

# Medford Police Department Annual Report 2021



*Chief Jack D. Buckley*

**CITY OF MEDFORD**  
***MEDFORD POLICE***  
***DEPARTMENT***



**2021**

**ANNUAL CRIME STATISTICS**  
**REPORT**

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## **Medford Police Department Mission Statement**

The Mission of the Medford Police Department is to create a proactive partnership with the citizens of Medford by providing quality policing in partnership with the community, thereby improving the overall quality of life.

Successful organizations owe their achievements to a sound set of beliefs and values. These beliefs and values are an integral part of an organization's daily operation. The Medford Police Department subscribes to the following set of governing values which clearly state the department's beliefs as an agency.

**We place the highest value on the life and safety of all people.**

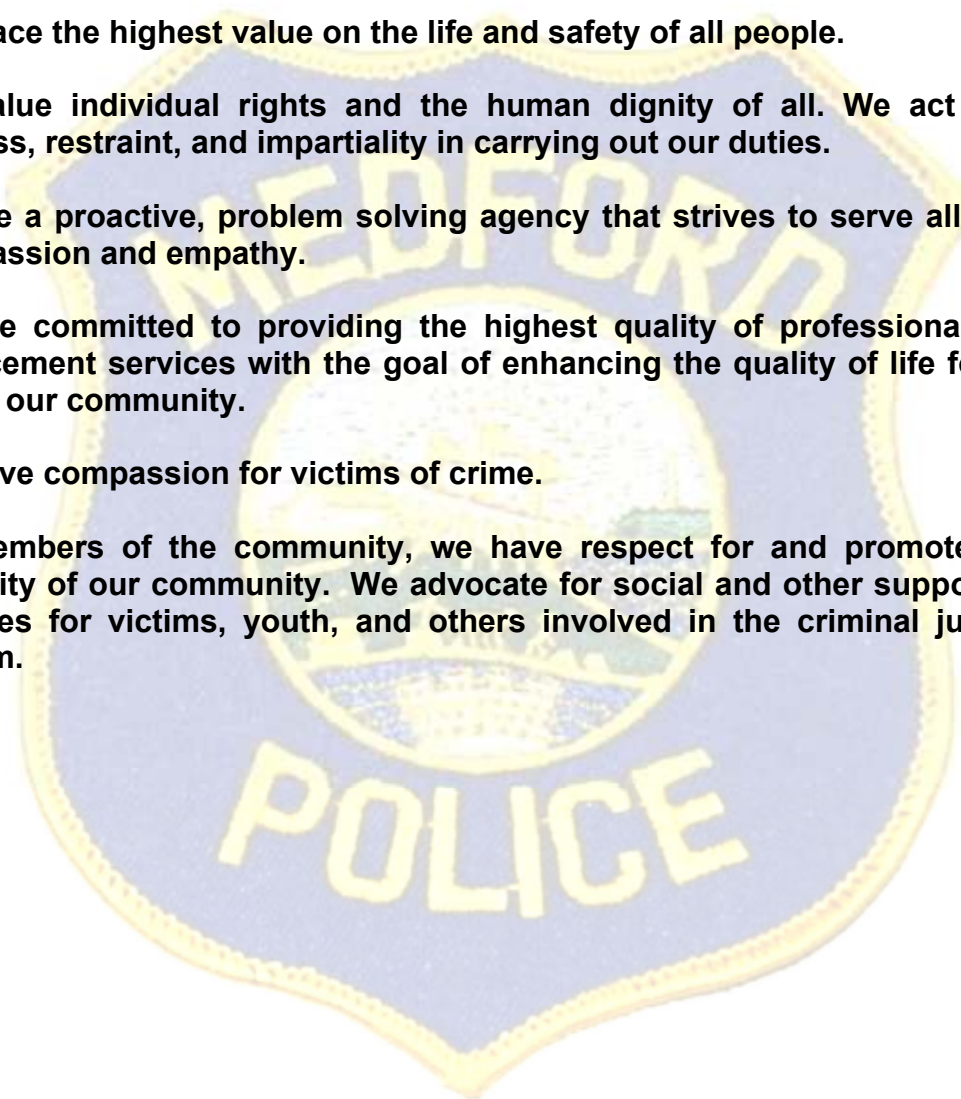
**We value individual rights and the human dignity of all. We act with fairness, restraint, and impartiality in carrying out our duties.**

**We are a proactive, problem solving agency that strives to serve all with compassion and empathy.**

**We are committed to providing the highest quality of professional law enforcement services with the goal of enhancing the quality of life for all within our community.**

**We have compassion for victims of crime.**

**As members of the community, we have respect for and promote the diversity of our community. We advocate for social and other supportive services for victims, youth, and others involved in the criminal justice system.**





## **Department Goals**

**The Medford Police Department will maintain its long-standing objective to make our community a safe and desirable place to live, work or visit. Our mission is to partner with the community to solve problems and improve public safety in a manner that is fair, impartial, transparent, and consistent.**

**The Medford Police Department will work hard to ensure all persons who we interact with understand that law enforcement is there to help. As members of the community, we have respect for and promote the diversity of the community. We advocate for social and other supportive services for victims, youths, immigrants and others involved in the criminal justice system.**

**Community policing will remain the guiding philosophy of the Medford Police Department. The department will strive to build and maintain the trust that has been bestowed upon us by the people. Trust is the fundamental principle that will become the base of our relationship with the Community of Medford. This department will work together with this community to co-produce the type of public safety it deserves. It remains a long-term goal of this department to prevent crime and the fear of crime utilizing problem-solving, predictive and evidence-based policing strategies.**

**The Medford Police Department is committed to training our officers to better assist them with understanding our diverse City. Cultural Competency Training will enable officers to better communicate, interact and develop positive attitudes across cultures. The Medford Police Department is committed to training our officers to better understand how unconscious biases can impact the way they are perceived in our community. The goal is to increase officer training to improve fairness, transparency, restraint, and impartiality when carrying out our duties.**

**In support of our goal to fill the ranks of the Medford Police Department with a more diverse workforce to include race, gender, language, life experience and cultural background, the police department will continue to recruit a new, more diverse group of officers.**

**The Medford Police Department is committed to growing our Behavioral Support Unit (BSU) to assist individuals, identify their needs, and connect them to the appropriate services through community outreach. The BSU aims to build relationships with individuals and families through co-response, outreach follow-up after interactions with police for mental health or substance use reasons, walk-ins, and/or referrals from community members and police officers.**

**The Medford Police Department is committed to growing our response to these issues by completing our mission of training 100% of our officers in Mental Health First Aid and in Crisis Intervention Training. The development of these programs has increased our capabilities to effectively address the associated challenges within our community.**

**The Medford Police Department will continue to update and modify all of the current Policy and Procedures and Rules and Regulations that regulate the operations of this department. It is the goal of the department to complete the review of *all* policies and procedures.**

**The Medford Police Department will continuously evaluate the quality, efficiency and appropriateness of our efforts. We will solicit and welcome feedback as an opportunity to improve.**



## **Role of the Police**

The role of the police department is to support a culture and practice of policing that reflects the values of protection and promotes the dignity of all. In order to produce an understanding and responsive agency, a police department should work hard to create a diverse and inclusive workforce that is responsive to the needs of the community.

Our police department will center on a community partnership that will serve to enhance the quality of life of its community members and to reduce overall fear of crime. New evidence-based strategies are being incorporated into the department's mission in order to produce the most efficient working partnership with our community and business members.

The Medford Police Department follows the model outlined in the President's Task Force on 21<sup>st</sup> Century Policing. This incorporates the six Pillars of Policing.

- Building Trust and Legitimacy
- Policy and Oversight
- Technology and Social Media
- Community Policing and Crime Reduction
- Training and Education
- Officer Wellness and Safety

21<sup>st</sup> Century Policing is centered on both procedural justice and the guardian mindset. Building trust and legitimacy through procedural justice is accomplished by treating people with dignity and respect, by giving individuals a voice during police encounters, by being transparent and neutral in its decision making and by conveying trustworthy motives.

Trust is the fundamental principle that will serve as the base of the relationship between the Medford Police Department and the community members of Medford. This department will work together with this community to co-produce quality public safety.

The Medford Police Department currently consists of 102 sworn Police Officers, 13 civilian Police Dispatchers, 25 Traffic Supervisors, 5 full-time Civilians (including a Crime Analyst), 10 Police Matrons and 2 Contract employees. The normal compliment of sworn police officers is 112.

There were over 36,000 calls for service in the past year ranging from violent crimes, property crimes, financial crimes, and motor vehicle offenses.



# **MESSAGE FROM CHIEF JACK D. BUCKLEY**

The Medford Police Department Crime Statistics Comparison Report for the timeframe 2021 with a comparison to the years 2018, 2019 and 2020.

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## **Introduction**

The following report is submitted with the intent to give the reader an understanding and assessment of police operations during the 2021 calendar year.

## **Crime Reporting and Submission**

The Medford Police Department submits its data to the Massachusetts State Police Reporting Unit and utilizes the National Incident-Based Report System (NIBRS) classification system. This system is utilized nationwide by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for purposes of gathering, analyzing, and developing crime statistics as well as quantifiable data. In January 2021, the NIBRS system became the primary crime reporting system for the nation, as the prior 'Uniform Crime Report' summary reporting system was officially retired.

NIBRS is separated into two distinct groups of Part A & Part B offenses. Part A offenses are major incidents that might remain unsolved. Part B offenses are only counted if a party is arrested for the offense. Part A offenses are broken into three categories 'Crimes Against Persons', 'Crimes Against Property', and 'Crimes Against Society'. Massachusetts is a non-codified state in which some particular laws can fit different NIBRS definitions at different times. By way of example, a larceny could be 'Shoplifting', 'Embezzlement' or 'Theft from a Building.' The computerized record system for the police department makes its best recommendation for the offense based upon the Massachusetts General Law listed as having been reported.

In April 2019, the Medford Police Department hired an experienced civilian Crime Analyst. Of his many responsibilities, the crime analyst must review each police report and actively validate and check for the proper coding of NIBRS offense submissions. This comprehensive reporting system is necessary yet time consuming.

Additional data for this report was gathered through the Medford Police Department - Records Management System (RMS). This third-party software is utilized for tracking calls for service, police reports, accident reports, arrests, and citations. Data collected from this system is a cursory look at the scope of our police records. It is not meant to be an in-depth or overall examination of the data.





## **Crime Statistics Comparison Report**

- 1. The Medford Police received 36064 calls for service in 2021. Total calls for service increased by 6%. Calls for service have increased significantly since February of 2019. Calls for service continue to increase with 2021 being the highest recorded number of calls in the past 5 years of the department.**
- 2. Emergency 911 calls began an upward trend since April of 2020. Previously they accounted for 2% of the calls received by dispatch. In 2020 they accounted for 7% and in 2021 they increased to 9% of the calls. The total number of Emergency 911 calls in 2021 were 3296, an increase of 918 Emergency 911 calls from 2020.**
- 3. Proactive enforcement calls continue to be a large part of the work done by officers of our department. Proactive enforcement accounts for 35% of the total calls during 2021.**
- 4. Officers of the police department produced 4771 written police reports.**
- 5. Mental health reports continued to increase in 2021, possibly due to increased and improved reporting standards. 2020 accounted for 251 Mental Health reports, compared to 2021 where that number rose by 30 to 281.**
- 6. The Medford Police department continues to have a significant increase in the number of police reports related to Identity Fraud. In 2019 there were twelve (12) reports and fifty-five (55) in 2020, there were seventy-seven (77) reports taken in 2021.**
- 7. Burglary reports increased in 2021 to 49 from 38 in 2020. This could be attributed due to the number of families returning to work and school during the day but is still below the average for the last 4 years.**

## **In Conclusion**

**Overall the City of Medford continues to have low crime rates. Medford remains safe. In March 2021, WHDH<sup>1</sup> news reported\* on a 'new study ranking the safest communities in Massachusetts.' The report ranked the City of Medford as the fourth safest large community.**

**The women and men of the Medford Police Department continue to work hard. As members of our community, each officer has dedicated themselves to the service of the community. Our officers have proven they are productive and responsible community members. They should be commended for their service to our City.**

<sup>1</sup> < <https://whdh.com/news/new-study-ranks-safest-communities-in-massachusetts/> >

**As a police department, we are committed to re-inventing the image of the Medford Police Department and to developing a modern, well-organized department.**

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*Chief Jack Buckley was appointed to the position of Chief on December 19, 2018. First hired as a patrol officer in 1998, he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant in 2009 and to the rank of Lieutenant in 2015. Chief Buckley has served in both the Patrol Division and the Detective Division of the police department. He promotes responsiveness and accountability in his officers in order to foster public trust in community police relations.*

*Chief Buckley has a Bachelor's Degree from the University of Massachusetts and a Master's Degree from Curry College. He has completed the FBI-LEEDA Trilogy Executive Development program and the FBI-LEEDA Reflective Leadership Institute for Law Enforcement Executives.*

*Regionally, Chief Buckley is an Executive Board member of the Massachusetts Major City Chiefs of Police, he is a member of the Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association, the Middlesex County Chiefs of Police Association, the Northeastern Massachusetts Law Enforcement Council Chiefs and the International Association of the Chiefs of Police.*



## **COMMAND STAFF**

Chief of Police  
Jack D. Buckley

Administrative Commander  
Captain Barry Clemente

Operations Commander  
Captain Kevin Faller

Professional Standards Commander  
Vacant

### Supervisory Staff

Lieutenant Paul Covino – Detective Division

Lieutenant Patrick Duffy – Shift Commander

Lieutenant – Leo Sacco, III – Shift Commander

Lieutenant Michael Fahey – Shift Commander

Lieutenant Charles Hartnett – Shift Commander

Lieutenant James Colorusso – Administration

Lieutenant Joseph Gagliardi – Administration & Finance

Lieutenant Joseph Casey – Administration & Training

Lieutenant James Benoit – Professional Standards

Emergency Communications Supervisor  
Michael Salvi



## Operations Division Command

### **CAPTAIN KEVIN M. FALLER**

The Operations Division is comprised of the Patrol Division, Investigative Services Division, Traffic Division, Special Operations and the Medford Emergency Communications Center that all work collaboratively together to ensure quality policing from the initial call intake, the first responding officer, and up through the follow up investigation.

The Patrol Division consists of uniformed Patrol Officers assigned to 4 primary sectors of the city 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and they are responsible for responding to 911 Emergency calls as well as any calls for service. The Traffic Division falls under the Patrol Division and is responsible for traffic enforcement, roadway safety and education, as well as assisting with school traffic and supervising civilian Traffic Supervisors responsible for crossing children at various parts of the city before and after school. The Medford Police Department received the "Gold Award" in 2021 presented by AAA Northeast in recognition of our outstanding achievement in traffic safety and for our continuing efforts to educate and protect the citizens of our community.

The Medford Police Department also has Car Seat Installation Unit that is responsible for assisting members of the community in properly installing car seats. Members of the community can schedule an appointment and a professionally certified installer will assist to make sure everything is installed correctly and meets all safety regulations and guidelines.

The Investigative Services Division investigates crimes occurring in the City of Medford. Cases may be referred to the division from other law enforcement agencies, referred for follow up from the Patrol Division, or received as a direct call for assistance. The Investigative Services Division also works closely with the various agencies on homicides, domestic violence, sexual assault investigations, while also assisting as needed on other pending matters. A fully staffed Behavioral Support Unit works in the Investigative services Division. It is staffed by a detective, a civilian mental health clinician and two positions for additional clinicians are being created in 2022. This unit follows up and conducts outreach on cases involving behavioral health issues. They work closely with the Family Services Unit for any domestic related cases, sexual assaults, and juvenile matters. The Drug Control Unit, Firearms Licensing, Sex Offender Registration, Court Prosecutor, School Resource Officers, and a civilian crime analyst also work under the Investigative Services Division.

The Medford Emergency Communications Center (911) is staffed by 14 public safety dispatchers and is supervised by a civilian. The Operations Commander is responsible to ensure proper dispatching and overall quality control as it relates to police dispatch.



## The Behavioral Support Unit

The Medford Police Department has implemented a Behavioral Support Unit (BSU) whose purpose is to serve those living with mental illness and/or substance use disorders. The BSU consists of a clinician with Eliot Community Human Services, who has been assigned to work in collaboration with the Medford Police.

The Behavioral Support Unit is available to assist individuals identify their needs, and connect them to the appropriate services through community outreach. The BSU aims to build relationships with individuals and families through co-response, outreach follow-up after interactions with police for mental health or substance use reasons, walk-ins, and/or referrals from community members and police officers.

The BSU works collaboratively both within the unit, and with the individual to connect each individual to the most appropriate resources and services that will best serve them in their daily lives.

BSU clinicians aim to promote hope and empower individuals to exercise autonomy in all aspects of life in order for individuals to lead independent lives. The BSU also intends to promote individual's self-advocacy and problem-solving skills.

The Medford Police Department is proud to announce that we have received additional funding for two (2) additional co-response clinicians through a Department of Mental Health grant.

### Goals

Mental illness and substance use can affect one's life in many ways. It can feel extremely overwhelming, making it difficult to reach out for help or know where to turn. The Behavioral Support Unit's (BSU) goal is to support individuals in identifying appropriate levels of support for their daily lives to address their overall behavioral health. BSU clinicians will meet with individuals in order to discuss the most helpful and appropriate services available to the individual. The BSU aims to foster independence for the individuals they serve by submitting appropriate referrals and collaborating with other agencies in order to best serve community members.

### Purpose

Oftentimes, police officers are involved with individuals living with mental illness and/or substance use disorders. The BSU was created in order to bridge the gap, and create a streamlined process to connect individuals with the appropriate mental health professionals quickly after interacting with the police. BSU clinicians will connect with individuals either by co-response, outreach follow-up in the community, or by phone.

## Resources

Eliot Community Human Services Emergency Services: 1-800-988-1111

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1-800-273-8255

Alcoholics Anonymous Meetings: <https://aa-intergroup.org/meetings>

Narcotics Anonymous Meetings: <https://www.narcotics.com/na-meetings/massachusetts/>

Behavioral Support Unit:

Taylor Metta: 781-391-6767 or [TMetta@Eliotchs.org](mailto:TMetta@Eliotchs.org)

Officer Christopher Coughlin: [ccoughlin@medfordpolice.com](mailto:ccoughlin@medfordpolice.com)



## **ADMINISTRATION DIVISION**

### **CAPTAIN BARRY CLEMENTE**

The Medford Police Department Administrative Division drives all support operations not covered within Patrol, Investigations, or Traffic Enforcement. During 2021, the Medford Police Department participated in National Drug Takeback Day, hosting the event twice during this year. Partnering with Wegmans, Medford residents were able to drop any unwanted medications at two Medford Police Department organized collection site events. In addition to these community drug take back events, the Medford Police Department also provides a station-based prescription drug drop box located in our front and is accessible twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

During 2021, the Medford Police Department Administrative Division oversaw the search, evaluation, and contract stage for acquisition of department issued body cameras. After the review of available products, Motorola's WatchGuard Camera System was selected for the Medford Police Department. The goal is to actively deploy body worn camera use by the Fall of 2022. The body worn cameras will allow our officers to complete their jobs safely, efficiently and with transparency to the community at large. The WatchGuard model provides video and audio recordings of all interactions with officers.

Continuing in 2021, Medford Police Department Administrative Division introduced the use of Assessment Boards during promotional evaluations. Sworn officers seeking promotion and advancement will be evaluated through panel interviews. Officers seeking to promote into the ranking of sergeant will be required to participate in both an Assessment Board and Civil Service Testing. Assessment Board questions are based on applicable, real-world police work scenarios and test the applicant's decision making and leadership skills to ensure the needs of the community and police department are met.

Beginning in June 2021, the Medford Police Department hired twenty new officers. This hiring was necessary because maintaining our staff at a working level is essential to providing a high level of service within our community. The hiring process can be extensive and time consuming as the civil service process dominates time for applicants and investigators as well. Each newly hired officer successfully completed the civil service exam, which assesses his or her exam score into a ranking.

From this ranking, the department is able to select candidates and offer them conditional employment opportunities. Once selected, these individuals are vetted through an extensive background investigation which include employment verification, home visits, family interviews, financial review, social media review, and a physical standards assessment. Candidates who pass this background investigation proceed to a medical review focusing on the candidate's fitness and psychological. This testing must be completed before beginning a 26-week police academy. After graduating from the police academy, the new officers are welcomed into the department and participate in the

FTO program. This program begins the one-year probationary period new officers must complete. The FTO program rotates new officers through differing field training officers and assignments and works towards familiarization and gaining hands-on experience.

Medford PD in 2021 was able to utilize several state and federal grants, one of which was for 911 purposes. In 2022 the award was over \$200,000 for equipment related to our 911 Dispatch Center. Additionally, it allowed for purchase of in car laptops for both police and fire, along with support for our network infrastructure. Due to the nature of the 911 center, all dispatchers are required to undergo yearly training much like police officers. We have also taken advantage of grant funding for training officers in Procedural Justice, Implicit Bias, ICAT De-Escalation Techniques, Stress Resiliency, Constitutional Law and Bias Free Policing.





# **PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS**

## **LIEUTENANT JAMES BENOIT**

The Medford Police Department Professional Standards Unit commits to providing a thorough investigation during any internal affairs processes. The Professional Standards Unit embraces and observes the Medford Police Department Mission Statement's governing principles and values. The Professional Standards Unit is committed to ensuring department members provide the highest quality and caliber of law enforcement services to our community.

In order to reduce risk and increase accountability, the Medford Police Department utilizes the PMAM software platform. PMAM provides departmental management of policies, documentation, training, forms, and performance reviews. The Medford Police Department uses the application for purposes of compliance, policy, and training management and actively distributes new and updated departmental policies and directives. PMAM allows for proactive communications and creates a supportive digital ecosystem that reduces administrative time and streamlines ease and access of documentation and policy access throughout all members of the department.

In 2021, The Medford Police Department acquired IPro BlueTeam Next Generation. IPro BlueTeam is an internet style interface technology where police incidents and events can be entered and recorded with ease. IPro is a digital case management system that organizes and catalogues citizen complaints as well as internal affairs investigations and inquiries. Additionally, a broad range of proactive early intervention features built into IPro are available to the Professional Standards Unit. IPro's early intervention features include analytical interfaces, seven types of threshold-based alerts, opportunity for peer group analysis, and a variety of buildable ranking and comparison reports.

BlueTeam focuses on "street level" incidents and acts as a platform for frontline documentation, supervisory oversight, and organizational accountability. BlueTeam technology will document use-of-force, vehicle pursuits, firearm discharges, complaints, and employee and/or staff work performance issues. All Medford Police Department sworn members, patrol, and command staff will begin IPro BlueTeam instruction and training in the approaching year with the goal of going "live" with the program within 2022.

### **Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) Commission**

The Massachusetts Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Commission is charged with creating a mandatory certification process for police officers, as well as processes for decertification, suspension of certification, or reprimand in the event of certain misconduct. The POST Commission was established as part of the criminal justice reform enacted in Chapter 253 of the Acts of 2020. By establishing the Commission, the Commonwealth is taking an important step to improve public safety and increase trust between member of law enforcement and the communities they serve. The Medford Police Department is current and in full compliance concerning the reporting and documenting requirements of the POST Commission.

### **Filing a Citizens Complaint**

A citizen's complaint may be filed in person by speaking with the Shift Commander/ Commanding Officer at the Medford Police Department, 100 Main Street, Medford, MA 02155, (781) 395-1212. A complaint may be filed on any day, at any time of the day or night. Appointments are not required.



## Community Engagement Unit (CEU)

The new Community Engagement Unit (CEU) was formed in 2021 while planning our Faith & Blue event. The CEU consists of members of all rank from Captain to Patrol Officer. The mission of the CEU echoes the Medford Police Department Mission Statement which includes *“The mission of the Medford Police Department is to create a proactive partnership with the citizens of Medford by providing quality policing in partnership with the community, thereby improving the quality of life.”* The CEU hopes that fostering relationships through our social media channels and engagement through community events creates a partnership between the citizens and the police department to create a safer, more welcoming community for all. Effective community policing has a positive impact on reducing crime and helping to reduce fear of crime, thus enhancing the quality of life within the Medford community.

Part of the Community Engagement Unit is connecting with the community through our social media channels. In 2021, the Medford Police Department had over 8,000 followers on Twitter (@MedfordPolice), over 2,000 followers on Instagram (@medfordmasspolice) and over 4,000 “likes” on Facebook (facebook.com/medfordmasspolice). We also occasionally utilize the NextDoor website that is a neighborhood specific platform that requires an address for verification. These platforms are utilized almost daily to alert residents of snow emergencies, major incidents, community events, traffic advisories, safety tips and more. **Please note:** The departments social media channels should not be used by the public to report crimes as they are not monitored 24/7. We ask that you call 911 in the event of an emergency or our business line at 781-395-1212 to report non-emergent crimes and other police related issues.

### **AUTISM AWARENESS**

Every April, the department participates in a patch initiative for Autism Awareness Month. In April 2021, a new Medford Police Department Autism Awareness patch was debuted featuring a rainbow-colored infinity symbol. These patches were sold through the Medford Police Patrolmen’s Association and were shipped to people from all over the world. For this initiative, we partnered with the Doug Flutie Jr. Foundation for Autism. This foundation provides services to people living with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and their families to assist with education, employment,



activities and more. In total, we were able to donate \$3,000 to the Doug Flutie Jr. Foundation for Autism which was the second highest fundraising amount by any police department in Massachusetts. These funds go directly to programs to ensure the safety of people and families effected by Autism. As a result of our successful fundraising efforts, the foundation generously donated two Playground Communication Boards to the City of Medford; one is located at Dugger Park in West Medford and the

other is located at the Roberts Elementary School. These communication boards promote inclusive play and help children communicate while at the playground, whether they are







## SENIOR SAFETY

After an influx of scams affecting the senior population in early summer, we issued a Public Service Announcement on our social media channels informing the public of the “Grandparent Scam”. The scammers, who typically target the senior population, will call pretending to be the victim’s grandchild or someone calling on behalf of their grandchild. These sophisticated scammers will usually ask for money in wires or gift cards over the phone, however, there were several occurrences where the scammers would request cash be sent via USPS or UPS or even picked up in person by a courier. Because this scam was becoming more prevalent in surrounding communities, our Family Services Unit also issued a flyer to all the senior housing developments, as well as Mystic Valley Elder Services (MVES) in order to reach the audience most likely to be targeted. The flyer is hanging on the bulletin boards on all floors of the senior housing developments in Medford.



## **CAR SEAT INSTALLATION**

In July, the department hosted a National Child Passenger Safety Technician Certification Training. This class is funded by the Highway Safety Division of the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (EOPSS) and was attended by both first responders (police, fire and emergency medical services) and civilians from all over the state. The department had six officers attend the course; Dean Bruno, Jessica Davis, Barbara DeCristofaro, Robert Passacantilli, Paul Nguyen and Jessica Walsh. They join several other officers, who are already certified technicians, as members of the department's Child Passenger Safety Unit, led by Sergeant Angelo Raffaele. Officers will help community members install, or check already installed, car seats. This service is offered to the community several times a month. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, this service was suspended until June, 2021. From June to December, the CPSU installed over 130 car seats. Parents and caregivers are encouraged to schedule an appointment by calling the CPSU at 781-219-3717 or emailing Sergeant Raffaele at [araffaele@medfordpolice.com](mailto:araffaele@medfordpolice.com).



## **BROTHERHOOD for THE FALLEN**

In August, the department joined Brotherhood for the Fallen, Boston Chapter. The Brotherhood for the Fallen is a non-profit organization that provides emotional and financial support to families, departments and communities of fallen officers across the country. The mission of the Boston Chapter is to send members to every funeral in which a law enforcement officer was killed in the line of duty to show support for those who have made the ultimate sacrifice serving their community. Several of our officers have now attended funeral services in Maryland and Missouri. At each of the services, the Brotherhood for the Fallen presents a monetary donation to the fallen officer's family.

## K9 SEAMUS Challenger Day Games

In August, several officers, along with K9 Seamus took part in the Medford Invitational Tournament's 15<sup>th</sup> Annual Challenger Day Games. This local program and event were derived from the Little League International Challenger Division which was created for children of all abilities to play and enjoy baseball. The event, which was moved from Medford to Malden, features several local police departments, local government officials, along with Wally the Green Monster, Pat the Patriot, Blades the Boston Bruins Bear and various department color guards.





## FAITH AND BLUE

On October 9, 2021, we held our first annual 'Faith & Blue' event at Medford City Hall. This event is part of a nation-wide initiative that aims to facilitate safer, stronger, more just and unified communities by directly enabling local partnerships among law enforcement professionals, residents, business and community groups through the connections of local faith-based organizations. For our first event, we partnered with Pastor Bell and Shiloh Baptist Church of West Medford which has a long history in Medford and strong ties to the community.

The event included a bicycle rodeo, car seat installations, activities, food and music. We had several local businesses sponsor the event such as Wegman's, JRA Cycles, and Boston Cold Brew Co. ***Our next Faith & Blue event will be held October 2022.***



Officer Jessica Walsh with Pastor Bell from Shiloh Baptist Church, our co-host for Faith & Blue.

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS

During October, the department recognized Domestic Violence Awareness Month. In October 2021, a new Medford Police Department Domestic Awareness patch was debuted on our social media channels. We did not have the patch for sale, however, plan to sell them in 2022 and will donate the funds raised to domestic violence advocacy.

On October 20, 2022, we joined our community partner Portal to Hope for a candlelight vigil in front of the police station. This vigil, held annually, is held to show support for people impacted by domestic violence crime and to remember those we have lost to domestic violence homicide. Distinguished guests included Mayor Breanna Lungo-Koehn, Middlesex District Attorney Marian Ryan, State Representative Paul Donato, State Representative Christine Barber and State Representative Sean Garballey.

## **TRICK or TREAT**

On October 29, 2021, officers participated in Medford Chamber of Commerce's annual Business Trick-or-Treat. The department created custom Halloween goodie bags and had officers stationed in Medford Square passing out the bags and balloons with the department badge to children trick-or-treating.

## **NO SHAVE NOVEMBER**



The department once again participated in the “No Shave November” initiative. By donating \$100, members are permitted to grow facial hair or wear a breast cancer awareness headband. Part of the funds raised goes to Home Base, a Red Sox Foundation and Massachusetts General Hospital Program, and the other part goes toward scholarships for Medford High School students. The Home Base Program is committed to raising awareness and funds for the critical, life-saving care they provide to veterans and their families to heal from invisible wounds such as post-traumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury. The program

was extended through December due to the outstanding fundraising efforts by the department. In total, our officers and personnel raised \$6,200. This annual fundraiser is run by the Medford Police Patrolmen's Association.

## **CHRISTMAS TOY DRIVE**

In December, the department partnered with Wegman's to collect toys for local families in need for the holiday season. A toy drive box was placed at the front of the store for two weeks during the month where customers were able to place unwrapped, new toys for all ages. On the final day of the drive, December 18, 2021, we held a “Stuff-A-Cruiser” event outside of Wegman's to collect any additional toys and also provide holiday shoppers with hot chocolate, coffee and snacks. We were able to interact with a many community members and businesses during the event. In total, we collected and donated over 300 toys to Medford Family Network and Shiloh Baptist Church families.

In conjunction with our public toy drive, we also did an internal departmental fundraiser that raised money for local families that receive services through Elliot Community Services. The fundraiser allowed us to purchase gifts off an itemized list provided to us by Elliot which we then wrapped and distributed. Wegman's also provided grocery gift cards so each of the families in need.

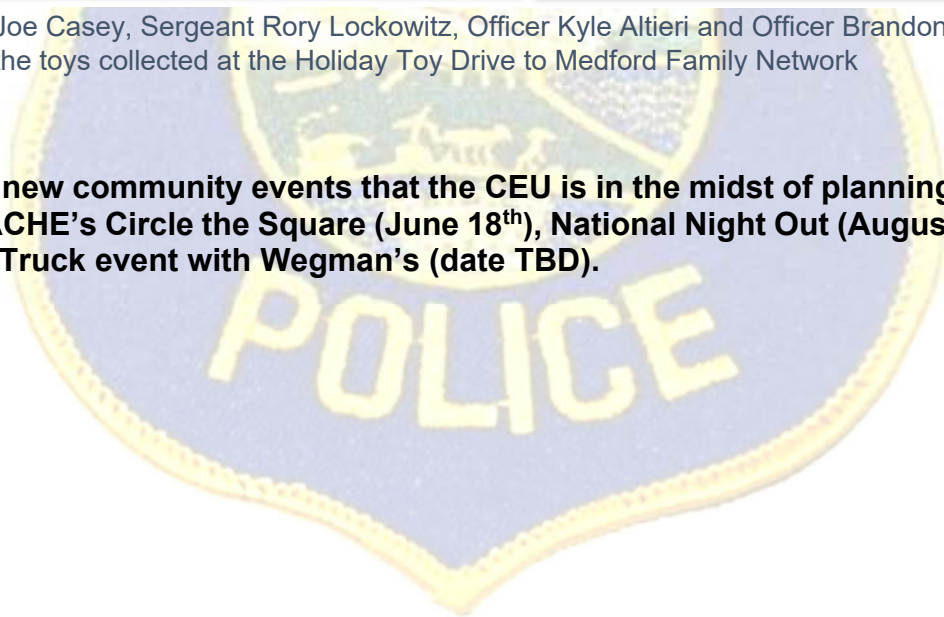
Also, in December, the department held its annual Medford Police Senior Holiday Lunch at the Medford Senior Center. The department provides and serves lunch to local seniors. This event was cancelled in 2020 due to the on-going pandemic, but was able to proceed with safety precautions in 2021.





Lieutenant Joe Casey, Sergeant Rory Lockowitz, Officer Kyle Altieri and Officer Brandon Mean presenting the toys collected at the Holiday Toy Drive to Medford Family Network

**Upcoming new community events that the CEU is in the midst of planning for 2022 include CACHE's Circle the Square (June 18<sup>th</sup>), National Night Out (August 2<sup>nd</sup>) and a Touch-a-Truck event with Wegman's (date TBD).**





# National Incident Based Report System (NIBRS)

## Part A Offenses – Complete years

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average
Total	1254	1298	1662	1258	1368.0
Murder/Non-negligent homicide	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping/Abduction	3	9	5	1	4.5
Rape	6	7	2	10	6.3
Robbery	9	17	17	18	15.3
Aggravated Assault	59	99	53	68	69.8
Simple Assault	202	189	196	165	188.0
Intimidation	61	57	80	76	68.5
Arson	2	1	3	2	2.0
Extortion/Blackmail	0	2	3	2	1.8
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	86	52	38	49	56.3
Pocket-picking	7	9	5	5	6.5
Purse-snatching	0	0	1	0	0.3
Shoplifting	47	93	83	78	75.3
Theft From Building	16	35	30	19	25.0
Theft From Coin Operated Machine or Device	0	0	0	1	0.3
Theft From Motor Vehicle	81	126	105	105	104.3
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	7	16	72	54	37.3
All Other Larceny	298	198	176	176	212.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	51	35	40	45	42.8
Counterfeiting/Forgery	23	44	16	14	24.3
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	72	46	17	71	51.5
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Fraud	3	26	48	37	28.5
Impersonation	0	3	1	2	1.5
Welfare Fraud	0	0	411	57	117.0
Wire Fraud	0	23	28	14	16.3
Identity Theft	0	12	55	77	36.0
Hacking/Computer Invasion	0	0	1	0	0.3
Embezzlement	2	2	10	3	4.3
Stolen Property Offenses	0	2	4	1	1.8
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	150	129	118	68	116.3
Drug/Narcotic Violations	62	51	27	23	40.8
Statutory Rape	1	1	0	0	0.5
Pornography/Obscene Material	0	2	3	4	2.3
Prostitution	2	1	1	0	1.0
Weapon Law Violations	4	10	12	11	9.3
Animal Cruelty	0	1	1	2	1.0

## NIBRS Part A Continued JANUARY Analysis

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average	2021 Vs Average
Total	98	126	99	91	103.5	-12%
Robbery	0	2	2	0	1.0	-100%
Aggravated Assault	5	12	4	1	5.5	-82%
Simple Assault	25	13	15	9	15.5	-42%
Intimidation	2	10	3	2	4.3	-53%
Arson	1	0	0	0	0.3	-100%
Extortion/Blackmail	0	0	0	1	0.3	300%
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	5	7	6	4	5.5	-27%
Shoplifting	3	9	7	11	7.5	47%
Theft From Building	0	1	4	4	2.3	78%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	4	12	11	5	8.0	-38%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	1	0	3	2	1.5	33%
All Other Larceny	26	27	10	15	19.5	-23%
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	4	3	1	3.0	-67%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	2	4	3	2	2.8	-27%
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	5	6	2	6	4.8	26%
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Fraud	0	1	5	4	2.5	60%
Welfare Fraud	0	0	0	4	1.0	300%
Wire Fraud	0	0	2	4	1.5	167%
Identity Theft	0	0	2	5	1.8	186%
Embezzlement	0	0	1	0	0.3	-100%
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	14	12	11	9	11.5	-22%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	1	6	4	1	3.0	-67%
Weapon Law Violations	0	0	1	1	0.5	100%

## NIBRS Part A Continued FEBRUARY Analysis

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average	2021 Vs Average
Total	95	115	93	104	101.8	2%
Kidnapping/Abduction	0	5	0	0	1.3	-100%
Rape	1	1	0	1	0.8	33%
Robbery	0	0	2	1	0.8	33%
Aggravated Assault	2	10	4	4	5.0	-20%
Simple Assault	15	15	11	15	14.0	7%
Intimidation	2	4	4	11	5.3	110%
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	3	9	4	5	5.3	-5%
Shoplifting	2	5	14	6	6.8	-11%
Theft From Building	1	1	1	0	0.8	-100%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	11	14	9	3	9.3	-68%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	0	1	5	2	2.7	-25%
All Other Larceny	27	20	7	10	16.0	-38%
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	3	2	1	2.0	-50%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	0	3	2	2	2.3	-14%
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	10	9	1	3	5.8	-48%
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Fraud	0	0	2	8	5.0	60%
Impersonation	0	0	0	1	0.3	300%
Welfare Fraud	0	0	0	15	3.8	300%
Wire Fraud	0	0	3	3	1.5	100%
Identity Theft	0	0	5	3	2.0	50%
Embezzlement	0	0	2	0	0.5	-100%
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	11	6	9	5	7.8	-35%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	8	6	5	2	5.3	-62%
Weapon Law Violations	0	1	1	3	1.25	140%



## NIBRS Part A Continued MARCH Analysis

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average	2021 Vs Average
Total	104	85	91	125	101.3	23%
Kidnapping/Abduction	0	0	2	0	0.5	-100%
Rape	0	0	0	2	0.5	300%
Robbery	1	1	3	2	1.8	14%
Aggravated Assault	3	8	5	5	5.3	-5%
Simple Assault	20	12	14	14	15.0	-7%
Intimidation	5	2	3	11	5.3	110%
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	5	5	2	2	3.5	-43%
Pocket-picking	1	2	1	0	1.0	-100%
Shoplifting	3	2	12	6	5.8	4%
Theft From Building	0	0	2	3	1.3	140%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	3	4	9	6	5.5	9%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	0	0	2	3	1.3	140%
All Other Larceny	32	16	10	20	19.5	3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	3	8	1	3.5	-71%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	1	0	0	0	0.3	-100%
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	9	4	1	7	5.3	33%
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Fraud	1	0	5	9	3.8	140%
Welfare Fraud	0	0	0	9	2.3	300%
Wire Fraud	0	0	1	5	1.5	233%
Identity Theft	0	0	1	9	2.5	260%
Embezzlement	0	0	0	2	0.5	300%
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	11	20	6	6	10.8	-44%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	5	4	1	1	2.8	-64%
Statutory Rape	1	0	0	0	0.25	-100%
Weapon Law Violations	1	2	3	2	2.0	0%

## NIBRS Part A Continued APRIL Analysis

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average	2021 Vs Average
Total	122	109	101	111	110.8	0%
Kidnapping/Abduction	0	0	1	0	0.3	-100%
Rape	0	0	1	4	1.3	220%
Robbery	0	1	0	4	1.3	220%
Aggravated Assault	5	11	6	11	8.3	33%
Simple Assault	12	25	22	14	18.3	-23%
Intimidation	4	8	9	7	7.0	0%
Arson	1	0	1	0	0.5	-100%
Extortion/Blackmail	0	1	1	0	0.5	-100%
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	10	2	2	4	4.5	-11%
Pocket-picking	1	0	0	1	0.5	100%
Shoplifting	5	5	4	5	4.8	5%
Theft From Building	1	4	0	0	1.3	-100%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	13	7	9	13	10.5	24%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	0	1	9	4	3.5	14%
All Other Larceny	23	19	17	10	17.3	-42%
Motor Vehicle Theft	8	3	1	4	4	0%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	5	0	2	0	1.8	-100%
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	8	8	2	4	5.5	-27%
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Fraud	0	1	1	2	1.0	100%
Welfare Fraud	0	0	0	4	1.0	300%
Wire Fraud	0	1	1	2	1.0	100%
Identity Theft	0	0	1	5	1.5	233%
Embezzlement	1	0	0	0	0.3	-100%
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	17	5	9	10	10.3	-2%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	8	7	2	0	4.3	-100%
Pornography/Obscene Material	0	0	0	2	0.5	300%
Animal Cruelty	0	0	0	1	0.3	300%

## NIBRS Part A Continued MAY Analysis

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average	2021 Vs Average
Total	79	114	104	114	102.8	11%
Kidnapping/Abduction	0	2	0	0	0.5	-100%
Rape	1	2	0	0	0.8	-100%
Robbery	1	2	2	2	1.8	14%
Aggravated Assault	2	5	6	9	5.5	64%
Simple Assault	14	17	21	16	17.0	-6%
Intimidation	7	4	8	3	5.5	-45%
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	2	6	5	4	4.3	-6%
Shoplifting	2	8	5	8	5.8	39%
Theft From Building	0	3	3	0	1.5	-100%
Theft From Coin Operated Machine or Device	0	0	0	1	0.3	300%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	7	6	4	14	7.8	81%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	2	1	3	6	3.0	100%
All Other Larceny	20	23	17	18	19.5	-8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	1	3	8	4.0	100%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	0	4	2	0	1.5	-100%
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	2	1	0	2	1.3	60%
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Fraud	0	1	2	1	1.0	0%
Impersonation	0	0	0	1	0.3	300%
Welfare Fraud	0	0	4	3	1.8	71%
Wire Fraud	0	3	1	0	1.0	-100%
Identity Theft	0	0	4	8	3.0	167%
Embezzlement	0	0	2	1	0.8	33%
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	9	17	6	8	10.0	-20%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	6	7	5	0	4.5	-100%



## NIBRS Part A Continued JUNE Analysis

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average	2021 Vs Average
Total	93	118	139	115	116.3	-1%
Kidnapping/Abduction	0	1	0	0	0.3	-100%
Rape	0	1	0	1	0.5	100%
Robbery	1	0	0	2	0.8	167%
Aggravated Assault	4	10	3	3	5.0	-40%
Simple Assault	19	17	19	22	19.3	14%
Intimidation	2	4	12	8	6.5	23%
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	11	3	1	6	5.3	14%
Pocket-picking	1	2	0	0	0.8	-100%
Shoplifting	4	9	3	5	5.3	-5%
Theft From Building	1	4	3	2	2.5	-20%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	6	19	4	8	9.3	-14%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	0	0	0	1	0.3	300%
All Other Larceny	14	14	10	15	13.3	13%
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	7	6	4	4.8	-16%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	2	2	1	2	1.8	14%
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	6	4	0	7	4.3	65%
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Fraud	0	4	6	2	3.0	-33%
Welfare Fraud	0	0	49	3	13.0	-77%
Wire Fraud	0	1	8	0	2.3	-100%
Identity Theft	0	1	5	10	4.0	150%
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	15	10	6	9	10.0	-10%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	5	4	2	4	3.8	7%
Pornography/Obscene Material	0	0	0	1	0.25	300%

## NIBRS Part A Continued JULY Analysis

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average	2021 Vs Average
Total	101	123	124	95	110.8	-14%
Kidnapping/Abduction	0	1	0	1	0.5	100%
Rape	1	2	0	2	1.3	60%
Robbery	2	2	1	0	1.3	-100%
Aggravated Assault	2	9	3	6	5.0	20%
Simple Assault	17	19	16	9	15.3	-41%
Intimidation	4	8	13	3	7.0	-57%
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	9	8	3	3	5.8	-48%
Pocket-picking	1	0	0	0	0.3	-100%
Shoplifting	4	8	5	5	5.5	-9%
Theft From Building	1	4	2	4	2.8	45%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	3	8	2	7	5.0	40%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	2	1	1	4	2.0	100%
All Other Larceny	31	14	26	12	20.8	-42%
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	6	3	4	3.8	7%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	3	4	1	0	2.0	-100%
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	7	4	1	7	4.8	47%
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Fraud	0	4	2	3	2.3	33%
Impersonation	0	0	1	0	0.3	-100%
Welfare Fraud	0	0	19	6	6.3	-4%
Wire Fraud	0	5	3	0	2.0	-100%
Identity Theft	0	2	11	12	6.3	92%
Stolen Property Offenses	0	0	0	1	0.3	300%
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	11	8	11	2	8	-75%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	1	3	0	2	1.5	33%
Pornography/Obscene Material	0	1	0	0	0.3	-100%
Weapon Law Violations	0	2	0	2	1.0	100%

## NIBRS Part A Continued AUGUST Analysis

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average	2021 Vs Average
Total	124	109	99	107	109.8	-3%
Rape	1	0	0	0	0.3	-100%
Robbery	0	2	1	1	1.0	0%
Aggravated Assault	4	7	5	6	5.5	9%
Simple Assault	21	15	17	17	17.5	-3%
Intimidation	10	4	4	9	6.8	33%
Arson	0	0	1	0	0.3	-100%
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	6	2	1	4	3.3	23%
Pocket-picking	1	0	0	1	0.5	100%
Shoplifting	6	9	4	5	6.0	-17%
Theft From Building	2	9	2	0	3.3	-100%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	13	7	4	10	8.5	18%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	1	0	1	7	2.3	211%
All Other Larceny	28	27	16	15	21.5	-30%
Motor Vehicle Theft	5	2	1	4	3.0	33%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	4	6	1	3	3.5	-14%
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	3	3	0	7	3.3	115%
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Fraud	0	2	4	2	2.0	0%
Welfare Fraud	0	0	11	5	4.0	25%
Wire Fraud	0	0	4	0	1.0	-100%
Identity Theft	0	1	3	5	2.3	122%
Stolen Property Offenses	0	1	0	0	0.3	-100%
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	10	10	15	5	10.0	-50%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	8	1	1	1	2.75	-64%
Pornography/Obscene Material	0	1	1	0	0.5	-100%
Weapon Law Violations	1	0	2	0	0.8	-100%



## NIBRS Part A Continued SEPTEMBER Analysis

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average	2021 Vs Average
Total	113	116	140	110	119.8	-8%
Kidnapping/Abduction	0	0	1	0	0.3	-100%
Rape	1	0	0	0	0.3	-100%
Robbery	0	3	4	2	2.3	-11%
Aggravated Assault	10	4	6	9	7.3	24%
Simple Assault	21	15	14	13	15.8	-17%
Intimidation	9	5	9	8	7.8	3%
Arson	0	0	0	1	0.3	300%
Extortion/Blackmail	0	1	0	0	0.3	-100%
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	6	3	5	4	4.5	-11%
Pocket-picking	0	0	1	0	0.3	-100%
Purse-snatching	0	0	1	0	0.3	-100%
Shoplifting	4	8	4	6	5.5	9%
Theft From Building	1	4	1	1	1.75	-43%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	4	21	11	12	12.0	0%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	1	3	8	10	5.5	82%
All Other Larceny	20	13	17	18	17.0	6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	6	5	3	4	4.5	-11%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	0	5	1	1	1.8	-43%
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	7	2	0	6	3.8	60%
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Fraud	0	2	1	0	0.8	-100%
Impersonation	0	2	0	0	0.5	-100%
Welfare Fraud	0	0	27	3	7.5	-60%
Wire Fraud	0	3	2	0	1.3	-100%
Identity Theft	0	0	7	6	3.3	85%
Embezzlement	0	1	1	0	0.5	-100%
Stolen Property Offenses	0	0	2	0	0.5	-100%
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	16	13	9	4	10.5	-62%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	6	1	3	1	2.8	-64%
Statutory Rape	0	1	0	0	0.3	-100%
Pornography/Obscene Material	0	0	1	0	0.3	-100%
Weapon Law Violations	1	1	1	1	1.0	0%

## NIBRS Part A Continued OCTOBER Analysis

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average	2021 Vs Average
Total	114	94	229	76	128.3	-41%
Kidnapping/Abduction	2	0	0	0	0.5	-100%
Rape	1	0	0	0	0.3	-100%
Robbery	3	2	0	2	1.8	14%
Aggravated Assault	10	8	3	5	6.5	-23%
Simple Assault	22	10	19	12	15.8	-24%
Intimidation	2	3	4	4	3.3	23%
Arson	0	0	0	1	0.3	300%
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	13	1	1	4	4.8	-16%
Pocket-picking	1	1	1	1	1.0	0%
Shoplifting	3	9	9	7	7.0	0%
Theft From Building	2	1	6	2	2.8	-27%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	3	11	10	5	7.3	-31%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	0	3	7	3	3.3	-8%
All Other Larceny	28	11	21	11	17.8	-38%
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	1	4	0	2.0	-100%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	0	9	0	1	2.5	-60%
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	3	1	4	5	3.3	54%
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Fraud	0	1	6	0	1.8	-100%
Welfare Fraud	0	0	110	2	28	-93%
Wire Fraud	0	3	0	0	0.8	-100%
Identity Theft	0	1	8	5	3.5	43%
Embezzlement	1	1	1	0	0.8	-100%
Stolen Property Offenses	0	0	1	0	0.3	-100%
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	14	14	11	2	10.3	-80%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	3	1	2	3	2.3	33%
Pornography/Obscene Material	0	0	1	1	0.5	100%
Prostitution	0	1	0	0	0.3	-100%
Animal Cruelty	0	1	0	0	0.3	-100%

## NIBRS Part A Continued NOVEMBER Analysis

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average	2021 Vs Average
Total	107	74	286	93	140.0	-34%
Kidnapping/Abduction	1	0	1	0	0.5	-100%
Rape	0	0	1	0	0.3	-100%
Robbery	0	1	1	0	0.5	-100%
Aggravated Assault	6	7	5	5	5.8	-13%
Simple Assault	9	10	11	12	10.5	14%
Intimidation	8	0	7	5	5.0	0%
Extortion/Blackmail	0	0	2	1	0.8	33%
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	9	3	2	4	4.5	-11%
Pocket-picking	0	1	2	0	0.8	-100%
Shoplifting	2	11	10	8	7.8	3%
Theft From Building	5	3	5	0	3.3	-100%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	6	5	26	7	11.0	-36%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	0	5	14	2	5.3	-62%
All Other Larceny	30	4	11	12	14.3	-16%
Motor Vehicle Theft	7	0	2	5	3.5	43%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	1	2	2	2	1.8	14%
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	5	0	4	11	5.0	120%
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Fraud	2	4	10	4	5.0	-20%
Welfare Fraud	0	0	154	2	39	-95%
Wire Fraud	0	2	1	0	0.8	-100%
Identity Theft	0	1	3	4	2.0	100%
Hacking/Computer Invasion	0	0	1	0	0.3	-100%
Embezzlement	0	0	1	0	0.3	-100%
Stolen Property Offenses	0	1	0	0	0.3	-100%
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	10	5	8	5	7.0	-29%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	5	7	0	2	3.5	-43%
Prostitution	1	0	1	0	0.5	-100%
Weapon Law Violations	0	2	0	1	0.8	33%
Animal Cruelty	0	0	1	1	0.5	100%



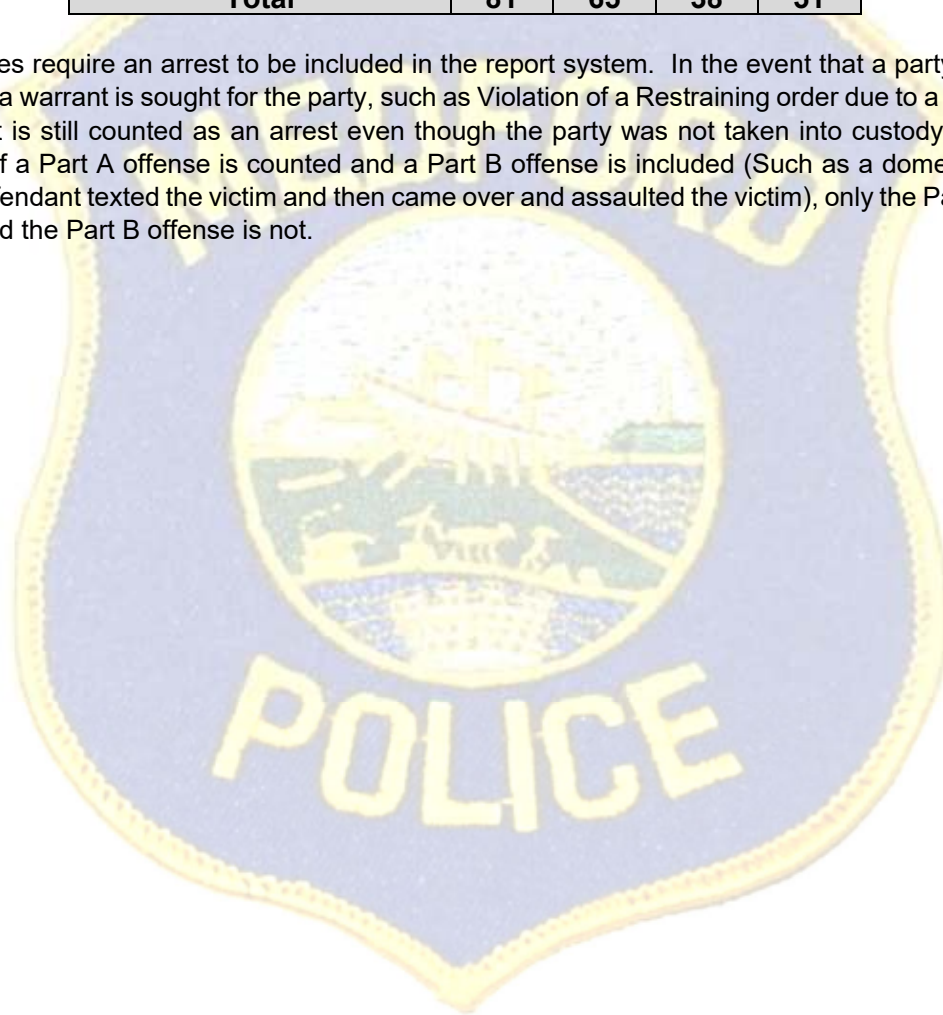
## NIBRS Part A Continued DECEMBER Analysis

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average	2021 Vs Average
Total	104	115	157	117	123.3	-5%
Rape	0	1	0	0	0.3	-100%
Aggravated Assault	6	8	3	4	5.3	-24%
Simple Assault	7	21	17	12	14.3	-16%
Intimidation	6	5	4	5	5.0	0%
Arson	0	1	1	0	0.5	-100%
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	7	3	6	5	5.3	-5%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	5	5	1	1	3.0	-67%
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	12	9	17	3	10.3	-71%
Embezzlement	0	0	2	0	0.5	-100%
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	7	4	2	6	4.8	26%
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Fraud	0	6	4	2	3.0	-33%
Impersonation	0	1	0		0.3	-100%
Welfare Fraud	0	0	37	1	9.5	-89%
Wire Fraud	0	5	2	0	1.8	-100%
Identity Theft	0	6	5	5	4.0	25%
Robbery	1	1	1	2	1.3	60%
Pocket-picking	1	1	0	2	1.0	100%
Shoplifting	9	10	6	6	7.8	-23%
Theft From Building	2	1	1	3	1.75	71%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	8	12	6	15	10.3	46%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	0	1	19	10	7.5	33%
All Other Larceny	19	10	14	20	15.8	27%
Motor Vehicle Theft	6	0	4	9	4.8	89%
Stolen Property Offenses	0	0	1	0	0.3	-100%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	6	4	2	6	4.5	33%
Prostitution	1	0	0	0	0.3	-100%
Weapon Law Violations	1	0	2	0	0.8	-100%

## NIBRS Part B

Offense	2018	2019	2020	2021
Disorderly Conduct	15	12	5	12
Driving Under the Influence	38	25	8	18
Drunkenness	6	1	1	0
Family Offenses (Nonviolent)	8	12	15	11
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	1	0
Trespass of Real Property	5	0	0	4
All Other Offenses	9	15	8	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>51</b>

Part B offenses require an arrest to be included in the report system. In the event that a party is issued a complaint, or a warrant is sought for the party, such as Violation of a Restraining order due to a party texting the plaintiff, it is still counted as an arrest even though the party was not taken into custody at the time. Additionally, if a Part A offense is counted and a Part B offense is included (Such as a domestic incident where the defendant texted the victim and then came over and assaulted the victim), only the Part A offense is counted and the Part B offense is not.



## NIBRS Part B JANUARY Analysis

Offense	2018	2019	2020	2021
Disorderly Conduct	1	0	2	2
Driving Under the Influence	2	2	2	0
Drunkenness	0	0	1	0
Family Offenses (Nonviolent)	1	1	1	0
All Other Offenses	0	2	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>

## FEBRUARY Analysis

Offense	2018	2019	2020	2021
Disorderly Conduct	1	0	0	1
Driving Under the Influence	5	3	1	0
Family Offenses (Nonviolent)	0	2	0	3
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	1	0
Trespass of Real Property	1	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>

## MARCH Analysis

Offense	2018	2019	2020	2021
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	1	2
Driving Under the Influence	5	4	2	2
Family Offenses (Nonviolent)	0	0	3	1
Trespass of Real Property	1	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	2	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>

## APRIL Analysis

Offense	2018	2019	2020	2021
Disorderly Conduct	2	2	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	4	3	0	1
Family Offenses (Nonviolent)	0	1	0	1
All Other Offenses	0	1	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>



## MAY Analysis

Offense	2018	2019	2020	2021
Disorderly Conduct	1	3	1	2
Driving Under the Influence	4	0	0	2
Family Offenses (Nonviolent)	0	0	1	0
Trespass of Real Property	1	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	0	3	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

## JUNE Analysis

Offense	2018	2019	2020	2021
Disorderly Conduct	2	1	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	3	1	1	1
Family Offenses (Nonviolent)	1	3	1	1
Trespass of Real Property	1	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	0	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>

## JULY Analysis

Offense	2018	2019	2020	2021
Disorderly Conduct	2	2	0	1
Driving Under the Influence	1	1	1	1
Family Offenses (Nonviolent)	0	1	1	1
All Other Offenses	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

## AUGUST Analysis

Offense	2018	2019	2020	2021
Disorderly Conduct	3	2	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	3	2	0	2
Drunkenness	4	0	0	0
Family Offenses (Nonviolent)	2	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	1	4	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>

## SEPTEMBER Analysis

Offense	2018	2019	2020	2021
Disorderly Conduct	0	2	0	1
Driving Under the Influence	3	2	1	1
Drunkenness	1	0	0	0
Family Offenses (Nonviolent)	2	0	1	0
Trespass of Real Property	0	0	0	1
All Other Offenses	3	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

## OCTOBER Analysis

Offense	2018	2019	2020	2021
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	2
Driving Under the Influence	1	1	0	1
Drunkenness	1	0	0	0
Family Offenses (Nonviolent)	1	1	2	2
Trespass of Real Property	1	0	0	2
All Other Offenses	1	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>

## NOVEMBER Analysis

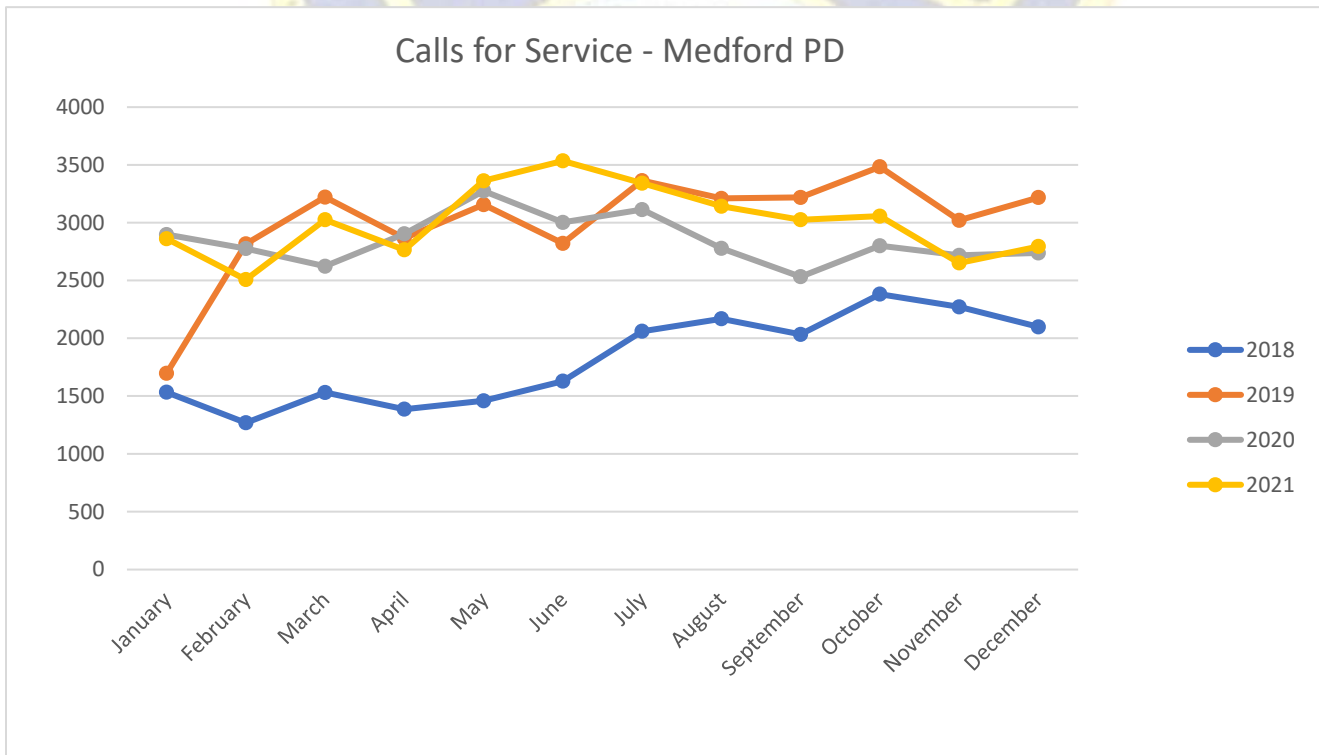
Offense	2018	2019	2020	2021
Disorderly Conduct	2	0	1	0
Driving Under the Influence	4	4	0	5
Family Offenses (Nonviolent)	0	1	4	1
Trespass of Real Property	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	2	1	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>

## DECEMBER Analysis

Offense	2018	2019	2020	2021
Disorderly Conduct	1	0	0	1
Driving Under the Influence	3	2	0	2
Drunkenness	0	1	0	0
Family Offenses (Nonviolent)	1	2	1	1
Trespass of Real Property	0	0	0	1
All Other Offenses	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>

# Calls for Service – Medford PD

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average	2020-2021 change	2020-2021 % change
January	1533	1696	2897	2861	2246.8	-36	-1%
February	1269	2816	2776	2507	2342	-269	-10%
March	1531	3221	2623	3025	2600	402	15%
April	1386	2865	2903	2765	2479.8	-138	-5%
May	1459	3156	3274	3362	2812.8	88	3%
June	1628	2821	3002	3535	2746.5	533	18%
July	2060	3363	3113	3341	2969.3	228	7%
August	2168	3210	2778	3142	2824.5	364	13%
September	2033	3218	2532	3025	2702	493	19%
October	2382	3484	2800	3056	2930.5	256	9%
November	2271	3020	2717	2651	2664.8	-66	-2%
December	2098	3217	2738	2794	2711.8	56	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>21818</b>	<b>36087</b>	<b>34153</b>	<b>36064</b>	<b>32031</b>	<b>1911</b>	



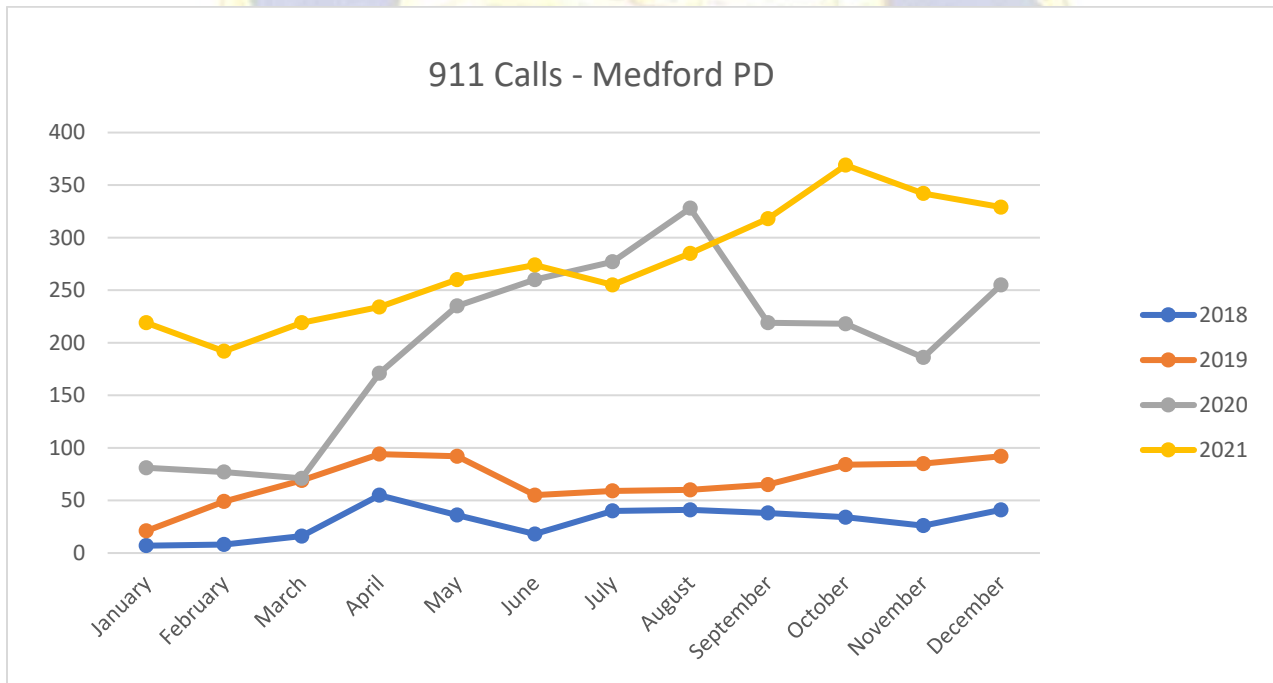
This table and graph includes online reports. Online reports are considered any report sent in via email or webform and generate a single call for service. The online reporting system was activated during the Covid 19 Pandemic and allowed officers to take reports of minor larcenies, identity theft, and other non-emergency reports which did not warrant an immediate officer response. Some of these reports may include those reporting parties violating social distancing protocols.



# Calls for Service – Medford PD

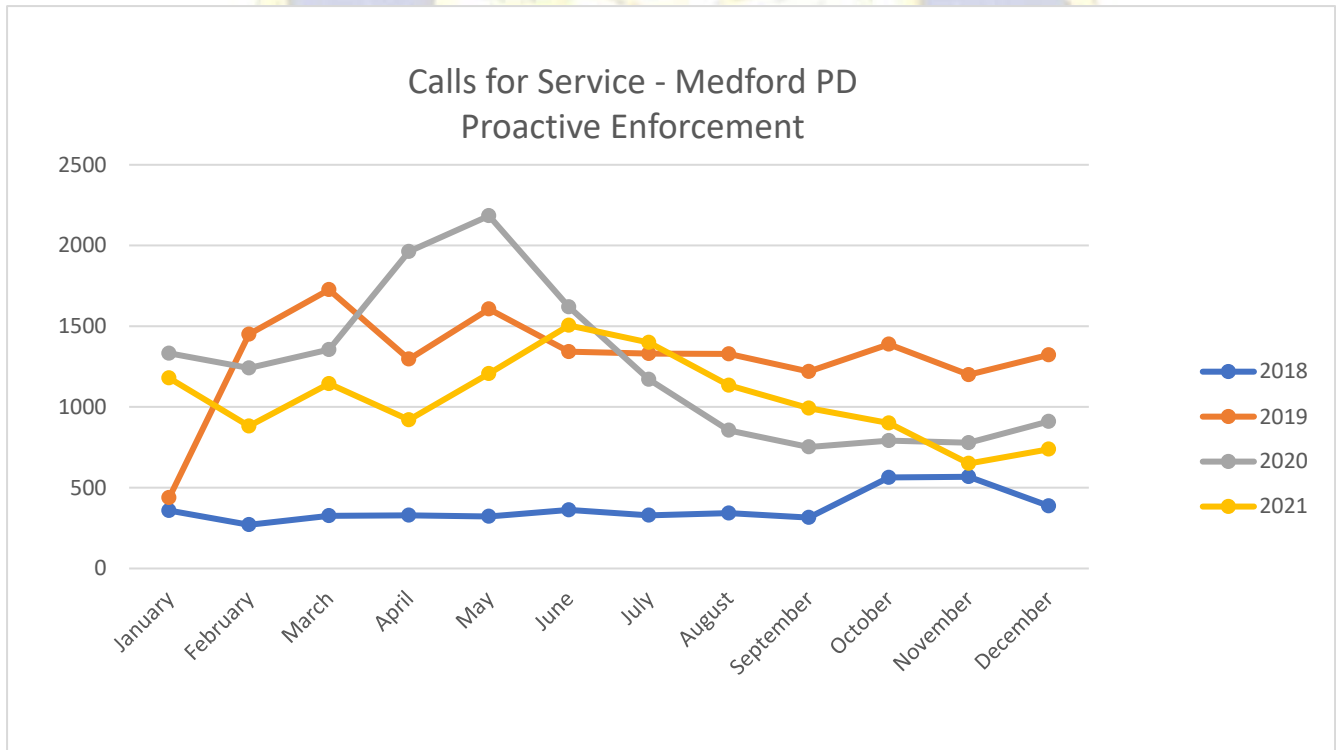
## 911 Calls

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average	2020-2021 Change	2020-2021 % Change
January	7	21	81	219	82	138	170%
February	8	49	77	192	82	115	149%
March	16	69	71	219	94	148	208%
April	55	94	171	234	139	63	37%
May	36	92	235	260	156	25	11%
June	18	55	260	274	152	14	5%
December	41	92	255	329	158	-22	-8%
November	26	85	186	342	179	-43	-13%
October	34	84	218	369	160	99	45%
September	38	65	219	318	176	151	69%
August	41	60	328	285	160	156	84%
July	40	59	277	255	179	74	29%
<b>Total</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>2378</b>	<b>3296</b>			
<b>Total CFS</b>	<b>21818</b>	<b>36087</b>	<b>34153</b>	<b>36064</b>			
	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>9%</b>			



## Calls for Service – Medford PD Proactive Enforcement

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	AVG	2019-2020 change	2019-2020 % change
January	358	438	1332	1179	827	-153	-11%
February	271	1450	1241	881	961	-360	-29%
March	326	1726	1355	1144	1138	-211	-16%
April	329	1296	1962	920	1127	-1042	-53%
May	322	1606	2184	1206	1330	-978	-45%
June	362	1342	1619	1505	1207	-114	-7%
July	329	1330	1170	1399	1057	229	20%
August	342	1328	855	1134	915	279	33%
September	315	1219	752	992	820	240	32%
October	563	1388	791	900	911	109	14%
November	568	1199	778	650	799	-128	-16%
December	387	1322	910	738	839	-172	-19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4472</b>	<b>15644</b>	<b>14949</b>	<b>12648</b>			
<b>TOTAL CFS</b>	<b>21818</b>	<b>36087</b>	<b>34153</b>	<b>36064</b>			
<b>% Proactive</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>35%</b>			

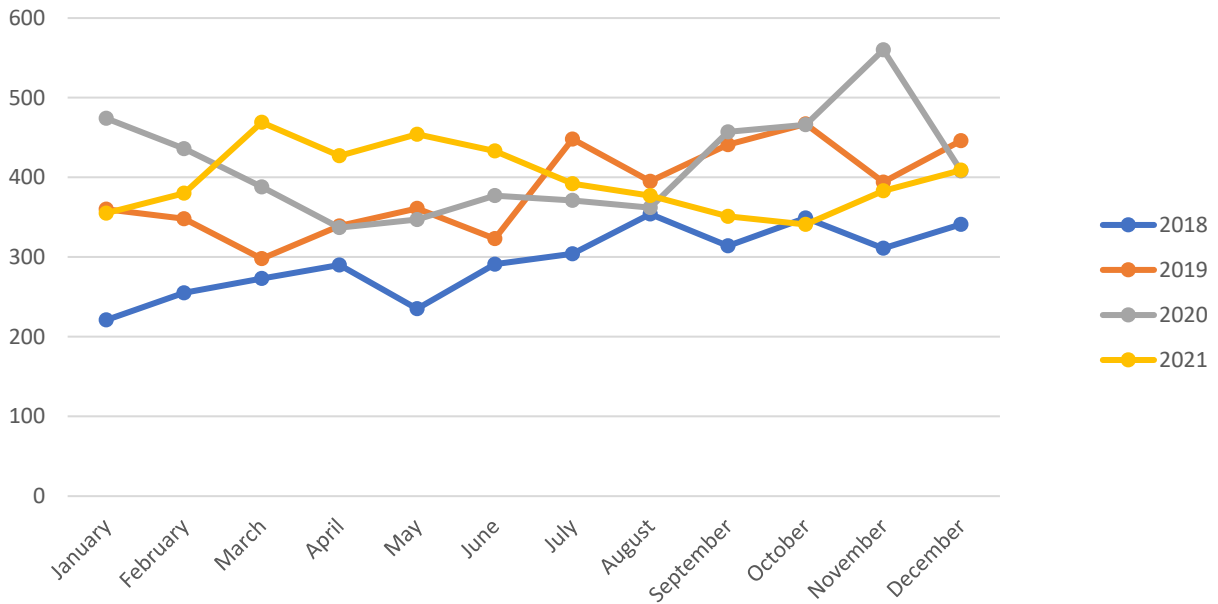


Call types included: MV Stops, Parking Enforcement, MV Enforcement, Premise & Well-being checks

# Police Report Totals – Medford PD

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average	2020-2021 Change	2020-2021 % Change
January	221	360	474	355	352.5	-119	-25%
February	255	348	436	380	354.8	-56	-13%
March	273	298	388	469	357	81	21%
April	290	339	337	427	348.3	90	27%
May	235	361	347	454	349.3	107	31%
June	291	323	377	433	356	56	15%
July	304	448	371	392	378.8	21	6%
August	354	395	362	377	372	15	4%
September	314	441	457	351	390.8	-106	-23%
October	349	467	466	341	405.8	-125	-27%
November	311	394	560	383	412	-177	-32%
December	341	446	408	409	401	1	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3538</b>	<b>4620</b>	<b>4983</b>	<b>4771</b>			

Police Report Total - Medford PD

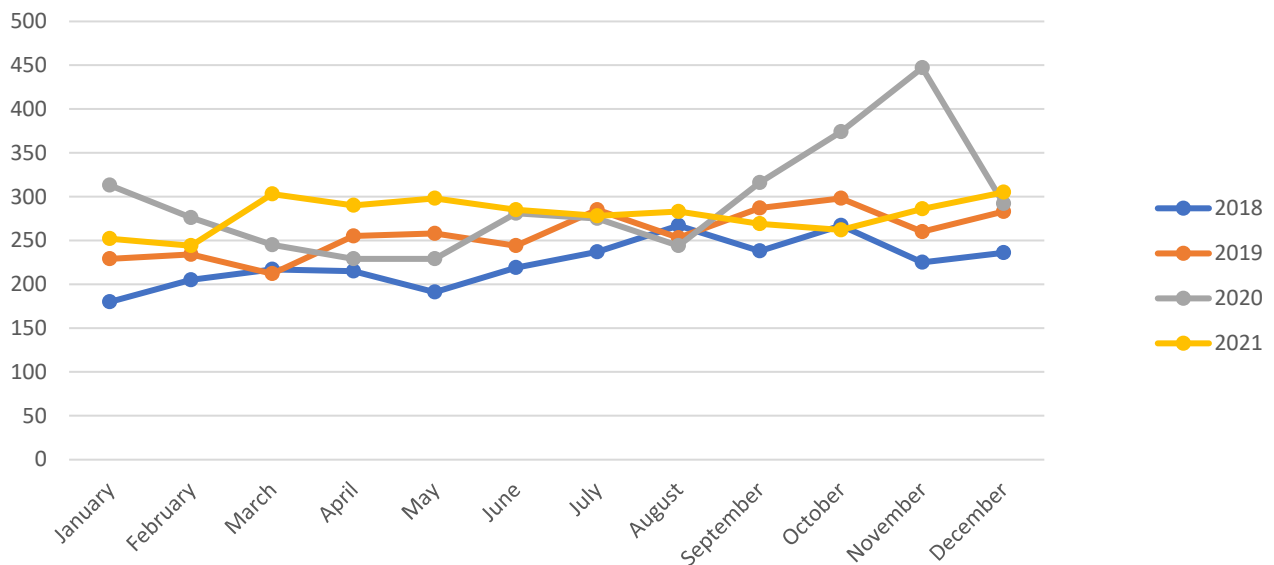




## Police Reports – Medford PD Initial Police Reports

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	Avg	2020-2021 Change	2020-2021 % Change
January	180	229	313	252	243.5	-61	-19%
February	205	234	276	244	239.8	-32	-12%
March	217	212	245	303	244.3	58	24%
April	215	255	229	290	247.3	61	27%
May	191	258	229	298	244	69	30%
June	219	244	281	285	257.3	4	1%
July	237	285	275	278	268.8	3	1%
August	267	253	244	283	261.8	39	16%
September	238	287	316	269	277.5	-47	-15%
October	267	298	374	262	300.3	-112	-30%
November	225	260	447	286	304.5	-161	-36%
December	236	283	292	305	279	13	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2697</b>	<b>3098</b>	<b>3521</b>	<b>3355</b>			

Police Report Initial - Medford PD

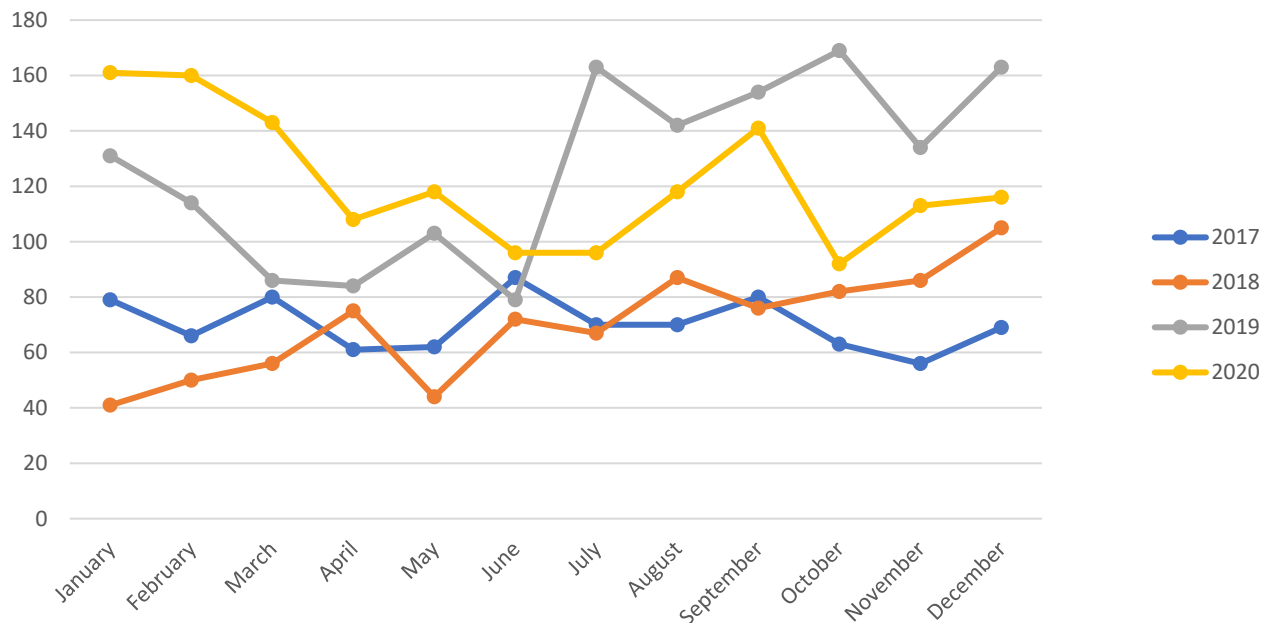


Every report that officers take begin in as initial report. Those reports that require supplementary follow up, investigation, or added facts will have a supplement added to the original report.

## Police Reports – Medford PD Supplemental Police Reports

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	Avg	2019-2020 Change	2019-2020 % Change
January	41	131	161	103	103	30	23%
February	50	114	160	136	97.5	46	40%
March	56	86	143	166	91.25	57	66%
April	75	84	108	137	82	24	29%
May	44	103	118	156	81.75	15	15%
June	72	79	96	148	83.5	17	22%
July	67	163	96	114	99	-67	-41%
August	87	142	118	94	104.3	-24	-17%
September	76	154	141	82	112.8	-13	-8%
October	82	169	92	79	101.5	-77	-46%
November	86	134	113	97	97.25	-21	-16%
December	105	163	116	104	113.3	-47	-29%
<b>Total</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>1522</b>	<b>1462</b>	<b>1416</b>			

Police Report Supplemental - Medford PD

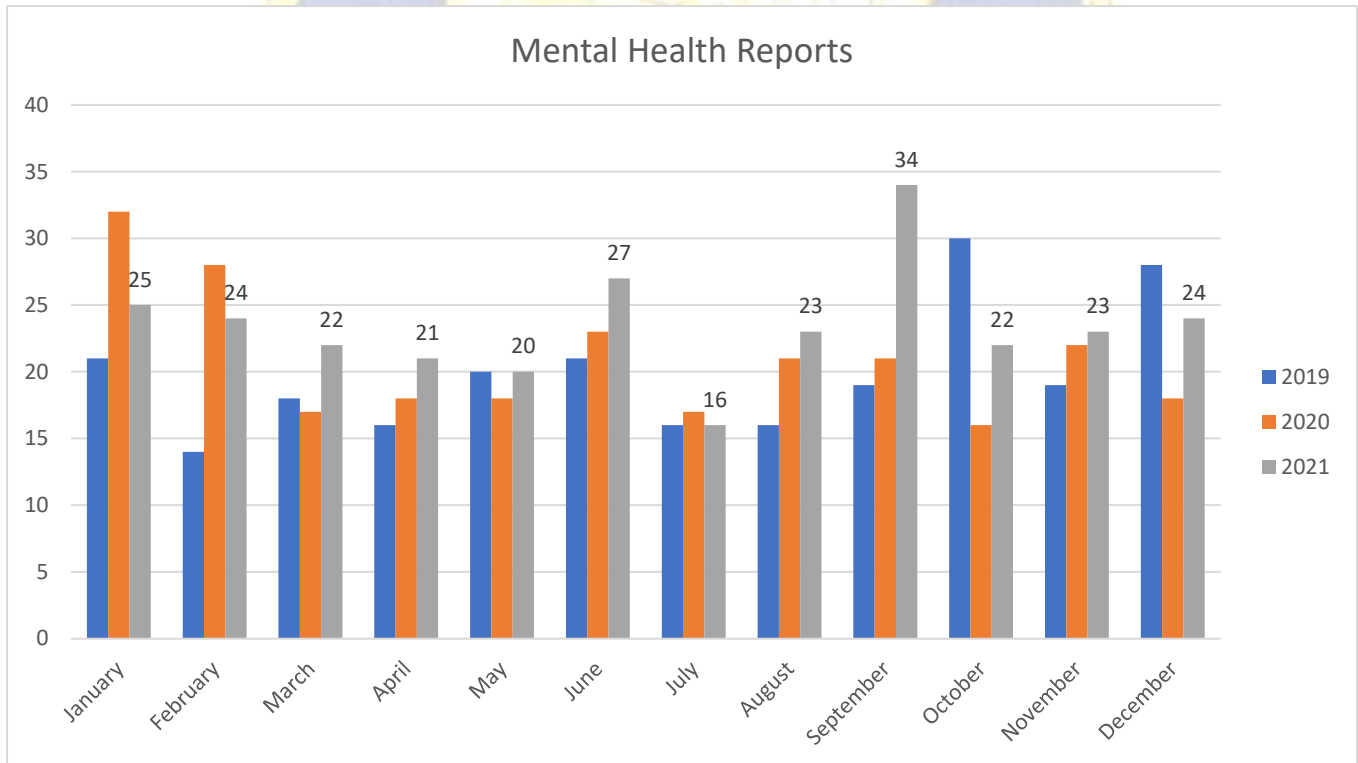


If a case is assigned to a detective for follow up, the investigating officer will file a supplemental report depending on the nature of and result of the investigation. For more serious or complex investigative cases, the number of supplements on an original report can increase exponentially. The highest reported amount of supplements for 2021 in an investigation is 21 supplemental reports.

# Police Reports – Medford PD Specialized Police Reports

## Mental Health Reports

Month	2019	2020	2021	Average	Change 2020-2021
January	21	32	25	26	-7
February	14	28	24	22	-4
March	18	17	22	19	5
April	16	18	21	18	3
May	20	18	20	19	2
June	21	23	27	24	4
July	16	17	16	16	-1
August	16	21	23	20	2
September	19	21	34	25	13
October	30	16	22	23	6
November	19	22	23	21	1
December	28	18	24	23	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>281</b>		

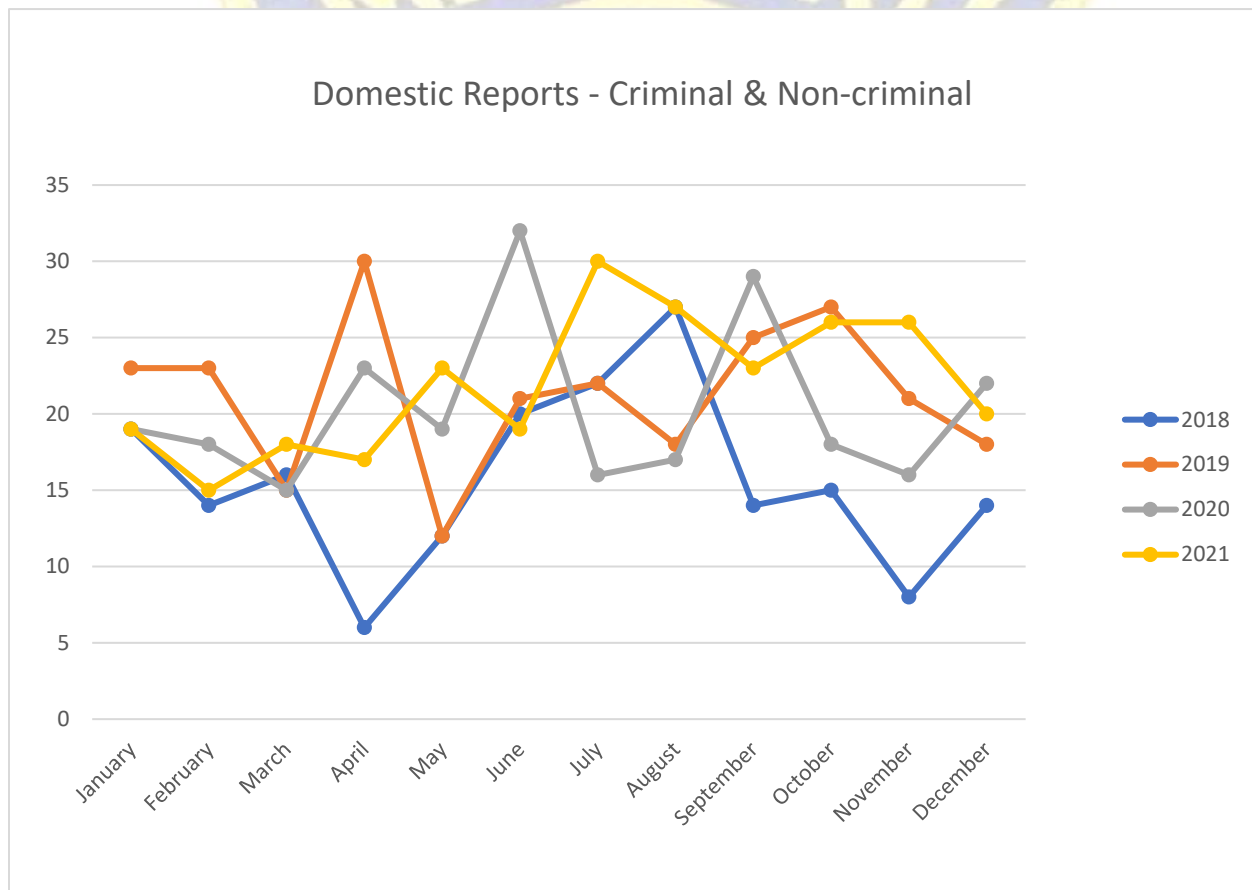


These reports were given a non-criminal classification of mental health interaction. Due to the nature of the records management system, these reports can still be criminal in nature but includes a classification specifying the clear and present mental health issues.



## Domestic Related (Criminal & Non-Criminal)

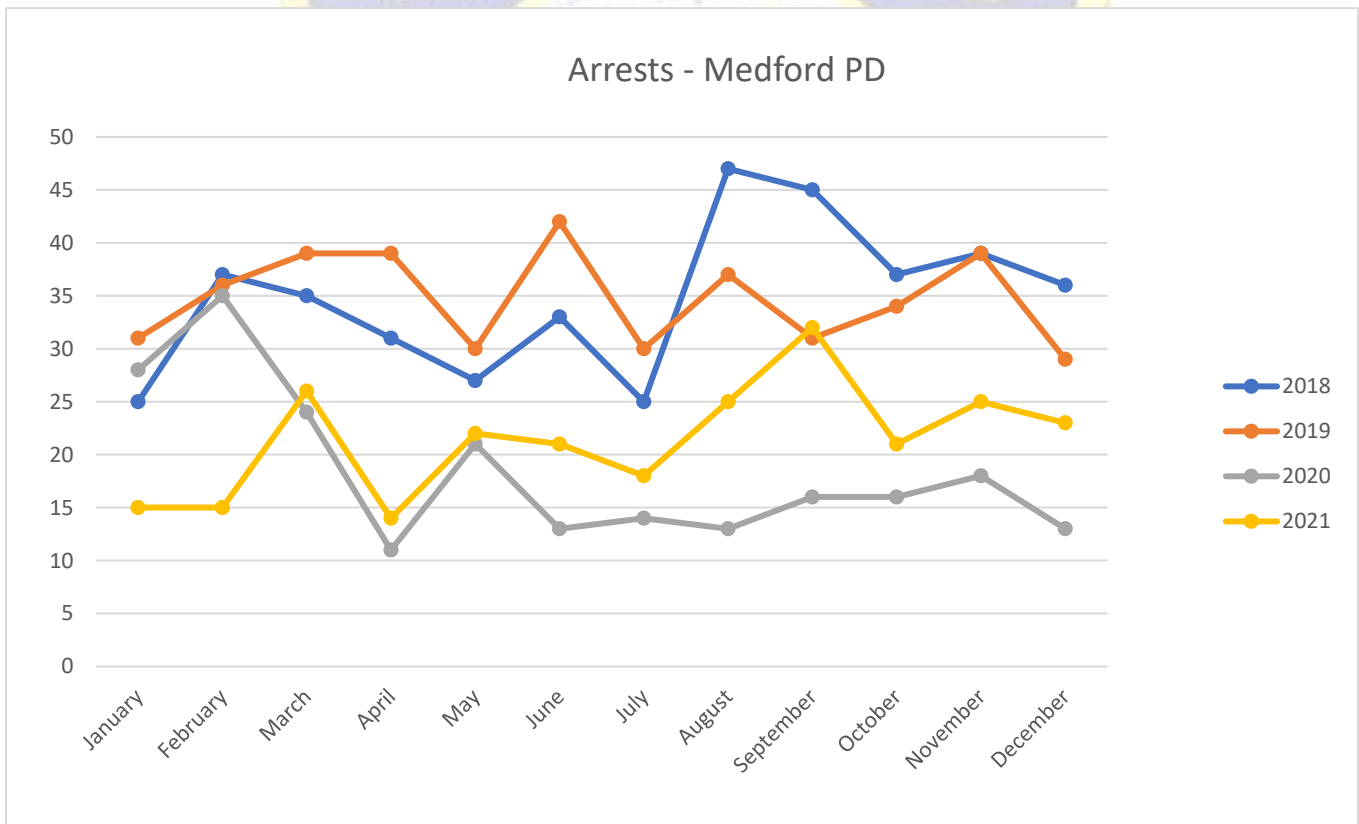
Month	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	19	23	19	19
February	14	23	18	15
March	16	15	15	18
April	6	30	23	17
May	12	12	19	23
June	20	21	32	19
July	22	22	16	30
August	27	18	17	27
September	14	25	29	23
October	15	27	18	26
November	8	21	16	26
December	14	18	22	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>263</b>



In 2019 Medford PD focused on more accurate and detailed tracking of Mental Health and Domestic Violence. These reports tallied were given the non-criminal classification of "Domestic Incident" added to them but can be criminal in nature depending on the situation.

## Arrests – Medford PD

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	Avg	2019-2020 Change	2019-2020 % Change
January	25	31	28	15	24.8	-13	-46%
February	37	36	35	15	30.8	-20	-57%
March	35	39	24	26	31	2	8%
April	31	39	11	14	23.8	3	27%
May	27	30	21	22	25	1	5%
June	33	42	13	21	27.3	8	62%
July	25	30	14	18	21.8	4	29%
August	47	37	13	25	30.5	12	92%
September	45	31	16	32	31	16	100%
October	37	34	16	21	27	5	31%
November	39	39	18	25	30.3	7	39%
December	36	29	13	23	25.3	10	77%
<b>Total</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>257</b>			



Incidents with arrests generating an Offender Based Tracking Number (OBTN) must be reported to the state. These arrests are separate in classification from the court order Section 35 arrests and were only arrests of a criminal nature or those taken in for Protective Custody.

# Arrest Demographics

Hispanic Origin					
Race/Sex	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
<b>ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
MALE	1	0	2	0	3
<b>BLACK</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>
MALE	3	5	2	0	10
<b>WHITE</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>118</b>
FEMALE	5	4	2	5	16
MALE	32	25	22	23	102
<b>UNKNOWN</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>31</b>
FEMALE	3	1	0	3	7
MALE	5	9	6	4	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>162</b>

Not of Hispanic Origin					
Race/Sex	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKAN NATIVE</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
FEMALE	0	1	0	0	1
<b>ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>38</b>
FEMALE	4	3	0	1	8
MALE	14	6	3	7	30
<b>BLACK</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>188</b>
FEMALE	10	4	3	7	24
MALE	42	55	32	35	164
<b>WHITE</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>554</b>
FEMALE	41	35	11	28	115
MALE	125	134	76	104	439
<b>UNKNOWN</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>
FEMALE	2	0	2	0	4
MALE	3	3	3	2	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>796</b>



## Arrest Demographics Continued

Unknown Ethnicity					
Race/Sex	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
<b>ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>
FEMALE	0	1	0	0	1
MALE	4	1	0	0	5
<b>BLACK</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>87</b>
FEMALE	2	7	3	1	13
MALE	25	28	11	10	74
<b>WHITE</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>224</b>
FEMALE	24	20	4	5	53
MALE	61	58	32	19	170
UNKNOWN	0	1	0	0	1
<b>UNKNOWN</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>38</b>
FEMALE	2	0	2	1	5
MALE	7	14	6	2	29
UNKNOWN	2	2	0	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>355</b>



## Arrest Demographics Continued

Sex, Race, Ethnicity Sorted by Most Arrests	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
MALE, WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN	125	134	76	104	439
MALE, WHITE, UNKNOWN	61	58	32	19	170
MALE, BLACK, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN	42	55	32	35	164
FEMALE, WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN	41	35	11	28	115
MALE, WHITE, HISPANIC ORIGIN	32	25	22	23	102
MALE, BLACK, UNKNOWN	25	28	11	10	74
FEMALE, WHITE, UNKNOWN	24	20	4	5	53
MALE, ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN	14	6	3	7	30
MALE, UNKNOWN, UNKNOWN	7	14	6	2	29
MALE, UNKNOWN, HISPANIC ORIGIN	5	9	6	4	24
FEMALE, BLACK, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN	10	4	3	7	24
FEMALE, WHITE, HISPANIC ORIGIN	5	4	2	5	16
FEMALE, BLACK, UNKNOWN	2	7	3	1	13
MALE, UNKNOWN, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN	3	3	3	2	11
MALE, BLACK, HISPANIC ORIGIN	3	5	2		10
FEMALE, ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN	4	3	0	1	8
FEMALE, UNKNOWN, HISPANIC ORIGIN	3	1	0	3	7
FEMALE, UNKNOWN, UNKNOWN	2	0	2	1	5
MALE, ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER, UNKNOWN	4	1	0	0	5
UNKNOWN, UNKNOWN, UNKNOWN	2	2	0	0	4
FEMALE, UNKNOWN, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN	2	0	2	0	4
MALE, ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER, HISPANIC ORIGIN	1	0	2	0	3
FEMALE, ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER, UNKNOWN	0	1	0	0	1
UNKNOWN, WHITE, UNKNOWN	0	1	0	0	1
FEMALE, AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKAN NATIVE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>1313</b>

## **2020 Uniform Citation Data Analysis Report Response**

In 2020, the Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (EOPSS) issued the 2020 Massachusetts Uniform Citation Data Analysis Report as required by section 10(d) of Chapter 122 of the Acts of 2019, *An Act Requiring the Hands-Free Use of Mobile Telephones While Driving*. The report, authored by Salem State University and Worcester State University, conducted a state-wide analysis of all motor vehicle stops in Massachusetts conducted by police departments who made at least 100 stops in the timeframe between February 23, 2020 and December 31, 2020. The intent of the study was to provide analysis comparing municipal data to statewide averages and to resident population demographics.

The report asserts during the ten (10) month review, law enforcement conducted 425,702 motor vehicle stops in Massachusetts. The Medford Police Department reportedly issued four hundred thirty-four (434) of those citations. Each citation issued could have a disposition associated with a written warning, civil fine or a criminal complaint or arrest.

According to the 2020 Massachusetts Uniform Citation Data Analysis Report – Executive Study, “Regarding the gender of stopped drivers in Massachusetts as a whole during this period, 65% were male, 34% were female, and about 1% were non-binary. The mean age of stopped drivers was about 37 years-old. About 39% of stopped drivers were 29 years-old or younger and the remaining 61% were 30 years-old or older. About 16% of stopped drivers in the state as a whole were African American/Black, 15% were Hispanic, 65% were White, and 4% were Other (Asian, Asian Pacific, American Indian, Middle Eastern or Pacific Islander). Nearly 68% of motor vehicle stops were not residents of the jurisdiction where the stop occurred.”<sup>1</sup>

With regard to outcomes, “The results indicate that motorists in the Other race category are most likely to receive a warning, followed by White motorists. Conversely, Hispanic motorists, followed by African American/Black motorists are least likely to receive a warning. When it comes to receiving a civil citation, motorists in the Other race category were most likely to receive a civil citation, followed by Hispanic motorists. African American/Black motorists were least likely to receive a civil citation, followed by White motorists.

When it comes to receiving a criminal citation, Hispanic motorists, followed by African American/Black motorists are most likely to receive a criminal citation whereas motorists in the Other race category, followed by White motorists were least likely to receive a criminal citation.

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<sup>1</sup> Salem State University, Worcester State University. (2022). 2020 MASSACHUSETTS UNIFORM CITATION DATA ANALYSIS REPORT. Traffic Stop Data Analysis & Findings in Massachusetts, 2020 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, p.9. <https://www.mass.gov/doc/2020-massachusetts-uniform-citation-data-analysis-report-executive-summary/download>.



When examining arrests by race/ethnicity, Hispanic motorists were most likely to be arrested, followed by Black motorists. Conversely, motorists in the Other race category were least likely to be arrested, followed by White motorists.

Additionally, the chi-square test was statistically significant, which is taken as evidence that there is a relationship between race/ethnicity of the stopped motorist and the outcome of the stop (whether a motorist received a warning, citation, or is arrested).

Although the chi square test tells us that there appears to be a statistically significant relationship between race/ethnicity of the stopped motorist and the outcome of the stop (and that relationship is NOT due to chance alone), that doesn't mean that the race/ethnicity of the stopped driver causes the specific stop outcomes. There is a lot we don't know about the circumstances of the stop that could definitely influence the outcome of the stop.”<sup>2</sup>

Accordingly, the report states the following with regard to the Medford Police stops; (Please see next page)

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<sup>2</sup> Salem State University, Worcester State University. (2022). 2020 MASSACHUSETTS UNIFORM CITATION DATA ANALYSIS REPORT. Traffic Stop Data Analysis & Findings in Massachusetts, 2020 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, p.10-11. <https://www.mass.gov/doc/2020-massachusetts-uniform-citation-data-analysis-report-executive-summary/download>.

2020 UNIFORM CITATION DATA ANALYSIS REPORT

**2020 MASSACHUSETTS UNIFORM CITATION DATA ANALYSIS REPORT  
MEDFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT**

Total Stops: <b>434</b>	ZIP Code Match Analysis			Stop Rate by City/Town Population			
	Intown motorist:		<b>35.8%</b>	Stops per 1000 18+ residents:			
	Passing through:		<b>64.2%</b>	<b>8.9</b>			
<b>All stops</b>				<b>ITP<sup>1</sup> Stops (N = 148, 34.1% of stops)</b>			
Mean age		<b>39.9</b>		Mean age		<b>39.9</b>	
Gender %				Gender %			
Female		<b>33.6%</b>		Female		<b>28.4%</b>	
Male		<b>65.4%</b>		Male		<b>70.9%</b>	
Non-binary		<b>0.9%</b>		Non-binary		<b>0.7%</b>	
Race %				Race %			
AA/Black		<b>11.0%</b>		AA/Black		<b>12.1%</b>	
Hispanic		<b>4.9%</b>		Hispanic		<b>7.8%</b>	
White		<b>81.1%</b>		White		<b>79.4%</b>	
Other		<b>2.9%</b>		Other		<b>0.7%</b>	
<sup>1</sup> Only stops occurring between 4:35am and 7:16am (dawn) or between 4:14pm and 9:02pm (dusk)							
<b>Comparative Analyses</b>							
<b>Stops vs. City/Town Demographics</b>				<b>Stops vs. State Average<sup>2</sup></b>			
Motorist Race		City Dem	% Dif	Motorist Race		State Avg	%Dif
AA/Black	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	AA/Black	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>15.7%</b>	<b>-4.7%</b>
Hispanic	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	Hispanic	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>-9.8%</b>
White	<b>81.1%</b>	<b>71.1%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	White	<b>81.1%</b>	<b>65.5%</b>	<b>15.6%</b>
Other	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>-11.4%</b>	Other	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>
<sup>2</sup> State average represents racial/ethnic breakdown of <i>all</i> 2020 stops by <i>all</i> MA departments							
<b>VoD Analysis</b>							
<b>All stops</b>				<b>ITP stops</b>			
Race	N	Daylight	Darkness	Race	N	Daylight	Darkness
NW	67	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>25.9%</b>	NW	24	<b>17.9%</b>	<b>25.5%</b>
White	268	<b>82.8%</b>	<b>74.1%</b>	White	87	<b>82.1%</b>	<b>74.5%</b>
Chi-Square <sup>3</sup> :		.061 <i>not sig.</i>		Chi-Square <sup>3</sup> :		.331 <i>not sig.</i>	
Odds ratio Exp(B) <sup>4</sup> :		.591 <i>not sig.</i>		Odds ratio Exp(B) <sup>4</sup> :		.604 <i>not sig.</i>	
<sup>3</sup> Sig. <i>chi-square</i> indicates observed pattern in table is real, and <u>not</u> due to chance alone							
<sup>4</sup> <i>Odds ratio</i> < 1 indicates NW drivers <u>less</u> likely to be stopped during the day than at night; > 1 indicates NW drivers <u>more</u> likely to be stopped during the day than at night. Only "sig." results can be interpreted.							
<b>Stop Outcomes by Race</b>							
	Warning	Civil	Criminal	Arrest		Search?	
AA/Black	<b>60.0%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>31.1%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	NW	<b>1</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Hispanic	<b>45.0%</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>20.0%</b>	<b>20.0%</b>	White	<b>2</b>	<b>N/A</b>
White	<b>68.3%</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>			
Other	<b>83.3%</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>			
Chi-Square <sup>3</sup> :		.000* <i>sig.</i>					

The report finds the following;

Stop Outcomes by Race - Medford

	Warning	Civil	Criminal	Arrest
AA/Black	60.0%	6.7%	31.1%	2.2%
Hispanic	45.0%	15.0%	20.0%	20.0%
White	68.3%	16.0%	14.2%	1.5%

In the initial effort to analyze the findings, the Medford Police Department requested from EOPPS a copy of the data used to represent the statistics as presented in the report. The intent of the request was to review the citations specifically referenced in the report to determine the offenses for which they were issued and any additional related data contained within. EOPPS responded with the following, *“Regretfully, I must inform you that we are unable to respond to your request at this time. The requested information is not readily available. We have another legislatively mandated report using the dataset that requires our full attention. The dataset also includes information that may raise privacy concerns and would require full vetting if we would release any data.”*

Not having the actual data makes any investigation into the potential causes of stop outcome disparities difficult. Prior to September, 2021 the Medford Police Department operated using the ‘ticket book’ paper citations. While copies were retained for our records, the data input into our own system did not contain a breakdown of operators and race or any other demographic that could be studied. Since 2020, this department has been looking to increase our statistical database and signed onto the Commonwealth of Massachusetts electronic ticketing program known as *Motor Vehicle Automated Citation and Crash System (MACCS)* in March, 2020. Because of the demand for this program, the Medford Police Department and other law enforcement agencies had to wait until late winter/early spring for the equipment.

The Motor Vehicle Automated Citation and Crash System (MACCS) was developed by the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (EOPSS) through partnerships with the Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT), Executive Office of the Trial Courts (Courts), Registry of Motor Vehicles (RMV), Merit Rating Board (MRB), Massachusetts State Police (MSP) and municipal police agencies. The goals of the MACCS program are to; improve officer safety, streamline data collection, improve data quality, eliminate redundant data entry processes across agencies, improve timeliness of reporting to state and federal entities and to make data available to law enforcement agencies.<sup>3</sup>

Because of the demand and the delays caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, and despite our best efforts the Medford Police Department did not go online with MACCS until September of 2021. MACCS allows the Medford Police Department the ability to

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<sup>3</sup> Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (2017). MOTOR VEHICLE AUTOMATED CITATION AND CRASH SYSTEM (MACCS), An Overview. Abstract

input data directly into the RMV database. While this is beneficial to collecting better data, we do not own/possess the data and are required to request reports from the RMV.

The Medford Police Department thus requested data on our motor vehicle stops since the new MACCS system was in-place. The date received from that request indicated between 9/9/2021 and 3/31/2022 the Medford Police Department made 592 motor vehicle stops.

Stop Outcomes by Race – Medford - September 2021 through March 2022

	Warning	Civil	Criminal	Arrest
AA/Black	57.1% (52)	17.6% (16)	20.9% (19)	4.4% (4)
Hispanic	49.3% (33)	14.9% (10)	34.3% (23)	1.5% (1)
White	61.9% (208)	26.5% (89)	9.2% (31)	2.4% (8)

As you can see, in just six months the overall number of citations written have increased. The most likely reason is the increase in motor vehicle traffic from 2020 to 2021. The 2021/22 stops show a 10% decrease in the number of criminal complaints issued for operators identified as AA/Black and a related 10% increase in the issuance of civil fines. For this same period, there was a 14% increase in criminal complaints issued for operators identified as Hispanic but a significant decrease in arrests.

In looking at the 23 criminal complaints issued to operators identified as Hispanic the following charges are associated with those complaints;

Unlicensed Operation of a MV	12
License to Operate a MV – Suspended	5
License Revoked (Habitual Traffic Offender)	2
OUI Liquor	1
Number Plate Violation	1
Uninsured Motor Vehicle	1
Unregistered Motor Vehicle	1

Statistically, this number appears to be most likely being driven by the number of Unlicensed Operators encountered in the City. As you may be aware, new legislation recently passed in Massachusetts which will allow immigrants without legal status to apply for a standard state driver’s license beginning July 1, 2023. This should have a significant impact on these numbers going forward, driving them down.

As pointed out in the 2020 Massachusetts Uniform Citation Data Analysis Report, it is important to recognize the significant number of limitations on the data and data analysis that was presented.

1. *Since the Massachusetts RMV does not collect data on race/ethnicity, the race/ethnicity of the motorist is the only motorist demographic variable that is based solely on the law enforcement officer’s perception. Although officer*



*perception of race/ethnicity is what should be used in an analysis of law enforcement stops examining racial/ethnic disparities for potential bias, it is important to note this limitation because of the possibility that an officer's perception of one's race/ethnicity may or may not be correct.*

- 2. The data only includes traffic stops that result in a formal, written warning or citation. The data does not include traffic stops where only a verbal warning is given. It would be particularly important to have data on verbal warnings to examine potential racial disparities in who is given a verbal warning and who is cited as these are often the violations that allow for the most discretion. In addition, some motorists may have had numerous prior contacts with law enforcement in that jurisdiction and have already been given prior verbal warnings and this is not captured in the data.*
- 3. In cases where a motorist has multiple infractions, the data does not identify which of the infractions was the "triggering" offense, or the reason for the stop. This is important because certain types of traffic offenses are more discretionary (e.g. seat belt violations., equipment violations, etc.), and therefore potentially more likely to reflect an individual officer's bias (McDevitt et al., 2014). Conversely, certain types of violations do not allow for law enforcement discretion. In particular, law enforcement officers are required to issue a citation for driving on a suspended license or driving an unregistered vehicle. This is important to note given that these infractions are oftentimes due to an inability to pay fines/fees and persons of color are disproportionately cited for these types of infractions. Specifically, regarding searches, the nature and seriousness of the triggering offense can impact the officer's decision to search along with the motorist's behavior (e.g., furtive movements, appearing to be hiding something, etc.).*
- 4. The data does not include information regarding whether the stop was discretionary or if the stop was conducted due to a warrant or a dispatched call. Horrace and Rohlin (2016) discuss how they utilize only discretionary stops in their analysis because in those situations, law enforcement officers use their judgement to justify the traffic stop, and therefore, they excluded both warrant stops and dispatched calls in their analysis.*
- 5. The data does not include any information on motorist behavior after being stopped nor do we have any data on the prior record or prior contacts with law enforcement for each motorist, which would be legitimate factors that would likely influence who gets a warning and who gets a citation as well as who gets searched.*
- 6. The data does not include information on the outcome of a search (i.e. whether contraband was found or not). While we could partly rely on the variable that tells us whether an arrest was made or criminal citation was issued, that doesn't give us the full picture. Knowles, Persico and Todd (KPT) Hit-Rate Model (2001) examines whether the likelihood of a "successful" law enforcement search differs across racial/ethnic groups where success is defined as finding contraband. Not*

*having this information eliminates the possibility of conducting a hit-rate analysis. Furthermore, searches were very rare, and with smaller numbers comes less reliable analyses and results. It is also possible that there are some searches that take place but are never recorded if there is no ticket issued. It could be that certain departments may be more likely to ask for consent to search than others. Lastly, it is also possible that some searches took place but are not recorded in this dataset because only a verbal warning was given or because a traffic stop resulted in an arrest and therefore an inventory search.*

- 7. When considering the Veil of Darkness (VoD) analysis, it is also important to note that there are limitations regarding the extent to which the visibility of race is truly tied to the time of day. Lighting, speed and other factors (i.e. tinted windows, weather) can also impact the officer's ability to identify the race of the driver (RIPA Report, 2021). Additionally, VoD also cannot account for the potential impact of either neighborhood profiling or vehicle profiling. Grogger & Ridgeway (2006) note that neighborhood profiling, or deploying more patrol officers to minority neighborhoods in a greater proportion than is warranted on the basis of legitimate law enforcement objectives may result in racial differences in law enforcement exposure based on neighborhood (e.g. over policing minority neighborhoods). Similarly, Ritter (2017) has suggested that law enforcement officers may be more likely to stop drivers of vehicles that are more commonly associated with minority individuals at night, although this hypothesis has never been validated in an empirical study.*
- 8. When considering the Department-Level Data (stops by department) to Resident Population Demographics, caution should be used in interpreting these results due to the fact that in the current study, only 32% of the stopped motorists were residents of the community where the stop occurred. Workplaces, malls, landmarks, recreational facilities and colleges within a community are just a few examples of draws that can greatly influence the driving population in a particular city/town.*
- 9. When considering the Department-Level Data (stops by department) to the Statewide Average (all law enforcement stops in the entire state) it is important to note that the statewide average is highly influenced by the stop data from the larger cities as larger cities make up the largest volume of stops overall.*
- 10. Since this is the first year since the law went into effect that stop data was collected, we do not have a full year of data. It is possible that not having the data on stops for all of January and part of February 2020 may have impacted the findings of some of the analyses.*
- 11. The COVID-19 pandemic likely had an impact on not just driving patterns but also traffic enforcement patterns during much of 2020. For example, there were far fewer vehicles on the road for the lockdown periods. Additionally, the lockdowns likely had an impact on who was on the road and who was working from home*

*(“essential” vs. “non-essential” workers). Williams et al. (2020) found that Blacks and Hispanics are more likely to be employed as essential workers as compared to Whites, which could potentially impact who was more likely to be driving during the lockdown. <sup>4</sup>*

The existence of racial disparities within the criminal justice system need to continue to be studied. The system in place to gather the necessary data was only established in 2019 and implemented in 2020. The following is the established legislative change;

Chapter 90, Section 63

- (a) The registry of motor vehicles shall collect data from any issued Massachusetts Uniform Citation regarding the following information:
  - (i) identifying characteristics of the individuals who receive a warning or citation or who are arrested, including the age, race and gender of the individual;
  - (ii) the traffic infraction;
  - (iii) the date and time of the offense and the municipality in which the offense was committed;
  - (iv) whether a search was initiated as a result of the stop; and
  - (v) whether the stop resulted in a warning, citation or arrest. The registry of motor vehicles shall maintain statistical information on the data required by this section and shall report that information annually to the secretary of public safety and security.
  
- (b) Data or information collected, transmitted or received under this section shall be used only for statistical purposes and shall not contain information that may reveal the identity of any individual who is stopped or any law enforcement officer.
  
- (c) The secretary of public safety and security shall maintain a standardized process to facilitate data collection for law enforcement agencies and procedures for law enforcement officials to collect data under this section. The failure of a law enforcement officer to collect such data shall not affect the validity of the underlying stop.
  
- (d) Annually, the secretary of public safety and security shall transmit the necessary data collected by the registry of motor vehicles to a university, non-profit organization or institution, whether private or public, in the commonwealth with experience in the analysis of such data for annual preparation of an analysis and report of its findings. Upon receipt, the secretary shall immediately make the annual analysis and report, including any aggregate analysis of the data, publicly available by publishing such

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<sup>4</sup> Salem State University, Worcester State University. (2022). 2020 MASSACHUSETTS UNIFORM CITATION DATA ANALYSIS REPORT. Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (EOPSS) Pgs. 36-39.

annual analysis and report online and shall transmit a copy of such annual analysis and report to the attorney general, the department of state police, the Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association Incorporated, and the clerks of the house of representatives and the senate. The secretary shall, in consultation with the attorney general, if such annual analysis and report suggest that a law enforcement agency appears to have engaged in racial or gender profiling:

- (i) require the law enforcement agency for a period of 1 year to collect information, including the reason for the stop, in addition to the other information already required under the Massachusetts Uniform Citation, on all traffic stops, including those not resulting in a warning, citation or arrest; and
- (ii) mandate implicit bias training using best practices.

(e) Notwithstanding any general or special law to the contrary, data collected, transmitted or received pursuant to subsections (a) and (d) shall be stored in a properly secured system in a cryptographically encrypted form and shall only be provided upon the execution of a written confidentiality agreement with the secretary of public safety and security that is protective of privacy and prohibits the further distribution of the data; provided, however, that nothing in the confidentiality agreement shall prohibit the publication of aggregate analysis of the data. Unencrypted data shall not be accessed, copied or otherwise communicated without the active concurrence and the express written approval of the secretary. Any processing of the data collected or received pursuant to this section shall only result in aggregated information that does not reveal the identity of any person or law enforcement officer.

(f) The secretary of public safety and security shall publish an annual public report, derived from the data used for the annual analysis and report prepared under subsection (d), containing aggregate numbers, listed by municipality and law enforcement agency, for the information categories identified in subsection (a); provided, however, that data concerning age shall be aggregated into categories for persons aged 29 and younger and aged 30 and older; provided further, that data concerning time of day shall be aggregated into categories for offenses committed from 12:01 am to 6:00 am, from 6:01 am to 12:00 pm, from 12:01 pm to 6:00 pm and from 6:01 pm to 12:00 am. The secretary shall take reasonable steps to ensure that any information in the report cannot be used, directly or indirectly, either alone or together with other information, to identify or derive information about any stop made by a particular law enforcement officer or any individual involved in a stop made by a law enforcement officer. The secretary shall make the information contained in the report available to the public online in machine readable format.

(g) Not later than 30 days following the date on which the annual analysis and report under subsection (d) is received by the secretary of public safety and security, the secretary shall hold not fewer than 3 public hearings in different regions of the commonwealth to present the annual analysis and report and to accept public



testimony regarding the report. The executive office of public safety and security shall provide the public with not less than 14 days prior notice of each hearing by publishing the hearing date on the executive office's website and any official social media accounts and by providing written notice to the joint committee on public safety and security, the joint committee on the judiciary and the clerks of the house of representatives and the senate.

In 2020 the law commonly known as 'Police Reform' added an additional subsection. *An Act Relative to Justice, Equity and Accountability in Law Enforcement in the Commonwealth* effective 12/31/20 added subsection (h)

*Section 63 of said chapter 90, inserted by section 10 of chapter 122 of the acts of 2019, is hereby amended by adding the following subsection:*

(h) A law enforcement agency, as defined in section 1 of chapter 6E, shall not engage in racial or other profiling. The attorney general may bring a civil action in the superior court for injunctive or other equitable relief to enforce this subsection. For the purposes of this subsection, "racial or other profiling" shall mean differential treatment by a law enforcement officer based on actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, national origin, immigration or citizenship status, religion, gender, gender identity or sexual orientation in conducting a law enforcement action, whether intentional or evidenced by statistically-significant data showing disparate treatment; provided, however, that "racial or other profiling" shall not include the use of such characteristics, in combination with other factors, to apprehend a specific suspect based on a description that is individualized, timely and reliable.

While all of this is great progress in moving forward to identify the existence of racial disparities within the criminal justice system, the department itself does not readily have access to the data. Since this is the first statewide report, and the information is new the department has begun to study the available data and will continue to request (if possible) a breakdown by officer(s).

Moving forward, the department will look to implement a system of retaining for our own records the data submitted to the RMV and will look at the best process for examining this data. Once a system is in place, it is believed that such data can be published on our website.

Finally, it is clear from the report that there exists no evidence by statistically-significant data showing disparate treatment by officers of the Medford Police Department. We will continue to review all data to ensure that this department complies with the law and work toward eliminating disparities.

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