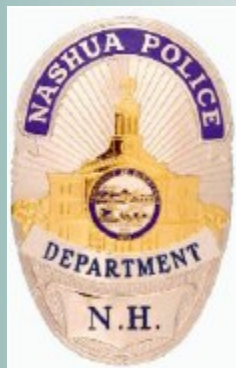


# Nashua Police Department 2016 Annual Crime Report

*Compiled by:  
Nashua Police Department Crime Analysis Unit  
MAY 2017*



## **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 2016 Annual Crime Report** represents crime and disorder issues reported to police between January 1, 2005 and December 31, 2016. 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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### DATA SOURCE AND DEFINITIONS

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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 87,970 people. Nashua is one of the largest cities in New Hampshire, second to Manchester, NH. (Census 2015; 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 72 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; Police Commissioners serve a 3-year term. Current Police Commissioners include Police Commissioner James Tollner (Chairman), Police Commissioner Nicholas Dahl (Clerk), 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, SWAT - Special Weapons & Tactics, 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, 2013 and 2016. The department was commended by CALEA in 2016 for having a perfect assessment. The department continues to maintain its accredited status by remaining in-compliance with CALEA’s 484 law enforcement standards.

### Hillsborough County: Nashua

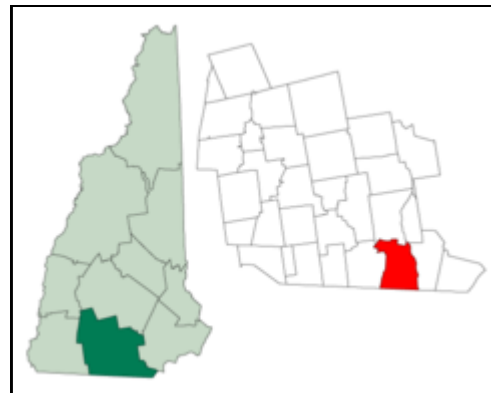


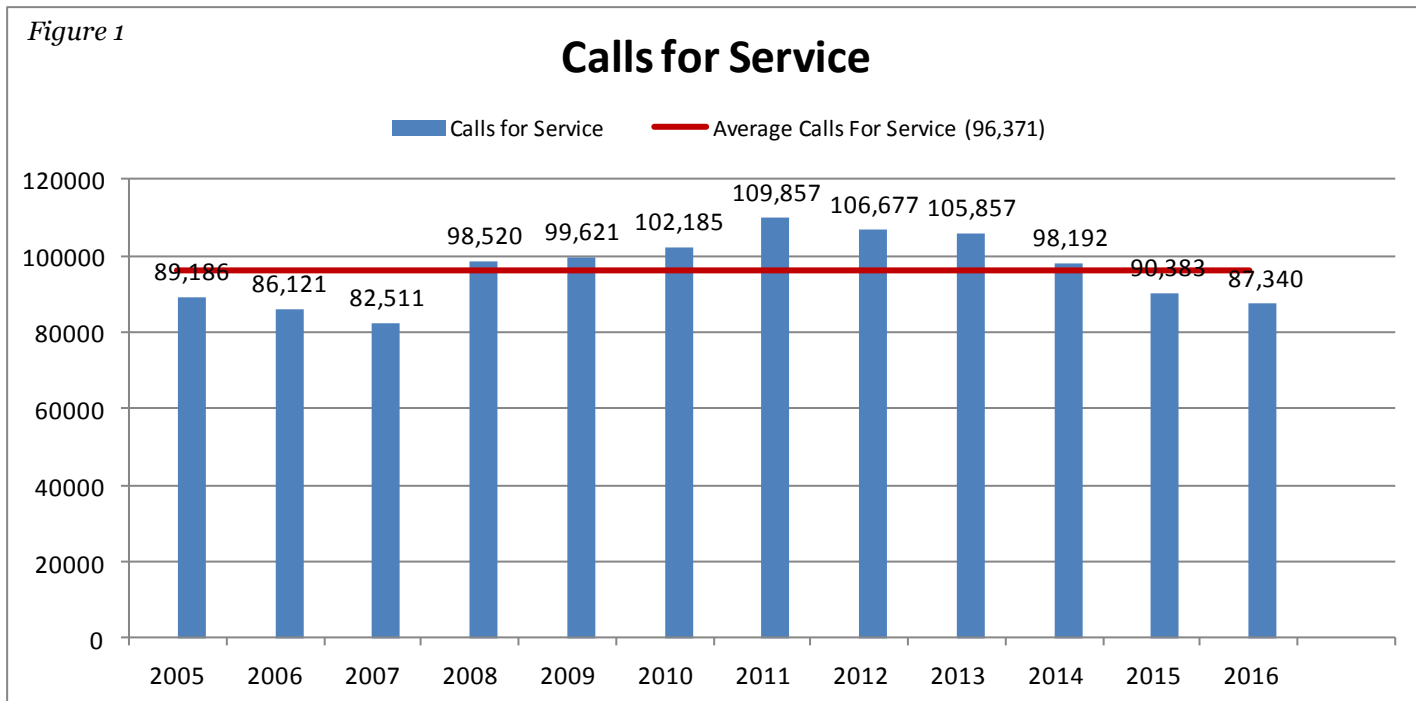
Photo: Courtesy of Wikipedia.org



Photo: Courtesy of Leslie O’Shaughnessy Studios



Photo: Courtesy of CALEA. Marks of Public Safety Excellence



## CALLS FOR SERVICE

### OVERALL

Calls for Service decreased 9% in 2016 from the average. Figure 1 shows that Calls for Service has shown a slight decline since 2011.

### Reduction Details

Nashua saw 3,043 fewer CAD calls from last year. CAD calls continue to decrease since 2011; differences become smaller as years progress. 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 26% from the average, or over 4,000 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 were redirected to focus on a more proactive enforcement of laws rather than a reactive stopping and ticketing vehicles. The Traffic Enforcement Unit enforcement efforts have been investigation-based since October 2015; 2016 being the first calendar year where these efforts are seen throughout. This resulted in less car stops and

Call Reason	# Count Change from 2015-2016
MV STOP	-4,752
CHECK BUILDING SECURITY	-359
FOLLOW UP	-308
CHECK CONDITIONS	-255
DISABLED VEHICLE	-186
POLICE INFORMATION	-176
SUBJECT STOP	-139
ASSAULT*	-129
PARKING COMPLAINT	-126
THEFT*	-123
SEX OFFENDER CHECK	-102
LOUD NOISE/ MUSIC*	-95

\*Indicates statistical significance

more enforcement efforts, to include developing probable cause and obtaining search warrants for vehicles stopped. In addition, decreases in Check Building Security calls, Follow-Up, Check Conditions, and Disabled Vehicle calls accounted for much of the decrease. Of note, Assault, Theft and Loud Noise/ Music calls represented a statistically significant decrease in calls from the average.

**CALLS FOR SERVICE**

**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.

**TIME BLOCK**

Figure 3 details Calls for Service by Time Block—a four hour time period. Most Calls for Service occurred between 1600-2000 hours (23% of all calls); 0800 to 1200 hours (20% of all calls) and 1200-1600 hours (20% of all calls) during these proceeded.

**DAY OF WEEK BY TIME BLOCK**

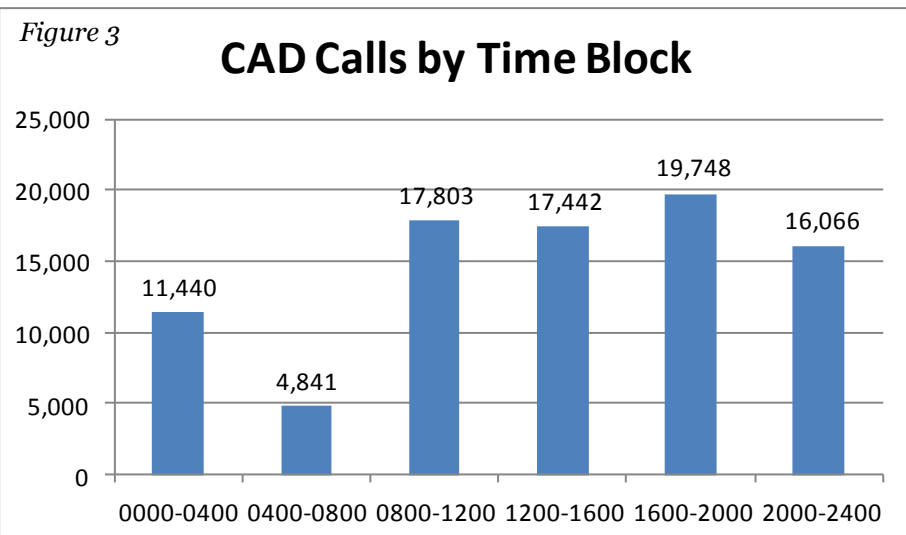
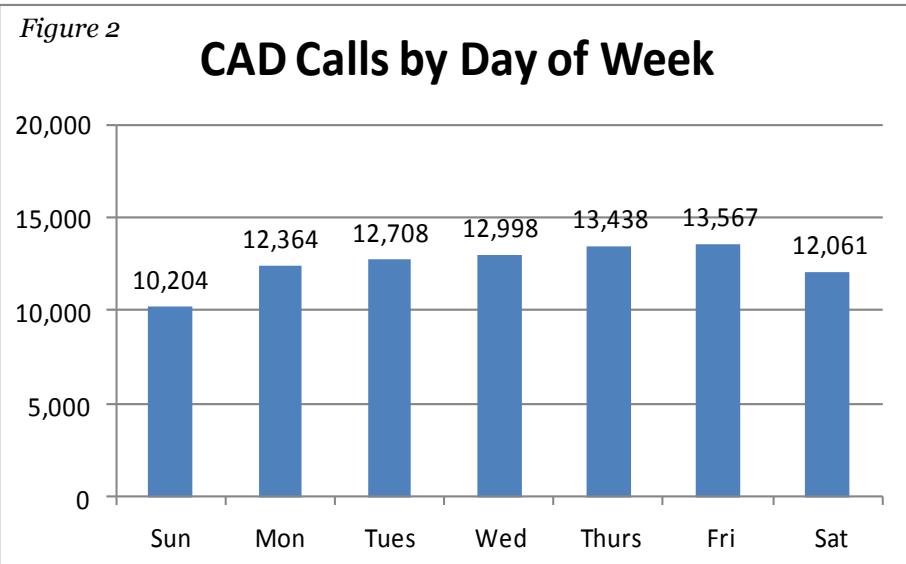
When looking at Day of Week by Time Block (see Table 2), the busiest times by day were:

- Sunday: 1600-2000 (2,293)
- Monday: 1600-2000 (2,858)
- Tuesday: 0800-1200 (2,899)
- Wednesday: 0800-1200 (2,987)
- Thursday: 1600-2000 (3,069)
- Friday: 1600-2000 (3,049)
- Saturday: 1600-2000 (2,745)

**TOP CALLS FOR SERVICE**

- Top call reasons included:
- Motor Vehicle Stops (26%)
  - Ambulance Call (5%)
  - Follow Up (5%)
  - Check Conditions (4%)
  - Accident (4%)
  - Give Assistance (4%)
  - Activated Alarm (3%)
  - Give Advice (3%)
  - Subject Stop (3%)
  - Disorderly (2%)

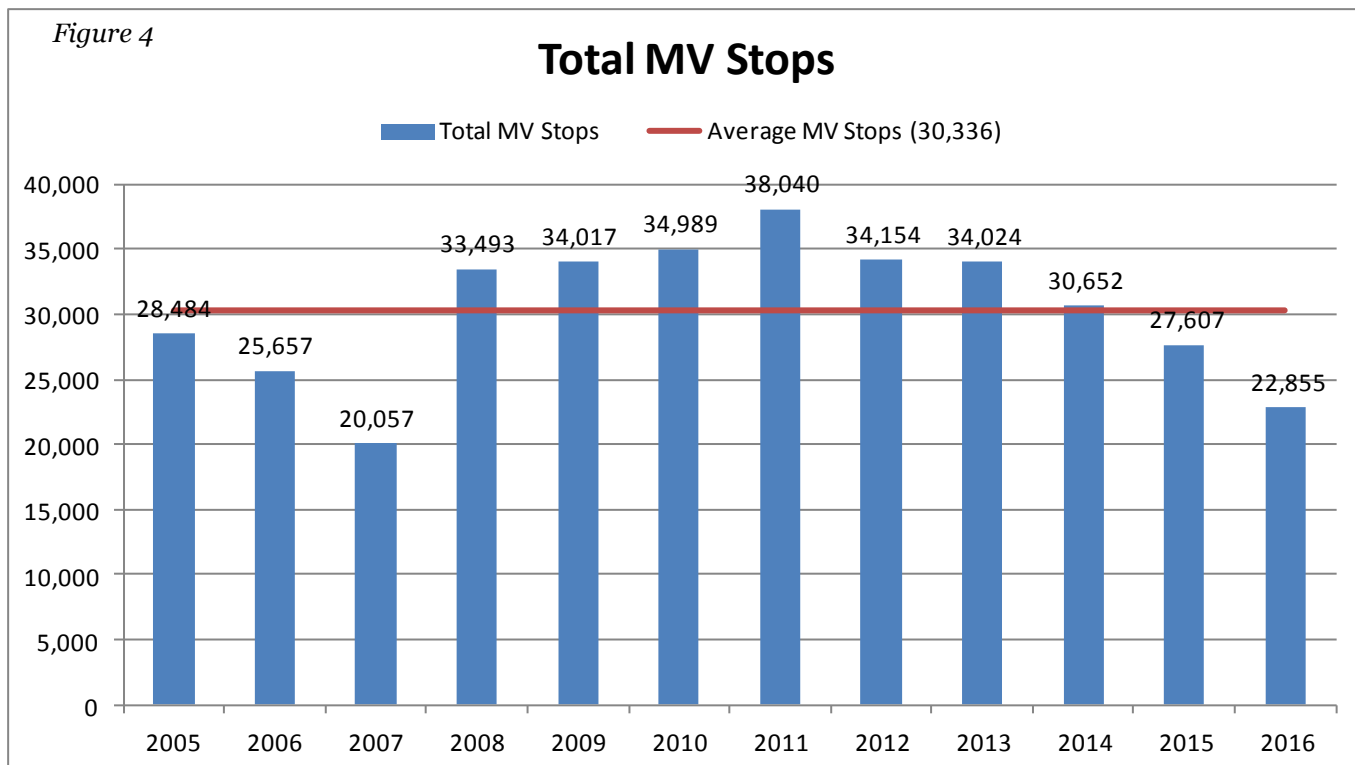
These top calls accounted for 61% of all calls.



*Table 2:*

Day Of Week	0000-0400	0400-0800	0800-1200	1200-1600	1600-2000	2000-2400
Sunday	18%	5%	16%	19%	22%	20%
Monday	10%	6%	22%	21%	23%	18%
Tuesday	12%	6%	23%	20%	22%	17%
Wednesday	11%	6%	23%	20%	22%	17%
Thursday	12%	6%	21%	21%	23%	18%
Friday	13%	6%	20%	20%	22%	18%
Saturday	17%	5%	16%	18%	23%	21%

## MOTOR VEHICLE STOPS ANALYSIS



Overall, Motor Vehicle Stops decreased 26% from the average, and decreased 17% from last year, alone. See Figure 4 and Table 3. 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 in efforts to gather intelligence. This new strategy often led to additional investigations (see page 4 for details). As a result, Written Warnings decreased 22% from the average and Summons decreased 68% from the average., a statistically significant decrease.

Verbal Warnings decreased 23% from the average. However, only decreasing 2% 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. 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, Verbal Warnings only decreased slightly from last year when the Traffic Enforcement efforts shifted.

Table 3: Motor Vehicle Stops	Year 15	Average 2005-2015	Normal Range	Year 16	% Change Average-2016	% Change 2015- 2016
MV STOPS	27,607	31,016	26,097-35,935	22,855	-26%	-17%
WRITTEN WARNINGS	18,865	21,341	16,831-25,850	16,552	-22%	-12%
SUMMONS*	3,856	4,523	3,817-5,229	1,466	-68%	-62%
VERBAL WARNINGS	2,366	2,964	2,188-3,740	2,284	-23%	-3%

\*Indicates statistical significance

<i>Table 4:</i> Call Reason	# Count Change from 2015-2016
AMBULANCE*	+1785
COMMUNITY POLICING	+480
GIVE ASSISTANCE*	+325
DCYF	+272
GIVE ADVICE	+257
ABANDONED MV	+245
NEIGHBOR DISPUTE	+221
PAPERWORK	+171
FIREWORKS	+150
ACTIVATED ALARM	+140
BOX ALARM	+99
CHECK WELL BEING*	+98

*\*Indicates statistical significance*

## **CALLS FOR SERVICE AND MOTOR VEHICLE STOPS**

### **OVERALL**

Calls for Service decreased 3,043 calls from 2015 to 2016. During this same period, motor vehicle stop calls decreased 4,752 calls. Cite page 4, figure 1 for a comparison of CAD calls over the last 10 years. Cite page 6 table 3 for more information on motor vehicle stops.

### **Explanation of Differences**

For these changes to have occurred there were a number of CAD calls that increased. Table 3 above details the top call categories in which the department saw an increase in calls for service.

The largest increase in CAD calls was for ambulance calls with a statically significant increase of 1,785 calls from 2015. This increase in ambulance calls can partially be explained by the current increase in overdoses in our jurisdiction and the United States in general.

In addition, there was an increase in Community Policing, Give Advice, Abandoned Motor Vehicle,

Paperwork, Firework, Activated Alarm, and Box Alarm calls. Of note, there was also a statistically significant increase in Give Assistance and Check Well Being calls.

There were several CAD call categories that were added to our RMS system in 2016 (or previously not used) to include DCYF (Department of Children, Youth and Families) calls.

Prior to 2016, DCYF cases were reported directly to the Detective Bureau and documented based on the crime involved. In February 2016, due to the large amount of DCYF letters received by the Detective Bureau and the time spent investigating these letters a call category was formed to appropriately document these cases. The letters are now dispatched to an officer on patrol for follow-up and if further investigation is necessary it is assigned to a detective.

## 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 2015 and dividing by 11 (years). See Table 5.

### OVERALL CRIMES

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

Total Person Crime counts decreased 24% in 2016 from the average, at 923 person crimes reported. However, Person Crimes have seen a decrease since 2011; 120 fewer person crimes reported in 2016 in comparison to 2015.

Total Property Crimes decreased 35% from the average. This is the lowest Property Crime figure seen in over 11 years. (Figure 6) Total Crimes Against Society have been generally consistent over the past several years. (Figure 7)

Total Other Crimes/Non-Crimes reported to the police saw a -21% decrease in 2016; 717 fewer than the average. These include “All Other Offenses”, “Traffic Offenses”, “Runaways”, and “Police Information” reports.

Figure 5

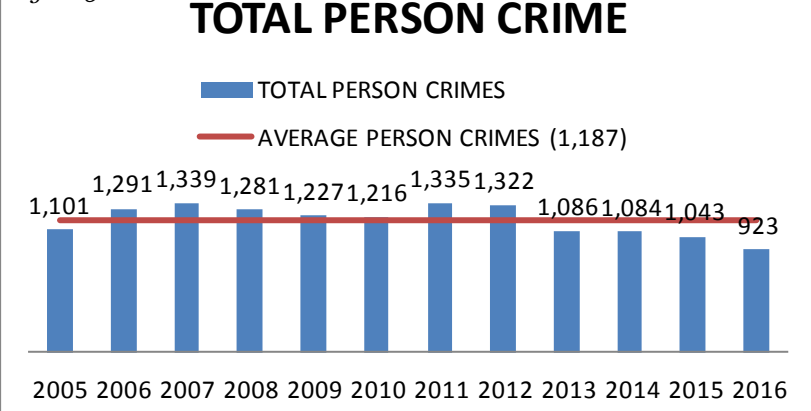


Figure 6

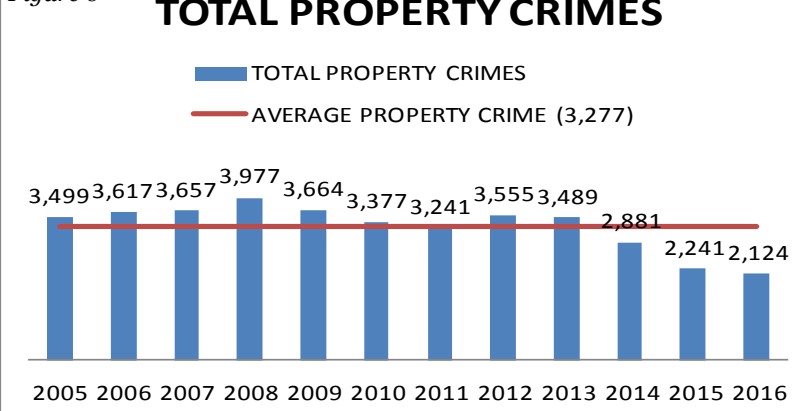


Figure 7

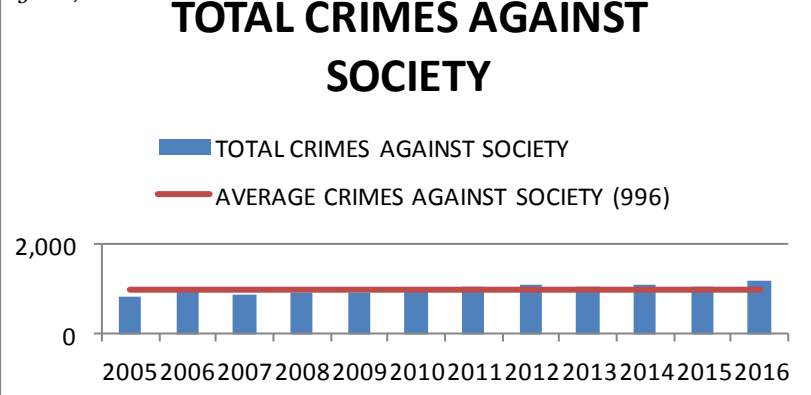
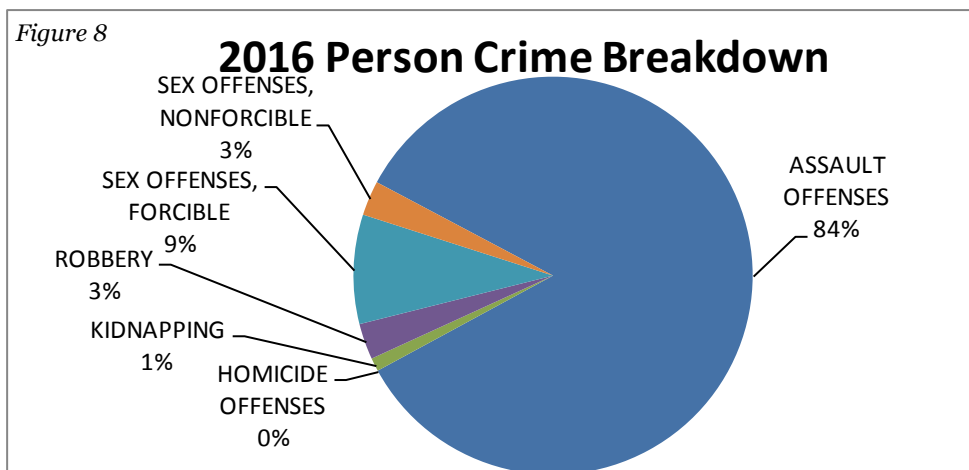


Table 5: Crime Category	2014	2015	Average 2005-2015	Normal Range	2016	% Change Average-2016	% change 2015-2016
PERSON*	1,085	1,043	1,211	1,104-1,319	923	-24%	-12%
PROPERTY*	2,881	2,241	3,382	2,935-3,828	2,214	-35%	-1%
SOCIETY*	1,093	1,045	981	892-1,070	1,177	+20%	+13%
OTHER*	3,489	3,763	3,397	3,053-3,737	2,680	-21%	-29%
PER/PROP/SOC COMBINED*	5,059	4,329	5,574	5,092-6,057	4,314	-23%	-0%

\*Indicates statistical significance



**PERSON CRIMES**



**ASSAULT OFFENSES**

The majority of Person Crimes reported were for Assault Offenses (84%). See Figure 8 and Table 6. All assault sub-categories were generally consistent with last year’s counts, except for Intimidation, which decreased 56% in 2016, reaching the level of statistical significance.

**HOMICIDE OFFENSES**

Notably, there were no homicide events in Nashua in 2016.

**KIDNAPPING**

There were 10 reports of kidnapping in 2016, which is below the normal range. This category included domestic violence cases, interference with child custody, criminal restraint, and abductions/attempted abductions. There were no reported abductions/

attempted abductions in 2016. All cases were determined to be domestic related and involved false imprisonment/criminal restraint by one of the involved parties.

**ROBBERY**

In 2016, robberies decreased 41% from the average. There were 11 fewer reported robberies in 2016 in comparison to 2015. The majority of all robberies (37%) involved knife/cutting instrument. 7% of robberies involved a personal weapon (Heads, Feet, Etc.) and 4% involved a firearm. Most robberies in 2016 occurred in October (6) and May (4).

**SEX OFFENSES, FORCIBLE**

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

Table 6: Crime Category	Year 15	Average 2005-2015	Normal Range	Year 16	% Change Average-2016	% Change 2015-2016
ASSAULT OFFENSES*	855	1,029	920-1,138	778	-24%	-9%
Aggravated Assaults	88	90	81-99	74	-18%	-16%
Simple Assaults	721	786	705-867	637	-19%	-12%
Intimidation*	46	153	131-175	67	-56%	+46%
HOMICIDE OFFENSES	1	2	1-4	0	-100%	-100%
KIDNAPPING	8	16	11-21	10	-38%	+25%
Abduction/Attempted	2	2	0-3	0	-100%	-100%
Domestic/Interference with Child Custody, Criminal Restraint*	6	15	10-19	10	-33%	+67%
ROBBERY*	38	46	37-54	27	-41%	-29%
SEX OFFENSES, FORCIBLE	114	89	74-105	82	-8%	-28%
SEX OFFENSES, NONFORCIBLE	27	29	19-39	26	-10%	-4%
<b>TOTAL PERSON CRIMES*</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>1,211</b>	<b>1,104-1,319</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>-24%</b>	<b>-12%</b>

\*Indicates statistical significance

## PROPERTY CRIMES

### OVERALL

Overall, Property Crimes decreased 39% from the average over the past 11 years, representing statistical significance.

### ARSON

Year 2016 represented a 36% decrease in arsons in comparison to the average.

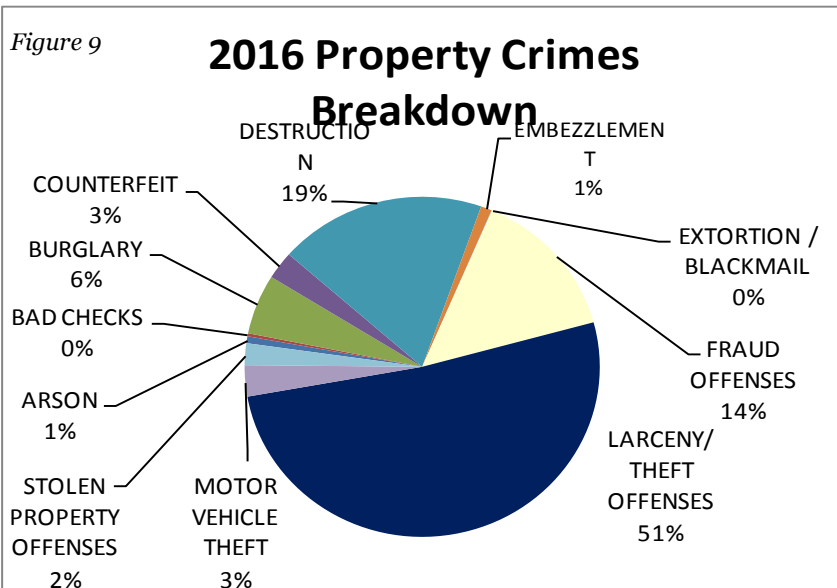
### BURGLARY

Burglaries decreased a statistically significant 64% from the average. The majority (72%) of all burglaries were residential. 24% of burglaries were into commercial businesses. The remaining burglaries were into other locations (such as schools, churches, etc.).

### 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. Slightly more than half of destruction reports involved damages to a “motor vehicle” (without entry), 29% of damages were to “Other” (such as mailboxes, walls, etc.), 18% were to “residences”, and 6% were to “businesses”. The greatest decreases were seen in damages to residences. There was an 8% increase in those occurring to other types of property.

*\*Indicates statistical significance*



### EMBEZZLEMENT

Embezzlement cases decreased significantly from the average (49%). The city saw 22 fewer cases from 2015 to 2016.

### 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 38% from the average, but was fairly consistent with last year’s count. Motor vehicle theft peaked in July, August and September. Motor vehicle crimes overall (breaks, damages, thefts) peaked in July, but remained consistent throughout the remainder of calendar year.

Table 7: Crime Category	Year 15	Average 2005-2015	Normal Range	Year 16	% Change Average-2016	% Change 2015 -2016
ARSON	5	22	11-34	14	-36%	+180%
BAD CHECKS	5	9	4-14	6	-33%	+20%
BURGLARY*	136	339	259-419	121	-64%	-11%
COUNTERFEIT / FORGERY	59	61	44-77	56	-8%	-5%
DESTRUCTION*	419	783	613-953	402	-49%	-4%
EMBEZZLEMENT*	41	34	27-41	19	-44%	-54%
EXTORTION	2	1	0-1	1	+0%	-50%
FRAUD OFFENSES	306	244	203-286	305	+25%	-0%
LARCENY/THEFT *	1,137	1,744	1,499-1,989	1,093	-37%	-4%
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	71	102	71-132	63	-38%	-11%
STOLEN PROPERTY	60	43	22-63	44	+2%	-27%
<b>TOTAL PROPERTY CRIMES*</b>	<b>2,241</b>	<b>3,382</b>	<b>2,935-3,828</b>	<b>2,124</b>	<b>-37%</b>	<b>-5%</b>

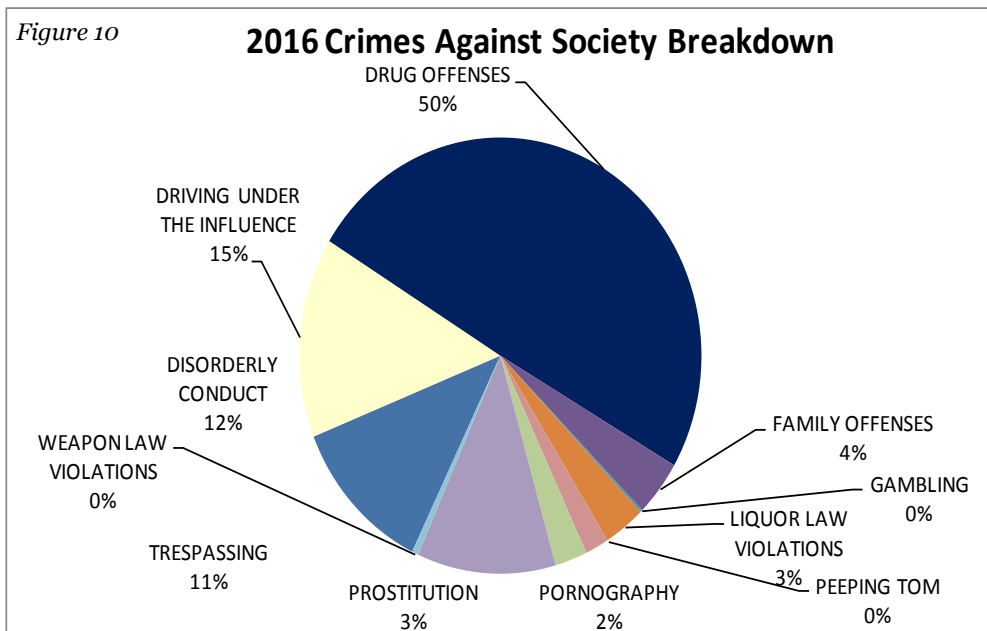
## CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY

### DEFINITION

FBI states that Crimes Against Society are those that represent society’s prohibition (usually by law) against engaging in certain types of activity; these types of crimes are most often victimless crimes in which property is not the object.

### OVERALL

Overall, Crimes Against Society has remained consistent since 2010, with an increase of 132 reports from 2015 to 2016. See Figure 10 and Table 8.



The majority of Crimes Against Society include drug offenses (50%), which have shown a continuous increase over the past 10 years.; drug offenses increased significantly from the average, as well as, 170 cases from the previous year.

The Prostitution category saw a significant increase in activity from the average (329%); in comparison to 2015, there was an increase of 23 cases.

Driver Under the Influence and Disorderly Conduct comprised another large portion of the Crimes Against Society Category; both of these categories saw a decrease in comparison to the 11 year average. Driving Under the Influence decreased 22% and Disorderly Conduct decreased 31% from the average.

*\*Indicates statistical significance*

Table 8: Crime Category	Year 15	Average 2005-2015	Normal Range	Year 16	% Change Average-2016	% Change 2015-2016
DISORDERLY*	158	225	204-247	155	-31%	-2%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	192	221	189-254	172	-22%	-10%
DRUG OFFENSES*	404	282	226-338	574	+104%	+42%
FAMILY OFFENSES	59	39	33-46	48	+23%	-19%
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	38	52	36-69	39	-25%	+3%
PORNOGRAPHY	24	12	7-18	22	+83%	-8%
PROSTITUTION*	9	7	3-11	30	+329%	+233%
TRESPASSING	149	129	106-153	129	-0%	-13%
WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS	12	12	8-16	6	-50%	-50%
<b>TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY*</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>895-1,068</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>+20%</b>	<b>+13%</b>

## OTHER CRIMES/NON-CRIMES

### OVERALL

Overall, Other Crimes/Non-Crimes decreased 21% from the average. See Figure 11, Figure 12, and Table 9.

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 2% increase in 2016 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 16% increase in reported offenses from the average.

Runaways decreased 45% 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

Figure 11

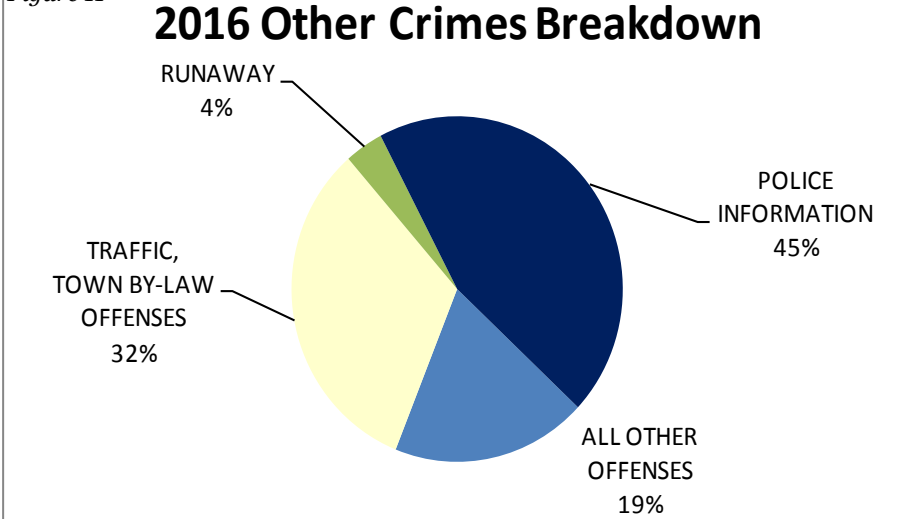
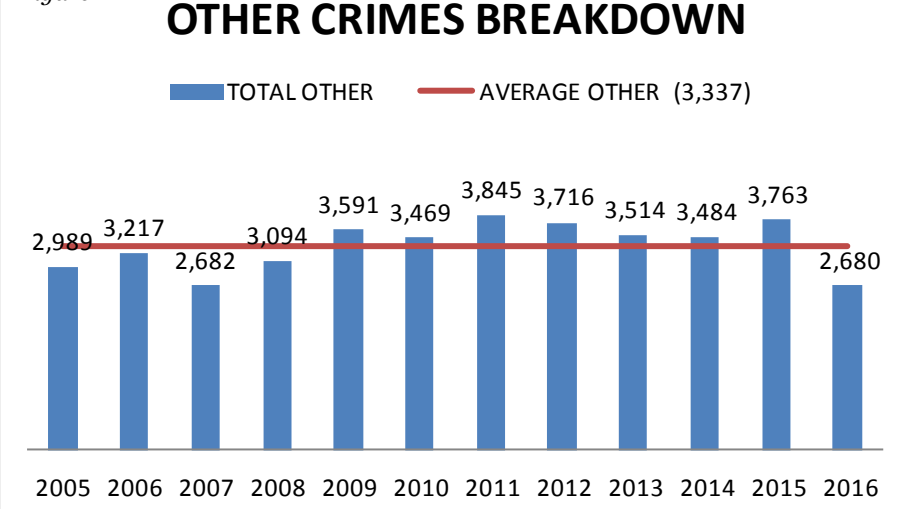


Figure 12



decrease 39% from the average with 1,031 fewer in 2016 compared to previous year

Table 9: Crime Category	Year 15	Average 2005-2015	Normal Range	Year 16	% Change Average-2016	% Change 2015-2016
ALL OTHER OFFENSES	477	503	424-582	513	+2%	+8%
TRAFFIC/CITY ORDINANCES	959	747	579-915	870	+16%	-9%
RUNAWAY*	100	185	142-228	101	-45%	+1%
POLICE INFORMATION*	2,227	1,962	1,591-2,333	1,196	-39%	-46%
<b>TOTAL OTHER CRIMES/NON-CRIMES*</b>	<b>3,763</b>	<b>3,397</b>	<b>3,057-3,737</b>	<b>2,680</b>	<b>-21%</b>	<b>-29%</b>

\*Indicates statistical significance

## ARRESTS

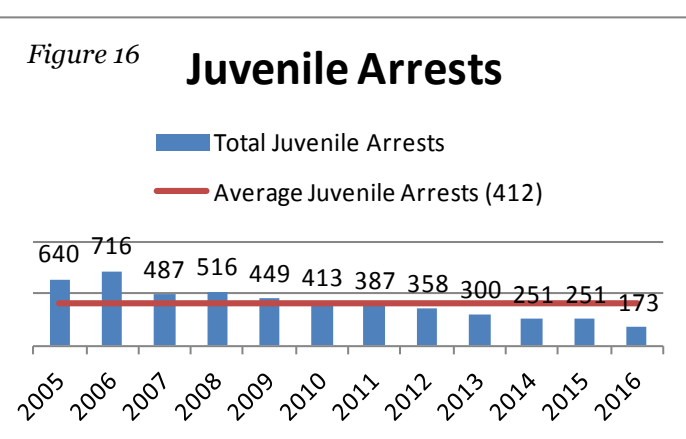
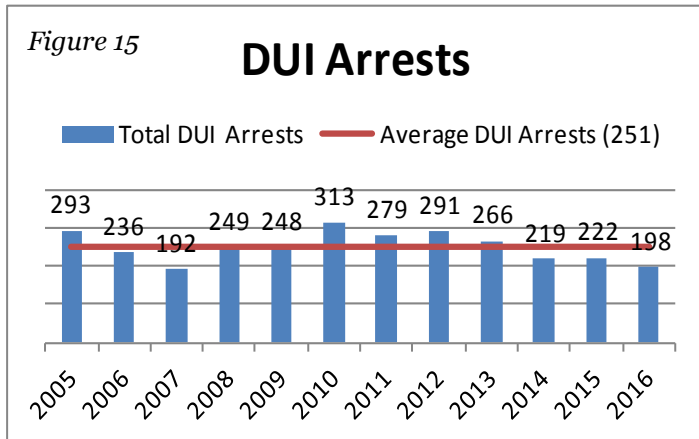
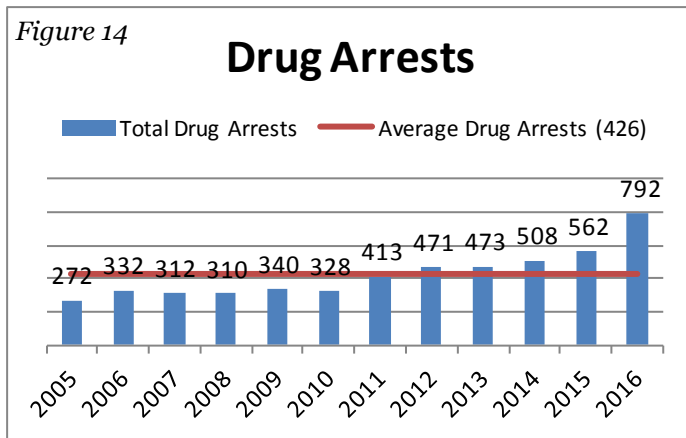
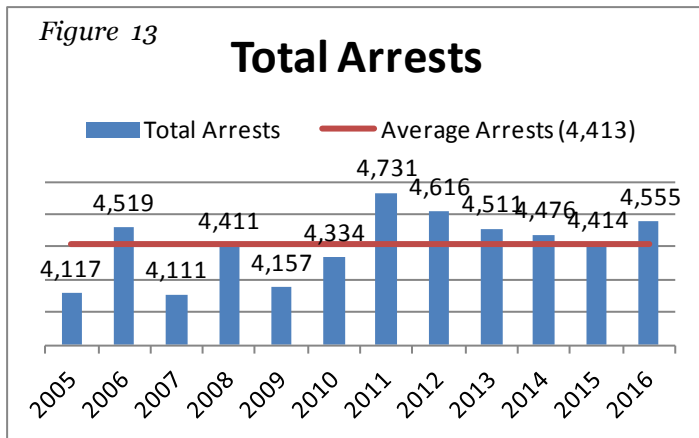
Although showing a continuous decline since 2011, a slight increase in arrests occurred between 2015-2016. Total Arrests increased 3% from last year (141 arrests).

Drug arrests increased 102% in 2016 from the average and have seen a continuous increase since 2010. The increase in drug arrests in 2016 met the level of statistical significance., with an increase of 230 drug arrests.

Driving under the influence arrests decreased 2% from the average, and are only slight lower than last year (24 arrests; -11%). Juvenile arrests have declined over the past 10 years, with a 60% decrease in 2015 from the average, a change meeting the level of statistical significance, as well. 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.

Table 10: ARRESTS	Year 15	Average 2005-2015	Normal Range	Year 16	% Change Average-2016	% Change 2015-2016
TOTAL ARRESTS	4,414	4,400	4,205-4,594	4,555	+4%	+3%
DRUG ARRESTS*	562	393	301-485	792	+102%	+41%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE ARRESTS (DUI)	222	255	220-290	198	-22%	-11%
JUVENILE ARRESTS (UNDER 17)	251	433	290-576	173	-60%	-31%

\*Indicates statistical significance

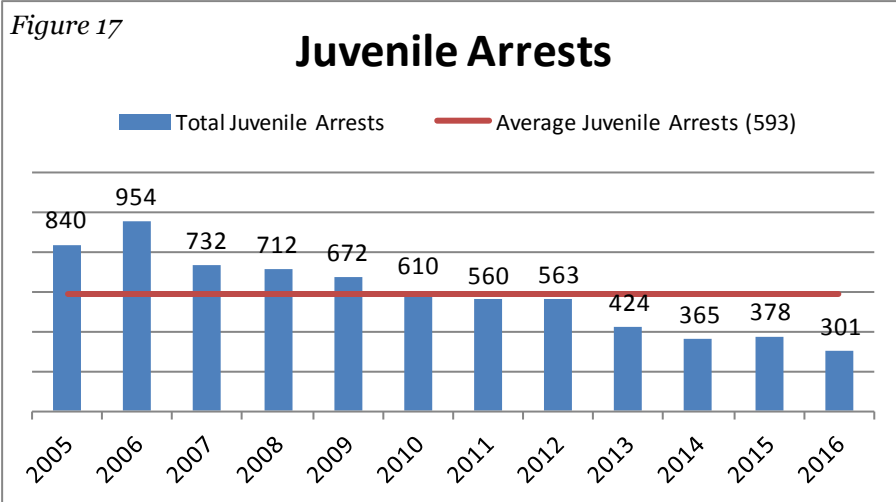


### Juvenile Arrests Analysis Continued

As mentioned in the previous section, as of July 1, 2015, the arresting age to be considered a juvenile changed from under 17 to under 18. The upcoming annual reports will look at juvenile arrests constituted under the amended age.

Arrests involving Juveniles (under the age of 18) decreased 51% from the average; there were 292 fewer juvenile arrests in 2016 in comparison to 2015.

Table 11: JUVENILE ARRESTS	Year 15	Average 2005-2015	Normal Range	Year 16	% Change Average-2016	% Change 2015-2016
JUVENILE ARRESTS (UNDER 18)	378	619	440-798	301	-51%	-20%

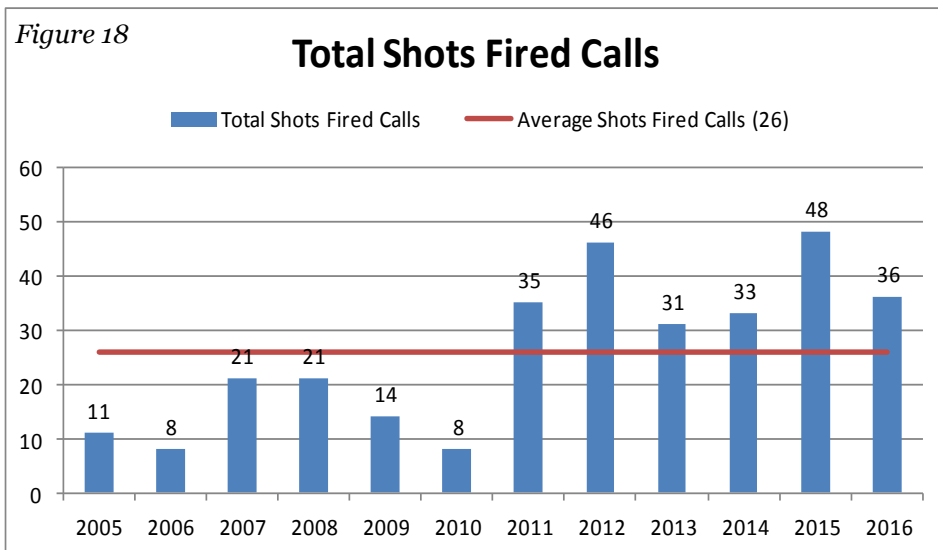


### SHOTS FIRED CALLS ANALYSIS

Table 12: SELECTED CAD REASON	Year 15	Average 2005-2015	Normal Range	Year 16	% Change Average-2016	% Change 2015-2016
SHOTS FIRED	48	25	11-39	36	44%	-25%

### Shots Fired

Although Calls for Service involving Shots Fired increased 43% from the average, there were 12 fewer shots fired calls in 2016 in comparison to 2015.



\*Indicates statistical significance

**OVERDOSE ANALYSIS**

**OVERALL**

Heroin Overdose related reports increased 261% from the average. Heroin Overdose related reports resulting in death increased 110% from the average.

**HEROIN OVERDOSES**

Overall, there has been an increase in reported Heroin overdoses since 2011, when documentation of Heroin Overdoses began. As shown in figure 20, there was an increase in reported overdoses throughout the 2016 calendar year in comparison to 2015. There was a significant increase in reported Heroin overdoses in the majority of months including January through May, July, and October through December. There was an overall increase of 100 reported overdose from 2015 to 2016, as shown in Figure 6.

**HEROIN OVERDOSES RESULTING IN DEATH**

Similar to the Heroin Overdose statistics seen above, we also saw a increase in Heroin Overdose reports resulting in deaths throughout majority of the year; please reference Figure 21. In February, March, May and December we see a statistically significant increase in the number of deaths reportedly caused by Heroin Overdoses in comparison to the average; documentation of Heroin Overdose deaths began in 2014.

Figure 19

**Heroin Overdose Related Reports**

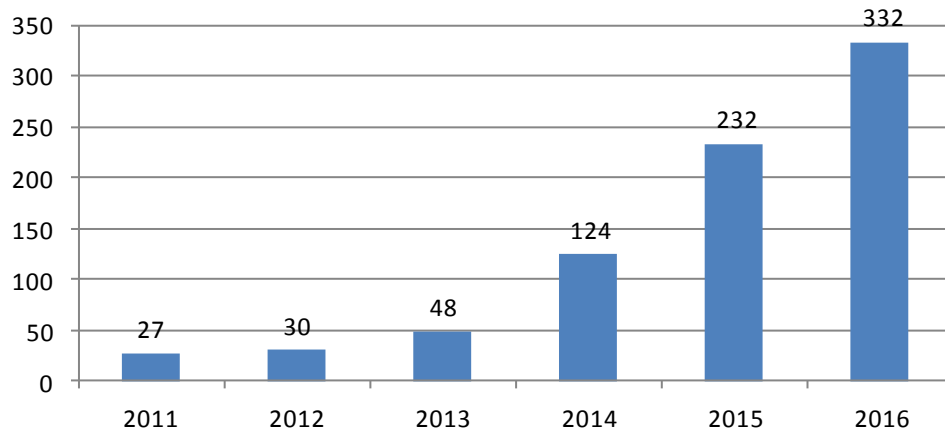


Figure 20

**Heroin Overdose Related Reports by Month**

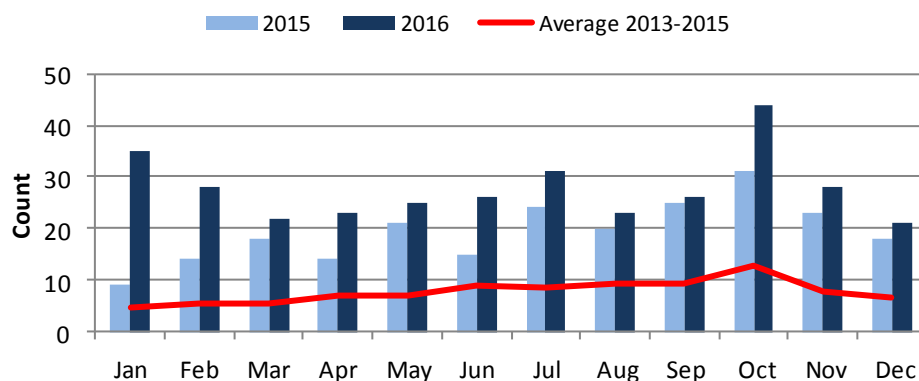
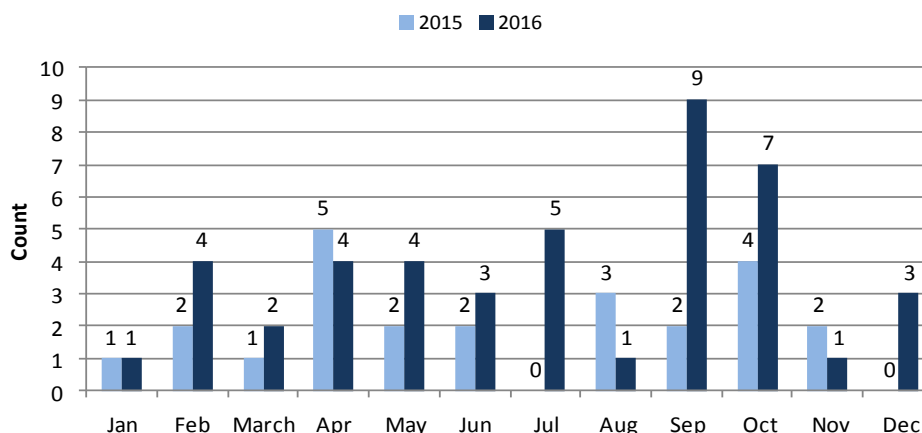


Figure 21

**Heroin Overdose Deaths**



## TRAFFIC ACCIDENT ANALYSIS

The count of all accident calls for service remained relatively consistent from previous years. See Figure 13 and Table 6.

Figure 14 and Table 7 detail the top locations of traffic accidents in 2016. Of note, 310 Daniel Webster HWY (Pheasant Lane Mall) was rated the top accident location in 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016.

Also of note, all “Top Addresses” for accidents combined accounted for less than 4% of all accidents citywide.

Figure 22

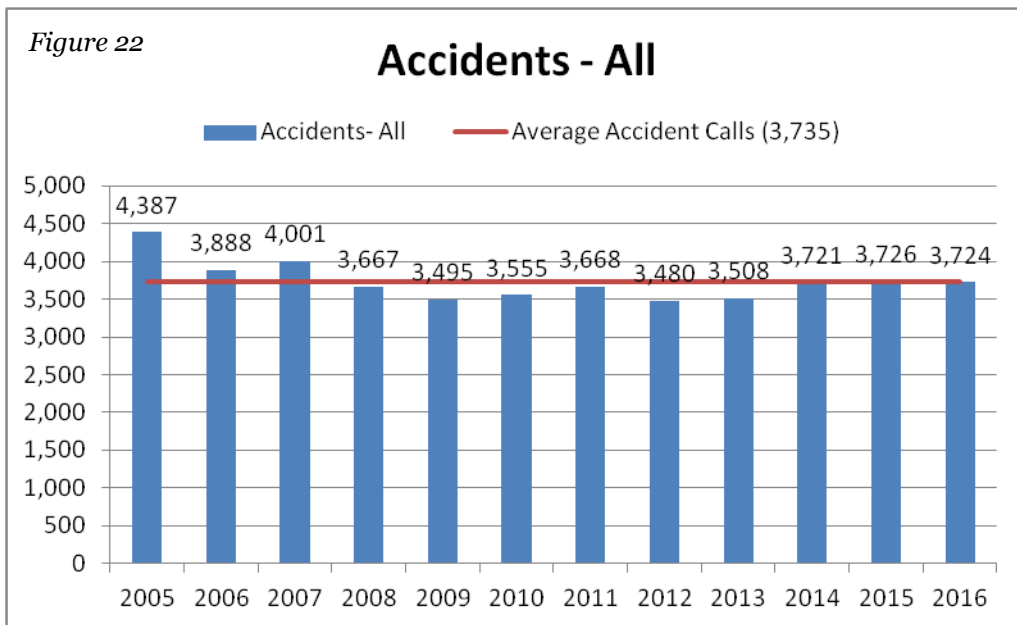


Table 13: Accidents	Year 15	Average 2005-2015	Normal Range	Year 16	% Change Average-2016	% Change 2015 -2016
ACCIDENTS	3,726	3,736	3,477-3,995	3,724	-0%	-0%

Figure 23: 2016 Top Accident Locations

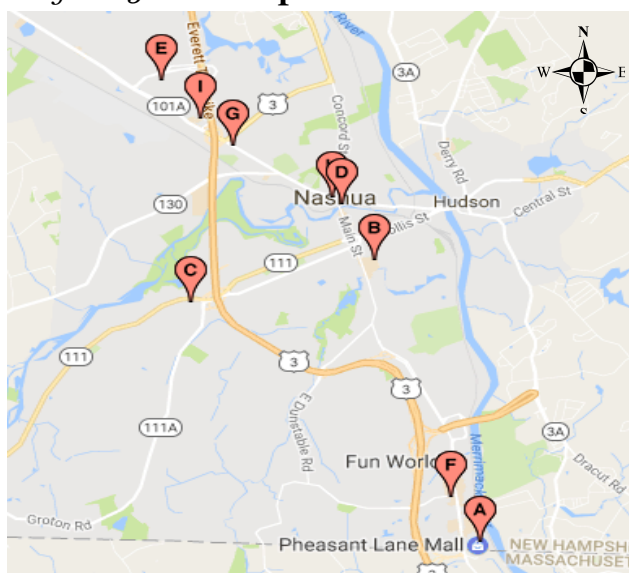


Table 14

Label	Top Addresses	Count
A	310 DANIEL WEBSTER HWY	32
B	300 MAIN ST	28
C	500 WEST HOLLIS ST	15
D	42 MAIN ST	13
E	2 SOMERSET PKWY	12
F	15 SPITBROOK RD	12
G	179 AMHERST ST	11
H	1 MAIN ST	10
I	255 AMHERST ST	10

\*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 2015), divided by the number of years (11). Note that totals may not equal 100% due to rounding. For Heroin Overdoses the average refers to (2011-2015) and Heroin Overdose Deaths (2014-2015).

**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 (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 statistical significance used in this report, and are represented with an asterisk (\*).

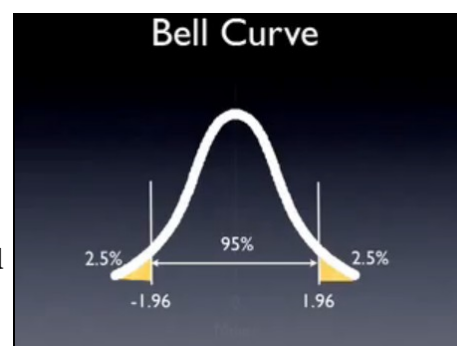


Photo courtesy of YouTube (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?>)