

# *CITY OF HENDERSON*

## **POLICE DEPARTMENT**

### *Preliminary 2001 Annual Report*

*Credit for gathering and posting this data goes to Capt. C.R. Crumpler and Lt. P.L. Twisdale of the Henderson PD Administrative Services Division, and to the members of the Police Department's Records Division. Although this data accurately reflects all categories, an exact analysis and report cannot be issued until UCR statistics are issued by the state and complete departmental summaries are available, which is not scheduled until mid-year 2002. Therefore, this report is termed "preliminary". This report was delayed for several weeks due to a statistical error in electronic communications between our department and the SBI to whom crime reports are submitted. This Preliminary 2001 Annual Report will be published on the Henderson Police Department's Internet web site and made available to the public.*

**Glen B. Allen, Chief of Police**

April 18, 2002

# Synopsis

*The Henderson Police Department is pleased to present its annual report on Part I Crimes. The data in this summary covers the period from January 1 through December 31, 2001. The analysis of serious crime during the year has shown just over a 6.4% increase in Index Crimes compared with the figures reported in 2000. Unfortunately, this report documents an increase in Part I Crimes over the previous calendar year.*

**The number of Violent Index Offenses reported for the year increased by 3.8%** from the 2000 totals (7 more offenses reported). Although the number of reported violent crimes increased from 183 to 190 compared to the previous year, that number is not beyond the norms for a community our size with the problems faced by our city. Indicators that lead to increased levels of violent crime are prevalent in our area. Factors such as family poverty, family sizes, poor or inadequate parenting, parental criminality, and parental substance abuse tend to affect individual personality and behavioral factors. More people seem to display a lack of problem-solving skills, self-control, critical reasoning, judgement and fail to consider the consequences of their actions. We also have been experiencing an earlier onset of aggressive behavior in juvenile offenders.

**The number of Property Index Offenses reported for the year increased by 6.7%** from the 2000 totals (103 more offenses reported). Reported larcenies increased from 1,096 to 1,167 and burglaries jumped from 343 to 383 compared to the previous year. Motor vehicle thefts dropped from 76 to 68. Analysis of burglary reports shows that only 16 offenses (less than 5%) occurred at commercial / retail / industrial type locations. The majority (over 95%) of burglaries were to residential properties. These offenses are hard to prevent since they occur on private premises. We encourage citizens to engage in "target-hardening". This is accomplished by making targets of theft less attractive to criminals. Examples such as proper exterior lighting, locking tool sheds, securing personal property, and alarm systems are good illustrations of "target-hardening". Good neighbors and Community Watch programs are invaluable where available.

## Nature of Burglaries - 2001

<b>Premises Type</b>	<b># of Offenses</b>
Residential Buildings	368
Retail Establishments	3
Other Non-Residential Buildings	7
Storage Facilities	4
All Other Premises	2
<b>Burglary Total</b>	<b>383</b>

- Residential Buildings = Homes (368)
- Retail Establishments = Convenience Stores (1), Restaurants (1), Other Retail Establishments (1)
- Non-Residential Buildings = Hotel/Motel (3), Medical Facility (1), Other Non-Residential Bldgs (3)
- Storage Facilities = Rental/Commercial Storage Facility (3), Residential Outbuilding (1)
- Other Premises = All Other (2)

Although many factors may have influenced this increase, experience and research shows that many of the same indicators listed for violent offenses affect property offenses as well. During 2001, Henderson (and Vance County) experienced record unemployment, leading the state in the monthly jobless rate on more than one occasion. As a community, we experienced extremely high rates of teen pregnancy, substance abuse, and sexually transmitted diseases. Census statistics show a tremendous increase in rental housing versus owner-occupied homes as well as a continuously rising rate of children being raised in single parent / guardian homes. Although individuals may differ in many instances, and many single parents are exemplary role models, these are circumstances that statistically have been shown to correlate to an increased crime rate.

### **Opinions of the Chief ....**

*It would be difficult to imagine a subject today that occupies the minds of Americans more than the subject of crime! The national crime clock tells us we have a violent crime every 22 seconds, a property crime every 3 seconds, a rape every 5 seconds, an automobile stolen every 19 seconds and a child abuse case reported every 10 seconds. The threat of crime hovers over every community in our nation like an ominous dark cloud. Criminals in our community are turned out on the street by a judicial system that is compared to a "revolving door".*

*Statistics by the justice department tell us that 70% of the felonies are committed by 7% of the felons. Most are repeat offenders committing the same crimes when turned loose on our community. Many victims are left in the wake of felons who commit and are convicted of one or two felonies before even getting their first appreciable jail sentence. In Henderson, it is not a coincidence that our crime rates go down when a select group of offenders are incarcerated. I believe the greatest deterrent to crime is swift and sure punishment. We do not have that message going out to the criminal community from the judicial system today in our nation, state and county.*

*The Police Department staff members, officers, and other employees have shown a steadfast commitment to improving our department and the community, especially when faced with the operational and logistical challenges of 2001. The effort and dedication of the trusted members of this department is commendable.*

*..... Chief Glen B. Allen*

The Henderson Police Department achieved several major accomplishments during the fiscal year 2001 – 2002.

- The Department again focused on the area of hiring and recruitment, using the career development plan, pay adjustments, college incentive and other improvements. By the end of calendar year 2001, the Henderson Police Department maintained its highest staffing level since early 1995, showing ***only one (1) vacancy*** as opposed to up to ***11*** vacancies in 1998. However, the department still has need for continued emphasis in this area.
- **Mobile Data Terminals**: Using a combination of grant sources and access to the state's Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN), the department installed and began using the first in-car computer system or Mobile Data Terminals (MDTs). These systems allow officers to directly request and receive information on wanted persons, motor vehicle registration information, driver's license information and communications with other state and local officers on the NC CJIN system. At the end of the current fiscal year, 16 MDT units will be in use.
- **The New Police Building**: After a long wait, the Police Department celebrated the ground breaking on the new Police Department Facility and we expect to be moving into the new building by the end of 2002.
- **Commission on Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) Accreditation**: Following a three-year "self-assessment" process and a great deal of hard work in preparing for the CALEA onsite, the Henderson Police Department received a very favorable report from the Commission. This report came several weeks after the team of three (3) CALEA Assessors completed their on-site during the week of December 5, 2001. On March 19, members of the Police Department Staff traveled to Jacksonville, Florida, to appear before the CALEA Commission in the final step toward receiving full accreditation. The Henderson Police Department will become the first law enforcement agency in this area of the state (other than large departments such as Raleigh, Durham and Durham County Sheriff's Office) to achieve accreditation.

Accreditation represents a major professional accomplishment – in order to achieve accreditation, the department completely revised the Police Department's Operation Manual. Changes were made to departmental operation in order to meet the vigorous standards required by CALEA for accreditation. Every officer and staff employee, from top to bottom, made a concentrated effort through the entire process to earn this internationally recognized status, shared by less than 20% of all law enforcement agencies in the United States.

# HENDERSON POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Crime Report for Calendar Year 2001

Part I Crimes (Index Offenses)				
1999-2001				
Crime	1999	2000	2001	'00 - '01 Change
<b>Murder</b>	3	2	5	+3
<b>Rape (Forcible)</b>	6	7	2	-5
<b>Robbery</b>	70	55	60	+5
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	121	119	123	+ 3.3%
<b>Violent Crime Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>+ 3.8%</b>
<b>Burglary</b>	366	343	383	+ 11.6%
<b>Larceny</b>	1,120	1,096	1,167	+ 6.4%
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>	85	76	68	- 8
<b>Property Crime Total</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>+ 6.7%</b>
<b>TOTAL INDEX CRIMES</b>	<b>1,771</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>+ 6.4%</b>

\*Change shown by number of incidents (not by percentage if total is less than 100).

### How Crime Reporting Works

The Henderson Police Department voluntarily participates in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program (UCR) by submitting monthly reports to the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigations. Through this voluntary program, and with the cooperation of participating agencies such as our own, the UCR program strives to ensure the production of a reliable set of crime statistics, from which a nationwide and statewide view of crime is possible. The North Carolina State Bureau of Investigations' (SBI) Division of Criminal Information (DCI) gathers data from participating law enforcement agencies throughout the state and forwards the UCR statistics to the FBI in UCR format.

Because of their seriousness and frequency, seven offenses comprise a **Crime Index**, which is used by law enforcement agencies throughout the nation to serve as indicators of crime

experience within jurisdictions. These figures are intended to represent the volume of crime in Henderson, NC. Volume indicators do not represent the actual number of crimes committed; rather, they represent the number of offenses reported to law enforcement for each category. The Uniform Crime Reporting program (UCR) collects data on offenses known to law enforcement, and on persons arrested, to depict total crime and to provide data for administrative and operational use in addressing community problems. With respect to Murder, Rape and Aggravated Assault, the volume represents the number of actual victims known to law enforcement, while for Robbery, Burglary, Larceny – Theft, and Motor Vehicle Theft, the number of known offenses is represented.

When analyzing UCR statistics, the user of this information should guard against superficial agency-to-agency comparisons. Such direct comparisons, without taking into account the demographic differences between law enforcement jurisdictions, are misleading.

The underlying causes of crime are complex, and they resist simplistic "quick-fix" solutions. Crime is a community problem that requires law enforcement and citizens of the community to cooperatively form crime-specific strategies for resisting crime. We continue to bring the resources that are available to us to bear on specific criminal activities, within our operating and resource limitations.

To accept crime as a fact of life is an admission of defeat. Only through the establishment of short and long-term strategies and the assistance of the citizens can the community achieve successfully resist crime problems in our neighborhoods. The identification of our community's crime patterns, through an examination of local crime experience, is a starting point. Thus, these crime statistics are a way of revealing to all of the people in our community just what we're up against.

Social and economic factors have an enormous impact on the nature and levels of crime in any particular community. The FBI, as part of the Uniform Crime Reporting system (UCR), lists a number of factors that affect the volume and type of crime:

- *the size of the community and its population*
- *the density of its population*
- *how the population is composed*
- *stability of the population with respect to mobility and transience*
- *the prevailing economic conditions*
- *cultural conditions, such as educational, recreational, and religious characteristics*
- *climate*
- *effective strength of law enforcement agencies*
- *what law enforcement emphasizes in its administrative and investigative roles*
- *the policies of other components of the criminal justice system (prosecutors, courts, corrections, and probation*
- *citizen attitudes towards crime*
- *how citizens report crime (how often, how quickly)*

The majority of these factors are somewhat beyond the control of the police. However, the Police Department can play a major role in controlling "street crimes" - those that occur in public places (e.g., purse snatching, assaults/muggings). Crimes of passion committed among relatives or friends and other crimes committed indoors, such as shoplifting, are crimes for which law enforcement agencies' typically have little to no control over any increases and decreases in frequency. Police agencies collect information about these crimes and make arrests as an order maintenance measure whenever possible.

The rate at which citizens report crime varies from community to community. We strive to be responsive to our citizens' reports of criminal activity – the public's confidence in our ability to effectively respond to specific events is crucial if we, as a community, want to effectively resist increases in the frequency with which crimes occur. Therefore, increases in the frequency of crimes reported may be viewed favorably provided that we, as a community, use the statistics to identify our specific problems and formulate reasonable short and long-term responses.

In addition to arresting suspects after a crime has been committed, crime prevention and deterrence activities are methods by which Law Enforcement agencies and the citizens of the community can resist increases in the volume of crimes.

All offenses are classified on the basis of law-enforcement officer investigation in accordance with UCR offense definitions (which will not necessarily coincide with N.C. Statute definitions.) Because UCR identifies a Police problem, offense classifications are not based on the findings of a court, coroner, jury or decision of a prosecutor.

### **SCORING OF UCR OFFENSES**

Only the number of those offenses for Part I crimes and simple assaults are scored (counted) or "coded" for UCR purposes. The method of scoring varies with the type of crime committed and it is important to remember that the number of offenders does not determine the number of offenses.

For murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape and aggravated and simple assaults, one offense is scored for each victim regardless of the number of offenders involved. For example, three offenders could be involved in the murder of one victim, and in this case one murder would be scored.

For robbery and larceny, one offense is counted for each distinct operation that is separate in time and place. The number of victims in any one operation does not determine the number of offenses. For example, if ten (10) people are robbed in a bar at the same time, only one offense is counted. However, if that robber then leaves the bar and hold up a passerby, a second offense has occurred and would be scored.

For burglary, one offense is counted for each "structure" which is illegally entered. For UCR purposes, a structure is generally defined as an enclosed, permanently occupied area. The illegal entries for the purpose of committing a felony or theft of such structures as a dwelling houses, garages, offices, barns and the like are considered burglaries, and one burglary is scored for each separate unit entered. The illegal entry several structures used to hold transients, such as hotel rooms, is scored as one burglary if there was one distinct criminal operation, regardless of the number of rooms or structures that have been entered. For motor vehicle theft, one offense is counted for each theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. For UCR purposes, a motor vehicle is defined as any self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface and not on rails or a body of water. Thefts of farm and construction equipment are excluded from this definition and are scored as larcenies. All cases where persons not having lawful access take automobiles are classified as motor vehicle theft, even though the vehicles may later be found abandoned. This includes "joyriding." One offense is scored for each vehicle stolen or for each attempt to steal a motor vehicle.

For arson, one offense is counted for each occurrence even if a more serious offense such as murder occurred as a result of the act. Additionally, any attempts to commit any of the above are also counted with the exception of attempts or assaults to kill, which are classified and scored under aggravated assaults.

For multiple offenses that occur in one crime incident (at the same "time and place",) only the most serious offense is counted with the exceptions of arson (always counted) and a combination of larceny and motor vehicle theft (only the motor vehicle theft will be counted.)

Part I crimes are ranked according to UCR's definition of seriousness, and appear in order from the most serious to least serious. For example, a robber may seize a man's wallet and then beat him causing serious injury. Both a robbery and an aggravated assault have occurred, but because robbery is considered by UCR to be more serious, only the robbery is scored. From one perspective this method of counting seriously understates the crime problem, but from another, it prevents undue inflation of crime statistics. A Part II offense that occurs in combination with Part I offenses that occurs in combination with Part I offenses or by itself is not counted.

**The table below offers a five-year summary of Part I crimes reported in Henderson.**

# Henderson Police Department

## Part I Crimes (Index Offenses)

### Five Year Trend

1997-2001

<b>Crime</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>'97 – '01 Change</b>
<b>Murder</b>	3	2	3	2	5	+ 3
<b>Rape (Forcible)</b>	2	0	6	7	2	-
<b>Robbery</b>	65	56	70	55	60	- 5
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	167	123	121	119	123	- 26 %
<b>Violent Crime Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>- 19.8 %</b>
<b>Burglary</b>	484	361	366	343	383	- 20.8 %
<b>Larceny</b>	1,332	1,126	1,120	1,096	1,167	- 12.3 %
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>	103	100	85	76	68	- 33.9 %
<b>Property Crime Total</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>-15.6%</b>
<b>TOTAL INDEX CRIMES</b>	<b>2,156</b>	<b>1,768</b>	<b>1,771</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>- 16.1 %</b>

**ARREST TOTALS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE****(Three Year Analysis)**

	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
<b>Murder</b>	3	2	8
<b>Rape</b>	3	2	0
<b>Robbery</b>	30	21	17
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	67	82	93
<b>Burglary</b>	60	91	99
<b>Larceny</b>	279	326	300
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>	8	3	9
<b>Simple Assault</b>	358	456	422
<b>Arson</b>	3	0	3
<b>Forgery/Counterfeiting</b>	41	83	119
<b>Fraud</b>	362	462	331
<b>Embezzlement</b>	2	0	1
<b>Stolen Property</b>	41	95	114
<b>Vandalism</b>	66	113	109
<b>Weapons Violations</b>	30	67	87
<b>Prostitution</b>	1	0	3
<b>Sex Offenses</b>	4	12	2
<b>Drug Violations</b>	285	474	373
<b>Gambling</b>	2	0	1
<b>Offenses Against Family</b>	32	43	30

<b>DWI</b>	147	174	278
<b>Liquor Law Violations</b>	18	67	77
<b>Disorderly Conduct</b>	76	38	76
<b>All other Offenses</b>	944	1,012	913
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,862</b>	<b>3,623</b>	<b>3,465</b>

***\*NOTE: The above "All Other Offenses" does not include Traffic Arrests. The total Traffic Arrests (traffic misdemeanors not including infractions for which a person was taken into custody) is 576.***

Arrest information is collected for all Part I and Part II offenses. However, arrest figures cannot be directly related to the number of crimes cleared because arrest totals count all the offenders who have been arrested even if several were involved in the commission of a singular offense. Therefore, arrest and clearance totals will be equal only by coincidence.

It should be kept in mind that arrest totals are not indicative of the number of different people involved in the commission of crime. A total of three arrests may represent the arrest of different people or the arrest of the same person on three different occasions. Moreover, arrest totals also do not indicate the number of charges placed against an individual at the time of arrest.

Citations differ from arrests in law enforcement reporting. Citations are primarily issued to offenders charged with infractions or minor misdemeanors that do not require the signing or the posting of a bond (waivable offenses). Citations are written for traffic violations but also are issued for violations of ABC Laws (such as public consumption of an alcoholic beverage); Trespassing under the Henderson City Code and other misdemeanors not included in the UCR totals for a given year.

### **Interagency Drug Enforcement Unit ( IDEU )**

In 2001 the IDEU underwent some administrative changes that had an effect on the statistics for the year. Since the County Sheriff's Department is now providing a Lieutenant as co-commander, the Police Lieutenant assigned is no longer responsible for the entire IDEU operation. Instead, complaints and activities are separated by city/county and assigned by the respective Lieutenants for each. Reporting is also now separated, with only "city cases" being recorded by the Police Department and "county cases" are filed with the Sheriff's Department.

Complaints regarding Heroin and Oxycotin drastically increased this year with about the same number of "crack" cocaine complaints as previous years. The marijuana eradication effort was taken on by the IDEU Sheriff's Lieutenant because most marijuana growing occurs outside the city. City agents and HPD Patrol assisted on every eradication operation, however, although the county maintains the statistics for those efforts.

Two Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) cases were active in 2001. The details of each are not public record.

One undercover operation was conducted in March of 2001. Operation "March Madness" targeted about 20 individuals on warrants obtained after they sold drugs to undercover officers. All individuals were eventually arrested on those warrants. Numerous times during 2001 City Agents assisted other agencies with undercover operations (Buster was the U/C on a purchase of a kilo of crack cocaine in Wake County).

A federal real property seizure was initiated towards the end of 2001. A local residence is still the subject of the process and will likely be seized during the first few months of 2002. This seizure is one of the few (if any) real property seizures conducted by IDEU in recent history.

A total of 367 charges were filed for 2001 (174 felonies and 193 Misdemeanor). 22 search warrants were issued and executed in 2001

### **Internal Reviews and Investigations of Complaints**

#### **Total Number of Internal Reviews (Required Reports) 34**

Defensive Actions Reports:	25
Vehicle Pursuit Reports:	9

#### **Total Citizen Complaints (From All Sources) 25**

Supervisory Investigations:	22
Internal Affairs investigations:	3

#### **Categories of Citizen Complaints**

Serious Misconduct	3
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Use of force	4
Unlawful Warrantless Arrest	0
Warrantless Search/Entry/Seizure	2
Officer Demeanor	7
Other (Minor) rules/Policy infractions	9

**Comparison of Contacts and Complaints**

Departmental records indicate that in 2001, the Department's officers served 1,471 criminal process papers (warrants, orders for arrest, criminal summons). In all, officers made 4,042 arrests and issued 3,610 North Carolina Uniform Citations (tickets) for 4,207 traffic charges, other misdemeanors, & infractions.

In comparison, only 25 of those contacts resulted in an officer being forced to use a Defensive Action(s) in order to effect the arrest or involuntarily commitment. A Defensive Action Report is required by Henderson Police Department Operations Policy and requires an officer to complete the report whenever any degree of force, non-lethal weapon, impact weapon, or deadly force is used to effect an arrest or to protect the officer or another person from what the officer reasonably believes to be a threat of injury or death. (This also includes the pointing of weapons even though the gun was not discharged.) These reports are reviewed through the chain of command on every incident.

***IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE:***

There were **ONLY 4** complaints filed regarding an officers "use of force" out of the aforementioned **7,652 enforcement contacts in 2001.**

NOTE: There were **only 9 vehicle pursuits** by police officers in 2000.

These facts tend to support the finding that most Henderson Police Officers have performed ethically, professionally, and with restraint in almost all contacts with the public, including those contacts which occurred in difficult or hostile circumstances and dangerous environments.