

Oxford Police Department Year-End Review 2015





MAYOR

George "Pat" Patterson

BOARD OF ALDERMAN

Rick Addy – Ward I

Robyn Tannehill – Ward II

Janice Antonow – Ward III

Ulysses "Coach" Howell – Ward IV

Preston E. Taylor – Ward V

Jason Bailey – Ward VI

John Morgan – Alderman At-Large

Table of Contents

Calls by Type of Origination	4
Call Volume per Year	6
Recent Call Volume Increases from Incoming 911 Transfers	7
Days with Highest Call Volume.....	8
After-Midnight Call Volume	9
After-Midnight Call Volume: Officer-Initiated Calls	10
Noise/Party Complaints by Year	11
Case Reports Issued	12
FBI UCR Part 1 Crimes	14
Larceny-Theft statistics outside of UCR Part 1 Crime reporting.....	16
Burglary Crimes by Day of the Week.....	19
Alcohol Violations	21
Drug Violations.....	22
Drug Arrest Demographics.....	23
Traffic Accidents.....	24
Traffic Citations Issued	25
Top 5 Traffic Violations	26

Calls by Type of Origination

During the Year 2015, the department received 48,243 total calls. The department categorizes 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 2015, the breakdown of calls, according to how each was received, is as follows:

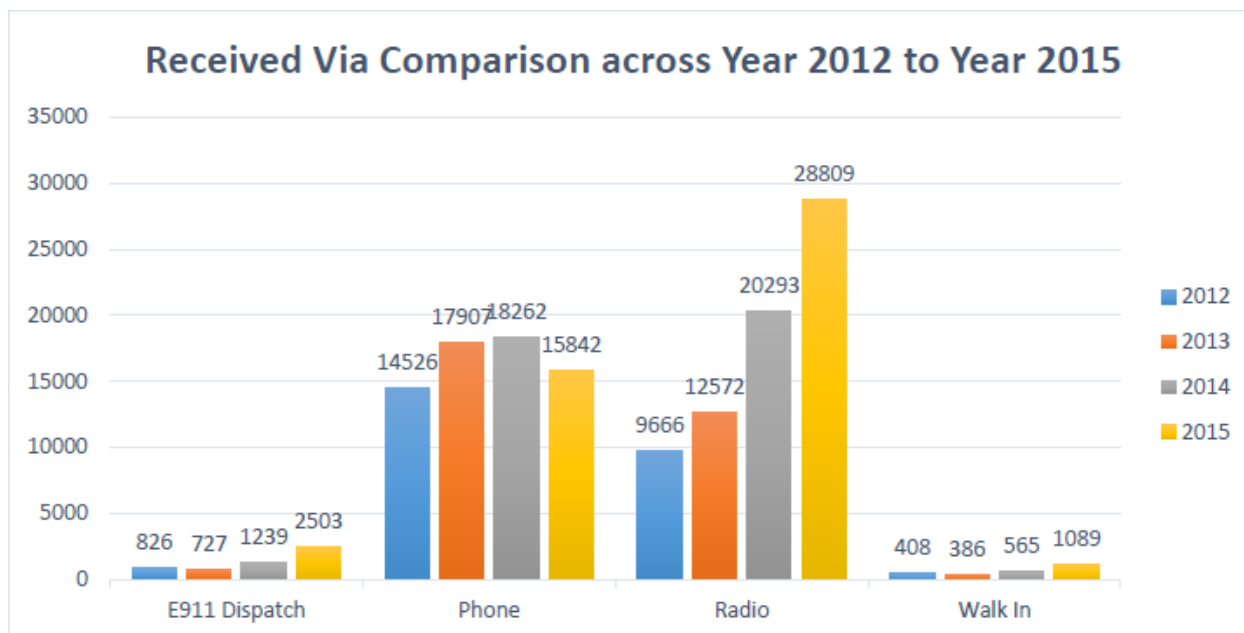
E911 Dispatch	2503
Phone	15842
Radio	28809
Walk In	1089

During the Year 2015, the department managed 28,809 calls which were Officer Initiated (meaning the call was received via Radio from an Officer in the field), or 59.72% of the total number of calls received by the department for the Year 2015.

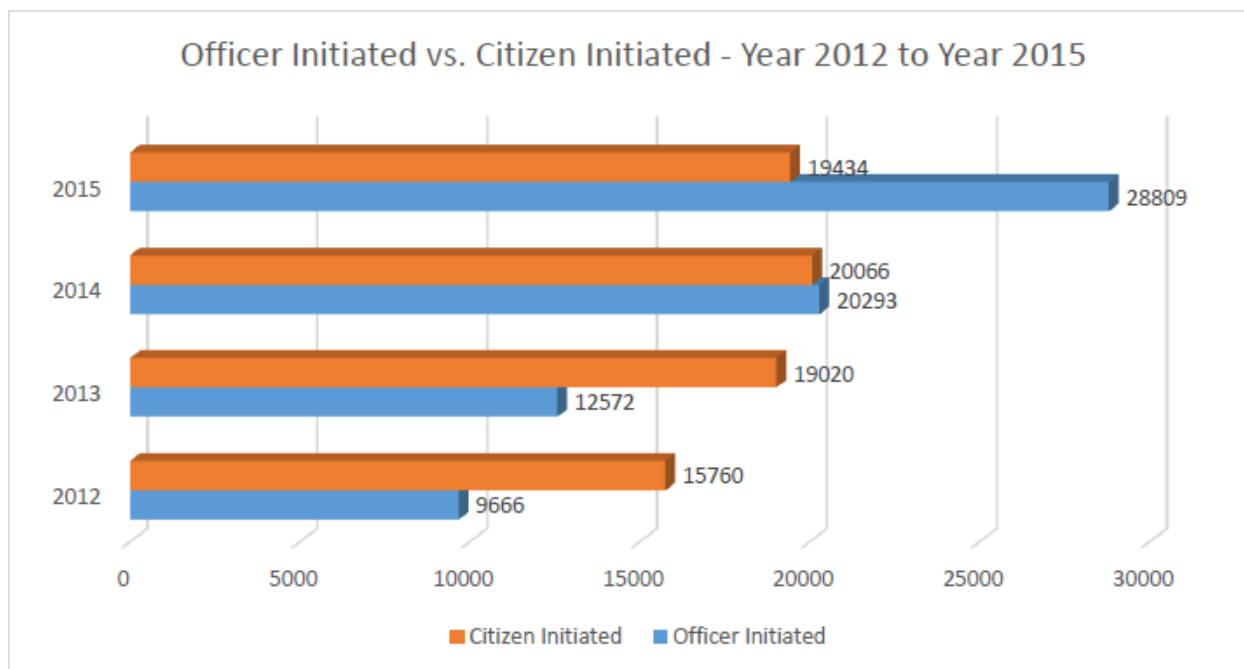
The following data represents call volume by origination type from Year 2012 through Year 2015:

Received Via	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Grand Total
E911 Dispatch	826	727	1239	2503	5295
Phone	14526	17907	18262	15842	66537
Radio	9666	12572	20293	28809	71340
Walk In	408	386	565	1089	2448
Grand Total	25426	31592	40359	48243	145620

The following chart depicts year-to-year comparisons for each type of call origination as received from Year 2012 through Year 2015:

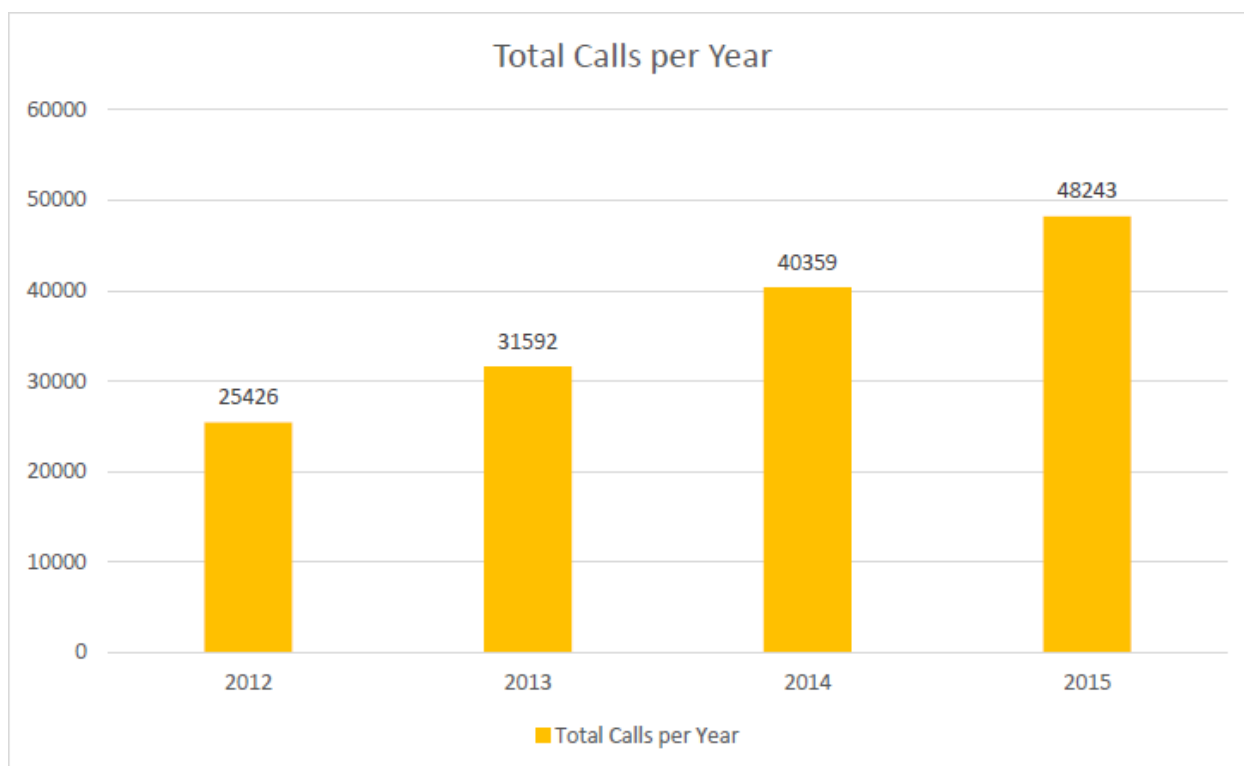


Calls that are received via Radio are known as Officer-Initiated calls. All other methods by which a call is received are known as Citizen-Initiated calls. The following chart provides a year-to-year comparison of Officer-Initiated vs. Citizen-Initiated call volume for Year 2012 through Year 2015:



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 2015, the department experienced a 19.53% increase in total call volume from the previous year. The following chart displays the rising total call volume from 2012 through 2015:

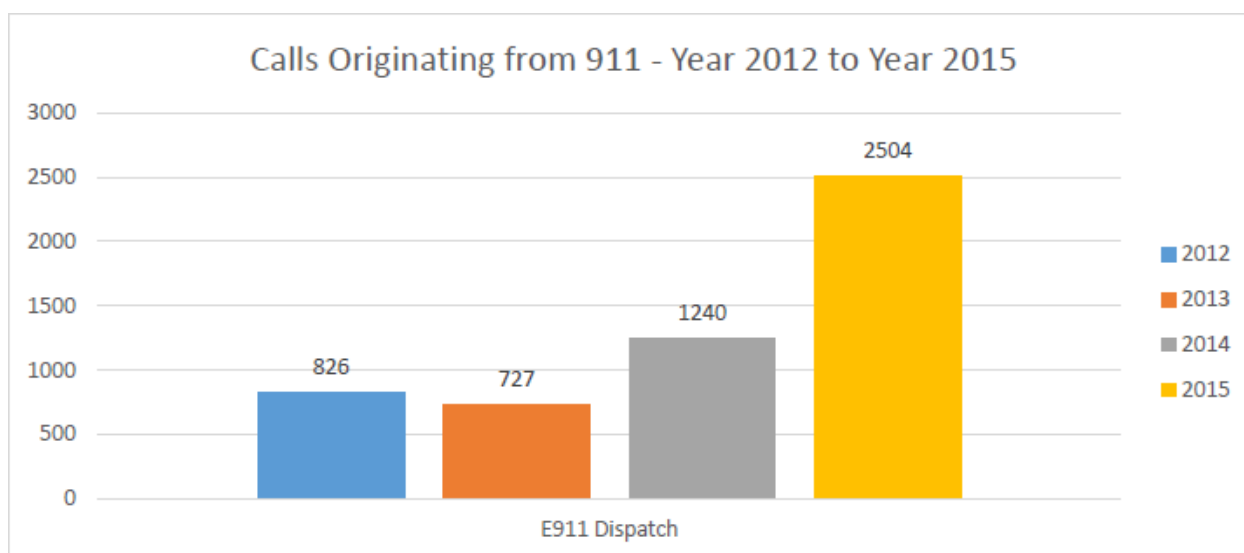


Recent Call Volume Increases from Incoming 911 Transfers

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.

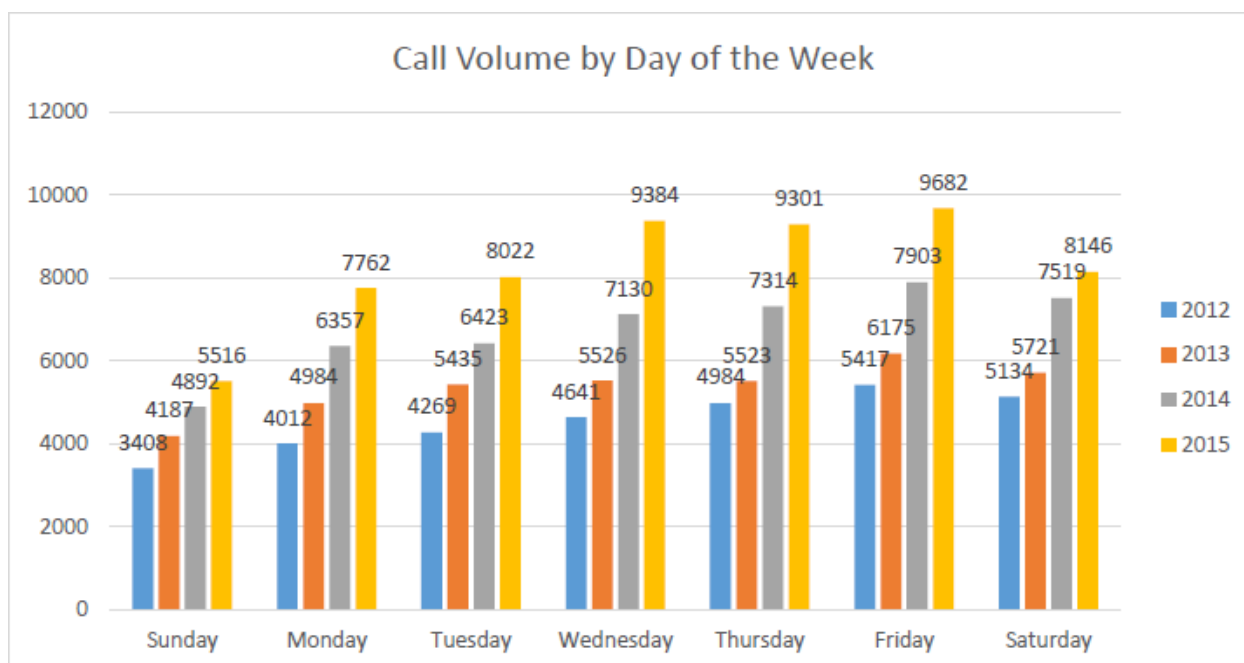
When calls are received at Lafayette County 911 from citizens that are currently within Oxford city limits, those calls are transferred from Lafayette County 911 to the Oxford Police Department.

Calls received as transfers from Lafayette County 911 in the Year 2015 were doubled from 2014.



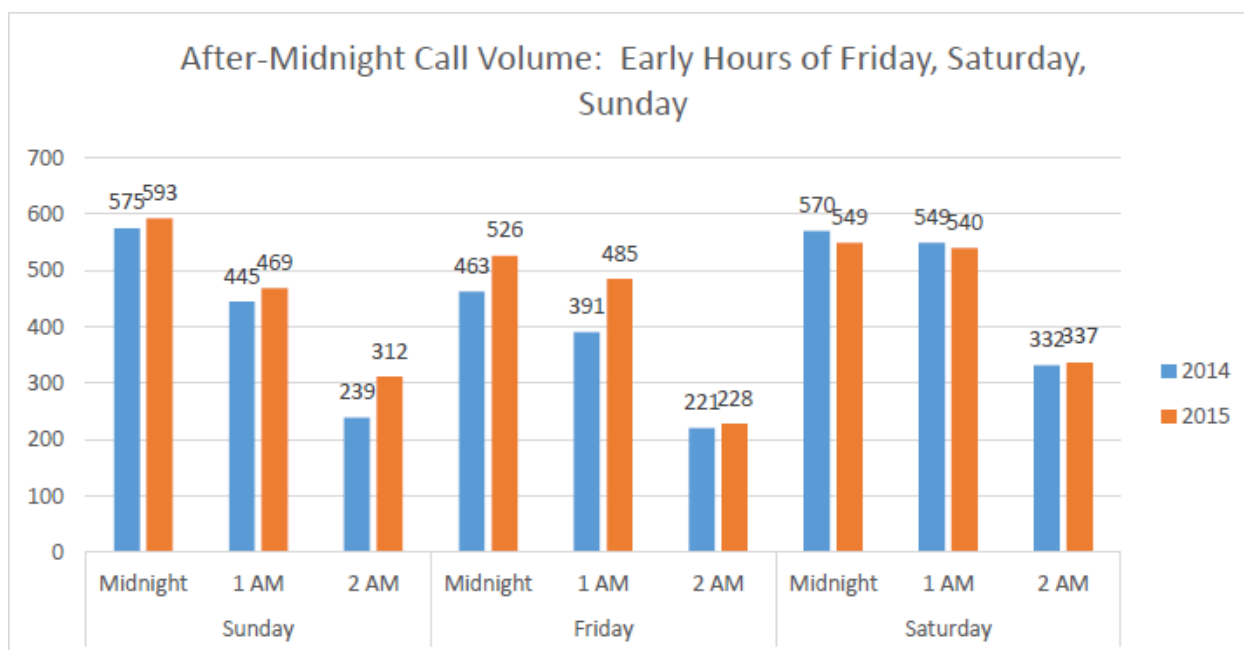
Days with Highest Call Volume

The following chart illustrates 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.



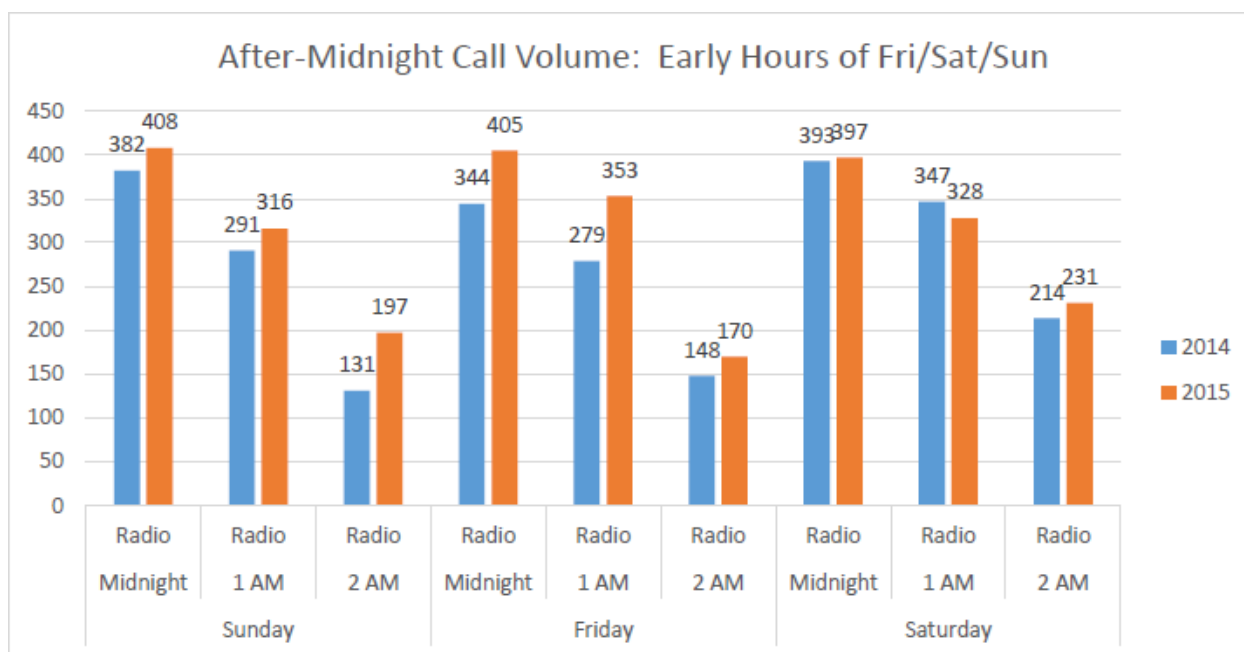
After-Midnight Call Volume

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).



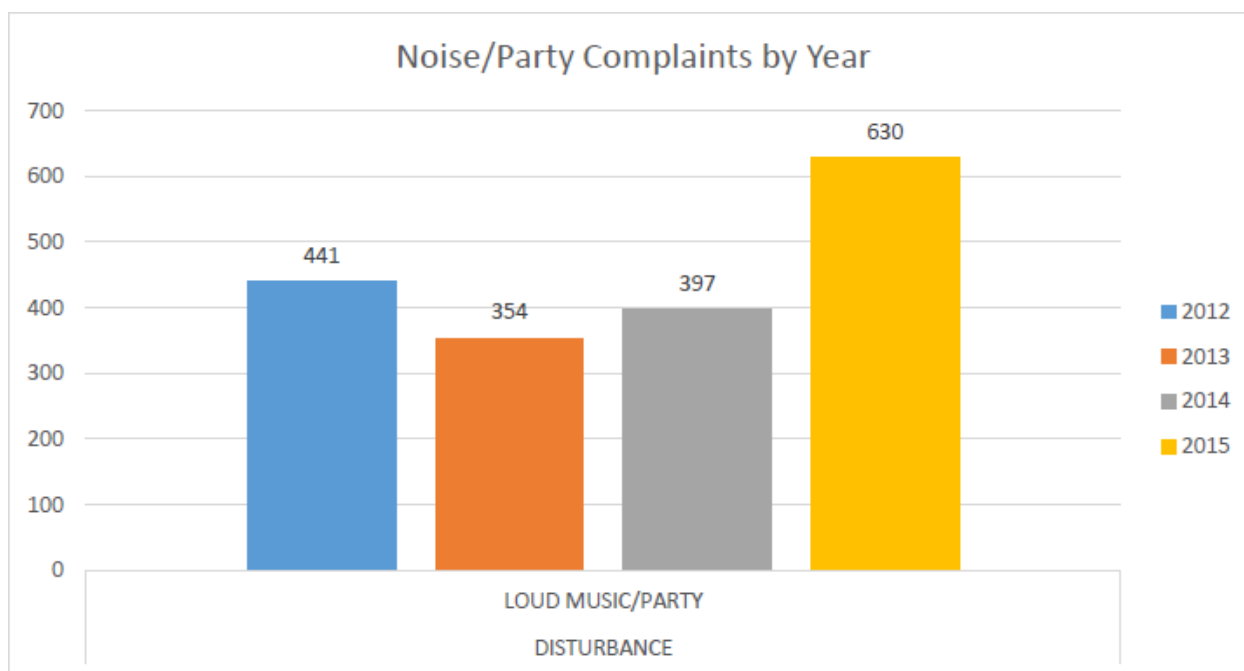
After-Midnight Call Volume: Officer-Initiated Calls

The chart on the previous page displays a total of 526 calls received during the midnight hour on Friday mornings in the Year 2015. Out of those 526 total calls during that particular hour of Fridays, 353 of those calls were Officer-Initiated, showing that 67.11% of all calls handled by the department during the midnight hour on Fridays during the Year 2015 were Officer-Initiated.



Noise/Party Complaints by Year

The department receives several hundred calls per year regarding noise complaints. The department received fewer noise complaint calls in 2013 than in 2012; however, the number of occurrences began to increase again, year-to-year, from 2013 through 2015.



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.

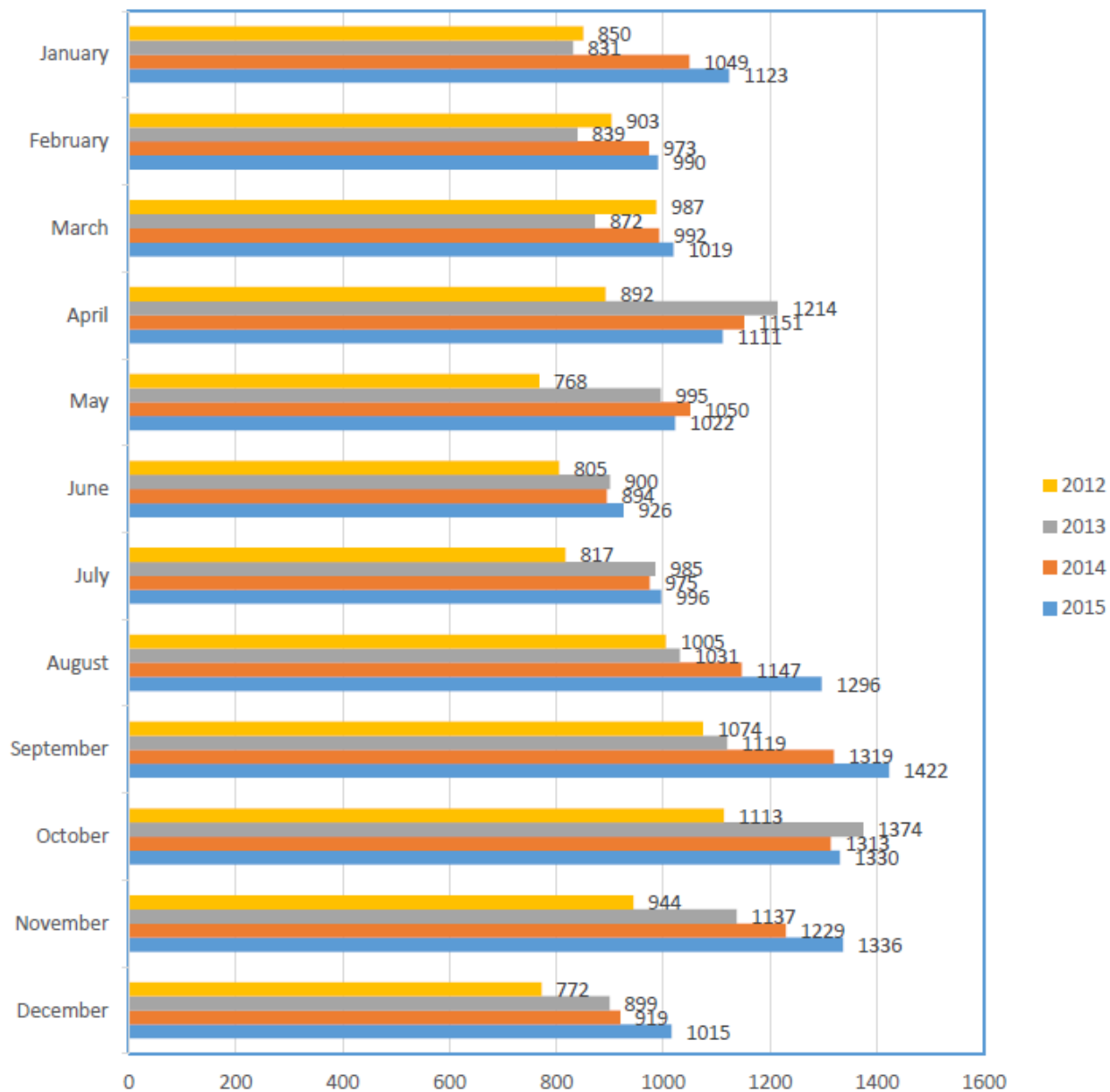
September is a month which sees a large amount of case reports being issued. In the Year 2012, during the month of September, the department issued 1,074 case reports. In the Year 2013, during the month of September, that number increased to 1,119; increased to 1,319 in September 2014; increased to 1,422 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	2012	2013	2014	2015	Grand Total
January	850	831	1049	1123	3853
February	903	839	973	990	3705
March	987	872	992	1019	3870
April	892	1214	1151	1111	4368
May	768	995	1050	1022	3835
June	805	900	894	926	3525
July	817	985	975	996	3773
August	1005	1031	1147	1296	4479
September	1074	1119	1319	1422	4934
October	1113	1374	1313	1330	5130
November	944	1137	1229	1336	4646
December	772	899	919	1015	3605
Grand Total	10930	12196	13011	13586	49723

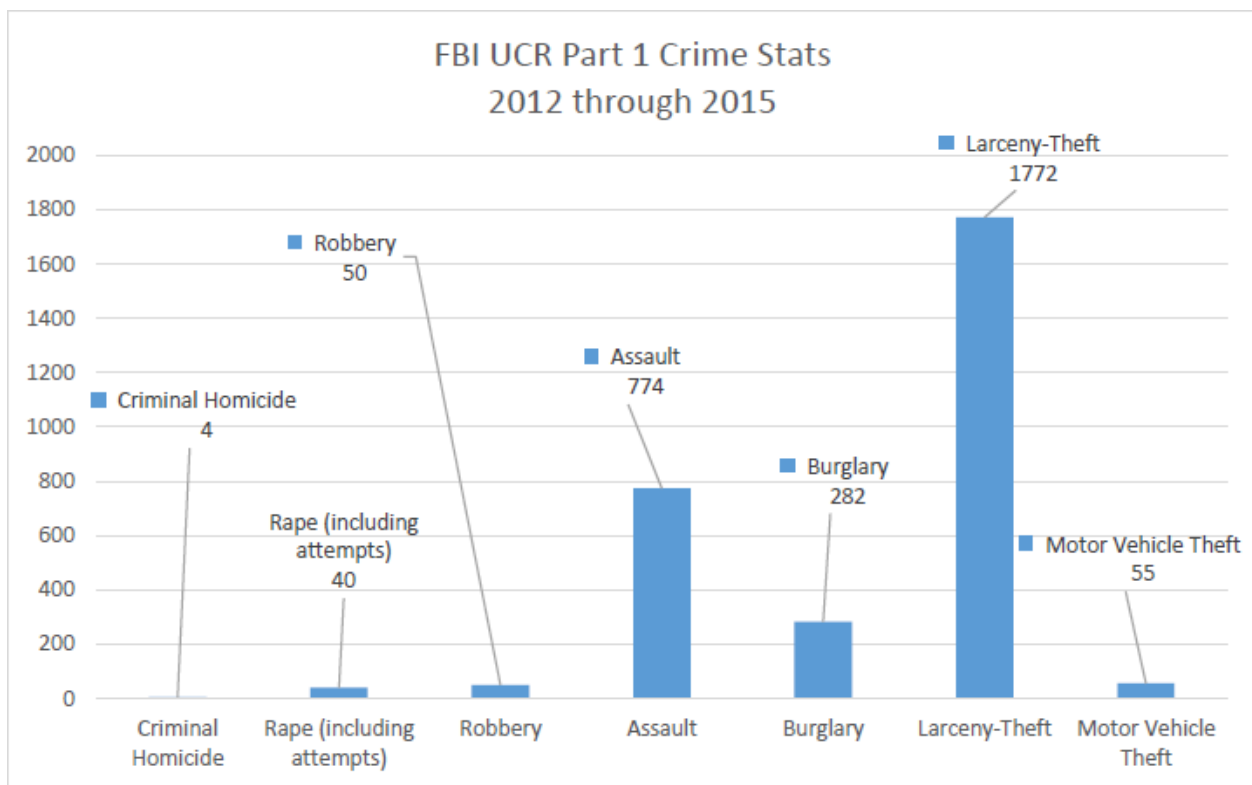
The department has experienced an increase in the issuance of new case reports, from year-to-year, in most all months of the year from Year 2012 through Year 2015.

Case Reports Issued by Month - Year 2012 to Year 2015



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



Part 1 Crimes are hierarchically classified by the FBI's UCR program as:

- i. Criminal Homicide
- ii. Rape and Attempts to Commit Rape
- iii. Robbery
- iv. Assault
- v. Burglary
- vi. Larceny-Theft
- vii. Motor Vehicle Theft

****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 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.

From the Year 2012 through the Year 2015, the department reporting the following Part 1 Crime statistics to the FBI UCR program:

Year	Criminal Homicide	Rape and Attempts	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
2012	0	9	3	94	50	148	13
2013	1	12	8	139	27	233	5
2014	1	28	28	353	135	874	21
2015	2	13	11	188	70	517	16

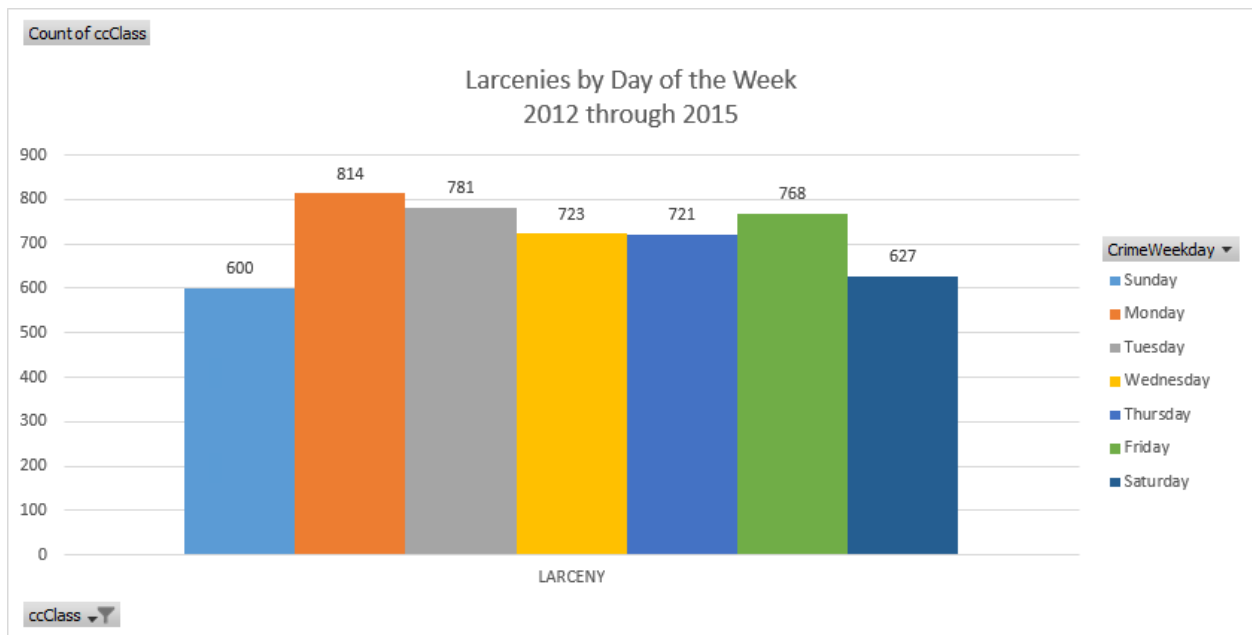
Larceny-Theft statistics outside of UCR Part 1 Crime reporting

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.

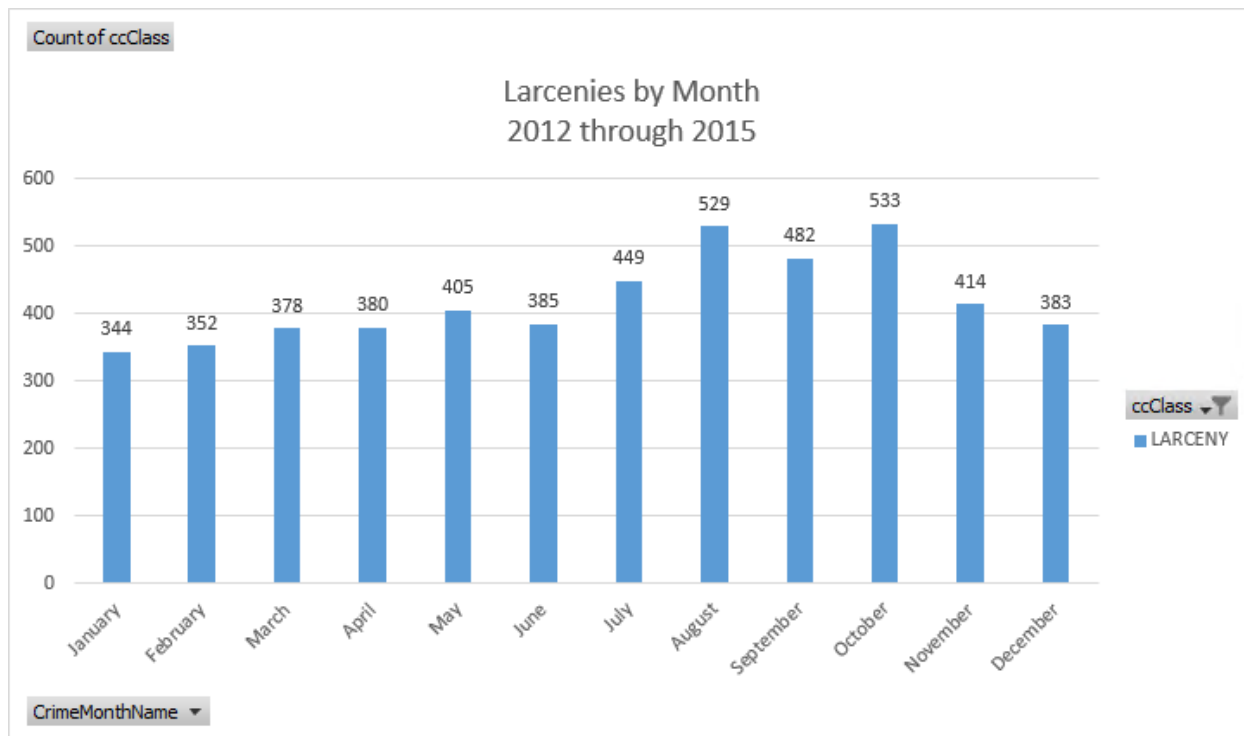
The department believes that Larceny-Theft offenses are the most commonly occurring offense to be hierarchically left off Part 1 Crime reporting by participating agencies, since larcenies are commonly committed alongside more serious offenses.

The department works to collect and review details about Larceny-Theft offenses in an effort 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.

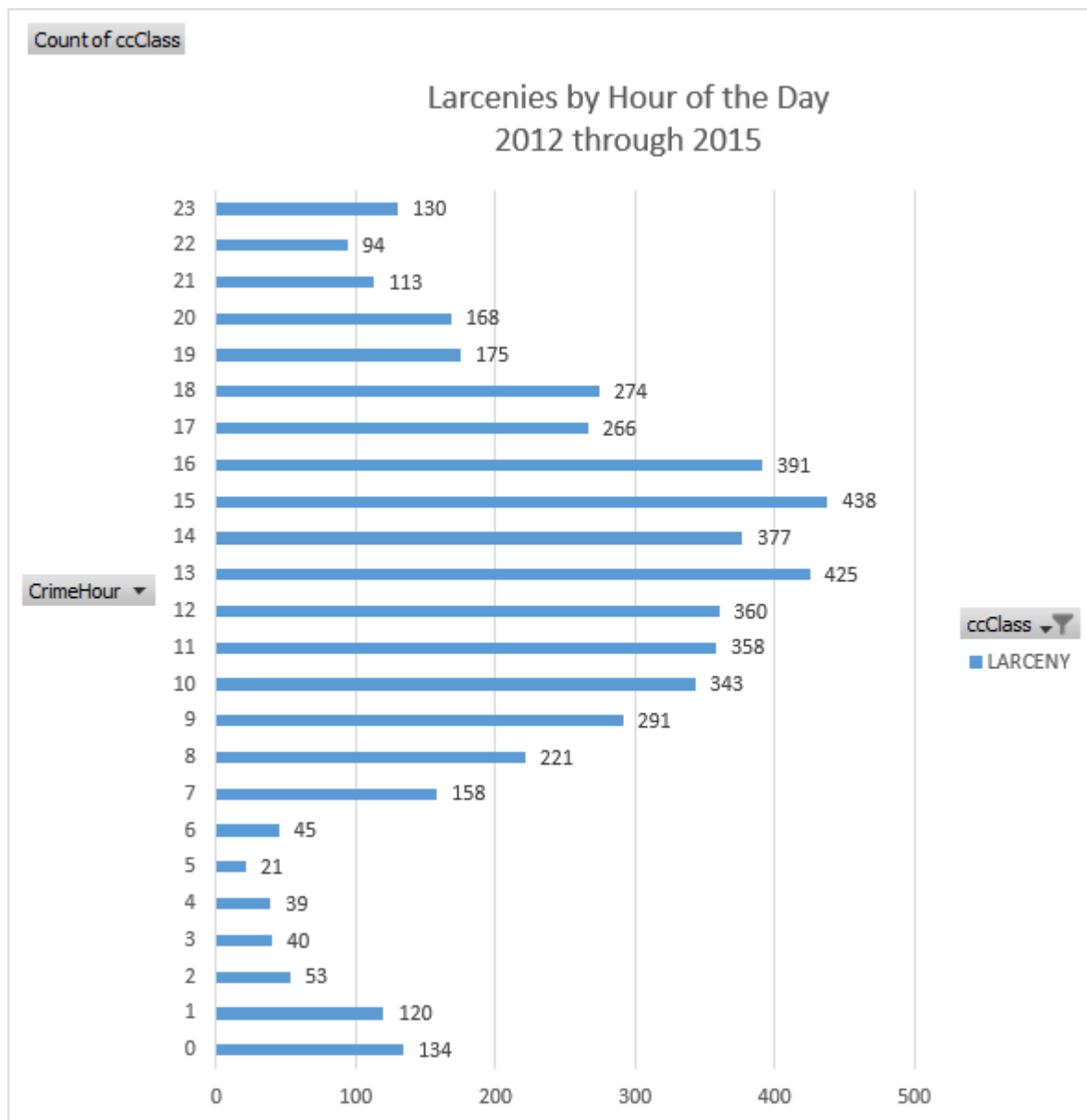
The following chart illustrates occurrences of Larceny-Theft offenses from 2012 through 2015, based on the day of the week of which the offense occurred:



The following chart depicts a summary count of Larceny-Theft offenses grouped by month of occurrence, from the Year 2012 through the Year 2015:

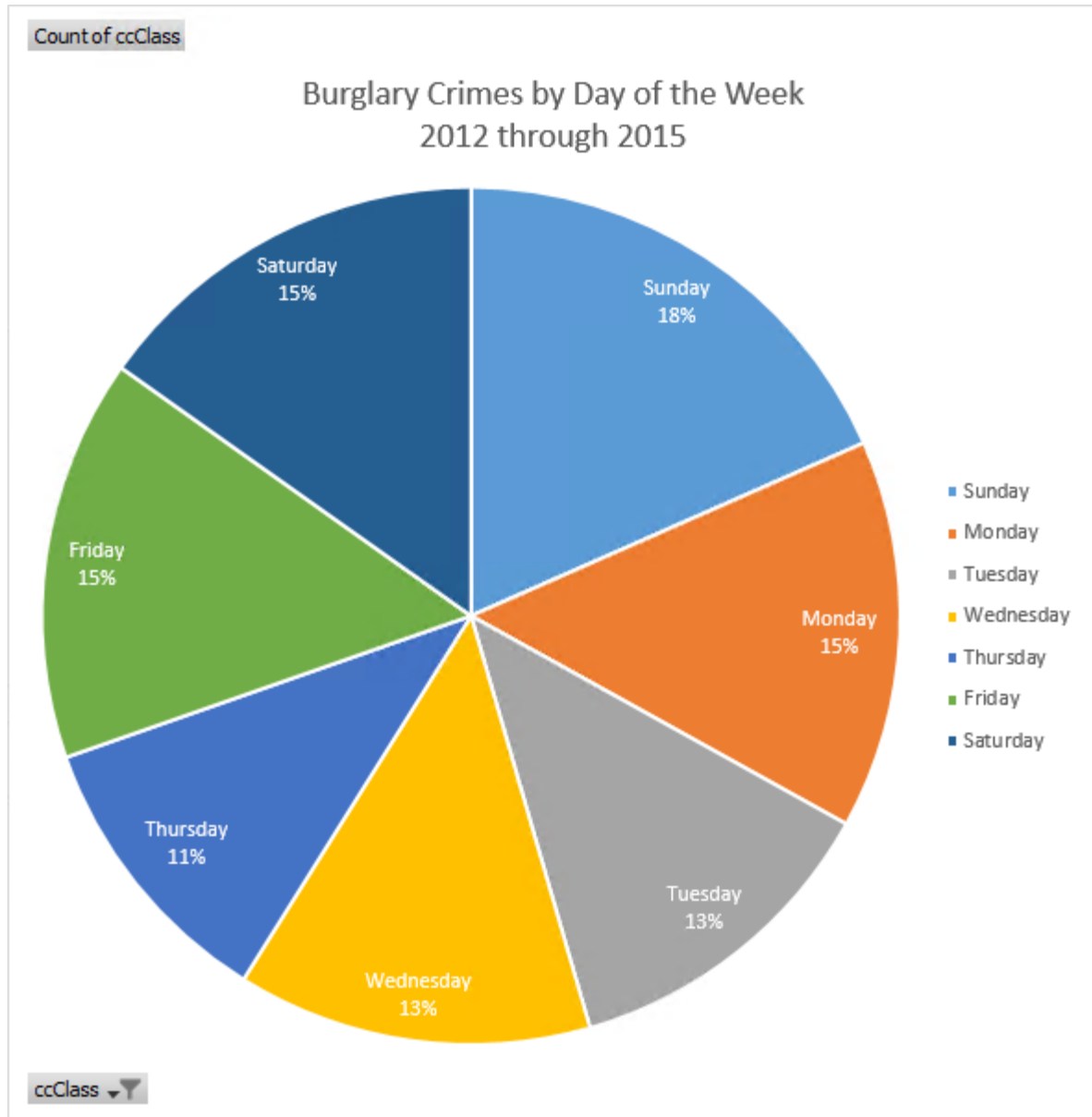


The following chart shows a breakdown of the Hour of Day in which Larceny-Thefts are occurring. This chart helps the department to determine the need for citizens to make sure their home, apartment, vehicle, garage, etc. are locked in order to help prevent becoming the victim of theft while they are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

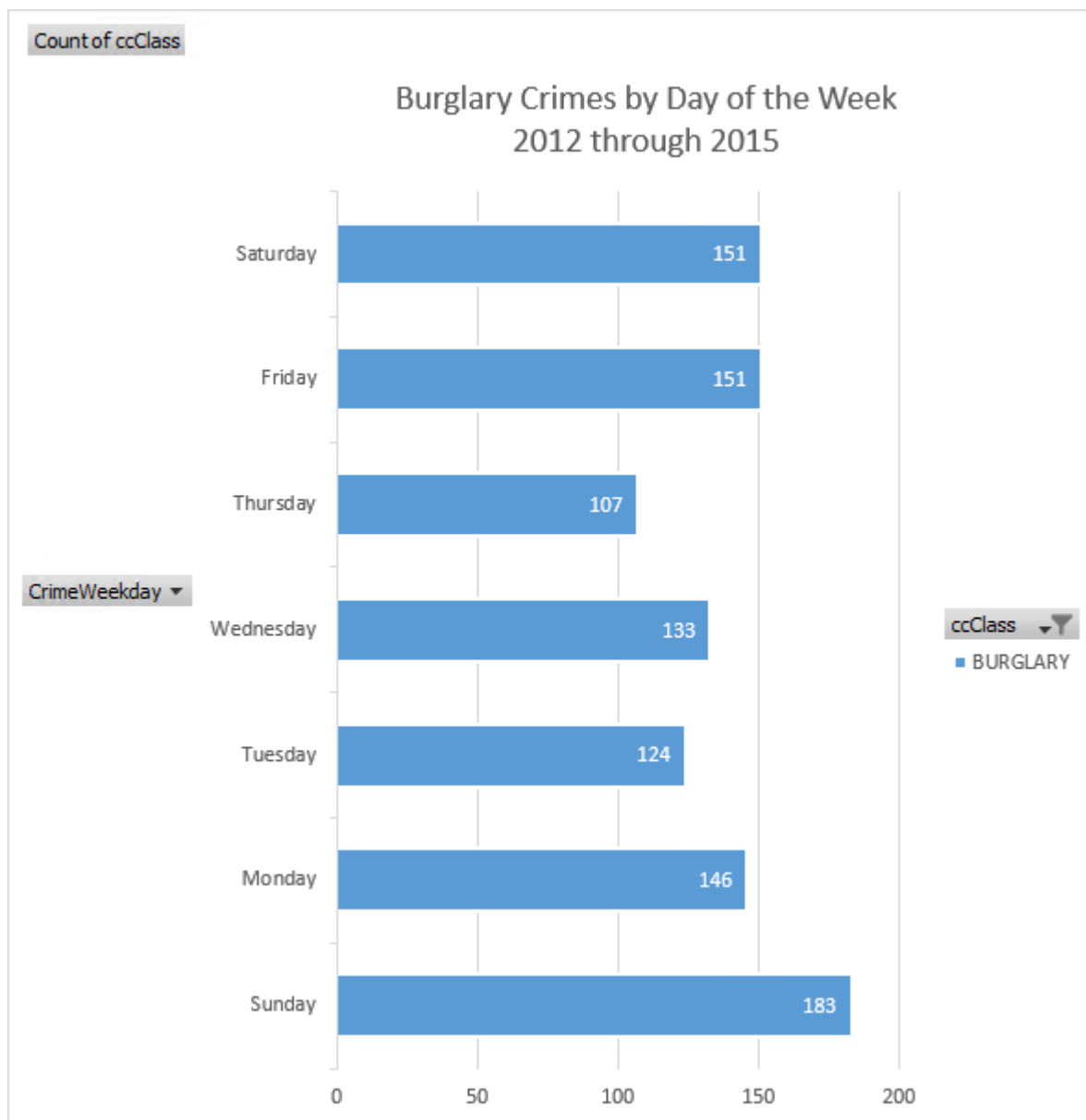


Burglary Crimes by Day of the Week

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:

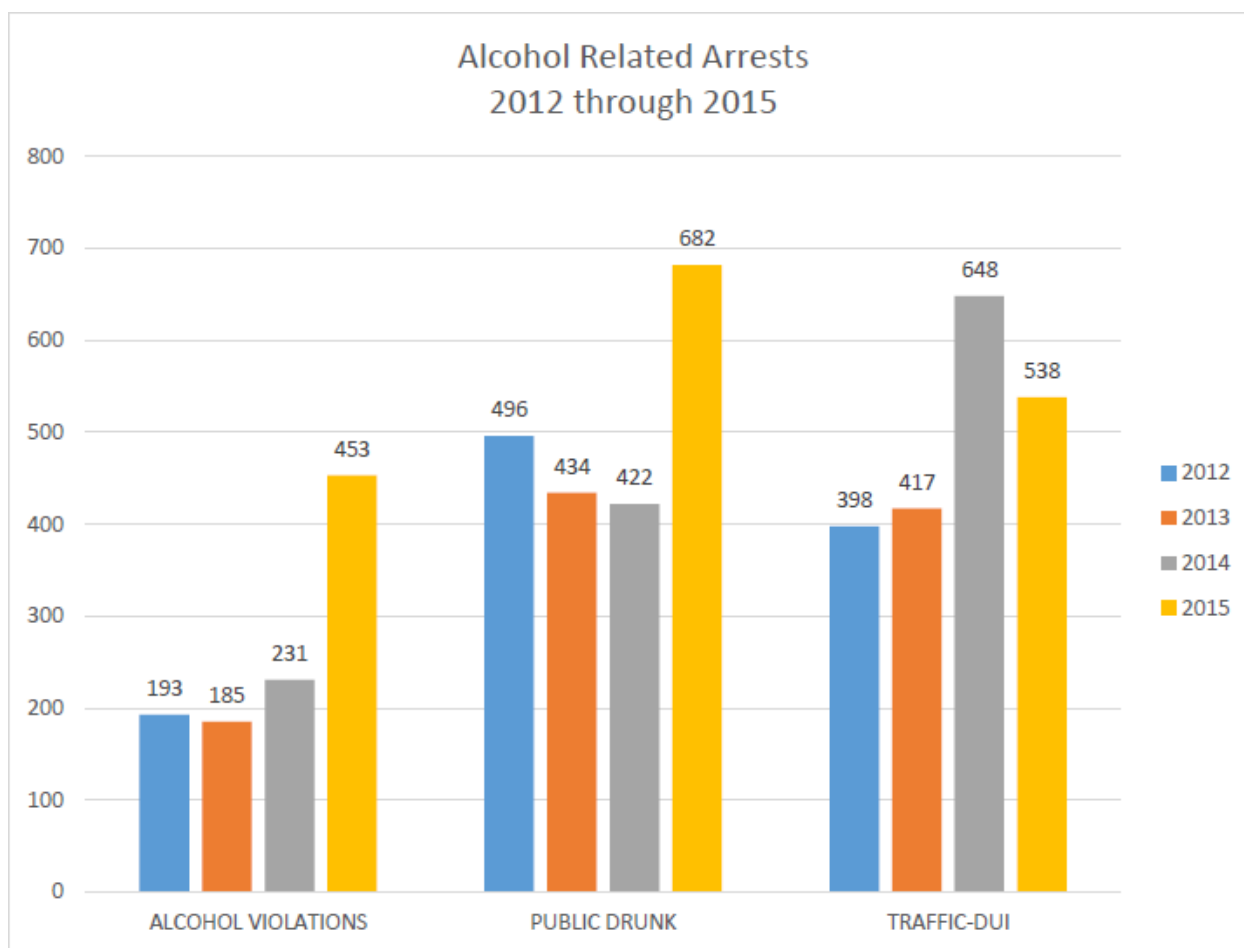


The percentages displayed in the pie chart on the previous page originate from the counts displayed on the following chart:



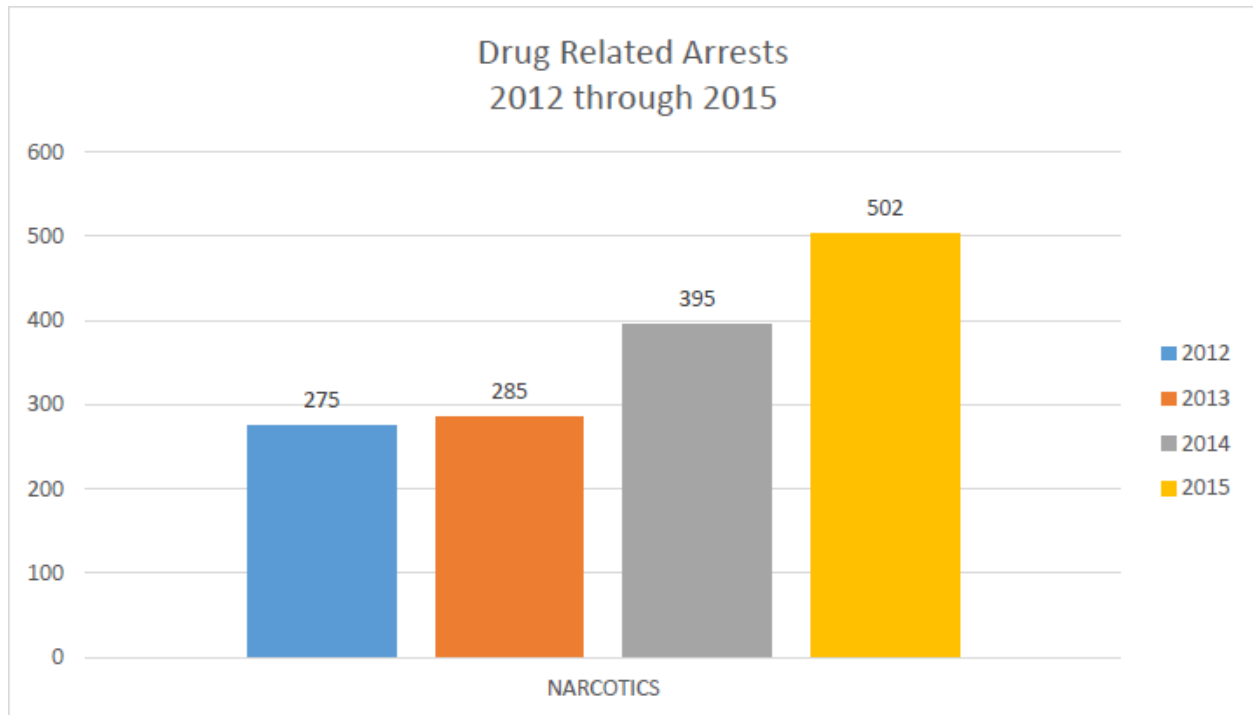
Alcohol Violations

The following chart provides summary counts of alcohol-related arrest charges from the Year 2012 through the Year 2015. The arrest offenses have been categorized as either Traffic-DUI, Public Drunk, or other miscellaneous Alcohol Violations (such as Minor in Possession of Alcohol, Sale of Beer or Wine to a Minor, Open Container, etc.)

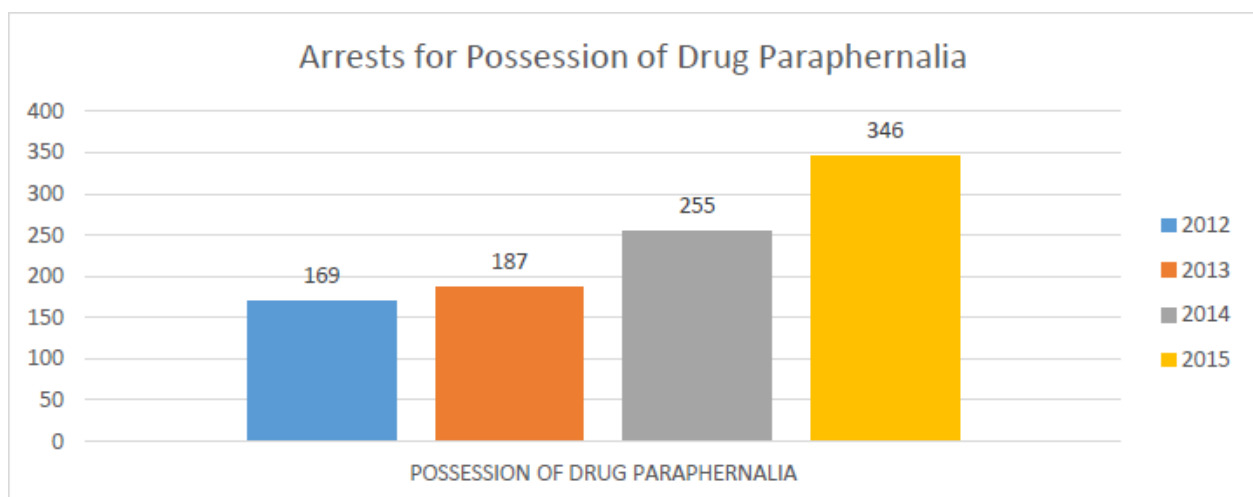


Drug Violations

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

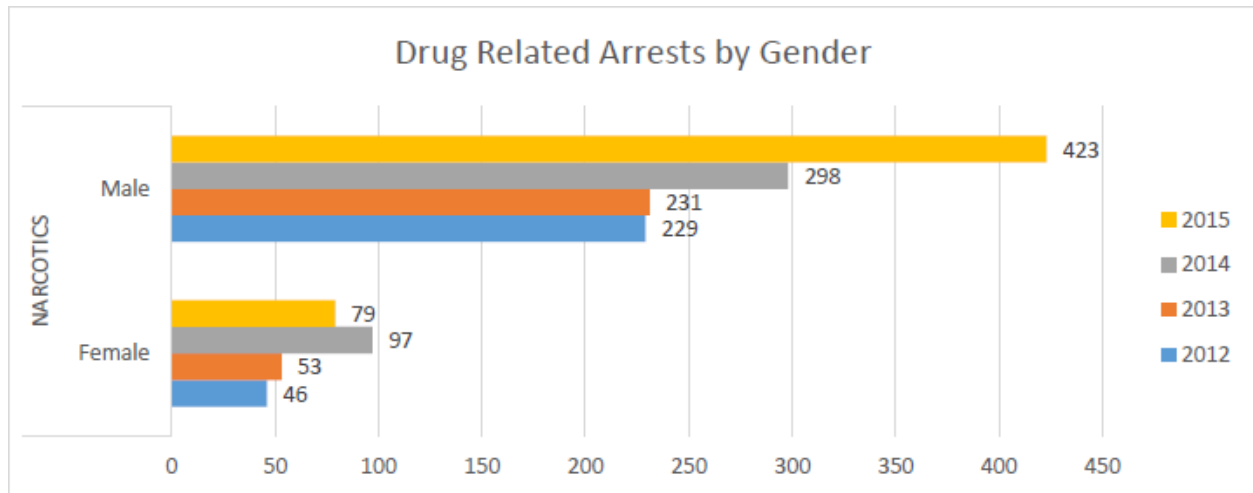


Of these drug-related arrest charges, the most commonly occurring charge is Possession of Drug Paraphernalia. In Year 2015, this charge accounted for 68.92% of all drug-related charges for the year.

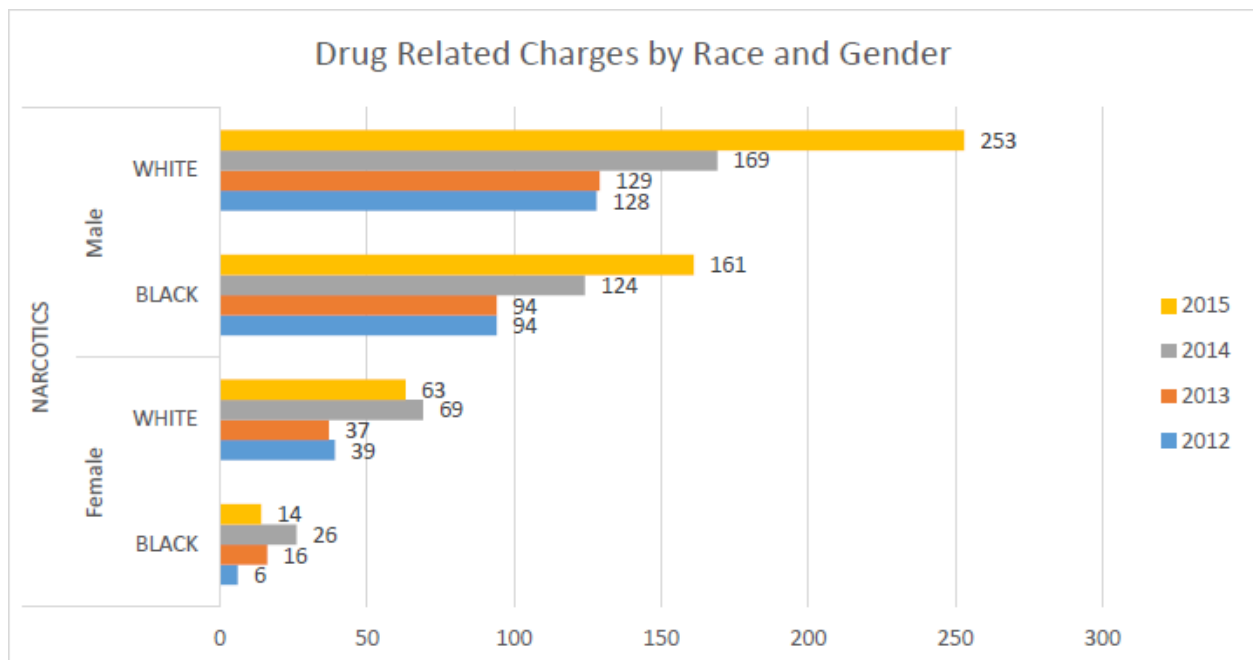


Drug Arrest Demographics

The department has experienced significantly more drug-related arrest charges against Male defendants than against Female defendants.



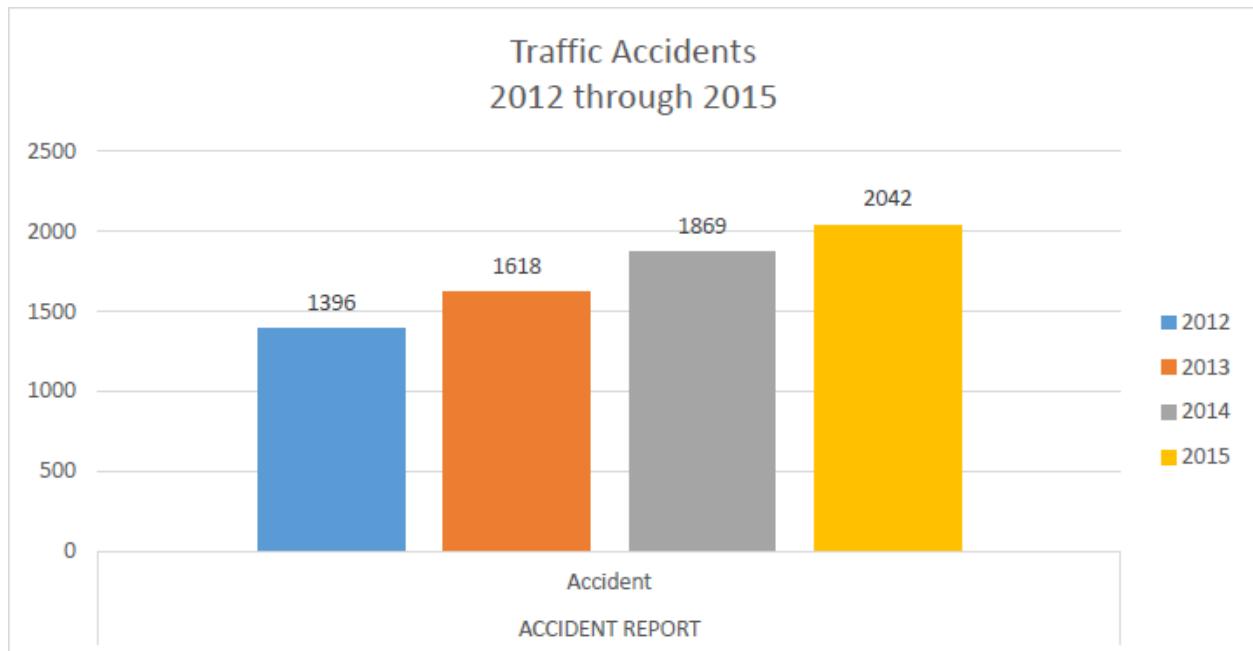
The majority of drug-related arrest charges were brought forth against defendants that were either White or Black; the number of charges against Asian, American Indian, or Pacific Islanders were very small. The following chart displays the number of drug-related arrest charges, grouped by Gender and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



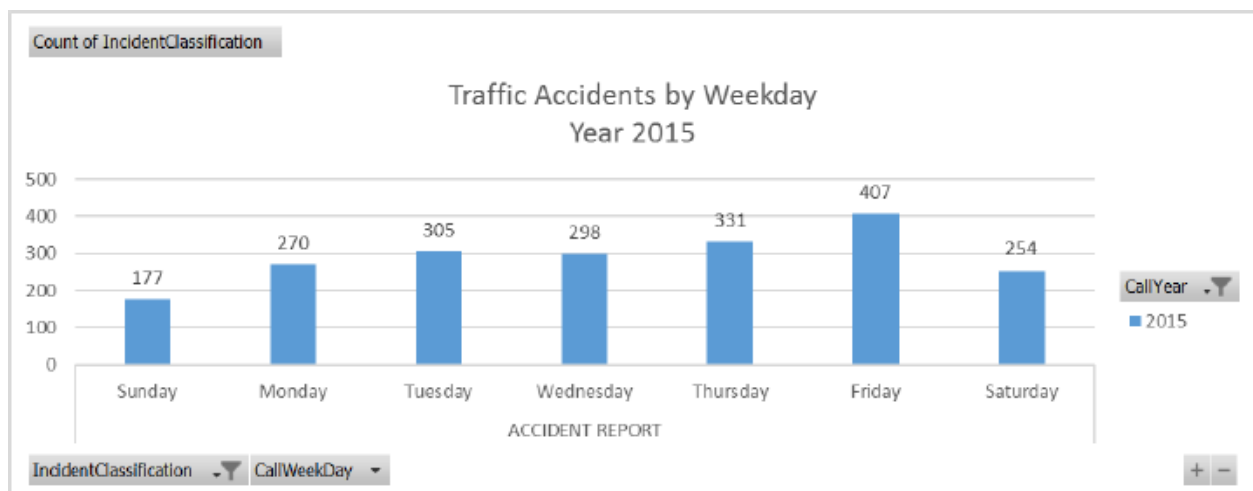
Traffic Accidents

The department has experienced increases of Traffic Accident reporting each year 2012 through 2015. Traffic Accident calls increased:

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

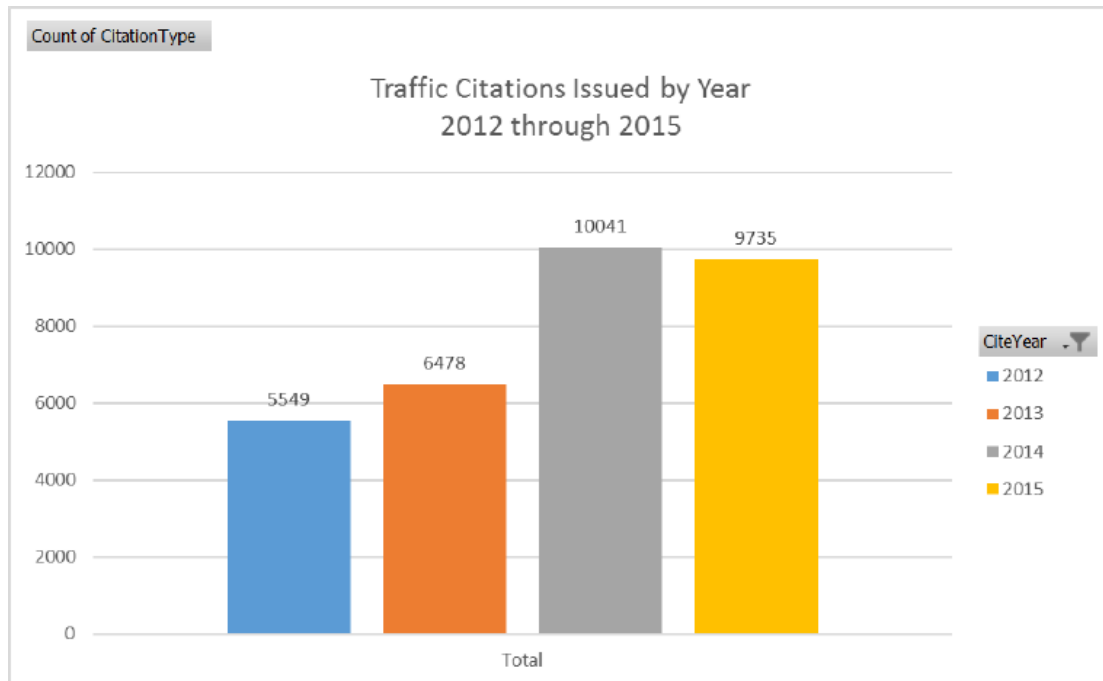


Traffic Accidents occurred most frequently on Thursdays and Fridays in the Year 2015.

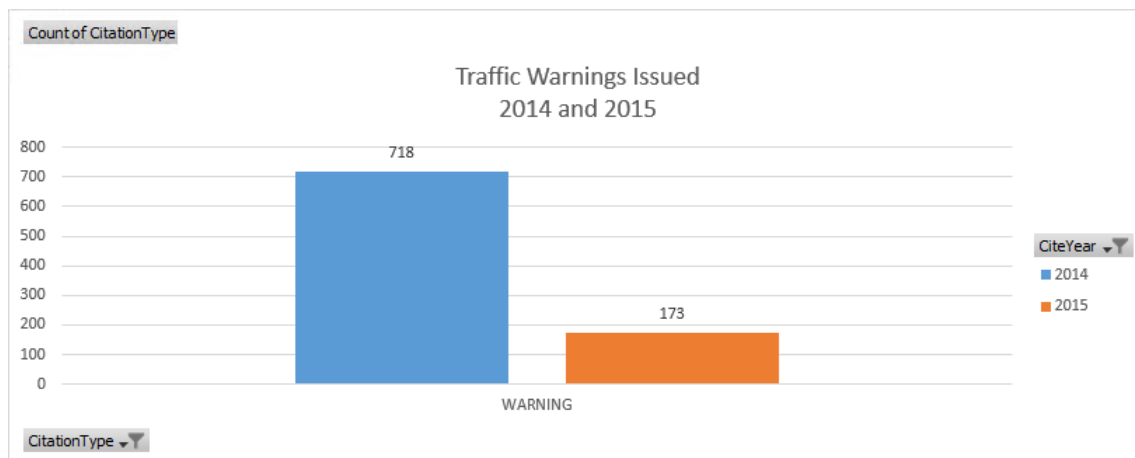


Traffic Citations Issued

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



Traffic Warnings are sometimes issued to drivers, instead of Traffic Citations. The department issued several hundred Warnings in 2014, which a much lower number in 2015. Expecting a consistent, or increasing/decreasing, number of Warnings issued is in-exact science, as warnings issued are often times dependent upon driver history and the driving behavior exhibited.



Top 5 Traffic Violations

For the Year 2015, the department recognized the following traffic violations as the Top 5 most occurring violations for which traffic citations were issued:

