

AN ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ARREST PATTERNS IN VERMONT USING NIBRS DATA

A STUDY FUNDED BY

Justice Research and Statistics Association
JRSA Agreement Number VT11-2012-001

Submitted to:

Justice Research and Statistics Association
777 N. Capitol St. NE, Suite 801
Washington, DC 20002
(202)842-9330
www.jrsa.org

Submitted by:

The Vermont Center for Justice Research
P.O. Box 267
Northfield Falls, VT 05664
(802)485-4250
www.vcjr.org

November 2012

AN ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ARREST PATTERNS IN VERMONT USING NIBRS DATA

A STUDY FUNDED BY

Justice Research and Statistics Association
JRSA Agreement Number VT11-2012-001

Submitted by:

Vermont Center for Justice Research

Researcher

Robin Weber, J.D.
Research Director

November 2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary.....	1
Methodology.....	1
Analysis of Domestic Violence Incidents reported to Police	2
Demographics of Cohort	2
Victim Characteristics	2
Offender Characteristics	3
Offense Characteristics	3
Incident Clearance	7
Characteristics of Arrest.....	9
Predictors of Physical Arrest	11
Intimate Partner Violence	13
Conclusion.....	15
Appendix.....	16

Executive Summary

This project for the first time enumerates domestic violence incidents in Vermont by both county and town. This analysis will be of significant benefit to domestic violence staff in terms of identifying locations where domestic violence education and prevention programs should be focused.

The analysis of domestic violence incidents undertaken in this report utilized the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data from the Vermont Criminal Information Center's Vermont Crime On-Line (VCON) site. The project demonstrates the utility of VCON for both policy and service-related research.

The project provides a statewide look at domestic violence incidents using a variety of NIBRS data points including victim, offender, and crime circumstance data. The analysis indicates that the most common domestic violence incidents in Vermont involve a boyfriend/girlfriend relationship, where the body is used as a weapon in the act of violence.

The report also undertakes an analysis of police response to domestic violence incidents. Statewide results suggest that approximately 80% of all domestic violence incidents were cleared by arrest. Analysis indicated that in some counties, 20% of cases did not end in arrest because the victim refused to cooperate with law enforcement. Cases handled by the Vermont State Police are more likely to encounter victim refusals than cases handled by municipal police or sheriffs. Approximately 60% of cases that ended in arrest ended in a custodial arrest of the defendant versus a citation to appear.

In an attempt to understand what factors were related to custodial arrest the researcher conducted logistic regression analysis. Findings suggest that key factors related to custodial arrest are the agency type, the gender of the offender, whether the offender was using alcohol, and the nature of the offense.

Methodology

The data in this report were generated from Vermont Crime On-Line (VCON), Vermont's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data portal. To develop a more complete image of domestic violence incidents, data were matched across three NIBRS segments: victim, arrestee, and offense. Cases were selected if it was an assault offense (aggravated, simple or intimidation) and if the victim to offender relationship was intimate or family.

Researchers and law enforcement officials have incident-based access on VCON. This access allows the researcher to view pre-defined tables, each table illustrating a new variable, for the various

segments¹. These tables were combined for analysis. Census data (2010) detailing population density for individual towns was added to the files.

Three completed files were used for the analysis. The first file, a base file, contained all of the incidents reported during the study period, matched across the NIBRS segments.² The second file contained only those incidents where there was a single offender. The third file contained only those incidents where the victim offender relationship was recorded as intimate.

The various tables and analysis in this report are based on these three files. Although matching across segments within the VCON data proved challenging, the ability to do so allows for a more robust analysis. However, it should be emphasized that NIBRS does not capture everything related to an incident. Factors external to NIBRS that may explain discrepancies are noted herein.

Analysis of Domestic Violence Incidents reported to Police

Demographics of Cohort:

There were 10,048 domestic violence incidents reported to the NIVIBRS network during the study period of 2003 through the second calendar quarter of 2011. The incidents involved 11,002 victims and 13,194 offenders. Approximately 80% of the incidents (8,104) were cleared by arrest, with 8,887 people being arrested.

Victim Characteristics:

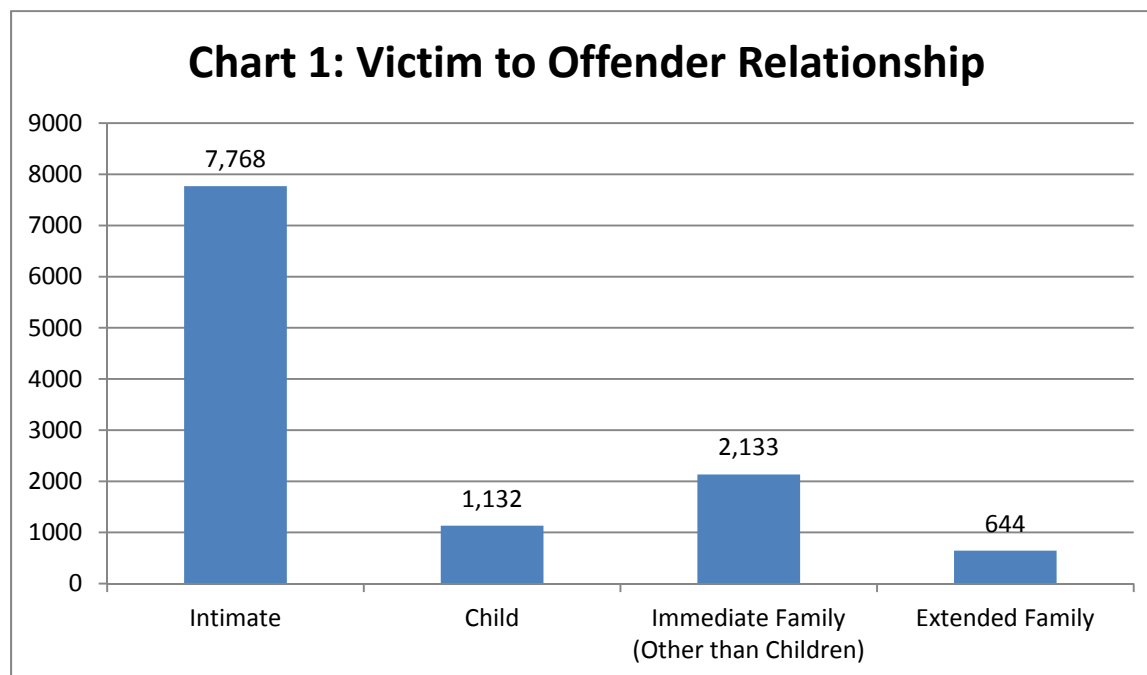
Victim ages ranged from less than one year to over 98 years of age. The average age of victims was 31, the median age was 29, 12.8% (1,408) were under the age of 18. Females accounted for 71.6% (7,881) of the victims and 28.4% (3,120) were male. Approximately 92.6% (10,096) of the victims were white, 2.4% (263) were African American, 0.6% (66) were Asian/Pacific Islander and 0.4% (46) were Hispanic.

Incidents involved a single victim 91.5% (9,192) of the time. However, 11,677 unique victim/offender relationships existed in the 10,048 incidents due to multiple offenders for one or multiple victims. The most common victim-offender relationship was boyfriend/girlfriend, with 5,053

¹ For example, in the victim segment there is a predefined incident- based table for the victim to offender relationship, one for injury sustained, one for offender information, one for offense information and one for weapon information.

² SPSS statistical software was used for the analysis. To match the various segments into one file, each incident could have only one line. For incidents where there were multiple victims and/or offenders, this presented a challenge. In some cases aggregated variables were created (i.e., number of victims) to capture the information. In other cases (such as with type of weapon or victim/offender or injury) a scale was created to determine which value would be recorded. Please see footnote 4 for an in- context explanation.

(43.3%) victims reporting this relationship. Chart 1 below illustrates the relationships in broad categories.³



Offender Characteristics:

Of the 13,196 offenders, 71.9% (9,491) were male. African Americans made up 5.1% (673) of the offender population, and 92.3% (12,185) were white. Ages of offenders ranged from 7 to over 98 years of age. The average age was 31.74 and the median was 30.00 years of age.

Offense characteristics:

Misdemeanor domestic violence was the most common charge, with 8,120 (80.8%) of the incidents reporting this as the most serious charge. Nineteen point one percent were aggravated domestic assaults. There were only 4 incidents reporting intimidation as the most serious charge.

The most common weapon⁴ used was the body. Eighty one point two percent (8,156) of the incidents reported the body as the most serious weapon. Firearms⁵ were used in 131 (1.3%) of the incidents.

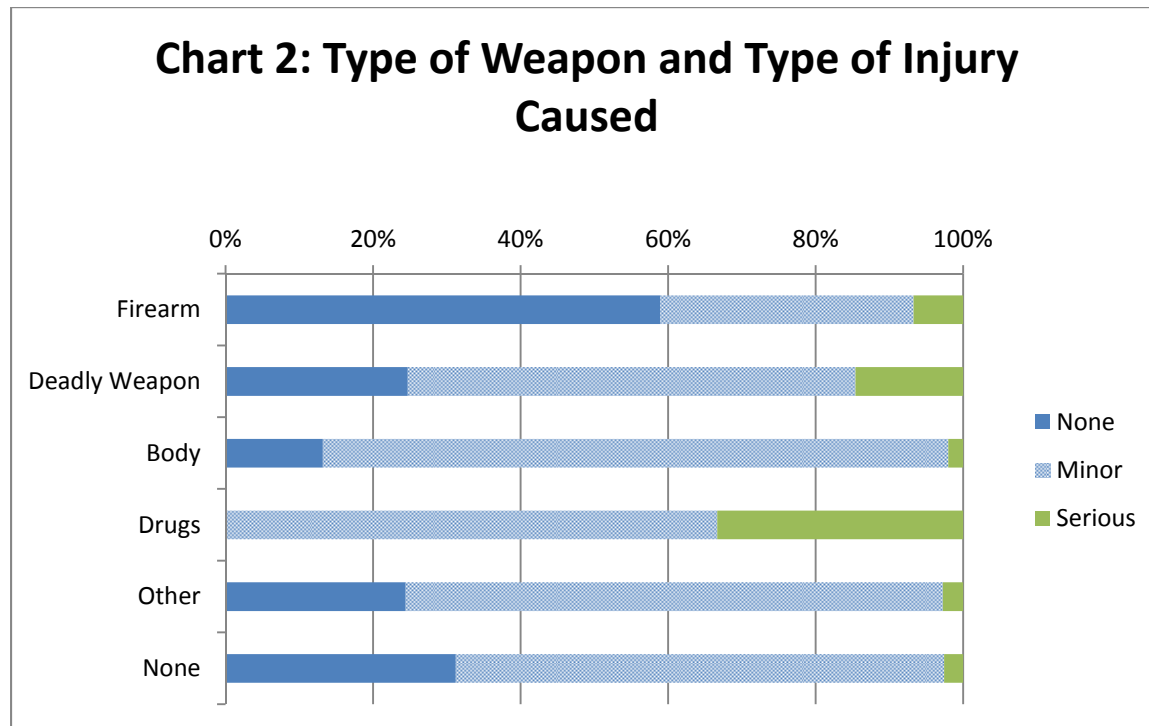
³ The NIBRS categories were collapsed for ease of analysis. The category "Intimate" includes: spouse, ex-spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, homosexual relationship, and common-law spouse. The category "Child" includes child and step-child. The category "Immediate Family" includes: parent, sibling, step-parent and step-sibling. The Category "Extended Family" includes: grandparent, grandchild, in-law and other family member.

⁴ Vermont Crime On-Line, the source of the NIBRS data used in this report, does not include the offender sequence number in the victimization segment. Accordingly, it was impossible to match accurately which offender may have used which weapon. Therefore, the most serious weapon used in the incident is reported here. From most serious to least the order is: firearms, deadly weapon, body, other unspecified, none.

⁵ The following NIBRS categories were combined for firearm: shotgun, rifle, handgun, other firearm and unknown firearm.

Other deadly weapons⁶ were reported in 514 (5.1%) incidents. The offender did not use a weapon in 740 (7.4%) of incidents.

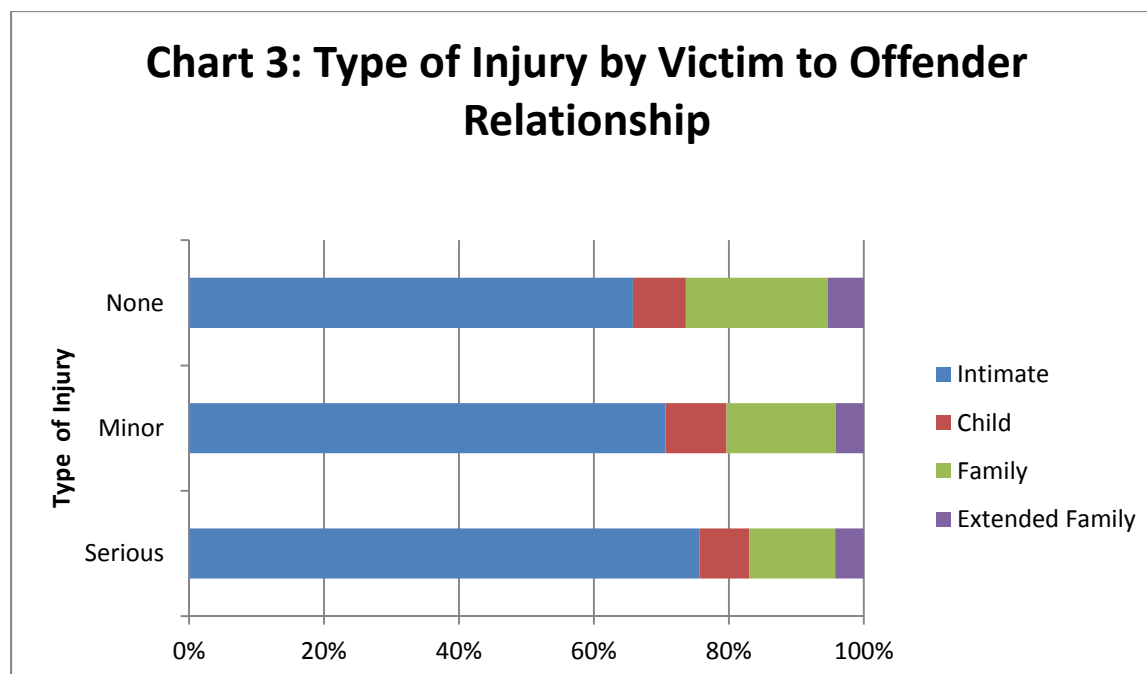
Victims suffered a range of injuries during the incidents. Apparent minor injury, however, was the most frequent, with 8,881 (80.1%) victims reporting this injury. The next most common category was no injury, with 1,901 (17.3%) of the victims reporting this category. There were 740 incidents where no weapon was reported. Of those, 499 reported an injury. These injuries may have been sustained while trying to leave the argument (such as tripping while running away) or they may be data errors. Chart 2 below illustrates the relationship between the weapon used and the type of injury sustained.⁷



The type of relationship was statistically significant in relationship to the seriousness of the injury. Intimate partner violence incidents accounted for 75.6% (214) of the 283 serious injuries reported. Chart 3 below illustrates the type of victim-offender relationship and the seriousness of the injuries sustained.

⁶ The following NIBRS categories were combined for deadly weapon: motor vehicle as a weapon, knife/cutting instrument, asphyxiation, poison and blunt objects.

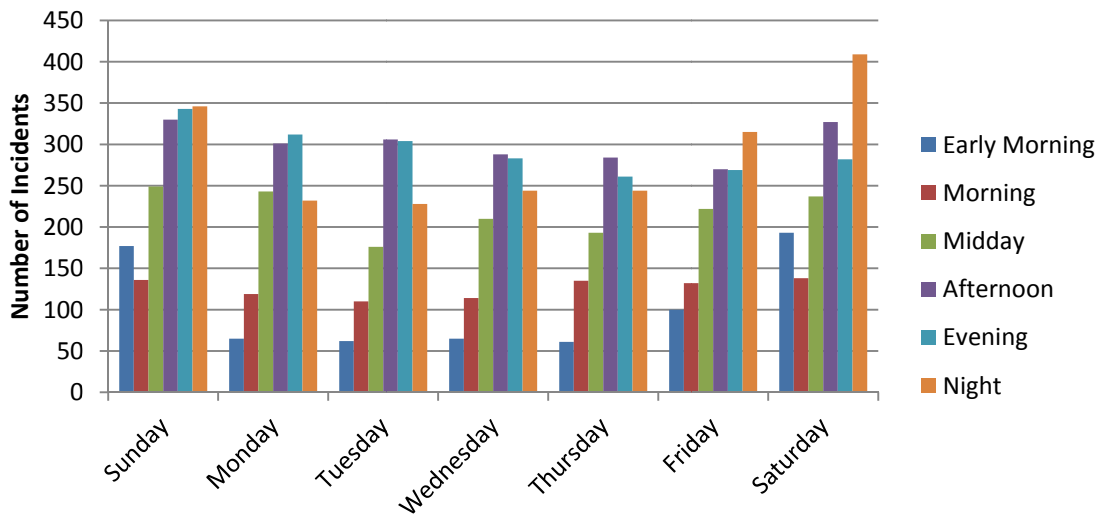
⁷ The NIBRS injury categories were combined as follows: "Serious": severe laceration, unconsciousness, apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, other major injury and possible internal injury. "Minor": apparent minor injury. None: none.



Saturday night (10:00 pm-1:59 am) had the highest number of incidents (409) reported. Approximately 25% of the incidents occurred between Fridays at 6:00 pm and Sunday at 9:59 pm. The early morning hours of 2:00 am through 5:59 am on Thursday had the lowest number of incidents (61) reported. Chart 4⁸ below illustrates the number of incidents by time and day of week.

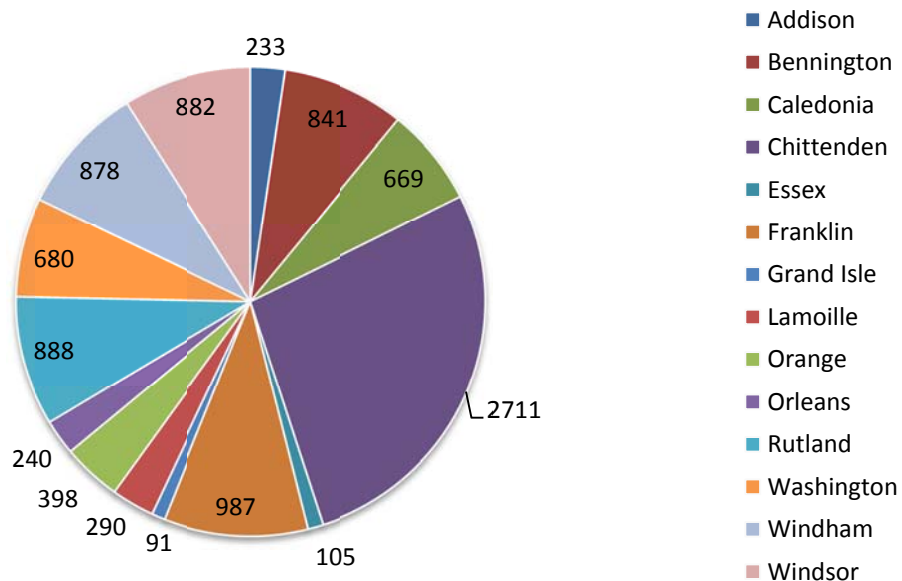
⁸ Early Morning = 2:00 am to 5:59 am, Morning = 6:00 am to 9:59 am, Midday = 10:00 am to 1:59 pm, Afternoon = 2:00 pm to 5:59 pm, Evening = 6:00 pm to 9:59 pm and Night = 10:00 pm to 1:59 am.

Chart 4: Number of Incidents by Day of Week and Time



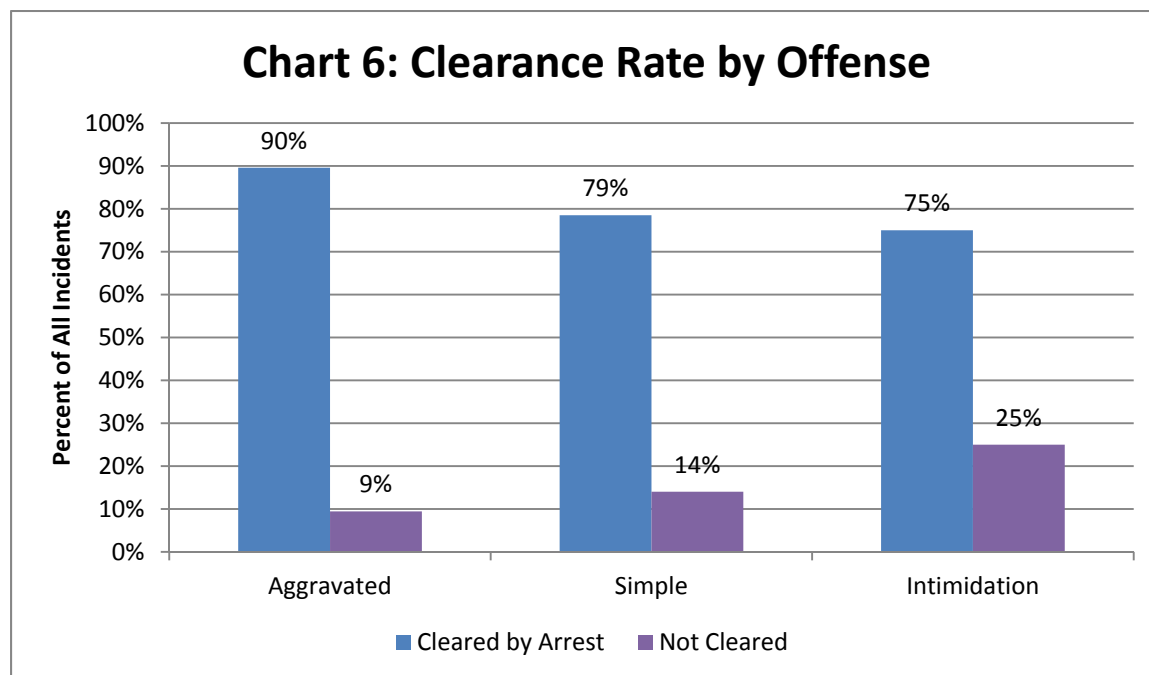
There are, on average, 1,199 domestic violence incidents reported to the Vermont police each year. Appendix A is a table of the number of incidents per town by year. The most populous towns report the most domestic violence. Likewise, the most populous counties report the most domestic violence. Chart 5 below illustrates the number of incidents by county.

Chart 5: Number of Incidents by County



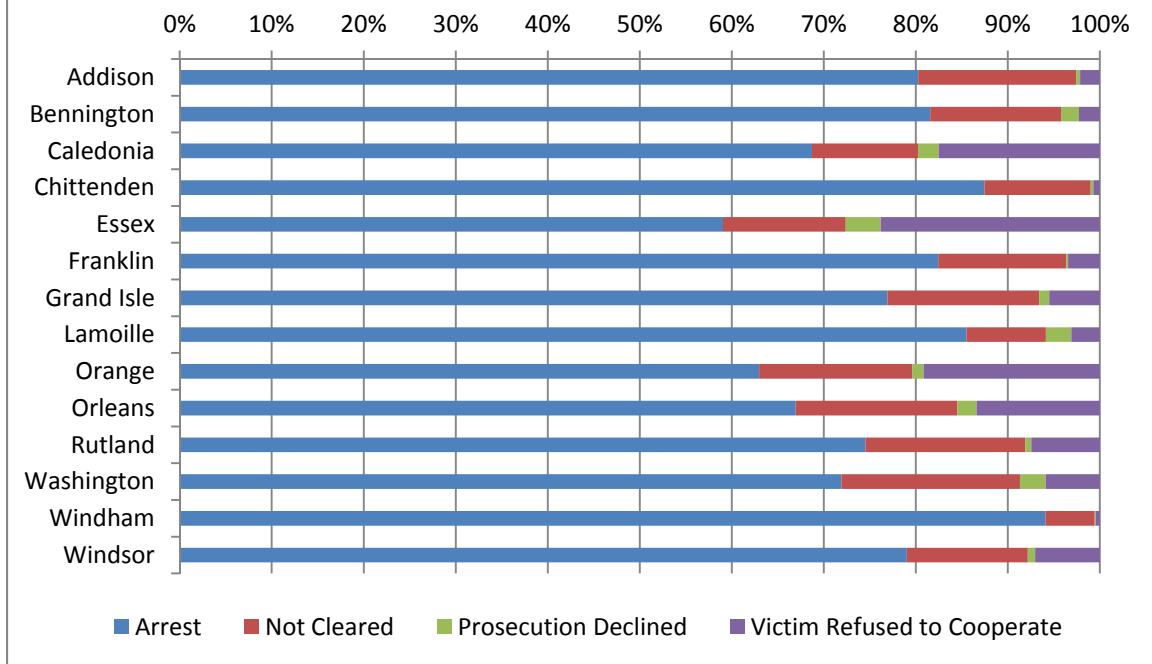
Incident Clearance:

Overall, 81% (8,104) of incidents were cleared by arrest (citation, warrant or without a warrant). Aggravated Assault had the highest clearance rate, with 89.6% (1,724) of the incidents involving an arrest. Simple Domestic Violence had the lowest clearance rate, with 78.5% (6,377) being cleared by arrest. Chart 6 below illustrates the type of clearance by crime. The following categories are not represented in the chart because their percentages were too low for visualization: prosecution declined (.9%, 100 incidents), death of the offender (1 incident), juvenile (4 incidents), and victim refused to cooperate (515 incidents, 5.1%).



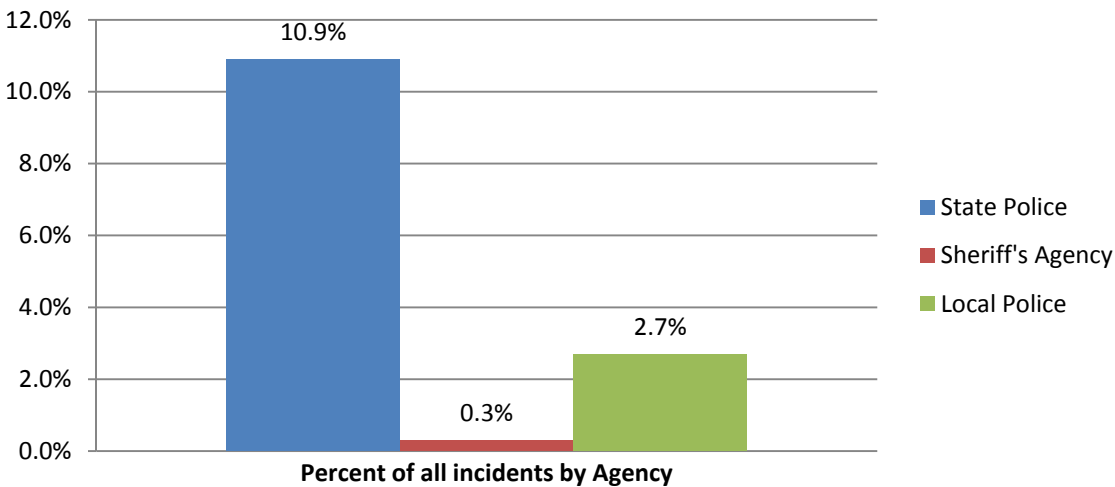
Although the victim refused to cooperate in a relatively few percent of cases (5%), those cases were unevenly distributed amongst the counties. Caledonia County had 117 victims refuse to cooperate out of 515 total incidents (22%); those 117 incidents represented 17.4% of the total (669) for the County. In 23.8% (25) of the incidents in Essex County, the victim refused to cooperate. Chittenden County had only 19 incidents (.06%) where the victim refused to cooperate. Chart 7 illustrates the differences amongst the counties. The differences may indicate a difference in police practices, services available to victims or some other factor not captured by NIBRS.

Chart 7: Clearance Type By County



There was also an uneven distribution of “Victim Refused to Cooperate” amongst the type of agencies. Of the 515 “refused to cooperate” incidents, 65% (338) were from state police agencies. Only 2 cases were from Sheriff’s agencies and 175 (2.9%) were from local police. Chart 8 below illustrates the percentage of “refused to cooperate” incidents of all the incidents handled by agency type.

Chart 8: Percent of "Victim Refused to Cooperate" Incidents by Agency Type



The rate of victim refusal to cooperate differed by relationship type as well. The highest rate of reported non-cooperation was with the extended family category with 49 (11%) of victims in that category listed as refusing to cooperate. Intimate partners, children and immediate family members each had about a 4% non-cooperation rate.

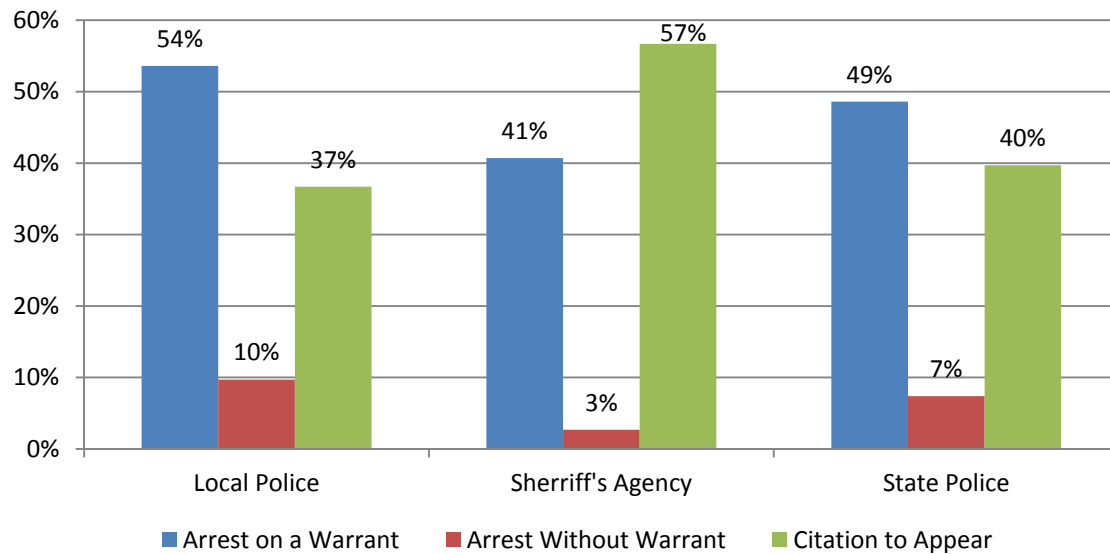
Characteristics of Arrest:

In Vermont, an incident is considered cleared by an arrest if a physical arrest was made, or if a citation to appear was issued. Citations and physical arrest are governed by Vermont Rules of Criminal Procedure Rule 3. Rule 3 allows for a physical arrest without a warrant in the following cases: a felony where the officer has probable cause to arrest or a misdemeanor committed in the officer's presence. For misdemeanors not committed in the officer's presence, a physical arrest without a warrant may be made if one of several enumerated circumstances exists. One enumerated circumstance is domestic violence.⁹ The following analysis is based on those cases where there was only one offender for the incident.

The type of agencies differed in the percentage of citations issued versus a physical arrest. Overall, 60.2% (6,727) of these cases resulted in a physical arrest either with or without a warrant. However, Sheriff's agencies cited 56.7% (151) of their incidents as opposed to physically arresting the suspect. Chart 9 below illustrates the type of arrest by agency.

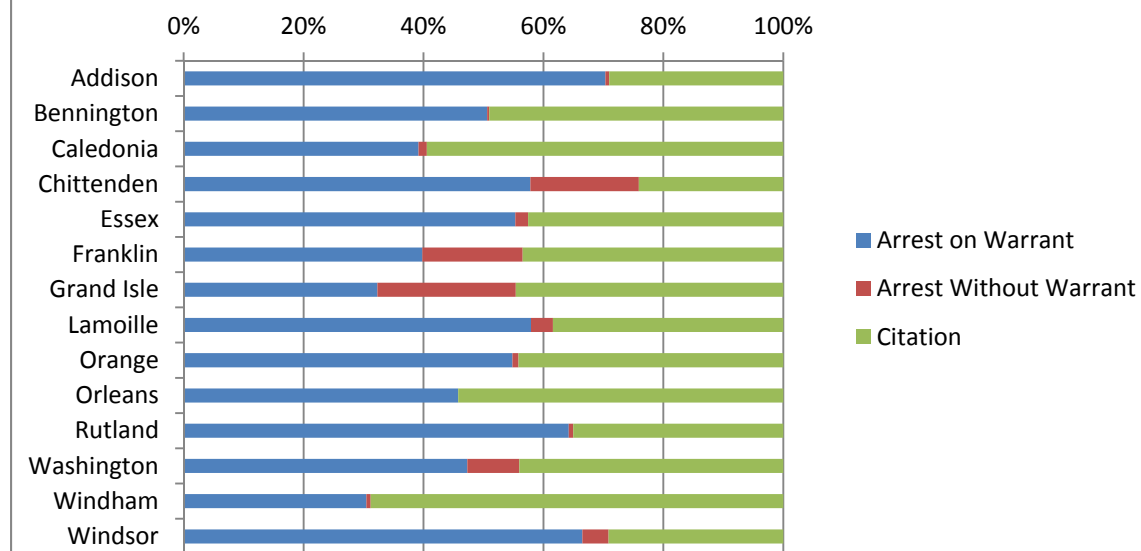
⁹ See Vermont Rules of Criminal Procedure Rule 3(c)(8).

Chart 9: Type of Agency by Type of Arrest



Counties also differed in their use of citations. Windham County had the highest percentage, with 68.8% (481) of arrests by citation. Addison County had the lowest percentage at 28.8% (45). The differences in the counties may reflect prosecutorial policy, police policy or other factors not recorded in NIBRS. Chart 10 illustrates the differences amongst the counties.

Chart 10: Type of Arrest by County



PREDICTORS OF PHYSICAL ARREST

A prior study¹⁰ of domestic assault arrest type in Vermont found that police in one jurisdiction were more likely to issue a citation when the offender was female rather than formally arresting her. Likewise, when the offender was male and the victim was female, a formal arrest was more likely. The following analysis expands on that research.

Logistic Regression- Single offender all relationships N=6,584¹¹

Variable	
Type of Agency	Categorical (Local Police, Sheriffs, State Police. Local Police Department is reference category)
County	Categorical (Chittenden County is reference category)
Relationship Category	Categorical (Intimate, Family, Immediate Family, Other Family. Intimate is reference category)
Weapon Category	Categorical (Firearm, Other Deadly Weapon, Body, Drugs, Other, None. Body is reference category)
Time Category	Categorical (Early Morning, Morning, Midday, Afternoon, Evening, Night. Night is reference category)
Arrest Offense	Categorical (Aggravated Assault, Intimidation, Simple Assault. Simple Assault reference category)
Population Density ¹²	Categorical (Urban, Suburban, Rural. Urban is reference category)
Offender Using Alcohol	Binary Categorical 0= No, 1=Yes. Yes is reference category.
Victim Gender	Binary Categorical 0= Male 1=Female Male is reference category.
Offender Gender	Binary Categorical 0= Male 1=Female. Female is reference category.
Victim Age	Age of Victim at time of incident.
Population Density by Type of Agency	Categorical (Police Department in Urban Area is reference category)

The model when insignificant variables¹³ are excluded correctly predicted who would be arrested 83.9% of the time. The model correctly predicted who would be issued a citation 48.7% of the time. The

¹⁰ Shernock, S. "Police Categorization and Disposition of Non-Lethal Partner Violence Incidents Involving Women Offenders in a Statewide Rural Jurisdiction With a Presumptive Arrest Policy" Family Violence & Sexual Assault Bulletin Volume:21 Issue:2/3 . Summer/Fall 2005.

¹¹ In one case, the arresting agency was Fish and Wildlife. This case was removed from the analysis.

¹² Based on 2010 census. Towns with a population density of over 300 people per square mile were coded urban. A population density of 100 to 200 people was considered suburban, and less than 100 is considered rural.

¹³ The following variables were not statistically significant: race of offender, race of victim, injury category, age of offender and day of week.

model's overall prediction rate was 70.0%. Table 1 below shows the strength of the variables in predicting whether an offender will be arrested or cited to appear.

Table 1: Logistic Regression: All Relationship Categories

Variable	B	s.e.	p-Value*	Exp(B)
Type of Agency ¹⁴	NA	NA	.028	NA
Sherriff	-.745	.281	.008	.475
State Police	-.191	.64	.601	.826
County ¹⁵	NA	NA	.000	NA
Offender Gender	.528	.079	.000	1.695
Victim Gender	.226	.077	.003	1.254
Arrest Offense	NA	NA	.000	NA
Aggravated	.596	.082	.000	1.85
Intimidation	.199	.554	.737	1.220
Victim- Offender Relationship	NA	NA	.000	NA
Child	-.440	.111	.000	.644
Immediate	-.504	.079	.000	.604
Extended	-.948	.152	.000	.388
Victim Age	.012	.002	.000	1.012
Time Category ¹⁶	NA	NA	.003	NA
Offender Alcohol	-.468	.074	.000	.626
Population Density	NA	NA	.000	NA
Suburban	-.265	.087	.002	.768
Rural	-1.013	.146	.000	.363
Weapon Category ¹⁷	NA	NA	.000	NA
Density by Agency	NA	NA	.003	NA
Suburban Sheriff	.203	.430	.636	1.226
Suburban State	.669	.397	.092	1.953
Rural Sheriff	.973	.346	.005	2.645
Rural State	1.172	.391	.003	3.229

¹⁴ When the model was run without the Population Density by Type of Agency variables, State Police response was 1.85 times more likely to lead to an actual arrest versus the local police department. Further, the involvement of a Sheriff's department was not statistically significant. The above chart shows the log odds with the population by type of agency variable.

¹⁵ Addison County, Lamoille County and Windsor County arrest rates were not significant when compared to Chittenden County. All other counties were significant and were less likely to arrest than Chittenden County.

¹⁶ The reference category was Night, covering the hours from 10:00 pm to 2:00 am. The midday time period (10:00 am to 2:00 pm) was statistically significant ($p = .004$) when compared to night in that there were fewer arrests in the day time.

¹⁷ The reference category was body used as a weapon. The use of firearms or deadly weapons was not statistically significant as compared to the use of the body as a weapon. However, the use of NO weapon was more likely to lead to an arrest at a statistically significant level ($p = .000$) and the use of "other" weapon was more likely to lead to an arrest ($p = .048$),

* $p < .05$ is statistically significant. Significance levels of greater than .05 are reported here where at least one category in the variable was statistically significant.

State police in a rural jurisdiction are 3.2 times more likely to physically arrest someone than an urban local police department, with all other variables held constant. Likewise a Sheriff's agency in a rural area is more likely (2.6 times) to physically arrest someone than an urban local police department. Overall, however, a Sheriff's agency is less likely to physically arrest. This may be a reflection of a pattern of use of a presumptive arrest policy, police workload or other factors not accounted for in the model.

Not surprisingly, offenders charged with aggravated assault are more likely to be physically arrested. Offenders not using alcohol are less likely to be physically arrested. The older the victim, the more likely the offender would be physically arrested. Relationships other than intimate were overall, less likely to lead to a physical arrest. Male offenders are 1.6 times more likely to be physically arrested than female offenders.¹⁸

The results that no weapon used was more likely to lead to a physical arrest indicate that the arrest decision may be based on factors not captured by NIBRS. Likewise, that a night-time incident was more likely to lead to an arrest than a daytime incident may reflect services available, police workload or other factors.

Intimate Partner Violence N=4,836

The earlier study of domestic assault and arrest type by Shernock (2005) examined only intimate partner violence. His examination of the 2000 NIBRS data for a State Police jurisdiction (N=288), was supplemented with the reading and analyzing of the affidavits. Although the affidavits were not analyzed here, our conclusions are largely the same.

Variable Name	Type
Type of Agency	Categorical (Local Police, Sheriffs, State Police. Local Police Department is reference Category)
County	Categorical (Chittenden County is reference Category)
Weapon Category	Categorical (Firearm, Other Deadly Weapon, Body, Drugs, Other, None. Body is reference category)
Time Category	Categorical (Early Morning, Morning, Midday, Afternoon, Evening, Night. Night is reference category)
Arrest offense	Categorical (Aggravated Assault, Intimidation, Simple Assault. Simple Assault reference category)
Population Density ¹⁹	Categorical (Urban, Suburban, Rural. Urban is Reference Category)

¹⁹ Based on 2010 census. Towns with a population density of over 300 people per square mile were coded urban. A population density of 100 to 200 people was considered suburban, and less than 100 is considered rural.

Offender Using Alcohol	Binary Categorical 0= No, 1=yes. Yes is reference category.
Offender Gender	Binary Categorical 0= Male 1=Female. Female is reference category.

When insignificant variables²⁰ are excluded from the model, it correctly predicted who would be physically arrested 89.0% of the time. The model correctly predicted who would be issued a citation 38.0% of the time. The model's overall accuracy percentage was 71.2%. The table below shows the strength of the variables in predicting whether an offender will be arrested or cited to appear.

Table 2: Logistic Regression, Intimate Partner Only

Variable	B	s.e.	P Value*	Exp(B)
Type of Agency	NA	NA	.000	NA
Sherriff	-.668	.186	.000	.513
State Police	.615	.121	.000	1.850
County ²¹	NA	NA	.000	NA
Offender Gender	.786	.087	.000	2.195
Arrest Offense	NA	NA	.000	NA
Aggravated	.500	.091	.000	1.649
Intimidation	.572	.681	.400	1.772
Time Category ²²	NA	NA	.032	NA
Offender Using Alcohol	-.457	.083	.000	.633
Population Density	NA	NA	.000	NA
Suburban	-.196	.099	.047	.822
Offender Using Alcohol	-.543	.126	.000	.581
Weapon Category ²³	NA	NA	.000	NA

* $p < .05$ is statistically significant. Significance levels of greater than .05 are reported here where at least one category in the variable was statistically significant.

²⁰ The following variables were not statistically significant: race of offender, race of victim, injury category, age of offender, age of victim, gender of victim, day of week, same-sex couple, and population density by agency type.

²¹ Addison County, Grand Isle County and Windsor County arrest rates were not statistically significant when compared to Chittenden County. All other counties were less likely to arrest compared to Chittenden.

²² The reference category was Night, covering the hours from 10:00 pm to 1:59 am. The midday (10:00 am to 1:59 pm) time period was statistically significant ($p = .010$) when compared to night as was the afternoon period (2:00pm-6:00) ($p = .046$), with less arrests occurring at these times.

²³ The reference category was body used as a weapon. The use of firearms or deadly weapons was not statistically significant as compared to the use of the body as a weapon. However, the use of NO weapon was more likely to lead to an arrest at a statistically significant level ($p = .000$).

When the intimate partner violence is separated out from the cohort, the dynamics of the model change. It is interesting to note that in intimate partner violence, the location of the agency is not significant in determining whether or not a suspect will be physically arrested. However, the type of agency gains significance. State police, in these cases, are 1.85 times more likely to physically arrest than local police departments. Sheriffs are less likely to physically arrest than local police departments.

The gender of the victim was not statistically significant in this model; however it was in the complete cohort. This may indicate that police decision making is different when non-intimate family members are involved. Similarities between the models include the weapon used, the gender of the offender and whether or not the offender was using alcohol.

Conclusion

Many of the tables used in the descriptive portions of this report could be replicated by policy makers or service providers using the public portal of VCON. Matching across segments and incident- based analysis can only be done through the law enforcement/researcher access. The ability to match across segments allowed for the detailed analysis on predictors of arrest.

Because of the analysis presented here, service providers and policy makers will be able to better understand the dynamics of domestic violence incidents in Vermont. Although some of the results presented in this report may confirm anecdotal evidence, the actual data and the analysis can be used for grant writing, advocacy, and planning. The Appendix, listing the number of incidents by town, is the first of its type to be produced in the state. Service providers can now more accurately target their limited resources.

The analysis here provides the starting ground for further discussion and research. NIBRS data provides for a detailed analysis of the incidents; however, many factors that contribute to arrest/citation are not part of the data. The county and agency differences in clearance types and types of arrest may be due to jurisdictional policies or victim services provided. Missing too is the officer's knowledge of the family or defendant and the defendant's criminal history.²⁴ Therefore, the research here should be considered informative and not dispositive.

²⁴ Matching incident numbers to court data and then the court data to VCIC may provide some further insight, as would a cataloging of services provided in the various jurisdictions.

APPENDIX

Number of Incidents by County, Town and Year*

			Incidentyear									Total
			2003.00	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011**	
Addison County	Town	Addison	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
		Bridport	1	0	1	3	3	0	1	2	1	12
		Bristol	2	0	1	4	2	0	1	1	2	13
		Cornwall	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
		Ferrisburgh	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	0	13
		Goshen	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
		Leicester	0	1	0	3	1	0	2	2	1	10
		Lincoln	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	5
		Middlebury	0	0	0	0	7	7	16	20	2	52
		Monkton	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	3	1	10
		New Haven	2	1	0	1	1	2	2	4	0	13
		Orwell	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	5
		Panton	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	7
		Ripton	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	4
		Salisbury	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	14
		Shoreham	0	1	1	3	5	1	2	1	0	14
		Starksboro	0	1	0	3	3	1	2	2	1	13
		Vergennes	0	8	5	4	6	6	0	2	0	31
		Waltham	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Weybridge	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	4
		Whiting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
		Total	11	18	17	29	36	22	36	48	14	231
Bennington County	Town	Arlington	3	6	6	2	2	1	4	1	0	25
		Bennington	58	65	54	63	72	79	70	65	29	555
		Dorset	2	3	3	2	1	2	0	3	1	17
		Landgrove	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
		Manchester	8	9	10	7	7	17	8	7	1	74
		Peru	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
		Pownal	5	12	11	6	4	10	5	7	2	62
		Readsboro	2	0	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	10
		Rupert	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	8
		Sandgate	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	6
		Searsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Shaftsbury	5	8	3	1	9	1	6	5	0	38
		Stamford	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	6
		Sunderland	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	0	11
		Winhall	2	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	8
		Woodford	2	1	3	4	3	0	1	1	0	15
		Total	96	110	100	90	101	117	97	95	35	841
Caledonia County	Town	Barnet	2	4	2	4	1	0	3	1	0	17
		Burke	5	2	3	2	4	2	3	3	0	24
		Danville	1	0	3	4	0	3	6	2	1	20
		Groton	2	1	2	2	5	3	4	2	0	21
		Hardwick	9	14	14	25	12	8	12	15	2	111
		Kirby	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	4	7
		Lyndon	14	6	11	9	14	6	10	9	2	81
		Newark	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	0	0	7
		Peacham	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	3	0	8
		Ryegate	1	3	4	3	2	1	6	4	0	24
		Sheffield	4	5	4	4	1	1	1	2	1	23
		St Johnsburv	37	31	29	34	30	22	32	19	8	242
		Stannard	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	7
		Sutton	2	5	1	5	3	6	4	0	1	27
		Walden	1	2	6	2	5	1	1	1	3	22
		Waterford	0	3	2	1	2	3	1	0	0	12
		Wheelock	1	0	2	5	3	0	2	1	2	16
		Total	82	76	86	101	89	60	88	63	24	669

* Incidents with Missing Counties not included. **Through 2Q of the calendar year for 2011.

Number of Incidents by County, Town and Year* Continued

Chittenden County	Town	Bolton	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	8
		Burlington	174	113	136	168	152	141	140	100	33	1157
		Charlotte	0	3	2	1	0	0	3	3	0	12
		Colchester	44	35	51	51	52	43	37	43	14	370
		Essex	33	19	29	20	26	24	24	17	2	194
		Hinesburg	0	0	2	3	4	4	5	4	0	22
		Huntington	5	4	1	0	1	4	0	1	0	16
		Jericho	9	3	5	1	3	3	3	1	0	28
		Milton	13	16	21	27	16	23	20	21	8	165
		Richmond	2	5	2	2	0	3	3	3	3	23
		S Burlington	18	28	44	15	27	39	35	46	20	272
		Shelburne	4	4	12	9	7	7	11	8	0	62
		St. George	2	1	3	3	3	0	3	0	0	15
		Underhill	4	4	4	0	2	2	4	1	0	21
		Westford	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	9
		Williston	15	14	11	8	21	9	18	16	4	116
		Winooski	20	22	15	29	23	33	26	39	14	221
Total		345	275	339	340	339	336	334	305	98	2711	
Essex County	Town	Brighton	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	7
		Canaan	1	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
		Concord	6	6	1	6	3	5	6	3	3	39
		East Haven	0	0	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	7
		Guildhall	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
		Lemington	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
		Lunenburg	6	1	9	3	2	11	2	4	1	39
		Maidstone	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total		15	11	16	14	7	20	10	7	5	105	
Franklin County	Town	Bakersfield	0	7	2	2	1	4	4	2	0	22
		Berkshire	2	5	4	6	1	2	4	4	0	28
		Enosburg Town	16	11	11	8	7	5	8	10	3	79
		Fairfax	5	9	4	3	1	3	2	4	0	31
		Fairfield	7	3	3	4	2	0	0	1	1	21
		Fletcher	1	3	0	1	4	1	3	4	0	17
		Franklin	2	5	3	3	5	6	2	2	0	28
		Georgia	6	4	4	5	15	6	4	7	3	54
		Highgate	8	12	12	8	4	9	10	10	4	77
		Montgomery	1	4	3	2	1	3	0	1	1	16
		Richford Town	9	12	16	6	7	8	2	8	0	68
		Sheldon	6	9	4	1	2	3	5	3	3	36
		St Albans City	13	23	39	41	43	37	43	28	10	277
		St. Albans Town	10	16	12	11	6	7	13	10	2	87
Swanton Town	12	18	17	14	20	17	18	23	7	146		
Total		98	141	134	115	119	111	118	117	34	987	
Grand Isle County	Town	Alburg	7	9	4	7	4	4	3	6	0	44
		Grand Isle	1	2	3	2	2	4	5	2	1	22
		Isle LaMotte	1	3	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	9
		North Hero	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
		South Hero	0	2	2	0	1	0	3	2	3	13
Total		10	16	9	11	7	9	13	12	4	91	

* Incidents with Missing Counties not included. **Through 2Q of the calendar year for 2011.

Number of Incidents by County, Town and Year* Continued

Lamoille County	Town	Belvidere	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4
		Cambridge	6	2	6	5	7	6	2	3	1	38
		Eden	2	4	2	1	4	5	4	2	1	25
		Elmore	3	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	10
		Hvde Park	0	0	0	3	5	6	6	3	2	25
		Johnson	0	0	0	10	10	7	5	4	6	42
		Morristown	12	8	9	6	17	13	8	4	5	82
		Stowe	4	6	1	3	8	7	4	4	1	38
		Waterville	0	1	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	8
		Wolcott	0	0	0	6	2	4	3	3	0	18
Total		27	23	21	37	55	51	34	25	17	290	
Orange County	Town	Bradford	5	14	9	11	7	11	4	10	1	72
		Braintree	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	9
		Brookfield	0	3	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	7
		Chelsea	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	4
		Corinth	5	4	4	6	2	1	1	2	0	25
		Fairlee	1	2	2	3	0	2	3	2	0	15
		Newburv	8	7	4	8	4	4	11	7	1	54
		Orange	1	1	1	0	4	1	2	1	0	11
		Randolph Town	0	1	8	7	4	7	5	8	1	41
		Strafford	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
		Thetford	2	2	5	5	1	1	2	0	1	19
		Topsham	5	4	3	4	6	1	1	3	1	28
		Tunbridge	0	0	0	4	1	0	2	2	0	9
		Vershire	1	2	2	0	0	3	7	3	0	18
		Washington	0	3	2	0	2	2	6	0	0	15
		West Fairlee	2	5	3	7	2	1	1	2	1	24
		Williamstown	5	5	2	3	11	3	7	5	3	44
Total		37	55	47	59	46	40	56	48	10	398	
Orleans County	Town	Albanv	3	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	9
		Barton	5	8	7	4	4	3	4	0	0	35
		Brownington	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	9
		Charleston	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	6
		Coventry	3	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	9
		Craftsburv	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
		Derby	7	6	8	6	10	0	5	4	1	47
		Glover	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	6
		Greensboro	1	3	1	1	0	4	0	2	0	12
		Holland	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
		Irasburg	1	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
		Jay	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
		Lowell	2	3	2	1	3	0	1	0	1	13
		Morgan	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
		Newport City	6	7	4	1	7	1	2	2	4	34
		Newport Town	5	4	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	15
		Trov	9	1	4	1	1	0	3	0	0	19
		Westfield	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
		Westmore	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total		50	45	41	23	34	8	19	12	8	240	

* Incidents with Missing Counties not included. **Through 2Q of the calendar year for 2011.

Number of Incidents by County, Town and Year* Continued

Rutland County	Town	Benson	2	1	2	3	1	4	2	2	0	17
		Brandon	15	18	5	4	3	8	4	1	1	59
		Castleton	3	3	2	6	3	1	2	5	0	25
		Chittenden	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
		Clarendon	0	4	4	3	2	0	4	1	0	18
		Danbv	1	3	4	1	0	1	1	0	1	12
		Fair Haven	10	6	15	5	11	11	8	13	2	81
		Hubbardton	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	6
		Ira	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
		Killington	1	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	1	8
		Mendon	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	2	9
		Middletown	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
		Mt Holly	0	5	1	1	0	0	4	1	0	12
		Mt Tabor	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	5
		Pawlet	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	8
		Pittsfield	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
		Pittsford	0	3	1	4	2	3	4	4	1	22
		Poultnev	0	4	6	2	5	0	1	3	2	23
		Proctor	5	5	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	16
		Rutland City	51	45	42	53	61	56	83	62	18	471
		Rutland Town	3	0	3	1	4	1	4	1	0	17
		Shrewsbury	0	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	8
		Sudbury	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
		Tinmouth	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
		Wallingford	0	0	5	2	1	2	2	2	0	14
		Wells	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	4	1	9
		West Haven	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
		West Rutland	3	7	2	10	4	3	2	3	0	34
		Total	100	111	101	103	108	96	131	107	31	888
Washington County	Town	Barre City	34	30	38	37	30	18	12	31	14	244
		Barre Town	8	8	5	14	7	9	8	9	5	73
		Berlin	1	13	14	6	3	12	4	10	3	66
		Cabot	2	2	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	10
		Calais	3	1	1	0	2	3	3	1	0	14
		Duxbury	0	1	0	0	2	3	3	0	0	9
		East Montpelier	1	1	2	1	1	7	7	0	0	20
		Favston	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	6
		Marshfield	1	0	2	0	0	3	4	4	1	15
		Middlesex	2	0	1	0	2	0	3	3	0	11
		Montpelier	1	2	3	4	3	6	2	23	8	52
		Moretown	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	6
		Northfield	10	5	11	7	8	8	8	10	7	74
		Plainfield	1	0	1	0	1	3	2	2	1	11
		Roxbury	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
		Waitsfield	1	0	1	0	4	0	1	2	1	10
		Warren	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	0	11
		Waterbury Town	2	3	2	4	7	7	3	2	2	32
		Woodbury	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	3	0	9
		Worcester	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
		Total	72	70	84	75	78	89	65	105	42	680

* Incidents with Missing Counties not included. **Through 2Q of the calendar year for 2011.

Number of Incidents by County, Town and Year* Continued

Windham County	Athens	0	3	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	9
	Brattleboro	28	28	37	42	26	35	39	48	13	296
	Brookline	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	6
	Dover	5	2	0	6	4	7	1	1	1	27
	Dummerston	1	1	4	1	7	5	6	5	2	32
	Grafton	1	3	2	2	1	0	1	2	1	13
	Guilford	2	6	3	5	8	6	4	5	3	42
	Halifax	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	7
	Jamaica	1	4	4	3	3	2	2	5	1	25
	Londonderry	4	2	4	2	6	4	2	4	1	29
	Marlboro	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	8
	Newfane	0	2	3	7	3	4	2	4	1	26
	Putney	0	3	5	8	2	2	6	3	1	30
	Rockingham	32	23	17	12	22	29	12	11	0	158
	Somerset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Stratton	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Townshend	1	2	2	3	2	2	0	3	0	15
	Vernon	0	1	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	8
	Wardsboro	2	0	0	1	2	5	2	3	0	15
	Westminster	4	7	8	8	8	9	9	4	2	59
	Whitingham	0	5	2	2	3	4	4	1	1	22
	Wilmington	2	7	3	4	2	8	5	8	4	43
	Windham	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	6
Total		87	104	102	111	105	124	99	113	33	878
Windsor County	Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	4
	Barnard	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
	Bethel	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	13
	Bridgewater	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
	Cavendish	8	3	3	7	1	0	2	4	0	28
	Chester	8	3	10	6	13	7	5	1	2	55
	Hartford	17	22	10	9	22	41	33	34	8	196
	Hartland	2	0	2	6	2	2	2	0	1	17
	Ludlow	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
	Norwich	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	0	0	11
	Plymouth	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
	Pomfret	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Reading	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	4
	Rochester	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
	Royalton	1	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	0	18
	Sharon	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	1	0	7
	Springfield	46	37	30	45	45	45	56	31	13	348
	Stockbridge	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	4
	Weathersfield	4	4	4	14	8	5	4	4	0	47
	West Windsor	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
	Weston	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	5
	Windsor	14	19	15	17	4	12	9	7	2	99
	Woodstock	0	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	7
Total		102	96	86	112	109	125	130	95	27	882

* Incidents with Missing Counties not included. **Through 2Q of the calendar year for 2011.