

# *Preliminary 2002 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 2003. 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 2002 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 28, 2003

# 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, 2002. The analysis of serious crime during the year has shown a 5% overall increase in Index Crimes compared with the figures reported in 2001.

## HENDERSON POLICE DEPARTMENT

### Crime Report for Calendar Year 2002

Part I Crimes (Index Offenses)				
2000-2002				
Crime	2000	2001	2002	'01 – '02 Change
<b>Murder</b>	2	5	0	- 5*
<b>Rape (Forcible)</b>	7	2	9	+ 7*
<b>Robbery</b>	55	59	70	+ 11*
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	119	120	116	- 3.3 %
<b>Violent Crime Total</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>+ 4.8 %</b>
<b>Burglary</b>	343	380	383	+ 0.7 %
<b>Larceny</b>	1,096	1,159	1,232	+ 6.2 %
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>	76	67	74	+ 7*
<b>Property Crime Total</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>1,689</b>	<b>+ 5.1 %</b>
<b>TOTAL INDEX CRIMES</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>+ 5.1 %</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 Review

1998-2002

<b>Crime</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
<b>Murder</b>	2	3	2	5	0
<b>Rape (Forcible)</b>	0	6	7	2	9
<b>Robbery</b>	56	70	55	59	70
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	123	121	119	120	116
<b>Violent Crime Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>195</b>
<b>Burglary</b>	361	366	343	380	383
<b>Larceny</b>	1,126	1,120	1,096	1,159	1,232
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>	100	85	76	67	74
<b>Property Crime Total</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>1,689</b>
<b>TOTAL INDEX CRIMES</b>	<b>1,768</b>	<b>1,771</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>1,884</b>

**ARREST CHARGE TOTALS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE****(Three Year Report)**

	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
<b>Murder</b>	2	9	6
<b>Rape</b>	2	0	6
<b>Robbery</b>	21	17	23
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	82	88	75
<b>Burglary</b>	91	87	80
<b>Larceny</b>	326	280	238
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>	3	9	14
<b>Simple Assault</b>	456	415	410
<b>Arson</b>	0	3	1
<b>Forgery/Counterfeiting</b>	83	117	47
<b>Fraud</b>	462	367	225
<b>Embezzlement</b>	0	2	2
<b>Stolen Property</b>	95	104	76
<b>Vandalism</b>	113	106	111
<b>Weapons Violations</b>	67	78	84
<b>Prostitution</b>	0	3	5
<b>Sex Offenses</b>	12	2	4
<b>Drug Violations</b>	474	344	390
<b>Gambling</b>	0	1	1
<b>Offenses Against Family</b>	43	30	39

<b>DWI</b>	174	275	142
<b>Liquor Law Violations</b>	67	70	47
<b>Disorderly Conduct</b>	38	73	65
<b>All other Offenses</b>	1,012	881	731
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,623</b>	<b>3,361</b>	<b>2,822</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) for 2002 was 357.**

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. A reduction in number of arrests may not necessarily reflect a commensurate reduction in crimes committed.

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.



## Henderson Police Department

### Initial Purpose of Traffic Stop by Driver's Sex, Race, and Ethnicity

Report from 01/01/2002 through 12/31/2002.

Purpose	Driver's Sex	Driver's Race					Total By Race	Driver's Ethnicity		Total By Ethnicity
		White	Black	Native Am.	Asian	Other		Hispanic	NonHispanic	
Speed Limit Violation	Female	146	192	0	3	12	353	14	339	353
Speed Limit Violation	Male	297	241	1	7	25	571	50	521	571
Stop Light/Sign Violation	Female	19	40	0	0	0	59	0	59	59
Stop Light/Sign Violation	Male	34	53	0	0	6	93	6	87	93
Driving While Impaired	Female	2	4	0	0	0	6	0	6	6
Driving While Impaired	Male	14	17	0	0	2	33	8	25	33
Safe Movement Violation	Female	36	34	0	0	1	71	4	67	71
Safe Movement Violation	Male	51	65	0	1	7	124	12	112	124
Vehicle Equipment Violation	Female	27	72	0	0	2	101	5	96	101
Vehicle Equipment Violation	Male	56	133	0	3	10	202	25	177	202
Vehicle Regulatory Violation	Female	41	80	0	1	2	124	3	121	124
Vehicle Regulatory Violation	Male	45	148	0	0	5	198	10	188	198
Seat Belt Violation	Female	41	52	0	0	2	95	4	91	95
Seat Belt Violation	Male	110	106	0	1	9	226	18	208	226
Investigation	Female	10	13	0	0	0	23	0	23	23
Investigation	Male	29	40	0	0	2	71	13	58	71
Other Motor Vehicle Violation	Female	14	36	0	1	1	52	4	48	52
Other Motor Vehicle Violation	Male	56	117	0	1	10	184	20	164	184
<b>Total By Gender</b>	Male	692	920	1	13	76	1702	162	1540	1702
<b>Total By Gender</b>	Female	336	523	0	5	20	884	34	850	884
<b>Grand Total</b>		1028	1443	1	18	96	2586	196	2390	2586

**Initial Purpose of Traffic Stops by Driver's Sex, Race and Ethnicity - Displays statistics based on the Initial Purpose of the Traffic Stop (Speed Limit Violation, Stop Light/Sign Violation, Driving While Impaired, Safe Movement Violation, Vehicle Equipment Violation, Vehicle Regulatory Violation, Seat Belt Violation, Other Motor Vehicle Violation, or Investigation); by Driver's Sex, Race, and Ethnicity.**

## Henderson Police Department

### Enforcement Action Taken by Driver's Sex, Race, and Ethnicity

Report from 01/01/2002 through 12/31/2002.

Action	Gender	White	Black	Native Am.	Asian	Other	Total By Race	Hispanic	Non Hispanic	Total By Ethnicity
Verbal Warning	Female	51	114	0	0	3	168	5	163	168
Verbal Warning	Male	145	202	0	4	15	366	22	344	366
Written Warning	Female	30	63	0	1	5	99	6	93	99
Written Warning	Male	68	82	1	0	5	156	10	146	156
Citation Issued	Female	249	333	0	4	12	598	23	575	598
Citation Issued	Male	447	559	0	9	52	1067	114	953	1067
On-View Arrest	Female	4	10	0	0	0	14	0	14	14
On-View Arrest	Male	28	66	0	0	3	97	15	82	97
No Action Taken	Female	2	3	0	0	0	5	0	5	5
No Action Taken	Male	4	11	0	0	1	16	1	15	16
<b>Total By Gender</b>	Female	336	523	0	5	20	884	34	850	884
<b>Total By Gender</b>	Male	692	920	1	13	76	1702	162	1540	1702
<b>Grand Total</b>		1028	1443	1	18	96	2586	196	2390	2586

**Enforcement Action Taken by Driver's Sex, Race, and Ethnicity** - Displays statistics based on Enforcement Action Taken (Verbal Warning, Written Warning, Citation Issued, On-View Arrest, or No Action Taken); by Driver's Sex, Race and Ethnicity.

## Henderson Police Department

### Initial Purpose of Traffic Stop By Enforcement Agency Action Taken

Report from 01/01/2002 through 12/31/2002.

Purpose	Enforcement Action Taken as a Result					Total
	of the Traffic Stop					
	Verbal Warning	Written Warning	Citation Issued	On-View Arrest	No Action Taken	
<b>Speed Limit Violation</b>	113	86	710	14	1	924
<b>Stop Light/Sign Violation</b>	36	10	99	7	0	152
<b>Driving While Impaired</b>	2	1	11	23	2	39
<b>Safe Movement Violation</b>	59	27	100	9	0	195
<b>Vehicle Equipment Violation</b>	114	53	114	21	1	303
<b>Vehicle Regulatory Violation</b>	74	34	201	12	1	322
<b>Seat Belt Violation</b>	48	16	251	6	0	321
<b>Investigation</b>	29	4	42	6	13	94
<b>Other Motor Vehicle Violation</b>	59	24	137	13	3	236
<b>Total</b>	534	255	1665	111	21	2586

**Initial Purpose of Traffic Stop by Enforcement Action** - Displays statistics based on the Initial Purpose of the Traffic Stop (Speed Limit Violation, Stop Light/Sign Violation, Driving While Impaired, Safe Movement Violation, Vehicle Equipment Violation, Vehicle Regulatory Violation, Seat Belt Violation, Other Motor Vehicle Violation, or Investigation); by Enforcement Action Taken as a Result of the Stop (Verbal Warning, Written Warning, Citation Issued, On-View Arrest, or No Action Taken).

*The General Assembly expanded the North Carolina Traffic Stops Statistics law to include municipal police departments and all Sheriff's Departments effective January 1, 2002. This law requires state and local law enforcement to report certain traffic stop information to the State Bureau of Investigation, which shall collect and maintain statistics on Traffic Law Enforcement. (This law does not apply to municipal departments serving populations of less than 10,000.)*

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

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

Defensive Actions Reports:	44
Vehicle Pursuit Reports:	9

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

Supervisory Investigations:	20
Internal Affairs investigations:	1

### **Categories of Citizen Complaints**

Serious Misconduct	1
Use of force	4
Unlawful Warrantless Arrest	0
Warrantless Search/Entry/Seizure	1
Officer Demeanor	9
Other (Minor) rules/Policy infractions	6

### **Comparison of Contacts and Complaints.**

In calendar year 2002, officers conducted 5754 traffic stops and handled 28,721 calls for service. From those contacts, officers charged individuals with 2822 criminal offenses and wrote 1,665 citations. Officers reported the need for and use of Defensive Actions in 44 of these contacts. Officers are required by Departmental Policy to complete an internal report for every occasion during which they resort to the use of defensive action or force to effect an arrest, or perform some other lawful action. Of the 34,475 public contacts in 2002, the Department received only 21 complaints about officer conduct.