# 2017 Annual Report

## Danville Police Department

*"Deeds not Words"*

# TABLE OF CONTENTS
## Sections

# About the Department

The City of Danville, located midway on Virginia's southern border with North Carolina, was founded in 1793 on the banks of the Dan River. The Danville Police Department had its beginnings on May 21, 1833, when a citizen patrol with compulsory service was established. By 1860, the citizen patrol had expanded to include two sworn police officers. Today the Police Department is a modern, accredited agency with a maximum capacity of 131 sworn officers.

## MISSION STATEMENT

The Danville Police Department will provide quality service to the community through a process of continuous improvement. We will maintain a safe environment for all by protecting life, individual liberty and property through partnerships with citizens and businesses.

The motto of the Danville Police Department is "Deeds Not Words".

## RE - ACCREDITED AGENCY

The Danville Police Department has been accredited through the Virginia Law Enforcement Professional Standards Commission. Accreditation is accomplished by meeting or exceeding over 180 standards that cover every aspect of law enforcement. Accreditation increases the law enforcement agency's ability to prevent and control crime through more effective and efficient delivery of law enforcement services to the community it serves.

Accreditation also enhances community understanding of the law enforcement agency and its role in the community as well as its goals and objectives. This partnership helps citizens to understand the challenges that confront law enforcement. As a result, law enforcement receives clear direction from the community about its expectations. Thus, a common set of goals and objectives is established and implemented.

## DEPARTMENT PATCH

The patch of the Danville Police Department features the city seal. It is divided into four quadrants representing the four cornerstones of Danville's economy. The top quadrant depicts the textile industry that dominated Danville for over 50 years. The right quadrant depicts the higher education opportunities available in Danville. Danville's reputation as the hub of the region's tobacco industry is represented in the bottom quadrant. The confluence of roads, railroads, and air traffic in the left quadrant symbolizes Danville's status for over 200 years as the "Gateway to the South."

# Command Staff



# Colonel Philip A. Broadfoot
## Chief of Police



# Lt. Col. R.D. Hairston
## Deputy Chief of Police



# Major E.V. Burke
## Operations Division Commander



# Major C.K. Wiles
## Services Division Commander

# Understanding Crime Reporting

The Danville Police Department utilizes an incident-based reporting system. The Federal Bureau of Investigation provides the information below on its website to help explain how this form of reporting goes beyond the traditional uniform crime reporting to create an enhanced system where the data can be used to help better determine crime response and reporting. This information is included in the Annual Report to ensure readers understand this important concept. The information below and additional information is accessible at https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs-overview and https://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/faqs.htm.

## INCIDENT BASED REPORTING

The National Incident-Based Reporting System, or NIBRS, implemented to improve the overall quality of crime data collected by law enforcement, captures details on each single crime incident—as well as on separate offenses within the same incident—including information on victims, known offenders, relationships between victims and offenders, arrestees, and property involved in the crimes.

Unlike data reported through UCR's traditional Summary System—an aggregate monthly tally of crimes—the NIBRS data goes much deeper because of its ability to provide circumstances and context for crimes. It includes all offenses within a single incident and additional aspects about each event, like location, time of day, and whether the incident was cleared. Ultimately, NIBRS will improve the detail and overall quality of crime data, which will help law enforcement and communities around the country use resources more strategically and effectively.

## BENEFITS OF UTILIZING NIBRS

According to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program - Frequently Asked Questions Manual, the NIBRS can furnish information on nearly every major criminal justice issue facing law enforcement today. This can include terrorism, white collar crime, weapons offenses, missing children where criminality is involved, drug/narcotics offenses, drug involvement in all offenses, hate crimes, spousal abuse, abuse of the elderly, child abuse, domestic violence, juvenile crime/gangs, parental abduction, organized crime, pornography/child pornography, driving under the influence, and alcohol-related offenses.

Using the NIBRS, legislators, municipal planners/administrators, academicians, sociologists, and the public will have access to more comprehensive crime information than the traditional summary reporting system can provide. Additionally, law enforcement can use the data to make a case to acquire the resources needed to fight crime. The NIBRS also enables agencies to find similarities in crime-fighting problems so that agencies can work together to develop solutions or discover strategies for addressing the issues. Full participation in the NIBRS provides statistics to enable a law enforcement agency to provide a full accounting of the status of public safety within the jurisdiction to the police chief and elected officials.

# Caution Against Ranking

The Federal Bureau of Investigation provides the information below on its *Crime in the United States* website to help provide context when utilizing crime figures. This information is included in the Annual Report to ensure readers understand this important concept. A downloadable version of this section is accessible at https://ucr.fbi.gov/cautionagainstranking.pdf/

## VARIABLES AFFECTING CRIME

Each year when *Crime in the United States* is published, many entities—news media, tourism agencies, and other groups with an interest in crime in our nation—use reported figures to compile rankings of cities and counties. These rankings, however, are merely a quick choice made by the data user; they provide no insight into the many variables that mold the crime in a particular town, city, county, state, region, or other jurisdiction. Consequently, these rankings lead to simplistic and/or incomplete analyses that often create misleading perceptions adversely affecting cities and counties, along with their residents.

## CONSIDER OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF A JURISDICTION

Consider other characteristics of a jurisdiction To assess criminality and law enforcement's response from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, one must consider many variables, some of which, while having significant impact on crime, are not readily measurable or applicable pervasively among all locales. Geographic and demographic factors specific to each jurisdiction must be considered and applied if one is going to make an accurate and complete assessment of crime in that jurisdiction. Several sources of information are available that may assist the responsible researcher in exploring the many variables that affect crime in a particular locale. The U.S. Census Bureau data, for example, can be used to better understand the makeup of a locale's population. The transience of the population, its racial and ethnic makeup, its composition by age and gender, educational levels, and prevalent family structures are all key factors in assessing and comprehending the crime issue.

Local chambers of commerce, government agencies, planning offices, or similar entities provide information regarding the economic and cultural makeup of cities and counties. Understanding a jurisdiction's industrial/economic base; its dependence upon neighboring jurisdictions; its transportation system; its economic dependence on nonresidents (such as tourists and convention attendees); its proximity to military installations, correctional facilities, etc., all contribute to accurately gauging and interpreting the crime known to and reported by law enforcement.

The strength (personnel and other resources) and the vigor of a jurisdiction's law enforcement agency are also key factors in understanding the nature and extent of crime occurring in that area. Although information pertaining to the number of sworn and civilian employees can be found in this publication, it cannot be used alone as an assessment of the emphasis that a community places on enforcing the law. For example, one city may report more crime than a comparable one, not because there is more crime, but rather because its law enforcement agency, through

proactive efforts, identifies more offenses. Attitudes of the citizens toward crime and their crime reporting practices, especially concerning minor offenses, also have an impact on the volume of crimes known to police.

## MAKE VALID ASSESSMENTS OF CRIME

It is incumbent upon all data users to become as well educated as possible about how to understand and quantify the nature and extent of crime in the United States and in any of the more than 18,000 jurisdictions represented by law enforcement contributors to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Valid assessments are possible only with careful study and analysis of the various unique conditions affecting each local law enforcement jurisdiction.

Historically, the causes and origins of crime have been the subjects of investigation by many disciplines. Some factors that are known to affect the volume and type of crime occurring from place to place are:

- Population density and degree of urbanization.
- Variations in composition of the population, particularly youth concentration.
- Stability of the population with respect to residents' mobility, commuting patterns, and transient factors.
- Modes of transportation and highway system.
- Economic conditions, including median income, poverty level, and job availability.
- Cultural factors and educational, recreational, and religious characteristics.
- Family conditions with respect to divorce and family cohesiveness.
- Climate.
- Effective strength of law enforcement agencies.
- Administrative and investigative emphases of law enforcement.
- Policies of other components of the criminal justice system (i.e., prosecutorial, judicial, correctional, and probational).
- Citizens' attitudes toward crime.
- Crime reporting practices of the citizenry.

Crime in the United States provides a nationwide view of crime based on statistics contributed by local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies. Population size and student enrollment are the only correlates of crime presented in this publication. Although many of the listed factors equally affect the crime of a particular area, the UCR Program makes no attempt to relate them to the data presented. The data user is, therefore, cautioned against comparing statistical data of individual reporting units from cities, counties, metropolitan areas, states, or colleges or universities solely on the basis of their population coverage or student enrollment. Until data users examine all the variables that affect crime in a town, city, county, state, region, or other jurisdiction, they can make no meaningful comparisons.

# Year in Review

2017 was a challenging year for the City of Danville and the Danville Police Department alike. The number of homicides during 2017 continued to mirror recent records and brought renewed focus on the issue. Violent crime, and the fear of violent crime, continues to be a concern for everyone in the City of Danville.

## 2017 CRIME INDEX

The crime index below has contains information that has been verified by the Danville Police Department and the Virginia State Police. The index offenses, considered the most serious crimes, are the violent crimes of murder/non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, other forcible sex offenses, robbery, and aggravated assault, and the property crimes of burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft. The crime index for prior years can be found in the Appendix.

| Index Offenses | Number | Crime Rate |
|---|---|---|
| Murder | 13 | 31.43 |
| Forcible Rape* | 13 | 31.43 |
| Other Forcible Sex Offenses* | 21 | 50.78 |
| Robbery | 68 | 164.42 |
| Aggravated Assault | 157 | 379.61 |
| Breaking and Entering | 290 | 701.19 |
| Larceny (except Vehicle Theft) | 1,428 | 3452.78 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 98 | 236.96 |
| Arson | 13 | 31.43 |
| | **2,101** | **5080.03** |
| | | |
| Accidents | 1,180 | |
| | | |
| Calls for Service | 56,128 | |

*Note: In an effort to maintain transparency and the continuity of information, the Department will report Forcible Rape and Other Forcible Sex Offenses as two separate categories from calendar year 2014 forward.

Forcible Sex Offenses includes forcible sodomy, forcible fondling, and forcible object penetration.

## ITEMS OF NOTE

Listed below are some basic facts that can inform the reader about crime in Danville.

- Crime rates are calculated by using the following formula:
  **(# of offenses reported / population) x 100,000**
    - The population utilized for the 2017 calculations is 41,358 and is from the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service at the University of Virginia.

- The Danville Police Department can confidently say that we take a report on all of our reported crimes. There were 5,677 crimes reported in 2017.
- Our crime rate is affected when officers make drug arrests. We reported an 18.9% increase in the number of drug related arrest between 2016 & 2017.
- Non-violent crime is what drives Danville's crime rate.
- If no felony violent crime had occurred, Danville's overall crime rate would have remained high.

## 2017 PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENTS

- For 2017, our overall crime rate increased 10.8% from 2016 but remained below previous years such as 2011 and 2013.
- Compiling the last eighteen years (18) yields an average of 2430 for major crimes/index offenses, and with 2101 reported for 2017, we fell well below the average by nearly 330 criminal events.
- Major crimes (murder, forcible sex, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson) inched above the previous 3 years (2014-2016) with a 10.7% increase, but remained well under the numbers reported between 2000 and 2013 when totals reached in excess of 3,000 for some calendar years.
- There was a 23.8% decrease in violent crimes, which include murder, robbery, abduction, forcible sex, other forcible sex offenses, and aggravated assault with 279 reported. In 2016, there was 366 reported and in 2015, there was 294 reported. This includes:
  - a decrease in murder from 16 to 13,
  - a decrease in forcible sex offenses from 54 to 34,
  - a decrease in robberies from 76 to 68,
  - a decrease in aggravated assaults from 215 to 157, and
  - a slight increase in kidnapping / abduction reports from 5 (2016) to 7 in 2017
- Motor vehicle theft climbed to the highest point since 2011 coming in at a total of 98 reported incident for 2017
- When comparing calendar year 2000 and 2017 we show a 30.04% decrease in our major crime numbers
- Assaults, larcenies, vandalisms, drug/narcotic and burglary offenses comprised nearly 81% of the 5,677 crimes reported in 2017 and are the categories that continue to impact our crime rate.
  - Often assaults are between people who know each other and who reported or obtained a warrant for the assault. Domestic assault and battery is also a large component of the assault category with officers making appropriate charges in the majority of these incidents.
  - When looking closer at reported larcenies, 25% of those reported involved theft from a motor vehicle while 27% were directly related to shoplifting cases from only a handful of area retailers. Of the larceny shoplifting reports, 60% of these offenses

were reported in one specific police service beat. The largest percentage of reported larcenies were categorized as general theft or all other larcenies and comprised 38% of all those reported.

- Since 2007 we have been successful in reducing our burglaries from well over 500 in 2010 to under 300 in 2016. Over the last several years have used directed patrol based techniques based on patterns of occurrence and the statistical and geographic probability of a recurrence in the same area. While our Burglary rate rose 10.7% between 2016 & 2017, we have remained below 300.

## CRIME RESPONSE STRATEGIES

The Danville Police Department's response to crime, violent and non-violent, remains multi-disciplined. Listed below are some of the initiatives we continue to employ as strategies to address crime.

- 84% of the Department's officers are involved in street level crime response and investigation. This is greater than the national average of almost 70%.
- A police officer responds to every report of a crime and interacts with the citizen.
- We create a written report for every crime reported to us. Accurate information is necessary to appropriately respond to crime issues and to allocate resources.
- We field a well trained and experienced Investigations Unit to investigate major crimes, including homicides.
- We field a well trained and experienced Gang Investigation Unit to monitor and track gang activity.
- The level of experience of the officers assigned to Investigations is adequate, appropriately spaced, all the while meeting accepted policing standards.
- The Department regularly participates in local, state and federal task forces that focus on both gang and drug activity.
- The use of crime mapping to predict burglaries and assign officers to certain streets and neighborhoods has resulted in a significant reduction in burglaries.
- By using location and time data on reported crimes, supervisors are able to direct proactive patrols into geographic areas with higher probabilities of crime occurrence.
- We participate in the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) whereby all cartridge cases from crime scenes (including shots fired calls) are collected and their characteristics are entered into a national database to determine linkages.
- We have one officer assigned to our Crime Prevention program who works closely with businesses and citizens managing various programs, including Business Watch, Neighborhood Watch, Crimestoppers, Prescription Drug Take Back, Child Safety, Gun Safety and other citizen education programs.
- Our School Resource Officer Program places officers in the schools to create positive experiences with students and to ensure the safety of the school environment.
- We maintain an active partnership with the United States Attorney in Roanoke to combat violent crime and gang activity. Regular communication with his staff and a close working

relationship with Danville Commonwealth's Attorney has led to prosecution when appropriate in gun cases and other violent crimes under the federal system.

- We are actively partnering with the Attorney General's office in Richmond to combat violent crime and gang activity. This office has made thousands of dollars in grants available to us to purchase necessary equipment and engage in community policing initiatives.
- We have hired a grant funded Crime Analyst to provide a higher level of expertise in analyzing our crime and our responses to it.
- We are using grant funds to hire a crime expert with the RAND Corporation to perform a link analysis of involvements in our major crimes.
- We applied for a grant to partially fund a legal review and rewrite of the department's entire policy manual and to develop a procedural manual to guide officer interaction with the community. This process will include regular training on policy that will occur throughout the year with the goal of avoiding incidents that contribute to citizen confrontations and civil unrest.
- We continue to train officers in the Department in Crisis Intervention Techniques (CIT) to enhance the defusing of potentially violent and volatile persons.
- We have continued our partnership with Virginia State University to develop strategies to improve our success in attracting and hiring minorities.
- We continue to expand the role of the River District camera system with the goal of deployment in more critical areas in the city.
- We will continue to explore options and support for an alarm reduction program in the 2017/18 budget to reduce the amount of time spent handling false alarms
- We will again seek funding for new, more visible Neighborhood Watch signs for installation in the affected neighborhoods.
- Funding for new and improved Civil Disturbance Unit equipment for the entire Department has been applied and most of the gear has been ordered, and shipped. We continue to sort, assemble and assign the equipment so that we can immediately and appropriately respond to disturbances as needed.
- Funding for three additional patrol vehicles has been approved and these vehicles will soon be incorporated into the fleet to better meet the needs for timely responses to calls for service. We will seek additional vehicles in the following fiscal year.

## RESPONSE TO GANG VIOLENCE

- The Department works closely with the Commonwealth's Attorney for the purpose of obtaining, and executing numerous search warrants to learn about the gangs, disrupt gang activity, and arrest gang members.
- We continue to work closely with school administration to prevent the gang violence from becoming an issue in our local schools.
- Our task force within the Department that focuses solely on the issue of gang violence continues to meet and work on strategies and implement plans based on trending data
- We continue to authorize the expenditure of necessary funds to adequately support these efforts.

- We continue to modify our tactics in order to more effectively respond to gang behavior.
- We work to strengthen our partnerships with other agencies in an effort maximize our actionable intelligence and streamline our effectiveness.

# Calls for Service

Calls into the Emergency Communications - 911 Center fielded by police officers.

## Number of Total 911 Calls

| Year | Number |
|------|--------|
| 2006 | 83,280 |
| 2007 | 84,095 |
| 2008 | 86,848 |
| 2009 | 88,972 |
| 2010 | 89,762 |
| 2011 | 85,848 |
| 2012 | 70,904 |
| 2013 | 60,854 |
| 2014 | 60,009 |
| 2015 | 65,820 |
| 2016 | 58,385 |
| 2017 | 56,128 |

3.8% decrease in CFS from 2016 to 2017
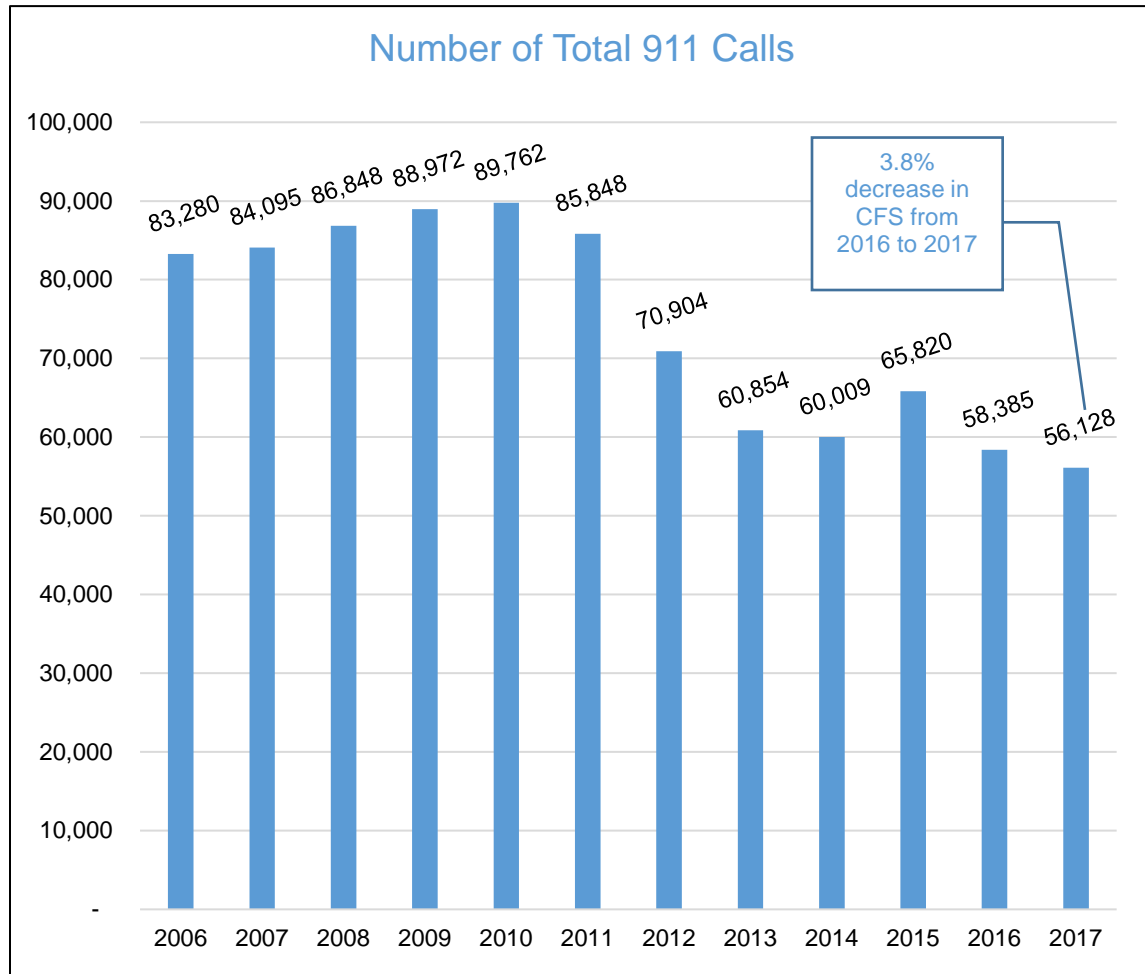
Due to the implementation of a new Computer Aided Dispatch System (RMS) in late 2012, certain previously defined calls for service were either deleted or blended into the new format. Additionally, Computer Aided Dispatch protocol prompts the telecommunications staff with a series of questions and answers so the end result for the call (CFS) is dependent upon the data input.

| Call Type | Number of Calls for Service |
|---|---|
| Alarms | 4,868 |
| Disturbance, Fight, Keep the Peace | 3,021 |
| Animal Calls | 2,663 |
| Suspicious – Person, Object, Circumstances, Vehicle | 2,110 |
| Theft | 1,692 |
| Vehicle Crashes | 1,932 |
| 911 Hang Up Calls | 1,507 |
| Traffic Hazards | 845 |
| Trespassing issues | 1,065 |
| Damage, Vandalism, Mischief | 766 |
| Welfare checks | 1768 |
| Domestic Violence | 982 |
| Disabled Vehicles | 494 |
| Burglary – Breaking & Entering | 469 |
| Assault | 485 |
| Shots Fired | 666 |
| Citizen Flag Downs | 176 |
| Weapons issues | 225 |
| All Other | 30,394 |
| **Total Calls for Service** | **56,128** |

A Call for Service (CFS) is any call made to 911 or to the non – emergency number that results in an officer responding to provide assistance, make an arrest, take a report or initiate an investigation is classified as a CFS. Not all CFS's will result in a filed police report, nor do they all result in an arrest or active investigation. Each CFS is carefully vetted by the 911 Telecommunicator to provide the responding officer with the best information possible. The responding officer will then determine the level of police involvement needed and take appropriate action. The figures above detail the actual number of Calls for Service that were received by the tele-communications center and do not reflect the actual number of reports, arrests or other numbers generated by officers in the field.

# Major Crimes

Major crimes are classified as murder, forcible sex, other forcible sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson. This section will provide a data over the last ten years for each category.

## HOMICIDES

Homicides and non-negligent manslaughter is defined as the willful killing of one human by one another. The number of homicides remains a visible, front page indicator of violent crime and intensifies the focus on the fear and discussion on violent crime. The numbers listed on the following page are the number of homicides in Danville for each of the last 65 years. Since 1953 we have averaged 4.78 murders per verified year, but they spike in a recurring pattern due to generational or other intervening factors.  Between 1988 and 2000, Danville experienced a higher murder rate. During the last 25 years, the lowest rate was three in 2014 and the highest was 16 for this 2016, The major shift between a record low in 2014 and a record high in 2016 is indicative of the volatile nature of gun violence in today's world. A major source of firearms for these gun crimes are from burglaries and vehicle larcenies. Reports of stolen firearms increased 16.5% between 2016 and 2017. For example, in 2016, a total of 115 firearms were reported stolen in the City of Danville, 46 of them from unlocked vehicles. These firearms are especially prized by teenage male gang members, as evidenced by their willingness to brandish them in pictures on social media. The stolen firearm trend continued to climb for 2017 with 134 firearms reported stolen citywide. Of the 134, 46 were again reported stolen from vehicles. It is interesting to note that weapons stolen from Danville are often recovered during an arrest or search warrant procedure. During 2017 a total of 30 firearms were recovered either during an arrest or during the execution of a search warrant.

The desire to solve a disagreement by immediately seeking (or always carrying) an easily accessible firearm, did not occur decades ago. This ever growing trend creates an atmosphere that breeds contempt, devalues human life and prompts a higher homicide rate.  The record spike is somewhat fluid and over time will subside, but future spikes could continue and could also increase in frequency as agencies struggle to meet the demands of early engagement and effective strategies.

The department deployed multiple media campaigns to advise citizens of the dangers of leaving firearms in vehicles with post card mailings, utility bill inserts, social media postings and press conferences. By and large the public still has a skewed perception that firearms are safe in vehicles. Effecting a change in the responsibility of ownership will definitely take on a more focused approach and could even result in changes at the legislative level to see a marked declination.

Historical View: Homicides
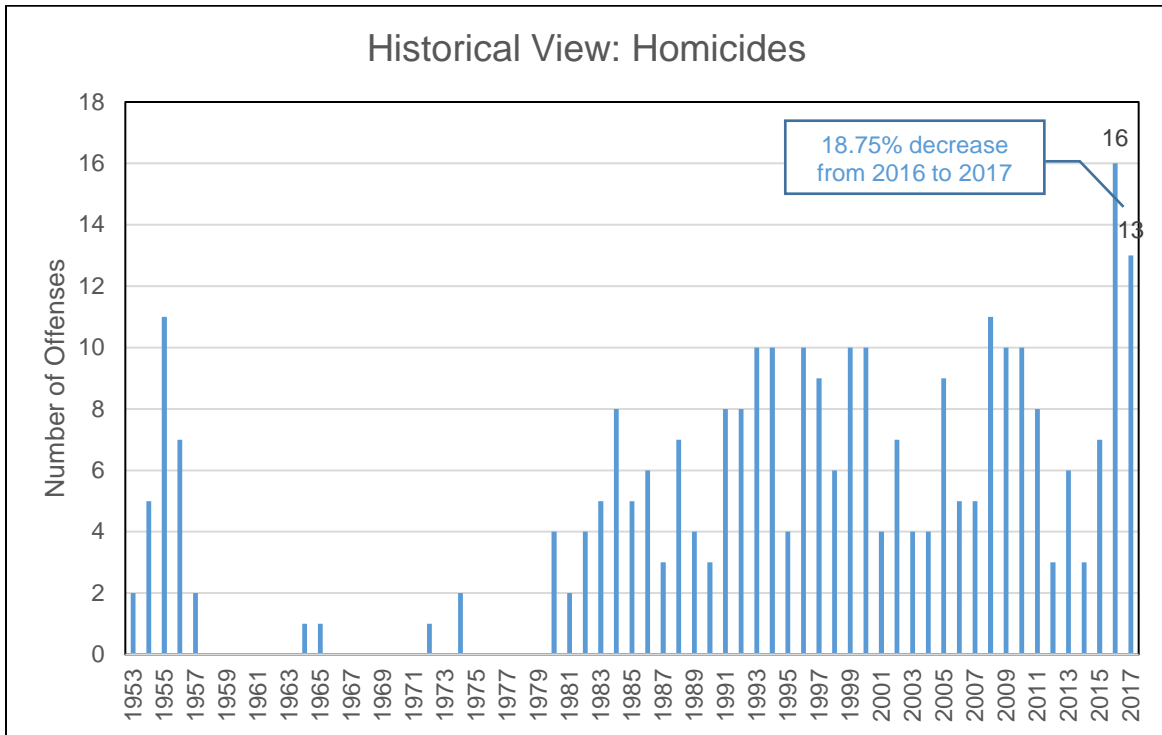
From 1958-1963, homicide totals were unknown.



10 Year View: Homicides
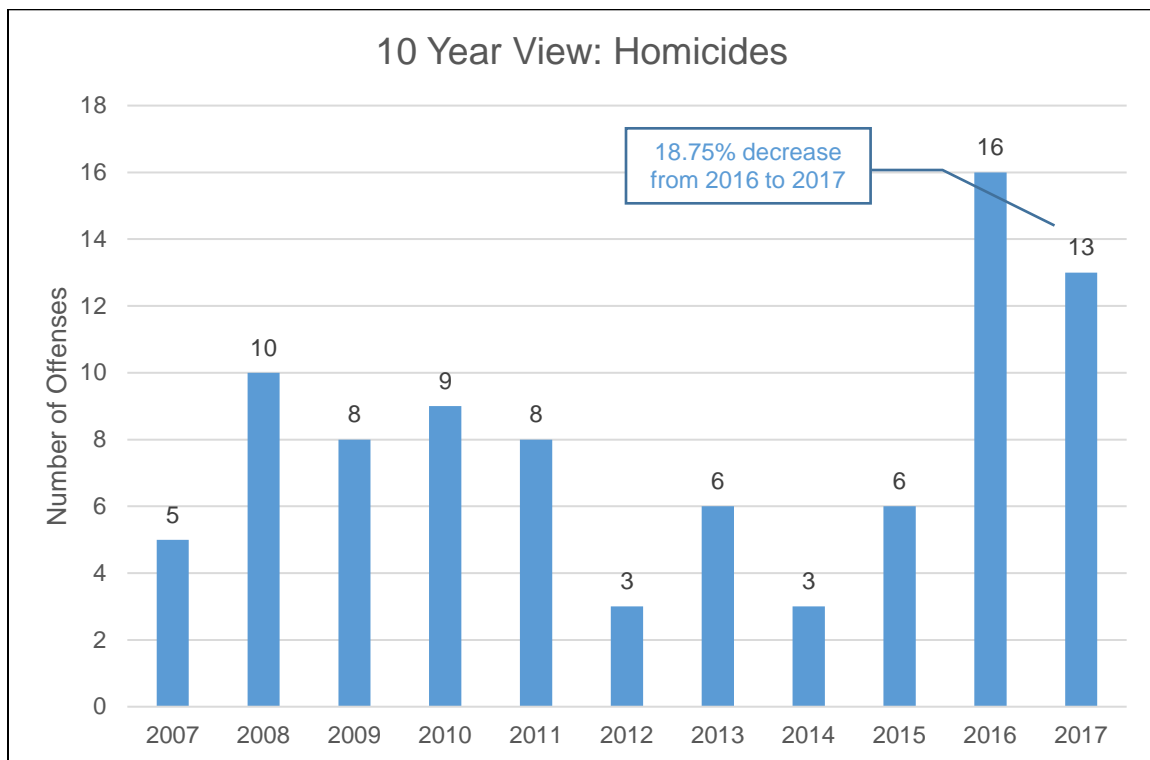
## FORCIBLE SEX AND OTHER FORCIBLE SEX OFFENSES

Forcible sex offenses include forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and forcible fondling. Other forcible sex offenses include incest and statutory rape. Beginning in 2014, Forcible Rape and Other Forcible Sex Offenses have been reported as two separate categories for transparency and the continuity of information.

**10 Year View: Forcible Rape**

Number of Offenses

| Year | Number of Offenses |
|------|--------------------|
| 2007 | 9 |
| 2008 | 7 |
| 2009 | 9 |
| 2010 | 26 |
| 2011 | 34 |
| 2012 | 15 |
| 2013 | 14 |
| 2014 | 15 |
| 2015 | 16 |
| 2016 | 24 |
| 2017 | 13 |

45.8% decrease from 2016 to 2017

**10 Year View: Other Forcible Sex Offenses**

Number of Offenses

| Year | Number of Offenses |
|------|--------------------|
| 2007 | 1 |
| 2008 | 4 |
| 2009 | 4 |
| 2010 | 20 |
| 2011 | 29 |
| 2012 | 42 |
| 2013 | 18 |
| 2014 | 29 |
| 2015 | 29 |
| 2016 | 30 |
| 2017 | 21 |
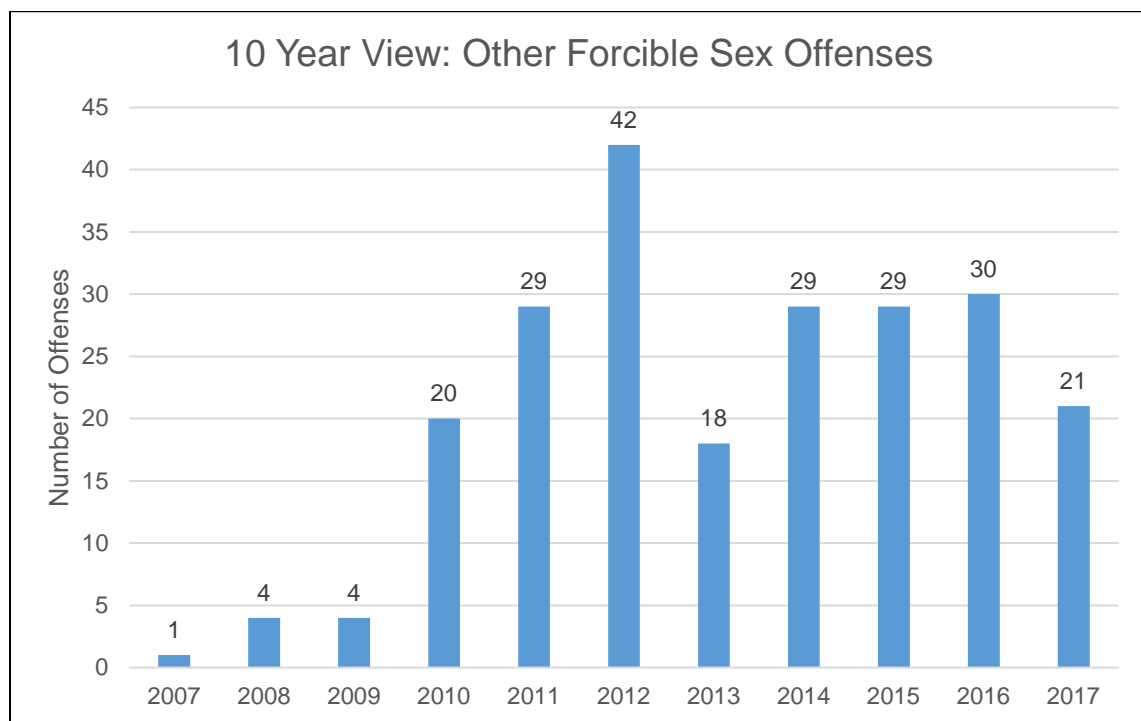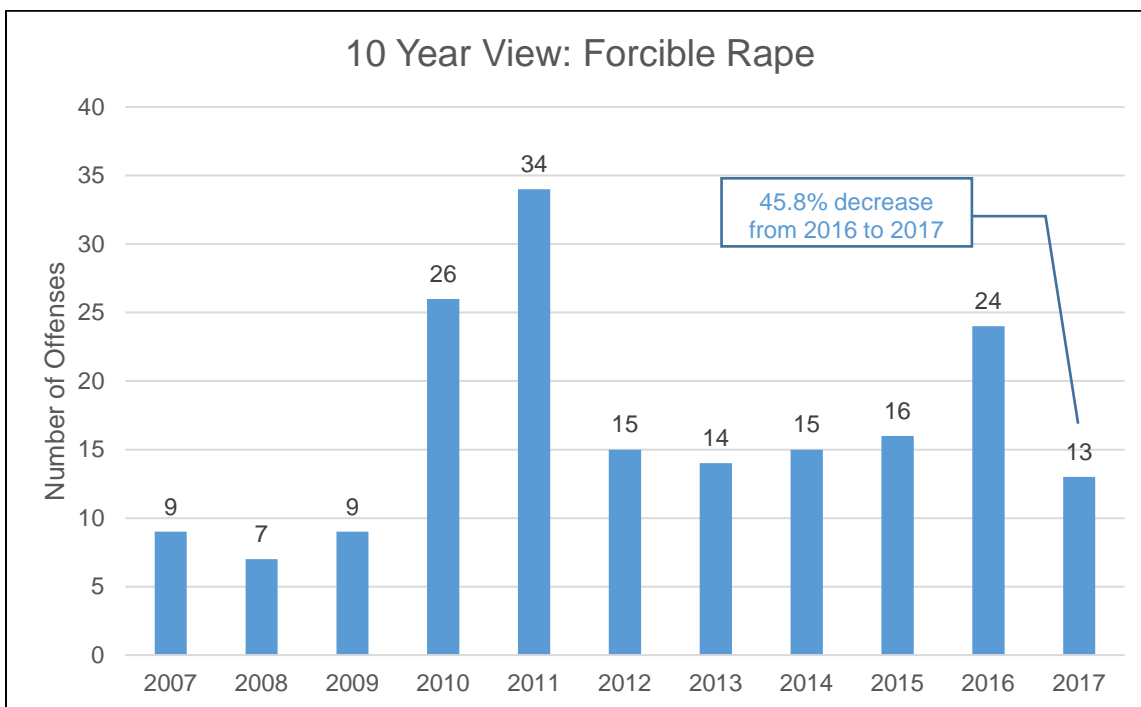
## ROBBERY

Robbery is the take or attempting to anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force/violence and/or putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.

**10 Year View: Robbery**

| Year | Number of Offenses |
|------|--------------------|
| 2007 | 96 |
| 2008 | 110 |
| 2009 | 76 |
| 2010 | 59 |
| 2011 | 65 |
| 2012 | 55 |
| 2013 | 60 |
| 2014 | 58 |
| 2015 | 85 |
| 2016 | 76 |
| 2017 | 68 |
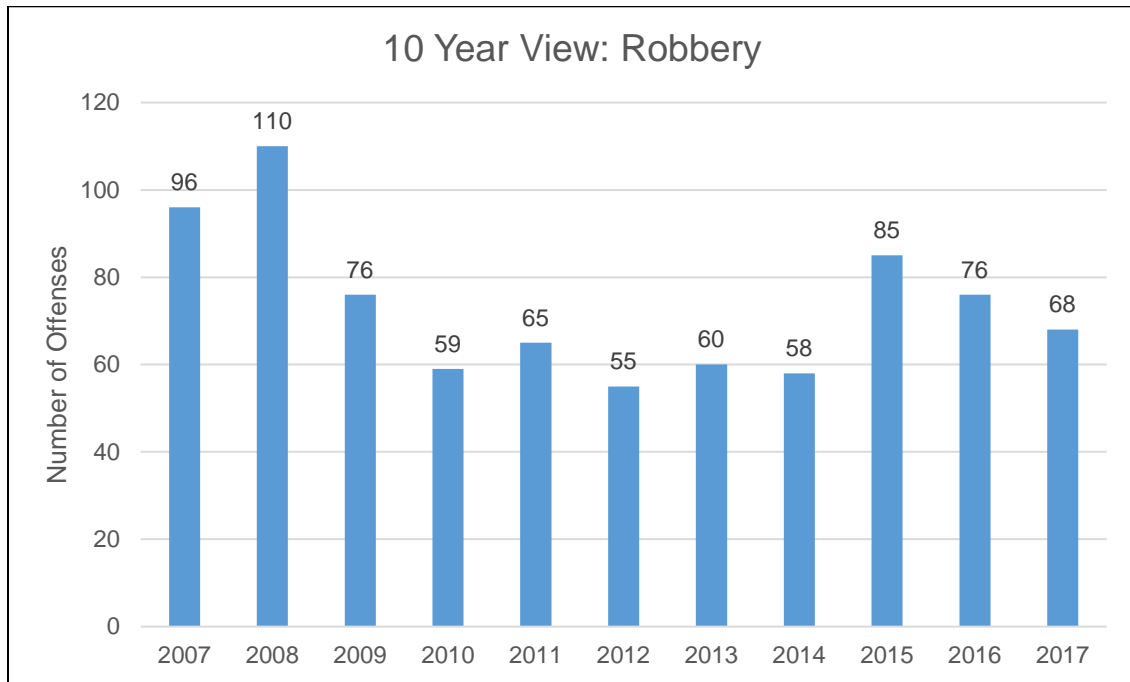
## AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Aggravated assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness. Attempted Aggravated Assaults are also included in these numbers.

**10 Year View: Aggravated Assault**

| Year | Number of Offenses |
|------|-------------------|
| 2007 | 86 |
| 2008 | 109 |
| 2009 | 80 |
| 2010 | 73 |
| 2011 | 63 |
| 2012 | 64 |
| 2013 | 65 |
| 2014 | 108 |
| 2015 | 101 |
| 2016 | 209 |
| 2017 | 157 |

24.9% decrease from 2016 to 2017
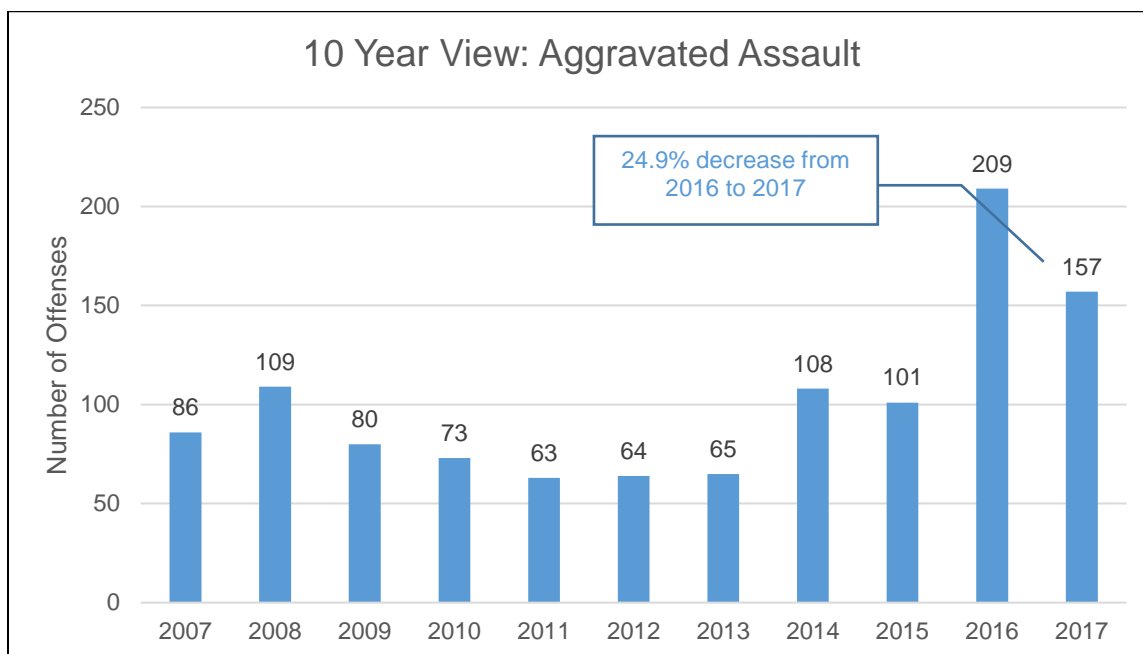
## BURGLARY

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

**10 Year View: Burglary**

| Year | Number of Offenses |
|------|-------------------|
| 2007 | 552 |
| 2008 | 509 |
| 2009 | 519 |
| 2010 | 549 |
| 2011 | 474 |
| 2012 | 423 |
| 2013 | 450 |
| 2014 | 394 |
| 2015 | 320 |
| 2016 | 262 |
| 2017 | 290 |

10.7% increase from 2016 to 2017
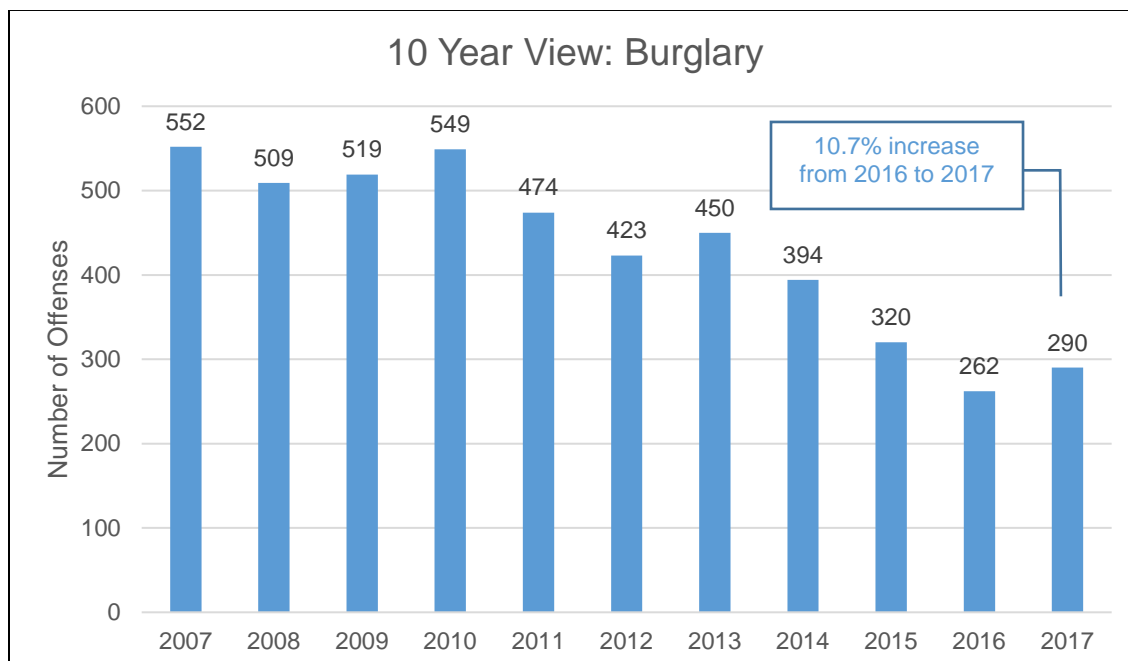
## LARCENY

Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

**10 Year View: Larceny**

| Year | Number of Offenses |
|------|-------------------|
| 2007 | 1782 |
| 2008 | 2106 |
| 2009 | 1646 |
| 2010 | 1482 |
| 2011 | 1474 |
| 2012 | 1483 |
| 2013 | 1512 |
| 2014 | 1320 |
| 2015 | 1360 |
| 2016 | 1189 |
| 2017 | 1445 |
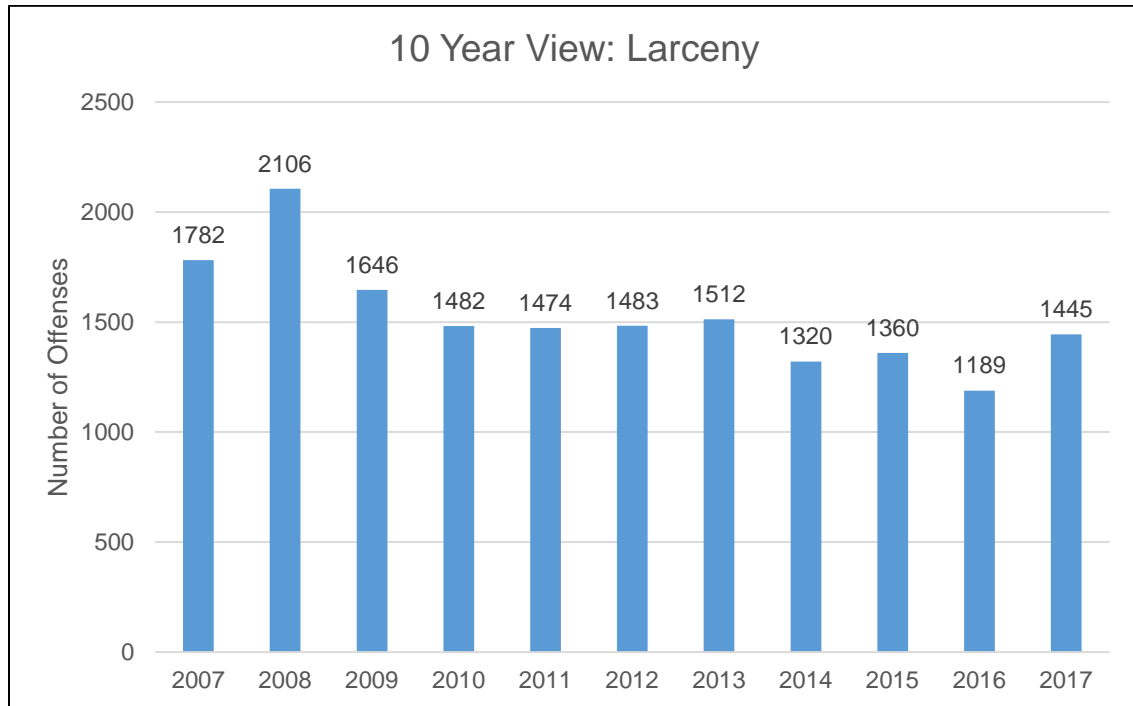
## MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Motor vehicle theft is the taking of any motor vehicle, including automobiles, buses, recreational vehicles, trucks, and other motorized vehicles, by persons not having lawful access, even if the vehicle is later abandoned. Joyriding is included.
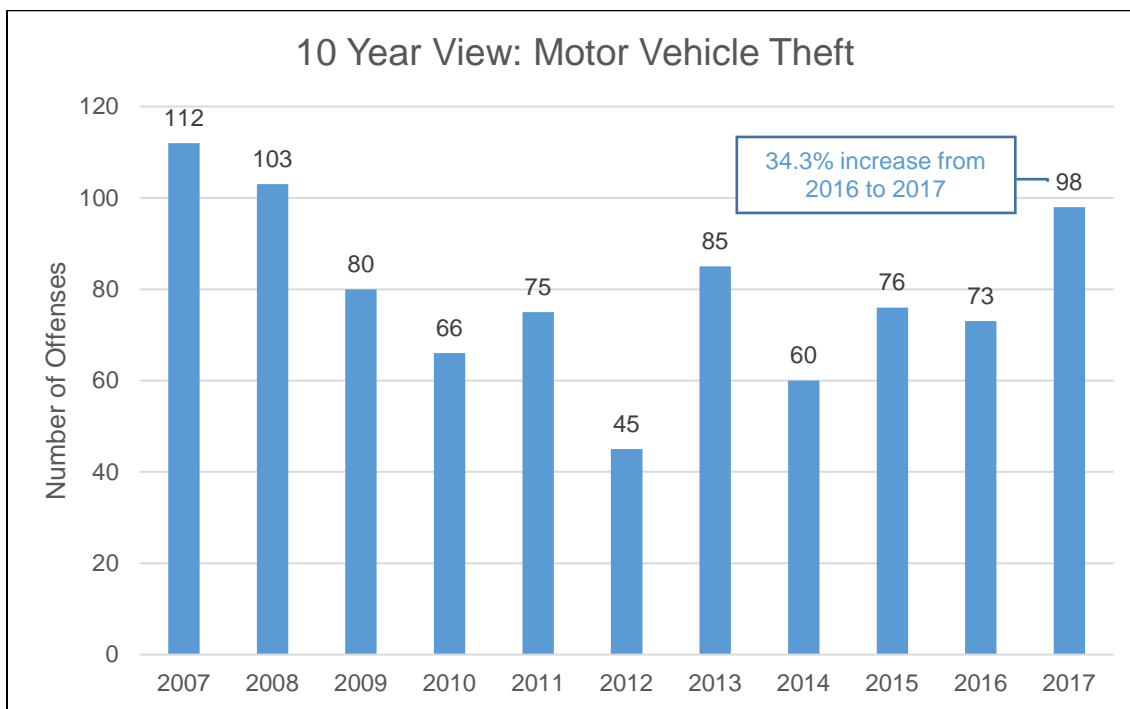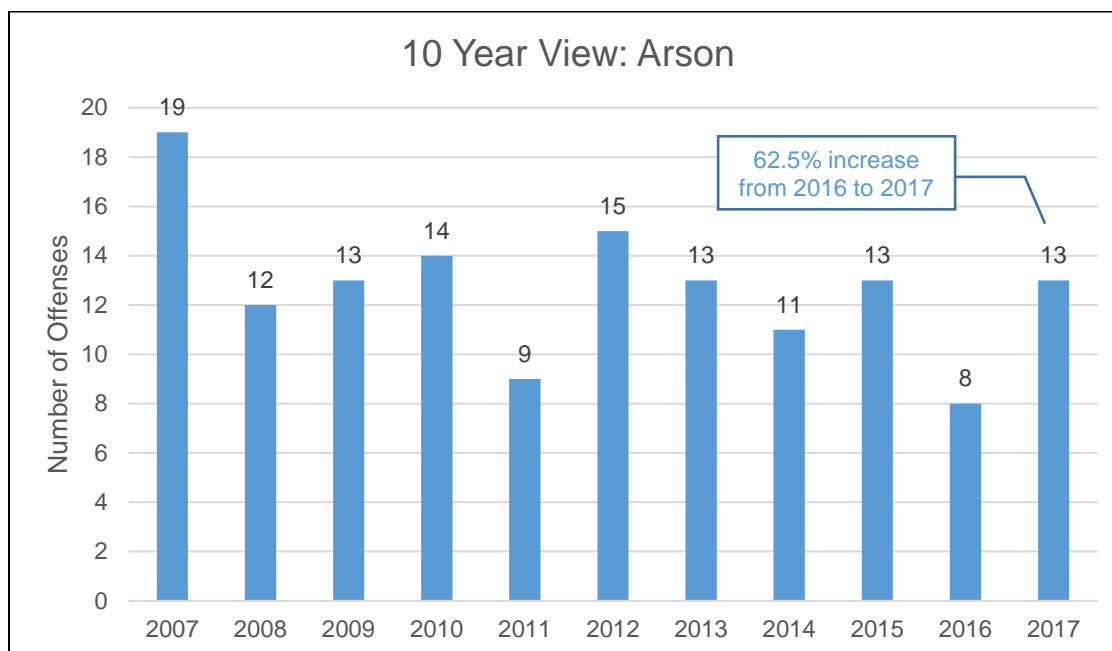
### 10 Year View: Motor Vehicle Theft

| Year | Number of Offenses |
|------|--------------------|
| 2007 | 112 |
| 2008 | 103 |
| 2009 | 80 |
| 2010 | 66 |
| 2011 | 75 |
| 2012 | 45 |
| 2013 | 85 |
| 2014 | 60 |
| 2015 | 76 |
| 2016 | 73 |
| 2017 | 98 |

34.3% increase from 2016 to 2017

## ARSON

Arson is to unlawfully and intentionally damage, or attempt to damage, any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device.

### 10 Year View: Arson
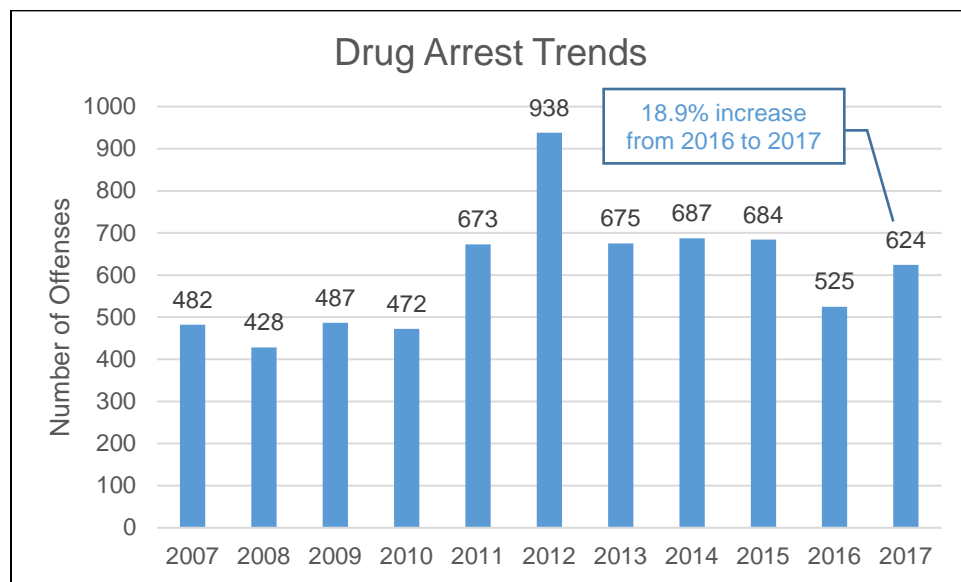
| Year | Number of Offenses |
|------|--------------------|
| 2007 | 19 |
| 2008 | 12 |
| 2009 | 13 |
| 2010 | 14 |
| 2011 | 9 |
| 2012 | 15 |
| 2013 | 13 |
| 2014 | 11 |
| 2015 | 13 |
| 2016 | 8 |
| 2017 | 13 |

62.5% increase from 2016 to 2017

# Drug Arrests

| | |
|---|---|
| Off. L.D. Land | 40 |
| Off. J.D. Dixon | 36 |
| Off. M.J. Philips | 34 |
| Off. R.P. Wright | 28 |
| Off. D.C. Lancaster | 27 |
| Off. J.M. Masi | 25 |
| Off. R.C. Landrum | 24 |
| Off. A.D. Harn | 18 |
| Off. C.J. Snead | 23 |
| Off. J.D. Frost | 21 |

TEN YEAR TREND: DRUG ARRESTS

## Drug Arrest Trends

Number of Offenses

| Year | Number of Offenses |
|---|---|
| 2007 | 482 |
| 2008 | 428 |
| 2009 | 487 |
| 2010 | 472 |
| 2011 | 673 |
| 2012 | 938 |
| 2013 | 675 |
| 2014 | 687 |
| 2015 | 684 |
| 2016 | 525 |
| 2017 | 624 |

18.9% increase from 2016 to 2017

# Criminal Arrests

## TOP TEN OFFICERS FOR CRIMINAL ARREST

| | |
|---|---|
| Off. R.P. Wright | 258 |
| Off. W.R. Merrill | 181 |
| Off. D.T. Shively | 172 |
| Off. A.M. Kenyi | 163 |
| Off. D.N. Clark / Off. M. E. Gleber | 156 |
| Off. J.R. Myrick / Off. C.S. Simpkins | 153 |
| Off. J.M. Masi | 152 |
| Off. S.G. Wiles-Lipscomb | 147 |
| Off. B.P. Crozier | 146 |
| Off. C.L. Jackson | 142 |

## TEN YEAR TREND: CRIMINAL ARRESTS

**Criminal Arrest Trends**

Number of Offenses

| Year | Number of Offenses |
|---|---|
| 2007 | 7088 |
| 2008 | 7159 |
| 2009 | 5761 |
| 2010 | 5753 |
| 2011 | 6057 |
| 2012 | 8631 |
| 2013 | 5842 |
| 2014 | 7622 |
| 2015 | 7085 |
| 2016 | 6331 |
| 2017 | 6417 |

62.5% increase from 2016 to 2017

# Citations



Citation Trends

11.1% increase from 2016 to 2017
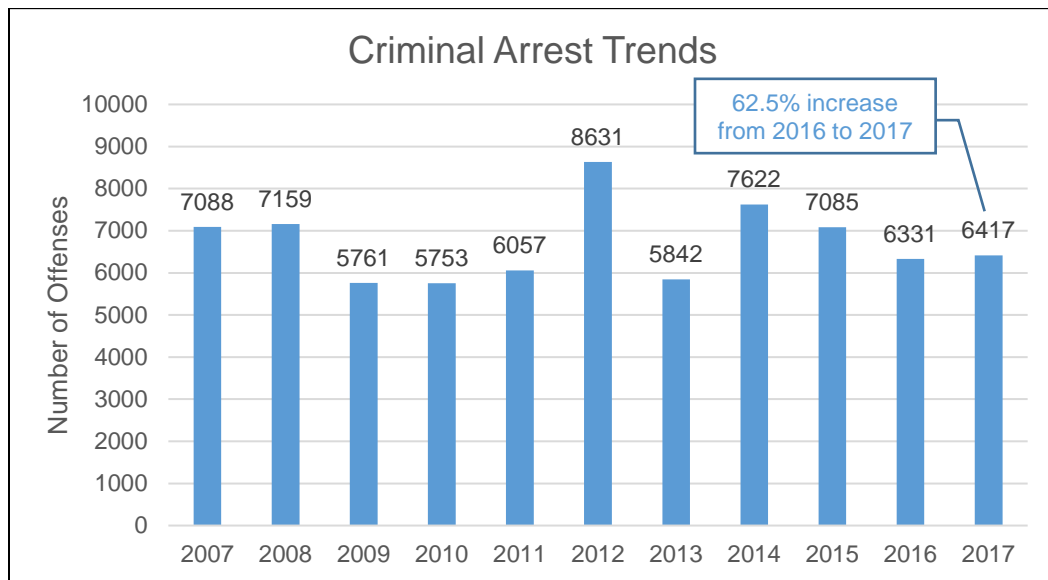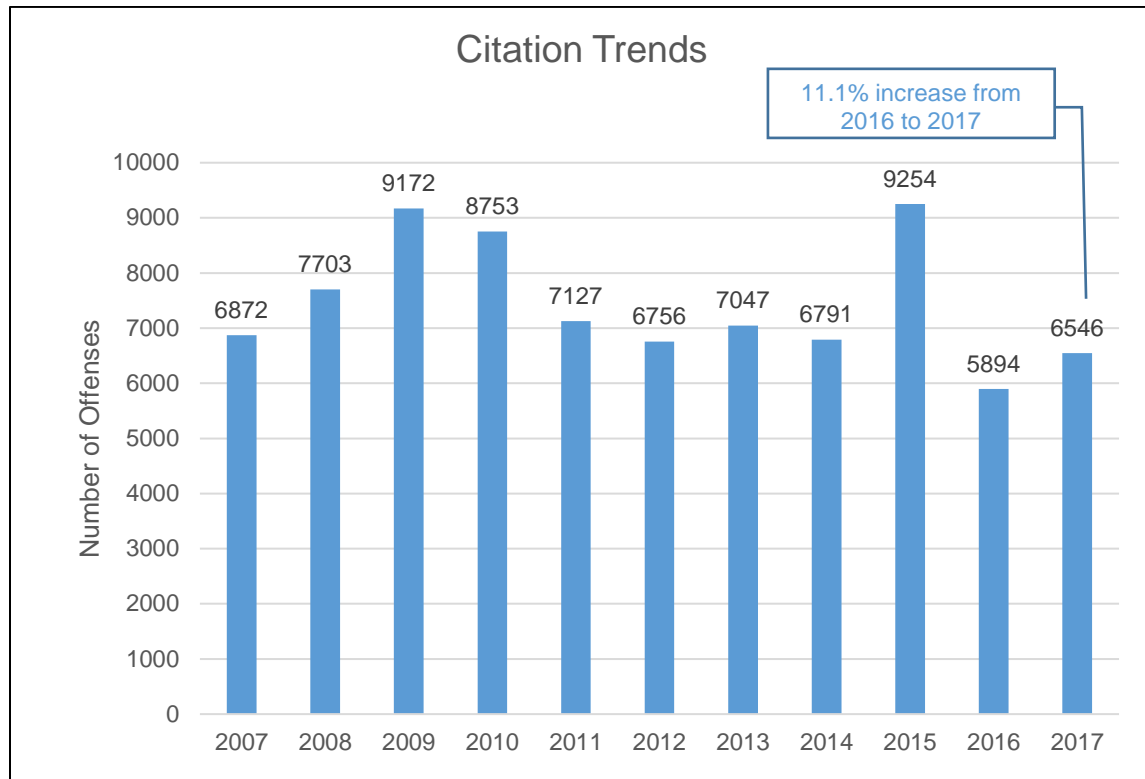
## TOP TEN OFFICERS FOR CITATIONS ISSUES

| | |
|---|---|
| Off. J.D.Dixon | 453 |
| Off. R.C. Landrum | 428 |
| Cpl. E.L. Ellis / Off. W.C. Shively | 403 |
| Off. L.D. Land | 252 |
| Off. C.S. Simpkins | 223 |
| Off. C.K. Newcomb | 208 |
| Off. B.P. Crozier | 200 |
| Cpl. R.B. McCormick | 185 |
| Off. J.A. Amos | 174 |
| Off. A.D. Harn | 169 |

## TOP TEN CITATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| Speeding | 1141 |
| All Other Traffic Violations | 1203 |
| Suspended/Revoked License | 1080 |
| Expired/No Inspection | 838 |
| Expired/Altered/No Registration | 606 |
| Seat Belt Violations | 448 |
| No Drivers License | 407 |
| Defective Equipment | 234 |
| Following Too Closely | 227 |
| Child Safety Seat Violations | 201 |
| Fail to Yield Right of Way | 161 |

# Warrants

Warrants Trends

| Year | Number of Offenses |
|------|--------------------|
| 2007 | 3497 |
| 2008 | 3257 |
| 2009 | 3811 |
| 2010 | 3152 |
| 2011 | 3004 |
| 2012 | 2738 |
| 2013 | 3338 |
| 2014 | 3286 |
| 2015 | 3677 |
| 2016 | 3075 |
| 2017 | 3246 |

5.6% increase from 2016 to 2017
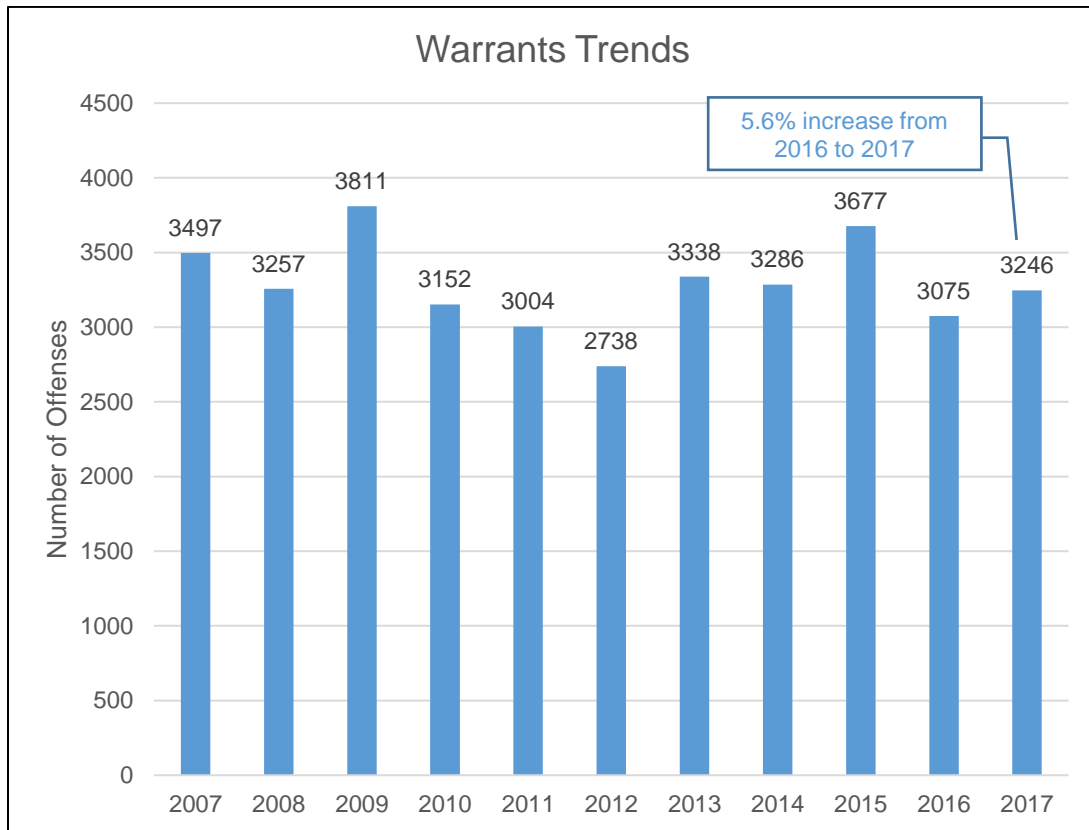
# Parking Violations



Parking Ticket Trend
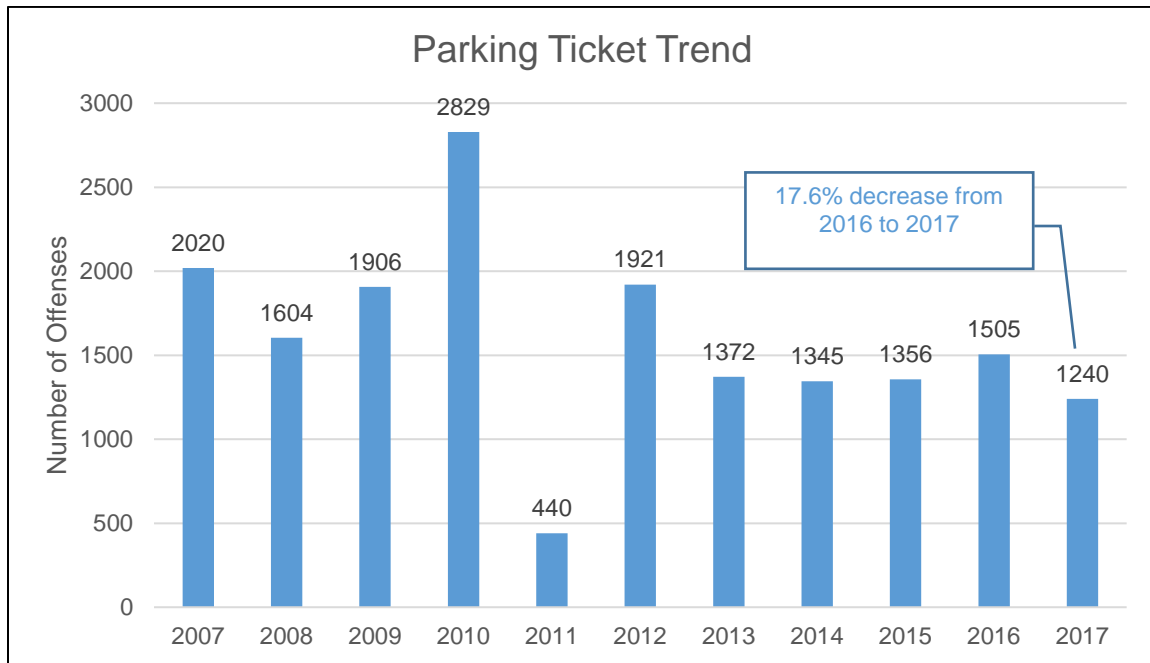
# Vehicle Crashes

## TOP INTERSECTIONS FOR VEHICLE CRASHES

| | |
|---|---|
| Piedmont Drive - Mt. Cross Road | 11 |
| Parker Rd - Piney Forest Road | 8 |
| Piedmont Drive - Westover Drive | 8 |
| Piedmont Drive - Lowes Drive | 7 |
| Riverside Drive - Highland Court | 7 |
| Piney Forest Road - Franklin Trnpk | 6 |
| Riverside Drive - Commerce Street | 6 |
| S. Main Street - Watson Street | 6 |

# Police Data Initiative

In April of 2016, representatives from the Danville Police Department met at the White House complex to participate in the Police Data Initiative (PDI), a community of practice that includes leading law enforcement agencies, technologists, and researchers committed to improving the relationship between citizens and police through uses of data that increase transparency, build community trust, and strengthen accountability.  This initiative arose out recommendations found in the Task Force on 21st Century Policing. The Danville Police Department continues to actively release information on crime to include weekly reported incidents, arrest and warrants.  The PDI focuses on police data such as agency employee characteristics, use of force data, community engagement activities and complaints.  The Department published our first data set on employee characteristics later in the year and is currently working on publishing the next set on use of force data with others to follow.

*FACT SHEET: White House Police Data Initiative Highlights New Commitments." National Archives and Records Administration. National Archives and Records Administration, n.d. Web. 15 Feb. 2017.*

# Technology Upgrades

## DIGITAL LAND MOBILE RADIO SYSTEM

Following years of research and planning, the City of Danville Public Works Department launched a new digital land mobile radio system. In July 2016, the Police Department became the first city department to become operational on this new system. It replaced a legacy analog VHF platform that suffered from increasing signal interference, poor signal penetration in large buildings and limitations in range, coverage and functionality.

During 2017, the transition to the new UHF Kenwood Nexedge system continued and included multiple tower sites, mobile (vehicle) and portable (handheld) radios, and will eventually serve all departments within the city to provide significantly improved signal range and penetration, clear voice quality in adverse background sound conditions such as wind and traffic. In addition, the system allows for contemporary safety and privacy features such as geo-location and encryption options.

# Police Department Vehicles

## POLICE VEHICLE TRANSITION CONTINUES 2017

The modern police vehicle serves not solely as transportation, but as a mobile office and communications center for law enforcement officers in the field.  Over the years the number of technology and equipment components needed in our vehicles has increased significantly: mobile computer terminals, in-car video systems, eSummons printers and multiple weapon systems just to name a few.  Law enforcement agencies across the country have begun to move increasingly toward an SUV platform. Once reserved primarily for rural agencies with challenging terrain or weather conditions, an SUV provides agencies with increased space, size and flexibility to significantly improve officer ergonomics and safety. After a trial deployment of two full-sized SUVs, the Department selected the Chevrolet Tahoe PPV (Police Pursuit Vehicle) as our new police fleet vehicle. The department has continued replace aging sedans with the full sized SUV and with each vehicle change over, our goal of total fleet transition is that much closer to becoming a reality.

# Grants for 2017-2018

## SPEED SELECTIVE ENFORCEMENT GRANT: $10,939

Virginia DMV pass through from the U.S. Department of Transportation National Highway Traffic Safety Office for selective enforcement pay and equipment purchase.

## ALCOHOL SELECTIVE ENFORCEMENT GRANT: $10,825

Virginia DMV pass through from the U.S. Department of Transportation National Highway Traffic Safety Office for selective enforcement pay.

## OCCUPANT PROTECTION SELECTIVE ENFORCEMENT GRANT: $5,760

Virginia DMV pass through from the U.S. Department of Transportation National Highway Traffic Safety Office for selective enforcement pay.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE JAG GRANT: $21,605

For the purchase of Livescan equipment and software necessary to allow for the fingerprinting and photographing of certain juveniles adjudicated by the courts.

## VIRGINIA OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL / DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE JAG GRANT: $125,000

For implementation of the Danville Crime Reduction Program by the City of Danville to be used to fund the salary and benefits of a crime analyst, directed patrol overtime, travel and training, equipment, and supplies.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BULLETPROOF VEST PARTNERSHIP GRANT: $6,673.50

The Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BVP), created by the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 1998 is a unique U.S. Department of Justice initiative designed to provide a critical resource to state and local law enforcement. This grant provides funds to pay for 50% of the cost of body armor for Danville Police Officers.

## SAM'S CLUB COMMUNITY FOUNDATION GRANT: FY17 - $1,000

For supplies, educational and promotional items for Crime Prevention Programs.

## WAL-MART COMMUNITY FOUNDATION GRANT: FY17 - $ 1,000

For supplies, educational and promotional items for Crime Prevention Programs.

## WAL-MART NEIGHBORHOOD MARKET COMMUNITY FOUNDATION GRANT: FY17 - $ 1,500

For supplies, educational materials, and promotional items for National Night Out.

# Community Engagement

The Danville Police Department strives to demonstrate our moto of "Deeds not Words" every day with our interactions in and around our community. The next several pages are a compilation of photos taken throughout the year as we engage the citizens we serve.

Police Department Ceremony

# Awards and Recognition

The Danville Police Department strives to recognize employees for their hard work and dedication. Additionally outside organizations around the region often approach the Command Staff for recommendations for officers who are deserving of recognition for their performance in the community.

## OFFICER TRAFFIC SAFETY AWARDS

Additionally the Department recognizes officers who have consistently performed at exceptional levels in select areas of Traffic Safety Enforcement. Officers Harn, Langley, & Newcomb were presented with Overall Top Performer Awards for outstanding performance in DUI, Speed, Safety Belt, and Child Safety Seat enforcement for 2017.



Chief Broadfoot presenting Officers Harn, Langley & Newcomb with Traffic Safety Awards at a Shift Roll Call Briefing

## CITIZEN RECOGNITION AWARDS

Additionally the Department recognizes officers who have consistently performed at exceptional levels in their support of the department and its initiatives.

Chief Broadfoot presenting Loftis Tire Company with a Service Excellence Award (l-r) Chief Broadfoot, Patricia Burke, Kevin Burke, Kim Shelton

## OFFICER OF THE YEAR AWARD – AMERICAN LEGION POST 1097

Lt. M. T White received the honor from American Legion Post 1097.



## VIRGINIA M.A.D.D. DUI ENFORCEMENT AWARD

Officer D. T. Shively received the honor at the Vinton Regional Law Enforcement Awards Luncheon.

## DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARDS

Officers receiving the departments Distinguished Service Award for exemplary work in a criminal investigations.



## LIFE SAVING AWARD

Chief Broadfoot presenting School Resource Officer Silas Crews with the departments Life Saving Award for performing the Heimlich maneuver on a choking student.

## LETTERS OF COMMENDATION



Chief Broadfoot presenting Sgt. R. E. Chivvis with a Letter of Commendation for noticing and acting upon criminal activity while off duty.



Chief Broadfoot presenting Officer C. S. Simpkins with a Letter of Commendation for outstanding work in a criminal investigation.



Chief Broadfoot presenting Animal Control Officer Jessica Hodges with a Letter of Commendation for exemplary work in her field.

## RETIREMENT RECOGNITION



Chief Broadfoot presenting Retirement Recognition Plaques to DPD Auxiliary Officers for their many years of dedicated service

(L-R) Off. Robertson, Sgt. Burton, Capt. Dove, Chief Broadfoot & Off. Campbell



Chief Broadfoot presenting School Crossing Guard Ruth Anderson with her Retirement Plaque.



Chief Broadfoot presenting School Crossing Guard Martha Booth with her Retirement Plaque.
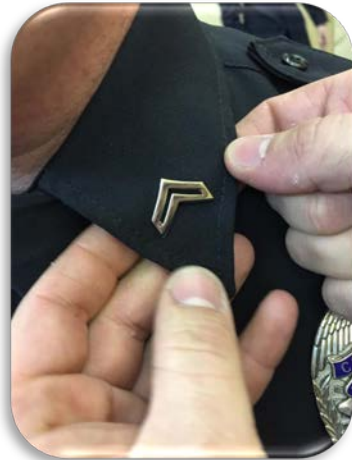
Chief Broadfoot presenting Capt. A. P. Jackson with her Retirement Plaque and Original Oath of Office in December 2017.

# Promotions



Chief Broadfoot "pinning" Chevrons to a newly promoted officer's collar.



Chief Broadfoot promoting Officer C. J. Snead to the rank of Corporal.

Chief Broadfoot administering the Oath of Office to 7 newly promoted officers (L-R) Chief Broadfoot, Off. Epps to Corporal, Off. Gourley to Corporal, Off. Pulley to Corporal, Cpl. Chivvis to Sergreant, Cpl. Whitley to Sergeant, Sgt. Richardson to Lieutenant, and Sgt. Thompson to Lieutenant.

# New Hires and Academy Graduates for 2017



Chief Broadfoot posing with newly sworn recruits prior to their entrance into the academy.



Chief Broadfoot administering the Officers Oath at a swearing in ceremony.

**2017 Academy graduates**

**Truman A. Cole**

    Gold Medal in EVOC

    Gold Medal in Firearm

**Laura J. Harmon**

**Nicholas Pickrel**

    Director's Award

    Bronze Medal in Physical Fitness

**Lee R. Shallenberger**

    Silver Medal in Physical Fitness

    Bronze Medal in Firearms

**Grayson N. Taylor**

    Silver Medal in EVOC

**Jonathan W. Wood**

    Academic High Score

# New Civilian Personnel



Chief Broadfoot welcoming School
Crossing Guard Darlise Carter



Pam Simpkins – Property
& Evidence Technician

## 2017 Retirements

Chief Philip A. Broadfoot

Capt. A. P. Jackson

Lt. M. T. White

Officer W.H. Gillespie

Crossing Guard Ruth Anderson

Crossing Guard Martha Booth

# Looking Ahead

Departments that seek out emerging and innovative technology and strive for operational best practices are better able to serve their community when they bring those resources to bear. The tasks of engagement, prevention, investigation, apprehension and record keeping will always be with us. The ability to harness and manage ever-fluid transitions of the future will be a defining aspect of the measure of our success. The City of Danville Police Department embraces the future as we endeavor to serve the Dan River Region with "Deeds not Words". The men and women of the Danville Police Department are proud to serve the citizens of the region and look forward to their continued support during as we reimagine the possibilities for 2018.

# Appendix

## 2016 CRIME INDEX

| Index Offenses | Number | Crime Rate |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Murder | 16 | 38.13 |
| Forcible Rape* | 24 | 57.19 |
| Other Forcible Sex Offenses* | 30 | 71.48 |
| Robbery | 76 | 181.09 |
| Aggravated Assault | 215 | 512.31 |
| Breaking and Entering | 260 | 619.53 |
| Larceny (except Vehicle Theft) | 1,194 | 2845.09 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 73 | 173.95 |
| Arson | 8 | 19.06 |
| | **1,896** | **4517.84** |
| | | |
| Accidents | 1,168 | |
| | | |
| Calls for Service | 58,385 | |

*Note: In an effort to maintain transparency and the continuity of information, the Department will report Forcible Rape and Other Forcible Sex Offenses as two separate categories from calendar year 2014 forward.

Forcible Sex Offenses includes forcible sodomy, forcible fondling, and forcible object penetration.

## 2015 CRIME INDEX

| Index Offenses | Number | Crime Rate |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Murder | 6 | 14.10 |
| Forcible Rape* | 16 | 37.61 |
| Other Forcible Sex Offenses* | 27 | 63.46 |
| Robbery | 85 | 199.79 |
| Aggravated Assault | 101 | 237.40 |
| Breaking and Entering | 320 | 752.16 |
| Larceny (except Vehicle Theft) | 1,360 | 3196.69 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 76 | 178.64 |
| Arson | 13 | 30.56 |
| | **2,004** | **4710.42** |
| | | |
| Accidents | 1,155 | |
| | | |
| Calls for Service | 65,820 | |

*Note: In an effort to maintain transparency and the continuity of information, the Department will report Forcible Rape and Other Forcible Sex Offenses as two separate categories from calendar year 2014 forward.

Forcible Sex Offenses includes forcible sodomy, forcible fondling, and forcible object penetration.

## 2014 CRIME INDEX

| Index Offenses | Number | Crime Rate |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Murder | 3 | 6.98 |
| Forcible Rape* | 15 | 34.90 |
| Other Forcible Sex Offenses* | 29 | 67.48 |
| Robbery | 58 | 134.96 |
| Aggravated Assault | 108 | 251.31 |
| Breaking and Entering | 394 | 916.81 |
| Larceny (except Vehicle Theft) | 1,320 | 3071.55 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 60 | 139.62 |
| Arson | 11 | 25.60 |
| | **1,998** | **4649.21** |
| Accidents | 1,093 | |
| Calls for Service | 60,009 | |

*Note: In an effort to maintain transparency and the continuity of information, the Department will report Forcible Rape and Other Forcible Sex Offenses as two separate categories from calendar year 2014 forward.

Forcible Sex Offenses includes forcible sodomy, forcible fondling, and forcible object penetration.

## 2013 CRIME INDEX

| Index Offenses | Number | Crime Rate |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Murder | 6 | 13.98 |
| Forcible Rape | 14 | 32.62 |
| Robbery | 60 | 139.82 |
| Aggravated Assault | 65 | 151.47 |
| Breaking and Entering | 450 | 1048.66 |
| Larceny (except Vehicle Theft) | 1,512 | 3523.49 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 85 | 198.08 |
| Arson | 13 | 30.29 |
| | **2,205** | **5138.42** |
| Accidents | 1,123 | |
| Calls for Service | 60,854 | |

## 2012 CRIME INDEX

| Index Offenses | Number | Crime Rate |
|---|---|---|
| Murder | 3 | 6.92 |
| Forcible Rape | 15 | 34.62 |
| Robbery | 55 | 126.93 |
| Aggravated Assault | 64 | 147.70 |
| Breaking and Entering | 423 | 976.18 |
| Larceny (except Vehicle Theft) | 1,483 | 3422.41 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 45 | 103.85 |
| Arson | 15 | 34.62 |
| | **2,103** | **4853.23** |
| | | |
| Accidents | 1,123 | |
| | | |
| Calls for Service | 60,854 | |

## 2011 CRIME INDEX

| Index Offenses | Number | Crime Rate |
|---|---|---|
| Murder | 8 | 18.46 |
| Forcible Rape | 36 | 83.08 |
| Robbery | 66 | 152.31 |
| Aggravated Assault | 65 | 150.00 |
| Breaking and Entering | 474 | 1093.88 |
| Larceny (except Vehicle Theft) | 1,474 | 3401.64 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 75 | 173.08 |
| Arson | 9 | 20.77 |
| | **2,207** | **5093.23** |
| | | |
| Accidents | 1,104 | |
| | | |
| Calls for Service | 85,848 | |