



Danvers Police Department

Annual Report

2013

Neil F. Ouellette
Chief of Police

Wayne P. Marquis
Town Manager

Presented by the Office of Public Safety Analysis

120 Ash Street, Danvers, MA 01923

978.774.1213 ext 119

www.danverspolice.com

www.facebook.com/danverspolice | www.twitter.com/DanversPolice

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A Message from Chief Ouellette...



Calendar year 2013 proved to be a busy year for the Danvers Police Department. In August, we experienced the department's first officer involved shooting death in my thirty-one year tenure. Unfortunately, officers were

confronted with a knife wielding suspect who charged at multiple officers placing them in fear of imminent death or serious bodily injury. The officers acted courageously in a very trying situation. The suspect's life was lost, creating tragedy for the officers involved and certainly for the suspect's family. Our men and women place themselves in harm's way every day, while striving to protect our community at large. A few months later, the entire town of Danvers was challenged by the horrific murder of our beloved high school teacher Colleen Ritzer at the hands of a student. We hear about tragic events occurring across the country in the news daily, but never think they will touch our small close knit community of Danvers. When tragedy does strike, our community unites and provides a strong outpouring of support to assist those affected. As you can see from the data presented on the following pages, even with these sensational incidents, Danvers remains a very safe community and we have seen significant reductions in our crime categories.

The department continued working to prevent and reduce crime, disorder and quality of life issues within the community. Experience has shown us that the best way to tackle community problems are through a multifaceted collaborative

approach with key stakeholders. DanversCares assists us with addressing juvenile substance abuse prevention. Lahey Behavioral Health partners with the Department to respond to mental illness and substance abuse issues. Through the Danvers Police Department's Jail Diversion Program, which is funded by the Department of Mental Health, a clinician is available at the station to assist officers on calls, conduct follow ups and provide necessary support.

Looking forward, the Police Department is preparing for its upcoming onsite assessment center for national and state re-accreditation. The on-site assessment occurs every three years and the national accreditation on-site is tentatively scheduled for June. The state on-site assessment will follow. Accreditation not only ensures the community that the department operates within nationally accepted guidelines, but reduces liability insurance premiums for the town.

The Danvers Police Department has begun the process to build an addition on the existing building. Pending the appropriation of funding at Town Meeting, a new Public Safety Communications facility will be erected. The current facility dates back to 1983 and was retrofitted with new radio equipment in the 1990's. The proposed state of the art facility will ensure that exceptional public safety services continue to be delivered to our residents, businesses, and visitors.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Neil F. Ouellette".

Neil F. Ouellette,
Chief of Police



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;

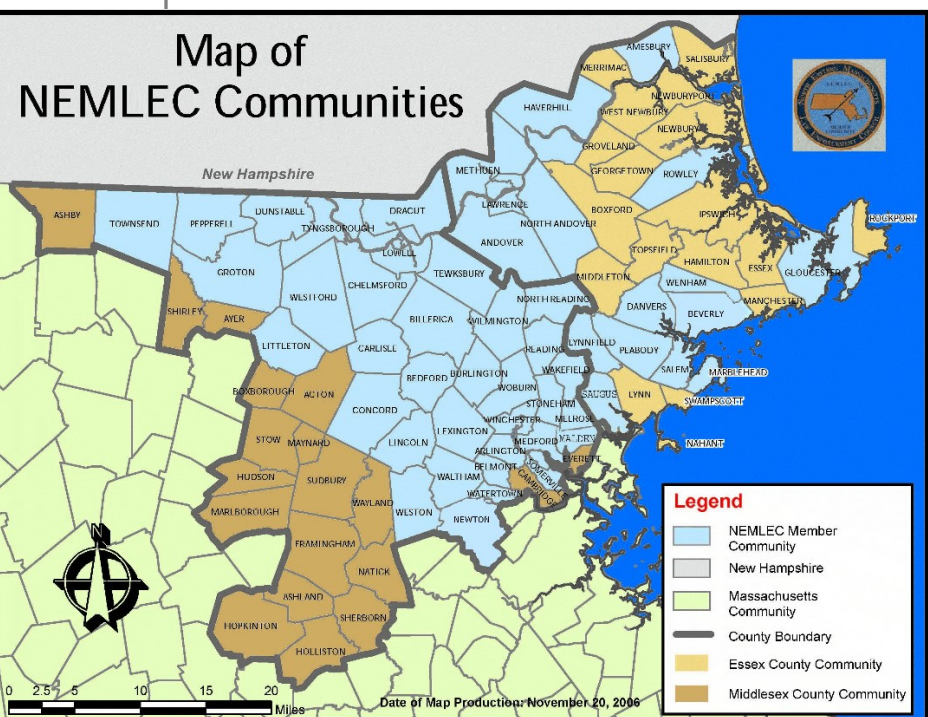
Accreditation

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. In April 2011, the Danvers Police Department went through an on-site assessment by CALEA. Danvers Police Department received an "Accreditation with Excellence" award indicating that the Department demonstrated excellence in the development and implementation of contemporary policy

and procedure. Danvers PD is also accredited by the Massachusetts Police Accreditation Committee.

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 inter-agency 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. Danvers Police Department has representatives that participate in the Rapid Response Team, as well as dispatchers who are trained for their Regional Communications unit. NEMLEC also facilitates multi-jurisdictional information sharing via use of a secured website and email distribution lists, along with monthly intelligence-sharing meetings.





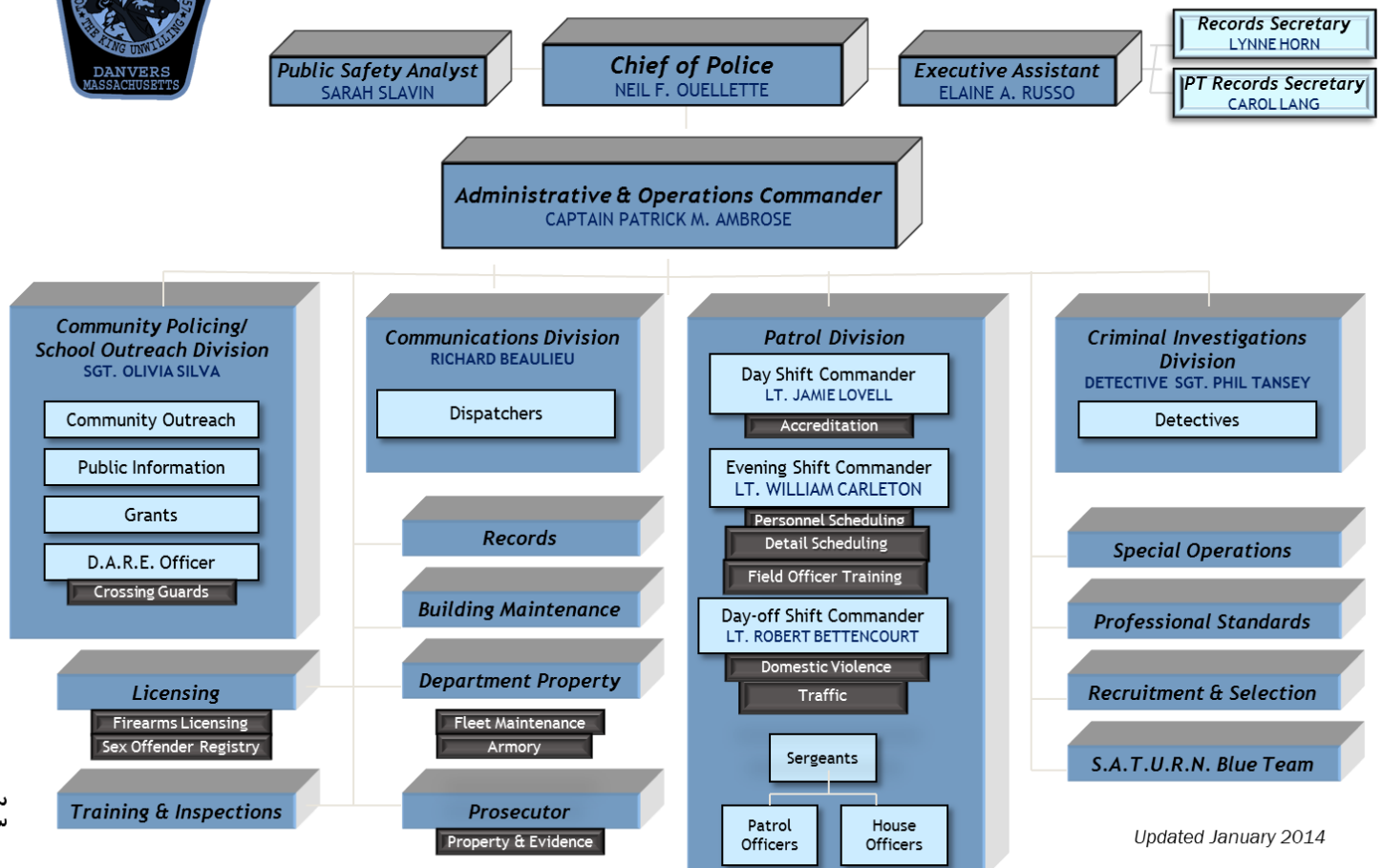
Danvers Police Department At-A-Glance

Rank Structure

Sworn Officers:	46	Civilian Employees:	13
Male:	42	Male:	5
Female:	4	Female:	8
Rank Structure:		Fleet:	22
Chief:	1	Marked Cruisers:	12
Captains:	2	Unmarked Vehicles:	10
Lieutenants:	3		
Sergeants:	8	FY 2013 Budget:	\$5,671,329.00
Detectives:	3	Calls for Service:	14,667
School Resource Officer:	2	Population Served:	26,493
K9 Officer:	1	(According to the 2010 Census)	
Patrol Officers:	26		



Organizational Chart



Updated January 2014



Organization and Structure

Department Overview

The Danvers Police Department employs 46 sworn officers and 13 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 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 consist of many units that facilitate the day-to-day function of the Department. Administrative Services includes the Community Policing and School Outreach Section, 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.

Also, under the Administrative Services Umbrella is the dispatch center, which employs a civilian supervisor and 8 civilian dispatchers, 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

The Operations Division is comprised of two main sections, 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, 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. Detectives provide follow up on reported crimes, conduct investigations and gather evidence.

Stay up to date with news, crime prevention tips, traffic alerts and more



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Sign up for our Nixle alerts at <http://local.nixle.com/danvers-ma-police-department/>



Patrol Overview

The town is divided into Four Patrol Areas, as depicted in the map to the right. Each area is covered by a dedicated officer and cruiser. Shifts are also staffed with additional cruisers who are assigned to assist the area officers on calls, as well as an officer assigned to the police station. This officer covers the front desk, fielding requests from the public and also serves as booking officer during arrests.

Calls for service are fairly evenly distributed across the areas, even though the geographic profiles of the patrol areas varies greatly. Area 4, which encompasses the majority of Route 1, along with Route 114 accounted for 30% of all calls for service. Area 2, which covers Danvers Square and the Liberty Tree Mall had 26% of all calls. Area 1, the DanversPort area, had 23% of all calls. Area 3, which covers the largest geographic area, had the fewest calls with 21%.



Major Incidents in 2013

There were two major incidents of note occurring in Danvers in 2013 that garnered media attention and put Danvers in the national and international spotlight. Both were rare occurrences for a small suburban community like Danvers.

In August 2013, officers responded to the Avalon Bay apartment complex for a report that Scott Kehoe had assaulted and robbed a neighbor. Responding officers were initially unable to locate Kehoe. Officers knew that Kehoe was aware that he had numerous active warrants and had fled. A search was conducted of the wooded area adjacent to the complex to no avail. Kehoe called a friend and told him that he planned to commit “suicide by cop”. At the time of the call, he was back in his apartment. Kehoe was seen fleeing the building. Officers observed Kehoe with a knife in his hand. A state trooper attempted to stop Kehoe and suffered a laceration to his arm during that struggle. Kehoe made several attempts to stab officers and refused to comply with numerous verbal commands to drop the knife. Kehoe was eventually shot by Danvers Police officers. Kehoe did not survive the shooting. An investigation by the Essex County District Attorney’s Office has determined that “the officers were in imminent danger of being stabbed by Kehoe and that he posed an immediate danger of killing or seriously injuring others.” The officers involved were justified in their actions.

In October 2013, the entire Danvers community was shocked and saddened by the murder of beloved Danvers High School teacher Colleen Ritzer. This crime was perpetrated by a juvenile student at DHS, who was promptly arrested and charged with first degree murder. The suspect is currently being held without bail and awaiting trial. Due to the nature of the crime, the ongoing criminal investigation, and out of respect to the victim’s family, no further details will be discussed.



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	2012	2013	Change from Average	Notes
Violent / Personal Crime						
Homicide	0.3	0-1	0	1	+243%	See 6 for details
Rape	4.1	2-6	2	4	-3%	1 domestic related
Indecent Assault	6.3	3-9	6	8	+27%	Half involved acquaintances; 2 domestic
Robbery	8.9	6-12	5	5	-44%	All cases were cleared by arrest or court action
Aggravated Assault	34.5	27-42	45	39	+13%	More than half were domestic related
Simple Assault	157.9	140-176	170	136	-14%	Just under half were domestic;
Kidnapping	0.9	0-2	1	0	-100%	None in 2013
Threats/Intimidation	75.2	52-98	48	52	-31%	Most involved acquaintances
Bomb Threats	4	2-6	2	3	-26%	One occurred at a school
Violation of a Restraining Order	35.8	26-45	45	42	+17%	For further details see page 20
Property Crime						
Residential Burglary	45.7	31-60	41	39	-15%	Continuing a downward trend since 2010
Commercial Burglary	27.4	19-36	16	17	-38%	Six were attempted but entry was not gained
Theft from Vehicle	233	171-295	131	178	-24%	Forty-five percent of vehicles were unlocked
Theft from Building	86.1	69-103	72	61	-29%	Several reported at nursing homes & hotels
Theft from Person	21.5	14-29	14	15	-30%	Mostly purses/wallets stolen
Theft from Residence	53.4	46-61	47	23	-57%	Largest statistical decrease of all call types
Theft of Bicycle	17.8	12-23	11	4	-78%	Fewest in last ten years
Theft of Services	18.8	14-24	14	13	-31%	Mostly dining & ditching the bill
Shoplifting	300.5	264-337	314	322	+7%	Up slightly from average; see pg. 14
Auto Theft	35.6	20-51	22	21	-41%	Continuing downward trend seen recently
Arson	2.1	0-4	1	0	-100%	None reported in 2013
Fraud & Forgery	126.6	112-142	115	146	+15%	70% were credit card fraud or identity theft
Employee Theft	19.8	14-26	20	27	+36%	Includes embezzlement, theft of merchandise
Trespassing	31.9	20-44	22	25	-22%	Up slightly from 2012, but down from avg.
Vandalism	251.6	204-300	187	146	-42%	No significant series; mostly cars keyed



Accident Type	10 Year Average	Usual Range	2012	2013	Change from Average	Notes
Crimes Against Society						
Drug Offenses	78.8	54-98	60	76	0%	Mainly possession
Liquor Law Violations	36.4	22-51	27	29	-20%	See page 16 for further analysis
Drunk Driving	74.1	47-102	61	58	-22%	53 involved alcohol; 5 involved drugs
Prostitution	4.4	1-8	1	0	-100%	No incidents in 2013
Indecent Exposure	7.8	5-10	9	7	-10%	Half involved public masturbation
Weapons Violations	18.8	11-26	15	15	-20%	1 illegally possessed firearm recovered
Dumping/Littering	23.7	19-29	22	26	+10%	Mostly illegally using private dumpsters
Child Neglect	14.2	8-20	10	10	-30%	Primarily children left unattended
Disorder / Quality-of-Life Offenses						
Disorderly Conduct	148.1	122-174	122	87	-41%	Significant reduction
Disputes	567.6	545-590	554	492	-13%	Many domestic or neighbor related
Noise Complaints	390.2	347-434	389	345	-12%	Highest frequency at McDonalds & Motel Six
Fireworks	45.2	35-55	57	51	+13%	Half occurred in July
Drunkenness	149	124-174	151	156	+5%	Up slightly from average
Vagrancy	29.7	4-56	90	48	+61%	Mostly people sleeping in cars in public lots
Youth Disorder	178.9	141-217	161	110	-39%	Many for trespassing/loitering/gathering
Skateboard, Bike & Scooter Complaints	71.6	26-117	26	32	-55%	Way down; very few repeat locations
Suspicious Activity	9906	844-968	852	862	-5%	Within normal range
Psychiatric Disorder	146.8	105-189	224	245	+67%	Possibly related to Jail Diversion grant tracking
Harassment	43.6	30-57	13	15	-66%	Significant decrease
Annoying / Obscene Phone Calls	90.8	71-110	67	68	-25%	Mostly harassing; only 2 obscene calls reported
Traffic Issues						
MV Accidents	1279.8	1194-1366	1281	1250	-2%	For further analysis see pg. 17
Traffic & Parking Complaints	557.9	515-601	481	521	-7%	Mostly parking related. Liberty Tree Mall had highest frequency
Criminal MV Offenses	440.7	250-632	348	424	-4%	Increased when compared to 2012
Disabled MV	499	388-609	353	393	-21%	Jan., Feb., Dec. were the busiest months
Abandoned MV	35.5	19-52	15	24	-32%	Below average in 2013
Recovered Stolen Vehicles	18.5	10-27	16	13	-30%	Auto theft is also down
Dangerous Road Conditions	216.7	188-245	186	166	-23%	Similar to disabled vehicles, winter months were the busiest



Incident Type	Average	Usual Range	2012	2013	Change from Average	Notes
General Service Incidents						
911 Errors	295.1	256-335	263	272	-8%	A new business had the most repeats
False Alarms	1671.9	1380-1964	1330	1403	-16%	Continuing the downward trend since 2003
Animal-Related Incidents	353.2	297-410	273	311	-12%	Mostly left in cars or dogs are loose
Check Well-Being	838.1	764-912	803	907	+8%	Top repeat locations are commercial estab.
Unattended Death	25.6	20-31	24	24	-6%	Within normal range
Fire Assists	60.8	39-82	47	41	-33%	Down slightly
Lost Property	117	76-158	91	91	-22%	Same frequency as 2012
Medical Aid	1746.1	1512-1981	2085	2126	+22%	Falls had the highest frequency of calls by type
Missing Persons	52.5	29-76	58	44	-16%	Down slightly
Suicide or Attempt	18.1	12-24	22	17	-6%	Down even though Psych related calls are up
Town/Utility Problem	265.6	197-334	178	200	-25%	Mostly water main issues & power outages
Public Service	483.3	416-550	546	540	+12%	Provides information, advice or rides
Police-Directed Activity						
Traffic Enforcement	2262.8	1034-3492	1853	2097	-7%	Increased by 244 when compared to 2012
Directed Patrols	1212.8	615-1810	1658	2290	+89%	Many businesses requesting regular checks
Warrant Arrests or Service	259.1	216-302	204	304	+17%	Highest repeat location was Motel Six
Service of Legal Papers	489.7	370-609	550	530	+8%	Many are multiple attempts to serve the same paperwork
Prisoner Transport	256.2	229-284	243	295	+15%	Suggest more arrestees being held for court
Overall Totals						
Total Calls for Service	15556.5	14783-16330	14443	14667	-6%	Calls are up when compared to last year & down when compared to the avg; see pg 10
Total Reported Crimes	1949.6	1789-2115	1680	1720	-12%	Decreases were noted in Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property & Crimes Against Society
Total Arrests	830.2	634-1026	708	758	-9%	Arrests increased by 50 since 2012; still down compared to 10 year average



Calls for Service, Total Reported Crime and Arrests

Calls for Service

Overall Calls for Service decreased 6% when compared to the ten-year average. Significant decreases were noted in such categories as Theft from Residence, Dispute, Theft of Bicycle, Disorderly Conduct, Non-forcible Sex Offenses and Vandalism. While overall Calls for Service decreased when compared to the average, they increased from 2012, representing the first uptick since 2008-2009. Incident types recording significant increases include Psychiatric calls, Miscellaneous Larceny (including scrap metal thefts), Medical Aids, and Motor Vehicle Stops.

Total Reported Crime

Although Total Reported Crimes increased slightly when compared to 2012, it still saw a reduction of 12% when compared to the average. With 1,720 Reported crimes, it also fell below the normal range which is between 1,784 and 2,115 crimes. In 2013, Crimes Against a Person decreased by 10%, Crimes Against Property decreased by 13% and Crimes Against Society decreased by 20% when compared to the ten year average.

Arrests

The total number of arrests decreased by 9% when compared to the ten year average, but increased by 7% when compared to 2012. As shown in Figure 3 to the right, Arrests in Danvers declined from 2004 though 2009 and have been on the rise since, increasing steadily from 629 in 2009 to 758 in 2013.

Decreases were noted in arrests for Commercial Burglaries and Simple Assaults. These Incident Types also recorded overall decreases in reported incidents.

Increased arrests were noted in Aggravated Assault, Drug Offenses, Motor Vehicle Offenses, and Shoplifting. All of these incident types recorded increases in reported crimes, which would have provided the opportunity for officers to execute more arrests.

FIGURE 1: CALLS FOR SERVICE 2004-2013

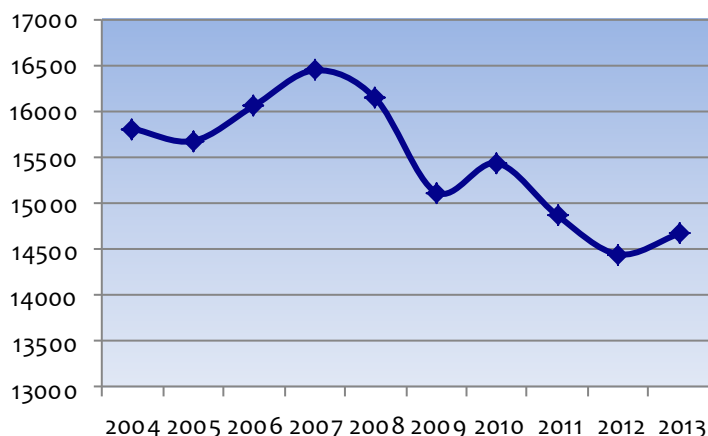


FIGURE 2: REPORTED CRIME 2003-2012

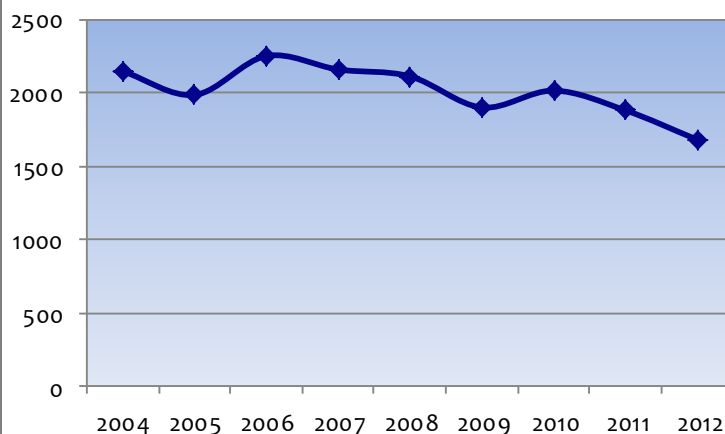
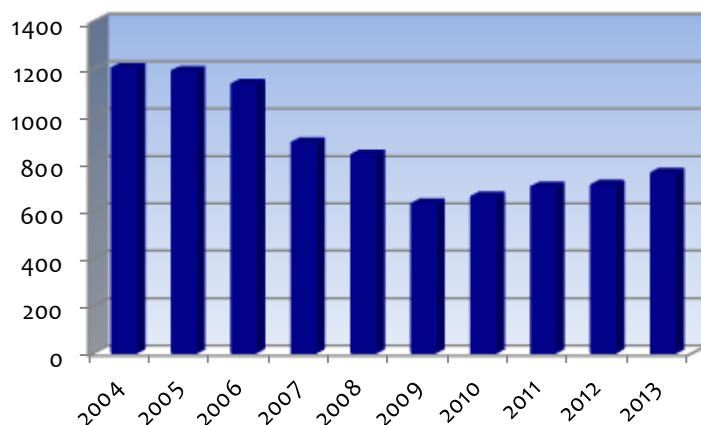


FIGURE 3: ARRESTS IN DANVERS 2004-2013





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: the willful, non-negligent, non-justified killing of one human being by another.

As previously discussed on page 6, there was one homicide in 2013. The case was cleared by arrest almost immediately.

Rape: 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.

There were four substantiated rapes reported to the Danvers Police Department in 2013. The four rapes represented a 3% decrease from the average.

Robbery: 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.

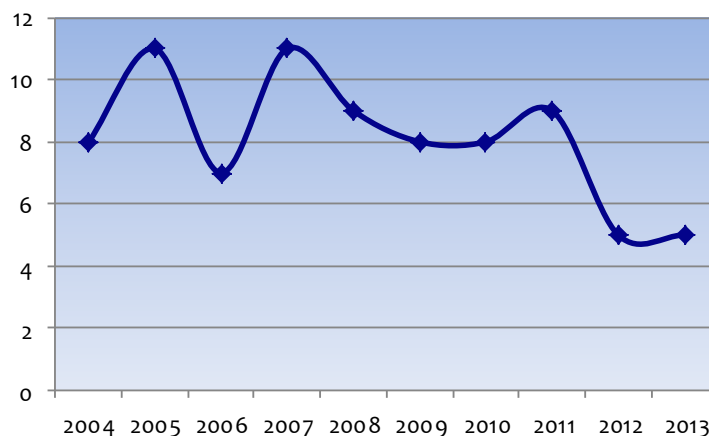
There are two main types of robberies: Individual robbery and commercial robbery. Individual robberies are committed against a private individual, typically on a street or other public place. "Muggings" are individual robberies. Commercial robberies are committed against businesses or institutions, such as banks or gas stations.

As illustrated in Figure 4 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. 2012 and 2013 recorded the lowest frequencies of robberies in the last decade, with 5 each year.

Of those 5:

- 1 resulted in an arrest
- 3 resulted in the issuance of a warrant
- 1 was cleared by exceptional means
- 1 involved acquaintances
- 1 was an attempt
- 4 involved commercial establishments

FIGURE 4: ROBBERIES 2004-2013



Aggravated Assault: the 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.

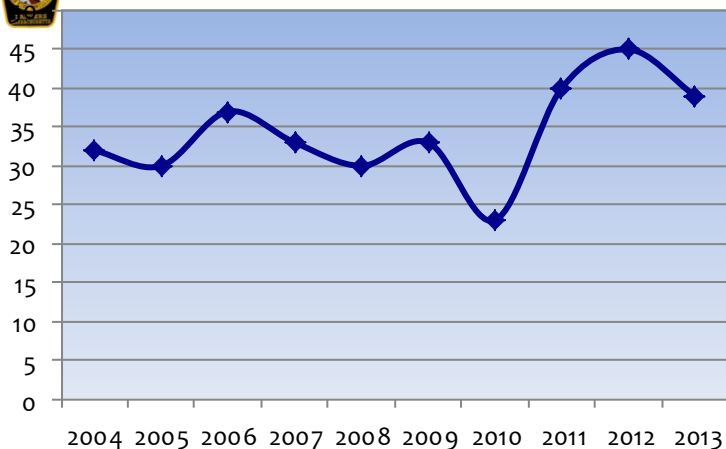
Although over all Crimes Against a Person decreased in 2013, Aggravated Assaults increased by 13% when compared to the average. There were 39 Aggravated Assaults in 2013, which as shown on Figure 5 on the following page, represent a slight decrease from last year.

Of the 39 Aggravated Assaults, 23 were Domestic in nature and will be discussed further on page 19.

Of the 16 non-domestic Aggravated Assaults that occurred in 2013, the most prevalent weapon used was a knife or cutting instrument, utilized in 6 incidents. Five involved other dangerous weapons. Three involved the use of hands, fist or feet and the victim sustained serious injuries. Worth noting, no incidents involved the use of a handgun or firearm.



FIGURE 5: AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS 2002-2013



Only one Aggravated Assault involved strangers. Offenders and victims were acquaintances, co-workers, neighbors, schoolmates. In two incidents, a police officer was the victim of an Aggravated Assault.

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.

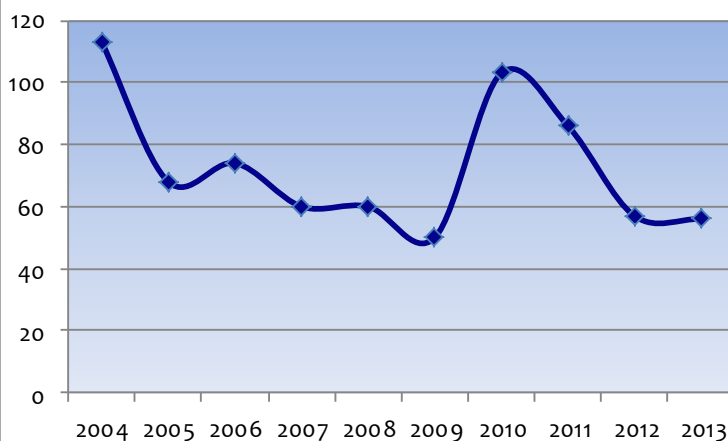
Overall, burglaries decreased 22% when compared to the average. As depicted in Figure 6 above to the right, Bur-

Burglary: the unlawful entering of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is also included.

glaries 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. Since 2010, burglaries have decreased steadily, with 56 occurring in 2013.

There are two main categories for burglaries, Residential and Commercial. The spike in 2010 was largely attributed to the increase in Residential Burglaries. 2010 saw the highest number of Residential Burglaries the Danvers Police Department had on record. In 2013, Residential burglaries decreased by 15% when compared to the average. Commercial Breaks decreased by 38%. Figure 7

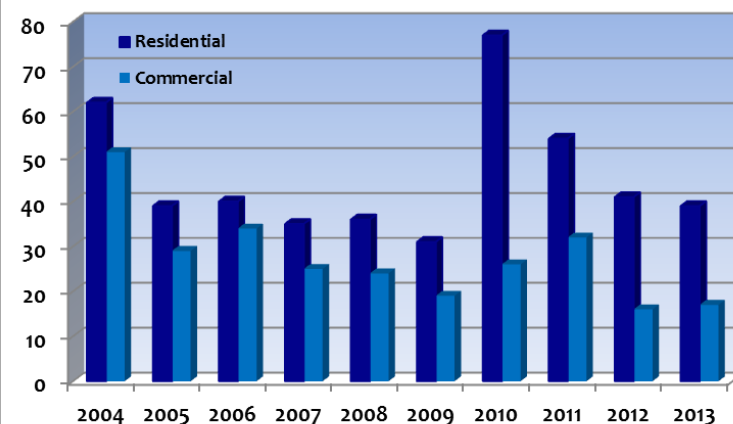
FIGURE 6: BURGLARIES 2002-2013



below shows Residential and Commercial burglaries by year for the past ten years.

As displayed in Figure 8 on the following page, house-

FIGURE 7: RESIDENTIAL & COMMERCIAL BURGLARIES 2004-2013



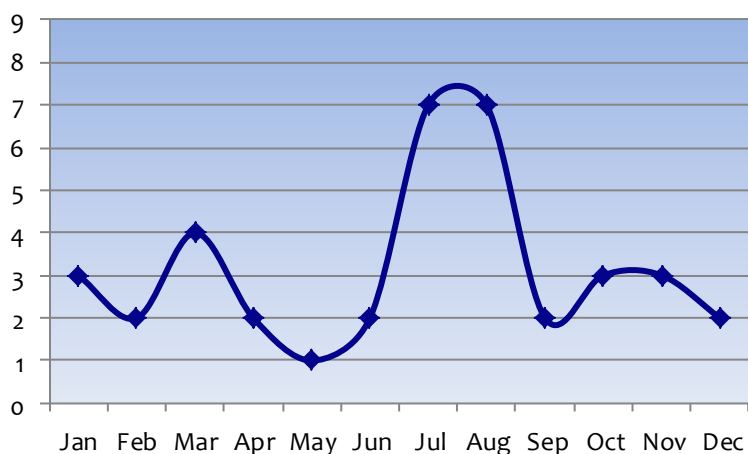
Residential Burglaries

breaks remained with four or less per month from January through June. July and August were the busiest months with 7 each. September dipped back to 2 and the year was finished out with 2 or 3 per month through the late fall and winter. The spike in residential house-breaks coincides with summer vacation periods where homes may be unattended. Historically, Danvers Police typically see an uptick as the holidays approach, however, that was not the case in 2013.



Nine 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. Per FBI reporting standards, these incidents are still classified as a Housebreak and are always considered forcible. Two attempted housebreaks were perpetrated by a pair of brothers. They were seen, tracked and eventually arrested.

FIGURE 8: HOUSEBREAKS BY MONTH 2013



Seventy-two percent of actual housebreaks (not attempts) involved a suspect forcing entry, or attempting to force entry, into the residence (n = 23). Ten percent of housebreaks involved unlawful entry via unlocked or open windows or doors, or when a suspect had a key to the home but did not have a legal right to there. In three incident, the method of entry was unknown.

Arrests were made in seven cases in 2013. Two brothers were found to be responsible for four housebreaks (two actual & two attempts) in one day. The other three arrests involved ex-boyfriend's breaking into their ex-girlfriend's homes. Additionally, warrants, summonses or other court action were sought in four more cases.

Eighteen percent of the housebreaks (n = 7) occurred at vacant property and scrap metal such as copper piping, or construction equipment and tools were targeted.

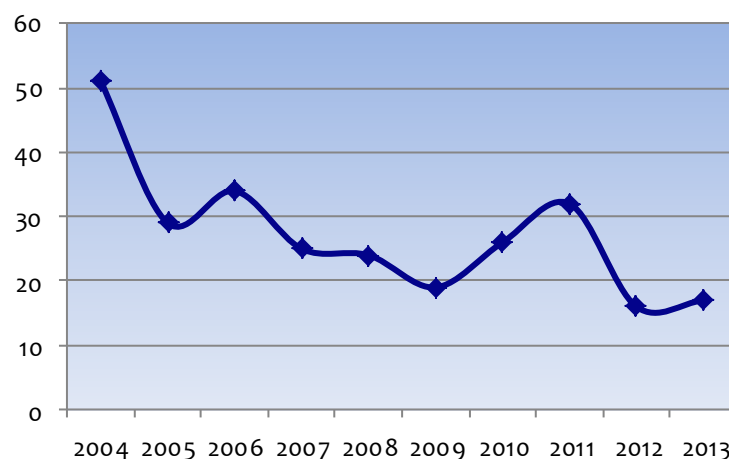
Commercial Burglaries

Commercial burglaries decreased by 38% when compared to the average, recording 17 in 2013. Commercial

breaks peaked in 2004 and had been on the decline since. An uptick was recorded in both 2010 and 2011, before falling well below average in 2012 and remaining low in 2013.

An arrest was made in one incident, when four suspects were located having broken into Danvers Electric Light Division to steal copper wire. Two cases resulted in the issuance of a warrant, summons or other court action and both involved the same two juveniles.

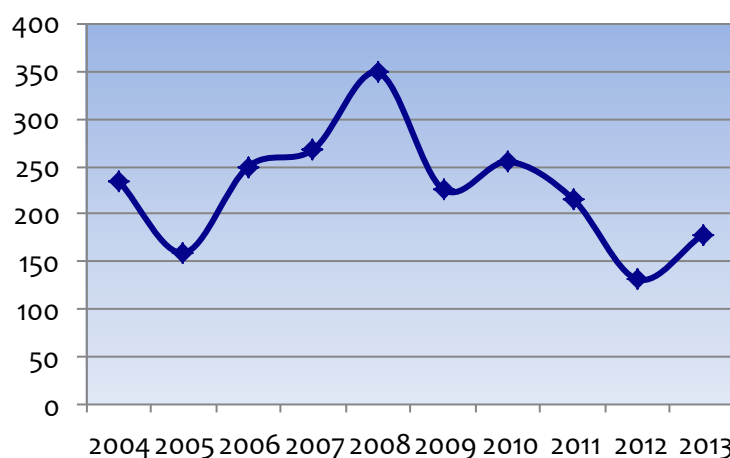
FIGURE 9: COMMERCIAL BREAKS 2004-2013



Larceny from a Motor Vehicle: 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 by 24%. Car breaks recorded a high of 342 in 2002 then saw steady decline through 2005. 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

FIGURE 10: LARCENY FROM MOTOR VEHICLE 2004 -2013

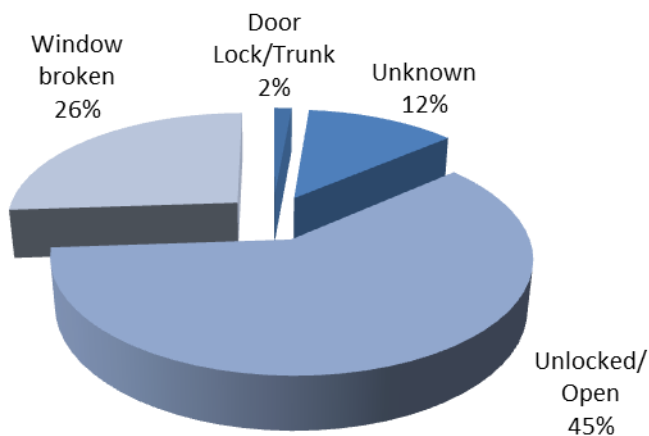




2010, a slight uptick was recorded. 2011 showed decreases again and 2012 recorded the lowest total in the past ten years. In 2013, there was an increase when compared to last year, but the total still remained well below the average.

There were 178 Larceny from Motor Vehicles during 2013. Of those, 18 involved the theft of vehicle parts or accessories, including catalytic converters (see pg. 21 for further details) hubcaps, tires, rims, windshield wipers and license plates. Of the 113 remaining Larceny from Motor vehicles, 43% occurred at a residence and 57% occurred at a business.

FIGURE 11: CAR BREAK METHOD OF ENTRY

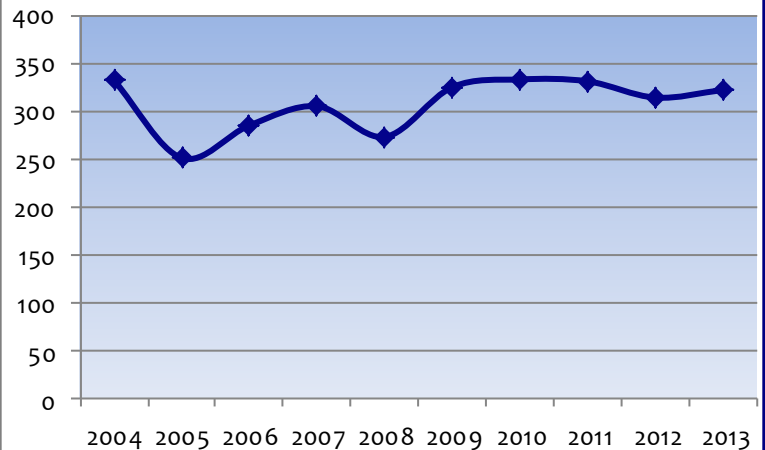


Forty-five percent of all vehicles entered were unlocked. Twenty-six percent involved broken windows. Eighteen reports did not specify a method of entry. Worth noting, 63% of car breaks in a residential setting were unlocked vehicles. Targeted items in 2013 included laptops, cell phones, tablets and other small electronics, loose change, purses and wallets.

Shoplifting: the theft of merchandise from a retail establishment by a customer. Shoplifting does not involve incidents of Employee Theft.

As shown in Figure 12 to the right, Shoplifting showed an increase of 7% when compared to the ten-year average and recorded 322 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 com-

FIGURE 12: SHOPLIFTING 2004-2013



mission, 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 apprehended. Some retail establishments prefer to handle shoplifting internally, with civil restitution or other resolutions and therefore, do not involve law enforcement. The increase in shoplifting in Danvers 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.

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 63% of all Shoplifting Incidents. This does not necessarily mean that more criminals try to steal merchandise at those stores, as it does that more attempts are identified by the in-store loss prevention officers.

TABLE 1: TOP FIVE SHOPLIFTING LOCATIONS

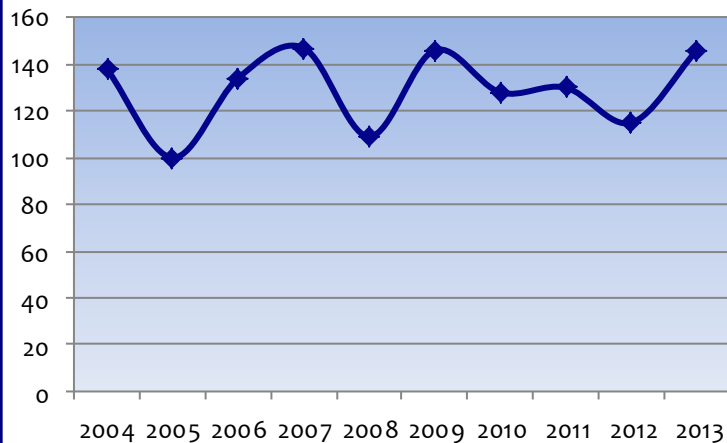
Store	Address	2012	2013
Wal-Mart	55 Brooksby Village Dr	124	148
Kohl's	50 Independence Way	75	53
CVS	1 Maple St	2	16
Best Buy	230 Independence Way	12	16
Claire's Boutique	100 Independence Way	29	14

Forgery/Counterfeiting: 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.

Fraud: Credit card fraud, identity theft, most swindles and scams and bad checks when forgery is not involved.

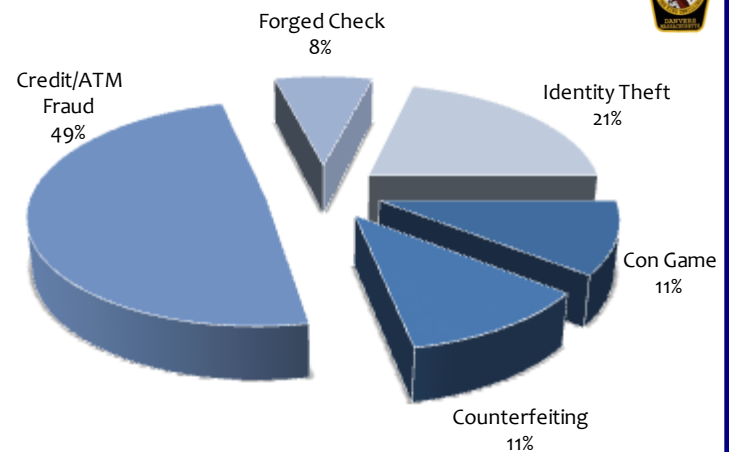
Forgery and counterfeiting also refer to the selling, buying or possessing of an altered, copied or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud. Typically, one would think of forging a signature on a check or counterfeiting money. Though uncommon in Danvers, investigations regarding the production, 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.

FIGURE 13: FRAUD & FORGERY 2004-2013



There were 146 reported cases of Fraud and Forgery in 2013 representing a 15% increase from the ten-year average. As shown in Figure 14 to the above right, seventy percent of the incidents reported in 2013 were related to ATM/Credit Card fraud or Identity Theft. Twenty-four percent were related to Con Games. Eight percent involved Counterfeit bills, and 4% involved Forged Checks.

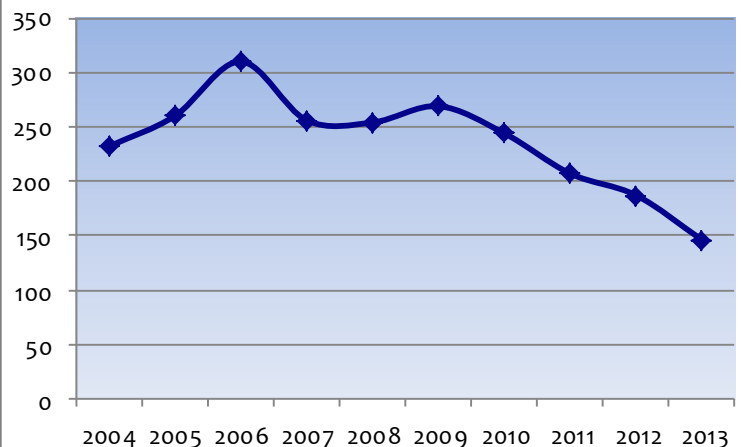
FIGURE 14: FRAUD/FORGERY INCIDENTS BY TYPE



Vandalize: 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 42% decrease in 2013 continuing a downward trend seen since 2009. 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.

FIGURE 15: VANDALISM 2004-2013



More than half of the vandalism in 2013 was done to automobiles. For cars, slashed tires, keyed paint and broken windows were the most common types of vandalism. Residential vandalism consisted mainly of broken windows or general damage to landscaping, decorations, and lawn furniture. Commercial and Public buildings 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/Narcotic Offenses: 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.

The Danvers Police Department categorizes Drug Offenses into the following categories, Cultivation/Production, Possession, Sale and Trafficking.

FIGURE 16: ALL DRUG OFFENSES & DRUG POSSESSION 2004-2013

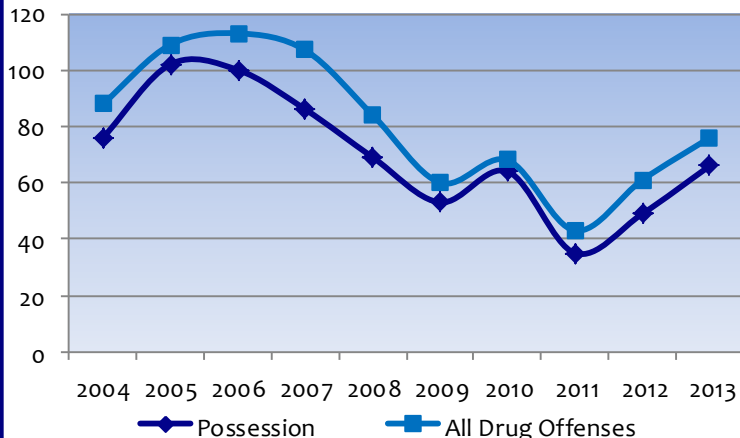


Figure 16 above displays the figures for all Drug Offenses in Danvers, as well as showing the figures for Possession over the last ten years. As evidenced by Figure 16, Drug Possession Incidents account for the majority of all drug-related offenses. Drug offenses fell exactly at the ten-year average. 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 showed a slight upward tick, and 2011 recorded the lowest figures in the last ten years. 2012 and 2013 have seen again seen drug offenses on the rise.

Worth noting, the above Drug Possession and Drug Offense Incidents still include marijuana possession. The decriminalization of possessing less than one ounce of marijuana took effect in Massachusetts on January 2, 2009. Although now a civil infraction, Danvers Police

Department includes possession of Marijuana in these reports. Danvers Police Department arrest numbers have been affected by the implementation of the civil citation.

FIGURE 17: DRUG POSSESSION CLASSIFICATIONS 2013

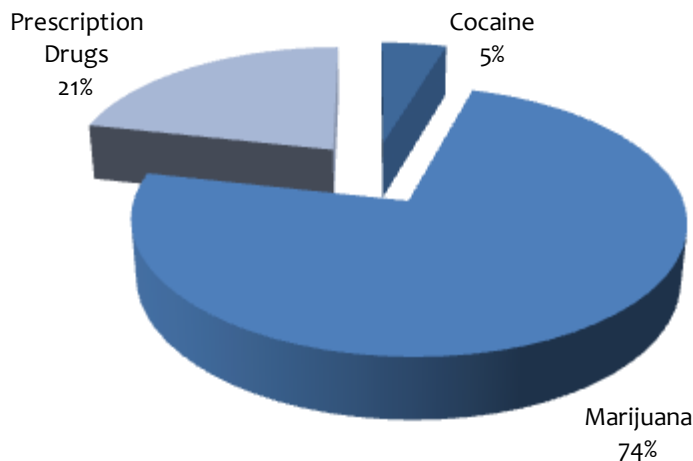


Figure 17 above shows Drug Possession by drug type for 2013. Marijuana comprised 74% of all drug possessions in 2013. Prescription Drugs comprised 21% of all drug possessions in 2013. There were 3 incidents involving cocaine possession.

The majority of drug investigations and sales in Danvers in 2013 dealt with heroin.

Liquor Law Violations: violations of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transportation, furnishing, or possessing of liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places, or bootlegging.

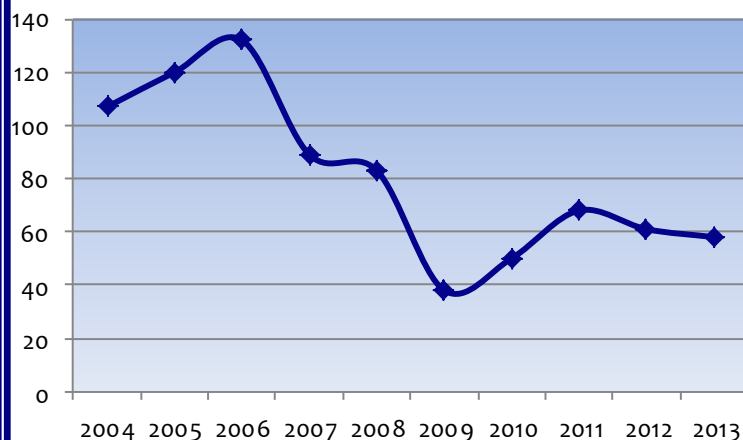
Most of the Liquor Law Violations occurring in Danvers are status offenses, meaning that the action is only illegal for a certain class of people, in this case, minors. The status offenses include furnishing liquor to a minor, illegal transportation of alcohol, and minor in possession of alcohol. Liquor Law Violations decreased 20% from the ten-year average in 2013. Forty-eight percent of Liquor Law Violations involved Minors in Possession of Alcohol. There were 4 incidents involving furnishing alcohol to minors. Seven incidents involved open containers and there were two reports of over-serving at a local liquor establishment.



Operating Under the Influence: 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 18 below, Drunk Driving incidents 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 2004-2008. 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 incidents or 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 18: OUI INCIDENTS 2004-2013



In 2013, Drunk Driving incidents decreased by 20% when compared to the ten-year average. Arrests were made in 55 of the 58 Drunk Driving Incidents. In 3 cases, the operator suffered injuries requiring immediate medical attention, was transported to a hospital, and summonsed to appear in court at a later date. Fifteen of the 58 Drunk Driving incidents involved motor vehicle accidents.

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.

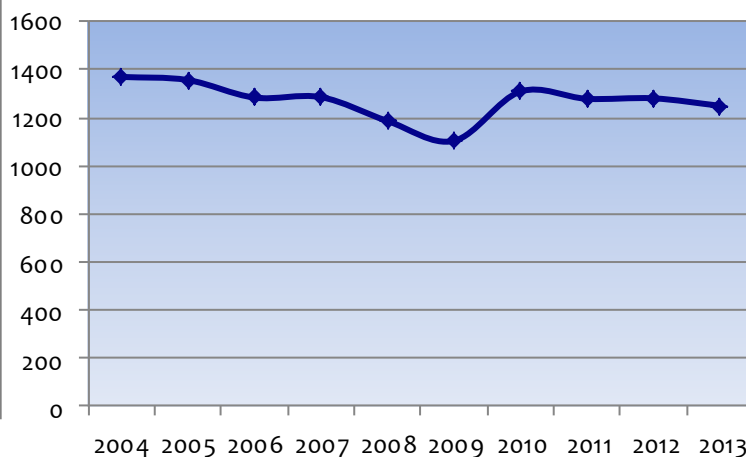
Traffic accidents: the accidental collisions of a motor vehicle with another motor vehicle, person, bicycle or stationary object.

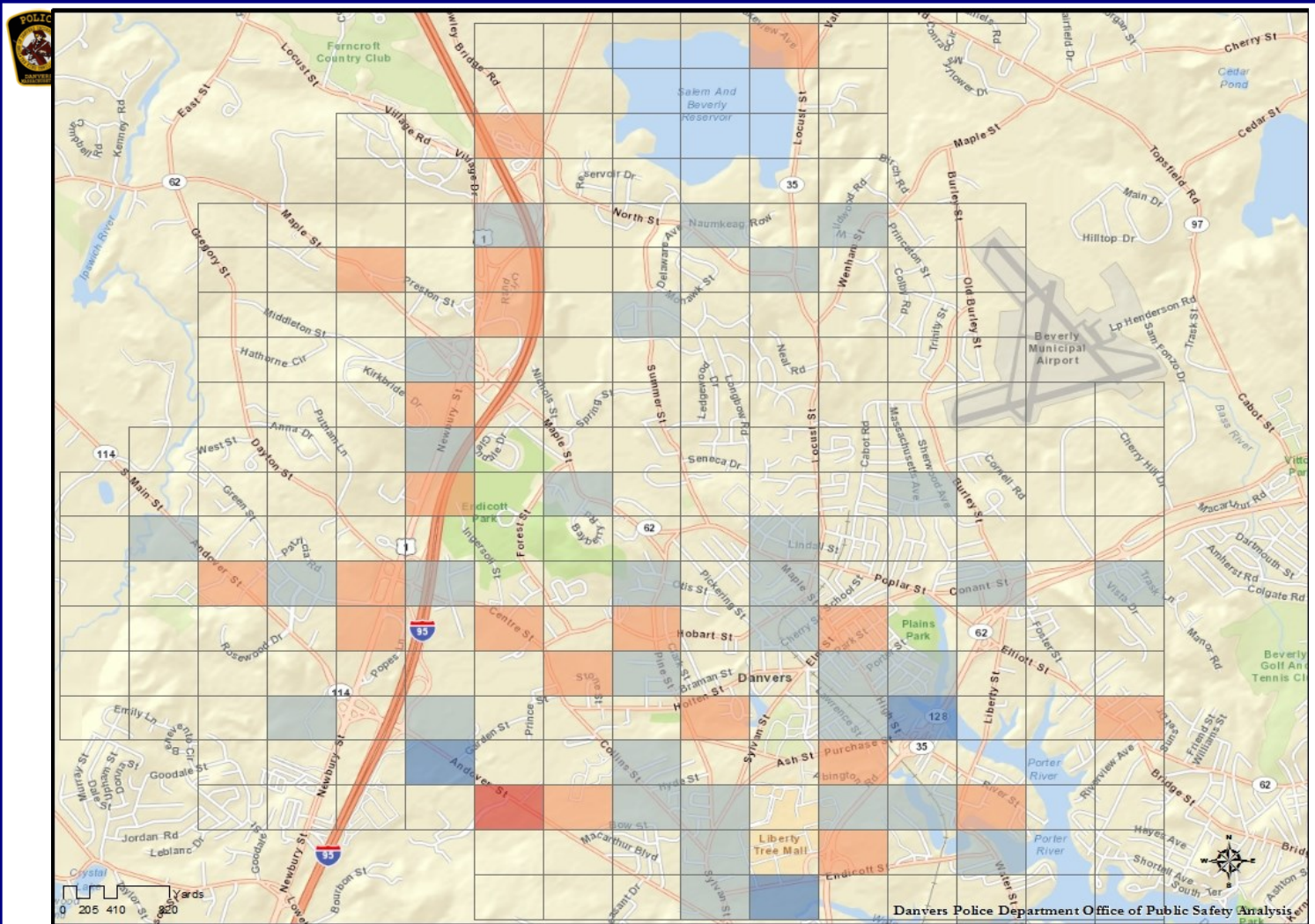
Massachusetts General Law does not require an operator to report an accident to local law enforcement if less than \$1,000 worth of damage occurred and there is no injury. The figures below represent accidents reported to the Danvers Police Department. Additional accidents may have occurred that are not reported or are handled by the Massachusetts State Police.

Traffic accidents decreased by 2% when compared to the ten year average with 1,250. There were no fatal traffic accidents in Danvers in 2013.

Less than half of all traffic accidents list a causing or contributing factor. In 2013, the most frequent factor identified involved accidents where a vehicle was rear-ended, either due to distracted driving, following too closely, congestion, etc. Making a left turn in front of oncoming traffic was the second most frequently listed contributing factor. Enforceable violations, such as speeding, running red lights or stop signs, failing to yield, were only identified in approximately 5% of the accidents.

FIGURE 19: MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS 2004-2013





The map above depicts the change in motor vehicle accidents from 2012 to 2013. The grid lines represent roughly 500 yard by 400 yard areas. The darker blue areas show the areas with the largest reductions; the red areas, depict areas with increases. The un-shaded areas recorded a decrease of 1, no change, or an increase of less than 2.

The largest increase was noted in the area of Brooksby Village Dr on Andover St. The grid box with the highest frequency of accidents in 2013 was at the Elliott St/Liberty St/Route 128 intersection. There were 98 accidents in that area in 2013.

Traffic complaints: usually involve erratic operators, speeding, road rage, and parking issues received by members of the community.

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, which can also include incidents of road rage decreased by 7% in 2013.

Criminal Motor Vehicle Offenses: traffic 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 by 4% when compared to the average.



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 486 Domestic-related incidents in 2013, representing an 11% 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-four percent of domestic-related incidents are captured under the Other category comprised mostly of Harassing Phone Calls, Civil/Custody Disputes, Keep the Peace, and Well-being Checks. Property Crimes, such as Fraud/Forgery, Burglary, Auto Theft, Vandalism, and Larceny also contribute to the Other category.

Simple Assault accounted for 14% of all domestic incidents and Aggravated Assault accounted for 5%. Violations of Restraining Orders accounted for 6%.

Domestic-related incidents present a difficult challenge to law enforcement as the incidents do not lend themselves to typical community policing techniques. High visibility patrols or surveillance in a “hot spot” area can do very little to prevent 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.

FIGURE 20: DOMESTIC INCIDENTS BY TYPE

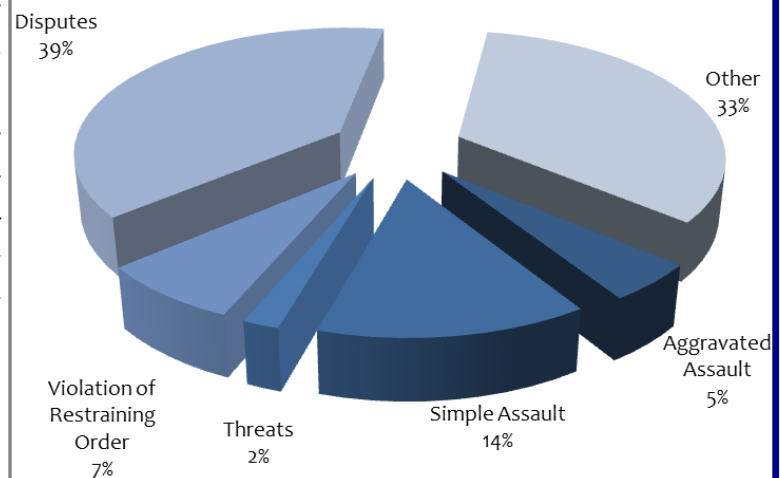


TABLE 2: DOMESTIC INCIDENTS 2008-2013

Incident Type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Average	2013	% Change
Murder	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	NC
Robbery	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	NC
Aggravated Assault	10	9	12	19	20	14	23	+64%
Simple Assault	85	83	67	93	88	83	66	-21%
Threats	16	19	23	11	11	16	9	-44%
Sex Offenses	2	1	6	0	5	3	3	+7%
Total Violence	113	112	108	125	124	116	101	-13%
Violation of Restraining Order	42	27	23	31	31	30	36	+22%
Disputes	231	235	242	228	215	230	187	-19%
Other	170	178	159	175	124	161	162	0%
Total Incidents	556	552	532	557	494	537	486	-9%

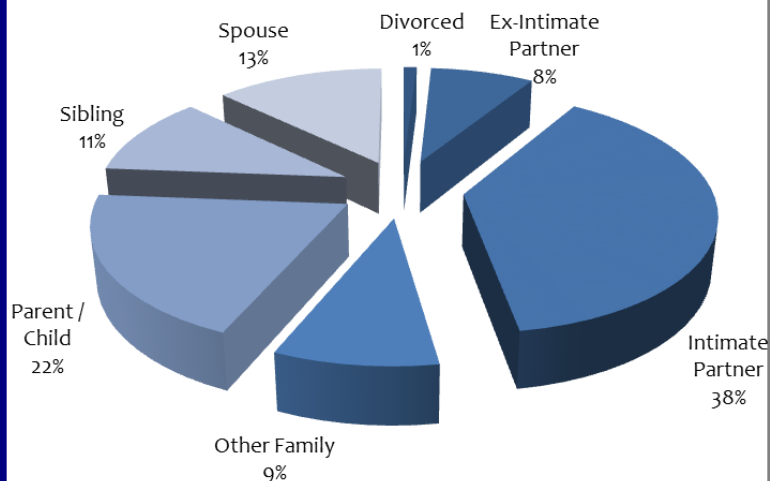


Domestic Violence: a pattern of coercive and controlling behaviors and tactics used by one person over another to gain power and control and can include emotional, financial, physical, sexual and verbal abuse.

As shown in Table 2, incidents of domestic violence had decreased from 2008-2010. 2011 and 2012 recorded slight upticks. In 2013, incidents of Domestic violence decreased by 13% when compared to the five year average. While an overall reduction occurred, Aggravated Assaults increased by 64%. Simple Assaults decreased by 21%. Sex Offenses, which include Rape, Sexual Assault and Non-forcible Sex Offenses (such as Statutory Rape and Incest) increased by 7% with 3 recorded. Threats and/or Intimidation decreased by 44%.

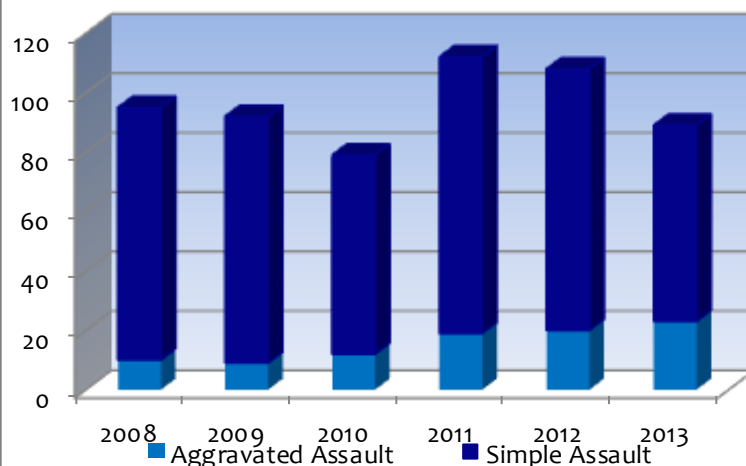
Figure 21 below shows the relationship between the victim and offender for all domestic violence incidents in 2013. Just over half of the victims and offenders are involved in current romantic relationships, with 38% in a dating relationship and 13% married. Parents and children accounted for 22% of the domestic violence in 2013. The category children also includes adults involved in domestic violence altercations with their parents and is not limited to minor children. Eleven percent involved siblings and 9% involved Other familial relationships such as cousins, aunts, uncles, etc. Eight percent involved people in a former dating relationship and 1% involved divorced couples.

FIGURE 21: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE BY RELATIONSHIP



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. 2008-2009 was fairly steady, with 92 and 95 Domestic Assaults by year, respectively. 2010 showed a decrease to 79 and 2011 recorded the highest frequency of domestic assaults in the last six years. 2012 saw a slight decrease and that downward trend continued into 2013.

FIGURE 22: DOMESTIC ASSAULT BY YEAR



There were 23 Domestic Aggravated Assaults in 2013. Seven involved the use of Household Items, 5 involved Hands or Feet as a dangerous weapon. This figure includes strangulation. Three involved a knife. The remaining ten involved various dangerous weapons, including automobiles, tools, an iPad etc. One victim of Aggravated Assault was pregnant.

There were 42 Violations of a Restraining Order in 2013. Of those, six occurred during the commission of another crime, including assault, housebreak, fraud, and threats. Of the 42, 15 were violated via phone calls or text messaging. Twelve were violated in person, 8 involved the use of a computer and three were by mail. Two utilized a third party to contact the victim. In two incidents, contact was not specified.



Trends and Patterns in 2013

Catalytic Converter Thefts

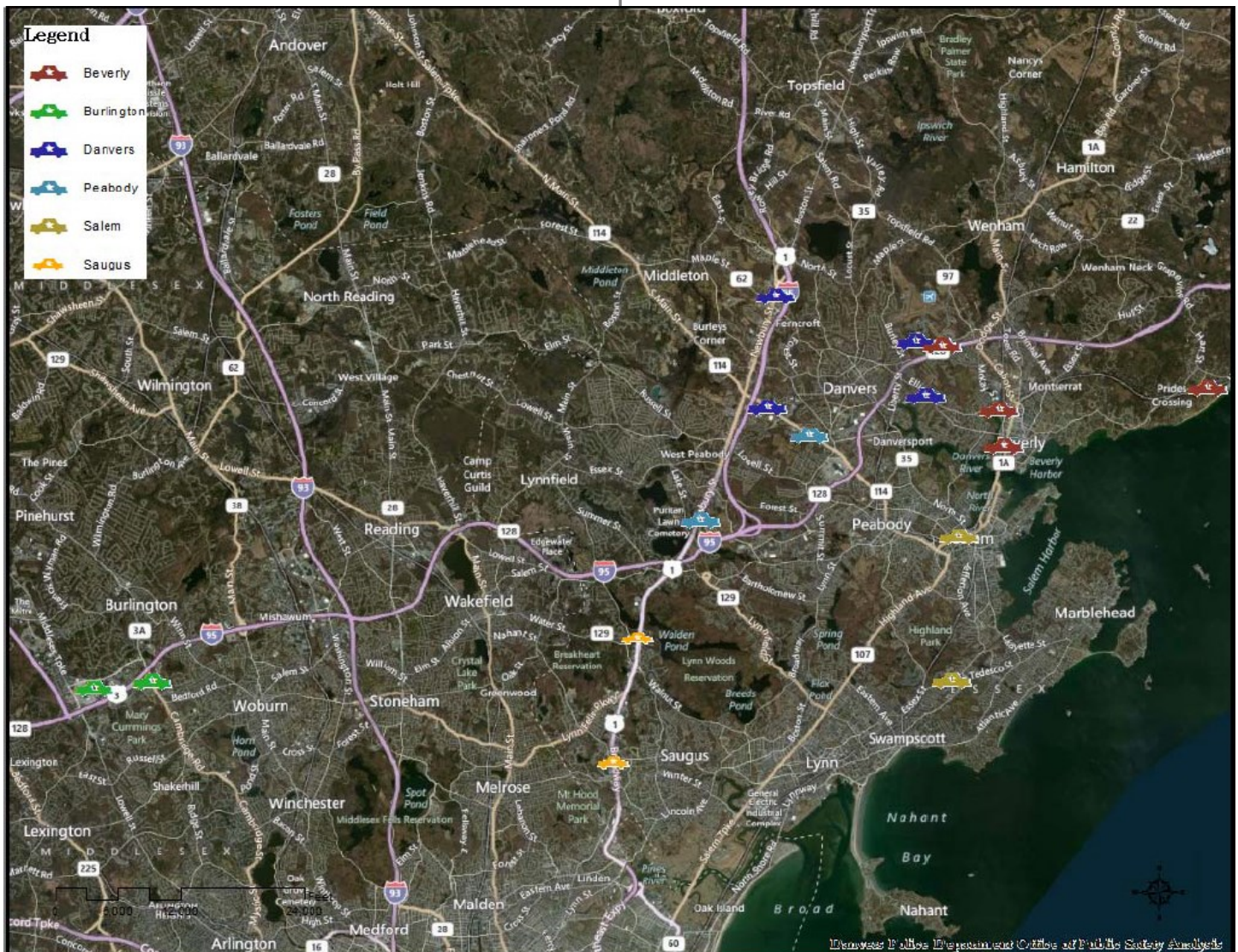
In 2013, one of the most prevalent, recurring crimes occurring in Danvers involved the theft of catalytic converters from vehicles. Over the course of the year, 22 vehicles had the catalytic converters removed.

All 22 thefts in Danvers occurred at commercial establishments. The thieves primarily targeted large commercial parking lots, especially business parks, shopping areas, and restaurants, in close proximity to a highway.

In Danvers, we saw two distinct patterns over the course of the year. The first spiked in March when we suffered six thefts during a two week period. The second began in late July and continued through September. We had a few sporadic thefts in October as well.

Through regional information sharing networks, such as NEMLEC, it was discovered that neighboring communities, such as Salem, Beverly & Peabody were also having these thefts. In the March spree, as depicted in the map below, the catalytic converter thefts ranged from north Beverly down to Burlington and back.

Through collaboration with other area departments, a suspect was developed. His information, including the make, model and registration of the vehicle he was using was shared across the state. In October, he was caught in Danvers and again in Peabody committing these thefts.





Crime & Disorder at Hotels & Motels

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. This practice continued throughout 2013, primarily at the Motel 6, Days Inn/Econolodge and Extended Stay. 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 had found their way to Danvers' budget-priced hotels and motels.

Both of those events led to a much higher than average occupancy rate beginning in 2009 and the highest calls for service and crime incidents in the past ten years at these locations.

Some of the hotels where the Department of Transitional Assistance places families have taken on the feel of an urban neighborhood, with many people living in close quarters. Often, this results in neighbor disputes and noise complaints over the volume of music, use of laundry facilities, or other issues typical of an apartment complex, not a hotel.

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 saw a reduction in 2010 and 2011 from those levels. 2012 saw a surge in calls for service to 787 calls, the highest recorded in the past ten years. In 2013, there were 770 calls to

FIGURE 23: CALLS FOR SERVICE AT HOTELS & MOTELS 2003-2012

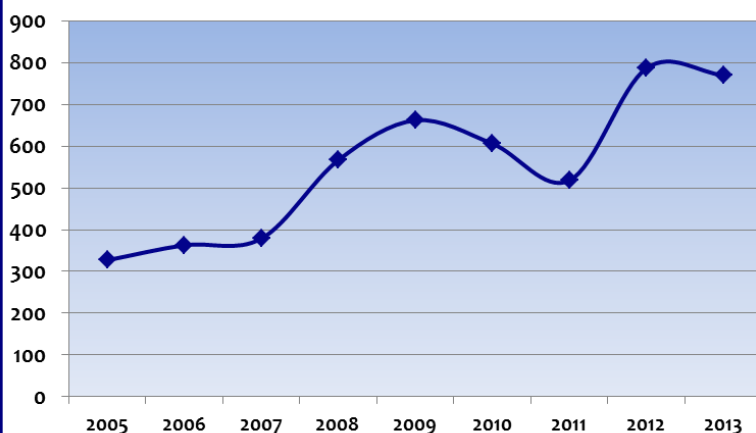
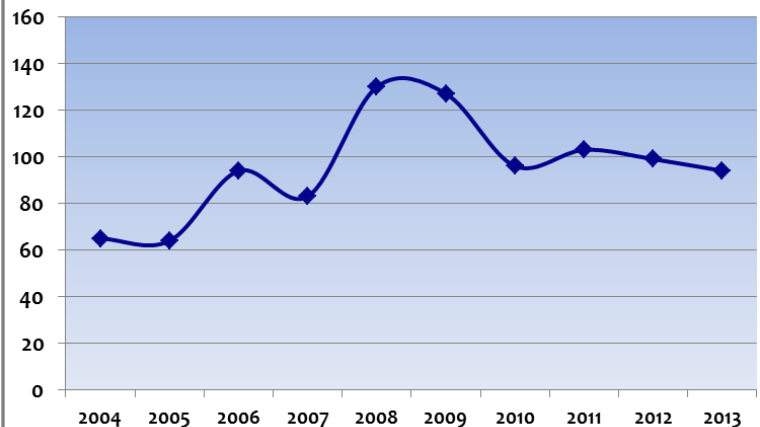


FIGURE 24: CRIMES AT HOTELS & MOTELS 2004-2013

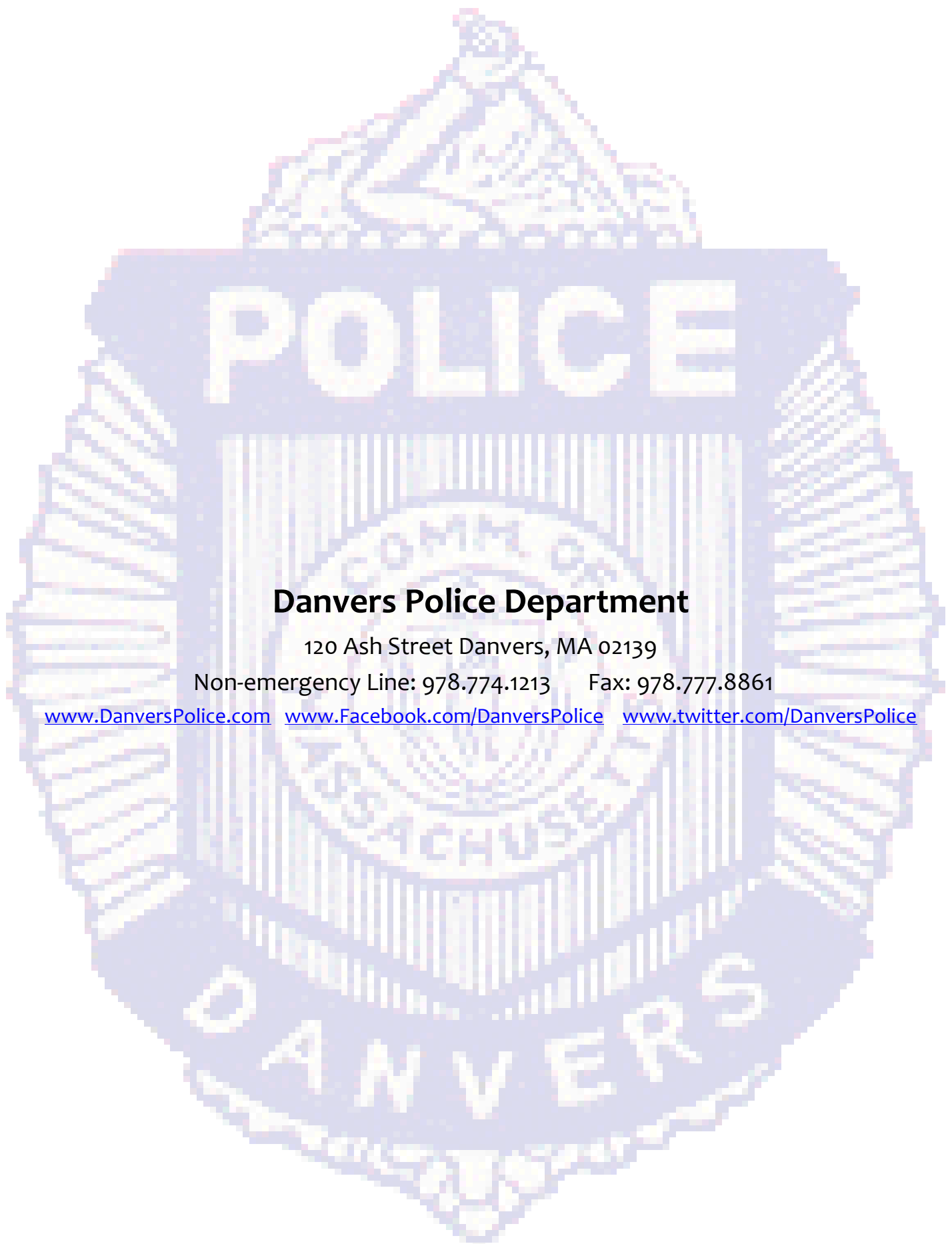


hotels and motels, and 94 were reported crimes.

The most frequent Calls for Service Categories in 2013 included Medical Aids (121), Disputes (70), Suspicious Activity (43) Well-being Checks (37), 911 Errors (33), and Noise Complaints (26). In regards to Reported Crime, Larceny from Building (16), Simple Assault (14), Disorderly Conduct (14), Threats (6) and Larceny from MV (6) were the most common.

The three hotels participating in the state's program accounted for 73% of all calls for service and 74% of the reported crimes at hotels and motels in town this past year.

The Center for Problem-Oriented Policing has produced a guide which outlines 34 effective strategies to combat issues of crime and disorder at hotels and motels. Many of the strategies suggested, such as requiring photo identification at check-in, flowing clear check-in policies, and guaranteeing payment, are already implemented by the hotels and motels in town. Some suggestions require collaboration from hotel management, town administration and other community stakeholders and can also involve financial commitments from those involved.



Danvers Police Department

120 Ash Street Danvers, MA 02139

Non-emergency Line: 978.774.1213 Fax: 978.777.8861

www.DanversPolice.com www.Facebook.com/DanversPolice www.twitter.com/DanversPolice