



City of Attleboro Police Department

Annual Report

2012-2013

Kyle P. Heagney

Chief of Police



Attleboro Police Department

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attleboropolice.org

A Message from the Chief of Police, Kyle P. Heagney

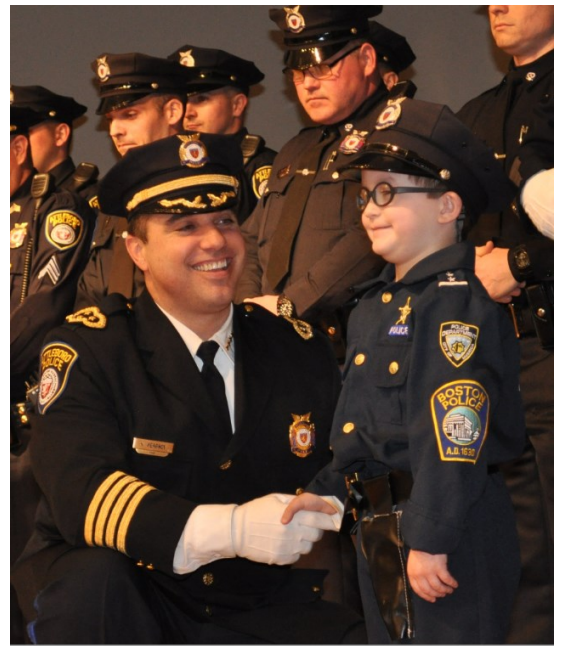
It is my pleasure to present the Attleboro Police Department Annual Report. This report presents the dedication to service by all members of the Attleboro Police Department. It is my distinct honor and privilege to serve with these fine men and women. Their commitment and devotion to our community is inspiring.

Although we continue to face fiscal challenges, our Department continues to enjoy success in reducing crime in our community. I think this is attributed to the proactive policing efforts by our police officers and the partnerships we have built with our community. Our officers are committed to being responsive to our community by delivering professional quality services. Our overall objective is to improve the quality of life in our City.

In 1829, Sir Robert Peel issued the *Principles of Policing*. Even though one-hundred and eighty five years has passed since these influential principles were published, they are certainly relevant today. I steadfastly subscribe to these principles and believe they serve as a guidepost for law enforcement. These principles articulate the bona fide police mission and reinforce that the police are always accountable to the public. In my opinion, principle nine is the most important: *"The test of police efficiency is the absence of crime and disorder, not the visible evidence of police action in dealing with them."* Problem-Oriented Policing underpins this important principle.

The Attleboro Police Department has adopted this proactive policing philosophy. Problem-Oriented Policing represents a proactive approach to improve the quality of life in our community by reducing crime and disorder. After identifying the root causes of the problem, effective strategies and tactics are developed to properly address them.

Herman Goldstein first articulated the concept in a 1979 article in which he argued that the most commonly proposed improvements to policing fall far short of the mark. Most improvements focus on the means of policing (staffing, equipment, structure) rather than the ends of policing (the effectiveness of police response to crime and disorder problems). [1] It requires officers to shift from a reactive incident-driven model of policing to a proactive problem-solving approach.



Our Problem-Oriented Policing (POP) Unit analyzes problems identified by our community and develops customized responses to them. Our philosophy of Problem-Oriented Policing is, *“if it matters to them, it matter to us.”*

Moreover, problems are recurring incidents or matters of concern. Problems are addressed with a four step process known as the SARA Model.

- **Scanning:** Problems are identified.
- **Analysis:** Questions are asked to learn everything possible about the problem.
- **Response:** Based on careful analysis, a custom-made response to the problem is tried.
- **Assessment:** The response is evaluated to see if the problem was solved or reduced.

Furthermore, it is important to understand that a proactive problem-solving approach is noticeably different from the traditional method of policing. It involves tailoring solutions to problems based on information collection and in-depth analysis. Problem-Oriented Policing involves using proactive strategies and moving away from traditional reactive crime-control models, such as random preventive patrol. Research studies have proven random preventive patrol produces random results, if any at all. The traditional incident-driven policing or *R2I* (respond to incident) have proven ineffective, and more importantly inefficient. Therefore, we have adopted the Problem-Oriented Policing theory. This model has proven to reduce crime and disorder and improve the quality of life in other communities and we steadfastly believe it will in ours.

Looking forward to 2014, we understand we will be faced with new challenges and there will be an increase in service demands; however, we will continue to “think outside the box” and utilize creative Problem-Oriented Policing strategies to keep quality of life issues at the forefront and the City of Attleboro a safe place to live and do business.

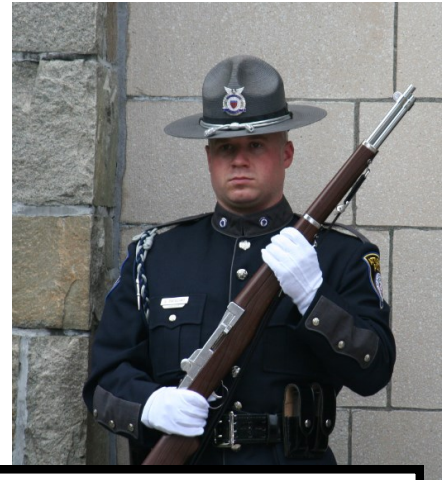
¹ Goldstein, Herman. 1979. "Improving Policing: A Problem-Oriented Approach." *Crime and Delinquency* 25:236-258.

Principles of Policing

Sir Robert Peel

1829

1. *The basic mission for which police exist is to prevent crime and disorder as an alternative to the repression of crime and disorder by military force and severity of legal punishment.*
2. *The ability of the police to perform their duties is dependent upon public approval of police existence, actions, behavior and the ability of the police to secure and maintain public respect.*
3. *The police must secure the willing cooperation of the public in voluntary observance of the law to be able to secure and maintain public respect.*
4. *The degree of cooperation of the public that can be secured diminishes, proportionately, the necessity for the use of physical force and compulsion in achieving police objectives.*
5. *The police seek and preserve public favor, not by catering to public opinion, but by constantly demonstrating absolutely impartial service to the law, in complete independence of policy, and without regard to the justice or injustice of the substance of individual laws; by ready offering of individual service and friendship to all members of the society without regard to their race or social standing; by ready exercise of courtesy and friendly good humor; and by ready offering of individual sacrifice in protecting and preserving life.*
6. *The police should use physical force to the extent necessary to secure observance of the law or to restore order only when the exercise of persuasion, advice and warning is found to be insufficient to achieve police objectives; and police should use only the minimum degree of physical force which is necessary on any particular occasion for achieving a police objective.*
7. *The police at all times should maintain a relationship with the public that gives reality to the historic tradition that the police are the public and that the public are the police; the police are the only members of the public who are paid to give full-time attention to duties which are incumbent on every citizen in the interest of the community welfare.*
8. *The police should always direct their actions toward their functions and never appear to usurp the powers of the judiciary by avenging individuals or the state, or authoritatively judging guilt or punishing the guilty.*
9. *The test of police efficiency is the absence of crime and disorder, not the visible evidence of police action in dealing with them.*



ATTLEBORO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Mission Statement

The mission of the Attleboro Police Department is to enhance the quality of life in the City of Attleboro by working cooperatively with the public and within the framework of the United States Constitution to enforce laws, preserve the peace, reduce fear and provide for a safe environment.



Attleboro Police Department



Organizational Chart



HONOR GUARD

Honoring Heroes

The Attleboro Police Department Honor Guard has been established to represent the Attleboro Police Department, its officers, and families at police funerals, parades and other ceremonial occasions.

The Honor Guard consist of members of the Attleboro Police who are highly motivated, maintain exceptionally high standards of appearance and conduct, and show aptitude for ceremonial duty. The Attleboro Police Honor Guard also serve as the "guardians of the colors" by displaying and escorting the national flag on ceremonial occasions at official local/state functions.



Current Honor Guard Members: (Rear row from left) Officer G. D'Agostino, Sergeant T. Cook Jr., Officer K. Shepard, Officer R. Miller

(Front row from left) Officer N. Matos, Officer J. Stevens, Officer A. Kafel, Captain J. MacDonald, and Officer J. Miller

HONOR GUARD EVENTS

09/15/2012

The POW/911 Remembrance, Capron
Park

09/22/2012

Lee's Pond Festival

10/28/2012

Norton's Halloween Parade

01/18/2013

DARE graduation Brennan Middle
School

01/25/2013

DARE graduation Coelho Middle School

04/24/2013

Funeral for MIT Officer Sean Collier

05/05/2012

Newport Police Parade

05/27/2013

The Memorial Day Parade

06/07/2013

DARE graduation Wamsutta Middle School



Operations Division

The Operations Division is responsible for general services (emergency and non-emergency), preliminary investigation of all crimes and rapid 911 response. The Division includes three patrol shifts, Midnight Shift which operates from 00:00 to 08:00, Day Shift, which operates from 08:00 to 16:00 and Evening Shift, which operates from 16:00 to 00:00. These patrol shifts include Bike Patrol Units. The Operations Division also includes the Domestic Violence Advocate, and the False Alarm Administrator.

Patrol:

Patrol operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and 365 days a year. The Patrol section of the Operations Division is by far the largest section in the department. Patrol is divided into three shifts that work Sunday through Saturday on a rotating basis. Each shift consists of a Shift Commander, a Patrol Supervisor and the patrol officers. Officers meet at Roll Call where the Shift Commander or Patrol Supervisor directs their activities for the shift, as well as conducts any training necessary. Patrol officers are responsible for a multitude of responsibilities during their shifts including :

- ◆ Crime Prevention
- ◆ Community Service
- ◆ Preliminary Investigations
- ◆ Responding to Calls for Service
- ◆ Enforcement of Laws and City Ordinances
- ◆ Traffic Safety and Enforcement
- ◆ Business and Property Checks

In the fiscal year 2012-2013, officers responded to over 41,000 Calls for Service, the majority of which were handled by patrol officers. Officers conduct patrols on in motor vehicles, on foot and on bicycles.

Officers are assigned to patrol sections of the city called “Beats” or are given directed patrol assignments by their supervisors to target “Hot Spot” locations throughout the city. Officers that work the same beat regularly become experts regarding the special issues particular to each beat, including crime hot spots, accident prone areas, problem housing, and other issues specific to each area in the city.



Evening Shift Commander Lt Otrando (Standing, right) conducts Police One Roll Call Training on “Surviving an Ambush” during Roll Call

Operations Division (Continued)

Foot Patrol



Off J. Miller visits an area business on Foot Patrol

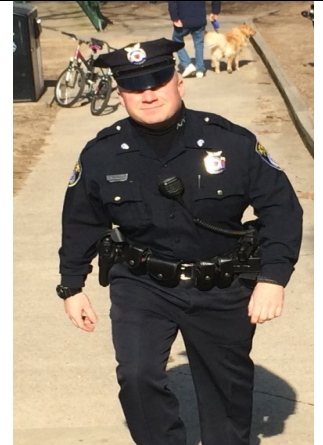
The presence of officers on Foot Patrol contributes to citizens' overall feelings of safety in their community. In addition to providing a sense of safety, foot patrols give officers an opportunity to witness first hand and up close the issues that impact their beats. This highly noticeable style of policing also serves as a deterrent to crime.

Meeting citizens while on foot patrol affords officers the opportunity to have face to face contact with people while not writing them a ticket or arresting them, strengthening bonds between the police department and the community.

High visibility foot patrols remind citizens that the police are there for them, and encourage people to get to know their police department. It also allows officers to gather intelligence in a non confrontational manner.



Off A. Lofton meets area residents while on patrol in the park



Off G. D'Agostino visits a park on Foot Patrol

Bike Patrol

Each shift has several specially trained officers that are qualified as Bike Patrol officers. The Attleboro Police Department utilizes bike patrols for a variety of reasons:

- ◆ Bike Patrols result in more than twice as many contacts with the public than traditional vehicle patrols. These contacts increase positive relationships between the public and the police.
- ◆ Perpetrators are less likely to notice bike patrols than traditional police vehicles. This enables the police to be unnoticed or unrecognized by perpetrators committing crimes.
- ◆ Bike patrols allow officers to go where traditional police vehicles cannot go, such as parks, crowded areas, and construction sites.



Bike Patrol Officer J. Daday and Officer B. Kelley

Operations Division (Continued)

Problem Oriented Policing (POP) Team

Problem-Oriented Policing represents a proactive approach to improve the quality of life in our community by reducing crime and disorder by discovering the root causes of the problem and developing effective strategies and tactics to address them.

Herman Goldstein first articulated the concept in a 1979 article in which he argued that the most commonly proposed improvements to policing fall far short of the mark. Most improvements focus on the means of policing (staffing, equipment, structure) rather than the ends of policing (the effectiveness of police response to crime and disorder problems).^[1] It requires officers to shift from a reactive, incident-driven model of policing to a proactive, problem-solving.



POP Officer J. Hynes and POP Commander Sgt. T. Cook Jr.
(not pictured: Officer A. Kafel)



2012-2013 POP Officers J. Miller and A. Lofton

The Problem-Oriented Policing (POP) Unit analyzes community problems and develops customized responses to them. Problems are presented to the police department by the community. Our philosophy of Problem-Oriented Policing is, "if it matters to them, it matter to us."

Problems are identified by the community as recurring incidents or matters of concern. Problems are addressed with a four step process known as the SARA Model.



2012-2013 POP Officers S. Graney and M. Cook

- **Scanning:** Problems are identified.
- **Analysis:** Questions are asked to learn everything possible about the problem.
- **Response:** Based on careful analysis, a custom-made response to the problem is tried.
- **Assessment:** The response is evaluated to see if the problem was solved or reduced.

A proactive, problem-solving approach is markedly different from the traditional method of policing in addressing crime and disorder in our communities. It involves tailoring solutions to problems based information collection and in-depth analysis. It involves using proactive strategies and moving away from traditional reactive crime-control models.

1. Ronald V. Clarke & John E. Eck, *Crime Analysis for Problem Solvers, 60 Small Steps*, COPS Office, Wash. D.C.

Crime Analysis

An instrumental component of Problem-Oriented-Policing is crime analysis. This is the touchstone of Problem-Oriented-Policing. Crime analysis is an analytical process that provides timely and pertinent information about crime patterns, crime hot spots, disorder, and more importantly, how to proactively address these problems before they escalate. In turn, this critical information is used by the Chief of Police to effectively deploy police resources where they are needed and when they are needed most. Four key functions of Crime Analysis, according to the International Association of Crime Analysis are:

- Finding Series, Patterns, Trends, and Hot Spots as they happen
- Researching and Analyzing Long-Term Problems
- Providing Information on Demand
- Developing and Linking Local Intelligence

Detective Division

The Detective Division conducts protracted investigations and major crimes. The Detectives also work jointly with the Bristol County Drug Task Force, the Massachusetts State Police and various federal agencies. The Detectives Unit consists of two Detective Sergeants and 8 detectives. The Detective Division also is responsible for Evidence and Property, the City of Attleboro Sex Offender Registry, the Prosecution Unit, the Drug Task Force, the Juvenile Detective and the D.A.R.E. officer.

Detectives (Investigations)

The detective division is responsible for investigations involving the processing of crime scenes, collection of evidence, and the examination of evidence. Pictured left, Det Boldy is photographing a piece of evidence on which he has found a fingerprint. Once photographed, the fingerprint will be “lifted” and compared to suspect fingerprints, either in house or through the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS).



Detectives M. Cook, T. Boldy and K. Fuoco examine and photograph fingerprint evidence



Detective Sergeant A. Brillion
field tests suspected Heroin

Detectives are also responsible for the processing of narcotics evidence. Pictured right, Detective Sergeant Brillion field tests suspected heroin using a “Narco Pouch” field test. The substance tested positive, so Detective Sergeant Brillion will submit it to the State Crime Lab for verification and analysis.



Detective Division (continued)

Detectives (Investigations)



Another area of responsibility is the recovery and processing of firearms. Pictured is a handgun secreted under a sofa cushion that was found during a search of a suspects home. Guns are traced through the Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives "eTRACE" system.



Prosecution

Another area that falls under the Detective Division is the Prosecution Unit. Officer Graney and Officer R. Miller currently represent the Police Department at the Attleboro District Court. Once a suspect has been charged with a crime, these officers present the case at a Probable Cause Hearing, and again at arraignment, once a complaint is issued. They monitor the progress of the case through the court system on behalf of the department. They are also responsible for responding to motions of discovery of evidence.



Court Officer R. Miller at the Attleboro District Court



Detective M. Cook specializes in crimes committed against and by juveniles

Juvenile Detective

The Attleboro Police Department has a full time detective whose sole responsibility is to investigate crime involving juveniles, as both victims and suspects. Detective Cook has received specialized training in the areas that affect juveniles. He works closely with the Attleboro School Department at the Elementary and Middle School levels. Another area of responsibility of the Juvenile Detective is educating Attleboro's youth on ways to stay safe.

Detective Division (Continued)



Property and Evidence Officer J. Rogers logs evidence into the QED Records Management System

Property and Evidence Officer

As the Detective Division's Property and Evidence Officer, Officer Rogers is responsible for logging, classifying, and storing all evidence and property that is obtained by the police department. He also must ensure that all property and evidence is secure from theft, loss or contamination. Officer Rogers maintains Chain of Custody reports, coordinates disposal of unclaimed property, narcotics and weapons, ensuring that legal requirements are satisfied, prepares and releases items to court, maintains orderly property storage facilities, and transports property and evidence to the Massachusetts State Police Crime Lab, when needed. Officer Rogers

logged 1641 pieces of evidence for the year.

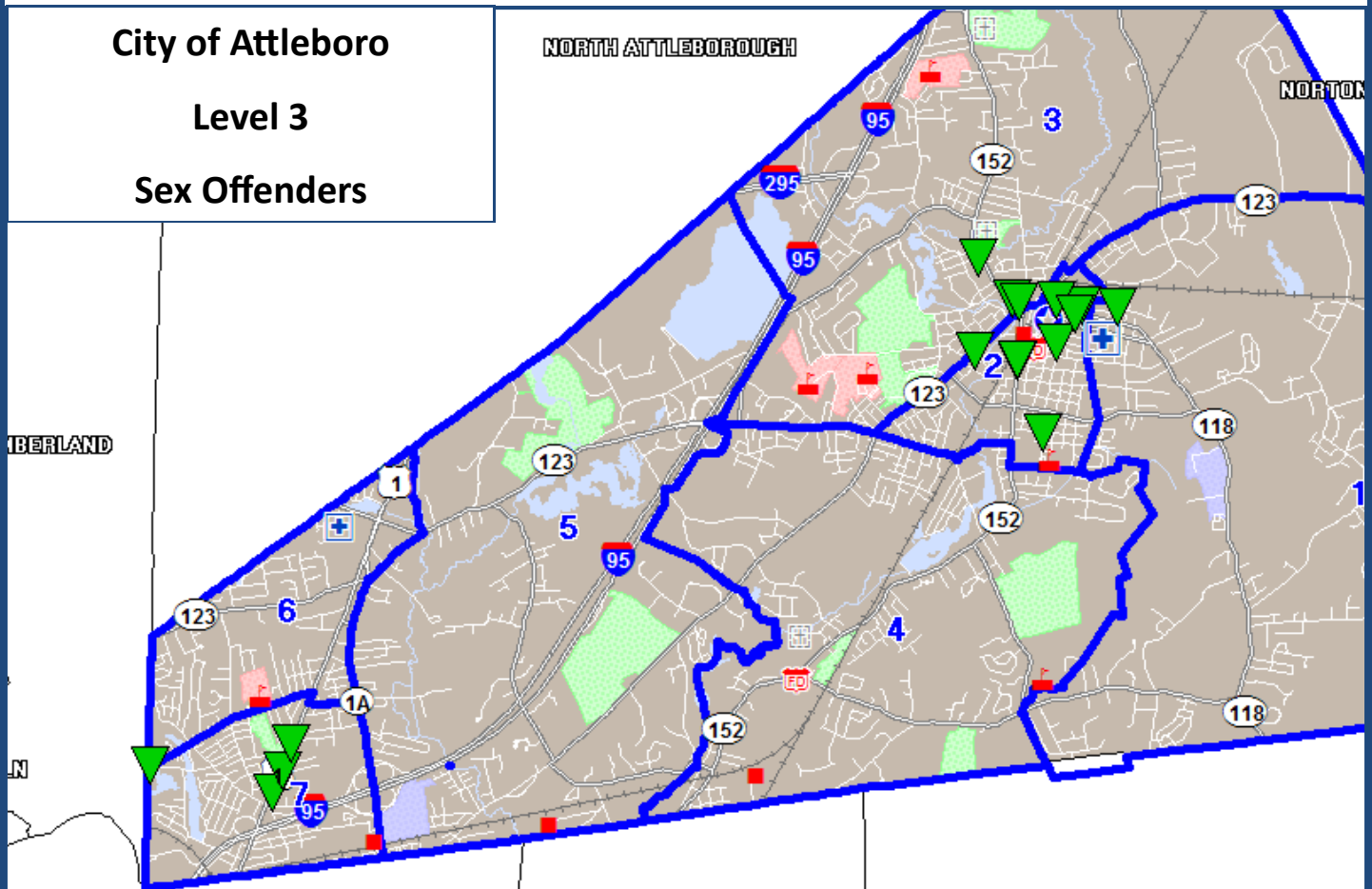
Sex Offender Registry Officer

In addition to his duties as the Property and Evidence Officer, Officer Rogers also serves as the Attleboro Police Sex Offender Registry Officer. The Sex Offender Registry Officer is responsible for registering the City of Attleboro's 68 Level 2 and 22 Level 3 Sex Offenders. Officer Rogers conducts home visits to ensure Sex Offenders are living where they are registered to live and are compliant with their Registry requirements, and coordinates area Sex Offender Information Sharing Meetings with area jurisdictions to share information on Sex Offenders that may live or move throughout the area.

City of Attleboro

Level 3

Sex Offenders



Detective Division Continued

D.A.R.E. Officer

D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) is the highly acclaimed program that gives kids the skills they need to avoid involvement in drugs, gangs, and violence. 2012 DARE Officer R. Miller worked with area schools to teach children how to resist peer pressure and live productive and violence-free lives.

Officer Miller taught 5th graders at Brennan Middle School, Coelho Middle School and Wamsutta Middle School. In 2012-2013 Officer Miller had approximately 480 students graduate from the DARE program.



2012 D.A.R.E Officer R. Miller

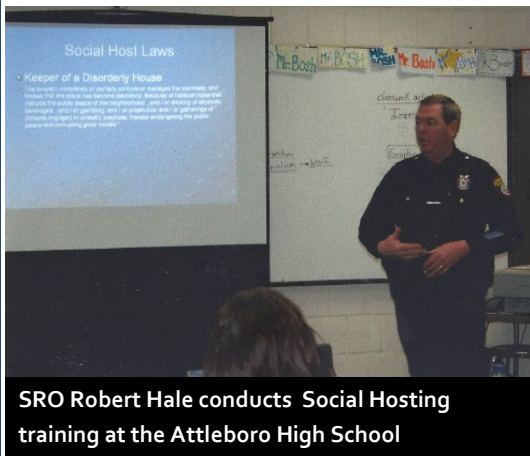


Honor Guard Members Officer J. Miller, Officer S. Graney, Sergeant J. MacDonald and DARE Officer R. Miller with DARE Graduates

Service Division

Captain Barry Brewer is in charge of the Service Division. The Service Division supervises special units and logistics; such as Dispatch Communications, Firearm Licensing, the School Resource Officer, Special Permits and Events, Records Management, Vehicle Fleet, School Crossing Guards, Auxiliary Police Unit, Records, Hackney Licenses, Traffic Study Commission and Facility Maintenance.

School Resource Officer



SRO Robert Hale conducts Social Hosting training at the Attleboro High School

The School Resource Officer program is a nationally recognized program involving the placement of a law enforcement officer within the education environment. Officer Robert Hale is the City of Attleboro School Resource Officer. SRO Hale is a resource for students, parents, teachers and administration staff regarding any criminal activity within the Attleboro High School. Working as a bridge between school administrators and the police department, Officer Hale works to provide a safe learning environment for students and staff.

The goals of the SRO program include developing relationships with the students, parents and staff of the Attleboro High School, ensuring the physical security of the building, including monitoring cameras and alarms, working closely with the Juvenile Detective and other detectives to follow up or assist in investigations involving students.

Firearm Licensing

Massachusetts has some of the most stringent firearms licensing laws in the US. The firearms licensing staff completes applications for gun licenses for City of Attleboro residents. The process includes ensuring the applicants information is completed correctly, an interview with the applicant, a check of various databases to ensure suitability including Criminal History, photos and fingerprints of the applicant are taken, the application is then assessed and the application is approved or denied. Officer J. Patterson is responsible for processing Firearms Licensing for City of Attleboro residents.



Service Division Aide Off J. Patterson processes Firearms Licensing applications

Vehicle Fleet

The Department maintains and utilizes a wide variety of vehicles in its day to day operations. Mechanic Dave Vierra is responsible for maintaining department vehicles.



Motorcycle Officers W. Gosselin and M. Barton



Department Mechanic D. Vierra

Service Division Continued

Dispatch

The City of Attleboro Police Department employs 9 full time dispatchers and several part time dispatchers that handle over 40,000 QED Computer Aided Dispatch Call for Service

entries each year. Dispatchers are regularly the first point of contact the public has with the Police Department. Dispatchers frequently deal with members of the public that are extremely stressed or scared and are trained to calm the caller, obtain necessary information, then effectively relay that information to responding officers.

Dispatchers are trained to prioritize incoming calls, refer callers to other agencies and departments when needed, dispatch calls to

patrol, track the whereabouts of patrol officers and monitor the safety of all police personnel within the entire city of Attleboro. Their performance directly contributes to the safety and well being of officers and citizens.

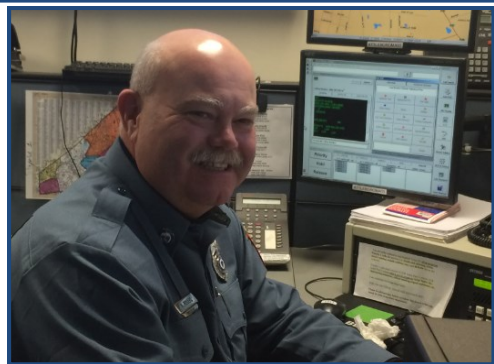
Every City of Attleboro Dispatcher is certified in three systems:

- ◆ QED Computer Aided Dispatch
- ◆ Massachusetts Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS)
- ◆ VESTA 911 System

In addition, all dispatchers are also trained in:

- ◆ Emergency Medical Dispatch
- ◆ Enhanced 911 Training
- ◆ CPR training
- ◆ AED training

Dispatchers have a wide variety of tasks they complete. In addition to call taking and dispatching the police, they also process registration checks on vehicles for patrol, request towing services, enter stolen vehicles and missing persons into NCIC, and maintain stolen vehicle, stolen license plates and missing person records for the department. Most importantly, City of Attleboro dispatchers use their extensive training to save lives, talking citizens through crises, walking E911 callers through CPR, and Dispatchers Burt and Keane even once were able to provide needed medical instructions a woman who was giving birth unexpectedly at home in a bathtub.



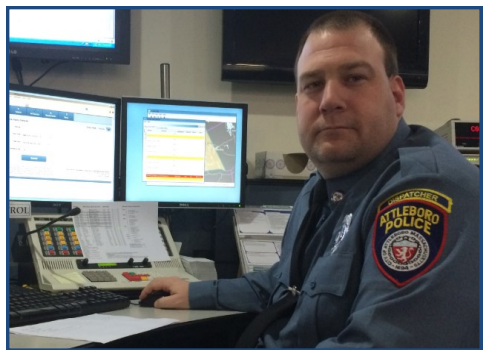
Dispatcher Roland "Skip" Rogers



Dispatcher James "Fitz" Fitzgerald



Dispatcher Sharon Spellman



Dispatcher Eric Mayer



Dispatcher Meghan Burt

Administrative Division

The Administrative Division is responsible for Budget, Payroll, Accounts Payable, Equipment Procurement, Grants, Training, and Detail Officer Assignments.

The Attleboro Police Department is a recipient of the Byrne Grant from the US Department of Justice (US DOJ) and participates in the Body Armor Replacement program which is a joint venture from the US DOJ and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.



Division Commander Lt. Scott Killough oversees the Administration Division



Administration Division Aide Officer William Gosselin handles accounts payable, purchasing and details assignments for the department

Several competitive grants from the Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety and Security have been awarded to the Attleboro Police targeting funding at Underage Alcohol Use, Traffic Enforcement and Pedestrian Safety.

The Department also participates in the Shannon Community Safety Initiative Grant, which directs funding toward youth safety and programming at the Bartek Recreation Center. The City of Attleboro also receives funding from the State 911 Department for Communications Center operations and 911 Emergency Telecommunications training.

The Department has also benefitted from grants and donations from various civic groups, such as the United Way, Rotary Club, Elks and the Balfour Foundation.

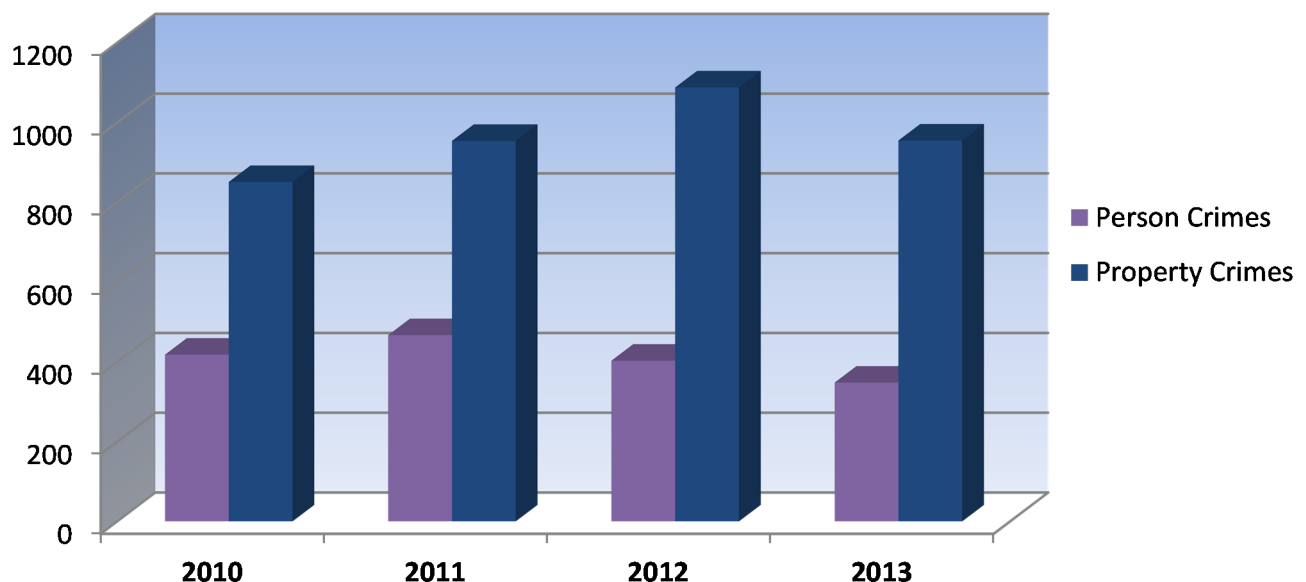
CITY OF ATTLEBORO CRIME STATS:

Crime Incidents (UCR Part 1 Crimes with Simple Assault included) by Year, 2010-2013

- ♦ **Persons Crimes** are down substantially from 2013 compared to previous year 2012 as well as from 2012 compared to 2011
- ♦ There have been no homicides in the City of Attleboro for over 2 years
- ♦ All Person Crimes listed (excepting homicides which remain at 0) are down from 2013 to compared to previous year 2012
- ♦ **Property Crimes** are down substantially comparing 2013 to previous year 2012
- ♦ Burglary, Theft from MV, Theft from Building and Arson are all down from 2013 compared to 2012

Offense	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 2012 to 2013
Person Crimes	418	467	403	348	-13.65%
HOMICIDE	1	1	0	0	NC
FORCIBLE RAPE	8	7	16	11	-31.25%
ROBBERY	29	21	23	16	-30.43%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	99	121	91	71	-21.98%
SIMPLE ASSAULT	281	317	273	250	-8.42%
Property Crimes	851	954	1088	955	-12.22%
BURGLARY	192	250	248	171	-31.05%
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	59	72	63	71	12.70%
THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE	133	116	299	146	-51.17%
THEFT OF M/V PARTS/ACCESSORIES	44	42	38	75	97.37%
ALL OTHER LARCENY	116	204	136	149	9.56%
THEFT FROM BUILDING	119	119	136	124	-8.82%
ARSON	7	4	6	2	-66.67%
SHOPLIFTING	181	147	162	217	33.95%

UCR Part 1 Person and Property Crimes by Year 2010-2013



CITY OF ATTLEBORO CRIME STATS:

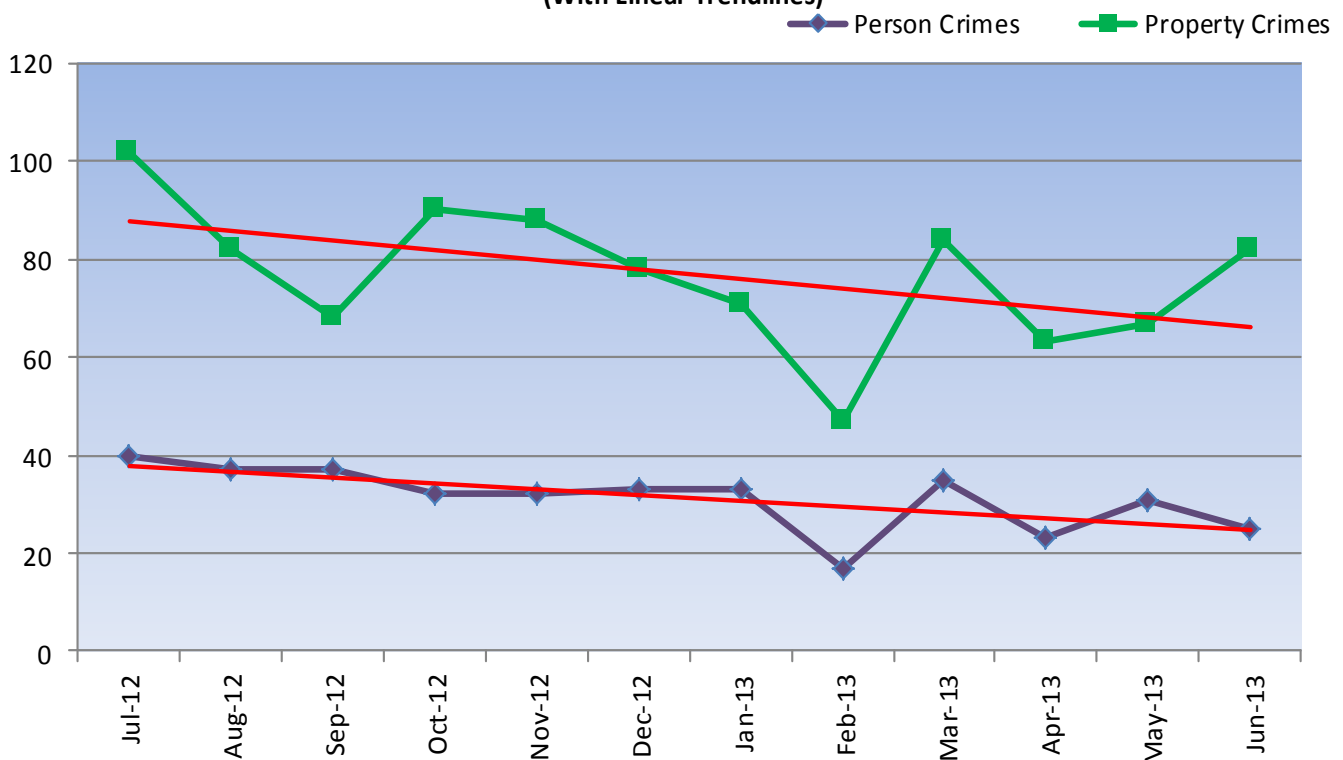
Crime Incidents (UCR Part 1 Crimes with Simple Assault included) by Month July 2012-June 2013

- ♦ A further breakdown of UCR Part 1 Crimes is provided by month below, for the fiscal year 2012-2013
- ♦ A trend line has been added to both the Person and Property Crime linear chart to show the overall trend for Person and Property Crimes
- ♦ Both Person and Property Crimes Incidents are trending downward for the fiscal year 2012-2013
- ♦ The highest incidents of Person and Property Crimes both occurred in July, 2012 for the fiscal year 2012-2013 and the lowest incidents of both Person and Property Crimes occurred in February, 2013 for the fiscal year 2012-2013, in part due to the lower number of days in this month.

Offense	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13
Person Crimes	40	37	37	32	32	33	33	17	35	23	31	25
HOMICIDE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FORCIBLE RAPE	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	3
ROBBERY	4	3	2	3	3	2	4	0	2	3	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	9	10	7	6	8	3	4	3	6	9	5	7
SIMPLE ASSAULT	25	24	27	22	20	27	24	13	26	11	25	15
Property Crimes	102	82	68	90	88	78	71	47	84	63	67	82
BURGLARY	15	16	22	29	13	11	13	11	11	14	13	18
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	8	7	3	6	7	2	5	7	11	4	4	5
THEFT FROM MV	22	18	8	13	25	13	16	5	12	8	11	10
THEFT OF MV PARTS/ACCESSORIES	2	4	2	3	3	2	3	2	7	8	1	7
ALL OTHER LARCENY	23	16	13	12	12	7	5	2	15	9	9	15
THEFT FROM BUILDING	12	4	11	8	9	12	12	9	9	9	14	9
ARSON	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHOPLIFTING	20	16	9	19	18	31	17	11	19	11	15	18

Person and Property Crimes by Month July 2012-June 2013

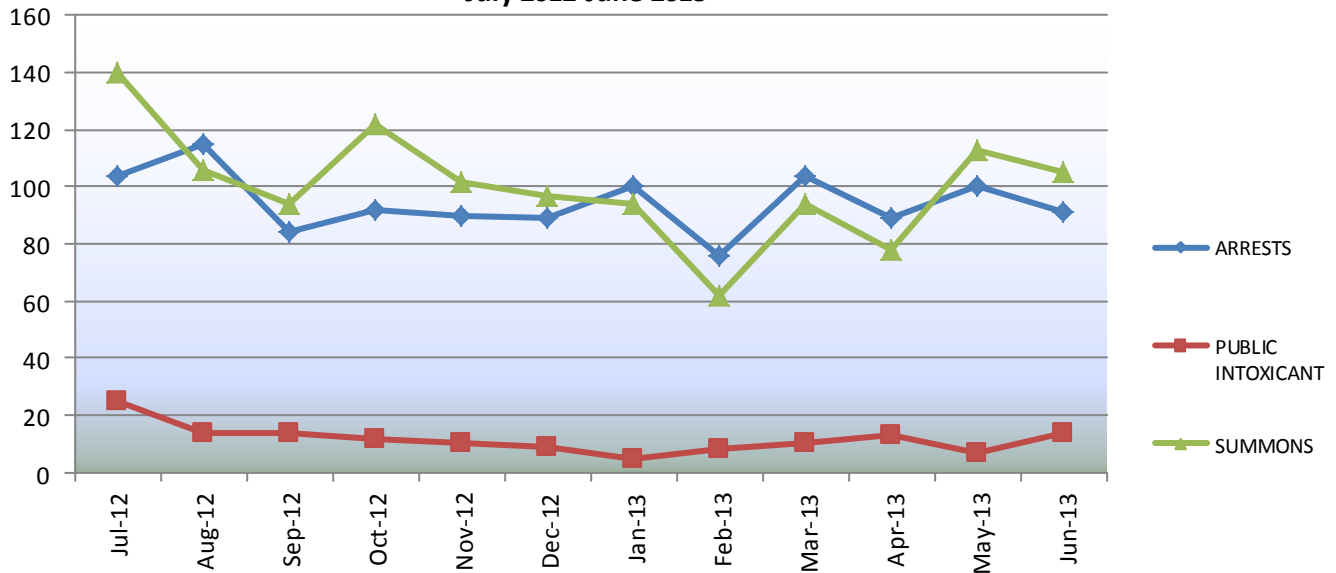
(With Linear Trendlines)



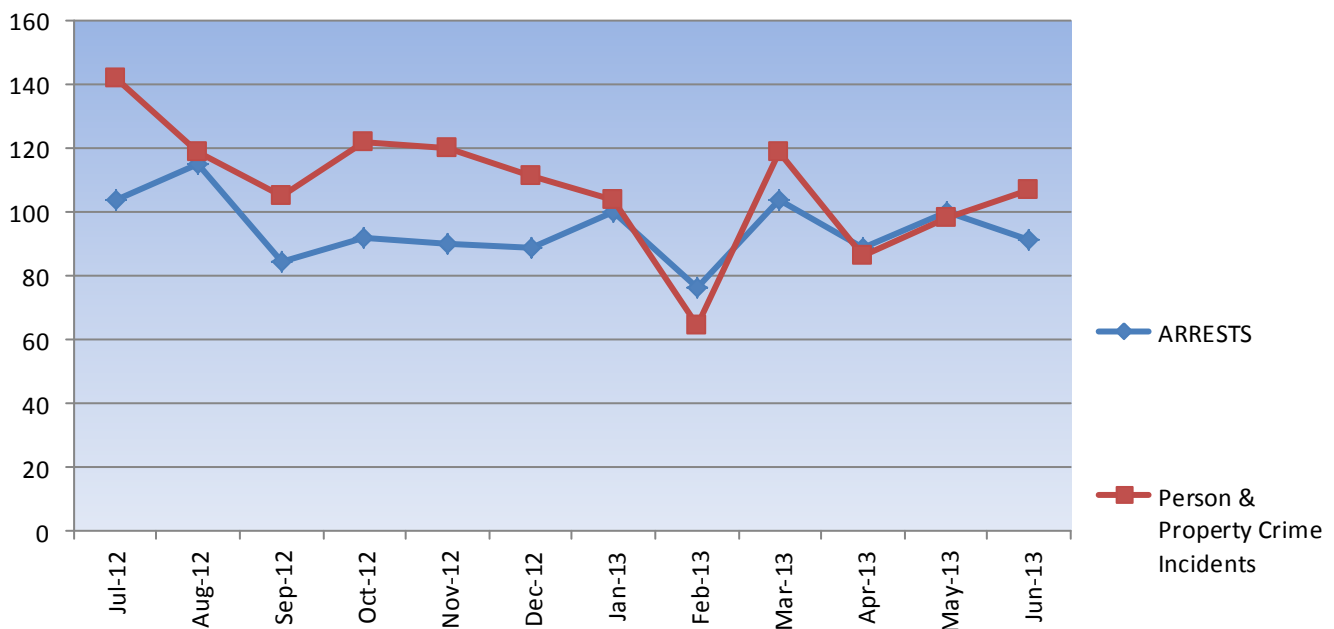
CITY OF ATTLEBORO ARREST STATS:

- ♦ Arrests and Summons loosely follow the same pattern as the incidents reported.
- ♦ There is a spike during the month of July, 2012 and a dip in February, probably due to the lower number of days in that month
- ♦ When Person and Property Crimes are combined and charted with arrests, we see somewhat of a correlation between the two, charted at the bottom

**Arrests, Public Intoxicants and Summons by Month
July 2012-June 2013**



**UCR Part 1 Person & Property Crimes and Arrests by Month
Fiscal Year 2012-2013
(Simple Assault Included)**



CITY OF ATTLEBORO ARREST STATS Continued:

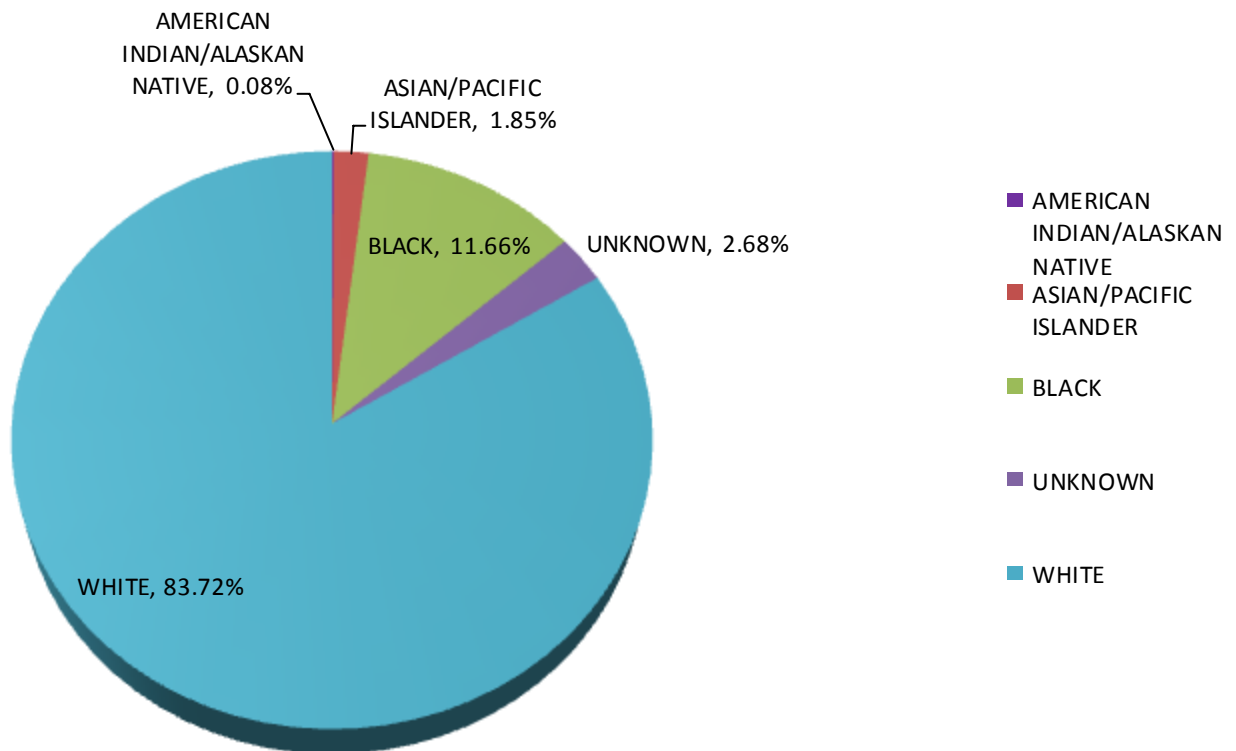
Booking by Race-Fiscal Year 2012-2013

Enter Start Date: 7/1/2012

Enter End Date: 6/30/2013

Race	Total	Percent
AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKAN NATIVE	2	0.08%
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	45	1.85%
BLACK	283	11.66%
UNKNOWN	65	2.68%
WHITE	2032	83.72%

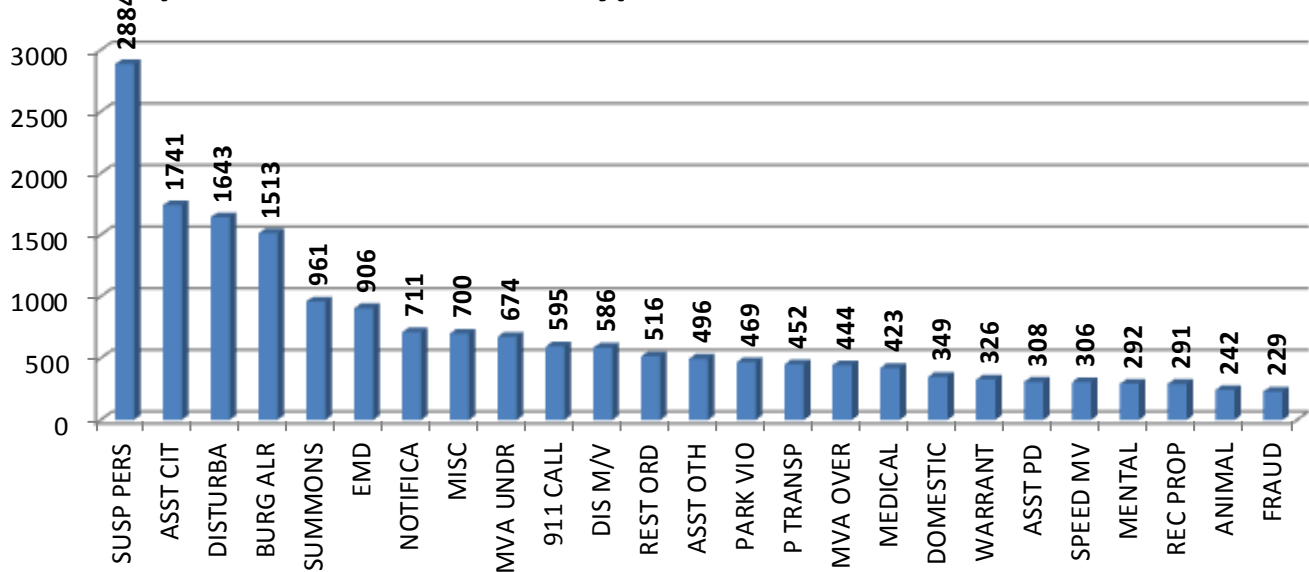
ARREST BY RACE - Fiscal Year 2012-2013



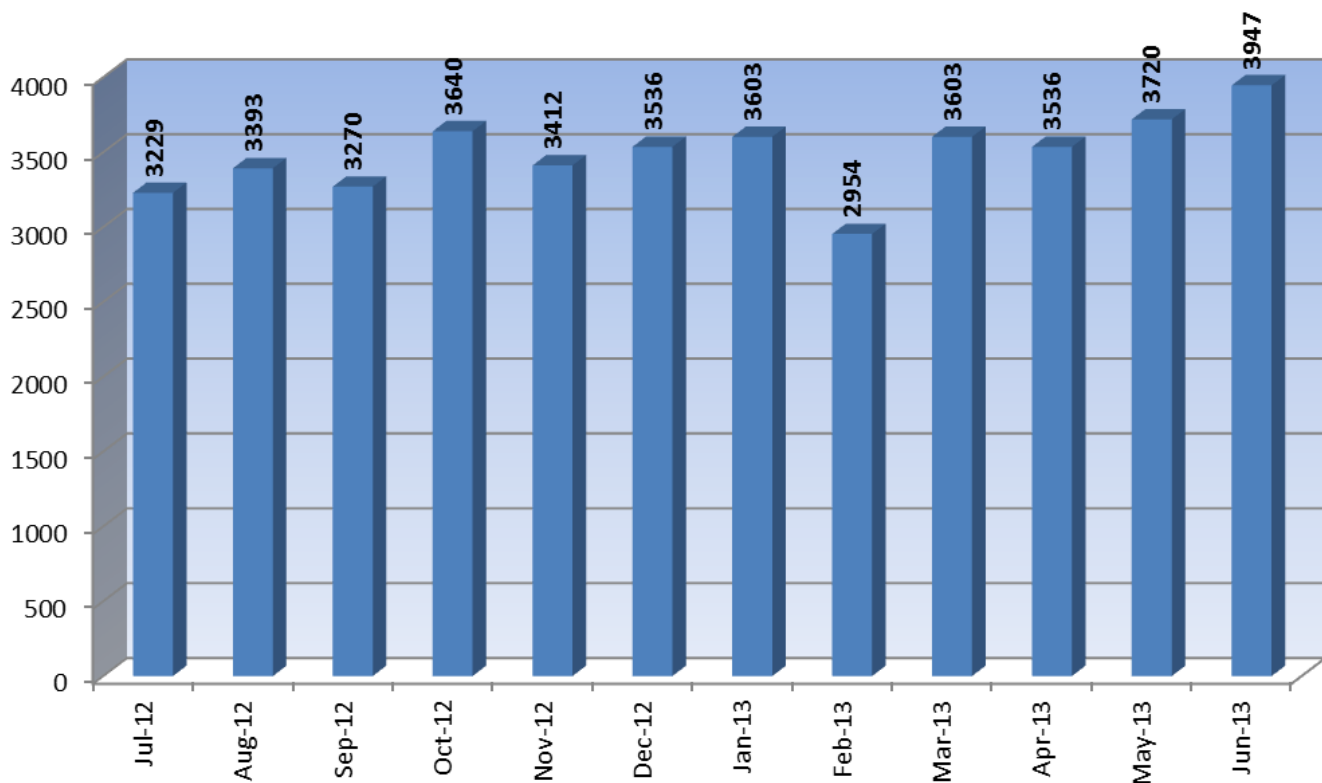
CITY OF ATTLEBORO CALLS FOR SERVICE:

- ◆ The City of Attleboro Police Department receives a variety of calls and requests for service (CFS).
- ◆ The Police Department logged a total of 41,843 Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) entries for the fiscal year July 2012-June 2013
- ◆ The 25 Most Common CFS are displayed on the chart below
- ◆ A breakdown of the number of Calls for Service by Month is displayed at the bottom of the page

Top 25 Calls For Service Types for 07/01/2012-06/30/2013



Attleboro Police Department Calls for Service by Month, July 2012-June 2013



CITY OF ATTLEBORO CALLS FOR SERVICE Continued:

TOP CFS LOCATIONS Fiscal Year 2012-2013

After removing all "Officer Initiated" Calls for Service, for example, BUILDING CHECKS, the below are the top locations with the highest number of Calls for Service to the Attleboro Police Department for the fiscal year, 2012-2013:

Address	Address Name	Calls for Service for FY 2012-2013
♦ 211 PARK ST	STURDY HOSPITAL	266
♦ 200 MAY ST	ARBOR FULLER HOSPITAL	151
♦ 287 WASHINGTON ST	BJ'S PLAZA	142
♦ 1130 NEWPORT AVE	KMART	137
♦ 217 SOUTH MAIN ST	SEABRAS/BIG LOTS PLAZA	112
♦ 201 COUNTY ST	CAPRON PARK	87
♦ 110 NORTH MAIN ST	DUNKIN DONUTS/711	86
♦ 191 NORTH MAIN ST	CVS PHARMACY	86
♦ 366 WASHINGTON ST	CVS PHARMACY	72
♦ 1315 NEWPORT AVE	MBTA SOUTH STATION	72

Top 10 Addresses for "Non Officer Initiated" Calls for Service

