

Danvers Police Department Annual Report 2010

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Chief of Police

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Presented by the
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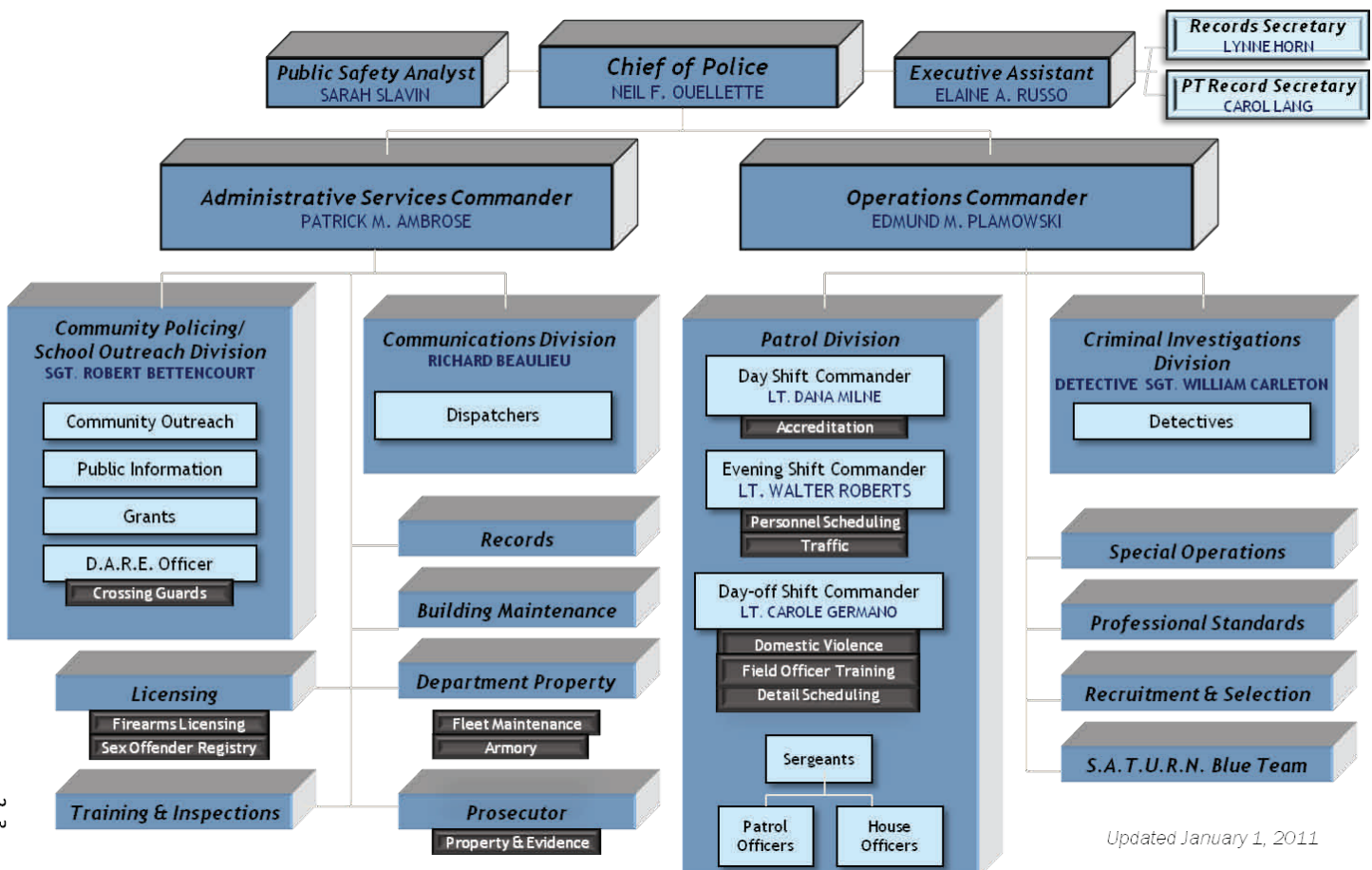


Danvers Police Department At-A-Glance

Rank Structure

Sworn Officers:	46	Civilian Employees:	12
Male:	42	Male:	5
Female:	4	Female:	7
Rank Structure:		Fleet:	22
Chief:	1	Marked Cruisers:	12
Captains:	2	Unmarked Vehicles:	10
Lieutenants:	3		
Sergeants:	8	FY 2011 Budget:	\$5,583,571.00
Detectives:	3	Calls for Service:	15,434
School Resource Officer	1	Population Served:	27,228
G.R.E.A.T. Officer	1	(According to the 2009 Census estimates)	
K9 Officer:	1		
Patrol Officers:	26		

Organizational Chart



Updated January 1, 2011



Organization and Structure

Department Overview

The Danvers Police Department employs 46 sworn officers and 12 civilian employees at its headquarters at 120 Ash St. Danvers Police Department is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. The department operates on 3 shifts. Shift 1 is 9:00 am-5:00 pm; Shift 2 is 5:00 pm-1:00 am; and Shift 3 is 1:00 am-9:00 am. The Administrative Offices are open Monday-Wednesday 8:00 am-5:00 pm, Thursday 8:00 am-7:30 pm and Friday 8:00 am-1:30 pm.

Administrative Services

The Department's Administrative Services are commanded by Captain Patrick Ambrose. Captain Ambrose oversees many units that facilitate the day-to-day function of the Department. Administrative Services includes the Community Policing and School Outreach Division, led by a sergeant. This unit is responsible for community outreach, meeting with neighborhood and business groups, and providing information to the public and local media regarding upcoming events, significant arrests and other criminal activity. Officers in this unit teach the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) and the Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T.) programs in the local middle school. The Community Policing Unit applies for and tracks grants received by the Danvers Police Department, as well.

Captain Ambrose also oversees the Dispatch center, which employs a civilian supervisor and 7 civilian dispatchers. Also, under the Administrative Services

Umbrella is the records bureau, building maintenance, and fleet maintenance, detectives who conduct Firearms Licensing and Sex Offender registrations and the court prosecutor, a sergeant who represents the Department at court, and oversees evidence and property management for the Department.

Operations

Captain Edmund Plamowski oversees the Operations of the Police Department, which is comprised of two main divisions, Patrol and Criminal Investigations. The town is divided into four Patrol Areas, each covered by a dedicated officer and cruiser. A fifth car is deployed to roam and provide back up or assistance to the Area cruisers. One officer is always assigned to the Police Station. A Lieutenant is assigned as Shift Commander on both the 9-5 and 5-1 shifts. The 1-9 shift operates with a Sergeant as shift commander. The three Lieutenants each have additional responsibilities and include Traffic Division, Domestic Violence Liaison and Accreditation Manager. The Criminal Investigation Division handles all major investigations for the Danvers Police Department and is comprised of one sergeant and 3 detectives. They are assigned to work the 9:00 am-5:00 pm shift and the 5:00 pm-1:00 am shift, as well as be on call during the over night hours. Detectives are responsible for processing and photographing crime scenes for evidence. They coordinate surveillance and execution of search warrants.





A Message from Chief Ouellette...



The Department's primary goal is to provide the community with affordable quality police services, while enhancing supporting infrastructure and technologies, to enable our forces to work more efficiently. The nerve center of our agency and the public safety coordinating point within the community is our Communications Center. The center is

currently housed in our police station and was last updated in the nineteen-nineties. Currently, Motorola has notified us that they can no longer guarantee parts for the radio infrastructure. The current location and design of the facility was deemed to be unsuitable for its important mission during the CAI/Arnell blast in 2006. We have convened a town-wide working committee to replace the existing facility. We will strive to move this project forward this coming fiscal year.

The department is currently working toward its National and State Accreditation process during this fiscal year. This process is required every three years and we have decided to merge both on-site assessments for April of 2010. Accreditation not only ensures the community that the department operates within nationally accepted state of the art guidelines, but reduces liability insurance premiums for the Town. Our personnel continue to display a commitment to professional policing, often requiring adjustments in operational practices, to comply with ever-changing national accreditation standards.

Technology is an area that will enable the department to continuously improve service quality while allowing personnel to work smarter and more efficiently. Current objectives include computer aided dispatch with a centralized mapping program, to allow dispatch and supervisory personnel to view current location status, for more efficient deployment of public safety assets throughout the community. Various communications tools will allow real-time emergency communications with the citizens of Danvers while reducing redundant telephone traffic. Next generation dispatch technologies will allow for two way emergency communications with our stakeholders enabling the sharing of text messaging, video and pictures. We are currently working with Danversbank to fund an emergency communications tool which will connect multiple private sector stakeholders for real-time two-way emergency communications within the community.

The ability and authorization to deploy force against our citizens is a responsibility we take very seriously and utilize judiciously. The advent of certain less lethal technologies over the past several years has allowed law enforcement to control violent situations without having to resort to deadly force. Electronic control devices better known as "tasers" have been one such tool that has prevented suspect and officer injuries. The increase in emotionally disturbed persons within society has increased the value of this technology. Several police shootings have occurred across the commonwealth involving emotionally disturbed persons in departments, which have not had access to electronic control devices. I look forward to arming department members with these devices this year, to minimize the need for the unnecessary deployment of deadly force in these circumstances. Studies have also shown departments who have deployed electronic control devices have reduced officer injuries due to the reduction of violent physical encounters with subjects.

Community interaction and partnerships are two areas where the department excels in providing quality law enforcement services to the community. School outreach through drug resistance education and gang resistance education will be the focus of our school resource officers this year. The G.R.E.A.T. program is a federally funded part-time curriculum within the middle school. Neighborhood watch programs as well as crime prevention focused on our elder population will be areas where the department is expanding this year.

We look forward to further reductions in crime and disorder as a result of partnering with our community members. The continuation of our community based programs including the Citizen's Police Academy, RAD Classes, Juvenile Youth Academy, Downtown Business Committee, Community Collaborative and DanversCARES will keep the department in touch with stakeholders within the community. We continue to appreciate the support the Town of Danvers and its residents provide to the Police Department.

Sincerely,

Neil F. Ouellette,



About the Danvers Police Department

Mission and Core Values

The Danvers Police Department is a community service law enforcement organization striving to maintain the safety of its citizens, while the department focuses on quality of life issues and the resolution of conflict within our community. The core values that the department relies on to deliver quality police services include:

- Maintaining high standards of integrity and ethics;
- Protecting constitutional rights;
- Solving problems and maintaining order;
- Collaborating and partnering with citizens;
- Reducing crime and fear of crime;

Accreditation



The Danvers Police Department is one of less than 400 law enforcement agencies in the United States and Canada accredited through the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). Danvers became the first municipal agency in Massachusetts to achieve accreditation back in 1986. CALEA's goals are to strengthen crime prevention and control capabilities; formalize essential management procedures; establish fair and nondiscriminatory personnel practices; improve service delivery; solidify interagency cooperation and coordination;

and increase community and staff confidence in the agency. CALEA's standards for law enforcement agencies promote greater accountability within the department while increasing visibility and collaboration within the community. Danvers PD is also accredited by the Massachusetts Police Accreditation Committee. Both National and State Accreditation assessments will occur in April 2011.

N.E.M.L.E.C.

The Danvers Police Department is a member of the North Eastern Massachusetts Law Enforcement Council (NEMLEC). NEMLEC is a consortium of 53 municipal police and sheriff agencies in Middlesex and Essex Counties. Member agencies operate pursuant to an interagency mutual aid agreement. Membership in NEMLEC provides the Danvers Police Department access to resources, including technology or equipment and personnel or teams with unique skills that an agency of its size may not otherwise have available. NEMLEC provides technology such as surveillance equipment, GPS monitoring units, tactical/mobile command centers, as well as specialized units including a regional Rapid Response Team and SWAT team. NEMLEC also facilitates multi-jurisdictional information sharing via use of a secured website and email distribution lists.



A Few Crime Prevention Tips

- Always walk / jog with your head up, and be aware of your surroundings, especially when walking alone at night.
- Do not turn headphones up so loud that it is difficult to hear a person or vehicle approaching.
- When shopping, only carry the credit/debit card you plan on using. Leave your full purse/wallet at home.
- Lock your vehicle's doors at all times. 84% of car breaks in residential driveways were unlocked.
- Remove all valuables from your vehicle when home and keep them out of sight when unable to remove them.
- Lock your residence. Don't forget to check side and rear doors and all windows, even if there is a screen.
- For a business, a surveillance system with an audible alarm deters burglars, robbers, shoplifters and vandals.
- Both residential and commercial properties benefit from exterior lighting.



For more tips on preventing crime "Like" our facebook page www.facebook.com/DanversPolice or follow us on Twitter <http://twitter.com/DPDatnews>. Visit www.DanversPolice.com for department contact info, news, and events. You can report a crime online or submit an anonymous tip regarding possible criminal activity.



Crime and Incident Statistics in Danvers

The tables below and on the following pages provide crime and other incident data in 2010 as related to other years. The notes provide a few words or explanations of crime and may point to other sections of this report where more detailed analysis is available.

Incident Type	10 Year Average	Usual Range	2009	2010	Change from Average	Notes
Violent / Personal Crime						
Homicide	0.3	0-1	0	0	-100%	None since 2006, further info on pg 11
Rape	4.6	2-7	4	7	+53%	Primarily domestic/acquaintance, see pg 11
Indecent Assault	8	5-11	3	4	-50%	2 acquaintance; 2 stranger
Robbery	10	6-13	8	8	-20%	See pages 9&11 for detailed analysis
Aggravated Assault	33.1	27-39	33	23	-31%	More than half are domestic-related pg 9 & 18
Simple Assault	158.2	136-181	146	150	-5%	Almost half are domestic-related
Kidnapping	0.7	0-2	0	1	+44%	Increase to 1 Only second incident in five years
Threats/Intimidation	90.2	71-109	72	81	-10%	Down for second year in a row
Bomb Threats	5.2	3-7	3	5	-4%	4 pranks at schools
Violation of a Restraining Order	37.8	28-48	28	25	-34%	Decrease similar to other Domestics pg 19

Property Crime						
Residential Burglary	38.2	30-46	31	77	+101%	Largest increase of all crime, pgs 10 & 12-13
Commercial Burglary	30.1	21-39	19	26	-14%	Primarily targeting metal, see pg 13 & 20
Theft from Vehicle	257.3	202-312	226	255	-1%	51% occurred at a residence see pg 13 & 21
Theft from Building	96.3	78-115	64	82	-14%	See Metal Thefts pg 20 & Health Clubs pg XX
Theft from Person	26.2	20-33	23	14	-47%	Way down, few purse thefts while shopping
Theft from Residence	56.5	49-63	49	58	+3%	Mostly acquaintance, domestic, workers, etc
Theft of Bicycle	22	17-27	16	19	-14%	Remains low; no patterns
Theft of Services	20.9	16-26	20	22	+5%	Normal level of "Dine & Ditch" scams
Shoplifting	275.1	232-318	325	333	+21%	Second highest increase, pg 14
Auto Theft	48	29-67	23	28	-42%	Very low for unknown reasons; no pattern
Arson	2.7	1-5	3	0	-100%	No arson incidents
Fraud & Forgery	123.7	101-146	146	128	+3%	Increase primarily Credit Card Fraud / Identity Theft
Employee Theft	22.9	17-29	25	12	-49%	Large reduction; 1 repeat location
Trespassing	35.6	22-49	37	24	-33%	Almost all at commercial establishments
Vandalism	287.1	244-330	269	244	-15%	Low volume, few patterns, some graffiti



Incident Type	10 Year Average	Usual Range	2009	2010	Change from Average	Notes
Crimes Against Society						
Drug Offenses	86.2	65-107	60	68	-21%	Increase in RX drug possession pg 13
Liquor Law Violations	43.1	28-58	28	24	-44%	Primarily minor in possession, pg 13
Drunk Driving	81.6	50-113	38	50	-39%	Large reduction after heightened enforcement pg13
Prostitution	4	1-7	8	10	+150%	Predominantly at hotels & motels pg 13
Indecent Exposure	8.1	5-11	4	5	-38%	Low for 2nd year in a row; no repeats
Weapons Violations	21.6	12-31	17	15	-31%	Mostly knives; few firearms or ammunition
Dumping/Littering	25.9	22-30	26	25	-4%	Normal level, mostly trash in dumpsters
Child Neglect	16.5	12-21	15	19	+15%	Predominantly unattended children
Disorder / Quality-of-Life Offenses						
Disorderly Conduct	144.8	120-170	121	165	+14%	High. Many at Dunkin Donuts on Endicott St
Disputes	580.2	559-601	575	558	-4%	Slightly down, mostly domestic pg 19
Noise Complaints	409.7	346-474	355	378	-8%	Normal volume. Most residential complaints
Fireworks	44.3	37-51	49	26	-41%	Way down. Almost all in summer months
Drunkenness	152.5	124-181	124	124	-19%	Low for third straight year
Vagrancy	16.6	9-24	21	24	+45%	High with lots of panhandling
Youth Disorder	202.2	148-257	222	162	-20%	Down but still complaints in the square
Skateboard, Bike & Scooter Complaints	100.2	58-142	52	29	-71%	Significant decrease
Suspicious Activity	911.3	847-976	930	976	+7%	No real patterns or trends
Psychiatric Disorder	118.6	91-146	126	129	+9%	Up; few repeat elderly residents
Harassment	48.6	42-55	45	53	+9%	Up possibly due to new harassment order
Annoying / Obscene Phone Calls	104.6	91-118	104	87	-17%	Low, primarily domestic or acquaintance related
Traffic Issues						
MV Accidents	1285	1176-1394	1104	1309	+2%	Up slightly, see pg 17
Traffic & Parking Complaints	577.2	543-611	585	568	-2%	Normal level, see pg 17
Criminal MV Offenses	514.5	283-746	285	371	-28%	Low, further info on pg 17
Disabled MV	582	473-691	445	435	-25%	Below normal range
Abandoned MV	46.3	31-62	27	27	-42%	Same as 2009, very low
Recovered Stolen Vehicles	23	13-33	15	12	-48%	Low consistent with decrease in auto-theft
Dangerous Road	228.2	199-258	188	199	-13%	Lower than average, due to weather



Incident Type	Average	Usual Range	2009	2010	Change from Average	Notes
General Service Incidents						
911 Errors	300.3	252-348	347	305	+2%	Normal Volume
False Alarms	1897.8	1604-2191	1402	1464	-23%	Down for second year in a row pg 10
Animal-Related Incidents	405.2	320-490	344	351	-13%	Lower side of normal range
Check Well-Being	817.5	715-920	838	909	+11%	Higher end of normal range
Unattended Death	26	21-31	33	30	+15%	Up slightly, reflecting population growth
Fire Assists	78.2	59-97	56	56	-28%	Same as 2009; below normal
Lost Property	142.4	108-177	106	80	-44%	Decrease could be related to cell phone insur-
Medical Aid	1566.1	1422-1710	1769	1888	+21%	Record high
Missing Persons	59.2	22-97	42	53	-11%	Up slightly; many involving juveniles
Suicide or Attempt	16.8	12-22	16	10	-40%	Low; primarily intentional overdoses
Town/Utility Problem	259.5	202-317	293	387	+49%	High with lots of downed wires/water breaks
Public Service	450	377-523	496	511	+14%	Up again, many responses to one residence
Police-Directed Activity						
Traffic Enforcement	1862.7	342-3383	3559	3275	+76%	High for fifth year, see pg 16
Directed Patrols	1106.4	416-1797	472	914	-17%	Down slightly
Warrant Arrests or Service	285.2	241-329	257	228	-20%	Very low, reflection of over-all crime
Service of Legal Papers	443.1	297-589	613	499	+13%	Possibly due to new harassment order and documenting each attempt to serve
Prisoner Transport	255.3	216-294	216	242	-5%	Decrease reflection of total arrests
Overall Totals						
Total Calls for Service	16105.6	15487-16724	15117	15434	-4%	Down in general call categories see pg 10
Total Reported	2117.6	1792-2262	1904	2018	-5%	Decreases in violent crime see pg 10
Total Arrests	917.9	714-1122	629	659	-28%	Large decreases in warrants, drugs, see pg 10



What's the difference between a Robbery, a Burglary and a Larceny?

Often, a victim will say, "I came home and discovered I had been robbed." Most people outside of law enforcement aren't even aware that that statement is inaccurate. People frequently interchange the words Robbery, Burglary, and Larceny/Theft thinking that they are synonyms when in fact, they refer to different crimes. Robbery is considered a Crime Against a Person (or Violent Crime) while Burglary and Larceny/Theft are Crimes Against Property.

According to the FBI's website, a **Robbery** is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody or control of a person or persons by force, or threat of force, or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. The key points in a Robbery are that the victim is present and aware of the theft and feels placed in immediate harm. An unoccupied home can not be robbed because there is no victim placed in fear. A commercial establishment, such as a convenience store or bank, can be robbed if an employee is present, placed in fear, and threatened. Robberies are more commonly referred to as muggings, when an individual is the victim, or hold-ups or stick-ups when a business is victimized.

On the other hand, a **Burglary** is defined by the FBI as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. A Burglary can be forcible, where a window or door is broken, pried or otherwise forced open to gain entry. The FBI also considers an attempted forcible entry as a Burglary based on the thinking that an individual trying to pry open a locked door or window has the intent to steal or commit another crime when inside and should be held criminally responsible even if he or she was not successful in gaining entry. An unlawful entry is when a person who has no legal right to be inside the structure enters via an unlocked door, open window, or other means. Therefore, the scenario described above, where the victim came home to discover items stolen, would be a burglary and not a robbery. To make matters even more confusing, a home or business can be burglarized while it is occupied. If a resident is sleeping, or unaware that a burglar has gained access to the home and stolen items, the crime is recorded as a burglary because the items are not taken from the person by force and the victim is not in fear. Likewise, a business can be burglarized while an employee is inside. If a business is closed to the general public but an employee is on scene and a burglar breaks in and steals merchandise or money without the employee knowing, it would be considered a burglary. If a person stole from a store during general business hours that would be a Shoplifting which is discussed on page 14.

Larceny is more commonly known as **Theft** and those are the only two interchangeable types of crime in this section. Larceny or Theft is defined as the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, of another. There are many different sub-categories of Larceny/Theft including shoplifting, pick-pocketing, and purse-snatching. Larceny/Theft includes the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. (Fraud is its own category and that includes credit card fraud, identity theft, embezzlement, etc). While a key component of a Robbery is the taking of an item from a person, pick-pocketing is not a robbery if the victim is not placed in fear at the time. If a person does not discover their wallet missing until later, he would not meet the criteria of a robbery. Similarly, if a woman leaves her purse in her shopping cart while grocery shopping, walks away from the cart and returns to find her purse missing, it would not be a robbery either and both would be captured as a Theft from a Person, which falls under Larceny.



Calls for Service, Total Reported Crime and Arrests

Calls for Service

Overall Calls for Service decreased 4% when compared to the ten-year average. Significant decreases in general Calls for Service were noted in False Alarm Calls, Suicide or Attempted Suicide and Fire Assist. In January 2009, a new False Alarm By-law was enacted in Danvers in an attempt to reduce the frequency with which officers responded to calls for False Alarms. False Alarms were the top call for service category from 1998-2008. Since the False Alarm by-law went into effect in January 2009, there have been significant decreases. False alarms are up slightly compared to 2009, but when compared to the ten-year average, they have decreased 23% and are no longer the top call for service category. Medical Aid recorded the most calls for service in 2010.

Total Reported Crime

Similar to the decrease in Calls For Service, Total Reported Crime decreased by 5% when compared to the ten-year average. Reported crime began to decline in 2002, and continued until a slight uptick in 2006, which recorded the most-crime in the last ten years. Reported crime again decreased from 2007—2009. 2010 showed a slight increase from 2009 with 114 more crimes reported. 2010 figures are well within the normal range for reported crime which is between 1,972 and 2,262 incidents.

Arrests

Following similar trends as Calls for Service and Reported Crimes, total Arrests have decreased 28%. Arrests decreased primarily in categories such as Warrants and Motor Vehicle Offenses. Both of these arrest categories are not the result of actual criminal activity but the result of proactive policing strategies. An increase or decrease of those arrests would not necessarily reflect the same fluctuation in overall crime. There were also a notable decrease in arrests for Drug Offenses. This decrease could be related to the decriminalization of marijuana laws that took effect in January 2009. The only crime category to show a large increase in arrests was Shoplifting. Shoplifting in Danvers was further discussed in the Property Crimes Section on page 11.

FIGURE 1: CALLS FOR SERVICE 2001–2010

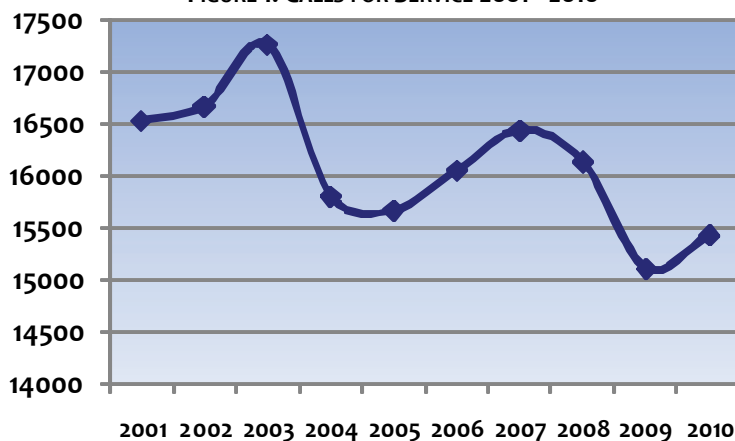


FIGURE 2: REPORTED CRIME 2001-2010

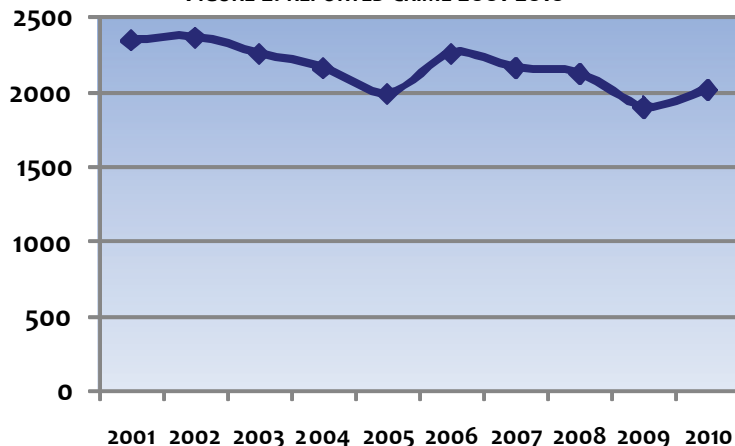
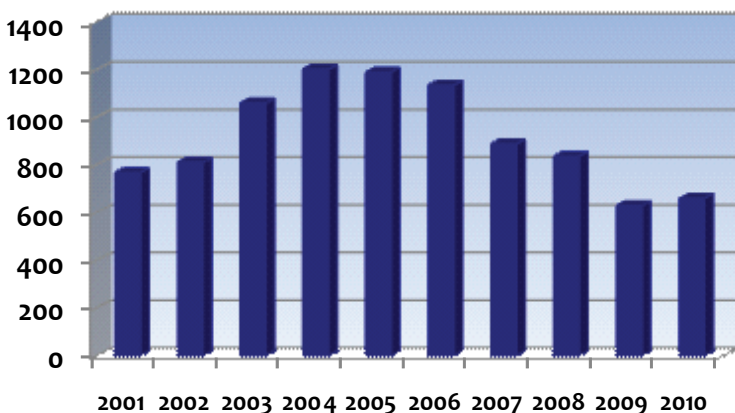


FIGURE 3: ARRESTS IN DANVERS 2001-2010





Incident Analysis of Selected Crimes

Crimes Against Persons

Crimes Against a Person involve a direct confrontation with a victim and consist of Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Indecent Assault, Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault, Threats or Intimidation.

Homicide

Homicide is the willful, non-negligent, non-justified killing of one human being by another. In Danvers, a homicide has not occurred since 2006. The average for homicide is 0.3 per year, suggesting that one would occur every three years. Fortunately, Danvers has remained below average.

Rape

Rape is the carnal knowledge of a victim forcibly and against his or her will. Attempts or assaults to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included. Rape incidents present difficult challenges to law enforcement. It is one of the most under-reported crime types in the country. Sometimes victims wait months or even years to report the crime, if it is reported at all. Some victims do not wish to cooperate with law enforcement investigations after the crime is reported. Rapes do not lend themselves to the same analysis and police action as other violent crime as they typically do not occur in a pattern. Although common on television, "serial rapists" are few and far between in real life. There were 6 reported rapes in 2010, showing a 30% increase from the average. Of those, 2 were domestic-related and 3 were acquaintances. Four cases were cleared by arrest or other court action. Two investigations are ongoing.

Local Resources for Victims of Rape

North Shore Rape Crisis Center

156 Broad Street, Suite 216, Lynn, MA 01901
781.477.2313 Hotline: 800.922.8772

<http://www.hes-inc.org/north-shore-rape-crisis-center>

Jane Doe, Inc

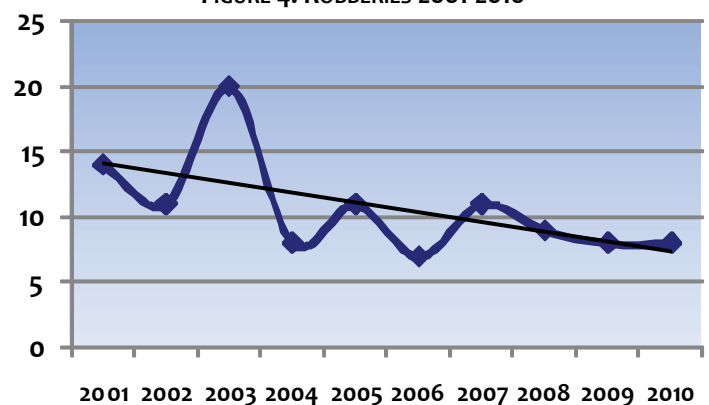
14 Beacon St, Suite 507, Boston Ma 02108
617.248.0922 Hotline: 877.785.2020

<http://www.janedoe.org/>

Robbery

Robberies were defined and some common misconceptions described on the previous page. There are two main types of robberies: Individual robbery and commercial robbery. Individual robberies are committed against a private individual, typically on a street or other public place. "Muggings" are individual robberies. Commercial robberies are committed against businesses or institutions, such as banks, and gas stations.

FIGURE 4: ROBBERIES 2001-2010



As illustrated in Figure 1 above, Robberies saw the highest spike in the last ten years in 2003 with 20. Since then, robberies in Danvers have remained relatively low, between 7 and 11 per year. In 2010, robberies decreased 20% when compared to the average, continuing a downward trend. There were 8 Robberies reported to the Danvers Police Department in 2010. Of those 8:

- 3 resulted in an arrest
- 2 resulted in the issuance of a warrant
- 3 involved acquaintances
- 3 involved commercial establishments
- 2 occurred on a street
- 1 was possibly a drug rip

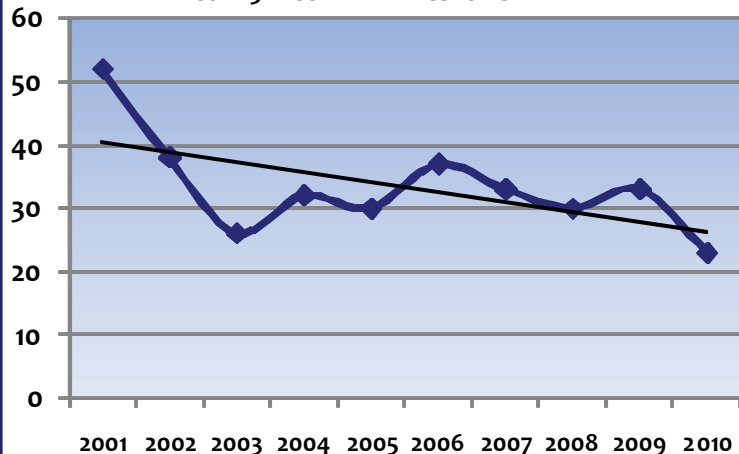
Aggravated Assault

Aggravated Assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by other means likely to produce



death or great bodily harm. Attempted aggravated assault involves the display of, or threat to use, a gun knife or other weapon and is included in this category. Similar to other Crimes Against Persons, there was a 31% decrease in Aggravated Assaults in 2010. Aggravated assaults began the decade with a high of 52 and have shown a relatively steady decrease since. 2010 yielded the fewest Aggravated Assaults in Danvers since 1985, which is as far back as data is available.

FIGURE 5: AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS 2001-2010



Of the 23 Aggravated Assaults, 12 were Domestic in nature and will be discussed further on page 20.

Of the 11 non-domestic Aggravated Assaults that occurred in 2010, 3 involved knives, 3 involved other dangerous weapons, including a paintball gun. 2 involved the use of a firearm. In one incident, the victim was driving and the suspect pulled over, accused the victim of tailgating and pointed a handgun at him. The victim fled before the confrontation escalated. In the second, a man pulled a gun and threatened the man he suspected his wife was having an affair with. The remaining Aggravated Assaults involved the use of an Automobile, Furniture and Hands or Feet. Three Aggravated Assaults involved alcohol, however, none occurred at a liquor establishment.

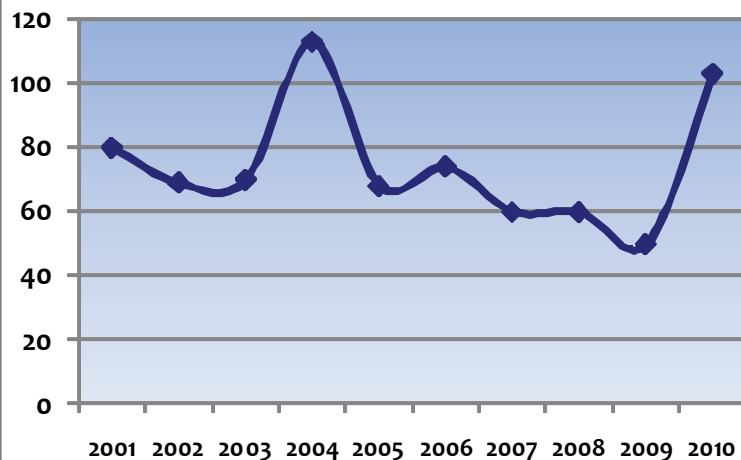
Crimes Against Property

Crimes against property are offenses which target some type of physical or intellectual property. Crime Types include Arson, Bribery, Burglary, Embezzlement, Extortion/Blackmail, Forgery, Fraud, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft, Stolen Property and Vandalism.

Burglary

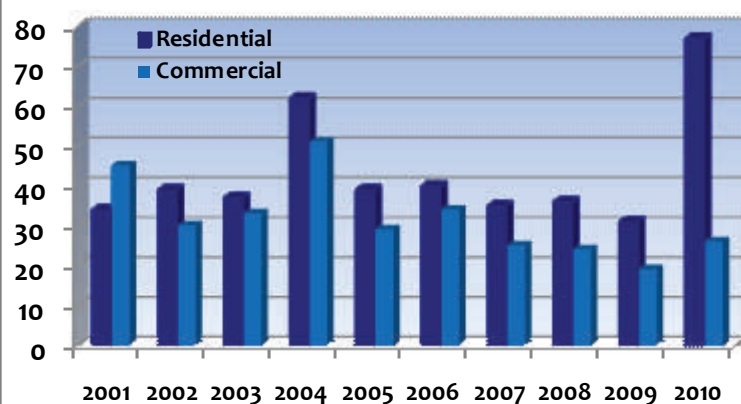
Burglary was also highlighted on page 10. Overall, burglaries increased 54% when compared to the average. As depicted below, Burglaries spiked in 2004 with 113 then decreased rather steadily through 2009. In 2010, overall burglaries surged to the second-highest in the past ten years with 103.

FIGURE 6: BURGLARIES 2001-2010



There are two main categories for burglaries, Residential and Commercial. Residential burglaries are responsible for the spike shown on the graph above. Residential burglaries represented the largest increase among all crime types and other calls for service categories with a 101% increase from the average. Seventy-seven housebreaks occurred in 2010, more than double what occurred in 2009. Commercial burglaries actually decreased 14% from the average with 26 this year. Figure 7 below shows Residential and Commercial burglaries by year for the past ten years.

FIGURE 7: RESIDENTIAL & COMMERCIAL BURGLARIES 2001-2010

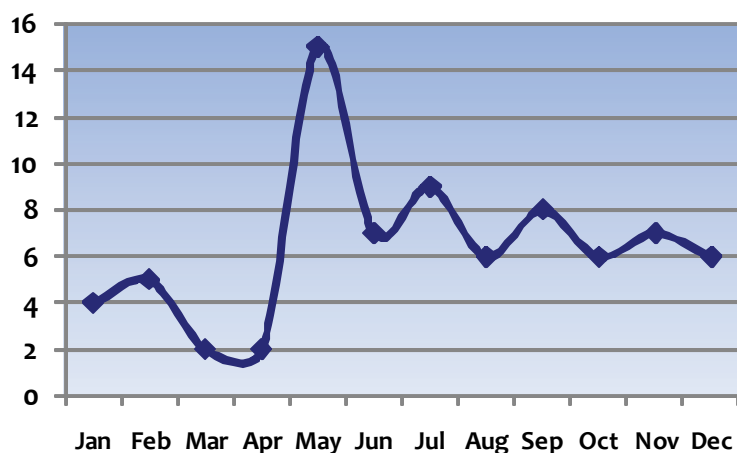




Residential Burglaries

As mentioned on the previous page, Residential burglaries saw the highest increase in 2010. Figure 4 on the previous page showed Housebreaks in 2010 were much higher than the norm and the highest they have been in the past decade. As displayed in Figure 5 below, housebreaks started off the year a little higher than average, dipped back down in March and April, then skyrocketed in May with 15. (Further info on page 21) The remainder of the year fluctuated between 6-9 a month which is still above average.

FIGURE 8: HOUSEBREAKS BY MONTH 2010



Fourteen of the Housebreaks were classified as Attempts where entry was not successfully gained into the residence. Evidence of an attempt is usually present, such as pry marks on a door, a cut window screen, or a broken slider door. These incidents are still classified as a Housebreak and are always considered forcible.

Sixty-nine percent of housebreaks were completed by a suspect forcing entry into the house (n = 53). Access is primarily gained via door, with front door and rear door entry being almost equal. Almost half of all door entry incident data did not differentiate which door in the house was utilized. Most doors are kicked or otherwise pushed in. In a few cases, the doors were pried using a screwdriver, crow bar or some other tool. Also, in a handful of cases, the suspect broke the window on a front door, reached in and unlocked the door. When windows are utilized to gain entry into a home, they are typically either broken, or the screen is cut or removed and the underlying window is unlocked.

Twenty-one percent of housebreaks involved unlawful entry via unlocked or open windows or doors. In 10%, the entry method is unknown.

Commercial Burglaries

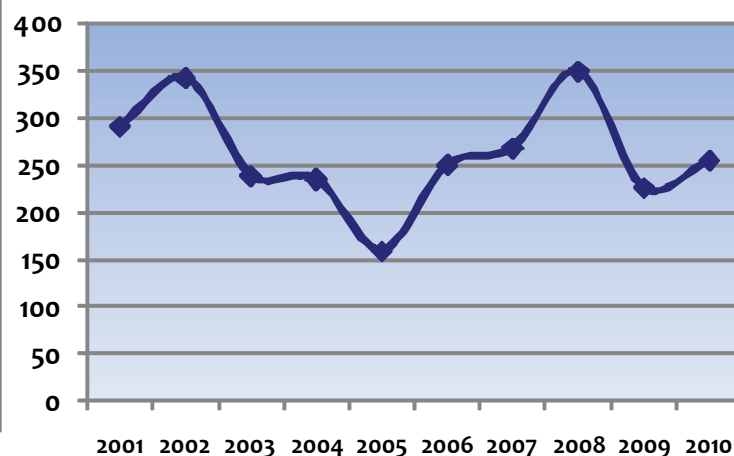
Unlike Residential burglaries, Commercial burglaries showed a reduction when compared to the average. They decreased by 14%, with 26 in 2010. Two locations were victimized more than once. One business had two Commercial burglaries. The first was an attempted entry and the second occurred two weeks later where the suspects gained entry to the building and stole items. The second repeat location had scrap metal stolen from a storage shed behind the business twice, and a third attempted burglary, over the course of the year. An arrest was made in the attempted burglary. Many of the Commercial burglaries were related to Scrap Metal Theft. Scrap Metal Thefts have presented a problem not only in Danvers but across the state as well. Further discussion of Scrap Metal Thefts can be found on Page 21.

Larceny from a Motor Vehicle

Larceny from a Motor Vehicle is the theft of property from an automobile or truck, including items left within the vehicle and vehicle parts or accessories.

Larceny from a Motor Vehicle decreased 1%. Car breaks recorded a high of 342 in 2002 then saw steady decline through 2005, which recorded the fewest with 159. In 2006, Larceny from Motor Vehicles began to increase again, peaking in 2008 with 349. 2009 brought a drastic decrease in car breaks and in 2010, they slightly increased from the previous year, while still decreasing from the ten year average.

FIGURE 9: LARCENY FROM MOTOR VEHICLE 2001 -2010

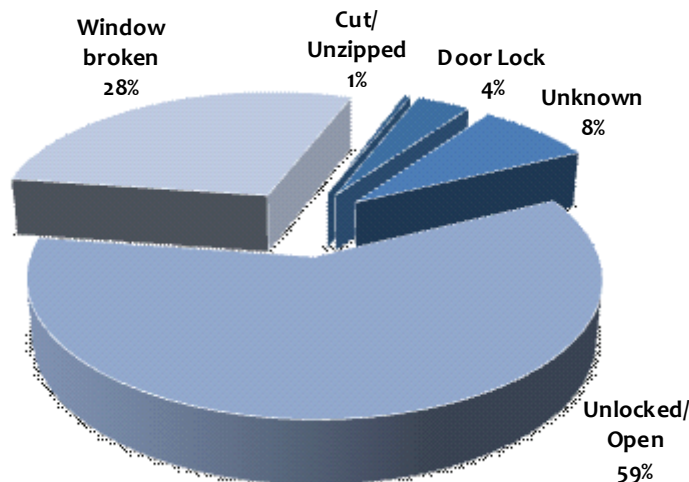




There were 255 Larceny from Motor Vehicles during 2010. Of those, 43 involved the theft of vehicle parts or accessories, including hubcaps, tires, rims, windshield wipers and license plates. Of the 212 remaining Larceny from Motor vehicles, 51% occurred at a residence and 49% occurred at a business. For further analysis regarding thefts from motor vehicles in residential driveways, see page 21. There were ten arrests for Larceny from a Motor Vehicle in 2010.

Figure 10 below shows the Method of Entry for Larceny from Motor Vehicles. Fifty-nine percent involved vehicles left unlocked or with an open window. Twenty-eight percent involved a window being broken to gain entry. Targeted items in 2010 included purses, wallets, laptops, GPS units, iPods and loose change.

FIGURE 10: CAR BREAK METHOD OF ENTRY



Shoplifting

Shoplifting is theft of merchandise from a retail establishment by a customer. Shoplifting does not involve incidents of Employee Theft. As shown in Figure 11 to the right, Shoplifting showed an increase of 21% when compared to the ten-year average and recorded 333 incidents. Unlike other larceny types, shoplifting incidents largely depend on the suspect being observed by a loss prevention agent while committing the act. Shoplifting, if not identified during the commission, tends to largely go undetected and unreported. Some retail establishments' loss prevention officers utilize aggressive strategies and sophisticated surveillance systems that allow for a higher number of suspects to be identified and ap-

prehended. Some retail establishments prefer to handle shoplifting internally, with civil restitution or other resolutions and therefore, do not involve law enforcement. The spike in shoplifting may not necessarily reflect an increase in the number of shoplifting incidents occurring in town, but could represent a higher number of offenders being caught by retailer's loss prevention personnel.

FIGURE 11: SHOPLIFTING 2001-2010

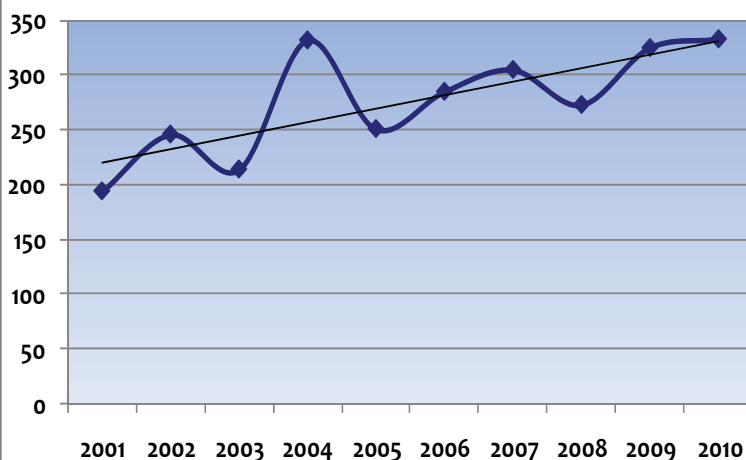


Table 1 below shows the retailers with the highest shoplifting frequencies. Worth noting, Wal-Mart and Kohl's, chains that both employ in-store security, account for 57% of all Shoplifting Incidents. An example of different retailer's practices can be seen when looking at Claire's Boutique and Marshall's. Claire's Boutique is a much smaller store, yet it reported almost double the amount of shoplifting incidents than Marshall's did.

TABLE 1: TOP NINE SHOPLIFTING LOCATIONS

Store	Address	2009	2010
Wal-Mart	55 Brooksby Village Dr	106	126
Kohl's	50 Independence Way	86	64
Claire's Boutique	100 Independence Way	17	22
Marshall's	100 Independence Way	12	13
Sport's Authority	100 Independence Way	13	11
Best Buy	230 Independence Way	16	10
Market Basket	139 Endicott St	3	9
Target	240 Independence Way	14	9
Stop and Shop	301 Newbury St	5	7

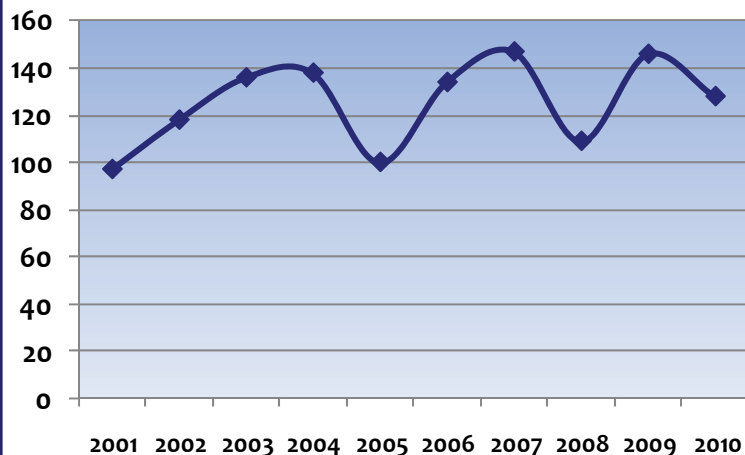


Fraud & Forgery

Fraud and Forgery are both property crimes. Forgery and counterfeiting is the altering, copying, or imitating of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine. Forgery and counterfeiting also refer to the selling, buying or possessing of an altered, copied or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud. Typically, one would think of forging a signature on a check or counterfeiting money. Though uncommon in Danvers, investigations regarding the production, sale, and distribution of knock-offs of designer label merchandise such as handbags, sunglasses, sneakers or other products are also captured under this category per the FBI standards. Fraud involves the intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right. Fraudulent conversion and obtaining of money or property by false pretenses. Fraud includes credit card fraud, identity theft, most swindles and scams and bad checks when forgery is not involved.

There were 128 reported cases of Fraud and Forgery in 2010 representing a 3% increase from the ten-year average. With the exception of 2005 and 2008, incidents of fraud and forgery had increased consistently from 2001-2009.

FIGURE 12: FRAUD & FORGERY 2001-2010



More than half of the incidents reported in 2010 were related to ATM/Credit Card fraud or Identity Theft. Eighteen percent were related to Con Games and many

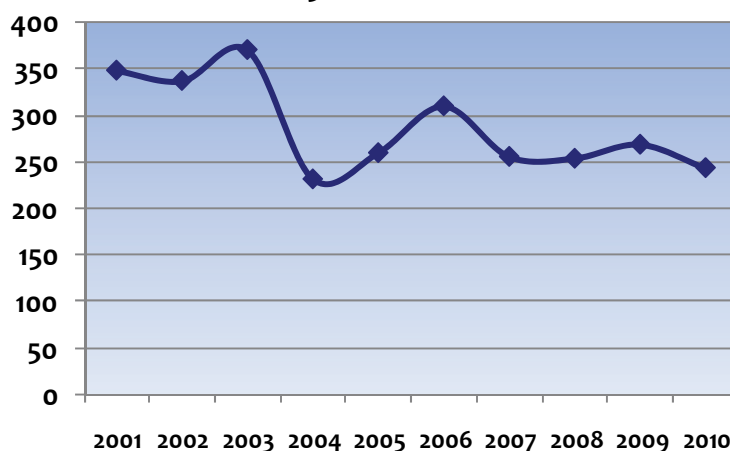
of those are the result of the same individual. Nine percent involved each Forged Checks and Counterfeit Bills and 5% involved Bad Checks, where checks are intentionally drawn on a closed account. Further information regarding some of the scams seen in Danvers in 2010 can be found on page 23.

Vandalism

To vandalize something is to willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control.

Vandalism recorded a 15% decrease in 2010. Vandalism frequencies are usually affected most by the occurrence of a pattern or spree where the same type of vandalism, such as multiple windows broken by a BB gun around town, is noted. With the exception of a few tagging incidents, there were no patterns identified in 2010.

FIGURE 13: VANDALISM 2001-2010



More than half of the vandalism in 2010 was done to automobiles. For cars, broken windows, keyed paint jobs and slashed tires were the most common types of vandalism. A broken window on a vehicle is considered an act of vandalism and not an attempted Larceny from a Motor Vehicle when evidence suggests entry to the vehicle was not attempted or gained. Residential vandalism was primarily classified as "Other" and included damage to landscaping, decorations, and lawn furniture. Commercial and Public buildings and property most frequently fell victim to Graffiti.



Crimes Against Society

Crimes Against Society represent society's prohibitions on engaging in certain types of activity. Crimes Against Society include Drug/Narcotic Offenses, Gambling related offenses, Pornography/Obscene Material, Prostitution Offenses and Weapons Law Violations.

Drug Offenses

Drug/Narcotic Offenses are the violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation or use. Danvers Police Department categorizes Drug Offenses into the following categories, Cultivation/Production, Possession, Sale and Trafficking.

FIGURE 14: ALL DRUG OFFENSES & DRUG POSSESSION 2001-2010

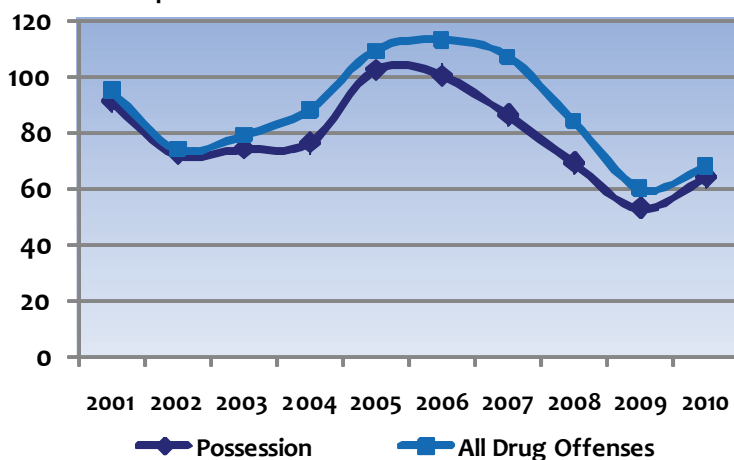


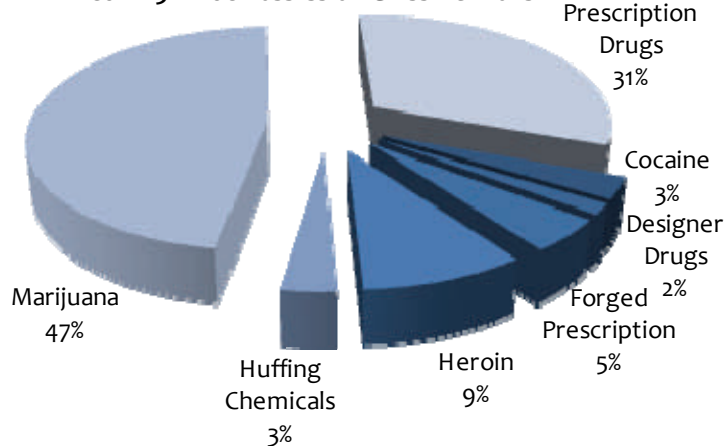
Figure 14 above displays the figures for all Drug Offenses in Danvers, as well as showing the figures for Possession over the last ten years. As evidenced by Figure 14, Drug Possession Incidents account for the majority of all drug-related offenses year after year. Overall Drug Offenses have decreased 21 % when compared to the ten-year average. Similarly, Drug Possession decreased 19%. As shown above, all Drug Offenses and Possession have followed the same trends over the past decade, peaking in 2006 and declining steadily through 2009. 2010 has shown a slight upward trend but still recorded significantly lower values than much of the last ten years.

Worth noting, the decline in Drug Possession Incidents is not related to or caused by the decriminalization of possessing less than one ounce of marijuana which took effect in Massachusetts on January 2, 2009. Danvers Po-

lice Department includes possession of Marijuana in these reports. Danvers Police Department arrest numbers have been affected by the implementation of the civil citation as mentioned on page 10.

Figure 15 below shows Drug Possession by drug type for 2010. Marijuana and Prescription Drugs combined account for 78% of all incidents. When compared to 2009, Prescription Drugs had the highest increase. Only cocaine recorded a decrease.

FIGURE 15: DRUG POSSESSION CLASSIFICATIONS 2010



Liquor Law Violations

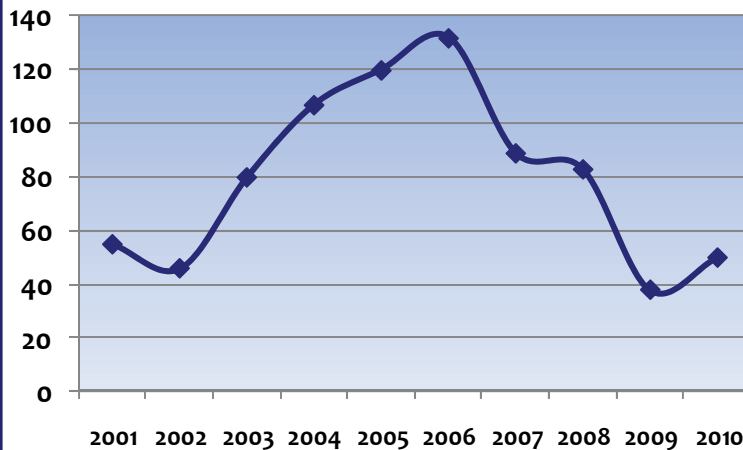
Liquor Law Violations are violations of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transportation, furnishing, or possessing of liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places, or bootlegging. Most of the Liquor Law Violations occurring in Danvers are status offenses, meaning that the action is only illegal for a certain class of people, in this case, minors. The status offenses include furnishing liquor to a minor, illegal transportation of alcohol, and minor in possession of alcohol. Seventy-one percent of Liquor Law Violations involved Minors in Possession of Alcohol. There were 3 incidents involving adults furnishing alcohol to minors, and 1 incident involving a minor in possession of a fake ID. Two Liquor Law Violations involved liquor establishments. In one case, patrons were served and consuming alcohol past close. In the second, a compliance check of local liquor establishments was conducted by sending an underage person in to the establishment to attempt to purchase alcohol. One liquor establishment sold alcohol to a minor.



Operating Under the Influence

Operating Under the Influence is defined as driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally and physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic. As shown in Figure 16 below, Drunk Driving arrests peaked in 2006 with 132. The Danvers Police Department implemented stricter enforcement practices in 2003, which may have been partially responsible for the increases seen from 2003-2008. Drunk Driving is similar in nature to Shoplifting, where the reporting of the crime ultimately depends on an offender being caught. An increase in Drunk Driving arrests does not necessarily indicate an actual increase in persons operating under the influence and is more likely a reflection of enforcement strategies deployed at the time.

FIGURE 16: OUI INCIDENTS 2001-2010



In 2010, Drunk Driving incidents decreased by 39% and recorded a total similar to those seen in 2001-2002 and 2009. A reduction in Drunk Driving incidents could be the residual effects of the public's awareness of a crack-down in Operating Under the Influence in past years.

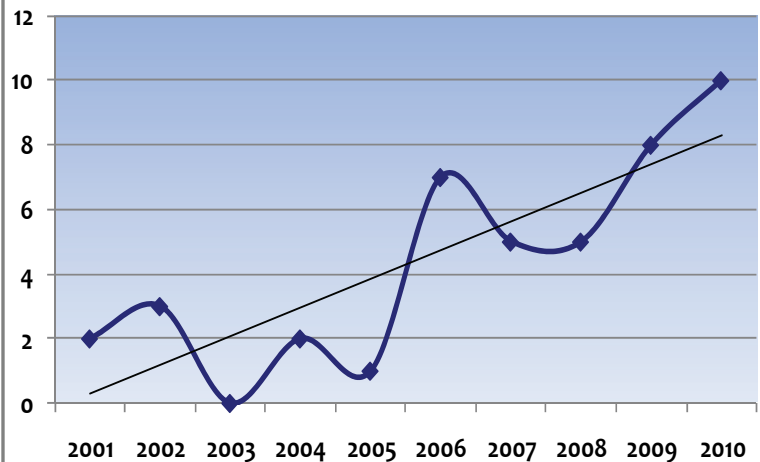
Arrests were made in 45 of the 50 Drunk Driving Incidents. In 5 cases, the operator suffered injuries requiring immediate medical attention, was transported to a hospital, and summonsed to appear in court at a later date. Twenty-four of the 50 Drunk Driving incidents involved motor vehicle accidents, with crossing the center line being the predominant causing factor.

Prostitution

Prostitution is the unlawful promotion of or participation in sexual activities for profit, and includes attempts and solicitation.

Danvers has seen an increase in prostitution steadily over the last ten years, with the exception of 2003, when no prostitution was reported. 2010 showed a 150% increase from the average. While the percentage shows a high number, actual incidents of prostitution increased from an average of 4 to 10.

FIGURE 17: PROSTITUTION 2001-2010



Prostitution in Danvers does not typically occur out on the streets in town. Prostitutes in Danvers solicit their customers via the internet, utilizing personal ad websites and conduct their business at the local hotels and motels. All but one incident of Prostitution reported in 2010 occurred in one of the hotels or motels and several were related to investigations and stings conducted by the Department's Criminal Investigations Division.

Traffic Related Issues

Traffic Issues are one of the primary calls for service categories the Danvers Police Department responds to. Some call for service types included under the Traffic umbrella include accidents, operating and parking complaints, criminal motor vehicle offenses, disabled or abandoned motor vehicles, and dangerous road conditions.

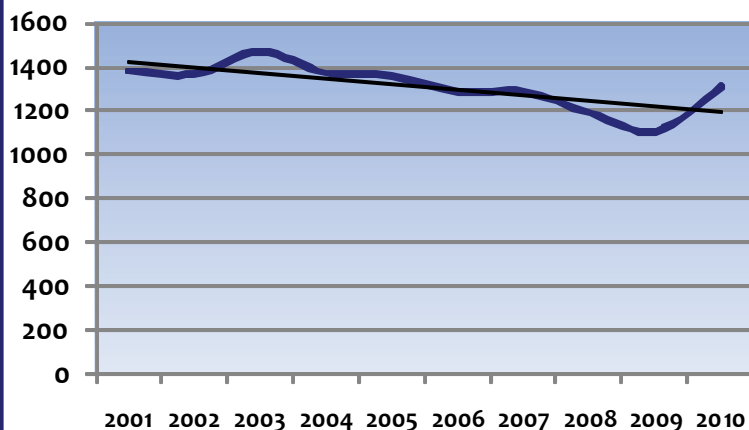


Traffic Accidents

Traffic accidents include the accidental collisions of a motor vehicle with another motor vehicle, person, bicycle or stationary object. Massachusetts General Law does not require an operator to report an accident to local law enforcement if less than \$1,000 worth of damage occurred and there is no injury. The figures below represent accidents reported to the Danvers Police Department. Additional accidents may have occurred that are not reported or are handled by the Massachusetts State Police.

Traffic accidents increased 2% from the average during 2010, ending the year with 1,309. Accidents had decreased fairly steadily since 2003 and saw the first uptick in 2010 since 2002-2003.

FIGURE 18: MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS 2001-2010



Roughly 36% of all accident reports list a causing factor. Almost sixty-percent of the accidents with a causing factor involve distracted driving, the operator not paying enough attention to their surroundings, misjudgment and congestion. These include rear-ending a vehicle in traffic, striking something while backing up, not using caution when changing lanes, taking a left turn or U-turn when not safe to do so, and causing an accident while entering or exiting a parking lot. These types of accidents are difficult to affect by police presence or enforcement because they are not related to speeding, running red lights or failing to stop or yield, which are all citable offenses. Speed was a factor in 11% of Accidents and Stop Sign / Red Light violations account for 10%. Rain, snow and poor road conditions account for almost 10% as well.

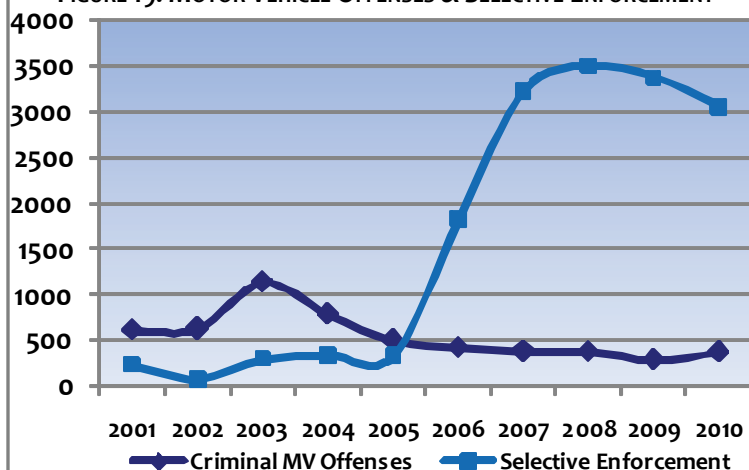
Traffic Complaints

Danvers Police Department often receives traffic complaints from the community. These complaints usually involve erratic operators, speeding, road rage or parking issues. Parking issues usually involve handicapped parking violations or cars blocking driveways or sidewalks and are addressed by an officer. Calls for service that are recorded as Traffic Complaints involving moving violations indicate that the officer was not able to locate a vehicle committing the infraction described. If an officer did locate an erratic operator, or someone speeding, it would be recorded as a Motor Vehicle Stop and result in a citation or verbal or written warning being issued. Traffic and parking complaints decreased by 2% in 2010.

Criminal Offenses & Traffic Enforcement

Criminal Motor Vehicle Offenses include traffic and vehicle related incidents which are arrestable offenses per Massachusetts General Law. These include attaching plates registered to another vehicle, expired or revoked registration, forged inspection sticker, operating without a license or when a license is suspended or revoked, and operating to endanger. Criminal motor vehicle offenses decreased 28% when compared to the average. The chart below shows Criminal Motor Vehicle Offenses as they relate to Selective Enforcement Patrols. Selective Enforcement Patrols are high visibility traffic posts in problematic areas or intersections. The chart suggests that as Selective Enforcement increases, Criminal Motor Vehicle Offenses decrease.

FIGURE 19: MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES & SELECTIVE ENFORCEMENT



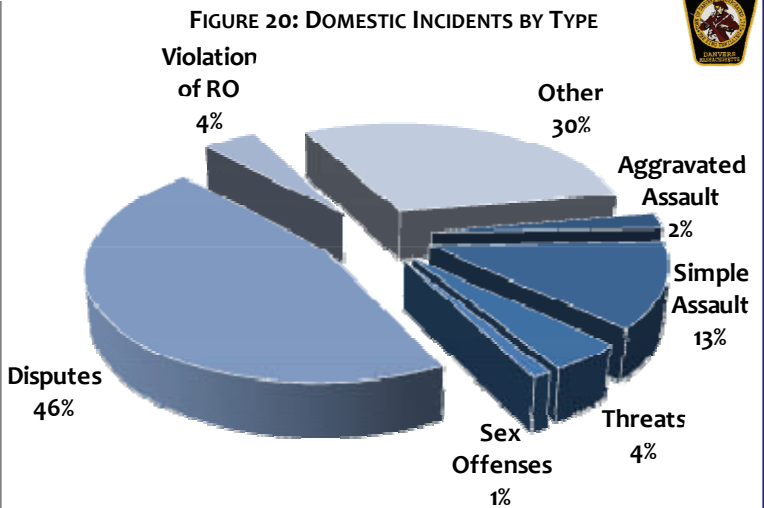


Domestic Incidents

Domestic related incidents involve more than physical violence. They include any incident reported to police where the victim and suspect are in a current or past romantic relationship, including couples who are dating, broken up, engaged, married, separated, or divorced. Domestic incidents also encompass any incidents in which the victim and offender are related by blood or marriage, including but not limited to, parents, children, siblings, in-laws, cousins, aunts, uncles, nieces or nephews. Step-parents and step-children may also be included.

There were 532 Domestic-related incidents in 2010, representing an 8% decrease from the five-year average. As shown in the graph to the right and the table below, the majority of domestic-related incidents are verbal arguments where no physical violence, or threats of physical violence, take place. Thirty-percent of domestic-related incidents are captured under the Other category primarily comprised of Harassing Phone Calls, Vandalism, Civil/Custody Disputes, Disorderly / Drunkenness, and Keep the Peace. Theft from a Residence, Burglary, Fraud/Forgery, and Auto Theft also contribute to a small portion of the Other category. Simple Assault accounted for 13% of all domestic incidents and Aggravated assault accounted for 2%. Violations of Restraining Orders accounted for 4% and Sex Offenses were 1%.

Domestic-related incidents present a difficult challenge to law enforcement as the incidents do not lend themselves to typical crime prevention techniques. High visi-



bility patrols, surveillance in a “hot spot” area, even community outreach can do very little to reduce instances of domestic violence, domestic disputes and domestic-related property crimes. Domestic incidents are handled on a case-by-case basis. Officers explain legal options, help the victim obtain a restraining order, create a safety plan, and inform them of other resources and counseling services throughout the community.

Warning Signs of Abuse

Many incidents of domestic abuse go undetected by the victim’s friends and family. Some warning signs include a spouse or partner who is jealous, possessive and controlling while alienating his or her partner’s friends and family. An abusive partner often makes the decisions in the relationship without regard for the partner’s opinions or feelings. A victim tends to be fearful of their partner and is intimidated by the reactions of their partner.

TABLE 2: DOMESTIC INCIDENTS 2005-2010

Incident Type	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Average	2010	% Change
Aggravated Assault	5	15	12	10	9	11.1	12	+ 7%
Simple Assault	66	76	83	85	83	87.3	67	- 30%
Threats	22	23	20	16	19	20.5	23	+ 11%
Sex Offenses	4	6	3	2	1	2.7	6	+ 55%
Total Violence	97	120	118	113	112	121.6	108	- 13%
Violation of Restraining Order	26	22	25	42	27	32	23	- 39%
Disputes	231	226	233	231	235	248.6	242	- 3%
Other	133	126	153	170	178	172.4	159	- 8%
Total Incidents	487	494	529	556	552	574.7	532	- 8%



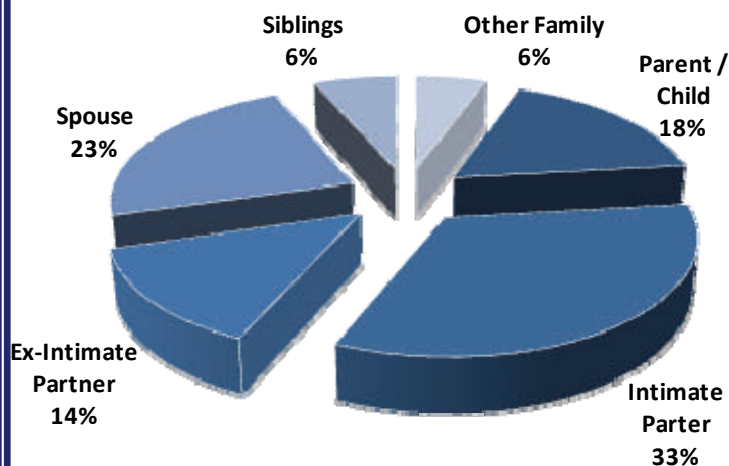
Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is defined as a pattern of coercive and controlling behaviors and tactics used by one person over another to gain power and control and can include emotional, financial, physical, sexual and verbal abuse.

As shown in Table 2, there was a notable increase from 2005-2006 and the incidents have been steadily decreasing since. Domestic violence decreased by 13% when compared to the five year average. Aggravated Assaults increased by 7%, while Simple Assaults decreased by 30%. Threats to commit bodily harm increased by 11% and Sex Offenses, which include Rape, Sexual Assault and Non-forcible Sex Offenses (such as Statutory Rape and Incest) increased 55%. The high percentage increase in Sex Offenses is actually the result of only 3 incidents. When dealing with smaller figures, percentages can be misleading.

Figure 21 below shows the relationship between the victim and offender for all domestic violence incidents in 2010. More than half of the victims and offenders are involved in current romantic relationships, with 33% in a dating relationship and 23% married. Parents and children accounted for 18% of the domestic violence in 2010. The category children also includes adults involved in domestic violence altercations with their parents and is not limited to minor children. Six percent involved siblings and six percent involved other familial relationships such as cousins.

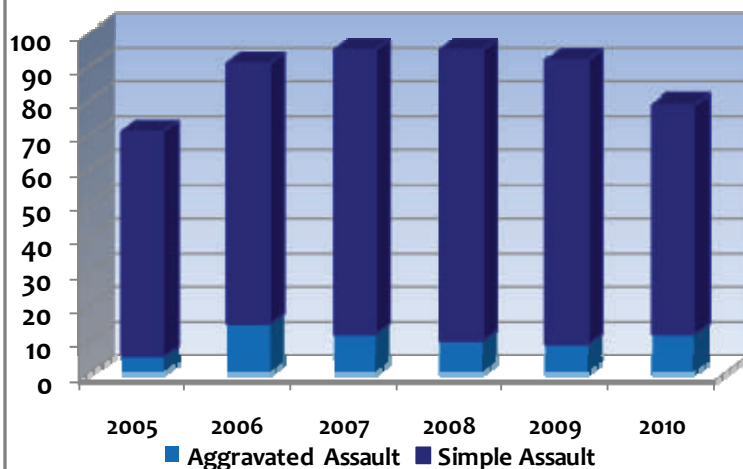
FIGURE 21: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE BY RELATIONSHIP



Domestic Assault

The most common form of domestic violence, and what most people think of when they hear the term, is domestic assault. Figure 22 below shows the Aggravated and Simple Assaults by year for the last six years which follows a similar trend as overall domestic violence. 2005 saw the fewest domestic assaults. Assaults increased in 2006; 2007 and 2008 were almost equal and 2009 began a downward trend that continued into 2010.

FIGURE 22: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE BY YEAR



In 27% of all domestic assaults, at least one of the parties involved was under the influence of alcohol. The most common weapons used in Domestic Aggravated Assaults were Hands, Fist, or Feet and Household Items. Household items are usually a weapon of opportunity, where an offender grabs something within reach. No incidents involved the use of, or threat to use a firearm and one involved a knife.

Violations of a Restraining Order

There were 23 Violations of a Restraining Order in 2010. Of those, 9 were violated in person and 8 were violated via phone calls or text messaging. Three were violated by mail, two used a third party to contact the victim and in one incident, contact was via computer. Almost half of the restraining order violations involved spouses. Only one offender violated the restraining order more than once.



Trends and Patterns in 2010



Metal Thefts

Metal thefts have become a far more common occurrence in the past few years than in years past. This increase could be caused by a myriad of reasons but a few to keep in mind are presented here. The down economy has many people out of work, especially laborers who have the skill set and tools required to commit these thefts readily accessible. The economy has also left many houses foreclosed upon and empty, and businesses shut down and vacant, leaving more prime targets for these thefts. Also, the price of scrap metals, including copper, stainless steel, and aluminum has skyrocketed, making it more lucrative than ever to “scrap” metal. Lastly, metal scrap yards, such as those located in Everett and Chelsea are not held to the same standards as pawn shops and other second-hand stores in Massachusetts. Scrap yards are not required by law to obtain identification from the person selling the scrap metals or produce receipts, so thieves can sell stolen goods that are virtually untraceable.

In 2010, there were 33 incidents of metal thefts. The table below shows the break down of metal thefts by crime type.

TABLE 3: METAL THEFTS BY CRIME TYPE

Crime Type	Frequency
Larceny From Building	14
Commercial Break	9
Larceny from Motor Vehicle	7
Larceny Other	2
Shoplifting	1
Total	33

Of the 33 metal thefts, arrests were made in just 4 of the cases. One individual was arrested on two occasions, the two men shoplifting copper from Home Depot were apprehended, and a man stealing copper from a vacant restaurant was caught in the act by officers conducting routine patrol. Metal thefts pose particular challenges to officers in regards to arrest, because sometimes they

are not discovered for an extended period of time and as previously mentioned, there is no way to track the sale of the stolen goods.

The Larcenies from Buildings primarily involved a thief or thieves stealing scrap metal either from the exterior of a building, such as a drain pipe, or from the rear of the property, usually scrap found in a dumpster or storage area. Two involved copper piping stolen from a vacant and unsecured restaurant over a prolonged period of time.

Of the 9 Commercial Breaks, three involved vacant buildings and one was an attempt where entry was not gained but the business has been targeted for scrap metal thefts in the past. Industrial or Manufacturing Businesses are targeted due to the large quantities of scrap metal on the premises. All of the Larcenies from Motor Vehicles involved commercial vehicles and none occurred in residential settings. Catering company vehicles were targeted for stainless steel food service equipment. Plumbers' vans suffered losses of copper piping. The loading ramps were stolen off of moving trucks.

The two most notable metal thefts in Danvers in 2010 are listed on the table as Larceny Other. Last August, a 9 square foot, 200-pound bronze plaque was stolen from the gazebo at the Peabody Institute Library, along with a large copper urn. An anonymous caller reported a suspect attempted to sell the plaque at Scrap It, an Everett scrap yard. Both the plaque and urn were recovered at the Everett scrap yard and an arrest was made in the case. In mid-October, over \$30,000 worth of copper wire was stolen from poles on several streets in town. A subcontractor company was working in the area during the time of the theft. That investigation is ongoing and no suspects have been identified at this time.

There were an additional 8 Suspicious Activity reports that related to Metal Theft, ranging from officers identifying persons rummaging through dumpsters and not being able to verify if they had permission to take the scrap, to trucks full of scrap being seen by a resident or neighbor and not located by responding officers.



Housebreak Patterns in 2010

Two major housebreak patterns developed between April and early July. The first was centered west of Beverly Airport in the Woodvale area and appeared to cease after the arrest of a Danvers juvenile. The suspect was believed to be travelling the area on foot and taking any items of value. Many of the housebreaks in that pattern were attempts where entry was not successfully gained.

The second pattern is believed to have involve a burglar or burglars utilizing a vehicle in a fairly linear pattern off of Green and Centre St. There were five burglaries in a 3 day period between May 21-24, but ceased after Danvers Police Department arrested two individuals, one from Revere and one from Malden. Activity in the area picked up again in the end of June with seven additional burglaries.

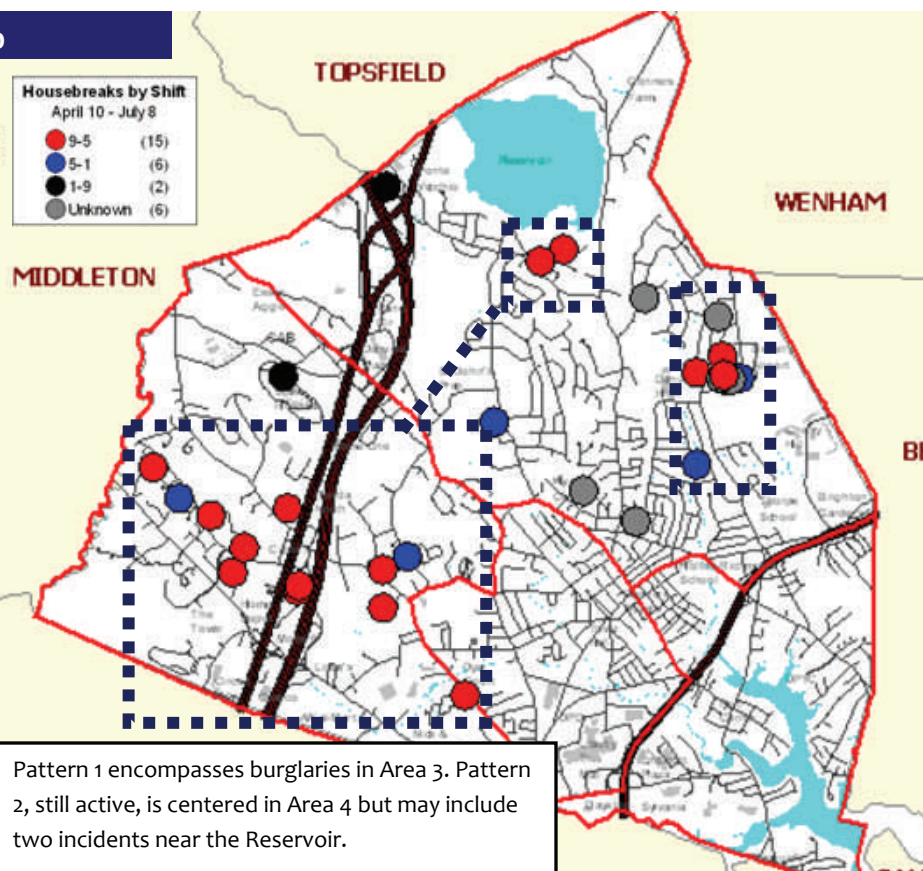
The breaks occurred primarily on weekdays between 10:00 and 16:00. There were no common methods of entry, but flat screen televisions, laptop computers and jewelry were targeted.

Thefts from Cars in Residential Driveways

Fifty-one percent of all Larcenies from Motor Vehicles occurred at residential properties. A larger proportion of vehicles at residential properties are left unlocked than those in commercial lots. There were 148 vehicles entered in 122 incidents. In some occasions, more than one vehicle in a driveway was entered. Of those, 84%, or 122 vehicles, were unlocked vehicles.

Unlocked vehicles in driveways or apartment complex parking lots are an easy target. A thief can just walk up a street trying car door handles until he or she finds one open, rummage through the vehicle and move on virtually undetected. Items targeted included loose change, GPS units, iPods, sunglasses, and laptops.

Starting in early January 2010, a pattern emerged where multiple vehicles were being targeted in a night peaking



with 23 vehicles in a two-day span in late January. This pattern yielded the arrest of two males after being interrupted by the victim. Unfortunately, the car breaks continued into mid-February before ceasing for a few weeks. During this time frame, Peabody experienced many similar thefts.

The pattern seemed to re-emerge in early April but stop suddenly a few days later with no suspects identified. Sporadically throughout the summer, a few cars would be entered during one night, with no similar activity for a few weeks later. In mid-October, 9 vehicles were entered in one night.

The end of the year brought two evenings where vehicles were broken into at apartment complexes. In almost all of the 7 incidents, a window was broken to gain entry.

With the exception of the apartment complex parking lots, the car breaks occurring in residential neighborhoods are almost entirely preventable if residents would consistently lock their vehicles and remove items of value from plain sight.



Scams and Schemes of 2010

The most elaborate scam in 2010 involved the now out-of-business Sterling Motors formerly located at 70 Andover St. Less elaborate scams also occurred throughout 2010. Of particular note, included in this section are a few common scams the general public should be aware of.

Sterling Motors Ponzi Scheme

Sterling Motors operated as a consignment shop for vehicles. An owner would bring his or her vehicle to the Sterling Motors lot to be sold. Once the vehicle sold, the seller would receive payment from Sterling Motors and the buyer would receive the vehicle, with Sterling Motors acting as a middle-man coordinating the sales. Danvers Police Department first received a complaint regarding Sterling Motors in the summer of 2010 when a customer reported having trouble getting a deposit refunded. A second victim came forward shortly after stating that Sterling Motors had sold her vehicle and had not paid her yet. Further investigation through the fall revealed Sterling Motors was bankrupt and involved in a Ponzi scheme, where when a vehicle was sold, the money would not be paid to that vehicle's seller but would be used to pay off a debt owed to a seller whose vehicle had previously been sold. Other victims, who were buyers, paid up front for a vehicle that they never received. The owner of Sterling Motors is also accused of forging vehicle title documents. Many of the victims in this extensive scam have filed civil cases in hopes to be reimbursed for their losses.

Wiring Money Scams

There are a few different flavors to this scam but they all ultimately end with the victim wiring money, believing to be receiving something in return. One popular scenario includes the victim selling an item on Craig's List or a similar site. When the price is agreed upon the buyer (suspect) says that he has Traveler's Checks made out in an amount greater than the value of the sale. The suspect asks the seller to deposit the Traveler's checks and wire the remainder back. Usually, a few weeks later, the victim finds out from his financial institution that the Traveler's Checks were counterfeit. There are multiple

scams involving some sort of sweepstakes or lottery prize where a victim is contacted via phone, mail or most commonly, email and told that he has won thousands or millions of dollars. The suspect states that in order to collect their winnings, the victim needs to send a "processing fee" or "pay the taxes up front". The victim never receives their prize money. The third common scheme involving wiring money usually targets elderly victims. A call is placed by a suspect claiming to be a representative of the Royal Mounted Police in Canada. The suspect tells the victim that a relative was either arrested or in an accident and is in need of a few thousand dollars for legal fees or medical expenses and can not leave the country without paying these debts. The suspect usually knows the name of the relative in question, which can be easily found with an internet search, and states he can not speak on the phone either due to his arrest or his medical condition. The victim wires money to an untraceable account in Canada only to find out later their loved ones are home safe and sound.

Contractor Scams

There are two common schemes involving contractor work such as chimney repairs, snow removal, tree-trimming service or driveway seal-coating.

In the first type of scam, a rather inexpensive price is quoted and approved for minimal work such as cleaning a chimney or pruning a few trees. When the suspects complete the "work", they change the price to several thousands of dollars and in some instances, have even offered to drive the victim to the bank. In many cases, when the "work" is inspected, it is revealed that the workers did not repair or improve the original condition.

The other is a distraction scheme where one suspect posing as a worker distracts the homeowner in another part of the home or yard while a second suspect steals items of value or cash from inside the home. They often smooth talk their way into a residence to "check the chimney from the inside" or to "get out of the cold" while explaining services. They try to get the victim in the basement or other part of the home. If the solicited repairs are outside, often they will walk the resident to the far end of the property to look at trees, or turn them



around so they can not face their home. While they are distracted, a second suspect, sometimes not even seen by the victim, ransacks the home. Typically, no work is ever completed in this type of scam and often the victim does not notice the missing items right away.

Crime & Disorder at Hotels & Motels

Crime and Disorder at hotels and motels were discussed in the 2009 Annual Report. Some Danvers hotels and motels are a hotbed for criminal activity. Most of the issues at the hotels and motels in town relate to two specific incidents that occurred in the fall of 2008. First, with state homeless shelters reaching capacity, the Massachusetts Department of Transitional Assistance began placing more homeless families in Danvers motels, primarily at the Motel 6, Days Inn and Knights Inn. This practice continued throughout 2010. Second, was the closing of the Carriage House Motel on Route 1 in Peabody. The Carriage House Motel was notoriously overrun with drug dealing and prostitution, and with other criminals hiding out or crashing there. Some of the Carriage House Motel's former clientele have found their way to Danvers' budget-priced hotels and motels.

Both of those events led to a much higher than average occupancy rate through 2009 and the highest calls for service and crime incidents in the past ten years at these locations. 2010 offered some relief from the ten-year highs seen in 2009.

FIGURE 23: CALLS FOR SERVICE AT HOTELS & MOTELS 2001-2010

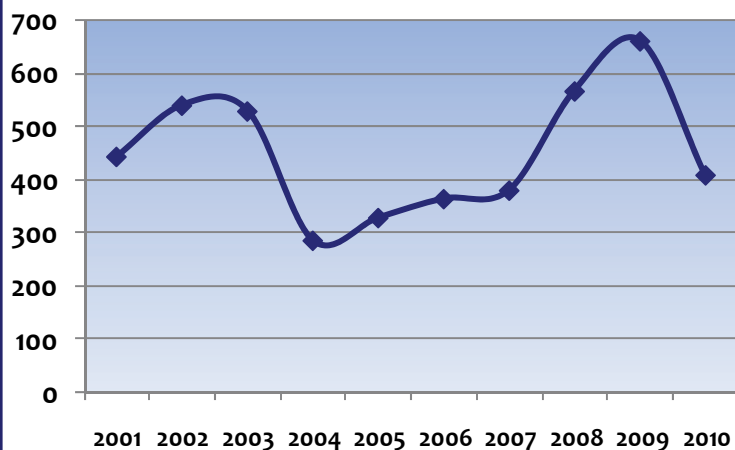
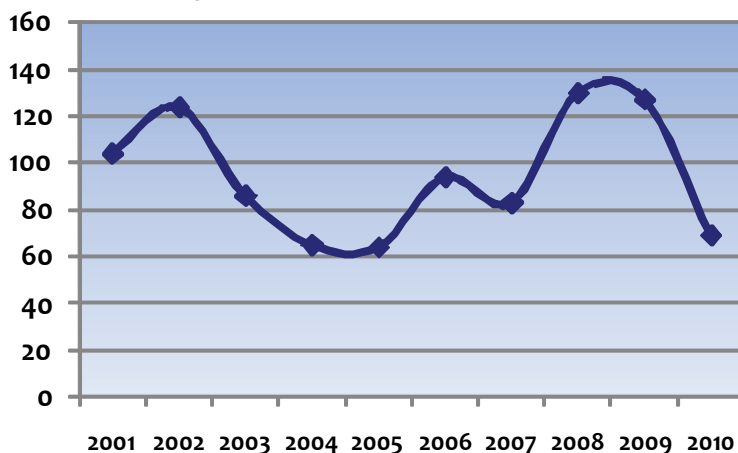


FIGURE 24: CRIMES AT HOTELS & MOTELS 2001-2010



As shown in both the Calls for Service at Hotels and Motels and the Crimes at Hotels and Motels graphs, both saw a significant increase in 2008 and 2009 and a reduction of almost half in 2010.

The most frequent Calls for Service Categories in 2010 included Medical Aid, Suspicious Activity, Check Well Being Calls and Disputes. In regards to Reported Crime, Larceny from a Motor Vehicle, Vandalism and Prostitution were the most common. There were also a significant number of Criminal Motor Vehicle offenses occurring in the parking lots.

One strategy that has proved effective in reducing the crime and disorder at the local hotels and motels is officers routinely check the guest register for known suspects with outstanding warrants and effect arrests. Officers also frequently patrol the parking lots, paying particular attention to unregistered or uninsured vehicles, or vehicles belonging to a wanted person. Detectives also conducted prostitution stings at these establishments. Hotel management has alerted police to any underage drinking parties occurring and action has been taken to eradicate that problem as well. This type of enforcement seems to have made criminals aware that they are not welcome to hide out in, or conduct illegal business out of Danvers hotels and motels.



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