

Danvers Police Department

Annual Report

2012

Neil F. Ouellette
Chief of Police

Wayne P. Marquis
Town Manager

POLICE
~
TOWN OF
DANVERS
EST.
1752

Presented by the Office of Public Safety Analysis

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A Message from Chief Ouellette...



Dear Citizen, Business Proprietor or Visitor:

Welcome to the Danvers Police Department's 2012 Annual Report, I hope this document serves the citizens and businesses of Danvers as a reference to the activities performed by the dedicated men and women of the Department, which com-

prise both sworn law enforcement officers and civilian support staff. Without their compassion, empathy, and attention to duty, the department could be regarded as a necessary clog in town government's wheel, as opposed to a nationally recognized, community service law enforcement organization, delivering exceptional police services to maintain the safety of its citizens, while focusing on quality of life issues and the resolution of conflict, through collaborative problem solving efforts.

Although some crime statistics reported in the media compare our community crime numbers to larger urban cities, one needs to understand the statistical measure

being utilized. Often, these crimes statistics are reported in crimes per one-thousand residents, which skews Danvers statistics, due to the fact that the Town has a vibrant commercial and retail sector, drawing customers from the entire region, while maintaining a very low population. The crimes most prevalent to Danvers are property crimes often associated with persons leaving valuable items in motor vehicles or otherwise unattended in plain sight. You will read a more thorough analysis of the causes and possible prevention methods contained within the report.

Please be aware that the Department is available to assist you with your needs twenty-four hours per day. When a crime is committed and during the investigation it is found that a witness observed suspicious activity in the area, but were dissuaded from calling to report the activity for fear they were bothering our personnel often leads to frustration on the officers part.

Sincerely,

Neil F. Ouellette

Neil F. Ouellette,

Danvers Police Introduces Jail Diversion Program

The Danvers Police Department is collaborating with Beverly Hospital and Health and Education Services, Inc. (HES) to develop the Danvers Jail Diversion Program, a new program designed to divert individuals with mental illness, substance abuse, and other behavioral issues away from the criminal justice system and toward the appropriate psychiatric, social, and community-based services. The Danvers Jail Diversion Program will help reduce health disparities and improve access to mental health services and substance abuse treatment for individuals in the Danvers, Middleton, and Topsfield communities. Through this innovative program, police and mental health professionals will collaborate as 'first responders' to intervene in disturbances involving emotionally or psychiatrically troubled individuals.

The Danvers JDP clinician, Danielle Csogi, will provide crisis intervention and specialized response to psychiatric incidents, helping persons with mental or behavioral disorders to receive appropriate services within the mental health and substance abuse treatment systems. Danielle is available to the police 24/7, 3 days per week, and the Lahey Health Behavioral Services Crisis Team is also available 24/7, 365 days a year to assist officers on call outs to individuals exhibiting signs of mental distress.



Photo Courtesy of Danvers Herald

The Danvers JDP clinician, Danielle Csogi, will provide crisis intervention and specialized response to psychiatric incidents, help-



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

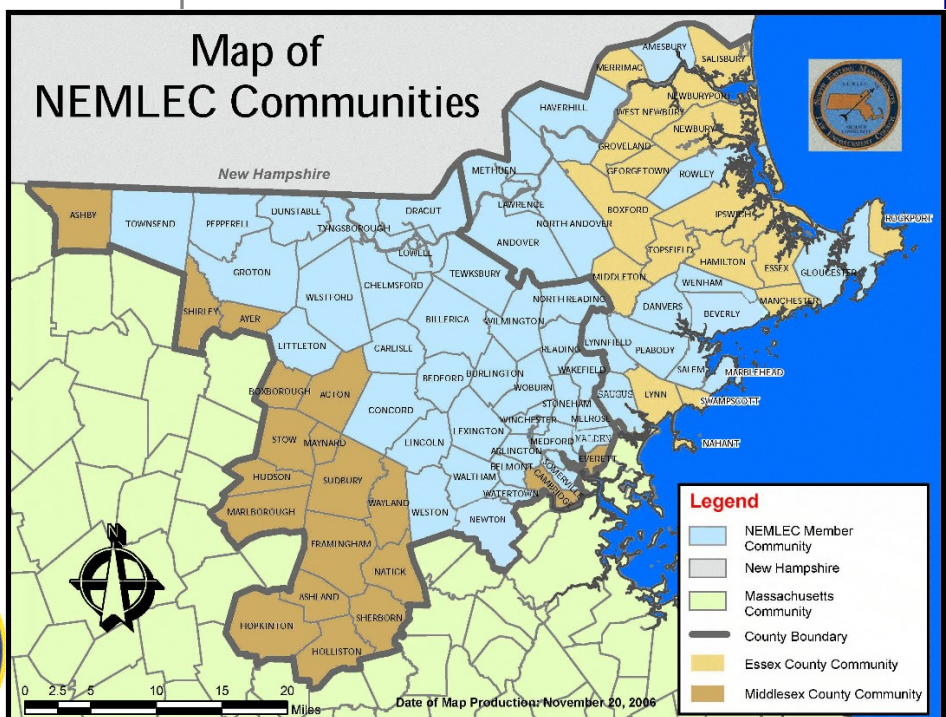
The Danvers Police Department is one of less than 400 law enforcement agencies in the United States and Canada accredited through the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). Danvers became the first municipal agency in Massachusetts to achieve accreditation back in 1986. CALEA's 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.

Map of NEMLEC Communities



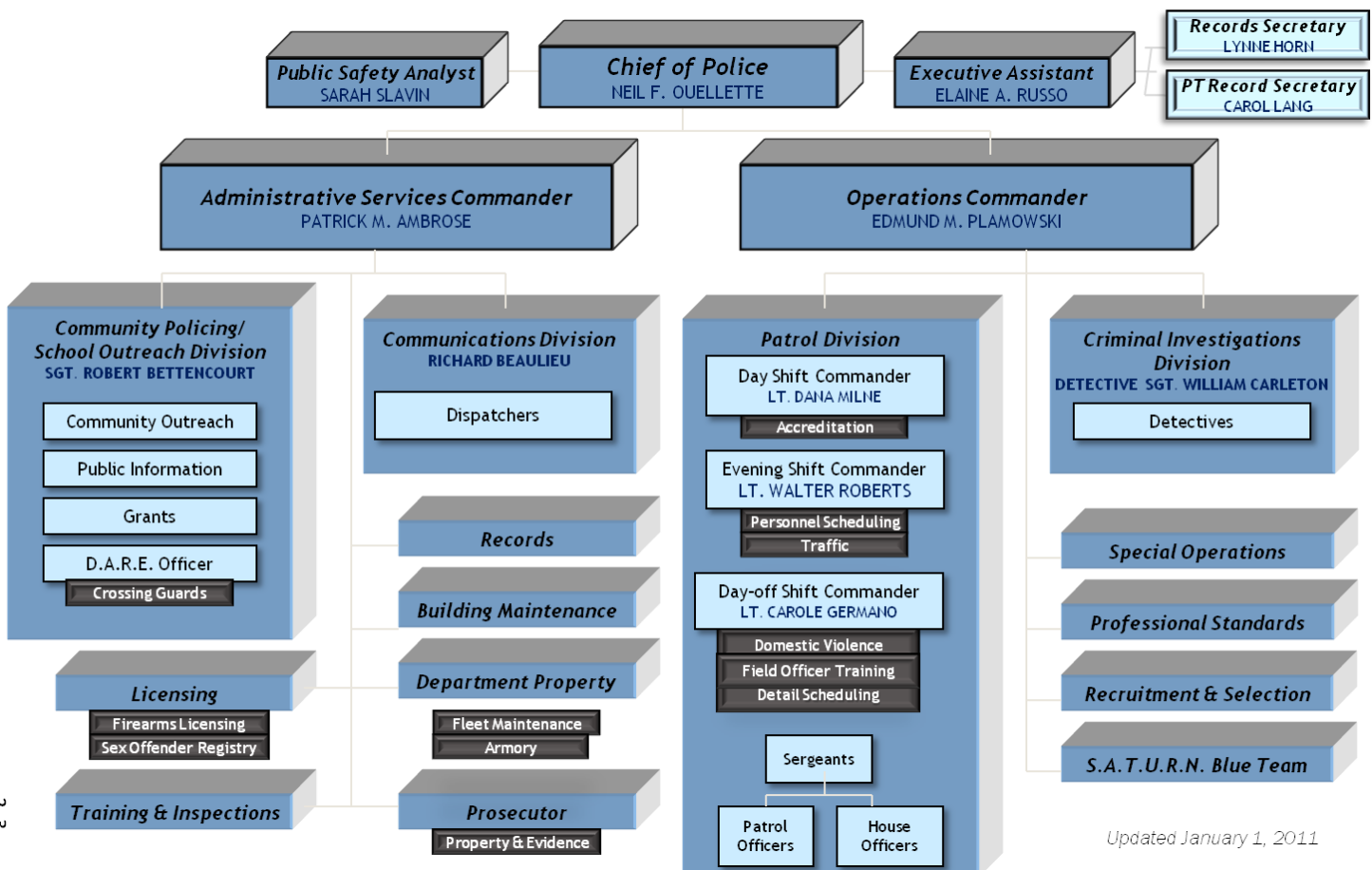


Danvers Police Department At-A-Glance

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 2012 Budget:	\$5,671,329.00
Detectives:	3	Calls for Service:	14,863
School Resource Officer	1	Population Served:	26,493
K9 Officer:	1	(According to the 2010 Census)	
Patrol Officers:	27		

Organizational Chart



Updated January 1, 2011



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 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.

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



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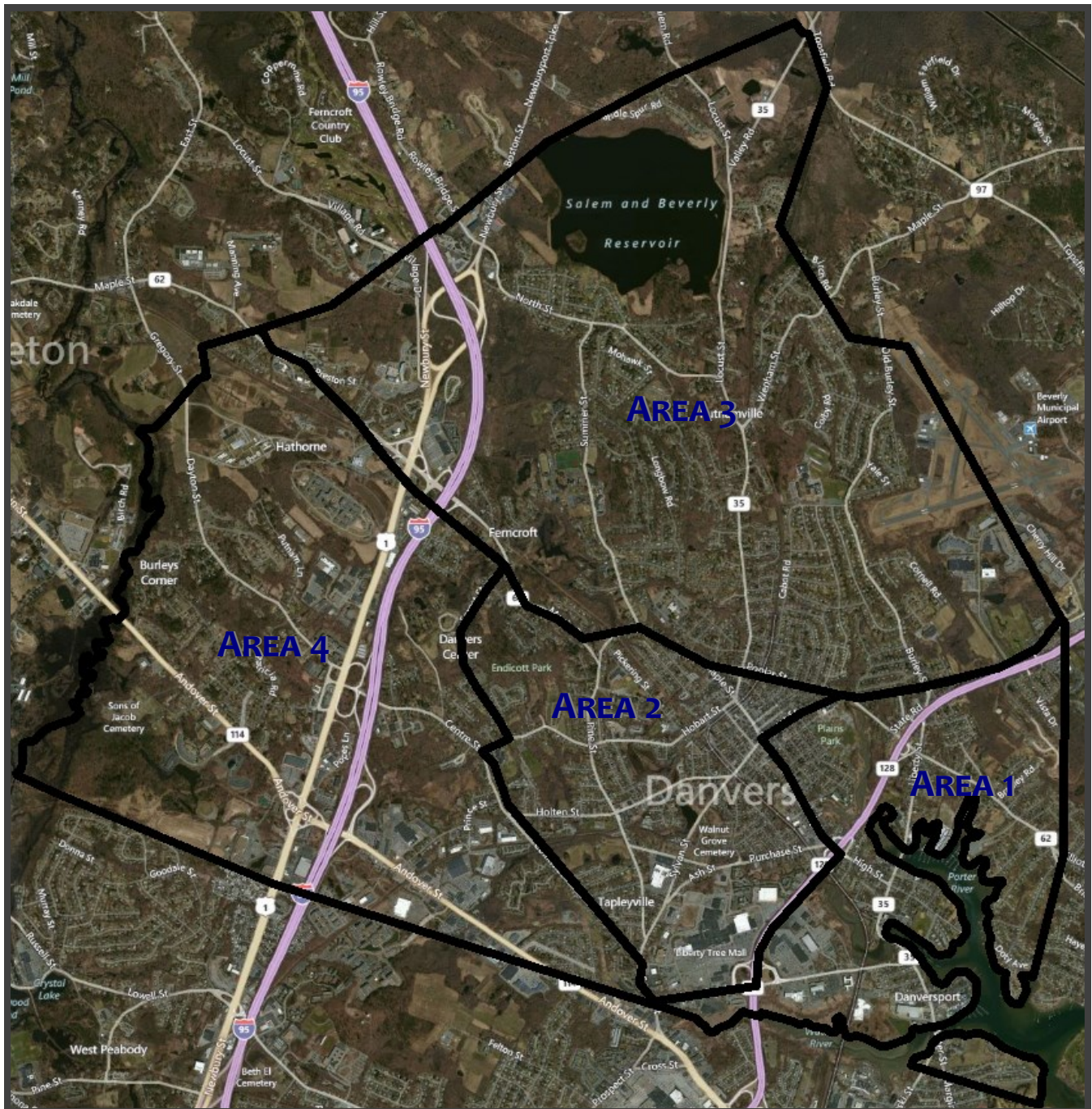
Sign up for our Nixle alerts at <http://local.nixle.com/danvers-ma-police-department/>



Patrol Overview

The town is divided into Four Patrol Areas, as depicted in the map below. Each area is covered by a dedicated officer and cruiser. Shifts are also staffed with additional cruisers who function as back up and are assigned calls on an as-needed basis to assist the Area cruisers 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%.





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	2011	2012	Change from Average	Notes
Violent / Personal Crime						
Homicide	0.3	0-1	1	0	-100%	None occurred
Rape	4.5	2-7	2	2	-55%	2 involved acquaintances
Indecent Assault	6.3	3-10	3	6	-5%	Primarily domestic-related
Robbery	9.5	7-12	9	5	-48%	All at commercial locations
Aggravated Assault	32.7	27-39	40	45	+38%	44% were domestic-related
Simple Assault	155.8	137-175	148	170	+9%	51% were domestic-related
Kidnapping	.9	0-2	2	1	+6%	Female held against her will
Threats/Intimidation	79.8	58-102	43	48	-40%	Large reduction in threats
Bomb Threats	4.4	2-7	1	2	-54%	At Walmart and Liberty Tree Mall
Violation of a Restraining Order	34.3	25-44	31	45	+31%	Multiple repeat offenders
Property Crime						
Residential Burglary	46.5	31-62	54	41	-12%	Spikes noted in August and November
Commercial Burglary	29.4	21-37	32	16	-46%	Lowest figure in the past ten years
Theft from Vehicle	250	202-299	216	131	-48%	Significant decrease from the 10 year average
Theft from Building	88.5	71-106	74	72	-19%	Primarily related to scrap metal thefts
Theft from Person	22.8	16-30	19	14	-39%	Four occurred at hotels
Theft from Residence	54.5	47-62	43	47	-14%	Only 20% were domestic-related
Theft of Bicycle	18.9	14-24	10	11	-42%	Mostly from residential settings
Theft of Services	19.6	15-24	14	14	-29%	Few involve electric meter tampering
Shoplifting	298.2	260-337	331	314	+5%	Top 5 repeat locations same as 2011
Auto Theft	38	22-54	20	22	-42%	Most taken from commercial locations
Arson	2.3	0-4	3	1	-57%	Male lit trash barrel on fire at McDonald's
Fraud & Forgery	128.6	113-144	130	115	-11%	43% credit card/debit card fraud
Employee Theft	19.8	13-27	15	20	+1%	Primarily occurring at retail locations
Trespassing	33.6	21-46	34	22	-34%	Significant decrease from the average
Vandalism	262.7	219-306	208	187	-29%	Automobiles primary targets



Accident Type	10 Year Average	Usual Range	2011	2012	Change from Average	Notes
Crimes Against Society						
Drug Offenses	78.1	55-101	43	60	-23%	Decrease from average but up from last year
Liquor Law Violations	38	23-53	26	27	-29%	70% involve Minor in Possession
Drunk Driving	76.4	47-106	68	61	-20%	59 out of 61 offenders arrested; 2 hospitalized
Prostitution	5	2-8	3	1	-80%	Significant decrease recorded
Indecent Exposure	7.5	5-10	8	9	+19%	Within normal range
Weapons Violations	19.4	11-27	12	15	-23%	Mostly knives
Dumping/Littering	24	19-29	14	22	-8%	Within normal range
Child Neglect	15	9-21	4	10	-33%	Up from 2011 but down from average
Disorder / Quality-of-Life Offenses						
Disorderly Conduct	152.5	127-178	189	122	-20%	Only 14% involved alcohol
Disputes	569.9	547-593	536	554	-3%	Majority are domestic or neighbor related
Noise Complaints	390.4	343-438	369	389	0%	Exactly at average
Fireworks	43.2	34-52	51	57	+32%	53% occurred within 2 weeks of July 4th
Drunkenness	148.7	122-175	171	151	+2%	60 Protective Custodies
Vagrancy	19.4	11-28	33	90	+363%	Panhandling & people sleeping in parking lots
Youth Disorder	182	142-222	156	161	-12%	Mainly for trespassing/gathering
Skateboard, Bike & Scooter Complaints	79.4	35-124	50	26	-67%	Primarily Dirtbike/ATV complaints; 9 occurred on Rail Trail
Suspicious Activity	915.2	852-978	820	852	-7%	Slight reduction from average
Psychiatric Disorder	133.6	104-164	185	224	+68%	Many suicidal/depressed
Harassment	48.8	44-54	47	13	-73%	Significant decrease
Annoying / Obscene Phone Calls	94.9	77-113	64	67	-29%	Mostly harassing phone calls, very few obscene or pranks
Traffic Issues						
MV Accidents	1279.5	1186-1373	1278	1281	0%	Accidents fell exactly at the average
Traffic & Parking Complaints	571.1	540-603	541	481	-16%	Slight decrease in traffic complaints
Criminal MV Offenses	456.5	254-659	341	348	-24%	Up slightly from 2011 but down from the avg.
Disabled MV	523.9	424-624	442	353	-33%	Significant decrease
Abandoned MV	39	23-55	25	15	-62%	Well below normal range
Recovered Stolen Vehicles	18.9	10-28	16	16	-15%	Exact same figure as 2011
Dangerous Road Conditions	222.5	196-249	224	186	-18%	Slight decrease. Mild Jan –Mar



Incident Type	Average	Usual Range	2011	2012	Change from Average	Notes
General Service Incidents						
911 Errors	300.5	260-341	282	263	-12%	Within normal range
False Alarms	1730.3	1454-2007	1516	1330	-23%	Continuing downward trend
Animal-Related Incidents	367	317-417	306	273	-26%	Mostly animals left in cars
Check Well-Being	844	765-923	822	803	-5%	Within normal range
Unattended Death	25.9	20-32	17	24	-7%	About average
Fire Assists	63.1	41-86	23	47	-26%	Lower than normal
Lost Property	121.5	79-164	73	91	-25%	Within normal range
Medical Aid	1688.3	1485-1892	1976	2085	+24%	Top call for service category in 2012
Missing Persons	51.5	26-77	52	58	+13%	Slight increase from average
Suicide or Attempt	17.4	11-24	29	22	+26%	Increased along with Psychiatric calls
Town/Utility Problem	280.6	217-344	244	178	-37%	Significant decrease from the average
Public Service	472.6	406-540	514	546	+16%	Slight increase
Police-Directed Activity						
Traffic Enforcement	2332.8	1016-3650	2477	1853	-21%	Decrease from average
Directed Patrols	1136.8	522-1752	1463	1658	+46%	Conducting more overnight checks
Warrant Arrests or Service	268.5	229-309	237	204	-24%	Relates to overall crime rate
Service of Legal Papers	479.4	353-606	536	550	+15%	Many are multiple attempts to serve same paperwork
Prisoner Transport	258.4	229-288	272	243	-6%	Decrease reflecting total arrests
Overall Totals						
Total Calls for Service	15565.5	14796-16338	14863	14443	-7%	Decrease reflected in reported crime, alarms, and traffic-related issues
Total Reported Crimes	2029.2	1897-	1880	1680	-17%	Reduction in reported crime is similar to reduction in arrests
Total Arrests	850.4	645-1056	700	708	-17%	Reflected in decreases in certain arrestable offenses including OUI, criminal motor vehicle offenses, and drug offenses



Calls for Service, Total Reported Crime and Arrests

Calls for Service

Overall Calls for Service decreased 7% when compared to the ten-year average. Significant decreases were noted in such categories as Harassment, Traffic Complaints, Theft from Motor Vehicles and Vandalism.

Total Reported Crime

Total Reported Crimes recorded its lowest number in the last ten years and continued the downward trend we have seen over the past decade. Reported crimes decreased 17% from the average with 1,680 and fell below the normal range which is between 1897 and 2160 crimes. Crimes Against a Person decreased by 4%, Crimes Against Property decreased by 17% and Crimes Against Society decreased by 36% when compared to the ten year average.

Arrests

The total number of arrests decreased by 17% when compared to the ten year average, but increased slightly when compared to 2011. As shown in Figure 3 to the right, Arrests in Danvers declined from 2004 though 2009 and have been on the rise since, increasing from 629 in 2009 and 659 in 2010, to 700 last year and 708 this year.

Decreases were noted in arrests for Drunk Driving, Liquor Law Violations, Warrants, Drug Offenses, and Criminal Motor Vehicle Offenses. These Incident Types also recorded overall decreases in reported incidents.

Increased arrests were noted in Aggravated and Simple Assaults, and Shoplifting. All three of those incident types recorded increases in reported crimes, which would have provided the opportunity for officers to execute more arrests.

FIGURE 1: CALLS FOR SERVICE 2003-2012

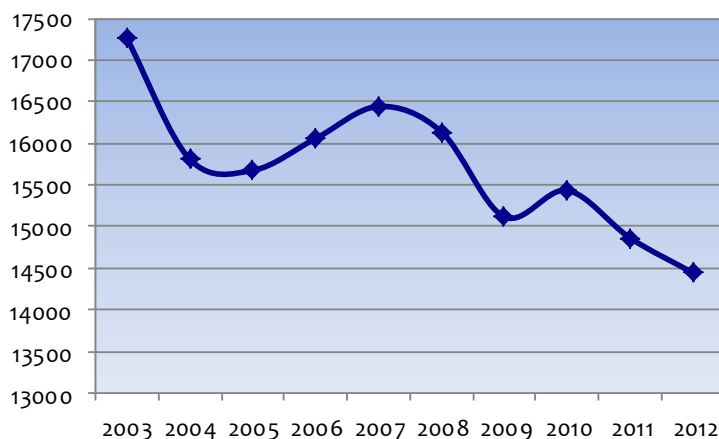


FIGURE 2: REPORTED CRIME 2003-2012

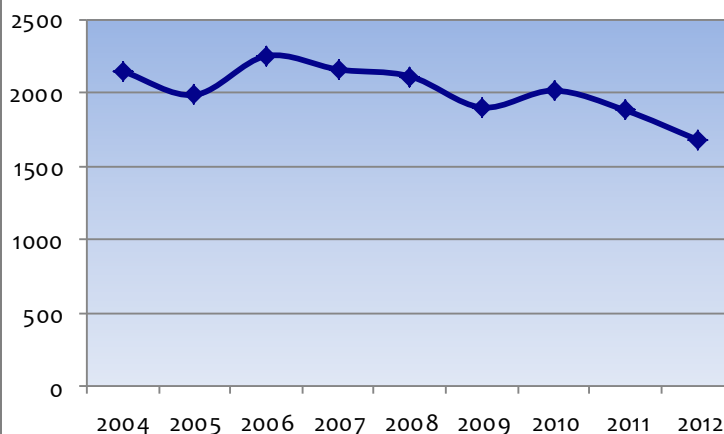
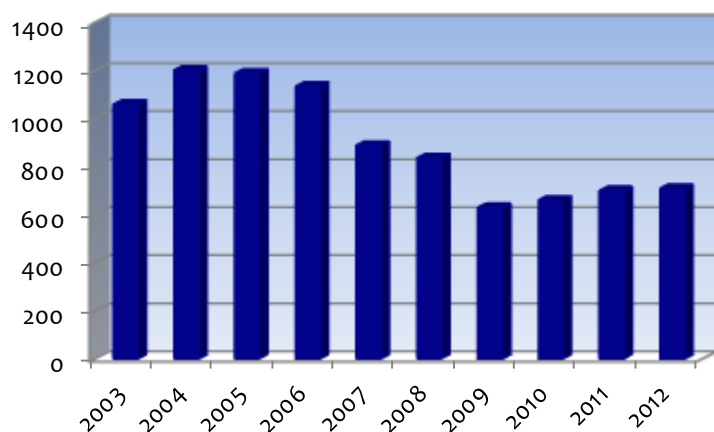


FIGURE 3: ARRESTS IN DANVERS 2003-2012





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.

There were no homicides in 2012, representing a 100% decrease from 2011 when Danvers recorded its first homicide in six years.

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 two substantiated rapes reported to the Danvers Police Department in 2012. The two rapes represented a 55% 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.

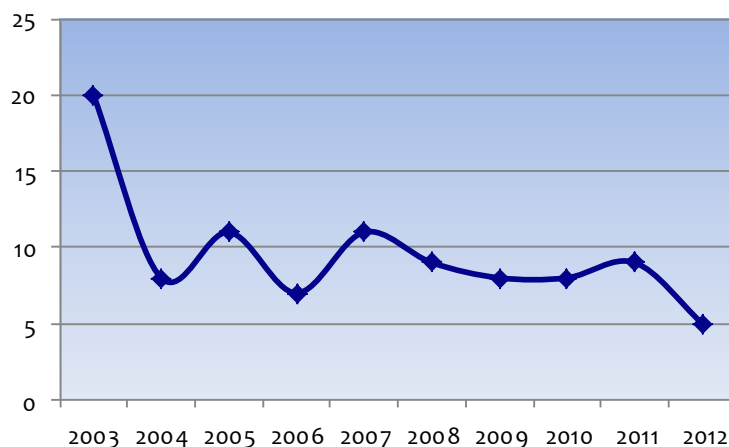
There are two main types of robberies: Individual robbery and commercial robbery. Individual robberies are committed against a private individual, typically on a street or other public place. "Muggings" are individual robberies. Commercial robberies are committed against businesses or institutions, such as banks, and 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 recorded the lowest frequency of robberies in the last decade, with 5, representing a 48% decrease when compared to the average.

Of those 5:

- 4 resulted in the issuance of a warrant
- None involved acquaintances
- 4 involved commercial establishments
- 1 occurred in the parking lot of a business

FIGURE 4: ROBBERIES 2003-2012



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 2012, Aggravated Assaults increased by 28% when compared to the average. There were 45 Aggravated Assaults in 2012, which as shown on Figure 5 on the following page, represents the highest frequency in the past ten years.

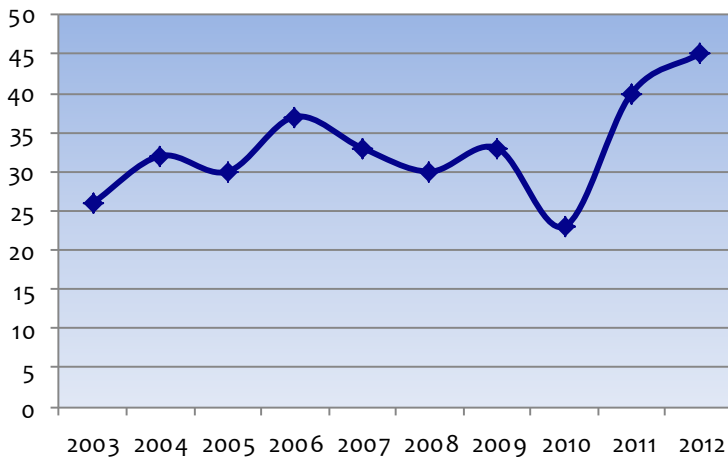
Of the 45 Aggravated Assaults, 20 were Domestic in nature and will be discussed further on page 19.

Of the 25 non-domestic Aggravated Assaults that occurred in 2012, the most prevalent weapon used was an automobile, utilized in 8 incidents. Two assaults involved handguns, 4 involved the use of a knife or other cutting instrument, 6 involved other dangerous weap-



ons. Five involved the use of hands, fist or feet and the victim sustained serious injuries. One of the Aggravated Assaults involving a handgun was the result of a parking dispute. The suspect was identified and arrested. The second incident occurred at a business and the suspect fled, and was not identified. Three incidents involved shoplifters attempting to flee the scene and striking loss prevention officers, or witnesses with their vehicles.

FIGURE 5: AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS 2003-2012



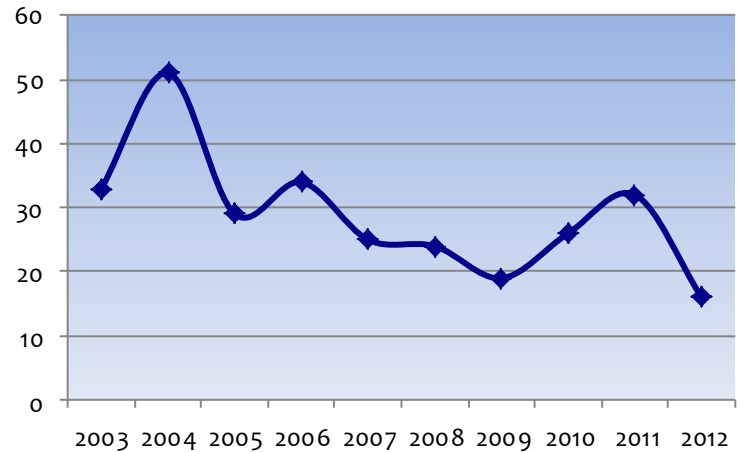
Crimes Against Property

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

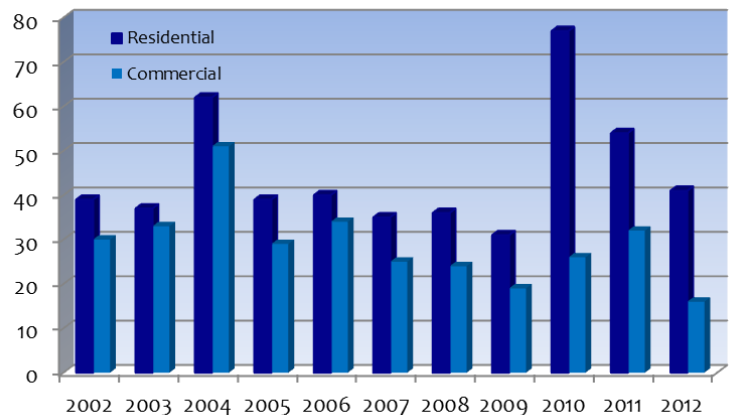
Overall, burglaries decreased 25% when compared to the average. As depicted in Figure 6 above to the right, Burglaries spiked in 2004 with 113 then decreased rather steadily through 2009. In 2010, overall burglaries surged to the second-highest in the past ten years with 103. Since 2010, burglaries have decreased steadily, with 57 occurring in 2012.

FIGURE 6: BURGLARIES 2003-2012



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 2012, Residential burglaries decreased by 12% when compared to the average. Commercial Breaks decreased by 46%. Figure 7 below shows Residential and Commercial burglaries by year for the past ten years.

FIGURE 7: RESIDENTIAL & COMMERCIAL BURGLARIES 2003-2012



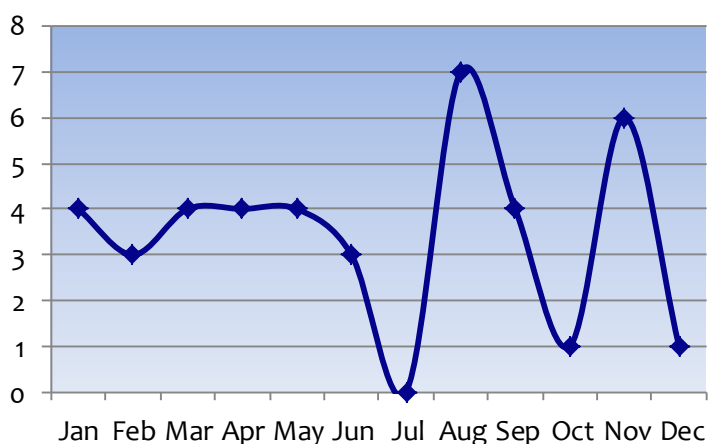
Residential Burglaries

As displayed in Figure 8 on the following page, housebreaks remained between three and four a month from January through June. July recorded no residential burglaries, but August had the busiest month with 7. September and October saw steady decreases, with a spike to 6 in November and finishing the year with 1 in December.



Six 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. One attempted housebreak was witnessed by the residents. The suspect fled the scene on foot, was tracked, eventually located and arrested.

FIGURE 8: HOUSEBREAKS BY MONTH 2012



Sixty-eight percent of housebreaks involved a suspect forcing entry, or attempting to force entry, into the residence (n = 28). Thirty-two 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.

Arrests were made in four housebreak cases in 2012. In two incidents, two suspects were identified as being responsible for the break and arrested, resulting in six total arrests. Additionally, warrants, summonses or other court action were sought in four more cases. Suspects were identified in ten more cases and are considered ongoing investigations. In four cases, the crime was committed by a family member and the victim did not wish to press charges.

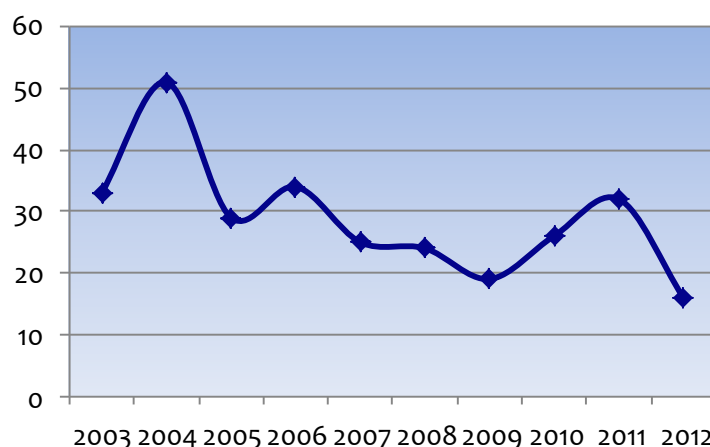
Two of the housebreaks occurred at vacant property and scrap metal such as copper piping was stolen. One was attributed to a former homeowner whose home had been foreclosed on breaking in.

Commercial Burglaries

Commercial burglaries decreased by 46% when compared to the average, recording 16 in 2012, which is the lowest figure in the past ten years. 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.

An arrest was made in one incident, when six juveniles broke into a gas station. Two cases resulted in the issuance of a warrant, summons or other court action and suspects were developed in two other cases.

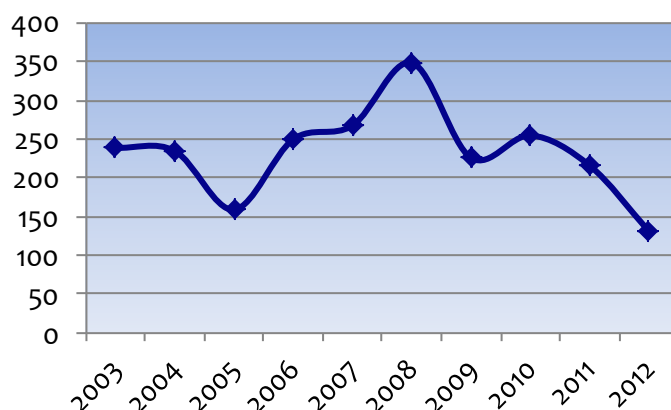
FIGURE 9: COMMERCIAL BREAKS 2003-2012



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 48%. Car breaks recorded a high of 342 in 2002 then saw steady decline through 2005. In 2006, Larceny from Motor Ve-

FIGURE 10: LARCENY FROM MOTOR VEHICLE 2003 -2012

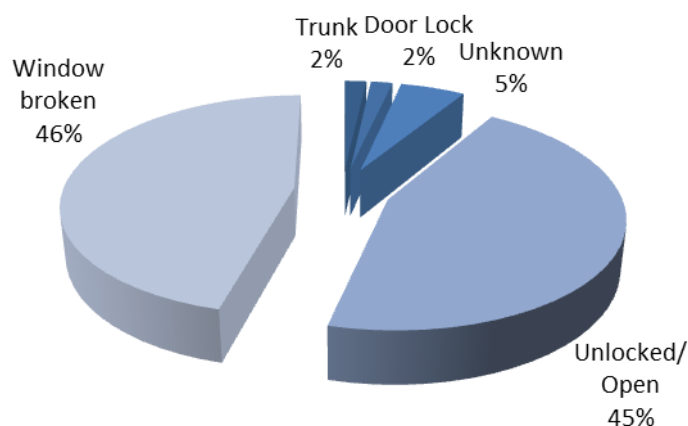




hicles began to increase again, peaking in 2008 with 349. 2009 brought a drastic decrease in car breaks and in 2010, a slight uptick was recorded. 2011 showed decreases again and 2012 recorded the lowest total in the past ten years.

There were 131 Larceny from Motor Vehicles during 2012. Of those, 18 involved the theft of vehicle parts or accessories, including hubcaps, tires, rims, windshield wipers and license plates. Of the 113 remaining Larceny from Motor vehicles, 26% occurred at a residence and 74% occurred at a business.

FIGURE 11: CAR BREAK METHOD OF ENTRY

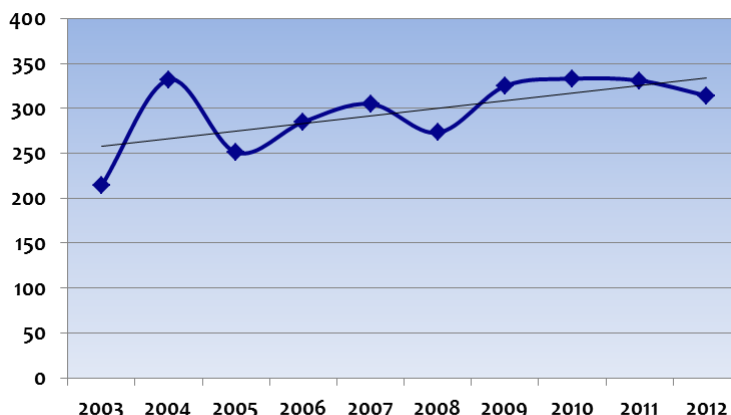


Entry was gained almost equally by breaking a window and by opening an unlocked door, with 46% and 45% respectively. Five percent of reports did not specify a method of entry. Targeted items in 2012 included laptops, cell phones, tablets and other small electronics, loose change, purses and wallets.

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 5% when compared to the ten-year average and recorded 314 incidents. When compared to 2011, Shoplifting decreased by 16 incidents, or 5%. 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

FIGURE 12: SHOPLIFTING 2003-2012



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

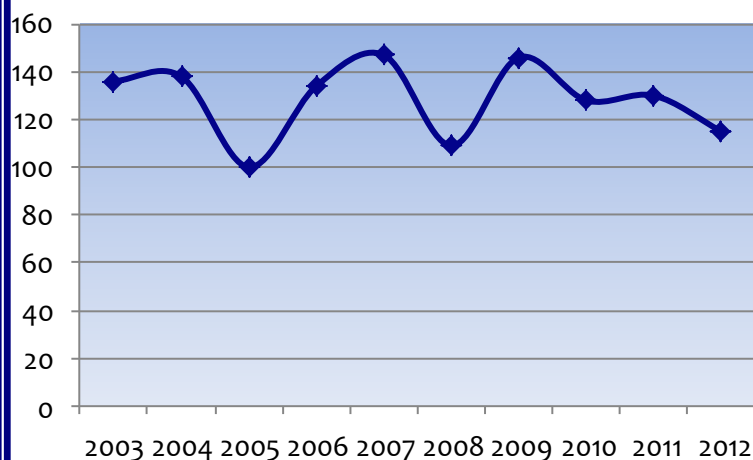
Store	Address	2011	2012
Wal-Mart	55 Brooksby Village Dr	103	124
Kohl's	50 Independence Way	76	75
Claire's Boutique	100 Independence Way	23	29
Target	240 Independence Way	19	12
Best Buy	230 Independence Way	15	12

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.

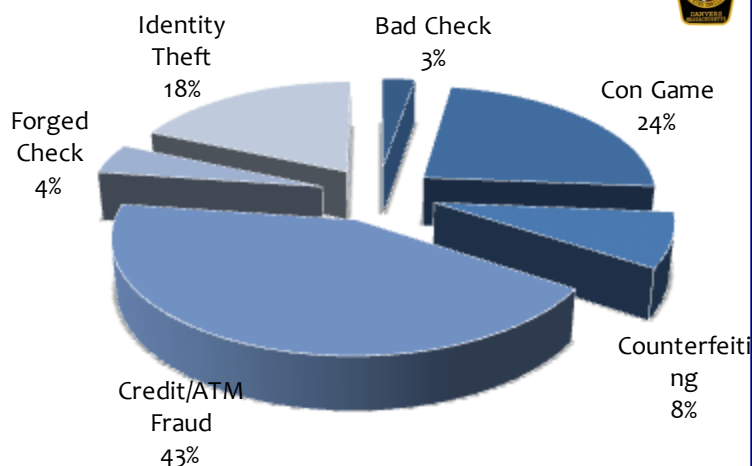
Forgery and counterfeiting also refer to the selling, buying or possessing of an altered, copied or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud. Typically, one would think of forging a signature on a check or counterfeiting money. Though uncommon in Danvers, investigations regarding the production, 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 2003-2012



There were 115 reported cases of Fraud and Forgery in 2012 representing an 11% increase from the ten-year average. As shown in Figure 14 above, more than half of the incidents reported in 2012 were related to ATM/Credit Card fraud or Identity Theft. Twenty-four percent were related to Con Games. Eight percent involved Counterfeit bills, 4% involved Forged Checks and 3% involved Bad Checks, where checks are intentionally drawn on a closed account.

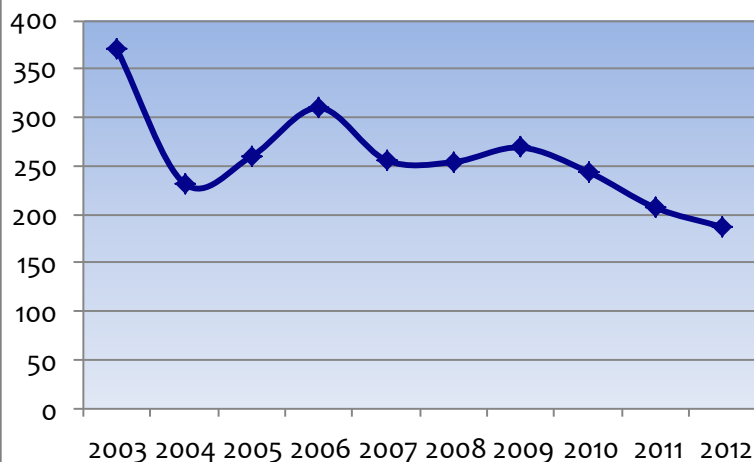
FIGURE 14: FRAUD/FORGERY INCIDENTS BY TYPE



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 29% decrease in 2012 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 2003-2012



More than half of the vandalism in 2012 was done to automobiles. For cars, broken windows, keyed paint jobs, slashed tires and eggings 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 2003-2012

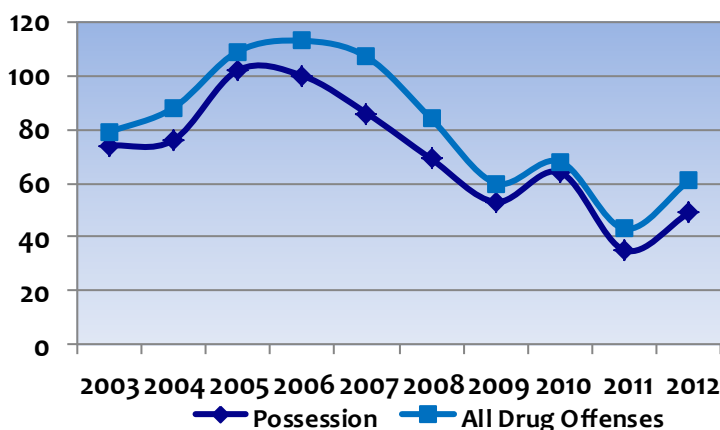


Figure 16 above displays the figures for all Drug Offenses in Danvers, as well as showing the figures for Possession over the last ten years. As evidenced by Figure 16, Drug Possession Incidents account for the majority of all drug-related offenses. Overall Drug Offenses have decreased 49% when compared to the ten-year average. Similarly, Drug Possession decreased 12%. 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 again saw an uptick from the previous year, while remaining well below the average.

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. 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 2012

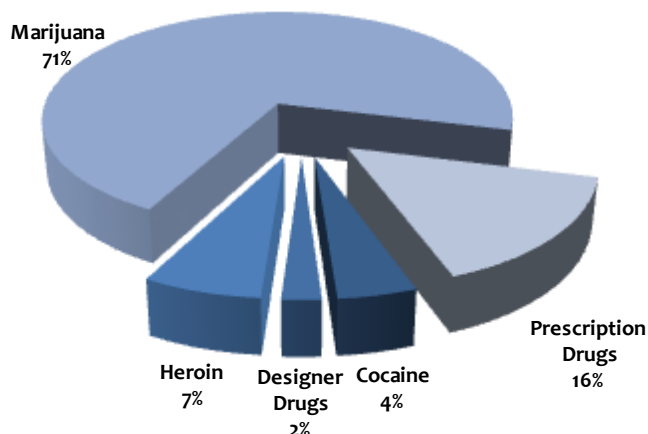


Figure 17 above shows Drug Possession by drug type for 2012. Marijuana comprised 71% of all drug possessions in 2012. Prescription Drugs comprised 16% of all drug possessions in 2012, representing a significant decrease in the portion of overall drug possession from 2011, in which 46% were prescription drugs. There were 3 incidents of heroin possession and 2 of cocaine and 1 of a designer drug such as ecstasy.

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

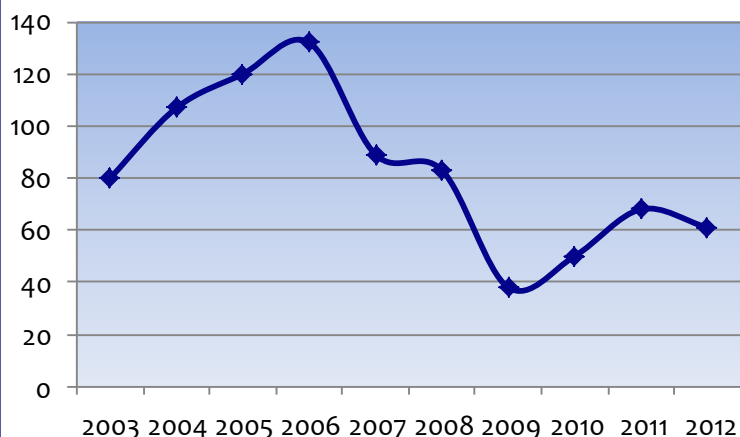
Most of the Liquor Law Violations occurring in Danvers are status offenses, meaning that the action is only illegal for a certain class of people, in this case, minors. The status offenses include furnishing liquor to a minor, illegal transportation of alcohol, and minor in possession of alcohol. Liquor Law Violations decreased 29% from the ten-year average in 2012. Seventy percent of Liquor Law Violations involved Minors in Possession of Alcohol. There were 2 incidents involving furnishing alcohol to minors. Four incidents of open containers were also reported, and typically occurred in a motor vehicle.



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 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 17: OUI INCIDENTS 2003-2012



In 2012, Drunk Driving incidents decreased by 20% when compared to the ten-year average. Arrests were made in 59 of the 61 Drunk Driving Incidents. In 2 cases, the operator suffered injuries requiring immediate medical attention, was transported to a hospital, and summonsed to appear in court at a later date. Nineteen of the 61 Drunk Driving incidents involved motor vehicle accidents, with crossing the center line or rear-ending another vehicle being the predominant causing factors.

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.

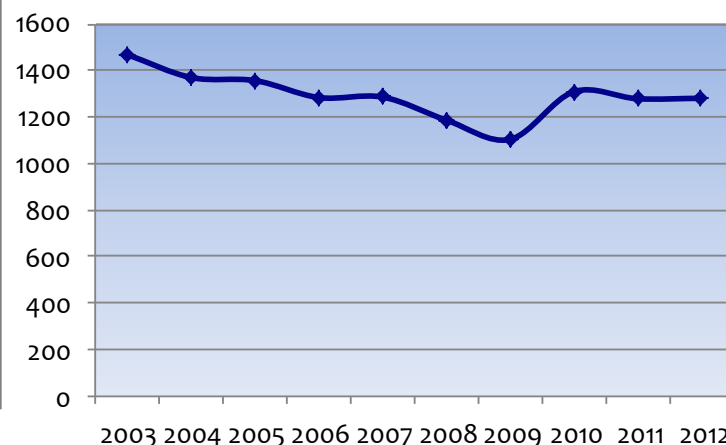
Traffic accidents: the accidental collisions of a motor vehicle with another motor vehicle, person, bicycle or stationary object.

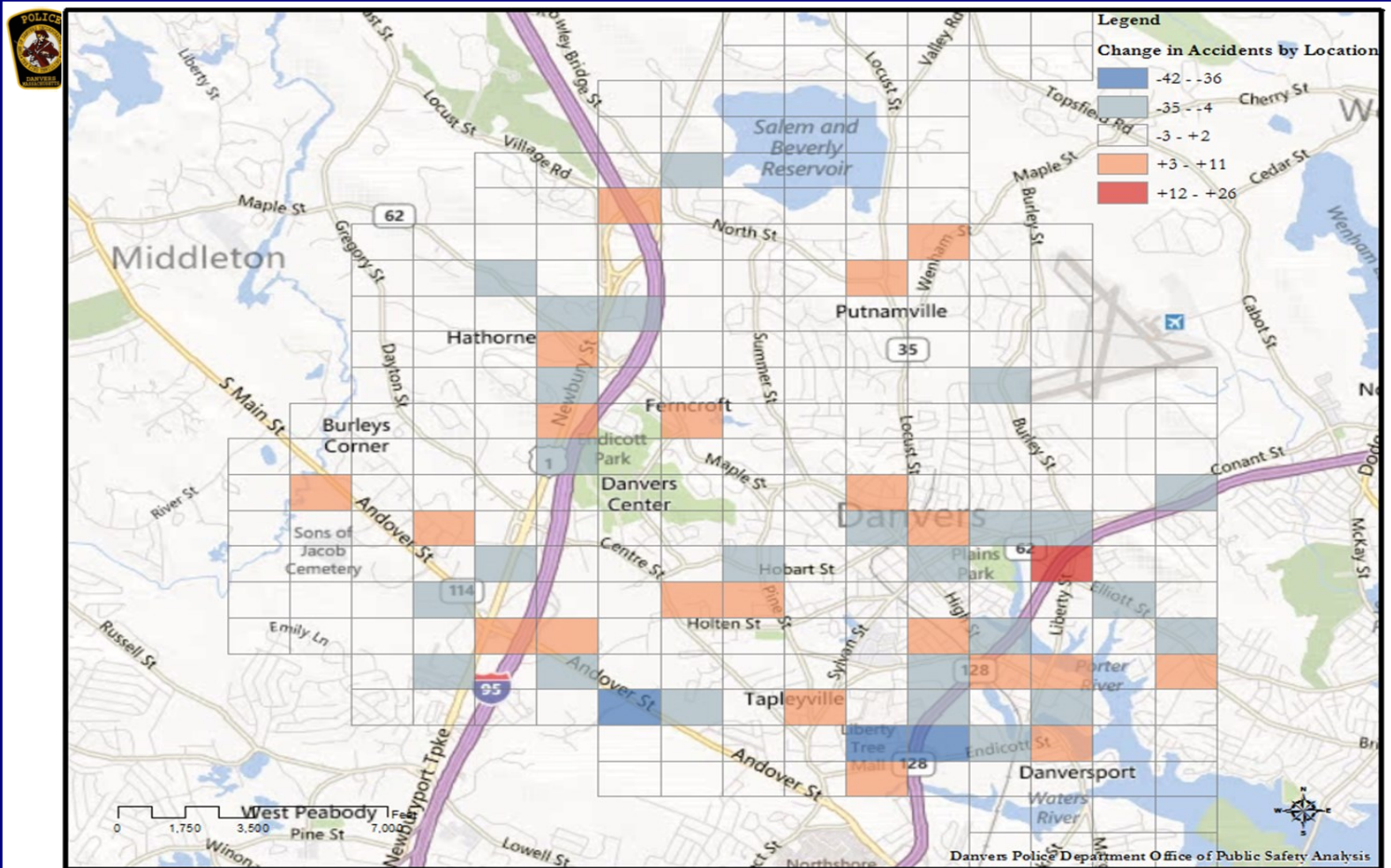
Massachusetts General Law does not require an operator to report an accident to local law enforcement if less than \$1,000 worth of damage occurred and there is no injury. The figures below represent accidents reported to the Danvers Police Department. Additional accidents may have occurred that are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

Traffic accidents fell exactly at the average during 2012, ending the year with 1,281. There was one fatal traffic accident in Danvers in 2012, involving a pedestrian struck by a vehicle.

Roughly half of all traffic accidents list a causing or contributing factor. In 2012, 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 7% of the accidents.

FIGURE 20: MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS 2003-2012





The map to the above depicts the change in motor vehicle accidents from 2011 to 2012. 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, depicting areas with increases. The un-shaded areas recorded a decrease of 3 or less, no change, or an increase of less than 2.

The largest increase was noted at the Elliott St/Liberty St/Route 128 intersection. Accidents increased by 36% (n = 26) in that grid area from 73 in 2011 to 99 in 2012. This was the only area to note an increase above 12. This increase can primarily be attributed to the construction that took place in that area, and drivers becoming familiar with the new on and off ramps, as well as the new design of the intersection.

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 decreased by 16% in 2012.

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 24% 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 494 Domestic-related incidents in 2012, representing a 9% 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. Twenty-six percent of domestic-related incidents are captured under the Other category comprised mostly of Harassing Phone Calls, Vandalism, Civil/Custody Disputes, Disorderly Conduct, Drunkenness, and Keep the Peace. Auto Theft, Burglary, Fraud/Forgery, and Larceny also contribute to the Other category.

Simple Assault accounted for 18% of all domestic incidents and Aggravated Assault accounted for 4%. 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 21: DOMESTIC INCIDENTS BY TYPE

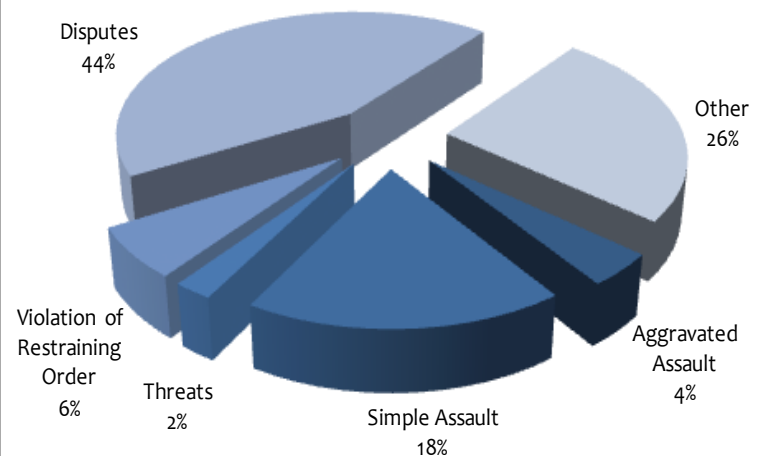


TABLE 2: DOMESTIC INCIDENTS 2007-2012

Incident Type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Average	2012	% Change
Murder	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	NC
Robbery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	NC
Aggravated Assault	12	10	9	12	19	12	20	+61%
Simple Assault	83	85	83	67	93	82	88	+7%
Threats	20	16	19	23	11	18	11	-38%
Sex Offenses	3	2	1	6	0	2	5	+108%
Total Violence	118	113	112	108	125	115	124	+8%
Violation of Restraining Order	25	42	27	23	31	28	31	+9%
Disputes	233	231	235	242	228	234	215	-8%
Other	153	170	178	159	175	167	124	-26%
Total Incidents	529	556	552	532	557	544	494	-9%

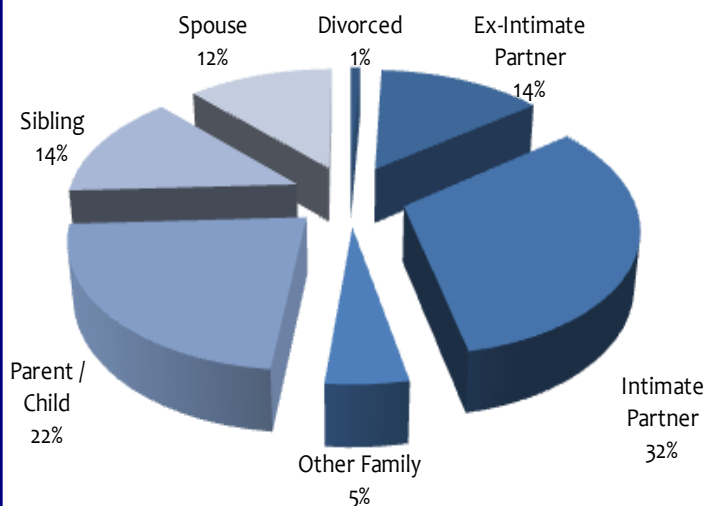


Domestic Violence: a pattern of coercive and controlling behaviors and tactics used by one person over another to gain power and control and can include emotional, financial, physical, sexual and verbal abuse.

As shown in Table 2, incidents had steadily decreased since 2006, until 2011. In 2012, incidents of Domestic violence increased by 8% when compared to the five year average recording 9 more incidents. Aggravated Assaults increased by 61%, while Simple Assaults increased by 7%. Sex Offenses, which include Rape, Sexual Assault and Non-forcible Sex Offenses (such as Statutory Rape and Incest) increased by 108% with 5 recorded. The high percentage increase in Sex Offense is actually the result of only 2.5 more incidents than the average. When dealing with smaller figures, percentages can be misleading.

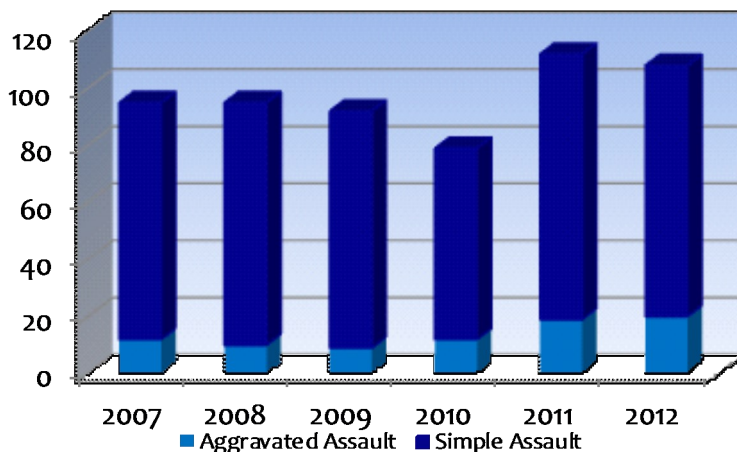
Figure 22 below shows the relationship between the victim and offender for all domestic violence incidents in 2012. Almost half of the victims and offenders are involved in current romantic relationships, with 32% in a dating relationship and 12% married. Parents and children accounted for 22% of the domestic violence in 2012. The category children also includes adults involved in domestic violence altercations with their parents and is not limited to minor children. Fourteen percent involved victims and offenders in past dating relationships; 1% involved persons who are divorced. Fourteen percent involved siblings and 5% involved other familial relationships such as cousins, aunts, uncles, etc.

FIGURE 22: 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 23 below shows the Aggravated and Simple Assaults by year for the last six years. 2007-2009 was fairly steady, each with between 91-95 Domestic Assaults by year. 2010 showed a decrease to 79 and 2011 recorded the highest frequency of domestic assaults in the last six years. 2012 recorded 108 total domestic assaults.

FIGURE 23: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE BY YEAR



There were 20 Domestic Aggravated Assaults in 2012. 7 of those involved the use of Hands or Feet as a dangerous weapon. This figure includes strangulation. Three involved a knife. The remaining ten involved various dangerous weapons, including automobiles, household items, furniture, etc. One victim of Aggravated Assault was pregnant.

There were 31 Violations of a Restraining Order in 2012. Of those, 19 were violated via phone calls or text messaging. Six utilized a third party to contact the victim. Five were violated in person and one incident involved the use of a computer. Twenty restraining order violations involved persons that were in a past dating relationship, 3 involved persons who were divorced, four involved individuals in a current dating relationship, three involved a married couple and 1 involved a parent and child. Four offenders violated their orders a combined 18 times.



Trends and Patterns in 2012

Car Breaks at Commercial Locations

Historically, car breaks occur fairly evenly when comparing whether the car break took place in a residential setting (driveway, parking lot to an apartment/condo complex, or street in front of a house) or in a business parking lot. In 2010, 51% of car breaks occurred in Residential settings and 49% occurred in Commercial settings. In 2011, the majority of car breaks in Danvers shifted from occurring in residential settings, to 70% occurring at commercial locations, including parking lots of health clubs, restaurants, and stores. 2012 continued that trend of 74% of the car breaks occurring in commercial lots.

Commercial car breaks differ greatly from those in the residential setting. Typically, residential car breaks occur in a spree where many cars on one street or in one neighborhood are victimized, almost always during the overnight hours. Rarely is the same street or neighborhood targeted more than once and once a spree has occurred, we usually do not see another one for weeks to months. Sixty-six percent of vehicles broken into in residential settings are unlocked. An offender will walk up and down a street, checking door handles for unlocked vehicles. If a vehicle is unlocked, the offender rummages through looking for items of value. Thus, victims are determined by opportunity, not as a result of premeditation or preemptive targeting. It is very rare that an offender will risk the noise of breaking a window in a residential setting. The items stolen in residential settings are usually of less value than in commercial settings, with loose change being one of the most stolen items in a residential setting.

Car breaks in commercial settings tend to occur when the business is the busiest. For example, the most common time of occurrence at health clubs was between 17:00-19:00, which coincides with the after-work crowd at the gym. Restaurants along Route 1 suffered the majority of their car breaks between 18:00-21:00, during their dinner rush.

Historically, in commercial settings, a window on the car is almost always broken to gain access. However, in

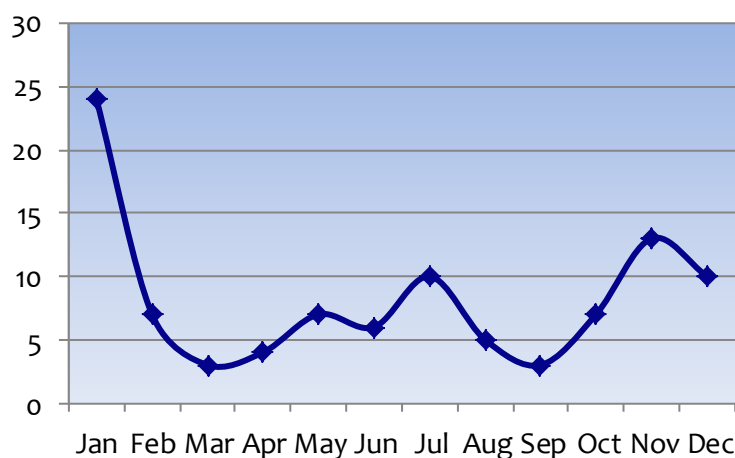
2012, 46% of vehicles had their windows broken while 30% had been left unlocked.

Typically, items of higher value, such as iPods, GPS's, laptops, backpacks, and wallets are taken from commercial settings. Vehicles are often targeted specifically for having these high-priced items in plain view in the vehicles. Several businesses parking lots had multiple car breaks over the course of the year.

The Danvers Police Department recognized the increase commercial car breaks spiked in the fall of 2011 and continued into early 2012. Danvers Police Department collaborated with neighboring communities, including Peabody, Beverly, Salem, Lynn & Marblehead to create a preventative approach to these car breaks. During this collaborative, a plan was developed to conduct public outreach, via Facebook and Twitter as well as to meet with management of the most frequently victimized locations and suggested improvements relating to target-hardening. Suggestions included the installation of security cameras in the parking lots, fixing broken lighting fixtures and encouraging patrons to secure their valuables. Officers and crime analysts from the departments also shared information on repeat offenders committing these crimes within their communities.

As a part of this collaboration, in early 2012, an arrest was made of persons identified as chronic offenders during the collaborative meetings, in Peabody after a car break at a Route 1 restaurant in Danvers. As shown below, after that arrests, commercial car breaks dropped off significantly for the rest of the year.

FIGURE 22: CAR BREAKS BY MONTH





Crime & Disorder at Hotels & Motels

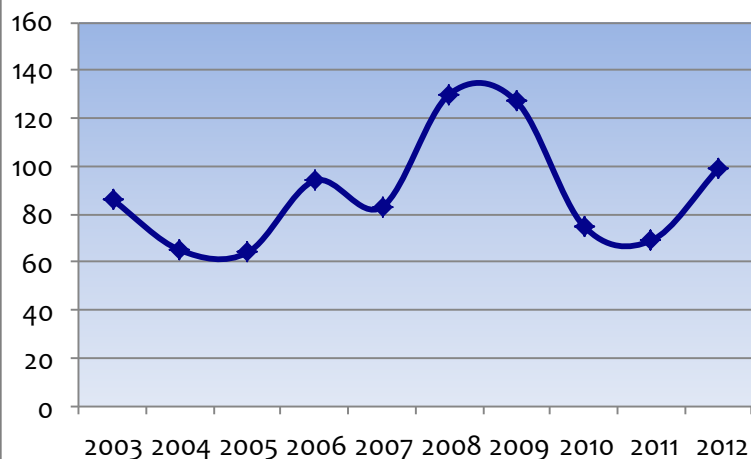
Most of the issues at the hotels and motels in town relate to two specific incidents that occurred in the fall of 2008. First, with state homeless shelters reaching capacity, the Massachusetts Department of Transitional Assistance began placing more homeless families in Danvers motels, primarily at the Motel 6, Days Inn and Knights Inn. This practice continued throughout 2012. 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 record-

FIGURE 24: CRIMES AT HOTELS & MOTELS 2001-2010



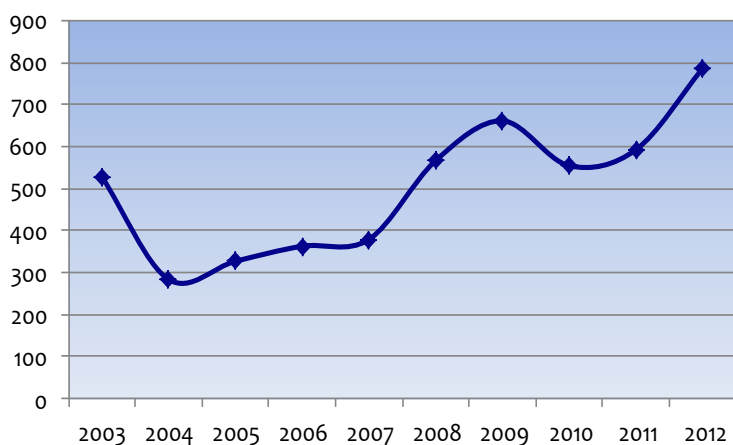
ed in the past ten years. Of the 787 calls to hotels and motels, 99 were reported crimes.

The most frequent Calls for Service Categories in 2012 included Medical Aids (160), Disputes (83), Well-being Checks (54), 911 Errors (51), Noise Complaints (32) and Suspicious Activity (31). In regards to Reported Crime, Simple Assault (20), Larceny from Building (14), Disorderly Conduct (8), Larceny from MV (8) and Aggravated Assault (7) were the most common.

The three hotels participating in the state's program accounted for 83% of all calls for service and 85% 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.

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





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