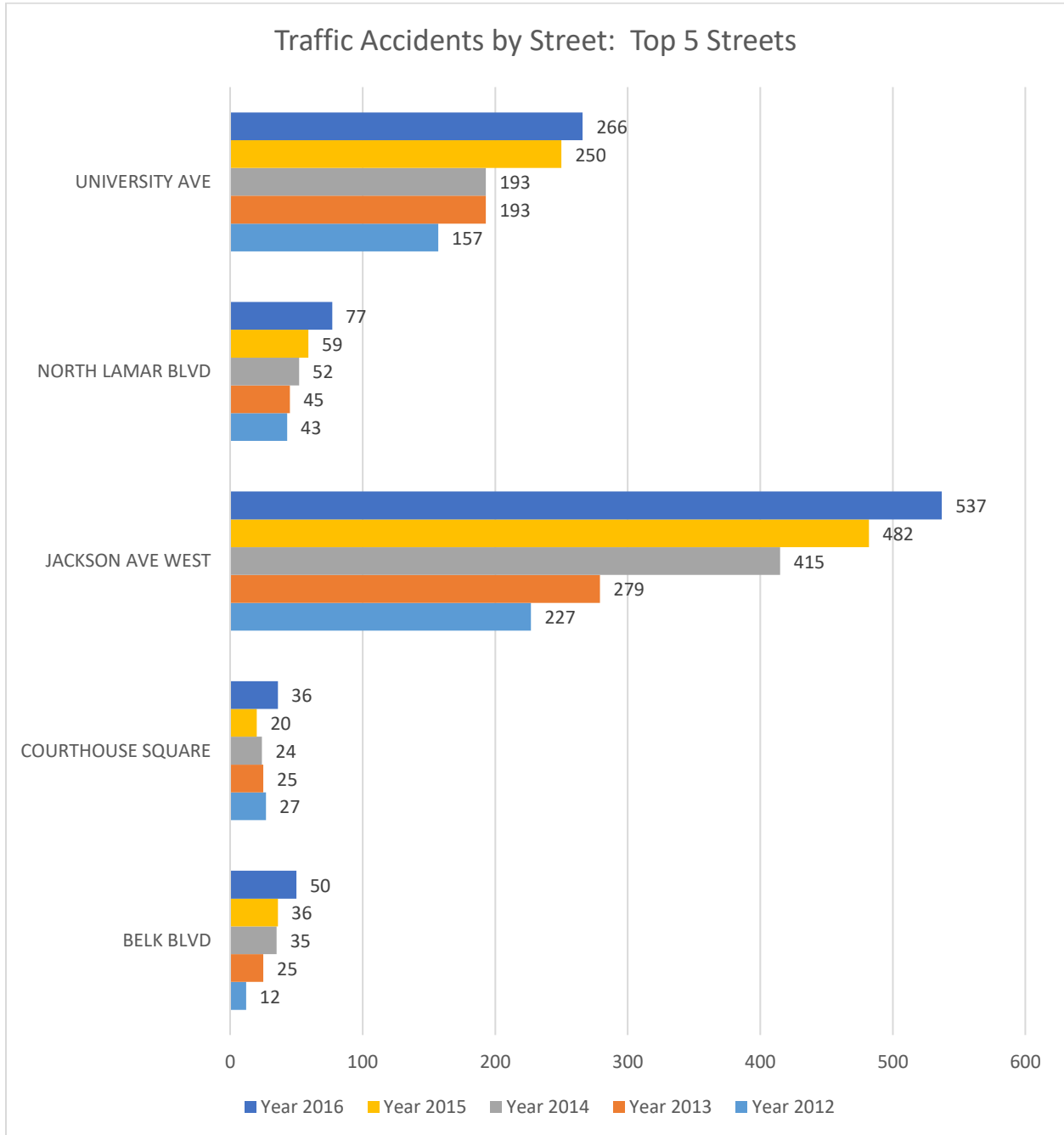
## Top 5 Business Parking Lots for Traffic Accidents

Traffic accidents often occur between drivers navigating parking lots of businesses and shopping centers. The chart below illustrates the Top 5 business parking lots for traffic accidents, showing a summary of accident reports for each business from 2012 through 2016.



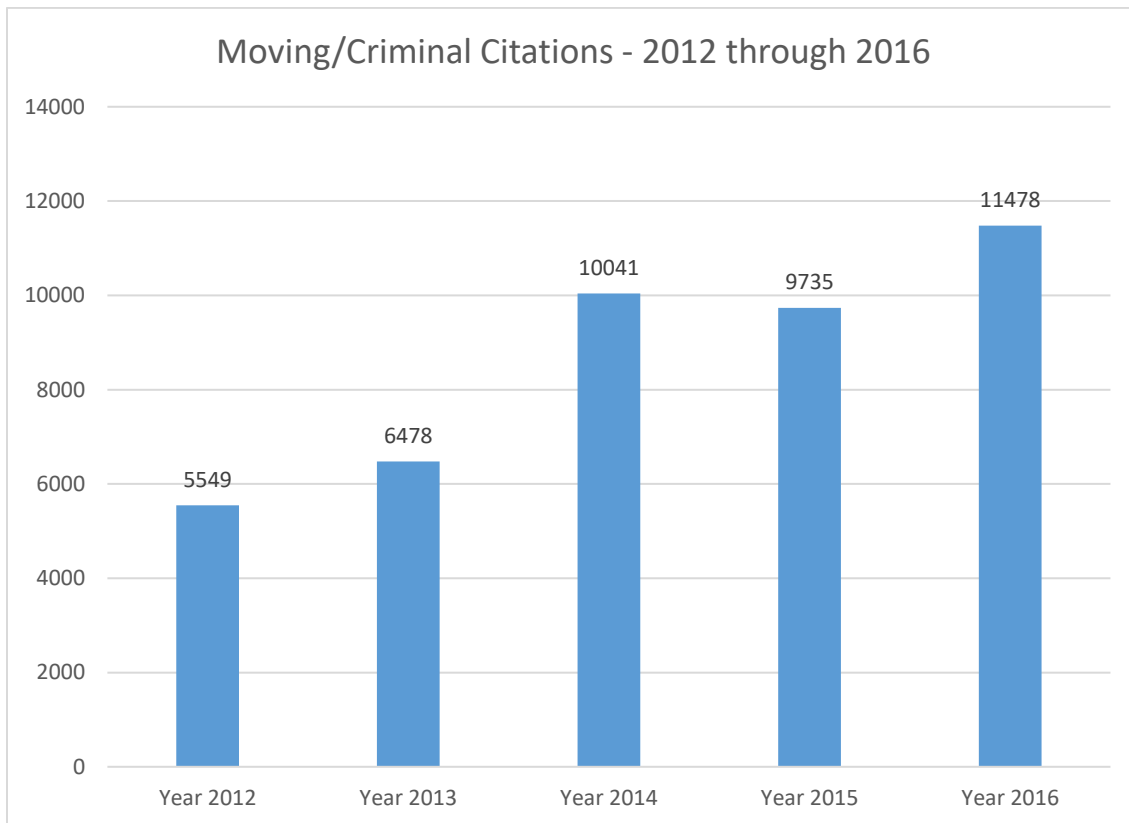
## Top 5 Streets for Traffic Accidents

The following chart provides a count of Traffic Accidents grouped by Top 5 occurring Streets.



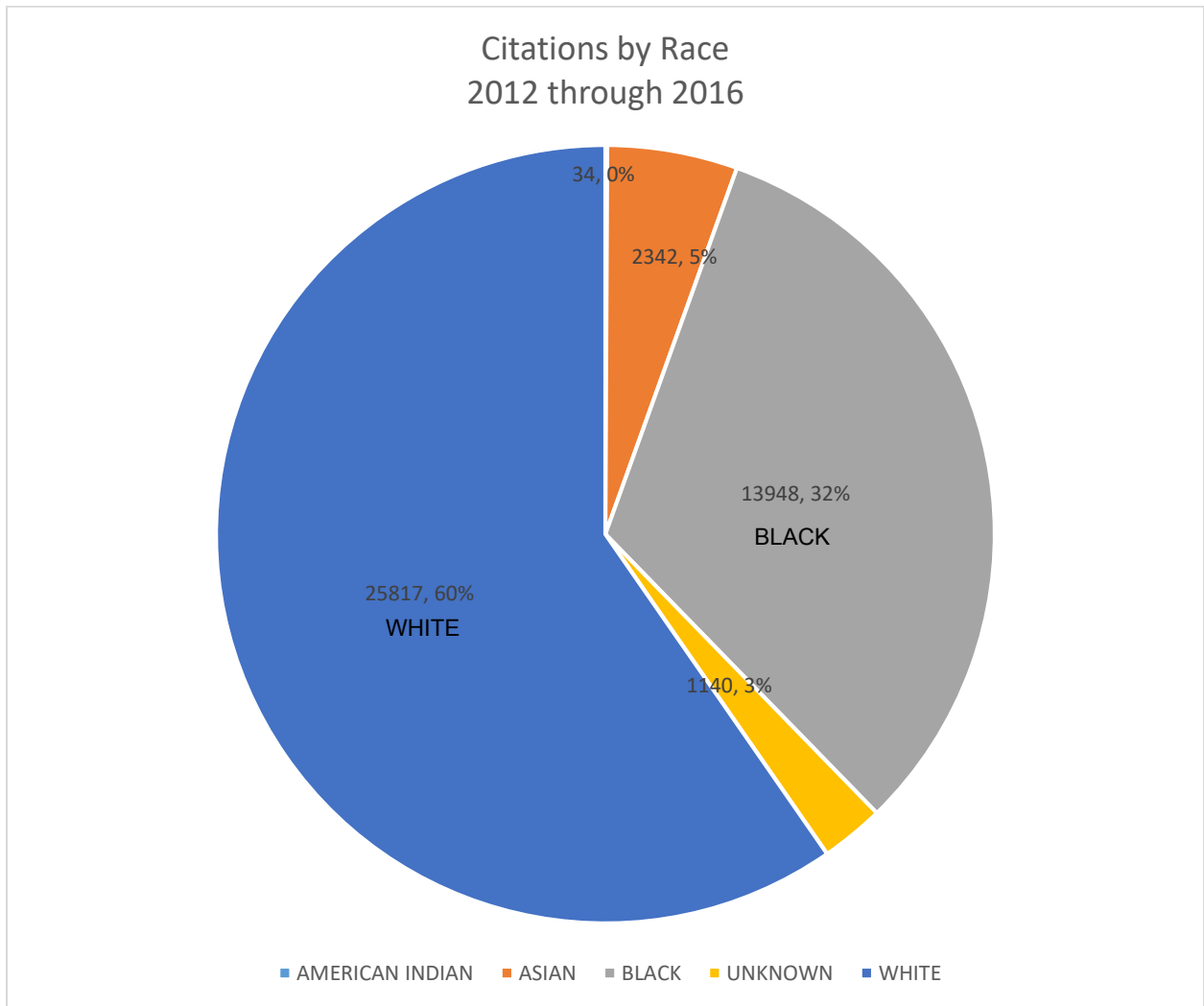
## Traffic Citations Issued

The department experienced significant increase in moving and criminal citations issued in 2014 and 2015, as compared to 2012 and 2013. The department experienced a 55.00% increase in citations issued from 2013 to 2014.

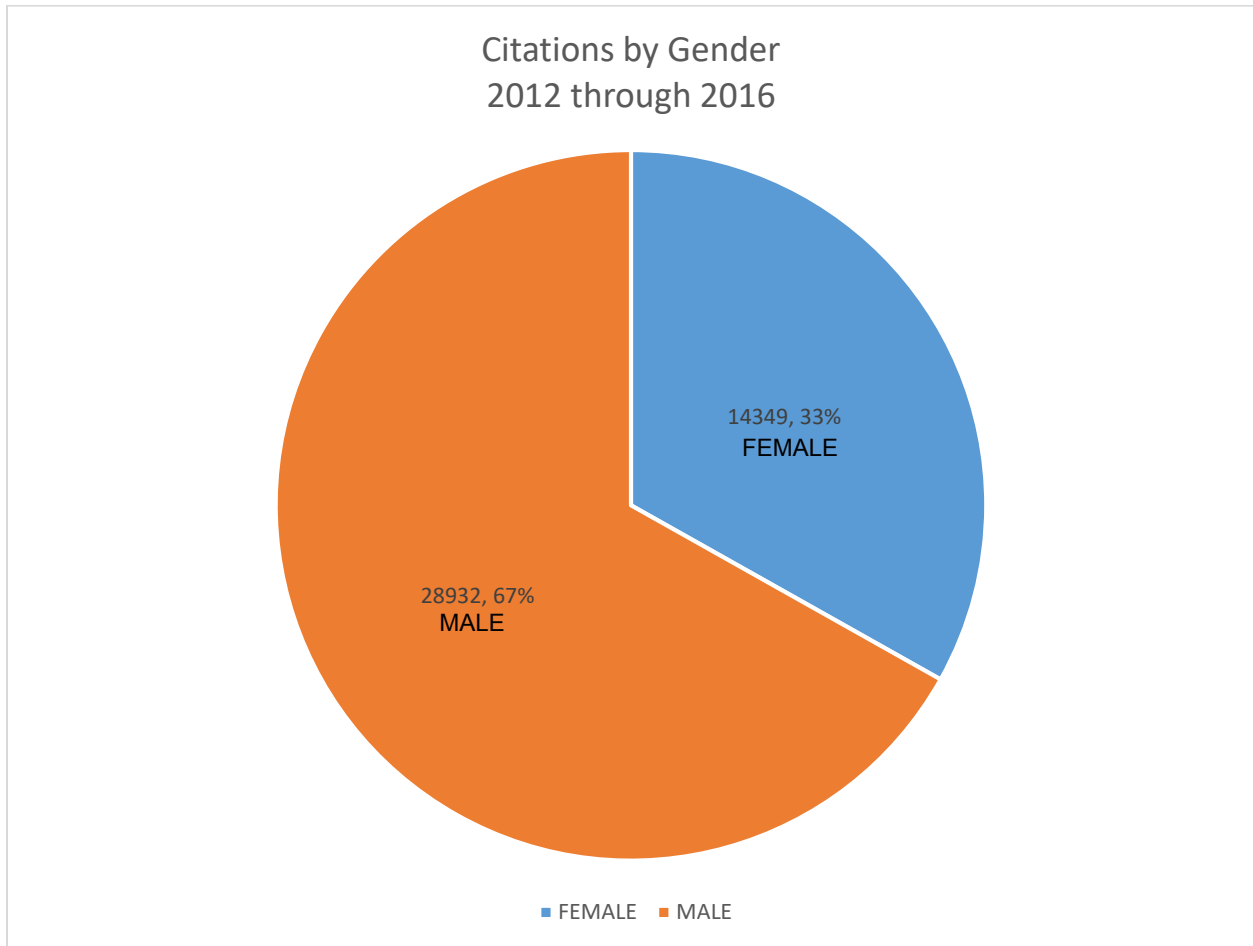


During the years 2012 through 2016, the citations issued by the department reflect the following breakdown by race of defendant, as shown in the table and pie chart below.

Race	Count
AMERICAN INDIAN	34
ASIAN	2342
BLACK	13948
WHITE	25817
OTHER/UNKNOWN	1140



During the years 2012 through 2016, the citations issued by the department reflect the following breakdown by sex of defendant, as shown in the pie chart below.



## Top 5 Traffic Violations

The following chart provides a summary of the Top 5 Traffic Violations for which Citations were issued during the Year 2016.

Violation Name	Count of Usage on Issued Citations
Speeding	3665
No Liability Insurance	1290
Seatbelt Violation	1098
No Tag/Expired Tag/Improper Tag Mount	1070
Suspended Driving License	639

