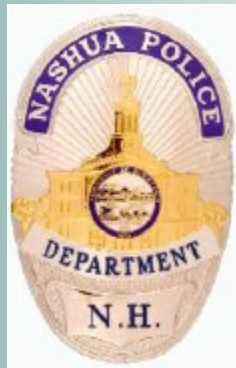


# Nashua Police Department 2017 Annual Crime Report

*Compiled by:  
Nashua Police Department Crime Analysis Unit  
March 2018*



## **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 2017 Annual Crime Report** represents crime and disorder issues reported to police between January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2017. 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 87,882 people. Nashua is one of the largest cities in New Hampshire, second to Manchester, NH. (Census 2016; 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. Most recently, rated the “Safest City in America” in a survey conducted by WalletHub.

### DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW

The Nashua Police Department has 179 total sworn personnel and 67 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, 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

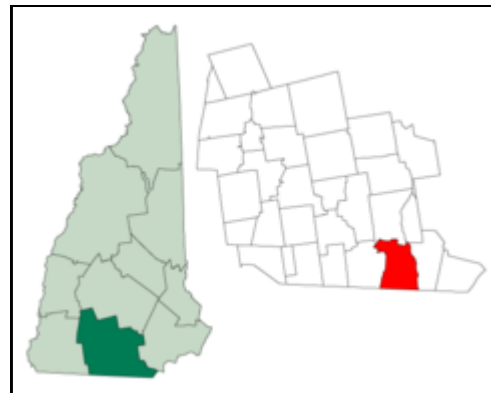


Photo: Courtesy of Wikipedia.org



Photo: Courtesy of Leslie O'Shaughnessy Studios



Photo: Courtesy of CALEA. Marks of Public Safety Excellence

## 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)**.

## 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 (2007 through 2016), divided by the number of years (10). Note that totals may not equal 100% due to rounding. For Opioid Overdoses the average refers to (2012-2016) and Heroin Overdose Deaths (2014-2016).

**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 refer to the unduplicated count of NIBRS-based incidents reported to the police. In the instance that an incident involved multiple events, the more serious crime according to the Federal Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) hierarchy, 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 (\*).

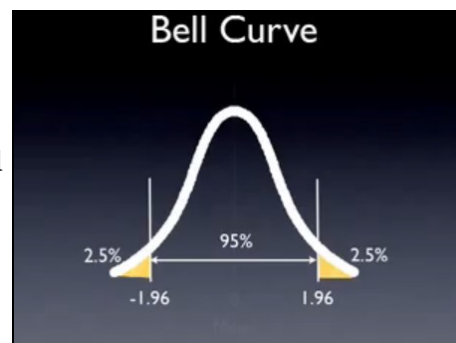
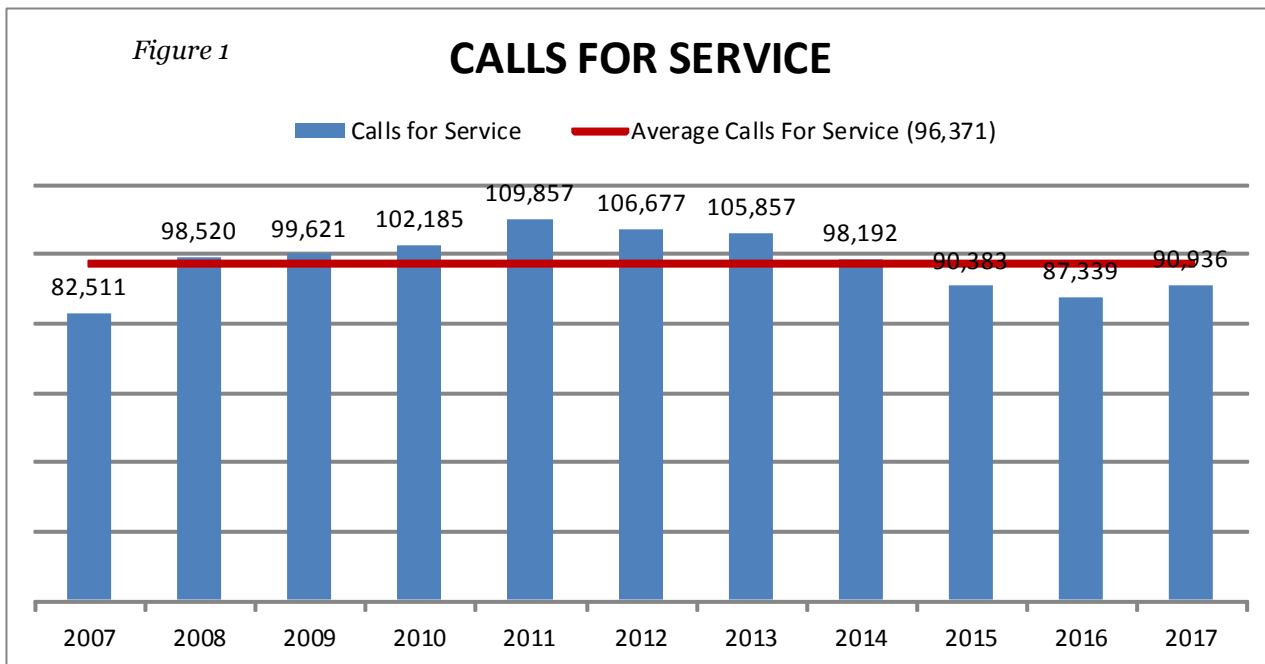


Photo courtesy of YouTube (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?>)



## CALLS FOR SERVICE

### OVERALL

The total Calls for Service in 2017 was 90,936. Calls for Service decreased 7% in 2017 from the average; with a 4% increase from 2016 (3,597 calls). Figure 1 shows that Calls for Service declined from 2011-2016 with a slight increase in 2017.

### Details of Changes

Nashua saw an increase of 3,597 Calls for Service from last year. Calls for Service had decreased steadily from 2012-2016 prior to this increase. The increase was not statistically significant and remained below the 10-year average.

Table 1 details the call reasons with the largest decreases/increases in comparison to 2016. Ambulance call reason code accounted for the largest change overall from 2016. There were an additional 2,784 ambulance calls in 2017 in comparison to 2016. Motor vehicle stops decreased 3% from 2016; a total of 587 stops. This call reason accounted for largest change when looking at call codes which decreased in total in comparison to 2016.

The Opioid epidemic has hit across the United States and Nashua has not been immune to issues it has brought along with it. The Traffic Enforcement Unit efforts have been redirected.

Call Reason	# Count Change from 2016-2017
MV STOP	-587
CHECK CONDITIONS*	-418
SUBJECT STOP	-410
GIVE ADVICE	-357
FAMILY/NEIGHBOR DISPUTE*	-251
ACTIVATED ALARM	-187
BOX ALARM	+234
DRUG COURT CHECK	+244
CHECK WELLBEING*	+269
COMMUNITY POLICING*	+747
FOLLOW UP	+790
AMBULANCE*	+2784

\*Indicates statistical significance

Their efforts focus on more proactive drug interdiction enforcement resulting in fewer car stops and more enforcement efforts.

Ambulance calls registered one of the most significant changes from the average amongst all call codes. It fell shortly behind family/neighbor dispute (a fairly new call reason the department has been using for approximately 2 years) and Computer Offenses call reason code, not listed above.

**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 Thursdays.

**TIME BLOCK**

Figure 3 details Calls for Service by Time Block—a four hour time period. Most Calls for Service occurred between 0800-1200 hours (22% of all calls); 1600-2000 hours (21% of all calls) and 1200-1600 hours (20% of all calls).

**DAY OF WEEK BY TIME BLOCK**

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

- Sunday: 1600-2000 (2,405)
- Monday: 0800-1200 (3,132)
- Tuesday: 0800-1200 (3,195)
- Wednesday: 0800-1200 (3,246)
- Thursday: 0800-1200 (3,223)
- Friday: 0800-1200 (3,036)
- Saturday: 1600-2000 (2,627)

**TOP CALLS FOR SERVICE**

- Top call reasons included:
- Motor Vehicle Stops (24%)
- Ambulance Call (8%)
- Follow Up (6%)
- Accident (4%)
- Check Conditions (4%)
- Give Assistance (4%)
- Activated Alarm (3%)
- Give Advice (3%)
- Community Policing (2%)
- Subject Stop (2%)

These top calls accounted for 61% of all calls.

Figure 2

**CALLS FOR SERVICE BY DAY OF WEEK**

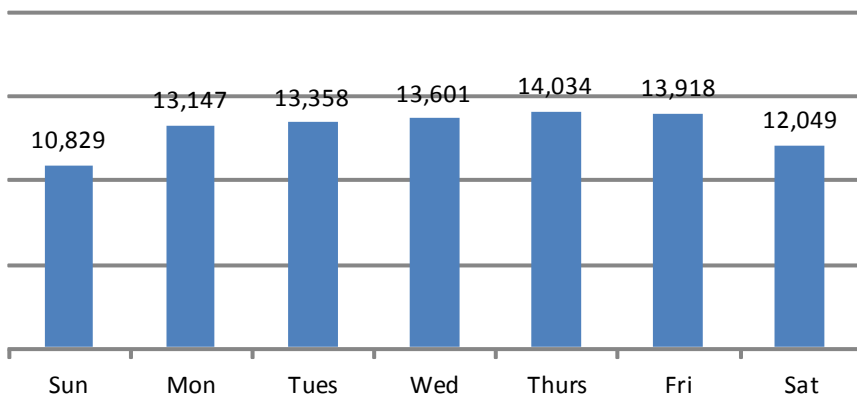


Figure 3

**CALLS FOR SERVICE BY TIME BLOCK**

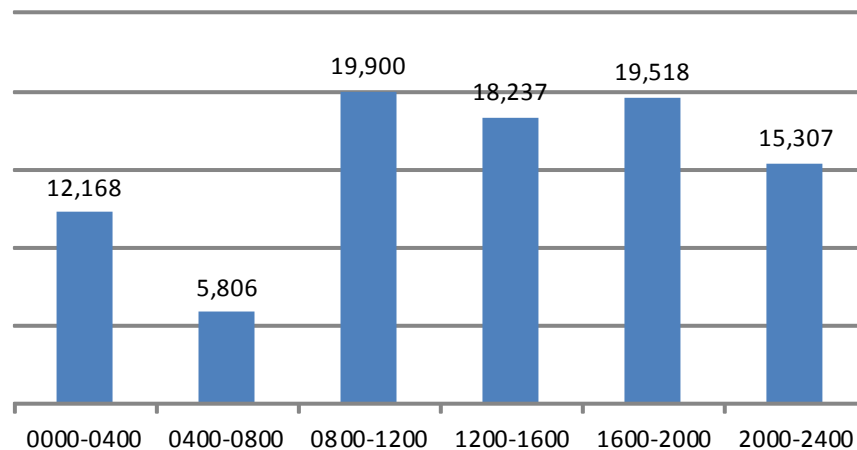


Table2: Day Of Week	0000-0400	0400-0800	0800-1200	1200-1600	1600-2000	2000-2400
Sunday	18%	5%	17%	19%	22%	18%
Monday	11%	7%	24%	20%	21%	16%
Tuesday	12%	7%	24%	21%	21%	15%
Wednesday	11%	7%	24%	21%	22%	16%
Thursday	12%	6%	23%	20%	21%	17%
Friday	13%	7%	22%	20%	21%	17%
Saturday	16%	6%	18%	18%	22%	20%



## 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 2007 through 2016 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 Crimes Against Persons counts decreased 9% in 2017 from the average. Person Crimes have decreased from 2011-2016, however, increased 11% from 2016 to 2017. (Figure 4)

Total Crimes Against Property decreased 37% from the average reaching a level of significance. Property crime decreased 4% from 2016 to 2017. 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 an increase of 6% from the average; 203 more than in 2016. These include “All Other Offenses”, “Traffic Offenses”, “Runaways”, and “Police Information” reports.

Figure 4 **CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS**

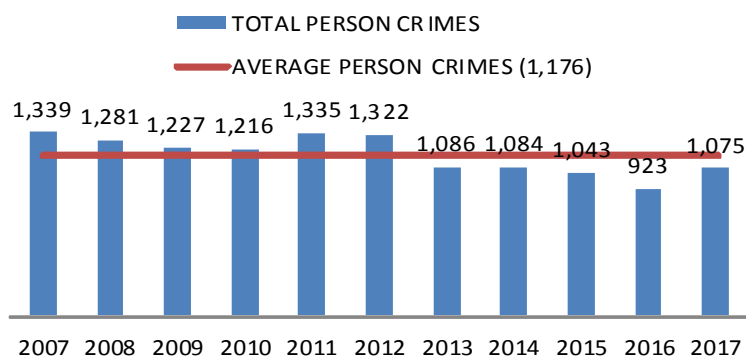


Figure 5 **CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY**

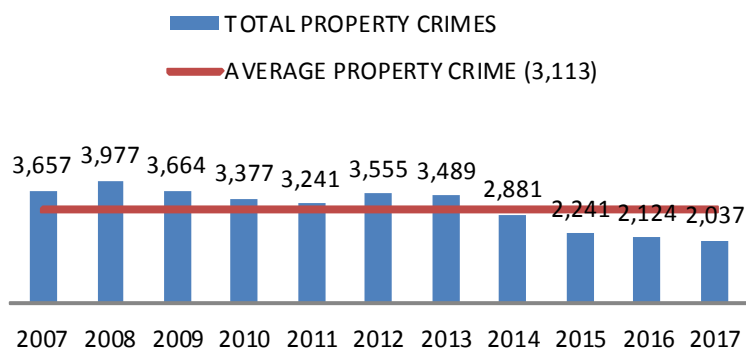


Figure 6 **CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY**

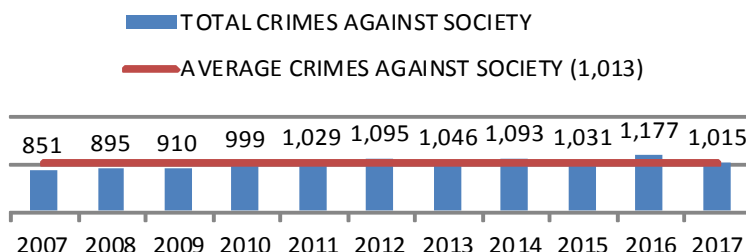
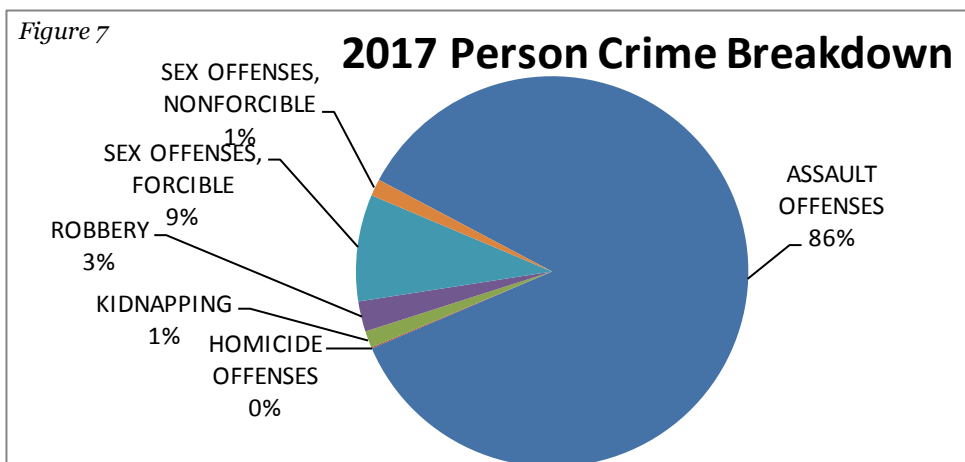


Table 3: Crime Category	2015	2016	Average 2007-2016	Normal Range	2017	% Change Average-2017
PERSON	1,043	923	1,186	1,049-1,322	1,075	-9%
PROPERTY*	2,241	2,214	3,230	2,659-3,800	2,037	-37%
SOCIETY	1,045	1,177	1,015	918-1,111	1,093	+8%
OTHER	3,763	3,384	3,384	2,982-3,786	3,587	+6%
PER/PROP/SOC COMBINED*	4,329	5,430	5,430	4,812-6,048	6,699	-23%

\*Indicates statistical significance

## CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS



### ASSAULT OFFENSES

The majority of Crime Against Persons reported were for Assault Offenses (86%). See Figure 7 and Table 4. All assault sub-categories were within the normal range, except for aggravated assaults which were below. Aggravated assaults decreased 36% from the average (and 19 reports from previous year), reaching the level of statistical significance.

### HOMICIDE OFFENSES

Two acquaintances got into an altercation which led to one's death. (January)

### KIDNAPPING

There were 15 reports of kidnapping in 2017; higher than previous calendar year but no deviation from the 10-year average. This category included domestic violence cases, interference with child custody, criminal restraint, and abductions/attempted

abductions. There were no reported abductions/attempted abductions in 2017. All cases were determined to be domestic related and involved false imprisonment/criminal restraint by one of the involved parties.

### ROBBERY

In 2017, robberies decreased 41% from the average. The majority of all robberies (48%) involved personal weapon (Heads, Feet, Etc.) 7% of robberies involved a knife/cutting instrument and 5% involved a firearm. Most robberies in 2017 occurred in January (5), June (4) and December (4).

### SEX OFFENSES

Forcible sex offenses increased 6 incidents from 2016 but remained in the normal range. Non-forcible sex offenses decreased by almost half in comparison to prior year and 10-year average.

Table 4: Crime Category	2016	Average 2007-2016	Normal Range	2017	% Change Average-2017
ASSAULT OFFENSES	778	1,008	879-1139	992	-9%
<i>Aggravated Assaults*</i>	74	86	72-100	55	-36%
<i>Simple Assaults</i>	637	779	704-854	757	-3%
<i>Intimidation</i>	67	142	79-206	110	-23%
HOMICIDE OFFENSES	0	2	1-4	1	-50%
KIDNAPPING	10	15	10-19	15	0%
<i>Abduction/Attempted</i>	0	1	0-2	0	-100%
<i>Domestic/Interference with Child Custody, Criminal Restraint</i>	10	13	9-17	15	+15%
ROBBERY*	27	46	37-55	27	-41%
SEX OFFENSES, FORCIBLE	82	89	73-105	95	+7%
SEX OFFENSES, NONFORCIBLE	26	26	18-34	15	-42%
<b>TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>1,049-1,322</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>-9%</b>

\*Indicates statistical significance



## CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

### OVERALL

Overall, Property Crimes had a statistically significant drop from the average at a 37% decrease.

### ARSON

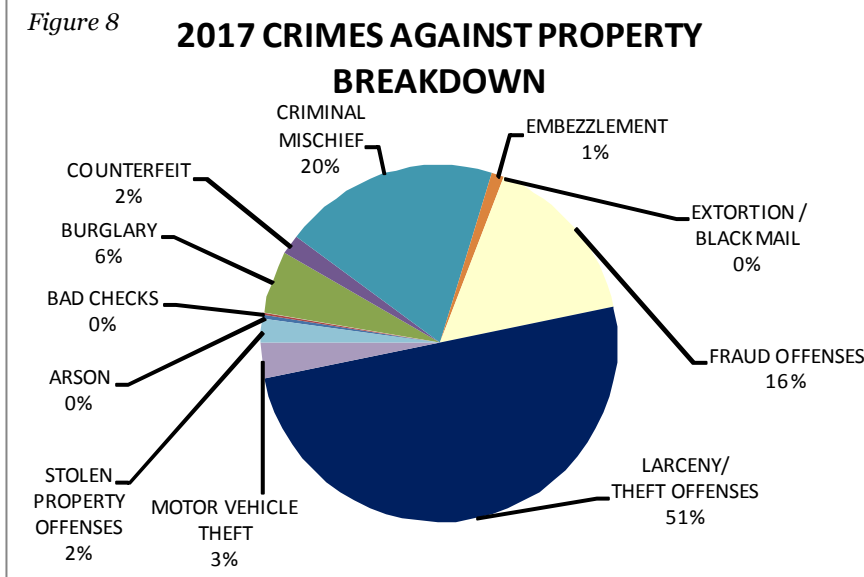
Year 2017 represented a 67% decrease in arsons in comparison to the average.

### BURGLARY

Burglaries have continued to decrease in the last 4 years; 65% decrease from the average, which is statistically significant. Burglaries decreased 7% from 2016 to 2017. The majority (69%) of all burglaries were residential. 18% of burglaries were into commercial businesses. The remaining burglaries were into other locations (such as schools, churches, etc.).

### CRIMINAL MISCHIEF

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.

### 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 40% from the average.

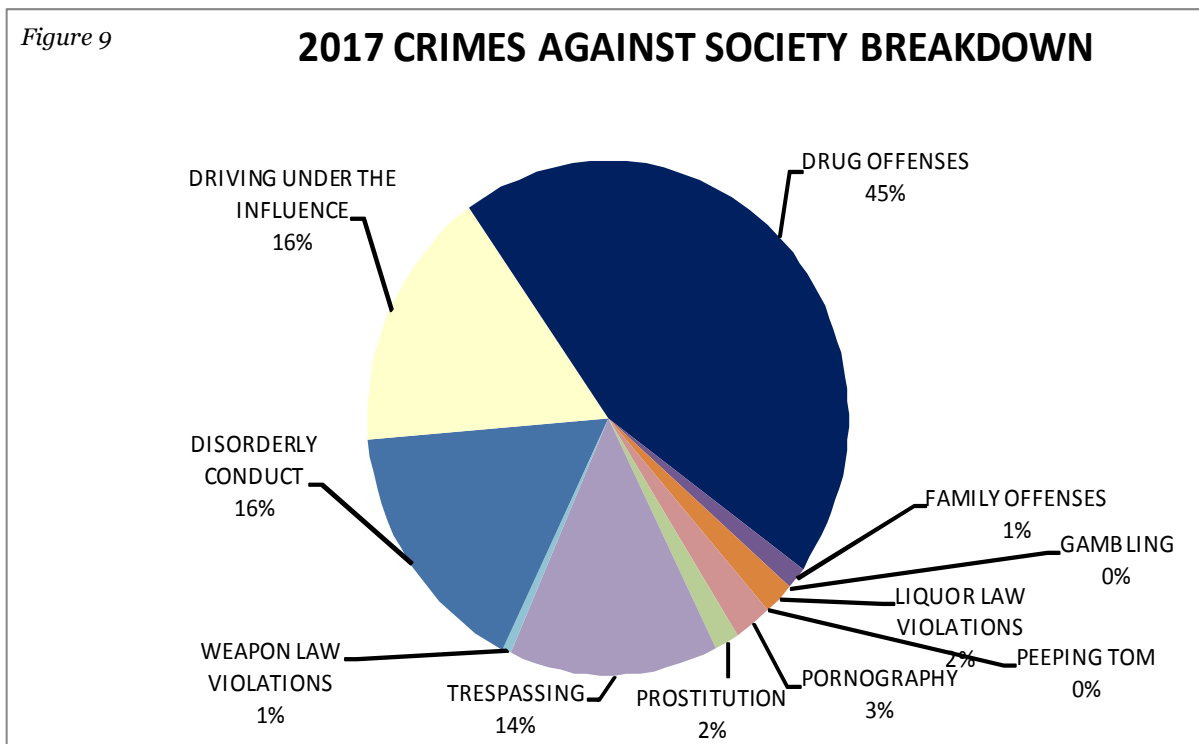
### COUNTERFEIT/FORGERY AND FRAUD OFFENSES

Counterfeit/Forgery cases have decreased over the last 4 years; a total of 42% from the average. During that same time period Fraud Offenses have slightly increased; 31% increase from the average. Majority of these cases involved false pretense (159), credit card fraud (93) and Impersonation (63).

\* Indicates Statistical Significance

Table 5: Crime Category	2016	Average 2007-2016	Normal Range	2017	% Change Average-2017
ARSON	14	18	10–26	6	-67%
BAD CHECKS	6	9	4–14	6	-33%
BURGLARY*	121	321	214–427	113	-65%
COUNTERFEIT / FORGERY	56	60	42–77	35	-42%
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	402	708	525–890	399	-44%
EMBEZZLEMENT	19	33	24–41	33	0%
EXTORTION*	1	1	0–2	3	+200%
FRAUD OFFENSES	305	244	203–284	319	+31%
LARCENY/THEFT *	1,093	1,689	1,368–2,009	1,015	-40%
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	63	93	62–125	63	-32%
STOLEN PROPERTY	44	46	28–65	45	-2%
<b>TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>	<b>2,214</b>	<b>3,221</b>	<b>2,634–3,808</b>	<b>2,037</b>	<b>-37%</b>

## CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY



### OVERALL

Overall, Crimes Against Society has remained consistent since 2010, with a decrease of 162 reports from 2016 to 2017. There was an increase of 2 reports from the 10-year average.

The majority of Crimes Against Society include drug offenses (45%), which have shown a continuous increase over the previous 10-year period. There was a slight decline of 16% from 2016 to 2017.

There was a statistically significant increase in the number of family offenses reported to the department. These are nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) that threaten the physical, mental or economic well-being/morals of another family member (not classified as another offense, such as Assault, Incest, Statutory Rape, etc.). All of these incidents involved in some way endangering the welfare of a child/incompetent.

Table 6: Crime Category	2016	Average 2007-2016	Normal Range	2017	% Change Average-2017
DISORDERLY	155	219	187-252	189	-14%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	172	214	180-248	178	-17%
DRUG OFFENSES	574	322	217-427	485	+51%
FAMILY OFFENSES*	48	40	30-49	16	-60%
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	2	48	38-58	21	-56%
PORNOGRAPHY	39	15	9-21	27	+80%
PROSTITUTION	0	9	1-17	17	+89%
TRESPASSING	22	135	116-155	153	+13%
WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS	30	12	7-16	6	-50%
<b>TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>918-1,111</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>+8%</b>

\*Indicates statistical significance

## OTHER CRIMES/NON-CRIMES

### OVERALL

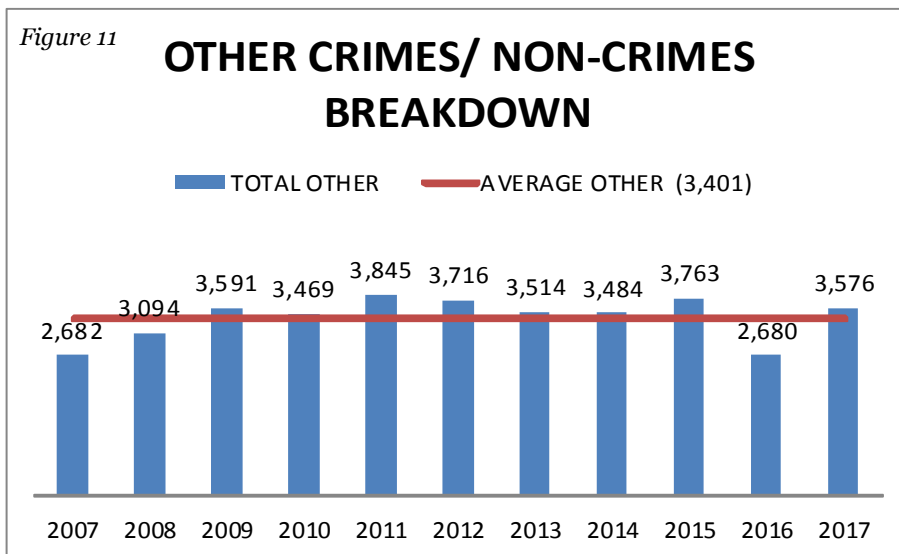
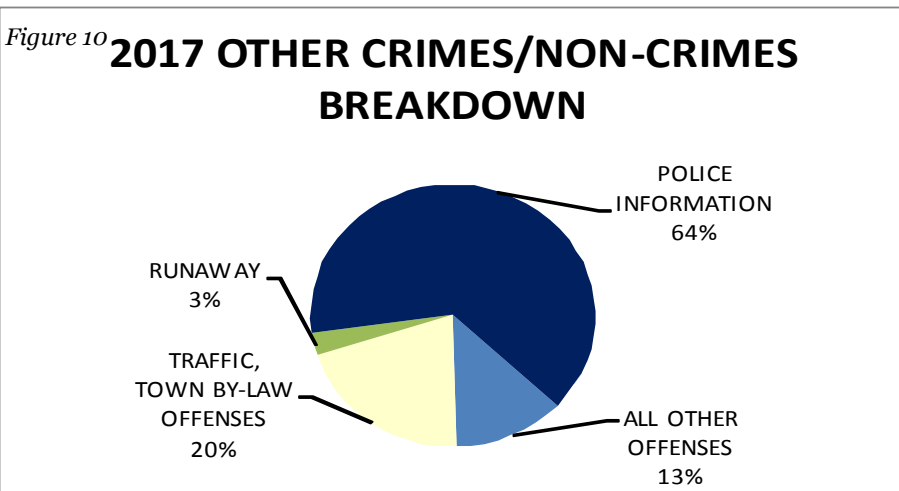
Overall, Other Crimes/Non-Crimes increased 6% from the average. See Figure 10, Figure 11, and Table 7.

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 12% decrease in 2017 from the average. See Table 7.

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 4% increase in reported offenses from the average.

Runaways decreased 38% from the average, a statistically significant decrease. The total for 2017 increased by only 1 reported incident from 2016.

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; with 293 more reports written in 2017 in comparison to 2016.

Table 7: Crime Category	2016	Average 2007-2016	Normal Range	2017	% Change Average-2017
ALL OTHER OFFENSES	513	517	424-582	455	-12%
TRAFFIC/CITY ORDINANCES	870	703	579-915	730	+4%
RUNAWAY*	101	165	142-228	102	-38%
POLICE INFORMATION	1,196	1,999	1,591-2,333	2,289	+15%
<b>TOTAL OTHER CRIMES/ NON-CRIMES</b>	<b>2,680</b>	<b>3,384</b>	<b>3,057-3,737</b>	<b>3,576</b>	<b>+6%</b>

\*Indicates statistical significance

## Incident Offense Analysis

**Crimes** refer to the unduplicated count of NIBRS-based incidents reported to the police. In the instance that an incident involved multiple events, the more serious crime according to the Federal Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) hierarchy, was used to categorize the offense. (Reference pages 8-11) For example, in a case involving prostitution where drugs are involved, the drug offense has a greater score on the Federal Uniform Crime Report hierarchy, therefore, the case will be documented in accordance with the drug charge only and the prostitution offense will not be documented. Another example is a case of an aggravated assault where multiple victims are assaulted. Only one aggravated assault incident would be documented in accordance with UCR hierarchy.

The table below shows the number of events which occurred under each crime category regardless of the way the overall incident was scored by UCR hierarchy. While this may result in a duplicate count of a single incident, it will provide a different perspective on crime.

<i>Table 8:</i> Crime Category	2016	2017	% Change 2016-2017
Aggravated Assault	156	134	-14%
Intimidation	82	181	+121%
Simple Assault	1781	1829	+3%
Robbery	29	33	+14%
Arson	13	7	-46%
Burglary	145	130	-10%
Criminal Mischief	613	589	-4%
Shoplifting	362	377	+4%
Other Theft	820	732	-11%
Criminal Trespass	206	240	+17%
Sex Crimes	136	148	+9%
Drug Crimes	1218	894	-27%
Prostitution	46	20	-57%
Driving Under the Influence	244	269	+10%
Disorderly Conduct	123	161	+31%

**Definitions:**

**Aggravated Assault:** includes first degree assault, second degree assault, criminal threatening with a deadly weapon and other crimes alike.

**Intimidation:** includes Criminal Threatening (conduct) , domestic stalking , harassment, tampering with witness, and other similar crimes.

**Other Theft:** includes pick-pocketing, purse-snatching, theft from a building, theft from a vehicle, theft of vehicle parts, and other similar crimes.

**Sex Crimes:** includes rape, incest, sodomy, sexual assault with an object and other similar crimes.

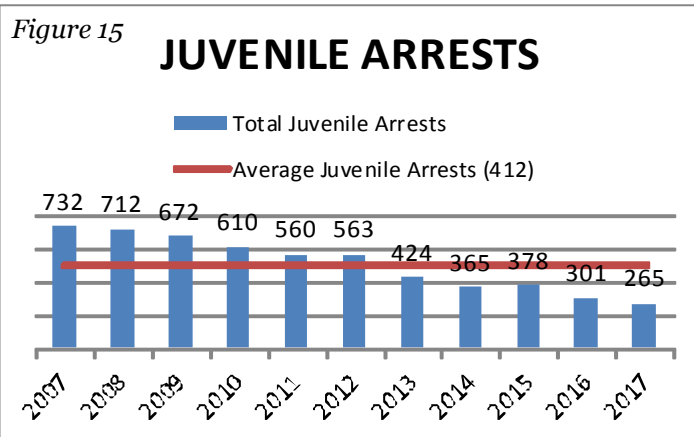
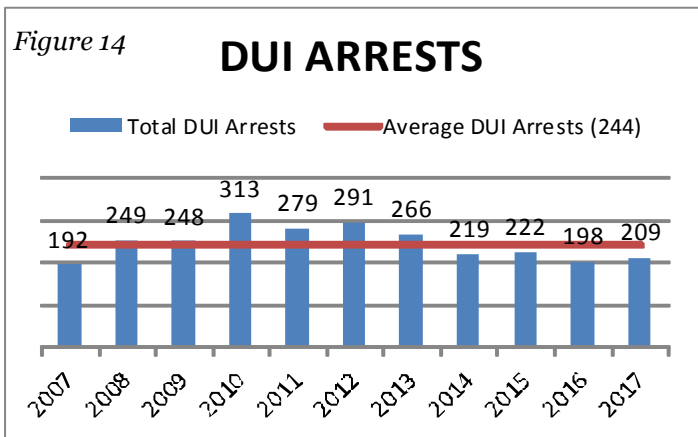
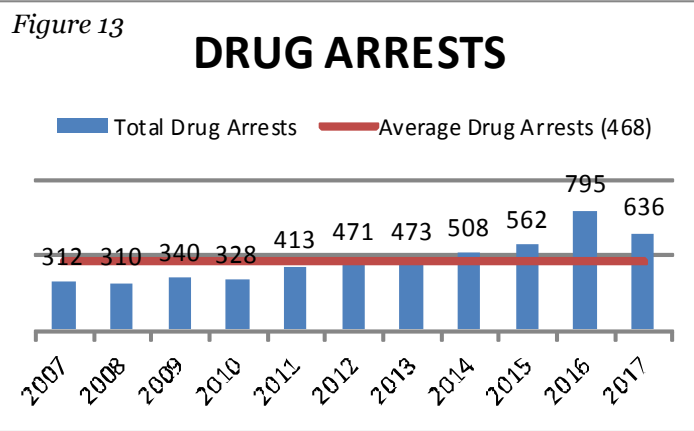
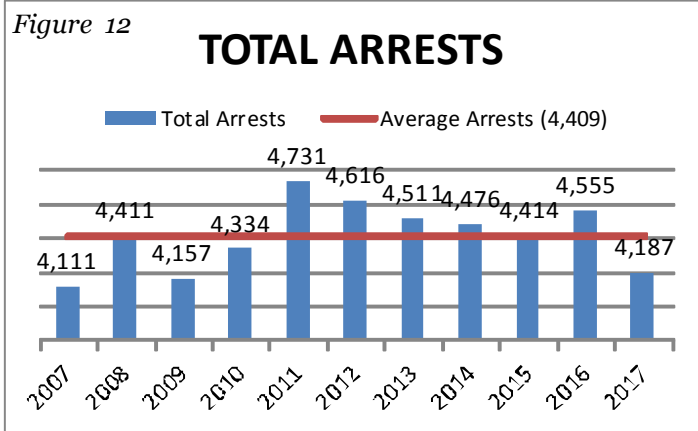
## ARRESTS

Arrests were on a continuous decline from 2011-2015. In 2016, arrests increased 4% from the previous year (141 arrests). In 2017, there was a 9% decrease in overall arrests in comparison to the previous calendar year (368 arrests). Arrest numbers have not been this low since 2009.

Arrests have decreased in all areas from 2016 to 2017, excluding the category of DUI arrests, which is up 6%. Although higher than the previous year, DUI arrests are still below average on a 10 year comparison. Juvenile arrests have been on a slow decrease since 2007, as depicted in figure 16, with a decrease of 12% from the previous calendar year (36 arrests). Drug arrests are down 20% from 2016 (159 arrests), but continue to be higher than average. The large increase/decrease from year-to-year can partially be explained by the “Operation Granite Hammer/Shield” initiative which, in turn, helps to explain the large decrease in overall arrests year-to-year.

Table 9: ARRESTS	2016	Average 2007-2016	Normal Range	2017	% Change Average-2017
TOTAL ARRESTS	4,555	4,432	4,248–4,615	4,187	-6%
DRUG ARRESTS	795	451	305–594	636	+36%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE ARRESTS (DUI)	198	248	210–286	209	-16%
JUVENILE ARRESTS (UNDER 18)	301	532	385–679	265	-50%

\*Indicates statistical significance



**SHOTS FIRED AND FIREARM-RELATED CALLS**

*Table 10:*

SELECTED CAD REASON CODE	2016	Average 2007-2016	Normal Range	2017	% Change Average-2017
SHOTS FIRED	36	29	17-42	20	-31%

*Table 11:*

Incidents Involving Firearms	2016	2017	% Change 2016-2017
Theft of Firearm from Residence	14	7	-50%
Theft of Firearm from Motor Vehicle	10	2	-80%
Criminal Threatening with Firearm	9	10	+10%
Suicide by Firearm	6	11	+83%
Receiving Stolen Property (Firearm)	6	2	-67%
Reckless Conduct with Firearm	6	6	0%
Assault with Firearm	5	3	-40%
Felonious Use of Firearm	4	0	-100%
Suicide Threat by Firearm	3	6	+50%
Robbery with Firearm	3	8	+167%
Firearm Discharge	2	1	-50%
Felon in Possession of Firearm	2	2	0%
Theft of Firearm Other	1	1	0%
Recovered Stolen Firearm	1	1	0%
Breach of Bail conditions	0	1	+100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>-15%</b>

**COMPUTER FORENSIC UNIT**

The department's Computer Forensic Unit (CFU) conducts examinations of digital evidence items for all types of investigations and provides technical assistance and guidance on cases which are highly technical in nature. Members of the CFU regularly work with the NH Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force to investigate online child exploitations throughout the state.

*Table 12:*

Completed Phone Examinations	280
Completed Computer Examinations	53
Technical Assistance Provided	347

*Definitions:*

**Phone Examinations:** Examination of cellular phones for investigations.

**Computer Examinations:** Examination of computers or removable media for investigations.

**Other Technical Assistance:** Various CFU technical tasks to include assistance with warrant preparation, recovery of surveillance video, device wiping, digital video/image enhancement, and other general technical inquiries.



**OVERDOSE ANALYSIS**

The reported opioid statistics differ from those reported by other city entities due to the manner in which the police department classifies incidents and conducts follow-up investigations related to opioid overdoses and fatalities. The police department will respond to and investigate fatalities throughout the city, where other agencies may never be notified. For example, a police call for service to a well-being check where an opioid-related fatality is located, would result in AMR not being aware of the death. The police department will be in correspondence with the State Medical Examiner’s Office and will be notified of and record opioid-related fatalities. Additionally, the department follows structured evidence-based guidelines when classifying overdose incidents as opioid related.

**OVERALL**

Opioid overdose related reports increased 68% from the average (2011-2017). Opioid overdose related reports resulting in death increased 38% from the average (2014-2017).

**OPIOID OVERDOSES**

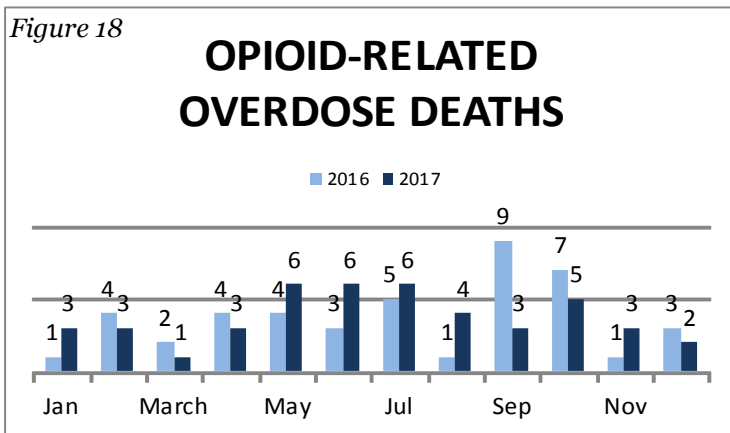
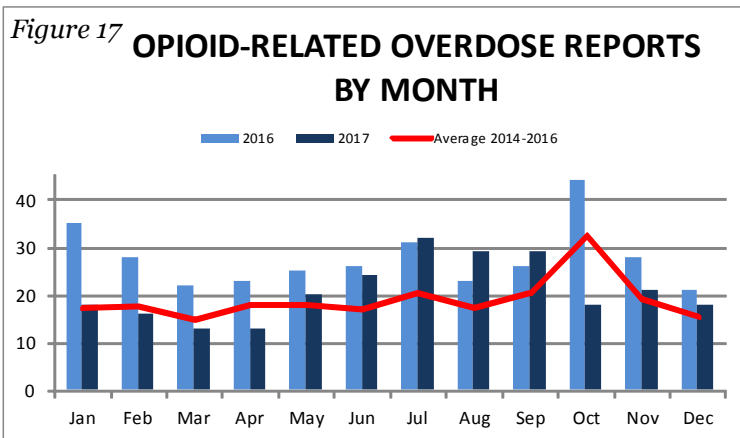
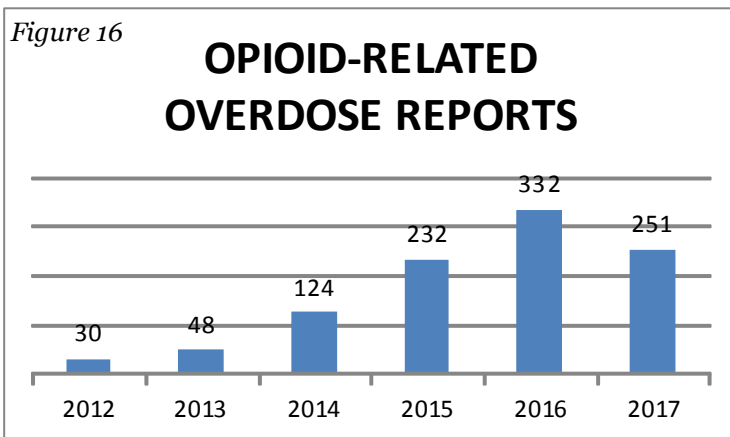
Overall, there has been an increase in reported Opioid overdoses since 2011, with a decrease of 24% in 2017 from previous year. As depicted in Figure 17, reported overdoses in 2017 were slightly lower month-to-month than 2016.

**OPIOID OVERDOSES RESULTING IN DEATH**

The trend in Opioid related overdose deaths did not follow the trend in reported overdoses. Although Opioid related overdose reports decreased almost a quarter, overdoses resulting in death increased by 1 (individual).

**OPIOID OVERDOSE ANALYSIS**

The decrease in the amount of reported Opiate related overdoses cannot be explained as a decrease in Opiate-use. Opiate abuse has and continues to be a growing epidemic throughout the region and the nation as a whole. The decrease in Opiate related overdoses reported to police from 2016 to 2017 may have a correlation to the increased accessibility to opiate-overdose reversing drugs available without prescription.



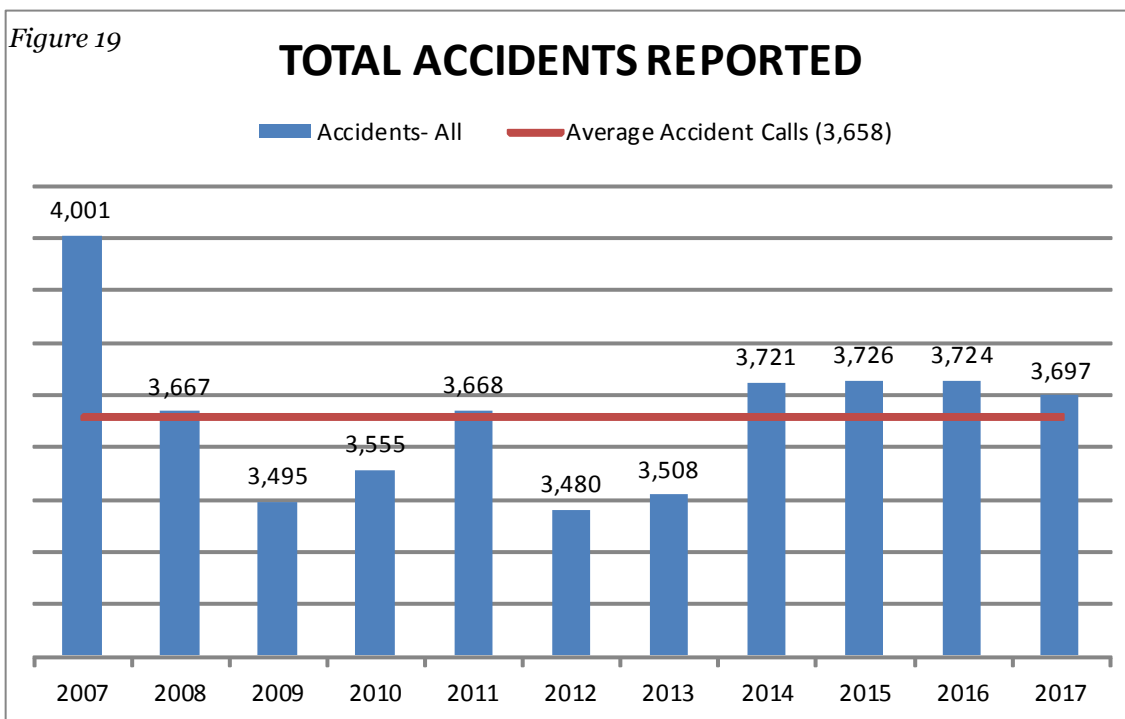
## Domestic Violence Unit and the NH Stop Grant

**Stop Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program**, awarded to states and territories, enhances the capacity of local communities to develop and strengthen effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to combat violent crimes against women and to develop and strengthen victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women.

*Table 13: Domestic Violence Cases*

	2016	2017	% Change 2016-2017
TOTAL CASES RESPONDED TO	2,186	2,244	+3%
INCIDENTS WITH NO ARREST	1,454	1,551	+7%
INCIDENTS RESULTING IN ARREST	626	616	-2%
CASES UNDER INVESTIGATION	106	77	-27%

## TRAFFIC ACCIDENT ANALYSIS



The count of all accident calls for service remained relatively consistent from previous years with a total of 3,697 in 2017. See Figure 19 and Table 14.

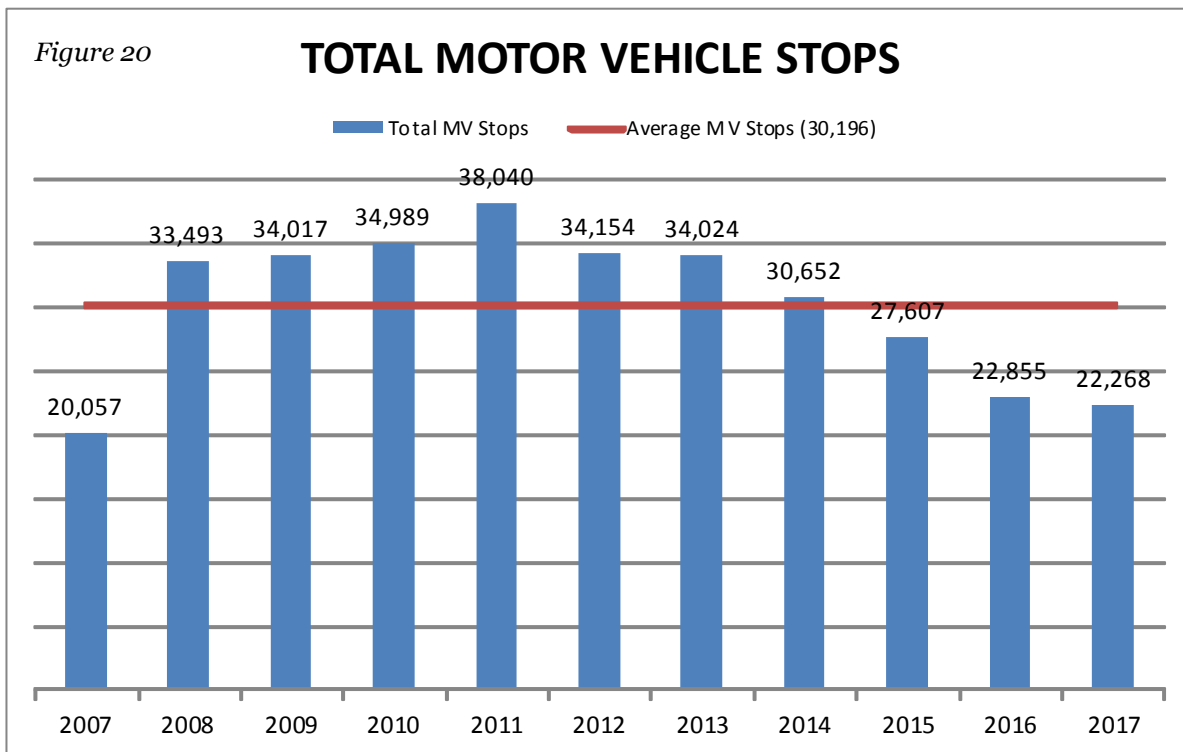
Not all calls for service for accidents resulted in a report written. Accident reports are only written for selected incidents such as those involving injury, damage over \$1,000, City vehicles, etc.

*Table 14: Accidents*

	2016	Average 2007-2016	Normal Range	2017	% Change Average-2017
ACCIDENTS	3,724	3,655	3,505-3,804	3,697	+1%

\*Indicates statistical significance

## MOTOR VEHICLE STOPS ANALYSIS



Overall, Motor Vehicle Stops decreased 28% from the average, however, they only decreased 3% from last calendar year. See Figure 20 and Table 15. 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 (as of end of 2015). Reallocation of duties for the traffic unit have stayed consistent from to date, which can explain the small changes seen in stops involving motor vehicles from 2016 to 2017.

This new strategy often led to additional investigations (see page 5 for details). As a result, Verbal warnings decreased 37% from the average and Summons issuance decreased 75% from the average., a statistically significant decrease. Written warnings decreased 20% from the average, but increased 6% from last year.

<i>Table 15: Motor Vehicle Stops</i>	2016	Average 2007-2016	Normal Range	2017	% Change Average-2017
MV STOPS	22,855	30,989	25,533–36,444	22,268	-28%
WRITTEN WARNINGS	16,552	21,856	17,445–26,267	17,495	-20%
SUMMONS*	1,466	4,241	3,091–5,391	1,053	-75%
VERBAL WARNINGS	2,284	1,673	2,130–3,221	1,673	-37%

\*Indicates statistical significance

### Scam Alert

Con Games and Scams were prevalent in Nashua. A commonality in many of these types of scam is the target of the elderly population. Descriptions of some of the most common scams are detailed below, many of which, require wire transfers or the purchase of prepaid debit cards/gift cards.

Scam Type	Details
IRS/ Immigration Imposter	The Internal Revenue Service or posing U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement officer has demanded immediate payment for back taxes/avoid jail. Threatens an arrest warrant will be issued.
Utility Scam	Gas/electric company claiming to shut off your heat or power off if payment is not made immediately over the phone.
Bail Bond Scam/ The Grandparent Scam	You have been told a family member has been in an accident or arrested/is in jail and they need you to send money for the bail, lawyer fees or other damages. Often, the arrest or accident reportedly happened outside the area of residence, sometimes, outside of the country.
Kidnapping Scam	Family member has been kidnapped or held hostage after an accident or some type of property damage.
Sweepstakes/Lottery	You won a contest, sweepstakes or lottery and must send money up front to cover the taxes or claim your prize.
Tech Support	You have been told that your computer is broken, hacked or has a virus and you are asked to send money so it can be repaired. A number of these types of cases will require the technician to gain access to your computer remotely and request you access your banking account online to wire the transfer.
Overpaid Check	You were selling something on the internet, recently started a "secret shopper" or work from home job and received a check for too much money. You were instructed to deposit the check and wire the extra back.
Buying a Puppy	You have inquired about the purchase of a puppy, sometimes advertised as "free to a good home" where you are asked to pay for shipping, provide payment only never to see the puppy.
Apartment or Other Property Rental	Scammer tries to get money from a prospective tenant for an apartment/property that the scammer is in no legal position to rent. Similarly, you inquire about the purchase of a vehicle online involving the need for shipping as it is long distance.
Online Dating Scam	You have met a new special someone online and they have gone away on a trip before meeting you in person, but they need money to get home or need to send you something to re-ship.



**HAS SOMEONE ASKED YOU TO PAY A BILL WITH GIFT CARDS?**

**HAS SOMEONE YOU DON'T KNOW ASKED YOU TO WIRE THEM CASH?**



**THINK ABOUT IT – IT IS PROBABLY A SCAM!**

**COMMON SCAMS**

**IRS IMPOSTERS:** The Internal Revenue Service has demanded immediate payment for taxes owed.

**BAIL/GRANDPARENT SCAM:** You have been told a family member has been in an accident or arrested and in jail, and you need to send money for bail, lawyers, court, or damages.

**GRAND PRIZE/SWEEPSTAKES WINNER:** You won the grand prize in a contest, sweepstakes, or lottery and must send money upfront to pay fees or taxes in order to claim your prize.

**TECH SUPPORT:** You are told your computer has been detected as having a virus or is running slow, but for a fee and access to your computer it can be repaired.

**OVERPAID CHECK:** You got an internet job to "work from home" and received a check for too much money. Your "employer" tells you to deposit the full amount, but then wire back the difference.

**ONLINE DATING SCAM:** You have met a new special someone online and they have gone away on a trip before meeting you in person, but they need money to get home or need to send you something to re-ship

**IF YOU SUSPECT A SCAM, BEFORE SENDING ANY MONEY OR BUYING ANY GIFT CARDS, CALL THE NASHUA POLICE DEPARTMENT AT (603) 594-3500**



Recognizing that many elderly, who are targets of these scams, may not utilize social media, the Nashua Police Department has created the signage to the left. The Scam Alerts poster can be found at Senior Centers, Crime Watch meetings, local banks, and various store locations around the city where gift cards can be purchased. This poster has been developed to alert would be victims that they may be falling for a scam.