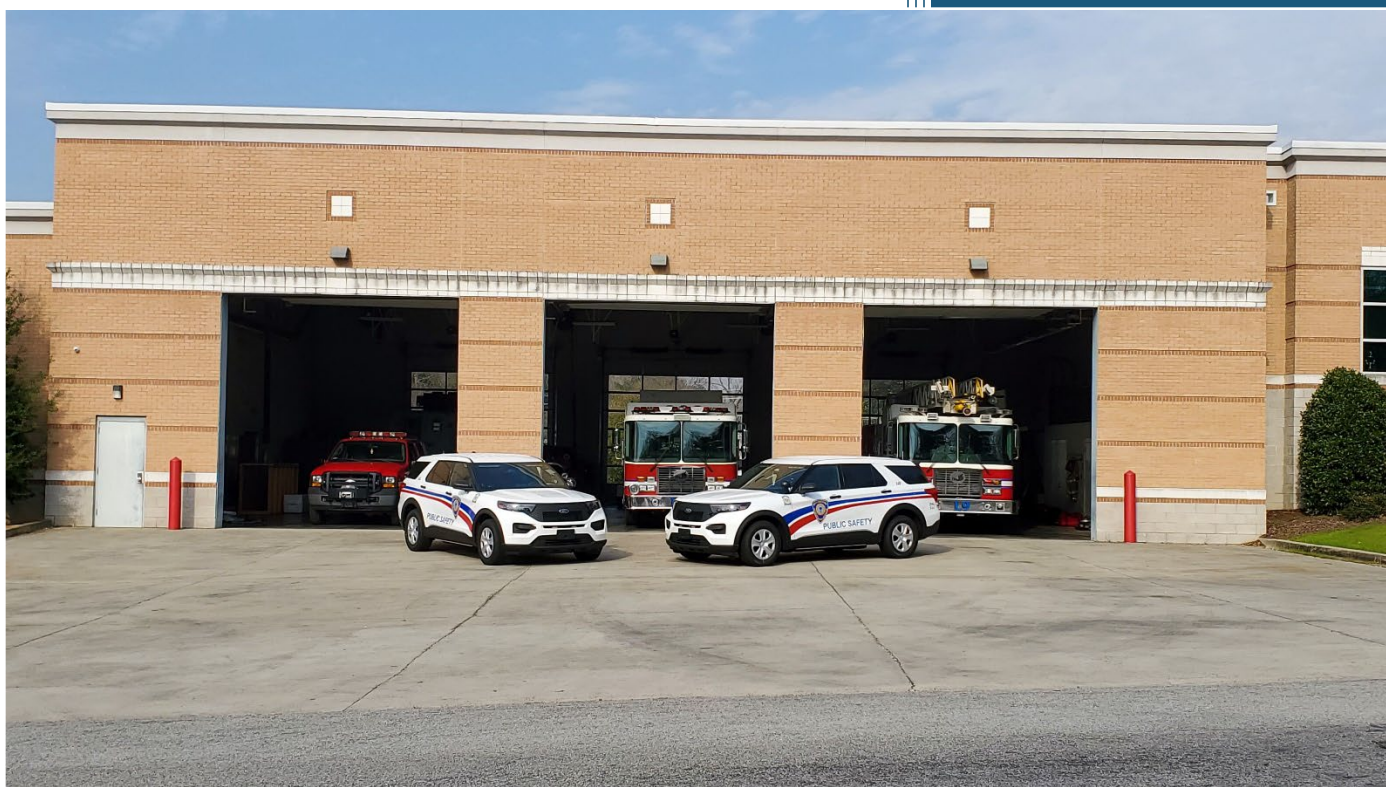


2022

Orangeburg Public Safety Annual Report



"Working today for a safer tomorrow."

**Orangeburg Department of Public Safety
2022 Annual Report
Table of Contents**

<i>Introduction:</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
Organizational Chart	4
Message from the Chief	5
Department Profile	7
Mission Statement	9
About Public Safety	10
What is Public Safety?	11
<i>Divisions:</i>	
Patrol Division	11
Investigations Division	12
Special Operations Division	13
<i>2022 Annual Reports:</i>	
Vehicle Pursuits	16
Response to Resistance	18
Assaults on Law Enforcement	20
Disciplinary Investigations	21
Employee Grievances	22
Biased-Based Policing	23
Victim's Services	23
Selective Traffic Enforcement	24
<i>2022 Crime Report:</i>	
Crime Factors and Statistics	25

Orangeburg Department of Public Safety 2022 Annual Report

Command Staff

***Director of Public Safety
Chief Charles P. Austin, Sr.***

***Special Operations Commander
Lieutenant Colonel Edward Conner***

***Patrol Division Commander
Captain Alfred Alexander***

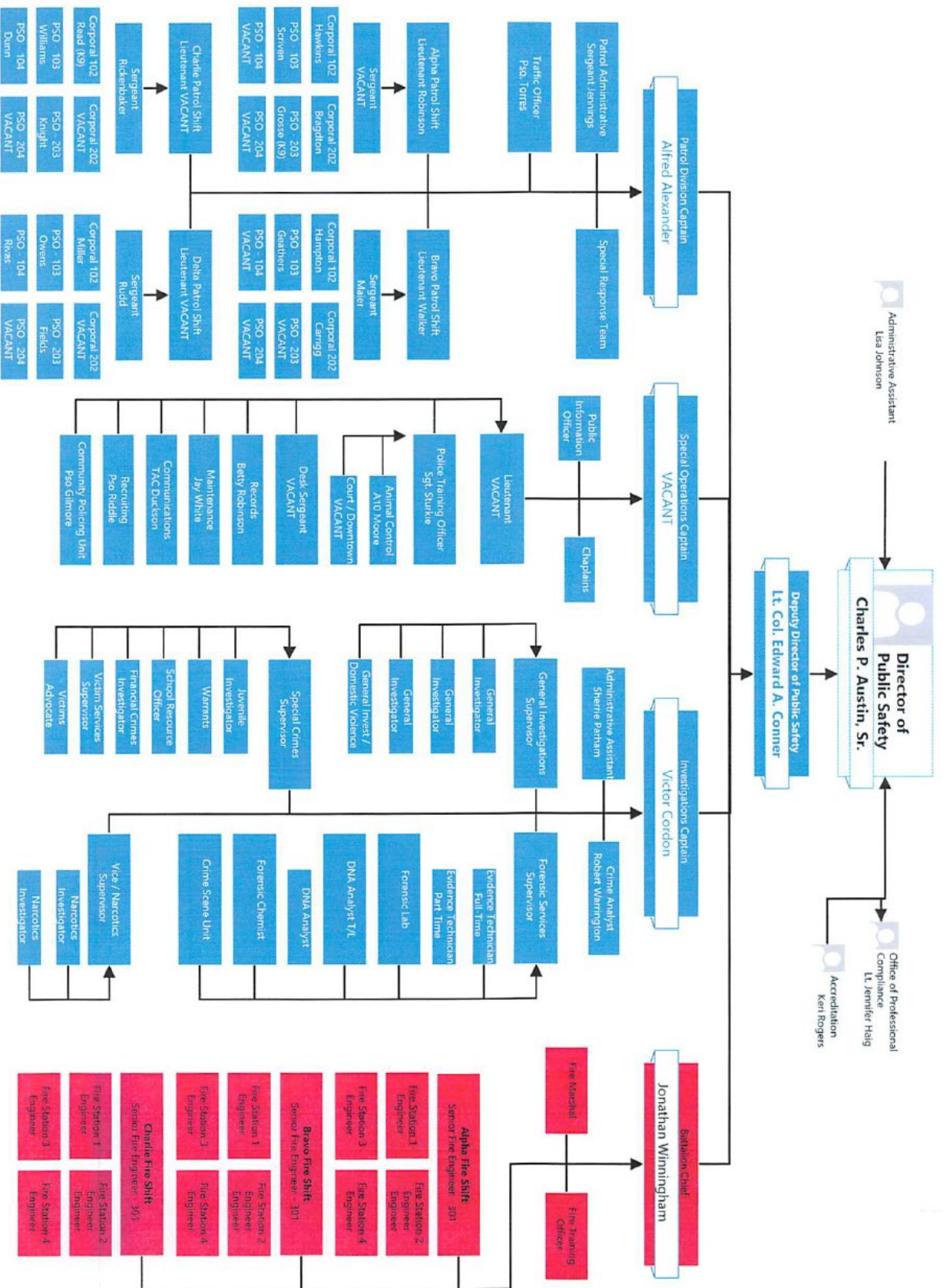
***Investigations Division Commander
Captain Victor Cordon***

***Produced by the Orangeburg Department of Public Safety
Planning & Research Unit***

***Crime Analyst
Robert Warrington***

Orangeburg Department of Public Safety

Proposed Organizational Chart – Year 1



Message from the Chief



Chief Charles P. Austin, Sr.

On behalf of the dedicated employees of the Orangeburg Department of Public Safety, it is my privilege to welcome you to our website. I hope you find the content informative and helpful in learning more about the Orangeburg Department of Public Safety (ODPS), our employees, and the services we provide to our community.

The Orangeburg Department of Public Safety is a fully accredited consolidated agency that provides police and fire services for the citizens of Orangeburg. The ODPS has a diverse professional and accomplished leadership team in place to lead the men and women who make up the ranks of our agency. In addition, promotions from within and the hiring of new recruits is bringing energy, fresh ideas, and new leadership styles – positive change grows both individuals and organizations.

The Orangeburg Department of Public Safety is committed to implementing best practices, evaluating our procedures, and improving processes by which we deliver services to our citizens. We endeavor to maintain trust through open communication, operational transparency, and accountability for our actions.

The Orangeburg Department of Public Safety places a premium on developing innovative strategies to prevent and solve crime through collaborative community partnerships and providing the highest level of professional fire services. Embracing new strategies and partnerships builds our capacity to provide outstanding police service, thus enhancing the quality of life in our city.

I extend my heartfelt appreciation to the City Administrator, Mayor, City Council, and all our staff for their confidence and support.

It is my honor to serve as Director of Public Safety for the City of Orangeburg, as we strive each day to hold up the banner of our agency motto: “An Agency of Excellence-Serving With Integrity”.



City of Orangeburg

Established:
1704 (town), 1883(city)

Area:
8.30 square miles

Mayor:
Michael Butler

Population:
13,226 (2020 est)

Population by Race

<i>Race</i>	<i>2020 Census</i>
<i>White</i>	<i>24%</i>
<i>Black</i>	<i>72%</i>
<i>Asian</i>	<i><1%</i>
<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>1.4%</i>
<i>Native American</i>	<i><1%</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i><1%</i>



Orangeburg Department of Public Safety Bio

**Organized:
1988**

**Sworn Officers:
57**

**Civilian Personnel:
32**

**Director:
Charles P. Austin, Sr.**

**Headquarters:
1320 Middleton St
Orangeburg, SC 29115**

**2022 Total Calls for Service:
43,572**

Rank Structure:

**Director
Deputy Director
Captain
Lieutenant
Sergeant
Corporal
Public Safety Officer
Engineer**

**Marked Patrol Division Vehicles:
26**

**Unmarked Patrol Division Vehicles:
7**

**Fire Apparatus:
9**

///



Public Safety Headquarters / Orangeburg Municipal Court
1320 Middleton St Orangeburg SC 29115

Mission Statement

It is the mission of the Orangeburg Department of Public Safety to create and maintain an atmosphere of mutual cooperation with our community through innovative partnerships directed toward a common goal of protecting life and property through professional law enforcement and fire protection services.

We will remain pro-active and diligent in our efforts to enhance the quality of life in our community through professional development, supported by loyalty, courage, commitment, and integrity with equitable and dignified treatment for all citizens we serve.

Vision Statement

The Orangeburg Department of Public Safety is dedicated to providing the highest level of law enforcement and fire protection services to all citizens in our community, incorporating professionalism, dignity and courtesy.

Furthermore, we understand the need for community support and feel compelled to develop and implement positive programs to foster mutual respect between all citizens and the department while preserving life, liberty, and property.

Values

- **Loyalty:** Commitment to the agency and its organizational objectives above that of any individual.
- **Integrity:** Moral code of conduct that reflects honesty, accountability, and respect.
- **Trustworthy:** The agency must nurture community trust by performing its function in a professional and equitable manner.
- **Commitment:** Dedication to the community, department personnel, training, and professionalism.
- **Courage:** Meeting challenges and adversity without fear of scorn or ridicule recognizing the higher standards for which we are accountable.
- **Innovation:** Constantly searching to enhance the services provided to our community through improvised technology, personal development and training.

About Public Safety

The Orangeburg Department of Public Safety is a nationally accredited law enforcement agency. It is comprised of over 100 employees that include: Sworn law enforcement officers, firefighters, and civilians. Public Safety is currently transitioning to a separate Law Enforcement Division and a Fire Division. Public Safety continues to employ cross-trained personnel in both law enforcement and the fire service. Newly hired employees may join Public Safety as law enforcement officers or firefighters. However, employees may elect to become cross-trained at a later date. At Public Safety, all non-civilian employees are expected to obtain and maintain proficiency in both their roles as Public Safety Officers. Located in the city of Orangeburg, SC, the Department of Public Safety continues to provide the best law enforcement and fire protection services to the almost 13,000 citizens of Orangeburg.



What is Public Safety?

Public Safety is a concept whereby firefighters and police officers of a given jurisdiction are cross trained in the fire service and law enforcement fields. In a fully integrated public safety department, all non-civilian employees perform the dual functions of fire suppression and law enforcement.



The formal public safety idea can be traced to departments in Glencoe, Illinois and Sunnyvale, California, as far back as the early 1950's.

In 1987, the Orangeburg city council voted to transform the traditional fire and police departments into a single, versatile Department of Public Safety.

Patrol Division

The Patrol Division is led by Captain Alfred Alexander and is the largest division within the Orangeburg Department of Public Safety. Its primary responsibility is to provide uniformed law enforcement and fire suppression service to the City of Orangeburg and the citizens within its fire coverage area. Generally, a uniformed officer is the first contact a citizen has with the Department of Public Safety. With this initial interaction our goal is to leave the citizen with a permanent positive impression of this agency's professionalism.

Our Mission is to create and maintain an atmosphere of cooperation with our community. The Patrol Officer units handle the initial fire and police response to 911 calls. They deal with all types of calls for service and complete the initial report of fire and criminal activity. The Patrol Officer is the most visible Public Safety presence in the community.

The Patrol Division serves as a manpower pool to support the many specialized units and functions within the department. Personnel from the Patrol Division serve on the following units

in addition to their regular duties:

- S.R.T. (Special Response Team)
- Canine Unit (Which includes two assigned canines.)
- Crime Prevention
- Public Education
- Gang Investigation
- Bike Officers
- Data Master B.A. Certified Officers
- Arson Investigation

This diversity allows the individual officer to provide a variety of expensive services at no additional cost to the taxpayer. Additionally, these skills strengthen the ability of the Patrol Division to manage highly complex and dangerous assignments daily.

Investigations Division

The Investigations Division is led by Captain Victor Cordon. The Investigations Division is responsible for handling investigations of most felony crimes that are reported to the Orangeburg Department of Public Safety such as homicides, burglaries, robberies, frauds, juvenile crimes, and other miscellaneous crimes as needed..

The division consists of many specialized units and personnel:

- **General Investigations:** General Investigators are responsible for incident investigation and perform many of the vital functions for case solvability.
- **Juvenile Investigator:** Specializes in incidents involving juvenile suspects and victims and ensures juvenile rights are observed during investigations.
- **Victim Services:** Coordinates notification of victims and serves as a liaison between the Department, Municipal Court, and various victims' services.
- **Narcotics Unit:** Specializes in narcotics investigations and operations including surveillance, suspect identification or any incident which may primarily involve narcotics.
- The Forensic Laboratory is supervised by Lieutenant Danny Dantzler which consist of these areas:
 - **Forensic DNA analyst:** Responsible for analyzing and interpreting DNA evidence gathered from crime scenes. Their primary focus is on the identification, comparison, and evaluation of DNA samples to assist in criminal investigations and legal proceedings.
 - **Forensic Narcotic Chemist:** Responsible for analyzing and identifying controlled substances, narcotics, and drugs in various forms, such as powders, liquids, pills, and plant material; to support criminal investigations and legal proceedings.
 - **Crime Scene Investigator:** Responsible for collecting, analyzing, and preserving physical evidence from crime scenes. Their primary objective is to reconstruct events that took place during a crime and provide accurate, reliable evidence that can aid in solving cases.
 - **Evidence Technician:** Responsible for managing and maintaining the integrity of all evidentiary items collected by the agency, ensuring that evidence is properly documented, stored, and accounted for throughout its lifecycle.
 - **School Resource Officer:** Provides school administrators with law enforcement resources and expertise to maintain safety and order in the school environment while also reducing juvenile delinquency and promote positive behavior from students, mentoring and a positive role model to students.
 - **Crime Analyst** Responsible for analyzing crime reports and statistics and developing predictive and projected trends of criminal offenders and of crimes in targeted geographical areas.

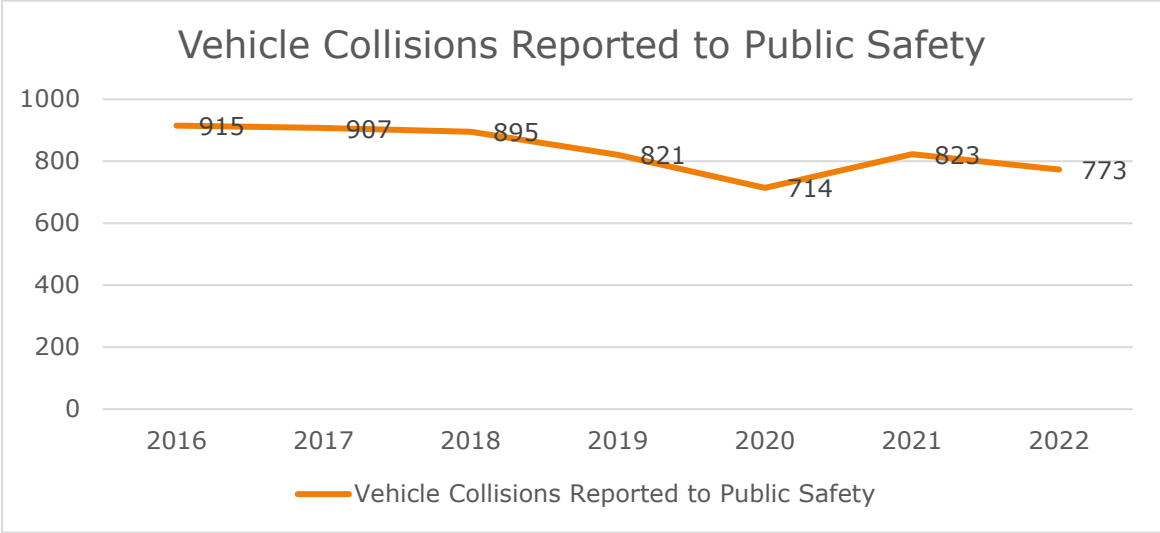
Special Operations Division

The Special Operations Division is led by Deputy Director Colonel Ed Conner and serves as the support section of the Department of Public Safety. Special Operations is comprised of several specialized units that serve different functions within the department. Special Operations supports the other divisions of the department through providing the following services: law enforcement and fire service training, accreditation management, policy development, crime analysis, planning and research, grants management, fire inspections, records management, court security, recruiting, and animal control.

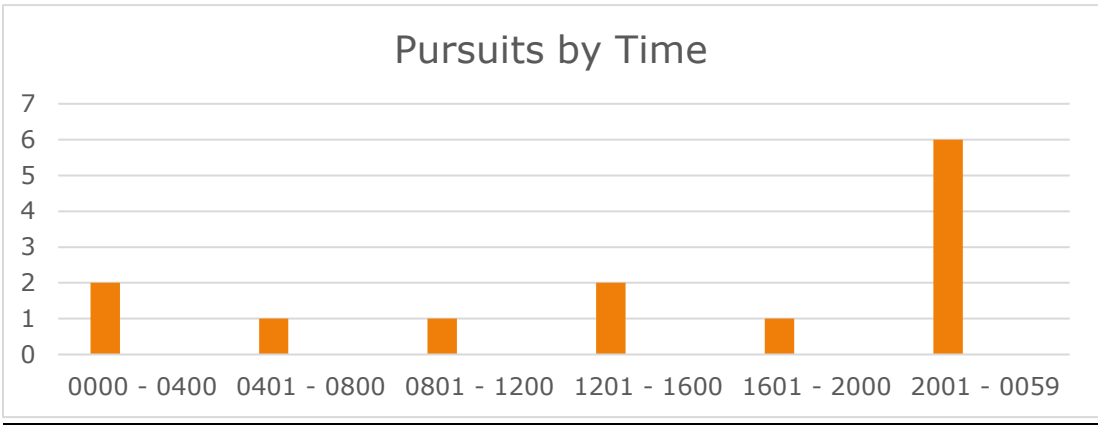
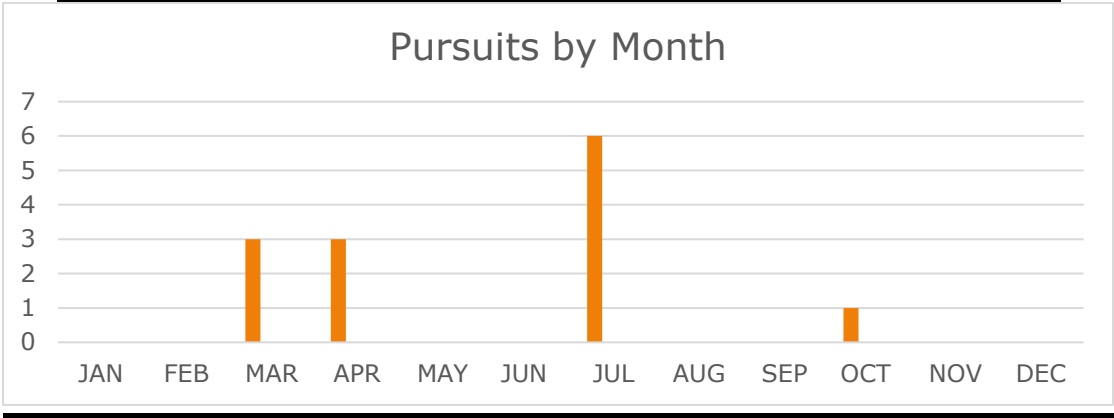
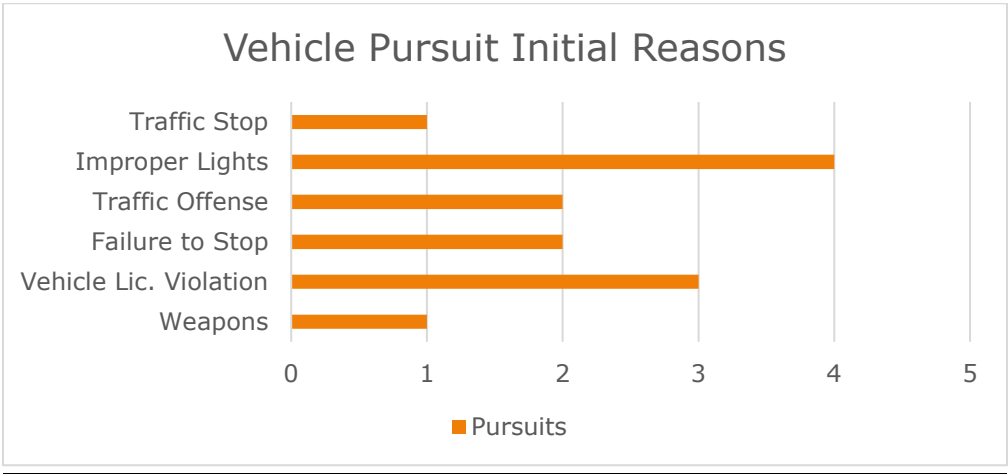
All of the above listed units or sections serve vital functions to the department in the following manner:

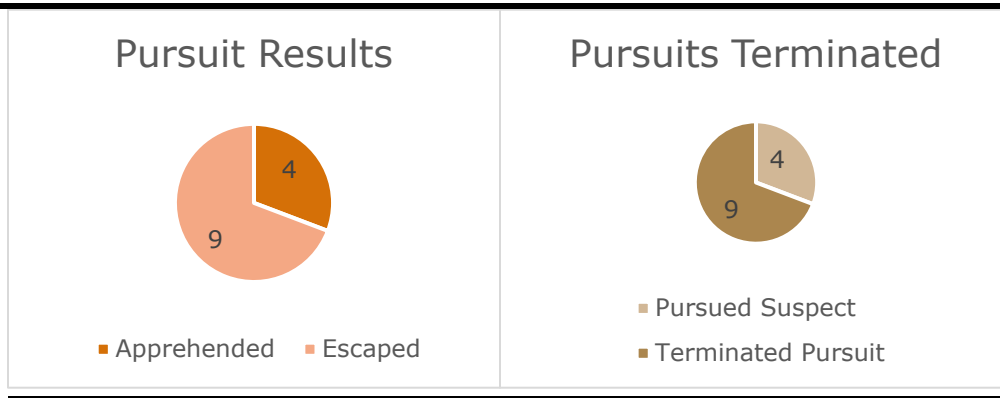
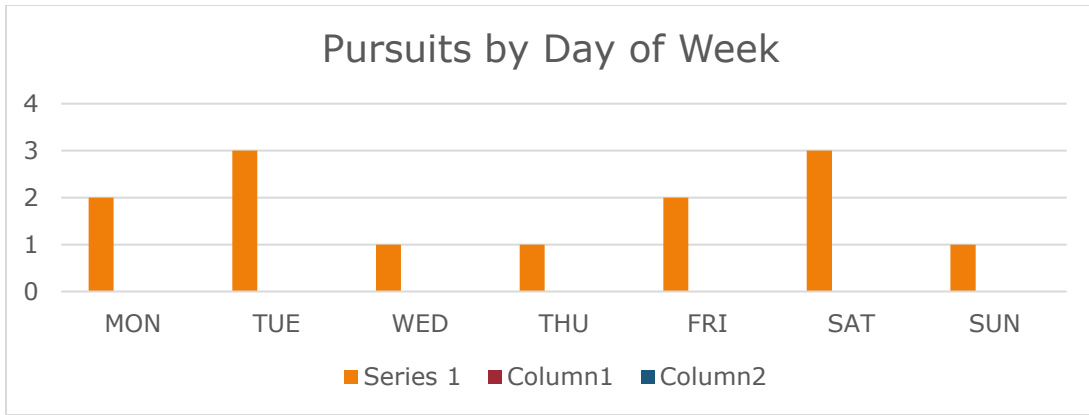
- **Training Office:** Encompasses all agency training in both law enforcement and fire service disciplines from new-recruit training to veteran in-service training.
- **F.T.O:** (Field Training Officer) for new officers who train officers recently graduated from the Academy on Department policy, procedures, and policing practices.
- **Fire Inspections and Arson Investigation:** Provide business fire systems inspections and arson investigations to incidents within the fire district.
- **Accreditation Office:** Manages the CALEA Accreditation process and works diligently to update policies and procedures. The department received recognition as an internationally accredited law enforcement agency in March 2003 through the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc.
- **Recruitment Office:** Responsible for recruiting applicants to the department to fill various vacancies within the organization. This section performs all pre-employment screening, testing, and application processing.
- **Records Bureau:** Responsible for all agency records to include, but not limited to criminal case files, incident reports, booking reports, accident reports, etc.
- **Communications Operations:** Responsible for receiving and dispatching all calls for service from the general public to emergency personnel.
- **Animal Control Officer:** Responsible for handling all complaints associated with animals within the city.
- **Fire Engineer Unit:** Full-time fire engineer unit who serve as primary responders of the Department's fire apparatus, as well as 24-hour manning of all four fire stations.
- **Office of Community Outreach:** Serves as a liaison between the community and the Department through the position of the Community-Oriented Policing Officer.

2022 Vehicle Collisions Reported



2022 Vehicle Pursuits





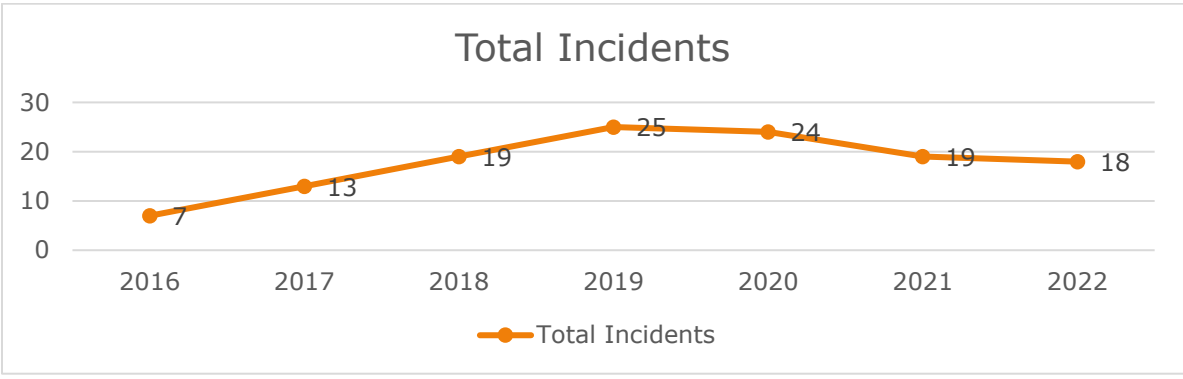
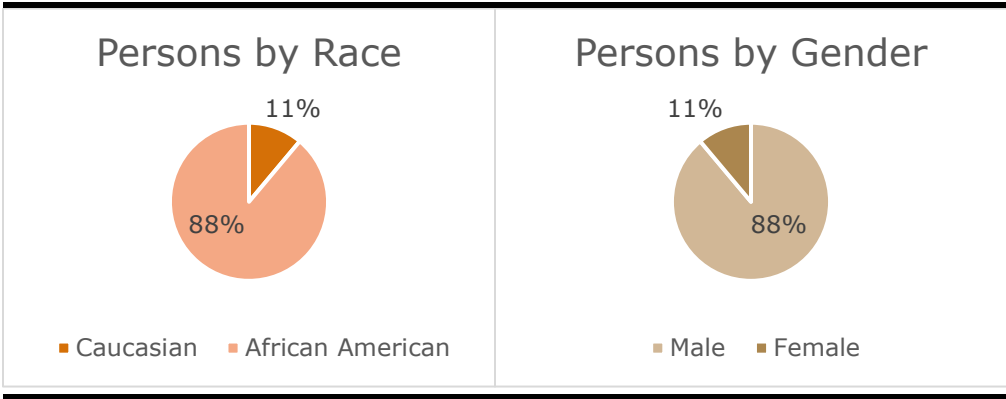
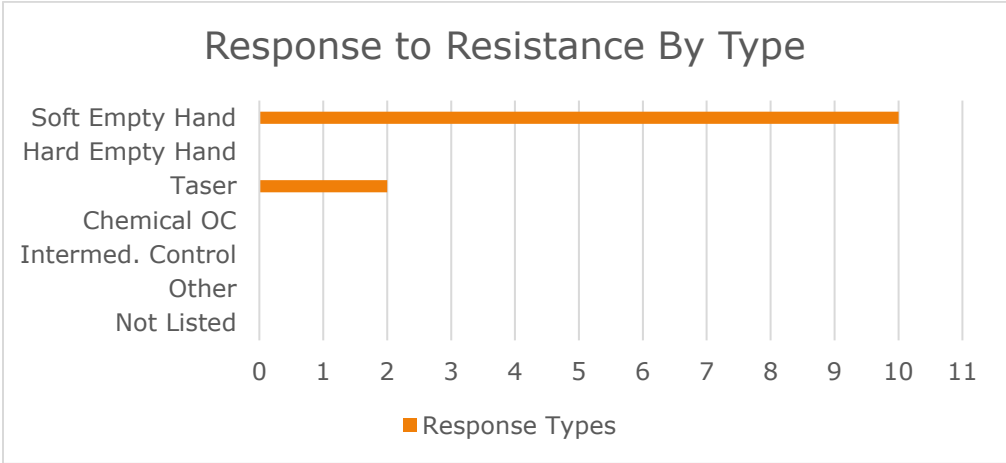
Department Policy:

The pursuit of a fleeing suspect using Department law enforcement vehicles presents a high degree of risk to the general public, officers and suspects. Therefore, it will be the policy of this Department to provide for the safety of all persons involved in such pursuits, to the greatest possible extent, when enforcing the law. In addition to this policy, the Department shoulders a responsibility to assist officers in the safe performance of their duties. To fulfill these obligations, the Department will regulate the way vehicular pursuits are initiated and performed.

Analysis of Pursuits:

An Analyst review of the 2022 Vehicle Pursuit data found that department policy was followed on all pursuits and that the training and equipment provided satisfied the department's needs. In pursuit of fleeing vehicles, officers exercised caution and followed safely behind the fleeing vehicle. In most cases of termination, the pursuing officer noticed conditions that would place the public in danger, thereby self-terminating the pursuit. This follows Department Policy, which instructs: A decision to terminate pursuit may be the most rational means of preserving the lives and property of the public, officers engaged in the pursuit, and suspects. Pursuit may be terminated by the pursuing officer, the field supervisor or the Director of Public Safety or their designee. Pursuit will be immediately terminated in any of the following circumstances: Weather or traffic conditions substantially increase the danger of pursuit beyond the worth of apprehending the suspect(s); The distance between the pursuit and fleeing vehicles is so great that further pursuit is futile; or The danger posed by continued pursuit to the public, the officers or the suspect(s) is greater than the value of apprehending the suspect(s). Also noted during the review, there was no specific day of the week that pursuits occurred. However, nearly all pursuits occurred during three months: March, April and July; with 46% occurring during July. It was also noted that 46% of pursuits occurred during the night between 20:01 and 00:59.

2022 Response to Resistance



Department Policy:

The Department recognizes and respects the value and special integrity of each human life. In vesting Public Safety Officers with lawful authority to use force to protect the public welfare, a careful balancing of all human interests is required. It is the policy of this Department that all officers use only the amount of force reasonably necessary to accomplish lawful objectives. Any force used must be in direct proportion to the resistance of the individual or suspect so that the officer can control the situation and prevent harm or injury to the individual, officer, and others. No Public Safety Officer may use excessive or unreasonable force toward any person, whether that person is a suspect or not.

Response to Resistance Analysis:

An Analyst review of all Responses to Resistance in 2022 determined that in the 18 reported situations in which officers used force on an individual, proper training and policy were followed. In the 16 reports where empty hand control was used, all uses of force were efforts to effect an arrest. Officers in these reports used clear, loud verbal commands to ensure that the suspect received the least amount of force used to affect an arrest.

In instances where there were injuries to the suspect (7), all injuries were consistent with minor scrapes and scratches from being taken to the ground by soft empty hand control. No serious injuries were reported. The only trend in injuries to suspects were minor scrapes, scratches and abrasions when taken to the ground by officers using soft empty hand control.

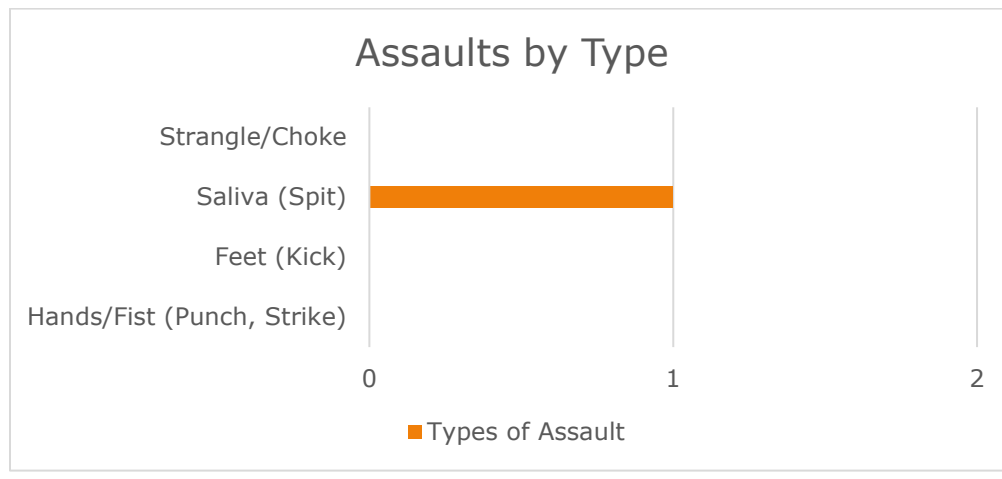
The ethnic, gender and age trends showed that most responses to resistance occurred when the suspect was a black male between the ages of 18 and 25. The ethnic majority of Orangeburg's population is similar to the suspects encountered when responses to resistance were reported.

Officers also practiced good arrest procedures by having more than one officer present so that each officer used the minimum amount of force to gain compliance. In the two instances a taser was used, the officers involved showed proper restraint since there were weapons previously discarded by the suspect during flight. Officers in these two situations only used the appropriate amount of force to gain compliance from a previously armed suspect during the arrest procedure.

There were no reviews or changes to training or policy as a result of instances of response to aggression in 2022. In command reviews of each instance of response, it was determined that policy and training were followed correctly by officers.

Officers in all use of force reports show proper restraint and de-escalation procedures during the arrest procedure by ensuring the suspect is properly restrained and given loud, clear verbal commands from the officers. This ensures that the suspect in each report complies and is effectively arrested with the minimum amount of force used.

2022 Assaults on Law Enforcement



Analysis of Assaults on Law Enforcement:

In 2022, there was 1 instance of an assault on a law enforcement officer employed at Public Safety. The primary action that led to the assault was the attempted detention of the subject.

The incident occurred during a response to a domestic violence incident. After determining the primary aggressor, the suspect was detained and prepared for transport to the detention facility. En route to the patrol vehicle, the suspect spit into the face of the detaining officer.

In this instance, the suspect was already detained and under arrest. No response to aggression was required and the subject was transported to the detention facility without further incident and charged with simple assault on a law enforcement officer.

As this was the only assault on an officer for the reporting year, no trends or patterns have been identified. Additionally, no adjustments to policy, procedure, or officer training are recommended after review of the assault.

2022 Disciplinary Investigations

During 2022, there was one complaint against an employee of intimidation by another employee. The incident was investigated by internal affairs and was determined to be unfounded. Public Safety encourages all employees to seek remediation from their first line supervisor.

During 2022, there was one citizen complaint against the Department of Public Safety. However, when Internal Affairs attempted to contact the after the alleged incident, the complainant was initially contacted by phone on September 13, 2022. The complainant instructed the Internal Affairs Investigator to leave her name and number because she was at work. After leaving a message to contact Internal Affairs, the Investigator contacted and waited for a response from the complainant until September 23, 2022.

After multiple attempts at contact, the complaint was closed as unfounded because no information on the incident was obtained.

Public Safety has a citizen complaint system in place as directed by Department Policy Chapter 26, which states:

All citizen complaints pertaining to alleged violations of Department policy and procedures or employee misconduct will be documented and investigated by the Department. Complaints may be given in person, over the telephone, or in writing. Anonymous complaints, or complaints from individuals who want their names to be held in confidence, will be accepted for investigation.

2022 Employee Grievances

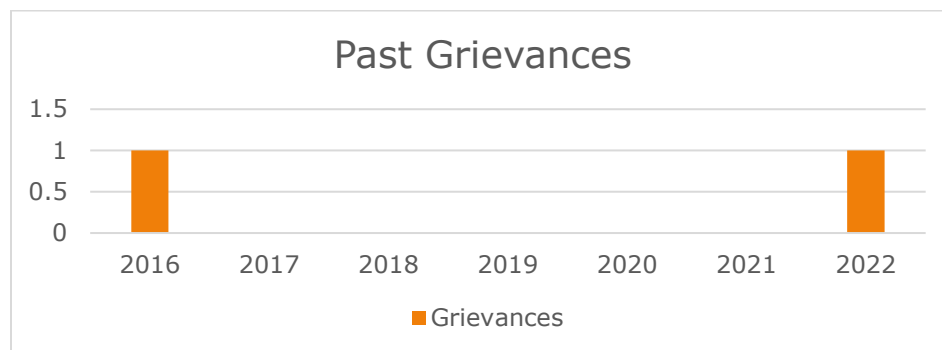
There was one grievance filed against Public Safety by any employee during 2022.

Public Safety maintains a transparent and fully accessible grievance policy where all employees are encouraged to report any instances of misconduct or negative treatment to the Human Resources department.

An Employee requested a grievance hearing regarding termination of employment. An Employee Grievance Committee is formed according to the City of Orangeburg Handbook to review all grievances filed by any department in the City.

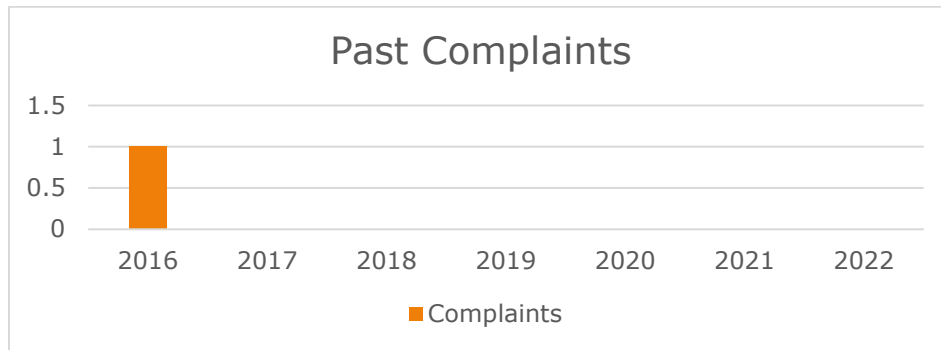
Grievance hearing was held on Thursday November 10, 2022, at 9 a.m. The employee presented their case, the employer gave a rebuttal. There were no witnesses on either side. The session was recorded, and meeting minutes were presented to The Council for review, along with the committee's findings. The Council reviewed all documentation and voted to uphold the findings of the committee. The employee was then notified in writing of the decision.

As a review of all grievances filed by any department, the policies and procedures of the grievance process were updated when reviewed and updates were made to the city's policies and procedures when needed and shared with all employees in an update to the City of Orangeburg's Employee Handbook in January of 2023.

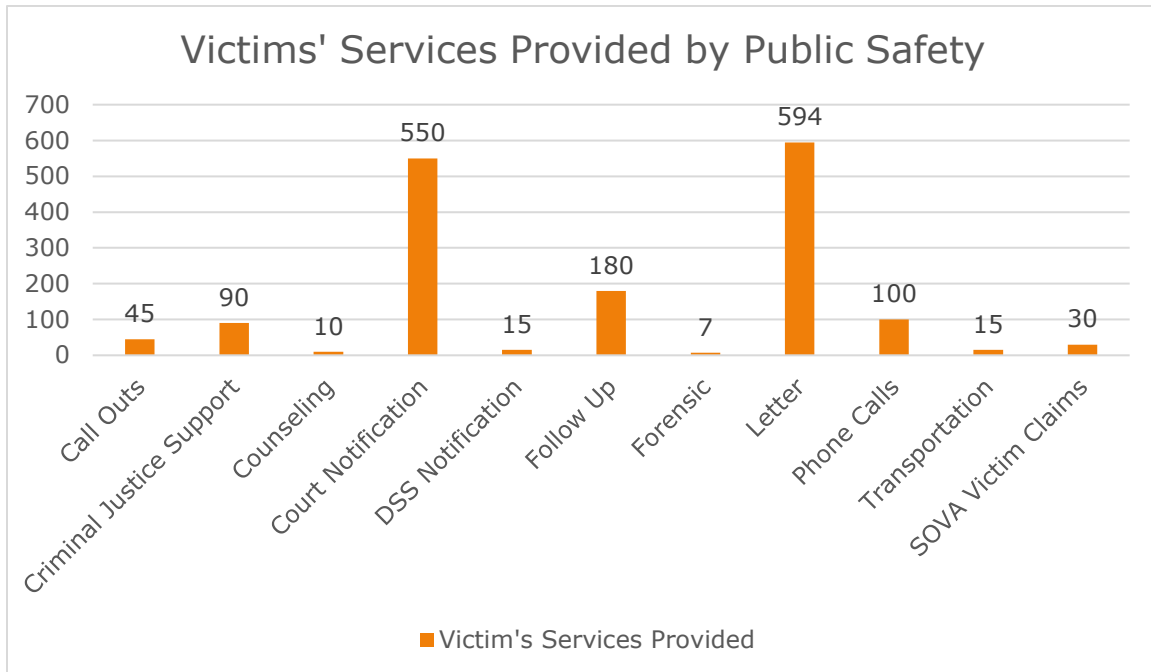


Biased-Based Policing

There were no complaints of biased-based policing filed against Public Safety during 2022. Public Safety maintains a proactive approach to our community through trust and integrity and welcomes any feedback that may help us better perform our service to the community. Public Safety runs many partnership programs with the community, such as: Serve & Connect, Greg's Groceries, The Tiffany Grant Foundation,



Victims' Services



Selective Traffic Enforcement

There are certain selective enforcement activities that are conducted by Public Safety on a recurring basis. The nature of these activities is directly related to crime patterns and trends that are observed and noted during weekly Crime Stat meetings.

Crime Stat meetings are held every week on Tuesday and include all crimes, patterns and trends and are presented to the Command Staff, all shift lieutenants and Investigators.

Decisions are made during these meetings by all personnel on where to direct enforcement or prevention efforts. Examples include: Operation City Lights (an ongoing department-wide effort to reduce crime in pre-designated areas), Red Means Stop (an ongoing campaign to select intersections in the city with high volumes of motor vehicle collisions).

These campaigns are paired with selective enforcement and police presence in areas designated by findings presented in Crime Stat and collaboration between the Command Staff, shift lieutenants, and Investigators. These efforts are consistently reviewed during the week and findings and results are presented in the next weekly meeting on the effectiveness of these efforts. The recommendations, campaigns, and enforcement activities may be changed or continued based on reporting during the next Crime Stat meeting.

The recommendations and campaigns or enforcement efforts are recorded and disseminated to all department personnel after the Crime Stat meeting to ensure all department personnel are participating in the recommendations and procedures set forth during the meeting.

2022 Crime Report

2021-2022 Individual Crime Statistics

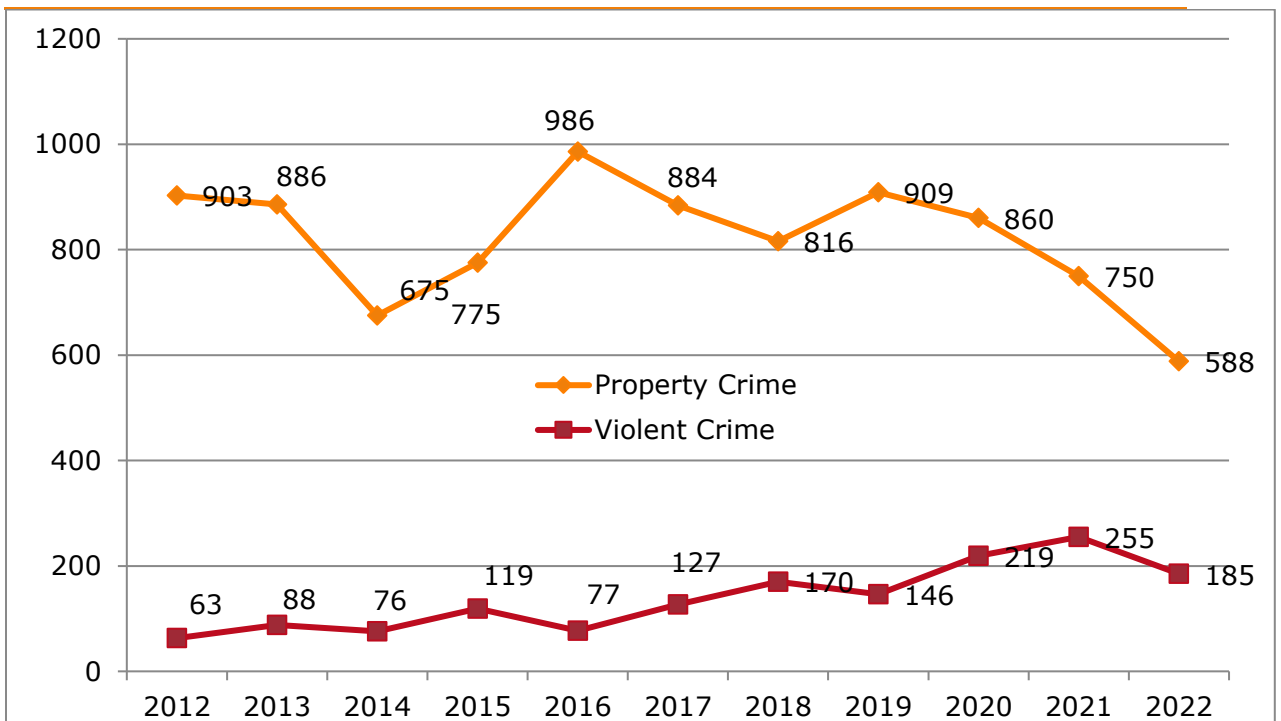
Violent Crimes	2021	2022	Percent Change
Murder (09A, B, C)	2	9	+350%
Rape (11A)	7	6	-14.29%
Robbery (120)	17	26	+52.94%
Aggravated Assault (13A)	229	144	-37.12%
Violent Percent Change	255	185	-27.45%
Property Crimes	2021	2022	Percent Change
Arson (200)	3	8	+166.67%
Burglary (220)	162	110	-32.1%
Pocket Picking (23A)	1	0	-100%
Purse Snatching (23B)	0	0	No Change
Shoplifting (23C)	140	166	+18.57%
Theft from Building (23D)	25	30	+20%
Theft - Coin Operated (23E)	0	0	No Change
Theft from Automobile (23F)	162	93	-42.59%
Theft - Auto Accessories (23G)	72	48	-33.33%
All Other Larcenies (23H)	130	103	-20.77%
Motor Vehicle Theft (240)	55	30	-45.45%
Property Percent Change	750	588	-21.6%
Total Crime Change	1005	773	-23.09%

Figures reflect all UCR Part I Crimes reported to the department and maintained in Lawtrak. These figures were reported to SLED as part of the UCR Program.

ORANGEBURG DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY **UCR Part I Crime Data Statistics 2016 through 2022**

Offense	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Murder (09A)	0	2	1	4	4	2	9
Rape (11A)	7	8	2	2	6	7	6
Robbery (120)	19	28	29	24	30	17	26
Aggravated Assault (13A)	51	89	137	116	179	229	144
Total Violent Crime	77	127	170	146	219	255	185
Arson (200)	1	2	5	4	4	3	8
Burglary (220)	170	151	138	212	182	162	110
Larceny (23A-H)	755	670	595	613	586	530	440
Motor Vehicle Theft (240)	45	51	65	84	88	55	30
Total Property Crime	986	884	816	913	860	750	588
Total UCR Part I Crimes	1063	1011	987	1059	1079	1005	1005

CRIMES TRENDS OVER TIME (10 Years)



Throughout the 2022 Annual Report, the Department tries to place statistics in context— to explain *why* crime occurs in a particular area, instead of just where and how often. It is impossible, however, to analyze every crime factor within the pages of this report. As a general rule, readers should consider the following factors when gauging the relative safety of any city, neighborhood, or business district. The FBI in its Uniform Crime Reports provides most of these factors:

Factor	General Effect	Status in Orangeburg	Effects in Orangeburg
Residential Population & Population Density	High population leads to higher residential crime rate (residential burglaries, larcenies from motor vehicles, domestic assaults, auto theft). High population <i>density</i> also leads to a higher residential crime rate.	High transient population due to bus station and three colleges. Very high-density population in residential areas of the city. Many areas include multi-family apartment complexes.	Higher residential crime rate than cities with similar populations. Significantly higher property crimes when compared to similar population centers.
Commercial & Educational Population, number & type of commercial establishments and educational institutions	High commercial population leads to more “business” crimes (commercial burglaries, shoplifting, larcenies from buildings, forgery) and to more crimes against the person often committed in commercial areas (larcenies from the person, larcenies from motor vehicles, larcenies of bicycles, street robbery, auto theft).	Large amount of Commercial Businesses within the City of Orangeburg. Centers of business are concentrated in very specific areas with easy access from residential areas, easing ingress and egress during, and after the commission of a crime.	Property crimes to businesses fluctuate year to year. Burglaries to businesses, shoplifting, and thefts from buildings tend to contribute heavily to property crime rates.
Age composition of population	An increasing population in the “at risk” age of 15– 24 leads to a higher crime rate.	28% of the population: In the “at risk” age of 15-24.	A large percentage of crimes were committed by the “at risk” group.
Stability of Population	Stable, close- knit populations have a lower overall crime rate than transient populations. Neighborhoods with more houses and condominiums (generally signifying a more stable population) have a lower crime rate than neighborhoods with mostly apartments (generally a more transient population).	Population areas tend to display trends related to the mobile nature of its occupants. For example: portions of the city with higher multi-family dwellings tend to see significantly more crime than areas with predominantly single-family dwellings.	More apartment and boarding houses mean that a significant portion of the population is not invested in the community in which they reside. This leads to not only higher instances of crime, but also to a disconnected environment, in which residents are less likely to participate in the proactive approach to the reduction of crime.

Crime Factors Continued

Factor	General Effect	Status in Orangeburg	Effects in Orangeburg
Street Layout	Areas with major streets offering fast getaways and mass transportation show more crime clusters than neighborhoods with primarily residential streets.	Most residential and commercial areas are tightly grouped with easy access to a major street or highway.	Increased crime in areas where the major roads pass through the city. Provides greater access and egress to residential areas for crimes of opportunity.
Proximity to Public Transportation	Criminals are often indigent and cannot afford cars or other expensive forms of transportation.	Only one bus line with few stops and one taxi service in the city limits; very limited population access to public transportation.	Crime and suspect data continue to suggest that public transportation is not a major factor in crime trends within the city.
Economic conditions, including poverty level and unemployment rate	Again, criminals are often indigent. Areas afflicted by poverty show higher burglary, robbery, and larceny rates than middle- class or wealthy neighborhoods.	Several low-income housing areas and apartment complexes. New additions of multi-family dwellings introduced during 2021-2022.	These areas continue to see a higher count of property crimes such as Burglary, Thefts from Autos and a higher amount of violent crimes such as: Domestic Violence and Assault.
Family conditions with respect to divorce and family cohesiveness	Larry J. Siegel, author of <i>Criminology</i> , says: "Family relationships have for some time been considered a major determinant of behavior. Youths who grow up in a household characterized by conflict and tension, where parents are absent or separated, or where there is a lack of familial love and support, will be susceptible to the crime- promoting forces in the environment."	Large number of single parent households continues to represent a significant portion of the Department's served population. Higher than average instances of assault and domestic violence may perpetuate the cycle of violence and crime within the Department's jurisdiction.	Significant amount of crime is committed by the "at risk" population due to a lack of a family support network and may continue to perpetuate the cycle of violence and crime without proper community policing and/or increased victim's services. Directed policing and community outreach to single-parent families or victims of crime may be needed.
Climate	Warmer climates and seasons tend to report a higher rate of larceny, auto theft, and juvenile- related crime, while cold seasons and climates report more robberies and murder.	Tends to stay warmer during all seasons compared to national average.	All crimes are somewhat evenly distributed among all seasons and temperatures. Crime spikes continue to be linked to the onset of warmer temperatures.
Operational and investigative emphasis of the police department	Problem- oriented, informed police departments have more success controlling certain aspects of crime than other departments.	Pro-active department with a COP Unit and substations in operation. Crime analysis active.	Various neighborhood watch groups have been started due to community policing and crime analysis of at-risk areas.

Command Staff Review

_____ Date: _____

Chief

_____ Date: _____

Patrol Division Captain

_____ Date: _____

Investigations Division Captain

_____ Date: _____

Special Operations Colonel