

Assessing the Influence of Gambling on Public Safety in Massachusetts Cities and Towns

Analysis of changes in police data following eight months of activity at MGM Springfield

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Important note

This report was prepared for the Massachusetts Gaming Commission and Springfield-area police agencies by a contracted consultant. Although both the Commission and the chief executives of the agencies were allowed to review, comment, and offer alternate viewpoints, the final conclusions are the consultant's and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Gaming Commission nor the contributing police agencies.

Many statistics are offered in this report that show increases and decreases in certain categories in Springfield and surrounding communities. In all cases, when aberrations have appeared, I have done my best to analyze them and determine their cause. Until analyzed, statistics that indicate notable increases or decreases in activity are simply *indicators* worthy of further analysis, and not proof of any particular "cause" of the changes. **No statistic offered in this report should be taken, by itself, as proof of a casino cause.** Anyone who cites or reports the statistics without a thorough consideration of additional factors is using this report irresponsibly.

Executive summary

Summary

MGM Springfield opened on 24 August 2018 in the midst of a dense, urban area with a historically higher-than-average, but decreasing, crime rate. The large number of patrons drawn to the casino and their associated offenses and victimizations have made the facility the top location for crimes and calls for service in the region, although the overall effect on the region's numbers is mild. In the eight months after MGM opened, the most conclusive evidence of effects on public safety has been in certain calls for service related to traffic and visiting population numbers, such as traffic collisions, traffic complaints, disabled vehicles, and general service calls. Even these are regionally localized and seem to be affecting the southern communities more than the northern ones. There have also been a couple of micro locations close to MGM—principally Union Station in Springfield and commercial areas across the bridges in West Springfield—that have seen increased activity.

About this report

- The primary purpose of this report is to conduct an analysis of the increases and decreases in activity in the communities surrounding MGM Springfield since the casino opened, to identify which changes in activity might be attributable to the casino, and to triage trends for more detailed analysis in later reports.
- Data was collected from the records management systems of the Springfield, Agawam, Chicopee, East Longmeadow, Hampden, Holyoke, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Northampton, West Springfield, and Wilbraham Police Departments and the Massachusetts State Police. Crime, calls for service, and collisions during the period of September 2018–April 2019 were compared to the same months over the previous 5 to 7 years, depending on the data quality of the participating agency.
- Any significant increases were analyzed in more detail with available quantitative data.
- To determine likelihood of a casino relation, I used a rubric of my own design that analyzes the data for several variables: logical connection to a casino, complementary increases in other communities, complementary increases in similar crimes, evidence of increased participation from individuals outside the local area, spatial proximity to the casino, comparison to control communities, and specific mention of the casino or gambling in the police reports.
- Because many of the crimes in these communities were on downward or upward trends, the report compares the eight post-casino months to a range of “expected” values depending on the strength of the past trend.

Major findings

- The casino itself has been the site of several hundred crimes, including violent crimes, property crimes, and police responses for other types of activity, in the eight months since it opened. As such, it has risen to the top of the local area list of hot spots and has about as much activity as a large shopping mall.
- To the extent that the casino has “caused” crime, however, it seems largely confined to the casino itself. Both the immediate block around the casino, the Metro Center of Springfield, and the surrounding residential and business community all have normal-to-low volumes, suggesting that attractors of more crime (i.e., extra people in the area) and suppressors (i.e., extra natural guardianship, extra police presence) are canceling each other out.
- The surrounding communities saw some increases and decreases but very few consistent trends to which MGM Springfield serves as a clear source. Issues most likely influenced by the casino include:

- An increase in traffic collisions and traffic-related calls for service (disabled vehicles, abandoned vehicles, traffic complaints) on state highways and some local roads, particularly to the south and west of the casino (notably in Agawam and West Springfield).
- An increase in other activities that tend to increase with visitors to an area, such as medical aids in Springfield and “general service” and “lost property” calls in other communities.
- An increase in activity at Union Station in Springfield specifically. (The facility had been closed between 1973 and 2017, but crimes and calls increased even in comparison to the combined values at the previous train station and bus stations.)
- An increase in minor disorder and suspicious activity just across the two bridges in West Springfield.
- The surrounding communities had several joint trends for which there is no logical tie to MGM Springfield but are still worth addressing to improve public safety in the region. These include:
 - An increase in domestic violence and domestic disputes in Agawam, Ludlow, and perhaps Longmeadow.
 - Increases in pornography-related offenses in several communities. Judging by the locations of the incidents and the demographics of those involved, these seem to be a trend of “selfies” and “sexting” among local teenagers, and not anything occasioned by the casino.
- Several patterns identified in the four-month report did not continue into the eight-month period:
 - A pattern of thefts from vehicles in residential driveways and thefts from residences extending southeast of the casino, including neighborhoods in Springfield, Longmeadow, and East Longmeadow. Both Springfield and Longmeadow report responding to that pattern by establishing directed patrols (Longmeadow’s through its DDACTS program) in the affected area, suggesting that the disappearance of the pattern is an example of using this project effectively to respond to emerging patterns.
 - A purse-snatching pattern along Riverdale Drive in West Springfield.
 - An increase in sexual assaults in Springfield.
 - An increase in gunshot calls in Springfield (which was attributed to an expansion of the ShotSpotter detection system).
 - Increases in hunting violations in Hampden and Wilbraham.
- Although there is anecdotal evidence of MGM Springfield appearing among “last drink” locations during drunk driving arrests, in general drunk driving has not increased in the region as reflected either in police arrests or crash statistics. This variable is poorly recorded within regional crash data, however, and we await a more comprehensive state dataset for further analysis.

Background and methodology

Background

This report is part of an effort by the Massachusetts Gaming Commission (MGC) to assess the social and economic influences of new gaming facilities across the state. Primary work in this area is being done by the Social and Economic Impacts of Gambling in Massachusetts (SEIGMA) study at the University of Massachusetts Amherst School of Public Health & Health Sciences, drawing upon research and experiences in many other states.

Although many studies had attempted to study the effects of gambling on overall rates of serious crimes, aggregated annually, hardly any studies have attempted to analyze more specific and minute changes in public safety activity following the opening of casinos, including variations by hour, month, and season, changes in patterns and hot spots, and changes in non-crime activity such as traffic collisions and calls for service. The MGC was interested in the answers to these questions—in analyzing public safety at a level of detail that would actually help police agencies anticipate and respond to emerging and changing problems.

In 2014, the MGC contracted with a career crime analyst, the author of this report, to extract data from the agencies likely to be affected by the opening of Massachusetts’s new casinos, and to design a process for assessing changes in those agencies’ activity on a periodic basis. Work began in 2015 with baseline and first-quarter analyses of the Plainville area, where Plainridge Park opened in June. As of this date, three years’ worth of reports have been issued covering changes in crime and other public safety issues since Plainridge Park opened.

MGM Springfield opened in late August 2018. This is the second report that investigates that casino’s influence on the surrounding community.

Publicly-issued and planned reports on changes in crime and police activity from this project

Issued	Report	Notes
August 2015	Report on baseline activity at Plainville area agencies	Established statistical measures for post-casino comparison
November 2015	Evaluation of change in police data after the first three months of Plainridge Park	Few changes discernible in immediate 3 months.
April 2016	Analysis of changes in police data after the first six months of operation at Plainridge Park Casino	Identified traffic-related calls for service as likely related to PPC. Noted increases in fraud-related crimes.
December 2016	Analysis of changes in police data after the first year of operation at Plainridge Park Casino	Continued to note increases in traffic-related calls; established credit card fraud increases as “likely related.”
December 2017	Analysis of changes in police data after the first 2 years of operation at Plainridge Park Casino	Most comprehensive report so far. Included comparative analysis of control areas.
June 2018	Report on baseline activity in Springfield-area agencies	First report in preparation for MGM casino.
March 2019	Three-year analysis of Plainridge Park area.	Found no additional major trends not present in two-year report
March 2019	Four-month analysis of MGM Springfield	Showed patterns of thefts from vehicles, traffic collisions in some communities, other scattered patterns
September 2019	Eight-month analysis of MGM Springfield	This report

Issued	Report	Notes
September 2019	Baseline analysis of Encore Boston Harbor area	
October 2019	Four-year analysis of Plainridge Park	
December 2019	Four-month analysis of Encore Boston Harbor	
January 2020	One-year analysis of MGM Springfield	

Methodology

The data used in this report was extracted from the individual records management systems of the Springfield, Agawam, Chicopee, East Longmeadow, Hampden, Holyoke, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Northampton, West Springfield, and Wilbraham Police Departments. I established an ODBC connection to each of these agencies' records management and computer-aided dispatch databases, connected to the databases via Microsoft Access, and used a series of "make table" queries to copy the data into Access data tables. I then copied the Access databases to my own computer, password-protecting them in the process, but leaving the originals on the agencies' networks so they could be updated by designated agency members when necessary. No personal identifying information (PII) was collected about any person (offender or victim), and I complied with various agency requests to exclude particular data elements of concern to them. These requests did not affect the integrity and completeness of the overall dataset.

After extracting the data from each individual system, I combined each table into a series of "master" tables. This required translating each dataset into a common set of codes. The uniformity imposed by the NIBRS reporting system (and the fact that all 11 agencies use the same records management and computer-aided dispatch systems) made the translation fairly easy for crime tables; it was a bit more difficult for computer-aided dispatch (CAD) tables, which have no uniform coding even among agencies using the same system.

These master tables formed the data pool for most of the statistics in this report, except where indicated.

Case#	ReportDT	Agency	IBR	Street1	LocType	Weapon
17-4793-	12/31/2017 22:37:00	SP	13A	KENSINGTON A	Residence	Knife/Cutting
17-1377-	12/31/2017 22:30:00	SP	13A	LIBERTY ST	Bar	Handgun
17-1540-	12/31/2017 19:08:00	SP	13A	CHESTNUT ST	Other/Unknow	Personal
17-5419-	12/31/2017 18:42:00	SP	120	WALDEN ST	Street	Blunt Object
17-1539-	12/31/2017 15:07:00	SP	13A	WEST ALVORD	Residence	Firearm
17-2072-	12/31/2017 14:44:00	WS	120	ELM ST	Residence	Personal
17-5412-	12/31/2017 13:17:00	HO	13A	NEWTON ST	Residence	None
17-5411-	12/31/2017 12:59:00	HO	13A	ADAMS ST	Street	Firearm
17-2071-	12/31/2017 08:52:00	WS	13A	ELM ST	Other/Unknow	Knife/Cutting
17-2071-	12/31/2017 08:32:00	WS	13A	BALDWIN ST	Other/Unknow	Personal
17-1538-	12/30/2017 22:19:00	SP	120	WALNUT ST	Convenience S	Handgun
17-2067-	12/30/2017 15:00:00	WS	120	ELM ST	Gas Station	Knife/Cutting
17-6478-	12/29/2017 23:55:00	HO	120	SOUTH ST	Street	Knife/Cutting
17-5383-	12/29/2017 20:41:00	SP	13A	HOPE ST	Residence	Knife/Cutting
17-4770-	12/29/2017 19:59:00	SP	13A	WORCESTER ST	Residence	Knife/Cutting

Figure 1: The result of a query using the combined dataset.

Interpreting the statistics in this report

This report compares eight months of activity post-MGM to the statistics *expected* for the same period had MGM not opened. All statistics, except where noted, are for the period of 1 September to 30 April. When a year is given, it is the *ending* year for this period.

Throughout these reports, my goal has been to present the data using the simplest statistics possible, ensuring a reader without statistical education can still interpret the results. Understanding the statistics in this report requires first understanding two simple ways of predicting future volumes of crime, calls for service, and collisions. Consider one agency, where crime has remained static over a long period:

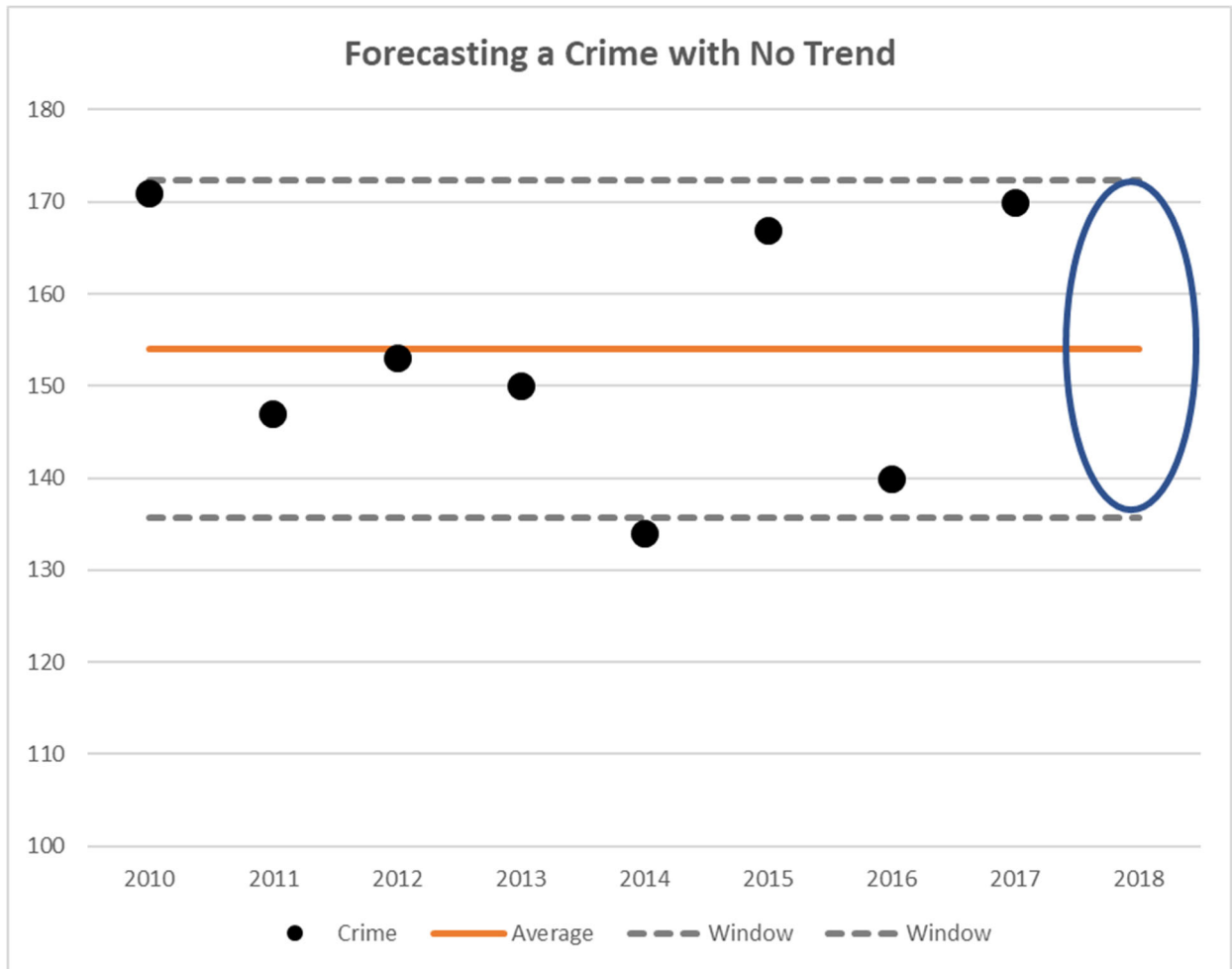


Figure 2: If a crime shows no trend over time, expected values are predicted using its average and standard deviation from the average.

In such cases, crime may vary considerably from year to year around its average, but not in a way that indicates a clear direction over the years. In such cases, we can “forecast” future activity by calculating the average (mean) of the datapoints and then using a number of standard deviations (how much the data typically varies from the average in a given year) to create upper and lower boundaries in which we would expect the data to fall a given percentage of the time. If the data for the following year falls outside this boundary, it’s a good sign that something is affecting that category other than just the normal ebb and flow of yearly crime statistics.

This particular method for creating a “prediction window” doesn’t work well when the data exhibits a clear trend over the time period in question. Consider this example:

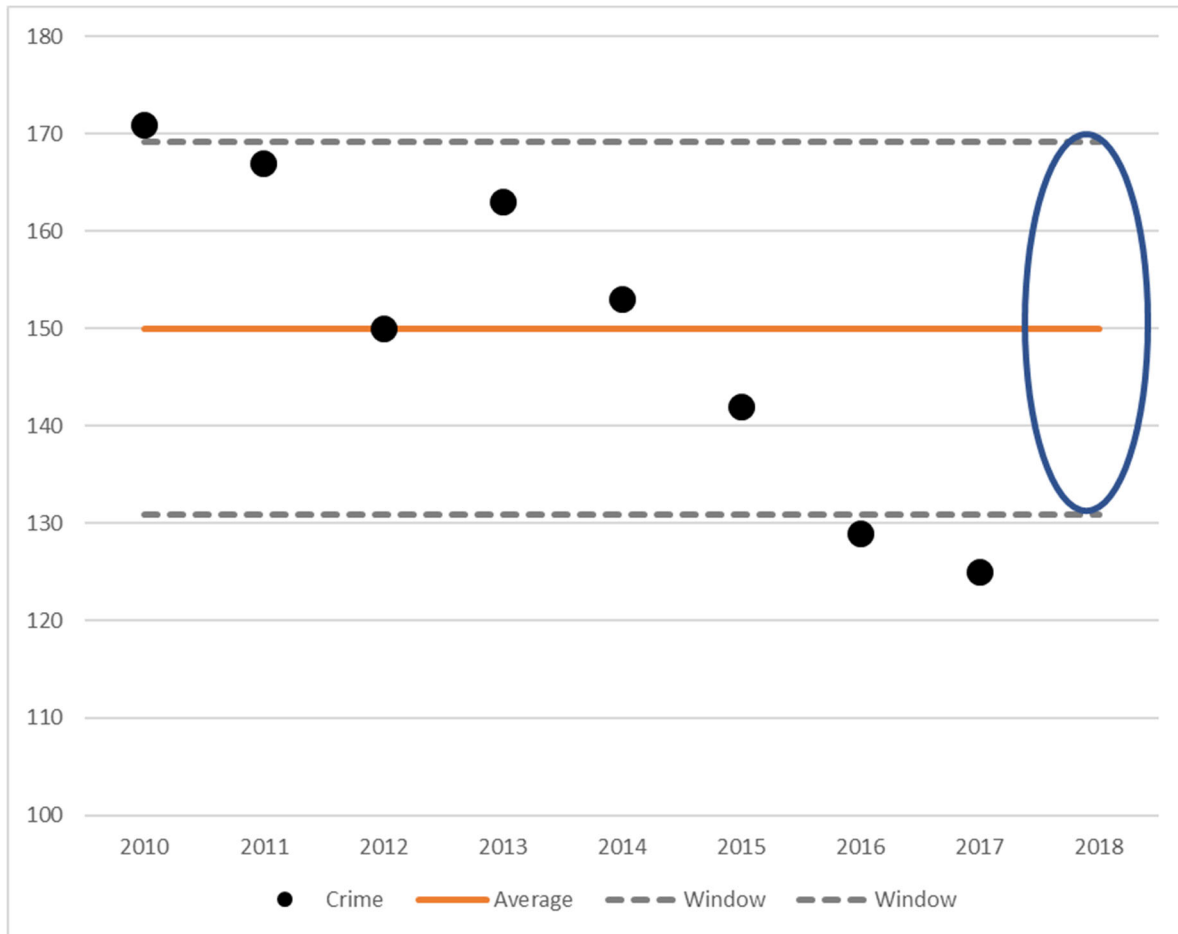


Figure 3: When the crime shows an increasing or decreasing trend, the previous method of prediction does not work.

Here, forecasting based on the crime’s average and standard deviation results in a poor prediction because average and standard deviation tell us only where the crime has been, whereas in this case, the crime is clearly going somewhere. Hence, we need different math to forecast future activity when there’s a clear trend.

To create prediction windows when a past trend is evident (either up or down), I used basic linear regression analysis. Although this method also works for static crimes, it tends to create prediction windows too large to be useful when the number of crimes is poorly correlated to the progression of years.

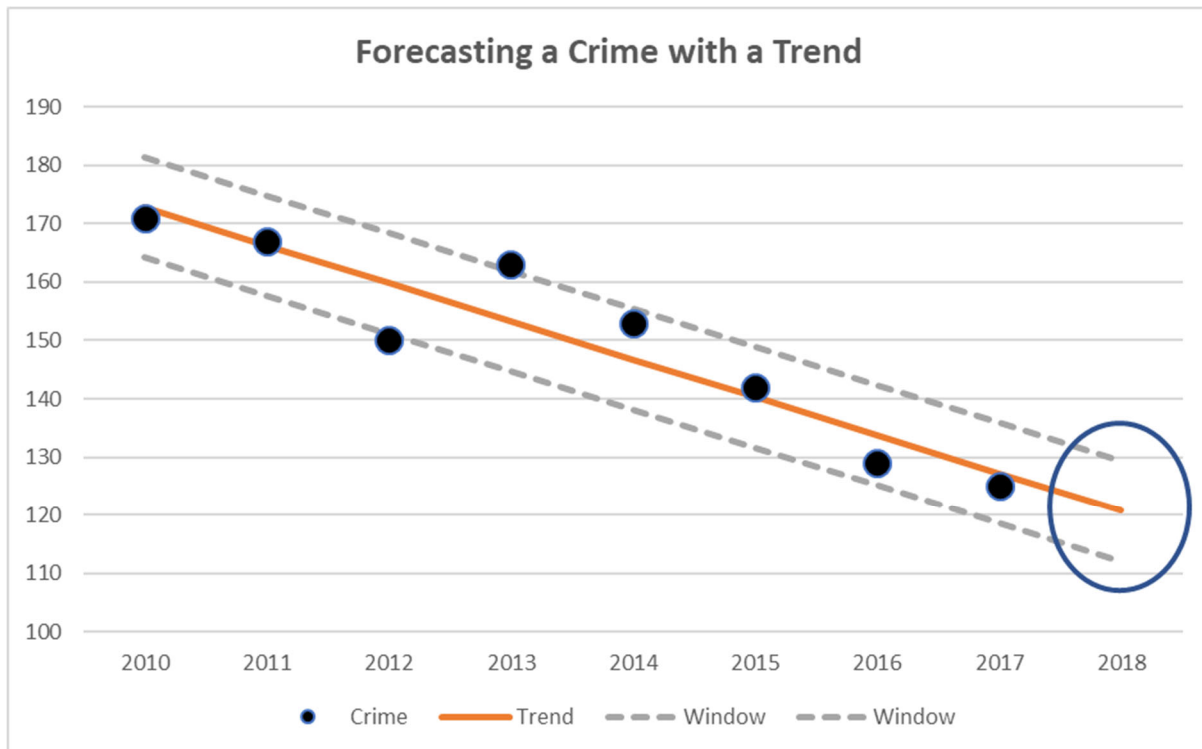


Figure 4: Trends require an alternate method of prediction that take into consideration the trendline and the normal variance around the trendline.

Thus, although most statistics offered in this report contain a “window” of predicted activity for the September 2018–April 2019 time period, the method used to create that window varies depending on whether the category exhibited a previous trend. In both cases, the confidence window is set to 85%, meaning that barring any significant external influence, the 2019 figure had an 85% probability of falling within that window. If it does not fall within that window, it could be just a statistical fluke, but it could also be evidence of some new factor influencing the category, of which MGM is one possibility. Further analysis helps determine how likely it is that MGM is the cause.

The following is a typical table in this report:

Crimes reported to Springfield, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Murder	5	0	C	3–7	5	Expected
Sexual Assault	65	-7	T	18–67	77	High
Kidnapping	18	0	C	16–20	23	High
Robbery	201	-21	T	75–215	163	Expected
Aggravated Assault	317	-15	T	205–334	331	Expected
Simple Assault	1065	-27	T	884–1093	1042	Expected
Threats	606	-8	C	569–643	536	Low
Arson	13	-2	C	2–24	5	Expected
Burglary	551	-112	T	161–367	310	Expected

The columns can be interpreted as follows:

- **Pre-MGM Avg:** The mean of the years (2011–2018 for most agencies, 2014–2018 for Springfield and the total) prior to MGM, only for the September–April period each year.
- **Slope:** Over the same range of years, the amount by which the crime has increased or decreased each year on the crime’s trendline. For instance, robbery had an average of 201, but that was roughly the midpoint in a trendline that shows a steady decline (averaging -21 incidents per year) over the period.
- **Window Type:** Designates the method used for the predictive window. If the crime shows little or no trend (i.e., a small slope compared to the mean), I used the central tendency/standard deviation method designated by a “C.” If it showed a strong trend, I used the regression method designated by a “T.”
- **Predictive Window:** The window in which we would have expected the 2019 figure to fall, with roughly 85% confidence. The more erratic and unpredictable the past data, the wider this window will be.
- **Sep 2018-Apr 2019.** The actual number of that crime observed between 1 September 2018 and 30 April 2019.
- **Result:** “High” if the crime is outside its predictive window on the high end; “Low” if it’s outside on the low end; “Expected” if it’s within the window. Please note that even “High” and “Low” crimes are not proof of a casino influence; other factors could be at work in these communities, or 2019 could be that rare 15% of the time where natural fluctuations cause the crime to fall outside its normal bounds. When the crime is “High,” I have done my best to analyze it later in the section.

Determining likelihood of a casino relation

Past studies have generally limited themselves to a purely quantitative determination of whether a casino was a contributory factor in a crime increase. This study—which blends quantitative and qualitative approaches—is not content to use statistics alone to determine the likelihood that any increase in activity was “caused” by the presence of MGM Springfield. Instead, I have created a model to better explain causality when increases are observed. The model demands a more in-depth analysis of the individual cases that make up “increased” activity during the study period, including a qualitative analysis of police narratives.

The model considers seven factors:

1. *Whether the type of activity increasing has a logical relation to a casino.* Causality is more certain when it “makes sense” that such a crime or other activity would increase in the surrounding area in a particular way. Because casinos draw a large number of people to an area, and because cash plays a large role in their operation, there are very few crimes that would not fit this definition, but it’s still worth considering. An increase in theft or traffic issues has a logical connection to a facility like a casino; an increase in harassing telephone calls or animal complaints does not.
2. *Whether more offenders and victims are from outside the local area.* If there is a relation between an observed increase in activity and the presence of MGM Springfield, one would expect a corresponding increase in the percentage of victims and offenders from outside the immediate community, as the casino draws visitors from all over New England.
3. *Whether multiple agencies are reporting an increase in the same category.* If only one agency reports a major increase in a particular crime and call for service, the cause is more likely to be related to another factor specific to that jurisdiction than to MGM Springfield. Complementary increases reported by multiple agencies strengthen the likelihood of a casino relation.
4. *Whether related offenses also report increases.* Some crime and call-for-service categories are closely related to each other, so that a factor that influences one is likely to influence the others. If the casino were to cause an increase in traffic collisions, for instance, we might expect a corresponding increase in disabled vehicles, traffic

complaints, and other traffic-related calls for service. An increase in a single category without increases in complementary categories is more likely to suggest a fluke specific to that category than a casino relation.

5. *Whether the spatial distribution of offenses is related to the casino location.* For certain crimes and calls for service, if the presence of the casino caused their increase, we would expect to see a spatial distribution of incidents either near the casino or on routes to and from the casino. An increase in “disorderly conduct” in a residential neighborhood 15 miles from MGM Springfield is less likely to be caused by the casino than an increase in such activity at hotels and restaurants within 1 mile of the casino.

6. *Whether the casino is specifically mentioned by victims and offenders involved in cases.* If an increase in activity is causally tied to the casino, we would expect a certain percentage of victims to say that they were in town to visit the casino, or a certain percentage of offenders (if arrested) to admit that their crimes had something to do with the casino. If we cannot find any such evidence across multiple offenses, a casino relation is less likely.

7. *Whether comparison agencies have failed to report a similar increase.* If a certain crime increased only in the MGM Springfield area and not at identified control areas in eastern Massachusetts, this provides stronger evidence of a casino relation. Unfortunately, statewide data collection lags behind our data collection for the MGM Springfield area, and thus it is only possible to assess changes in control areas for 2016 and 2017. Note also that we cannot consider this factor with non-crime calls for service because there is no standardized reporting of this data on a statewide basis.

The table below summarizes the factors in this model and provides hypothetical examples of when they might argue for or against a casino relation. The “hypothetical examples” provided are just that—those particular changes were not actually observed.

Factor	Hypothetical example (likely to be related) ¹	Hypothetical opposite (not likely to be related)
Type of crime is logically tied to activity at casino (LOG)	Increase in robberies in surrounding area	Increase of thefts of property at schools
More offenders and victims are from outside the local area (COM)	Increase in domestic dispute and violence calls at area hotels	Increase in domestic dispute and violence calls at area homes
Same category is increasing in multiple agencies (REG)	3 of 5 communities see increase in thefts from cars	1 community reports increase in burglary while 4 report decreases
Complementary increases in related offenses (REL)	Theft, robbery, and fraud all increase in area	Only identity theft increases in area
Increase is spatially related to location of casino (MAP)	Traffic collisions increase on Route 5 in Agawam, West Springfield	Traffic collisions increase on residential streets in Northampton
Casino is specifically mentioned by offenders/victims (NAR)	Drunk drivers mention they were last drinking at casino	Serial burglar admits to stealing for heroin
No similar increase in comparison communities (OTH)	Burglary is up 10% in the Springfield area but down 5% across the state	Shoplifting increased 15% in the Springfield area but also increased 15% in three control areas

Figure 5: A rubric for determining whether an increase in a crime is likely related to the new casino.

Application of this model helped us reach a conclusion as to whether the likelihood of an increase in crime or calls for service was related to the presence of MGM Springfield. However, the model is not quantitative and the determination of the likelihood of a casino relation is not simply a matter of adding up the number of factors present. For certain incident types, one factor may outweigh the others. For instance, the spatial relation is fairly important in considering the likelihood that an increase in traffic collisions is related to MGM Springfield, but it is less important for property crimes that depend on particular location types, and hardly important at all for family violence.

Limitations and threats to validity

The primary threat to the validity of the statistics in this report is the data structure of the IMC records management system, which makes it difficult to calculate precise crime statistics. All of the participating agencies use this system².

Almost every other commercial records management system on the market stores crime incidents and their associated offenses in a master table. All crimes, whether they result in an arrest, go into the same table. If an arrest accompanies the incident, immediately or sometime after, additional data elements specific to the arrest are entered in supplemental arrest tables that link to the master tables. Crime statistics are calculated from the master tables. The IMC system, in contrast, stores criminal incidents in two separate tables: arrests and non-arrests. (There is technically a third table, storing warrants, but agencies that use this table seem to duplicate those crimes in the incidents table.) Some incidents appear in only one table; an arrest made at the time that an incident is reported, for instance, goes in the arrest table.

This immediately creates a problem when multiple individuals are arrested for the same incident. Two offenders arrested for a single robbery "incident" should count as a single robbery, but there no unique index that ties two arrest records to the same crime. We must rely on the arresting officer filling in a related case number field that does not always get filled in.

Accurate statistics cannot be calculated by simply adding the two tables, as it is possible for a single incident to appear in *both* tables. For instance, an incident may be reported on Monday. Lacking any evidence to make an arrest or issue a warrant, the reporting officer enters data into the incident table. On Tuesday, evidence points to a particular offender, he is arrested, and the officer enters the data into the arrest table.

To account for such situations, the records system contains a field in the arrest table for the original incident number. Both the arrest and incident tables also contain the original call number, which should help deconflict duplications. However, in practice, few agencies use these fields with any fidelity. Moreover, different crime types can appear associated with the same incident in each of the two tables.

Finally, the TriTech/IMC system does not appear to enforce National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) standards when it comes to the recording of secondary offenses. NIBRS recognizes "lesser included offenses." For instance, it is assumed that every robbery is accompanied by an assault and a theft, and that almost every burglary is accompanied by a theft and a vandalism. Thus, no single crime should report both a burglary and a theft nor a robbery and an assault. Such extraneous offenses co-exist frequently in the IMC system. Indeed, by failing to distinguish between *arrest charges* and *incident offense codes*, the system creates a situation in which multiple extraneous charges often accompany an arrest.

To account for these problems, the statistics in this report adopt the following conventions:

² The original system was from a locally-owned company called IMC. This company was bought by Zuercher Technologies, which was bought by TriTech Software Systems, which merged with several other companies to form CentralSquare Technologies. The current name of the RMS seems to be "Records Pro," but locally it is still universally known as "IMC."

1. Arrests and non-arrests are combined into a single record when the proper cross-indexing values were entered by the reporting officer in the system.
2. Even in absence of the index value entries, arrests and non-arrests are assumed to be part of the same incident if the reporting date/time and address are the same.
3. Multiple arrests are combined into the same “incident” if they happened at the same location and time.

The IMC system also makes a mistake—although this one is replicated among many RMS vendors—of trying to resolve Massachusetts General Law codes directly to NIBRS incident type codes. This allows officers to enter the statute violated by the offender (a code list with which they are familiar because of training and practice) and have the system itself convert it to the appropriate NIBRS code. Although this seems a valuable shortcut, in truth there is a poor relation between statutes and NIBRS codes, and such a system ensures that many crime types—principally in the theft and fraud categories—will be under-reported and a few crime types will be consistently over-reported.

Finally, there are a number of issues with agency coding practice that affect the validity of the baseline statistics and the consistency of data going forward. Common issues include:

- Overreliance on the “All Other” (90Z) IBR code instead of a more specific crime code that applies to the circumstance.
- Overuse of the “Other Theft” (23H) IBR code instead of a more specific theft type—for instance, shoplifting (23C), theft from a vehicle (23F), or theft from a building (23D).
- Rare use of the “Alcohol Involved” flag in the crash reporting module, making the data field essentially useless.
- Overuse of the “Other/Unknown” location type and property type categories.
- Under-use of the “Family Offenses” (90F) code to record restraining order violations and child neglect cases.
- Rampant confusion among the codes for fraud (26A), credit card fraud (26B), impersonation (26C), and identity fraud (26G).

Discussions with agency representatives

Throughout the life of this series of reports, the Massachusetts Gaming Commission has repeatedly convened meetings with the police executives in the Springfield area to review the results of these analyses and receive their comments and feedback. No information about changes in the area is published without giving the local chiefs a chance to comment first. Their feedback has been incorporated into each version of the report. General agreement with these findings has been widespread, and where anyone has disagreed or offered an alternative perspective, it has been noted in this report.

About the author

Christopher W. Bruce is a professor of criminal justice at Husson University in Bangor, Maine. He is also a career crime analyst with previous service at the Cambridge Police Department (1994–2001) and the Danvers Police Department (2001–2010). He was president of the Massachusetts Association of Crime Analysts from 2000 to 2004 and president of the International Association of Crime Analysts from 2007 to 2012; he currently serves as vice president of membership for the IACA. He has served as an instructor in criminal justice and crime analysis topics at Suffolk University (2001–2010), Westfield State University (2009–2010), the University of Massachusetts Lowell

(2009–2010), Middlesex Community College (2007–2011), Western Oregon University (2012–2016), and Tiffin University (2006–2018).

Professor Bruce is an internationally-recognized expert in police data systems and police data analysis. He has trained, consulted, and provided technical assistance for various programs of the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance; the U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; the Texas Department of Transportation; the U.S. Department of Justice, International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program; and the International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training. He lives in Maine.

Incidents at MGM Springfield

The Massachusetts State Police and the Springfield Police Department respond to incidents occurring at MGM Springfield specifically, including the casino interior, exterior, parking garage, theater, and adjacent streets and walkways. (To further complicate matters, State Police responses are divided between the Gaming Enforcement Unit, which handles the bulk of the activity at the casino, and regular troopers from the local barracks.) Both agencies log incidents in their respective databases, and in many cases, these incidents overlap (e.g., both agencies respond, and both take a report). The State Police Gaming Enforcement Unit has primary jurisdiction inside the casino.

Two statistical sets are offered below: one for the Springfield Police and one for the Gaming Enforcement Unit at MGM Springfield. To some degree, these two tables overlap, but the specific degree of overlap cannot be determined without an incident-level comparison of the events.

Incidents at MGM Springfield reported by the Gaming Enforcement Unit

The following statistics were compiled by the Gaming Enforcement Unit from September 2018 to April 2019. These numbers should be considered the most authoritative of the sources for total figures at MGM Springfield; however, they might exclude some activity in the exterior reported to the Springfield Police.

The arrest statistics (except for the total at the bottom) are not comprehensive, but they are offered for those crimes when a specific relation could be established between the original crime code and the arrest code. For instance, there were 62 arrests for disorderly conduct, but these could not be associated with a specific originating category (likely, they are spread between suspicious persons, intoxicated persons, and "assistance to security), so they are not included in the arrests column. The point of showing the arrest figures when available is to demonstrate the very high clearance rate for crimes committed at MGM Springfield. With its ubiquitous surveillance, a casino is a spectacularly bad place to choose to commit a crime.

Crimes and other incidents, September 2018–April 2019

Crime Type	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Total
Assaults	6	10	14	9					39
Assistance to security	260	205	195	266	225	118	88	107	1464
Assistance to other agency	16	25	20	31	16	4	6	6	124
Firearms offenses	1	4							5
Fugitive from justice	3		1						4
Gaming violations	12	18	8	4	12	21	18	16	109
Theft, fraud, embezzlement	12	16	17	11	15	21	6	8	106
Counterfeiting	14	3	3	3	16	9	14	10	72
Drug investigations	7	5	14	8	5	11	11	2	63
Robbery	1		3						4
Sexual assault	1	2	1		2		1		7
Minors in casino	23	12	9	21	20				65
Intoxicated persons	29	34	29	32	31	12	13	12	192
Suspicious persons	14	15	27	33	14				103
Medical	17	12	15	26	14	20	24	12	140
Total ejections	77	79	89	54	37	60	82	71	549
Total arrests	35	27	29	16	14	16	14	17	168
Total criminal summonses	23	20	15	9	13	19	20	12	131

Incidents at MGM Springfield reported to the Springfield Police Department

Crimes, September 2018–April 2019

Crime Type	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Tot.
Sexual assault	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	5
Robbery	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Aggravated assault	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6
Simple assault	6	7	8	7	4	3	3	4	42
Threats	1	3	2	0	0	0	1	2	9
Thefts from persons	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Thefts from buildings	5	1	1	4	3	2	1	3	20
Thefts from vehicles	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	4
Other theft	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	6
Auto theft	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
Counterfeiting/Forgery	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fraud/con games	2	0	1	1	0	1	4	2	11
Credit card fraud	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	4
Identity theft	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Employee theft	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Stolen property	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Vandalism	0	3	1	2	2	1	0	2	11
Drug offenses	2	1	1	0	1	2	3	1	11
Weapon violations	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Disorderly conduct	10	10	8	2	3	1	5	1	40
Liquor laws	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Trespassing	1	2	3	2	2	5	5	2	22

Calls for service, September 2018–April 2019

Call Type	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Total
Administrative	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	4
Alarm	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
All other	17	12	10	9	15	24	19	15	121
Animal complaint	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Assault*	0	0	4	4	3	1	2	0	14
Assist other agency	4	7	2	3	1	2	4	4	27
Auto theft*	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	6
Burglary*	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Crime enforcement	104	149	174	211	147	174	181	129	1269
Disabled vehicle	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Disorderly conduct	8	8	9	2	5	1	4	4	41
Domestic dispute	1	1	0	3	2	0	1	0	8
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	5
Fire	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
General service	5	5	2	4	3	1	3	0	23

Call Type	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Total
Medical	8	6	3	4	4	4	4	1	34
Missing person	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other theft	3	2	2	4	2	5	4	6	28
Overdose	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Psychological	1	0	0	5	1	0	2	1	10
Robbery*	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Service of papers	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Suspicious activity	2	4	6	3	0	1	2	0	18
Thefts from vehicles*	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
Threats/harassment	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Traffic collision	3	1	3	6	2	2	6	5	28
Traffic enforcement	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	6
Trespassing*	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	6
Vandalism*	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
Vehicle stop	1	2	4	0	1	0	2	3	13
Warrant service	2	1	2	5	1	1	1	3	16
Weapons violations	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Well-being check	0	0	2	2	3	0	1	4	12

*In the case of calls for service relating to crimes, the figures offered are for the call for service as originally dispatched. Sometimes when an officer arrives on scene, he determines that the actual crime committed was different than the crime dispatched. The table above this one, which records actual reported crimes, is a better indicator of criminal activity than the call-for-service table.

How much did MGM Springfield influence Springfield's statistics?

Nothing existed at 1 MGM Way before MGM Springfield, except a construction site, so anything that happens at the casino specifically can be said to have directly contributed to an increase in crime in Springfield, regardless if the casino influenced increases in crime in the area or not. The next sections of this report attempt to estimate the influence of the casino on the *surrounding community*, but if we want to answer the literal influence of the casino itself, the calculation is fairly simple: the percentage of activity at MGM Springfield divided by the total activity in the city. The table below shows the results.

Springfield Activity, September 2018–April 2019

Category	Number at Casino	Total Springfield Number	% New Caused by Casino
Violent crime offenses	64	3,865	+1.7%
Property crime offenses	66	4,542	+1.5%
Total crime offenses	275	14,993	+1.9%
Calls for service	1,713	152,134	+1.1%

In this sense, MGM Springfield has contributed very little to Springfield's "bottom line." That said, in the eight months since it opened, it has become the single location in the 11-community area with the highest number of violent crimes, the highest number of calls for service, and the second-highest number of total crimes (after the Holyoke Mall). Its specific rank depends on whose statistics you consult.

Reported crime at top locations, September 2018–April 2019

Agency	Top Offense Location	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Total Crimes	Calls for Service
Holyoke	Holyoke Mall	32	334	495	607
State Police	MGM Springfield	34	85	458	5388
Springfield	MGM Springfield	64	65	274	1611
West Springfield	Riverdale Shops	12	162	244	446
Chicopee	Chicopee Marketplace	18	119	223	1048
West Springfield	Century Center	12	125	200	403
Northampton	Walmart/Big Y Plaza	3	70	111	339
Springfield	Baystate Medical Center	24	21	92	471
Springfield	Union Station	15	27	90	1887
Springfield	Maple Starr	0	0	87	101
Holyoke	Holyoke Hospital	20	7	86	198
Springfield	Next Step	0	0	83	124
Wilbraham	Stony Hills Plaza	5	37	77	996
Northampton	Meadowbrook Apts.	15	11	74	451
Springfield	Mercy Medical Center	1	14	66	422
Northampton	Highview	13	9	66	184
West Springfield	Eastern States Expo.	3	30	66	126

An open question is how MGM Springfield compares to other casinos of its size and visiting population. These statistics have yet to be collected but will be presented after one year of data has been collected on the facility.

8-month Comparison: All agencies

This section analyzes changes in crimes and calls for service in the Springfield area between the eight years before MGM Springfield and the eight months afterwards. For Springfield and the region as a whole, the numbers exclude MGM Springfield specifically, as they are meant to help assess notable changes in the surrounding area.

The goal here is not simply to identify what crimes increased or decreased in comparison to their norms. Crimes fluctuate all the time for any number of reasons. Our goal is:

1. To determine which crimes increased *significantly enough* that some external factor—and not just random fluctuations in data—is likely to be responsible for those increases; and
2. To analyze those significant increases for evidence that MGM Springfield is that “external factor.”
3. To identify trends to be investigated more thoroughly in the next report.

On advice from the Springfield Police Department regarding changes in their data quality control, this analysis uses only the years ending 2014–2019 to determine past trends and the predictive window for that agency’s crime. Because Springfield’s total makes up so much of the region total, the report also uses only those years to calculate the regional trend. For other agencies, the report considers the full 2011–2019 data series.

Summary of all communities’ activity

The 11 contributing communities saw lower-than-expected totals of violent crime and total crime. Although property crime was within the expected window, it was still down considerably from the area’s five-year average.

Most of the patterns seen after four months did not continue into 2019. This includes a pattern of nighttime thefts from vehicles and residences south and east of MGM; a pattern of purse snatchings in West Springfield; and patterns of fraud and bad checks in several communities. The most noticeable likely effect of the casino is an increase in collisions and traffic-related calls for service in some communities that feed traffic to Springfield, particularly Agawam and West Springfield.

Agawam and Ludlow both showed increases in domestic crimes and calls-for-service, and several communities had pornography increases, but none of these trends seem to be related to MGM.

Incidents reported to region, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Murder	14	0	C	10–18	11	Expected
Sexual Assault	251	0	C	232–270	253	Expected
Kidnapping	61	0	C	56–66	66	Expected
Robbery	476	-28	T	317–521	352	Expected
Aggravated Assault	1069	15	T	992–1248	1044	Expected
Simple Assault	3444	40	T	3306–3904	3236	Low
Threats	1850	3	C	1819–1881	1636	Low
Arson	41	-6	T	0–63	28	Expected
Burglary	1728	-195	T	971–1554	1129	Expected
Theft from Persons	48	-1	C	39–57	42	Expected

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Purse-Snatching	22	-1	C	13-31	32	High
Shoplifting	1019	3	C	976-1062	1072	High
Theft from Building	843	-8	C	689-997	697	Expected
Theft from Machine	7	4	T	4-31	10	Expected
Theft from Vehicle	893	12	C	834-952	808	Low
Theft of MV Parts	250	45	T	153-632	214	Expected
Other Theft	2876	-607	T	369-2189	1750	Expected
Auto Theft	664	-28	T	519-709	489	Low
Forgery	221	-1	C	194-248	201	Expected
Fraud	463	26	T	511-545	531	Expected
Credit Card Fraud	207	42	T	272-383	227	Low
Identity Theft	453	-36	T	176-544	385	Expected
Employee Theft	42	7	T	44-88	31	Low
Extortion	15	4	T	0-46	38	Expected
Stolen Property	186	-4	C	165-207	167	Expected
Vandalism	2697	-51	T	2307-2972	2216	Low
Drugs	986	-53	T	536-1178	835	Expected
Statutory Rape	39	4	T	31-71	45	Expected
Pornography	46	7	T	45-79	72	Expected
Prostitution	25	-4	T	0-44	8	Expected
Weapons	351	24	T	391-429	412	Expected
Bad Checks	47	-7	T	11-46	28	Expected
Disorderly	467	-20	C	376-558	385	Expected
Drunk Driving	328	-10	T	223-384	294	Expected
Drunkenness	165	-21	T	29-186	131	Expected
Family Offenses	163	66	T	125-547	290	Expected
Liquor Laws	117	0	C	104-130	109	Expected
Trespassing	332	38	T	266-583	431	Expected
Violent Total	7165	31	C	7020-7310	6598	Low
Property Total	12673	-794	T	9660-11963	10067	Expected
Total	22903	-740	T	19853-22790	19705	Low

Purse Snatching

A review of sample reports suggests that many incidents coded by “purse snatching” are really just regular purse thefts that should have properly been coded as thefts from persons or vehicles (see the glossary for the distinctions), but nonetheless a couple of patterns can be seen among the incidents. Chicopee (which otherwise did not have a significant increase) reported three incidents at the Chicopee Marketplace in September and October. West Springfield showed a pattern along Riverdale Street, covered in that agency’s section.

Shoplifting

In a statistical oddity, shoplifting was high for the region without being particularly high in any individual community except Wilbraham, although it was towards the upper end of the predicted range in several others. The increase seems to be concentrated at large shopping centers, including the Riverdale Shops in West Springfield, the Holyoke Mall, and Wilbraham Crossing, each of which had at least 20 incidents more than their averages. Beyond that, there

are no signs of specific patterns, and the increases may simply be a sign of improved security measures at these locations.

Selected calls for service reported to region, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Abandoned Vehicle	371	42	T	416–643	615	Expected
Disabled Vehicle	1838	23	C	1508–2168	2049	Expected
Disorderly	14318	245	T	13604–17298	14060	Expected
Domestic Dispute	7116	82	T	6966–8009	7108	Expected
General Service	11967	-422	T	7445–12818	11459	Expected
Gunshots	647	-25	T	287–786	630	Expected
Hunting	22	-1	T	5–25	22	Expected
Liquor	283	-11	T	164–317	234	Expected
Lost Property	409	0	C	376–442	341	Low
Medical	14965	553	T	14911–19310	17710	Expected
Psychological	1444	368	T	2506–3357	2791	Expected
Suspicious Activity	11294	130	C	10125–12463	10661	Expected
Traffic Collision	11176	242	T	10131–14111	12332	Expected
Traffic Complaint	3056	182	T	2876–4789	3385	Expected
Vagrancy	241	16	T	229–393	266	Expected

Increases in disabled vehicles and gunshots seen in the last report smoothed out during the first four months of 2019, resulting in normal values in all regional call-for-service categories.

Collisions reported to region, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Vehicle in traffic	5223	176	T	5199–6668	5879	Expected
Parked vehicle	1127	33	T	1062–1427	1368	Expected
Pedestrian	198	2	C	171–225	195	Expected
Bicyclist	63	3	C	43–83	58	Expected
Animal	105	11	T	105–192	149	Expected
Fixed object	605	41	T	691–856	717	Expected
Curb/barrier	321	9	T	322–392	344	Expected
Rollover/Jackknife	30	0	C	26–34	37	High
Other/Unknown	201	-10	T	116–202	167	Expected
Total	7872	263	T	8002–9849	8914	Expected

Although total crashes in the region were expected compared to the norm (with the exception of parked vehicle crashes), a map of changes by individual street segments do show patterns that could be attributed to the presence of MGM. In Springfield, crashes were higher on streets directly around the casino, north in the Metro Center, southeast in Forest Park, and east in Old Hill. East Longmeadow, Wilbraham, Agawam, and West Springfield all showed increases on some intersections and state routes that could plausibly feed traffic to MGM.

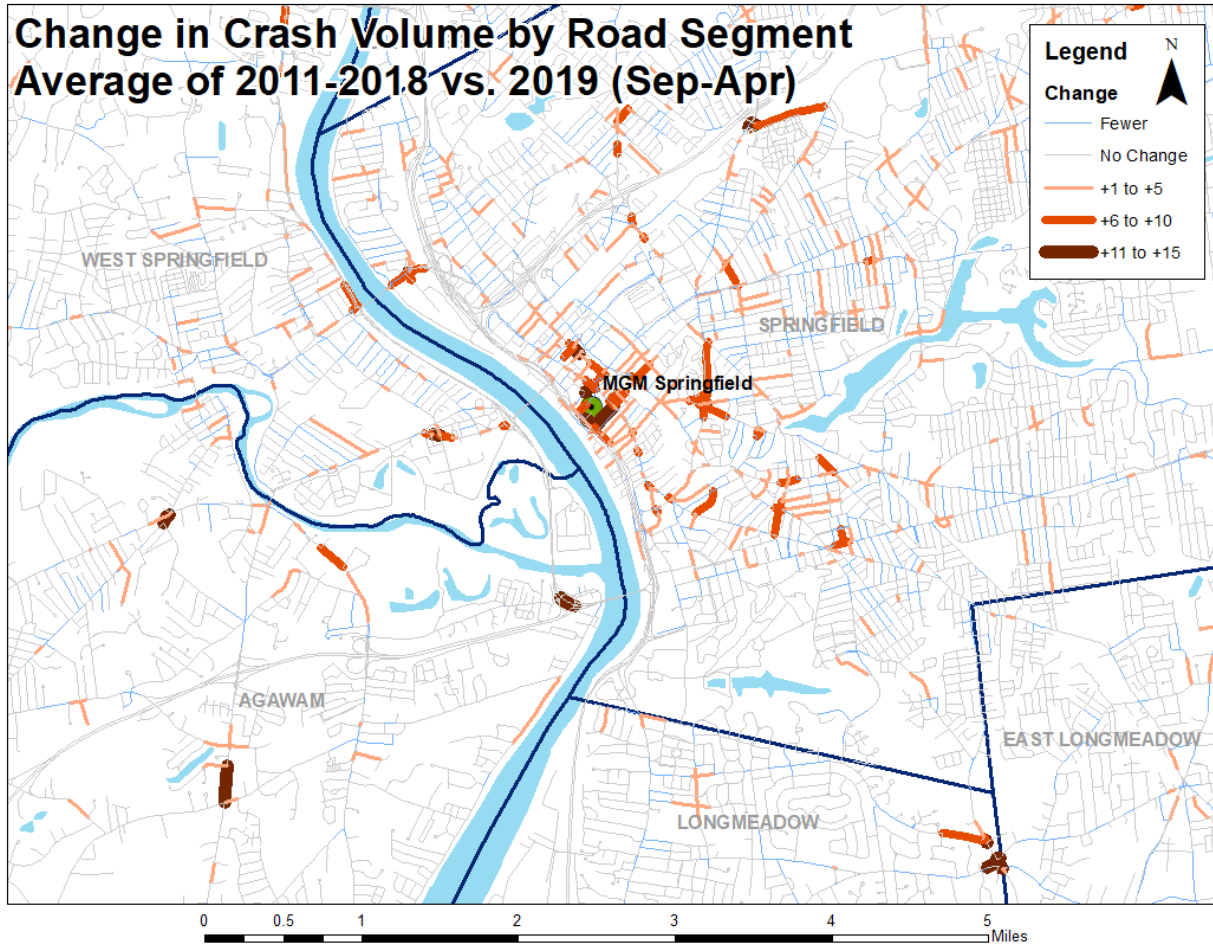


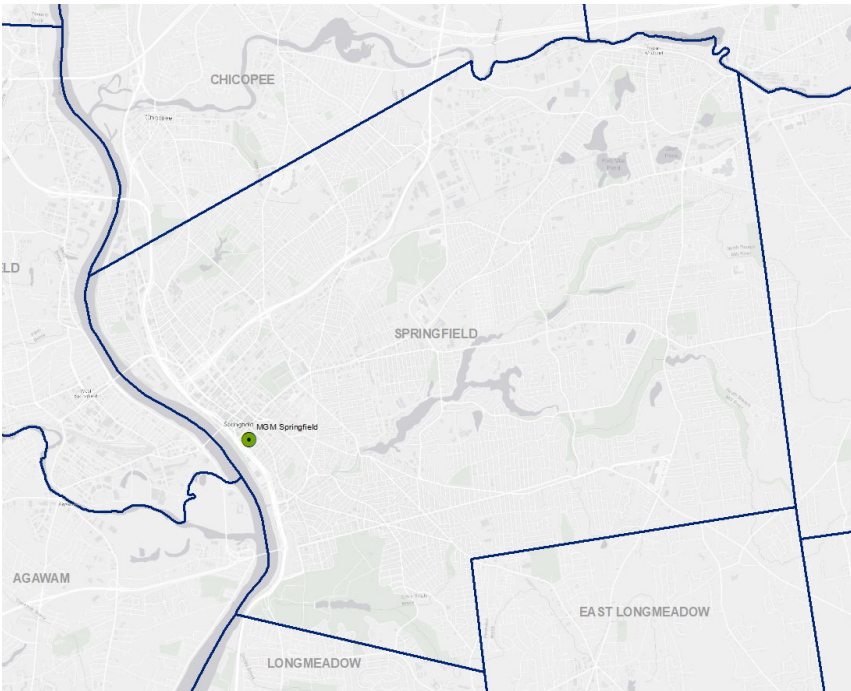
Figure 6: An analysis of change in crash volume by road segment shows streets directly around MGM have more crashes than the years prior to the casino.

Summary of crimes in each community, 1 September–30 April

H=High E=Expected L=Low

Category	SP	AG	CH	EL	HA	HO	LO	LU	NH	WS	WI	ALL
Murder	E	E	E	E	E	L	E	E	E	E	E	E
Sexual Assault	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	H	E	H	E
Kidnapping	H	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Robbery	E	E	E	E	E	L	E	E	E	E	E	E
Aggravated Assault	E	E	E	E	E	L	E	E	L	L	E	E
Simple Assault	L	H	E	E	E	E	E	H	E	E	E	L
Threats	L	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	L
Arson	E	E	E	E	E	L	E	E	E	E	E	E
Burglary	E	E	E	E	E	L	E	L	E	E	E	E
Theft from Persons	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	L	E	E	E
Purse-Snatching	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	H
Shoplifting	L	L	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	H	H
Theft from Building	E	L	L	L	E	H	E	L	E	L	E	E
Theft from Machine	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Theft from Vehicle	E	H	L	H	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	L
Theft of MV Parts	E	E	L	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Other Theft	E	L	H	H	L	L	E	E	L	E	E	E
Auto Theft	E	L	L	E	E	E	E	L	H	E	E	L
Forgery	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	L	E	L	E	E
Fraud/Con Games	E	E	E	E	E	H	E	L	E	H	E	E
Credit Card Fraud	L	L	L	E	E	E	E	L	E	E	E	L
Identity Theft	E	E	E	H	E	E	E	L	E	E	E	E
Employee Theft	E	E	L	E	E	E	E	E	E	L	E	L
Extortion	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Stolen Property	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	H	E	E
Vandalism	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	L
Drugs	E	E	E	E	E	E	L	L	E	H	E	E
Statutory Rape	E	L	H	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Pornography	E	H	E	H	E	E	E	E	E	E	H	E
Prostitution	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Weapons	E	E	E	E	E	H	E	E	E	E	E	E
Bad Checks	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Disorderly	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	L	L	E	E	E
Drunk Driving	L	H	H	E	E	E	E	E	L	E	E	E
Drunkenness	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Family Offenses	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	H	E	E	E
Liquor Laws	E	E	H	L	E	H	L	E	E	E	E	E
Trespassing	E	E	H	L	E	H	E	E	H	E	E	E
Violent Total	E	E	E	E	E	L	H	E	E	E	E	L
Property Total	E	L	L	E	L	L	E	L	E	E	E	E
Total	E	E	E	E	L	L	L	L	L	E	E	L

8-month comparison: Springfield



Population (est. 2018):
154,562

Area: 33.1 square miles

Police officers: 448

**City center distance from
MGM:** 2.77 miles

MGM's host agency is the third largest city in Massachusetts and the fourth-largest in New England. Dense, urban, impoverished, and historically reporting a higher-than-average rate of crime and violence, Springfield is poised to see numerous changes from the MGM Springfield casino. The first of those—an additional 59 police officers—has already taken place (and is reflected in the total above).

MGM opened on 24 August and has averaged 10,000 to 15,000 visitors per day. It swiftly became Springfield's top hot spot for crimes, calls for service, and arrests, even considering the fact that the State Police take most of the reports. But not even a facility with as much activity as MGM can make much of a dent in a city with so much else going on, and on Figure 8, we see the influence of MGM on the total crime trend for the year is barely perceptible, even when we include crimes at MGM itself.

In the last report, we noted that certain crime categories had increased in the city post-MGM. With an additional four months to consider, most of those increases have smoothed out leaving kidnapping the only significantly increased crime. Many more categories, including some that one might expect to be affected negatively by the presence of a casino, decreased. There were some increases in call-for-service categories that would be expected to increase with extra visitors to the town.

We had hoped that the extra legitimate traffic in Springfield's downtown, plus the extra law enforcement presence, might help decrease street crime in the area. That may still happen, but it hasn't happened yet (see the later geographic analysis for more).

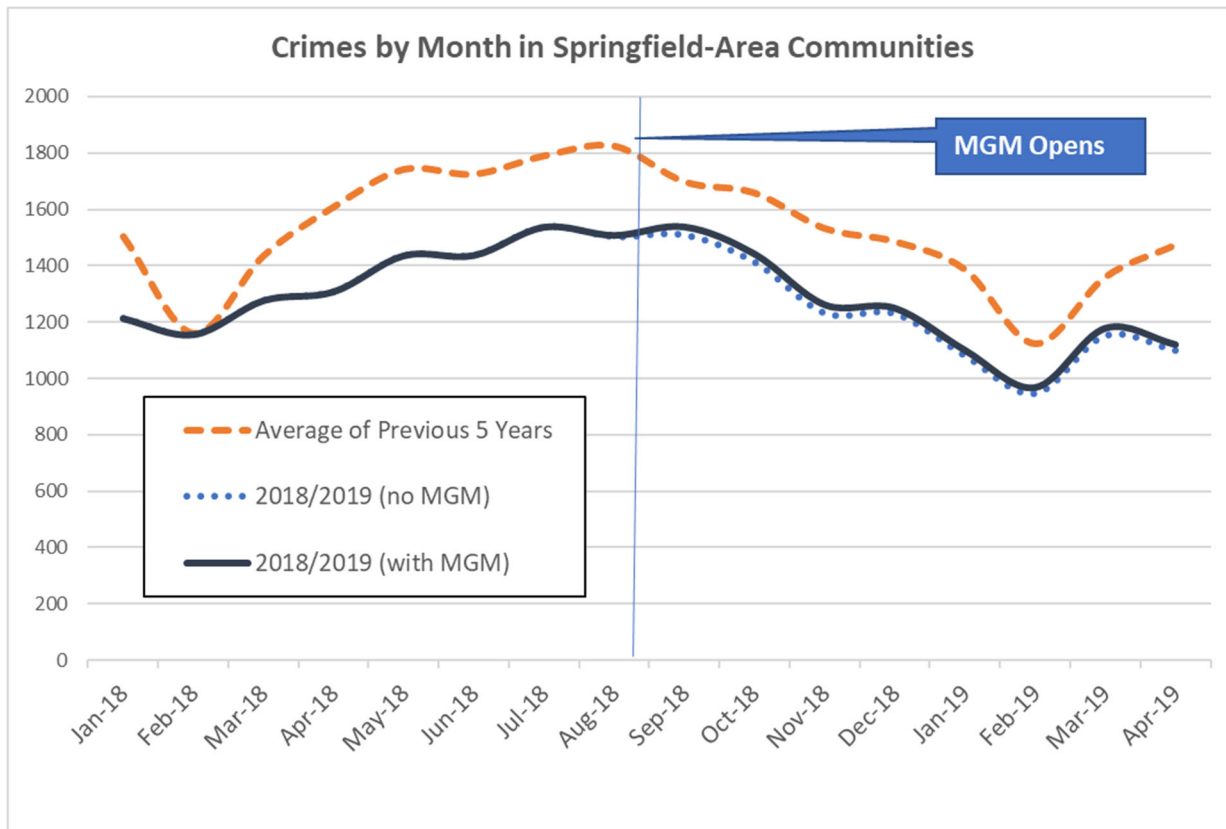


Figure 7: The opening of MGM is barely reflected in overall crime statistics, even in Springfield alone.

Crimes reported to Springfield, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Murder	10	-1	T	1–15	10	Expected
Sexual Assault	125	-9	T	43–157	117	Expected
Kidnapping	36	-1	T	28–38	43	High
Robbery	334	-27	T	177–360	249	Expected
Aggravated Assault	574	-26	T	410–603	525	Expected
Simple Assault	1956	-10	C	1893–2019	1854	Low
Threats	1172	-13	C	1099–1245	1027	Low
Arson	25	-3	C	9–41	17	Expected
Burglary	910	-163	T	293–707	514	Expected
Theft from Persons	34	-2	T	16–42	31	Expected
Purse-Snatching	6	-1	T	0–11	8	Expected
Shoplifting	197	36	T	240–350	237	Low
Theft from Building	434	4	C	277–591	444	Expected
Theft from Machine	7	4	T	4–31	8	Expected
Theft from Vehicle	500	-14	C	431–569	540	Expected

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Theft of MV Parts	162	53	T	120-512	187	Expected
Other Theft	1234	-560	T	0-537	429	Expected
Auto Theft	391	-35	T	220-402	272	Expected
Forgery	93	1	C	74-112	92	Expected
Fraud/Con Games	164	12	T	143-246	189	Expected
Credit Card Fraud	106	40	T	181-249	164	Low
Identity Theft	228	-51	T	0-208	136	Expected
Employee Theft	19	5	T	18-50	23	Expected
Extortion	9	3	T	2-27	26	Expected
Stolen Property	68	-5	T	38-69	66	Expected
Vandalism	1317	-24	T	1082-1496	1103	Expected
Drugs	368	7	C	273-463	289	Expected
Statutory Rape	9	-2	T	0-23	1	Expected
Pornography	15	2	T	8-28	24	Expected
Prostitution	21	-4	T	0-35	8	Expected
Weapons	233	17	T	227-327	263	Expected
Bad Checks	18	-4	T	0-18	8	Expected
Disorderly	197	-17	T	19-289	157	Expected
Drunk Driving	34	-2	C	25-43	22	Low
Drunkenness	3	-1	T	0-6	2	Expected
Family Offenses	134	78	T	104-569	280	Expected
Liquor Laws	30	4	T	21-65	30	Expected
Trespassing	211	46	T	253-424	261	Expected
Violent Total	4205	-86	T	3756-4290	3825	Expected
Property Total	5904	-699	T	3301-4877	4486	Expected
Total	11381	-662	T	8873-10608	9656	Expected

Kidnapping

Kidnapping can involve any number of scenarios in which one person abducts another or confines another. Although the category includes the rare stranger abduction, it more commonly consists of parental abductions or instances in which a domestic violence offender confines or restrains a victim. The latter scenario seems to make up the bulk of the kidnapping incidents in the last 8 months. 2018 showed a 5-year high for this offense, both before and after MGM opened, but 2019 so far has been normal. The Springfield Crime Analysis Unit has investigated each of the 2018 cases and finds no plausible link to MGM.

Selected calls for service reported to Springfield, 1 September-30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Abandoned Vehicle	247	49	T	361-518	475	Expected
Disabled Vehicle	494	8	C	399-589	597	High
Disturbance	6927	378	T	7260-9749	7917	Expected

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Domestic Dispute	6143	37	C	5847-6439	5887	Expected
Gunshots	554	-22	C	399-709	538	Expected
Medical	6872	101	C	6030-7714	8500	High
Psychological	1163	376	T	2094-3317	2347	Expected
Suspicious Activity	4548	134	T	4237-6046	4614	Expected
Traffic Collision	4322	140	T	3997-5677	5238	Expected

Disabled vehicles

This call-for-service increase is almost certainly related to extra traffic visiting the casino, particularly because the streets with the largest changes all ring the casino. These include State Street (+17 from the average), Hall of Fame Avenue (+11), East Columbus Avenue (+11), Main Street (+4), and Union Street (+4).

Medical aids

Springfield saw a sustained increase in medical aid calls throughout 2018 and 2019, ending the 8-month period with 1,600 more calls than its five-year average. Some individual addresses explain small portions of the increase, including the re-opened Union Station (+63), but in general the increase is spread across too many residential and business locations to credit even a small number of them for the spike. It may simply be reflective of a large number of extra people in the city.

Collisions reported to Springfield, 1 September–30 April

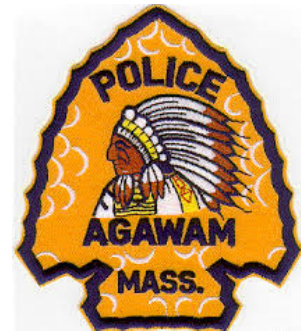
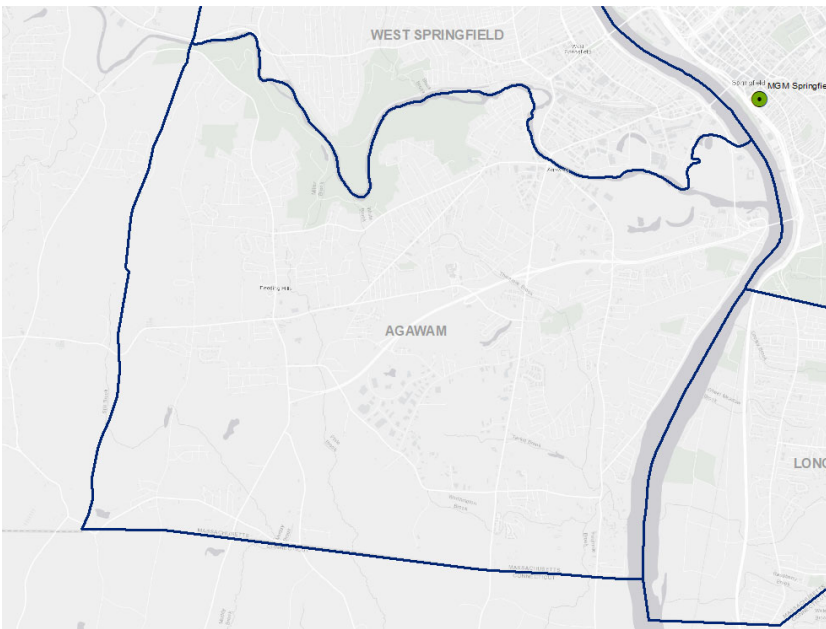
Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Vehicle in traffic	2044	104	T	2114-2794	2490	Expected
Parked vehicle	379	23	T	433-500	503	High
Pedestrian	107	3	C	84-130	114	Expected
Bicyclist	32	3	T	26-67	34	Expected
Animal	5	1	T	3-14	7	Expected
Fixed object	230	21	T	277-359	299	Expected
Curb/barrier	102	8	T	108-160	117	Expected
Rollover/Jackknife	8	0	C	5-11	5	Expected
Other/Unknown	50	-3	T	13-67	30	Expected
Total	2959	159	T	3209-3981	3599	Expected

A facility expected to draw several million visitors per year was naturally expected to have a traffic influence on the surrounding community. In Springfield's case, the local roads seem to have borne the extra burden well. Although total crashes did increase by about 100 over 2018, the total was consistent with the trend that Springfield was on whether the casino was built or not; the city has increased by an average of 199 collisions per year between 2011 and 2018.

"Parked vehicles" showed the only major increase from its established trend. Main Street had the largest increase in this category, suggesting that perhaps extra downtown traffic is to blame.

Springfield's accident totals clash a bit with Figure 3 (earlier in the report), which shows increases in collisions by street segment and highlights many of those segments directly around MGM. It's possible that MGM did have an influence on the number of accidents in its immediate vicinity while still not appreciably increasing overall accident totals. We'll do a more thorough crash analysis of the area when more data is available in the next report.

8-month comparison: Agawam



Population (est. 2018): 28,839

Area: 24.2 square miles

Police officers: 50

City center distance from MGM: 7.97 miles

Just across the river from the new casino, Agawam’s northeast corner practically touches MGM Springfield. There is some evidence that, like West Springfield, Agawam’s increase in traffic collisions in 2018 can be at least partly attributed to the extra traffic brought by MGM. For crime, however, the agency had little that suggested an MGM nexus. Increases in thefts from vehicles and pornography probably have nothing to do with the casino. The agency is one of several experiencing an increase in domestic violence, which has an uncertain casino connection.

Agawam already receives numerous visitors because of Six Flags New England, but the amusement park is only fully open during the late spring and summer months, a time period yet to be assessed.

Crimes reported to Agawam, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018- Apr 2019	Result
Murder	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Sexual Assault	9	0	C	5-13	8	Expected
Kidnapping	1	0	C	0-2	0	Expected
Robbery	5	1	T	5-14	6	Expected
Aggravated Assault	29	5	T	38-57	51	Expected
Simple Assault	84	11	T	104-143	156	High
Threats	26	5	T	27-67	48	Expected
Arson	1	0	C	0-2	0	Expected
Burglary	82	11	T	87-174	91	Expected
Theft from Persons	0	0	T	0-3	1	Expected
Purse-Snatching	1	0	C	0-2	2	Expected
Shoplifting	12	4	T	15-41	12	Low
Theft from Building	18	3	T	24-43	21	Low

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018- Apr 2019	Result
Theft from Machine	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Theft from Vehicle	5	-1	T	0-5	6	High
Theft of MV Parts	2	1	T	0-10	3	Expected
Other Theft	104	10	T	122-175	119	Low
Auto Theft	17	1	T	15-32	9	Low
Forgery	12	2	T	9-29	12	Expected
Fraud/Con Games	24	5	T	28-57	42	Expected
Credit Card Fraud	7	2	T	10-20	3	Low
Identity Theft	20	6	T	32-58	42	Expected
Employee Theft	1	0	C	0-3	0	Expected
Extortion	1	0	T	0-3	3	Expected
Stolen Property	9	1	T	8-23	9	Expected
Vandalism	65	8	T	69-120	113	Expected
Drugs	25	-4	T	0-30	21	Expected
Statutory Rape	5	1	T	4-15	3	Low
Pornography	2	1	T	3-6	7	High
Prostitution	0	0	T	0-1	0	Expected
Weapons	5	1	T	3-11	6	Expected
Bad Checks	3	0	T	1-8	7	Expected
Disorderly	22	-3	T	2-18	16	Expected
Drunk Driving	24	-3	T	0-21	29	High
Drunkenness	3	1	C	0-9	0	Expected
Family Offenses	16	2	C	0-65	0	Expected
Liquor Laws	9	-2	T	0-9	4	Expected
Trespassing	9	0	C	6-12	9	Expected
Violent Total	155	21	T	202-270	269	Expected
Property Total	382	53	T	526-807	488	Low
Total	765	63	T	653-1220	859	Expected

Simple Assault

Simple assaults have been on an upward trend in Agawam, starting at 43 (for this eight-month period) in 2011 and gaining about 11 per year to reach highs of over 100 in 2017 and 2018. But in 2019, it shot up to 156, about 32 more than expected even given the past trend. Incidents are evenly split between domestic and non-domestic assaults (based on crime code). About a third of the increase is represented by a nursing facility, but the rest are spread throughout the town. Note that domestic disputes (calls for service without violence) also increased during this period. We should have more information on this growing problem in the next report.

Thefts from vehicles

Agawam rarely reports this crime, so the September–April total of 6 is still unusually high for the town—the highest, in fact, since 2011. The increase is the result of a one-day spree at Six Flags on Saturday, 8 September 2018, in which three cars were burglarized between 12:30 and 17:30 and stole the owners’ wallets and purses. Such sprees have been seen in the past at the same location, in pairs or triplets, but this was the first in several years during these months. There may be a tangential MGM relation if MGM can be shown to have increased attendance at Six Flags.

Pornography

An unusual high of 5 pornography offenses were reported by Agawam in the last four months of 2018, plus another 2 in early 2019. Among them are three charges of “Distributing Obscene Matter” and one each of “Distributing Obscene Matter to a Minor” and “Possession of Child Pornography.” Among the five cases, only two offenders are listed: a 34-year-old West Springfield man and a 30-year-old Agawam man. The Agawam Police will have to report if they wish on any more details regarding this trend.

Drunk driving

Agawam was the only agency to report a significant increase in drunk driving arrests. The increase came entirely in February and April of 2019 between 10:00 PM and 1:00 AM, although not geographically concentrated. As alcohol-related crashes have not increased during the same period, and no other agencies are reporting similar increases, this trend is likely related to police practice.

Selected calls for service reported to Agawam, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018- Apr 2019	Result
Disabled Vehicle	230	12	T	181–351	362	High
Disorderly	245	4	C	209–281	269	Expected
Domestic Dispute	205	-10	T	93–218	233	High
General Service	711	46	T	690–1035	1166	High
Hunting	14	-1	C	8–20	9	Expected
Lost Property	10	2	T	8–21	29	High
Medical	1099	68	T	1059–1681	1394	Expected
Psychological	11	2	T	10–29	13	Expected
Suspicious Activity	805	31	T	742–1123	911	Expected
Traffic Collision	535	17	T	482–719	618	Expected
Traffic Complaint	236	4	C	199–273	308	High

Disabled vehicles

An increase in “disabled vehicle” calls can be a sign of extra traffic in a community, and here the pattern is consistent with extra traffic coming through Agawam from Connecticut. Springfield Street had 32 more incidents than average, South Westfield Street and 12 more. Together, these streets take travelers from the Connecticut border (in Agawam) to the West Springfield border, on the way to Memorial Bridge. Note that these streets are essentially the same as those affected by the increase in traffic complaints.

Domestic disputes

Domestic disputes—arguments and disturbances without necessarily including violence—rose throughout this period. Incidents are spread about town rather than concentrated at a few repeat addresses, suggesting a general increase in the problem that goes along with the assault increase.

General service

Calls in this category increased heavily during this period, but in general the category was high for the entire year and not just the eight months post-MGM. The police headquarters accounted for about one-third of the increase, and almost the entirety of the increase was concentrated in the early morning hours between 00:00 and 04:00. Unfortunately, there is little else within the data to explain this trend.

Traffic complaints

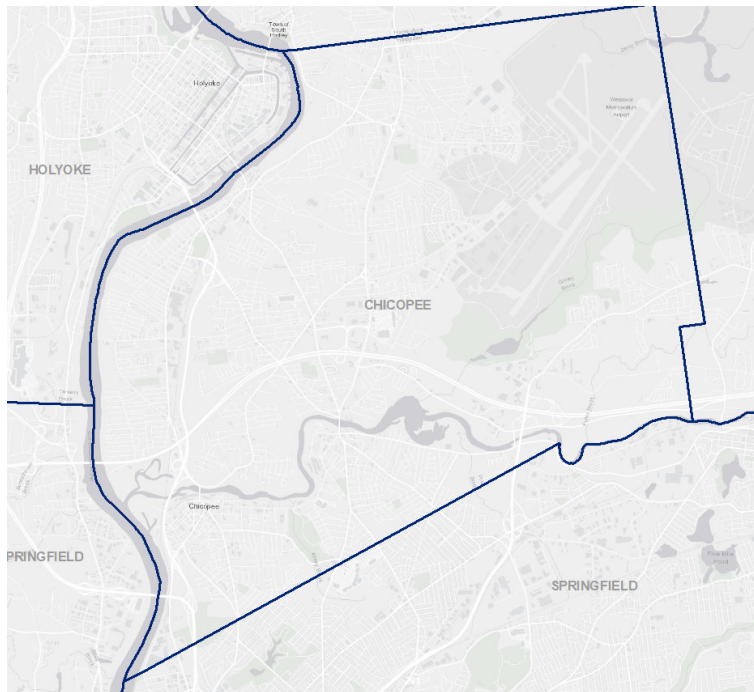
Traffic complaints are the second major category, after disabled vehicles, to increase for Agawam. Like the previous category, the bulk of the increase can be traced to Springfield Street (+23 from the average). Other streets with increases include Suffield Street (+9) and South Westfield Street (+7), which are also on plausible travel routes to MGM.

Collisions reported to Agawam, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018- Apr 2019	Result
Vehicle in traffic	244	4	C	205–283	321	High
Parked vehicle	32	2	T	27–50	68	High
Pedestrian	5	0	C	3–7	4	Expected
Bicyclist	2	0	C	0–5	0	Expected
Animal	4	0	C	1–7	7	Expected
Fixed object	37	3	T	32–60	66	High
Curb/barrier	20	1	T	15–31	32	High
Rollover/Jackknife	3	0	C	1–5	6	High
Other/Unknown	9	1	T	5–16	16	Expected
Total	356	11	T	310–461	520	High

Like nearby West Springfield, Agawam had a higher-than-expected collision total for the eight-months post-MGM, with the brunt of the increase seen on Springfield Street (+29 from average), Suffield Street (+21), the Route 57/5 Rotary (+12), Route 5 South (+11), North Westfield Street (+9), and Main Street (+9), all of which serve as major arteries through the town.

8-month comparison: Chicopee



Population (est. 2018): 56,255

Area: 23.9 square miles

Police officers: 134

City center distance from MGM:
5.52 miles

In some ways a northern extension of Springfield, Chicopee has long experienced higher-than-average crimes rates, although the city saw a significant reduction in crimes in the 2000s and has maintained that reduction through the 2010s. Prior to MGM opening, we hypothesized that MGM might see increases at businesses, restaurants, and hotels on travel routes to MGM, but so far such trends have not surfaced.

Crimes reported to Chicopee, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Murder	1	0	T	0–4	0	Expected
Sexual Assault	39	1	C	29–49	32	Expected
Kidnapping	9	1	T	6–26	7	Expected
Robbery	43	1	C	31–55	47	Expected
Aggravated Assault	106	4	T	89–148	140	Expected
Simple Assault	461	17	T	391–699	400	Expected
Threats	207	13	T	170–366	188	Expected
Arson	2	0	T	0–3	1	Expected
Burglary	263	-15	T	120–288	188	Expected
Theft from Persons	4	0	T	3–9	5	Expected
Purse-Snatching	5	1	T	2–13	10	Expected
Shoplifting	109	-2	C	89–129	121	Expected
Theft from Building	112	-3	T	78–133	45	Low
Theft from Machine	0	0	C	0–0	0	Expected

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Theft from Vehicle	89	9	T	48–222	30	Low
Theft of MV Parts	80	-8	T	17–91	11	Low
Other Theft	205	11	T	210–270	314	High
Auto Theft	79	3	T	61–134	54	Low
Forgery	31	-1	T	13–39	24	Expected
Fraud/Con Games	108	-1	C	83–133	91	Expected
Credit Card Fraud	15	-1	C	8–22	5	Low
Identity Theft	66	6	T	59–122	94	Expected
Employee Theft	7	0	C	3–11	2	Low
Extortion	1	0	C	0–3	3	Expected
Stolen Property	20	-1	C	12–28	13	Expected
Vandalism	308	-4	C	248–368	272	Expected
Drugs	65	-2	C	47–83	65	Expected
Statutory Rape	9	1	T	5–14	21	High
Pornography	7	1	T	3–23	11	Expected
Prostitution	1	0	C	0–3	0	Expected
Weapons	25	2	T	14–47	36	Expected
Bad Checks	8	0	T	2–10	3	Expected
Disorderly	54	-2	T	19–68	54	Expected
Drunk Driving	34	-1	C	26–42	51	High
Drunkenness	62	-6	T	9–63	55	Expected
Family Offenses	1	0	C	0–2	0	Expected
Liquor Laws	12	1	T	6–24	32	High
Trespassing	29	-2	T	6–30	34	High
Violent Total	865	37	T	755–1321	814	Expected
Property Total	1504	-6	T	1301–1707	1283	Low
Total	2642	169	T	2281–4089	2459	Expected

Other theft

Miscellaneous thefts began increasing in Chicopee starting in November 2018—about the same time that other theft categories started to decrease. The Walmart on Memorial Drive accounts for about one-third of the increase. Unfortunately, these facts suggest that the “increase” is simply greater use of the “other theft” code to record crimes that would be better recorded as shopliftings, thefts from persons, thefts from vehicles, and so forth. We would ask the agency to review its use of this code.

Statutory rape

The agency experienced a startling increase in this crime in the beginning of 2019, with 17 incidents recorded between January and April. Confidentiality requirements prohibit too much discussion of this category, but there is no logical relation between the crime and the presence of a casino and no complementary reports from other agencies.

Liquor Laws

Chicopee was the only agency to report a significant increase in this offense type. All but two of the offenses involved open containers of liquor in stopped vehicles, suggesting an increase in traffic enforcement in the fall of 2018 and winter of 2019 rather than a real increase in consumption of alcohol.

Trespassing

The increase is tied entirely to two addresses: the Walmart at 591 Memorial Drive and the Shell gas station at 95 West Street. In neither case is there any reason to think there is any MGM involvement.

Selected calls for service reported to Chicopee, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Abandoned Vehicle	32	0	C	21–43	63	High
Disabled Vehicle	290	19	T	203–539	332	Expected
Disturbance	1972	27	C	1773–2171	1473	Low
General Service	1442	101	T	1334–2444	1492	Expected
Medical	1105	121	T	1076–2148	1390	Expected
Overdose	54	24	T	66–237	125	Expected
Suspicious Activity	1107	75	T	1062–1840	1070	Expected
Traffic Collision	1554	89	T	1344–2560	1575	Expected
Traffic Complaint	1243	178	T	1363–2700	1334	Low

Abandoned Vehicle

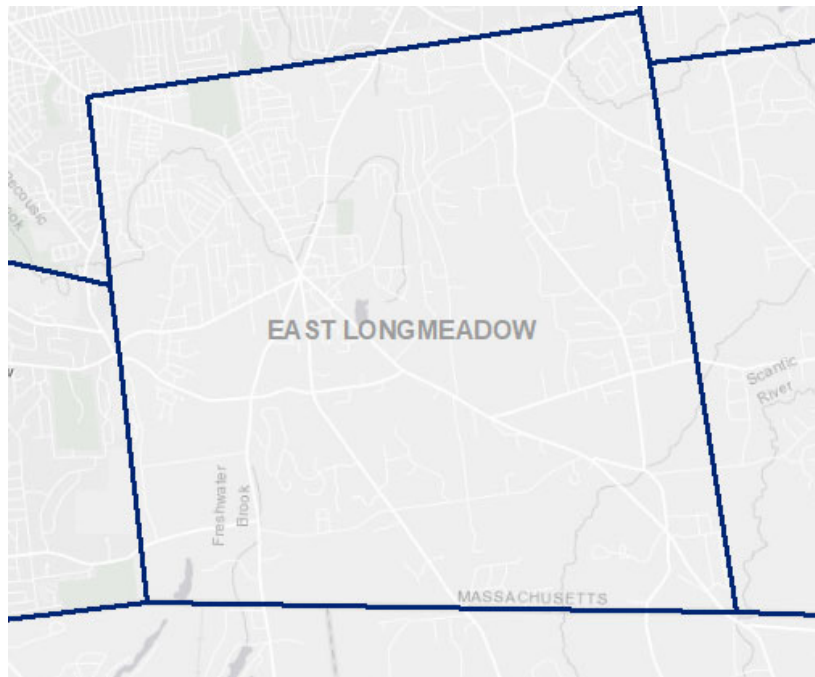
The agency saw an unusual spike in these calls in December and January, but not in a way that is spatially or logically related to MGM Springfield.

Collisions reported to Chicopee, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Vehicle in traffic	764	63	T	732–1364	772	Expected
Parked vehicle	224	9	C	160–288	254	Expected
Pedestrian	25	0	C	20–30	25	Expected
Bicyclist	8	0	C	3–13	8	Expected
Animal	5	1	T	4–18	10	Expected
Fixed object	80	7	T	87–130	89	Expected
Curb/barrier	51	2	C	31–71	51	Expected
Rollover/Jackknife	5	1	T	4–14	5	Expected
Other/Unknown	31	0	C	23–39	22	Low
Total	1193	84	T	1092–2034	1236	Expected

Chicopee’s collisions have been increasing steadily since 2012. Although the 2019 figure did not reverse this trend, it was well within the expected window for all categories, and unusually low for miscellaneous crashes. In the street-based analysis shown in Figure 7, Chicopee only had a couple of streets with higher-than average totals and none of them in an obvious “feed” route to MGM. Given the similar lack of an increase in call-for-service statistics, it seems that if Chicopee is experiencing higher traffic volume because of MGM, it is most likely not reflected on local roads.

8-month comparison: East Longmeadow



Population (est. 2018): 16,288

Area: 13.0 square miles

Police officers: 27

City center distance from MGM:
5.28 miles

As with most communities in this study, we did not see any major increases on travel routes through the town. However, we did see some thefts spill over the soft northern border that the community shares with Springfield; see below for an analysis of that pattern. An increase in domestic assaults seen in the last four months of 2018 did not continue into 2019. Most other calls for service and traffic collisions came in at expected volumes.

Crimes reported to East Longmeadow, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Murder	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Sexual Assault	4	0	C	0-9	3	Expected
Kidnapping	0	0	C	0-1	1	Expected
Robbery	2	0	C	1-3	3	Expected
Aggravated Assault	11	-1	C	5-17	15	Expected
Simple Assault	42	-3	T	3-50	41	Expected
Threats	37	-8	T	0-25	18	Expected
Arson	1	0	C	0-2	1	Expected
Burglary	31	-3	T	4-39	15	Expected
Theft from Persons	1	0	C	0-2	1	Expected
Purse-Snatching	1	0	C	0-3	2	Expected
Shoplifting	34	-2	T	9-43	31	Expected
Theft from Building	17	0	C	10-24	8	Low
Theft from Machine	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Theft from Vehicle	23	-4	T	0-24	29	High
Theft of MV Parts	5	-2	T	0-2	1	Expected

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Other Theft	66	-3	T	35-70	72	High
Auto Theft	7	0	C	3-11	9	Expected
Forgery	5	0	C	2-8	4	Expected
Fraud/Con Games	23	-2	T	6-23	19	Expected
Credit Card Fraud	6	0	C	4-8	4	Expected
Identity Theft	9	0	C	4-14	16	High
Employee Theft	2	0	C	0-4	3	Expected
Extortion	0	0	C	0-1	1	Expected
Stolen Property	6	-1	C	1-11	3	Expected
Vandalism	64	-9	T	4-53	35	Expected
Drugs	21	-3	T	0-36	10	Expected
Statutory Rape	2	0	T	0-7	6	Expected
Pornography	2	0	C	0-4	5	High
Prostitution	0	0	T	0-0	0	Expected
Weapons	4	0	C	1-7	7	Expected
Bad Checks	3	0	C	0-7	0	Expected
Disorderly	12	-2	T	0-9	6	Expected
Drunk Driving	19	1	C	13-25	17	Expected
Drunkenness	4	0	C	0-8	2	Expected
Family Offenses	1	0	C	0-2	1	Expected
Liquor Laws	7	0	C	4-10	1	Low
Trespassing	10	-1	C	5-15	4	Low
Violent Total	96	-12	T	0-91	81	Expected
Property Total	299	-24	T	118-274	254	Expected
Total	415	-35	T	164-467	394	Expected

Thefts from vehicles and other theft

In the four months after MGM Springfield opened, East Longmeadow saw an increase in thefts from vehicles from residential driveways, plus miscellaneous residential thefts (the data is unclear, but I suspect sheds, yards, open garages, anything short of a burglary), mostly but not universally at night, targeting primarily wallets and purses with cash and credit cards. Among the incidents were several one-night sprees in which multiple residences were hit on the same evening. The two crimes together amounted to about 46 cases in the last four months of 2018 in East Longmeadow, and the pattern also affected Longmeadow and Springfield.

The trend did not continue into 2019, but the lingering effects from 2018 kept East Longmeadow's statistics high for the eight-month period.

Identity theft

Identify theft increased quickly in East Longmeadow in January 2019 (this one month had half the incidents from the eight-month period). Data shows that the trend consists of local residents reporting their identities being used in other jurisdictions or online.

Pornography

The agency took four reports of child pornography during this period plus one report of distributing pornographic material to a minor. As with other communities reporting this increase, many of the incidents are at area schools and suggest teenagers engaged in an unfortunate selfie/SnapChat/"sexting" trend rather than anything connected with MGM.

Selected calls for service reported to East Longmeadow, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Disabled Vehicle	35	-2	C	23–47	2	Low
Disturbance	18	-1	C	8–28	7	Low
Domestic Dispute	51	17	T	63–169	125	Expected
General Service	830	-26	T	475–909	1012	High
Liquor	2	0	C	0–5	0	Expected
Lost Property	19	-3	T	0–17	3	Expected
Medical	1136	51	T	1300–1442	1080	Low
Psychological	4	2	T	8–17	0	Low
Suspicious Activity	603	-3	C	552–654	494	Low
Traffic Collision	367	-3	C	320–414	354	Expected
Traffic Complaint	2	-1	C	0–7	0	Expected

General service

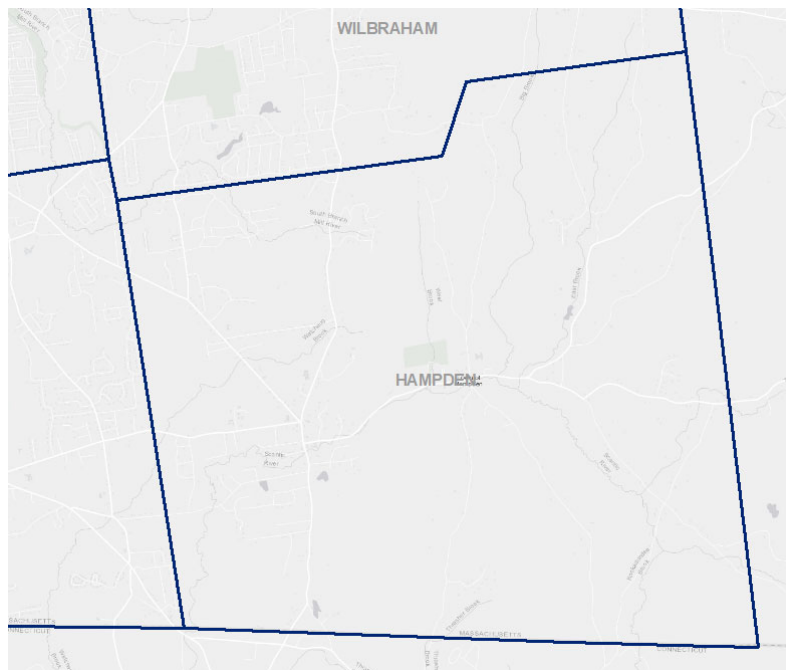
East Longmeadow's large increase in this category is made up of about 250 extra "assistance" calls spread all over town at all hours and days.

Collisions reported to East Longmeadow, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Vehicle in traffic	223	-1	C	190–256	218	Expected
Parked vehicle	51	-2	C	38–64	46	Expected
Pedestrian	4	0	C	2–6	4	Expected
Bicyclist	2	0	C	0–4	2	Expected
Animal	22	0	C	14–30	20	Expected
Fixed object	32	1	C	22–42	37	Expected
Curb/barrier	14	0	C	10–18	12	Expected
Rollover/Jackknife	2	0	C	1–3	7	High
Other/Unknown	19	-4	T	0–21	8	Expected
Total	370	-6	C	323–417	354	Expected

Collisions in East Longmeadow were on the lower end of normal for the study period, with the exception of the "rollover/jackknife" category, showed an unusually high (compared to the norm) total on weekdays, with most of the incidents on days of inclement weather. We'll continue to monitor this category, but the fact that it didn't increase elsewhere suggests that it's more likely a fluke than a new trend.

8-month comparison: Hampden



Population (est. 2018): 5,217

Area: 19.7 square miles

Police officers: 11

City center distance from MGM:
9.06 miles

The most geographically isolated of the 11 communities in this study (the town has no highways, major state routes, or PVRTA bus routes), it was always a long shot that this low-crime community would see much activity post-MGM. During the eight months after MGM opened, the agency saw expected volumes of violent crimes and set a 10-year low (at least) for both property crime and total crime. It had no significant increases in any crime category. The only calls for service to see significant increases were hunting-related calls and medical aids, and traffic collisions were normal in all categories.

Crimes reported to Hampden, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Murder	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Sexual Assault	0	0	C	0-1	0	Expected
Kidnapping	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Robbery	0	0	T	0-1	0	Expected
Aggravated Assault	1	0	T	0-4	1	Expected
Simple Assault	5	1	T	3-13	5	Expected
Threats	3	0	T	0-5	2	Expected
Arson	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Burglary	8	-1	T	0-14	2	Expected
Theft from Persons	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Purse-Snatching	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Shoplifting	0	0	C	0-1	0	Expected
Theft from Building	5	-1	T	0-7	3	Expected
Theft from Machine	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Theft from Vehicle	6	1	C	0-12	3	Expected
Theft of MV Parts	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Other Theft	15	0	C	8-22	4	Low
Auto Theft	3	1	T	0-11	2	Expected
Forgery	1	0	C	0-2	0	Expected
Fraud/Con Games	2	0	C	1-3	2	Expected
Credit Card Fraud	0	0	C	0-1	0	Expected
Identity Theft	2	0	C	0-4	4	Expected
Employee Theft	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Extortion	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Stolen Property	1	0	T	0-2	0	Expected
Vandalism	15	-1	T	0-21	12	Expected
Drugs	2	0	T	0-2	0	Expected
Statutory Rape	0	0	T	0-0	0	Expected
Pornography	0	0	C	0-1	0	Expected
Prostitution	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Weapons	1	0	C	0-3	1	Expected
Bad Checks	1	0	C	0-2	0	Expected
Disorderly	1	0	T	0-3	0	Expected
Drunk Driving	8	-1	T	0-11	5	Expected
Drunkenness	2	-1	T	0-2	1	Expected
Family Offenses	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Liquor Laws	5	0	C	2-8	3	Expected
Trespassing	3	0	C	0-7	1	Expected
Violent Total	10	0	C	5-15	8	Expected
Property Total	39	8	T	42-74	32	Low
Total	82	-1	C	66-98	51	Low

Selected calls for service reported to Hampden, 1 September-30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Abandoned Vehicle	1	0	C	0-2	1	Expected
Disabled Vehicle	27	-2	T	2-33	19	Expected
Disturbance	21	-2	T	0-34	13	Expected
Domestic Dispute	15	-1	C	9-21	13	Expected
General Service	502	11	T	446-665	476	Expected
Hunting	3	-1	T	0-4	5	High
Medical	199	0	C	172-226	235	High
Suspicious Activity	128	-5	T	61-153	102	Expected
Traffic Collision	59	2	T	53-85	51	Low
Traffic Complaint	6	0	C	2-10	4	Expected

Hunting

Hampden joins nearby Wilbraham in an increase in hunting-related complaints, heavily focused in December 2018. There is otherwise no time, day, or geographic concentration, nor any more hints in the CAD data about why such calls were unusually high last year. The increase was only in the last four months of the year; there were no complaints before September or after December.

Medical aids

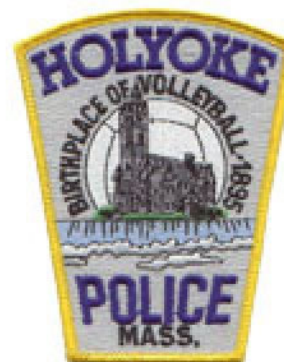
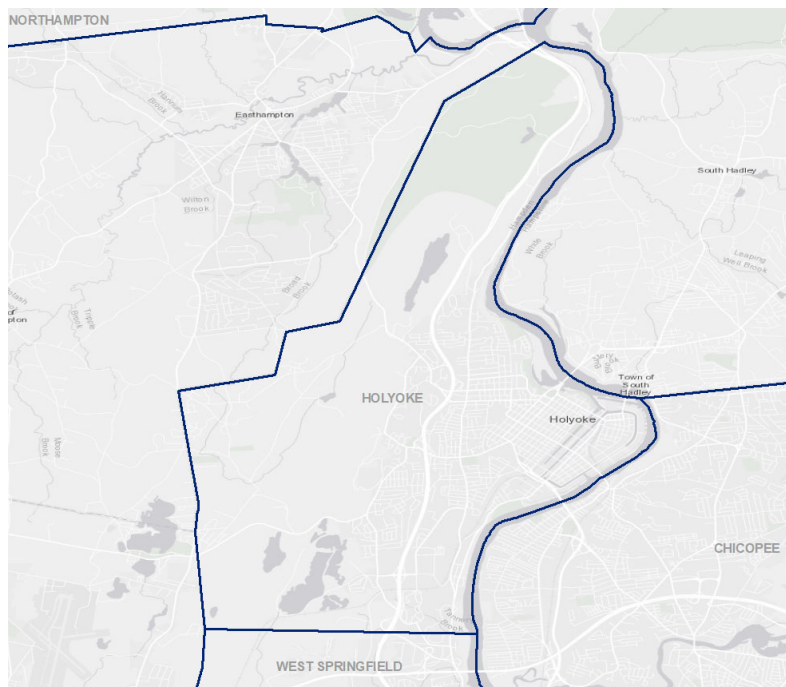
An increase in medical aid calls can often be the sign of extra people entering a community. However, in this case such an increase is uncorroborated with other call types. The increase seems driven by a handful of residences that had multiple calls in the first four months of 2019.

Collisions reported to Hampden, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018- Apr 2019	Result
Vehicle in traffic	13	1	T	12–20	12	Expected
Parked vehicle	4	0	C	3–5	4	Expected
Pedestrian	0	0	C	0–1	0	Expected
Bicyclist	1	0	T	0–1	1	Expected
Animal	11	2	T	4–33	9	Expected
Fixed object	11	1	T	9–21	11	Expected
Curb/barrier	4	0	T	0–7	1	Expected
Rollover/Jackknife	0	0	C	0–1	0	Expected
Other/Unknown	3	0	T	0–4	2	Expected
Total	47	2	T	43–73	40	Low

Hampden had no discernible increase in any collision type during the eight months post MGM. Totals for all categories were expected based on past trends, and tended toward the lower end of their ranges, and total collisions were below the expected range.

8-month comparison: Holyoke



Population (est. 2018): 40,451

Area: 22.8 square miles

Police officers: 119

City center distance from MGM:
7.97 miles

As one of the more removed jurisdictions from MGM, Holyoke didn't seem to feel much influence from the casino, and all of its crimes except weapons violations were either expected or low for the period. (In particular, the agency reported by far the lowest property crime total in at least 9 years.) Its calls for service were also average-to-low. Unfortunately, I could not obtain collision data from the agency in time for this report, but CAD calls for traffic collisions were normal.

Holyoke has a lot of bars, restaurants, hotels, convenience stores, and gas stations that might ultimately see an increase in activity from MGM patrons, but this has not been reflected in the statistics so far. We will continue to monitor.

Crimes reported to Holyoke, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Murder	2	0	C	1-3	0	Low
Sexual Assault	20	-1	C	14-26	24	Expected
Kidnapping	5	0	C	3-7	3	Expected
Robbery	60	0	C	46-74	31	Low
Aggravated Assault	166	3	T	147-222	146	Low
Simple Assault	514	-16	T	353-554	414	Expected
Threats	263	-5	T	205-286	220	Expected
Arson	7	-1	C	3-11	2	Low
Burglary	240	-17	T	146-205	131	Low
Theft from Persons	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Purse-Snatching	1	0	C	0-2	2	Expected

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018- Apr 2019	Result
Shoplifting	332	-22	T	144-336	286	Expected
Theft from Building	9	0	C	4-14	15	High
Theft from Machine	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Theft from Vehicle	136	-9	T	21-183	76	Expected
Theft of MV Parts	8	-3	T	0-10	2	Expected
Other Theft	760	-21	T	546-869	424	Low
Auto Theft	84	-4	C	54-114	70	Expected
Forgery	26	-2	T	0-36	23	Expected
Fraud/Con Games	6	0	C	4-8	40	High
Credit Card Fraud	33	1	T	26-51	30	Expected
Identity Theft	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Employee Theft	1	0	T	0-2	0	Expected
Extortion	1	0	C	0-3	1	Expected
Stolen Property	44	0	C	34-54	41	Expected
Vandalism	577	-43	T	290-531	342	Expected
Drugs	341	-9	C	259-423	301	Expected
Statutory Rape	0	0	C	0-0	3	Expected
Pornography	3	1	T	1-9	8	Expected
Prostitution	1	0	C	0-3	0	Expected
Weapons	51	1	C	40-62	73	High
Bad Checks	0	0	C	0-2	2	Expected
Disorderly	127	-8	T	61-130	99	Expected
Drunk Driving	31	-2	C	17-45	31	Expected
Drunkenness	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Family Offenses	1	0	C	0-3	1	Expected
Liquor Laws	4	-1	T	0-4	5	High
Trespassing	62	-27	T	0-60	49	Expected
Violent Total	1031	-19	T	850-1086	838	Low
Property Total	2266	-121	T	1543-2092	1485	Low
Total	3597	-152	T	3048-3518	2895	Low

Thefts from buildings

A slightly-high total in thefts from buildings downtown during the day shows no spatial or thematic connection to MGM.

Fraud/con games

Holyoke experienced a dramatic increase in this crime code in late 2018 and early 2019, with many of the incidents uncoded as such until after the 2019 report was completed (and thus unreported in that report). An analysis of charges shows that most of the incidents are actually credit card fraud, which should be reported under that category, but that simply shifts the increase to a different category. We are awaiting further information from the Holyoke Police to help explain this sudden spike.

Weapon violations

increase is made up of firearms offenses of all types; the charge of carrying ammunition without an FID card makes up about half of it. Another third consists of an increase in charges for carrying firearms without a license. Holyoke is some distance from MGM Springfield, and there is no spatial relation between the incidents and the casino. As statistics for this crime are heavily influenced by proactive police work and enforcement, the increase suggests a special operation or focus specific to Holyoke during this period, particularly in September of 2018.

Liquor laws

As with Chicopee, the increase seems to exclusively involve charges of open containers of alcohol in vehicles stopped during traffic enforcement.

Selected calls for service reported to Holyoke, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Abandoned Vehicle	66	-5	T	24-65	55	Expected
Disabled Vehicle	227	-2	C	184-270	215	Expected
Disturbance	2144	-51	T	1789-2126	1821	Expected
Domestic Dispute	238	-3	C	199-277	195	Low
General Service	902	-8	C	813-991	794	Low
Gunshots	79	-5	T	35-75	83	High
Liquor	62	-2	C	46-78	47	Expected
Lost Property	65	-4	T	29-77	31	Expected
Medical	1072	75	T	1071-1743	1087	Expected
Overdose	43	14	T	30-157	130	Expected
Psychological	119	28	T	28-401	375	Expected
Suspicious Activity	800	-8	C	680-920	584	Low
Traffic Collision	1395	30	T	1393-1581	1414	Expected
Traffic Complaint	143	0	C	109-177	86	Low
Vagrancy	222	31	T	281-357	255	Low

Gunshots

Gunshots reverted to totals seen earlier in the decade after extremely low years in 2017 and 2018.

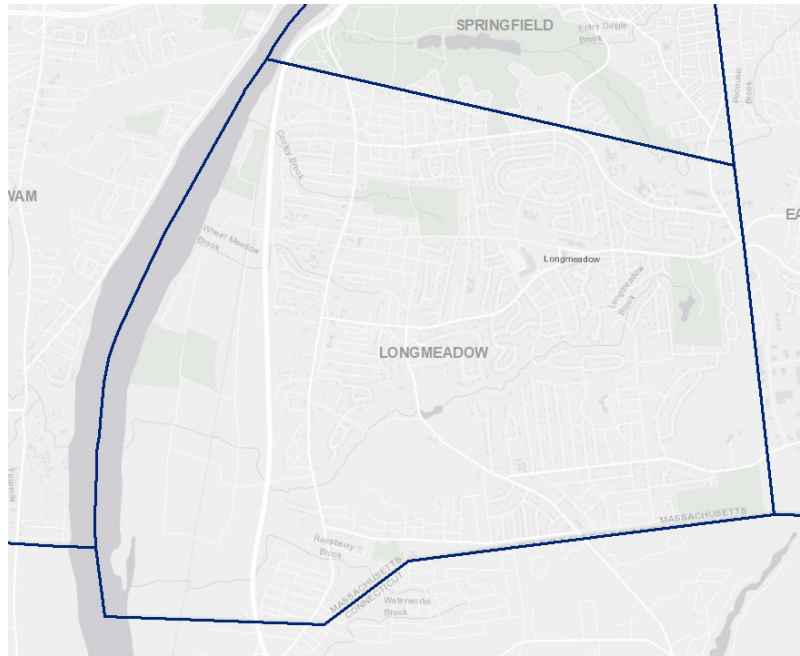
Collisions reported to Holyoke, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Vehicle in traffic	787	3	C	703-871	826	Expected
Parked vehicle	231	3	C	199-263	257	Expected
Pedestrian	23	1	T	17-41	19	Expected
Bicyclist	5	0	T	1-6	3	Expected
Animal	4	1	T	4-11	2	Low
Fixed object	50	3	T	49-80	48	Low
Curb/barrier	36	-1	T	18-42	44	High
Rollover/Jackknife	3	0	C	0-6	4	Expected
Other/Unknown	27	-2	T	0-36	19	Expected

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018- Apr 2019	Result
Total	1164	8	C	1051-1277	1222	Expected

Only collisions against curbs and barriers were higher than their expected value for Holyoke. There were several days of inclement weather that had two or more such collisions, but otherwise no patterns can be seen in this increase.

8-month comparison: Longmeadow



Population (est. 2018): 15,848

Area: 9.7 square miles

Police officers: 27

City center distance from MGM:
3.67 miles

Longmeadow is physically close to Springfield and MGM, and the northern part of the town has often seen a spillover of crime from Springfield’s summer neighborhoods. In the last four months of 2018, we saw a pattern of increased thefts from vehicles and residences within several northern Longmeadow neighborhoods, but this trend did not continue into 2019 and thus returned the town to “expected” territory for the 8-month period. (According to Longmeadow Police, the establishment of a Data-Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety (DDACTS) zone in the northern part of the city likely had a suppressive effect on that pattern.) Traffic collisions had also been high in the last four months of 2018 but not in 2019, bringing the total just barely into the “expected” range. Traffic related complaints, on the other hand, remained high.

Crimes reported to Longmeadow, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018- Apr 2019	Result
Murder	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Sexual Assault	2	1	T	1-7	4	Expected
Kidnapping	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Robbery	2	0	T	0-4	0	Expected
Aggravated Assault	3	0	C	0-6	3	Expected
Simple Assault	10	0	C	8-12	12	Expected
Threats	12	-2	T	0-11	10	Expected
Arson	0	0	C	0-1	0	Expected
Burglary	21	0	C	12-30	18	Expected
Theft from Persons	1	0	C	0-2	0	Expected
Purse-Snatching	1	0	C	0-2	0	Expected
Shoplifting	6	0	C	3-9	7	Expected
Theft from Building	20	1	C	10-30	13	Expected

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Theft from Machine	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Theft from Vehicle	22	-3	T	0-27	24	Expected
Theft of MV Parts	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Other Theft	37	-5	T	0-36	32	Expected
Auto Theft	4	0	C	0-8	7	Expected
Forgery	4	-1	T	0-5	2	Expected
Fraud/Con Games	15	1	C	7-23	13	Expected
Credit Card Fraud	4	0	C	1-7	1	Expected
Identity Theft	17	2	T	14-35	15	Expected
Employee Theft	1	0	T	0-2	0	Expected
Extortion	0	0	C	0-0	1	Expected
Stolen Property	3	0	T	1-7	1	Expected
Vandalism	33	-2	T	10-45	15	Expected
Drugs	4	0	C	3-5	2	Low
Statutory Rape	1	0	C	0-2	1	Expected
Pornography	1	0	C	0-2	1	Expected
Prostitution	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Weapons	1	0	C	0-2	2	Expected
Bad Checks	2	-1	T	0-2	0	Expected
Disorderly	1	0	C	0-2	1	Expected
Drunk Driving	14	-1	C	6-22	13	Expected
Drunkenness	1	0	C	0-3	0	Expected
Family Offenses	0	0	T	0-1	0	Expected
Liquor Laws	6	-1	C	2-10	1	Low
Trespassing	2	0	C	1-3	2	Expected
Violent Total	29	-1	T	19-28	29	High
Property Total	188	-8	T	109-204	149	Expected
Total	227	0	C	223-231	201	Low

Violent Crime

Total violent crime was slightly above the predicted norm in Longmeadow, although no individual category crossed the threshold. Both simple assaults and threats were at the upper ends of their normal ranges, with most incidents occurring at residences. This *might* portend an increase in domestic abuse, but the figure is only 1 incident above the expected threshold. It is worth continued monitoring.

Selected calls for service reported to Longmeadow, 1 September-30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Disabled Vehicle	80	-6	T	28-84	58	Expected
Disturbance	65	-1	C	49-81	52	Expected
Domestic Dispute	43	-1	C	31-55	37	Expected
General Service	565	13	T	577-671	573	Low
Medical	706	14	T	628-875	847	Expected

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Suspicious Activity	323	-9	T	231-352	252	Expected
Traffic Collision	268	-3	C	242-294	292	Expected
Traffic Complaint	91	2	C	73-109	111	High

Traffic complaints

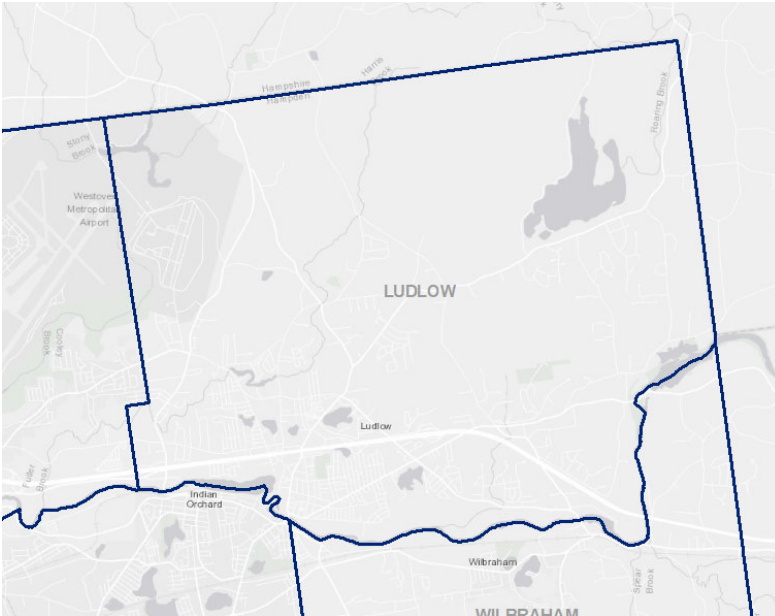
Longmeadow showed a slightly high value for erratic, improper, and annoying driving and parking behaviors, but with no particular geographic or temporal concentration. As noted in several of the other communities' profiles, this is a call type that almost inevitably increases with extra traffic in a community.

Collisions reported to Longmeadow, 1 September-30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Vehicle in traffic	167	-2	C	150-184	185	High
Parked vehicle	51	-2	T	33-50	54	High
Pedestrian	1	0	C	0-2	1	Expected
Bicyclist	2	0	C	1-3	1	Expected
Animal	14	2	T	7-33	19	Expected
Fixed object	19	0	C	15-23	18	Expected
Curb/barrier	7	-1	T	0-11	10	Expected
Rollover/Jackknife	0	0	C	0-0	1	High
Other/Unknown	7	0	C	4-10	6	Expected
Total	267	-4	T	207-287	295	High

Longmeadow had a modest increase in crashes involving vehicles in traffic and parked vehicles. The brunt of the increase is concentrated in the northeast corner of the city, at the intersections of Dwight Road, Converse Street, and Williams Street. Although this area could logically be connected with more local traffic going to MGM, a lack of similar increases at other locations along the same routes puts the ultimate conclusion in doubt.

8-month comparison: Ludlow



Population (est. 2018): 21,529

Area: 28.2 square miles

Police officers: 40

City center distance from MGM:
9.55 miles

A largely residential community, Ludlow showed no increases in crime along the travel routes to MGM that we hypothesized might see greater activity. Nor did it see any changes in traffic collisions. It did, however, see a near-immediate increase in domestic violence (simple assaults) and domestic disputes, a trend that also affected several other communities in this study. It is too soon to say whether this trend is related to MGM Springfield: answering that question will have to involve a more thorough analysis of the full reports. There is also some evidence of increased activity at the town's one hotel, the Holiday Inn Express, that will be explored fully in the one-year report.

Crimes reported to Ludlow, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Murder	0	0	T	0–2	0	Expected
Sexual Assault	2	0	C	0–5	0	Expected
Kidnapping	1	0	C	0–2	2	Expected
Robbery	4	-1	T	0–7	0	Expected
Aggravated Assault	14	3	T	21–35	22	Expected
Simple Assault	41	2	C	26–56	58	High
Threats	28	-2	C	17–39	19	Expected
Arson	0	0	C	0–1	1	Expected
Burglary	45	-2	C	25–65	19	Low
Theft from Persons	1	0	T	0–3	0	Expected
Purse-Snatching	1	0	C	0–2	0	Expected
Shoplifting	19	0	C	4–34	16	Expected
Theft from Building	28	-1	C	16–40	5	Low
Theft from Machine	0	0	C	0–0	0	Expected

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Theft from Vehicle	23	-1	C	5-41	12	Expected
Theft of MV Parts	0	0	T	0-2	1	Expected
Other Theft	78	-4	T	37-91	42	Expected
Auto Theft	12	1	T	8-28	4	Low
Forgery	10	0	C	7-13	3	Low
Fraud/Con Games	19	3	T	22-41	15	Low
Credit Card Fraud	7	1	T	5-22	0	Low
Identity Theft	17	2	T	15-37	11	Low
Employee Theft	2	0	C	0-4	0	Expected
Extortion	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Stolen Property	5	0	C	1-9	3	Expected
Vandalism	81	-4	T	51-82	55	Expected
Drugs	26	1	T	20-48	16	Low
Statutory Rape	1	0	C	0-3	0	Expected
Pornography	1	0	C	0-3	1	Expected
Prostitution	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Weapons	5	1	T	4-14	8	Expected
Bad Checks	3	0	C	0-6	0	Expected
Disorderly	12	1	C	7-17	2	Low
Drunk Driving	27	1	T	23-45	24	Expected
Drunkenness	7	-1	T	0-6	3	Expected
Family Offenses	0	0	C	0-1	0	Expected
Liquor Laws	8	1	T	6-20	6	Expected
Trespassing	7	0	C	2-12	4	Expected
Violent Total	91	3	T	68-141	101	Expected
Property Total	349	-5	T	311-387	187	Low
Total	529	8	C	484-574	352	Low

Simple assault

Ludlow saw a spike in domestic simple assaults (assaults without dangerous weapons and without serious injury) in the final four months of the year. As with other communities that saw assault increases, Ludlow's did not continue into 2019, although it was high enough in 2018 that it elevated the entire eight-month period. The events are spread out over the town and show no particular geographic or temporal concentrations. As with the other communities, a full review of narratives will be necessary to fully understand this trend if it comes back.

Selected calls for service reported to Ludlow, 1 September-30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Abandoned Vehicle	5	0	C	3-7	12	High
Disabled Vehicle	118	-1	C	93-143	107	Expected
Disturbance	563	-40	T	263-540	407	Expected
Domestic Dispute	101	0	C	92-110	139	High

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
General Service	584	7	C	480-688	683	Expected
Lost Property	3	0	C	1-5	5	Expected
Medical	1113	44	T	1255-1332	1262	Expected
Psychological	4	0	C	1-7	3	Expected
Suspicious Activity	369	30	T	414-593	371	Low
Traffic Collision	376	8	T	346-468	397	Expected
Traffic Complaint	26	8	T	22-83	113	High
Vagrancy	1	0	C	0-2	0	Expected

Abandoned vehicles

The total isn't particularly high compared to other communities, but the 12 "abandoned vehicle" incidents reported by Ludlow in the eight months post-MGM are high for the community. Most incidents occurred between November and December, but other than a pair of them at 12 Center Street 12 days apart in December, there's no geographic concentration. Nothing else can be determined from available data. A lack of similar incidents in other communities makes an MGM connection unlikely, particularly where the increase did not continue into 2019.

Domestic disputes

Ludlow's increase in domestic dispute calls for service during this period mirrors its increase in domestic-related simple assaults. As with the assaults, this is a trend that did not begin until after September, although it's hard to see why such an immediate increase would be tied to the casino.

Traffic complaints

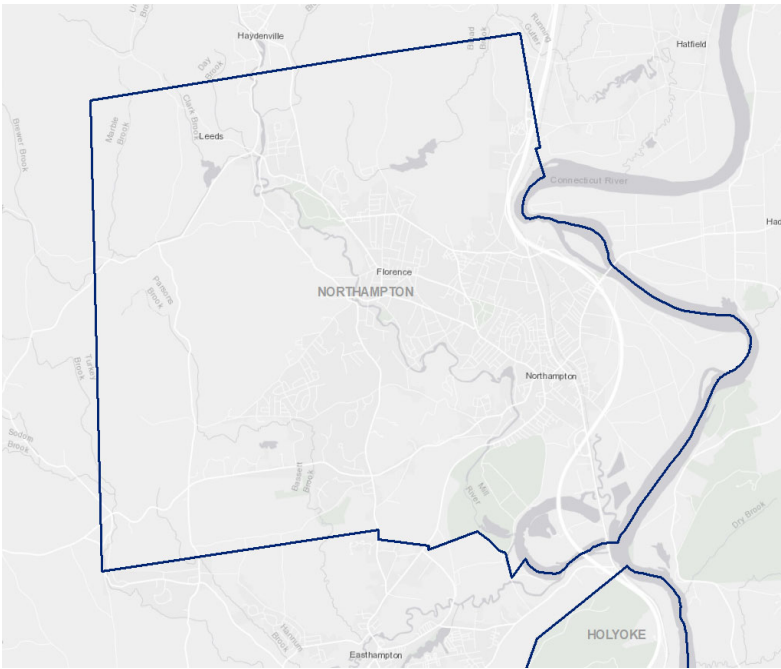
Complaints of "erratic operation" increased in Ludlow during this period, primarily on Center Street, East Street, Miller Street, and West Street on weekday evenings. However, the agency did not start using this code until 2016, making average and predictive volumes difficult to calculate.

Collisions reported to Ludlow, 1 September-30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Vehicle in traffic	223	11	T	205-337	242	Expected
Parked vehicle	55	3	T	49-83	65	Expected
Pedestrian	5	-1	T	0-9	2	Expected
Bicyclist	1	0	C	0-2	2	Expected
Animal	7	1	T	6-14	13	Expected
Fixed object	42	3	T	42-68	48	Expected
Curb/barrier	21	1	T	19-31	26	Expected
Rollover/Jackknife	3	0	C	1-5	4	Expected
Other/Unknown	21	-1	T	9-24	25	High
Total	378	18	T	383-523	427	Expected

Ludlow's traffic collisions increased steadily from 2010 to 2018, so it was nice to see that 2019 reversed rather than continue the trend. No category outperformed its expected window for this period except for the relatively useless "other/unknown" category.

8-month comparison: Northampton



Population (est. 2018): 28,458

Area: 35.8 square miles

Police officers: 63

City center distance from MGM:
16.70 miles

As the farthest community from MGM in this study, if Northampton was likely to have an increase in crimes or calls because of MGM, it would most likely be reflected in its few hotels, services near its highway exits, and perhaps a general increase in the population visiting its arts community. So far, it does not appear that these trends have occurred. Total crime was low for the agency this period, though there were increases in sexual assault, auto theft, family offenses, and trespassing. A pattern of bad checks and forged checks seen in the final months of 2018 did not continue into 2019.

Crimes reported to Northampton, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Murder	0	0	C	0–1	1	Expected
Sexual Assault	24	0	C	18–30	31	High
Kidnapping	3	0	T	0–9	6	Expected
Robbery	10	0	C	4–16	5	Expected
Aggravated Assault	57	4	T	64–86	59	Low
Simple Assault	189	-7	T	135–197	141	Expected
Threats	45	-3	T	22–43	32	Expected
Arson	2	0	C	0–5	3	Expected
Burglary	75	-10	T	15–53	49	Expected
Theft from Persons	2	0	C	1–3	0	Low
Purse-Snatching	1	0	C	0–2	1	Expected
Shoplifting	89	6	T	69–161	87	Expected
Theft from Building	142	-14	T	43–133	81	Expected

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Theft from Machine	1	0	T	0-2	2	Expected
Theft from Vehicle	45	-5	T	0-62	25	Expected
Theft of MV Parts	17	-4	T	0-17	8	Expected
Other Theft	71	-2	C	54-88	45	Low
Auto Theft	14	-2	T	0-13	19	High
Forgery	20	-1	C	10-30	17	Expected
Fraud/Con Games	34	1	C	26-42	39	Expected
Credit Card Fraud	11	0	C	6-16	6	Expected
Identity Theft	31	-2	T	4-42	14	Expected
Employee Theft	2	0	C	0-7	0	Expected
Extortion	0	0	T	0-1	1	Expected
Stolen Property	10	-1	C	5-15	5	Expected
Vandalism	138	-12	T	53-125	85	Expected
Drugs	63	-5	T	5-83	30	Expected
Statutory Rape	3	0	C	1-5	4	Expected
Pornography	4	1	T	3-11	6	Expected
Prostitution	0	0	C	0-1	0	Expected
Weapons	7	0	C	1-13	5	Expected
Bad Checks	4	0	C	1-7	6	Expected
Disorderly	43	-1	C	32-54	27	Low
Drunk Driving	81	5	T	57-159	55	Low
Drunkenness	105	-15	T	0-103	60	Expected
Family Offenses	1	0	C	0-2	5	High
Liquor Laws	27	-4	T	0-27	15	Expected
Trespassing	32	-2	T	2-39	43	High
Violent Total	328	-5	T	272-356	275	Expected
Property Total	707	-47	T	424-624	487	Expected
Total	1277	-47	T	1060-1312	1018	Low

Sexual assault

Northampton topped its expected range for sexual assault by one incident. The incidents are a mix of rapes and indecent assault and battery with adult victims, but nothing more can be determined from the supplied data.

Auto theft

Northampton was hit with a modest increase in auto theft during this period, centered east of downtown along Route 5. A lack of corroborative increases in other communities (the crime was significantly low for the region) suggests that the trend is unrelated to MGM.

Family offenses

All five incidents occurred after 10 March 2019, all at various residences in the town. The agency has hardly ever used the code in the past (only 13 times between 2011 and 2018), suggesting the increase is more to do with a change in coding practice.

Trespassing

A high number in a somewhat erratic category, Northampton's trespassing increase in the last 8 months is localized in the downtown area, primarily on Main Street. It would have no connection to MGM unless it can be shown that MGM has caused a general increase in visitors to the town.

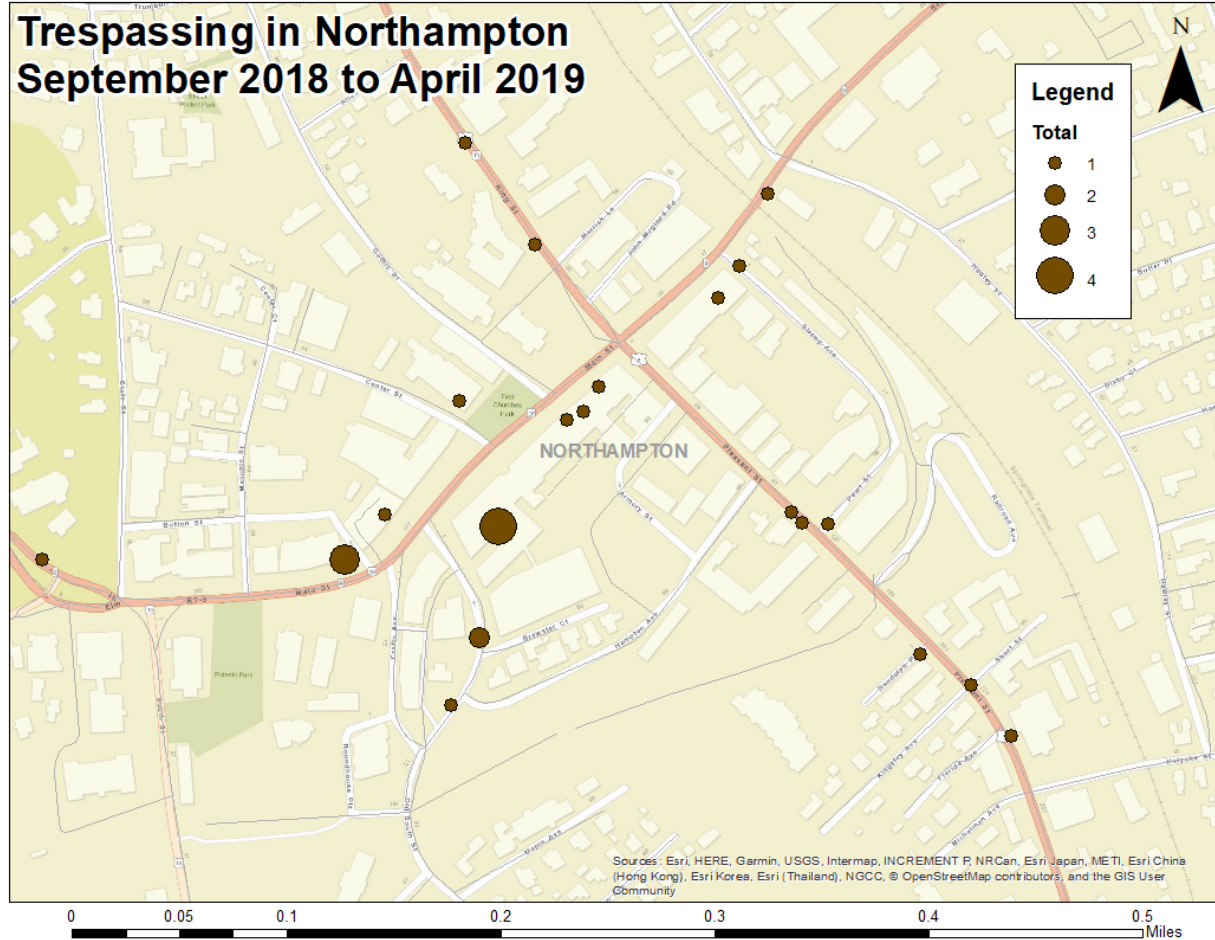


Figure 8: Northampton's trespassing increase is highly localized to the downtown area.

Selected calls for service reported to Northampton, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Abandoned Vehicle	14	-1	T	1–18	4	Expected
Disabled Vehicle	213	-7	T	121–241	215	Expected
Disturbance	1052	-6	C	941–1163	871	Low
General Service	566	11	T	513–702	612	Expected
Liquor	216	-8	T	127–240	186	Expected
Lost Property	282	3	C	256–308	246	Low
Medical	1076	59	T	1110–1539	1216	Expected
Overdose	15	5	T	22–52	34	Expected
Psychological	118	-44	T	0–139	8	Expected

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Suspicious Activity	1288	-116	T	372-1258	889	Expected
Traffic Collision	889	2	C	817-961	885	Expected
Traffic Complaint	590	-5	C	545-635	538	Low
Vagrancy	12	5	T	15-50	11	Low

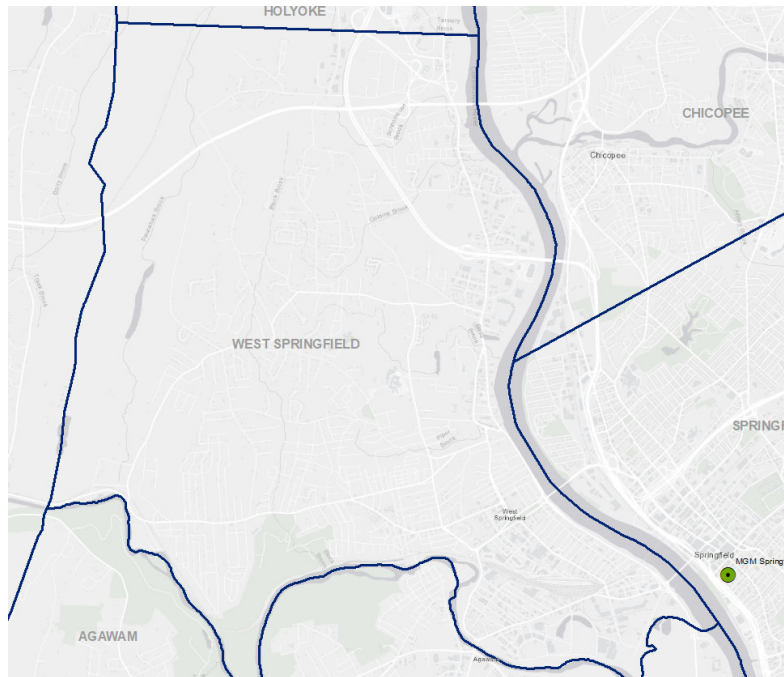
Increases in disabled vehicles and general service calls seen in late 2018 did not continue into 2019, resulting in no unusually "high" incident types for the overall 8-month period.

Collisions reported to Northampton, 1 September-30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Vehicle in traffic	274	-5	T	215-288	254	Expected
Parked vehicle	36	-3	T	7-38	31	Expected
Pedestrian	11	-1	T	0-15	8	Expected
Bicyclist	7	-1	T	0-10	4	Expected
Animal	12	1	T	7-23	25	High
Fixed object	32	1	C	21-43	20	Low
Curb/barrier	17	1	C	11-23	7	Low
Rollover/Jackknife	2	0	C	0-4	2	Expected
Other/Unknown	9	0	C	8-10	9	Expected
Total	399	-7	T	334-411	360	Expected

The only cogent category to see an increase in traffic collisions in Northampton was animal-related crashes, which showed no spatial or temporal concentration. Overall crashes remained nominal in the city.

8-month comparison: West Springfield



Population (est. 2018): 28,747

Area: 17.5 square miles

Police officers: 89

City center distance from MGM:
3.83 miles

With a large hotel cluster directly across the river from MGM Springfield, it seemed inevitable that West Springfield would see an increase in activity at hotels specifically. Eight months later, the hotels may have more patrons, but their presence isn't being reflected in any additional crime. Hotel crime in the city is down from 2016 and 2017, and about average for the last 7 years.

In general, crime is expected or low in the city. A pattern of purse snatchings identified in the last report did not continue, and many other crimes that seemed to have increased initially regressed to the mean over time. The only persistent increase so far have been in traffic collisions and "suspicious activity" calls, both of which could be plausibly related to extra traffic through the community.

Crimes reported to West Springfield, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Murder	1	0	T	0–5	0	Expected
Sexual Assault	18	2	T	15–33	25	Expected
Kidnapping	3	0	T	0–9	4	Expected
Robbery	21	-1	T	10–26	10	Expected
Aggravated Assault	72	4	T	75–102	70	Low
Simple Assault	149	-15	T	36–136	117	Expected
Threats	48	-4	T	9–57	44	Expected
Arson	3	0	C	0–6	3	Expected
Burglary	125	-13	T	20–125	91	Expected
Theft from Persons	5	0	C	2–8	4	Expected

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Purse-Snatching	6	-1	T	0-7	7	Expected
Shoplifting	200	9	T	161-313	228	Expected
Theft from Building	91	-3	C	69-113	59	Low
Theft from Machine	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Theft from Vehicle	83	-6	T	3-113	56	Expected
Theft of MV Parts	1	-1	T	0-1	1	Expected
Other Theft	322	-10	T	204-366	241	Expected
Auto Theft	54	-4	T	15-63	40	Expected
Forgery	22	0	T	20-28	19	Low
Fraud/Con Games	49	0	C	37-61	74	High
Credit Card Fraud	11	0	C	6-16	9	Expected
Identity Theft	32	1	T	25-48	42	Expected
Employee Theft	6	1	T	5-15	3	Low
Extortion	1	0	T	0-0	0	Expected
Stolen Property	21	-2	T	6-21	22	High
Vandalism	214	-15	T	111-193	153	Expected
Drugs	73	-6	T	12-75	90	High
Statutory Rape	4	0	C	2-6	3	Expected
Pornography	3	0	C	0-6	6	Expected
Prostitution	1	0	C	0-3	0	Expected
Weapons	7	0	C	3-11	10	Expected
Bad Checks	7	-1	T	0-8	1	Expected
Disorderly	21	-1	C	13-29	18	Expected
Drunk Driving	22	-4	T	0-25	19	Expected
Drunkenness	1	-1	T	0-4	1	Expected
Family Offenses	3	0	C	1-5	3	Expected
Liquor Laws	6	-1	T	0-5	4	Expected
Trespassing	18	-2	T	0-30	19	Expected
Violent Total	312	-14	T	189-323	270	Expected
Property Total	1244	-43	T	911-1241	1052	Expected
Total	1607	-46	T	1215-1769	1496	Expected

Fraud/con games

Very high totals for this category in West Springfield were subjected to a more thorough review of individual cases with the West Springfield Police. The analysis showed that about one-third of the cases were mis-coded credit card frauds and the rest were an odd miscellany of swindles that showed no particular patterns. There is a potential logical tie between this type of crime and a casino, although no other agency reported a similar increase during this period. In the next report, we will review a larger number of samples from different agencies.

Stolen Property

Arrests and other incidents for "receiving stolen property" increased significantly for West Springfield starting in October 2018. There do not seem to be any connections among the incidents nor any connection between the listed offenders and MGM.

Drug Offenses

Normal throughout 2018, drug offenses suddenly increased in West Springfield during the first four months of 2019, with most of the increase seen in the “distribution” category rather than simple possession. More than half of the incidents of distribution involve a Class A drug, which includes heroin, morphine, and some designer drugs. The West Springfield Police Department reports an expansion of its drug investigation unit, which both explains the increase and the lack of a similar increase in other agencies.

Selected calls for service reported to West Springfield, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Disturbance	1237	-65	T	722–1183	1153	Expected
Domestic Dispute	225	36	T	254–485	378	Expected
General Service	495	-44	T	131–486	414	Expected
Suspicious Activity	776	0	C	702–850	897	High
Traffic Collision	1132	-13	C	1022–1242	1229	Expected
Traffic Complaint	582	4	C	446–718	708	Expected

Suspicious Activity

At the end of the four-month report, both disturbances and suspicious activity had increased particularly at businesses and streets just over the two bridges from Springfield, particularly late at night, which might have been evidence of spillover from MGM. In the subsequent four months, disturbance calls decreased but suspicious activity remained high at businesses on Memorial Avenue, Park Street, and Riverdale Street (see Figure 10). In addition to this spatial relation, calls have increased generally at gas stations throughout the town. Anecdotal evidence suggests that many of these calls are related to panhandlers in the area.

Collisions reported to West Springfield, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Vehicle in traffic	353	-1	C	318–388	427	High
Parked vehicle	41	0	C	29–53	69	High
Pedestrian	14	0	C	10–18	17	Expected
Bicyclist	3	0	C	0–6	1	Expected
Animal	3	0	C	1–5	7	High
Fixed object	39	-1	T	22–43	51	High
Curb/barrier	34	-1	T	20–39	31	Expected
Rollover/Jackknife	1	0	C	0–2	2	Expected
Other/Unknown	15	-1	T	4–17	17	Expected
Total	504	-5	C	450–558	622	High

West Springfield reported high traffic collision totals in 2019, and like the calls for service, much of the increase is on the east side of the city where it could be influenced by MGM. Riverdale Street and Memorial Avenue bear the brunt of the increase. Both pass through heavily-trafficked shopping areas and feed into direct routes to MGM.

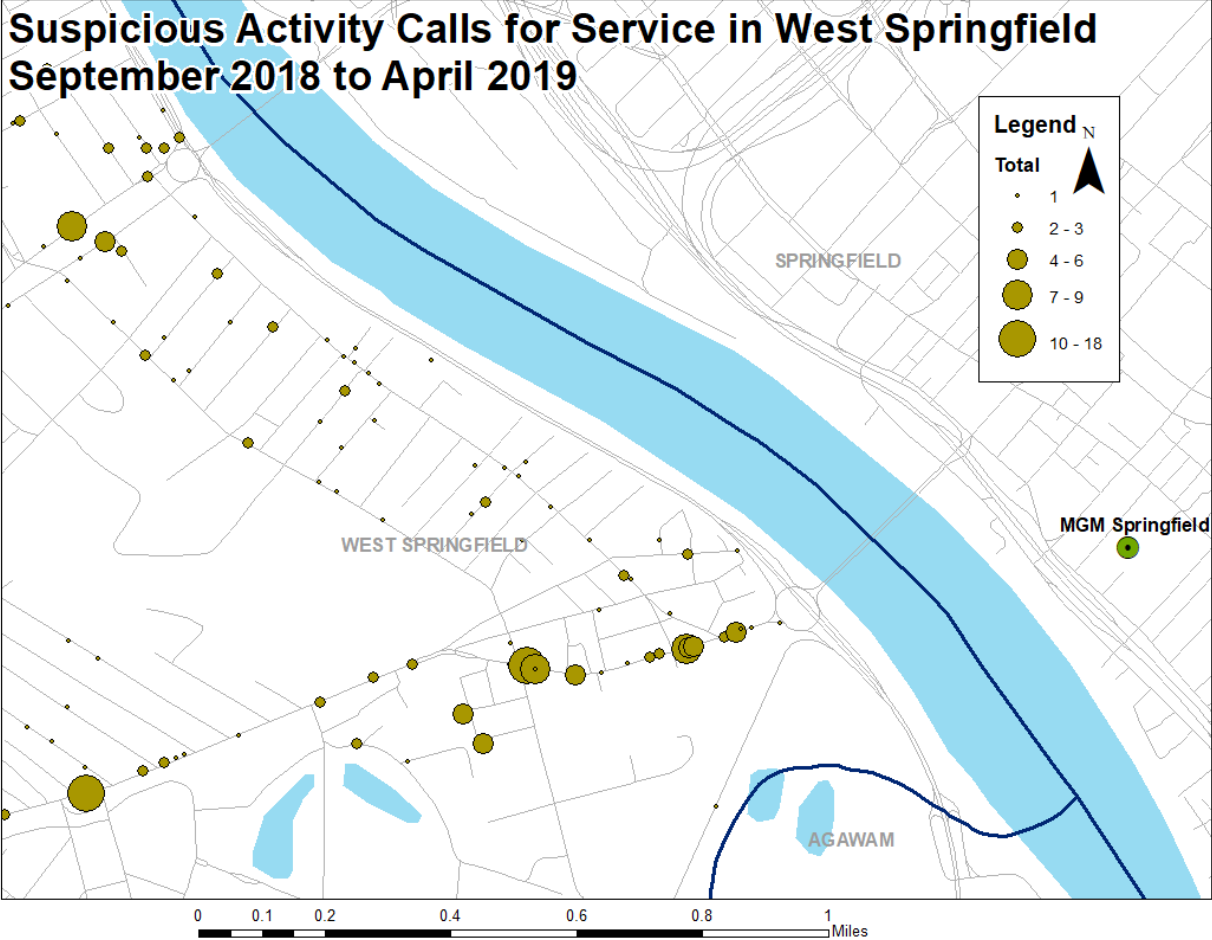
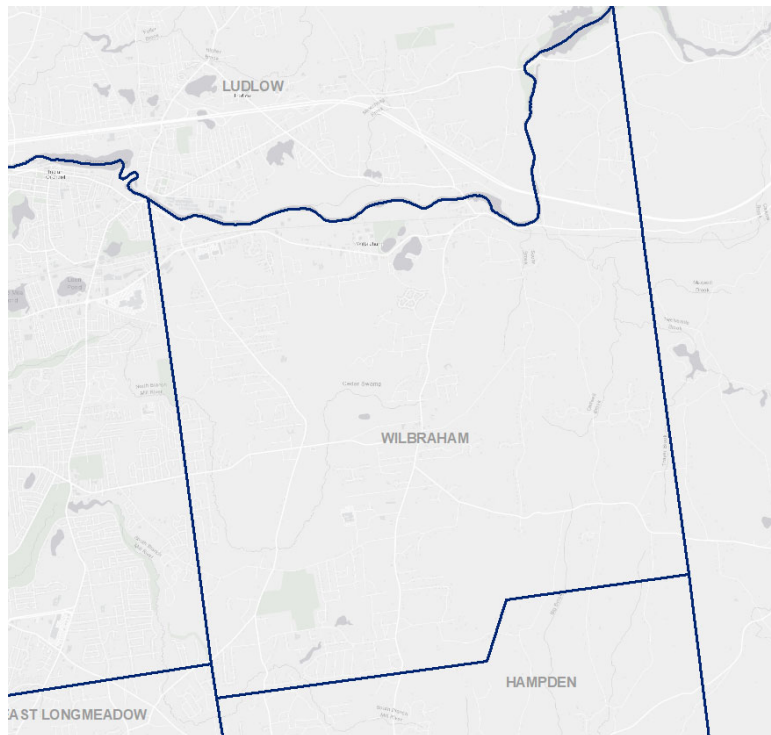


Figure 9: "Suspicious Activity" calls for 2018-2019 show an increase at locations just over the bridges from MGM Springfield.

8-month comparison: Wilbraham



Population (est. 2018): 14,749

Area: 22.4 square miles

Police officers: 27

City center distance from MGM:
8.36 miles

Wilbraham is physically close to Springfield but lacks significant travel routes to and from MGM Springfield. There is no evidence of an increase in retail crimes along Route 20, which was our primary concern at the outset. Instead, the agency experienced total crime and property crime within expected parameters, with a few notable increases discussed below. For calls for service, only hunting-related calls and general service calls increased, neither with a logical casino nexus. Crashes were close to average volumes.

Crimes reported to Wilbraham, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018- Apr 2019	Result
Murder	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Sexual Assault	4	0	C	1-7	9	High
Kidnapping	0	0	C	0-1	0	Expected
Robbery	1	0	C	0-2	1	Expected
Aggravated Assault	10	-1	T	0-12	12	Expected
Simple Assault	34	0	C	23-45	38	Expected
Threats	27	-2	T	7-31	28	Expected
Arson	1	0	C	0-2	0	Expected
Burglary	28	-3	T	0-33	11	Expected
Theft from Persons	0	0	T	0-1	0	Expected
Purse-Snatching	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Shoplifting	24	2	T	16-40	47	High
Theft from Building	11	-1	C	2-20	3	Expected

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Theft from Machine	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Theft from Vehicle	20	-5	T	0-30	7	Expected
Theft of MV Parts	1	0	T	0-4	0	Expected
Other Theft	52	-8	T	3-36	28	Expected
Auto Theft	9	-1	C	3-15	3	Expected
Forgery	5	0	C	3-7	5	Expected
Fraud/Con Games	9	1	T	7-21	7	Expected
Credit Card Fraud	4	0	C	1-7	5	Expected
Identity Theft	9	1	C	4-14	11	Expected
Employee Theft	1	0	T	0-1	0	Expected
Extortion	0	0	C	0-0	2	Expected
Stolen Property	5	0	C	2-8	4	Expected
Vandalism	42	-5	T	0-45	31	Expected
Drugs	31	-1	C	7-55	11	Expected
Statutory Rape	3	0	C	0-6	3	Expected
Pornography	1	0	C	0-2	3	High
Prostitution	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Weapons	3	0	C	0-6	1	Expected
Bad Checks	2	0	C	0-5	1	Expected
Disorderly	8	0	C	5-11	5	Expected
Drunk Driving	34	1	C	17-51	28	Expected
Drunkenness	6	0	C	2-10	7	Expected
Family Offenses	0	0	C	0-0	0	Expected
Liquor Laws	10	1	T	6-27	8	Expected
Trespassing	5	0	T	3-12	5	Expected
Violent Total	78	-3	T	39-90	88	Expected
Property Total	221	-19	T	95-189	164	Expected
Total	381	-38	T	185-371	324	Expected

Sexual assault

Wilbraham recorded 9 sexual assaults during this period, 7 of them during the first four months of 2019, all of them in the “indecent assault/fondling” category. The charges indicate that all but one involved an adult victim. No commonalities in location or location type can be seen among the incidents, and the limited information supplied with such sensitive crimes means that we have to send it back to the agency to comment further.

Shoplifting

The shoplifting increase is localized at two locations: a CVS and a Home Depot. The increases could reflect actual increases in shoplifting at the stores, but its suddenness—and a lack of complementary increases in other stores in the region—suggest that changes in security policy or practice are more likely to credit.

Pornography

Wilbraham Police recorded three incidents of child pornography in the first three months of 2019, but as two involved local high school students, there is no logical connection with MGM.

Selected calls for service reported to Wilbraham, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Abandoned Vehicle	5	-1	T	0–6	5	Expected
Disabled Vehicle	124	4	C	90–158	142	Expected
Disorderly	74	0	C	61–87	77	Expected
Domestic Dispute	96	7	T	96–159	101	Expected
General Service	391	7	T	369–453	471	High
Gunshots	14	2	T	14–31	9	Low
Hunting	3	0	C	0–6	8	High
Liquor	0	0	C	0–0	0	Expected
Lost Property	29	1	T	23–45	25	Expected
Medical	587	21	T	473–860	699	Expected
Psychological	25	4	T	28–52	40	Expected
Suspicious Activity	548	1	C	441–655	477	Expected
Traffic Collision	278	3	C	262–294	279	Expected
Traffic Complaint	138	8	T	117–213	183	Expected

General service

An increase in calls for general police services—escorts, lockouts, information and directions, and so forth—might accompany an increase in visitors to the area, but in Wilbraham’s case the higher statistics seem to be related to a bump in car seat inspections, which would focus primarily on residents and thus not have a casino nexus.

Hunting

Wilbraham, Agawam, and Hampden are the only three agencies to track hunting complaints. Both Wilbraham and Hampden showed an increase in calls, but not in any way that shares their geography. Incidents in both agencies were heavily concentrated in the 10–29 December period and Wilbraham had three on Saturday, 15 December. The CAD data offers no additional information on the events, which did not continue into 2019.

Collisions reported to Wilbraham, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Vehicle in traffic	132	0	C	112–152	132	Expected
Parked vehicle	22	-1	C	15–29	17	Expected
Pedestrian	2	0	T	0–2	1	Expected
Bicyclist	1	0	T	0–3	2	Expected
Animal	20	2	T	13–46	30	Expected
Fixed object	32	2	T	25–56	30	Expected
Curb/barrier	17	0	C	10–24	13	Expected
Rollover/Jackknife	1	0	C	0–2	1	Expected
Other/Unknown	11	0	C	8–14	13	Expected
Total	237	3	C	216–258	239	Expected

Total collisions were in the normal range in Wilbraham, as were all the individual categories.

8-month comparison: State Police



Figure 10: A network of State Police-patrolled highways and routes feeds the MGM Springfield area.

State Police patrol state highways (principally I-90, I-91, I-291, and I-391) in the Springfield area, plus state properties and parks. They assist local police in response to some crime issues, and in particular have a longstanding partnership with the Springfield Police to patrol hot spots and reduce street violence and gang activity. In 2018, The State Police Gaming Enforcement Unit took over primary enforcement responsibilities at MGM Springfield.

The Massachusetts State Police operate a records system with different conventions and reporting rules than the local agencies, so the categories and totals are not directly compatible. In some cases, where both agencies responded to an incident, the two systems may duplicate each other. The data below comes from a combination of multiple State Police stations, including B-3 (Springfield), B-6 (Northampton), several sections of Troop E eliminated and re-allocated in 2018, and various mobile statewide units such as headquarters units, canine units, and investigators. As with the local agencies, it excludes at MGM specifically, as those were covered in a previous section of the report.

Incidents reported to the State Police in the MGM area, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Abandoned Vehicle	13	2	T	13–28	41	High
Assault	8	0	C	5–11	9	Expected
Building Check	2518	289	T	2230–5301	2944	Expected
Disabled Vehicle	1786	-56	T	1111–1910	1979	High
Disturbances	25	0	C	11–39	39	Expected
Domestic Dispute	11	1	T	10–18	12	Expected
Drugs	37	-5	T	0–54	52	Expected
General Service	90	-10	T	0–127	87	Expected
Gunshots	32	6	T	25–85	67	Expected
Lost Property	17	-1	T	1–21	24	High
Medical	68	2	C	48–88	69	Expected
Psychological	7	0	C	4–10	8	Expected
Robbery	8	-1	T	0–10	5	Expected
Suspicious Activity	28	1	T	22–47	20	Low
Traffic Collision	1353	37	T	1326–1689	1460	Expected
Traffic Complaint	415	-16	T	277–404	428	High
Trespassing	12	1	C	0–25	6	Expected

As with many of the reporting communities, we see increases in primarily traffic-related incidents, including disabled and abandoned vehicles, traffic complaints, and lost property. Increases in disturbances and gunshots seen during the last four months of 2018 did not continue in the first four months of 2019.

Abandoned vehicles

This activity category increased in January and February of 2019, particularly on Routes 291 and 391. As with the other traffic-related categories, this one has a logical and geographic connection with extra traffic in the area.

Disabled vehicles

A record-high number of disabled motorists were seen principally on the Massachusetts Turnpike (Route 90) and Route 91, with most of the increase between 11:00 AM and 5:00 PM. Given the complementary increases in other traffic-related calls for service, it seems likely that extra traffic volume on state roadways, explained at least in part by MGM, is responsible for the increase.

Lost property

The increase is made up of about a dozen incidents taken at the State Police barracks itself at 600 Liberty Street. Unfortunately, the limited information provided in the data doesn't provide any other insights into this call.

Traffic complaints

Complaints of aggressive driving and erratic operation increased on state roads in this area, particularly Routes 90 and 91. There are no other concentrations by month, day, or time. This again could be reflective of a general increase in traffic in the area.

Crashes on state roadways, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018- Apr 2019	Result
I-90	186	0	C	161–211	196	Expected
I-91	688	30	T	676–945	769	Expected
I-291	155	2	C	128–182	167	Expected
I-391	114	2	T	100–143	122	Expected
Hwy 5	64	3	C	42–86	72	Expected
Hwy 57	44	2	T	44–59	42	Low

Crashes on all state roadways were within expected ranges, suggesting that the highways were able to effectively absorb the extra traffic heading to MGM, at least in terms of crashes.

Before-and-after comparison of other variables

The statistics in this section help bolster our understanding of trends in the Springfield area since MGM Springfield opened. It is possible that total volume of particular crimes and calls for service didn't increase, but shifts in other variables happened beneath the surface. For those categories that *did* increase, analysis of these variables can help us understand and explain those increases.

Individuals arrested

Whatever changes happened with crime in the communities, arrests remained essentially at expected values for all agencies except East Longmeadow and Ludlow, where they decreased. These figures do not include those arrested at MGM Springfield specifically by the State Police, but even if we added them to Springfield's total, the agency would still be within its expected window. MGM Springfield, in short, is not creating any significant burden on the criminal justice system.

Individuals arrested, 1 September–30 April, region

Agency	Pre-MGM Avg.	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Agawam	323	12	T	257–470	443	Expected
Chicopee	735	-4	C	611–859	664	Expected
East Longmeadow	155	24	T	166–374	112	Low
Hampden	79	-5	T	38–85	50	Expected
Holyoke	1862	-109	T	1069–1825	1264	Expected
Longmeadow	60	-5	T	25–61	33	Expected
Ludlow	350	21	T	384–501	378	Low
Northampton	604	-26	T	384–635	415	Expected
Springfield	2941	-82	T	1947–3237	2794	Expected
Wilbraham	373	20	T	310–619	375	Expected
West Springfield	457	-12	T	322–485	461	Expected
Total	7939	-164	T	6567–8075	6989	Expected

Location type

Prior to the opening of MGM Springfield, one common hypothesis is that it would increase activity at the types of places that cater to visitors, such as hotels, gas stations, convenience stores, and transportation hubs. This is not necessarily because we expected that the visiting population would be composed of criminals, but rather a simple recognition that every time you increase the number of people at a location, crimes tend to increase as well.

By and large, this increase has not happened in the first eight months. Analysis of increases on the preceding pages showed few that were concentrated on specific types of locations. Statistics by type of location below show that convenience stores, gas stations, banks, hotels, and most retail establishments were well within the predicted window. Restaurant crime actually fell considerably.

The only location type to see an appreciable increase was transportation stations (“air/bus/train terminal”), increasing 40% from its average and reversing a slight decreasing trend. 68% of this volume comes from a single location: Union Station in Springfield. This location saw increases in thefts, fights, and disorderly conduct. As this increase did not start until August, there is a reasonable chance of an MGM connection. We are reaching out to the Amtrak Police to try to get a complete picture of the increases at this location specifically.

Crimes by location type, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	81	-3	C	60–102	113	High
Bank	231	-7	T	163–252	179	Expected
Bar	377	-40	T	170–269	182	Expected
Church	118	-8	T	48–122	88	Expected
Construction Site	48	-2	C	29–67	33	Expected
Convenience Store	617	-16	T	498–625	496	Low
Department Store/Mall	1178	-21	C	1017–1339	776	Low
Drug/Doctor/Hospital	492	-3	C	458–526	429	Low
Field/Woods/Park	245	5	C	204–286	122	Low
Gas Station	345	3	C	287–403	339	Expected
Government/Public	1124	14	T	1046–1333	1096	Expected
Grocery	454	3	C	413–495	348	Low
Hotel	347	-6	C	280–414	311	Expected
Jail	24	2	T	14–50	21	Expected
Lake/Waterway	17	-3	T	0–21	13	Expected
Liquor Store	106	0	C	95–117	67	Low
Office	1080	-39	T	794–1073	842	Expected
Other/Unknown	2933	43	C	2624–3242	4344	High
Parking Lot/Garage	1355	-145	T	454–1104	754	Expected
Rental Storage	61	2	T	51–97	41	Low
Residence	17851	-483	T	14288–17582	15799	Expected
Restaurant	657	1	C	581–733	559	Low
School	1386	-215	T	244–777	655	Expected
Specialty Store	57	15	T	44–131	79	Expected
Street	8682	-256	T	6776–8643	7236	Expected

No other location was outside its predicted window in 2019 except the relatively useless “other/unknown” category, the overuse of which is probably hiding valid data in the other categories. We would remind participating agencies that more accurate coding in this category can better help identify patterns and trends.

Geographic analysis

The preceding sections of this report have presented statistics for the 11 participating communities as a whole. For the most part, they have noted few increases in crime. But it's worth ensuring that some smaller trends aren't being overlooked in amidst the large volume of crime and calls for service reported at the agency level.

Future reports will look at three specific geographies:

- The Springfield neighborhoods immediately adjacent to the casino
- Sub-geographies of other communities with a focus on travel routes to and from MGM Springfield
- Radiuses around highway exits in surrounding communities, where travelers to and from MGM Springfield might be expected to visit for lodging and services

With only eight months of data, however, statistics are too small to show any meaningful trends in small subdivisions of these communities. For this report, covering just eight months, we will focus on the area immediately adjacent to the casino.

Metro Center Springfield

MGM Springfield's official address is 1 MGM Way, a street built specifically for the casino. It occupies about half a block bordered by Union Street, Main Street, State Street, and East Columbus Avenue, its construction having obliterated the middle section of Howard Street, which became a couple of driveways on either side of the building. It is at the southeast end of a busy, downtown Metro Center with dozens of businesses, shops, restaurants, and hotels. Its close neighbors include the Springfield District Court, Symphony Hall, the MassMutual Center, Tower Square, the UMass Center at Springfield, and the CityStage performing arts center, and it's a good bet that all of these businesses stand to do more business with MGM bookending their block. Metro Center ends at roughly Union Station to the northwest, just before Route 291 serves as a natural hard boundary to the neighborhood.

An elevated Route 91 runs to the southwest of MGM and the Metro Center area. On the other side is Riverfront Park and a variety of businesses and attractions along Hall of Fame Avenue, including the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame. The Connecticut River serves as a hard boundary to the southwest. Northeast and southeast of the Metro Center, mixed business and residential areas sprawl for miles.

Into this area, we have introduced over 3 million people in an eight-month period. These visitors, their cars, their wallets and purses, their trusting natures, are all potential targets for thieves, robbers, con artists, and more. The patrons themselves will occasionally drink too much, talk too loudly, get into fights, and get arrested for disorderly conduct. But at the same time, there are crime suppressors. There are plenty of people to witness criminal activity, to serve as mutual guardians for each other. There are dozens of law enforcement officers and security guards within shouting distance, and cameras covering most of the major streets. Nearby businesses are staying open later. Late at night, the streets aren't quite as dark or empty. Which factors win out? The attractors or the suppressors?

For this analysis, we will consider three geographies:

1. The immediate MGM block, including both sides of Main, State, and Union Streets and East Columbus Avenue, but excluding the casino building itself, as there was nothing there but a construction site before September.
2. The larger Metro Center area surrounding MGM, southeast to the Basketball Hall of Fame and northwest to Union Station.

3. The mixed business/residential neighborhoods that surround the Metro Center.

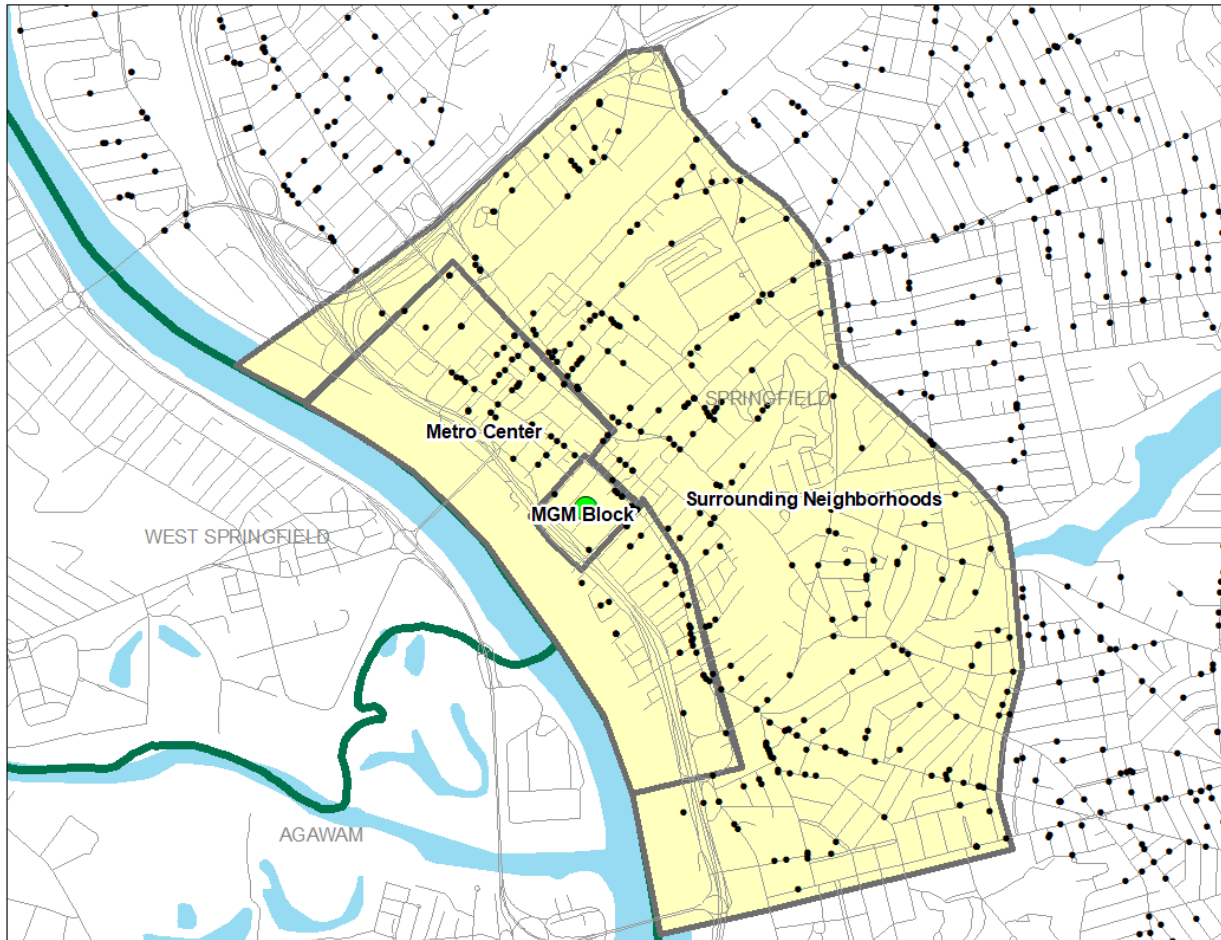


Figure 11: The three geographies analyzed in this section. Borders take in both sides of major streets.

To avoid wasting time with very low numbers, I have eliminated (put into the “All Other” category) crimes that reported an average and 2019 figure of less than 2.

Crimes on the MGM block, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018- Apr 2019	Result
Sexual Assault	1	0	C	0-2	2	Expected
Robbery	3	-1	T	0-5	1	Expected
Aggravated Assault	4	0	C	2-6	2	Expected
Simple Assault	13	-2	T	0-19	10	Expected
Threats	12	-2	T	3-13	10	Expected
Burglary	2	1	C	1-8	0	Low
Shoplifting	1	0	C	0-2	2	Expected
Theft from Building	2	0	C	0-5	2	Expected
Theft from Vehicle	8	-2	T	3-15	9	Expected
Other Theft	11	-6	T	0-7	2	Expected

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Auto Theft	2	-1	C	0-3	3	Expected
Forgery	1	-1	C	1-3	0	Expected
Vandalism	7	-1	T	0-10	6	Expected
Drugs	2	0	C	1-3	1	Expected
Prostitution	2	-1	C	0-4	0	Expected
Disorderly	6	-1	T	0-5	9	High
Family Offenses	2	2	T	3-11	2	Low
All other	7	-1	C	4-10	7	Expected
Total	84	-15	T	53-73	68	Expected

A mix. Total crime remained almost unchanged on the block. Burglary has been suppressed. What seemed to be a growing pattern of thefts from vehicles and auto thefts in late 2018 did not continue to 2019. Some disorderly patrons have spilled onto the street. Overall, it appears that suppressors and attractors are canceling each other out on the immediate MGM block, resulting in average crime totals.

Crimes in the Metro Center, 1 September-30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Sexual Assault	5	0	C	2-8	7	Expected
Kidnapping	2	1	T	2-7	2	Expected
Robbery	36	-3	T	27-52	30	Expected
Aggravated Assault	42	-1	C	33-51	37	Expected
Simple Assault	123	9	T	136-171	109	Low
Threats	57	1	T	59-65	47	Low
Burglary	36	-5	T	16-38	26	Expected
Theft from Persons	6	-2	T	0-4	5	High
Shoplifting	18	3	T	16-39	20	Expected
Theft from Building	36	1	C	25-47	49	High
Theft from Machine	2	1	T	0-9	4	Expected
Theft from Vehicle	59	3	C	37-81	55	Expected
Theft of MV Parts	7	2	T	4-22	3	Low
Other Theft	88	-39	T	0-46	25	Expected
Auto Theft	21	-3	T	10-17	15	Expected
Forgery	10	0	C	9-11	11	Expected
Fraud	13	0	C	9-17	19	High
Credit Card Fraud	8	2	T	10-18	13	Expected
Identity Theft	6	0	C	1-11	6	Expected
Employee Theft	3	1	T	0-10	5	Expected
Stolen Property	6	0	C	2-10	8	Expected
Vandalism	75	-2	C	56-94	71	Expected
Drugs	37	-2	C	25-49	29	Expected
Prostitution	11	2	C	3-19	0	Low
Weapons	15	-1	T	0-21	18	Expected

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Disorderly	32	1	C	24-40	36	Expected
Drunk Driving	4	0	T	1-5	3	Expected
Drunkenness	1	0	C	0-3	1	Expected
Family Offenses	5	3	T	4-19	12	Expected
Liquor Laws	3	0	C	2-4	2	Expected
Trespassing	17	3	T	20-35	14	Low
All Other	3	-1	T	0-2	4	High
Total	786	-26	T	609-849	686	Expected

We see basically the same story. An extra 10–15,000 people a day has caused crime to barely budge. Burglary is notably down for area businesses, but thefts from their buildings during the daytime is up; perhaps thieves are looking for unattended purses and wallets in food courts, meeting rooms, and open offices. (L.A. Fitness, a laundromat, and Union Station have all been hit multiple times.) Vice, drugs, liquor, and prostitution are absent or keeping a low profile.

Crimes in the surrounding neighborhoods, 1 September–30 April

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Murder	3	-1	T	0-7	3	Expected
Sexual Assault	28	-2	T	2-43	22	Expected
Kidnapping	9	0	C	8-10	11	High
Robbery	90	-2	T	76-103	66	Low
Aggravated Assault	156	-6	T	111-169	147	Expected
Simple Assault	503	-5	C	456-550	468	Expected
Threats	273	8	T	236-383	209	Low
Arson	7	0	C	0-14	9	Expected
Burglary	187	-17	T	121-186	100	Low
Theft from Persons	7	0	C	4-10	8	Expected
Purse-Snatching	2	0	C	0-4	2	Expected
Shoplifting	10	4	T	13-30	13	Expected
Theft from Building	93	2	C	58-128	111	Expected
Theft from Machine	3	2	T	2-17	4	Expected
Theft from Vehicle	107	-5	T	69-124	92	Expected
Theft of MV Parts	35	12	T	37-105	38	Expected
Other Theft	238	-109	T	0-144	75	Expected
Auto Theft	89	3	T	82-121	69	Low
Forgery	12	1	C	9-15	12	Expected
Fraud	26	3	T	13-57	19	Expected
Credit Card Fraud	17	6	T	26-39	29	Expected
Identity Theft	52	-12	T	0-52	35	Expected
Employee Theft	2	1	T	0-8	1	Expected
Extortion	1	0	T	0-2	4	High
Stolen Property	18	1	C	14-22	15	Expected

Category	Pre-MGM Avg	Slope	Window Type	Pred. Window	Sep 2018-Apr 2019	Result
Vandalism	295	5	T	280-354	263	Low
Drugs	136	19	T	146-247	116	Low
Statutory Rape	1	-1	T	0-2	0	Expected
Pornography	3	1	T	1-10	6	Expected
Prostitution	5	-3	T	0-7	6	Expected
Weapons	69	1	C	64-74	83	High
Bad Checks	1	0	T	0-1	0	Expected
Disorderly	53	-5	C	29-77	32	Expected
Drunk Driving	7	0	C	4-10	6	Expected
Drunkenness	1	0	C	0-2	1	Expected
Family Offenses	34	21	T	28-151	67	Expected
Liquor Laws	9	2	T	11-21	6	Low
Trespassing	72	17	T	69-174	74	Expected
Total	2654	-60	T	2375-2745	2222	Low

Crime is down in the surrounding mixed residential/business neighborhoods—the lowest level in at least 9 years. Robberies, burglaries, auto thefts, and miscellaneous thefts are way down, although some domestic crimes have increased. Thefts from vehicles have increased elsewhere, but not here. Thefts from buildings are high, including seven at a homeless shelter. Overall, the statistics suggest that the influence of the casino is largely contained to its immediate area.

This data represents only eight months' worth of activity, and it's possible for patterns to change in either direction. We will continue to monitor these and other geographies at regular intervals.

Conclusion and future plans

This report being an eight-month scan, there are several datasets yet unavailable that will allow us to expand this analysis in future reports. As time passes, we will be able to incorporate the following:

- An expansive analysis of trends by working with the agencies to look at the full reports, including narratives.
- An analysis of transit crime through the cooperation of the Amtrak Police.
- An analysis of changes in the MGM Springfield area compared to control areas and the rest of the state. This will become possible when a full set of statewide NIBRS data is available, probably in early 2020.
- A comparative analysis of traffic collisions in the Springfield area versus control areas. This probably will not be possible until a public statewide crash dataset is available, likely in 2021.
- Comparison of MGM Springfield with other casinos, normalized by the number of annual visitors each facility receives. We are currently the process of collecting data from comparison casinos nationwide.
- An analysis of the influence of special events at MGM on the surrounding communities on those event nights.
- An analysis of activity at specific hotels in the region.

The Massachusetts Gaming Commission and author of this report have both received a number of questions from partners and stakeholders concerning the possible growth of human trafficking, particularly sex trafficking, in the area. Police statistics are a poor measure of “hidden” crimes like human trafficking, and thus we must look to more creative ways to blend information and intelligence from a variety of sources. To this end, the MGC will be commissioning a meeting of experts to discuss the issue, and to hopefully create an analytical process that will allow us to report better on this potential phenomenon in future reports.

Appendix: Abbreviations and definitions

Acronyms and abbreviations

CAD	Computer-aided Dispatch (system)	A police database that holds information about police dispatches to calls for service, including incidents discovered by police officers. Some but not all of the incidents reported in CAD are crimes and have longer records in the RMS.
IBR	Incident-based reporting	See NIBRS.
MGC	Massachusetts Gaming Commission	The commonwealth agency charged with overseeing and regulating gaming in Massachusetts
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation	National investigative agency, part of the U.S. Department of Justice, in charge of collecting national crime statistics.
IACA	International Association of Crime Analysts	A global nonprofit professional association that provides training, literature, and networking to individuals who analyze crime data.
MACA	Massachusetts Association of Crime Analysts	A nonprofit professional association that provides training, literature, and networking to individuals who analyze crime data in New England.
NIBRS	National Incident-based Reporting System	FBI program for data collection that supersedes UCR. Collects more specific data about a wider variety of crimes. With only a few exceptions, all Massachusetts agencies report to NIBRS and all Massachusetts RMS vendors have implemented NIBRS coding standards.
ODBC	Open Database Connectivity	A technology developed by Microsoft that allows any application that uses a database to connect to any database source. The primary mechanism by which we can extract data from police CAD and RMS databases.
PPC	Plainridge Park Casino	Massachusetts's first casino, a slot machine-only parlor in Plainville, opened in June 2015.
PVTA	Pioneer Valley Transit Authority	The organization that operates bus service and other public transportation in western Massachusetts.
RMS	Records Management System	A police data system that stores information about crimes and offenders. See also CAD.

SEIGMA	Social and Economic Impacts of Gaming in Massachusetts	A multi-year research project hosted by the University of Massachusetts Amherst School of Public and Health Sciences. The SEIGMA project has a much broader mandate for its study than just crime.
UCR	Uniform Crime Reporting (program)	National program for the reporting of crime statistics to the FBI. Captures only summary data about a limited number of crime types. Contrast with NIBRS.

Crime definitions

The following are definitions of the crime categories used in this report. These are mostly drawn without modification from the FBI’s definitions for NIBRS crime categories. In almost all cases, *attempts* to commit these crimes are counted equally with completed offenses. These crimes must, of course, be reported to the police to be included in this report.

Aggravated Assault: An attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury. Aggravated assault is either accompanied by the use of a deadly weapon (e.g., gun, knife, club) or some mechanism that would result in serious harm (e.g., pushing someone down a staircase), or by serious injury even with a weapon that isn’t normally “deadly” (e.g., punching someone and breaking his jaw). If the incident involved neither a deadly weapon nor serious injury, it’s coded as a simple assault instead.

Arson: Intentional burning of a structure, vehicle, or personal property.

Auto theft: Thefts of vehicles capable of operating under their own power, including automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, and snowmobiles.

Bad checks: The issuance of checks on accounts with insufficient funds. This type of crime is typically only reported by police when an arrest is made or an individual is charged.

Burglary: Unlawful entry of a structure, including residences, commercial buildings, and government buildings. The entry does not have to occur by force (e.g., a “break-in”). The usual motive for burglary is to steal something inside, but this isn’t a necessary part of the definition.

Counterfeiting/forgery: Use or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated negotiable or non-negotiable instrument, including U.S. currency, checks, and money orders.

Credit card fraud: Use of a stolen credit card or credit card data to obtain goods or services.

Disorderly: Disorderly conduct that rises to the level of a criminal charge.

Drug offenses: Manufacturing, sale, trafficking, transporting, or possession of controlled substances. Typically, “incidents” of such crime are arrests, as the only way such incidents are reported is when they are discovered by the police.

Drunk driving: Operation of a motor vehicle while intoxicated; usually while above a state-designated legal blood alcohol level. As with many of the drug and alcohol categories, such incidents are only reported when discovered by the police, usually resulting in an arrest.

Drunkness: Naturally, not all incidents of intoxication are a police matter. Police incidents that fall into this category are usually incidents of either public intoxication or individuals so dangerously intoxicated that they are placed into protective custody until sober.

Employee theft: Also, "embezzlement." Theft of an employer's property by an employee.

Extortion: Theft or attempted theft of money, goods, or services through non-violent coercion.

Family offenses: Unlawful, nonviolent acts by a family member that threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being of another family member and are not classified under any other category. This category is only reported when someone is charged, and it almost always involves violations of restraining orders or child neglect.

Forgery: Forgery of personal checks, business checks, U.S. currency, or similar negotiable and nonnegotiable documents.

Fraud. Theft of property by lying in such a way that convinces a victim to surrender money or goods. It is theft through some kind of scheme, "con game," or ruse.

Gambling offenses: Crimes related to illegal gambling, promoting gambling, operating gambling machines, bookmaking, and sports tampering.

Identity theft: Representation of oneself as another (actual) person or use of another person's identifying information to obtain goods or services, housing, medical care, or status.

Kidnapping: The abduction of one person by another, whether through force or guile. Most incidents coded as such as "custodial" kidnappings involving a parent taking a child in violation of a custodial agreement.

Liquor law violations: Illegal manufacturing, sale, possession, or consumption of intoxicating drinks, often because the offender is below the legal age.

Murder: the killing of one person by another, including non-negligent homicides.

Other thefts: A general category that includes thefts of services (e.g., gas drive-offs), thefts from persons (e.g., pocket-picking), thefts from outdoor public areas. Essentially, any non-burglary, non-robbery theft that is not covered in one of the "theft" or "shoplifting" categories (below) is categorized here.

Pornography: Possession, sale, or manufacturing of illegal pornography. Because pornography is legal in Massachusetts, such incidents generally involve minors, either as the subjects or recipients of the pornography.

Property crime: An aggregate category that sums the totals of arson, burglary, thefts from persons, purse snatching, shoplifting, thefts from buildings, thefts from machines, thefts from vehicles, thefts of vehicle parts, other theft, auto theft, forgery, fraud, credit card fraud, identity theft, employee theft, extortion, stolen property, and vandalism.

Prostitution: Promotion or participation of sexual activities for profit. As with drug offenses, most "incidents" of prostitution are arrests, as the crime is rarely reported except when discovered by the police.

Purse snatching: A theft in which an offender grabs a purse off the arm of the victim. If any significant force, violence, or threats are employed, this crime becomes a robbery.

Robbery: Taking or attempting to take anything of value from another person by force or violence or threat of force or violence. "Muggings" and "hold-ups" are examples of robberies. A robbery requires a direct confrontation between the offender and victim; houses and buildings cannot be "robbed."

Sexual assault: Any sexual act directed against another person (of either sex), either by force or otherwise against the person's will, or non-forcibly but when the victim is incapable of giving consent because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity. This category combines rapes, indecent assaults, molestation, and sexual penetration with an object.

Shoplifting: Thefts of items offered for sale at retail establishments.

Simple assault: An assault that does not involve a dangerous weapon and does not result in significant injury.

Statutory rape: Nonforcible sexual activity with an individual who is unable to give legal consent because of age.

Stolen property offenses: Possession or sale of property previously stolen including motor vehicles and personal property. Often, the person possessing the property is the one who stole it in the first place, but this category is used when the actual thief cannot be determined.

Thefts from buildings: Thefts of items from commercial or government buildings open to the public, where such entry does not constitute burglary. This often takes the form of thefts of employees' property at businesses open to the public.

Thefts from machines: Thefts from coin-operated machines, either for the coins or for the products inside.

Thefts from persons: Thefts of personal property from the direct control of the owner. These often take the form of pocket-pickings or thefts of or from diners' purses at restaurants. If any force, violence, or threats are employed, this crime becomes a robbery.

Thefts from vehicles: Thefts of items from motor vehicles. The category includes breaking into vehicles (e.g., smashing a window), unlocked entry, and thefts of items from a vehicle's exterior, such as pickup truck beds. Note that thefts of vehicle parts are in a separate category.

Thefts of vehicle parts: Theft of parts or accessories from motor vehicles, including wheels, license plates, and engine parts.

Threats: Threats to commit physical violence by one person against another. If any weapon is actually displayed or employed, or if an assault is actually attempted, the crime is categorized as a simple or aggravated assault instead.

Trespassing: Illegal entry to a non-public part of a residence or business. Such entry is rarely to the *interior* of the property, or it would be coded as burglary instead. Most reportable incidents of trespassing are either after notice (e.g., a repeat shoplifter who is ordered not to return to a store) or at posted locations (e.g., construction sites, abandoned buildings).

Vandalism: Destruction or defacement of public property, buildings, vehicles, or personal property.

Violent crime: An aggregate category that sums totals for murder, sexual assault, kidnapping, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and threats.

Weapon offenses: Possession, sale, or manufacturing of illegal weapons. This is often an additional offense discovered by police during arrests for other crimes.

Call for service definitions

Calls for service include both criminal and noncriminal police incidents and activities. In the case of criminal activities, such incidents receive a longer, more detailed report in the police records management system, and it so it makes more sense to analyze them using the crime categories above than in their original call-for-service form. Thus, the only incident types we have selected for analysis in this report are noncriminal. Definitions of those types appear below. Because the police officer does not usually write a full report for calls for service, the dataset available for analysis is more limited.

Administrative: A wide variety of call types that have to do with the administration of a police department, such as delivery of documents to businesses or other government facilities, attendance at meetings, vehicle maintenance, or even meal breaks. Agencies use their call-for-service systems to document such activities so that, later, they can determine what a particular officer or unit was doing at a particular time, although the incidents are not truly “calls for service.” Practices differ significantly between police agencies as to what is reported under this category, and it is generally not useful for analysis.

Alarm: A burglar, panic, or medical alarm that required a response but (probably) turned out to be false or would have a different final code.

Animal complaint: Calls involving sick, dangerous, or wild animals, animals in danger (e.g., left in a hot or cold car), or loose or noisy pets.

Assist other agency: A call type that involves rendering aid to a neighboring police or other government agency for any number of purposes, including serious crimes, fire and medical issues, and traffic issues.

Crime enforcement: Any number of pro-active police activities meant to deter crime, generally taking the form of a “directed patrol” to a particular location during a peak time for criminal activity (based either on citizen complaints or internal analysis). Though not a technical “call for service,” such incidents are recorded in the CAD database to document the officer’s activity.

Disabled vehicle: A call for service for a vehicle suffering physical or mechanical trouble, usually broken down in an active roadway.

Disturbance: Any of a variety of types of disorderly conduct, disputes, fights, and excessive noise.

Domestic dispute: A dispute between family members, spouses, or intimate partners that has not risen to the level of physical violence.

General service: Minor calls for service that involve rendering aid to residents and visitors for a variety of issues such as giving directions, installing car seats, dealing with lockouts, and providing physical aid.

Gunshots: Reports of gunshots fired, whether phoned in by a resident or received from automatic detection services.

Hunting: Reports of hunters hunting off-season, in protected areas, with illegal gear, or in an unsafe manner.

Lost property: Calls for service involving lost personal property such as wallets and mobile phones. If there is any indication of theft, these incidents are typically reported under the appropriate crime category.

Medical aid: All calls for medical aids except unattended deaths and overdoses. Police responses only are included in the figures in this report.

Missing person: a runaway or other missing person.

Prisoner transport: documentation of a police agency transporting an arrested person from one facility to another.

Psychological issue: Calls for service involving individuals with mental health issues.

Suspicious activity: Any suspicious person, vehicle, or other activity, whether identified by an officer or citizen.

Traffic collision: A collision involving at least one motor vehicle.

Traffic complaint: Complaint about reckless driving, illegal or unsafe parking, or other traffic issues.

Trespassing: Trespassing on private or public property.

Vehicle stop: An officer pulls over a vehicle for a moving or equipment violation.

Warrant service: a call type that documents the service, or attempted service, of an arrest warrant or search warrant. The category is entirely police-directed.

Youth disorder: Disorderly incidents involving youths congregating, skateboarding, making noise, and so forth.

Offense types by associated crime category

Offense	Category
Aggravated Assault	Violent Crime
All Other	Other Crime
Arson	Property Crime
Auto Theft	Property Crime
Bad Checks	Property Crime
Burglary	Property Crime
Credit Card Fraud	Property Crime
Disorderly	Societal Crime
Drug Equipment Offense	Drug/Alcohol Crime
Drug Offense	Drug/Alcohol Crime
Drunk Driving	Drug/Alcohol Crime
Drunkenness	Drug/Alcohol Crime
Employee Theft	Property Crime
Extortion	Property Crime
Family Offenses	Other Crime
Forgery	Property Crime
Fraud/Con Games	Property Crime
Gambling	Societal Crime
Identity Theft	Property Crime
Kidnapping	Violent Crime

Offense	Category
Liquor Law Violations	Drug/Alcohol Crime
Murder	Violent Crime
Other Thefts	Property Crime
Peeping Tom	Other Crime
Pornography	Societal Crime
Prostitution	Societal Crime
Robbery	Violent Crime
Runaway	Other Crime
Sexual Assault	Violent Crime
Shoplifting	Property Crime
Simple Assault	Violent Crime
Statutory Rape	Other Crime
Stolen Property Offense	Property Crime
Thefts from Buildings	Property Crime
Thefts from Vehicles	Property Crime
Thefts of Vehicle Parts	Property Crime
Threats	Violent Crime
Trespassing	Other Crime
Vandalism	Property Crime
Weapon Offenses	Societal Crime