

Nashua Police Department 2011 Annual Crime Report

*Compiled by:
Nashua Police Department Crime Analysis
April 2012*



Chief Executive Officer

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Mission

The Nashua Police Department strives to improve the quality of life in our community and to protect people and property in partnership with the citizens of Nashua.

Purpose of Report

The **Nashua Police Department's 2011 Annual Crime Report** represents crime and disorder issues reported to police between January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2011. This report provides annual statistics to law enforcement and city leaders to develop and strengthen crime and disorder prevention and suppression strategies.

ANNUAL Crime REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

CITY OVERVIEW

Nashua, New Hampshire is a city located in the Hillsborough County of Southern, New Hampshire. It extends 30.85 square miles and has a population of 86,494 people. Nashua is one of the largest cities in New Hampshire, second to Manchester, NH. (Census 2010; State & City Quick Facts) Nashua is nicknamed “The Gate City” and was the only community twice-honored by being named “The Best Place to Live in America” by Money Magazine. (City of Nashua, NH website; www.gonashua.com)

DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW

The Nashua Police Department has 177 total sworn personnel and 56 civilian personnel at its headquarters at 0 Panther Drive, Nashua. The Department is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The Nashua Police answers to a board of 3 Police Commissioners appointed by the Governor of New Hampshire. Police Commissioner Chairman Thomas Maffee, Police Commissioner Thomas Pappas, and Police Commissioner Robert Valade are all residents of Nashua.

The Nashua Police Department works to improve the quality of life in the Nashua community and to protect people and property in partnership with the citizens of Nashua. The Department has a variety of specialized team resources including: Accident Reconstruction Unit, Animal Control Division, Bicycle Unit, Canine Unit, Ceremonial Unit, Crime Analysis Unit, Crisis Negotiation Unit, Crime Scene Unit, Dive Team Search and Recovery Unit, Domestic Violence Unit, Forensic Artists, Polygraph Unit, Photography Unit, Hazardous Device Unit, Motorcycle Unit, Problem-Oriented Policing Unit, Parking Enforcement Unit, Special Reaction Team, and Traffic Enforcement Unit.

ACCREDITATION

The Nashua Police Department is one of 800 law enforcement agencies in the United States and Canada accredited through the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). CALEA, formed in 1979, provides law enforcement agencies an opportunity to demonstrate voluntarily that they meet an established set of law enforcement standards. The Nashua Police Department was originally accredited in 1991 and was reaccredited in 1996, 2001, 2004, 2007, and 2010. In addition, the department is one of only 10 other departments in the state that are internationally accredited. Most recently in 2010, the Nashua Police Department was awarded with the high honor of "Flagship" status. This status is awarded only to agencies that represent an extraordinary example of excellence in all aspects of law enforcement. The Nashua Police Department will seek reaccreditation in 2013 for its seventh accreditation award.

Hillsborough County: Nashua

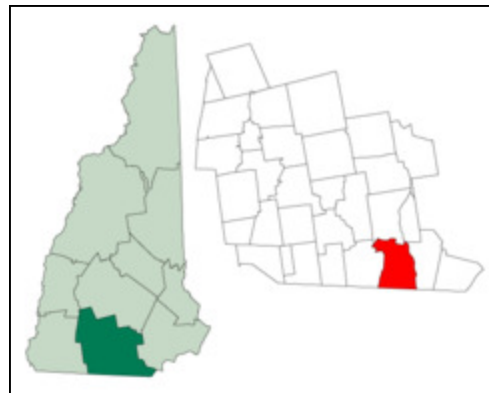


Photo: Courtesy of Wikipedia.org



Photo: Courtesy of Leslie O'Shaughnessy Studios



Photo: Courtesy of CALEA. Marks of Public Safety Excellence

CRIMES KNOWN TO POLICE

DEFINITION

Crimes refers to the unduplicated count of NIBRS-based incidents reported to the police. In the instance that a case involved multiple crimes, the hierarchy crime (according to the federal Uniform Crime Reports, UCR) was used to identify the offense. Average is calculated by adding the counts of years 2005 through 2010 and dividing by 6 (years).

OVERALL CRIMES

Overall, crimes against persons, property, and society have collectively remained relatively the same over the past 7 years.

Total Person Crime counts for 2011 were slightly above the average of the last 6 years at 1,336 reported person crimes. This represented a 7% increase from the average.

Total Property Crimes continued to decline for the third year in a row, notably with a statistically significant 11% reduction in 2011 from the average.

Total Crimes Against Society have been on a steady rise in the past 5 years, including a 12% increase in 2011 from the average.

Total Other Crimes/Non-Crimes reported to the police saw a 21% increase in 2011 from the average. These include “All Other Offenses”, “Traffic Offenses”, “Runaways”, and “Police Information” reports.

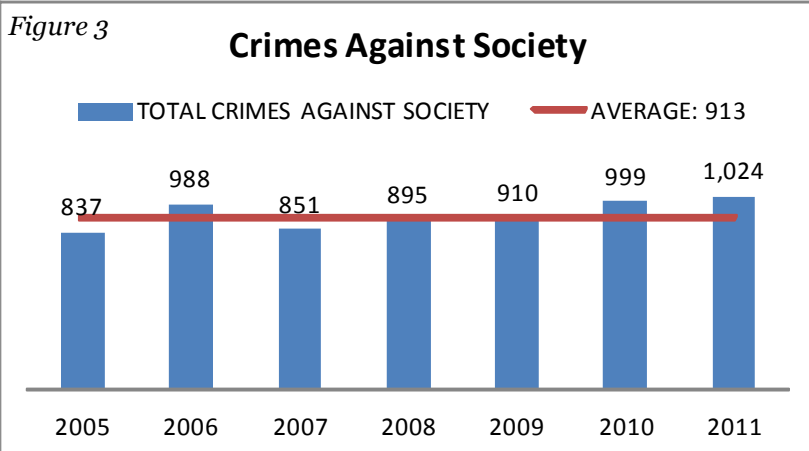
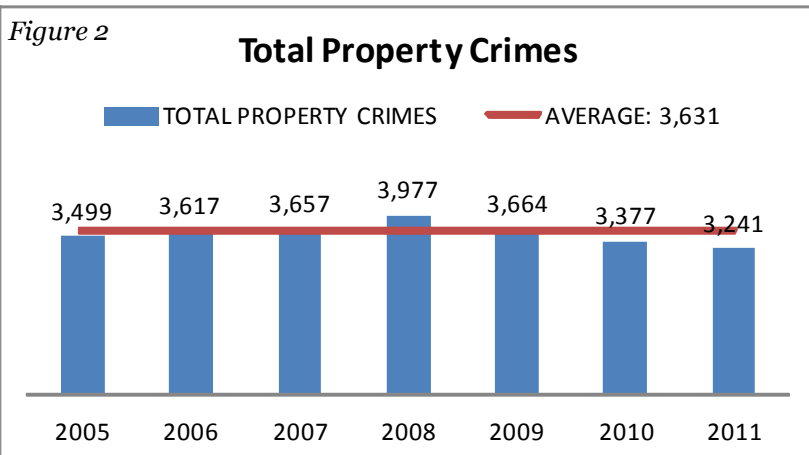
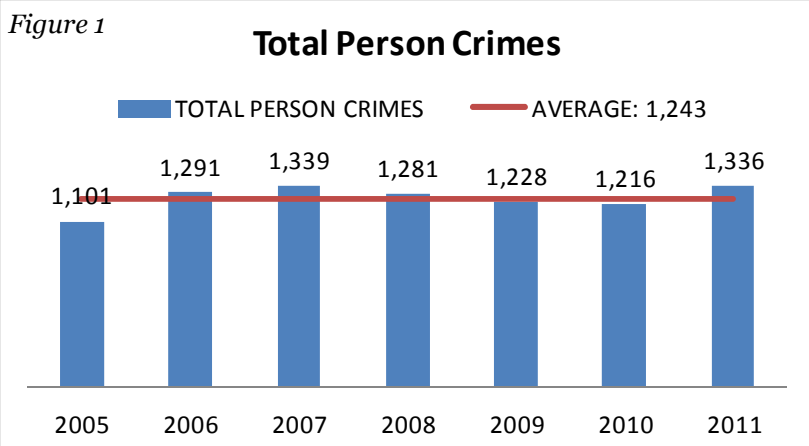


Table 1

Crime Category	Year 2005	Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	Average	Normal Range	Year 2011	% Change Average-2011
PERSON	1,101	1,291	1,339	1,281	1,228	1,216	1,243	1,167-1,318	1,336	+7%
PROPERTY*	3,499	3,617	3,657	3,977	3,664	3,377	3,632	3,448-3,816	3,241	-11%
SOCIETY	837	988	851	895	910	999	913	851-975	1,024	+12%
OTHER CRIMES NON-CRIMES	2,989	3,217	2,682	3,094	3,591	3,469	3,174	2,872-3,475	3,842	+21%

*Indicates statistical significance (z-score threshold).

PERSON CRIMES

ASSAULT OFFENSES

The majority of Person Crimes reported were for assault offenses (87%). See Figure 4 and Table 2. Specifically, aggravated assaults increased 26% from the average with 115 reported in 2011, meeting the threshold for statistical significance. Simple assaults also saw a rise with a 13% increase from the average.

HOMICIDE OFFENSES

Notably, there were three homicides in Nashua in 2011, two of which resulted in the arrest of adult subjects.

KIDNAPPING

There were 15 reports of kidnapping in 2011, which is slightly below the normal range. This category included domestic violence cases, interference with child custody, criminal restraint, and abductions. Note that there were no abductions or attempted abductions in 2011.

ROBBERY

In 2011, Robberies increased 21% from the average.

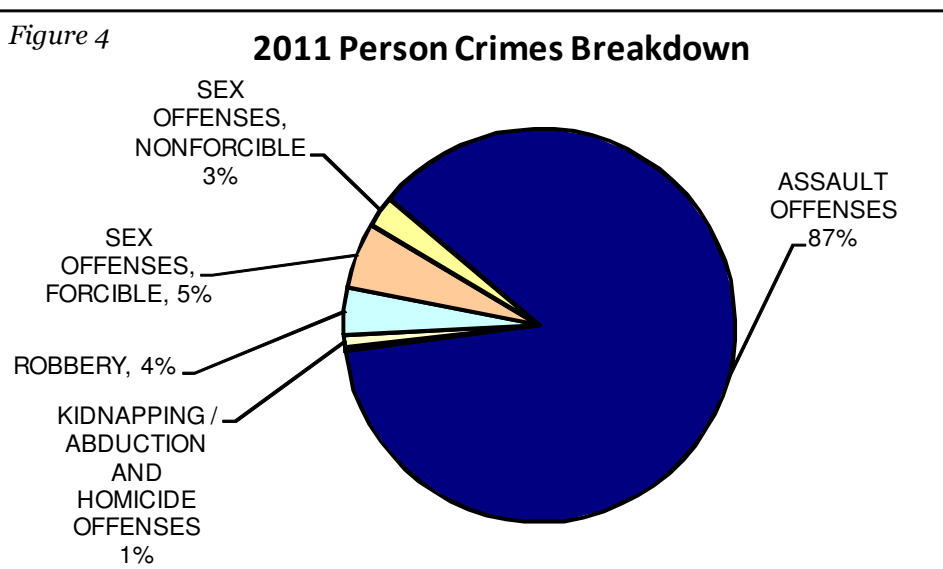
25% of robberies involved a gun, 12% involved a knife, 55% involved no weapon, and the remaining

involved another weapon or a blunt object. These rates were consistent with the rates of weapons used in 2010 robberies.

In addition, the majority of robberies in 2011 occurred in July, contrary to the year before (2010), which showed an increase in January and December. Finally, there were 29 arrests for robbery in 2011.

SEX OFFENSES

In 2011, forcible sex offenses decreased 16 % from the past 6-year average.



Crime Category	Year 2005	Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	Average	Normal Range	Year 2011	% Change Average-2011
ASSAULT OFFENSES	920	1,101	1,151	1,103	1,074	1,006	1,059	983-1,135	1,160	+10%
<i>Aggravated Assaults*</i>	94	109	97	91	86	67	91	78-103	115	+26%
<i>Simple Assaults</i>	675	818	828	773	790	782	778	728-827	876	+13%
<i>Intimidation</i>	151	174	226	239	198	157	191	158-224	169	-12%
HOMICIDE OFFENSES	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	1-2	3	+50%
KIDNAPPING	18	23	20	18	21	15	19	17-22	15	-21%
<i>Abduction/Attempted</i>	3	4	0	1	3	2	2	1-4	0	-100%
<i>Domestic/Interference with Child Custody, Criminal Restraint</i>	15	19	20	17	18	13	17	15-19	15	-12%
ROBBERY	28	42	50	45	40	45	42	35-49	51	+21%
SEX OFFENSES, FORCIBLE	95	76	77	84	74	113	87	73-100	73	-16%
SEX OFFENSES, NONFORCIBLE	37	48	39	29	18	36	35	25-44	34	-3%
TOTAL PERSON CRIMES	1,101	1,291	1,339	1,281	1,228	1,216	1,243	1,167-1,318	1,336	+7%

*Indicates statistical significance (z-score threshold).

PROPERTY CRIMES

OVERALL

Overall, Property Crimes met the threshold of statistical significance as they decreased -11% from the average of the past 6 years. Specifically, decreases were seen in arson (-36%), bad checks (-69%), burglary (-5%), destruction/vandalism (-22%), embezzlement (-19%), fraud offenses (-6%) larceny offenses (-7%), and motor vehicle theft (-34%).

Despite the decreases from the average, when compared to the previous year fraud and motor vehicle theft actually showed increases (+28% in fraud offenses, +5% in motor vehicle theft).

In addition, other increases were seen in counterfeiting/forgery (+35%) and stolen property offenses (+56%).

BURGLARY

Burglaries decreased 5% from the average. Compared to last year, burglaries have decreased 11%. The majority (75%) of all burglaries were residential breaks. 18% of breaks were into commercial establishments. The remaining burglaries were into

other locations (such as schools, churches, etc.). These rates coincided with the rates from 2010.

DESTRUCTION

Destruction to property included graffiti, smashed windows, BB gun damages, punctured tires, and more. Damages peaked in July and August, and the fewest reports were seen in January and February.

LARCENY/THEFT OFFENSES

The majority of property crime reports were for larcenies, such as shoplifting, theft from a building, and all other larcenies.

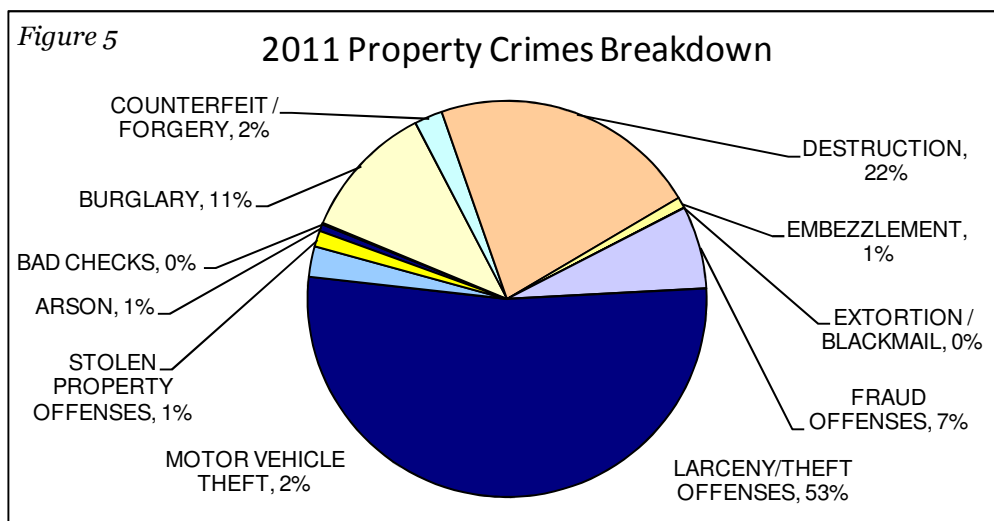


Table 3

Crime Category	Year 2005	Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	Average	Normal Range	Year 2011	% Change Average -2011
ARSON	48	33	28	16	15	29	28	17-39	18	-36%
BAD CHECKS*	12	6	14	11	14	19	13	9-17	4	-69%
BURGLARY	312	329	438	410	375	408	379	333-424	361	-5%
COUNTERFEIT / FORGERY	68	58	37	47	36	85	55	38-73	74	+35%
DESTRUCTION*	968	974	929	959	849	755	906	826-985	708	-22%
EMBEZZLEMENT	28	37	35	42	48	23	36	27-44	29	-19%
EXTORTION	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0-1	1	0%
FRAUD OFFENSES	322	234	223	228	222	170	233	188-278	218	-6%
LARCENY/THEFT	1,592	1,797	1,789	2,066	1,985	1,777	1,834	1,681-1,988	1,706	-7%
MV THEFT	135	115	142	163	97	76	121	92-150	80	-34%
STOLEN PROPERTY	14	34	22	34	21	35	27	19-35	42	+56%
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIMES*	3,499	3,617	3,657	3,977	3,664	3,377	3,632	3,448-3,816	3,241	-11%

*Indicates statistical significance (z-score threshold).

CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY

OVERALL

Overall, Crimes Against Society progressively increased since 2007, with a 12% increase in 2011 from the average of the last 6 years. See Table 4 for details. The majority of Crimes Against Society included disorderly conduct (23%), driving under the influence (23%) and drug offenses (30%). See Figure 6 for details.

Increases were seen in almost every category. Specifically, drug offenses met the threshold of statistical significance as they increased 33% from the past 6-year average. The linear trend line in Figure 7 shows that drug offenses have consistently risen over a 7-year period, with Year 2011 reaching over 300 cases for the first time recorded (since the implementation of the new records management system in 2005).

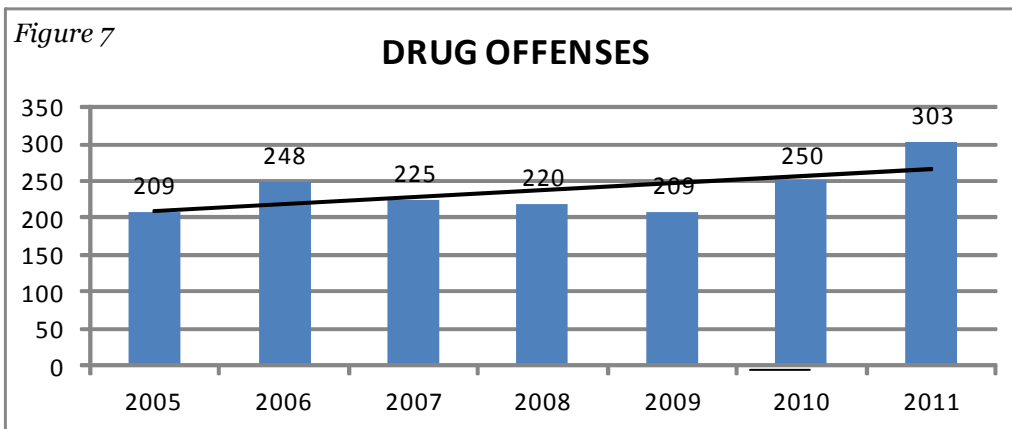
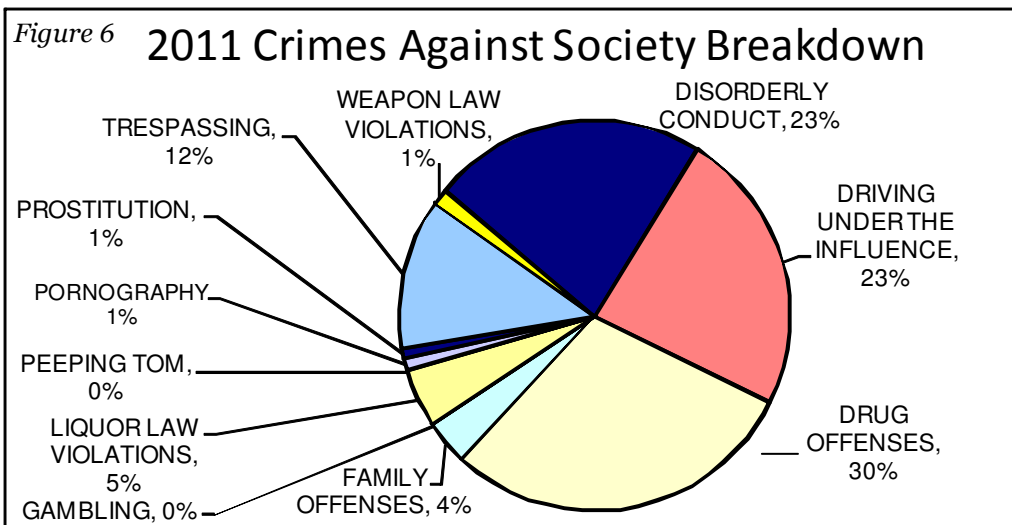


Table 4

Crime Category	Year 2005	Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	Average	Normal Range	Year 2011	% Change Average-2011
DISORDERLY	178	261	230	249	231	220	228	202-254	232	+2%
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE	261	205	161	216	223	279	224	186-262	241	+8%
DRUG OFFENSES*	209	248	225	220	209	250	227	210-244	303	+33%
FAMILY OFFENSES	40	43	28	42	38	40	39	34-43	38	-3%
GAMBLING	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0-1	0	0%
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	39	94	38	44	67	37	53	32-74	50	-6%
PEEPING TOM	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0-1	0	0%
PORNOGRAPHY	3	6	10	5	8	13	8	4-11	11	+38%
PROSTITUTION	5	11	7	1	2	14	7	2-11	8	+14%
TRESPASSING	91	109	138	110	111	133	115	99-131	127	+10%
WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS	10	11	14	8	21	11	13	8-17	14	+18%
TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	837	988	851	895	910	999	913	851-975	1,024	+12%

*Indicates statistical significance (z-score threshold).

OTHER CRIMES/NON-CRIMES

OVERALL

The majority of Other Crimes/ Non-Crimes known to police included mostly police information reports. See Figure 8. Police information reports were comprised of officer safety reports, suspicious activities, and other intelligence reports. These were not necessarily crimes reported to police, but rather were events or intelligence gathering reports. These reports increased 28%.

The all other offenses category included false alarms, false reports, selected domestic violence offenses, littering, out of town warrants, protective custody, reckless conduct, resisting detention or arrest, and similar. This category saw a 47% increase in 2011 from the average (met threshold of statistical significance).

Traffic/City ordinances included conduct after an accident, dog control, drivers' license prohibition, driving after revocation/suspension, habitual offender, involuntary emergency admissions, suspended registrations, and similar. This category saw a 3% reduction in reported offenses.

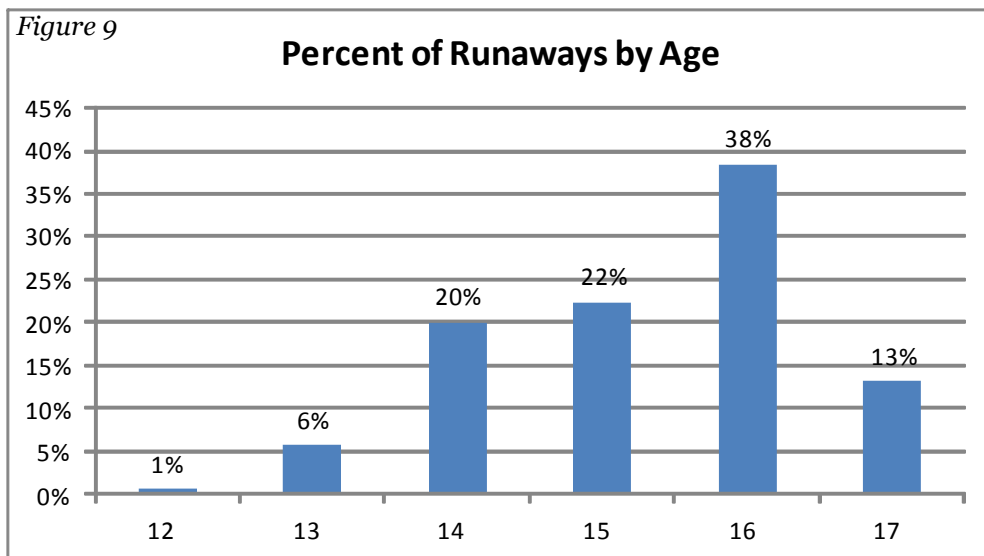
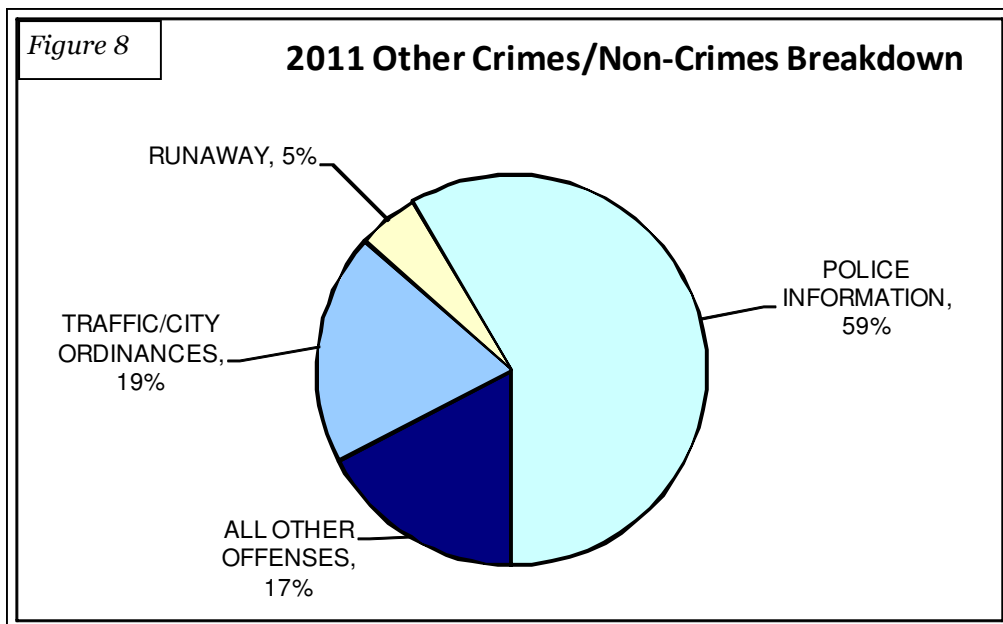


Figure 9: The majority of Runaways were 16 years of age at the time that they ran away.

Crime Category	Year 2005	Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	Average	Normal Range	Year 2011	% Change Average-2011
ALL OTHER OFFENSES*	455	422	372	450	494	530	454	404-504	666	+47%
TRAFFIC/CITY ORDINANCES	1,102	952	653	674	558	597	756	556-956	735	-3%
RUNAWAY	217	273	214	166	179	182	205	170-241	193	-6%
POLICE INFORMATION	1,215	1,570	1,443	1,804	2,360	2,160	1,759	1,360-2,158	2,248	+28%

*Indicates statistical significance (z-score threshold).

CALLS FOR SERVICE

OVERALL

Calls for Service met the threshold of statistical significance as calls increased 18% in 2011 from the average. The linear trend line in Figure 10 shows that Calls for Service consistently increased over a 7-year period.

DAY OF WEEK

Figure 11 details calls for service by day of week. Overall, calls were relatively consistent throughout the week, with the least amount of calls occurring on Sundays and the most amount of calls occurring on Fridays, then Thursdays respectively.

TIME BLOCK

Figure 12 details CAD calls by time block—a four hour time period. Most Calls for Service occurred between 0800-1200 hours and 1500 to 2000 hours.

DAY BY TIME BLOCK

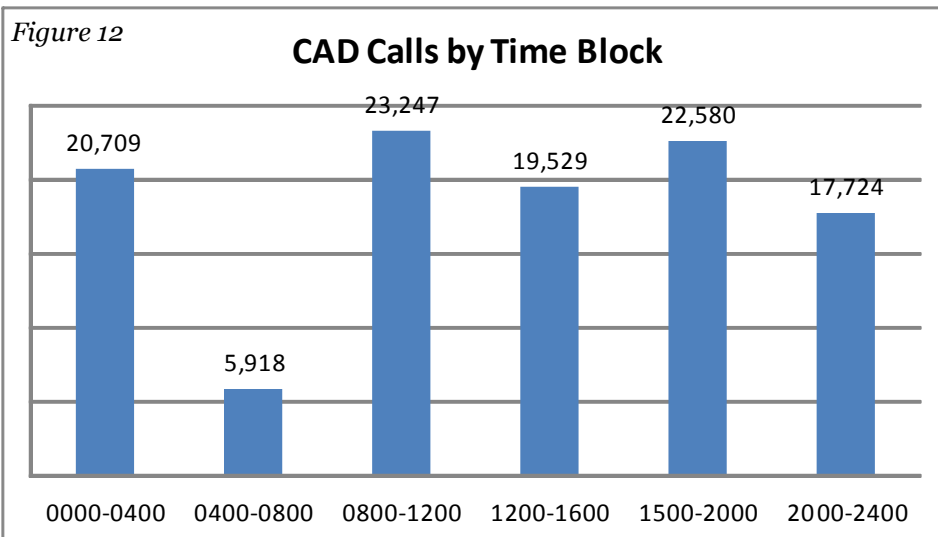
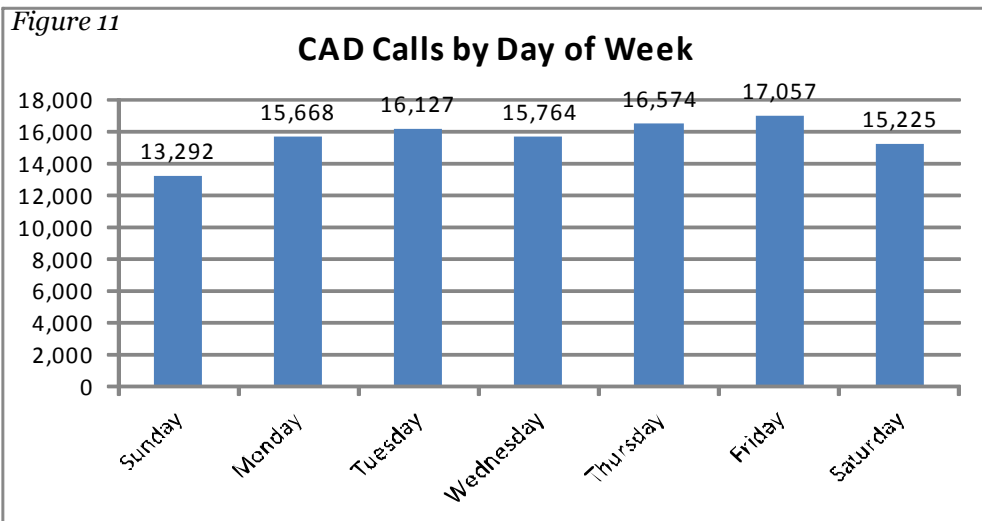
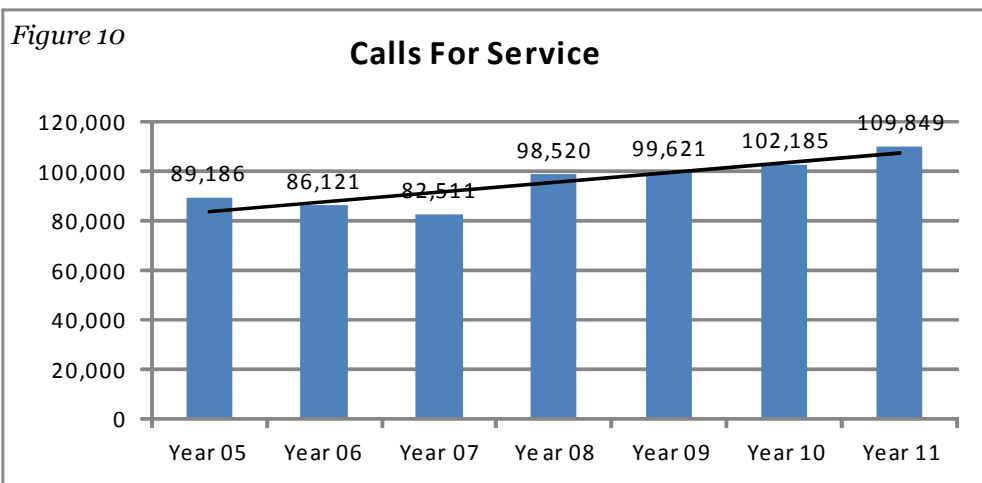
When looking at day of week by time block, the busiest times per day were:

Sunday: 0000-0400
 Mondays: 0800-1200
 Tuesdays: 0800-1200
 Wednesdays: 0800-1200
 Thursdays: 0800-1200
 Fridays: 0800-1200
 Saturdays: 1500-2000

TOP CALLS FOR SERVICE

Top call reasons included:

Motor Vehicle Stops: 38,040
 Check Building: 8,211
 Check Conditions: 4,588
 Ambulance Calls: 3,677
 Accidents: 3,489
 Subject Stop: 3,091
 Activated Alarm: 2,795
 Give advice: 2,741



ARRESTS

The count of Total Arrests increased 11% from the average over the past 6 years. This represented approximately 600 more arrests than 2 years prior.

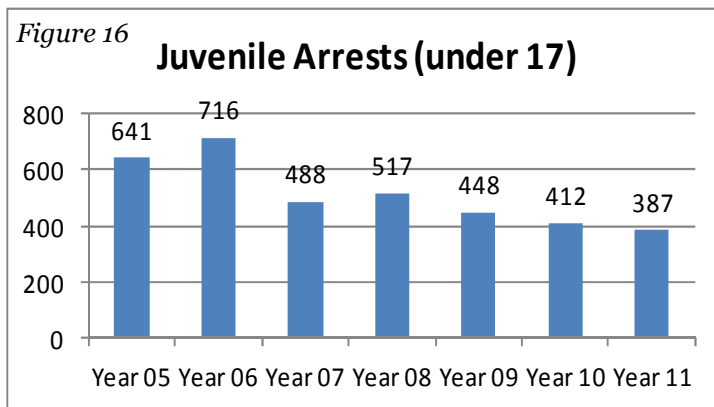
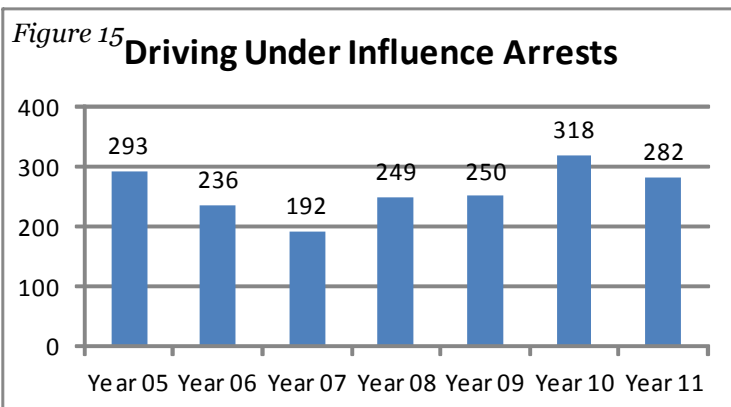
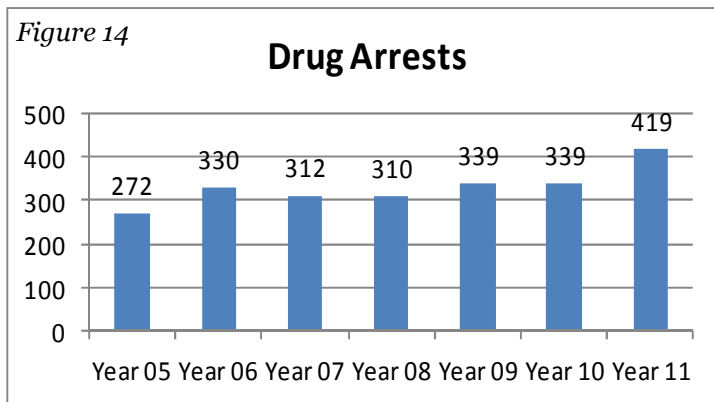
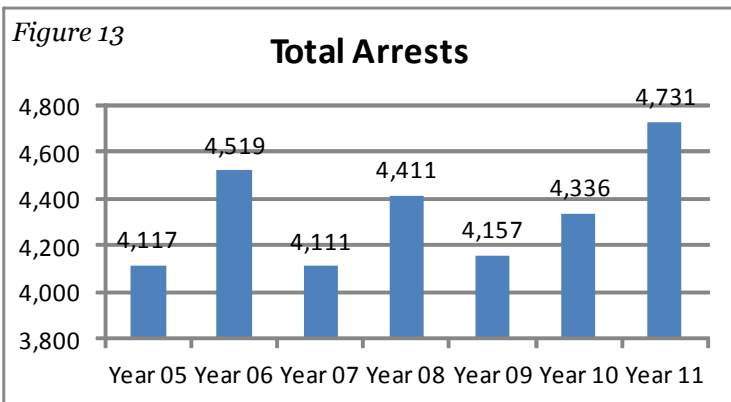
The majority of arrests were for all other offenses (28%), simple assault (13%), and traffic/city ordinances (11%). Drug arrests and driving under the influence arrests ranked 4th and 5th respectively. Drug arrests increased 32% from the average, and driving under the influence arrests increased 10%.

Juvenile arrests have declined over the past 4 years, with a 28% decrease in 2011 from the average. The top 3 offenses that juveniles were arrested for include simple assault (17%), all other larceny (17%), and all other offenses (13%). The majority of juvenile arrests were for individuals 16 years of age (40%). Juveniles 14 and 15 years of age each accounted for approximately 22% of arrests.

Table 6

ARRESTS	Year 2005	Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	Average	Normal Range	Year 2011	% Change Average-2011
TOTAL ARRESTS*	4,117	4,519	4,111	4,411	4,157	4,336	4,275	4,118-4,432	4,731	+11%
DRUG ARRESTS*	272	330	312	310	339	339	317	294-340	419	+32%
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE ARRESTS	293	236	192	249	250	318	256	216-297	282	+10%
JUVENILE ARRESTS	641	716	488	517	448	412	537	430-644	387	-28%

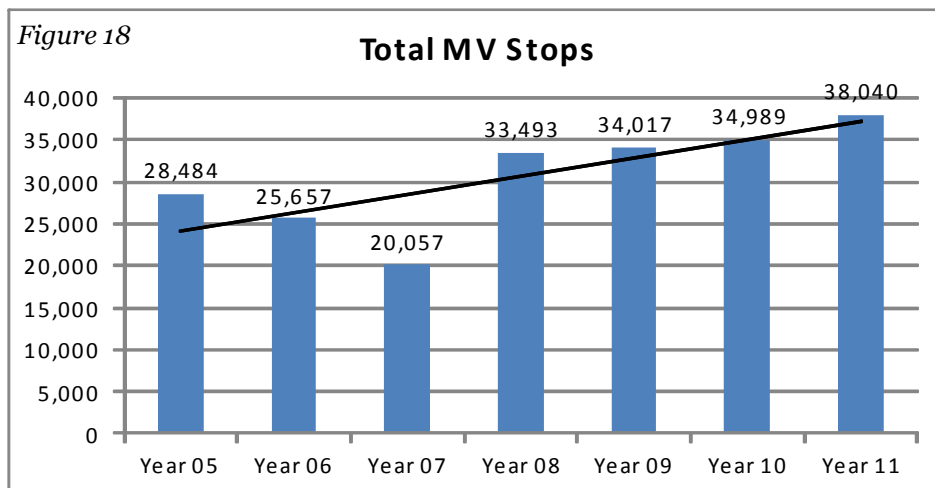
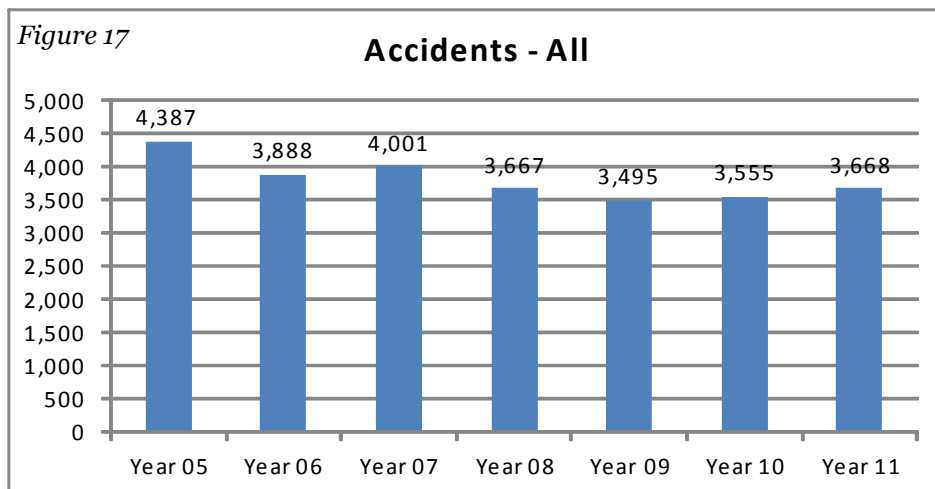
*Indicates statistical significance (z-score threshold).



MOTOR VEHICLE STOPS AND TRAFFIC ANALYSIS

The count of all accident calls for service remained relatively consistent over the past several years with a slight increase in 2011. However, compared to the average of the past 6 years, accidents actually decreased 4% in 2011. See Figure 17.

Inversely, the linear trend line in Figure 18 shows that motor vehicle stops have continuously risen (with the exception of Year 2007) over the past 7 years. Year 2011 represented a 27% increase in motor vehicle stops from the average.

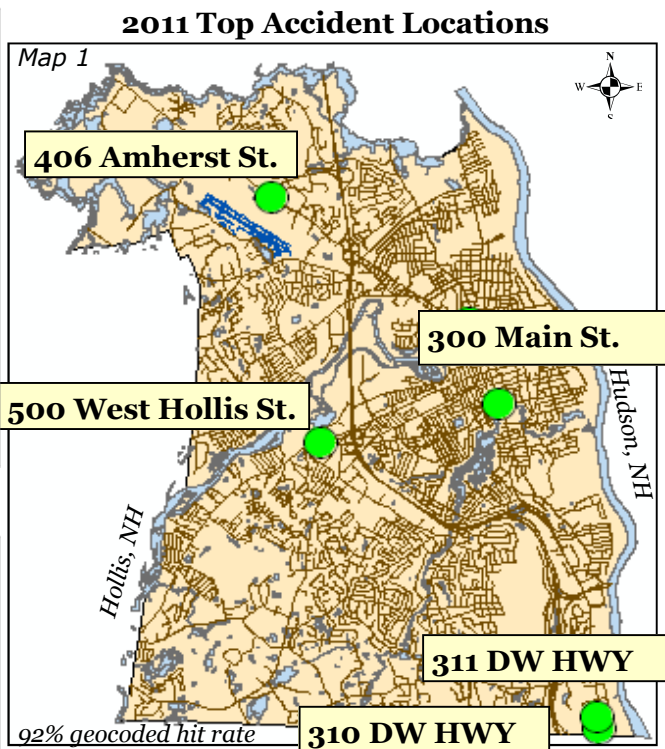
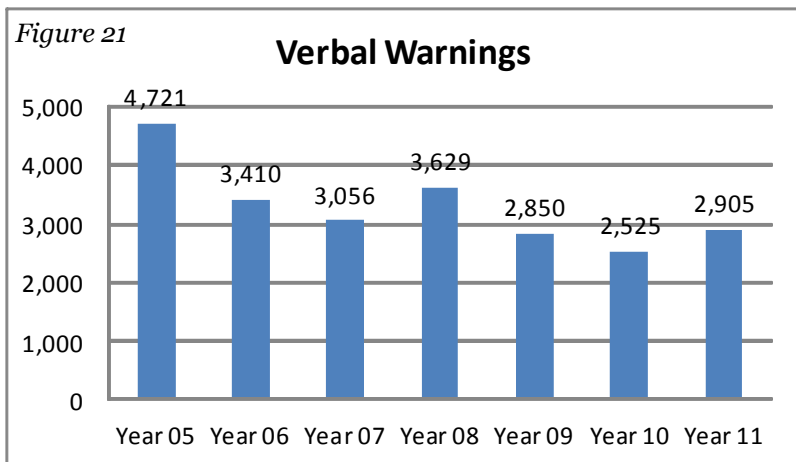
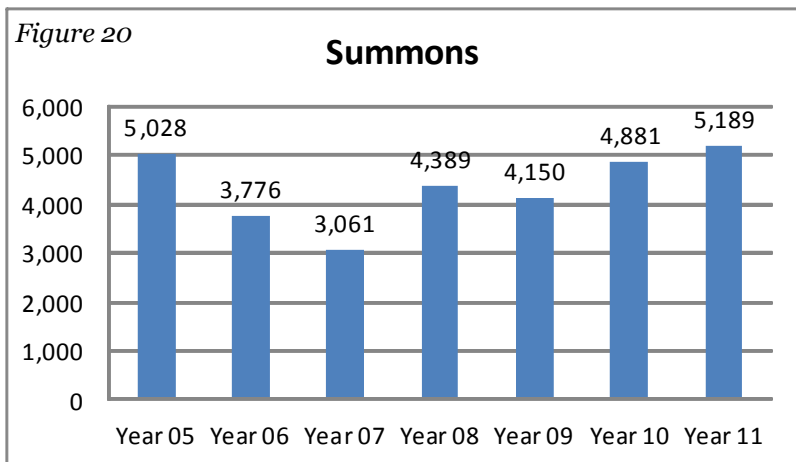
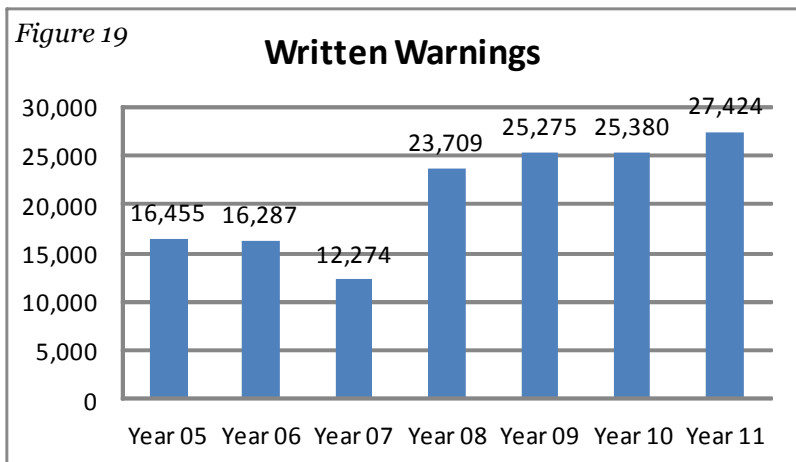


	Year 2005	Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	Average	Normal Range	Year 2011	% Change Average-2011
ACCIDENT—ALL	4,387	3,888	4,001	3,667	3,495	3,555	3,832	3,527-4,137	3,668	-4%
TOTAL MV STOPS	28,484	25,657	20,057	33,493	34,017	34,989	29,450	24,104-34,795	38,040	+29%
WRITTEN WARNINGS	16,455	16,287	12,274	23,709	25,275	25,380	19,897	14,789-25,004	27,424	+38%
SUMMONS	5,028	3,776	3,061	4,389	4,150	4,881	4,214	3,548-4,880	5,189	+23%
VERBAL WARNINGS	4,721	3,410	3,056	3,629	2,850	2,525	3,365	2,661-4,070	2,905	-14%

*Indicates statistical significance (z-score threshold).

MOTOR VEHICLE STOPS AND TRAFFIC ANALYSIS *continued*

Motor vehicle warnings and summons increased 38% and 23% respectively from the average. Although verbal warnings increased 15% from last year, when compared to the average, they actually decreased 14%.



The top 5 accident locations of traffic accidents in Year 2011 included:

- **300 Main Street (44 accidents)**
- **310 Daniel Webster Highway (44 accidents)**
- **406 Amherst Street (30 accidents)**
- **500 West Hollis Street (22 accidents)**
- **311 Daniel Webster Highway (21 accidents)**

Notably, 44 accidents occurred both at 300 Main St. and at 310 DW Highway. Of the 2,349 accident reports written, 6% involved injury. Top repeat accident locations involving injury included: 56 West Hollis St. (4), 283 Amherst St. (3), and 500 W. Hollis St. (3).

Note that not all calls for service for accidents resulted in a report written.

TRENDS AND PROBLEMS

The following table details selected trends/problems that Nashua faced in 2011.

TRENDS/PROBLEM	STRATEGIES IMPLEMENTED	OUTCOMES
<p>COPPER/METAL THEFT Copper products were being stolen at an alarming rate from cell phone tower sites, vacant homes, and commercial establishments throughout New Hampshire (including Nashua). Thieves were able to sell copper and wires with high return. Thieves often left wires dangling, exposing unsuspecting maintenance workers to danger. They also left businesses and residents with thousands of dollars in damage to their plumbing systems.</p> <p>Nashua had 82 reports related to copper theft in 2011: 29 burglaries, 2 damages, 24 thefts, and 27 police information reports. In 2010, there were only 18 copper-related reports: 2 burglaries, 3 damages, 10 thefts, and 3 police information reports. Overall, this represented a 356% increase in copper-related reports from 2010 to 2011.</p>	<p>Apprehension Tactics Police identified hotspot locations of copper theft and placed video surveillance to detect criminal activity.</p> <p>Suppression Tactics Police were provided with analysis weekly, directing them to patrol hotspot locations during the time periods determined to be most active.</p> <p>Target Hardening Tactics Police worked with business owners to increase the risk of detection through strengthening traditional surveillance.</p> <p>Police developed new pawn ordinances (effective April 2012) to include the reporting of commodity metals (such as copper).</p>	<p>Apprehension Police made 10 arrests associated with one copper theft hotspot.</p> <p>Identification of Suspects Police identified multiple other suspects targeting copper and metals throughout the city.</p> <p>Activity Suppressed In the first quarter of 2012, 4 reports (burglary/trespass) were recorded at an address that previously had 30 breaks.</p> <p>Activity Identified There were 18 copper theft-related reports in the first quarter of 2012. Police continue to develop strategies.</p>
<p>BRONSTEIN APARTMENTS STABBING In September 2011, a fight broke out at the Bronstein Apartments (subsidized housing) - over 200 observers. Two individuals were stabbed. This location was later found to be an area in which crime and disorder regularly occurred, but was unreported.</p>	<p>Suppression Tactics Police saturated the Bronstein Apartments area with patrol. Police directed patrol to the area whenever called, regardless of sector assignments (improved response).</p> <p>Target Hardening Tactics Police partnered with residents to improve reporting of crime and disorder. Police worked with Housing Authority to evict problem tenants.</p>	<p>Apprehension Police made 7 related arrests.</p> <p>Problem tenants were successfully evicted.</p> <p>Improved Reporting Residents reported crimes that were previously unreported.</p>
<p>PROSTITUTION Numerous individuals were (1) soliciting as prostitutes on street corners and (2) soliciting as prostitutes on-line and committing prostitution-related acts throughout Nashua.</p>	<p>Apprehension Tactics Problem-Oriented-Policing organized sting operations that targeted street and on-line prostitution solicitations. Police increased field interrogation reporting (intelligence reports) in an effort to identify prostitution rings and related activities. Information was regularly relayed through the Hot Sheet and Crime Bulletins. Police worked with hotels and motels to train staff on identifying prostitution and related activities.</p>	<p>Apprehension 10 individuals from Nashua were arrested during multiple prostitution stings. Numerous offenders were identified and continue to be tracked.</p> <p>During the first quarter of 2012, there have been no reports of street prostitution.</p>

TRENDS AND PROBLEMS: SCAMS

The following table details selected scams that occurred in Nashua in 2011. These are just a few of the ways that suspects try to scam unsuspecting citizens. General tips to prevent being a victim:

- Never give out personal information about yourself to anyone via the telephone, e-mail, or any other method of communication where you don't know with whom you are dealing.
- Never send or wire money to unfamiliar companies or unknown persons.
- If you have information about fraud, report it to your local law enforcement agency.
- If it's too good to be true, it usually is!

SCAM DETAILS	TIPS TO PROTECT YOURSELF
<p>SEARS TV SCAM Suspect contacted business owners and indicated that his brother or friend worked for Sears and could privately sell the business owner televisions for a discounted price. The suspect (usually dressed in a comparable Sears uniform) invited the business owner to the loading dock area of Sears where he took thousands of dollars in cash from the victim, and provided him/her with a receipt. He then would go into Sears, promising to return with the televisions, but fled in a different direction.</p>	<p>Do not conduct "discounted" business with representatives outside of department stores. Make sure to enter the store, talk with a clerk, and complete transactions within the store.</p>
<p>PAVING/CHIMNEY SCAM Suspect approached victim, usually elderly, at their home and asked the victim if they want the chimney repaired or the driveway pavement touched up. After completing the work, many times not to satisfaction, the subjects then demanded an extraordinary payment, often intimidating the victim.</p>	<p>Do not accept door-to-door solicitations for home repairs. Sign a formal contract with any construction company for anticipated work.</p>
<p>GRANDCHILD SCAM This scam involved suspect pretending to be the grandson of elderly victims. The suspect called the victims using the actual names of the victims' grandsons and requested \$4,000-\$6,000, indicating that the grandson needed money (i.e. just in an accident with a rental car and needed the money to repair the vehicle before he could be released from jail, or similar). The suspect requested that the cash be transferred via money gram from Wal-Mart to Canada. Victim later discovered that the subject calling was not the actual grandchild. Suspects have stolen thousands of dollars from multiple victims.</p>	<p>Never send or wire money to unfamiliar companies or unknown persons. Take your time and verify the accuracy of the caller's claim. Talk over such solicitations with a trusted friend, family member, or financial advisor.</p>
<p>MONEYPAK SCAM A caller excitedly told victim that he won money or he told the victim a distress story, playing on the victim's emotions. He then asked the victim to go to CVS or another retailer to purchase a MoneyPak for up to \$500. He provided the victim with a 1-800 number to call him back, or he arranged to call the victim back so that the victim could give him the serial number on the loaded card. Once the victim gave the suspect the 14 digit serial number on the back of the card, the suspect used the account and the victim's other personal information to fraudulently make on-line purchases.</p>	<p>Do not respond to any of these calls or solicitations. Instead, report these suspicious calls to your local police department.</p>
<p>CASH THIS CHECK SCAM Victims received checks in the mail for rebates, job offers, college reimbursements, lottery and other winnings, cruises, etc., and were asked to cash the checks immediately against their accounts, then wire the money, less the victim's commission/winnings, through Western Union. The original checks were later determined to be fake, and the victim was out the cash.</p>	<p>Do not cash unexpected checks. Do not send money to companies for overpayments in listed checks.</p>

DATA SOURCE

The data in this report was compiled using the Nashua Police Departments records management system called **Information Management Corporation (IMC)**. 2005 represents the first full year of data available.

DEFINITIONS

All Other Offenses = All other offenses represents all crimes which are not Group A offenses and not included in one of the specifically named Group B crime categories. Examples of 'All Other Offenses' include "Accessory Before/After the Fact", "Aiding and Abetting", "Conspiracy to Commit", "Facilitation of", "Solicitation to Commit", and "Threat to Commit". Generally, traffic offenses are excluded from this category except for "Hit and Run" and "Vehicular Manslaughter".

Calls for Service = Calls for Service is the total number of calls self-initiated by officers or called into Communications, inclusive of 911 calls. They also include sex offender registrations, school resource activities, and other non-criminal police reporting and activities.

Crimes = Crimes refers to the unduplicated count of NIBRS-based incidents reported to the police. In the instance that a case involved multiple crimes, the hierarchy crime (according to the federal Uniform Crime Reports, UCR) was used to identify the offense.

NIBRS = The National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) is a redesign of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and collects more comprehensive data on each crime reported. The categories used in this report are those determined by the FBI.

Normal Range = Normal Range is the length of the smallest interval to the largest interval. The Normal Range subtracts the standard deviation from the average to calculate the smallest interval and adds the standard deviation to the average to calculate the largest interval.

Statistically Significant Changes = Z-Scores are a statistical measure used in data analysis that quantifies the distances (measured in standard deviations) that a data point is from the mean of a data set. Z-scores are associated with the standard normal distribution (bell curve) as shown to the right. Z-scores equal zero at the mean, are negative to the left of the mean, and are positive to the right of the mean. 95% of the data fits within the normal range. Those Z-score values less than -1.96 or greater than $+1.96$ met the threshold of significance used in this report, and are represented with an asterisk (*).

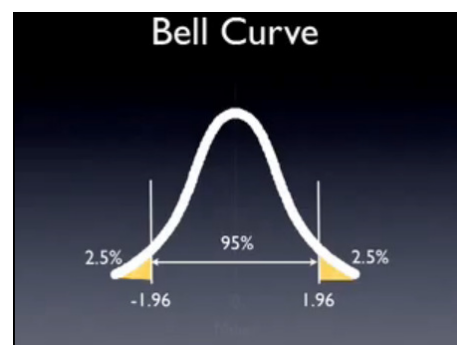


Photo courtesy of YouTube (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?>)