

Danvers Police Department Annual Report 2016



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Message from Chief Ambrose

In 2016, I was officially appointed the Chief of Police. Over the past 32 years I have risen through the ranks of this fine agency and I could not be more honored to lead these men and women.

During 2016, the Danvers Police Department hired seven new police officers. With these new hires, the police department has reached its full staffing level of 46 sworn officers for the first time since the Department suffered layoffs in 2007. Increased work force has allowed us to not only fill vacancies in Patrol, but specialty assignments, including Detectives, as well. The full complement of officers has also allowed for reductions in forced overtime and offered more flexibility in personal time off available for our officers, increasing their quality of life.

I am pleased to report a 25% overall reduction in crime in 2016. This includes a 38% reduction in Crimes Against Persons, a 16% reduction in Crimes Against Property, and a 30% reduction in Crimes Against Society. The total reported crime in town was the lowest it has been in the last ten years.

While crime decreased, some quality of life issues saw increases. One such increase was noted in opiate related overdoses. In 2016, the Danvers Police Department responded to more than twice as many calls for overdoses than we did in 2014. In response, this past year, officers began carrying the lifesaving drug, Narcan, for use in preventing deaths in opioid related overdoses. Every Danvers Police Officer has been trained and our officers have used this lifesaving tool in 16 incidents this year.

Mental health related calls for service have also significantly increased over the past few years. This past year saw a 75% increase in these calls. Along with our in-house mental health clinician who can respond to incidents involving emotionally disturbed individuals, we have implemented a Crisis Intervention Team, comprised of dispatchers, officers, and supervisors who are specially trained in dealing with people in crisis or with mental illness. I believe the driving factor to the increase in these calls is that our officers have not only encountered more individuals with mental health related issues but they are now identifying and documenting the underlying mental health component more accurately due to their training.

Looking toward 2017, I plan to expand the CIT program and anticipate that all officers, dispatchers and supervisors will receive the training in the next few years. We currently have an open Lieutenant's position. A promotional exam was administered in the fall of 2016 and we anticipate receiving those results soon and finalizing the selection process. This will create a vacant Sergeant's position and the promotional process for that position will begin. The construction of the new Public Safety Communication facility is underway, with an anticipated opening in July 2017. This state of the art facility will enhance the abilities of our Communication Personnel in providing the highest quality Police, Fire and EMS services for our community. The Department is also set to undergo on-site assessments for both national and state accreditation in 2017. I expect successful completion of both.

In the coming year, I look forward to continuing to move this agency forward in addressing the needs of this community. The Danvers Police Department has made the commitment to provide professional, ethical and engaging police services for all our citizens and we will strive to increase this effort.

Sincerely,



Patrick M. Ambrose
Chief of Police

Department At-A-Glance

Sworn Officers:	46	Civilian Employees:	13
Male:	41	Male:	6
Female:	5	Female:	7
Rank Structure:		Fleet:	22
Chief:	1	Marked Cruisers:	12
Captains:	2	Unmarked Vehicles:	10
Lieutenants:	3		
Sergeants:	8		
Detectives:	3		
School Resource Officer:	2	FY 2016 Budget:	\$ 6,501,328
K9 Officer:	1	Calls for Service:	14,606
Patrol Officers:	26	Population Served:	26,493
		(According to the 2010 Census)	

Mission Statement & 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

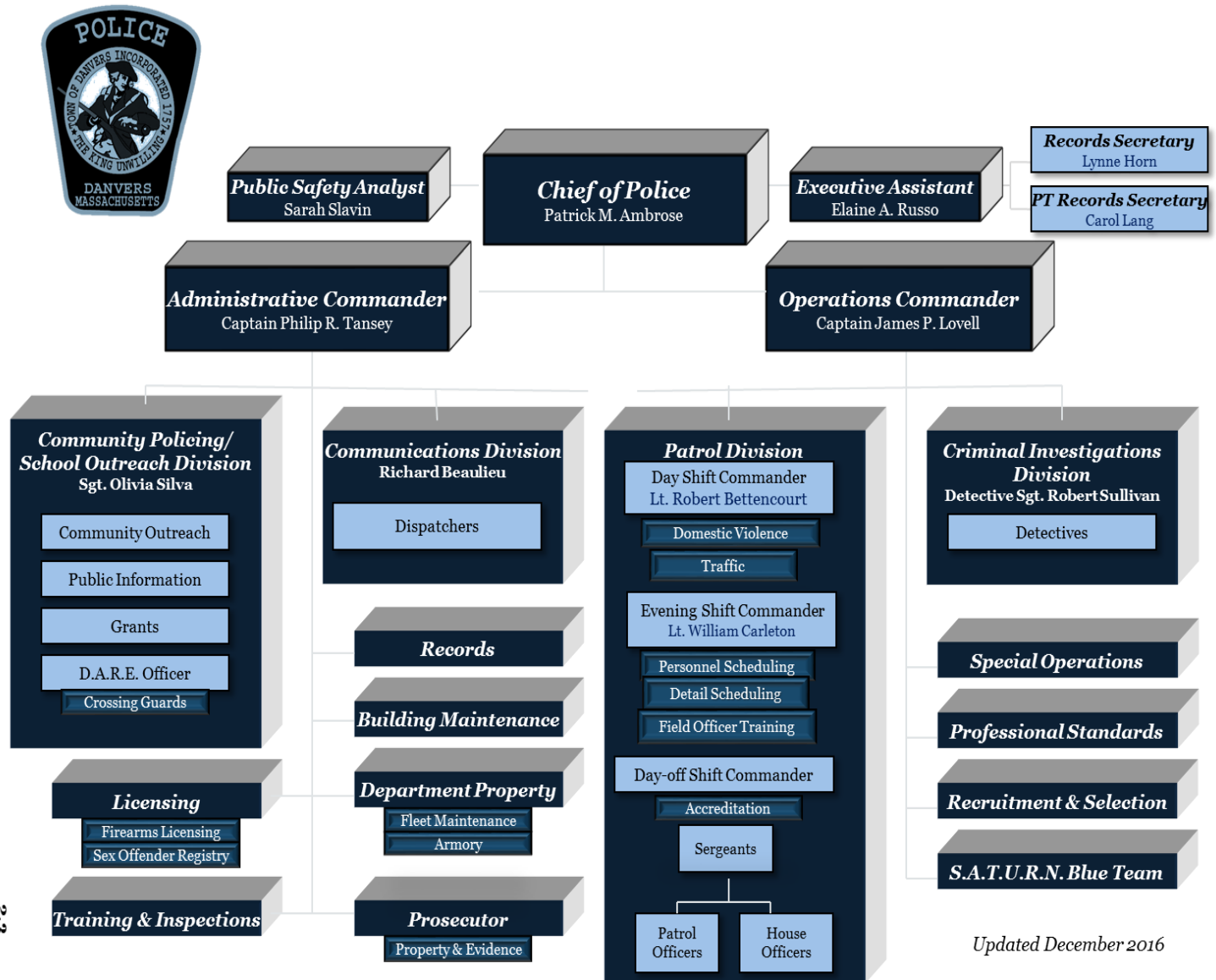
The Danvers Police Department is accredited through the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). Danvers became the first municipal agency in Massachusetts to achieve accreditation back in 1986. CALEA's goals are to strengthen crime prevention and control capabilities; formalize essential management procedures; establish fair and non-discriminatory personnel practices; improve service delivery; solidify inter-agency cooperation and coordination; and increase community and staff confidence in the agency. CALEA's standards for law enforcement agencies promote greater accountability within the department while increasing visibility and collaboration within the community. Danvers PD is also accredited by the Massachusetts Police Accreditation Committee. Both national and state on-site assessments will take place in 2017.



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.

Organizational Chart



Administrative Services

The Department's Administrative Services Division consists 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.) program in the local middle school and also are assigned to Danvers High School as School Resource Officers. 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 is currently undergoing an extensive expansion. An addition to the existing police station is being constructed to update antiquated equipment and communications infrastructure. The communications division employs a civilian supervisor and 8 civilian dispatchers.

The records bureau, building maintenance, 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 also comprise the Administrative Services Division.

Operations

The Operations Division is comprised of two main sections, Patrol and Criminal Investigations. As the map on Page 7 displays, the town is divided into four distinct Patrol Areas, each covered by a dedicated officer and cruiser. There is a fifth patrol area, which overlaps the response area of other cruisers in the busier parts of town. Shifts are also staffed with additional officers 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 that include Accreditation Manager, Domestic Violence Liaison, Scheduling & Details, and Traffic Division.

The Criminal Investigation Division handles all major investigations for the department and is comprised of one sergeant and 3 detectives. They are assigned to an administrative schedule, however, they are on call 24 hours a day. Detectives respond to many different types of incidents - from crimes of violence, to property crimes and crimes against society. In each instance, the detectives are responsible for managing the case from the initial call to the conclusion of the court process. As part of the investigation, detectives regularly process and photograph crime scenes, conduct interviews with victims, witnesses and suspects, and write and execute search and arrest warrants. In today's high tech driven world, crime is often linked to technology and is no longer contained to an offender being present in Danvers. To recover digital evidence, detectives conduct mobile device forensics and to combat the global reach of offenders, detectives partner with local, state, federal and international law enforcement agencies to conduct joint investigations. Detectives work closely with prosecutors and provide testimony at Grand Juries and trial.

Jurisdictional Overview

The Town of Danvers is located 17 miles north of Boston and is almost halfway between Boston and the New Hampshire border. It is 14 square miles and is bordered by Topsfield, Wenham, Beverly, Peabody and Middleton. The Danvers River and Putnamville Reservoir are the main bodies of water within the Town.

Population Served

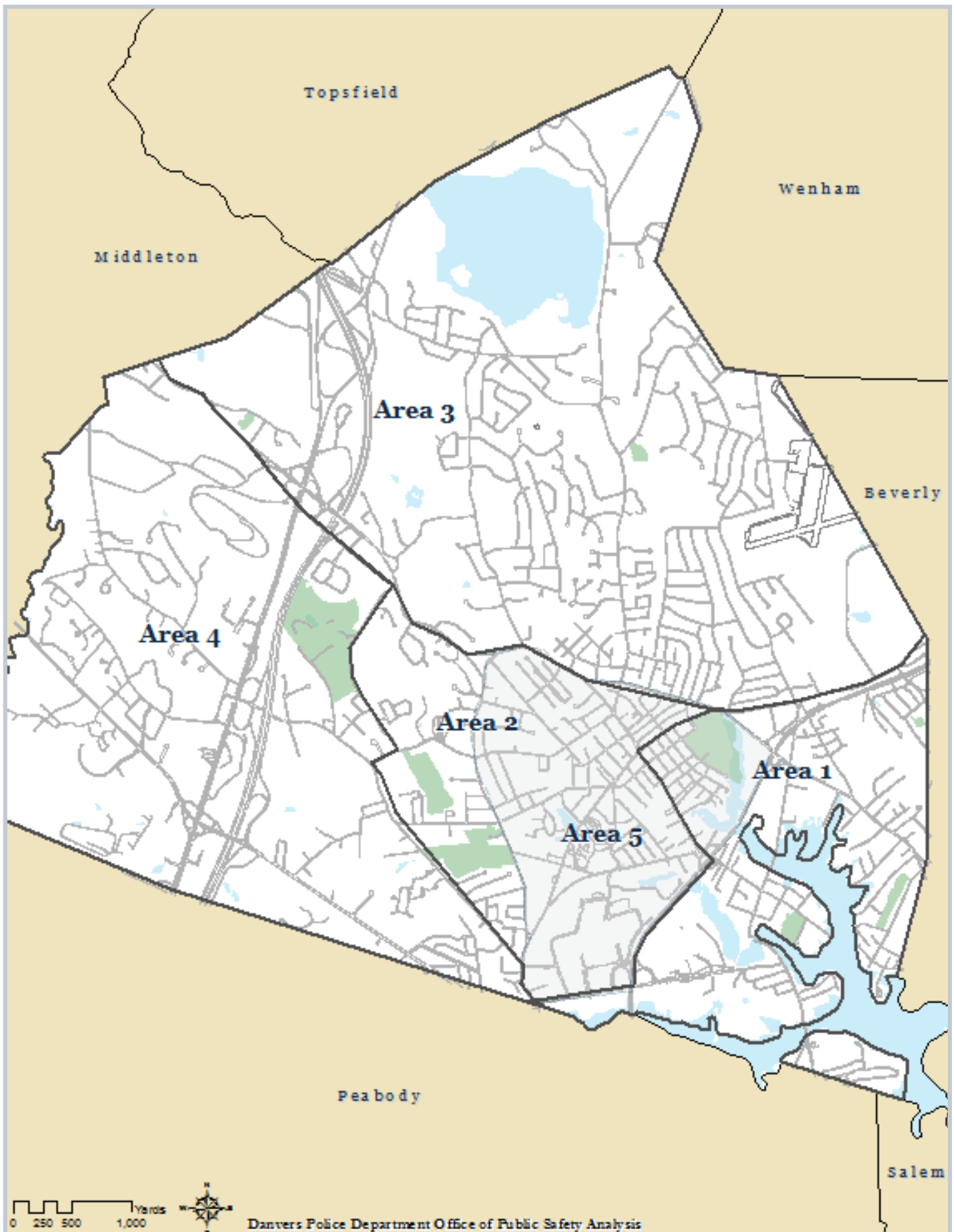
According to the United States Census Bureau, the estimated population as of 2015 is 27,400. The below tables are based on the 2015 population estimates.

Race	Total	Percentage
White	25,770	94.1%
Asian	766	2.8%
Black	353	1.3%
Other or Mixed	497	1.8%
Native American/ Alaskan	14	0.1%

Ethnicity	Total	Percentage
Hispanic	767	2.8%
Non-Hispanic	26,663	97.2%

Gender	Total	Percentage
Female	14,006	51.1%
Male	13,394	48.9%

Age	Total	Percentage
Under 5 Years	1,331	4.9%
5 to 9 years	1,731	6.3%
10 to 14 years	1,885	6.9%
15 to 18 years	1,457	5.3%
20 to 24 years	1,229	4.5%
25 to 34 years	2,995	10.9%
35 to 44 years	3,102	11.3%
45 to 54 years	4,527	16.5%
55 to 64 years	2,122	14%
65 to 74 years	2,372	8.7%
75 to 84 years	1,819	6.6%
85 years and over	1,100	4%



Crime & Incident Statistics

The tables below and on the following pages provide crime and other incident data in 2016 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	Weighted Average	Usual Range	2015	2016	Change from Average	Notes
Crimes Against Persons						
Homicide	.3	0-1	0	1	+225%	See pg. 13 for further details
Rape	4.3	2-6	5	0	-100%	None were substantiated
Indecent Assault	6.8	4-10	8	7	+2%	Fell at average
Robbery	7.2	4-11	5	7	-3%	See pg. 13 for further details
Aggravated Assault	34.3	27-41	38	25	-27%	See pg. 13 for further details
Simple Assault	147.5	126-169	122	106	-28%	68 were domestic related
Kidnapping	0.9	0-2	1	1	+16%	Person held against her will
Threats/Intimidation	65	41-89	40	40	-38%	Same frequency as 2015
Bomb Threats	3.4	1-5	1	1	-70%	Automated call to Danvers High
Violation of a Restraining Order	32.9	22-44	17	16	-51%	See pg. 26 for further details on domestic related incidents
Crimes Against Property						
Residential Burglary	40.8	26-55	30	14	-66%	See pg. 16 for further details
Commercial Burglary	24.9	16-34	30	13	-48%	See pg. 16 for further details
Theft from Vehicle	200	129-272	129	91	-55%	66% of all vehicles were unlocked
Theft from Building	73.9	51-97	51	50	-32%	Very little scrap metal stolen
Theft from Person	17.6	9-26	6	9	-49%	7 occurred at retail establishments
Theft from Residence	44.4	30-59	30	27	-39%	Domestic related or contractors
Theft of Bicycle	13.9	7-21	8	5	-64%	Very few reported recently
Theft of Services	15.7	9-22	4	9	-42%	Refusing to pay for food/taxis, etc.
Shoplifting	318	277-359	369	351	+10%	See pg. 19 for details
Auto Theft	30.4	15-45	22	18	-41%	Continuing downward trend
Arson	1.7	0-3	1	1	-43%	Juveniles playing with fireworks started wild fire
Fraud & Forgery	1374	115-160	184	178	+30%	See pg. 18 for further details
Employee Theft	19.8	13-26	21	22	+11%	See pg. 20 for further details
Trespassing	30.9	21-41	32	35	+13%	Up when compared to the average
Vandalism	214.4	148-281	149	133	-38%	Many cars/houses egged by teens

Incident Type	Weighted Average	Usual Range	2015	2016	Change from Average	Notes
Crimes Against Society						
Drug Offenses	70	49-91	46	41	-41%	See pg. 21 for further details
Liquor Laws	32.8	19-46	31	27	-18%	See pg. 23 for further details
Operating Under the Influence	71	47-94	60	59	-17%	See pg. 23 for further details
Prostitution	3.4	0-6	2	4	+16%	All were at hotels in town
Indecent Exposure	7.4	5-10	4	6	-19%	2 involved urinating in public
Weapons Violations	16.4	9-24	12	20	+22%	1 firearm recovered
Dumping/Littering	23.2	18-28	24	33	+42%	Illegally using private dumpsters
Child Neglect	13.2	8-19	6	9	-32%	Mostly kids left home alone
Pornography	3.4	1-6	5	7	+108%	See pg. 22 for further details
Disorder / Quality-of-Life Offenses						
Disorderly Conduct	131.2	99-164	95	74	-44%	Few involved juveniles
Disputes	546.5	510-583	528	453	-17%	Primarily domestic and neighbor
Noise Complaints	362.2	306-418	288	338	-7%	Mostly neighbor related
Fireworks	48	39-57	55	41	-15%	Mostly in July
Drunkenness	154.5	132-177	183	186	+20%	Many Protective Custodies
Vagrancy	36.9	13-61	64	62	+68%	Sleeping in vehicles in parking lots
Youth Disorder	152.6	104-201	96	105	-31%	Up slightly from 2015
Skateboard/Dirt-bike Complaints	57.4	15-100	38	27	-53%	Only 4 involved motorized vehicles on the rail trail
Suspicious Activity	874.6	803-943	805	748	-14%	Down slightly from 2015 as well
Psychiatric Disorder	186.9	119-255	295	317	+70%	See pg. 28 for further details
Harassment	36.9	22-52	26	12	-67%	Significant decrease
Annoying / Obscene Phone Calls/Texts	74.1	43-105	22	30	-60%	Five were domestic related
Traffic Issues						
MV Accidents	1282.9	1208-1358	1348	1323	+3%	See pg. 24 for further details
Traffic & Parking Complaints	552.3	494-611	646	522	-5%	Primarily Parking complaints & Erratic Operators
Criminal MV Offenses	425.4	264-587	333	188	-56%	See pg. 25 for further details
Disabled MV	485.3	381-581	488	452	-7%	Busiest months were Jul. & Oct.
Abandoned MV	32.2	17-47	32	42	+30%	Most are at commercial locations
Recovered Vehicles	17.9	11-25	22	10	-44%	Auto theft also down
Dangerous Road Conditions	216.1	186-246	231	222	+3%	Icy road or trees/objects in roadways

Incident Type	Weighted Average	Usual	2015	2016	Change from Average	Notes
General Service Incidents						
911 Errors	290.1	253-328	314	368	+27%	Few repeat locations responsible
False Alarms	1606.7	1348-1865	1491	1447	-10%	Continuing downward trend
Animal-Related Incidents	345.3	296-395	315	325	-6%	Mostly dog related (loose, lost/ found, left in cars, etc)
Check Well-Being	878.3	782-975	1074	1001	+14%	Building checks and well-being checks
Unattended Death	25.7	21-30	26	39	+13%	Some opiate/overdose related
Fire Assists	56.8	37-77	66	55	-3%	Fire Alarms/CO Alarms
Lost Property	105	67-143	71	91	-13%	Increased compared to 2015
Medical Aid	1892.6	1600-2185	2358	2160	+14%	Highest call for service category
Missing Persons	49.4	30-69	41	54	+9%	Mostly juveniles
Suicide or Attempt	19.7	13-26	32	16	-19%	See pg. 28 for further details
Town/Utility Problem	247.7	186-310	218	236	-5%	Power outages, water main breaks, etc.
Public Service	510	437-583	636	553	+8%	Information/Advice or Rides
Police-Directed Activity						
Traffic Enforcement	2280.2	1269-3292	2468	2674	+17%	Officer initiated traffic enforcement
Directed Patrols	1314.4	715-1913	990	1069	-19%	Increased when compared to 2015
Warrant Arrests or Service	266.4	229-304	273	241	-10%	Less crime reported, so less warrants sought
Service of Legal Papers	469.9	360-579	382	330	-30%	Similar to warrants, less summons/ court process sought
Prisoner Transport	268.5	239-297	283	314	+17%	ECHOC now accepts females
Overall Totals						
Total Calls for Service	15326.8	14,564-16,089	15,436	14,606	-5%	Details on pg. 11
Total Reported Crimes	1777.64	1,542-2,013	1611	1338	-25%	See pg. 12 for details
Total Arrests	790.4	617-964	662	576	-27%	See pg. 12 for details

*Total Calls for Service do not include Officer-Initiated activities such as Traffic Enforcement & Directed Patrols.

This report utilizes the best data available at the time it is published. Occasionally, due to ongoing investigations, incidents are determined to have been either more serious, or less serious than initially reported. These incidents would be reclassified to reflect the accurate incident type and therefore, there may be slight discrepancies between current and past reports. In all cases, the more recent data is the more correct data.

Calls for Service

Overall Calls for Service decreased by 5% when compared to the average. Significant increases were noted in such categories as Investigations/Follow Ups, 911 Errors, Illegal Dumping, and Mental Health Related Calls. It is worth noting that no crime reached the threshold of recording a statistically significant increase in 2016.

Statistically significant decreases were noted in Simple Assaults, Rape, and Disputes.

Figure 1: Calls for Service 2007-2016

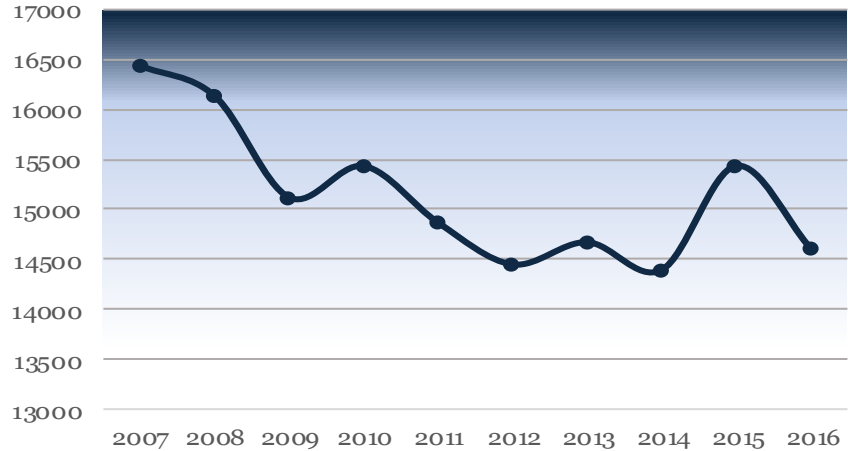


Figure 2: Calls for Service by Category and Shift 2016

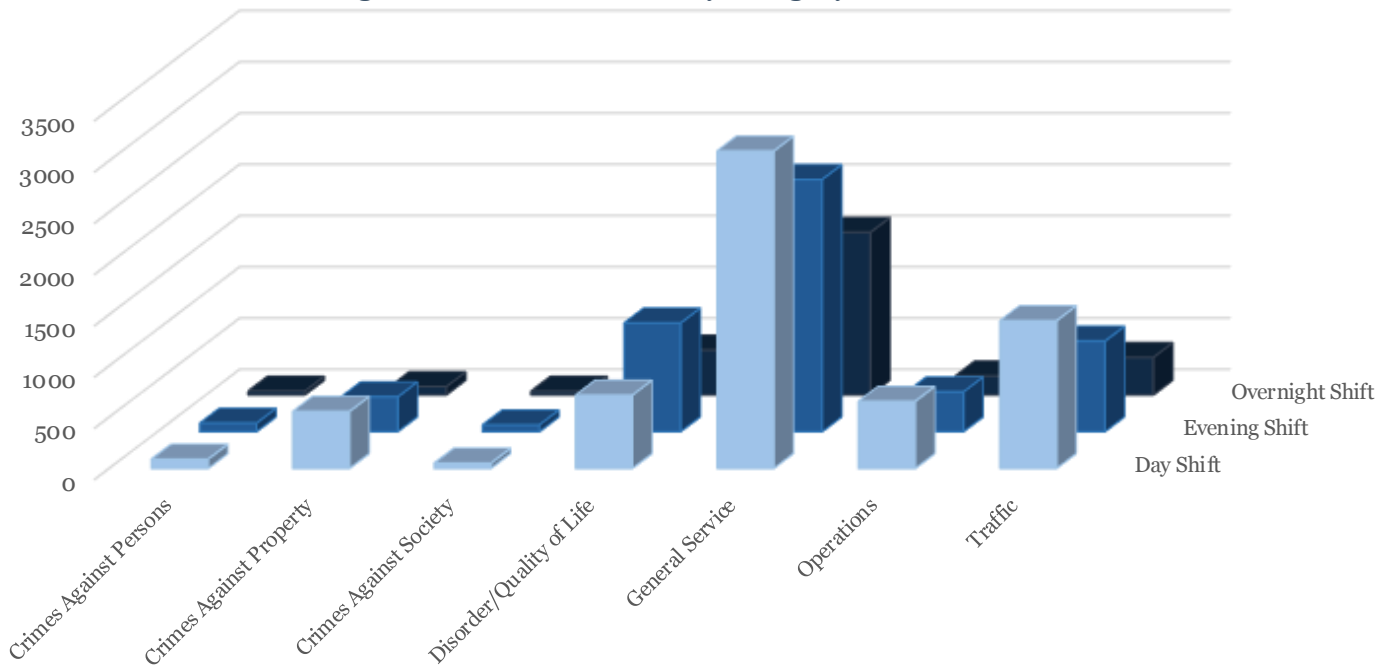
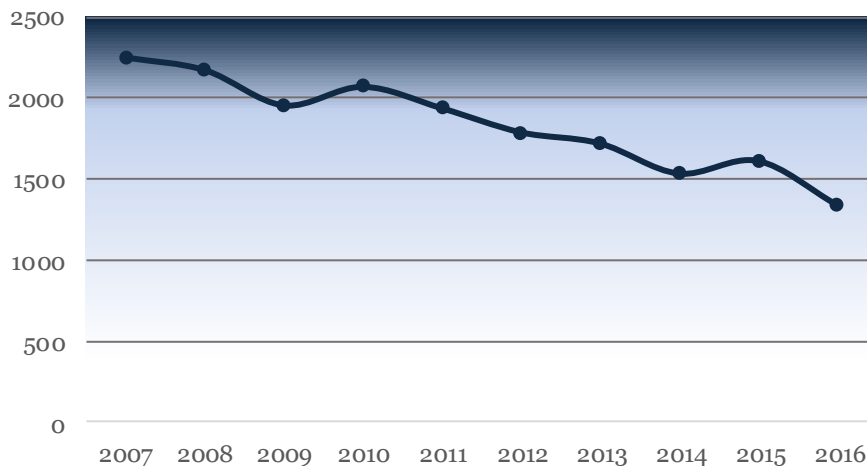


Figure 2 above, displays Calls for Service by Category and Shift. The Day Shift responded to approximately 2.5 times more Calls for Service than the Overnight Shift. The Evening Shift responded to approximately twice as many calls as the Overnight Shift. Overall, the day shift (9:00 am–5:00 pm) responded to 6,597 Calls for Service in 2016, the evening shift (5:00 pm–1:00 am) responded to 5,278 and the overnight shift (1:00 am –9:00 am) responded to 2,731.

Crimes Against Persons were fairly evenly distributed between the day shift and evening shift with 89 & 83, respectively, while the overnight shift had 38. Crimes Against Property were reported primarily on the day shift with 555. Evenings had 340 and overnights had 83. Crimes Against Society were again evenly distributed between days with 50 and evenings with 65. There were 37 on overnights. The evening shift had the most Disorder/Quality of Life issues with 1,060. Day shift had 714 and Overnights had 438. The Day Shift responded to the most General Service, Operations and Traffic calls, as well, with the Overnight Shift responding to the least calls in each of those categories.

Total Reported Crime

Figure 3: Total Reported Crime 2007-2016



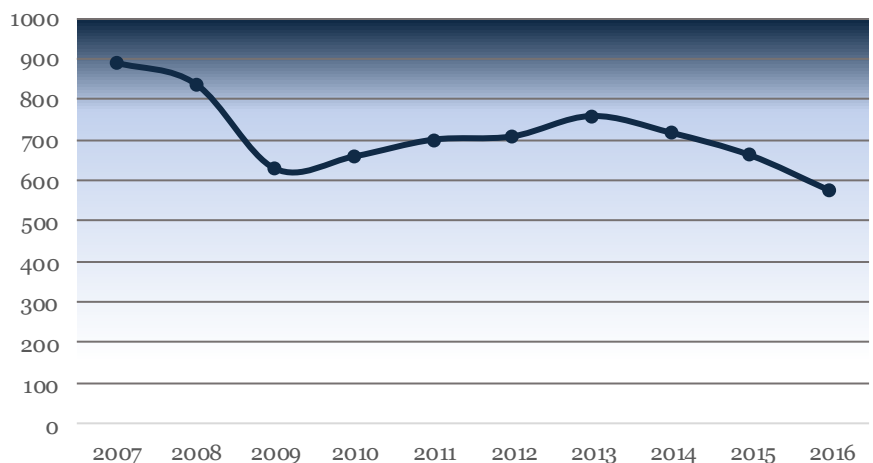
Total Reported Crime decreased by almost 25% when compared to the ten-year average. As shown in Figure 3 to the left, Total Reported Crime recorded the lowest frequency in the last ten years. In 2007, there were 2,350 reported crimes. In 2016, there were 1,338 total crimes reported to the Danvers Police Department.

Crimes Against Persons decreased by 28%, Crimes Against Property decreased by 16% and Crimes Against Society decreased by 30% when compared to the average.

Arrests

Similar to the downward trend seen in Total Reported Crime, the total number of Arrests decreased by 27% in 2016. As shown in Figure 4 to the right, arrests declined from 2007-2009, then increased steadily until 2013. Arrests have again declined steadily over the past three years. The overall trend in declining arrests is mirrored by declining crime in town, as evidenced by Figure 3 above.

Figure 4: Arrests by Year 2007-2016



It is logical that as crime goes down, arrests will also go down as the opportunity to effect an arrest is directly related to how many crimes are committed. Shoplifting had the highest frequency of crime recorded in 2016 and also had the most arrests of any crime type. Warrant arrests were the second most frequent, followed by Simple Assaults, Operating Under the Influence, Motor Vehicle Offenses and Drug arrests. Forty-two individuals were placed into Protective Custody after being deemed unable to care for themselves due to their levels of intoxication.

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, and Threats or Intimidation.

Homicide

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

There was one homicide reported to the Danvers Police Department in 2016. The incident involved two elderly male dementia patients. They were involved in a physical altercation where one shoved the other to the ground. The victim initially suffered a broken hip, but eventually passed away due to complications of the injuries he sustained as a result of the assault. While this incident may not seem like a homicide in the traditional sense, it meets all of the elements of the crime of homicide and is therefore required by the FBI to be reported as such. There was no arrest or other criminal charges filed against the suspect due to his diminished mental capacity and the case is considered cleared by exceptional means.

Rape

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 no substantiated rapes reported to the Danvers Police Department in 2016.

Robbery

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 5, Robberies saw the highest frequency 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 and 2016 recorded 7.

Of the 7 that occurred in 2016, 6 were at commercial establishments. Four were at a hotel; 1 was a bank robbery; 1 was at a store. One robbery occurred at a residence.

Figure 5: Robberies by Year 2007-2016



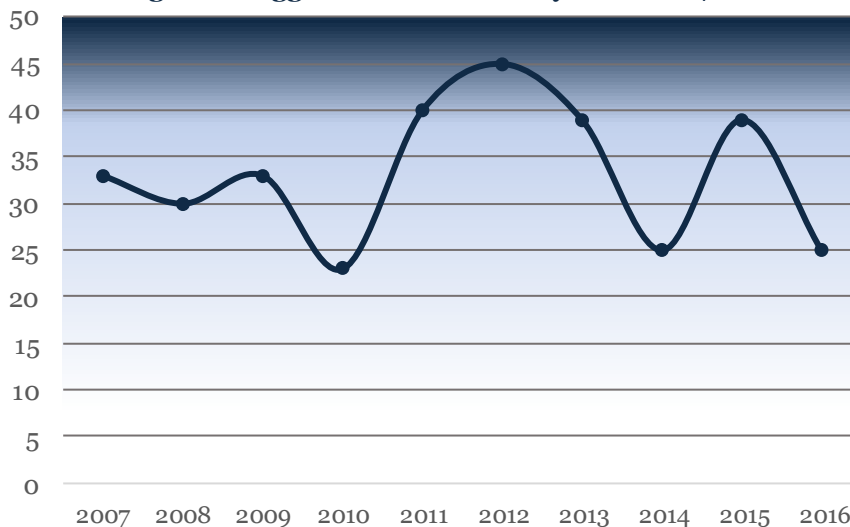
Robbery Continued

Four of the robberies were unarmed and three involved suspects displaying firearms. Investigation revealed one firearm to be a replica Air soft gun. Two involved victims and offenders who knew each other. At least four appear to have been drug-related, either where drugs were stolen, or offenders were seeking money to support an admitted drug habit. Arrests were made in one case and warrants were sought in three. Three robberies are still active investigations.

Aggravated Assault

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.

Figure 6: Aggravated Assaults by Year 2007-2016



Aggravated Assaults decreased by 27% when compared to the average. As shown in Figure 6 to the left, from 2007-2009, there were between 30-35 Aggravated Assaults per year. 2010 saw the lowest total in the past ten years with 23. 2011-2013 recorded 40-45 Aggravated Assaults per year. 2014 saw a significant dip, to 25. They rose again in 2015 to 35 Aggravated Assaults. There were 25 Aggravated Assaults in 2016.

Of the 25 Aggravated Assaults that occurred in 2016, 11 were domestic related and will be discussed further on page 26.

Of the remaining 14 Aggravated Assaults, the most prevalent weapon used was a Knife or Cutting Instrument, used in 7 incidents. Only one incident involved a person physically being stabbed. The others involved the display of, and threatening to use, a knife. Hands or Feet and Clubs, Bats or Sticks were each used in 2 incidents. 1 involved an Automobile used as a weapon, 1 involved a victim's head being struck off of a wall, and one involved a household item/weapon of opportunity.

The stabbing involved an ex-boyfriend attacking the new boyfriend of his ex-girlfriend. While this incident has a domestic component, the specific victim/offender relationship does not meet the criteria to be classified as a domestic-related assault.

Four Aggravated Assaults involved Acquaintances; four involved juveniles; two stemmed from road rage incidents; and three appear to be random. Worth noting, no Aggravated Assaults involved a police officer as a victim.

Crimes Against Property

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

Burglary

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

Overall, burglaries decreased by 56% when compared to the average. As shown in Figure 7 to the right, Burglaries spiked in 2010 with 103 and had decreased steadily since then through 2014. While 2015 recorded a dramatic increase from the previous year, it fell almost directly at the average. 2016 recorded the lowest frequency of burglaries in the past ten years with 27.

There are two sub-categories for Burglaries, Residential and Commercial. In 2016, there were 14 Residential Burglaries and 13 Commercial Burglaries. As depicted in Figure 8, historically, Danvers experiences more Residential Burglaries than Commercial Burglaries. In 2015, the figures were exactly even and in 2016, they were only off by one.

Residential Burglaries decreased by 66% and Commercial Burglaries decreased by 48% when compared to average.

Figure 7: Burglaries by Year 2007-2016

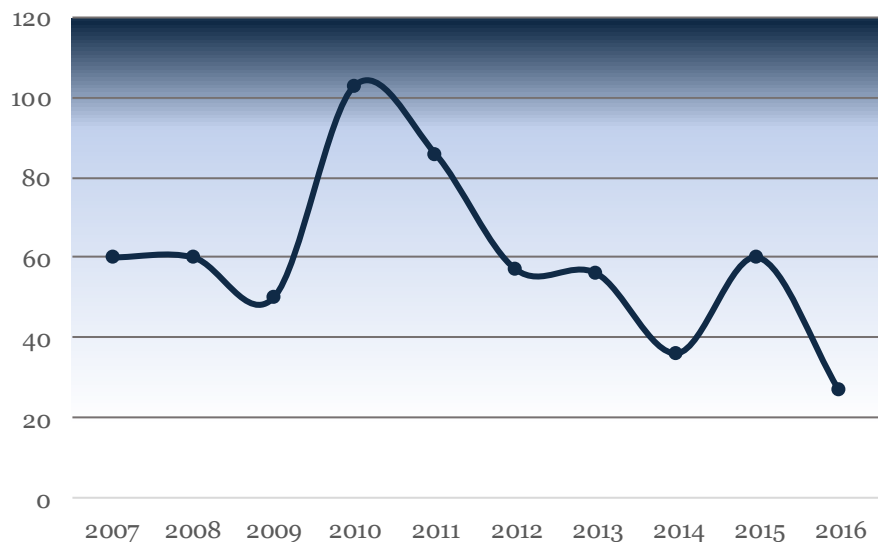
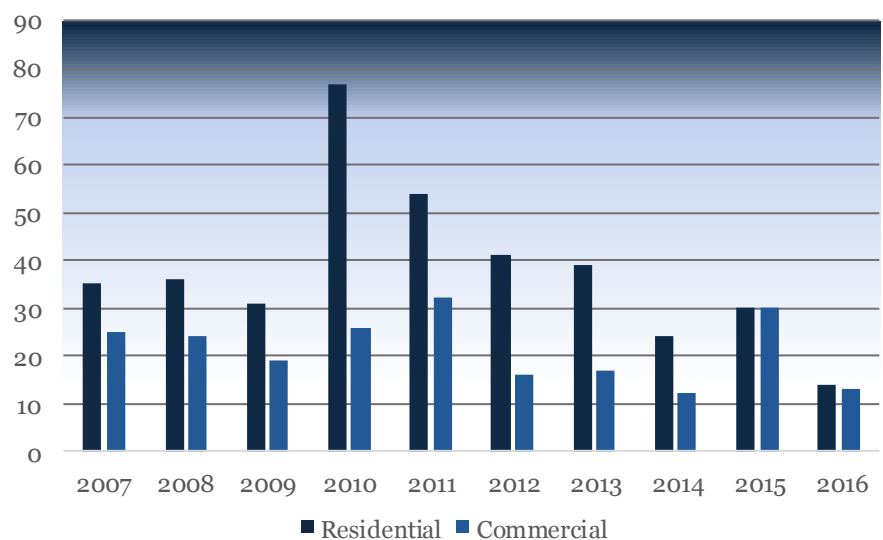


Figure 8: Burglaries by Type & Year 2007-2016



Residential Burglaries

There were 14 Residential Burglaries in 2016. Two of those 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.

Of the 12 actual Housebreaks (not attempts), six involved the Use of Force to gain entry. One involved an acquaintance who possibly used a key and is classified as Non-forcible. In five cases, there was no obvious signs of forced entry, but the homeowner/victim believed they had locked their doors.

Commercial Burglaries

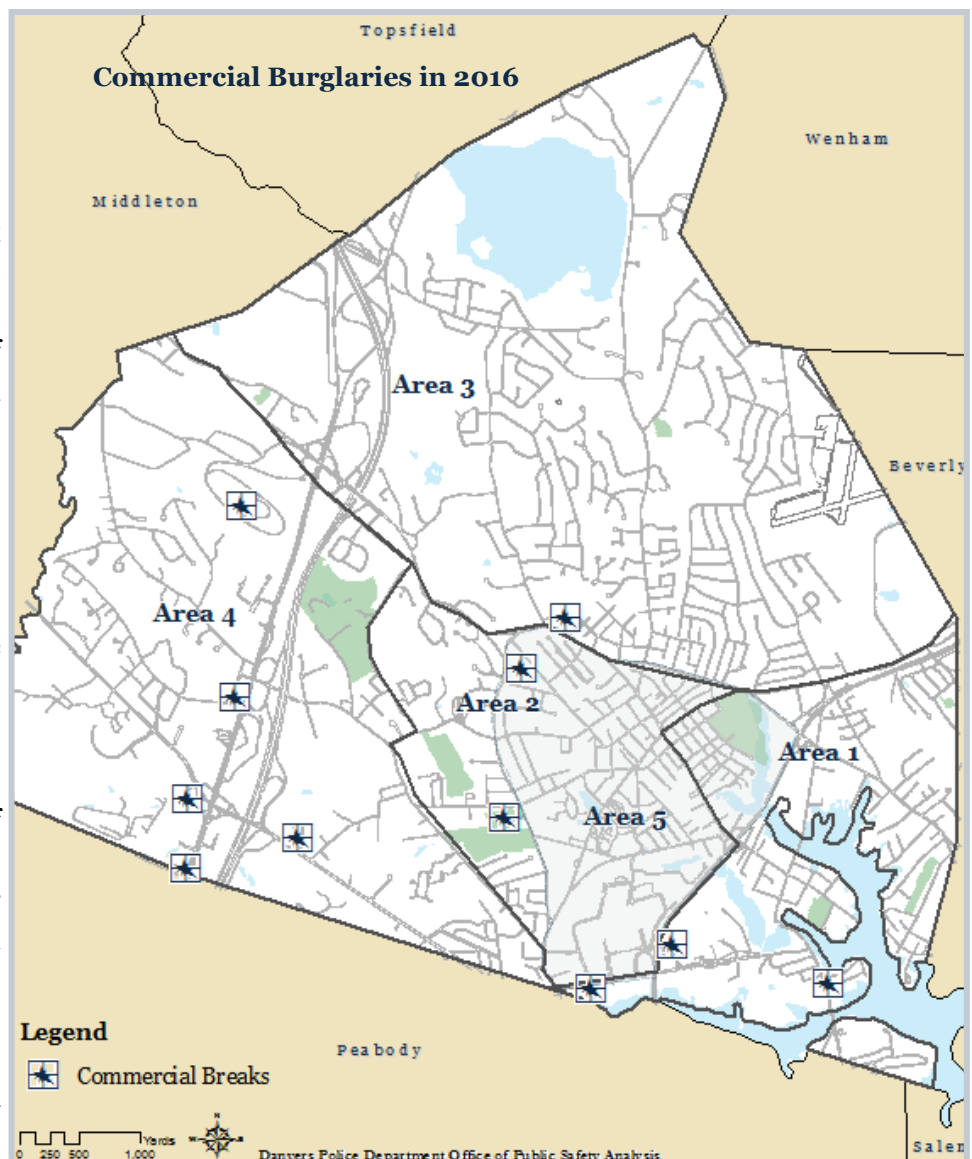
There were 13 Commercial Burglaries in 2016. Three of those were attempts only, where no entry was gained.

Four of the burglaries (two actual, two attempts) occurred at parks around town where the snack bars were pried open and candy and small amounts of cash were taken. Two occurred at Tapley Park and two at the Great Oak School. Given the locations targeted and the items stolen, it is likely these were perpetrated by juveniles.

Three were believed to have been perpetrated by former employees of the business victimized.

A commercial break at one of the car dealerships in town was also related to two stolen motor vehicles in Danvers, along with numerous commercial breaks throughout the Commonwealth. The suspects would break into car dealerships, steal cars and then use the vehicles in the commission of more burglaries.

The suspects in this case were identified and arrested.

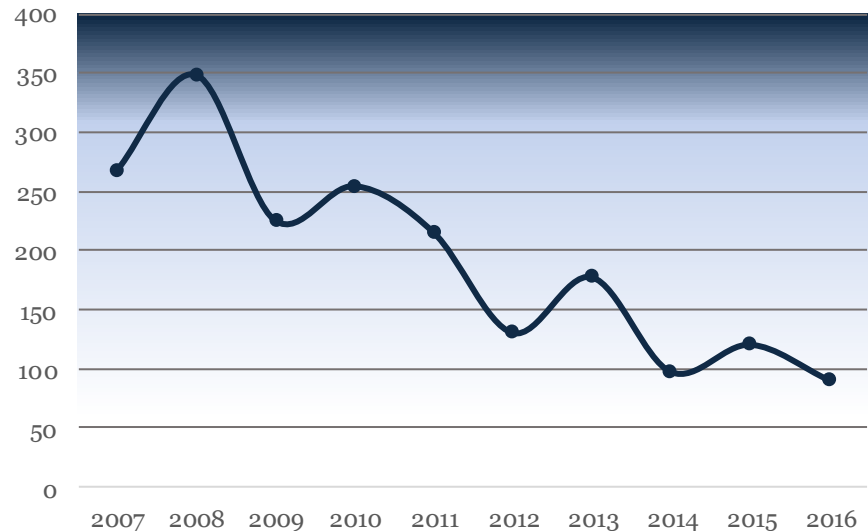


Larceny from a Motor Vehicle

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 55% when compared to the ten year average and recorded the lowest annual total since 1998 (as far back as data is readily available.) When looking at the last ten years of data, car breaks peaked 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 the overall downward trend has continued through 2016.

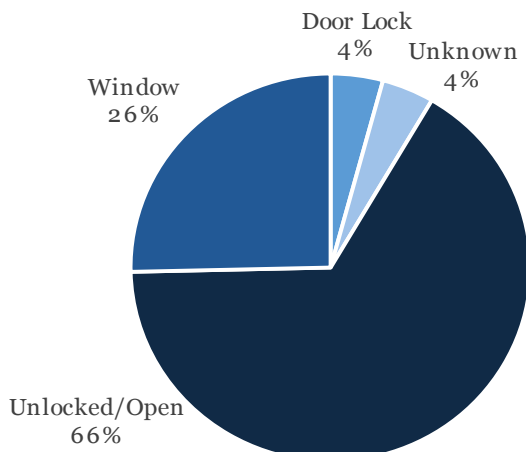
Figure 9: Car Breaks by Year 2007-2016



There were 91 Larcenies from Motor Vehicles in 2016. Of those, 20 included the theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories. Eight of the 20 occurred at car dealerships in town. Three incidents involved the theft of tires and rims from vehicles for sale at car dealerships. This is possibly related to an ongoing pattern of similar thefts throughout the region. Three involved snow plows being stolen from trucks. An investigation relating to the plow thefts led to arrests of two responsible individuals. Others involved stolen license plates, bumpers and brake lights. Worth noting, there were no catalytic converters stolen from vehicles in 2016. Historically, this has been a significant issue in Danvers and surrounding communities.

Fifty-one percent of car breaks occurred at commercial establishments (n= 46), 46% percent occurred in residential settings (n=42) and 3% (n=3) occurred at parks. The three that occurred at a park occurred on the same day and at the same time.

Figure 10: Car Breaks by Method of Entry



Of the 71 Larceny from Motor Vehicles where the vehicle was entered, 66% of the vehicles were unlocked. Twenty-six percent involved broken windows, 4% involved damaging a door lock to gain access and in 4% the method of entry was unknown or unspecified.

When looking at only car breaks that occur in residential settings, 79% of the vehicles targeted were unlocked. Only 3 vehicles broken into at people's homes had their windows broken. Residents can protect their belongings by simply ensuring they lock their car doors each night and remove all valuables from plain sight.

Fraud/Forgery

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: The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person, or entity, in reliance upon it to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right. Includes credit card fraud, identity theft, most swindles and scams and bad checks when forgery is not involved.

There were 178 reports of Fraud and Forgery reported to the Danvers Police Department in 2016, representing a 30% increase from the average. Fraud/Forgery is the second highest crime type reported to this department, second to Shoplifting. 2015 recorded the highest frequency of Fraud & Forgery in the last ten years, and 2016 only decreased from that figure by 2.

Figure 12: Fraud/Forgery by Year 2007-2016

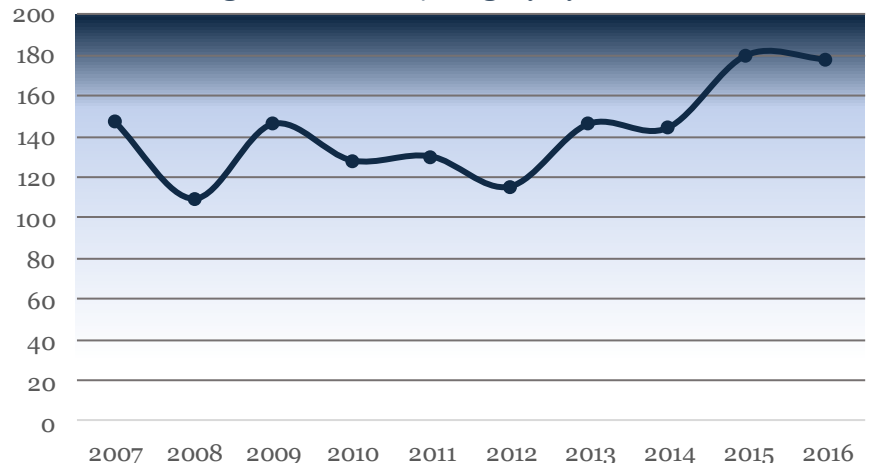
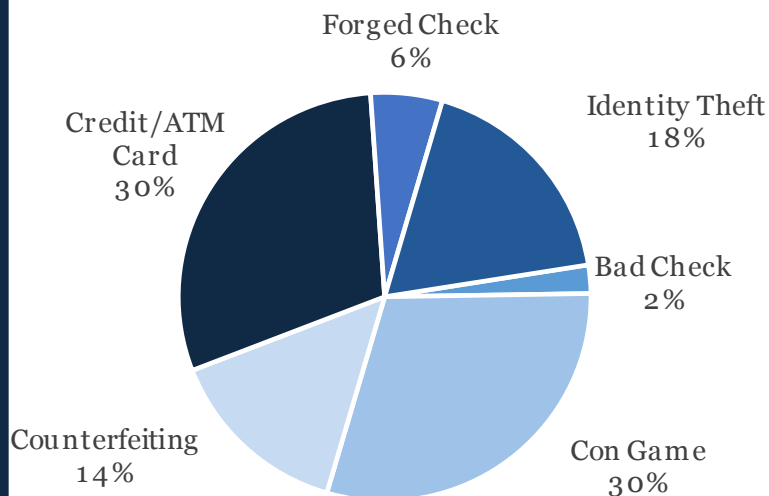


Figure 13: Fraud/Forgery Incidents by Type



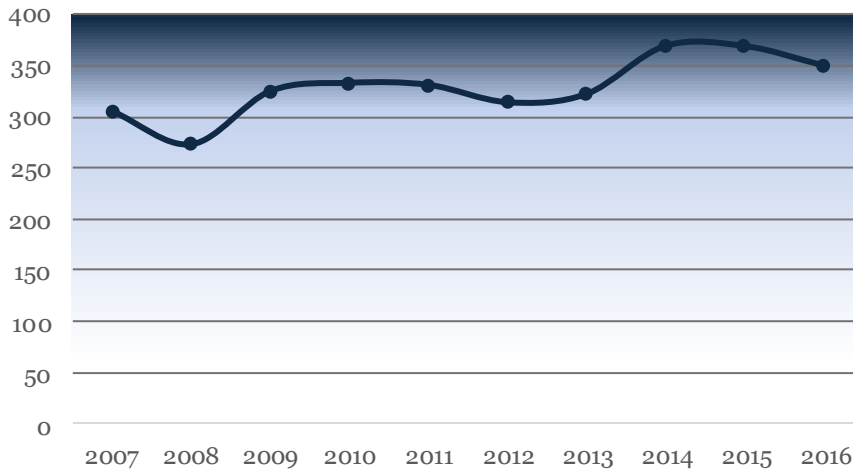
As shown in Figure 13, more than half of all reported Fraud and Forgery involved either Con Games or Credit/ATM Card fraud. Thirty percent involved Con Games or scams. For more details on some common scams and ways to prevent victimization, see page 32. Thirty percent involved Credit Card Fraud. The majority of credit card fraud occurs via online purchases. Eighteen percent involved Identity Theft, including fraudulent tax returns being filed with the victim's social security number. Fourteen percent involved Counterfeiting. Counterfeiting

involves not only counterfeit money, but also fake IDs, and knockoff goods. Counterfeiting more than doubled in 2015 from previous years and remained elevated again in 2016. These increases have been primarily driven by underage persons trying to use fake IDs in town. Some liquor establishments started using special equipment to better identify false IDs, especially those from other states, in 2015. In 2016, 14 of the 26 Counterfeiting were related to Fake IDs. Six percent of all Fraud/Forgery reported involved Forged Checks, either where an individual's signature was forged on an actual check, or where a fake check was printed with real account information on it. Two percent involved the passing of Bad Checks, which are checks drawn against accounts known to have insufficient funds or known to be closed.

Shoplifting

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

Figure 11: Shoplifting by Year 2007-2016



Shoplifting increased by 10% in 2016 with 351 reported incidents. Shoplifting is the most prevalent crime reported in Danvers and is almost more than double the next highest crime category, Fraud/Forgery.

As shown in Figure 11 to the left, Shoplifting has remained fairly steady with between 300 and 370 incidents reported each year. 2016 showed a slight reduction when compared to 2015, which recorded

the highest figure in the last ten years.

Unlike other larceny types, shoplifting incidents primarily 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: Shoplifting by Year 2007-2016

Table 1 to the right below shows the locations in town that reported the most shoplifting. Worth noting, Wal-Mart, which employs in-store security, accounted for 50% of all Shoplifting reported in 2016 with 173 incidents. The establishment with the next highest total was Kohl's with 53. Target reported 25 incidents and Best Buy reported 14. No other retail establishment had more than ten.

Store	Address	2015	2016
Walmart	55 Brooksby Village Dr	217	173
Kohl's	50 Independence Way	23	53
Target	240 Independence Way	10	25
Best Buy	230 Independence Way	8	14

Embezzlement

EMBEZZLEMENT: The unlawful misappropriation by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody, or control by their employer.

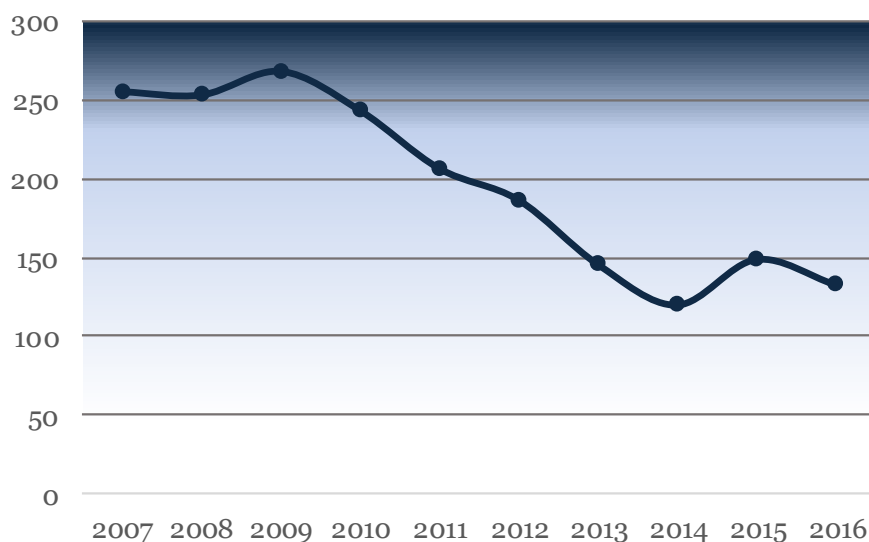
Embezzlement is typically associated with a white collar crime involving stealing tens of thousands of dollars from an employer or non-profit organization by an individual. Per the FBI definition, any time an employee steals anything that they are responsible for as part of their job function, it is embezzlement. Some examples include employees shoplifting merchandise, performing false returns, failing to deposit cash at a bank, and keeping property or tools that belong to the employer upon termination.

Employee theft increased by 11% in 2016, with 22 incidents reported. Only 1 report involved the traditional white collar embezzlement. The majority occurred in retail establishments where employees either stole merchandise or loaded value onto gift cards that they did not pay for.

Vandalism

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.

Figure 14: Vandalism by Year 2007-2016



Vandalism decreased steadily between 2009 and 2014, saw a slight uptick in 2015 and has returned to its downward trend. 2016 recorded a 38% decrease from the average.

More than half of all Vandalism in 2016 was done to Automobiles. Twenty-nine percent of Vandalism was done to Residences and 10% was done to Businesses. The remaining property damage effected either Public Property, Public Buildings or Personal Property.

Eggings were the most prevalent type of property damage in 2016. There were 30 reported throughout town. Only one commercial location was egged; the rest were vehicles parked in residential settings or houses being egged. Other common types of vandalism included cars being keyed and businesses suffering broken windows.

Crimes Against Society

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

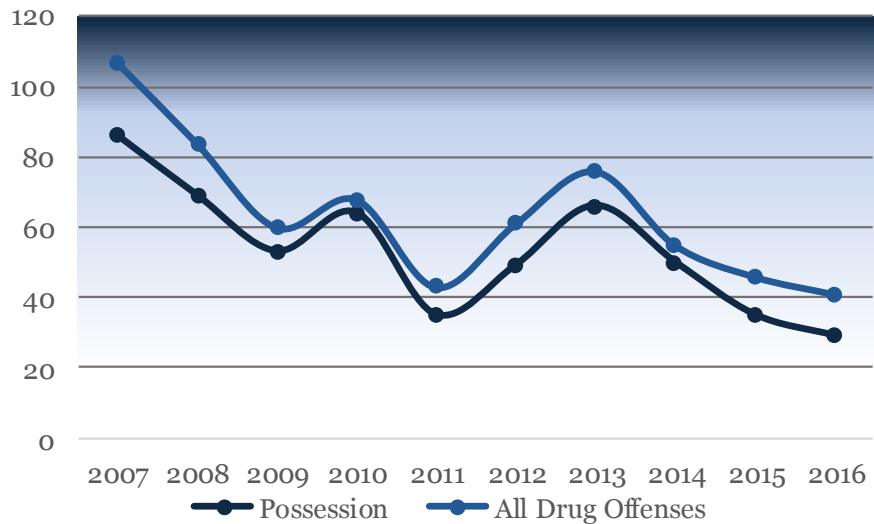
Drug Offenses

DRUG 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.

Figure 15: Drug Offenses & Possession by Year 2007-2016

The Danvers Police Department tracks drugs offenses by the following categories: Cultivation/ Production, Possession, Sale and Trafficking.

Figure 15 to the right shows the figures for all Drug Offenses in Danvers, as well as, the figures for Possession over the past ten years. As evidenced by Figure 15, Drug Possession Incidents account for the majority of all drug-related offenses. Drug offenses decreased by 41% 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 through 2016.

There were 29 incidents of drug possession in 2016, 10 incidents involved Distribution/Sale of narcotics, 1 incident involved Cultivated or Producing narcotics and one incident involved Trafficking level distribution.

Worth noting, the historical Drug Possession and Drug Offense Incidents include marijuana possession. The decriminalization of possessing less than one ounce of marijuana took effect in Massachusetts on January 2, 2009. In 2016, possessing marijuana was legalized in Massachusetts for individuals over 18, but that law did not go into effect until December. 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.

The shift in paradigm of how law enforcement handles opiate overdoses, and the decriminalization of marijuana possession and cultivation are partly responsible for the decline in drug related offenses seen over the past decade.

Drug Offenses Continued

Figure 16: Possession by Drug Type

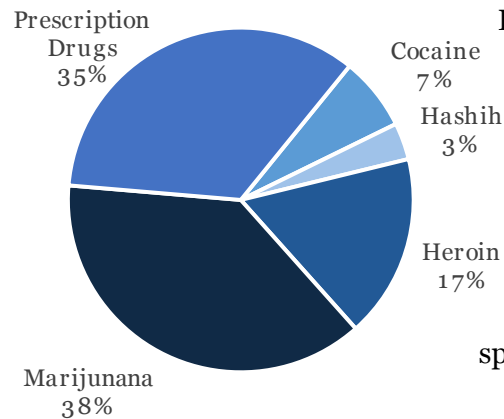


Figure 16 shows Drug Possession by drug type for 2016. Marijuana comprised 38% of all drug possessions in 2016 and Illegally Possessed Prescription drugs accounted for 35%. Heroin accounted for 17%, Cocaine for 7% and one person was found in possession of Hashish.

The opioid epidemic has affected the entire region, and Danvers is not immune to this problem. For further information regarding opioid related overdoses, and the Department's responses, see pg. 30.

Pornography/Obscene Material

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 108% when compared to the ten-year average. The average is 3.4 and there were 7 incidents reported in 2016. Although some of these incidents were investigations relating to traditional child pornography, most actually involved teens "sexting", incidents of "revenge pornography" and incidents of "sextortion". These incidents are prime examples of when legislation has not caught up with technology and present a unique challenge to law enforcement. There is a difference between two teens choosing to engage in exchanging nude images of themselves (sexting), than a photo initially sent consensually then being forwarded to others or posted online (revenge pornography). Sextortion involves the subject in the photo being blackmailed or extorted for money, more images or something else of value by someone who has sexually explicit photos or videos of the victim.

The Danvers Police Department has not prosecuted teens for consensually sexting yet, but depending on the ages of the teens involved, this behavior could constitute possessing and/or disseminating child pornography.

Certain apps for smart phones and tablets further enable teens' abilities to disseminate these images and videos to other friends, acquaintances and even strangers. Parents should speak to their children about the ramifications of taking and sending nude images of themselves. There are many resources available online for parents to help facilitate the discussion.

Liquor Law Violations

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, persons under 21. The status offenses include furnishing liquor to a minor, illegal transportation of alcohol, and minor in possession of alcohol. Open container laws apply to all ages, as does purchasing alcohol for a minor and overserving.

Liquor Law Violations decreased by 18% from the ten-year average in 2016. Thirty-seven percent of Liquor Law Violations involved Minors attempting to use Fake IDs, and 11% involved Minors in Possession of Alcohol. Two incidents involved people of age buying alcohol for minors and one incident involved the sale of alcohol to a minor. Thirty percent of Liquor Law Violations involved Open Containers in vehicles.

Operating Under the Influence

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.

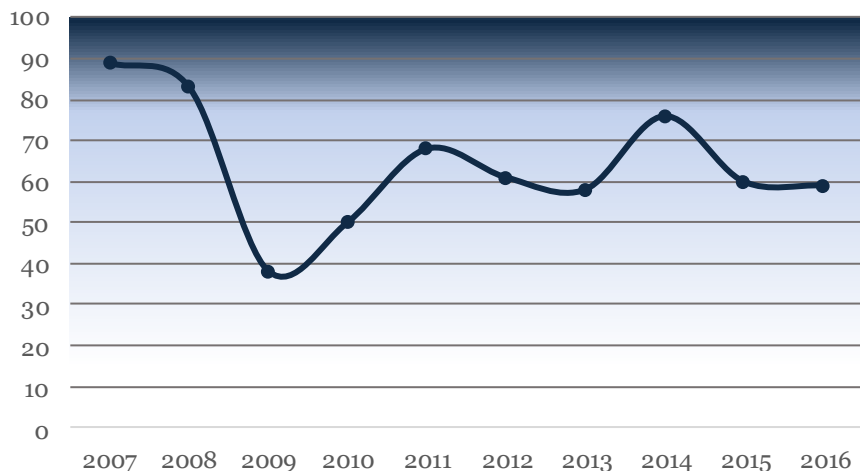
Operating Under the Influence is similar in nature to Shoplifting, where the reporting of the crime ultimately depends on an offender being caught. An increase in OUI incidents or arrests does not necessarily indicate an actual increase in persons operating under the influence and is more likely a reflection of enforcement strategies deployed at the time.

As shown in Figure 17 above, Impaired Driving incidents peaked in 2007 with 89. 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 since. Recording 59 in 2016, OUIs decreased 17% decrease when compared to the ten-year average.

Forty-eight of the 59 Operating Under the Influence incidents involved intoxicated drivers, 8 involved drivers under the influence of drugs or narcotics and three involved both drug and alcohol impairment. Three drivers suffered opioid overdoses while driving. Twenty-eight incidents also involved motor vehicle crashes.

Arrests were made in 54 incidents, with five offenders requiring immediate medical attention. Those offenders were summonsed to appear in court at a later date.

Figure 17: Operating Under the Influence by Year 2007-2016



Traffic Related Issues

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

Traffic Accidents

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

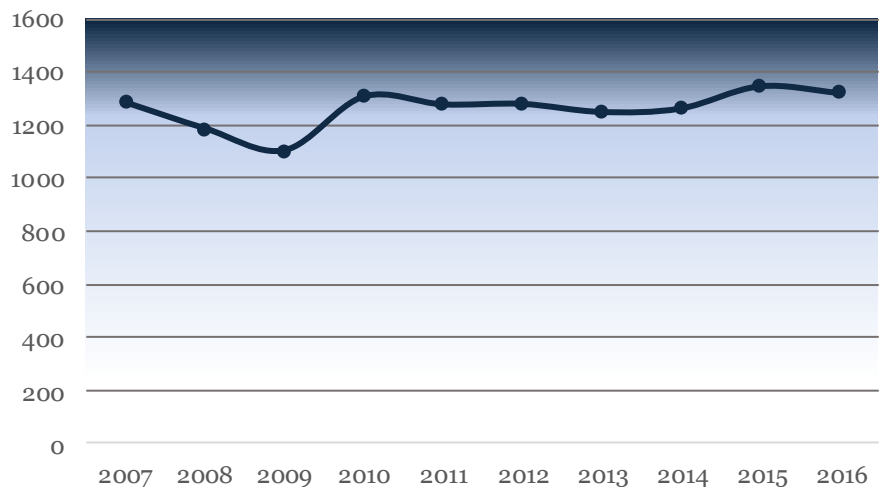
Massachusetts General Law does not require an operator to report an accident to local law enforcement if less than \$1,000 worth of damage occurred and there is no injury. The figures on the following page represent accidents reported to the Danvers Police Department. Additional accidents may have occurred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

Traffic accidents increased by 3% when compared to the ten year average with 1,323. As shown in Figure 18 to the right, with the exception of 2009, traffic crashes in Danvers remain fairly steady, with around 1200-1350 reported each year. While 2016 showed a slight increase from the average, total crashes decreased when compared to 2015 by 25.

There were 3 fatalities in 2016. One involved an operator on the wrong side of the road striking a parked car. One involved a pedestrian being struck by an oncoming vehicle. One involved a possible medical event prior to the crash.

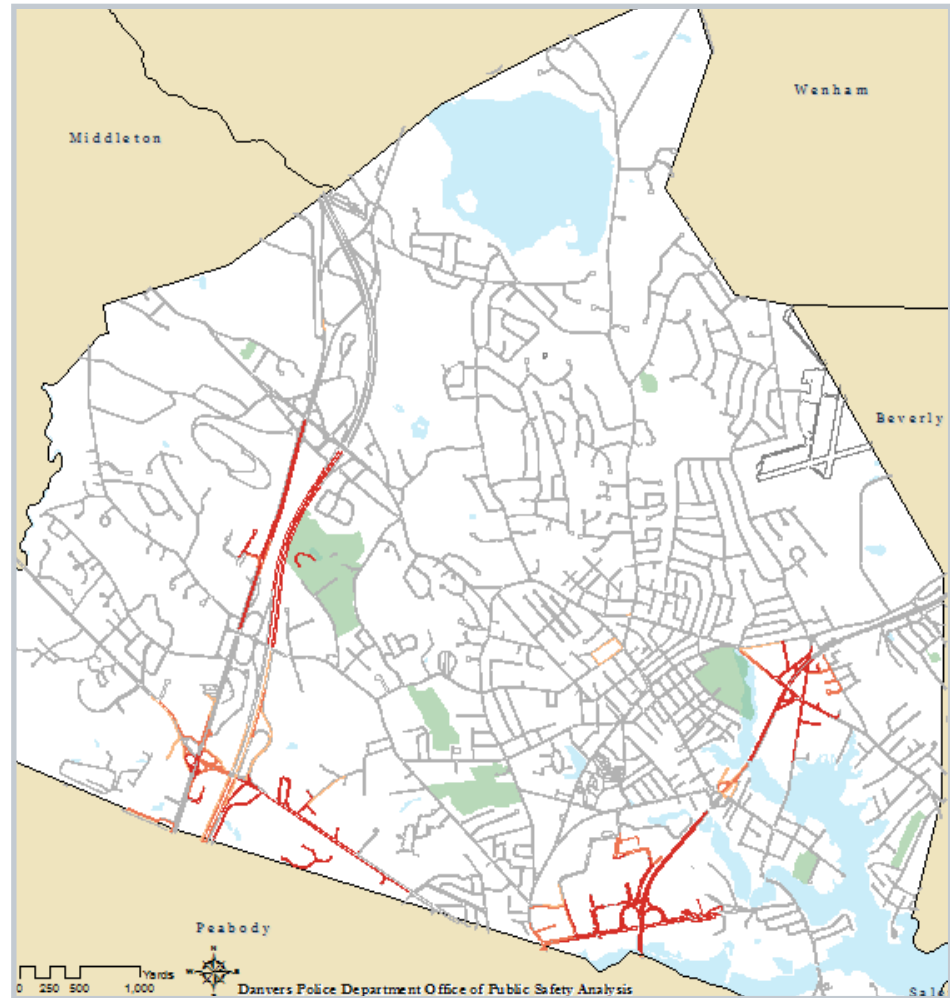
Approximately 43% of all accidents identify a contributing factor or common accident type. The majority of accidents reported to the Danvers Police Department involve hit & runs, rear-end collisions, vehicles taking a left turn when it is not safe to do so, or an operator failing to yield the right of way at an intersection. As mentioned on the previous page, 28 accidents involved offenders being arrested for Operating Under the Influence. There were 16 crashes relating to Distracted Driving. Worth noting, only 3 accidents that identified a causing or contributing factor listed excessive speed as the reason for the crash.

Figure 18: Accidents by Year 2007-2016



The map to the right depicts the accident Hot Spots in town for 2016. These calculations are based on the frequency of crashes in the area and probability of future crashes. The Hot Spots 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 and the small side streets off of these main roads.

These roads receive priority for high visibility traffic enforcement, in an attempt to reduce accidents, especially those involving injury.



Traffic Complaints

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 5% in 2016.

Criminal Motor Vehicle Offenses

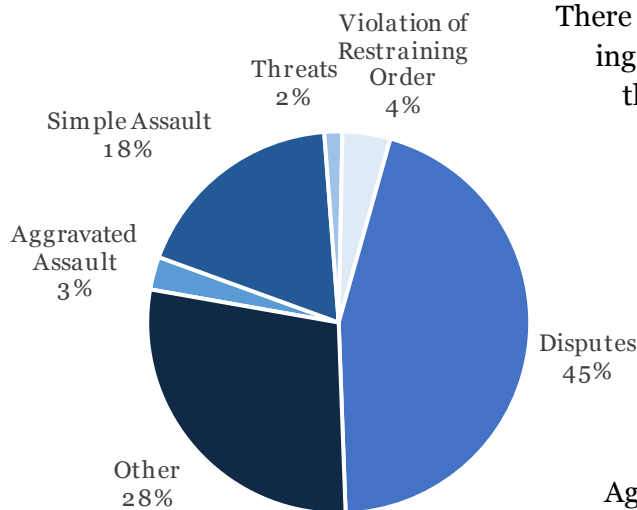
CRIMINAL MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES: traffic related incidents which are arrestable offenses per Massachusetts General Law.

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 56% when compared to the average.

Domestic Incident Analysis

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 are also be included.

Figure 19: Domestic Incidents by Year



There were 395 Domestic-related incidents in 2016, representing a 19% decrease from the five-year average. As shown in the graph to the left and the table below, most domestic-related incidents are verbal arguments where no physical violence, or threats of physical violence, take place. Twenty-nine percent of domestic-related incidents are captured under the Other category comprised mostly of Intoxicated persons, Civil 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 19% of all domestic incidents and Aggravated Assault accounted for 3%. Threats and Intimidation are 1% of domestic incidents and Violations of Restraining

Orders accounted for 4%.

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 or disputes. 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.

Table 2: Domestic Incidents by Type 2011-2016

Incident Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Average	2016	% Change
Murder	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Robbery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Aggravated Assault	19	20	23	7	16	17	11	-35%
Simple Assault	93	88	66	71	72	78	72	-8%
Threats	11	11	9	7	7	9	6	-33%
Sex Offenses	0	5	3	8	5	4	0	-100%
Total Violence	125	124	101	93	100	109	89	-18%
Violation of R.O.	31	31	36	14	14	24	16	-33%
Disputes	228	215	187	198	216	209	178	-15%
Other	175	124	162	135	129	145	112	-23%
Total Incidents	557	494	486	440	459	486	387	-20%

Domestic Violence

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: a pattern of coercive and controlling behaviors and tactics used by one person over another to gain power and control; Includes physical and sexual assault, as well threats to commit either.

As shown in Table 2, incidents of domestic violence decreased by 18% when compared to the five-year average. Domestic Violence followed the overall downward trend seen across violent crime in Danvers. Aggravated Assaults decreased by 35%, Simple Assaults decreased by 8%, Threats decreased by 33% and there were no reported incidents of domestic sexual assault.

Figure 20 to the right shows the relationship between the victim and offender for all domestic violence incidents in 2016. Sixty percent involved persons who have been in intimate partner relationships. Just above half of the victims and offenders of domestic violence are involved in current romantic relationships, with 34% in a dating relationship and 19% married. Persons involved in past dating relationships comprised 8%. No divorced couples were involved in domestic violence incidents in 2016. Family members accounted for 39% of the overall domestic violence relationships. Parents and children accounted for 30% of the domestic violence in 2016. The category children also includes adults involved in domestic violence altercations with their parents and is not limited to minors. Seven percent involved siblings. Two percent involved Other familial relationships such as cousins, aunts, uncles, etc.

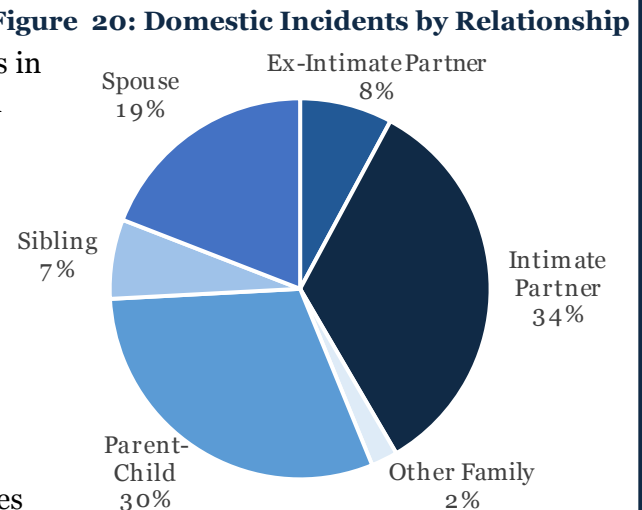
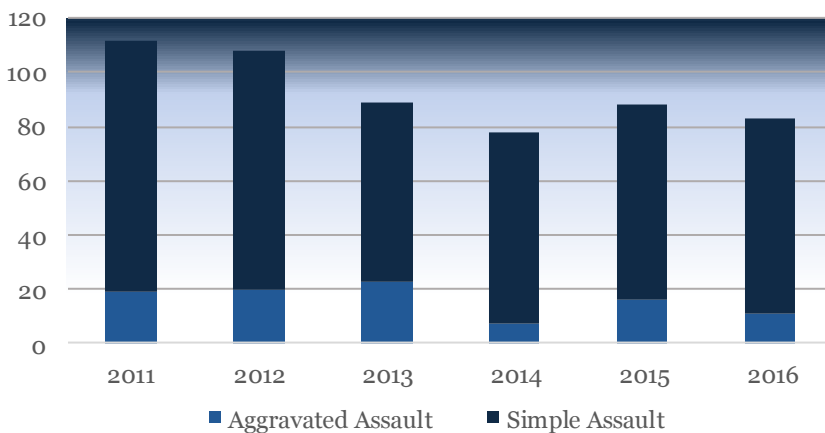


Figure 21: Domestic Assault by Year 2011-2016



The most common form of domestic violence, and what most people think of when they hear the term, is domestic assault. Figure 21 to the left shows the Aggravated and Simple Assaults by year for the last six years. Domestic assaults decreased steadily from 112 in 2011 to 78 in 2014. 2015 saw a slight uptick, with 88, and 2016 recorded 79 total domestic assaults, a ten percent decrease from the average. Aggravated Assault decreased by 35% and Simple Assault by 8%.

There were 11 Domestic Aggravated Assaults in 2016. Six involved the use of a Knife or Cutting Instrument. Three involved the use of hands, fists, or feet, or the victim sustained a significant injury. Two involved the use of car keys as dangerous weapons.

There were 16 total Violations of a Restraining Order in 2016. Of the 16, 8 were violated via phone calls or text messaging. Seven were violated in person. One was violated via computer. There were two repeat offenders responsible for six violations in 2015. Three offenders violated restraining orders multiple times.

Mental Health Related Calls

Mental illness refers to a wide range of mental health conditions—disorders that affect one’s mood, thinking and behavior, including depression, anxiety disorders, and addictive behaviors. The Danvers Police Department categorizes mental health calls into subcategories by the more common types encountered in our jurisdiction. These types include Bi-polar, Dementia, Hallucinations, Psychotic Episodes, Suicidal/Depressed and Other/Unspecified. These subtypes are based either on an involved party’s statements or officer’s documented observations.

As depicted in Figure 21 to the right, mental health related calls have more than doubled when compared to 2007 and have increased steadily over the past decade.

In 2016, there were 317 Psychiatric calls for service, representing a 70% increase from the average. While psychiatric related calls continued to increase, Suicides or Attempted Suicides decreased slightly, from an average of 20 per year, to 16 in 2016.

Table 3 below depicts all Mental Health Calls by Year from 2011-2016 with subcategories. Increases were noted in every subcategory of mental health related calls: individuals suffering from Bi-Polar disorder, Dementia, Hallucinations, Depression, Psychotic episodes Other/Unknown mental health issues.

Figure 21: Mental Health & Suicide by Year 2011-2016

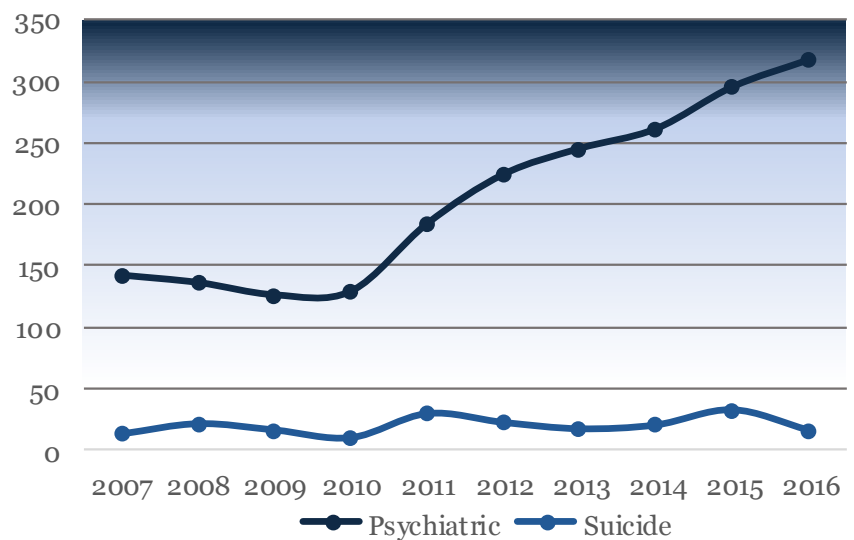


Table 3: Mental Health Incidents by Type 2011-2016

Incident Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Average	2016	% Change
Psychiatric related calls	185	224	245	261	295	186	317	+70%
Bi-Polar	7	6	10	9	9	5	10	+100%
Dementia	24	12	14	15	26	13	40	+200%
Hallucinations	6	11	3	17	26	15	27	+81%
Psychotic	10	11	3	4	0	5	5	+1%
Suicidal/Depressed	78	77	94	85	95	62	76	+23%
Unspecified	60	107	118	131	139	87	159	+83%
Suicide or Attempt	29	22	17	20	32	20	16	-20%
Total Incidents	214	246	262	281	327	207	333	+61%

Responding to Mental Health Calls

Recognizing the increased frequency in which officers were encountering individuals with mental illness, the Department instituted different programs and trainings to allow officers to better respond. The increase in mental health calls could partially be attributed to the officers being more aware and better able to identify these persons, as well as, better tracking of mental health related incidents to support the grant initiatives.

Jail Diversion Program

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 mental health clinician is further available to assist the families of individuals suffering from mental illness or addiction to provide counseling and offer other available resources.

In 2016, the Danvers Police Department's mental health clinician assisted with 150 cases. Seventy-nine percent of those cases were diverted from the criminal justice system and instead received mental health or substance abuse treatment.

Crisis Intervention Team

According to the National Alliance on Mental Illness, a Crisis Intervention Team is a model for community policing that brings together law enforcement, mental health providers, hospital emergency departments and individuals with mental illness and their families to improve responses to people in crisis. CIT programs enhance communication, identify mental health resources for assisting people in crisis and ensure that officers get the training and support that they need.

The Danvers Police Department 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. These officers are dispatched to calls relating to mental health and can help de-escalate potentially volatile situations. At this time, 22 officers, dispatchers and supervisors have been trained and the Department intends to expand this program in 2017.

Elder Affairs Liaison

As evidenced by Table 3, a significant portion of mental health calls involve individuals suffering from dementia or Alzheimer's. Dementia related mental health calls have increased 200% in 2016 when compared to the average. The Danvers Police Department has an Elder Affairs Liaison specifically trained to respond and assist senior citizens in town. This officer works closely with North Shore Elder Services to identify seniors who may be in need of services for various reasons including declining physical health, diminished mental capacity, hoarding, abuse or neglect by family or in home healthcare providers, and financial exploitation.

Opioid Related Overdoses

Opioid related overdoses include incidents where there was either self-admission of the use of heroin or another opiate prior to overdosing, a witness confirming the use of an opiate, an opiate recovered at the scene, or paraphernalia present indicative of opiate abuse, including syringes, spoons, lighters, etc. The figures contained below include only those opiate overdoses believed to be accidental and do not include any admitted suicide attempts by means of intentionally overdosing.

Table 4: Opiate Overdoses by Year 2014-2016

Drug Type	2014				2015				2016		
	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Un-known	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Un-known	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
Heroin	7	18	1	26	2	28	1	31	4	39	43
Fentanyl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Prescription Drugs/ Unspecified Opiates	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	4	0	35	35
Unknown	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Total	7	25	1	33	2	34	1	37	4	61	65

As shown above, opiate related overdoses have doubled in 2016 when compared to 2014 and 2015. Heroin overdoses increased by 39% when compared to 2015, but other prescription drugs/unspecified opiates increased by 775% from 4 to 35. This is partially attributed to some involved parties refusing to identify what substance they ingested. In 2016, Danvers Police also encountered confirmed Fentanyl causing overdoses for the first time.

There were four confirmed fatal overdoses in 2016 and all appear to have been heroin. There were 2 fatalities in 2015 and 7 in 2014.

As mentioned on page 23, three individuals suffered opiate overdoses while driving, resulting in them crashing their car. Luckily, in all three incidents, no other vehicles were involved and no one was seriously injured.

Table 5: Opiate Overdoses by Age & Gender 2016

Gender	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Total
Female	13	9	6	2	30
Male	11	10	6	8	35
Total	24	19	12	10	65

As shown in the table to the left, opiate overdoses are split fairly evenly among men and women, with 30 females and 35 males suffering from overdoses in 2016. The 20-

29 year old age range recorded the most overdoses. No overdose victim was younger than 20 or older than 60 in 2016.

Responding to the Opioid Epidemic

Recognizing the impact the opioid epidemic has had across not only our jurisdiction, but the entire Commonwealth, the Danvers Police Department has implemented policies and programs to help curb opiate abuse within our community.

Narcan Deployed

During the fall of 2015, all officers of the Danvers Police Department were certified to administer Narcan, and on December 21, 2015, officers began carrying this life-saving drug. In 2016, Narcan was administered to persons suffering from an overdose 40 times by Danvers Police Department, Danvers Fire Department and Lyons Emergency Medical Services. Danvers Police personnel specifically administered Narcan 16 times in 2016 during accidental opiate overdoses.

Following Up After an Overdose

All individuals who suffer an opiate overdose in Danvers are later contacted by the department's mental health clinician, who provides information regarding counseling, treatment and rehabilitation services available to the party. Even if the person is not ready to seek treatment at the time, they and their loved ones are made aware of their options.

Prescription Drug/Used Needle Take Back

The Danvers Police Department offers both a prescription drug disposal box and a sharps disposal box to residents. Both are located in the lobby of the police station and are available 24/7 to the public. The Danvers Police have collected and destroyed thousands of pounds of unwanted or expired medications since the program's inception. Additionally, the Department participates in the Drug Enforcement Agency's National Prescription Drug Take Back days, and serves as a regional hub, collecting medications brought to other police stations in the area. There were two National Drug Take Back days in 2016 and it is estimated that over ten thousand pounds of prescription medication from across the region were taken and properly disposed of. The removal of these medications




from our community is a critical component in combating substance abuse.

Common Scams in Danvers


As discussed on page 18, Con Games and Scams were prevalent in Danvers in 2016. There were 53 reported scams or attempted scams. These cases included an elderly victim wiring over \$300,000 in cash to an unknown person because she believed she had won a two million dollar sweepstakes prize and had to pay the taxes up front. Multiple businesses reported their email servers being hacked and emails being sent either requesting wire transfers or notifying customers that their bank accounts had changed. Descriptions of some of the most common scams that request wire transfers or the purchase of prepaid debit cards or gift cards are detailed below.

Table 6:Common Scams


Scam Type	Details
IRS Scam	The Internal Revenue Service has demanded immediate payment for back taxes. They threaten an arrest warrant will be issued.
Utility Scam	Similar to the IRS scam, except it is a gas or electric company claiming to shut your heat or power off if payment is not made immediately over the phone.
Bail Bond Scam (aka Grandparent scam)	You have been told a family member has been in an accident or arrested, is in jail and they need you to send money for bail, lawyer fees or other damages. Often, the arrest or accident reportedly happened outside of the country.
Kidnapping/Ransom scam	Similar to the bail bond scam, except that the family member has been kidnapped or held hostage after an accident or some type of property damage.
Sweepstakes/Lottery	You won a contest, sweepstakes or lottery and must send money up front to pay the taxes or to claim your prize.
Tech Support	You have been told that your computer is broken, hacked or has a virus and you are asked to send money so it can be repaired. Some more advanced ones appear that your computer has been “taken over” by the FBI.
Internet Sale or Online Job	You were selling something on the internet, or recently started a “secret shopper” or work from home job and received a check for too much money. You were instructed to deposit the check and wire the extra back.




ARE YOU WIRING MONEY?



**IF ANYONE YOU DON'T PERSONALLY KNOW ASKS YOU
TO USE A MONEY WIRING SERVICE TO SEND CASH TO THEM,
STOP AND THINK -**



IS THIS A SCAM? IT USUALLY IS!



SOME COMMON SCAMS:

IRS IMPOSTERS:

BAIL BOND SCAM:

SWEEPSTAKES:

TECH SUPPORT:

INTERNET SALE:

The Internal Revenue Service has demanded immediate payment for back taxes.

You have been told a family member has been in an accident or arrested, is in jail and they need you to send money for bail, lawyer fees or other damages

You won a contest, sweepstakes or lottery and must send money up front to pay the taxes or to claim your prize.

You have been told that your computer is broken, hacked or has a virus and you are asked to send money so it can be repaired.

You were selling something on the internet, or recently started a “secret shopper” or work from home job and received a check for too much money. You were instructed to deposit the check and wire the extra back.

**BEFORE SENDING MONEY, CALL THE DANVERS POLICE
DEPARTMENT AT 978-774-1212**

The Danvers Police Department routinely posts crime prevention tips and scam alerts to our social media platforms. Recognizing that many elderly, who are targets of these scams, may not utilize social media, the Department created the signage to the left. The posters were placed at banks and retail establishments throughout town to alert would be victims that they may be falling for a scam.

Crime and 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 2016, 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, with as few as 25 families by the end of 2016.

In 2016, the Danvers Police Department has responded to calls for service at the hotels and motels in town 745 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 Breakaway.

In years past, the two hotels serving as homeless shelters accounted for 50% of all calls to hotels. With the reduction of homeless families, and most likely overall occupancy, these two hotels had less than 200 calls combined in 2016. For comparison, they had 489 in 2015.

Table 7: Calls for Service at Hotels & Motels 2016

Hotel	Location	Crimes Against Persons	Crimes Against Property	Crimes Against Society	Total Crimes	Disorder/ Quality of Life	General Service	Opera- tions	Traffic	Total Calls
Motel Six	65 Newbury St	8	6	3	17	101	99	39	5	261
Boston Danvers Hotel	102 Newbury St	4	5	0	9	16	58	17	4	104
Knights Inn	225 Newbury St	4	3	1	8	20	50	13	0	91
Econolodge	152 Endicott St	7	6	2	15	16	44	8	2	85
DoubleTree	50 Ferncroft Rd	0	4	1	5	17	27	2	3	54
Residence Inn	51 Newbury St	0	2	2	4	18	22	3	0	47
Townplace Suites	238 Andover St	0	4	1	5	11	24	5	1	46
North Shore Hotel	50 Dayton St	1	3	1	5	7	26	1	1	40
Courtyard Marriott	275 Independence Way	1	2	0	3	4	8	0	2	17
Total		25	35	11	71	210	358	88	18	745

As shown in Table 6 above, the Motel Six, which did not participate in the homeless program, had the highest frequency of calls with 261 in 2016, which was more than double the second highest frequency, the Boston Danvers Hotel which had 104. The Knights Inn had 91, the Econolodge had 85 and the DoubleTree had 54. No other hotels had more than 50 calls in 2016. Motel Six had the highest frequencies in each subcategory shown in Table 6, Crimes Against Persons, Property and Society, Disorder, General Service, Operations and Traffic. 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 0.6 calls per room. The Motel Six had four times the average, with 2.4 calls per room. The Knights Inn had 1.47 calls per room and the Boston Danvers Hotel had 1 call per room. All other hotels were well below the average calls per room.

Danvers Police Directory by Name

Name	Position	Email	Phone
Ambrose, Patrick	Chief of Police	pambrose@danversma.gov	978-774-1213 ext. 121
Ambrose Jr, Patrick	Officer	pambrosejr@danversma.gov	978-774-1213 ext. 113
Baldassare, Stephen	School Resource Officer	sbaldassare@danversma.gov	978-774-1213 ext. 130
Balsley, Michael	Officer	mbalsley@danversma.gov	978-774-1213 ext. 113
Barthelmess, Richard	Officer	rbarthelmess@danversma.gov	978-774-1213 ext. 113
Beaulieu, Richard	Dispatch Supervisor	rbeaulieu@danversma.gov	978-774-1213 ext. 111
Bettencourt, Robert	Lieutenant Traffic	rbettencourt@danversma.gov	978-774-1213 ext. 171
Blanchard, Shawn	Officer	sblanchard@danversma.gov	978-774-1213 ext. 113
Campbell, Edward	Officer	ecampbell@danversma.gov	978-774-1213 ext. 113
Carleton, William	Lieutenant Details	wcarleton@danversma.gov	978-774-1213 ext. 195
Chalmers, Keith	Officer	kchalmers@danversma.gov	978-774-1213 ext. 113
Chase, Michael	Officer	mchase@danversma.gov	978-774-1213 ext. 113
Clarizia, Eric	Detective	eclarizia@danversma.gov	978-774-1213 ext. 144
Colella, Derek	School Resource Officer	dcolella@danversma.gov	978-774-1213 ext. 123
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Guida, Bryan	Officer	bguida@danversma.gov	978-774-1213 ext. 113
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Jones, Justin	Officer	jjones@danversma.gov	978-774-1213 ext. 113
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Lang, Carol	Records Clerk	clang@danversma.gov	978-774-1213 ext. 131
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Pratt, Brian	Dispatcher	bpratt@danversma.gov	978-774-1213 ext. 111
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Sanborn, Ashley	Sergeant Firearms	asanborn@danversma.gov	978-774-1213 ext. 124
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Santo, Robert	Officer	rsanto@danversma.gov	978-774-1213 ext. 113
Shabowich, Peter	Sergeant	pshabowich@danversma.gov	978-774-1213 ext. 113
Silva, Olivia	Sergeant Juvenile	osilva@danversma.gov	978-774-1213 ext. 134
Skane, Jason	Officer	jskane@danversma.gov	978-774-1213 ext. 113
Slavin, Sarah	Crime Analyst	sslavin@danversma.gov	978-774-1213 ext. 119
Smith, Jeffrey	Officer	jsmith@danversma.gov	978-774-1213 ext. 113
Stone, Paul	Sergeant	pstone@danversma.gov	978-774-1213 ext. 116
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Wennerberg, Stephanie	Officer	swennerberg@danversma.gov	978-774-1213 ext. 113
Williamson, Timothy	Detective	twilliamson@danversma.gov	978-774-121e ext. 147
Wood, Kevin	Officer	kwood@danversma.gov	978-774-1213 ext. 113

Danvers Police Directory by Topic

Emergency

911 or 978-774-1212

Business Line

978-774-1213

Front Desk (officer always on duty)

978-774-1213 ext. 113

General Contact Information

Danvers Police Department

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Danvers, MA 01923

978-774-1213

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Chief of Police

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Accreditation

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Vehicles/Inventory/Maintenance

Captain Phil Tansey

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