

Danvers Police Department Annual Report 2017



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Message from Chief Ambrose

The Danvers Police Department experienced another very successful year in 2017. The agency once again achieved full re-accreditation awards from both National and State accreditation. During both on-site assessments, the department was commended for its community policing and outreach efforts.

Our new communications center officially opened in June of 2017. This technologically advanced center provides state of the art public safety radio communication for the town. Included in this construction project was a new training room for the men and women of the department. This area can also be utilized as an emergency operations center (EOC) for the town in the event of a large scale emergency incident.

I am pleased to report a 27% overall reduction in crime for 2017. This includes a 12% reduction in violent crime, a 29% reduction in property crime and a 33% reduction in crimes against society. The total reported crime in town marks the lowest it has been in the last ten years. With the decline in reported crime came a decline in arrests, however, warrant arrests remained high, indicating a strong proactive police presence in the community.

Unfortunately, one quality of life issue that remains prevalent is opiate overdoses. In 2017, the Danvers Police Department responded to 51 overdoses resulting in 7 fatalities. To assist in combating these overdoses, each patrol officer carries the lifesaving medication Narcan. Narcan was administered 20 times by our police officers in 2017.

Mental health related calls for service continued to trend upwards in 2017 as well. Danvers Police Officers responded to 399 psychiatric/mental health calls for service during the year. This represents a 98% increase from our historical average. In 216 of these cases, our Crisis Intervention Trained (CIT) officers and our in-house mental health clinician assisted in these calls. These employees are specifically trained to deal with individuals in crisis. As a result, we are able to get many of these individuals in crisis into mental health programs and avoid placing them in the criminal justice system. We continued to strengthen this program by training 6 additional employees this year bringing our total number of CIT personnel to 28.

Looking toward 2018, I plan to continue my expansion of the CIT program with the goal of training all officers and dispatchers in this program. With the continued opiate problem, we will work toward further outreach and follow-up with our overdose victims and their families. We currently have open positions for Sergeant, Lieutenant and patrol officers. We will be recruiting new officers and promotional exams for both ranks will be called for. With the newly constructed communications center, we will be looking for other communities to join us in a regionalized approach to public safety dispatch. In 2018, I will be seeking funding for the replacement of our entire exterior radio transmitter and receiver site. This will also include the oversight of a new fiber optic network to operate our radio equipment on.

I look forward to another successful year working with the exceptional men and women of this department to continue providing our community the highest of quality in police service.

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 2017 Budget:	\$ 6,469,360
K9 Officer:	1	Calls for Service:	15,029
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

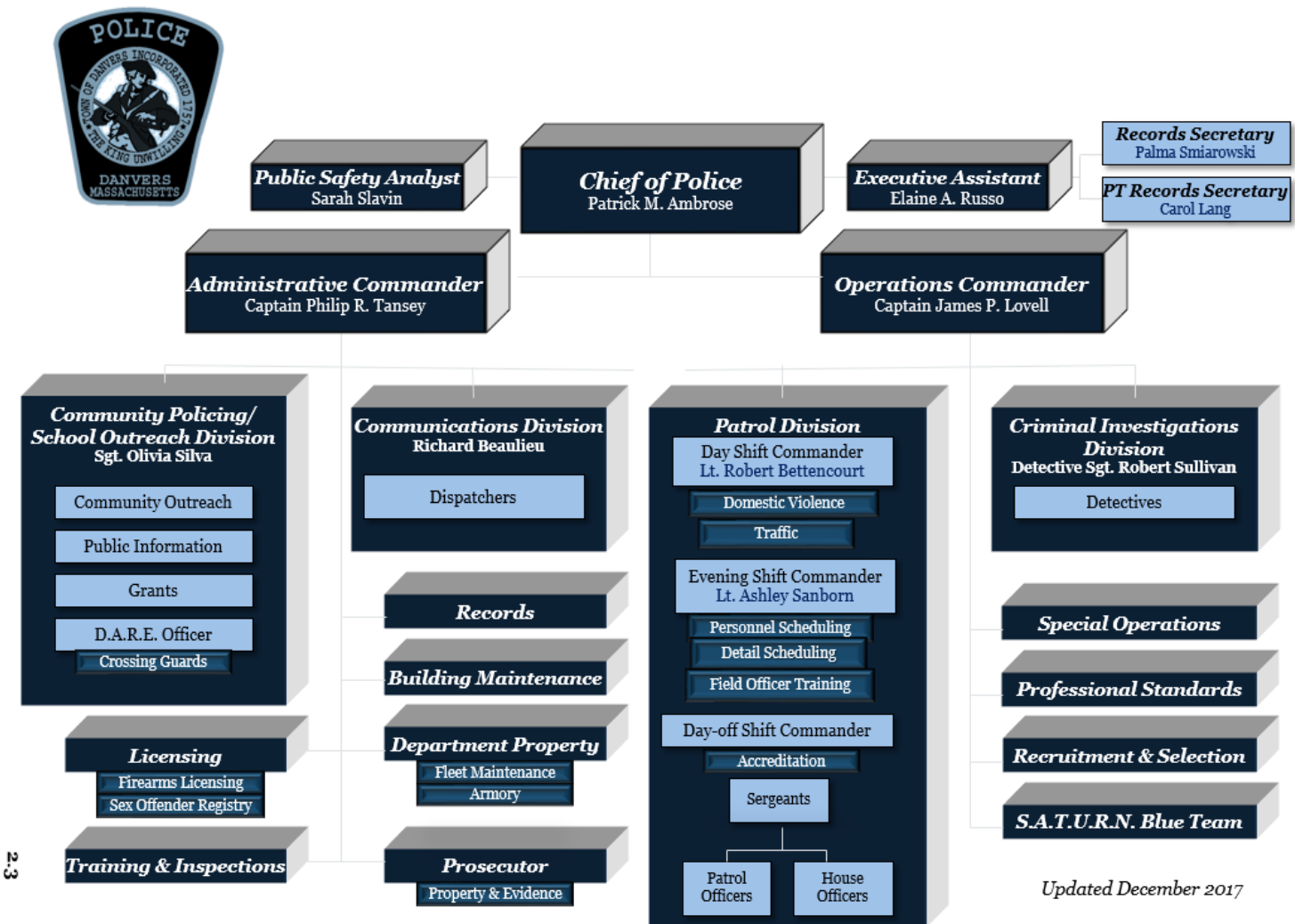
The Danvers Police Department is accredited through the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). Danvers became the first municipal agency in Massachusetts to achieve accreditation back in 1986. CALEA's goals are to strengthen crime prevention and control capabilities; formalize 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 took place in 2017 and the department successfully completed both.



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 recently completed an extensive expansion. An addition to the existing police station was constructed to update antiquated equipment and communications infrastructure. The communications division employs a civilian supervisor and 8 civilian dispatchers. The new addition to the space will allow the department to seek other towns to join the dispatch center, creating a regionalized approach to public safety communication.

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

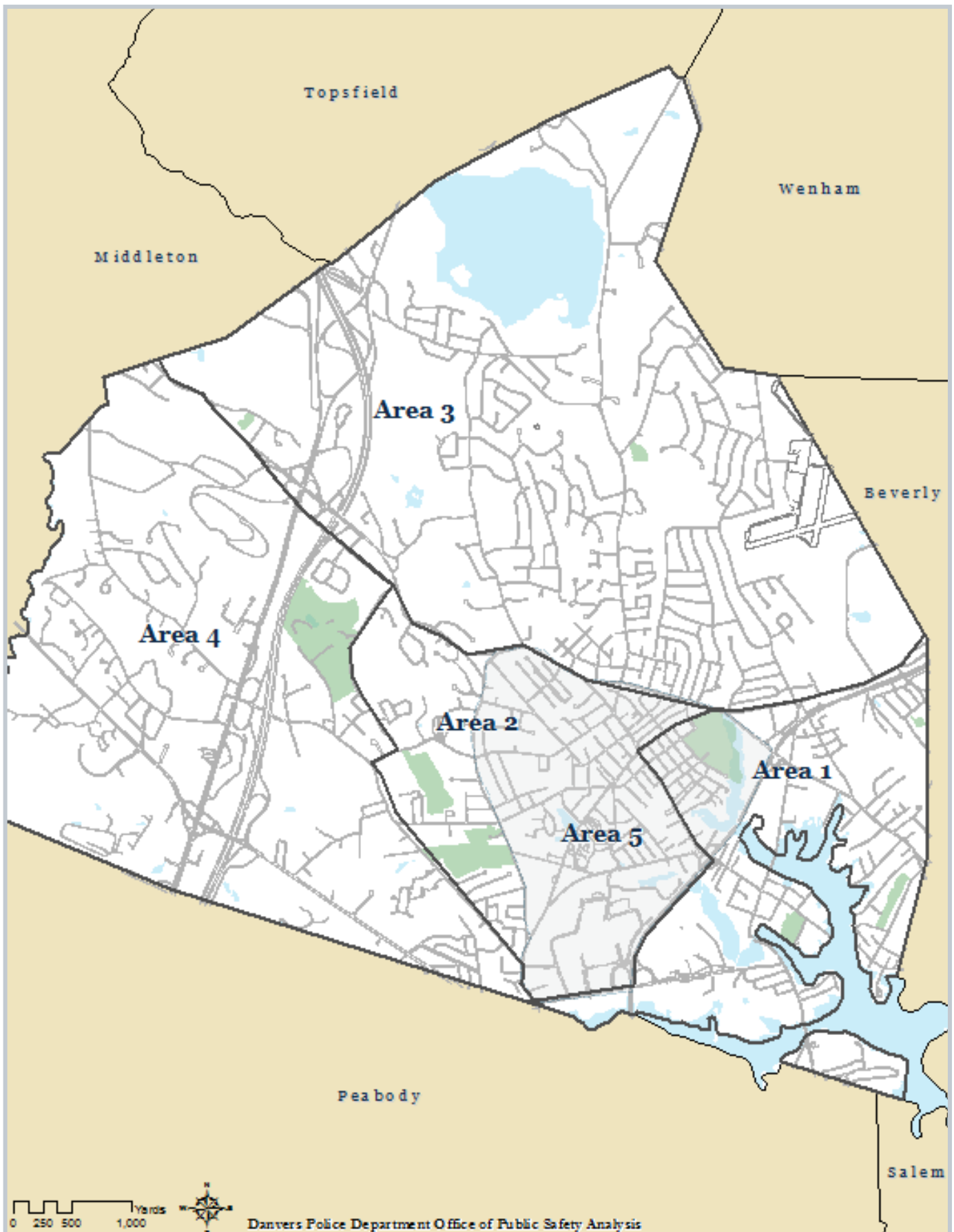
According to the United States Census Bureau, the estimated population as of 2015 is 27,400. The below tables are based on the 2015 population estimates.

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 2017 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	2016	2017	Change from Average	Notes
Crimes Against Persons						
Homicide	0.4	0-1	1	0	-100%	None in 2017
Rape	3.8	2-6	0	3	-22%	All victims/suspects acquainted
Indecent Assault	6.9	4-9	7	8	+17%	Half involved acquaintances
Robbery	7.2	4-11	7	8	+11%	See pg. 13 for further details
Aggravated Assault	33.4	26-40	25	32	-4%	See pg. 13 for further details
Simple Assault	143.2	1119-167	106	119	-17%	60% were domestic
Kidnapping	0.9	0-2	1	1	+14%	Victim held against her will
Threats/Intimidation	62.3	38-86	40	37	-41%	Only 6 were domestic related
Bomb Threats	3.1	1-5	1	4	+28%	Most unfounded internet hoaxes
Violation of a Restraining Order	31.1	20-42	16	24	-23%	See pg. 26 for further details on domestic related incidents
Crimes Against Property						
Residential Burglary	38	22-54	14	20	-47%	See pg. 16 for further details
Commercial Burglary	23.6	14-33	13	8	-66%	See pg. 16 for further details
Theft from Vehicle	188.8	114-264	91	92	-51%	68% of all vehicles were unlocked
Theft from Building	71.2	48-94	50	32	-55%	Only one scrap theft
Theft from Person	16.7	8-25	9	7	-58%	4 occurred at retail establishments
Theft from Residence	42.6	28-57	27	23	-46%	19 were suspects known to victim
Theft of Bicycle	13	6-20	5	16	+23%	Up significantly from 2016
Theft of Services	15	9-21	9	10	-33%	Refusing to pay for food/taxis, etc.
Shoplifting	320.8	281-361	351	248	-23%	See pg. 19 for details
Auto Theft	29.1	14-44	18	25	-14%	Continuing downward trend
Arson	1.7	0-3	1	2	+19%	1 juvenile; 1 mental health related
Fraud & Forgery	141.5	117-166	178	153	+8%	See pg. 18 for further details
Employee Theft	20	14-26	22	18	-10%	See pg. 20 for further details
Trespassing	31.3	22-41	35	27	-14%	Walmart & Liberty Tree Mall repeat locations
Vandalism	205.5	137-274	133	82	-60%	See pg. 20 for further details

Incident Type	Weighted Average	Usual Range	2016	2017	Change from Average	Notes
Crimes Against Society						
Drug Offenses	66.9	45-89	41	35	-48%	See pg. 21 for further details
Liquor Laws	32.1	19-45	27	15	-53%	Most involve minors
Operating Under the Influence	69.6	47-92	59	41	-41%	19 involved car accidents
Prostitution	3.5	1-6	4	4	+14%	Same figure as 2016
Indecent Exposure	7.2	5-10	6	8	+10%	3 urinating in public
Weapons Violations	16.7	10-24	20	11	-34%	5 involved illegal firearms
Dumping/Littering	24.2	19-30	33	21	-13%	Mostly trash in private dumpsters
Child Neglect	12.9	7-18	9	6	-53%	Children left unsupervised
Pornography	3.8	1-6	7	7	+86%	See pg. 22 for further details
Disorder / Quality-of-Life Offenses						
Disorderly Conduct	125.1	90-161	74	74	-41%	Same figure as 2016
Disputes	536.4	491-582	453	424	-21%	37% domestic related
Noise Complaints	358.9	304-414	338	225	-37%	Mostly loud music/loud parties
Fireworks	47.5	38-57	41	70	+47%	Sixty percent occur in July
Drunkenness	157.7	134-181	186	156	-1%	Many protective custodies
Vagrancy	39.5	15-64	62	46	+17%	Panhandling & sleeping in cars
Youth Disorder	147.5	99-196	105	98	-34%	Down slightly from 2016
Skateboard/Dirt-bike Complaints	54.1	13-96	27	12	-78%	Mostly dirt bike complaints
Suspicious Activity	861.4	784-939	748	793	-8%	Up slightly from 2016
Psychiatric Disorder	201.2	124-278	317	399	+98%	See pg. 28 for further details
Harassment	34.3	18-50	12	19	-45%	Most involve acquaintances
Annoying / Obscene Phone Calls/Texts	69.5	37-102	30	36	-48%	Mostly harassing/annoying calls
Traffic Issues						
MV Accidents	1287.1	1215-1359	1323	1320	+3%	See pg. 24 for further details
Traffic & Parking Complaints	549.6	493-606	522	593	+8%	Mostly erratic operators and handicap parking issues
Criminal MV Offenses	400.4	232-569	188	234	-42%	Decrease from average, but up from 2016
Disabled MV	481.3	390-573	452	381	-21%	December had highest frequency
Abandoned MV	33.2	19-48	42	34	+2%	Most left on streets
Recovered Vehicles	17.1	10-24	10	18	+5%	Three at Motel Six
Dangerous Road Conditions	217	188-246	222	261	+20%	Icy roads or trees/objects in roadways

Incident Type	Weighted Average	Usual Range	2016	2017	Change from Average	Notes
General Service Incidents						
911 Errors	298.1	256-341	368	326	+9%	Many at assisted living facilities
False Alarms	1589.6	67-139	1447	1419	-11%	Continuing downward trend
Animal-Related Incidents	343.9	296-392	325	446	+30%	Mostly loose dogs or dogs left in cars
Check Well-Being	892.4	792-993	1001	1188	+33%	Significant increase
Unattended Death	26.1	22-30	39	26	0%	Fell exactly at average.
Fire Assists	56.6	38-76	55	52	-8%	Fire alarms/CO alarms
Lost Property	103.4	67-139	91	69	-33%	Primarily misplaced wallets
Medical Aid	1922	1632-2212	2160	2377	+24%	Highest call for service category
Missing Persons	49.8	31-69	54	36	-28%	Few dementia patients
Suicide or Attempt	19.4	13-26	16	22	+14%	See pg. 28 for further details
Town/Utility Problem	247.3	188-307	236	375	+52%	Significant increase for town service assistance
Public Service	514	443-585	553	468	-9%	Information/advice/transport
Police-Directed Activity						
Traffic Enforcement	2323.3	1359-3288	2674	2881	+24%	Officer-initiated traffic safety
Directed Patrols	1289.9	719-1861	1069	1327	+3%	Increase in officer initiated activity
Warrant Arrests or Service	263.5	227-300	241	212	-20%	Decrease from average, but most prevalent arrest type
Service of Legal Papers	455.6	344-567	330	431	-5%	Up over 100 from 2016
Prisoner Transport	272.9	242-304	314	250	-8%	Less arrests lead to less transports
Overall Totals						
Total Calls for Service	15253	14500-16006	14,606	15,029	-1%	Details on pg. 11
Total Reported Crimes	1681	1439-1922	1412	1225	-27%	See pg. 12 for details
Total Arrests	766.8	589-945	576	454	-41%	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 1% when compared to the average. Significant increases were noted in such categories as Investigations & Follow Ups, Well Being Checks, Mental Health Related Calls and Town Service Problems (such as power outages, water main breaks, traffic signals malfunctioning). It is worth noting that no crime reached the threshold of recording a statistically significant increase in 2017.

Statistically significant decreases were noted in Disputes and Noise Complaints.

Figure 1: Calls for Service 2008-2017



Figure 2: Calls for Service by Category and Shift 2017

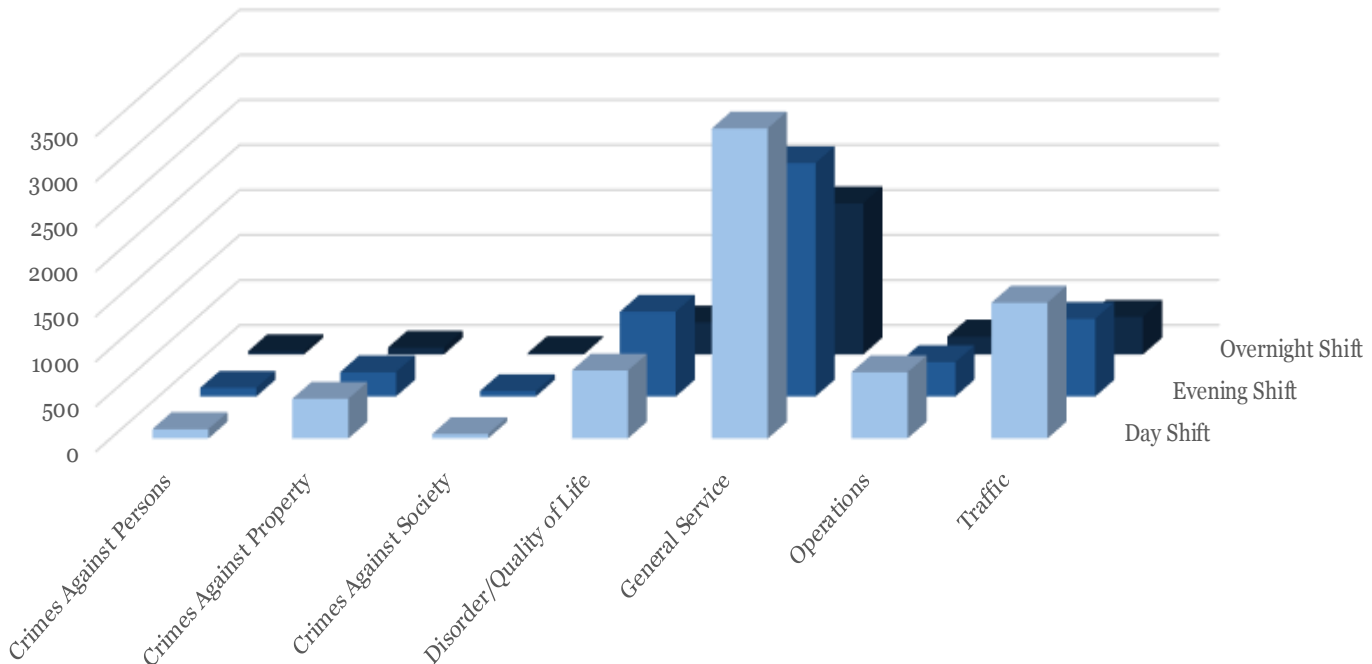
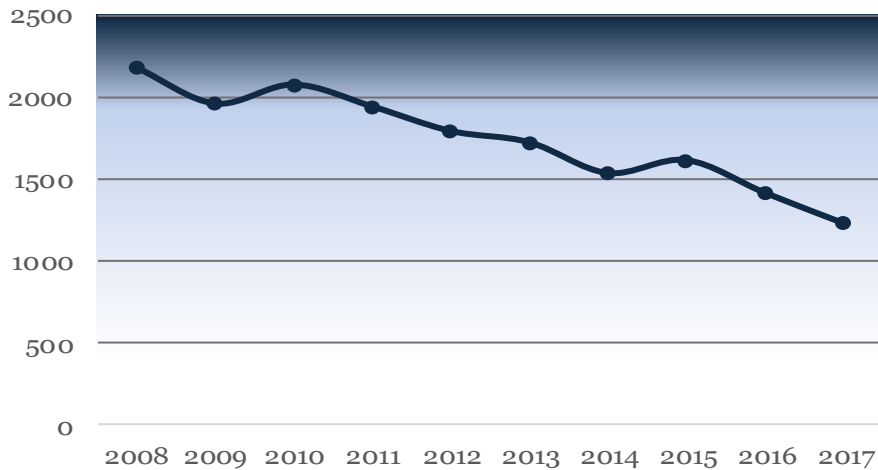


Figure 2 above, displays Calls for Service by Category and Shift. The Day Shift responded to approximately 2.5 times more Calls for Service than the Overnight Shift. The Evening Shift responded to just under twice as many calls as the Overnight Shift. Overall, the day shift (9:00 am–5:00 pm) responded to 7,037 Calls for Service in 2017, the evening shift (5:00 pm–1:00 am) responded to 5,210 and the overnight shift (1:00 am –9:00 am) responded to 2,782.

Crimes Against Persons were fairly evenly distributed between the day shift and evening shift with 104 & 95, respectively, while the overnight shift had 37. Crimes Against Property were reported primarily on the day shift with 441. Evenings had 270 and overnights had 77. Crimes Against Society were again evenly distributed between days with 50 and evenings with 60. There were 17 on overnights. The evening shift had the most Disorder/Quality of Life issues with 940. Day shift had 755 and overnights had 417. 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 2008-2017



Total Reported Crime decreased by 27% 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 2008, there were 2,176 reported crimes. In 2017, there were 1,226 total crimes reported to the Danvers Police Department.

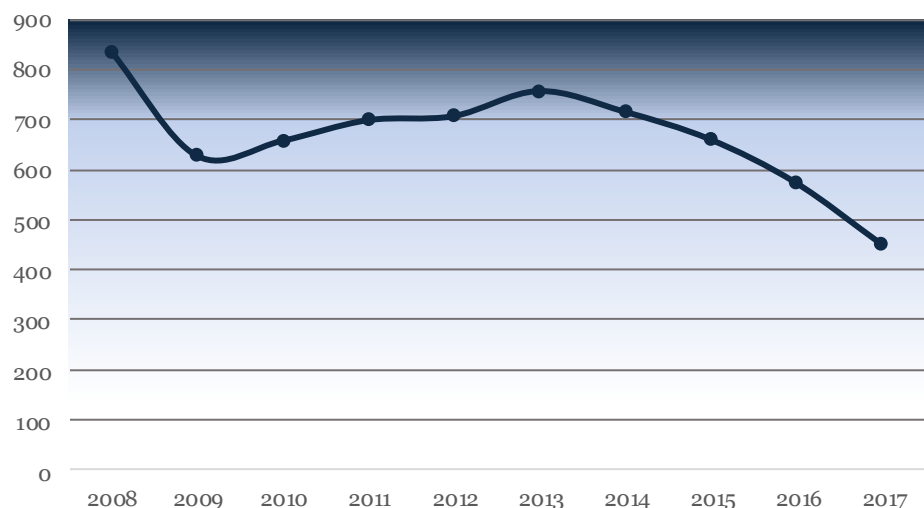
Crimes Against Persons decreased by 12%, Crimes Against Property decreased by 29% and Crimes

Against Society decreased by 33% when compared to the average.

Arrests

Similar to the downward trend seen in Total Reported Crime, the total number of Arrests decreased by 41% in 2017. As shown in Figure 4 to the right, arrests declined from 2008-2009, then increased steadily until 2013. Arrests have again declined steadily over the past four 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 2008-2017



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. Warrant arrests were the most frequent arrest type in 2017. This is indicative of proactive policing efforts locating wanted individuals both from Danvers and from other communities, who may be staying in, or driving through town. Shoplifting had the highest frequency of crime recorded in 2017 and also had the most arrests of any crime type. 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 were no homicides in Danvers in 2017. On average, there is one every three years.

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 3 substantiated rapes reported to the Danvers Police Department in 2017. All three involved suspects and victims who were either in a current or past intimate partner relationship, or were otherwise known to each other. In two cases, the victim did not wish to press charges and one is an active ongoing investigation.

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 2008 and 2011 with 9 each year. Between 2011 to 2014, robberies declined to a low of 1 and have been steadily rising since. There were 8 robberies in 2017.

Of the 8 that occurred in 2017, 7 were at commercial establishments. Four were bank robberies, two occurred at hotels, one was at a fast food restaurant. One robbery occurred at a residence.

Four of the robberies were unarmed and three involved a suspect implying he was carrying a firearm. One

Figure 5: Robberies by Year 2008-2017



Robbery Continued

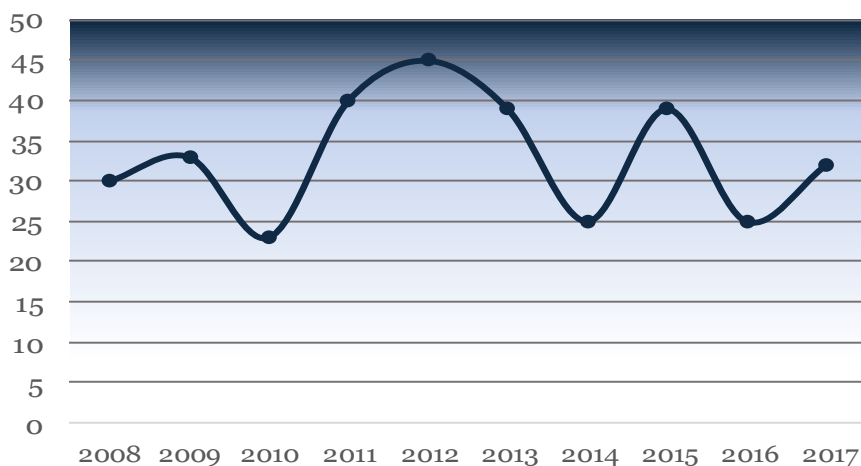
involved a screwdriver.

Three involved victims and offenders who knew each other, one of which was a domestic relationship. Three of the four bank robberies were committed by the same individual. He also robbed a bank in an neighboring community. He was identified and arrested as the result of a multi-jurisdictional investigation. Arrests were made in two other cases and warrants were sought in one. Two robberies are still

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 2008-2017



Aggravated Assaults decreased by 4% when compared to the average. As shown in Figure 6 to the left, from 2008-2009, 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 39, dropped to 25 in 2016 and there were 32 in 2017.

Of the 32 Aggravated Assaults that occurred in 2016, 15 were domestic related and will be discussed further on page 26.

Of the remaining 17 Aggravated Assaults, the most prevalent weapon used was Hands or Feet and where a victim suffered significant injury, with 4. Household Items and Other weapons of opportunity were used in 3 incidents each; 2 involved an Automobile used as a weapon; 2 involved a victim's head being struck off of a wall or the ground; one involved a firearm; one involved a knife; and one involved a club or bat.

The assault involving a handgun stemmed from a road rage incident. The firearm was not discharged, but was motioned to and threatened to be used. The suspect was arrested and the firearm was legally owned. Another victim reported being shot by a BB gun in Danvers. The victim declined to provide any further details and the police were notified by the hospital he sought treatment at.

Six Aggravated Assaults involved Acquaintances; two each involved juveniles, stemmed from road rage incidents, and involved a police officer as a victim. One involved a pregnant 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 48% 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 and 2017 recorded 28.

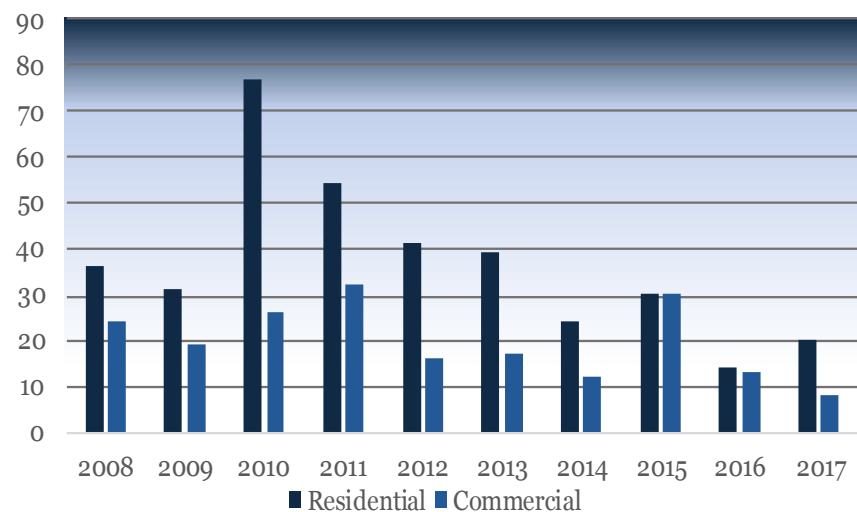
There are two sub-categories for Burglaries, Residential and Commercial. In 2017, there were 20 Residential Burglaries and 8 Commercial Burglaries. As depicted in Figure 8, historically, Danvers experiences more Residential Burglaries than Commercial Burglaries. In 2015, the figures were exactly even and in 2016, they were only off by one. In 2017, they fell back to a more traditional pattern of about twice as many residential than commercial burglaries.

Residential Burglaries decreased by 47% and Commercial Burglaries decreased by 66% when compared to average.

Figure 7: Burglaries by Year 2008-2017



Figure 8: Burglaries by Type & Year 2008-2017



Residential Burglaries

There were 20 Residential Burglaries in 2017. Five involved suspects and victims that have a domestic relationship, either intimate partner or familial related, but that person did not have a legal right to enter the home. Sixteen involved houses and four occurred at apartments.

Arrests were made in two cases. In many of the domestic or acquaintance burglaries, the victims declined pressing charges.

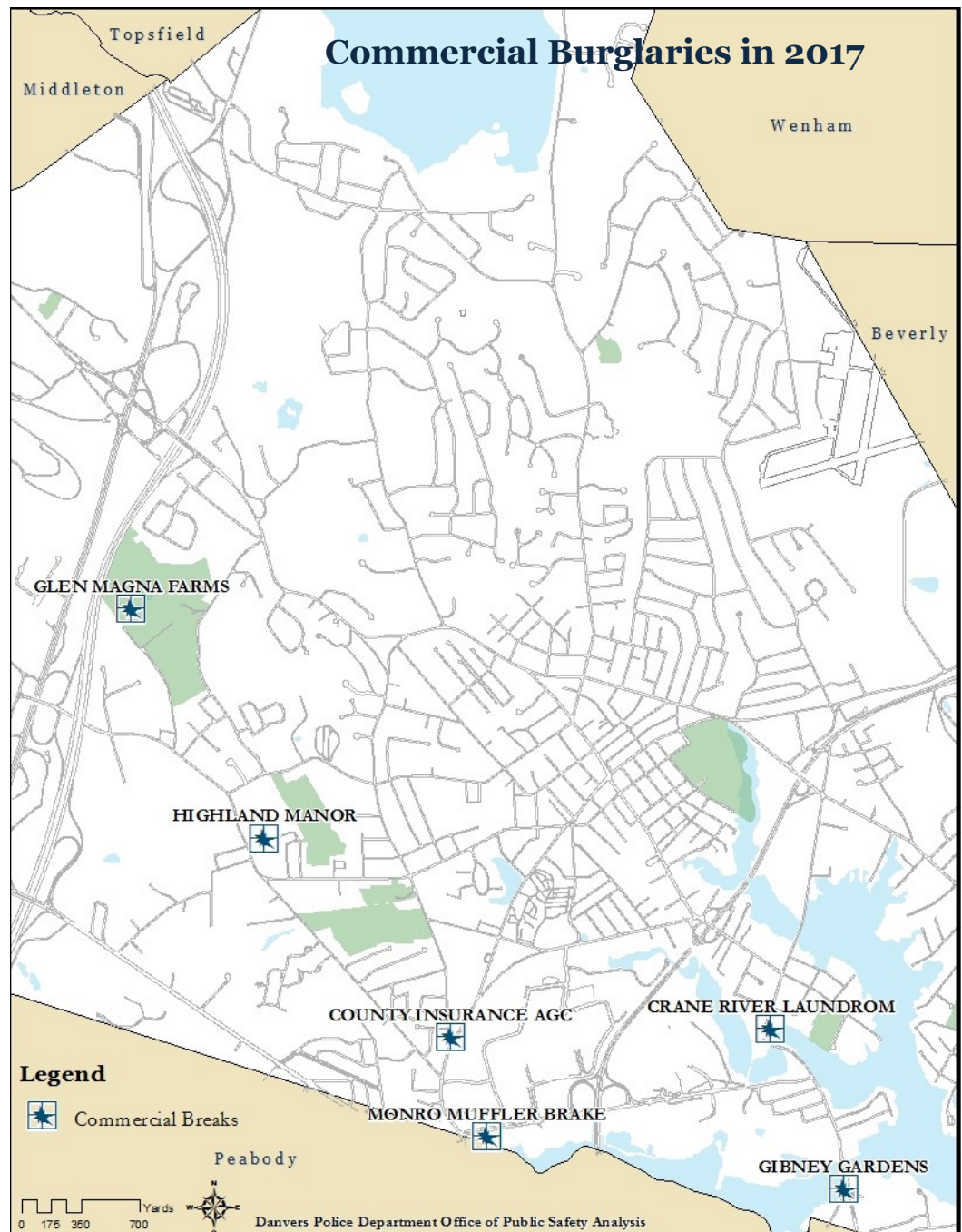
Commercial Burglaries

There were 8 Commercial Burglaries in 2017. Three of those were attempts only, where no entry was gained. Evidence of an attempt is usually present, such as pry marks on a door, a cut window screen, or a broken lock. Per FBI reporting standards, these incidents are still classified as a burglary.

Four of the burglaries (two actual, two attempts) occurred at repeat locations, with each location broken into once and attempted a second time.

One was believed to have been perpetrated by former employees of the business victimized.

One was believed to have been perpetrated by the business owner's daughter or her friends.

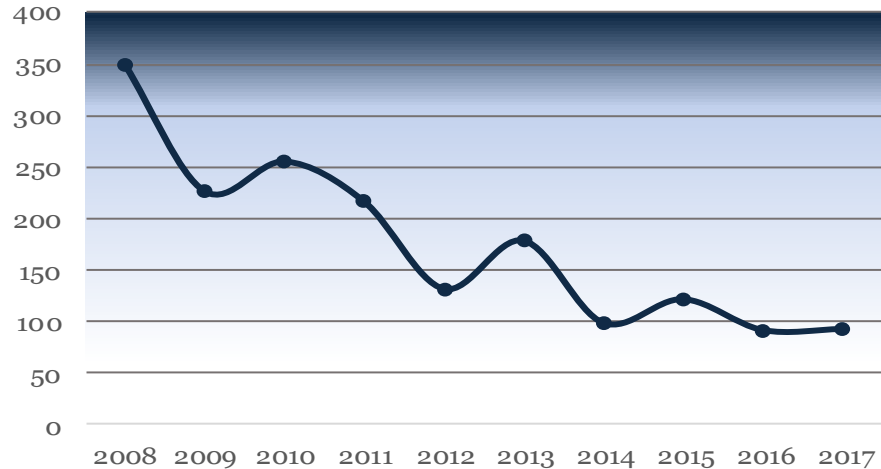


Larceny from a Motor Vehicle

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 51% when compared to the ten year average. 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 2017.

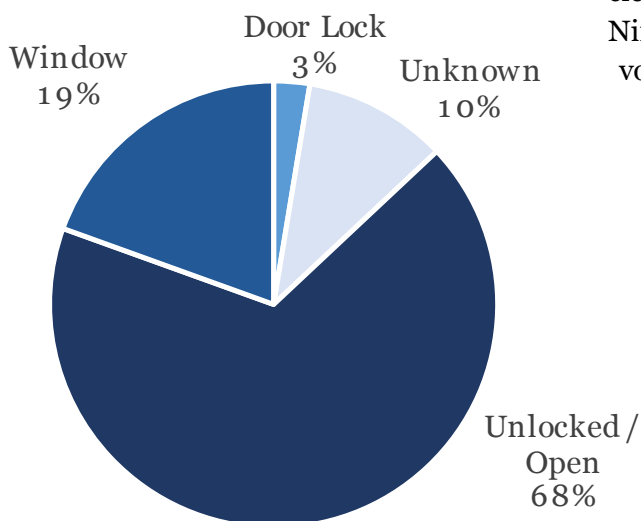
Figure 9: Car Breaks by Year 2008-2017



There were 92 Larcenies from Motor Vehicles in 2017. Of those, 15 included the theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories. Seven of the 15 occurred at car dealerships in town. Five incidents involved the theft of tires and rims from vehicles and two involved the thefts of tailgates. These thefts are possibly related to separate ongoing patterns of similar thefts throughout the region. Others involved stolen license plates, bumpers and brake lights. Worth noting, there were no snow plows or catalytic converters stolen from vehicles in 2017. Historically, both have been significant issues in Danvers and surrounding communities.

Forty percent of car breaks occurred at commercial establishments (n= 37), and 60% percent occurred in residential settings (n=55).

Figure 10: Car Breaks by Method of Entry



Of the 77 Larceny from Motor Vehicles where the vehicle was entered, 68% of the vehicles were unlocked. Nineteen percent involved broken windows, 3% involved damaging a door lock to gain access and in 10% the method of entry was unknown or unspecified.

When looking at only car breaks that occur in residential settings, 82% of the vehicles targeted were unlocked. None of the vehicles parked in residential settings had their windows broken to gain access. Two had their door locks tampered with. 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 153 reports of Fraud and Forgery reported to the Danvers Police Department in 2017, representing an 8% 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. In 2017, we saw a slight reduction from the past two years record highs but are still above average.

Figure 10: Fraud/Forgery by Year 2008-2017

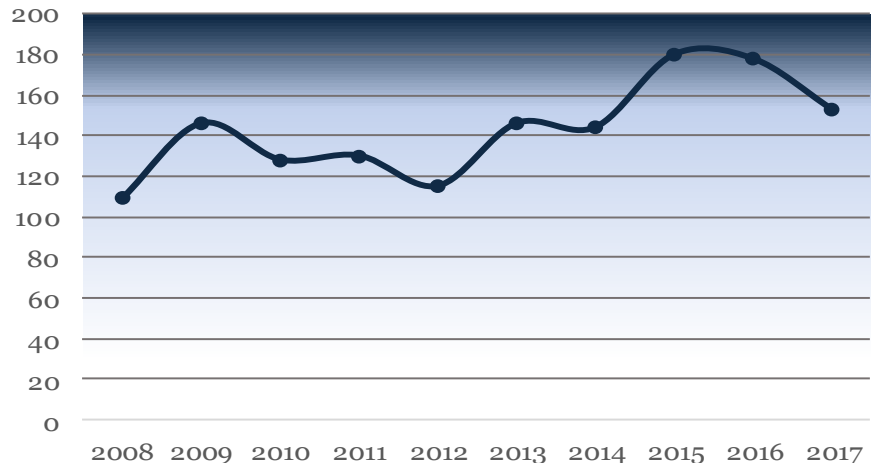
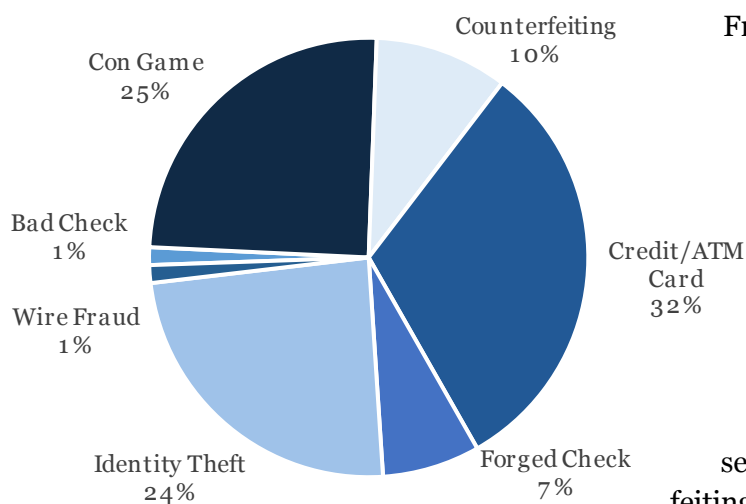


Figure 11: Fraud/Forgery Incidents by Type



As shown in Figure 11, more than half of all reported Fraud and Forgery involved either Con Games or Credit/ATM Card fraud. Thirty-two percent involved Credit Card Fraud. Twenty-five percent involved Con Games or scams. For more details on some common scams and ways to prevent victimization, visit www.danverspolice.com/resources/scams. The majority of credit card fraud occurs via online purchases. Twenty-four percent involved Identity Theft, including fraudulent tax returns being filed with the victim's social security number. Ten percent involved Counterfeiting. Counterfeiting involves not only counterfeit

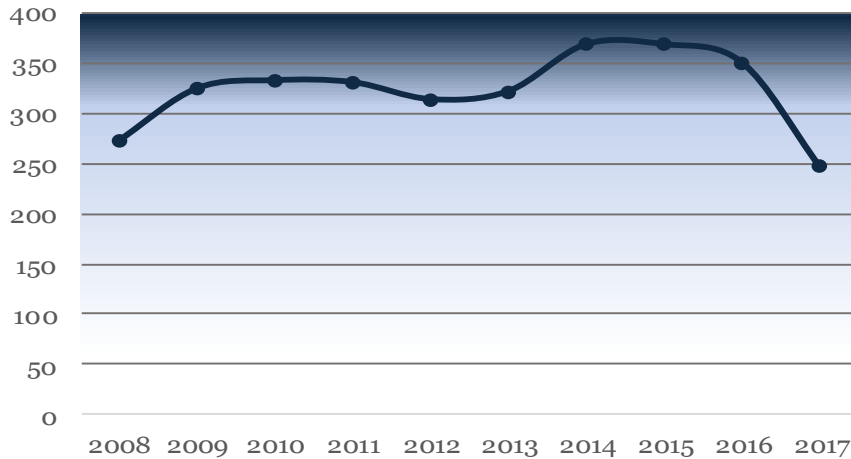
money, but also fake IDs, and knockoff goods. Seven percent of all

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. 1 percent involved the passing of Bad Checks, which are checks drawn against accounts known to have insufficient funds or known to be closed and 1% involved fraudulent wire transfers made from an account.

Shoplifting

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

Figure 12: Shoplifting by Year 2008-2017



Shoplifting decreased by 23% in 2017 with 247 reported incidents. Shoplifting is the most prevalent crime reported in Danvers.

As shown in Figure 12 to the left, Shoplifting had remained fairly steady with between 300 and 370 incidents reported each year. 2017 showed a significant reduction when compared to the average and the prior year.

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 reduction in shoplifting in Danvers may not necessarily reflect an actual decrease in the number of shoplifting incidents occurring in town, but could represent fewer offenders being caught by retailer's loss prevention personnel.

Table 1 to the right shows the locations in town that reported the most shoplifting. Worth noting, Wal-Mart accounted for 46% of all Shoplifting reported in 2017 with 115 incidents. Historically, Wal-Mart employed multiple full-time loss prevention officers assigned to the Danvers store. Over the course of 2017, their staffing practices have changed, as evidenced in the significant decrease in reported Shoplifting at that

Table 1: Shoplifting by Year 2008-2017

Store	Address	2016	2017
Walmart	55 Brooksby Village Dr	173	115
Kohl's	50 Independence Way	53	61
Target	240 Independence Way	25	11

location between 2016 and 2017. The establishment with the next highest total was Kohl's with 61. Target reported 11 incidents. No other retail establishment had more than ten incidents this year.

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.

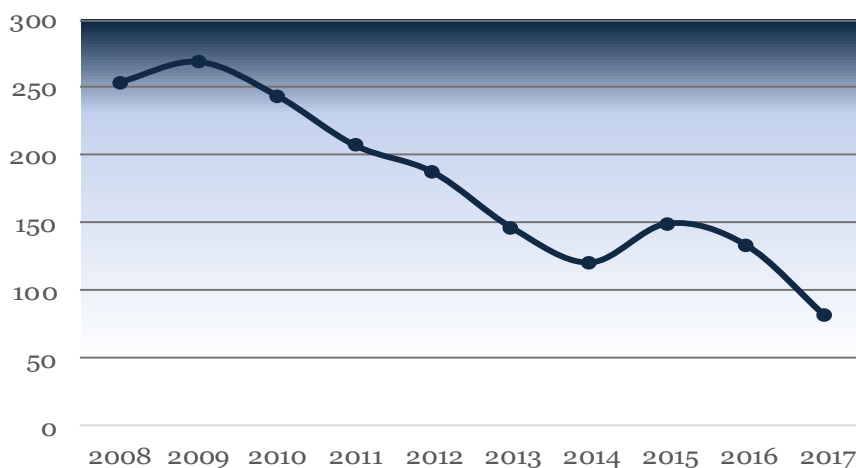
Embezzlement is typically associated with a white collar crime involving stealing tens of thousands of dollars from an employer or non-profit organization by an individual. Per the FBI definition, any time an employee steals anything that they are responsible for as part of their job function, it is 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 decreased by 10% in 2017, with 18 incidents reported. None involved the traditional white collar embezzlement. The majority occurred in retail establishments where employees either stole merchandise, stole cash from the register, 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 13: Vandalism by Year 2008-2017



Vandalism decreased steadily between 2009 and 2014, saw a slight uptick in 2015 and has returned to its downward trend. 2017 recorded a 60% decrease from the average and the lowest figure in the last ten years with 81.

More than half of all Vandalism in 2017 was done to Automobiles. Twenty-five percent of Vandalism was done to Residences and 15% was done to Businesses. The remaining

property damage involved either Public Property, Public Buildings or Personal Property.

Broken windows were the most prevalent type of property damage in 2017. There were 21 reported throughout town. Other common types of vandalism included cars being keyed or dented and houses being egged. There were only 7 reported incidents of graffiti throughout town.

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.

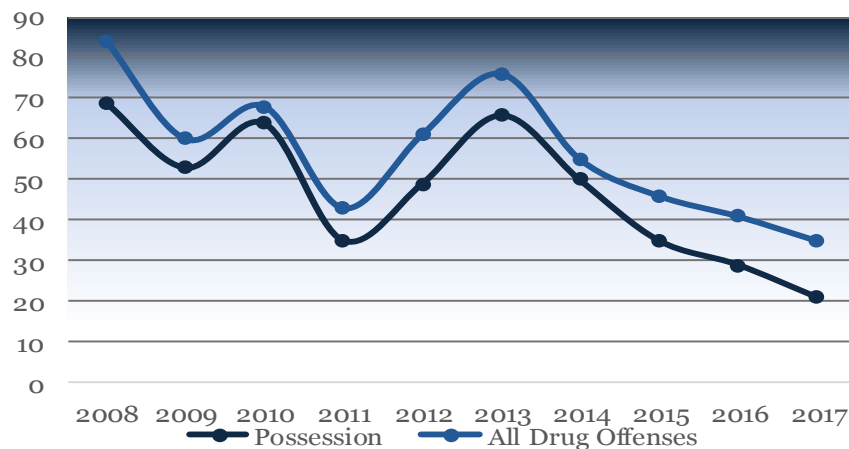
Drug Offenses

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.

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

Figure 14 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 14, Drug Possession Incidents account for the majority of all drug-related offenses. Drug offenses decreased by 48% when compared to the average. As shown above, all Drug Offenses and Possession have followed the same trends over the past decade, peaking in 2008 and declining fairly steadily through 2011. 2012 and 2013 again saw drug offenses on the rise, but they decreased again in 2014 and continued through 2017.

Figure 14: Drug Offenses & Possession by Year 2008-2017



There were 21 incidents of drug possession in 2017, 12 incidents involved Distribution/Sale of narcotics, and two incidents 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 15: Possession by Drug Type

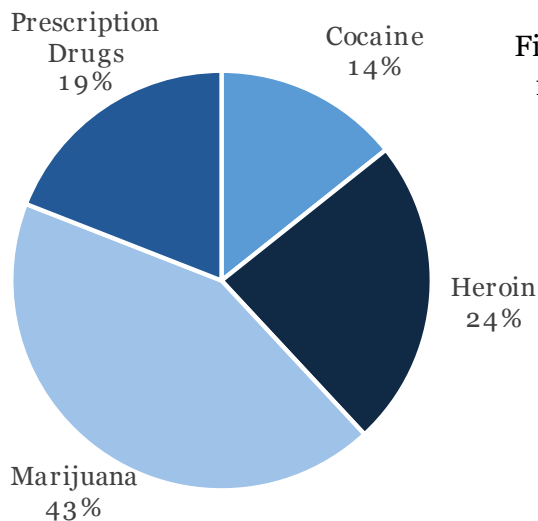


Figure 15 shows Drug Possession by drug type for 2017. Marijuana comprised 43% of all drug possessions in 2017. Heroin accounted for 24%, Illegally Possessed Prescription Drugs accounted for 19% and Cocaine for 14%. Illegal marijuana possession primarily included individuals under the age of 21, for whom possession of marijuana is still illegal.

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 86% when compared to the ten-year average. The average is 3.8 and there were 7 incidents reported in 2017. 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 53% from the ten-year average in 2017. Eighty percent of Liquor Law Violations involved Minors, either attempting to use Fake IDs, Minors in Possession of Alcohol, or adults buying for or selling to minors. Two incidents 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.

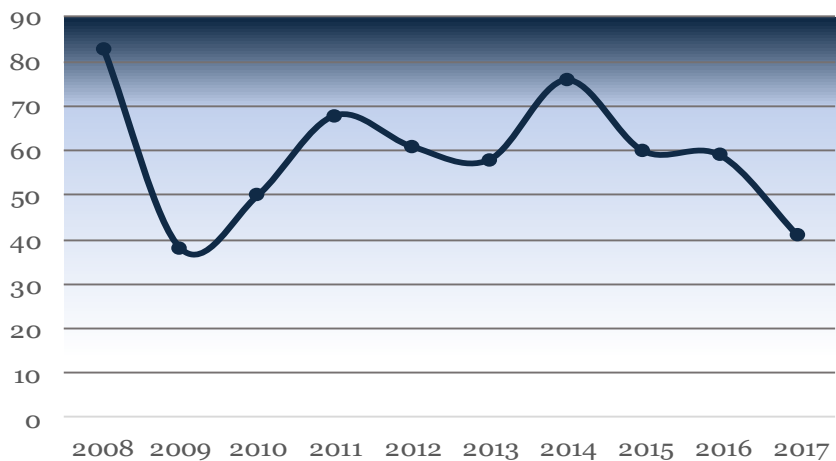
Operating Under the Influence is similar in nature to Shoplifting, where the reporting of the crime ultimately depends on an offender being caught. An increase in OUI incidents or arrests does not necessarily indicate an actual increase in persons operating under the influence and is more likely a reflection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

As shown in Figure 16 above, Impaired Driving incidents peaked in 2008 with 83. Operating Under the Influence incidents decreased significantly to a low of 38 in 2009. Since then, OUIs had been on an overall upward trend through 2014. Since 2015, OUIs have declined steadily and in 2017 decreased by 41% when compared to the ten-year average.

Thirty-six of the 41 Operating Under the Influence incidents involved intoxicated drivers, and 5 involved drivers under the influence of drugs. One driver suffered an opioid overdose while driving. Nineteen incidents also involved motor vehicle crashes.

Arrests were made in 39 incidents, with two offenders requiring immediate medical attention. Those offenders were summonsed to appear in court at a later date.

Figure 16: Operating Under the Influence by Year 2008-2017



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.

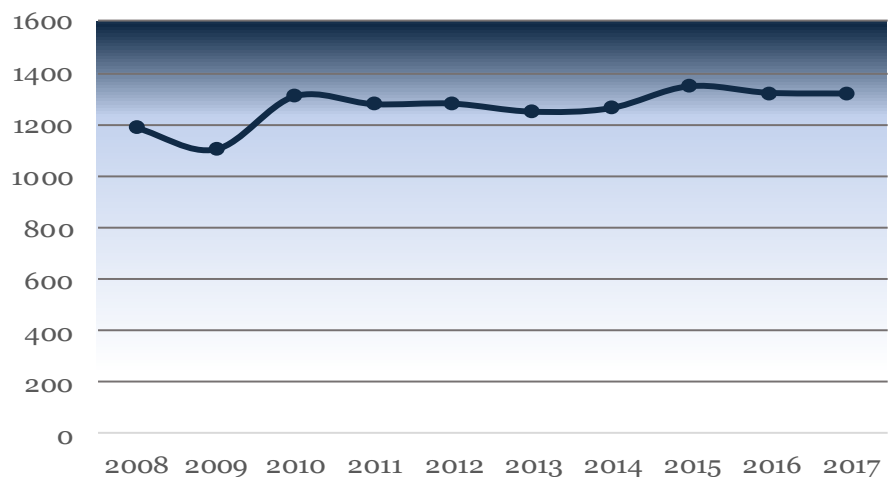
Massachusetts General Law does not require an operator to report an accident to local law enforcement if less than \$1,000 worth of damage occurred and there is no injury. The figures on the following page represent accidents reported to the Danvers Police Department. Additional accidents may have occurred 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 1,320 and recorded almost the exact same figure as 2016, when there were 1,323. As shown in Figure 17 to the right, with the exception of 2009, traffic crashes in Danvers remain fairly steady, with around 1200-1350 reported each year.

There were 2 fatalities in 2017. Both involved operators driving motorcycles.

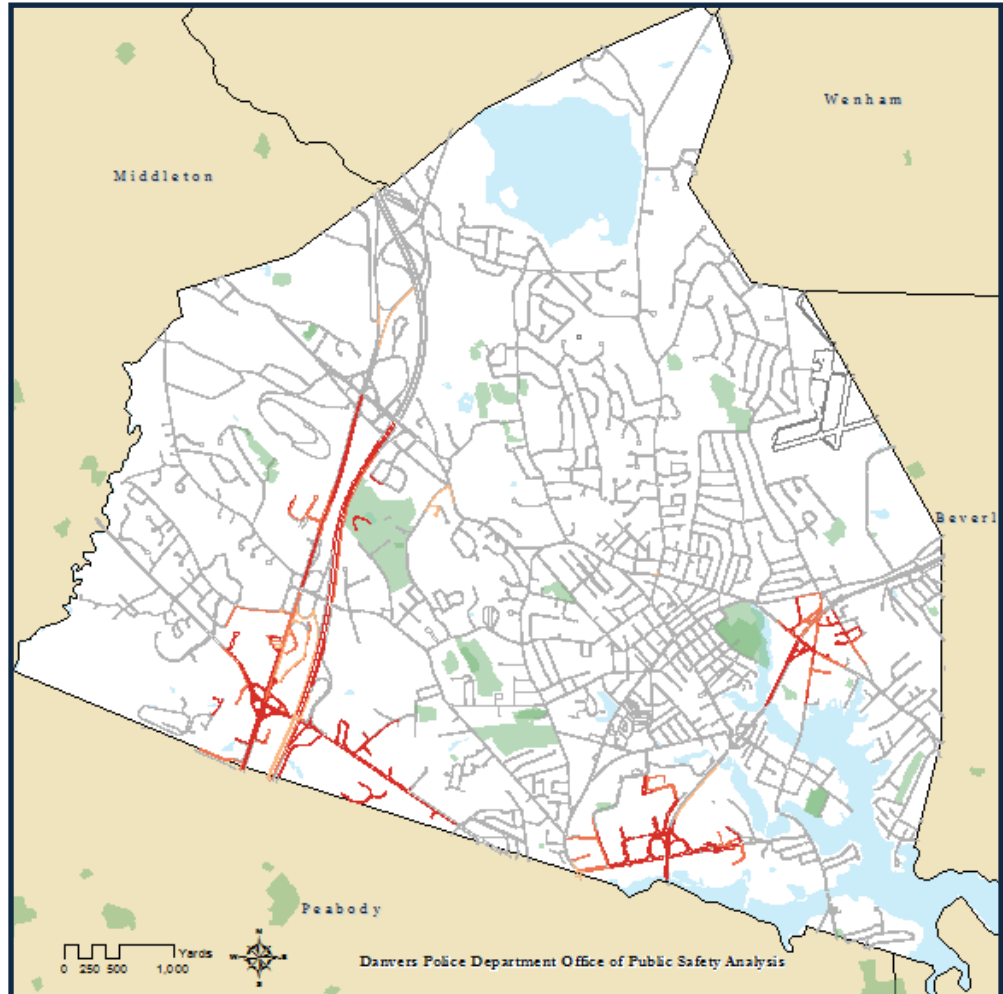
Approximately 55% of all accidents identify a contributing factor or common accident type. The majority of accidents reported to the Danvers Police Department involve rear-end collisions, hit & runs, vehicles taking a left turn when it is not safe to do so, failure to yield the right of way in an intersection or exiting a parking lot. Only 21 accidents involved documented red light violations and 8 involved stop sign violations. As mentioned on the previous page, 19 accidents involved offenders being arrested for Operating Under the Influence, with 17 involving alcohol and 2 involving drug use. There were 14 crashes relating to Distracted Driving, with 1 specifically identifying texting as the contributing factor. Worth noting, only 4 accidents that identified a causing or contributing factor listed excessive speed as the reason for the crash.

Figure 17: Accidents by Year 2008-2017



The map to the right depicts the accident Hot Spots in town for 2017. 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 8% in 2017.

Criminal Motor Vehicle Offenses

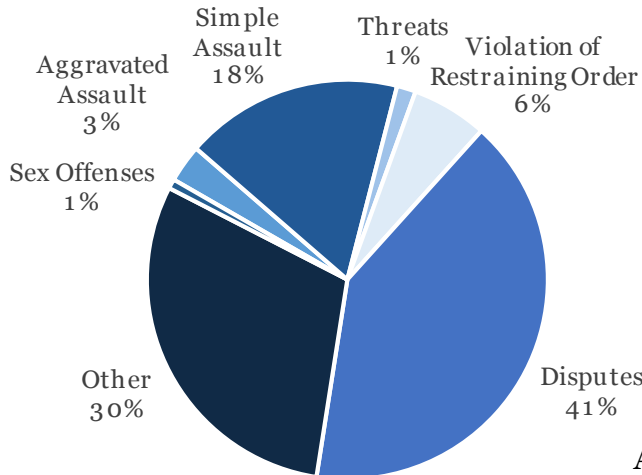
CRIMINAL MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES: traffic related incidents which are arrestable offenses per Massachusetts General Law.

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 42% 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 18: Domestic Incidents by Year



There were 393 Domestic-related incidents in 2017, representing a 14% decrease from the five-year average. As shown in the graph to the left and the table below, the majority of all domestic-related incidents are verbal arguments where no physical violence, or threats of physical violence, take place. Thirty percent of domestic-related incidents are captured under the Other category comprised mostly of Well-being Checks, Child Neglect, Annoying Phone Calls and Harassment. Property Crimes, such as Fraud/ Forgery, Burglary, Auto Theft, Vandalism, and Larceny also contribute to the Other category. Simple Assault accounted for 18% of all domestic incidents and Aggravated Assault accounted for 3%. Threats are 1% of domestic incidents, as did Sex Offenses, and Violations of Restraining Orders accounted for 6%.

Domestic-related incidents present a difficult challenge to law enforcement as the incidents do not lend themselves to typical community policing techniques. High visibility patrols or surveillance in a “hot spot” area can do very little to prevent domestic violence 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 2012-2017

Incident Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average	2017	% Change
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Not Calculable
Aggravated Assault	20	23	7	16	11	15	12	-22%
Simple Assault	88	66	71	72	72	74	69	-7%
Threats	11	9	7	7	6	8	6	-25%
Sex Offenses	5	3	8	5	0	4	2	-52%
Total Violence	124	101	93	100	89	101	90	-11%
Violation of R.O.	31	36	14	14	16	22	24	+8%
Disputes	215	187	198	216	178	199	160	-20%
Other	124	162	135	129	112	132	119	-10%
Total Incidents	494	486	440	459	387	455	393	-14%

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 10% when compared to the five-year average. Domestic Violence followed the overall downward trend seen across violent crime in Danvers. Aggravated Assaults decreased by 22%, Simple Assaults decreased by 7%, Threats decreased by 25% and Sex Offenses decreased by 29%.

Figure 19 to the right shows the relationship between the victim and offender for all domestic violence incidents in 2017. Sixty-six percent involved persons who have been in intimate partner relationships. Over half of the victims and offenders of domestic violence are involved in current romantic relationships, with 46% in a dating relationship and 9% married. Persons involved in past dating relationships comprised 9% and divorced couples were involved in 2% of domestic violence incidents in 2017. Family members accounted for 31% of the overall domestic violence relationships. Parents and children accounted for 18% 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. Eight percent involved siblings. Five percent involved Other familial relationships such as cousins, aunts, uncles, etc. and 3% involved roommates.

Figure 19: Domestic Incidents by Relationship

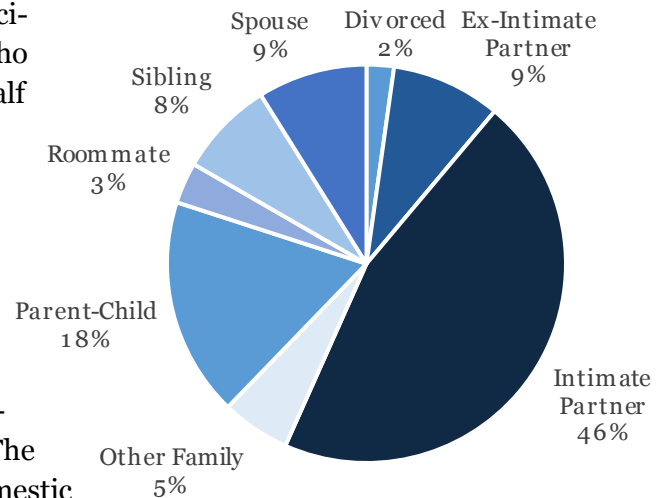
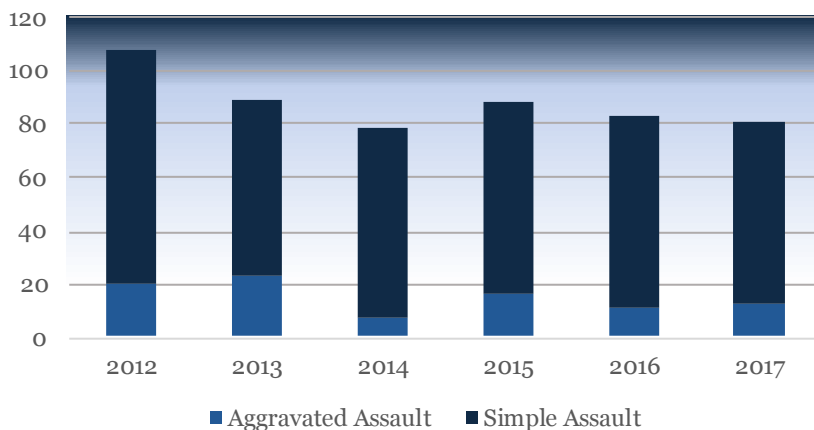


Figure 20: Domestic Assault by Year 2012-2017



The most common form of domestic violence, and what most people think of when they hear the term, is domestic assault. Figure 20 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 and 2017 remained relatively steady. Aggravated Assault decreased by 22% and Simple Assault by 7%.

There were 12 Domestic Aggravated Assaults in 2017. One incident involved a handgun, where an ex-boyfriend is believed to have shot at an ex-girlfriend's house. One incident involved a knife. Three involved the use of hands or feet, and the victim sustained a significant injury. One involved an automobile where the victim was intentionally struck. The other incidents involved weapons or opportunity, such as bottles, household items, or the ground.

There were 24 Violations of a Restraining Order in 2017. Of the 24, 13 were violated in person and 7 via phone calls or text messaging. Two were violated via third party, one was violated via computer and one did not specify how the order was violated.

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 2017, there were 399 Psychiatric calls for service, representing a 70% increase from the ten year weighted average. While psychiatric related calls continued to increase substantially, Suicides or Attempted Suicides increased only slightly, from an average of 20 per year, to 22 in 2017.

Table 3 below depicts all Mental Health Calls by Year from 2012-2017 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 2008-2017

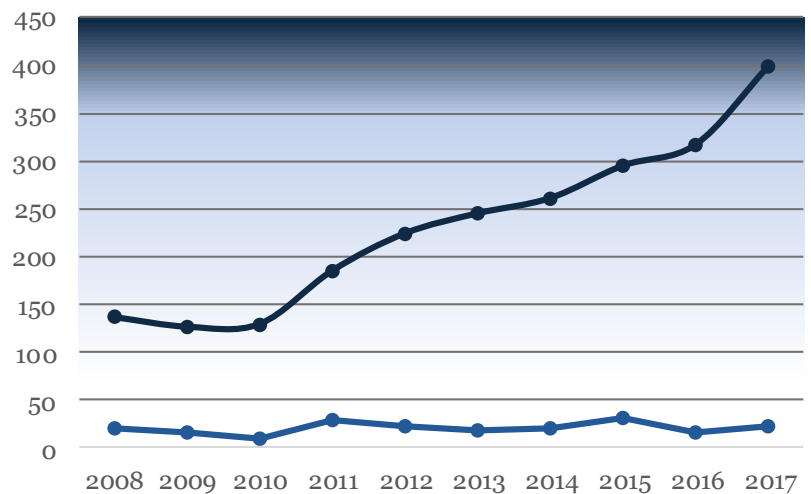


Table 3: Mental Health Incidents by Type 2012-2017

Incident Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average	2017	% Change
Psychiatric related calls	224	245	261	295	317	201	399	+70%
Bi-Polar	6	10	9	9	10	9	12	+36%
Dementia	12	14	15	26	40	22	62	+182%
Hallucinations	11	3	17	26	27	17	38	+126%
Psychotic	11	3	4	0	5	5	5	+9%
Suicidal/Depressed	77	94	85	95	76	85	132	+55%
Unspecified	107	118	131	139	159	131	150	+15%
Suicide or Attempt	22	17	20	32	16	16	22	+14%
Total Incidents	246	262	281	327	333	290	421	+45%

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.

In 2017, the Danvers Police Department's mental health clinician assisted with 216 cases, up 66 from 2016. All but 2 of those cases were diverted from the criminal justice system and instead received mental health or substance abuse treatment. More than half were also successfully diverted from being transported to an Emergency Room for 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. In 2017, six additional officers and dispatchers were trained as members of the Crisis Intervention Team, expanding the program to 28 department members.

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 182% in 2017 when compared to the average. The Danvers Police Department has an Elder Affairs Liaison specifically trained to respond to 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. Officer Tibbetts can be reached at 978.774.1212 extension 4175.

Opioid Related Overdoses

Opioid related overdoses include incidents where there was either self-admission of the use of heroin or another opiate, 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 below also include anytime the administration of naloxone reversed the effects of an overdose, whether or not drug use was admitted or paraphernalia was present. 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 2014-2017

Drug Type	2014				2015				2016			2017		
	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Un-known	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Un-known	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
Heroin	7	18	1	26	2	28	1	31	4	39	43	5	20	25
Fentanyl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
Prescription Drugs/Unspecified Opiates	1	5	0	5	0	4	0	4	0	20	20	2	23	25
Unknown	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	25	1	33	2	34	1	37	4	61	65	7	43	51

As shown above, opiate related overdoses doubled in 2016 when compared to the previous years. In 2017, there were 50 confirmed opiate overdoses which represents a 23% reduction when compared to 2016. There were 20 less reported heroin overdoses in 2017 than there were in 2016, but there were 5 more attributed to prescription drugs/unspecified opiates. This is partially attributed to some involved parties refusing to identify what substance they ingested. Two overdoses in 2017 involved Fentanyl, a potent synthetic opiate.

There were seven confirmed fatal overdoses in 2017. Five of the seven appear to have been heroin and 2 were prescription drugs or other opiates. Two incidents involved multiple individuals overdosing. Two individuals overdosed twice in 2017.

Table 5: Opiate Overdoses by Age & Gender 2017

Gender	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total
Female	1	2	4	1	0	0	8
Male	1	18	10	7	6	1	43
Total	2	20	14	8	6	1	51

As shown in the table to the left, opiate overdoses in 2017 affected significantly more men than women, with 8 females and 43 males suffering from overdoses in 2017. The

20-29 year old age range recorded the most overdoses. No overdose victim was younger than 19 or older than 61 in 2017.

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

Officers began carrying this life-saving drug at the very end of 2015. In 2017, 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 20 times in 2017 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 2017 and it is estimated that over four 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.



Danvers Police Department Community Survey

Every three years, the Danvers Police Department engages the public in a survey to measure the community's satisfaction with the services provided. Historically, the Community Survey was mailed out to a sampling of 1,000 residents chosen from the voter registry. The response rates were always around 20% and the paper surveys were both labor-intensive and expensive to produce and analyze.

Starting in 2011, the Danvers Police Department recognized a need to modernize the methods in which the Community Survey was conducted and a decision was made to forego the paper format in favor of an electronic one. The survey has been hosted via an online survey website since 2011. Utilizing an online format meant that not only residents of the town would be able to weigh in on their opinions and interactions with the Danvers Police Department. Some questions had to be changed or adapted to accommodate the possibility of non-residents responding.

The Community Survey is advertised on the Danvers Police Department website, the Facebook page and the Twitter feed. Local media also share the link to the survey on their websites.

The first year the survey was conducted online, only 85 individuals responded. In 2014, 106 people responded. In 2017, there were 199 responses, which is almost an exact equal to the number of respondents of the last paper survey in 2008.

The community survey focuses on several key areas:

- How does the community rate the quality of police services?
- What are their views of competence, attitude and behavior of the Danvers Police Department?
- How safe does the community feel in Danvers?
- What crimes or issues of public safety concern them most?
- In which medium would the public prefer to receive information from the Department?

Key Findings:

- Eighty-six percent of respondents had an overall very favorable or favorable opinion of the Danvers Police Department.
- Eighty-two percent were extremely satisfied or satisfied with their most recent contact.
- Ninety-two percent of respondents feel safe or very safe in their neighborhood or place of employment in town.
- Seventy-one percent feel that police provide adequate protection in their neighborhoods or place of employment.
- Ninety-four percent have confidence in the Department's ability to prevent crime.
- Respondents reported preferring to receive information from the Department regarding crime, safety tips, etc. via Facebook than any other medium, including local newspapers.

Respondents:

199 respondents completed the Community Survey in 2017. Of those, 90% were residents and 6% were employed in town. Four percent of the respondents neither work nor live in Danvers. 65% of the respondents were female, 34% were male and 1% did not answer the question. 46% of respondents were between the ages of 30-49 and 11% were in their twenties. When utilizing paper surveys, over 82% of respondents had been over the age of 40, with 40% over 60. Shifting to an electronic survey has allowed the department to reach younger members of the community for their feedback.

Overall Opinions of the Danvers Police Department

Overall, 86% of respondents reported very favorable or favorable opinions of the Danvers Police Department and only 2% reported unfavorable opinions. The unfavorable and very unfavorable opinions, comprising 4 total respondents, were the results of persons being unhappy receiving parking tickets or a bill for a false alarm. One person who responded Unfavorable chose not to elaborate on their opinion.

Only 8% of respondents had five or more contacts with the Danvers Police Department in the past two years. The overwhelming majority had less than five, with 14% having had no contact with this department.

Forty-three percent of respondents reported an incident and 35% reported "Other" contact, not listed as the survey options. Many respondents who had no recent contact chose the answer "Other" and then wrote in that they had no contact, but some did list other reasons such as applying for their License to Carry or attending a community event. Seven percent requested information and 6% approached an officer on the street for assistance. Worth noting, no respondents reported being arrested and only 3% reported being the victim of a crime.

More than half of the recent contact was made in person and 36% was made over the phone. The "Other" category again included individuals with no recent contact, as well as some who may have misunderstood the question as they wrote in answers such as they came to the police department or otherwise had in person contact.

Eighty-two percent of respondents reported feeling extremely satisfied or satisfied with their most recent contact. Thirteen percent were neutral, 3% were dissatisfied and 2% were extremely dissatisfied. The same respondents that viewed the department unfavorably, were also unsatisfied.

The Department was primarily ranked as Very Good when respondents were asked to rate the professional conduct, helpfulness, fairness, problem solving skills, and timeliness of response.

QUESTION 1: What is your overall opinion of the Danvers Police Department, its employees and its services?

Very Favorable	56%
Favorable	31%
Average	11%
Unfavorable	1.5%
Very Unfavorable	.5%

QUESTION 2: How many times have you had contact with the Danvers Police Department in the past two years?

Once	33%
Between 2-5 times	45%
More than 5 times	8%
Never	14%

QUESTION 3: What was the nature of your most recent contact with the Danvers Police Department?

Reported an Incident	43%
Victim of Crime	3%
Arrested	0%
Contacted by investigator	1.5%
Issued a Parking Ticket	.5%
Involved in Accident	4%
Requested Information	7%
Asked an officer on the street for assistance	6%
Other	35%

QUESTION 4: How or where was your most recent contact made?

In person, at DPD	15%
In person, at home	14%
In person, at work	5%
In person, elsewhere	18%
By phone	36%
By email	2%
Other	10%

Crime and Perception of Crime

QUESTION 8: Overall, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood or at your place of employment in town?

Very Safe	60%
Somewhat Safe	32%
Neutral	5%
Unsafe	1%
Very Unsafe	1%

QUESTION 15: To what extent do you feel the following issues are crime, safety or quality of life problems in Danvers, with 1 being no problem and 5 being a crisis?

Auto Accidents	3.2
Drug Use/Sale	3.2
Car Break-Ins	3.1
Bad Driving	3
Road Rage	3
House Break-Ins	2.7
School Bullying	2.5
Drunk Driving	2.4
Domestic Violence	2.3
Underage Drinking	2.2
Litter	2.2
Noise Issues	2.2
Youth Disorder	2.1
Auto Theft	2
Parking Violations	2
Random Assaults	1.9
Rape/Sexual Assaults	1.8
Vagrancy	1.8
Muggings/Hold ups	1.8
Public Drunkenness	1.8
Prostitution	1.5
Gangs/Gang Violence	1.4

Ninety-two percent of respondents report feeling either Very Safe or Safe. Only 2%, equating to 4 respondents reported feeling Unsafe or Very Unsafe. Eighty-seven percent have confidence in the Department's ability to prevent crime. Four percent had little or no confidence. The same respondents who also had negative opinions of the Department reported feeling unsafe and having no confidence. They chose the lowest possible scores for every answer.

Respondents were asked to rank their opinions of crime, safety and quality of life problems in Danvers. An average was calculated based on the total responses in order to provide an overall perspective.

Car accidents, drug use or sales and car break-ins were the top concerns for the community. Car accidents are consistently a top call for service category. Reported drug incidents in town have seen a drastic reduction over the past few years as discussed on page 20. These figures are based on catching someone using, possessing, or selling an illegal substance in the act. As discussed on page 30, opiate related overdoses have been on the rise over the past few years. The public perception of prevalent drug use could be based on personal experience, people they know using drugs or personal observations that could be underreported to the Department.

Ironically, car break-ins have recorded record lows over the past two years, with a 55% reduction from the average in 2016 and a 51% reduction from the average in 2017, yet they are one of the highest ranking crimes the community is concerned with.

Most of the categories that were perceived as average (2.0-2.9) correlated well to actual crime statistics with the exception of Residential Burglaries, which recorded a 47% decrease in 2017.

Crime statistics corresponded with public perception of the lower ranked concerns, including gang violence, prostitution, muggings, vagrancy, sexual assaults, and random assaults.

When asked on what basis residents formed their opinions of the crime and safety issues listed, the majority said it was based on personal observations, stories from friends or family, and media coverage. Few identified crime/safety information provided by this department or victimization of themselves or their acquaintances as the basis of their opinions.

Unreported Victimization

Thirteen respondents reported being the victim of a crime in the past two years that they did not report to the police. Of those that provided details on the types of crimes, most were thefts or attempted thefts.

When asked why they did not report the crime, the majority answered that they didn't think the police could do anything or they didn't think it was serious enough to either bother the police with, or take up their own time with. Two reported being embarrassed and not wanting friends, family or neighbors to know.

Getting Information to the Public

In the age of 24 hour news channels and increased transparency in policing, we have seen a shift in the way in which the public wishes to receive information from the Department. In 2008, the last year of our paper survey being mailed out, people overwhelmingly responded that they wanted to get their information from this Department via newspapers or in the mail. Keep in mind, that the majority of respondents ten years ago were over 40.

Over the last decade, social media sites such as Facebook and Twitter have revolutionized information sharing in the public safety sector and the public has responded well. The Danvers Police Department has utilized a Twitter account since (YEAR) and launched its Facebook page in 2011. Currently, DPD's Twitter account has over 7,000 followers and the Facebook page has over 8,000 Likes. The department also provides crime prevention tips, press releases and other announcements via danverspolice.com. Reverse 911 automated phone calls are also available for the department to use in emergency situations.

The respondents to this year's survey overwhelmingly stated that they would prefer to receive their information via the internet than in print or by phone. These results could be slightly biased since the survey itself was conducted via the internet.

Ninety-seven percent of respondents reported using Facebook and 29% reported using Twitter.

Biased Based Policing

The Danvers Police Department asked two questions to assess the town's perception of biased-based policing. Although the overwhelming majority of responses indicate that the public do not feel the police force improperly targets them due to race, religion, social status or gender, there were the same 4 respondents who rated every single answer poorly.

Additional comments and feedback provided by respondents indicated that the wording of one question was found to be confusing. This will be reviewed and possibly changed for the next survey. Other comments found the questions insulting to the men and women of the department, "I find both questions to be insulting to our police force, they are professional in their actions."

Conclusion

The majority of respondents feel safe in town and are pleased with the response and services offered by this department. The free-text responses were overwhelmingly positive and complimentary of the attitudes and efforts of our officers.

Danvers Police Directory

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