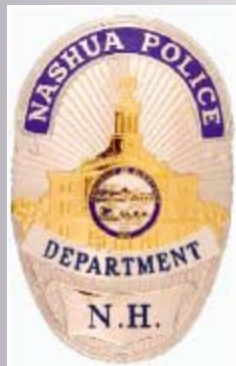


Nashua Police Department 2014 Annual Crime Report

*Compiled by:
Nashua Police Department Crime Analysis Unit
April 2015*



Chief Executive Officer

Chief Andrew Lavoie

Deputy Chief of Operations

Deputy Chief Michael Carignan

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 2014 Annual Crime Report** represents crime and disorder issues reported to police between January 1, 2005 and December 31, 2014. This report provides annual statistics to law enforcement and city leaders to develop and strengthen prevention and suppression strategies as it relates to crime and disorder.

ANNUAL Crime REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

City Overview	3
Department Overview	3
Accreditation	3

CRIMES KNOWN TO POLICE

Calls For Service	4
Overall Crimes	5
Person Crimes	6
Property Crimes	7
Crimes Against Society	8
Other Crimes	9
Arrests	10

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND MOTOR VEHICLE STOPS

Traffic Accident and Motor Vehicle Stops Analysis	11-12
Written Warnings, Verbal Warnings, and Summonses	12
Top Accident Locations	12

DATA SOURCE AND DEFINITIONS

13

INTRODUCTION

CITY OVERVIEW

Nashua, New Hampshire is a city located in the Hillsborough County of Southern, New Hampshire. Nashua extends 36 square miles and has a population of approximately 89,000 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. (<http://www.gonashua.com/LivingHere/HistoryofNashua/tabid/896/Default.aspx>)

DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW

The Nashua Police Department has 179 total sworn personnel and 75 full-time and part-time 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 Thomas Maffee and Police Commissioner Robert Valade. Both are 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, Crime Scene Unit, Crisis Negotiation Unit, Dive Team Search and Recovery Unit, Domestic Violence Unit, Hazardous Device Unit, Media Relations Unit, Motorcycle Unit, Parking Enforcement Unit, Photography Unit, Polygraph Unit, Problem-Oriented Policing Unit, Special Reaction Team, and a Traffic Enforcement Unit.

ACCREDITATION

The Nashua Police Department is one of 800 law enforcement agencies in North America that is accredited through the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). CALEA, formed in 1979, provides law enforcement agencies an opportunity to voluntarily demonstrate 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, 2010, and 2013. During the most recent assessment, the Nashua Police Department completed the assessment with none of the 480 standard files returned for correction. The Department was commended for having an outstanding on-site assessment during the Commission Hearing in March, 2013. The Commission voted unanimously for the Nashua Police Department to receive its seventh accreditation award.

Hillsborough County: Nashua

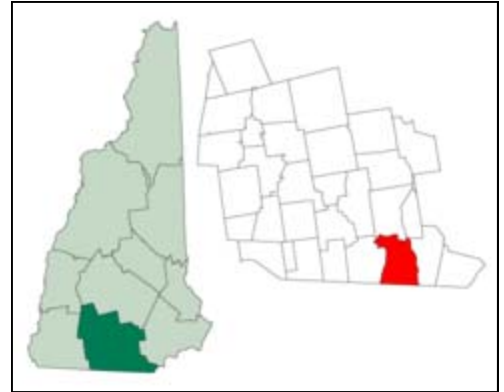


Photo: Courtesy of Wikipedia.org



Photo: Courtesy of Leslie O'Shaughnessy Studios



Photo: Courtesy of CALEA. Marks of Public Safety Excellence

CALLS FOR SERVICE

OVERALL

Calls for Service had no change in 2014 from the average. Figure 1 shows that Calls for Service showed a slight decline in 2013 and 2014.

DAY OF WEEK

Figure 2 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 Tuesdays and Wednesdays respectively.

TIME BLOCK

Figure 3 details Calls for Service by Time Block—a four hour time period. Most Calls for Service occurred between 0800 to 1200 hours (22% of all calls) and 1600-2000 hours (22% of all calls).

DAY OF WEEK BY TIME BLOCK

When looking at Day of Week by time block (see Table 1), the busiest times by day were:

Mondays 0800-1200 (23%)
 Tuesdays: 0800-1200 (24%)
 Wednesdays: 0800-1200 (24%)
 Thursdays: 0800-1200 (23%)

TOP CALLS FOR SERVICE

Top call reasons included:
 Motor Vehicle Stops (31%)
 Follow Up (5%)
 Check Conditions (4%)
 Accidents (4%)
 Ambulance Calls (4%)
 Subject Stop (3%)
 Activated Alarm (3%)
 Give Advice (3%)
 Give Assistance (3%)

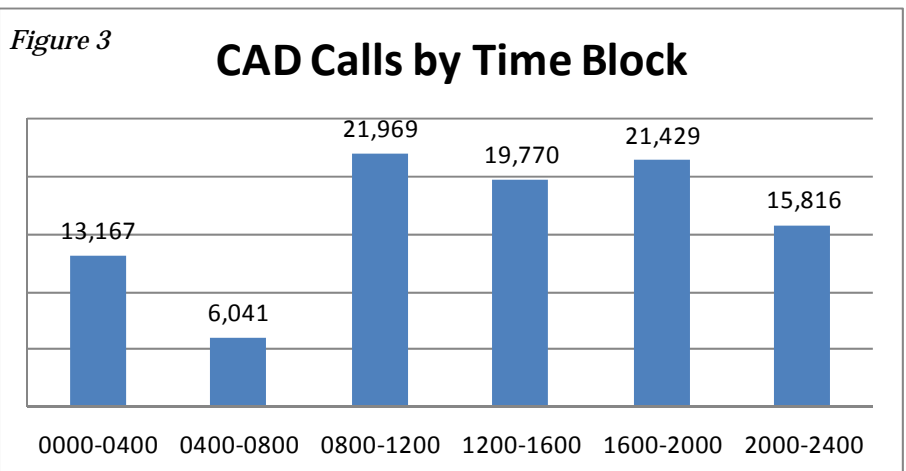
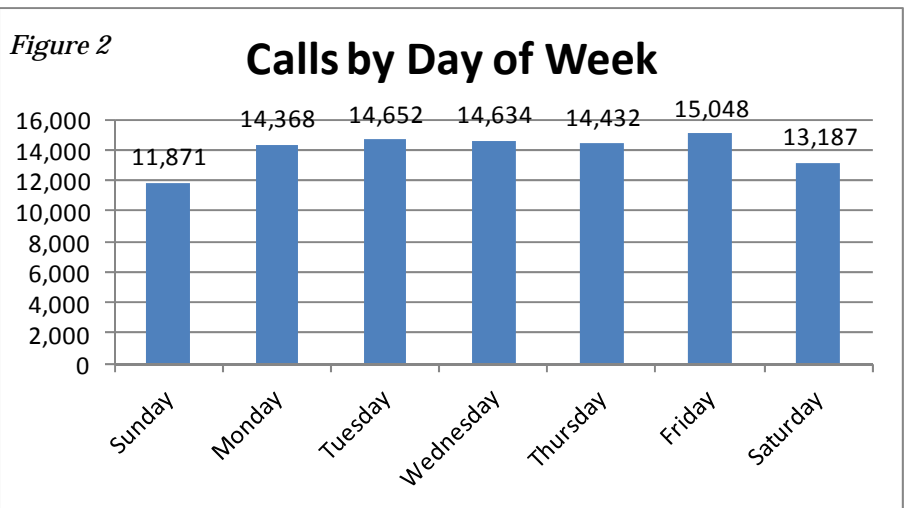
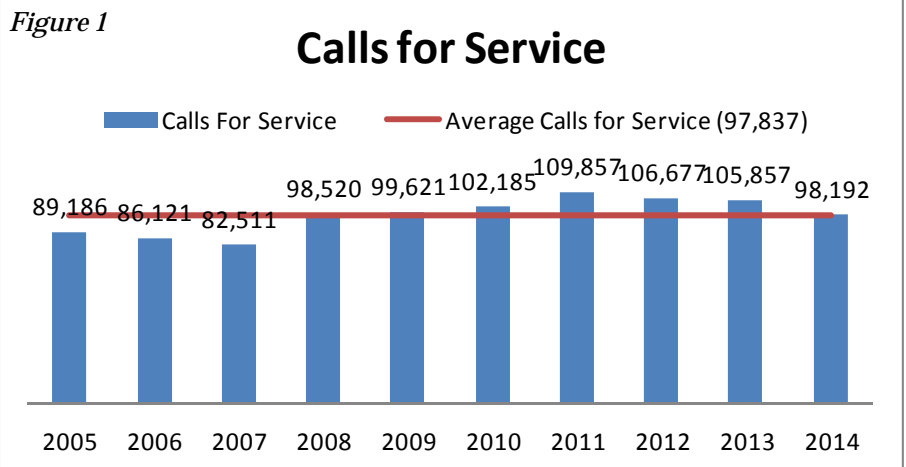


Table 1: Day of Week	0000-0400	0400-0800	0800-1200	1200-1600	1600-2000	2000-2400
SUNDAY	17%	5%	19%	20%	22%	17%
MONDAY	12%	6%	23%	21%	22%	16%
TUESDAY	12%	6%	24%	21%	22%	15%
WEDNESDAY	13%	6%	24%	20%	21%	15%
THURSDAY	13%	7%	23%	20%	22%	16%
FRIDAY	13%	7%	22%	19%	22%	17%
SATURDAY	15%	5%	20%	20%	22%	18%

CRIMES KNOWN TO POLICE

DEFINITION

Crimes refer 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 2013 and dividing by 9 (years). See Table 2.

OVERALL CRIMES

Overall, crimes against persons, property, and society have collectively decreased 12% from the average.

Total Person Crime counts decreased 13% in 2014 from the average, at 1,083 person crimes reported. (Figure 4)

Total Property Crimes decreased 19% from the average. (Figure 5)

Total Crimes Against Society have been on a steady rise in the past several years, but experienced a dip in 2013. (Figure 6)

Total Other Crimes/Non-Crimes reported to the police saw a 4% increase in 2014 from the average. These include “All Other Offenses”, “Traffic Offenses”, “Runaways”, and “Police Information” reports.

Figure 4

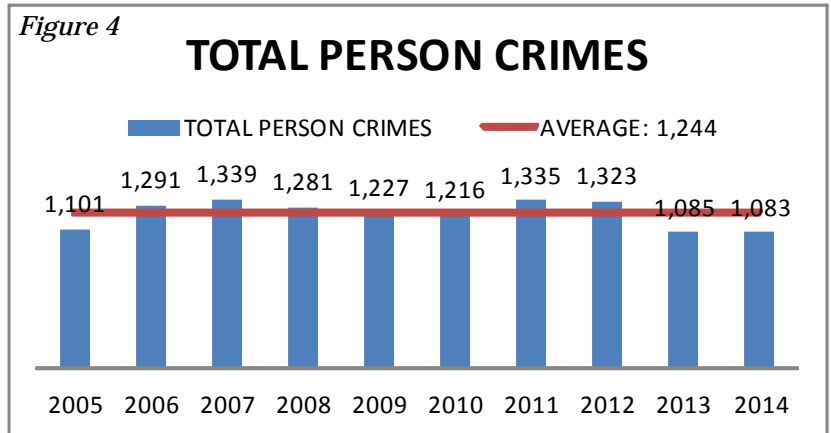


Figure 5

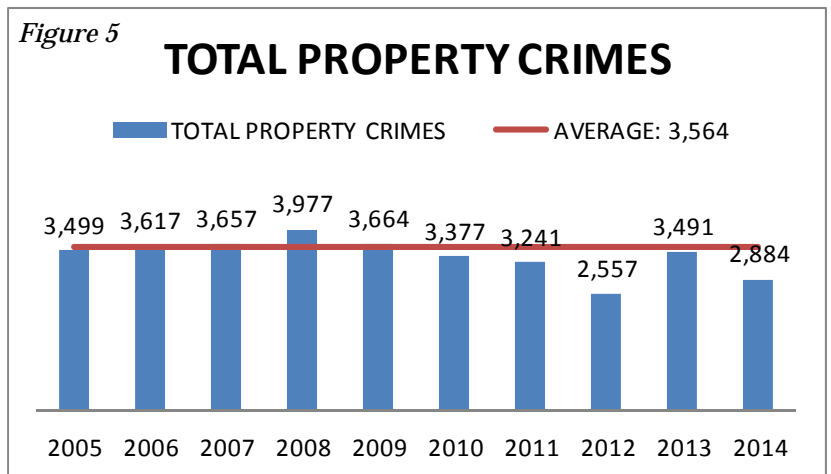
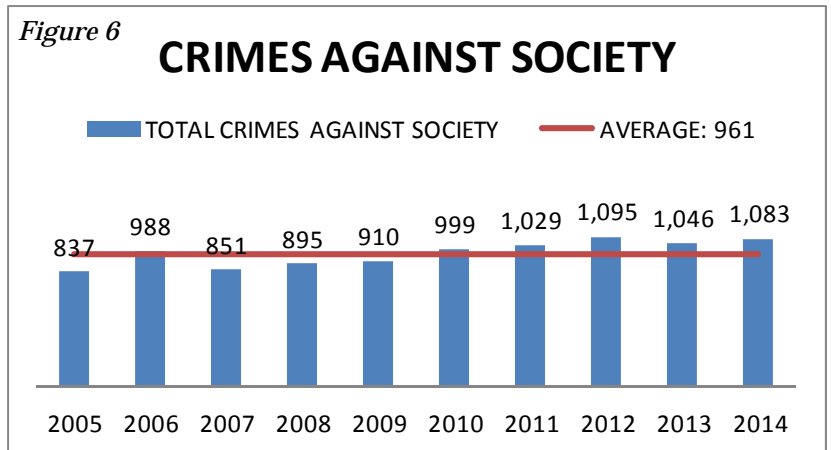


Figure 6



Crime Category	2013	Average 2005-2013	Normal Range	2014	% Change Average-2014
PERSON	1,085	1,244	1,153-1,376	1,083	-13%
PROPERTY*	3,491	3,564	3,369-3,778	2,884	-19%
SOCIETY	1,046	961	865-1,036	1,083	+13%
PERS/PROP/SOC COMBINED	5,622	5,770	5,552-5,987	5,050	-12%
OTHER CRIMES/NON CRIMES	3,512	3,345	2,954-3,694	3,489	+4%

*Indicates statistical significance

PERSON CRIMES

ASSAULT OFFENSES

The majority of Person Crimes reported were for assault offenses (82%). See Figure 7 and Table 3. All assault sub-categories were generally consistent with last year's counts. The decrease in Intimidation reached the level of statistical significance in 2014.

HOMICIDE OFFENSES

Notably, there were 4 homicide events in Nashua in 2014:

- Craig Guillemette (2/22/68) was hit during a fight with a known subject and sustained injuries that led to his death. (January)
- Andres Garcia (1/5/79) was shot and killed during a domestic involvement. (May)
- Meg Halley (8/20/59) was stabbed to death in the road way near Bridge St. by her boyfriend, Allen Rediker (11/25/56), who then shot himself in the head and passed away. (November)
- Brielle Gage (1/21/11) was beaten to death. Mother Katlyn Marin arrested in Jan. 2015 for second degree murder. (November)

KIDNAPPING

There were 16 reports of kidnapping in 2014, which is within the normal range. This category included domestic violence cases, interference with child custody, criminal restraint, and abductions. Note that there were 2 abductions/attempted abductions in 2014. One was determined to be a false report. The second involved a domestic

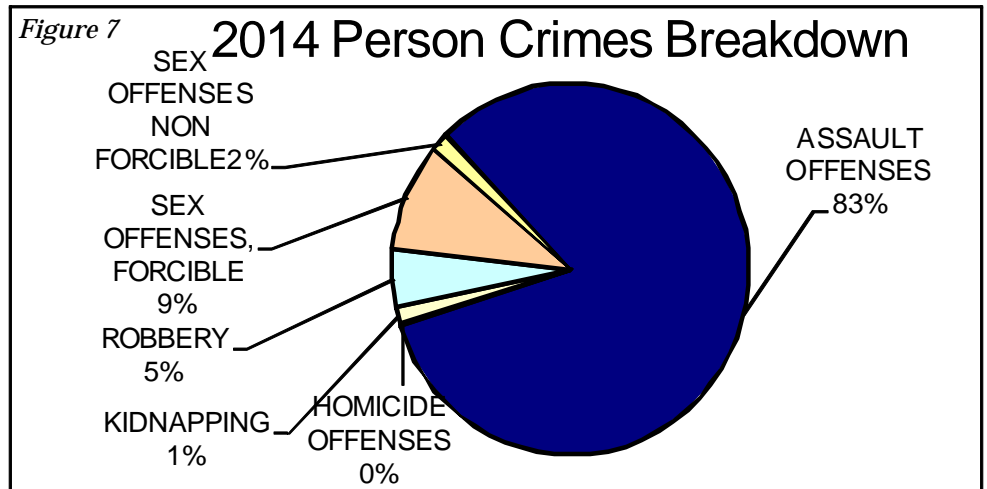
violence case. There were no stranger abductions/ attempts in 2014.

ROBBERY

In 2014, robberies increased 20% from the average. However, this represented a decrease from last year. The majority of all robberies (44%) involved personal weapons (had/feet/etc.). 20% of all robberies involved a knife/cutting instrument, and 13% involved a firearm. Notably, there was a decrease from 2013 in weapons used during a robbery, and an increase in personal weapons (hand/feet/etc.) used.

Robberies occurred at: commercial businesses (53% of all robberies), on the street or in residences (27% of all robberies), and other locations (20% of all robberies).

In addition, most robberies in 2014 occurred in November (9), August (8), and March (7).



Crime Category	Year 13	Average 2005-2013	Normal Range	Year 14	% Change Average-2014
ASSAULT OFFENSES*	918	1,064	975-1,152	889	-16%
<i>Aggravated Assaults</i>	77	92	79-106	72	-22%
<i>Simple Assaults</i>	749	800	734-866	726	-9%
<i>Intimidation*</i>	93	172	138-206	91	-47%
HOMICIDE OFFENSES	5	2	1-3	4	+100%
KIDNAPPING	8	17	13-21	16	-6%
<i>Abduction/Attempted</i>	0	1	0-3	2	+100%
<i>Domestic/Interference with Child Custody, Criminal Restraint</i>	8	16	12-19	14	-13%
ROBBERY	62	46	37-54	55	+20%
SEX OFFENSES, FORCIBLE	74	85	71-99	101	+19%
SEX OFFENSES, NONFORCIBLE	18	31	20-41	18	+42%
TOTAL PERSON CRIMES	1,085	1,244	1,154-1,335	1,083	-13%

*Indicates statistical significance

PROPERTY CRIMES

OVERALL

Overall, Property Crimes decreased 19% from the average over the past 9 years.

ARSON

Year 2014 represented a 40% decrease from the average in arsons.

BURGLARY

Burglaries decreased 27% from the average. The majority (72%) of all burglaries were residential. 21% burglaries into commercial businesses. The remaining burglaries were into other locations (such as schools, churches, etc.). This represented a statistically significant decrease overall.

Note that residential burglaries showed the largest decrease (-27%) from 2013. Otherwise, 2014 count of burglaries is consistent with previous years.

COUNTERFEIT/FORGERY

Counterfeit/Forgery decreased 5% in 2014 from the average. This represented a 36% decrease from 2013.

DESTRUCTION

Destruction to property included graffiti, smashed windows, BB gun damages, punctured tires, and more. Destruction decreased 33% from the average. Almost half of Destruction reports involved damages to a motor vehicle (without entry), 8% of damages were to "Other" (such as

mailboxes, walls, etc.), 19% were to residences, and 7% were to businesses. This reduction represented a statistical significance. In addition, these rates by type of destruction were consistent with last year's rates.

LARCENY/THEFT OFFENSES

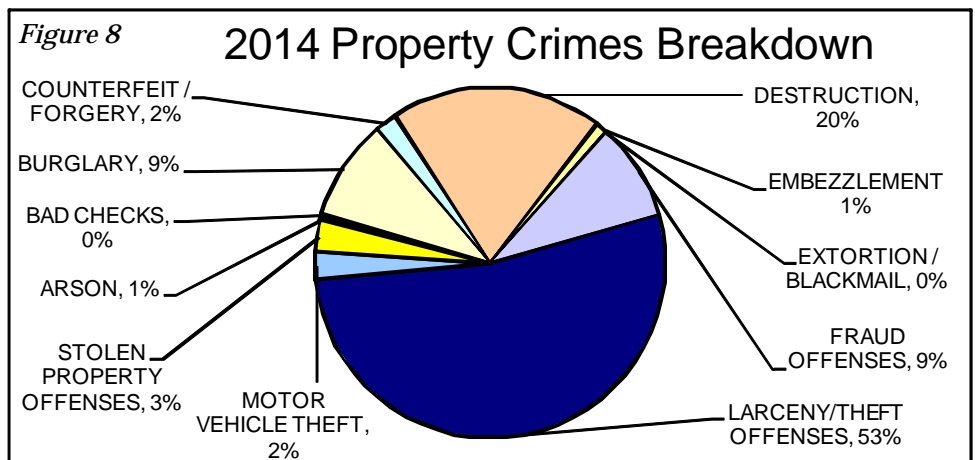
The majority of property crime reports were for larcenies, such as shoplifting, theft from a building, and all other larcenies. Larcenies saw a statistically significant 17% decrease from the average.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Motor vehicle theft decreased 35% from the average, and was relatively consistent with last year's counts. Motor vehicle thefts peaked in 2014 in June, September, and November, accounting for almost half of all stolen vehicles.

STOLEN PROPERTY OFFENSES

Stolen property offenses (including receiving stolen property) showed a continuous increase over the last five years, with the highest count seen in 2014 (130% increase from the average).



Crime Category	Year 13	Average 2005-2013	Normal Range	2014	% Change Average-2014
ARSON	9	25	14-36	15	-40%
BAD CHECKS	6	11	6-15	3	-73%
BURGLARY*	322	370	329-411	269	-27%
COUNTERFEIT /FORGERY	91	61	43-80	58	-5%
DESTRUCTION*	718	848	742-953	567	-33%
EMBEZZLEMENT	33	34	26-41	29	-15%
EXTORTION	1	1	1-2	0	-100%
FRAUD OFFENSES	268	235	196-274	261	+11%
LARCENY/THEFT*	1,898	1,836	1,699-1,973	1,528	-17%
MV THEFT	80	109	79-138	71	-35%
STOLEN PROPERTY	65	36	20-52	83	+130%
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIMES	3,491	3,564	3,370-3,759	2,884	-19%

*Indicates statistical significance

CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY

OVERALL

Overall, Crimes Against Society progressively increased since 2007, with a 13% increase in 2014 from the average of the last 9 years. See Table 5 and Figure 9 for details.

The majority of Crimes Against Society included drug offenses (34%), disorderly conduct (21%), and driving under the influence (18%). See Figure 10 for details.

Increases were seen in several categories. Specifically, trespassing increased 44% from the past 9-year average, rendering it statistically significant.

Figure 9

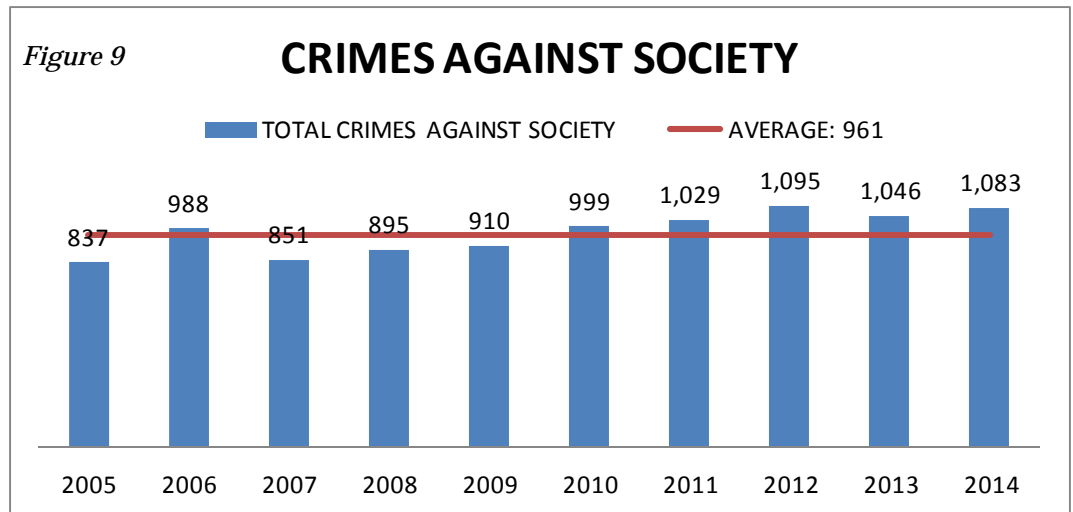


Figure 10

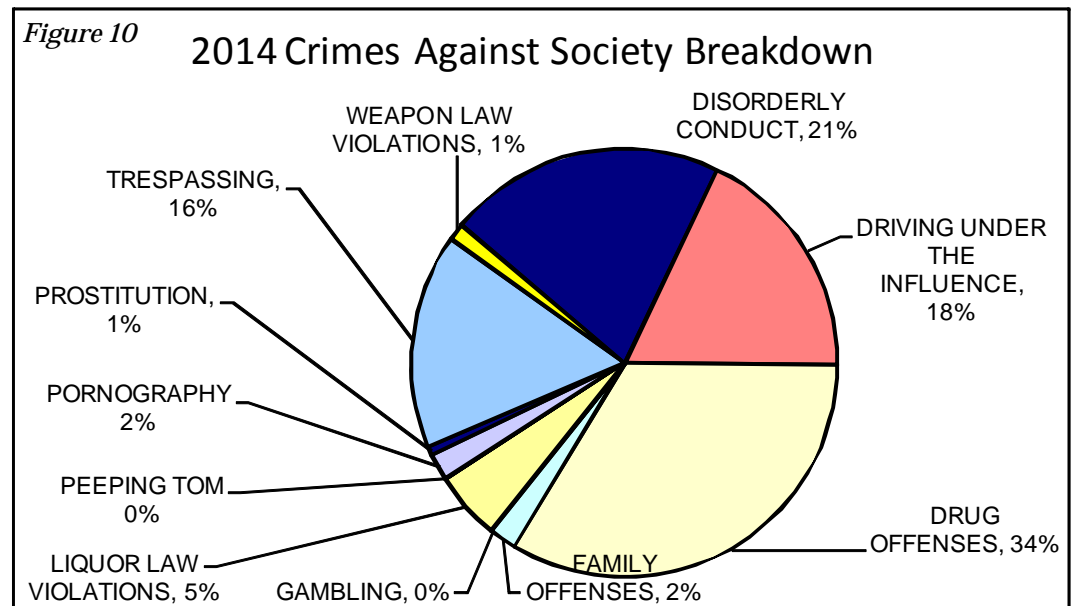


Table 5

Crime Category	Year 2013	Average 2005-2013	Normal Range	2014	% Change Average-2014
DISORDERLY	240	232	210-255	228	-2%
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE	216	228	195-261	194	-15%
DRUG OFFENSES*	322	258	212-304	363	+41%
FAMILY OFFENSES	38	39	35-44	23	-41%
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	49	53	36-71	56	+5%
PORNOGRAPHY*	16	10	5-14	22	+125%
PROSTITUTION	3	7	3-11	8	+14%
TRESPASSING*	155	122	104-140	176	+44%
WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS	7	12	8-16	13	+8%
TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	1,046	961	875-1,047	1,083	+13%

*Indicates statistical significance

OTHER CRIMES/NON-CRIMES

OVERALL

The majority of Other Crimes/Non-Crimes known to police were police information reports. See Figure 11.

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 3% increase in 2014 from the average.

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 2% reduction in reported offenses from the average.

Runaways decreased 30% from the average. In addition, the age groups of most runaways was 15 years old. See Figure 12 and Table 6.

Police information reports were comprised of officer safety reports, suspicious activities, gang/drug information, suicides, sudden deaths, and other intelligence reports. These were **not crimes** reported to police, but rather were events or intelligence gathering reports. These reports increased 11% from the average.

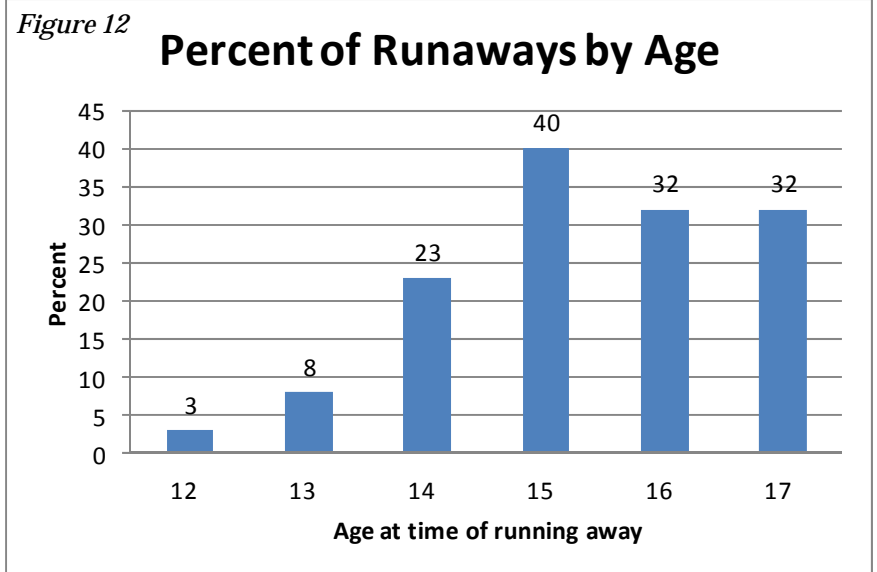
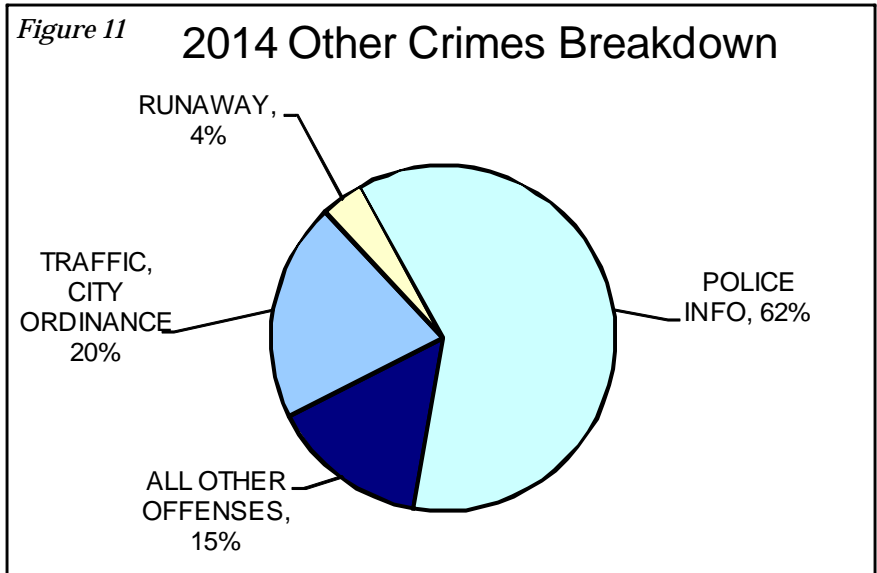


Figure 15: The majority of Runaways were 15 years of age at the time that they ran away.

Crime Category	Year 2013	Average 2005-2013	Normal Range	2014	% Change Average-2014
ALL OTHER OFFENSES	537	502	417-587	515	+3%
TRAFFIC/CITY ORDINANCES	634	727	557-898	713	-2%
RUNAWAY	162	200	167-232	140	-30%
POLICE INFORMATION	2,179	1,916	1,521-2,312	2,121	+11%
TOTAL OTHER CRIMES/ NON-CRIMES	3,512	3,345	2,991-3,699	3,489	+4%

*Indicates statistical significance

ARRESTS

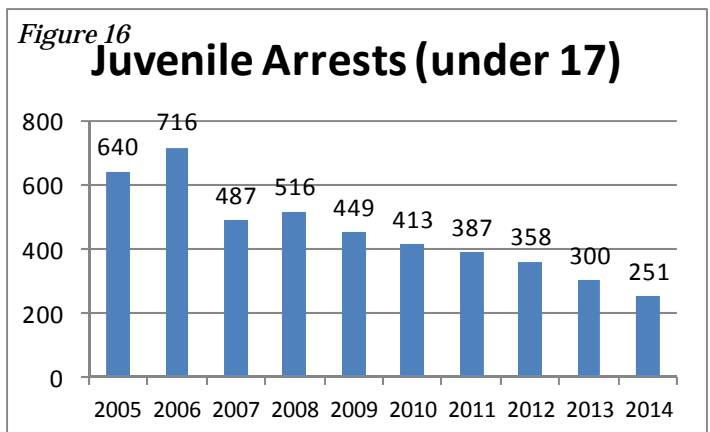
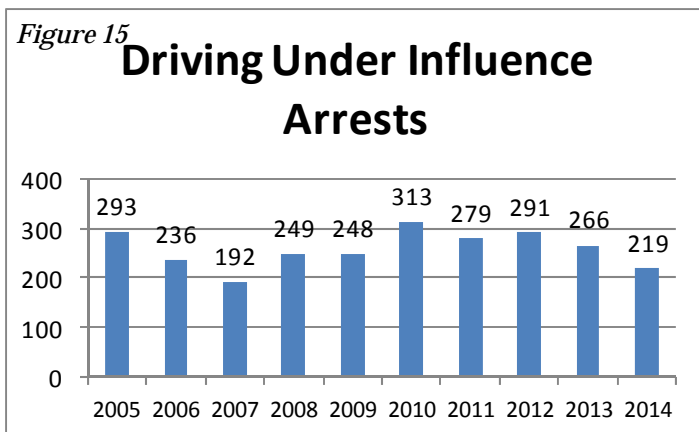
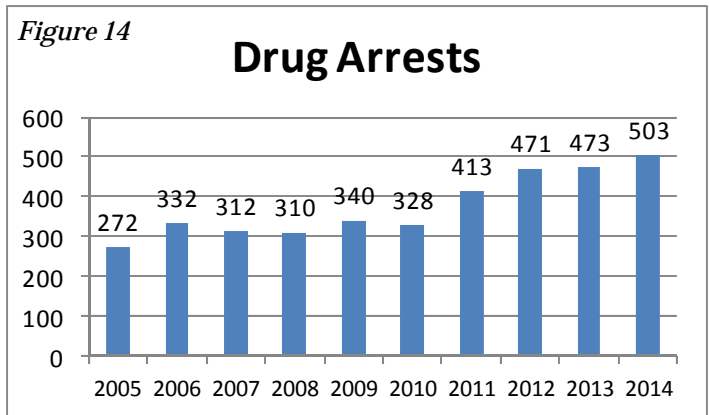
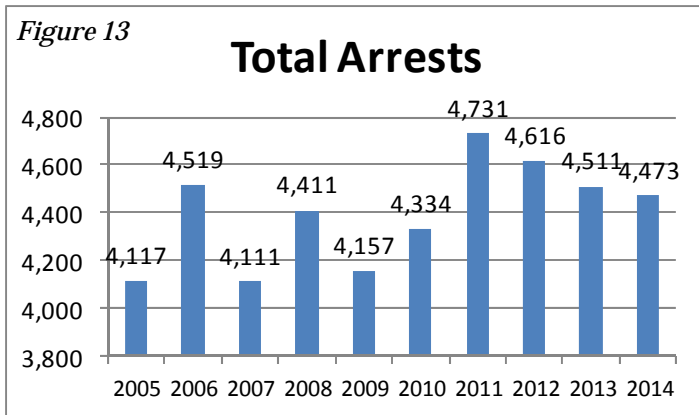
The count of Total Arrests increased 2% from the average over the past 9 years. See Table 7. The majority of arrests were for all other offenses (27%), simple assault (12%), traffic/city ordinances (11%), and drug violations (10%).

Drug arrests increased 39% in 2014 from the average, and have seen a continuous increase over the past several years. This increase met the level of statistical significance. In addition, driving under the influence arrests decreased 17% from the average.

Juvenile arrests have declined over the past 6 years, with a 47% decrease in 2014 from the average. The top 2 offenses that juveniles were arrested for included simple assault (17%) and larceny (16%, which includes shoplifting). The majority of juvenile arrests were of individuals 14 years of age (16%), 15 years of age (38%), and 16 years of age (37%).

ARRESTS	Year 2013	Average 2005-2013	Normal Range	Year 2014	% Change Average-2014
TOTAL ARRESTS	4,511	4,390	4,177-4,603	4,473	+2%
DRUG ARRESTS*	473	361	292-430	503	+39%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE ARRESTS (DUI)	266	263	229-297	219	-17%
JUVENILE ARRESTS(UNDER 17)	300	474	348-600	251	-47%

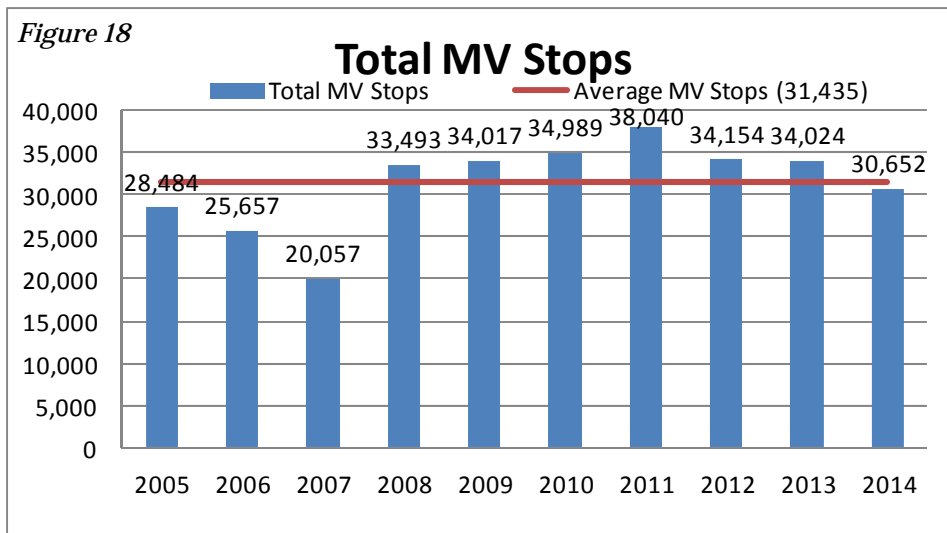
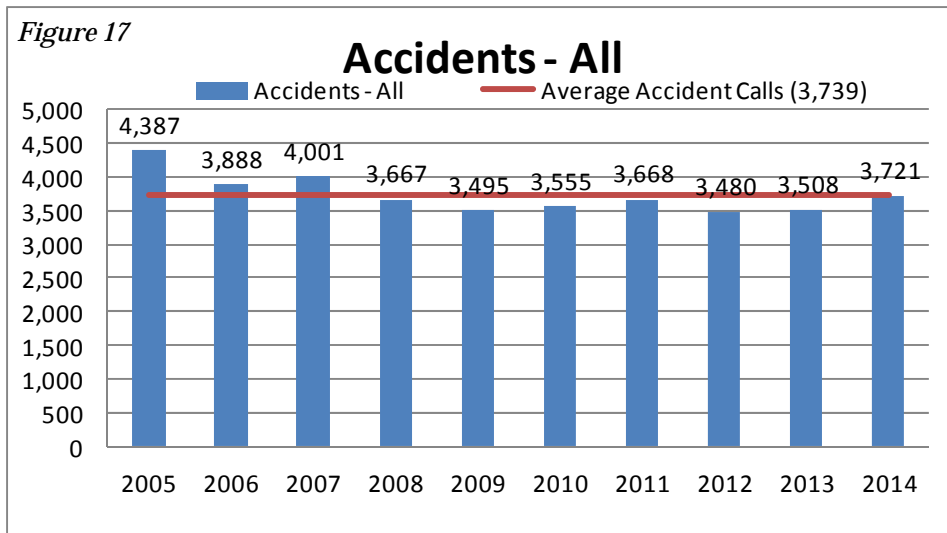
*Indicates statistical significance



TRAFFIC ACCIDENT AND MOTOR VEHICLE STOPS ANALYSIS

The count of all accident calls for service remained relatively consistent over the past several years with relatively no change from the average reported in 2014. See Figure 17 and Table 8.

Figure 18 shows that motor vehicle stops have fluctuated over the past 9 years. Year 2014 represented a 2% decrease in motor vehicle stops from the average.



	Year 2013	Average 2005-2013	Normal Range	Year 2014	% Change Average-2014
ACCIDENTS	3,508	3,739	3,453-4,025	3,721	-0%
MV STOPS	34,024	31,435	26,135-36,735	30,652	-2%
WRITTEN WARNINGS	23,875	21,586	16,676-26,496	21,613	+0%
SUMMONS	5,436	4,521	3,808-5,235	5,203	+15%
VERBAL WARNINGS*	2,305	3,180	2,512-3,849	1,614	-49%

* Indicates statistical significance

TRAFFIC ACCIDENT AND MOTOR VEHICLE STOPS ANALYSIS *continued*

Motor vehicle warnings remained consistent with the average, and summons increased 15% from the average. Verbal warnings decreased 49% from the average, which represents a statistical significance. See Figures 19, 20, and 21.

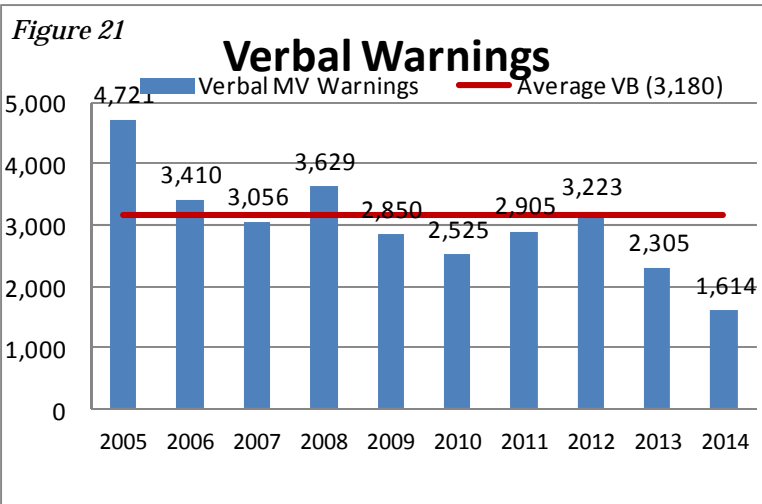
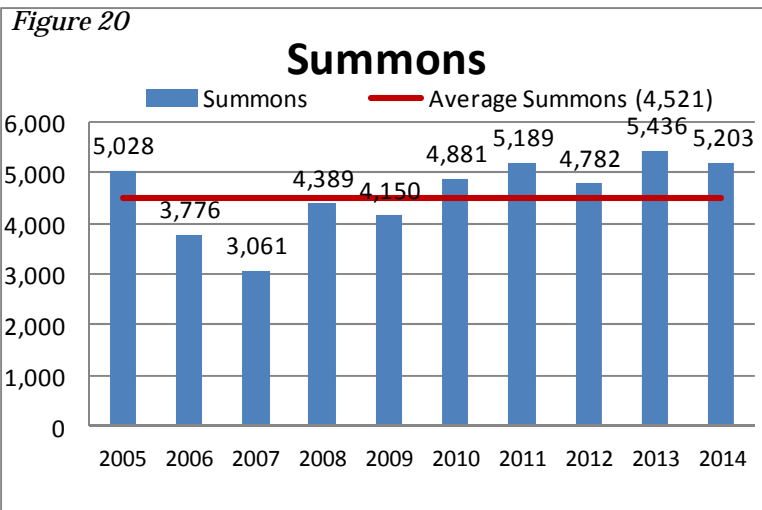
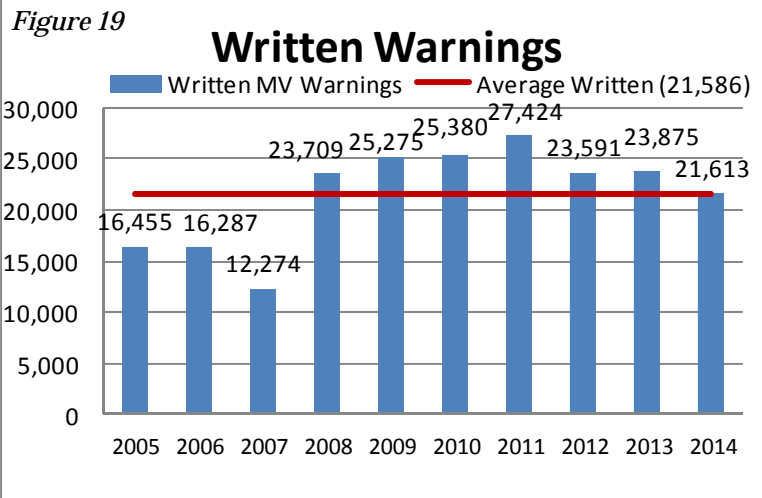


Figure 22: 2014 Top Accident Locations

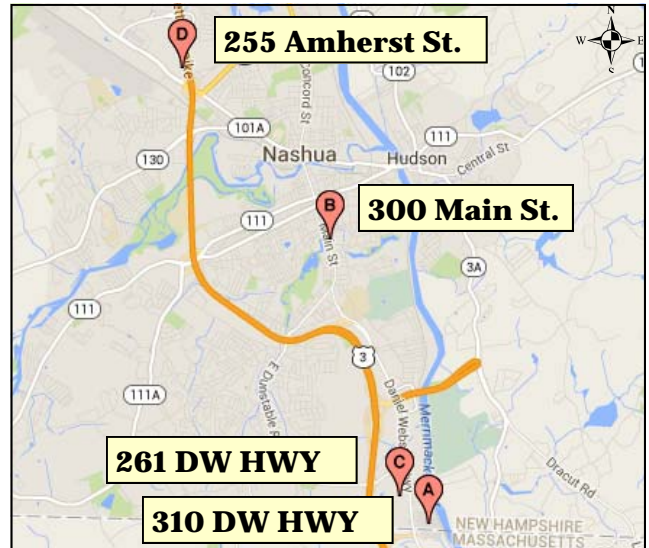


Figure 22 and Table 9 detail the top 4 locations of traffic accidents in 2014. Of note, 310 Daniel Webster HWY (Pheasant Lane Mall) was rated the top accident location in 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Also of note, all “Top Addresses” for accidents *combined* accounted for less than 2% of all accidents citywide.

Not all calls for service for accidents resulted in a report written. Accident reports are only written for selected incidents such as those involving injury, damage over \$1,000, City vehicles, etc.

Top Address	# of Accidents	% Change from 2013 Accidents
310 Daniel Webster HWY	31	+7%
300 Main St.	21	-9%
261 Daniel Webster HWY	20	+43%
255 Amherst St.	14	+75%

DATA SOURCE

The data in this report was compiled using the Nashua Police Departments records' management system called **Tritech Software Systems (formerly 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 Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) defined 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".

Average = The Average refers to the sums of the data (2005 through 2013), divided by the number of years (9). Note that totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

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 categorize 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 as it relates to the uniform reporting of crime and events.

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.

Percent Change = Percent Change is the extent to which a category gains or loses value. The calculation is (new-old)/old multiplied by 100. Note that totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

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 (*).

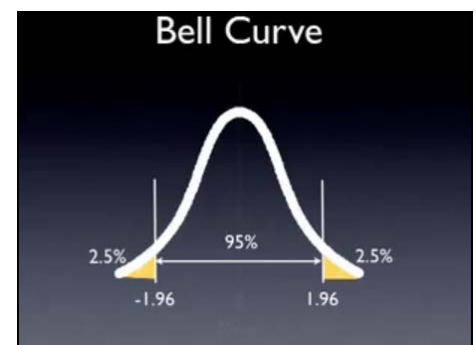


Photo courtesy of YouTube (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?>)