

Danvers Police Department 2015 Annual Report

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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:

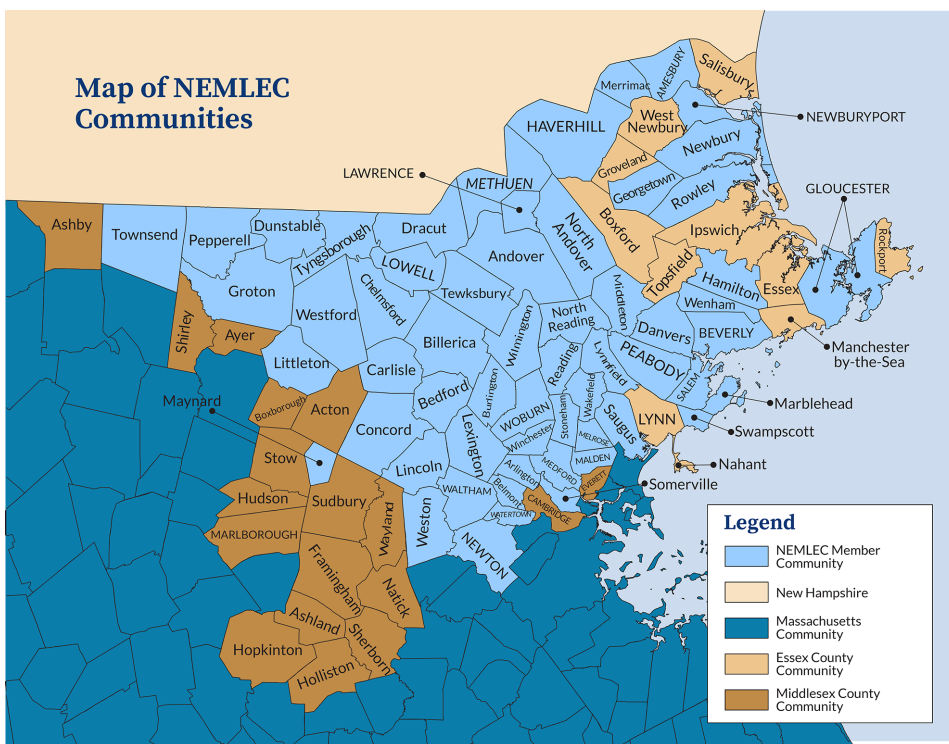
- Maintaining high standards of integrity and ethics;
- Protecting constitutional rights;
- Solving problems and maintaining order;
- Collaborating and partnering with citizens;
- Reducing crime and fear of crime;
- Protecting vulnerable populations.

Accreditation

The Danvers Police Department is accredited through the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). Danvers became the first municipal agency in Massachusetts to achieve accreditation back in 1986. CALEA's goals are to strengthen crime prevention and control capabilities; formalize essential management procedures; establish fair and nondiscriminatory personnel practices; improve service delivery; solidify interagency cooperation and coordination; and increase community and staff confidence in the agency. CALEA's standards for law enforcement agencies promote greater accountability within the department while increasing visibility and collaboration within the community. Danvers PD is also accredited by the Massachusetts Police Accreditation Committee.

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

The Danvers Police Department is a member of the North Eastern Massachusetts Law Enforcement Council (NEMLEC). NEMLEC is a consortium of 53 municipal police and sheriff agencies in Middlesex and Essex Counties. Member agencies operate pursuant to an interagency mutual aid agreement. Membership in NEMLEC provides the Danvers Police Department access to resources, including technology or equipment and personnel or teams with unique skills that an agency of its size may not otherwise have available. NEMLEC provides technology such as surveillance equipment, GPS monitoring units, tactical/mobile command centers, as well as specialized units including a regional Rapid Response Team and SWAT team. Danvers representatives that participate in the Rapid and K9 unit. NEMLEC also facilitates information sharing via use of a secured website and with monthly intelligence-sharing meetings.



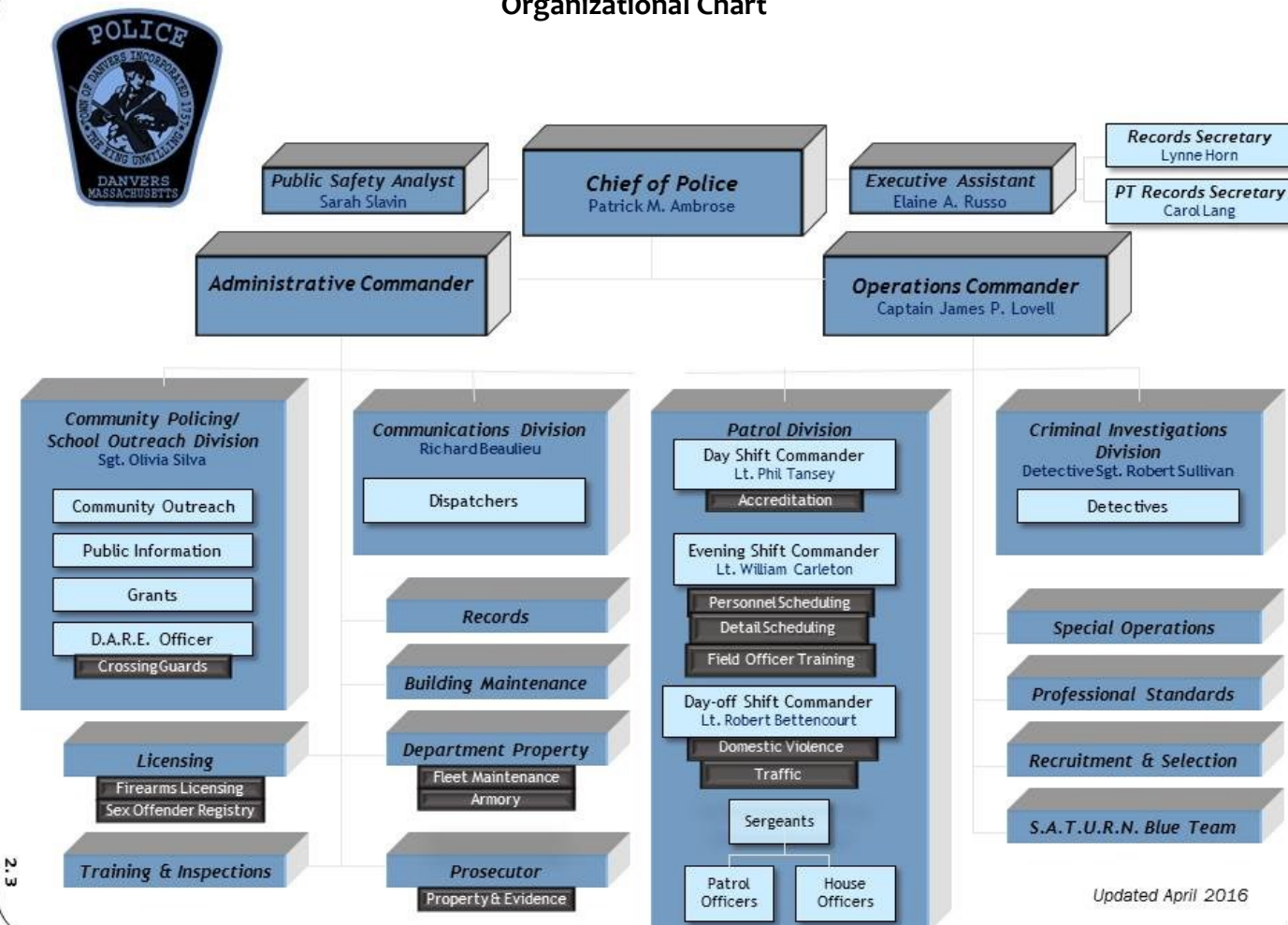


Danvers Police Department At-A-Glance

Rank Structure

Sworn Officers:	46		
Male:	42	Civilian Employees:	13
Female:	4	Male:	5
		Female:	8
Rank Structure:		Fleet:	22
Chief:	1	Marked Cruisers:	12
Captains:	2	Unmarked Vehicles:	10
Lieutenants:	3		
Sergeants:	8	FY 2014 Budget:	\$6,269,742
Detectives:	3	Calls for Service:	14,387
School Resource		Population Served:	26,493
Officer:	2	(According to the 2010 Census)	
K9 Officer:	1		
Patrol Officers:	26		

Organizational Chart



Updated April 2016



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.) programs in the local middle school and also are assigned to Danvers High School. The Community Policing Unit applies for and tracks grants received by the Danvers Police Department, as well.

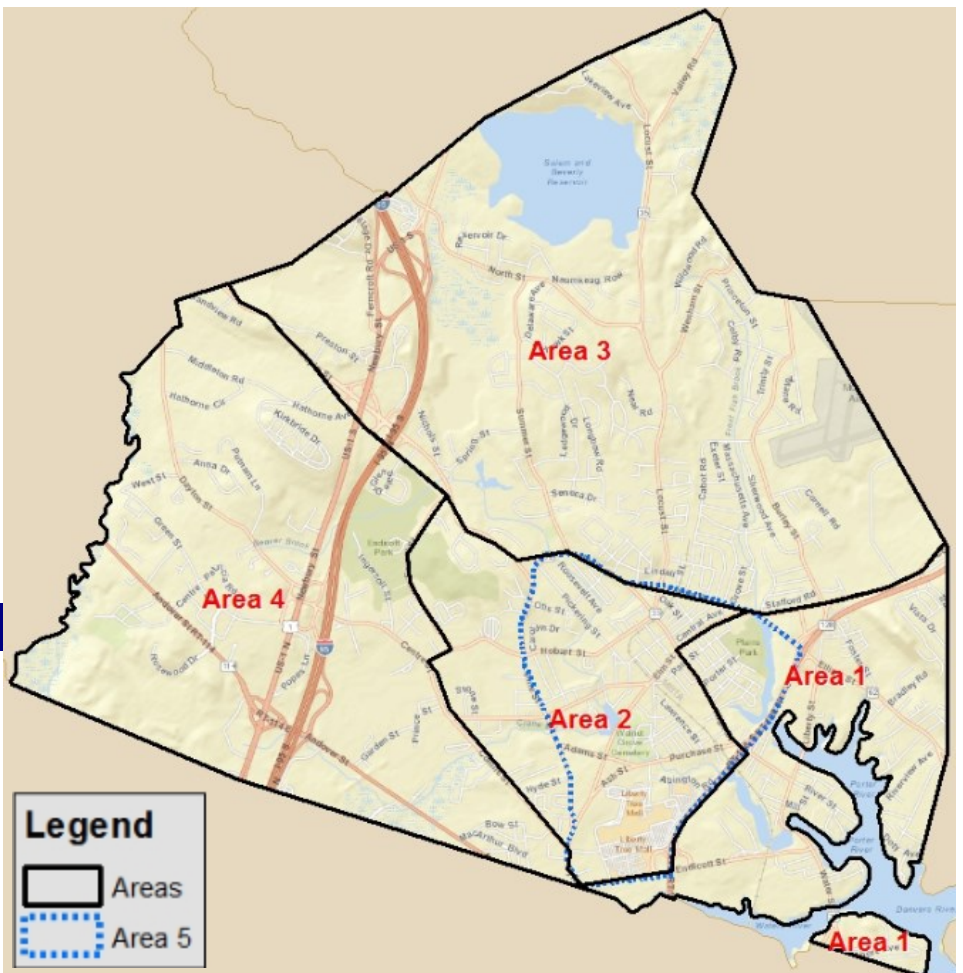
Also, under the Administrative Services Umbrella is the dispatch center, which employs a civilian supervisor and 8 civilian dispatchers, the records bureau, building maintenance, and fleet maintenance, detectives who conduct Firearms Licensing and Sex Offender registrations and the court prosecutor, 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. 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. 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.





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	2014	2015	Change from Average	Notes
Violent / Personal Crime						
Homicide	0.3	0-1	0	0	-100%	None since 2013
Rape	4.2	2-6	5	5	+19%	Two Domestic, Two Acquaintance
Indecent Assault	6.7	4-10	8	8	+20%	7 involved either Domestic or Acquaintance
Robbery	7.5	4-11	1	5	-33%	One was a Home Invasion
Aggravated Assault	33.9	27-41	25	38	+12%	More than half were Domestic
Simple Assault	151.1	131-171	123	122	-19%	More than half were Domestic
Kidnapping	0.8	0-2	1	1	+19%	Female was held against her will
Threats/Intimidation	68.4	45-92	41	40	-41%	Three involved Juveniles
Bomb Threats	3.7	2-6	2	1	-73%	Same was unfounded
Violation of a Restraining Order	35	25-45	22	17	-51%	Only two repeat offenders.
Property Crime						
Residential Burglary	42.3	28-57	24	30	-29%	5 at the same condo complex on one night
Commercial Burglary	24.3	15-34	12	30	+23%	3 at the same business
Theft from Vehicle	210.4	140-280	98	128	-39%	Sixty-nine percent were unlocked.
Theft from Building	77	54-100	35	51	-34%	Many cell phones left unattended.
Theft from Person	19.1	11-27	8	6	-69%	Two wallets stolen while grocery shopping.
Theft from Residence	46.4	32-61	25	30	-35%	Six involved contractors or other workers.
Theft of Bicycle	14.7	8-22	6	8	-46%	All but one were left unsecured.
Theft of Services	17.2	12-22	11	4	-77%	2 gasoline drive offs
Shoplifting	311.2	273-350	369	369	+19%	More than half at Walmart see pg. 14
Auto Theft	31.6	16-47	16	22	-30%	4 were unreturned rental/lease vehicles
Arson	1.8	0-4	1	1	-46%	Girlfriend lit boyfriend's belongings on fire
Fraud & Forgery	131.1	116-147	144	184	+40%	Many tax/IRS scams see pgs. 6 & 15
Employee Theft	19.6	13-26	11	21	+7%	More than half at retail establishments
Trespassing	30.7	20-41	29	32	+4%	Up slightly when compared to the average but no repeat parties or areas of concern.
Vandalism	223.4	157-289	120	149	-33%	Most prevalent type was broken windows.



Incident Type	10 Year Average	Usual Range	2014	2015	Change from Average	Notes
Crimes Against Society						
Drug Offenses	73.3	53-94	55	46	-37%	Primarily possession of marijuana
Liquor Law Violations	33.1	19-47	16	31	-6%	Many minors using Fake IDs
Drunk Driving	72.4	48-97	76	60	-17%	Down from the average and 2014. See Pg. 17
Prostitution	3.6	0-7	2	2	-45%	Both stings conducted at hotels/motels
Indecent Exposure	7.8	5-10	9	4	-49%	Down from the average and from 2014.
Weapons Violations	16.9	9-25	7	12	-29%	Three involved illegal firearms being recovered
Dumping/Littering	23	18-24	16	24	+4%	Mainly using private dumpsters.
Child Neglect	14.1	9-19	16	6	-57%	Three were children left unattended.
Pornography	3.1	1-5	8	5	+59%	Three involved teens sexting. See pg. 1601
Disorder / Quality-of-Life Offenses						
Disorderly Conduct	1363.3	105-168	110	95	-30%	Down from average and 2015
Disputes	549.6	512-587	494	528	-4%	40% are domestic
Noise Complaints	371.8	319-425	281	288	-23%	Mostly residential settings; many neighbors
Fireworks	47.2	38-57	56	55	+17%	About half occurred around 4th of July
Drunkenness	150.7	129-172	156	183	+21%	Outside of Normal Range
Vagrancy	33.2	10-57	41	64	+93%	Mostly individuals sleeping in cars
Youth Disorder	160.1	113-207	90	96	-40%	Up slightly from last year
Skateboard, Bike & Scooter Complaints	60.1	15-105	15	38	-37%	Only four on the Rail Trail
Suspicious Activity	884.4	814-955	770	805	-9%	Down from Average but up compared to 2014
Psychiatric Disorder	172.1	114-231	261	295	+71%	See Page 20 for further details
Harassment	38.4	23-54	29	26	-32%	Slightly less than half were domestic
Annoying / Obscene Phone Calls	81.1	55-107	32	22	-73%	Significant reduction
Traffic Issues						
MV Accidents	1274.3	1198-1350	1263	1348	+6%	Very snowy winter in early 2015
Traffic & Parking Complaints	540.7	489-592	450	646	+19%	Also related to the record setting snow.
Criminal MV Offenses	439	272-606	443	333	-24%	Within normal range,
Disabled MV	485.2	383-587	489	488	+1%	Most likely related to record setting snow
Abandoned MV	32.2	16-48	19	32	-1%	Increased compared to 2014
Recovered Stolen Vehicles	17.4	10-25	15	22	+26%	Some were stole in other towns and found in Danvers
Dangerous Road Conditions	214.2	182-246	216	231	+8%	Mostly related to the winter weather



Incident Type	Average	Usual Range	2014	2015	Change from Average	Notes
General Service Incidents						
911 Errors	286.5	248-325	246	314	+10%	Few repeat locations responsible for many
False Alarms	1622.7	1351-1894	1527	1491	-8%	Reduction compared to average and 2014
Animal-Related Incidents	349.3	298-401	362	315	-10%	Mostly loose dogs
Check Well-Being	852.4	783-922	889	1074	+26%	Includes checks of persons and buildings
Unattended Death	25.7	21-31	28	26	+1%	Up slightly when compared to the average
Fire Assists	55.6	35-77	38	66	+19%	Almost double 2014
Lost Property	109.4	71-148	79	71	-35%	Many lost wallets, cell phones, license plates
Medical Aid	1831.3	1576-2087	2082	2358	+29%	Highest call for service category
Missing Persons	50.4	30-71	44	41	-19%	Mostly juveniles
Suicide or Attempt	18.2	13-24	20	32	+76%	See page 20 for further details
Town/Utility Problem	251.5	186-317	213	218	-13%	Power outages, water main issues
Public Service	493.6	432-555	512	636	+29%	Provide information, advice, rides, etc.
Police-Directed Activity						
Traffic Enforcement	2253.2	1179-3328	2348	2468	+10%	Officer initiated traffic safety enforcement
Directed Patrols	1357.5	732-1983	1351	990	-27%	Less businesses requesting regular checks
Warrant Arrests or Service	265.8	226-306	270	273	+3%	Proactive attempts to effect arrest warrants
Service of Legal Papers	482.2	371-593	385	382	-21%	Reduced by 3 when compared to 2014
Prisoner Transport	266.2	236-296	302	283	+6%	Related to ECHOC holding females now
Overall Totals						
Total Calls for Service	15,316.6	14,514-16,125	14,387	15,436	+1%	Up compared to 2014 as well as the average.
Total Reported Crimes	1,850	1,614-2,085	1532	1611	-13%	Up slightly compared to 2014, but down when looking at average.
Total Arrests	807.2	631-984	717	662	-18%	Total arrest average still includes years where arrests for possession of marijuana were made.



Calls for Service, Total Reported Crime and Arrests

Calls for Service

Overall Calls for Service increased 1% when compared to the ten-year average and increased by 7% when compared to 2014. Significant increases were noted in such categories as Fraud & Forgery, Well-being Checks, Suicides or Attempts, Psychiatric-related Calls, Medical Calls and Traffic Complaints. Worth noting, Fraud/Forgery was the only criminal Incident Type to note a significant increase.

Total Reported Crime

Total Reported Crimes decreased by 13% when compared to the average. With 1,611 reported crimes, it also fell below the normal range which is between 1,614 and 2,085 crimes. In 2015, Crimes Against a Person decreased by 23%, Crimes Against Property decreased by 5% and Crimes Against Society decreased by 29% when compared to the ten year average.

Arrests

The total number of arrests decreased by 18% when compared to the ten year average. As shown in Figure 3 to the right, Arrests in Danvers declined from 2004 though 2009 and had increased steadily from 629 in 2009 to 758 in 2013. 2014 saw a slight reduction, with 717 arrests, and 2015 recorded 662. The overall trend of declining arrests is mirrored by declining crime in town.

Decreases were noted in arrests for Motor Vehicle Offenses, Operating Under the Influence and Disorderly Conduct. These Incident Types also recorded overall decreases in reported incidents so it is natural that there would be a decrease in total arrests for those crimes.

Increased arrests were noted in Drunkenness, Aggravated Assaults, Warrants, and Drugs. With the exception of Drug Related incidents which decreased, the rest 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 2006-2015

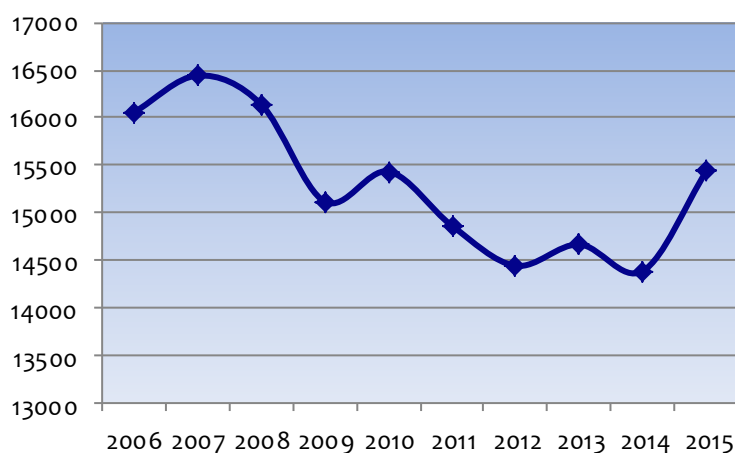


FIGURE 2: REPORTED CRIME 2006-2015

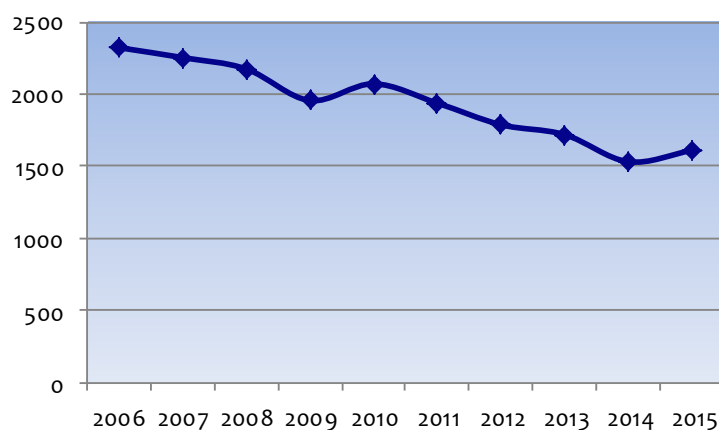
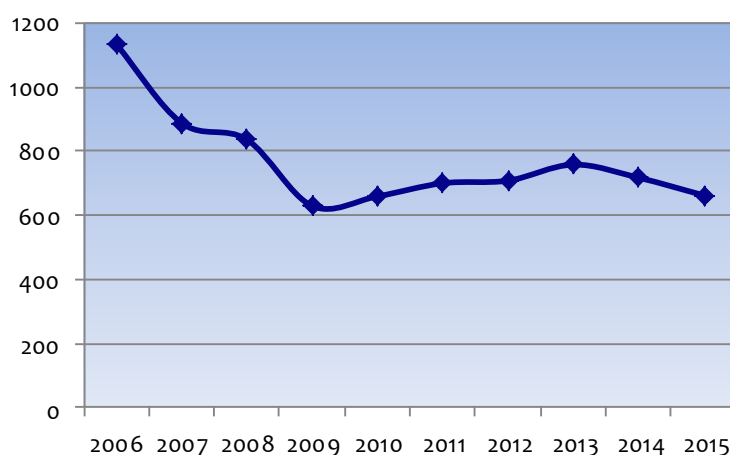


FIGURE 3: ARRESTS IN DANVERS 2006-2015





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 the town of Danvers in 2015.

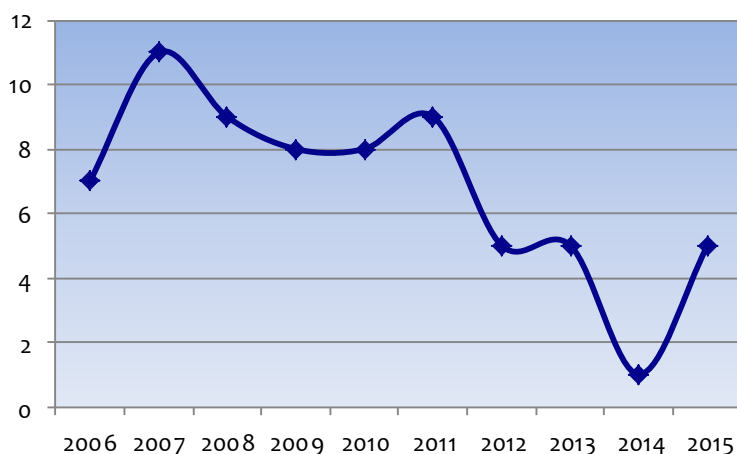
Rape: the carnal knowledge of a victim forcibly and against his or her will. Attempts or assaults to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included.

There were five substantiated rapes reported to the Danvers Police Department in 2015. The five rapes represented a 19% increase from the average of 4.2. Warrants were sought in two cases. The others are ongoing investigations at this time.

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.

As illustrated in Figure 4, Robberies saw the highest spike in the last ten years in 2007 with 11. Since 2007, robberies had been pretty steady with between 7 and 9 each year. 2012 and 2013 recorded 5 robberies each. In 2014, there was only 1 robbery in Danvers. 2015 recorded 5 robberies. Of those, two involved acquaintances and three were random. Three were unarmed and two in-

FIGURE 4: ROBBERIES 2006-2015

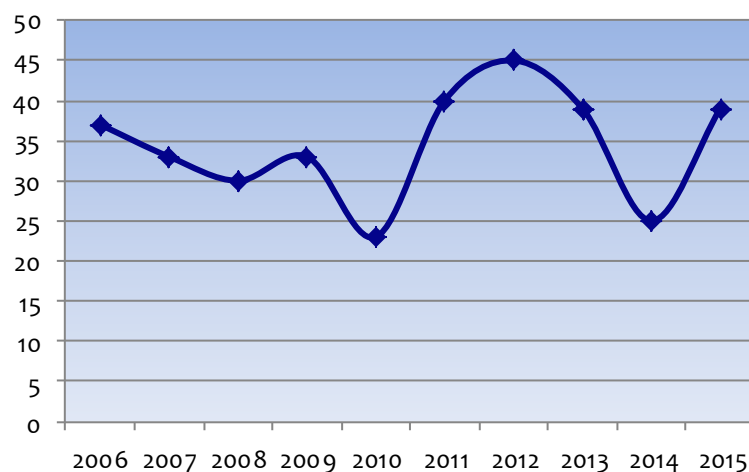


involved the use of a knife. None involved the use of a firearm.

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.

Aggravated Assaults increased by 12% when compared to the average. There were 38 Aggravated Assaults in 2015, which as shown in Figure 5 below represents a significant increase compared to 2014, which had the lowest frequency in the last ten years. The 2015 total is closer to the totals seen from 2011-2013.

FIGURE 5: AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS 2006-2015



Of the 38 Aggravated Assaults, 16 were Domestic in nature and will be discussed further on page 20.

Of the 22 non-domestic Aggravated Assaults that occurred in 2015, the most prevalent weapon used was a knife or cutting instrument which was utilized in 4 incidents. Three involved the use of hands or feet and one incident involved a firearm. The remaining incidents involved various weapons, such as an automobile and a pair of bolt cutters.

Police officers were victims in 2 Aggravated Assaults.



One incident involved a suspect charging an officer with a skateboard raised in a threatening manner. The other involved a suspect striking an officer with a blunt object. Both incident resulted in arrest.

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 2% when compared to the ten year average, but increased by 67% when compared to 2014. As depicted in Figure 6 above to the right, Burglaries spiked in 2010 with 103 and had decreased steadily since then through 2014. With 36 reported, 2014 had the lowest frequency in the last ten years. While 2015 recorded a dramatic increase from the previous year, it fell almost directly at the average.

There are two main categories for burglaries, Residential and Commercial. In 2015, Residential burglaries and Commercial burglaries each had 30 incidents. This is the first time the figures have been even. Historically, Danvers always experiences more Residential burglaries than Commercial.

Even though the figures were even, Residential Burglaries decreased by 29% when compared to the average, and Commercial Breaks increased by 23% when compared to the average.

Residential Burglaries

As displayed in Figure 8 on the right, housebreaks remained between 0 and 3 a month from January through June. July and August saw slight increases to 4 and 5 and September had 3. October recorded 9. The year was finished out with 1 per month in November and December. The spike in residential housebreaks in October related to 5 condominiums in one complex being broken into on the same night.

FIGURE 6: BURGLARIES 2006-2015

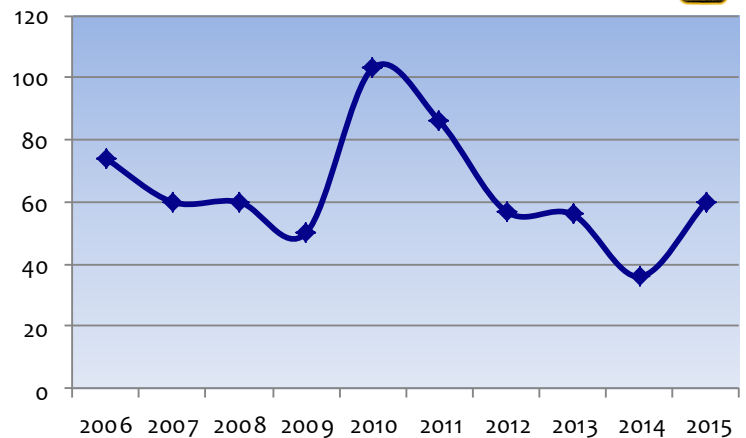


FIGURE 7: RESIDENTIAL & COMMERCIAL BURGLARIES 2006-2015

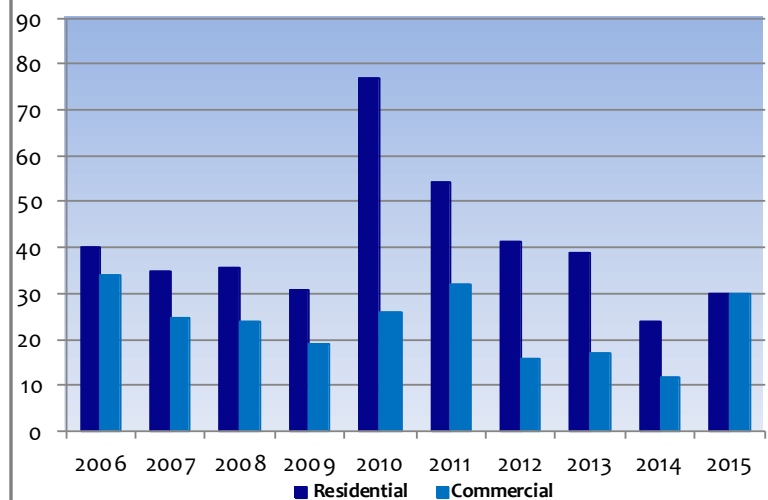
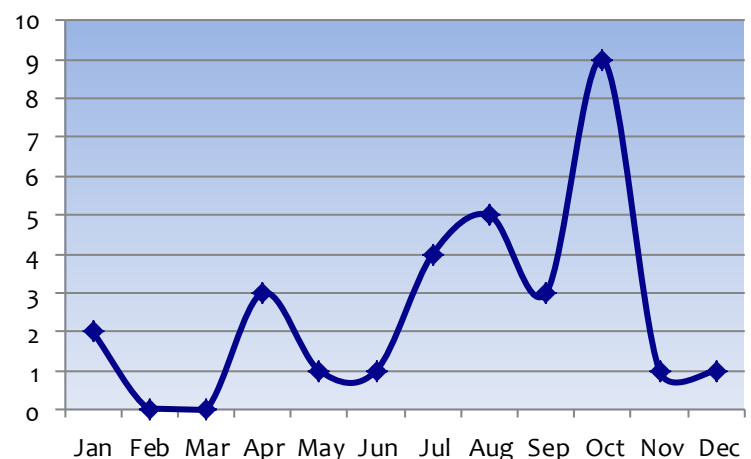


FIGURE 8: HOUSEBREAKS BY MONTH 2015





Five 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.

Thirty-two percent of actual housebreaks (not attempts) involved a suspect forcing entry into the residence (n = 8). Forty-four 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 be there (n=11). In six incidents, the method of entry was unknown.

Suspects were identified in twelve incidents and an arrest was made in one case in 2015. The arrest was the result of a child breaking into her parent's home. Additionally, three cases were cleared by the issuance of a warrant, summons or other court action. In the remaining cases where suspects were identified, either the victim did not wish to press charges (both domestic related), there was not enough evidence to move forward with criminal charges or the investigation is ongoing.

Commercial Burglaries

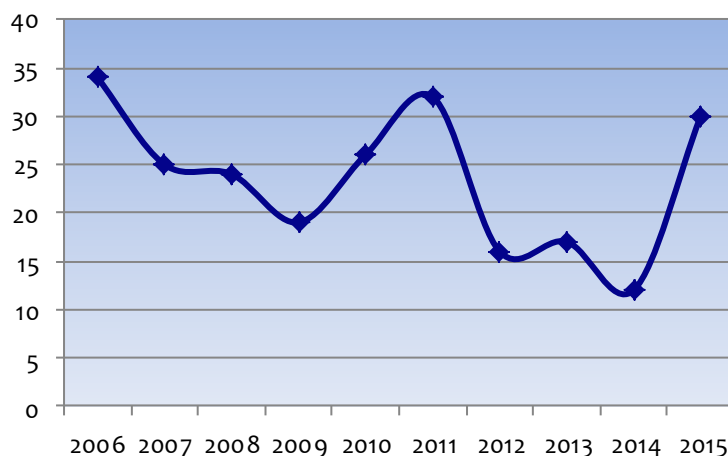
Commercial burglaries increased by 23% when compared to the average, recording 30 in 2015. As shown in Figure 9 above, Commercial Breaks peaked in 2006 with 34 and declined in 2009. An uptick was recorded in both 2010 and 2011, before falling well below average in 2012 and continuing that downward trend through 2014, which recorded the lowest frequency in the last ten years. 2015 saw an increase both from the previous year and from the ten year average.

Of the 30 Commercial Breaks, 4 were attempts only, where entry was not actually gained. Suspects were identified in eight incidents, with eight incidents resulting in warrants being issued for multiple offenders.

Two of the commercial breaks involved current or past employees breaking into the business and stealing merchandise.

One location suffered 3 commercial breaks. It was a construction site where multiple companies had their own storage units or trailers on site. All were entered on the same night and various tools and construction materials were stolen.

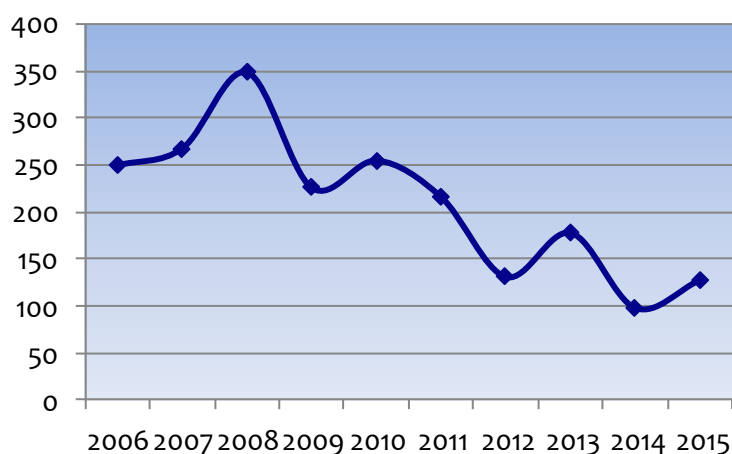
FIGURE 9: COMMERCIAL BREAKS 2006-2015



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 39% when compared to the ten year average. In 2006, Larceny from Motor Vehicles began to rise, peaking in 2008 with 349. 2009 brought a drastic decrease in car breaks and in 2010, a slight uptick was recorded. 2011 and 2012 showed decreases again. In 2013, there was a slight increase but 2014 recorded the lowest total since 1998 (as far back as data is available). 2015 saw car breaks begin to rise again.

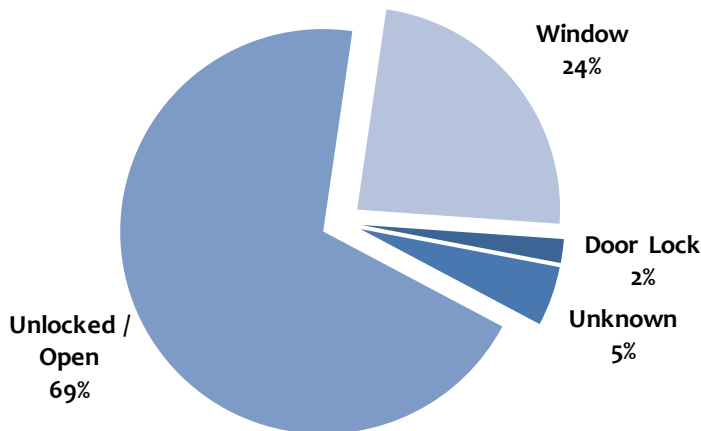
FIGURE 10: LARCENY FROM MOTOR VEHICLE 2006 -2015



There were 128 Larcenies from Motor Vehicles during 2014. Of those, 23 involved the theft of vehicle parts or accessories (including catalytic converters, tires, rims and license plates), or other items taken from the exterior of the vehicle (such as tools from the bed of a pick up truck).

Fifty-seven percent of car breaks occurred at a residence and 43% occurred at a business, on a street, or other public property.

FIGURE 11: CAR BREAK METHOD OF ENTRY



Of the 105 Larceny from Motor vehicles where the vehicle was entered, sixty-nine percent of the vehicles were unlocked. Twenty-four percent involved broken windows. Two percent involved the door lock being tampered. Five reports did not specify a method of entry.

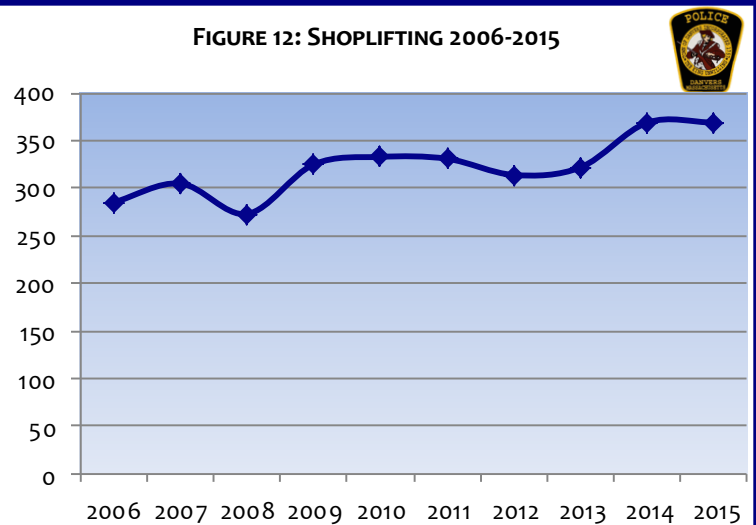
Residential Car Breaks typically occur in sprees, where one offender or group of offenders are responsible for numerous breaks. At least three such series were identified in 2015, with one resulting in 15 car breaks in one night. That offender was caught and arrested.

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 39% when compared to the ten-year average and recorded 369 incidents. Shoplifting recorded the exact same figure as it did in 2014, which is again the highest in the last ten years.

Unlike other larceny types, shoplifting incidents largely

FIGURE 12: SHOPLIFTING 2006-2015



depend on the suspect being observed by a loss prevention agent while committing the act. Shoplifting, if not identified during the commission, tends to largely go undetected and unreported. Some retail establishments' loss prevention officers utilize aggressive strategies and sophisticated surveillance systems that allow for a higher number of suspects to be identified and 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 locations in town that reported the most shoplifting. Worth noting, Wal-Mart, which employs in-store security, accounted for 59% of all Shoplifting reported in 2015 with 217 incidents. The establishment with the next highest total was Kohl's with 23.

TABLE 1: TOP FIVE SHOPLIFTING LOCATIONS

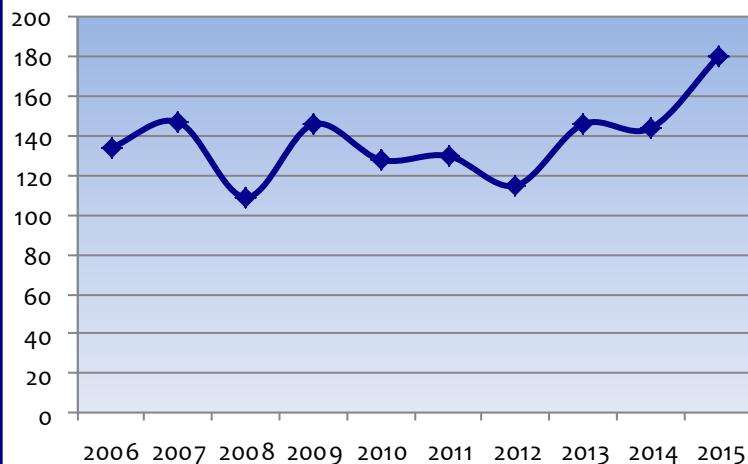
Store	Address	2014	2015
Wal-Mart	55 Brooksby Village Dr	219	217
Kohl's	50 Independence Way	37	23
CVS Pharmacy	311 Newbury St	1	14
Claire's Boutique	100 Independence Way	12	11
Market Basket	139 Endicott St	10	11
Target	240 Independence Way	10	10



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

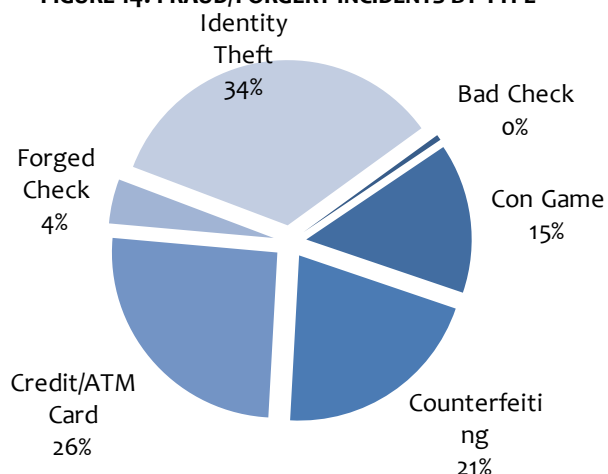
There were 184 reported cases of Fraud and Forgery in 2015 representing a 40% increase from the ten-year average. Not only did 2015 record the highest number of Fraud and Forgery in the last ten years, but the number of reported Identity Thefts doubled from 31 in 2014 to 64 in 2015. The increase in Identity Theft is partially driven by the overwhelming number of fraudulent tax returns being filed in the United States each year. In 2015, 35 Identity Theft reports indicated that the victim's identity had been used to file a fraudulent tax return. Counterfeiting/Forgery more than doubled from 16 in 2014 to 38 in 2015. Many of those incidents involved underage patrons attempting use Fake IDs at local liquor establishments. Some businesses purchased equipment in 2015 to better identify out of state Fake IDs being used by underage individuals. Twenty of the Counterfeiting/Forgery incidents occurring in 2015 involved Fake IDs.

FIGURE 13: FRAUD & FORGERY 2006-2015



As shown in Figure 14 above to the right, 60% of the incidents reported in 2015 were related to ATM/Credit Card fraud or Identity Theft. Twenty-one percent were related to Counterfeiting/Forgery. Fifteen percent involved Scams or Con Games. (Refer to page 6 for more info on common scams). 5% involved Forged Checks and 1 incident involved bad checks.

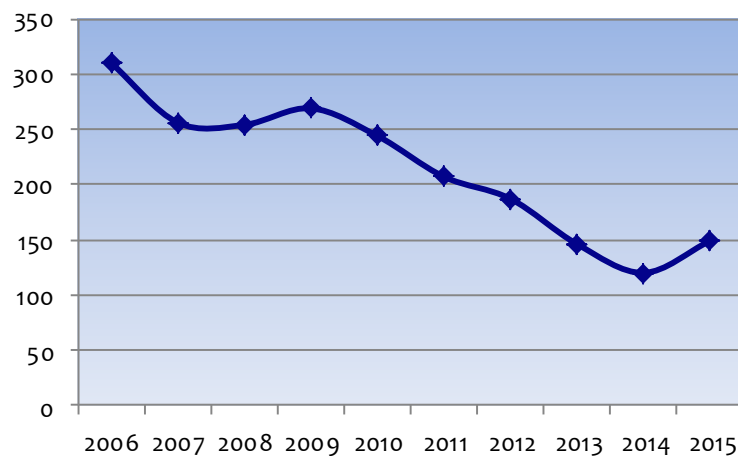
FIGURE 14: FRAUD/FORGERY INCIDENTS BY TYPE



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.

In 2015, Vandalism recorded a 33% decrease, but actually increased from the previous year for the first time since 2008. Broken windows was the most prevalent form of Vandalism across all premises types (vehicles, residences, and businesses).

FIGURE 15: VANDALISM 2006-2015



Forty-eight percent of the vandalism in 2015 was done to automobiles. For cars, broken windows, keyed paint and vehicles being egged were the most common types of vandalism. There were only five incidents where tires were slashed. Residential vandalism consisted mainly of broken windows, eggings and general damage to landscaping, decorations, and lawn furniture. Commercial properties experienced mostly broken windows and 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 2006-2015

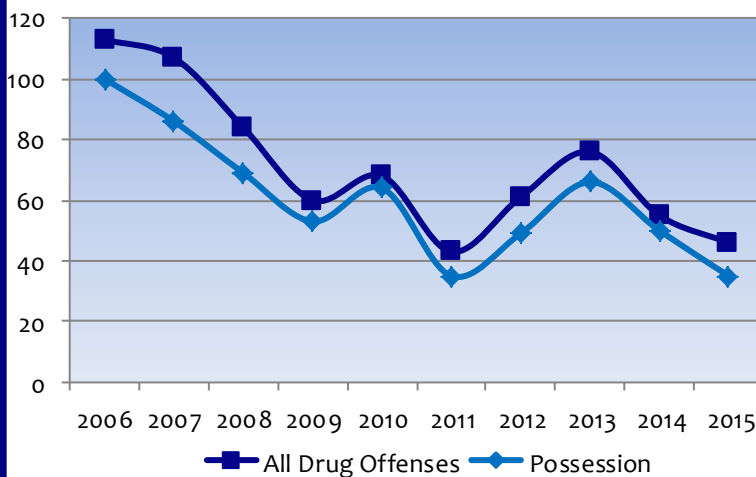
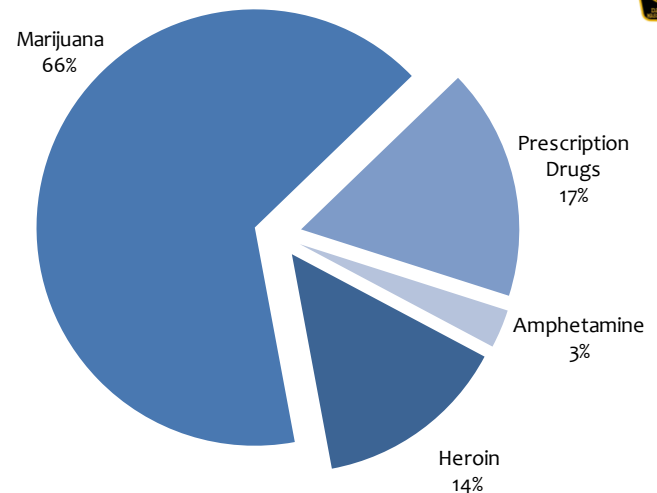


Figure 16 above displays the figures for all Drug Offenses in Danvers, as well as showing the figures for Possession over the last ten years. As evidenced by Figure 16, Drug Possession Incidents account for the majority of all drug-related offenses. Drug offenses decreased by 37% when compared to the 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 again saw drug offenses on the rise, but they decreased again in 2014 and continued into 2015.

Worth noting, the above Drug Possession and Drug Offense Incidents still include marijuana possession un-

FIGURE 17: DRUG POSSESSION CLASSIFICATIONS 2014



der one ounce. 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.

The Good Samaritan Laws, passed in 2012 in an attempt to curb rising opioid overdoses, state that any person suffering from an overdose or anyone who helps that person get medical treatment is immune from criminal prosecution for drug possession. Incidents involving opioid overdoses where drugs are recovered are no longer captured under the Drug Possession category and would be counted as Medical Aid calls.

Figure 17 above shows Drug Possession by drug type for 2015. Marijuana comprised 66% of all drug possessions in 2015. Heroin comprised 14%, Prescription Drugs 17%, and Amphetamine 3%.

The 11 additional drug incidents that occurred in 2015 involved the illegal sale or trafficking of cocaine, heroin, marijuana or prescription drugs and the possession of forged prescriptions.

Pornography/Obscene material includes the violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, publishing, sale, purchase or possession of sexually explicit material, such as literature or photographs.

Pornography related crimes increased by 59% when compared to the ten-year average. The average is 3.1 and



there were 5 incidents reported in 2015. Although some of these incidents were investigations relating to traditional child pornography, most actually involved teens “sexting”.

The Danvers Police Department has not prosecuted teens for sexting yet, but this behavior does constitute pornography and is becoming more and more prevalent among young adults. Certain apps for smart phones and tablets further enable teens to disseminate these images and videos to other friends, acquaintances and even strangers. Parents should speak to their children about the ramifications of sexting. There are many resources available online for parents to help facilitate the discussion.

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 by 6% from the ten-year average in 2015. Sixty-five percent of Liquor Law Violations involved Minors attempting to use Fake IDs, and 17% involved Minors in Possession of Alcohol. There were 2 incidents involving furnishing alcohol to minors. Two incidents involved open containers and one involved the Social Host law where parents knowingly allowed their child and his or her friends to consume alcohol on their property.

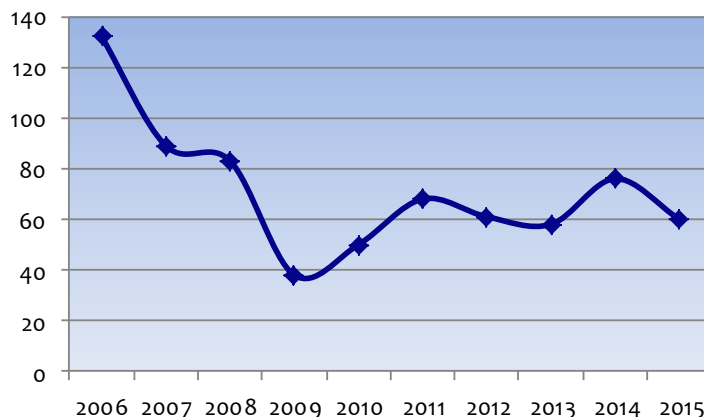
Operating Under the Influence: driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally and physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.

Operating Under the Influence is similar in nature to Shoplifting, where the reporting of the crime ultimately depends on an offender being caught. An increase in OUI 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.

As shown in Figure 18 below, Drunk or Drugged Driving incidents peaked in 2006 with 132. Over the next few years, Operating Under the Influence incidents decreased steadily to a low of 38 in 2009. Since then, OUIs have been on an overall upward trend, recording 60 in 2015.

FIGURE 18: OUI INCIDENTS 2006-2015



In 2015, Drunk Driving incidents decreased by 17% when compared to the ten-year average. Arrests were made in 59 incidents, with one offender requiring immediate medical attention and was summonsed. Fifty-three of the 60 involved OUI-Alcohol and 7 involved OUI-Drugs. Of 60 Drunk Driving incidents, 22 also involved motor

Traffic Related Issues

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

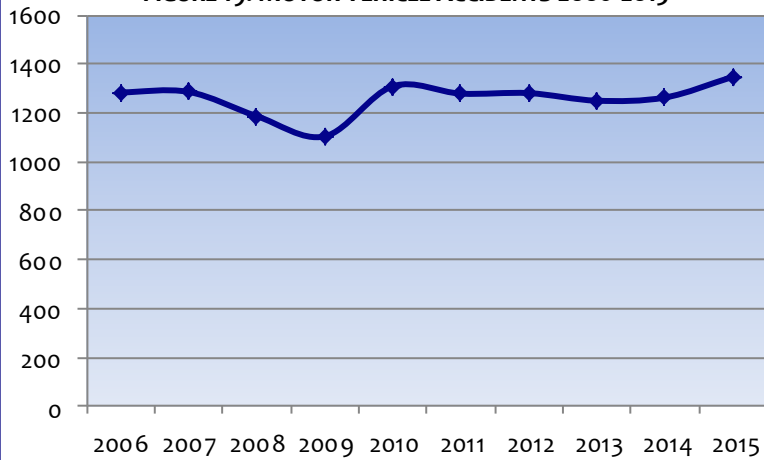
vehicle accidents.

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.

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 on the following page represent accidents reported to the Danvers Police Department. Additional accidents may have occurred that are not reported or are handled by the Massachusetts State Police.

Traffic accidents increased by 6% when compared to the ten year average with 1,348. There were no fatalities in 2015.

FIGURE 19: MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS 2006-2015



Less than half of all traffic accidents list a causing or contributing factor. In 2015, the most frequent factor identified involved accidents where a vehicle was rear-ended, either due to distracted driving, following too closely, congestion, etc. Hit & Run accidents, either on roads or in parking lots were second and making a left turn in front of oncoming traffic was the third most frequently listed contributing factor.

The map to the right depicts all accidents to which the Danvers Police responded in 2015. The accidents have been normalized by mapping them to a grid, so that they can be compared. The darker red highlight some of our busiest streets in Danvers not only for accidents but also overall traffic, including portions of Route 1, Route 95, and Route 128 along with Andover St, Elliott St, Endicott St, Liberty St.

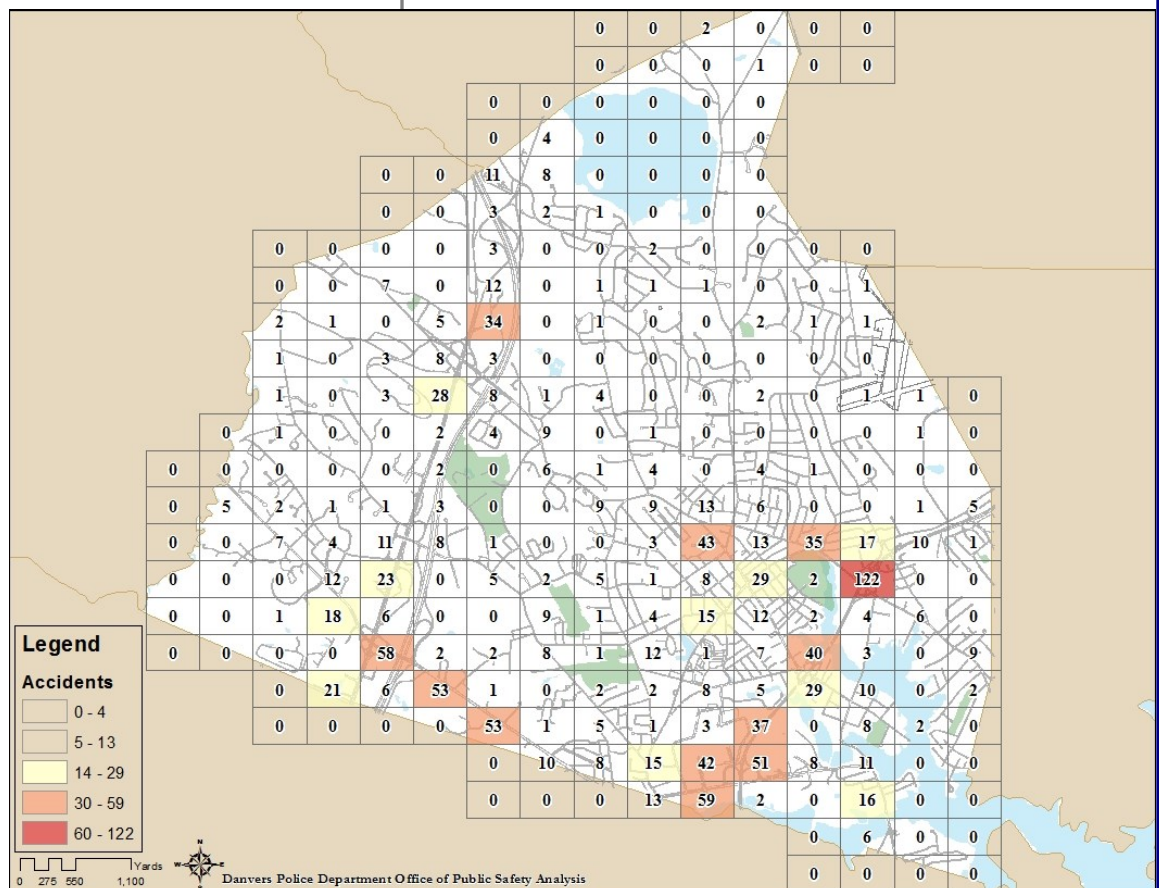
Traffic complaints: usually involve erratic operators, speeding, road rage, and parking issues received by members of the community.



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 increased by 19% in 2015.

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 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 457 Domestic-related incidents in 2015, representing a 9% decrease from the five-year average. As shown in the graph to the right and the table below, the most domestic-related incidents are verbal arguments where no physical violence, or threats of physical violence, take place. Twenty-eight 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 16% of all domestic incidents and Aggravated Assault accounted for 3%. Threats and Intimidation are 2% of domestic incidents and Viola-

tions of Restraining Orders accounted for 3%.

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

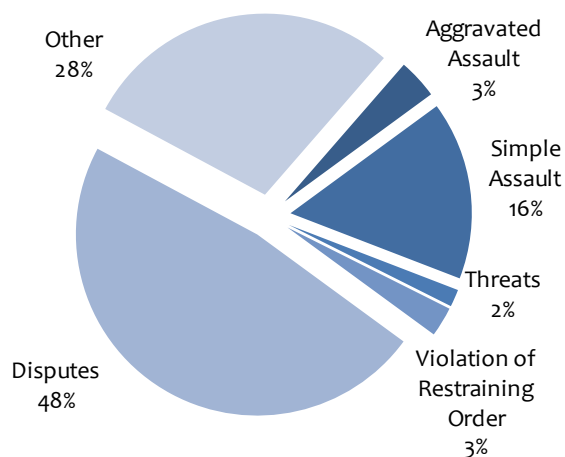


TABLE 3: DOMESTIC INCIDENTS 2010-2015

Incident Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Average	2015	% Change
Murder	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Robbery	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Aggravated Assault	12	19	20	23	7	16	16	-1%
Simple Assault	67	93	88	66	71	77	72	-6%
Threats	23	11	11	9	7	12	7	-43%
Sex Offenses	6	0	5	3	8	4	5	14%
Total Violence	108	125	124	101	93	110	100	-9%
Violation of Restraining Order	23	31	31	36	14	26	14	-46%
Disputes	242	228	215	187	198	214	216	1%
Other	159	175	124	162	135	151	129	-15%
Total Incidents	532	557	494	486	440	201	459	-8%

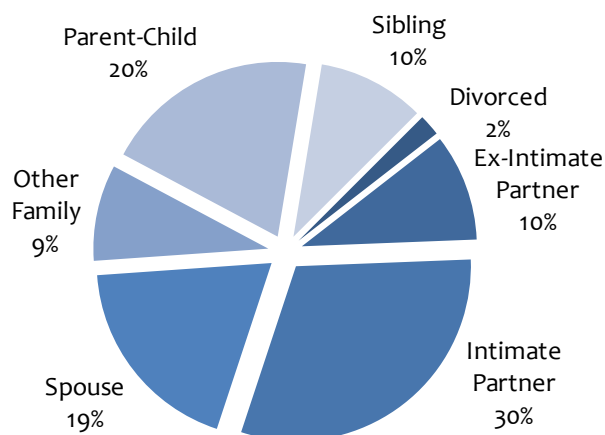


Domestic Violence: a pattern of coercive and controlling behaviors and tactics used by one person over another to gain power and control and can include emotional, financial, physical, sexual and verbal abuse.

As shown in Table 2, incidents of domestic violence decreased by 9% when compared to the five-year average and increased only slightly when compared to 2014. While an overall reduction occurred, domestic related Sex Offenses (which include Rape and Indecent Assault) increased by 14% from an average 4 to 5 in 2015. Both Aggravated and Simple Assaults decreased by 1% and 6%, respectively. Threats and /or Intimidation decreased by 43%.

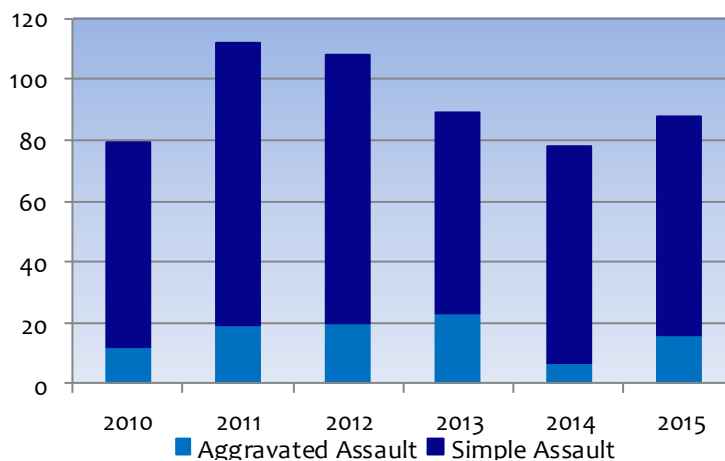
Figure 21 below shows the relationship between the victim and offender for all domestic violence incidents in 2015. Sixty-one percent involved persons who have been in intimate partner relationships. Just below half of the victims and offenders of domestic violence are involved in current romantic relationships, with 30% in a dating relationship and 19% married. Persons involved in past dating relationships comprised 10% and 2% were divorced. Family members accounted for 41% of the overall domestic violence relationships. Parents and children accounted for 20% of the domestic violence in 2015. The category children also includes adults involved in domestic violence altercations with their parents and is not limited to minors. Ten percent involved siblings. Nine percent involved Other familial relationships such as cousins, aunts, uncles, etc.

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. 2010 recorded 79 total domestic assaults, 2011 saw a significant increase and the figures have remained closer to average since. 2015 saw 16 Aggravated Assaults, which fell exactly at average and 72 Simple Assaults.

FIGURE 22: DOMESTIC ASSAULT BY YEAR 2010-2015



There were 16 Domestic Aggravated Assaults in 2015. Four involved the use of a Knife or Cutting Instrument, The remainder involved mostly weapons of opportunity such as household items, bottles, pipes, etc. Or the use of the wall or ground. Two assaults involved using an automobile as a weapon.

There were 17 total Violations of a Restraining Order in 2015. Of those, three occurred during the commission of another crime, including assaults and auto theft and are not included on Table 2 as a Restraining Order Violation. Of the 17, 8 were violated via phone calls or text messaging. Six were violated in person. One was violated via computer, one via mail and one utilized a third party to contact the victim. There were two repeat offenders responsible for six violations in 2015.

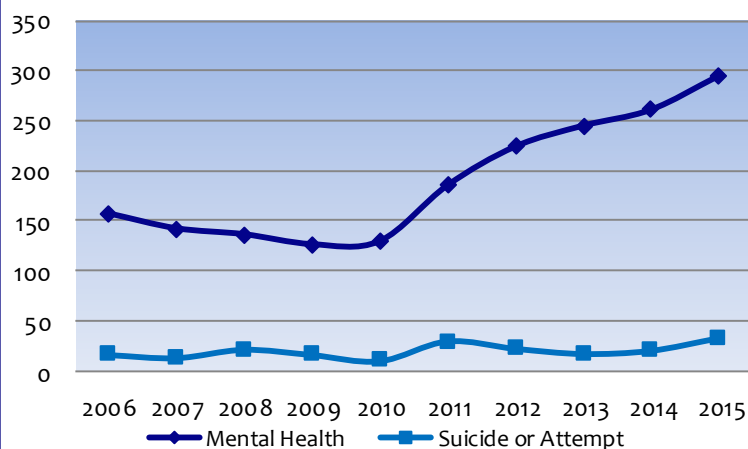


Trends and Patterns in 2015

Increase in Mental Health Related Calls

As depicted in Figure 23 below, psychiatric related calls for service slightly declined from 2006-2010 with 120—150 calls per year. Beginning in 2011, mental health related calls began steadily increasing, a trend which continued through 2015. In 2015, there were 295 Psychiatric calls representing a 71% increase from the ten year average. There were also 32 Suicides or Attempted Suicides, up 76% from the average.

FIGURE 23: MENTAL HEALTH CALLS BY YEAR 2006-2015



The table below depicts all Mental Health Calls by Year from 2006-2015. Increases were noted in calls for individuals suffering from Bi-Polar disorder, Dementia, Hallucinations, Depression and Other/Unknown mental health issues. The only subcategory to decrease was Psychotic episodes.

TABLE 3: MENTAL HEALTH CALLS BY YEAR 2006-2015

Incident Type	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Percent Change
Psychiatric Calls	157	142	136	126	129	185	224	245	261	295	71%
Bi-Polar	4	1	4		1	7	6	10	9	9	60%
Dementia	9	13	9	8	15	24	12	17	15	26	81%
Hallucination/Delusion	23	31	18	39	13	6	11	3	17	26	76%
Psychotic	17	7	3	4	6	10	11	3	4	0	-100%
Suicidal/Depressed	65	47	46	50	58	78	77	94	85	95	34%
Other/Unknown	39	43	56	25	36	60	107	118	131	139	69%
Suicide or Attempt	16	13	21	16	10	29	22	17	20	32	76%
Total Mental Health Calls	173	155	157	142	139	214	246	262	281	327	71%

In September of 2012, the Danvers Police Department received funding for a Jail Diversion Program. The program is 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. A mental health clinician works out of the station, responds to calls as necessary and conducts follow ups with persons in need of services.

The Danvers Police Department has also created a Crisis Intervention Team comprising of patrol officers, supervisors and dispatchers. Since its inception, our officers have received extensive training to recognize symptoms of, and assist those coping with, various mental health issues. The increase in mental health calls could be attributed to the officers being more aware and able to identify these persons, as well as, better tracking of mental health related incidents to support the grant initiatives.



Crime & Disorder at Hotels & Motels

With state homeless shelters reaching capacity, the Massachusetts Department of Transitional Assistance began placing homeless families in Danvers motels around 2008. While this practice continued throughout 2015, primarily at the Econolodge and the Boston Danvers Hotel (formerly the Extended Stay America), there were significantly less families staying at the hotels than in previous years.

In 2015, the Danvers Police Department has responded to calls for service at the hotels and motels in town 877 times. This does not include incidents occurring on the street in front of the properties (such as motor vehicle stops or traffic accidents) or incidents occurring in other businesses that share the address (such as Denny's or Timothy's. Forty-nine percent of all calls for service have occurred at the two hotels/motels serving as housing for homeless families. The Boston Danvers Hotel (formerly the Extended Stay America) and the Econolodge had 428 calls for service.

TABLE 4: CALLS FOR SERVICE AT HOTELS & MOTELS 2015

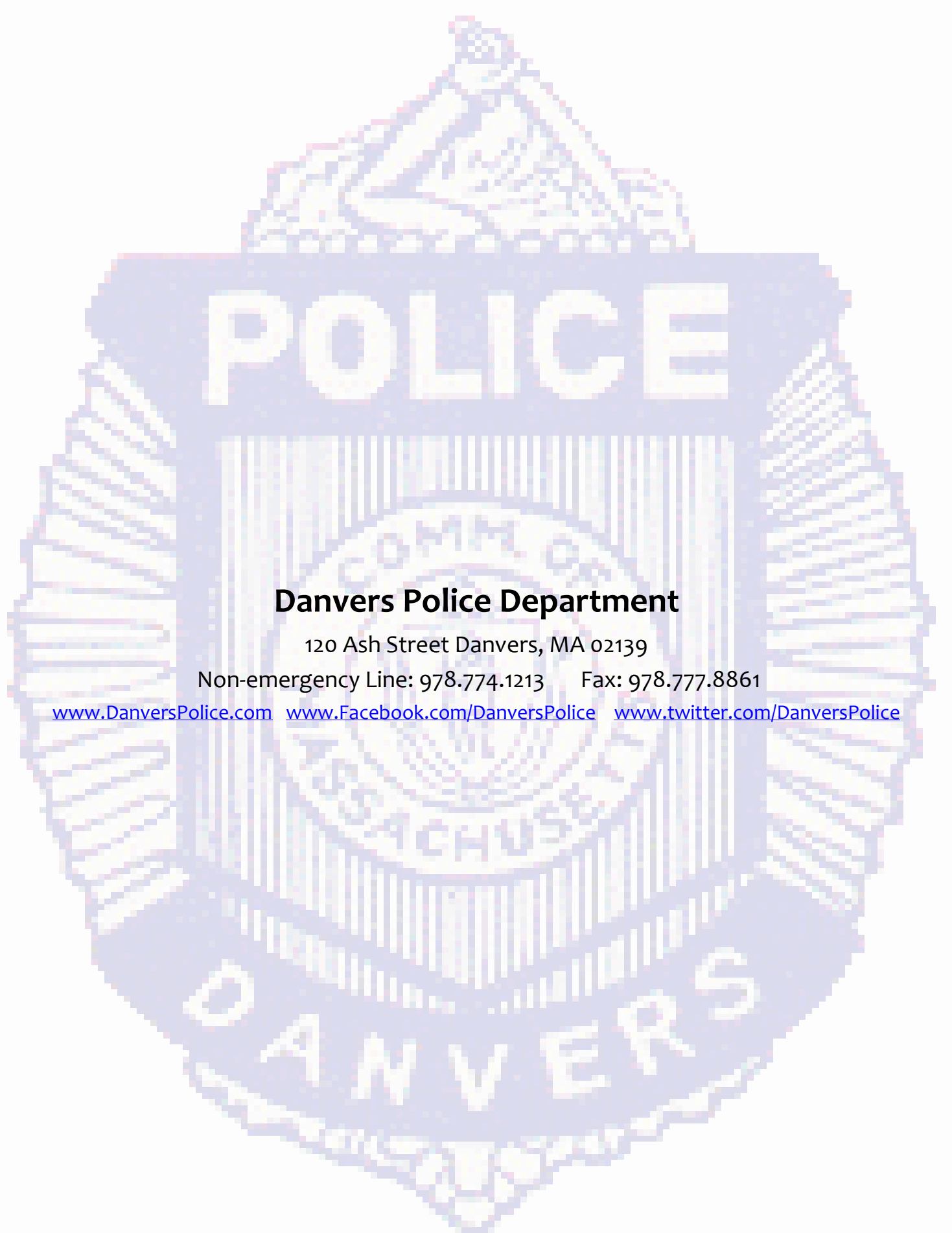
Hotel	Location	Crimes Against	Crimes Against	Crimes Against	Total Crimes	Disorder/ Quality of Service	General Service	Opera- tions	Traffic	Total Calls
Boston Danvers Hotel	102 Newbury St	16	7	0	23	36	154	49	4	266
Motel Six	65 Newbury St	5	10	1	16	62	81	55	5	219
Econolodge	152 Endicott St	6	9	0	15	32	81	30	4	162
Knight's Inn	225 Newbury St	7	2	1	10	15	25	6	4	60
DoubleTree	50 Ferncroft Rd	2	3	0	5	7	34	0	3	49
Comfort Inn	50 Dayton St	2	5	2	9	11	20	3	0	43
TownePlace Suites	238 Andover St	0	4	0	4	5	20	2	1	32
Residence Inn	51 Newbury St	1	1	0	2	9	20	0	0	31
Courtyard Marriott	275 Independence Way	1	1	0	2	5	8	0	0	15
Total		40	42	4	86	182	443	145	21	877

As shown in Table 4 above, the Boston Danvers Hotel had the highest frequency of calls with 266. The Motel Six, which does not currently participate in the homeless program, had the second highest with 208 and the Econolodge had the third with 162. The Knight's Inn had 60 calls. No other hotels had more than 50 calls in 2015. The Boston North Hotel had the most total crimes and Crimes Against Persons. The Motel Six had the most Crimes Against Property and the most Disorder/Quality of Life issues disputes, noise complaints, etc.). The Comfort Inn had the most Crimes Against Society and Disorder/Quality of Life issues.

The General Service category includes call types such as Medical Aids, False Alarms, Mental Health Related Calls, Well Being Checks, etc. The Operations category includes incident types such as Investigations, Service of court documents and Warrant Arrests. In an effort to make the above figures more comparable to each other, the total calls were standardized by the number of guest rooms at each hotel. The average was 0.7 calls per room. Both the Boston Danvers Hotel and the Motel Six had almost three times the average, with 2.6 and 2.0 calls per room. The Econolodge had 1.3 calls per room and the Knight's Inn had 1 call per room. Worth noting, part of the DoubleTree Hotel is in Middleton and therefore, Middleton Police respond to calls from guest rooms in Middleton.

TABLE 5: CALLS FOR SERVICE PER ROOM

Hotel	Calls	Guest Rooms	Calls Per Room
Boston Danvers	266	104	2.6
Motel Six	219	107	2.0
Econolodge	162	129	1.3
Knight's Inn	60	62	1.0
DoubleTree	49	363	0.1
Comfort Inn	43	140	0.3
TownePlace Suites	32	127	0.3
Residence Inn	31	96	0.3
Courtyard Marriott	15	120	0.1
Total	877	1248	0.7

The background of the page features a large, faint, light blue watermark of the Danvers Police Department badge. The badge is a shield shape with a star at the top. The word "POLICE" is written in large, bold, white capital letters across the top of the shield. Below this, there is a circular seal with the word "COMMONWEALTH" around the top and "MASSACHUSETTS" around the bottom. At the very bottom of the shield, the word "DANVERS" is written in large, bold, white capital letters.

POLICE

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