CLAYTON

POLICE DEPARTMENT

2016 Annual Report

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http://www.townofclaytonnc.org/Police/annual-reports.aspx
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Message from the Chief

Welcome to the Clayton Police Department's 2016 Annual Report. Inside these pages, you will find information presented for our readers as transparently as reasonably possible. Our accomplishments and our faults are on display here. It is my sincere desire that you find this report both informative and enlightening. After reading this report, I hope that you gain a newfound assurance in the men and women who make up this outstanding organization. I am confident that you will find it to be an open and honest representation of all we have done over the past year in service to this community.

Clayton is a growing community on the verge of rapid expansion. We encourage growth while we work to retain our small-town atmosphere. We embrace our diversity and capitalize on each other's strengths. People of differing races, ethnicities, and backgrounds are common throughout this community. Young or old, black, white, or brown, we engage each other on our path to bettering this community. It is imperative that we work together as partners in keeping Clayton a great place to live, work, and play.

Remember, perfection is not our goal: excellence is. Our staff is comprised of dedicated public servants working towards being and becoming better in every way. We constantly strive to improve our choices, our conduct, and our actions with every opportunity. To that end, we commit to you that we will always work to leave you better than when we met.

Very Respectfully,
Blair

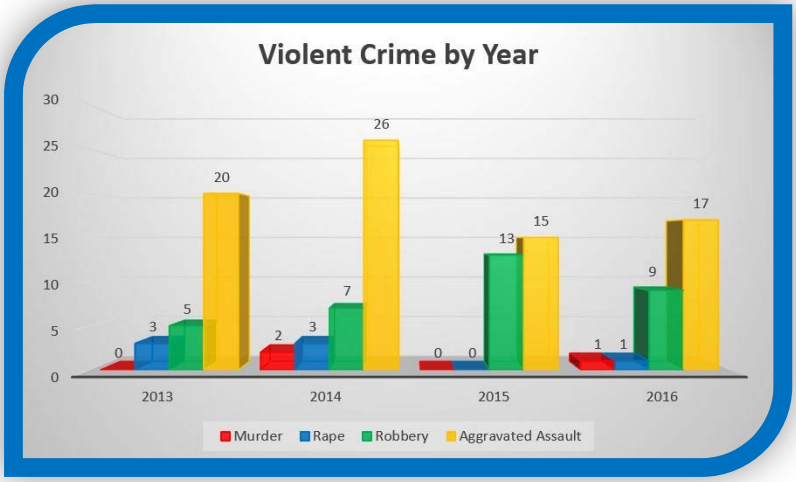
Crime Statistics

This is the Clayton Police Department's 2016 report on Part 1 Offenses (Index Crimes). The data analyzed for this summary covers the period from January 1 through December 31, 2016.

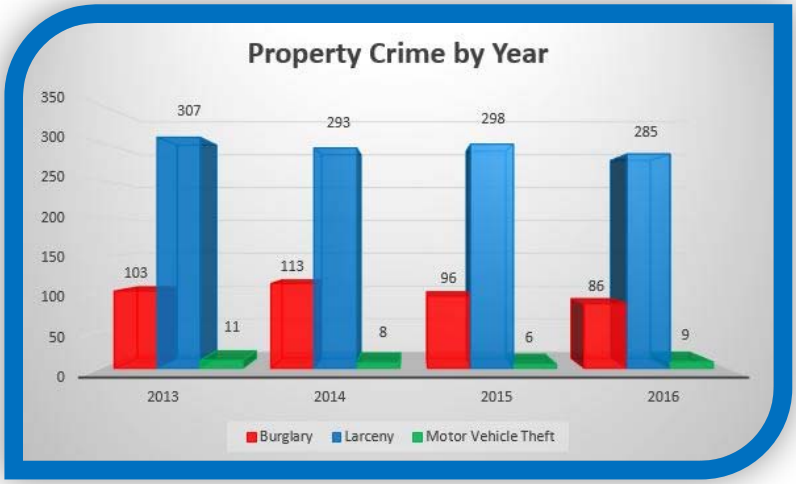
Part I Offenses (Index Crimes) for the Town of Clayton * For an explanation of how Summary-based Uniform Crime Reporting is scored and tabulated for statistical analysis, see **Appendix A.**					
Crime	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2015 – 2016 change****
Murder	0	2	0	1	+1 **
Rape	3	3	0	1	+1 **
Robbery	5	7	13	9	-4 **
Aggravated Assault	20	26	15	17	+2 **
Violent Crime Total	**28**	**38**	**28**	**28**	**0 ** **
Burglary	104	113	96	86	-10 **
Larceny	307	293	298	285	-4.36 %
Motor Vehicle Theft	11	8	6	9	+3 **
Property Crime Total	**424**	**414**	**400**	**380**	**- 5.00%**
Total Part 1 Offenses	**452**	**452**	**428**	**408**	**- 4.67 % decrease**

** Change shown by actual number of incidents, not by percentage, if the total number is less than 100.

During the past year, the Clayton Police Department received four hundred eight (408) reports of Part I Offenses. The overall Part 1 Offenses are down 4.67% when compared to last year's number of four hundred twenty-eight (428). This reduction is due to fewer property crimes being reported during 2016.

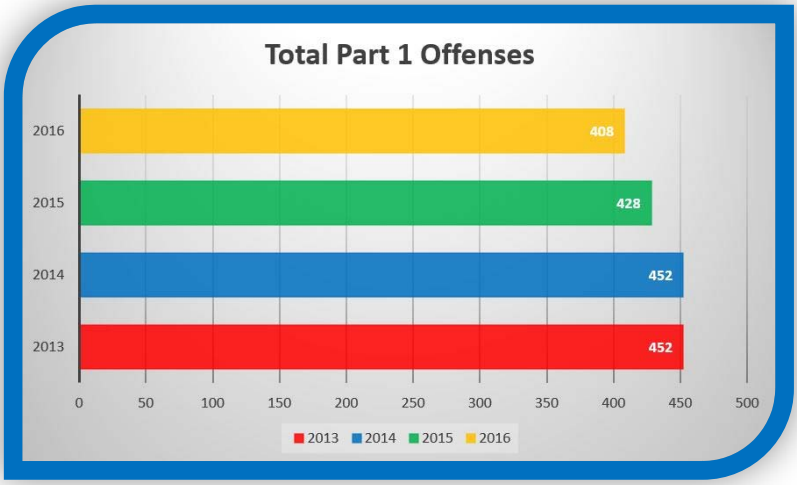


The total number of violent crimes reported in 2016 saw no change from the 2015 number with a total of twenty-eight (28) crimes being reported both years. The total number of murders was up with one (1) being reported in 2016 compared to none being reported in 2015. The total number of rapes was also up with one (1) being reported in 2016 compared to none being reported in 2015. The total number of robberies were down with nine (9) being reported in 2016 compared to thirteen (13) being reported in 2015 and the total number of aggravated assaults were up with seventeen (17) being reported in 2016 compared to fifteen (15) being reported in 2015.



The total number of property crimes reported in 2016 are down 5.00% with a total number of three hundred eighty (380) being reported compared to four hundred (400) being reported in 2015.

Burglaries are down by ten (10) offenses with eighty-six being reported in 2016. Larcenies are down by 4.36% with two hundred eighty-five being reported. Motor vehicle thefts are up by three (3) with nine (9) being reported in 2016 compared to six (6) in 2015.



These statistics must always be viewed in the context that numerical deviations are influenced by many factors beyond our control (see Appendix A). While we are careful to monitor apparent trends in reported crime and are cautiously pleased with our crime rate which remains well below state and national levels, that is of little consolation to those who have been victims of crime. The Police Department staff, officers, and civilian employees have shown a steadfast commitment to improving our department and to making Clayton a better place to live, work and visit.

Enforcement Actions During Traffic Stops

The included chart shows the total number of enforcement actions taken by members of the Clayton Police Department during the 2016 calendar year. The data listed only reflects enforcement actions taken during traffic stops and does not include any enforcement actions for misdemeanor offenses or local ordinance violations that did not occur during a traffic stop. A total of three thousand two hundred seventy (3270) enforcement actions were taken during the 2016 calendar year. This number is down 18.6% when compared to the four thousand seventeen (4017) enforcement actions taken during the 2015 Calendar year.

Clayton Police Department

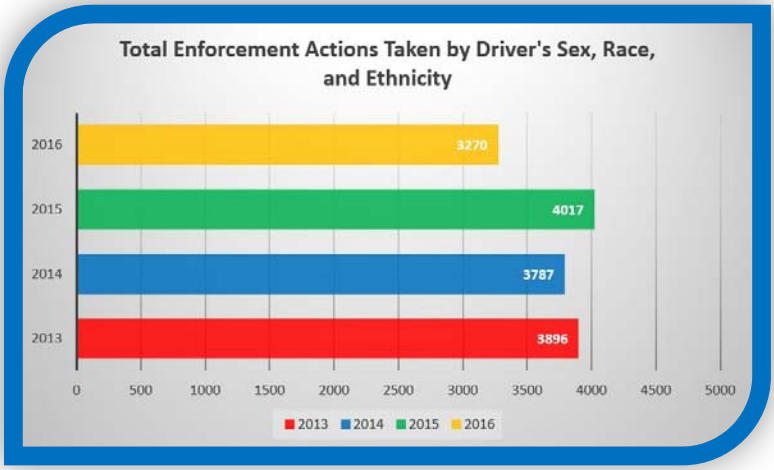
Enforcement Action Taken by Driver's Sex, Race, and Ethnicity

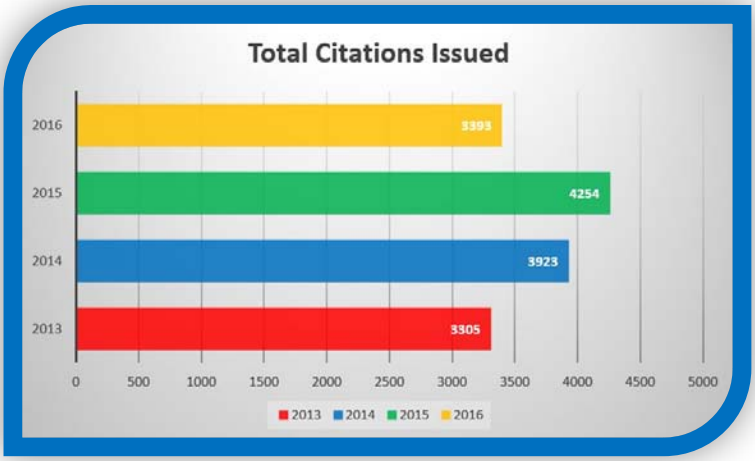
Thursday, May 25, 2017

Report From 1/1/2016 through 12/31/2016

Action	Gender	White	Black	Native American	Asian	Other	Total By Race	Hispanic	Non Hispanic	Total By Ethnicity
Citation Issued	Female	530	228	2	1	3	764	92	672	764
No Action Taken	Female	14	7	0	0	0	21	4	17	21
On-View Arrest	Female	9	5	0	0	0	14	0	14	14
Verbal Warning	Female	231	115	3	2	0	351	36	315	351
Written Warning	Female	78	35	0	0	1	114	11	103	114
Citation Issued	Male	866	314	1	6	9	1196	228	968	1196
No Action Taken	Male	22	10	0	0	0	32	11	21	32
On-View Arrest	Male	35	19	0	0	0	54	10	44	54
Verbal Warning	Male	346	186	1	2	1	536	58	478	536
Written Warning	Male	134	54	0	0	0	188	16	172	188
Female Total	Female	862	390	5	3	4	1264	143	1121	1264
Male Total	Male	1403	583	2	8	10	2006	323	1683	2006
Total		**2265**	**973**	**7**	**11**	**14**	**3270**	**466**	**2804**	**3270**

This data can be found at: http://trafficstops.ncsbi.gov/



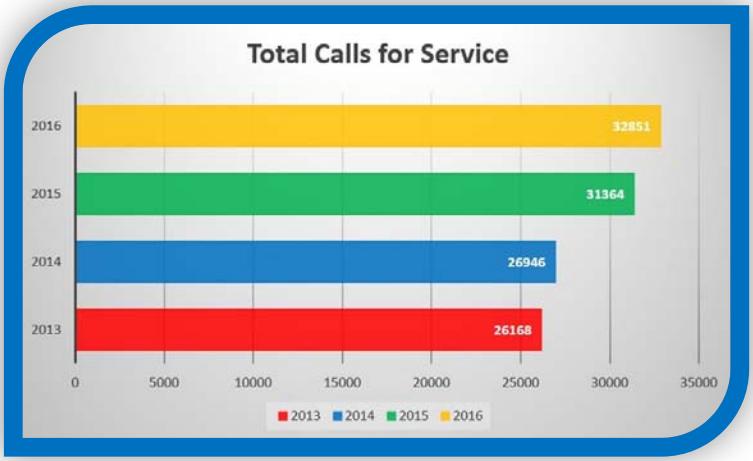


Citations Issued

Citations are issued to offenders charged with infractions or minor misdemeanors that do not require the posting of a bond. Citations are written for traffic violations and a variety of non-traffic related misdemeanor offenses.

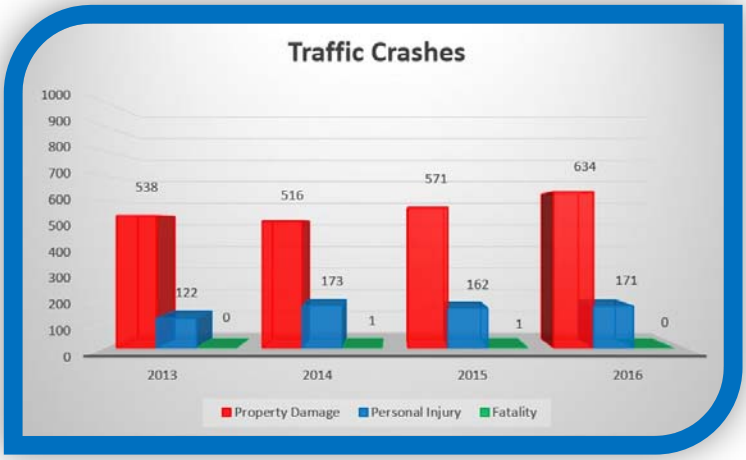
Officers of the Clayton Police Department issued three thousand three hundred ninety-three (3,393) citations during the 2016 calendar year. This number is down 20.2% when compared to the four thousand two hundred fifty-four (4,254) issued during the 2015 calendar year.

Calls for Service



Officers of the Clayton Police Department answered thirty-two thousand eight hundred fifty-one (32,851) calls for police services during the 2016 calendar year. This is a 4.7% increase in the number of calls answered by officers when compared to the thirty-one thousand three hundred sixty-four (31,364) calls for services answered in the 2015 calendar year. These calls for police services encompass a wide variety of police functions to include, but not limited to responses to crimes in progress, traffic crash investigations, disturbances, security checks, escorts, and other officer initiated activity.

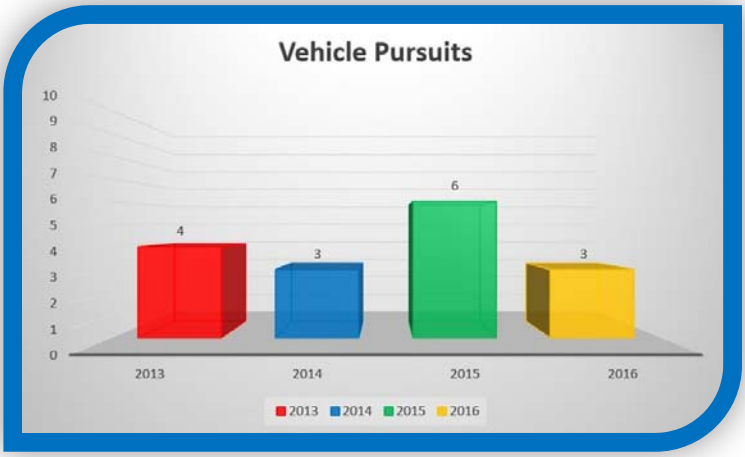
Traffic Crashes



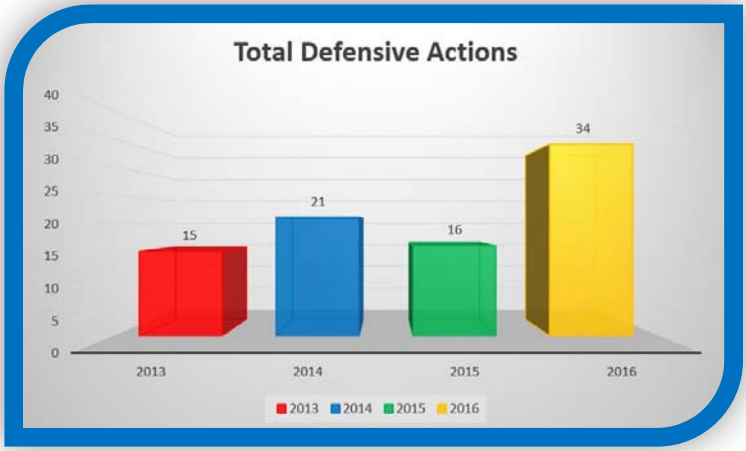
Officers of the Clayton Police Department responded to and investigated eight hundred five (805) reported traffic crashes during the 2016 calendar year. This number is up 9.7% when compared to the seven hundred thirty-four (734) reported traffic crashes that were investigated during 2015. Traffic crashes that resulted in property damage were up 11.0% during 2016. Personal injury crashes were also up 5.5% when compared to the 2015 calendar year. There were no traffic fatalities reported during 2106

Vehicle Pursuits

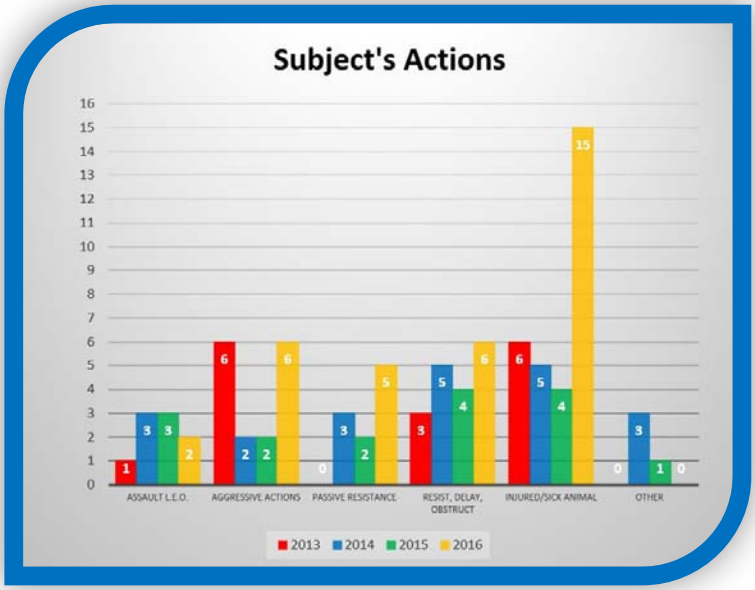
There was a total of three (3) vehicle pursuits conducted by members of the Clayton Police Department during the 2016 calendar year. Vehicle pursuits were down 50% when compared to the six (6) pursuits conducted in 2015. Departmental policy requires officers to document each vehicle pursuit in writing and this report is then reviewed at each supervisory level to ensure that it was conducted safely and that departmental policy was adhered to.



Defensive Actions

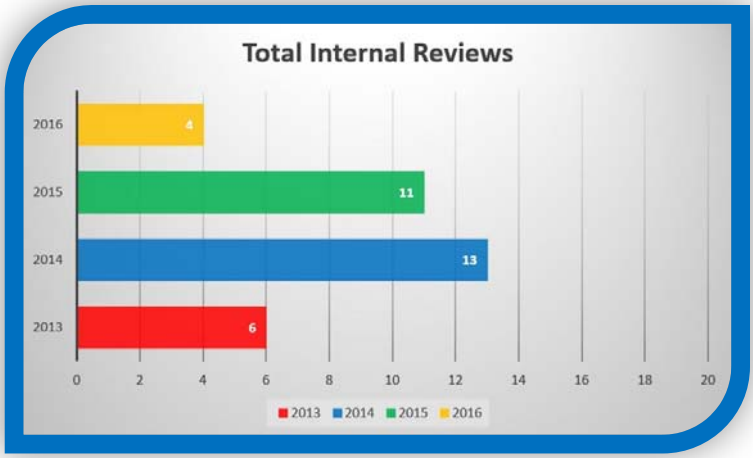


Officers of the Clayton Police Department reported thirty-four (34) encounters that required defensive actions on their part during the 2016 calendar year. Departmental policy requires officers to document their use of force for each occasion that they use physical force or weapons in self-defense or to affect an arrest, respond to aggression or resistance, or to perform some other lawful action. This year officers of the Clayton Police Department filed thirty-four (34) defensive action reports. This number is up 112.5% when compared to the sixteen (16) reports filed in 2015. This number is a bit misleading though. The largest majority of the increase in the number of reports filed was due to the euthanizing of sick or injured animals. Fifteen (15) reports were filed for this. The reason so many animals were euthanized was because in late 2016 (November and December) we had many wild foxes and racoons suffering from distemper that were in the town limits of Clayton. After subtracting these fifteen (15) reports, the total number of nineteen (19) defensive actions is only slightly higher than the sixteen (16) that were reported in 2015 and only 5.5% higher than the four (4) year average of eighteen (18).



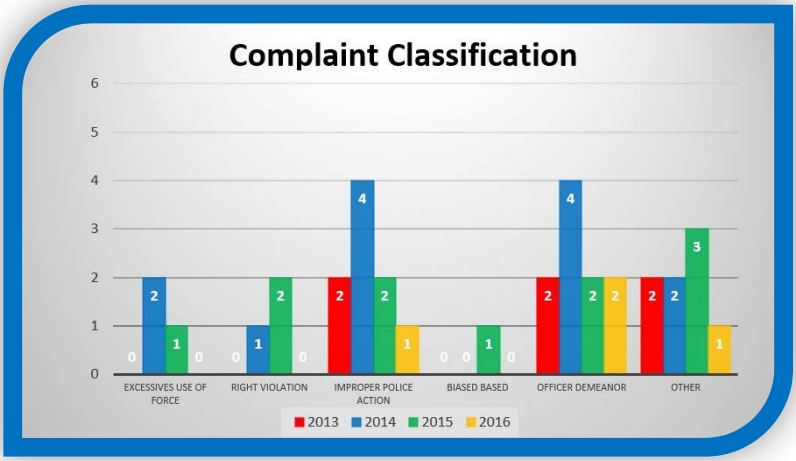
Complaints and Internal Reviews

The Clayton Police Department continues to assess the conduct of our employees as we strive to ensure that all officers and civilians represent the agency in a professional manner. Our goal is to offer a high level of quality, commitment and professionalism both on and off-duty. To that end, we fully document and investigate all complaints against members of our department, and communicate with complainants regarding the status of their individual complaint.



During the 2016 calendar year, the Clayton Police Department received and investigated four (4) complaints against departmental personnel. This number is down considerably when compared to the eleven (11) complaints investigated in 2015. Of the four (4) complaints that were investigated during 2016, one (1) was sustained, one (1) was not sustained, and two (2) were unfounded. In all sustained cases, some level of disciplinary or corrective action is taken.

<u>Case Dispositions</u>



Sustained - The allegation is true and the employee's action was inconsistent with directives.

Not Sustained - There is insufficient evidence to confirm or refute the allegation.

Exonerated - The allegation is true, but the employee's action was consistent with directives.

Unfounded - The allegation is demonstrably false, or there is no credible evidence to support the allegation.

Professional Certificates

The State of North Carolina recognizes the professional achievements of Police Officers by considering years of service, training and traditional or advanced education. This recognition is awarded and approved by the Department of Justice's Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission. Officers must apply for these certificates which are then approved by the Commission. There are three levels of awards, Basic General, Intermediate and Advanced. These awards are some of the highest given to officers on behalf of the State of North Carolina. Currently, the Department has six (6) officers that hold a General Basic certification, three (3) officers that hold an Intermediate Law Enforcement Certificate, and thirty-three (33) officers that hold Advanced Law Enforcement Certificates.

Sergeant Kevin Cook received his Advanced Law Enforcement Certification in August 2016.

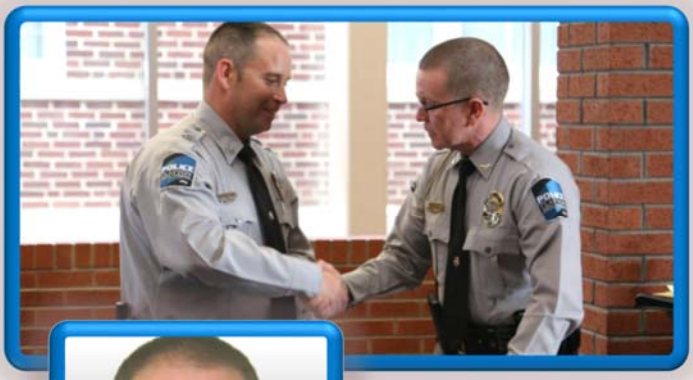
Officer Miguel Duran received his Advanced Law Enforcement Certification in August 2016.

Officer Justin Miller received his Advanced Law Enforcement Certification in August 2016.

Officer Tyler McNeill received his Advanced Law Enforcement Certification in November 2016.

Officer Timothy Mims received his Intermediate Law Enforcement Certification in November 2016.

New Hires



Officer Matt Liggins

Liggins started work with the Clayton Police Department in March of 2016. He came to Clayton from the Wilson Police Department where he served for nine years as a patrol officer and detective.

Butler joined the Town as the new Animal Control Officer in September of 2016. She is a native of South Carolina, but has lived in Clayton for the past five years. Amber has several years of animal control and animal management experience.

Amber Butler

Officer Aurora Wilson-Mayo

Wilson-Mayo began her career with the Clayton Police Department in October of 2016. She is a native of Clayton and joined the department after graduating from Basic Law Enforcement Training at Johnston Community College.

Police Officer of the Year

The Clayton Police Department is proud to recognize Ofc. Erick Martinez as the 2016 Police officer of the Year. Numerous factors are considered during the selection of the Police Officer of the Year – their commitment to service to the community, their work ethic, and their dedication to their chosen profession are just a few. Born in Anaheim, California, Martinez moved with his family to Clayton as a child and came up through Cooper Elementary, Riverwood Middle School and Clayton High School. He graduated from the Johnston Community College Basic Law Enforcement Training Course and joined the Clayton Police Department in June of 2015. What appealed to Martinez about police work? "It's the ever-challenging and the ever-evolving environment that an officer works in," Martinez said at the time of his swearing-in. "I take pride in giving back to the community I live in." Ofc. Martinez is assigned to the Patrol Services Division Patrol Squad A.

Appendix A

About Crime Reporting

The Clayton 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 Clayton, 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

Appendix A (continued)

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.

Through a partnership between police and community, we are committed to providing residents and visitors to the Town of Clayton with a safe environment and exemplary police service. We are dedicated to providing a quality work atmosphere and developing our team through effective, timely training and progressive leadership. Through positive interaction with our neighbors, we will work to protect all people and property in our community.

Blair Myhand
Chief of Police