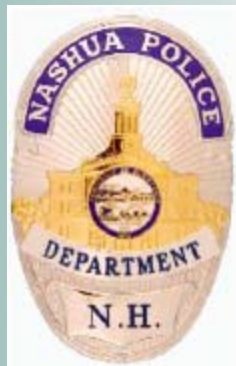


Nashua Police Department 2015 Annual Crime Report

*Compiled by:
Nashua Police Department Crime Analysis Unit
April 2016*



Chief Executive Officer

Chief Andrew Lavoie

Deputy Chief of Operations

Deputy Chief Michael Carignan

Deputy Chief of Uniform Operations

Deputy Chief Denis Linehan

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 2015 Annual Crime Report** represents crime and disorder issues reported to police between January 1, 2005 and December 31, 2015. 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

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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 87,137 people. Nashua is one of the largest cities in New Hampshire, second to Manchester, NH. (Census 2013; 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.

DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW

The Nashua Police Department has 179 total sworn personnel and 73 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. Nashua Police answer to a board of 3 Police Commissioners nominated by the Governor of New Hampshire and confirmed by the NH Executive Council. Current Police Commissioners include James Tollner, Police Commissioner Nicholas Dahl, and Police Commissioner Matthew Plante.

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 and divisions including: Accident Reconstruction Unit, Animal Control Division, Anti-Terrorism Task Force, Bicycle Unit, Canine Unit, Ceremonial Unit, Critical Incident Management Team, Clandestine Lab Unit, Crime Analysis Unit, Crime Scene Unit, Crisis Negotiation Unit, Dive Team Search and Recovery Unit, Domestic Violence Unit, Hazardous Device Unit, Historical Unit, Media Relations Unit, Motorcycle Unit, Parking Enforcement Unit, Photography Unit, Polygraph Unit, Problem-Oriented Policing Unit, Special Reaction Team, Tactical Emergency Medical Support Unit, and a Traffic Enforcement Unit.

ACCREDITATION

The Nashua Police Department is one of 1,000 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 in 2015, the Nashua Police Department completed the assessment with none of the 484 standard files returned for correction. Having no files returned for correction is a rare occurrence during an assessment. The Nashua Police Department was reaccredited on April 2, 2016 at the CALEA conference.

Hillsborough County: Nashua

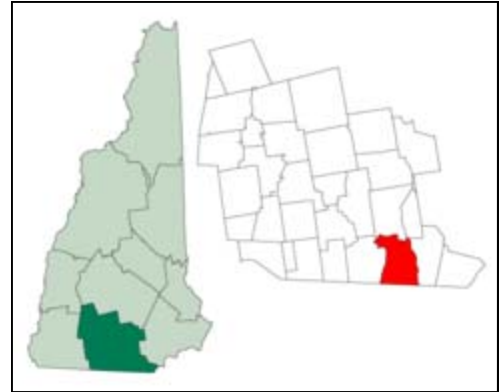


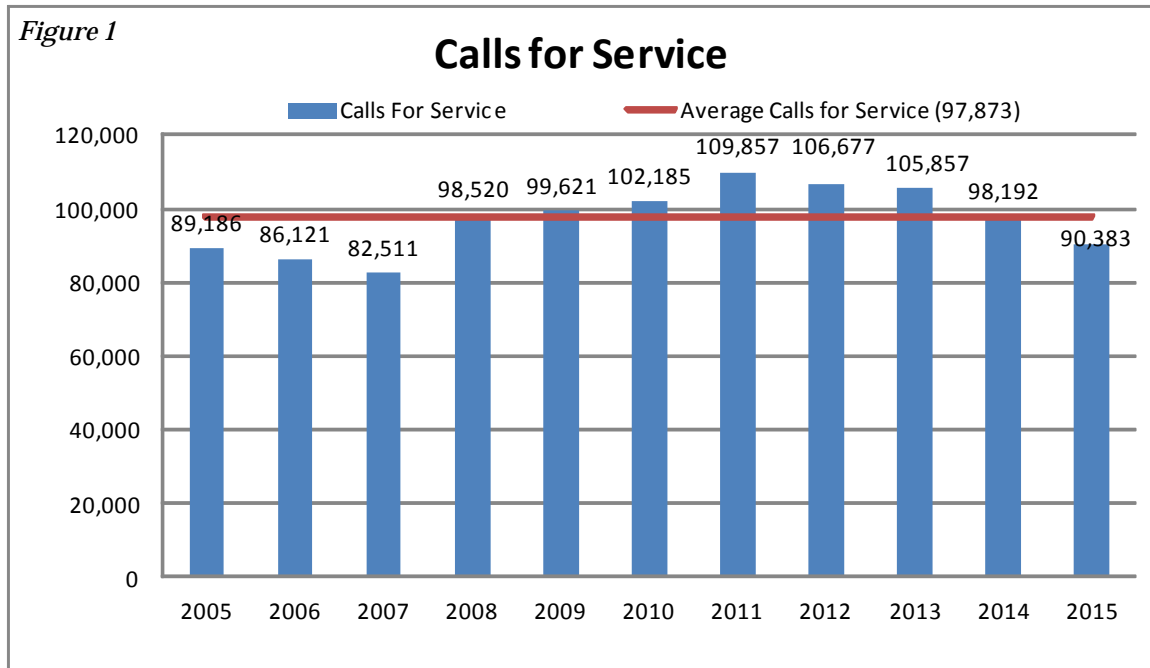
Photo: Courtesy of Wikipedia.org



Photo: Courtesy of Leslie O'Shaughnessy Studios



Photo: Courtesy of CALEA. Marks of Public Safety Excellence



CALLS FOR SERVICE

OVERALL

Calls for Service decreased 8% in 2015 from the average. Figure 1 shows that Calls for Service has shown a slight decline since 2011.

Reduction Details

Nashua saw 7,809 fewer CAD calls from last year, and a similar decrease from the prior year (2013 to 2014). Although the reduction was not statistically significant, it did represent a decrease that will further be explained.

Table 1 details the top call categories contributing to the decrease. Motor Vehicle stops decreased 12% from the average, or over 3,000 stops. This represented the largest category decrease. This may, in part, be due to the redirection of the Traffic Enforcement Unit to more of an investigation-based strategy. As a result of the increase in drug activity in Nashua, including heroin overdoses, the Traffic Enforcement Unit efforts redirected to focus on enforcement of laws rather than just stopping and ticketing vehicles. This resulted in less car stops and more enforcement efforts, to include developing probable cause and obtaining search warrants for vehicles stopped. The Traffic Enforcement Unit was also being used to fill roster vacancies in early 2015 to assist with budget shortfalls. On average, these changes accounted for 36% of the decrease seen

Table 1: Call Reason	# Count Change from 2014-2015
MV Stop	-3,045
Check Bldg. Security	-1,743
Subject Stop	-640
Ambulance Calls	-581
Follow-Up	-499
Theft*	-459
Undesirable	-241
Disorderly	-208
Community Policing	-194
Criminal Mischief*	-191
Harassment	-151
Burglary*	-130

*Indicates statistical significance

among the shifts per month for the first 3 quarters of the year. From October through December, almost all Traffic Enforcement Unit efforts were investigation-based. In addition, decreases in Check Building Security calls, Subject Stop calls, and Ambulance calls accounted for much of the decrease. Of note, Theft, Criminal Mischief, and Burglary calls represented a statistically significant decrease in calls from the average.

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 2014 and dividing by 10 (years). See Table 3.

OVERALL CRIMES

Overall, crimes against persons, property, and society have collectively decreased 23% from the average.

Total Person Crime counts decreased 11% in 2015 from the average, at 1,090 person crimes reported. However, Person Crimes have remained relatively consistent over the past 3 years. (Figure 4)

Total Property Crimes decreased 36% from the average. This is the lowest Property Crime figure seen in over 10 years. (Figure 5)

Total Crimes Against Society have been generally consistent over the past several years. (Figure 6)

Total Other Crimes/Non-Crimes reported to the police saw a 12% increase in 2015 from the average (3,361 to 3,763). These include "All Other Offenses", "Traffic Offenses", "Runaways", and "Police Information" reports.

Figure 4

TOTAL PERSON CRIME

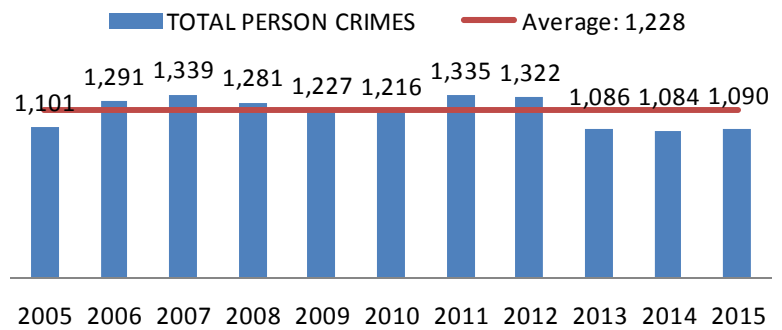


Figure 5

TOTAL PROPERTY CRIMES

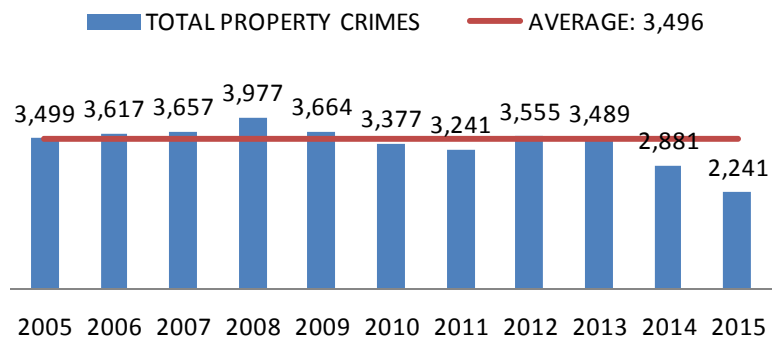


Figure 6

CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY

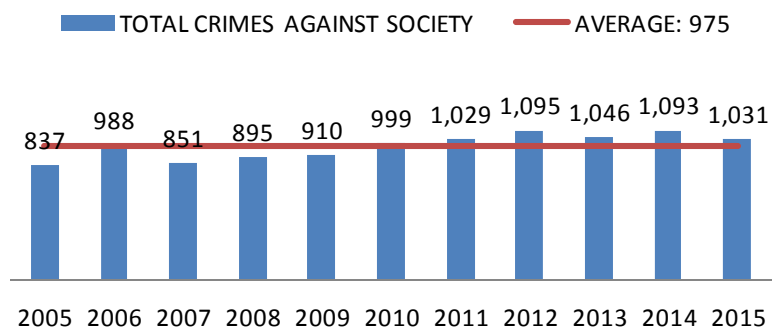
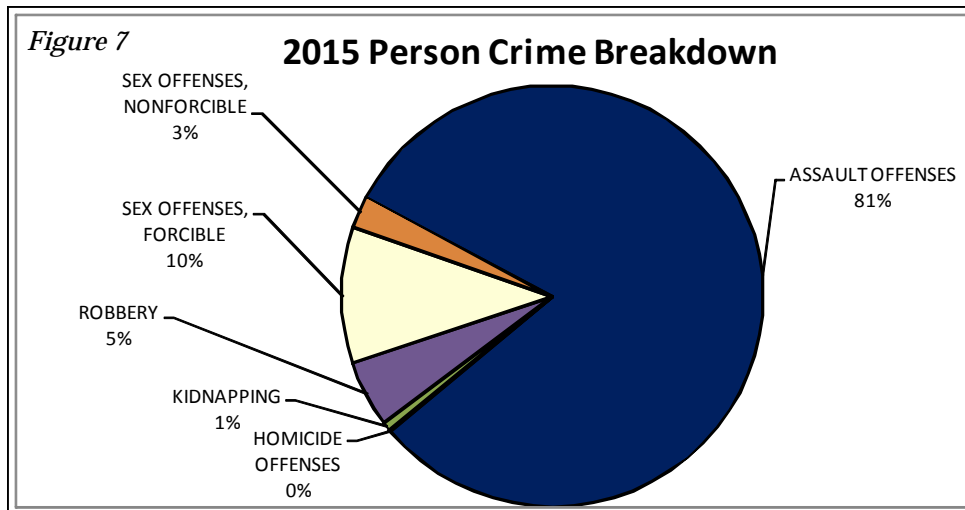


Table 3: Crime Category	2013	2014	Average 2005-2014	Normal Range	2015	% Change Average-2015
PERSON	1,086	1,085	1,228	1,153-1,376	1,090	-11%
PROPERTY	3,489	2,881	3,496	3,369-3,778	2,241	-36%
SOCIETY	1,052	1,093	975	865-1,036	1,031	+6%
OTHER	3,514	3,489	3,361	2,954-3,694	3,763	+12%
PER/PROP/SOC COMBINED	5,627	5,059	5,699	5,406-5,992	4,362	-23%

PERSON CRIMES



ASSAULT OFFENSES

The majority of Person Crimes reported were for Assault Offenses (81%). See Figure 7 and Table 4. All assault sub-categories were generally consistent with last year’s counts, except for Intimidation, which decreased 72% in 2015, reaching the level of statistical significance.

custody, criminal restraint, and abductions/attempted abductions. Note that there were 2 abductions/ attempted abductions in 2015. One was determined to be a false report. The second involved an attempted abduction of a 14 year old female near Anvil Drive by a stranger male, mid 30s, light chin strap-style beard, who was driving a gold/beige 4-door passenger car. Victim fled safely. Suspect was never identified.

HOMICIDE OFFENSES

Notably, there was 1 homicide event in Nashua in 2015: On 3/12 at 2317 hrs., Benjamin Marcum (1/24/66) was found stabbed to death on the ground at 57 Palm Street on the Bike Path. Jonathan Goff (1/23/98) was arrested for second degree murder and Stephan Peno (8/31/94) was arrested for the associated robbery.

ROBBERY

In 2015, robberies increased 18% from the average. However, this represented the exact same count of robberies as last year. The majority of all robberies (32%) involved personal weapons (hand/feet/etc.) or a knife (29%). 8% involved a firearm. Most robberies in 2015 occurred in October (7) and August (5).

KIDNAPPING

There were 8 reports of kidnapping in 2015, which is below the normal range. This category included domestic violence cases, interference with child

SEX OFFENSES, FORCIBLE

Sexual Offenses, Forcible increased from the average, but remained relatively consistent with previous years.

Table 4: Crime Category	Year 14	Average 2005-2014	Normal Range	Year 15	% Change Average-2015
ASSAULT OFFENSES	888	1,046	947-1,146	885	-15%
<i>Aggravated Assaults</i>	71	90	81-99	88	-2%
<i>Simple Assaults</i>	726	793	712-873	721	-9%
<i>Intimidation*</i>	91	164	141-186	46	-72%
HOMICIDE OFFENSES	4	2	1-4	1	-50%
KIDNAPPING*	16	17	13-21	8	-53%
<i>Abduction/Attempted</i>	2	2	0-3	2	0%
<i>Domestic/Interference with Child Custody, Criminal Restraint*</i>	14	16	12-19	6	-63%
ROBBERY	55	47	38-55	55	+17%
SEX OFFENSES, FORCIBLE*	103	87	73-101	114	+31%
SEX OFFENSES, NONFORCIBLE	19	29	19-40	27	-7%
TOTAL PERSON CRIMES	1,085	1,228	1,130-1,326	1,090	-11%

*Indicates statistical significance

PROPERTY CRIMES

OVERALL

Overall, Property Crimes decreased 36% from the average over the past 10 years, representing statistical significance.

ARSON

Year 2015 represented a 79% decrease in arsons.

BURGLARY*

Burglaries decreased 62% from the average. The majority (65%) of all burglaries were residential. 21% of burglaries were into commercial businesses. The remaining burglaries were into other locations (such as schools, churches, etc.). This represented a statistically significant decrease overall.

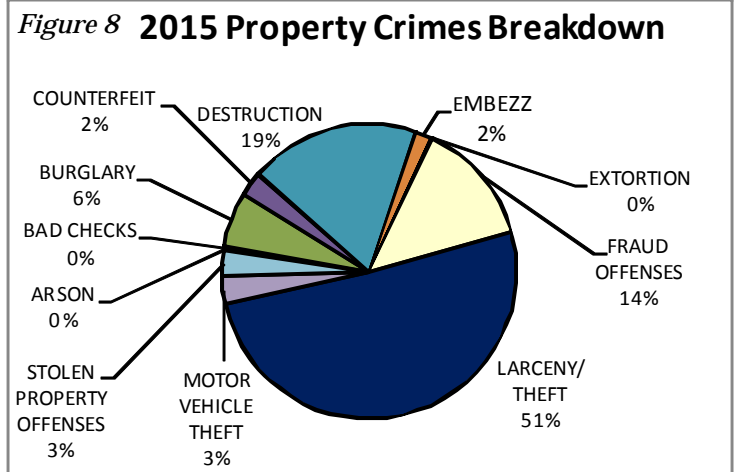
Burglaries into commercial establishments and into residences both had a 50% reduction. Breaks into other locations remained the same.

DESTRUCTION*

Destruction to property included graffiti, smashed windows, BB gun damages, punctured tires, and more. Destruction decreased 49% from the average, representing a statistical significance. Almost half of destruction reports involved damages to a “motor vehicle” (without entry), 28% of damages were to “Other” (such as mailboxes, walls, etc.), 17% were to “residences”, and 6% were to “businesses”. The greatest decreases were seen in damages to commercial businesses.

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 decrease of 37% from the average.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Motor vehicle theft decreased 32% from the average, but was consistent with last year’s counts. Motor vehicle theft peaked in July and August. Motor vehicle crimes overall (breaks, damages, thefts) peaked in July, but remained consistent from April through December of 2015.

STOLEN PROPERTY OFFENSES

Stolen property offenses (including receiving stolen property) showed a continuous increase over the last six years, with 2015 representing a 47% increase from the average. However, when compared to last year, 2015 actually saw a decrease in stolen property offenses.

Table 5: Crime Category	Year 14	Average 2005-2014	Normal Range	Year 15	% Change Average-2015
ARSON	15	24	13-35	5	-79%
BAD CHECKS	2	10	5-15	5	-50%
BURGLARY*	269	359	310-409	136	-62%
COUNTERFEIT / FORGERY	57	61	43-78	59	-3%
DESTRUCTION*	567	820	689-951	419	-49%
EMBEZZLEMENT	29	33	26-40	41	+24%
EXTORTION	0	1	0-1	2	+100%
FRAUD OFFENSES	263	238	200-276	306	+29%
LARCENY/THEFT *	1,524	1,805	1,645-1,965	1,137	-37%
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	71	105	74-135	71	-32%
STOLEN PROPERTY	84	41	20-61	60	+46%
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIMES*	2,881	3,496	3,220-3,772	2,241	-36%

*Indicates statistical significance

CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY

OVERALL

Overall, Crimes Against Society has remained consistent since 2011. See Figure 9 and Table 6.

The majority of Crimes Against Society included drug offenses (38%), which have shown a continuous increase over the past 10 years.

Disorderly conduct comprised another large portion of the Crimes Against Society, yet saw a 32% decrease from the average and from last year.

The family offenses category also saw a significant increase in activity.

It should be noted that the Special Investigations Division (SID) within the police department, who's focus is on child-related crimes, conducted a workload assessment in 2015. This assessment documented a significant increase in the number of reports made to the Nashua Police Department by the Division of Children, Youth and Families (DCYF). Consequently, this more than doubled the count of cases that DCYF submitted to police from 2014 to 2015 for investigations. See Figure 10.

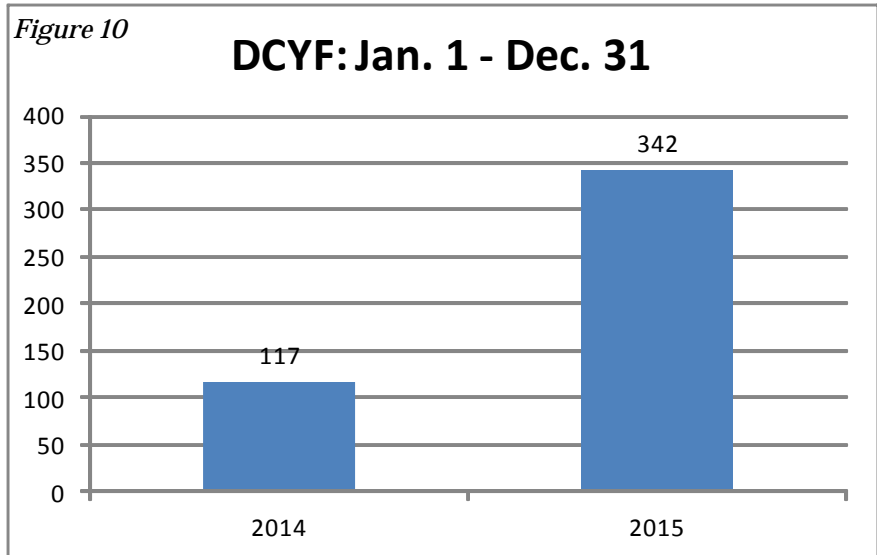
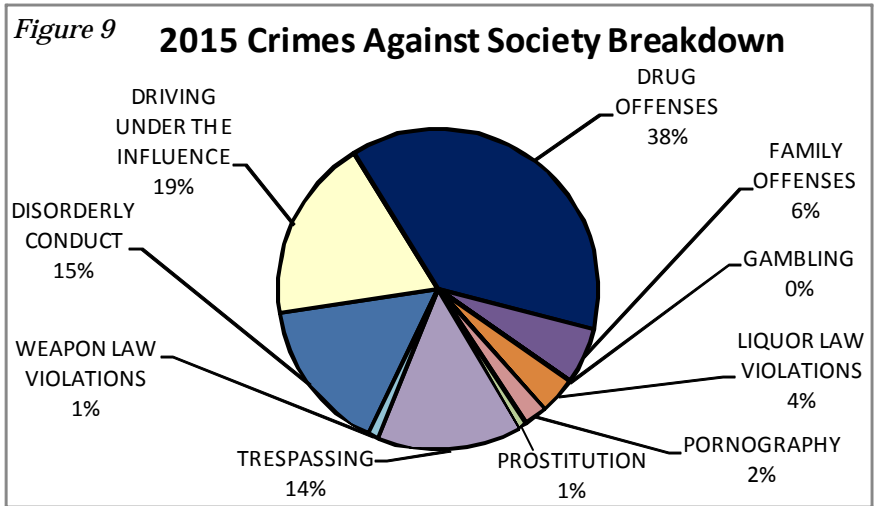


Table 6: Crime Category	Year 14	Average 2005-2014	Normal Range	Year 15	% Change Average-2015
DISORDERLY*	228	232	210-253	158	-32%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	194	224	192-257	192	-14%
DRUG OFFENSES*	373	270	214-326	390	+44%
FAMILY OFFENSES*	23	38	31-44	59	+55%
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	56	54	37-70	38	-30%
PORNOGRAPHY*	22	11	5-17	24	+118%
PROSTITUTION	8	7	3-11	9	+29%
TRESPASSING	176	128	104-151	149	+16%
WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS	13	12	8-16	12	+0%
TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	1,093	975	888-1,061	1,031	+5%

* Indicates statistical significance

OTHER CRIMES/NON-CRIMES

OVERALL

Overall, Other Crimes/Non-Crimes increased 12% from the average. See Figure 11, Figure 12, and Table 7.

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 6% reduction in 2015 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 32% increase in reported offenses from the average.

Runaways decreased 48% from the average. This category has shown a continuous decline since 2012.

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 15% from the average.

Figure 11

2015 Other Crimes Breakdown

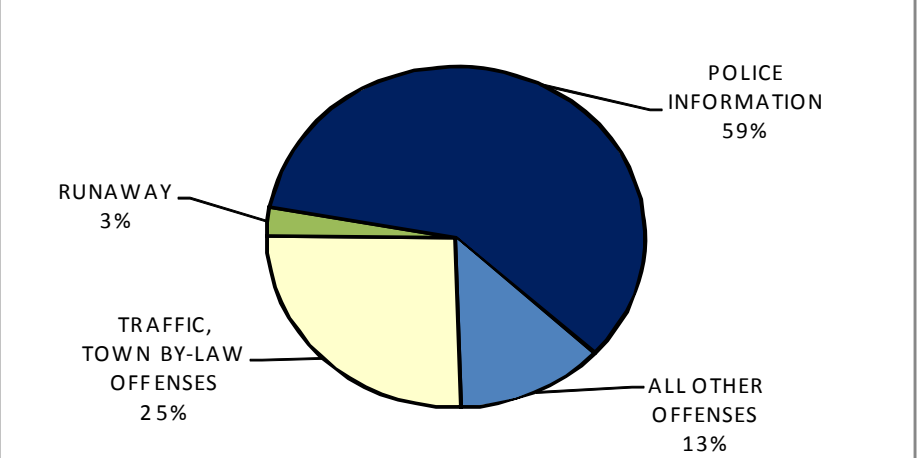


Figure 12

OTHER CRIMES BREAKDOWN

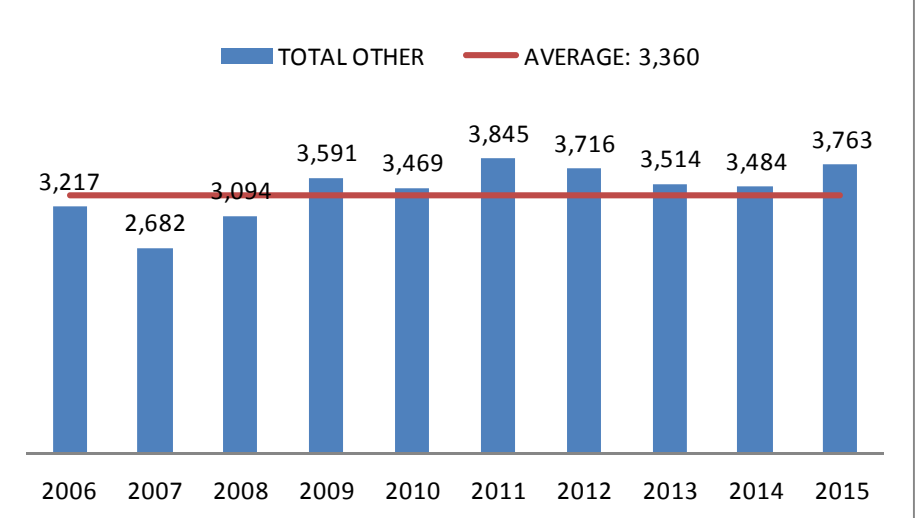


Table 7: Crime Category	Year 14	Average 2005-2014	Normal Range	Year 15	% Change Average-2015
ALL OTHER OFFENSES	518	505	423-588	477	-6%
TRAFFIC/CITY ORDINANCES	712	726	564-887	959	+32%
RUNAWAY*	140	194	151-229	100	-48%
POLICE INFORMATION	2,114	1,935	1,556-2,315	2,227	+15%
TOTAL OTHER CRIMES/ NON-CRIMES*	3,484	3,360	3,020-3,700	3,763	+12%

*Indicates statistical significance

ARRESTS

Although showing a continuous decline since 2011, Total Arrests remained the same as the average over the past 10 years. See Table 8. The majority of arrests were for all other offenses (26%), traffic/city ordinances (18%), simple assault (12%), and drug violations (11%).

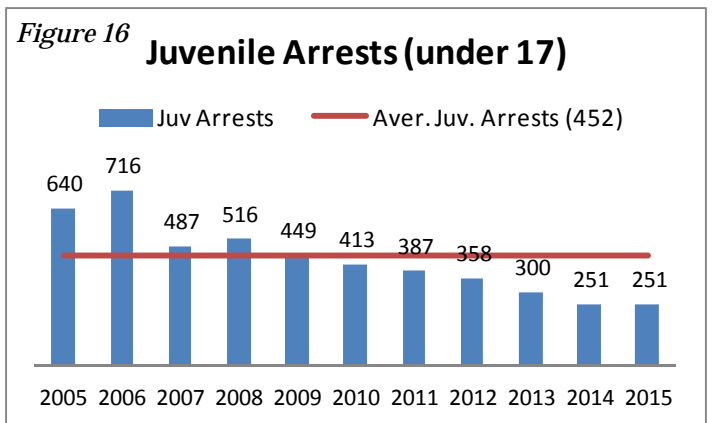
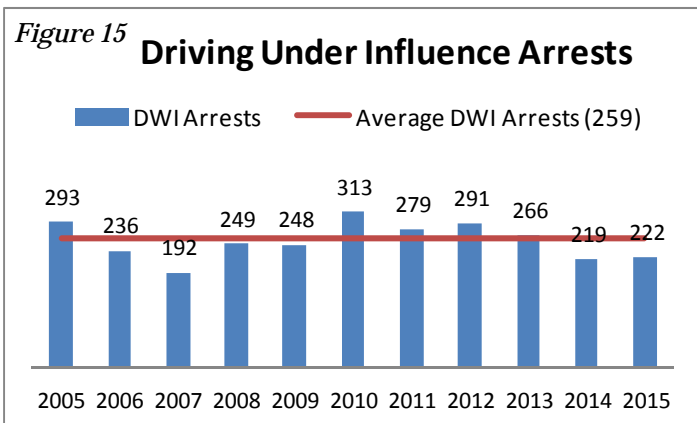
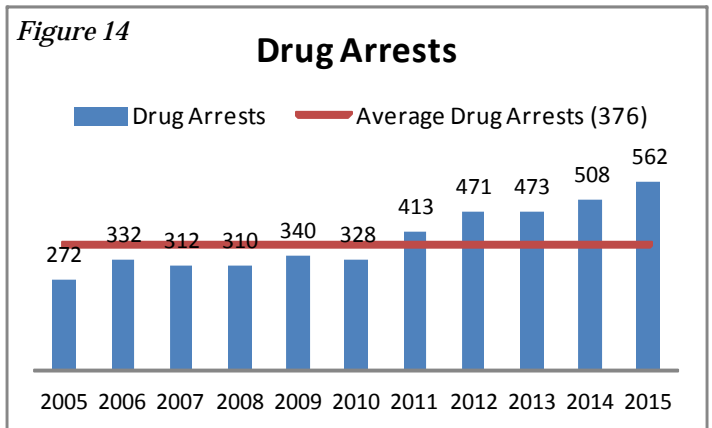
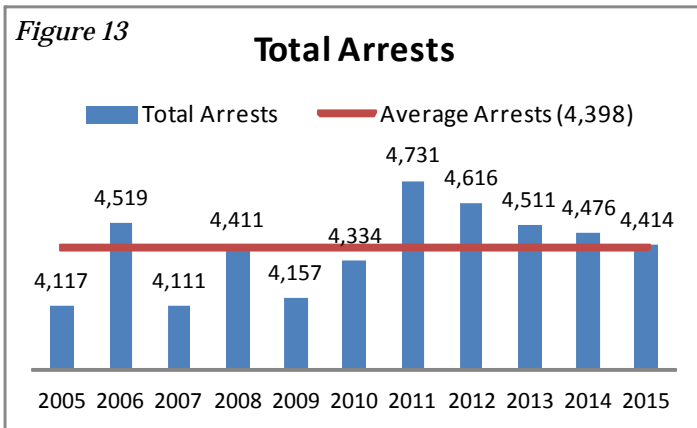
Drug arrests increased 50% in 2015 from the average and have seen a continuous increase since 2010. The increase in drug arrests in 2015 met the level of statistical significance. In addition, driving under the influence arrests decreased 14% from the average, and remained relatively the same as last year.

Juvenile arrests have declined over the past 9 years, with a 44% decrease in 2015 from the average. The top 2 offenses that juveniles were arrested for included simple assault (22%) and larceny (13%, which includes shoplifting). The majority of juvenile arrests were of individuals 16 years of age (46%), 15 years of age (27%), and 14 years of age (20%). Of note, as of July 1, 2015, the juvenile age changed from under 17 to under 18. However, for the consistency of this report, juvenile arrests only include juveniles under 17 years of age.

Of note, in the first quarter of 2015, 2 of the 5 School Resources Officers were removed from the high schools and relocated to patrol permanently to successfully address the budget overage.

<i>Table 8: ARRESTS</i>	Year 14	Average 2005-2014	Normal Range	Year 15	% Change Average-2015
TOTAL ARRESTS	4,476	4,398	4,194-4,602	4,414	+0%
DRUG ARRESTS*	508	376	297-455	562	+49%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE ARRESTS (DUI)	219	259	223-294	222	-14%
JUVENILE ARRESTS (UNDER 17)	251	452	314-589	251	-44%

*Indicates statistical significance



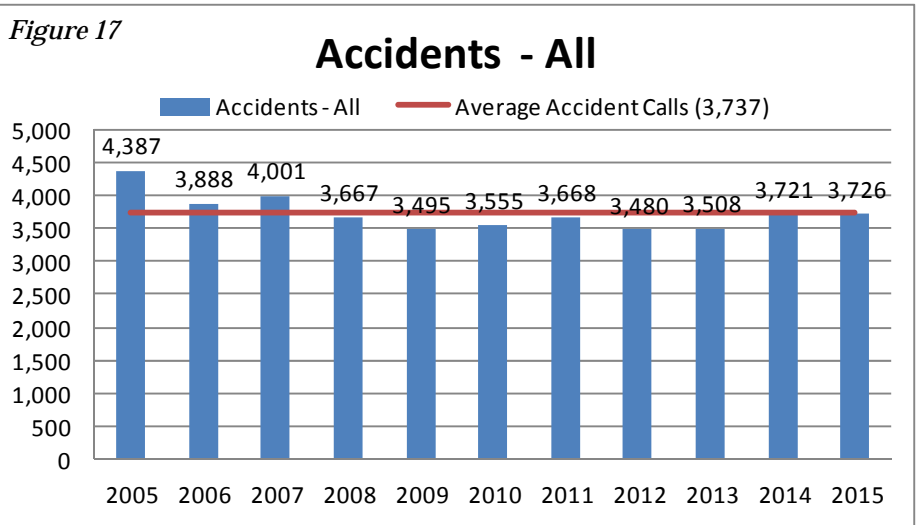
TRAFFIC ACCIDENT ANALYSIS

The count of all accident calls for service remained relatively consistent from previous years. See Figure 17 and Table 9.

Figure 18 and Table 10 detail the top locations of traffic accidents in 2015. Of note, 310 Daniel Webster HWY (Pheasant Lane Mall) was rated the top accident location in 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015.

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.



<i>Table 9: Accidents</i>	Year 14	Average 2005-2014	Normal Range	Year 15	% Change Average-2015
ACCIDENTS	3,721	3,737	3,466-4,008	3,726	+0%

Figure 18: 2015 Top Accident Locations

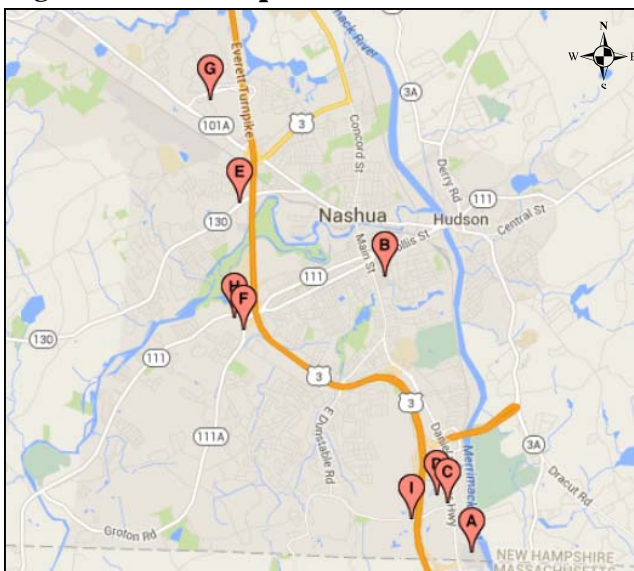
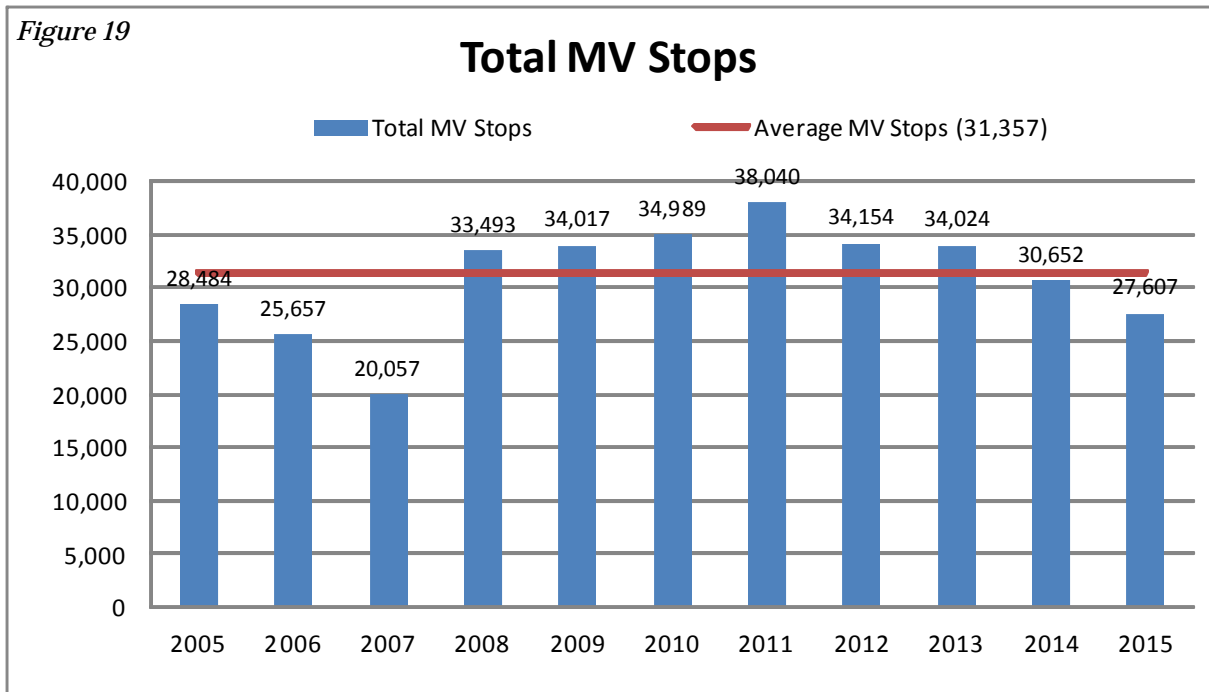


Table 10

Label	Top Addresses	Count
A	310 DANIEL WEBSTER HWY	32
B	300 MAIN ST	28
C	235 DANIEL WEBSTER HWY	15
D	213 DANIEL WEBSTER HWY	14
E	151 BROAD ST	13
F	243 MAIN DUNSTABLE RD	12
G	2 SOMERSET PKWY	12
H	500 WEST HOLLIS ST	11
I	SPIT BROOK RD	10

*Indicates statistical significance

MOTOR VEHICLE STOPS ANALYSIS



Overall, Motor Vehicle Stops decreased 12% from the average, and decreased 10% from last year. See Figure 19 and Table 11. Much of this decrease was due to the reorganization of the Traffic Enforcement Unit. In order to address the increasing drug issues in Nashua, the Traffic Enforcement Unit moved away from general motor vehicle enforcement to using those stops as an investigative tool and gathering intelligence during each stop. This new strategy often led to additional investigations (see page 4 for details). As a result, Written Warnings decreased 13% from the average and Summons decreased 16% from the average.

Verbal Warnings decreased 22% from the average. However, they increased 47% from last year. This may be due to the change in the method of accountability for citations. In previous years, Verbal Warnings were not generally used as a measurement of officer activity by supervisors. Only Written Warnings and Summons were used to measure officer activity. In 2015, the role of Verbal Warnings changed. They, along with Written Warnings and Summons, were now used in combination as a more comprehensive method of measuring officer activity. As a result, the count of Verbal Warnings increased.

<i>Table 11: Motor Vehicle Stops</i>	Year 14	Average 2005-2014	Normal Range	Year 15	% Change Average-2015
MV STOPS	30,652	31,357	26,323-36,390	27,607	-12%
WRITTEN WARNINGS	21,613	21,588	16,930-26,246	18,865	-13%
SUMMONS	5,203	4,590	3,883-5,296	3,856	-16%
VERBAL WARNINGS	1,614	3,024	2,234-3,813	2,366	-22%

* Indicates statistical significance

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 2014), divided by the number of years (10). 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. Of note, this category includes all crimes reported to and investigated by police, including reports that resulted in false reports.

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 $(\text{new-old})/\text{old}$ 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 statistical significance used in this report, and are represented with an asterisk (*).

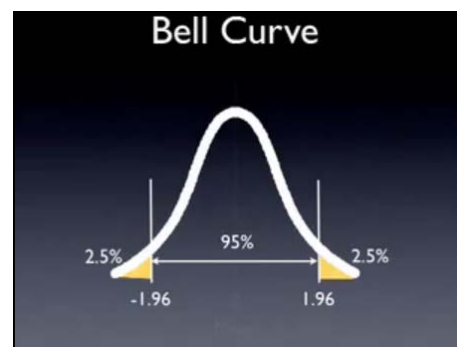


Photo courtesy of YouTube (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?>)