

CITY OF HENDERSON

POLICE DEPARTMENT



Preliminary 2007 Annual Report

Credit for gathering and posting this data goes to Operations Division Captain Tony Clark, Services Division Captain P.L. Twisdale, Criminal Investigations Lieutenant Charles Pulley, Crime Analyst Demetri Golfinopolous and to the members of the Police Department's Records Section. Although this data accurately reflects all categories, an exact analysis and report cannot be issued until UCR statistics are verified by the State and subsequently are released in its annual summary report, which is not scheduled until mid-year 2007. Therefore, this report is termed "preliminary". This Preliminary 2007 Annual Report will be published on the Henderson Police Department's Internet web site and made available to the public.

Keith L. Sidwell, Chief of Police

March 2, 2008

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HENDERSON POLICE DEPARTMENT

2007 ANNUAL REPORT



This annual report includes an analysis of field operations performed by the Henderson Police Department between January 1 and December 31, 2007.

The report provides information on the following:

1. Calls for Service
 - a) Activities reported by day of week
 - b) Activities reported by time of day
 - c) The effect of Weed & Seed on the Calls for Service
 - d) A listing of addresses with multiple/repeat Calls for Service for 2007
2. A comparison of 2005, 2006, and 2007 statistics
 - a) UCR Part I Crimes, Clearance Rates, and National Comparison
 - b) Citable Offenses
 - c) Arrests
3. Activities reported in each Patrol District
4. A list of the most accident prone areas of Henderson

This information is designed to be useful for administrative and operational units who wish to review the current state of Department operations in these critical areas.

1. Calls for Service

Calls for service are the calls received through the Vance County 911 Emergency Service to which officers of the Henderson Police Department (HPD) respond. The calls for service, or CFS, are used in

measuring the of call volume received by the HPD. CFS is also a tool to measure various aspects of Crime Statistics within Henderson.

There was a total of 26,219 CFS for 2007. This is a 75.4% increase in CFS as compared to 2006 and an increase of 68.1% over 2005. The following sections will show data based on CFS.

Calls for service are being used in this format to indicate the day of the week in which the most calls come through to the HPD. For 2007, the calls for service, as filtered by day of the week, indicate that there is a relatively equal pattern in call volume per day of the week. Friday and Saturday seem to be the two days of the week with highest CFS volume. Friday, with 16% (or 4100 CFS) and Saturday with 15% (or 3834 CFS) together are 31% of all CFS for 2007. Sunday had the least amount of CFS with only 12% of all CFS for 2007.

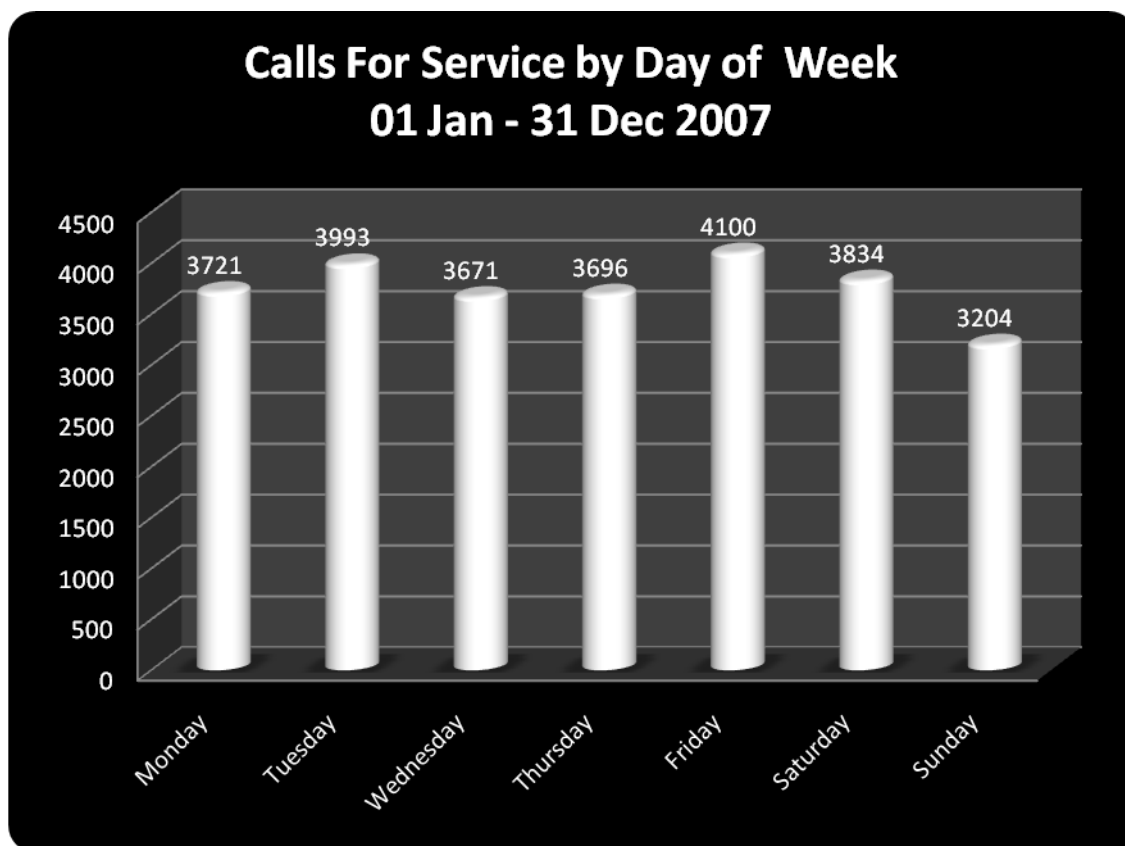


Figure 1 - Calls for Service by Day of the Week

2007 Calls for Service by Day

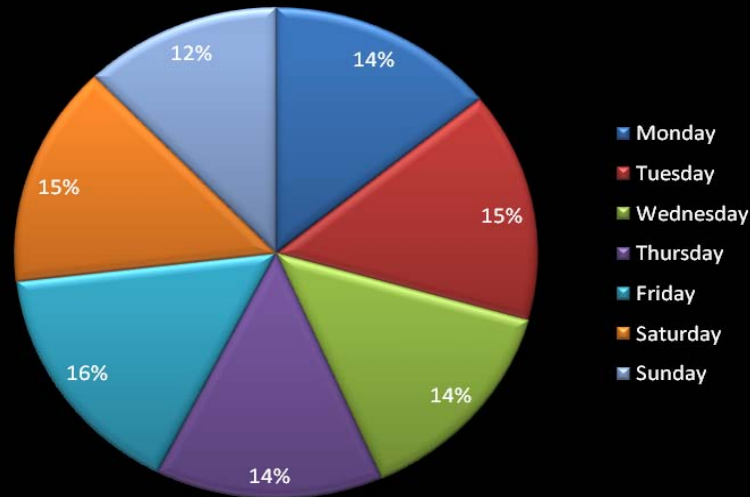


Figure 2 - Calls for Service by Day of the Week

With the current pattern, the near equal CFS volume throughout the week indicates that patrol officer placement and presence is at a balance with the requirements of the city. In previous years (2005 and 2006) the amount of CFS was much lower and indicates that the equilibrium between CFS and officer presence and availability may have been diminished. In comparison with 2007 CFS and those of previous years, the issue has been remedied with the inception of the Crime Prevention program "Weed & Seed."

The Weed & Seed program has had a much desired effect on crime prevention in the city by increasing the amount of officers out on patrol during normal patrol hours. This augmentation can be seen, in the following graphs, as the reason behind the swell in CFS for 2007. Since the introduction of the Weed & Seed program, the Department has increased the effectiveness of its proactive approach to abate crime. From January to March in all three years, the CFS volume remains at the same steady upward-rising pace, however in the time frame of April (the first month in which the Weed and Seed program was implemented in 2007) through December in all three years; the CFS volume is nearly doubled.

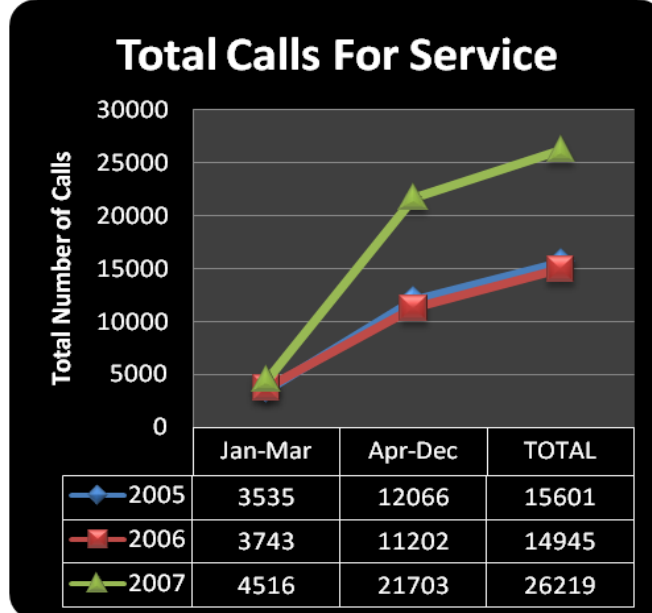


Figure 3 – Total Calls for Service 2005, 2006, and 2007

This trend of drastically rising CFS volumes is also reflected in the Officer initiated calls (OIC) for the same time periods covered:

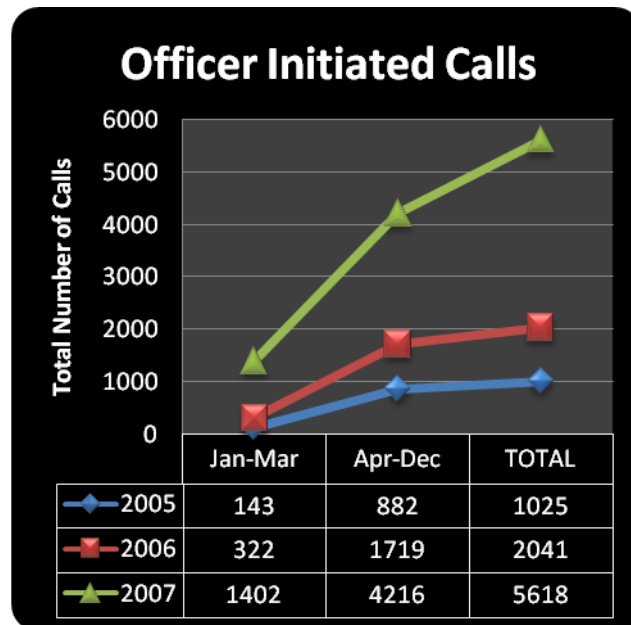


Figure 4 – Officer Initiated Calls for Service 2005, 2006, and 2007

The tremendous increase in volume of officer initiated calls in the April - December time frame indicates more officers were active during regular shifts. In supplementing the Patrol shifts, the officers working Weed & Seed increased the proactive potential of the shifts on duty. More officers on duty allowed for more checkpoints, foot patrols, and warrant service and police interaction with the citizens throughout the Weed & Seed area.

This next section will discuss the CFS volume as it is filtered through time of day. For 2007, the highest CFS volume was received in peaks from 0800-1200 in the morning, 1500-1800 in the afternoon and 2100-Midnight. These three time periods are shown in comparison with the remaining hours of the day in the graphic (Figure 5) below.

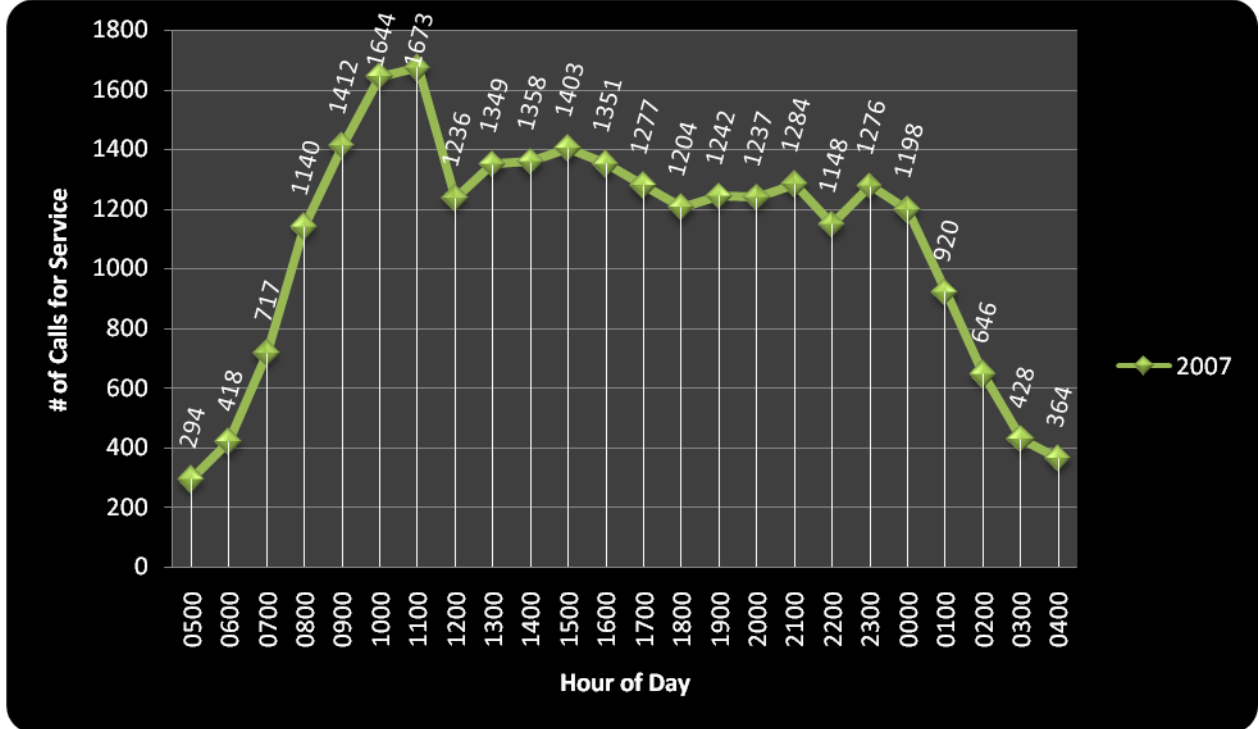


Figure 5 - Calls for Service by Time of Day 2007

The following figure, Figure 6, provides a view of CFS volume for the years 2005, 2006, and 2007 by time of day. As seen below, the increase in CFS remained relatively the same for 2005 and 2006 while in 2007 the amount of CFS sky-rocketed.

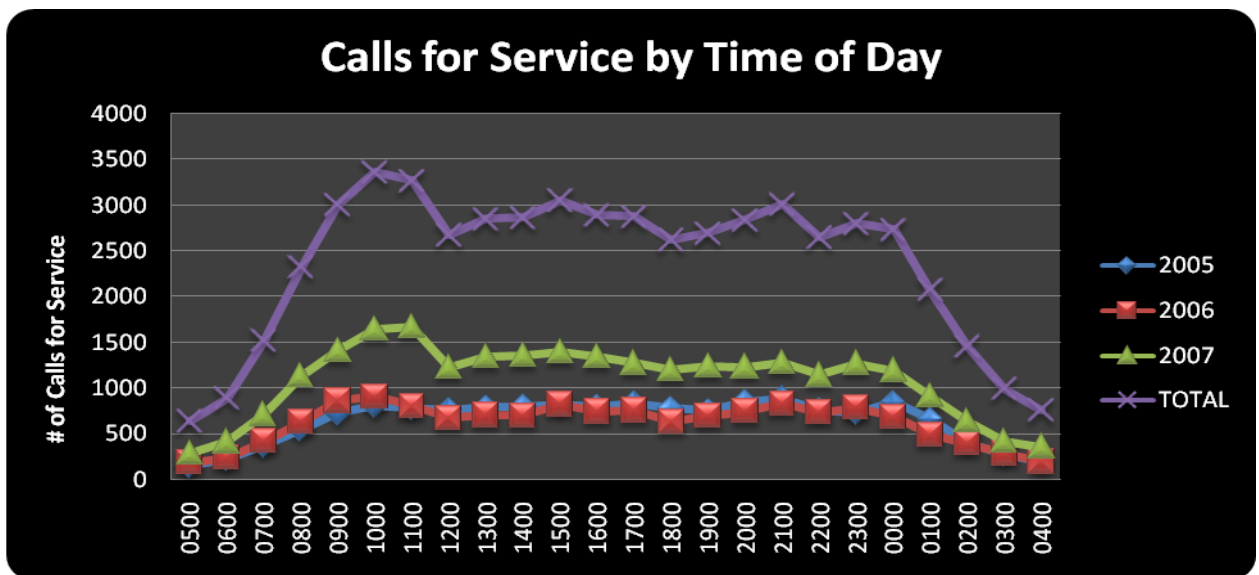


Figure 6 - Calls for Service by Time of Day 2005, 2006, and 2007

Even though the CFS volume is much higher in 2007 the pattern is very similar to that of 2005 and 2006. This indicates that the three time periods mentioned above are focal areas for CFS in all three years in the comparison. The time period between 0800 and 1200 is the busiest period of the day. Historically speaking, daylight hours lead to discoveries of crimes committed the night before.

The Patrol Division should increase its presence throughout the city in the later evening hours in an attempt to curb overnight criminal activity. The Weed & Seed program allows for this proactive approach to policing the city by augmenting shift staffing. The bulk of staffing and time spent in the

Weed & Seed program should be between the hours of 2200 and 0400 as these are the darkest hours of the night and historically known to be key times of criminal activity.

In conducting the research for CFS data, several addresses were repeated time and time again. The following addresses are the top 20 CFS for calendar year 2007. These areas are considered “hot-spots” and special attention should be given to each area.

TOP 20 ADDRESS WITH MULTIPLE/REPEAT CALLS FOR SERVICE FOR 2007	
Address	Number of calls
200 N Cooper Rd	258
215 S I85	184
111 S Pinkston St	140
550 W Andrews Ave	132
1421 E Andrews Ave	119
1225 E Andrews Ave	106
720 Highland Ave	97
566 Ruin Creek Rd	90
601 W Andrews Ave	85
900 Dorsey Ave	83
929 S Garnett St	83
644 East Ave	82
214 S I85	79
400 N Beckford Dr	79
377 Raleigh Rd	76
1759 N Garnett St	74
655 N Garnett St	70
1650 N Garnett St	69
271 S Beckford St	63
200 Parham Rd	62

Table 1 – Multiple/Repeat CFS by Address 2007

The following graphic represents CFS volume by district. As seen in the graphic, Figure 7, the CFS volume increased in 2007 (please refer to previous figures 3, 4 and comments for explanation of increase).

Calls for Service by District 2005, 2006, 2007

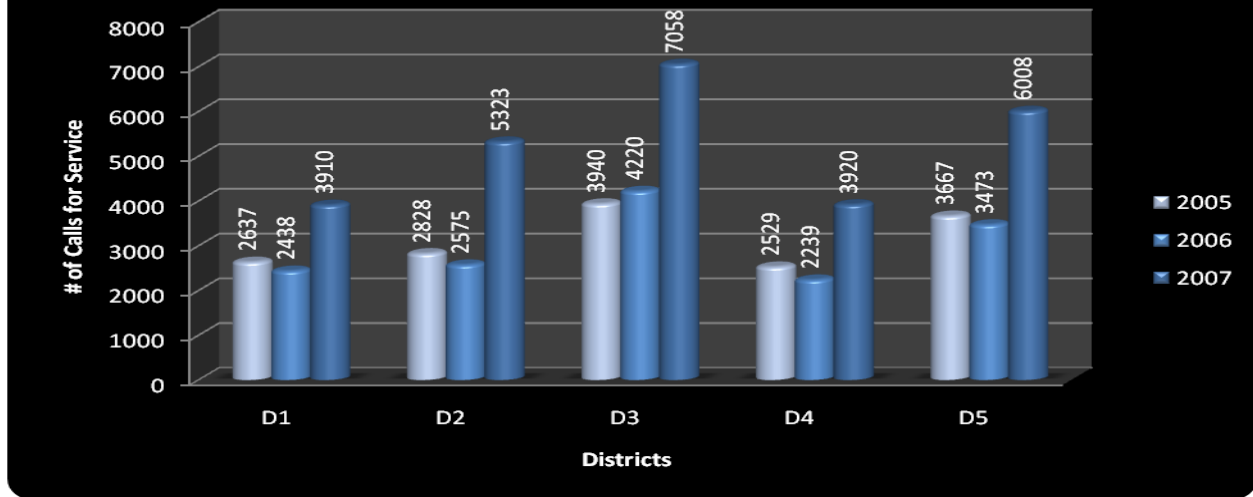


Figure 7 – Calls for Service by District 2005, 2006, and 2007

The following table displays the Incident Reports taken in comparison to the amount of CFS for each district.

2007 Comparison of Crimes by District					
	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE	3910	5323	7058	3920	6008
TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES	297	367	659	388	347

Table 2 – Calls for Service comparison to Index Offenses Reported

The number of Incident Reports (IR) filed pales in comparison to the number of overall CFS for 2007. The percentage of CFS conversion to IR taken for Henderson is 7.8%, with the highest percentage district being D4 with 9.9% and the lowest, D5 with 5.8%.

The common reasoning behind the low CFS to IR percentages stems from the belief that most of the citizens are reluctant to file a report due to potential retaliation from the criminal entity involved in the incident. The HPD must reassure that no such action will take place. This reassurance can be achieved by popularizing the community based/proactive approach to policing within the city. This step is vital to confirming the HPD's position and purpose to the citizenry of Henderson. This in turn will increase confidence of the local populace in the Police Department. This increased confidence has been seen, barely, based on 2007 CFS volume alone. The processes and programs in play must be supplemented in order to achieve the desired effect of a higher IR volume in the oncoming years. Higher IR volume will also affect the solvability and clearance rates for crimes in Henderson. The increased reporting will allow for more information to be gathered that could be used to fit gaps in existing unsolved cases by adding new identifiers or indicators to *modus operandi* (MO), physical description and/or location of the suspect(s).

2. Comparison of Crime Statistics 2005, 2006, and 2007

The total UCR Part I Index Crimes for 2007 equaled 2073 offenses. In comparison to 2005, the total amount of Index Crimes was up by 25.6% in 2007. As for the comparison to 2006, the total amount of Index Crimes was up by 21.8% in 2007.

UCR Part I Index Crimes

The table below displays the types and quantities of Part I Index Crimes for Henderson with comparison between 2005, 2006, and 2007. These offenses are also used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as well as the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation to determine the Crime Rate for a city.

UCR Index Crime	Offense Counts		
	2005	2006	2007
Murder	2	6	7
Rape	3	3	3
Robbery	62	89	73
Aggravated Assault	62	106	107
VIOLENT TOTAL	129	204	190
Burglary	325	364	522
Pocket Pick	4	1	1
Purse Snatch	6	7	5
Shoplifting	353	200	285
From MV	328	346	305
MV Parts	56	36	46
From Building	21	15	15
From Coin Machine	13	24	25
All other	353	426	594
Larceny Total	1134	1055	1276
MV Theft	62	79	84
PROPERTY TOTAL	1521	1498	1882

Table 3 – Total UCR Index crimes reported for 2005, 2006, 2007

The next table relays the percentage of clearance rates for the above listed UCR Index Crimes. Following after this table, the data charts included in the report show the same information on the National level for clearance rates for 2005 and 2006. At this time, crime data is not readily available from the FBI crime statistical analysis of 2007.

UCR Part I Index Crime Clearance Rates

UCR Index Crimes Clearance Rates for Henderson, NC			
Offenses	2005 Clearance Rate	2006 Clearance Rate	2007 Clearance

			Rate
Murder	50.00%	83.33%	57.14%
Rape	66.67%	66.67%	100.00%
Robbery	32.26%	29.21%	16.44%
Aggravated Assault	58.06%	37.74%	48.60%
VIOLENT TOTAL	45.74%	35.78%	37.37%
Burglary	14.77%	10.71%	12.26%
Pocket Pick	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Purse Snatch	16.67%	42.86%	40.00%
Shoplifting	58.92%	38.50%	48.07%
From MV	5.79%	4.34%	2.62%
MV Parts	3.57%	5.56%	2.17%
From Building	14.29%	13.33%	20.00%
From Coin Machine	15.38%	8.33%	4.00%
All other	12.46%	9.86%	11.11%
Larceny Total	24.60%	13.55%	17.08%
MV Theft	27.42%	17.72%	16.67%
PROPERTY TOTAL	22.62%	13.08%	15.73%
TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES	24.42%	15.80%	17.71%

Table 4 – Total UCR Index crimes clearance rates for 2005, 2006, 2007 for Henderson, NC

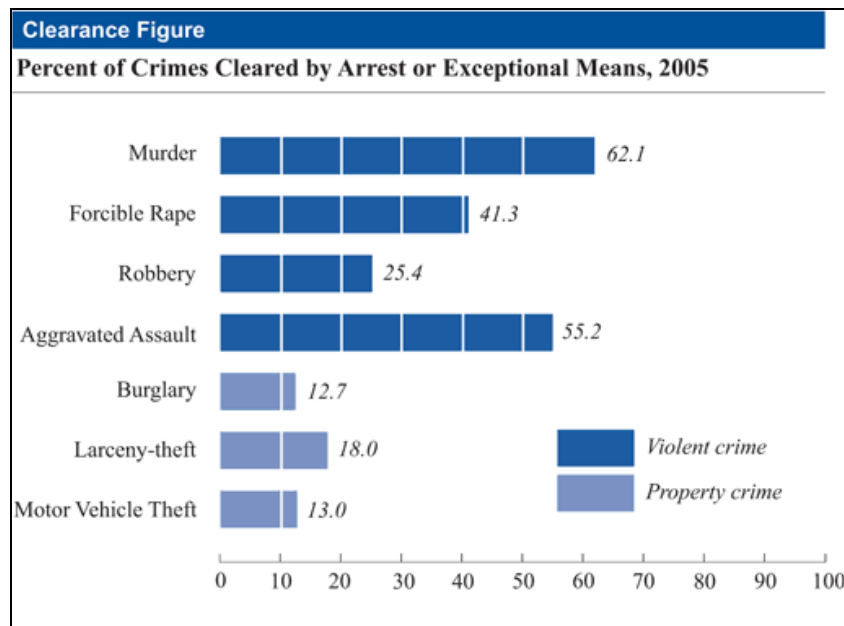


Table 5 – Total National UCR Index crimes clearance rates for 2005

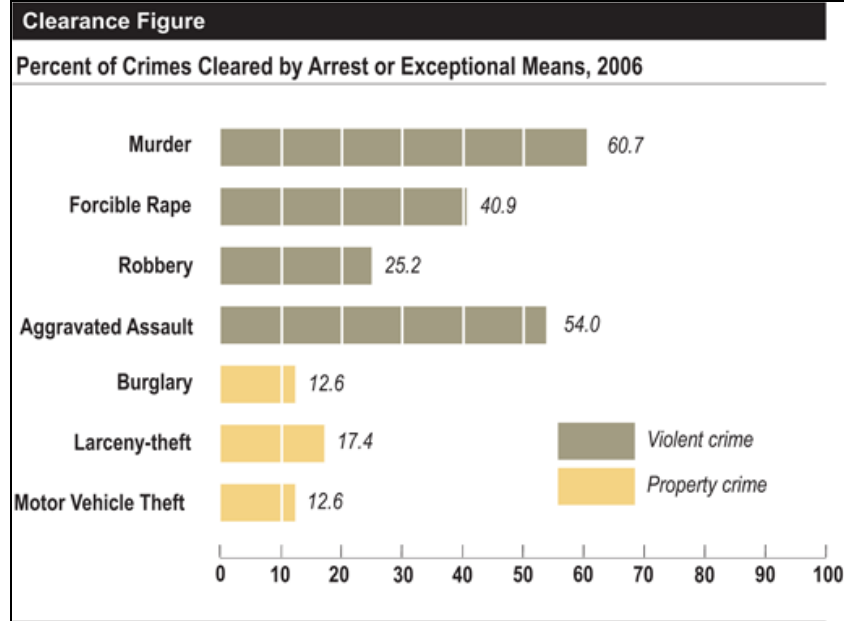


Table 6 – Total National UCR Index crimes clearance rates for 2006

Murder:

- 2005: 2 Murders committed with 50.0% clearance
- 2006: 6 Murders committed with 83.3% clearance
- 2007: 7 Murders committed with 57.14% clearance
- The clearance rate figures provided by the FBI for all of 2005 and 2006 show the averages as 62.1% and 60.7% respectively.

Rape:

- 2005: 3 counts of Rape committed with 66.7% clearance
- 2006: 3 counts of Rape committed with 66.7% clearance
- 2007: 3 counts of Rape committed with 100% clearance
- The clearance rate figures provided by the FBI for all of 2005 and 2006 show the averages as 41.3% and 40.9% respectively.

Robbery:

- 2005: 62 acts of Robbery committed with 32.3% clearance
- 2006: 89 acts of Robbery committed with 29.2% clearance
- 2007: 73 acts of Robbery committed with 16.4% clearance
- The clearance rate figures provided by the FBI for all of 2005 and 2006 show the averages as 25.4% and 25.2% respectively.

Aggravated Assault:

- 2005: 62 counts of Aggravated Assault committed with 58.1% clearance
- 2006: 106 counts of Aggravated Assault committed with 37.7% clearance
- 2007: 107 counts of Aggravated Assault with 48.6% clearance
- The clearance rate figures provided by the FBI for all of 2005 and 2006 show the averages as 55.2% and 54% respectively.

Burglary:

- 2005: 325 counts of Burglary committed with 14.8% clearance

- 2006: 364 counts of Burglary committed with 10.7% clearance
- 2007: 522 counts of Burglary committed with 12.3% clearance
- The clearance rate figures provided by the FBI for all of 2005 and 2006 show the averages as 12.7% and 12.6% respectively.

Larceny/Theft:

- 2005: 1134 counts of Larceny/Theft committed with 24.6% clearance
- 2006: 1055 counts of Larceny/Theft committed with 13.6% clearance
- 2007: 1276 counts of Larceny/Theft committed with 17.1% clearance
- The clearance rate figures provided by the FBI for all of 2005 and 2006 show the averages as 18% and 17.4% respectively.

Motor Vehicle Theft:

- 2005: 62 counts of Motor Vehicle Theft committed with 27.4% clearance
- 2006: 79 counts of Motor Vehicle Theft committed with 17.7% clearance
- 2007: 84 counts of Motor Vehicle Theft committed with 16.7% clearance
- The clearance rate figures provided by the FBI for all of 2005 and 2006 show the averages as 13% and 12.6% respectively.

At first glimpse, the Clearance Rates for Henderson in 2007 seem below the National Average in some areas. These Clearance Rates will increase significantly as the cases are solved and arrests are made throughout 2008. In order for the clearance rates to rise, the citizens of Henderson are required to cooperate with the HPD CID Detectives.

Citable Offenses

For 2007, there were 3700 citable offenses reported by Henderson Police Department. This figure is up by 107.9% when compared to 2005 and 74.4% when compared to 2006. This steady rise in citations is directly attributed to the proactive approach that the HPD is taking towards crime in Henderson. With programs, such as Weed & Seed, that allow for the augmentation of regular patrol shifts the HPD can focus on stopping crime before it happens or escalates. By setting up random checkpoints throughout the city and focusing on hotspots the HPD will see a continued rise in citations issued and a significant decrease in Part I Index crimes.

The following graphic and table show the total citable offenses for 2005, 2006 in comparison to 2007 and the Top 12 Citable Offenses based on number of citations issued for 2007.

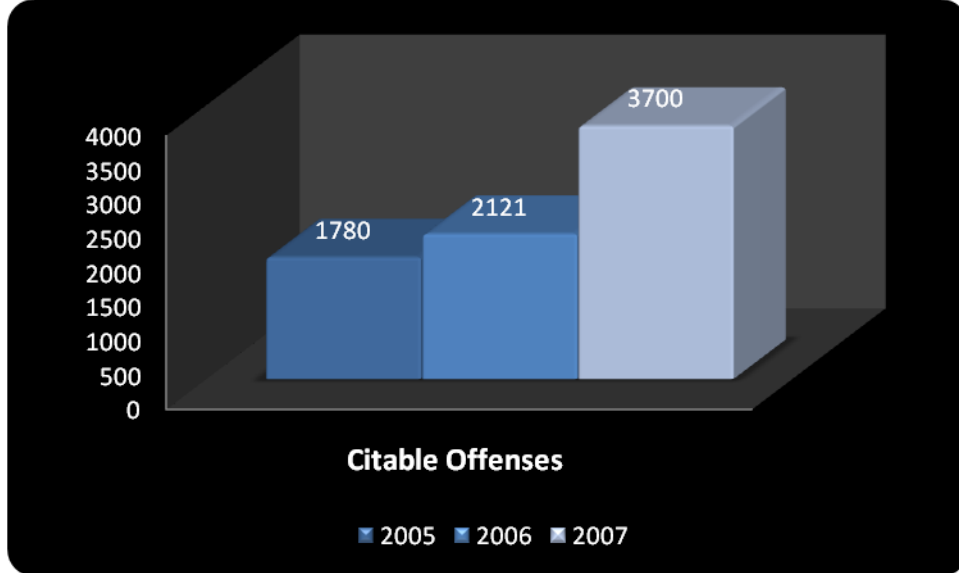


Figure 8 – Comparison of Citable Offenses for 2005, 2006, and 2007

Top 12 Citable Offenses for 2007	
Description	Total Occurrences
Vandalism	744
Simple Assault	389
Fraud/Fraudulent Checks	322
Drug Violations	269
Forgery/Counterfeiting	226
All Traffic (except DWI)	200
Embezzlement	82
Weapons Violations	58
Trespassing	57
Alcohol Violations	31
Disorderly Conduct/Fighting	24
Arson	14

Table 7 – Top 12 Citable Offenses for 2007 based on citations issued.

Arrests

In the following graphic, Figure 9, the total number of arrests for 2005, 2006 and 2007 can be seen. In comparison to 2005, the total arrests made in 2007 are down by -8.9%. There is no visible change in the number of arrests made in 2007 since 2006.

Comparison of Arrests Made

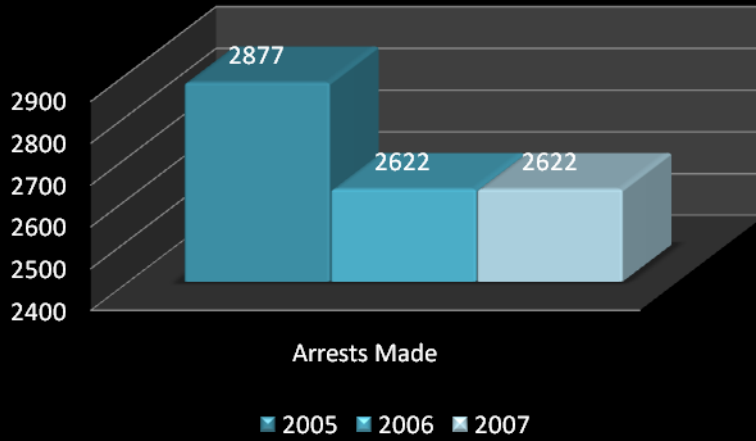


Figure 9 – Comparison of Citable Offenses for 2005, 2006, and 2007

Historically, the low quantity of arrests is the reciprocal effect of the high number of citations issued. As mentioned earlier, the augmentation of Patrol Officers to normal shifts greatly increases the proactive nature of the Police Department in its service to the city. This augmentation supports many functions of the HPD and the results are viewed, for example, in the reduced number of arrests made. In many cases, the increased officers on patrol and citations perform as deterrents to would-be criminals thus lowering the number of arrests as seen above. On the other hand, the number of warrants received for 2007 were fewer than those in 2005 by -5.9%. As most arrests are made in conjunction to warrants, the lower number of warrants directly affects the number of arrests as seen in Figure 11.

Number of Warrants

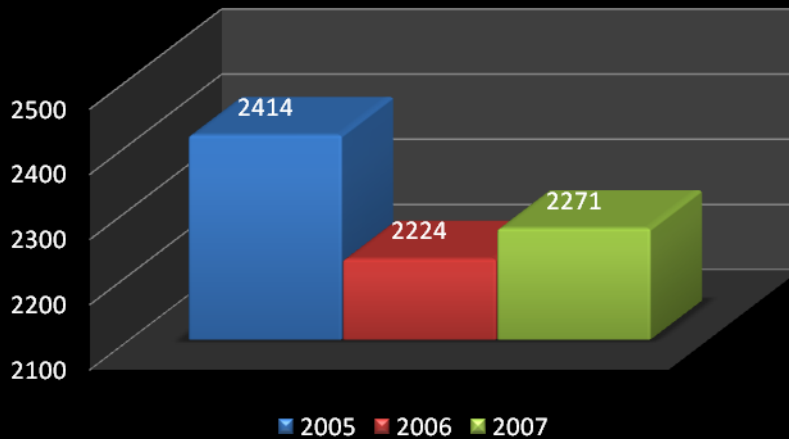


Figure 10 – Comparison of Warrants for 2005, 2006, and 2007

Comparison of Factors in Arrests

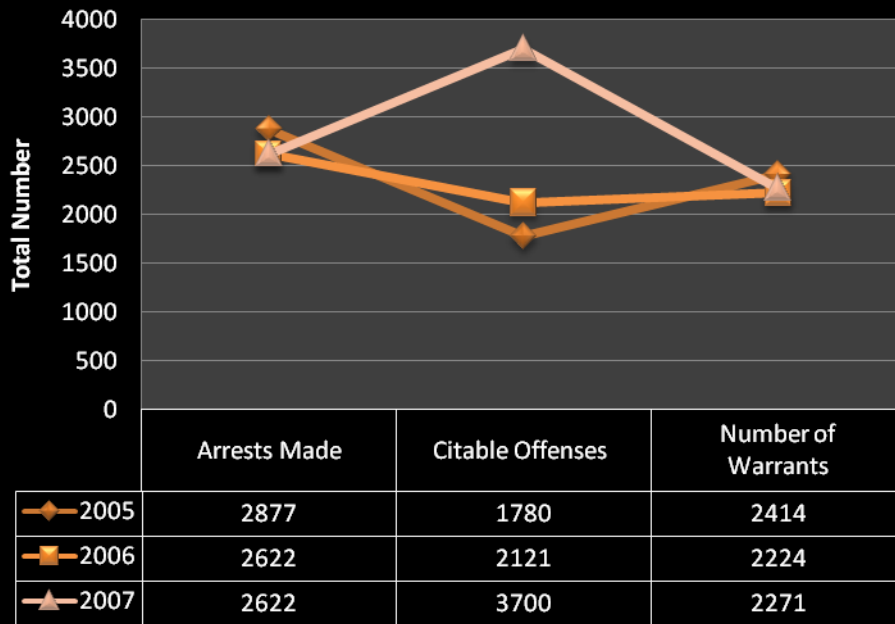


Figure 11 – Comparison of Citable Offenses for 2005, 2006, and 2007

3. Activities by Patrol District

The following graphic represents the activities per Patrol District in the following areas:

- Calls for Service
- Total UCR Part 1 Index Crimes
- Total Violent UCR Part 1 Index Crimes
- Total Property UCR Part 1 Index Crimes
- Total Citable Offenses
- Total Arrests

All of the total activities as listed in Figure 12 below show only those that occurred within the Patrol Districts of Henderson. Other reports, arrests, warrants and citations listed above in this report are the totals of all calls answered by Henderson Police Department.

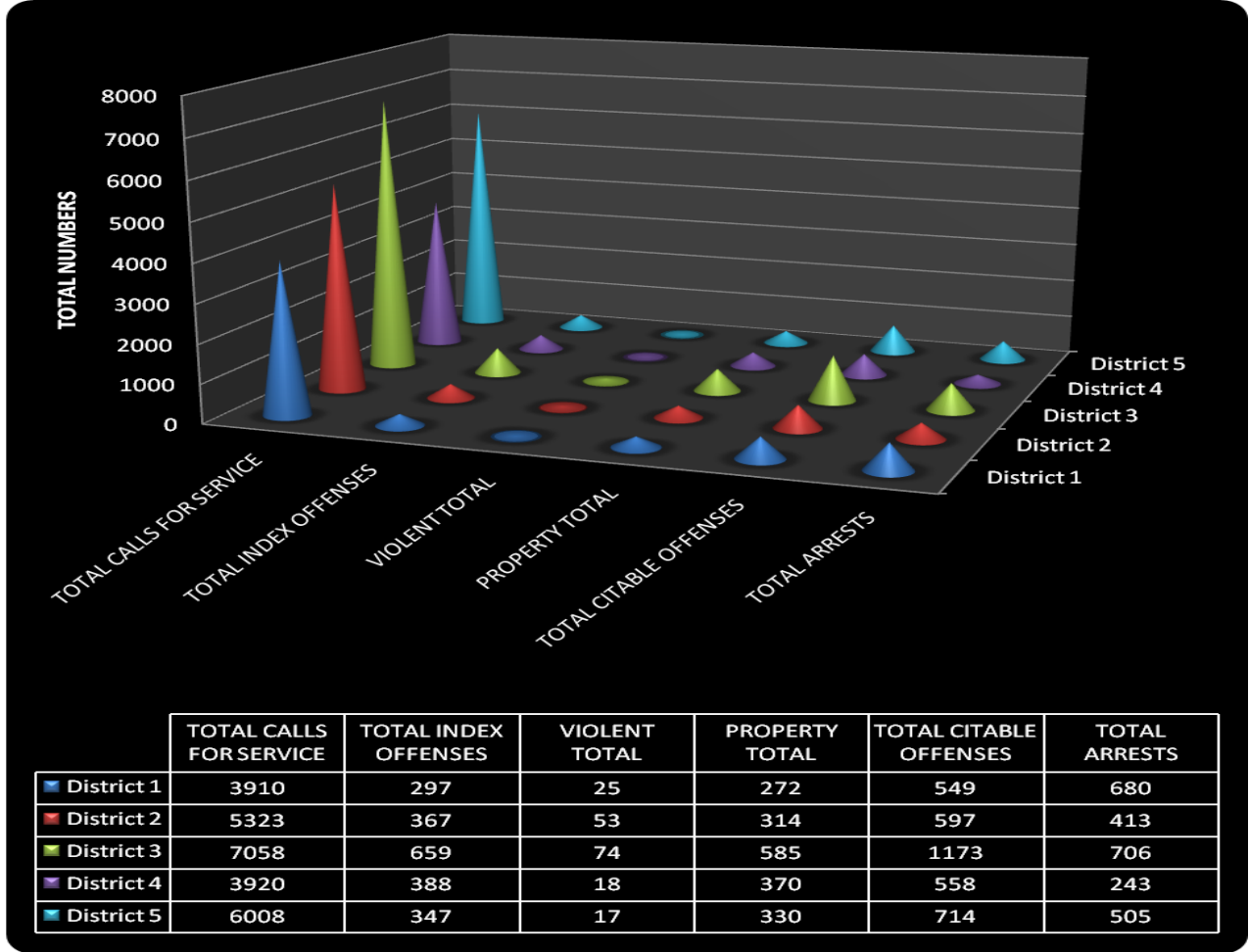


Figure 12 – Total Activities by District for 2007

4. Accidents

There were 178 total accidents in the City of Henderson as reported through Vance County 911 Emergency Service. The following areas are the most prone to motor vehicle accidents in the City of Henderson for 2007:

TOP 10 ACCIDENT-PRONE AREAS 2007	
Street Name	Accidents
166 DABNEY RD	11
901 S BECKFORD DR	8
DABNEY DR // GRAHAM AVE	7
N BECKFORD DR // W ANDREWS AVE	7
1518 DABNEY DR	6
601 W ANDREWS AVE	5
800 DABNEY DR	4
1520 DABNEY DR	3
444 DABNEY DR	3
523 W ANDREWS AVE	3

Table 8 – Top 10 Accident-Prone Areas for 2007.

These areas should be taken into consideration for traffic safety and improvement in order to reduce the number of motor vehicle accidents. Several suggestions in accomplishing these tasks are to:

- Work with the North Carolina Department of Transportation Engineering Division to revise the planning for streets and intersections.
- Work with the City of Henderson Planning Office to determine the functionality of intersections, to review current and new traffic control technology, and develop/implement a functional solution
- Develop a Patrol Division plan to set up speed control checkpoints in order to reduce the frequency of speeders throughout the city.

5. Summary

As this is the first Annual Report prepared by a Crime Analyst for the Henderson Police Department, there are no other reports to compare to for previous years. However, the data used in this report cover the previous years of 2005, 2006 and 2007.

The totals for all of the UCR Part I Index Crimes tend to be higher due to the high volume of criminal activity in comparison to the amount of Police Officers on patrol and Detectives investigating these crimes. In reference to the previously mentioned CFS volumes for 2007, the Police Department has been inundated with calls and has only been able to keep abreast of the incoming crimes by supplementing the Patrol Shifts with extra officers via the Weed & Seed program. An increase in Police Officers for the Police Department and the increased cooperation of the citizenry of Henderson, through proactive, community-based policing, will aid in lowering criminal activity and raising clearance rates to new highs.

Implementing programs that augment Patrol Shifts (such as the Weed & Seed program) have had a desired effect on crime in the city as a whole. Integration of Weed & Seed, Community Watch, and other similar Proactive Policing programs is vital to the success of the Henderson Police Department. However, this is only a short term solution. The only recourse is to hire and retain more officers in order to supplement the existing Police Force. Increases in recruiting efforts, Entry-level Base Pay, and significant, annual pay-grade raises would make for a significant increase in the officers on patrol in the city.

Although the Weed & Seed program is one solution to the crime problem in Henderson, another program, Community Watch, not only puts more eyes and ears on the street but provides a positive image of the HPD to be seen in the city. The Community Watch program spearheaded by Lieutenant Irvin Robinson has helped raise crime awareness in the neighborhoods of Henderson. In raising the crime awareness in the Community Watch areas, the CFS volume has increased dramatically. The increase has led to more reporting by the citizens of Henderson and led the Police Department to increased effectiveness within the city. The citizens serve as the “eyes and ears” of the HPD when officers are not immediately in the area. The Community Watch also allow for an open forum in which the citizenry of Henderson can communicate freely with Police officials. This open forum gives the attendees a sense of pride in their community and reassurance in the abilities of the Police Officers of the Henderson Police Department.

Conditions that Contribute to Crime

Our community is very diverse, and Henderson’s crime problems can best be understood by examining contributing factors that are unique to our area. The following information is significant from an analytical perspective:

1. Our local (often double-digit) unemployment rate consistently is among the highest in the state. Jobs have disappeared as manufacturing and textile facilities have closed down.
2. Compared to the country, the south, and NC, our community has a high poverty rate, higher even than other rural NC areas. The poverty rate is especially high for children under 17 and for single female heads of households. We have a higher percentage of single-parents (or grandparents) raising children than other parts of NC.
3. Henderson has a much larger percentage of rental properties and fewer owner-occupied homes than other areas of NC.
4. Median household income in Henderson is nearly \$8,000 per year less than the state median.
5. Teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted disease rates are much higher than the state average.
6. Our adult population (over age 25) has a low educational attainment level. Only 17% have college degrees and 32% are without a high school diploma or GED.
7. The City of Henderson is not unique in the fact that the Police Department struggles with the issues associated with officer retention and lower than average starting salaries. During this fiscal year, the Department has requested funding for two positions that were removed from the budget last year. In retrieving those positions back into the ranks, this will enhance the overall reorganization efforts and the transition to Community Policing. Historically, the Henderson Police Department has become the training grounds for agencies such as the Highway Patrol and surrounding jurisdictions. The average salary ranges for officers is a direct causation associated with employees seeking employment with other agencies. Calls for service have increased by 2.5% over the past five years. The aforementioned socio-economic issues have a direct correlation to the increase in crime.

An assessment of our City's crime must begin with the understanding that different people will look at the same facts and reach very different conclusions. One can surely surmise that the crime rate is but a symptom of these and other serious social maladies.

Social, economic, and cultural problems in our city can be addressed with a comprehensive approach involving law enforcement and various community disciplines and diverse groups or organizations. The grassroots efforts of the Vance County Coalition Against Violence, the Vance Organization to Implement Community Excellence, the Juvenile Crime Prevention Council, Vance Granville Community College's outreach efforts, and renewed economic development initiatives (to name a few) offer hope for the future. These and other efforts such as the Weed and Seed Initiative, in coordination with local, state and federal resources, can have a positive impact upon our community and can help reduce crime in the long term.

CITATIONS

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 (waiveable offenses). Citations are written for traffic violations, violations of ABC Laws (such as public consumption of an alcoholic beverage), trespassing under the Henderson City Code, and other minor violations that are not included in the UCR totals for a given year

In 2007, Henderson Police Department officers issued **3.905** citations.

INTERNAL REVIEW AND INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS

Total Number of Internal Reviews

Defensive Actions Reports:	50
Vehicle Pursuit Reports:	9

Citizen Complaints (From All Sources)

Supervisory Investigations:	21
Internal Affairs investigations:	2

Categories of Citizen Complaints

Use of Defensive Actions	1
Improper Arrest/Detention or Search	5
Officer Demeanor	9
Bias-Based Profiling	1
Other Miscellaneous	8

ALL complaints from **ALL** sources are documented in writing and investigated. Of the 33,802 calls for service, including 8,807 traffic stops, 2,652 adult arrests, and 3,905 citations, the Henderson Police Department received **ONLY 23 complaints** in 2007.

Officers reported **50** encounters requiring Defensive Actions in 2007. Officers are required by departmental policy to complete an internal report for every occasion during which they have to use defensive actions, physical force or use their weapon to defend themselves, effect an arrest, respond to aggression or resistance, or perform some other lawful action.

This was an overall reduction of 7% from 2006 in which there were 54 encounters requiring Defensive Actions. In 2007 there were 33,802 individual calls for service answered by Henderson Police officers. ***Of those calls only 0.01% resulted in the use of Defensive Actions by officers. This is an extremely low number and is much less than the percentages of calls to "use of force" ratios reported by other agencies across the United States. Even more notable is the comparison of Defensive Actions reports to the number of vehicle stops reported last year. The total number of Defensive Actions is only 0.05% of the number of vehicle stops made in 2007 (8,807).***

In calendar year 2007 officers reported a total of nine (9) vehicle pursuits. This was 50% less than the 18 pursuits reported in 2006 and an overall reduction of 65% from the 20 reported in 2005.

Out of these nine (9) pursuits all were reviewed and found to be compliant through all levels of administrative review. Only three (3) pursuits resulted in motor vehicle collisions, neither involving a police department vehicle. There were minor injuries reported in two of the pursuits that involved collisions and these injuries were to the drivers of both vehicles involved. Neither of these drivers was seriously injured or required extensive medical treatment.

Of the circumstances which precipitated these pursuits, four (4) were based originally on Traffic Offenses. Two (2) of the pursuits resulted in Felony charges and six (6) resulted in Misdemeanor charges. The other ended as the vehicle fled on foot and was not identified. The initial causes of the pursuits were probable cause for two (2) felonies, four (4) misdemeanors and three (3) infractions.

Other statistical data of note for 2007 includes

The Henderson Police Department received **2,268** criminal process papers from the Clerks of Court (**1,267** Orders for Arrest, **630** Warrants for Arrest, and **371** Criminal Summonses). Officers served **1,214** papers (**602** Orders for Arrest, **369** Warrants for Arrest, and **243** Criminal Summonses). As of the time this report was prepared, **564** active criminal process papers are on file and remain to be served.

Crime Reporting

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 and uniform 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, citizens of the community, and other social institutions in 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 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 formulate an effective community-wide strategy to 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 collaboratively resist increases in the volume of crimes.

All offenses are classified on the basis of law-enforcement officer investigation and 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

The method of scoring in the Uniform Crime Reporting program 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 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 holds 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 dwelling houses, garages, offices, barns and the like are considered burglaries, and one burglary is

scored for each separate unit entered. The illegal entry of 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.

Attempts to commit any of the above offenses are 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 incident (at the same "time and place"), only the most serious offense is 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.